



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p><b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US91/06531</p> <p><b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 10 September 1991 (10.09.91)</p> <p><b>(30) Priority data:</b> 581,861 13 September 1990 (13.09.90) US</p> <p><b>(71) Applicant:</b> MALLINCKRODT MEDICAL, INC. [US/US]; 675 McDonnell Blvd., P.O. Box 5840, St. Louis, MO 63134 (US).</p> <p><b>(72) Inventors:</b> RAJAGOPALAN, Raghavan ; 1301 Vinson Court, Maryland Heights, MO 63043 (US). VANDER-IPE, Donald, R. ; #8 Auvergne, Lake St. Louis, MO 63367 (US).</p>		<p><b>(74) Agents:</b> WITT, Evan, R. et al.; Mallinckrodt Medical, Inc., 675 McDonnell Blvd., P.O. Box 5840, St. Louis, MO 63134 (US).</p> <p><b>(81) Designated States:</b> AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent).</p> <p><b>Published</b> <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>
<p><b>(54) Title:</b> NOVEL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING AGENTS</p> <p><b>(57) Abstract</b></p> <p>A diagnostic composition suitable for administration to a warm-blooded animal, which comprises a MRI-effective amount of a zwitterionic complex of a paramagnetic ion having a cyclic or open chain structure and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a method for performing a MRI diagnostic procedure using the same.</p>		

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NOVEL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING AGENTSBackground of the Invention

This invention relates to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) agents and, more particularly, to methods and  
5 compositions for enhancing MRI.

The recently developed technique of MRI encompasses the detection of certain atomic nuclei utilizing magnetic fields and radio-frequency radiation. It is similar in some respects to X-ray computed tomography  
10 (CT) in providing a cross-sectional display of the body organ anatomy with excellent resolution of soft tissue detail. As currently used, the images produced constitute a map of the proton density distribution and/or the relaxation times in organs and tissues. The technique of  
15 MRI is advantageously non-invasive as it avoids the use of ionizing radiation.

While the phenomenon of MRI was discovered in 1945, it is only relatively recently that it has found application as a means of mapping the internal structure of  
20 the body as a result of the original suggestion of Lauterbur (Nature, 242, 190-191 [1973]). The fundamental lack of any known hazard associated with the level of the magnetic and radio-frequency fields that are employed renders it possible to make repeated scans on vulnerable  
25 individuals. In addition to standard scan planes (axial, coronal, and sagittal), oblique scan planes can also be selected.

In a MRI experiment, the nuclei under study in a sample (e.g. protons) are irradiated with the appropriate  
30 radio-frequency (RF) energy in a highly uniform magnetic field. These nuclei, as they relax, subsequently emit RF at a sharp resonance frequency. The resonance frequency of the nuclei depends on the applied magnetic field.

According to known principles, nuclei with appropriate spin, when placed in an applied magnetic field (B, expressed generally in units of gauss or Tesla [ $10^4$  gauss]) align in the direction of the field. In the case of protons, these nuclei precess at a frequency,  $f$ , of 42.6 MHz, at a field strength of 1 Tesla. At this frequency, an RF pulse of radiation will excite the nuclei and can be considered to tip the net magnetization out of the field direction, the extent of this rotation being determined by the pulse duration and energy. After the RF pulse, the nuclei "relax" or return to equilibrium with the magnetic field, emitting radiation at the resonant frequency. The decay of the emitted radiation is characterized by two relaxation times, i.e.,  $T_1$ , the spin-lattice relaxation time or longitudinal relaxation time, that is, the time taken by the nuclei to return to equilibrium along the direction of the externally applied magnetic field, and  $T_2$ , the spin-spin relaxation time associated with the dephasing of the initially coherent precession of individual proton spins. These relaxation times have been established for various fluids, organs and tissues in different species of mammals.

In MRI, scanning planes and slice thicknesses can be selected. This selection permits high quality transverse, coronal and sagittal images to be obtained directly. The absence of any moving parts in MRI equipment promotes high reliability. It is believed that MRI has a greater potential than CT for the selective examination of tissue characteristics in view of the fact that in CT, X-ray attenuation coefficients alone determine image contrast, whereas at least five separate variables ( $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ , proton density, pulse sequence and flow) may contribute to the MRI signal. For example, it has been shown (Damadian, Science, 171, 1151 [1971]) that the values of the  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  relaxation in tissues are generally longer by about a

factor of two (2) in excised specimens of neoplastic tissue compared with the host tissue.

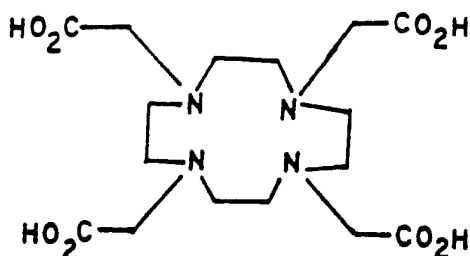
By reason of its sensitivity to subtle physico-chemical differences between organs and/or tissues, it is  
5 believed that MRI may be capable of differentiating different tissue types and in detecting diseases which induce physicochemical changes that may not be detected by X-ray or CT which are only sensitive to differences in the electron density of tissue.

10 As noted above, two of the principal imaging parameters are the relaxation times,  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . For protons (or other appropriate nuclei), these relaxation times are influenced by the environment of the nuclei, (e.g., viscosity, temperature, and the like). These two  
15 relaxation phenomena are essentially mechanisms whereby the initially imparted radio-frequency energy is dissipated to the surrounding environment. The rate of this energy loss or relaxation can be influenced by certain other nuclei which are paramagnetic. Chemical compounds incorporating  
20 these paramagnetic nuclei may substantially alter the  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  values for nearby protons. The extent of the paramagnetic effect of a given chemical compound is a function of the environment within which it finds itself.

In general, paramagnetic divalent or trivalent  
25 ions of elements with atomic numbers of 21 to 29, 42 to 44 and 58 to 70 have been found effective as MRI image contrasting agents. Suitable such ions include chromium (III), manganese (II), manganese (III), iron (II), iron (III), cobalt (II), nickel (II), copper (II), praseodymium  
30 (III), neodymium (III), samarium (III), and ytterbium (III). Because of their very strong magnetic moments, gadolinium (III), terbium (III), dysprosium (III), holmium (III) and erbium (III) are preferred. Gadolinium (III) ions have been particularly preferred as MRI contrasting



5



These complexes do not dissociate substantially in physiological aqueous fluids. The gadolinium complex of DTPA has a net charge of -2, whereas the gadolinium complex of EDTA and DOTA has a net charge of -1, and both are generally administered as soluble salts. Typical such salts are sodium and N-methylglucamine. The administration of such salts is attended by certain disadvantages. These salts can raise the in vivo ion concentration and cause localized disturbances in osmolality, which in turn, can lead to edema and other undesirable reactions.

Efforts have been made to design new ionic and neutral paramagnetic metal complexes which avoid or minimize the above mentioned disadvantages. In general, this goal can be achieved by converting one or more of the free carboxylic acid groups of the complexing agent to neutral, non-ionizable groups. For example, S.C. Quay, in U.S. Patents 4,687,658 and 4,687,659, discloses alkylester and alkylamide derivatives, respectively, of DTPA complexes. Similarly, published Dean et al., U.S. Patent Number 4,826,673 discloses mono- and polyhydroxyalkylamide derivatives of DTPA and their use as complexing agents for paramagnetic ions. It can also be achieved by covalent attachment of organic cations to the complexing agent in such a manner that the sum of positive and negative charges in the resulting metal complex is zero.

