

# Supporting Information

## *Synthesis and Relaxivity of Gadolinium-Based DOTAGA Conjugated 3-*

### *Phosphoglycerate*

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## Section 1: Materials

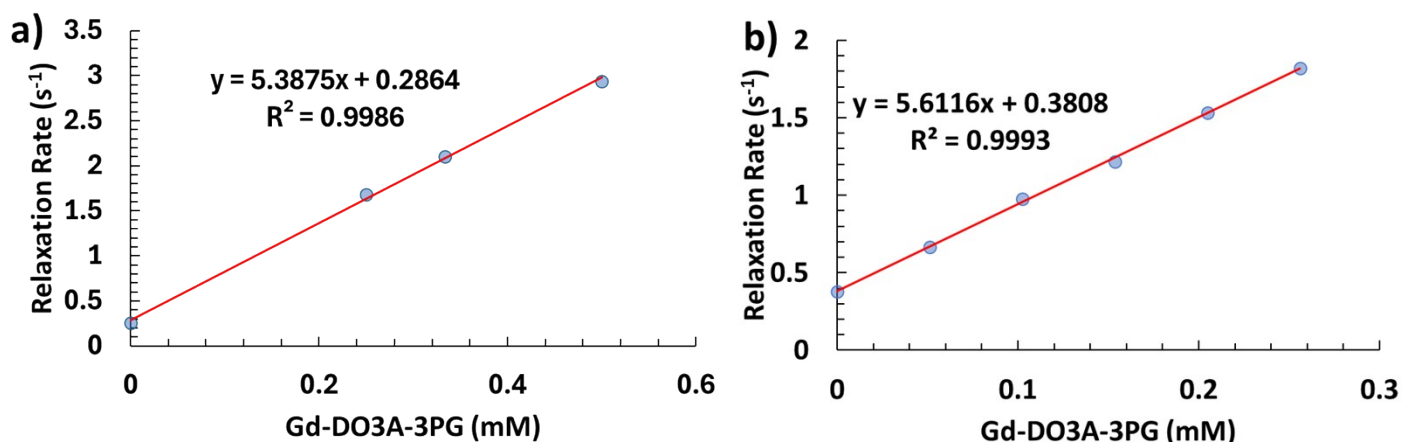
Solvents were purchased from Thermo-Fisher or Sigma-Aldrich. Methyl 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-carboxylate and (R)-5-Oxotetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylic acid were purchased from ChemScene. DOWEX 50X8 was purchased from Thermo-Scientific. TBS-Cl, 1*H*-Tetrazole (0.4 M in ACN) subsequently dried with activated 4 Å molecular sieves, trifluoroacetic acid, and p-*N*sCl were purchased from Oakwood. Imidazole, tBuOH, DCC, DMAP, DIBAL in hexane, LiOH, tert-Butyl tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite and di-tertbutyl peroxide, were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Glacial acetic acid was purchased from Fisher. Diisopropylammonium tetrazolide salt was purchased from 1ClickChemistry. GdCl<sub>3</sub>•XH<sub>2</sub>O was purchased from Strem. Phosphoglycerate Kinase was purchased from proteintech. Kinase Buffer was purchased from Cell Signaling Technology. ADP-Glo Kinase Assay was purchased from Promega. ATP was purchased from TCI.

## Section 2: Relaxivity

**Gd-3PG** was studied in x1 PBS and citric acid at varying pH. Relaxation times were measured on a Bruker mq60 NMR analyzer equipped with Minispec v 2.51 Rev.00/NT software (Bruker Biospin, Billerica, MA, USA) operating at 1.41 T (60 MHz) and 37 °C. Measurement of *T*<sub>1</sub> relaxation times were made using an inversion recovery pulse sequence with the following parameters: 4 scans per point, 10 data points, monoexponential curve fitting, phase cycling, 10 ms first pulse separation, and a recycle delay and final pulse separation ≥ 5 *T*<sub>1</sub>. The inverse of the relaxation time (*1/T*, s<sup>-1</sup>) was plotted against the Gd(III) concentration (mM) determined by ICP-MS for each sample. By applying a linear fit to this data, the slope generated was defined as the relaxivity (*r*<sub>1</sub>) of the agent in units of mM<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>.

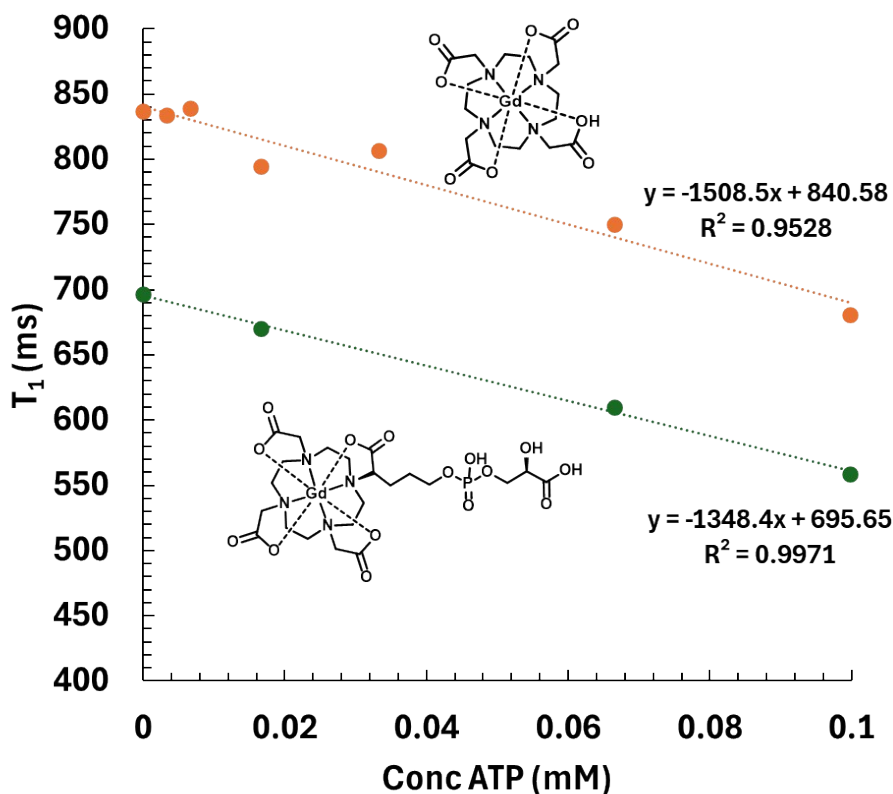
Relaxivity measurements that were performed at 7 T, dilutions were added to flame-sealed pipets, cut with a glass cutter, and sealed at the top with parafilm. These capillaries were imaged using a Bruker PharmaScan 7 T MR imaging spectrometer (Bruker BioSpin, Billerica, MA, USA). *T*<sub>1</sub> relaxation times were

measured using a rapid-acquisition rapid-echo (RARE-VTR)  $T_1$ -map pulse sequence with static TE (10 ms) and variable TR (100, 200, 400, 500, 750, 1000, 2500, 7500, 10000 ms) values. Imaging parameters were as follows: field of view, 25 x 25 mm<sup>2</sup>; matrix size, 256 x 256; number of axial slices, 5; slice thickness, 1.0 mm; and averages, 4.  $T_1$  analysis was carried out using the image sequence analysis tool in Paravision 6.0 software (Bruker) with mono-exponential curve-fitting of image intensities of selected ROIs for each axial slice. The relaxation rates ( $1/T_1$ , s<sup>-1</sup>) was plotted against the Gd(III) concentration (mM) determined by ICP-MS for each sample. By applying a linear fit to this data, the generated was defined as the relaxivity ( $r_1$ ) of the agent in units of mM<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S1.** Relaxivity curves of *Gd-3PG* at **a)** 1.4 T at 37 °C and **b)** 7 T at 21 °C in 1xPBS. The uncertainty was determined from the standard deviation of a linear regression. Concentrations determined with ICP-MS.

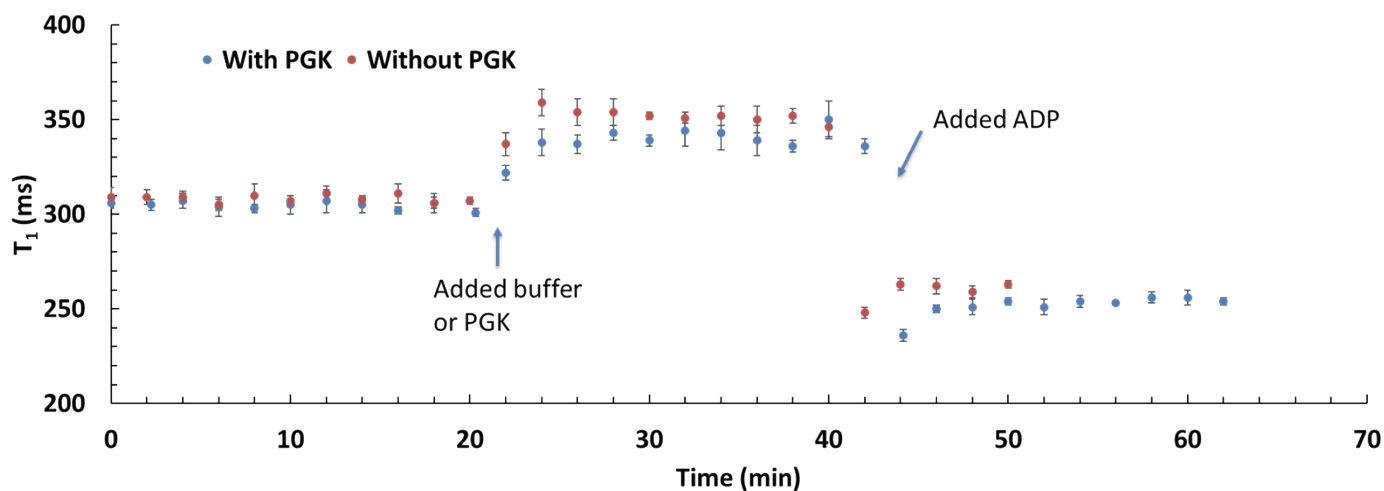
Data for Figure 1b was extracted using <https://plotdigitizer.com/>.



**Figure S2.** Monitoring GBCAs with an increase in ATP concentrations. This shows a dependence of relaxivity on ATP independent of the 3PG arm as the slopes of Gd-DOTA and GD-3PG are similar.

