Assessment of an ^{18}F-Labeled Phosphoramidate Peptidomimetic as a New Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen–Targeted Imaging Agent for Prostate Cancer

Suzanne E. Lapi[1], Hilla Wahnishe[1], David Pham[1], Lisa Y. Wu[2], Jessie R. Nedrow-Byers[2], Tiancheng Liu[2], Kaveh Vejdani[1], Henry F. VanBrocklin*[1], Clifford E. Berkman*[2,3], and Ella F. Jones*[1]

[1]*Department of Radiology and Biomedical Imaging, Center for Molecular and Functional Imaging, University of California, San Francisco, California;* [2]*Department of Chemistry, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington; and* [3]*Cancer Targeted Technology, LLC, Woodinville, WA*

Prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) is a transmembrane protein commonly found on the surface of late-stage and metastatic prostate cancer and a well-known imaging biomarker for staging and monitoring therapy. Although ^{111}In-labeled capropmab pendetide is the only approved agent available for PSMA imaging, its clinical use is limited because of its slow distribution and clearance that leads to challenging image interpretation. A small-molecule approach using radiolabeled urea-based PSMA inhibitors as imaging agents has shown promise for prostate cancer imaging. The motivation of this work is to explore phosphoramidates as a new class of potent PSMA inhibitors to develop more effective prostate cancer imaging agents with improved specificity and clearance properties. **Methods:** *N*-succinimidyl-4-^{18}F-fluorobenzoate (^{18}F-SFB) was conjugated to *S*-2-((2-(*S*-4-amino-4-carboxybutanamido)-*S*-2-carboxyethoxy)-hydroxyphosphorylamino)-pentanedioic acid (Phosphoramidate **(1)**), yielding *S*-2-((2-(*S*-4-(4-^{18}F-fluorobenzamido)-4-carboxybutanamido)-*S*-2-carboxyethoxy)hydroxyphosphorylamino)-pentanedioic acid **(3)**. In vivo studies were conducted in mice bearing either LNCaP (PSMA-positive) or PC-3 (PSMA-negative) tumors. PET images were acquired at 1 and 2 h with or without a preinjection of a nonradioactive version of the fluorophosphoramidate. Tissue distribution studies were performed at the end of the 2 h imaging sessions. **Results:** Phosphoramidate **(1)** and its fluorobenzamido conjugate **(2)** were potent inhibitors of PSMA (inhibitory concentration of 50% [IC_{50}], 14 and 0.68 nM, respectively). PSMA-mediated tumor accumulation was noted in the LNCaP versus the PC-3 tumor xenografts. The LNCaP tumor uptake was also blocked by the administration of nonradioactive **(2)** prior to imaging studies. With the exception of the kidneys, tumor-to-tissue and tumor-to-blood ratios were greater than 5:1 at 2 h. The strong kidney uptake may be due to the known PSMA expression in the mouse kidney, because significant reduction (>6-fold) in kidney activity was seen in mice injected with **(2)**. **Conclusion:** ^{18}F-labeled phosphoramidate **(3)** is a representative of a new class of PSMA targeting peptidomimetic molecules that shows great promise as imaging agents for detecting PSMA+ prostate tumors.

Key Words: molecular imaging; PET; radiopharmaceuticals; ^{18}F; PSMA; phosphoramidate; prostate cancer

J Nucl Med 2009; 50:2042–2048
DOI: 10.2967/jnumed.109.066589

Prostate cancer is the second leading cancer found in men. Each year in the United States, more than 186,000 new cases are diagnosed, with approximately 29,000 prostate cancer–related deaths (*1*). Prostate cancer imaging not only is an important component of diagnosis and staging, it has also become an integral part of treatment planning, especially in radiation therapy (*2*).

Prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) is a 100 to 120 kDa transmembrane protein upregulated on the tumor cell surface of late-stage, androgen-independent, and metastatic prostate cancer (*3*). Because of its restricted overexpression on prostate cancer cells, PSMA is an important biomarker for prostate cancer prognosis and an attractive target for therapy (*4*). ^{111}In-labeled capropmab pendetide (ProstaScint; Cytogen) is an antibody-based agent approved by the Food and Drug Administration for PSMA imaging. Although it is the only commercially available agent, its clinical use is limited largely because of its slow distribution and clearance, and the images produced are often difficult to interpret. More recently, a small-molecule approach has generated a class of promising urea-based PSMA-targeted agents (Fig. 1) for PET and SPECT (*5–7*). Although optimization of these tracers is under way, exploration of more potent PSMA-targeting groups and their use for prostate cancer imaging will produce new imaging agents with improved sensitivity and specificity.

Received May 26, 2009; revision accepted Aug. 28, 2009.
For correspondence or reprints contact: Ella F. Jones, Department of Radiology and Biomedical Imaging, Center for Molecular and Functional Imaging, University of California, San Francisco, 185 Berry St., Suite 350, Box 0946, San Francisco, CA 94107.
E-mail: ella.jones@radiology.ucsf.edu
*Contributed equally to this work.

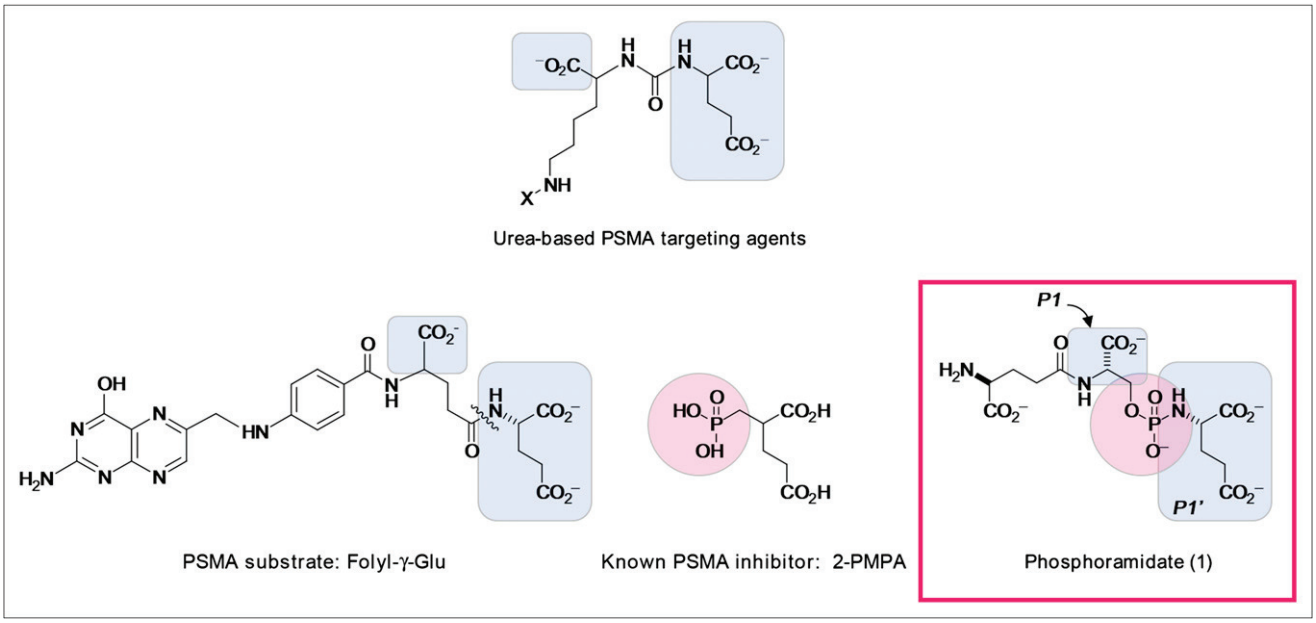

FIGURE 1. Structural elements of known PSMA substrate and inhibitors, compared with phosphoramidate (**1**). Highlighted portions indicate structural features similar to phosphoramidate design.

