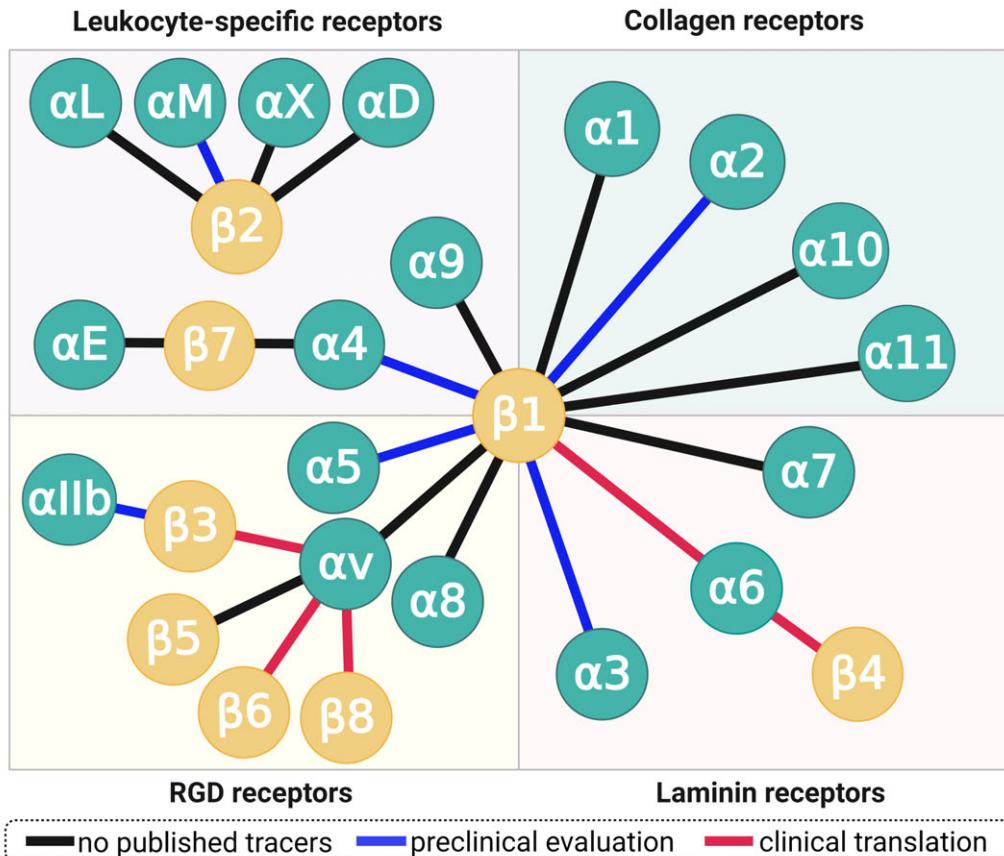


A10: The Integrin Project

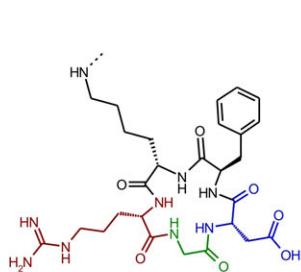
Finalizing 12 years of research on ⁶⁸Ga-labeled integrin-targeting PET tracers at TUM

(2009 – 2021)

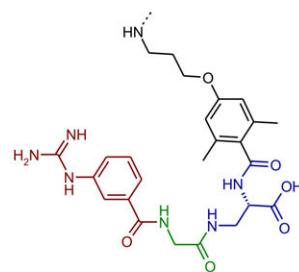
Radiotracers for Integrins – Receptors for Adhesion and Signaling



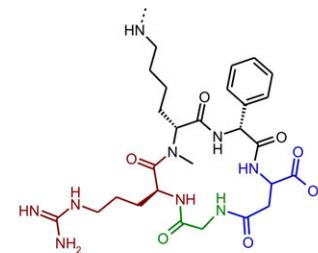
Setting The Stage: Integrin Ligands Developed (Mostly) at TUM



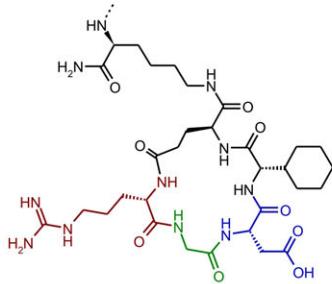
$\alpha v\beta 3 - c[RGDfK]$



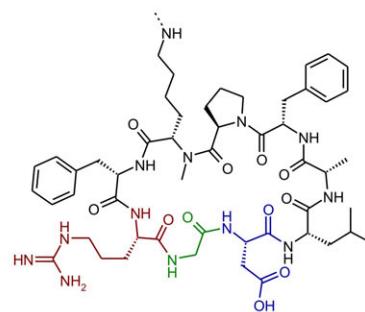
$\alpha 5\beta 1 - FR366$



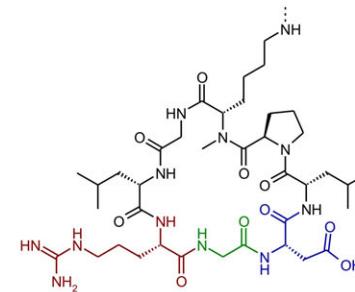
$\alpha 5\beta 1 - c[phg-isoD-GR(NMe)k]$