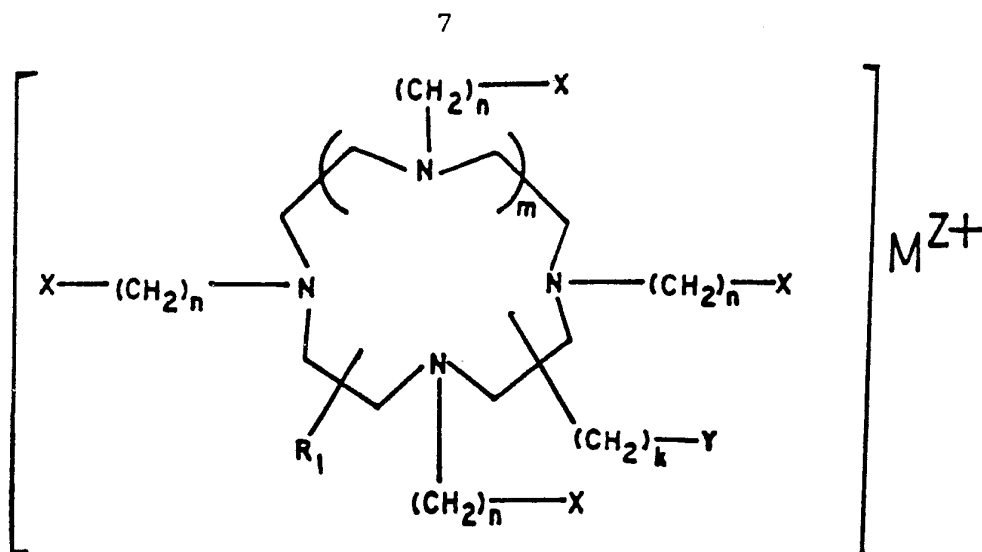
The nature of additional substituents in the complexing agent can have a significant impact on tissue specificity. Hydrophilic complexes tend to concentrate in the interstitial fluids, whereas lipophilic complexes tend to associate with cells. Thus, differences in hydrophilicity can lead to different applications of the compounds. See, for example, Weinmann et al., AJR, 142, 679 (Mar. 1984) and Brasch, et al., AJR, 142, 625 (Mar. 1984).

Thus, a need continues to exist for new and structurally diverse ionic and neutral complexes of paramagnetic ions for use as MRI agents. There is further a need in the art to develop highly stable complexes with good relaxivity and osmolar characteristics.

#### 15 Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides novel complexing agents and complexes of complexing agents with paramagnetic ions. The resulting metal complexes have net zero charges and are referred to as "zwitterionic complexes". The zwitterionic complexes are preferably of paramagnetic metal ions of atomic number 21-29, 42-44, 58-70 along with a suitable complexing agent such that the total number of positive and negative charges contributed by the metal ion and the complexing agent is equal. Such complexes are illustrated in the following formulas.

A zwitterionic complex having a cyclic structure is illustrated in formula 1:

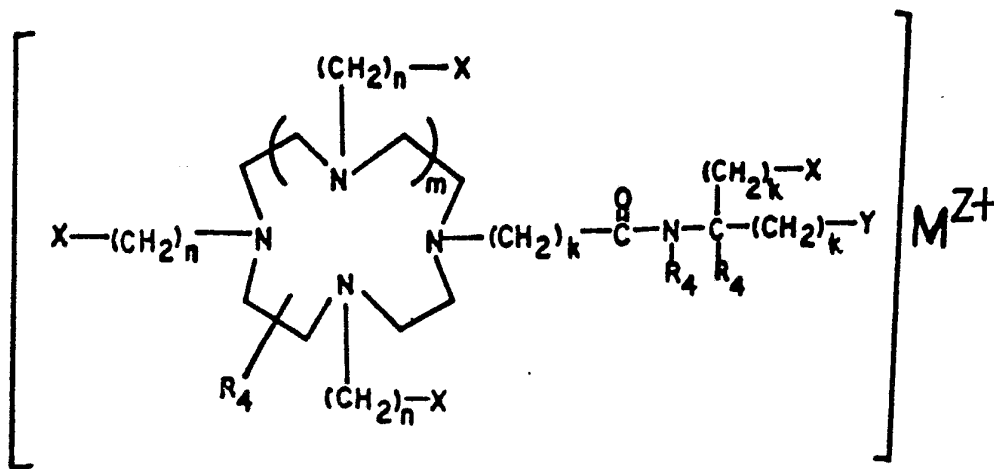


wherein  $R_1$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl -such as for example methyl or ethyl wherein methyl is preferable to reduce lipophilicity, aryl -such as for example phenyl, acyl such as for example acetyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl -such as for example hydroxymethyl or dihydroxypropyl wherein dihydroxypropyl is preferable to enhance water solubility, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl -such as for example methoxyethyl or dimethoxymethyl wherein dimethoxymethyl is preferred to reduce lipophilicity, and acylaminoalkyl -such as for example acetylaminoethyl or propionylaminomethyl;  $n$  ranges from 1 to 6, but most preferably 1;  $m$  ranges from 0 to 2, but most preferably 0 or 1;  $k$  ranges from 0 to 10, but most preferably 1;  $M^{z+}$  is a paramagnetic ion of an element having a valence,  $z$ , of 2+, 3+, or 4+, but most preferably 2+ or 3+;  $x$  is an anionic group selected from the group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, phosphate, hydrogen phosphonate, and hydrogen phosphate; and  $y$  is a cationic group selected from the group consisting of ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium. The individual charges of  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  as defined above are selected such that their sum total charge in the paramagnetic metal complex is always 0. For example, if the paramagnetic metal is gadolinium,  $x$  is a carboxylate anion, and  $y$  is an ammonium cation, then the



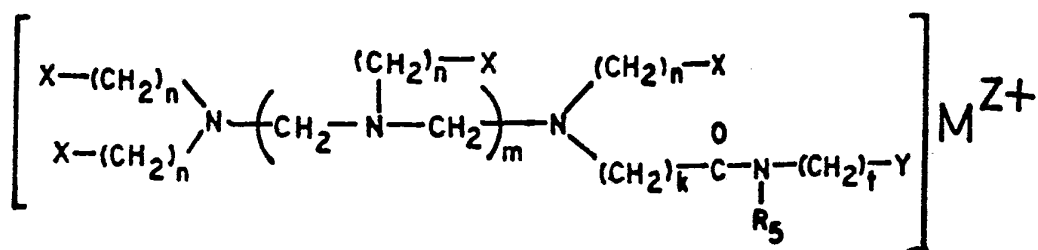
for example hydroxymethyl or dihydroxypropyl wherein dihydroxypropyl is preferable to enhance water solubility, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl -such as for example methoxyethyl or dimethoxymethyl wherein dimethoxymethyl is preferred to reduce lipophilicity, acylaminoalkyl -such as for example acetylaminomethyl or proprionylaminomethyl and  $-(CH_2)_n-X$  depending on the valency of the paramagnetic ion; and k is the same as that defined in formula 1 above, but most preferably 0; and  $M^{z+}$  is a paramagnetic ion of an element having a valence, z, as defined in formula 1 above. The charges of x, y and z in formula 2 are likewise selected so that their sum total charge is 0 in the paramagnetic metal complex. For example, if the metal ion is gadolinium, x is a carboxylate anion and y is an ammonium cation, then the zwitterionic complex derived from formula 2 would have  $z=3+$ ,  $(4)x=-4$  and  $y=1+$  for an overall sum total charge of 0. If the metal ion is manganese, then  $z=2+$ ,  $(3)x=-3$ ,  $y=1+$  for an overall sum total charge of 0.

