Cyclam-Based Chelators Bearing Phosphonated Pyridine Pendants for ^{64}Cu -PET Imaging: Synthesis, Physicochemical Studies, Radiolabeling, and Bioimaging

Richard C Knighton, Thibault Troadec, Valérie Mazan, Patricia Le Saëc, Séverine Marionneau-Lambot, Thomas Le Bihan, Nathalie Saffon-merceron, Nathalie Le Bris, Michel Chérel, Alain Faivre-Chauvet, et al.

► To cite this version:

Richard C Knighton, Thibault Troadec, Valérie Mazan, Patricia Le Saëc, Séverine Marionneau-Lambot, et al.. Cyclam-Based Chelators Bearing Phosphonated Pyridine Pendants for ^{64}Cu -PET Imaging: Synthesis, Physicochemical Studies, Radiolabeling, and Bioimaging. *Inorganic Chemistry*, 2021, 60 (4), pp.2634-2648. 10.1021/acs.inorgchem.0c03492 . hal-03123032

HAL Id: hal-03123032

<https://hal.science/hal-03123032>

Submitted on 17 May 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Published in "*Inorganic chemistry*"

Cyclam-based Chelators Bearing Phosphonated Pyridine Pendants for ^{64}Cu -PET Imaging: Synthesis, Physico-chemical Studies, Radiolabeling and Bioimaging

Richard C. Knighton,^a Thibault Troadec,^{*a} Valérie Mazan,^c Patricia Le Saëc,^b Séverine Marionneau-Lambot,^b Thomas Le Bihan,^a Nathalie Saffon-Merceron,^d Nathalie Le Bris,^a Michel Chérel,^b Alain Faivre-Chauvet,^b Mourad Elhabiri,^c Loïc J. Charbonnière,^e Raphaël Tripier^{*a}

^a UMR 6521, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, 6 Avenue Victor Le Gorgeu, Brest, France; E-mail: thibault.troadec@univ-brest.fr; raphael.tripier@univ-brest.fr

^b Université de Nantes, Centre de Recherche en Cancérologie et Immunologie Nantes Angers (CRCINA), Unité INSERM 1232 – CNRS 6299, 8 quai Moncousu, BP 70721, 44007 Nantes Cedex, France.

^c ECPM, UMR 7509, 25 rue Becquerel, 67087 Strasbourg Cedex 2, France.

^d Institut de Chimie de Toulouse (FR 2599), 118 route de Narbonne, 31062 Toulouse Cedex 9, France.

^e UMR 7178, Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, ECPM, 25 rue Becquerel, 67087 Strasbourg Cedex 2, France.

Abstract

Herein we present the preparation of two novel cyclam-based macrocycles (te1pyp and cb-te1pyp), bearing phosphonate-appended pyridine side-arms, that combine the properties of previously described methylphosphonate and picolinate coordinating units for the coordination of copper(II) ions in the context of ^{64}Cu PET imaging. The two ligands have been prepared through conventional protection-alkylation sequences on cyclam, and their coordination properties have been thoroughly investigated. The corresponding copper complexes have been fully characterized in the solid-state (X-Ray diffraction analysis) and in solution (EPR and UV-Vis spectroscopies). Potentiometric studies, combined with spectrometry, have also allowed us to determine their thermodynamic stability constants to confirm their high affinity for copper(II) cations. The kinetic inertness of the complexes has also been demonstrated by acid-assisted dissociation experiments, enabling their first use for ^{64}Cu -PET imaging in mice. Indeed, the two ligands could be quantitatively radiolabelled in mild conditions, and the resulting ^{64}Cu complexes have demonstrated excellent stability in serum. PET imaging demonstrated the set of features emerging from the combination of picolines and phosphonate units : high stability *in vivo*, a fast clearance from the body via renal elimination, and most interestingly very low fixation in the liver. The latter is in contrast with what was observed for monopicolinate cyclam (te1pa), that had a non-negligible accumulation in that organ, owing probably to its different charge and lipophilicity. These results are thus paving the way for the use of such phosphonated pyridine chelators for *in vivo* ^{64}Cu -PET applications.

Introduction

Positron Emission Tomography (PET) has emerged in the last decades as a key medical imaging modality, in the detection of physiological disorders and pathologies, and particularly in cancer detection. This technique relies on the injection of a radiopharmaceutical tracer, *i.e.* a molecule bearing a targeting moiety and labelled by a positron (β^+)-emitting radionuclide. The main benefits of PET, over other techniques, are its non-invasive character and very high sensitivity (nM concentration). In the clinic, the dominating tracer is ^{18}F -Fluorodeoxyglucose (^{18}F -FDG), a glucose molecule labelled with β^+ -emitting ^{18}F , that relies on the Warburg effect in cancer cells, *i.e.* fast and high uptake of glucose to sustain their altered energy production mechanisms.¹ Although this tracer has a wide scope, it lacks specificity for the detection of some tumours, for instance in highly glucose-consuming organs such as the brain and liver.² In addition, ^{18}F has a short half-life ($t_{1/2} = 110$ min) that matches the fast glucose distribution *in vivo*, but is not appropriate for slower physiological mechanisms and labelling of biomolecules with longer biodistribution times (antibodies, peptides). Thus, there is a high demand for new radiopharmaceuticals based on radionuclides having longer half-lives. In this context, ^{64}Cu ($t_{1/2} = 12.7$ h) is a nucleus of choice, and there is a strong need for chelating ligands that can accommodate copper(II) ions. To envisage an easy preparation of radiotracers and a safe use as PET tracers *in vivo*, a common set of characteristics is considered in the design of suitable ligands : i) high thermodynamic stability of the copper(II) complex (assessed by thermodynamic constants); ii) kinetic inertness, *i.e.* robustness towards transchelation and transmetallation (measured *in vivo* or by dissociation experiments in competitive media); iii) soft radiolabelling conditions to preserve the integrity of sensitive targeting units (antibodies in particular);³ iv) good clearance from the body and the absence of undesired organ accumulation, which can have deleterious toxicological effects. To fulfil these attributes, nitrogen-based chelators have demonstrated their superior capabilities, and a large effort has been devoted in the last two decades to the design of functionalized polyazamacrocycles,⁴ from cyclen and cyclam scaffolds in particular. Acetate coordinating pendant arms have long been used to increase the number of donor atoms and complex stability, and their characteristics are now well-known. More recently, phosphonate pendants have been introduced, and precise combinations of macrocyclic platform and side-arms have allowed a fine control of the chelators properties, following a few clear trends.

Figure 1 : Copper(II) chelators discussed in this paper

Owing to its commercial availability and coordination properties towards a wide range of metallic cations, **dota**, (cyclen bearing four acetic acid coordinating side-arms, **Figure 1**) has been extensively studied and its analogues are still used in preclinical investigations for copper complexation and PET applications.⁵ However, its lack of selectivity for copper and the metal dissociation occurring in competitive media are detrimental for human *in vivo* use.⁶ When moving to larger cyclam-based **teta** congener, a strong increase in copper selectivity is observed. Indeed, **teta** exhibits a stability constant with copper similar to **dota** ($\log K_{\text{CuL}} = 21.1$ and 22.2 respectively), but a marked preference for copper(II) over zinc(II) ($\log K_{\text{ZnL}} = 17.5$ and 21.1 respectively),⁷ a competitive biologically-abundant cation. However, the kinetic inertness of the complexes is still below requirements.⁸ Nevertheless, studies on **te2a**, bearing only two acetate units, have clearly demonstrated that reducing the number of coordinating pendants to match copper(II) preferred coordinating numbers (5-6) drastically improves the kinetic inertness of the corresponding copper complexes ($t_{1/2} = 92$ h for **te2a** vs. 4 h for **teta** in 5 M HCl at 50 °C).⁹ The cross-bridged analogue **cb-te2a**, exhibiting an extra ethylene linkage between two *trans*- nitrogen atoms, also demonstrates high inertness attributed to the rigidity of its pre-organized cavity.¹⁰ However, complexation kinetics are dramatically reduced with such architectures, and harsh conditions are necessary for quantitative radiolabelling with ⁶⁴Cu ($T > 75^\circ\text{C}$ and $t > 1$ h for **cb-te2a**^{11,12} vs. 5 min at 30 °C for **te2a**).⁹ In this context, some of us have recently prepared picolinate-functionalized cyclam and cross-bridged cyclam **te1pa** and **cb-te1pa**, presenting an ideal combination of thermodynamic stability, copper selectivity, inertness and fast complexation kinetics.^{13–15} To access *in vivo* applications while retaining **te1pa** coordination properties, the cyclam scaffold could be derivatized to design a bifunctional analogue, which was successfully grafted on antibodies for immuno-PET imaging on mice.^{16–18}

In addition to this scaffold tuning, methylphosphonate side-arms have also attracted attention and facilitate modulation of the ligand coordination properties. As a general trend, compared to carboxylates, they have been shown to provide faster copper(II) complexation kinetics, but at the detriment of inertness. These features were exemplified on cyclen derivatives with a systematic series of **dota** analogues where up to four acetate pendants were replaced by methylphosphonates.¹⁹ The same behaviour is observed on cyclam scaffolds, with **teta** and **te2a** showing much higher inertness (4 and 92 h in 5 M HCl at 50 °C respectively)⁹ than their phosphonated counterparts **tetp** and **te2p** (19 min in 1 M HClO₄ at 25 °C for **te2p**).^{20,21} Finally, as previously demonstrated for the carboxylate parents, addition of an ethylene- or propylene-cross-bridged in **cb-te2p** and **pcb-te2p** leads to more inert complexes,^{10,22} even if lower in magnitude than the corresponding **cb-te2a** and **pcb-te2a**.^{10,23} However, faster complexation kinetics and radiolabelling are still observed for the phosphonated macrocycles.

