



Syntheses of 18F-5-Fluorouracil, 18F-Fluorouridine and 18F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine

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journal or	CYRIC annual report
publication title	
volume	1981
page range	155-163
year	1981
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10097/48659

III. 5 Syntheses of ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouracil, ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouridine and ¹⁸F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine

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In our cyclotron, $^{18}\text{F-F}_2$ has been produced by the $^{20}\text{Ne}(d,\alpha)^{18}\text{F}$ nuclear reaction. We have studied the syntheses of various $^{18}\text{F-radiopharmaceuticals}$ by the use of ¹⁸F-F₂. 5-Fluorouracil (FU) is a useful pharmaceutical, which has been utilized as an anti-neoplastic agent for the treatment of a variety of disseminated solid tumor. $^{2)-4)}$ We tried the $^{\bar{1}8}F$ -labeling of FU and its relative compounds for the application of tumor scanning agents. The metabolic pathway of FU is shown in fig. 1. FU has been considered to be metabolated to 5-fluorouridine (FUR) or 5fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine (FdUR), followed by their phosphate derivatives. It has been also considered that 5-fluorouridine-5'-diphosphate (FUDP) is corporated in RNA, while 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine-5'-monophosphate (FdUMP) acts as a blocking agent of thymidylate synthetase and thereby prevents the incorporation of deoxyuridine in DNA. 5) In this way, not only FU but FUR and FdUR are expected to be useful for the antitumor pharmaceuticals. In these aspects, we selected the following three compounds (5-fluorouracil (FU), 5-fluorouridine (FUR) and 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine (FdUR)) for the aimed 18 F-labeling compounds and performed the comparative studies of their usefulness as radiopharmaceuticals for the tumor scanning by administrating them to mice bearing AH109A tumor. In this paper, we report the syntheses of ¹⁸F-FU, ¹⁸F-FUR and ¹⁸F-FdUR and the differences of their behaviours in mice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The synthesis of 18 F-FU has been reported by R. M. Lambrecht, C. Mantescu, J. S. Fowler et al. 6) and the 18 F-labeling of FUR has been performed by Chyng-Yann Shiue, J. S. Fowler, R. R. MacGregor et al. 7) We synthesized 18 F-FUR and 18 F-FUR with a few modifications.

Producation of $^{18}\text{F-F}_2$; $^{18}\text{F-F}_2$ was produced from the deutron bombardment of a neon-fluorine gas mixture (0.05 % fluorine in neon) by the $^{20}\text{Ne}(d,\alpha)^{18}\text{F}$ nuclear reaction in a nickel target chamber at a pressure of 25 atm for 1 hr at a current of 10 uA.

Synthesis of $^{18}\text{F-5-Fluorouracil}$ ($^{18}\text{F-FU}$); The $^{18}\text{F-F}_2$ produced was purged through the target chamber (flow rate: 100 ml/min; total time: 25-30 min) into the solution of 5 mg (45 umol) of uracil in 4 ml of trifluoroacetic acid at 0°C (ice water bath). The solvent was removed with a stream of nitrogen. The oily residue was sublimed under reduced pressure to give $^{18}\text{F-FU}$. 10-15 mCi of $^{18}\text{F-FU}$ was obtained. The synthetic route and the synthetic method of $^{18}\text{F-FU}$ are respectively shown in chart 1 and fig. 2.

