

Development of radioligands using *in vivo* microSPECT

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Improving Efficiency in Drug Development

Relative Cost

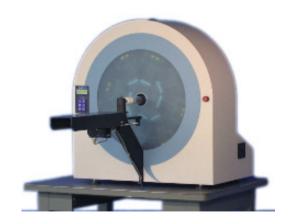
Number of Compounds

Bridging Preclinical and Clinical Research

Preclinical microSPECT Imaging microPET Biomarkers

SPECT

Clinical

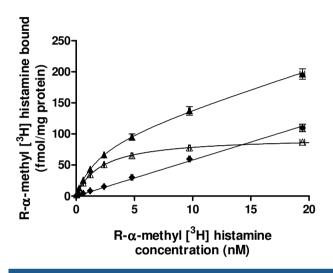






Critical Criteria in Tracer Development

(In vitro) Binding Assays

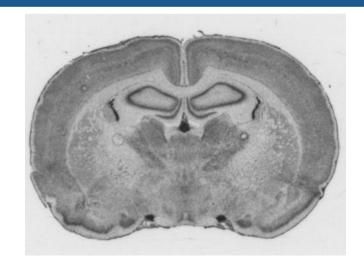


Tracer Development

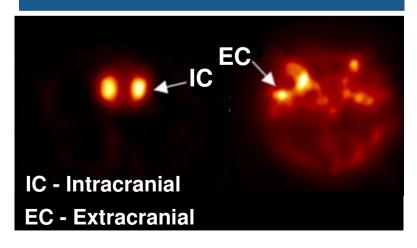
(In vivo/Ex vivo) Whole Body Distribution



