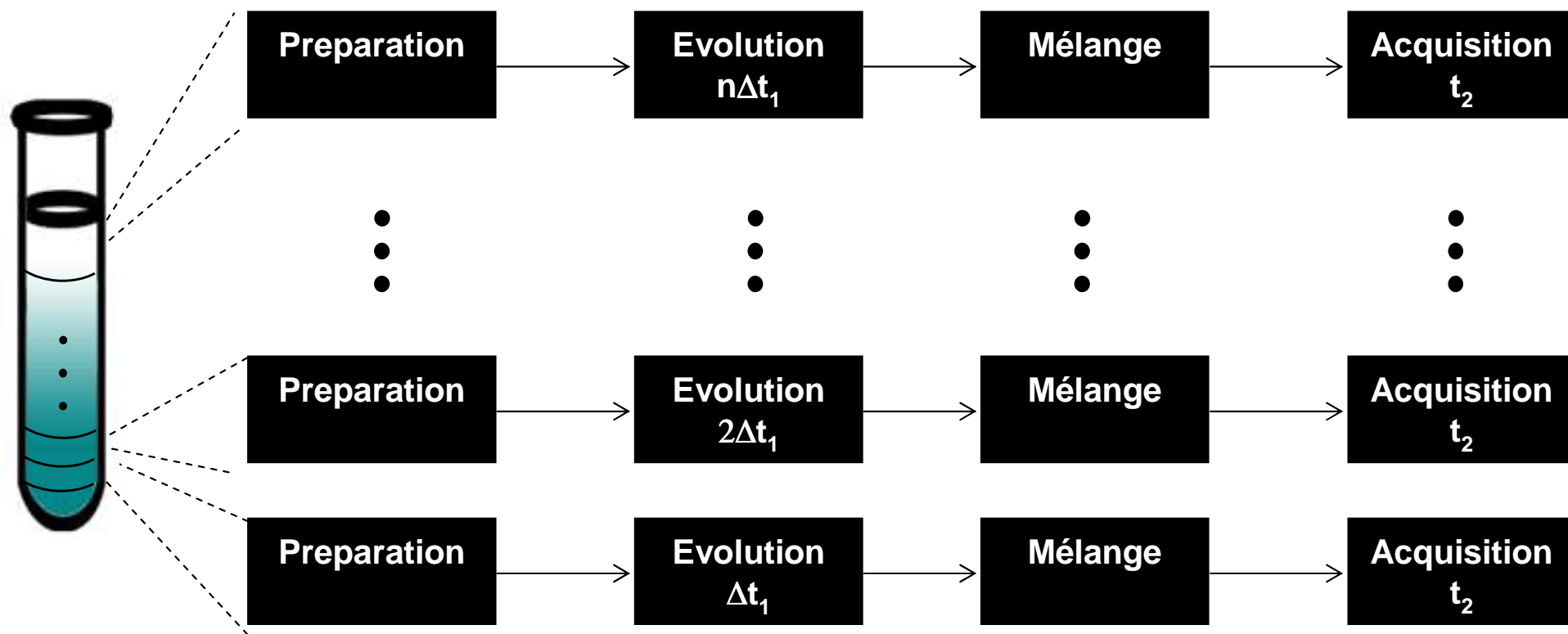


OPTIMISATION DE LA RMN 2D ULTRARAPIDE POUR L'ANALYSE STRUCTURALE DE MOLECULES ORGANIQUES

Patrick GIRAUDEAU et Serge AKOKA

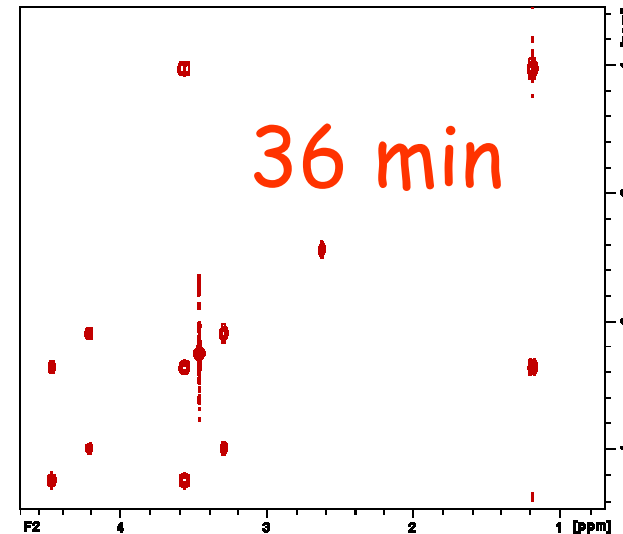
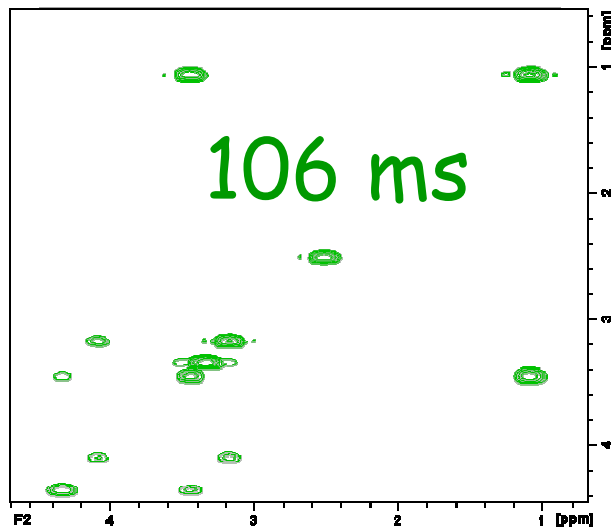
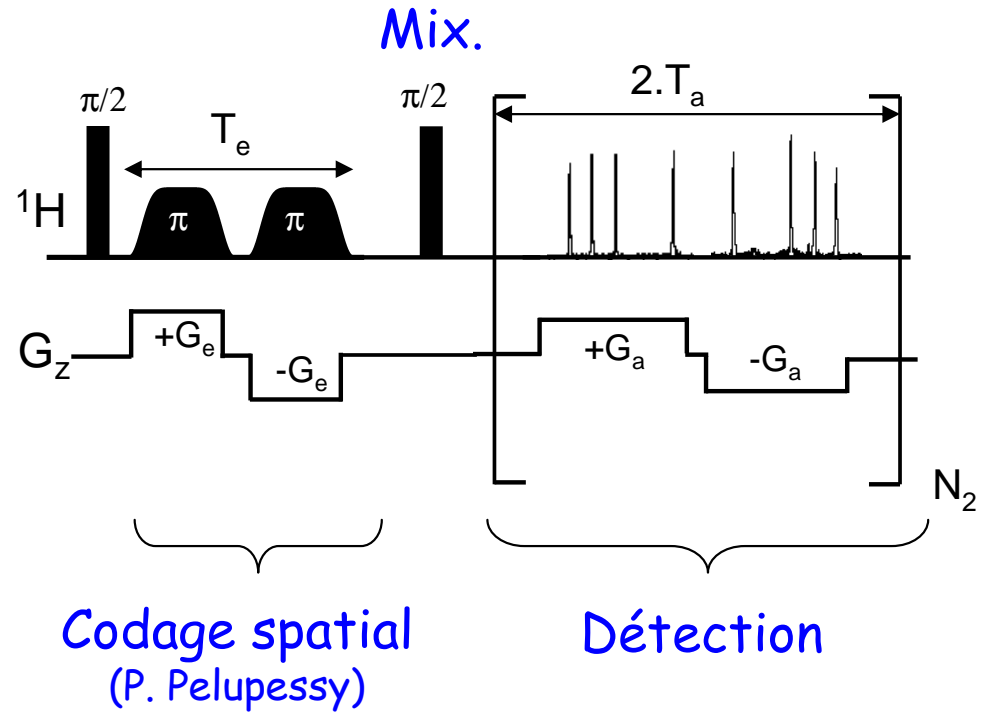
CEISAM, Université de Nantes, France

Principe



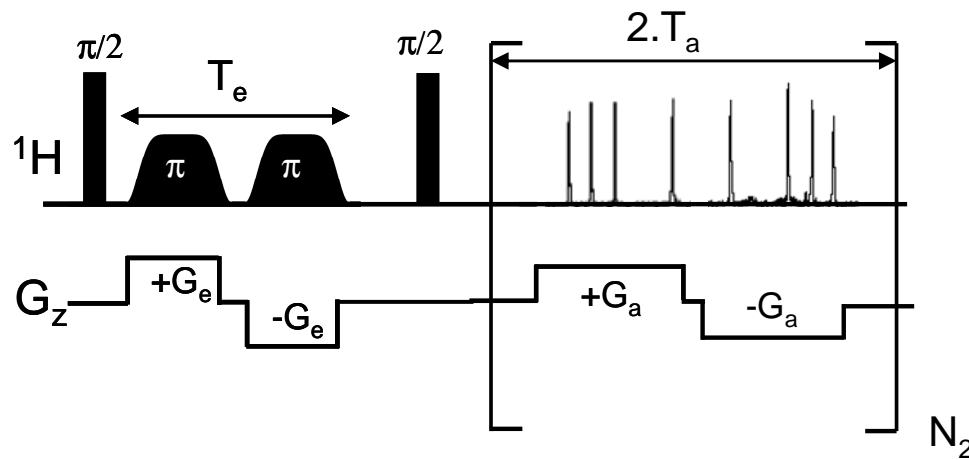
Spectre 2D en un seul scan!

