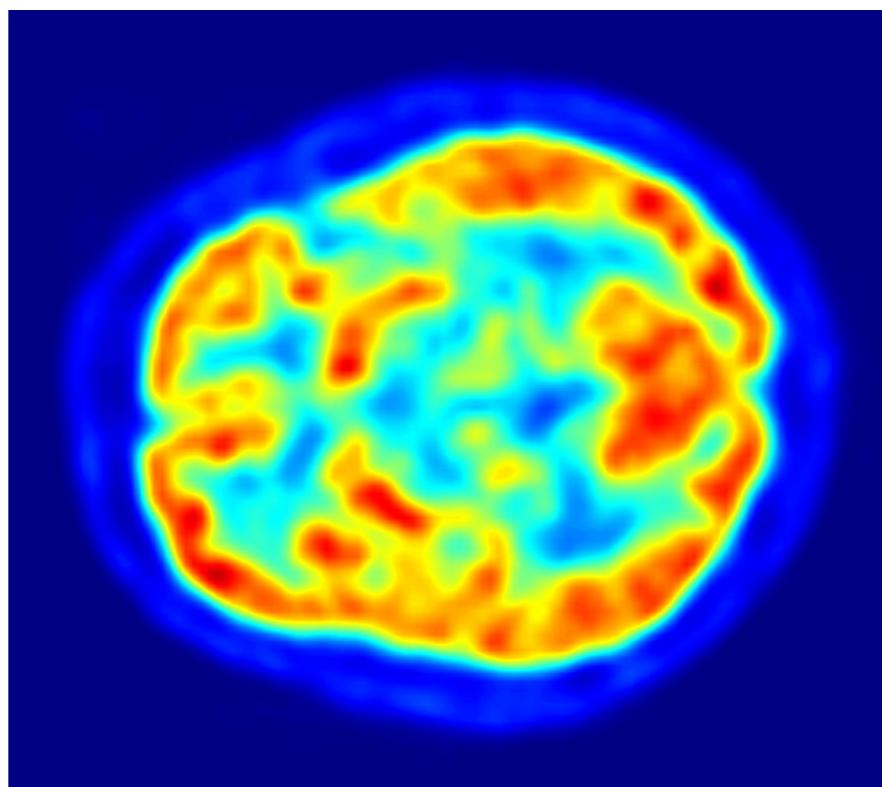


Carbon-11 Chemistry for Positron Emission Tomography



Yongliang Zhang

2020.05.28

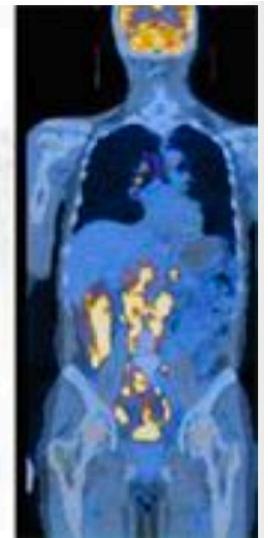
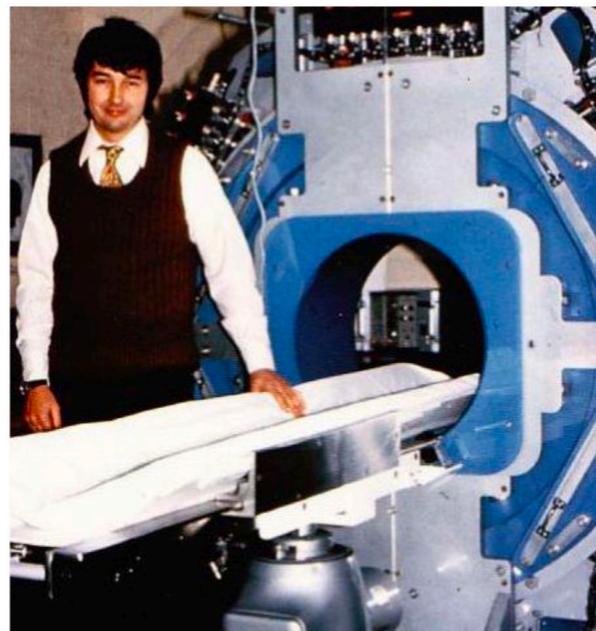
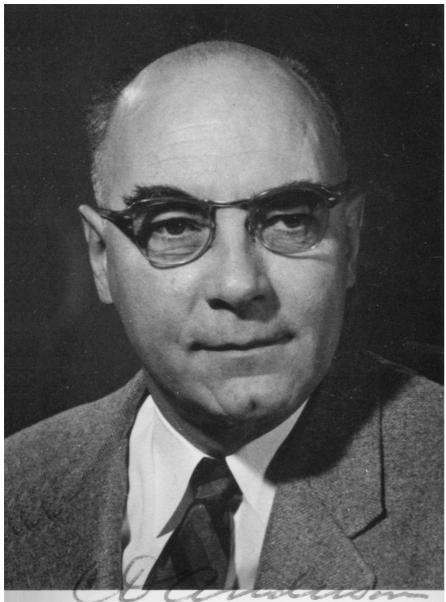
Introduction —— Positron Emission Tomography

Positron Emission Tomography (PET): a molecular imaging technique which utilizes positron-emitting radiotracers, often used to observe *in vivo* metabolic processes as an aid to diagnose various diseases.



An estimated 2,200,800 clinical PET scans were performed in U.S. in 2019

History of Positron Emission Tomography



Chung-Yao Chao (1930)

1932: First observation of positrons by
Carl Anderson (1936 Nobel Prize)

1975: First clinically used
PET scanner developed

1976: the synthesis of
[11C]methyl iodide

2000: First PET-CT
prototype developed

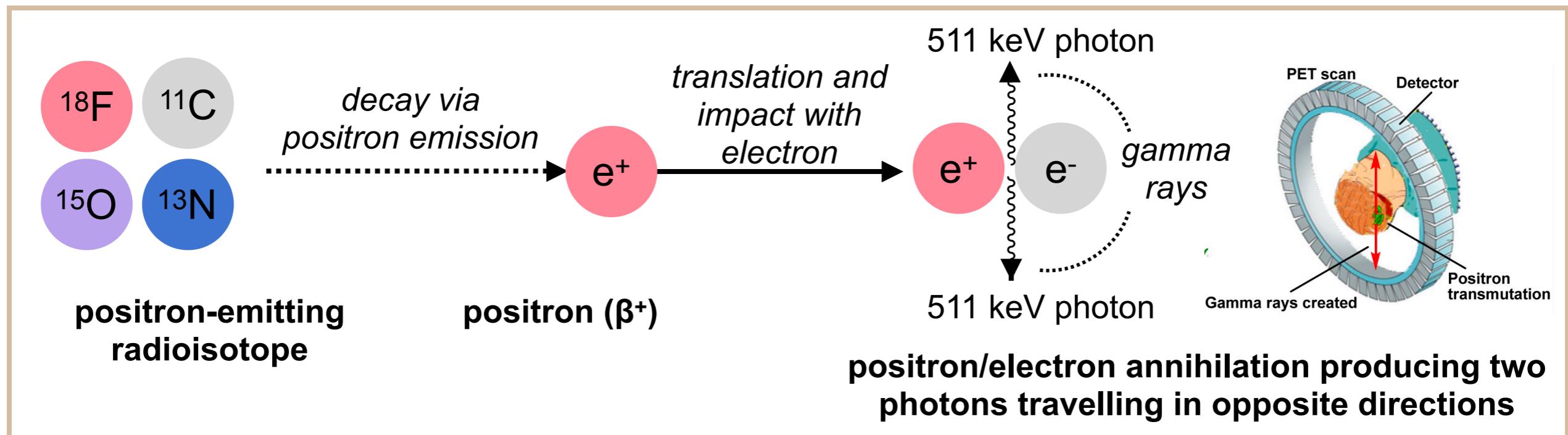
1936: development
of the cyclotron

1945: first use of β^+ -emitting
nuclides in humans using [11C]-
carbon monoxide

1973: X-ray Computed
Tomography (CT) developed

1997: first PET-MRI
prototype developed

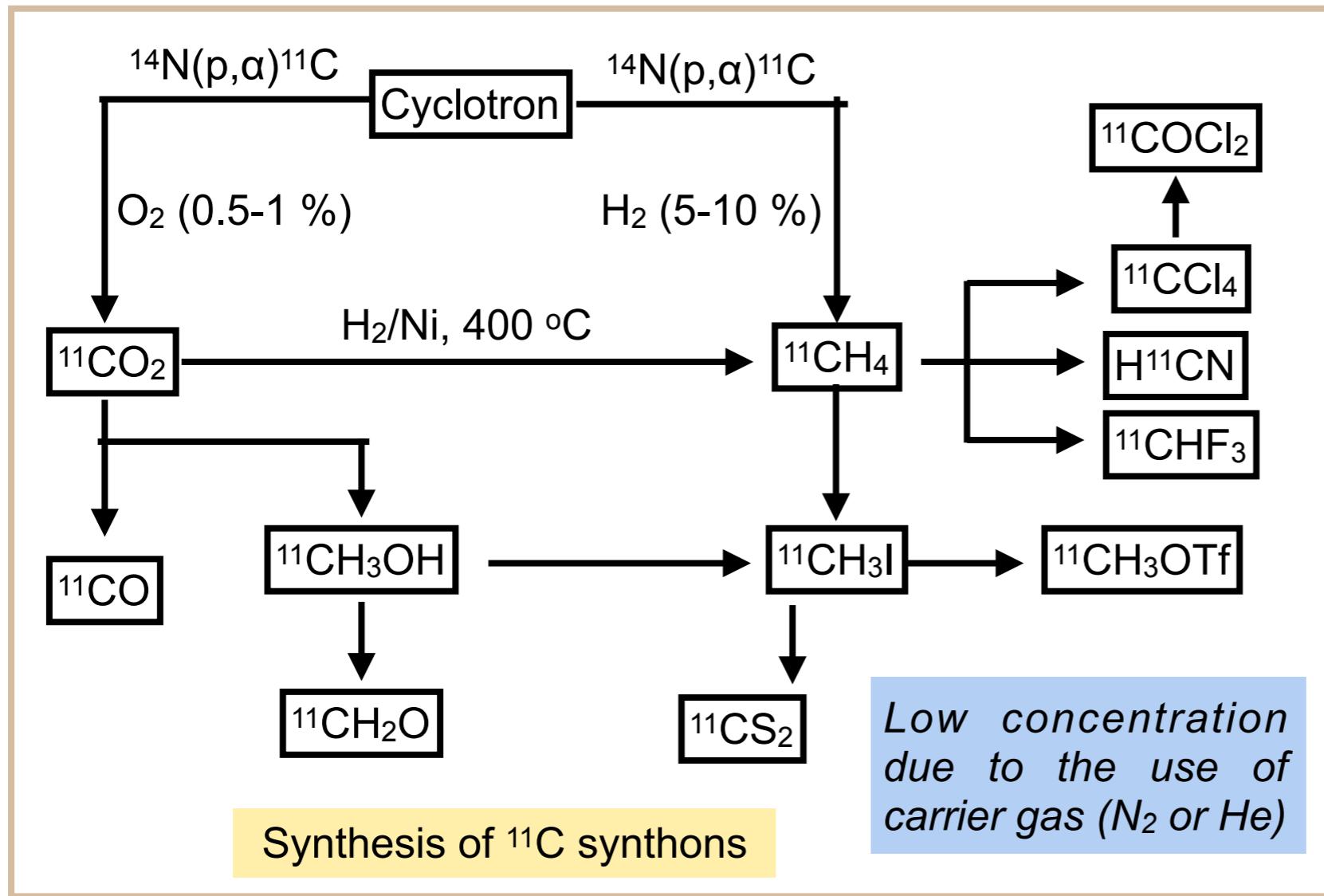
Introduction of Positron Emission Tomography



PET utilizes these generated photons to observe the location of the radionuclide in a given system

nuclide	half-life	β^+ efficiency
^{18}F	110 min	96.7%
^{11}C	20.4 min	99.8%
^{13}N	10 min	99.8%
^{15}O	2.0 min	99.9%

Carbon-11 of Positron Emission Tomography

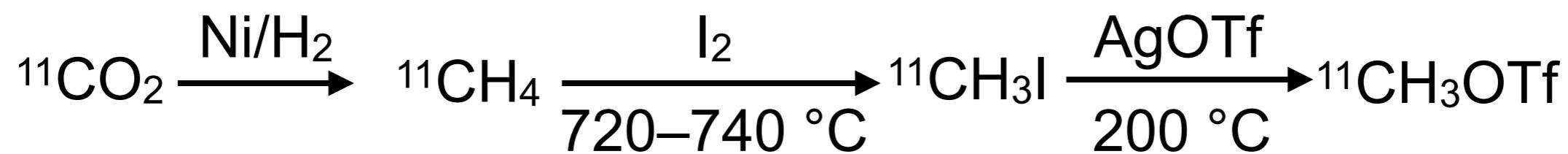


The cyclotron in UChicago

The key aspects to an effective strategy for ^{11}C -based radiosynthesis:

- Introducing the carbon-11 atom as late as possible in the reaction sequence
- Minimizing the synthesis time (^{11}C , $t_{1/2} = 20.4 \text{ min}$)
- Minimizing isotopic dilution

