



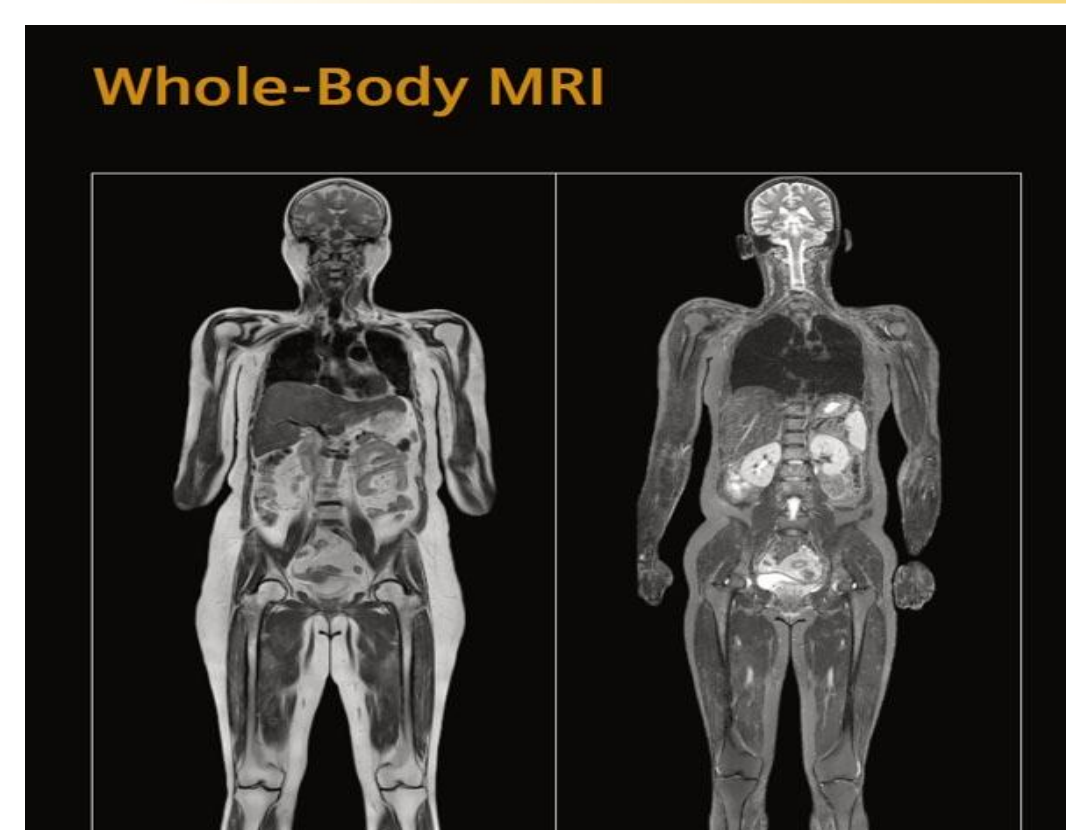
Investigating the Impact of Bound-Water Exclusion on the PARACEST MRI and Optical Properties of Lanthanide (III) Complexes



