Unexpected Trends in the Stability and Dissociation Kinetics of Lanthanide(III) Complexes with Cyclen-Based Ligands across the Lanthanide Series
Zoltán Garda, Viktória Nagy, Aurora Rodríguez-Rodríguez, Rosa Pujales-Paradel, Véronique Patinec, Goran Angelovski, Éva Tóth, Ferenc Kálmán, David Esteban-Gómez, Raphaël Tripier, et al.

To cite this version:
Zoltán Garda, Viktória Nagy, Aurora Rodríguez-Rodríguez, Rosa Pujales-Paradel, Véronique Patinec, et al.. Unexpected Trends in the Stability and Dissociation Kinetics of Lanthanide(III) Complexes with Cyclen-Based Ligands across the Lanthanide Series. Inorganic Chemistry, 2020, 59 (12), pp.8184-8195. 10.1021/acs.inorgchem.0c00520. hal-02564517

HAL Id: hal-02564517
https://hal.univ-brest.fr/hal-02564517
Submitted on 19 Nov 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Unexpected Trends in the Stability and Dissociation Kinetics of Lanthanide(III) Complexes with Cyclen-Based Ligands Across the Lanthanide Series

Zoltán Garda, † Viktória Nagy, † Aurora Rodríguez-Rodríguez,*, ‡ Rosa Pujales-Paradela, ‡ Véronique Patinec, § Goran Angelovski, † Éva Tóth, † Ferenc K. Kálmán, † David Esteban-Gómez, ‡ Raphaël Triplier, § Carlos Platas-Iglesias, ‡ and Gyula Tircsó†‡

† Department of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1, H-4032 Debrecen, Hungary.
‡ Centro de Investigaciones Científicas Avanzadas and Departamento de Química, Facultade de Ciencias, Universidade da Coruña, 15071 Coruña, Galicia, Spain.
§ Université de Bretagne Occidentale, UMR-CNRS 6521, UFR des Sciences et Techniques, 6 avenue Victor le Gorgeu, C.S. 93837, 29238 Brest Cedex 3, France
‡ MR Neuroimaging Agents, Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics, 72076 Tuebingen, Germany
† Centre de Biophysique Moléculaire, UPR 4301, CNRS, Université d’Orléans, rue Charles Sadron, 45071 Orléans Cedex 2, France

ABSTRACT: We report a detailed study of the thermodynamic stability and dissociation kinetics of lanthanide complexes with two ligands containing a cyclen unit, a methyl group, a picolinate arm and two acetate pendant arms linked to two nitrogen atoms of the macrocycle either in cis (1,4-HDO2APA) or trans (1,7-HDO2APA) positions. The stability constants of the Gd$^{3+}$ complexes with these two ligands are very similar, with log$K_{\text{lat.}}$ values of 16.98 and 16.33 for the complexes of 1,4-HDO2APA and 1,7-HDO2APA, respectively. The stability constants of the complexes with 1,4-HDO2APA follow the usual trend, increasing from log$K_{\text{lat.}} = 15.96$ to log$K_{\text{lat.}} = 19.21$. However, the stability of [Ln(1,7-D02APA)] complexes decreases from log$K = 16.33$ for Gd$^{3+}$ to 14.24 for Lu$^{3+}$. The acid-catalyzed dissociation rates of the Gd$^{3+}$ complexes differ by a factor of ~15, with rate constants ($k_i$) of 1.42 and 23.5 M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$ for [Gd(1,4-D02APA)] and [Gd(1,7-D02APA)]. This difference is magnified across the lanthanide series to reach a five orders of magnitude higher $k_1$ for [Yb(1,7-D02APA)] (1475 M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$) than for [Yb(1,4-D02APA)] (5.79 × 10$^{-3}$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$). The acid-catalyzed mechanism involves the protonation of a carboxylate group, followed by a cascade of proton-transfer events that result in the protonation of a nitrogen atom of the cyclen unit. DFT calculations suggest a correlation between the strength of the Ln-O carboxylate bonds and the kinetic inertness of the complex, with stronger bonds providing more inert complexes. The $^1$H NMR resonance of the coordinated water molecule in the [Yb(1,7-D02APA)] complex at 176 ppm provides a sizeable chemical exchange saturation transfer (CEST) effect thanks to a slow water exchange rate (15.9 ± 1.6) × 10$^3$ s$^{-1}$).

INTRODUCTION

Lanthanide complexes based on the macrocyclic 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (cyclen) containing different types and numbers of pendant arms were intensively investigated in the last decades due to the important medical and bioanalytical applications of their metal complexes.1–2 For example, gadolinium complexes of cyclen derivatives are currently used as contrast agents in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI),3 while analogous complexes with other lanthanide ions are currently being investigated as paramagnetic $^1$H chemical exchange saturation transfer (paraCEST),4–6 19F7–9 and paraSHIFT10,11 MRI contrast agents. Furthermore, many lanthanide cyclen-based luminescent complexes have been developed for application as optical probes in optical imaging or in cellulo studies.12–15

Whatever the targeted medical or biomedical application of a lanthanide complex, the chelate must present a high stability to avoid the toxic effects associated to the dissociation of the complex in vivo.16,17 Nowadays it is widely recognised that a high kinetic inertness with respect to their dissociation is more important than a high thermodynamic stability of the complex.18,19 For instance, it has been shown that lanthanide complexes with cyclen derivatives containing four acetamide pendant arms are extremely inert,20 which allowed their safe in vivo application.21–23 in spite of their low thermodynamic
stabilities compared with those of the carboxylate analogue DOTA.\textsuperscript{20}