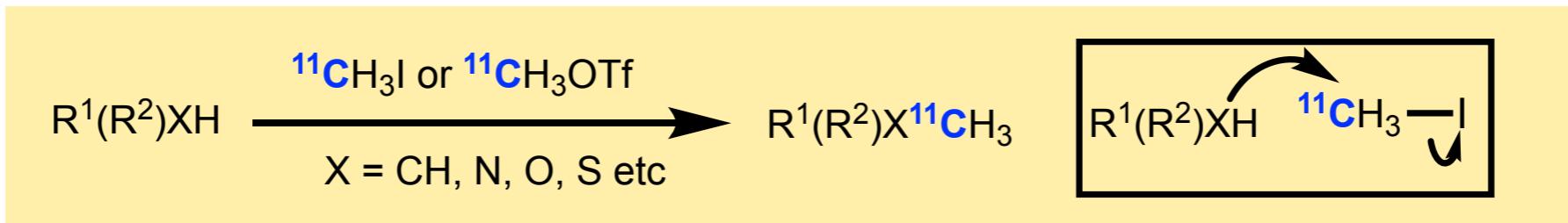
$^{11}\text{CH}_3\text{X}$ Chemistry ($\text{X} = \text{I}$ or OTf)



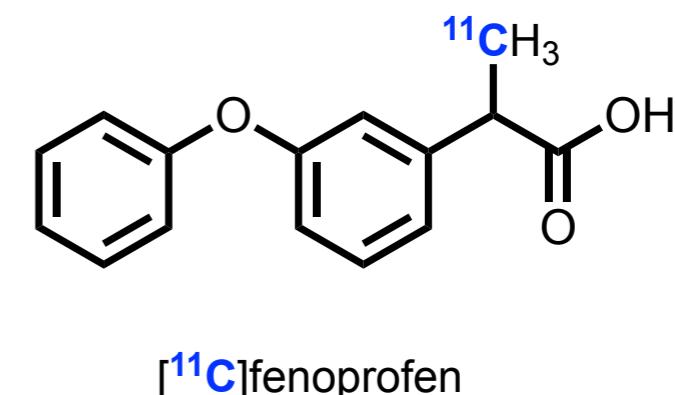
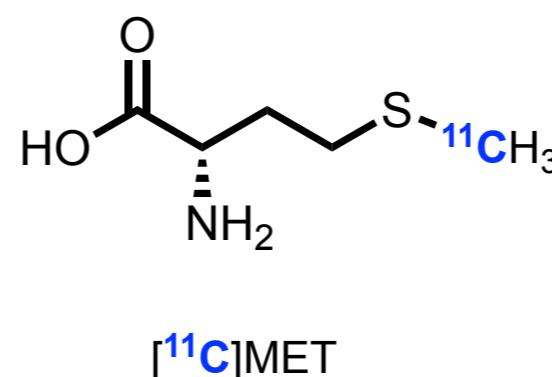
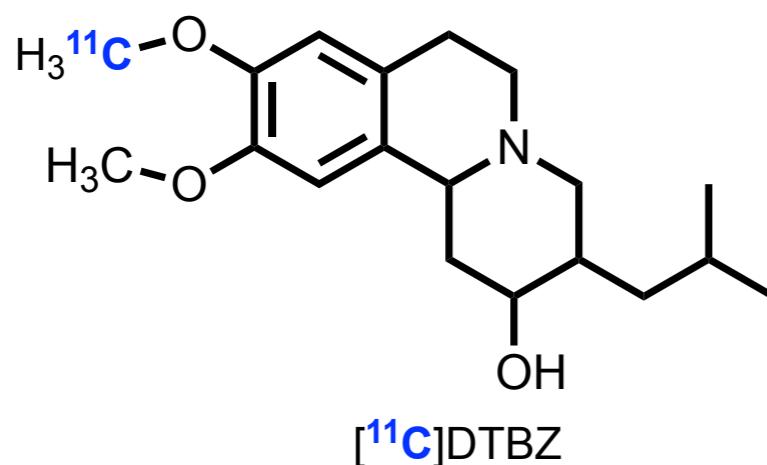
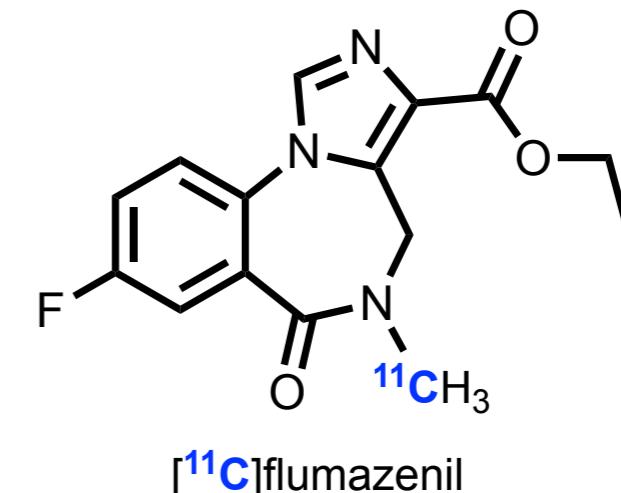
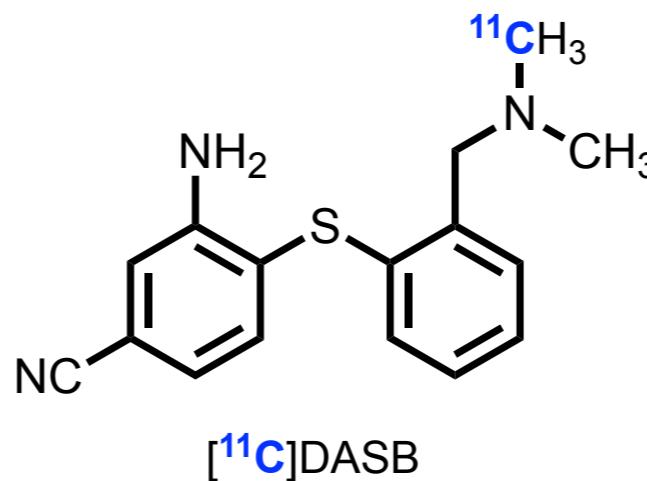
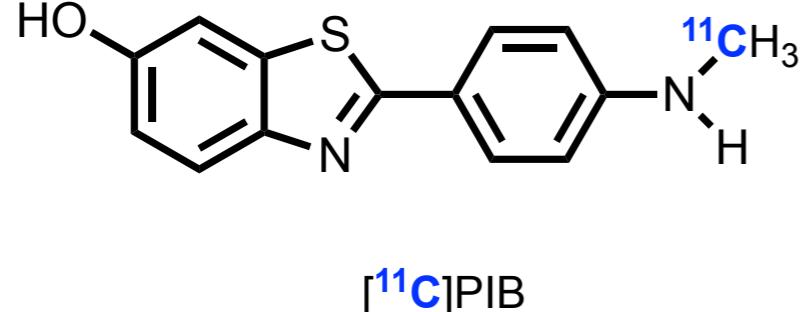
$^{11}\text{CH}_3\text{I}$ is by far the most frequently used ^{11}C -labeling agent

$^{11}\text{CH}_3\text{X}$ Chemistry ($\text{X} = \text{I}$ or OTf)

^{11}C -Methylation via nucleophilic substitution

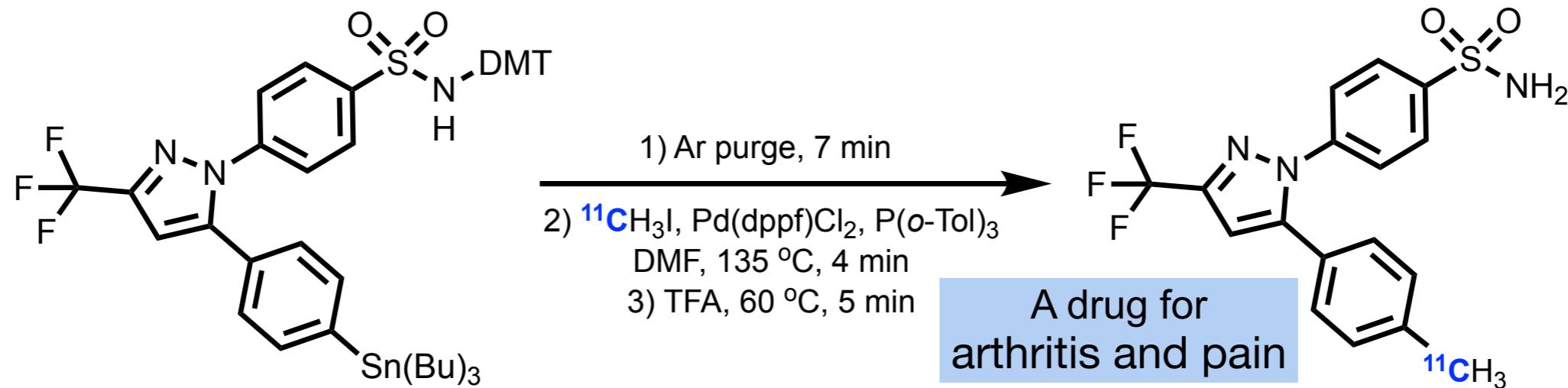


Examples



$^{11}\text{CH}_3\text{X}$ Chemistry ($\text{X} = \text{I}$ or OTf)

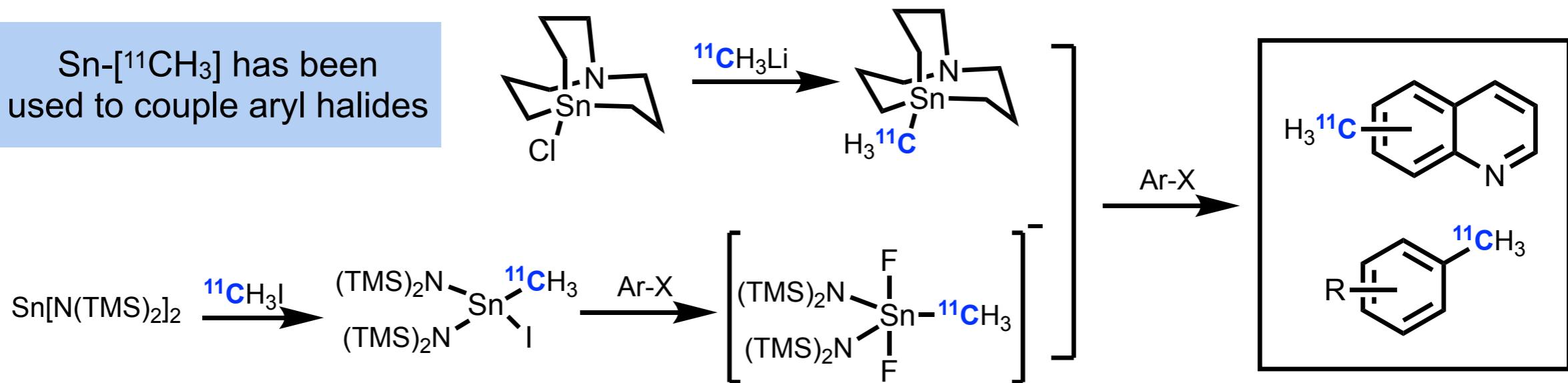
^{11}C -Methylation via Stille coupling



Most commonly used method for aryl-[$^{11}\text{CH}_3$] installation

[^{11}C]celecoxib, 8 %

Sn-[$^{11}\text{CH}_3$] has been used to couple aryl halides



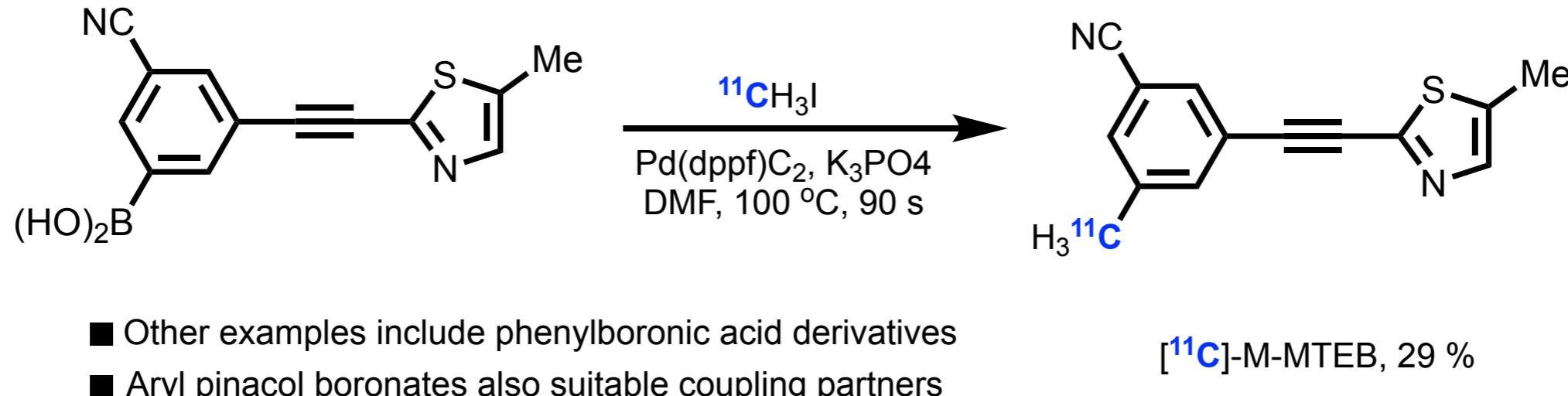
Prabhakaran, J. et. al. *J. Label Compd. Radiopharm.* **2005**, 48, 887.