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Background and Introduction

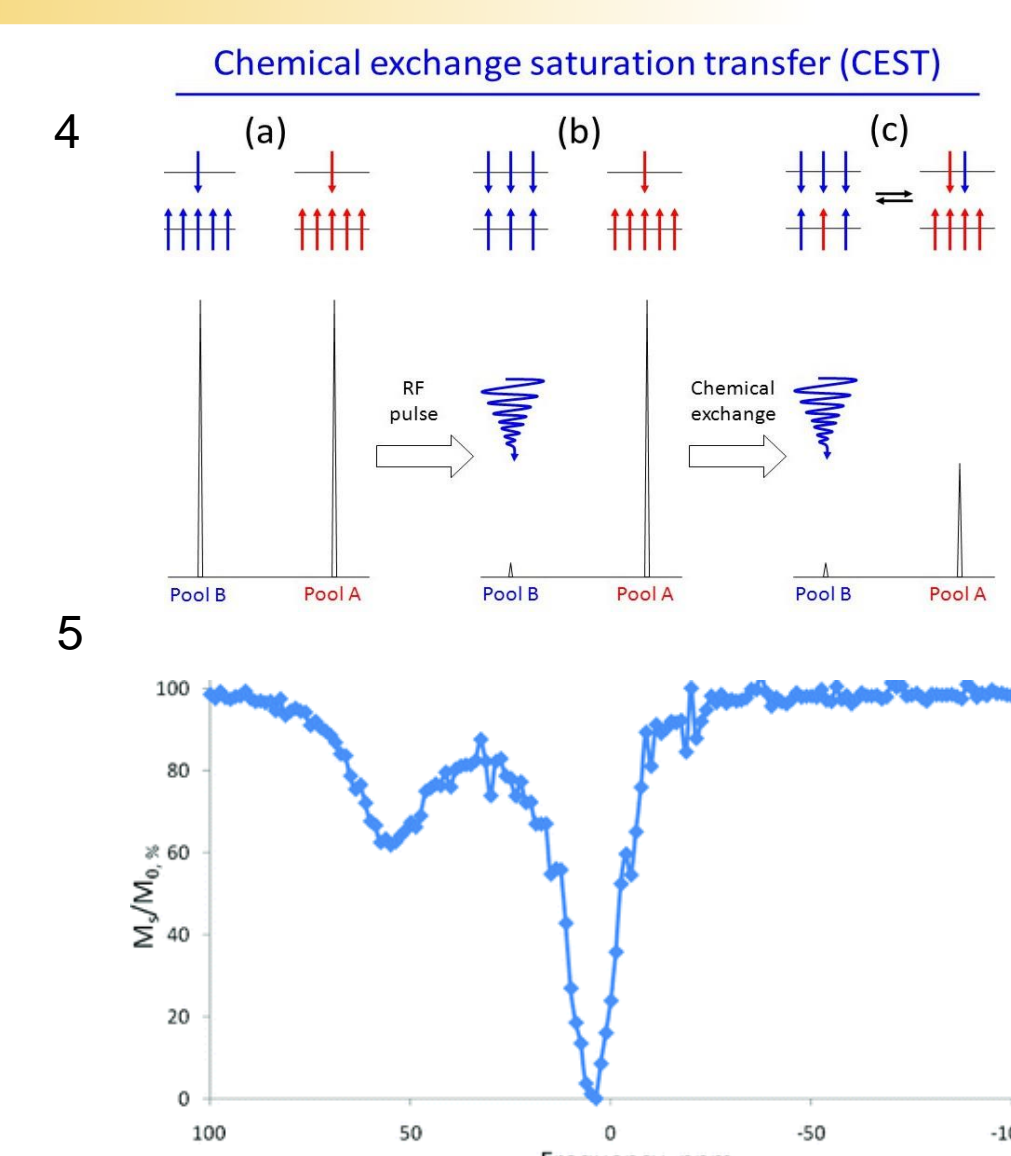
Magnetic Resonance Imaging



- Non invasive imaging modality.¹
- Produces images of soft tissue with the aid of nonionizing radiation and an applied magnetic field.
- Contrast agents can be used to enhance the quality of an MR image.¹

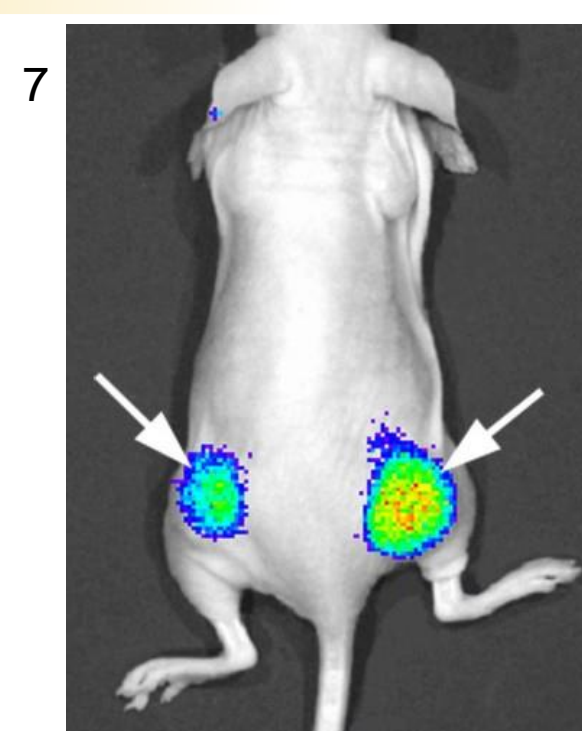
Chemical Exchange Saturation Transfer (CEST)

- The CEST signal acquired is a result of the exchange of saturated proton spins between the labile protons associated with the CEST agent and bulk water pool.³
- Transfer of the saturated protons decreases the intensity of bulk water and leads to a darkening of the MR image.³
- ParaCEST agents typically are comprised of a lanthanide ion chelated by a multidentate ligand.

