

## **Investigator's Brochure**

for

**3'-deoxy-3'-[F-18] fluorothymidine: [F-18]FLT**

**An Investigational Positron Emission Tomography (PET) radiopharmaceutical for injection intended for use as an in vivo diagnostic for imaging active cellular proliferation of malignant tumors.**

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<b>I.</b>	<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>[F-18]FLT PRODUCT AGENT DESCRIPTION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Agent Description .....	4
2.	Chemical Structure .....	4
3.	Final Product Specifications.....	5
<b>IV.</b>	<b>PHARMACOLOGY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>TOXICOLOGY AND SAFETY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.	Mechanism of Action for Toxicity.....	6
2.	[F-19] FLT Animal Toxicity Studies .....	6
3.	[F-18]FLT Animal Toxicity Studies .....	7
4.	[F-19]FLT Human Toxicity .....	7
5.	[F-18]FLT Human Toxicity Studies.....	9
6.	[F-18]FLT Human Safety Studies .....	9
7.	[F-19] Genotoxicity and Mutagenicity .....	13
8.	Adverse Events and Monitoring for Toxicity .....	13
<b>VI.</b>	<b>BIODISTRIBUTION AND RADIATION DOSIMETRY OF [F-18]FLT .....</b>	<b>14</b>
1.	Mouse Biodistribution .....	14
2.	Non-Human Primate Biodistribution.....	14
3.	Human Radiation Dosimetry of [F-18]FLT .....	15
<b>VII.</b>	<b>[F-18]FLT PREVIOUS HUMAN EXPERIENCE .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>28</b>

## II. INTRODUCTION

3'-deoxy-3'-[F-18] fluorothymidine [F-18]FLT is a structural analog of the DNA constituent, thymidine, that enters proliferating cells and is phosphorylated by human thymidine kinase 1, which is regulated during the cell cycle. The 3' substitution prevents further incorporation into replicating DNA, and the now ionic [F-18]FLT-MP is trapped inside proliferating cells. [F-18] decays with positron emission.

### **Positron Emission Tomography**

Positron emission tomography (PET) is a quantitative tomographic imaging technique which produces cross-sectional images that are composites of volume elements (voxels). In PET images, the signal intensity in each voxel is dependent upon the concentration of the radionuclide within the target tissue (e.g., organ, tumor) volume. To obtain PET imaging data, the patient is placed in a circumferential detector array.

Patients will undergo two separate components for a typical PET imaging procedure. One component is a transmission scan via a germanium rod source or, more recently, by CT imaging (in the case of PET-CT) over the field-of-view of interest (specifically the tumor or the majority of the body with whole body PET/PET-CT imaging). The second component of the study is the emission scan which can be a dynamic imaging acquisition over a specific area of interest or multiple acquisitions over the whole body. The typical PET study takes about 20 minutes to 2 hours to perform depending on the nature of the acquisitions and the areas of the body that are imaged.

The patient is often prepared by fasting for 4 – 6 hours. After the [F-18]FLT tracer (approximately 5 mCi) is injected, imaging can commence immediately for a fully quantitative study over one area of the body, or imaging can be performed after an uptake period of about 60 – 90 minutes if whole body semi-quantitative imaging is being performed.

Although [F-18]FLT studies are designed to characterize FLT as a tracer of cellular proliferation in the primary tumor, comparison of [F-18]FLT images with other clinical imaging, and with surgical staging, will also provide data about [F-18]FLT's ability to depict regional tumor proliferation and distal metastases.

### III. [F-18]FLT PRODUCT AGENT DESCRIPTION

#### 1. AGENT DESCRIPTION

3'-deoxy-3'-[F-18]fluorothymidine: [F-18]FLT (MW 243) is a structural analog of the DNA constituent, thymidine (Figure 1). It is a radiolabeled imaging agent that is produced by various but equivalent syntheses that has been proposed for investigating cellular proliferation with positron emission tomography (PET). Since FLT is not incorporated into DNA, due to phosphorylation by thymidine kinase, (a part of the proliferation pathway) FLT-monophosphate (FLT-MP) is trapped in the cell. As such, it has the potential to facilitate imaging of proliferating tumor in proportion to the DNA synthesis rate. Clinical and nonclinical studies support the use of FLT as an imaging probe for quantifying cellular proliferation with positron emission tomography (PET). Therefore, FLT is proposed as a radiolabeled imaging probe for quantifying cellular proliferation in malignant tumors with PET.

#### 2. CHEMICAL STRUCTURE

[F-18]FLT has not been marketed in the United States and, to the best of our knowledge; there has been no marketing experience with this drug in other countries. The radiopharmaceutical product, [F-18]FLT is the only active ingredient and it is dissolved in a solution of  $\leq 10$  mL of 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline (PBS):  $< 10\%$  ethanol (v:v). The drug solution is stored at room temperature in a septum sealed, sterile, pyrogen-free glass vial with an expiration time of 8 hours. The injectable dose of [F-18]FLT for most studies will be approximately 175 MBq (5 mCi) at the time of injection. In the dose of [F-18]FLT only a small fraction of the FLT molecules are radioactive. The amount of injected drug is  $\leq 0.61$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$  ( $\leq 2.5$  nmol/mL) of FLT. [F-18]FLT is administered to subjects by intravenous injection of  $\leq 10$  mL.

There is no evidence that nonradioactive and radioactive FLT molecules display different biochemical behavior.

**Figure 1. Chemical Structures**



### 3. FINAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

The drug is composed of a small amount of [F-18]FLT that is labeled with radioactive F-18 at the 3'-position on the sugar ring with a specific activity above 200 Ci/mmol at the time of injection, as assured by the combined specifications of < 0.61 µg, ≤ 10 mL per dose and 5 mCi dose. The radiopharmaceutical product, [F-18]FLT is the only active ingredient and it is dissolved in a solution of ≤ 10 mL of 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline (PBS): < 10% ethanol (v:v). [F-18]FLT is administered to subjects by intravenous injection (≤ 10 mL).

**Table 1. Final Product Specifications**

SPECIFICATIONS	
Radiochemical Purity (TLC):	R <sub>f</sub> = 0.4 – 0.7 Purity ≥ 95%
Residual Solvent Levels:	Acetone < 5000 ppm Acetonitrile < 400 ppm DMSO < 5000 ppm
Radionuclidic Purity:	Measured half-life 100 – 120 minutes
Bacterial Endotoxin Levels:	< 175 EU per dose
pH:	6 – 8
Sterility:	no growth observed in 14 days
Residual Kryptofix® [2.2.2]:	< 50 µg/ mL Kryptofix®
Radiochemical Purity (HPLC):	> 95%
Chemical Purity (HPLC):	FLT < 0.61 µg/ml Other < 1.2 µg/ml
Chemical Purity (particulates):	Clear and Colorless

**Table 2. Final Product Components**

COMPONENTS		
[ <sup>18</sup> F]FLT, 3'-deoxy-3'- [ <sup>18</sup> F]fluorothymidine	same as for [F-19]FLT	≤ 5.0 mCi
[ <sup>19</sup> F]FLT, 3'-deoxy-3'- [ <sup>19</sup> F]fluorothymidine	NSC# 140025 for [F-19]FLT	≤ 0.61 µg/ml
Sodium phosphates	USP	0.01 M
Ethanol, absolute	USP	< 10% by volume
Saline for injection	USP	0.15 M

**Table 3. Final Product Impurities**

IMPURITIES		Highest Values in 2 Site Qualification Runs (n = 17)
Kryptofix [2.2.2.]	< 50 µg/ml	None detected
Acetonitrile	< 400 ppm	86 ppm
DMSO	< 5000 ppm	353 ppm
Acetone	< 5000 ppm	190 ppm

## IV. PHARMACOLOGY

The pharmacology of FLT is based on its action as an inhibitor of DNA synthesis (Langen, 1969; 1972; 1972; Matthes, 1988). Intracellular metabolism of FLT produces nucleotides that inhibit endogenous DNA polymerases because they lack a 3'-hydroxyl substituent. This results in premature chain termination of DNA synthesis (Matthes 1987, Sundseth 1996). These biochemical properties can account for FLT's prominent hematological and liver toxicity in treatment studies. The proposed PET tracer studies using approximately 6 µg single dose [F-18]FLT are significantly lower than the oral 0.125 mg/kg or 2 mg/day multi dose used in the human studies (Flexner, 1994; Faraj, 1994; Sundseth, 1996; Katlama, 2004; Ghosn, 2007). The pharmacology of FLT closely parallels that of the widely used prescription HIV-antiviral drug azidothymidine (AZT) (Lundgren, 1991; Kong, 1992). Both FLT and AZT are 3'-deoxythymidine analogs that act as inhibitors of DNA synthesis and are cleared from the body in the same way. Although FLT is significantly more cytotoxic than AZT in test cell lines (Faraj, 1994) at comparable levels of exposure, this is not a factor when [F-18]FLT exposure is limited to typical PET imaging microdose requirements. Cellular uptake of FLT and thymidine is greater than that of AZT. Transport of FLT and thymidine across cell membranes occurs by active transport and passive diffusion (Kong, 1992).

