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## Electronic supplementary information

## Radiopharmacological evaluation of caspase-3 responsive probe with optimized pharmacokinetics for PET imaging of tumor apoptosis

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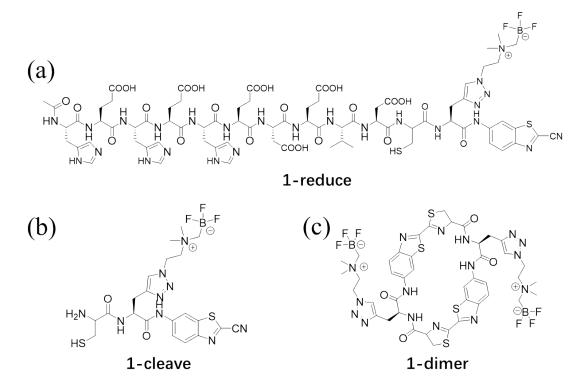


Figure S1. The structures of 1-cleave (a), 1-cleave (b) and 1-dimer (c).

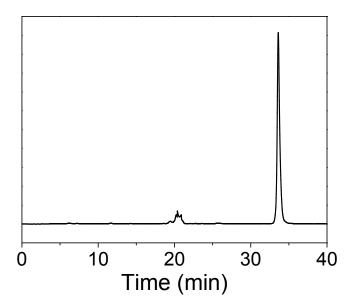


Figure S2. HPLC trace of purified Ac-HEHEHEDEVD-OH.

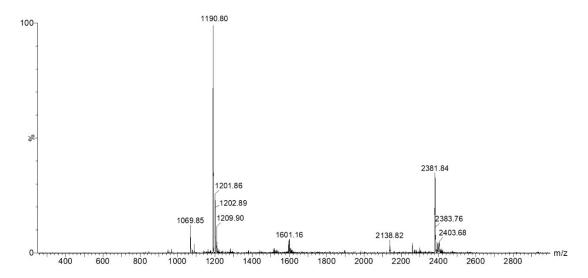


Figure S3. ESI-MS of Ac-HEHEHEDEVD-OH.

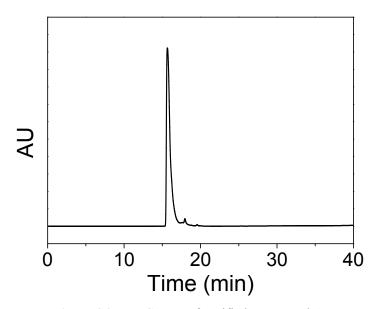


Figure S4. HPLC trace of purified compound A.

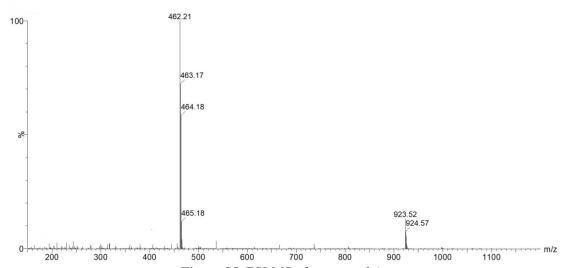


Figure S5. ESI-MS of compound A.

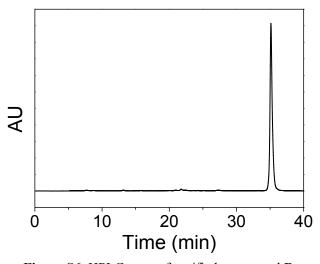


Figure S6. HPLC trace of purified compound B.

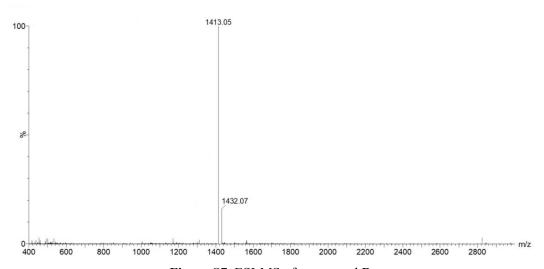


Figure S7. ESI-MS of compound B.