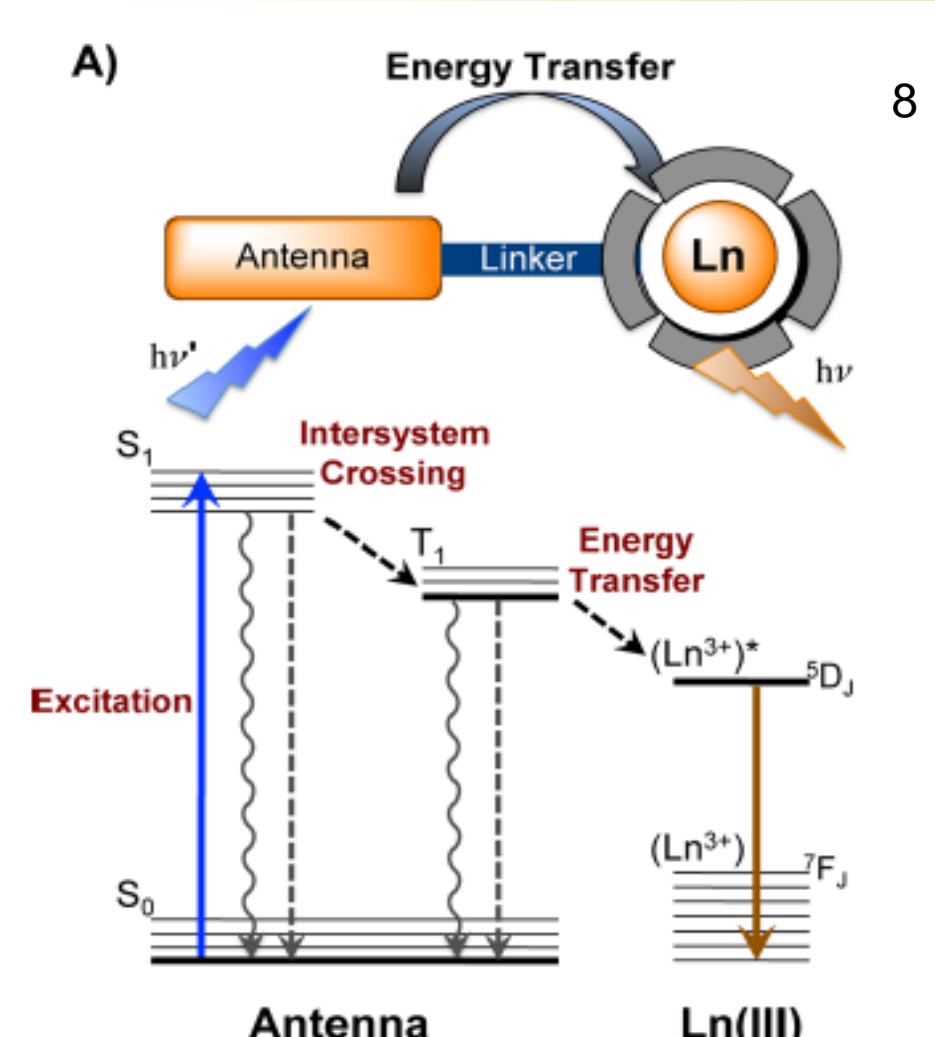


Optical Imaging

- Optical imaging uses visible light for soft tissue visualization at the cellular and molecular level.⁶
- Image contrast can be enhanced by the use of fluorescent dyes.
- The structure of fluorescent dyes can be modified to target biological regions of interest.⁶



