Exploring the hyperpolarisation of EGTA-based ligands using SABRE†

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The design of molecules whose magnetic resonance (MR) signals report on their biological environment is receiving attention as a route to non-invasive functional MR. Hyperpolarisation techniques improve the sensitivity of MR and enable real time low concentration MR imaging, allowing for the development of novel functional imaging methodologies. In this work, we report on the synthesis of a series of EGTA-derived molecules (EGTA – ethylene glycol-bis(2-aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N’,N’-tetraacetic acid), whose core structures are known to bind biologically relevant metal ions in vivo, in addition to pyridyl rings that allow reversible ligation to an iridium dihydride complex. Consequently, they are amenable to hyperpolarisation through the parahydrogen-based signal amplification by reversible exchange (SABRE) process. We investigate how the proximity of EGTA and pyridine units, and the identity of the linker group, affect the SABRE hyperpolarisation attained for each agent. We also describe the effect of catalyst identity and co-ligand presence on these measurements and can achieve 1H NMR signal enhancements of up to 160-fold. We rationalise these results to suggest the design elements needed for probes amenable to SABRE hyperpolarisation whose MR signals might in the future report on the presence of metal ions.

Introduction

Many spectroscopic techniques have been developed to study the chemical structures of molecules and the morphology of materials. These include the development of methods that rely on the principles of magnetic resonance (MR) to probe nuclear spin without the need for approaches based on ionising radiation such as X-ray, computed or positron emission tomography (CT or PET respectively), or sample destruction as in mass spectrometry. These advantages have led to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) becoming routine for the diagnosis of structural abnormalities in living tissue.

Despite the diversity of its successes, MR is insensitive at the molecular level as the detected signal relies on small Boltzmann derived population differences across closely spaced nuclear spin energy levels. In fact, only around 1 in every 195 000 1H nuclei contribute positively to an MR signal recorded in a 1.5 T field common for clinical MRI scanners. It is not surprising therefore that MRI is usually concerned with detection of highly concentrated species, such as bulk water. Nevertheless, images with anatomical contrast can be produced by T1 or T2 weighted sequences to differentiate tissue morphologies. The information content of these approaches is often improved by the injection of a paramagnetic contrast agent. However, as such images normally convey little direct information about biological function, there are opportunities to improve the diagnostic ability of MRI.

Many researchers are attempting to achieve this using biologically induced changes in the bulk water signal intensity. Among these are approaches such as functional MRI (fMRI), which attempts to probe the bulk water response as a function of the oxygenation state of haemoglobin, or chemical exchange saturation transfer (CEST), which modulates bulk water signals via proton exchange with an injected CEST agent. More recently, specific types of MRI contrast agents have been developed, being responsive to metal ions (Ca2+, K+, Mg2+, Zn2+, Fe2+, Fe3+, Cu2+ and others), neurotransmitters and proteins. The use of functional reporters that are able to...
respond to such changes may therefore have benefit in studying different biological processes in a non-invasive way.

Approaches that target Ca\(^{2+}\), both intracellular and extracellular, could have remarkable impact in neuroimaging due to the essential role of this ion in neuronal signalling.\(^9\) Other physiological processes that depend on Ca\(^{2+}\) could also be followed in real-time by means of MRI.\(^10\) For this approach to work, the preparation of appropriate functional markers is necessary and consequently, different types of Ca-responsive agents have been developed to date.\(^11,12\) Such reporters often consist of paramagnetic chelates coupled to a calcium sensing unit via a suitable linker.\(^11\) Conformational changes in the agent upon metal ion binding are used to increase the inner sphere hydration of the paramagnetic ions, most commonly gadolinium, thereby enhancing the agent’s relaxation and subsequently increasing the intensity of the MRI signal in \(T_1\) weighted images.\(^12\)

While these functional imaging approaches have achieved great success, they do not fully address the low sensitivity of MRI. Over recent years, hyperpolarisation has been used to produce contrast agents with MR signals whose intensity is enhanced by up to five orders of magnitude relative to those derived from Boltzmann laws.\(^13\) With these hyperpolarised agents, successful imaging of low concentration biomolecules, drugs and metabolites in vivo was accomplished.\(^13-15\) While there are several possible experimental techniques for the production of hyperpolarised contrast agents, dissolution dynamic nuclear polarisation (d-DNP) has achieved the most success and a growing range of clinical applications are developing.\(^13\) Consequently, d-DNP uses complex experimental apparatus to transfer polarisation from electrons to nuclei over a period of tens of minutes to several hours. The d-DNP procedure involves microwave irradiation of a target agent and organic radical in a 1–10 T field at temperatures between 1 and 5 K before rapid sample melting and transfer into the detection system.\(^13\) d-DNP hyperpolarisation has yielded \(^{13}\)C polarisation levels of up to 70% for pyruvate-\(^{13}\)C\(^{14}\) and its subsequent metabolic imaging can identify cancer in humans \(in vivo\).\(^15\)

An alternative hyperpolarisation method uses parahydrogen (pH\(_2\)), the antisymmetric nuclear spin isomer of dihydrogen, as its source of polarisation. pH\(_2\) reflects a potentially cheaper and faster route to a hyperpolarised contrast agent \(in vivo\) injection and detection.\(^16\) Hydrogen gas exists as 25% pH\(_2\) at room temperature with the remaining 75% consisting of ortho-hydrogen. H\(_2\) can easily be enriched in the para state (>98%) by cooling to low temperature (28 K) in the presence of a spin exchange catalyst.\(^17\) While pH\(_2\) is NMR silent, its latent hyperpolarisation is typically unlocked in a hydrogenation reaction.\(^13\) Consequently, pH\(_2\) induced hyperpolarisation (PHIP) usually requires unsaturated functionality within the target agent.\(^16\) This can be alleviated by using a non-hydrogenative variant of PHIP, called signal amplification by reversible exchange (SABRE), which relies on a catalytic process to transfer pH\(_2\) derived spin order to a target molecule.\(^18\) While SABRE is clearly at a much earlier stage in its development than DNP, the simplicity of this approach suggests that its potential clinical use is highly desirable. This can be highlighted by the fact that SABRE works in seconds by creating an iridium-based active polarisation transfer complex, which exchanges both pH\(_2\) and a target substrate (Scheme 1).