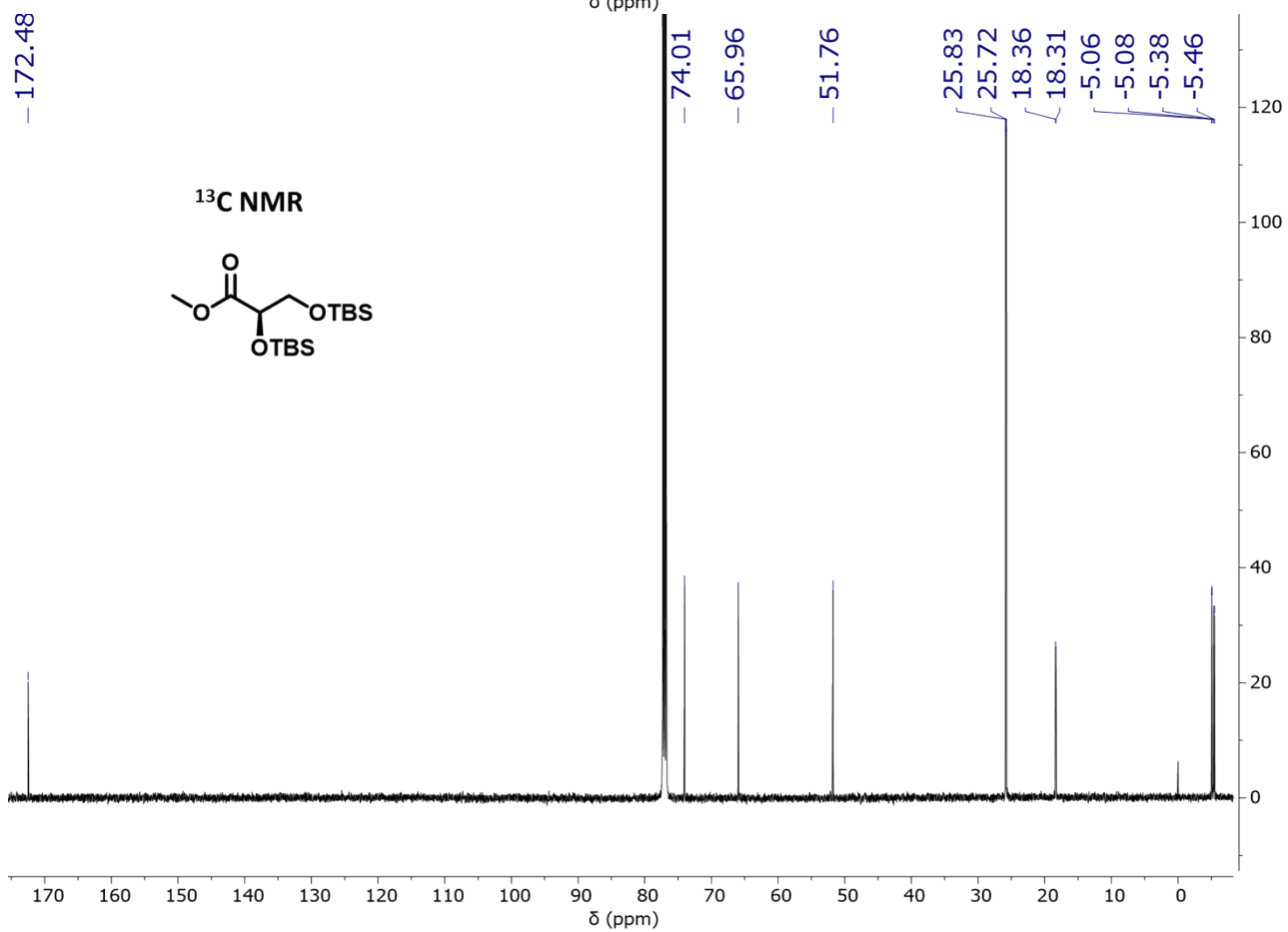
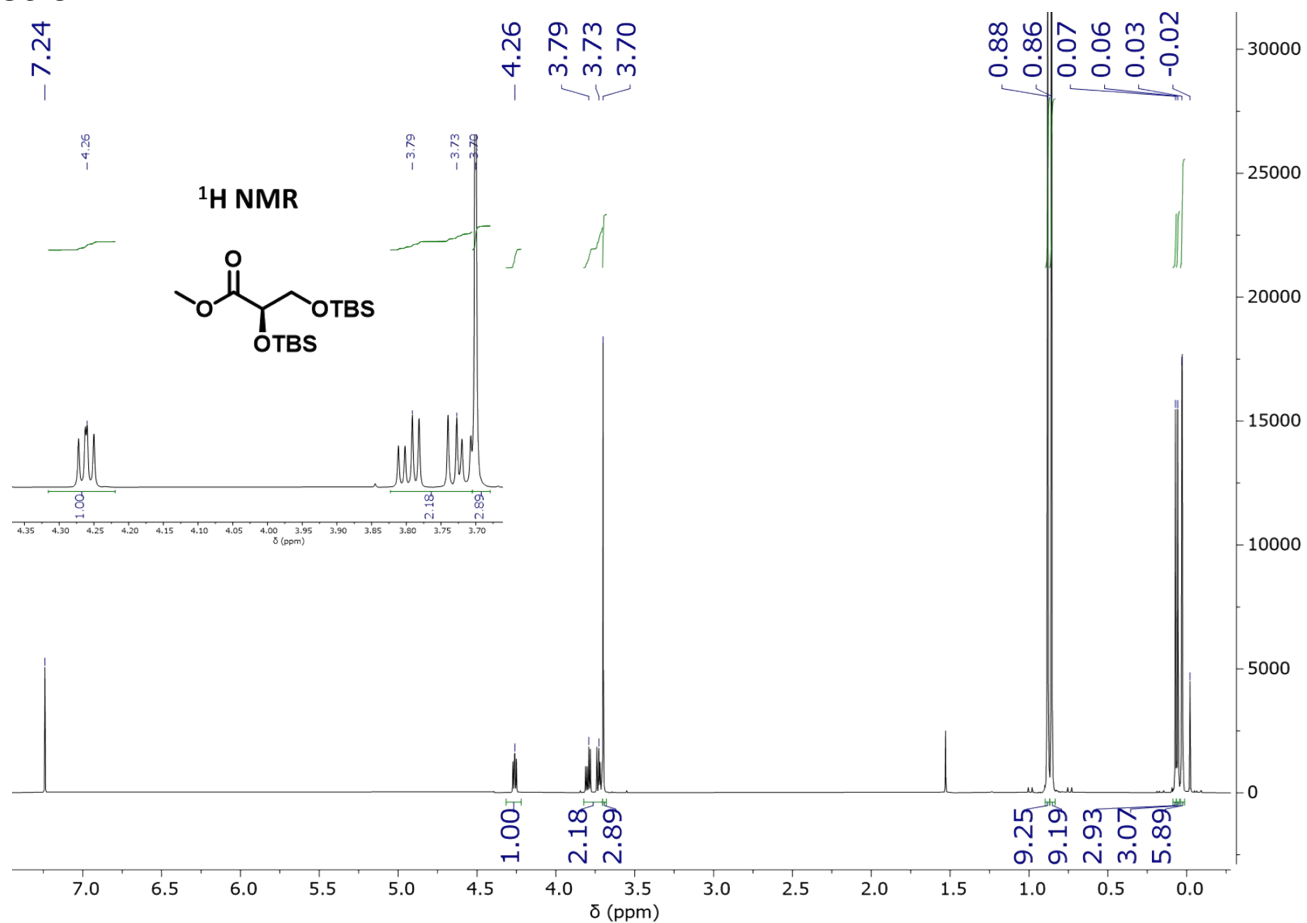
## Section 3: Enzyme Kinetics

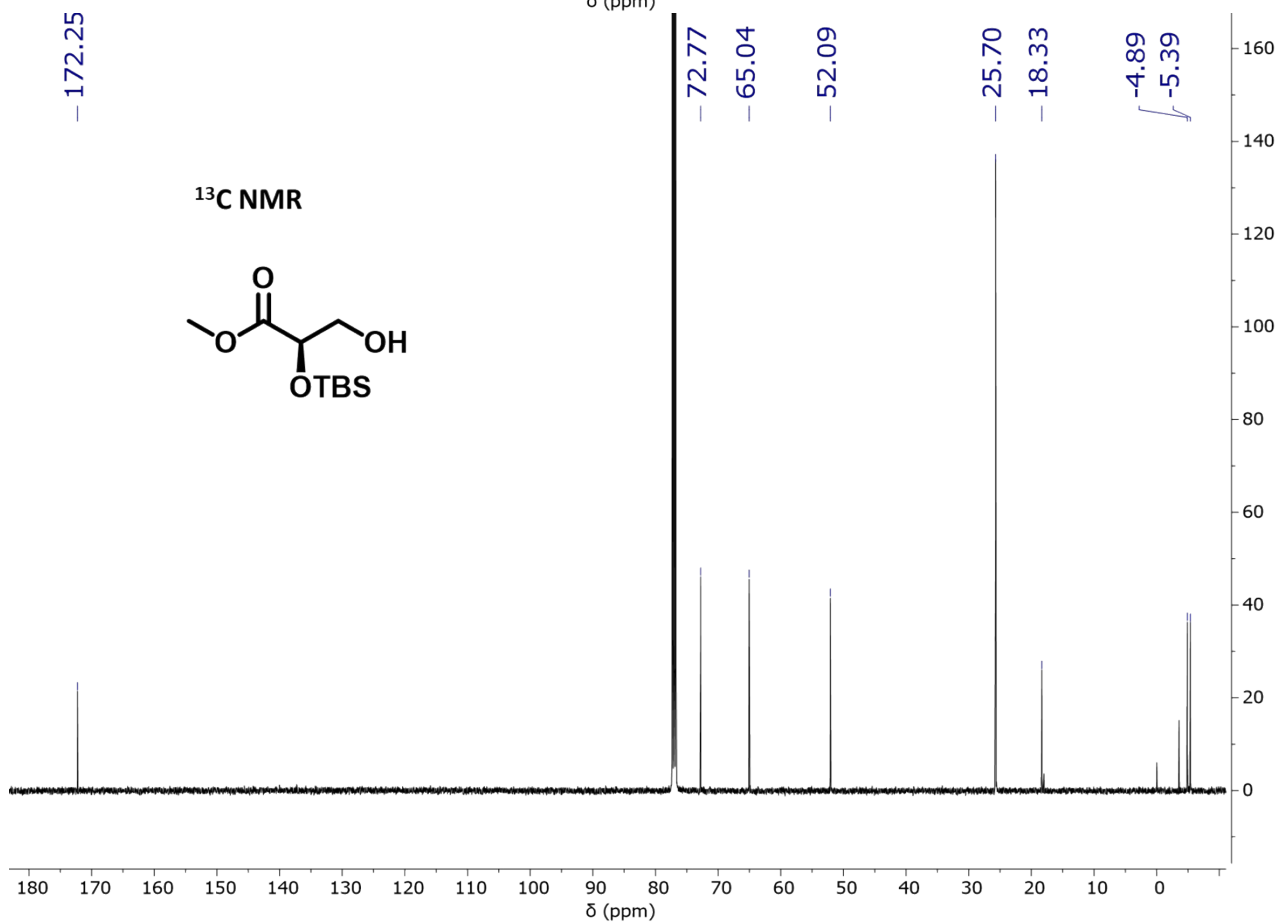
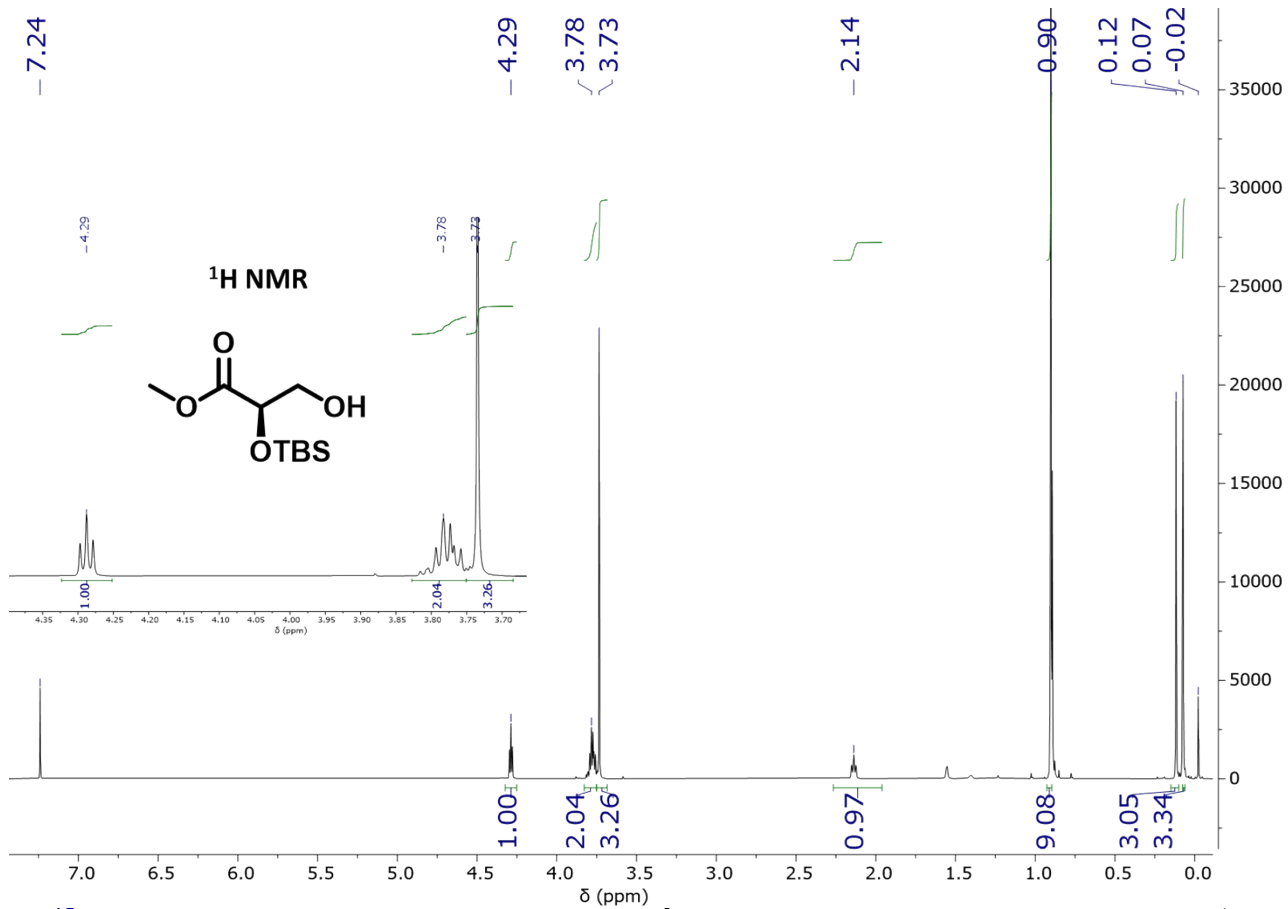
The kinetics of the 3PG-Arm was determined with PGK protein (10 nM) in kinase buffer (Cell Signaling Technology). The assay was in accordance with the ADP-Glo Kinase Assay manufacturer's protocol. For reactions, ATP (4 mM) needed to be added last to initiate the reaction or the results were inconclusive. All concentrations mentioned are the final once diluted. Staurosporine was used as a positive control.