$\alpha v\beta 6 - c[RGD-Chg-E]CONH_2$



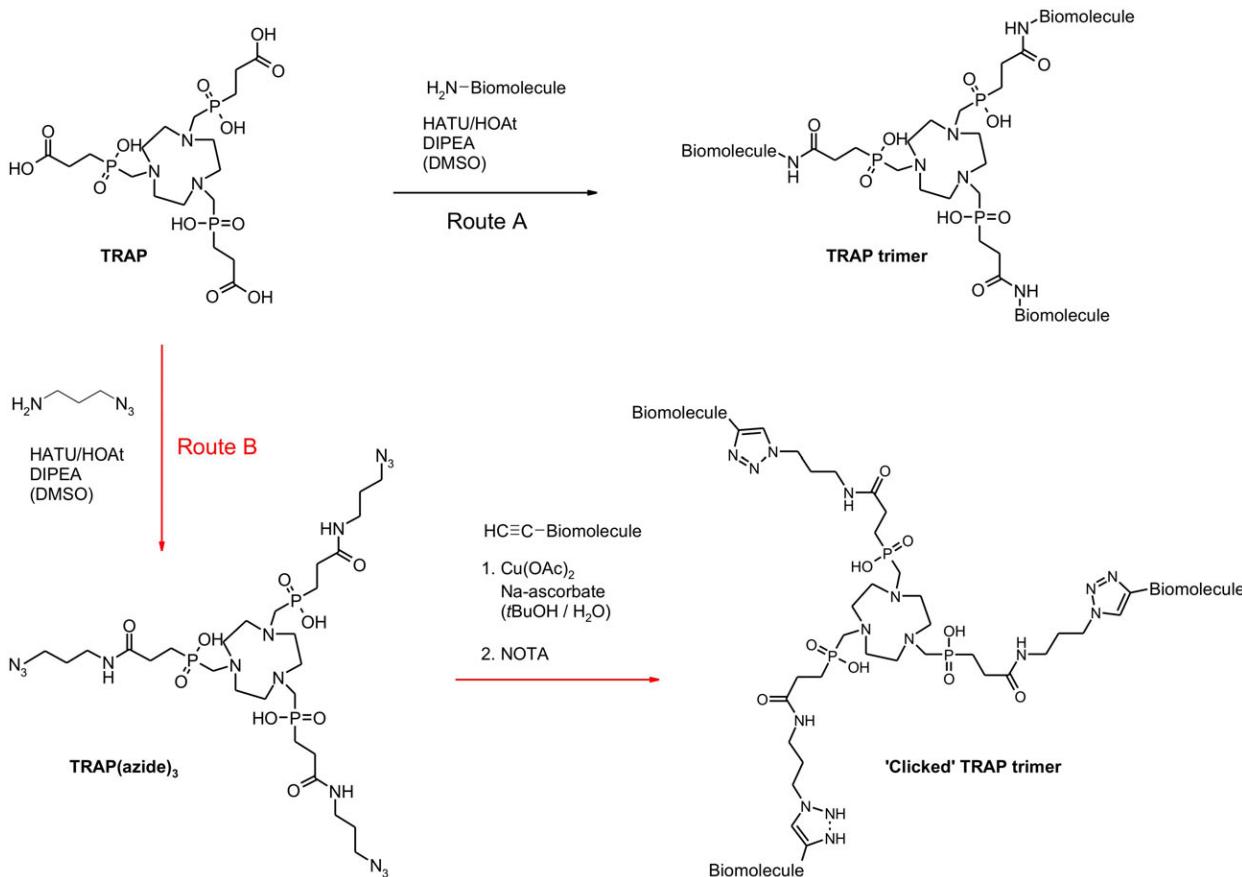
$\alpha v\beta 6 - c[FRGDLAFp(NMe)K]$



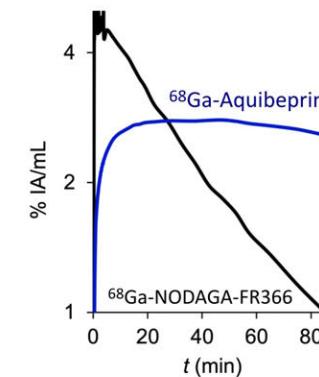
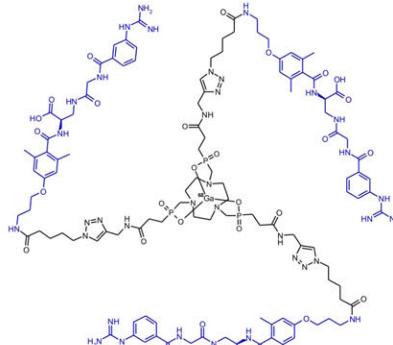
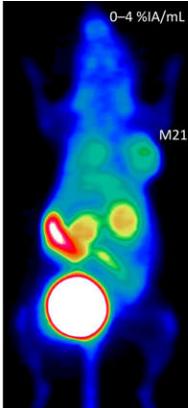
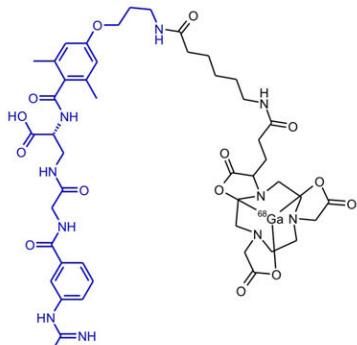
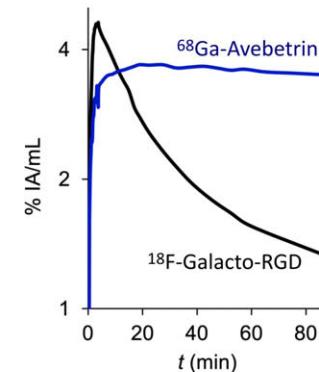
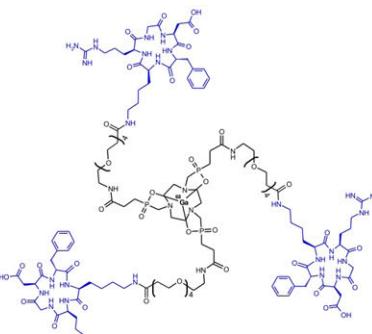
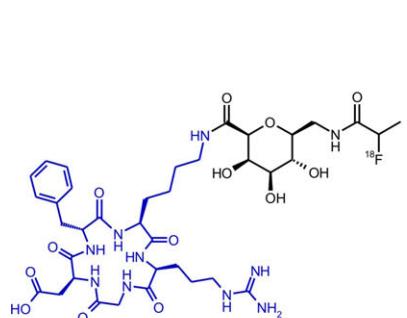
$\alpha v\beta 8 - c[LRGDLp(NMe)K]$

H. Kessler et al.: *FEBS Lett.* **1991**, 291, 50–54. | *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, 52, 1572–1575. | *J. Med. Chem.* **2018**, 61, 2490–2499. | *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, 55, 1535–1539. | *J. Med. Chem.* **2019**, 62, 2024–2037. L. Marinelli et al.: *Angewandte Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, 57, 14645–14649.

The Making Of (since 2008): ⁶⁸Ga-TRAP Trimers

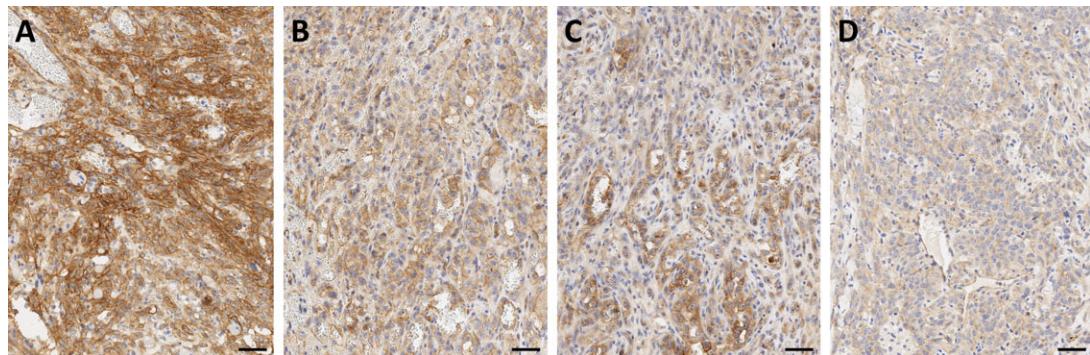


The Prequel: $\alpha v\beta 3$ -Integrin (2011) and $\alpha 5\beta 1$ -Integrin (2015)

