

## Supporting information for

### Scaling-down Antibody Radiolabeling Reactions with Zirconium-89

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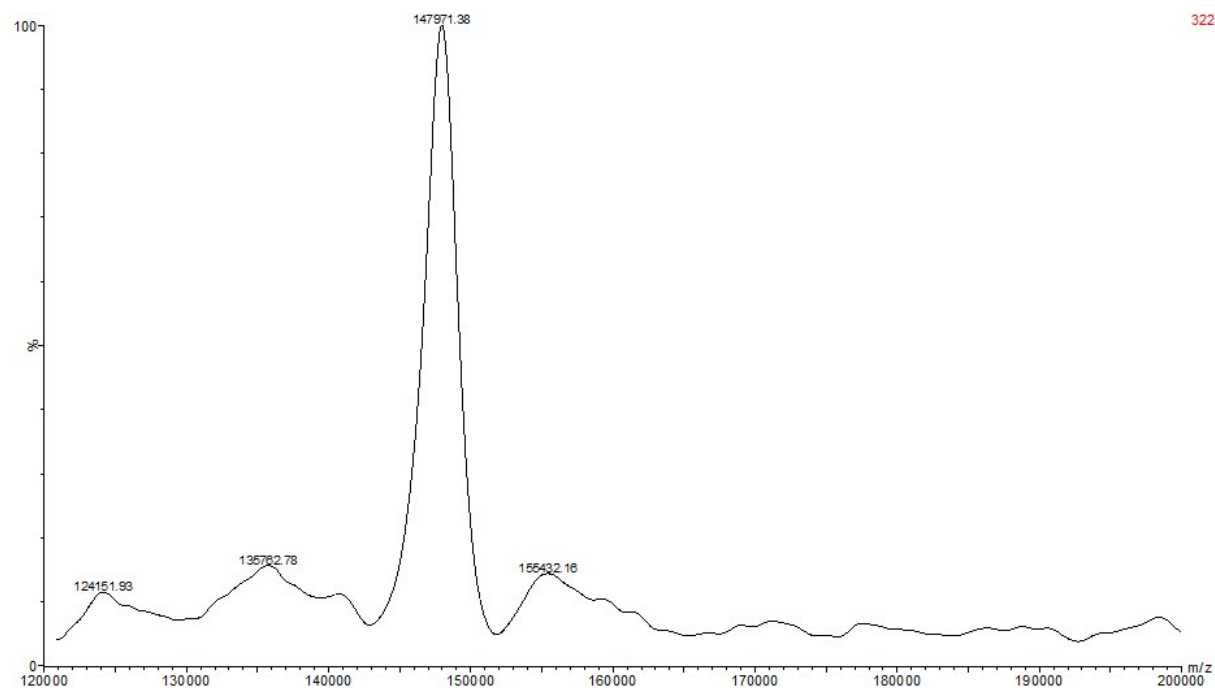
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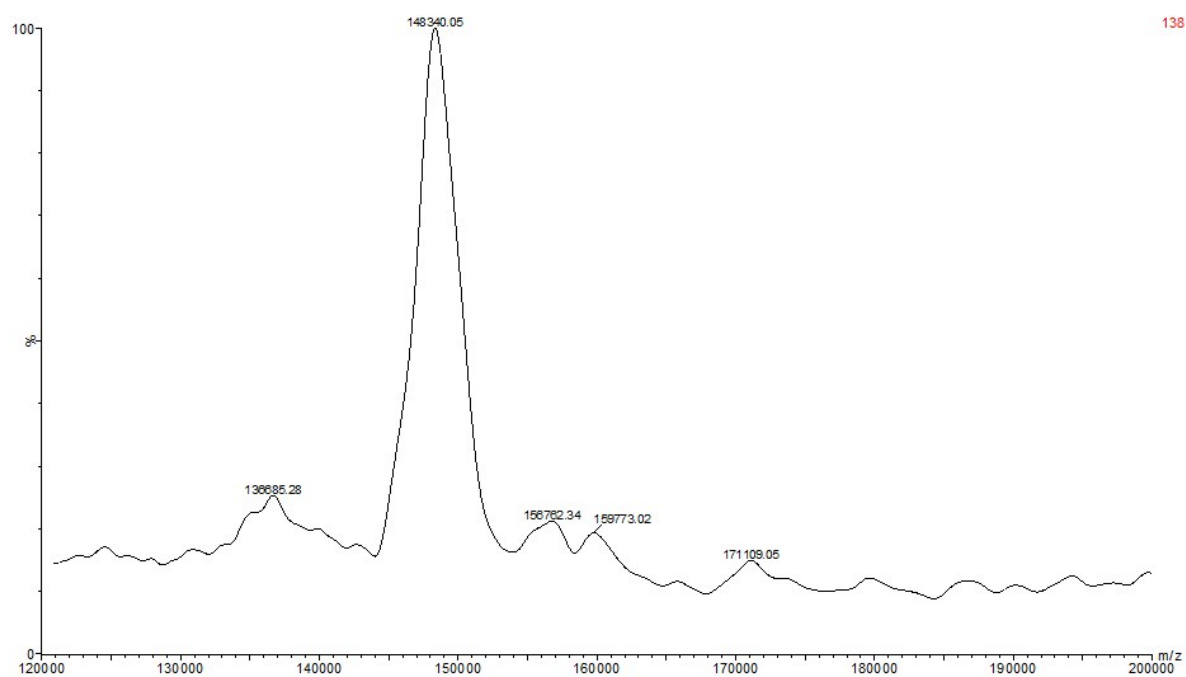
## **Zr-89 Production**

