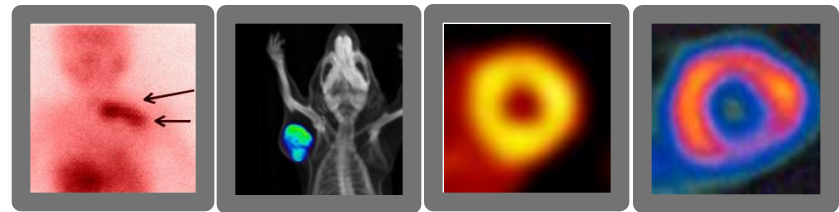


Evaluation of ^{99m}Tc -MIP-1407, an Octreotide Analog for Targeting Neuroendocrine Tumors

Abstract #482



John C. Marquis, Kevin P. Maresca, Genliang Lu, Shawn M. Hillier, Craig N. Zimmerman, Surajit Dhara, William C. Eckelman, Martin G. Pomper, John L. Joyal and John W. Babich

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PIONEERS IN MEDICINE. PARTNERS IN CARE.

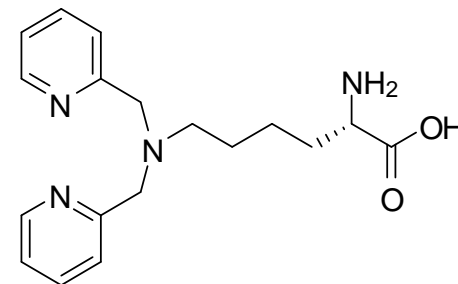
Development of ^{99m}Tc -Labeled SSTR2 Peptides for Imaging Neuroendocrine Tumors

- Somatostatin Receptor 2 (SSTR2) is selectively upregulated in neuroendocrine cancer and other solid tumors, and radiolabeled peptides have validated SSTR2 as a molecular target
- Carcinoid and other neuroendocrine tumors are currently detected clinically by SPECT imaging with ^{111}In -Octreoscan (^{111}In -DTPA-octreotide)
- A ^{99m}Tc -labeled peptide would be preferable over ^{111}In -Octreoscan given the advantages in image quality, radiation dose, cost and availability
- Molecular Insight Pharmaceuticals has developed a series of lysine derived SAAC systems for the technetium tricarbonyl $\{^{99m}\text{Tc}(\text{CO})_3\}^+$ core incorporating functionalized polar imidazole rings that show low hepatobiliary clearance and rapid clearance via the kidneys
- These SAAC chelators were incorporated into SSTR peptides, labeled with ^{99m}Tc and tested *in vitro* and *in vivo*

Single Amino Acid Chelator (SAAC) Platform Technology Evolution

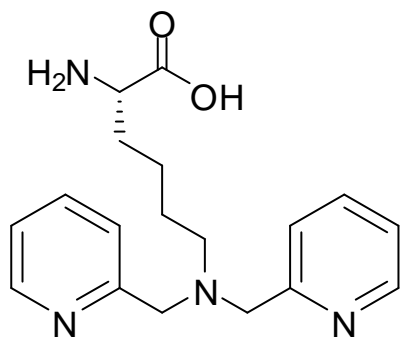
- Development of a chelator system to readily incorporate ^{99m}Tc into peptide ligands
 - Easily synthesized and chemically stable
 - Successfully incorporated into peptide libraries
 - Robust radiolabeling
 - Stable to histidine/cysteine challenge

- Dipyriddy Lysine (DPK)
 - Met chemistry objectives outlined above
 - High hepatobiliary uptake due to intrinsic hydrophobicity

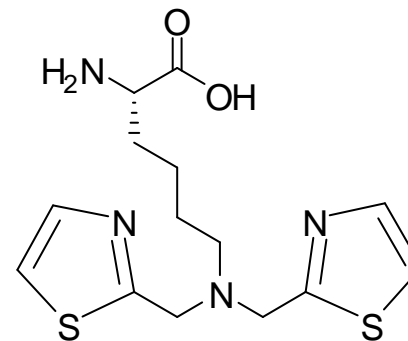


Dipyriddy Lysine

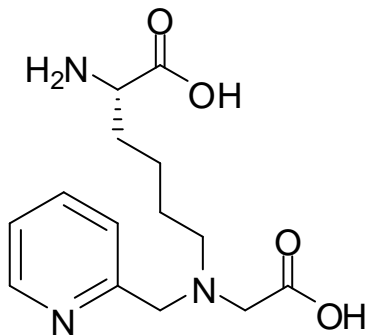
First Generation Lysine SAAC Chelators Incorporated into Tyr3-Octreotide Peptides



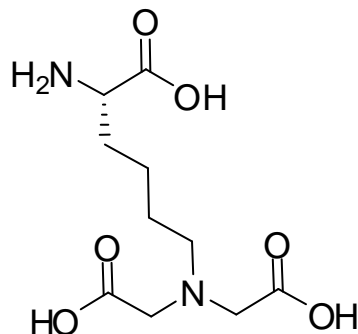
DPK (1)



