

Мега-грант «Многочастотный электронный парамагнитный резонанс (ЭПР) для биохимических исследований» Руководитель-проф. Майкл Боуман



ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ МАГНИТНОГО РЕЗОНАНСА БИОМОЛЕКУЛЯРНЫХ СИСТЕМ,
РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬ: ПРОФ. МАЙКЛ КЕЙТ БОУМАН, НИОХ СО РАН, г.Новосибирск



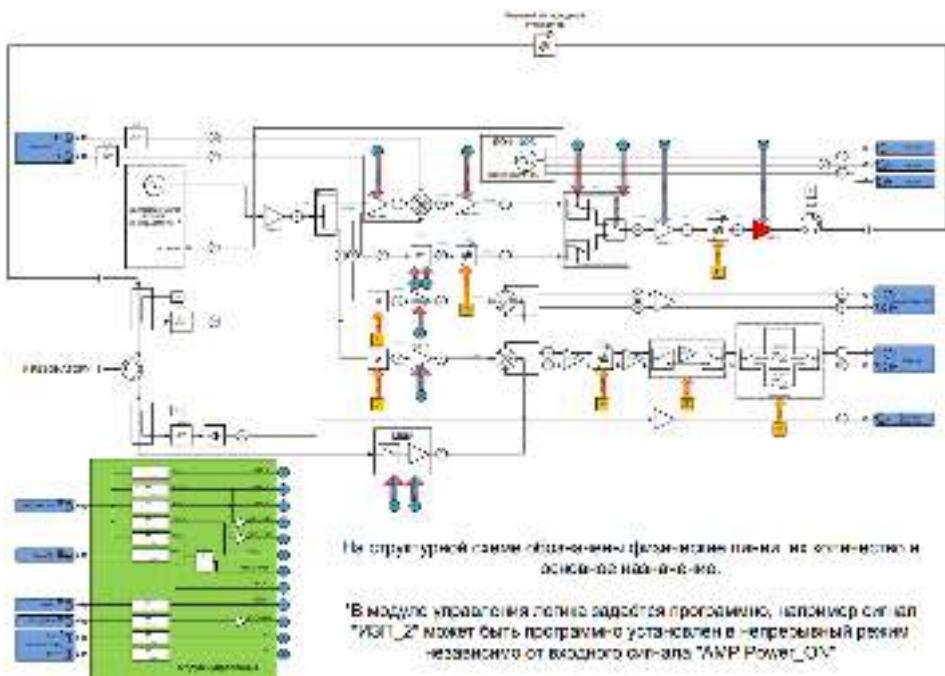
Наименование проекта: Многочастотный электронный парамагнитный резонанс (ЭПР) для биохимических исследований

Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение науки Новосибирский институт органической химии им. Н.Н. Ворожцова Сибирского отделения Российской академии наук

Цель проекта: Целью проекта является развитие и применение передовых методов спектроскопии электронного парамагнитного резонанса (ЭПР) к актуальным задачам в области биохимии и биомедицины, имеющие принципиальную значимость для развития методов диагностики и разработки стратегий лечения ряда социально важных заболеваний, таких как болезни сердечно-сосудистой системы, болезнь Альцгеймера, онкологические заболевания и др.

Задача проекта: Основной задачей данного проекта является создание высокотехнологичной ЭПР лаборатории мирового уровня, имеющей в своем распоряжении самый современный приборный парк с максимальной функциональностью, и укомплектованной высококвалифицированными кадрами.

Разработка импульсного ЭПР спектрометра (10ГГц, 34 ГГц)



1. Применен цифровой синтезатор сигнала СВЧ-диапазона, рабочий диапазон СВЧ/точность: 5.0 – 15.0 ГГц \pm 1 Гц.
 2. Применен твердотельный усилитель мощности 350 Ватт, обеспечивает высокую стабильность мощности и фазы импульсов.
- Развёртка по полю/точность: 50 – 6500 \pm 0.01 Гс
 - Длительности импульсов: от 12нс
 - Шаг установки импульсов и задержек: 2 нс
 - Частота повторений импульсов: до 10 кГц
 - Рабочая температура/точность криостата: от 3.5 \pm 0.1 °К





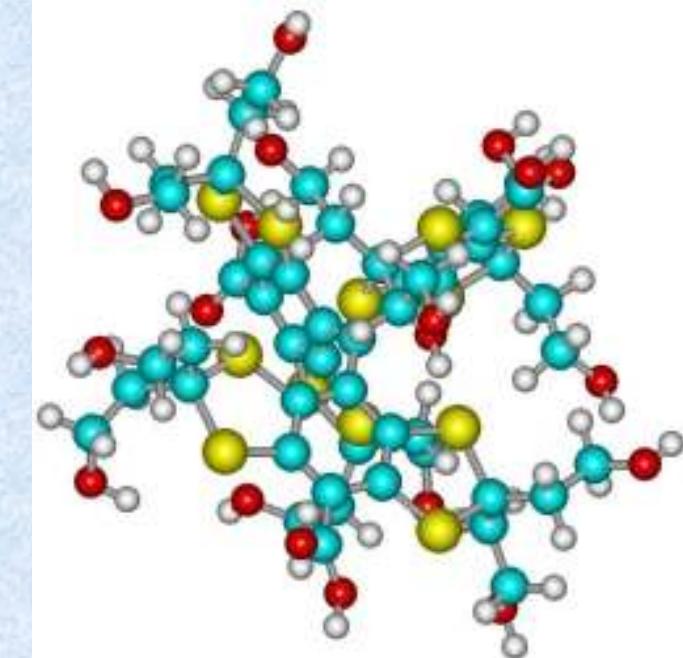
Triarylmethyl radical and its applications

Elena Bagryanskaya, Victor Tormyshev

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Physics and Chemistry of Elementary Chemical Processes

*September 5-9, 2022,
Akademgorodok,
Novosibirsk, Russia*





OUTLINE

- History of trityl radicals
- Synthesis: general concept, capabilities & limitations
- Trityls vs nitroxides: advantages and disadvantages
- Trityl properties – EPR and stability
- Trityl application in EPR tomography as OXYGEN sensors
- Trityls as spin labels for PELDOR/DEER
- Trityl- nitroxide biradical – polarizing agents for DNP
- Trityl- 19F for ENDOR distance measurements



Triarylmethyl radicals (TAM, trityls): what they are ?

AN INSTANCE OF TRIVALENT CARBON: TRIPHENYL-METHYL.

By M. GOMBERG.

Received October 4, 1900.

[PRELIMINARY PAPER.]

SOME time ago¹ I published a method of preparing tetraphenylmethane. The yield was rather small and I was obliged to study the solubilities, composition, molecular weight, and the nitro derivative on about 0.5 gram of the hydrocarbon. The stereochemical interest attached to this compound has induced me to take up the subject once more, in the hope of obtaining larger yields. I have, therefore, gone over most of the methods which have been tried by others for the preparation of tetraphenylmethane. My results, while differing in detail from those published by others, agree in the main,—the hydrocarbon could not be obtained by the usual reactions. One of the main proofs advanced by me for the constitution of tetraphenylmethane was that it furnished a tetranitro derivative which gave no colored salts with alcoholic potash, while most of the less phenylated methanes do respond to this test. To prove whether

¹ Hemilian: *Ber. d. Chem. Ges.*, 7, 1207.

² *Ber. d. Chem. Ges.*, 30, 2043; *This Journal*, 20, 775.
24-22



The University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, (1900-1905)

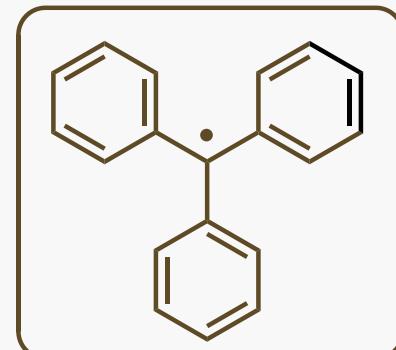
Moses Gomberg (Моисей Гомберг)
the FOUNDER of RADICAL CHEMISTRY

Elisavetgrad (1866) – Ann Arbor (1947)

at 92° C.

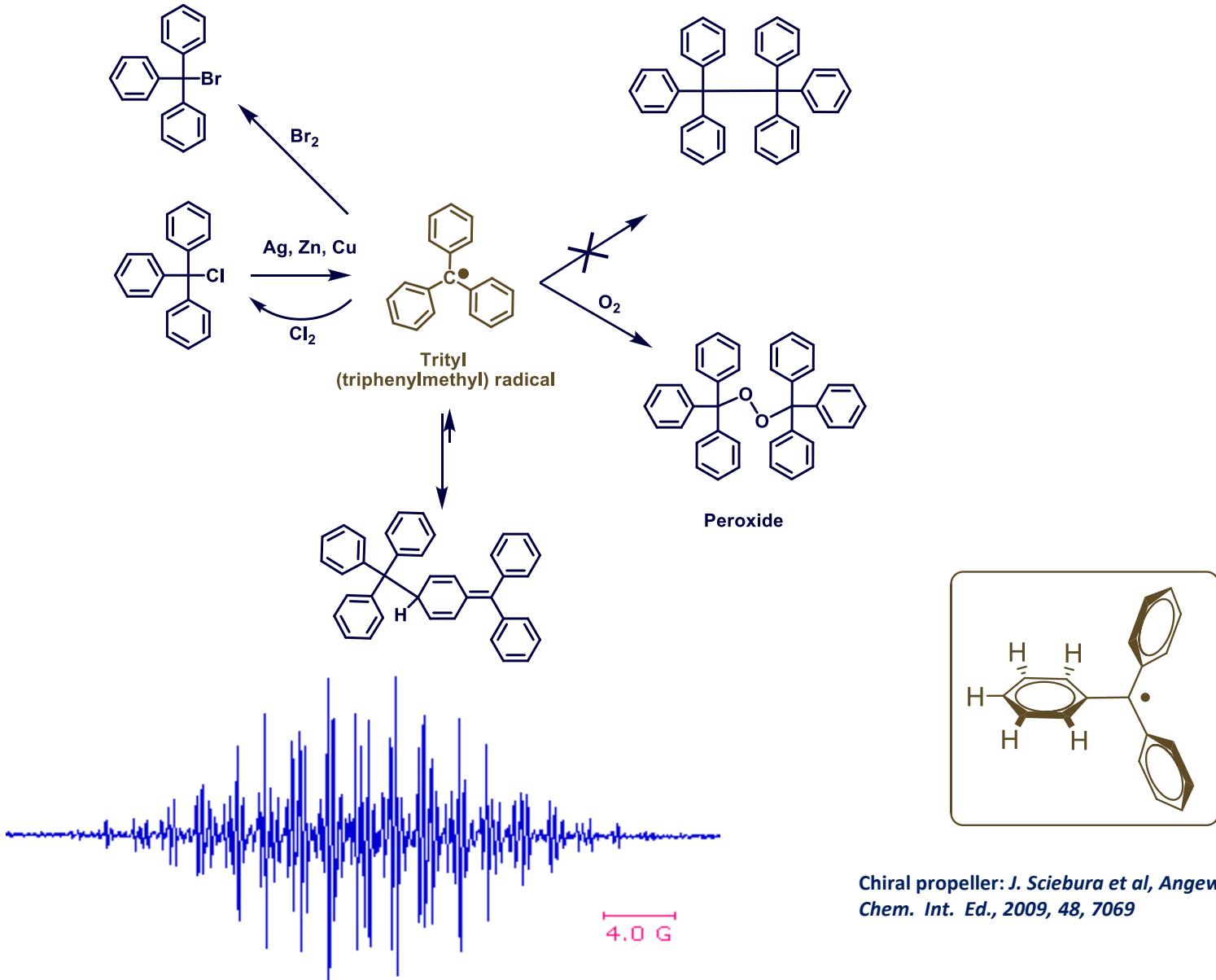
V. TRIPHENYLMETHYL,
 $(C_6H_5)_3\equiv C$.

experimental evidence presented above forces





Triarylmethyl radicals (TAM, trityls): what they are ?

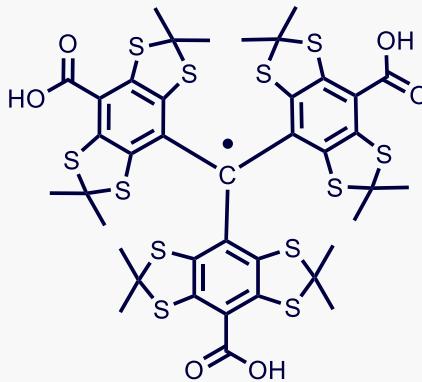


Chiral propeller: J. Sciebura et al, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2009, 48, 7069

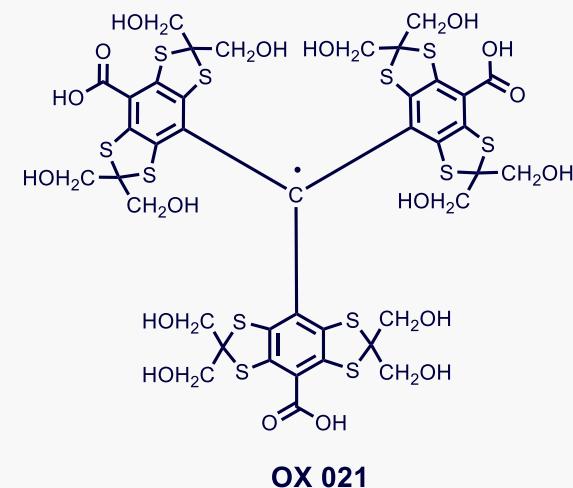
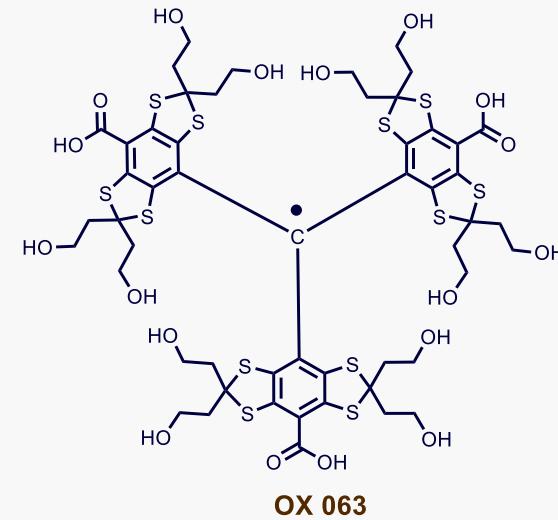
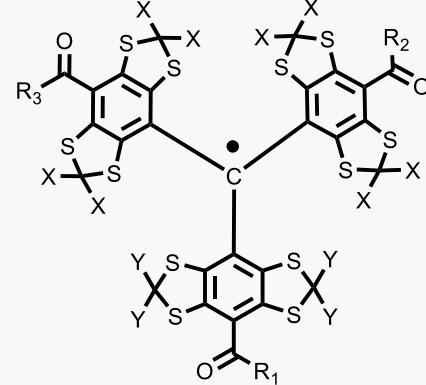
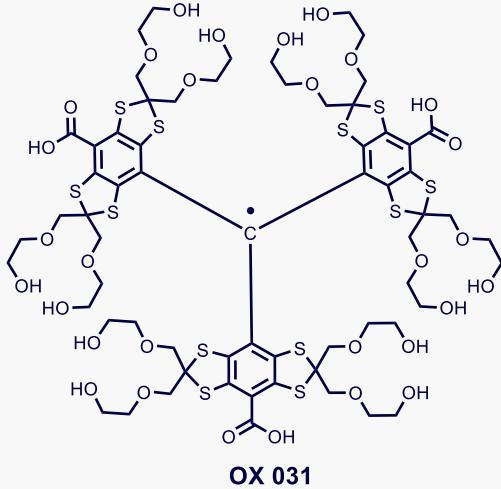


Sterically hindered tris-(tetrathiaryl)methyls – a new generation of trityls (NYCOMED INNOVATIONS, 1990-1998)

3



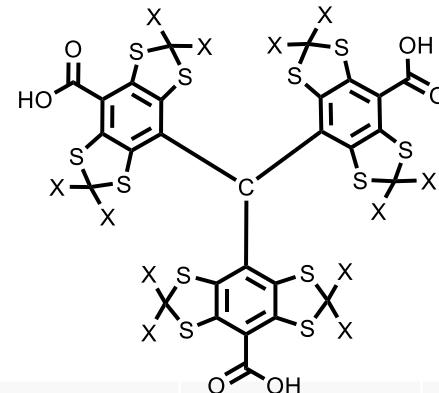
Tris(8-carboxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylbenzo[1,2-d;4,5-d']bis[1,3]dithiol-4-yl)methyl



The key objective of studies:
new efficient agents for Overhauser-enhanced MRI



Trityl radicals: lipophilicity/hydrophilicity, and stability in blood



Side substituent	Trityl	$\log P$ (pH=2.0)	$\log P$ (pH=7.0)	$t_{1/2}$ (blood, mice)
CH ₃	Finland	> 5	-2.43	> 1.5 h
CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	OX063	-1.84	< -5.2	> 1.5 h
CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	OX031	-2.62	< -4.8	30 min
CH ₂ OH	OX021	-1.65	-3.40	< 5 min



Stability and toxicity of trityls

Trityl	Solid state Destruction in the presence of air at RT after storage for 1 year	Water solution, pH 7.0		Toxicity LD_{50}
	Destruction in the presence of air at 0°C after 2 months	Destruction in the absence of air at 0°C after 1 year		
Finland	0-1%	<1%	< 1%	0.24-0.48 g/kg
OX063	0-1%	2.5%	< 1%	11.8 g/kg



Trityl radicals vs Nitroxide radicals: spectroscopy, physical and chemical features

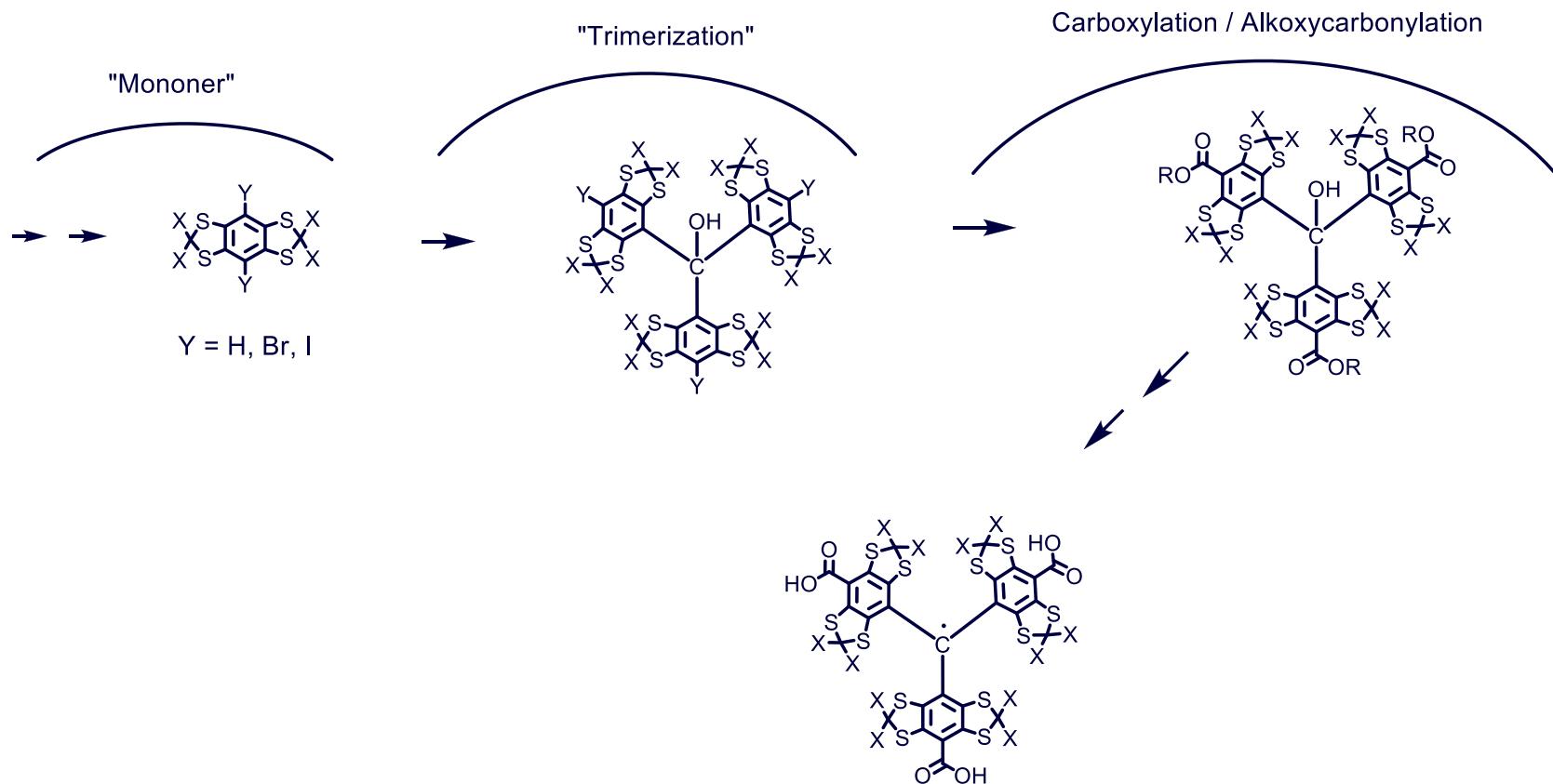
Nitroxides

- EPR signal: a rather broad EPR triplet
- EPR resolution: relatively low
- Sensitivity in registering oxygen: relatively low
- Stability in biological media: easily reduced, but stability permits to be altered, and thus may be notably increased
- Main uses: measurements of redox status and pH, ROS probes, spin traps, SDSL techniques, antioxidants, Nitroxide-Mediated radical Polymerization (NMP)

