

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2018, 9, 3677Direct and indirect hyperpolarisation of amines using *parahydrogen*†

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Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) are two widely used techniques for the study of molecules and materials. Hyperpolarisation methods, such as Signal Amplification By Reversible Exchange (SABRE), turn typically weak magnetic resonance responses into strong signals. In this article we detail how it is possible to hyperpolarise the  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{15}\text{N}$  nuclei of a range of amines. This involved showing how primary amines form stable but labile complexes of the type  $[\text{Ir}(\text{H})_2(\text{IMes})(\text{amine})_3]\text{Cl}$  that allow *parahydrogen* to relay its latent polarisation into the amine. By optimising the temperature and *parahydrogen* pressure a 1000-fold per proton NH signal gain for deuterated benzylamine is achieved at 9.4 T. Additionally, we show that sterically hindered and electron poor amines that bind poorly to iridium can be hyperpolarised by either employing a co-ligand for complex stabilisation, or harnessing the fact that it is possible to exchange hyperpolarised protons between amines in a mixture, through the recently reported SABRE-RELAY method. These chemical refinements have significant potential to extend the classes of agent that can be hyperpolarised by readily accessible *parahydrogen*.

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## Introduction

Hyperpolarisation methods are used to overcome the inherent insensitivity of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) where their use may lead to dramatic time and cost savings. One such hyperpolarisation method, *Parahydrogen* Induced Polarisation (PHIP),<sup>1</sup> produces the required non-Boltzmann nuclear spin distribution by the incorporation of *parahydrogen* ( $p\text{-H}_2$ ), an example of a nuclear singlet, into a suitable substrate molecule. This effect was shown to yield an enhanced NMR signal in 1987 (ref. 2) and has been the subject of intense investigation.<sup>1,3–6</sup> A drawback of PHIP though, is the requirement for chemical change, caused by  $p\text{-H}_2$  addition to an unsaturated centre such as an alkene. However, recently a  $p\text{-H}_2$  technique that does not change the chemical identity of the sensitised molecule, called Signal Amplification By Reversible Exchange (SABRE), was reported.<sup>7,8</sup> In this process,  $p\text{-H}_2$  is not directly incorporated into the substrate. Instead, polarisation is transferred *via* the  $J$ -coupling network that exists within a metal complex that co-locates  $p\text{-H}_2$  derived hydride ligands and a weakly bound substrate (ligand).<sup>9–11</sup> Ligand exchange with excess unbound

substrate and  $p\text{-H}_2$  enables the build-up of a pool of polarised substrate molecules in solution in a catalytic fashion as shown in Scheme 1.<sup>12</sup> The SABRE polarisation of  $^1\text{H}$  nuclei typically utilises a  $^4J_{\text{HH}}$  coupling between the catalysts hydride and substrate ligand protons. Tessari *et al.* have quantified these small spin–spin couplings to be  $\approx 1.2$  Hz.<sup>13</sup> Alternatively, stronger  $^2J_{\text{HN}}$  couplings have now been used to achieve  $^{15}\text{N}$  polarisation transfer at micro-Tesla fields in a variant known as SABRE-SHEATH (SABRE-in shield enables alignment transfer to heteronuclei).<sup>14,15</sup> Intra-molecular spin–spin coupling networks within the substrate subsequently enables transfer to remote spins which do not exhibit direct coupling to the hydride ligands.<sup>16</sup>

One of the most effective precatalysts for this process is  $[\text{IrCl}(\text{COD})(\text{IMes})]$  (**1**) [where IMes = 1,3-bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)]

Scheme 1 Route to SABRE hyperpolarisation of an amine,  $\text{NH}_2\text{R}$ .

