

Advances on Cys Protecting Groups

Fernando Albericio & Beatriz G. de la Torre

Free Workshop:
**ADVANCES ON
CYSTEINE PROTECTING GROUPS**

[SIGN UP NOW](#)

December 8th, 2021, 3 - 4 pm (CET) / 9 - 10 am (EDT)
Guest Speaker: Prof. Dr. Fernando Albericio

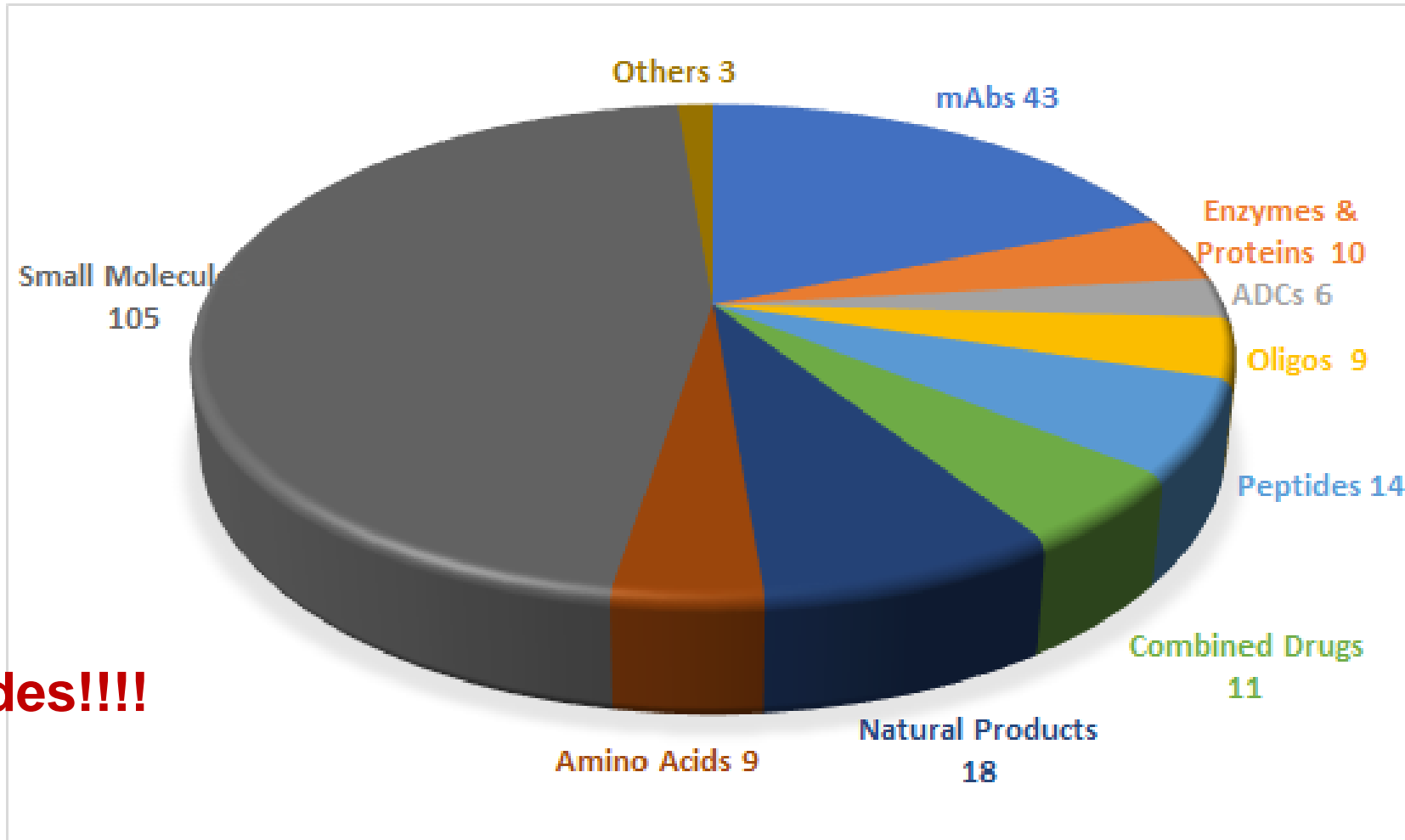


December 8, 2021

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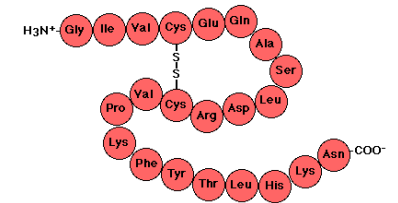
2016-2020 FDA Drugs Classified Chemically

228 New Drugs

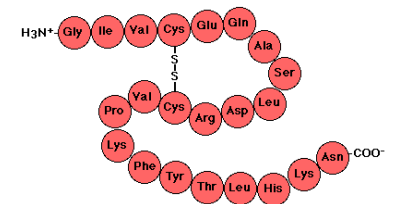


**2021:
8 new peptides!!!!**

Peptide Synthesis is a right combination of
Coupling Reagents and Protecting Groups

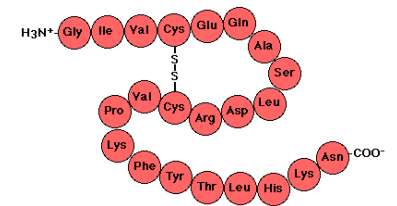
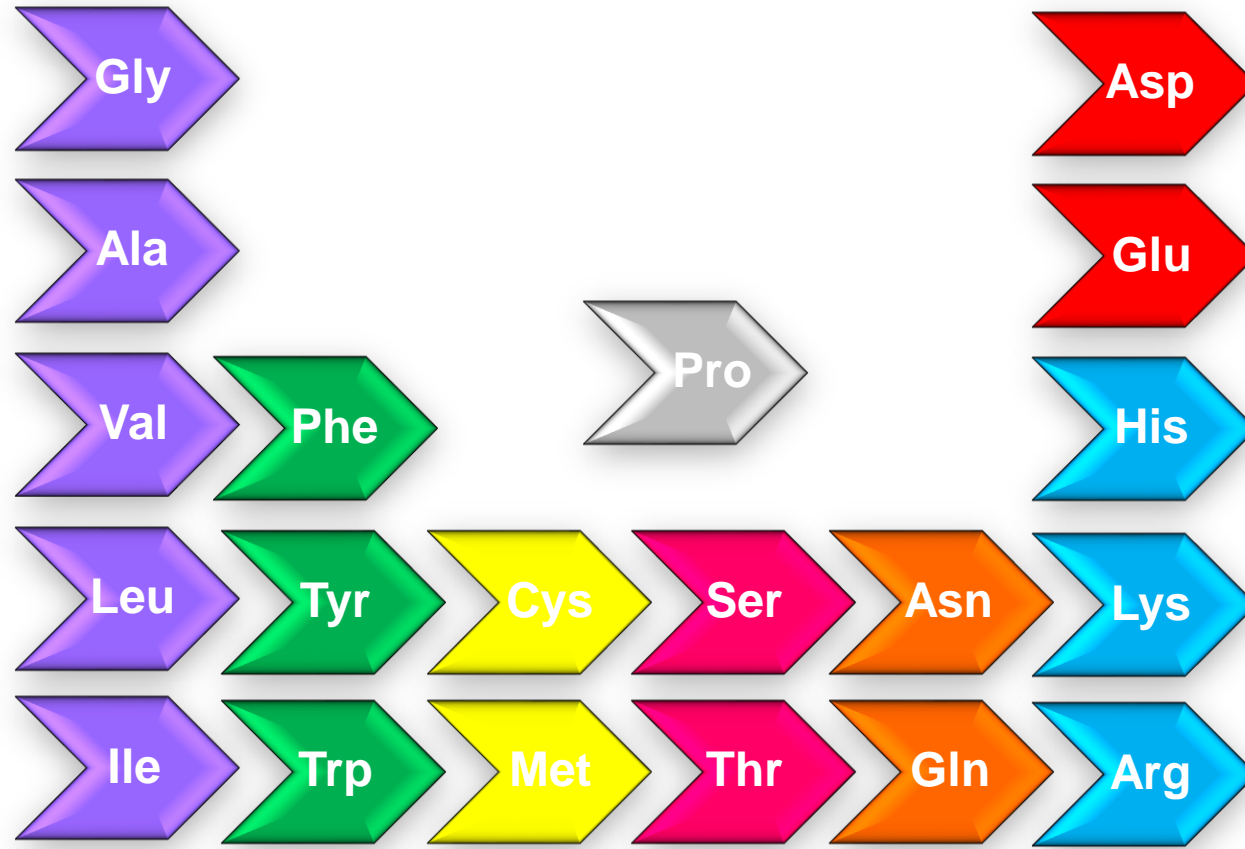


