

## Cell-Permeable MR Contrast Agents with Increased Intracellular Retention

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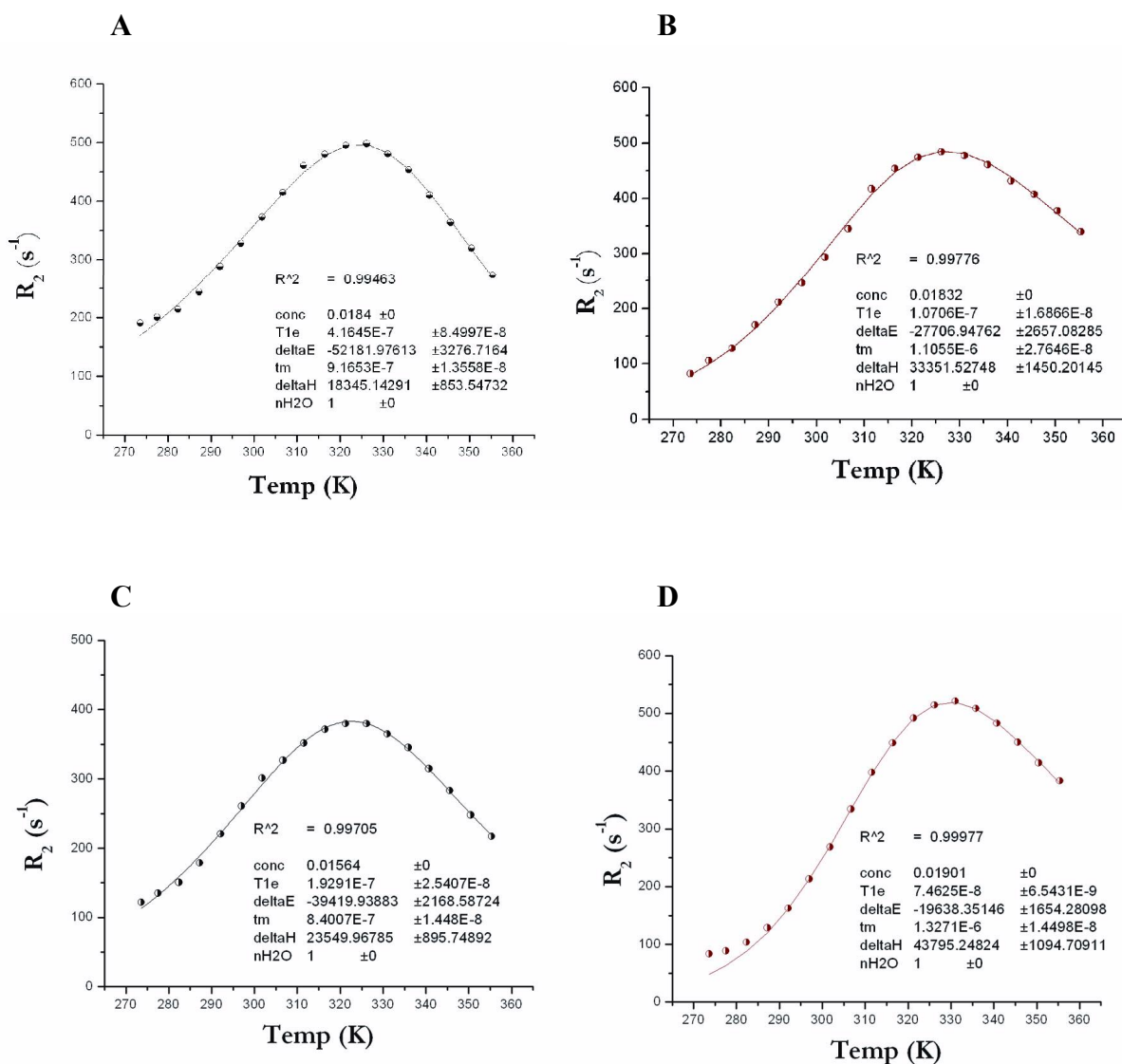
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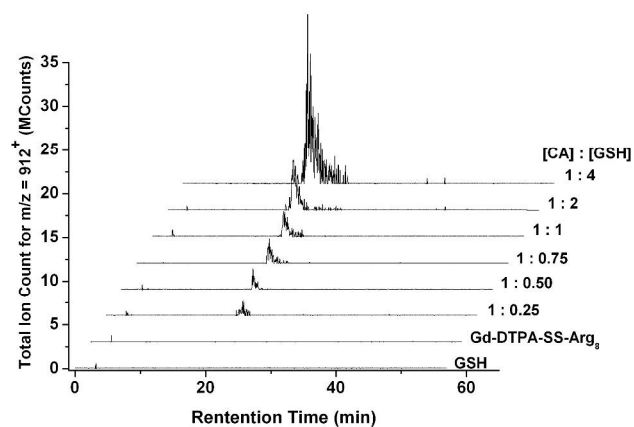
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**Determination of  $\tau_m$  by  $^{17}\text{O}$  Transverse Relaxation Rate Measurements.** Samples of 1-4 were prepared at 15-20 mM concentrations in 1%  $^{17}\text{O}$  enriched water (Medical Isotopes, Inc., Pelham, NH) adjusted to pH 7.40. Lock was achieved by means of an external  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  standard.  $^{17}\text{O}$  spectra were obtained at 54 MHz (number of averaged transients was 160 – 320 and relaxation delay was 400 ms) at temperatures ranging from 1 °C to 86 °C in 5 °C increments. The  $^{17}\text{O}$  transverse relaxation rate was determined by obtaining the line width (in Hz) at half of the peak height,  $\Delta\nu_{1/2}$ , of the  $^{17}\text{O}$  water signal and later fitting the data at 25 °C (references 22-24). This data and their respective fittings are shown below in Figure S1.