Li, Z.; Conti, P. S. *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*. **2010**, 62, 1031.

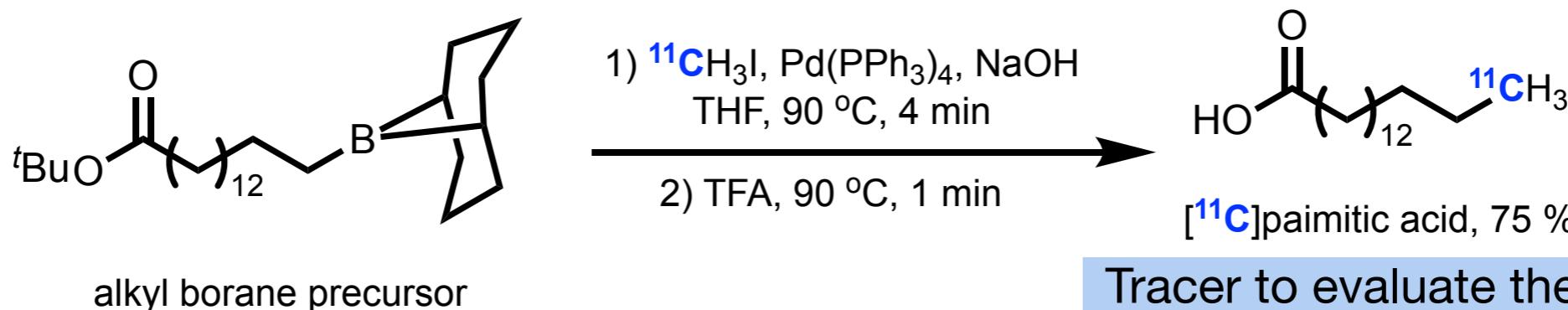
$^{11}\text{CH}_3\text{X}$ Chemistry ($\text{X} = \text{I}$ or OTf)

^{11}C -Methylation via Suzuki coupling

^{11}C -Methylation with arylboronic acids



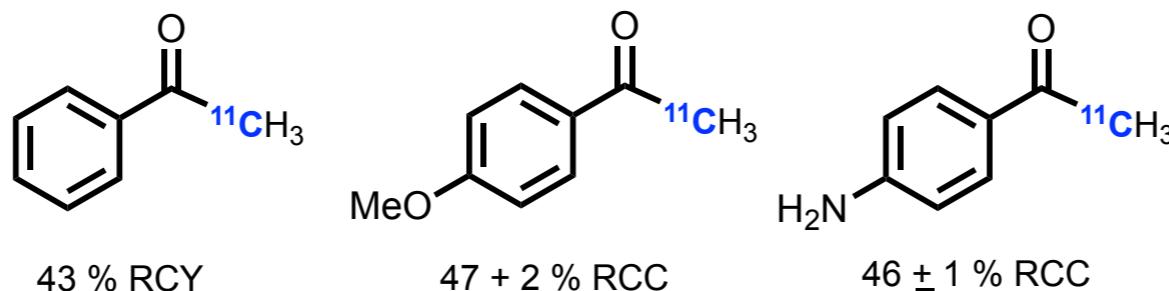
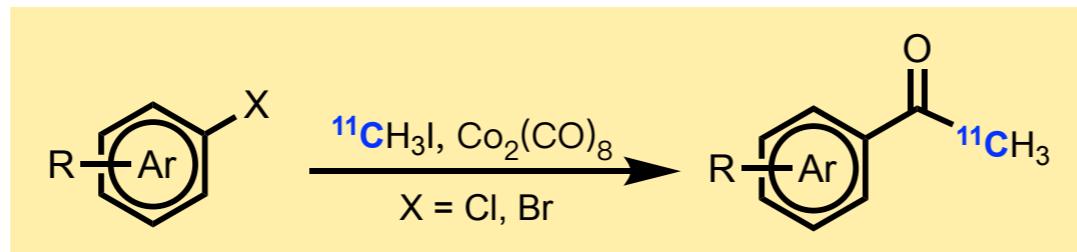
^{11}C -Methylation with alkylboronates



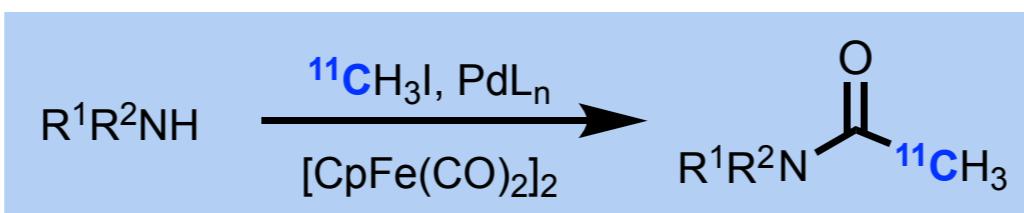
Hamill, T. G. et. al. *Synapse*. **2005**, *56*, 205.
Hostetler, E.D. et. al. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, *63*, 1348.

$^{11}\text{CH}_3\text{X}$ Chemistry ($\text{X} = \text{I}$ or OTf)

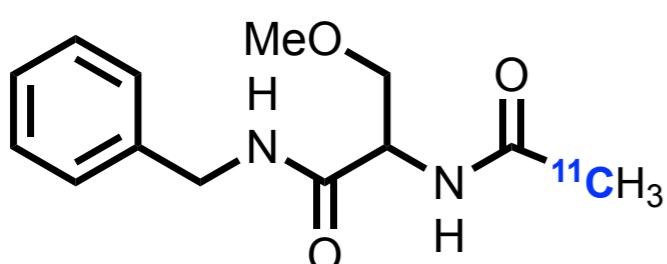
^{11}C -Acetylation



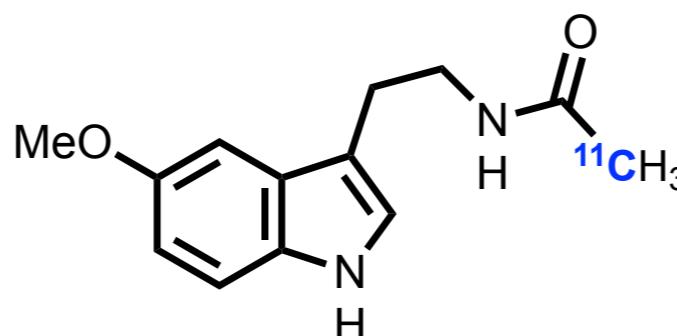
building blocks to
pharmacologically
active molecules



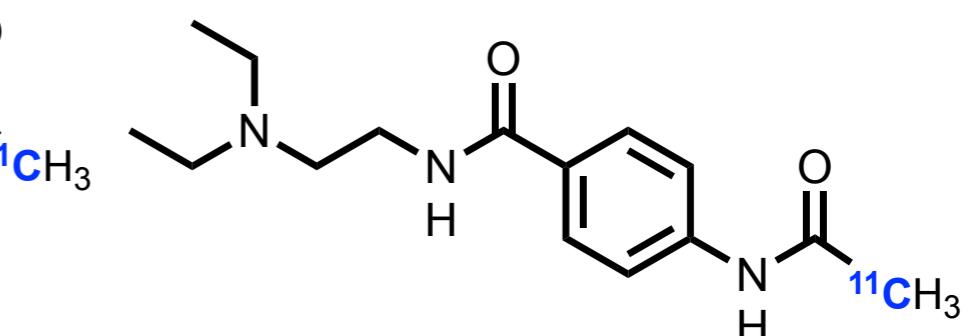
Examples



52 ± 2 % RCC



55 ± 1 % RCC

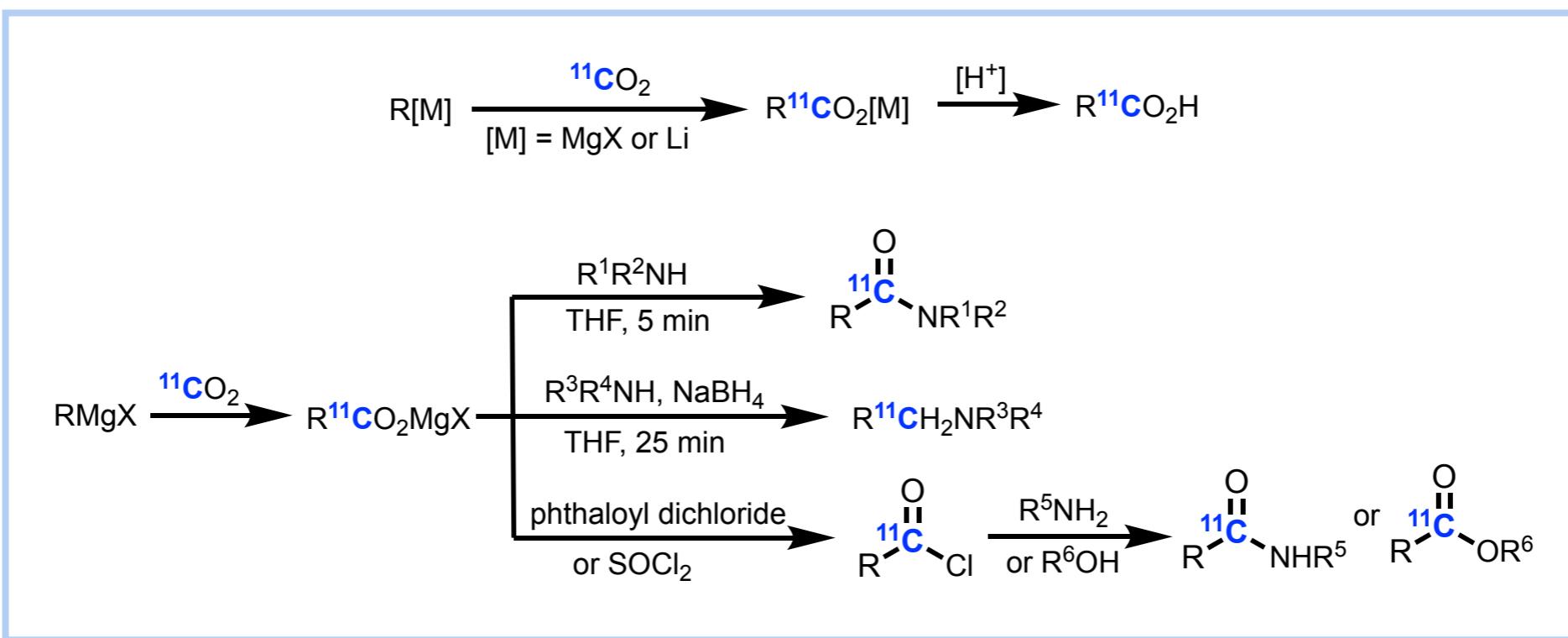


44 ± 1 % RCC

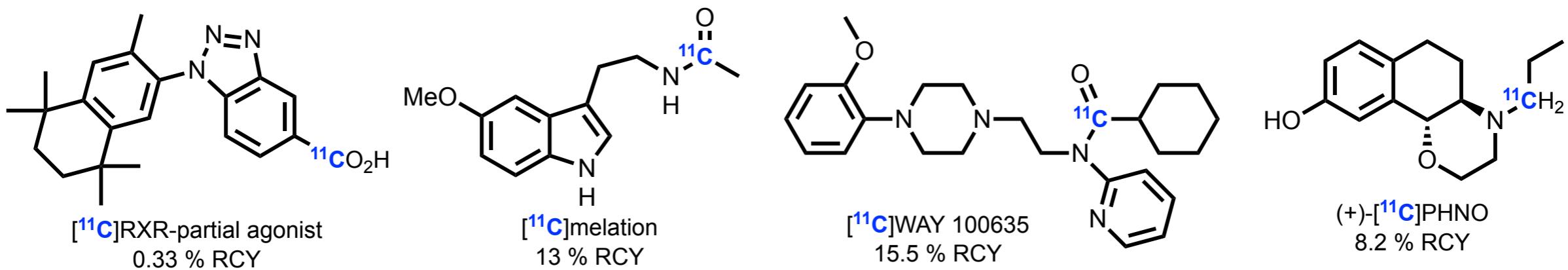
Dahl, K.; Schou, M.; Halldin, C. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, 2775.
Dahl, K.; Nordeman, P. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, 5785.

