

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for:

Metal ion size profoundly affects **H₃glyox chelate chemistry**

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Table of Contents

NMR spectra of compounds 1 – 4	S3
High resolution mass spectra.....	S6
Solution thermodynamics	S9
Radiolabeling	S11
Density functional theory (DFT) calculations.....	S15
References	S16

NMR spectra of compounds 1-4

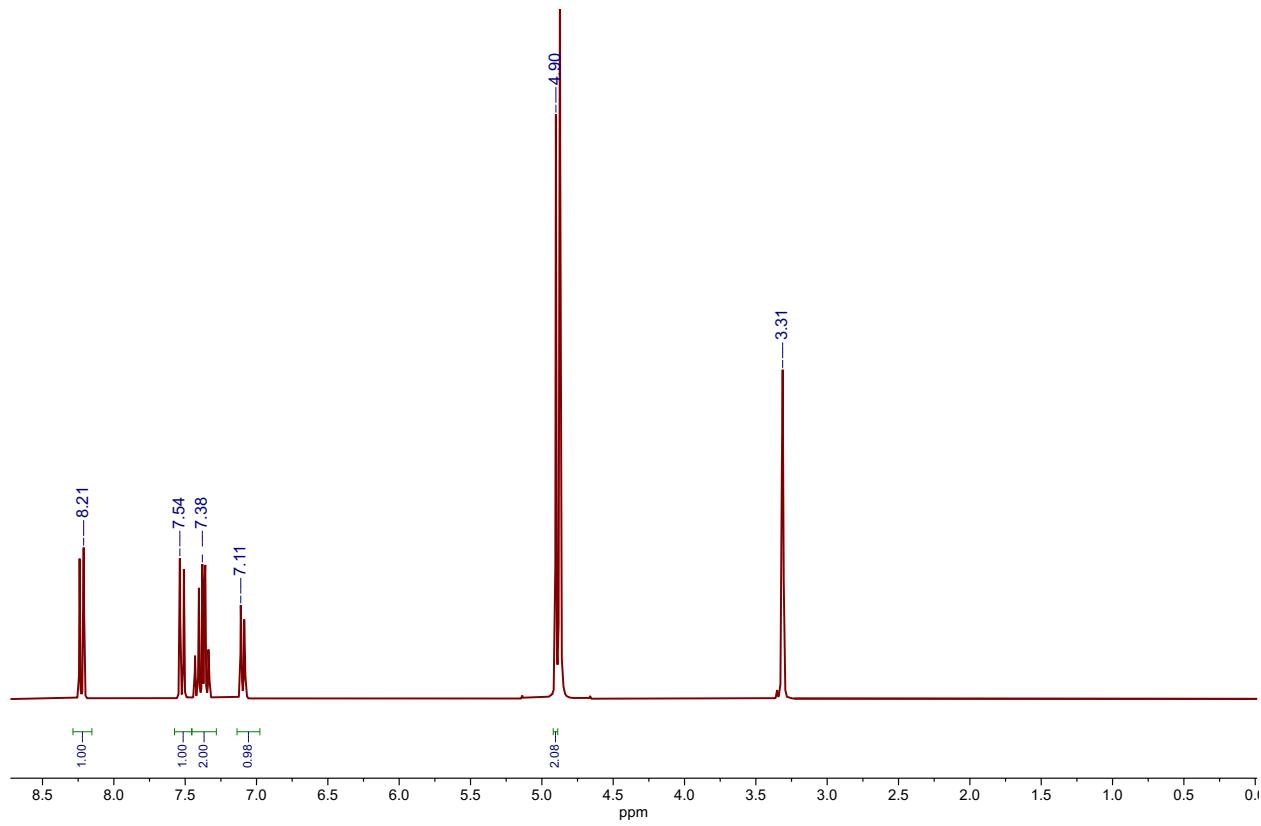


Figure S1. Compound 1 ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, 298 K, MeOD-d⁴).

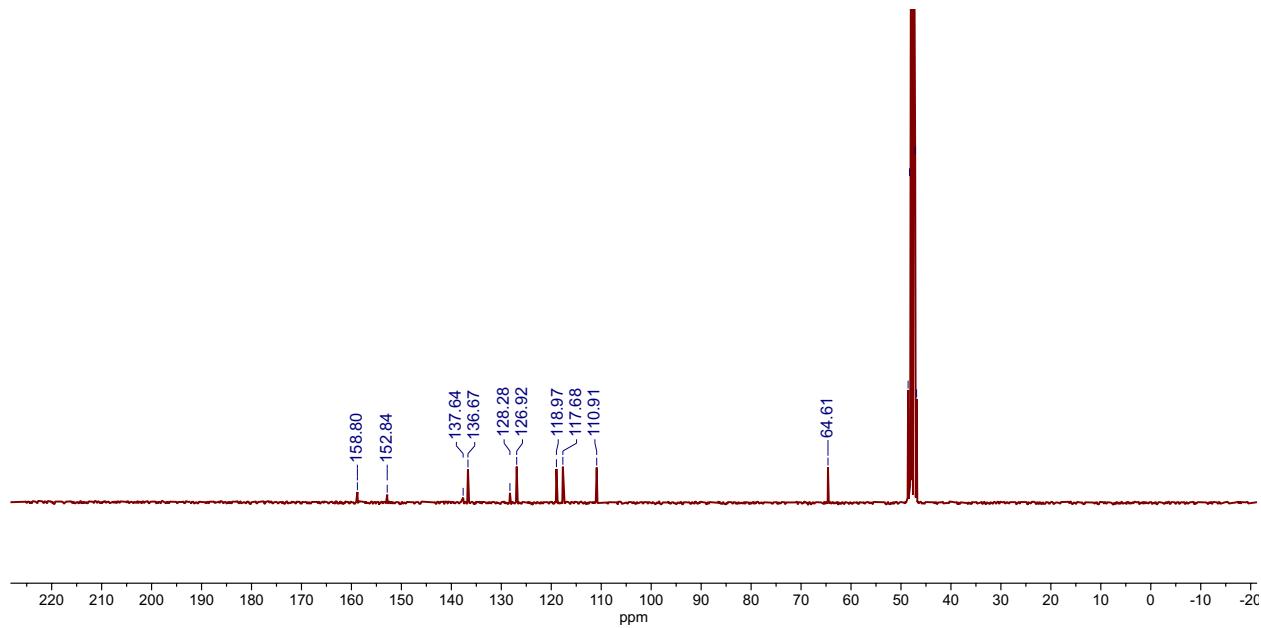


Figure S2. Compound 1 ¹³C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, 298 K, MeOD-d⁴).