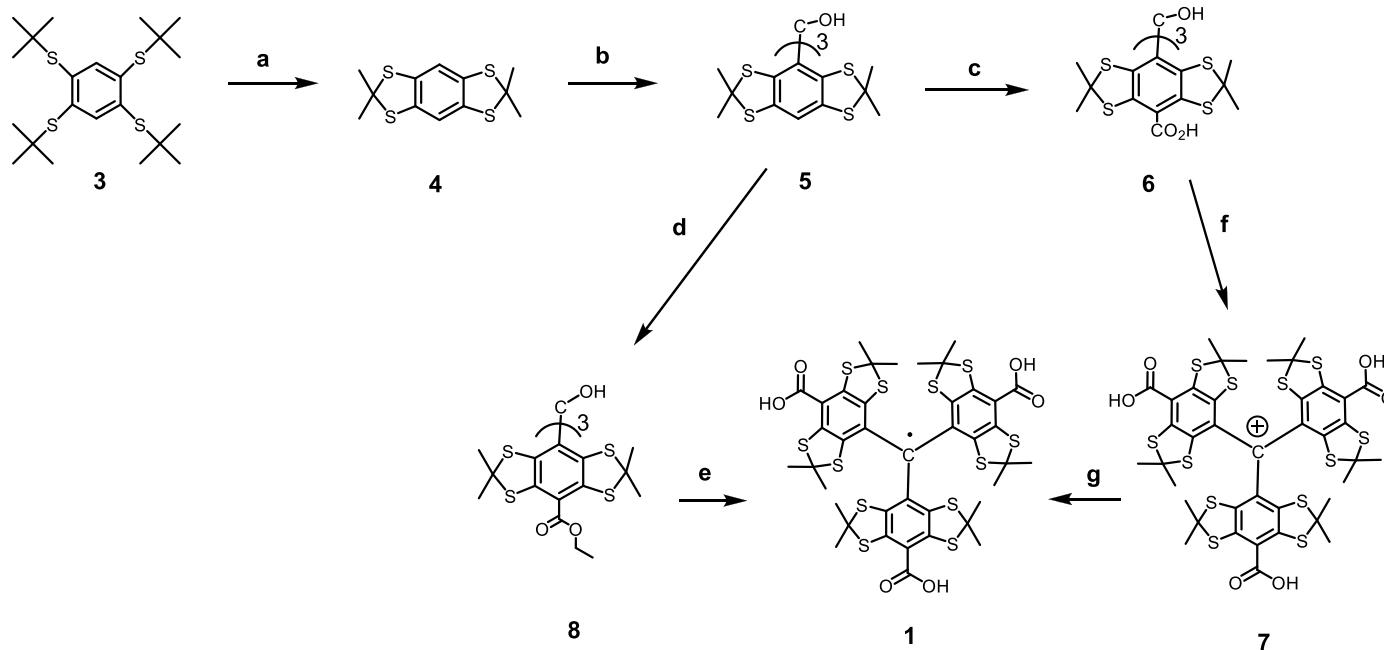
Trityls

- EPR signal: narrow, sharp
- EPR resolution: high, $LW < 100$ mG
- Sensitivity in registering oxygen: high
- Stability in biological media : stable for hours or longer
- Main uses: EPR, EPR oximetry, Overhauser-enhanced MRI, spin labels, materials for EPR microscopy

Trityl synthesis: general concept



Synthesis of Finland TAM

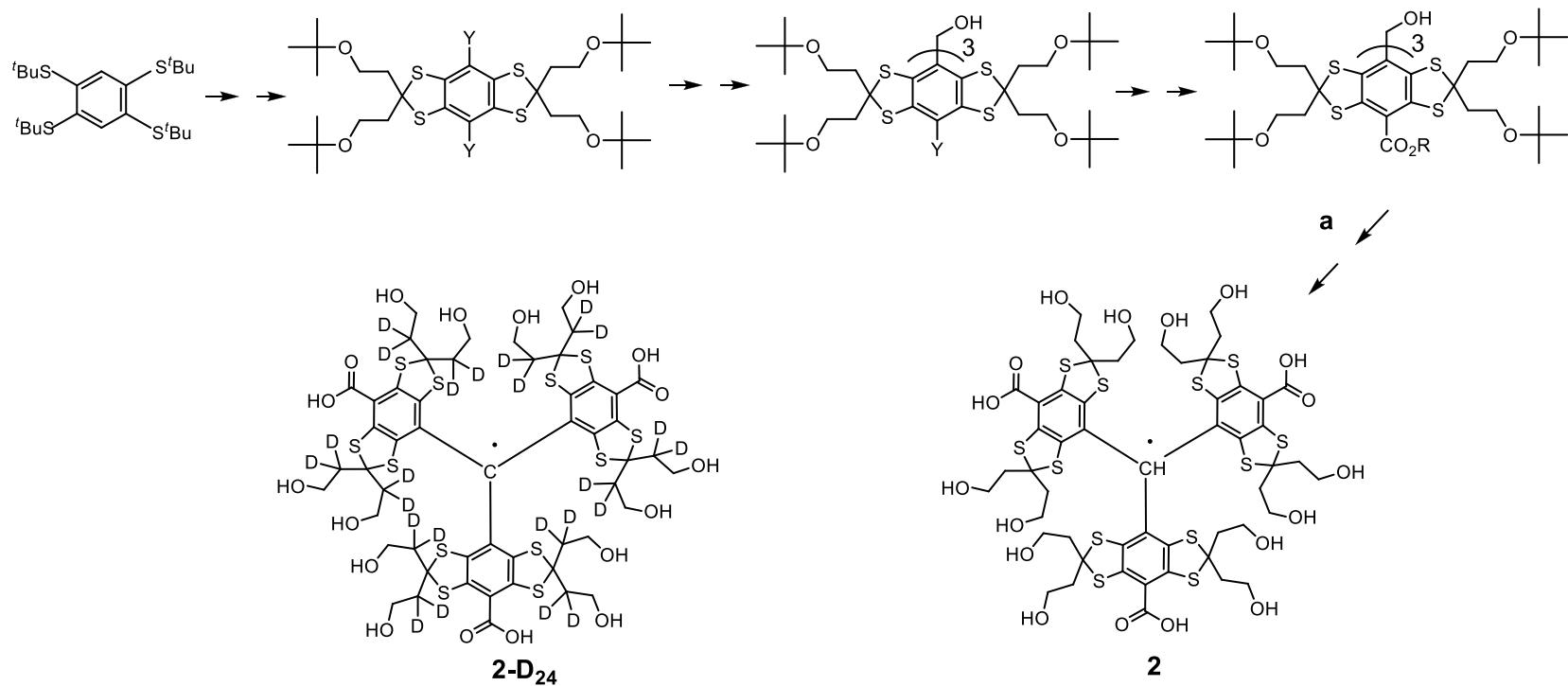


- (a) ацетон, BF_3 , D-10-камфорсульфоновая кислота, CHCl_3 , 93%;
- (b) 2.5 М раствор $n\text{-BuLi}$ (1.1 экв) в n -гексане, диэтиловый эфир, диэтилкарбонат (0.32 экв), 72%;
- (c) 2.5 М $n\text{-BuLi}$ в n -гексане (10 экв), n -гексан/TMEDA, CO_2 (т.в.), 67%;
- (d) 2.5 М $n\text{-BuLi}$ в n -гексане (10 экв), n -гексан/TMEDA, диэтилкарбонат (40 экв), 32%;
- (e) $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ (15 экв) в дихлорметане, SnCl_2 (1 equiv), гидролиз водным раствором KOH (10 экв), HCl , 92 %;
- (f) TFA; (g) SnCl_2 (0.5 equiv.), 96 %

S. Andersson, F. Radner, A. Rydbeck, R. Servin, L.-G. Wistrand. U.S. Patent 5530140, 1996.

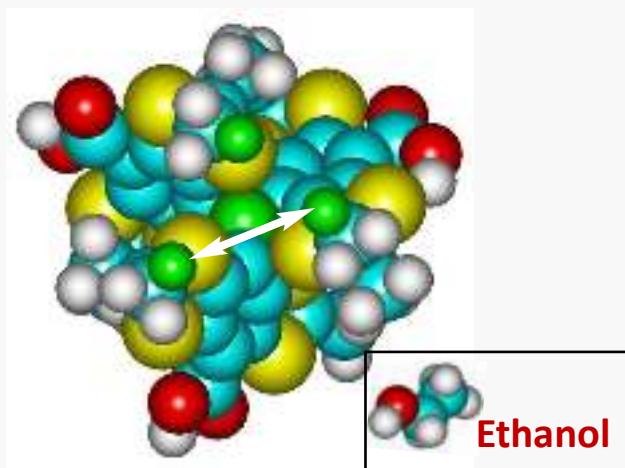
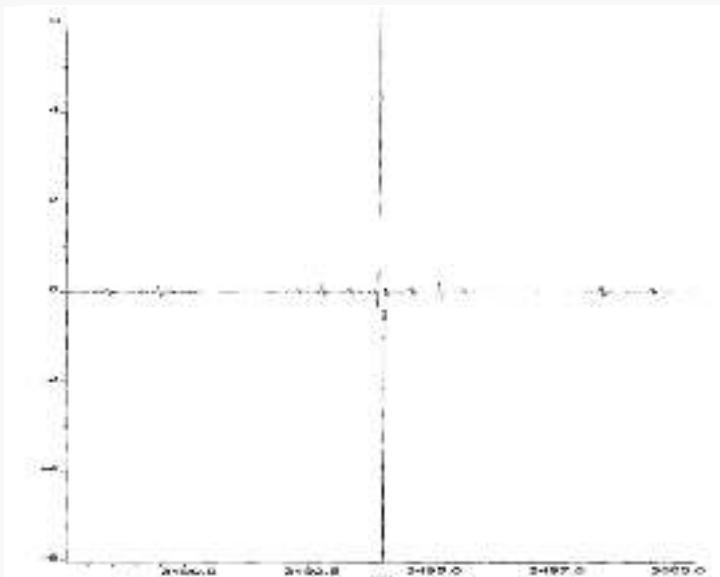
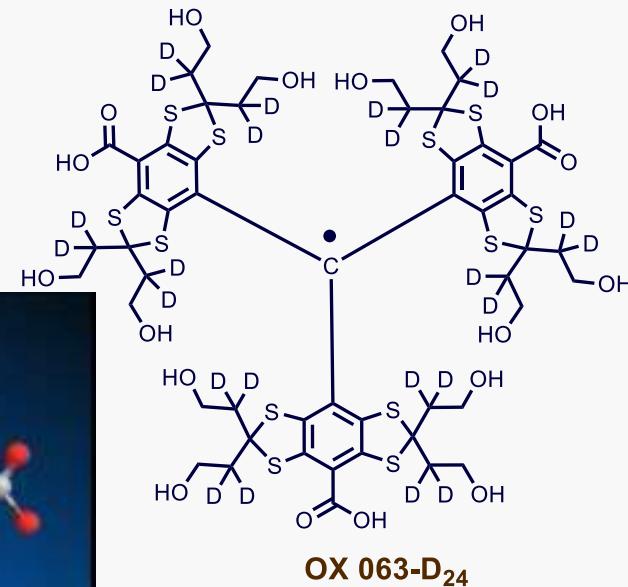
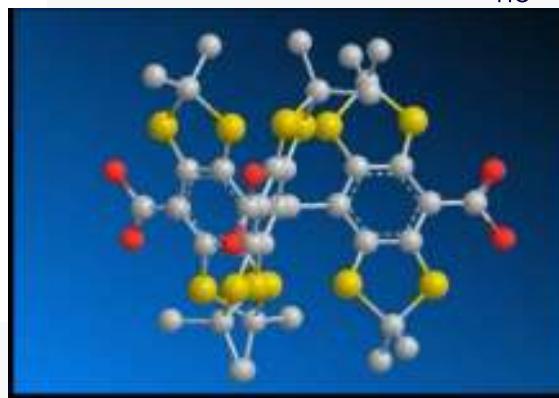
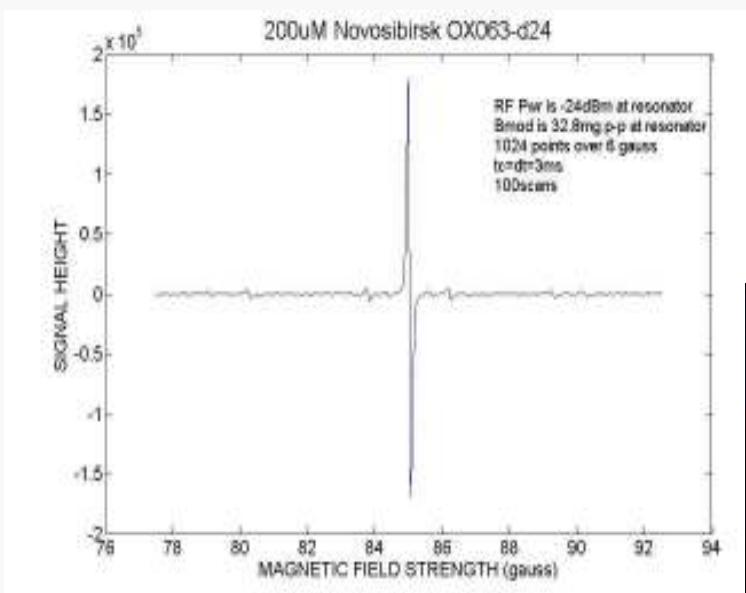
Yu. Rogozhnikova, V.G. Vasiliev, T.I. Troitskaya, D.V. Trukhin, T.V. Mikhalkina, H.J. Halpern, V.M. Tormyshev, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **2013**, 3447.

Synthesis of OXO63

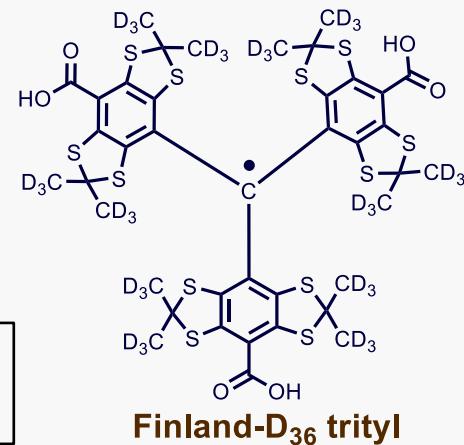


(a) (R = H), муравьиная кислота, 32 ч, 40 °C; раствор CF₃SO₃H (5 экв) в дихлорметане; SnCl₂ (1 экв); водный раствор KOH (5 экв), HCl, 92 %

Typical persistent narrow-line triarylmethyls (TAMs) with numerous applications in spectroscopy, biology and material science

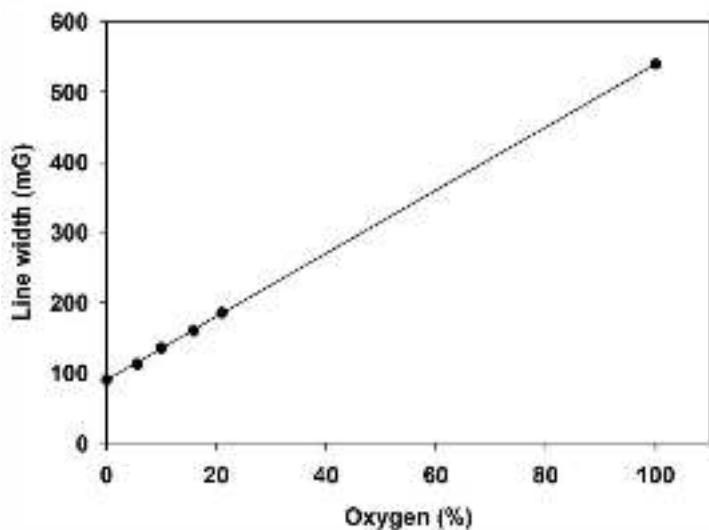


$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_3$ distance 0.49 nm



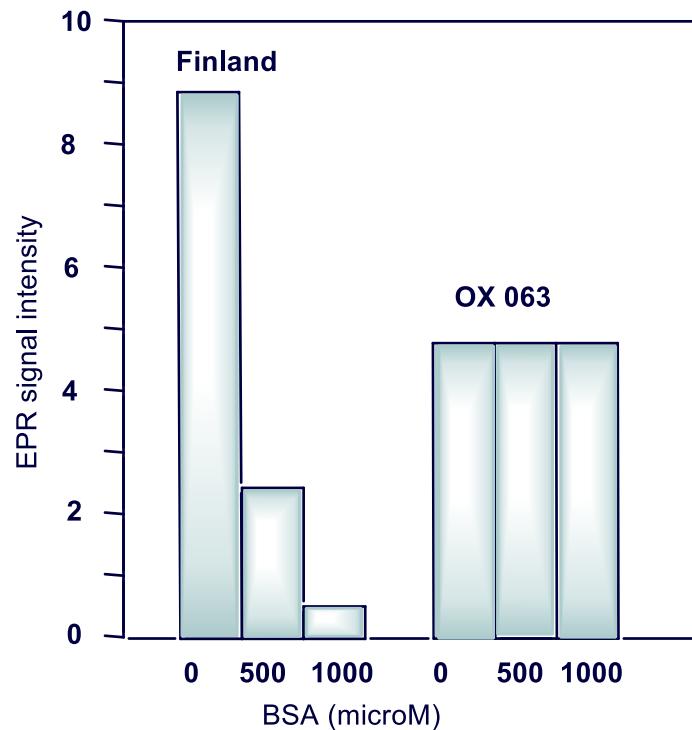


Tryptyl application in EPR tomography as OXYGEN sensors



The dependency of the EPR line-width Finland TAM on the fraction of oxygen in gas phase.

I. Dhimitruka et al. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 17, 2007, 6801–6805



Relative EPR signal intensity of TAM radicals (20 μ M) in PBS (20 mM, pH 7.4) in the presence of bovine serum albumin (0, 500 and 1000 μ M).

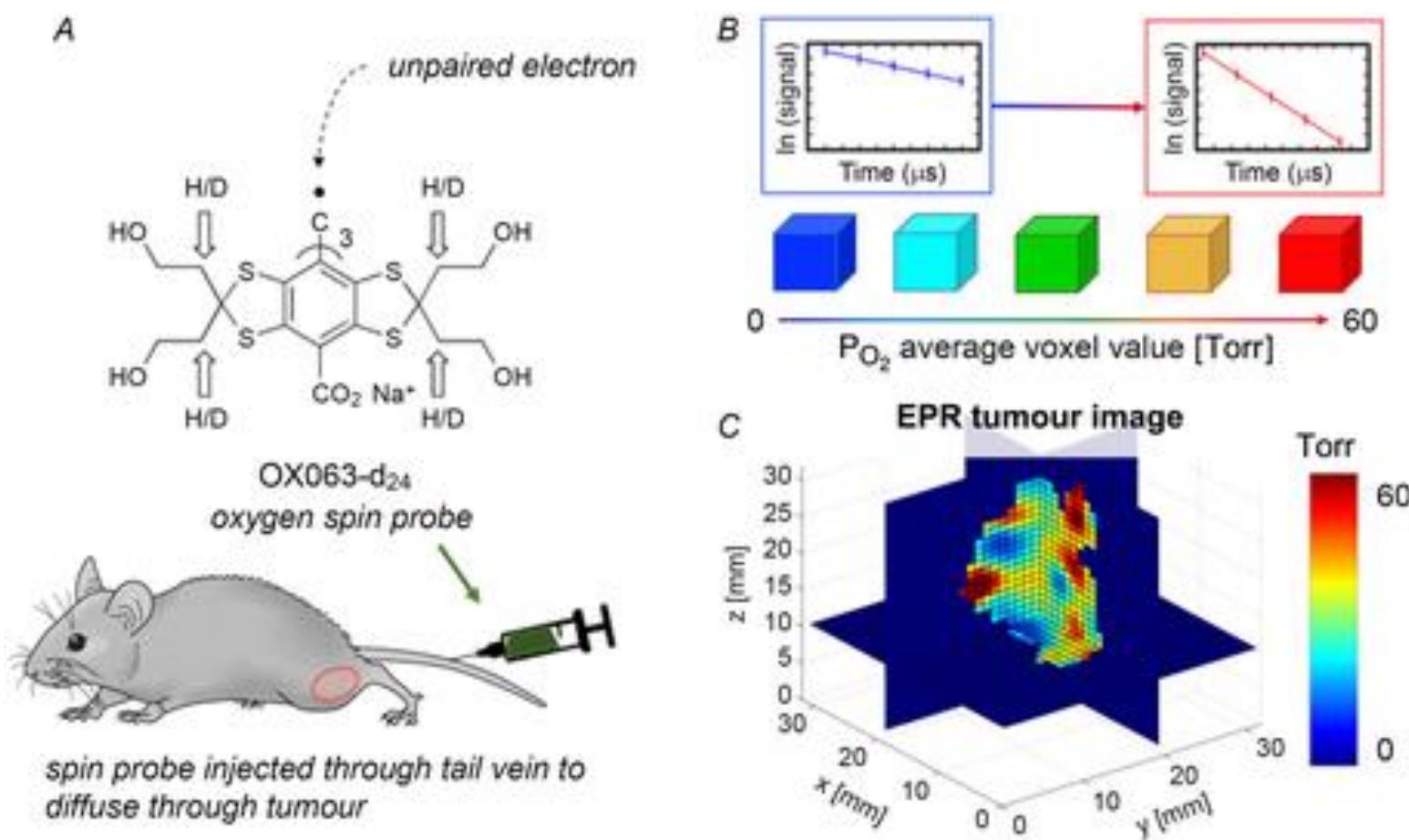
Y. Qu et al. *Chem. Eur. J.*, 25, 2019, 7888

H. Chen, A.G. Maryasov, O.Y. Rogozhnikova, D. V. Trukhin, V. M. Tormyshev, M.K. Bowman, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 2016, 18, 24954.

