

Supporting Information

**“Non-anhydrous, minimally basic” synthesis of the dopamine D2 agonist [<sup>18</sup>F]MCL-524**

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## General Information

### Chemicals and Media

Unless otherwise noted, all reagents and solvents were purchased from Acros Organics (Fair Lawn, NJ), Alfa Aesar (Ward Hill, MA), Fisher Scientific (Hampton, NH), Oakwood Chemical (Estill, SC), or Millipore-Sigma (St. Louis, MO), and were used without further purification. Morphine and thebaine were supplied by Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals (St. Louis, MO). Silica gel (40-63  $\mu\text{m}$ ) for flash chromatography was obtained from Silicycle (Quebec City, Canada). MP-1 and QMA anion-exchange cartridges (both carbonate form) for [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]F $^-$  separation were obtained from MedChem Imaging (Boston, USA). Sep-Pak $^{\text{®}}$  C18 and tC18 solid-phase extraction cartridges were obtained from Waters (Milford, MA).

### Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC)

TLC was performed using pre-coated silica gel 60 F $_{254}$  aluminum sheets from EMD Millipore (Billerica, MA). Non-radioactive compounds were visualized under ultraviolet light at 254 nm. A Fujifilm BAS-5000 Phosphor Imager with Multi Gauge v3.0 software was used to visualize  $^{18}\text{F}$ .

### Liquid Chromatography

The HPLC systems described below, including data acquisition modules, are Shimadzu Prominence. All gamma detectors were optimized for 511 keV photons.

**HPLC 1.** Analytical. Pump: LC-20AD. Diode array detector (DAD): SPD-M20A. Radiation detector: Harshaw NaI(Tl) detector with Canberra NIM electronics. For low-resolution liquid chromatography-mass spectroscopy (LC-MS), an Advion expression $^{\text{S}}$  CMS apparatus was added in-line.

**HPLC 2.** For manual preparations. Pump: LC-20AT. UV/Vis detector: SPD-20A. Radiation detector: Carroll & Ramsey Model 105S.

**Program A.** Analytical. Column: EMD Millipore Purosphere $^{\text{®}}$  RP-18 endcapped, 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 4 mm  $\times$  125 mm. Solvent system: gradient elution, 10% MeCN in H $_2\text{O}$ , both containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), for 2 min, raised to 90% MeCN in H $_2\text{O}$  containing 0.1 % TFA over 13 min, hold for 5 min, flow rate = 1 mL/min. Detector: 190-800 nm (DAD).

**Program C.** Analytical. Column: EMD Millipore Purosphere $^{\text{®}}$  RP-18 endcapped, 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 4 mm  $\times$  125 mm. Solvent system: isocratic elution, 25:75 MeCN:H $_2\text{O}$ , both containing 0.1% TFA, flow rate = 1 mL/min. Detector: 190-800 nm (DAD).

**Program D.** Semi-preparative. Column: ES Industries Chromegabond WR C18, 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 120  $\text{\AA}$ , 9.6 mm  $\times$  250 mm. Solvent system: isocratic elution, 50:50 AcOH (50 mM)/NaOAc (2.5 mM) with 0.1 mg/mL ascorbic acid:MeCN, flow rate = 3 mL/min. Detector: 254 nm.

**Program E.** Analytical. Column: EMD Millipore Purosphere $^{\text{®}}$  RP-18 endcapped, 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 4 mm  $\times$  125 mm. Solvent system: gradient elution, 10% MeCN in H $_2\text{O}$ , both containing 0.1% formic acid, for 2 min, raised to 90% MeCN in H $_2\text{O}$  containing 0.1 % formic acid over 13 min, hold for 5 min, flow rate = 1 mL/min. Detector: 190-800 nm (DAD).

### NMR

$^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded with either a Varian 400-MR or Varian Mercury 300 spectrometer (Palo Alto, CA). NMR solvents were obtained from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories (Andover, MA). Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are reported in ppm relative to the hydrogenated residue of the deuterated solvents.