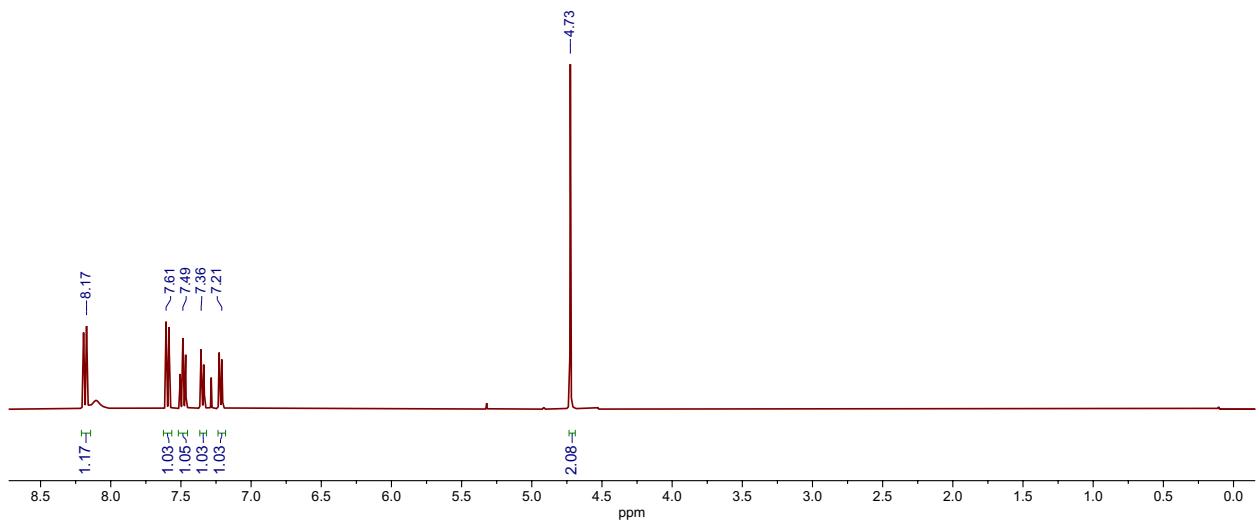


Figure S3. Compound 2 ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, 298 K, CDCl₃).

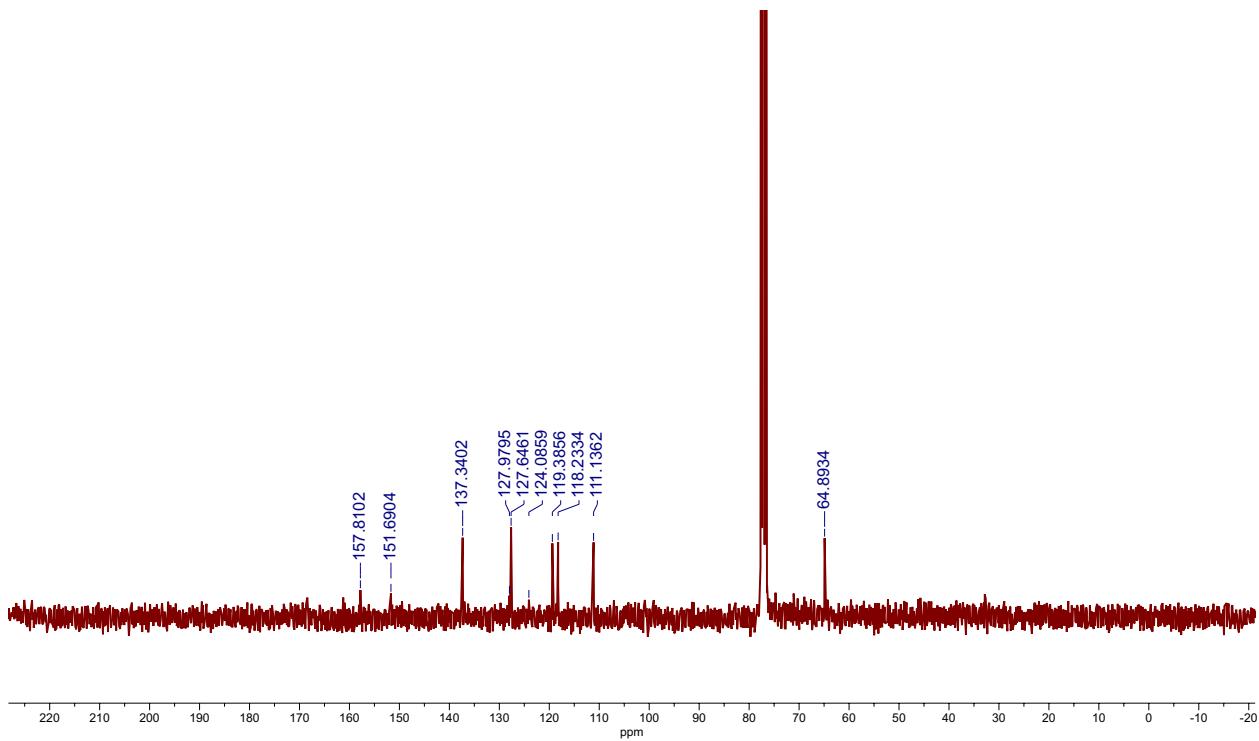


Figure S4. Compound 2 ¹³C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, 298 K, CDCl₃).

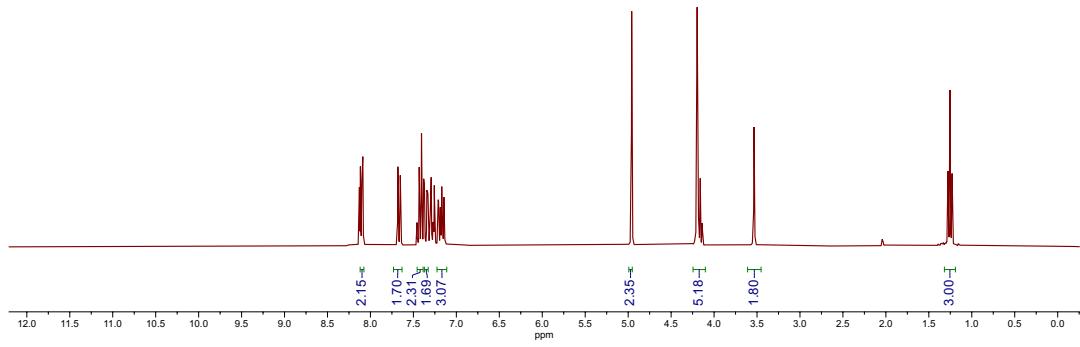


Figure S5. Compound **3** ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, 298 K, CDCl_3).