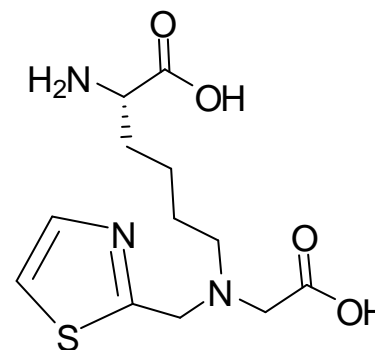
DTK (3)



PAMA-K (2)

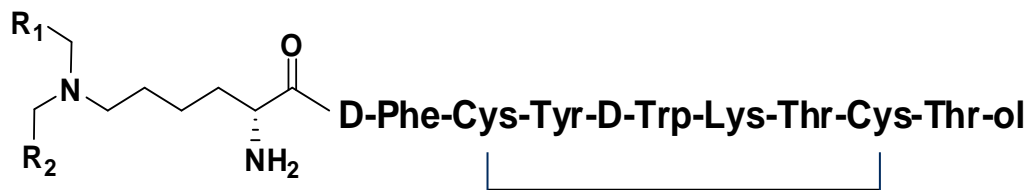


Diacid-K (5)



MTMA-K (4)

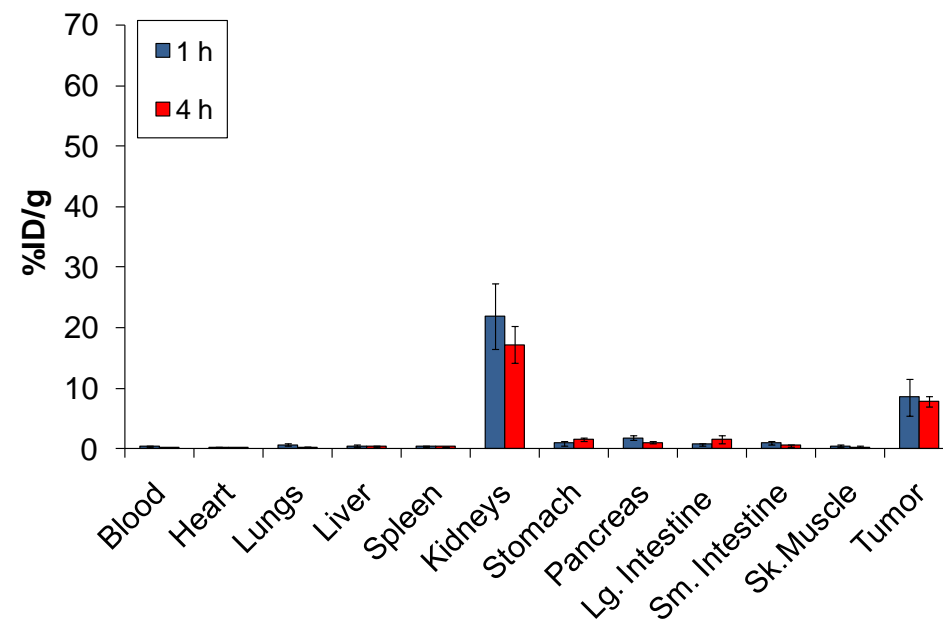
Tissue Distribution of SSTR Peptides in AR42J Xenograft Mice - Selected Tissues (% ID/g) 4h