Coupling Reagents: A Letter Soup?



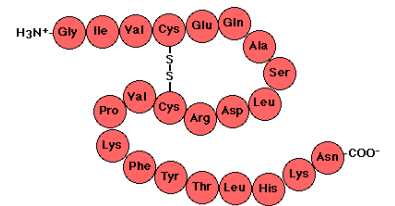
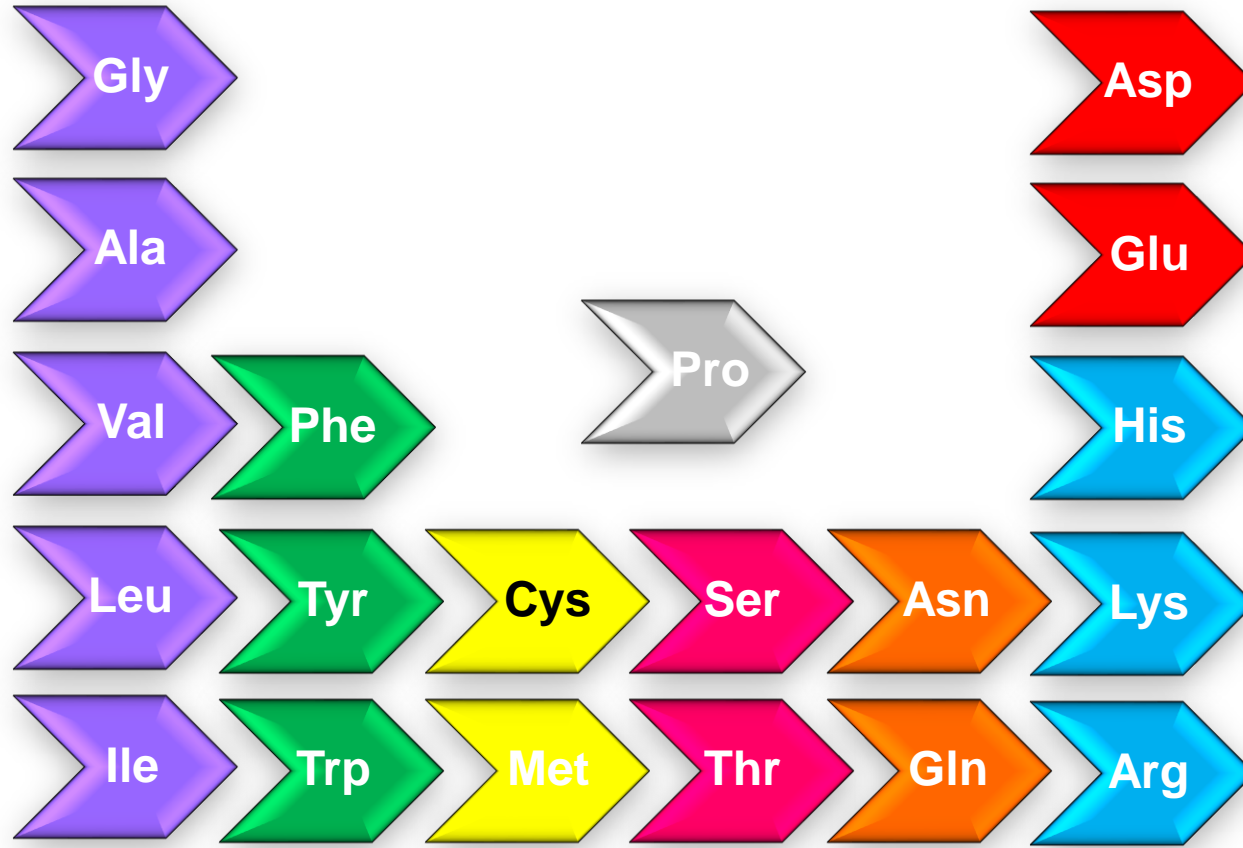
Amino Acids

Classification by side-chain chemical properties



Amino Acids

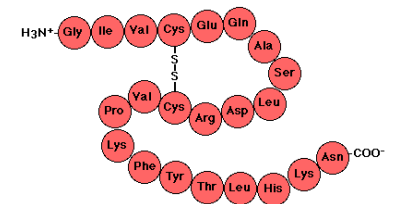
Classification by side-chain chemical properties



