

^{18}F -radiolabelling

Where are we now?

Inês F. Antunes
31-01-2025

Direct radiolabelling

- ^{18}F -Nucleophilic
- Metal-mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination
- Light-mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination
- Metal-complexation ^{18}F -Radiofluorination

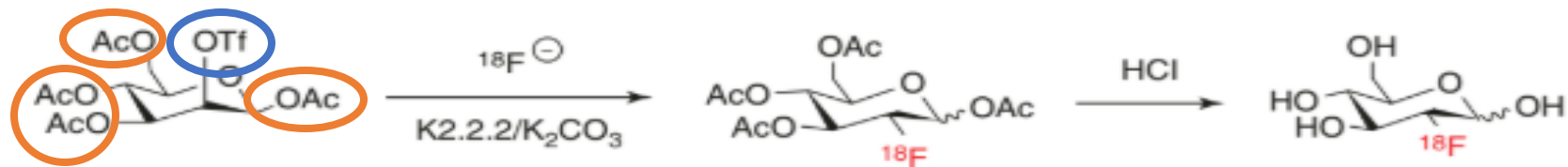
Indirect radiolabelling

- Prosthetic groups (Synthons)
- Click chemistry

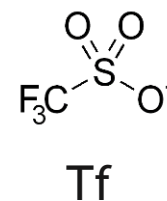
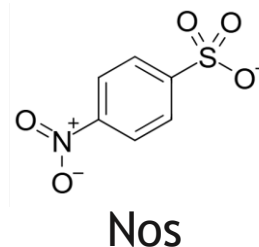
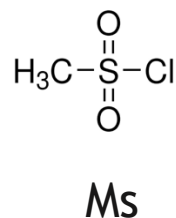
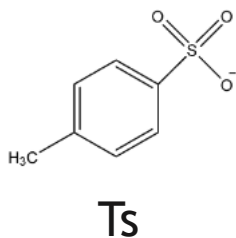
^{18}F -Nucleophilic Substitution

- ^{18}F -fluoride must be dehydrated
- Higher temperatures (~80-100 °C)
- Presence of poorly nucleophilic bases (carbonate; bicarbonate or oxalate ions)
- Polar aprotic solvents: ACN, DMF or DMSO.
- phase transfer catalyst (PTC) (Kryptofix 222) or tetrabutylammonium cation.
- **Reactivity of leaving group and its sensitivity to basic conditions should be considered**

^{18}F -Nucleophilic Aliphatic Substitution

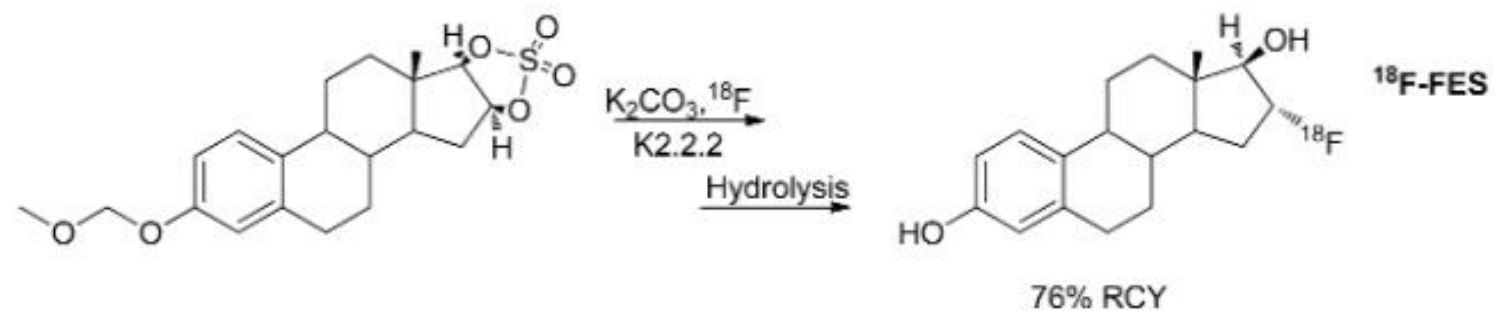
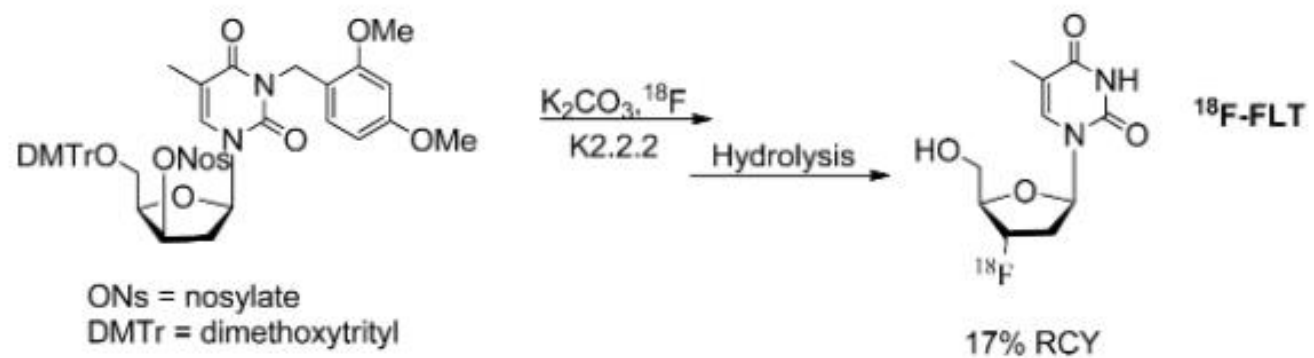


1. A good leaving group: Halides and sulfonates
 $\text{Cl} < \text{Br} < \text{I} < \text{tosylate} \sim \text{mesylate} < \text{nosylate} < \text{triflate}$



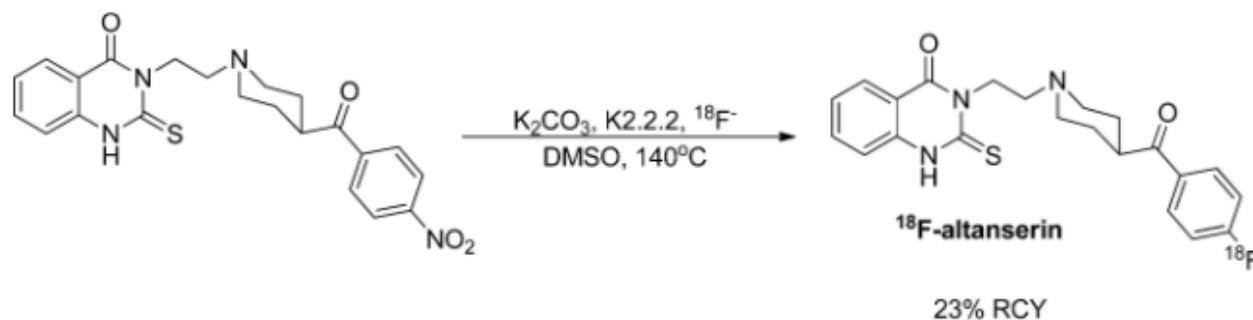
2. **Protecting groups:** Precursors that contain functional groups that might hamper nucleophilic ^{18}F -substitution reactions either due to their acidity or steric hindrance

^{18}F -Nucleophilic Aliphatic Substitution



^{18}F -Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution

Issue: It requires sufficient activation or the phenyl ring $\rightarrow$ electron-withdrawing groups ($-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{CN}$, $-\text{CF}_3$, or carbonyl groups) in the *ortho* or *para* position to the leaving group



1. A good leaving group: F, NO_2 and trimethylammonium salt

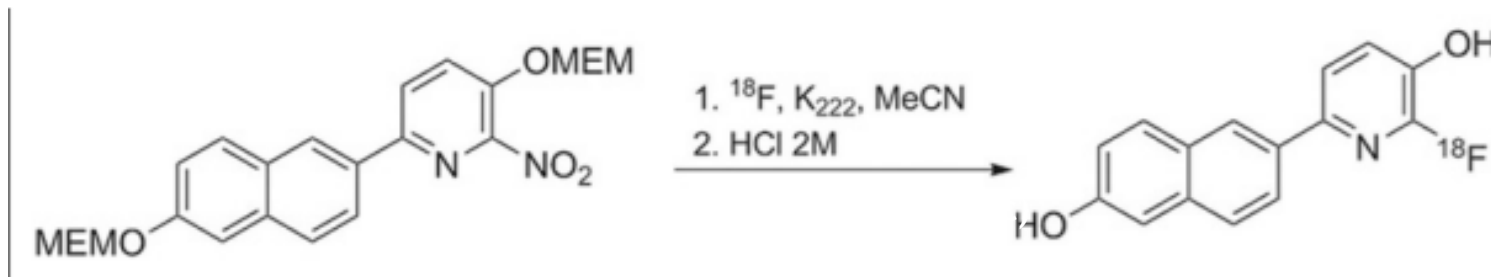
LG	F	NO_2	NMe_3^+
Temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$)	>100	120-180	100-110
Solvent	DMSO	DMF/DMSO	ACN
Molar activity	Low	Low	High

^{18}F -Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution

Solution:

Heteroarene (pyridine) → no need of electron-withdrawing groups

- substitution occurs preferentially in the *ortho* position of the pyridine
- good leaving group :F, Cl, Br, I, NO_2 and trimethylammonium salt
- Temperatures: 120-180 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Solvents: DMF, DMSO
- Protecting groups



^{18}F -Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution

Issue: most suitable fluorinated drugs contain a phenyl group instead of an heteroarene

