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Synthesis of DOTA-conjugated multivalent cyclic-RGD peptide dendrimers via 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition and their biological evaluation: implications for tumor targeting and tumor imaging purposes†‡

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This report describes the design and synthesis of a series of α3β1 integrin-directed monomeric, dimeric and tetrameric cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-D-Phe-Lys] dendrimers using "click chemistry". It was found that the unprotected N-ε-azido derivative of cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-D-Phe-Lys] underwent a highly chemoselective conjugation to amino acid-based dendrimers bearing terminal alkyne using a microwave-assisted Cu(I)-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition. The α3β1 binding characteristics of the dendrimers were determined in vitro and in vivo α3β1 targeting properties were assessed in nude mice with subcutaneously growing human SK-RC-52 tumors. The multivalent RGD-dendrimers were found to have enhanced affinity toward the α3β1 integrin receptor as compared to the monomeric derivative as determined in an in vitro binding assay. In case of the DOTA-conjugated In-labeled RGD-dendrimers, it was found that the radio labeled multimeric dendrimers showed specifically enhanced uptake in α3β1 integrin expressing tumors in vivo. These studies showed that the tetrameric RGD-dendrimer had better tumor targeting properties than its dimeric and monomeric congeners.

Introduction

Integrins are a class of heterodimeric transmembrane proteins which play an important role in cell-signaling, cell-cell adhesion, apoptosis and cell-matrix interactions. Integrin α3β1, which binds to the Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) tripeptide motif containing ligands, plays a pivotal role in tumor angiogenesis and metastasis. Integrin expressed on endothelial cells modulate cell migration and survival during angiogenesis, whereas α3β1 integrin expressed on carcinoma cells potentiate metastasis by facilitating invasion and movement across blood vessels. The α3β1 integrin is expressed on activated endothelial cells during tumor induced angiogenesis, whereas it is absent on quiescent endothelial cells and normal tissues. In addition, α3β1 is expressed on various tumor cell types (e.g. breast, ovary, and prostate cancers). Evidence exists that inhibition of α3β1 integrin function prevents tumor growth and induces tumor regression by antagonizing angiogenesis. Several peptidic and peptidomimetic α3β1 antagonists have been synthesized. Among these, the cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-D-Phe-Val] (c[RGDfV]), as developed by Kessler and coworkers, is one of the most active and selective antagonists for the α3β1 integrin. Structure–activity relationship studies on this cyclic pentapeptide showed that the exchange of the valine by a lysine residue (Lys, K) did not significantly influence activity and selectivity. Because the ε-amino moiety of the lysine residue can be easily modified, numerous applications of c[RGDfK] have been studied for tumor targeting and imaging.

Multivalency is a well accepted approach to increase the interaction of weakly interacting individual ligands with their respective receptors. Dendrimers are macromolecules consisting of multiple perfectly branched monomers and this architecture makes them versatile constructs for the simultaneous presentation of receptor binding ligands and other biologically relevant molecules. Additionnally, dendrimers might serve as promising molecular scaffolds containing a number of ligands thereby inducing an apparent increase of ligand concentration and increasing the probability of statistical rebinding. Alternatively, dendrimers may align these ligands and induce multivalency when receptor clustering occurs or is initiated after initial monovalent binding. To improve tumor targeting efficacy and to obtain better in vivo imaging properties, several studies explored the multivalency effect by using dimeric and tetrameric RGD peptides with affinity toward the α3β1 integrin. These studies clearly demonstrated the multivalency effect, since the in vivo affinity significantly increased going from monomer via dimer to tetramer. Moreover, also with respect to tumor-uptake and tumor-to-organ ratios, a similar increase was observed. These are promising results in view of the development of integrin-targeted radionuclide therapy.

To decorat the dendrimer end-groups with biologically relevant peptides as ligands, it is of crucial importance to have the disposal of efficient and chemoselective conjugation chemistry to ensure the complete attachment of the ligands to the dendrimer. In cases of completely amino acid- or peptide-based dendrimers, this journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2007


† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental details for the synthesis of 2–5, 7, 8, 10, 17, 18 and 20–22, as well as analysis data for 23–25 (HPLC, MALDI-TOF). See DOI: 10.1039/b615940k
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this is often achieved using peptide coupling reagents, however, in most cases, the peptide ligands are attached to dendrimers by chemoselective reaction of thiol-disulfide exchange, by native chemical ligation\(^{17}\) or via a chemoselective oxime\(^{18-20}\) respectively hydrazone\(^{18}\) ligation. However, new bioconjugation reactions with mutually reactive conjugation partners with increased efficiency and chemoselectivity which are synthetically easily accessible would be very welcome.