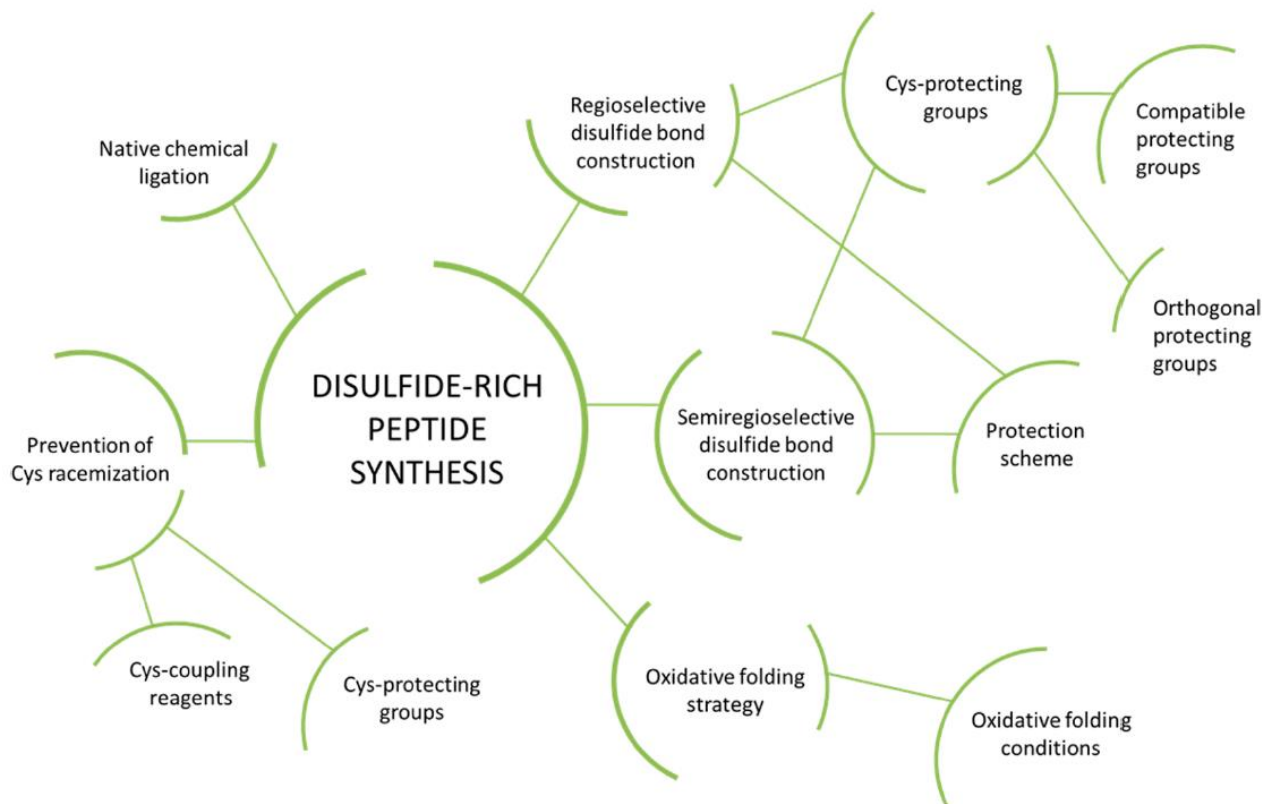
Cys Protecting Groups: So Many Flavours!



... and so delicious!

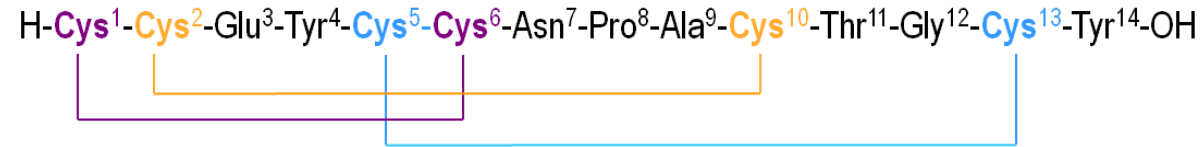


Disulfide bridges



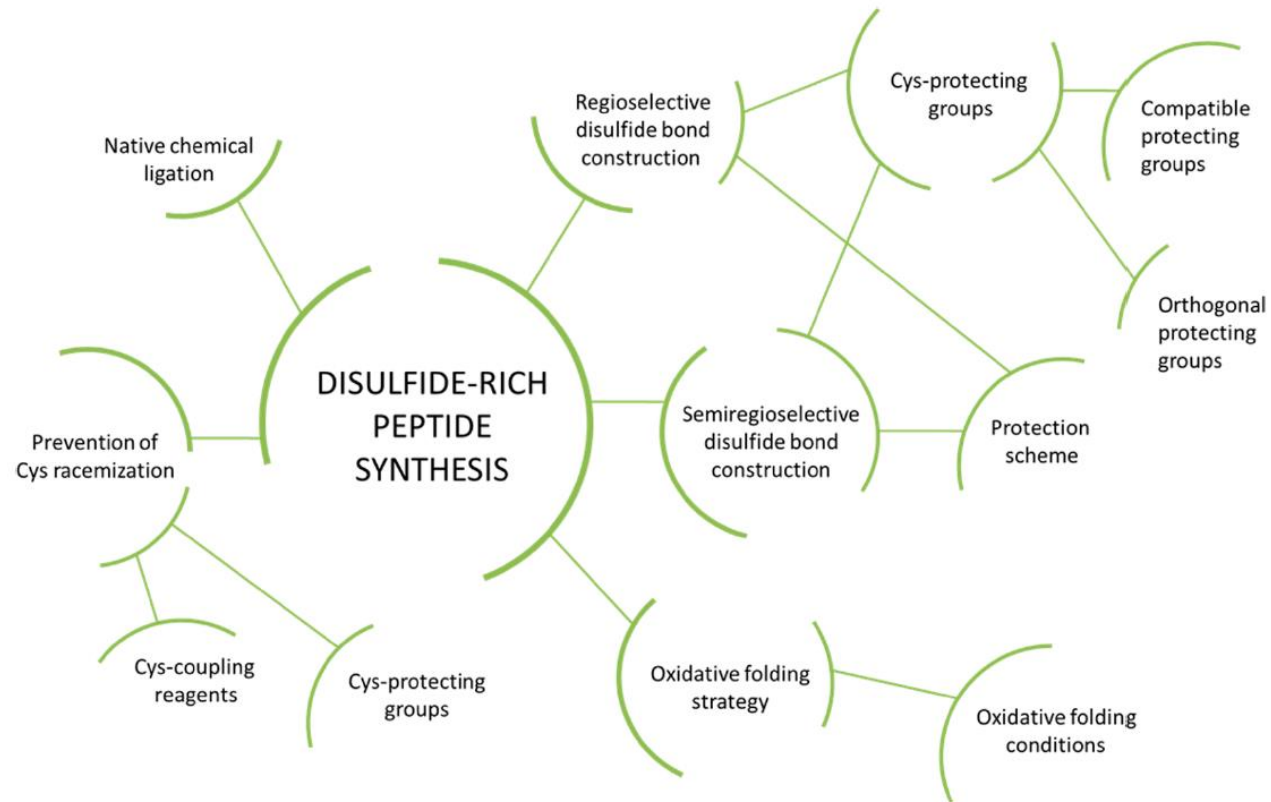
M. Góngora-Benítez, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. Chem. Rev., 114, 901-926 (2014).

Disulfide bridges



Nisin peptides (thioethers)

Chemical Ligation



Bioconjugation

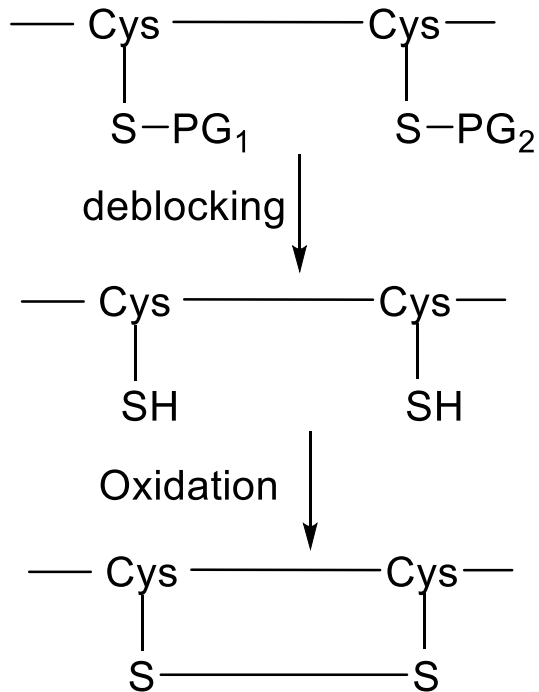
Thiolactone peptides

MultiAntigenic Peptides (MAP)