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imidazol-2-ylidene, COD = *cis,cis*-1,5-cyclooctadiene] which, after reaction with H<sub>2</sub> and an excess of substrate, typically forms [Ir(H)<sub>2</sub>(IMes)(substrate)<sub>3</sub>]Cl in protic solvents such as methanol.<sup>17</sup> Neutral active catalysts of the type [Ir(H)<sub>2</sub>(Cl)(IMes)(substrate)<sub>2</sub>] have also been reported to achieve similar results.<sup>18</sup> These metal based polarisation transfer catalysts have been shown to act on a range of substrates that contain multiple bonds to nitrogen, such as nicotinamide,<sup>19,20</sup> isoniazid,<sup>21,22</sup> metronidazole,<sup>23</sup> pyrazole,<sup>24</sup> imines,<sup>25</sup> diazirines<sup>26</sup> and nitriles,<sup>27</sup> and lead to polarised <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, <sup>15</sup>N, <sup>19</sup>F, <sup>29</sup>Si, <sup>31</sup>P, and <sup>129</sup>Sn nuclei that yield substantially enhanced NMR responses in just a few seconds.<sup>19,28–33</sup> In fact, <sup>1</sup>H polarisations of 50% have been reported, while for <sup>15</sup>N, values of over 20% have been achieved.<sup>19,23</sup>

While SABRE-induced polarisation can also be achieved using in-field rf. transfer methods,<sup>34–37</sup> whose efficiency varies with pulse sequence,<sup>37–39</sup> spontaneous polarisation transfer occurs readily at low-field and it is this method we employ here. Moreover, as predicted,<sup>9</sup> it has also been established that SABRE can be used to produce hyperpolarised singlet states<sup>40</sup> with long-lifetimes through transfer in ultra-low field, or after the implementation of rf. transfer.<sup>41–46</sup> Hence the diversity of applications found for this approach is growing and it clearly reflects not only a successful medium to test hyperpolarisation concepts but a potential route to transform the analytical potential of NMR.<sup>47–50</sup>

In this article, we introduce a new class of substrate into the SABRE repertoire, the amine. This is achieved by the formation of iridium–amine complexes of type [Ir(H)<sub>2</sub>(IMes)(RNH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]Cl (**2**, Scheme 1), whose kinetic behaviour is determined. Whilst the synthesis and use of iridium–amine complexes has been reported for catalytic transformations such as hydrogenation,<sup>51–53</sup> we use them here for polarisation transfer catalysis. We have recently shown a limited number of amines are amenable to SABRE.<sup>54</sup> Here, we start by detailing the hyperpolarisation of ammonia and benzylamine (BnNH<sub>2</sub>) and its associated optimisation to achieve large NMR signal enhancements. We then show how hyperpolarisation can be achieved in a range of primary amines. Upon changing to sterically bulky primary amines, secondary amines or aromatic amines, we show that an active SABRE catalyst does not form upon reaction with **1**. However, we exemplify co-ligand and relayed polarisation transfer protocols to overcome this limitation and hence expand further the range of amines amenable to polarisation by *p*-H<sub>2</sub>.

## Results and discussion

### Direct <sup>1</sup>H hyperpolarisation of ammonia and BnNH<sub>2</sub> by SABRE

Our objective was to investigate the efficiency of the SABRE polarization of amines and ammonia and to determine their ligand exchange dynamics. A 5 mM solution of **1** in dry dichloromethane-*d*<sub>2</sub> containing an ≈6-fold excess of NH<sub>3</sub> relative to **1** at 298 K was therefore prepared. The aprotic solvent ensures that we maintain the necessary *J*-coupling network in [Ir(H)<sub>2</sub>(IMes)(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]Cl (**2-NH<sub>3</sub>**) during the study, as rapid <sup>2</sup>H exchange results to form ND<sub>3</sub> in deuterated protic solvents. This complex yields a hydride signal at δ –23.8, alongside a broad