**Supporting Figure S1.** (A) Raw  $^{17}\text{O}$  data and  $\tau_m$  fitting of compound 1. (B) Raw  $^{17}\text{O}$  data and  $\tau_m$  fitting of compound 2. (C) Raw  $^{17}\text{O}$  data and  $\tau_m$  fitting of compound 3. (D) Raw  $^{17}\text{O}$  data and  $\tau_m$  fitting of compound 4. The relaxation data were fit to these four parameters:  $\tau_m$  (water exchange rate),  $\Delta H^\ddagger$  (activation enthalpy),  $T_{1e}$  (electronic relaxation rate), and  $\Delta E_{T_{1e}}$  (activation energy of  $T_{1e}$ ).

**In Vitro Cleavage.** Determination of disulfide exchange using the total ion count (TIC) of **4** plus the addition of GSH with increasing amounts of GSH for 4 hours in PBS.



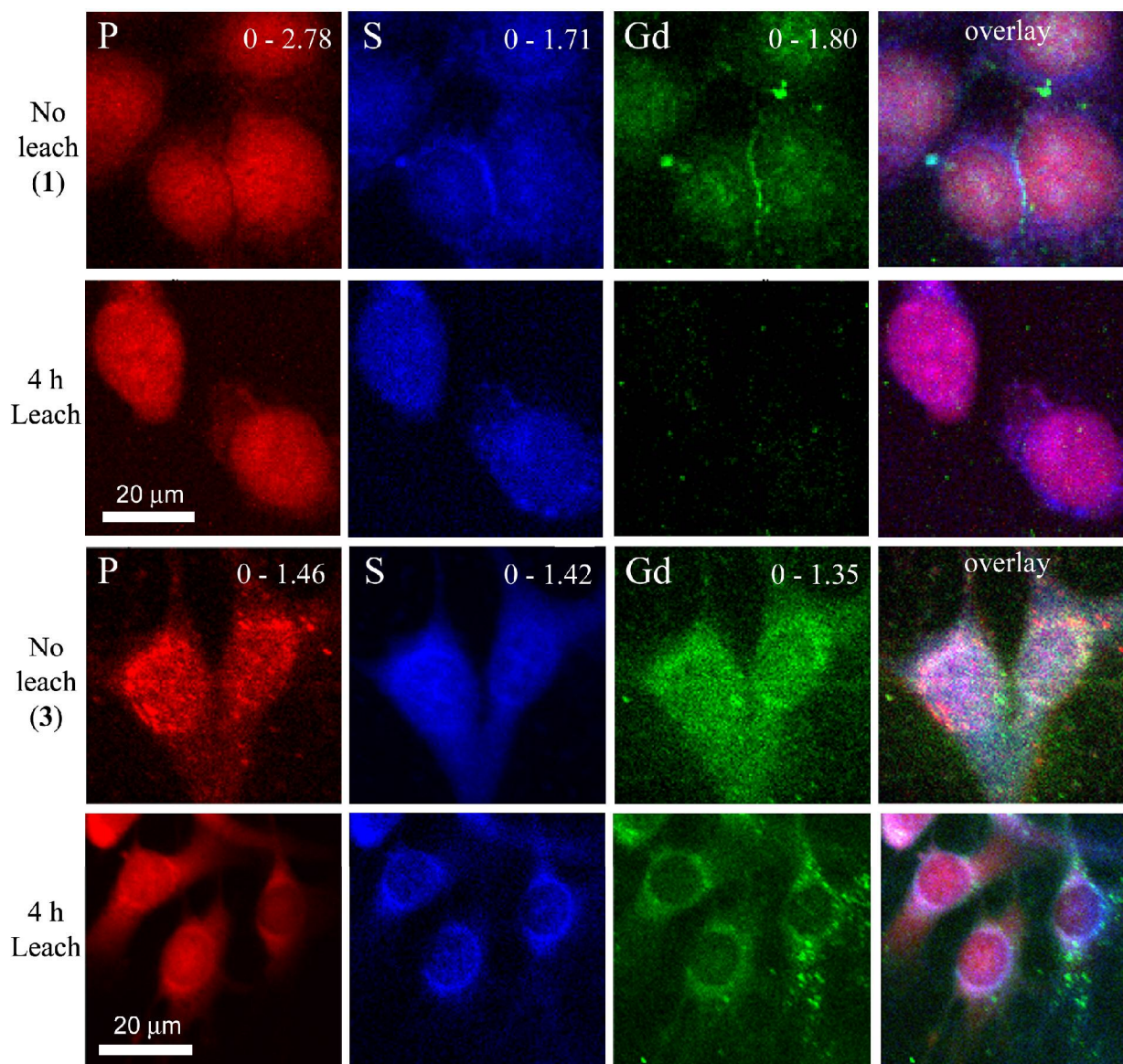