## V. TOXICOLOGY AND SAFETY

### 1. MECHANISM OF ACTION FOR TOXICITY

Intracellular metabolism of FLT produces nucleotide phosphates that inhibit endogenous DNA polymerases and can prematurely chain terminate DNA (Matthes, 1987; Sundseth, 1996). These biochemical properties can account for FLT's prominent hematological and liver toxicity when dose at high dose in treatment studies. The proposed PET tracer studies using approximately 6 µg single dose [F-18]FLT are a thousand fold lower than the oral 0.125 mg/kg multi-dose used in the human studies (Flexner, 1994; Faraj, 1994; Sundseth, 1996; Katlama, 2004; Ghosn, 2007).

### 2. [F-19] FLT ANIMAL TOXICITY STUDIES

A preliminary study of FLT's toxic effects was reported for cynomolgus monkeys receiving multiple doses of FLT by subcutaneous (s.c.) injection (3 x 0.25 mg/kg s.c.; Lundgren, 1991). Table 4 lists the wide variety of standard hematological parameters, liver enzymes, and serum creatinine for the FLT-treated monkeys and controls that were studied.

**Table 4. Laboratory Values for Cynomologus Monkey Study**

	DAY 1	DAY 0	DAY 10		DAY 41	
<b>Analyte</b>	<b>FLT</b>	<b>CONTROL</b>	<b>FLT</b>	<b>CONTROL</b>	<b>FLT</b>	<b>CONTROL</b>
Albumin (g/L)	32	32	32	32	40	32
Creatinine (µmol/L)	83	88	68	75	76	75
GGT (µkat/L)	1.03	1.60	0.62	1.26	0.82	1.58
SGOT (µkat/L)	0.60	1.53	0.95	1.36	0.68	0.72
SGPT (µkat/L)	2.11	2.67	1.61	2.11	1.05	1.45
CK (µkat/L)	6.78	4.17	5.70	2.64	8.02	5.53
LDH (µkat/L)	33	36	29.2	35.2	28.5	25.2
WBC (x10 <sup>-9</sup> /L)	4.92	8.2	4.72	7.5	5.84	9.52
RBC (x10 <sup>-12</sup> /L)	6.06	5.6	4.9	4.71	5.74	5.78
HGB (g/L)	112	102	89	85	105	103
HCT	0.37	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.36	0.36
PLT (x10 <sup>-9</sup> /L)	332	414	246	348	352	430
MCV (fl)	61.6	62.9	59.8	62.0	62.0	62.1

Standard hematological parameters, liver enzymes and serum creatinine values for FLT treated (3 x 0.25 mg/kg; s.c.: n = 2) and controls (n = 4) for cynomologus monkeys (1.0 kat/l = 58.8U/L)

Unpublished studies filed to the NCI IND (studies are the property of Medivir) in mice, rats, and dogs reported only minor hematological effects at doses up to 900 mg/kg intravenously administered (iv) in mice and rats and 1000 mg/kg iv in dogs.

### **3. [F-18]FLT ANIMAL TOXICITY STUDIES**

There are currently no published animal toxicity data for [F-18]FLT. Since the half life of Fluorine 18 is only 109 minutes toxicity studies are not possible with the radiolabeled agent. The [F-19] data presented would be the basis for both animal and human toxicity characterization.

### **4. [F-19]FLT HUMAN TOXICITY**

The pharmacology of FLT is based on its action as an inhibitor of DNA synthesis (Langen, 1969; 1972; 1972; Matthes, 1988). This is the mechanism of the toxicity that is seen with

the drug. Intracellular metabolism of FLT produces FLT-phosphates but these nucleotides inhibit endogenous DNA polymerases because they lack a 3'-hydroxyl substituent. This results in premature chain termination of DNA synthesis (Matthes 1987, Sundseth 1996). These biochemical properties can account for FLT's prominent hematological and liver toxicity (Flexner, 1994; Faraj, 1994; Sundseth, 1996). The pharmacology of FLT closely parallels that of the widely used prescription HIV-antiviral drug azidothymidine (AZT) (Lundgren, 1991; Kong, 1992). Both FLT and AZT are 3'-deoxythymidine analogs that act as inhibitors of DNA synthesis and are cleared from the body in the same way. However, FLT is significantly more cytotoxic than AZT in test cell lines (Faraj, 1994). Cellular uptake of FLT and thymidine is greater than that of AZT. Transport of FLT and thymidine across cell membranes occurs by active transport and passive diffusion (Kong, 1992).

FLT was investigated as an oral anti-AIDS drug in humans (Flexner 1994). Toxic effects and death were reported for some subjects receiving FLT during randomized concentration controlled trials during a 16-week treatment of oral multi-dosing. Doses of 0.125 mg/kg every 12 hours, produced a mean cumulated drug exposure ( $AUC_{12}$ : area under curve) of 417 ng-h/mL. At this level, serious (grade 3) hematologic toxicity occurred in 6 of 10 subjects. At 300 ng-h/mL, grade 2 or greater (fall in hemoglobin to  $\leq 9.4$  g/dL) anemia developed within four weeks in 9 of 12 subjects. At 200 ng-h/mL almost no clinically significant anemia developed, but dose-limiting granulocytopenia ( $< 750$  granulocytes/mm<sup>3</sup>) occurred in 5 of 14 subjects. Mild peripheral neuropathy occurred in 2 of 15 subjects at 50 ng-h/mL, but was not dose-limiting.

FLT drug trials were terminated after two subjects died unexpectedly of hepatic failure. One of these subjects, who was assigned to 200 ng-h/mL, developed progressive liver failure and died after 12 weeks of FLT therapy. A second subject, receiving a fixed dose of 10 mg/day, developed progressive liver failure and died at 12 weeks. All surviving subjects were followed closely for four weeks after stopping FLT and none had evidence of clinically significant liver disease or other adverse effects. Overall, 25 of the 44 subjects receiving at least two doses of FLT completed the 16 week study without clinically significant adverse effects.

FLT (Alovudine) was withdrawn from development for several years, and then reinvestigated for multi-drug resistant HIV infection. Fifteen patients with multi-drug resistance HIV received 7.5 mg each day for 28 days along with their on-going therapy (Katlama, 2004). No serious adverse events were observed.

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial investigating three doses of alovedine (0.5, 1 and 2 mg) or placebo added for four weeks to a failing regimen in patients with evidence of NRTI resistant HIV strains. Seventy-two patients were enrolled in the study: 21, 13, 18, and 20 in the placebo and 0.5, 1, and 2 mg arms, respectively. There was no significant change in CD4 cell count. Alovudine was well tolerated;

diarrhea and nausea were reported in up to one-third of the patients and mean hemoglobin decreased slightly in the highest dose group (Ghosn, 2007).

### 5. [F-18]FLT HUMAN TOXICITY STUDIES

Since the half life of fluorine 18 is only 109 minutes toxicity studies are not possible with the radiolabeled agent. The [F-19] data presented would be the basis for both animal and human toxicity characterization.

It is important to note that [F-19] clinical repeat dosing, as reported above, results in total exposure that is up to several thousand times greater, as measured by  $AUC_{12}$ , than that produced by typical [F-18] dosing in a PET imaging setting.

