

The Impact of Monosodium Glutamate on ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 Biodistribution in Men with Prostate Cancer: A Prospective Randomized, Controlled Imaging Study

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The prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) has been targeted for PET imaging and radioligand therapy (RLT) in patients with prostate cancer. Xerostomia is a common side effect of RLT because of the high salivary gland uptake of PSMA radioligands. Here, we aimed to determine the impact of monosodium glutamate (MSG) administration on PSMA-radioligand biodistribution within healthy organs and tumor lesions by using ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 PET imaging. **Methods:** Sixteen men with prostate cancer were randomized (1:1) into oral ingestion and oral topical application (“swishing”) arms. Each subject underwent 2 ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 PET/CT scans within 14 d under baseline and MSG conditions. The salivary glands and whole-body tumor lesions were segmented using qPSMA software. We quantified tracer uptake via SUV_{mean} and SUV_{max} and compared parameters within each patient. **Results:** For the oral ingestion arm, salivary gland SUV_{mean} and SUV_{max} decreased on average from the control scan to the MSG scan by 45% ± 15% (*P* = 0.004) and 53% ± 11% (*P* < 0.001), respectively. Tumor lesion SUV_{mean} and SUV_{max} also decreased by 38% (interquartile range, −67% to −33%) and −52% (interquartile range, −70% to −49%), respectively (*P* = 0.018). Swishing had no significant effect on ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 accumulation in normal organs or tumor lesions. **Conclusion:** Oral ingestion but not topical application of MSG reduced ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 uptake in salivary glands. Tumor uptake also declined; therefore, the clinical application of MSG is unlikely to be useful in the framework of RLT.

Key Words: monosodium glutamate; PSMA; PET/CT; xerostomia; salivary glands;

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Prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) is a transmembrane glycoprotein highly overexpressed by prostate cancer (PCa) cells (1). In recent years, PSMA has become an attractive target for both diagnosis and treatment of PCa (2). After their

introduction for whole-body imaging with PET/CT, small-molecule PSMA ligands with a DOTA chelator, such as PSMA I&T or PSMA-617, were labeled with β-emitting (¹⁷⁷Lu) or α-emitting (²²⁵Ac) isotopes for therapeutic purposes. PSMA-targeted radioligand therapy (RLT) with ¹⁷⁷Lu demonstrated significant reductions in serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels in phase 2 trials of metastatic castration-resistant PCa (3) and is currently being investigated in a phase 3 trial (VISION: NCT03511664). PSMA RLT with ²²⁵Ac, an α-emitter with a high energy deposition, may have enhanced therapeutic efficacy but has a less favorable toxicity profile (4, 5). The most concerning side effects include xerostomia, long-term nephrotoxicity, and myelosuppression (6–8). In particular, ²²⁵Ac-PSMA is associated with grade 2 or higher xerostomia, which often led to treatment cessation despite an initially favorable PSA response (4, 5, 9, 10). After the preliminary effects of ²²⁵Ac-PSMA on serum PSA levels, multiple efforts have failed to apply protective measures against salivary gland and kidney toxicity (11–14).

The salivary gland binding and uptake mechanism of PSMA radioligands remain unclear. There appears to be limited target expression by the salivary glands (low or intermediate immunohistochemistry PSMA staining intensity; patchy and focal expression, limited in extent [5% of salivary gland tissue]), whereas radioligand uptake is very high (15). In contrast, PSMA-targeted radioantibodies, such as ¹¹¹In-J591 and ¹⁷⁷Lu-J591, do not accumulate in the salivary glands or accumulate only at low levels (16). The high accumulation of the PSMA radioligands in the salivary glands may thus represent an off-target effect (i.e., related not to the PSMA target expression but to the radioligand molecules).

PSMA (also known as glutamate carboxypeptidase II) is targeted by small molecules via interaction of the glutamate moiety of the radioligands (among other features) with its enzymatic region, which has high glutamate affinity (17–19). Therefore, it was hypothesized that the administration of monosodium glutamate (MSG), a well-known food additive, could act as a competitor by blocking the binding of the PSMA-targeting radioligands. In a pre-clinical model, MSG reduced ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 salivary gland and renal uptake, whereas tumor accumulation was unaffected, in LNCap-bearing mice (20). Moreover, MSG stimulates salivary flow as shown in a controlled study, with up to a 1 mL/min mean salivary flow compared with 0.25 mL/min at baseline (21). We

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also hypothesized that MSG could be used as an oral salivary flow stimulant to remove accumulated radioligands from the salivary glands.