Recently, the well-known reaction between an alkylene and an azide to yield 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-triazoles, was reinvestigated independently by Meldal \(^{19a}\) and Sharpless \(^{19b}\). They found that an alkylene and an azide in the presence of Cu(i) undergo a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition to the corresponding triazole under very mild reaction conditions with very high chemoselectivity and efficiency which make this reaction particularly suitable for bioconjugations. So far, this 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition denoted as a ‘click reaction’,\(^{21}\) has led to a plethora of applications in the literature.\(^{22}\) Recently, we synthesized multivalent dendrimeric peptides\(^{22a}\) (up to octa- and hexadecavalent systems) respectively triazole-linked glycodendrimers\(^{22b}\) via a microwave-assisted 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition between azido peptides respectively glycosyl azides and dendrimeric alkyynes as an alternative approach to functionalize dendrimers.\(^{22c}\)

Here we describe the synthesis of monomeric, dimeric and tetrameric \([\text{RGD}k]\) dendrimers via a microwave-assisted 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of dendrimeric alkyynes with the \(N^\prime\)-azido derivative of cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-d-Phe-Lys] and their subsequent evaluation as \(\alpha\beta\) integrin antagonists. Additionally, the RGD dendrimers were conjugated with a 1,4,7,10-tetraazaacyclododecan-\(N^\prime,N^\prime\prime,N^\prime\prime\prime\)-tetraacetic acid (DOTA) moiety. These analogs were radiolabeled with \(\text{\textsuperscript{111}}\text{In}\) to evaluate the in vitro receptor binding characteristics and in vivo receptor targeting properties.

**Results and discussion**

**Synthesis**

Schemes 1 and 2 illustrate our approach for the convergent synthesis of amino acid based dendrimers\(^{23}\) and their corresponding DOTA-conjugated derivatives. Monovalent compound 2 and divalent 3 respectively, were synthesized starting from 3-hydroxy methyl benzoate or 3,5-dihydroxy methyl benzoate and propargyl bromide in the presence of \(\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3\) as a base and were obtained in 95 and 81% yield. Since these two compounds were also used as synthons in further syntheses, the resulting methyl esters 2 and 3 were treated with Tesser’s base\(^{24}\) to yield acids 4 and 5 in nearly quantitative yield. After treatment of the previously described 6\(^{24}\) with TFA to remove both Boc-functionalities, the resulting bisamime TFA salt was coupled to acid 5 in the presence of BOP–DIPEA to give the tetravalent dendrimer 7 with 75% yield. To conjugate the tetravalent dendrimer with a DOTA-moiety at a later stage of the synthesis, its methyl ester was saponified with Tesser’s base and acid 8 was obtained quantitatively.

The DOTA-moiety was connected to the dendrimer core via a short ethylene spacer. For this purpose, 1,2-diaminoethane was converted into the mono-protected Boc derivative 10 which was obtained in 56% yield. Unfortunately, although a large excess of the amine was used, the bis-protected side product was obtained in a considerable amount. Compound 10 was coupled in the presence of BOP–DIPEA to either the monovalent, divalent or tetravalent dendrimer acids 4, 5 or 8 to obtain the corresponding amides 11, 12 or 15, respectively, generally in yields higher than 90%. The Boc-protected dendrimers were treated with TFA to obtain the corresponding amides and they were treated with BOP–DIPEA in the presence of 2-(4,7,10-tris(2-tert-butoxy-2-oxoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazaacyclododecan-1-yl) acetic acid (DOTA(O\text{Bu})\text{O}) to give the DOTA-conjugated mono-, di- and tetravalent dendrimers 13, 14

![Scheme 1](image-url)
Scheme 2 Synthesis of the DOTA-conjugated dendrimeric alkynes 13, 14 and 16.

and 16 respectively. It is important to note that the solubility of the DOTA-conjugated dendrimer is an important factor that determines the yield of the coupling reaction. Compounds 13 and 14 were isolated in very high yields (> 94%) but compound 16 was isolated with a modest yield of 60% due to its low solubility in solvents like EtOAc and CH₂Cl₂.

The next step in the synthesis was the preparation of the N-ε-azido cyclo(Arg-Gly-Asp-D-Phe-Lys) peptide 19 (Scheme 3). To obtain this compound, peptide resin 17 was synthesized using Fmoc–Bu SPPS (solid phase peptide synthesis) based on the protocol of Liu et al.²⁵ It was decided to cleave the protected peptide acid from the resin by HFIP–CH₂Cl₂ instead of AcOH–TFE to avoid premature acetylation during the BOP–DIPEA-mediated macrolactamization step. Cyclic peptide 18 was obtained in 36% overall yield based on the initial resin loading of 0.64 mmol g⁻¹. Subsequently, the ε-amine of the lysine residue was selectively converted into the azide moiety by a diazotransfer.²⁷ At pH 10, the ε-amine can be deprotonated in the presence of a guanidino functionality, since the latter is a much stronger base and will not act as a nucleophile in the diazotransfer reaction. Finally, the peptide N-ε-azido cyclo(Arg-Gly-Asp-D-Phe-Lys) 19 was obtained in 21% yield after purification by HPLC and was characterized by ¹H-NMR (500 MHz) and mass spectrometry (LC-MS). Incorporation of Fmoc-Lys(N₃)-OH, to avoid the diazo transfer as the final reaction step, did not substantially improve the isolated yield.