Finally, the nature and charge of the side-arms strongly affects the biodistribution of the injected complexes. Although both series generally show fast blood clearance due to the small size of the complexes, phosphonate-appended complexes show a usual renal elimination, whereas hepatic accumulation can be observed with the carboxylate congeners. This is in some cases due to free copper resulting from complex dissociation, as demonstrated for **dota** and **teta**,^{15,24} or simply to a hepatic affinity of the molecule in the case of perfectly inert complexes.¹⁷ The capacity of phosphonates to reduce this behaviour was clearly demonstrated with phosphonate and mixed acetate/methylphosphonate ligands (**p**)**cb-te2p** and (**p**)**cb-te1a1p** when compared to the **cb-te2a** analogue.^{10,23,25–27}

However, increasing the number of phosphonate groups to three or four is detrimental with accumulation increasing in both the liver and kidneys.²⁸

Based on these trends, we sought to develop **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp**, cyclam and cross-bridged cyclam macrocycles mono-functionalized with a 2-phosphorylpyridyl side-arm, a coordinating unit that has been recently used by our groups for lanthanide coordination.^{29–31} The two novel ligands are expected to combine the stability and inertness of our successful **te1pa** and **cb-te1pa** complexes with reduced hepatic accumulation owing to the replacement of the carboxylate by a phosphonate moiety. Herein, we present a thorough description of the synthesis, solution and solid-state studies, physico-chemical properties, radiolabelling and PET imaging ability of these two novel copper(II) chelators.

Results and Discussion

Synthesis of ligands, complexes and solid-state structures. The synthetic protocol for the preparation of the ligands is depicted in **Scheme 1** and full experimental details can be found in the experimental section (Section 2).

Scheme 1: Synthetic protocol for the preparation of the ligands; **H₂te1pyp** and **H₂cb-te1pyp**; (i) K₂CO₃, MeCN, RT, 36 hr (**1** 58%; **2·HCl** 84%) (ii) 6 M HCl(aq), 100°C, 36 hr (**H₂te1pyp** 89%; **H₂cb-te1pyp** 60%)

The target monofunctionalised cyclam ligands **H₂te1pyp** and **H₂cb-te1pyp** were synthesised according to an operationally simple procedure. The tris(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-protected cyclam precursor³² was alkylated with diethyl (6-(chloromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)phosphonate²⁹ in anhydrous acetonitrile under basic conditions to obtain the tri-protected intermediate **1** in 58% yield. The ligand **H₂te1pyp** was obtained *via* simultaneous cleavage of the acid sensitive Boc and ester protecting groups using aqueous HCl yielding 89% of isolated compound after recrystallization. The corresponding cross-bridged intermediate **2** was obtained in 84% yield following a controlled statistical alkylation. Again, deprotection and recrystallization furnished the target **H₂cb-te1pyp** in good yield (60%).

The novel ligands **H₂te1pyp** and **H₂cb-te1pyp** were investigated for the ability to chelate Cu²⁺ ions. Complexation of the metal as the perchlorate salt was achieved in H₂O (pH = 6.5 – 7.0), obtaining the paramagnetic complexes **[Cu(te1pyp)H][ClO₄]** (88%) and **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)H][ClO₄]** (38%) after acidification (pH = 3.5 – 4.0) and purification by C₁₈ chromatography. Complexes gave characteristic ESI-HRMS peaks and their purity was confirmed by analytical HPLC-MS (See ESI, **Section 2.2.2**). The diamagnetic zinc(II) congeners were prepared *via* an analogous procedure

([Zn(**te1pyp**)H][ClO₄], 57%; [Zn(**cb-te1pyp**)H][ClO₄], 60%), and were fully characterised by ¹H, ¹³C, ³¹P NMR and ESI-HRMS (See ESI, **Section 2.2.1**).

Figure X : Single crystal X-rays structures of; (left) [Cu(**te1pyp**)H]⁺, (right) [Cu(**cb-te1pyp**)H]⁺ (Ellipsoids are plotted at 30% and 50% respectively, non-heteroatoms hydrogen bonds, solvents and anions are omitted for clarity; Cnt = macrocycle centroid).

Slow evaporation of concentrated H₂O solutions of the copper complexes yielded crystals suitable for analysis by single crystal X-ray diffraction (See ESI, **Section 3** for full details). Both complexes crystallise in the monoclinic P2/1_c space group, and reveal the extended Cu1-O1/3 distances and thus 5-coordinate (N₅) complexes (**Table 1**). Comparing the native and cross-bridged variant, [Cu(**te1pyp**)H]⁺ shows shortened cyclam metal-nitrogen distances and a lengthened metal-pyridine bond (largest ΔÅ = 0.361 Å), whereas [Cu(**cb-te1pyp**)H]⁺ exhibits broadly similar Cu-N bond lengths (largest ΔÅ = 0.147 Å). This disparity is reflected in the coordination sphere of each complex; the calculated values are τ = 0.43 and τ = 0.62 for [Cu(**te1pyp**)H]⁺ and [Cu(**cb-te1pyp**)H]⁺ respectively, indicating a tendency away from the square pyramidal geometry of [Cu(**te1pyp**)H]⁺ towards a trigonal bipyramidal geometry in [Cu(**cb-te1pyp**)H]⁺.³³ The difference in metal coordination geometry is mirrored in the lateral displacement of the copper ion away from the central cyclam cavity in the cross-bridged analogue (Cnt_{N1-N2-N3-N4}-Cu1: [Cu(**te1pyp**)H]⁺ = 0.296(2) Å; [Cu(**cb-te1pyp**)H]⁺ = 0.771(1) Å). Despite the absence of phosphonate oxygen coordination, both structures reveal supplementary stabilising hydrogen bonding between the phosphonate oxygen atoms and the azamacrocyclic NH atoms ([Cu(**te1pyp**)H]⁺: N3-O1 = 3.131(6) Å, N3-O3 = 3.125(6) Å; [Cu(**cb-te1pyp**)H]⁺: N3-O1 = 2.867(2) Å, N3-O3 = 3.470(2) Å), which encloses the central copper ion and increases the stability/inertness of the complexes (*vide infra*), as in the case of previously described picolinate moiety.¹³

	Cu1-N1	Cu1-N2	Cu1-N3	Cu1-N4	Cu1-N5	N3-O1	N3-O3	τ
[Cu(te1pyp)]	2.035(4)	2.038(5)	1.984(5)	2.054(5)	2.345(4)	3.131(6)	3.125(6)	0.427
[Cu(CB-te1pypH)] ⁺	2.143(2)	2.082(2)	1.996(2)	2.006(2)	2.077(2)	2.867(2)	3.470(2)	0.619

Table 1: Selected bond lengths for novel Cu^{II} complexes (Å)

Solution-state properties – Zn(II) complexes. The paramagnetic character of the copper(II) complexes precludes their characterisation using NMR analysis. Consequently, the diamagnetic zinc(II) complexes were employed as a surrogate for elucidation of the solution-state structural properties of the novel complexes. NMR spectra were recorded – in an analogous fashion to the ligands – in aqueous solutions (D_2O , $pD \approx 7.0$, 400 MHz, 298 K). At this pD , by analogy with their corresponding Cu^{2+} counterparts (*vide infra*), these complexes are neutral in solution, both phosphonate oxygen atoms being deprotonated and compensating the Zn^{2+} charge. As a general comparison both **[Zn(te1pyp)]** and its cross-bridged congener **[Zn(cb-te1pyp)]** exhibit significant perturbations of the 1H NMR spectra compared to their respective free ligands upon complexation of the electropositive zinc(II) metal cation, notably for the diastereotopic methylene CH_2 protons corresponding to the 2-phosphorylpyridine arm. The solution-state analysis by 1H NMR also shows that the cross-bridged **[Zn(cb-te1pyp)]** complex exhibits time-averaged C_1 symmetry in solution – mirroring the solid-state copper geometry – consistent with fast interconversion on the 1H NMR timescale. The symmetry is typified by diastereotopic resonances ($\delta = 4.63$ and 3.74 ppm) of the methylenic 6-phosphonated pyridine moiety. Other salient features include the observation of a slowly exchanging NH resonance- tentatively assigned to the proton H-bonding to the pendant phosphonate group (*vide supra*; **Figure X**). The corresponding **[Zn(te1pyp)]** complex again presents a *pseudo*- C_1 symmetry but exhibits more dynamic behaviour with several methylenic resonances approaching the fast-exchange limit (400 MHz, 298 K). This can be rationalised by the less rigid structure of the unfunctionalised complex in comparison to the rigid geometry imposed by the cross-bridged appendage, which reduce degrees of freedom of the cyclam backbone.