^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 PET imaging is a rapid, noninvasive, and safe technique that provides reliable estimates of the biodistribution of therapeutic PSMA ligands.

In this imaging-controlled study on men with PCa, we determined the impact of MSG administration on PSMA-radioligand biodistribution in normal organs and tumors by using ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 PET/CT with and without MSG administration. We tested 2 administration methods: “swishing” (i.e., oral topical, to increase the salivary flow) and oral ingestion (for competitive binding).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design and Patient Population

This was a prospective single-center, open-label, randomized, controlled imaging study conducted at UCLA using 16 paired PSMA PET/CT studies with (MSG scan) and without (control scan) MSG administration, with less than 14 d between the 2 scans. The study was investigator-initiated, self-funded, conducted under an investigational new drug application (application 130649), approved by the local institutional review board (approval 18-001776), and registered on clinicaltrials.gov (NCT04282824).

Patients with histopathologically proven PCa who volunteered to undergo 2 PSMA PET/CT scans within 14 d and without any treatment change between the 2 scans were eligible. Patients with prior salivary gland surgery or radiation therapy, a history of salivary gland disease, severe uncontrolled hypertension, or a known allergic responses to MSG or who were unable to comply with the study procedures were excluded (Supplemental Table 1; supplemental materials are available at <http://jnm.snmjournals.org>). We obtained oral and written informed consent from all patients.

To preclude the potential confounding factor of stimulus effect, patients were initially randomized into 2 arms based on the type of MSG administration: oral ingestion ($n = 8$) and swishing ($n = 8$). A second

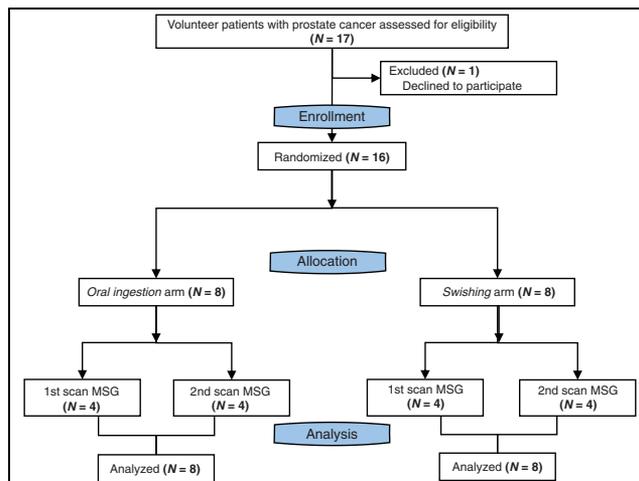


FIGURE 1. Study flowchart.

randomization process subdivided the patients into receiving the control or MSG scan first. Figure 1 depicts the study flowchart.

Procedures

MSG Administration. We obtained food-grade MSG as a sealed salt powder (Ajinomoto). The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has designated MSG to be generally recognized as safe. Patients randomized to oral ingestion received a 150 mg/kg dose of food-grade MSG dissolved in 300 mL of drinking-grade water 30 min before ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 injection. Patients randomized to swishing received 0.5 M MSG, which they swished within the mouth for 30 s before removing the solution without swallowing. The swishing procedure was repeated at 0, 30, and 45 min after ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 injection.

Image Acquisition. ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 (Glu-NH-CO-NH-Lys-(Ahx)-[^{68}Ga (HBED-CC)]) was used as the PSMA ligand and was obtained from the Biomedical Cyclotron Facility at UCLA. ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 PET/CT imaging was performed according to international guidelines (22). The target injected activity dose was 185 MBq (allowed range, 111–259