Finland trityl and OX063: reversible broadening of linewidth & aggregation

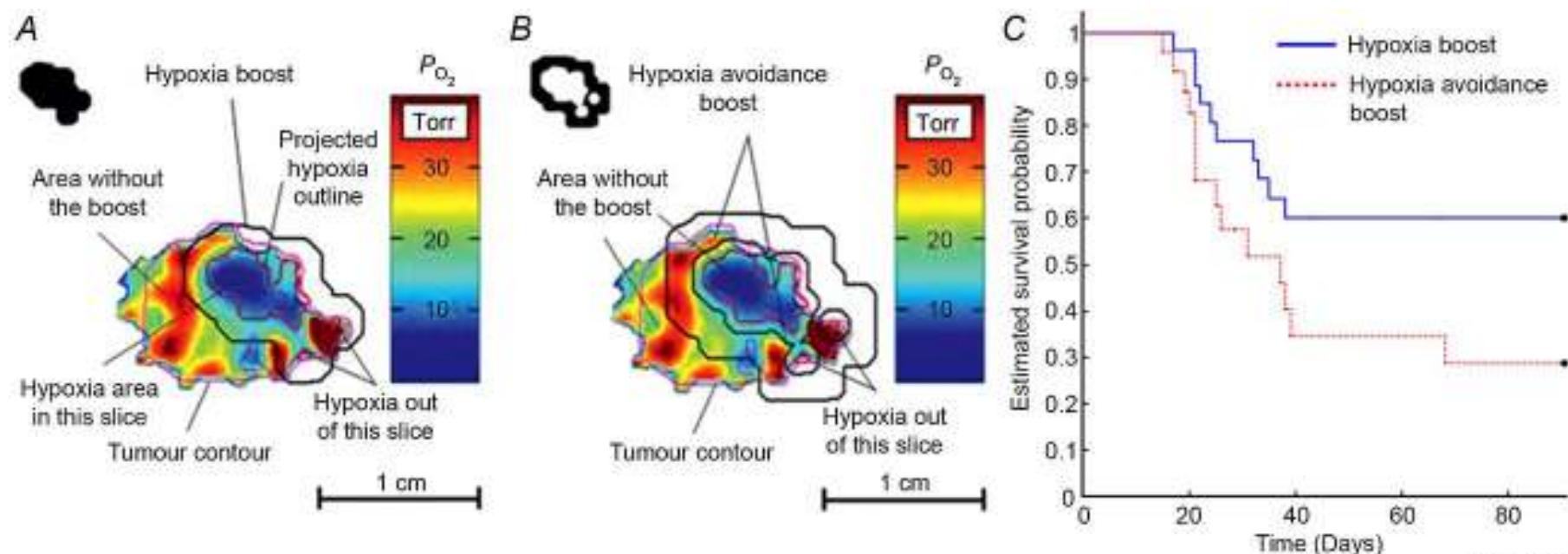


Quantitative PO_2 imaging with spin lattice relaxation EPR



The Journal of
Physiology

Biological validation of electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) image oxygen thresholds in tissue



The Journal of
Physiology

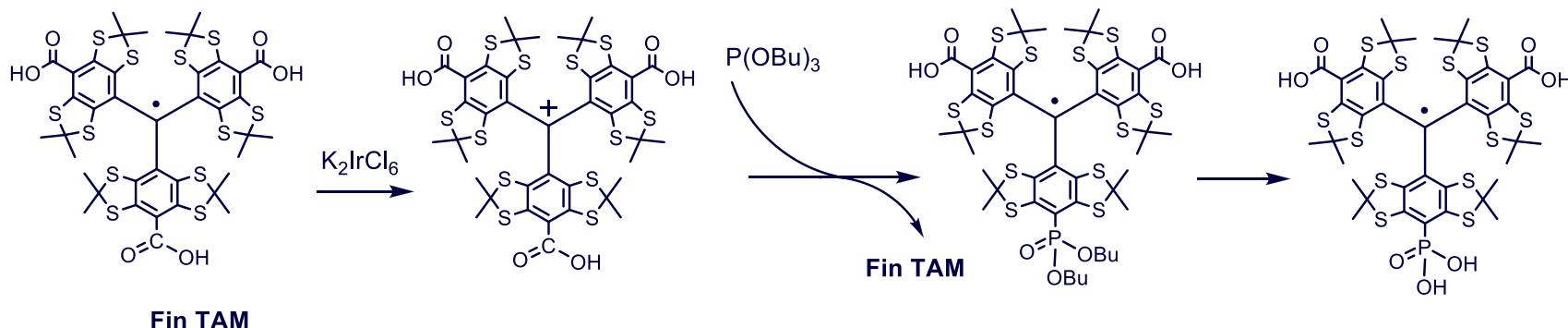
B. Epel et al. *Int J Radiation Oncol Biol Phys*, 103, 2019 pp. 977

B. Epel, G. Redler, V. Tormyshev, H.J. Halpern *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*, 876, 2016, pp 363

B. Epel, G. Redler, C. Pelizzari, V.M. Tormyshev, H.J. Halpern *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*, 876, 2016, 185

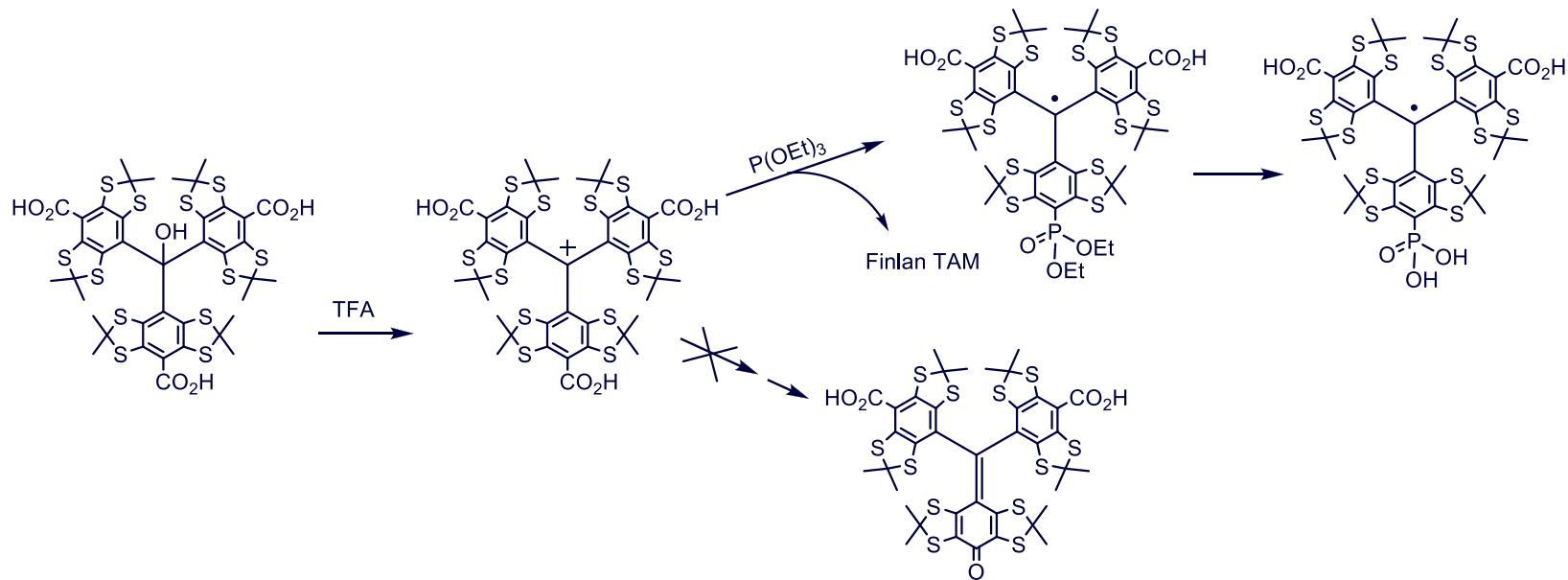


Dual-function water-soluble phosphonate spin probes



Fin TAM

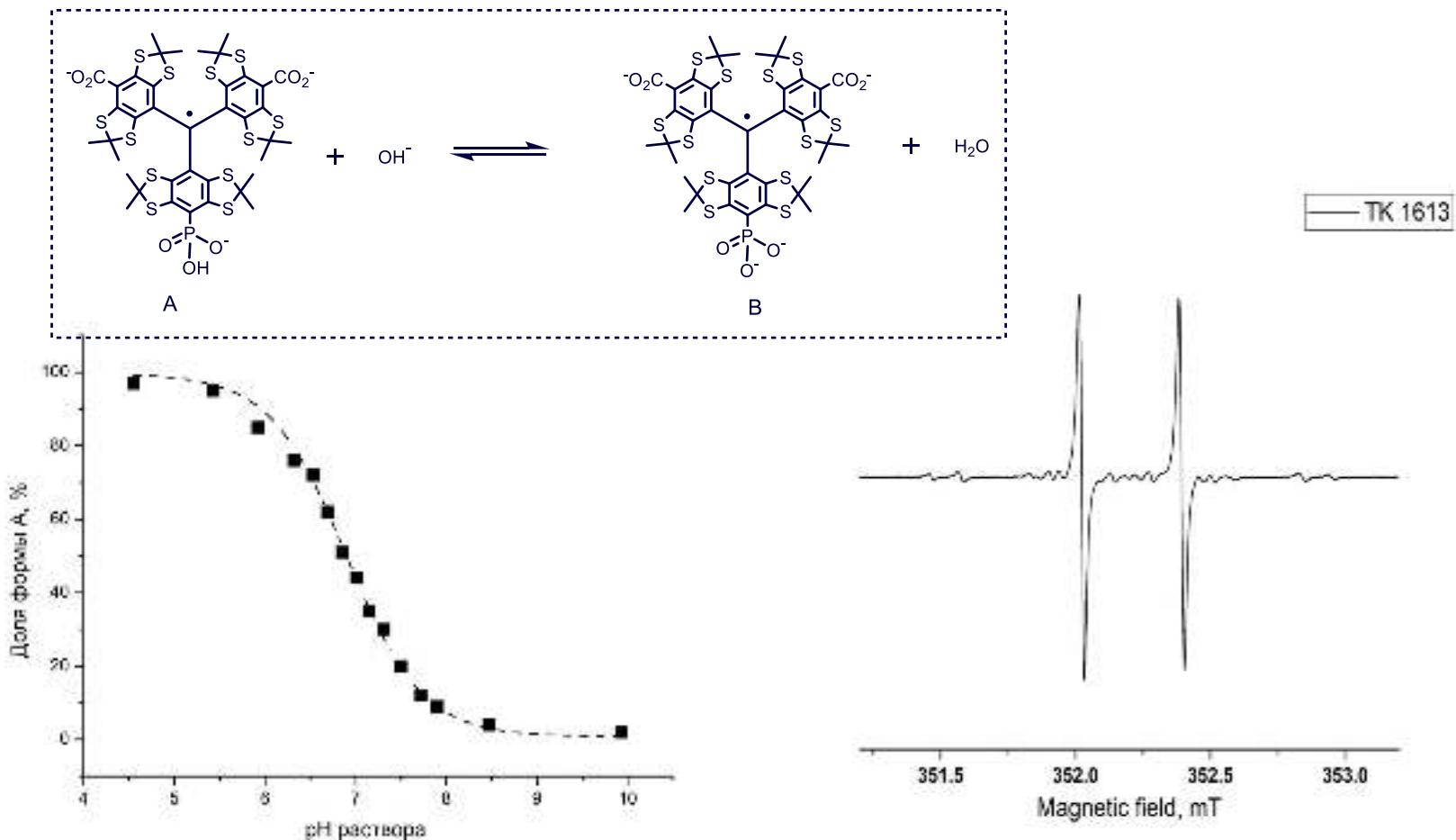
I. Dhimitruka, A. Bobko, T. Eubank, D. Komarov, V. Khramtsov, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, 135, 5904



Д.В. Трухин, О.Ю. Рогожникова, Т.И. Троицкая, С.С. Овчаренко, Е.В. Амосов, В.М. Тормышев Журнал органической химии. 2020. Т. 56. № 11. С. 1693-1699



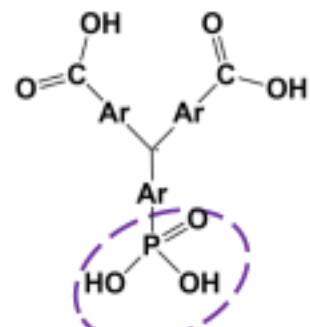
pH –sensitive water-soluble TAM-phosphonate



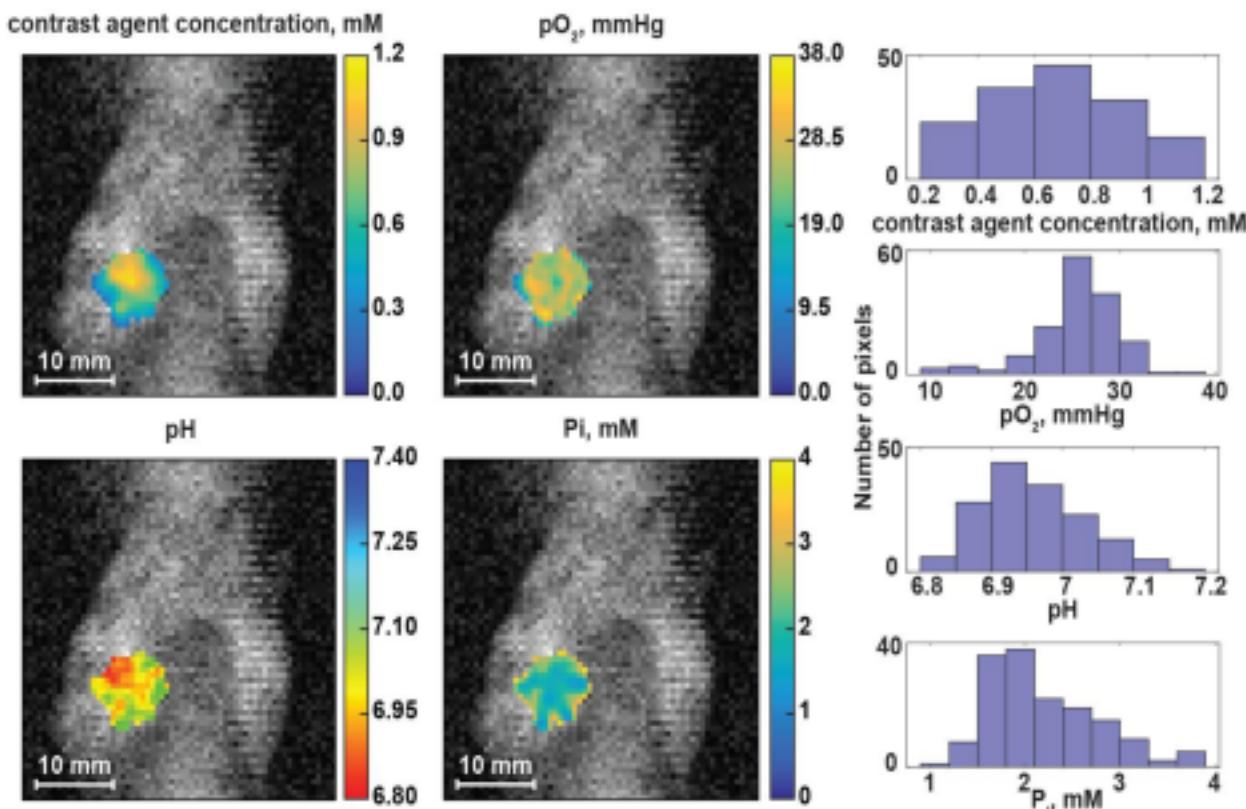
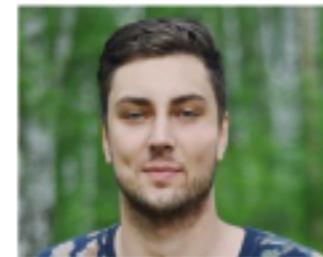
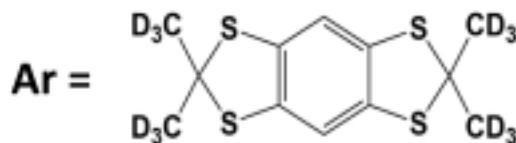
Зависимость доли кислотной формы А ТАМ 1 от pH среды (представлены квадратами). Пунктиром представлена кривая титрования, соответствующая значению $\text{pK}_a = 6.90$ для монокислоты А

Multiparametric OMRI: spin probe concentration, pO_2 , pH and Pi imaging of mouse tumor

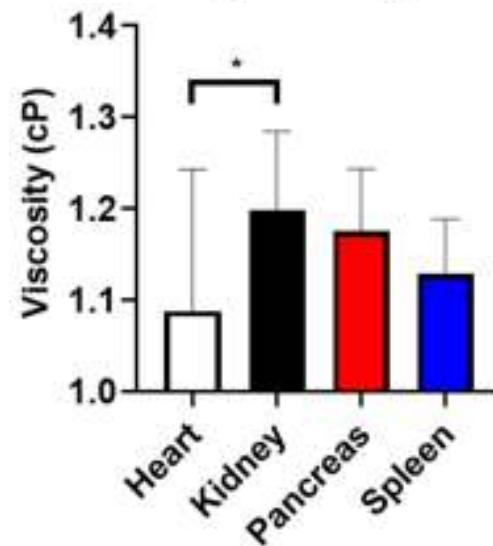
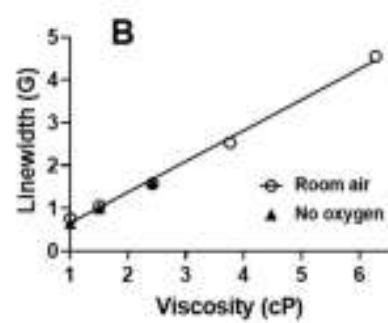
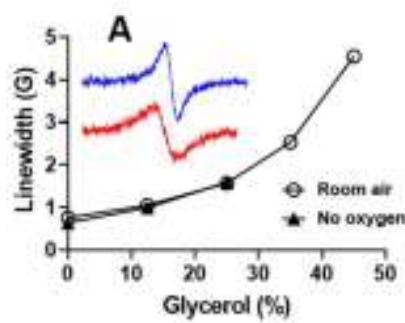
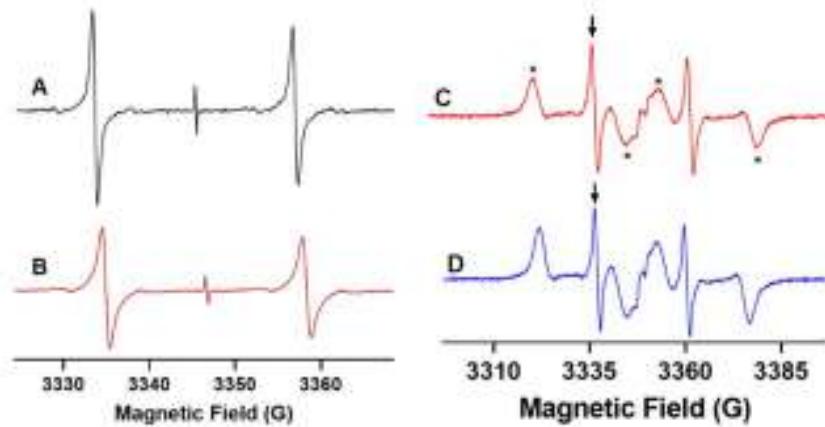
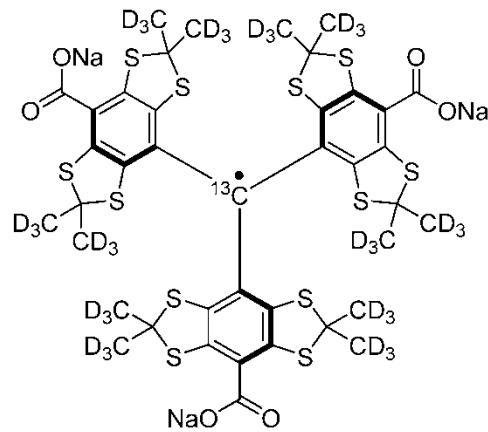
phosphonated trityl probe