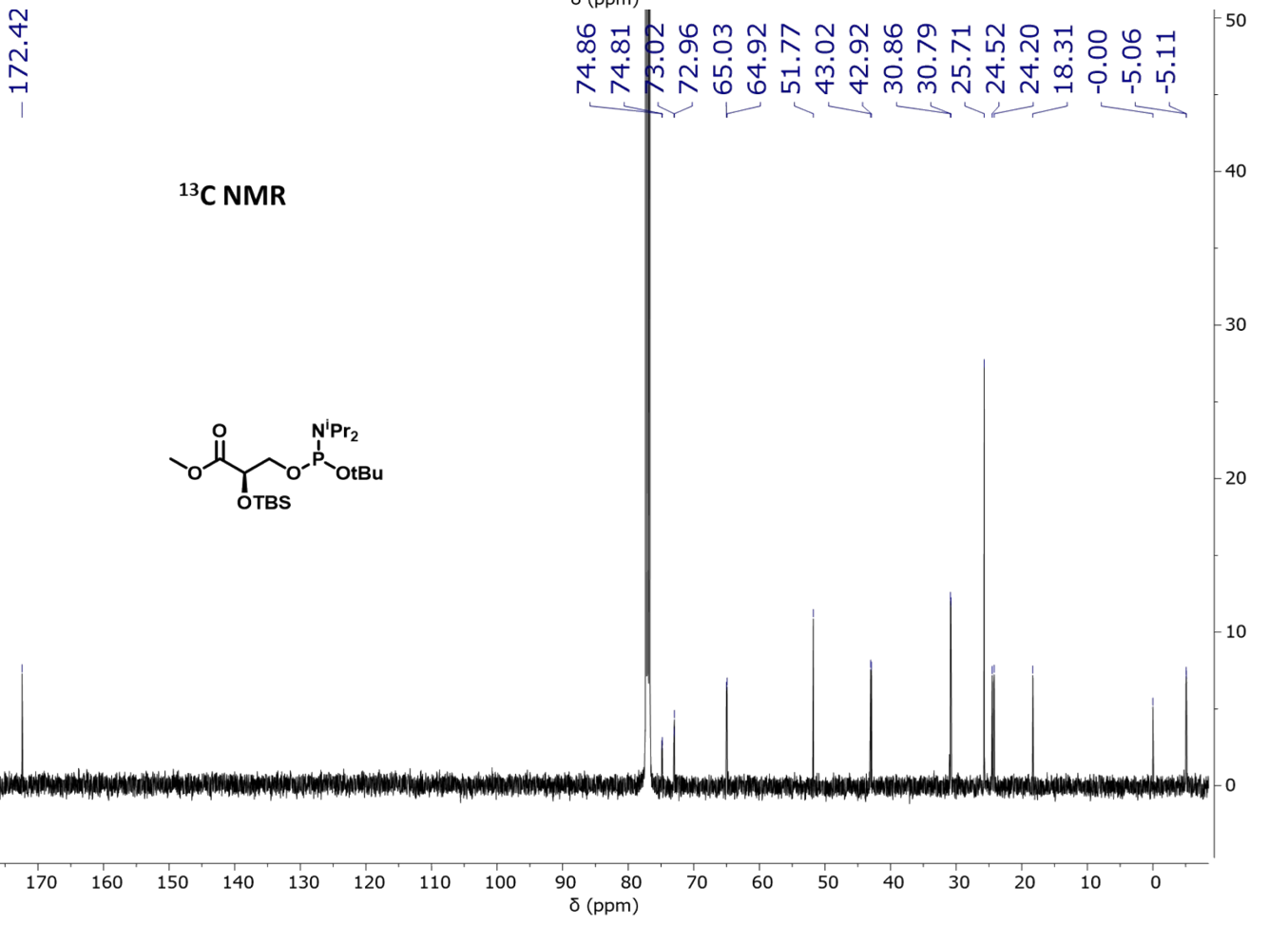
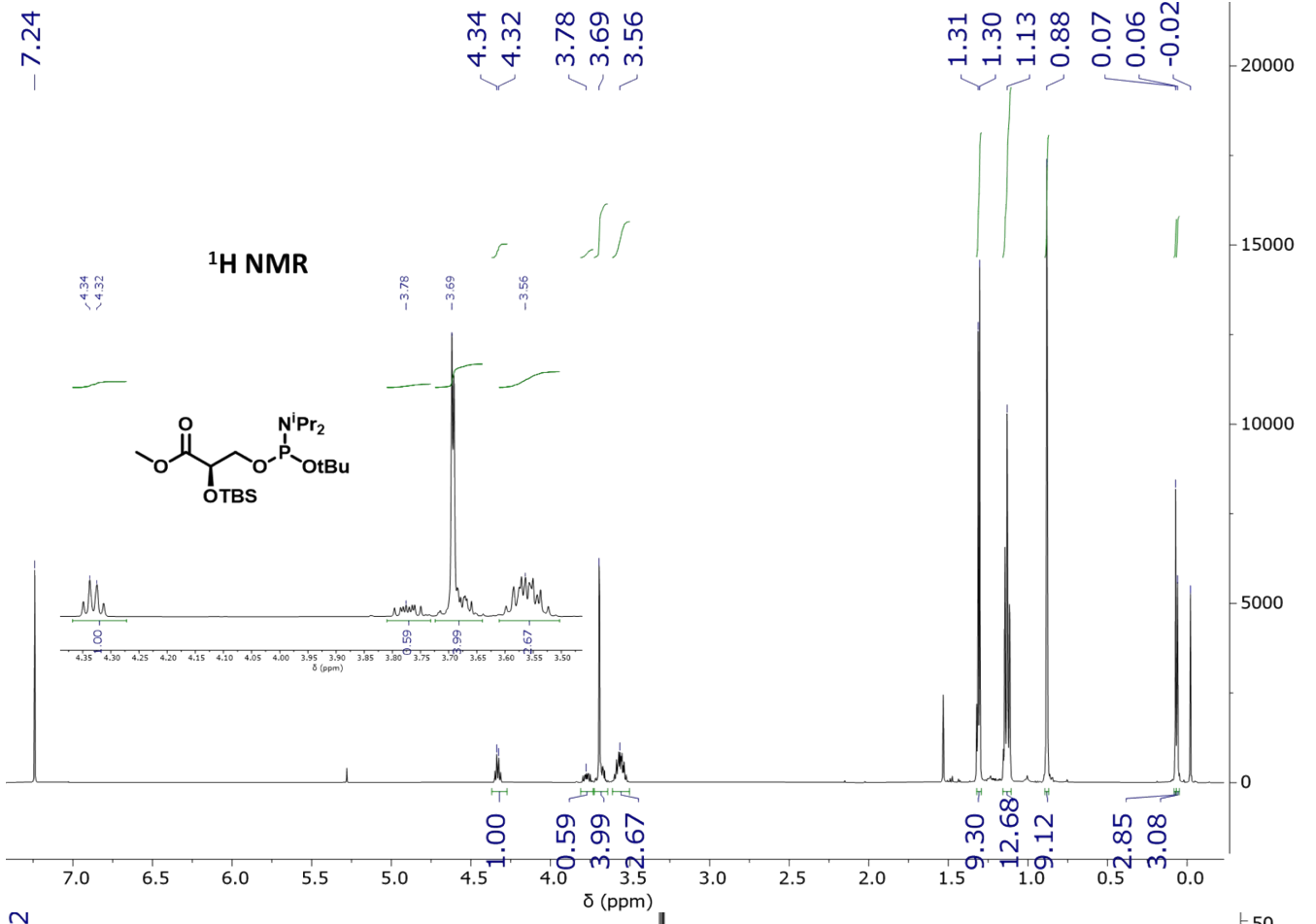


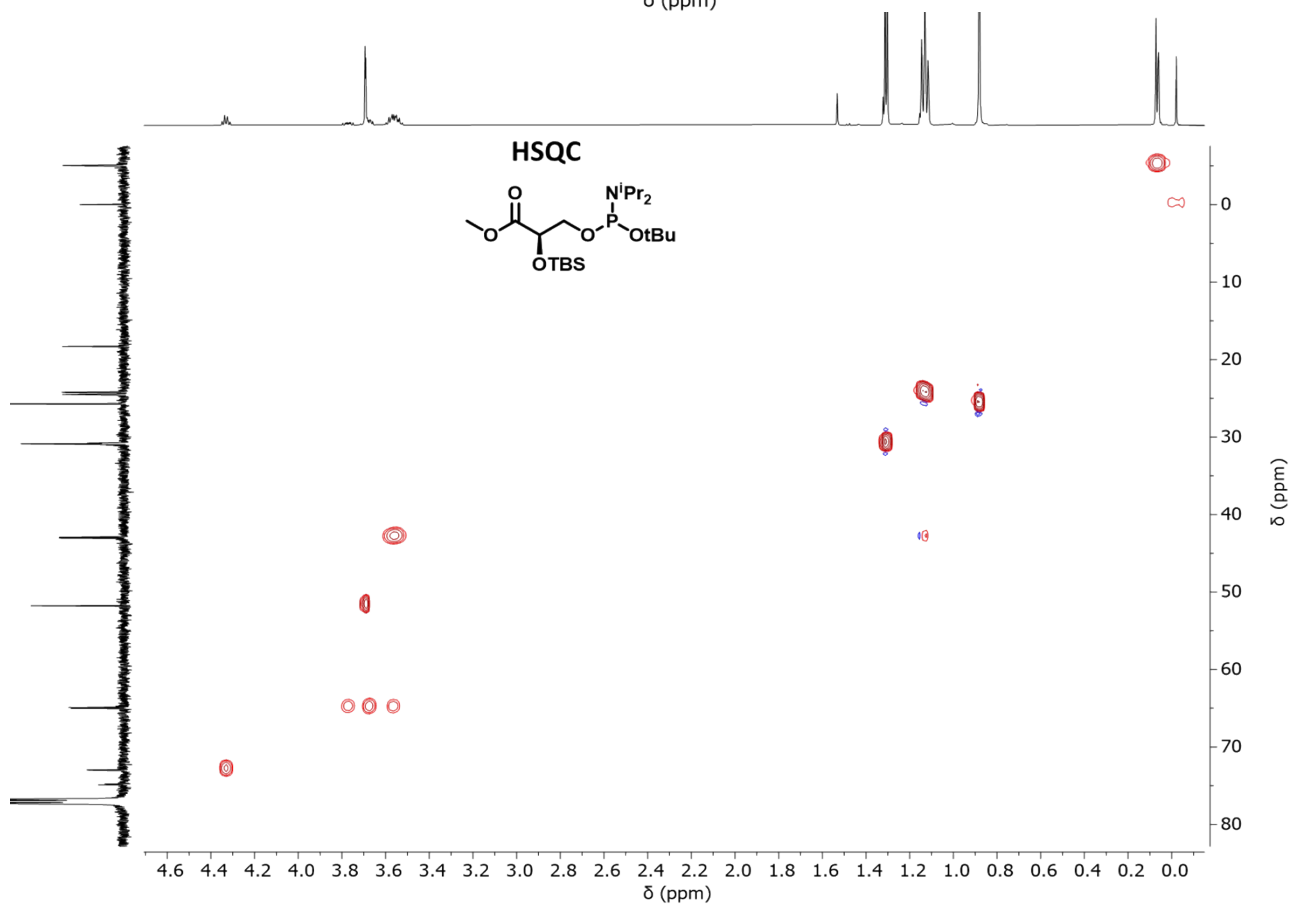
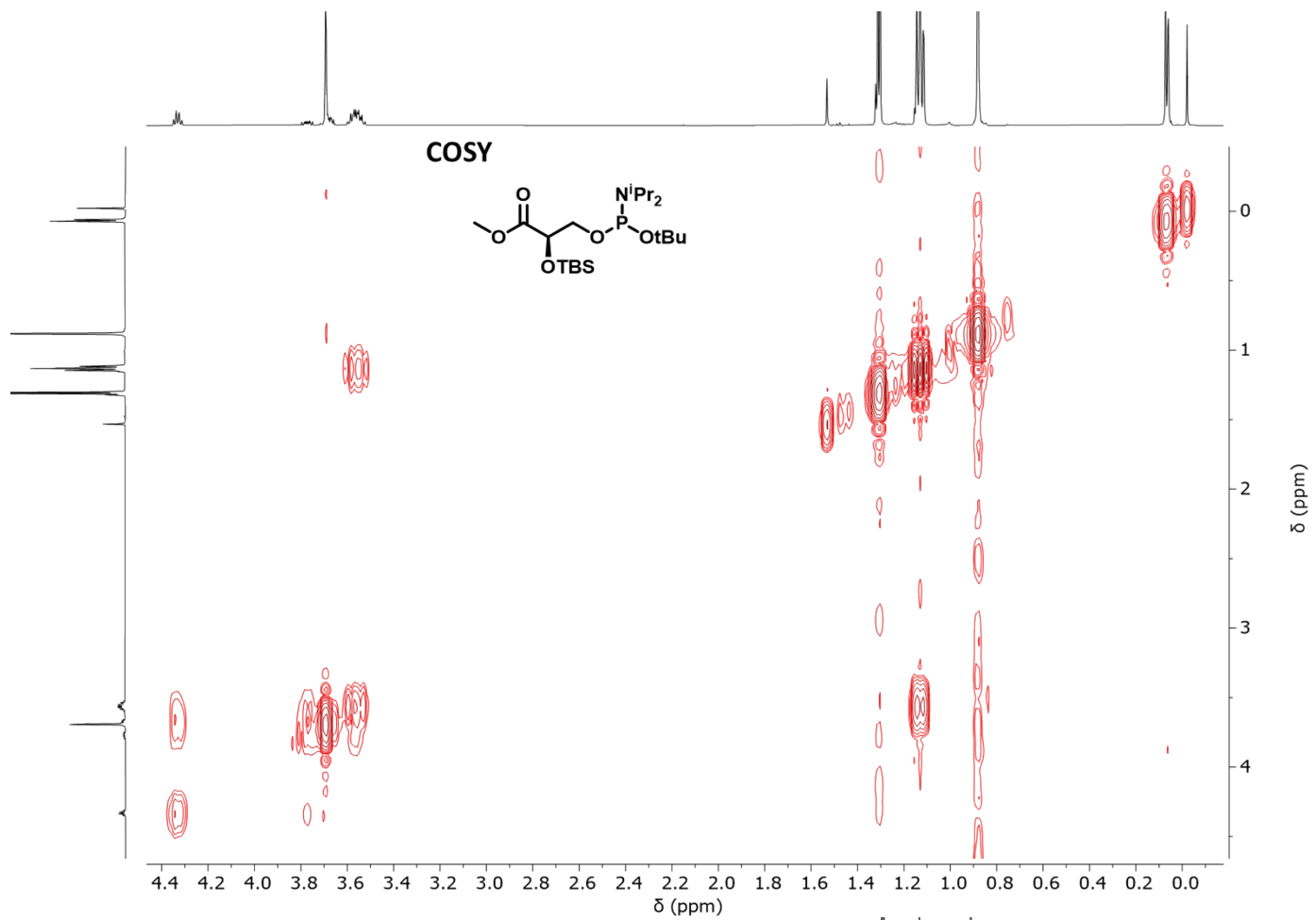
**Figure S3.** Monitoring  $T_1$  of the phosphorylation of Gd-3PG. A baseline of Gd-3PG (0.325 mM) in the enzyme buffer was obtained over 20 mins. The ATP concentration was increased to drive the reaction to phosphorylation (0.1 M ATP). After 20 mins, either buffer or buffer with PGK was added to give a final concentration of 8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  PGK and  $T_1$  monitored for an additional 40 mins. ADP was then added to a final concentration of 1.8 M and the relaxivity was further monitored. These results with the control show no significant change in relaxivity from control to sample.