Substitution of the phenyl group with pyridine



Enable the synthesis of the ^{18}F analog

Might alter the structure → affinity for target

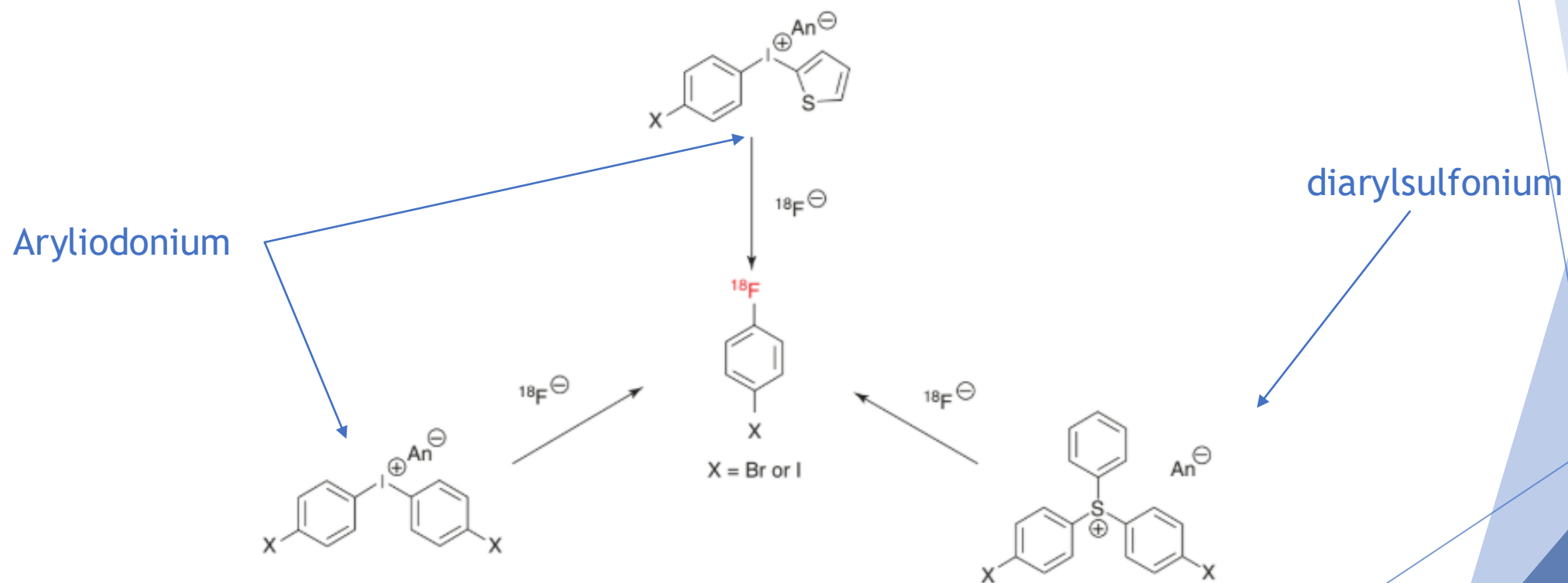


Need better radiofluorination strategies to add ^{18}F to a phenyl group

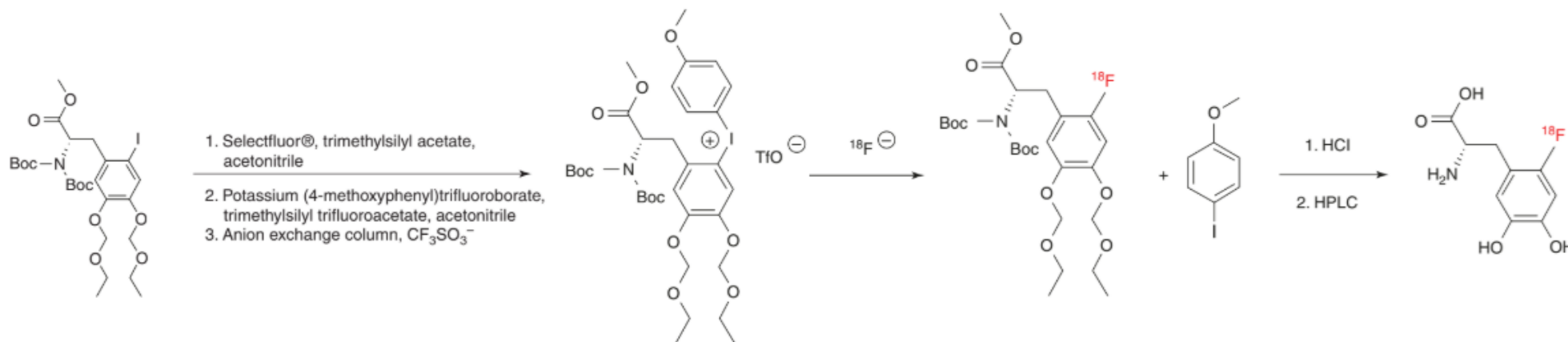
^{18}F -Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution

Possible Solution: Use of “Onium” salts

Onium leaving groups $\rightarrow$ labeling of electron-neutral and moderately electron-rich aromatics.



^{18}F -Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution



RCY= 14% (d.c) Vs

RCY(ES)=33%

$M_A=35\text{GBq}/\mu\text{mol}$ Vs $M_A(\text{ES})=0.011\text{GBq}/\mu\text{mol}$



Difficult to synthesize (Harsh conditions)

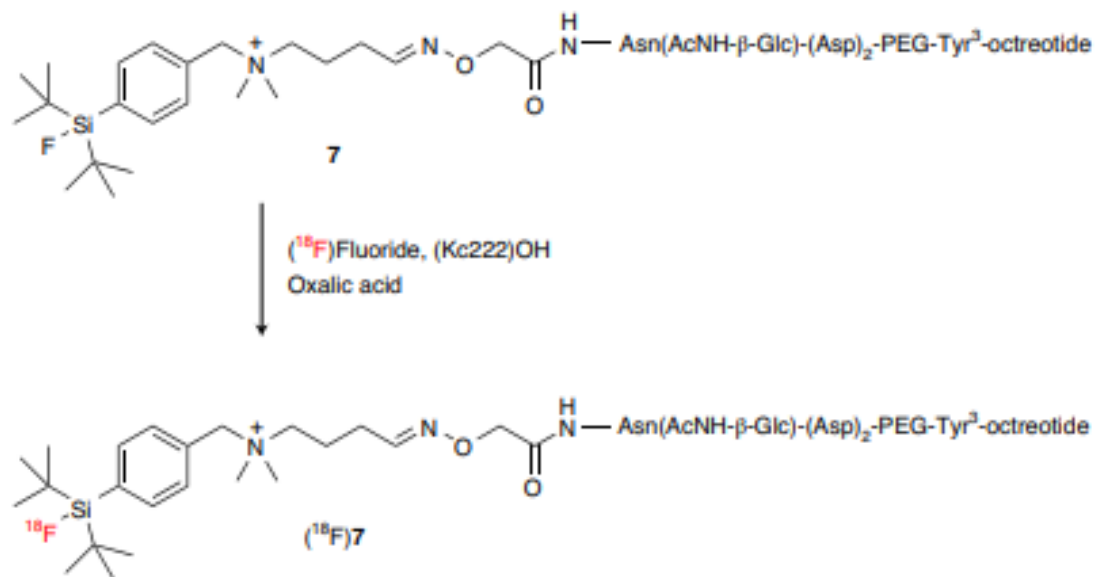
Not stable

Difficult to make if molecules are more complex

^{18}F -Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution

SiFA chemistry (Silicon-Fluoride-Acceptor)

Isotopic exchange reaction



No azeotropic drying

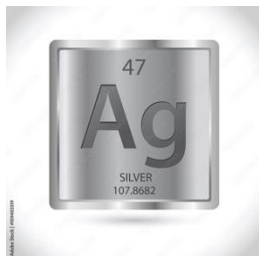
Synthesis time ~20-30 min (No HPLC)

Yield=42 $\pm$ 3% (n = 6) d.c.c.

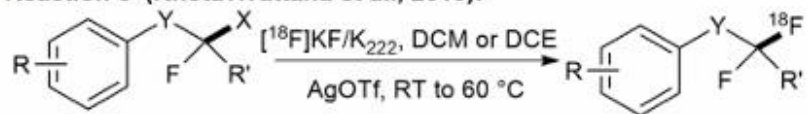
RCP >97%

$M_A = 60 \pm 7$ GBq/ μmol (n = 6)

Metal mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination



Reaction 6 (Khotavivattana et al., 2015):

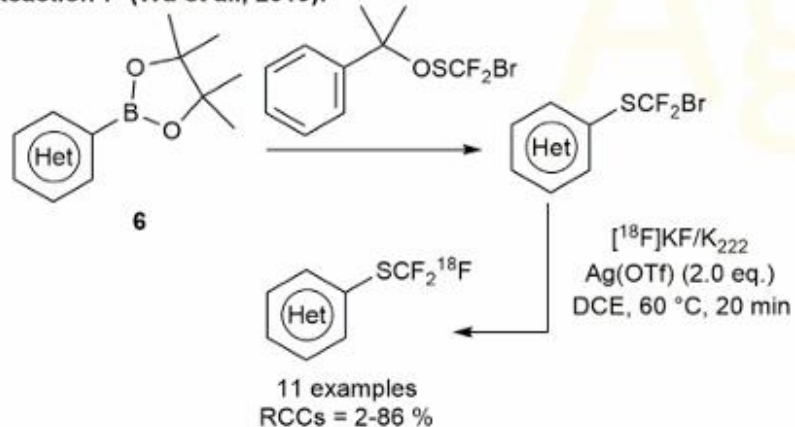


5
Y = S, X = Br, R' = F 60 °C, AgOTf (2 eq.) 9 examples RCYs = 34-92 %

Y = O, X = Br, R' = F 60 °C, AgOTf (2 eq.) 8 examples RCYs = 10-72 %

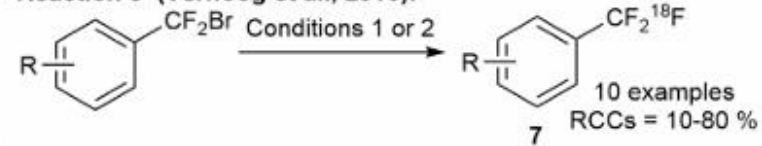
Y = O, X = Cl, R' = H RT, AgOTf (1 eq.) 9 examples RCYs = 66-79 %