pH and Pi
sensitive center



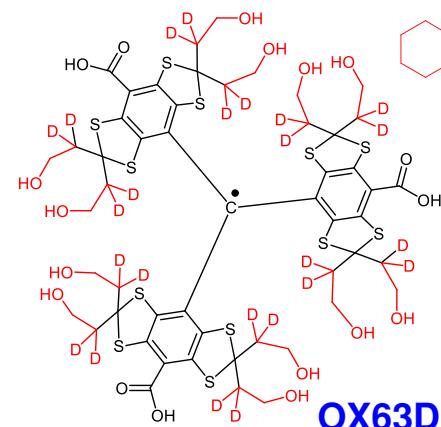
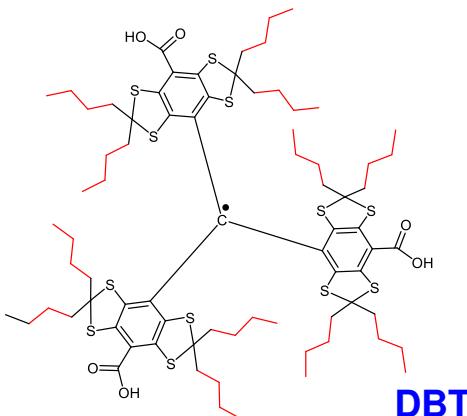
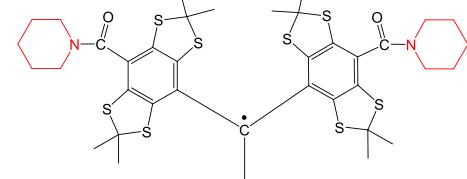
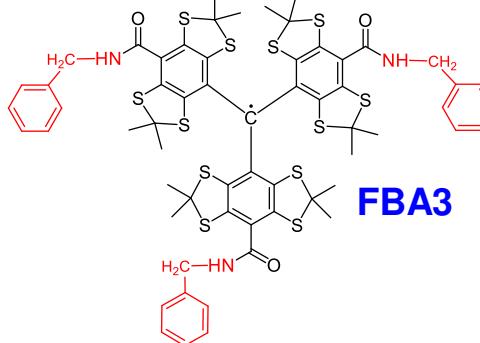
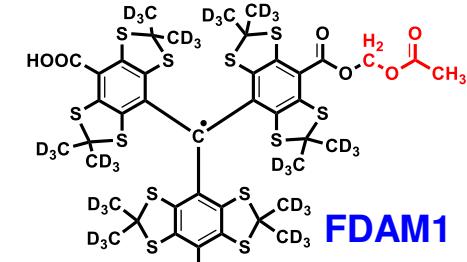
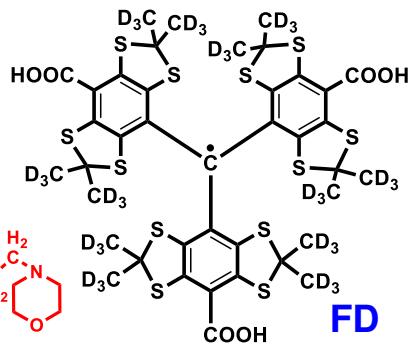
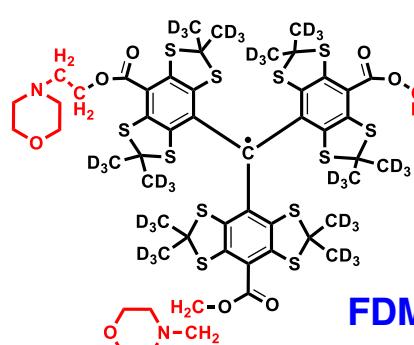
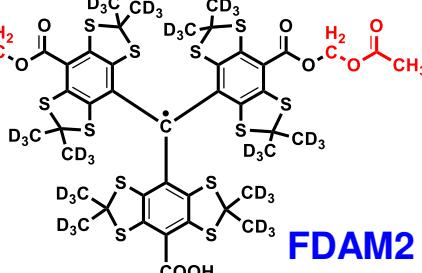
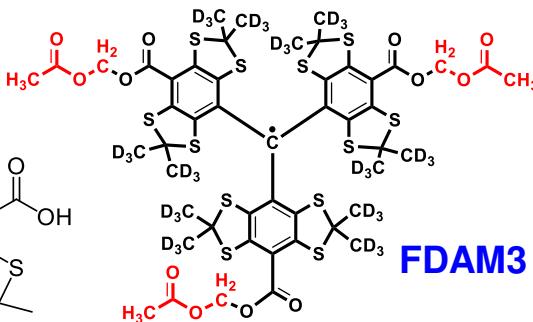
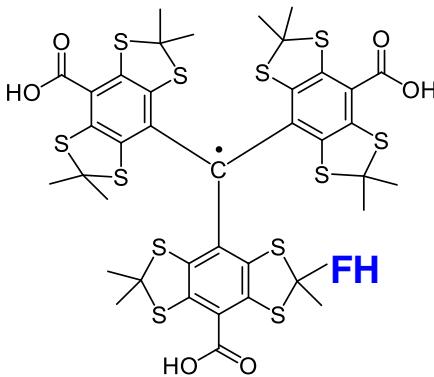
Biological Applications of Electron Paramagnetic Resonance Viscometry Using a ¹³C-Labeled Trityl Spin Probe



Poncelet, M.; Driesschaert, B. A Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 2020, 59, 16451–16454.

M.Velayutham, M.Poncelet, T.D. Eubank, B.Driesschaert, Valery V. Khramtsov, Molecules 2021, 26, 2781

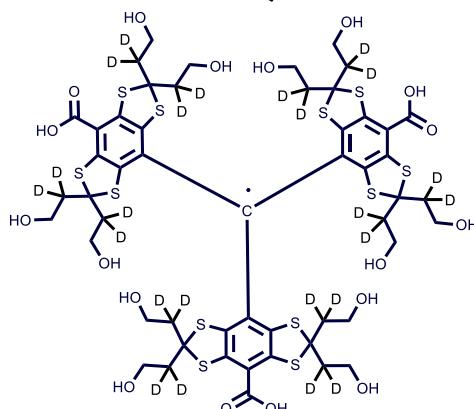
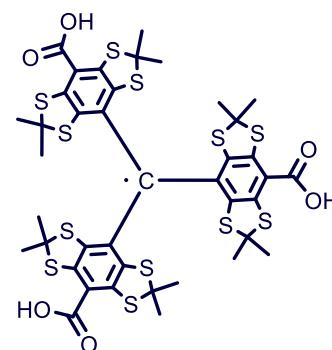
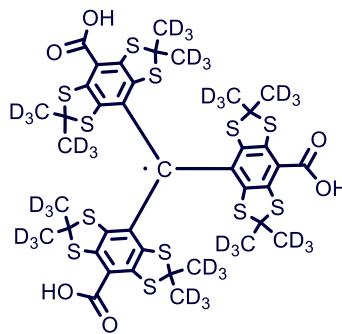
Variety of Trityls synthesized in NIOCH SB RAS



Phase memory time depending on:

- solvent viscosity
- magnetic field
- deuteration of radical/solvent
- structure of radical

T_2 (μ s) and T_1 (μ s) in H_2O , D_2O and methanol at 300 K at X- and Q-bands



TAM	Solvent	X-band		Q-band	
		T_2	T_1	T_2	T_1
FTD₃₆	MeOH	9.2	15.6	3.8	15.6
	H_2O	10.8	17.1	4.5	16.2
	D_2O	13.6	17.7	4.5	17.0
FTH₃₆	MeOH	6.3	16.0	2.0	15.3
	H_2O	9.2	15.0	4.6	14.4
	D_2O	10.4	18.0	4.0	16.8
OX 063D₂₄	MeOH	5.8	16.5	1.8	15.6
	H_2O	7.3	16.0	2.2	15.3
	D_2O	7.6	16.1	2.0	16.1

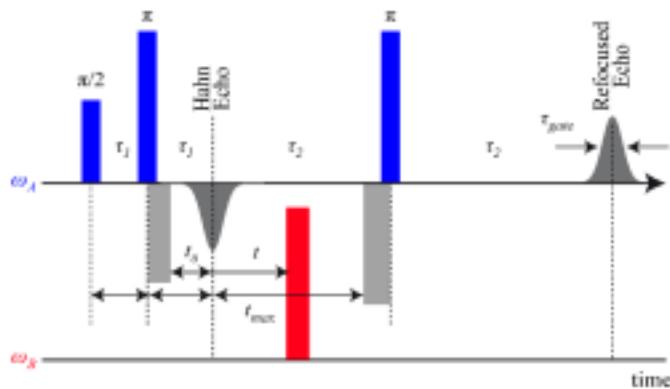
Phase memory time depending on:

- solvent viscosity
- magnetic field
- deuteration of radical/solvent
- structure of radical

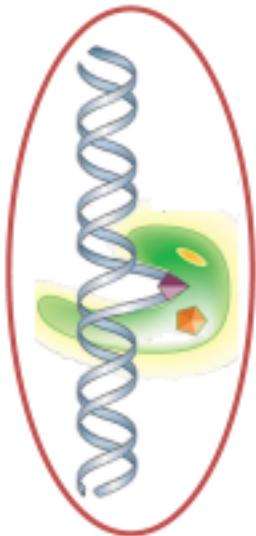
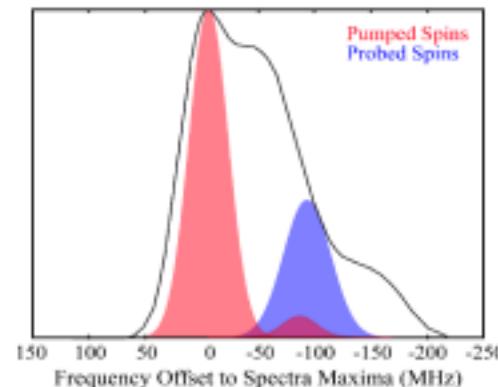
Tryptyls as spin labels for PELDOR/DEER

Pulse Dipole EPR Spectroscopy

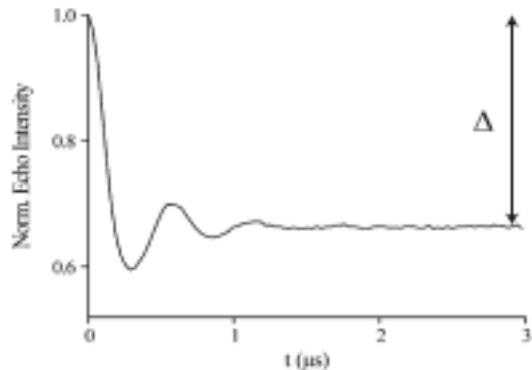
a



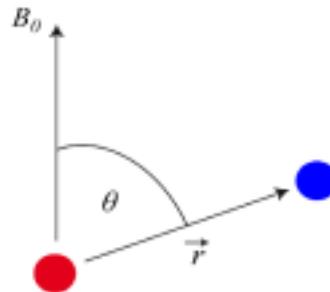
b



c



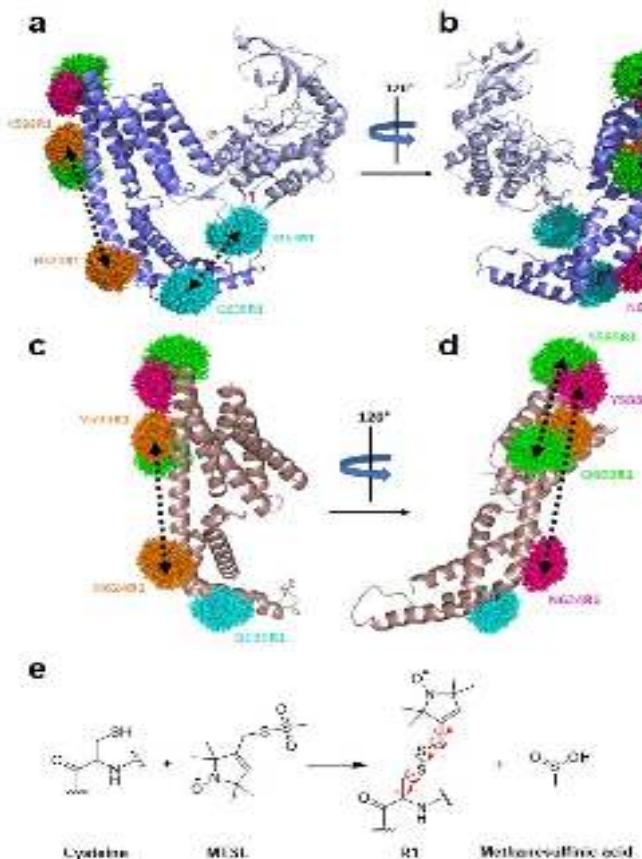
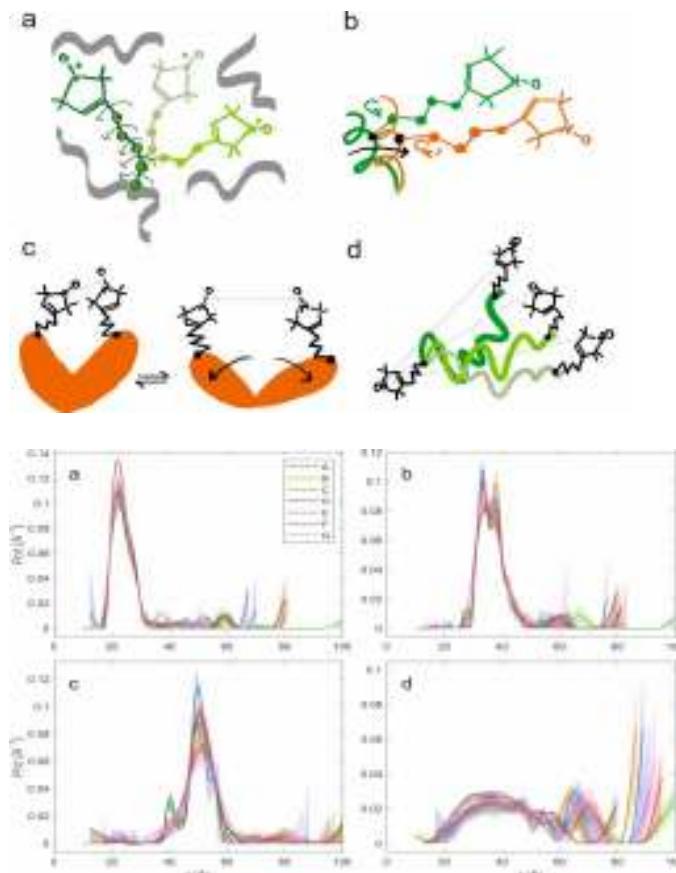
d



$$\omega_{AB}(\theta, r) = -\frac{\mu_0 g_A g_B \mu_B^2}{4\pi\hbar} \cdot \frac{1}{r_{AB}^3} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

- A.D.Milov , K.M.Salikhov, et.al Fiz. Tverd.Tela., 1981, 23,9751984,
 A.D.Milov, Y.D.Tsvetkov, Zhur.Struc.Khim., 1984, 25, 5.
 Jeschke, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2007, 9, 1895–1910
 Pannier *et.al*, J. Magn. Res., (2000) 142: p. 331-40

Benchmark test and guidelines for DEER/PELDOR experiments on nitroxide-labeled biomolecules

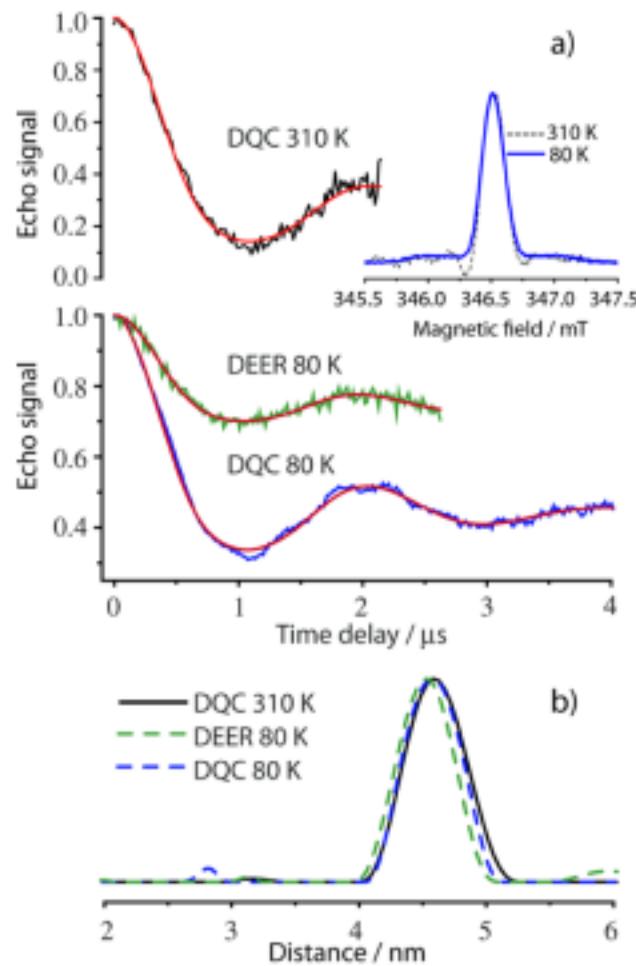
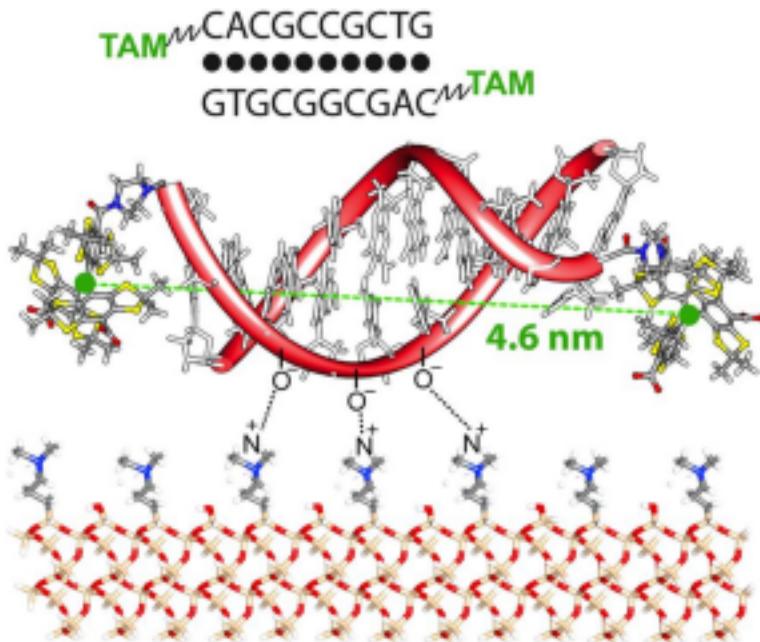


O. Schieman, C.A. Heubach, D. Abdullin, K. Ackermann, M. Azarkh, E.G. Bagryanskaya, Malte Drescher, Burkhard Endeward, Jack H. Freed, Laura Galazzo, Daniella Goldfarb, Tobias Hett, Laura Esteban Hofer, Luis Fábregas Ibáñez, Eric J. Hustedt, Svetlana Kucher, Ilya Kuprov, Janet Eleanor Lovett, Andreas Meyer, Sharon Ruthstein, Sunil Saxena, Stefan Stoll, Christiane R. Timmel, Marilena Di Valentin, Hassane S. Mchaourab, Thomas F. Prisner, Bela Ernest Bode, Enrica Bordignon, Marina Bennati, and Gunnar Jeschke.