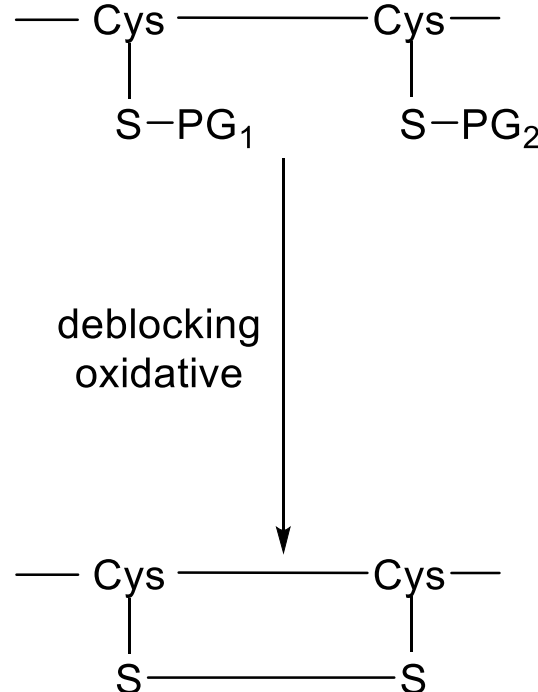
M. Góngora-Benítez, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. Chem. Rev., 114, 901-926 (2014).

Approach 1

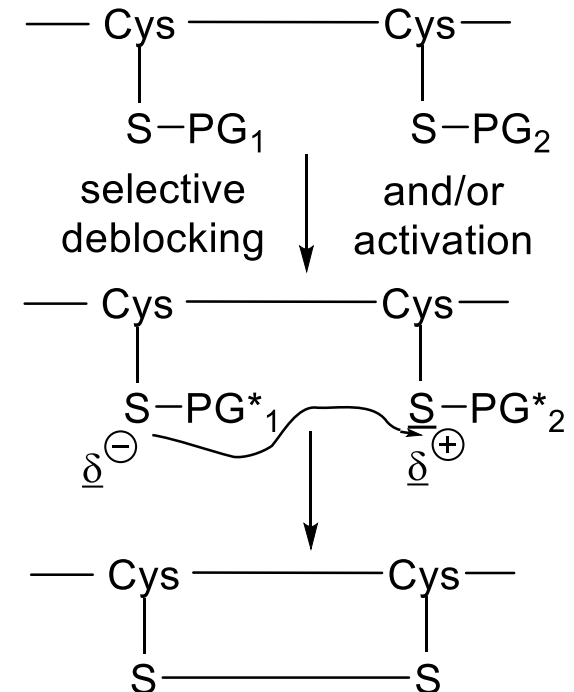
$PG_1 = PG_2$
 $PG_1 \neq PG_2$



Approach 2



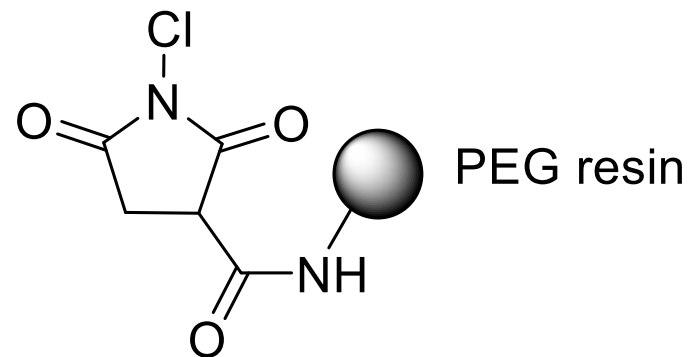
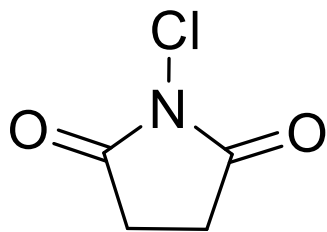
Approach 3



M. Góngora-Benítez, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. Chem. Rev., 114, 901-926 (2014).

- I_2 is very often used for oxidation of free thiols and deprotection/oxidation of AcM
- I_2 is difficult to handle and very often lead to overoxidation

N-chlorosuccinimide (NCS)

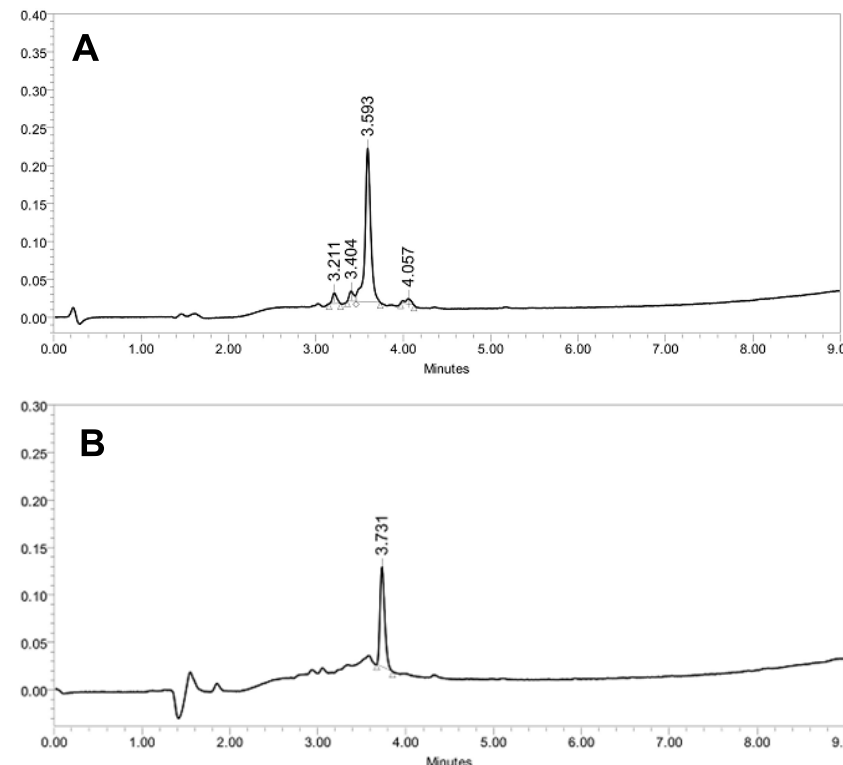
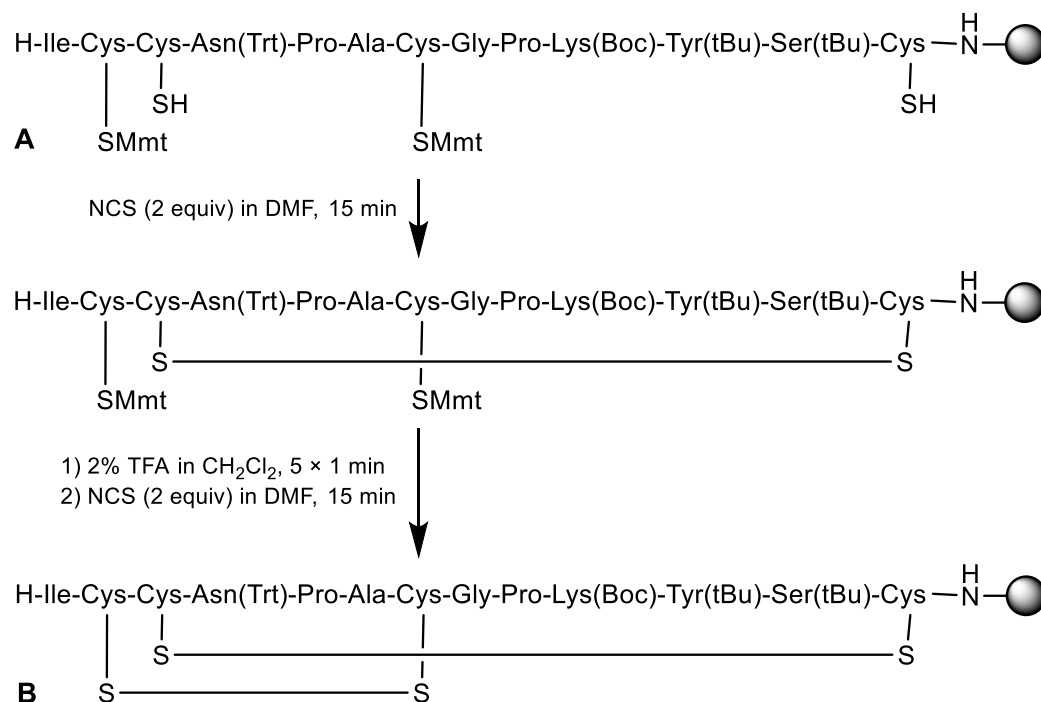


