

MAGNETIC RESONANCE DAY



ÚOCHB AV
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NMR SPECTROSCOPY
RESEARCH-SERVICE GROUP
IOCB PRAGUE

23/9/2021
lecture hall



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**MAGNETIC
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Program, NMR Spectroscopy Group



PROGRAM

- 9:30–10:30** Introduction
Variable-temperature NMR experiments
NMR spectroscopy with in situ irradiation
Solid-state NMR spectroscopy
- 10:30–11:00** Coffee break
- 11:00–12:05** ^3H NMR of radioactive samples (300MHz NMR spectrometer)
NMR-based structural biology (850MHz NMR spectrometer)
EPR Spectroscopy
- 12:05–14:00** Lunch break
- 14:00–14:45** User meeting of the NMR self-service facility
- 14:45–15:00** Coffee break
- 15:00–16:00** Tips and tricks for structural analysis
Tips and tricks for spectral processing with MNova

NMR Spectroscopy Group – Equipment

- Self-service measurements: 2 × 400MHz spectrometer



- NMR spectrometers with cryoprobes: 1 × 600MHz and 1 × 500MHz spectrometer



NMR Spectroscopy Group – Equipment

- Versatile NMR spectrometers: 2 × 500MHz spectrometer (temperature, F decoupling)



- Solid-state NMR: 1 × 600MHz



- EPR spectroscopy



- Low sensitivity of NMR ➡ Fight for signal-to-noise ratio (S/N)
- NMR signal detected as electric current
- Electronic noise: in any conductor (NMR coils, wires)
- Lower temperature – lower electronic noise

– Helium-gas cooled probes

✚ 4–5 × higher sensitivity

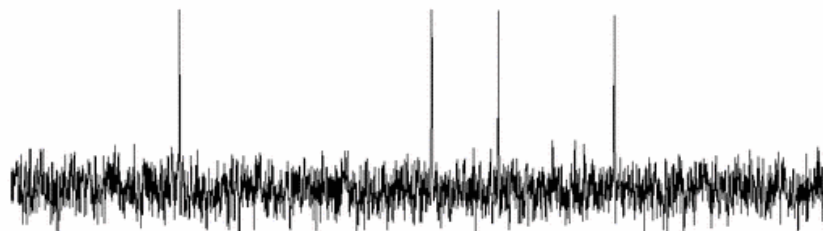
✖ Expensive

✖ Regular maintenance necessary

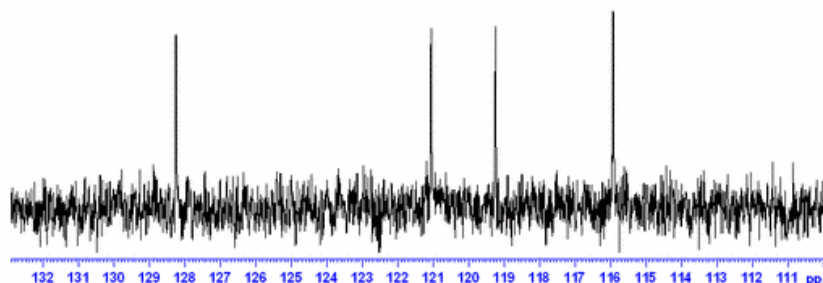
– Nitrogen-liquid cooled probes (PRODIGY)

✚ 2 × higher sensitivity

Prodigy 400 MHz



BBO 700 MHz



NMR Spectroscopy Group – Contacts

Building A1 – NorthEast wing

- NMR senior staff



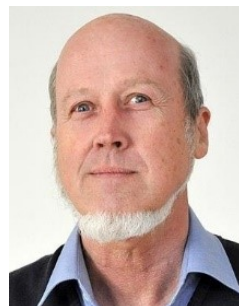
Martin
Dračínský



Radek
Pohl



Miloš
Buděšínský



David
Šaman
(emeritus)



Lenka
Poštová
Slavětínská



Eliška
Procházková

- EPR senior staff



Ján
Tarábek

- 400MHz maintenance



Ondřej
Socha



Jakub
Štoček



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Variable Temperature NMR



- solubility issues ↑
- broad NMR signals -simplifying spectrum for easier analysis ↑
- monitoring of reaction kinetics at various temperatures – slowing down or speeding up the reaction rate ↓↑
- structure determination of metastable compounds ↓
- study of chemical exchange (conformation, restricted rotation, tautomerism, hydrogen bonding, complexation...) ↓↑

Chemical Exchange: any process in which a nucleus exchanges between two or more environments and results in a change in NMR parameters (chemical shift, coupling constant, and/or relaxation rate).

VT NMR instrumentation at IOCB



name (location)
magnet (^1H freq.)
console
probehead
probe temp. limits
VT range

A601 (A.1.58)
Bruker (600.1 MHz)
Bruker Avance III HD
5 mm TCI cryo $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$
-40 to +170 °C
+5 to +120 °C



J600 (A.1.63)
JEOL (600.2 MHz)
JEOL EZZ600R
3.2 mm HX MAS
-100 to +200 °C
-100 to +200 °C



J500 (A.1.63)
JEOL (500.2 MHz)
JEOL EZZ500R
5 mm ROHFX
-100 to +150 °C
-100 to +150 °C



A501 (A.1.60)
Bruker (500.0 MHz)
Bruker Avance III HD
5 mm CPBBO cryo
0 to +135 °C
+5 to +120 °C

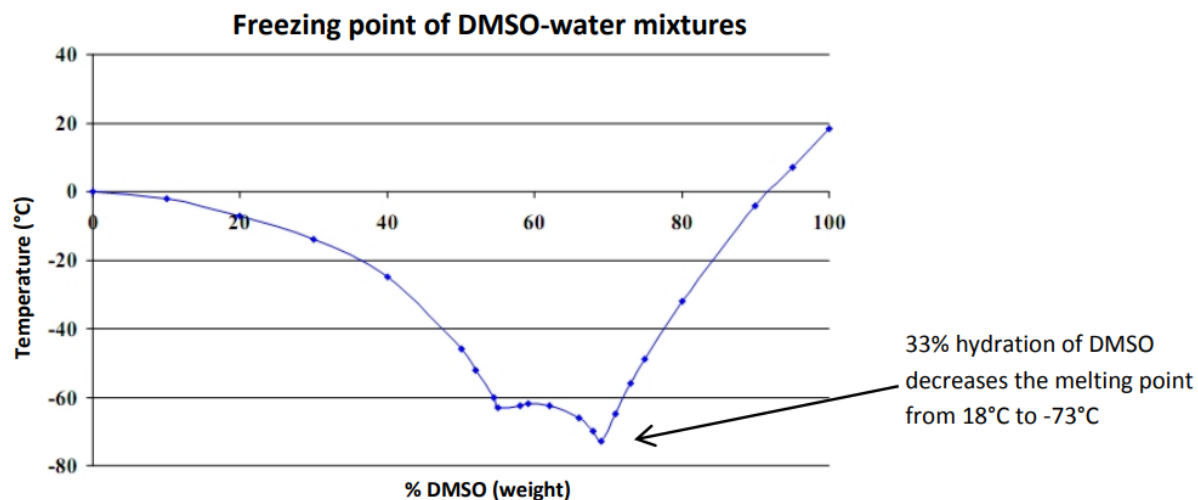


U500 (A.1.62)
Oxford (499.9 MHz)
Bruker Avance II
5mm TBO BB/ $^1\text{H}/^{19}\text{F}$
-150 to +150 °C
-150 to +150 °C

Initial consideration

- solubility of your compounds at given temperature
- boiling/melting point of used solvent (or solvent mixture)
- NMR temperature calibration
- magnetic field homogeneity at given temperature

} NMR lab



J. Am. Chem. Soc., **2002**, 124, 6206.

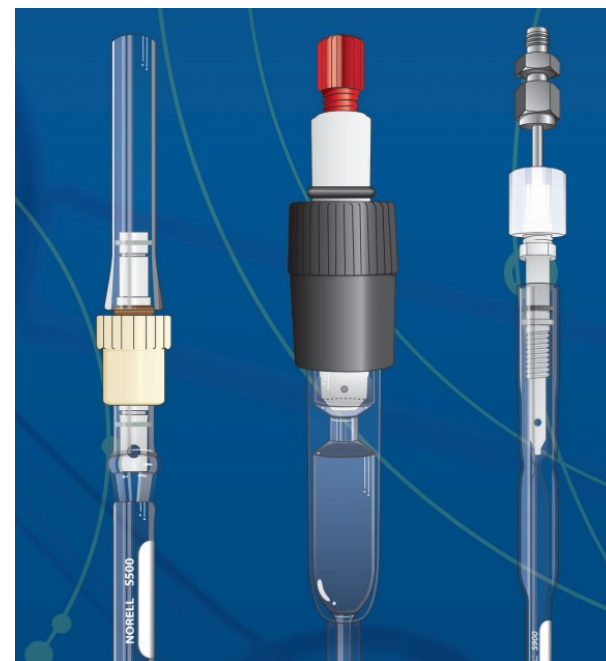
Other mixtures:

$\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CHFCl}_2/\text{CHF}_2\text{Cl}$ -165 °C *Organometallics*, **2013**, 32, 6996.

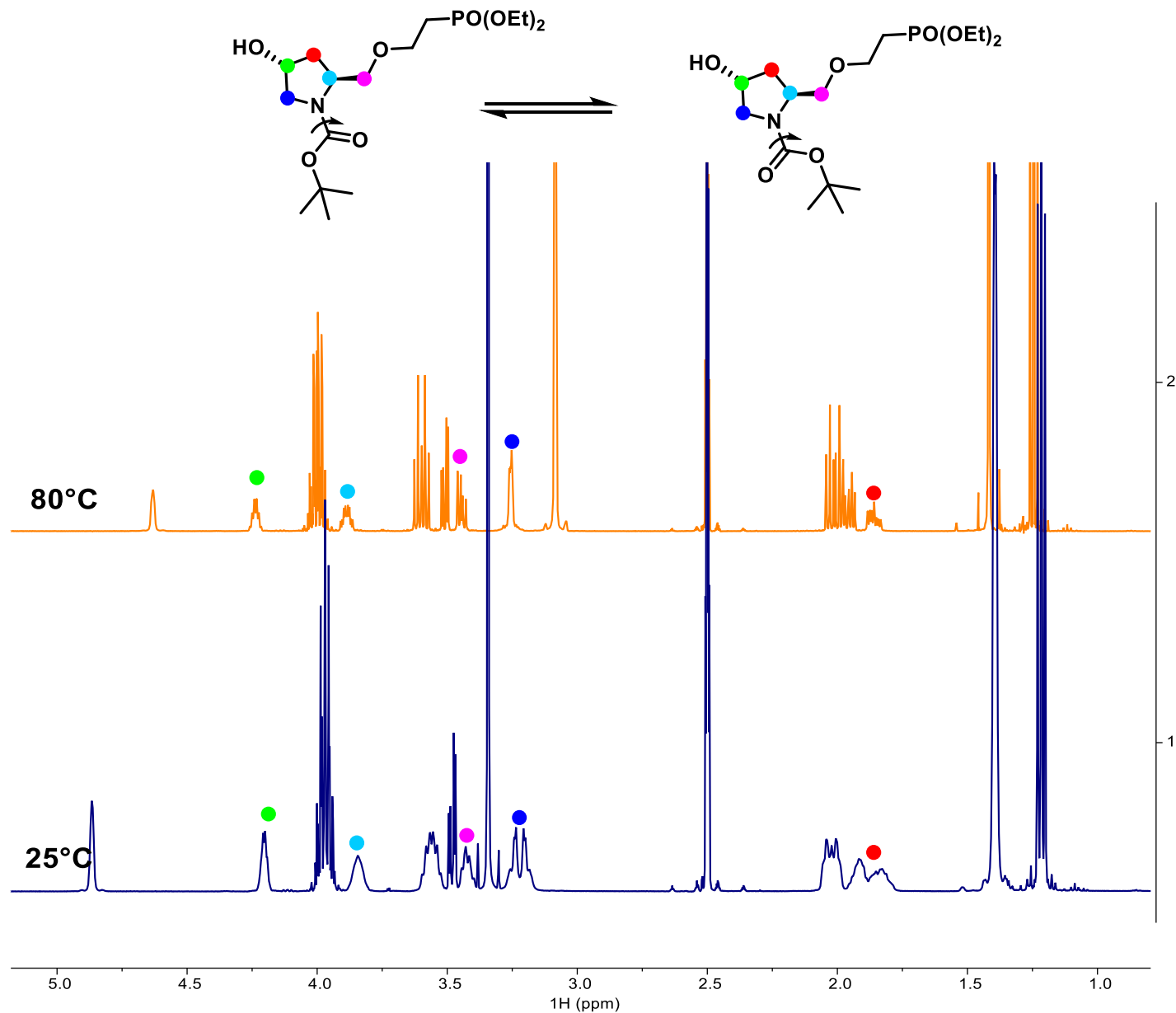
$\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Me}_2\text{O}$ -153 °C *J. Org. Chem.*, **2007**, 72, 2003.

$\text{DMF-d}_7/\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -125 °C *Chem. Eur. J.*, **2018**, 24, 492.