Figure X: 1H NMR spectra (D_2O , $pD \approx 7.0$, 400 MHz, 298 K) of zinc(II) complexes **[Zn(te1pyp)]** and **[Zn(cb-te1pyp)]**

EPR analysis. The spin-state of the copper(II) complexes was investigated by electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy. Complexes were studied in frozen glass (1:1 H_2O/DMF , 150 K, X-band) and the EPR spectra of the complexes **[Cu(te1pyp)]** and **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** were recorded as their neutral deprotonated forms; simulation of the spectra confirmed the presence of only one observable paramagnetic species (**Figure X**). Both spectra exhibit typical resonances corresponding to the paramagnetic copper(II) ion with elongated axial symmetry,^{34–37} although the spectra indicate a significant difference in copper(II) geometry for each respective complex. The EPR spectra show only characteristic copper hyperfine splitting, with observation of hyperfine coupling g_z component for three of the maxima at low-field (**Table 2**), the other being obscured by the second-order portion of the spectra.

Figure X: X-band EPR spectrum of copper(II) complexes **[Cu(te1pyp)]** (— experimental; --- simulation) and **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** (— experimental; --- simulation) recorded in frozen aqueous solution (1:1 DMF/H₂O, 1.0 mM; 150K)

Additionally, as expected, no superhyperfine coupling was observed to proximal spin-active ¹⁴N or ³¹P nuclei of the cyclam backbone or phosphonated appendage, indicating the unpaired electron is confined and located exclusively on the copper(II) ion. Simulation of the spectra indicate distorted axial symmetry with three distinct principal values for the *g* parameter for both complexes. In the case of the less rigid complex **[Cu(te1pyp)]**, the geometry lies closer to an undistorted axial symmetry ($g_x \approx g_y < g_z$), while the observation that $\{g_z > (g_x + g_y)/2\}$ and the smallest $g \geq 2.03$, exemplifies mononuclear copper(II) complexes in a rhombic symmetry with axial elongation and a $d_{x^2-y^2}$ ground state.^{38–40} In complexes of this type this is most accurately described as square pyramidal geometry, in good agreement with the solid-state structure (*vide supra*). This contrasts with the cross-bridged complex **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** which displays inverse parameters ($g_x < g_y < g_z$) with a similar Δg between each cartesian coordinate value. These properties point towards a d_{z^2} ground state and thus a trigonal prismatic geometry. This observation corroborates well with the τ values calculated for both **[Cu(te1pyp)]** and **[Cu(cb-te1pypH)]⁺** in the single-crystal X-ray studies (*vide supra*). It can thus be concluded that, qualitatively, both complexes retain their coordination geometry between the solid- and solution-state.

Table 2: Spectroscopic Parameters for the Copper(II) Complexes of **[Cu(te1pyp)]** and **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** in aqueous solution (UV-vis measurements performed in H₂O (293 K) ; EPR measurements performed in 1:1 H₂O/DMF glass (1.0 mM, 150 K; *A_i* values quoted in 10^{−4} cm^{−1})

	UV-vis Measurements	EPR measurements					
		<i>g_x</i>	<i>g_y</i>	<i>g_z</i>	<i>A_x</i>	<i>A_y</i>	<i>A_z</i>
[Cu(te1pyp)]	215 (4000), 274 (4300), 604 (200)	2.049	2.031	2.181	41.9	15.6	194.2
[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]	229 (3500), 286 (4000), 555 (200), 937 (135)	2.185	2.105	2.005	121.1	58.1	64.7

Acido-Basic Properties. Detailed interpretation of the physico-chemical data on the cupric complexes with **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp** requires the characterization of the protonation pattern of the ligands, at least in the pH range relevant to the targeted application (*i.e.*, PET imaging). We therefore investigated the acido-basic properties of the ligands in the pH range 2.0-11.5 by various techniques. Both **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp** display four cyclam amino functions, one pyridine and one phosphonate $-\text{PO}_3^{2-}$ moiety. Potentiometric measurements (1-2 mM solutions) were first performed to characterize and quantify the majority of the seven protonation sites (ESI, Figures S1 and S3). Some of the protonation constants were indeed difficult to measure with high accuracy due to their low values ($\log K^H \ll 2$, *vide infra*). **Table 3** summarises the data resulting from the statistical processing of the potentiometric data. Three protonation constants were determined for **te1pyp**, while only two $\text{p}K_a$ values were accurately calculated for its cross-bridged analogue **cb-te1pyp**.

Table 3. Protonation constants ($\log K_{\text{th}}$)^a for ligands **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp** compared to literature data reported for closely related systems.

		log K _{th} (± 3σ)						
Equilibrium / Constant		te1pyp	cb-te1pyp	te1pa ¹³	cb-te1pa ¹⁴	cyclam ⁴¹	cb-cyclam ²⁷	te2p ⁴²
L + H ⇌ LH	log K ₁₁	11.04(3) ^{b,e}	^g	11.55(1) ^e	^g	11.29 ^e	12.42 ^e	
LH + H ⇌ LH ₂	log K ₁₂	10.30(3) ^{b,e}	11.38(3) ^{b,e}	10.11(1) ^e	10.13(5) ^e	10.19 ^e	10.20 ^e	
			11.3(6) ^{c,e}					
Mean.(log K ₁₁ ; log K ₁₂)		10.98(6) ^{c,e}	na					
L + 2H ⇌ LH ₂	log β ₁₂							26.41 ^e
LH ₂ + H ⇌ LH ₃	log K ₁₃	5.85(5) ^{b,d}	5.41(2) ^{b,d}	2.71(1) ^f	2.43(7) ^f	1.61 ^e		6.78 ^d
		5.93(6) ^{c,d}	5.3(6) ^{c,d}					
LH ₃ + H ⇌ LH ₄	log K ₁₄			1.7(1) ^e		1.91 ^e		5.36 ^d
LH ₂ + 2H ⇌ LH ₄	log K ₁₃ + log K ₁₄						1.39 ^e	
LH ₄ + H ⇌ LH ₅	log K ₁₅							1.15

^a Values in parentheses are standard deviations (3σ) in the last significant digit. $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (NaCl); $T = 298 \text{ K}$ (2). ^b potentiometry. ^c Absorption vs. pH titrations. $K_{\text{th}} = [\text{LH}_h]/[\text{LH}_{h-1}][\text{H}]$. ^d phosphonate units. ^e cyclam amino units. ^f carboxylate units. Charges omitted for the sake of clarity. na = not applicable. ^g Too high to be determined.

For **te1pyp**, the two highest protonation constants ($\log K_{1\text{H}} = 11.04(3)$ and $\log K_{2\text{H}} = 10.30(3)$) were attributed to two secondary amines of the tetraazamacrocyle, in excellent agreement with related systems such as **cyclam** ($\log K_{11} = 11.29$ and $\log K_{12} = 10.19(1)$),⁴¹ $\log K_{11} = 11.585(5)$ and $\log K_{12} = 10.624(4)$ ⁴³) or **te1pa** ($\log K_{11} = 11.55(1)$ and $\log K_{12} = 10.11(1)$)¹³. The $\text{p}K_a$ values of the two remaining amines were estimated to be significantly lower than 2.5 (*e.g.*, $\log K_{13} = 2.41$ ⁴³/1.91⁴¹ and $\log K_{14} = 1.61$ for cyclam^{41,43}) as the consequence of electrostatic repulsion from ammonium cations. In the case of cross-bridged scaffolds, proton sponge character (*i.e.*, stabilization of the first proton by intramolecular hydrogen bonds and solvation effects) has been well-described in the literature,^{44–48} resulting in very high $\text{p}K_a$ values for the first protonation equilibrium of the tetraazamacrocyle. The cross-bridged analogue **cb-te1pyp** does not stand out from this trend as evidenced by the inability to determine the first protonation constant of the cyclam scaffold. Only the second protonation constant ($\log K_{12} = 11.38(3)$) was accurately evaluated and its value was found to be one order of magnitude higher than those determined for closely related derivatives (**cb-cyclam**, $\log K_{12} = 10.20$ ²⁷ and **cb-**

te1pa¹⁴, $\log K_{12} = 10.13(5)$) suggesting additional stabilization by the phosphonate unit. Similarly to **te1pyp**, the pK_a values of the two other amino function of the tetraazamacrocycle were estimated to be $\ll 2.5$.