Exemple – COSY Ultrarapide



Ethanol/Methanol, 100 mM

Limites en résolution et sensibilité

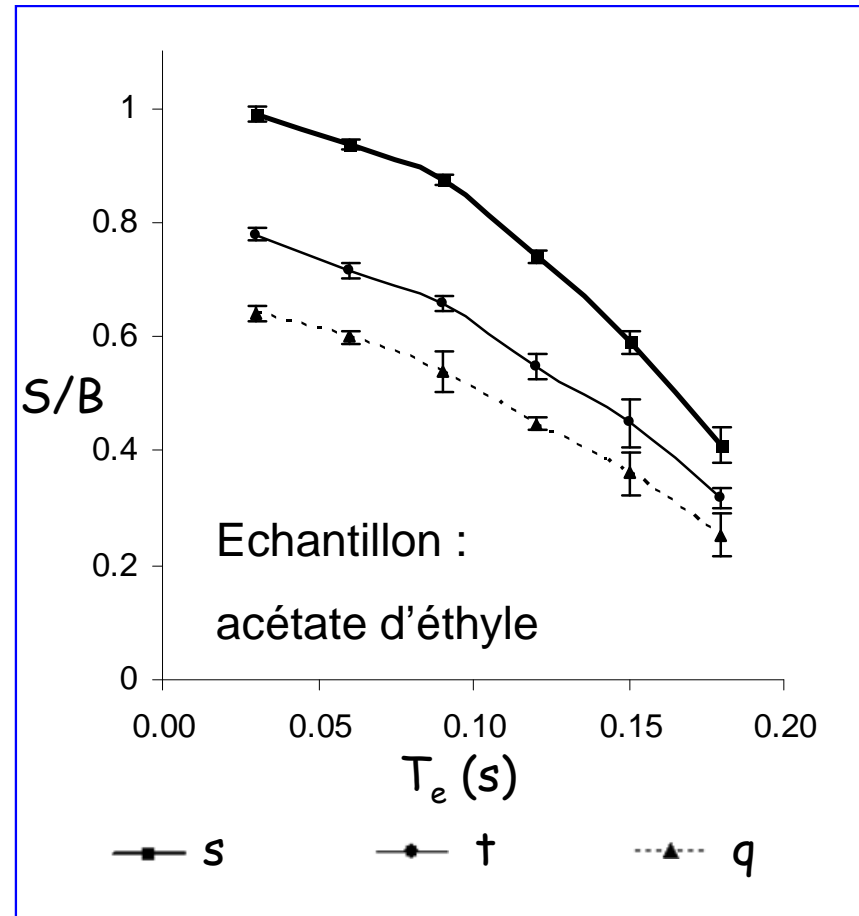


$\Delta\nu$: Largeur des pics dans la dimension ultrarapide

$$\Delta\nu \approx \frac{1.21}{2 \cdot T_e}$$

Solution : $\uparrow T_e$
 \rightarrow Meilleure résolution

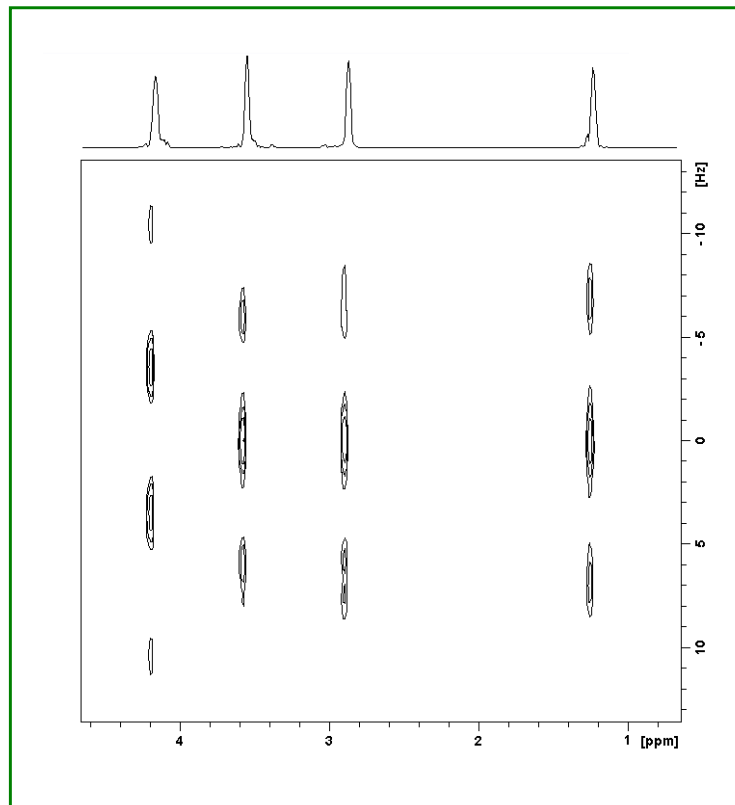
MAIS S/B \downarrow
(Diffusion + J-modulation)