Also known as folate hydrolase I and glutamate carboxypeptidase II, PSMA is reported to possess proteolytic activities toward γ-glutamyl folic acid derivatives (Fig. 1) and the neuropeptide *N*-acetylaspartylglutamate (*8,9*). Further studies on the PSMA substrate specificity have indicated that acidic residues at the P1 and P1′ positions are more preferable, and several folate-like and *N*-acetylaspartylglutamate–like dipeptides with modest hydrolytic efficiency have been identified (*10*). In our own work, while adapting the dipeptide motif for PSMA targeting, we have developed a library of tetrahedral phosphoramidates for PSMA inhibition (*11*). Through molecular pruning, we have systematically identified several potent inhibitors (*12*) that pseudo-irreversibly bind to PSMA (*13*). In vitro studies of the fluorescently labeled phosphoramidates further reveal their ability to localize and internalize in PSMA-positive (PSMA+) cells (*14*), making these compounds ideal candidates for PSMA-targeted delivery for prostate cancer imaging and therapeutic applications.

Herein we present our effort in using the phosphoramidate scaffold as a targeting element for prostate cancer imaging. The synthesis and characterization of an ^{18}F-labeled analog of phosphoramidate **(1)** and its in vivo PET and biodistribution data in murine xenografts are reported.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell Lines, Reagents, and General Methods

LNCaP and PC-3 cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. ^{1}H, ^{13}C, and ^{31}P nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a 300- and 500-MHz (DRX; Bruker) or a 400-MHz (Varian) NMR spectrometer. ^{1}H NMR chemical shifts are relative to tetramethylsilane (δ = 0.00 parts per million [ppm]), $CDCl_3$ (δ = 7.26 ppm), or D_2O (δ = 4.87 ppm). ^{13}C NMR chemical shifts are relative to $CDCl_3$ (δ = 77.23 ppm). ^{31}P NMR chemical shifts in $CDCl_3$ or D_2O were externally referenced to 85% H_3PO_4 (δ = 0.00 ppm) in $CDCl_3$ and D_2O, respectively. Aqueous solutions were prepared with deionized distilled water (Milli-Q water system; Millipore). All liquid flash chromatography (silica or C18) was performed using a Biotage SP4 flash chromatography system. The high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis and purification system for radioactive compounds consisted of a Rheodyne injector with a 2-mL loop, a Waters model 590 pump, a Shimudzu model SPD-10A ultraviolet detector, and an in-line radioactivity detector (model 105 s; Carroll and Ramsey Associates) coupled to a data collection system (PeakSimple, model 304; SRI). The phosphoramidate precursor 2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4-(1-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-hydroxy-ethylcarbamoyl)-butyric acid benzyl ester was synthesized as previously described (*14*). *t*-Butyl 4-*N,N,N,*trimethyl ammonium benzoate triflate salt was synthesized according to the literature method (*15*). *N*-succinimidyl-4-fluorobenzoate (SFB) was prepared as previously described (*16*). All other reagents and solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and Fisher Scientific and were used without further purification unless indicated.

Synthesis of *S*-2-((2-(*S*-4-Amino-4-Carboxybutanamido)-*S*-2-Carboxyethoxy)-Hydroxyphosphorylamino)-Pentanedioic Acid (1)

A tetrahydrofuran solution (15 mL) of 2-benzyloxycarbonyl-amino-4-(1-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-hydroxy-ethylcarbamoyl)-butyric acid benzyl ester (71 mg, 0.069 mmol) was added with 10% Pd/C (12 mg), K_2CO_3 (23 mg, 2 equivalent), and distilled H_2O (1 mL). The mixture was stirred vigorously under Ar(g), followed by the charge of H_2(g) from a balloon for 7 h at room temperature. After the reaction was completed, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The remaining residue was dissolved in 1:1 ratio of