The following protonation constant of **te1pyp** ($\log K_{13} = 5.85(5)$) and **cb-te1pyp** ($\log K_{13} = 5.41(2)$) was assigned to the first protonation constant of the phosphonate – PO_3^{2-} units (*i.e.*, $\text{RPO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{RPO}_3\text{H}^-$). Interestingly, these pK are almost one order of magnitude lower than observed for other phosphonate function,⁴⁹ even in the case of pyridylphosphonic acids.^{31,50} The second protonation constant of the monoprotonated phosphonate groups (*i.e.*, $\text{RPO}_3\text{H}^- + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{RPO}_3\text{H}_2$) was estimated to be very low ($\ll 2$). For **te1pyp** or **cb-te1pyp**, the protonation constant of the pyridyl unit cannot be assessed and their $\log K_{14}$ values were estimated to be $\ll 2$. This is consistent with the values determined for the closely related carboxylate analogues **te1pa** ($\log K_{14} = 1.7(1)$)¹³ and **cb-te1pa** ($\log K_{14}$ not determined)¹⁴. According to the protonation diagrams established in this work, the two ligands predominate as neutral zwitterionic species (**H₂te1pyp** and **H₂cb-te1pyp** respectively) at pH 7.0 (**Figure X**), with the tetraazamacrocyclic scaffold bearing two positive charges, and the phosphonate unit being under its dianionic form.

Further information was obtained from absorption *versus* pH titrations ($\lambda_{\text{abs}} = 220 - 400$ nm, ESI, Figures S2 and S4). For **te1pyp** or **cb-te1pyp**, marked spectral variations were observed in neutral to acidic pH range (and to lesser extend under basic conditions) in line with the (de)protonation of the phosphonate-pyridine substituent (*i.e.*, pyridine is the main chromophore with π - π^* transitions centered at 265-270 nm and $\varepsilon \approx 10^4$ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹). For both chelators, the statistical processing of the spectrophotometric and potentiometric data allowed accurate evaluation of two protonation constants. The most basic protonation constant (*i.e.*, mean value between $\log K_{11}$ and $\log K_{12}$; significant spectral variation at 225 nm related to the amine n - σ^* transitions) of **te1pyp** was easily assigned to two of the cyclam ionizable sites. For **cb-te1pyp**, the protonation constant determined ($\log K_{12} = 11.3(6)$) most likely corresponds to the second protonation equilibrium and is in excellent agreement with that determined by potentiometry ($\log K_{12} = 11.38(3)$). The second protonation constant measured for **te1pyp** ($\log K_{12} = 5.96(6)$) or **cb-te1pyp** ($\log K_{12} = 5.3(6)$) can be attributed to the phosphonate unit and its value corresponds very well to that determined previously (**te1pyp**, $\log K_{12} = 5.85(5)$ and **cb-te1pyp**, $\log K_{12} = 5.41(2)$). The protonation of these phosphonate units therefore influences the pyridine transitions, as indicated by the significant spectral variations measured at neutral to weakly acidic pH at 270 nm.

Figure X. Distribution diagrams of the protonated species of **te1pyp** (left) and **cb-te1pyp** (right) in solution. Top : from potentiometry; bottom : from absorption *versus* pH data, compared to the variation of the absorbance at 270 nm and 225 nm as a function of the pH.

Cu(II) coordination properties of te1pyp and cb-te1pyp. The stability constants of the cupric complexes with **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp** were first assessed by potentiometric means (ESI, Figures S5-S8). The statistical analyses of the potentiometric data allowed the determination of the resulting stability constants that are gathered in Table 3. Only the expected monocupric monochelates were evidenced in agreement with the preliminary LC-ESI-MS studies (*vide supra*). For **te1pyp**, the stability constant was too high to be determined directly and accurately. To overcome this problem, the formal stability constant for the formation of **[Cu(te1pyp)]** was evaluated from a UV-Vis. absorption spectrophotometric titration carried out under acidic conditions (pH = 1.53, ESI, Figure S7) to ensure sufficient destabilization of the metal complex. This allowed access to the conditional stability constant ($\log K^*_{\text{Cu-te1pyp}} = 5.8(4)$ at pH 1.53; the asterisk designates the apparent conditions of pH). The formal stability constant of the **[Cu(te1pyp)]** complex ($\log K_{\text{Cu-te1pyp}} = 25.49$) was then extrapolated from the conditional stability constant measured at pH 1.53, the protonation constants of the free ligand **te1pyp** and of the copper(II) complex (Table 3 and Table 4).⁵¹ **[Cu(te1pyp)]** complex was also shown to undergo a protonation equilibrium ($\log K_{\text{Cu-te1pypH}} = 5.12(2)$) under weakly acidic conditions that was attributed to one oxygen atom from the phosphonate moiety, the two other oxygen atoms being involved in the stabilization of the cupric complex through hydrogen bonding with the tetraazamacrocyle as shown by the solid-state structure (Figure X). The slight diminution of this protonation constant with respect to the free ligand (Table 4) is in agreement with such an interaction.

Table 4. Logarithms of the global ($\log \beta_{\text{mlh}}$) and successive ($\log K_{\text{mlh}}$) stability and protonation constants for the cupric complexes with **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp**^a compared to literature data reported for closely related systems.

Equilibrium	Constant	te1pyp	cb-te1pyp	te1pa ¹³	cb-te1pa Erreur ! Signet non défini.	cyclam	cb-cyclam Erreur ! Signet non défini.	te2p Erreur ! Signet non défini.
$\log \beta_{\text{mlh}} (\pm 3\sigma)$								
$\text{Cu} + \text{L} \rightleftharpoons \text{CuL}$	$\log \beta_{110}$	25.49 ^c	^g	25.5	^g	26.5(1) ⁵² 28.1 ⁵³ 27.2 ⁵⁴	27.1	25.4
$\text{Cu} + \text{L} + \text{H} \rightleftharpoons \text{CuLH}$	$\log \beta_{111}$	30.78(2) ^{b,e}		27.67 ^f				32.45
$\text{Cu} + \text{L} + 2\text{H} \rightleftharpoons \text{CuLH}_2$	$\log \beta_{112}$							37.55

Cu + L $\rightleftharpoons$ CuL(OH) + H	$\log \beta_{11-1}$			14.35	
Cu + HL $\rightleftharpoons$ CuL + H	$\log \beta_{110} - \log \beta_{101}$	13.03(4) ^b	-	11.00(5)	
Cu + HL $\rightleftharpoons$ CuLH	$\log \beta_{110} - \log \beta_{11} - \log K_{111}$	18.32(4) ^{b,e}			
Cu + HL $\rightleftharpoons$ CuL(OH) + 2H	$\log \beta_{110} + \log \beta_{11-1}$		-	0.95(9)	
log K_{mlh} ($\pm 3\sigma$)					
CuL + H $\rightleftharpoons$ CuLH	$\log K_{111}$	5.12(2) ^{b,e} 5.8(2) ^{d,e}	5.29(4) ^{b,e} 5.4(7) ^{d,e}	2.17 ^f	7.05
CuLH + H $\rightleftharpoons$ CuLH ₂	$\log K_{112}$				5.1
CuL(OH) + H $\rightleftharpoons$ CuH	$\log K_{11-1}$	-		11.15	10.05
pCu					
		19.89	17.40 ⁱ	19.59	16.62 ⁱ
				20.04 ^{Erreur ! Signet non défini.}	20.23
					14.81

^a Values in parentheses are standard deviations (3σ) in the last significant digit. $I = 0.1$ M (NaCl); $T = 25.0(2)$. $\beta_{mlh} = [\text{Cu}_m\text{L}_l\text{H}_h]/[\text{Cu}]^m[\text{L}]^l[\text{H}]^h$. Charges omitted for the sake of clarity. ^b potentiometry. ^c Absorption titration at pH 1.53. ^d Absorption *versus* pH titration. ^e phosphonate units. ^f carboxylate units. na = not applicable. ^g Too high to be determined. ^h $\text{pCu} = -\log[\text{Cu}^{2+}]_{\text{free}}$ for $[\text{L}] = 10^{-5}$ M, $[\text{Cu}] = 10^{-6}$ M and pH 7.4, ref⁵⁵. The pCu is a measure of the equilibrium concentrations of free Cu^{2+} ion. Its value describes the complexing efficiency of the chelating agents and takes into account the difference in basicity of the ligands and stoichiometry of the cupric complexes. $\log K_{\text{Cu}(\text{OH})^+} = -6.29$ and $\log K_{\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2} = -13.1$ ref. ⁵⁶. ⁱ calculated with $\log K_{11}$ estimated at 13.