$^{11}\text{CO}_2$ Chemistry

^{11}C Carboxylic acid derivatives from organometallics



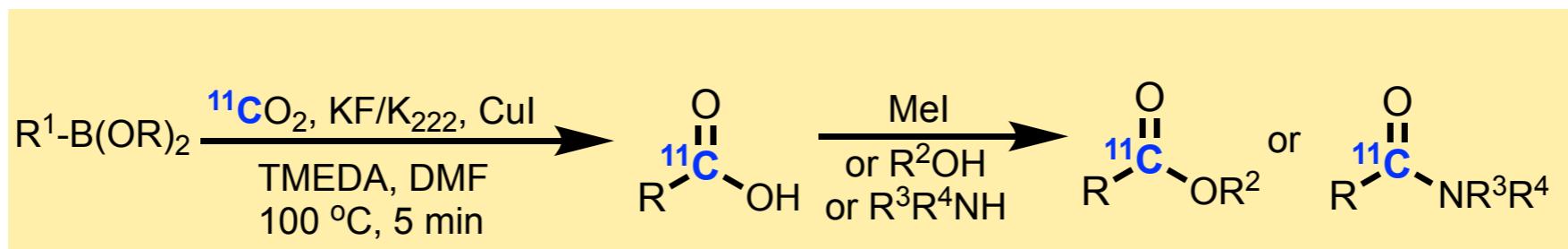
Examples



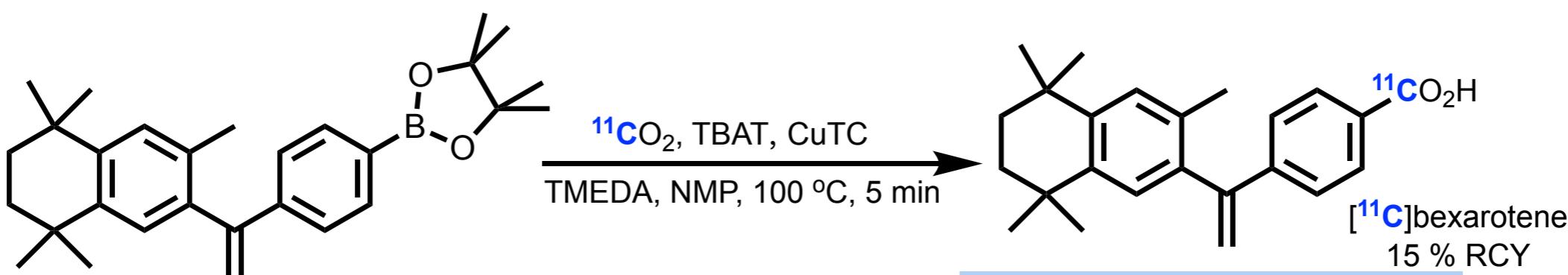
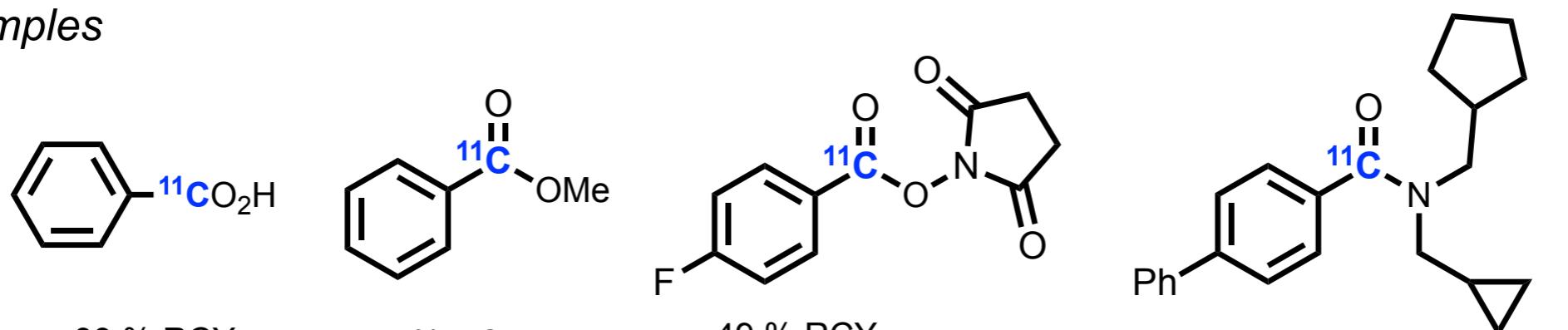
- Rotstein, B. H. et al. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2016**, *45*, 4708.
 Shibahara, O. et al. *J. Med. Chem.* **2017**, *60*, 7139.
 Mossine, A. V. et al. *Bioconjugate Chem.* **2016**, *27*, 1382.

$^{11}\text{CO}_2$ Chemistry

^{11}C Carboxylic acid derivatives from boronates



Examples

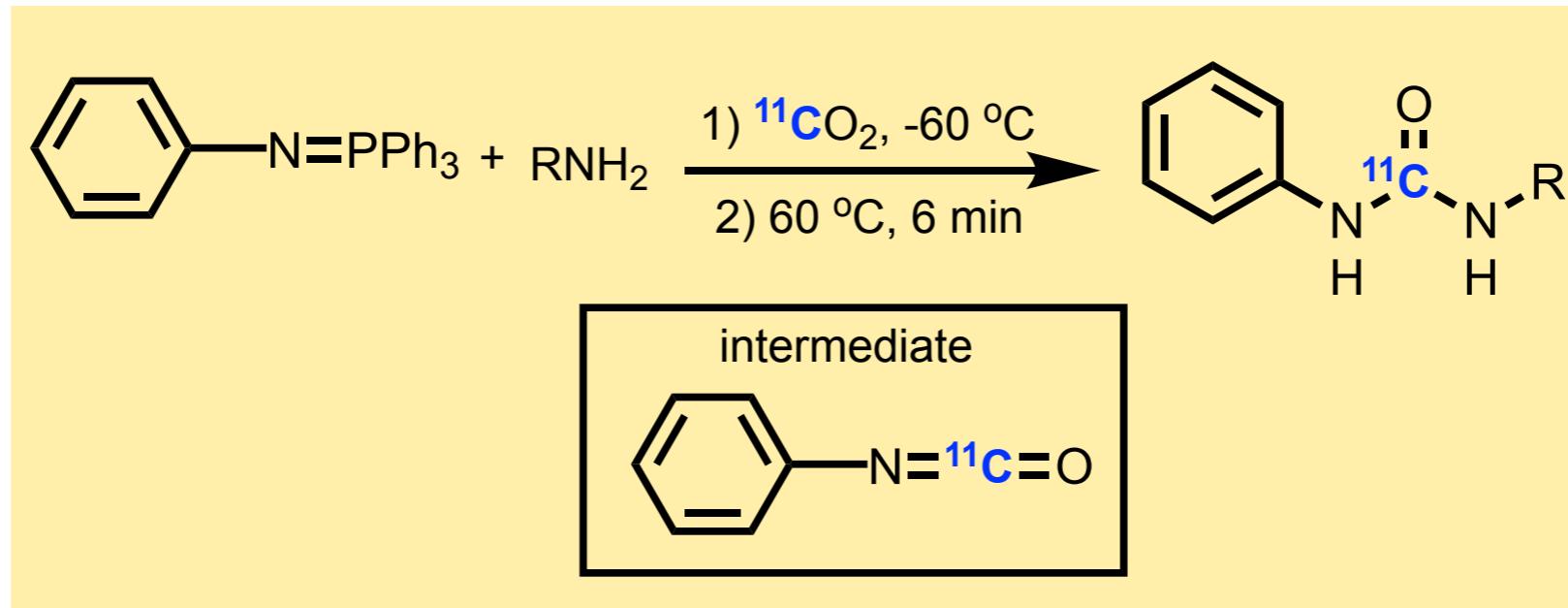


Nonhuman primates
PET-MR imaging studies

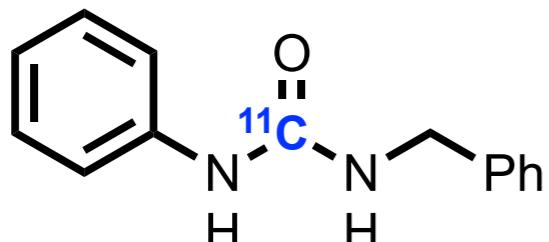
Riss, P. J.; Lu, S.; Telu, S.; Aigbirhio, F. I.; Pike, V. W. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 2698.
Rotstein, B. H. et al. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2014**, *5*, 668.

$^{11}\text{CO}_2$ Chemistry

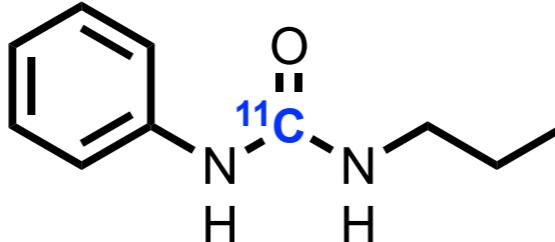
$^{11}\text{Ureas}$ from triphenylphosphinimines and amides



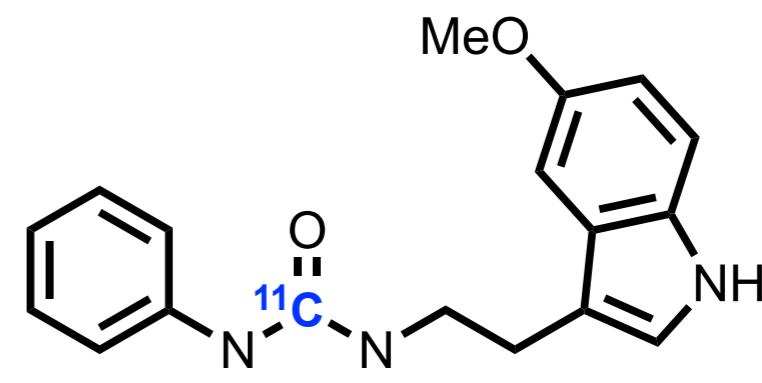
Examples



46 % RCY



49 % RCY

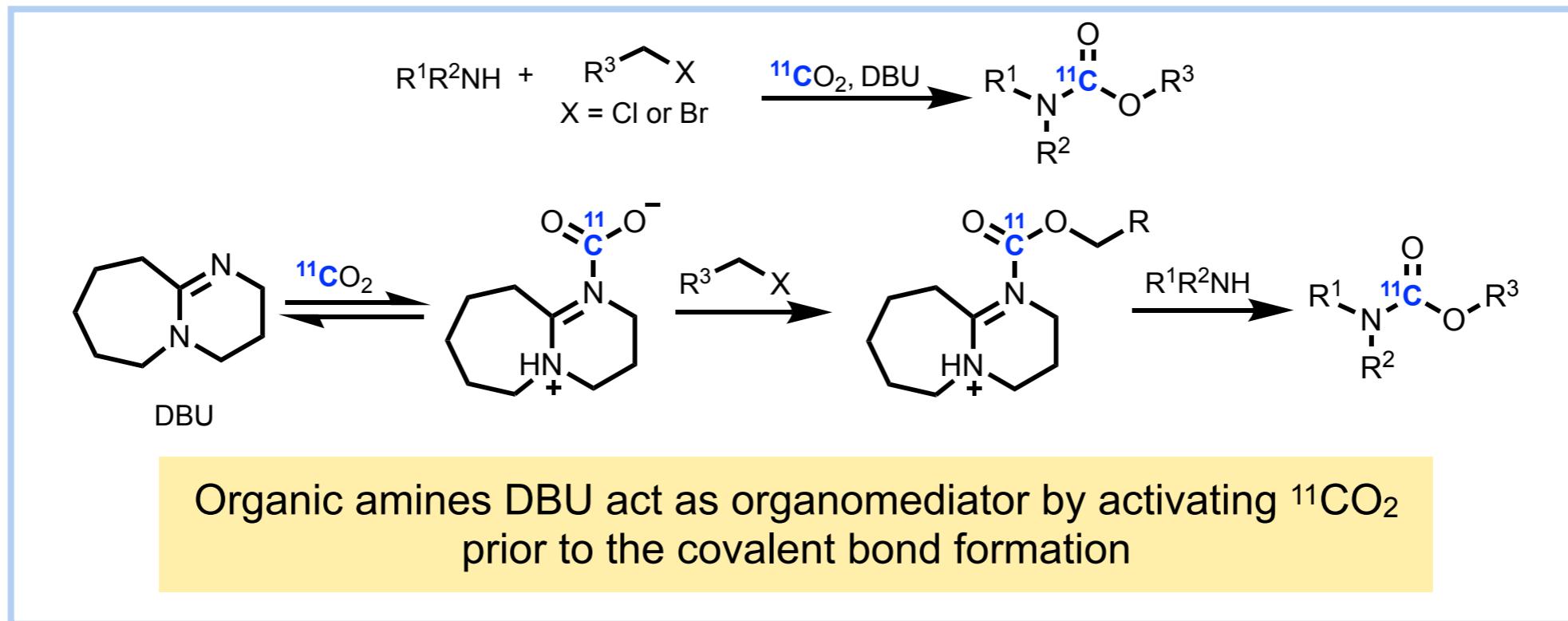


45 % RCY

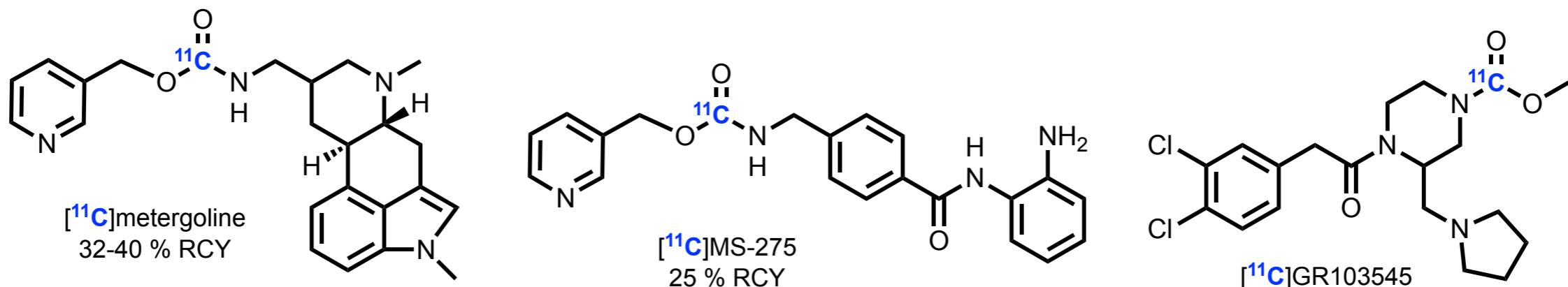
van Tilburg, E. W.; Windhorst, A. D.; van der Mey, M.; Herscheid, J. D.
J. Labelled Compd. Radiopharm. **2006**, 49, 321.

