

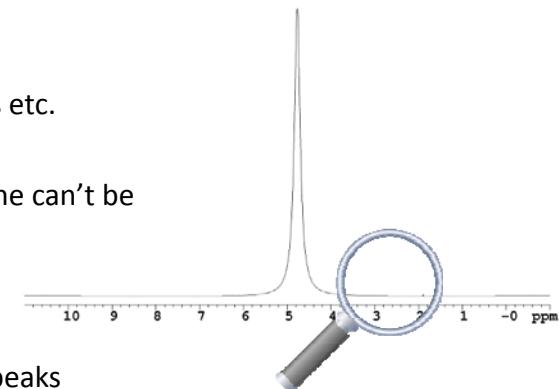
Solvent Suppression

Daniel Norman

6th Dec 2017

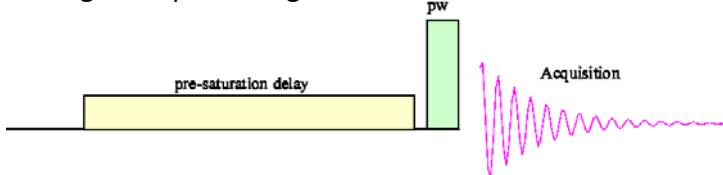
Why Suppress Solvent Signal?

- Dilute samples
 - Biomolecule analysis: proteins etc.
 - Where deuterated solvents alone can't be used
 - Effect on reaction kinetics etc. 
 - Solvent peak will dwarf solute peaks

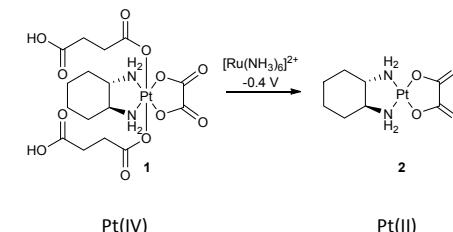


Presaturation - How Does It Work?

- Water (and other solvents) have known resonance frequency
 - Long, low-power pulse applied at frequency
 - Saturates the resonance -> reducing the intensity
 - Exchangeable proton signals can be attenuated

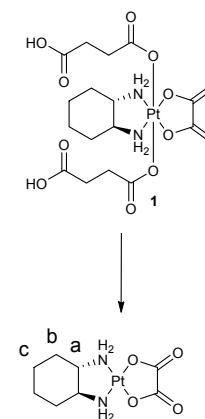
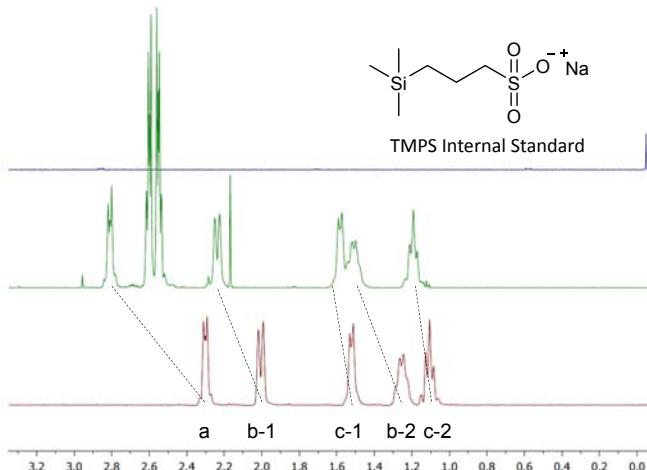


Real-World Example: Quantification of Pt(II) and (IV) species

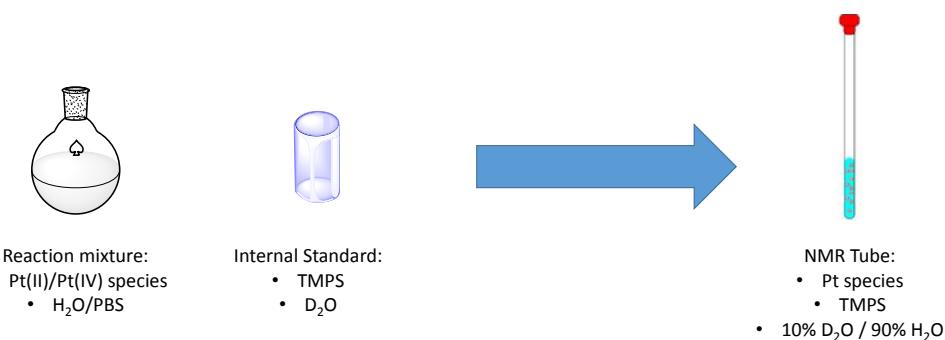


- Conversion of inactive prodrug to active drug
 - Concentrations used are μM range in aqueous solution

