

Supporting information

Novel Radioiodinated and Radiofluorinated Analogues of FT-2102 for SPECT or PET Imaging of mIDH1 Mutant Tumours

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1) Chemistry

1.1) General information

All commercially available reagents and solvents were purchased at the following commercial suppliers: Sigma Aldrich, Alpha Aesar, ABX, Acros Organics, Fisher Scientific or Carlo Erba Reagents, ABCR, Bachem. All solvents were dried using common techniques [1]. Unless otherwise noted, moisture sensitive reactions were conducted under dry argon atmosphere. Temperatures indicated in the protocols correspond to the temperature of the oil bath. Analytical thin layer chromatographies (TLC) were performed on precoated silica gel 60 F254 or neutral aluminium oxide 60 F254 plates (Merck or Macherey-Nagel) and visualized with UV light (254 nm) and/or developed with iodine. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60A normal phase, 35–70 μm (Merck or SDS) or neutral aluminium oxide 90 standardized 63-200 μm (Merck, column chromatographic adsorption analysis acc. to Brockmann). Uncorrected melting points (mp) were recorded on an electrothermal capillary Digital Melting Point Apparatus IA9300 (Bibby Scientific). Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra (500 MHz for ^1H and 126 MHz for ^{13}C) were recorded on Bruker Avance 500 instrument with chemical shift values (δ) expressed in parts per million (ppm) relative to residual solvent as standard and coupling constants (J) are given in Hz. Infrared spectra (IR) were recorded in the range of 4000–440 cm^{-1} on a Nicolet IS10 (Fisher Scientific) with attenuated total reflectance (ATR) accessory.

1.2) Synthesis of 5-fluoro-6-methyl-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carbonitrile (4).

2-cyano-5-fluoropyridine-1-oxide. A solution of 5-fluoropicolinonitrile (0.53 g, 4.34 mmol) in DCE (4 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA, < 77 %, 1.52 g, 6.78 mmol) in DCE (11 mL). The solution was stirred at 60 °C for 4 d. Then, *m*-CPBA (< 77%, 0.75 g, 3.35 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was then refluxed for 1 d. After cooling to room temperature, sodium sulfite (1.67 g, 13.2 mmol) and DCM (5 mL) were added. After stirring at room temperature for 3 h, the resulting solution was diluted with DCM (15 mL), filtered, and the white precipitate collected was washed with DCM (30 mL). The filtrate was washed with a saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution (30 mL). After decantation, the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (2 x 30 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried on MgSO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under vacuum. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (Al_2O_3 , cyclohexane/EtOAc, 5/5, v/v) to provide intermediate 2-cyano-5-fluoropyridine-1-oxide (350 mg, 2.53 mmol, 58%) as a white powder. R_f (Al_2O_3 , cyclohexane/EtOAc, 5/5, v/v) 0.36. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 2244, 1609, 1497, 1309, 1178, 854, 828. Mp 144 ± 1 °C. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.22 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 4.2$ Hz, $^4J_{\text{H-H}} = 2.2$ Hz, H-6), 7.68 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 9.0$ Hz, $^4J_{\text{H-F}} = 6.5$ Hz, H-3), 7.15 (ddd, 1H, $^4J_{\text{H-H}} = 2.2$ Hz, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 6.4$ Hz, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 8.9$ Hz, H-4). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.30 (d, 1C, $^1J_{\text{C-F}} = 263$ Hz, C-5), 131.48 (d, 1C, $^3J_{\text{C-F}} = 11$ Hz, C-3), 130.97 (d, 1C, $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 36$ Hz, C-6), 123.55 (1C, C-2), 113.47 (d, 1C, $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 21$ Hz, C-4), 111.12 (1C, CN).

6-cyano-3-fluoropyridin-2-yle acetate. A mixture of 2-cyano-5-fluoropyridine-1-oxide (300 mg, 2.17 mmol) in acetic anhydride (5 mL) was refluxed (150 °C) for 3 d. After cooling to room temperature, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (5 mL) and stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The solution was evaporated under vacuum and purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , cyclohexane/EtOAc, 7/37, v/v) to yield compound 6-cyano-3-fluoropyridin-2-yle acetate (220 mg, 1.22 mmol, 56%) as a white powder. R_f (SiO_2 , cyclohexane/EtOAc, 6/4, v/v) 0.64. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}) 3088, 2247, 1774, 1587, 1460, 1183, 1107, 857. Mp 77 ± 1 °C. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.71 (dd, 1H, $^4J_{\text{H-F}} = 3.5$ Hz, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 8.2$ Hz, H-3), 7.68 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 16.0$ Hz, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 8.2$ Hz, H-4), 2.41 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.27 (s, 1C, CO), 152.80 (d, 1C, $^1J_{\text{C-F}} = 270$ Hz,

C-5), 147.66 (d, 1C, $^2J_{C-F}$ = 16 Hz, C-6), 129.37 (d, 1C, $^3J_{C-F}$ = 5 Hz, C-3), 127.08 (d, 1C, $^4J_{C-F}$ = 6 Hz, C-2), 126.68 (d, 1C, $^2J_{C-F}$ = 18 Hz, C-4), 115.67 (1C, CN), 20.56 (1C, CH₃).