For the potentiometric titrations of the copper(II) complexes with **cb-te1pyp**, the solutions were prepared in an acidic medium (pH ~ 2.5) and equilibrated for the time necessary to reach fully stabilized measurements thus allowing the determination of the corresponding stability constants. Due to the impossibility of determining the value for the first protonation constant of **cb-te1pyp**, only the ratio of the constants $K_{\text{Cu-cb-te1pyp}}/K_{\text{Cb-te1pypH}}$ could be obtained ($\log K_{\text{Cu-cb-te1pyp}} - \log K_{\text{Cb-te1pypH}} = 13.03(4)$) by this potentiometric approach. To further confirm our hypotheses and evaluate the value of the first protonation constant, a batch titration by UV-Vis. absorption spectrophotometry of **cb-te1pyp** by Cu(II) was carried out under acidic conditions and allowed the determination of the conditional formation constant of the corresponding cupric complex (*vide supra* for **te1pyp**, ESI, Figure S10). Only a monocupric monochelate with a conditional stability constant $\log K^*_{\text{Cu-cb-te1pyp}} = 6.3(7)$ at pH 2.10 was evidenced. Assuming the value of first protonation constant to be about $\log K_{\text{Cb-tepypH}} = 13$, a theoretical conditional constant $\log K^*_{\text{Cu-cb-te1pyp}} = 5.8$ can be estimated in good agreement within experimental errors with the experimental value. Similarly to its **[Cu(te1pyp)]** analogue (*vide supra*), a protonation constant ($\log K_{\text{Cu-te1pypH}} = 5.29(4)$) of the **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** complex was measured and most likely corresponds to the protonation of one oxygen atom from the phosphonate moiety in agreement with solid-state data (Figure 2).

In addition to the potentiometric investigations, a UV-Vis. absorption characterization of the monocupric chelates as a function of pH was also performed (Figure X and ESI, Figures S6 and S9). For **cb-te1pyp**, the prepared solution was set aside enough time to reach equilibrium prior to titration. The high stabilities of both copper(II) complexes even in

highly acidic media were demonstrated by the presence of spectroscopic signatures such as intense $N \rightarrow Cu^{2+}$ Charge Transfer (LMCT)^{57–59} absorptions in the UV region and weaker Cu^{2+} d-d transitions in the visible spectral window (ESI, Figures S6 and S9). The statistical processing of the absorption and potentiometric data sets allowed the determination of the protonation equilibrium whose pK_a values ($\log K_{Cu-te1pypH} = 5.8(2)$ for **[Cu(te1pyp)]** and $\log K_{Cu-cb-te1pypH} = 5.4(7)$ for **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]**) were found to be in good agreement with those determined by pure potentiometry (Table 3). The spectral characteristics of the Cu^{2+} d-d transitions ($\lambda_{max} = 542$ nm, $\epsilon^{542} = 180$ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹) with **[Cu(te1pyp)]** suggested a distorted square pyramidal geometry in agreement with the equal involvement of the four macrocyclic nitrogen atoms to Cu^{2+} binding and the apical binding of the *N*-pyridine unit ((**Figure X** and ESI, Figures S6, S7 and S15).^{60,61} On the other hand, it is noteworthy that these stereochemical properties are not markedly influenced by deprotonation of the phosphonate unit, emphasizing the absence of direct interaction of this unit with the metal center. These data are in excellent agreement with those obtained for the copper(II) complexes with the picolinate-derived analogue **te1pa** ($\lambda_{max} = 556$ nm, $\epsilon^{542} = 197$ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹) that displays the same coordination behavior with respect to Cu(II) with no pH dependence on the d-d transitions.¹³ Incorporation of the cross-bridge to the tetraazamacrocyclic scaffold altered significantly the spectral characteristics of the Cu^{2+} d-d transitions. The d-d transitions of **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** at pH ~ 2.5 are indeed characterized by two broad absorption bands in the visible ($\lambda_{max} = 597$ nm, $\epsilon^{597} = 250$ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹) and NIR ($\lambda_{max} = 947$ nm, $\epsilon^{600} = 170$ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹) spectral ranges thus demonstrating a significant change of the coordination geometry (Figure 2). Similarly to the picolinate analogue **[Cu(cb-te1pa)]**, the d-d transitions of **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** are not sensitive to the acidity of the medium. Our observations thus match perfectly those obtained for **[Cu(cb-te1pa)]** ($\lambda_{max} = 600$ nm, $\epsilon^{600} = 234$ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹ and $\lambda_{max} = 938$ nm, $\epsilon^{938} = 152$ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹).¹⁴ For the latter cupric complex, these spectral features were suggested to arise from a combination of the two geometries occurring in solution, a trigonal bipyramidal (*i.e.*, as observed in the solid state for **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]**, Figure 2) and a compressed octahedral (*i.e.* involving weak binding of a solvent molecule or hydroxide ion) geometries. Erreur ! Signet non défini. We therefore hypothesize the same properties in solution for the **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** complex.

Figure X. Distribution diagrams of the cupric complexes with **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp** in solution (from potentiometric data) as a function of pH, compared to the variation of the absorbance at 225 nm as a function of the pH. To compare the coordination properties of **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp** with other copper(II) chelators, their pCu values (Table 4) were calculated at pH = 7.4.^{55,62} These pCu values measure the equilibrium concentrations of free Cu^{2+} ion and are defined as: $pCu = -\log [Cu^{2+}]_{free}$ with $[L]_{tot} = 10^{-5}$ M, $[Cu^{2+}]_{tot} = 10^{-6}$ M. This pCu value takes into account the characteristics of the ligands that are compared (acido-basic properties of the free ligand and of the metal complexes, stoichiometry of metal complexes, etc) and thus allows a direct comparison of their chelating affinity for a given cation. High pCu values will therefore be a signature of a strong binding affinity of the chelator toward Cu^{2+} . For **te1pyp** and

cb-te1pyp, the stability constants and the corresponding pCu values (**Table 3**) indicate high thermodynamic stabilities of the copper(II) complexes that are suitable for PET imaging techniques. Furthermore, the calculated pCu values (19.89 for **te1pyp** and 17.40 for **cb-te1pyp**) are comparable to the prototypical **cyclam** (pCu = 20.04) and its cross-bridged analogue **cb-cyclam** (pCu = 20.23). On the other hand, similar Cu(II) coordination properties have been evidenced in this report with the picolinate-derived chelators **te1pa** (pCu = 19.59) and **cb-te1pa** (pCu = 16.62).

Kinetic Stability of the Copper(II) Complexes. The kinetic inertness of such chelates can be estimated through acid-assisted dissociation in highly acidic media, in order to compare their properties to parent complexes. The dissociation phenomenon was monitored by following the Cu-centered d–d absorption bands of the complexes under pseudo first-order conditions in aqueous solutions at 25°C. **[Cu(te1pyp)]** and **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** exhibited half-lives of 35 min and 15.2 h respectively in 1M HCl. In addition, **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** showed a half-life of 36 min in 5M HCl at 25°C (**Table 5**).

Table 5. Half-life ($t_{1/2}$) values for copper(II) complexes of **te1pyp**, **cb-te1pyp** and their picolinates analogues in acidic conditions.

Conditions	te1pyp	cb-te1pyp	te1pa ¹³	cb-te1pa Erreur ! Signet non défini.
	$t_{1/2}$			
1M HCl, 25°C	35 min	912 min	32 min	
5M HCl, 25°C		36 min		465 min

The kinetic inertness of **[Cu(te1pyp)]** is similar to the one of its picolinate analogue **[Cu(te1pa)]**. In accordance with previously described trends, the corresponding cross-bridged complex **[Cu(cb-te1pyp)]** presents a much higher inertness owing to the reinforced and preorganized cavity, but remains lower than its picolinate counterpart, evidencing again the detrimental effect of phosphonate moieties in this regard. However, these data provide a good indication towards the safe use *in vivo* for both complexes.

