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Dual-modality probe for MRI and photoacoustic imaging: synthesis, and relaxometric characterization

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Abstract: Multimodality imaging based on complementary modalities is a way to improve the accuracy of medical diagnoses. For such purpose, multimodal probes combining the appropriate contrastophores into a single delivery are required. The project presented here deals with the combination of two modalities: magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and photoacoustic imaging (PAI). The dual probe envisaged relies on a pycalen-based gadolinium(III) complex as contrast agent for MRI, together with ZW800-1 fluorophore for PAI, both of them being grafted on a linker derived from *L*-lysine. The results presented here describe the synthetic pathway, and the relaxometric characterization of the dual compound.

Keywords: medical imaging; molecular imaging; multimodality; MRI; photoacoustic; gadolinium; bifunctional chelating agents; pycalen; PCTA12; ZW800-1.

1. Introduction

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a noninvasive diagnostic modality of high spatial resolution (10 μm – 1 mm) widely used in clinical medicine to visualize soft tissues and obtain anatomical information. For better accuracy, a paramagnetic contrast agent (CA), most often a complex of gadolinium, can be administrated to overcome the intrinsic low sensitivity of MRI ($\sim 100 \mu\text{M}$) and improve the contrast of the images. This enhancement is

however limited by the possibly injectable dose of CA (0,1 mmol/kg) so that alternative or complementary solutions may be developed. Multimodality imaging that associates complementary techniques is a way to overcome some intrinsic weaknesses of a given technique; for such purpose, multimodality probes that combine several contrastophores in a single delivery are required.

Photoacoustic imaging (PAI) is another noninvasive modality whose penetration depth is compatible with clinical applications (up to 4 cm). Moreover, with lower spatial resolution (75 μm) but higher sensitivity ($\sim 100 \text{ pM}$) than MRI, combining these two modalities appears valuable to compensate the respective weakness of each one. In that project, we propose a dual-modality probe built by connection of two contrastophores: a cyclen-based gadolinium complex derived from PCTA12 [1] (Figure 1) as CA for MRI, and the near-infrared (NIR) fluorophore ZW800-1 [2] based on the indocyanine green (ICG) structure. Moreover, *L*-lysine was chosen as trifunctionalizable linker to graft the two imaging counterparts, and to allow as well subsequent conjugation to a targeting ligand (biomolecule) as vehicle with specific tropism for a targeted pathological tissue (molecular imaging).

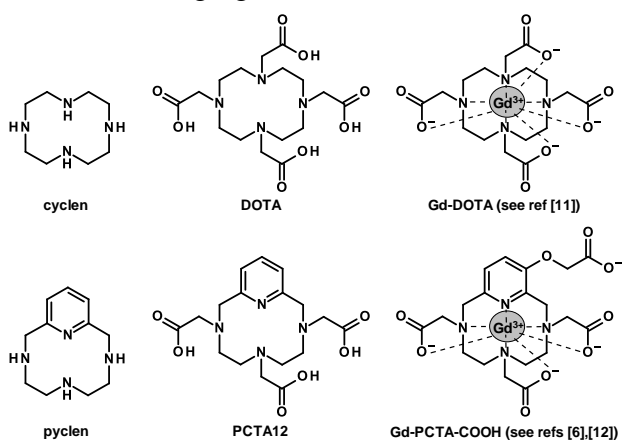


Figure 1. 12-membered azamacrocycles, acetate *N*-functionalized polyazamacrocyclic ligands for Gd(III), and Gd-complexes used as references for the relaxometric studies.

2. Results and Discussion

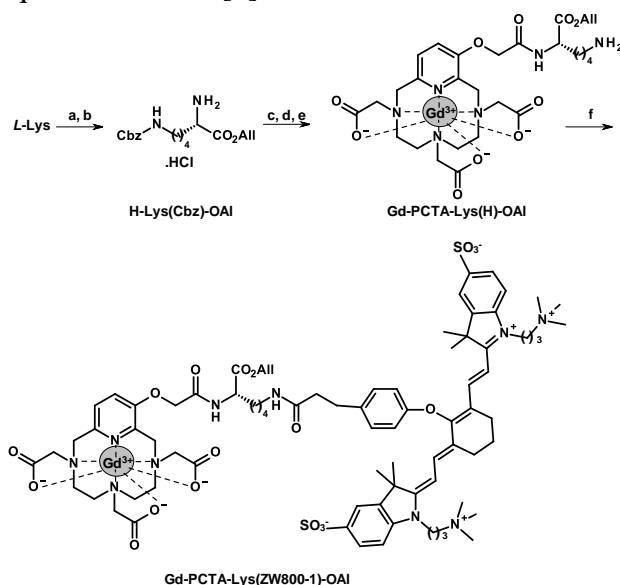
Dual-modality probe synthesis

PCTA12 is a rigid analogue of DOTA (Figure 1) known to form very stable complex with Gd^{3+} ($\log k \sim 20\text{-}21$), with high kinetic inertness,[3][4] and water relaxivity higher than that of other clinically approved CAs for MRI ($r_1 = 5.4 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ mM}^{-1}$ at 310 K and 20 MHz),[5] thus displaying promising potentialities in the field of molecular imaging.[6]