$^{11}\text{CO}_2$ Chemistry

$^{11}\text{Carbamates from amines}$

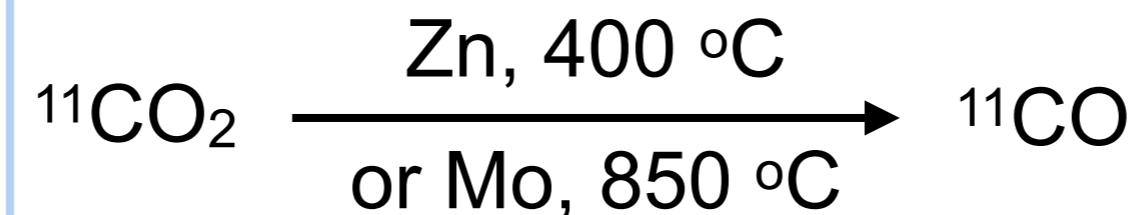


Examples



Hooker, J. M.; Reibel, A. T.; Hill, S. M.; Schueller, M. J.; Fowler, J. S.
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2009**, *48*, 3482.

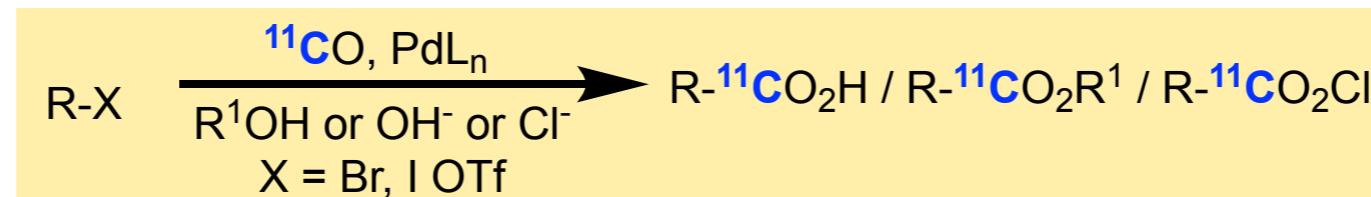
^{11}CO Chemistry



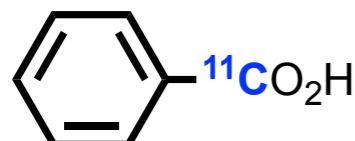
^{11}CO was used as a tracer to study interactions with red blood cells *in vivo* in 1945, which was the first human application of a ^{11}C -labelled compound.

^{11}CO Chemistry

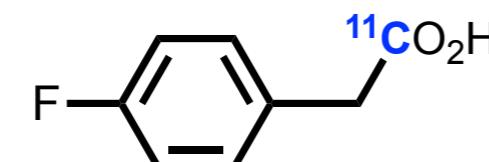
^{11}C -carbonyl-labeled carboxylic acids, esters and acyl chlorides



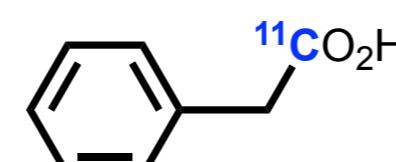
Examples



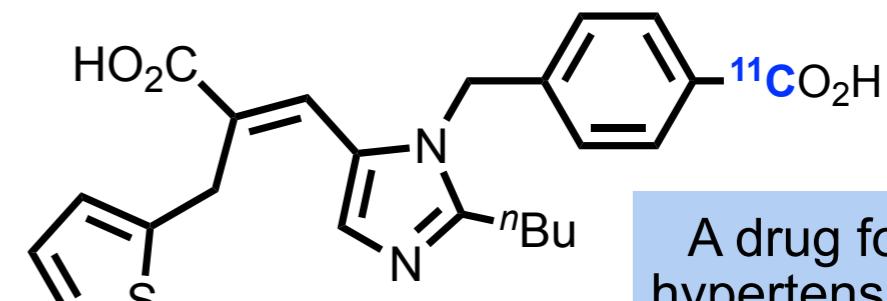
85 % RCY



24 % RCY

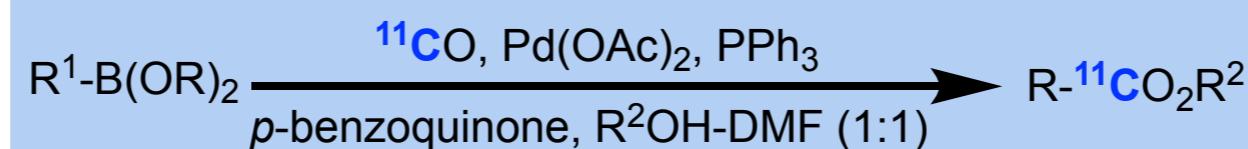


10 % RCY

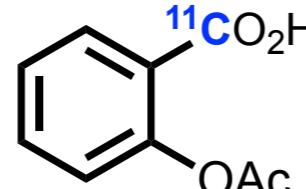


[^{11}C]eprosartan
37-54 % RCY

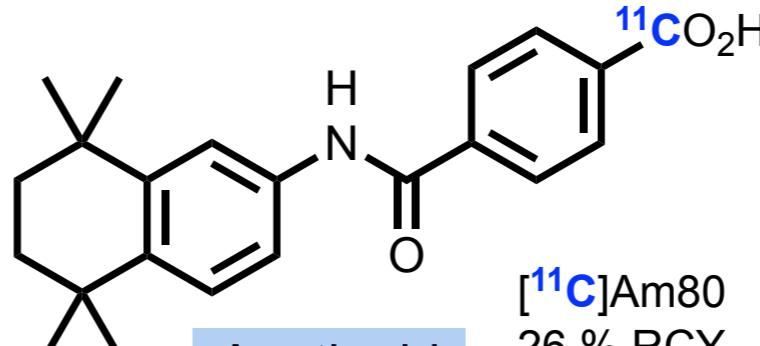
A drug for hypertension



Examples



[^{11}C]aspirin
15 % RCY



A retinoid compound

[^{11}C]Am80
26 % RCY

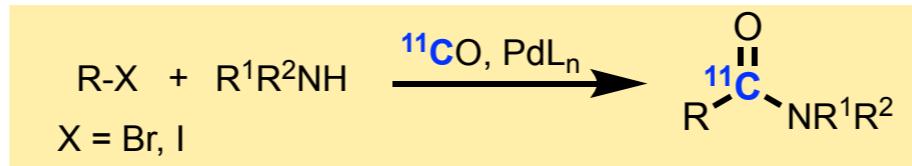
Lu, S. et al. *J. Labelled Compd. Radiopharm.* **2010**, 53, 548.

Kealey, S. et al. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2011**, 9, 3313.

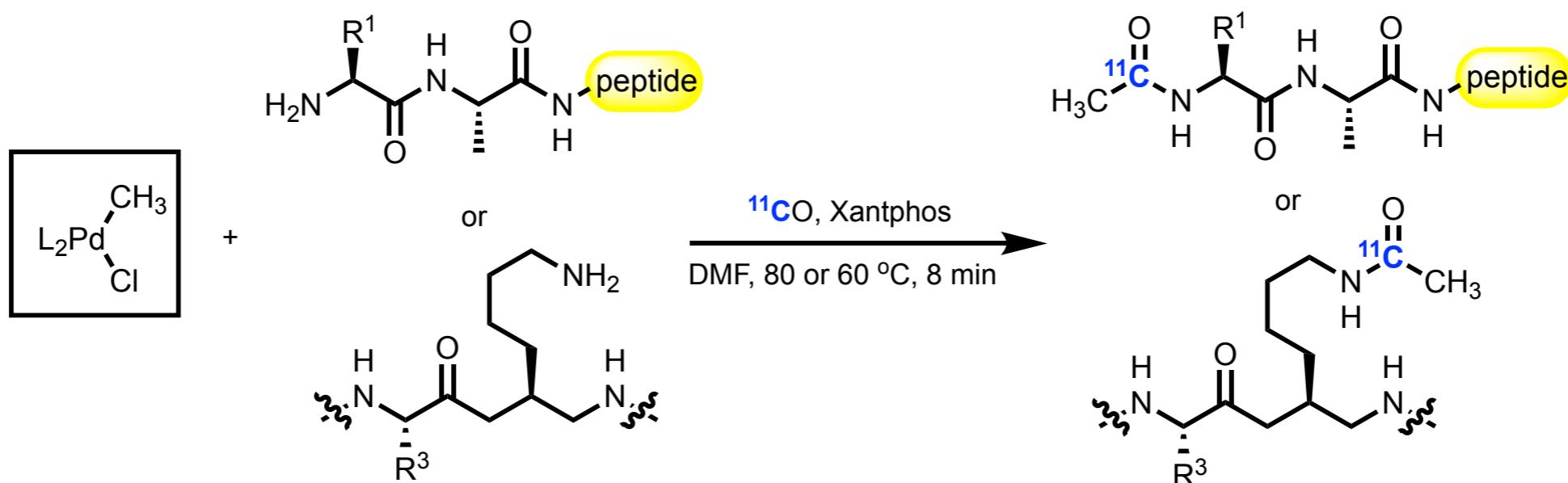
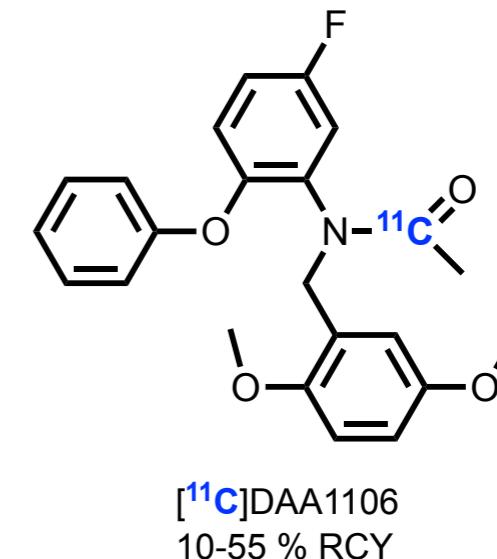
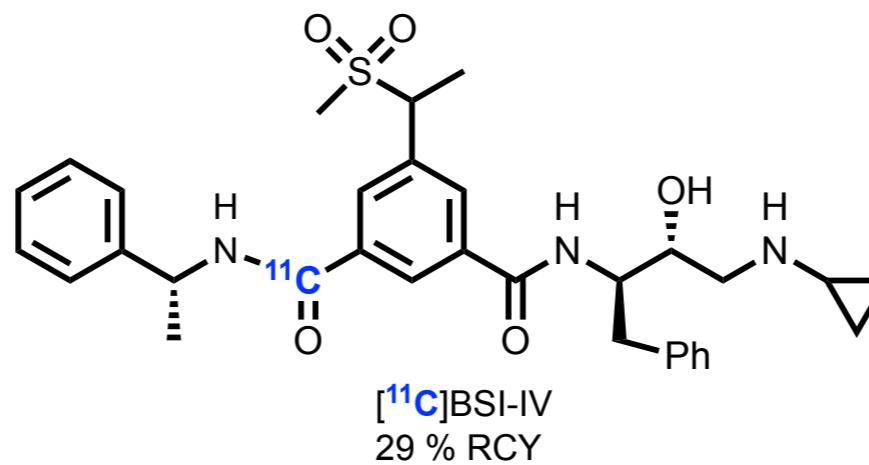
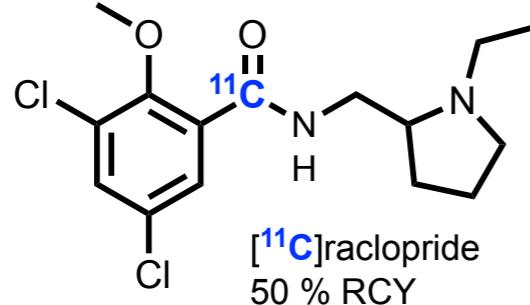
Ishii, H.; Minegishi, K.; Nagatsu, K.; Zhang, M.-R. *Tetrahedron* **2015**, 71, 1588.