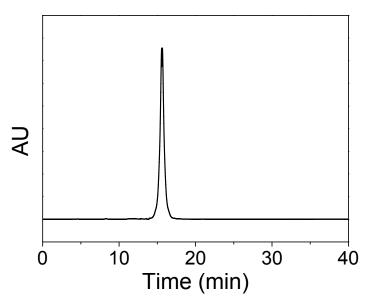


Figure S8. HPLC trace of purified compound C.

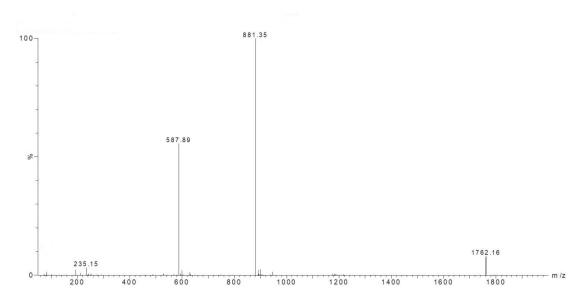


Figure S9. ESI-MS of compound C.

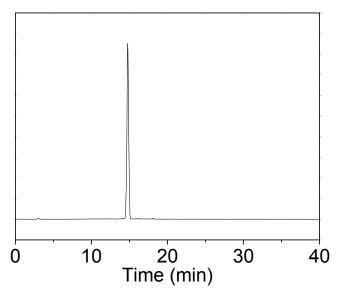


Figure \$10. HPLC trace of purified probe 1.

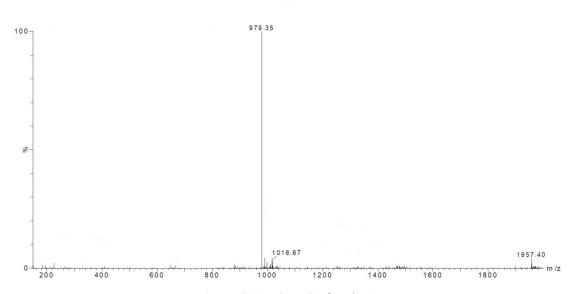


Figure S11. ESI-MS of probe 1.

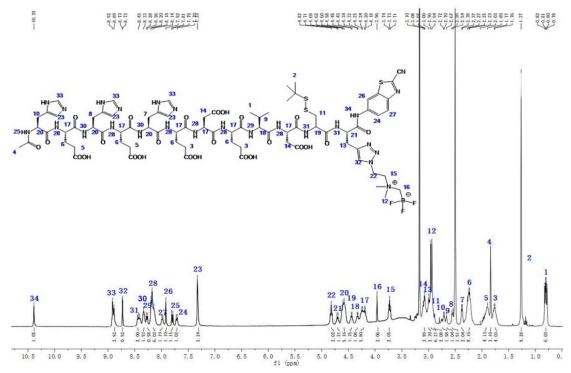


Figure S12. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of probe 1.

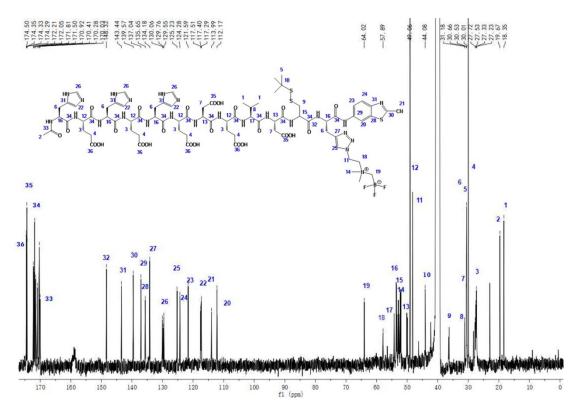


Figure S13. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of probe 1.

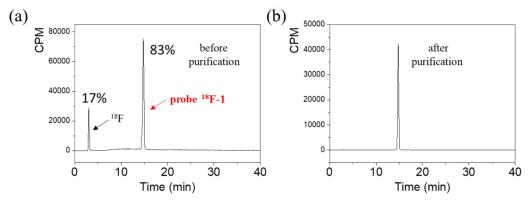
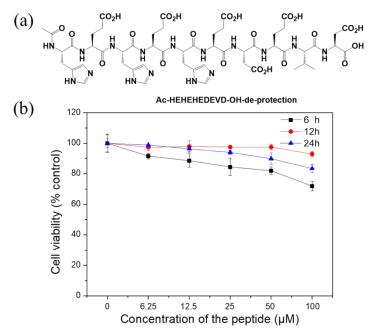


Figure S14. Radioactivity HPLC trace of <sup>18</sup>F-1 before (a) and after purification (b).