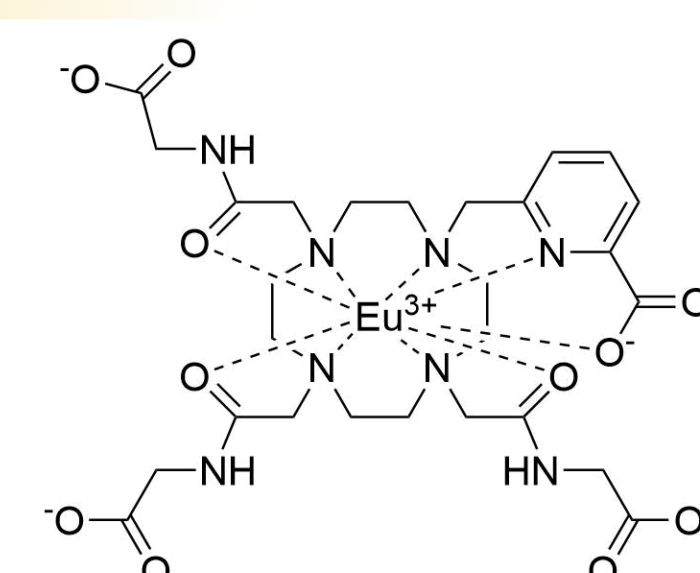
Luminescence



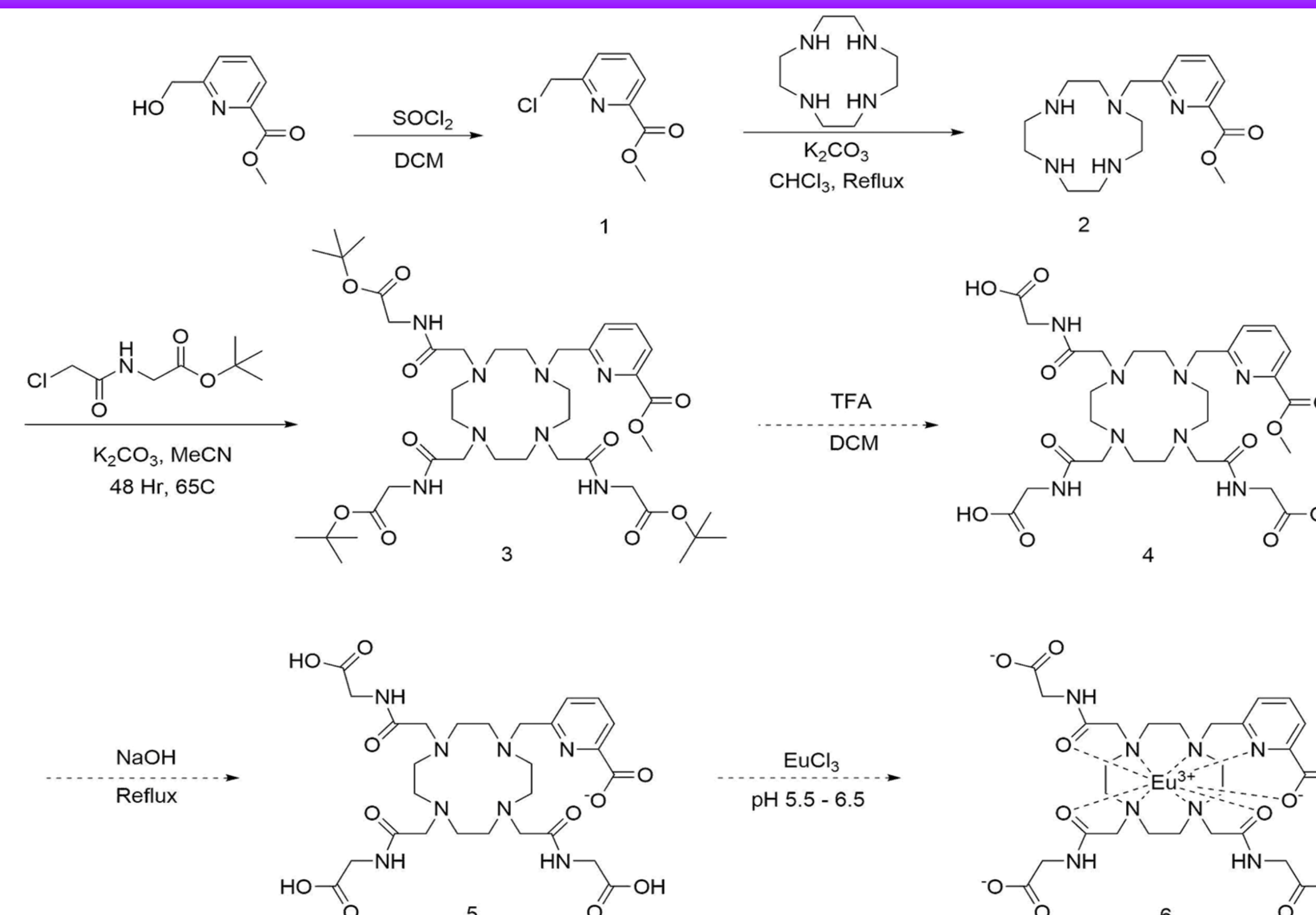
- Luminescence of a lanthanide ion is often induced through excitation by a high powered laser source.⁸
- The high energy of the laser could potentially damage biological tissue.
- To overcome this problem, an organic chromophore is attached to the complex to absorb energy of incident light.⁸
- The chromophore transfers the absorbed energy to the lanthanide, allowing for indirect excitation known as the antenna effect.⁸