methanol/water, filtered through a 0.2-mm PTFE micropore filtration disk (Whatman), and dried under vacuum. The yield was 89.9%. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): δ 1.75–1.94 (m, 2H), 1.98–2.10 (m, 2H), 2.12–2.20 (m, 2H), 2.43–2.51 (m, 2H), 3.47–3.54 (q, 1H, J = 6Hz, 15Hz), 3.63–3.67 (q, 1H, J = 5 Hz, 8 Hz), 3.98–4.10 (m, 2H), and 4.32–4.35 (t, 1H, J = 4 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, D_2O): δ 26.8, 31.4, 31.7, 31.8, 33.7, 48.7, 54.2, 55.6, 55.8, 56.6, 64.6, 64.7, 174.3, 175.21, 176.0, 181.5, 181.6, and 182.9. ^{31}P NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): δ 7.63.

Synthesis of *S*-2-((2-(*S*-4-(4-Fluorobenzamido)-4-Carboxybutanamido)-*S*-2-Carboxyethoxy) Hydroxyphosphorylamino)-Pentanedioic Acid (2)

A solution of *N*-succinimidyl-4-fluorobenzoate (SFB) (6 μmol) in 100 μL of DMSO was added to a stirred solution of **(1)** (2 μmol, 100 μL of 20 mM in H_2O), 160 μL of H_2O, and 40 μL of 1 M $NaHCO_3$. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h in the dark at room temperature. The pH of the resulting solution was then adjusted to 9.3 by the addition of 8 μL of 1 M Na_2CO_3. The unreacted **(1)** was scavenged by stirring with 25 mg of the Si-Isocyanate resin (SiliCycle, Inc.) overnight at room temperature. The solution was subsequently centrifuged (7,800 relative centrifugal force, 10 min), and the supernatant was lyophilized in a 2-mL microcentrifuge tube. The unreacted or hydrolyzed SFB was removed by successively triturating the lyophilized solid with 1-mL portions of DMSO and centrifuging the mixture (16,200 relative centrifugal force, 1 min) after each wash; this process was repeated 10 times. The resulting solid was dried in vacuo providing the desired 4-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(2)** in quantitative yield. ^{1}H NMR (D_2O): d 1.56–1.68 (m, 2H), 1.86–2.14 (m, 4H), 2.27–2.35 (m, 2H), 3.27–3.34 (m, ^{1}H), 3.73–3.87 (m, 2H), 4.05–4.08 (t, ^{1}H, 3.9 Hz), 4.15–4.19 (dd, ^{1}H, 4.4 Hz, 9.15 Hz), 7.04–7.10 (t, 2H, 9.0 Hz, 9.0 Hz), and 7.66–7.70 (dd, 2H, 9.0 Hz, 5.3 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (D_2O): d 27.51, 32.04, 32.08, 32.69,33.95, 55.96, 56.05, 56.83, 64.90, 115.63, 115.80, 139.90, 129.97, 160.81, 163.88, 165.87, 169.66, 175.37, 176.13, 178.75, 181.66, and 183.19. ^{31}P NMR (D_2O): d 8.33. Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization high-resolution mass spectrometry $(M\text{-}K)^-$ calculated 715.9266, found 715.9359 for $C_{20}H_{20}FK_4N_3O_{10}P$.

Synthesis of *N*-Succinimidyl-4-^{18}F-Fluorobenzoate (^{18}F-SFB)

