# Novel <sup>18</sup>F-labeled D₄-receptor ligands

# Michael Willmann, Johannes Ermert and Bernd Neumaier



Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine, INM-5, Nuclear Chemistry, Germany

### Introduction:

- The dopamine  $D_4$ -receptor subtype plays an essential role in the development of neurodegenerative diseases, but specific PET-tracers for further examinations are still missing.
- The objective of this work was the design of a  $D_4$ -radioligand with high  $D_4R$  subtype selectivity and suitable Log P values for *in vitro/vivo* PET-studies.
- Due to the low concentration of the  $D_4R$  in the brain compared to the other  $D_iR$  subtypes (Fig.1), requirements for receptor subtype-selectivity are high.

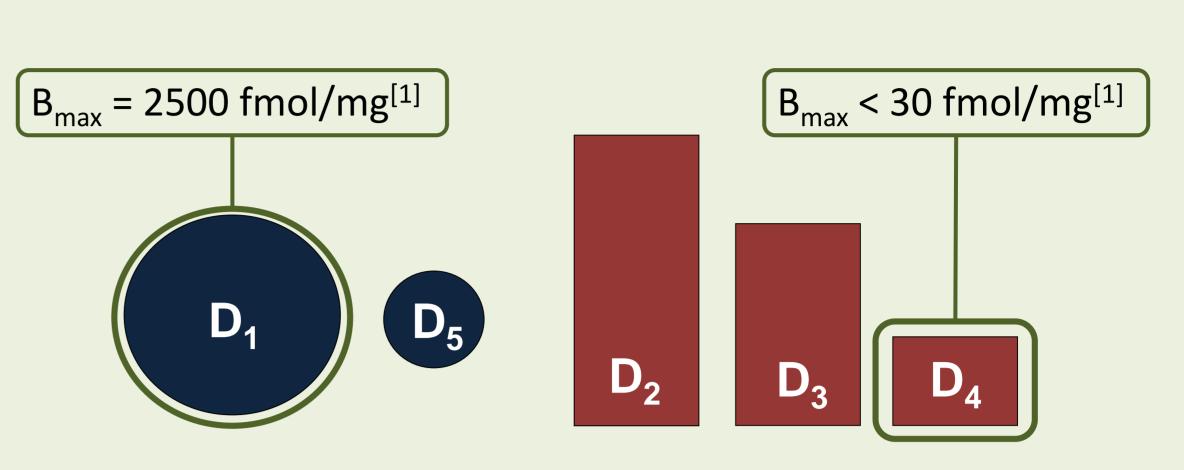
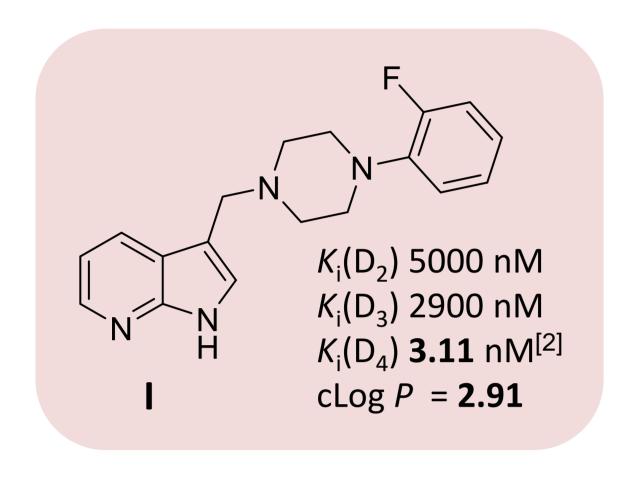


Fig. 1: Schematic illustration of the  $D_iR's$  brain concentrations.