Reaction 7 (Wu et al., 2019):

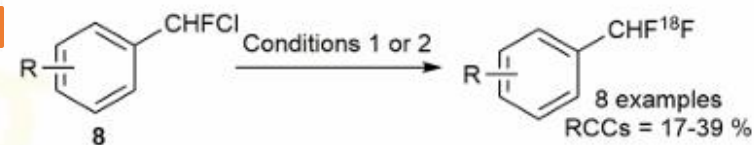


6
11 examples
RCCs = 2-86 %

Reaction 8 (Verhoog et al., 2016):



7
10 examples
RCCs = 10-80 %



8
8 examples
RCCs = 17-39 %

Conditions 1: $[^{18}\text{F}]\text{KF}/\text{K}_{222}$, AgOTf (1.0 eq.)
 CH_2Cl_2 , r.t., 20 min

Conditions 2: $[^{18}\text{F}]\text{KF}/\text{K}_{222}$, AgOTf (2.0 eq.)
DCE, 60 °C, 20 min

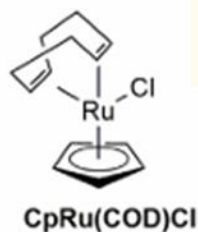
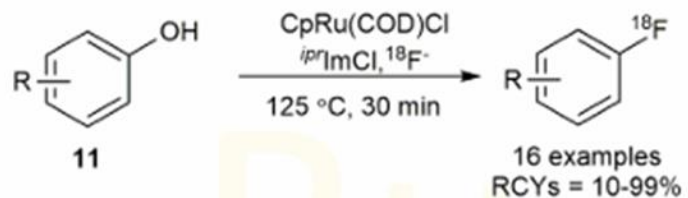
Reactivity towards ^{18}F : $\text{ArOCHFCl} > \text{ArCF}_2\text{Br} \approx \text{ArCHFCl} > \text{ArSCF}_2\text{Br} > \text{ArOCF}_2\text{Br}$.

Low Molar Activity

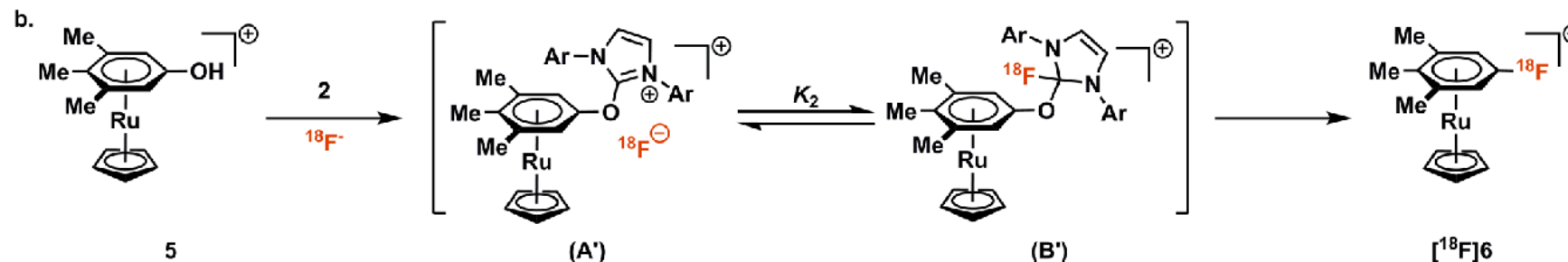
Metal mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination



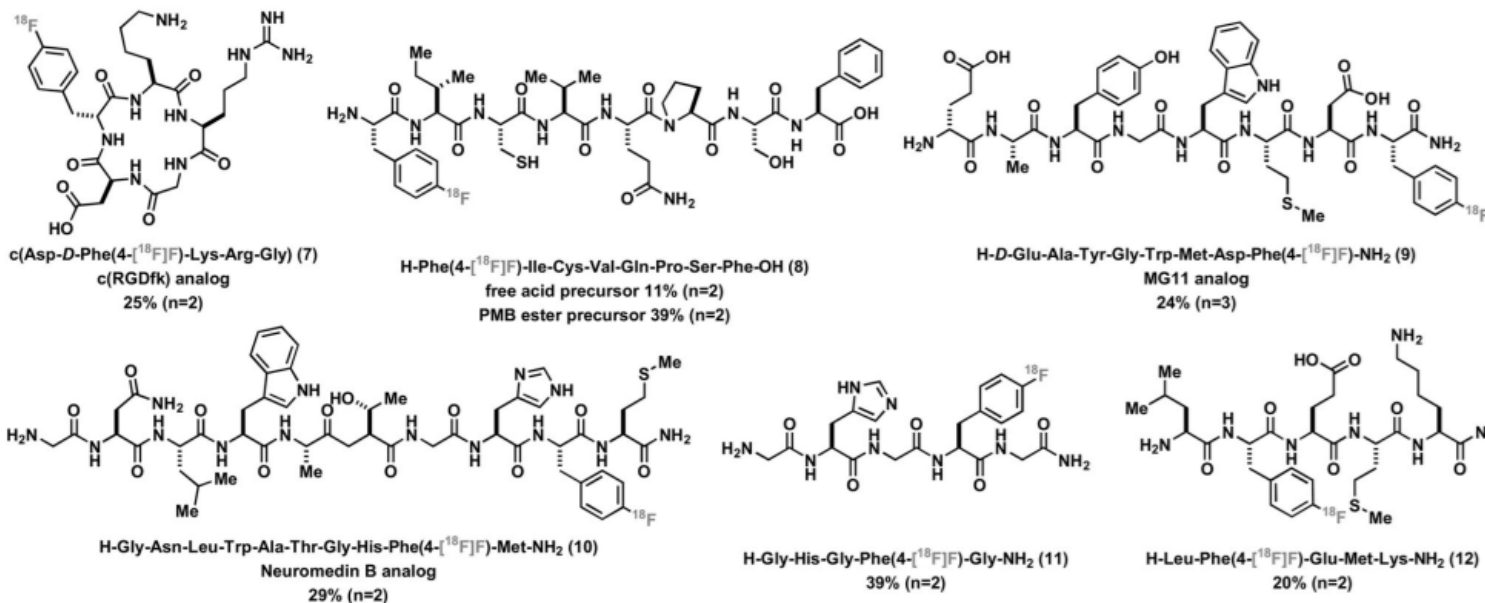
Reaction 2 (Beyzavi et al., 2017):



- Aryl systems
- Heterocyclic compounds
- Wide variety of functional groups
- Some basic amines