Limites en résolution et sensibilité

Exemple : RMN 2D J -résolue ultrarapide

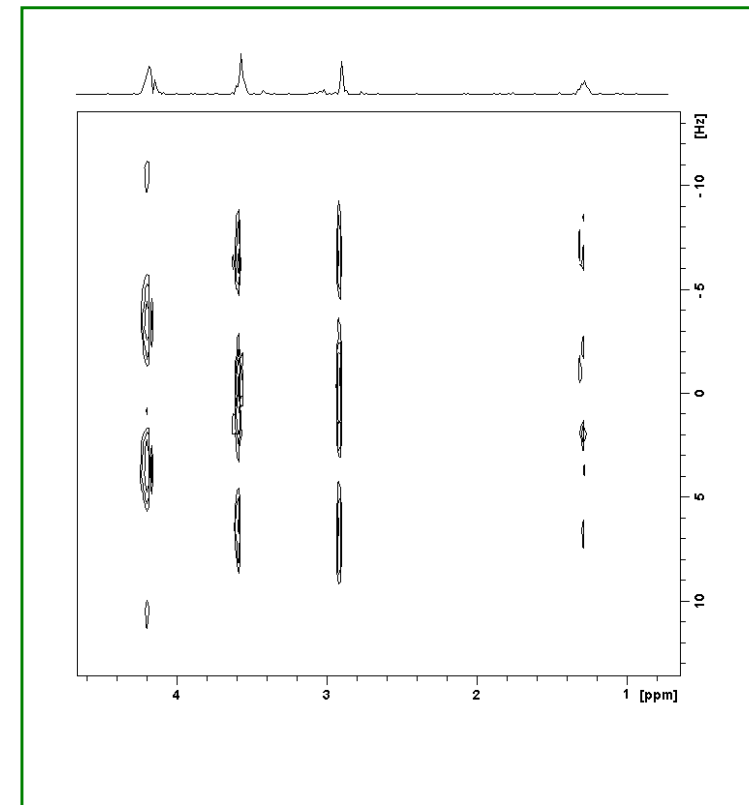
$T_e = 60$ ms



$$\Delta\nu = 17 \pm 1 \text{ Hz}$$

$$S/B = 140 \pm 15$$

$T_e = 120$ ms

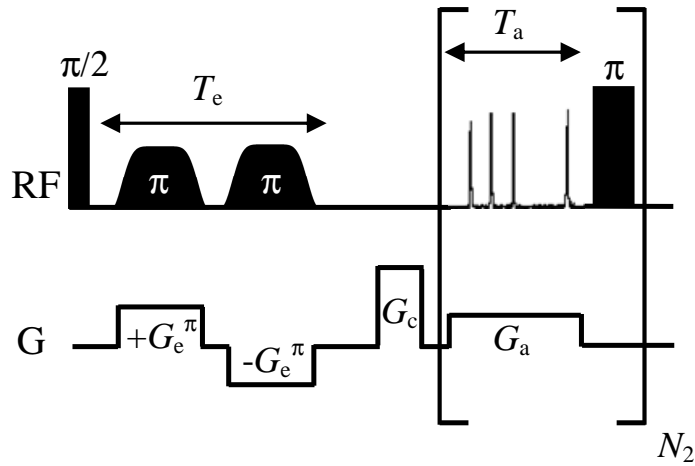


$$\Delta\nu = 13 \pm 1 \text{ Hz}$$

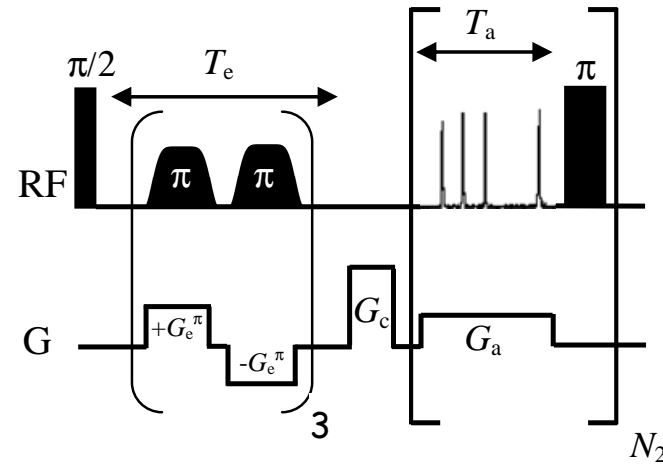
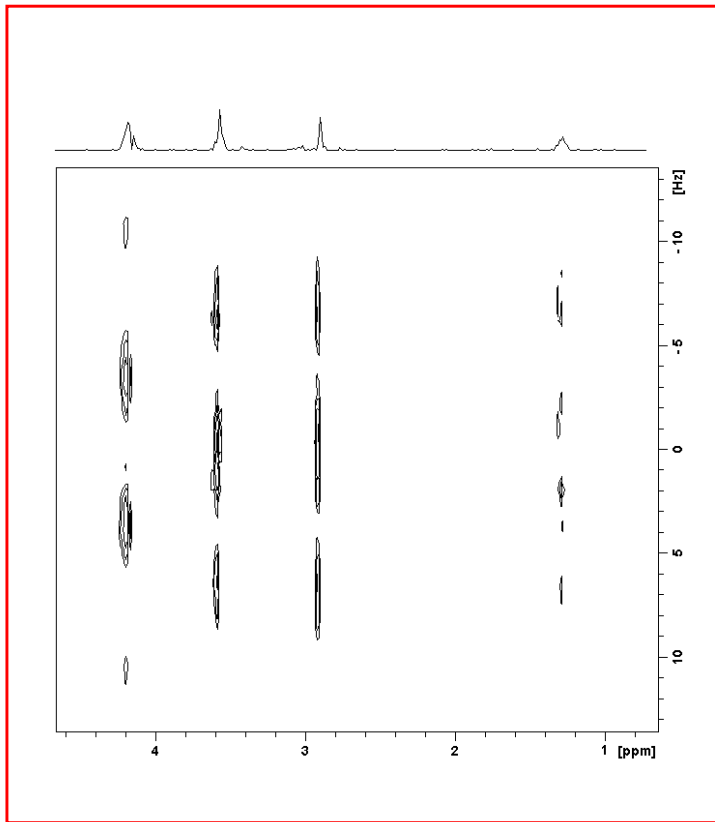
$$S/B = 15 \pm 5$$

Distorsions d'intensité

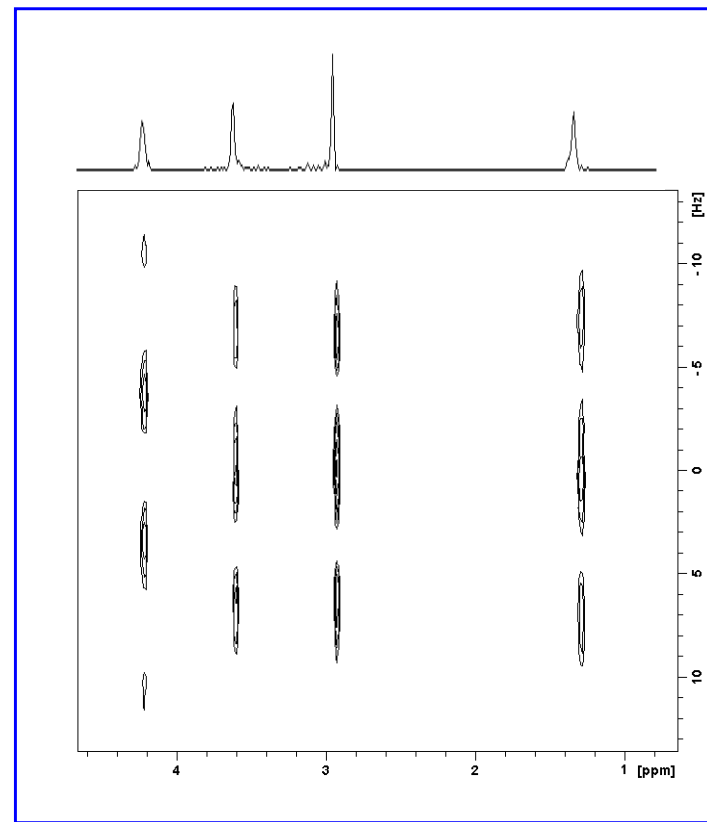
Solution : excitation multi-écho



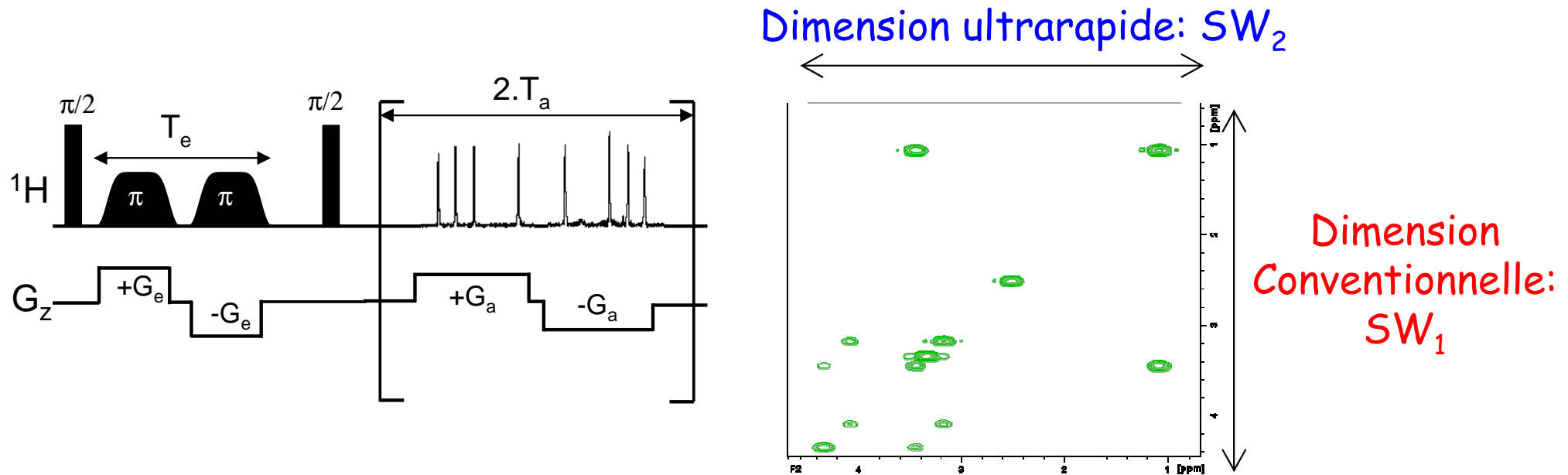
$T_e = 120 \text{ ms}$, 2 échos



$T_e = 120 \text{ ms}$, 6 échos



Limitations : largeur spectrale, sensibilité et résolution



$\Delta\nu$: Résolution (largeur des pics dans la dimension ultrarapide)

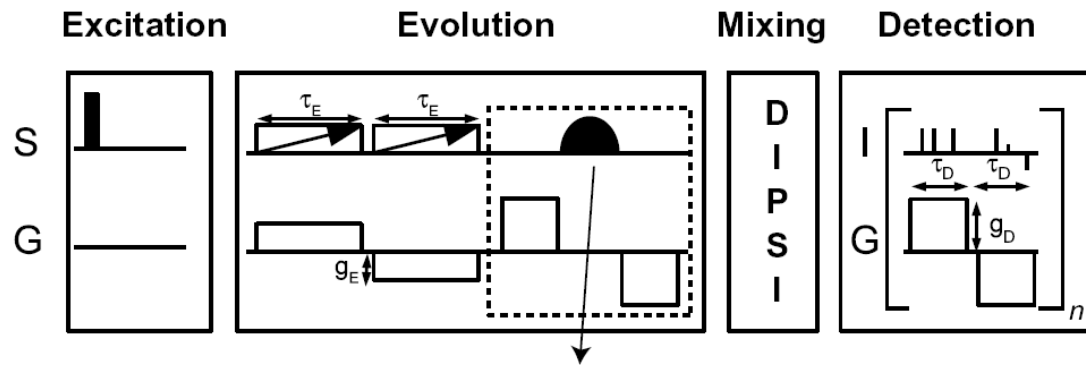
$$\gamma \cdot G_a \cdot L = \frac{2 \cdot SW_1 \cdot SW_2}{\Delta\nu}$$

$$S / B = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta\nu}{2 \cdot SW_1 \cdot SW_2}}$$