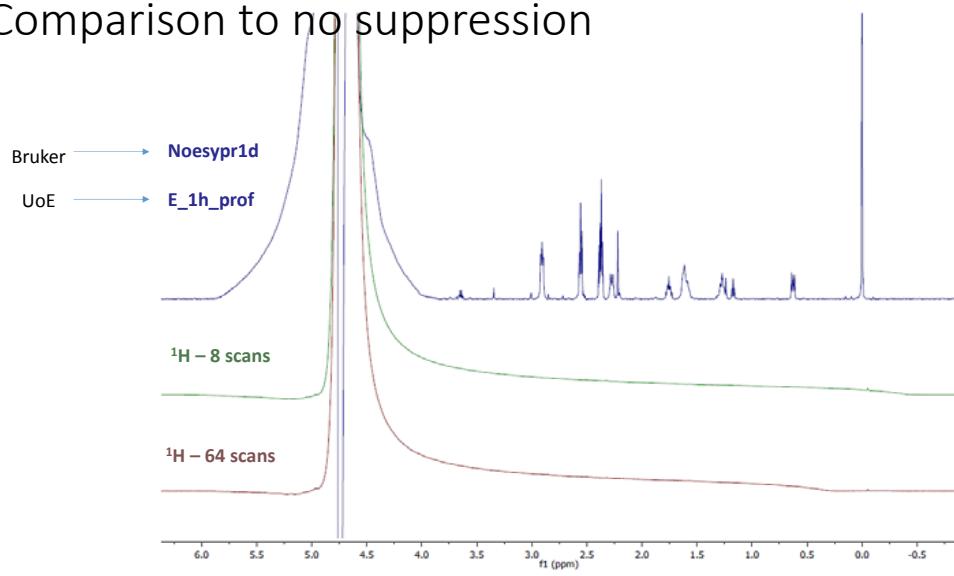
Real-World Example: Quantification of Pt(II) and (IV) species



