

MINIREVIEW

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Chemical design and synthesis of macromolecular profluorescent nitroxide systems as self-reporting probes

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The objective of this mini-review article is to highlight derivatives of polymeric profluorescent nitroxides. Importantly, the limitations that restrict expansion of this class of polymers are discussed. The challenges of harsh conditions that lead to undesired side-reactions during polymerization or the necessity of orthogonal post-modification reactions are reviewed. Importantly, I discuss the challenges within this field, and suggest strategies for the advancement of polymeric profluorescent nitroxide derivatives.

1. Introduction

Material scientists like to highlight the numerous opportunities that exist for further development of materials. This approach is especially true for development of ‘smart’ polymeric structures that allows access to adaptive/responsive materials with self-healing, shape memory, or actuation behaviour. Indeed, scientists can make all types of material on-scale with controllable and remarkable properties. However, designing materials with autonomous self-reporting properties is much more challenging. Hence, self-reporting systems have been investigated exhaustively, with a vast range of applications: self-reporting aggregation of polymers^{1,2} over-healing and degradation of dynamic materials,^{3–6} drug delivery systems⁷ and *in vitro* biosensors⁸ amongst others. Predominantly, fluorescent probes have become indispensable tools for self-reporting imaging and analytics because of their non-invasive nature. Conversely, apart from permanently fluorescent labels, it is highly desirable to generate an emissive fluorophore from a non-fluorescent labelling agent (*i.e.*, a latent fluorophore or profluorophore) upon completion of a targeted reaction. The use of a profluorophore gives a clear indication that a fluorescent labelling has been achieved at the desired location because an OFF-to-ON change in emission has occurred. For instance, O'Reilly and coworkers have employed dibromomaleimide monomers to prepare profluorescent polymers. The latter had demonstrated chemico-fluorescent responsiveness mediated by thiol conjugation, which resulted in a switch of fluorescence emission.^{2,9} In another elegant work, Nolte and colleagues showed that profluorescent 3-azido coumarin-terminated polymers could undergo a reac-

tion with an alkyne-functionalized protein to produce a strongly fluorescent triazole-linked conjugate.¹⁰ Of particular interest was the cleavage of a quenching ‘trimethyl lock’ from a rhodamine functional polymer by intracellular esterases to generate an OFF-to-ON change in emission.¹¹ An intrinsically metal-free profluorescent stable polymeric system was developed with the excellent properties of polymeric micelles for drug delivery, moreover the drug carrier could be monitored over an extended period of time without requiring complex core-shell particles to protect the potentially toxic payload. In similar manner, the fluorescence emission can also be triggered by virtue of the labelling reaction, which is also the fluorophore-forming reaction (*i.e.*, two non-fluorescent groups react to form a fluorophore). These are rarer examples because the afore-mentioned approach requires a reaction that generates a fluorophore which is supposed to be highly efficient. By all manner of means, the tetrazole-alkene/azirine-alkene cycloaddition results in emissive products (*e.g.*, surfaces, single-chain nanoparticles), as demonstrated by Barner-Kowollik and colleagues, and thus the reported system has fulfilled the criteria for self-reporting behaviour.^{12–14}

In an effort to design such self-reporting materials, interest has been drawn to the unique properties of paramagnetic nitroxides (Scheme 1).¹⁵ These stable free radicals quench the excited states of a fluorophore closely linked to the nitroxide moiety in a wide variety of non-covalent and flexibly tethered covalent systems. Therefore, a nitroxide tethered to a fluorophore is called a ‘profluorescent nitroxide’ because the fluorescence is suppressed until the radical moiety is trapped or undergoes redox chemistry to form a diamagnetic species. An in-depth literature survey has revealed the existence of various profluorescent nitroxide derivatives¹⁵ which could be ‘switched on’ by converting the paramagnetic nitroxides into diamagnetic species (*i.e.*, hydroxylamine) at variable rates in response to physiological reducing (*e.g.*, ascorbate or ascorbate/glutathione), oxidizing- or radical-trapping agents, and a

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Scheme 1 Versatile applications of small molecules and polymeric profluorescent nitroxide sensors.

2- to 3.5-fold increase in fluorescence emission was observed.¹⁵ Typically, these nitroxides show minimal toxicity in comparison with metal-based magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast agents, which face critical toxicity concerns.^{3,16} Hence, this feature has been exploited for selective metal-free MRI of redox processes *in vivo*^{17–19} and *in vitro*^{20–24} along for analysis of oxidation-induced polymer degradation.^{25,26} Furthermore, depending on the chromophore moiety present within the profluorescent nitroxide species, the absorption and emission wavelengths of these probes can be tuned to match other specific fields of research and clinical applications.