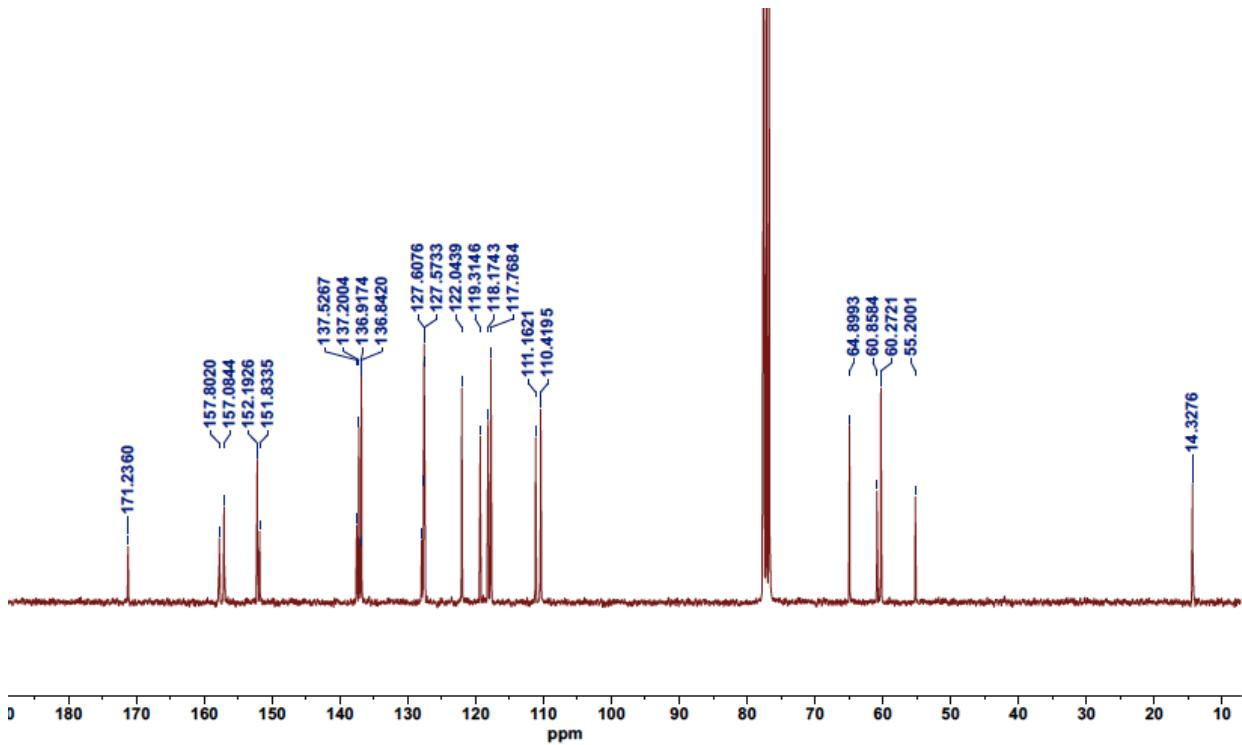


Figure S6. Compound **3** ^{13}C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, 298 K, CDCl_3).

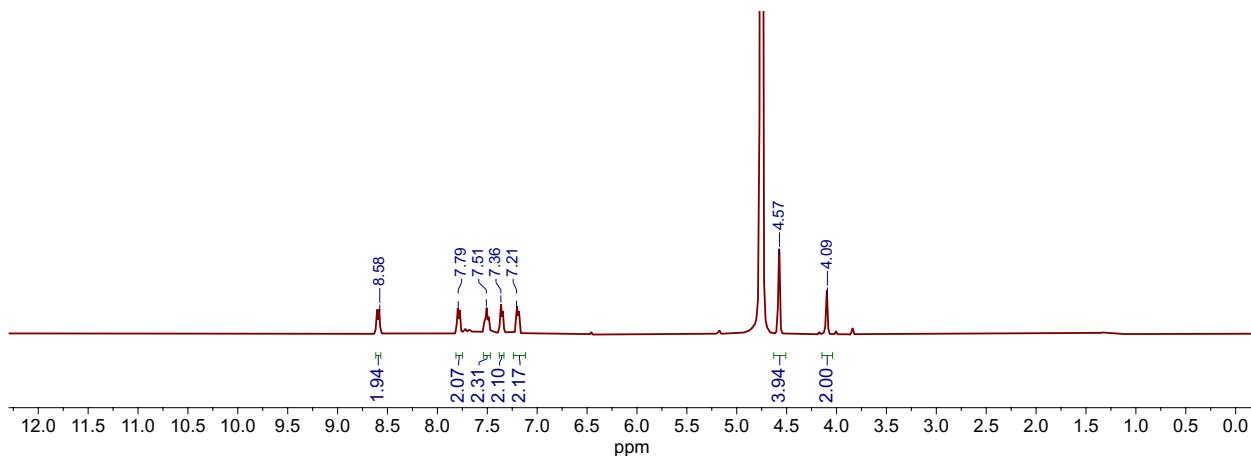


Figure S7. Compound **4**, H₃glyox ¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, 298 K, D₂O).

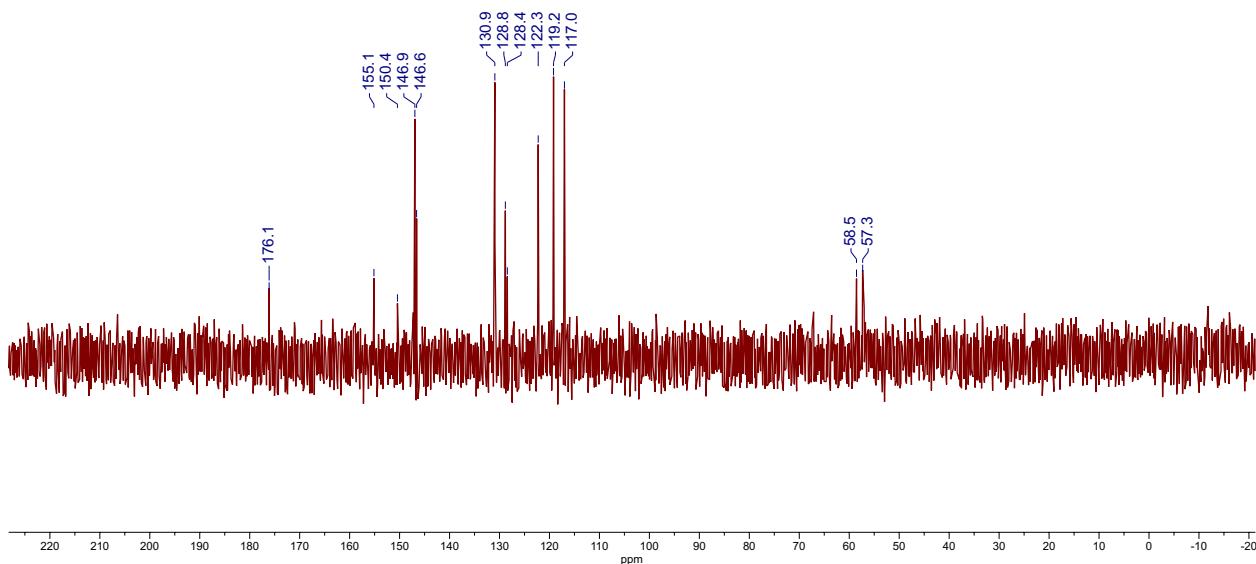


Figure S8. Compound **4** ¹³C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, 298 K, D₂O).

Table S1. High resolution mass spectra^a

Species	Calculated Mass	Measured Mass
C ₂₂ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₄	389.1400	390.1451 [M + H] ⁺
C ₂₂ H ₁₆ ¹⁷⁵ LuN ₃ O ₄	561.0548	562.0546 [M + H] ⁺
C ₂₂ H ₁₇ ⁵⁵ MnN ₃ O ₄	442.0599	443.0601 [M + H] ⁺
C ₂₂ H ₁₇ ⁶³ CuN ₃ O ₄	450.0515	473.0412 [M + Na] ⁺

^a All masses obtained via high resolution electrospray ionization, positive mode.