### High-resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HR-MS)

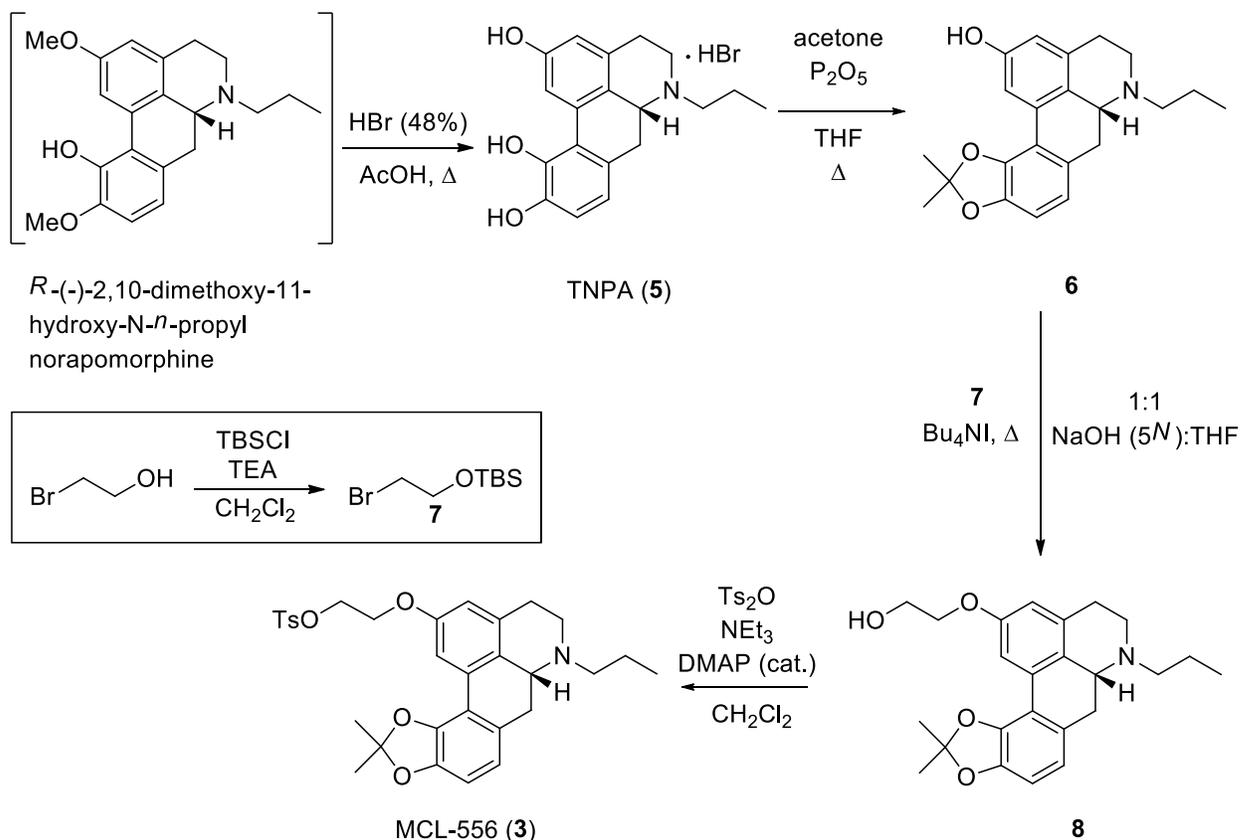
HR-MS were obtained by the Mass Spectrometry Lab at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Urbana, IL).

### Elemental Microanalysis (EA)

EA was carried out by Atlantic Microlab, Inc. (Norcross, GA).

### Microwave

Microwave heating of radiochemical reactions was carried out using a Biotage $^{\text{®}}$  Initiator+ apparatus. The reactions were carried out using crimped glass reaction vessels (0.5-2 mL size) containing magnetic stir vanes.



### Scheme S1. Synthesis of non-radioactive precursor 3.

#### Details related to the synthesis of precursor 3

#### 2,10,11-trihydroxy-*N*-*n*-propyl-norapomorphine (TNPA; 5), hydrobromide salt

TNPA (HBr salt) was prepared in four synthetic steps from thebaine, as described in Kim *et al.*<sup>[1]</sup>, Si *et al.*<sup>[2]</sup> and Gao *et al.*<sup>[3]</sup> Overall yield: 71%. M.P.= 204-206 °C (lit. 203-206 °C).<sup>[3]</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.92 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (q,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (dd,  $J$  = 13.9, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.87 – 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.56 (ddd,  $J$  = 13.1, 11.5, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.35 – 3.23 (m, 3H), 3.23 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.93 (d,  $J$  = 14.6 Hz, 1H), 2.78 – 2.64 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.09 (t,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  156.88, 144.82, 143.25, 134.18, 130.56, 124.33, 119.54, 119.31, 118.72, 115.13, 113.92, 112.75, 61.21, 55.32, 49.13, 31.61, 25.98, 17.08, 10.04.

LC-MS (HPLC 1, Program E): 312  $m/z$  [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 100%. 353  $m/z$  [M+H+CH<sub>3</sub>CN]<sup>+</sup>, 11%.