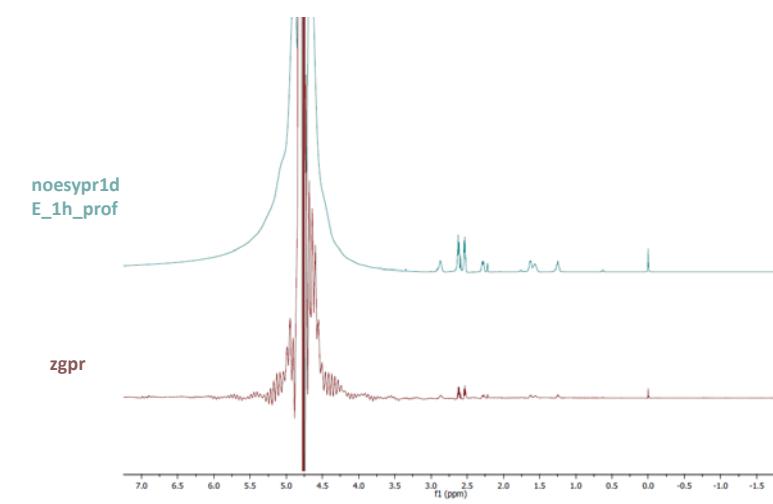
Sample Preparation



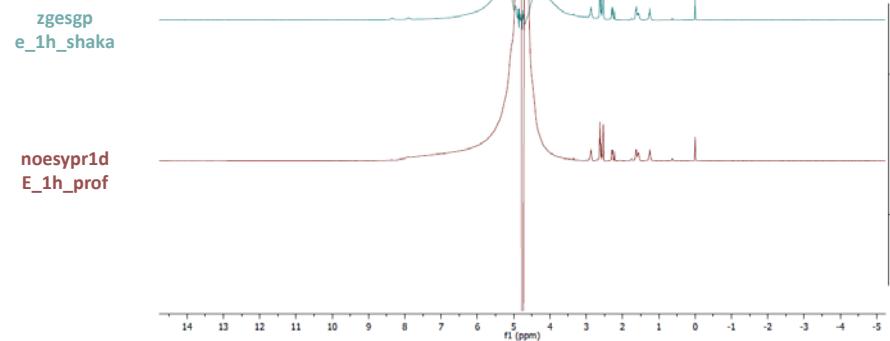
Comparison to no suppression



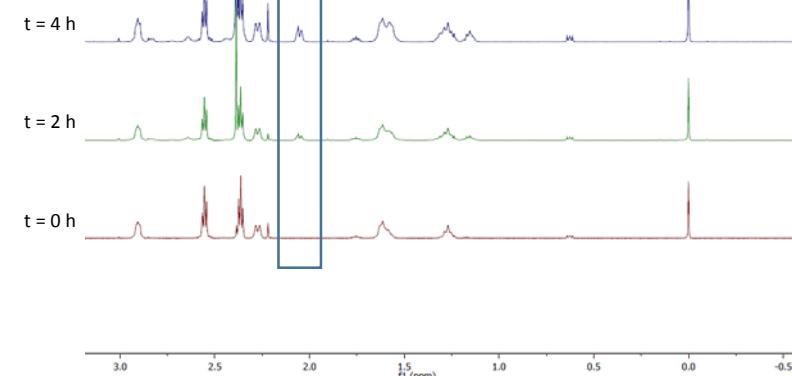
Comparison of water suppression



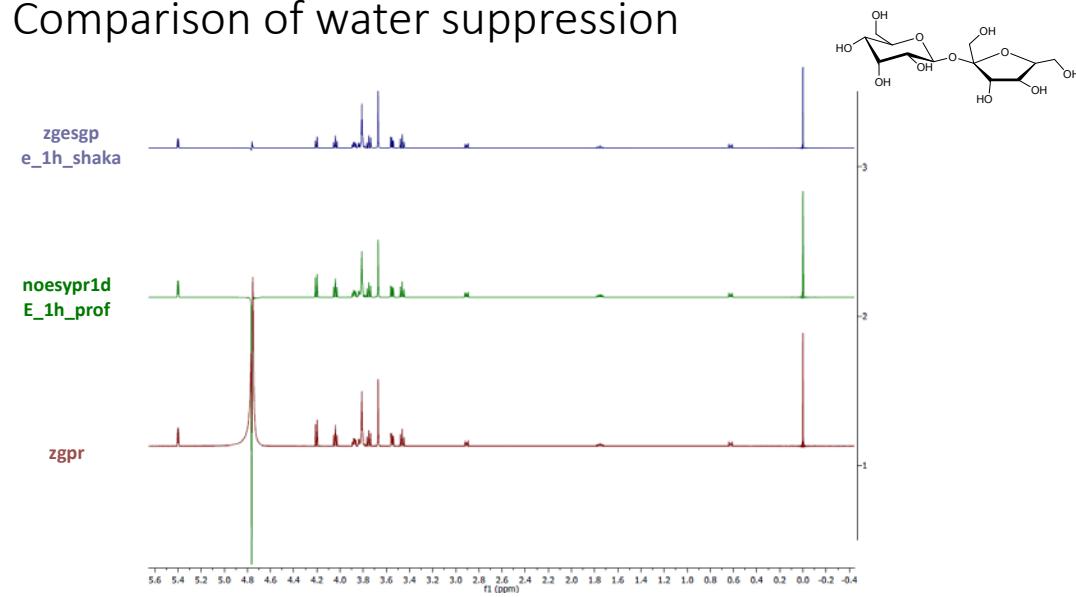
Comparison of water suppression



Solvent Suppression

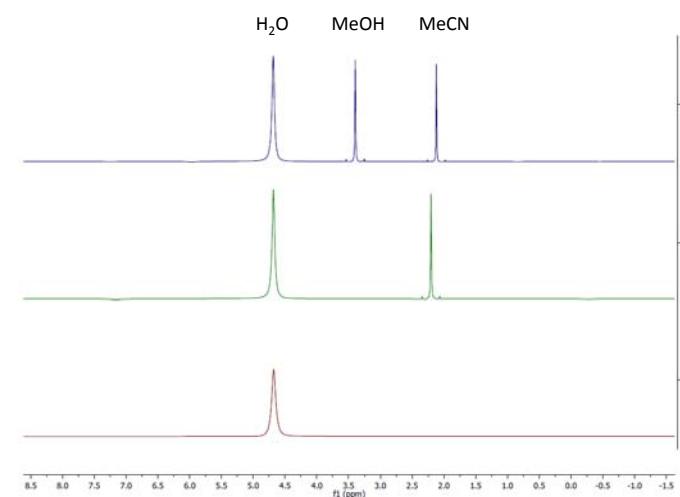


Comparison of water suppression



Multiple Solvent Suppression

- Solvent signals of multiple solvents
- More complex splitting of signals than just water's singlet
- S/D/Tpresat
 - > Integration to find peak with highest intensity



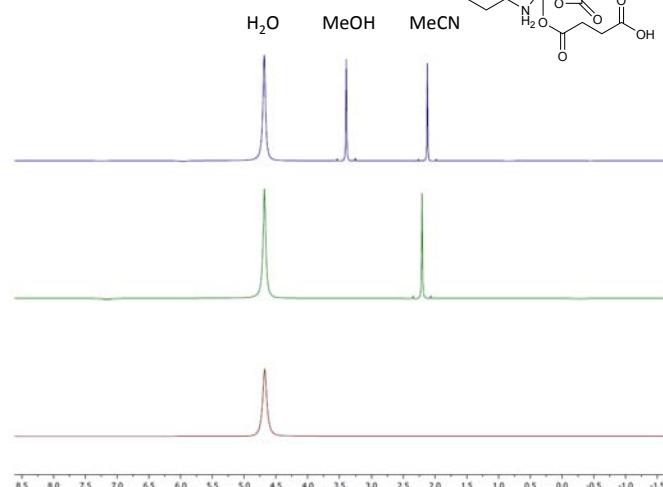
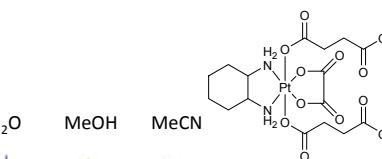
Multiple Solvent Suppression

Composition:

$\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{MeOH}:\text{MeCN}:\text{D}_2\text{O}$
5:2:2:1

