

Supporting Information for

**Quinazoline-2-carboxamides as Selective PET Radiotracers for
Matrix Metalloproteinase-13 Imaging in Atherosclerosis**

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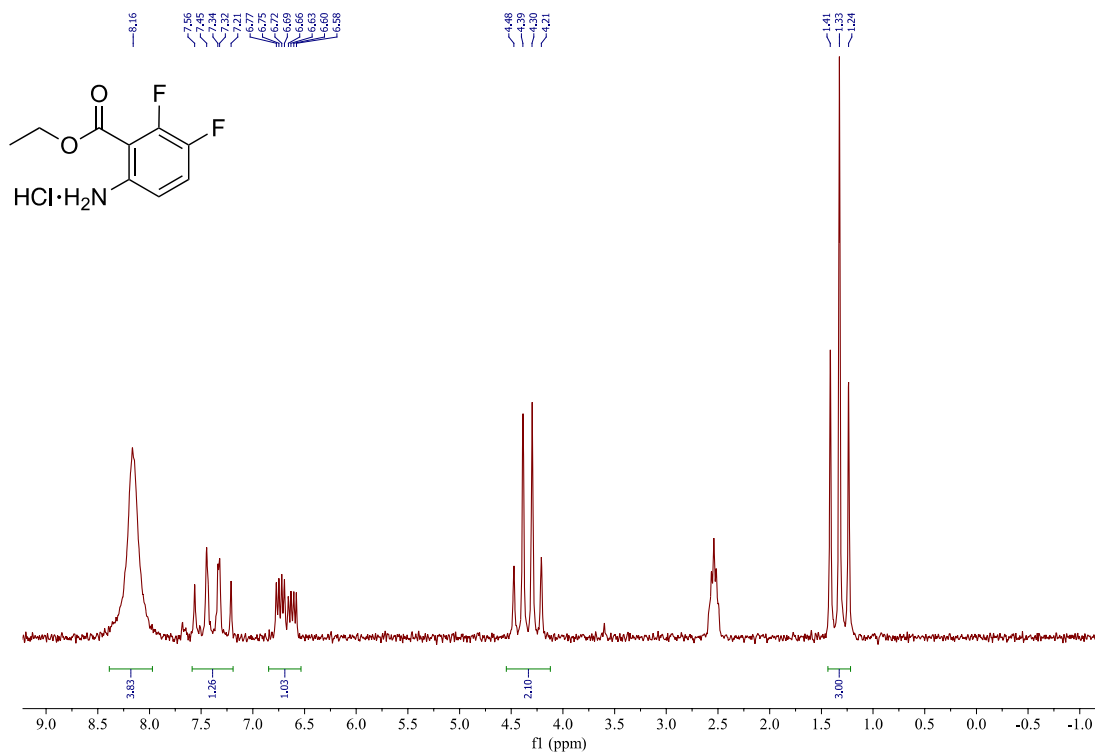
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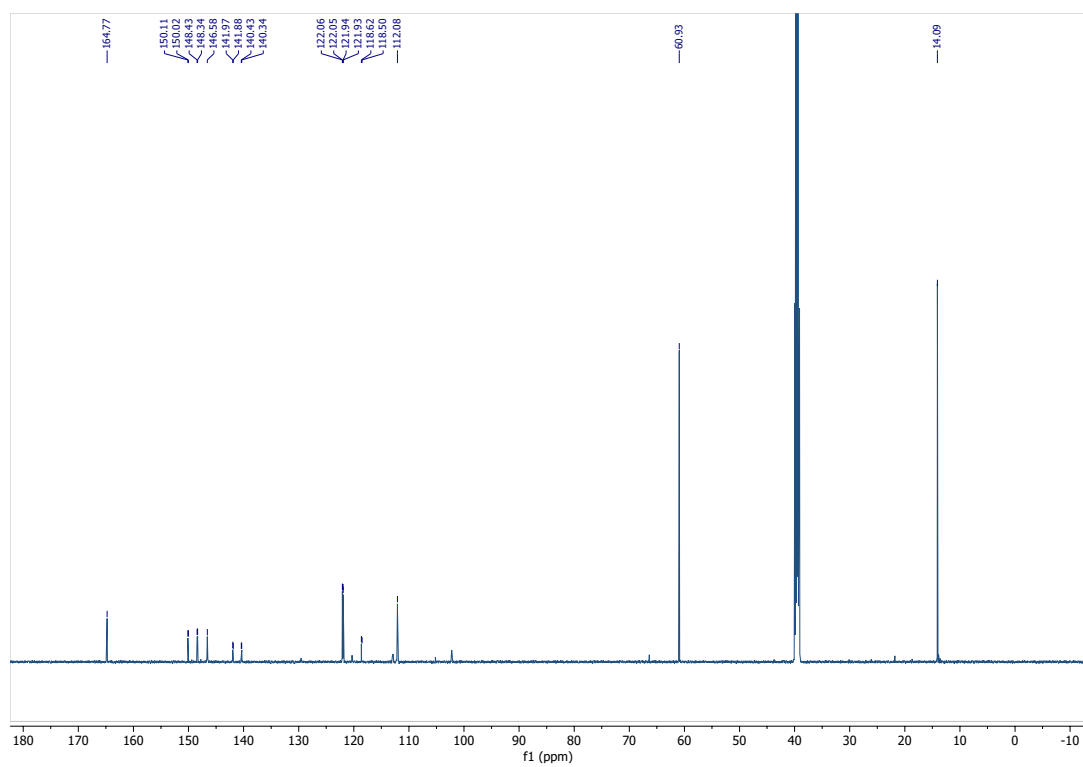
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Compound 2

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (80 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

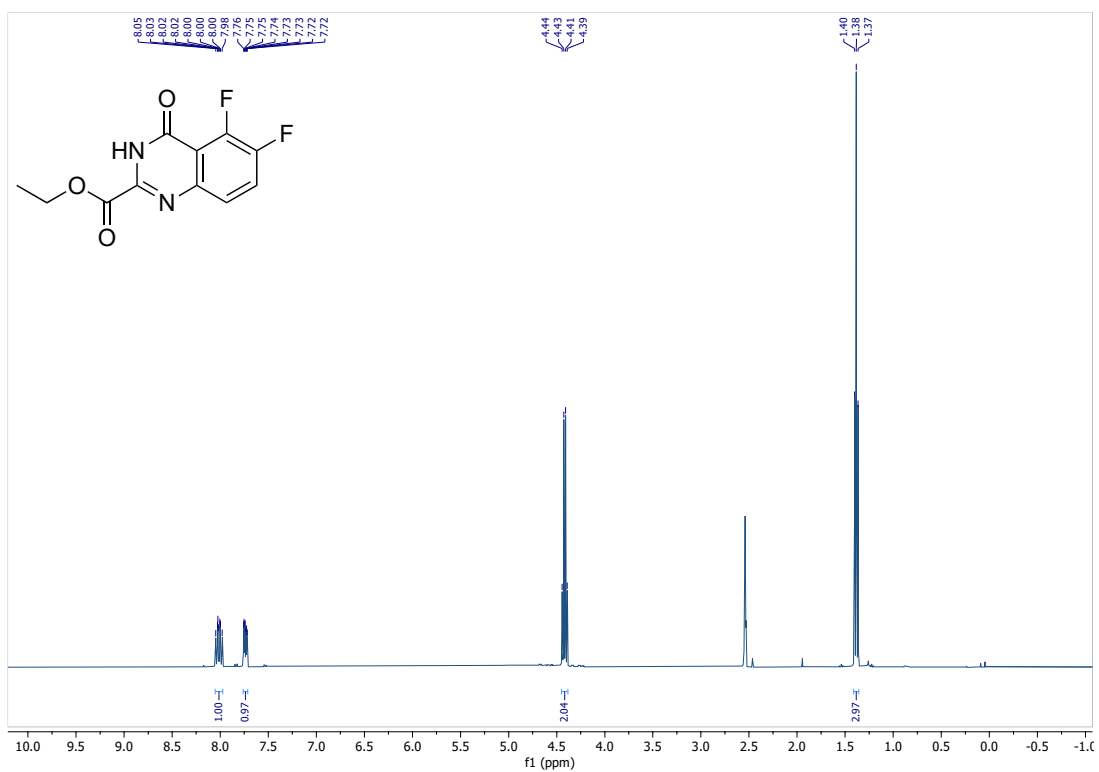


$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

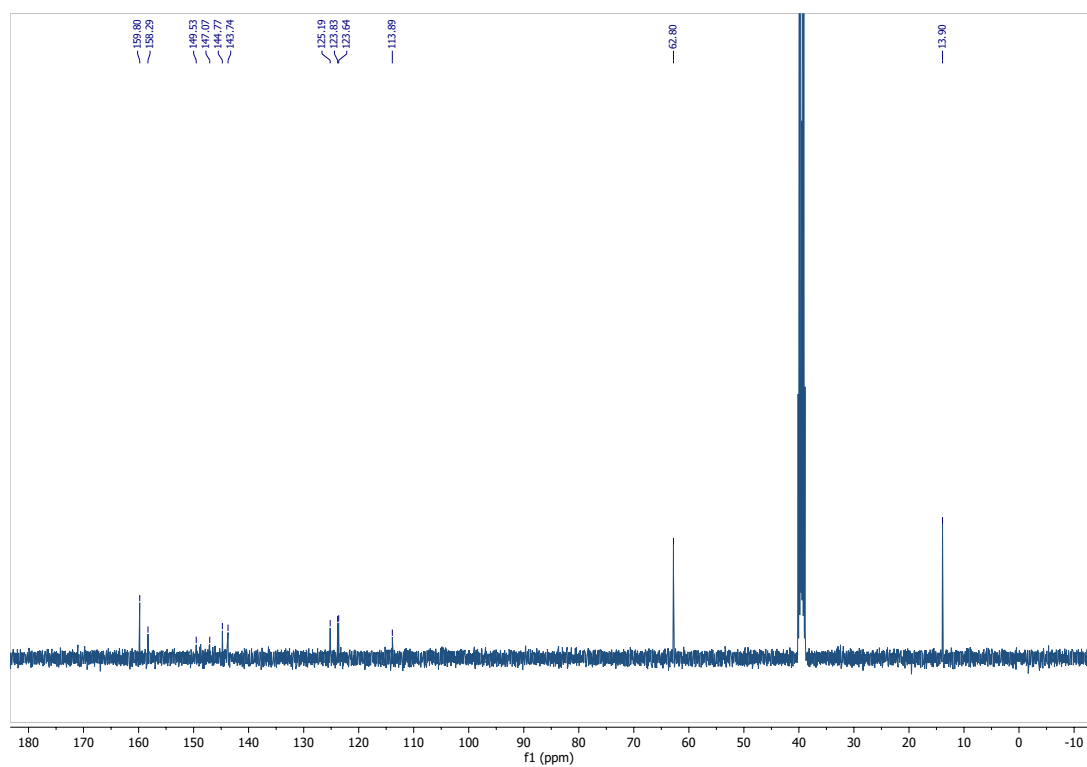


Compound 3

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

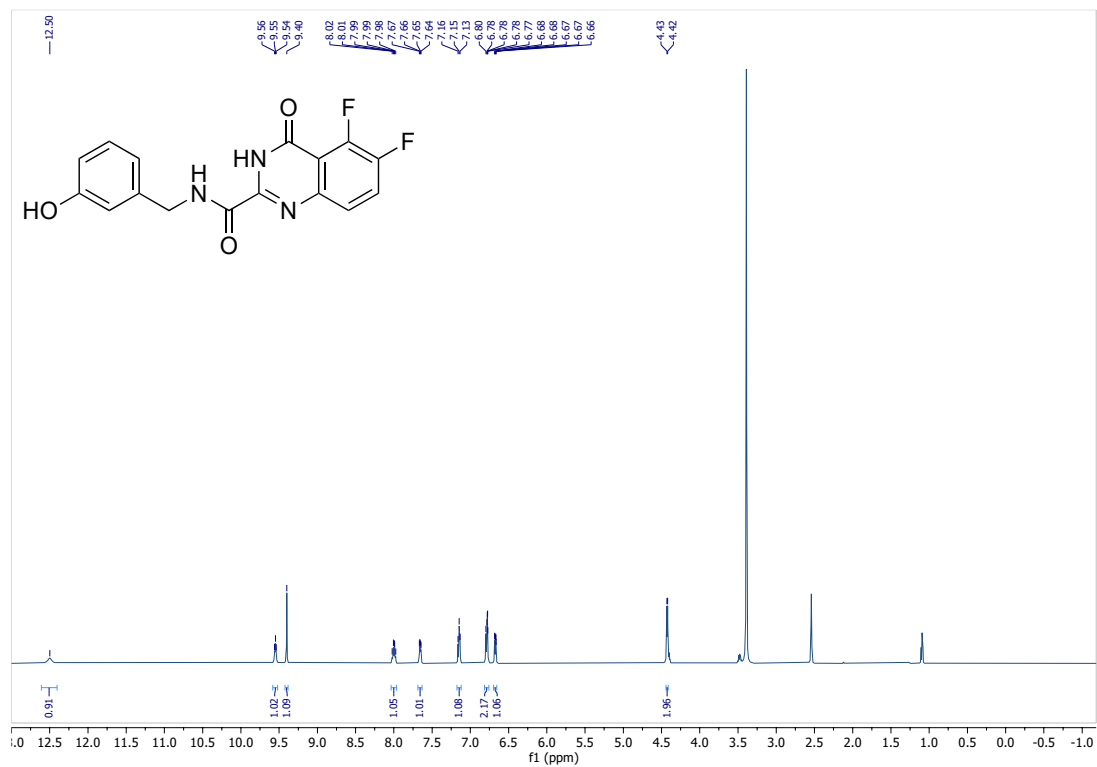


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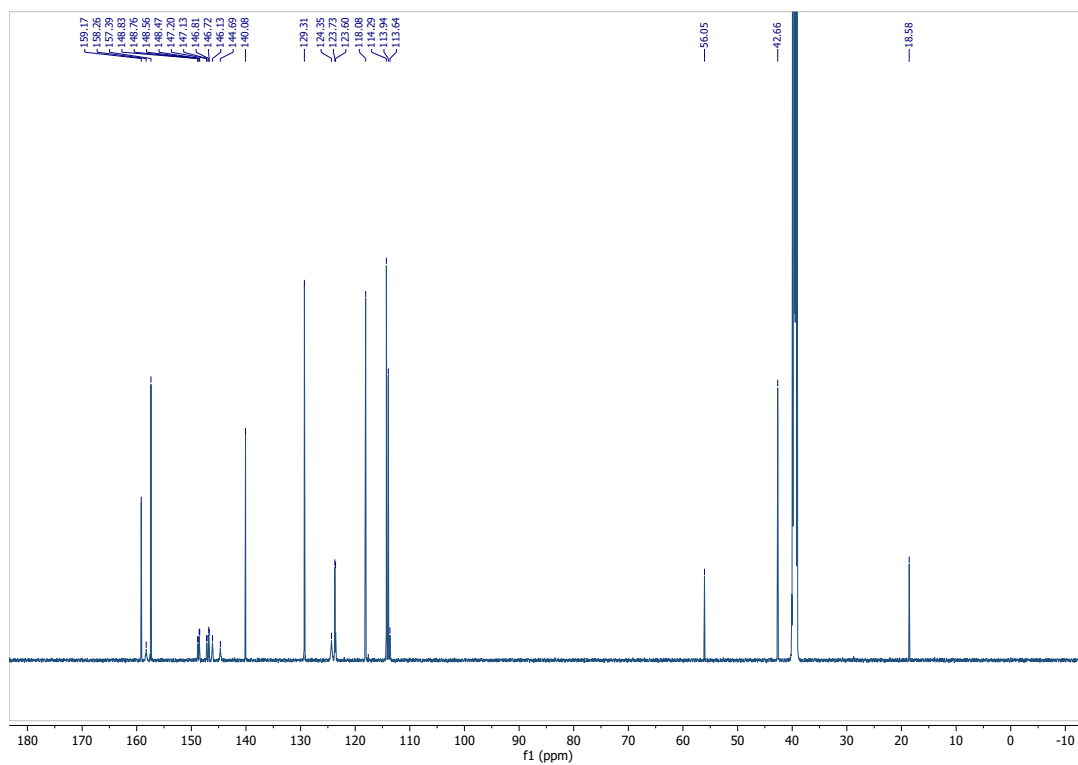


Compound 4a

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

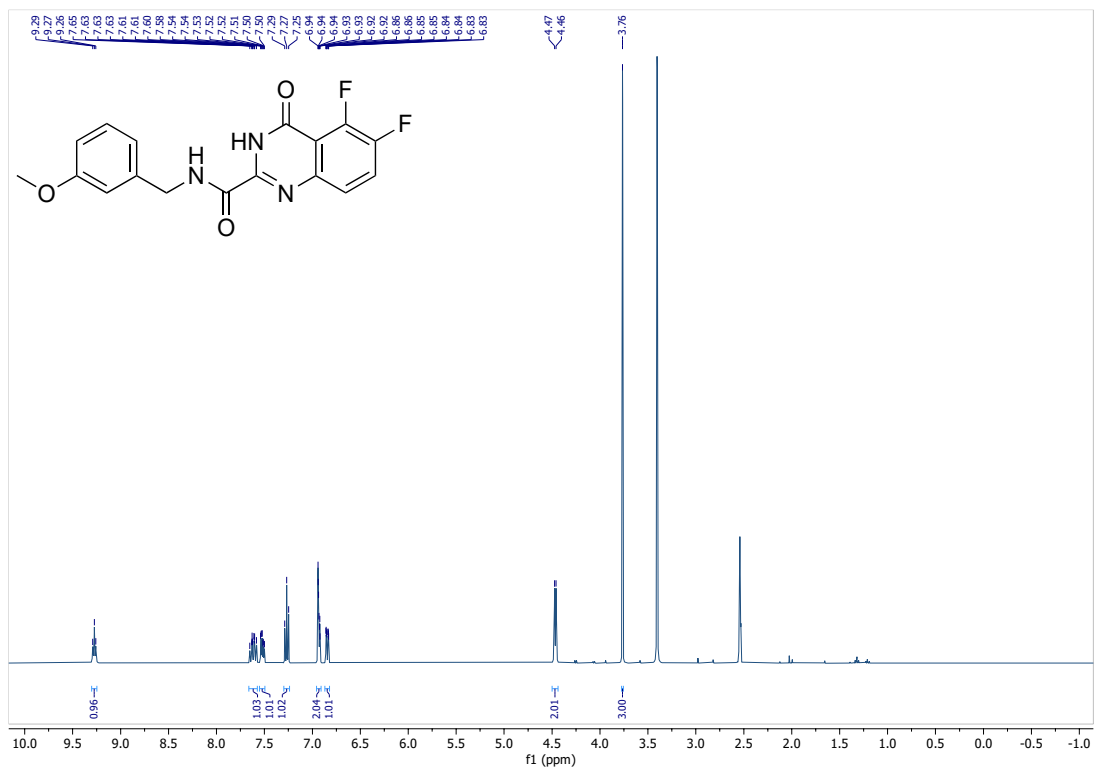


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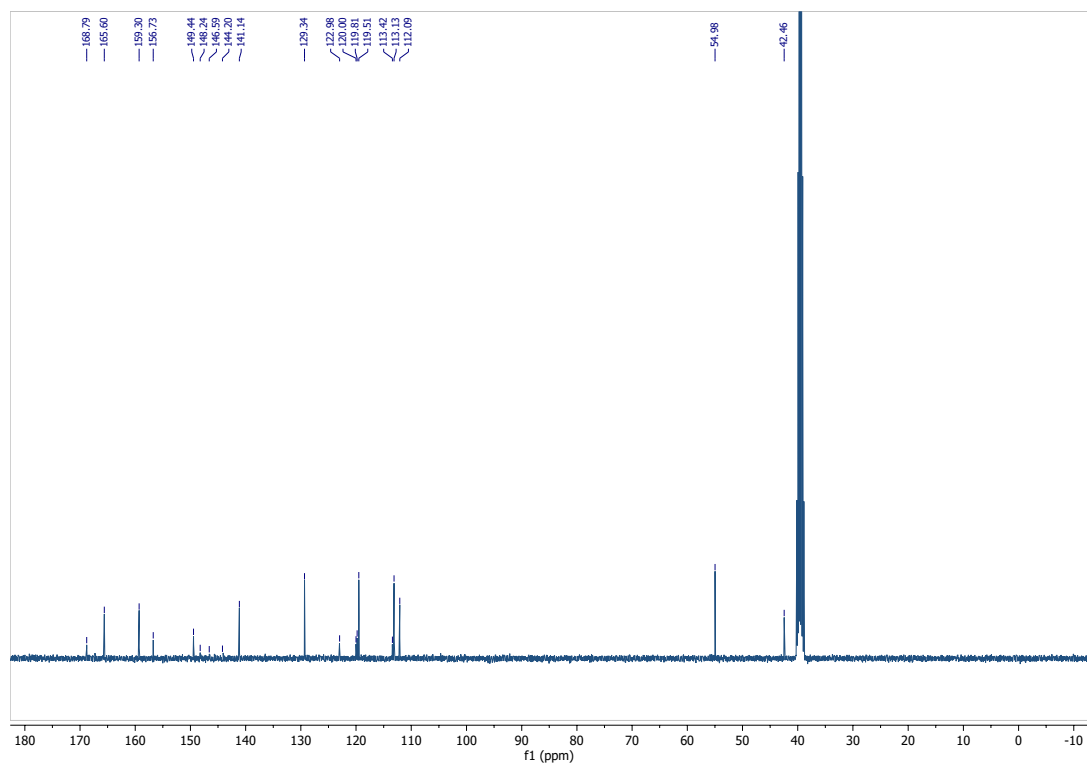


Compound 4b

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

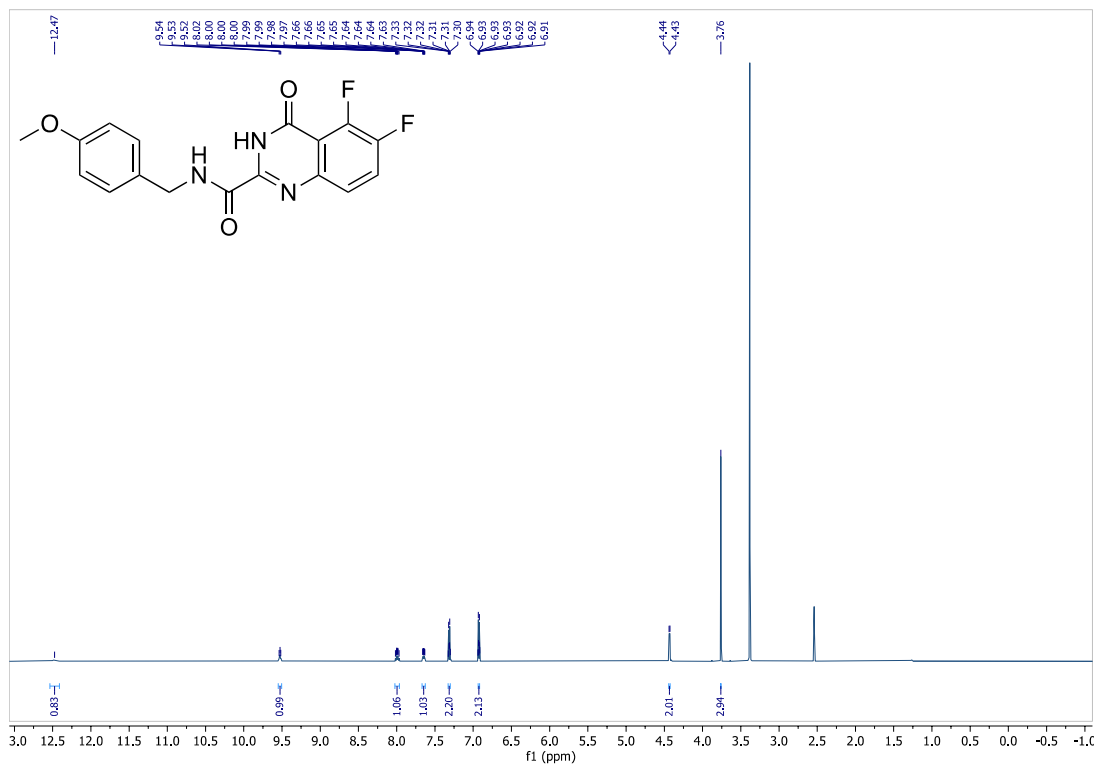


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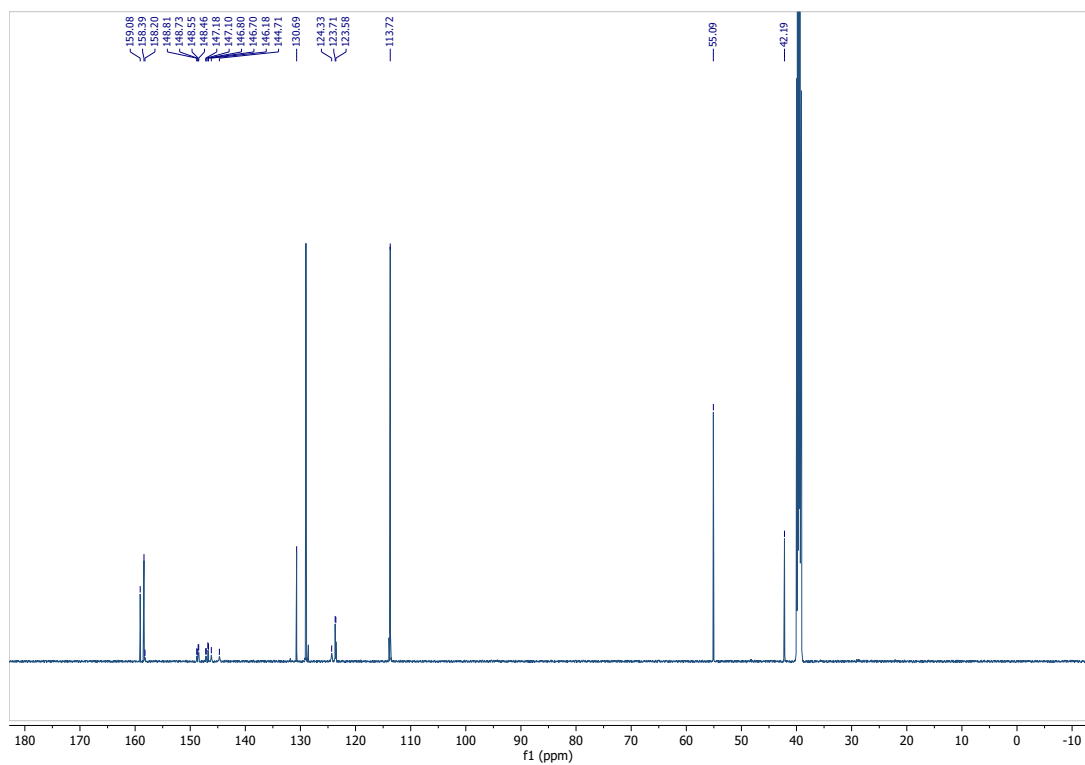


Compound 4c

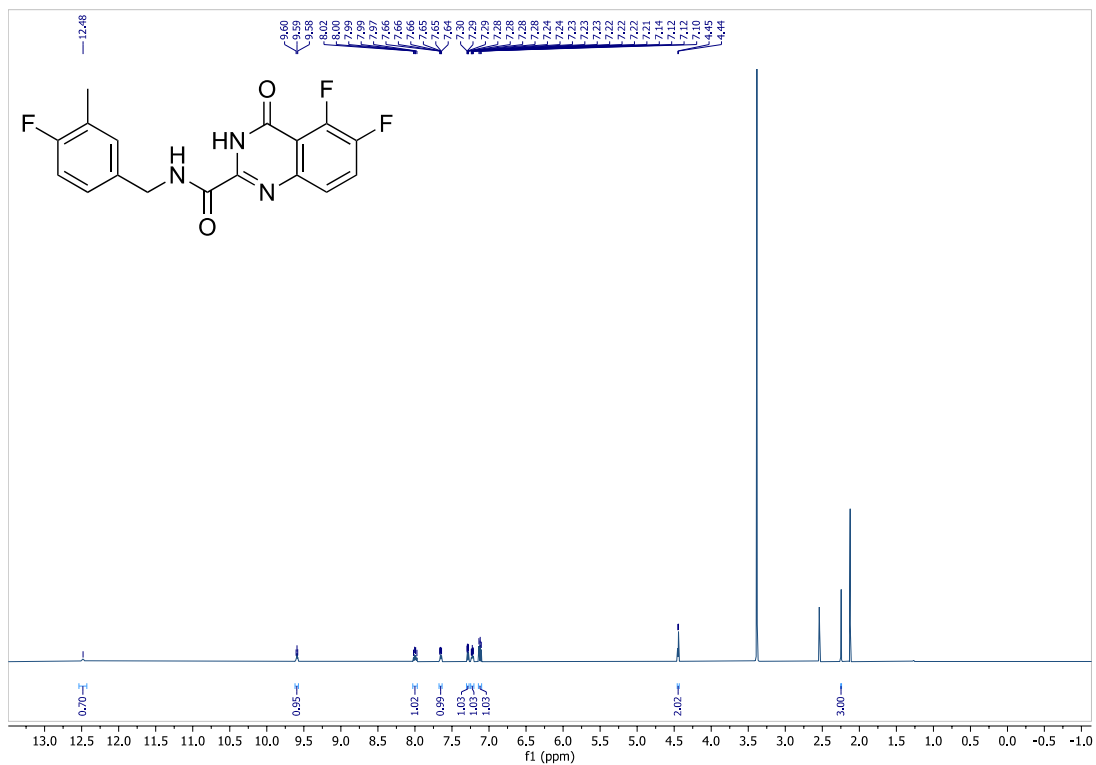
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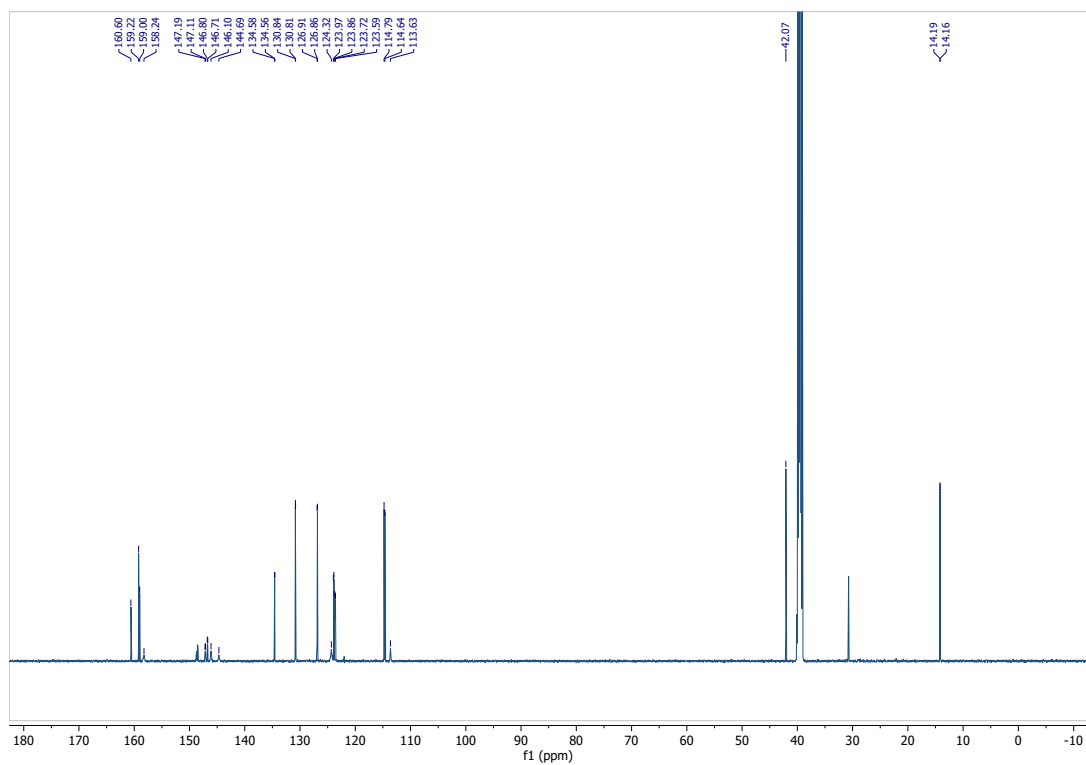
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Compound 4d
¹H-NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)

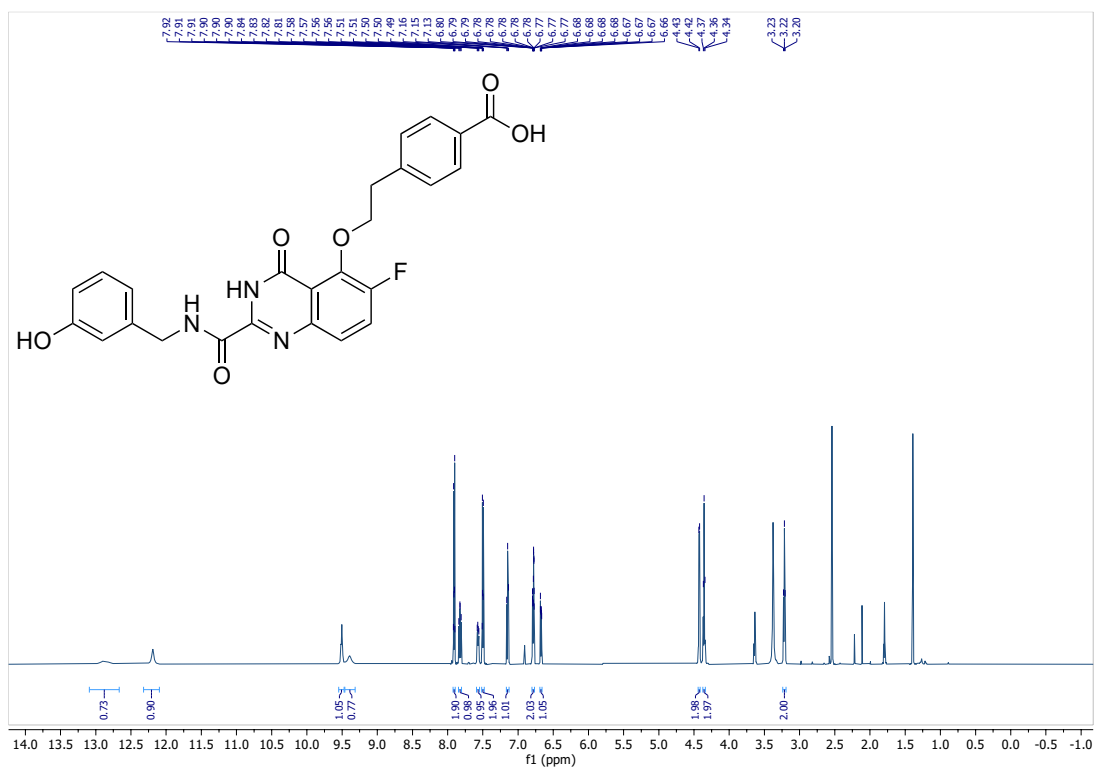


¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)

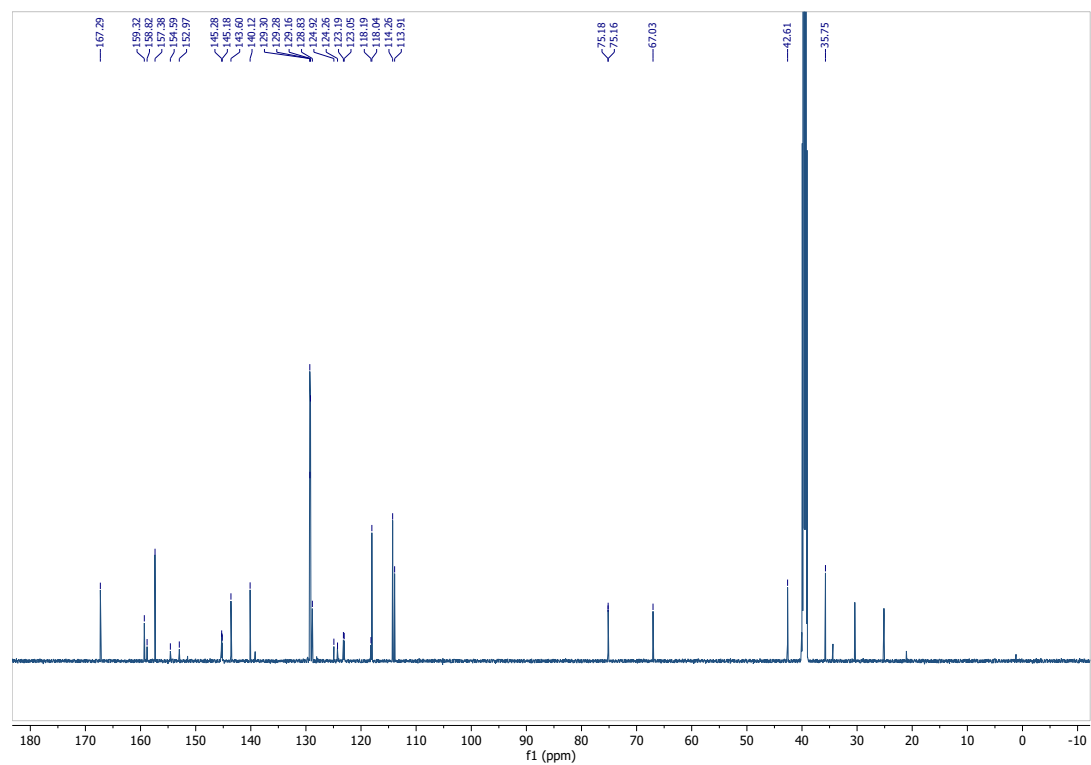


Compound 5a

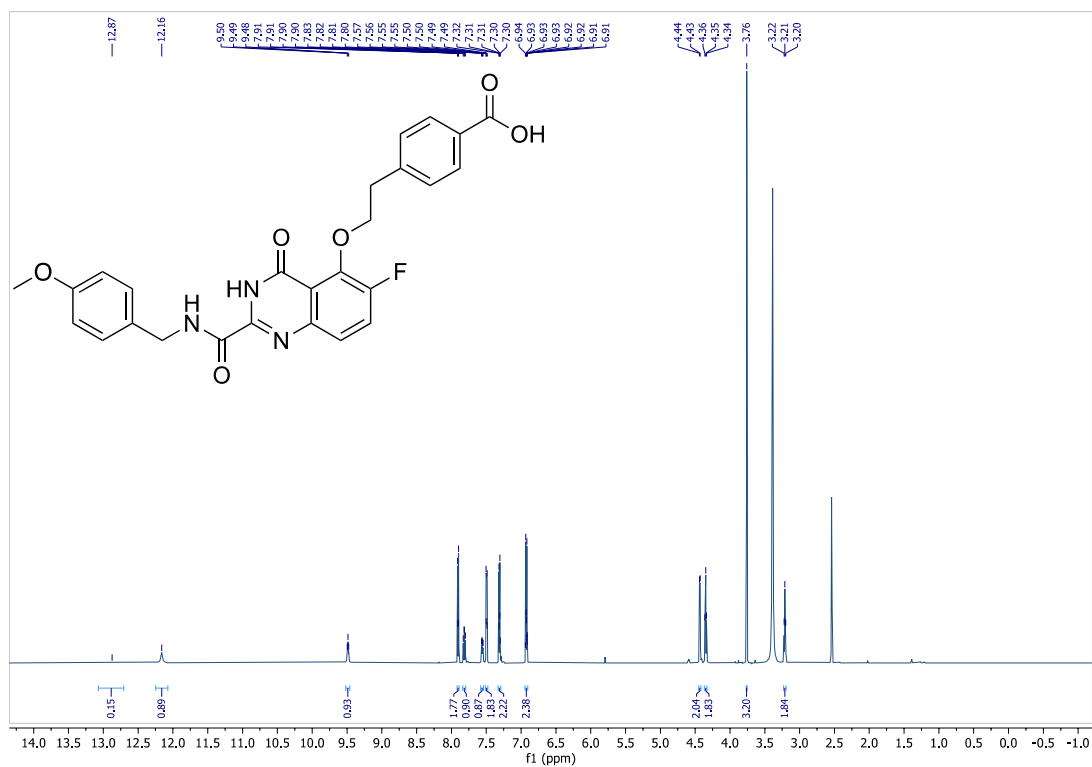
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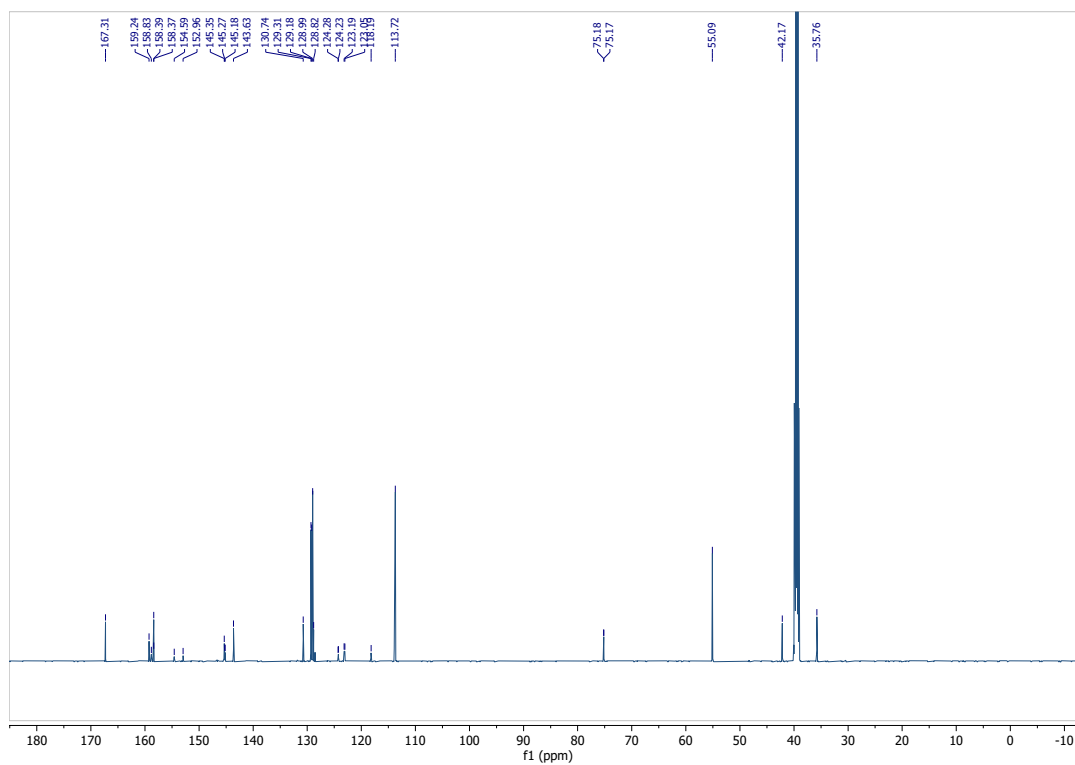
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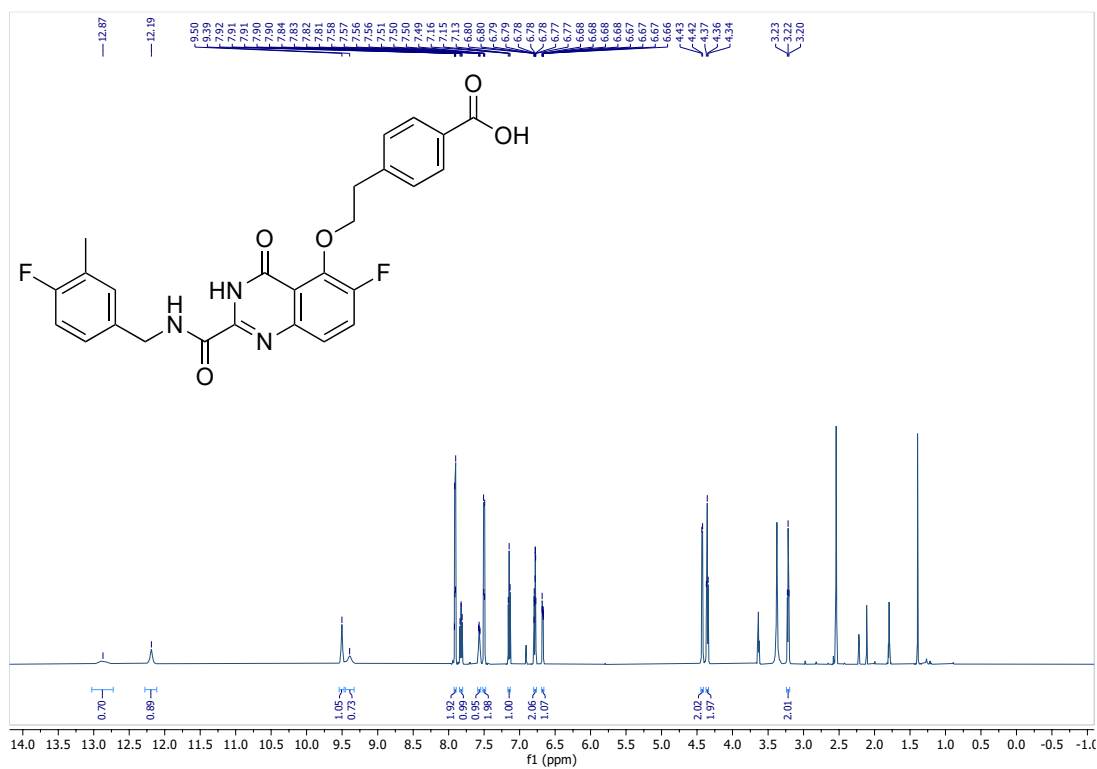
Compound 5c
¹H-NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



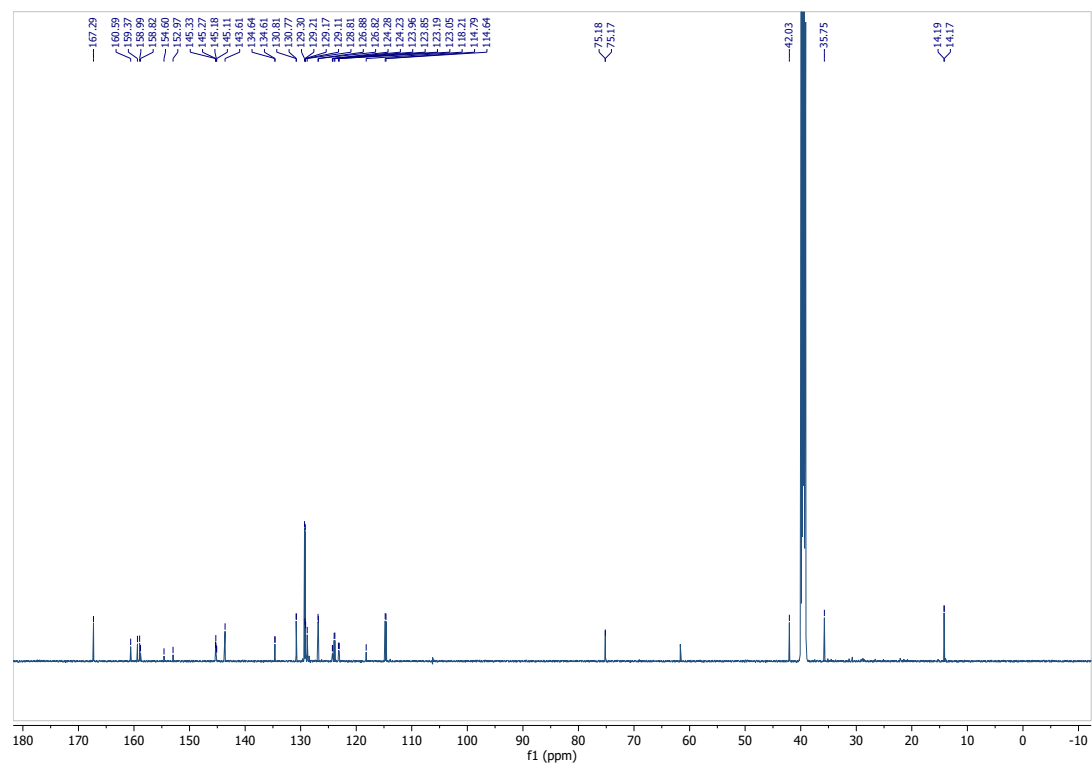
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



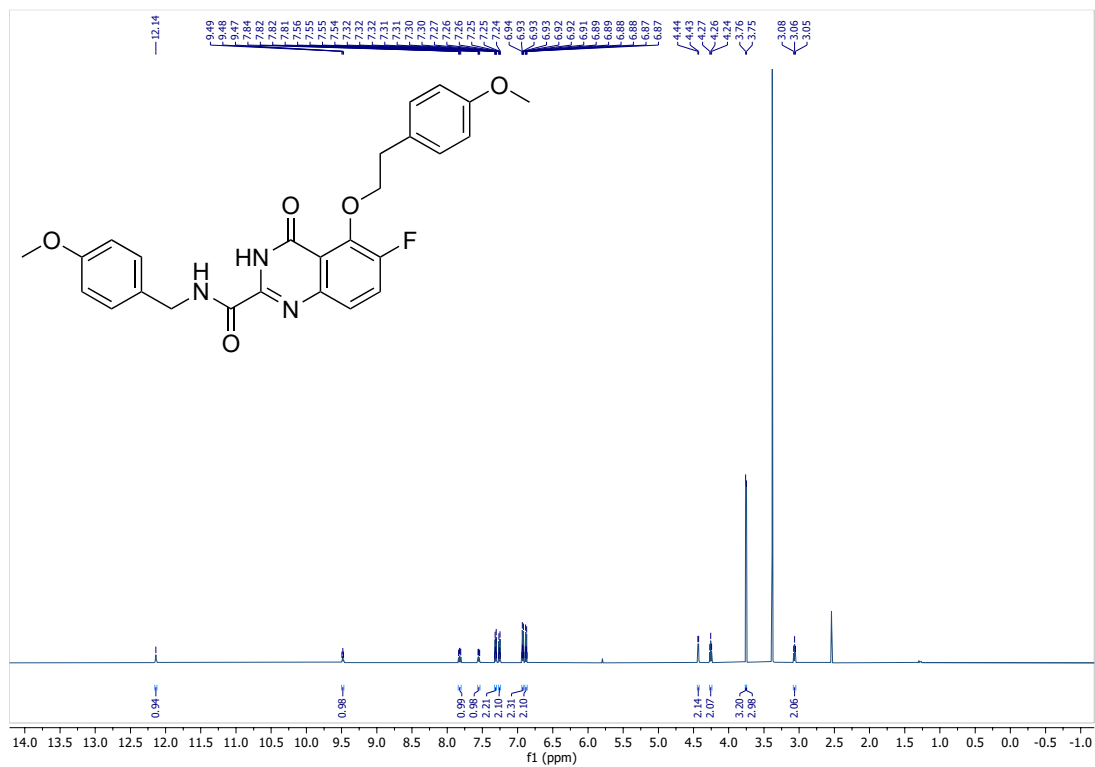
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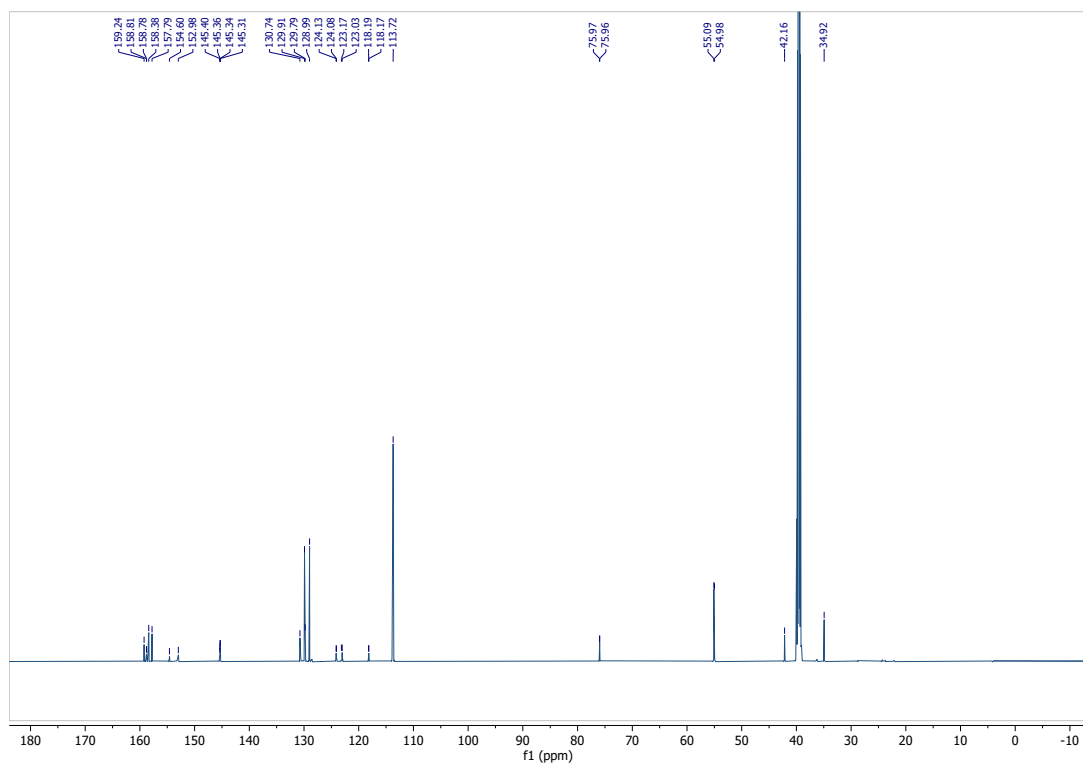
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



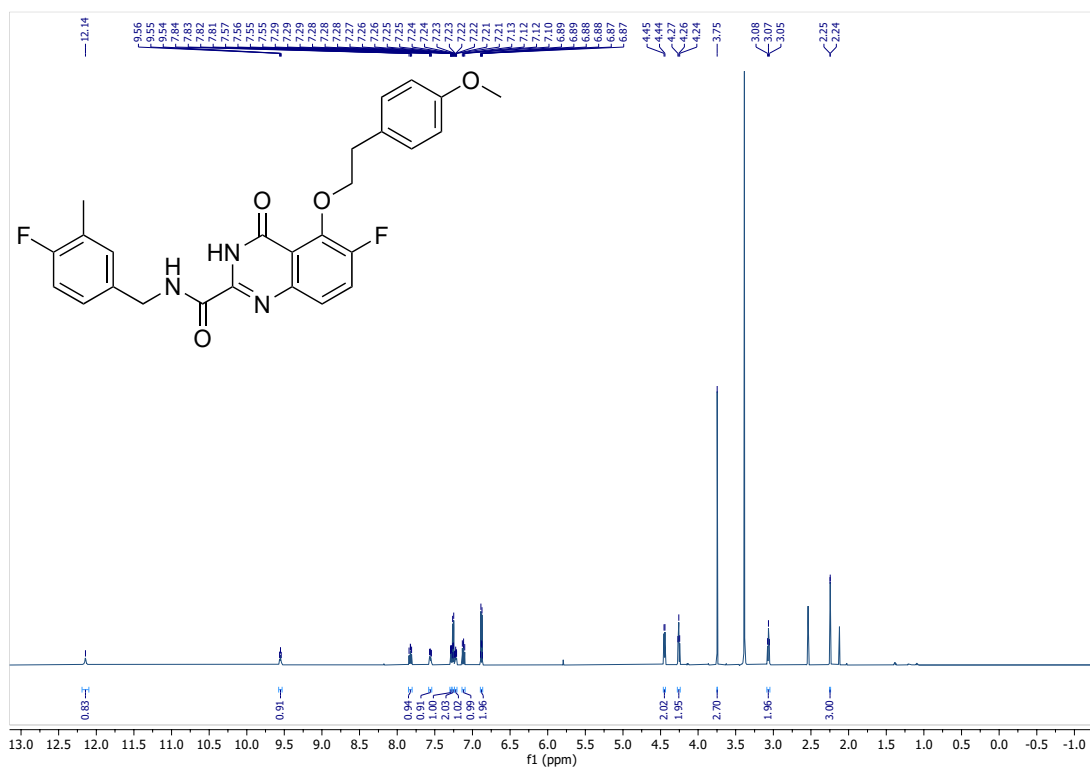
Compound 5e
¹H-NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



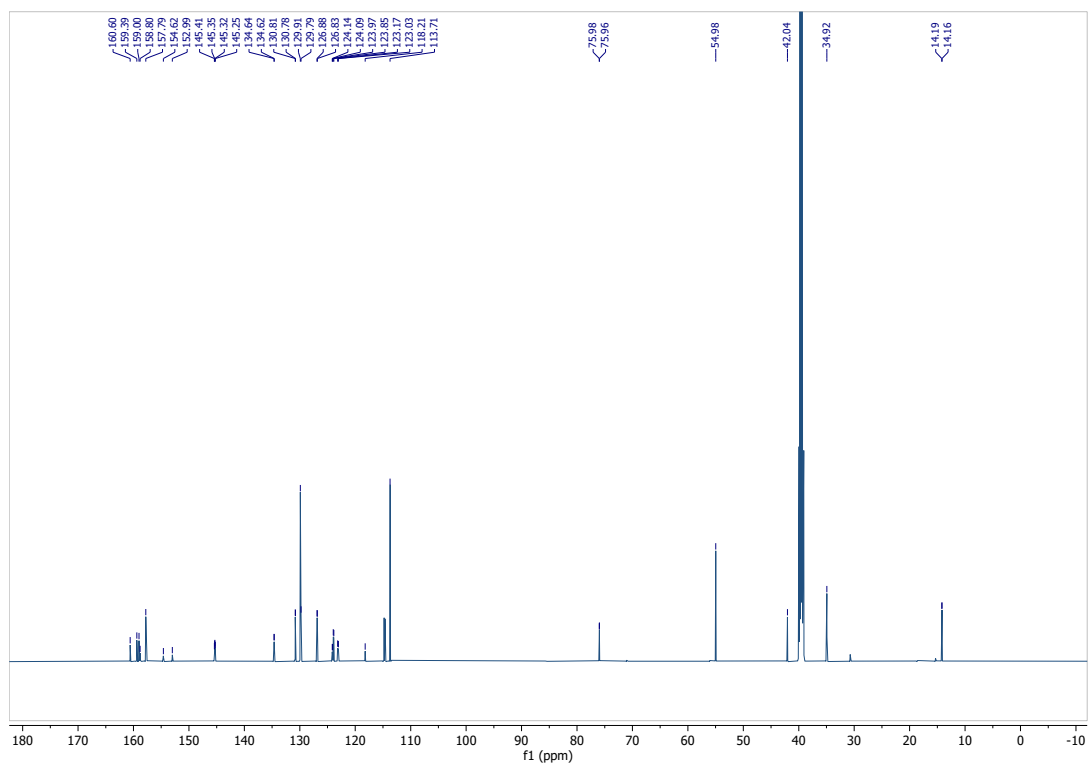
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



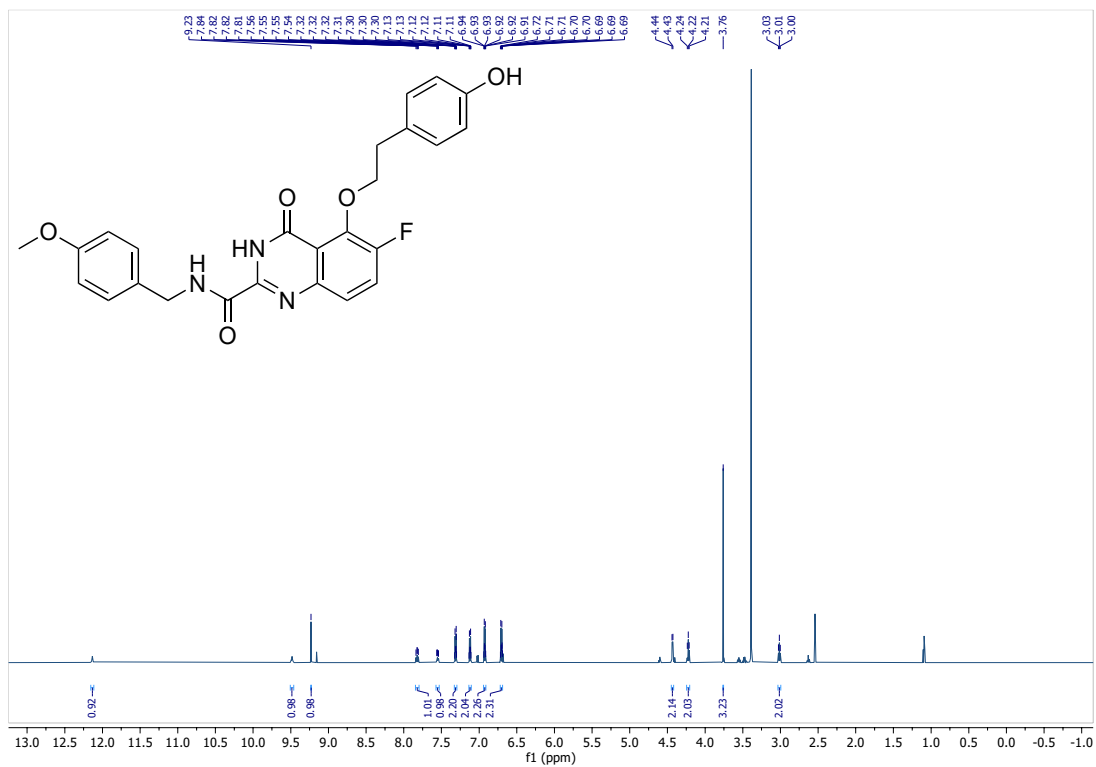
Compound 5f
 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)



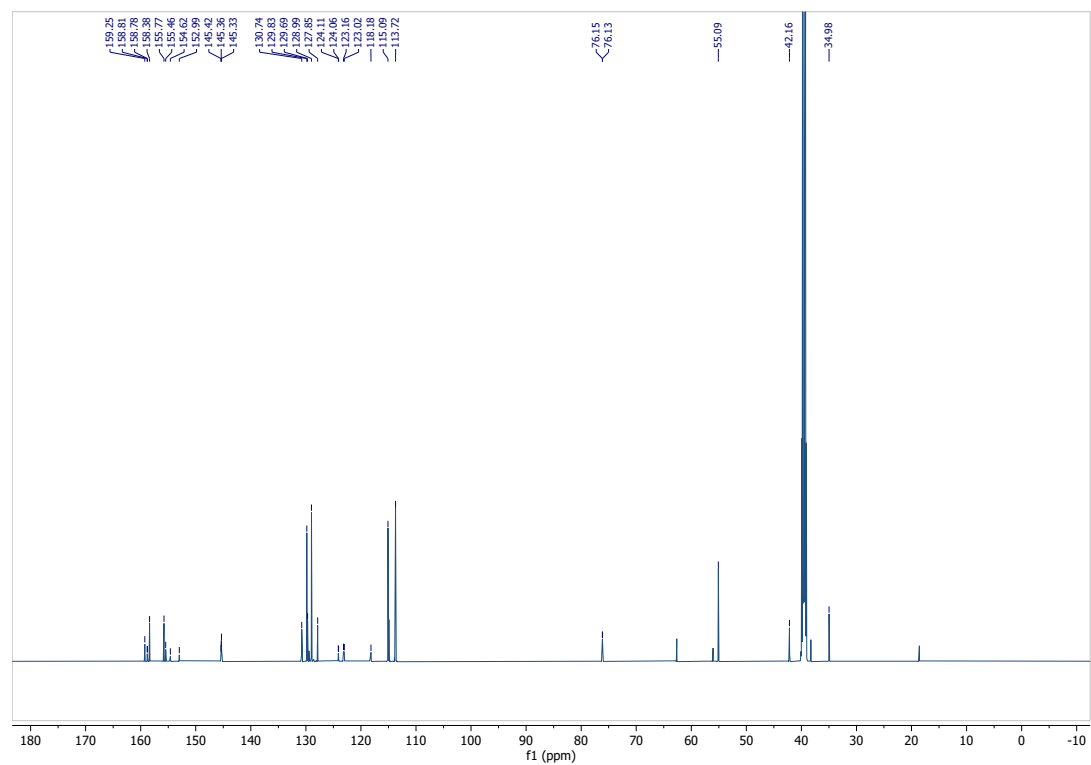
$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)



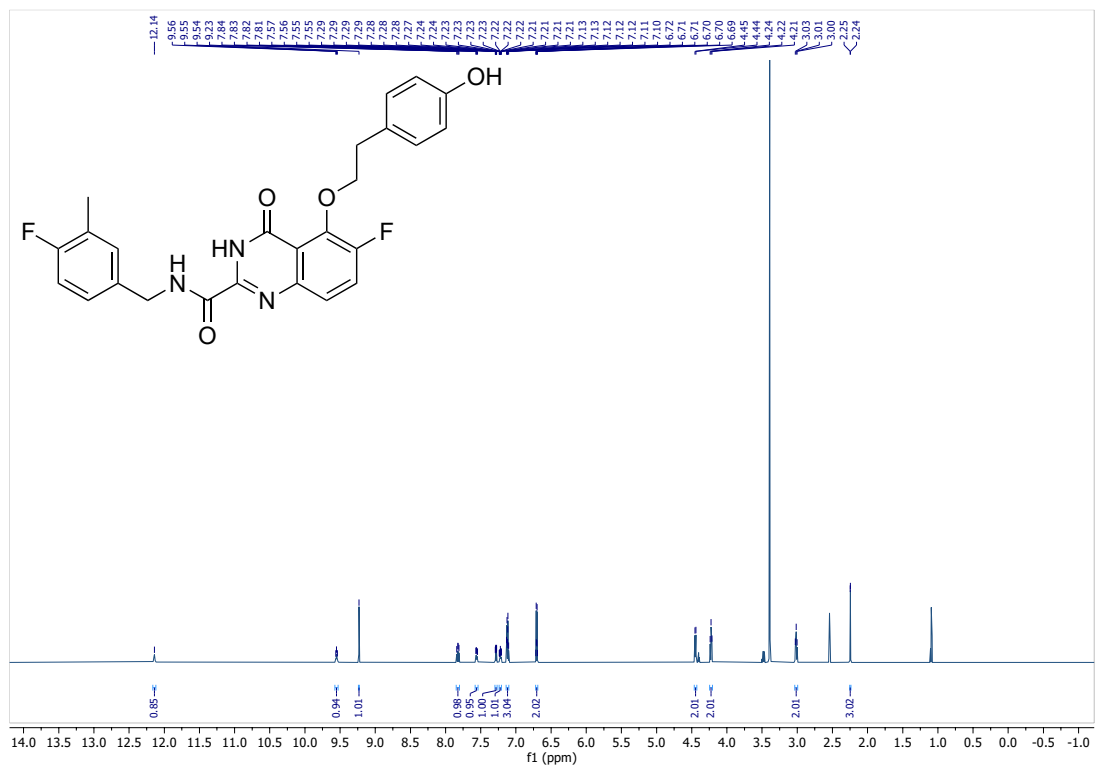
Compound 5g
¹H-NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



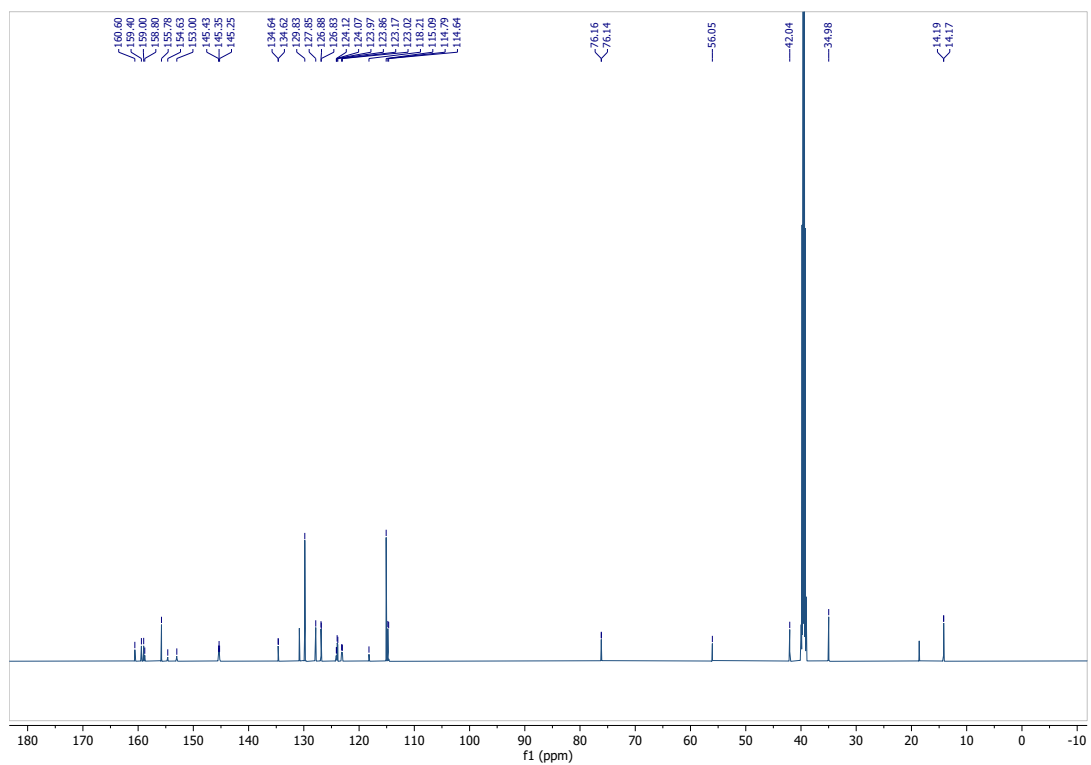
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



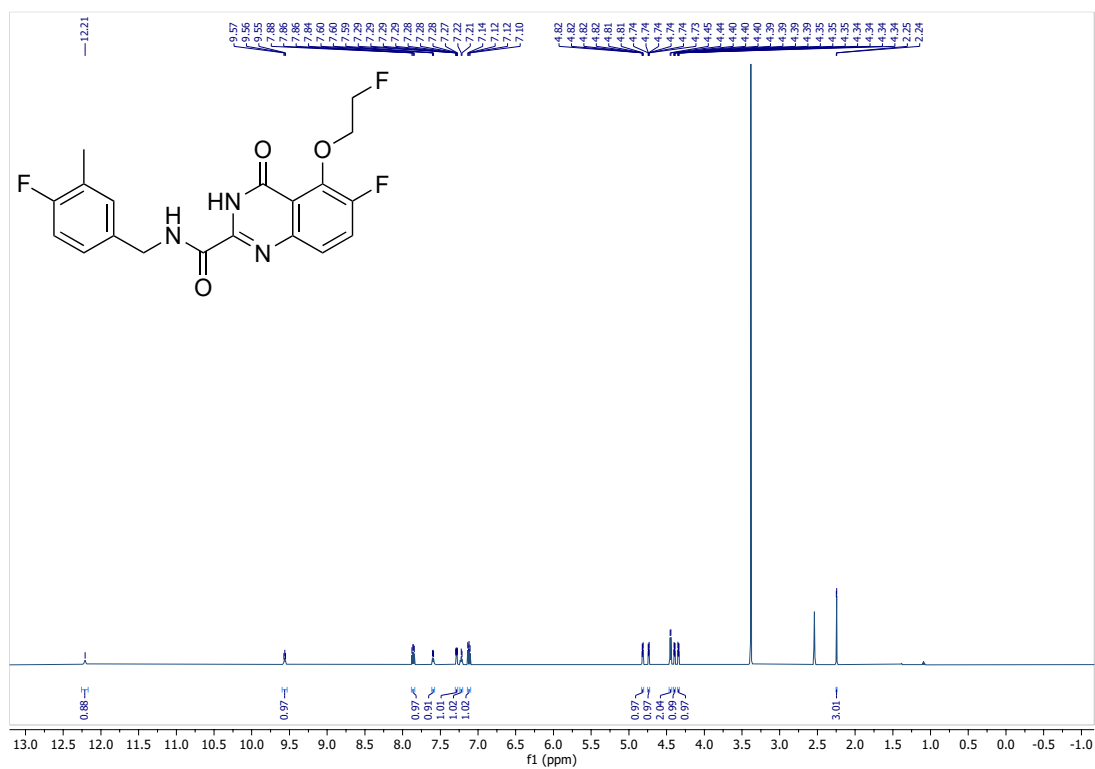
Compound 5h
¹H-NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



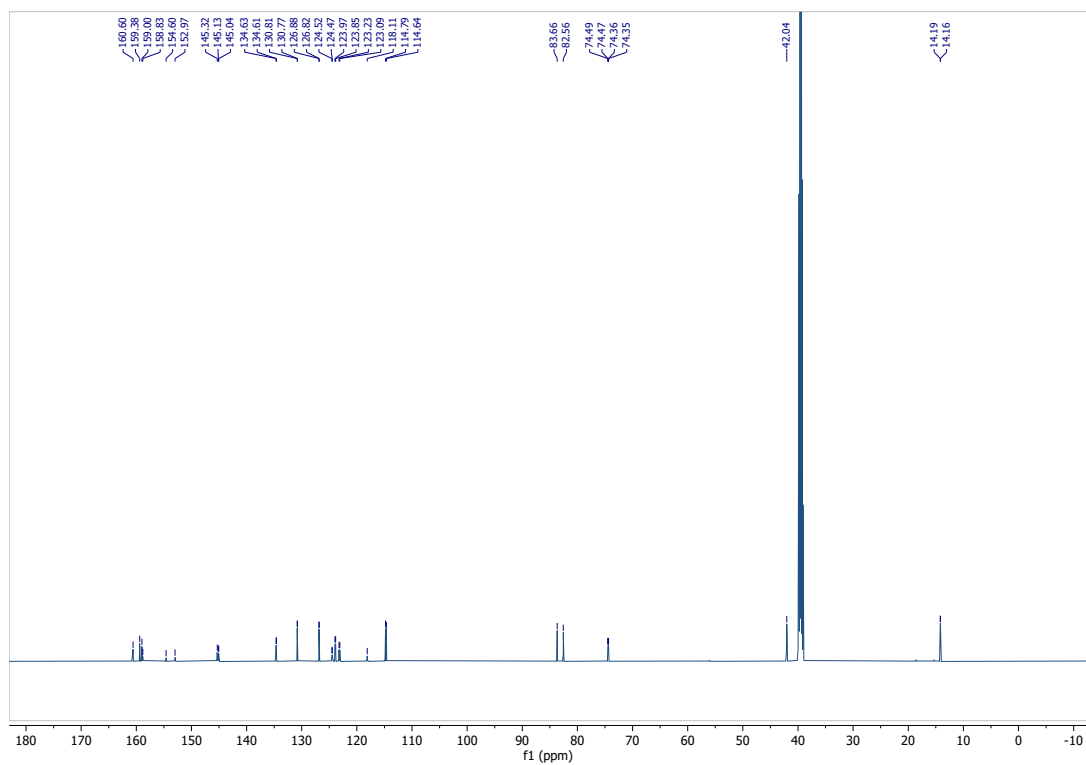
¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)



Compound 5j
¹H-NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)

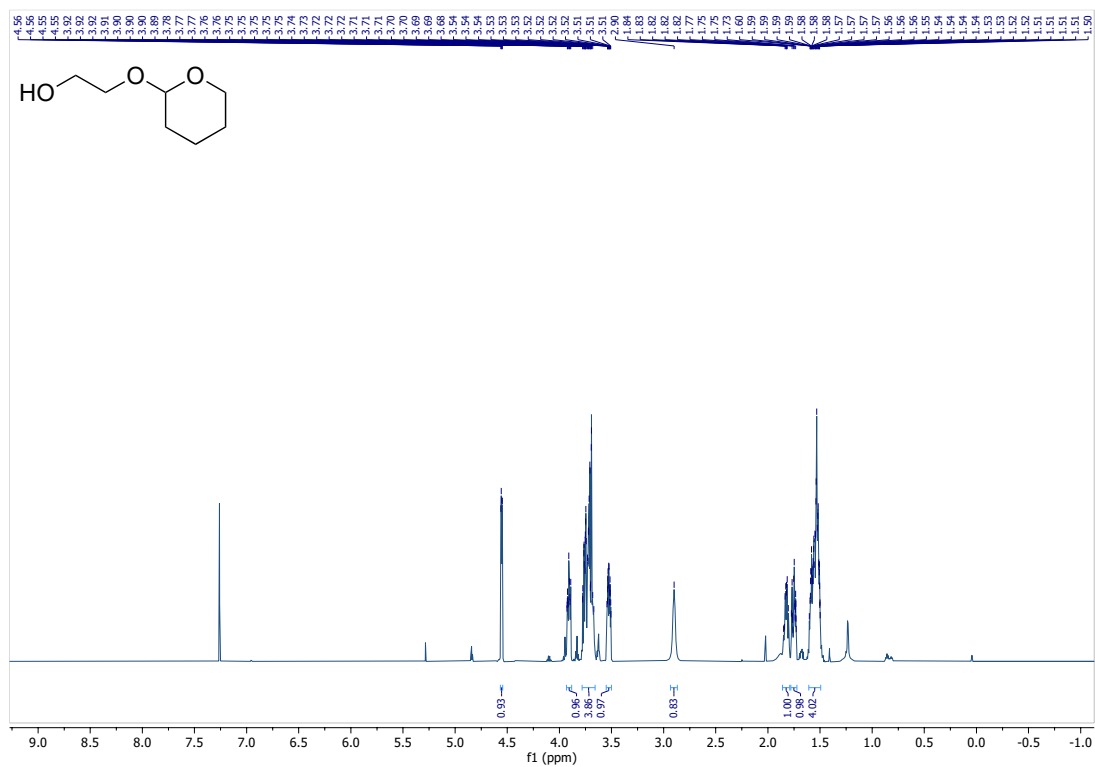


¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO)

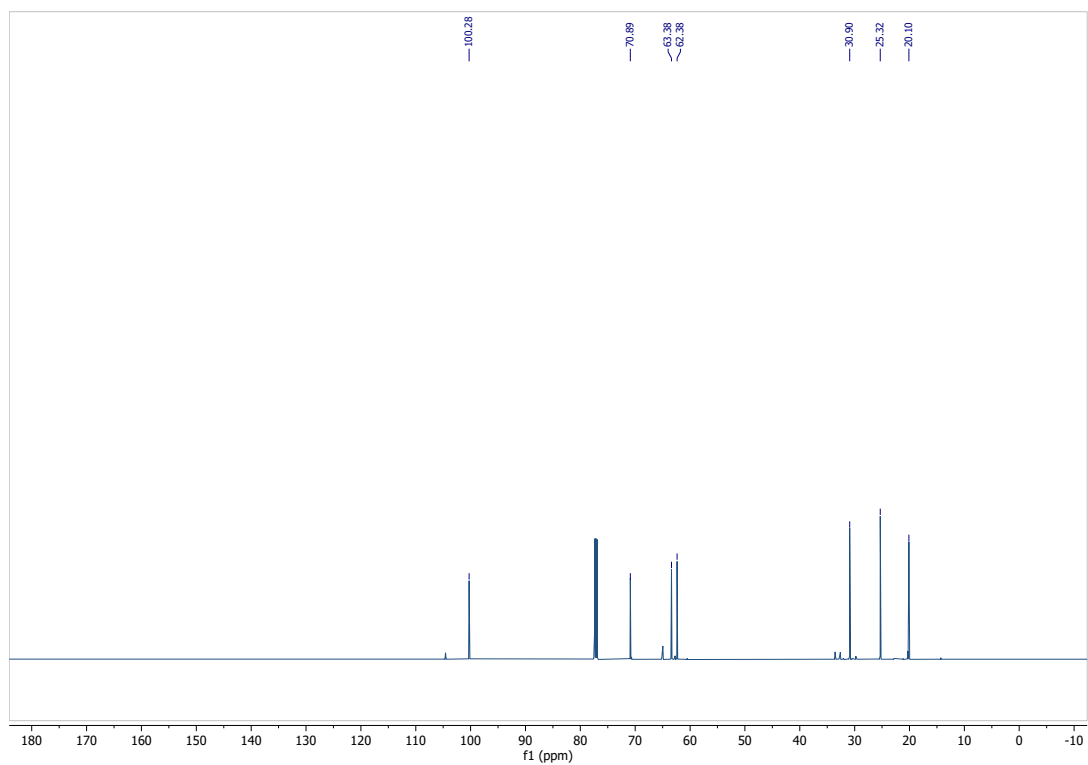


Compound 6

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3)

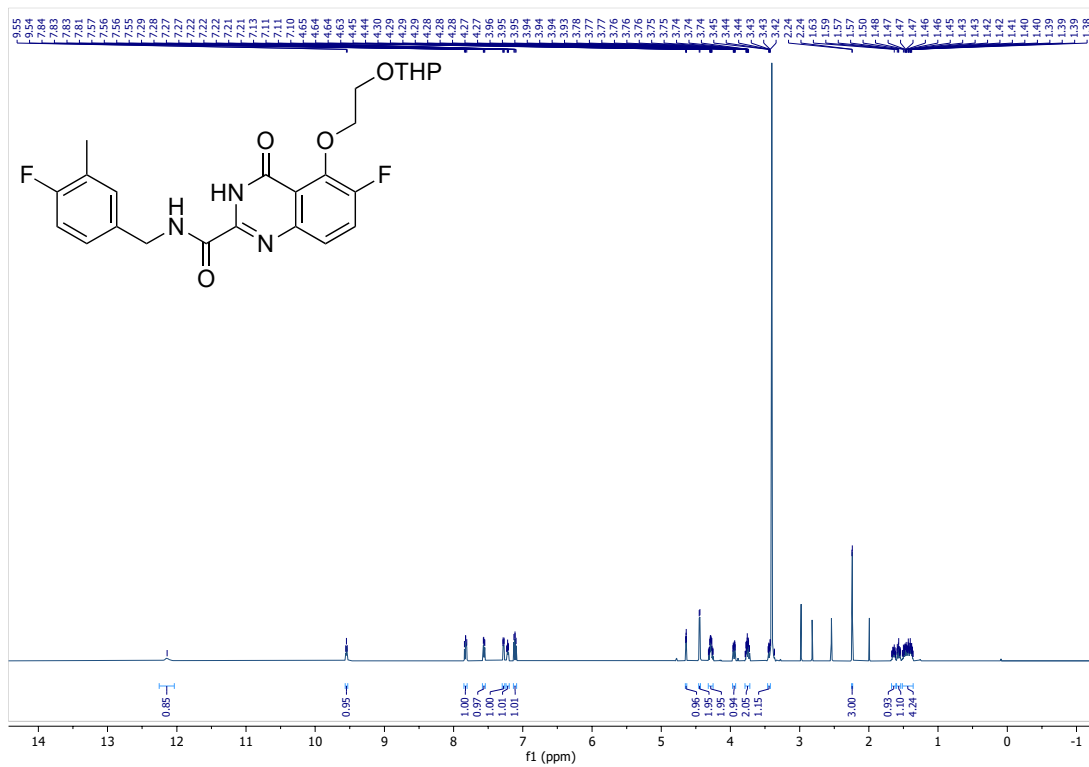


$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3)

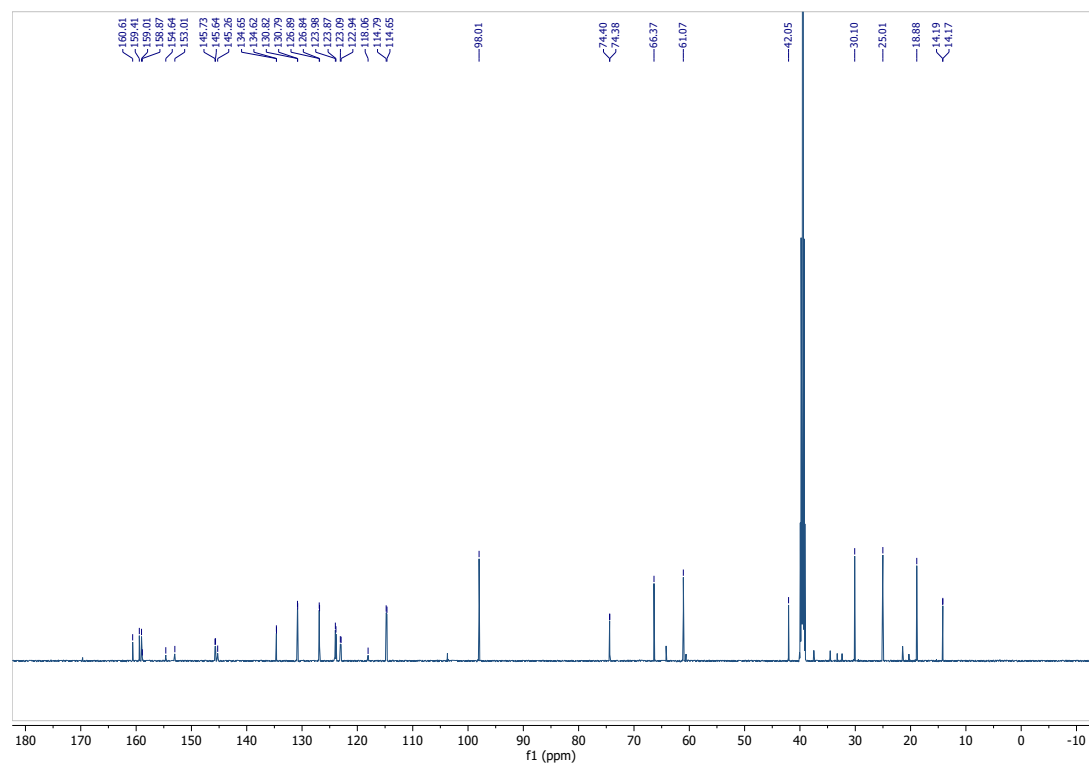


Compound 7

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

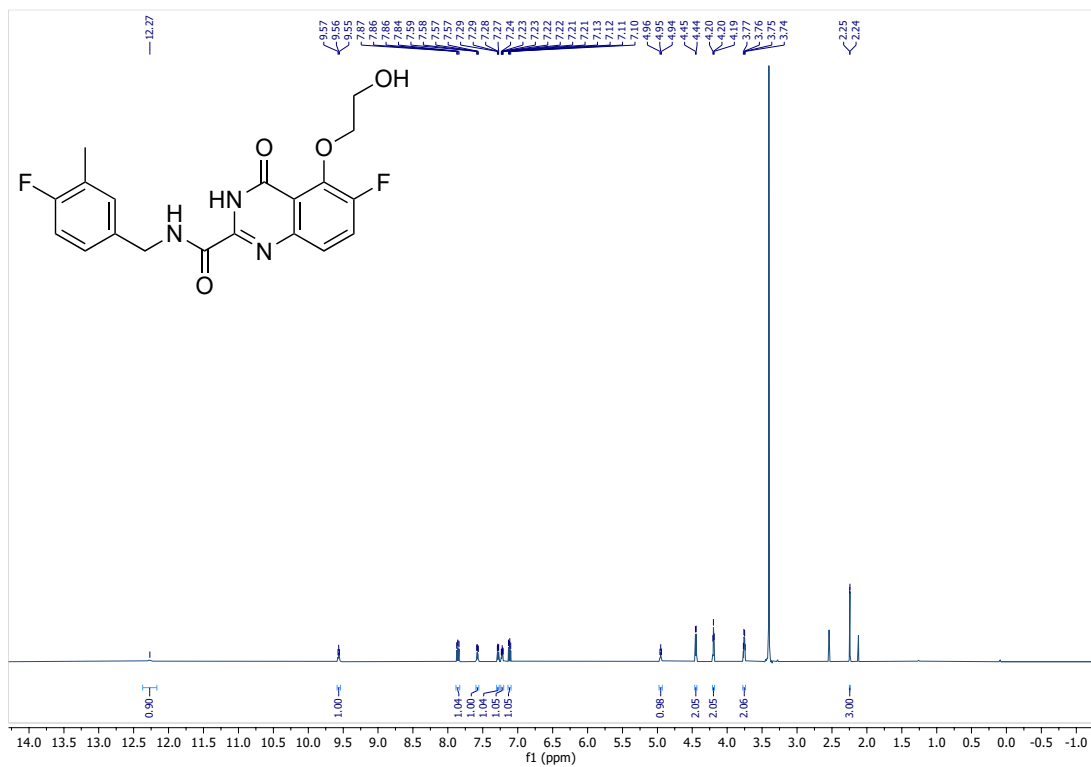


$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

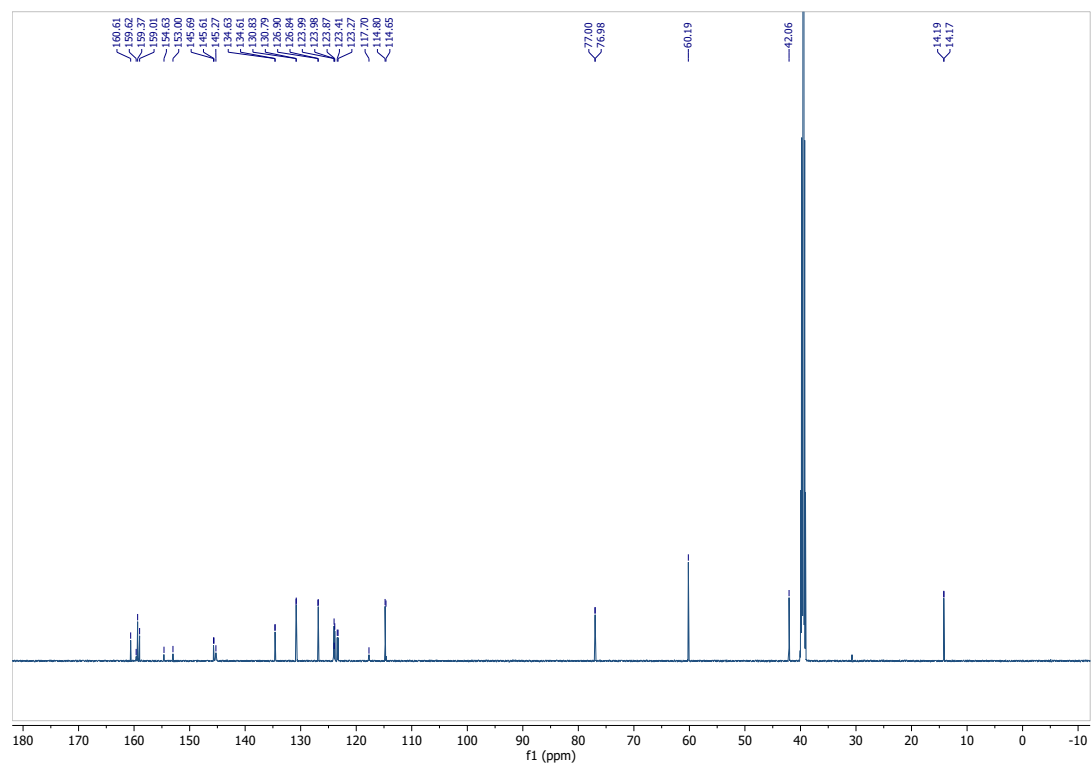


Compound 8

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

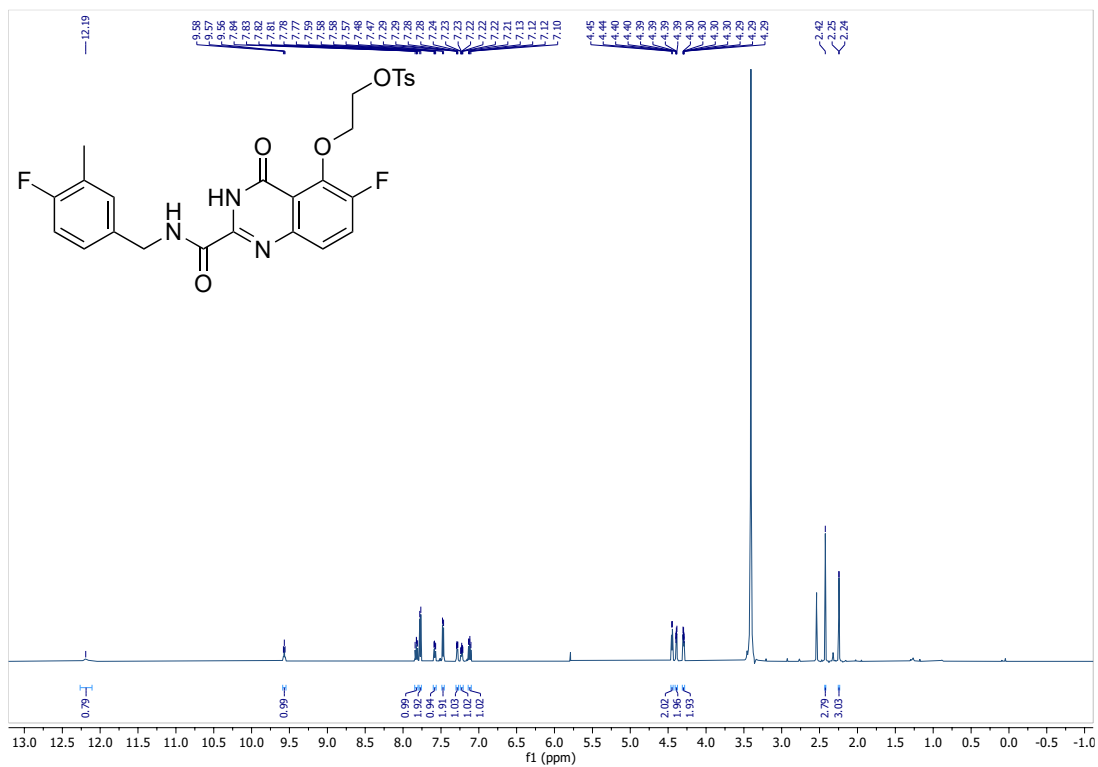


$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)



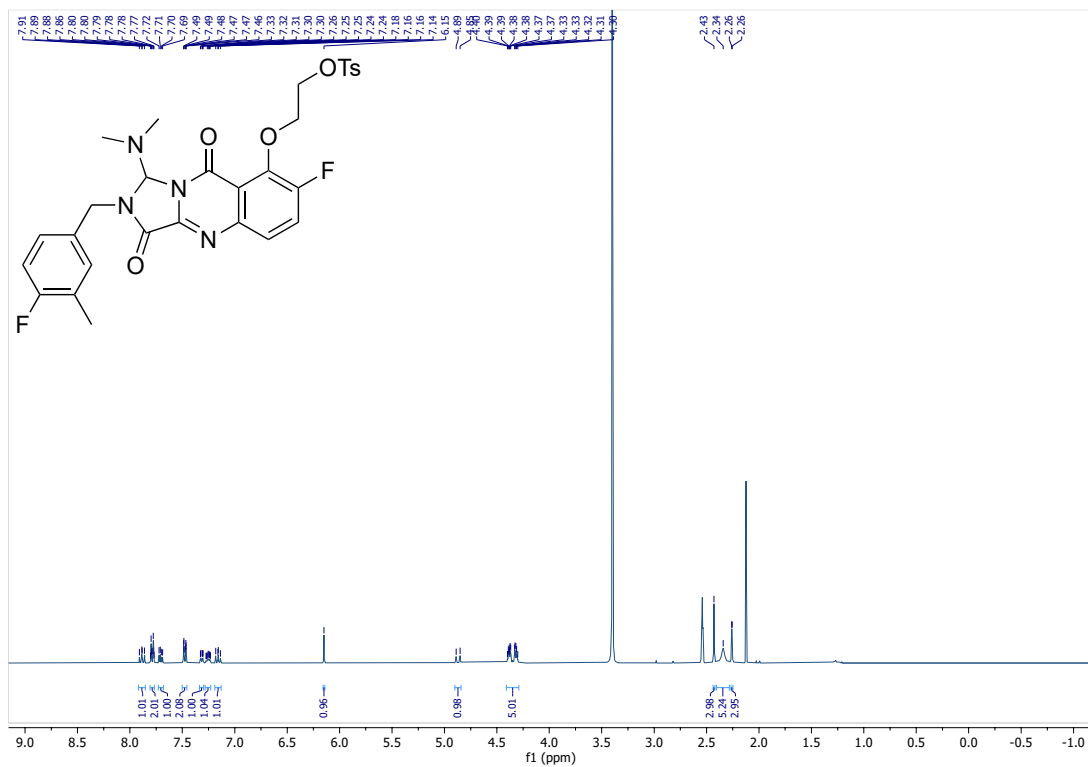
Compound 9

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

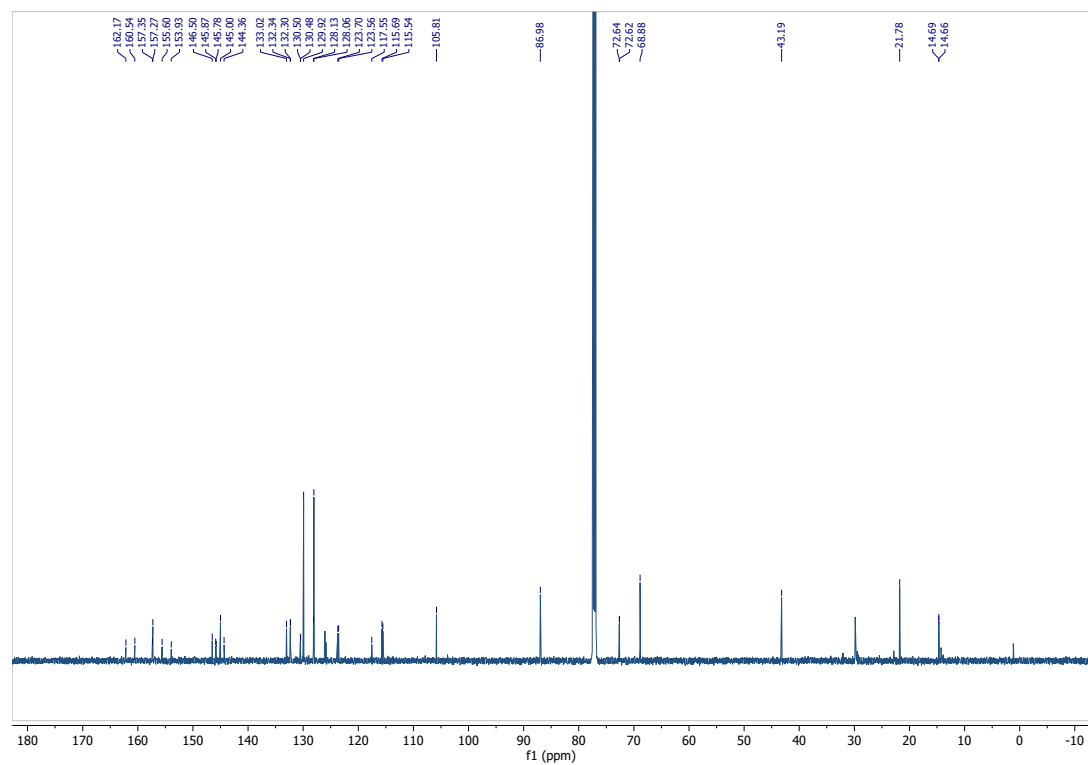


Compound 10

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)



$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3)



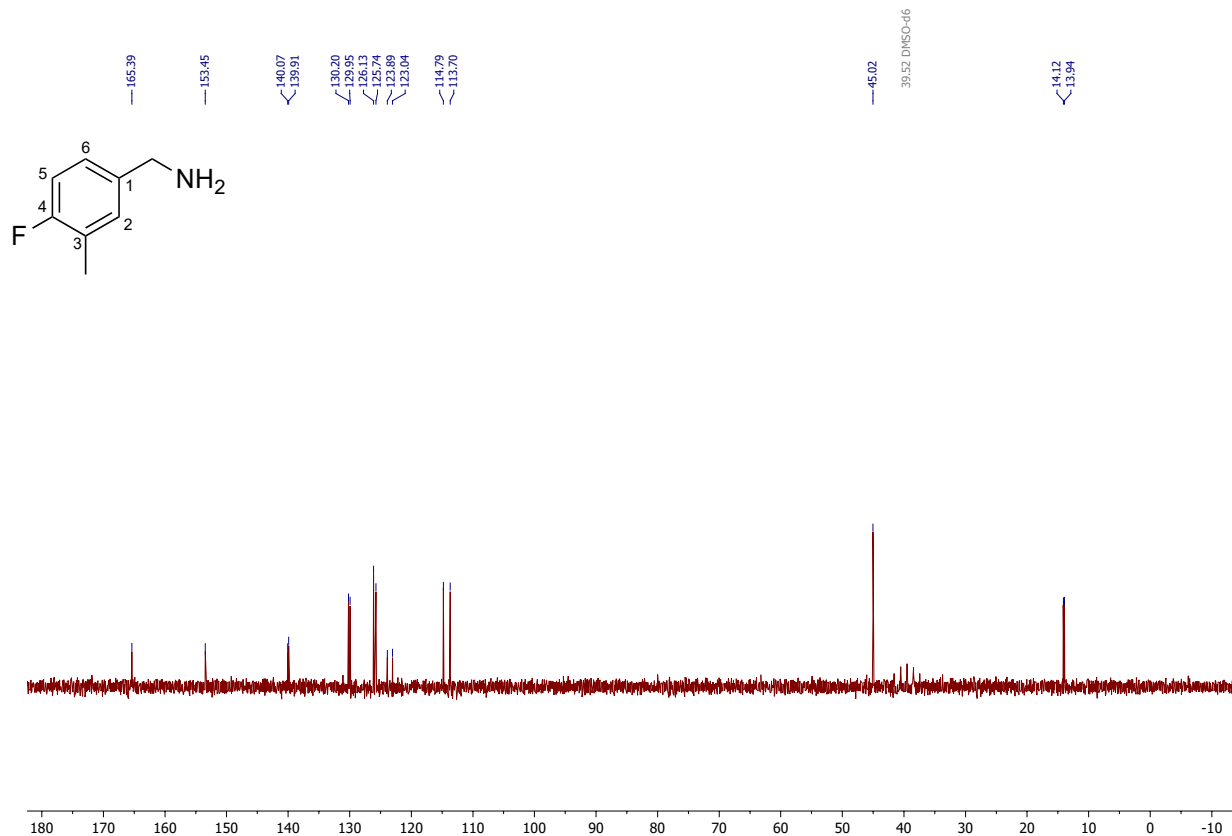


Figure S1. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4-fluoro-3-methylbenzylamine (20 MHz, $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$)

Table S1. ^{13}C NMR assignments for 4-fluoro-3-methylbenzylamine.^a

Carbon Position	δ Chemical Shift (ppm)	J Value (Hz)	C-F Coupling
1	140.0	3.3	<i>para</i>
2	125.9	7.7	<i>meta</i>
3	123.5	17	<i>ortho</i>
4	159.4	241	<i>ipso</i>
5	114.2	22	<i>ortho</i>
6	130.1	5.1	<i>meta</i>

^a For C–F coupling constants of fluorobenzenes, please see reference 2.

Table S2. ^{13}C NMR assignments for compound **5d**.

Carbon Position	δ Chemical Shift (ppm)	J Value(s) (Hz)	C-F Coupling
B1	134.6	3.4	<i>para</i>
B2	126.9	8.1	<i>meta</i>
B3	123.9	17	<i>ortho</i>
B4	159.8	241	<i>ipso</i>
B5	114.7	22	<i>ortho</i>
B6	130.8	5.1	<i>meta</i>
Q2	146.1	-	-
Q4	158.2	-	-
Q4a	113.6	-	-
Q5	147.7	263, 14	<i>ipso, ortho</i>
Q6	148.0	245, 11	<i>ipso, ortho</i>
Q7	123.6	19	<i>ortho</i>
Q8	124.3	br	-
Q8a	144.7	-	-

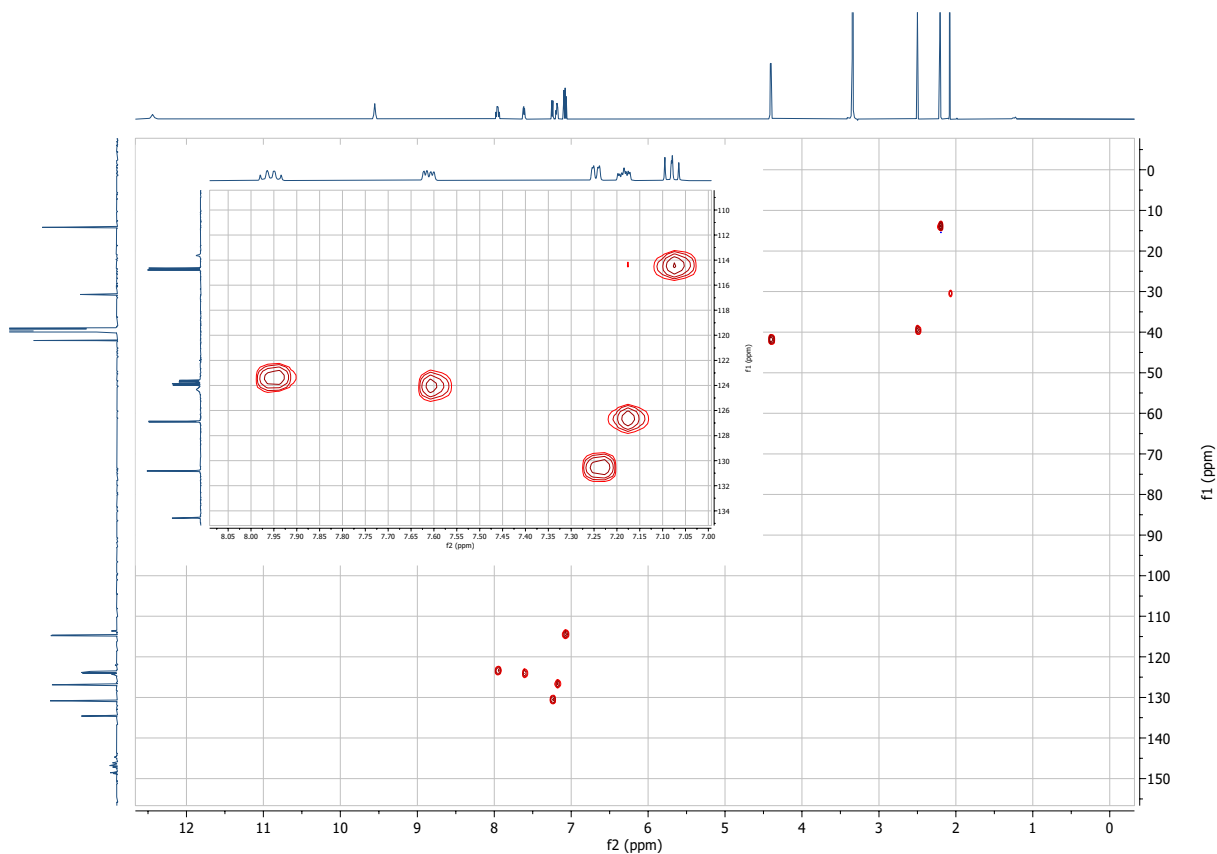


Figure S2. HSQC analysis of compound **5d** (^1H (600 MHz) vs ^{13}C (150 MHz), $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$). ^{13}C NMR signals from the B ring are maintained. Remaining aromatic carbon signals which are HSQC positive correspond to Q7 and Q8 on the Q ring. Q7 (123.6, $J = 19$ Hz, C-F *ortho* coupling) corresponds to signal at 8.02–7.97 (1H, m). Q8 (124.3, br, C-F *meta* coupling) corresponds to signal at 7.66–7.64 (1H, m).

Table S3. ^{13}C NMR assignments for compound **5j**.

Carbon Position	δ Chemical Shift (ppm)	J Value(s) (Hz)	C-F Coupling
B1	134.6	3.3	<i>para</i>
B2	126.8	8.3	<i>meta</i>
B3	123.9	17	<i>ortho</i>
B4	159.8	240	<i>ipso</i>
B5	114.7	22	<i>ortho</i>
B6	130.8	4.7	<i>meta</i>
Q2	145.3	-	-
Q4	158.8	-	-
Q4a	118.1	-	-
Q5	145.0	14	<i>ortho</i>
Q6	153.8	245	<i>ipso</i>
Q7	123.1	21	<i>ortho</i>
Q8	124.5	6.5	<i>meta</i>
Q8a	145.2	-	-

Q7 and Q8 *J*-values are consistent with SNAr at the 5-position on the Q-ring as *ortho* and *meta* C-F coupling is maintained (*J* = 21 Hz and 6.5 Hz, respectively).

Table S4. ^{13}C NMR assignments for compound 7.

Carbon Position	Chemical Shift (ppm)	J Value(s) (Hz)	C-F Coupling
B1	134.6	4.5	<i>para</i>
B2	126.9	7.5	<i>meta</i>
B3	123.9	17	<i>ortho</i>
B4	159.8	240	<i>ipso</i>
B5	114.7	21	<i>ortho</i>
B6	130.8	4.5	<i>meta</i>
Q2	145.3	-	-
Q4	158.9	-	-
Q4a	118.1	-	-
Q5	145.7	14	<i>ortho</i>
Q6	153.8	245	<i>ipso</i>
Q7	123.0	23	<i>ortho</i>
Q8	124.1	br	-
Q8a	145.2	-	-

Q7 J -value is consistent with $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$ at 5-position on the Q ring as *ortho* C-F coupling is maintained ($J = 23$ Hz).

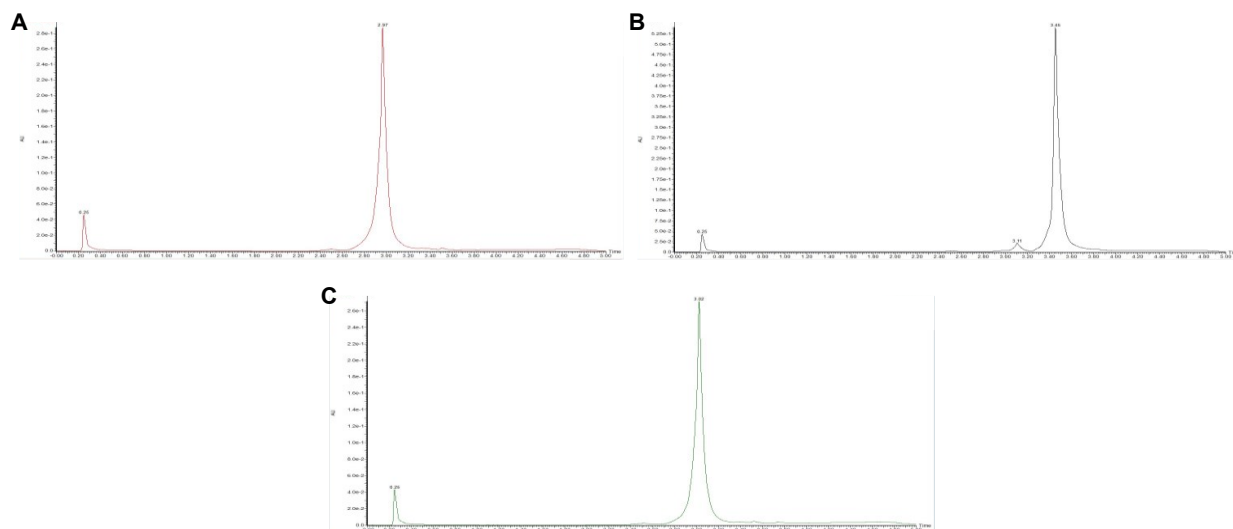


Figure S3. UPLC chromatograms for compounds (A) **5b**, (B) **5f** and (C) **5j** (254 nm). Solvent A: water, solvent B: ACN, solvent C: 5% formic acid, flowrate: 0.5 mL·min⁻¹. Method: 0-0.5 min 93% A 5% B 2% C, 0.5-3.5 min gradient to 5% A 93% B 2% C, 3.5-4.0 min 5% A 93% B 2%, 4.0-4.2 min gradient to 93% A 5% B 2% C, 4.2-5.0 min 93% A 5% B 2% C.

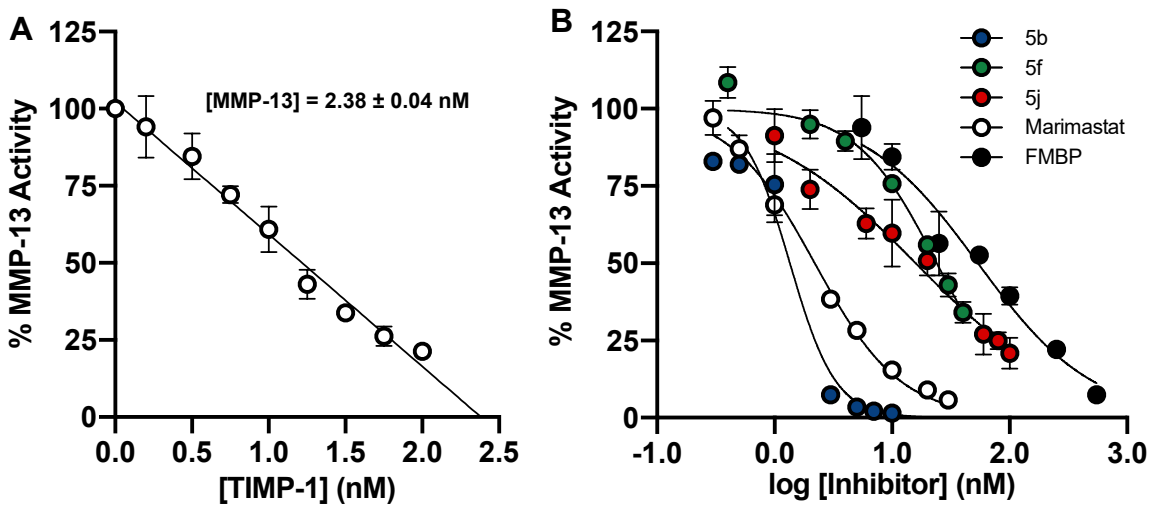


Figure S4. MMP-13 inhibition assays. (A) MMP-13 active site titration with TIMP-1 (R&D Systems).¹ (B) Representative MMP-13 IC₅₀ curves.

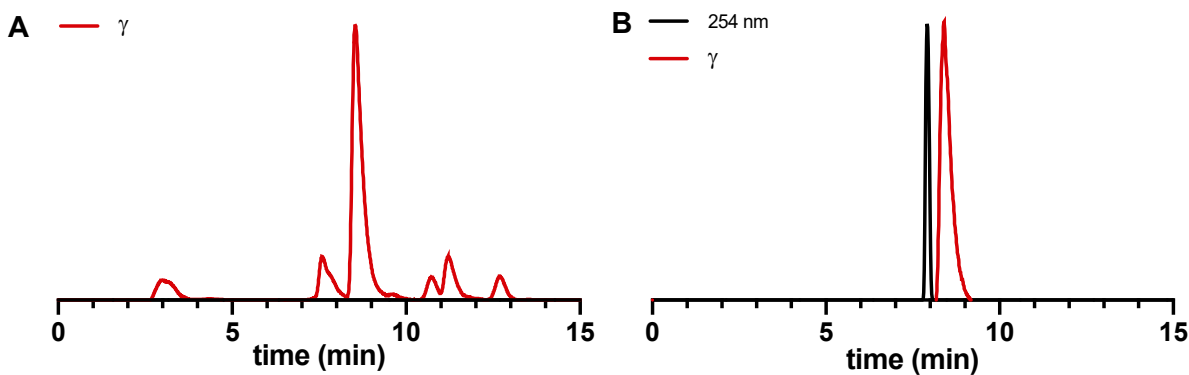


Figure S5. RadioHPLC chromatograms for synthesis of $[^{11}\text{C}]\mathbf{5b}$. (A) Crude $[^{11}\text{C}]$ methylation of precursor $\mathbf{5a}$ and (B) Purified $[^{11}\text{C}]\mathbf{5b}$ with co-injection of $\mathbf{5b}$.

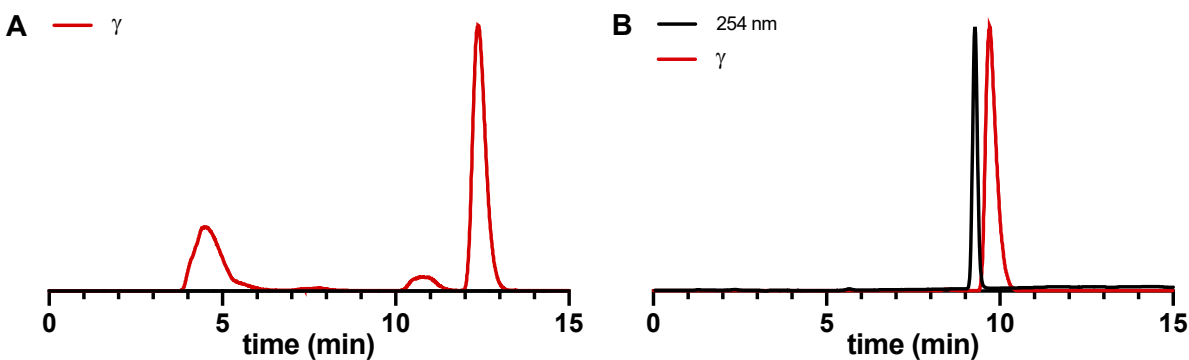


Figure S6. RadioHPLC chromatograms for synthesis of $[^{11}\text{C}]\mathbf{5f}$. (A) Crude $[^{11}\text{C}]$ methylation of precursor $\mathbf{5h}$ and (B) Purified $[^{11}\text{C}]\mathbf{5f}$ with co-injection of $\mathbf{5f}$. *Note: the retention time of the product shifted following HPLC maintenance.

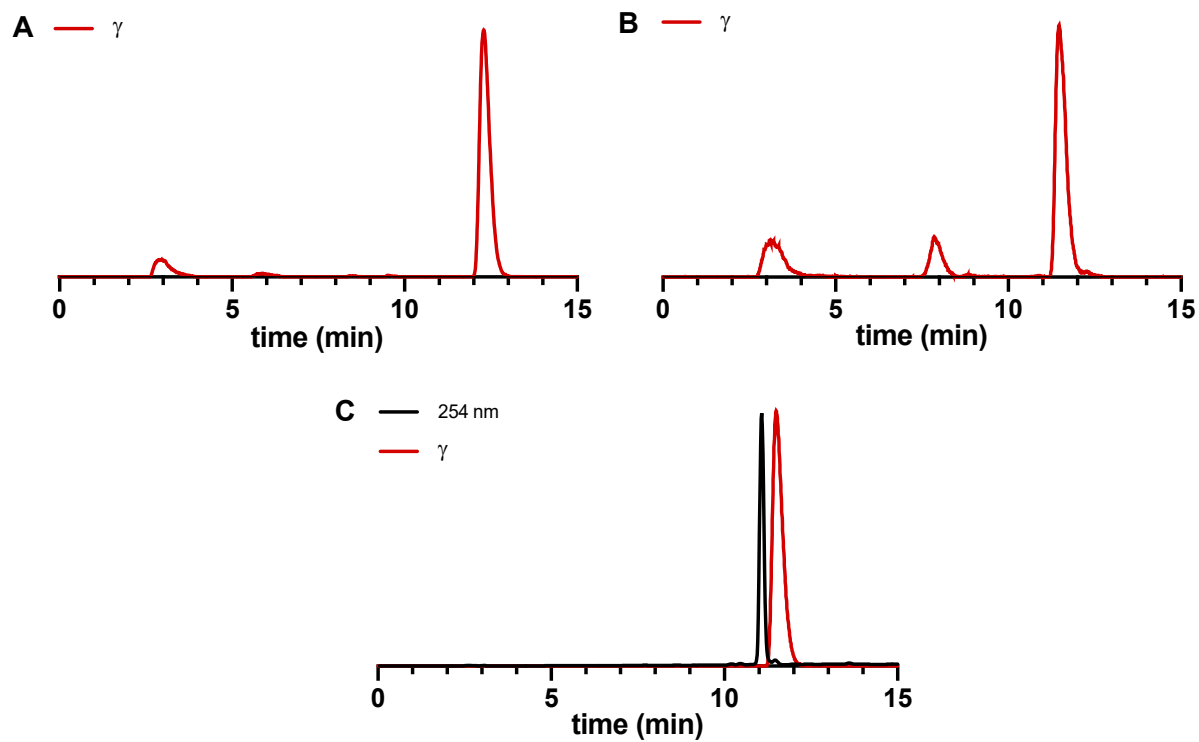


Figure S7. RadioHPLC chromatograms for synthesis of $[^{18}\text{F}]\mathbf{5j}$. (A) Crude radiofluorination of precursor $\mathbf{10}$ (B) Crude deprotection and (C) Purified $[^{18}\text{F}]\mathbf{5j}$ with co-injection of $\mathbf{5j}$.

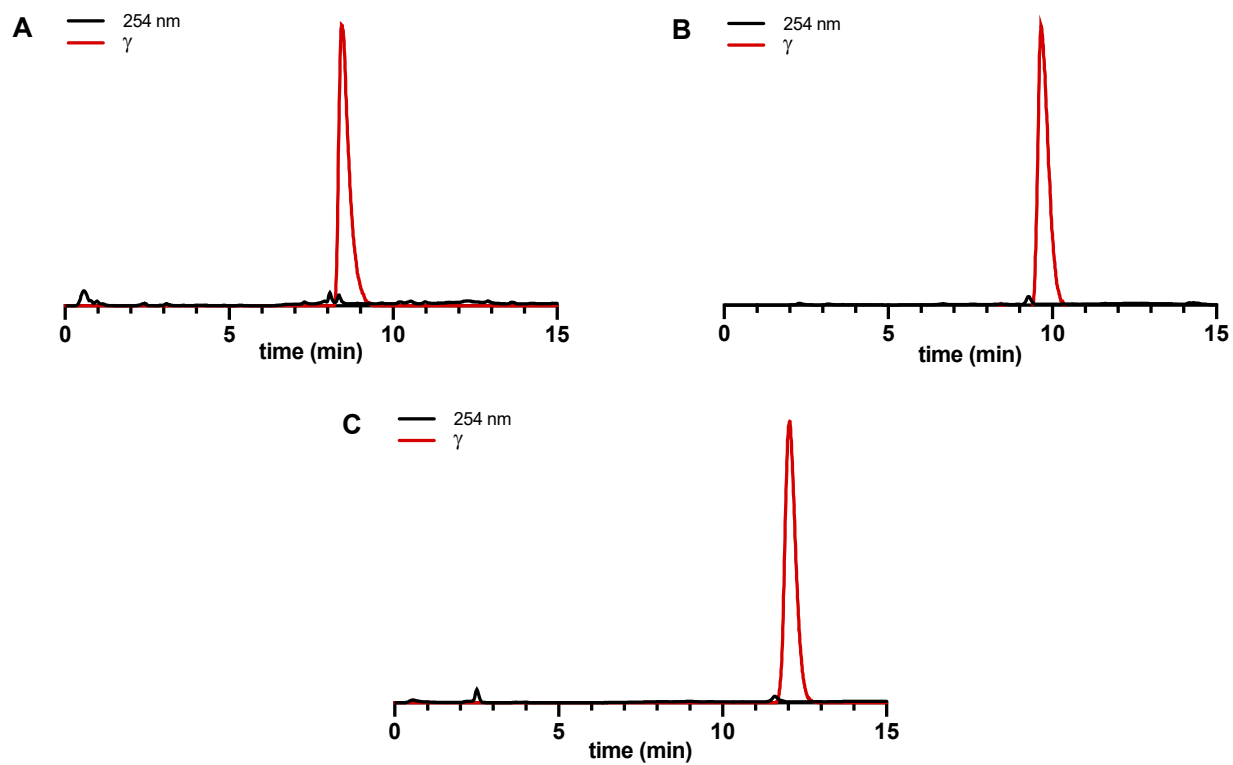


Figure S8. RadioHPLC chromatograms without coinjection. (A) [^{11}C]5b. (B) [^{11}C]5f. (C) [^{18}F]5j.

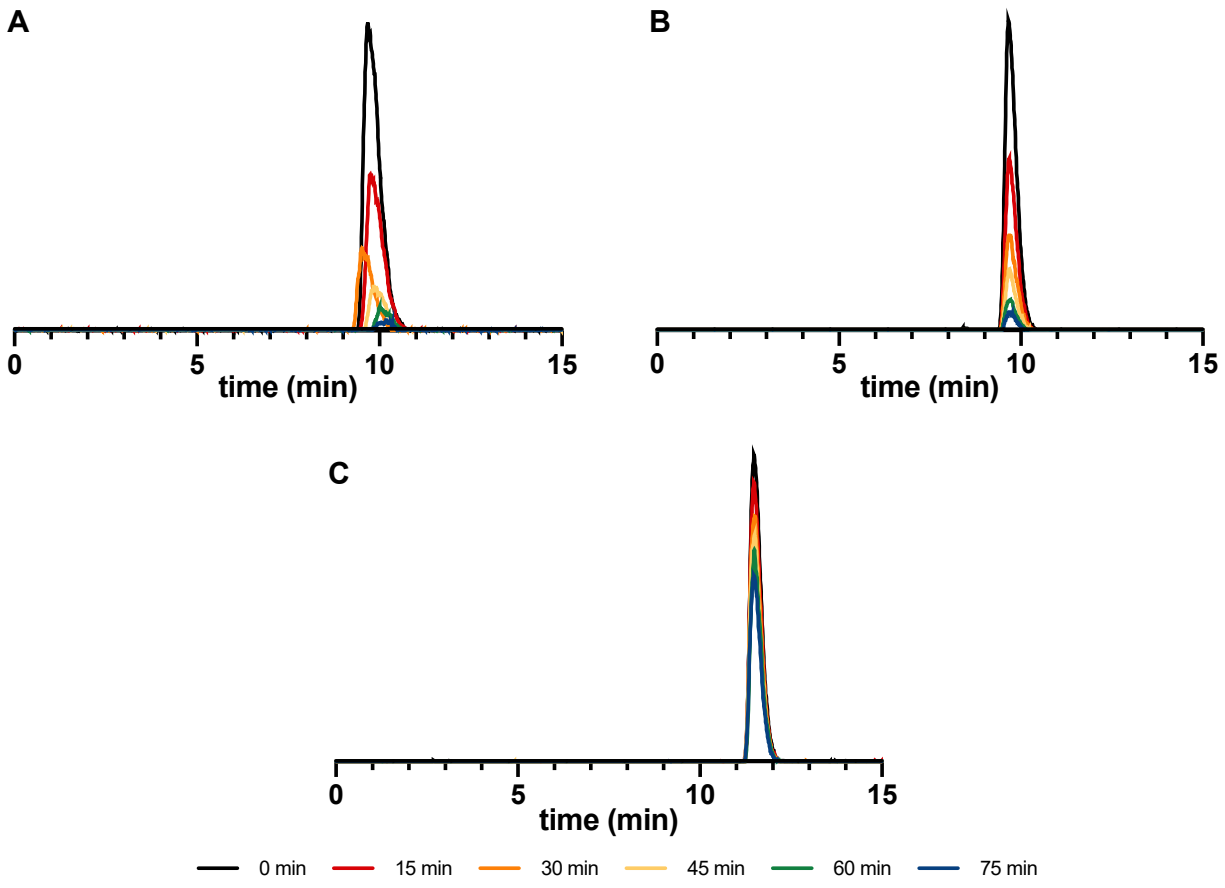


Figure S9. Radiotracer stability following reformulation in 10% EtOH/saline (0.9%). (A) [^{11}C]5b. (B) [^{11}C]5f. (C) [^{18}F]5j.

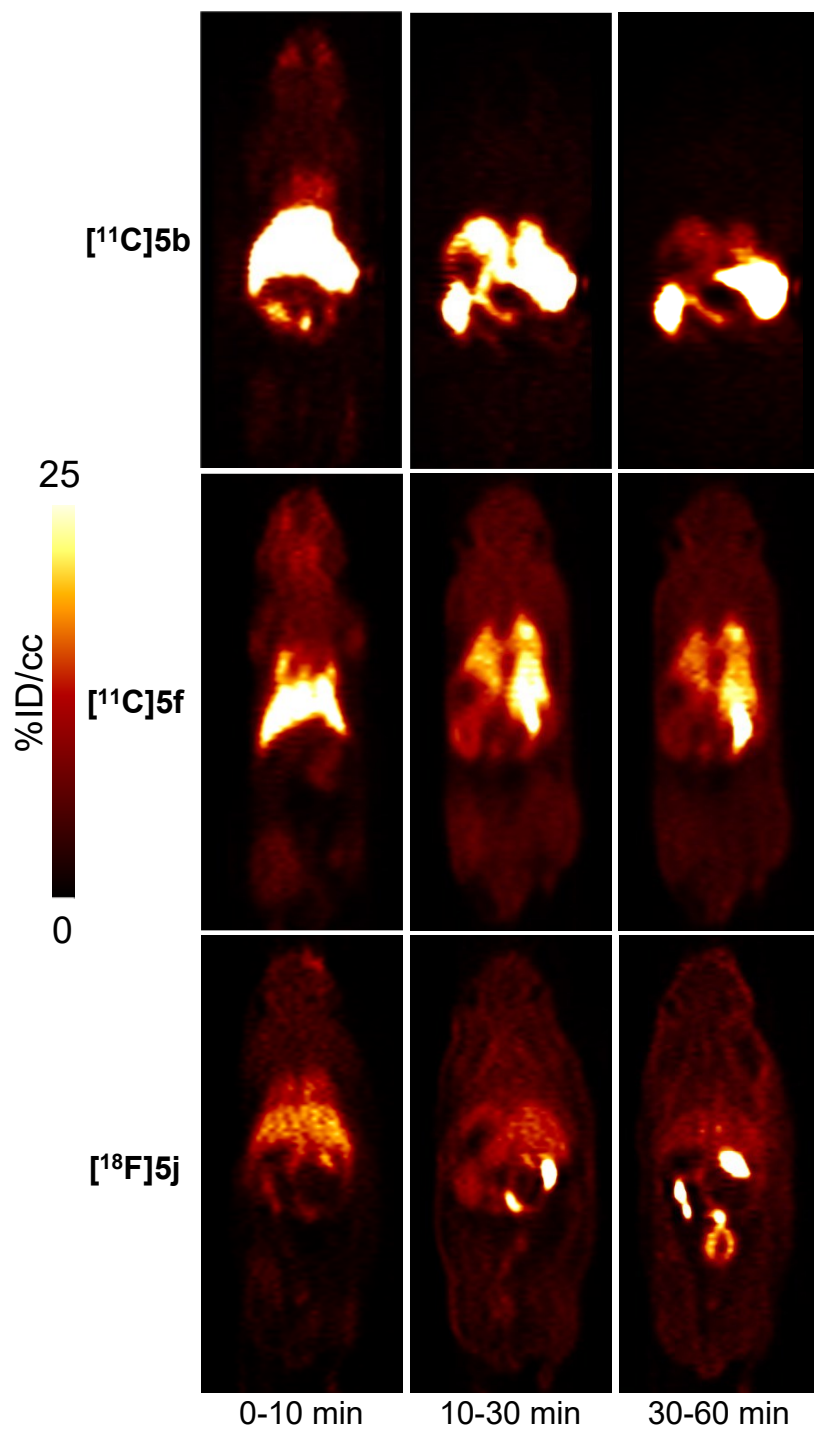


Figure S10. Representative summed coronal whole-body PET images in *ApoE*^{-/-} mice

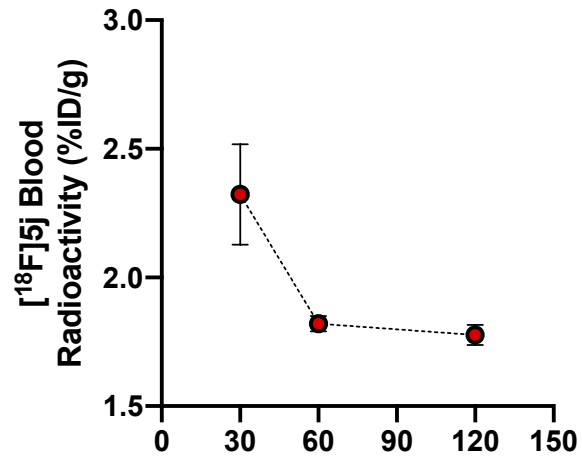


Figure S11. $[^{18}\text{F}]\mathbf{5j}$ blood radioactivity time-course. Anesthetized $ApoE^{-/-}$ mice were intravenously administered with $[^{18}\text{F}]\mathbf{5j}$ (15 ± 1 MBq) via the lateral tail vein and immediately returned to their cages. Mice were sacrificed by CO_2 asphyxiation at the indicated time (30, 60 or 120 min) and blood was collected by cardiac puncture. Samples were weighed and counted for radioactivity using a gamma counter ($n = 2-3$ per group).

References

- (1) Knight, C. G.; Willenbrock, F.; Murphy, G. A Novel Coumarin-Labelled Peptide for Sensitive Continuous Assays of the Matrix Metalloproteinases. *FEBS Lett.* **1992**, *296* (3), 263–266. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0014-5793\(92\)80300-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0014-5793(92)80300-6).
- (2) Roberts, J. D.; Weigert, F. J. ¹³C Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy. Determination of Carbon-Fluorine Couplings. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1971**, *93* (10), 2361–2369. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ja00739a001>.