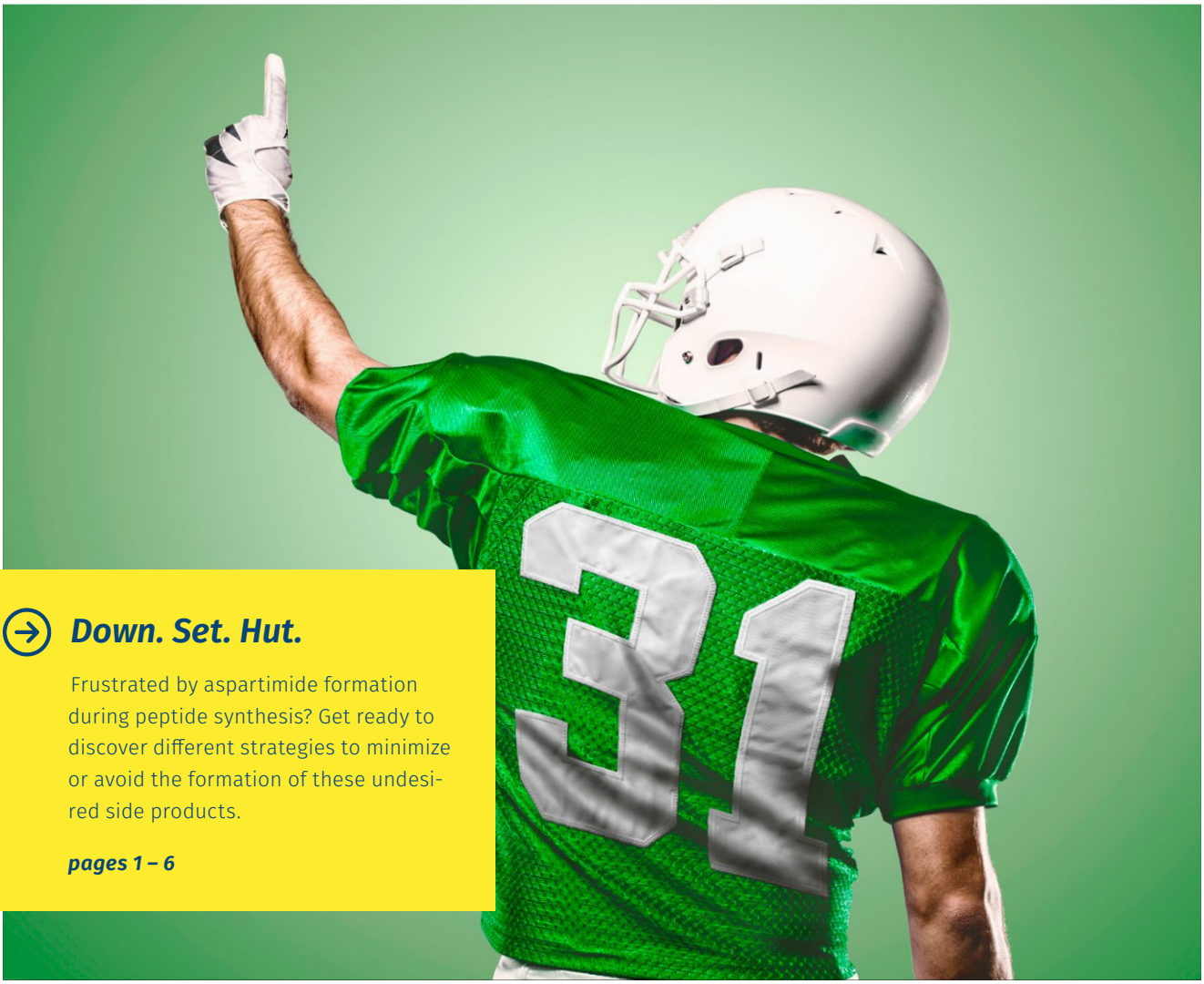
Iris Biotech

ASPARTIMIDE FORMATION

Measures to Tackle an Undesired Side Reaction



Down. Set. Hut.

Frustrated by aspartimide formation during peptide synthesis? Get ready to discover different strategies to minimize or avoid the formation of these undesired side products.