$\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{MeCN}:\text{D}_2\text{O}$
6:3:1

$\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{D}_2\text{O}$
9:1



Multiple Solvent Suppression

SPresat

$\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{D}_2\text{O}$
9:1

No suppression

With suppression

7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5 -1.0 -1.5 f_1 (ppm)

Multiple Solvent Suppression

DPresat

$\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{MeCN}:\text{D}_2\text{O}$
6:3:1

No suppression

With suppression

7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5 -1.0 -1.5 f_1 (ppm)

Multiple Solvent Suppression

TPresat

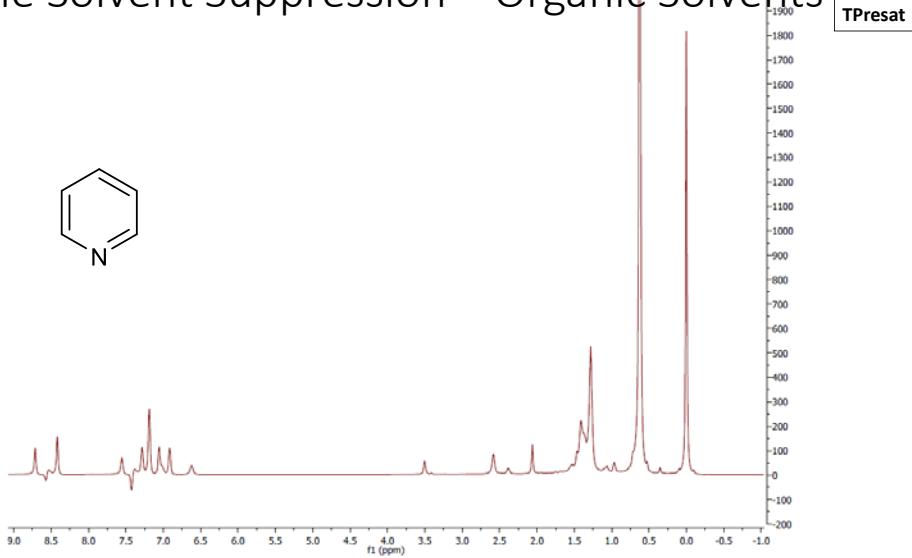
$\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{MeOH}:\text{MeCN}:\text{D}_2\text{O}$
5:2:2:1