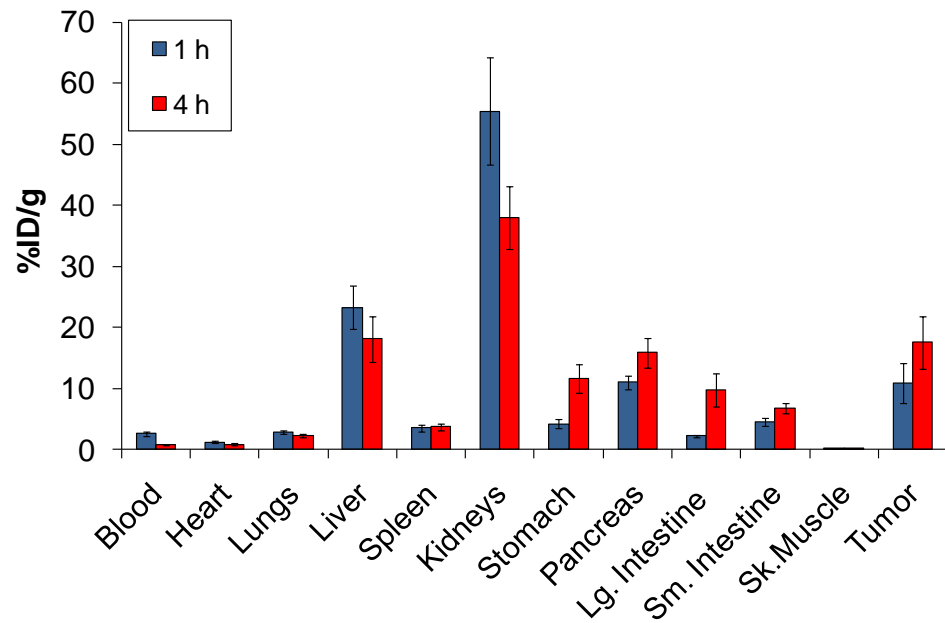
	Blood	Liver	Intestines	Kidneys	Tumor
¹¹¹ In-DTPA-octreotide	0.1 ± 0.00	0.3 ± 0.03	0.9 ± 0.21	34.5 ± 6.54	3.4 ± 1.10
¹¹¹ In-DOTATOC	0.1 ± 0.00	0.4 ± 0.05	1.0 ± 0.38	17.2 ± 3.01	7.8 ± 0.85
SAAC I					
DPK (1)-TOC	0.9 ± 0.11	18.1 ± 3.77	7.9 ± 1.48	38.0 ± 5.13	17.6 ± 4.27
PAMA-K (2)-TOC	0.8 ± 0.22	6.8 ± 1.48	10.3 ± 1.59	12.7 ± 1.05	7.5 ± 5.70
DTK (3)-TOC	4.1 ± 1.51	30.5 ± 2.81	3.9 ± 0.22	60.0 ± 3.11	9.0 ± 3.71
MTMA-K (4)-TOC	0.5 ± 0.05	5.4 ± 0.95	11.8 ± 2.39	17.7 ± 3.63	30.5 ± 7.79
Diacid-K (5)-TOC	4.1 ± 0.34	3.6 ± 0.61	3.4 ± 1.10	3.5 ± 0.62	1.2 ± 0.21

Tissue Distribution of SSTR Peptides in AR42J Xenograft Mice (% ID/g)

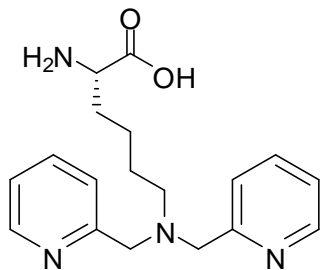
^{111}In -DOTA-Tyr3-Octreotide (DOTATOC)



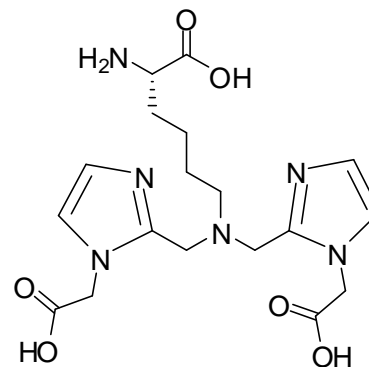
$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -DPK-Tyr3-Octreotide (DPK-TOC)



