

Autoradiography characterization of novel alpha-synuclein radioligands [³H]Tg-1-90B, [³H]M503-1619 and [³H]HY-2-15 in human postmortem brain tissue."

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Introduction



Goal: to characterize the in vitro binding properties of 3 radioligands for imaging α-syn aggregates in postmortem samples of the synucleinopathies: [³H]TG-190B (Site 2), [³H]HY-2-15 (Site 9), and [³H]M503-1619 (Site 9).

Experimental procedure





Autoradiogram showing Total, NS and relative specific binding ratio of [³H] M503-1619 in FFPE human brain sections from synucleinopathies. Colocalization of the ARG signal with pS129 a-syn staining.

[³H] HY-2-15 in vitro real time autoradiography



 Autoradiogram showing Total, NS and relative specific binding ratio of [³H] HY-2-15 in FFPE human brain sections from synucleinopathies. Colocalization of the ARG signal with pS129 a-syn staining.

[³H] TG-1-90B *in vitro* real time autoradiography





• Autoradiogram showing Total, NS and relative specific binding ratio of [³H]Tg-1-90B in FFPE human brain sections from synucleinopathies. Co-localization of the ARG signal with pS129 a-syn staining.

Conclusions

Site 2 ligand Tg-1-90B is able to detect α -syn inclusions in PD and DLB patients but the NSB is high. M503-1619 preferentially recognize α -syn aggregates in PD, PDD and DLB brain tissue over α -syn lesions in MSA patients. HY-2-15 autoradiography supports its use for imaging α -syn in MSA patients. The reason for the discrepancy in the behavior of the Site 9 radioligands is not clear.

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