### 6. [F-18]FLT HUMAN SAFETY STUDIES

In a study performed at the University of Washington, Turcotte and colleagues (Turcotte, 2008) assessed the toxicity of [F-18]FLT in twenty patients with proven or suspected diagnosis of non-small cell lung cancer (Table 5). All patients gave written informed consent to the [F-18]FLT injection, and subsequent PET imaging and blood draws. Blood samples were collected for each patient at multiple times before and after [F-18]FLT-PET. These samples were assayed for comprehensive metabolic panel, total bilirubin, complete blood and platelet counts. In addition, a standard neurological examination by a qualified physician was performed for each patient before and immediately after [F-18]FLT-PET. All [F-18]FLT doses were calculated based on patient weight ( $2.59 \text{ MBq/kg} = 0.07 \text{ mCi/kg}$ ) with a maximal dose of 185 MBq (5.0 mCi). Starting with the [F-18]FLT injection, dynamic PET images were acquired for 90 or 120 minutes. By placing a region-of-interest in the center of the left ventricular chamber, blood time-activity curves were generated for each patient from the dynamic PET data and then extrapolated to 720 minutes. This provided a measure of the area under the [F-18]FLT concentration curve for 12 hours ( $AUC_{12}$ ). A separate estimation of the  $AUC_{12}$  was also obtained from sequential blood samples collected during PET data acquisition. No side effects were reported by patients or observed. No change was observed in the neurological status of patients. A neurological examination was performed by an experienced neurologist prior to [F-18]FLT administration, the day after [F-18]FLT administration, and at four weeks post [F-18]FLT administration. Only albumin, red blood cell count, hemoglobin, and hematocrit show a statistically significant decrease over time (Table 5). These changes were attributed to IV hydration during PET imaging and to subsequent blood loss at surgery. The  $AUC_{12}$  values estimated from imaging data are not significantly different from those found from serial measures of [F-18]FLT blood concentrations ( $P = 0.66$ ). No significant neurologic sequelae have been attributed to [F-18]FLT use in pet imaging to date. As a result, peripheral neuropathy, which had been listed as a possible risk based upon observations at significantly higher doses in early therapeutic HIV studies, is no longer considered a risk of [F-18]FLT use in a micro-dose

## Investigator's Brochure: [F-18]FLT

imaging setting. Screening for peripheral neuropathy is not justified based upon the available evidence in multiple [F-18]FLT imaging trials.

**Table 5. Laboratory Values (mean ± SD) At Each Time Point**

	Pre-[F-18]FLT	Immediate < 5 hours	5 – 24 hours	1 – 7 days	> 1 week	P*
Sodium (mEq/L ± SD)	139.4 ± 1.5	138.2 ± 2.1	138.3 ± 2.0	137.5 ± 1.8	138.1 ± 2.3	0.064
Potassium (mEq/L ± SD)	4.2 ± 0.5	4.2 ± 0.4	4.1 ± 0.4	4.2 ± 0.3	4.2 ± 0.4	0.968
Chloride (mEq/L ± SD)	102.3 ± 3.3	104.2 ± 3.7	104 ± 3.8	102.3 ± 2.4	101.2 ± 3.1	0.055
Glucose (mEq/L ± SD)	95.1 ± 14.8	96.6 ± 20.7	98.5 ± 23.1	105.4 ± 17.7	109.5 ± 14.6	0.175
Creatinine (mEq/L ± SD)	0.885 ± 0.198	0.882 ± 0.207	0.881 ± 0.180	0.910 ± 0.190	0.844 ± 0.217	0.949
BUN (mEq/L ± SD)	15.8 ± 5.0	15.1 ± 5.6	15.2 ± 6.3	14.3 ± 5.2	15.3 ± 5.7	0.959
SGOT (U/L ± SD)	20.8 ± 5.0	22.0 ± 5.1	22.0 ± 5.3	22.2 ± 11.4	21.8 ± 6.7	0.973
SGPT (U/L ± SD)	18.7 ± 6.7	18.5 ± 6.6	19.1 ± 6.5	17.6 ± 5.3	17.2 ± 6.5	0.978
Albumin (g/dL ± SD)	3.9 ± 0.5	3.5 ± 0.4	3.44 ± 0.3	3.1 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.8	0.003
Alk Phos (U/L ± SD)	73.8 ± 19.4	61.1 ± 14.7	58.3 ± 17.0	59.5 ± 22.7		0.081
Bilirubin (mg/dL ± SD)	0.647 ± 1.81	0.573 ± 0.246	0.581 ± 0.263	0.621 ± 0.286	0.752 ± 0.418	0.714
RBC (X10 <sup>9</sup> /ml ± SD)	4.5 ± 0.4	4.3 ± 0.5	4.2 ± 0.5	3.8 ± 0.3	3.7 ± 0.4	<0.0001
Hematocrit (% ± SD)	40.9 ± 3.1	39.1 ± 4.4	38.4 ± 4.0	35.2 ± 3.4	35.0 ± 3.4	<0.0001
WBC (X10 <sup>6</sup> /ml ± SD)	7.6 ± 2.1	7.7 ± 3.4	7.9 ± 3.3	9.5 ± 2.8	9.0 ± 3.2	0.262
Platelets (X10 <sup>6</sup> /ml ± SD)	278.1 ± 96.9	259.1 ± 103.1	255.9 ± 103.0	230.1 ± 76.7	233.5 ± 69.5	0.674

\*one-way ANOVA P values (from Turcotte et al, 2007)

The single dose AUC<sub>12</sub> values derived from blood clearance studies performed at the University of Washington ranged from 0.22 to 1.34 ng-h/mL with a mean of 0.80 ng-h/mL. This range corresponds to 0.46% to 2.7% of the Flexner therapeutic clinical trial AUC<sub>12</sub> of 50 ng-h/mL. In the Flexner trial the only dose-limiting toxicity was hematologic, either anemia or granulocytopenia, and the threshold for this response was greater than 50 ng-h/mL. The only adverse event at the 50 ng-h/mL level was a peripheral neuropathy in 2 of 15 patients that manifested at about 40 days. The peripheral neuropathy was detected by vibration sensation scores and was not a dose limiting toxicity. For FLT, the average arterial blood curve (% injected dose per mL of blood) from 16 University of Washington FLT two hour studies were extrapolated to 12 hours using the conservative estimation that there would be no more clearance of FLT from the plasma and that all the radioactivity in the blood was in the form of the unmetabolized FLT. It was then assumed that 100% of the dose (6.1 µg = 6100 ng) was in a plasma volume of 3,000 mL. The dose in nanograms was multiplied by the fraction of the injected dose per mL divided by the plasma volume to obtain ng/mL for each time point. The area under this curve was 0.5 ng-h/mL. Thus, the AUC<sub>12</sub> of a single injected dose of FLT will be < 1% of the single dose and less than 0.01% of the cumulative 40 day dose of

the lowest mass associated with any reported toxic effect in humans, 50 ng-h/mL and will not lead to clinically detectable toxic effects.

An NCI-sponsored study (Spence, 2008) was conducted at University of Washington in Seattle beginning in 2005. Twelve patients with brain tumors were enrolled. Overall, 2 of the 12 subjects receiving FLT experienced an elevation in BP from baseline to two hours post infusion: Subjects 1 (119/56 – 133/66) and 4 (120/78 – 163/74). In Subject 4, abnormal BP was attributed to discomfort from the head immobilization device. There were no clinically relevant events reported. All subjects performed consistently on the pre- and post- neurological exams and there were no changes in status. The clinical chemistry data are shown in Table 6.

Four of these analytes demonstrated statistically significant changes on one-way ANOVA: potassium, carbon dioxide, total protein, and albumin. Some of the other values were above or below normal, but no pattern was seen except that many were lower on the day of the study. These decreases are attributed to two main factors. Normal saline infusion, which expands blood volume, and arterial blood sampling for kinetic analysis are performed during the procedure, both of which will cause a general lowering of the concentration of blood components. The subsequent recovery of these values to baseline is consistent with this explanation and consistent with the results obtained by Turcotte (2008).

The  $AUC_{12}$  values, estimated from assaying arterial blood samples, ranged from 0.004 to 0.035 ng-hr/ml, with a mean of 0.016 ng-hr/ml. These mass levels correspond to 0.008% to 0.07% of the least toxic single dose of 50 ng-hr/ml in the Flexner trial (a 40 day, 2 dose per day study). If comparison is made to the cumulative dose, the [F-18]FLT is at 0.0001% to 0.0009% of the therapeutic dose.