Other zwitterionic complexes of the present invention are represented by the following cyclic structural formula 3:



FORMULA 3

wherein the R<sub>5</sub> groups may be the same or different selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl -such as for example methyl or ethyl wherein methyl is preferable to reduce lipophilicity, aryl -such as for example phenyl, acyl -such as for example acetyl, mono- or poly-hydroxyalkyl -such as for example hydroxymethyl or dihydroxypropyl wherein dihydroxypropyl is preferable to enhance water solubility, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl -such as for example methoxyethyl or dimethoxymethyl wherein dimethoxymethyl is preferred to reduce lipophilicity and acylaminoalkyl -such as for example acetylaminomethyl or propionylaminomethyl; and x, y, z, n, m and k are the same, respectively, as those defined in formula 1; and by the open chain structural formula 4:



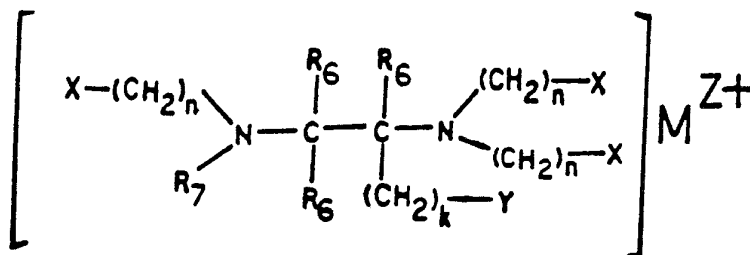
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FORMULA 4

wherein R<sub>5</sub> is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl -such as for example methyl or ethyl wherein methyl is preferable to reduce lipophilicity, aryl -such as for example phenyl, acyl -such as for example acetyl, mono- or poly-hydroxyalkyl -such as for example hydroxymethyl or dihydroxypropyl wherein dihydroxypropyl is preferable to enhance water solubility, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl -such as for example methoxyethyl or dimethoxymethyl wherein

dimethoxymethyl is preferred to reduce lipophilicity and acylaminoalkyl -such as for example acetylaminomethyl or propionylaminomethyl; x, y, z, n, m and k are the same, respectively, as those defined in formula 1 above; and t ranges from 2 to 10; whereby k and t may be the same or different, but preferably k is 1 and t is 2.

Still another zwitterionic complex of the present invention is represented by the following open chain formula 5:



10

FORMULA 5

wherein the R<sub>6</sub> groups may be the same or different selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl -such as for example methyl or ethyl wherein methyl is preferable to reduce lipophilicity, aryl -such as for example phenyl, acyl -such as for example acetyl, mono- or polyhydroxyalkyl -such as for example hydroxymethyl or dihydroxypropyl wherein dihydroxypropyl is preferable to enhance water solubility, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl -such as for example methoxyethyl or dimethoxymethyl wherein dimethoxymethyl is preferred to reduce lipophilicity and acylaminoalkyl -such as for example acetylaminomethyl or propionylaminomethyl; x, y, z, n and k are the same, respectively, as those defined in formula 1 above; and R<sub>7</sub> is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl -such as for example methyl or ethyl wherein methyl is preferable

25

to reduce lipophilicity, aryl -such as for example phenyl,  
acyl -such as for example acetyl, hydroxy, alkoxy -such as  
for example methoxy or ethoxy, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl  
-such as for example hydroxymethyl or dihydroxypropyl  
5 wherein dihydroxypropyl is preferable to enhance water  
solubility, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl -such as for example  
methoxyethyl or dimethoxymethyl wherein dimethoxymethyl is  
preferred to reduce lipophilicity, acylaminoalkyl -such as  
for example acetylaminomethyl or proprionylaminomethyl, and  
10  $-(CH_2)_n-X$ .

In all five formulas defined above, preferred  
compounds are produced when the substituted alkyl, alkoxy,  
aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly-  
alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl groups contain from 1 to 10  
15 carbon atoms but more preferably from 2 to 7 carbon atoms.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

In accordance with the present invention, the  
compounds of Formulas 1-5 are considered to be suitable for  
20 use as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) agents. These  
agents are prepared by a multi-step process illustrated in  
the examples below and may be used in various radiographic  
procedures including those involving cardiography, coronary  
arteriography, aortography, cerebral and peripheral  
25 angiography, arthrography, intravenous pyelography and  
urography. In further accordance with the present  
invention, pharmaceutical compositions may be prepared  
containing the aforementioned compounds of the present  
invention as a magnetic resonance imaging agent together  
30 with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

A pharmaceutical composition so prepared is used  
in a method of performing a MRI diagnostic procedure which  
involves administering enterally or parenterally to a warm-

blooded animal an effective amount of the compound of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and excipients which would be appropriate for the procedure and then exposing the warm-blooded animal to a MRI  
5 procedure, thereby imaging at least a portion of the body of the warm-blooded animal. Such solutions may also contain pharmaceutically acceptable buffers and, optionally, electrolytes such as sodium chloride. Advantageously, the compositions may further contain  
10 physiologically acceptable non-toxic cations in the form of a gluconate, chloride or other suitable organic or inorganic salts, including suitable soluble complexes with a chelate/ligand to enhance safety. Such physiologically acceptable, non-toxic cations include calcium ions,  
15 magnesium ions, copper ions, zinc ions and the like including mixtures thereto. Calcium ions are preferred.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include those that are suitable for injection such as aqueous buffer solutions, e.g. tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (and  
20 its salts), phosphate, citrate, bicarbonate, etc., sterile water for injection, physiological saline, and balanced ionic solutions containing chloride and/or bicarbonate salts of normal blood plasma cations such as Ca, Na, K and Mg. Other buffer solutions are described in Remington's  
25 Practice of Pharmacy, Eleventh Edition, for example on page 170. The carriers may contain a chelating agent, e.g. a small amount of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, calcium disodium salt or other pharmaceutically acceptable chelating agents.

30 Parenteral compositions may be injected directly or mixed with a large volume parenteral composition for systemic administration.

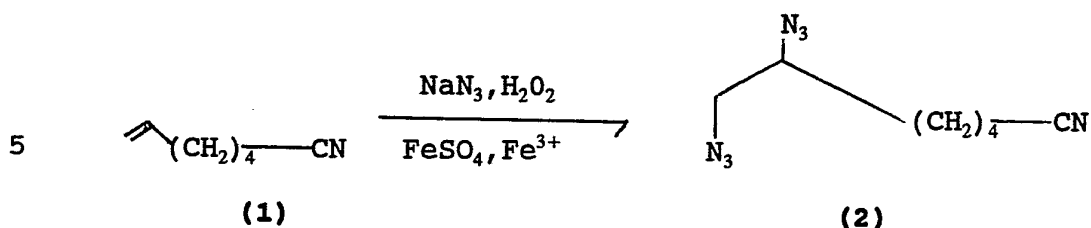
Formulations for enteral administration may vary widely, as is well-known in the art. In general, such formulations are liquids which include an effective amount of the paramagnetic ion complex in aqueous solution or  
5 suspension. Such enteral compositions may optionally include buffers, surfactants, thixotropic agents, and the like. Compositions for oral administration may also contain flavoring agents and other ingredients for enhancing their organoleptic qualities.

10 The diagnostic compositions are administered in doses effective to achieve the desired enhancement of the magnetic resonance image. Such doses may vary widely, depending upon the particular zwitterionic compound employed, the organs or tissues which are the subject of  
15 the imaging procedure, the MRI equipment being used, etc. In general, parenteral dosages will range from about 0.01 to about 1.0 MMol of zwitterionic compound per kg of patient body weight. Preferred parenteral dosages range from about 0.05 to about 0.5 MMol of zwitterionic compound  
20 per kg of patient body weight. Enteral dosages generally range from about 0.5 to about 100 MMol, preferably from about 1.0 to about 20 MMol of zwitterionic compound per kg of patient body weight.

The novel MRI contrasting agents of this  
25 invention possess a unique combination of desirable features. The compounds exhibit a high solubility in physiological fluids. This high solubility allows the preparation of concentrated solutions, thus minimizing the amount of fluid required to be administered. The  
30 zwitterionic characteristic of the compounds also reduces the osmolarity of the diagnostic compositions, thus preventing undesired edema and other side effects.

The diagnostic compositions of this invention are used in the conventional manner. The compositions may be administered in a sufficient amount to provide adequate visualization to a warm-blooded animal either systemically  
5 or locally to the organ or tissue to be imaged, and the animal then scanned with a suitable MRI machine. The zwitterionic compound of the present invention is administered to the warm-blooded animal so that the compound remains in the living animal body for about 2 to  
10 3 hours, although shorter and longer residence periods are normally acceptable. The compositions have been found to enhance the magnetic resonance images obtained by these procedures.