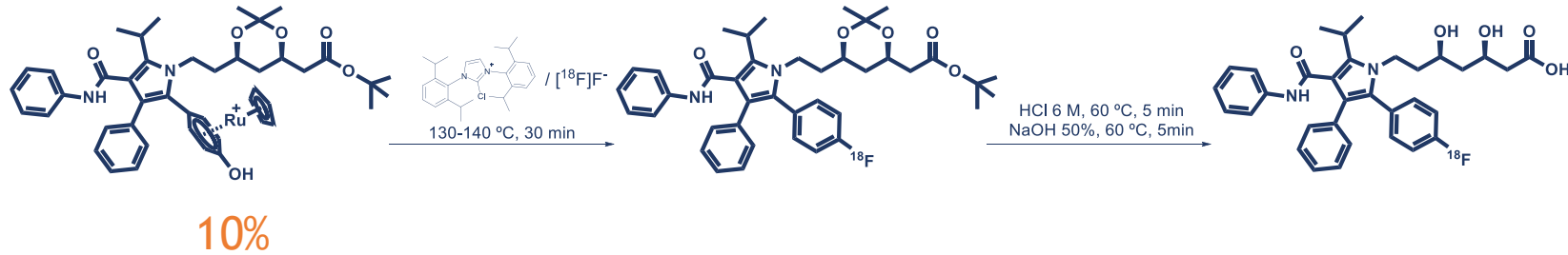


Metal mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination

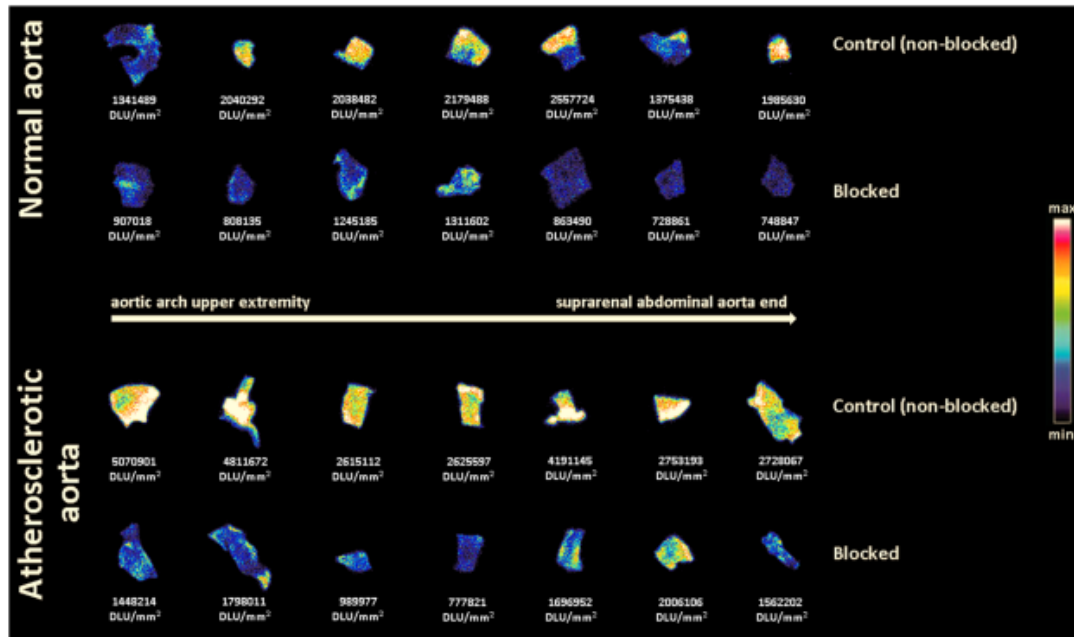


Only suitable for tyrosine containing peptides

Metal mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination

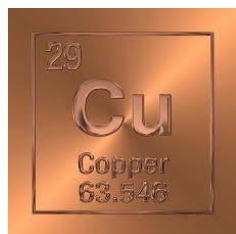


RCY=19% (d.c)
 $M_A=65\text{GBq}/\mu\text{mol}$

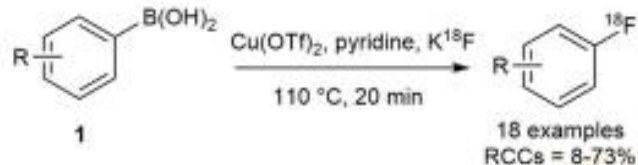


Not all ligands can handle the Ru complex

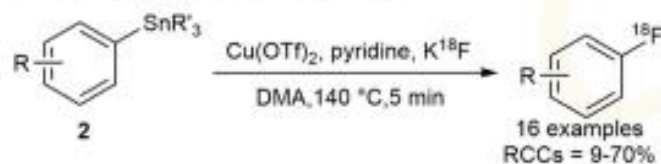
Metal mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination



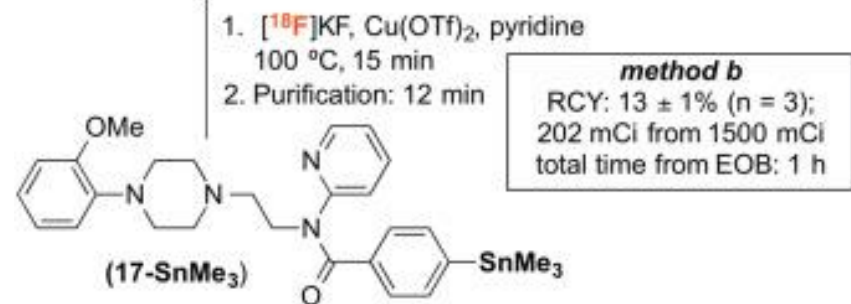
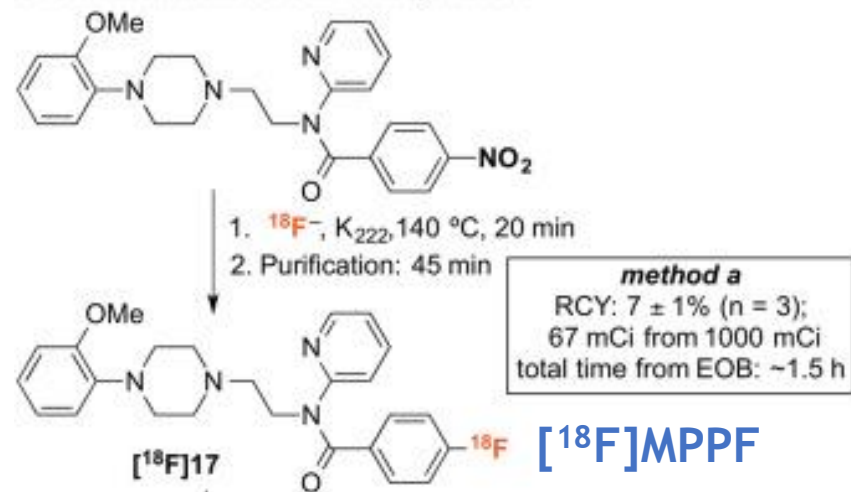
Reaction 1 (Mossine et al., 2015):



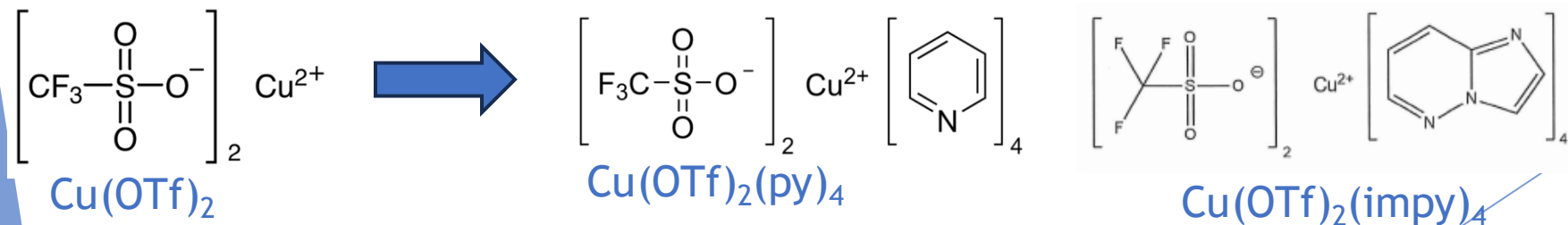
Reaction 2 (Makaravage et al., 2016):



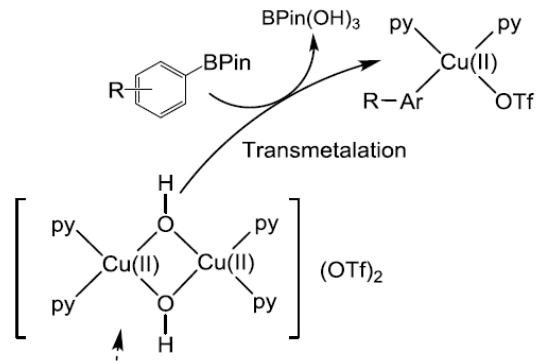
a. Current automated clinical synthesis



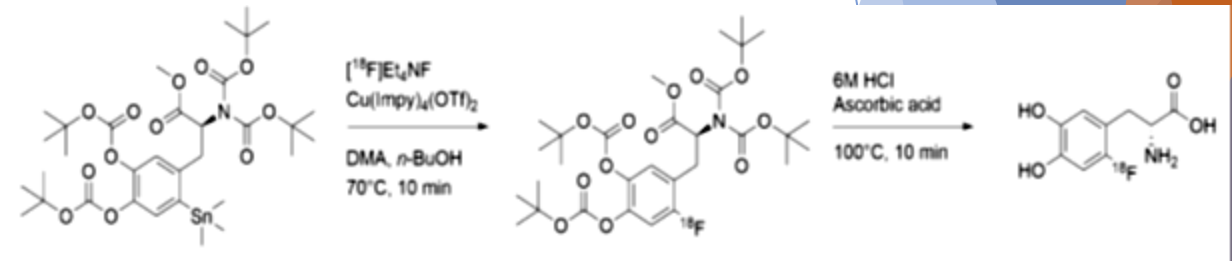
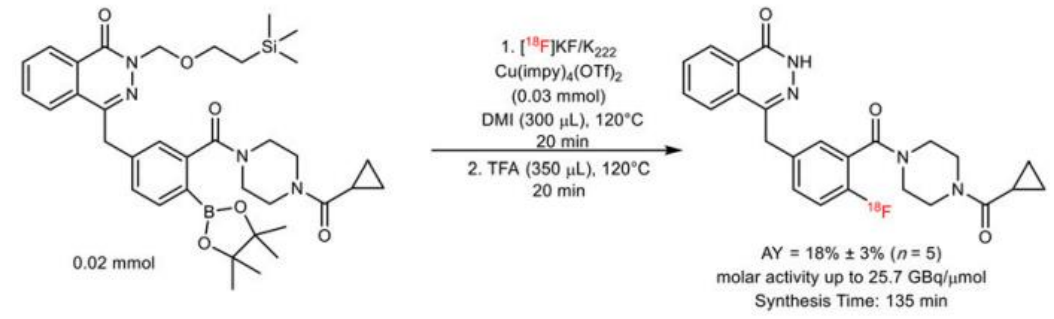
b. Our automated synthesis



Metal mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination



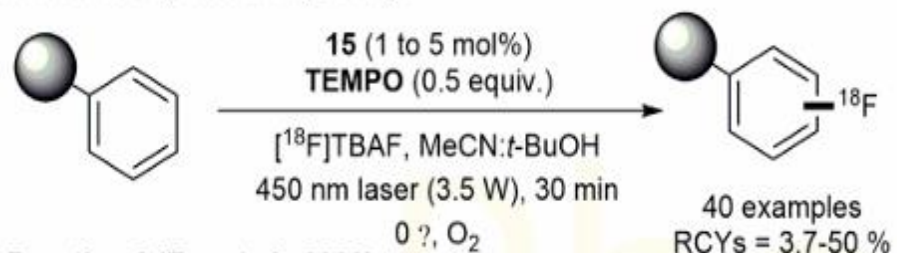
Wilson et al. 2019 and Kwizera C et.al.2024):