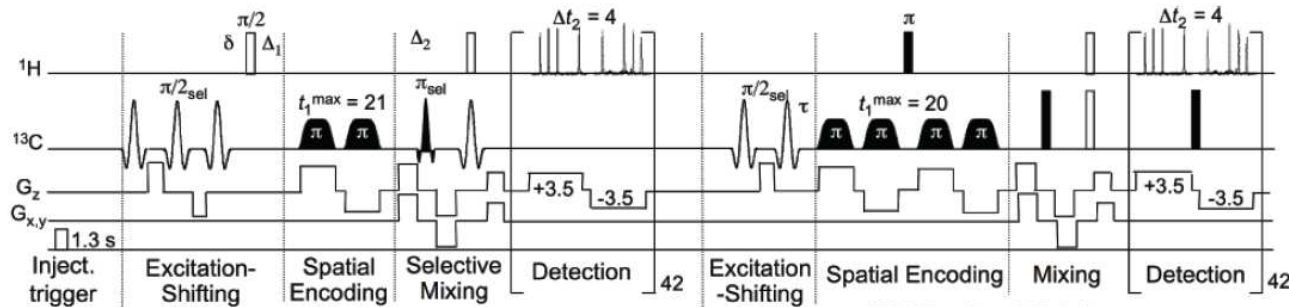
Y. Shrot *et al.* J. Chem. Phys. 2009

Pas de repliement possible dans la dimension ultrarapide ! (pas de TF)

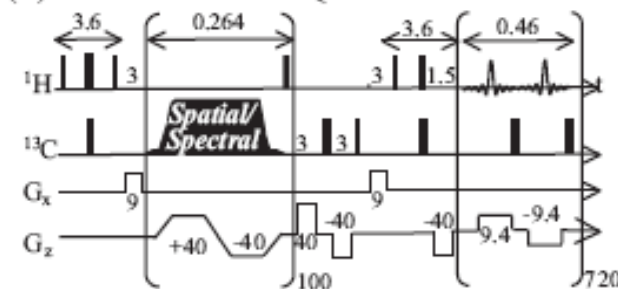
Largeurs spectrales : Solutions proposées



P. Pelupessy *et al*, JMR 2008



P. Giraudeau *et al*, JACS 2009



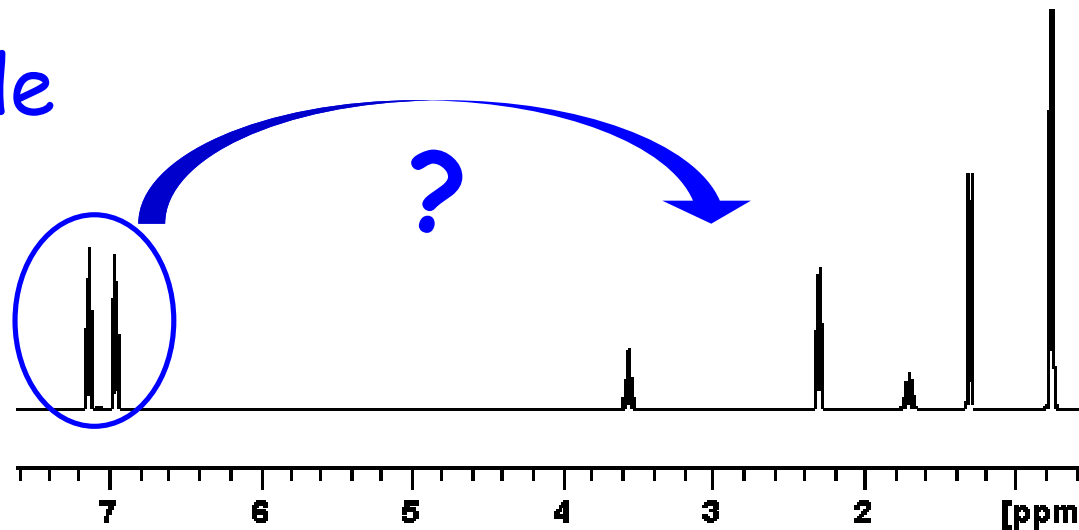
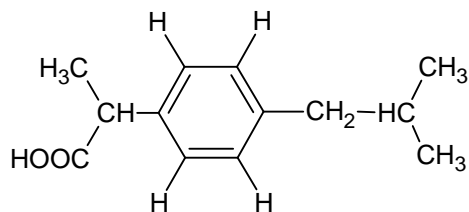
Y. Shrot *et al*, J. Chem. Phys. 2009

➔ Méthodes basées sur des impulsions sélectives

Solution : "Gradient-only controlled folding"

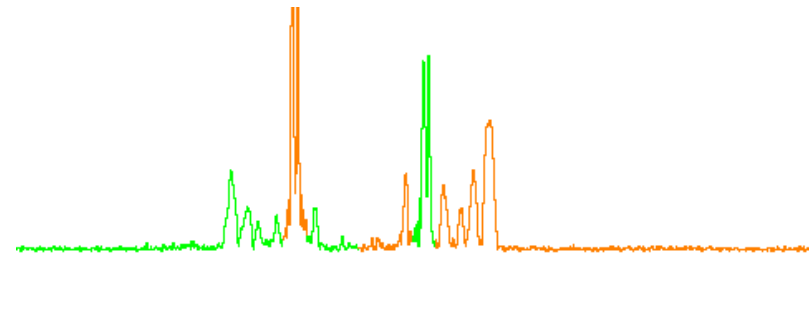
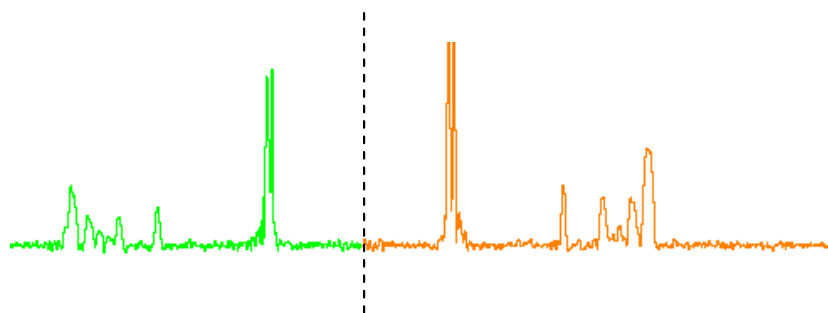
COSY-DQF ultrarapide

Ibuprofène 100 mM



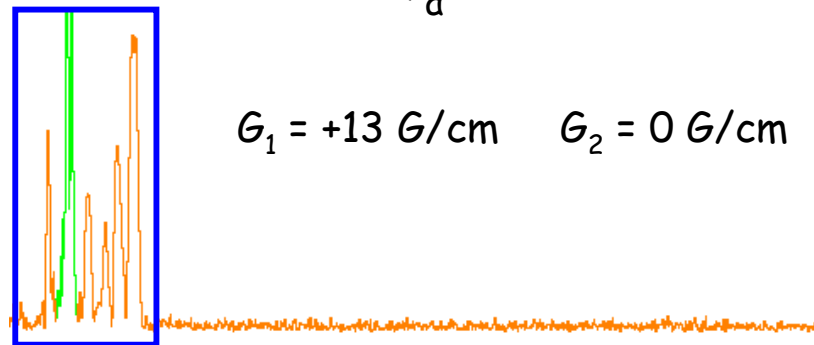
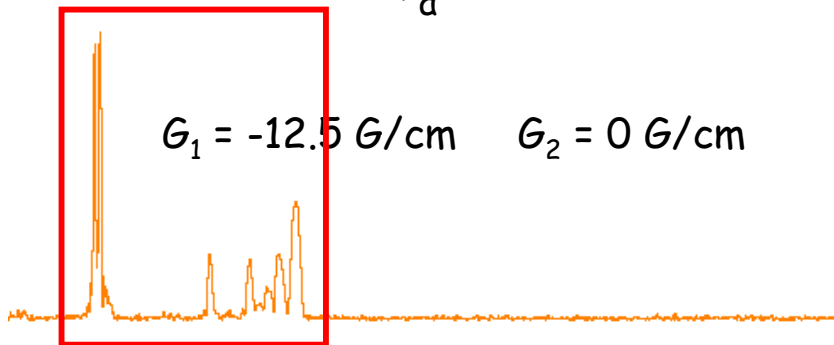
$G_1 = -12.5 \text{ G/cm}$ $G_2 = -58 \text{ G/cm}$