Physiological-Temperature Distance Measurement in Nucleic Acid using Triarylmethyl-Based Spin Labels and Pulsed Dipolar EPR Spectroscopy

35





DNA complexes with human apurinic/apyrimidinic endonuclease 1: structural insights revealed by pulsed dipolar EPR with orthogonal spin labeling

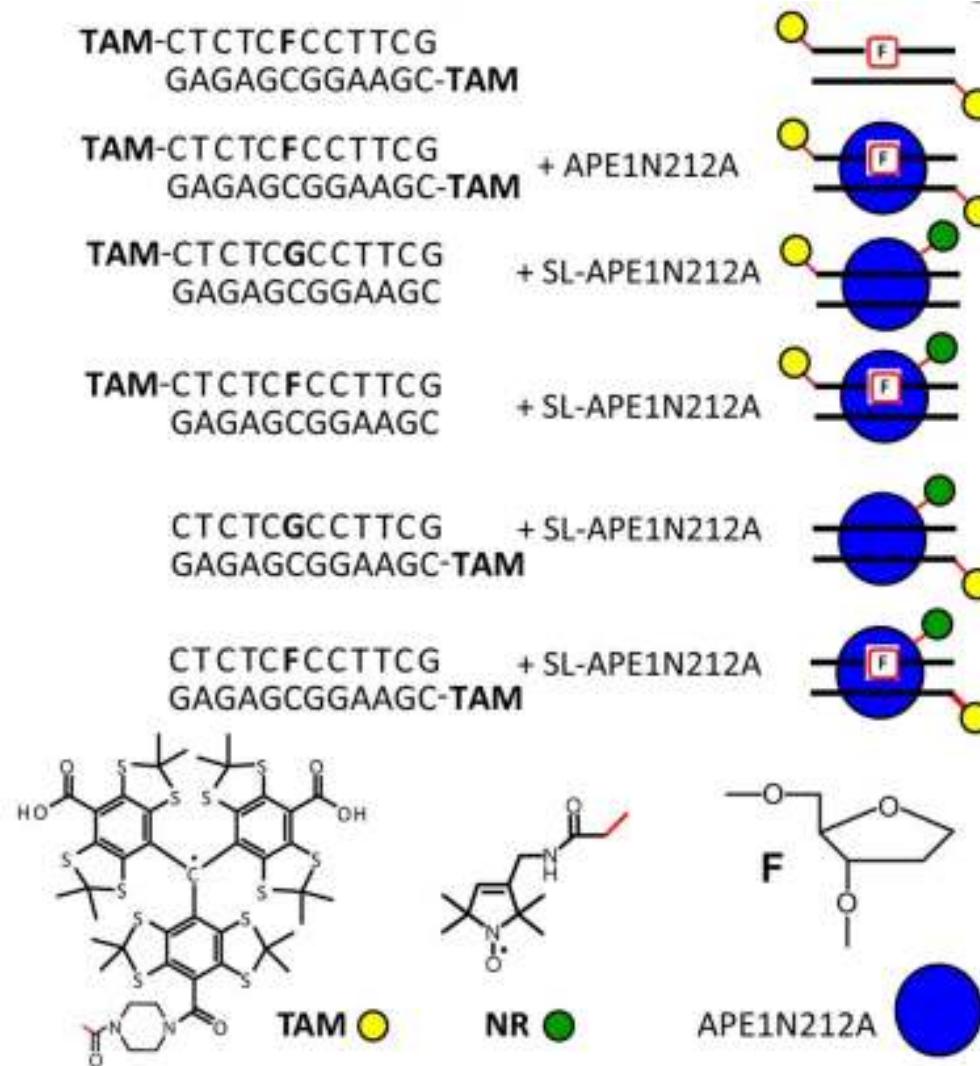
36

A number of endogenous and exogenous damaging factors continuously affect DNA, leading to a variety of DNA lesions, the most common of which are apurinic/apyrimidinic sites (abasic or AP sites).

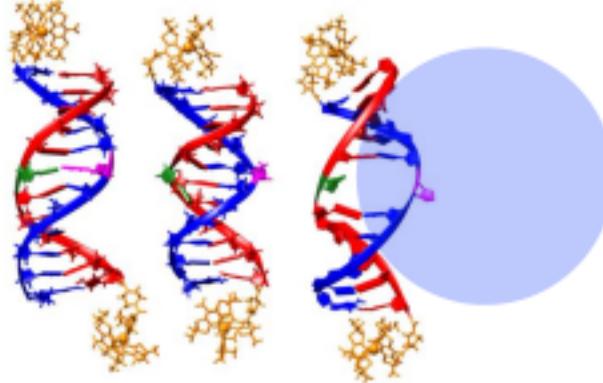
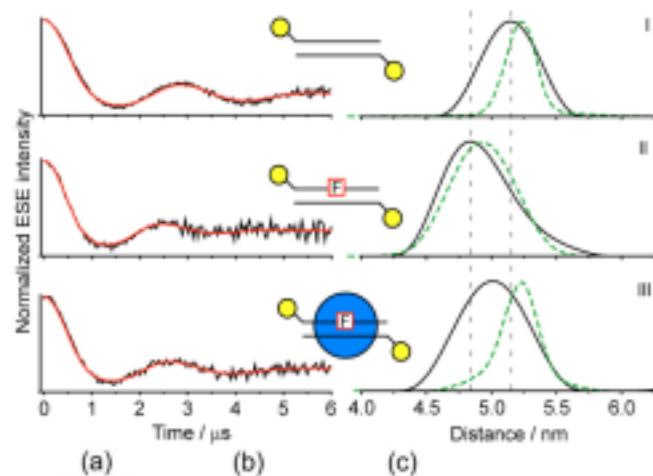
In vivo, AP sites are thought to be repaired via the DNA base excision repair pathway (BER). In humans, BER initially involves apurinic/apyrimidinic endonuclease 1 (APE1).

We applied PD ESR spectroscopy in combination with molecular dynamics simulations to investigate in-depth conformational changes in DNA containing an AP site and in a complex of this DNA with AP endonuclease 1 (APE1).

For this purpose TAM-based spin labels were attached to the 5'-ends of an oligonucleotide duplex, and nitroxide spin labels were introduced into APE1.

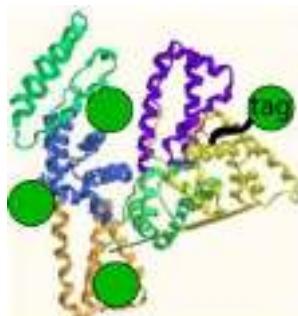


DNA complexes with human apurinic/apyrimidinic endonuclease 1: structural insights revealed by pulsed dipolar EPR with orthogonal spin labeling

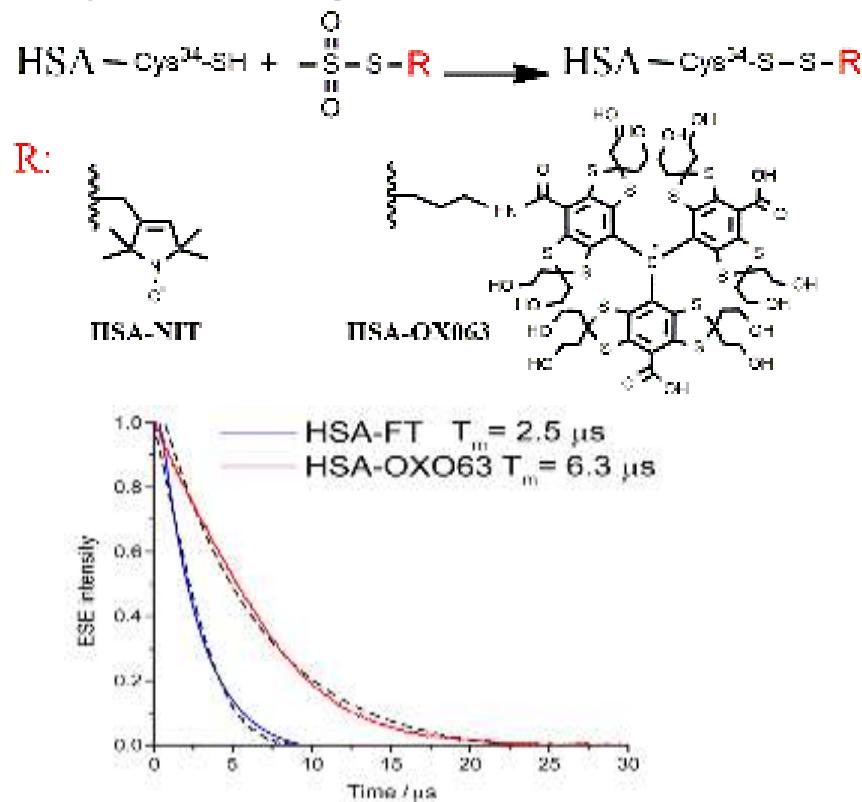
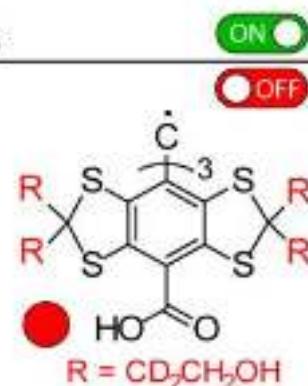
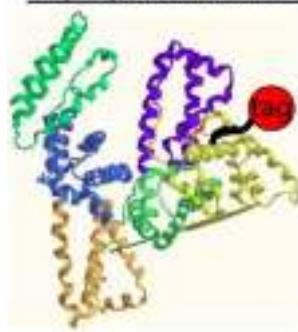


O.A. Krumkacheva, G.Yu. Shevelev, A.A. Lomzov, N.S. Dyrkheeva, A.A. Kuzhelev, V.V. Koval, V.M. Tormyshev, Yu.F. Polienko, M.V. Fedin, D.V. Pyshnyi, O.I. Lavrik, E.G. Bagryanskaya, Nucleic Acids Research, 2019, 47(15)7767-7780

Methanethiosulfonate Derivative of OX063 Trityl: A Promising and Efficient Reagent for Side-Directed Spin Labeling of Proteins

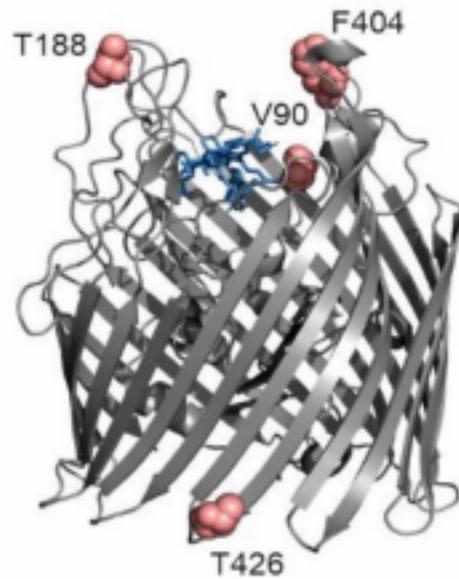
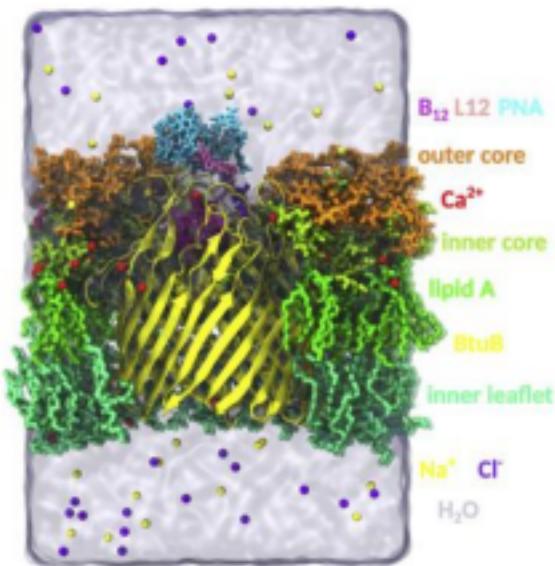


Lipophilic interactions

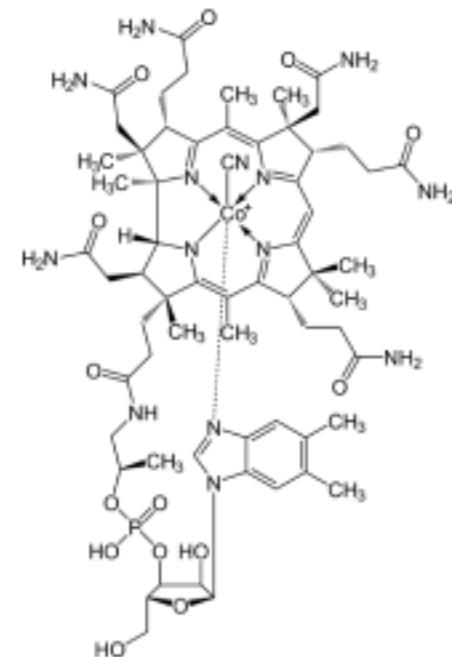


The very hydrophilic spin labels based on OX063 with very-low toxicity and little tendency for aggregation was developed.
New spin labels have the longest electron spin relaxation time among any TAM-based spin labels.

Distance measurements on outer membrane proteins (OMPs) of Gram-negative bacteria in isolated outer membranes and intact cells

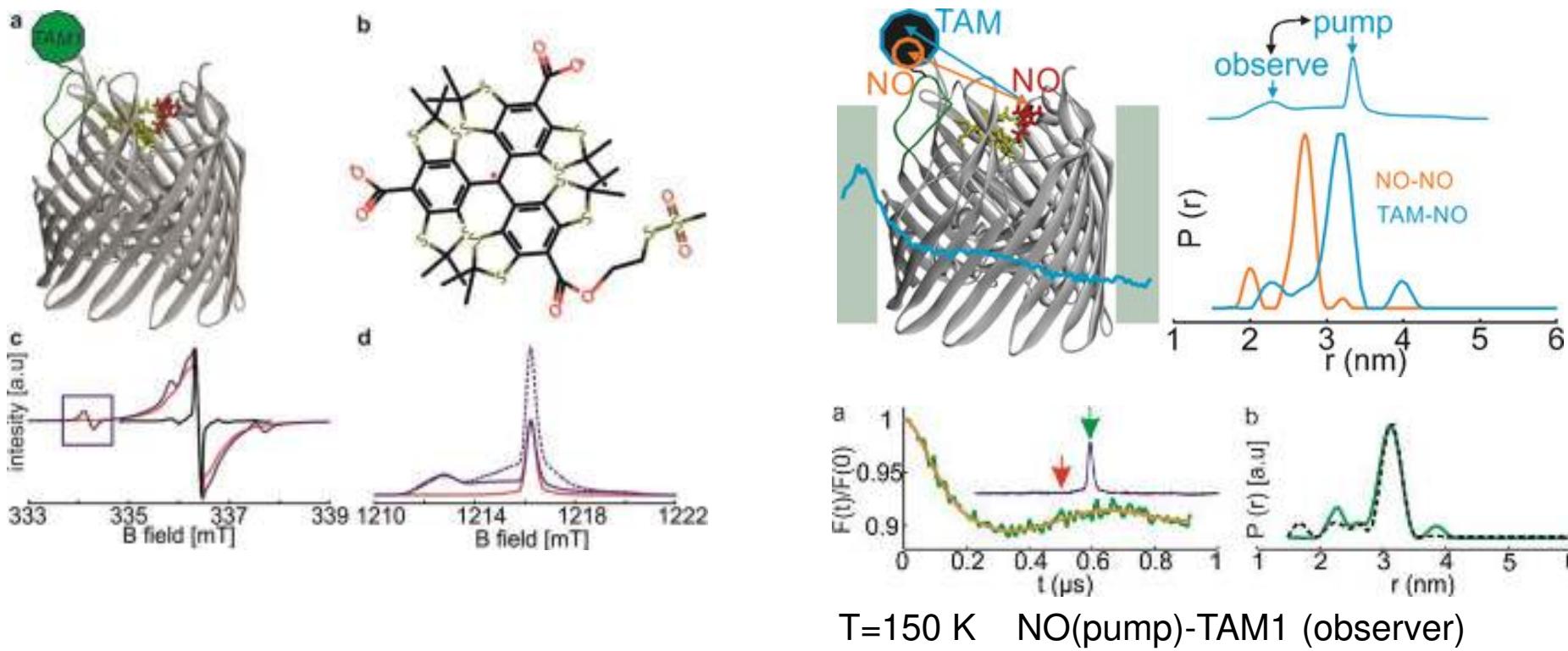


Cobalamin transporter BtuB



Colabamin B12

Selective Detection of Protein-Ligand Interaction in Native Membranes Using Trityl - Nitroxide Distance Measurement

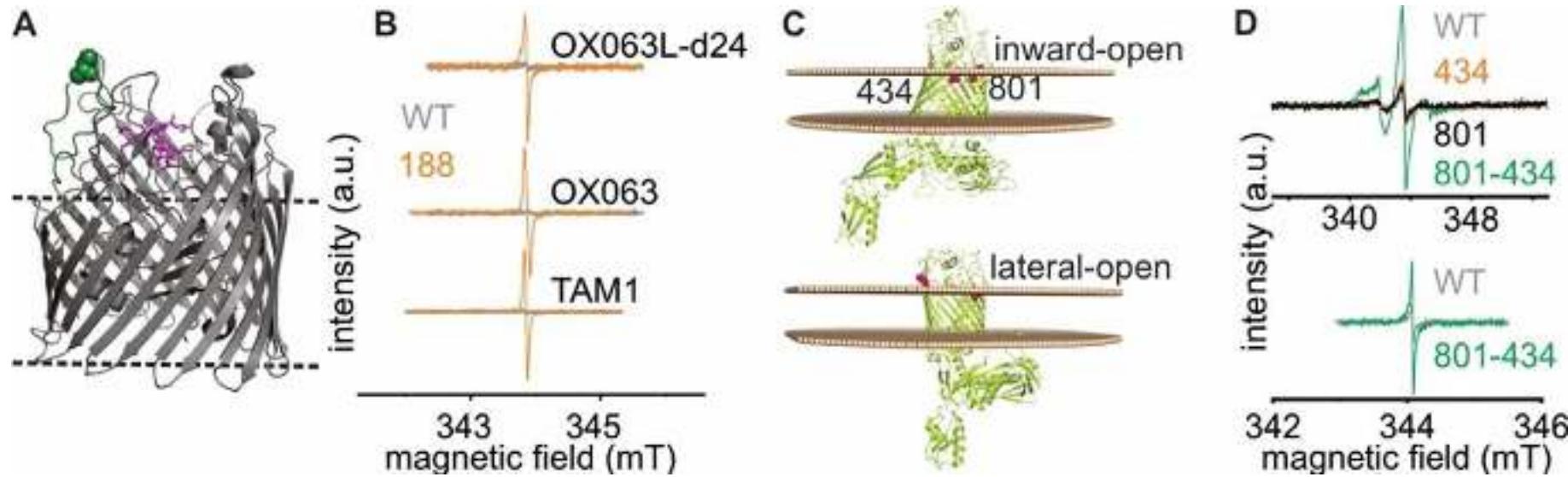
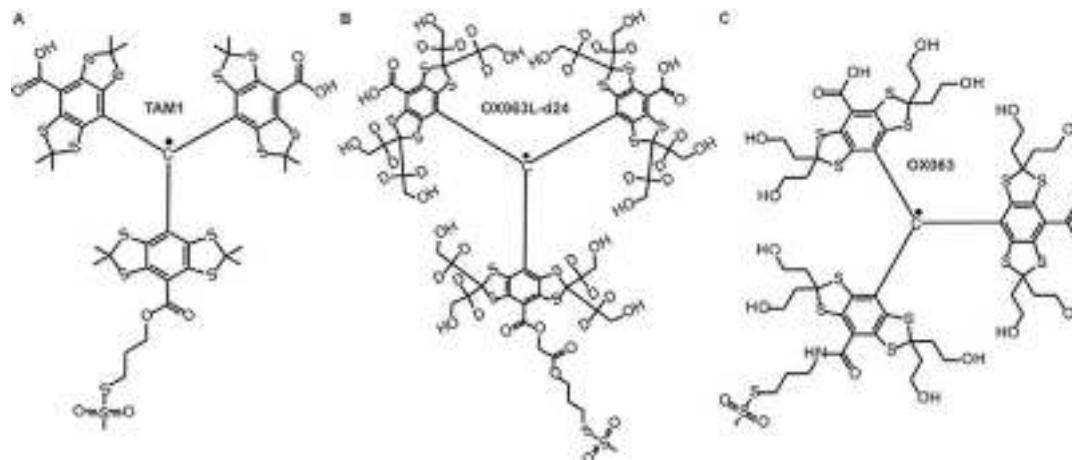


Aggregation of TAM in the membrane environment.

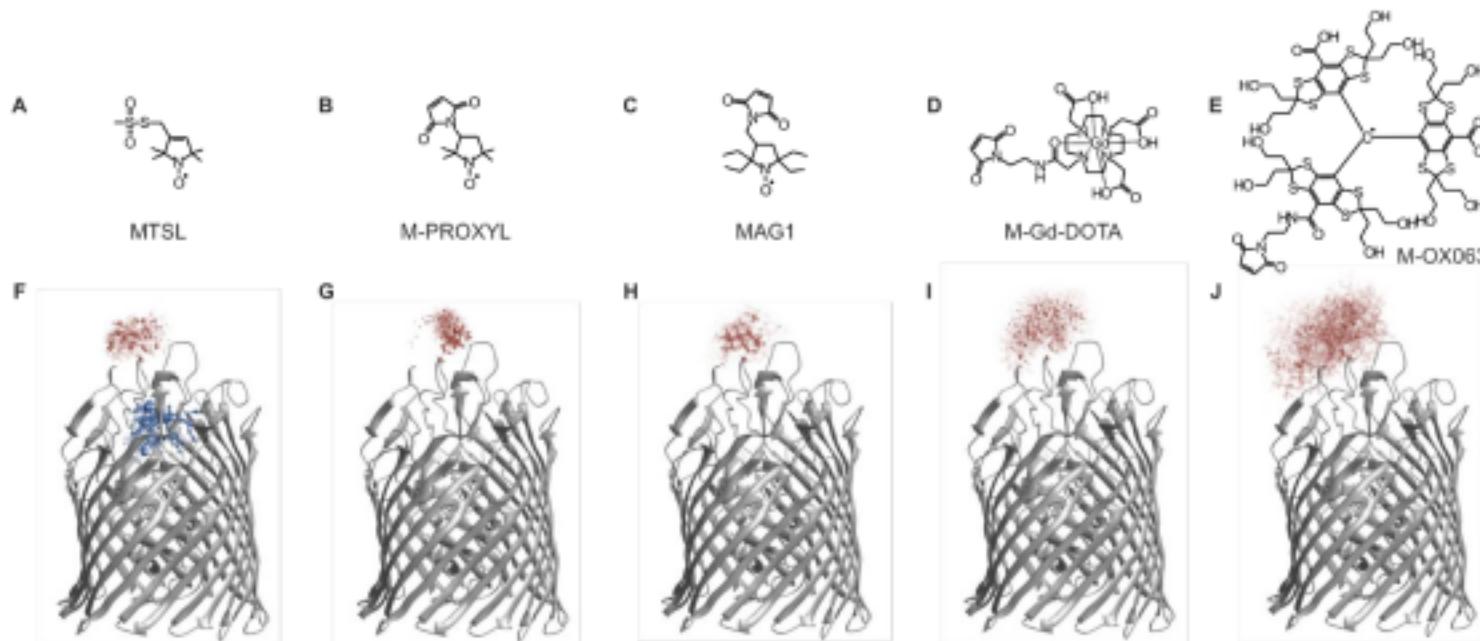
The selective and sensitive detection of protein-protein or protein-ligand interactions in the complex native membranes.