#### (-)-2-hydroxy-*N*-*n*-propyl-10,11-propylidenenorapomorphine (6)

Compound 5 was prepared as described in Steiger *et al.*,<sup>[4]</sup> with minor modifications. To a 500-mL round-bottom flask were added TNPA (HBr salt, 4 g, 10.2 mmol), THF (112 mL), dry acetone (50 mL), and P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (5 g). The contents were stirred and refluxed for 2 h. An additional equal portion of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and acetone were added, and the reaction mixture refluxed for another 4 h. The next day, the cooled reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was basified with NH<sub>4</sub>OH solution and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 200 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and

concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a 1:20 to 1:10 to 1:5 MeOH to CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gradient to afford 854 mg (24%) of acetone-protected aporphine **6** as a brown foam.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.40 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.72 – 6.64 (m, 1H), 6.59 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 11.1, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (dt, *J* = 9.7, 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (td, *J* = 11.4, 10.3, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (ddd, *J* = 32.0, 13.4, 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.73 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 154.36, 146.70, 143.90, 134.72, 132.10, 128.91, 120.00, 117.84, 117.03, 114.28, 112.36, 106.90, 77.20, 59.40, 56.09, 49.29, 33.99, 29.03, 26.12, 25.92, 18.80, 12.07.

LC-MS (HPLC 1, Program E): 352 m/z [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 100%. 393 m/z [M+H+CH<sub>3</sub>CN]<sup>+</sup>, 60%.

### 1-bromoethyl-2-(*t*-butyldimethyl)silyloxyethane (**7**)

To a 20 mL vial were added: TBSCl (1 M in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>; 6.4 mL) and bromoethanol (0.40 mL), and the solution was stirred. To the resulting yellow solution was slowly added dropwise triethylamine (0.90 mL); the solution immediately became colorless upon addition of the first drop. The solution was stirred at RT overnight; a white precipitate formed. The suspension was diluted with hexanes (50 mL) and washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated to afford **7** in quantitative yield (339 mg). This oil was deemed analytically pure by NMR.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 3.89 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 0.90 (s, 5H), 0.09 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 63.51, 33.25, 25.81 (3C), -5.29 (2C).

EA: calcd: C, 40.17, H, 8.01; found: C, 40.11, H, 8.04

### (-)-2-hydroxyethoxy-*N*-*n*-propyl-10,11-propylidenenorapomorphine (**8**)

The following synthesis was first reported in Finnema *et al.*,<sup>[5]</sup> however, the NMR, melting point and mass spectral data are provided here for the first time. To a 6 dram vial were added: (-)-2-hydroxy-*N*-*n*-propyl-10, 11-propylidenenorapomorphine (**6**) (320 mg, 0.91 mmol) and 1-bromoethyl-2-(*t*-butyldimethyl)silyloxy ethane (**7**, 483 mg). Next, THF (10 mL) was added; and after the solids dissolved, 5 N NaOH (10 mL) was added and the solution was stirred. Next, Bu<sub>4</sub>NI (113 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 8 hours. An additional portion of **7** (322 mg) was added and the mixture stirred at 85 °C for another 5 hours. After cooling to RT, the mixture was diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The brown residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 1:20 to 1:10 MeOH:CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> as eluents to afford 230 mg (0.582 mmol, 64%) of **8**. Note: the TBS ether hydrolyzed upon contact with silica gel. M.P. = 93-95 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.53 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.65 – 6.58 (m, 2H), 4.13 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.97 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 3.41 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (ddd, *J* = 34.2, 12.6, 5.0 Hz, 3H), 2.91 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 9.9, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.75 – 2.66 (m, 1H), 2.61 – 2.40 (m, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.65 – 1.49 (m, 2H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 157.00, 146.75, 143.97, 134.93, 132.15, 129.26, 120.01, 117.90, 117.12, 112.71, 112.00, 106.99, 77.21, 69.12, 61.55, 59.52, 56.30, 49.37, 34.34, 29.64, 26.20, 25.96, 19.38, 12.09.

HR-MS [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: calcd. 396.2175; found 396.2175.