## Investigator's Brochure: [F-18]FLT

**Table 6. Laboratory Values (mean ± SD) At Each Time Point**

Analyte	Pre Mean ± SD	Immediately Pre-Mean ± SD	Day 1 Mean ± SD	Day 28 Mean ± SD
Amylase	75.4 ± 23.1	68.5 ± 27.6	77.8 ± 33.9	75.4 ± 33.7
Na+	140.8 ± 2.6	138.4 ± 4.6	139.3 ± 3.3	141.1 ± 3.1
K+	4.27 ± 0.42	<b>3.88* ± 0.20</b>	4.20 ± 0.28	4.08 ± 0.30
Cl-	106.0 ± 3.7	106.0 ± 4.6	104.5 ± 3.6	106.5 ± 3.3
CO2 total	27.6 ± 2.9	<b>24.6* ± 2.3</b>	26.9 ± 2.1	26.8 ± 2.5
Ion Gap	6.29 ± 1.60	7.83 ± 2.29	7.70 ± 2.21	7.67 ± 3.08
Glucose	121.8 ± 47.7	98.7 ± 33.4	125.2 ± 73.5	116.9 ± 71.6
BUN	12.45 ± 4.06	10.58 ± 4.01	11.00 ± 3.03	13.73 ± 4.63
Creatinine	1.00 ± 0.17	0.85 ± 0.17	0.97 ± 0.24	1.01 ± 0.27
Protein total	6.45 ± 0.38	<b>5.66* ± 0.37</b>	6.14 ± 0.57	6.33 ± 0.76
Albumin	4.15 ± 0.25	<b>3.66* ± 0.18</b>	4.01 ± 0.51	3.99 ± 0.50
Bilirubin total	0.68 ± 0.16	0.79 ± 0.24	0.79 ± 0.17	0.65 ± 0.12
Ca++	9.35 ± 0.19	9.01 ± 0.29	9.38 ± 0.39	9.24 ± 0.54
AST (GOT)	26.3 ± 5.9	22.5 ± 4.4	23.7 ± 5.0	26.8 ± 5.1
Alk Phos	86.0 ± 22.7	78.5 ± 26.4	84.3 ± 27.9	86.5 ± 30.3
GPT	39.4 ± 15.8	30.2 ± 9.6	32.7 ± 11.2	33.0 ± 7.7
GGT	44.7 ± 21.1	42.3 ± 22.4	47.2 ± 23.3	44.3 ± 26.0
LDH	224.9 ± 104.9	151.8 ± 41.9	174.9 ± 57.9	248.6 ± 205.4
Phosphate	3.15 ± 0.55	3.03 ± 0.55	3.16 ± 0.59	3.07 ± 0.41
Prothrombin	12.74 ± 1.39	13.59 ± 0.52	13.12 ± 0.94	12.82 ± 1.39
INR	1.02 ± 0.04	1.05 ± 0.05	1.01 ± 0.09	1.01 ± 0.06
PTT	26.8 ± 3.1	29.4 ± 5.7	30.9 ± 15.8	26.3 ± 2.8
WBC	6.13 ± 1.91	5.75 ± 1.40	6.96 ± 3.98	5.85 ± 2.10
RBC	4.65 ± 0.42	4.37 ± 0.39	4.50 ± 0.38	4.48 ± 0.52
Hgb	14.5 ± 1.1	13.4 ± 0.9	13.9 ± 1.1	13.9 ± 1.6
Hct	42.5 ± 3.1	39.9 ± 3.4	41.1 ± 3.0	41.2 ± 4.5
MCV	91.5 ± 3.3	91.3 ± 3.5	91.3 ± 3.2	92.1 ± 3.3
MCH	31.4 ± 1.6	30.8 ± 1.4	31.0 ± 1.4	31.2 ± 1.3
MCHC	34.3 ± 0.9	33.7 ± 0.8	33.9 ± 0.6	33.9 ± 0.8
Platelets	233.9 ± 54.2	226.2 ± 42.7	220.9 ± 47.8	220.0 ± 52.4
ANC	4.08 ± 1.42	3.79 ± 1.15	5.02 ± 3.34	3.89 ± 1.42
Spec Gravity	1.02 ± 0.01	1.01 ± 0.00	1.02 ± 0.00	1.02 ± 0.00
pH	6.05 ± 1.01	6.88 ± 0.80	6.60 ± 0.97	5.85 ± 1.08

\* statistically significant change (p < 0.05); one-way ANOVA

The published studies on [F-18]FLT are discussed in Section VII of this Investigator's Brochure. While none of these studies reported explicit safety information, the majority

of these publications did indicate that Institutional Review Board (IRB) or Ethics Committee approval was obtained for the study, so the patients would have been observed for clinically evident adverse events, none of which were reported.

### **7. [F-19] GENOTOXICITY AND MUTAGENICITY**

There are some literature reports on the mutagenic properties of FLT. Ehrlich ascites tumor cells incubated with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  FLT for extended periods (12, 24, 36 hours: AUC 120, 240, 360 nmol-h/mL) showed chromosome damage (Wobus, 1976). The most prominent effects were breaks and gaps, however, much less damage was seen if a recovery time was included (12, 24 h) and the damage could also be largely reversed by post-treatment with thymidine (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ). FLT anabolism, FLT incorporation into DNA and the effects of FLT on cellular genome integrity have been studied in cultured CEM (CD4<sup>+</sup> human lymphoblastoid) cells (Sundseth, 1996). FLT concentrations of 10 and 100  $\mu\text{M}$  produced chromosome fragmentation characteristic of cells undergoing apoptosis. In contrast, at 1  $\mu\text{M}$  FLT the level of fragmentation was similar to the controls without FLT exposure. Despite prominent levels of intracellular FLT anabolites, the fraction of FLT in DNA was low ( $10^{-6}$  total). At the minimum specific activity permitted by the overall specifications, the dose to patients (5 mCi) will correspond to an initial, maximal plasma concentration of about 5 nM. This is 200 times lower than the level of FLT where no chromosomal damage was seen in CEM cells (1  $\mu\text{M}$ ). Based on these data, the administration of approximately 5 mCi of FLT to humans does not pose a probable threat of mutagenesis.

### **8. ADVERSE EVENTS AND MONITORING FOR TOXICITY**

As discussed above, the mechanism of action of FLT's toxicity at therapeutic dosing levels is based on inhibition of DNA synthesis (Langen, 1969; 1972; 1972; Matthes, 1988). Total exposure to the radiolabeled agent for PET imaging, will be several thousand times lower than the exposure at which toxicity has been observed in humans. Nevertheless, as with all investigational drugs, patients receiving FLT should be observed for adverse events, and promptly treated should any adverse effects occur.

In the Flexner HIV therapeutic dosing study mild peripheral neuropathy occurred in 2 of 15 subjects at 50 ng-h/mL, but was not dose-limiting. In the Katlama study, no serious adverse events were observed. Four patients experienced fatigue, three experienced loss of appetite, two grade 1 and one grade 2 transaminase elevations and one fall in hemoglobin. In a recent randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled study of NRTI-resistant HIV patients a four week course of 2 mg/day FLT significantly reduced their viral load and showed no significant signs of toxicity (Ghosn, 2007).

In considering potential adverse effects that may be reasonably anticipated, based upon the available evidence for [F-18]FLT use in imaging, it is critical to note that for a single imaging study, at the minimum specific activity permitted by the overall specifications, the dose to

patients receiving  $\leq 5.0$  mCi will correspond to an FLT injected mass of 25 nmoles. This is 10,000 times less than the cumulative dose of 56 mg, and 300 times lower than the daily 2 mg dose of FLT used in the most recent therapeutic patient studies.

Based on these data, the administration of a total 10 – 15 mCi of [F-18]FLT over several imaging time points required to assess the effects of therapeutic intervention (baseline and typically two time points during therapy) to humans poses a minimal risk for an adverse effect. Therefore, the risk profile for [F-18]FLT used as described in this Investigator's Brochure consists of allergic reaction/anaphylaxis, which appears to be highly unlikely, and risks that would be associated with any clinical IV infusion/injection.

## VI. BIODISTRIBUTION AND RADIATION DOSIMETRY OF [F-18]FLT

### 1. MOUSE BIODISTRIBUTION

Preclinical development of [F-18]FLT was undertaken at the University of Washington; studying the uptake of FLT in cultured tumor cells, biodistribution studies with rodents (Rasey, 2002) and monkeys and PET imaging in monkeys. Tumor cell cultures with a high S-phase fraction strongly sequester and retain labeled FLT and this uptake is proportional to the percentage of cells in S-phase. On this basis, imaging tumors with [F-18]FLT and modeling of data is designed to visualize regions of proliferation (high S-phase fraction).