Hyperpolarisation transfer is catalytic at low magnetic field (~65 G\(^18\) or 1–10 mG\(^19,20\) for transfer to \(^1\)H or \(^{13}\)C/\(^{15}\)N nuclei respectively) from the pH\(_2\) derived hydride ligands in the catalyst to its bound target ligands through the associated J-coupling network. Subsequent ligand dissociation allows the build-up of chemically unchanged and yet hyperpolarised molecules in solution before their magnetisation decays slowly under relaxation back to the Boltzmann derived state. One of the most common substrates reported for hyperpolarisation using SABRE is the N-heterocycle pyridine and its derivatives.\(^18,20-23\) Indeed, pyridine was one of the first molecules to be hyperpolarised using SABRE\(^18\) and exhibits appropriate exchange kinetics to allow efficient polarisation transfer within the active [Ir(H\(_2\))(NHC)(pyridine)]\(_3\)Cl catalyst, where NHC is an N-heterocyclic carbene.\(^24\) SABRE has achieved up to 63% \(^1\)H,\(^22\) 4% \(^{13}\)C\(^{25}\) and 79% \(^{15}\)N\(^{26}\) polarisation for N-heterocycles, although other functionalities including

![Scheme 1](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Scheme 1  SABRE involves the in situ formation of active polarisation transfer catalysts that reversibly exchange both pH\(_2\) and substrate (Sub). Such species are typically of the type [Ir(H\(_2\))(NHC)Sub\(_x\)]Cl\(_y\) where NHC is an N-heterocyclic carbene and are formed from the reaction of an iridium precatalyst with substrate and H\(_2\). Magnetisation is catalytically transferred from pH\(_2\) derived hydride ligands to ligated substrate at an optimum magnetic field. Typical substrate molecules contain N-, O- or S-donor groups. In this work, Sub contains an iridium binding and EGTA-derived motif separated by a linker (Fig. 1). We also show the structures of the NHC ligands for the iridium precatalysts used in this work.
nitriles,27 amines28 and even O-donors pyruvate19 and acetate29 can be hyperpolarised by SABRE. Relayd proton exchange effects are now expanding the scope to include non-
ligating molecules such as alcohols,30 sugars31 and silanols.32
SABRE hyperpolarised molecules with MR signals responsive
factors such as pH33,34 NO concentration35 or H2O216 have
been reported.

Considering the importance that hyperpolarization tech-
niques can have for the potential development of molecular fMRI approaches, in this work we aimed to combine the areas
of bio-responsive MR probes and SABRE hyperpolarisation.
Namely, we sought to explore SABRE on prototype responsive agents, which contain Ca-binding chelators appended with
pyridyl units. Therefore, we report on the synthesis of several
probes that contain functionalities based on ethylene glycol-
pyridyl units. Therefore, we report on the synthesis of the several
Fig. 1 Structures of the substrates used in this work. These contain Ca-binding chelators based on EGTA appended with pyridyl arms, which can
bind iridium polarisation transfer catalysts used in SABRE hyperpolarisation.

Results and discussion

Design and synthesis of EGTA-based molecular probes
suitable for SABRE hyperpolarisation

Development of Ca-sensitive hyperpolarized 13C and 15N con-
trast agents for MRI using the d-DNP technique has been
reported recently.37,39,40 One of these hyperpolarisation
approaches has been applied to 13C-EGTA, which is similar to
the ligands used in this work. In this example, changes in
hyperpolarised 13C-labelled carboxylic acid chemical shifts in
response to coordination to various metals including calcium,
magnesium and zinc were reported.37 Here, we did not use 13C
or 15N isotopically labelled molecules to improve the NMR
signal, but functionalised EGTA, a typical calcium binding
motif,38 with pyridyl arms to create a series of molecules
amenable to SABRE hyperpolarisation. This strategy of mole-
cular functionalisation with a pyridyl group allowed us to
create molecules compatible for SABRE hyperpolarisation and
has been applied previously to fentanyl derivatives,41 synthetic
oligopeptides42 and others.35 The relative geometry of the
pyridyl binding site and the EGTA-derived unit is expected to
play an important role in determining both metal sensitivity
and SABRE efficiency. The steric properties of the target agents
are particularly important in controlling binding affinity to
iridium, as the hyperpolarisation of bulky ligands is known to
be limited by steric repulsion between the catalyst and target
agent.33 Therefore, we prepared a set of agents that had ortho
(o), meta (m) and para (p) relationships between the pyridyl
nitrogen and the EGTA unit (Scheme 2).

The synthesis of the desired products was performed in
different 2- or 3-step procedures. Briefly, a reductive amination
procedure was used to modify a 2,2′-(ethylene-dioxy)bis(ethyl-
amine) core with ortho-, meta-, or para-pyridinocarboxaldehydes
in a step that proceeded quantitatively. The subsequent
successive alkylation of the resulting pyridyl ethanamines,
1o,m,p with tert-butyl bromoacetate was tested using several
reaction conditions. Reasonable yields of 2o,m,p were obtained
in dry acetonitrile with the base potassium carbonate and pot-
assium iodide. After their isolation and the subsequent acidic
hydrolysis of the esters, the target substrates S1smp were crystal-
lized by slow diffusion of methanol solutions into diethyl
ether, while the acid derivative S1o was isolated as a dark-red
oil.

It has been reported that the substitution of two carboxylic
groups by amide units in EGTA significantly influences its
coordination properties and the corresponding MR behaviour of
the corresponding Gd-complexes.44 Consequently, we also syn-
thesised substrate S2 to investigate whether an amide group
linking the pyridyl and EGTA units would have an effect on
SABRE. S2 was synthesised in both meta (S2m) and para (S2p)
forms in two steps by following a literature procedure with
only minor modifications (Scheme 2b).44 Finally, the substrate
S1mp which contains one pyridyl ring, was prepared in three
steps (Scheme 2c). The hydrolysis step used conditions
adapted from Zalupski et al.45 The ortho isomer of S2 (S2o) and
the ortho and para derivatives of S1 (S1o and S1p, respectively)
were not synthesised due to the prediction that they would
exhibit poor SABRE or challenging synthetic preparation.