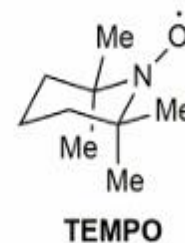
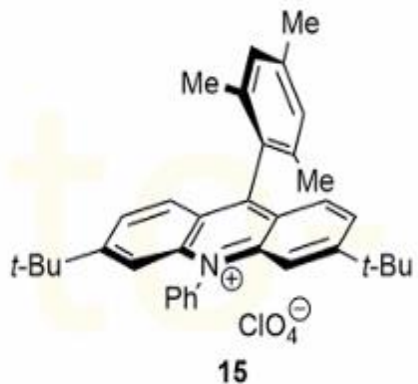
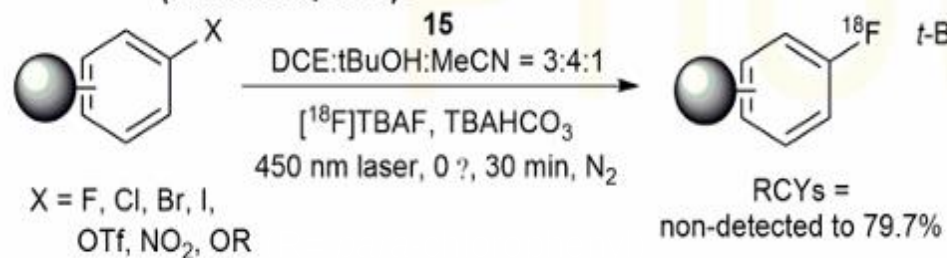
RCY=20% (n.d.c) $M_A \geq 25 \text{ GBq}/\mu\text{mol}$

Light mediated ^{18}F -Radiofluorination

Reaction 1 (Chen et al., 2019):

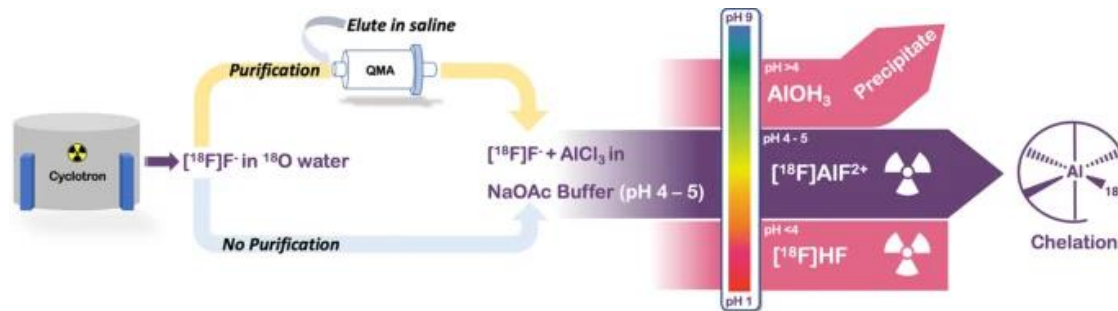
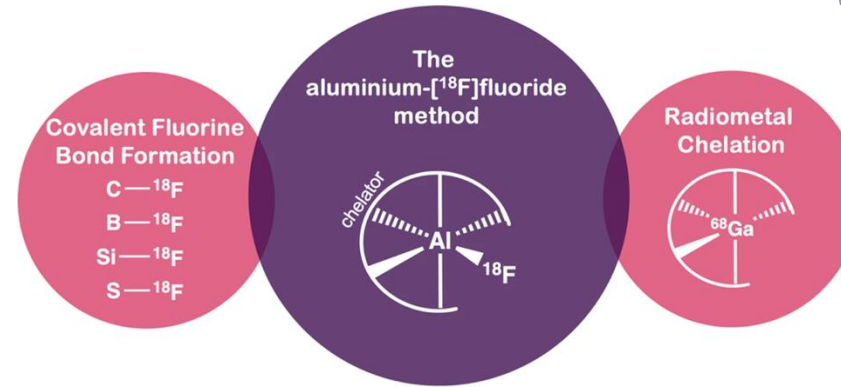


Reaction 2 (Tay et al., 2020)
(Chen et al., 2021):



Metal complexation ^{18}F -Radiofluorination

- Metal-like coordination
- Short synthesis time
- Fluorination may be in an aqueous solution
- pH dependent
- Organic co-solvent $\uparrow$ RCY
- Elution efficiency per volume depends on the base



Metal complexation ^{18}F -Radiofluorination

Chelator Structure	^{18}F AlF Complex	3D Model	Example Labelling Conditions
N₃O₄ DTPA (1)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 1 in 0.1M NaOAc (pH 4.0) at 110°C for 15 min (McBride et al., 2009)
N₃O₃ NODAGA (2)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 2 in 0.5M NaOAc (pH 4.5) at 100°C for 15 min (Da Pieve et al., 2020).*
N₃O₂ NOTA (3)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 3 in 0.5M NaOAc at 100°C, pH 4.0 for 15 min (Da Pieve et al., 2016).*
N₃O₂ NODA (4)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 4 in 0.5M NaOAc (pH 4.0) at 100°C for 15 min (Da Pieve et al., 2016).*
N₂O₃ H ₃ L1 (5)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 5 in 0.1M NaOAc (pH 4.5) at 40°C for 12 min (Cleeren et al., 2016)

N₂O₃ H ₃ L3 (6)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 6 in 0.1M NaOAc (pH 4.5) at 40°C for 12 min (Cleeren et al., 2016)
N₂O₃ (±)-H ₃ RESCA (7)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 7 in 0.1M NaOAc (pH 4.5) at RT for 12 min (Cleeren et al., 2017)
N₂O₃ 2-AMPTA (8)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 8 in 0.1M NaOAc (pH 5.0) at RT for 12 min (Russelli et al., 2020)
N₂O₃ NHB-2-AMPDA (9)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 9 in 0.1M NaOAc (pH 5.0) at RT for 12 min (Russelli et al., 2020)
N₂O₃ 2-AMPDA-HB (10)			^{18}F AlF ²⁺ incubated with 10 in 0.1M NaOAc (pH 5.0) at RT for 12 min (Russelli et al., 2020)

Metal complexation ^{18}F -Radiofluorination

Examples in clinic



×

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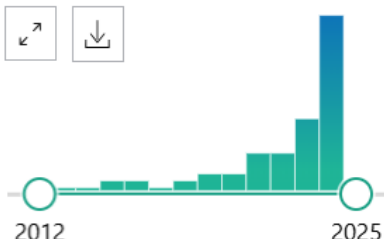
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RESULTS BY YEAR



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Comparative assessment of the diagnostic efficacy of [(18)F]AIF-NOTA-FAPI-04 and [(18)F]FDG PET/CT imaging for detecting postoperative recurrence in gastric cancer **patients: a pilot study.**

Yang J, Wu Y, Zhang Y, Peng X, Jiang C, Zhou W, Dai J, Xie A, Ye H, Zheng K. Front Oncol. 2024 Sep 11;14:1427649. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2024.1427649. eCollection 2024. PMID: 39323998 **Free PMC article.**

PURPOSE: This study aimed to compare the efficacy of [(18)F]AIF-NOTA-FAPI-04 PET/CT with that of [(18)F]FDG PET/CT for detecting postoperative recurrence in **patients** with gastric cancer. METHODS: This single-center retrospective clinical study was performed at Hunan Cancer ...

Metal complexation ¹⁸F-Radiofluorination

Examples in clinic

PET tracer	Target	Malignancy	Reference
[¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA-Octreotide [¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA-LM3	SSTR	NET	Hou G, et al. Theranostics. 2024. PMID: 38855183 Liu M, et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2024. PMID: 38878175
[¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA-FAPI-04 [¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA-FAPI-42	FAP	Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma Gastric cancer Kidney tubular injury Liver fibrosis Multiple Myeloma Rheumatoid arthritis Ischemic stroke	Zhang Y, et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2025. PMID: 39820598 Lv J, et al. Eur Radiol. 2024. PMID: 39604653 Yang J, et al. Front Oncol. 2024. PMID: 39323998 Wang H, et al. Clin Kidney J. 2024. PMID: 38803395 Rao W, et al. Jpn J Radiol. 2024. PMID: 38316724 Wang H, et al. Clin Nucl Med. 2023. PMID: 37682606 Ge L, et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2022. PMID: 35715613 Tang P, et al. Transl Stroke Res. 2024. PMID: 38940873
[¹⁸ F]AIF-NYM005	CAIX	clear cell renal cell carcinoma	Yang L, et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2024. PMID: 39676103
[¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA-Pentixather	CXCR4	primary hyperaldosteronism	He L, et al. Theranostics. 2024. PMID: 39659571
[¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA-RGD2 [¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA-PRGD	integrin αvβ3	Liver fibrosis Melanoma Myocardial infraction	Liu W, et al. Heliyon. 2024. PMID: 39170113 Wang L, et al. EJNMMI Res. 2024. PMID: 38967722 Gao H, et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2012. PMID: 22274731
[¹⁸ F]AIF-PSMA-11 [¹⁸ F]AIF-thretide [¹⁸ F]AIF-P16-093	PSMA	Prostate cancer	Li X, et al. EJNMMI Rep. 2024. PMID: 39245688 Zang J, et al. J Nucl Med. 2024. PMID: 38724276 Zhao R, et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2024. PMID: 38285206
[¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA/RESCA-HER2-BCH [¹⁸ F]AIF-RESCA-MIRC213	HER2	Breast cancer	Liu J, et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2023. PMID: 37093312 Qin X, et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2023. PMID: 36129493
[¹⁸ F]AIF-NOTA-FAPI-RGD	integrin αvβ3+FAP	rheumatoid arthritis	Wang H, et al. Theranostics. 2024. PMID: 39629127