The invention is further illustrated by the  
15 following examples, which are not intended to be limiting.

EXAMPLE IPreparation of Aminopentyl-EDTA (6).A. Preparation of 5,6-Diazido-1-cyanoheptane (2)

Solid  $\text{NaN}_3$  (0.8g, .12 mol) was dissolved in 30 ml of water and placed in a one liter 3-neck flask prior to adding 40 ml of  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  for dilution. The diluted solution  
 10 was then placed in an ice bath and cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ .

Neat 6-cyano-1-hexene (4.36g, .04 mol) was then added to the diluted solution, followed by the addition of  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  (.8g, .002 mol). The mixture was again cooled to  
 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ .

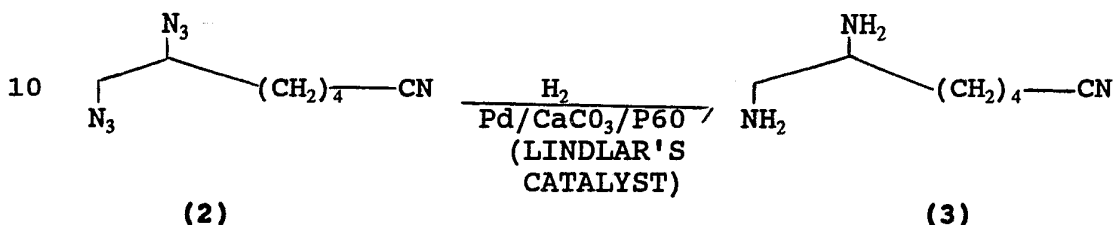
15 Solid  $\text{FeSO}_4$  (24g, .08 mol) was then dissolved in 75 ml of water and placed in an addition funnel. Ice cold  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (30%) was also placed in a separate addition funnel and kept cold.

The  $\text{FeSO}_4$  solution was added to the diluted  
 20 solution in approximately 5 ml aliquots while the peroxide was added dropwise while maintaining the temperature of the solution at approximately  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . After the addition of the  $\text{FeSO}_4$  solution and peroxide was completed, the reaction mixture was stirred for approximately 15 minutes whereby  
 25 TLC showed a complete disappearance of the starting material.

The reaction mixture was then diluted with 200 ml water and extracted four times with 100 ml portions of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .

The organic layer was washed with water, dried and evaporated to give 5,6-Diazido-1-cyanoheptane (5.3g; 68% yield) which was used as such immediately since the diazide develops color after leaving overnight.

B. Preparation of 6,7-Diaminoheptanenitrile(3)



15 A solution of 5,6-diazido-1-cyanoheptane (5.2g, .026 mol) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (50 ml) was hydrogenated at 30 pounds of pressure over Lindlar's Catalyst (7g) for 12 hours.

The solution was then filtered through celite and 4 g of fresh Lindlar's Catalyst was added. The solution was then hydrogenated at 30 pounds for approximately 12 hours.

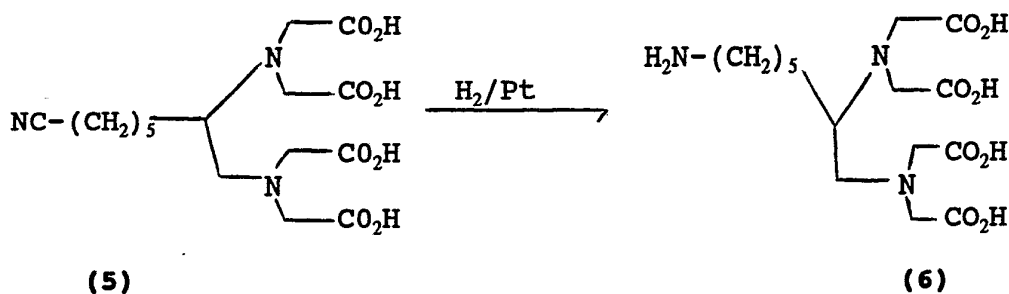
The solvent was then evaporated and the residue was distilled under reduced pressure at 100-110°C (Krugelrohr) to give 6,7-Diaminoheptanenitrile as a colorless oil (2g, 48% yield). The IR showed no loss of the -CN group.



The solution was then treated with BIO-RAD ion exchange resin (FORMATE FORM) to remove the bromide ions.

After filtration and evaporation of the solution, the residue was treated with hot methanol (100 ml). The precipitate was then filtered through a Büchner funnel and dried to give 2 g (50% yield) of colorless solid m.p. (275-280°C). Both the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra and elemental analysis were consistent with the structure.

D. Preparation of a Aminopentyl-EDTA (6).



Solid 6,7-[N,N,N',N',-tetracarboxymethylamino] heptanenitrile (1.5g,  $4 \times 10^{-3}$  mol) was dissolved in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  and hydrogenated at 3 atm of pressure (45 psi) for 24 hours.

The catalyst  $\text{PtO}_2$  (400mg) was filtered off of the solution and the filtrate then evaporated to dryness.

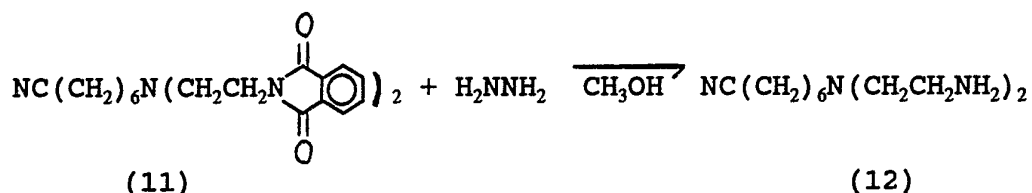
Purification of the crude material by ion-exchange resin (B10-RAD-formate form, AG 1 x 8, 200-400 mesh) procured 610 mg of the pure compound.



silica gel (hexanes - 30% ethyl acetate/hexanes gradient elution). Impure fractions were rechromatographed to provide a total of 14.1g of (10) (41%) as an oil.

The product showed as only one spot on TLC and the IR and NMR Spectra were consistent with the assigned structure (10).

B. Preparation of (6-cyanoethyl)bis(2-aminoethyl)amine (12)

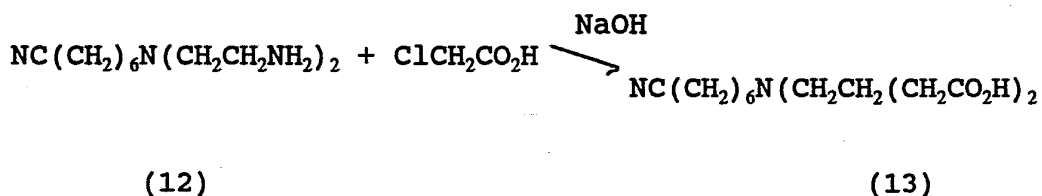


A solution of the amine (3) (13.8g, 0.029 mol) and hydrazine (2.15g, 0.067 mol) in methanol (150 ml) was refluxed for 1.5 hours and allowed to stand overnight. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue  
 5 was taken up in water (200 ml) and brought to pH 2 with HCl.

The precipitate was removed by filtration and the filtrate was made basic with solid NaOH. The solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure and extracted with  
 10 dichloromethane (4 x 50 ml).

The combined organic extracts were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated under reduced pressure. Kugelrohr distillation of the residue gave pure (4) as a water white liquid (4.1g - 67%) collected between 120 and 140°C (pot  
 15 temp) at 0.07 mm Hg. The IR and NMR Spectra were consistent with the assigned structure.

C. Preparation of [((6-cyanoethyl)imino)-bis(ethylene-nitrilo)]-tetraacetic acid (5)



A solution of chloroacetic acid (7.0g, 0.074 mol) in water (20 ml) was neutralized by addition of the required amount of a solution of sodium hydroxide (5.92g, 0.148 mol) in water (30 ml).