^{18}F-SFB was synthesized based on the literature method with modifications (*17*). Briefly, ^{18}F-fluoride ion was produced by proton bombardment of $^{18}O\text{-}H_2O$ using the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), PETtrace (GE Healthcare) 17-MeV cyclotron. The ^{18}F-fluoride ion was concentrated on an anion exchange column (Oak Ridge Technology Group Inc.) and eluted with 0.5 mL (95% acetonitrile/water) in a solution of Kryptofix 222 (4,7,13,16,21,24-hexaoxa-l,10-diazabicyclo[8.8.8]hexacosane-K_{222}; 30 mg/mL) and K_2CO_3 (5.5 mg/mL). The water was removed azeotropically by the addition and evaporation of acetonitrile. A DMSO solution (0.5 mL) of *t*-butyl 4-*N,N,N,*trimethyl ammonium benzoate triflate salt (2 mg, 11 μmol) was added and allowed to react at 160°C for 10 min. After cooling, 0.6 mL of 1 M HCl was added, and the solution was heated to 120°C for 15 min. The solution mixture was diluted to 10 mL with water and passed through a Chromafix HR-P cartridge (Macherey-Nagel). ^{18}F-fluorobenzoic acid was eluted from the cartridge with acetonitrile, treated with 20 μL of methanolic $(CH_3)_4NOH$ in 0.4 mL of acetonitrile, and brought to dryness under a nitrogen stream. *O*-(*N*-succinimidyl)-*N,N,N′,N′*-tetramethyluroniumtetrafluoroborate (10 mg, 33 μmol) in 0.5 mL of acetonitrile was added to the resulting residue and allowed to react at 60°C for 5 min. After cooling, the solution mixture was diluted with 0.5% acetic acid to 10 mL and loaded onto a second Chromafix HR-P cartridge. The cartridge was washed with 5 mL of 20% acetonitrile and eluted with 1.5 mL of acetonitrile. Radiochemical yields were typically approximately 20% decay-corrected from fluoride.

Synthesis of ^{18}F-*S*-2-((2-(*S*-4-(4-Fluorobenzamido)-4-Carboxybutanamido)-*S*-2-Carboxyethoxy) Hydroxyphosphoryl-Amino)-Pentanedioic Acid (3)

The synthesized ^{18}F-SFB was brought to dryness under reduced pressure with a nitrogen stream. It was dissolved in 50 μL of acetonitrile and allowed to react with 3–4 mg of phosphoramidate **(1)** (dissolved in 100 μL of H_2O) and 100 μL of sodium carbonate buffer (1 M), pH 10. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 10 min at room temperature, and the radioconjugate was purified by HPLC (Synergi Fusion-RP 80A column; Phenomenex) (250 mm × 4.6 mm, 4 μm, 100 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.8, as eluant; flow rate, 1 mL/min; elution time, 5 min). Radiochemical yields (from ^{18}F-SFB) were typically greater than 90%.

General Method of Determining Inhibitory Concentration of 50% (IC_{50})

Inhibition studies were performed as previously described, with minor modifications (*12,14*). Working solutions of the substrate (*N*-[4-(phenylazo)-benzoyl]-glutamyl-γ-glutamic acid [PABGgG]) and inhibitor were made in Tris buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4). Working solutions of purified PSMA were diluted in Tris buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4, containing 1% Triton X-100 [Sigma-Aldrich]) to provide 15%−20% conversion of substrate to product in the absence of inhibitor. A typical incubation mixture (final volume, 250 μL) was prepared by the addition of either 25 μL of an inhibitor solution or 25 μL of Tris buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4) to 175 μL of Tris buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4) in a test tube. PABGgG (25 μL, 10 μM) was added to the above solution. The enzymatic reaction was initiated by the addition of 25 μL of the PSMA working solution. In all cases, the final concentration of PABGgG was 1 μM; the enzyme was incubated with 5 serially diluted inhibitor concentrations, providing a range of inhibition from 10% to 90%. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 15 min with constant shaking at 37°C and was terminated by the addition of 25 μL of methanolic trifluoroacetic acid (2% trifluoroacetic acid by volume in methanol), followed by vortexing. The quenched incubation mixture was quickly buffered by the addition of 25 μL of K_2HPO_4 (0.1 M), vortexed, and centrifuged (10 min at 7,000*g*). An 85-μL aliquot of the resulting supernatant was subsequently quantified by HPLC as previously described (*18,19*). IC_{50} values were calculated using KaleidaGraph 3.6 (Synergy Software).