⁶⁴Cu-Radiolabeling and in vitro stability. Radiolabeling was performed using similar conditions previously described for the picolinate analogues, *i.e.* pH 5–6 in sodium acetate buffer solutions, and incubation times of 30 minutes at 40°C and 85°C respectively for **te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp**. Quantitative labeling was observed by C18-silica radio-TLC, and radio-HPLC experiments confirmed the purity of the samples (see ESI, Figure S17). To corroborate the kinetic inertness experiments, stability in human serum was also investigated for the least inert **[⁶⁴Cu(te1pyp)]**, with ⁶⁴Cu acetate and **[⁶⁴Cu(te1pa)]** in buffer solutions as controls (**Figure X**).

Figure X. Radio-HPLC chromatograms of [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{te1pyp})$] incubated in human serum for 15 and 40 hours. ^{64}Cu acetate and a solution of [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{te1pyp})$] in acetate buffer were used as controls.

After incubation at 37°C, no dissociation is observed for [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{te1pyp})$] after 15 or 40 hours, as evidenced by the absence of a peak at the retention time free ^{64}Cu acetate (3-3.5 mins) on the radio-HPLC chromatograms. In addition, the complex is eluted with the same retention time as its [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{te1pa})$] counterpart, furthermore evidencing its preservation. In order to confirm the absence of fixation to proteins and the intact nature of the chelates, a second control was realized by deproteinization of the samples and radio-TLC chromatography with ^{64}Cu -acetate and $^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{te1pyp})$ solution in buffer as controls. Again, the preserved complexes were unambiguously evidenced (see ESI, Figure S18).

In vivo PET imaging and distribution. Owing to the excellent properties of both complexes *in vitro*, the *in vivo* behaviour of [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{te1pyp})$] and [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{cb-te1pyp})$] was investigated. XX MBq of complexes were injected to XXX type mice, and PET-CT imaging was conducted at $t = 2\text{h}$ post-injection (PI). Very interestingly, and as anticipated for these two phosphonated chelates, the body clearance is fast and mainly through renal elimination, as evidenced by the strong activity in kidneys and bladder (**Figure X**).

Figure X. PET-CT imaging of XXXXX mice model injected with [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{te1pyp})$] (left) and [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{cb-te1pyp})$] (right) at $t = 2\text{h}$ post-injection.

However, the most striking feature is related to the very low activity detected in the liver for both chelates, with maximal SUV (Standardized Uptake Value) of *ca.* 2% ID/g, which is much lower than what has been described for their carboxylated counterparts, with a SUV of $10.2 \pm 2\%$ reported at $t = 2\text{h}$ PI for [$^{64}\text{Cu}(\text{te1pa})$].¹⁵ This positive effect can be attributed, as expected, to the difference in charge and lipophilicity brought by phosphonic moieties as compared to their carboxylic counterparts.

Conclusions

We have been reporting recently the strong potential of **te1pa** and its bifonctionnal analogues as performant chelating ligands for targeted *in vivo* ^{64}Cu -PET imaging. In this work, we have prepared the corresponding phosphonated equivalent of **te1pa** and its cross-bridge reinforced analogue **cb-te1pa**, and investigated their coordination properties towards copper(II) by solid-state, spectroscopic and potentiometric techniques. Both novel ligands demonstrated a high affinity for copper(II) and suitable kinetic inertness for *in vivo* use. Radiolabelling of the ligands was easily achieved in mild conditions, and full stability in human serum was evidenced. However, the biodistribution of the corresponding ^{64}Cu complexes has been improved when compared to their picolinate analogues, with a fast renal elimination

combined with very low hepatic fixation. **Te1pyp** and **cb-te1pyp** corresponding bifonctionnal ligands will thus be considered in future work to enable their use in targeted PET imaging in oncology. Their reduced accumulation in the liver offers a great alternative when compared to their carboxylated congeners, to alter the biodistribution of radiotracers, in particular as antibody-based conjugates are known to have a marked hepatic affinity.

Acknowledgements

T.T., R.T., R.C.K, T.L.B. and N.L.B. are grateful to the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the Université de Bretagne Occidentale (CEMCA UMR 6521) for financial support.

T.T. and R.C.K. acknowledge Région Bretagne (SAD HypoTrac) for funding, the RSC Research Fund (Grant no. RF19-0248) for the purchase of equipment, and N. Kervarec from the “Service commun de RMN-RPE” (Université de Bretagne Occidentale) for EPR measurements.

M.E., V.M. and L.J.C. are grateful to the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the University of Strasbourg (LIMA UMR 7042, IPHC UMR 7178) for financial support.

Experimental (see joint ESI file for now)

References

- (1) Heiden, M. G. V.; Cantley, L. C.; Thompson, C. B. Understanding the Warburg Effect: The Metabolic Requirements of Cell Proliferation. *Science* **2009**, *324* (5930), 1029–1033.
- (2) Belhocine, T.; Spaepen, K.; Dusart, M.; Castaigne, C.; Muylle, K.; Bourgeois, P.; Bourgeois, D.; Dierickx, L.; Flamen, P. 18FDG PET in Oncology: The Best and the Worst (Review). *International Journal of Oncology* **2006**, *28* (5), 1249–1261.
- (3) Wadas, T. J.; Wong, E. H.; Anderson, G. R. W. and C. J. Copper Chelation Chemistry and Its Role in Copper Radiopharmaceuticals. *Current Pharmaceutical Design* **2007**, *13* (1), 3–16.
- (4) Cai, Z.; Anderson, C. J. Chelators for Copper Radionuclides in Positron Emission Tomography Radiopharmaceuticals. *Journal of Labelled Compounds and Radiopharmaceuticals* **2014**, *57* (4), 224–230.
- (5) Anderson, C. J.; Ferdani, R. Copper-64 Radiopharmaceuticals for PET Imaging of Cancer: Advances in Preclinical and Clinical Research. *Cancer Biotherapy and Radiopharmaceuticals* **2009**, *24* (4), 379–393.
- (6) Boswell, C. A.; Sun, X.; Niu, W.; Weisman, G. R.; Wong, E. H.; Rheingold, A. L.; Anderson, C. J. Comparative in Vivo Stability of Copper-64-Labeled Cross-Bridged and Conventional Tetraazamacrocyclic Complexes. *J. Med. Chem.* **2004**, *47* (6), 1465–1474.
- (7) Delgado, R.; Félix, V.; Lima, L. M. P.; Price, D. W. Metal Complexes of Cyclen and Cyclam Derivatives Useful for Medical Applications: A Discussion Based on Thermodynamic Stability Constants and Structural Data. *Dalton Trans.* **2007**, No. 26, 2734–2745.
- (8) Bass, L. A.; Wang, M.; Welch, M. J.; Anderson, C. J. In Vivo Transchelation of Copper-64 from TETA-Octreotide to Superoxide Dismutase in Rat Liver. *Bioconjugate Chem.* **2000**, *11* (4), 527–532.
- (9) Pandya, D. N.; Kim, J. Y.; Park, J. C.; Lee, H.; Phapale, P. B.; Kwak, W.; Choi, T. H.; Cheon, G. J.; Yoon, Y.-R.; Yoo, J. Revival of TE2A; a Better Chelate for Cu(II) Ions than TETA? *Chem. Commun.* **2010**, *46* (20), 3517–3519.
- (10) Bhatt, N.; Soni, N.; Ha, Y. S.; Lee, W.; Pandya, D. N.; Sarkar, S.; Kim, J. Y.; Lee, H.; Kim, S. H.; An, G. I.; et al. Phosphonate Pendant Armed Propylene Cross-Bridged Cyclam: Synthesis and Evaluation as a Chelator for Cu-64. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2015**, *6* (11), 1162–1166.