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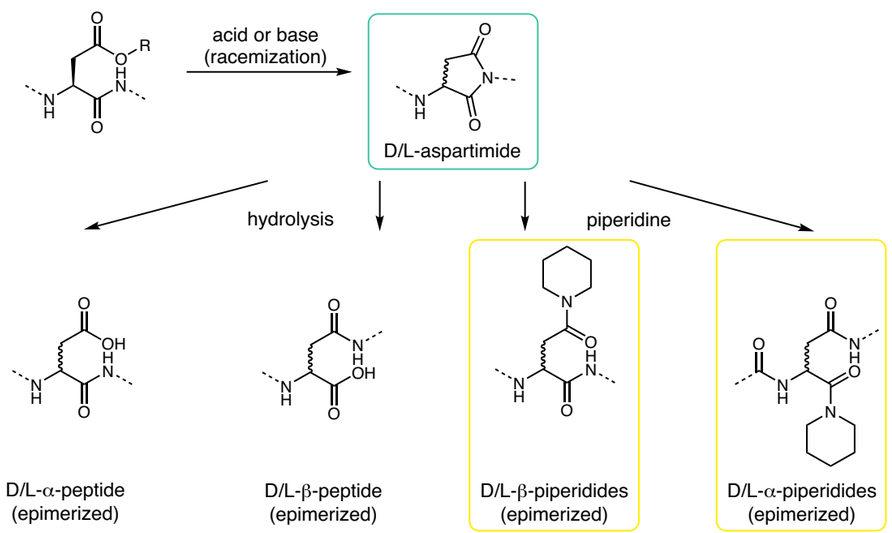
Version: IF18_2

Aspartimide Formation

Measures to Tackle an Undesired Side Reaction

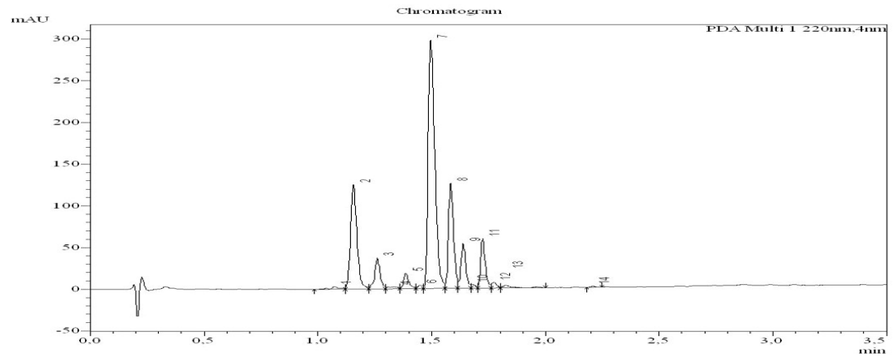
Chemical Background

Although peptide chemistry is constantly developing, the event of aspartimide formation represents a serious challenge during the synthesis of aspartate-containing peptides as it leads to lowered yields, difficult purifications, or even inaccessible sequences. This side reaction is strongly sequence dependent and preferably occurs at Asp-Aaa motifs (Aaa = Gly, Asp, Asn, Gln or Arg). In a first step, the cyclic aspartimide is formed upon ring-closure between the nitrogen of the alpha-carboxyl amide bond and the beta-carboxyl sidechain and release of the carboxyl protecting group. The formed aspartimides undergo rapid epimerization followed by ring opening either by hydrolysis or by virtue of base, leading to (epimerized) alpha- and beta-Asp peptides and corresponding piperidides. As this side reaction is promoted by strong bases such as piperidine, which is commonly used for Fmoc removal, this problem is especially pronounced during Fmoc SPPS.



Aspartimide formation and possible side products.

Thus, aspartimide formation leads to lowered product yields in addition to time- and cost-intensive purification. As some of those by-products are even co-eluting on HPLC due to identical retention times compared to the desired product, they may be virtually impossible to remove rendering certain peptide sequences totally inaccessible. Over the last decades, several approaches – based on the employment of specific building blocks and/or tuning the reaction conditions – have been developed to avoid this side reaction.