^{11}CO Chemistry

^{11}C -carbonyl-labeled amides



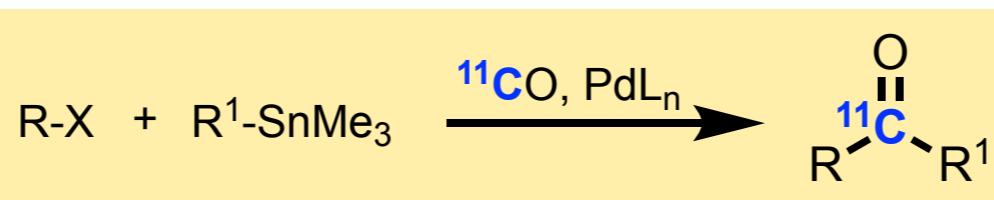
Examples



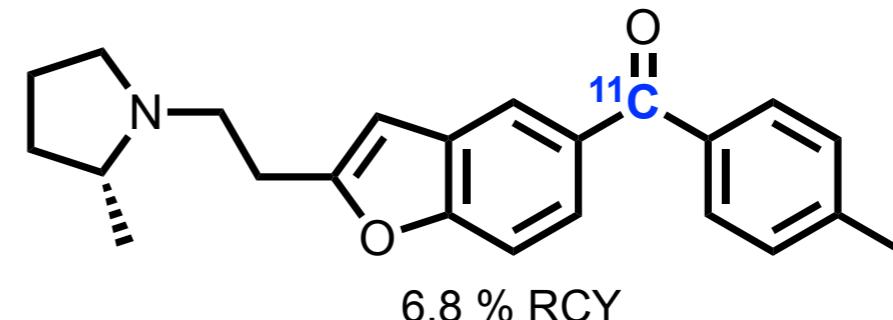
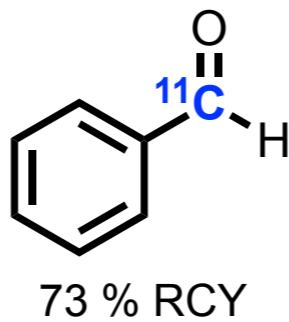
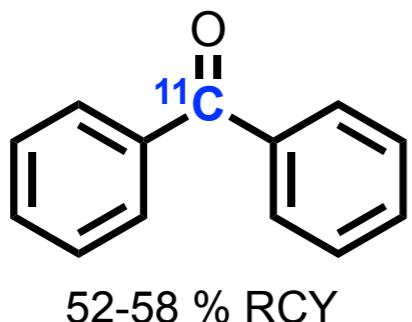
Taddei, C.; Gee, A. D. *J. Labelled Compd. Radiopharm.* **2018**, *61*, 237.
 Andersen, T. L. et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 4549.

^{11}CO Chemistry

Stille coupling

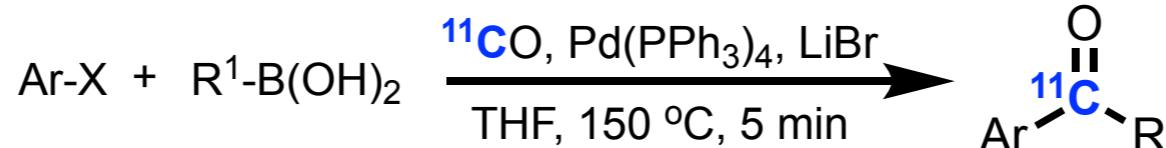


Examples

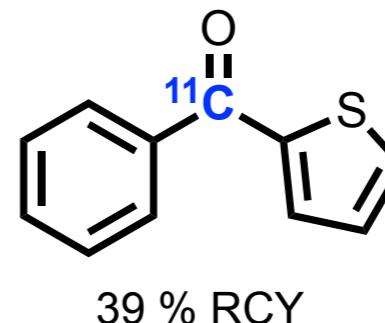
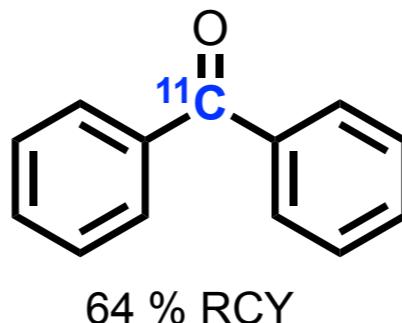
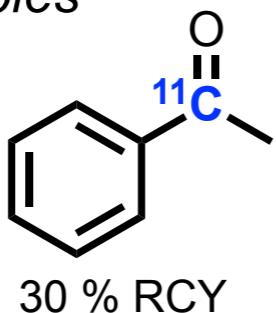


A potential PET radioligand for histamine subtype 3 receptors

Suzuki coupling



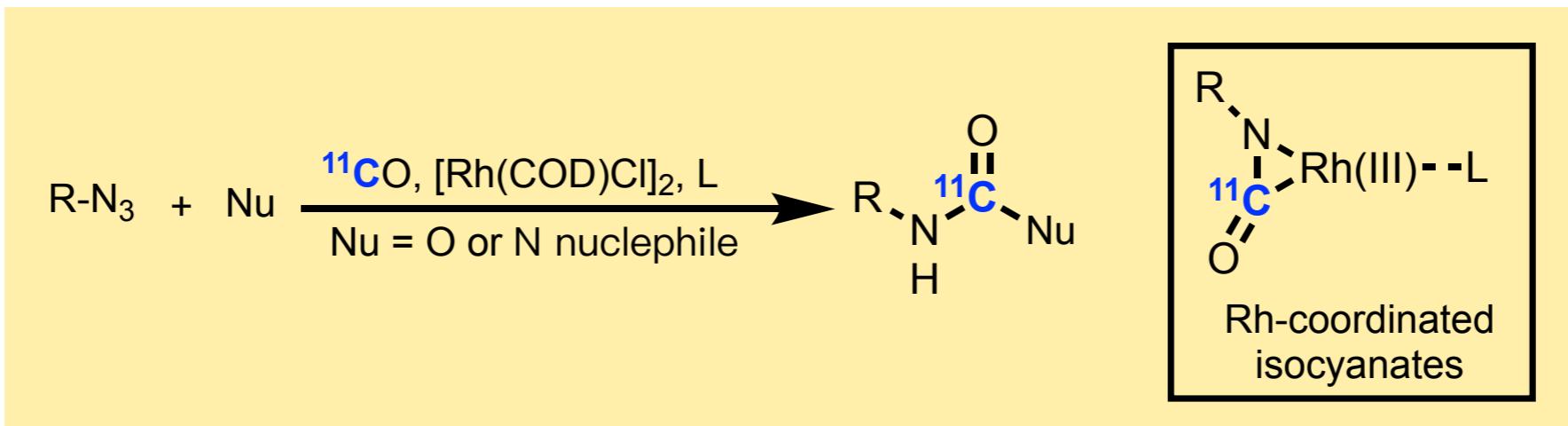
Examples



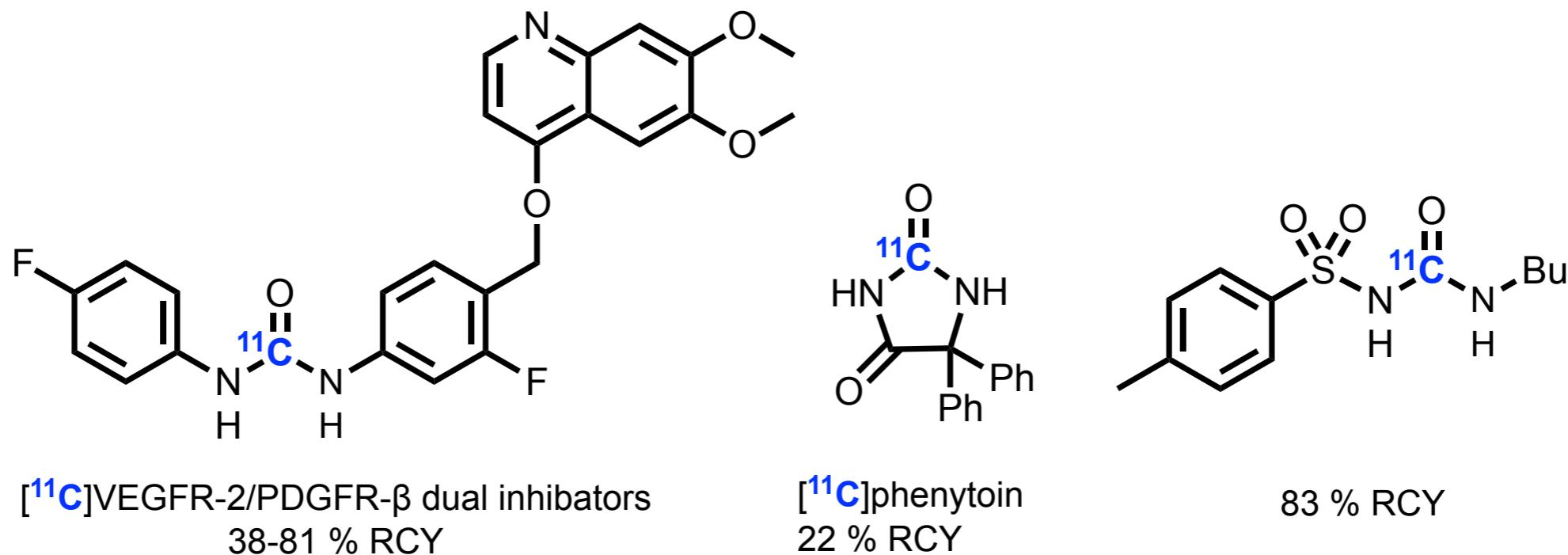
Siméon, F. G.; Culligan, W. J.; Lu, S.; Pike, V. W. *Molecules* **2017**, *22*, 792.
Rahman, O.; Kihlberg, T.; Lågström, B. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, 474.

^{11}CO Chemistry

^{11}C -carbonyl-labeled ureas and carbamates

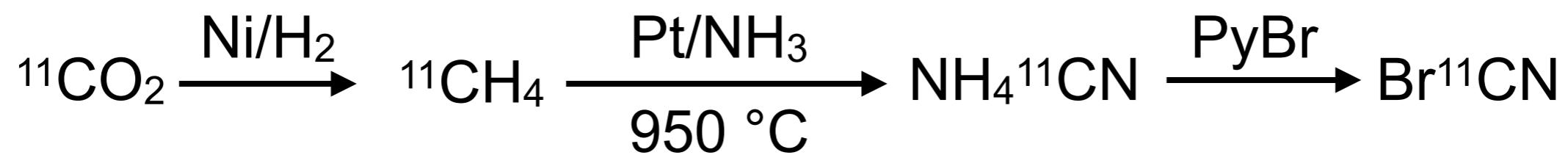


Examples



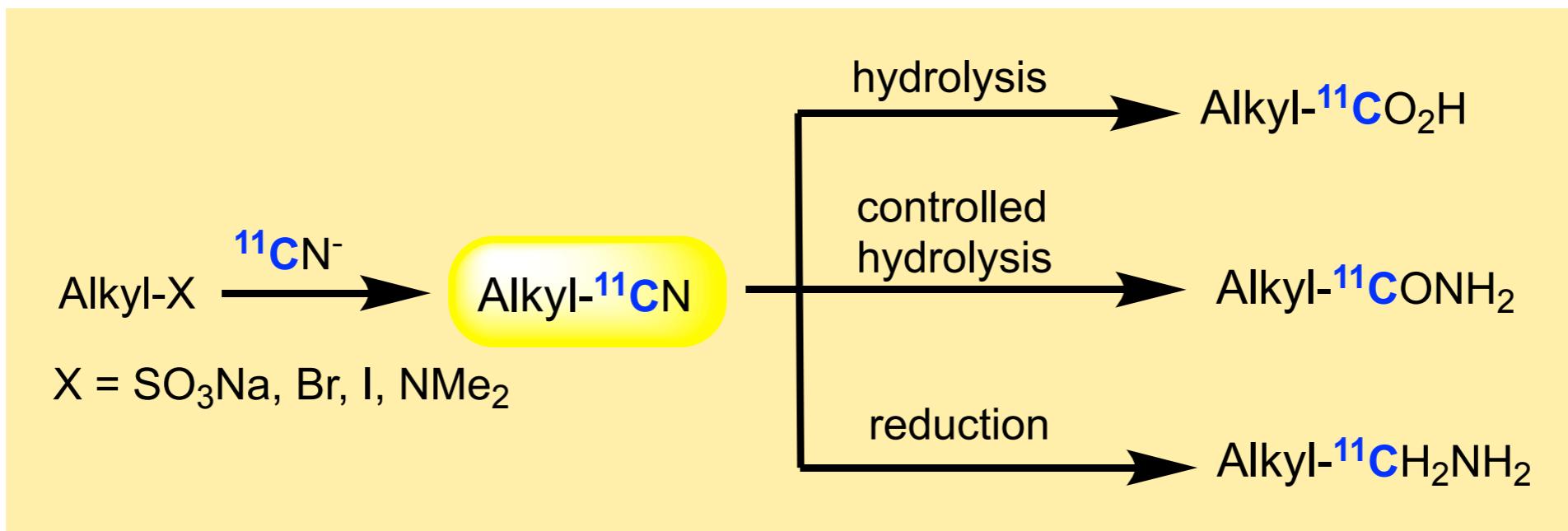
Doi, H.; Barletta, J.; Suzuki, M.; Noyori, R.; Watanabe, Y.; Lågström, B.
Org. Biomol. Chem. **2004**, 2, 3063.