$G_1 = +13 \text{ G/cm}$ $G_2 = -58 \text{ G/cm}$

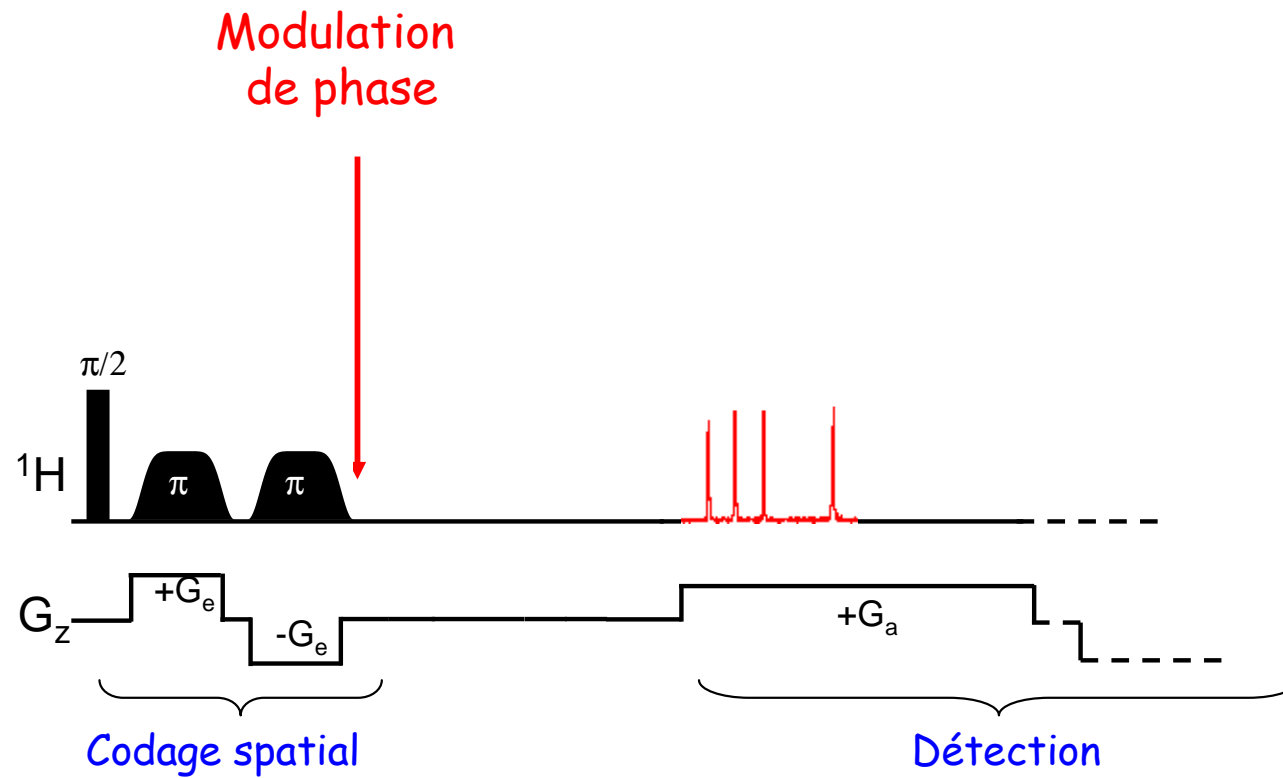


$G_1 = -12.5 \text{ G/cm}$ $G_2 = 0 \text{ G/cm}$

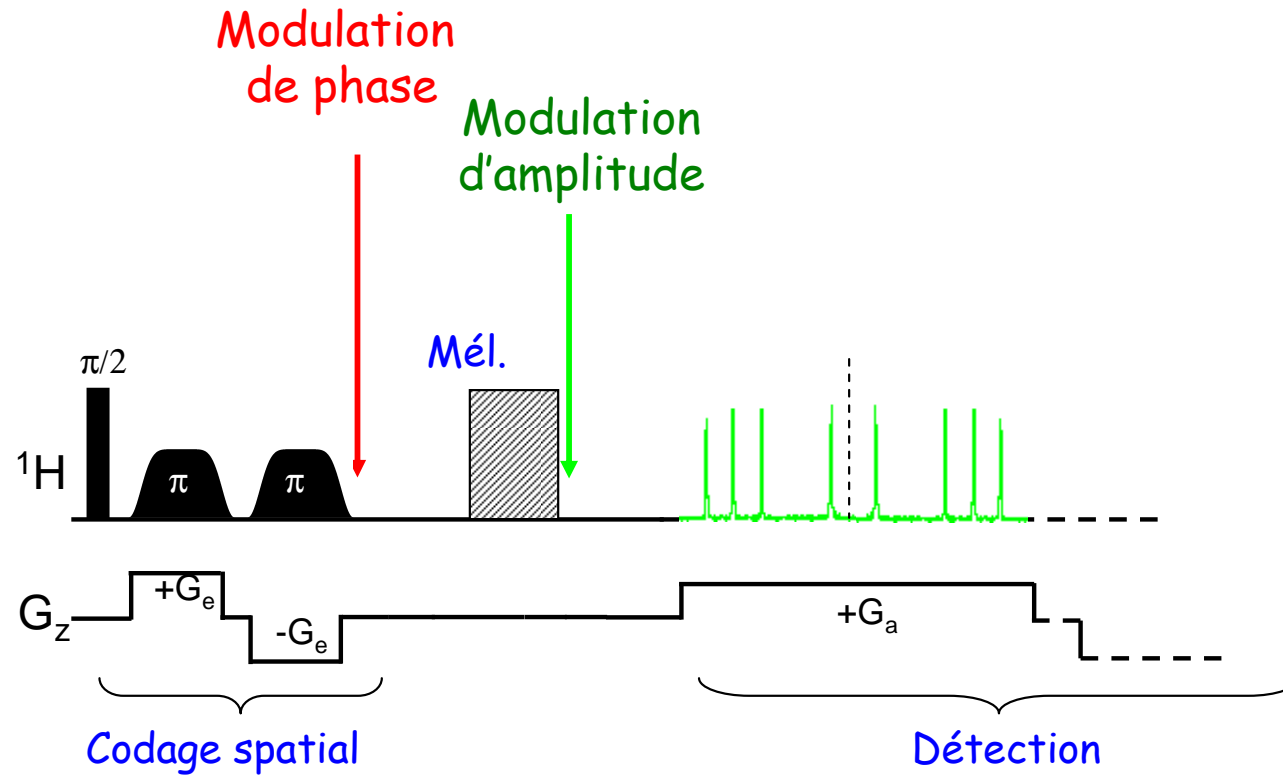
$G_1 = +13 \text{ G/cm}$ $G_2 = 0 \text{ G/cm}$



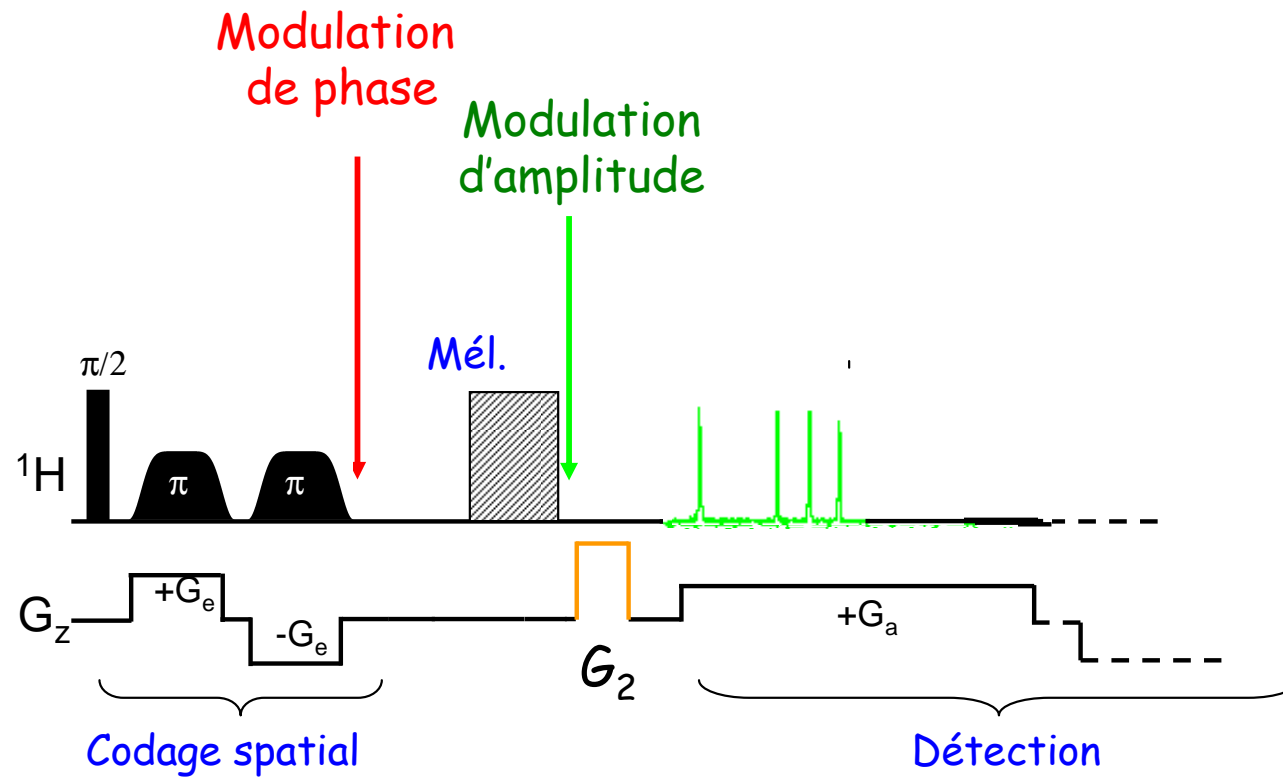
Solution : "Gradient-only controlled folding"