- NCS is a good alternative to I_2
- NCS is a solid soluble in a broad range of solvents: H_2O , H_2O -ACN, DMF
- NCS can oxidize the peptide in solution or while is still anchored on the solid support
- NCS supported resin can oxidize peptides in solution
- Oxidation takes 15 min using 1-2 equiv of NCS

T.M. Postma, F. Albericio. *Org. Lett.*, 15, 616 (2013); *RSC Advances*, 3, 14277 (2013); *ACS Comb. Sci.*, 16, 43 (2014)

- NCS does not oxidize Trt protecting group
- NCS allows regioselective disulfide formation

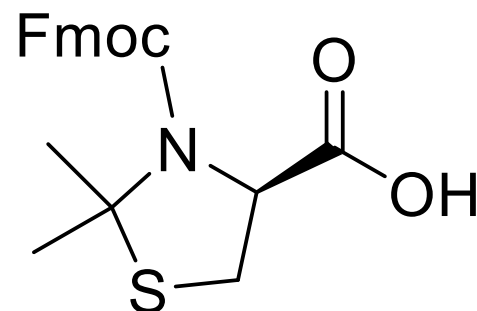
Si-Conotoxin



T.M. Postma, F. Albericio. *Org. Lett.*, 15, 616 (2013); *RSC Advances*, 3, 14277 (2013); *ACS Comb. Sci.*, 16, 43 (2014)

Cys diMe PseudoProline

[Fmoc-Cys Me₂ ψPro-OH; Fmoc-Thz(Me₂)-OH]

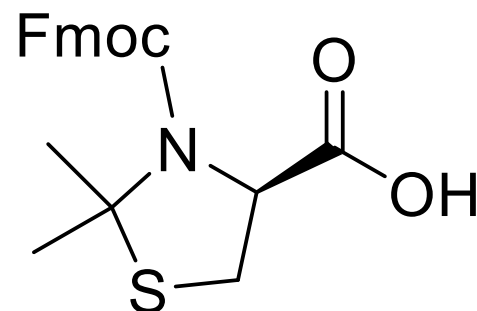


- Favors Synthetic Strategies
 - Minimizes aggregation
 - Enhances cyclization
- Building Block
 - Restricts conformation

M. Pelay-Gimeno, A. Meli, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. *J. Med. Chem.*, 56, 9780 (2013)
TB. Postma, F. Albericio. *Org. Lett.*, 16, 1772 (2014).

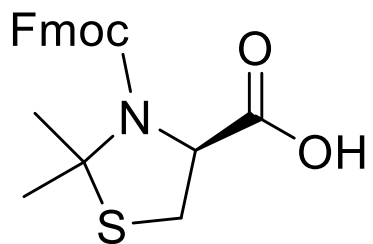
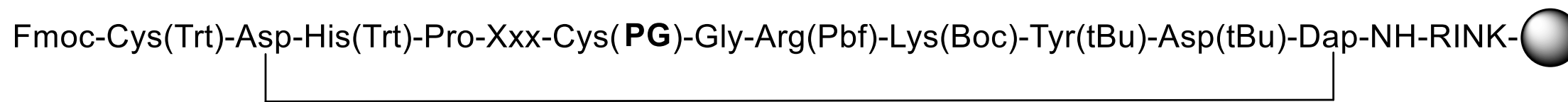
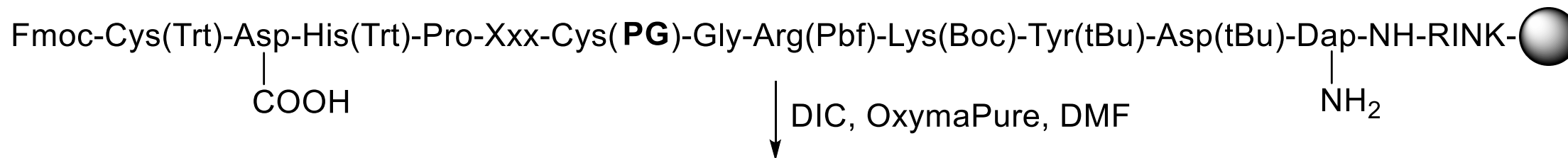
Cys diMe PseudoProline

[Fmoc-Cys Me₂ ψPro-OH; Fmoc-Thz(Me₂)-OH]

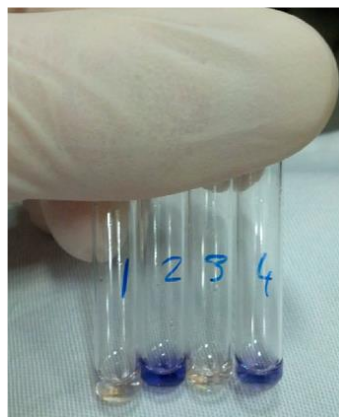


- Favors Synthetic Strategies
 - Minimizes aggregation
 - Enhances cyclization
- Building Block
 - Restricts conformation
- Removal is sequence dependent
 - In linear sequences, it could be removed with TFA-TIS-H₂O (95:2.5:2.5) for several hours
 - In cyclic sequences is more stable and could require TFMSA or HF

M. Pelay-Gimeno, A. Meli, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. *J. Med. Chem.*, 56, 9780 (2013)
TB. Postma, F. Albericio. *Org. Lett.*, 16, 1772 (2014).

