

## 고정상 추출법을 이용한 효율적인 [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine의 합성

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### Simple and Highly Efficient Synthesis of [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine Using Solid-Phase Extraction Method

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We developed simple and highly efficient synthesis method for [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine using solid-phase extraction method. For synthesis, we used C18 cartridge. [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine was synthesized on C18 cartridge according to the solid-phase [<sup>11</sup>C]methylation of precursor L-homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride. The radiochemical yields of [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine was 48.9±7.93% decay corrected (results of 30 syntheses, mean±SD), with average production higher than 180 mCi. This procedure showed high yield and simple synthesis of [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine. (*Korean J Nucl Med Technol* 2008;12(3):181-183)

**Key Words** : [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine, Solid phase cartridge

## INTRODUCTION

[<sup>11</sup>C]methionine is a widely used compound for the diagnosis of brain tumors. Even though we do not fully understand the mechanism exactly how [<sup>11</sup>C] methionine is taken to the tumor cells, but blood-brain barrier is known to be permeable to methionine as well as few other amino-acids such as phenylalanine, leucine and tyrosine. And, it was known that [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine is more accurate than CT for diagnosis the tumor grade.

Production of [<sup>11</sup>C]radiopharmaceuticals has gained increasing importance in PET diagnostic.

And recently, human PET studies with [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine have shown the effectiveness of this radiotracer for the

imaging of brain tumors. This is the reason we have developed this [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine synthesis method such a simple and efficient because [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine is playing an important role for PET. And finally, we applied this to routine production of [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine.

## METHODS

### 1. Preparation of Cartridges and Reagents

All reagents and solvents were commercially available and used without further purification. All cartridges (Sep-Pak C18, Accell Plus CM, QMA) were purchased from Waters.

For Synthesis, We used C18, CM and QMA cartridges. Activation of cartridges as followed. Sep-Pak C18 was eluted 10 mL ethanol and 10 mL water. Accell Plus CM was eluted 10 mL water. Accell Light QMA eluted 5 mL 1N NaOH and 10 mL water. After activation of

• Received: June 16, 2008. Accepted: September 1, 2008.

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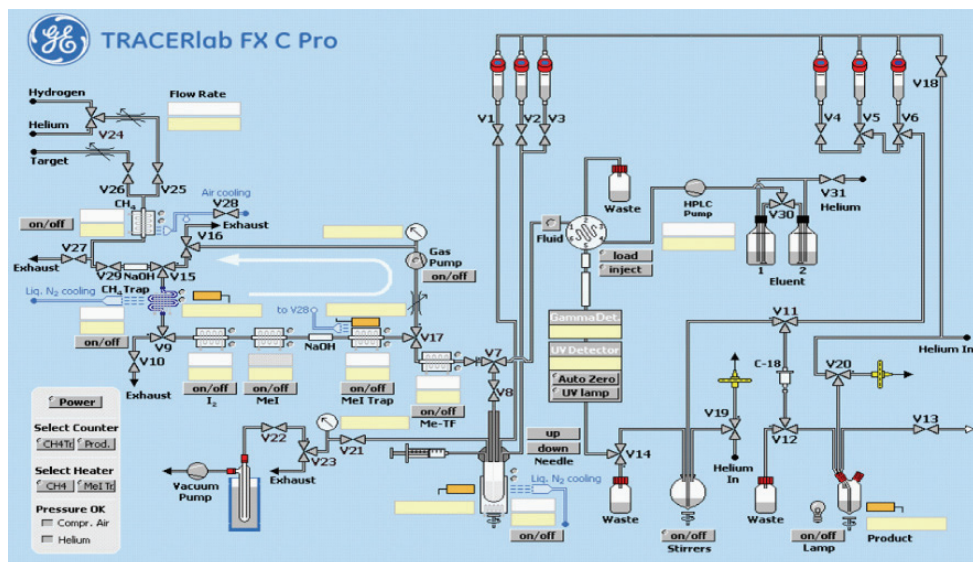


Fig. 1.

cartridges, we installed them to GE TracerLab FXc commercial module.

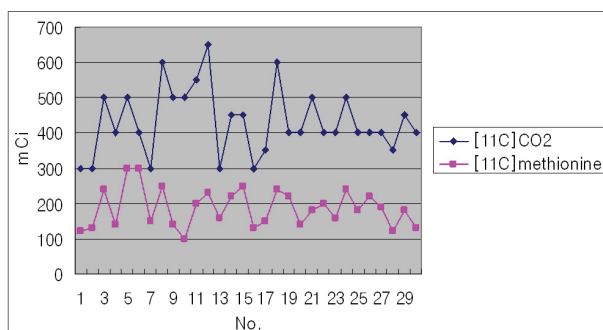
## 2. Preparation of Precursor

L-homocysteine hydrochloride were purchased from Fluka (Sigma Aldrich). We dissolved 6 mg of L-homocysteine hydrochloride in 1 mL of 0.1N NaOH. And, loaded 0.2 mL of this solution on C18 cartridge.

## 3. Synthesis of [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine

GE Tracerlab FXc module was modified as depicted in the scheme shown in Fig. 1. As you can see, V8 is connected directly to V11.

[<sup>11</sup>C]CO<sub>2</sub> was produced by the classical nuclear reaction



Graph 1.

$^{13}\text{N}(p,\alpha)^{11}\text{C}$  on a mixture of nitrogen and 0.5~1% oxygen in a IBA Cyclone 18/9. This means that the target gas is bombarded by high energetic protons. Produced [<sup>11</sup>C]CO<sub>2</sub> was transferred within a target delivery gas stream to the GE Tracerlab FXc module. The [<sup>11</sup>C]CO<sub>2</sub> activity is converted by Ni-catalyst (Shimalite-Ni) support, under continuous addition of Hydrogen at 400°C into [<sup>11</sup>C]CH<sub>4</sub>. Both unconverted [<sup>11</sup>C]CO<sub>2</sub> and formed H<sub>2</sub>O trapped by Ascarite column. The produced [<sup>11</sup>C]CH<sub>4</sub> is trapped on Carbosphere (60~80 mesh) under N<sub>2</sub> liquid cooling at -140°C for purification. Purified [<sup>11</sup>C]CH<sub>4</sub> was allowed to react with I<sup>2</sup> and AgOTf and the make [<sup>11</sup>C]CH<sub>3</sub>OTf in a gas circulating system. Produced [<sup>11</sup>C]CH<sub>3</sub>OTf was transferred under stream of helium (50 mL/min) into a Sep-Pak C18 cartridge. [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine is synthesized on C18 cartridge according to the solid-phase [<sup>11</sup>C] methylation of precursor L-homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride. Synthesized [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine was eluted with 3 mL of 0.85% NaCl solution and collected in a vial. The solution was sterilized by 0.22 μm GS filter.

## RESULTS

Result of produced [<sup>11</sup>C]CO<sub>2</sub> and [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine were described on Graph 1. The radiosynthesis of [<sup>11</sup>C] methionine through a solid supported [<sup>11</sup>C]methylation

on a commercial Sep-Pak C18 cartridge has been successfully carried out in remarkable short synthesis time and good radiochemical yield. The radiochemical yields of [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine was about 48%, with average production highly than 180 mCi.

### CONCLUSION

We have described a modification of a commercial GE TracerLab FXc module for simple synthesis of [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine. This procedure showed high yield without impurities. We have applied this procedure to our routine production of [<sup>11</sup>C]methionine with high and reproducible radiochemical yield in short time of synthesis.

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