Accordingly, this new area of profluorescent nitroxide sensors in which nitroxide radicals and fluorophores are covalently bound together (refer to Scheme 2) is of considerable interest. Responsive fluorescence appears to aid the design of advanced imaging probes and drug-delivery platforms that

report their activation by altering the respective fluorescence.²⁷ Unfortunately, small-molecule profluorescent nitroxide derivatives face disadvantages as a result of their: (i) low relaxivity compared with that of metals;²⁵ (ii) very rapid *in vivo* reduction (in the order of minutes for most nitroxides).^{28–31} Nevertheless, nanostructured self-reporting agents that carry multiple reduction-resistant nitroxides could overcome these limitations.^{32–34}

Indeed, the highly tuneable nature of the heterocyclic scaffold, the ease of introduction of spin labelling 'handles', and the relatively localised nature of the unpaired electron have made nitroxide radicals a research 'hotspot'.³⁵ Blinco *et al.*³⁶ has reviewed in detail the chemistry and properties of nitroxides in general. They have also summarized the synthesis of the respective nitroxide radical polymers by reporting on the historical approach, the latest cutting-edge synthetic break-



Scheme 2 Fluorescence quenching and its restoration (schematic).¹⁵



throughs, and highlighting the most impactful applications. Hence, within the present mini-review, it is not aimed to catalogue the topics mentioned above, but instead it is targeted to describe the paradigm shifts in the development of functional profluorescent nitroxide macromolecular scaffolds applicable in biomedicine and material science. As such, the focus lies on the exciting and recently published works that address some of the most important problems that hinder the progress in the development of functional self-reporting profluorescent polymeric materials based on nitroxide derivatives. The examples within this review have been selected to show what is synthetically possible. Accordingly, it is first discussed how to include directly profluorescent nitroxide derivatives in a polymeric backbone. Next, the importance of 'tailored' polymers which fulfil a wide range of applications by adjustment of the composition, structure, as well as inherent chemical and physical properties, is discussed. Finally, a perspective on the future research towards the synthesis of profluorescent nitroxide-based polymer derivatives from fundamental and application perspectives is provided.

2. Macromolecular profluorescent nitroxides and their applications as self-reporting probes

The divide between 'pure' synthetic and 'natural' macromolecules continues to narrow in the pursuit of biologically relevant materials with increasingly complex functionality.

Recent developments in biosynthetic polymer chemistry are allowing scientists to prepare, analyse and use polymeric systems in unprecedented ways. Refinements in controlled polymerization methods and bioconjugation strategies have enabled chemists to prepare 'bespoke' multifunctional materials with designed architectures. Critically, polymeric profluorescent systems are relatively less-investigated, but are quite an attractive subject of recent research.^{37,38} Intriguingly, a recent literature survey indicated that the potential of macromolecular nitroxide derivatives as new functional handles for use as self-reporting probes has not been reviewed critically. The several examples presented here, which are synthetically challenging, prompt initiatives for modifying the existing methods to develop simple and streamlined protocols.

2.1. Design of profluorescent nitroxide polymers *via* direct polymerization of functionalized monomers

A straightforward approach is to introduce the fluorophore and nitroxides directly through different functionalized monomers. This strategy adds the advantage of tuneable properties (*e.g.*, solubility, biocompatibility and different topologies) thanks to addition of different comonomers.³⁹ Nitroxide radicals are non-orthogonal to any radical polymerization process.⁴⁰ Hence, they can be introduced directly only *via* metathesis polymerization, specifically ring-opening metathesis polymerization (ROMP), as revealed in the examples shown below. Conversely, controlled radical-polymerization methods are usually implemented for the polymeriz-



Scheme 3 Synthetic strategy for water-soluble profluorescent nitroxide homopolymers, random copolymers and block copolymers. Reproduced with permission from ref. 39. Copyright, Wiley-VCH, 2013.