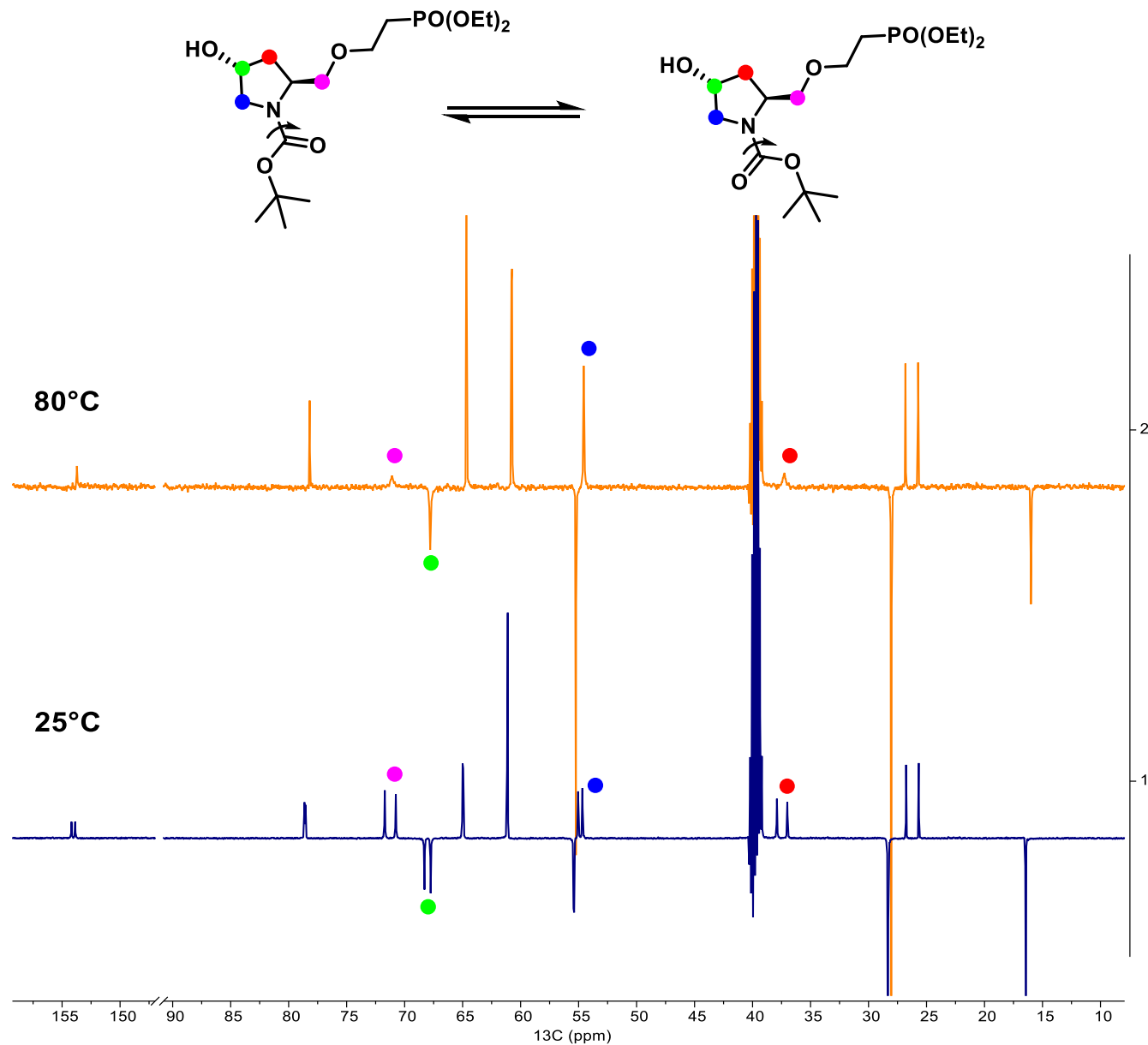
special NMR tubes



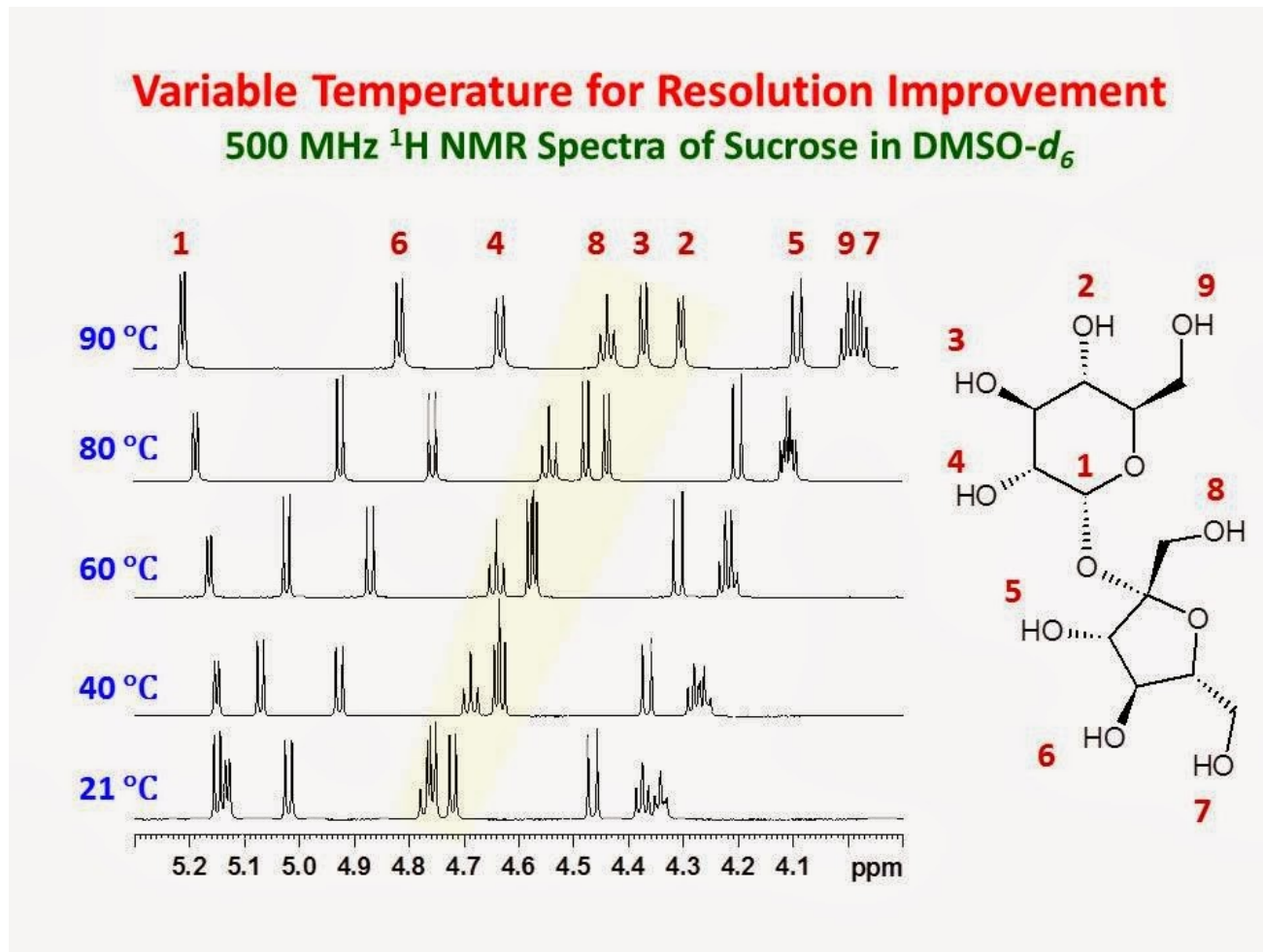
Example – broad signals



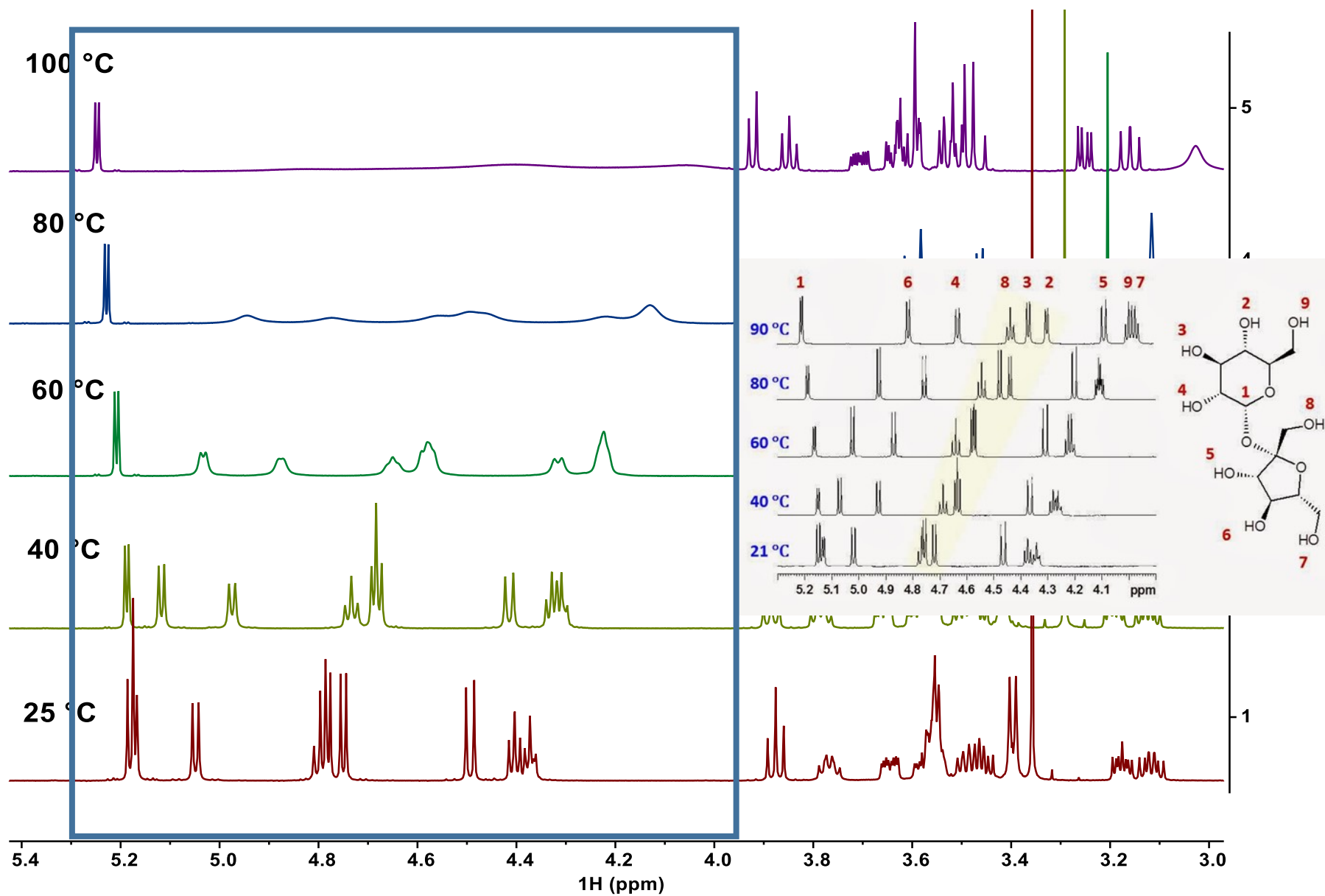
Example – two sets of signals



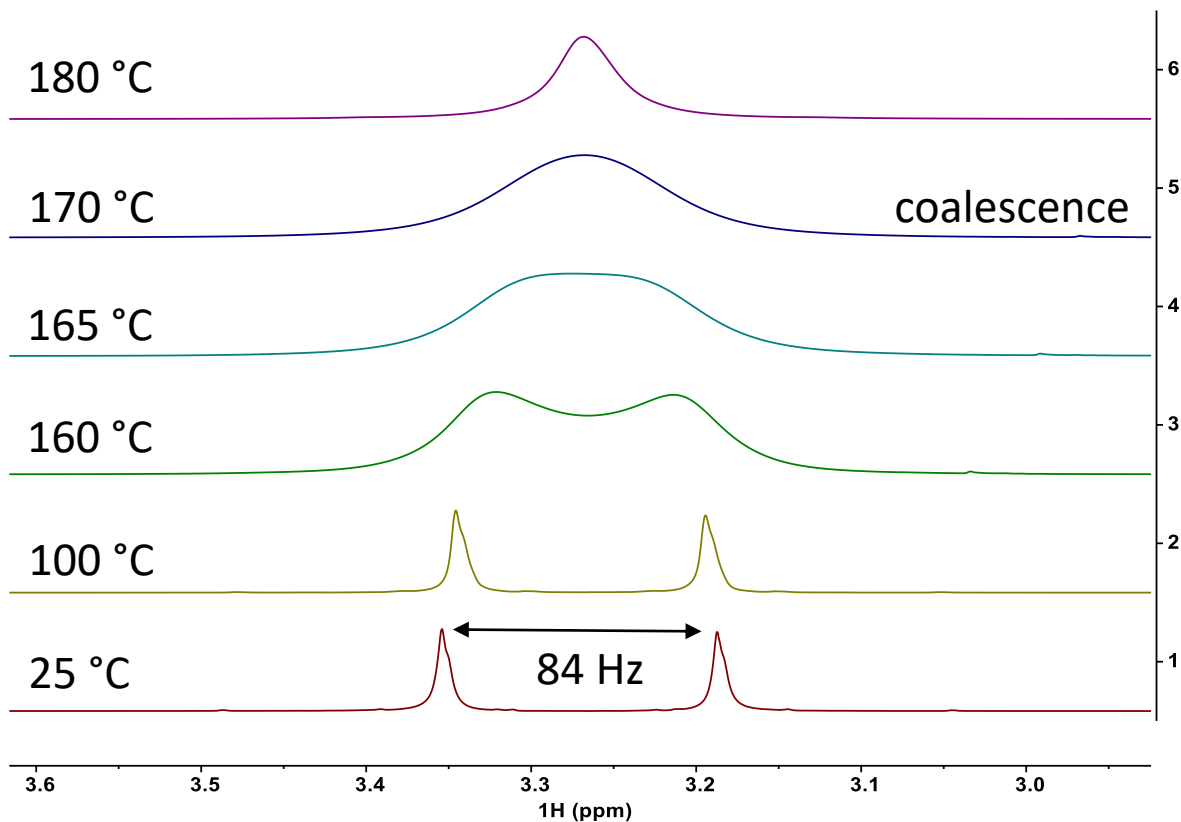
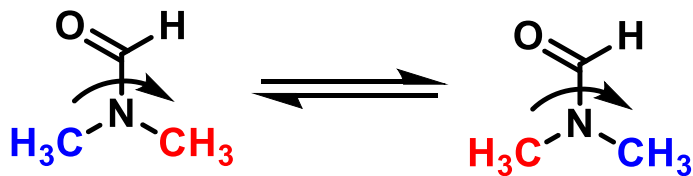
Example – sucrose exchangeable protons



Example – sucrose exchangeable protons



Example – DMF



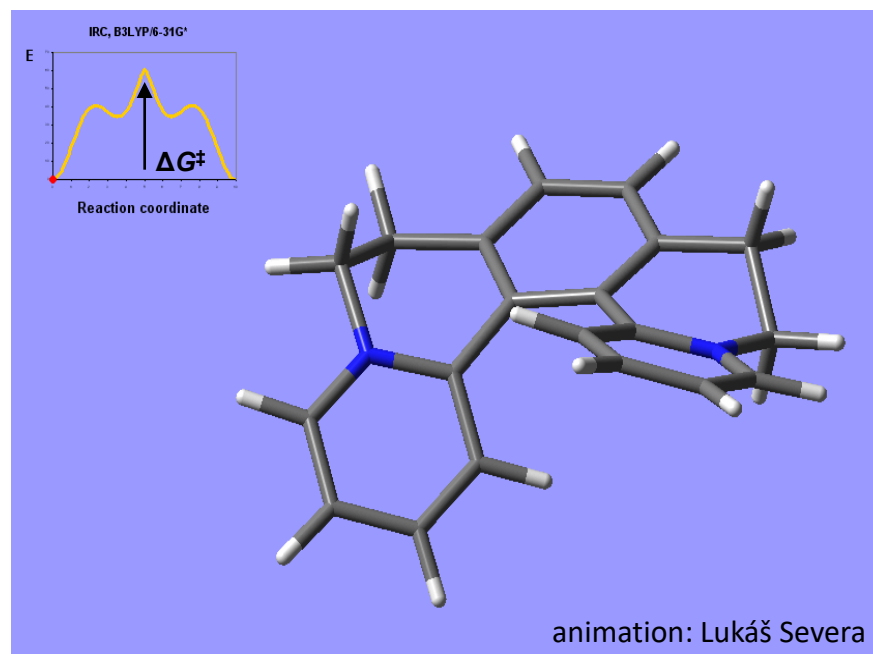
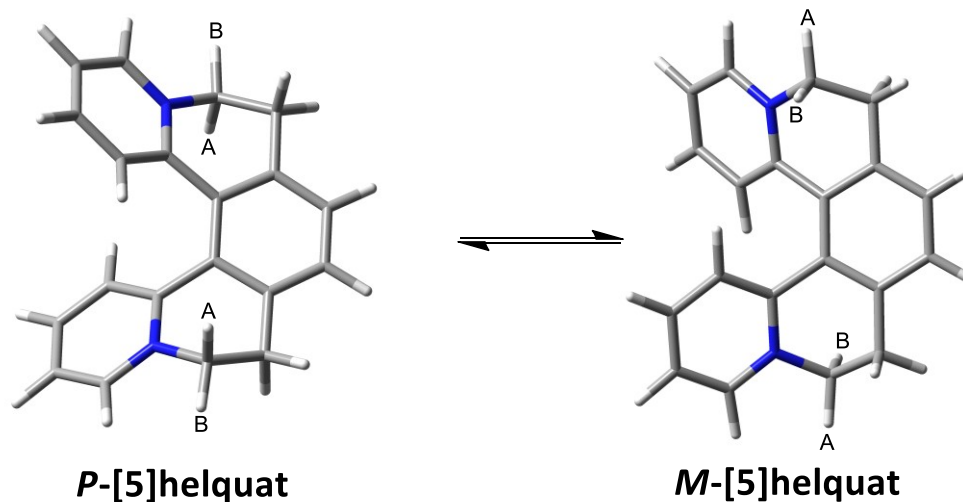
$$k_c = 2.22 \cdot \Delta\nu$$

