Facile Synthesis of Gd-DO3A-EA Conjugated with DTPA: A Novel Calcium Dependent MR Contrast Agent

Anurag Mishra¹, Josef Pfeuffer¹, Klaus Albert², Anil K. Mishra^{1, 3} and Nikos K. Logothetis¹

¹Department for Physiology of Cognitive Processes, Max-Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics, Tübingen, Germany. ²Institute for Organic Chemistry, Tübingen University, Germany. ³Department of Radiopharmaceutical, Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences, Delhi, India.

'Smart' contrast agents (CA) exhibit dynamic and reversible modulation of their relaxivity by specific physiological or biochemical triggers such as changes in pH, Ca²⁺ concentration or enzymatic activity (1-3). The extracellular concentration of Ca²⁺ plays important role in physiological and pathological processes in the nervous system. This led to the designing of a chelating system in which relaxivity is influenced as a function of Ca²⁺ concentration by changing coordination number around the paramagnetic metal ion. We synthesized a novel bifunctional bismacrocycle [Gd-(DO3A-DTPA-DO3A); Fig.] based on DO3A-EA [{4,7-Bis-carboxymethyl-10-(2-aminoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraaza-cyclododec-1-yl}-acetic acid] coupled to DTPA-bis-anhydride via a flexible alkyl spacer to form the

amide linkages. The overall yield of the four step synthesis starting from cyclen was 54%. This gadolinium-based agent has two limiting conformational states with different Ca^{2+} concentrations. It is hypothesized that in the absence of Ca^{2+} ,

Gd-(**DO3A-DTPA-DO3A**)

the carboxylates of the DTPA ligand interact with the Gd^{3+} ions which were held in DO3A, but in the presence of Ca^{2+} , these carboxylates rearrange to chelate Ca^{2+} thereby allowing water to bind directly to Gd^{3+} .

Results: MR relaxivity of Gd-(DO3A-DTPA-DO3A) at pH 7.4 in the absence of Ca^{2+} was found to be $r_1 = (5.02\pm0.05)~s^{-1}mM^{-1}$. In the presence of 1mM Ca^{2+} r_1 was $(6.18\pm0.06)~s^{-1}mM^{-1}$ and 100mM Ca^{2+} r_1 was $(7.69\pm0.06)~s^{-1}mM^{-1}$. These data indicate 23% relaxivity enhancement from 0-1mM Ca^{2+} concentration under physiological conditions thus exhibiting a possibility for use as extracellular calcium sensitive CA.

References: (1). Zhang, S., et. al (1999) Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 38, 3192-3194. (2). Li, W-H., et. al (1999) J. Am. Chem. Soc. 121, 1413-1414. (3) Louie, A.Y., et. al (2000) Nat Biotechnol 18, 321-325.

(Work was supported by the Hertie Foundation.)