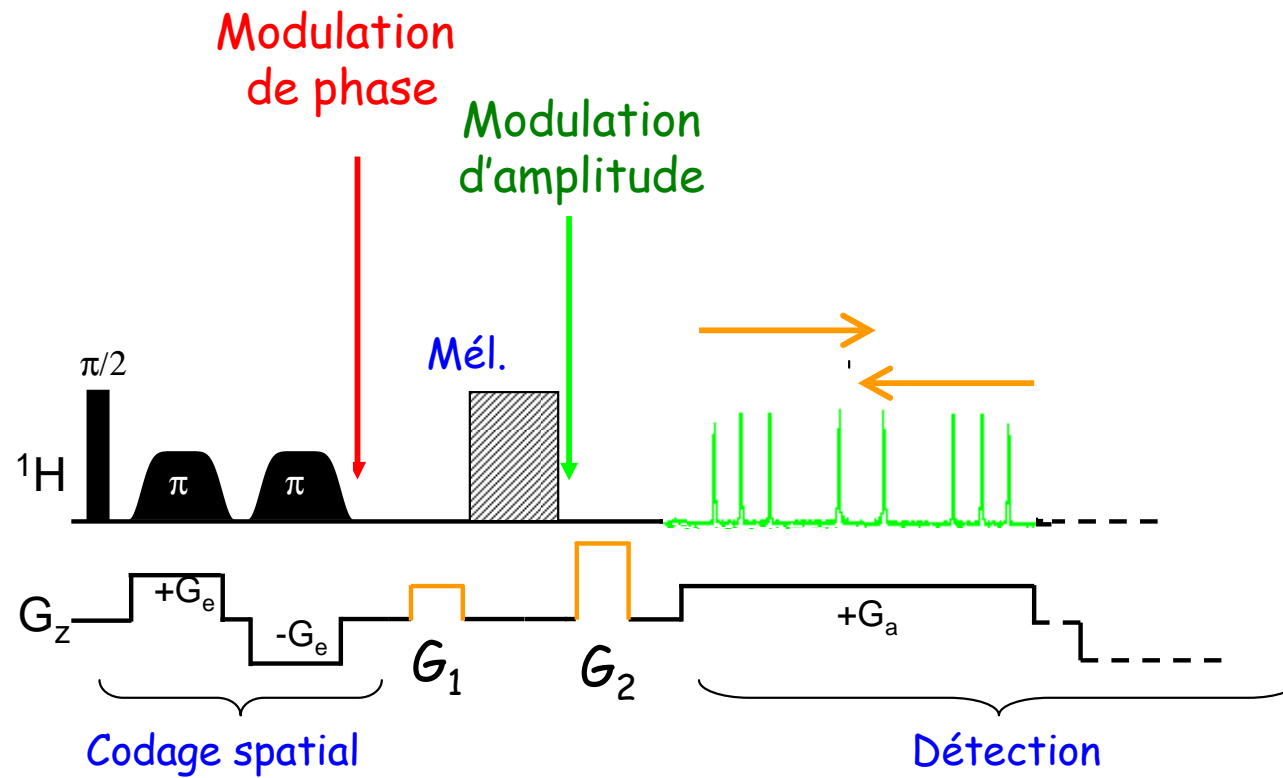
Solution : "Gradient-only controlled folding"



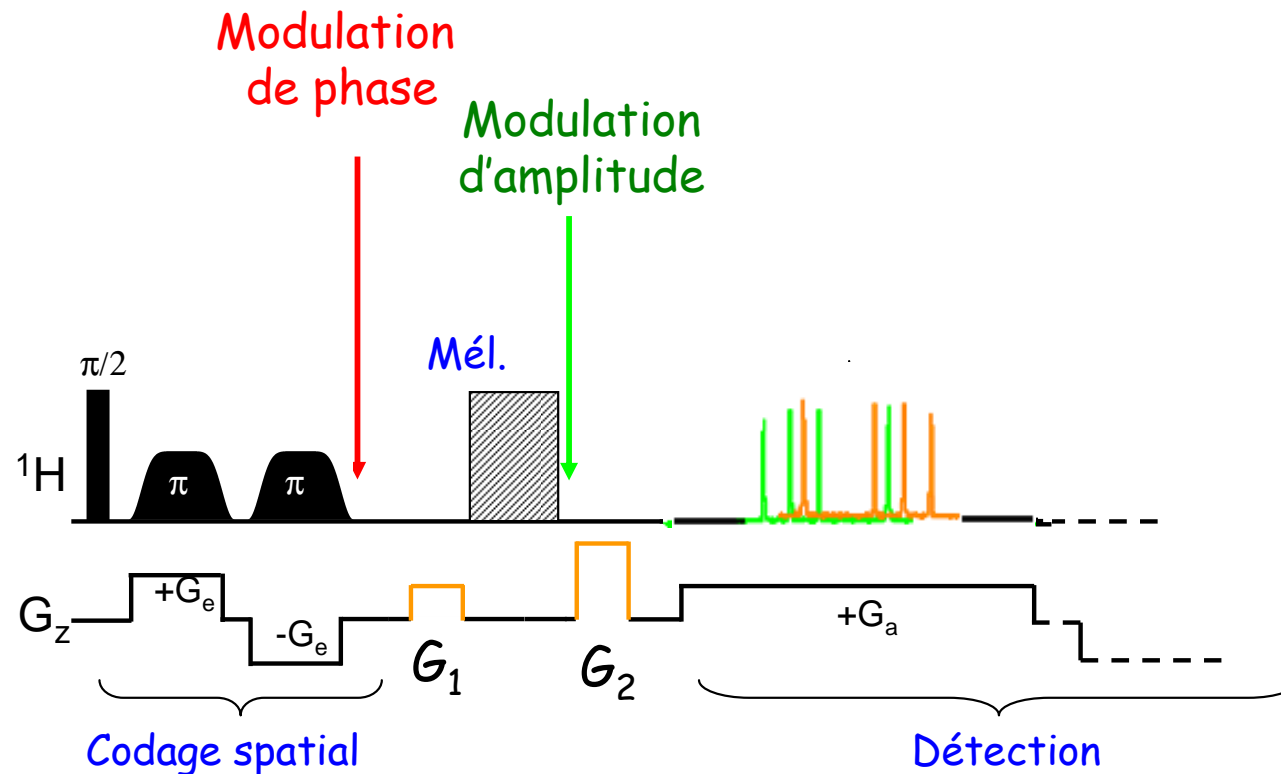
Solution : "Gradient-only controlled folding"



Solution : "Gradient-only controlled folding"



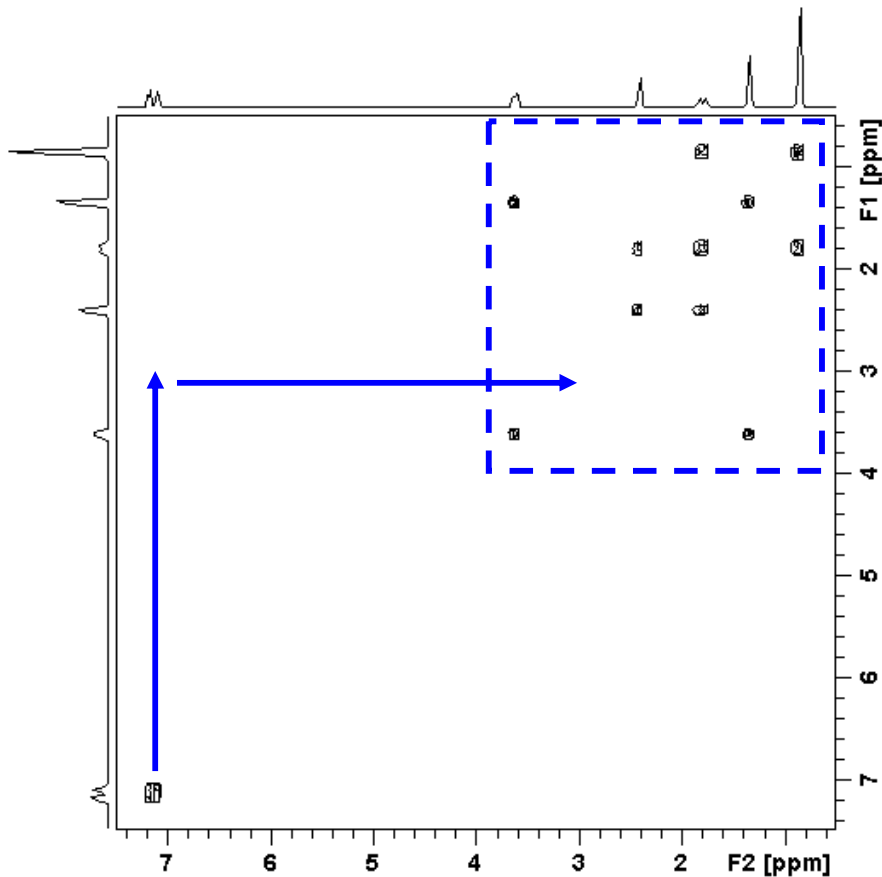
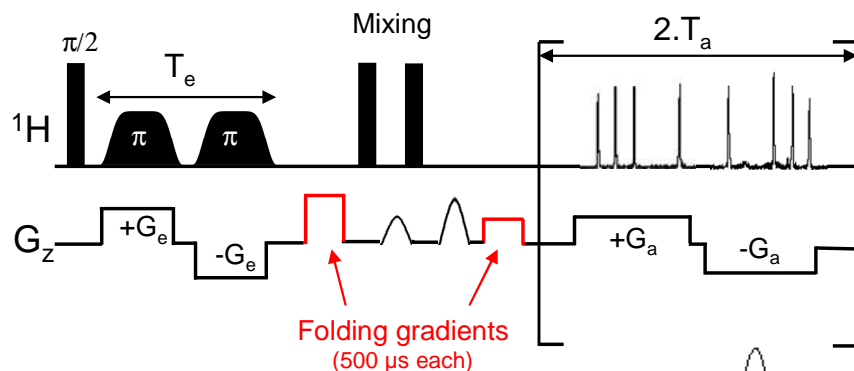
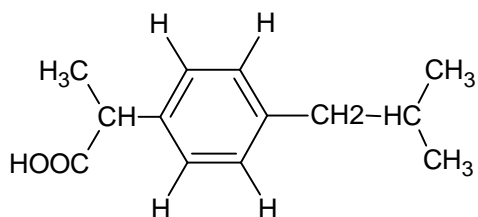
Solution : “Gradient-only controlled folding”