At this stage of the synthesis, the challenge was the chemoselective coupling of the different dendrimeric alkynes (2, 3, 7, 13, 14, or 16) to the cyclic RGD azido peptide (19) to furnish the DOTA-conjugated dendrimeric cyclo-RGD peptides as αβ₃ integrin antagonists as shown in Scheme 4. Our first experiments were based on the literature procedure¹⁹ in which acetylene 3 was coupled to azido glycine ethyl ester (ethyl 2-azidoacetate) in the presence of CuSO₄–Na-ascorbate–Cu-wire in tert-BuOH–H₂O for 16 h at room temperature. Monitoring the reaction by TLC showed that formation of the monovalent cycloadduct proceeded rapidly, but the conversion into the divalent product was sluggish. However, a tremendous improvement was achieved by running this reaction under microwave irradiation. After 10 min at 100 °C using DMF–H₂O as solvent in the presence of CuSO₄–Na-ascorbate, the divalent cycloaddition product was obtained in 96% yield. This microwave-assisted cycloaddition of dendrimeric alkynes and azido peptides was recently reported as a versatile approach to obtain multivalent dendrimeric peptides.²²α The optimized reaction conditions were used to couple the cyclic RGD azido peptide (19) to the different dendrimeric alkynes (2, 3, 7, 13, 14, or 16).

In case of alkynes 2, 3 and 7 the formation of the cycloadducts 20, 21 and 22 could be followed by TLC and LC-MS. It turned
out that the formation of 20 and 21 was complete after 10 to 20 min microwave irradiation at 100 °C, whereas the formation of 22 was complete after 30 min. Although HPLC analysis of the crude cycloaddition products evidenced a complete conversion as judged by the absence of the alkyne starting material, the RGD-dendrimers 20–22 were obtained in yields varying between 14 to 57%. Then, the DOTA-conjugated alkyne dendrimers 13, 14 and 16 were subjected to the cycloaddition reaction conditions in the presence of azido peptide 19. It should be emphasized that the carboxyl functionalities of the DOTA-moiety needed to be protected by tert-butyl groups to avoid premature and irreversible sequestering of the Cu²⁺ ions. Chelated copper(II) will result in a lower efficiency of the Cu(II)–Cu(I) redox couple to generate the active Cu(I)-catalyst. More importantly, it will hamper the radiolabeling of the DOTA-moiety of compounds 23–25 with trivalent radiometals such as ¹¹¹In, ⁹⁰⁸Y or ¹⁷⁷Lu. As a result, after the click reaction an additional reaction step was needed in which the partially protected cycloadducts were treated with TFA, in the presence of suitable scavengers, to give the unprotected DOTA-conjugated RGD-dendrimers 23–25.

The cycloaddition reaction of the DOTA-conjugated dendrimeric alkynes 13, 14 and 16 was difficult to monitor by mass spectrometry. As was described above, reaction times of 10 to 30 min were used and the cycloaddition reaction was directly followed by a TFA-treatment without isolation of the cycloaddition intermediates. The isolated yield (13%) of monovalent 23 was rather disappointing. Recently, optimized conditions with respect to the generation of the catalytic active Cu(i) species were published and these conditions were applied in the cycloaddition of 14 and 19. Unfortunately, an increase of the isolated yield was not observed using these modified reaction conditions. As was mentioned earlier, the cycloaddition reaction was complete according to HPLC analysis, and the low isolated yield was mainly due to the difficult purification. The DOTA-conjugated RGD-dendrimers were obtained in yields varying between 11 and 36%.

**Scheme 3  Synthesis of the N-ε-azido cyclo(Arg-Gly-Asp-D-Phe-Lys) peptide 19.**

Radiolabeling of the RGD dendrimers

Dendrimers 23, 24 and 25 were radiolabeled by dissolving these compounds in an NH₄OAc buffer of pH 6.0 and 22.2–37 MBq ¹¹¹InCl₃, was added to each of the reaction mixtures. The reaction mixtures were degassed and subsequently heated at 100 °C for 15 min. Reversed phase-HPLC analysis showed a single peak for each of the three ¹¹¹In-labeled compounds with an elution time of 25.9 min, 29.5 min and 29.4 min for the ¹¹¹In-labeled monovalent 23, divalent 24, and tetravalent 25, RGD peptide dendrimers respectively.
Solid phase $\alpha$,$\beta$ binding assay

The affinity of the DOTA-conjugated RGD dendrimers $23$, $24$, and $25$ for the $\alpha$,$\beta$ integrin was determined in a competitive binding assay. The results of these analyses are shown in Fig. 1. Binding of the $^{111}$In-labeled dimeric peptide, $^{111}$In-DOTA-Glu-(c[RGDfK])$_2$, to $\alpha$,$\beta$ was competed by unlabeled $23$, $24$, and $25$ in a concentration dependent manner. The IC$_{50}$ values were 212 nM for monovalent $23$, 356 nM for divalent $24$, and 50 nM for tetravalent $25$. The dendrimer containing four c[RGDfK] units ($25$) showed an increased affinity for $\alpha$,$\beta$, compared to the dendrimers containing one ($23$) or two ($24$) c[RGDfK] units. Multimerization of c[RGDfK] resulted in enhanced affinity for $\alpha$,$\beta$, as was evidenced by a decrease of the IC$_{50}$ concentration.