The zwitterionic NIR fluorophore ZW800-1 is a ICG derivative exhibiting low background and

outperforming the signal-to-background *ratio* of some other commercially available NIR fluorophores thus being promising as well for diagnostic applications.[2][7]

Our synthesis began by the preparation of the linker. Selective functionalization of *L*-lysine is required to allow sequential grafting of the different parts of the targeted probe (Scheme 1). The selective carboxybenzyl (Cbz) protection of the primary amine of the lateral chain was readily achieved according to a literature protocol.[8a] The protection of the carboxylic acid was then done in allyl alcohol medium by slight modification of some reported thionyl chloride methods.[8] The subsequent conjugation to the functionalizable precursor of the chelating agent, namely PCTA-tris(*t*Bu)-COOH previously prepared in our lab [6], proceeded on the free α -amino site under “one-pot” uronium activation using HBTU as coupling agent. The cleavage of both *tert*-butyl esters and Cbz amine’s protection occurred in acidic medium, and was followed by the complexation of Gd^{3+} performed as previously described for PCTA12-type chelating agent by mixing an equimolar amount of gadolinium chloride in warmed *pH*-controlled aqueous solution.[9]



Scheme 1. Dual-modality probe synthesis. Reagents and conditions: (a) See ref [8]; (b) SOCl_2 , allyl alcohol (CAS RN 107-18-6); (c) PCTA-tris(*t*Bu)-COOH (see ref [6]), HBTU (CAS RN 94790-37-1), DIPEA, CH_2Cl_2 ; (d) TFA (CAS RN 76-05-1), CH_2Cl_2 ; (e) GdCl_3 , water, $\text{pH} \sim 5.5$; (f) ZW800-1 (see ref [2]),

EDC.HCl (CAS RN 25952-53-8), water, pH ~ 5.5.

ZW800-1 coupling then proceeded smoothly under conventional amide bond formation methodology involving previous activation with the water soluble carbodiimide EDC in a pH-controlled aqueous medium. The reaction was monitored by mass spectroscopy; ESI-TOF MS analysis was consistent with the expected probe Gd-PCTA-Lys(ZW800-1)-OAl giving two characteristic isotopic patterns corresponding to $[M+H]^{2+}$ and $[M+Na]^{2+}$ species (Figure 2).

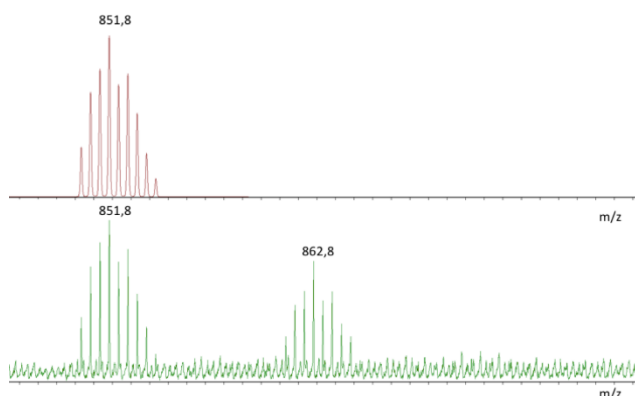


Figure 2. ESI-TOF MS spectra. Up: simulated on the basis of the empirical formula $C_{79}H_{103}N_{10}O_{18}S_2Gd$; bottom: experimental (High definition MS performed on Synapt G2-Si Waters by J. De Winter, S²MOs Lab).

Relaxometric characterization of the Gd-complexes

NMRD profiles were recorded for both of the new Gd-complexes prepared. By comparing Gd-PCTA-Lys(H)-OAl with Gd-PCTA-COOH (Figure 1), a damageable effect of the lysine linkage on the water relaxivity r_1 can be deplored.(Figure 3) On the contrary, an important increase of the relaxivity was observed after subsequent coupling of the fluorophore ZW800-1, especially at higher magnetic fields.