response at δ 0.47 for free NH<sub>3</sub>. The corresponding equatorial and axial NH<sub>3</sub> ligand <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of **2-NH<sub>3</sub>** appear at δ 2.19 and 2.88 respectively. 2D <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>15</sup>N HMQC measurements were subsequently used to locate the corresponding <sup>15</sup>N signals for these ligands at *d*<sub>axial</sub> –47.8 and *d*<sub>equ</sub> –35.5. Full characterisation data for **2-NH<sub>3</sub>** is available in the ESI.†<sup>54</sup> EXSY methods were then used to probe NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> loss in **2-NH<sub>3</sub>**. At 298 K, the associated rate constant for NH<sub>3</sub> loss proved to be 1.64 s<sup>–1</sup> while that of H<sub>2</sub> loss is 0.32 s<sup>–1</sup>. For comparison, the dissociation rate for pyridine in [Ir(H)<sub>2</sub>(IMes)(py)<sub>3</sub>]Cl is 13.2 s<sup>–1</sup> and suggests a higher stability for **2-NH<sub>3</sub>** which agrees with the greater basicity of NH<sub>3</sub> relative to pyridine.<sup>55</sup>

As **2-NH<sub>3</sub>** undergoes both NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> loss in solution, we sought to prove that it underwent SABRE catalysis. Thus, a 3 bar pressure of *p*-H<sub>2</sub> was introduced at 298 K and polarisation transfer was conducted at 60 G. A <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum at 9.4 T was then recorded which showed a 154-fold signal enhancement per proton for the free NH<sub>3</sub> response while the corresponding equatorial ligand signal, at δ 2.19, showed a 77-fold enhanced response (Fig. 1). Hence **2-NH<sub>3</sub>** acts as a SABRE catalyst as it produces a hyperpolarised free ammonia response. In the presence of water, the observed signal enhancement of the protons in free NH<sub>3</sub> decreased to 40-fold per proton, matching that now observed for the equatorially bound NH<sub>3</sub> ligand. This drop is reflected in the signal at δ 1.88, for what is a H<sub>2</sub>O response, exhibiting a 75-fold signal gain per proton due to concomitant proton exchange; the ratio of **2-NH<sub>3</sub>** : H<sub>2</sub>O : NH<sub>3</sub> in this sample was 1 : 5 : 17.5. Under these conditions, the *T*<sub>1</sub> value for free NH<sub>3</sub> in the presence of the active SABRE catalyst was measured by inversion recovery to be 5.5 s.



Fig. 1 (a) The thermally polarised <sup>1</sup>H NMR SABRE spectrum (× 32 vertical expansion) recorded of **2-NH<sub>3</sub>** (formed by reaction of **1** with NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>) in dichloromethane-*d*<sub>2</sub> at 298 K. (b) The corresponding SABRE polarised 9.4 T <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum after transfer under *p*-H<sub>2</sub> at 60 G. The hyperpolarised responses of free NH<sub>3</sub> and Ir-NH<sub>3</sub>(equatorial) of **2-NH<sub>3</sub>** and residual H<sub>2</sub>O are indicated.



The SABRE-induced hyperpolarisation of benzylamine ( $\text{BnNH}_2$ ) was also investigated. A sample containing **1** (5 mM) and  $\text{BnNH}_2$  (10 eq.) in dichloromethane- $d_2$  solution was exposed to 3 bar of  $\text{H}_2$ . The immediate formation of  $[\text{Ir}(\text{H})_2(\text{IMes})(\text{BnNH}_2)_3]\text{Cl}$  (**2-BnNH<sub>2</sub>**) was observed. It gives a characteristic hydride resonance in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum at  $\delta -23.97$ . Full characterisation data for this product is available in the ESI.† Interestingly, the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **2-BnNH<sub>2</sub>** showed that the  $\text{BnNH}_2$  ligand that lies *trans* to hydride, yields inequivalent responses for its  $\text{NH}_2$  protons at  $\delta 4.92$  and  $2.30$ , and  $\text{CH}_2$  protons at  $\delta 3.60$  and  $3.18$ . This is due to hindered rotation around the Ir–N bond which results in an up/down distinction for the resonances of the equatorial ligand. In contrast, the axial ligand yields single responses which are equivalent at  $\delta 4.24$  ( $\text{NH}_2$ ) and  $\delta 3.83$  ( $\text{CH}_2$ ) due to free rotation on the NMR time-scale about the Ir–N bond. The corresponding EXSY-derived rate constant for equatorial  $\text{BnNH}_2$  loss from **2-BnNH<sub>2</sub>** was  $3.33 \text{ s}^{-1}$  while the rate of  $\text{H}_2$  loss was  $2.83 \text{ s}^{-1}$  at 298 K. Hence the rate of  $\text{BnNH}_2$  loss is higher than that of  $\text{NH}_3$  loss in **2-NH<sub>3</sub>**. This difference is due to  $\text{NH}_3$  forming a stronger Ir–N bond as reflected in their relative  $pK_b$  values and suggests that it might perform better under SABRE than  $\text{NH}_3$ .

