

Supporting information

For

Macrocyclic trinuclear gadolinium(III) complexes: the influence of the linker flexibility on the relaxometric properties

F. Kielar,^[a,b] C. Cassino,^[b] L. Leone,^[b] L. Tei^[b] and M. Botta^{[b]}*

^[a] Department of Chemistry, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand

^[b] Dipartimento di Scienze e Innovazione Tecnologica (DiSIT), Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale “Amedeo Avogadro”, Viale T. Michel 11, I-15121 Alessandria (Italy)

Relaxometric data

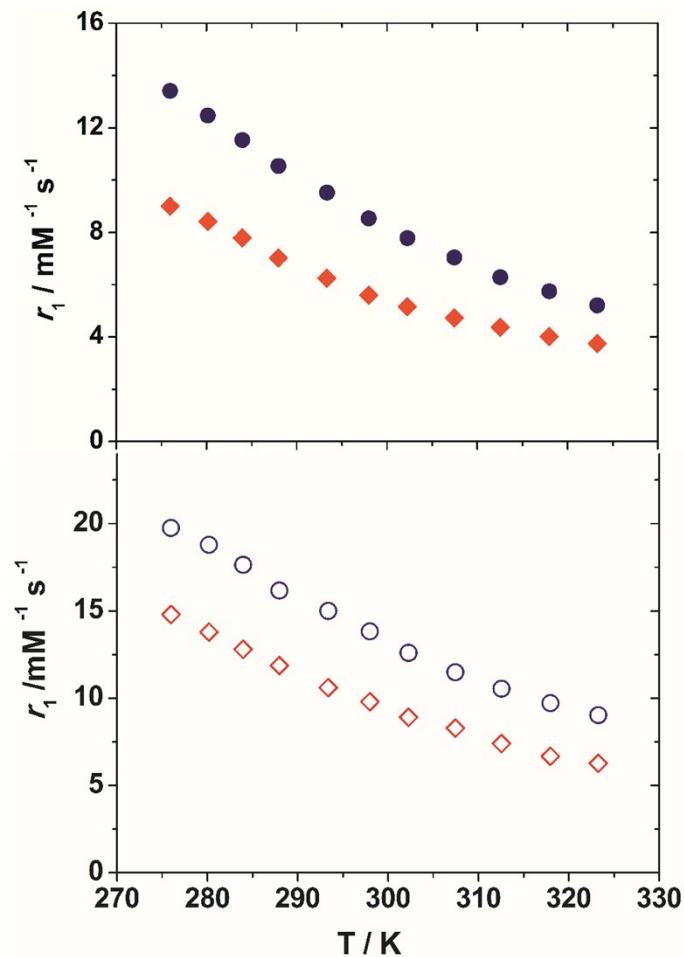


Figure S1. Plot of the relaxivity (20 MHz) as a function of temperature for i) top: GdL1 (red filled diamonds) and GdL2 (blue filled circles) and ii) bottom: Gd₃L3 (red empty diamonds) and Gd₃L4 (blue empty circles).

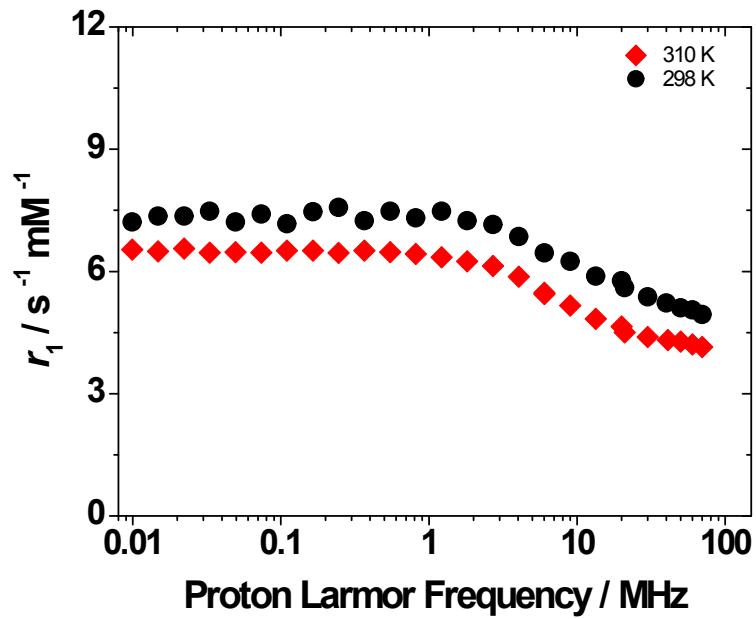


Figure S2. $1/T_1$ ^1H NMRD relaxation data measured at $\text{pH} = 7.4$ GdL1 at 298 K (black circles) and 310 K (red diamonds).