Biodistribution studies

In athymic mice with subcutaneously (s.c.) growing SK-RC-52 renal cell carcinoma, the tumor uptake of the $^{111}$In-labeled tetrameric RGD dendrimer $25$ at 2 h post-injection (p.i.; $7.27 \pm 2.06\%ID/g$) was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) compared to that of the $^{111}$In-labeled monomeric RGD dendrimer $23$ ($1.69 \pm 0.41\%ID/g$) as shown in Fig. 2A. At 2 h p.i., the tumor uptake of tetrameric RGD dendrimer $25$ was also significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than the dimeric analog $24$ ($3.15 \pm 0.51\%ID/g$). The tumor-to-blood ratios of the tetramer $25$ ($5.66 \pm 1.74\%ID/g$, $34.73 \pm 5.93\%ID/g$) were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$)—both at 2 h p.i. and at 24 h p.i.—than those of the monomer $23$ ($3.12 \pm 1.92\%ID/g$, $19.65 \pm 12.42\%ID/g$) and dimer $24$ ($1.70 \pm 0.50\%ID/g$, $14.66 \pm 0.25\%ID/g$). At 24 h post injection, the tumor uptake of the tetrameric RGD dendrimer $25$ ($5.83 \pm 1.18\%ID/g$) was significantly higher compared to the dimeric RGD dendrimer $24$ ($2.82 \pm 0.59\%ID/g$, $P < 0.05$) and the monomeric RGD dendrimer $23$ ($1.19 \pm 0.31\%ID/g$, $P < 0.01$) which is shown in Fig. 2B. Co-injection of an excess of non-radiolabeled RGD
peptide (DOTA-Glu-(c(RGDfK))₃) to saturate all α₃β₃ receptors in vivo, resulted in a significantly reduced tumor uptake of each of the three compounds: 23: 0.46 ± 0.04%ID/g (2 h p.i.), 0.36 ± 0.31%ID/g (24 h p.i.), 24: 0.76 ± 0.09%ID/g (2 h p.i.), not determined (24 h p.i.) and 24: 1.56 ± 0.02%ID/g (2 h p.i.), 1.19 ± 0.03%ID/g (24 h p.i.), indicating that each of the three RGD dendrimers of this study showed receptor mediated uptake in the tumor. These in vivo results were in line with the in vitro binding assay. The tetrameric RGD dendrimer showed enhanced affinity for α₃β₃, as compared to the monomeric and dimeric RGD dendrimer, respectively. The results of this study correlated nicely with the results observed in a previous study in which we evaluated multimeric RGD peptides in the same animal model.²³

The affinity of the dendrimers as determined in an in vitro binding assay are in agreement with the results obtained from the in vivo experiment: the IC₅₀ concentration of the tetrameric RGD dendrimer 25 was lower compared to those of the monomeric 23 and dimeric 24 analogs, resulting in a significantly higher uptake of the former in α₃β₃-expressing tumors and better tumor-to-blood ratios compared to the monomeric and dimeric RGD dendrimers.

In conclusion, a series of α₃β₃ integrin-directed monomeric, dimeric and tetrameric cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-D-Phe-Lys] dendrimers using “click chemistry” was successfully synthesized, since the unprotected N-c-azido derivative of cyclo[Arg-Gly-Asp-D-Phe-Lys] underwent a highly chemoselective conjugation to amino acid-based dendrimers bearing terminal alkynes using a microwave-assisted Cu(I)-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition. The α₃β₃ binding characteristics and α₃β₃ targeting properties of the dendrimers were determined both in vitro and in vivo. In the case of the DOTA-conjugated ¹¹¹In-labeled RGD-dendrimers, it was found that the radiolabeled multimeric dendrimers showed specifically enhanced uptake in α₃β₃ integrin expressing tumors in vivo. These studies showed that the tetrameric RGD-dendrimer had better tumor targeting properties than its dimeric and monomeric congeners.