### Evaluated D<sub>4</sub>-specific ligands I & II



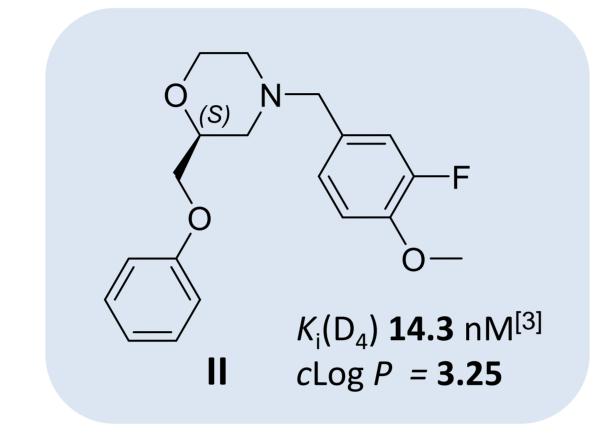


Fig. 2: Receptor ligands I & II selected for radiofluorination and in vitro autoradiographic studies. Log P values calculated using ChemDraw v16.0.0.82.

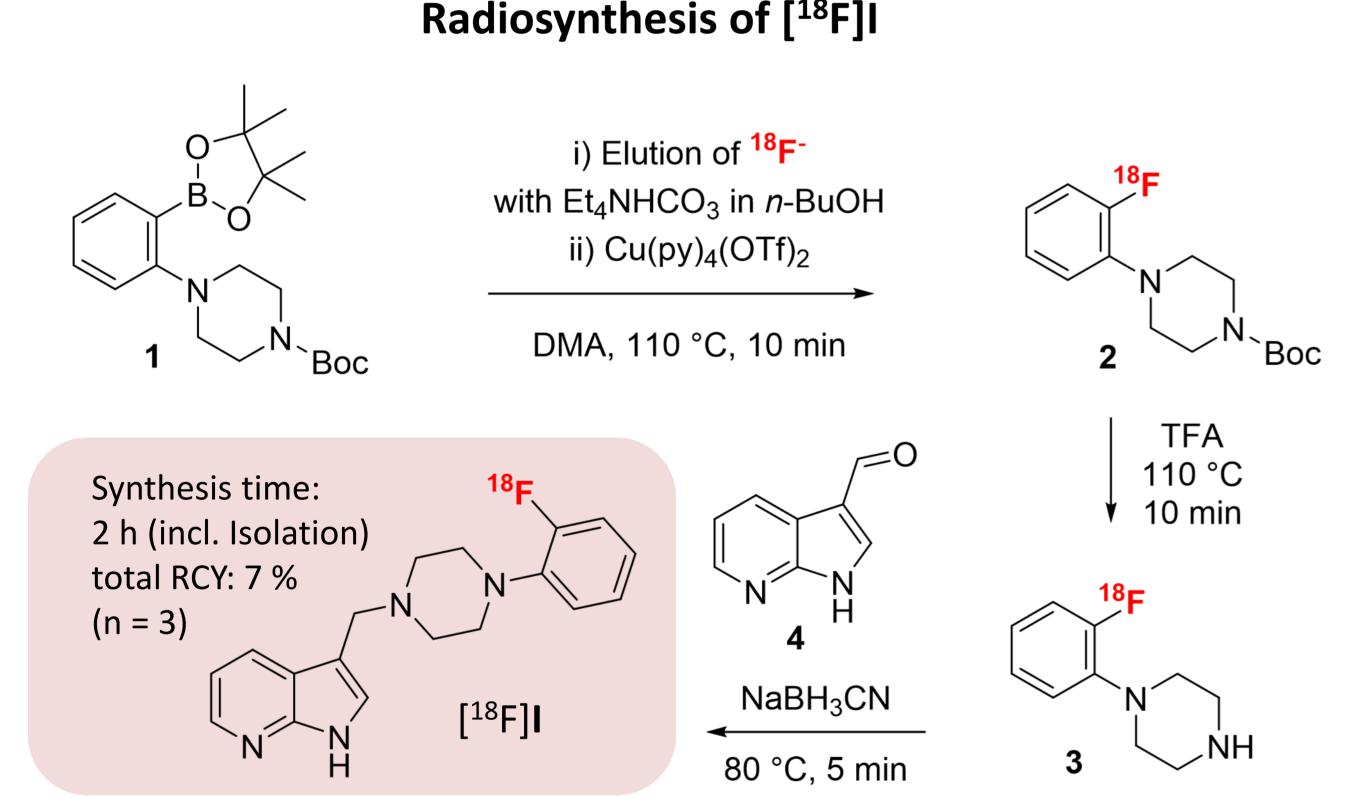


Fig. 3: Three step synthesis of [18F]I.

