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Accurate determination of pH via hyperpolarized ^{129}Xe NMR

Estelle Léonce¹, Thierry Brotin², Jean-Pierre Dognon¹, Patrick Berthault¹

¹NIMBE, CEA, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, CEA Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France

²ENS Lyon, Laboratoire de Chimie, 69364 Lyon cedex 07, France

Contact: patrick.berthault@cea.fr

Measuring non-invasively and in a local way the *in vivo* extra-cellular pH is of importance for the diagnosis of insidious pathologies such as various cancers. For one decade, the use of hyperpolarized agents has been proposed; each method possesses its own advantage and inconvenience, and their applicability in the *in vivo* domain is not always straightforward. For instance, some years ago, we proposed the use of cage-molecules bearing ionizable groups, in which laser-polarized xenon exhibits a pH-dependent chemical shift.¹ However extracting pH from measurement of the absolute chemical shift of caged xenon or even of the chemical shift difference between free and caged xenon is susceptible to be biased by external parameters such as temperature and magnetic susceptibility fluctuation.

Here we present an approach which is simple and fast to implement and which should be exempt of most of the problems encountered *in vivo*. The idea is to perform a differential measurement by using a pair of pH-sensitive ^{129}Xe NMR-based sensors. The method is rendered very pH-sensitive *via* the choice of two xenon host molecules in

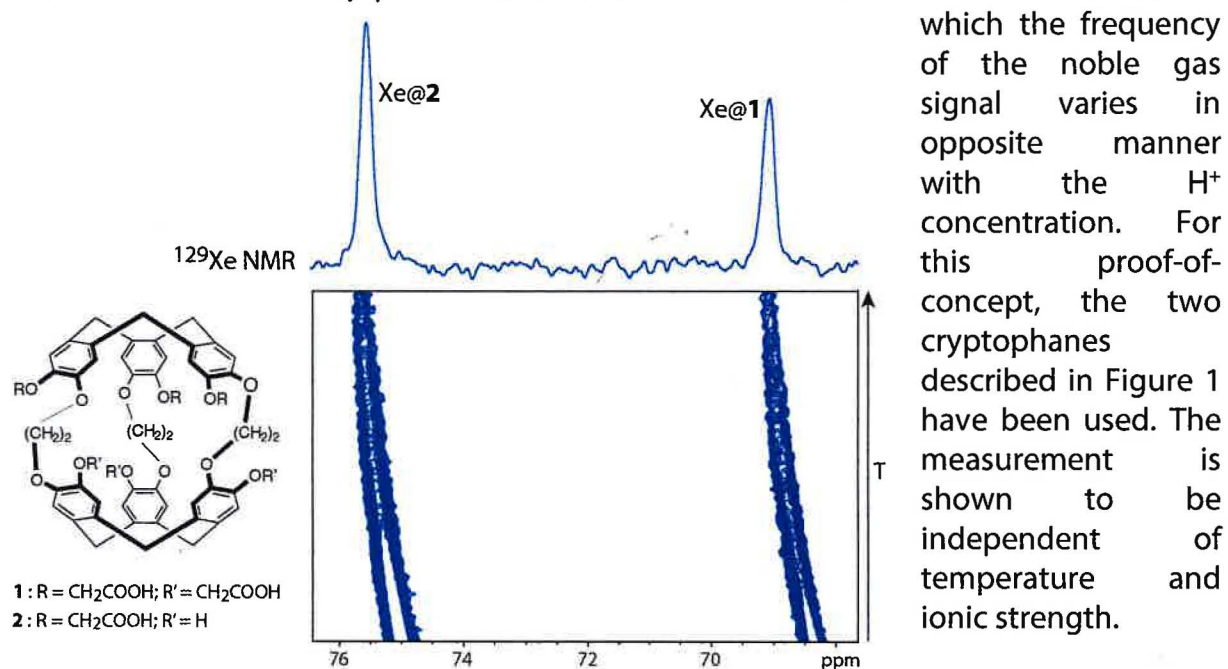


Figure 1. High field region of the ^{129}Xe NMR spectrum of an aqueous solution containing the two cryptophanes 1 and 2 at 1 μM each. Evolution as a function of temperature.

(1) Berthault, P.; Desvaux, H.; Wendlinger, T.; Gyejacquot, M.; Stopin, A.; Brotin, T.; Dutasta, J.-P.; Boulard, Y. *Chem. – A Eur. J.* **2010**, *16*, 12941.

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