We recently reported a series of ligands based on the cyclen platform functionalized with both acetate and picolinate pendant arms (Chart 1). The first member of this series to be investigated was H\textsubscript{2}DO3APA, which forms lanthanide complexes with thermodynamic stabilities and kinetic inertness clearly inferior to those of DOTA.\textsuperscript{20} More recently, we also reported the 1,4-H\textsubscript{2}DO2APA and 1,7-H\textsubscript{2}DO2APA ligands, whose lanthanide complexes were shown to possess some dramatically different properties in spite of having identical donor sets.\textsuperscript{25} For instance, the exchange rate of the coordinated water molecule in [Gd(1,4-DO2APA)]\textsuperscript{3+} was found to be three orders of magnitude faster than that of [Gd(1,7-DO2APA)], which was attributed to the weak coordination of the inner sphere water molecule in the former due to the capping bond effect.\textsuperscript{25-27} In subsequent works we also showed that Y\textsuperscript{3+} and Gd\textsuperscript{3+} complexes of regioisomeric pyclen-based ligands showed rather different thermodynamic stabilities and dissociation kinetics.\textsuperscript{28,29}

\textbf{Chart 1.} Structures of the ligands discussed in this work.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{chart1.png}
\caption{Structures of the ligands discussed in this work.}
\end{figure}

Given the very different exchange kinetics of the coordinated water molecules observed for the Gd\textsuperscript{3+} complexes of 1,4-DO2APA and 1,7-DO2APA, we sought to analyze whether the different arrangement of the ligand donor atoms around the Ln\textsuperscript{3+} ions also had an effect on the thermodynamic stability and dissociation kinetics of the complexes. Thus, herein we report protonation constants of the ligands and the stability constants of the metal complexes formed with several Ln\textsuperscript{3+} and divalent ions available in vivo (Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, Ca\textsuperscript{2+}, Zn\textsuperscript{2+} and Cu\textsuperscript{2+}). For this purpose, we employed a combination of potentiometric, relaxometric and spectrophotometric measurements. The dissociation kinetics of the Ln\textsuperscript{3+} complexes was investigated by following the exchange reactions of the correspond-

\textbf{RESULTS AND DISCUSSION}

\textbf{Ligand protonation constants.} The protonation constants of 1,4-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+} and 1,7-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+}, defined as in eqn (1), were determined using pH-potentiometric titrations in 0.15 M NaCl. The log\textit{K}_i\textsuperscript{H} values are compared with those of DO3APA\textsuperscript{3+} and DOTA\textsuperscript{4+} in Table 1.\textsuperscript{24,30}

\begin{equation}
K_i^H = \frac{[\text{H}_iL]}{[\text{H}_{i-1}L][\text{H}^+]} \quad \text{with } i = 1, 2, \ldots, 5
\end{equation}

The protonation constants of 1,4-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+} and 1,7-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+} are very similar, as expected for two ligands having identical nature of their protonation sites. The first and second protonation processes are associated to two nitrogen atoms of the macrocycle in \textit{trans} position, which allows a larger charge separation of the protonated sites.\textsuperscript{31} The remaining three protonation constants are attributed to the stepwise protonation of the three carboxylate groups of the ligand or additional N atoms of the macrocyclic unit. The first protonation constant is two log\textit{K}_i\textsuperscript{H} units lower than that reported for DOTA\textsuperscript{4+}, which might be related, at least in part, to the higher negative charge of the latter. The total basicity (\textit{2logK}_i\textsuperscript{H}, \textit{i} = 1-4) of 1,4-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+} and 1,7-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+} is somewhat lower than that of DOTA\textsuperscript{4+}, but slightly higher than for DO3APA\textsuperscript{3+} (Table 1). The values of the first protonation constants log\textit{K}_1\textsuperscript{H} are significantly reduced on increasing the concentration of the background electrolyte from 0.15 M to 1 M (NaCl), which can be attributed to the formation of relatively stable Na\textsuperscript{+} complexes with these ligands.\textsuperscript{24}

\textbf{Stability constants of the metal complexes.} The stability constants of the Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, Ca\textsuperscript{2+} and Zn\textsuperscript{2+} complexes with 1,4-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+} and 1,7-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+} were determined using direct pH-potentiometric titrations. The stability constants are defined as in eqn (2), while the protonation constants of the complexes are expressed in eqn (3):

\begin{equation}
K_{ML} = \frac{[\text{ML}]}{[\text{M}][\text{L}]} \quad \text{with } M = \text{Mg, Ca, Zn, Cu}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
K_{MH_iL} = \frac{[\text{MH}_iL]}{[\text{MH}_{i-1}L][\text{H}^+]} 
\end{equation}

The two ligands form rather weak complexes with Mg\textsuperscript{2+} and Ca\textsuperscript{2+}, the corresponding stability constants being several orders of magnitude lower than those of DOTA\textsuperscript{4+} and DO3APA\textsuperscript{4+} (Table 1). This comparison should be taken with caution due to the different ionic strengths used for stability constant determination. However, the Zn\textsuperscript{2+} complexes present
thermodynamic stabilities comparable to those of the DOTA$^-$ and DO3APA$^-$ analogues. It is noteworthy that the Ca$^{2+}$ complex of 1,4-D02APA$^-$ is almost four orders of magnitude more stable than that of 1,7-D02APA$^-$. The stability constants of the Cu$^{2+}$ complexes could not be determined by direct potentiometric titrations, as the formation of a protonated complex was quantitative at the beginning of the titrations at pH~1.7. Thus, the formation of the complexes was followed by monitoring the changes of the $d$-$d$ absorption bands of the metal/ligand systems as a function of proton concentration. At pH~1 the two systems present an absorption band in the visible spectrum at ca. 705 nm ($c = 125$ M$^{-1}$cm$^{-1}$)

whose intensity decreases upon increasing proton concentration (Fig. 1, see also Fig. S1, Supporting Information). Under these conditions, the absorption spectra are very similar to that measured for the Cu$^{2+}$:DO3A$^-$ system, suggesting that the diprotonated form of the complex dominates the solution speciation at this pH possesses a similar structure. In the case of [Cu(H$_2$DOTA)$_3$], an X-ray structure evidenced coordination of the four nitrogen atoms of the macrocycle and two oxygen atoms of carboxylate groups, while the two uncoordinated arms are protonated.