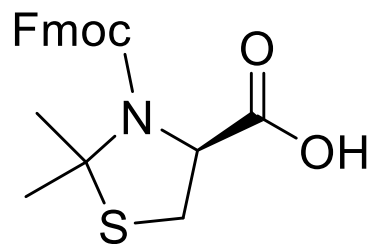
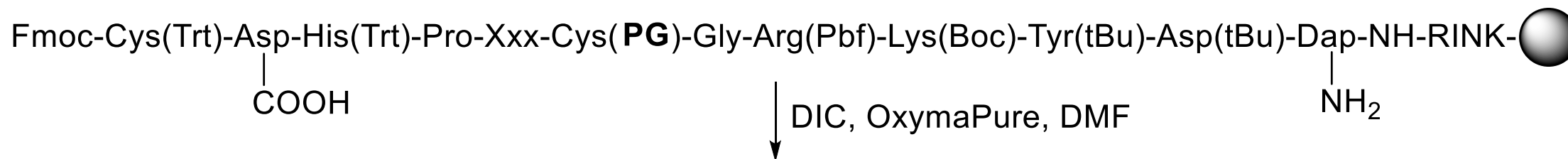


Fmoc-Cys Me₂ ψPro-OH;
Fmoc-Thz(Me₂)-OH

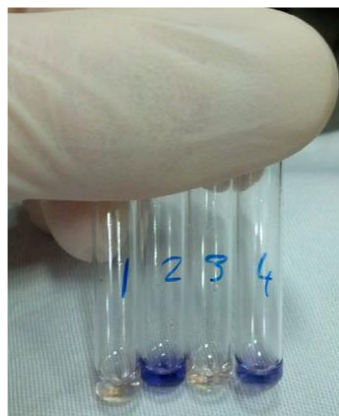


- 1 : Xxx = Ser(tBu); PG = Me₂ ψPro
- 2 : Xxx = Ser(tBu); PG = Trt
- 3 : Xxx = Ala; PG = Me₂ ψPro
- 4 : Xxx = Ala; PG = Trt

TB. Postma, F. Albericio. Org. Lett., 16, 1772 (2014).

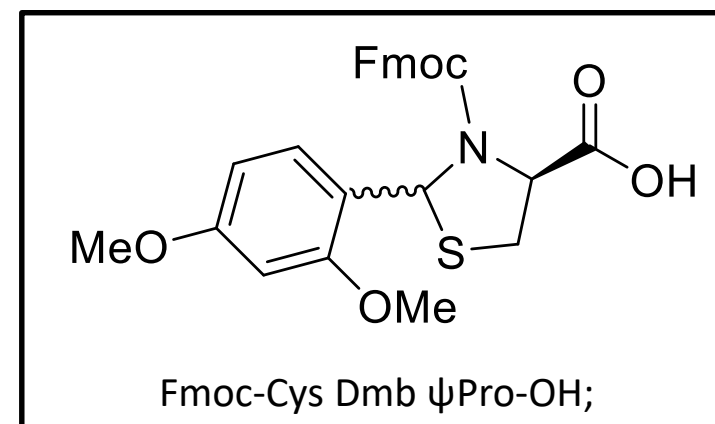


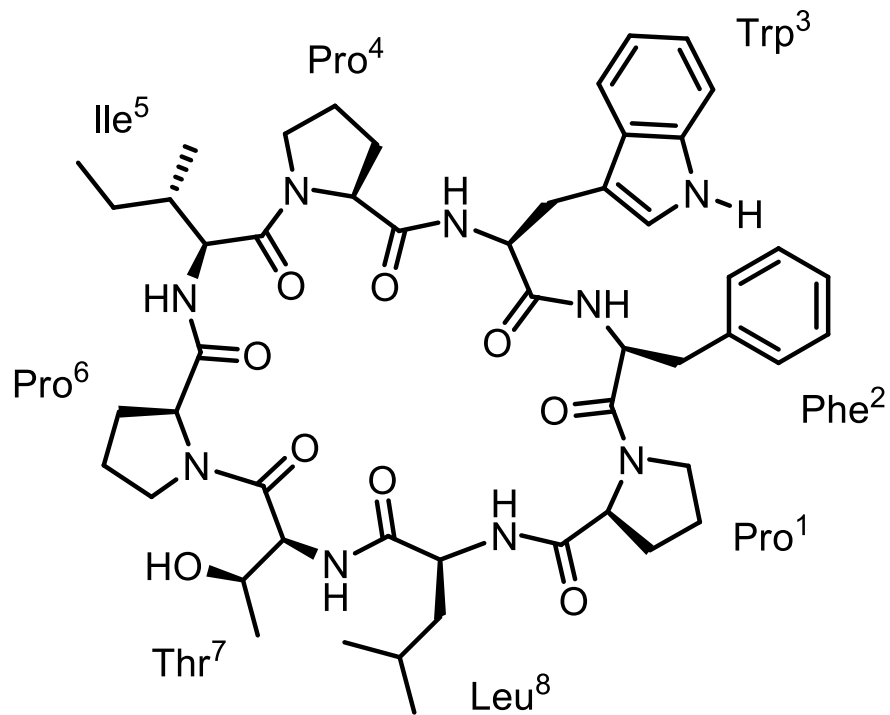
Fmoc-Cys Me2 ψPro-OH;
Fmoc-Thz(Me2)-OH



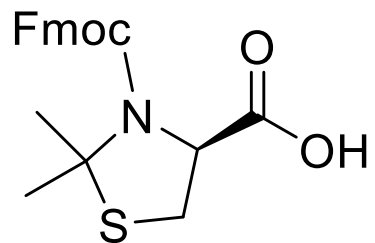
- 1 : Xxx = Ser(tBu); PG = Me2 ψPro
- 2 : Xxx = Ser(tBu); PG = Trt
- 3 : Xxx = Ala; PG = Me2 ψPro
- 4 : Xxx = Ala; PG = Trt

TB. Postma, F. Albericio. Org. Lett., 16, 1772 (2014).