In Vivo PET Studies

All animal experiments were conducted in accordance with the UCSF Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee guidelines. The ^{18}F-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(3)** was evaluated in vivo using murine xenografts. Prostate cancer cell lines LNCaP (PSMA+, in 50/50 serum-free medium and Matrigel (BD Biosciences) matrix) and PC-3 (PSMA-negative, in 100% serum-free medium) were used to inoculate the animals. Approximately 10^7 LNCaP (n = 6) or PC-3 (n = 3) cells were injected subcutaneously on the right shoulder of male NCr nude mice. Animals with tumors

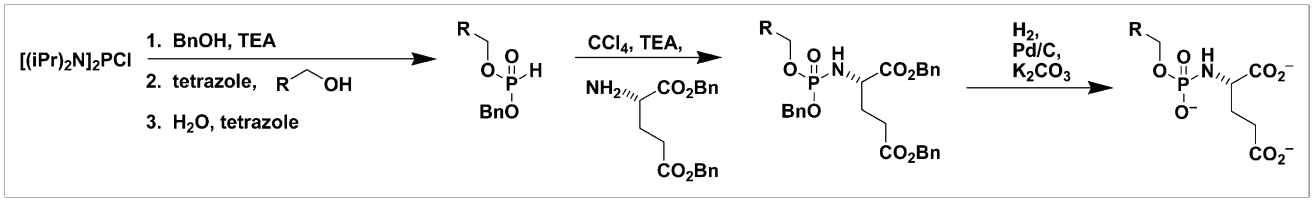

FIGURE 2. General scheme of modular synthetic approach to phosphoramidates.

measuring between 5 and 10 mm (1–2 wk after injection) were anesthetized by isoflurane inhalation. The synthesized ^{18}F-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(3)** (3,700–7,400 kBq [100–200 μCi]) was administered through tail vein injection. The animals were imaged by a microPET/CT system (Inveon; Siemens) at 0, 1, and 2 h for 10-min acquisition times. For blocking studies, animals were injected with 1 mg of nonradioactive fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(2)** in 200 μL of Tris buffer 1 h before injection of the radioactive tracer.

The PET data were acquired in list mode and reconstructed with the iterative ordered-subset expectation maximization 2-dimensional reconstruction algorithm provided with the Siemens Inveon System.

Biodistribution Studies

After imaging at 2 h, animals were euthanized for biodistribution analysis. Blood was collected by cardiac puncture. Major organs—heart, lung, liver, pancreas, spleen, kidney, brain, and testes—and tumor xenografts were harvested, weighed, and counted in an automated γ-counter (Wizard 2; PerkinElmer). The percentage injected dose per gram (%ID/g) of tissue was calculated by comparison with standards of known radioactivity.

Statistical analysis was performed using a *t* test (Microsoft Excel software). All analyses were 1 tailed and considered a type 3 (2-sample unequal variance). A *P* value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Synthesis and Characterization of Phosphoramidate (1) and Its Conjugates

Using bis-(diisopropylamino) chlorophosphine (Cl-P-[N(*i*Pr)$_2$]$_2$) and protected glutamate, we have been able to generate the inhibitor core routinely. On the basis of this modular synthetic approach, a variety of primary alcohols have been incorporated with ease (Fig. 2). As previously described, systematic molecular pruning and computational chemistry have suggested that serine and glutamate at P1 and P1′ positions are responsible for interacting with the PSMA Arg^{536} and Arg^{210}/Tyr^{700}/Tyr^{227} binding pockets, respectively (*12*). Further cell studies have led to the discovery of the leading phosphoramidate **(1)** with potent PSMA inhibition (IC_{50}, 14 nM) (*14*). Following Figure 2, phosphoramidate **(1)** was synthesized at close to 90% yield. By incorporating the glutamate–serine dipeptide as a primary alcohol, this leading inhibitor also possesses an amine functional linker for incorporation of ^{18}F-labeled prosthetic groups for in vivo PET (Fig. 3).

To investigate the effect of the prosthetic group on the inhibitory potency of phosphoramidate **(1)**, we opted to synthesize the nonradioactive analog of the fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(2)** conjugate. Using standard bioconjugation techniques (*20*), we reacted a 3-fold excess of SFB with phosphoramidate **(1)** in buffered conditions. For the ease of separation, resin-bound isothiocyanate was used as a scavenger for unreacted phosphoramidate **(1)**. Unreacted or hydrolyzed SFB was removed by successively triturating **(2)** with DMSO before subsequent inhibition studies.