This was examined by  $p\text{-H}_2$ -based polarisation transfer at 60 G which resulted in hyperpolarised free  $\text{BnNH}_2$  in solution. The signal enhancements were quantified to be 72- ( $\text{NH}_2$ ), 56- ( $\text{CH}_2$ ) and 194-fold (Ph) per proton as shown in Fig. 2a. However, by using  $d_7\text{-BnNH}_2$  instead we were able to focus the SABRE polarisation into the two amino protons alone and this led to an improved signal enhancement of 916-fold per proton (Fig. 2b).

In order to investigate the  $T_1$  contribution to this effect we determined values for  $\text{BnNH}_2$  and  $d_7\text{-BnNH}_2$  at 9.4 T.  $\text{BnNH}_2$  proved to have effective  $T_1$  values of 1.1 s ( $\text{NH}_2$ ) and 4.7 s ( $\text{CH}_2$ ) respectively while its  $^2\text{H}$ -labelled variant exhibited a similar 1.1 s  $T_1$  value for the amino group in the presence of the active catalyst. Hence, the improved NH signal gain seen with  $d_7\text{-BnNH}_2$  is due to a reduction in spin dilution which leads to

more efficient SABRE transfer. The relaxation rates for  $\text{BnNH}_2$  and  $d_7\text{-BnNH}_2$  are both slower in the absence of the active SABRE catalyst in agreement with earlier reports that the catalyst plays a role in reducing relaxation times due to reversible binding. Consequently,  $\text{BnNH}_2$  now shows  $T_1$  values of 9.0 s ( $\text{NH}_2$ ) and 11.0 s ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), whereas  $d_7\text{-BnNH}_2$  has a  $T_1$  value of 10.1 s for its  $\text{NH}_2$  group.

### Effect of catalyst to substrate ratio on SABRE polarisation

Previous studies have shown that the SABRE effect is dependent upon the catalyst to substrate ratio as a consequence of kinetic and relaxation effects.<sup>19,55</sup> Therefore, we studied the effect of changing the ratio of  $\text{BnNH}_2$  relative to **1** from 4-fold to 20-fold in a series of further experiments, undertaking the associated SABRE transfer studies at 60 G and 298 K. It was found that similar total polarisation levels result within experimental error during these experiments (see ESI†). Hence, we conclude that the observed signal enhancements under these conditions are essentially independent of ligand excess which suggests that slow exchange and fast relaxation within the catalyst restrict the maximum polarisation level.

### Effect of $p\text{-H}_2$ pressure on SABRE polarisation of $\text{BnNH}_2$

As SABRE derives its polarisation from  $p\text{-H}_2$ , it could be the limiting reagent in this catalytic process and therefore affect the observed substrate polarisation level.<sup>19</sup> Up until this point, we have been utilising 3 bar pressure of  $p\text{-H}_2$  which reflects an *ca.* 6-fold excess when compared to the 50 mM substrate present in a 5 mm NMR tube. A sample containing **1** (5 mM),  $\text{BnNH}_2$  (50 mM, 10 eq.) in dichloromethane- $d_2$  solution was therefore prepared and exposed to between 2 and 4 bar of  $p\text{-H}_2$ . The resulting signal gains, after polarisation transfer at 60 G, are shown in Fig. S14 (see ESI†) and a strong dependence on  $p\text{-H}_2$  pressure is seen. This is consistent with the fact that  $\text{H}_2$  exchange takes place after ligand dissociation and the remaining equatorially bound  $\text{BnNH}_2$  ligand will experience a higher level of latent  $p\text{-H}_2$  polarisation (see Scheme 1). When  $d_7\text{-BnNH}_2$  is examined with 4 bar of  $p\text{-H}_2$ , the NH signal gain increases to 1079-fold per proton from the 916-fold signal gain achieved with 3 bar.

