## Evaluation of <sup>211</sup>At-labeled fibroblast activation protein inhibitor (FAPI): comparison of different linkers with polyethylene glycol and piperazine<sup>†</sup>

A. Aso,<sup>\*1</sup> H. Nabetani,<sup>\*1</sup> Y. Matsuura,<sup>\*1</sup> Y. Kadonaga,<sup>\*2</sup> Y. Shirakami,<sup>\*3</sup> T. Watabe,<sup>\*2</sup> T. Yoshiya,<sup>\*4,\*5</sup> M. Mochizuki,<sup>\*4</sup> K. Ooe,<sup>\*6</sup> A. Kawakami,<sup>\*7</sup> N. Jinno,<sup>\*8</sup> A. Toyoshima,<sup>\*3</sup> H. Haba,<sup>\*9</sup> Y. Wang,<sup>\*9</sup> J. Cardinale,<sup>\*10</sup> F. L. Giesel,<sup>\*3,\*10</sup> A. Shimoyama,<sup>\*1</sup> K. Kaneda-Nakashima,<sup>\*3,\*11</sup> and K. Fukase<sup>\*1,\*3,\*11</sup>

Cancer tissues are heterogeneous, where cancer cells coexist with various other cell types. Therefore, it is difficult to deliver drugs to. By targeting fibroblastactivated protein (FAP), which is a marker for stromal cells, we may be able to efficiently target cancer tissues. The usefulness of <sup>211</sup>At should also be demonstrated using FAPI. In 2022, Ma et al. first reported the antitumor activity of <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI in U87MG xenograft mice.<sup>1)</sup> They also claimed that no toxicity was observed in the kidneys, liver, stomach, or thyroid tissue. We also synthesized <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI(s) using dihydroxyboryl astatine substitution reaction.<sup>2)</sup> We have previously established an astatination method that does not require toxic reagents.<sup>2,3</sup>) In this study, we investigated the usefulness of <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI(s) synthesized using an established safe method and a linker in the FAPI structure.

During the preparation of <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI with polyethylene glycol (PEG) linker, the radiochemical yields (RCYs) of <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI1 and 2 were high (100% and 99%, respectively). When producing <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI5, a byproduct derived from the amino group of piperazine (PIP) was observed ( $\sim 10\%$ ). However, PEG-linked FAPI suppressed the byproduct production. Therefore, non-PIP linkers are suitable for drug manufacturing applications. The RCYs of  $^{211}$ At-FAPI3 and 4 were not high (45% and 15%, respectively), because astatination was at 50°C to prevent production of a byproduct caused by fluorides (Fig. 1(a)). Additionally, the presence of glucosamine units decreased the astatination reactivity. Based on these results, we presume that <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI1 is suitable for a stable drug supply. The results of our investigation indicated that  $FAP\alpha$  selectivity and cellular uptake were the same for <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI1 and <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI5.

- Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University
- \*3 Institute for Radiation Sciences, Osaka University
- \*4Peptide Institute, Inc. \*5
- Institute for Protein Research, Osaka University
- \*6 Radioisotope Research Center, Osaka University
- \*7Research Center for Ultra-High Voltage Electron Microscopy, Osaka University \*8
- R&D Division, Alpha Fusion Inc. \*9
- **RIKEN** Nishina Center
- $^{\ast\,10}$  Department of Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital Düsseldorf
- \*11 MS-CORE, FRC, Osaka University



Fig. 1. Structure of <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI and <sup>131</sup>I-FAPI compounds. (a) <sup>211</sup>At-labeled PEG linker FAPI(s) were numbered from 1 to 4 according to their structural complexity. (b)  $^{131}\mbox{I-labeled}$  PEG linker compound. (c) PIP linker compound synthesized based on the reported compound for comparison with the PEG linker compound.

Considering the molecular size and efficiency of astatination, we employed <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI1 for comparison with <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI5 in *in vitro* experiments. We compared the biodistribution of <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI1 and <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI5. At 1 hour after injection, tumor accumulation of  $^{211}\mbox{At-FAPI1}$  and  $^{211}\mbox{At-FAPI5}$  was  $2.15\pm0.24\%$  ID and  $1.40 \pm 1.14\%$  ID, which surpassed the accumulation of <sup>225</sup>Ac-FAPI-04.<sup>4</sup>) After 3 hours, the accumulation in tumor cells increased for <sup>211</sup>At-FAPI1.

Based on the results of cellular uptake, nuclide labeling efficiency, and in vivo pharmacokinetics, sim-

Condensed from the article in Int. J. Mol. Sci. 24, 8701 (2023)\*1

Graduate School of Science, Osaka University \*2

ple PEG-linker compounds (FAPI1) exhibited the best properties (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Anticancer effect in PANC-1 xenograft mice after administration of  $^{211}$ At-labeled FAPI (approximately 1 MBq). (a) Body weight of mice. (b) Tumor sizes of the experimental mice. Means  $\pm$  S.E. Filled squares are the control group, filled triangles are the  $^{211}$ At-FAPI1 group, and white circles are the  $^{211}$ At-FAPI5 group.  $^*p < 0.05, \,^{**}p < 0.01, \,^{***}p < 0.001$ , and #p < 0.05.

References

- 1) H. Ma et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. 55, 116600 (2022).
- 2) A. Aso *et al.*, Chem. Lett. **51**, 1091 (2022).
- 3) Y. Shirakami  $et \ al.,$  Sci. Rep. <br/>  ${\bf 11},$  12982 (2022).
- 4) T. Watabe et al., J. Nucl. Med. 61, 563 (2020).