## **Supporting Information**

Synthesis and small-animal positron emission tomography evaluation of [<sup>11</sup>C]-elacridar as a radiotracer to assess the distribution of P-glycoprotein at the blood-brain barrier

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## **Contents:**

Experimental and spectroscopic data for non-key intermediates 2, 3, 7 and 8	S2
HPLC chromatogram of [ <sup>11</sup> C]- <b>1</b>	<b>S</b> 4
TACs for [ <sup>11</sup> C]-1 PET scans during which 1 or tariquidar was administered	S5

#### **Non-key intermediates**

## 2-(2-Carboxyphenylamino)-3-methoxybenzoic acid (2)

A suspension of 2-amino-3-methoxybenzoic acid (3.34 g, 20 mmol), 2-bromobenzoic acid (4.42 g, 22 mmol, 1.1 eq.),  $K_2CO_3$  (5.53 g, 40 mmol, 2 eq.) and copper powder (0.25 g, 4 mmol, 0.2 eq.) was stirred in EtOH (40 mL) and heated to reflux for 1.5 h. The suspension was cooled to rt and H<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL) was added. The mixture was filtered with cellite as a filtering aid to remove the copper. The filter bed was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and the resulting solution was acidified with concentrated HCl to a pH of 2-3. The resulting suspension was stirred for 1 h at 10°C, and then the solid was filtered, washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and dried under vacuum to yield compound **2** as a white solid (5.07 g, 92.8% theoretical yield).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (*d*<sub>6</sub>-DMSO): δ 3.73 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.25-6.42 (m, 1H), 6.60-6.81 (m, 1H), 7.16-7.51 (m, 4H), 7.74-7.91 (m, 1H), 10.16 (bs, 1H), 12.82 (bs, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (*d*<sub>6</sub>-DMSO): δ 55.6 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 112.8 (Cq), 114.5 (CH), 115.5 (CH), 116.9 (CH), 122.2 (CH), 124.4 (CH), 126.5 (Cq), 129.2 (Cq), 131.0 (CH), 133.1 (CH), 147.0 (Cq), 153.7 (Cq), 168.0 (COOH), 169.3 (COOH)

### 5-Methoxyacridone-4-carboxylic acid (3)

Compound **2** (2.87 g, 10 mmol) was dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (25 mL) and heated to reflux. Phosphorus oxychloride (2 mL, 22 mmol, 2.2 eq.) was added over 1 h. The solution was refluxed for further 2 h and then cooled to 10-15°C. H<sub>2</sub>O (17 mL) was added and the mixture heated to reflux for 2.5 h. The suspension was cooled to 10°C and filtered. The solid was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>3</sub>CN and then dried under vacuum to give the title compound (2.54 g, 94.2% theoretical yield).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (*d*<sub>6</sub>-DMSO): δ 4.06 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 7.17-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.72-7.6 (m, 1H), 8.38-8.57 (m, 2H), 12.24 (s, 1H), 13.84 (bs, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (*d*<sub>6</sub>-DMSO): δ 56.5 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 112.9 (CH), 115.0 (Cq), 117.0 (CH), 120.4 (CH), 121.0 (Cq), 121.6 (Cq), 121.8 (CH), 130.8 (Cq), 132.4 (CH), 136.8 (CH), 140.4 (Cq), 147.5 (Cq), 169.1 (COOH), 176.3 (CO)

### 6,7-Dimethoxy-2-(4-nitrophenethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisochinoline (7)

A mixture of 4-nitrophenethylbromide (1.159 g, 5 mmol), 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4tetrahydroisochinoline hydrochloride (1.148 g, 5 mmol, 1 eq.),  $K_2CO_3$  (0.776 g, 5.5 mmol, 1.1 eq.) and KI (166 mg, 1 mmol, 0.2 eq.) was stirred in DMF (7.5 mL) at 70°C for 24 h. The mixture was cooled to 50°C and MeOH (2.5 mL) was added. After cooling to 30°C H<sub>2</sub>O (15 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred at 10°C for 1 h and filtered. The solid was washed twice with H<sub>2</sub>O and dried under vacuum to afford the title compound (1.127 g, 67% theoretical yield).