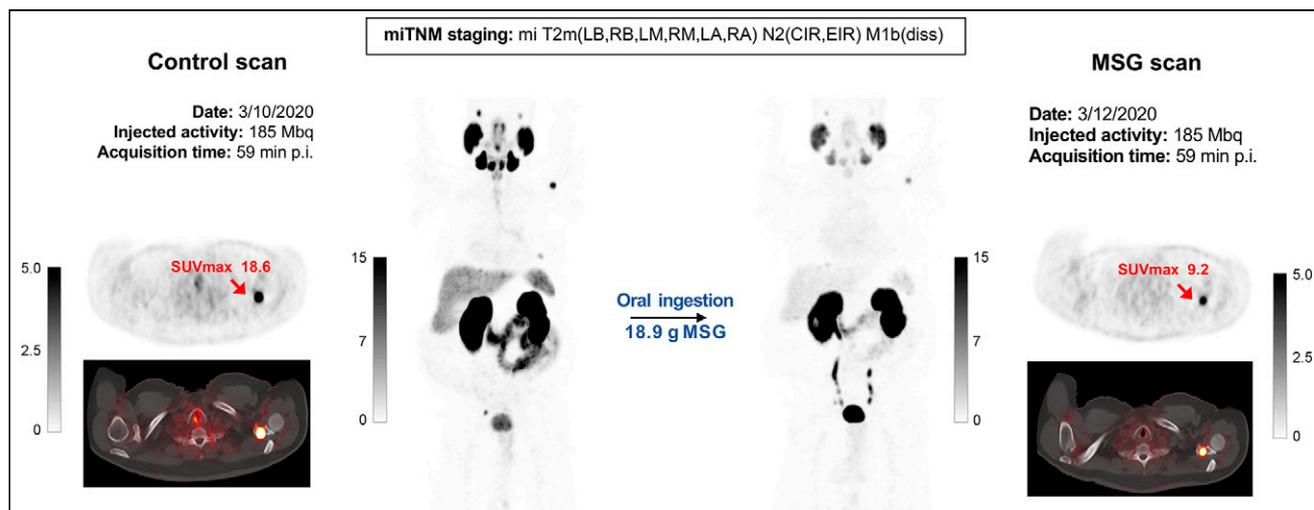


FIGURE 2. Set of images of 73-year-old patient after radiation therapy (initial PSA, 16 ng/mL; biopsy Gleason score, 8; pT2c) and concurrent androgen hormone treatment, currently presenting for rising PSA value (6.27 ng/mL). After enrollment, patient was randomized to oral ingestion arm and received 18.9 g of MSG before second ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 injection. PSMA PET/CT images revealed multifocal prostate involvement, common iliac right and external iliac right pelvic lymph nodes, and multiple bone lesions. Maximum-intensity-projection images show overall decline in ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 accumulation within normal organs as well as tumor lesions on MSG scan relative to control scan. Axial view images display relevant case example of bone lesion with significant PSMA decrease after MSG administration (SUV_{max} from 18.6 to 9.2). p.i. = after injection.

TABLE 1
Patient Characteristics

Characteristic	Data
Age (y)	72 (56–81)
Time since diagnosis of PCa (y)	7 (0.6–21)
PSA at diagnosis (ng/mL)	36 (2.5–308)
Gleason score at diagnosis*	
<8	7 (44%)
≥8	8 (50%)
T stage at diagnosis*	
T1	1 (6%)
T2	11 (66%)
T3	3 (18%)
M status at diagnosis [†]	
M0	15 (94%)
M1	1 (6%)
Primary treatment [‡]	
Prostatectomy ± lymphadenectomy	7 (49%)
Local radiotherapy	6 (42%)
Systemic treatment	1 (7%)
Salvage treatment	
None	9 (56%)
Radiotherapy	3 (19%)
Systemic treatment	4 (25%)
Indication for scan	
Primary staging	2 (12%)
Biochemical recurrence	7 (42%)
Metastatic restaging	7 (42%)
PSA at time of PSMA (ng/mL)	6.2 (0.2–53.7)

*Data missing for 1 patient.

[†]M1 was defined as metastatic disease (distant metastases).

[‡]Data missing for 2 patients.

Qualitative data are number and percentage (total $n = 16$); continuous data are median and range.

MBq). The target uptake period was 60 min (allowed range, 50–100 min). We applied oral but no intravenous CT contrast medium for the control and MSG scans. We acquired images using a 64-detector PET/CT scanner (2007 Biograph 64 Truepoint or 2010 Biograph mCT 64; Siemens). The same scanner was used for both visits. A diagnostic CT scan (200–240 mAs, 120 kV) with a 5-mm slice thickness was obtained. PET images were acquired in 3-dimensional mode from mid thigh to vertex (whole-body scan) with a time of 2–4 min per bed position using a weight-based protocol (22). All PET images were reconstructed using corrections for attenuation, dead time, random events, and scatter. PET images were reconstructed with an iterative algorithm (ordered-subset expectation maximization) in an axial 168 × 168 matrix on the Biograph 64 Truepoint (2-dimensional, 2 iterations, 8 subsets, 5.0-mm gaussian filter) and in a 200 × 200 matrix on the Biograph mCT 64 (3-dimensional, 2 iterations, 24 subsets, 5.0-mm gaussian filter).