# Section 4: NMR



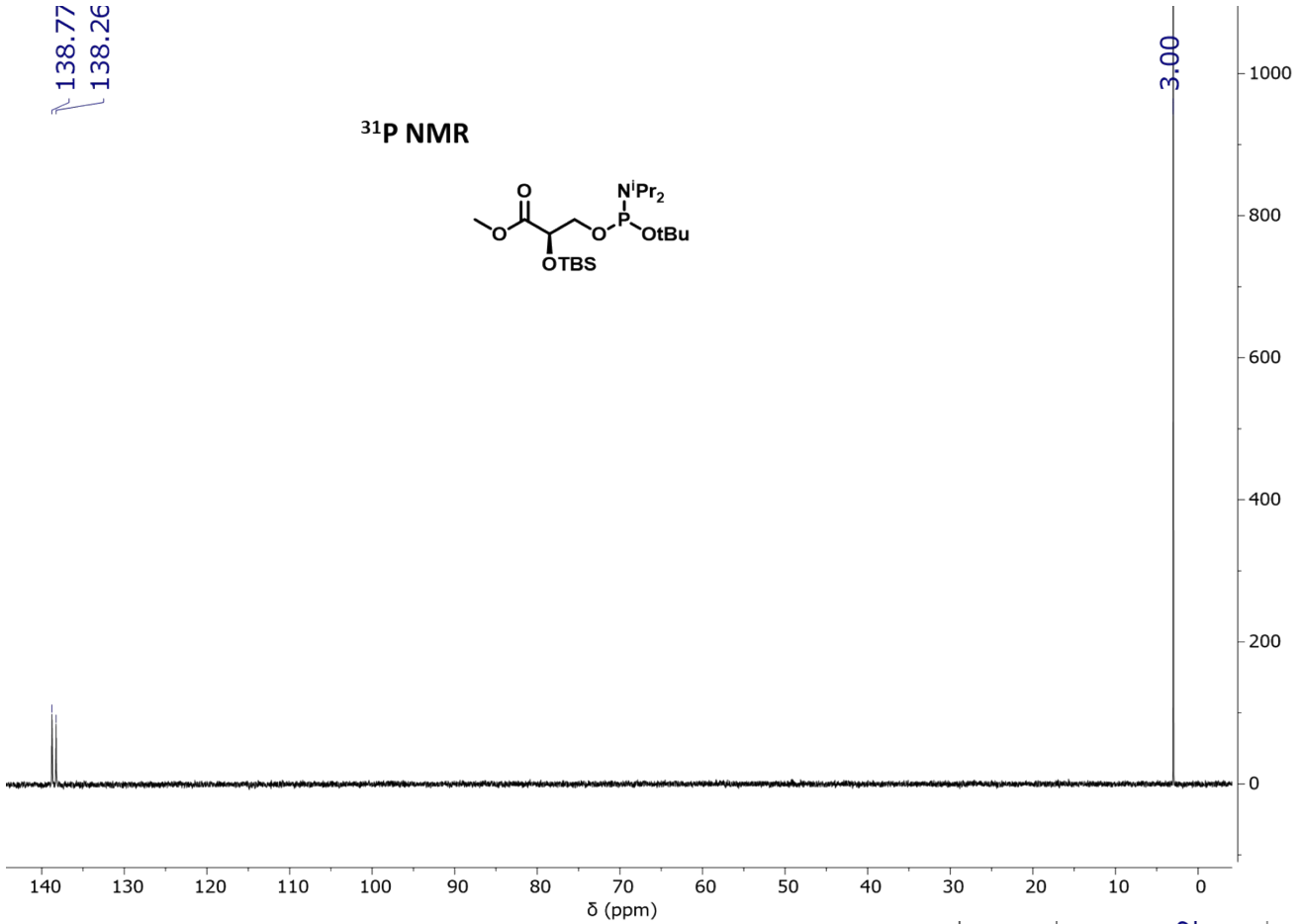
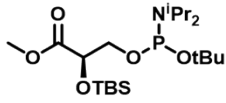






138.77  
138.26

### <sup>31</sup>P NMR



7.24

4.40  
4.21  
4.05  
3.72

2.83

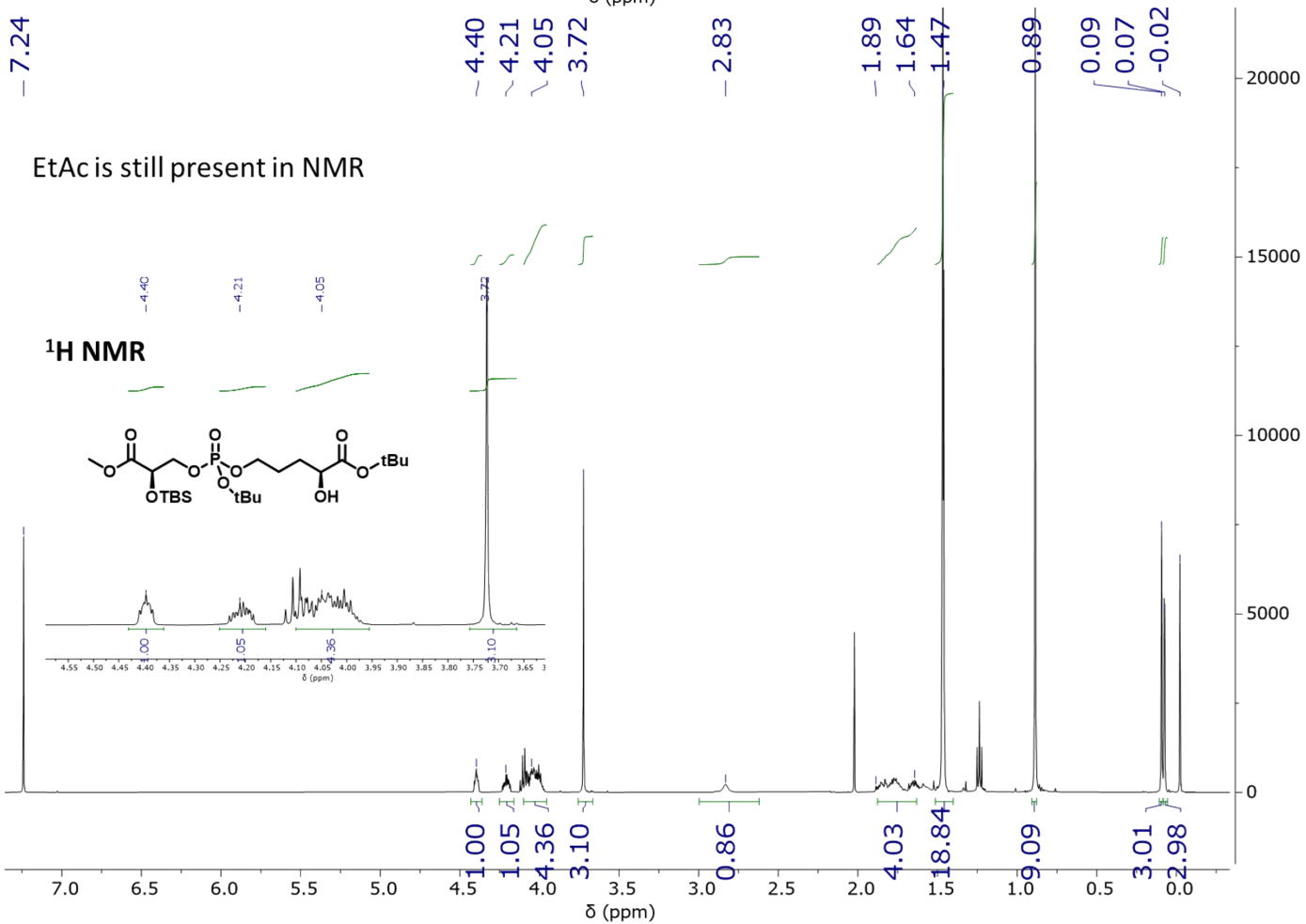
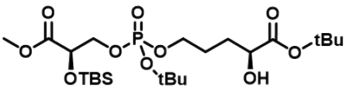
1.89  
1.64  
1.47

0.89

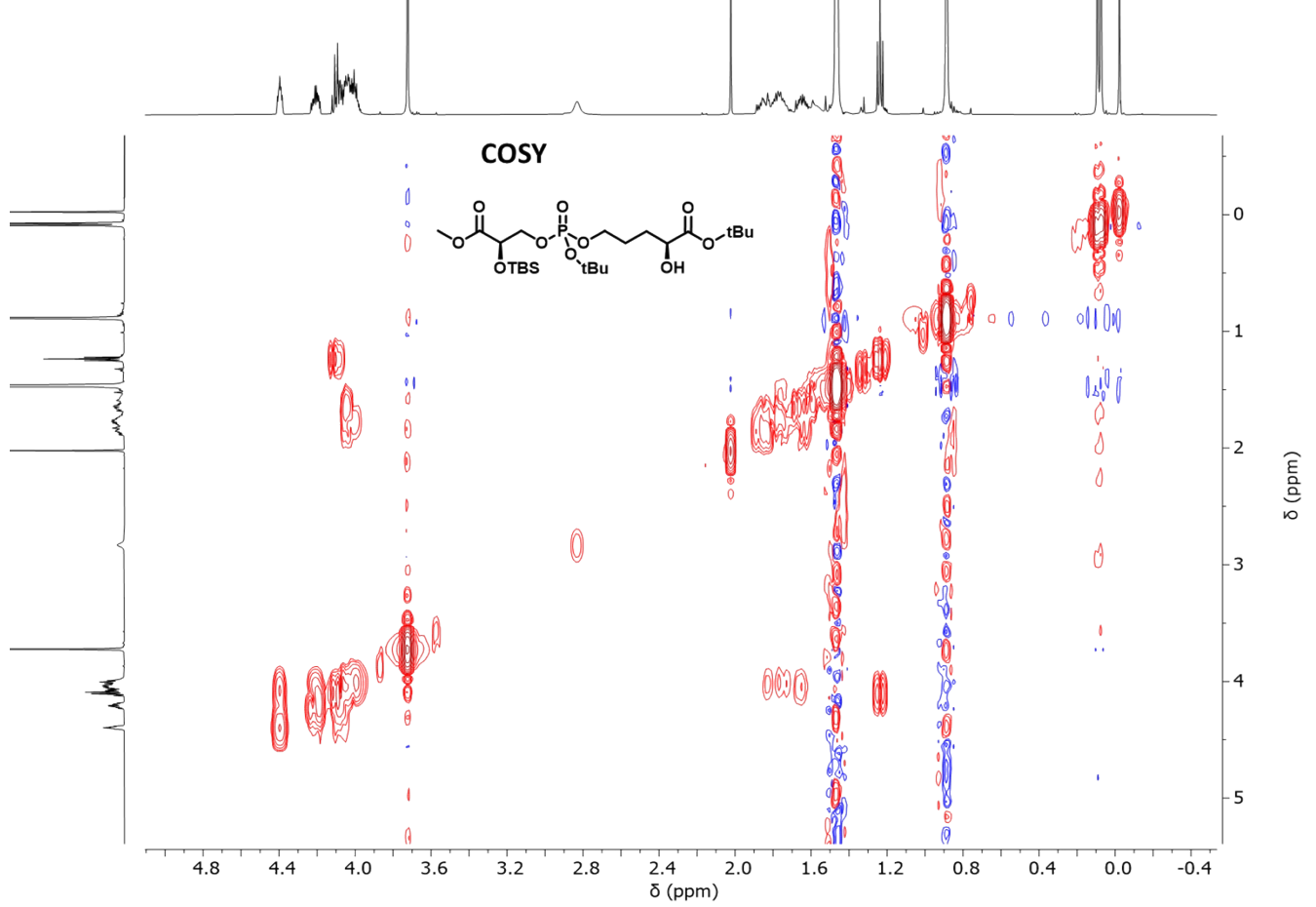
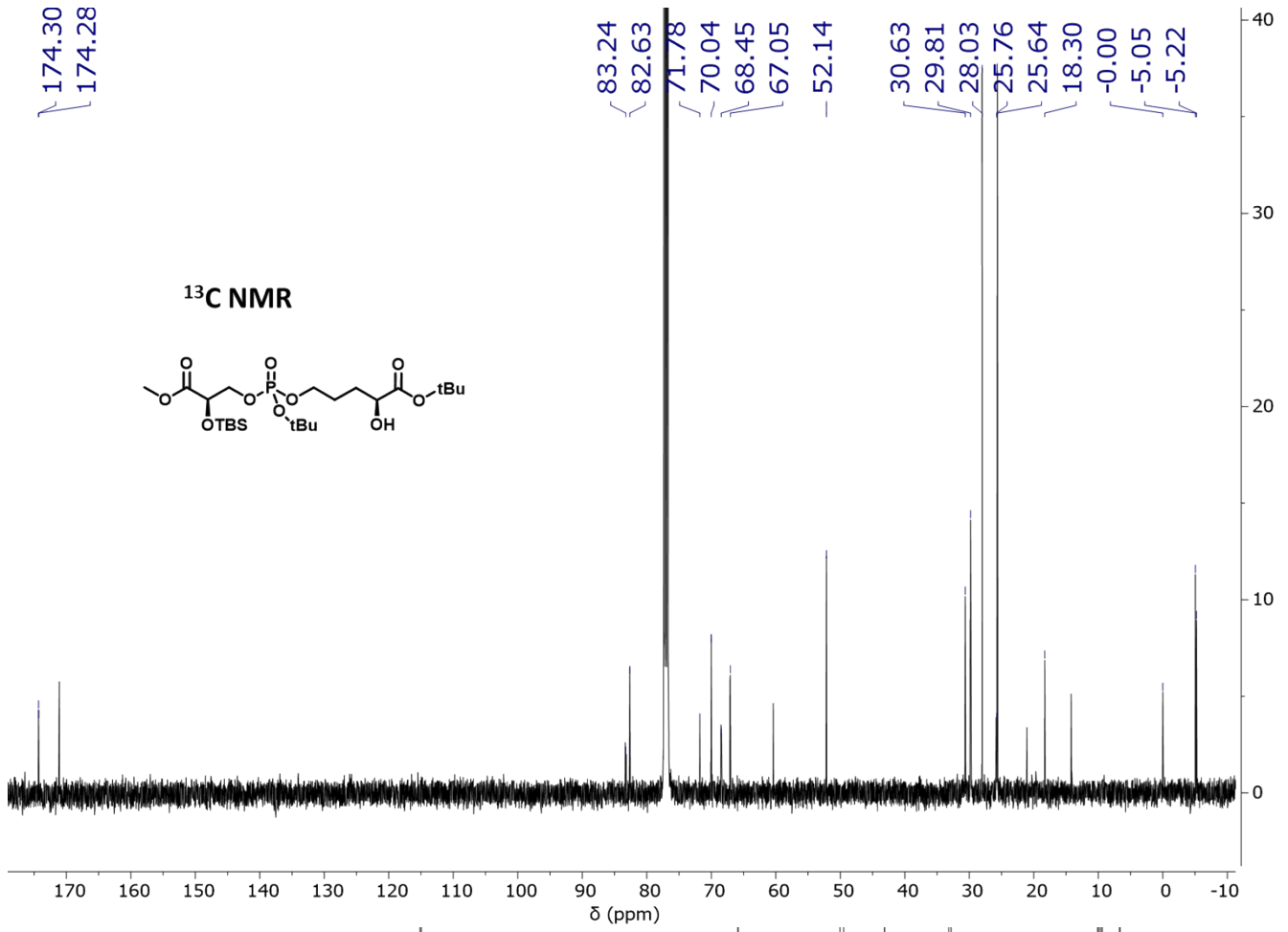
0.09  
0.07  
-0.02