Solution thermodynamics

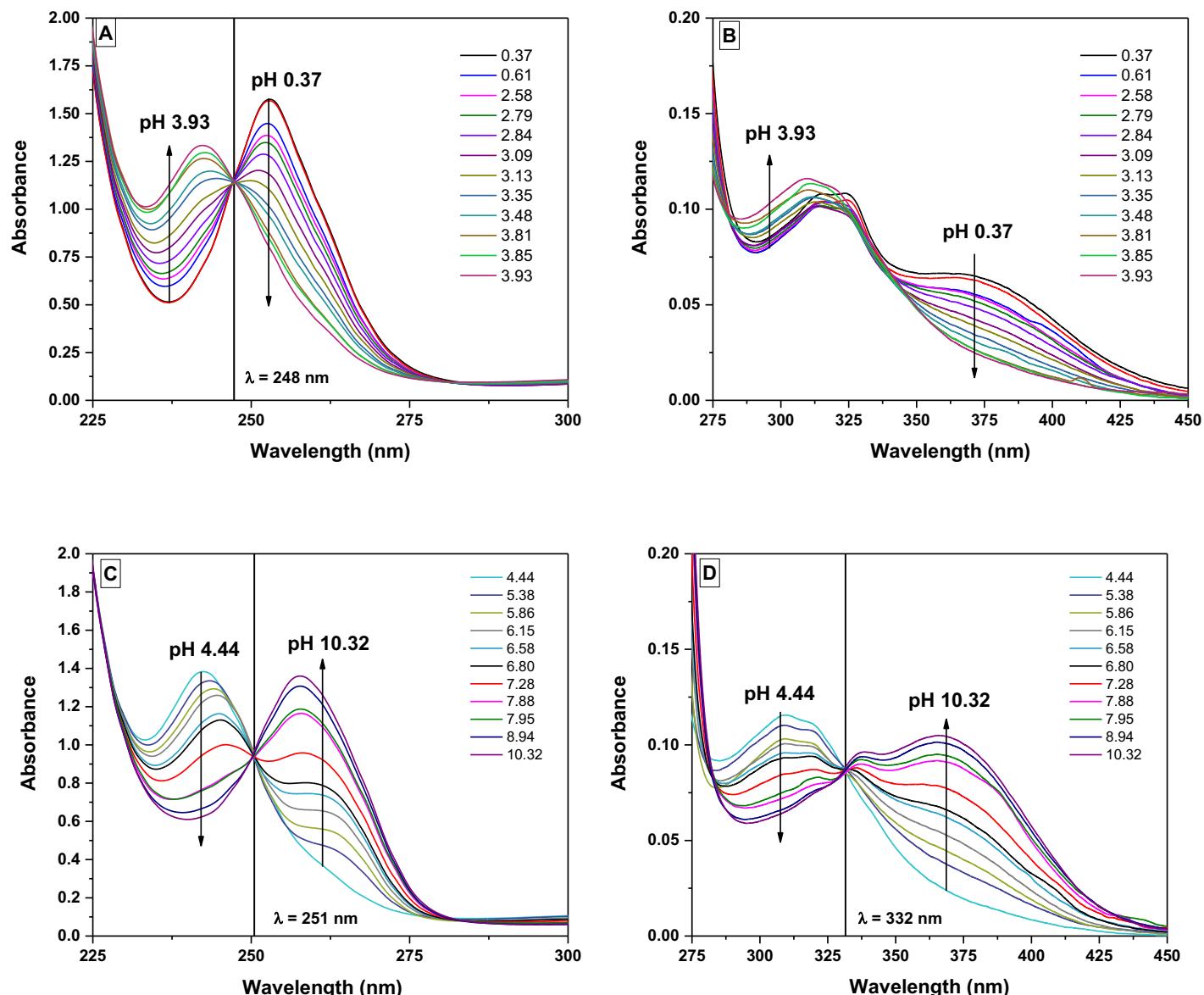


Figure S9. (A-D) Representative spectra of the in-batch UV spectrophotometric titration of Mn^{2+} - H_3glyox system $[\text{H}_3\text{glyox}] = [\text{Mn}^{2+}] = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ at 25°C , $I = 0.16 \text{ M}$ (NaCl), $l = 1 \text{ cm}$.

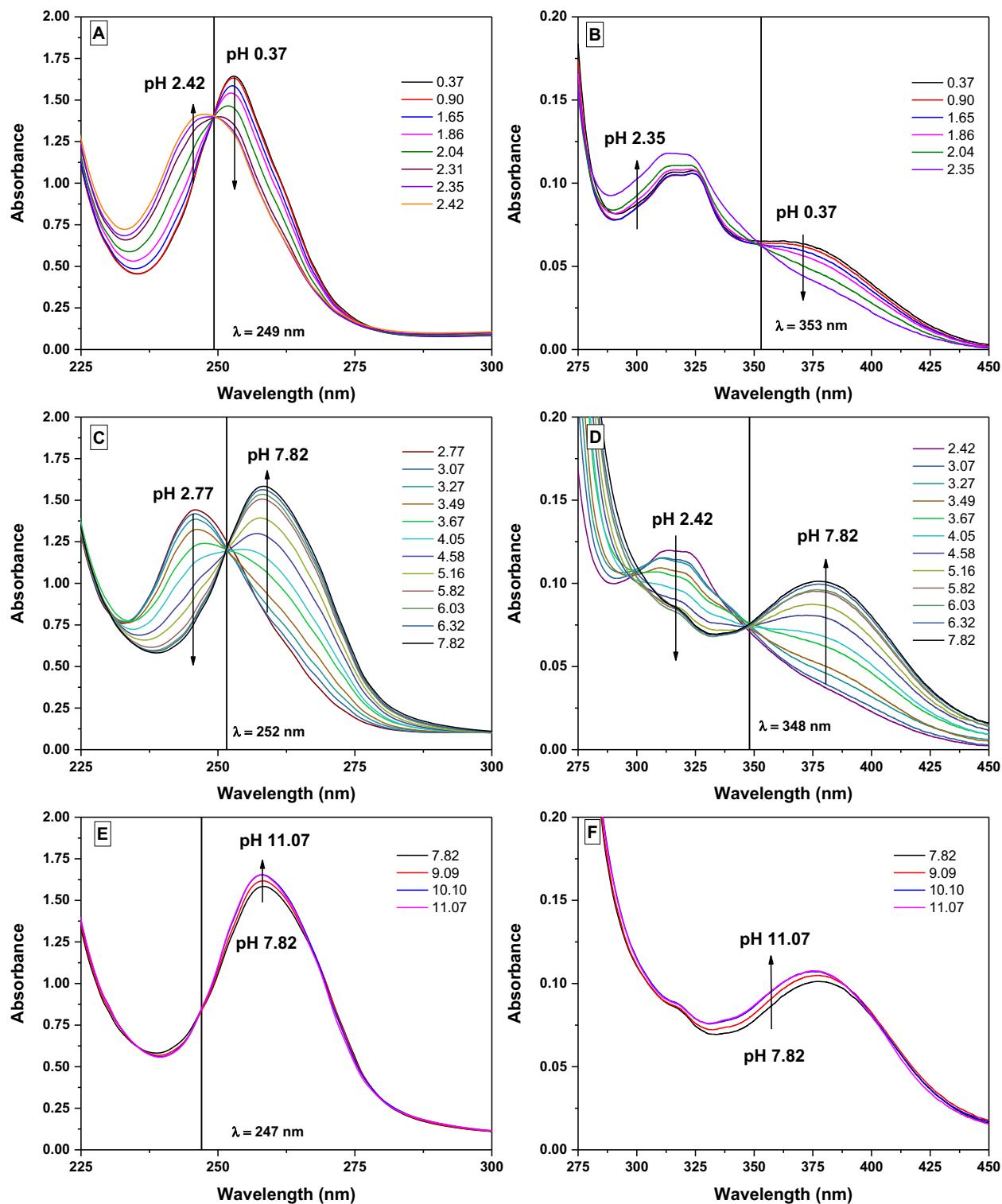


Figure S10. Representative spectra of the in-batch UV spectrophotometric titration of Cu^{2+} -H₃glyox system $[\text{H}_3\text{glyox}] = [\text{Cu}^{2+}] = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ at 25 °C, $I = 0.16 \text{ M}$ (NaCl), $l = 1 \text{ cm}$.