- Three step synthesis of [<sup>18</sup>F]I by alcohol enhanced Cu(II)-mediated radiofluorination, <sup>[4]</sup> followed by subsequent deprotection and reductive amination in a one-pot synthesis.
- The lability of *ortho*-boronic acid(ester) phenylpiperazine derivatives complicates copper-mediated late-stage radiofluorination.
- This procedure enables reliable access to 2-[18F]fluorophenylpiperazines.

# In vitro autoradiography with [18F]I

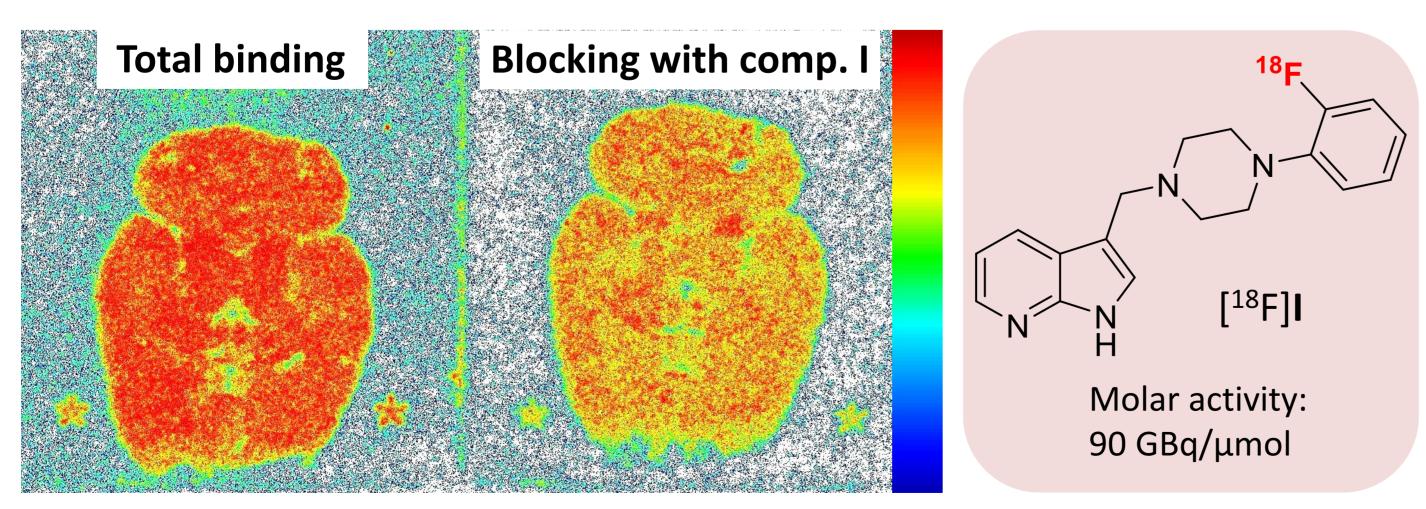


Fig. 4: In vitro autoradiography of  $[^{18}F]$ **I** in horizontal rat brain slices (left: total binding profile. Right: blocking with "cold" **I**, displaying non-specific binding).

- Three independent autoradiographic studies with molar activities up to  $90~\text{GBq}/\mu\text{mol}$  showed high content of non-specific binding.
- The high content of non-specific binding covers any possible specific binding.