(In vitro/Ex vivo) Regional Distribution



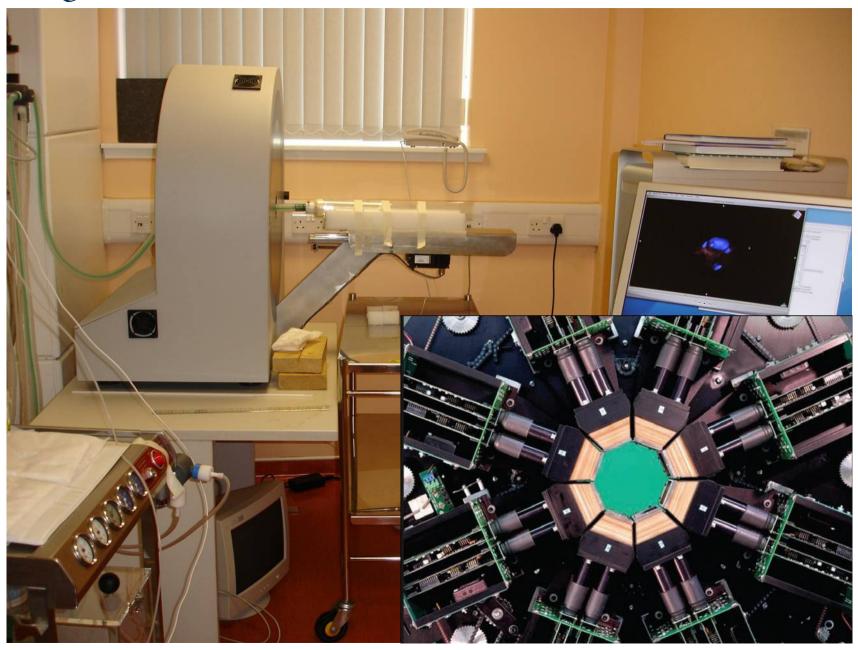
(In vivo) Signal to Noise



NeuroPhysics

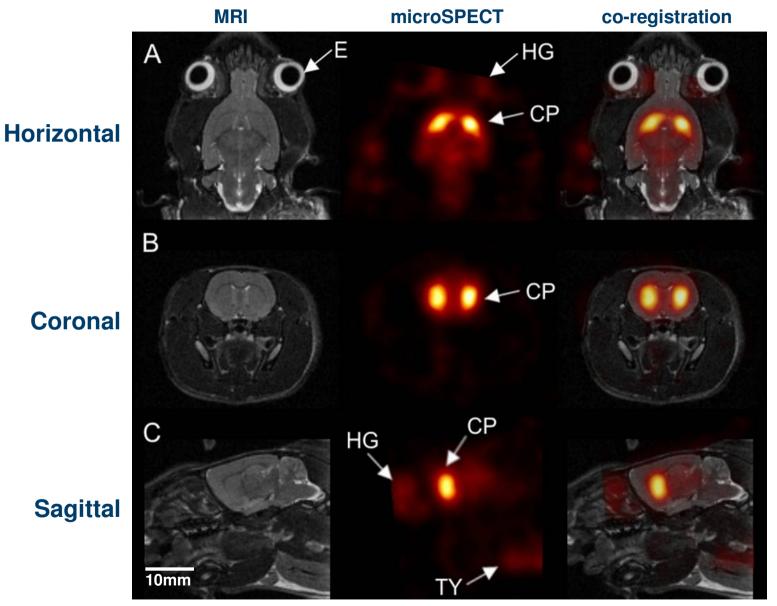
CORPORATION

MollyQ 50™ microSPECT





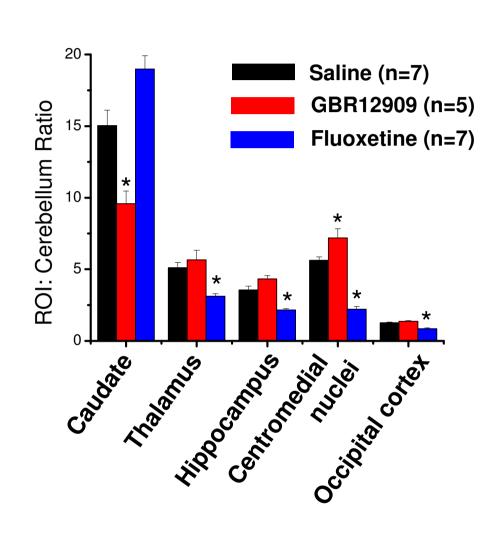
MicroSPECT: [125I]βCIT binding in rat brain



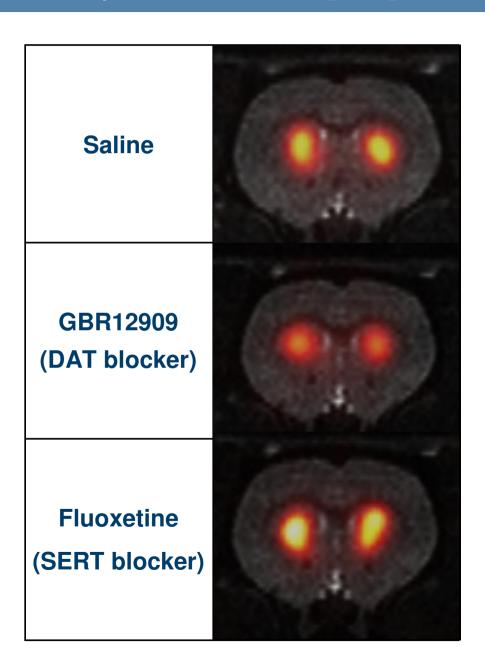
HG – Harderian Glands CP – Caudate Putamen TY – Thyroid



Pharmacological Displacement of [125]βCIT



Cain et al., 2009; Epilepsia

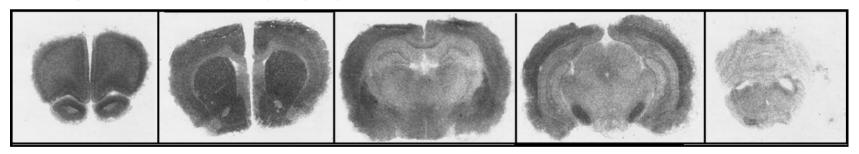




Radioligand Binding

Radioligand	K _d (nM)	B _{max} (fmol/mg protein)	<i>n</i> number
[¹²⁵ I]Compound 1	6.9 ± 1.3	508.6 ± 34.9	9