Synthesis of ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouridine (¹⁸F-FUR); The ¹⁸F-F₂ produced was purged through the target chamber (flow rate: 100 ml/min; total time: 25-30 min) into the solution of 6 mg (16 umol) of 2',3',5'-tri-O-acetyluridine in 3 ml of glacial acetic acid in a reaction vessel at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then transferred to a round-bottom flask and evaporated in vacuo to give 18F-2',3',5'-tri-O-acetyl-5,6-dihydro-5-fluoro-6-acetoxyuridine. Its compound was dissolved in 1 ml of 28 % sodium methoxide - methanol solution and 2 ml of methanol and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in water for chromatographic separation of ¹⁸F-FUR. Chromatographic separation were obtained on cation exchange column (AG 50W, H form), eluted with water. The eluate was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was extracted with ethyl acetate : acetone : water (V/V)70/40/5) and then passed through a silica gel column, followed by being passed through an alumina column, eluted with same solvent system. The eluate was evaporated in vacuo to give 5-10 mCi of $^{18}\mathrm{F}\text{-FUR}$. The synthetic route and the synthetic method of ¹⁸F-FUR are respectively shown in chart 2 and fig. 3. Synthesis of ¹⁸F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine (¹⁸F-FdUR); ¹⁸F-FdUR was synthesized in the same method as 18 F-FUR. In the synthesis of 18 F-FdUR, 6 mg (21 umol) of 3',5'-di-O-acetyl-2'-deoxyuridine was used as the starting material. 5-10 mCi of 18 F-FdUR was obtained. The synthetic route and the synthetic method of 18 F-FdUR are respectively shown in chart 2 and fig. 3. Radiochemical analysis of $^{18}{ ext{F-FU}}$, $^{18}{ ext{F-FUR}}$ and $^{18}{ ext{F-FdUR}}$; The radiochemical purity of ¹⁸F-FU, ¹⁸F-FUR and ¹⁸F-FdUR was determined by HPLC (column: u-Bondapak C-18; eluent : 10 mM(NH $_4$) $_2$ HPO $_4$ aqueous solution ; flow rate : 2 ml/min). The radiochemical purity of $^{18}{\rm F-FU}$, $^{18}{\rm F-FUR}$ and $^{18}{\rm F-FdUR}$ was found to be respectively >94 %, 90-95 % and 98 % (fig. 4).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We improved the syntheses as follows; (1) in the synthesis of $^{18}\text{F-FU}$, the temperature of the sublimation was maintained at 150°C during the first 10 min and finally was slowly raised to 180°C. (2) in the syntheses of $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$ and $^{18}\text{F-FdUR}$, the step of passing through an alumina column was freshly added. By these modifications, the co-sublimation of impurity was prevented and $^{18}\text{F-}$ was completely removed. $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$ and $^{18}\text{F-FdUR}$ were obtained in high radiochmical purity.

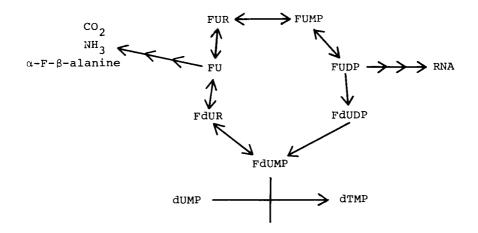
In the additional reaction of uracil with $^{18}\text{F-F}_2$, only one ^{18}F was seemed to add to uracil because the radioactivity was not reduced to one-half in the step of sublimation. In this case, the intermediate has been considered to be mono ^{18}F and mono trifluoroacetoxy adduct of uracil (chart 1). In the cases of syntheses of $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$ and $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$, as well as that of $^{18}\text{F-FU}$, their intermediates have been also considered to be mono ^{18}F adducts (chart 2, $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$: $^{18}\text{F-2'}$, $^{3'}$, $^{5'}$ -tri-O-acetyl-5,6-dihydro-5-fluoro-6-acetoxyuridine; $^{18}\text{F-FdUR}$: $^{18}\text{F-3'}$, $^{5'}$ -di-O-acetyl-5,6-dihydro-5-fluoro-6-acetoxy-2'-deoxyuridine).

The time required for the synthesis of $^{18}\text{F-FU}$ was 60 min and that of $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$ and $^{18}\text{F-FdUR}$ was 1.5-2 hr from the bubbling of $^{18}\text{F-F}_2$. We have developed the rapid syntheses of $^{18}\text{F-FU}$, $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$ and $^{18}\text{F-FdUR}$ in answer to the need for frequent production of them.

The distributions of $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$ and $^{18}\text{F-FdUR}$ were studied by $_{\beta}\text{-ray}$ scintigraphy (fig. 5). Consequently, it has become apparent that all three compounds were faintly uptaken in tumor (AH109A) and very highly in small intestine and the contents. $^{18}\text{F-FUR}$ was also distributed in salivary glands and in whole body, while $^{18}\text{F-FdUR}$ was only distributed in small intestine. These results show that $^{18}\text{F-FdUR}$ is hopeful as a radiopharmaceutical for the tumor scanning except in small intestine.