No suppression

With suppression

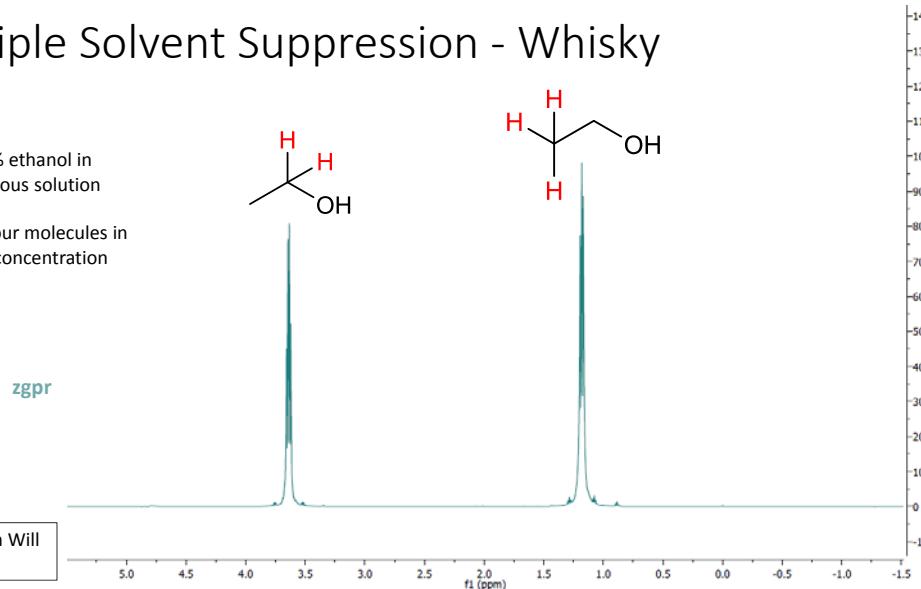
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Multiple Solvent Suppression – Organic Solvents