**Table 1. Ligand protonation constants as well as stability and protonation constants of metal complexes of 1,4-D02APA$^-$ and 1,7-D02APA$^-$ determined by pH-potentiometry (0.15 M NaCl, 25 °C) and literature data for related systems.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metals / Ligand</th>
<th>1,4-D02APA$^-$</th>
<th>1,7-D02APA$^-$</th>
<th>DO3APA$^{4,5}$</th>
<th>DOTA$^{6,7}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\log K_{fH}$</td>
<td>$\log K_{fH}$</td>
<td>$\log K_{fH}$</td>
<td>$\log K_{fH}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>6.59(1)</td>
<td>7.25(8)</td>
<td>10.44</td>
<td>11.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>12.72(1)</td>
<td>8.96(7)</td>
<td>14.82</td>
<td>17.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>23.84(3)$^{8,9}$</td>
<td>23.52$^{8,9}$</td>
<td>23.20</td>
<td>22.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>19.36(4)</td>
<td>20.23(4)</td>
<td>20.25</td>
<td>21.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La</td>
<td>15.96(1)</td>
<td>15.26(1)</td>
<td>21.17</td>
<td>21.7$^f$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gd</td>
<td>16.98(2)</td>
<td>17.12(2)$^g$</td>
<td>16.33(2)$^g$</td>
<td>23.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>19.62(2)</td>
<td>19.21(2)$^h$</td>
<td>15.24(2)$^h$</td>
<td>22.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ Determined by simultaneous fitting of pH-potentiometric and UV-vis spectrophotometric data. $^b$ Determined by $^1$H relaxometry. $^c$ Data in 0.1 M KCl from references 24 and 34. $^d$ Data in 0.1 M Me$_2$NO$_3$ from references 30 and 35. $^e$ Data determined using a 1 M (Glc$_3^+$Cl$^-$) ionic strength. $^f$ Data in 0.1 M NaCl from reference 38. $^g$ Data from reference 39. $^h$ pM are defined as $-\log[M]_{free}$ for $[M]_{tot} = 1$μM and $[L]_{tot} = 10$ μM.
The stability constants of representative Ln$^{3+}$ complexes were obtained by using both pH-potentiometry and the relaxometric technique (Gd$^{3+}$). 31 or by potentiometric titrations only (La$^{3+}$ and Lu$^{3+}$). The stability of the [Gd(1,4-D02APA)] complex measured at 20 MHz and 25 °C (pH = 4.5) amounts to $r_{sp} = 4.2$ mM$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$, in good agreement with that reported previously.34 In the case of [Gd(1,7-D02APA)] the relaxivity measured in the same conditions ($r_{sp} = 2.7$ mM$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$) is somewhat higher than that measured previously without controlling the ionic strength ($r_{sp} = 2.0$ mM$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$). This is likely due to a faster water exchange of the coordinated water molecule in 0.15 M NaCl, which is expected to increase the inner-sphere contribution to relaxivity.36 The relaxivities of the two complexes increase below pH 4.5 reaching a value of 13.0 mM$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$ (Fig. 2) at pH 3, which corresponds to the relaxivity of [Gd(H$_2$O)$_{3}$]$^{3+}$.37 The analysis of the relaxivity data provided the stability constants of the two Gd$^{3+}$ complexes, which turned out to be rather similar (Table 1). The stability constants determined using relaxometry and pH-potentiometry are in good agreement. The stability constants determined for the Gd$^{3+}$ complexes resulted to be six-seven orders of magnitude lower than that reported for [Gd(DO3APA)]$^{34}$ and seven-eight orders of magnitude lower than the stability constants reported for [Gd(DOTA)].38,39 This highlights the dramatic effect that removing one of the carboxylate groups of the ligand causes on the thermodynamic stability of the complexes. The stability constants of the complexes with 1,4-D02APA$^{3-}$ increase across the lanthanide series from La$^{3+}$ to Lu$^{3+}$, with $\Delta \log K = \log K_{La} - \log K_{Lu} = 3.2$. This trend is observed for most lanthanide complexes as a consequence of the increasing charge density of the metal ion due to the lanthanide contraction.40

The stability constants of 1,4-D02APA$^{3-}$ complexes increases along the series, as usually observed for Ln$^{3+}$ complexes. In contrast, the stability of the complexes with 1,7-D02APA$^{3-}$ increases one order of magnitude from La$^{3+}$ to Gd$^{3+}$ and then decreases from Gd$^{3+}$ to Lu$^{3+}$. This stability trend is rather uncommon, though has been observed for the complexes of DTPA$^{3-}$.41 A fully reversed stability trend with the stability decreasing across the series was also observed for a few systems, and attributed to the weakening of some Ln$^{3+}$-donor bonds due to steric constraints.42 As a result, a smaller increase of the overall electrostatic interaction between the ligand and the Ln$^{3+}$ ion across the 4f period does not compensate the more negative hydration energies of the lanthanide ions.40

Dissociation kinetics. Both the free metal ion and the ligand released as a result of complex dissociation are potentially toxic (the former being more toxic), and thus metal-complexes for medical applications must have high kinetic inertness. The inertness of metal complexes with respect to dissociation is often assessed by measuring dissociation rates under acidic conditions, sometimes in the presence of Zn$^{2+}$ or Cu$^{2+}$ metal ions as ligand scavengers. Generally, the dissociation of Gd$^{3+}$ complexes with cyclen-based ligands such as DOTA$^{3-}$ or DO3A$^{3-}$ occurs slowly following the proton-assisted dissociation mechanism, while the presence of metal ions such as Zn$^{2+}$ and Cu$^{2+}$ in most of the cases does not affect the dissociation rates.43,44

The inertness of the [Ln(1,4-D02APA)] and [Ln(1,7-D02APA)] complexes (Ln = La, Gd or Yb) was assessed by studying the rates of the metal exchange reactions occurring with Cu$^{2+}$ ions (Eq 4) at 25 °C by following the formation of the corresponding Cu$^{2+}$ complex at 300 nm (Eq (4)).

\[
\text{LnL} + \text{Cu}^{2+} \rightleftharpoons \text{CuL}^{+} + \text{Ln}^{3+} \quad (4)
\]

Where L denotes either the 1,4-D02APA$^{3-}$ or 1,7-D02APA$^{3-}$ chelator. In the presence of 10-40 fold excess of the Cu$^{2+}$-ion, the transmetallation reaction of the complexes can be treated as a pseudo-first-order process whose rate can be expressed by eqn (5):
where \( k_3 \) is a pseudo-first-order rate constant and \([\text{LnL}]_t\) is the concentration of the LnL species at time \( t \).