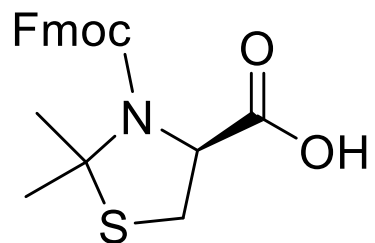


Phakellistatin 19

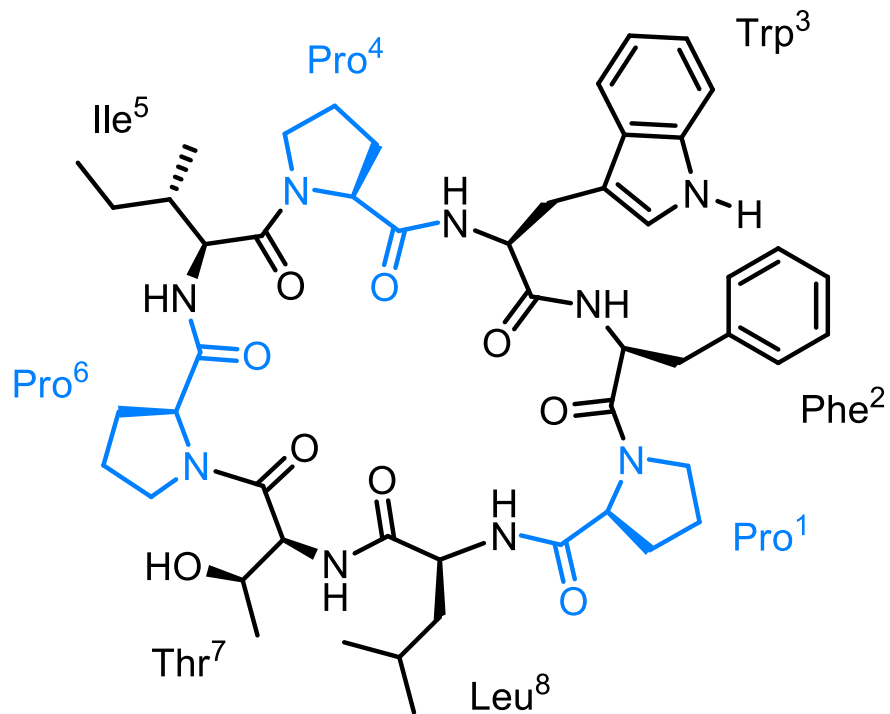


Fmoc-Cys Me₂ ψPro-OH;
Fmoc-Thz(Me₂)-OH

M. Pelay-Gimeno, A. Meli, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. *J. Med. Chem.*, 56, 9780 (2013)



Fmoc-Cys Me₂ ψPro-OH;
Fmoc-Thz(Me₂)-OH

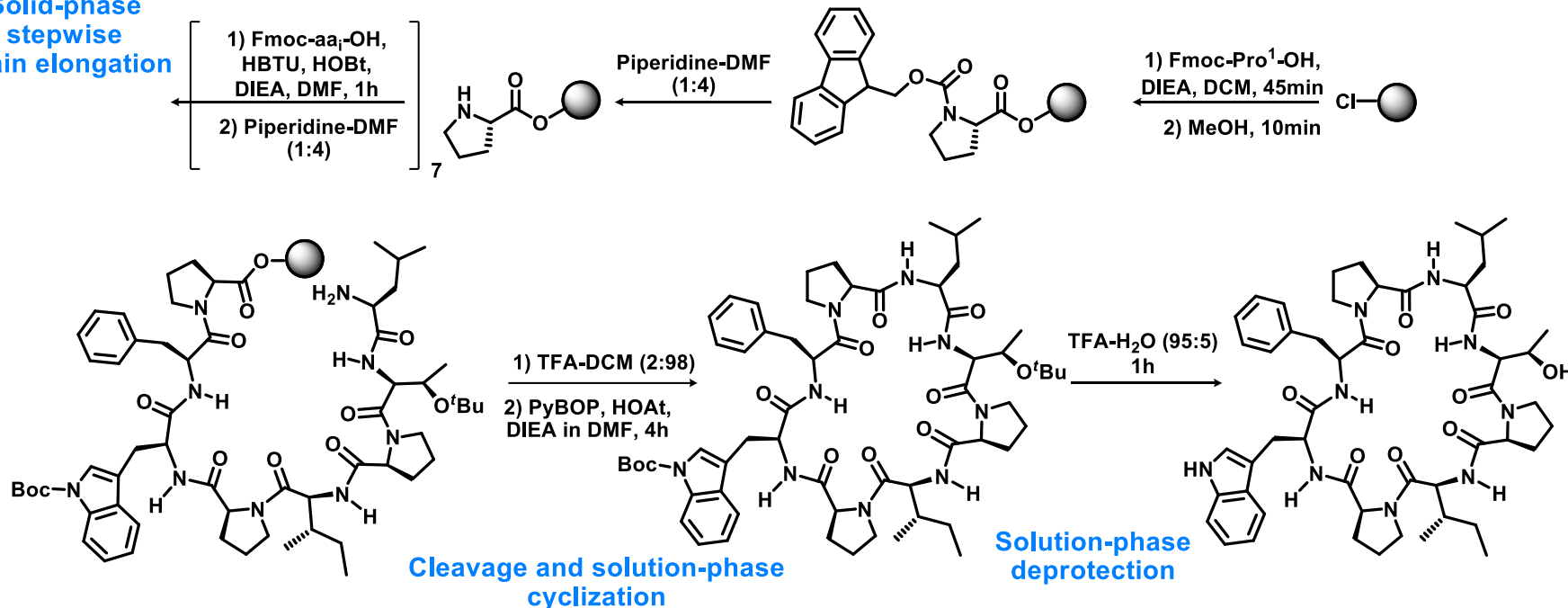


Phakellistatin 19

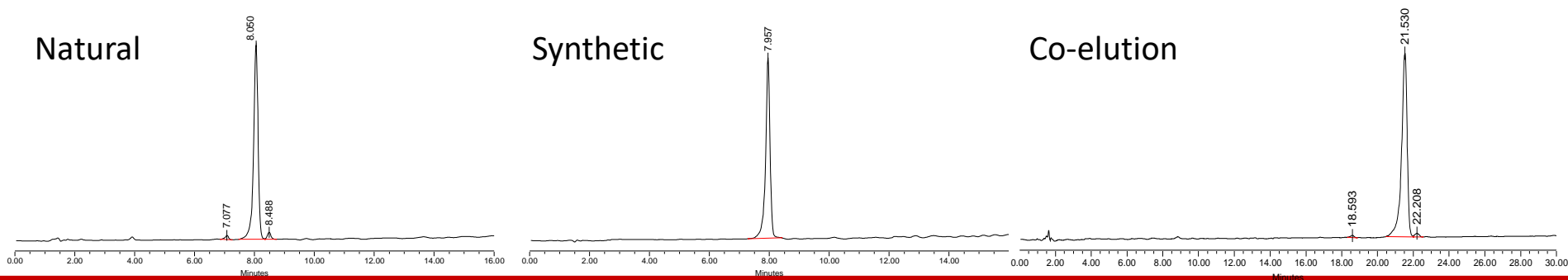
M. Pelay-Gimeno, A. Meli, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. *J. Med. Chem.*, 56, 9780 (2013)

Synthesis

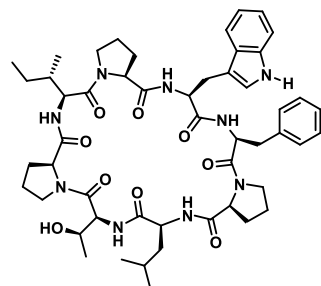
Solid-phase
stepwise
chain elongation



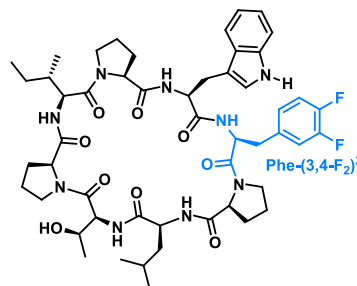
Chemical validation



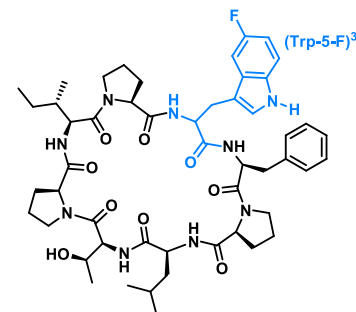
Biological Evaluation of Phakellistatin 19 and analogs