Image Analyses. Board-certified nuclear medicine physicians and radiologists used a PSMA PET/CT–based TNM staging system (PROMISE) to generate clinical reports of the control scans by consensus (23).

Two nuclear medicine physicians, who did not know the study condition (control vs. MSG administration and type of MSG application), used qPSMA software to interpret the research MSG and control PSMA PET/CT scans by consensus (24). They segmented all detected tumor lesions and normal organs manually. Normal organs included the lacrimal glands, parotid glands, submandibular glands, liver, spleen, kidneys, and urinary bladder. Output parameters included SUV_{mean} and SUV_{max} for both tumor lesions and normal organs.

Measurements of Salivary Radioactivity. To assess the effect of MSG on radioligand excretion, we collected saliva from all patients at 5 time points after ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 injection at 0 min (range, 0–7 min), 10 min (range, 9–17 min), 30 min (range, 28–39 min), 45 min (range, 44–54 min), and 100 min (range, 88–126 min). We transferred saliva collected in disposable medication cups to disposable borosilicate test tubes. Samples were weighed and radioactivity was measured in a γ -well counter (Capintec CAPRAC-t; Mirion Technologies). Background was measured before each patient injection. We assayed ^{68}Ga decay within a range of 10–1,200 keV and recorded the time of radioactivity collection and measurement to adjust for tracer decay. We corrected tracer uptake in saliva for background and radioactive decay.

Safety. We monitored safety before/after injection of the radiotracer, before/after the MSG administration, and before/after the scan procedure. We recorded blood pressure and heart rate before injection of ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 and directly after completion of the scan. We communicated with all patients within 72 h after the scan and asked whether they had any untoward side effects or symptoms. Adverse events were documented and evaluated according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 5.0.

Outcomes

The primary objective of this trial was to compare the degree of ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 uptake in the salivary glands with and without MSG administration. A 2-fold reduction after MSG administration was a priori defined as a successful reduction in salivary gland PSMA uptake (25). The secondary objectives were to determine the impact of MSG administration on ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 uptake in normal organs and tumor lesions, to measure whether MSG stimulates ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 excretion in the saliva, and to assess the safety of oral MSG ingestion and salivary flow stimulation at the proposed doses.

Statistical Analyses

Radiation doses to the salivary glands from 1 cycle of ^{225}Ac -PSMA or ^{177}Lu -PSMA were estimated at 17 and 10 Gy, respectively (9, 10, 26, 27). The commonly applied safe upper limit for external-beam salivary gland radiation therapy is 32 Gy, which can be reached after 2 cycles of ^{225}Ac -PSMA (28). On the basis of these numbers, we aimed to achieve a 2-fold reduction in the ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 accumulation in the salivary glands after MSG administration. The primary endpoint measure was the mean difference in SUV_{max} and SUV_{mean} in all assessable salivary glands with and without the administration of MSG interventions. Patients were randomized (1:1) using a computer-generated randomization list. The randomization plan used a permuted block design with 2 blocks of $n = 8$ (arms A and B, Supplemental Table 2).

We report descriptive values as mean ± SD or median and interquartile range (if data were not normally distributed according to the Shapiro–Wilk test). Because individual patients served as their own control, paired t tests were performed. Differences between paired data that were not normally distributed were determined using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test. The independent t test was used to compare the means between unrelated groups. In each analysis, a P value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. We conducted