$$k_c = 186.5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

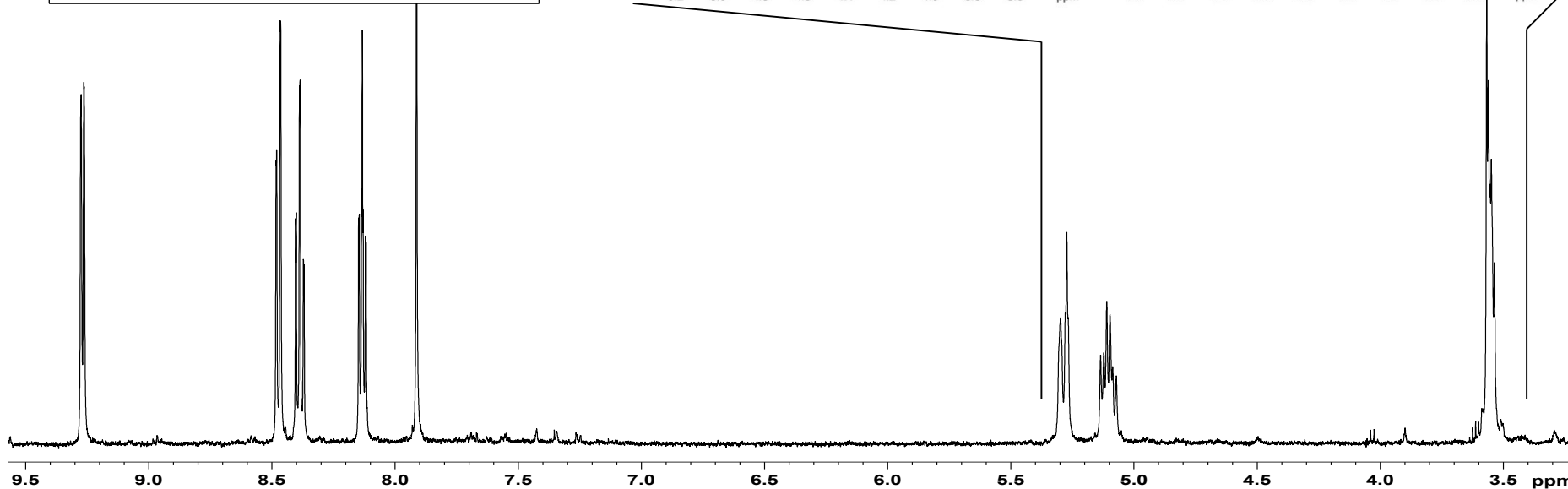
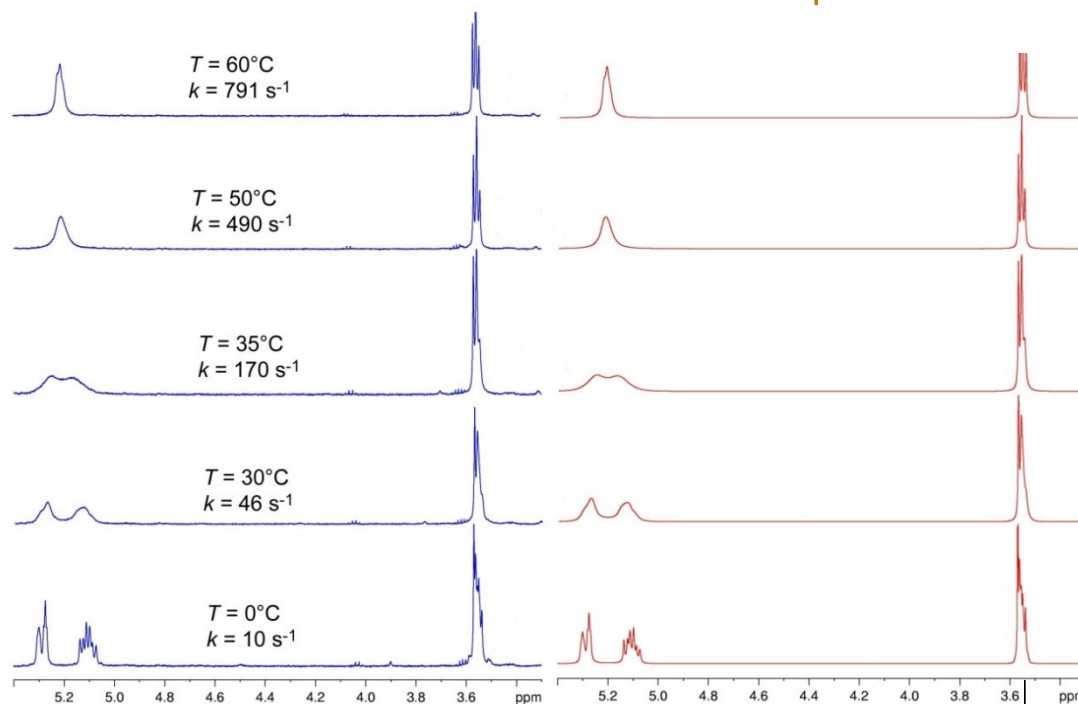
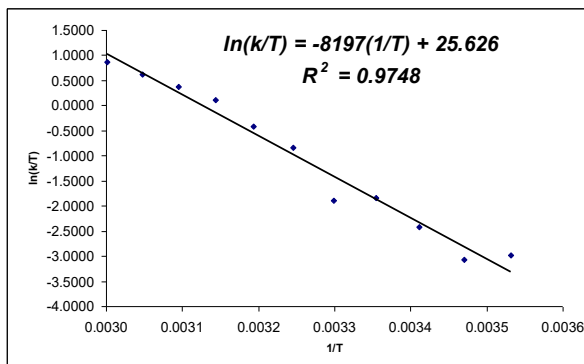
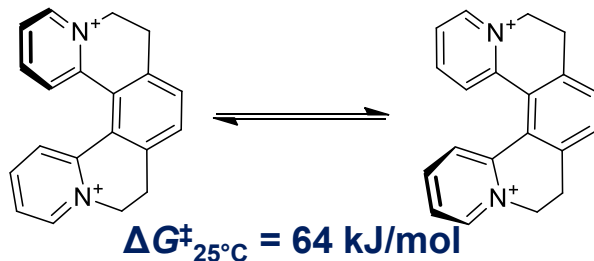


$$\Delta G^\ddagger_{170^\circ\text{C}} = 21.6 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Example – helquat racemization



Example – helquat racemization





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NMR spectroscopy with *in situ* irradiation



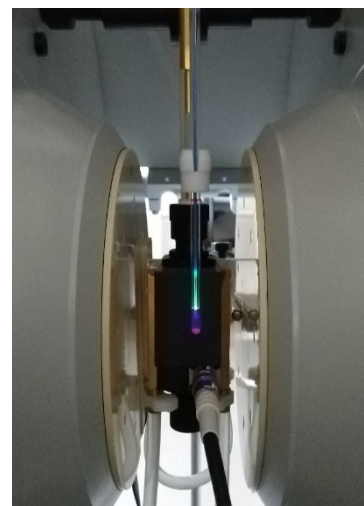
NMR spectroscopy with *in situ* irradiation

- Useful tool for photochemical processes
- Samples are irradiated by LED lamp directly inside the NMR tube
- Detection and characterization of metastable forms using advanced NMR methods (^{13}C , ^{15}N , 2D experiments with longer measurement time)
- Variable temperature NMR measurements



LED setup

- + No special NMR probe is essential
- + No special safety rules
- + Variety of LED lamps (λ) available
- + Comfortable LED changing (for λ_1/λ_2 photoswitching)
- + Universal usage for all spectrometers (including EPR spectrometer)



Experimental setup

- Implemented at IOCB in 2017
- Device from Thorlabs, Germany

LED driver

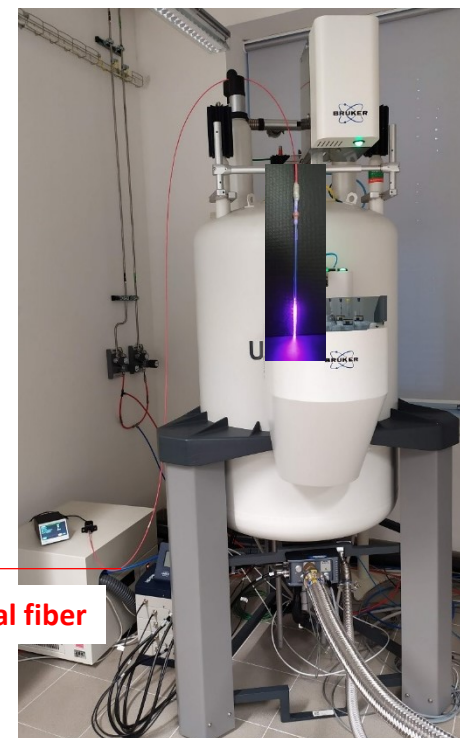
- Suitable for LED with 280–1050 nm
- Level of brightness
- Pulse modulation
- TTL modulation – triggering directly in the pulse sequence



LED lamp

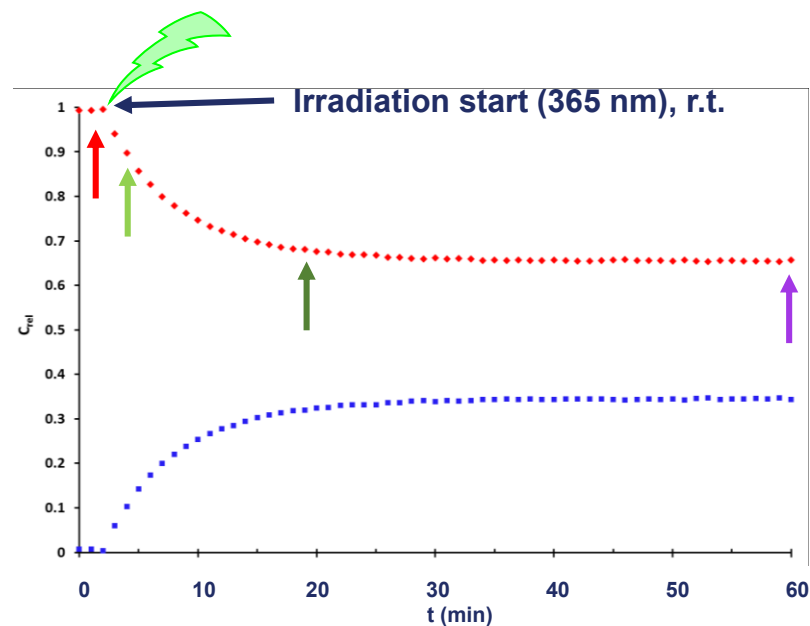
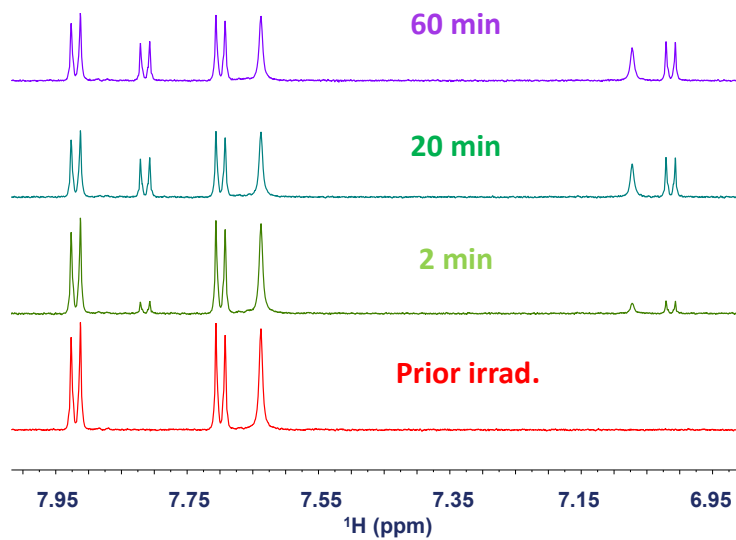
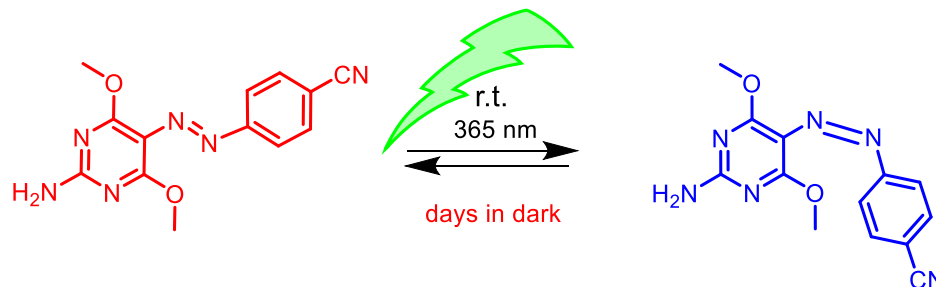
- Different λ available
- At IOCB we have so far:

365 nm
405 nm
470 nm
505 nm
660 nm



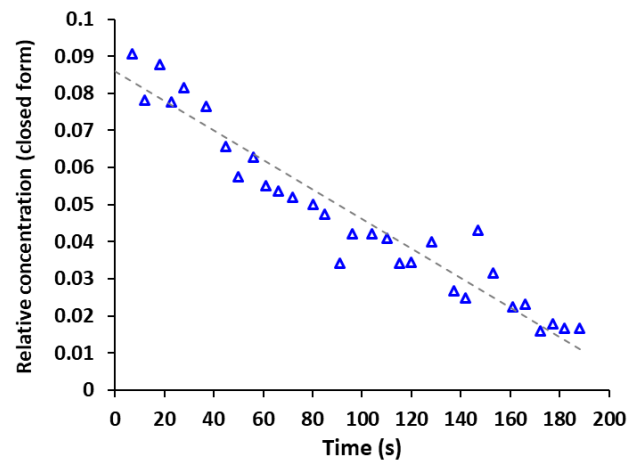
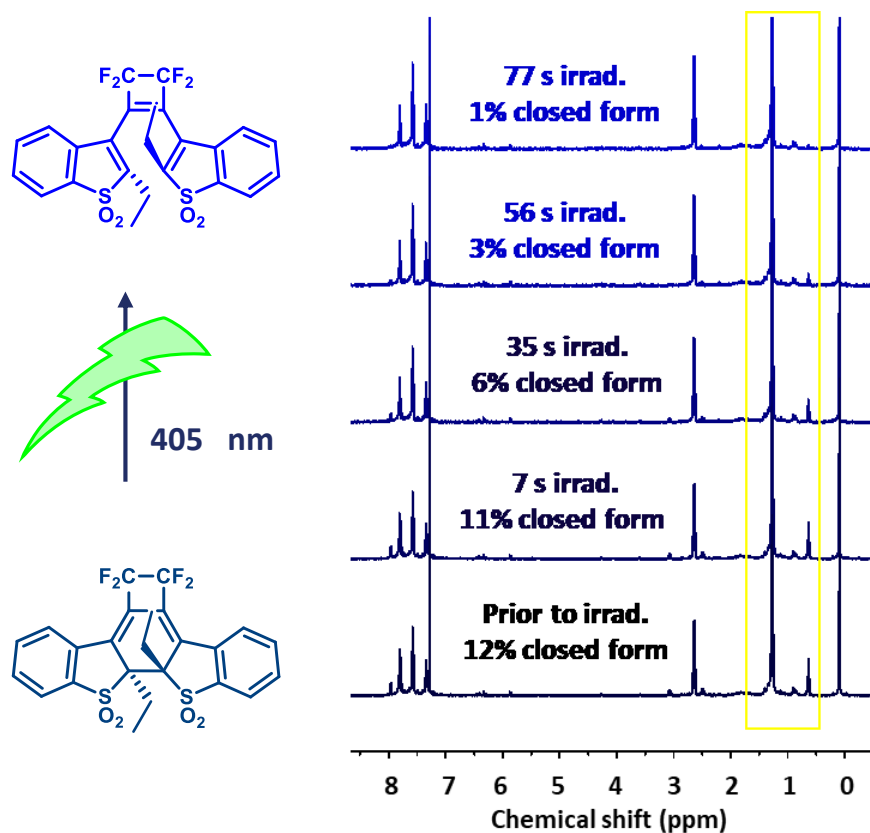
Optical fiber

