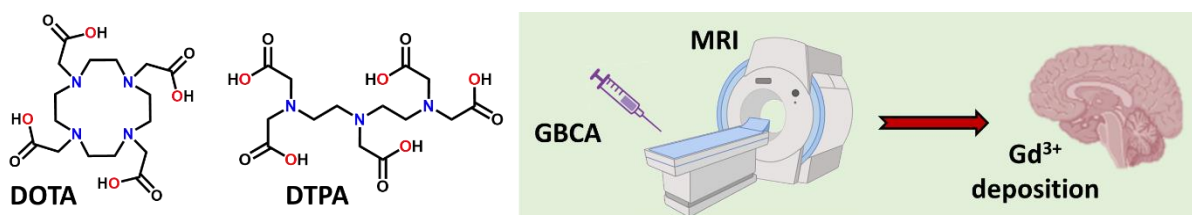
	<p align="center"><b>LABORATOIRE DE CHIMIE DE COORDINATION CNRS</b>  <b>DIRECTOR</b> : Azzedine BOUSSEKSOU, <b>WEB</b> : <a href="http://www.lcc-toulouse.fr">http://www.lcc-toulouse.fr</a>  <b>TEAM</b> : ALAMBIC : Alzheimer, amyloïdes et chimie bio-inorganique  <a href="https://hureaulab.wixsite.com/equipeflcc">https://hureaulab.wixsite.com/equipeflcc</a>  <b>SUPERVISORS</b> : Enrico Falcone et Christelle Hureau  <b>CONTACT</b> : Tél : 05 61 33 31 00  <b>E-mail</b> : <a href="mailto:enrico.falcone@lcc-toulouse.fr">enrico.falcone@lcc-toulouse.fr</a>, <a href="mailto:christelle.hureau@lcc-toulouse.fr">christelle.hureau@lcc-toulouse.fr</a></p>
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## Stability of MRI contrast agents in physiological-like conditions

Nowadays, about 40% of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans are performed through the administration of Gd<sup>3+</sup>-based contrast agents (GBCA), which allow enhanced sensitivity and diagnostic efficacy. GBCAs are thermodynamically stable and kinetically inert Gd<sup>3+</sup>-complexes with linear and cyclic polyaminocarboxylate ligands such as DTPA and DOTA (Figure).<sup>1</sup>

Despite their high stability, growing evidence has recently shown that Gd<sup>3+</sup> can form deposits in the central nervous system.<sup>2,3</sup> However, the mechanism by which toxic Gd<sup>3+</sup> is released from GBCAs is not yet understood.



Hence, the aim of this internship is to explore the potential chemical pathways that can lead to Gd<sup>3+</sup> release in the body. In particular, *in vitro* studies will be performed in order to assess the stability of different GBCAs in physiological-like conditions, i.e. in the presence of the main physiological competitors found in the bloodstream or in the synaptic cleft. These include metal ions such as Cu<sup>2+</sup> and Zn<sup>2+</sup>, which could displace Gd<sup>3+</sup> via trans-metallation of the CA, as well as anions such as phosphate, bicarbonate and glutamate and pH drop. Reactions will be followed via a variety of spectroscopic techniques, including UV-vis absorption, fluorescence, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR). Fast kinetics measurements using stopped-flow methods are also foreseen. Based on these measurements, structure-property relationships will be drawn by comparing the resistance to Gd<sup>3+</sup> dissociation of different GBCAs.

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