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Tc-99m-Labeling of Modified RNA

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Tc-99m-LABELING OF MODIFIED RNA

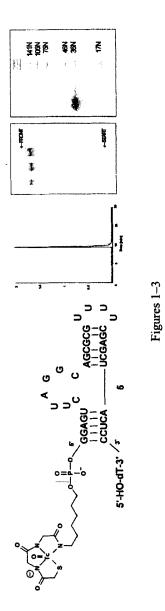
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ABSTRACT: The synthesis of Tc-99m-labeled, modified RNA is reported. This new class of radiopharmaceuticals is of potential interest as target specific imaging agents. The preparation of N₃S-RNA was achieved by coupling protected MAG₂-units to amino modified ON's. The N₃S-RNA was Tc-99m-labeled with 90-95% radiochemical yield and specific activities of 37MBq/nmol leading to 1:1-Tc-99m-N₃S-aptamers.

Oligonucleotides (ON's) with rigid secondary structures and sub-nM affinities for extracellular targets can be identified by the SELEX-process¹. Radioactive labeled aptamers, showing in vivo accumulation in pathologic tissues by recognizing disease-specific targets, could be useful for SPECT-diagnosis in nuclear medicine. Because of its low cost, widespread availability and ideal physical properties, Tc-99m is the isotope of choice for SPECT-imaging. Therefore, methods for high yield synthesis of conjugates between aptamers and Tc-99m binding cores and protocols for efficient Tc-99m-labelings of prepared conjugates have to be established. In the last years several conjugates between HYNIC-, MAG₃- and N₄-chelators with antisense-ON's or DNA's have been synthesized and labeled successfully with Tc-99m^{2, 3}. For in vivo applications unmodified RNA and DNA molecules are too unstable against digestion by endo- and exonucleases. Partial replacement of 2'-H atoms in DNA's and of 2'-OH groups in RNA's by e.g. 2'-amino-, 2'-methoxy- or 2'-fluoro-substituents in combination with 3'-caps generates molecules showing high stabilities against nuclease degradation. For preparation of N₃S-conjugated aptamers during solid phase synthesis or for postsynthetic

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couplings to amino modified ON's in solution or on solid support an NHS-ester of 'Bu-S-protected mercaptoacetyl-(Gly)₂-OH 1 was synthesized and coupled to e.g. a L-Selectin binding RNA 5'-{NH₂-(CH₂)₆-O-P}-GGAGUCUUAGGCAGCGCUUU-UCGAGCUACUCC-3'-3'-dT (2). The RNA 2 is stabilized against enzymatic degradation by introduction of 2'-F atoms in each C- and U-unit and by capping the 3'end with a 3'-3'-linked dT. The resulting RNA 5'-{'BuS-S-CH₂-CO-(Gly)₂-NH-(CH₂)₄-O-P}-GGAGUCUUAGGCAGCGCUUUUCGAGCUACUCC-3'-3'-dT (3) bears the protected N₃S-chelator fixed by an alkylphosphato linker to the 5'-end. The S-protecting group was cleaved by treatment of 3 with an excess of DTT. As analyzed by HPLC (Fig. 1) and TLC (Fig. 2), the Tc-99m-labeling of purified N₃S-RNA 5'-{HS-CH₂-CO-(Gly)₂-NH-(CH₂)₆-O-P}-GGAGUCUUAGGCAGCGCGUUUUCGAGCUAC-UCC-3'-3'-dT (4) was achieved with 95% radiochemical yield. PAGE-analysis (Fig. 3) of Tc-99mlabeled 4 showed one major band confirming the formation of the 1:1-Tc-99m complex 5. Alternatively, the protected N₃S-RNA 3 was directly radiolabeled to the Tc-99m complex 5 (90% yield). In conclusion, S-protected MAG, building blocks were developed and coupled with good yields to amino-modified RNA's and DNA's in solution or on solid support. The prepared MAG₂-amide-oligonucleotides were Tc-99mlabeled with good yields and specific activities of 37MBq/nmol leading to 1:1-Tc-99m N_3S -aptamers.

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