Structural and kinetic information extracted

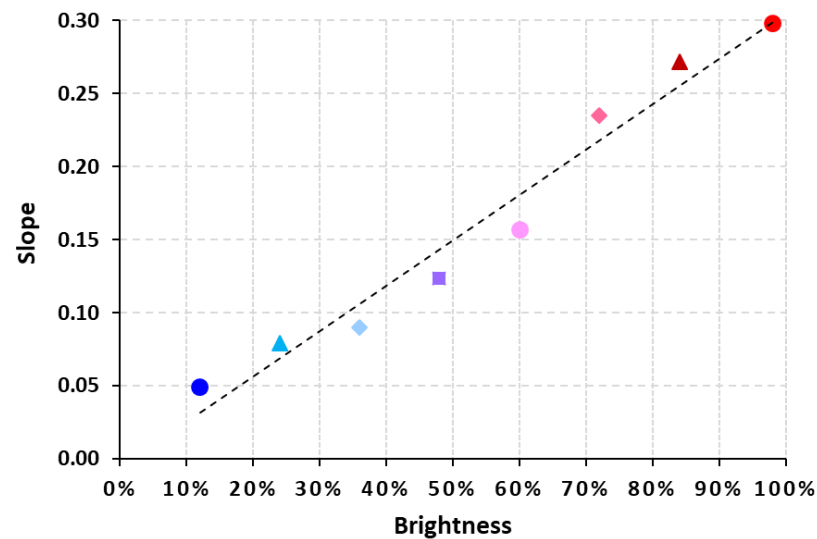
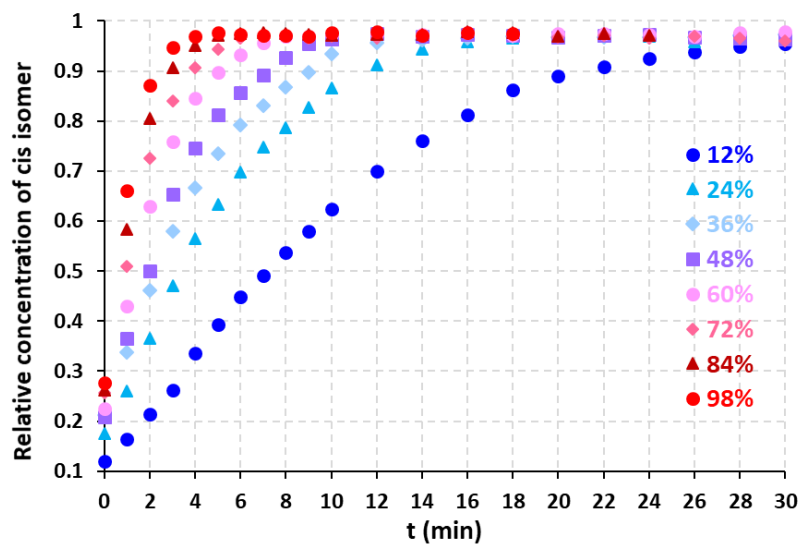
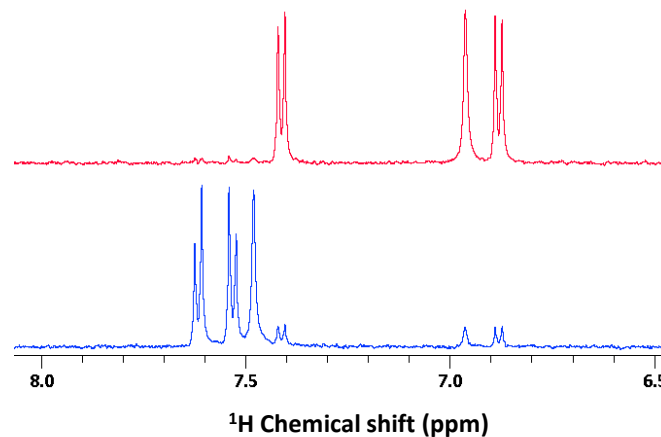
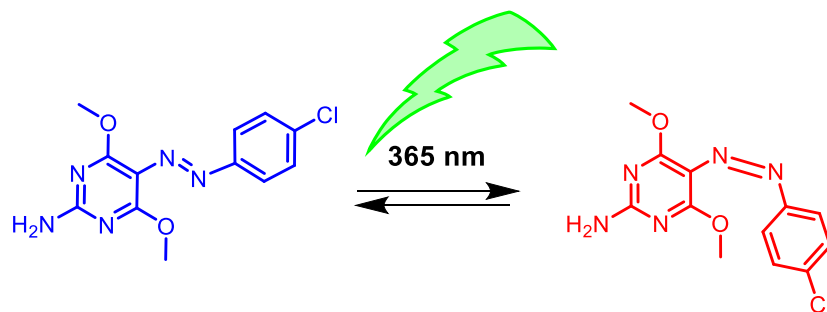


Suitable for fast photoreactions

- A second time-scale reactions

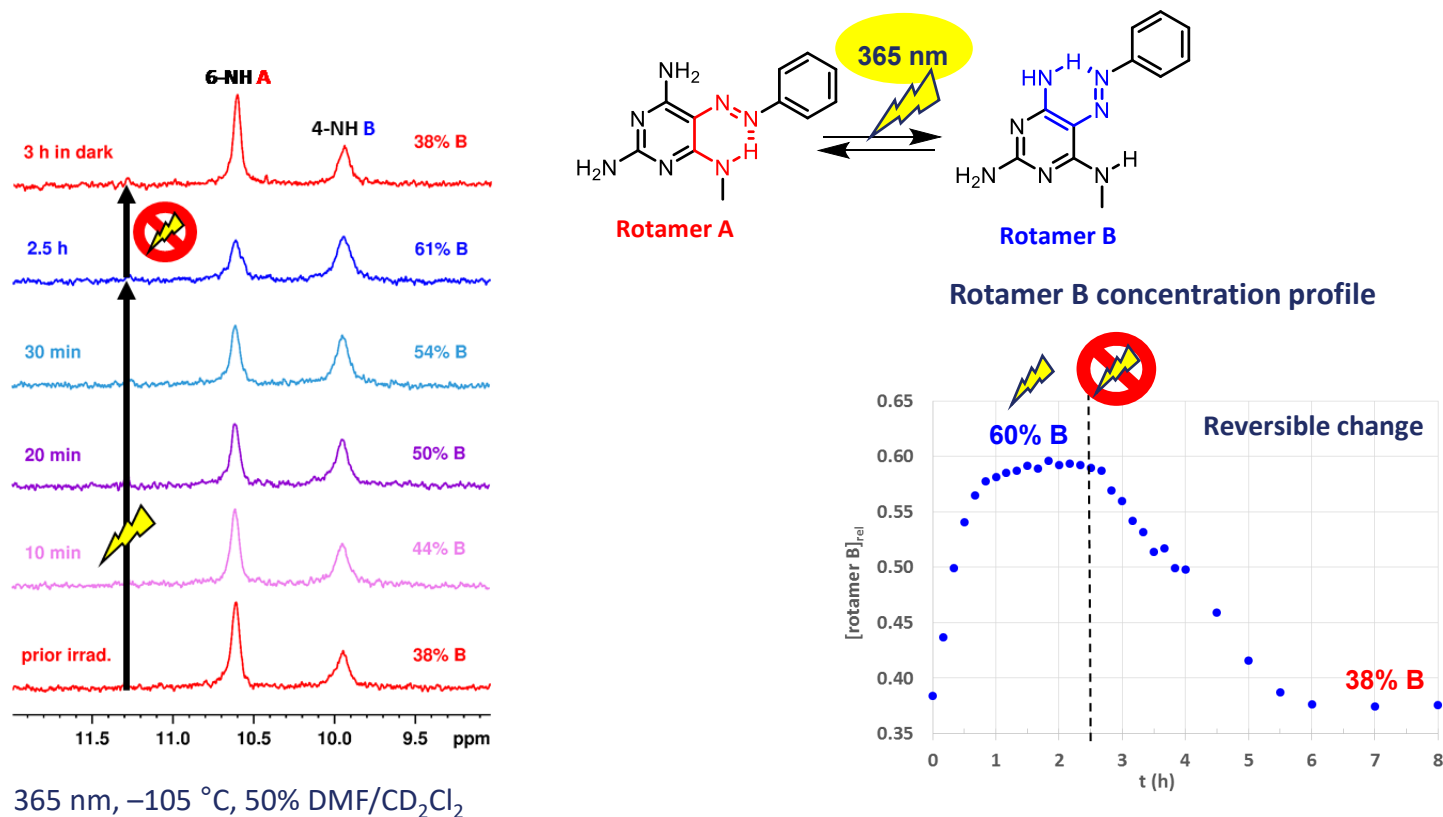


Light intensity modulation

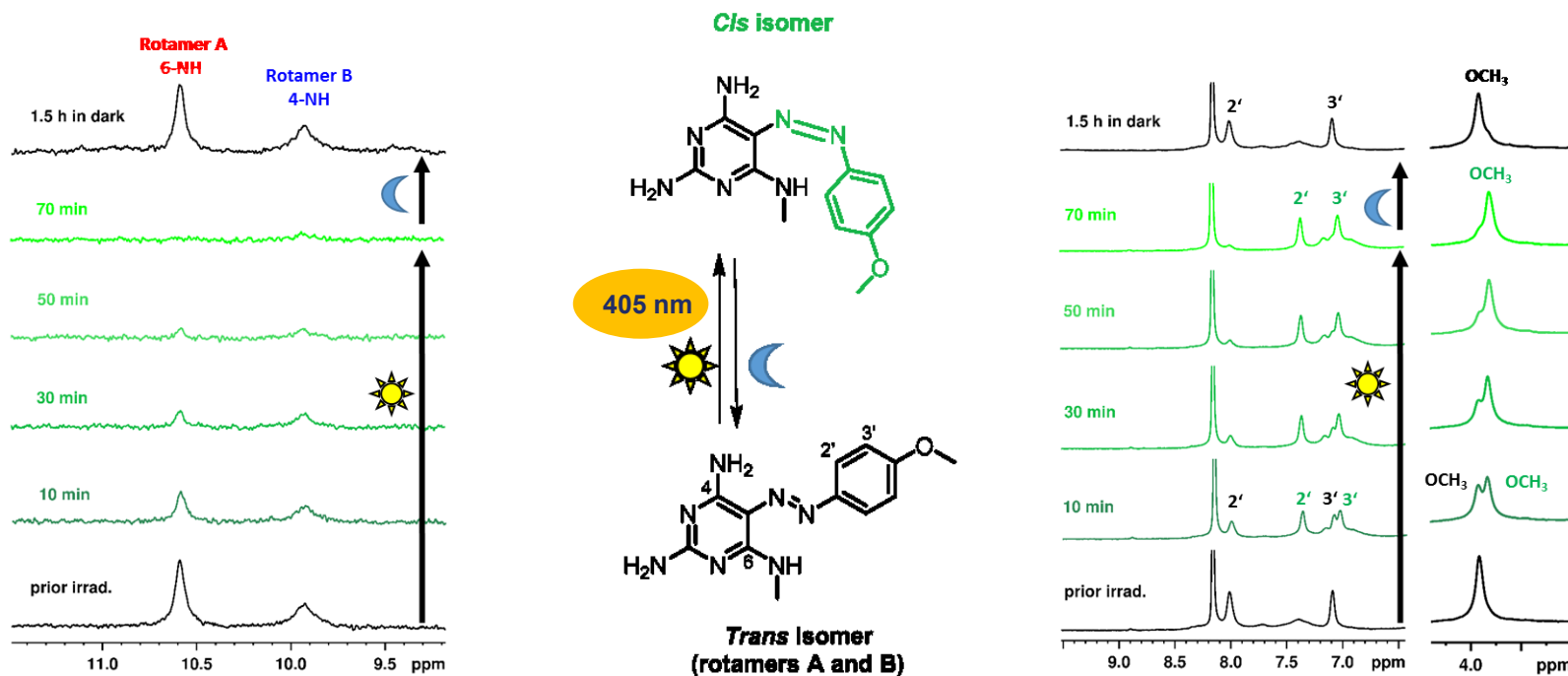


Low-temperature measurements

- At 25 °C, no spectral changes were found
- At -105 °C, significant changes in NH region: **Rotamer ratio changes significantly upon irradiation**, no *cis* isomer detected
- Photoswitchable intramolecular hydrogen bonds revealed**