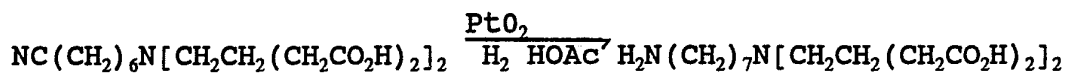
5 The diamine (4) (3.72g, 0.0175 mol) was added and the solution was heated at 45°C for seven hours. During this time the pH of the solution was kept between 10 and 11 through addition of the remaining NaOH solution.

10 After stirring at room temperature for two days the solution was brought to pH 7 with concentrated HCl and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was taken up in hot methanol (300 ml) and filtered.

15 Removal of the methanol under reduced pressure gave the crude tetraacid (5). This material was chromatographed in 2gram batches on a 2 x 30 cm column of BioRad AG 1 x 8 ion exchange resin in the formate form (gradient elution, 0-1M formic acid) to provide a total of 4.3g (55%) of the tetraacid (5).

20 The product showed as only one spot on TLC (ethanol, 7% aqNH<sub>3</sub>, 4:1, - silica plate). The carbon NMR spectrum (C-176) was consistent with the assigned structure (5).

D. Preparation of ((7-aminoheptyl)imino)bis(ethylene-nitrilo)]tetraacetic acid (6)



(13)

(14)

A solution of the nitrile (5) (0.85g, 0.0019 mol) in acetic acid (50 ml) was treated with platinum oxide (0.15g) and hydrogenated at 45 psi overnight.

The catalyst was then removed by filtration through celite and the filter pad was rinsed with water.

The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield crude product, which was chromatographed on a BioRad AG 1 x 8 ion exchange resin in the formate form. Elution with water gave pure (6) (0.70g, 82%). The product showed as only one spot on the TLC. The proton and carbon NMR spectrum were consistent with structure (6).

EXAMPLE IV

A. Preparation of 1-(6-amino-6-carboxyhexyl)carbamoyl-methyl-1,4,7,10-tetraaza-4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)-cyclododecane (15)

The lysine derivative of DOTA (15) can be synthesized by using methods reported by Krejcarck and Tucker which may be found in Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 1977,77,581,, with only minor modifications.

In a typical synthesis, the free-acid form of DOTA (0.17g, 0.29 mmol) and triethylamine (1.15 mmol)

resulting clear solution is cooled to room temperature, and isobutyl chloroformate (0.29 mmol) is added dropwise, followed by addition of an excess (2.07 mmol) of 6-amino-2-(N-benzyloxycarboxyl)aminocaproic acid.

5                   The carbobenzyloxy group (CBZ) is then removed by catalytic hydrogenation.

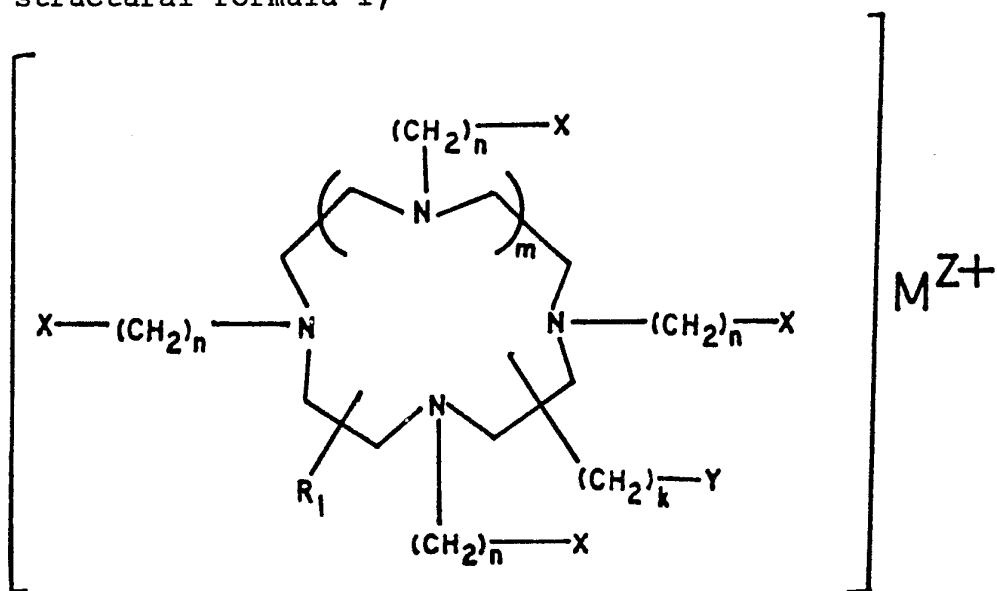
The resulting mixture is stirred for 30 minutes and then filtered. The DMSO present is then distilled off under vacuum.

10                   In view of the above, the several objects of this invention are achieved.

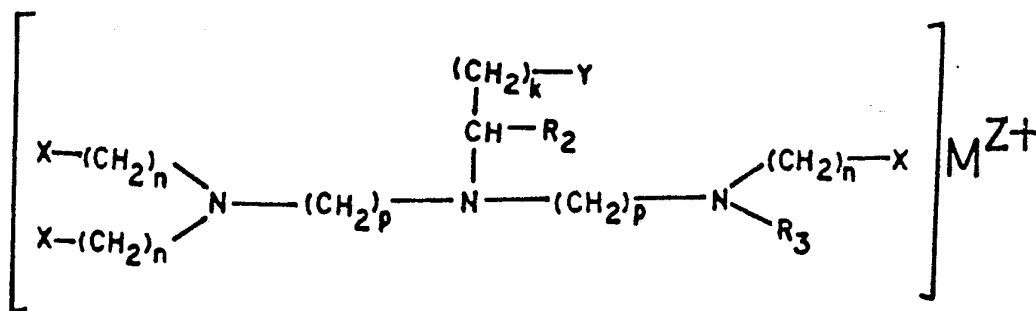
As various changes could be made in the above compounds, and methods without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in  
15 the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. The zwitterionic complexes of paramagnetic metal ions of atomic number 21-29, 42-44, 58-70 with a suitable complexing agent such that the total number of positive and negative charges contributed by the metal ion and the complexing agent is equal.
2. A zwitterionic complex comprising the following cyclic structural formula 1,