Formation of SABRE active complexes with substrates S1 and S2

SABRE requires an active polarisation transfer catalyst that
undergoes both pH2 and substrate exchange.18 Typically, this

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is achieved by activating solutions containing [IrCl(COD)(IMes)], where COD = \textit{cis,cis}-1,5-cyclooctadiene and IMes = 1,3-bis(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)imidazol-2-ylidene and 4–20 equivalents (relative to Ir) of substrate with 3 bar pH2 in solvents such as methanol-d4 or dichloromethane-d2. This process typically results in the formation of catalysts of the type [Ir(H)2(IMes)(substrate)3]Cl, which then undergo the required ligand exchange processes needed for SABRE.18

The SABRE compatibility of substrates S1o,m,p, S2m,p and S3m was investigated by preparing samples of [IrCl(COD)(IMes)] (A, 2.5 mM) and 4 equiv. of the substrate in 0.6 mL of methanol-d4. 1H NMR spectra were then recorded at 298 K several hours after the addition of 3 bar H2. These measurements revealed in each case that hydride containing complexes form, but their signals were extremely weak indicating poor catalyst activation (Fig. S1, ESI†).

When the sample containing S1o was shaken with 3-bar pH2 for 10 seconds at 65 G, and then examined by high-field (9.4 T) NMR, PHIP enhanced hydride signals were visible at δ −20.56 and −31.21 (Fig. 2a). These signals are consistent with hydride environments trans to nitrogen- and oxygen-donor sites respectively. It is therefore likely that they arise from a complex of the type [Ir(H)2(IMes)(substrate)2]Cl, which then undergo the required ligand exchange processes needed for SABRE.18

The production of the pyridyl ring and the EGTA unit leading to steric strain in such products. Consequently, S1m and S1p can no longer act as N2O-donors in the same way as S1o. In the case of S1m and S1p, the pyridyl ring and the EGTA unit leading to steric strain in such products. Consequently, S1m and S1p can no longer act as N2O-donors in the same way as S1o.

Scheme 2 Structures of (a) S1o,m,p, (b) S2m,p and (c) S3m, and a summary of their synthetic preparation: (a) (i) PyCHO, CH2Cl2, N2; (ii) NaBH4, EtOH, 0 °C, N2; (iii) BrCH2COOEtBu, K2CO3, KI, DMF, N2; (iv) TFA, CH2Cl2, 0 °C, N2 (b) (i) Ac2O, CH2Cl2, N2; (ii) PyNH2, Py (or Py/DMF), N2 (c) (i)–(iii) same as (a), (iv) HCl, dioxane, 0 °C, N2.
hyperpolarised signals at δ = 21.30 and 23.79 are observed instead. For $S_{2m}$ and $S_{2p}$, the corresponding hyperpolarised signals appear at δ = 22.53 and 23.54 (Fig. 2d and e respectively). The chemical shifts of these signals are characteristic of hydride ligands lying trans to chloride or pyridyl nitrogen. Therefore, these $^1$H NMR signals are expected to arise from [IrCl(H)$_2$(IMes)(N-S$_{1-2}$)(L)] where L, located cis to hydrides and trans to the NHC, is expected to correspond to S$_{1-2}$. Full NMR characterisation and structural elucidation of these complexes was hampered by their low NMR signal intensity, which may reflect low stability. No PHIP elucidation of these complexes was hampered by their low hydride ligands lying trans to chloride 19,48,49 or pyridyl nitrogen.21,22,26

The chemical shifts of these signals are characteristic of S$_1$, located cis to hydrides and trans to the NHC, is expected to correspond to S$_{1-2}$. Full NMR characterisation and structural elucidation of these complexes was hampered by their low NMR signal intensity, which may reflect low stability. No PHIP enhanced hydride signals were observed using S$_{1m}$, suggesting that in this case an active polarisation transfer catalyst is not formed. We attribute this to the large steric size of S$_{3m}$, which in this case would likely prevent binding of the two S$_{3m}$ molecules necessary to form an analogous [IrCl(H)$_2$(IMes)(N-S$_{1m}$)] (L) complex, where L is S$_{1m}$.

No NMR signal enhancements corresponding to the agents S$_{1e,m,p}$ or S$_{2p}$ themselves are observed suggesting that while iridium-agent complexes exhibiting PHIP enhanced hydride resonances are formed using S$_{1e,m,p}$ and S$_{2p}$, these complexes do not act as SABRE polarisation transfer catalysts in these cases. In contrast, hyperpolarised $^1$H NMR resonances for the pyridyl ring of S$_{2m}$ were observed (Fig. 3b–d); the ortho sites were enhanced by 16 and 13-fold relative to their Boltzmann derived signal strengths. The more distant meta and para $^1$H NMR sites were enhanced by 9 and 12-fold respectively. The corresponding signal gains achieved at 273 K were comparable to these, although they increased to 32, 37, 12 and 21-fold for the two ortho, meta and para sites respectively at 318 K. This is likely to be the result of faster ligand exchange and suggests the resulting complex is reasonably stable.21,24

Use of co-ligands to form stable SABRE active complexes

Agents S$_{1-3}$ reflect some of the most structurally complex molecules investigated for hyperpolarisation using SABRE, which is usually applied to low molecular weight molecules with less than 20 atoms.23 The large size of S$_{1-3}$ is likely to hamper the formation of typical SABRE catalysts of the type [Ir(H)$_2$(IMes)] (S$_{1-3}$)Cl. In previous studies using sterically large targets, substrate coordination can be favoured by using SABRE catalysts with sterically smaller carbene ligands.43 The addition of a co-ligand to support the formation of active polarisation transfer catalysts with sterically large substrates35 or weakly donating O-donor ligands has also been used.19,20 We therefore added the co-ligands acetonitrile27,51 or benzylamine26,28 to see if suitable stable polarisation transfer catalysts form with agents S$_{1-3}$.

The effect of acetonitrile was tested by its addition (0.5 µL, and then a further 2 µL) to solutions of preactivated [IrCl(COD)(IMes)] (A, 2.5 mM) and S$_4$ (4 equiv.) with 3 bar H$_2$ in 0.6 mL of methanol-d$_4$. No change in the appearance of the hydride region of the corresponding $^1$H NMR spectra were observed when compared to the spectra observed without addition of this co-ligand (Fig. 2). This is surprising given the known stability of mono-substituted acetonitrile complexes of this type27,51 and supports our earlier hypothesis that the complexes formed in these cases likely do not undergo the ligand exchange needed for SABRE.18,23,24