### Effect of temperature on SABRE polarisation of $\text{BnNH}_2$

The temperature at which SABRE is conducted is also known to affect the efficiency of the polarisation transfer due to changes in the lifetime of the SABRE-active catalyst. We found here that cooling a dichloromethane- $d_2$  solution containing **1**,  $\text{BnNH}_2$  and 3 bar  $p\text{-H}_2$  to 288 K results in a reduction in the level of signal enhancement when compared to 298 K data (Fig. S15, ESI†). Conversely 308 K gave an improved response with the overall polarisation level increasing by  $\sim 40\%$ . This fits with the observed rate constant for  $\text{BnNH}_2$  dissociation increasing to  $9.85 \text{ s}^{-1}$  from the  $3.33 \text{ s}^{-1}$  value at 298 K. We therefore conclude the retained polarisation level in  $\text{BnNH}_2$  is improved by the faster rate of substrate dissociation and shorter catalyst lifetime. For  $\text{NH}_3$ , a 251-fold  $^1\text{H}$  signal gain per NH proton is observed at 308 K when compared to the 154-fold value at 298 K. This is consistent

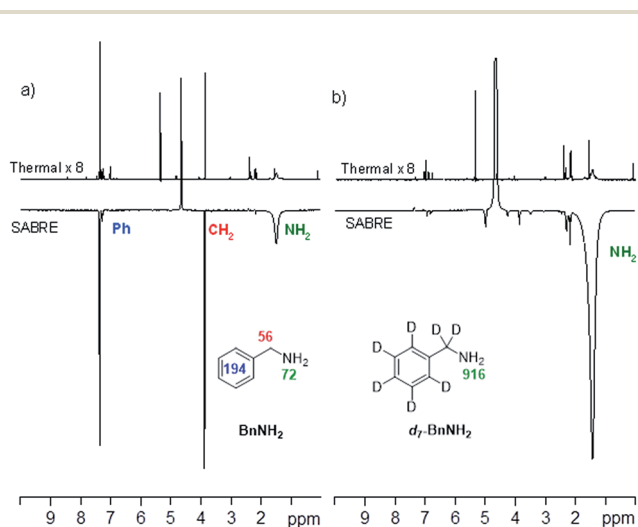


Fig. 2 (a)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of  $\text{BnNH}_2$ , thermally polarised, top, and hyperpolarised, bottom. (b)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra for  $d_7\text{-BnNH}_2$ , thermally polarised, top, and hyperpolarised, bottom.







sterically hindered primary amines, such as isopropylamine and aromatic amines, such as aniline. Sterically demanding substrates, such as 2,6-lutidine, have been previously shown to be unable to be polarised using SABRE.<sup>56</sup> A full list of the amines probed in this study is available in the ESI.† We therefore postulate that sterically demanding or electron deficient amines fail to activate and form the necessary  $[\text{Ir}(\text{H})_2(\text{IMes})(\text{amine})_3]\text{Cl}$  SABRE catalyst.

This problem could be overcome for aniline by the addition of the co-ligand 1-methyl 1,2,3-triazole (mtz) or  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ . For the corresponding sample containing **1** (5 mM), aniline (10 eq.) and mtz (3 eq.) in dichloromethane- $d_2$  we achieved signal enhancements of 51-fold for the  $\text{NH}_2$  group and 17-fold for the phenyl group, per proton. These signal gains are summarised in Fig. 5. When  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (8 eq.) is used instead of mtz, the polarisation levels increase to 306- $(\text{NH}_2)$  and 193-fold (Ph) per proton. The active complex in this SABRE process was characterised as  $[\text{Ir}(\text{H})_2(\text{IMes})(\text{aniline})_2(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})]\text{Cl}$  and yields a distinctive hydride resonance at  $\delta -24.78$  (see ESI†). Utilisation of such a co-substrate strategy was however unsuccessful for the secondary amines as detailed in the ESI.†

### Indirect hyperpolarisation of amines by SABRE-RELAY

As expected, substrate binding to the metal centre is needed for polarisation transfer to occur. We hypothesised that these amines might also be hyperpolarised indirectly. In this scenario, hyperpolarisation of a primary amine or ammonia is achieved and subsequent proton exchange, which may be mediated by residual water, allows for a polarised proton to be shuttled into the non-SABRE-active amine. Subsequent intra-substrate polarisation transfer then relays the signal gain more widely in this agent (Scheme 2).