Clearance of First and Second Generation SAAC Molecules in Rats

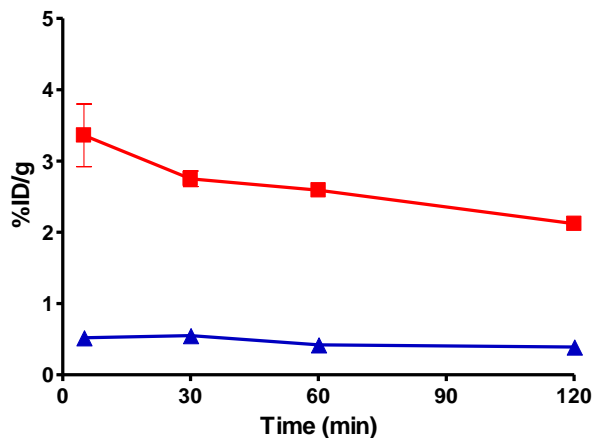


**Dipyriddy Lysine
(DPK)**

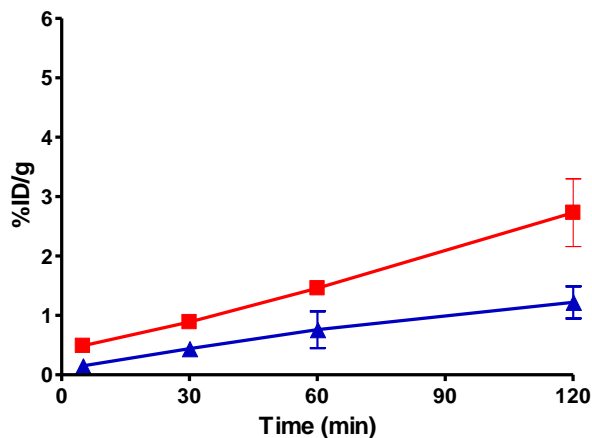


**Di-carboxymethylimidazole Lysine
(CIM-K)**

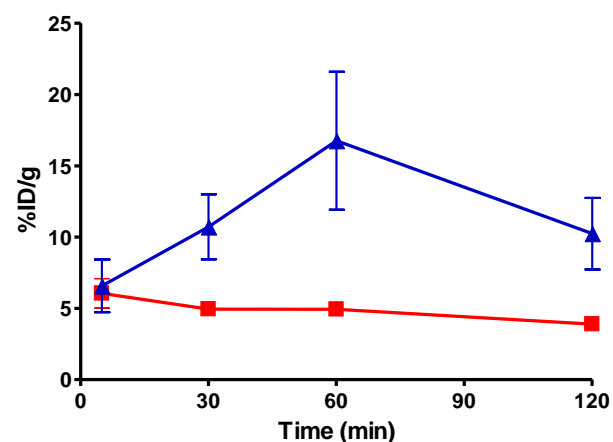
Liver



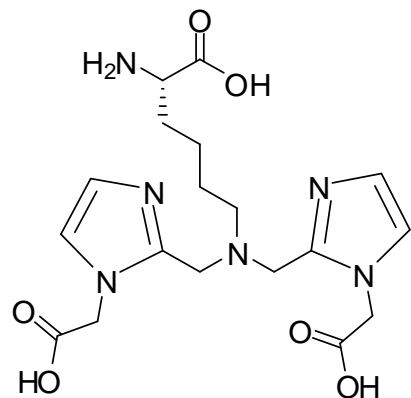
Intestines



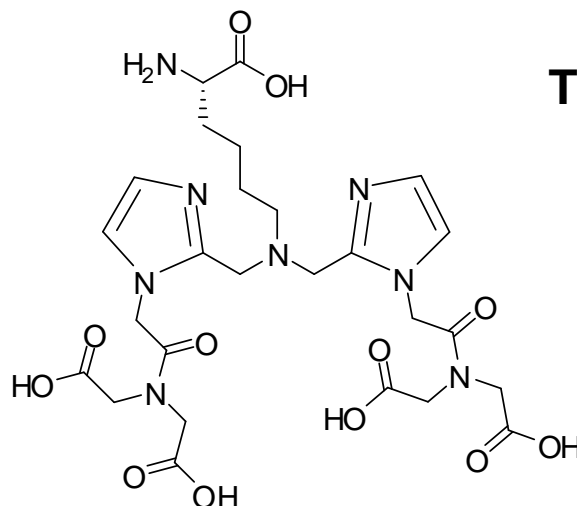
Kidneys



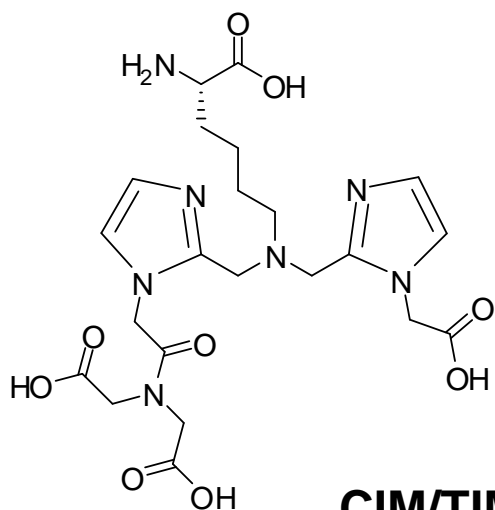
Second Generation SAAC Compounds Incorporated into Tyr3-Octreotide Peptides



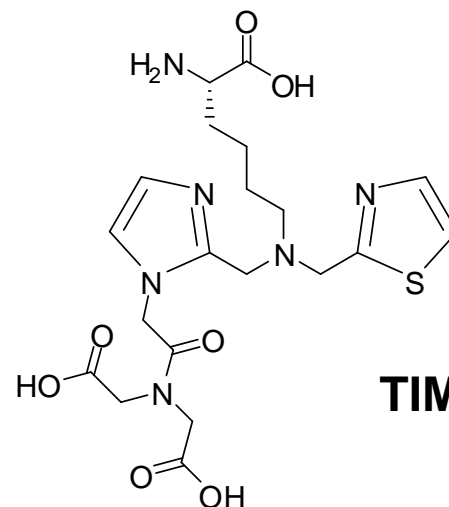
CIM-K (6)



TIM-K (7)



CIM/TIM-K (8)