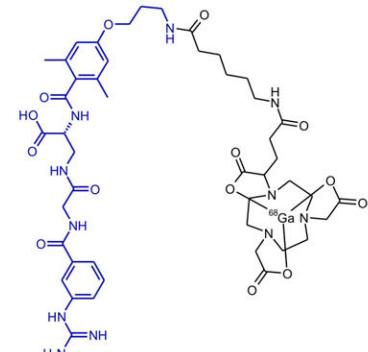


The Prequel: $\alpha 5\beta 1$ -Integrin (2015)

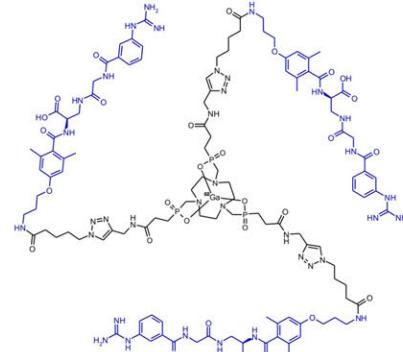
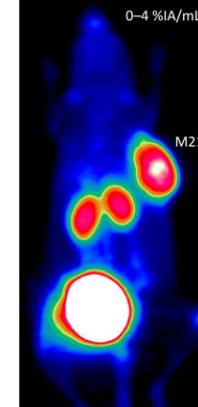
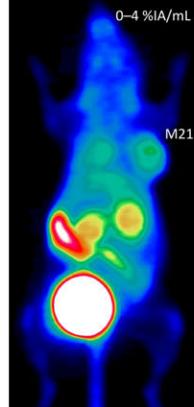
Possible Application:
Imaging of Angiosarcoma. →



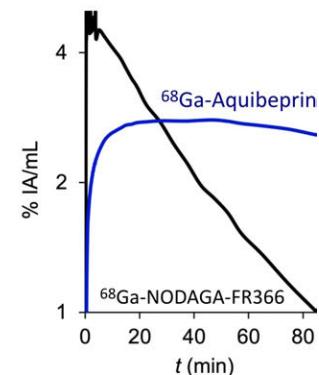
$\alpha 5$ -IHC of human angiosarcoma specimen (*courtesy of PD Katja Steiger*).
11 out of 12 showed strong to moderate expression (examples in A–C), one weak expression (D).



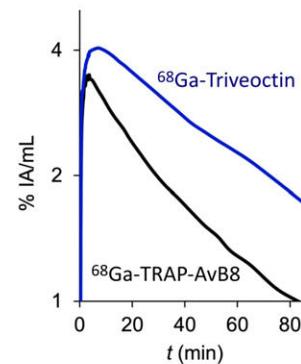
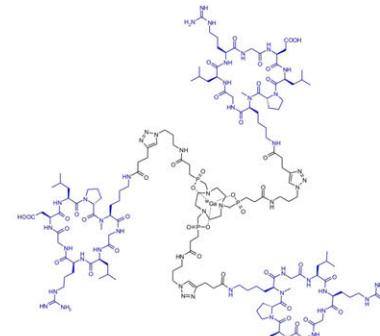
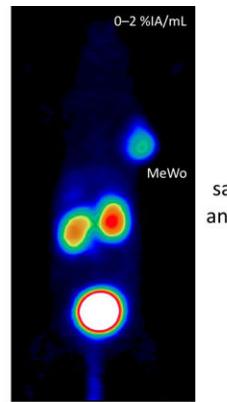
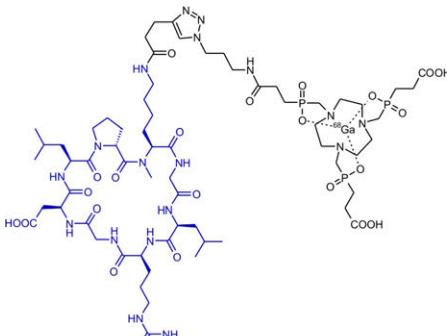
68Ga -NODAGA-FR366 2.3 nM



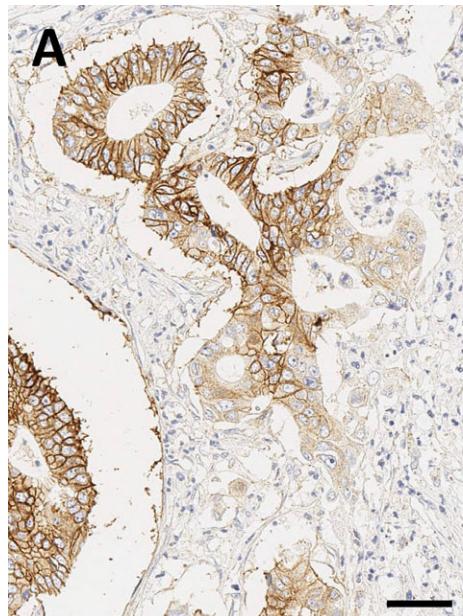
68Ga -Aquibephrin 0.08 nM



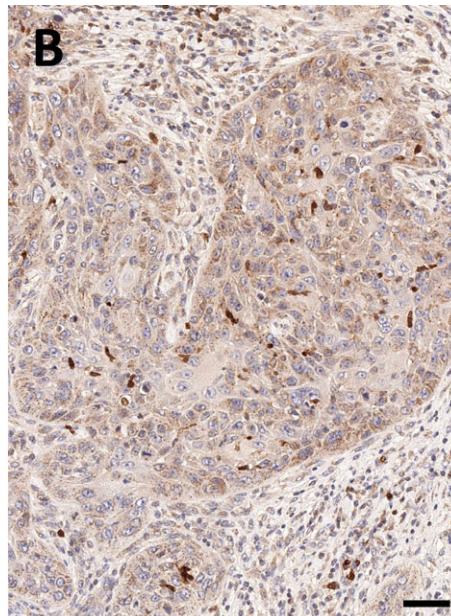
Episode VIII (2019): $\alpha v\beta 8$ -Integrin



Episode VIII (2019): $\alpha v \beta 8$ -Integrin



$\beta 8$ -IHC of human PDAC



$\beta 8$ -IHC of human HNSCC

(IHC courtesy of PD Katja Steiger).