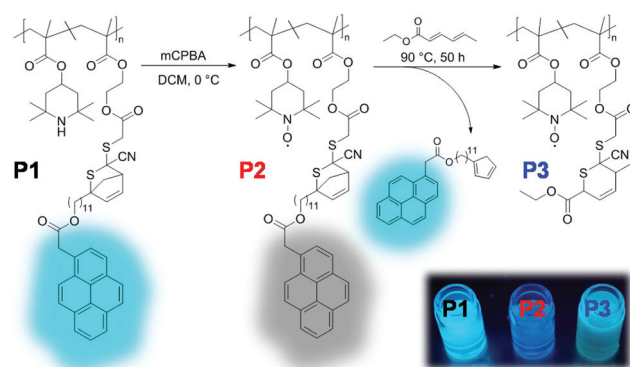
ation of protected nitroxide species, or by employing suitable secondary amine monomers and subsequent oxidation by *meta* chloroperbenzoic acid (mCPBA), which is discussed in a separate sub-chapter.

Knall *et al.* employed ROMP to copolymerize a perylene bisimide-based norbornene with norbornenes bearing paramagnetic nitroxides and tertiary amines (acting as photo-induced electron transfer (PET) quenchers) to yield macromolecular PET probes and profluorescent polymers.³⁹ The water solubility of the system was ensured by addition of oligo(ethylene glycol)-bearing monomers to create biocompatible sensors for concentrations of ascorbic acid down to 0.1×10^{-3} M (Scheme 3). By producing different polymer topologies, they also found out that the highest efficiency for quenching was when the fluorophore and nitroxide were covalently tethered within the same block in the closest proximity.³⁹

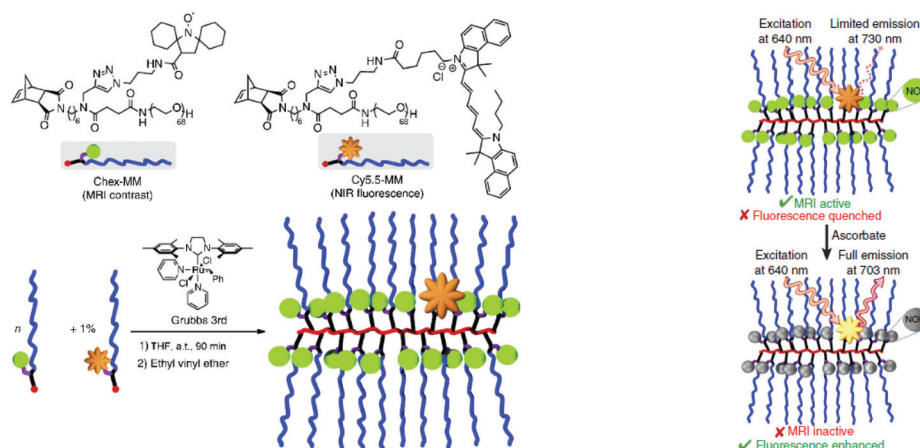
An intriguing example of a polymeric profluorescent nitroxide derivative with high topological complexity was demonstrated by Johnson and colleagues.⁴¹ They designed a redox-responsive branched-bottlebrush polymer for fluorescence imaging and MRI. Water-soluble nitroxide- and fluorophore-bearing monomers were polymerized, respectively, *via* ROMP. The employed fluorophore emitted near-infrared (NIR) light that could be used for NIR optical imaging (Scheme 4). The nitroxide derivatives partly acted as fluorescence quenchers and MRI contrast agents because they could alter the nuclear relaxation times of endogenous protons.⁴² Indeed, the former examples of functionalized polymers acted as contrast agents using only nitroxide radicals.^{8,42–45} Hence, the dual-sensor method employed in that work has not been known previously. The fluorescence quenching by nitroxides in the system decreased over time due to *in vitro* redox processes, which could therefore be observed as enhanced fluorescence emission and a decreased MRI contrast.⁴¹ Thus, entirely organic MRI systems garnered substantial interest due to their non-toxicity and biocompatibility compared with their metal–organic counterparts.^{16,46,47}

2.2. Design of profluorescent nitroxide polymers by post-polymerization functionalization

Post-polymerization modifications are highly versatile methods for the functionalization and modification of macromolecules. Accordingly, without changing the polymer backbone, the tailor-made manipulation of polymer properties is accomplished. In this regard, nitroxide-containing polymers have been prepared by polymerizing precursor monomers, mainly decorated with secondary amine groups, which were then oxidized into nitroxide radicals with a suitable oxidant (*e.g.*, mCPBA). By adopting this strategy (*i.e.*, conventional oxidative post-polymerization functionalization), profluorescent nitroxide polymers have been applied as a thermally triggered, self-reporting delivery system.⁴⁸ Quite recently, our research team has incorporated thermo-releasable pyrene units in the polymer backbone by the copolymerization of 2,2-6,6-tetramethyl piperidine methacrylate (TMPM) with a tailor-made chromophore (*i.e.*, pyrene-decorated monomer), with the



Scheme 5 Synthetic strategy for preparation of a thermally triggered, self-reporting release system. Fluorescence restoration can be seen with the naked eye upon excitation by ultraviolet light (344 nm). Figure reproduced with permission from ref. 48. Copyright, Royal Society of Chemistry, 2017.