### 2. NON-HUMAN PRIMATE BIODISTRIBUTION

Investigators at the University of Washington imaged four juvenile male monkeys (*Macaca nemestrina*): two normal monkeys and two acutely infected with human HIV. Approximately 4 mCi of [F-18]FLT was injected intravenously over 60 seconds and images were taken for 120 minutes. Blood samples were withdrawn via an arterial line, initially at 10 second intervals and then at progressively longer times. This study provided estimates of organ specific dosimetry in a species closely related to humans.

Table 7 shows the biodistribution data. The data showed the following primary observations: (i) [F-18]FLT was avidly taken up in normally proliferating tissue, such as bone marrow; (ii) blood [F-18]FLT levels fell to low background levels within 20 minutes, (iii) [F-18]FLT and its primary metabolite cleared by the kidneys into urine (30-50% of the injected dose within two hours); (iv) the two HIV infected animals that were autopsied after imaging showed elevated levels of radioactivity (twice marrow levels) in lymphoid tissues, such as spleen and lymph nodes. These data are consistent with the more complete human data shown in the next section.

**Table 7. [F-18]FLT Biodistribution in Juvenile Male *Macaca Nemestrina* Infected with Human HIV**

<b>SAMPLE/TISSUE</b>	<b>UPTAKE : Ci/g</b>
Urine	18.00
Spleen	4.22* ; 3.86*
Ileum	2.04
Bone marrow	2.01 ; 1.78
Colon	1.67 ; 1.66
Jejunum	1.49
Duodenum	1.41
Liver	0.81 ; 0.65
Testes	0.27 ; 0.27
Muscle (right, left leg)	0.15 ; 0.13
Pectoralis	0.14 ; 0.13
Cerebellum	0.09
Brainstem	0.09
Cortex	0.08 ; 0.08

### **3. HUMAN RADIATION DOSIMETRY OF [F-18]FLT**

Eighteen patients (11 men, 7 women) with known or suspected lung cancer were prospectively studied with [F-18]FLT PET imaging at the University of Washington from March 2000 to April 2002 (Vesselle, 2003). Biodistribution data from these 18 patient studies were used for dosimetry calculations. The age range was 45 – 81 years of age (mean, 66 years) for men and 46 – 75 years of age (mean, 62 years) for women. The weight range was 54 – 126 kg (mean, 83 kg) for men and 46 – 113 kg (mean, 75 kg) for women. The normal tissues in the imaging data that were used for dosimetry were distant from the site of any known tumor. During the course of the study, patients were hydrated with 500 mL of intravenous isotonic saline. All patients had normal renal function by medical history and as demonstrated by normal creatinine and normal blood urea nitrogen levels before PET. Two separate dynamic imaging sequences were used, either single or 2 - field of view (FOV) sequences. The imaging sequence for a single FOV protocol was eight 15 - second, four 30 - second, six 1 - minute, two 5 - minute, and ten 10 - minute imaging intervals. The imaging sequence for a 2 - FOV (FOV1 and FOV2) protocol was four 25 - second, three 50 - second, three 2 - minute, and ten 5 - minute imaging intervals for FOV1 and four 25 - second, three 50 - second, three 2 - minute, and nine 5 - minute imaging intervals for FOV2. FOV1 imaging and FOV2 imaging were interleaved

from the start of imaging with 15 - second intervals taken to move between the 2 FOV's. This provided kinetic tracer uptake curves in the thorax region containing the primary tumor (FOV1) and within another region (FOV2) for dosimetry studies. The additional FOV was the pelvis in six patients (bladder, ovary, and testicular dosimetric information), the testes without the bladder in 1, the brain in 1, and the entire abdomen in 2 patients. Upper abdominal imaging was included within the thoracic FOV1 for patients with a thoracic lung lesion located in the lower lungs. Urine was collected at the end of each study.

ROIs were manually drawn within the boundaries of normal organs. The distribution of absorbed dose was calculated according to the MIRD method using the S values provided by the MIRDOSE3 software (ORISE; Oak Ridge, TN). The MIRD method assumes that the integrated activity is known for each of the source organs. Observed source organs where [F-18]FLT was concentrated were the urinary bladder, liver, kidneys, and bone marrow.

The integrated activity concentrations ( $\int C dt$ , MBq - h/g) were calculated for all organ ROIs using trapezoidal integration over time applied to the corrected time-activity curves over the duration of the dynamic dataset. A curve-fitting method was used to account properly for any outlying bladder time-activity curve and to allow calculation of urine reaccumulation after voiding. To test the effect of voiding on bladder dosimetry, two voiding scenarios were evaluated and applied to both male and female subjects.

The data for the residence times in organs using each of the voiding scenarios is noted below in Table 8 (men) and Table 9 (women). The first scenario is conservative, whereas the second has a more realistic voiding scheme. Scenario 1: Single bladder voiding at six hours after [F-18]FLT administration with a 10% post-voiding bladder residual decayed to infinity. This scenario assumed no urine re-accumulation after six hours. Scenario 2: First bladder voiding at two hours after [F-18]FLT administration with a 10% post-voiding residual; urine re-accumulation between two and six hours at a rate determined by the bladder curve fit; second bladder voiding at six hours with a 10% post-voiding residual decayed to infinity. This scenario assumed no urine re-accumulation after six hours.

**Table 8. Cumulated Activity and Residence Time of [F-18]FLT for 5 mCi (185 MBq) Injection in a 70-kg Man**

Source organ	n	$\tilde{C}$ (kBq-h/g)	SD $\tilde{C}$ (kBq-h/g)	Organ wt (g)	$\tilde{A} = \tilde{C} \times$ wt (MBq-h)	SD $\tilde{A}$ (MBq-h)	tau (h)	SD tau (h)
Adrenals	1	1.93	0.339*	16.3	0.031	0.006	0.001	0.0002
Brain	1	0.229	0.040*	1420.0	0.325	0.057	0.009	0.0015
LLI	4	1.06	1.05	143.0	0.152	0.151	0.004	0.0041
Stomach	3	2.18	0.654	260.0	0.566	0.170	0.015	0.0046
Blood	11	1.14	0.198	454.0	0.516	0.090	0.014	0.0024
Heart wall	10	1.20	0.348	316.0	0.378	0.110	0.010	0.0030
Kidney	3	5.19	1.82	299.0	1.55	0.544	0.042	0.0147
Liver	6	6.17	1.64	1910.0	11.78	3.13	0.318	0.0847
Lung	11	0.572	0.157	1000.0	0.572	0.157	0.015	0.0042
Pancreas	2	2.37	1.59	94.3	0.223	0.150	0.006	0.0040
Marrow	11	7.70	2.27	1120.0	8.62	2.54	0.233	0.0688
Spleen	5	1.77	0.839	183.0	0.324	0.153	0.009	0.0041
Bladder†								
Void scenario 1	5	61.6	45.7‡	211.0	13.0	9.64	0.351	0.261
Void scenario 2		25.6			5.4		0.146	
Testes	3	1.36	0.753	39.1	0.053	0.029	0.001	0.001
Remainder§		0.872	0.160	66234.3	57.76	10.473	1.561	0.2831

\* SD for organs with only 1 curve were calculated in proportion to SD of remainder.

† Bladder average and SD of five patients.

‡ SD for bladder was calculated from five patients with bladder curves.

§ Remainder of body for 73.7-kg man. Both voiding scenarios yield same remainder values.  
wt weight; LLI lower large intestine.