**Figure 3.** Pseudo-first-order rate constants of dissociation of \([\text{Ln}(1,4\text{-DO2APA})]\) complexes \((\text{Ln}^{3+} = \text{La}^{3+} \text{ (triangles, shades of green)}, \text{Gd}^{3+} \text{ (squares, shades of green)} \text{ or } \text{Yb}^{3+} \text{ (circles, shades of blue)})\) as a function of \( H^+ \) ion concentration measured by using a large excess of exchanging \( \text{Cu}^{2+} \) ion (for \( \text{Gd} \)), \( \text{Cu}^{2+} \) excess was applied.

**Figure 4.** Pseudo-first-order rate constants of dissociation of \([\text{Ln}(1,7\text{-DO2APA})]\) complexes \((\text{Ln}^{3+} = \text{La}^{3+} \text{ (green triangles)}, \text{Gd}^{3+} \text{ (green squares)} \text{ or } \text{Yb}^{3+} \text{ (blue circles)})\) as a function of \( H^+ \) ion concentration (for \( \text{Gd} \), \( \text{Cu}^{2+} \) excess was applied).

**Chart 2.** Dissociation mechanisms of LnL complexes.

\[
\text{Ln(HL)Cu} \xrightarrow{k_{\text{Cu}^+}} \text{Ln}^{3+} + \text{Cu}(\text{HL}) \\
\text{H}^+ \xrightarrow{K_{\text{Cu}^+}} \text{Ln}^{3+} + \text{Cu}(\text{L}) \\
\text{Cu}^{2+} \xrightarrow{K_{\text{Cu}}} \text{Ln}(\text{L}) \xrightarrow{k_{\text{LnL}}} \text{Ln}^{3+} + \text{L} \\
\text{H}^+ \xrightarrow{K_{\text{H}^+}} \text{Ln}(\text{H}L) \xrightarrow{k_{\text{H}L}} \text{Ln}^{3+} + \text{HL} \\
\text{H}^+ \xrightarrow{K_{\text{H}^+}} \text{Ln}(\text{H}_2\text{L}) \xrightarrow{k_{\text{H}_2\text{L}}} \text{Ln}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{L}
\]

The rates of the transmetallation reactions of \([\text{Ln}(1,7\text{-DO2APA})]\) complexes were found to be either directly proportional to the \( H^+ \) concentration (\( \text{Ln}=\text{La}^{3+} \) and \( \text{Yb}^{3+} \)) or showed saturation-like behavior (\( \text{Gd}^{3+} \)). For all systems studied an increase in \( \text{Cu}^{2+} \) concentration was found to slow the dissociation (Figure 3, see also Figure S9, Supporting Information). For the \([\text{Ln}(1,7\text{-DO2APA})]\) complexes \((\text{Ln}=\text{La}^{3+} \text{ and } \text{Gd}^{3+})\) saturation-like behavior was observed with hydrogen ion concentration, while the \( \text{Yb}^{3+} \) system shows a second order dependence on hydrogen ion concentration (Figure 4). The pseudo-first-order rate constants characterizing the dissociation of the \( \text{Ln}^{3+} \) complexes formed with the 1,7-DO2APA ligand are independent of the \( \text{Cu}^{2+} \) ion concentration and thus kinetic experiments were performed while keeping the \( \text{Cu}^{2+} \) ion concentration constant (20 fold excess was utilized in all kinetic experiments). The total concentration of the complexes can be expressed by considering the species present in solution under the conditions applied in the kinetic studies. Obviously the majority of the complex is present in its LnL form, but lowering the pH may result in the formation of mono- and diprotonated intermediate species \((\text{LnL}^+\text{H}_n)\) complexes \((\text{Ln}=\text{La}^{3+} \text{ or } \text{Gd}^{3+})\) or uncoordinated donor atom(s) in \( \text{Ln}^{3+} \) complexes (the latter complex may even protonate to form a \( \text{LnL}^+\text{H}_n \) intermediate). These reaction pathways are summarized in Chart 2.
The rate constants obtained by fitting the $k_d$ first-order dissociation rate constants are presented and compared in Table 2. The results show that the complexes of the two regioisomeric ligands behave very differently as far as their dissociation kinetics concerns. The comparison of the $k_d$ rate constants shows that removal of an acetate pendant arm from the DO3APA ligand results in a considerable drop in the inertness of the complexes formed with Ln$^{3+}$ ions. Indeed, the Gd$^{3+}$ complexes of DO2APA exhibit rate constants 3–4 orders of magnitude higher than that of the Eu(II)DO3APA chelate. This is not unexpected, since a similar increase in the rate constants characterizing the acid-assisted dissociation process can be observed when the data of Gd(DOTA) and Gd(DO3A) are compared. More striking are the differences observed when the data of the two isomeric complexes are compared. The complexes of the 1,4-regioisomer behave very much like the majority of the complexes formed with DOTA$^4$ and DOTA derivative ligands: the rate constants of acid-assisted dissociation decrease with decreasing size of the Ln$^{3+}$ ions. However, the complexes of the 1,7-regioisomer become considerably less inert as the size of the Ln$^{3+}$ ions gets smaller due to the lanthanide contraction. As an interplay between the two opposite trends, the ratios of the $k_d$ values of the complexes with the two ligands are 2, 16 and 2.5×10$^2$ for the Ln$^{3+}$, Gd$^{3+}$ and Yb$^{3+}$ complexes, respectively. To the best of our knowledge, the complexes of 1,7-DO2APA$^5$ represent the first example of Ln$^{3+}$ complexes with DOTA derivatives that show an increase in the rate constants of acid-assisted dissociation across the lanthanide series. The different trends observed for the complexes of 1,4-DO2APA and 1,7-DO2APA are very likely related to the labile capping bond effect, which was introduced to explain the differences in terms of water exchange rates of Gd$^{3+}$ complexes formed with the 1,4- and 1,7-regioisomers investigated here.$^{25}$