Therefore, as predicted, when a fresh sample was prepared containing A (4 mM), S$_{1m}$ (3 equiv.), acetonitrile (2 equiv.) and 3 bar H$_2$ in 0.6 mL of methanol-d$_4$, a different hydride-containing complex forms, exhibiting resonances at δ = 20.77 and 22.29. These resonances are comparable to those previously reported for [Ir(H)$_2$(IMes)(NCCH$_3$)$_2$(pyridine)$_2$]Cl, which appear at δ = 20.56 and 22.12.27 The formation of an analogous complex is supported by the observation of three sets of aromatic $^1$H NMR resonances for three distinct types of pyridyl ring. The first of these has resonances at δ 8.79, 8.65, 7.62 and 8.17 and they match those of the free agent, S$_{1m}$. Additional sets of resonances at δ 8.43, 8.45, 7.25, 7.95 and δ 8.38, 8.72, 7.15, 7.85 are visible corresponding to the pyridyl groups of S$_{1m}$ bound to iridium (Fig. 4b). 2D NMR characterisation data for this sample confirms the relative orientation of IMes, hydride, pyridyl and acetonitrile ligands in the immediate coordination sphere of the metal (Table S2 in ESI† for full characterisation details). These measurements cannot, however, confirm whether the two distinct bound pyridyl rings of S$_{1m}$ arise from the same or separate molecules of bound
S1m. We note that high resolution mass spectrometry did not yield molecular ion peaks corresponding to intact complexes due to severe molecular fragmentation, even with liquid injection field desorption ionization (LIFDI) techniques. However, the appearance of these bound aromatic ¹H NMR signals appears similar when an analogous sample is prepared using 0.9 equiv. of S1m relative to catalyst (Fig. S6, ESI†). We therefore deduce the complex formed from S1m is [Ir(H)₂(IMes)(NCCH₃)(κ²-N₃-N-S1m)]Cl, in which S1m acts as a bidentate ligand coordinating through both pyridyl rings. We note that when a sample of S3m (4 equiv.) and A (2.5 mM) with 3 bar pH₂ in methanol-d₄ (0.6 mL) was prepared, no PHIP enhanced hydride containing complexes were formed, which suggests that both pyridyl rings of S1m are required to form the hydride signals assigned as [Ir(H)₂(IMes)(NCCH₃)(κ²-N₃,N-S1m)]Cl.

When such a sample containing S1m was shaken for 10 seconds with pH₂ at 65 G, prior to recording a high-field ¹H NMR spectrum, the observed hydride resonances exhibit PHIP enhancement (Fig. S3, ESI†). To this end, some resonances in the aromatic region are now enhanced as a consequence of SABRE (Fig. 4). These hyperpolarised resonances correspond to one of the bound pyridyl rings in [Ir(H)₂(IMes)(NCCH₃)(κ²-N₃,N-S1m)]Cl, which must occupy a binding site trans to hydride in order to receive polarisation transfer via SABRE.¹⁸ The ¹H NMR signal gains for the two ortho sites in this bound pyridyl ring (labelled as o and b in Fig. 4) are enhanced by a factor of 63-fold, compared to those recorded under Boltzmann derived conditions, although they cannot be distinguished from each other due to overlap. Signals for the meta and para sites in this pyridyl ring are enhanced by 3- and 53-fold respectively. Much weaker enhancements (<10-fold) are observed for a second set of resonances, which are attributed to a pyridyl ring that is located cis to the hydride ligands of [Ir(H)₂(IMes)(NCCH₃)(κ²-N₃,N-S1m)]Cl. Due to slow exchange, only a 3-fold enhancement is observed for the para resonance of the free agent. The NMR signal gains for each site have been compiled and summarized (Fig. 5 and Table S6 in ESI†).

When these SABRE measurements were repeated after leaving the sample in a water bath at 318 K for 60 seconds, prior to pH₂ shaking and detection at 298 K, the resulting ¹H NMR signal gains were roughly double those recorded when the shaking process was performed at 298 K (Fig. 5). In these measurements, NMR signal gains for the ¹H acetonitrile sites were also observed (enhanced by 27- and 48-fold per proton at 298 and 318 K respectively). A hyperpolarised ¹³C NMR response for acetonitrile at δ 116 could also be discerned in a single scan when shaken in a mu-metal shield, while no enhanced ¹³C signals corresponding to S1m were visible (Fig. S4, ESI†). These enhanced acetonitrile signals are consistent with its dissociation from [Ir(H)₂(IMes)(NCCH₃)(κ²-N₃,N-S1m)]Cl providing a route to pH₂ exchange.²⁷,⁵² These results suggest that in this system, an active SABRE catalyst of type [Ir(H)₂(IMes)(NCCH₃)(κ²-N₃,N-S1m)]Cl is able to catalyse polarisation transfer from pH₂ to S1m. However, the high relative proportion of polarisation of S1m bound to iridium suggests that exchange of this ligand is very slow.

The analogous polarisation transfer complex [Ir(H)₂(IMes)(NCCD₃)(κ²-N₃,N-S2m)]Cl forms when A (4 mM), S2m (3 equiv.), acetonitrile-d₃ (2 equiv.) and 3 bar H₂ react in 0.6 mL of methanol-d₄. However, when shaken with pH₂ at 298 K, ¹H NMR signal enhancements of less than 20-fold were seen for the corresponding bound ligand resonances, which did not improve at 273 or 318 K (see ESI, Table S3†). These signal gains for S2m are comparable to those achieved in the absence
of a co-ligand. To improve the signal gains for these agents further an active polarisation transfer catalyst needs to be formed, which exchanges the target substrate more rapidly, whilst reducing polarisation wastage into the acetonitrile co-ligand.

**Optimisation of SABRE enhancement of S_{1m} by co-ligand and catalyst variation**

The optimisation of SABRE performance is typically achieved by varying factors including the co-ligand\textsuperscript{20,21} and the carbene ligand of the catalyst,\textsuperscript{21,24} which serve to tune pH\textsubscript{2} and substrate exchange within the active catalyst. When analogous SABRE measurements were performed using samples containing A (4 mM), S_{1m} (3 equiv.), and the known SABRE co-ligand benzylamine,\textsuperscript{26,28} a major hydride containing product is formed with signals at \( \delta = -22.25 \) and \(-22.80\). This species is expected to correspond to the related \([\text{Ir}(\text{H})_2(\text{IMes})(\kappa^2,N,N-S_{1m})](\text{ND}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}))\text{Cl}; as whilst these measurements start with \(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}\), rapid H/D exchange in methanol-\text{d}_4 forms \(\text{ND}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}\).\textsuperscript{28} When these samples were shaken with pH\textsubscript{2}, SABRE enhancements for the pyridyl groups of S_{1m} bound within the catalyst were again observed; however, the effect is now much smaller than when acetonitrile was used as the co-ligand (Fig. 5). In these measurements, the presence of additional pyridyl resonances from the amine complicates spectral interpretation due to peak overlap. In fact, hyperpolarised signals for the pyridyl ring coordinated \textit{cis} to hydrides are no longer discerned. In these cases, a more significant enhancement of the free \textit{para} resonance of S_{1m} is achieved (52-fold with benzylamine compared to 3-fold for acetonitrile), which does not increase at elevated temperatures.

