

A novel SEXY approach to conquer poor resolution in Solid-State NMR

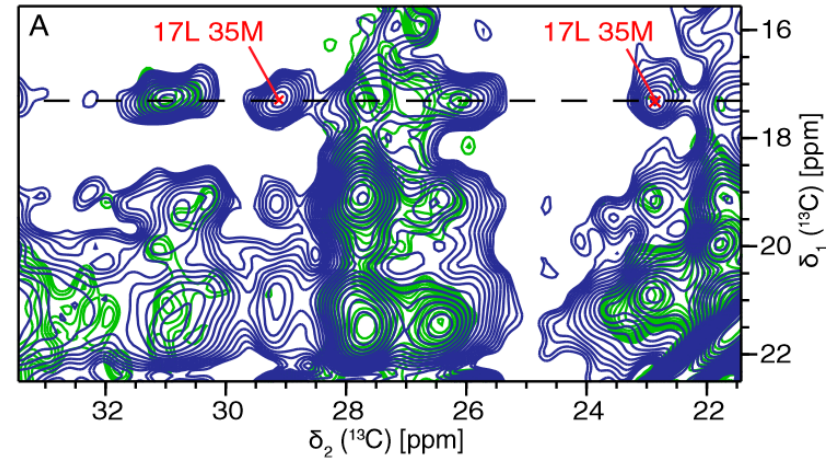
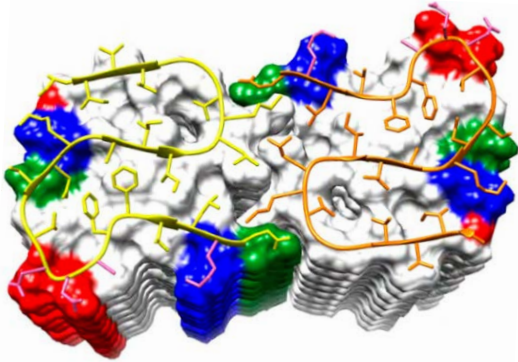
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19th June 2017

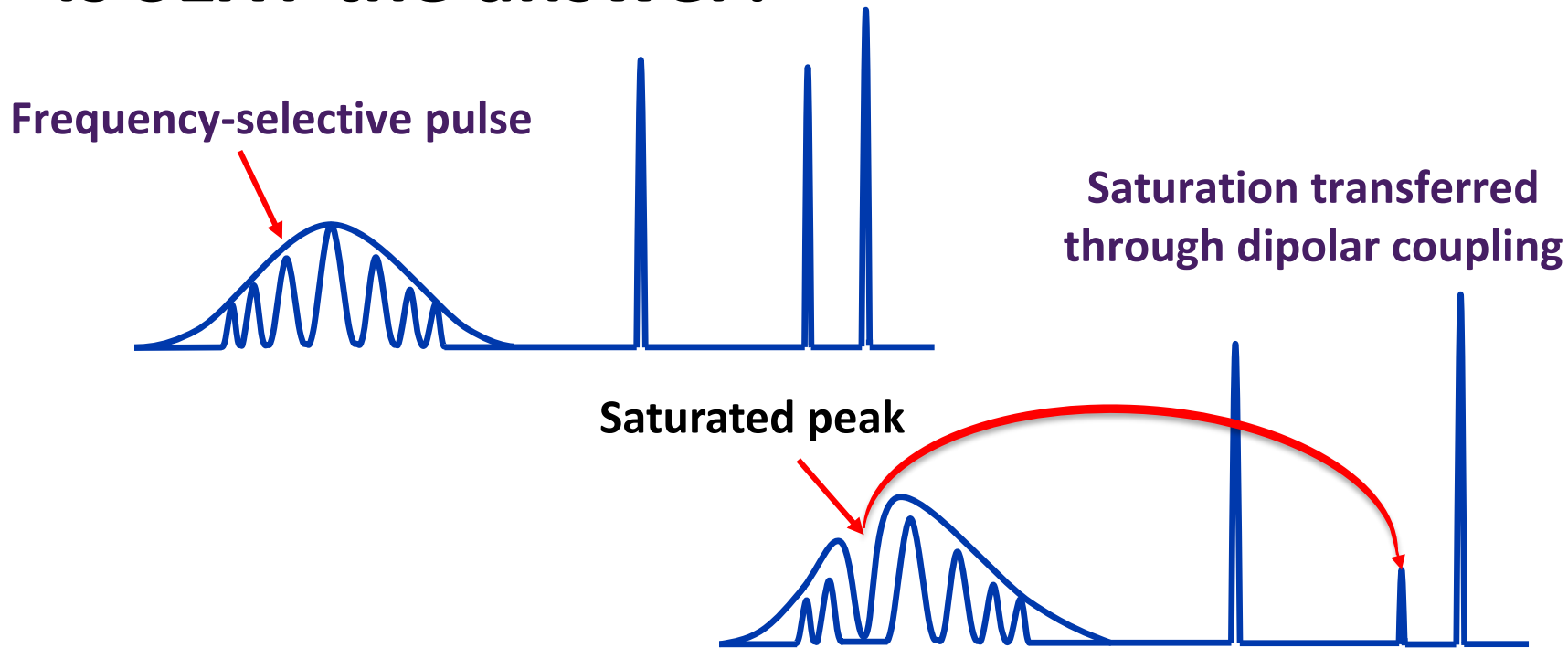
Why Solid-State NMR?