In order to test this hypothesis, a series of samples containing **1** (5 mM), target amine (10 eq.) and  $\text{NH}_3$  (3–5 eq.) were prepared in dichloromethane- $d_2$  solution.  $2\text{-NH}_3$  formed in all cases as confirmed by the presence of a hydride resonance in the corresponding  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra at  $\delta -23.8$ . Polarisation transfer was then conducted at 60 G, and the resulting signal gains that were observed at 9.4 T are presented in Fig. 6.

For isopropylamine ( $^i\text{PrNH}_2$ ), the SABRE-RELAY polarised  $\text{NH}_2$  signal showed a 220-fold signal gain while 27- and 150-fold enhancements were seen for the CH and  $\text{CH}_3$  resonances respectively. This reflects a breakthrough as  $^i\text{PrNH}_2$  was unable to be directly polarised by SABRE due to its steric bulk preventing adequate binding. Dibenzylamine ( $\text{Bn}_2\text{NH}$ ) was also successfully polarised using this method, and yields  $^1\text{H}$  signal gains of 274- $(\text{NH})$ , 200- $(\text{CH}_2)$  and 395-fold (Ph) per proton.



Fig. 5  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signal gains per proton observed for the indicated aniline resonances when hyperpolarised by SABRE in the presence of the described co-ligand at 9.4 T.



Scheme 2 SABRE-RELAY polarisation of amines. (1) SABRE polarisation of an intermediary transfer agent, in this case a primary amine or ammonia. (2) Polarisation is then relayed into the target amine via proton exchange, either directly or via residual water present in the sample.

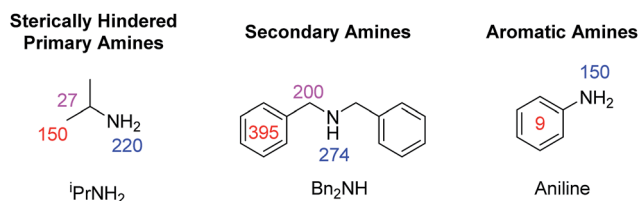


Fig. 6  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signal gains observed per proton for the indicated amine resonances when hyperpolarised by SABRE-RELAY using 2- $\text{NH}_3$  at 9.4 T.

Additionally, a  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectrum can be acquired in a single scan on these materials after polarisation transfer at 60 G such that a 475-fold signal gain for the  $\underline{\text{C}}\text{H}_2$  resonance is observed. Full NMR spectra are available in the ESI.† Furthermore, the aromatic amine, aniline, now exhibits a 150-fold  $\text{NH}_2$  proton signal enhancement and a 9-fold signal gain for the phenyl ring under analogous conditions. We note that these signal gains are lower than those seen when  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  is used as a co-ligand to achieve direct SABRE transfer as detailed in Fig. 5. We suggest that this difference in behaviour arises because a 60 G polarisation transfer field is no-longer optimal for intra-molecular polarisation transfer after proton exchange. This is clearly not the case for transfer via directly bound aniline and the complexes scalar coupling network which is in fact commonly maximised for  $^1\text{H}$  transfer at 60 G.

From these results we can conclude that the SABRE-RELAY effect is able to polarise sterically hindered primary amines, secondary amines and aromatic amines that are not themselves accessible to SABRE. Thus, the scope of amine polarisation is vastly increased.

## Conclusions

In summary, we have shown here how SABRE can be used to hyperpolarise a series of primary amines. This substrate extension opens up the SABRE approach to operate with a much wider range of analytes than was previously thought possible, as





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