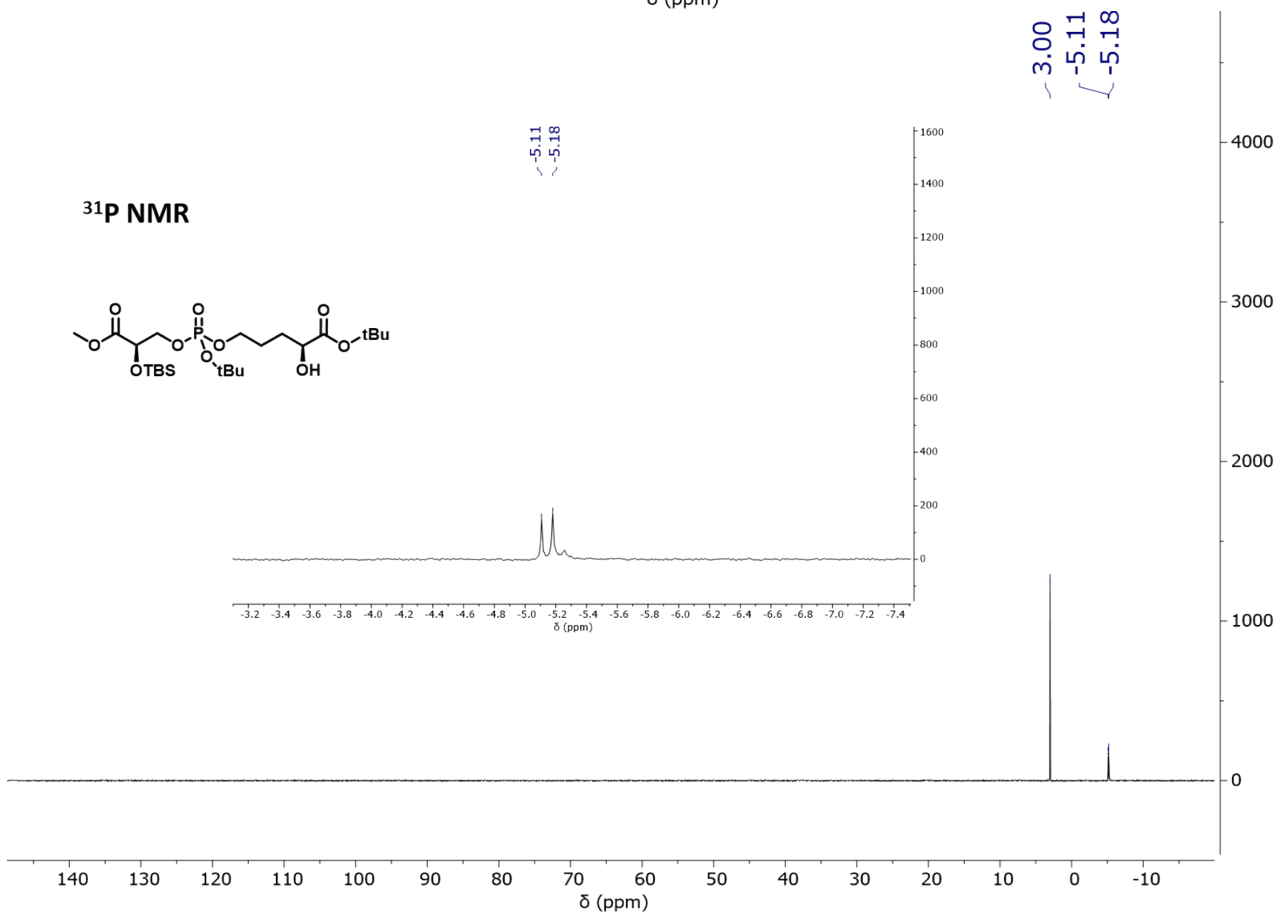
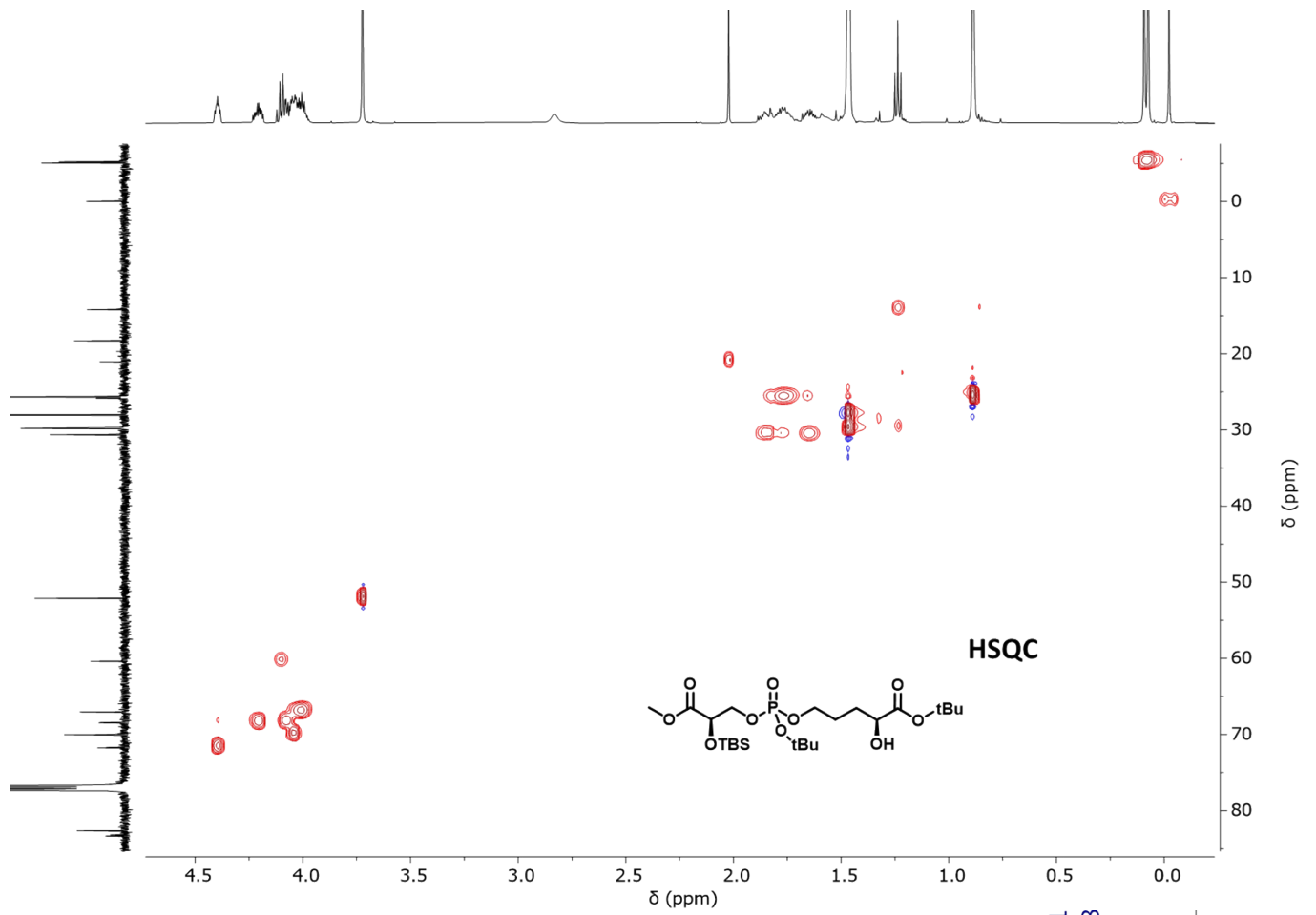
EtAc is still present in NMR

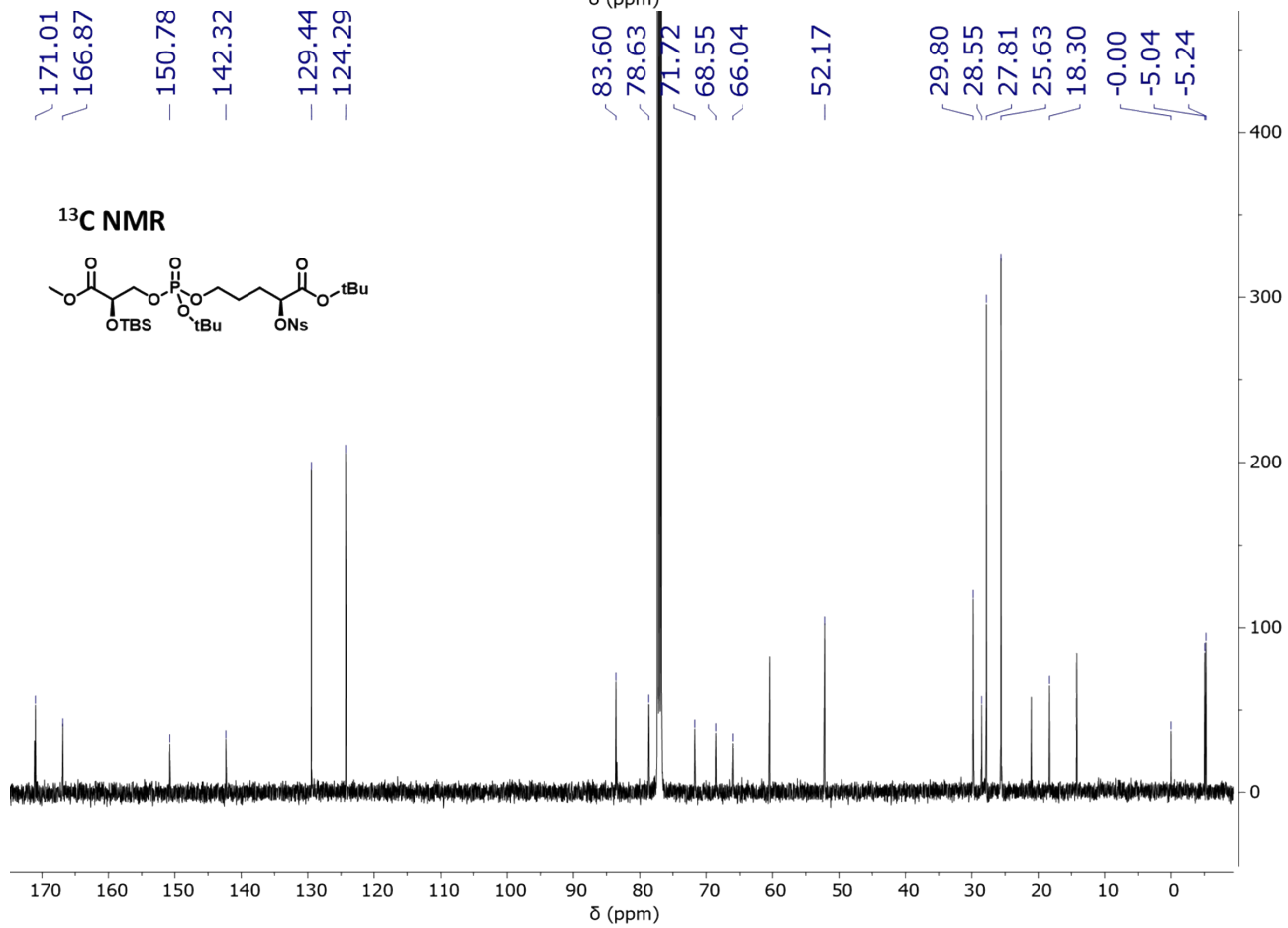
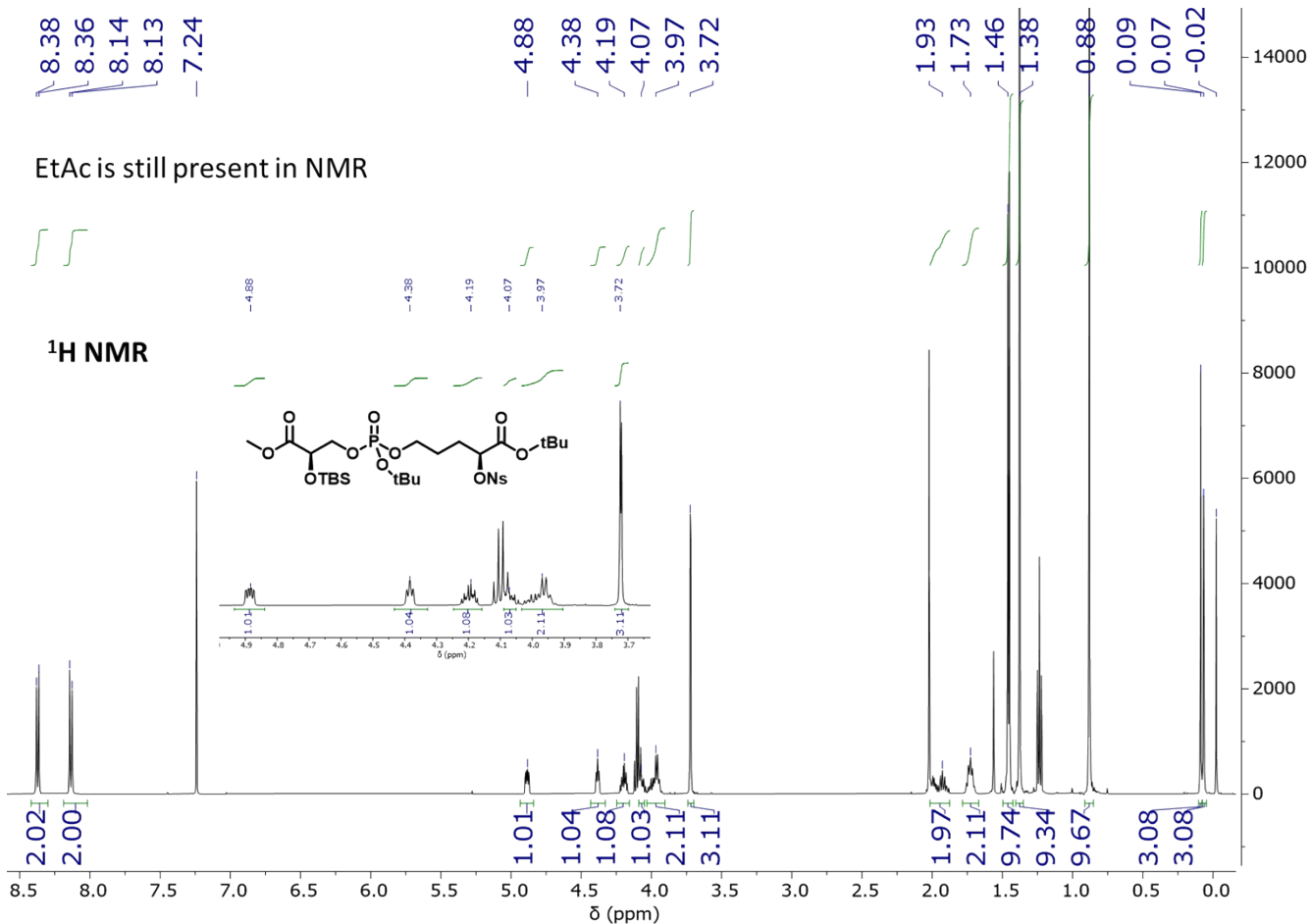
### <sup>1</sup>H NMR