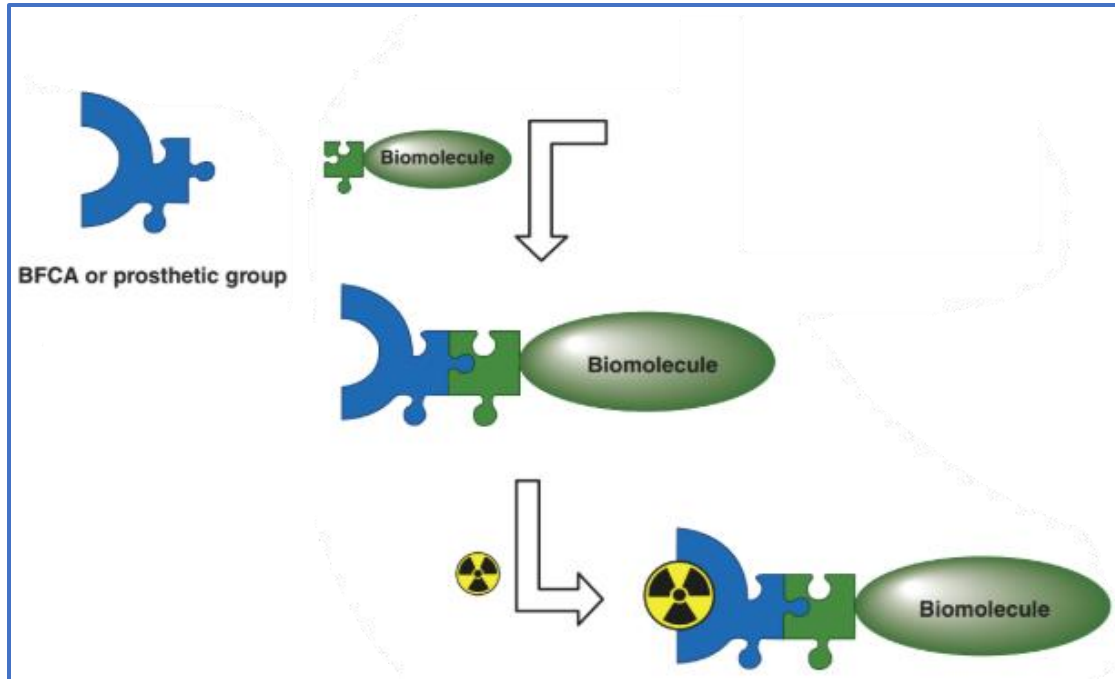


Indirect radiolabelling

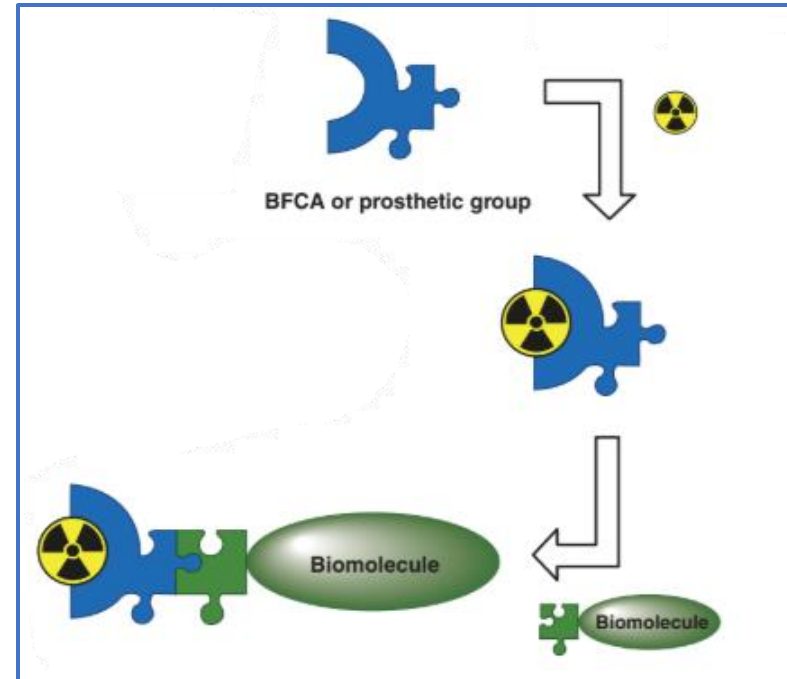
(Mostly applies to biomolecules)

Indirect radiolabelling

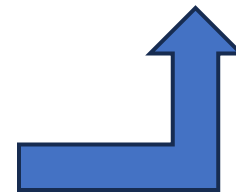
Direct Radiolabelling



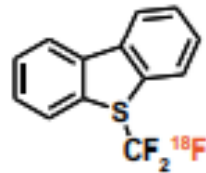
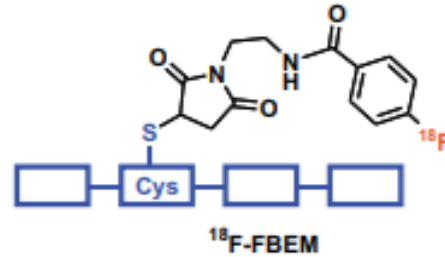
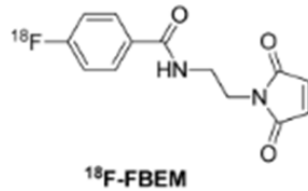
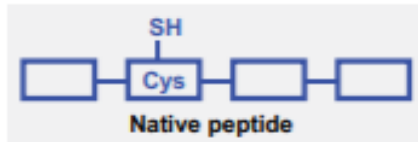
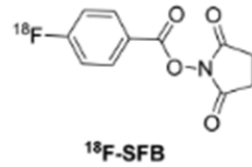
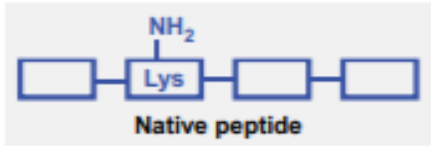
Indirect Radiolabelling



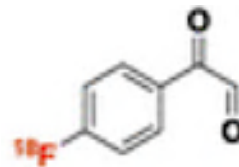
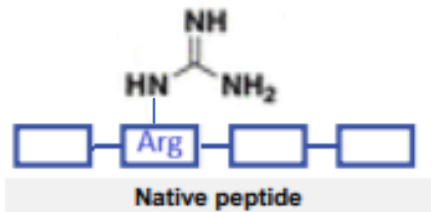
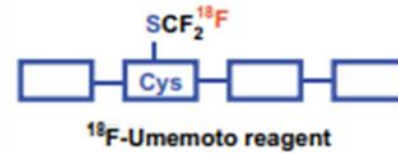
Non physiological pH
High temperatures