Table 2. Dissociation rate and equilibrium constants characterizing the dissociation of the [Ln(1,4 DO2APA)] and [Ln(1,7 DO2APA)] complexes (I =0.15 M NaCl, 25 °C, Ln = La, Gd or Yb) and related systems provided for comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal (M) / Ligand</th>
<th>1,4-DO2APA$^{+}$</th>
<th>1,7-DO2APA$^{+}$</th>
<th>DO3APA$^{+}$</th>
<th>DOTA$^{+}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La$^{3+}$</td>
<td>0.15 M NaCl</td>
<td>0.15 M NaCl</td>
<td>0.1 M KCl</td>
<td>0.15 M NaCl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{0.1}$ s$^{-1}$</td>
<td>1.4(2)</td>
<td>2.3(5)</td>
<td>1.56×10$^{-3}$ (Eu$^{3+}$)</td>
<td>1.8×10$^{-6}$,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{1}$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$</td>
<td>6.02(5)</td>
<td>12.2(7)</td>
<td>2.4×10$^{-3}$ (Ce$^{3+}$)</td>
<td>8.0×10$^{-4}$ (Ce$^{3+}$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{Cu}$ s$^{-1}$</td>
<td>7(2)×10$^5$</td>
<td>3.5(7)×10$^4$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{Cu}$</td>
<td>6.2(1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gd$^{3+}$</td>
<td>5.8(6)×10$^6$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{0.1}$ s$^{-1}$</td>
<td>1.0(5)×10$^7$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{1}$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$</td>
<td>5.8(3)×10$^{-3}$</td>
<td>1.48(7)×10$^3$</td>
<td>2.79×10$^{-3}$</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{Cu}$ s$^{-1}$</td>
<td>6.1(1)×10$^8$</td>
<td>2.0(3)×10$^8$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{Cu}$</td>
<td>13(8)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This work. Values within parenthesis represent the statistical errors of the fits in the last significant digits. Data from Ref 24. Data from Ref 45. Data from Ref 46. Data from Ref 32. Data from Ref 45. Data from Ref 43.

where $K_{i}$ is the dissociation constant of the metal ion in the dissociation of 1,7-DO2APA complexes.
Complexes with regioisomeric ligands derived from a pyclen platform were also found to present significant differences in terms of kinetic inertness. However, the amplitude of the differences in the dissociation rates are considerably less pronounced for the pyclen derivatives. Furthermore, pyclen derivatives present $k_t$ values four orders of magnitude lower. This can be rationalized in terms of different rigidity of the parent macrocycles (cyclen vs. pyclen). The pyclen macrocycle is considerably more rigid than cyclen, and thus the energy cost required to rearrange the complex structure during the dissociation process is expected to be higher for the more rigid pyclen derivatives.

Figure 5. CEST spectra of [Yb(1,7-DO2APA)] in H$_2$O (15 mM, pH 7, saturation time 10 s) recorded using different saturation powers at 25 (top) and 37 °C (bottom).

The Z-spectra (25 °C, saturation time 10 s) recorded from a 15 mM solution of [Yb(1,7-DO2APA)] present a prominent CEST feature at 176 ppm that is already visible at low saturation powers (3% at $B_1 = 5$ µT) and reaches 33% at $B_1 = 30$ µT (Fig. 5). The CEST peak becomes broader and shifts to 162 ppm at 37 °C (29% at $B_1 = 30$ µT, Fig. S10, Supporting Information). The analysis of the CEST spectra using Bloch equations provides a $k_{ex}$ value of $(15.9 \pm 1.6) \times 10^3$ s$^{-1}$. This value is similar to that estimated for the Gd$^{3+}$ analogue using $^1$H NMRD and $^{17}$O NMR measurements ($k_{ex} = 8.8 \times 10^3$ s$^{-1}$). Water exchange is faster at 37 °C with a $k_{ex}$ value of $(51.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^3$ s$^{-1}$. Thus, CEST experiments confirm the very slow water exchange of the coordinated water molecule in [Ln(1,7-DO2APA)] complexes, as a result of a strong Ln-O$_{water}$ interaction. Slow water exchange rates were also reported recently for [Ln(AAZTA)(H$_2$O)] (Ln = Tm, Yb) derivatives in spite of their negative charge. These results represent another evidence that positively charged Ln$^{3+}$ complexes (or their derivatives) are not a prerequisite to achieve slow water exchange rates, useful for the design of paraCEST agents.

**CEST studies.** Chemical exchange saturation transfer experiments allow estimating the exchange rates of protons in slow-to-intermediate exchange with bulk water. Among the different Ln$^{3+}$ ions, Yb$^{3+}$ induces relatively large pseudocontact shifts without extensive line broadening due to paramagnetic relaxation effects. In a previous work, we showed that the coordinated water molecule present in [Gd(1,7-DO2APA)] shows a very low water exchange rate. Thus, we performed CEST experiments using the Yb$^{3+}$ analogue to assess the water exchange rate of the coordinated water molecule and provide further experimental evidence of the labile capping bond phenomenon.