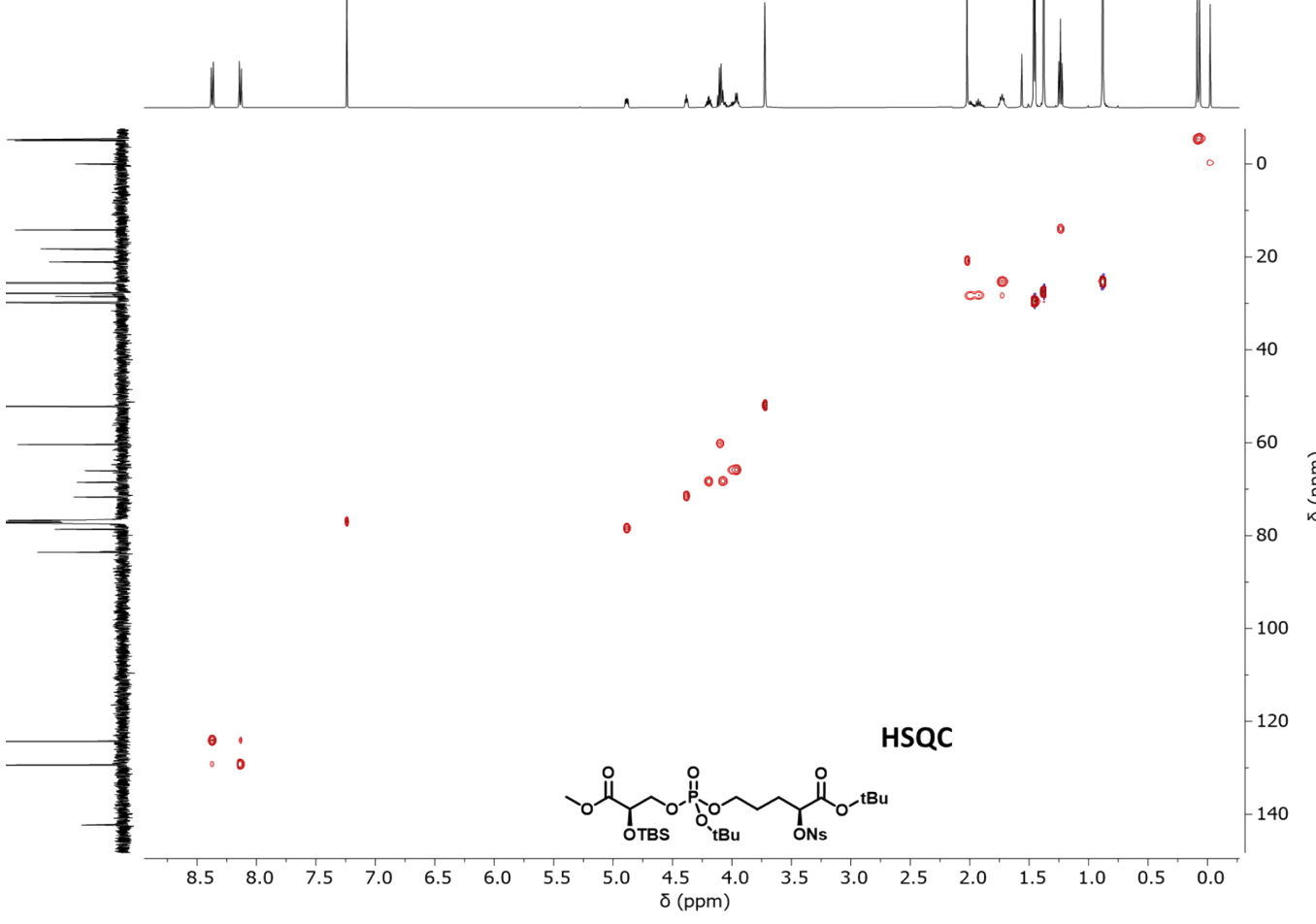
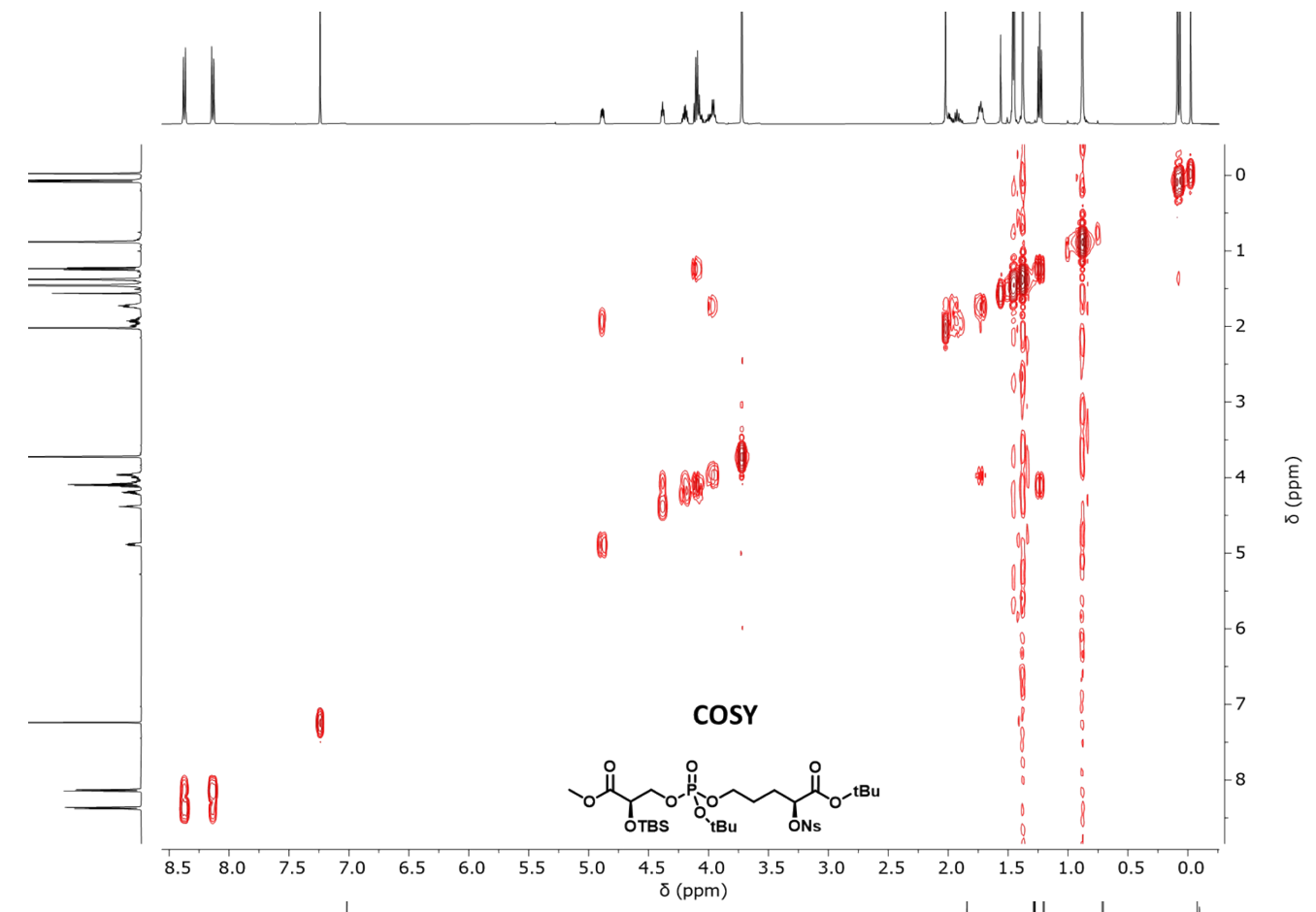