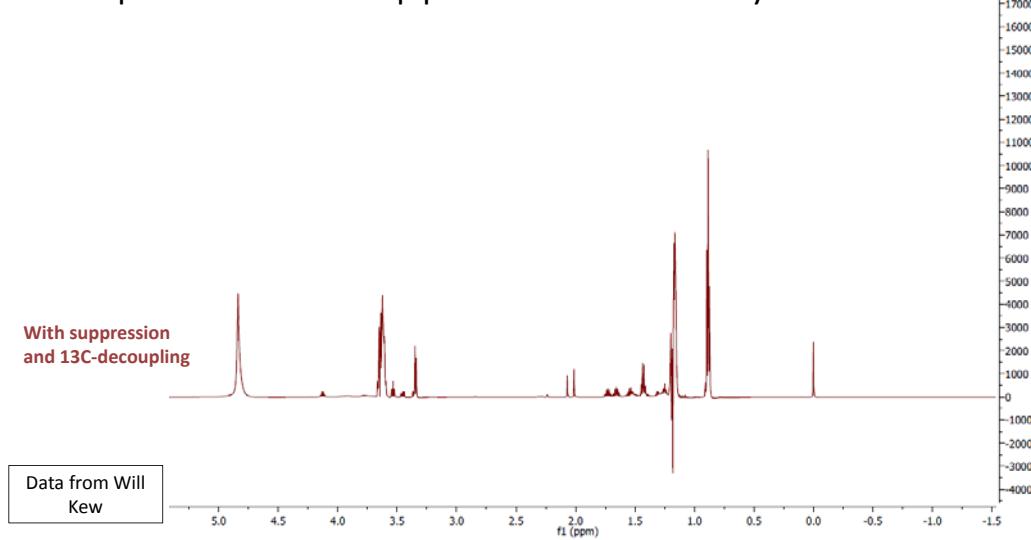


Multiple Solvent Suppression - Whisky

- ~40% ethanol in aqueous solution
- Flavour molecules in low concentration



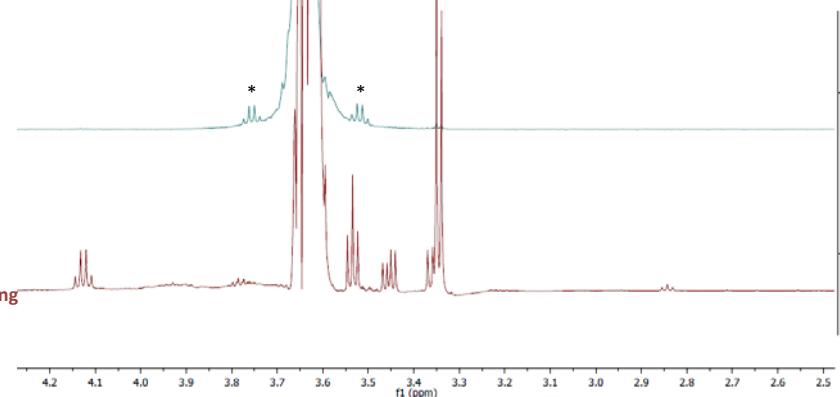
Multiple Solvent Suppression - Whisky



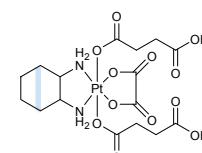
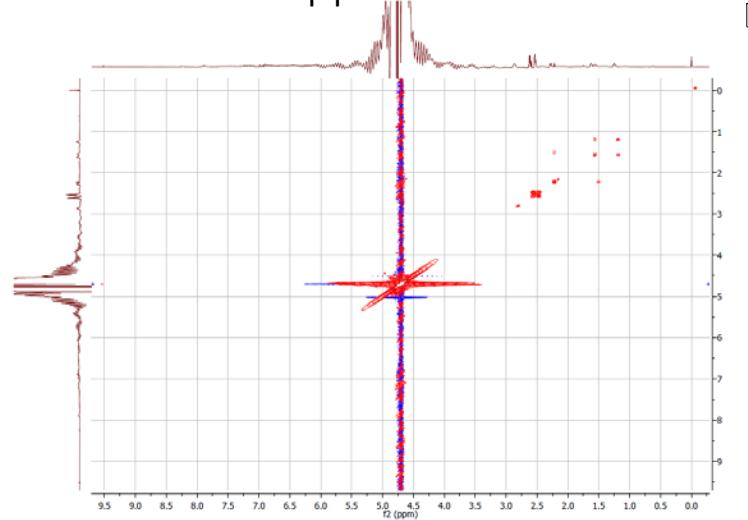
Multiple Solvent Suppression - Whisky