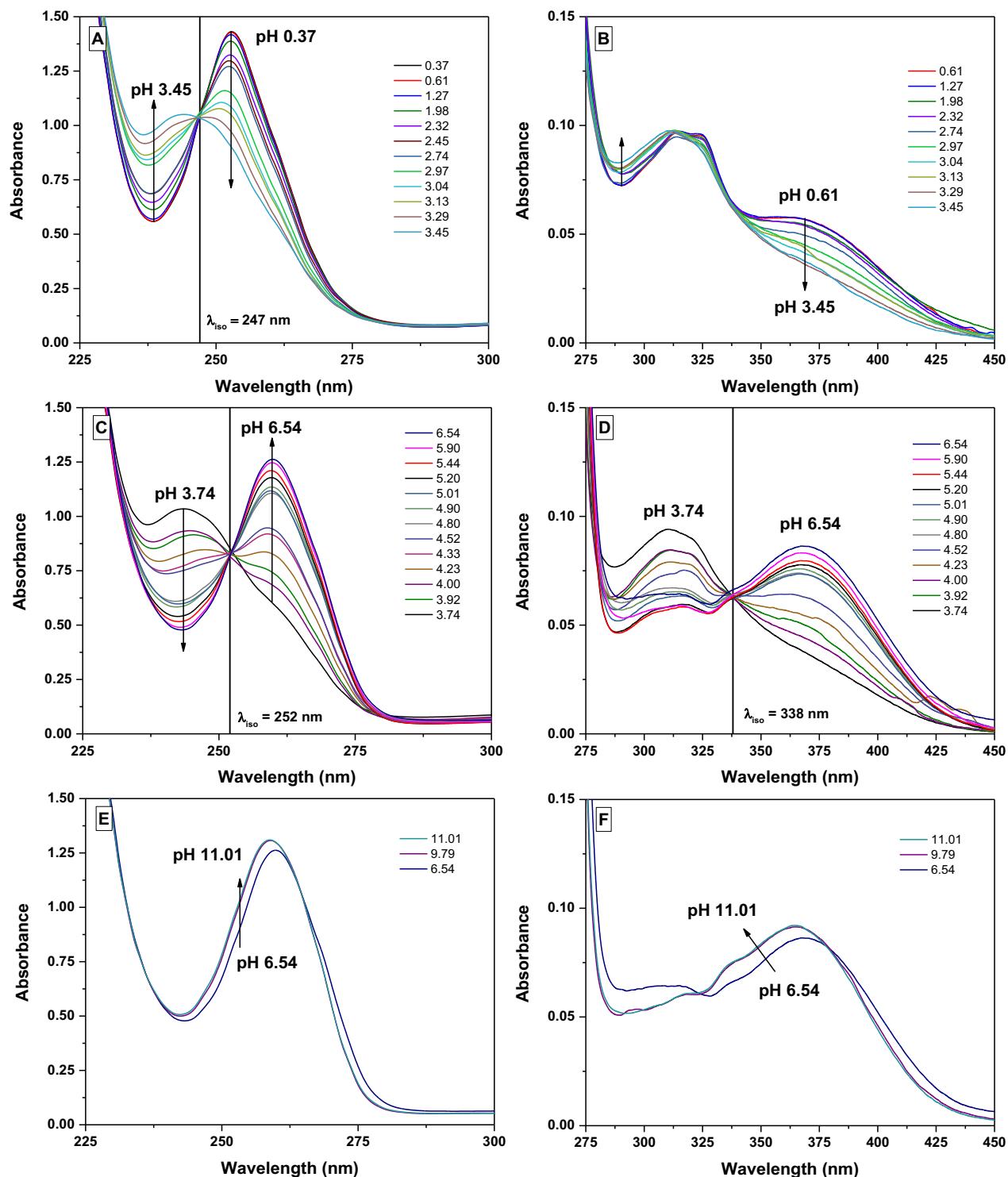


Figure S11. Representative spectra of the in-batch UV spectrophotometric titration of Lu^{3+} - H_3glyox system $[\text{H}_3\text{glyox}] = [\text{Lu}^{3+}] = 2.17 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ at 25°C , $I = 0.16 \text{ M}$ (NaCl), $l = 1 \text{ cm}$.

Radiolabeling

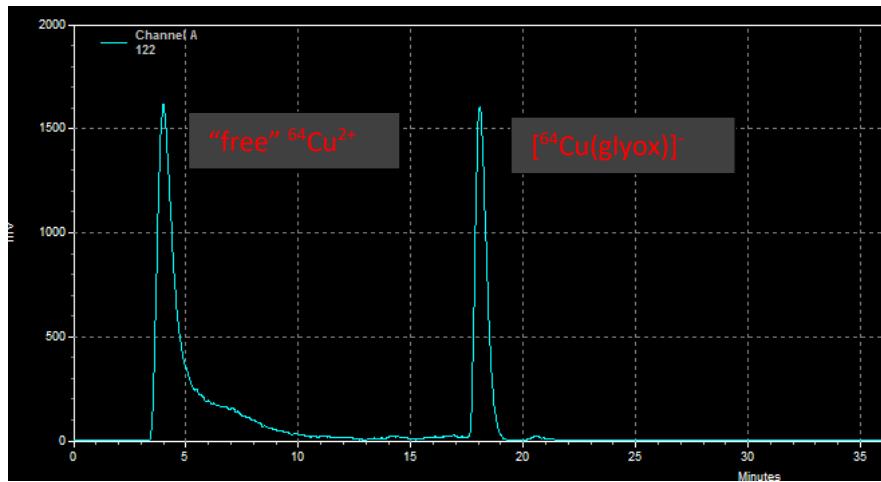


Figure S12. Radio-HPLC trace of free $[^{64}\text{Cu}] \text{CuCl}_2$ ($t_R = 4.0$ min) and $[^{64}\text{Cu}][\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})]^-$ ($t_R = 17.5$ min) radiolabeled in 0.1 M NaOAc buffer pH 6, 15 min, RT, $[\text{H}_3\text{glyox}] = 10^{-4}$ M.

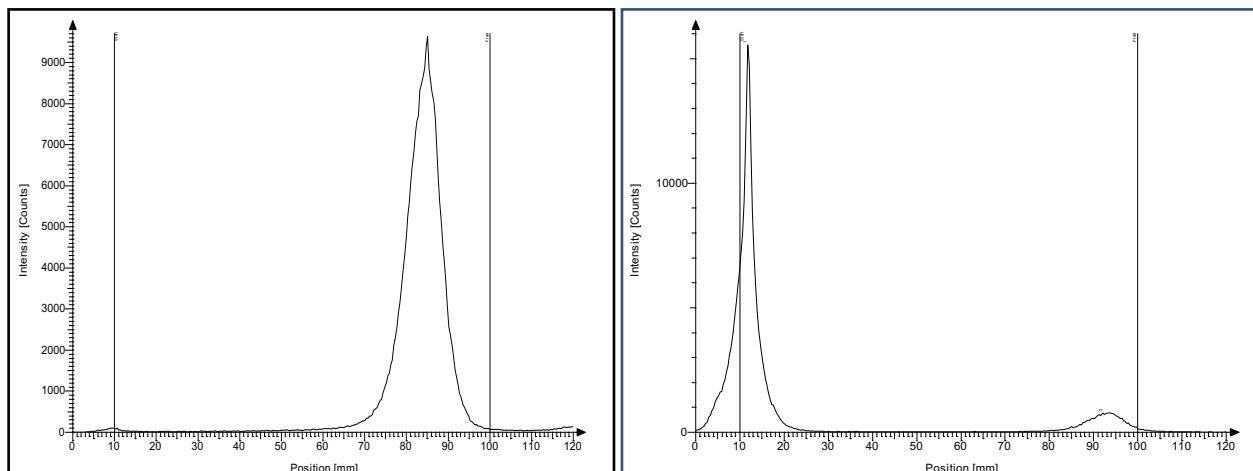


Figure S13. Crude i-TLC radiochromatographs of "free" $[^{64}\text{Cu}] \text{Cu}^{2+}$ (left) and $[^{64}\text{Cu}][\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})]^-$ (right); stationary phase: gel silica plates, mobile phase: 0.1 M aq. EDTA solution pH 5.