5-fluoro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carbonitrile. To a solution of 6-cyano-3-fluoropyridin-2-yl acetate (200 mg, 1.11 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) was added potassium carbonate (313 mg, 2.27 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h before evaporation under reduced pressure. After dissolution of the residue in water (15 mL), the resulting solution was acidified to pH < 1 by addition of a 1 M aqueous HCl solution (ca. 8 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (5 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried on MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated under vacuum to provide compound 5-fluoro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carbonitrile (147 mg, 1.07 mmol, 98%) as a white solid. *R*_f (SiO₂, cyclohexane/EtOAc, 7/3, v/v) 0.15. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 1651, 1611, 1573 ($\nu_{C=C}$), 1245, 1175, 836 ($\delta_{CH\text{ op}}$). Mp 204 ± 1 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.87 (s, 1H, H-1), 7.70 (m, 1H, H-4), 7.40 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-H}$ = 3.7 Hz, H-3). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 154.53 (d, 1C, $^2J_{C-F}$ = 18 Hz, C=O), 151.17 (d, 1C, $^1J_{C-F}$ = 253 Hz, C-5), 123.68 (1C, C-4), 120.65 (1C, C-3), 115.67 (1C, CN), 30.72 (1C, C-2).

5-fluoro-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carbonitrile (4**).** In a sealed vial, a mixture of 5-fluoro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-2-carbonitrile (108 mg, 0.780 mmol) and potassium carbonate (228 mg, 1.65 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was stirred for 20 min at room temperature. A solution of MeI (55 μ L, 0.88 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature during 2.5 h. The solution was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, cyclohexane/EtOAc, 7/3, v/v) to provide derivative **4** (92.6 mg, 0.609 mmol, 78%) as a white powder. *R*_f (SiO₂, cyclohexane/EtOAc, 7/3, v/v) 0.21. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹) 2225, 1660, 1616, 1249, 1208, 858. Mp 109 ± 1 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.51 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{H-F}$ = 9.4 Hz, $^3J_{H-H}$ = 7.8 Hz, H-4), 7.16 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{H-H}$ = 7.8 Hz, $^4J_{H-F}$ = 4.7 Hz, H-3), 3.60 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 154.83 (d, 1C, $^1J_{C-F}$ = 257 Hz, C-5), 154.57 (d, 1C, $^2J_{C-F}$ = 27 Hz, C-6), 119.36 (d, 1C, $^2J_{C-F}$ = 20 Hz, C-4), 117.20 (d, 1C, $^4J_{C-F}$ = 5 Hz, C-2), 114.76 (d, 1C, $^4J_{C-F}$ = 7 Hz, C-3), 112.93 (d, 1C, $^5J_{C-F}$ = 2 Hz, CN), 34.60 (1C, $^4J_{C-F}$ = 2 Hz, CH₃).

2) Determination of enantiomeric excess and circular dichroism

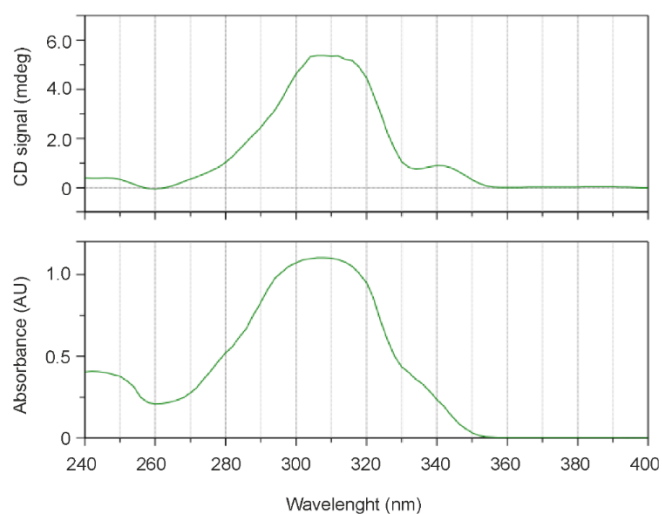


Figure S1. CD and UV spectra of compound **4**

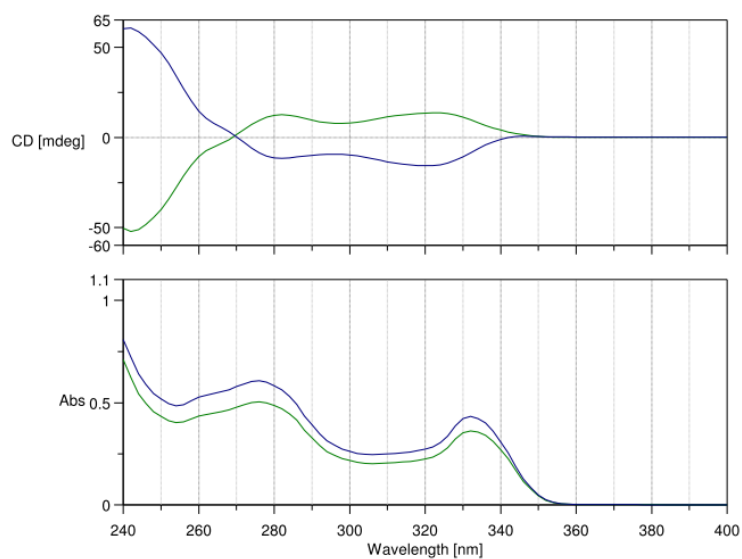


Figure S2. CD and UV spectrum of (*S*)- and (*R*)-binaphthol used as standard reference