Project Goal

- The paramagnetic and photophysical properties of Lanthanide ions make them attractive for bimodal imaging applications using a single agent.
- Although a lanthanide bound-water is essential for conventional MRI, it is detrimental to ParaCEST MRI and optical imaging.
- The goal of this project is to synthesize a bimodal imaging agent comprising a lanthanide ion, nonadentate ligand, and lacking a bound-water molecule
- We hypothesize that the exclusion of bound-water will enhance the resulting ParaCEST and luminescence signals.



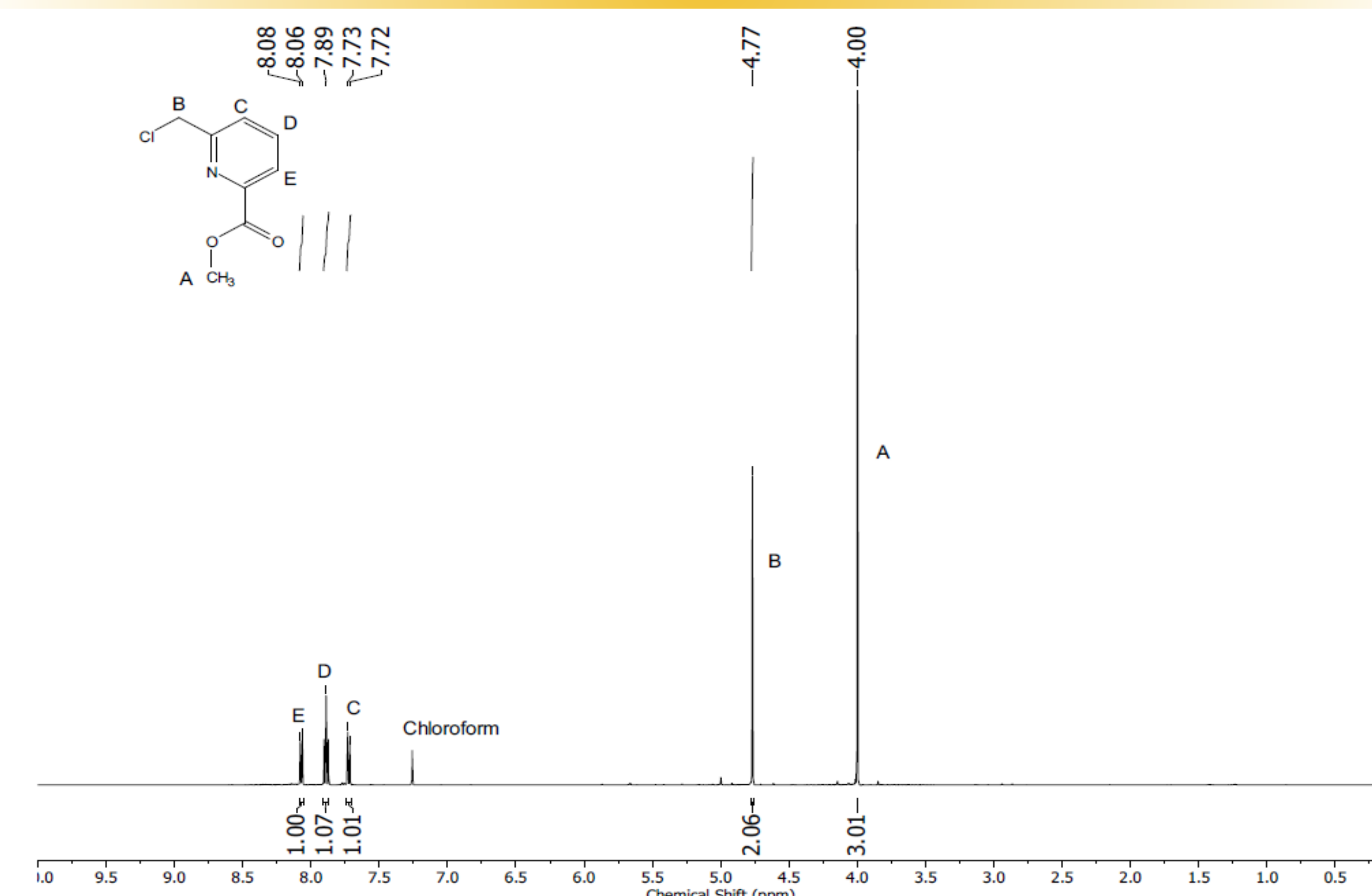
Synthetic Scheme for Lanthanide Agent



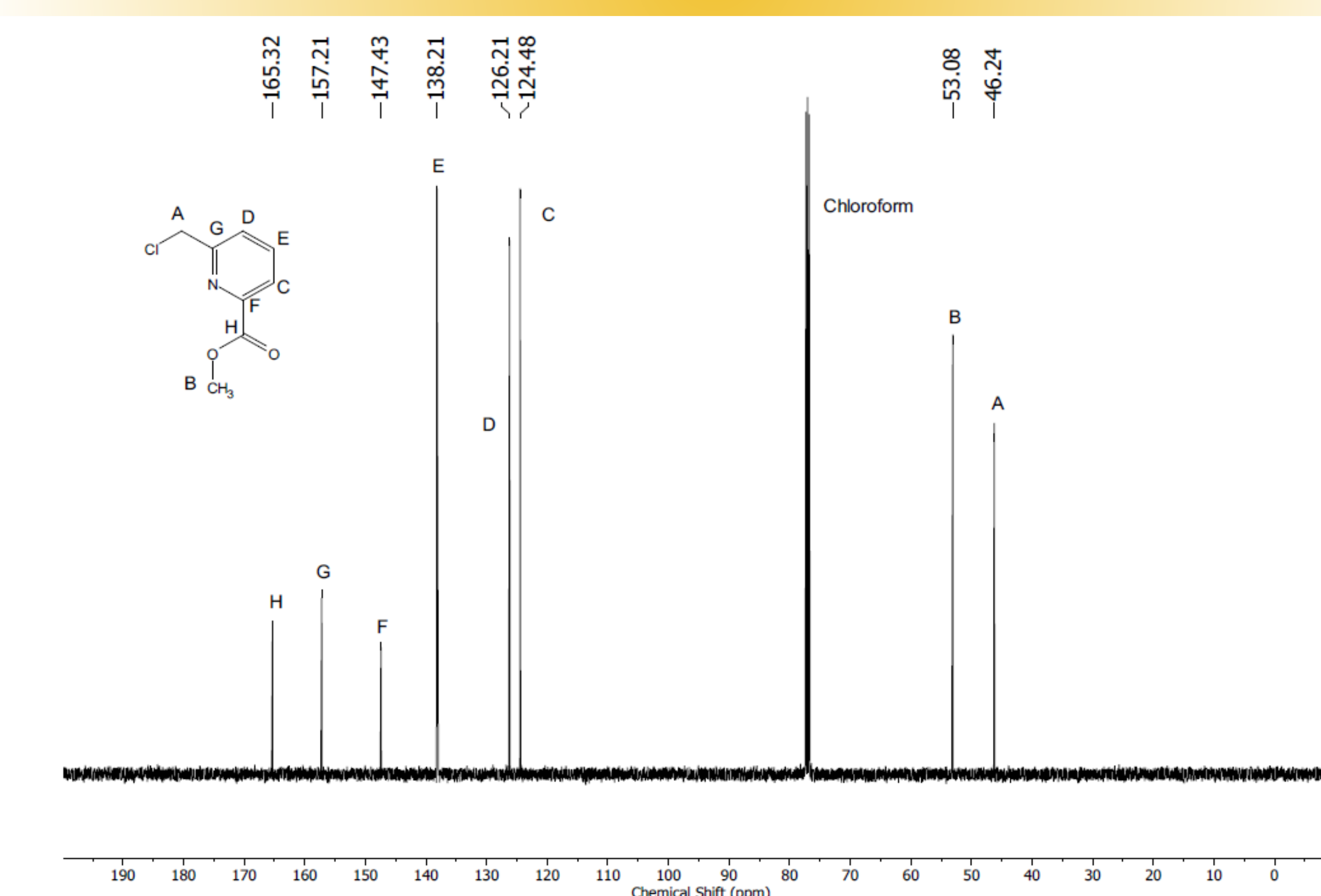
- Reagent-grade chemicals acquired from commercial sources were used as received.
- Compounds 1, 2, and 3 have been successfully synthesized and the identities were verified by ¹H and ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectra (NMR)