Using the same conjugation chemistry through an *N*-succinimidyl ester, we efficiently coupled ^{18}F-SFB to phosphoramidate **(1)** in 10 min, producing the radiolabeled PSMA inhibitor **(3)** at greater than 90% radiochemical yield. With the nonradioactive fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(2)** as a standard, we have optimized HPLC conditions using a Fusion RP column (Phenomenex, Inc.) to purify the ^{18}F-labeled product **(3)**. Six different batches of the labeled product have been generated with consistent reproducibility.

PSMA Inhibition

The effect of SFB conjugation on PSMA inhibition by the phosphoramidate was investigated using an HPLC-based IC_{50} assay (*12,18,19*). The nonradioactive fluorobenzamido conjugate **(2)** exhibited a higher inhibitory potency than did the parent phosphoramidate with the IC_{50} value of

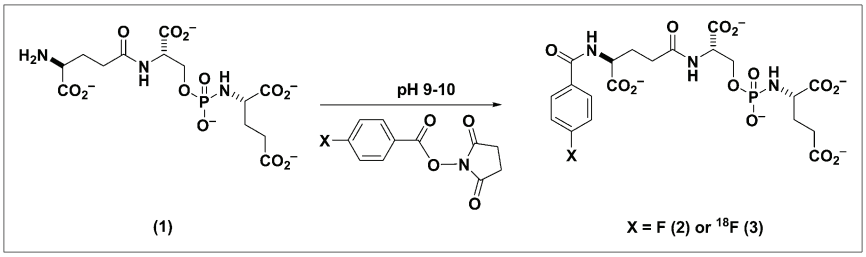

FIGURE 3. Synthetic scheme for 4-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate conjugate **(2)** and 4-^{18}F-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate conjugate **(3)**.

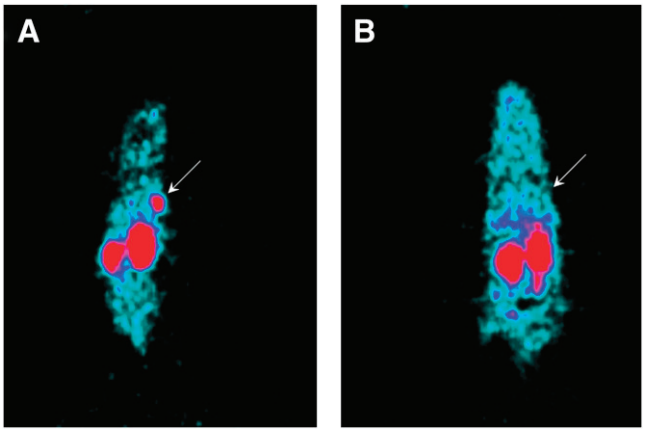

FIGURE 4. PET coronal images of male nude mice bearing subcutaneous LNCaP (A) and PC-3 (B) tumor xenografts 2 h after injection of ^{18}F-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(3)**. Arrows indicate tumor placement.

0.68 nM. A similar trend was also observed for the 5FAMX–phosphoramidate conjugate (*14*), indicating that subsequent tagging of an imaging reporter does not adversely affect the inhibitory property of the leading phosphoramidate **(1)**.

In Vivo Imaging and Biodistribution Study

^{18}F-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(3)** was injected via a tail vein into male NCr nude mice bearing LNCaP PSMA+ or PC-3 PSMA− tumor xenografts. As shown in Figures 4 and 5, the in vivo uptake of **(3)** can clearly be observed in the LNCaP PSMA+ model at 2 h post-injection. In contrast, there was no detectable tumor signal in the PC-3 PSMA− xenograft. In both models, there is a significant uptake in kidneys but a modest degree of signal found in all other organs. The specificity of ^{18}F-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(3)** to PSMA was demonstrated by the competition study with the blocking agent. The LNCaP PSMA+ model was injected with 1 mg of the nonradioactive version of fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(2)** an hour before the administration of ^{18}F-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(3)**. The resulting PET images showed a substantial decrease in tumor uptake at 120 min after injection of the imaging probe (Fig. 5). A reduction in kidney uptake was also observed in the animals in the blocking experiment.