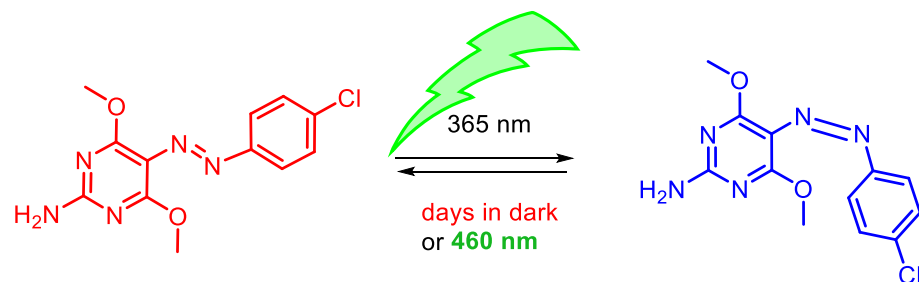


Low-temperature measurements

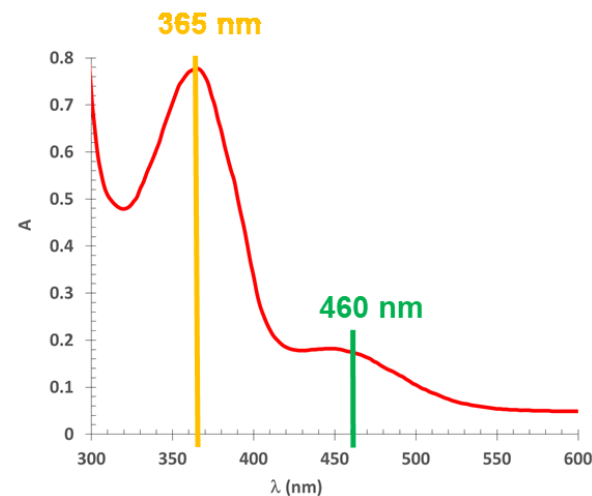
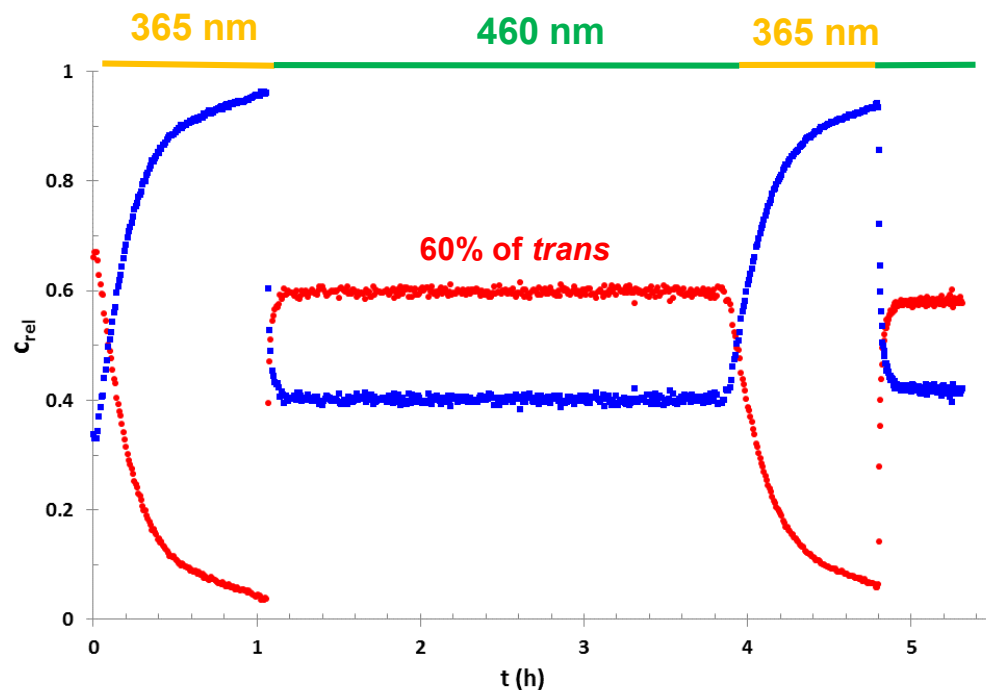


- Upon irradiation at 405 nm (–105 °C), only **OCH₃** derivative provided *cis* isomer
- *Cis* isomer of OCH₃ derivative is the most stable
- **H-bonds definitely do not lock the *cis* isomer formation**

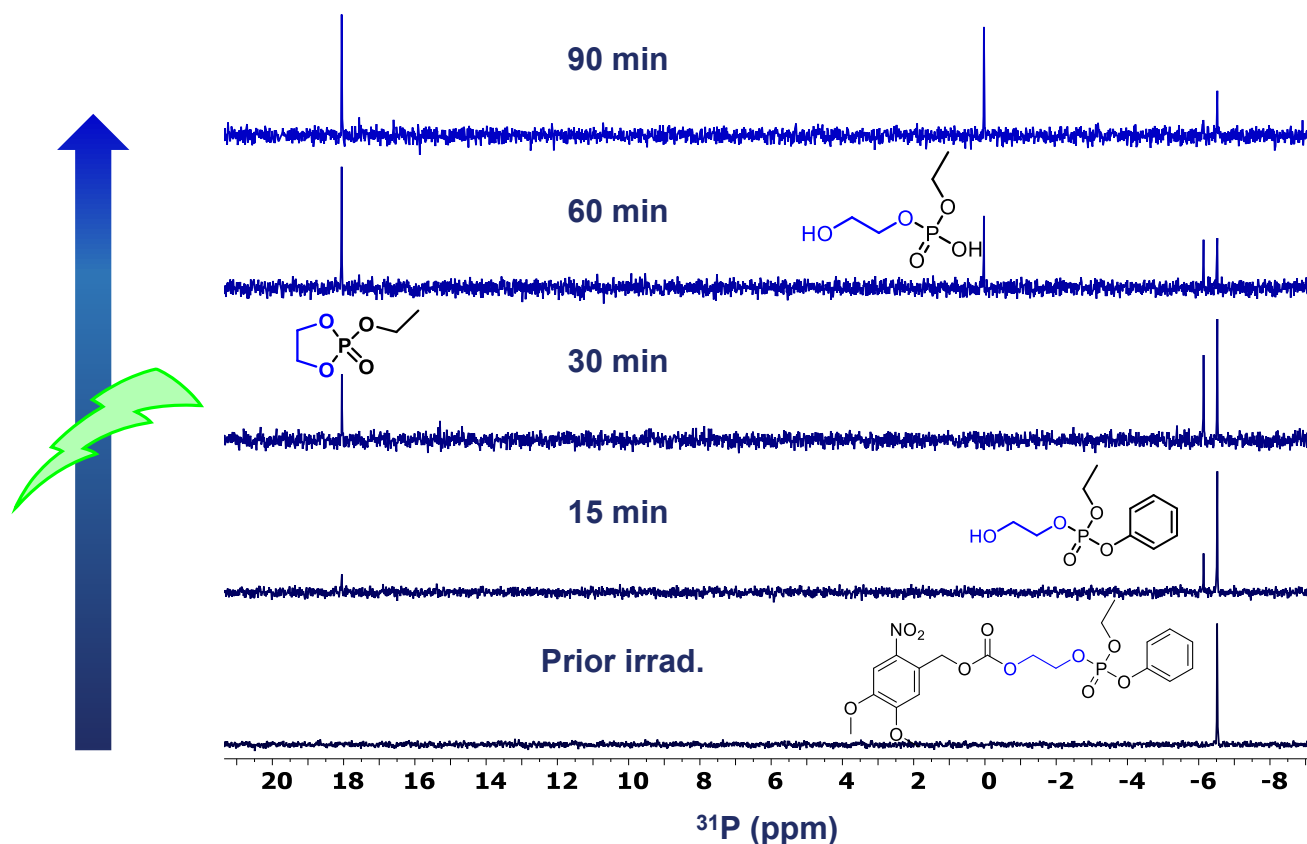
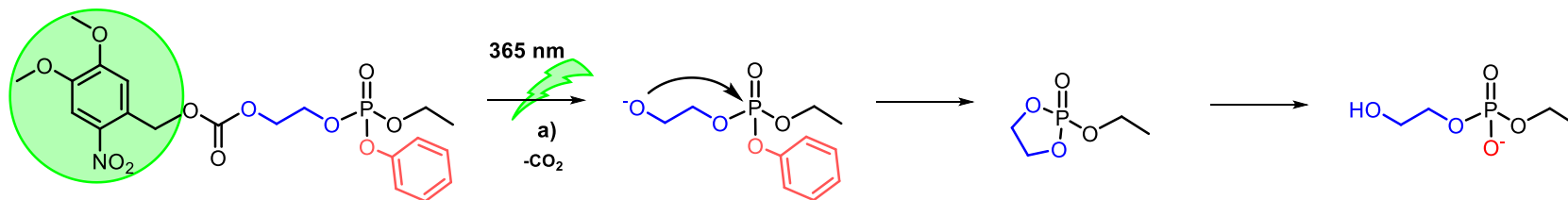
Photoswitching by two wavelengths



- Upon visible light irradiation (460 nm), only **60% of *trans*** isomer is obtained.
- **Both isomers absorb at 460 nm**



Phototriggered bond cleavage





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Solid-state NMR spectroscopy



SOLIDS

- Chemical shift anisotropy
- J -coupling (indirect coupling)
- Direct spin-spin interaction (dipolar coupling)
- Quadrupolar interaction

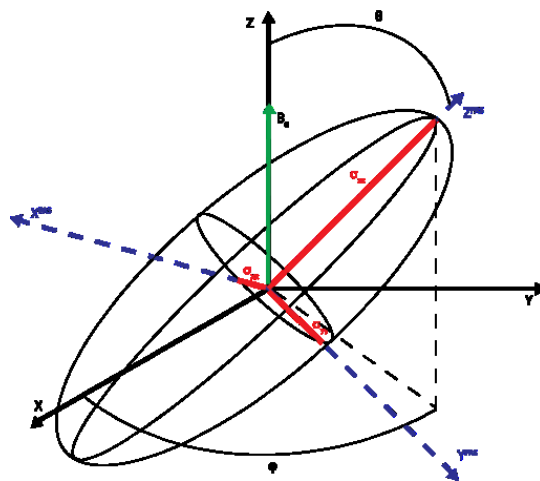
SOLUTIONS

δ

J

-

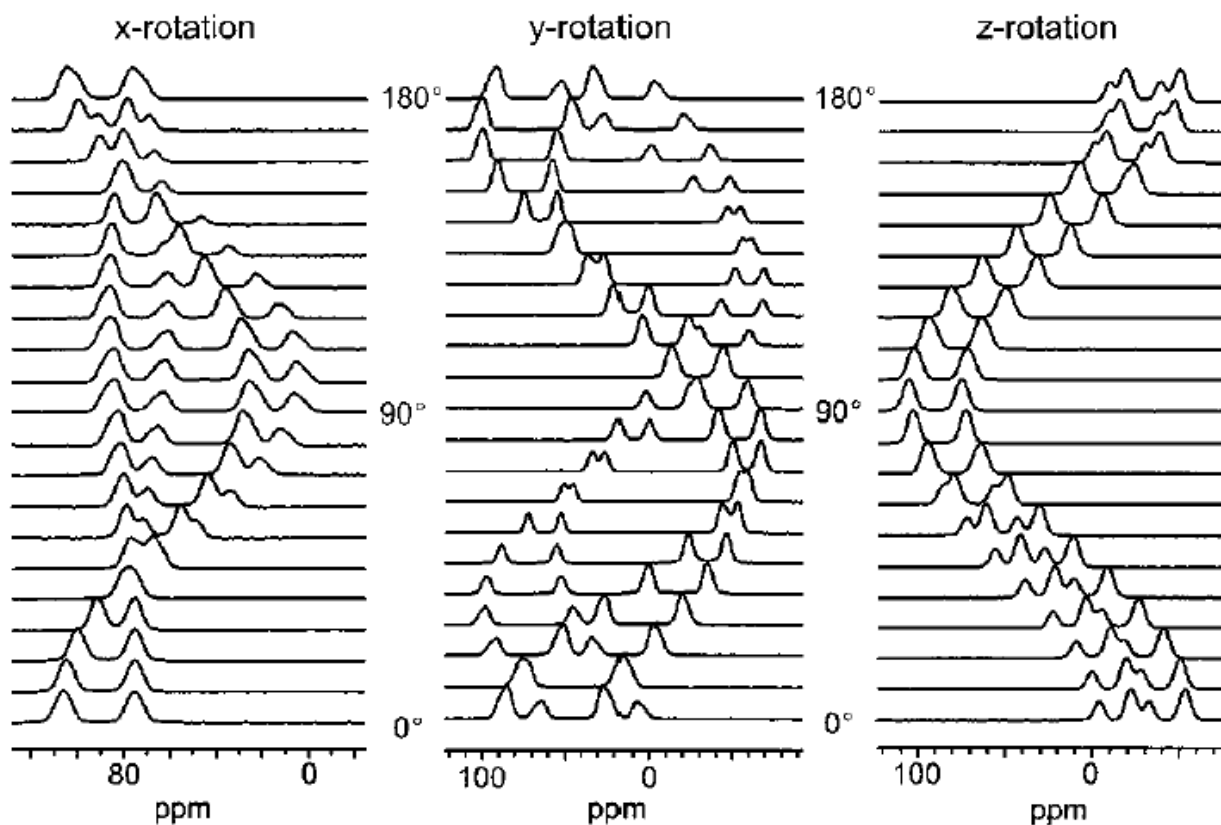
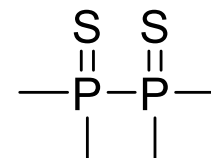
-



$$(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

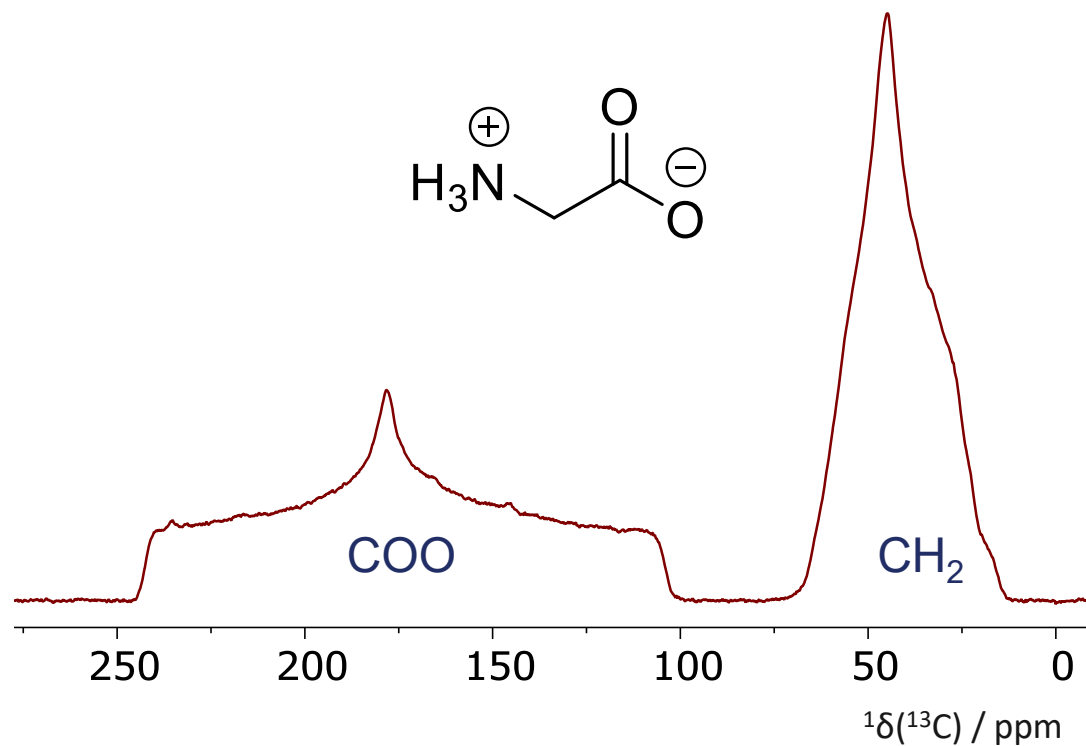
Chemical shift anisotropy – single crystal

Static ^{31}P NMR

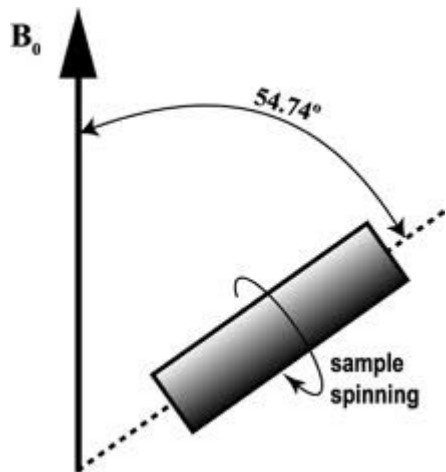


Gee et al. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2000**, *104*, 4598.