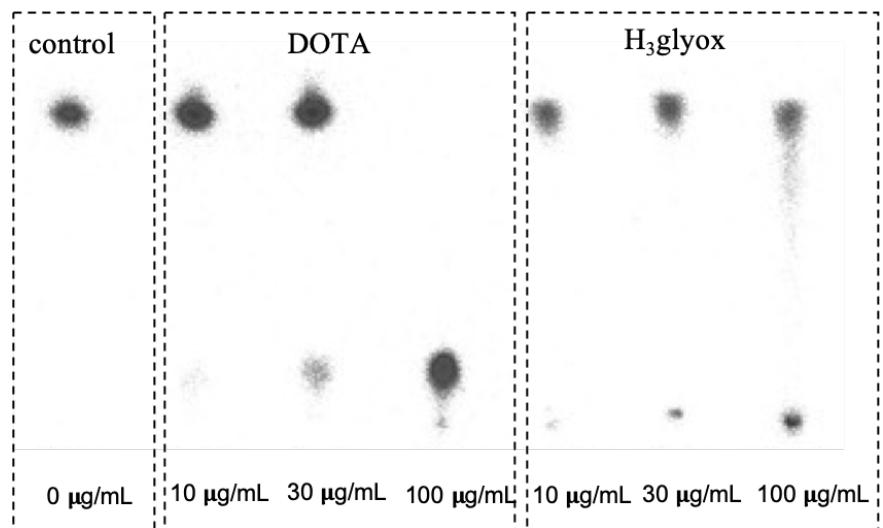


Figure S14. Crude i-TLC radiochromatographs of “free” [⁵²Mn]Mn²⁺, [⁵²Mn]Mn²⁺-DOTA complex and [⁵²Mn]Mn²⁺-H₃glyox with varying concentrations of DOTA and H₃glyox (Stationary phase: gel silica plates, mobile phase: 0.1 M aq. sodium citrate pH 5.5).

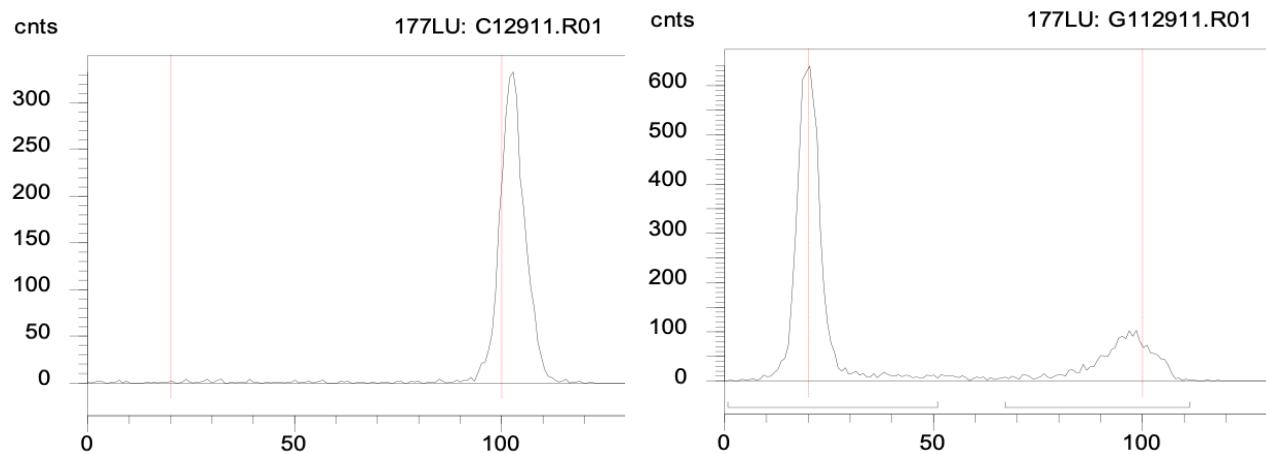


Figure S15. Crude i-TLC radiochromatographs of “free” [¹⁷⁷Lu]Lu³⁺ (left) and [¹⁷⁷Lu]Lu(glyox) (right); stationary phase: gel silica plates, mobile phase: 0.1 M aq. EDTA solution pH 7.

Density functional theory calculations

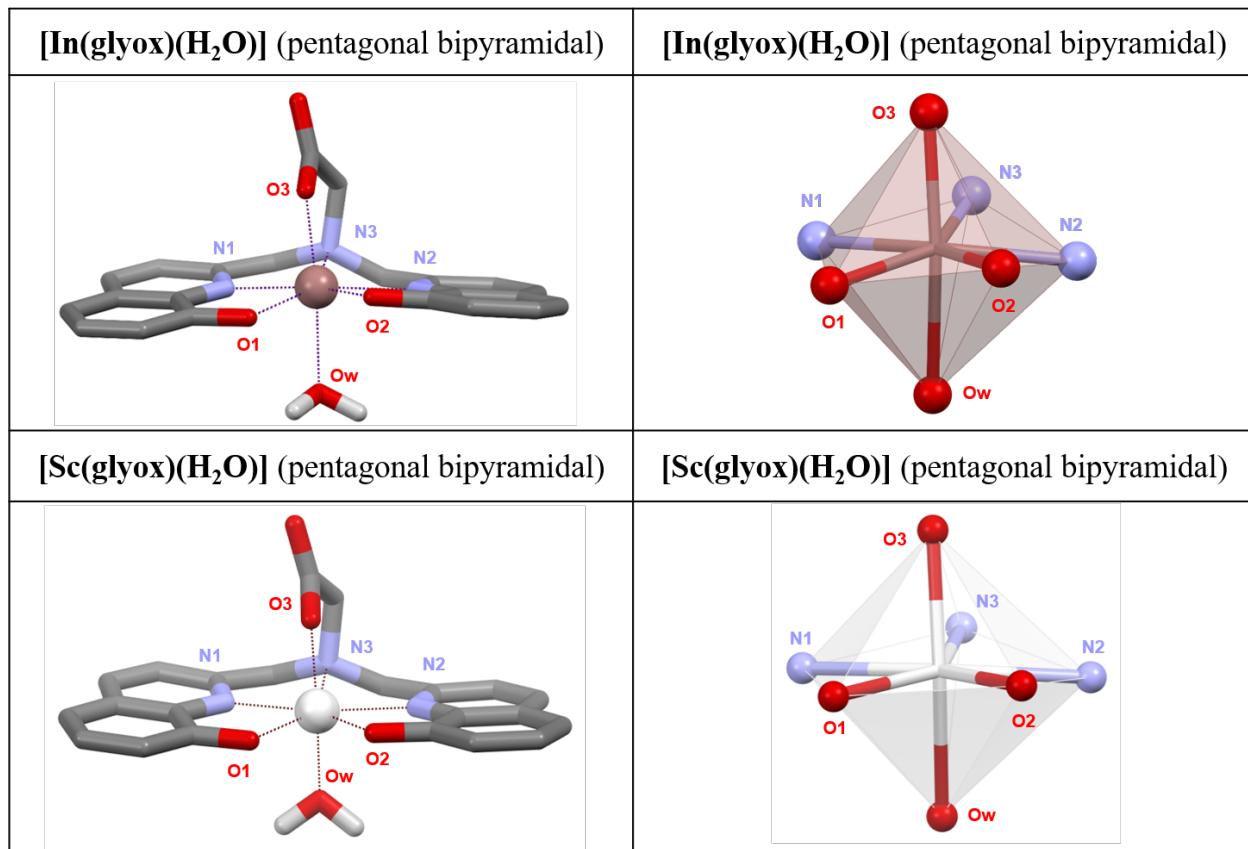


Figure S16. DFT calculated [In(glyox)(H₂O)] and [Sc(glyox)(H₂O)] structures.