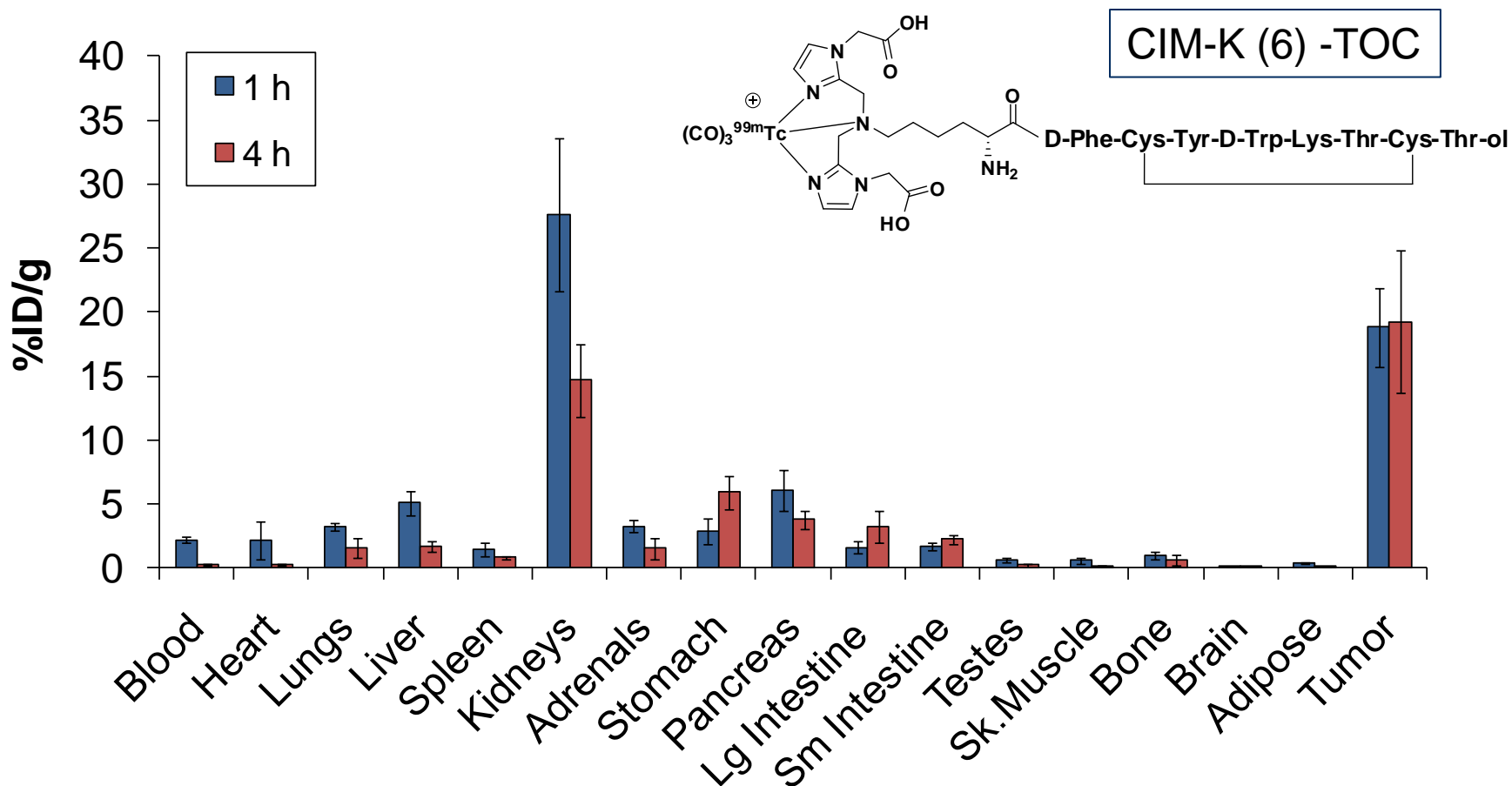


TIM/Thiazol-K (9)

Tissue Distribution of SSTR Peptides in AR42J Xenograft Mice - Selected Tissues (% ID/g) 4h

	Blood	Liver	Intestines	Kidneys	Tumor
¹¹¹ In-DTPA-octreotide	0.1 ± 0.00	0.3 ± 0.03	0.9 ± 0.21	34.5 ± 6.54	3.4 ± 1.10
¹¹¹ In-DOTATOC	0.1 ± 0.00	0.4 ± 0.05	1.0 ± 0.38	17.2 ± 3.01	7.8 ± 0.85
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DPK (1)-TOC	0.9 ± 0.11	18.1 ± 3.77	7.9 ± 1.48	38.0 ± 5.13	17.6 ± 4.27
PAMA-K (2)-TOC	0.8 ± 0.22	6.8 ± 1.48	10.3 ± 1.59	12.7 ± 1.05	7.5 ± 5.70
DTK (3)-TOC	4.1 ± 1.51	30.5 ± 2.81	3.9 ± 0.22	60.0 ± 3.11	9.0 ± 3.71
MTMA-K (4)-TOC	0.5 ± 0.05	5.4 ± 0.95	11.8 ± 2.39	17.7 ± 3.63	30.5 ± 7.79
Diacid-K (5)-TOC	4.1 ± 0.34	3.6 ± 0.61	3.4 ± 1.10	3.5 ± 0.62	1.2 ± 0.21
<u>SAAC II</u>					
CIM-K (6)-TOC	0.2 ± 0.05	1.7 ± 0.37	2.6 ± 0.47	14.7 ± 2.84	19.2 ± 5.57
TIM-K (7)-TOC	0.2 ± 0.02	0.6 ± 0.03	0.7 ± 0.17	25.8 ± 2.29	5.5 ± 1.71
CIM/TIM-K (8)-TOC	0.1 ± 0.03	0.5 ± 0.09	1.2 ± 0.24	16.8 ± 1.99	8.7 ± 1.83
TIM/Thiazol-K (9)-TOC	0.3 ± 0.04	3.1 ± 0.43	3.1 ± 0.54	21.7 ± 2.61	6.6 ± 1.60