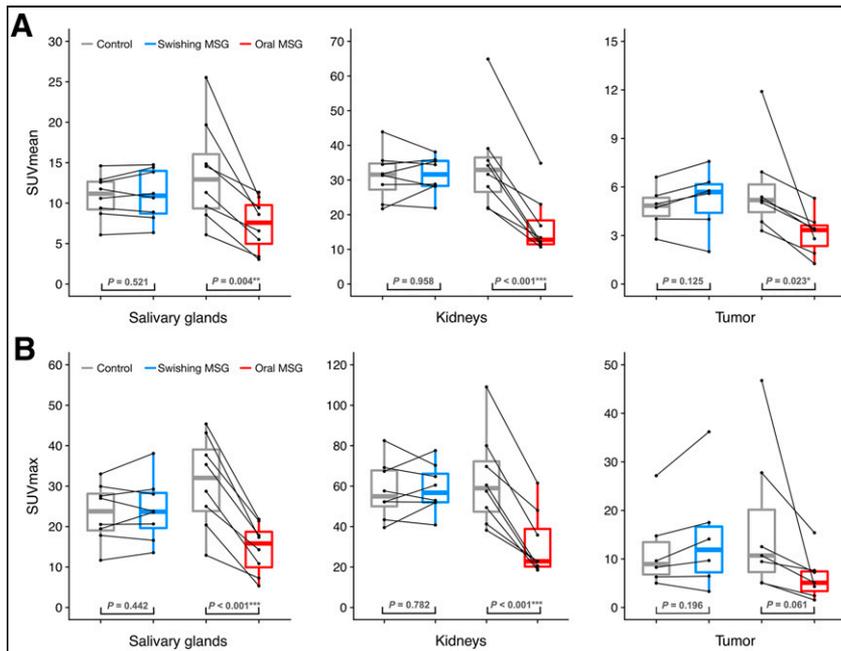


FIGURE 3. SUV_{mean} (A) and SUV_{max} (B) of salivary glands, kidneys, and tumor lesions in control and MSG studies in oral ingestion and swishing arms.

all analyses using SPSS Statistics, version 26.0 (IBM Corp.), and R Studio, version 3.6.1 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing).

RESULTS

A summary image of each of the 16 patients, with all measurements, is provided in the supplemental materials (Supplemental Fig. 1). One patient example (patient 012) is displayed in Figure 2.

Patient Population

Between December 20, 2019, and April 4, 2020, 17 patients were screened to identify 16 patients who met the eligibility criteria (Fig. 1). One patient declined to participate. The demographics and clinical characteristics of the study population are presented in Table 1. Two of 16 (16%) patients underwent the PSMA PET/CT scan for initial staging of PCa, 7 of 16 (42%) for localization of biochemical recurrence, and 7 of 16 (42%) for restaging of metastatic disease.

PSMA PET/CT Images

In the oral ingestion arm, the mean injected activity was 184 ± 1 and 183 ± 2 MBq for the MSG and control scans, respectively ($P = 0.18$). Image acquisition commenced at 61 ± 8 and 61 ± 7 min, respectively, after tracer injection ($P = 0.87$).

In the swishing arm, the mean injected activity was 184 ± 1 and 184 ± 1 MBq for the MSG and control scans, respectively ($P = 0.40$). Image acquisition commenced at 67 ± 15 and 66 ± 14 min, respectively, after tracer injection ($P = 0.87$).

Table 2 summarizes the scan findings and PSMA PET–based staging. Three patients had no visible PCa lesions (1 in the oral ingestion arm and 2 in the swishing arm). There was no change in stage between the control and MSG scans.

⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 Uptake in Normal Organs

In the oral ingestion arm, MSG administration was associated with a significant decrease in ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 accumulation in all

TABLE 2
PSMA PET Findings

Study arm	Swishing		Oral ingestion	
	Control	MSG	Control	MSG
⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 PET/CT+				
Prostate/prostate bed (T+)	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	5 (63%)	5 (63%)
Pelvic LN (N1)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	2 (25%)	2 (25%)
Extrapelvic LN (M1a)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)
Bone (M1b)	2 (25%)	1 (13%)	3 (38%)	3 (38%)
Visceral (M1c)	0	0	0	0
⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 TNM pattern				
PSMA T0 N0 M0	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)
PSMA T+ N0 M0	3 (38%)	3 (38%)	2 (25%)	2 (25%)
PSMA T0 N1 M0	0	0	0	0
PSMA T+ N1 M0	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)
PSMA T+ N0 M1	0	0	1 (13%)	1 (13%)
PSMA T0 N0 M1	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	2 (25%)
PSMA T0 N1 M1	0	0	0	0
PSMA T+ N1 M1	0	0	1 (13%)	1 (13%)

Data are number and percentage.