The ex vivo biodistribution data confirm the imaging findings (Fig. 6). The averaged tumor uptake in the PSMA+ model is 4 times higher than that of the PSMA− control. At 2 h post-injection, the PSMA+ tumor accumulation was 1.24 ± 0.17 %ID/g, with a tumor-to-blood ratio of 9:1 (Fig. 7). With the exception of the kidneys, there was minimal nonspecific uptake in all other organs (<0.25 %ID/g). Tumor uptake in the PSMA− control was comparable to the uptake in the normal organs (0.32 ± 0.14 %ID/g), with a tumor-to-blood ratio of 1:1. The differences of tumor uptake collected in the PSMA+ and PSMA− animal models were statistically significant, as confirmed by a 1-tailed Student *t* test with the *P* value less than 0.002. When animals were treated in advance with the nonradioactive fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(2)**, the uptake by the LNCaP PSMA+ tumor was decreased by 8-fold (0.13% ± 0.14), with a tumor-to-blood ratio of 0.8:1. The kidney uptake in both PSMA+ and PSMA− models was relatively high at 2.24 ± 0.6 %ID/g and 2.83 ± 0.9 %ID/g, respectively. However, a significant decrease in kidney uptake (>6-fold) was observed in mice pretreated with the nonradioactive blocking agent.

DISCUSSION

Design of Phosphoramidates as PSMA Inhibitors

Phosphoramidates, first described by Maung et al. (*19*), are potent PSMA inhibitors. The design strategy of this class of compounds is largely based on the binding features of PSMA endogenous substrates and potent inhibitors. As shown in Figure 1, the phosphoramidate scaffold is incorporated with L-glutamate at the P1′ position, possessing a binding feature closely resembling L-glutamate in the folyl-γ-glu substrate. Compared with 2-PMPA, a known PSMA potent inhibitor, and the urea-based PSMA target agents (Fig. 1), phosphoramidates not only have similar structural features but also are well suited for carrying amine-reactive payloads while retaining excellent inhibitory potency.

In the past, a variety of phosphoramidates have been synthesized using a modular approach (*12,14*) from Cl-P-[N(*i*Pr)$_2$]$_2$, protected glutamate, and primary alcohols. To closely mimic a PSMA substrate, we introduced the glutamate–serine dipeptide as a primary alcohol building block to complete the synthesis of phosphoramidate **(1)**. In this particular compound, whereas the serine residue occupies the P1 position to provide an additional binding feature to the Arg^{536} pocket (*12*), the glutamate residue serves as a linker with amine functionality for convenient coupling of reporter molecules. Taken together, the overall design of phosphoramidate **(1)** possesses key functionalities

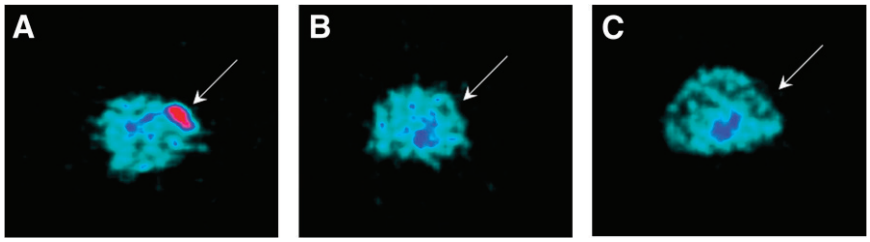

FIGURE 5. PET transaxial images of male nude mice bearing subcutaneous LNCaP (A and C) and PC-3 (B) tumor xenografts at 2 h after injection of ^{18}F-fluorobenzamido-phosphoramidate **(3)**. Arrows indicate tumor placement. Blocked LNCaP is shown in C.

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