**Computational study.** The unusual variation of the stability constants and dissociation rate constants across the lanthanide series prompted us to perform a computational study to gain insight into the structural origin of these effects at the molecular level. The structures of the [Ln(1,4-DO2APA)(H$_2$O)]·2H$_2$O and [Ln(1,7-DO2APA)(H$_2$O)]·2H$_2$O systems (Ln = La, Gd or Yb) were optimized at the TPSSh/LCRECP/6-31G(d,p) level following the methodology described before (see also computational details below). The model systems investigated include two second-sphere water molecules, which were found to be crucial to provide a good description of the environment around the coordinated water molecule. These water molecules are involved in hydrogen-bonding interactions with the inner-sphere water molecule and oxygen atoms of carboxylate groups, but they do not coordinate to the metal ion. Our previous relaxometric and luminescence study pointed to the presence of a hydration equilibrium in [Gd(1,4-DO2APA)] involving a nine-coordinated species with an inner-sphere water molecule and an eight-coordinated species lacking the coordinated water molecule. We therefore initiated the computational study by exploring the potential energy surface of the [Ln(1,4-DO2APA)(H$_2$O)]·2H$_2$O systems (Ln = La, Gd or Yb) by increasing the distance between the metal ion and the oxygen atom of the coordinated water molecule. The corresponding relaxed potential energy surface scans are shown in Fig. 6. Our results indicate that the hydrated species is clearly more stable for the La$^{3+}$ complex, while the situation is reversed for Yb$^{3+}$. In the case of the Gd$^{3+}$ complex the $q = 1$ and $q = 0$ species ($q$ is the number of coordinated water molecules) present very similar energies, which is in nice agreement with...
the hydration number of \( q = 0.55 \) estimated from the analysis of \(^1\text{H} \) NMRD and \(^{17}\text{O} \) NMR data.\textsuperscript{25}

![Figure 6](image.png)

**Figure 6.** Relaxed potential energy surface scans computed for the \([\text{Ln}(1,4-\text{DO2APA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \) systems (Ln = La, Gd or Yb) by increasing the distance between the lanthanide ion and the oxygen atom of the coordinated water molecule in steps of 0.1 Å. \n
Fig. 7 presents the optimized geometries of the \([\text{Yb}(1,7-\text{DO2APA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \) and \([\text{Yb}(1,4-\text{DO2APA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \) complexes and the numbering scheme adopted for the donor atoms of the ligands. The \([\text{Yb}(1,7-\text{DO2APA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \) complex presents a capped square antiprismatic coordination geometry in which an oxygen atom of the picolinate group (O3) occupies the capping position. The steric compression around the capping position results in a rather long Yb-O3 distance (2.385 Å) compared to the distances involving the oxygen atoms of acetate groups (Yb-O1 = 2.278 Å; Yb-O2 = 2.320 Å). This is in line with the capping bond effect introduced recently by our group.\textsuperscript{25,28,29} In \([\text{Yb}(1,4-\text{DO2APA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \), the capping position is occupied by the coordinated water molecule, which presents a very long Yb-O1w distance (2.483 Å) compared to that obtained for the 1,7-DO2APA derivative (2.390 Å). As a result, the most stable for of the Yb\textsuperscript{3+} complex with 1,4-DO2APA does not contain a coordinated water molecule. Thus, the change in hydration state on going from the La\textsuperscript{3+} complex (\( q=1 \)) to Yb\textsuperscript{3+} (\( q=0 \)) is a direct consequence of the steric compression around the capping water binding site. In \([\text{Ln}(1,7-\text{DO2APA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \) complexes the coordinated water molecule occupies a coordination position in the upper square plane of the SAP coordination polyhedron, and thus remains tightly bound throughout the lanthanide series from La\textsuperscript{3+} to Yb\textsuperscript{3+}.

The bond distances of the metal coordination environment in lanthanide complexes generally decrease across the lanthanide series due to the lanthanide contraction.\textsuperscript{57} As a consequence, an analysis of the strength of the Ln-donor bonds in terms of bond distances is not straightforward. Thus, we calculated the electron densities at the critical points of the Ln-donor bonds (\( \rho_{\text{BCP}} \)), which have been shown to provide a measure of the strength of the concerned bonds.\textsuperscript{26,27} The results of this analysis are presented in Fig. 8 (see also Table S1, Supporting Information). The Ln-O bonds involving carboxylate groups present higher \( \rho_{\text{BCP}} \) values than the Ln-N bonds, as would be expected considering the hard nature of the Ln\textsuperscript{3+} ions in Pearson’s classification. All Ln-donor bonds are characterised by positive values of the Laplacian of the electron density at the bond critical points (\( V^3_{\text{LPBCP}} \), Table S1, Supporting Information) and \( \rho_{\text{BCP}} \) values well below 0.2 au. This indicates that the electron density is locally depleted at the bond critical points, pointing to ionic interactions.\textsuperscript{26,27} The electron densities of the critical points at the Ln-O\textsubscript{water} bonds are higher for the complexes of 1,7-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+}, which is in agreement with the slow water exchange rate measured for the Gd\textsuperscript{3+} complex.\textsuperscript{26,27}

For the \([\text{Ln}(1,7-\text{DO2APA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \) complexes, the \( \rho_{\text{BCP}} \) characterizing the donor atoms delineating the upper plane of the square antiprism (O1, O2 and O1w) increase across the lanthanide series, which indicates that the concerned bonds become stronger as a result of the increased positive charge density of the metal ion. However, the Ln-O3 bond, which involves the oxygen atom of the picolinate group, weakens across the lanthanide series due to an increasing compression around the capping bond. Thus, the weaker interaction of the metal ion with the picolinate oxygen atom appears to be responsible for the decrease in complex stability for the smaller Ln\textsuperscript{3+} ions. The same effect is likely responsible for the increasing acid-catalyzed dissociation rates observed across the 4f period. The acid-catalyzed dissociation of the complex proceeds through the formation of a protonated species involving negatively charged carboxylate groups of the ligands. Once protonated, a cascade of proton transfer events causes the protonation of the more basic amine nitrogen atoms, provoking complex dissociation. The relatively weak coordination of the picolinate group likely facilitates its decoordination upon protonation, so that the proton can be more easily transferred to the amine nitrogen atoms.