- Information on the structure and dynamics of biomolecules
- Large molecules tumble slowly in solution-state NMR



- Solid-state NMR also has issues

Is SEXY the answer?



- Extraction of structural information from extensively broadened peaks

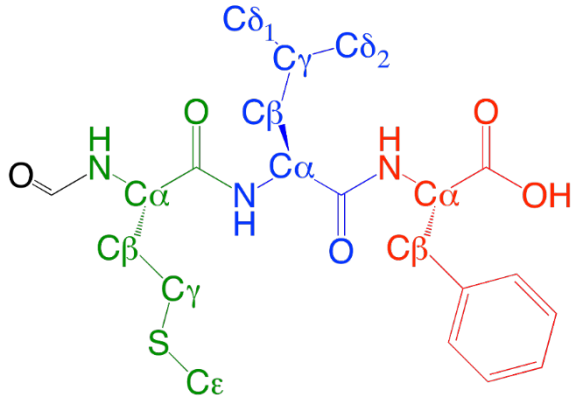


Methodology

- Bruker Avance II+ spectrometer at a ^1H Larmor frequency of 600 MHz
- 1.3 mm triple-resonance magic angle spinning (MAS) probe
- MAS frequency of 60 KHz

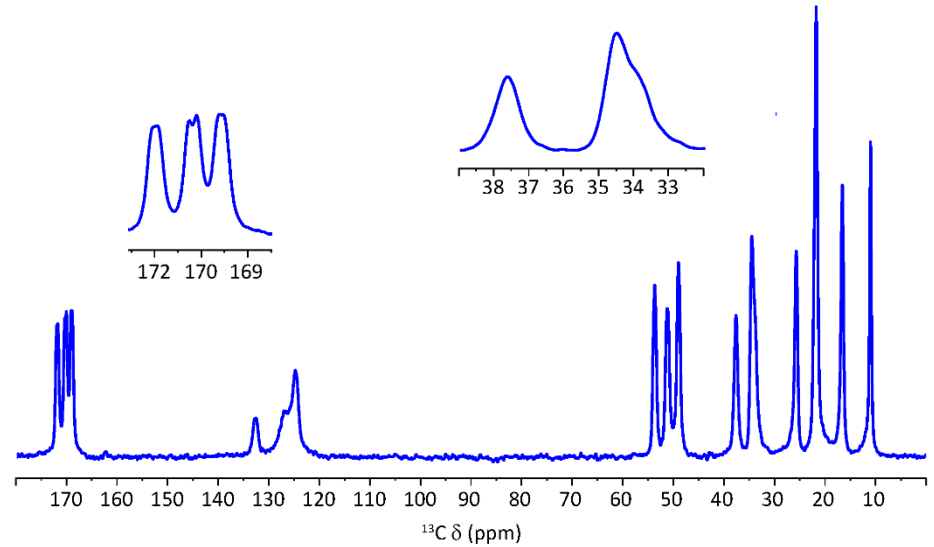


Proof of Concept

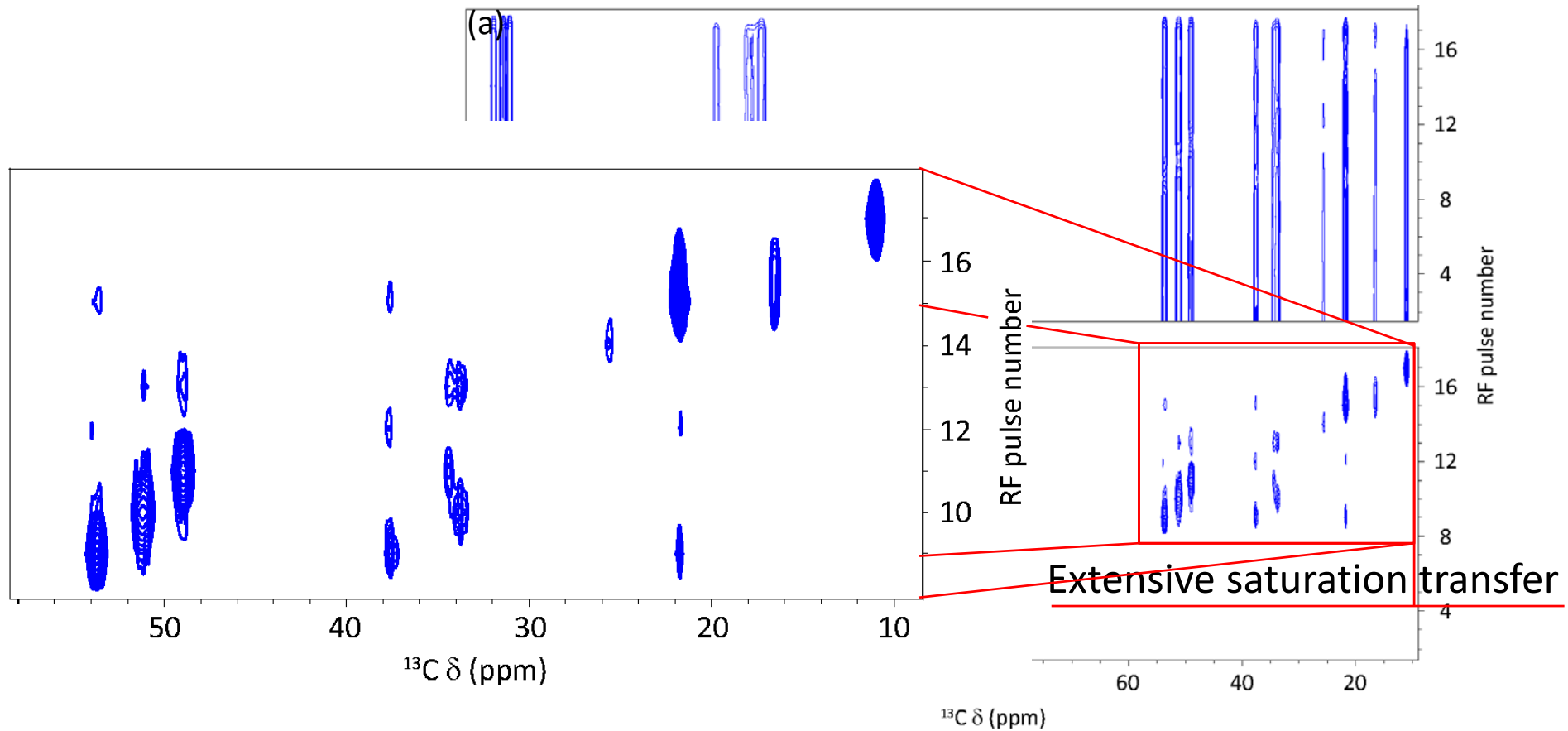


N-formyl-Met-Leu-Phe-OH (fMLF).