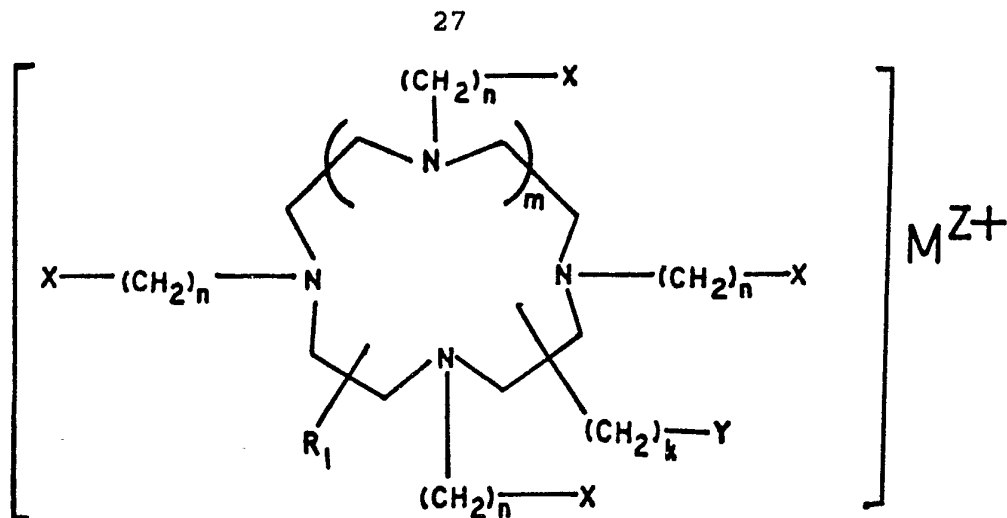


or straight chain structural formula 2,

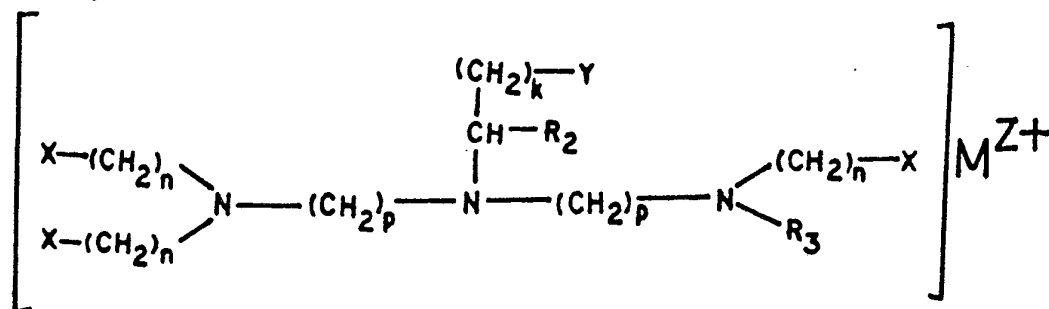


wherein  $R_1$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or polyhydroxyalkyl, mono- or polyalkoxyalkyl, and acylaminoalkyl;  $R_2$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or polyhydroxyalkyl, mono- or polyalkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl;  $R_3$  may be the same as  $R_2$  or can be  $(CH_2)_n-X$ ;  $x$  is an anionic group selected from the group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate and hydrogen phosphate;  $y$  is a cationic group selected from a group consisting of ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium;  $M^{z+}$  is a paramagnetic ion having a valence,  $z$ , of 2+, 3+ or 4+;  $n$  ranges from 1 to 6;  $m$  ranges from 0 to 2;  $k$  ranges from 0 to 10; and  $p$  ranges from 2 to 5.

3. A zwitterionic complex as set forth in claim 1 wherein said paramagnetic ion is  $Gd^{3+}$ ,  $Dy^{3+}$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$ , or  $Mn^{2+}$ .
4. A zwitterionic complex as set forth in claim 2 wherein said paramagnetic ion is  $Gd^{3+}$ ,  $Dy^{3+}$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$ , or  $Mn^{2+}$ .
- 20 5. A diagnostic composition suitable for administration to a warm-blooded animal, which comprises a MRI-effective amount of a zwitterionic complex of paramagnetic ions of atomic number 21-29, 42-44, or 58-70 having the cyclic structural formula 1,



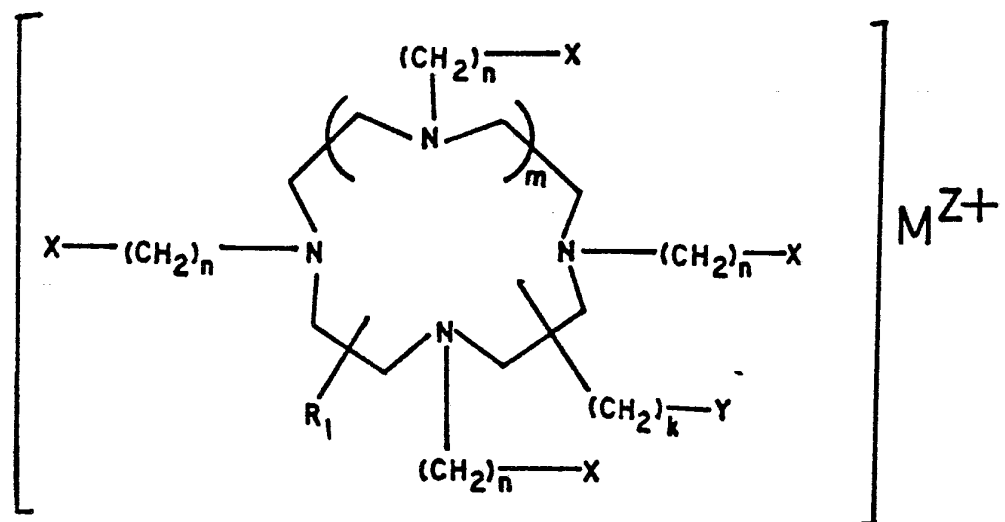
or open chain structural formula 2,



wherein  $R_1$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or polyhydroxyalkyl, mono- or polyalkoxyalkyl, and acylaminoalkyl;  $R_2$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or polyhydroxyalkyl, mono- or polyalkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl;  $R_3$  may be the same as  $R_2$  or can be  $-(CH_2)_n-X$ ;  $x$  is an anionic group selected from a group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate and hydrogen phosphate;  $y$  is a cationic group selected from a group consisting of ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium;  $M^{z+}$  is a paramagnetic ion having a valence,  $z$ , of 2+, 3+

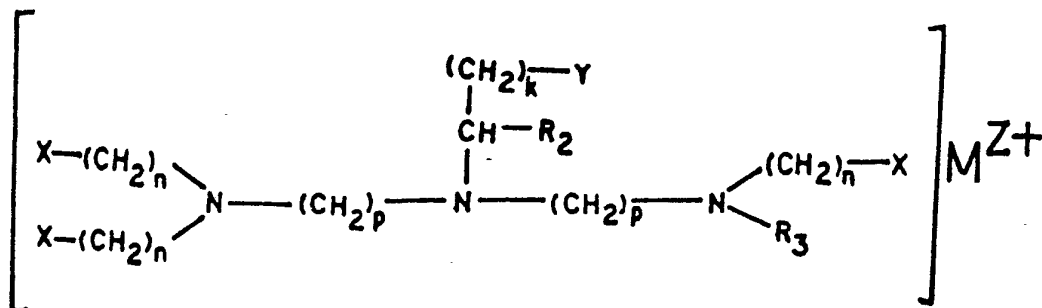
or 4+; n ranges from 1 to 6; m ranges from 0 to 2; k ranges from 0 to 10; and p ranges from 2 to 5, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 5 6. The diagnostic composition as set forth in claim 5 wherein said paramagnetic ion is  $Gd^{3+}$ ,  $Dy^{3+}$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$ , or  $Mn^{2+}$ .
- 10 7. The diagnostic composition suitable for administration to a warm-blooded animal as set forth in claim 5 wherein the total number of positive and negative valences contributed by the carrier and the chelated paramagnetic ions is equal.
- 15 8. A method of performing a MRI diagnostic procedure, which comprises administering to a warm-blooded animal a MRI-effective amount of a zwitterionic complex of paramagnetic ions of atomic number 21-29, 42-44, or 58-70 having the cyclic structural formula 1,



or the open chain structural formula 2,

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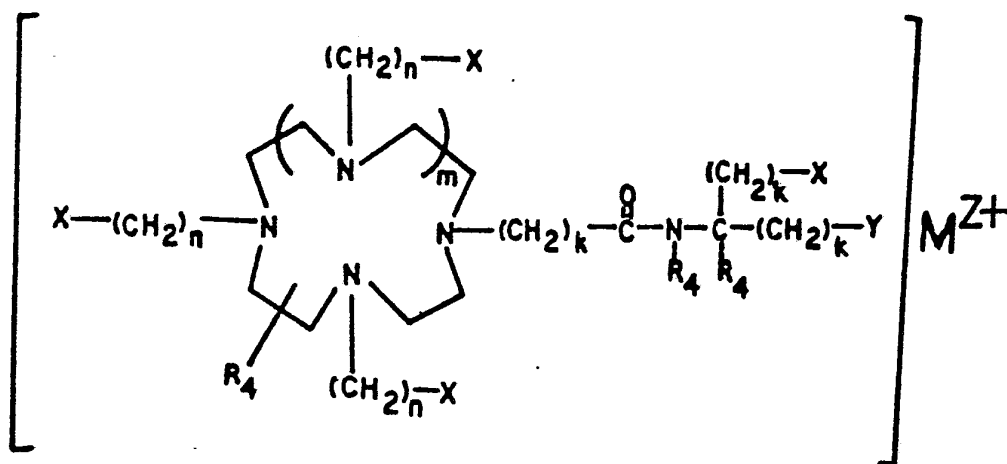


wherein  $R_1$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or polyhydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl, and acylaminoalkyl;  $R_2$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or polyhydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl;  $R_3$  may be the same as  $R_2$  or can be  $(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-X}$ ;  $x$  is an anionic group selected from a group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate and hydrogen phosphate;  $y$  is a cationic group selected from a group consisting of ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium;  $M^{z+}$  is a paramagnetic ion having a valence,  $z$ , of 2+, 3+ or 4+;  $n$  ranges from 1 to 6;  $m$  ranges from 0 to 2;  $k$  ranges from 0 to 10; and  $p$  ranges from 2 to 5, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and then exposing the animal to a MRI procedure, thereby imaging at least a portion of the body of the warm-blooded animal.