Temperature measurements - 150 K

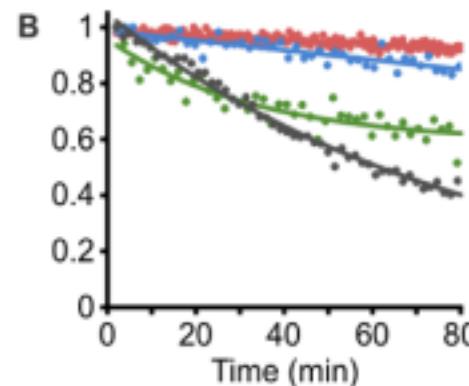
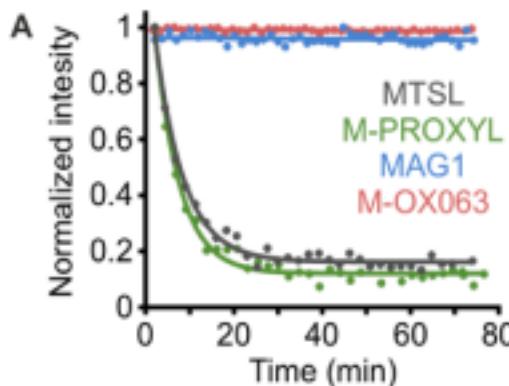
In Situ Labeling and Distance Measurements of Membrane Proteins in E.coli Using Finland and OX063 Tritiy Labels



Comparison of different spin labels stability



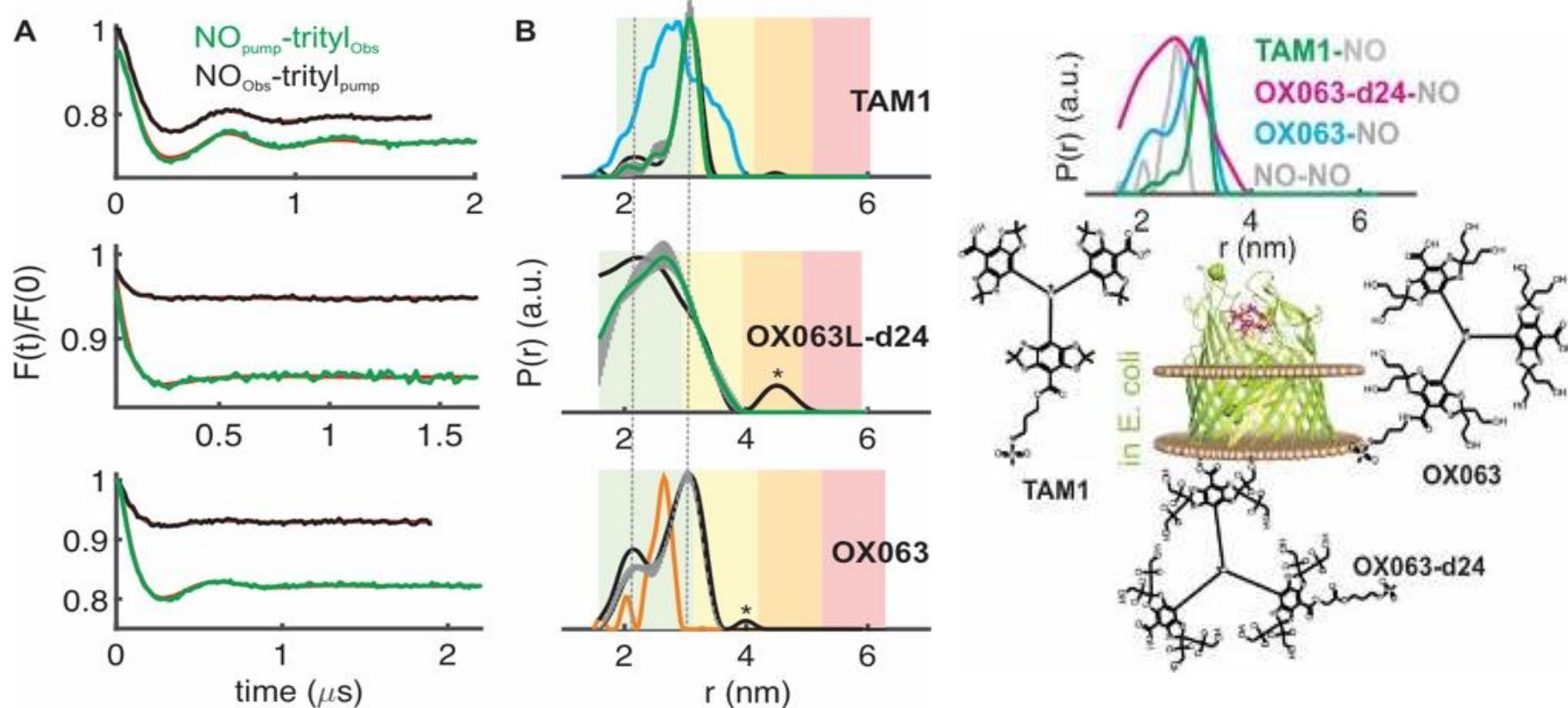
Reduction of 200 μM spin labels with 5 mM ascorbic acid pH 7.5 buffer



Stability of 200 μM spin label in *E. coli* cell suspension in the same buffer.

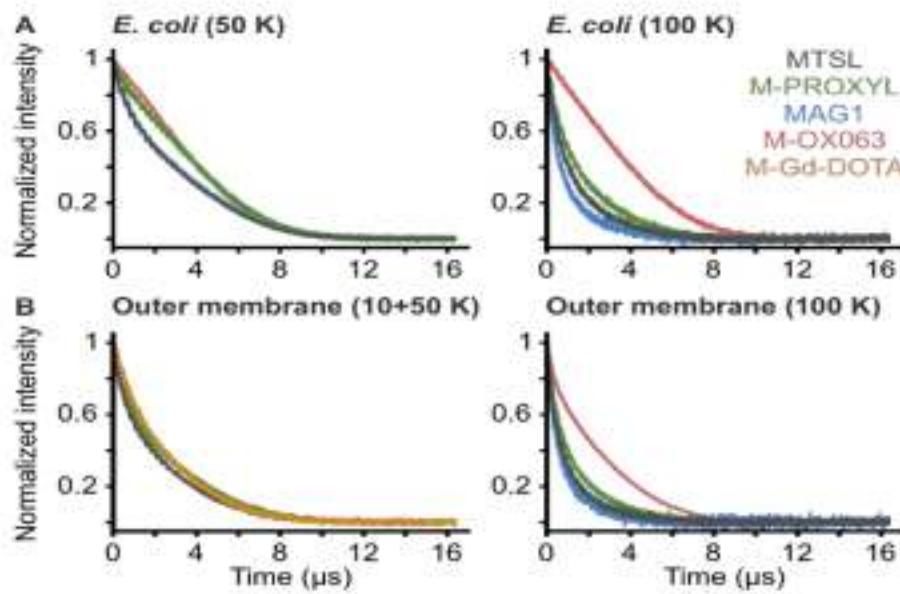
The MAG1 and M-OX063 labels exhibited superior stability in both *E. coli* suspension and 5 mM ascorbate solution

In Situ Labeling and Distance Measurements of Membrane Proteins in *E. coli* Using Finland and OX063 Trityl Labels

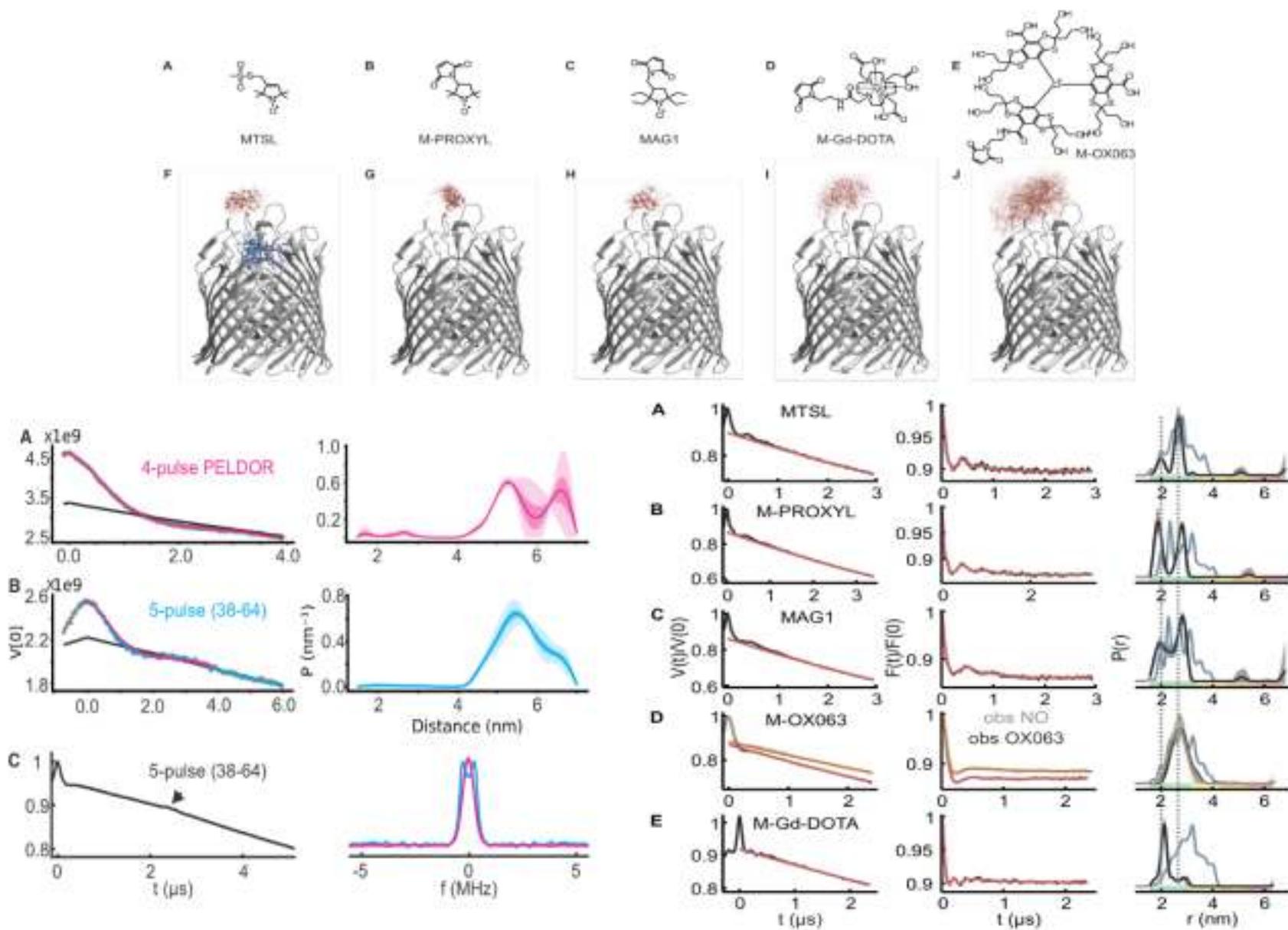


Phase memory time (T_M) and stretch factor κ determined from fitting the 2-pulse decay curves in *E. coli* cells and native outer membranes

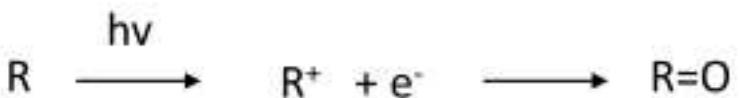
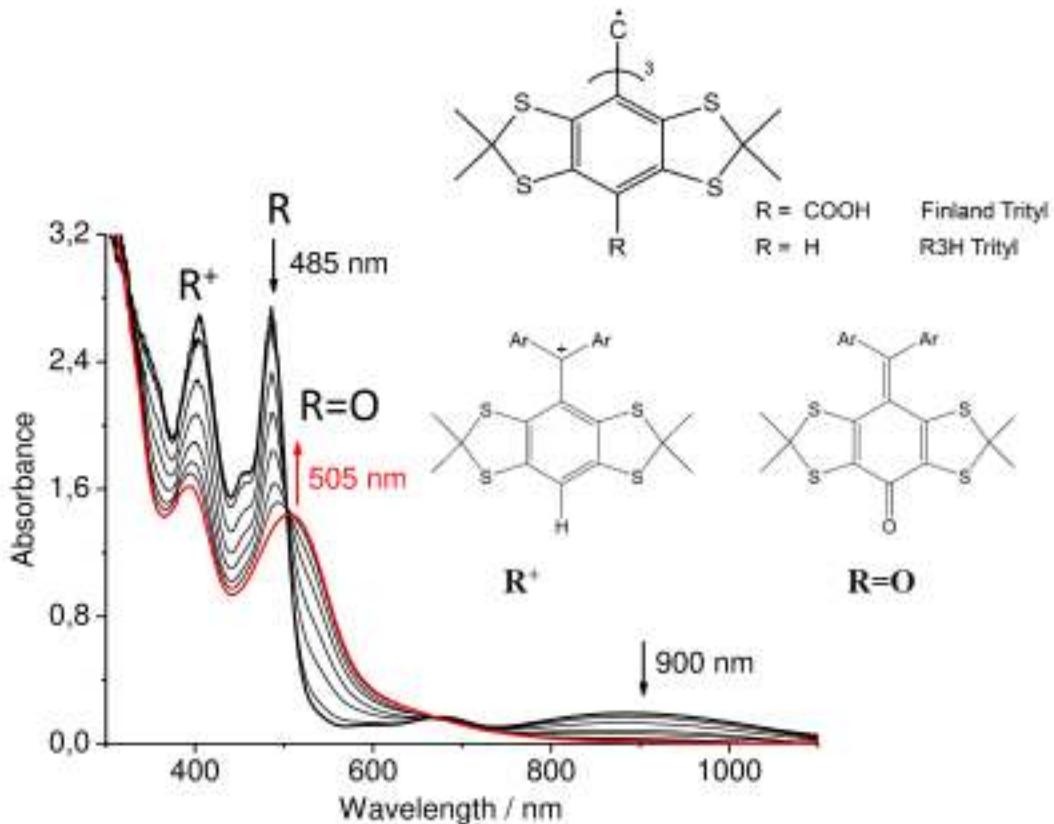
Spin label	T_M Outer membrane (μs)			κ Outer membrane			T_M <i>E. coli</i> (μs)		κ <i>E. coli</i>	
	10 K	50 K	100 K	10 K	50 K	100 K	50 K	100 K	50 K	100 K
MTSL	-	2.0	0.8	-	0.8	0.7	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
M-PROXYL	-	2.4	1.1	-	0.9	0.8	4.1	1.6	1.3	0.8
MAG1	-	2.3	0.7	-	0.8	0.7	3.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
M-OX063	-	2.5	2.5	-	1.0	1.0	4.2	4.1	1.5	1.4
M-Gd-DOTA	2.6	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-



Comparison of PELDOR data for nitroxides and M-OX063 labels attached to BtuB T188C in whole *E. coli* cells.



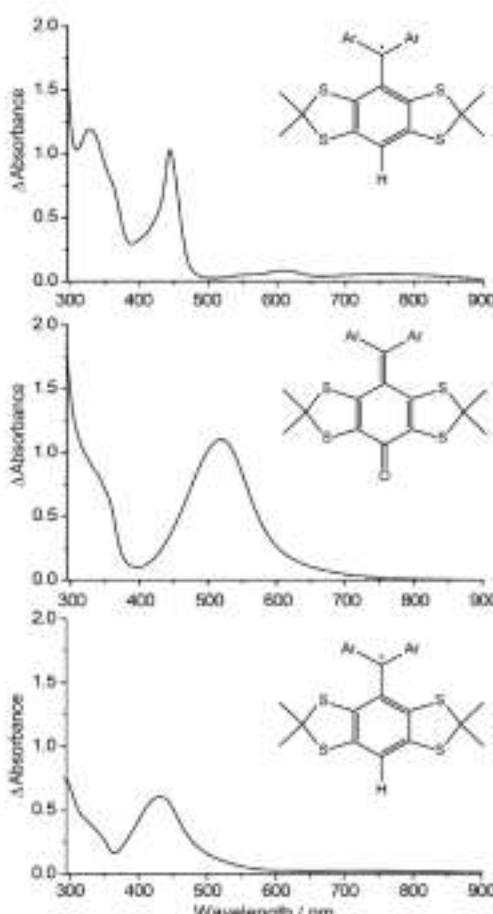
TAM stability against photoirradiation (308 nm)



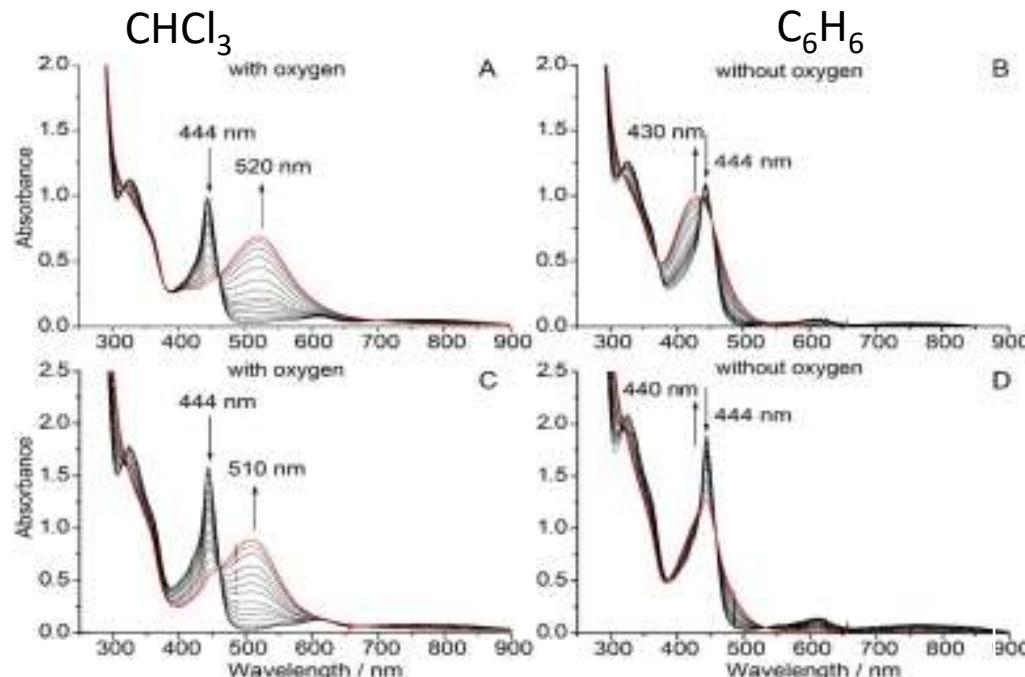
Can we use TAM for as spin label in pair with photoinduced triplet spin label?