¹¹CN- Chemistry

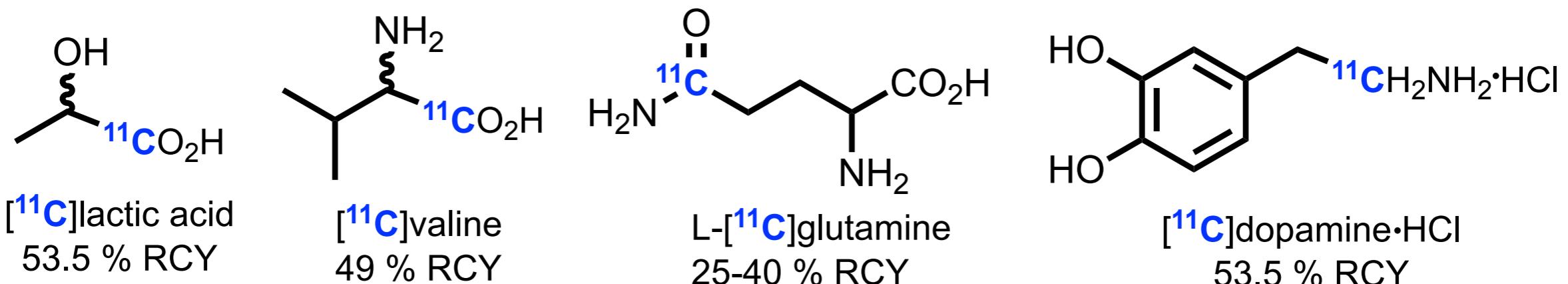


$^{11}\text{CN}^-$ Chemistry

Alkyl- ^{11}CN and its derivatives



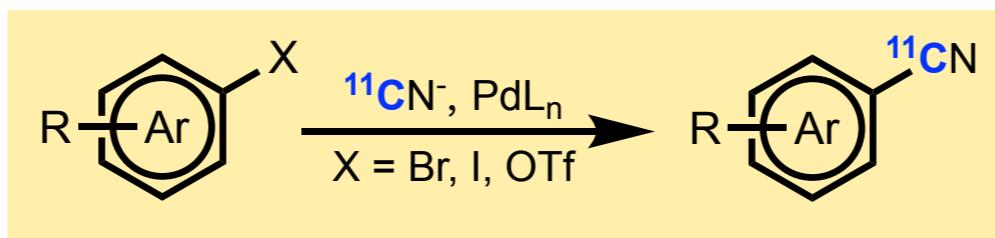
Examples



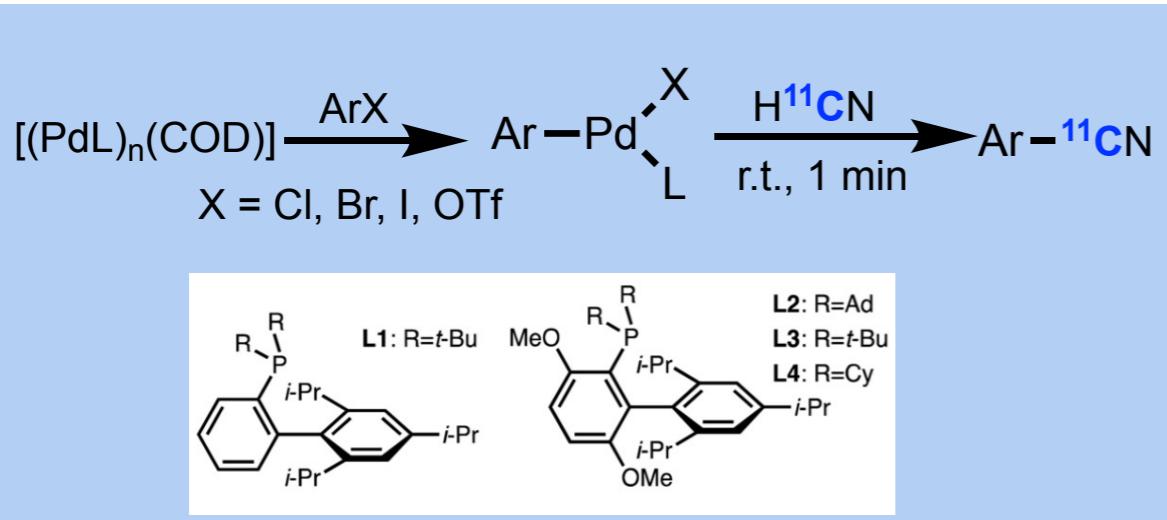
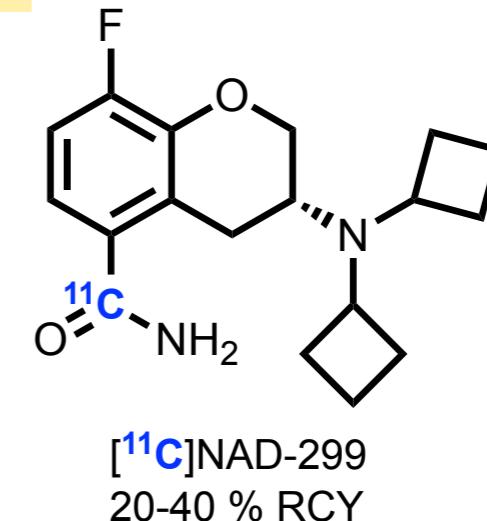
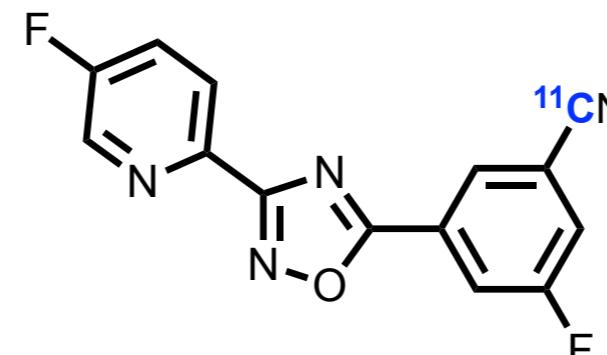
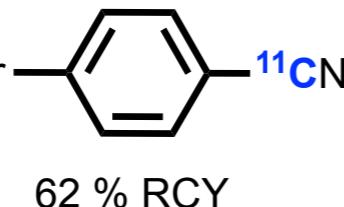
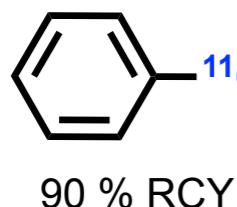
Deng, X.; Rong, J.; Wang, L.; Vasdev, N.; Zhang, L.; Josephson, L.; Liang, S.
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2019**, 58, 2580.

$^{11}\text{CN}^-$ Chemistry

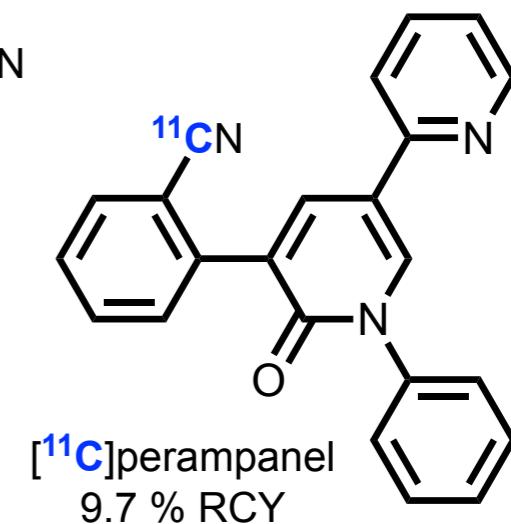
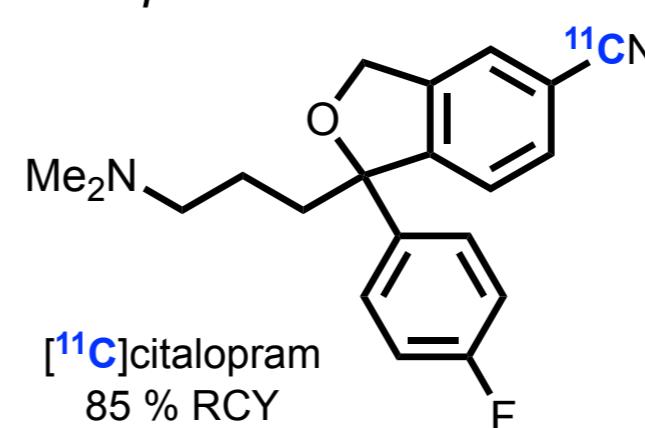
Pd-mediated alkyl- ^{11}CN formation



Examples



Examples



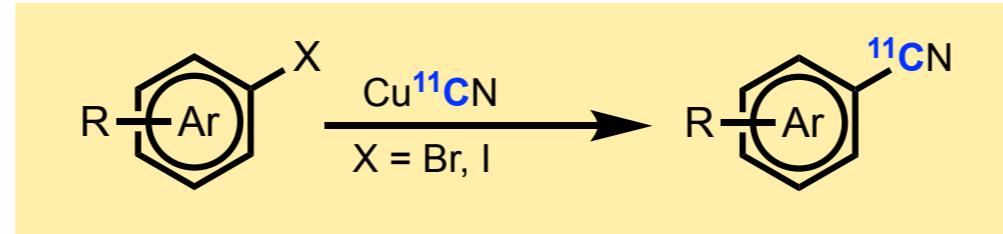
Rotstein, B. H. et al. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2016**, *45*, 4708.

Lee, H. G.; Milner, P. J.; Placzek, M. S.; Buchwald, S. L.; Hooker, J. M.

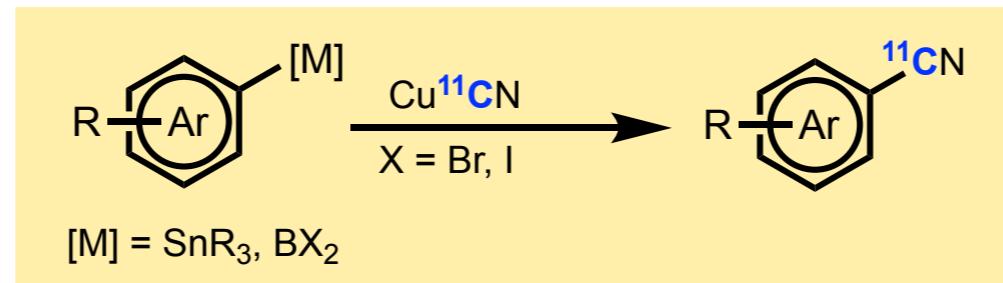
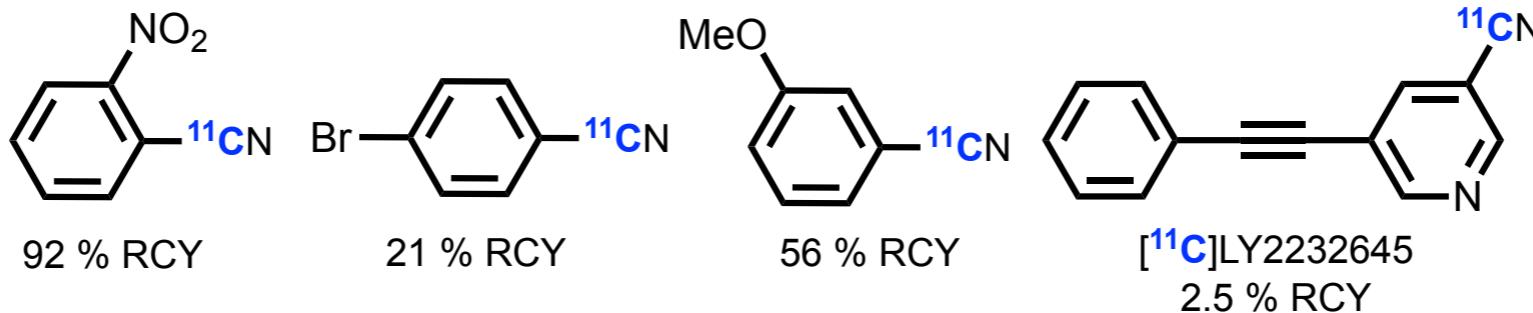
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2015**, *137*, 648.

