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Pharmacological agonists for more-targeted CNS radiopharmaceuticals

Luc Zimmer

G-protein-coupled brain receptors provide abundant targets for psychotropic drugs and have been widely explored by PET (positron-emission tomography) brain imaging. PET is a nuclear medicine technique consisting in injecting molecules that have been radiolabeled with positron-emitters such as fluoride-18 or carbon-11. When such radiotracers can be implemented in animal models or humans, they are known as radiopharmaceuticals [1]. Around 800 G-protein-coupled receptors have been identified in the man, but specific PET radiopharmaceuticals are presently available for few of these potential therapeutic targets.

Developing a validated radiopharmaceutical enabling a brain receptor to be visualized and quantified involves a certain number of criteria, both radiochemical and radiopharmacological [2]. Chemically, the molecule in question, which is often a low-molecular-weight heterocycle, needs to be able to be radiolabeled: i.e., have an atom or chemical group that can be replaced by an atom of fluoride-18 or carbon-11. The short radioactive half-life of these isotopes (respectively, 110 and 20 minutes) requires a rapid radiolabeling method involving a minimal number of steps, validated pharmaceutically before injection under the PET camera. Radiopharmacologically, two main criteria are to be met: rapid brain penetration to enable quick acquisition after intravenous injection; and good specificity, with high affinity for the targeted receptor and very low affinity for any rival target or non-specific binding. If the fixation rate is low, with fewer than 5% of receptors occupied, such a “tracer” dose has to target a single protein.

It is mainly because of this requirement of target-specificity that most PET radiopharmaceuticals developed to target receptors are, pharmacologically, antagonists. The range of antagonist molecules is wide, and many show satisfactory specificity and fixation suitable for PET brain imaging (k_a > k_off). In-vitro pharmacologic studies, however, show that antagonists bind to both G-protein-coupled (i.e., functional) receptors and to non-functional non-G-coupled receptors of the same family [3]. Agonists, on the other hand, bind preferentially to G-protein-coupled (functional) receptors (Figure 1). The objective is to apply these pharmacologic findings to in vivo imaging, with the hypothesis that developing both an antagonist and an agonist radiopharmaceutical for the same receptor would enable two distinct cerebral fixation patterns, aimed at the same target, to be compared [4].

The serotonergic system is especially well suited to this original radiopharmacologic strategy. 5-HT_{1A} family serotoninergic receptors are involved in numerous physiological (thermoregulation, respiration, sleep, memory, cognition, etc.) and pathological processes (mood disorder, anxiety, involuntary movement, apnea, etc.), making the 5-HT_{1A} receptor an interesting target for psychopharmacology and, more recently, neuropharmacology. Several PET 5-HT_{1A} radiopharmaceuticals ([^{11}C]-WAY-100635, [^{18}F]-FCWAY, [^{18}F]-MPPF, etc.) are currently used in humans, but all are...
agonists, with no “pure” agonists [5]. In collaboration
with Neurolixis Inc, a biopharmaceutical company, we
recently identified an agonist family with an in-vitro
spectrum showing excellent specificity and affinity for the
5-HT$_{1A}$ receptor. One of these, F13640, was radiolabeled
by replacing a non-radioactive fluorine-19 by a radioactive
fluorine-18, [$^{18}$F]-F13640, with exactly the same chemical
structure. Importantly, in-vitro autoradiographic studies
showed that [$^{18}$F]-F13640 binding was drastically reduced
by pharmacologic uncoupling of the receptor from its
G-protein, indicating the agonist behavior of this molecule
[6]. Under the same experimental conditions, [$^{18}$F]-MPPF,
an antagonist of the same receptor, showed unchanged
or slightly increased binding [6]. These autoradiographic
experiments on human brain tissue provided encouraging
results for this novel radiopharmacologic concept of
targeting functional receptors by a radiolabeled agonist.
Proof of concept, however, will only be provided by
human in-vivo PET studies confirming the present animal
model findings [7]: a radioactive agonist fixation pattern
distinct from the radioactive antagonist fixation pattern in
the same subject.

What are the possible applications of comparison
between agonist and antagonist radiopharmaceutical
patterns in humans? Here again, exploring 5-HT$_{1A}$
receptors opens up the possibility of transposition to
other neurotransmission systems. Our preliminary
autoradiography studies on hippocampal tissue from
Alzheimer patients [6, 8] showed that, in advanced
disease on Braak staging, the fall-off in radioactive
agonist binding was significantly earlier and stronger
than for the reference antagonist, [$^{18}$F]-MPPF. In other
words, imaging the agonist revealed uncoupling (i.e., loss
of 5-HT$_{1A}$ receptor function) at early stages. At the same
Braak stages, on the same PET brain slices, antagonist
fixation was more sensitive to overall receptor density
reduction, a sign of more advanced neurodegeneration.
This allows functional receptor remodeling to be tracked
at pre-dementia stages, opening up the possibility of
better pathophysiological understanding, differential
diagnosis or assessment of the impact of procognitive
therapy. Another application could be for longitudinal
assessment of the proportion of functional 5-HT$_{1A}$
receptors with aging. Such neurophysiologic exploration
could provide reference values for comparison between
matched groups in psychiatry (schizophrenia, depression,
etc.) or neurology (Parkinson’s, etc.). Finally, this
radiopharmacological strategy could prime research
in pharmacoresistance: does a fall in the number of
functional receptors correlate with reduced or abolished
response to the pharmacotherapy targeting the receptor?
In short, an “old pharmacological concept” deployed in
molecular and functional neuroimaging opens up broad
fields for new in-vivo targeting.

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