No suppression

With suppression
and 13C-decoupling

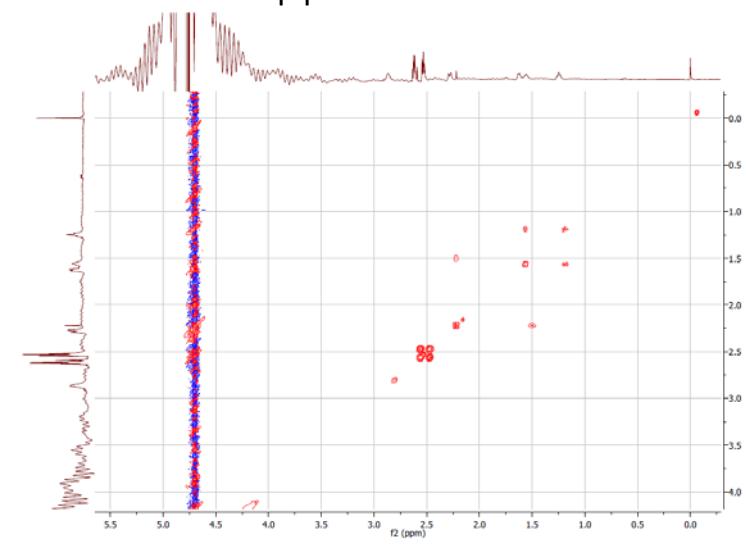


2D-NMR Solvent Suppression

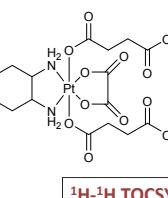
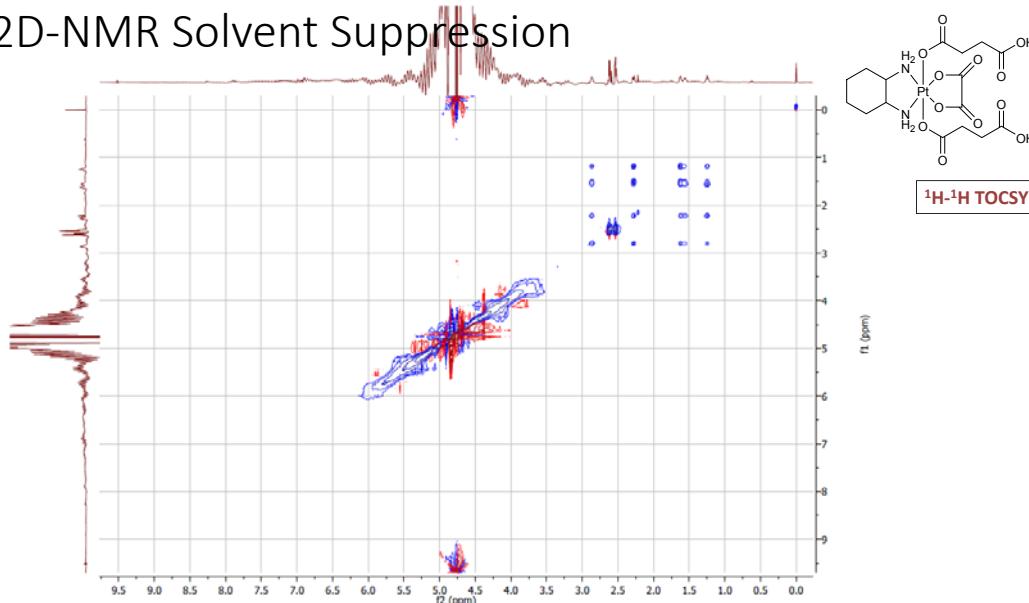


