Commentary

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Supramolecular Chemistry Applications in Triplet Dynamic Nuclear Polarization of Sodium Pyruvate

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Description

In chemical analysis and medical diagnostics, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) are powerful tools. Due to their low spin polarization, both methods have inherent sensitivity limitations despite their widespread use. The polarization of 1H spins is only about 0.004% under typical conditions, like a 6 Tesla magnetic field at room temperature and it is even lower for 13C spins, at about 0.001%. Because of its low sensitivity, MRI can only image abundant molecules like water, limiting its ability to image other substances of biological and chemical significance. By creating a nuclear spin state that is hyperpolarized, the method known as Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (DNP) has emerged as a means of increasing the sensitivity of NMR. The higher polarization of unpaired electron spins, which DNP transfers to nuclear spins, significantly boosts signal strength. Dissolution-DNP, a particular type of DNP, enables highly sensitive NMR analysis and *in vivo* metabolite imaging by rapidly dissolving hyperpolarized solid samples. Notably, because of its central role in metabolism, pyruvate has emerged as an essential MRI probe for the diagnosis of cancer and other diseases.

Spin polarization

Dissolution-DNP can boost 13C-NMR signals by more than 10,000 times, but in order to fully utilize electron spin polarization, it typically requires extreme conditions like high magnetic fields (<7 T) and cryogenic temperatures close to 1 K. Overhauser-DNP, a different method, can polarize solutions at room temperature. However, the gyromagnetic ratio difference between nuclear and electron spins, which is approximately 660 and 2600, limits its maximum enhancement factor. Its applicability is limited by this limitation, particularly for nuclei with lower gyromagnetic ratios like 13C. DNP, on the other hand, *via* photoexcited triplet electron spins, enables hyperpolarization to be achieved in milder conditions. Non-equilibrium spin polarizations of around 70% can be achieved by photoexcited triplets, such as those found in pentacene, regardless of temperature. Triplet-DNP is able to function effectively at lower lower magnetic fields and higher temperatures as a result of this. The instrument includes photoexcitation of a polarizing specialist, which creates an impermanent twist captivated state through turn particular intersystem crossing. Then, 1H spin diffusion, this polarization moves from the electron spins to the 1H spins and continues to move through the solid. Triplet-DNP has been tested in a variety of materials, including drugs that can hyperpolarize, water and other molecules that are relevant to biology. While disintegration trio DNP has been illustrated, polarization move to cores with lower gyromagnetic proportions.

Supramolecular chemistry

The triplet-DNP of (1-13C, d3) sodium pyruvate (NaPyr) at 100 K and 0.64 T represents a significant advancement in this setting. Higher groupings of NaPyr are attractive for disintegration DNP applications in light of the fact that the spellbound twists are weakened after disintegration. However, the aggregation of hydrophilic polarizing agents at high pyruvate concentrations makes it difficult to create water-soluble polarizing agents for triplet-DNP in aqueous matrices. Supramolecular chemistry was used to improve the polarizing agent's dispersion to address this issue. The polarizing agent NaPDBA (4,4′-(pentacene-6,13-diyl) dibenzoate) was used to improve the solubility and dispersion of the polarizing agent in a DNP juice solvent mixture. Cyclodextrin is known for encapsulating hydrophobic dyes in water. Even at a saturated NaPyr concentration of 1.5 M in DNP juice (a mixture of H_2O, D_2O and glycerol-d8), the NaPDBA-CD complex prevented aggregation. Cross-Polarization (CP) effectively transferred polarization from the triplet electron spins to the 1H spins in the solvent and then to the 13C spins of NaPyr thanks to this well-dispersed complex. This study expands the range of NMR and MRI applications by demonstrating that triplet-DNP can produce hyperpolarized states under relatively mild conditions. This method opens up new opportunities for the sensitive detection and imaging of a wider variety of molecules that are relevant to biology and chemistry by utilizing supramolecular complexation to improve the dispersion of polarizing agents.

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