TABLE 3
Comparison of ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA11 Uptake in Normal Organs in Control and MSG Scans

Site	SUV _{mean}				SUV _{max}			
	Control	MSG	Change	P	Control	MSG	Change	P
Oral ingestion (n = 8)								
Lacrimal glands	5.5 ± 2.3	2.6 ± 0.9	-50.9% ± 6.5%	0.001	9.9 ± 4.7	4.3 ± 1.6	-55.5% ± 6.1%	0.002
Parotid glands	10.9 ± 4.1	6.9 ± 3.3	-32.9% ± 22.6%	0.002	19.0 ± 6.6	13.2 ± 6.2	-34.1% ± 21.7%	0.020
Submandibular glands	15.9 ± 5.7	6.6 ± 2.5	-58.9% ± 8.9%	<0.001	29.0 ± 10.5	10.4 ± 3.7	-63.2% ± 9.9%	<0.001
Salivary glands	12.1 ± 4.6	6.8 ± 3.1	-45.5% ± 14.6%	0.004	29.0 ± 10.5	13.5 ± 5.9	-53.4% ± 11.1%	<0.001
Liver	4.6 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.3	-54.2% ± 5.3%	<0.001	10.7 ± 1.3	5.5 ± 0.4	-50.1% ± 8.3%	<0.001
Spleen	8.1 ± 2.0	3.0 ± 0.9	-62.8% ± 6.9%	<0.001	13.7 ± 3.5	5.3 ± 1.5	-61.5% ± 8.6%	<0.001
Kidney	34.5 ± 14.8	17.4 ± 8.8	-51.5% ± 13.7%	<0.001	63.6 ± 25.0	32.7 ± 16.6	-51.3% ± 13.3%	<0.001
Urinary bladder	16.0 ± 8.7	69.1 ± 34.3	+371.6% ± 300.2%	0.004	33.7 ± 23.9	184.2 ± 97.5	+593.2% ± 659.5%	0.003
Total tumor lesions	6.6 ± 3.5	3.5 ± 2.1	-45.0% ± 19.0%	0.023	21.5 ± 19.8	8.2 ± 8.7	-55.7% ± 22.0%	0.061
Swishing (n = 8)								
Lacrimal glands	6.5 ± 1.6	6.0 ± 2.5	+4.9% ± 22.0%	0.625	12.3 ± 3.2	11.1 ± 4.6	-5.2% ± 25.0%	0.556
Parotid glands	11.7 ± 2.2	12.0 ± 2.7	+0.1% ± 8.4%	0.917	22.2 ± 6.1	22.5 ± 6.0	+1.9% ± 10.4%	0.792
Submandibular glands	12.8 ± 3.5	13.4 ± 3.6	+5.6% ± 6.8%	0.061	21.3 ± 7.0	22.6 ± 7.3	+7.7% ± 11.6%	0.188
Salivary glands	11.5 ± 2.3	11.9 ± 2.9	+1.6% ± 7.8%	0.521	25.8 ± 6.0	26.6 ± 7.2	+4.3% ± 12.3%	0.442
Liver	4.1 ± 0.8	4.3 ± 0.9	+5.7% ± 17.3%	0.317	9.8 ± 1.3	10.4 ± 3.0	+5.3% ± 15.7%	0.321
Spleen	6.1 ± 2.0	6.3 ± 1.7	+6.2% ± 18.6%	0.458	10.8 ± 3.9	10.1 ± 2.6	-0.3% ± 15.2%	0.622
Kidney	30.1 ± 8.0	30.1 ± 5.8	+ 1.9% ± 13.9%	0.958	57.1 ± 15.9	57.6 ± 13.6	+3.4% ± 15.8%	0.782
Urinary bladder	20.2 ± 13.5	24.2 ± 8.3	+36.5% ± 41.4%	0.357	50.6 ± 42.4	56.4 ± 20.2	+52.0% ± 70.0%	0.651
Total tumor lesions	4.9 ± 1.1	5.4 ± 1.6	7.8% ± 13.8%	0.125	12.5 ± 7.7	15.0 ± 11.3	12.6% ± 27.8%	0.196

Data are average ± SD.