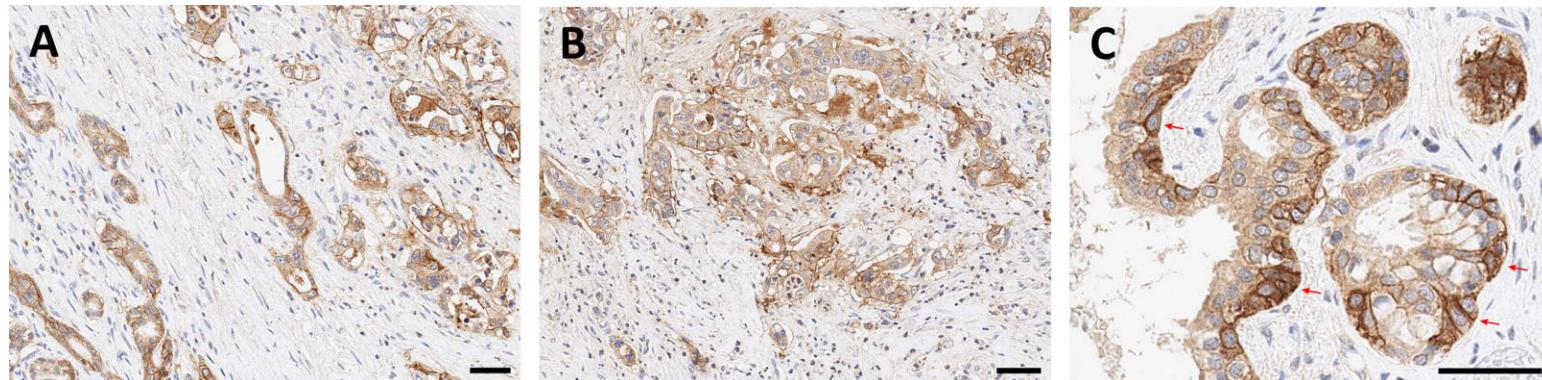


^{68}Ga -Triveoctin ($\alpha v \beta 8$ -integrin) PET

The Sequel: $\alpha v \beta 6$ -Integrin

Expression on **epithelial** cells. — **Absent** in adult tissues.

Overexpressed by carcinomas: Pancreatic (**PDAC, 88%**), Squamous (**HNSCC**), and others.

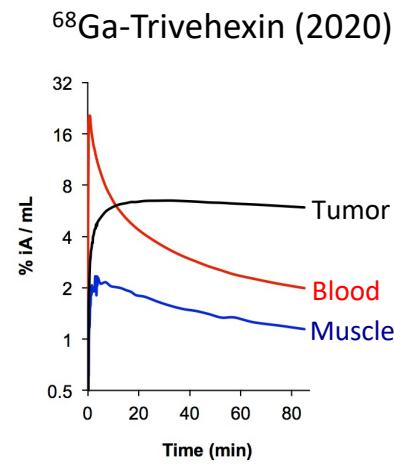
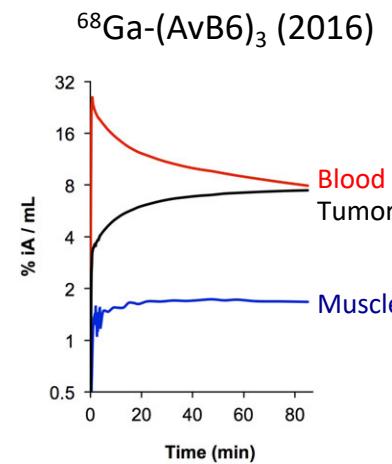
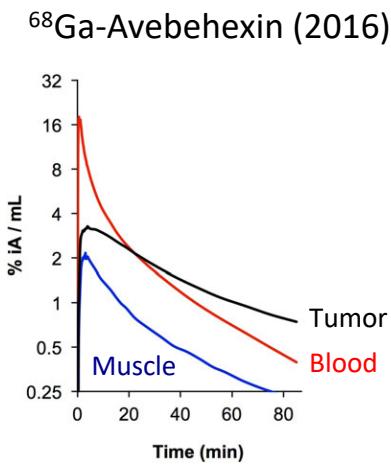


$\beta 6$ -IHC of human PDAC. Central area (A), infiltrative margin (B). Elevated $\beta 6$ -ITG expression on basal cell layer (C). (courtesy of PD Katja Steiger)

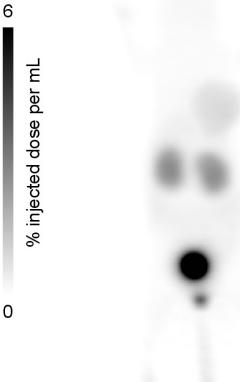
Associated with **invasive growth** of tumors. — Involved in development of **fibrosis**.

Summary – Preclinical Optimization of $\alpha v \beta 6$ -Integrin Ligands

PET kinetics

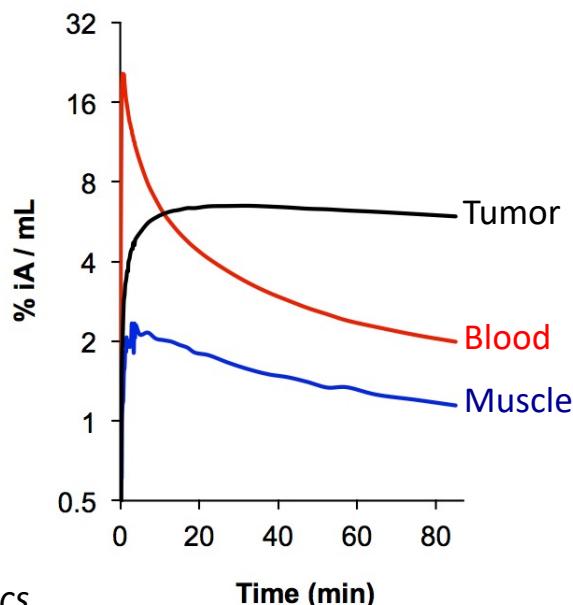


MIP, 75 min p.i.



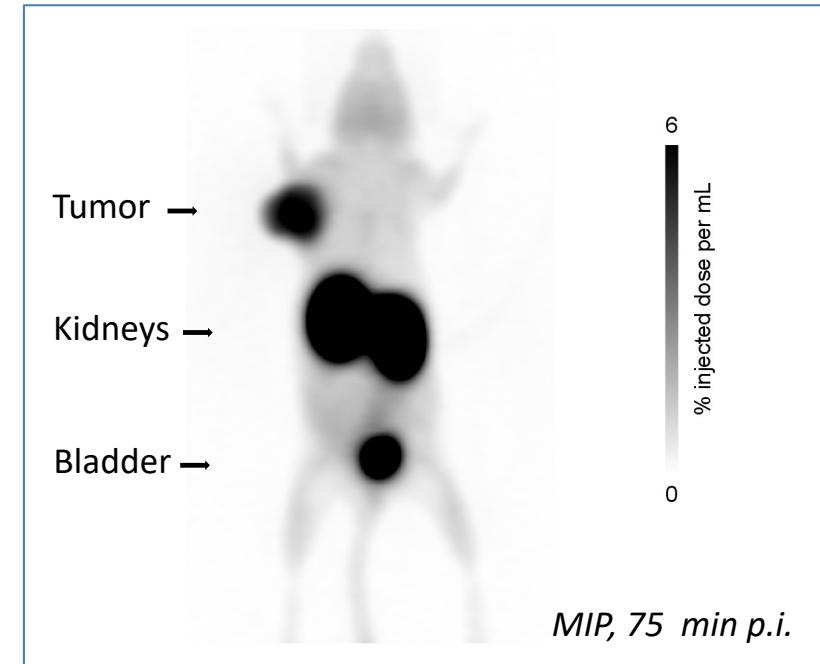
⁶⁸Ga-Trivehexin – Preclinical μ PET Imaging

Rapid target-specific uptake & fast clearance from non-target tissue



PET kinetics

Excellent PET contrast



MIP, 75 min p.i.

Highest tumor uptake & best PET contrast of all known $\alpha v \beta 6$ -integrin PET Tracers!

Current Status of Clinical Tracers for $\alpha\beta_6$ -Integrin

Citation

Altmann, Haberkorn et al., *Clin. Cancer Res.* **2017**;23:4170.
 Haberkorn, Altmann et al., *Mol. Imaging Biol.* **2019**;21:973.

Haberkorn, Altmann et al., *J. Nucl. Med.* **2018**;59:1679.

Hausner, Sutcliffe et al., *Clin. Cancer Res.* **2019**;25:1206.

Müller, Haberkorn et al., *Nuklearmedizin* **2019**;58:309.

Kimura, Gambhir et al., *Nat. Commun.* **2019**;10:4673.

Tracer

^{68}Ga -SFITGv6

^{68}Ga -SFLAP3

[^{18}F] $\alpha\beta_6$ -BP

^{68}Ga -SFLAP3

[^{18}F]FP-R01-MG-F2
 $[^{68}\text{Ga}]$ -R01-MG-F2

PET Application

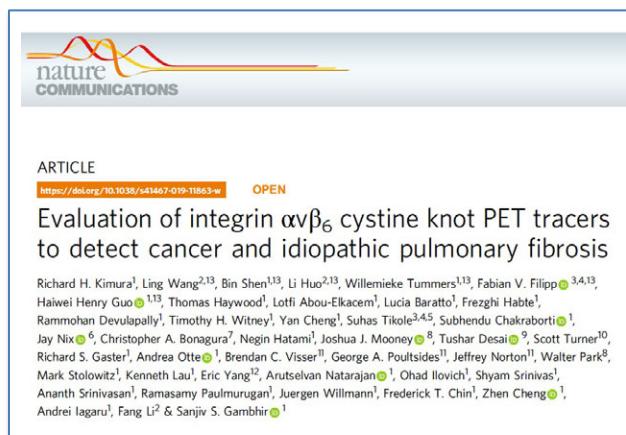
NSCLC, recurrent hypopharynx tumor

HNSCC

Mammary-, lung-, pancreatic- & colon adeno ca.

PDAC

Pancreatic-, cervical- & lung cancer, Fibrosis



ARTICLE
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-11863-w> OPEN

Evaluation of integrin $\alpha\beta_6$ cystine knot PET tracers to detect cancer and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

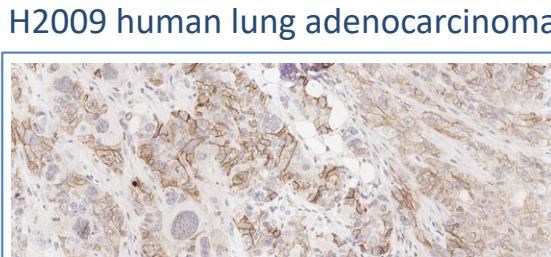
Richard H. Kimura¹, Ling Wang^{2,13}, Bin Shen^{1,13}, Li Huo^{2,13}, Willemieke Tummers^{1,13}, Fabian V. Filipp^{3,4,13}, Haiwei Henry Guo^{3,13}, Thomas Haywood¹, Lotfi Abou-Ekacem¹, Lucia Baratto¹, Frezghi Habte¹, Rammohan Devulapally¹, Timothy H. Witney⁵, Yan Cheng⁶, Suhas Tikole^{3,4,5}, Subhendu Chakrabarti⁶, Jay Nix⁶, Christopher A. Bonagura⁷, Negin Hatami¹, Joshua J. Mooney⁸, Tushar Desai⁹, Scott Turner¹⁰, Richard S. Gaster¹, Andrea Otte¹, Brendan C. Visser¹¹, George A. Poulsides¹¹, Jeffrey Norton¹¹, Walter Park⁸, Mark Stolowitz², Kenneth Lau¹, Eric Yang¹², Arutselvan Natrajan¹³, Ohad Ilovitch¹, Shyam Srinivas¹, Ananth Srinivasan¹, Ramasamy Paulmurugan¹, Juergen Willmann¹, Frederick T. Chin¹, Zhen Cheng¹, Andrei Iagaru¹, Fang Li² & Sanjiv S. Gambhir^{3,1}

→ Comparison on next slide

Comparison of Preclinical Data (Mouse Xenografts)

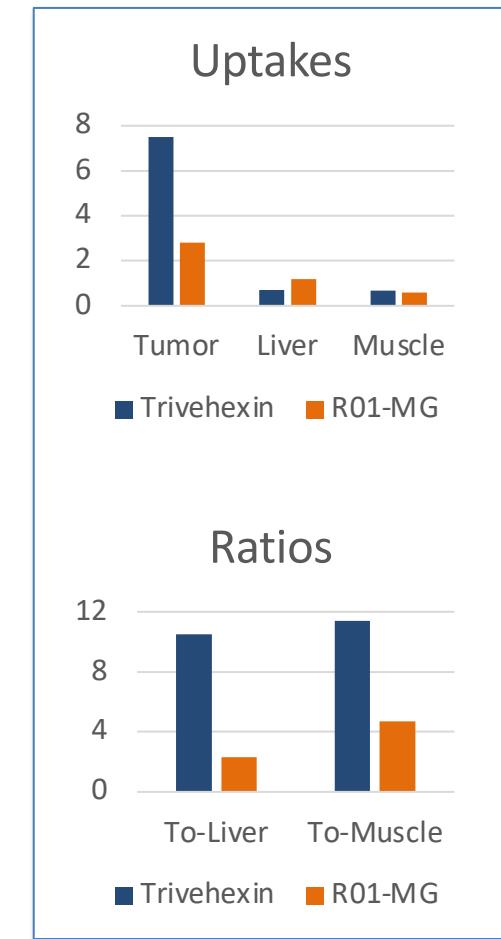
| | ⁶⁸Ga-Trivehexin | ⁶⁸Ga-NODAGA-R01-MG (<i>Nat. Commun.</i> 2019) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Affinity | 0.03 nM (IC_{50}) | 1.24 nM (K_D) |
| Tumor (%IA/g) | 7.5 | 2.8 |
| Liver (%IA/g) | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Muscle (%IA/g) | 0.68 | 0.59 |
| Pancreas (%IA/g) | 0.27 | n/d |
| Tumor/Liver | 10.5 | 2.3 |
| Tumor/Muscle | 11.4 | 4.7 |
| Tumor/Pancreas | 28.5 | n/d |