**Supporting Figure S2.** Treatment of **4** with increasing concentrations of GSH leads to disulfide exchange and subsequent product formation (Gd(III)-DTPA-GSH,  $m/z = 912^+$ ).

**Quantitation of Cell Uptake.** Gadolinium ICP-MS data for complexes **1-4** associated with NIH/3T3 cells before (Initial Amt.) and after leaching. These data were used to produce Figure 3.

<b>Complex</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Initial Amt.( $10^{-11}$ moles)	13.6 $\pm$ 0.36 <sup>a</sup>	15.3 $\pm$ 1.0	2.45 $\pm$ 0.22	2.23 $\pm$ 0.04
Leach 1 (1 h)	3.39 $\pm$ 0.03	3.87 $\pm$ 0.15	1.18 $\pm$ 0.09	1.12 $\pm$ 0.16
Leach 2 (2 h)	3.04 $\pm$ 0.21	3.58 $\pm$ 0.03	1.16 $\pm$ 0.02	1.06 $\pm$ 0.02
Leach 3 (3 h)	2.77 $\pm$ 0.26	3.27 $\pm$ 0.10	1.05 $\pm$ 0.02	0.97 $\pm$ 0.07
Leach 4 (4 h)	3.56 $\pm$ 0.22	3.26 $\pm$ 0.24	1.03 $\pm$ 0.05	0.94 $\pm$ 0.04
Leach 5 <sup>b</sup> (24 h)	2.35 $\pm$ 0.08	2.59 $\pm$ 0.06	0.97 $\pm$ 0.06	0.92 $\pm$ 0.03

