

Figure S1. Chemical synthesis of MQs. (A) Reverse-phase liquid chromatography of the crude synthesis of MQ1 on Waters X-bridge C18, $19 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}, 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, flow of $15 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. The gradient was 10 to $40 \%$ of solvent B in 30 min . (B) Reverse-phase liquid chromatography of crude oxidized MQ1 on a Waters Sunfire $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 10 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}, 5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$, same gradient. (C) Analytical chromatography of the pure oxidized MQ1 performed on Waters X-bridge C18, $4.6 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. The gradients were 10 to $50 \%$ of solvent B in 40 min . Insert peak zoom. (D) Reverse-phase liquid chromatography of the crude synthesis of 6 -azidohexanoic-MQ1 on Waters X-bridge C18, $19 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}, 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, flow of $15 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. The gradient was 10 to $40 \%$ of solvent $B$ in 30 min . (E) Reverse-phase liquid chromatography of crude oxidized 6-azidohexanoic-MQ1 on a Waters Sunfire $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 10 \times$ $250 \mathrm{~mm}, 5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$, same gradient. (F) Analytical chromatography of the pure oxidized MQ1 performed on Waters X-bridge C18, $4.6 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. The gradient was 10 to $50 \%$ of
solvent B in 40 min. Insert peak zoom. (G) Reverse-phase liquid chromatography of deferoxamine-DBCO-MQ1 on Waters X-bridge C18, $4.6 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. The gradient was 20 to $60 \%$ of solvent B in 40 min . (H) Zoom of the analytical chromatography of the pure deferoxamine-DBCO-MQ1 performed on Waters X-bridge C18, $4.6 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. Reverse-phase liquid chromatography of AFDye-488-DBCO-MQ1 (I) or Cy5.5-DBCO-MQ1 (J) on Waters X-bridge C18, $4.6 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}, 3.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. The gradient was 30 to $60 \%$ of solvent B in 30 min . solvents are $\mathrm{A}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right.$, TFA $0.1 \%$ ) and B (acetonitrile, TFA $0.1 \%$ ). Color bar indicates collected fractions. (K) Reverse-phase liquid chromatography of the crude synthesis of MQ1 variant on Waters X-bridge C18, $19 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}, 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, flow of $15 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. The gradient was 10 to $40 \%$ of solvent B in 30 min . (L) Reverse-phase liquid chromatography of crude oxidized MQ1 variant on a Waters Sunfire $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 10 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}, 5$ $\mathrm{mL} / \mathrm{min}$, same gradient.


Figure S2. (A) Representative iTLC chromatograms of fresh ${ }^{89} \mathrm{Zr}$-DFO-MQ1 and free ${ }^{89} \mathrm{Zr}$. iTLC chromatograms of blood sampling 1.5 h after injection (B) and 7 days after injection (C). (D) In vitro stability of ${ }^{89} \mathrm{Zr}$-DFO-MQ1 in bovine serum and PBS determined by iTLC. (E) RadioHPLC characterization of fresh ${ }^{89} \mathrm{Zr}$-DFO-MQ1. (F) RadioHPLC characterization of blood sampling at 7 days post injection.

A



Figure S3. (A) Binding curve on hV2R of MQ1, Cy5.5-MQ1 and AFDye-488-MQ1. B) Labeling of hV2R expressed in stable CHO cell line with increasing doses of AFDye-488-MQ1. Control without AFDye-488-MQ1 looks like the 10 nM cell labeling. Specificity is determined by the last panel in presence of $3.4 \mu \mathrm{M}$ MQ1. (C) Selectivity of 30 nM AFDye-488-MQ1 to hV2R labeling compared to hV1aR, hV1bR, hOTR and rOTR expressed stably in CHO cell lines. (D) and (E) are the same than $(B)$ and $(C)$ but using the Cy5.5-MQ1 probe.

Table S1: Blood sample preparation for PK determination


Table S2: parent ion > product ion transition monitored

|  | Transitions monitored | Role |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MQ1 | 673.03 > 731.62 | quantification |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 673.03>775.09 \\ & 747.58>836.10 \\ & 841.02>975.05 \end{aligned}$ | specificity |
| MQ1 variant | 666.97 > 735.39 | Used for <br> internal  <br> standard (IS) <br> normalization  |
|  | 740.87 > 840.60 | IS specificity |

Table S3. PK values and PK PD concentrations under modeling.

| Times <br> (h) | MQ1 plasma concentrations $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{ml}$ | Plasma concentration with modelling ( $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) | Diuresis values with modelling ( $\mathrm{mL} / \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1.709 | 1.305 | 27.69 |
| 2 | 0.486 | 0.783 | 80.74 |
| 3 | 0.259 | 0.606 | 55.34 |
| 4 | 1.239 | 0.469 | 37.93 |
| 5 | 0.257 | 0.363 | 26.00 |
| 6 | 0.378 | 0.281 | 17.82 |
| 8 | 0.150 | 0.169 | 14.79 |
| 10 | 0.299 | 0.178 | 14.12 |
| 12 | 0.219 | 0.173 | 13.48 |
| 16 | 0.154 | 0.164 | 12.28 |
| 24 | 0.096 | 0.148 | 10.20 |
| 48 | 0.056 | 0.108 | 5.83 |
| 72 | 0.092 | 0.079 | 3.34 |
| 96 | 0.074 | 0.058 | 1.91 |