$^{11}\text{CN}^-$ Chemistry

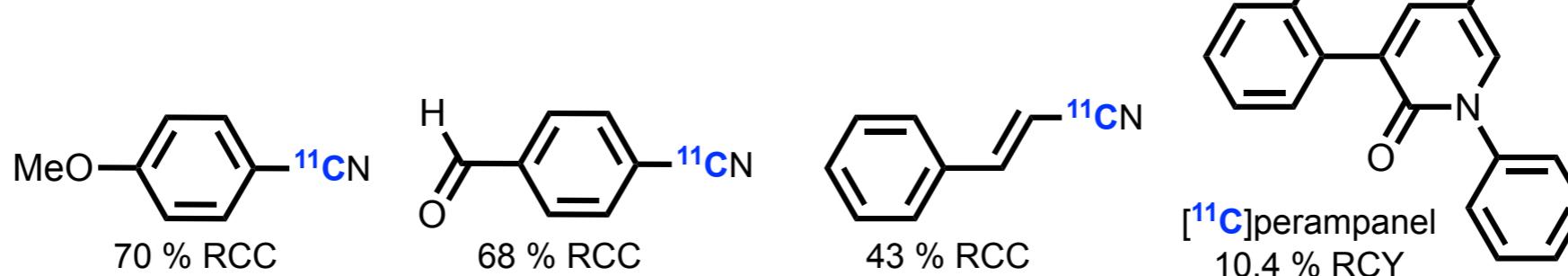
Cu-mediated alkyl- ^{11}CN formation



Examples

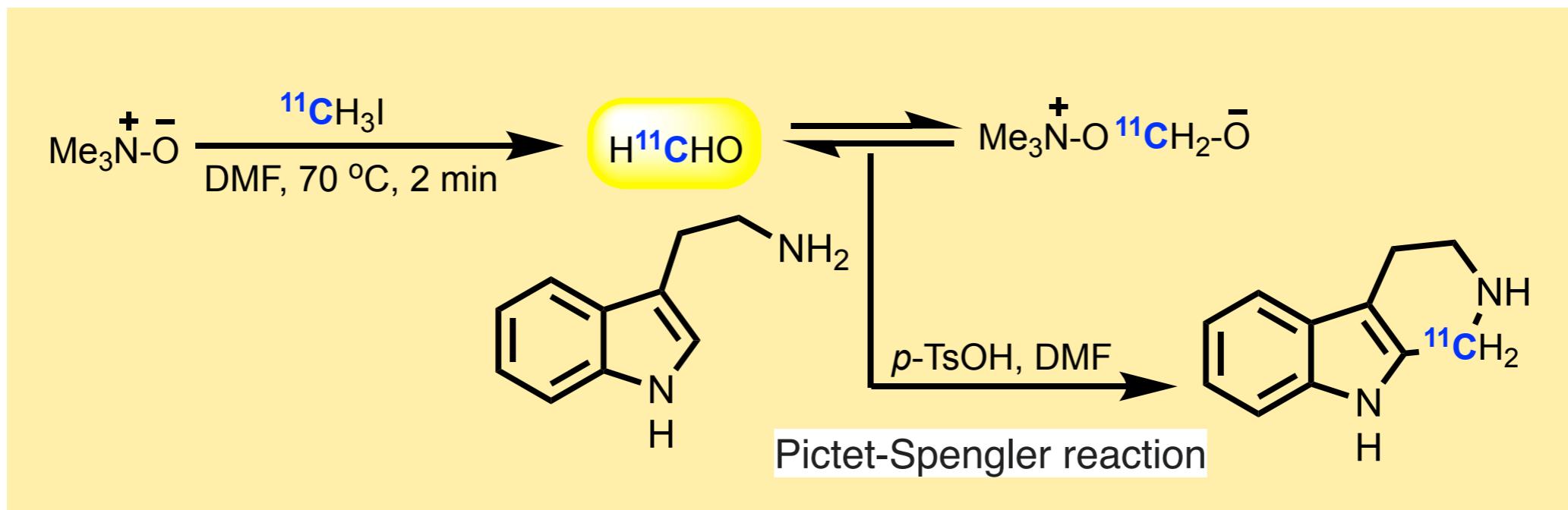


Examples

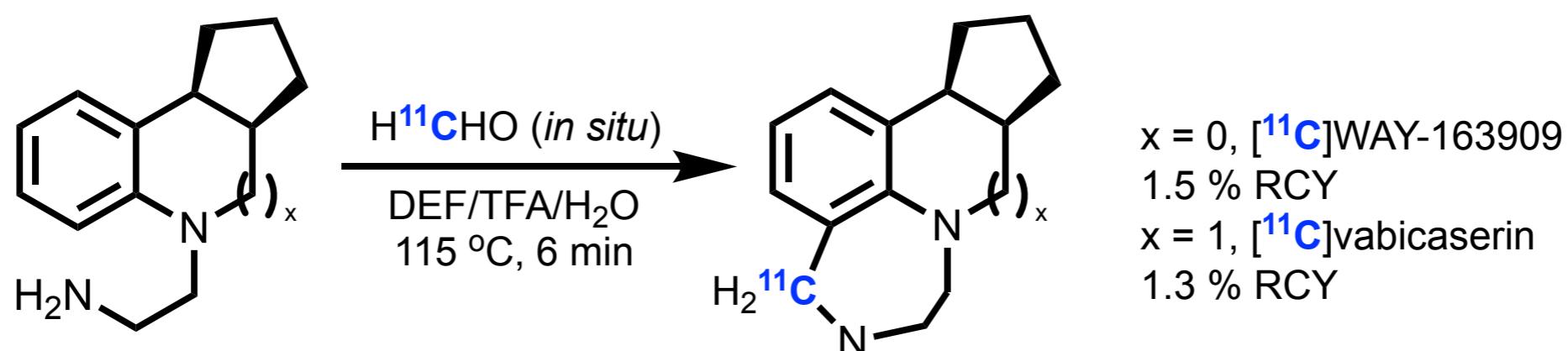


Ma, L.; Placzek, M. S.; Hooker, J. M.; Vasdev, N.; Liang, S. H. *Chem. Commun.* **2017**, 53, 6597.
 Makaravage, K. J.; Shao, X.; Brooks, A. F.; Yang, L.; Sanford, M. S.; Scott, P. J.
Org. Lett. **2018**, 20, 1530.

$H^{11}\text{CHO}$ Chemistry



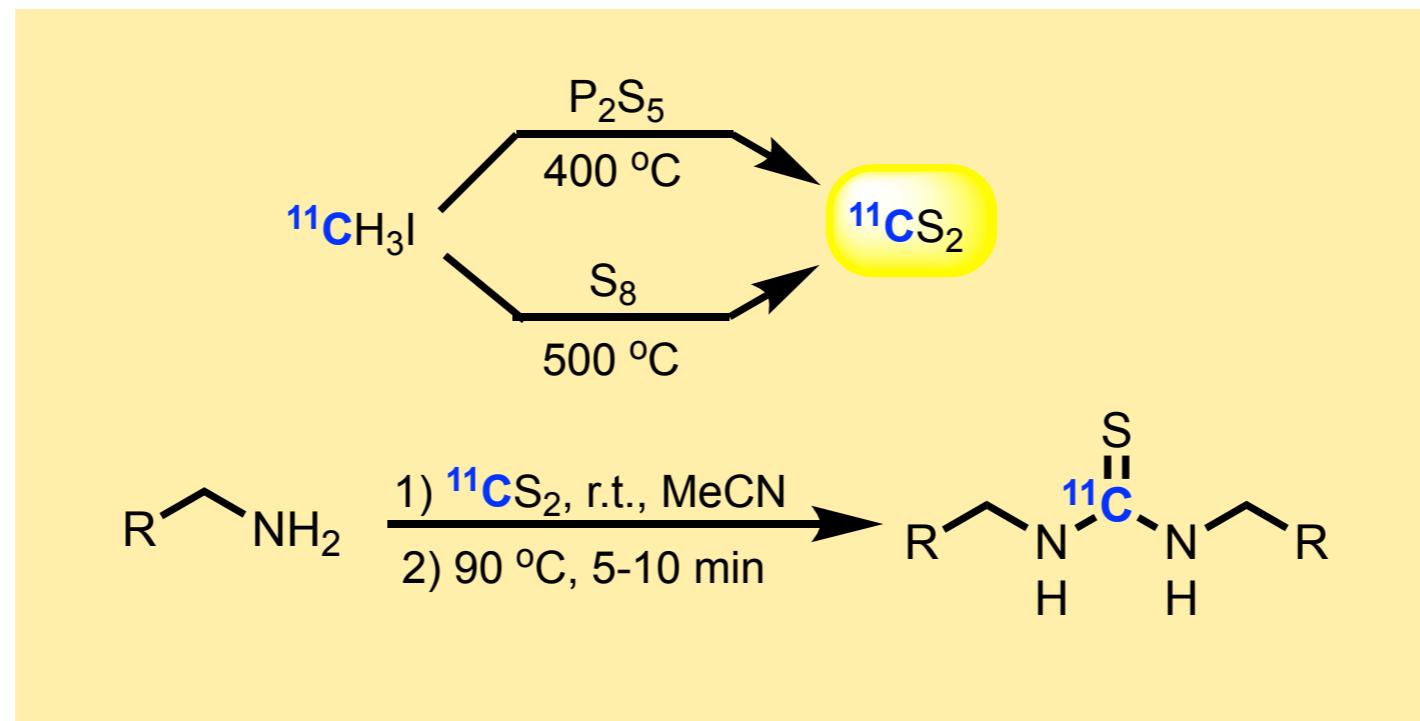
Examples



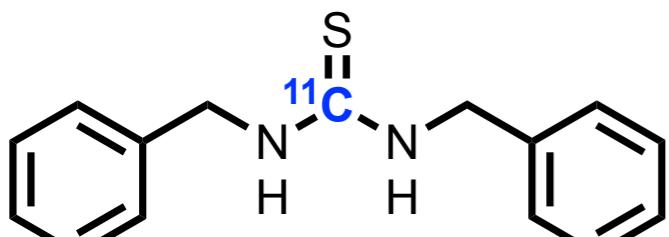
Emerging drug target to treat several disorders of the human central nervous system

Hooker, J. M.; Schönberger, M.; Schieferstein, H.; Fowler, J. S. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, *47*, 5989.
Neelamegam, R.; Hellenbrand, T.; Schroeder, F. A.; Wang, C. Hooker, J. M.
J. Med. Chem. **2014**, *57*, 1488.

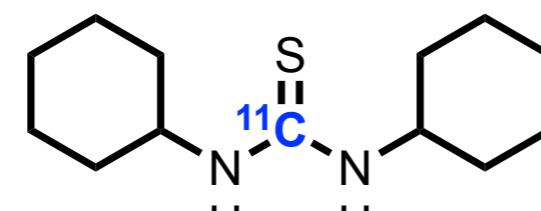
^{11}CS Chemistry



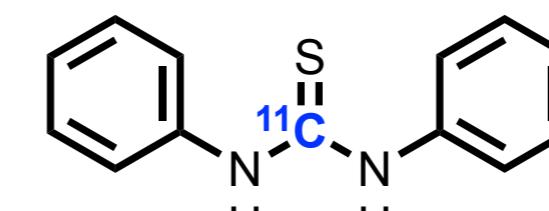
Examples



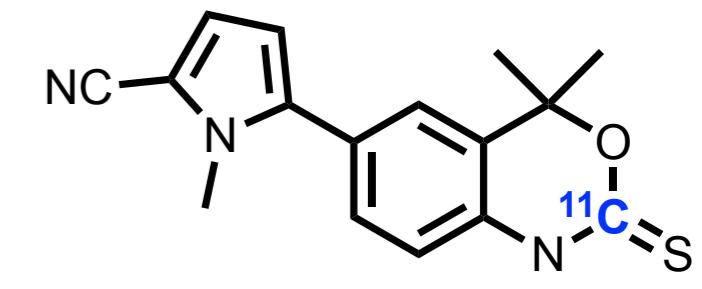
> 99 % RCC



> 99 % RCC



> 99 % RCC

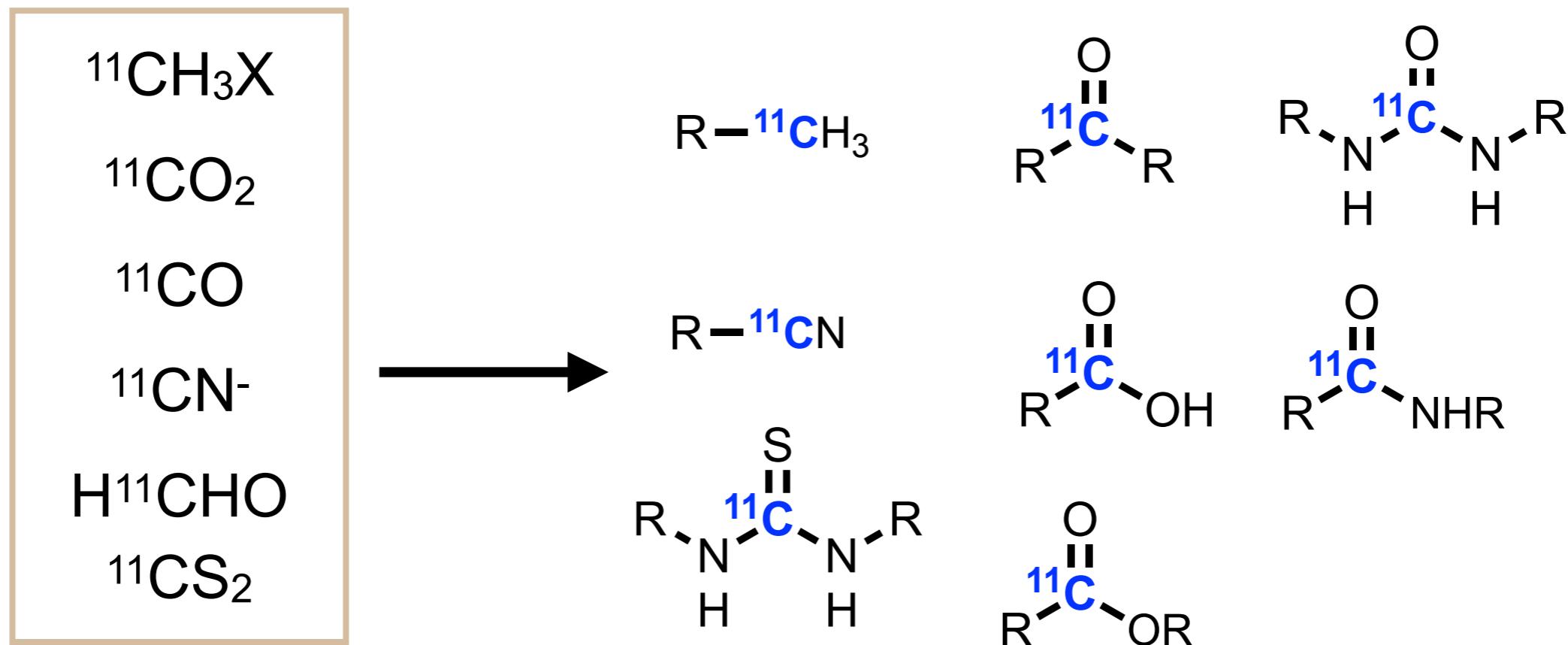


$[^{11}\text{C}]$ tanaproget
> 75 % RCY

progesterone
receptor agonist

Haywood, T.; Kealey, S.; Sánchez-Cabezas, S.; Hall, J. J.; Allott, L.; Smith, G.; Plisson, C.; Miller, P. W.
Chem. Eur. J. **2015**, 21, 9034.

Conclusion



The carbon-11 chemistry for PET is
far more to be developed !!!

More labeled positions
More reaction types
Automatic synthesis



Cancer visualization
Disease diagnosis
Drug research & development

Thank You!