Andrey Kuzhelev



TAM stability against photoirradiation (308 nm)



Main product of photolysis – quinone

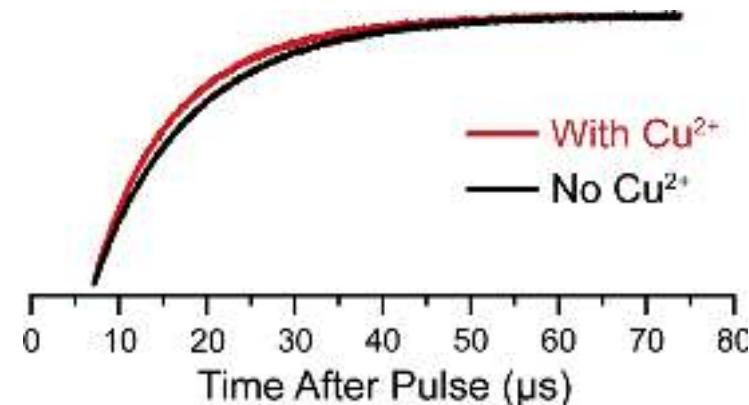
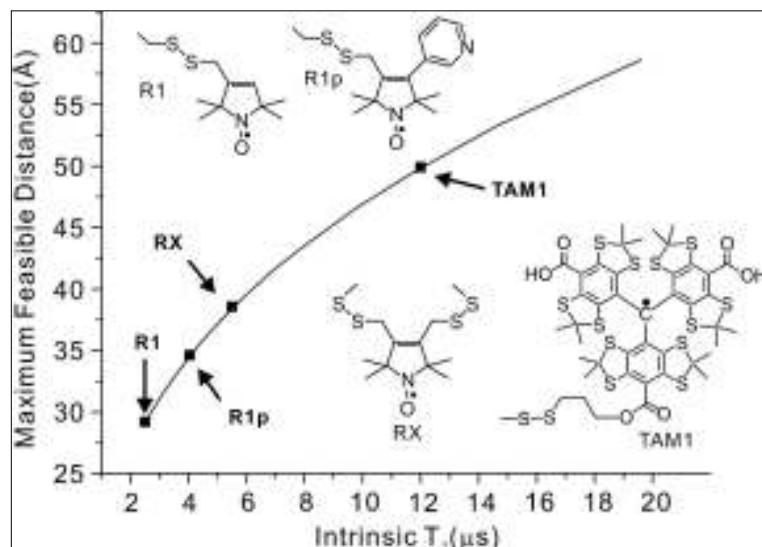
Quantum yield for Finland TAM <<0.1

Solvent	Concentration / mM	Quantum yield / %
Ethanol	0.1	2.2
Acetonitrile	0.1	3.1
Benzene	0.1	4.4
Chloroform	0.1	7.9
Chloroform	(0.01	7.3
Chloroform	(0.0013	6.8



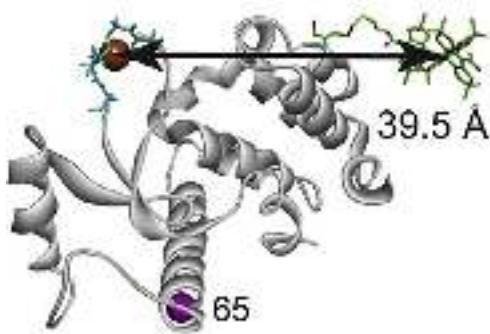
A Triarylmethyl Spin Label for Long-Range Distance Measurement at Physiological Temperatures Using T_1 Relaxation Enhancement

33

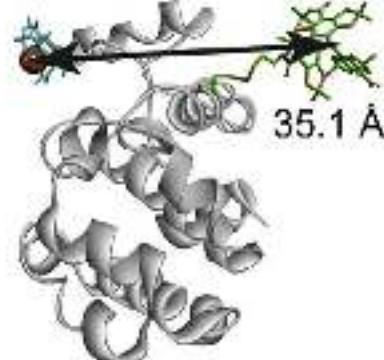


Representative relaxation enhancement data. The saturation recovery traces obtained for the 23L/131TAM1 sample in the absence (black) and presence (red) of Cu^{2+} at a microwave observe power of 50 μ W

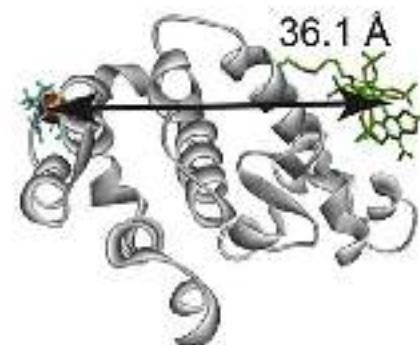
A. 23L/131TAM1



B. 37L/76TAM1

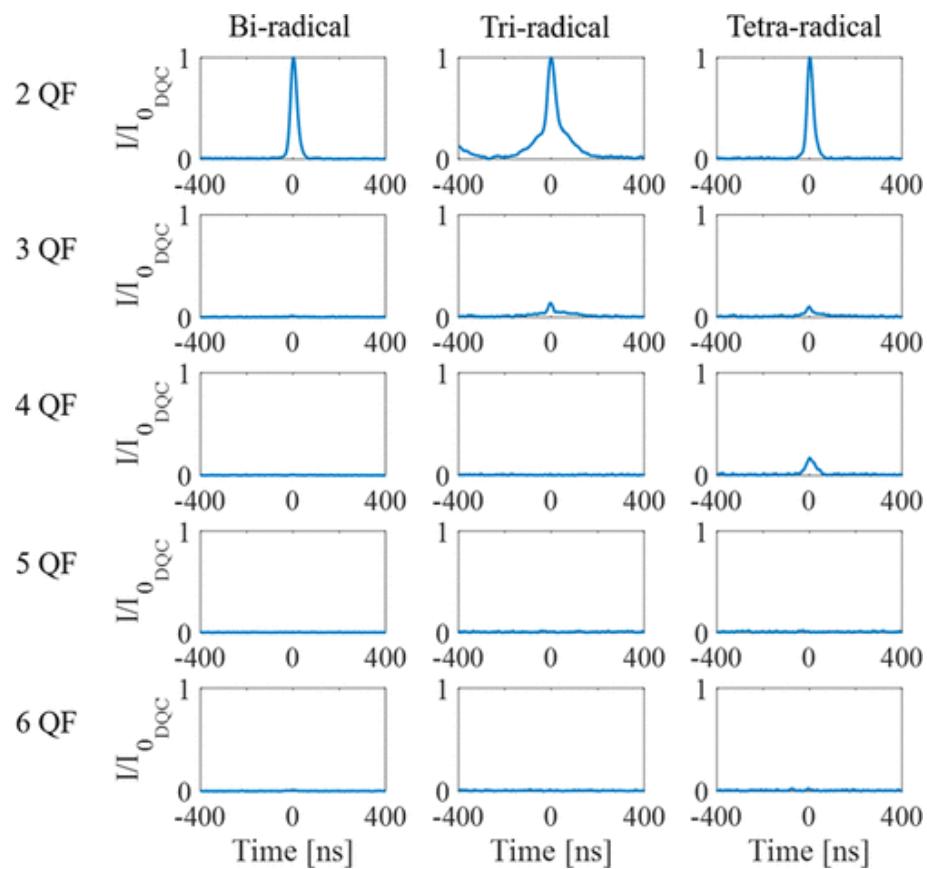
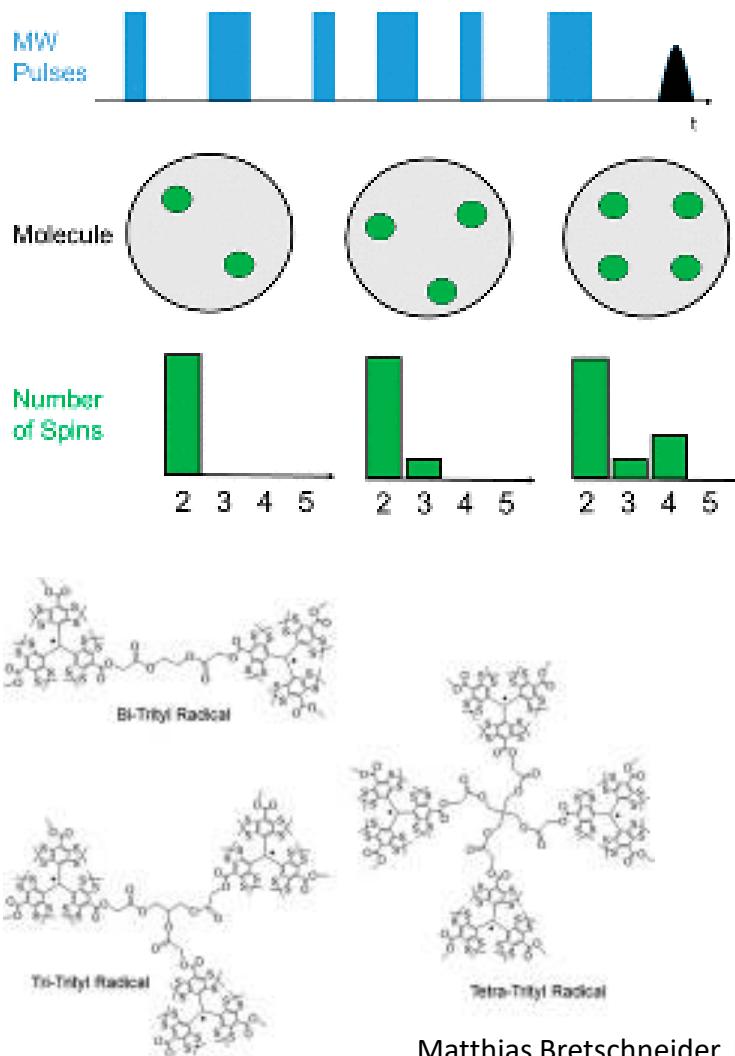


C. 135L/76TAM1



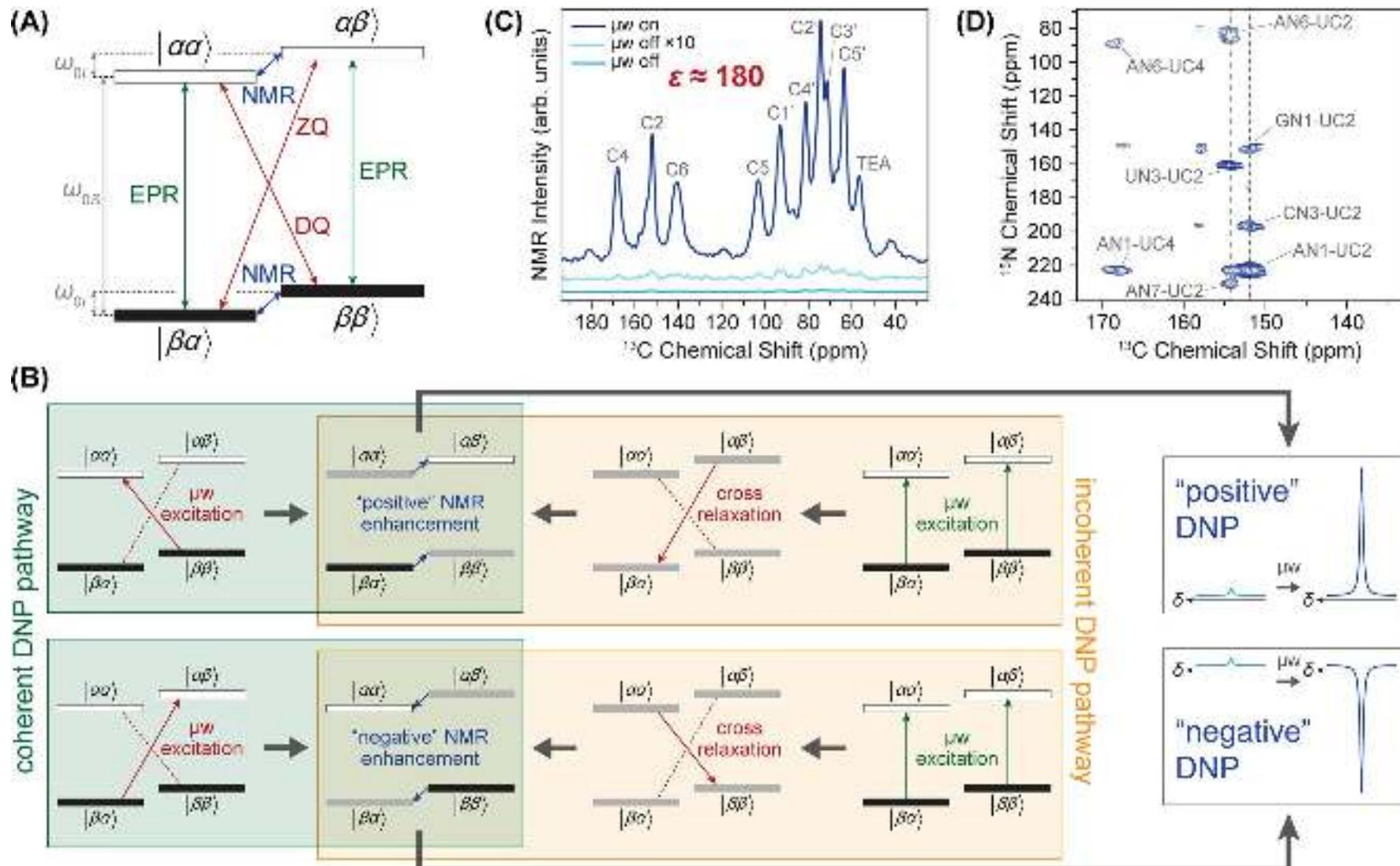


Multi-quantum counting/filtering of spins



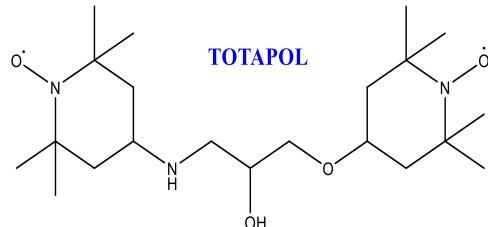
Dynamic Nuclear Polarization for Sensitivity Enhancement in Biomolecular Solid-State NMR

Thomas Biedenbänder, Victoria Aladin, Siavash Saeidpour, and Björn Corzilius Chem. Rev. 2022, 122, 9738–9794

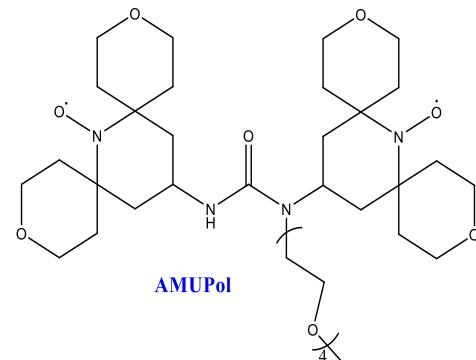




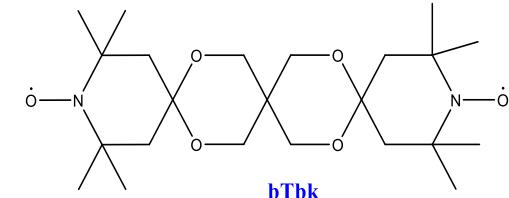
Biradicals as polarizing agents for DNP



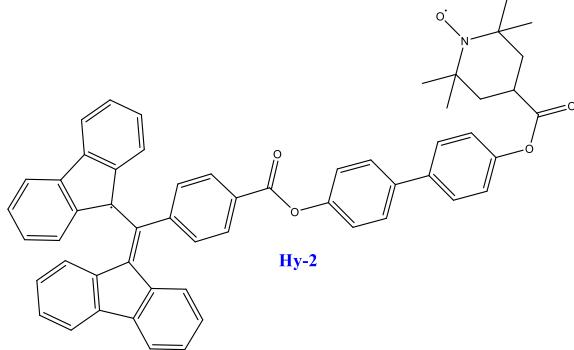
Song, C et al., Am. Chem. Soc. 128,
11385–11390 (2006)



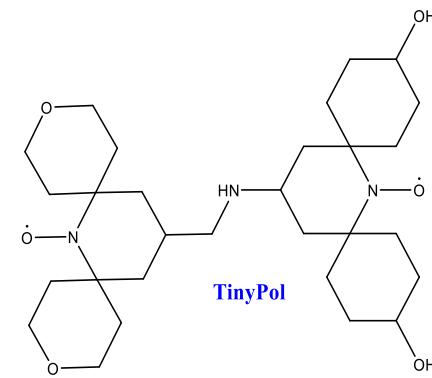
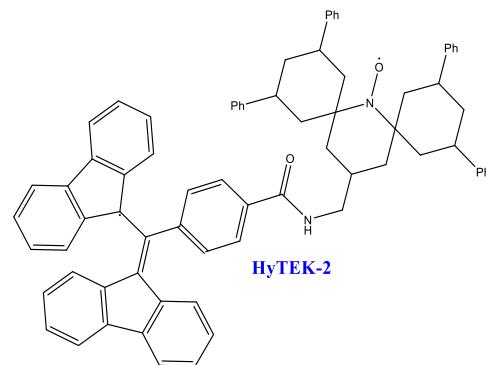
C. Sauvée et al., Angew. Chem.
52, 10858–10861 (2013)



A. Zagdoun et al., JACS 135,
B. 12790–12797 (2013)



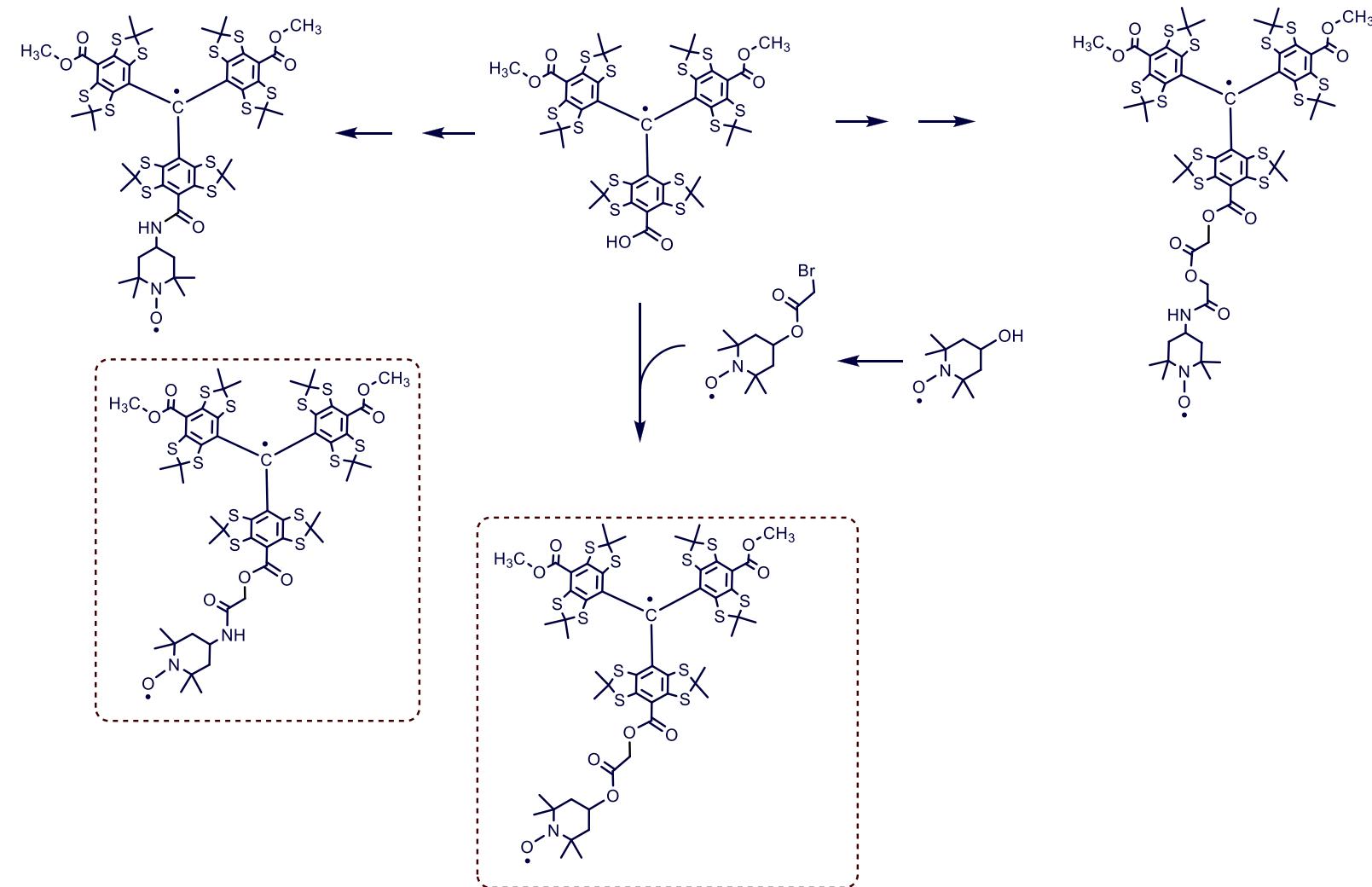
D. Wisser et al., JACS 140 (41), 13340–13349 (2018)



A. Lund et al., Chem. Sci. 11, 2810–2818 (2020)

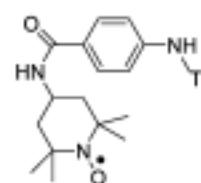
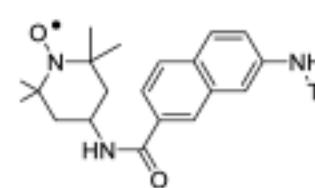
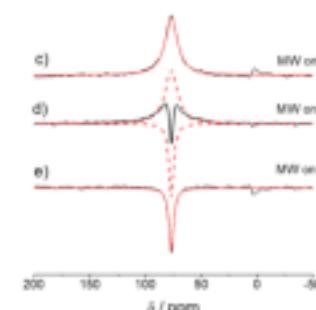
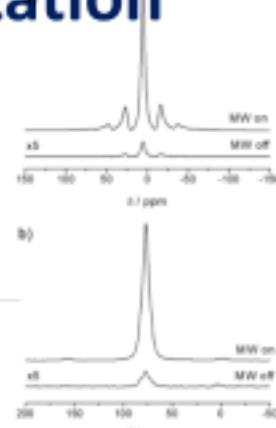
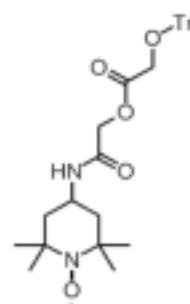
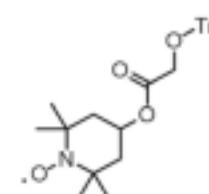
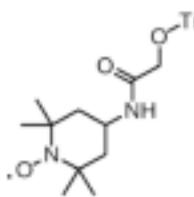
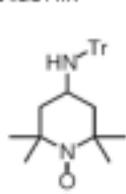
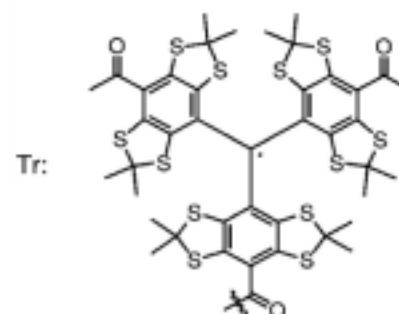
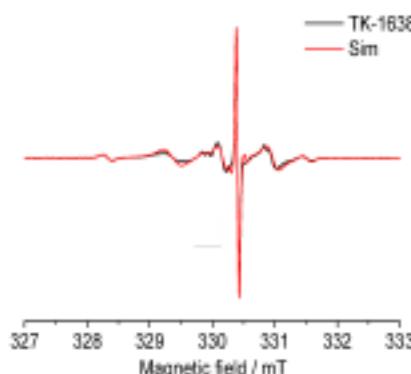


TAM-Nitroxide biradicals for direct excitation high field Dynamic Nuclear Polarization





Biradicals TAM-nitroxides – polarizing agents for dynamic nuclear polarization



Radical	1	2	3	4	5	6
¹ H MAS	2.8±0.1	40.0±0.1	49.8±0.1	14.3±0.1	30.1 ± 0.1	19.8 ± 0.1
¹ H→ ¹³ C CP MAS	2.8±0.1	43.2±1.8	52.2±2.1	13.7±0.7	28.7 ± 0.6	2.7±0.1

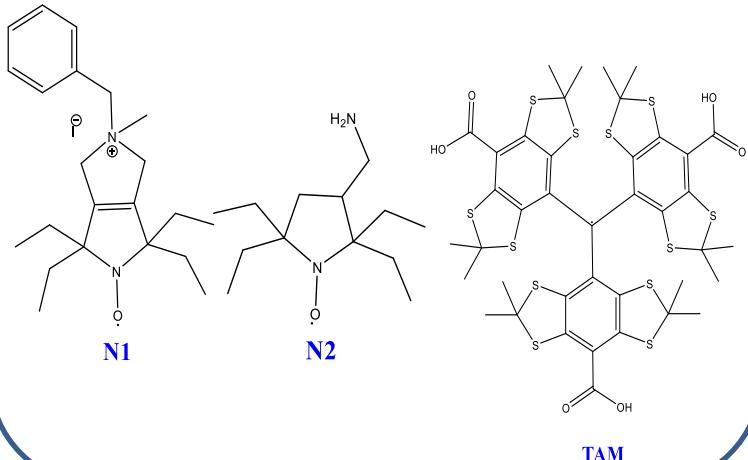
The dominant effect is the cross effect.