References

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FU : 5-Fluorouracil

FUR : 5-Fluorouridine

FUMP : 5-Fluorouridine-5'-monophosphate

FUDP : 5-Fluorouridine-5'-diphosphate

FdUDP : 5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine-5'-diphosphate

FdUMP : 5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine-5'-monophosphate

FdUR : 5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine

dUMP : 2'-Deoxyuridine-5'-monophosphate

dTMP : Thymidine-5'-monophosphate

Fig. 1. Overall Pathway of Fluorouridine Nucleoside Metabolism.

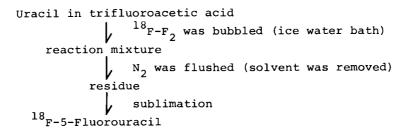
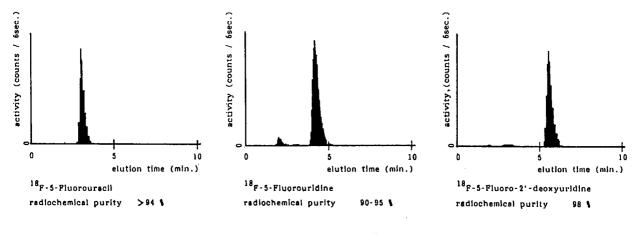


Fig. 2. Synthetic Method of ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouracil.

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2',3',5'-tri-O-Acetyluridine
 3',5'-di-O-Acetyl-2'-deoxyuridine
                       in glacial acetic acid
                  ^{18}\mathrm{F-F}_2 was bubbled (room temperature)
    reaction mixture
                  solvent was evaporated in vacuo
          residue
                 CH3ONa - CH3OH was added
    reaction mixture
                  solvent was evaporated at atmospheric pressure
          residue
                H<sub>2</sub>O was added
    aqueous solution
                 cation exchange column (AG 50W, H form)
          effluent
             solvent was evaporated in vacuo
          residue
                 CH_3COOC_2H_5:CH_3COCH_3:H_2O (V/V 70/40/5)
          extract
                 silica gel column
          effluent
                  solvent was evaporated in vacuo
18<sub>F-5-Fluorouridine</sub>
18
F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine
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Fig. 3. Synthetic Method of ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouridine and ¹⁸F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine.



Analytical conditions

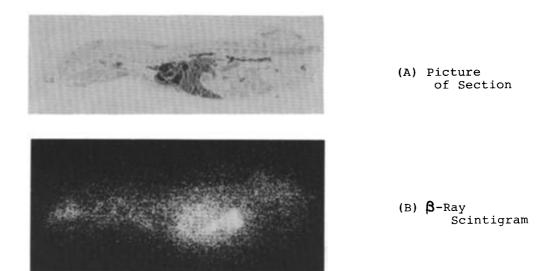
Column : u-Bondapak C-18

Eluent : 10 mM (NH₄)₂HPO₄

Flow rate : 2 ml / min.

Fig. 4. Analysis of ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouracil, ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouridine and ¹⁸F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine.

18_{F-5-Fluorouridine}



 18 F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine

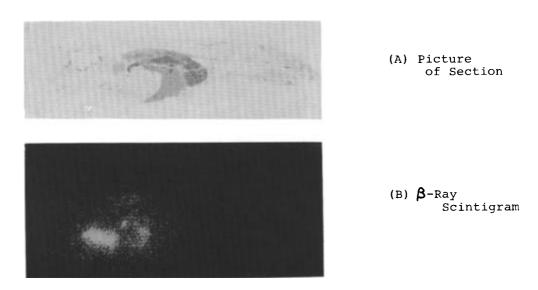


Fig. 5. (A) Picture of section and (B) β -Ray scintigram of $^{18}\text{F-5-Fluorouridine}$ and $^{18}\text{F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine}$ in mice bearing AH109A tumor at 60 min.

Uracil

18 F-5-Fluorouracil

Chart 1. Synthesis of ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouracil.

Chart 2. Syntheses of ¹⁸F-5-Fluorouridine and ¹⁸F-5-Fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine.