## Pharmacokinetic Investigations of Ghrelin(1-8) Analogues Towards Development of PET Imaging Probes for Prostate Cancer

## Authors

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The growth hormone secretagogue receptor 1a (GHSR), known as the ghrelin receptor, is differentially expressed in various diseases and cancer types, including pancreatic, breast, and prostate.<sup>1</sup> A ghrelin-based analogue was previously discovered with exceptional receptor affinity, however, *in vivo* evaluation revealed an unfavourable pharmacokinetics with rapid clearance and accumulation in the liver and intestines.<sup>2</sup> Stability investigations revealed a metabolic soft spot between amino acids Leu<sup>5</sup> and Ser<sup>6</sup>.<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, a library of analogues were synthesized and evaluated for their *in vitro* stability, revealing two analogues with improved metabolic stability with retained receptor affinity. In this investigation, three analogues are being radiolabelled with a fluorine-18 6-fluoro-2-naphtyl (6-FN) prosthetic group and evaluated *in vivo* to assess their pharmacokinetic profiles. Peptides were synthesized using Fmoc solid-phase peptide synthesis, purified by preparative HPLC, and characterized by high-resolution mass spectrometry. An iodonium ylide precursor was synthesized and radiolabelled with fluorine-18 to yield the <sup>18</sup>F-prosthetic group, which was then conjugated to the peptides. The probes are being evaluated in a prostate cancer xenograft model to assess varying pharmacokinetic profiles. This study demonstrates the intricate radiopharmaceutical optimization pathway, accounting for affinity, stability and biodistribution, towards the development of a peptide-based ghrelin-targeted PET probe for prostate cancer imaging.

## References

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