

Supplemental Materials

Radiolabeling of 5F7 Nanobody with ^{18}F -RL-I, ^{18}F -SFB, and ^{125}I -SGMIB

The prosthetic agent ^{125}I -SGMIB was synthesized by the radioiodination of its tin precursor as reported before (1). Briefly, acetic acid in CHCl_3 {3% (v/v), 2 μl }, *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP) in CHCl_3 {30% (w/v), 5 μL }, and 50 μg of tin precursor in CHCl_3 (15 μl) were added to a vial containing 37-74 MBq ^{125}I in 2-4 μL of 0.1 N NaOH. The mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 30 min, and ^{125}I -SGMIB was purified by normal phase HPLC. ^{18}F -SFB was synthesized by adapting a reported one pot procedure (2) and purified by normal phase HPLC (3). The synthesis and purification of ^{18}F -RL-I was performed as described recently by the click reaction of a protected azido precursor with ^{18}F -fluorohexyne (3). It was deprotected by treatment with trifluoroacetic acid before reaction with the Nanobody.

The Nanobody 5F7 was radioiodinated using ^{125}I -SGMIB as reported before (4) and it was labeled with ^{18}F using ^{18}F -SFB adapting procedures used for labeling other proteins (5). Briefly, 50 μl of 5F7 solution in 0.1M borate buffer (2 mg/ml), pH 8.5 was added to the radiolabeled prosthetic agents, and the mixture incubated at 20°C for 20 min. Labeled Nanobody was isolated by gel filtration over a PD10 column (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) that was eluted with PBS, pH 7.4, and collecting 250 μL fractions; the protein typically eluted in fractions 5-10. For labeling 5F7 with ^{18}F -RL-I, essentially the same procedure was used except 100 μl of the Nanobody solution was used.

Internalization assay

The ability of the prosthetic groups ^{18}F -RL-I and ^{18}F -SFB for trapping ^{18}F activity from radiolabeled 5F7 Nanobody within HER2-expressing cells after internalization was determined by paired label assays using BT474M1 breast carcinoma cells. For this, 5F7 Nanobody labeled with ^{125}I -SGMIB served as common reference. Cells were plated at a density of 8×10^5 cells per well in 3 mL medium in 6-well plates. After overnight incubation at 37°C, cells were incubated at 4°C

for 30 min. Medium was replaced with fresh medium containing labeled protein pair (5 nM each of ^{18}F -RL-I-5F7 and ^{125}I -SGMIB-5F7, or ^{18}F -SFB-5F7 and ^{125}I -SGMIB-5F7) and the cells were incubated at 4°C for 1 h. Cell culture supernatants containing unbound radioactivity were removed and cells were supplemented with fresh medium, and brought to 37°C. Cells were incubated at 37°C for 1, 2 and 4 h, and processed as follows. After withdrawing cell culture supernatants, cell membrane-bound radioactivity was removed by incubating with an acidic medium, and cells were solubilized by treatment with 0.1 N NaOH. Cell culture supernatants, acid wash, and cell lysates were counted for ^{18}F and ^{125}I radioactivity using an automated gamma counter (Perkin Elmer Wizard II, Shelton, CT) that corrects for cross-over, decay and dead time. From these data, the percent of initially bound radioactivity that was internalized, membrane-bound and that in supernatants was calculated. Parallel experiments also were performed with a 100-fold molar excess of trastuzumab to determine nonspecific uptake.

BT474M1 xenografts

Sixty-day continuous-release 17- β -estradiol pellets (Innovative Research of America) were implanted in the backs of 10- to 12-wk-old female NOD.CB17-Prkdcscid/J mice (Jackson Laboratories). Two days later, the mice were inoculated in the flank with 5×10^6 BT474M1 cells in 50% Matrigel (BD Biosciences). Biodistribution studies were initiated 5-6 weeks later when tumors reached a volume of 350–500 mm³.

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