Preclinical Model:



not transfected, medium β6 expression density

BxPC-3 human pancreatic carcinoma
(no IHC available)

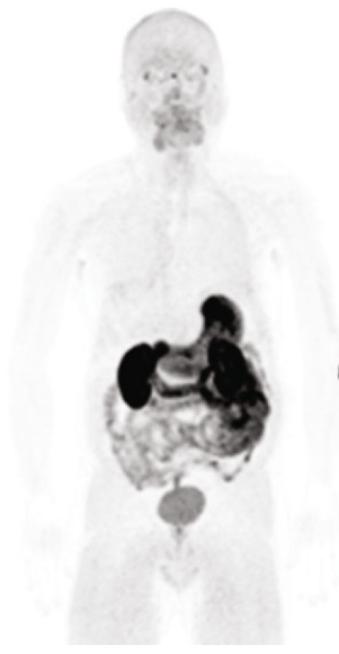


Current Status of Clinical Tracers for $\alpha v \beta 6$ -Integrin

^{68}Ga -DOTA-SFITGv6



[^{18}F]FP-R01-MG-F2



[^{18}F] $\alpha v \beta 6$ -BP



^{68}Ga -Trivehexin



Altmann, Haberkorn et al.,
Clin. Cancer Res. **2017**;23:4170.

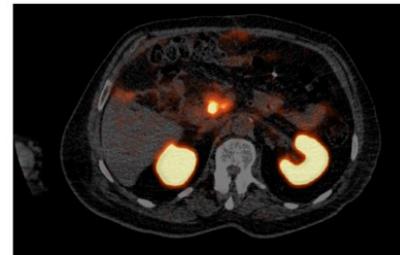
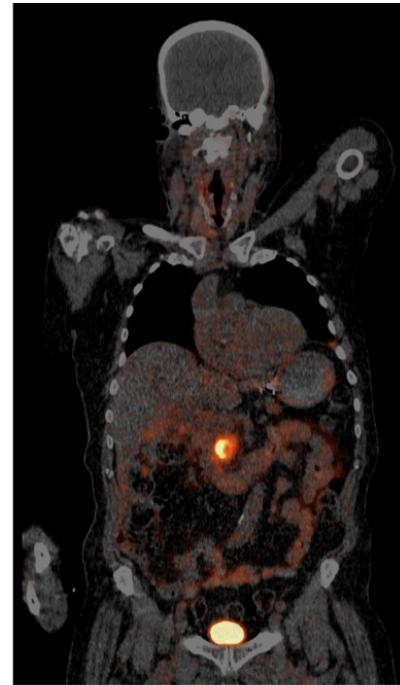
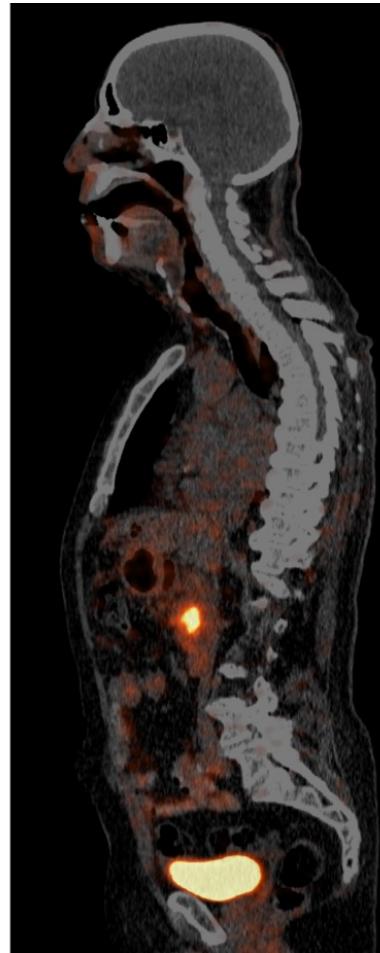
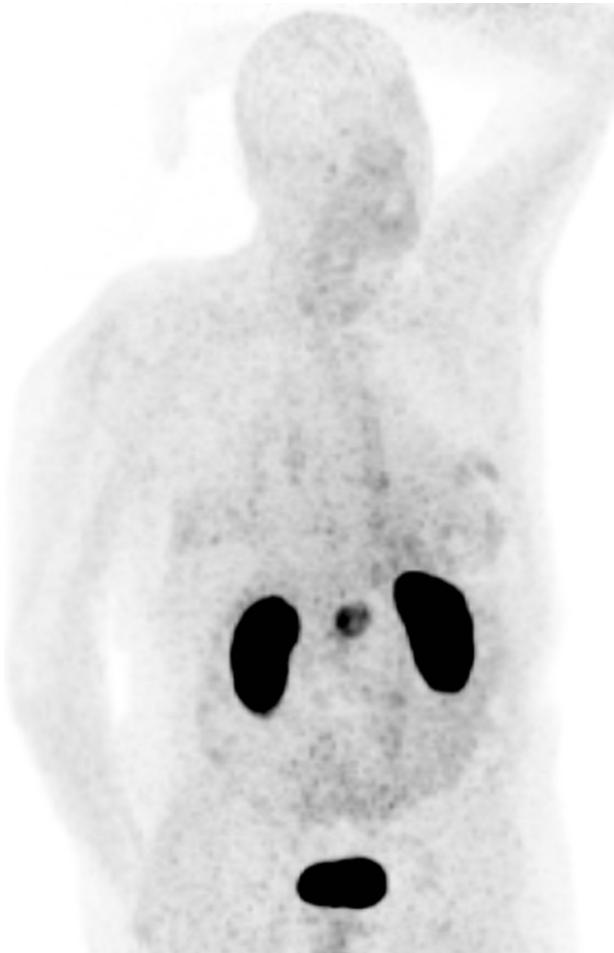
Kimura, Gambhir et al.,
Nat. Commun. **2019**;10:4673.

Hausner, Sutcliffe et al.,
Clin. Cancer Res. **2019**;25:1206.