Deuteration of \( ^1\text{H} \) sites in co-ligands, catalyst, or of target molecules, is often employed to optimise SABRE signal gains by preventing unwanted polarisation leakage and reducing relaxation.\textsuperscript{21,22} Catalyst design has also been used to fine tune substrate exchange rates with bulkier carbene ligands generally giving faster exchange.\textsuperscript{21,24} In order to encourage faster exchange of S_{1m} within the active \([\text{Ir}(\text{H})_2(\text{NHC})L(\kappa^2,N,N-S_{1m})]\text{Cl} \) species, the bulkier iridium precatalysts B and C (Scheme 1) were used. Analogous samples were prepared containing B or C (4 mM), acetonitrile-\text{d}_4 (2 equiv.) and S_{1m} (3 equiv.) with 3 bar H\textsubscript{2} in 0.6 mL of methanol-\text{d}_4. Upon shaking mixtures containing precatalyst B with pH\textsubscript{2} at 298 K, total \( ^1\text{H} \) signal enhancements per proton for the pyridyl resonances of S_{1m} free in solution and bound to the SABRE catalyst were estimated. These are now much higher at 49- and 43-fold, respectively, when compared to 3- and 26-fold, respectively, using catalyst A (see above). Similar increases relative to A were observed when catalyst C was used (total \( ^1\text{H} \) NMR signal enhancements per proton of 19- and 117-fold for free and bound S_{1m}, respectively). Interestingly, while precatalyst B gives the highest response for the free agent (an enhancement of 72-fold is observed for one of the free \textit{ortho} sites), C gives higher signal gains for the bound agent (signal enhancements of 350-, 138- and 211-fold were observed for the two \textit{ortho} and \textit{para} pyridyl sites of S_{1m} bound \textit{trans} to the hydrides in the SABRE polarisation transfer catalyst, respectively). This suggests that the use of precatalysts B and C can yield more efficient SABRE hyperpolarisation of S_{1m} relative to A. This is likely the effect of incorporation of the deuterium labels, which are expected to reduce relaxation in the active catalyst.\textsuperscript{22} The greater proportion of polarisation on the bound ligand using C suggests that polarisation transfer or hydrogen
Table 1. Summary of the highest \(^1\)H NMR signal gains for these agents achieved using SABRE and the polarisation conditions. See ESI† for full structures of the agents, site labels and full tables of signal gains for all sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent (3 equiv.)</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>(^1)H NMR signal enhancements/fold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catalyst (4 mM)</td>
<td>Co-ligand (2 equiv.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S_{1\text{o}})</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>CD(_3)CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S_{1\text{p}})</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CD(_3)CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S_{1\text{m}})</td>
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<tr>
<td>(S_{1\text{pp}})</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>(S_{1\text{mm}})</td>
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<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S_{2\text{p}})</td>
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<td>CD(_3)CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S_{2\text{mm}})</td>
<td>C</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Conclusions

In this work we prepared and studied a series of novel agents that contain a pyridyl ring to allow hyperpolarisation using SABRE and a metal ligating unit derived from EGTA. The introduction of the pyridyl motif allows the prepared agents to coordinate to the iridium SABRE polarisation transfer catalyst. The pyridyl ligands of the resultant complexes were enhanced by parahydrogen and in the case of agent \(S_{2\text{mm}}\) up to 33-fold enhancement is achieved for \(^1\)H sites of the free pyridyl ring.

SABRE active complexes of the form \([\text{Ir}(\text{H})_2(\text{NHC})(\text{NCCH}_3)(k^2-N, O-S_{1\text{to}})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})]\) can be formed using agents \(S_{1\text{mm}}, S_{1\text{pp}},\) and \(S_{2\text{pp}}\). when acetonitrile was used as a co-ligand. We find that \(^1\)H NMR signal gains of \(S_{1\text{mm}}\) can be increased by using bulkier catalysts and in some cases increasing the temperature to encourage substrate exchange and deuteration of the catalyst and co-ligand to reduce polarisation wastage. \(^1\)H NMR signal gains of 72-fold for the \(ortho\) pyridyl site of free \(S_{1\text{mm}}\) can be achieved using precatalyst \(B\), although higher \(^1\)H NMR signal gains of up to 350-fold can be achieved for pyridyl sites bound to pre-
catalyst C. We find that in many cases $^1$H NMR signal gains for agents bound to the catalyst were much higher than those free in solution, which indicates slow ligand exchange and is perhaps expected given the large nature of these ligands and their ability to act as bidentate donors. Nevertheless, the molecules tested here reflect some of the sterically largest targets to be hyperpolarised using SABRE and $^1$H NMR signal gains of up to 159-fold are observed for the ortho pyridyl sites of $S_{2m}$ free in solution. We note that, to the best of our knowledge, the largest molecules successfully hyperpolarised using SABRE have molecular masses of 337 Da, and $\sim$320 Da, both lower than the molecules reported in this work (<471 Da).

Furthermore, this work presents a rational to design functional molecules that can be hyperpolarised using SABRE. The obtained results indicate that an ortho relationship between the pyridyl nitrogen atom and the EGTA unit should be avoided, as agents with this steric arrangement can act as mixed N$_2$O- donors to form $\left[\text{Ir}^{\text{III}}\text{H}_2\right]$[1Mes][x$^2$-N$_2$O-S$_{1\text{m}}$-S$_{2\text{m}}$][L]$^-$ with reduced SABRE activity, even in the presence of a co-ligand. For the large substrates presented in this work, it appears the presence of two pyridyl rings is necessary for SABRE, as mono-pyridyl containing $S_{2\text{m}}$ was not found to form any PHIP or SABRE active iridium adducts. We therefore highlight the tension between inclusion of iridium ligating groups to form SABRE active complexes, and labile exchange kinetics. We find no inherent significant difference in SABRE efficiency of meta ($S_{1\text{m}}$, $S_{2\text{m}}$) or para ($S_{1\text{p}}$, $S_{2\text{p}}$) substituted agents, which is consistent with other studies. Generally, higher $^1$H NMR signal gains for agents $S_{1\text{m},p}$ compared to $S_{2\text{m},p}$ suggest that the increase in agent size upon inclusion of an additional amide linker group is not advantageous for SABRE hyperpolarisation.