Experimental

Instruments and methods

Peptides were synthesized on an ABI 433A automatic Peptide Synthesizer using the FastMoc solid phase peptide synthesis protocols. Microwave-assisted reactions were carried out in a Biotage microwave reactor. Analytical HPLC runs were carried out on a Shimadzu HPLC system and preparative HPLC runs were performed on a Gilson HPLC workstation. Analytical HPLC runs were performed on Alltech Prosphere C4 or C8 and Adsorbosphere XL C18 columns (250 × 4.6 mm, pore size 300 Å, particle size: 5 µm) or on a Merck LiChroCART CN column (250 × 4.6 mm, pore size 100 Å, particle size: 5 µm) at a flow rate of 1.0 mL min⁻¹ using a linear gradient of buffer B (0–100% in 25 min) in buffer A (buffer A: 0.1% TFA in H₂O, buffer B: 0.1% TFA in CH₃CN–H₂O 95:5 v/v). Preparative HPLC runs were performed on an Alltech Prosphere C4 or C8 column (250 × 22 mm, pore size 300 Å, particle size: 10 µm), and semi-prep HPLC runs were performed on an Alltech Adsorbosphere XL C18 column (250 × 10 mm, pore size 300 Å, particle size: 10 µm) or on a Merck LiChroCART CN column (250 × 10 mm, pore size 100 Å, particle size: 10 µm) at a flow rate of 10.0 mL min⁻¹ (semi-prep HPLC: 4.0 mL min⁻¹) using a linear gradient of buffer B (0–100% in 50 min) in buffer A (buffer A: 0.1% TFA in H₂O, buffer B: 0.1% TFA in CH₃CN–H₂O 95:5 v/v). Liquid chromatography electrospray ionization mass spectrometry was measured on a Shimadzu LCMS-QP8000 single quadrupole bench-top mass spectrometer operating in a positive ionization mode. LC/MS/MS runs were performed on a Finnigan LCQ Deca XP MAX LC/MS equipped with a Shimadzu 10A VP analytical HPLC system. The samples were dissolved in 10% formic acid in CH₃CN–H₂O 1:1 v/v and analyzed using a Phenomenex Gemini C18 column (150 × 4.6 mm, particle size: 5 µm, pore size: 110 Å) at a flow rate of 1.0 mL min⁻¹ using a linear gradient of 100% buffer A (0.1% TFA in H₂O–CH₃CN–H₂O 95:5:5 v/v) to 100% buffer B (0.1% TFA in CH₃CN–H₂O 95:5 v/v) in 50 min. MALDI-TOF analysis was performed on a Kratos Axima CFR apparatus with bradykinin(1–7) (monoisotopic [M + H]+ 757.399), human ACTH(18–39) (monoisotopic [M + H]+ 757.399), bovine insulin oxidized B chain (monoisotopic [M + H]+ 2465.198) and bovine insulin oxidized B chain (monoisotopic [M + H]+ 3494.651) as external references and o-cyan-4-hydroxycinnamic acid or sinapinic acid as matrices. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian G-300 (300 MHz) spectrometer and chemical shifts are given in ppm (δ) relative to TMS. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian G-300 (75.5 MHz) spectrometer and chemical shifts are given in ppm relative to CDCl₃ (77.0 ppm). The ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded using the attached proton test (APT) sequence. ¹H NMR spectra in H₂O–D₂O 9:1 v/v were recorded on a Varian Inova-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer and chemical shifts are given in ppm (δ) relative to 3-(trimethylsilyl)-1-propanesulfonic acid sodium salt (0.00 ppm). Peak assignments are based on DQF-COSY, TOCSY (mixing times: 20 or 60 ms) and ROESY (mixing times: 150 or 250 ms) spectra. HSQC and HMBC spectra were measured on a Varian Inova-500 spectrometer and

Fig. 2 A Biodistribution of ¹¹¹In-labeled monomer 23, dimer 24, and tetramer 25 at 2 h p.i. in athymic mice with s.c. SK-RC-52 tumors. B Biodistribution of ¹¹¹In-labeled monomer 23, dimer 24, and tetramer 25 at 24 h p.i. in athymic mice with s.c. SK-RC-52 tumors.
chemical shifts are given in ppm (δ) relative to 3-(trimethylsilyl)-1-propanesulfonic acid sodium salt (0.00 ppm). Fourier transform infrared spectra (FTIR) were measured on a Bio-Rad FTS-25 spectrophotometer. Melting points were measured on a Büchi Schmelzpunktbestimmungsapparatur and are uncorrected. Elemental analyses were done by Kolbe Mikroanalytisches Labor (Mülheim/Ruhr, Germany). Rf values were determined by thin layer chromatography (TLC) on Merck precoated silica gel 60F254 plates. Spots were visualized by UV-quenching, ninhydrin or Cl2–TDM. The 2-chlorotriethyl chloride resin (Hecheng Science & Technology Company) was used in all solid phase syntheses. The coupling reagents 2-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylyuronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) and benzotriazol-1-yl-oxy-tris-(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP) were obtained from Biosolve. N-Hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) was from Advanced ChemTech and N°-9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl (Fmoc) amino acids were obtained from MultiSynTech. The side-chain protecting groups were obtained as tert-butyl for aspartic acid, tert-butylxycarbonyl (Boc) for lysine and 2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-dihydrobenzofuran-5-sulfonyl (Pbf) for arginine. Peptide-grade tert-butanol (BuOH), dichloromethane, N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), 1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP), tert-butyl methylether (MTBE), N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP), and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and HPLC-grade acetonitrile were purchased from Biosolve. 2-(4,7,10-Tris(2-tert-butoxy-2-oxoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan-1-yl) acetic acid (DOTA(OBu)) was purchased from Macrocycles. Piperidine, N,N-disopropylethylamine (DIPEA), CuSO4 and sodium ascorbate were obtained from Acros Organics. Trifluoropropylsine (TIS) and HPLC-grade TFA were obtained from Merck. Trifluoroacetic acid and propargylbromide were purchased from Aldrich.