The trends obtained for the \( \rho_{\text{BCP}} \) values in the complexes of 1,4-DO2APA\textsuperscript{3+} indicate that all Ln-O bonds involving the carboxylate groups of the ligand become stronger across the lanthanide series, explaining the increasing stability of the complexes as well as the increasing kinetic inertness with respect to complex dissociation. The astonishing increase of the kinetic inertness on going from Gd\textsuperscript{3+} to Yb\textsuperscript{3+} is the result of the more compact structure of the complex associated to the reduced coordination number in the \( q = 0 \) Yb\textsuperscript{3+} complex. The coordinated water molecule in the complexes with 1,7-DO2APA becomes more tightly bound across the series, while the reverse situation is observed for the analogues of 1,4-DO2APA.
CONCLUSIONS

We have presented a detailed analysis of the thermodynamic stability and dissociation kinetics of lanthanide complexes with two cyclen-based regioisomeric ligands. The two series of complexes present different stability trends across the lanthanide series. The complexes of 1,4-DO2APA show the typical increase in stability across the series, while the stability of the 1,7-DO2APA analogues decreases on going from Gd$^{3+}$ to Lu$^{3+}$. The rates of dissociation of 1,4-DO2APA complexes decrease slightly from La$^{3+}$ to Gd$^{3+}$ and then drop dramatically for the Yb$^{3+}$ complex, an effect that is related to a more tight coordination of the ligand, associated to the higher positive charge density of the metal ion and a reduced coordination number.

The rates of dissociation of the complexes with 1,7-DO2APA show an unprecedented increase on moving to the right along the lanthanide series. DFT studies show that this is likely related to the coordination of the picolinate oxygen atom at the sterically demanding apical position. The coordination of the picolinate group becomes weaker on decreasing the ionic radius of the Ln$^{3+}$ ion, facilitating the decoordination of this group upon protonation. The coordination of the picolinate oxygen atom at the apical position leaves the water molecule tightly coordinated at the upper square plane of the square antiprismatic coordination polyhedron. As a result, the coordinated water molecule exhibits a low exchange rate with bulk water, as demonstrated by CEST experiments for the Yb$^{3+}$ complex. While the low kinetic inertness of this complex precludes any potential application as MRI contrast agent, this result shows that the slow water exchange rates required for CEST agents may be attained placing water molecules at non-capping positions.

In summary, the arrangement of the donor atoms of the ligand around the Ln$^{3+}$ ion plays a crucial role in the thermodynamic and kinetic properties of the complexes. We have shown that dissociation rates may vary up to three orders of magnitude across the lanthanide series. This unprecedented observation shows that the kinetic inertness of a complex may not be assured when one lanthanide ion is changed by another. Furthermore, the rates of dissociation of lanthanide complexes may vary by up to six orders of magnitude by changing the arrangement of the donor atoms around the metal ion. These issues must be carefully considered in ligand design in addition to the number and type of donor atoms.

EXPERIMENTAL AND COMPUTATIONAL SECTION

Equilibrium Measurements. The metal salts and other materials used in equilibrium experiments were of the highest analytical grade. Standardized Na$_2$H$_2$EDTA was used to determine the concentration of the MgCl$_2$, CaCl$_2$, CuCl$_2$, ZnCl$_2$ and LnCl$_3$ solutions by complexometric titration in the presence of eriochrome black T (MgCl$_2$), Patton & Reeder (CaCl$_2$), murexid (CuCl$_2$) and xylene orange (ZnCl$_2$ and LnCl$_3$) as the indicators.
The concentration of the ligands was determined by pH-potentiometric titration in the presence and absence of a large excess of CaCl₂. To obtain the protonation constants of 1,4-DO2APA⁺ and 1,7-DO2APA⁺ acidified (HCl) ligand solutions (2 mM) were titrated with 0.15 M NaOH in the presence of 0.15 M NaCl as ionic strength. The stability and protonation constants of the Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, Cu²⁺ (by using 1.0 M ionic background for this particular system) and Zn²⁺ complexes were determined by pH potentiometric titration where the metal to ligand ratios were 1:1 using 1.7 mM ligand concentration (100-200 V(mL) NaOH - pH data pairs were recorded). The pH-potentiometric titrations were carried out with a Metrohm 888 Titranod workstation with the use of a Metrohm 6.0234.100 combined electrode in the pH range of 1.70-11.80. For the calibration of the pH meter, KH₂PO₄ (pH = 4.005) and borax (pH = 9.177) buffers were used. The titrated samples (6 mL) were thermostated at 25 °C and mechanically stirred under inert atmosphere (N₂). The method proposed by Irving et al.60 was used to calculate the H⁺ concentrations from the measured pH values. The Irving factor and the ion product of water (pKw=13.75) was determined in the same HCl – NaOH titration experiment. In the case of the Cu²⁺ complexes pH-potentiometry was supported by spectrophotometric measurements performed on batch samples, since the formation of protonated Cu²⁺ complexes was found to be quantitative even near pH=1.5 (thus only the deprotonation events of the complexes could be characterized in the pH range of 1.70-11.80). The absorbance spectra were recorded with a Cary 100 Bio spectrophotometer at 25 °C, using 1.0 cm cells. For determining the stability constants of the Cu²⁺ complexes 8 separated samples were prepared with different acid concentrations (in the acid concentration range of 0.01 – 0.70 M) and the absorbance data measured at 7 wavelengths in the 650 - 800 nm range were used for the calculations. In these experiments, the ionic strength of the samples was set to 1.0 M (cHCl+cNaCl=1.0 M), and thus the protonation constants of the ligands were also determined under the same conditions (Table 1). Beside the pH-potentiometric data, the measured absorbance and molar absorptivity data determined independently were taken into account to determine the equilibrium constants.