Table S2. Bond lengths from calculated [In(glyox)(H₂O)] and [Sc(glyox)(H₂O)] DFT structures compared to the crystal structures.

	M-O (ligand) distances (Å)				M-N (Ligand) Distances (Å)		
	COOH	Ox 1	Ox 2	H ₂ O	Ox 1	Ox 2	3° N
	O3	O1	O2	Ow	N1	N2	N3
[In(glyox)(H ₂ O)]	2.144	2.173	2.171	2.372	2.295	2.291	2.575
[In(glyox)(H ₂ O)] crystal structure	2.179(3)	2.175(5)	2.163(6)	2.186(8)	2.269(6)	2.265(6)	2.546(4)
[Sc(glyox)(H ₂ O)]	2.040	2.085	2.085	2.259	2.314	2.314	2.555
[Sc(glyox)(H ₂ O)] crystal structure	2.090(3)	2.123(18)	2.123(18)	2.124(3)	2.285(2)	2.285(2)	2.515(3)

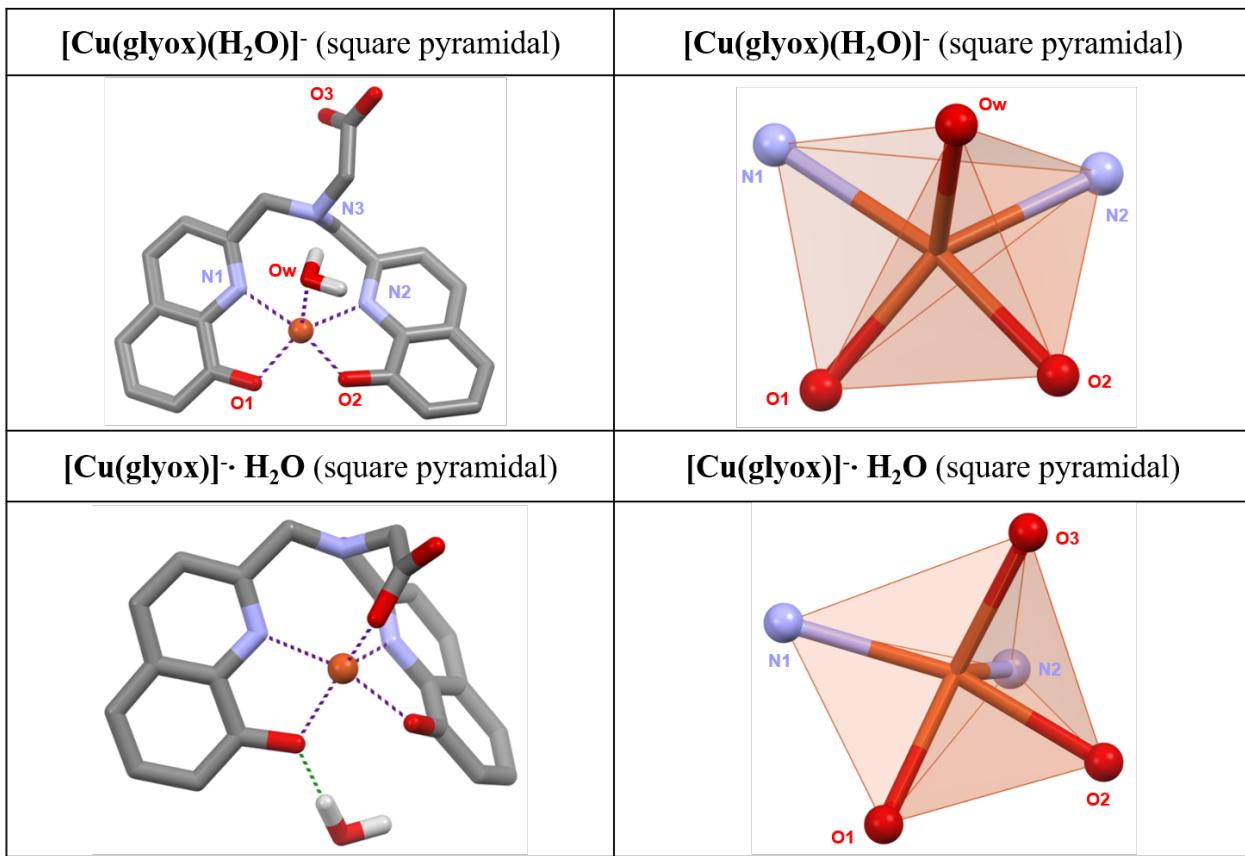


Figure S17. DFT calculated $[\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$ and $[\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})]^- \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ structures.

Table S3. Bond lengths from calculated $[\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$ and $[\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})]^- \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ structures.

	M-O (ligand) distances (\AA)				M-N (Ligand) Distances (\AA)			
	COOH	Ox 1	Ox 2	H ₂ O	Ox 1	Ox 2	3° N	Free E (Ha)
	O3	O1	O2	Ow	N1	N2	N3	
$[\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})]^- \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	2.048	2.015	2.011	-	2.072	2.205	2.765	-1587.360
$[\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$	-	1.930	1.962	2.357	2.136	2.086	3.234	-1587.347