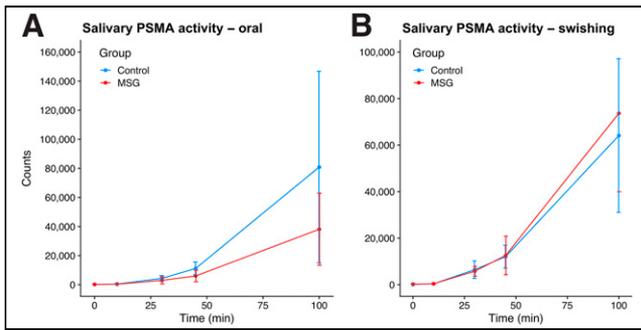


FIGURE 4. Median changes in ^{68}Ga -PSMA11 activity in saliva between control and MSG groups at 0, 10, 30, 45, and 100 min after tracer injection for oral ingestion arm (A) and swishing arm (B).

normal organs ($P < 0.05$) and a large increase in bladder activity (mean difference, $+372\%$ SUV_{mean} and $+593\%$ SUV_{max} ; Table 3). ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 uptake decreased by more than 50% in the salivary glands (mean difference, -46% SUV_{mean} and -53% SUV_{max}), with a more prominent effect on the submandibular glands (mean difference, -59% SUV_{mean} and -63% SUV_{max}) than on the parotid glands (mean difference, -33% SUV_{mean} and -34% SUV_{max}).

In the swishing arm, no statistically significant difference in ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 accumulation measured by either SUV_{mean} and SUV_{max} was observed in normal organs after MSG administration ($P > 0.05$) (Table 3).

^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 Uptake in Tumor Lesions

In the oral ingestion arm, MSG administration was associated with a significant decline in ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 accumulation in tumor lesions (median difference, -38% SUV_{mean} and -52% SUV_{max} ; Table 4). One pelvic bone lesion showed a dramatic decrease in SUV_{max} (from 46.8 to 4.3) after MSG administration (case MSG05 in the supplemental materials).

In the swishing arm, no significant difference in tumor accumulation of ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 as measured by SUV_{mean} and SUV_{max} was observed between the 2 PET scans ($P = 0.11$ and $P = 0.17$, respectively) (Table 4).

A comparison of pooled SUV_{mean} and SUV_{max} between the control and MSG studies for each arm is depicted in Figure 3.

Saliva Radioactivity Measurements

Salivary radioactivity increased over time, demonstrating ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 salivary excretion. The median activity counts after

tracer injection for both arms are provided in Supplemental Table 3. Figure 4 shows the median saliva counts over time.

In the oral ingestion arm, a significant decrease in salivary activity counts was observed at 45 and 100 min, with median reductions of -42% and -53% , respectively. In the swishing arm, no significant difference in salivary activity was observed at any time point ($P > 0.05$).

Adverse Events

Grade 1 nausea after administration was recorded in 1 (6%) of 16 patients after oral ingestion of MSG. Five non-study-related events were recorded (diarrhea [$n = 2$ in each arm] and abdominal discomfort [$n = 1$ in the swishing arm]; Supplemental Table 4).

DISCUSSION

This prospective randomized imaging study revealed that oral ingestion of MSG, a food additive, is associated with a significant decrease in ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 accumulation within normal organs and tumor lesions, whereas topical oral application of MSG has no impact on ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 biodistribution. The primary endpoint of at least a 50% decrease in ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 accumulation in the salivary glands was met when expressed as change in SUV_{max} (53%). However, oral administration of MSG also significantly diminished ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 uptake in tumor lesions (52% and 39% decline in SUV_{max} and SUV_{mean} , respectively) and all other organs. A 3-fold increase in ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 signal in the urinary bladder highlighted rapidly increased urinary excretion after oral MSG administration. Previous work found a repeatability coefficient of 33%–38% for SUV measurements in PSMA PET/CT, indicating that the reduction in tumor uptake in our patients ($>45\%$) is related to MSG administration (29). The application of MSG to reduce salivary gland toxicity (xerostomia) induced by PSMA RLT is therefore unlikely to be a successful clinical strategy.