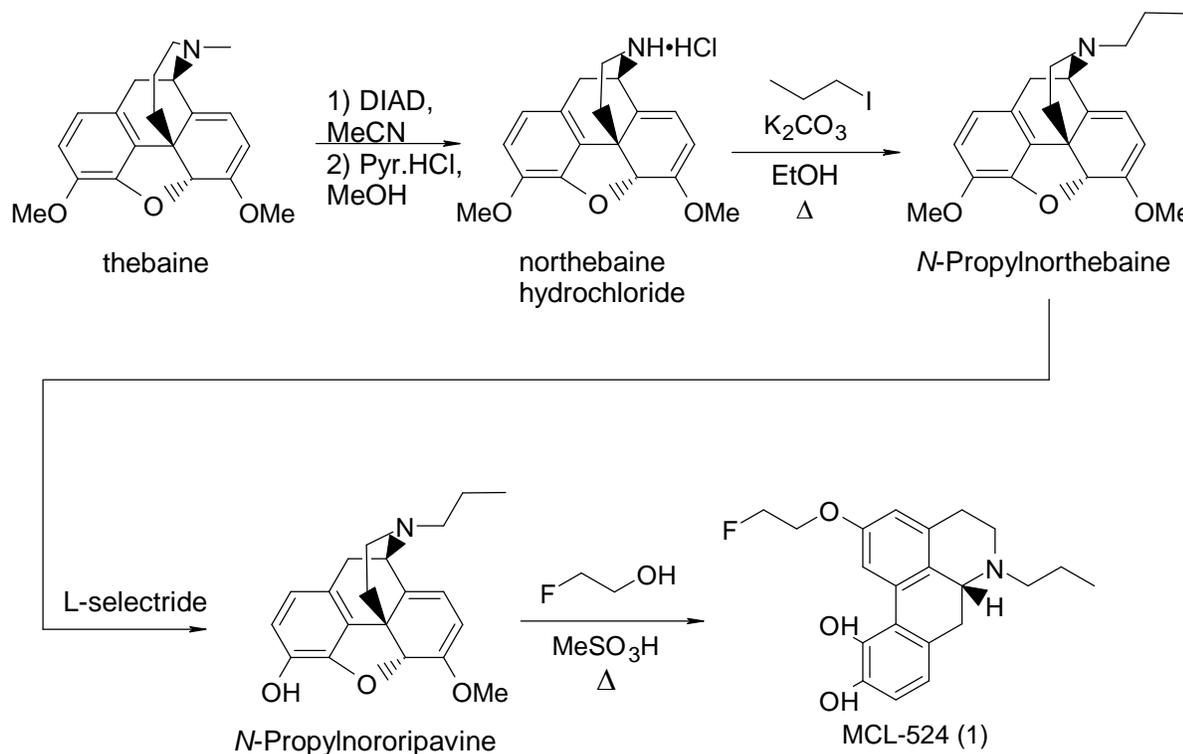
### (-)-2-(4-toluenesulfonyl)oxyethoxy-*N*-*n*-propyl-10,11-propylidenenorapomorphine (MCL-556; **3**)

The following synthesis is based on the protocol previously reported Finnema *et al.*,<sup>[5]</sup> however, the NMR and mass spectral data for the product are provided here for the first time. To a 5 mL vial under nitrogen were added (-)-2-hydroxyethoxy-*N*-*n*-propyl-10,11-propylidenenorapomorphine (**8**, 56.5 mg, 0.142 mmol), DMAP (1 crystal), and tosic anhydride (70 mg, 0.214 mmol). Next, anhydrous dichloromethane (2 mL) was added, followed by trimethylamine (61 μL, 0.44 mmol), and the reaction was allowed to stir overnight at RT. The reaction was quenched by diluting with dichloromethane (5 ml) and washing sequentially with water (2 × 10 mL) and brine (1 × 10 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, then filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> in a 1:50 to 1:20 (MeOH:CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) gradient to afford compound **3** in 29% yield (23 mg, 0.041 mmol).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 4.18 (td, *J* = 4.5, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 3.37 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.21 – 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.76 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 4H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 1.81 (s, 3H), 1.79 – 1.70 (m, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.01 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  156.90, 146.96, 144.92, 144.00, 133.43, 132.68, 132.31, 129.82 (2C), 127.91 (2C), 127.51, 120.24, 118.19, 116.40, 112.73, 112.50, 107.34, 68.06, 65.43, 59.59, 55.01, 48.92, 33.06, 29.61, 27.84, 26.13, 25.87, 21.59, 18.29, 11.79.

HR-MS  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : calcd. 550.2263; found 550.2272.