- Crystalline sample
- No inhomogeneous broadening

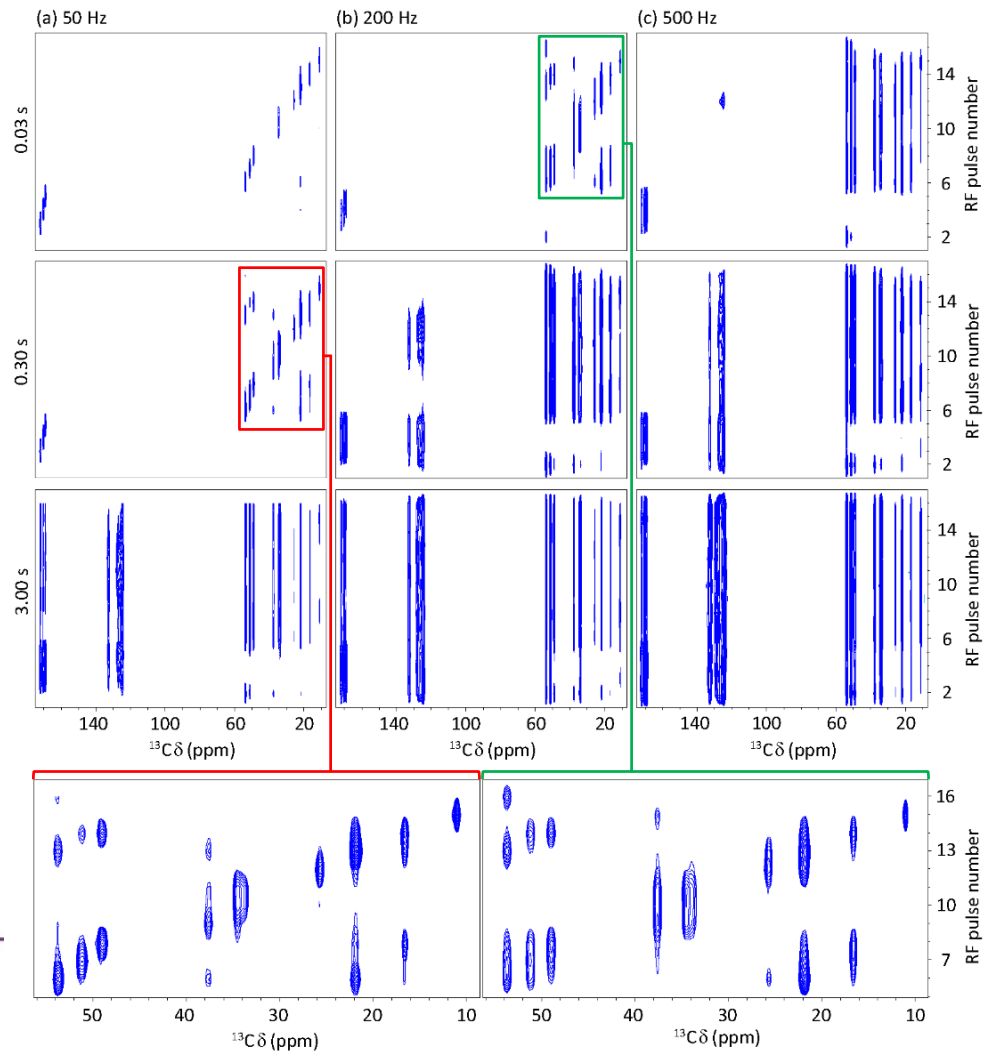


One-dimensional ^{13}C -spectrum of MLF