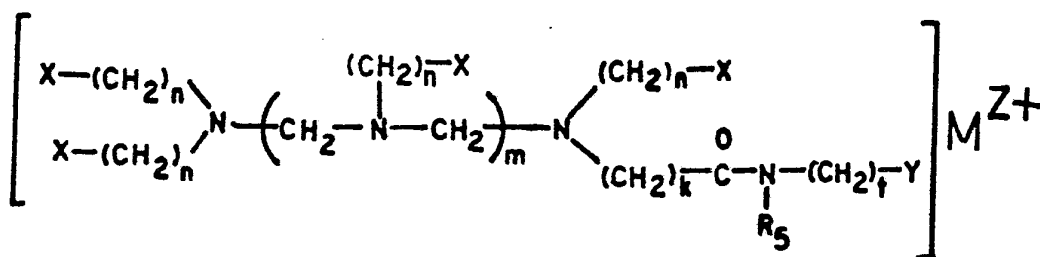
- 20 9. The method of performing a MRI diagnostic procedure set forth in claim 8 wherein said paramagnetic ion is  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , or  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ .
10. A method of performing a MRI diagnostic procedure as set forth in claim 8 wherein the total number of

positive and negative valences contributed by the carrier in the chelated paramagnetic ions is equal.

11. A zwitterionic complex comprising the following cyclic structural formula 3,



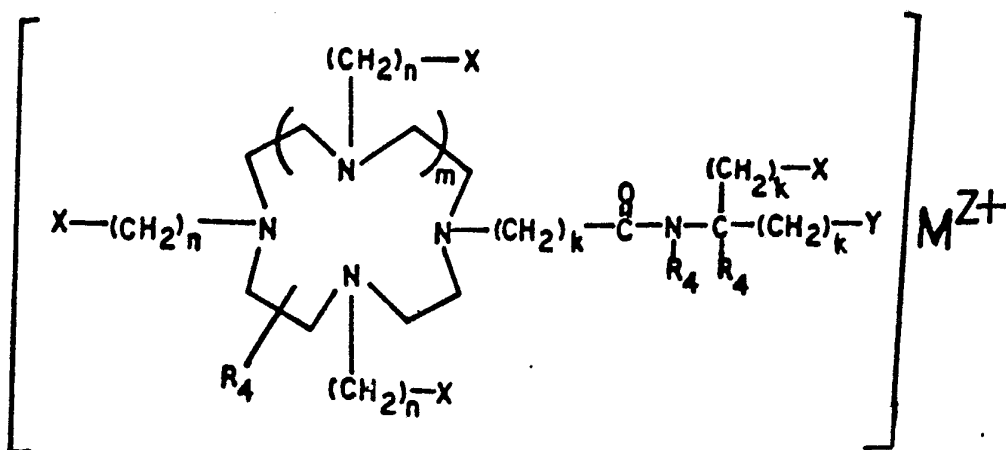
or the straight chain structural formula 4,



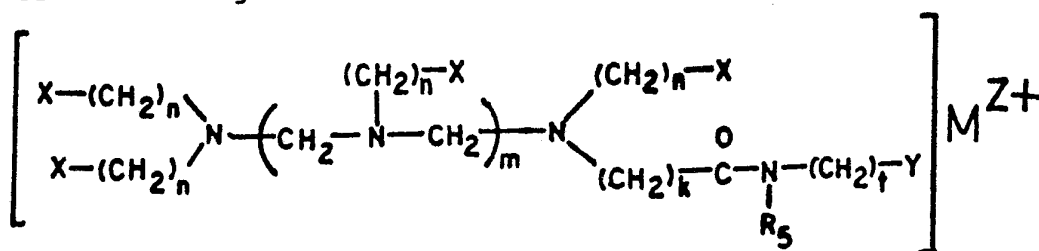
wherein the  $R_4$  groups may be same or different and are selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl;  $R_5$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl;  $x$  is an anion selected from a group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate, and

hydrogen phosphate; y is a cation selected from a group consisting of ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium;  $M^{z+}$  is a paramagnetic ion having a valence, z, of 2+, 3+, or 4+; n ranges from 1 to 6; m ranges from 0 to 2; k ranges from 0 to 10; and t ranges from 2 to 10.

12. A zwitterionic complex as set forth in claim 11 wherein said paramagnetic ion is  $Gd^{3+}$ ,  $Dy^{3+}$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$ , or  $Mn^{2+}$ .
- 10 13. A diagnostic composition suitable for administration to a warm-blooded animal, which comprises a MRI-effective amount of a zwitterionic complex of paramagnetic ions of atomic number 21-29, 42-44, or 58-70 comprising the cyclic structural formula 3,



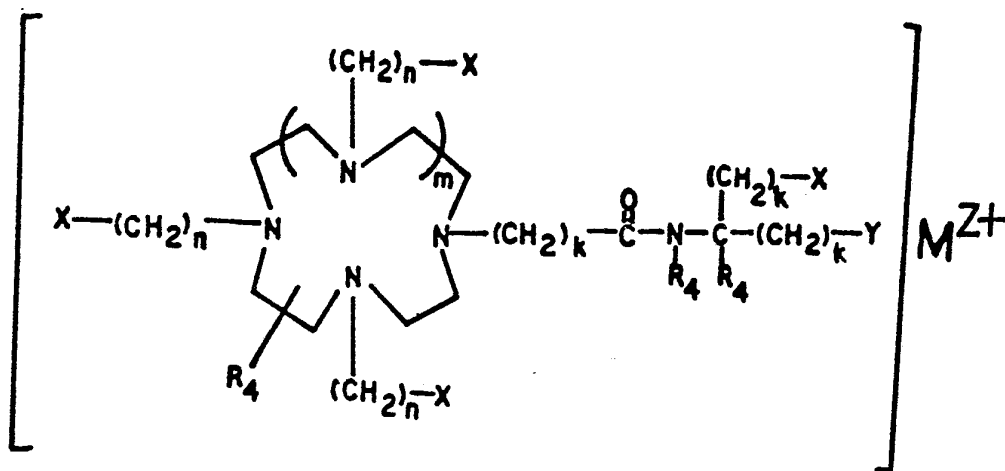
15 or the straight chain structural formula 4,



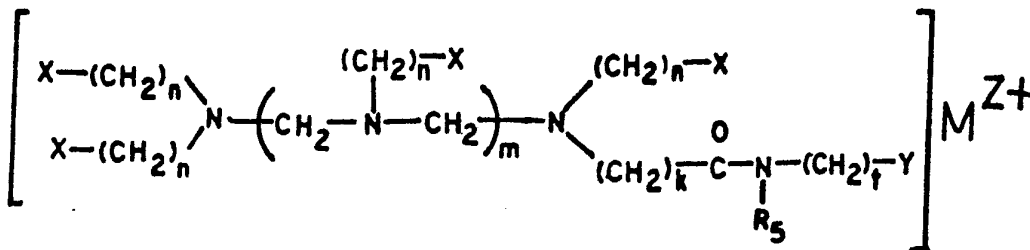
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wherein the  $R_4$  groups may be same or different and are selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl;  $R_5$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl;  $x$  is an anion selected from a group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate, and hydrogen phosphate;  $y$  is a cation selected from a group consisting of ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium;  $M^{z+}$  is a paramagnetic ion having a valence,  $z$ , of 2+, 3+, or 4+;  $n$  ranges from 1 to 6;  $m$  ranges from 0 to 2;  $k$  ranges from 0 to 10; and  $t$  ranges from 2 to 10; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