Receptor Autoradiography

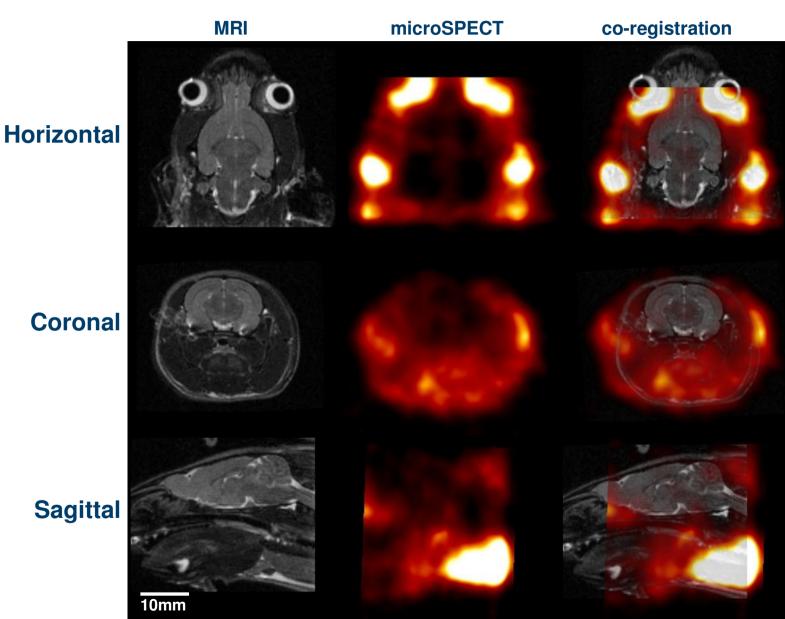


Lipophilicity

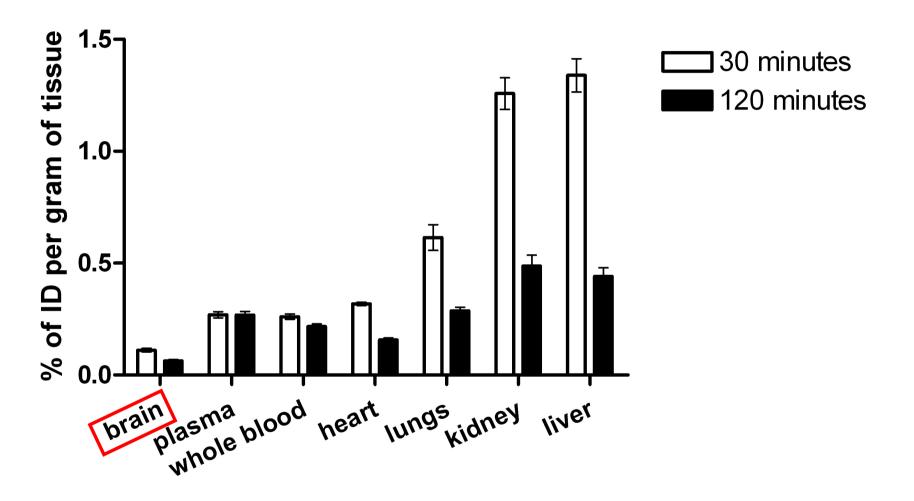
- [125] Compound 1 Log P = 1.59 \pm 0.28 (n = 3)
- [125] Compound 1 Log D 7.4 = 1.64 \pm 0.27 (n = 3)



H3 SPECT Tracer Development: MicroSPECT imaging of [125] Compound 1



H3 SPECT Tracer Development: Whole body distribution of [125] Compound 1

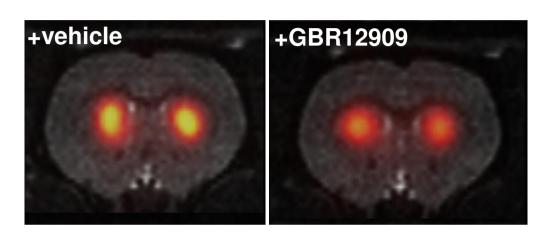


*Measured *ex vivo* by dissection and gamma scintillation (n = 5 for brain, plasma and blood; n = 3 for all other organs)



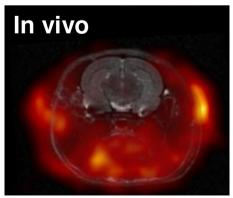
Role of microSPECT imaging

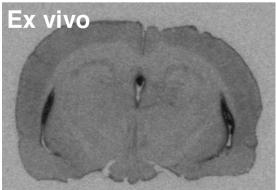
[125|]βCIT



Good imageability, microSPECT allows us to perform *in vivo* pharmacological displacement studies

[125] Compound 1





microSPECT enables decision making about the potential of tracers for clinical development



Acknowledgements