However, it should be concluded that SABRE efficiency for all substrates strongly varies due to their various structural, as well as coordination, properties and exchange rates with the SABRE catalyst. Therefore, it is likely that different polarisation conditions (catalyst, co-ligand, concentration etc.) will have to be applied for each agent; this would require further optimisation, including increased pH$_2$ pressure or the use of related catalysts that have recently allowed the coordination of sterically larger or weakly coordinating substrates to increase the NMR signal gain. Removal of the SABRE catalyst will be required before any in vivo applications; the routes for its separation, and the development of water soluble catalysts, have already been reported. Parallel progress in these areas will be required to produce a wider range of molecules whose MR signal(s) can respond to biological conditions. Consequently, the application of SABRE hyperpolarisation to address emerging molecular imaging questions could become feasible in the future.

Experimental section

General remarks

Materials. 2,2’-(Ethyleneoxy)bis(ethylamine) (13.5 mmol) was placed into a Schlenk flask with activated molecular sieves (3 Å) under a stream of nitrogen. Dry CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (15 mL) was added via a rubber septum. To the resulting solution, a pyridinecarboxaldehyde (28.3 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) was added dropwise. The flask was sealed with parafilm and the mixture was left stirring at room temperature under nitrogen for 18–20 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by mass spectrometry and TLC analysis. After the reaction was completed, the mixture was filtered through a Celite layer and the solvent was distilled on a rotary evaporator until dry.

The flask with the residue was flushed with nitrogen and dry EtOH (15 mL) was added. The mixture was cooled in an ice bath. To the resulting solution, sodium borohydride (56.7 mmol, 4.2 equiv.) was added in portions. After stirring for $\sim$1 hour, the ice bath was removed and the mixture was left stirring at room temperature overnight. The mixture was filtered through a glass filter and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was washed with water, extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5–6 × 40 mL), and dried over sodium sulfate. The inorganic salt was filtered, solvent evaporated, and the oily product dried on a high-vacuum pump. The purity of the so-obtained precursors 1 (according to NMR analysis) was found appropriate to continue without additional purification.

$N,N’$-(2-Pyridylmethyl)(ethylenedioxy)bis(ethylamine) (1a). The product was obtained as yellow oil in 89% yield. The spectroscopic characteristics were in agreement with the previously reported data.

For the conditions, see the Experimental section.
**General procedure for alkylation of 1 to form 2**

The flask containing diamine 1 (7.8 mmol) was flushed with nitrogen and dry DMF (40 mL) was added. Then potassium carbonate (62.6 mmol, 8 equiv.) and potassium iodide (4.7 mmol, 0.6 equiv.) were added under a stream of nitrogen. To the resulting mixture, t-butyl bromoacetate (31.3 mmol, 4 equiv.) was added dropwise in four portions. The flask was sealed with parafilm and left stirring at room temperature for 24 h. DMF was dried on a high-vacuum pump. The residue was dissolved in MeOH and dried with silica gel in vacuo. The derivatives 2a,2b,2c were isolated using column chromatography on silica gel with gradient solvent mixtures: EtOAc/10% hexane, EtOAc, EtOAc + 1.5% EtOH.

**N,N'-[tert-Butoxycarbonyl]methyl]-N,N'-[2-(pyridylmethyl) (ethylenediamino)]bis(ethyleneglycol) (2a).** The product was obtained as dark-red oil in 57% yield. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 1.46 (s, C–CH₃, 18H), 2.91–2.95 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, CH₂–N, 4H), 3.41 (s, CO–CH₂, 4H), 3.52–3.59 (m, O–CH₂, 8H), 4.01 (s, O–CH₂–CH₂–N, 4H), 7.14–7.18 (t, J = 4.91 Hz, [C–CH–CH₃]py, 2H), 7.56–7.58 (d, J = 7.55 Hz, [C–CH–CH₃]py, 2H), 7.64–7.69 (t, J = 7.55 Hz, [N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, 2H), 8.53–8.54 (d, J = 4.53 Hz, [N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, 2H). 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 28.2 (C–CH₃), 53.4 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 56.6 (CH₃–N), 60.4 (CO–CH₂), 69.9 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 70.2 (O–CH₂), 80.9 (C–CH₂), 122.0 ([N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 123.1 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 136.7 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 148.7 ([N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 159.6 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 170.7 (CO–CH₃). HR-MS (ESI): calculated for C₃₀H₄₆N₄O₆⁺ m/z 581.3310 [M + Na⁺]⁺, found 581.3312.

**N,N'-[tert-Butoxycarbonyl]methyl]-N,N'-[3-(pyridylmethyl) (ethylenediamino)]bis(ethylamine) (2b).** The product was obtained as a dark-orange oil in 58% yield. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 1.46 (s, C–CH₃, 18H), 2.86–2.90 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, CH₂–N, 4H), 3.32 (s, CO–CH₂, 4H), 3.59 (s, O–CH₂, 8H), 3.91 (s, O–CH₂–CH₂–N, 4H), 7.26–7.30 (dd, J₁ = 7.74 Hz, J₂ = 4.91 Hz, [C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, 2H), 7.75–7.77 (d, J = 7.74 Hz, [C–CH–CH₃]py, 2H), 8.50–8.55 (m, [C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, [C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, 4H). 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 28.1 (C–CH₃), 53.2 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 55.8 (CO–CH₂), 55.9 (CH₃–N), 69.3 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 70.0 (O–CH₂), 81.3 (C–CH₂), 123.4 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 134.0 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 148.4 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 150.1 ([C–CH–CH₃]py), 171.0 (CO–CH₃). HR-MS (ESI): calculated for C₃₀H₄₆N₄O₆⁺ m/z 581.3310 [M + Na⁺]⁺, found 581.3326.

**N,N'-[(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)methyl]-N,N'-[4-(pyridylmethyl) (ethylenediamino)]bis(ethylamine) (2p).** The product was obtained as red oil in 65% yield. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 1.46 (s, C–CH₃, 18H), 2.86–2.90 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, CH₂–N, 4H), 3.32–3.35 (m, O–CH₂, 8H), 3.54–3.60 (m, O–CH₂–CH₂–N, 4H), 7.32–7.34 (m, [C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, 4H), 8.51–8.53 (dd, J₁ = 4.53 Hz, J₂ = 1.51 Hz, [N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, 4H). 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 28.1 (C–CH₃), 33.2 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 55.9 (CO–CH₂), 57.6 (CH₃–N), 70.0 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 70.2 (O–CH₂), 80.93 (C–CH₂), 123.6 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 149.2 (C–CH₂), 149.3 ([N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 170.6 (CO–CH₃). HR-MS (ESI): calculated for C₃₀H₄₆N₄O₆⁺ m/z 581.3310 [M + Na⁺]⁺, found 581.3311.