Radiolabeling of the RGD dendrimers

Dendrimers 23 (25 μg, 20 nmol), 24 (25 μg, 13 nmol), and 25 (120 μg, 33 nmol) were radiolabeled by dissolving these compounds in 500 μL 0.5 M NH4OAc buffer, pH 6.0, containing 0.6 mg mL⁻¹ gentisic acid. Then 22.2–37 MBq 111InCl₃ was added to each of the reaction mixtures. The reaction mixtures were degassed and subsequently heated at 100 °C for 15 min. The 111In-labeled dendrimers were further purified on a Waters C-18 SepPak cartridge (Milford, MA). After applying the sample on the methanol-activated cartridge, the cartridge was washed with 5 mL 25 mM NH4OAc and eluted with 25% CH3CN in 25 mM NH4OAc. The radiochemical purity was determined by reversed-phase HPLC (HP 1100 series, Hewlett Packard, Palo Alto, CA, USA) using a Zorbax RX-C18 column (250 × 4.6 mm) eluted with a linear gradient of buffer B (8–20% in 25 min or 8–100% in 30 min in buffer A (buffer A: 25 mM NH4OAc, buffer B: CH3CN) at a flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹. The radioactivity of the eluate was monitored using an in-line radiodetector (Flo-One Beta series, Radiomatic, Meriden, CT, USA).

Solid phase α, β, binding assay

The affinity of the DOTA-conjugated monovalent 23, divalent 24 and tetraivalent 25 RGD dendrimers for the α,β, integrin was determined using a solid-phase competitive binding assay. 111In-labeled DOTA-Glu-(c[RGDfK])₃ (3 MBq μg⁻¹) was prepared as described above and was used as the tracer in the assay. Microtiter 96-well silicon plates (Corning B.V., Schiphol-Rijk, The Netherlands) were coated with 100 μL well of a solution of purified human integrin α,β₁ (150 ng mL⁻¹ in Triton X-100 Formulation (Chemicon International, Temecula, CA, USA) in coating buffer (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM CaCl2, 0.5 mM MgCl2 and 1 mM MnCl2) for 17 h at 4 °C. The plates were washed twice with binding buffer (0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in coating buffer). The wells were blocked for 2 h with 200 μL blocking buffer (1% BSA in coating buffer). The plates were washed twice with binding buffer. Then 100 μL binding buffer containing 11.1 kBq of 111In-DOTA-Glu-(c[RGDfK])₃ and appropriate dilutions of non-labeled monovalent 23, divalent 24 and tetravalent 25 RGD dendrimers in binding buffer were incubated in the wells at 37 °C for 1 h. After incubation, the plates were washed three times with binding buffer. The retained radioactivity in each well was determined in a γ-counter (1480 Wizard, Wallac, Turku, Finland). The IC₅₀ values of the RGD dendrimers were calculated by nonlinear regression using GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Prism 4.0 Software, San Diego, CA, USA). Each data point represents the average of three individual determinations.

Biodistribution studies

In the right flank of 6–8 weeks old female nude BALB/c mice, 0.2 mL of a cell suspension of 8.5 × 10⁶ cells/mL SK-RC-52 cells was injected subcutaneously (s.c.). Two weeks after inoculation of the tumor cells, mice were randomly divided into three groups. The mice were injected with 0.25–0.29 MBq of the 111In-labeled dendrimers 23, 24, or 25 via a tail vein. The mice were euthanized by CO₂ asphyxiation, 2 and 24 h postinjection (p.i.) (2–5 mice/group). Blood, tumor, and the major organs and tissues were collected, weighed, and counted in a γ-counter. The percentage injected dose per gram (%ID/g) was determined for each sample. To investigate whether the uptake of each of the three RGD dendrimers is α,β₁, integrin mediated, a separate group of mice was co-injected with an excess (50 μg) of non-radiolabeled DOTA-Glu-(c[RGDfK])₃ to saturate all the α,β₁, integrin receptors.

Statistical analysis

All mean values are given ± standard deviation (S.D.). Statistical analysis was performed using the One-Way Analysis of Variance. Tukey corrections for multiple comparisons were applied. The level of significance was set at P < 0.05.

Syntheses

Details of the synthetic procedures for compounds 2–5, 7, 8, 10, 17, 18 and 20–22 are given in the ESI⁺.

tert-Butyl-2-(3-(prop-2-ynoxy)benzamido)ethylcarbamate (11). Acid 4 (774 mg, 4.40 mmol) and amine 10 (704 mg, 4.40 mmol) were dissolved in CH3CN (25 mL) and BOP (1.95 g, 4.41 mmol) followed by DIPEA (1.77 mL, 10 mmol, 2.27 equiv) were added and the obtained reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h. Then, the solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was redissolved in EtOAc (50 mL) and subsequently washed with H2O.
(3 × 20 mL), 1 N KHSO₄ (3 × 20 mL), H₂O (3 × 20 mL), 5% NaHCO₃ (3 × 20 mL) and brine (3 × 20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by column chromatography (eluents: EtOAc–hexane 1 : 1 v/v) and was obtained as a white solid with 98% yield (1.38 g). Mp: 118–121 °C; Rf (EtOAc–hexane 1 : 1 v/v): 0.20; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ: 1.42 (s, 9H, (CH₃)Boc), 2.54 (s, 1H, CH), 3.38 (m, 2H, -NH–CH₂–CH₂–), 3.54 (m, 2H, -NH–CH₂–CH₂–NH–), 4.70 (s, 2H, -O–CH₂–), 5.35 (m, 1H, NH urethane), 7.10–7.47 (broad m, 5H, arom H/NH amide); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ: 28.3, 39.9, 41.7, 55.8, 75.7, 78.1, 79.7, 113.4, 118.3, 119.8, 129.4, 135.6, 157.3, 157.6, 167.5; MS analysis: calcd: for C₁₅H₁₀N₄O₃ 318.16, found ES-MS 319.27 [M + H]⁺, 341.33 [M + Na]⁺; Elemental analysis: calcd: for C₁₅H₁₀N₄O₃ 64.13, H 6.97, N 8.80 found C 63.81, H 6.81, N 8.63%.