The maximum DNP is observed for a flexible linker and interradical distances of ~14 Å.

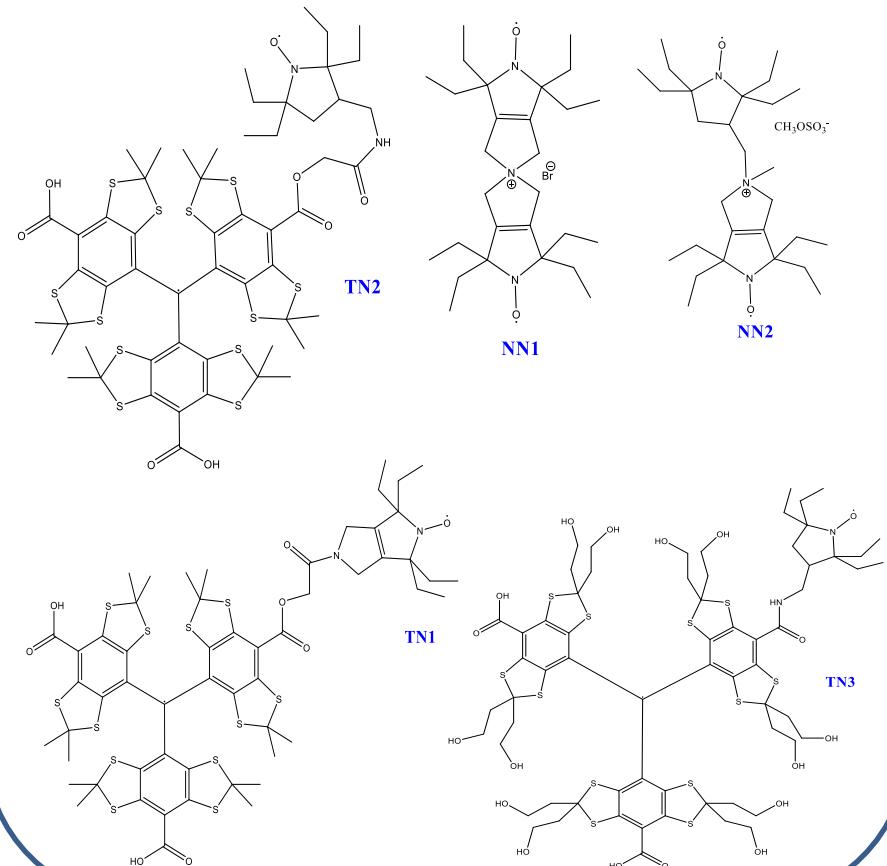


EPR study of highly stable biradicals perspective for DNP in cell

Monoradicals – highly stable tetraethyl substituted nitroxides and triarylmethyl radical



Nitroxyl-nitroxyl and Trityl-nitroxyl biradicals



For biomolecular applications:

Water-soluble
Inert to biological reductants

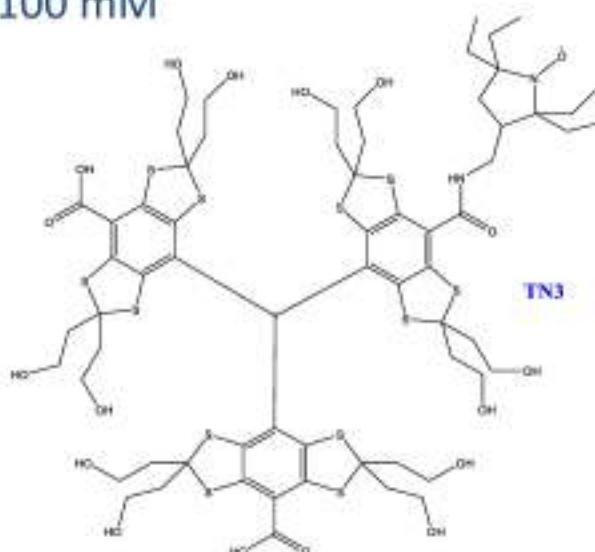
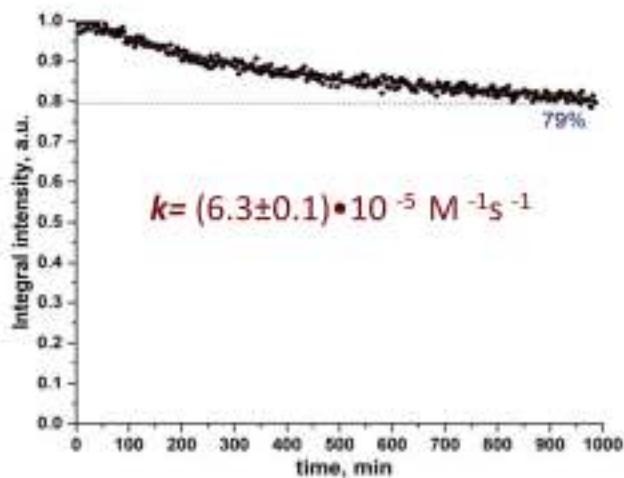
Trityl-Nitroxide Highly Stable Biradicals for DNP in Cells



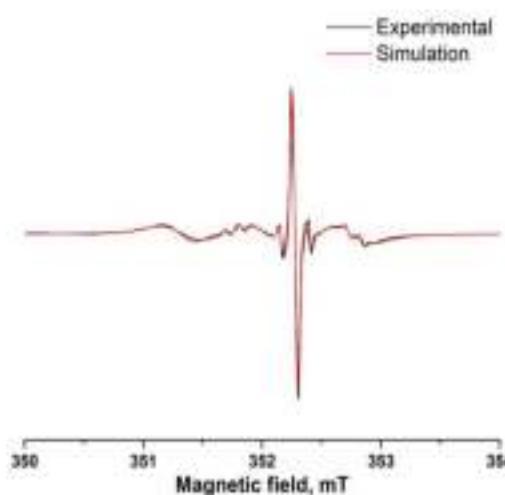
Ascorbate

Concentrations:

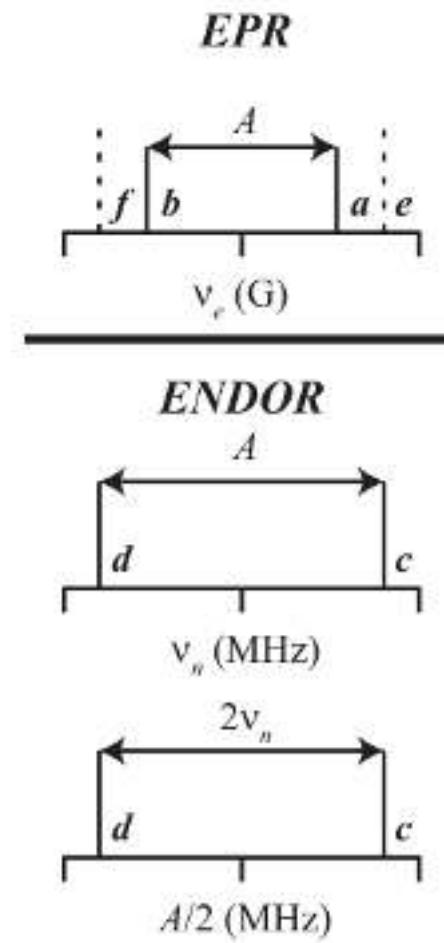
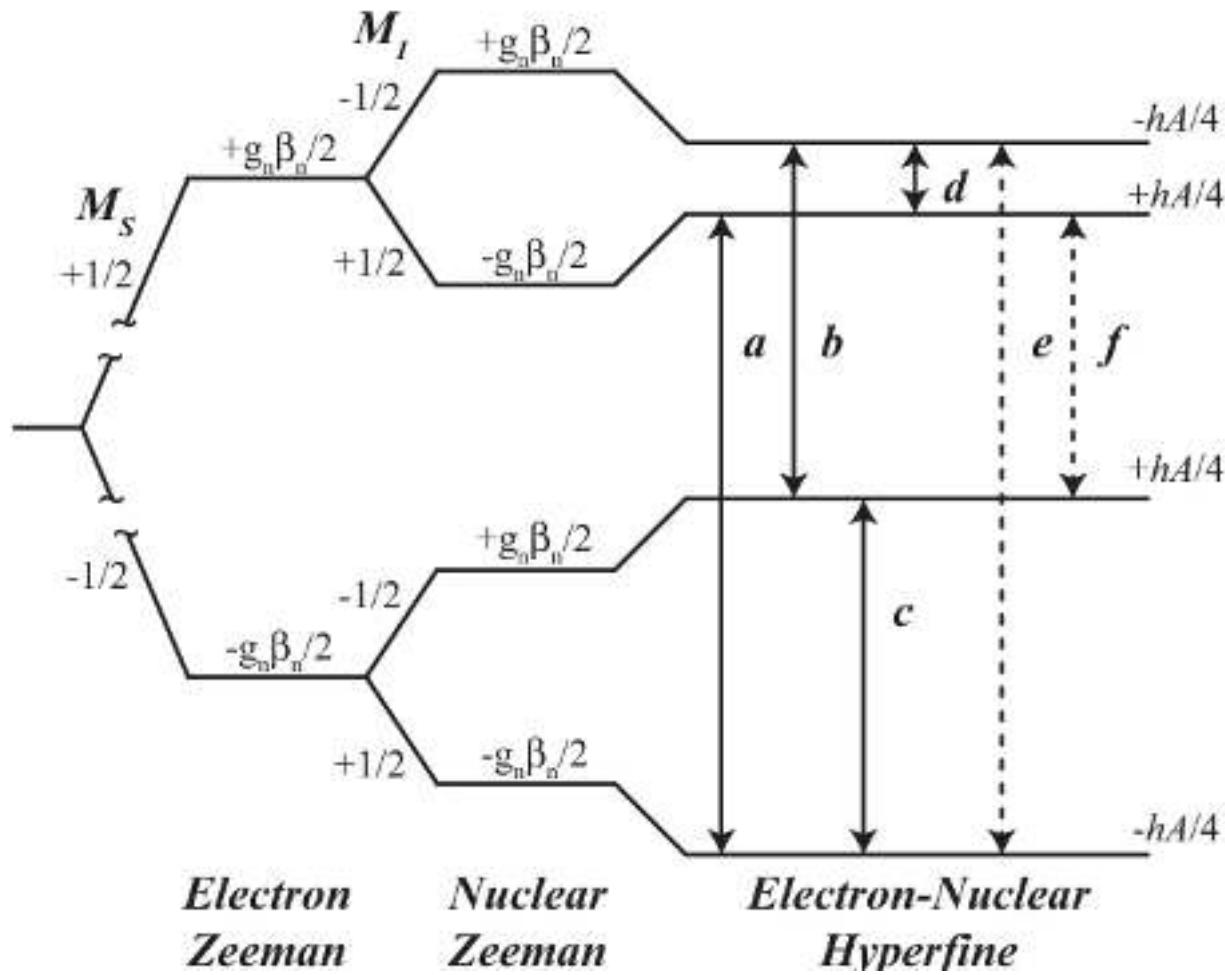
Radical – 0.3 mM Ascorbate – 100 mM



$$\begin{aligned} a_N &= 1.46 \text{ mT} \\ J &= 392 \text{ MHz} \end{aligned}$$



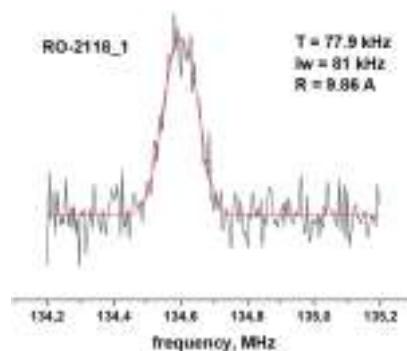
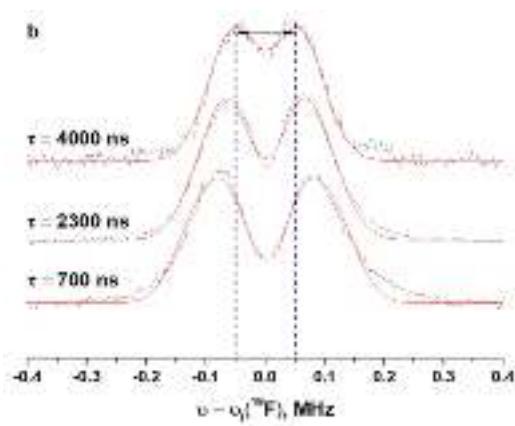
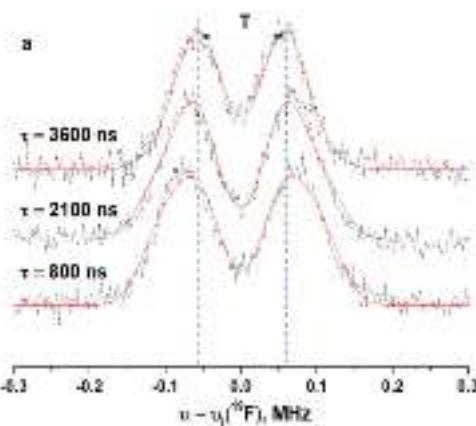
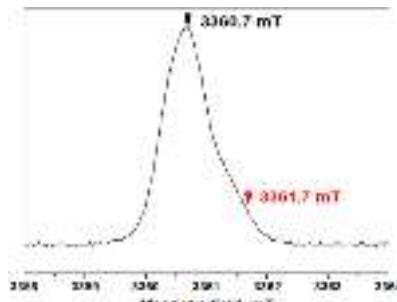
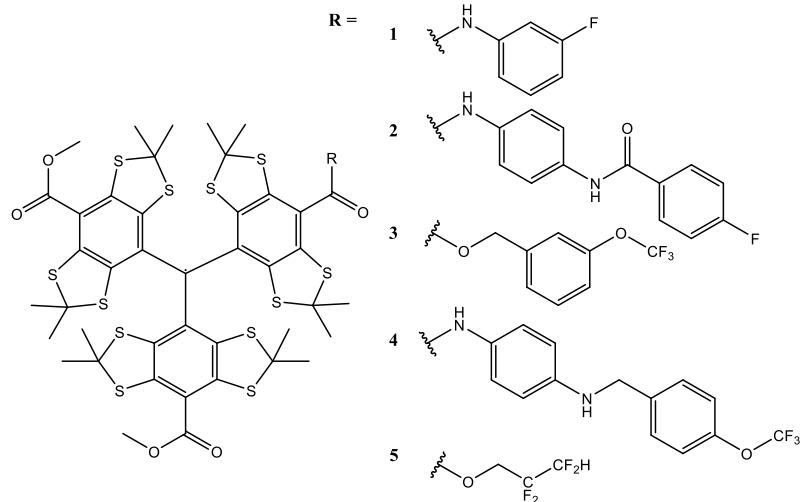
Electron Nuclear DOuble Resonance



Application of W-band ^{19}F ENDOR spectroscopy for distance measurements (0.5-1 nm)



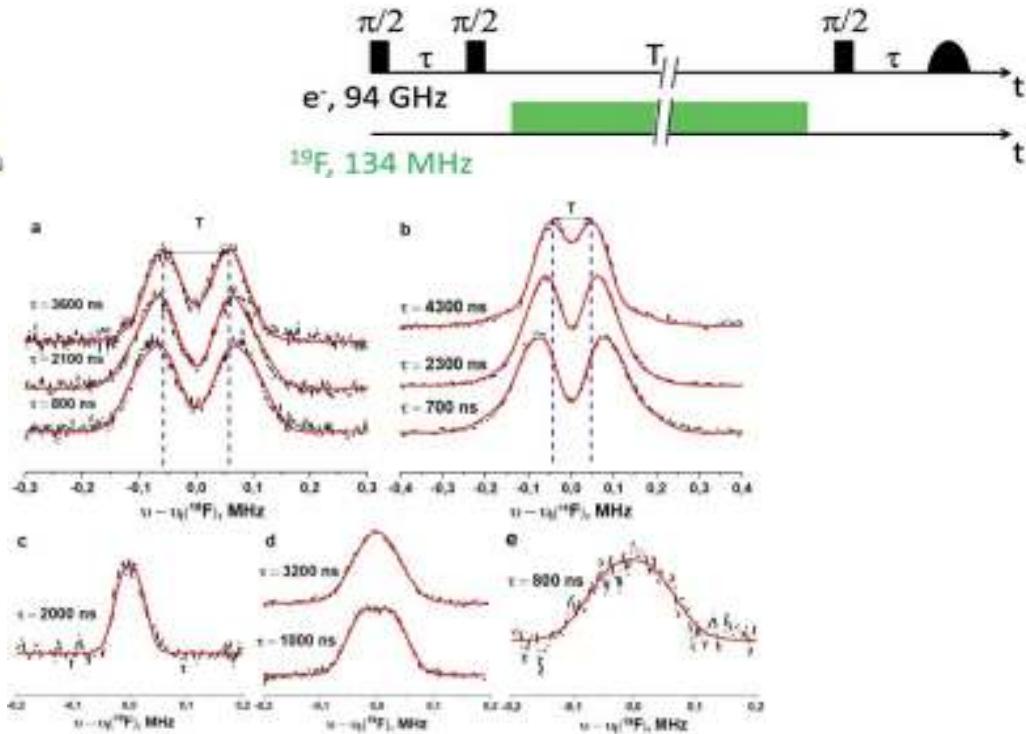
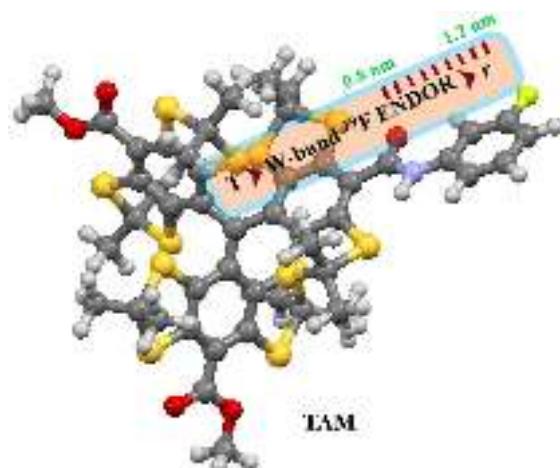
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94 GHz ^{19}F Mims ENDOR spectra of **5** in $[d_6]\text{DMSO}/[d_4]\text{MeOD}$ (2:3) were recorded at different values of τ . $R = 7.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ \AA}$

94 GHz ^{19}F Mims ENDOR spectra of **1** in $[d_6]\text{DMSO}/[d_4]\text{MeOD}$ (2:3) at EPR resonances 3360.7 mT (black) and 3361.7 mT (red) at 80 K. $R = 8.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ \AA}$

Application of W-band ^{19}F electron nuclear double resonance (ENDOR) spectroscopy to distance measurement using a trityl spin probe and a fluorine



- ✓ Использование триарилметильных меток для избежания фактора ориентационной селективности
- ✓ Использование фторных меток и высокочастотной ENDOR спектроскопии позволяет хорошо разделить сигналы от разных ядер

Измерение расстояний в диапазоне 8 -12 Å!



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Thank you very much!