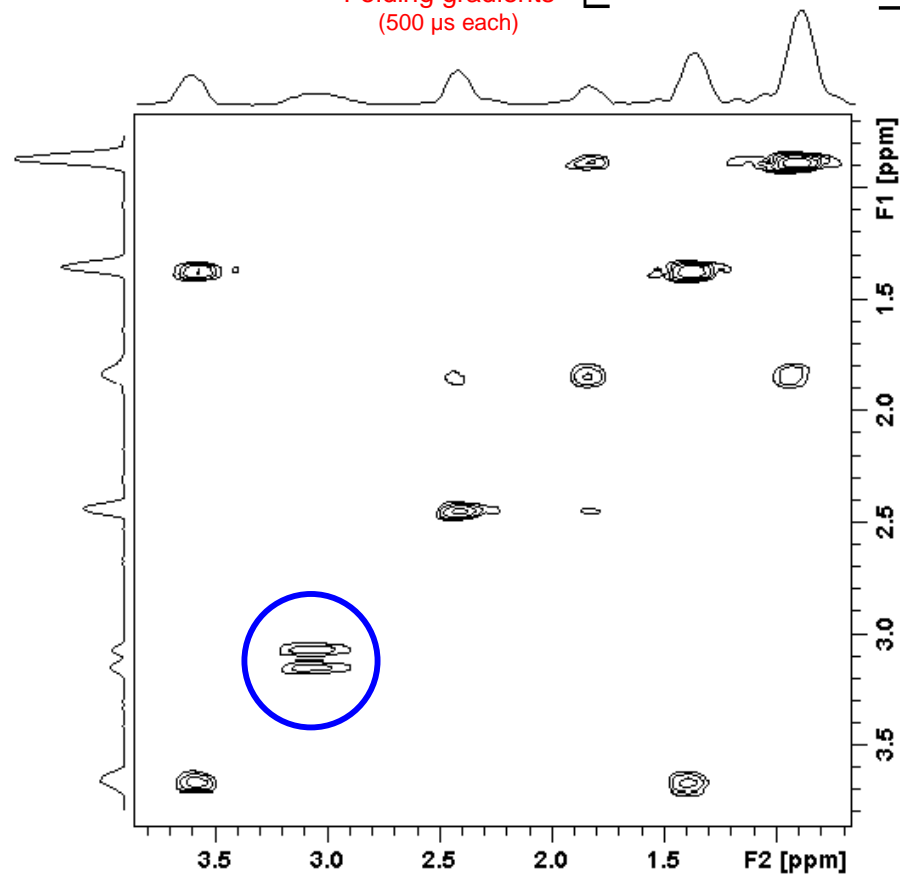
- ✓ Grandes gammes spectrales sans perte de résolution ou S/B
- ✓ Pas d'impulsions sélectives
- ✓ Facile à implémenter en routine
- ✓ Applicable à la quasi-totalité des expériences ultrarapides

Solution : "Gradient-only controlled folding"

COSY-DQF ultrarapide - Ibuprofène 100 mM



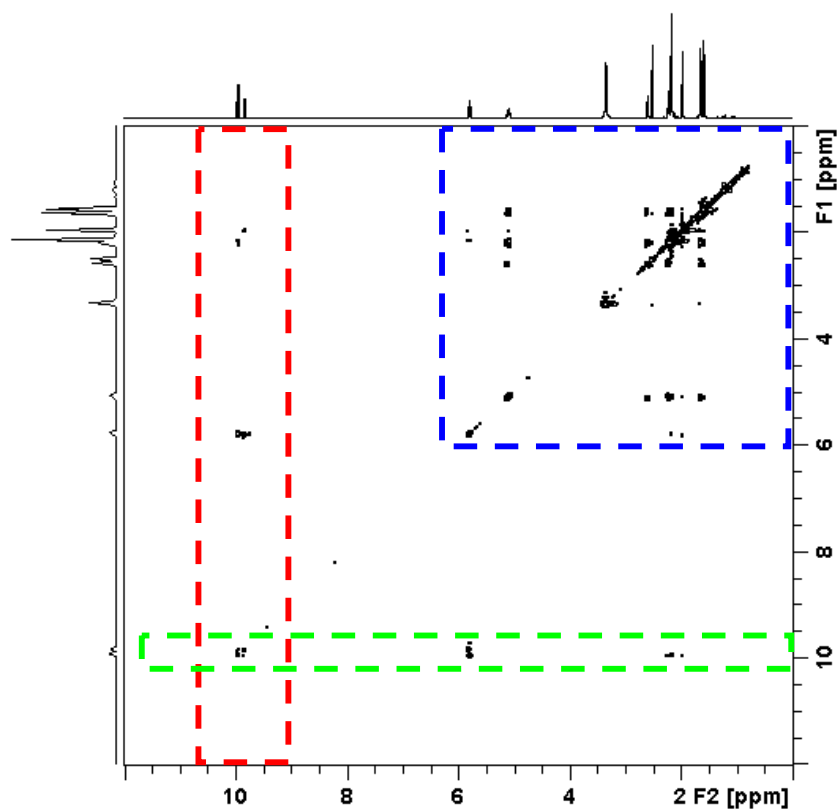
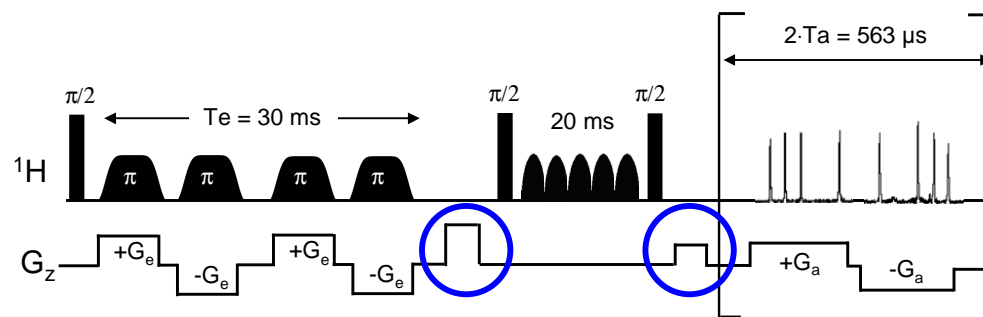
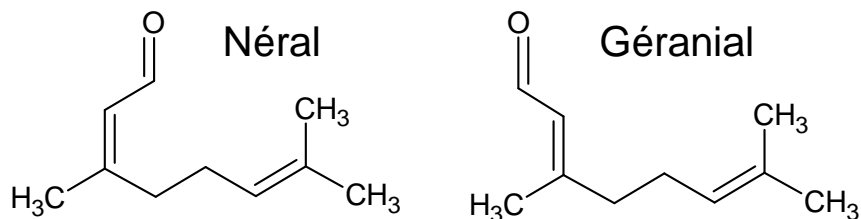
COSY-DQF Conventiennelle – 13 min