terr-Butyl-2-(3,5-bis(prop-2-ynloxy)benzamido)ethylcarbamate (12). This compound was synthesized using acid 5 (506 mg, 2.20 mmol) and amine 10 (352 mg, 2.20 mmol) as described for 11. Compound 12 was obtained in 96% yield (760 mg) after column chromatography with EtOAc–hexane 8 : 2 v/v as eluents. Mp: 128–134 °C; Rf (EtOAc–hexane 7 : 3 v/v): 0.31; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ: 1.42 (s, 9H, (CH₃)Boc), 2.55 (s, 2H, CH₃), 3.37 (m, 2H, -NH–CH₂–CH₂–), 3.52 (m, 2H, -NH–CH₂–CH₂–NH–), 4.68 (s, 4H, -O–CH₂–), 5.30 (m, 1H, NH urethane), 6.72 (s, 1H, arom H4), 7.06 (s, 2H, arom H2/H6), 7.44 (m, 1H, NH amide); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ: 28.3, 39.0, 40.1, 57.0, 70.0, 78.0, 79.4, 105.5, 106.6, 136.4, 157.3, 158.6, 167.2; MS analysis: calcd: for C₁₉H₁₂N₂O₃ 372.17, found ES-MS 373.24 [M + H]⁺, 395.27 [M + Na]⁺; Elemental analysis: calcd: for C₁₉H₁₂N₂O₃ C 64.50, H 6.50, N 7.52 found C 63.61, H 6.21, N 7.05%.

terr-Butyl-2,2′-(10-(2-oxo-2-(3-(prop-2-ynloxy)benzamido)ethylamino)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclodecane-1,4,7-triyl)triacetate (13). To a solution of compound 11 (100 mg, 0.31 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL), TFA (5 mL) was added to remove the Boc protecting group. After 1 h of stirring at room temperature, the volatiles were removed by evaporation and the residue was coevaporated with CH₂Cl₂ to remove any residual TFA. The obtained solid was used without further purification. Then, the TFA-salt was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and 2-(4-(7-(10-tris-(tert-butoxycarbonyloxy)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclodecyl-1-yl)acetate (DOTA(OBux); 177 mg, 0.31 mmol), BOP (137 mg, 0.31 mmol) followed by DIPEA (220 µL, 1.24 mmol, 4 equiv) were added and the obtained reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. Subsequently, the solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was redissolved in EtOAc (50 mL) and this solution was washed with H₂O (3 × 20 mL), 1 N KHSO₄ (3 × 20 mL), H₂O (3 × 20 mL), 5% NaHCO₃ (3 × 20 mL), brine (3 × 20 mL) and dried (Na₂SO₄). Finally, the solvent was evaporated in vacuo after which 13 was obtained as a pale yellow oil with 94% yield (227 mg). Mp: 18.10 min (C₈); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ: 1.45 (s, 27H, (CH₃)Boc), 2.55 (s, 1H, CH), 3.42 (m, 2H, -O–CH₂–), 3.56 (m, 2H, -NH–CH₂–CH₂–NH–), 4.72 (s, 8H, -O–CH₂–), 5.00 (m, 2H, -NH–CH₂–NH–), 5.84 (broad s, 1H, NH), 7.05 (s, 2H, arom H2), 7.18–7.33 (m, 3H, 2H, arom H2/H4/H6), 7.80 (m, 2H, NH), 8.75 (m, 2H, NH); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ: 27.9, 28.0, 38.8, 39.3, 39.7, 55.6, 55.9, 56.2, 66.9, 75.8, 78.3, 82.0, 106.0, 106.3, 106.5, 106.7, 136.3, 136.8, 158.6, 159.4, 166.7, 166.9, 171.5, 172.3; MS analysis: calcd: for C₁₉H₁₅N₂O₃ 260.63, found ES-MS 261.75 [M + H]⁺; Elemental analysis: calcd: for C₁₉H₁₅N₂O₃ 76.49, H 6.67, N 8.24 found C 76.00, H 6.82, N 7.71%.