¹H-¹H COSY

2D-NMR Solvent Suppression

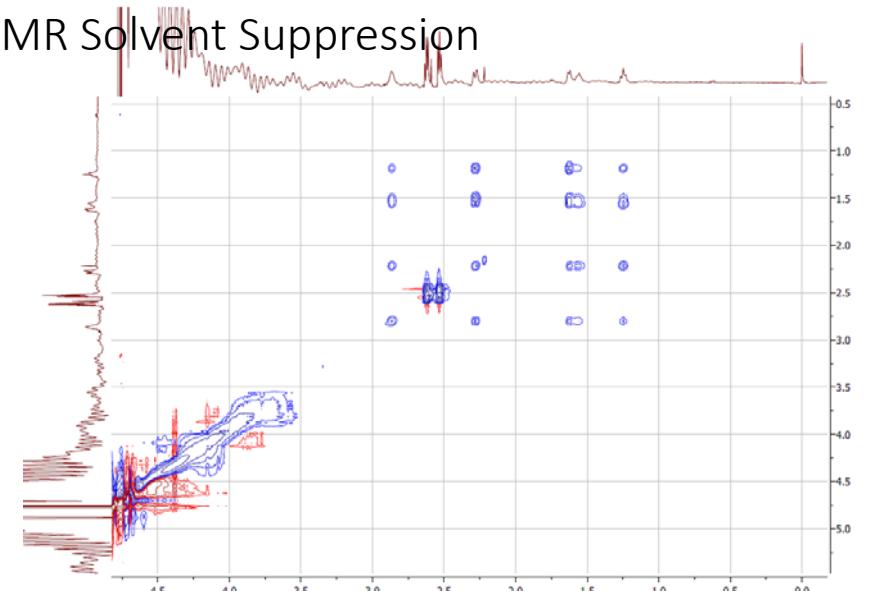


2D-NMR Solvent Suppression



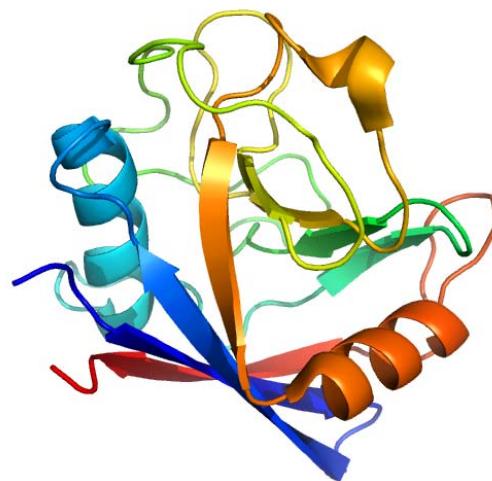
¹H-¹H TOCSY

2D-NMR Solvent Suppression



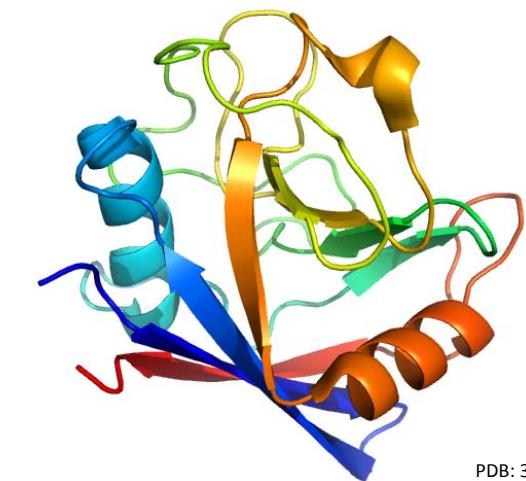
Solvent Suppression for Protein NMR

- Precious samples
-> dilute aqueous
- Exchangeable protons analysis
e.g. 90% H₂O 10% D₂O
-> amide backbone

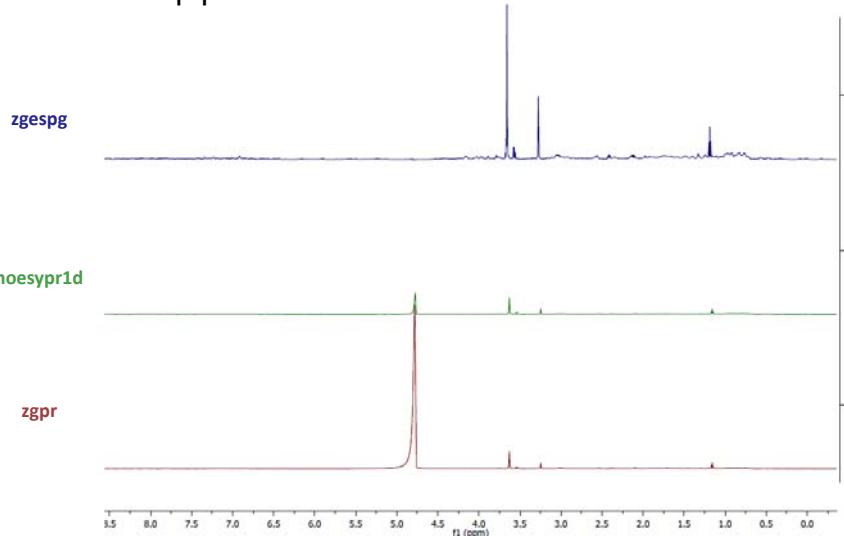


Solvent Suppression for Protein NMR

- Cyclophilin D
-> £4215/mg
-> 42.9 kDa
- Involved in mitochondrial processes and immunosuppression



Solvent Suppression for Protein NMR



Solvent Suppression for Protein NMR