### Radiosynthesis of [18F]II

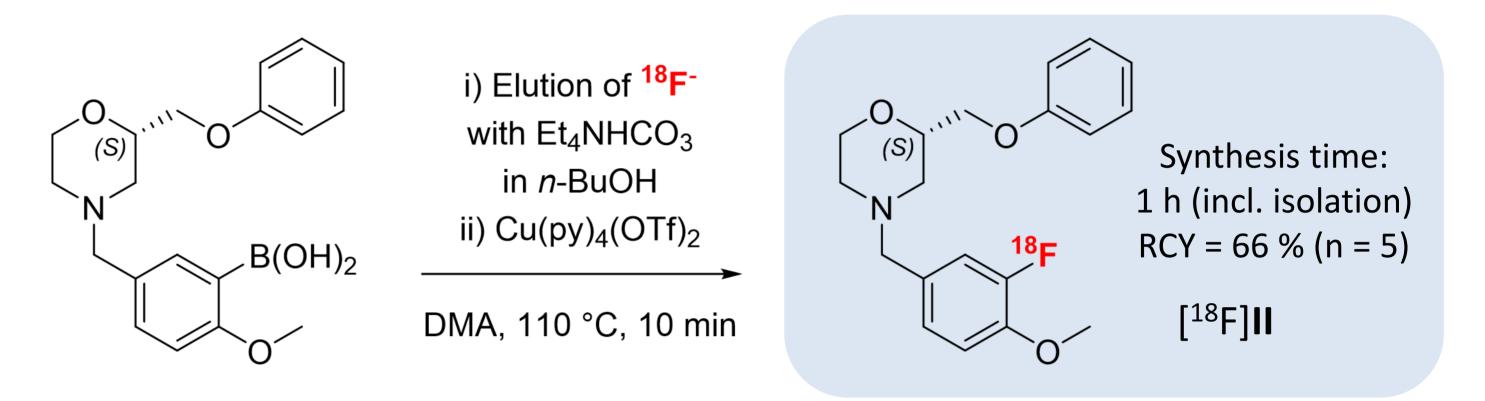


Fig. 5: Synthesis of [18F]II by alcohol enhanced Cu(II)-mediated radiofluorination. [4]

• [ $^{18}$ F]II was obtained by alcohol enhanced Cu<sup>II</sup>-mediated radiofluorination<sup>[4]</sup> in a RCY of  $66\pm5\%$  (n = 5).