¹H-NMR of Compound 1 in CDCl₃ at 500 MHz

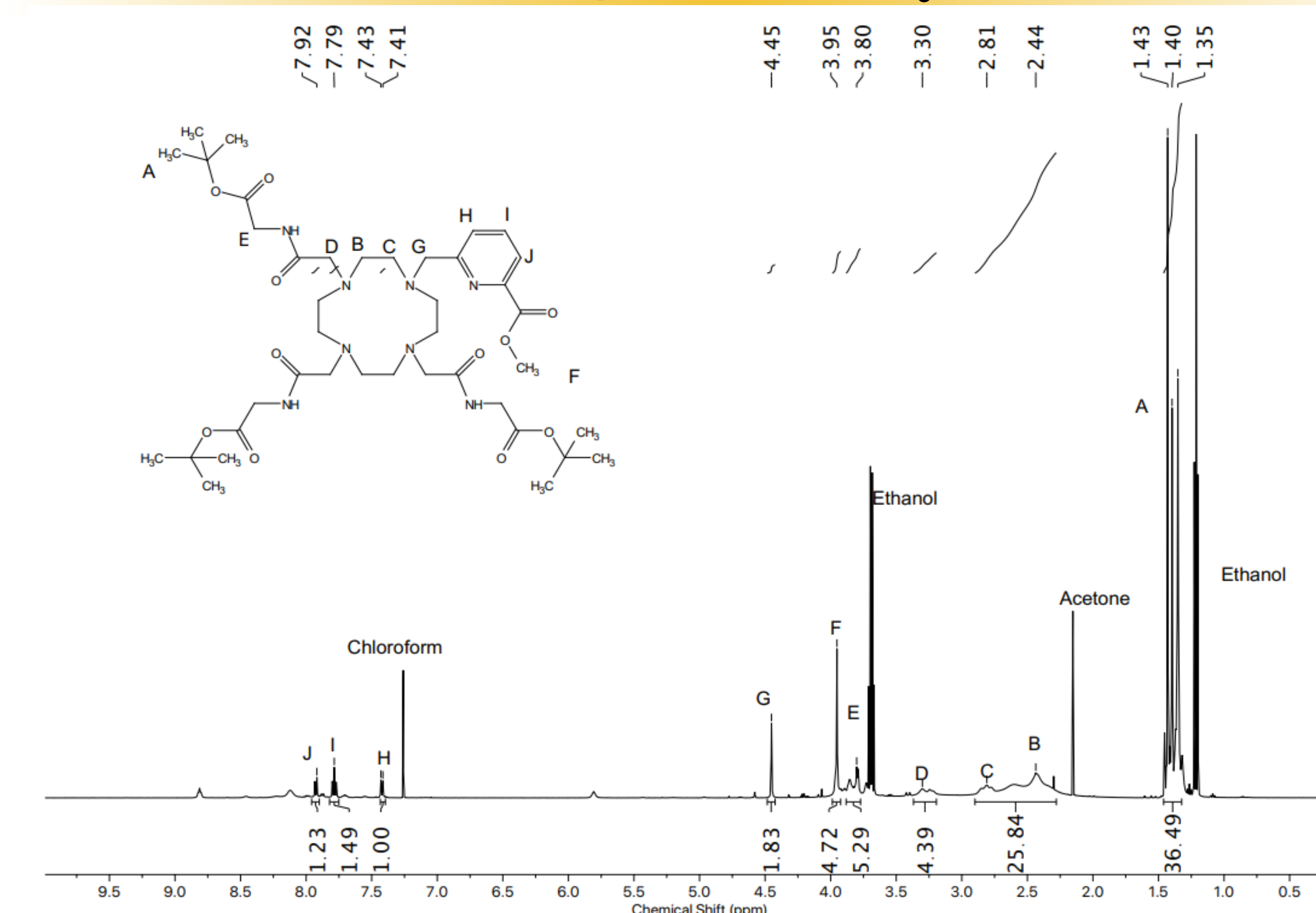


¹³C-NMR of Compound 1 in CDCl₃ at 125 MHz

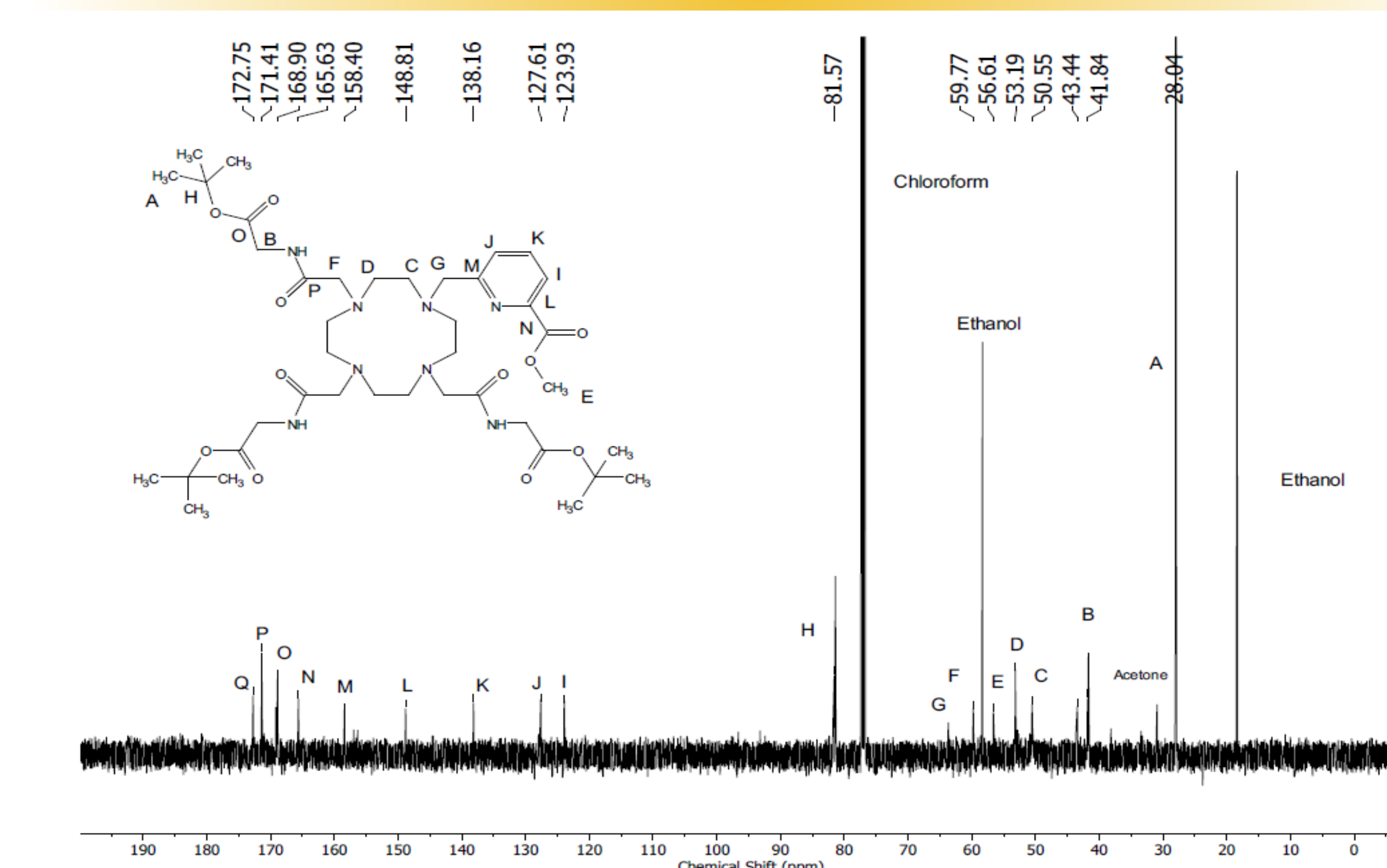


Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Data (Contd.)

¹H-NMR of Compound 3 in CDCl₃ at 500 MHz



¹³C-NMR of Compound 3 in CDCl₃ at 125 MHz



Future Plans

- Completion of ligand synthesis
- Complexation of agent using the Ln³⁺ ions: Tb³⁺, Eu³⁺, Dy³⁺, and Tm³⁺
- Evaluation of ParaCEST and luminescence properties of the various metal complexes

Acknowledgements

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- We would also like to acknowledge the USF Chemistry Department Faculty and Staff.

References

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