- (11) Wadas, T. J.; Anderson, C. J. Radiolabeling of TETA- and CB-TE2A-Conjugated Peptides with Copper-64. *Nature Protocols* **2006**, *1* (6), 3062–3068.
- (12) Boswell, C. A.; McQuade, P.; Weisman, G. R.; Wong, E. H.; Anderson, C. J. Optimization of Labeling and Metabolite Analysis of Copper-64-Labeled Azamacrocyclic Chelators by Radio-LC-MS. *Nuclear Medicine and Biology* **2005**, *32* (1), 29–38.
- (13) Lima, L. M. P.; Esteban-Gómez, D.; Delgado, R.; Platas-Iglesias, C.; Tripier, R. Monopicolinate Cyclen and Cyclam Derivatives for Stable Copper(II) Complexation. *Inorg. Chem.* **2012**, *51* (12), 6916–6927.
- (14) Lima, L. M. P.; Halime, Z.; Marion, R.; Camus, N.; Delgado, R.; Platas-Iglesias, C.; Tripier, R. Monopicolinate Cross-Bridged Cyclam Combining Very Fast Complexation with Very High Stability and Inertness of Its Copper(II) Complex. *Inorg. Chem.* **2014**, *53* (10), 5269–5279.
- (15) Frindel, M.; Camus, N.; Rauscher, A.; Bourgeois, M.; Alliot, C.; Barré, L.; Gestin, J.-F.; Tripier, R.; Faivre-Chauvet, A. Radiolabeling of HTE1PA: A New Monopicolinate Cyclam Derivative for Cu-64 Phenotypic Imaging. In Vitro and in Vivo Stability Studies in Mice. *Nuclear Medicine and Biology* **2014**, *41*, e49–e57.
- (16) Halime, Z.; Frindel, M.; Camus, N.; Orain, P.-Y.; Lacombe, M.; Chérel, M.; Gestin, J.-F.; Faivre-Chauvet, A.; Tripier, R. New Synthesis of Phenyl-Isothiocyanate C-Functionalised Cyclams. Bioconjugation and ⁶⁴Cu Phenotypic PET Imaging Studies of Multiple Myeloma with the Te2a Derivative. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2015**, *13* (46), 11302–11314.
- (17) Frindel, M.; Saëc, P. L.; Beyler, M.; Navarro, A.-S.; Saï-Maurel, C.; Alliot, C.; Chérel, M.; Gestin, J.-F.; Faivre-Chauvet, A.; Tripier, R. Cyclam Te1pa for ⁶⁴Cu PET Imaging. Bioconjugation to Antibody, Radiolabeling and Preclinical Application in Xenografted Colorectal Cancer. *RSC Adv.* **2017**, *7* (15), 9272–9283.
- (18) Le Bihan, T.; Navarro, A.-S.; Bris, N. L.; Saëc, P. L.; Gouard, S.; Haddad, F.; Gestin, J.-F.; Chérel, M.; Faivre-Chauvet, A.; Tripier, R. Synthesis of C-Functionalized TE1PA and Comparison with Its Analogues. An Example of Bioconjugation on 9E7.4 MAb for Multiple Myeloma ⁶⁴Cu-PET Imaging. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2018**, *16* (23), 4261–4271.
- (19) Ševčík, R.; Vaněk, J.; Michalicová, R.; Lubal, P.; Hermann, P.; Santos, I. C.; Santos, I.; Campello, M. P. C. Formation and Decomplexation Kinetics of Copper(II) Complexes with Cyclen Derivatives Having Mixed Carboxylate and Phosphonate Pendant Arms. *Dalton Trans.* **2016**, *45* (32), 12723–12733.
- (20) Kotek, J.; Lubal, P.; Hermann, P.; Císařová, I.; Lukeš, I.; Godula, T.; Svobodová, I.; Táborský, P.; Havel, J. High Thermodynamic Stability and Extraordinary Kinetic Inertness of Copper(II) Complexes with 1,4,8,11-Tetraazacyclotetradecane-1,8-Bis(Methylphosphonic Acid): Example of a Rare Isomerism between Kinetically Inert Penta- and Hexacoordinated Copper(II) Complexes. *Chemistry – A European Journal* **2003**, *9* (1), 233–248.
- (21) Svobodová, I.; Havlíčková, J.; Plutnar, J.; Lubal, P.; Kotek, J.; Hermann, P. Metal Complexes of 4,11-Dimethyl-1,4,8,11-Tetraazacyclotetradecane-1,8-Bis(Methylphosphonic Acid) – Thermodynamic and Formation/Decomplexation Kinetic Studies. *European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry* **2009**, *2009* (24), 3577–3592.
- (22) Stigers, D. J.; Ferdani, R.; Weisman, G. R.; Wong, E. H.; Anderson, C. J.; Golen, J. A.; Moore, C.; Rheingold, A. L. A New Phosphonate Pendant-Armed Cross-Bridged Tetraamine Chelator Accelerates Copper(II) Binding for Radiopharmaceutical Applications. *Dalton Trans.* **2010**, *39* (7), 1699–1701.
- (23) Dale, A. V.; Pandya, D. N.; Kim, J. Y.; Lee, H.; Ha, Y. S.; Bhatt, N.; Kim, J.; Seo, J. J.; Lee, W.; Kim, S. H.; et al. Non-Cross-Bridged Tetraazamacrocyclic Chelator for Stable ⁶⁴Cu-Based Radiopharmaceuticals. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2013**, *4* (10), 927–931.
- (24) Bass, L. A.; Wang, M.; Welch, M. J.; Anderson, C. J. In Vivo Transchelation of Copper-64 from TETA-Octreotide to Superoxide Dismutase in Rat Liver. *Bioconjugate Chem.* **2000**, *11* (4), 527–532.
- (25) Ferdani, R.; Stigers, D. J.; Fiamengo, A. L.; Wei, L.; Li, B. T. Y.; Golen, J. A.; Rheingold, A. L.; Weisman, G. R.; Wong, E. H.; Anderson, C. J. Synthesis, Cu(II) Complexation, ⁶⁴Cu-Labeling and Biological Evaluation of Cross-Bridged Cyclam Chelators with Phosphonate Pendant Arms. *Dalton Trans.* **2012**, *41* (7), 1938–1950.
- (26) Dale, A. V.; An, G. I.; Pandya, D. N.; Ha, Y. S.; Bhatt, N.; Soni, N.; Lee, H.; Ahn, H.; Sarkar, S.; Lee, W.; et al. Synthesis and Evaluation of New Generation Cross-Bridged Bifunctional Chelator for ⁶⁴Cu Radiotracers. *Inorg. Chem.* **2015**, *54* (17), 8177–8186.