**General procedure for acid hydrolysis of 2 to form 1**

A solution of corresponding derivative 2 (0.48 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) was flushed with nitrogen, cooled down in an ice-bath, and cold TFA (3.5 mL) was added dropwise. The progress of the reaction was monitored by mass spectrometry and TLC analysis. In the case of the diacid S₁ₐ₃, an additional amount of TFA (0.5 mL) was required to complete the process. The solvents were removed using a rotary evaporator. MeOH was then added to the residue, and the solution was dried in vacuo. The procedure was repeated multiple times in order to remove the remaining TFA.

**N,N'-[2-(Pyridylmethyl)(ethylenediamino)]bis(ethylamine)-N,N'-dicarboxylic acid (S₁ₐ).** The product was obtained as dark-red sticky oil in 64% yield. 1H NMR (D₂O) δ 3.43 (s, O–CH₂–CH₂–N, 4H), 3.57 (s, CO–CH₂, 4H), 3.76 (s, O–CH₂–CH₂–N, 4H), 4.50 (s, CH₂–Py, 4H), 7.41–7.48 (m, [C–CH–CH₃]py, [N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, 4H), 7.83–7.88 (t, J = 7.74 Hz, [C–CH–CH₃]py, 2H), 8.52 (s, [N–CH–CH₃]py, 2H). 13C NMR (CD₂OD) δ 55.5 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 57.9 (CH₃–N), 59.7 (CO–CH₂), 66.8 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 71.6 (O–CH₂), 125.3 ([N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 125.7 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 139.2 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 150.5 ([N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 152.7 ([C–CH(NCH₂)₂]py), 170.7 (CO–H). HR-MS (ESI): calculated for C₂₃H₂₁N₂O₆⁺ m/z 447.2238 [M + H⁺]⁺, found 447.2243.

**N,N'-[(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)methyl]-N,N'-[3-(pyridylmethyl) (ethylenediamino)]bis(ethylamine)-N,N'-dicarboxylic acid (S₁ₐ₃).** The product was crystallized as a proto- nated salt (as evidenced from NMR spectra) by slow diffusion of methanolic solution into Et₂O and isolated as a fine dark-red solid in 57% yield. 1H NMR (CD₂OD) δ 3.33–3.35 (s, O–CH₂–CH₂–N, 4H), 3.66 (s, O–CH₂–CH₂–N, 4H), 3.80–3.83 (t, J = 4.53 Hz, O–CH₂–CH₂–N, 4H), 3.87 (s, CO–CH₂, 4H), 4.46 (s, CH₂–Py, 4H), 7.71–7.75 (dd, J₁ = 5.29 Hz, J₂ = 2.46 Hz, [C–CH–CH₃]py, 2H), 8.28–8.31 (d, J = 7.93 Hz, [C–CH–CH₃]py, 2H), 8.70–8.72 (d, J = 4.53 Hz, [C–CH–CH₃]py, 2H), 8.45 (s, [N–CH(NCH₂)₂]py, 2H). 13C NMR (CD₂OD) δ 55.0 (O–CH₂–CH₂–N), 55.6 (CO₂H–CH₂), 57.2...
The product was crystallized by slow diffusion of methanolic solution into Et2O and isolated as dark-red solid in 43% yield. NMR (CD3OD) δ 3.42 (s, O–CH2–CH2–N, 2H), 3.56–3.57 (m, O–CH2–CH2–NH2, CO–CH2, 8H), 3.61–3.65 (t, J = 4.91 Hz, O–CH2–CH2–N, 4H), 3.72 (s, CO–CH2, 4H), 4.20 (s, NH–CH2–Py, 2H), 7.14–7.16 (m, [CH–CH2–Py], 1H), 7.14 (s, [CH–Py], 3H), 8.80 (m, [N–CH(aryl)], 4H), 13C NMR (CD3OD) δ 55.2 (O–CH2–CH2–N), 58.6 (CO2H–CH2), 59.7 (CO–CH2, 4H), 69.0 (CH2–N), 70.6 (O–CH2–CH2–N), 80.5 (CH–CH2–Py), 127.7 (CH–Py), 149.6 (CO–CH2–N), 150.4 (N–CH2–Py), 151.0 (N–CH–Py), 179.1 (CO2H). HR-MS (ESI): calculated for C22H31N4O+ m/z 447.2238 [{M + H}]+, found 447.2241.