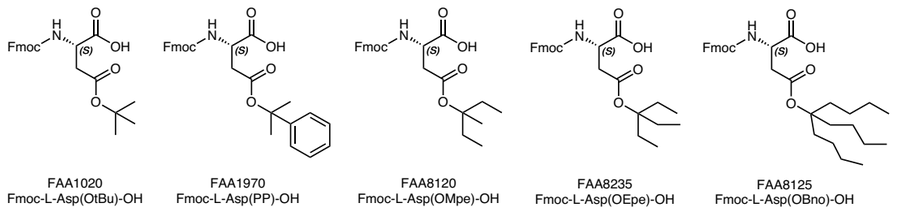


*Chromatogram of the model sequence VK**DG**YI-OH after treatment with 30% piperidine. Peak number 2 – target peptide, 3 – aspartimide, 7/8/9/11 – piperidides.*

Strategies

Use of Sterically Demanding Aspartate Derivatives

Aspartimide formation can be decreased by increasing the steric bulk of the side chain aspartic acid ester moiety. Besides the classical Fmoc-L-Asp(OtBu)-OH (FAA1020), Iris Biotech offers bulky ester derivatives with increased steric demand.



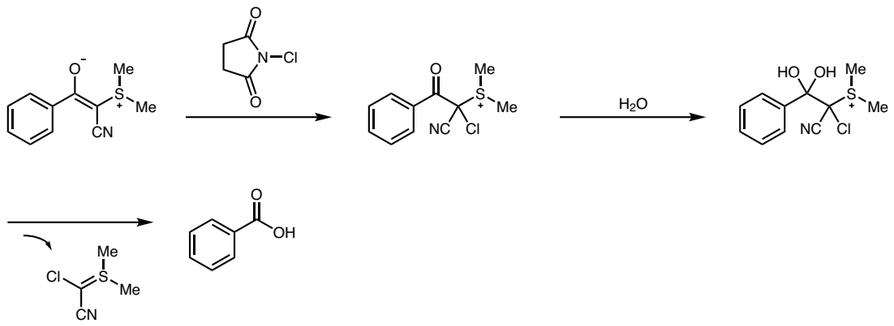
Bulky Aspartate derivatives offered by Iris Biotech.

Analogues of the tert-butyl group in which at least one of the methyl groups is replaced by a bulkier alkyl or aryl substituent help to shield the aspartyl beta-carboxyl group and thereby reduce the formation of aspartimide-derived by-products. The more sterically demanding the bulky Asp side chain protecting group, the lower the degree of aspartimide formation. Thus, our bulky side-chain protecting groups provide considerably more protection against the formation of aspartimide-related by-products than the commonly used OtBu group.

A Cyanosulfurylide-Protected Aspartate

Using cyanosulfurylide (CSY) as Aspartate side chain protecting group allows to completely suppress the event of aspartimide formation. In contrast to hydrophobic bulky Asp derivatives, which often suffer from poor solubility and low coupling efficiency, CSY benefits of enhanced solubility. The CSY protecting group can be selectively and quantitatively cleaved from protected or unprotected peptides under aqueous conditions with electrophilic halogen species, e.g. N-chlorosuccinimide, to regenerate the carboxylic acid from the ylide, while being stable towards strong reducing agents, transition metals,

strong acids and strong bases. Even though removal of this protecting group can be performed on-resin as well as in solution, the latter is recommended for best results. As cyanosulfurylides are absorbing strongly at 254 nm their cleavage can easily be monitored by HPLC analysis as varying amounts of NCS might be required depending on peptide sequence, purity, and concentration.



Postulated mechanism for the recovery of the free acid from the ylide by virtue of a halogen source.

Even though this building block allows to suppress aspartimide formation, other side products are observed, even when using morpholine as very weak cleaving reagent. Possible side reactions include the oxidation of Cysteine, Methionine, and Tryptophane. Besides, chlorination of Tyrosine might occur upon cleavage of the CSY group when using a large excess of N-chloro-succinimide.

Di- and Trimethoxybenzyl Glycine for Amide Backbone Protection

When the Aspartate within the desired peptide sequence is next to a Glycine, the use of di- or trimethoxybenzyl (DMB/TMB) is highly beneficial in order to prevent aspartimide formation. Dmb acts as an auxiliary protecting group temporarily masking the amide nitrogen of a peptide bond. Its efficacy and ease of introduction under standard coupling methods, e.g. PyBOP®/DIPEA or DIPCDI/HOBt, make it a valuable building block. After successful peptide synthesis, the N-Dmb group can be removed by addition of TFA, typically during TFA cleavage of the peptide from the resin. Iris Biotech offers Fmoc-DmbGly-OH (FAA3390), Fmoc-TmbGly-OH (FAA3400) as well as the precoupled dipeptide building block Fmoc-L-Asp(*t*Bu)-DmbGly-OH (FDP1380) for the ease of synthesis. Despite its advantages, as possible side reaction, the Dmb group might react with „in-sequence“ Tryptophanes.