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of solid glycine (powder)

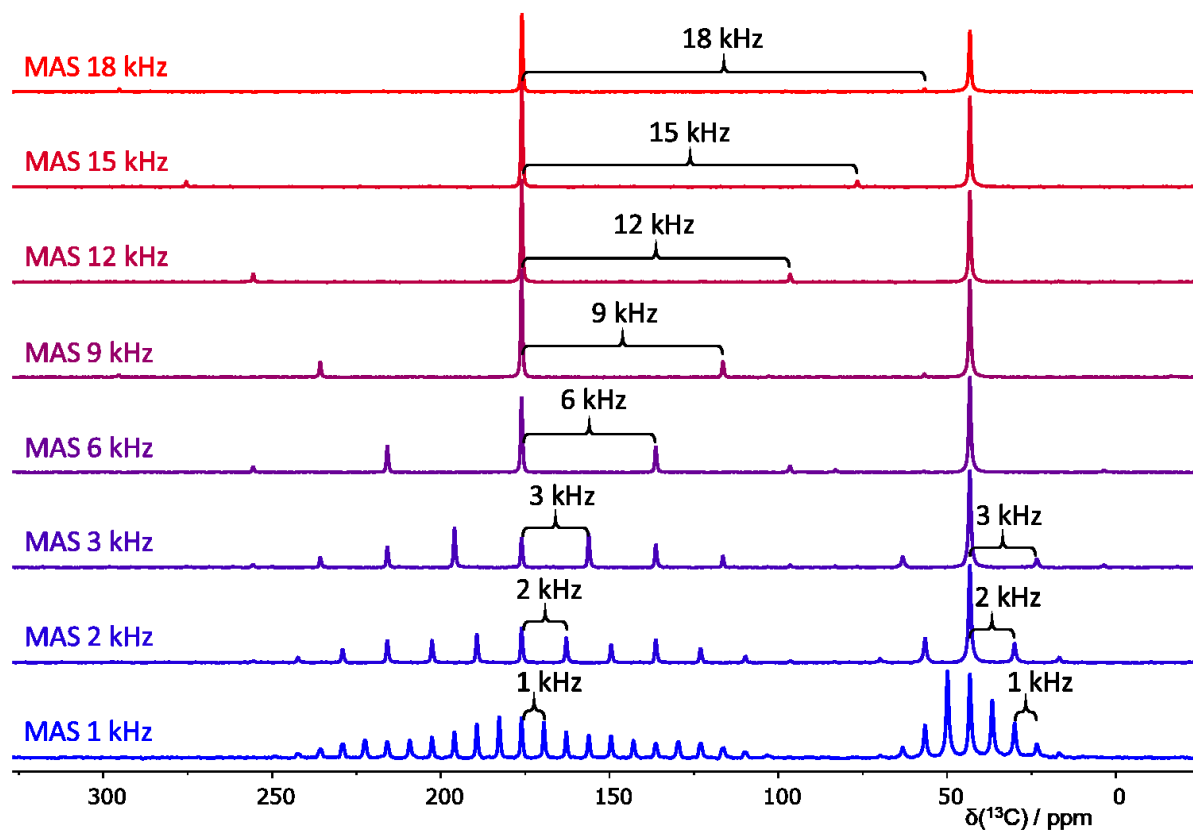


Magic-angle spinning (MAS)



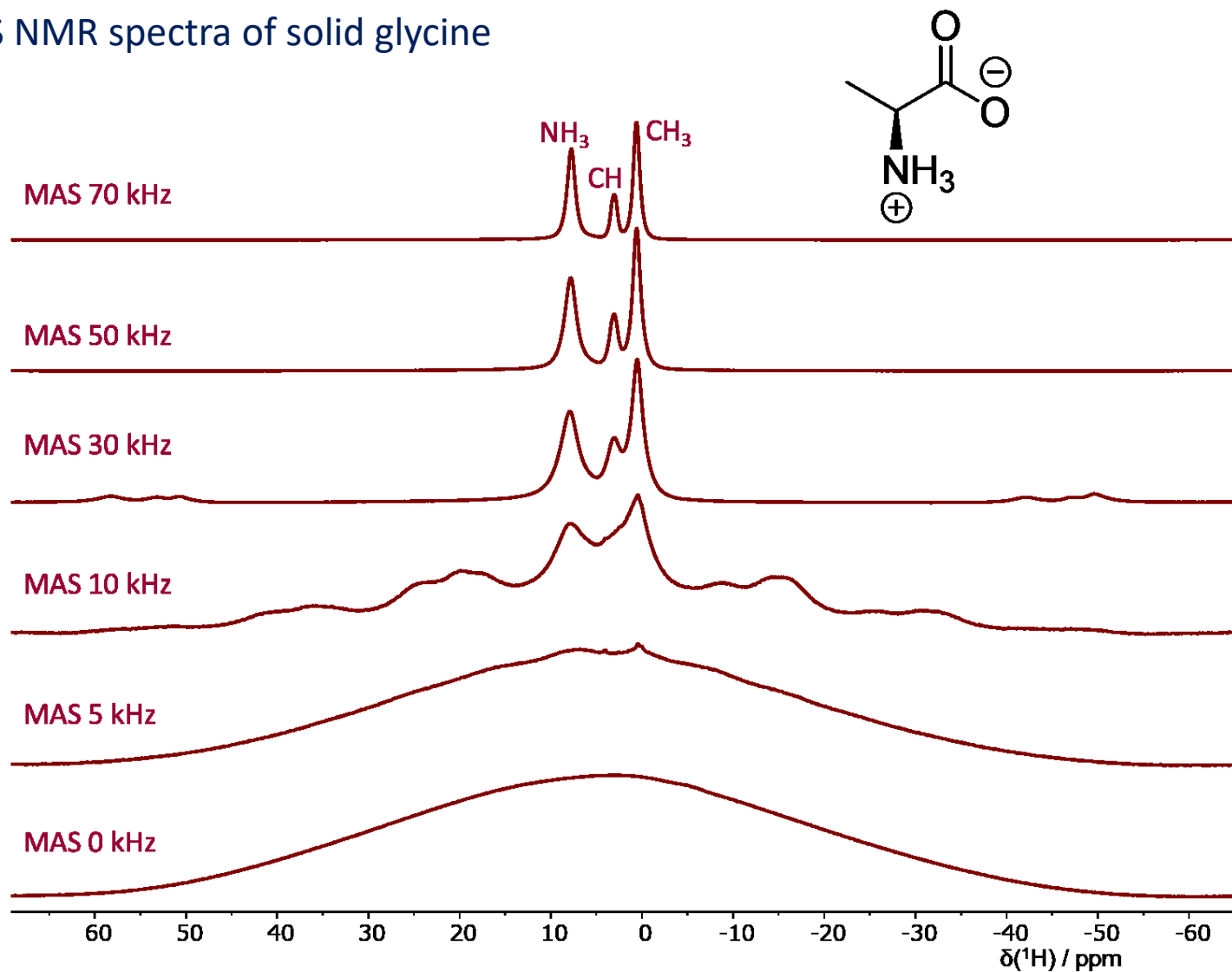
$$(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ MAS NMR spectrum of solid glycine



Magic-angle spinning (MAS)

^1H MAS NMR spectra of solid glycine



Magic-angle spinning (MAS)

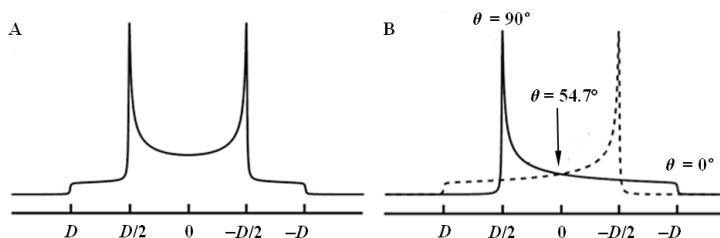
SS-NMR tubes (rotors) for MAS



Dipolar and quadrupolar coupling

Direct spin-spin interaction (dipolar coupling)

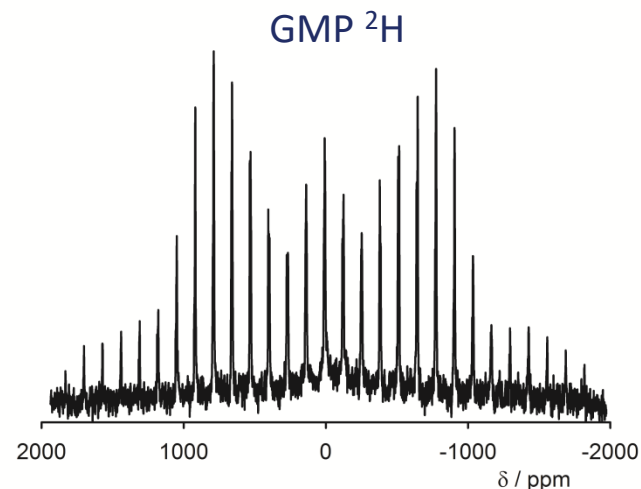
- Depends on gyromagnetic ratio γ and internuclear distance
- C-H ≈ 25 kHz
- High power decoupling



Quadrupolar coupling

- Nuclei with $I > \frac{1}{2}$ (e.g. ^2H , ^{14}N , ^{17}O , ^{23}Na , ^{35}Cl)
- $\approx$ MHz

Quadrupolar coupling $C_Q \sim 200$ kHz
(typical value for O-D groups)





Bruker Avance II
500 MHz spectrometer
3.2 mm MAS probe



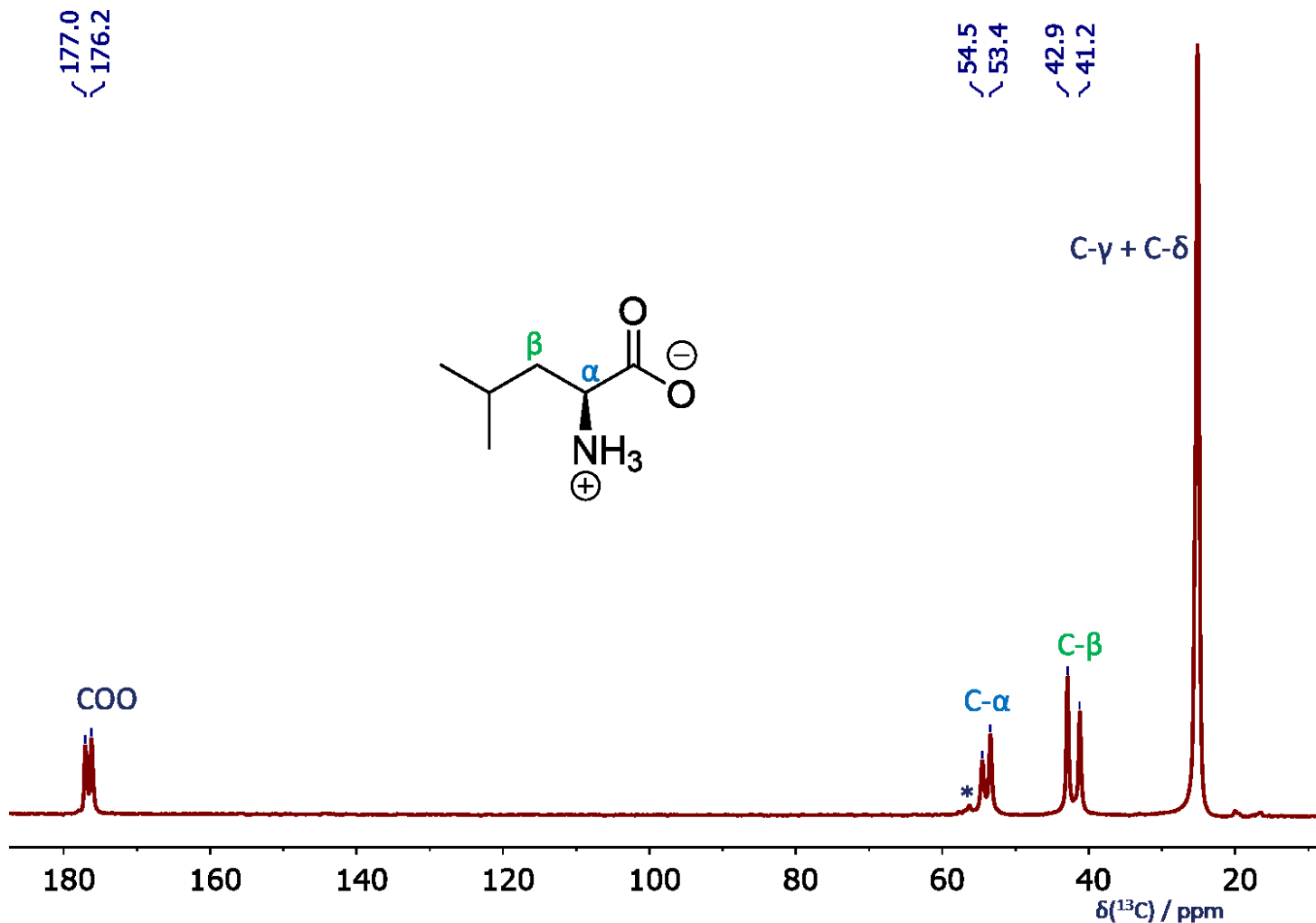
JEOL ECZ600R
600 MHz spectrometer
3.2 mm and 1 mm MAS probes
Installed in 2018



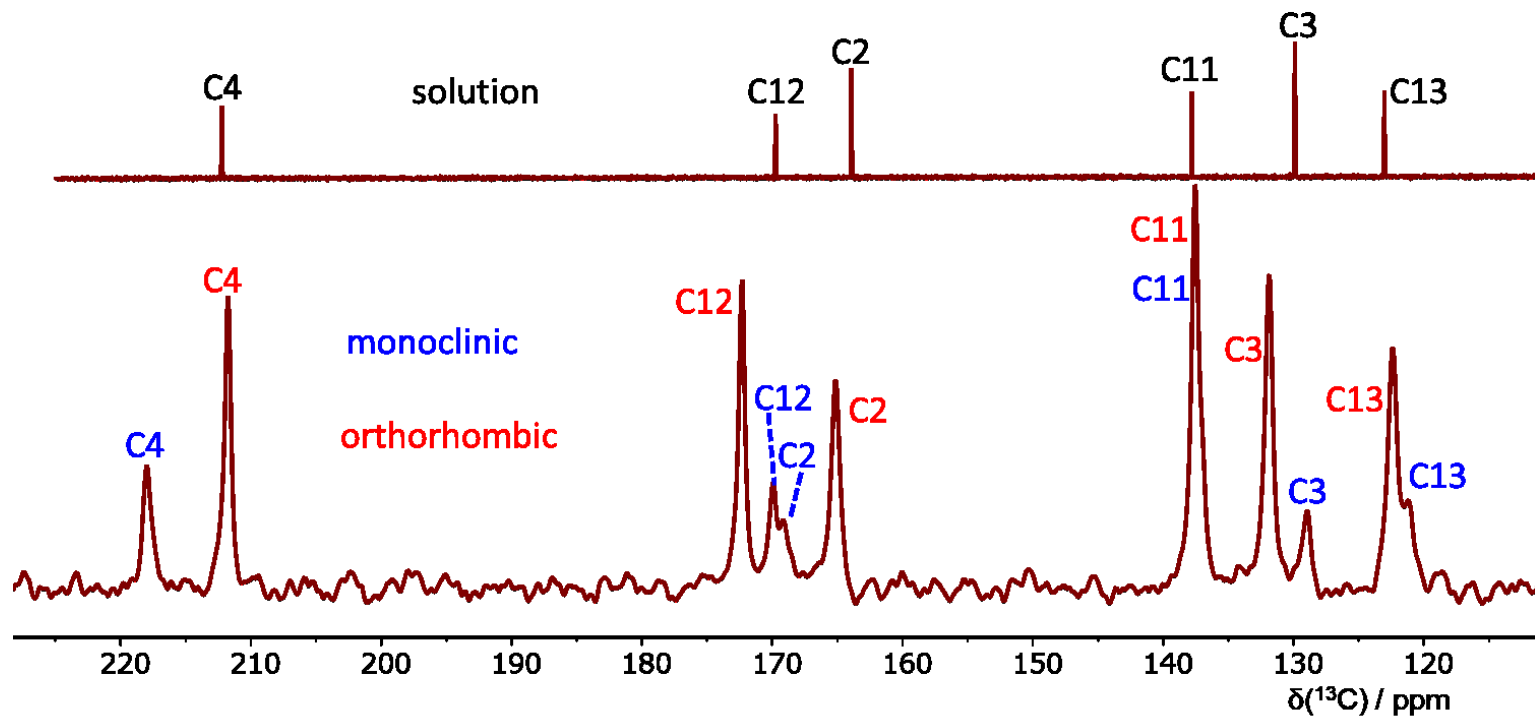
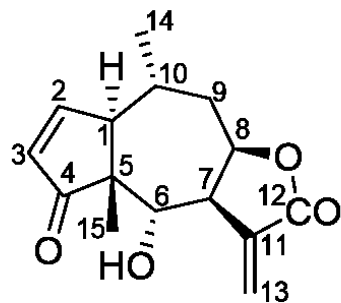
Non-equivalent molecules in asymmetric unit

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ MAS NMR spectrum of solid leucine

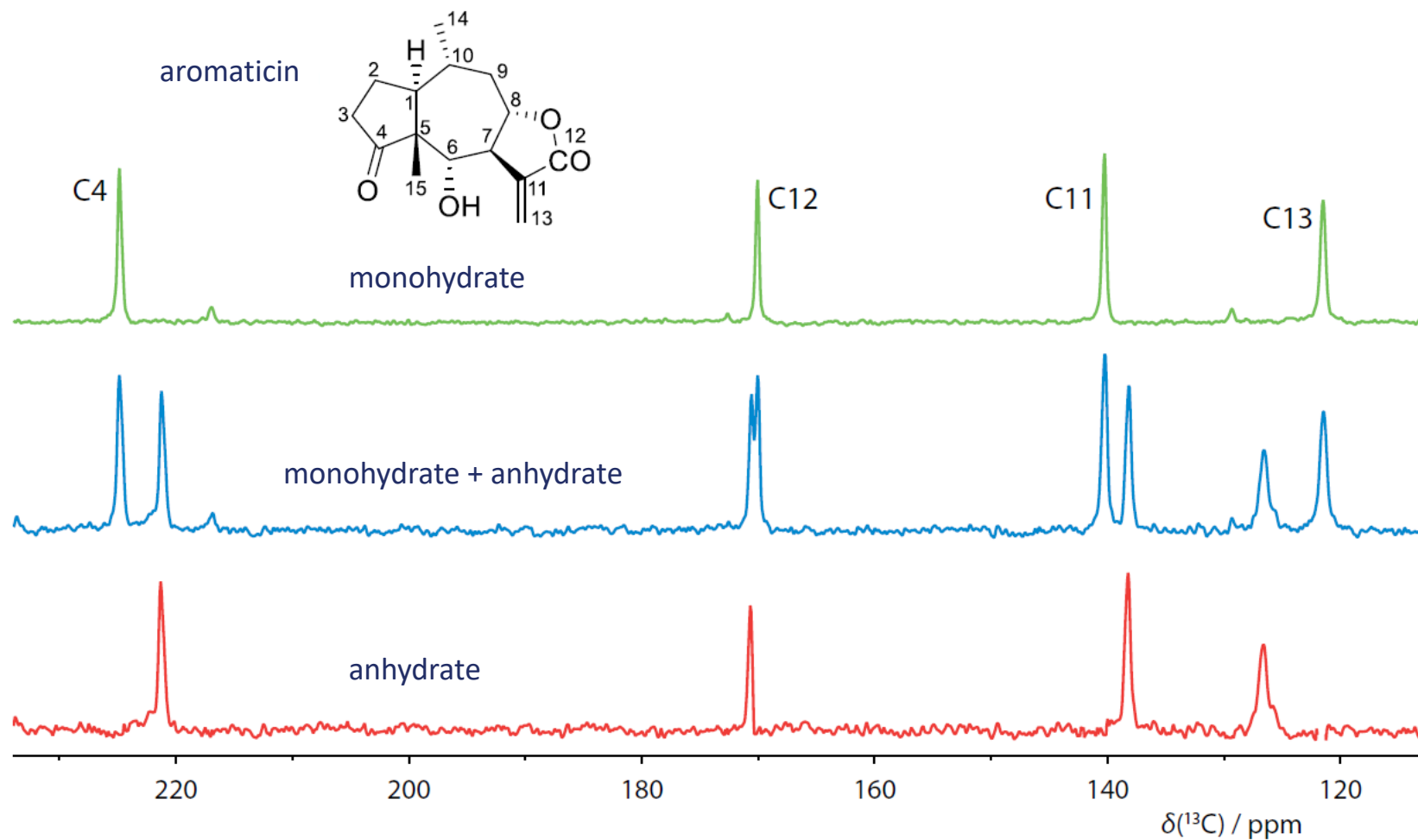
with two non-equivalent molecules ($Z' = 2$)



Polymorphism

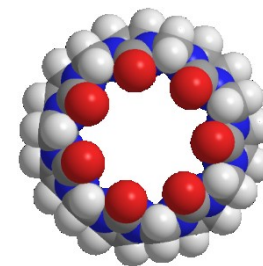
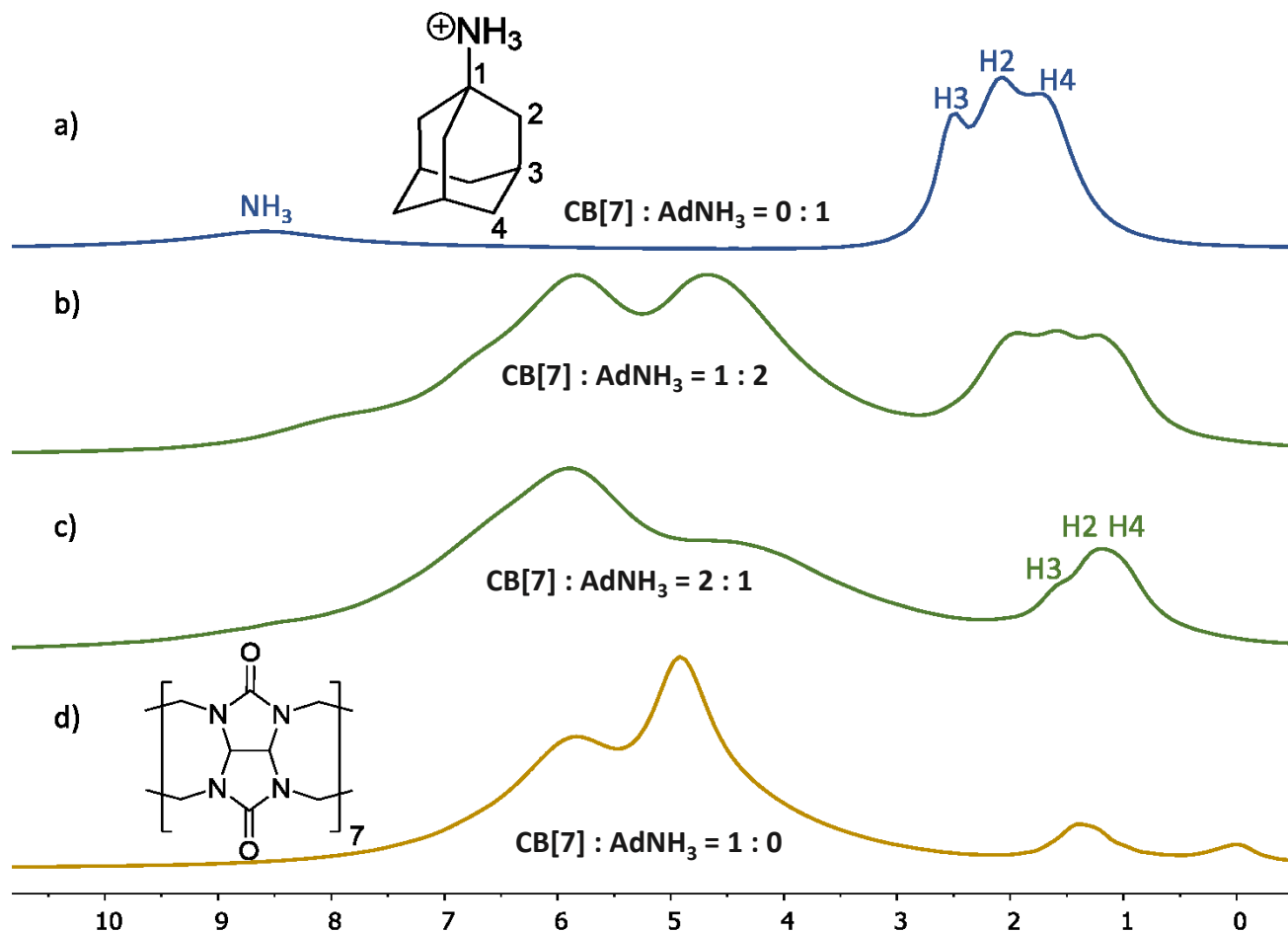


Pseudopolymorphism



Host-Guest Complexes with Cucurbit[7]uril

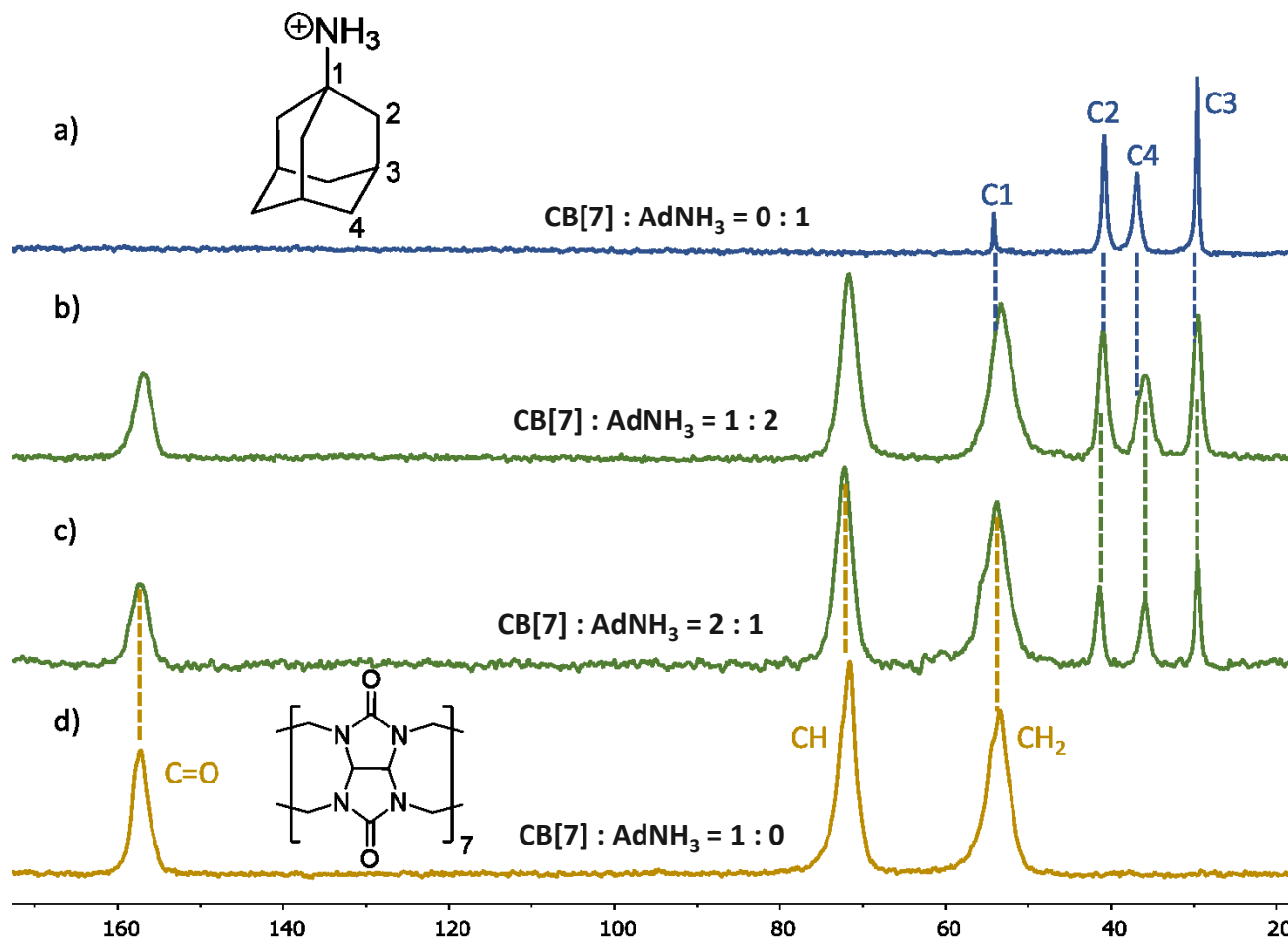
^1H MAS (70 kHz) NMR spectra



Jiří Kaleta

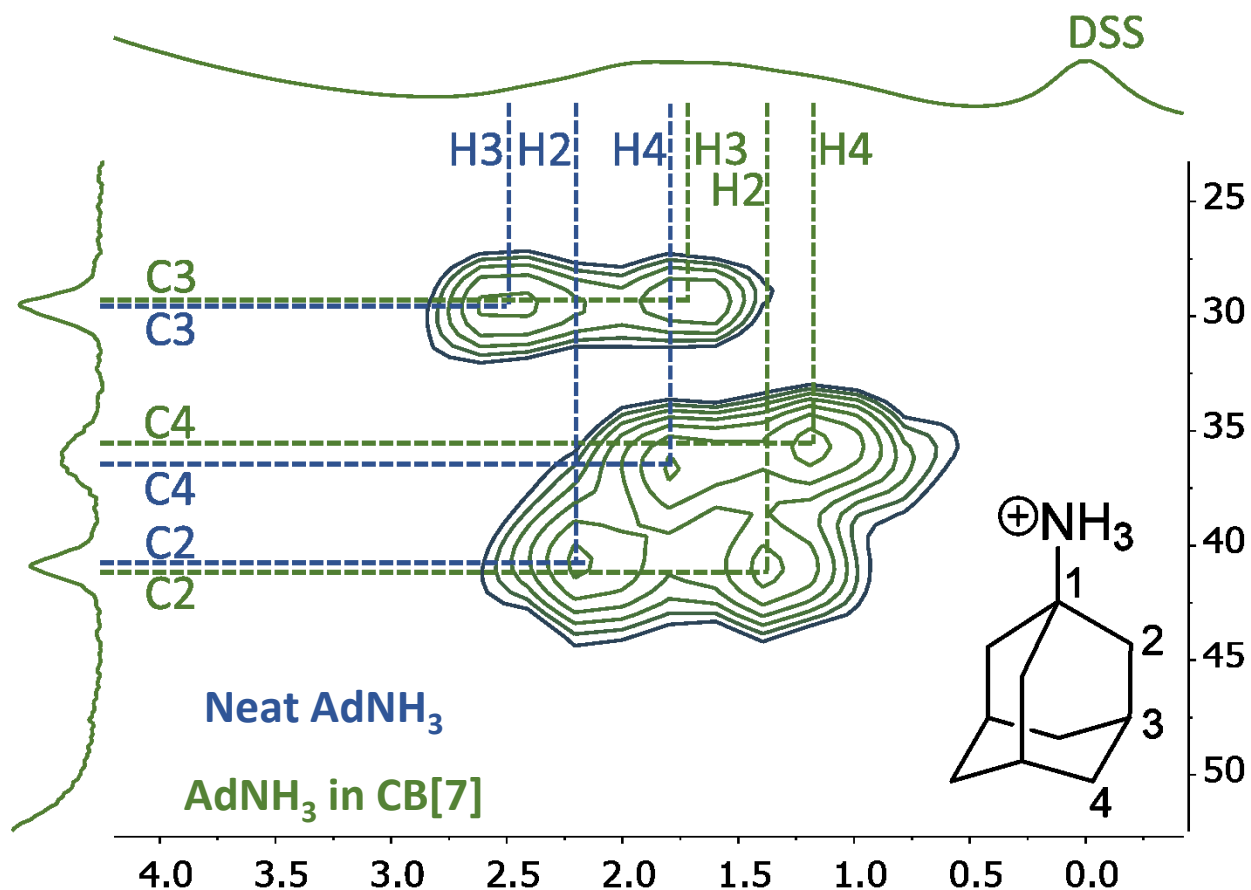
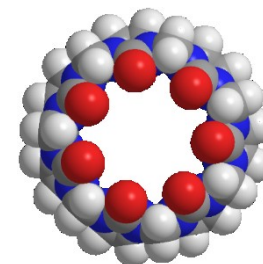
Host-Guest Complexes with Cucurbit[7]uril