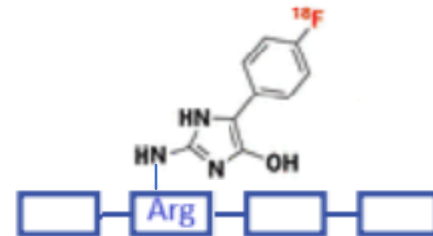
Indirect radiolabelling



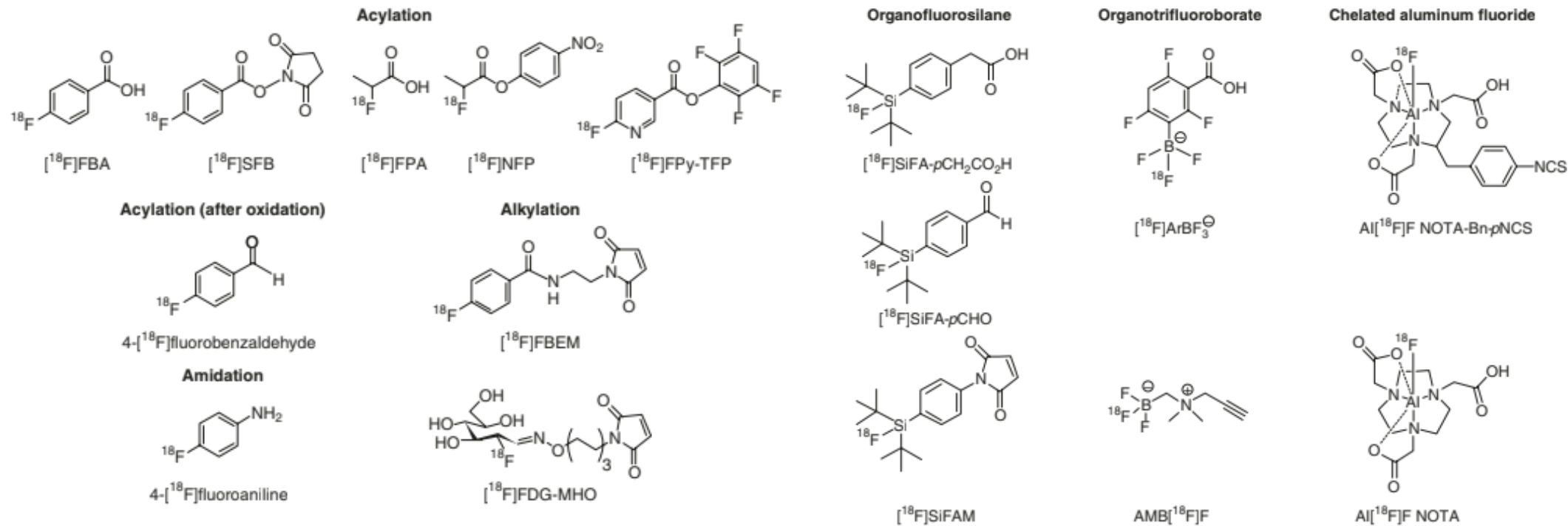
Gouveneur 2018



Sadasivam 2024



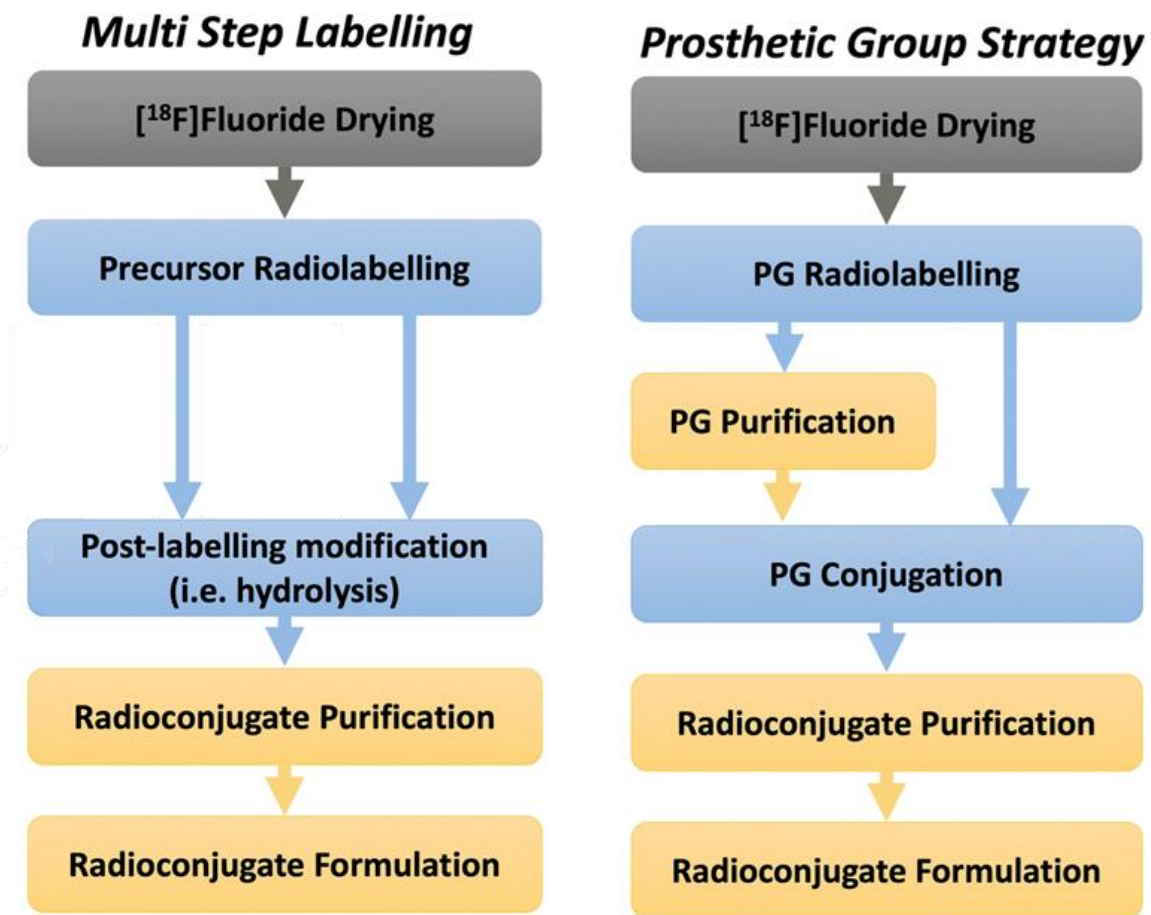
Indirect radiolabelling



Versatility

Indirect radiolabelling

Laborious and time-consuming



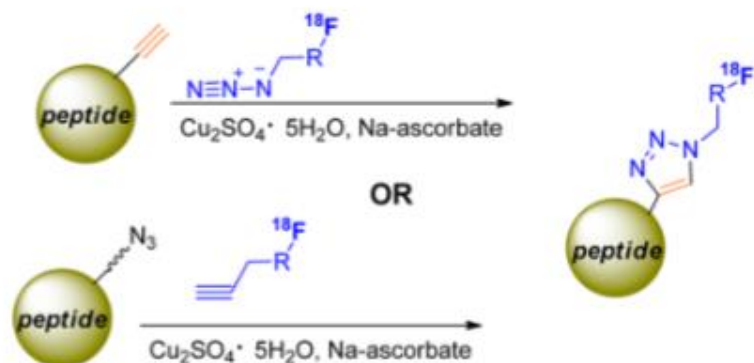
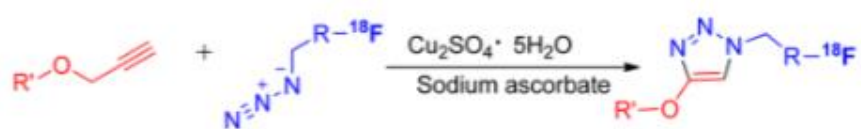
Other disadvantages?



May alter the physical/physiological properties of the biomolecule

Indirect radiolabelling

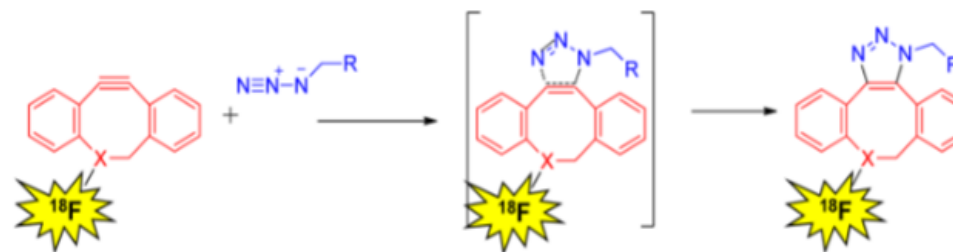
Copper (I)-catalyzed Azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC)



No need protecting groups,
Not sensitive to water/Oxygen
Fast

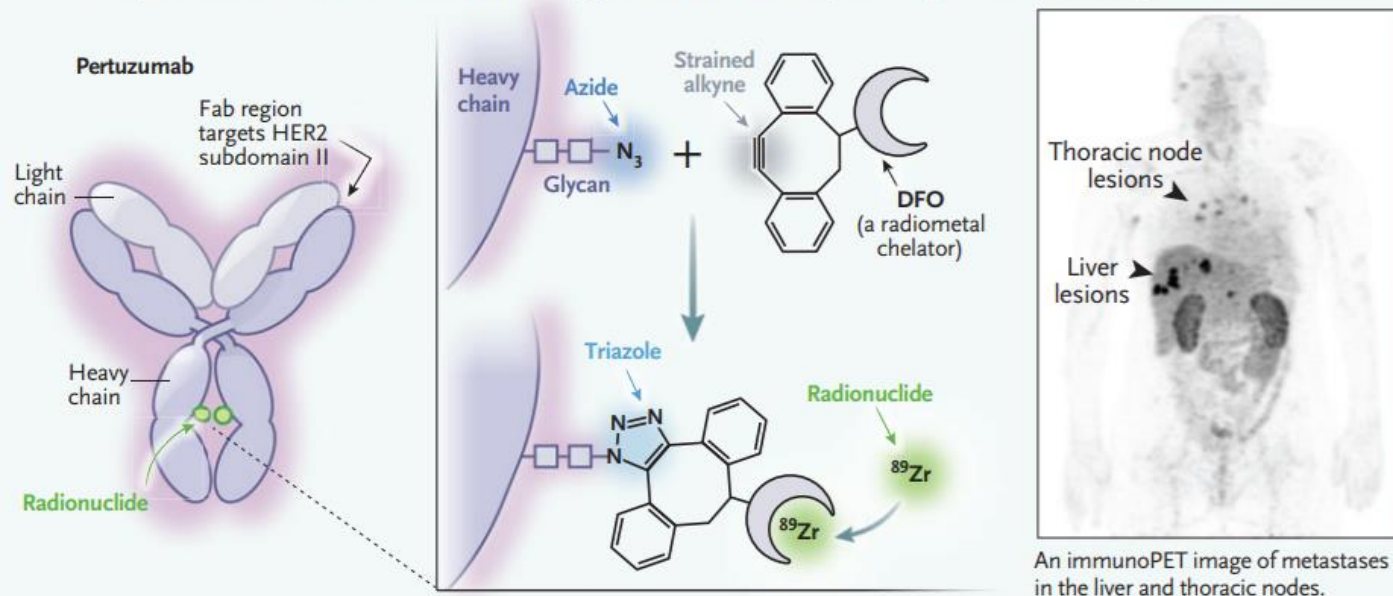
Use of copper-toxic in vivo

Strain-promoter alkyne-azide cycloaddition (SPAAC)



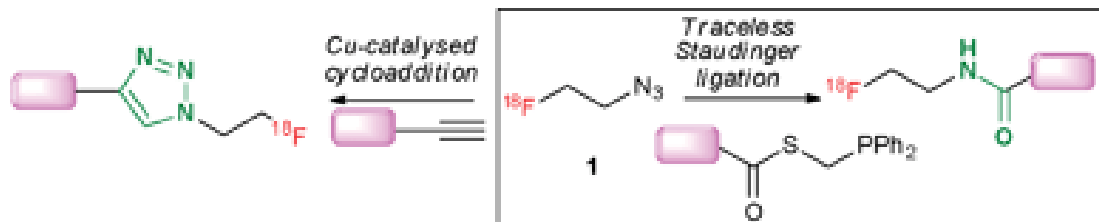
Fast, No need Cu

D SPAAC-Synthesized Radiolabeled Monoclonal Antibody (^{89}Zr -ssDFO-Pertuzumab) to Identify HER2-Positive Malignant Lesions