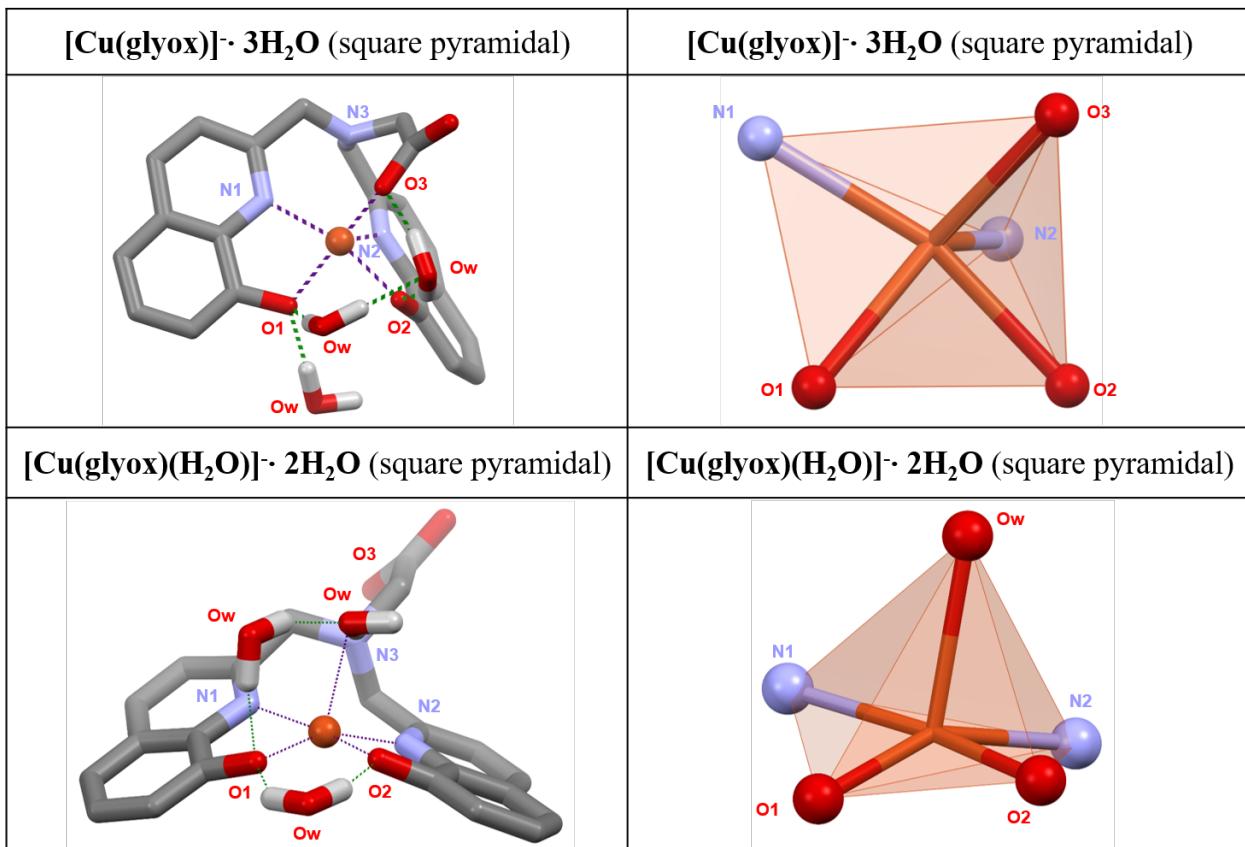


Figure S18. DFT calculated [Cu(glyox)]⁻ · 3H₂O and [Cu(glyox)(H₂O)]⁻ · 2H₂O structures.

Table S4. Bond lengths from calculated [Cu(glyox)]⁻ · 3H₂O, [Cu(glyox)(H₂O)]⁻ · 2H₂O structures.

	M-O (ligand) distances (Å)				M-N (Ligand) Distances (Å)				Free E (Ha)
	COOH O3	Ox 1 O1	Ox 2 O2	H ₂ O Ow	Ox 1 N1	Ox 2 N2	3° N N3		
[Cu(glyox)] ⁻ · 3H ₂ O	2.115	2.026	2.009	-	2.065	2.182	2.746	-1740.268	
[Cu(glyox)(H ₂ O)] ⁻ · 2H ₂ O	-	1.947	1.966	2.404	2.149	2.070	3.239	-1740.252	

Table S5. Bond lengths from calculated $[\text{Ga}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$, $[\text{Mn}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$ and $[\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})]^-$ DFT structures.

	M-O (ligand) distances (\AA)				M-N (Ligand) Distances (\AA)		
	COOH	Ox 1	Ox 2	H ₂ O	Ox 1	Ox 2	3° N
	O3	O1	O2	Ow	N1	N2	N3
$[\text{Ga}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$	1.933	2.002	1.999	2.191	2.245	2.233	2.644
$[\text{Mn}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$	2.066	2.065	2.069	2.325	2.149	2.211	2.764
$[\text{Cu}(\text{glyox})]^-$	2.056	2.000	2.013	-	2.074	2.209	2.781

Table S6. Bond lengths from calculated $[\text{Lu}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\text{A}$, $[\text{Lu}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\text{B}$ structures.

	M-O (ligand) distances (\AA)				M-N (Ligand) Distances (\AA)			Free E (Ha)
	COOH	Ox 1	Ox 2	H ₂ O	Ox 1	Ox 2	3° N	
	O3	O1	O2	Ow	N1	N2	N3	
$[\text{Lu}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\text{A}$	2.252	2.238	2.275	2.400 2.481	2.439	2.423	2.600	-2702.724
$[\text{Lu}(\text{glyox})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\text{B}$	2.230	2.282	2.207	2.467 2.407	2.448	2.439	2.649	-2702.726

Table S7. Protonation constants ($\log K_{\text{HqL}}$), stability constants ($\log K_{\text{ML}}$), corresponding stepwise protonation constants ($\log K_{1\text{q1}}(\text{MH}_{\text{q}}\text{L})^a$ and pM values of relevant Mn²⁺ chelators.

	H₃glyox^b	H₃dpa^c	PyC3A^d	PCTA^e	PC2A-EA^e
$\log K_{\text{HL}}$	10.66(1)	7.26(2)	10.16(2)	9.97	11.34(1)
$\log K_{\text{H2L}}$	9.7(1)	3.90(3)	6.39(4)	6.73	8.93(2)
$\log K_{\text{H3L}}$	7.51(2)	3.29(2)	3.13(3)	3.22	6.91(3)
$\log K_{\text{H4L}}$	5.41(1)	1.77(2)	-	1.40	1.97(3)
$\log K_{\text{H5L}}$	3.33(1)	-	-	-	-
$\log K_{\text{H6L}}$	2.66(1)	-	-	-	-
$\Sigma \log K_{\text{HqL}}$	39.27	16.22	19.68	21.32	29.15
$\log K_{\text{MnL}}$	16.75(1)	13.19(5)	14.14(1)	16.83	19.01(4)
$\log K_{\text{MnHL}}$	7.17(1)	2.90(6)	2.43(3)	1.96	6.88(2)
$\log K_{\text{MnH2L}}$	-		-	-	2.50(3)
$\log K_{\text{Mn(OH)L}}$	10.45(2)	11.97(6)	-	-	-

^a $K_{1\text{q1}} = [\text{MH}_{\text{q}}\text{L}] / [\text{MH}_{\text{q-1}}\text{L}][\text{H}]^{\text{q}}$; ^bfrom ref.¹ ^cfrom ref.⁴; ^dfrom ref.²; ^efrom ref.³;

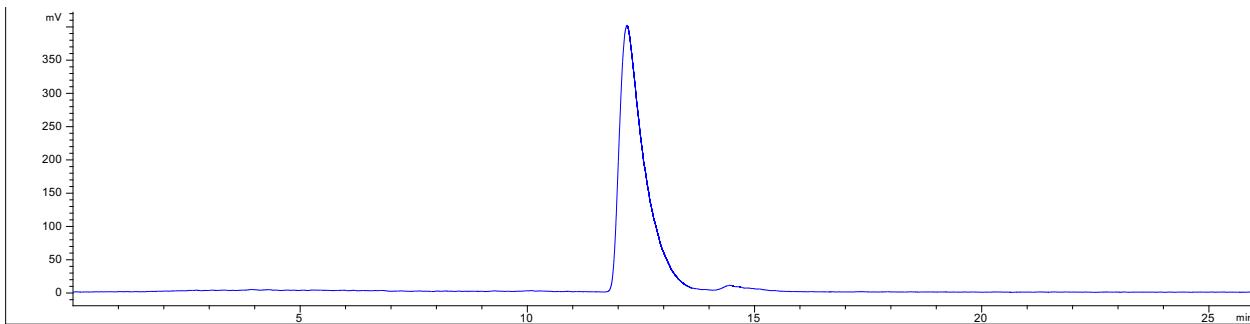


Figure S19. HPLC trace of H₃glyox ($t_R = 12.1$ min); eluents: (A) 0.1% TFA in H₂O and (B) 0.1% TFA in ACN with a linear gradient 5% to 100% B for 25 min and flow rate set to 1 mL/min..

References

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- 2 E. M. Gale, I. P. Atanasova, F. Blasi, I. Ay and P. Caravan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 15548–15557.
- 3 R. Botár, E. Molnár, G. Trencsényi, J. Kiss, F. K. Kálmán and G. Tircsó, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 1662–1666.
- 4 A. Forgács, R. Pujales-Paradela, M. Regueiro-Figueroa, L. Valencia, D. Esteban-Gómez, M. Botta and C. Platas-Iglesias, *Dalton Trans.*, 2017, **46**, 1546–1558.