**Table 9. Cumulated Activity and Residence Time of [F-18]FLT for 4 mCi (147 MBq) Injection in a 56.8-kg Woman**

Source organ	n	$\tilde{C}$ (kBq-h/g)	SD $\tilde{C}$ (kBq-h/g)	Organ wt (g)	$\tilde{A} = \tilde{C} \times$ wt (MBq-h)	SD $\tilde{A}$ (MBq-h)	tau (h)	SD tau (h)
Brain	1	0.406	0.064*	1410	0.572	0.090	0.015	0.0024
Breast	5	0.495	0.128	361	0.179	0.046	0.005	0.0012
LLI	1	0.913	0.150*	109	0.100	0.016	0.003	0.0004
Stomach	1	2.17	0.347*	195	0.423	0.068	0.011	0.0018
Blood	6	1.60	0.381	347	0.555	0.132	0.015	0.0036
Heart wall	6	1.71	0.341	241	0.413	0.082	0.011	0.0022
Kidney	1	6.07	1.55	248	1.50	0.389	0.041	0.0105
Liver	3	9.16	1.32	1400	12.83	1.85	0.347	0.0499
Lung	6	0.705	0.613	651	0.459	0.399	0.012	0.0108
Marrow	6	10.7	3.55	1050	11.24	3.73	0.304	0.101
Spleen	3	3.86	0.633	123	0.475	0.078	0.013	0.0021
Bladder† Void scenario 1	5	61.6	45.7	160	9.86	7.31	0.266	0.1976
Void scenario 2		25.6			4.09		0.111	
Remainder~		1.14	0.170	5050	57.7	8.43	1.56	0.228

\* SD for organs with only 1 curve were calculated in proportion to SD of remainder.

† SD for kidney was calculated by pooling male and female kidney curves.

‡ Bladder average and SD of five patients.

§ SD for bladder was calculated from five patients with bladder curves.

~Remainder of body for 56.8-kg woman. Both voiding scenarios yield same remainder values.  
wt weight; LLI lower large intestine.

The effective dose equivalent (EDE) for uniform whole-body exposure was calculated for both male and female weights, assuming a relative biologic effectiveness of 1.0 and following the procedure described in Addendum 1 to ICRP Publication 53: Radiation Dose to Patients from Radiopharmaceuticals. The dose estimates for the gonads, breast, red bone marrow, lungs, thyroid, bone surfaces, and remainder of body were multiplied by their weighting factors (0.25, 0.15, 0.12, 0.12, 0.03, 0.03, and 0.30, respectively) and summed to calculate the EDE. The weighting factor for the total body remainder was divided equally among the five remaining organs and tissues receiving the highest dose equivalent (weight of 0.06 per organ). For men, these were the urinary bladder wall, liver, kidneys, pancreas, and adrenal glands; for women, these were the urinary bladder wall, liver, kidneys, spleen, and uterus.

The organ dose estimates are presented in the Tables 10 (men) and 11 (women) including information based on the different voiding scenarios.

**Table 10. Mean Organ Dose Estimates for Standard Man Based on the Two Different Voiding Scenarios**

Organ	Scenario 1 (mean mGy/MBq)		Scenario 2 mean mGy/MBq)		SD (mGy/MBq)	
Adrenal	2.01E-02	(75)	2.07E-02	(77)	2.03E-03	(8)
Brain	3.25E-03	(12)	3.39E-03	(13)	3.72E-04	(1)
Breasts	8.13E-03	(30)	8.39E-03	(31)	9.24E-04	(3)
Gallbladder wall	1.65E-02	(61)	1.69E-02	(63)	2.12E-03	(8)
Lower large	1.51E-02	(56)	1.29E-02	(48)	4.55E-03	(17)
Small intestine	1.47E-02	(54)	1.42E-02	(53)	1.94E-03	(7)
Stomach	1.37E-02	(51)	1.41E-02	(52)	1.99E-03	(7)
Upper large	1.26E-02	(47)	1.24E-02	(46)	3.00E-03	(11)
Heart wall	1.62E-02	(60)	1.67E-02	(62)	2.00E-03	(7)
Kidney	3.52E-02	(13)	3.56E-02	(132)	9.32E-03	(34)
Liver	4.51E-02	(16)	4.54E-02	(168)	1.07E-02	(40)
Lungs	9.61E-03	(36)	1.01E-02	(37)	1.13E-03	(4)
Muscle	1.58E-02	(59)	1.68E-02	(62)	2.45E-03	(9)
Pancreas	2.24E-02	(83)	2.30E-02	(85)	7.63E-03	(28)
Red marrow	2.39E-02	(89)	2.40E-02	(89)	5.27E-03	(19)
Bone surface	1.55E-02	(57)	1.58E-02	(58)	3.04E-03	(11)
Skin	4.31E-03	(16)	4.44E-03	(16)	6.26E-04	(2)
Spleen	1.66E-02	(62)	1.71E-02	(63)	4.45E-03	(16)
Testes	1.45E-02	(54)	1.32E-02	(49)	4.34E-03	(16)
Thymus	1.05E-02	(39)	1.11E-02	(41)	1.11E-03	(4)
Thyroid	9.71E-03	(36)	1.04E-02	(38)	1.14E-03	(4)
Urinary bladder	1.79E-01	(66)	7.91E-02	(293)	1.28E-01	(472)
Lens	9.97E-03	(36)	1.05E-02	(39)	1.15E-03	(4)
Total body	1.23E-02	(46)	1.26E-02	(47)	1.68E-03	(6)

Values in parentheses are mrad/mCi.

Scenario 1: bladder voiding at six hours only (10% post-voiding residual decayed to infinity).

Scenario 2: bladder voiding at two and six hours (10% residual after each voiding with re-accumulation of urine between two and six hours. Residual urine decayed to infinity after six hours).

**Table 11. Mean Organ Doses for Women Based on the Two Different Voiding Scenarios**

Organ	Scenario 1 (mean mGy/MBq)		Scenario 2 (mean mGy/MBq)		SD (mGy/MBq)	
Adrenal	2.01E-2	(74)	2.06E-02	(76)	1.58E-03	(6)
Brain	5.07E-03	(19)	5.21E-03	(19)	5.71E-04	(2)
Breasts	7.23E-03	(27)	7.47E-03	(28)	8.00E-04	(3)
Gallbladder wall	1.96E-02	(73)	1.99E-02	(74)	1.59E-03	(6)
Lower large	1.62E-02	(60)	1.40E-02	(52)	3.78E-03	(14)
Small intestine	1.86E-02	(69)	1.80E-02	(67)	2.08E-03	(8)
Stomach	1.49E-02	(55)	1.53E-02	(57)	1.25E-03	(5)
Upper large	1.40E-02	(52)	1.36E-02	(50)	1.51E-03	(6)
Heart wall	2.23E-02	(83)	2.28E-02	(84)	2.17E-03	(8)
Kidney	4.20E-02	(155)	4.23E-02	(15)	7.88E-03	(29)
Liver	6.42E-02	(238)	6.45E-02	(23)	8.38E-03	(31)
Lungs	1.26E-02	(47)	1.31E-02	(49)	2.96E-03	(11)
Muscle	2.37E-02	(88)	2.51E-02	(93)	3.01E-03	(11)
Ovaries	2.07E-02	(77)	1.88E-02	(69)	3.65E-03	(14)
Pancreas	1.96E-02	(72)	2.01E-02	(75)	1.44E-03	(5)
Red marrow	3.30E-02	(122)	3.31E-02	(12)	8.47E-03	(31)
Bone surface	2.00E-02	(74)	2.02E-02	(75)	4.43E-03	(16)
Skin	5.07E-03	(19)	5.18E-03	(19)	5.95E-04	(2)
Spleen	2.89E-02	(107)	2.94E-02	(10)	3.32E-03	(12)
Thymus	1.35E-02	(50)	1.41E-02	(52)	1.17E-03	(4)
Thyroid	1.27E-02	(47)	1.33E-02	(49)	1.21E-03	(4)
Urinary bladder wall	1.74E-01	(646)	7.76E-02	(28)	1.24E-01	(45)
Uterus	2.53E-02	(94)	2.04E-02	(76)	7.20E-03	(27)
Lens	9.18E-03	(34)	9.68E-03	(36)	8.77E-04	(3)
Total body	1.56E-02	(58)	1.59E-02	(59)	1.72E-03	(6)

The individual organ and total body doses associated with [F-18]FLT-PET are comparable to those for other comparable nuclear medicine procedures. The EDE for a 5 mCi dose in standard man is estimated to be 510 mrem (5.1 mSv) and for a standard female is 720 mrem (7.2 mSv).

A summary Table 12 of the relevant dosimetry is provided with the Total Body Exposure as well as the two other target organs of most concern. The bladder wall (independent on the voiding scenario) is the target organ with the liver receiving the next most significant radiation exposure in both man and woman.