# In vitro autoradiography with [18F]II

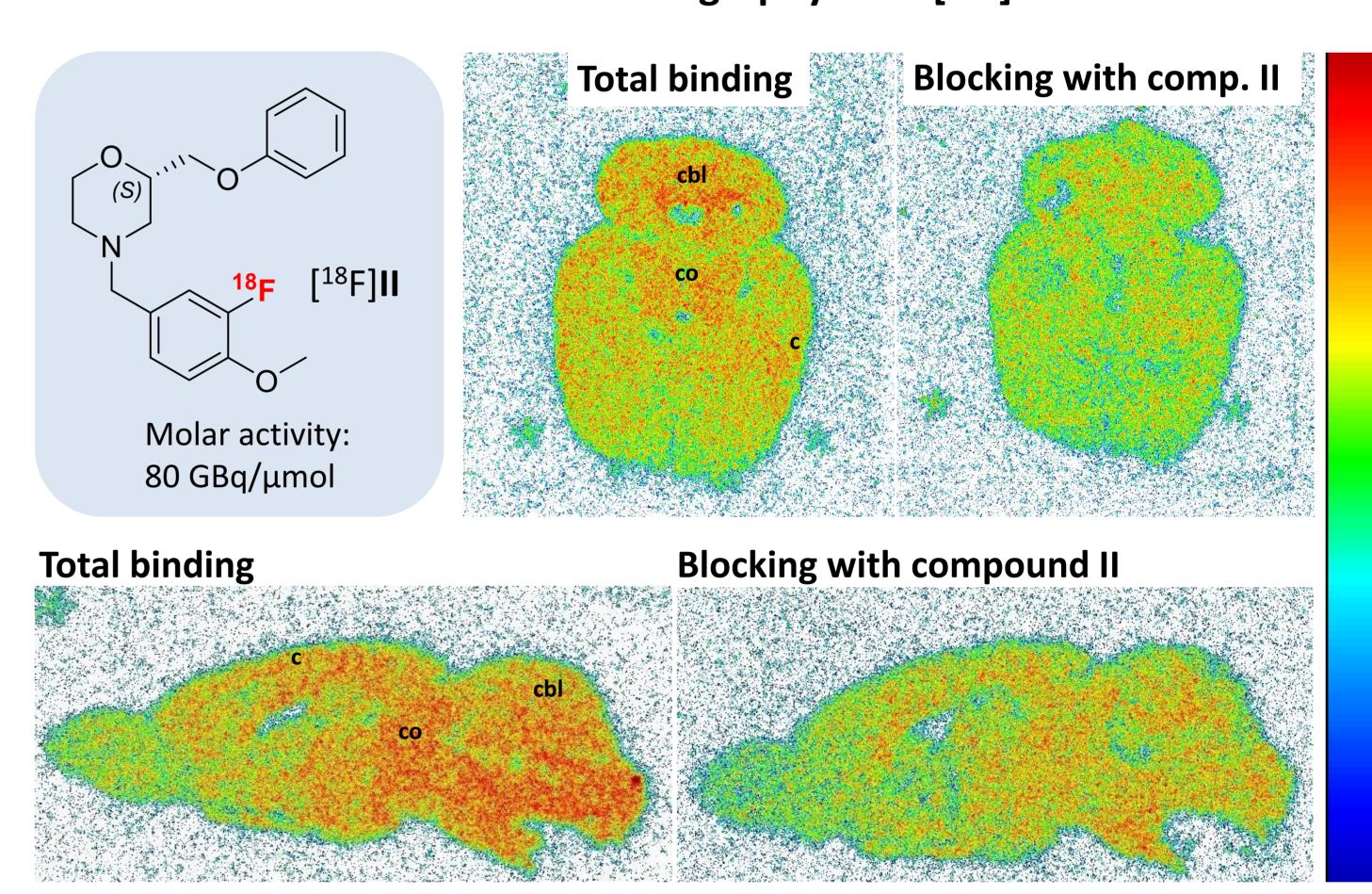


Fig. 6: In vitro autoradiography of  $[^{18}F]$ **II** in horizontal and sagittal rat brain slices (left: total binding profile. Right: blocking with "cold" **II**, displaying non-specific binding; cbl: cerebellum, co: colliculi, c: cortex).

• Uptake of the radiotracer [18F]II in cerebellum, colliculi, and cortex of rat brain.

# Conclusion:

- Two novel  $^{18}$ F-labeled radiotracers for the  $D_4$ -receptor were synthesized and evaluated by *in vitro* autoradiography.
- An efficient radiosynthesis for 2-[18F]fluorophenylpiperazine derivatives was established and successfully applied for the preparation of [18F]I.
- In vitro autoradiography (n=3) shows high non-specific binding of [18F]I
- [ $^{18}$ F]II was obtained with a RCY of  $66\pm5\%$  (n = 5) within 60 min.
- Preliminary *in vitro* autoradiographic study indicates specific binding of  $[^{18}F]II$  in areas with  $D_4$ -expression, consistent with results published earlier.  $[^{5}]$
- [1] C. W. Lindsley C. R. Hopkins (2017) *J. Med. Chem.* **60**: 7233-7243.
- [2] J. O. Witt et al. (2016) Bioorg. Med Chem. Lett. **26**: 2481-2488.
- [3] S. J. Oh *et al.* (2004) *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **12**: 5505-5513.
- [4] J. Zischler et al. (2017) Chem. Eur. J. 23: 3251-3256.
- [5] F. Kügler *et al.* (2011) *J. Med. Chem.* **54**: 8343-8352.