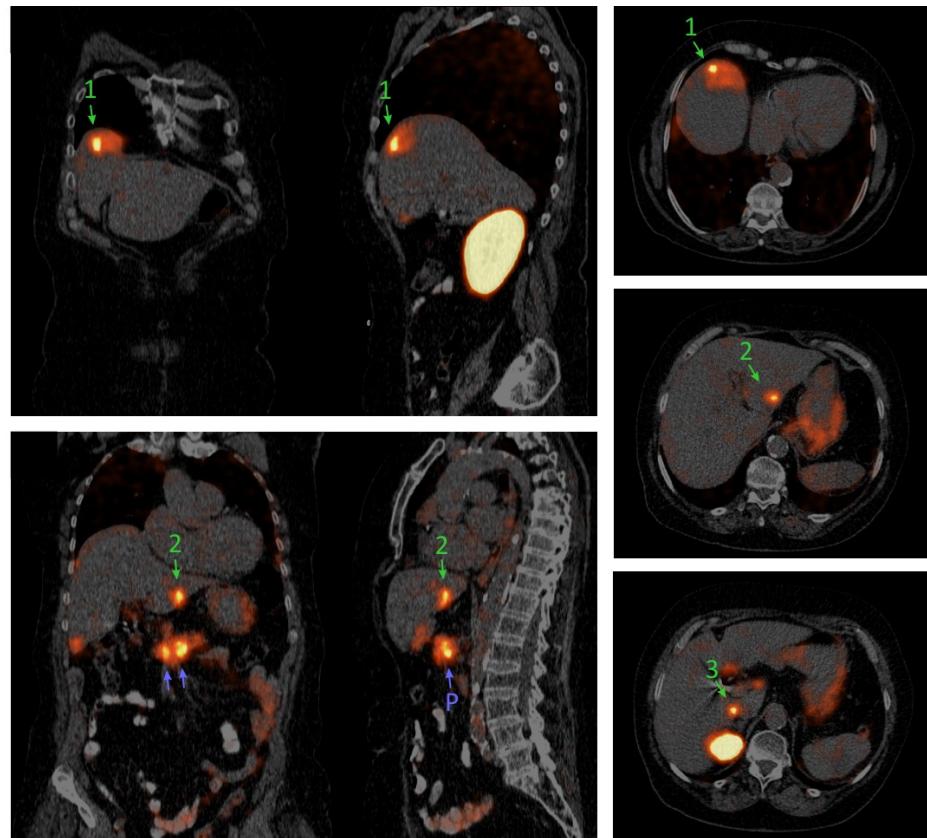
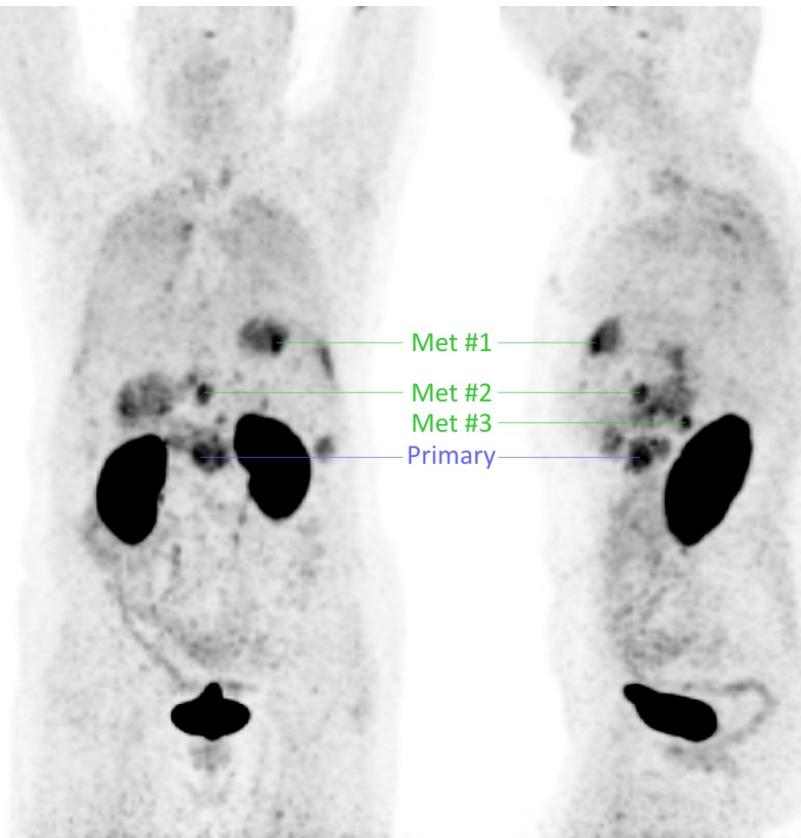
Quigley et al., **2021**.

Head-and-Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (142 MBq ^{68}Ga -Trivehexin, 62 min p.i.)

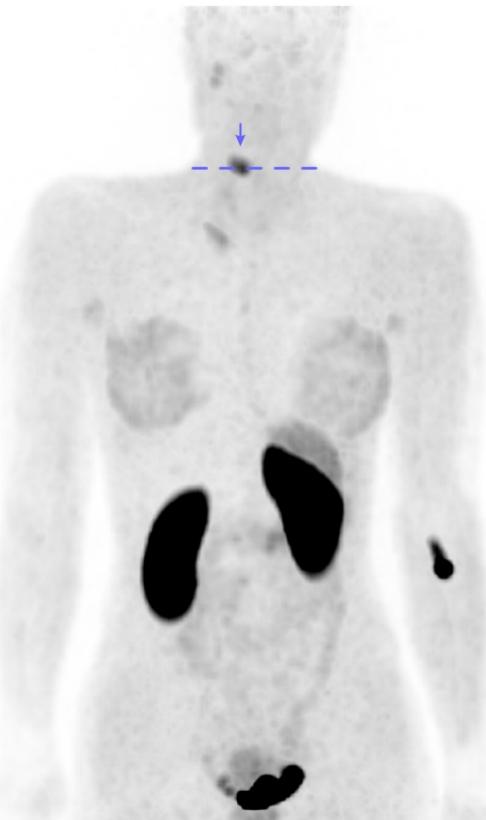
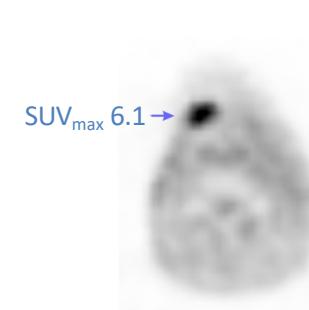
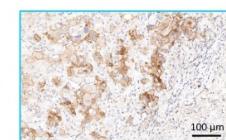
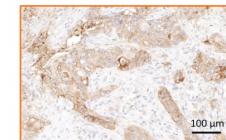
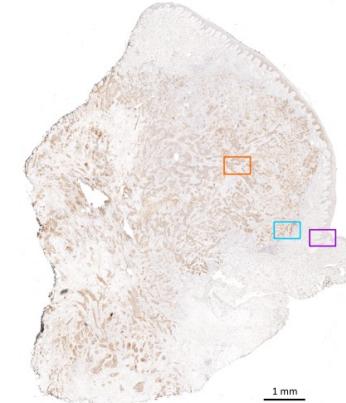
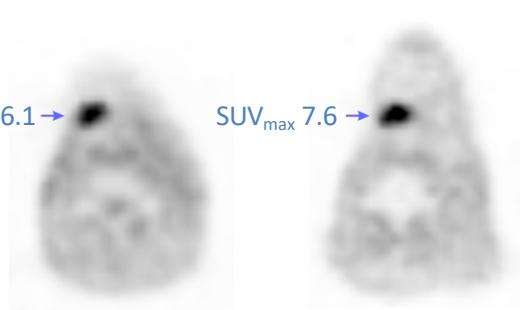


PDAC (87 MBq ^{68}Ga -Trivehexin, 70 min p.i.)