Zirconium-89 was produced via the methods of Dabkowski et al.<sup>1</sup> and purified via the methods of Walther et al.<sup>2</sup> We developed a remote handling rig from an Eckert & Ziegler 6 valve dispensing cassette and syringes to allow us to carry out all steps of the Y-89 target dissolution and Zr-89 purification without radiation exposure. This also allowed us to apply compressed air pressure to the Zr-89 separation column to considerably decrease elution times without reducing separation efficiencies. In our hands, we found it most effective to elute the Zr-89 in  $3 \times 1$  mL fractions of 1 M oxalic acid with the middle fraction routinely containing 1 GBq of purified Zr-89 in 76% yield. (90% recovery is achieved when summing all 3 fractions).

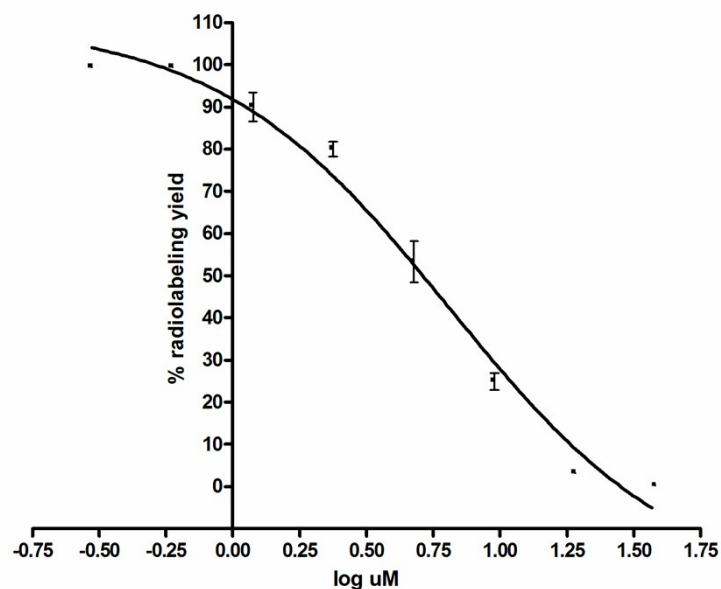
## Supplemental Figures



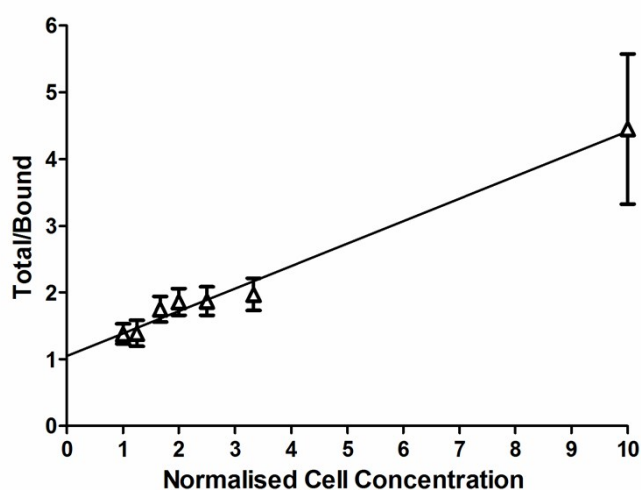
**Figure S1.** Representative MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of unmodified tocilizumab



**Figure S2.** Representative MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of DFO-modified tocilizumab



**Figure S3.** Isotopic dilution experiments to determine the efficiency of antibody modification by p-SCN-Bn-DFO



**Figure S4.** Determination of immunoreactive fraction of  $^{89}\text{Zr}$ -trastuzumab on MDA-MB-231/H2N cells by linear extrapolation to conditions representing an infinite antigen excess

## References

1. A. M. Dabkowski, S. J. Paisey, M. Talboys, C. Marshall, *Acta Phys. Pol.*, 2015, **127**, 1479-1482.
2. M. Walther, P. Gebhardt, P. Grosse-Gehling, L. Würbach, I. Irmeler, S. Preusche, M. Khalid, T. Opfermann, T. Kamradt, J. Steinbach, H.-P. Saluz, *Appl. Radiat. Isot.*, 2011, **69**, 852-857.