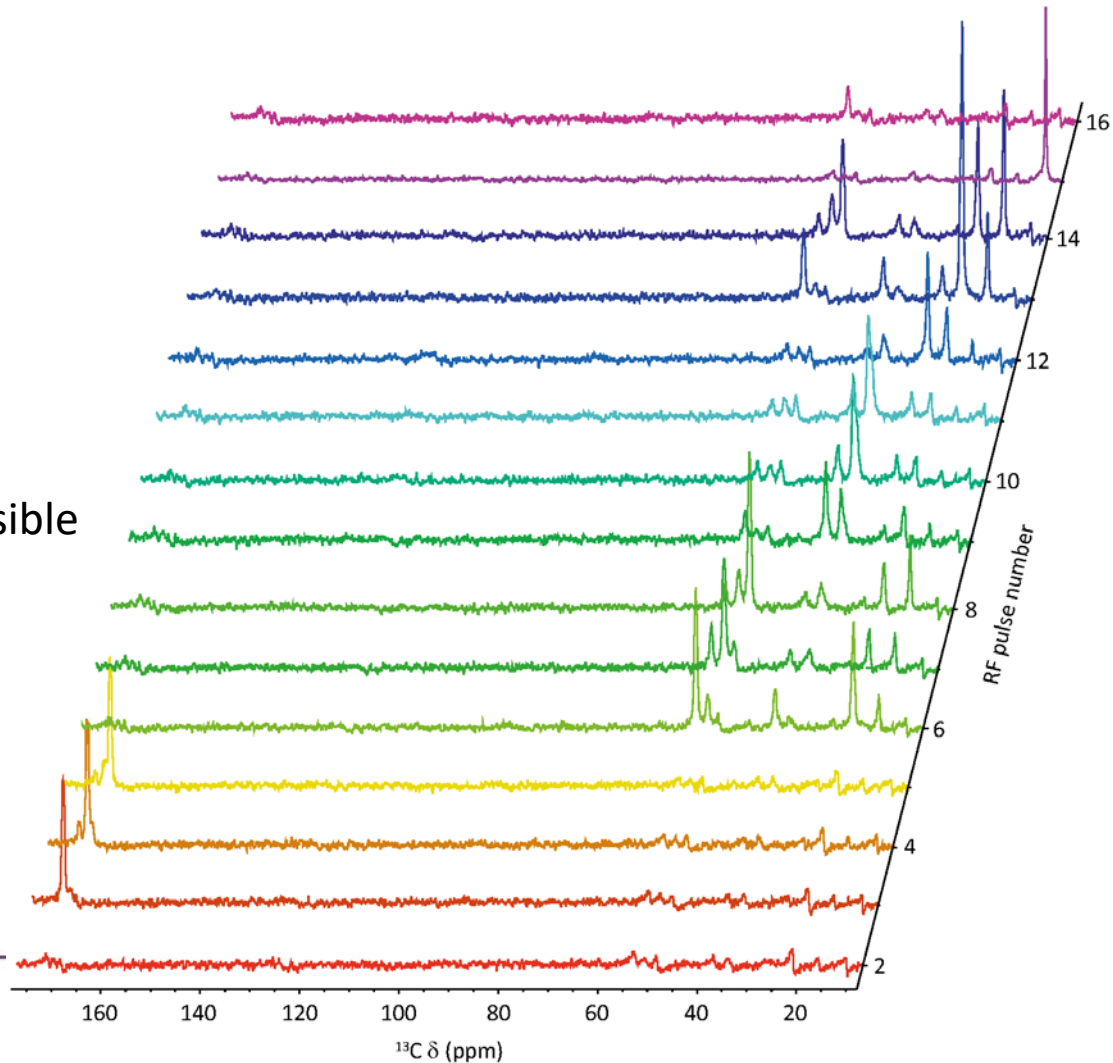


Optimisation

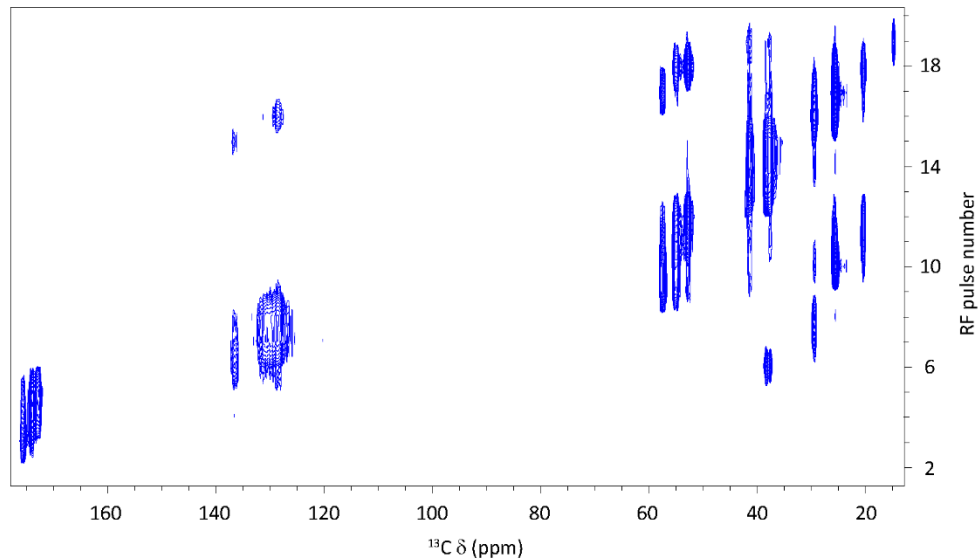
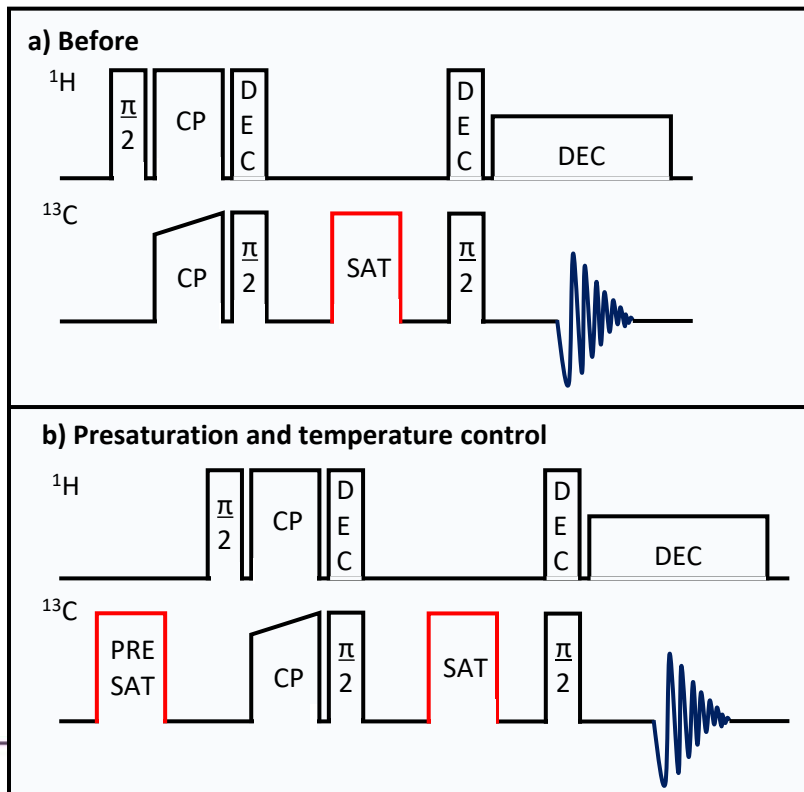
- 2D ^{13}C -SEXY difference spectra of MLF obtained at different nutation frequencies and pulse durations.