**Figure S15**. (a) The structure of the peptide **Ac-HEHEHE-OH-de-protection**. (b) The toxicity of the peptide **Ac-HEHEHE-OH-de-protection** against A549 cells at different concentrations.

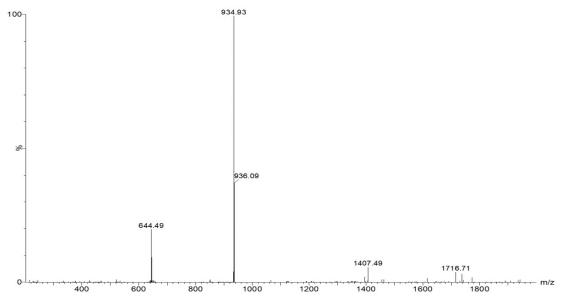


Figure S16. ESI-MS of 1-reduce.

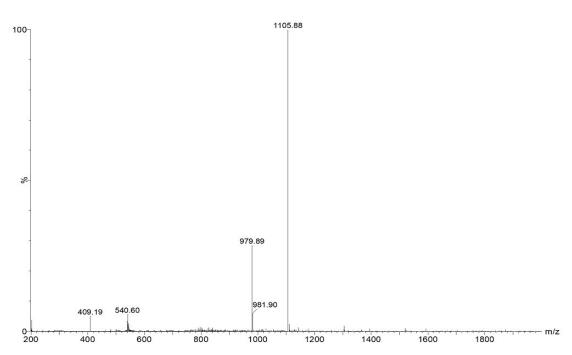


Figure S17. ESI-MS of 1-dimer.

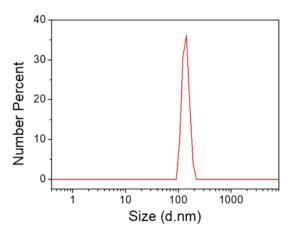
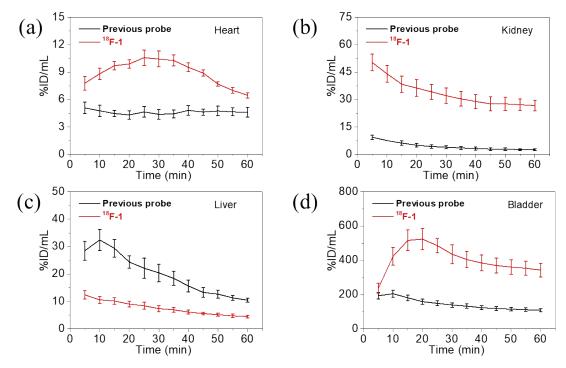


Figure S18. The size distribution of the particles formed in macrocyclization assay.



**Figure S19**. Heart (a), kidney (b), liver (c) and bladder (d) uptake curves of the mice injected with previous probe or <sup>18</sup>F-1.

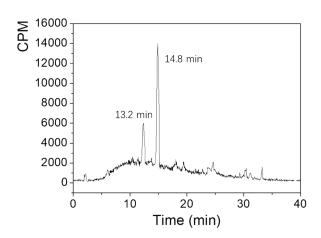


Figure S20. The radioactivity HPLC trace of the liver homogenate.

Table S1. The analytical HPLC condition for the all compounds (Method A).

Time (min)	Flow (mL/min)	$(H_2O + 0.1 \%TFA)\%$	(CH <sub>3</sub> CN + 0.1 %TFA)%
0	1.0	80	20
3	1.0	80	20
35	1.0	10	90
40	1.0	80	20

**Table S2**. The HPLC condition for purification the compound **A** and probe **1** (Method B).

Time (min)	Flow (mL/min)	$(H_2O + 0.1 \%TFA)\%$	(CH <sub>3</sub> CN + 0.1 %TFA)%
0	3.0	80	20
3	3.0	80	20
5	3.0	70	30
30	3.0	50	50
35	3.0	10	90
40	3.0	80	20