N-ε-Azido cyclo(Arg-Gly-Asp-d-Phe-Lys) (19). Cyclic peptide 18 (200 mg, 0.33 mmol) was dissolved in tert-ButOH–H₂O (5 mL; 1 : 1 v/v) and the pH was adjusted to 10 by the addition of
1 N NaOH. To this solution were added: CuSO₄·5H₂O (8 mg, 0.03 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and a solution of triflic azide (387 mg, 3.3 mmol, 10 equiv) in CH₃Cl (freshly prepared from triflic anhydride (555 μL, 3.3 mmol, 10 equiv) and NaCN (975 mg, 15 mmol, 4.5 equiv) in CH₃Cl–H₂O (13 mL; 10 : 3 v/v)). The obtained two-phase reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. Then, the solvents were removed by evaporation and the residue was mixed with tert-BuOH–H₂O and subsequently lyophilized to yield 202 mg (97%) crude reaction product. Pure azide peptide 19 was obtained in 21% yield (44 mg) after purification by HPLC (C8). Rₜ (CHCl₃–MeOH–AcOH 90 : 20 : 3 v/v/v): 0.25; Rₛ: 16.81 min (C4); Rₛ: 17.33 min (CN); FTIR (KBr): ν: 2100 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, H₂O–D₂O 9 : 1 v/v, 293 K, 6.4 mM, pH 4): Arg: δ: 1.43 (m, 2H, γCH₂), 1.65/1.86 (double m, 2H, βCH₂), 3.18 (m, 2H, ßCH₂), 4.36 (m, 1H, αCH), 7.20 (t (J 5.8 Hz), 1H, ßNH), 8.04 (d (J 8.7 Hz), 1H, αNH); Gly: δ: 3.49 (dd (J 4.5 Hz, J 14.8 Hz), 1H, CH), 4.21 (dd (J 7.7 Hz, J 14.8 Hz), 1H, αCH₂), 3.83/3.86 (dd (J 4.7 Hz, J 7.4 Hz), 1H, αNH); Asp: δ: 2.63/2.66 (dd (J 6.7 Hz, J 16.4 Hz), 1H, βCH), 2.79/2.83 (dd (J 7.7 Hz, J 16.4 Hz), 1H, ßCH), 4.73 (m, 1H, ßCH), 8.12 (d (J 8.8 Hz), 1H, αNH); p-Dpe: δ: 2.93/2.98 (dd (J 10.3 Hz, J 13.2 Hz), 1H, βCH), 3.07/3.10 (dd (J 5.9 Hz, J 13.2 Hz), 1H, ßCH), 4.45 (m, 1H, αCH), 7.25 (d (J 7.3 Hz), 2H, arom H), 7.33–7.38 (3H, arom H), 8.42 (d (J 5.9 Hz), 1H, αNH); azido Lys: δ: 0.95 (m, 2H, γCH₂), 1.46/1.65 (double m, 2H, βCH₂), 1.49 (m, 2H, 2CH₂), 3.24 (t (J 7.1 Hz), 2H, ßCH₂), 3.85 (m, 1H, αCH), 8.44 (d (J 5.6 Hz, J 16.3 Hz), 1H, αNH); ¹³C NMR (H₂O–D₂O 9 : 1 v/v, 293 K, 6.4 mM, pH 4): Arg: δ: 29.8 γC, 30.0 βC, 43.3 αC, 55.2 αC, 176.0 αC, 176.3 guanidino C; Gly: δ: 46.3 αC, 172.9 αC; Asp: δ: 38.5 βC, 52.9 αC, 175.1 αC, 178.6 βC; p-Dpe: δ: 39.6 βC, 58.1 αC, 130.0 arom CH, 131.5 arom CH, 131.9 arom CH, 138.8 arom Cα, 176.5 αC; azido Lys: δ: 25.1 γC, 27.2 αC, 32.6 βC, 53.3 αC, 58.2 αC, 177.9 αC; MS analysis: calcd for C₅₅H₇₉N₁₇O₁₆, 1234.3068 (M⁺), found MALDI-TOF 1234.3074 [M + H]⁺.

**General procedure for the microwave-assisted click reaction.**

The alkylene (1 equiv) and the azide (1.3 equiv per arm) were dissolved in DMF–H₂O. To this solution, CuSO₄·5H₂O (0.05 equiv) and Na-ascorbate (0.50 equiv) were added. The reaction mixture was placed in a microwave reactor and irradiated during 10–30 min at 100 °C. The cyclododition was monitored on TLC and LC-MS for completion of the reaction.

**DOTA-conjugated monovalent cyclo[RGDfK] peptide dendrimer (23).** Alkylene 13 (5.5 mg, 7.1 μmol) and azide peptide 19 (6.0 mg, 8.1 μmol, 1.1 equiv) were dissolved in DMF (500 μL) and 0.05 N Na-ascorbate (72 μL, 3.6 μmol, 0.50 equiv) followed by 6 mM CuSO₄·5H₂O (60 μL, 0.36 μmol, 0.05 equiv) were added. The reaction mixture was placed in the microwave reactor and irradiated for 3 × 5 min at 100 °C. Then, the solvents were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in tert-BuOH–H₂O 1 : 1 v/v and lyophilized. The obtained fluffy solid was dissolved in TFA–H₂O (1 mL; 95 : 5 v/v) and stirred for 4 h at room temperature. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was redissolved in tert-BuOH–H₂O 1 : 1 v/v, lyophilized and purified by semi-prep HPLC (C18) to give compound 24 in 13% yield (1.1 mg). Rₜ: 10.3 min (C18); MS analysis: calcd for C₅₅H₇₉N₁₇O₁₆·1/2H₂O, 1234.30 (M⁺), found MALDI-TOF 1234.807 [M + H]⁺.

**References**