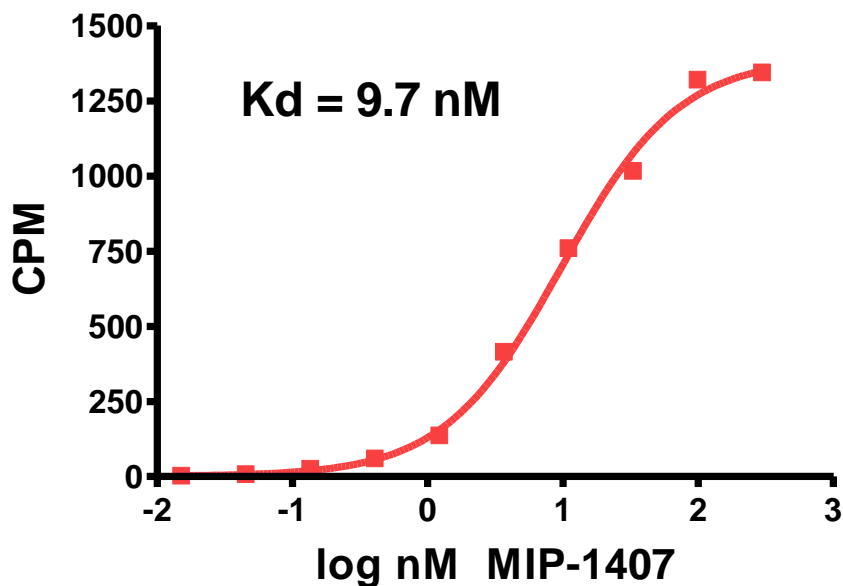
Tissue Distribution of ^{99m}Tc -MIP-1407 in AR42J Xenograft Mice



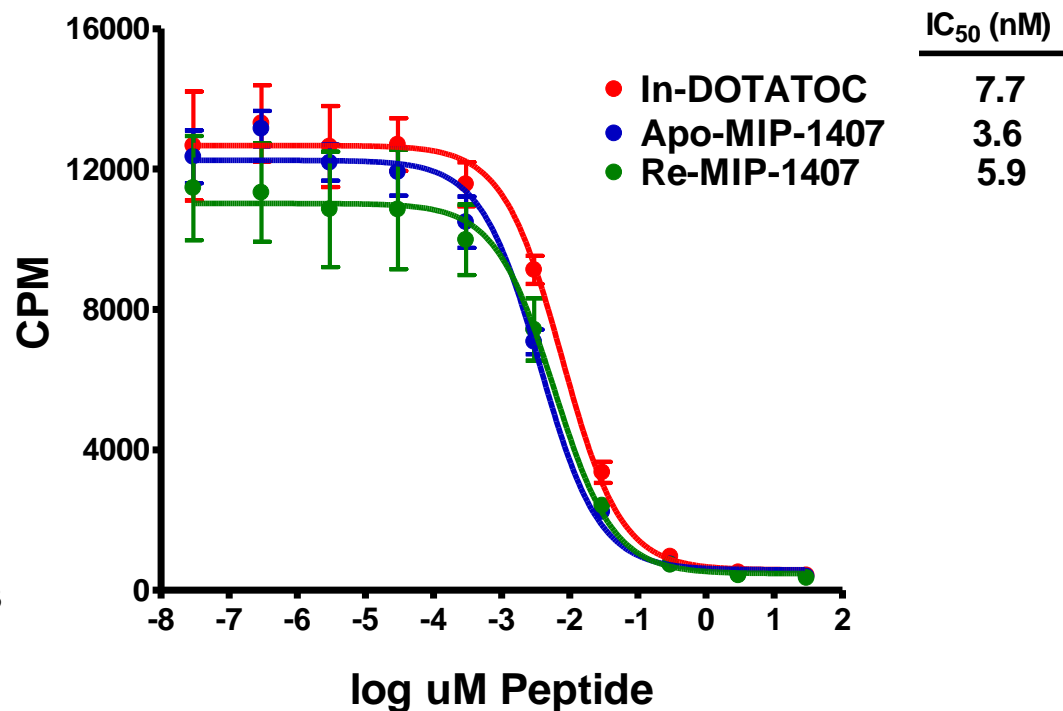
	1 hr	4 hr
Tumor:Blood	9	83
Tumor:Skeletal Muscle	31	210