14. A method of performing a MRI diagnostic procedure, which comprises administering to a warm-blooded animal a MRI-effective amount of a zwitterionic complex of paramagnetic ions of atomic number 21-29, 42-44, or 58-70 having the cyclic structural formula 3,



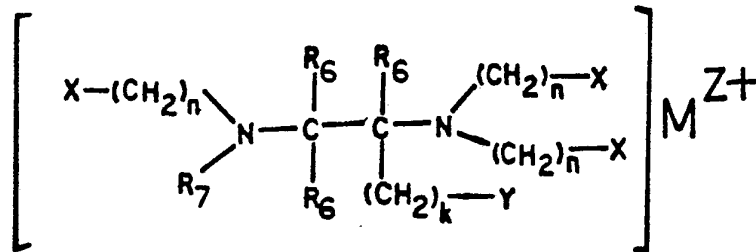
or the straight chain structural formula 4,



wherein the R<sub>4</sub> groups may be same or different and are selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl; R<sub>5</sub> is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl; x is an anion selected from a group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate, and hydrogen phosphate; y is a cation selected from a group consisting of ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium; M<sup>z+</sup> is a paramagnetic ion having a valence, z, of 2+, 3+, or 4+; n ranges from 1 to 6; m ranges from 0 to 2; k ranges from 0 to 10; and t ranges from 2 to 10; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and then exposing the animal to a MRI procedure, thereby imaging at least a portion of the body of the warm-blooded animal.

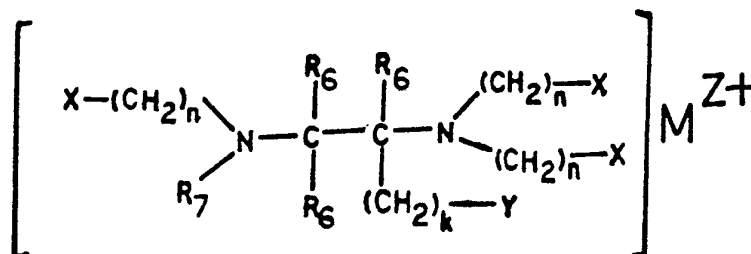
15. A method of performing a MRI diagnostic procedure as set forth in claim 14 wherein said paramagnetic ion is Gd<sup>3+</sup>, Dy<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, or Mn<sup>2+</sup>.

16. A zwitterionic complex comprising the following open chain structural formula 5,



wherein the  $\text{R}_6$  groups may be same or different selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl; x is an anion selected from a group consistng of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate, and hydrogen phosphate; y is a cation selected from a group consisting of ammonium, sulfonium, and phosphonium; n ranges from 1 to 6; k ranges from 0 to 10; and  $\text{R}_7$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl, acylaminoalkyl, and  $-(\text{CH}_2)_1-\text{x}$ .

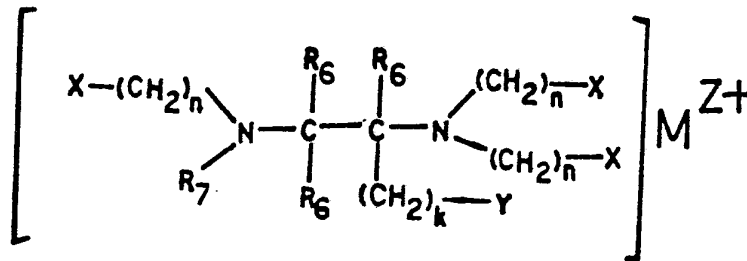
17. A zwitterionic complex as set forth in claim 16 wherein said paramagnetic ion is  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , or  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ .
18. A diagnostic composition suitable for administration to a warm-blooded animal, which comprises an MRI-effective amount of a zwitterionic complex of paramagnetic ions of atomic number 21-29, 42-44, and 58-70 having the straight chain structural formula 5,



wherein the R<sub>6</sub> groups may be same or different and are selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl; x is an anion selected from a group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate, and hydrogen phosphate; y is a cation selected from a group consisting of ammonium, sulfonium, and phosphonium; n ranges from 1 to 6; k ranges from 0 to 10; and R<sub>7</sub> is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl, acylaminoalkyl, and -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1</sub>-x; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 19. A diagnostic composition as set forth in claim 18 wherein said paramagnetic ion is Gd<sup>3+</sup>, Dy<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, or Mn<sup>2+</sup>.

20 20. A method of performing a MRI diagnostic procedure which comprises administering to a warm-blooded animal a MRI-effective amount of a zwitterionic complex of paramagnetic ions of atomic number 21-29, 42-44, or 58-70 having the straight chain structural formula 5,



wherein the  $R_6$  groups may be same or different selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly-alkoxyalkyl and acylaminoalkyl; x is an anion selected from a group consisting of carboxylate, sulfonate, phosphonate, hydrogen phosphonate, phosphate, and hydrogen phosphate; y is a cation selected from a group consisting of ammonium, sulfonium, and phosphonium; n ranges from 1 to 6; k ranges from 0 to 10; and  $R_7$  is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl, hydroxyl, alkoxy, mono- or poly- hydroxyalkyl, mono- or poly- alkoxyalkyl, acylaminoalkyl, and  $-(\text{CH}_2)_1-x$ ; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and then exposing the animal to an MRI procedure, thereby imaging at least a portion of the body of the warm-blooded animal.

21. A method of performing a MRI diagnostic procedure as set forth in claim 20 wherein said paramagnetic ion is  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , or  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ .



III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	EP,A,0325762 (BRACCO INDUSTRIA CHIMICA) 2 August 1989, see claims ---	2,4-21
P,X	EP,A,0325762 ---	1,3
P,A	WO,A,9012598 (MALLINCKRODT, INC.) 1 November 1990, see page 5, line 29 - page 9, line 37; claims 1-23	2,4-21
P,X	---	1,3
P,A	WO,A,9103261 (MALLINCKRODT, INC.) 21 March 1991, see page 5, line 28 - page 6, line 12; claims	2,4-21
X	EP,A,0255471 (SCHERING AG) 3 February 1988, see examples 3,7; claims	1,3
A	---	2,4-21
X	WO,A,9001024 (MALLINCKRODT, INC.) 8 February 1990, see page 8, lines 14-28; claims	1,3
A	-----	2,4-21

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

V.  OBSERVATION WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE <sup>1</sup>

This International search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claim numbers \_\_\_\_\_ because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
 Remark: Although claims 8-10,14,15,20 and 21 are directed to a diagnostic method practised on the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2.  Claim numbers 2, 4-21(incompletely) because they relate to parts of the International application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International search can be carried out, specifically:  
 It is not sufficiently clear from the general formulae of the type given in claim 2 and subsequent claims, exactly what compounds are being sought to be protected. The search was therefore directed to the compounds given in the examples of the application. See PCT Article 6.
3.  Claim numbers \_\_\_\_\_ because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI.  OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING <sup>2</sup>

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application as follows:

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the International application
2.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the International application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

**Remark on Protest**

- The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.  
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

US 9106531  
SA 52609

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 11/02/92. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A- 8602005	10-04-86	US-A- 4687658	18-08-87
		DE-T- 3590496	19-02-87
		EP-A- 0200750	12-11-86
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		US-A- 4859451	22-08-89
WO-A- 8602841	22-05-86	US-A- 4687659	18-08-87
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		JP-T- 62501412	11-06-87
		US-A- 4859451	22-08-89
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		JP-A- 63041468	22-02-88
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		EP-A- 0425571	08-05-91