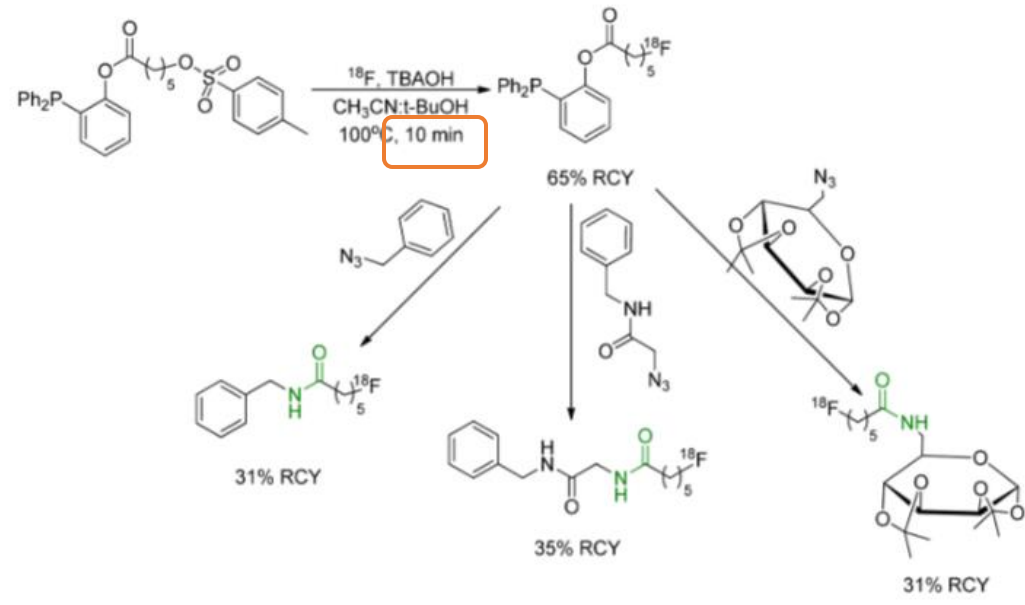
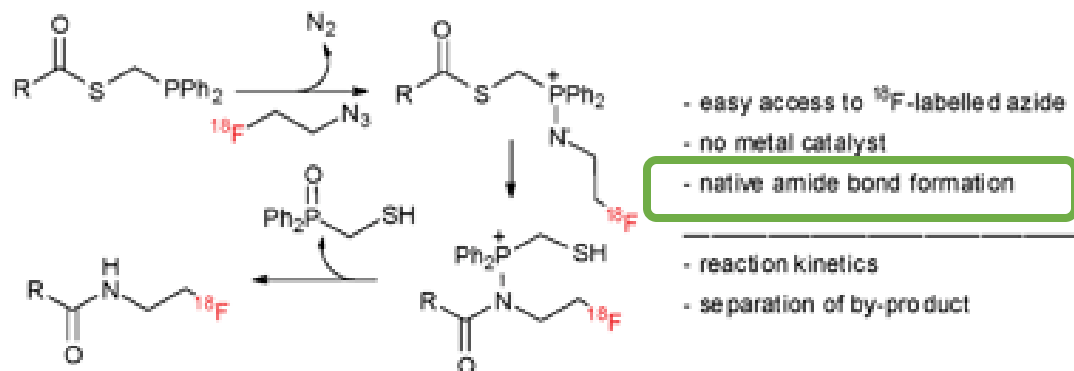


Indirect radiolabelling

Staudinger ligation



The Traceless Staudinger Ligation with ^{18}F -Labelled Azide **1**



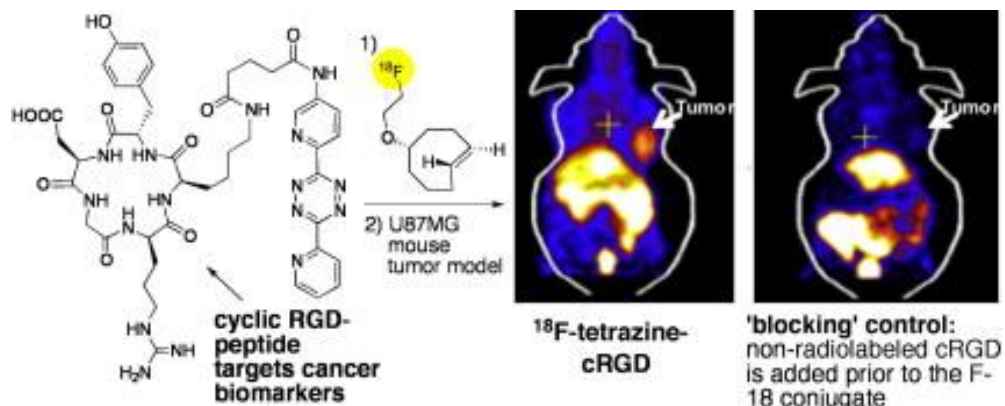
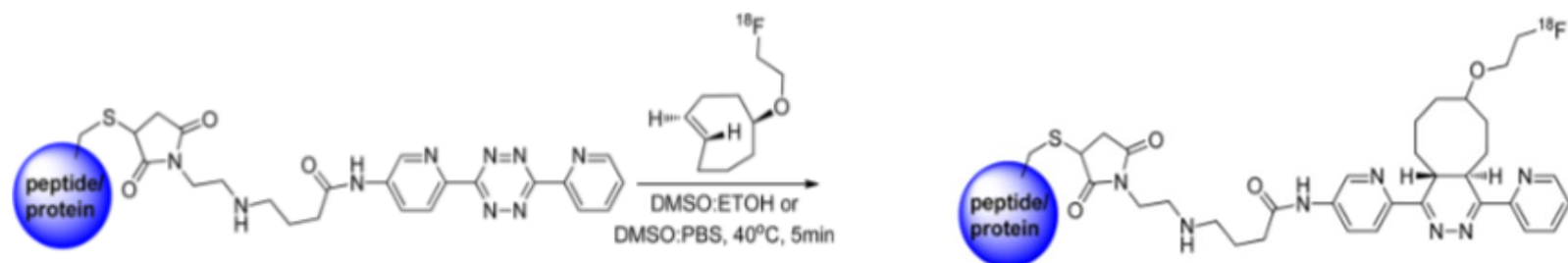
Versatility

Total synthesis time: 50 min (90°C) and 70 min (40°C)

Does not work in DMSO and DMF

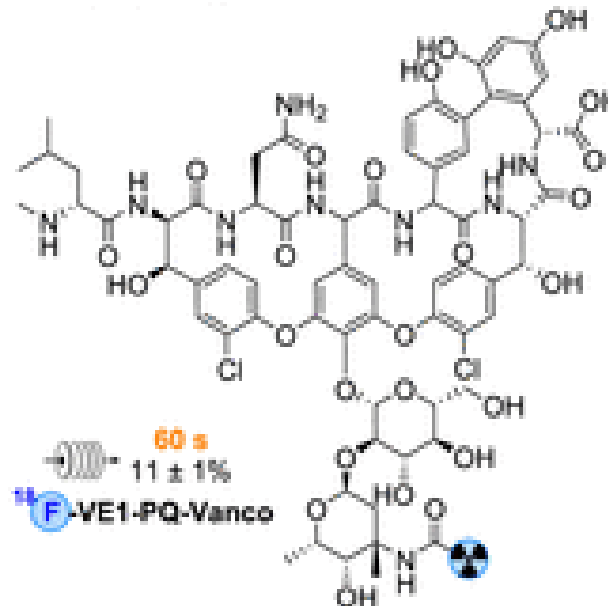
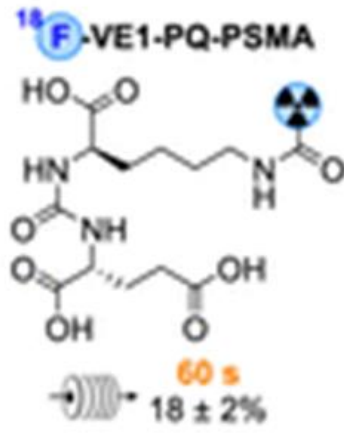
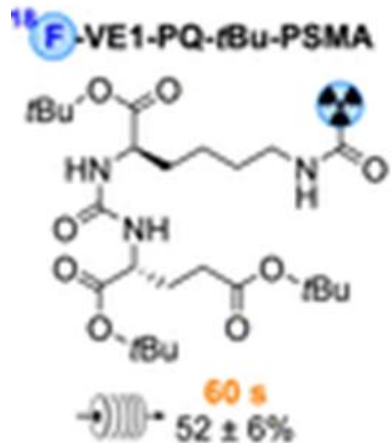
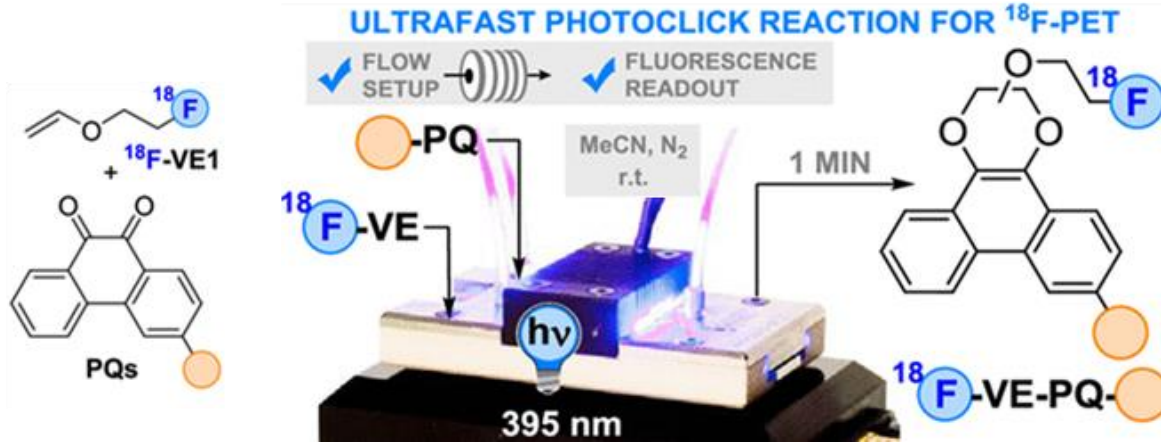
Indirect radiolabelling

Tetrazine-trans-cyclooctene ligation



Reaction	RGD derivative (amount μM)	Labelling Yield (%)
TTCA	78	90
CUAAC	940	30
Conjugation ^{18}F -SFB	1800	70

Indirect radiolabelling



60 s @395 nm
light → RCC 11 ± 1%
without the need of
protecting groups.

Conclusions

- Traditional nucleophilic ^{18}F -radiofluorinations is challenging
- New methods have emerged to facilitate radiofluorination such as the use of metals as catalysts.
- ^{18}F -ALF chemistry has busted the radiolabeling of biomolecules like peptides
- Late-stage deoxyfluorination has enable the synthesis of several new PET tracer into clinic
- The use of click chemical reactions for fast labelling of biomolecules has been heavily exploited.

Thank
you!