Scheme 4 Structure of branched bottlebrush polymers bearing nitroxides and fluorophores (left). Concept of MRI and NIR imaging (right). Reproduced with permission from ref. 41. Copyright, Nature Publishing Group, 2014.



ability to undergo hetero Diels–Alder chemistry. The nitroxide radicals were generated by the oxidative post-polymerization functionalization of TMPM *via* *m*CPBA, whereby pyrene fluorescence emission was quenched. In a final step, through the thermally triggered release of the pyrene, the nitroxide moieties in the resulting copolymer were of a sufficient distance to prevent a fluorescence quenching effect, and hence the fluorescence emission was restored (Scheme 5). The quenching and restoration of pyrene fluorescence was observed with the naked eye upon excitation by ultraviolet light. Therefore, this system can be employed as a sensor for the thermal field and as a self-reporting release system for fluorescent drug molecules (*e.g.*, doxorubicin).⁴⁹

Another example, in which conventional oxidative post-polymerization functionalization is utilized, was highlighted by Blinco and colleagues. They compared the quenching efficiency and reducing behaviour of small-molecule profluorescent nitroxides and their macromolecular equivalents (Scheme 6).³⁸ The synthesis of the small molecule was straightforward, but the nitroxide could not be introduced directly in the polymer backbone because the radical species would have interfered with the controlled radical polymerization that was employed. Therefore, the polymer was generated by polymerizing 2,2-6,6-tetramethyl piperidiny methacrylate (TMPM) *via* atom-transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) and subsequent oxidation of the amine functional group using *m*CPBA.



Scheme 6 Molecular structure of the small-molecule profluorescent nitroxide (A) and macromolecular equivalent (B).³⁸



Scheme 7 Synthetic strategy for implementation of nitroxide based radicals and a pyrene moiety in the PNIPAM backbone.⁵⁰



Scheme 8 Synthetic strategy to obtain profluorescent nitroxide polymers by sequential post-polymerization functionalization reactions (*i.e.*, CuAAC-esterification reactions).³⁷



The performed photophysical investigations revealed a much higher quenching efficiency of the macromolecular probe compared with the small molecule, due to the high density of nitroxide moieties surrounding the fluorophore.⁴² Particularly, small-molecule fluorophores and nitroxides that were not covalently connected were mixed, and their quenching efficiency was compared with that of macromolecular profluorescent nitroxides. It was shown that profluorescent nitroxides in which the functional groups were bound together covalently provide efficient fluorescence quenching and thereby act as sensing probes.³⁸

Post-polymerization modification of activated ester-containing polymers has emerged as an alternative and versatile route to equip polymers with numerous functional groups, including stable radicals. To meet the demand for construction of an efficient profluorescent nitroxide-based polymer, in 1993 Winnik *et al.* reported the first example of this type of post-polymerization approach by a substitution reaction of polymers derived from *N*-acryloxysuccinimide (NAS) monomers.⁵⁰ Thus, as one of the earliest polymeric profluorescent nitroxides, pyrene- and nitroxide-bearing poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) was designed in order to investigate the respective temperature dependent phase transition mechanism (Scheme 7).

Implicitly, it was discovered that the polymer created intramolecular coils when dissolved in water, from which the more hydrophilic nitroxide moiety was excluded, in turn this resulted in lower quenching efficiency. When the polymer was dissolved in methanol, the hydrophobic groups did not aggregate, and the macromolecule became more flexible, allowing the pyrene and nitroxide radicals to interact. This assumption was confirmed by fluorescence measurements showing effective fluorescence quenching. The experiments also disclosed that as the aqueous solutions reached their lower critical solution temperature (LCST), the macromolecules coiled from expanded polymer chains into globules. Such collapsing behaviour disrupts the hydrophobic microdomains and increases the local concentration of isolated pyrenes and nitroxide groups, thereby enhancing the fluorescence quenching efficiency.⁵⁰