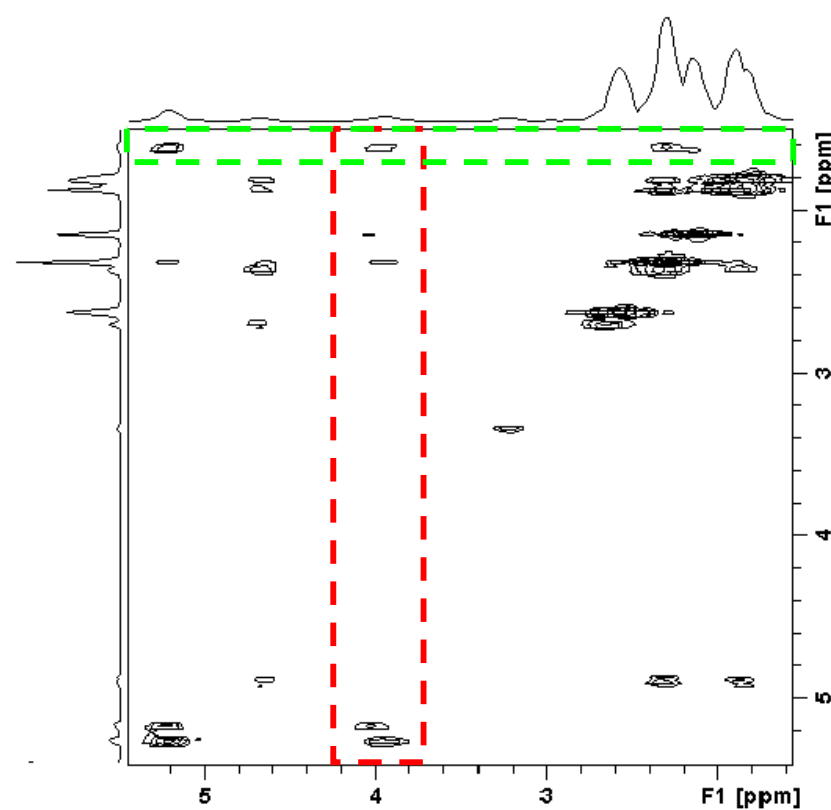
DQF-COSY Ultrarapide – 0.2 s

Application à un mélange de citrals

zTOCSY Ultrarapide

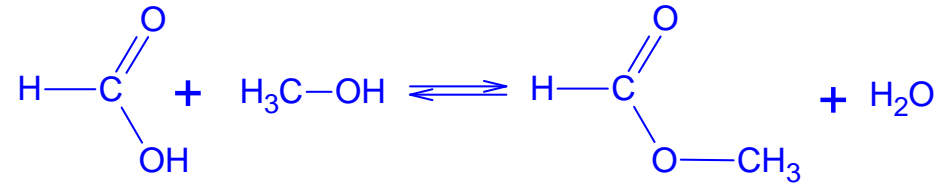
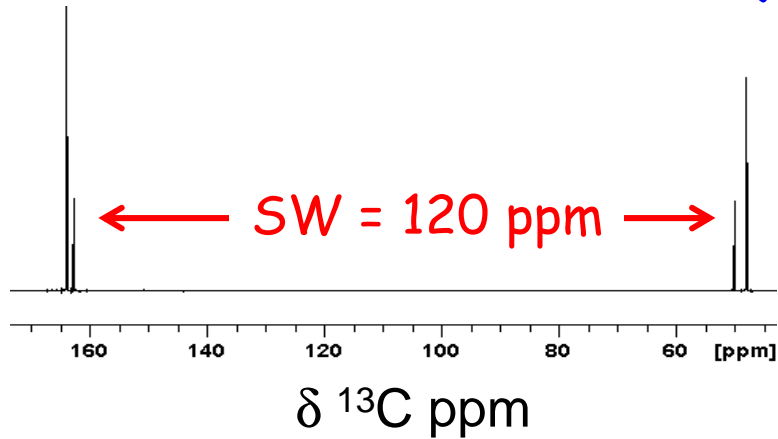


2D TOCSY Conventiennelle – 50 min

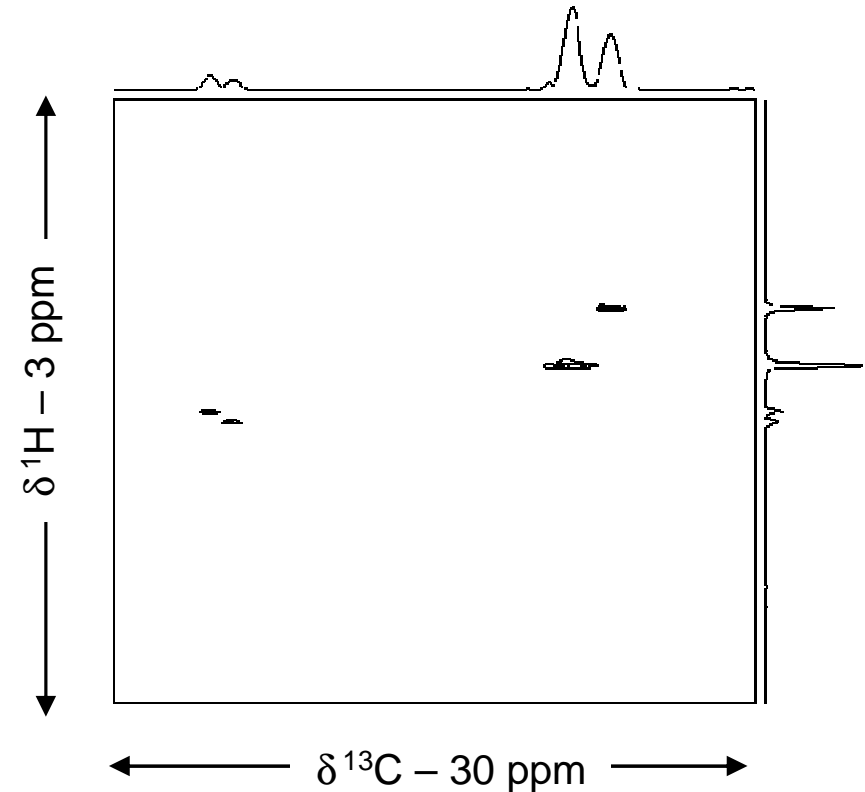
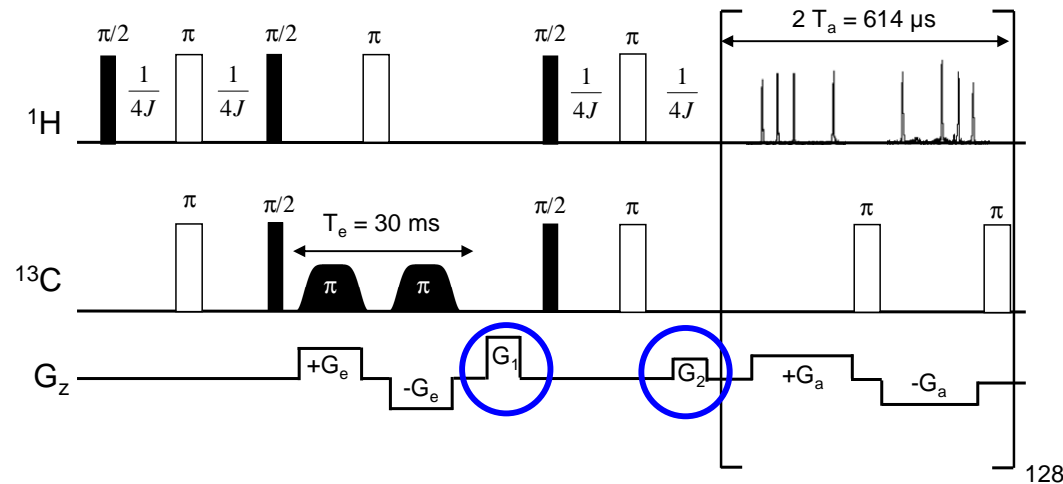


2D TOCSY Ultrarapide – 0.2 s

HSQC Ultrarapide



HSQC Ultrarapide repliée – 0.12 s



Conclusion

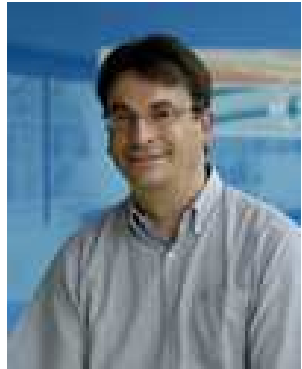
- Méthodes ultrarapides optimisées (S/B, résolution, SW)
- Facilement implémentable en routine
- Applicable à des échantillons de complexité croissante

Perspectives

- Ajustement automatique des paramètres expérimentaux
- Reconstruction des spectres non-repliés
- Vers une utilisation en routine de la RMN 2D ultrarapide...

Remerciements

Groupe EBSI-Nantes



Serge Akoka



Benoît Charrier



Virginie Silvestre



Gérald Remaud



Illa Tea



Estelle Martineau



Pauline Lemeunier



Mathieu Coutand

Et l'ensemble
du groupe...

Collaborateurs

Weizmann Institute, Rehovot

Lucio Frydman

Yoav Shrot

Talia Harris

Etc...

Université de Toulouse

Jean-Charles Portais

Stéphane Massou

CREATIS-LRMN, Lyon

Sophie Cavassila

Hélène Ratiney

Tangi Roussel