



Dissolution DNP Polarizer for In Vivo ^{13}C MRI/S



A. Smith¹, D. Downes¹, J. Collins¹, B. Lama¹, R. Balzan²,
A. Capozzi², A. Comment² and J. Long¹

1. University of Florida; National High Magnetic Field Laboratory; 2. Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)

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The inherent insensitivity of the NMR/MRI technique results from weak nuclear polarization and is well known. Dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) has emerged as a promising technique for NMR signal enhancement. In DNP, the higher polarization of an unpaired electron is transferred to a nucleus of interest.

Dissolution DNP has been demonstrated as a powerful orthogonal technique for enhancing small molecule polarization by up to three orders of magnitude; typically a metabolite of interest is hyperpolarized in one instrument (the DNP polarizer) and then transferred to a second instrument (either a conventional NMR spectrometer or an MRI scanner) where the hyperpolarized metabolite can be injected to monitor metabolic flux *in vivo*.

We have recently implemented dissolution DNP technology in the AMRIS facility. Our system utilizes a 5 T magnet in which samples are cooled to <1.1 K [1]. With microwave irradiation, we achieve *70% polarization of ^{13}C nuclei* in the polarizer; *this translates to a $>14,000$ gain in SNR on dissolution and injection into our 4.7T MRI/S scanner*. The custom design of the polarizer enables the use of dissolution DNP to study metabolic flux *in vivo* using a variety of NMR – active nuclei as well as the study of fundamental mechanisms of polarization enhancement. *This polarizer is available to external users through the MagLab*.

1) Design and Performance of a DNP Prepolarizer Coupled to a Rodent MRI Scanner, A. Comment et al. Concept. Magn. Reson. B 31B: 255-269

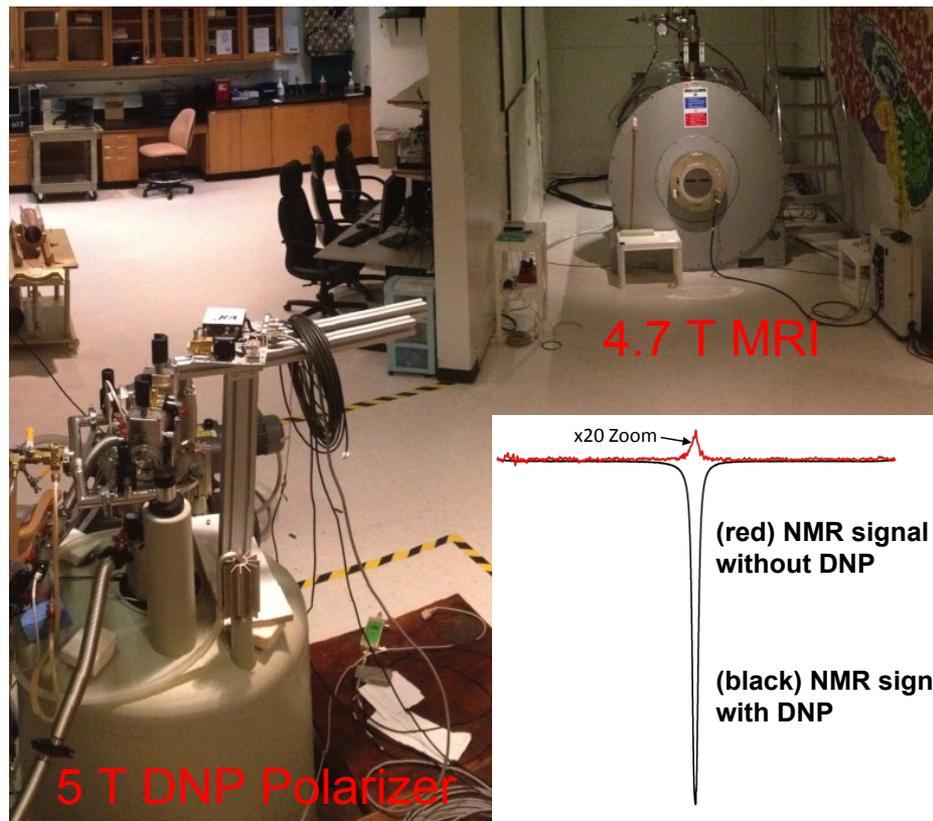


Figure 1: Photo showing location of dissolution DNP polarizer relative to 4.7T MRI/S system in the MagLab's AMRIS facility. The polarized substrate can be sent to either 4.7T or 11.1T MRI/S systems. **Inset:** Demonstration of DNP in the polarizer. Once polarization is maximal at 1.1K (up to 70% for ^{13}C), the sample is melted and sent to the MRI/S magnet. **Signal-to-noise enhancements of $> 14,000$ have been observed thus far.**