In another example, Blinco *et al.* implemented a modular design towards macromolecular profluorescent nitroxides by employing orthogonal post-polymerization functionalization of polymeric precursors.³⁷ In this approach, a glycidyl methacrylate derivative, which upon an oxirane ring-opening reaction employing sodium azide generated azide and alcohol functionalities in close proximity, was polymerized. By employing copper azide alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC)-esterification reactions in a sequential manner, a fluorophore (*e.g.*,



Fig. 2 The concept of a polymeric profluorescent system that combines stable nitroxide radicals and doxorubicin and can effectively bind, release and report cancer therapeutics in fluorescence experiments. Figure reproduced with permission from ref. 51. Copyright, Royal Society of Chemistry, 2018.

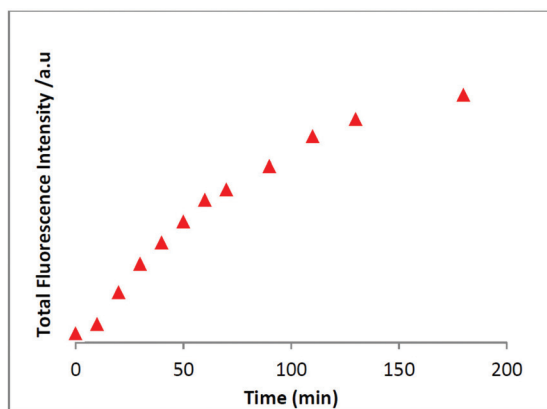
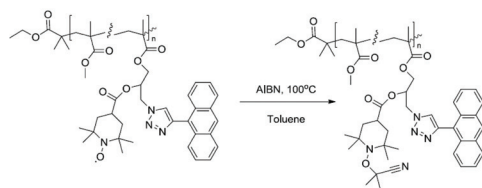


Fig. 1 Evolution of total fluorescence over time when a polymer decorated with an anthracene chromophore and nitroxide moiety is heated at 100 °C in a degassed solution of toluene containing 2.5 equivalents of AIBN. Figure reproduced with permission from ref. 37. Copyright, Royal Society of Chemistry, 2015.



1-naphthalene and 9-anthracene) and nitroxide moiety (*i.e.*, 4-carboxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-*N*-oxyl (carboxy-TEMPO)) were installed independently in close proximity. Hence, a profluorescent polymeric material with unique properties and sensor advantages was obtained (Scheme 8).

Intriguingly, it was revealed that the specified polymer derivatives showed inherent sensing characteristics similar to those of their small-molecule counterparts to give rapid and efficient reactions, either with a reductant or with a radical source, to generate diamagnetic products. For instance, a polymer decorated with an anthracene chromophore and nitroxide moiety (Fig. 1) was shown to be an efficient sensor for carbon-centred free radicals. Accordingly, a degassed polymer solution with 2.5 eq. of azobis(isobutyronitril) (AIBN) was heated to 100 °C, and the fluorescence intensity was measured. A steady increase in fluorescence was observed that continued to increase until a maximum was reached after 180 min. Moreover, the comparison with an optically matched sample of the polymer revealed the fluorescence to be ~89% of what would be expected from the parent fluorophore attached to the polymer backbone.³⁷

Recently, a profluorescent nitroxide probe based on the fluorescence quenching of doxorubicin in combination with a pH-labile hydrazide group was established as a pH-sensitive, self-reporting drug-release system.⁵¹ A biocompatible polymer based on *tert*-butoxycarbonyl-hydrazidomethacrylate (bHMA), triethyleneglycol methacrylate (TEGMA) and tetramethylpiperidiny methacrylate (TMPM) was synthesized *via* reversible addition–fragmentation transfer (RAFT) polymerization. Upon oxidation of the amine functional group, doxorubicin was incorporated in the polymer backbone. To investigate pH-sensitive release, glacial acetic acid was added to the reaction solution and the fluorescence was monitored over 7 days (Fig. 2). A very rapid release in the first 8 h and a continuous increase in the fluorescence of 50% was observed. The authors established a simple building block for nanocarrier systems whereby release could be visualized readily by fluorescence turn-on.