- Pulse number 2 and 16 are off-resonance pulses
- The difference spectra indicate possible heating issues or chemical shift anisotropy (CSA)



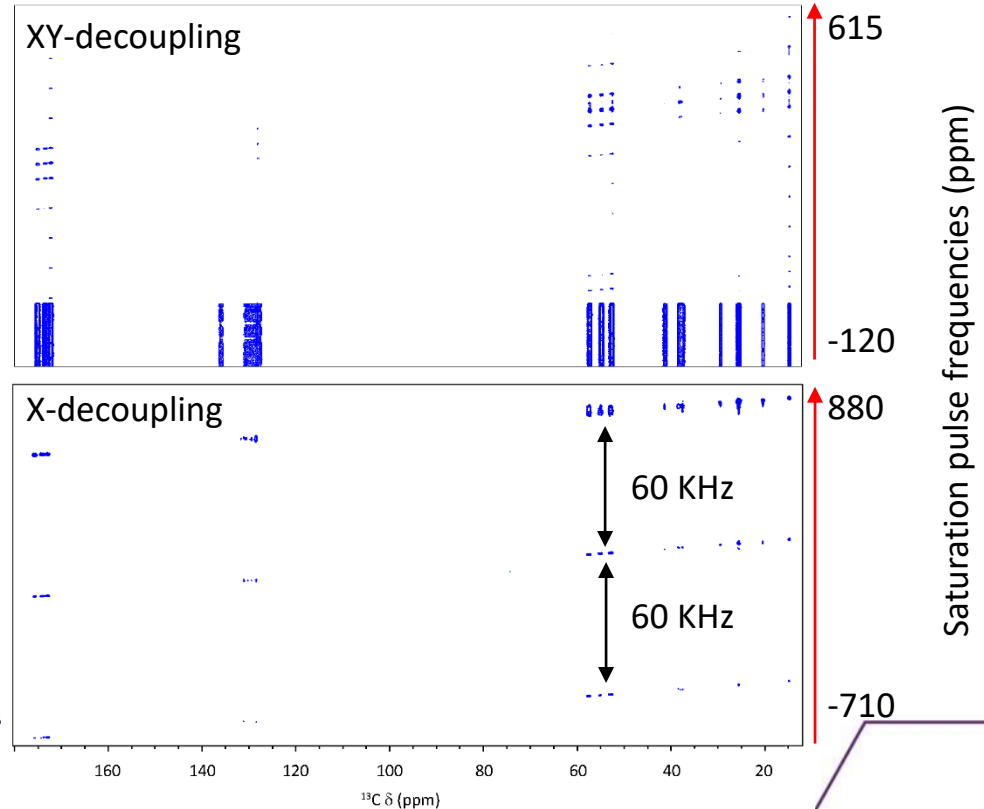
Temperature control



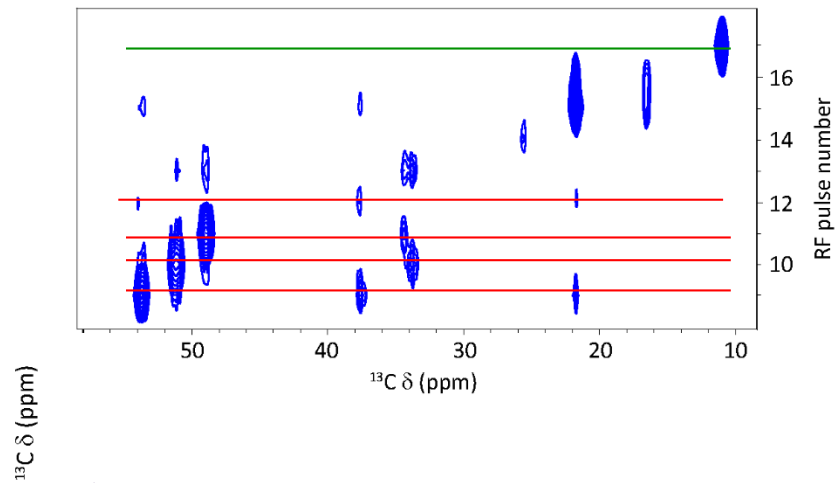
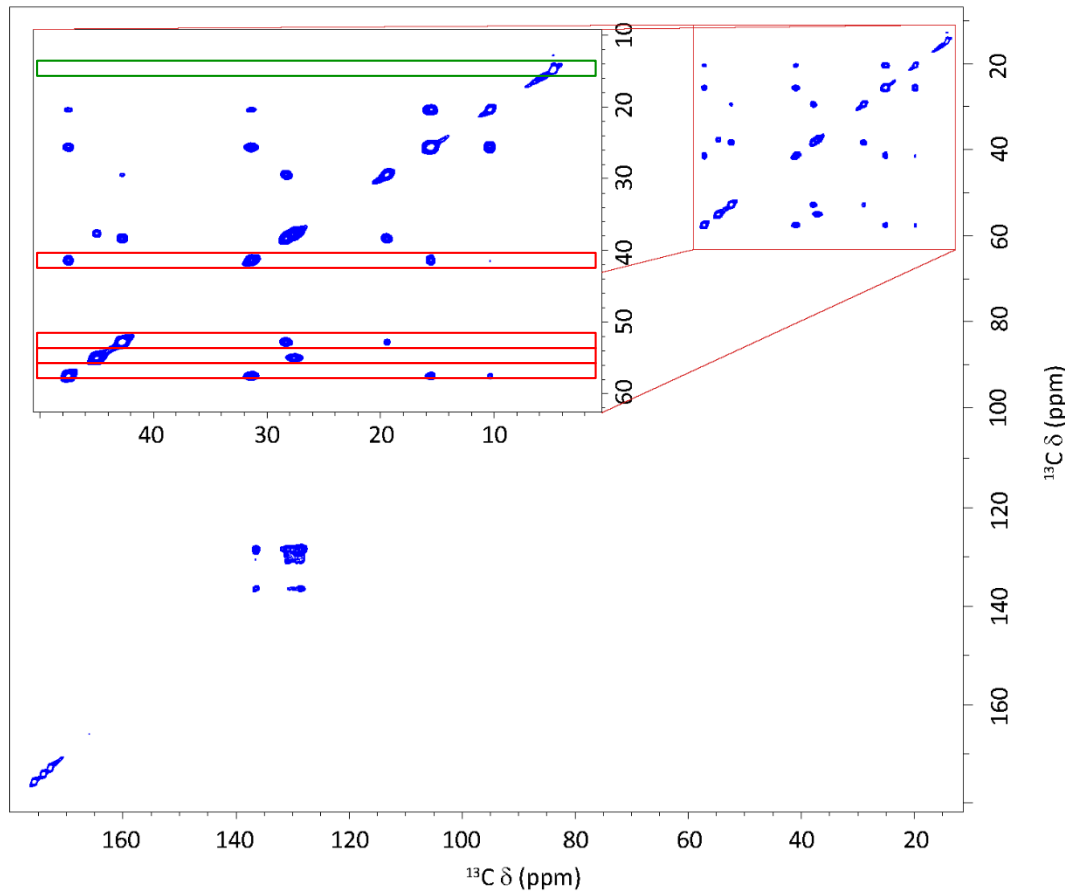
➤ 2D ^{13}C -SEXY spectrum with temperature control

Chemical shift anisotropy

- Mapping of CSA was attempted using a 'grid search' method
- Saturation frequencies increased in 250 Hz increments



How does SEXY compare to PDSD?



- Both show key similarities
- Optimisation of SEXY is still required



Conclusions and future work

- SEXY presents a novel approach to tackle inhomogeneous broadening
- Analysis using MLF has provided proof-of-concept
- Future work is required to optimise this experiment
- Analysis of samples containing various degrees of inhomogeneous broadening is required



Acknowledgments

- Trent Franks
- Peter Gierth
- Józef Lewandowski

Thank you for listening!
Any questions?