Tuning Reaction Conditions

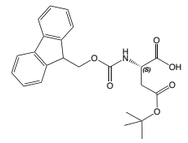
Besides using specific building blocks, also the choice of the reaction conditions has an impact on aspartimide formation. When a weak Fmoc cleaving reagent, e.g. morpholine (pK_a morpholine = 8.4) is used, almost no aspartimide formation is observed. However, sometimes this cleavage reagent is not sufficient for complete Fmoc removal, thus, stronger ones, e.g. 30% piperidine (pK_a piperidine = 11.2), have to be used. Depending on the sequence, the addition of acid (e.g. 30% piperidine/0.1 M formic acid) can help to reduce aspartimide formation.

Product details

FAA1020 Fmoc-L-Asp(O*t*Bu)-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-L-aspartic acid beta-t-butyl ester

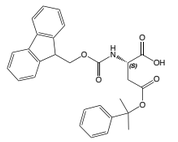
CAS-No. 71989-14-5
Formula $C_{23}H_{25}NO_6$
Mol. weight 411,45 g/mol



FAA1970 Fmoc-L-Asp(OPP)-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-L-aspartic acid beta-(2-phenylisopropyl ester)

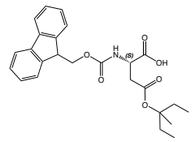
CAS-No. 200336-86-3
Formula $C_{28}H_{27}NO_6$
Mol. weight 473,52 g/mol



FAA8120 Fmoc-L-Asp(OMpe)-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-L-aspartic acid beta-3-methylpentyl ester

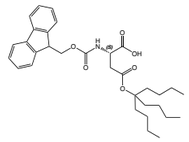
CAS-No. 180675-08-5
Formula $C_{25}H_{29}NO_6$
Mol. weight 439,51 g/mol



FAA8125 Fmoc-L-Asp(OBno)-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-L-aspartic acid beta-(5-butylnon-5-yl) ester

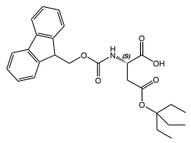
CAS-No. 1799418-06-6
Formula $C_{32}H_{43}NO_6$
Mol. weight 537,70 g/mol



FAA8235 Fmoc-L-Asp(OEpe)-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-L-aspartic acid beta-3-ethylpentyl ester

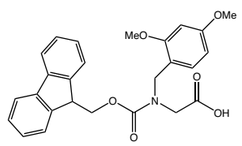
CAS-No. 1799418-01-1
Formula $C_{26}H_{31}NO_6$
Mol. weight 453,54 g/mol



FAA3390 Fmoc-DmbGly-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-N-alpha-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-glycine

CAS-No. 166881-42-1
Formula $C_{26}H_{25}NO_6$
Mol. weight 447,48 g/mol

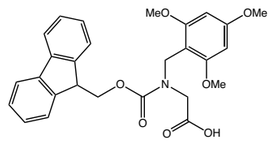


Product details

FAA3400 Fmoc-TmbGly-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-N-alpha-(2,4,6-trimethoxybenzyl)-glycine

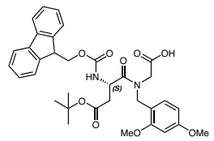
CAS-No. 166881-43-2
Formula $C_{27}H_{27}NO_7$
Mol. weight 477,51 g/mol



FDP1380 Fmoc-L-Asp(*t*Bu)-DmbGly-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-L-aspartic acid beta-t-butylester-N'-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-glycine

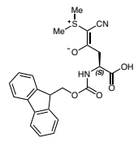
CAS-No. 900152-72-9
Formula $C_{34}H_{38}N_2O_9$
Mol. weight 618,68 g/mol



FAA8480 Fmoc-L-Asp(CSY)-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-L-aspartic acid cyanosulfurylide

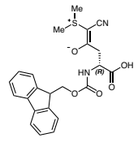
CAS-No. 2379679-90-8
Formula $C_{23}H_{22}N_2O_5S$
Mol. weight 438,50 g/mol



FAA8483 Fmoc-D-Asp(CSY)-OH

N-alpha-(9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl)-D-aspartic acid cyanosulfurylide

Formula $C_{23}H_{22}N_2O_5S$
Mol. weight 438,50 g/mol



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- *Patent EP 2 886 531 B1*
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For more details, watch the recording of our workshop about measures to prevent aspartimide formation!

Empowering Peptide Innovation