## Scheme S2. Synthesis of MCL-524 (1)

### Details related to the synthesis of MCL-524 (1)

#### (-)-2-(fluoroethoxy- $N$ - $n$ -propylnorapomorphine (MCL-524; 1), hydrochloride salt

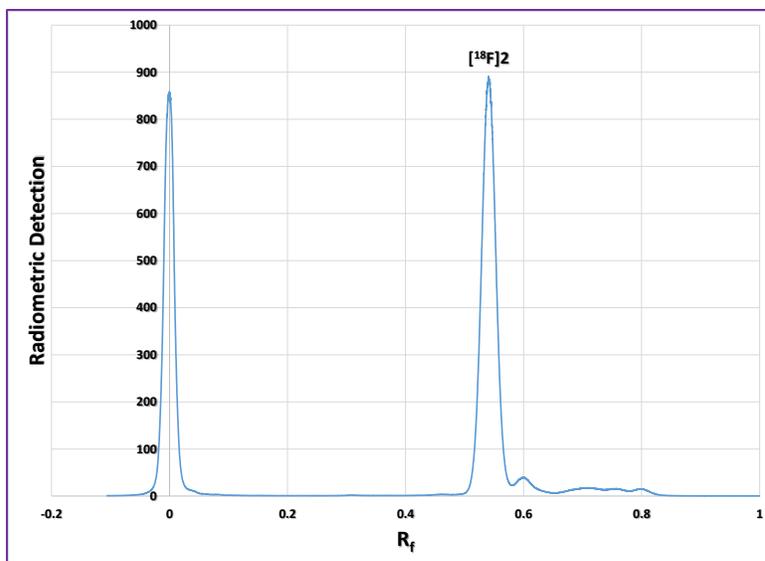
MCL-524 (HCl salt) was prepared in two steps from R-(-)- $N$ - $n$ -propylnorthebaine as described in Si *et al.*<sup>[2]</sup> and Sromek, *et al.*<sup>[6]</sup> Overall yield: 20 %. M.P. = 175 °C (decomposed). Lit. 203-205 °C (decomposed).<sup>[6]</sup>

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (HCl salt, 300 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  8.13 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 – 6.73 (m, 3H), 4.83 (t,  $J$  = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (t,  $J$  = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 – 4.28 (m, 2H), 4.26 – 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.71 – 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.47 – 3.35 (m, 3H), 3.30 – 3.04 (m, 3H), 2.79 (t,  $J$  = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.07 – 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.22 – 1.09 (m, 6H). 1.22 – 1.09 (m, 3H).

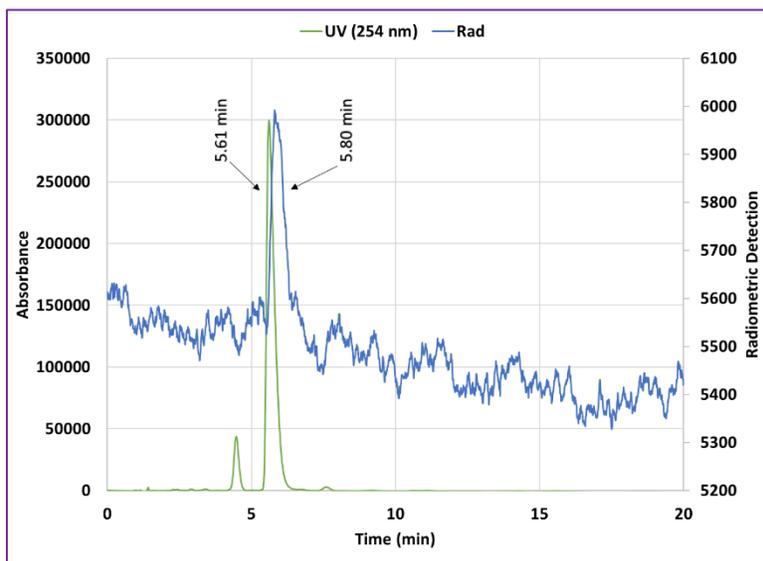
$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  159.73, 146.40, 144.90, 135.73, 131.98, 125.66, 122.22, 120.82, 119.99, 115.96, 115.29, 113.19, 83.12 (d,  $J$  = 169.1 Hz), 68.63 (d,  $J$  = 19.8 Hz), 62.55, 56.59, 32.84, 27.48, 25.25, 18.36, 11.28.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$  4.20 (tt,  $J$  = 47.7, 28.9 Hz).

$^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz, Methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$  -218.80 (tt,  $J$  = 47.2, 23.2 Hz).

HR-MS  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : calcd. 358.1818; found 358.1826.



**Figure S1. Representative radio-TLC of intermediate <sup>18</sup>F]2.** Reaction conditions: precursor **3** (1.1 mg), TEATos (2.4 mg), 97% MeCN (1 mL), 150 °C, 15 min). Radiochemical conversion = 53%. Eluent = 10% MeOH in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S2. Co-injection of <sup>18</sup>F]MCL-524 with <sup>19</sup>F standard.** HPLC 1, Program C.

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