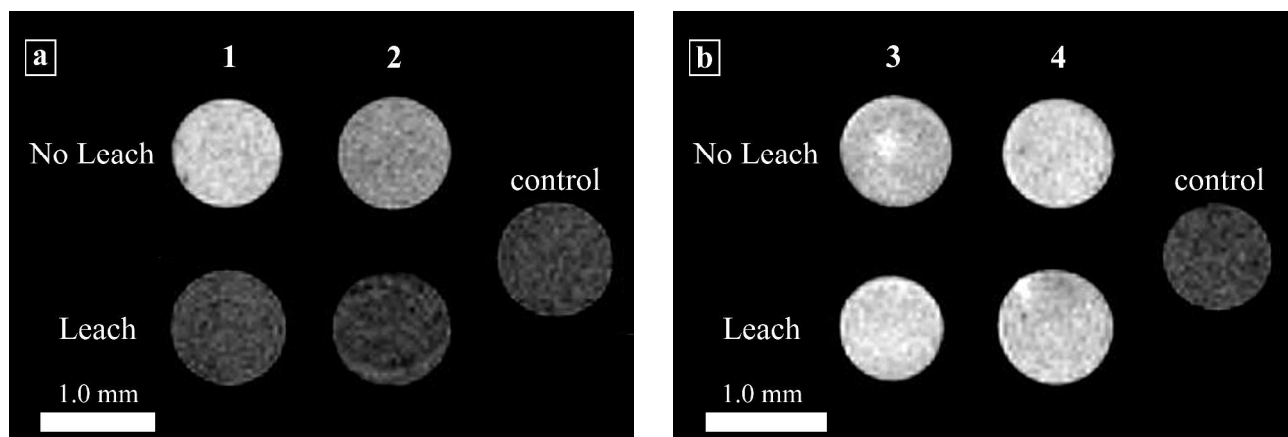
**Supporting Table S1.** All values given in  $10^{-11}$  moles. <sup>a</sup>Error is given as +/- one standard deviation of triplicate runs. <sup>b</sup>A single wash allowed to leach for 24 hours.

**SR-XRF Analysis.** Synchrotron XRF analysis was performed to determine the cellular association of complexes **1-4**. These images are representative of the NIH/3T3 cells following the image acquisition procedure reported in the Experimental Procedures section. From our previous report, these high-resolution elemental maps provide pixel by pixel data sets that globally confirm, map, and quantify the Gd distribution within each sampled area (24).



**Supporting Figure S3.** XRF images of NIH/3T3 cells treated with contrast agents **1** (top 8 images) and **3** (bottom 8 images) at time = 0 (No leach) and after 4 h (Leach). Phosphorus fluorescence is red, sulfur is blue, and gadolinium is green. Note that each column of images is scaled to its respective maximum value (displayed at the upper right corner and given in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ).

**MR Imaging and  $T_1$  Analysis.** To assess the feasibility of the disulfide linkage to increase cell retention and increase MR image contrast over an extended time period, NIH/3T3 cells were incubated with 1.0 mM of 1-4. After the cells were harvested and placed in glass capillary tubes, they were visualized via MRI.



Sample name	Avg. $T_1$ time (ms)	Std. Dev. (ms)	$t$ test comparison (value x to value y)	Meets 95% confidence level?
Fig. 7A: 1 No Leach	1847	94	contrast agent 1 No Leach to Leach	Yes
Fig. 7A: 1 Leach	2773	123	contrast agent 2 No Leach to Leach	Yes
Fig. 7A: 2 No Leach	2415	99	contrast agent 3 No Leach to Leach	No
Fig. 7A: 2 Leach	2824	138	contrast agent 4 No Leach to Leach	No
Fig. 7A: control	3017	111		
Fig. 7B: 3 No Leach	1687	63	contrast agent 1 Leach to Control	Yes
Fig. 7B: 3 Leach	1899	78	contrast agent 2 Leach to Control	Yes
Fig. 7B: 4 No Leach	1671	35	contrast agent 3 Leach to Control	Yes
Fig. 7B: 4 Leach	1834	59	contrast agent 4 Leach to Control	Yes
Fig. 7B: control	2912	72		

**Figure 6** (in text) and accompanying table, **Supporting Table S2**.  $T_1$  values and student  $t$ -tests confirming statistically significant differences. Student's  $t$ -tests were calculated in Origin 7 SR2 (Origin Lab, Northampton, MA) at a 95% confidence level with 8 degrees of freedom, independent testing, and a null hypothesis value (minimum acceptable time difference) of 100 ms. At least 5 slices per sample were averaged.