Due to the relatively slow formation of the Ln³⁺ complexes, the so called “out-of-cell” technique was utilized to determine their stability constants. Samples with total volume of 2.50 mL containing the Ln³⁺ ion (2 mM) and the ligand (2 mM) were prepared in the pH range of about 3.0 – 6.5. The ionic strength in the samples was set to 0.15 M by using NaCl. The closed samples were kept at 25 °C for 4 weeks to reach the equilibrium and then their pH and relaxivity (for the Gd³⁺ complexes) were measured. These data allowed determining the stability constants by using the pH-potentiometric (by knowing the acid concentration of the samples and their pH at equilibrium) and ¹H relaxometric method (by using the pH and the relaxivities of the samples). These two sets of data were fitted simultaneously.

The equilibrium constants have been calculated from the titration data with the program PSEQUAD.61

**Kinetic studies.** The rates of the dissociation of the Ln³⁺ complexes in metal exchange reactions taking place with the Cu²⁺ ion were studied by spectrophotometry at 300 nm in thermostated cells (1.0 cm, 25 °C) with Cary 100 Bio (1,4-DO2APA⁻) and Jasco V770 (1,7-DO2APA⁻) spectrophotometers in the presence of 0.15 M NaCl. The concentration of the [Ln(1,4-DO2APA)] and [Ln(1,7-DO2APA)] complexes was 0.3 mM and 0.2 mM, respectively. The Cu²⁺ ion was used in 10- to 40-fold excess for the [Ln(1,4-DO2APA)] complexes, while a 10-fold excess was applied in the case of [Ln(1,7-DO2APA)] complexes. A non-coordinating buffer at 0.05 M concentration was used to keep the pH constant (DMP: 1,4-dimethylpiperazine, pKw=4.17). The exchange reactions were studied in the pH range 3.4-5.0. For the calculation of the pseudo-first-order rate constants (k₀), the absorbance values measured at different t times were fitted to the following equation:

\[
A_t = (A_0 - A_e)e^{-k_0t} + A_e 
\]

where \(A_0\), \(A_t\) and \(A_e\) are the absorbance values measured at the start, at time \(t\) and at equilibrium, respectively.

**Relaxometric measurements.** Measurements of longitudinal relaxation times (T₁) were performed by using a Bruker Minispec MQ-20 NMR Analyzer operating at 0.49 T (corresponding to 20 MHz proton Larmor frequency) at 25.0±0.2 °C (set by a circulating water bath). The T₁ values were determined with the inversion recovery method (180° – τ – 90°) by averaging 4-6 data points obtained at 10 different τ delay values.

**NMR studies.** CEST spectra have been recorded at 25 and 37 °C, at diverse radiofrequency fields (B₁ = 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 μT) on a Bruker Advance 300 MHz spectrometer. Z-spectra of 15 mM complex aqueous solutions were performed using a saturation time of 10 s and a 2 ppm frequency resolution. The pH of the solution was adjusted to pH 7.0 by adding 0.01 to 0.1 M NaOH or HCl solutions. The exact concentration of the solutions was determined by elemental analysis of the complexes.

**DFT calculations.** Full geometry optimizations of the [Ln(1,4-DO2APA)(H₂O)²H₂O], [Ln(1,7-DO2APA)(H₂O)²H₂O] (Ln = La, Gd or Yb) and [Yb(1,4-DO2APA)] systems were performed employing DFT calculations at the TPSSH/LCRECP/6-31G(d,p) level with the Gaussian 09 package (Revision E.01).65 LCRECP refers to the large-core quasi-relativistic pseudopotential of Dolg et al. and its associated (7s6p5d)/[5s4p3d]-GTO valence basis set.64 Solvent effects were included by using the polarizable continuum model (PCM), in particular the integral equation formalism (IEFPCM) variant.65 No symmetry constraints have been imposed during the optimizations. An ultrafine integration grid and the default SCF energy convergence threshold (10⁻⁸ a. u.) were used. The stationary points found on the potential energy surfaces as a result of geometry optimizations were characterized via frequency analysis. The electron density (ρ) and its Laplacian (V²ρ) at the bond critical points (BCPs) were computed with the Multiwfn program (version 3.2).66
The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: XXXXX.

Additional kinetic data, speciation diagrams, CEST spectra and DFT data (PDF).

**AUTHOR INFORMATION**

**Corresponding Authors**

*E-mail: gyula.tirso@science.unideb.hu (G. T.)
*E-mail: aurora.rodriguez@udc.es (A. R.-R.)

**ORCID**

Aurora Rodríguez-Rodríguez: 0000-0002-4951-4470
Rosa Pujales-Parada: 0000-0002-9540-3966
Goran Angelovski: 0000-0002-8883-2631
Éva Tóth: 0000-0002-3200-6752
David Esteban-Gómez: 0000-0001-6270-1660
Raphaël Tripier: 0000-0001-9364-788X
Carlos Platas-Iglesias: 0000-0002-6989-9654
Gyula Tircsó: 0000-0002-7896-7890

**Author Contributions**

The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

**Notes**

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The research was funded by the GINOP-2.3.2-15-2016-00008 project supported by the EU and co-supported by the European Regional Development Fund, by the Hungarian National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH K-120224 and 128201 projects), the bilateral Hungarian-Spanish science and technology cooperation program (2019-2.1.11-TÉT-2019-00084) and the COST Action CA15209 European Network on NMR Relaxometry. Authors C. P.-I., D. E.-G. and A. R.-R. also thank Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (CTQ2016-76756-P) for generous financial support and Centro de Supercomputación de Galicia (CESGA) for providing the computer facilities.

**REFERENCES**


The arrangement of the ligand donor atoms around the lanthanide ion provokes dramatic differences in the thermodynamic stabilities and dissociation kinetics of lanthanide complexes, as demonstrated by investigating the complexes with two isomeric cyclen-based ligands, containing a picolinate arm and two acetate arms either in positions 1,7 or 1,4 of the macrocyclic structure.