^{99m}Tc -MIP-1407 Exhibits High Affinity for SSTR-Expressing AR42J Cells

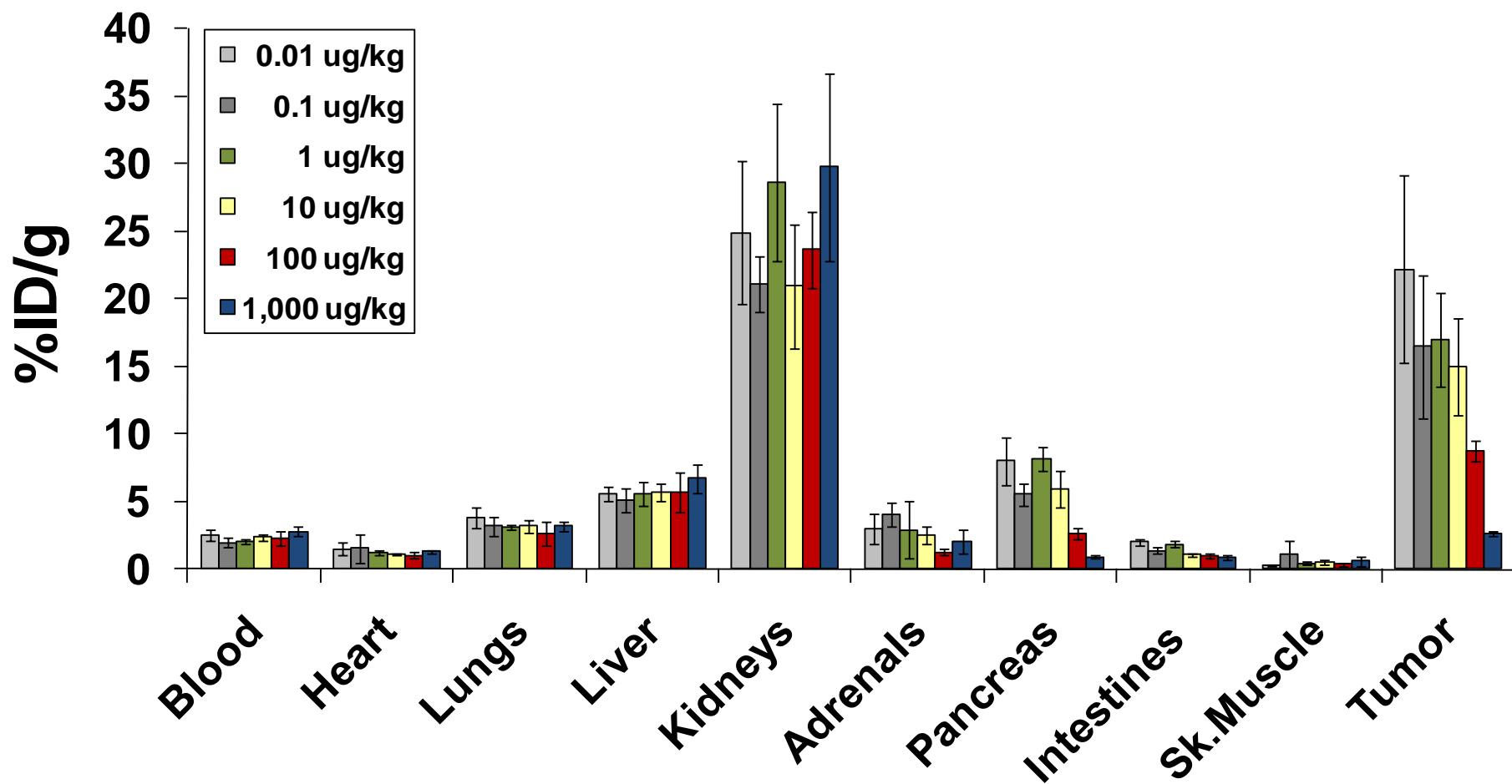
^{99m}Tc -MIP-1407 Saturation Binding on AR42J Cells