Various direct attempts to reduce the salivary gland toxicity of ^{225}Ac -PSMA have been reported: salivary gland duct dilation and clearance via sialendoscopy (30), vasoconstriction of parotid gland blood vessels through external cooling with ice packs (11, 13), and local injection of botulinum toxin A to suppress saliva formation metabolically (31). Indirect attempts to alter the biochemical mechanism of off-target binding by competition included PSMA inhibitors such as 2-(phosphonomethyl) pentanedioic acid or serum glutamate-elevating approaches (20, 32–35). Dosimetry data showed that coadministration of oral polyglutamate administration

TABLE 4
Comparison of SUV_{mean} and SUV_{max} Derived from Control and MSG Scans

Parameter	Control	MSG	Change (%)	<i>P</i>
Oral ingestion ($n = 7$)				
SUV_{mean}	5.4 (3.9, 11.4)	3.3 (1.9, 3.8)	-37.8 (-67.3 , -32.5)	0.018
SUV_{max}	10.7 (6.5, 46.8)	5.1 (2.6, 9.7)	-52.3 (-70.0 , -48.5)	0.018
Swishing ($n = 6$)				
SUV_{mean}	4.9 (4.2, 5.5)	5.7 (4.1, 6.3)	13.8 (-4.0 , 15.4)	0.116
SUV_{max}	9.0 (7.8, 14.8)	11.9 (6.7, 17.5)	17.9 (-14.0 , 33.3)	0.173

Data are median and interquartile range for total tumor lesions.

may reduce salivary gland ligand uptake. However, the impact on tumor uptake has not yet been determined (36).

Application of MSG in murine models reduced salivary PSMA radioligand uptake in a dose-dependent manner without affecting tumor uptake (20). In contrast, oral MSG administration in humans led to significant decreases in tumor uptake. Consistent with our findings, a significant decrease in ^{18}F -DCFpYL accumulation in normal organs and tumor lesions after oral administration of MSG was also observed by others (32). Harsini et al. (32) applied a fix dose of 12.7 g, whereas our patients received a 150 mg/kg dose of MSG, which led to higher average dose of 15.1 g. This difference might explain the higher impact of MSG on tracer biodistribution observed in our study, a finding that suggests a dose-dependent effect of MSG. Although the MSG dosages were 10-fold higher than the MSG concentration in a normal meal (37), intake of food containing glutamate (e.g., MSG, umami, tomatoes, cheese, and mushrooms) may impact the biodistribution of PSMA radioligands, and a potential impact on diagnostic or therapy efficacy cannot be formally excluded. Further studies investigating the impact of food containing glutamate on imaging-and-therapy PSMA radioligands may be warranted.

^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 is excreted in the saliva, as shown by our measurements. Oral ingestion of MSG led to diminished salivary excretion of ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11. This finding suggests that its off-target accumulation in the salivary glands interacts with saliva formation, potentially impacting ductal cell transporters within the glands (15, 38). Alternatively, the macromolecular composition of saliva itself may be interacting with PSMA and glutamate, trapping or binding to the molecules and causing an accumulation in the salivary glands within saliva.

Our study had limitations. First, both the dosing and the timing of MSG administration were chosen empirically on the basis of studies largely concerned with safe dosing of MSG rather than application as a blood glutamate-modulating tool (39). Second, although not evaluated in this study, tumor burden may play a role in the efficacy of MSG's impact on radioligand distribution. Although PSMA RLT is currently offered in heavily metastasized patients with late-stage metastatic castration-resistant PCa, our patients were mainly in earlier disease stages that have a low tumor burden. Nevertheless, considering the tumor sink effect, we expect a higher impact of MSG administration on tumor uptake in patients with a high tumor burden (40).

CONCLUSION

Oral administration of MSG successfully decreased ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 uptake in normal organs, including the salivary glands and kidneys, in human subjects but also reduced tumor uptake significantly. This result suggests that MSG strategies reducing the salivary gland toxicity of PSMA RLT will negatively impact tumor PSMA uptake. Thus, clinical applicability is unlikely. Future investigations evaluating different doses and timings of MSG administration are warranted, considering the possibility that a lower dose may show differential preference for tumor or normal tissue.

DISCLOSURE

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

KEY POINTS

QUESTION: What is the impact of MSG administration on ^{68}Ga -PSMA11 biodistribution?

PERTINENT FINDINGS: This prospective single-center, randomized imaging study, which included 16 men with PCa, met its primary endpoint, defined as a 50% reduction in ^{68}Ga -PSMA11 accumulation in the salivary glands when MSG was administered orally (-53.4% SUV_{max}, $P < 0.001$). However, the radiotracer reduction in normal organs was accompanied by a significant reduction within tumor lesions (-55.7% SUV_{max}, $P = 0.061$).

IMPLICATIONS FOR PATIENT CARE: MSG is capable of modulating ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 biodistribution, including tumor uptake, which limits its clinical application in the setting of PSMA RLT.

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