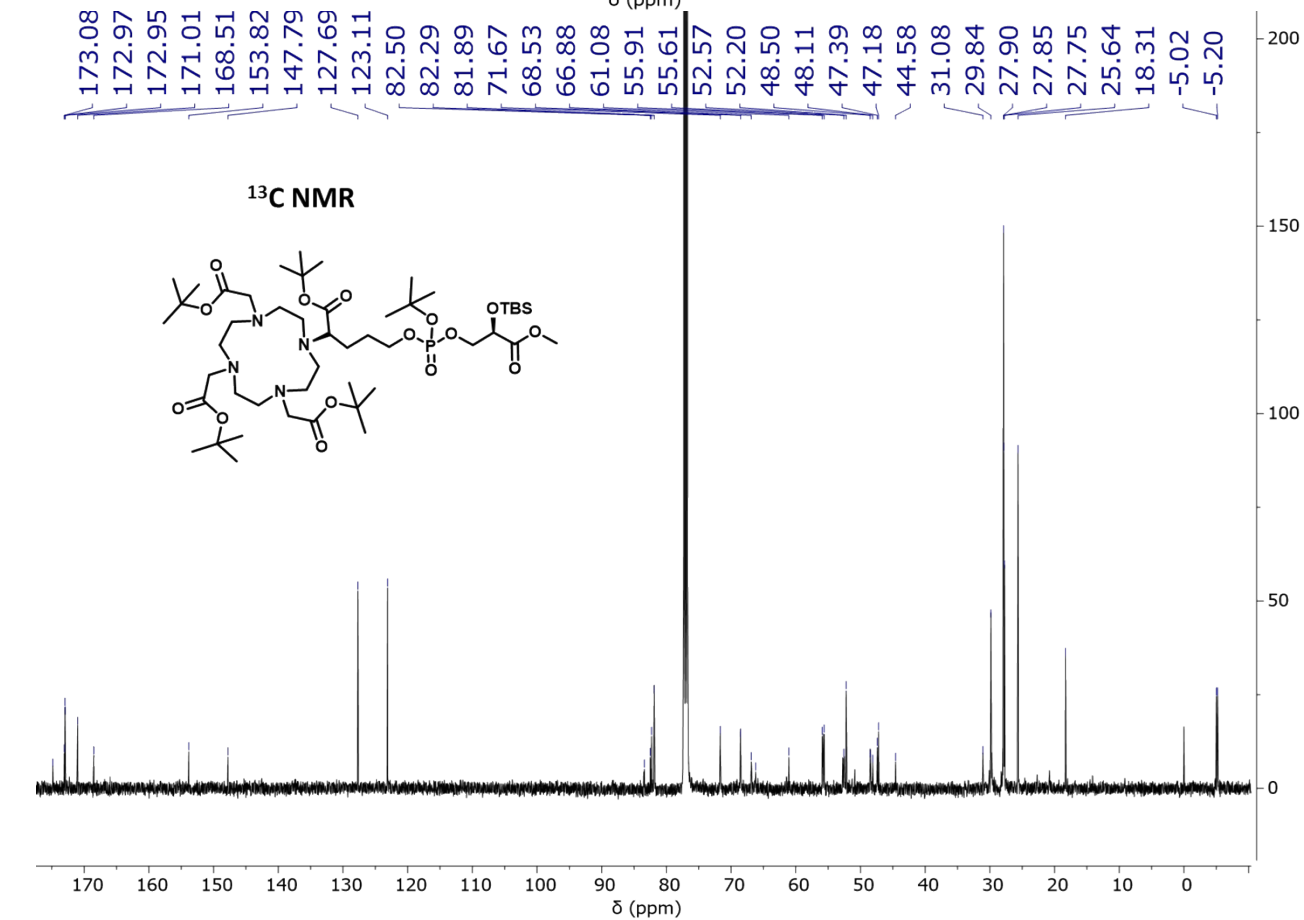
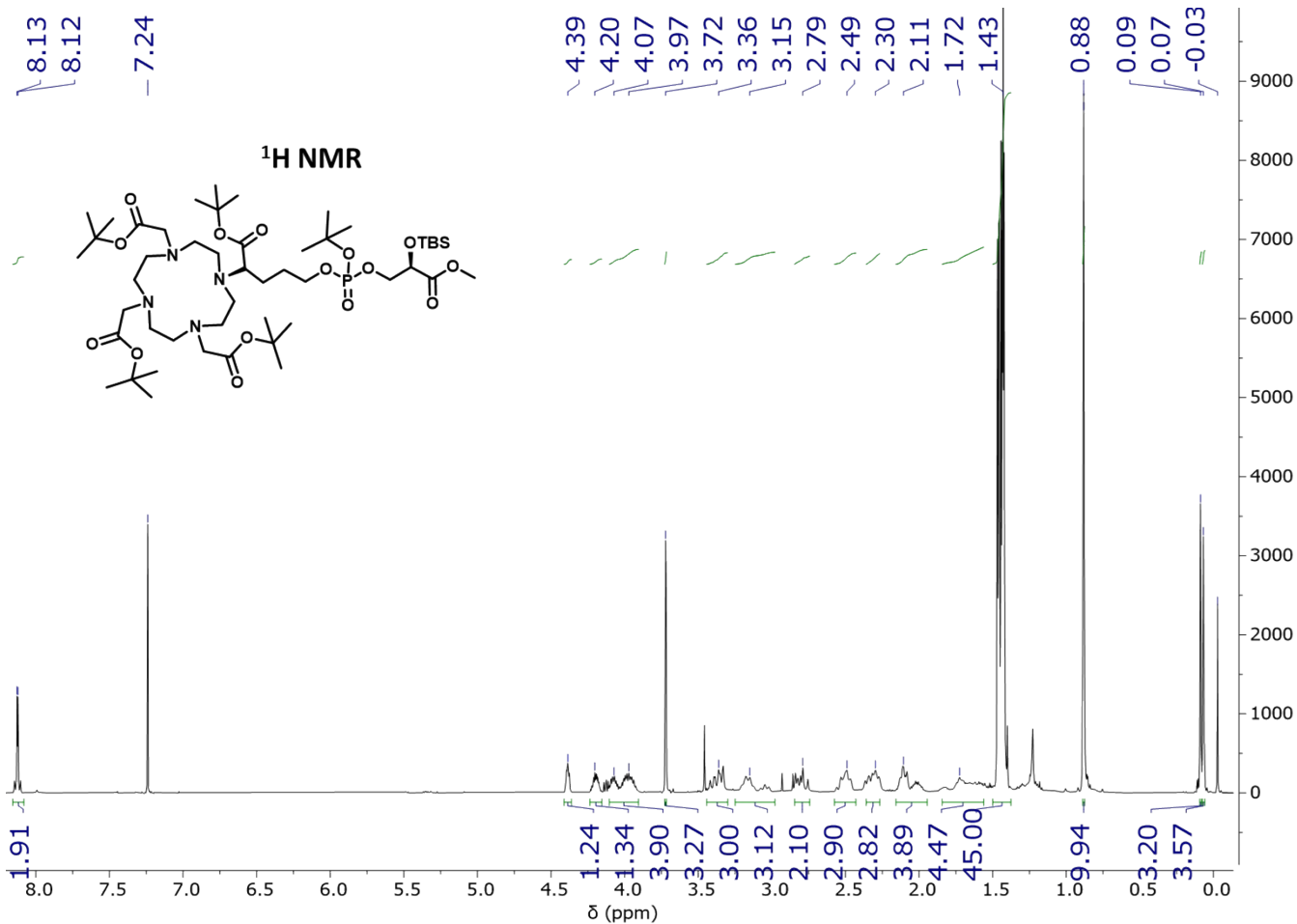


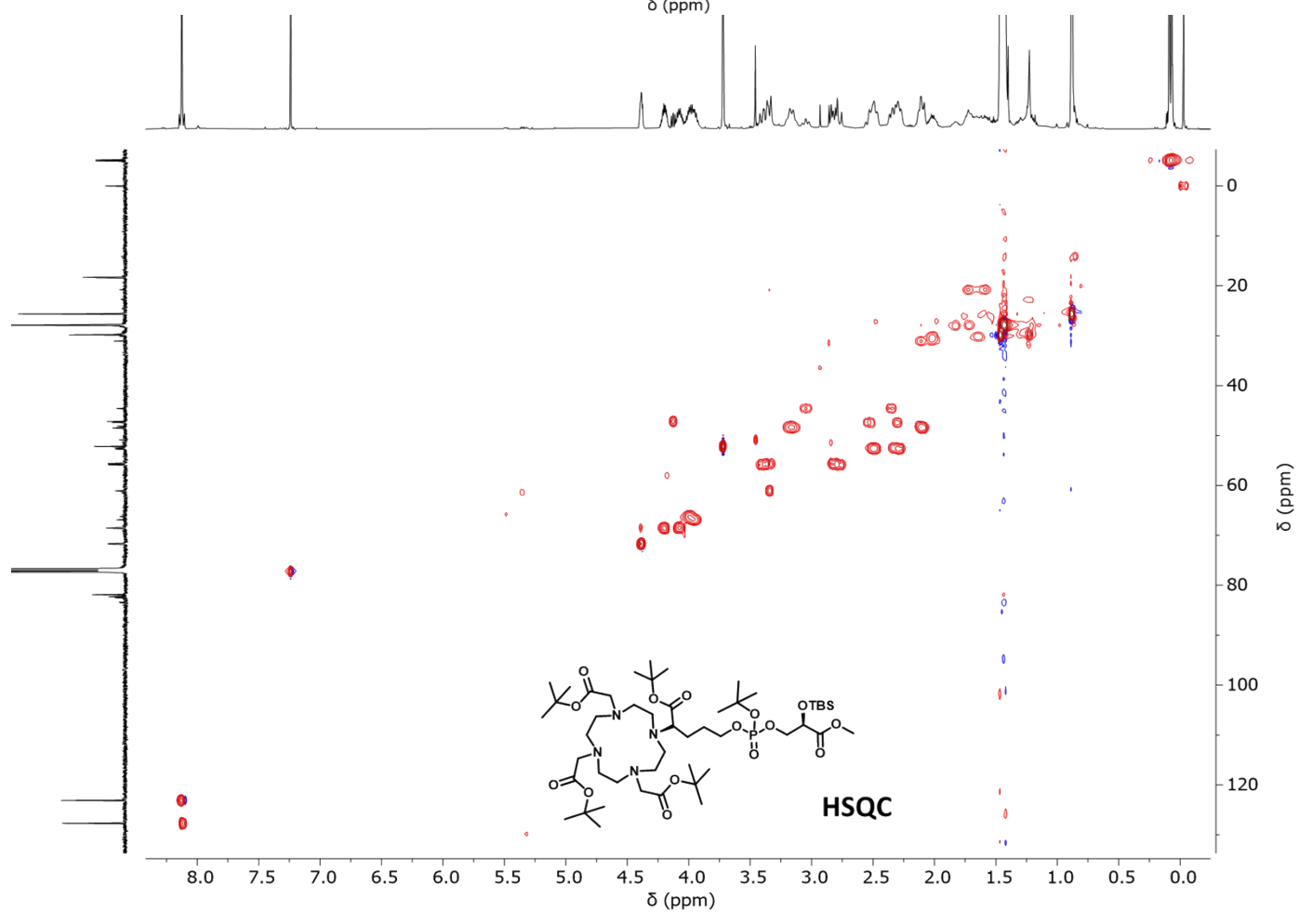
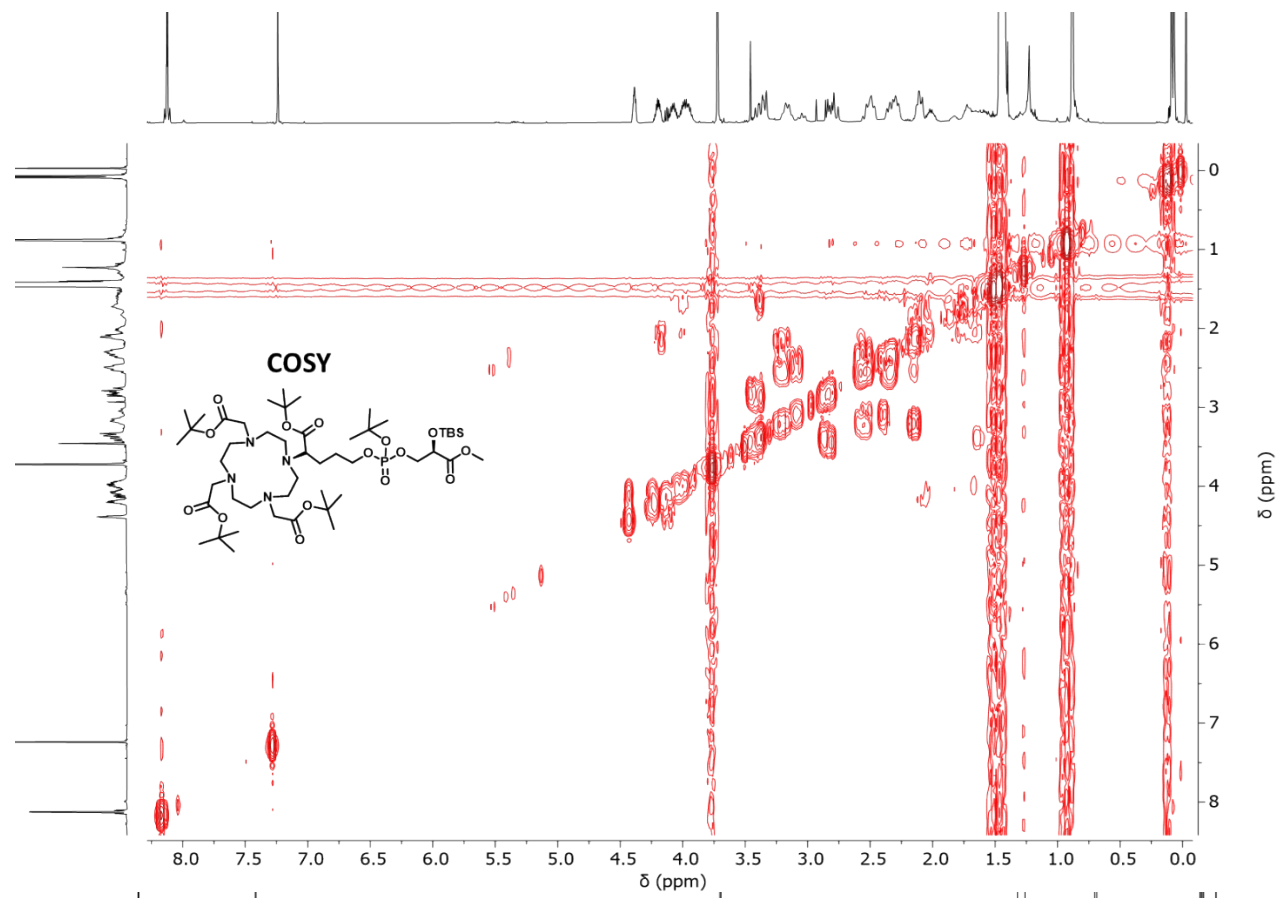