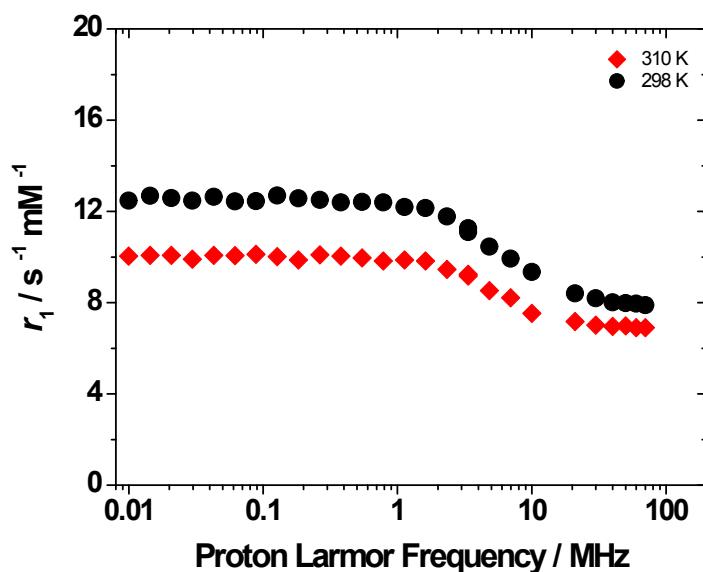


Figure S3. $1/T_1$ ^1H NMRD relaxation data measured at $\text{pH} = 7.4$ GdL2 at 298 K (black circles) and 310 K (red diamonds).

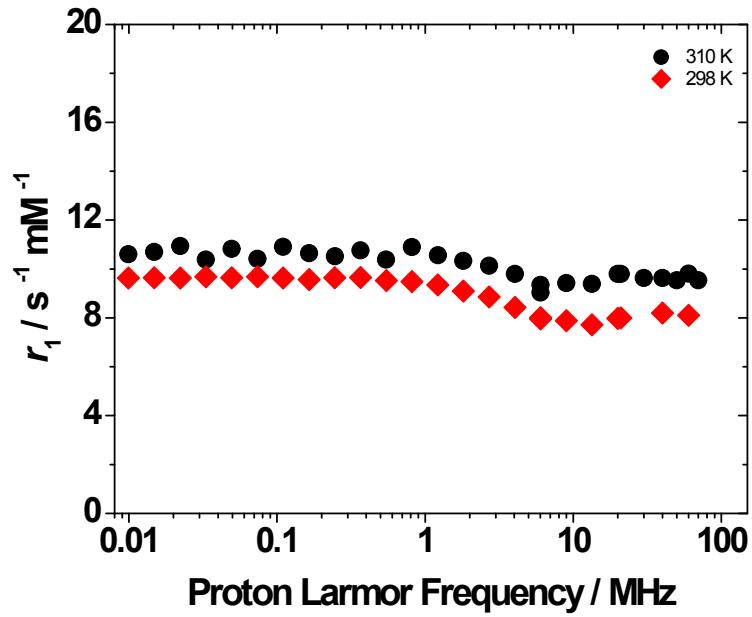


Figure S4. $1/T_1$ ^1H NMRD relaxation data measured at $\text{pH} = 7.4$ $\text{Gd}_3\text{L3}$ at 298 K (black circles) and 310 K (red diamonds).

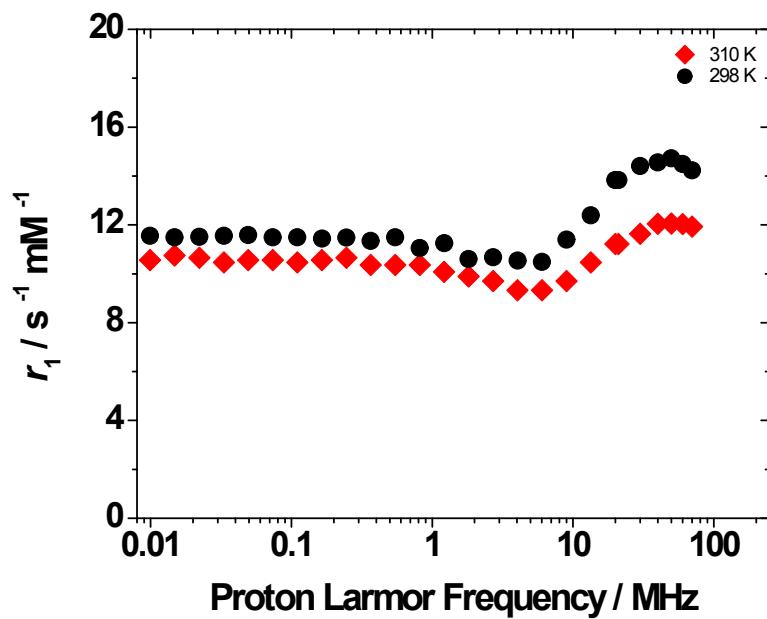


Figure S5. $1/T_1$ ^1H NMRD relaxation data measured at $\text{pH} = 7.4$ $\text{Gd}_3\text{L4}$ at 298 K (black circles) and 310 K (red diamonds).