- (27) Sun, X.; Wuest, M.; Weisman, G. R.; Wong, E. H.; Reed, D. P.; Boswell, C. A.; Motekaitis, R.; Martell, A. E.; Welch, M. J.; Anderson, C. J. Radiolabeling and In Vivo Behavior of Copper-64-Labeled Cross-Bridged Cyclam Ligands. *J. Med. Chem.* **2002**, 45 (2), 469–477.
- (28) Sun, X.; Wuest, M.; Kovacs, Z.; Sherry, D. A.; Motekaitis, R.; Wang, Z.; Martell, A. E.; Welch, M. J.; Anderson, C. J. In Vivo Behavior of Copper-64-Labeled Methanephosphonate Tetraaza Macrocyclic Ligands. *J Biol Inorg Chem* **2003**, 8 (1), 217–225.
- (29) Salaam, J.; Tabti, L.; Bahamyirou, S.; Lecointre, A.; Hernandez Alba, O.; Jeannin, O.; Camerel, F.; Cianfèrani, S.; Bentouhami, E.; Nonat, A. M.; et al. Formation of Mono- and Polynuclear Luminescent Lanthanide Complexes Based on the Coordination of Preorganized Phosphonated Pyridines. *Inorg. Chem.* **2018**, 57 (10), 6095–6106.
- (30) Nonat, A.; Bahamyirou, S.; Lecointre, A.; Przybilla, F.; Mély, Y.; Platas-Iglesias, C.; Camerel, F.; Jeannin, O.; Charbonnière, L. J. Molecular Upconversion in Water in Heteropolynuclear Supramolecular Tb/Yb Assemblies. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, 141 (4), 1568–1576.
- (31) Knighton, R. C.; Soro, L. K.; Troadec, T.; Mazan, V.; Nonat, A. M.; Elhabiri, M.; Saffon-Merceron, N.; Djenad, S.; Tripier, R.; Charbonnière, L. J. Formation of Heteropolynuclear Lanthanide Complexes Using Macrocyclic Phosphonated Cyclam-Based Ligands. *Inorg. Chem.* **2020**, 59 (14), 10311–10327.
- (32) Herrero, C.; Quaranta, A.; Ghachtouli, S. E.; Vauzeilles, B.; Leibl, W.; Aukauloo, A. Carbon Dioxide Reduction via Light Activation of a Ruthenium–Ni(Cyclam) Complex. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **2014**, 16 (24), 12067–12072.
- (33) Addison, A. W.; Rao, T. N.; Reedijk, J.; Rijn, J. van; Verschoor, G. C. Synthesis, Structure, and Spectroscopic Properties of Copper(II) Compounds Containing Nitrogen–Sulphur Donor Ligands; the Crystal and Molecular Structure of Aqua[1,7-Bis(N-Methylbenzimidazol-2'-Yl)-2,6-Dithiaheptane]Copper(II) Perchlorate. *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.* **1984**, No. 7, 1349–1356.
- (34) Lever, A. B. P. *Inorganic Electronic Spectroscopy*, 2nd Ed.; Elsevier, New York, 1984; pp 554–572.
- (35) Hathaway, B. J. Copper. *Coordination Chemistry Reviews* **1983**, 52, 87–169.
- (36) Hathaway, B. J.; Tomlinson, A. A. G. Copper(II) Ammonia Complexes. *Coordination Chemistry Reviews* **1970**, 5 (1), 1–43.
- (37) Hathaway, B. J.; Billing, D. E. The Electronic Properties and Stereochemistry of Mono-Nuclear Complexes of the Copper(II) Ion. *Coordination Chemistry Reviews* **1970**, 5 (2), 143–207.
- (38) Bertini, I.; Gatteschi, D.; Scozzafava, A. Jahn-Teller Distortions of Tris(Ethylenediamine)Copper(II) Complexes. *Inorg. Chem.* **1977**, 16 (8), 1973–1976.
- (39) Halcrow, M. A. Interpreting and Controlling the Structures of Six-Coordinate Copper(II) Centres – When Is a Compression Really a Compression? *Dalton Trans.* **2003**, No. 23, 4375–4384.
- (40) Garribba, E.; Micera, G. The Determination of the Geometry of Cu(II) Complexes: An EPR Spectroscopy Experiment. *J. Chem. Educ.* **2006**, 83 (8), 1229.
- (41) Hancock, R. D.; Motekaitis, R. J.; Mashishi, J.; Cukrowski, I.; Reibenspies, J. H.; Martell, A. E. The Unusual Protonation Constants of Cyclam. A Potentiometric, Crystallographic and Molecular Mechanics Study. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2* **1996**, No. 9, 1925–1929.
- (42) Svobodová, I.; Lubal, P.; Plutnar, J.; Havlíčková, J.; Kotek, J.; Hermann, P.; Lukeš, I. Thermodynamic, Kinetic and Solid-State Study of Divalent Metal Complexes of 1,4,8,11-Tetraazacyclotetradecane (Cyclam) Bearing Two Trans (1,8-)Methylphosphonic Acid Pendant Arms. *Dalton Trans.* **2006**, No. 43, 5184–5197.
- (43) Micheloni, M.; Sabatini, A.; Paoletti, P. Solution Chemistry of Macrocycles. Part 1. Basicity Constants of 1,4,8,11-Tetra-Azacyclotetradecane, 1,4,8,12-Tetra-Azacyclopentadecane, and 1,4,8,11-Tetramethyl-1,4,8,11-Tetra-Azacyclotetradecane. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2* **1978**, No. 8, 828–830.
- (44) Esteves, C. V.; Lamosa, P.; Delgado, R.; Costa, J.; Désogère, P.; Rousselin, Y.; Goze, C.; Denat, F. Remarkable Inertness of Copper(II) Chelates of Cyclen-Based Macrobicycles with Two Trans-N-Acetate Arms. *Inorg. Chem.* **2013**, 52 (9), 5138–5153.
- (45) Weisman, G. R.; Rogers, M. E.; Wong, E. H.; Jasinski, J. P.; Paight, E. S. Cross-Bridged Cyclam. Protonation and Lithium Cation (Li⁺) Complexation in a Diamond-Lattice Cleft. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1990**, 112 (23), 8604–8605.
- (46) Bencini, A.; Bianchi, A.; Bazzicalupi, C.; Ciampolini, M.; Fusi, V.; Micheloni, M.; Nardi, N.; Paoli, P.; Valtancoli, B. Proton Inclusion Properties of a New Azamacrocycle. Synthesis, Characterization and

- Crystal Structure of [H3L][Cl]3·2H2O (L = 4,10-Dimethyl-1,4,7,10-Tetraazabicyclo [5.5.2] Tetradecane). *Supramolecular Chemistry* **1994**, 3 (2), 141–146.
- (47) Hubin, T. J.; McCormick, J. M.; Collinson, S. R.; Buchalova, M.; Perkins, C. M.; Alcock, N. W.; Kahol, P. K.; Raghunathan, A.; Busch, D. H. New Iron(II) and Manganese(II) Complexes of Two Ultra-Rigid, Cross-Bridged Tetraazamacrocycles for Catalysis and Biomimicry. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* **2000**, 122 (11), 2512–2522.
- (48) Bernier, N.; Costa, J.; Delgado, R.; Félix, V.; Royal, G.; Tripier, R. Trans-Methylpyridine Cyclen versus Cross-Bridged Trans-Methylpyridine Cyclen. Synthesis, Acid–Base and Metal Complexation Studies (Metal = Co²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺). *Dalton Trans.* **2011**, 40 (17), 4514–4526.
- (49) Gillet, R.; Roux, A.; Brandel, J.; Huclier-Markai, S.; Camerel, F.; Jeannin, O.; Nonat, A. M.; Charbonnière, L. J. A Bispidol Chelator with a Phosphonate Pendant Arm: Synthesis, Cu(II) Complexation, and ⁶⁴Cu Labeling. *Inorg. Chem.* **2017**, 56 (19), 11738–11752.
- (50) Charpentier, C.; Salaam, J.; Nonat, A.; Carniato, F.; Jeannin, O.; Brandariz, I.; Esteban-Gomez, D.; Platas-Iglesias, C.; Charbonnière, L. J.; Botta, M. PH-Dependent Hydration Change in a Gd-Based MRI Contrast Agent with a Phosphonated Ligand. *Chemistry – A European Journal* **2020**, 26 (24), 5407–5418.
- (51) Ringbom, A. *Les Complexes En Chimie Analytique*; Ed. Dunod, France, 1967; p 369.
- (52) Thom, V. J.; Hosken, G. D.; Hancock, R. D. Anomalous Metal Ion Size Selectivity of Tetraaza Macrocycles. *Inorg. Chem.* **1985**, 24 (21), 3378–3381.
- (53) Smith, R. M.; Martell, A. E.; Motekaitis, R. J. In *Critical Stability Constants Database 46, version 5*; NIST, Gaithersburg, MD, 1998.
- (54) Motekaitis, R. J.; Rogers, B. E.; Reichert, D. E.; Martell, A. E.; Welch, M. J. Stability and Structure of Activated Macrocycles. Ligands with Biological Applications. *Inorg. Chem.* **1996**, 35 (13), 3821–3827.
- (55) Harris, W. R.; Carrano, C. J.; Raymond, K. N. Spectrophotometric Determination of the Proton-Dependent Stability Constant of Ferric Enterobactin. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, 101 (8), 2213–2214.
- (56) Patel, R. N.; Shrivastava, R. P.; Singh, N.; Kumar, S.; Pandeya, K. B. Equilibrium Studies on Mixed-Ligand Mixed-Metal Complexes of Copper(II), Nickel(II) and Zinc(II) with Glycylvaline and Imidazole. *Indian Journal of Chemistry* **2001**, 40A (4), 361–367.
- (57) Camus, N.; Bris, N. L.; Nuryyeva, S.; Chessé, M.; Esteban-Gómez, D.; Platas-Iglesias, C.; Tripier, R.; Elhabiri, M. Tuning the Copper(II) Coordination Properties of Cyclam by Subtle Chemical Modifications. *Dalton Trans.* **2017**, 46 (34), 11479–11490.
- (58) Sornosa Ten, A.; Humbert, N.; Verdejo, B.; Llinares, J. M.; Elhabiri, M.; Jezierska, J.; Soriano, C.; Kozłowski, H.; Albrecht-Gary, A.-M.; García-España, E. Cu²⁺ Coordination Properties of a 2-Pyridine Heptaamine Tripod: Characterization and Binding Mechanism. *Inorg. Chem.* **2009**, 48 (18), 8985–8997.
- (59) Abada, S.; Lecointre, A.; Elhabiri, M.; Charbonnière, L. J. Formation of Very Stable and Selective Cu(II) Complexes with a Non-Macrocyclic Ligand: Can Basicity Rival Pre-Organization? *Dalton Trans.* **2010**, 39 (38), 9055–9062.
- (60) Hathaway, B. J. The Correlation of the Electronic Properties and Stereochemistry of Mononuclear {CuN₄–6} Chromophores. *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.* **1972**, No. 12, 1196–1199.
- (61) Wei, N.; Murthy, N. N.; Karlin, K. D. Chemistry of Pentacoordinate [LCuII-Cl]⁺ Complexes with Quinolyl Containing Tripodal Tetradentate Ligands L. *Inorg. Chem.* **1994**, 33 (26), 6093–6100.
- (62) Raymond, K. N.; Müller, G.; Matzanke, B. F. Complexation of Iron by Siderophores a Review of Their Solution and Structural Chemistry and Biological Function. In *Topics in Current Chemistry*; Springer: Berlin, Heidelberg, 1984; pp 49–102.