Table S1. HPLC conditions and retention times for the chiral separation of the compounds

Compound	ACN/20 mM NH ₄ OAc (v/v)	Retention time (min)
(<i>S</i>)- 2	46:54	24.02
(<i>R</i>)- 2	46:54	22.71
(<i>S</i>)- 3	34:66	32.66
(<i>R</i>)- 3	34:66	30.17
(<i>S</i>)- FT-2102	38:62	29.44
(<i>R</i>)- FT-2102	38:62	28.09
4	30:70	6.41

3) Mutant IDH1 enzyme assay for determination of inhibitory potency

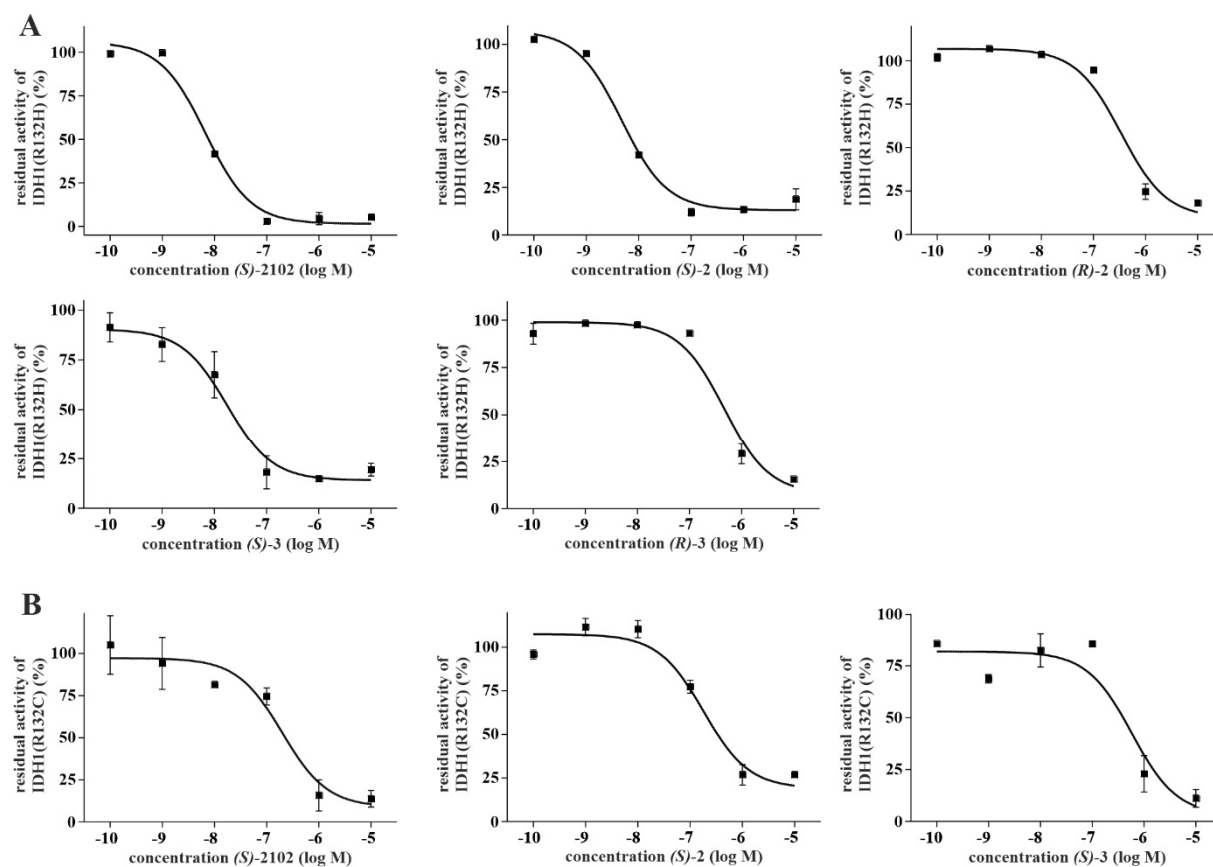


Figure S3. Representative inhibitory curves for A) IDH1 R132H and B) IDH1 R132C

Reference

1. Armarego, W.L.F.; Chai, C.L.L. *Purification of Laboratory Chemicals*; 6. ed.; Elsevier, Butterworth-Heinemann: Amsterdam, 2009; ISBN 978-1-85617-567-8.