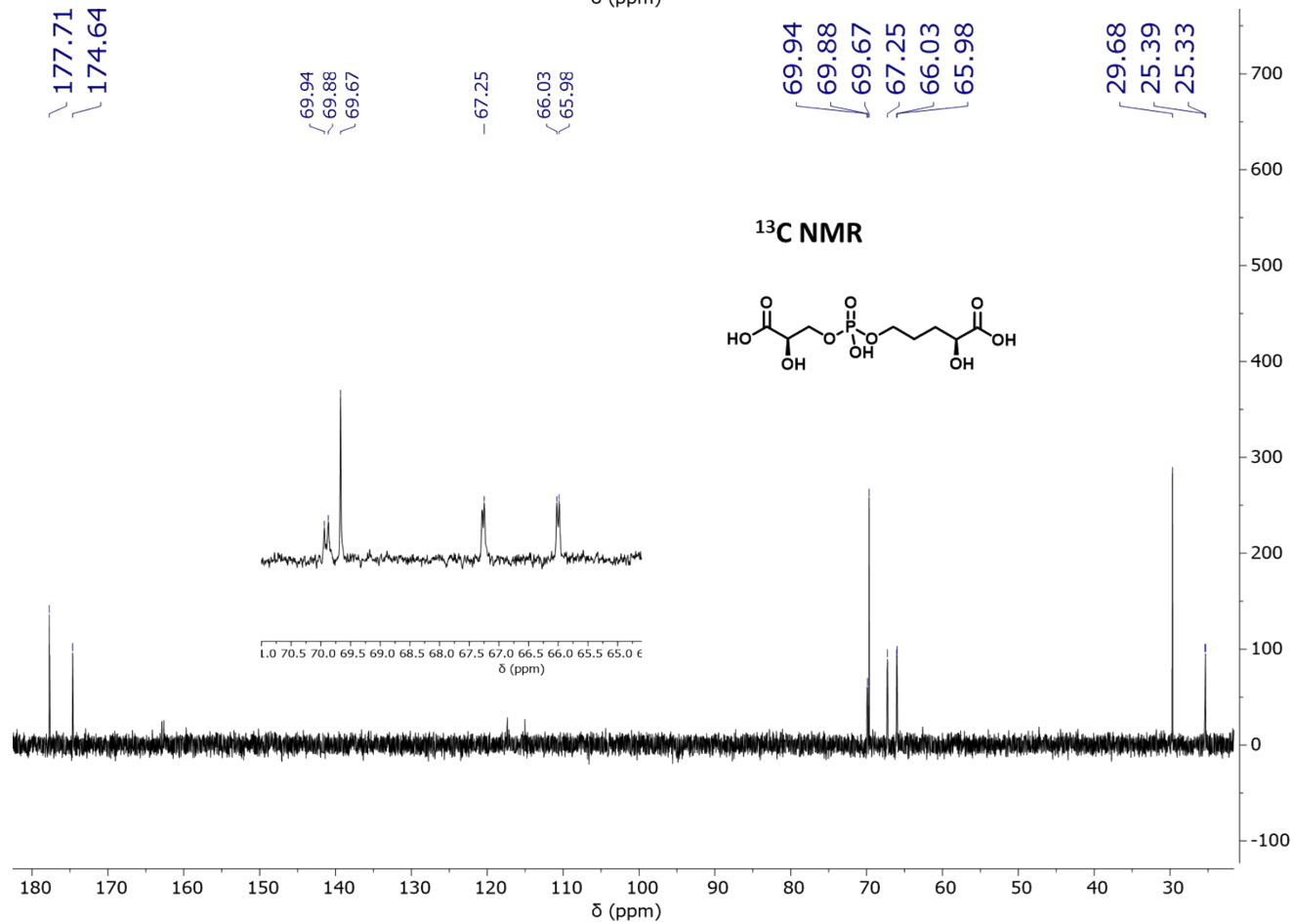
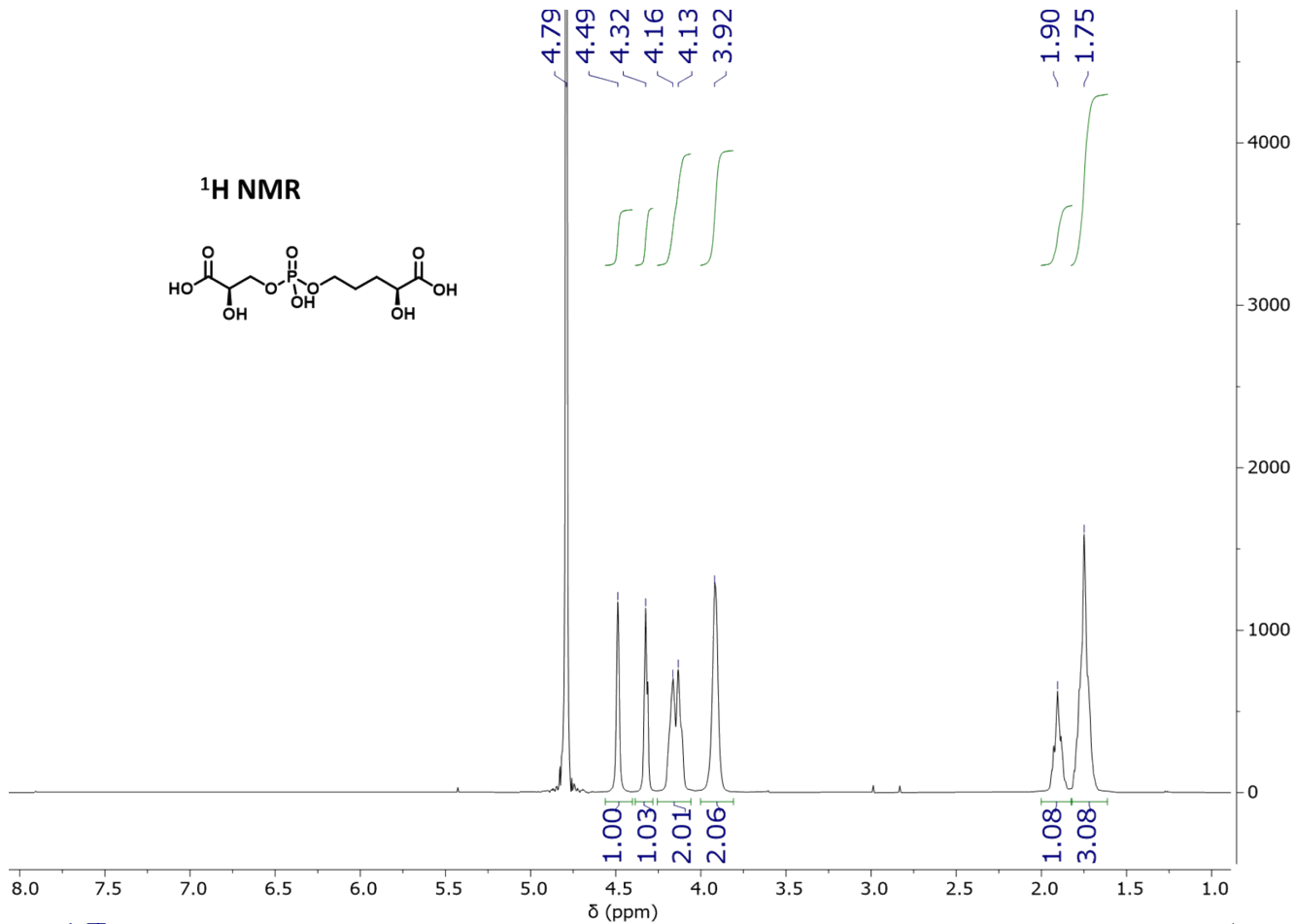


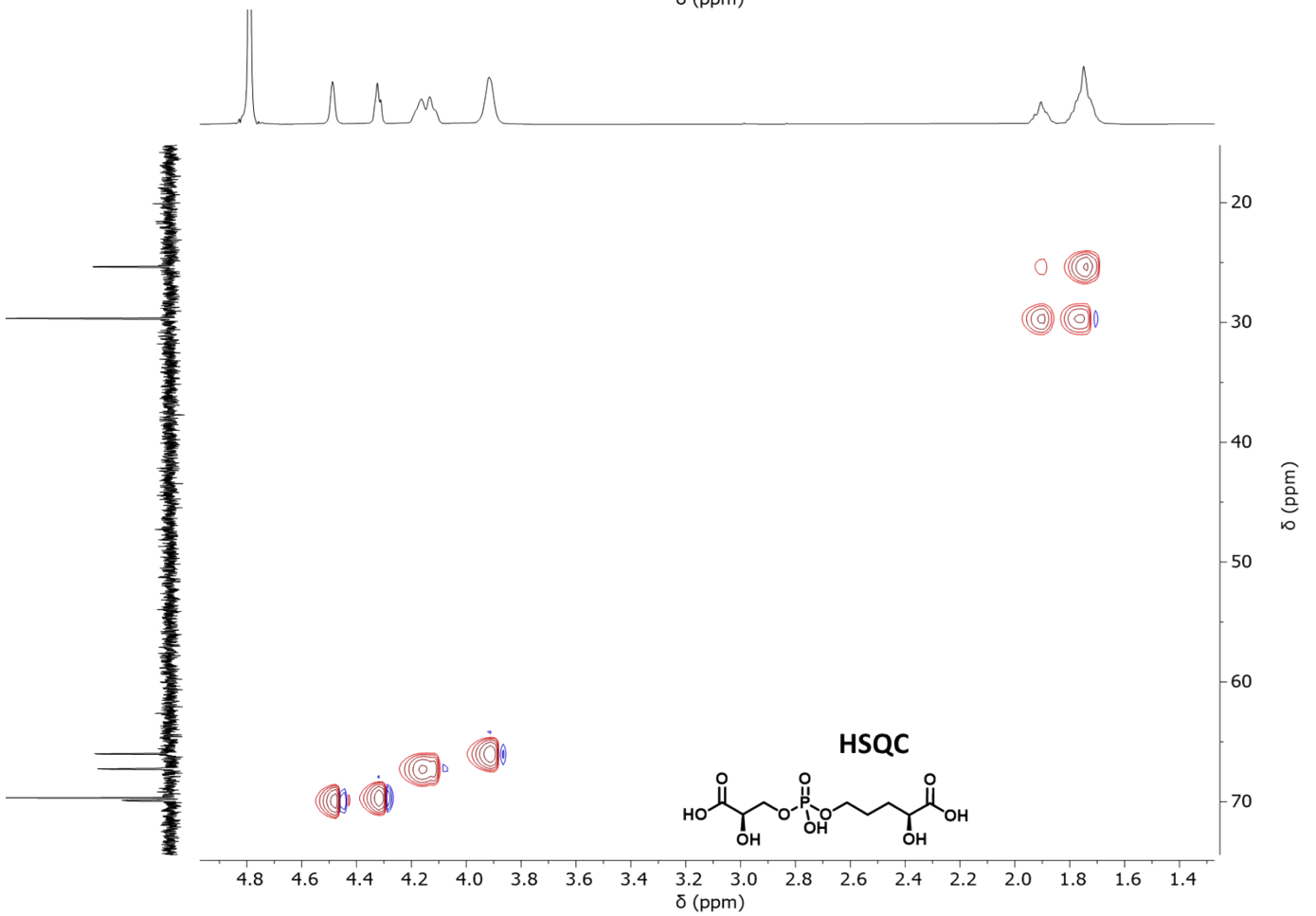
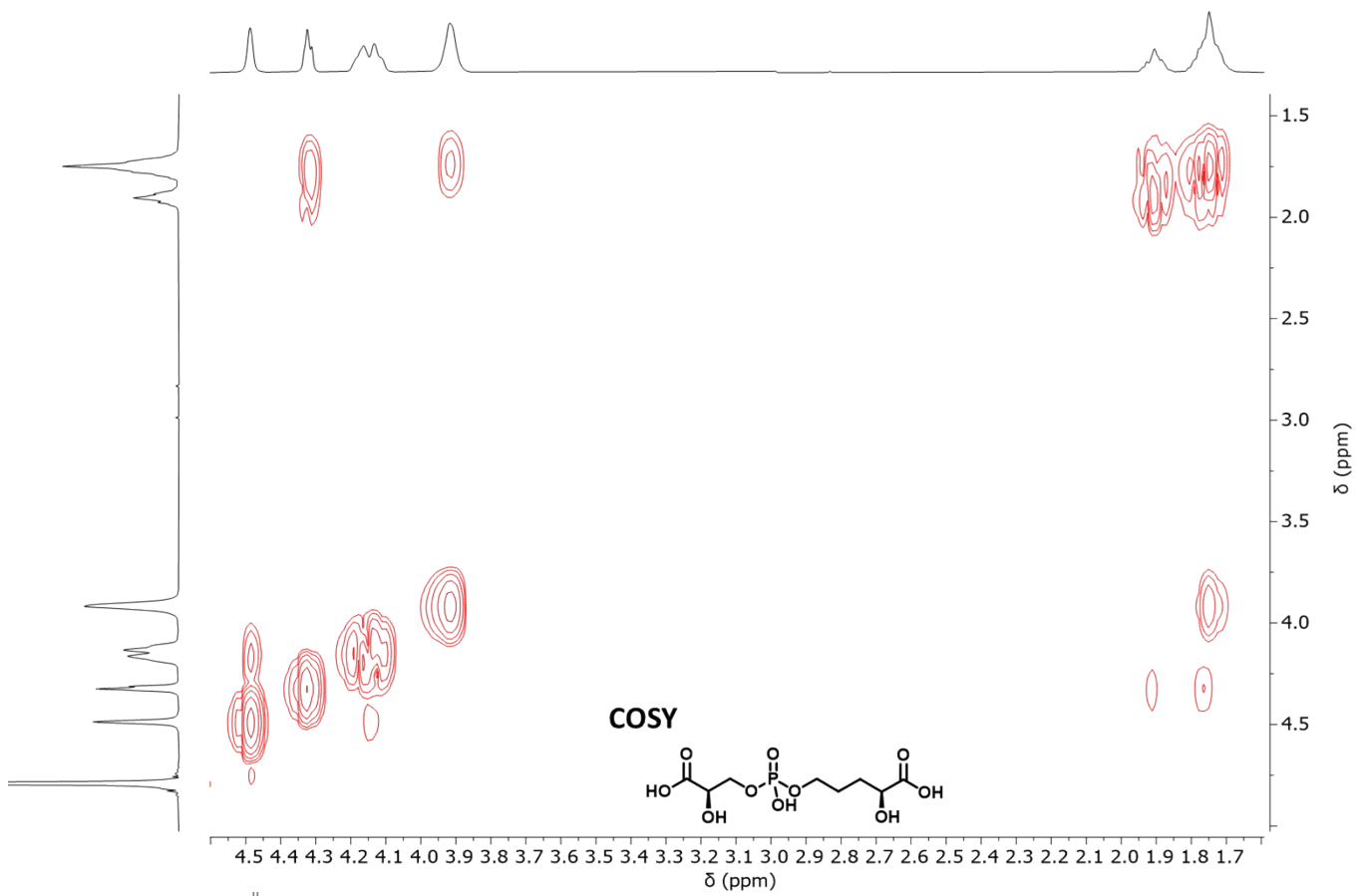














## Section 5: High-Resolution Mass-Spectrometry