^{99m}Tc -MIP-1407 Competition Binding on AR42J Cells

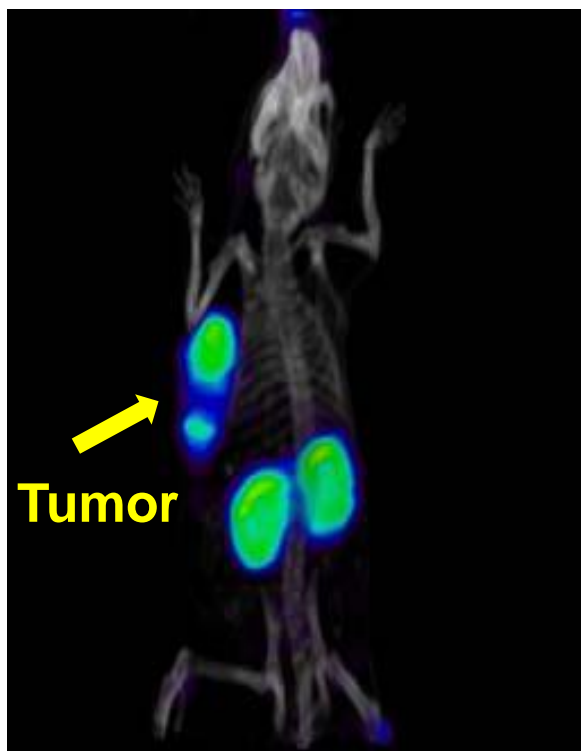


^{99m}Tc -MIP-1407 *In Vivo* Competition in AR42J Xenograft Mice

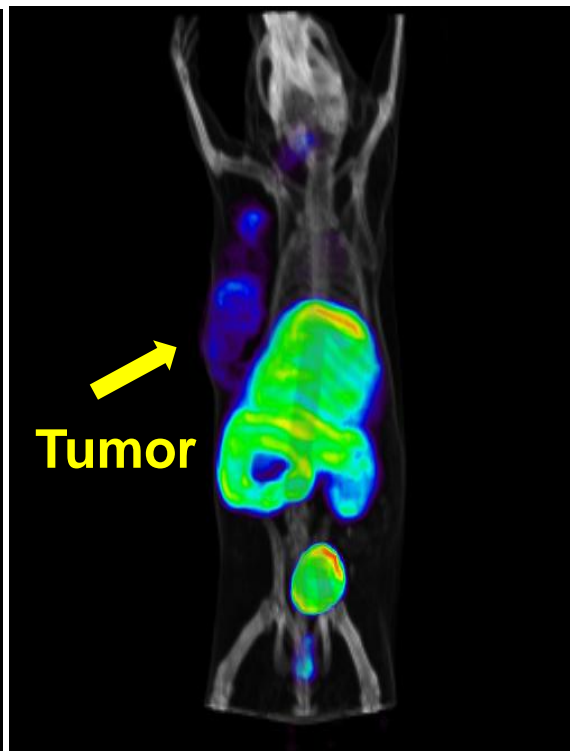


Selective Targeting of SSTR In AR42J Xenografts with ^{99m}Tc -SAAC Analogues

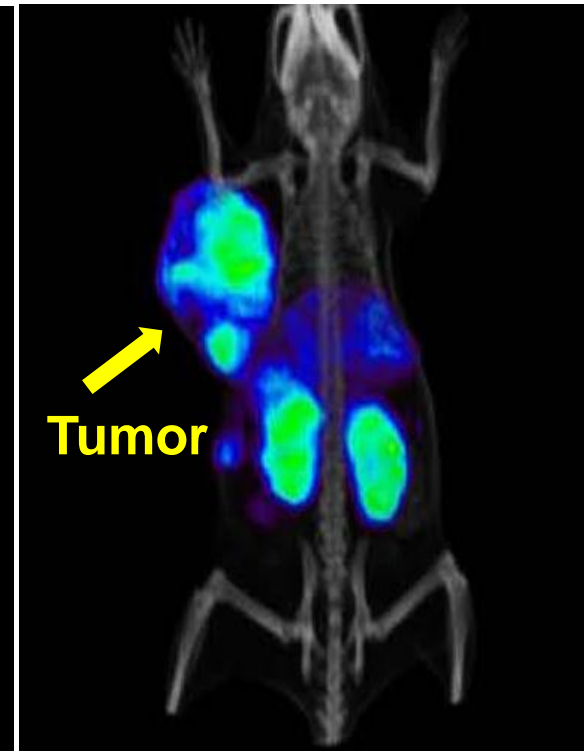
^{111}In -DOTATOC



1st Generation SAAC
 ^{99m}Tc -DPK-TOC



2nd Generation SAAC
 ^{99m}Tc -CIM-K-TOC



Conclusions

- Incorporated novel polar SAAC chelators into high affinity SSTR peptides using solid phase synthesis
- Demonstrated specific binding to AR42J tumor cells
- Demonstrated specific uptake in AR42J tumor xenografts
- The high tumor uptake, excellent pharmacokinetics, and clearance predominantly through the kidneys make ^{99m}Tc -MIP-1407 an attractive candidate for clinical evaluation in patients with neuroendocrine tumors

Acknowledgements

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