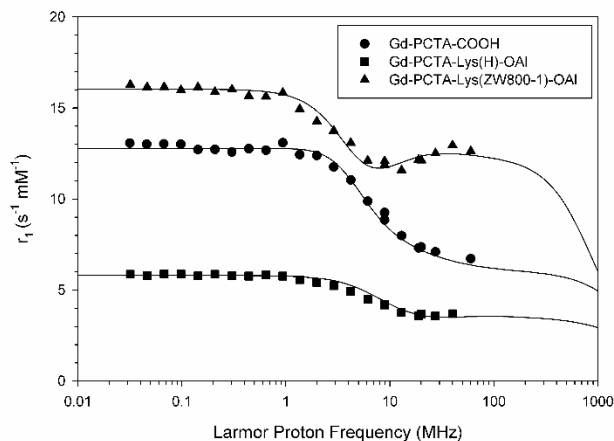


Figure 3. NMRD profiles at 310 K. The straight lines correspond to the theoretical fitting according to the theory of Solomon and Bloembergen.[10]

In order to understand these results, the number of water molecules coordinated in the inner-sphere of gadolinium was measured by ¹⁷O NMR. By comparison with known complexes Gd-PCTA-COOH [6a][12] and Gd-DOTA [11] having respectively two and one water molecules coordinated in their inner-sphere, it can be deduced that both of the new complexes grafted onto the lysine linker have only one water molecule in the coordination sites of the gadolinium ion (Figure 4). This can be rationalized by the additional coordination to the amide bond resulting from the coupling to the linker that increases the overall denticity of the chelating unit, and explaining the decrease of relaxivity for Gd-PCTA-Lys(H)-OAl compared to that for the parent Gd-PCTA-COOH. Consequently, it could anticipate that this quench of relaxivity could be avoided by lengthening the spacer between the macrocyclic chelating unit and the amide linkage (spacers longer than 3 atoms as for the O-acetyl unit of the present work).

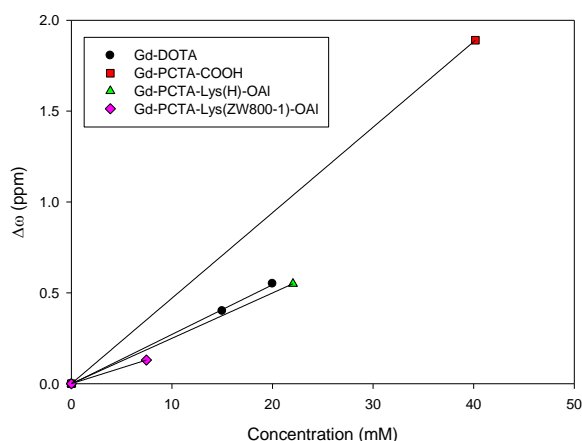


Figure 4. Measurement of the ^{17}O chemical shift of water in the presence of different Gd-complexes.

The fitting of the NMRD curves with the well-known Solomon and Bloembergen theory brings more information about the observed

3. Materials and Methods

All the synthesized intermediates were characterized by ^1H , ^{13}C and COSY NMR (Bruker[®] Avance II-500 at 500MHz, Bruker[®] BioSpin GmbH at 400MHz or Bruker[®] NEO 600MHz) and by mass spectrometry (Waters ZQ2000 or Synapt G2-Si Waters).

Proton nuclear magnetic relaxation dispersion (NMRD) profiles were measured on a Stelar Spinmaster FFC, fast field cycling NMR relaxometer (Stelar, Mede (PV), Italy) over a magnetic field strength range extending from 0.24 mT to 0.7 T. Measurements were performed on 0.5 mL samples contained in 7.5 mm o.d.

4. Conclusions

These preliminary results validate the design of such dual-modality probe for MRI and PAI. However, they pointed out the influence of the nature of the spacer used to separate the chelating unit from the functionalizable linker: if too short, as for the 3-atoms spacer in the present work, the formed amide bond may act as an additional coordinating site thus increasing the overall denticity of the chelating unit, decreasing the number of water molecules in the inner-sphere of the paramagnetic species with damageable effect on its effectiveness as a CA for MRI.

Acknowledgments

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relaxivities.[10] Among the different parameters influencing the relaxivity, a huge increase of the rotational correlation time τ_R was observed for the dual probe Gd-PCTA-Lys(ZW800-1)-OAI (179 ps) by comparison with that of the parent compounds (76, and 71 ps for Gd-PCTA-COOH and Gd-PCTA-Lys(H)-OAI respectively). This can result from π -stacking intermolecular interactions that lead to a slow-moving system with favorable τ_R value, thus explaining the higher relaxivities of the dual probe by comparison with that for Gd-PCTA-COOH, especially between 20 and 60 MHz where a slight hump can be observed on the NMRD profile.

pyrex tubes. Additional relaxation rates at 20, and 60 MHz were respectively obtained on a Minispec mq20, and a Minispec mq60 (Bruker, Karlsruhe, Germany). The temperature was equal to 310 K. Proton NMRD curves were fitted using data-processing software including different theoretical models describing the nuclear relaxation phenomena (Mint, CERN Library). The ^{17}O chemical shifts were measured at 310 K and 11.75 T (Bruker AVANCEII-500 spectrometer) on solutions containing 8 to 40 mM of the Gd-complex dissolved in 540 μl of water added with 60 μl of D_2O for the lock.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: FD, CH, SL. Performed the experiments: MD, CH. Analyzed data: MD, FD, CH, SL. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: CF, SL. Wrote the paper: MD, FD, CH, SL. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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