Metastatic PDAC (103 MBq ⁶⁸Ga-Trivehexin, 120 min p.i.)

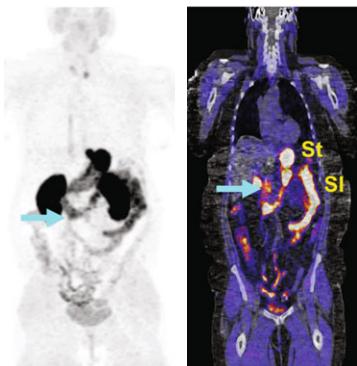


Parotid duct CA metastasis (135 MBq ^{68}Ga -Trivehexin, 67 min p.i.)

[^{18}F]FDG ^{68}Ga -Trivehexin[^{18}F]FDG ^{68}Ga -Trivehexin

Conclusion Comparison: $\alpha\beta_6$ -Integrin Targeted PET/CT Imaging of PDAC

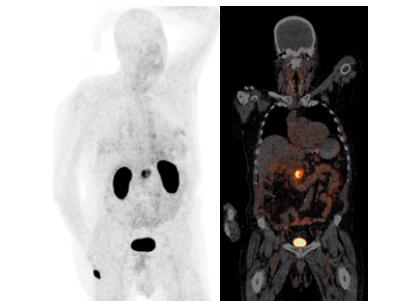
[¹⁸F]FP-R01-MG-F2



Kimura, Gambhir et al.,
Nat. Commun. 2019;10:4673.

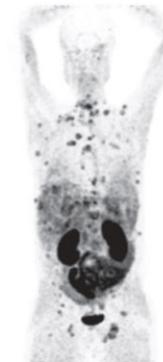
PDAC primary hard to discover,
PET/CT readout complicated by
uptake in abdominal organs

⁶⁸Ga-Trivehexin



Quigley, Notni et al., *EJNMMI* 2021.
Clear presentation of PDAC primaries and metastases.

⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-SFLAP3

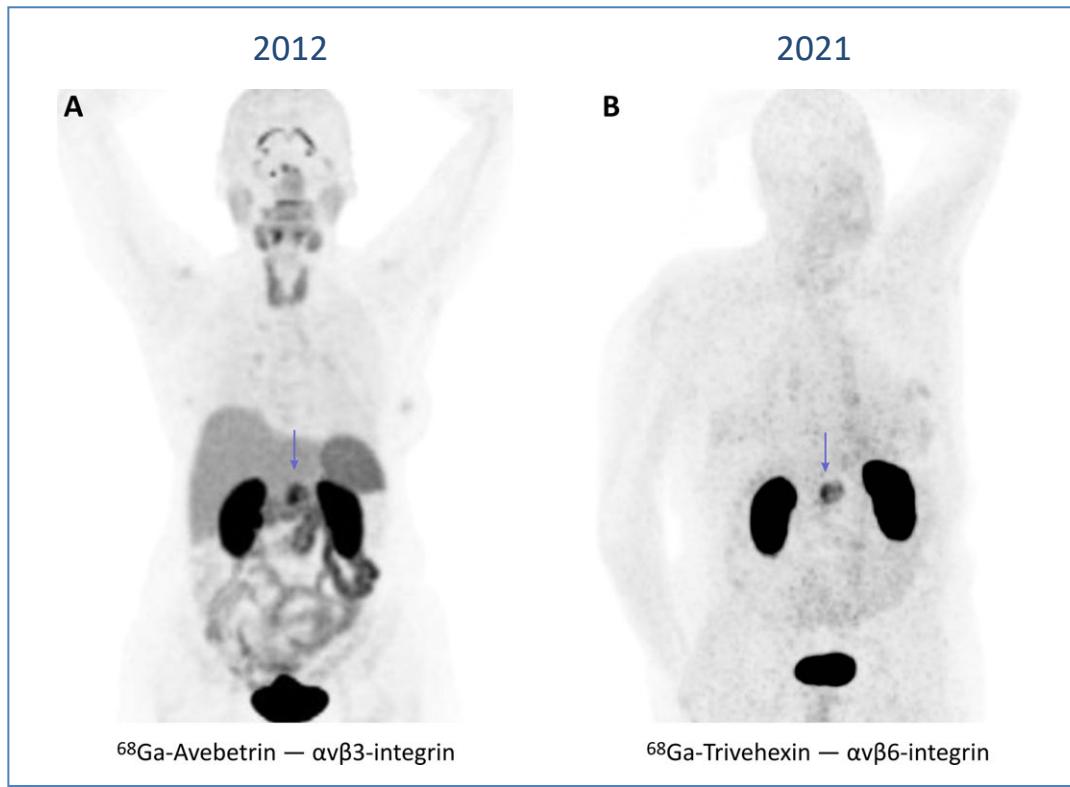


Müller, Haberkorn et al.,
Nuklearmedizin 2019;58:309.

Multiple PDAC metastases in a heavily
metastasized terminal case can be
discerned, but abdominal background
uptake is too high to clearly delineate
e.g. liver metastases or a primary.

Previous difficulties to clinically establish $\alpha\beta_6$ -integrin PET were not caused by an intrinsic unsuitability of the target, but rather a result of not fully optimized tracers.

In A Nutshell: Progress of Integrin Targeted PET/CT Imaging of PDAC



Contrary to a still widely-held view, integrins in general, and $\alpha\beta 6$ in particular, are valuable theranostic targets ($\alpha\beta 3$ representing the only proven exception).

Acknowledgement

The „Project A10“ people

Neil Quigley, MSc. — Dr. Frauke Richter — Max Zierke, MSc. — Prof. Johannes Notni

want to express their sincere gratitude to all CRC 824 collaboration partners,
and to current and past members of

Institute of Pathology, TUM

Clinic for Nuclear Medicine, TUM

Chair of Pharmaceutical Radiochemistry, TUM

The Kessler group, Dept. of Chemistry, TUM