Another self-reporting, profluorescent nitroxide polymer system was designed *via* a multi-component post-polymerization functionalization (*i.e.*, the Ugi multicomponent reaction). This reaction was used to tether nitroxide (*i.e.*, TEMPO) and a light-cleavable pyrene moiety in direct proximity to

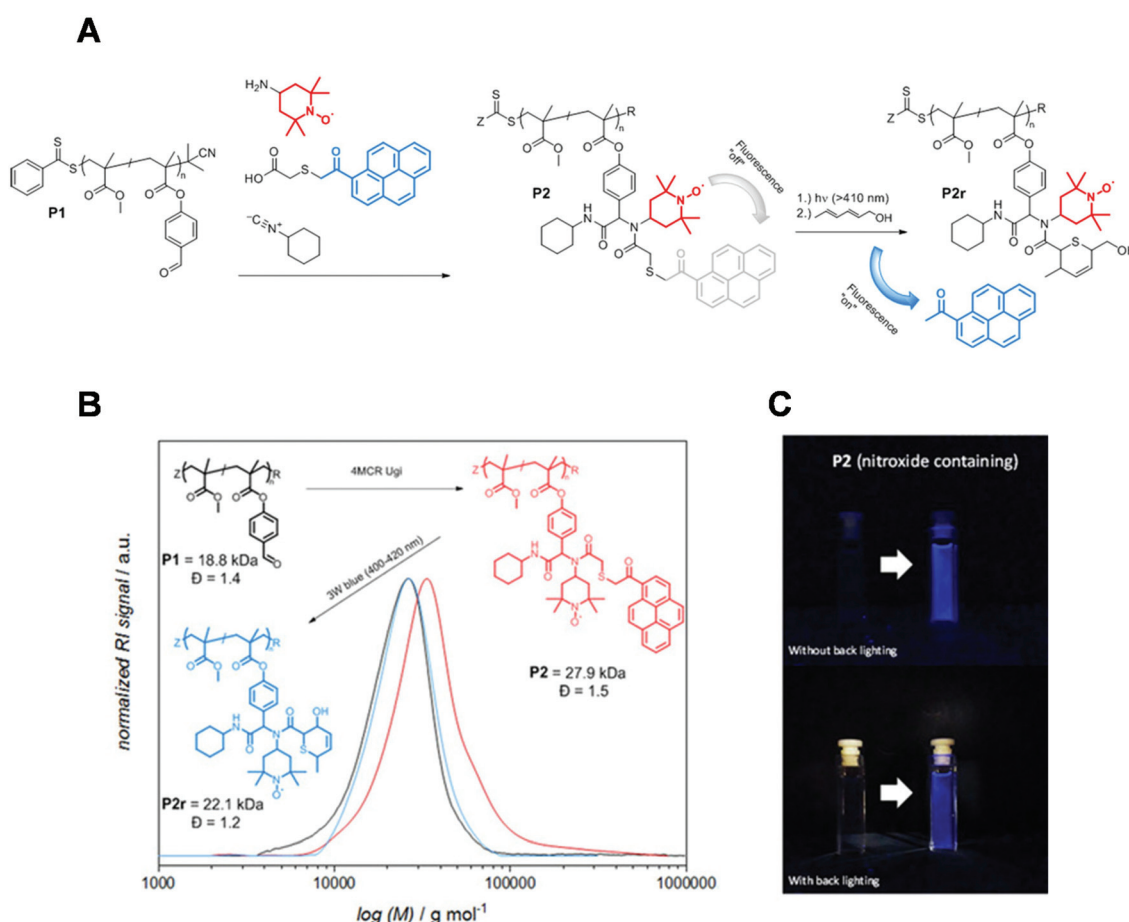
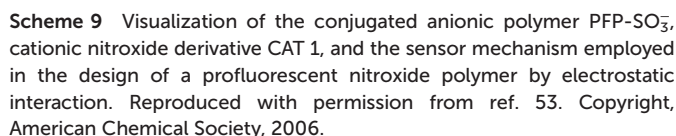


Fig. 3 (A) 4-Amino TEMPO spin-silencing of the pyrene fluorophore upon multi-component polymerization functionalization of P1 to deliver P2 (schematic). Upon visible-light activation of P2, acetyl pyrene is released *via* a Norrish type-II mechanism to synthesize P2 accompanied with fluorescence activation. (B) SEC elugram demonstrating a shift to higher molecular weight upon multi-component post-polymerization ligation, followed by a shift to formation of a lower-molecular-weight polymer upon light-induced release of the acetyl pyrene derivative. (C) Photograph before and after irradiation of P2 demonstrating the fluorescence turn-on. Reproduced with permission from ref. 52. Copyright, Wiley–VCH, 2018.



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