**Synthesis of ethylene glycol-bis(β-aminoethyl ether)-N,N'-diacetic acid (S1).** The product was isolated using HPLC with a 20 min linear gradient from 2 to 5% acetonitrile, followed by a 5 min linear gradient from 5 to 10% and, finally, a 5 min linear gradient from 10 to 50%. The product was obtained as a light-yellow oil and used without further purification. After the work-up as described above for 1, the residue was dissolved in absolute EtOH (10 mL), cooled down in an ice-bath and NaBH4 (0.19 g, 5 mmol) was added in portions under a stream of nitrogen. The mixture was purged with nitrogen for 15 min after which the flask was transferred to an oil bath and the temperature increased to 65 °C. To the resulting emulsion, acetic anhydride (0.5 mL, 5.3 mmol) was added dropwise slowly in 100 µL increments. The flask was sealed and stirring at 65 °C was continued for 24 h. After reaction completion (following the progress with mass analysis) the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The product was obtained as a dark-brown oil in 91% yield.1H NMR (CDCl3) δ 2.82–2.85 (t, J = 4.91 Hz, O–CH2–CH2–N, 4H), 3.58 (s, O–CH2, 4H), 3.61–3.65 (t, J = 4.91 Hz, O–CH2–CH2–N, 4H), 3.69 (s, CO–CH2, 8H). 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ 53.6 (O–CH2–CH2–N), 54.9 (CO–CH2), 69.2 (O–CH2–CH2–N), 70.3 (O–CH2), 164.6 (CO–CH2).
described above for preparation of 2. The target derivative 5 was isolated using column chromatography on silica gel with gradient solvent mixtures: hexane/EtOAc (5/3, 1/1, 1/3), EtOAc, EtOAc + 1.5% MeOH in 73% yield. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) δ 1.43-1.44 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, CH$_3$, 18H), 1.47 (s, CH$_2$, 9H), 2.88-2.92 (t, J = 5.67 Hz, O–CH$_2$CH$_2$N–CH$_2$Py, 2H), 3.30-3.33 (m, CO–N–CH$_2$, CO–N–CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$Py, 4H), 3.51-3.53 (d, J = 5.29 Hz, CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$Py, 2H), 3.55-3.59 (m, O–CH$_2$, 6H), 3.65 (s, CO–N–CH$_2$, 2H), 3.89 (s, Py–CH$_2$, 2H), 7.24-7.28 (dd, J$_1$ = 4.91 Hz, J$_2$ = 3.02 Hz, (C–CH–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$, 1H), 7.73-7.76 (d, J = 7.74 Hz, (C–CH–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$, 1H), 8.50-8.51 (d, J = 3.59 Hz, (C–CH–N–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$, 1H), 8.59 (s, (C–CH–N–Py), 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) δ 28.1 (C–CH$_2$), 28.4 (C–CH$_2$), 53.0 (O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N), 53.4 (Py–CH$_2$), 55.7 (CO–CH$_2$–N), 56.0 (O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$Py), 70.0 (O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N), 70.3 (O–CH$_2$–N), 81.1 (C–CH$_2$), 123.4 [(C–CH–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$], 134.9 [(C–CH–N)$_{Py}$], 136.7 [(C–CH–N)$_{Py}$], 148.5 [(C–CH–N–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$], 150.2 [(C–CH–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$], 156.1 (CO), 170.0 (CO). HR-MS (ESI): fragments calculated for C$_2$H$_4$N$_2$O$_8$ m/z 476.3092 [M + H$^+$], found 476.2733; calculated for C$_2$H$_4$N$_2$O$_8$ m/z 454.2912 {M + 2H$^+$ + CH$_2$CO$_2$Bu$^+$}, found 454.2914.

Synthesis of N-(formic acid)-N’-(3-pyridylmethyl)-2,2-(ethylenedioxy) bis(ethylamine)-N’,N’-diacetic acid (S$_{3wb}$). Starting compound 5 (0.64 g, 1.1 mM) was dissolved in dry dioxane (7 mL) in a flask filled with nitrogen. The mixture was cooled down in an ice bath and conc. HCl was added dropwise in 0.5 mL steps over 30 min (3 mL in total). After 20 min the ice bath was removed and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and left stirring for 4 h. The solvent was then evaporated and the residue purified using HPLC with a 10 min linear gradient from 2 to 10% acetonitrile, followed by a 5 min linear gradient from 10 to 20%. The product S$_{3wb}$ was obtained as a dark-brown oil in 67% yield. $^1$H NMR (D$_2$O) δ 2.83 (s, O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$–Py, 2H), 2.99 (O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N, 2H), 3.28 (s, CO–CH$_2$), 3.39 (m, CO–NH–CH$_2$, 4H), 3.45 (s, CO–CH$_2$, 2H), 3.58 (s, O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$–Py, 2H), 3.65 (s, O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N, 2H), 3.90 (s, Py–CH$_2$, 2H), 7.85 (m, (C–CH–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$, 1H), 8.49-8.52 (d, J = 7.37 Hz, (C–CH–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$, 1H), 8.59 (s, (C–CH–N–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$, 1H), 8.73 (s, (C–CH–N)$_{Py}$, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (D$_2$O) δ 39.0 (O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N), 46.8 (N–CH$_2$–CO$_2$H), 47.3 (CO–NH–CH$_2$), 54.2 (O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$–Py), 55.0 (CO–H–CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$–Py), 64.2 (Py–CH$_2$), 65.1 (O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N), 66.1 (O–CH$_2$–CH$_2$–N–CH$_2$–Py), 69.3 (O–CH$_3$), 128.0 ((C–CH–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$), 128.9 ((C–CH–N)$_{Py}$), 142.7 (C–CH–CH$_2$–N), 143.5 ((C–CH–N–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$), 150.0 ((C–CH–CH$_2$)$_{Py}$), 168.1 (NH–CO), 168.6 (CO$_2$H). HR-MS (ESI): calculated for C$_{17}$H$_{22}$N$_3$O$_7$ $^{25}$m/z 380.3736 {M – 2H + OH$^{2-}$}, found 380.7067.

SABRE procedures
Parahydrogen (pH$_2$) was produced by passing hydrogen gas over a spin-exchange catalyst (Fe$_2$O$_3$) and used for all hyperpolarisation experiments. This method produces constant pH$_2$ with ca. 98% purity. $^1$H (400 MHz) and $^{13}$C (100.6 MHz) NMR spectra were recorded with an internal deuterium lock. Chemical shifts are quoted as parts per million and referenced to the solvent. $^{13}$C NMR spectra were recorded with broadband proton decoupling. Coupling constants (J) are quoted in Hertz.

Samples were prepared in a 5 mm NMR tube that was fitted with a J. Young’s tap. [IrCl(COD)(IMes)] was synthesized according to a literature procedure. The resulting solutions were degassed by two freeze–pump–thaw cycles before the addition of 3-bar H$_2$.

The shake and drop method was employed for recording hyperpolarised NMR spectra. This involves filling NMR tubes with pH$_2$ at 3 bar pressure and shaking them vigorously for 10 seconds in a 65 G magnetic field (stray field of the 9.4 T spectrometer). Typically, three shake and drop measurements are recorded and average $^1$H NMR signal enhancement values are quoted. The typical variation among these measurements is ±10%. Signal enhancements are calculated by dividing the integrated signal intensities from a single scan hyperpolarised spectrum by its thermal counterpart recorded under the same spectral conditions. These values are presented per fold, i.e. a 100-fold enhancement means that hyperpolarised signals are 100 times more intense than those measured using Boltzmann controlled NMR.

Author contributions
Ben. J. Tickner: conceptualization, methodology, investigation (SABRE measurements), writing – original draft, visualization.
Yulia Borozdina: investigation (Agent synthesis), writing – original draft. Simon B. Duckett: methodology, writing – review & editing, supervision, funding acquisition. Goran Angelovski: conceptualization, methodology, writing – review & editing, visualization, supervision, funding acquisition.

Conflicts of interest
The authors have no conflicts to declare.

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