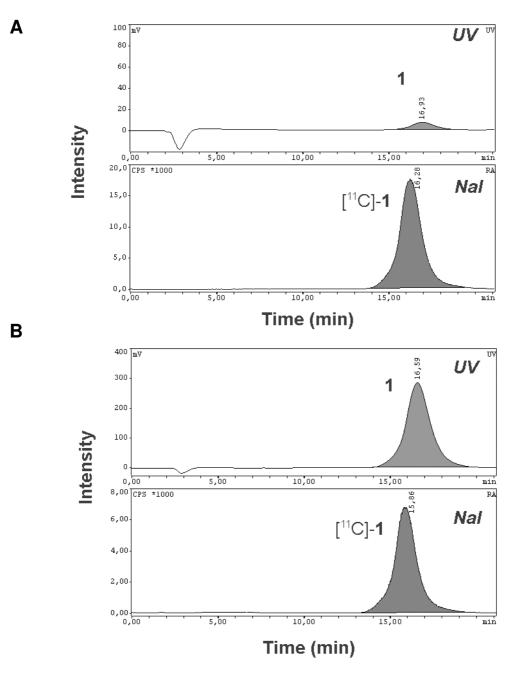
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  2.80-3,22 (m, 8H, 4×CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.73 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.84 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.85 (s, 3H, 2×OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 7.35-7.48 (d, 2H, *J*= 8.7 Hz), 8.08-8.21 (d, 2H, *J*= 8.7 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  28.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 33.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 50.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.8 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.9 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 58.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 109.3 (CH), 111.2 (CH), 123.6 (2×CH), 125.0 (Cq), 125.5 (Cq), 129.5 (2×CH), 146.5 (Cq), 147.4 (Cq), 147.7 (Cq), CNO<sub>2</sub> not detected

## 6,7-Dimethoxy-2-(4-aminophenethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisochinoline (8)

Compound **7** (1.711 g, 5 mmol) was stirred in EtOH (50 mL) under argon for 30 min. Then Pd/C catalyst (10% w/w, 0.171 g) was added and hydrogen gas introduced into the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred under normal pressure until hydrogen uptake was complete (10-20 h). The mixture was filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (1.37 g, 88% theoretical yield).

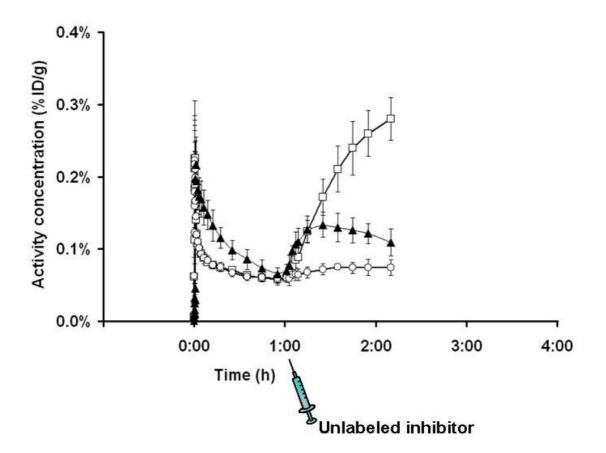
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 2.60-2.92 (m, 8H, 4×CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.65 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.84 (2s, 6H, 2×OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.49-6.71 (m, 4H), 6.97-7.08 (d, 2H, *J*= 8.4 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 28.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 33.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 51.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.8 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.9 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 60.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 109.4 (CH), 111.3 (CH), 115.3 (2×CH), 126.0 (Cq), 126.3 (Cq), 129.5 (2×CH), 130.2 (Cq), 144.5 (Cq), 147.2 (Cq), 147.5 (Cq)

# HPLC chromatogram of [<sup>11</sup>C]-1



A: Analytical HPLC chromatogram of purified [<sup>11</sup>C]-1 formulated for i.v. injection demonstrating a radiochemical purity >98%. B: Analytical HPLC chromatogram of [<sup>11</sup>C]-1 co-injected with unlabeled 1 (10  $\mu$ L of a 1 mg/mL solution in CH<sub>3</sub>CN) demonstrating co-elution of [<sup>11</sup>C]-1 with 1. In the upper channel UV absorption (wavelength: 227 nm) and in the lower channel radioactivity is measured. For HPLC conditions see experimental section.

TACs for [<sup>11</sup>C]-1 PET scans during which 1 or tariquidar was administered



Whole-brain TACs (mean %ID/g±SD, n=3) for 150-min [<sup>11</sup>C]-1 PET scans in rats, during which unlabeled 1 (5 mg/kg, open squares) or tariquidar (3 mg/kg, open circles) was administered as an i.v. bolus at 60 min after start of the scan. For comparison, TACs for (*R*)-[<sup>11</sup>C]-verapamil PET scans (n=5, solid triangles), during which tariquidar (3 mg/kg) was injected, are shown.