**Table 12. Summary of Dosimetry**

<b>Organ of Interest</b>	<b>Men mGy/MBq (mrad/mCi)</b>	<b>Woman mGy/MBq (mrad/mCi)</b>
<b>Total Body Dose</b>	Scenario 1 1.23E-02 (46)	Scenario 1 1.56E-02 (58)
	Scenario 2 1.26E-02 (47)	Scenario 2 1.59E-02 (59)
<b>Bladder</b>	Scenario 1 1.79E-01 (662)	Scenario 1 1.74E-01 (646)
	Scenario 2 7.91E-02 (293)	Scenario 2 7.76E-02 (287)
<b>Liver</b>	Scenario 1 4.51E-02 (167)	Scenario 1 6.42E-02 (238)
	Scenario 2 4.54E-02 (168)	Scenario 2 6.45E-02 (239)

Scenario 1: Single bladder voiding at six hours after [F-18]FLT administration with a 10% post-voiding bladder residual decayed to infinity. This scenario assumed no urine re-accumulation after six hours. Scenario 2: First bladder voiding at two hours after [F-18]FLT administration with a 10% post-voiding residual; urine re-accumulation between two and six hours at a rate determined by the bladder curve fit; second bladder voiding at six hours with a 10% post-voiding residual decayed to infinity. This scenario assumed no urine re-accumulation after six hours. The first scenario is conservative, whereas the second has a more realistic voiding scheme.

## **VII. [F-18]FLT PREVIOUS HUMAN EXPERIENCE**

Preliminary studies using [F-18]FLT for imaging human subjects have been published (Table 13). [F-18]FLT has been studied for imaging in Germany and in the United States (e.g., UCLA, University of Washington in Seattle, Wayne State University). Imaging protocols used in Germany and the U.S. were pre-approved by their respective regulating committees and done under the Radioactive Drug Research Committee (RDRC) process. Patients received from 1.4 – 11 mCi of [F-18]FLT. Some imaging results have been published (Table 13). The most experience in the United States with the imaging agent is from the group in Seattle where numerous patient studies have been performed in patients with lung cancer and in a few with primary brain tumors. The images demonstrate the feasibility and merit of tumor imaging with [F-18]FLT. [F-18]FLT PET showed increased uptake in tumor lesions outside the liver or bone marrow (standardized uptake value [SUV] 4 – 7), which were delineated from surrounding tissue (SUV 0.5 – 2).

These and other studies are summarized in Table 13 below.

**Table 13. A Summary of Published Manuscripts Reporting [F-18]FLT Human Imaging Studies**

Year	Organ system	N	mCi injected (mean)	MBq Injected (mean)	Specific Activity	Reference
2013	Lung	62	0.12/kg	4.5/kg	Not Reported	Beauregard (2013)
2013	Lung	14	6.76	250	Not Reported	Frings (2013)
2013	Lung	14 9	6.76 9.50	250 350	Not Reported	Frings (2013)
2013	Lung	40	8.1	300	Not Reported	Scheffler (2013)
2013	Lung	162	0.1/kg	4~5/kg	Not Reported	Xu (2013)
2012	Lung	30	8.4 $\pm$ 91	311 $\pm$ 91	Not Reported	Kobe (2012)
2012	Lung	30	8.2 $\pm$ 89	305 $\pm$ 89	Not Reported	Kahraman (2012)
2012	Lung	1	-	-	Not Reported	Scheffler (2012)
2012	Lung	68	8.1-10.8	300-400	Not Reported	Yang (2012)
2011	Lung	34	8.1	300	Not Reported	Zander (2011)
2011	Lung	20	8.1	300	Not Reported	Saga (2011)
2011	Lung	50	7	259	Not Reported	Mileshkin (2011)
2011	Lung	25	0.07/kg Max=5	2.59/kg Max=185	Not Reported	Brockenbrough (2011)
2010	Lung	73		300-400 MBq	Not Reported	Xu (2010)
2010	Lung	31		300-400 MBq	Not Reported	Yang (2010)
2010	Lung	21	8 mCi	300 MBq	Not Reported	Koizumi (2010)
2008	Lung	9	7.9-10.5	292-389 (373)	210 GBq/ $\mu$ mol	Shields (2008)
2008	Lung	28	15	555	3,225-7,672 Ci/ $\mu$ mol	Sohn (2008)
2008	Lung	54	2.7-6.4	101-238 (158)	Not Reported	Yamamoto (2008)
2008	Lung	34*	8.1-10.8	300-400	Not Reported	Yamamoto (2008)
2008	Lung	55	8.1-10.8	300-400	Not Reported	Tian (2008)
2007	Lung	20	0.07 mCi/kg	2.6 MBq/kg	Not Reported	Turcotte (2007)
2008	Lung	54	Mean 3.51 2.73-6.43	101-238	Not Reported	Yamamoto (2008)
2007	Lung	18*	3.92	145 $\pm$ 26	Not Reported	Yamamoto (2007)

## Investigator's Brochure: [F-18]FLT

Year	Organ system	N	mCi injected (mean)	MBq Injected (mean)	Specific Activity	Reference
2006	Lung	11	5.0	185	Not Reported	Yap (2006)
2005	Lung	47	7.2-10.0	265-370	Not Reported	Buck (2005)
2005	Lung	17	Max 5 0.07/kg	Max 185 2.6 /kg	>37 GBq/mmol	Muzi (2005)
2004	Lung	17	5.7	Mean=210 130-420	>10 TBq/mmol =10 GBq/μmol	Cobben (2004)
2004	Lung	28 (a)	9	Mean=334 265-370	Not Reported	Halter (2004)
2003	Lung	16	5.4-10.8	200-400	Not Reported	Dittman (2003)
2003	Lung	26*	9.0	Mean=334 265-370	Not Reported	Buck (2003)
2002	Lung	30 (c)	9.0	Mean=334 265-370	Not Reported	Buck (2002)
2002	Lung	10*	5.0	185 max	> 1 Ci/μmol = 37 GBq/μmol	Vesselle (2002)
2008	Lung/Head/Neck	9/6	10	370	Not Reported	De Langen (2008)
2013	Thyroid	20	0.1/kg	3.7/kg	Not Reported	Nakajo (2013)
2012	Thyroid	1	0.1	3.7/kg	Not Reported	Nakajo (2012)
2011	Ovarian	6	5	185	>2.0mCi/nmol	Richard (2011)
2012	Oropharynx	13	0.1/kg	5.2/kg	Not Reported	Nyflot (2012)
2012	Uterus	15	8.6-11.5	319-424	Not Reported	Yamane (2012)
2012	Stomach	1	5	185	128.76 TBq/mmol	McKinley (2012)
2012	Liver	20	5.68	(210)	388-366/Umol	Contractor (2012)
2010	Blood	8	5		> 0.3 mCi/nmol	Vanderhoek (2010)
2008	Blood	10	7.1-10	265-370 (334)	Not Reported	Buck (2008)
2011	GI	21	0.1/kg	3.7/kg	Not Reported	Kameyama (2011)
2010	GI	21		300–400 MBq	Not Reported	Yue (2010)
2009	GI	21	0.18	3.5 MBq/Kg	Not Reported	Kameyama (2009)
2008	GI	5	8.7-12.7	328-470	Not Reported	Roels (2008)
2011	Gastric	45	7.3-9.2	270-340	Not Reported	Ott (2011)