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ MAS (18 kHz) NMR spectra



Host-Guest Complexes with Cucurbit[7]uril

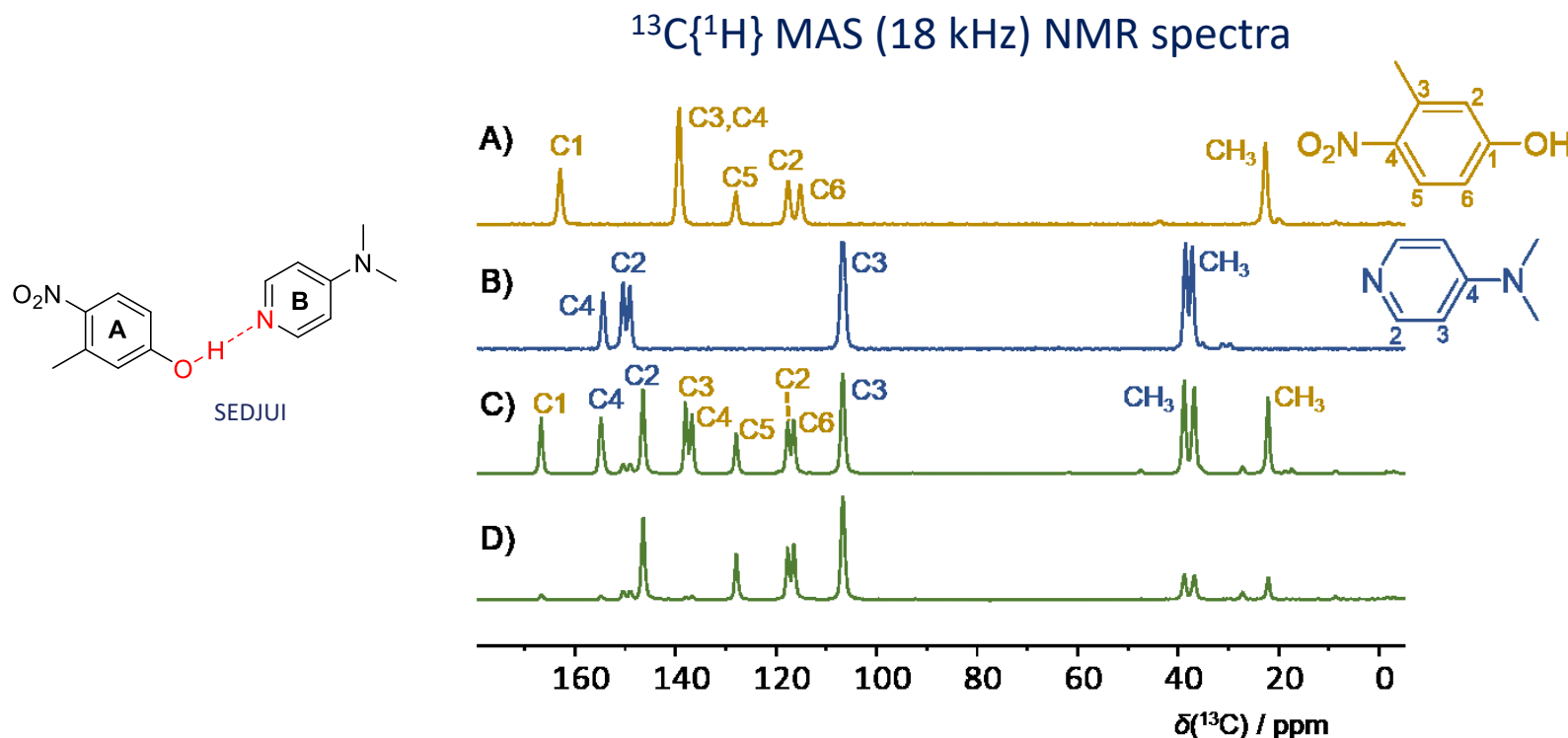
^1H - ^{13}C correlation (HSQC-like), MAS (70 kHz)



The salt/co-crystal problem

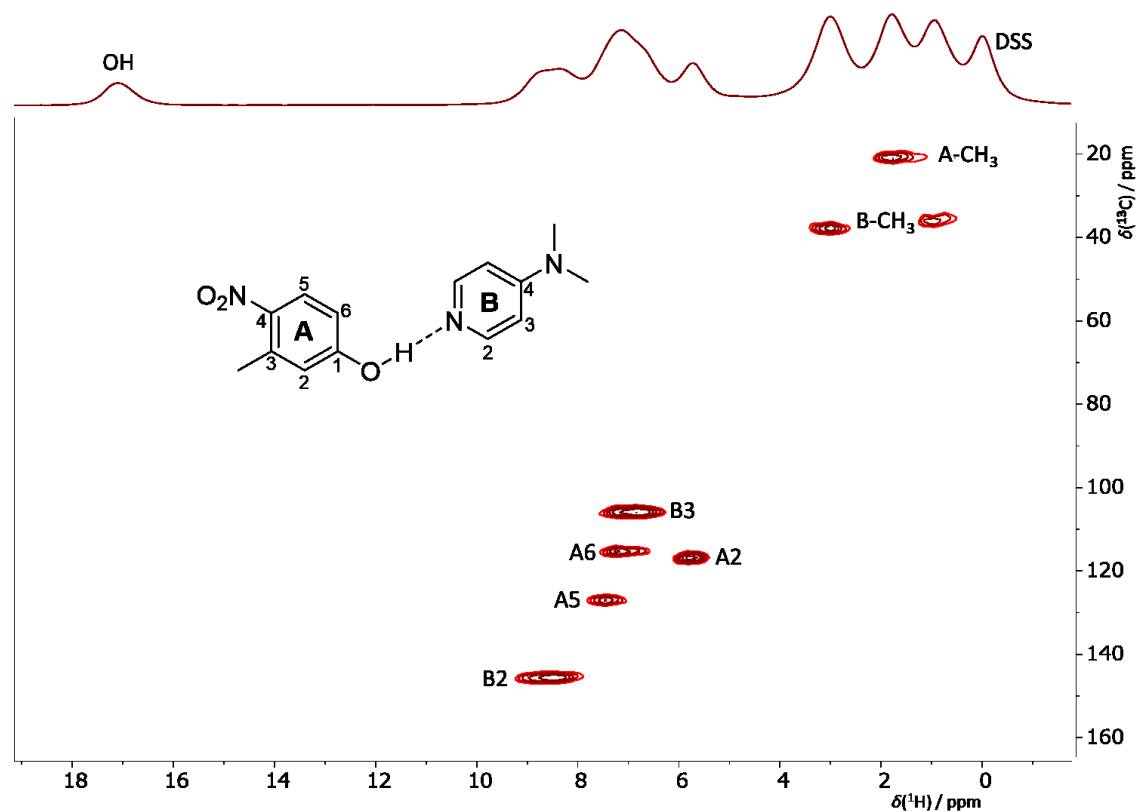
Multicomponent pharmaceutical solids

- Improved solubility, stability, bioavailability, pharmaceutical compatibility
- To determine the salt/co-crystal structure is challenging for X-ray
- Legal and regulatory issues (intellectual property)



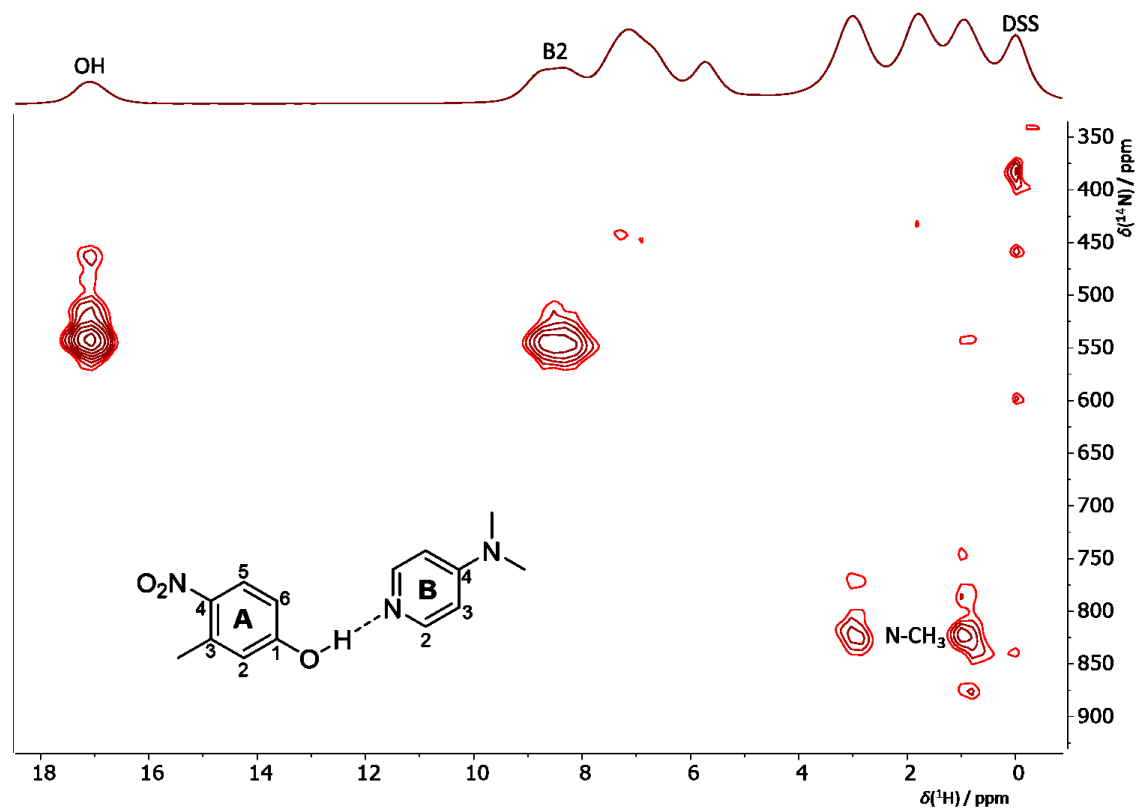
Salt/co-crystal problem

^1H - ^{13}C correlation (HSQC-like), MAS (70 kHz)



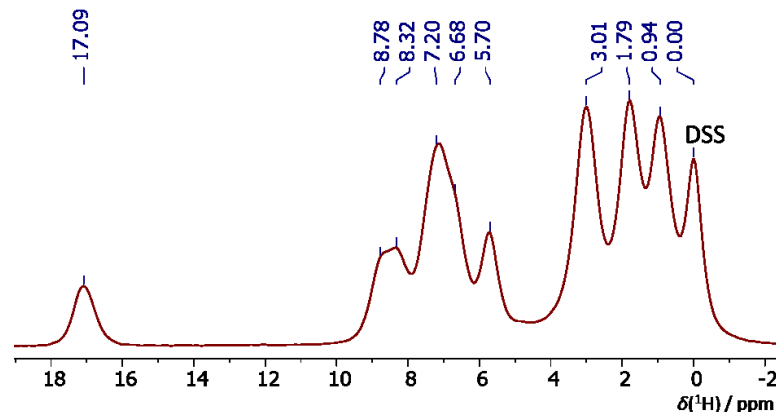
Salt/co-crystal problem

^1H - ^{14}N correlation (through-space), MAS (70 kHz)

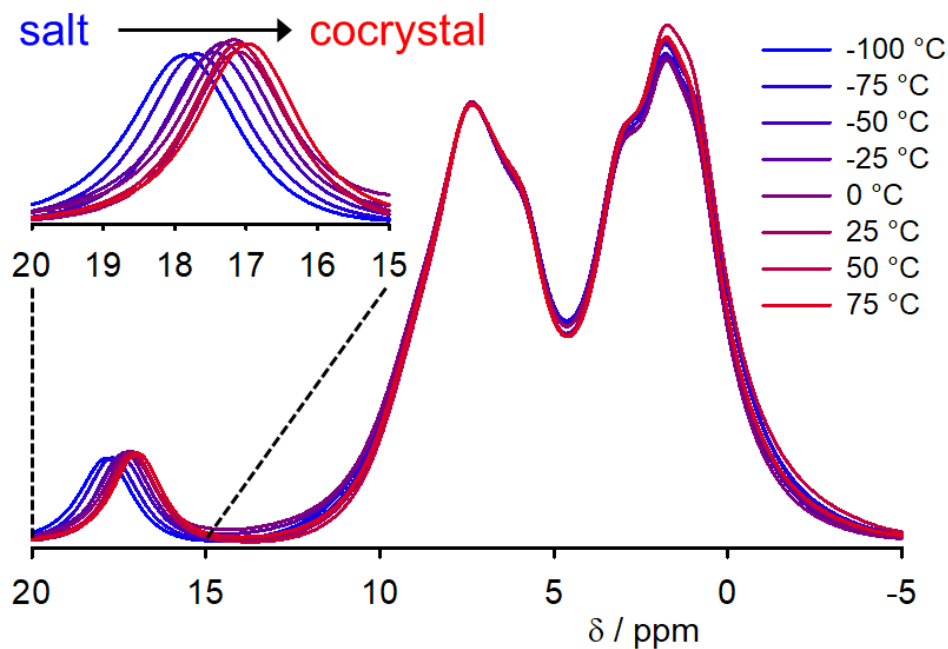
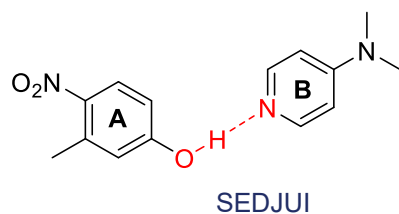


Salt/co-crystal problem

^1H MAS (70 kHz) NMR spectrum



Variable-temperature ^1H MAS (18 kHz) NMR spectra



- Variable-temperature NMR spectroscopy
- NMR spectroscopy with *in situ* irradiation
- Solid-state NMR spectroscopy

State-of-the-art instrumentation available at IOCB

New internal collaborations are welcome