## Investigator's Brochure: [F-18]FLT

Year	Organ system	N	mCi injected (mean)	MBq Injected (mean)	Specific Activity	Reference
2007	Gastric	45	7.3-9.2	270-340	Not Reported	Herrmann (2007)
2013	Brain	21	7.5±72	279±72	>7.4 GBq/μmol	Shinomiya (2013)
2012	Brain	15	10	370	7368 Ci/mmol	Enslow (2012)
2012	Brain	24	0.03-0.18/kg	1.1-6.6/kg	Not Reported	Harris (2012)
2012	Brain	26	5.97	221	Not Reported	Idema (2012)
2012	Brain	20	10	370	Not Reported	Jeong (2012)
2012	Brain	2	5	185	Not Reported	Laymon (2012)
2012	Brain	56	0.1/kg	3.7/kg	Not Reported	Yamamoto (2012)
2009	Brain	15		2.1 MBq/kg	Not Reported	Tripathi (2009)
2009	Brain	14	5.4	200	Not Reported	Price (2009)
2008	Brain	13	8.7	322±85	Not Reported	Ullrich (2008)
2007	Brain	21	0.05 mCi/kg	2.0 MBq/kg	Not Reported	Chen (2007)
2007	Brain	9	0.04 mCi/kg	1.5 MBq/kg	Not Reported	Schiepers (2007)
2008	Brain	41	Mean 4.35 3.49-6.38	Mean 161 129-236	Not Reported	Hatakeyama (2008)
2008	Brain	12	Mean 4.74 4.16-5.19	Mean 175 154-192	Mean 3594 mCi/mmol 1250-10,000	Spence (2008)
2006	Brain	12	5	185	7.4 GBq/μmol	Muzi (2006)
2006	Brain	10	Mean 4.0 2.8-5.4	Mean 150 104-202	37 GBq/μmol	Yamamoto (2006)
2006	Brain	25	10	370	Not Reported	Saga (2006)
2005	Brain	25	Mean: 4.7 3.8-5.9	Mean 174 141-218	74 TBq/mmol	Chen (2005)
2005	Brain	26	10	370	3.2-7.7 Ci/μmol	Choi (2005)
2005	Brain	25	Mean 8.7 3.0-10.0	Mean 322 111-370	Not Reported	Jacobs (2005)
2013	Breast	15	4.1-10.3	153-381	Not Reported	Willaime (2013)
2012	Breast	5	5.4	200	Not Reported	Contractor (2012)
2012	Breast	15	10	370	Not Reported	Lubberink (2012)
2011	Breast	21	3.9-5.9	145-218	388-366/Umol	Contractor (2011)

## Investigator's Brochure: [F-18]FLT

Year	Organ system	N	mCi injected (mean)	MBq Injected (mean)	Specific Activity	Reference
			(5.4)	(200)		
2007	Breast	15	4.1-10.3	153-381	15-227 GBq/mmol	Kenny (2007)
2006	Breast	10	4.3-11.3	160-420	>10 TBq/mmol	Been (2006)
2005	Breast	15	4.1-10.5	153-389	25-465 GBq/ $\mu$ mol	Kenny (2005)
2005	Breast	14	3.5	130	74 TBq/mmol	Pio (2005)
2004	Breast	12	8.1-12.1	300-450	Not Reported	Smyczek-Gargya (2004)
2013	Periampullary	21	7.2-10	265-370	Not Reported	Cheng (2013)
2012	Pancreas	46	8.1	300	Not Reported	Herrmann (2012)
2008	Pancreas	31	7.3-9.2	270-340	Not Reported	Herrmann (2008)
2008	Pancreas	5	5.2-7	192-259	Not reported	Quon (2008)
2007	Lymphoma	22	Mean 8.11 7.20-9.19	Mean 300 270-340	Not reported	Herrmann (2007)
2007	Lymphoma	48	3.9	148.6	Not Reported	Kasper (2007)
2006	Lymphoma	34	Mean 9.3 7.1-10	Mean 345 265-370	Not Reported	Buck (2006)
2004	Lymphoma	7	4.3 - 13.2	Mean = 324 159 - 489	Not Reported	Buchmann (2004)
2003	Lymphoma	11	7.5	280	Not Reported	Wagner (2003)
2010	Melanoma	12	5.3 mCi +/- 10%	196.1 MBq +/- 10%	Not Reported	Ribas (2010)
2003	Melanoma	10	10.8	Med= 400 185-430	> 10 TBq/mmol = 10 GBq/ $\mu$ mol	Cobben (2003)
2013	Colorectal	18	4.3 3.5-5.0	Mean 159.1 111-185	Not Reported	Hong (2013)
2013	Colorectal	28	0.1/kg	3.7/kg	Not Reported	Nakajo (2013)
2004	Colorectal	18	9.7	360 $\pm$ 25	Not Reported	Visvikis (2004)
2003	Colorectal	10*	9.5	351 $\pm$ 52	Not Reported	Francis (2003)
2003	Colorectal	17		Mean=360 312-412	Not Reported	Francis (2003)
2013	Rectal	14	10	370	Not Reported	Dehdashti (2013)

## Investigator's Brochure: [F-18]FLT

Year	Organ system	N	mCi injected (mean)	MBq Injected (mean)	Specific Activity	Reference
2011	Rectal	9	2.9-11.2 (5.5)	109-416 (205)	Not Reported	Muijs (2011)
2007	Rectal	10	8.1	300	Not Reported	Wieder (2007)
2012	Bone marrow	1			Not Reported	Zade (2012)
2011	Bone Marrow Pelvic	2	0.07/kg Max=5	2.6/kg Max=185	Not Reported	McGuire (2011)
2011	Bone marrow	17	10.8	400	10 TBq/mmol	Agool (2011)
2010	Bone marrow	1			Not Reported	Agool (2010)
2006	Bone marrow	18	10.8	400	10 TBq/mmol	Agool (2006)
2008	Bone & soft tissue	22	9.5-11.5	350-425	120 GBq/mmol	Buck (2008)
2004	Soft tissue	19	10.8	Mean=400 115 -430	>10 TBq/mmol =10 GBq/umol	Cobben (2004)
2012	Sarcoma	20	5.7-8.1 (6.6±0.5)	210.9-299.7 (244.2±0.5)	Not Reported	Benz (2012)
2007	Sarcoma	10	Mean 9.81 3.24-11.62	Mean 363 120-430	Not Reported	Been (2007)
2013	Head/Neck	46	6.76	250	Not Reported	Arens (2013)
2013	Head/Neck	48	6.8	250	Not Reported	Hoeben (2013)
2013	Head/Neck	30	0.09/kg	3.5/kg	Not Reported	Hoshikawa (2013)
2012	Head/Neck	23	0.09/kg	3.5/kg	Not Reported	Hoshikawa (2012)
2012	Head/Neck	13	8.1	300	Not Reported	Inubushi (2012)
2012	Head/Neck	28	0.09/kg	3.5/kg	Not Reported	Kishino (2012)
2011	Head/Neck	10	0.07/kg Max=5	2.6/kg Max=185	Not Reported	McGuire (2011)
2010	Head/Neck	10		250 MBq	> 10,000 GBq/mmol	Troost (2010)
2007	Head/Neck	10	6.76	250	10 TBq/mmol	Troost (2007)
2004	Head/Neck	21	9.2	Mean=340	>10 TBq/mmol	Cobben (2004)

## Investigator's Brochure: [F-18]FLT

Year	Organ system	N	mCi injected (mean)	MBq Injected (mean)	Specific Activity	Reference
				165-650	=10 GBq/umol	
2012	Head	8	0.07/kg	2.6/kg	Not Reported	Larsson (2012)
2010	Germ Cell Tumors	11		350 - 400 MBq	Not Reported	Pfannenbergl (2010)
2012	Esophagus	22	8.1-10.8	300-400	Not Reported	Han (2012)
2011	Esophagus	22	8.1-10.8	300-400	Not Reported	Han (2011)
2005	Esophagus	10	Mean 11.0 9.2-12.2	Mean 410 340-450	>10 TBq/mmol	Van Westreenen (2005)
2013	Various Solid	16	~6.5	~240	Not Reported	Vanderhoek (2013)
2012	Various	4	6.76	250	Not Reported	Desar (2012)
2003	Various	18	5.0	185 MBq max	> 37 GBq/umol	Vesselle (2003)
2010	Various	13		4.5 MBq/kg	Not Reported	Hayman (2010)
2005	Various	33	Mean 9.5 8.4-9.7	Mean 350 310-360	>220 GBq/mmol	Shields (2005)
	<b>Total No. Subjects:</b>	<b>2738**</b>				

\*Papers marked with an asterisk in the "N" column were not counted towards the total as they could not be verified as unique with certainty.

\*\*The total number in the last row of the "N" column of Table 13 represents a conservative statement of apparently unique subjects.

As is evident from the information in Table 13, many of the published studies did not specifically mention the specific activity of the [F-18]FLT or provide sufficient information to calculate it so it is not possible to actually assess the amount of FLT that was actually administered to the patient. This amount could be estimated if needed as most studies cite the method of synthesis and all of them are using no carrier added (nca) nucleophilic synthetic methods that give high specific activity. In addition, only the Turcotte (2008) and Spence (2008) papers specifically address safety issues by describing laboratory results post injection or assess for neurological sequelae such as mild peripheral neuropathy. This is addressed in Section 6 where two studies with safety monitoring are detailed. However, the majority of these publications did indicate that IRB or Ethics Committee approval was obtained for the study, so the patients would have been observed for clinically evident adverse events, none of which were reported.

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