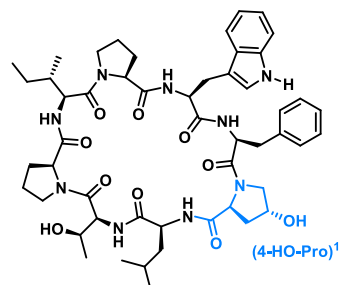
Phakellistatin 19



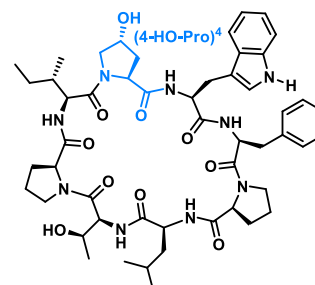
2-Phe-(3,4-F₂)-Phakellistatin 19



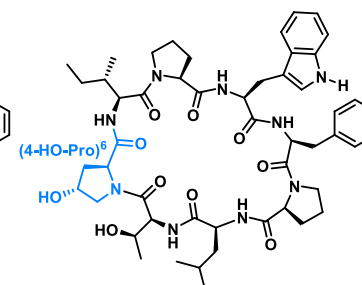
3-Trp-(5-F)-Phakellistatin 19



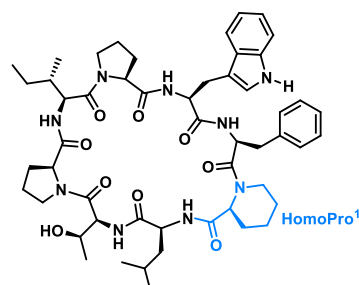
1-(4-HO-Pro)-Phakellistatin 19



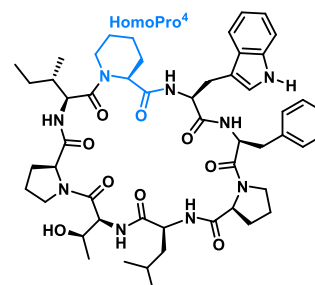
4-(4-HO-Pro)-Phakellistatin 19



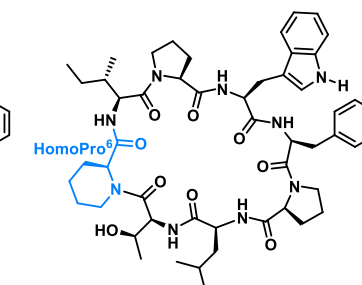
6-(4-HO-Pro)-Phakellistatin 19



1-HomoPro-Phakellistatin 19



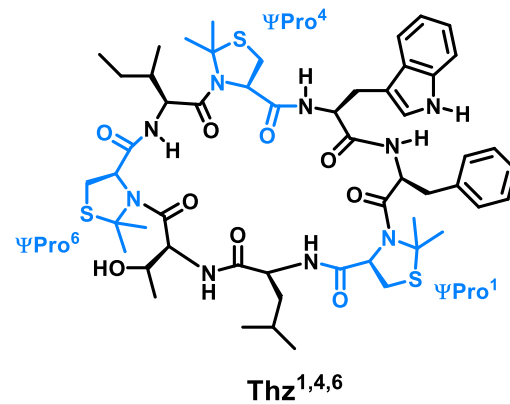
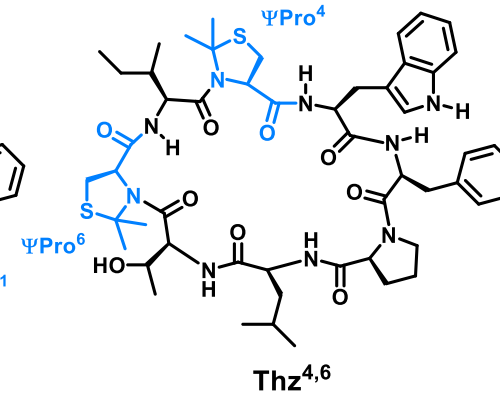
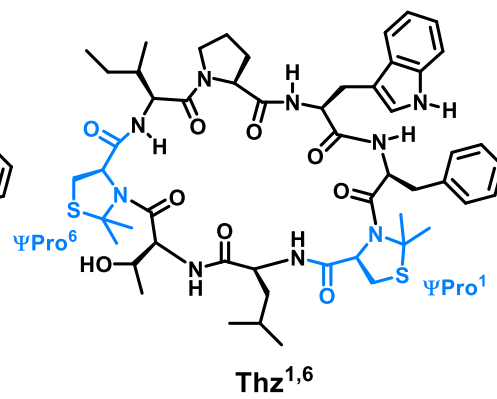
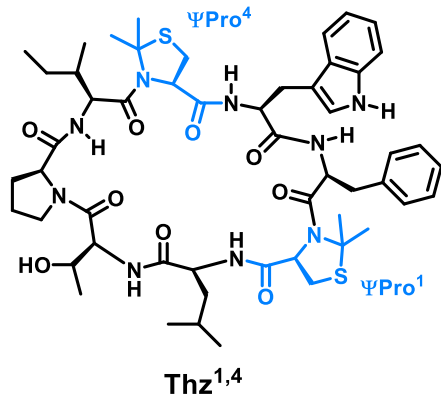
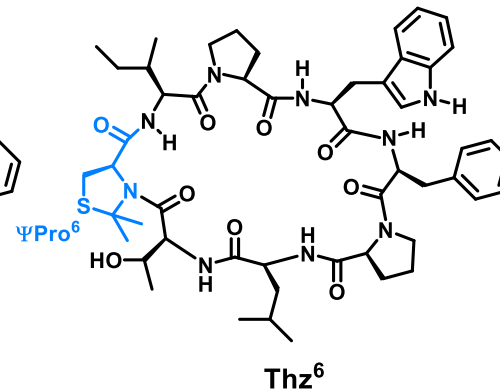
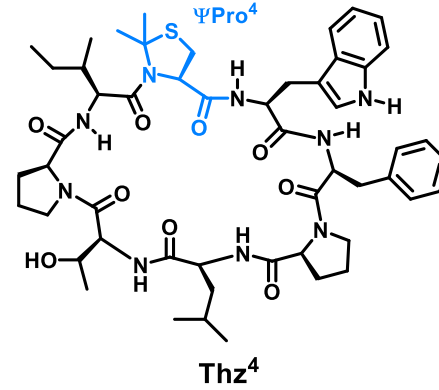
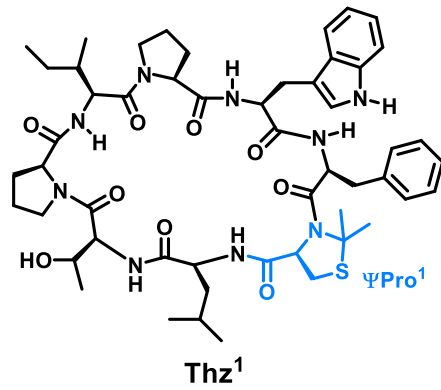
4-HomoPro-Phakellistatin 19



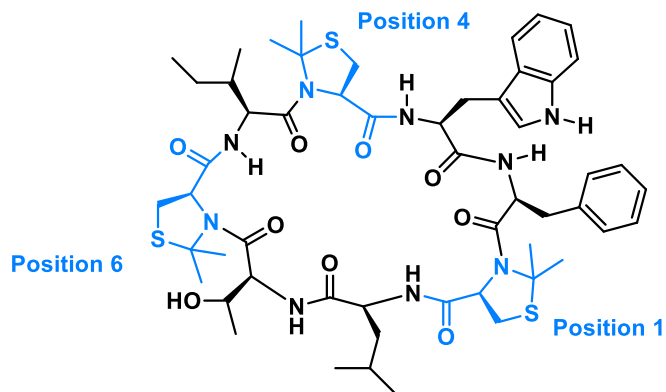
6-HomoPro-Phakellistatin 19

Peptide	GI ₅₀ (M) MDA-MB-231 ¹	GI ₅₀ (M) A549 ²	GI ₅₀ (M) HT29 ³
Natural <i>Phakellistatin</i> 19	5.15E-07	4.62E-07	4.41E-07
Synthetic <i>Phakellistatin</i> 19	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Enhancing the *cis* isomerism: Pro replacement by Cys diMe PseudoPro



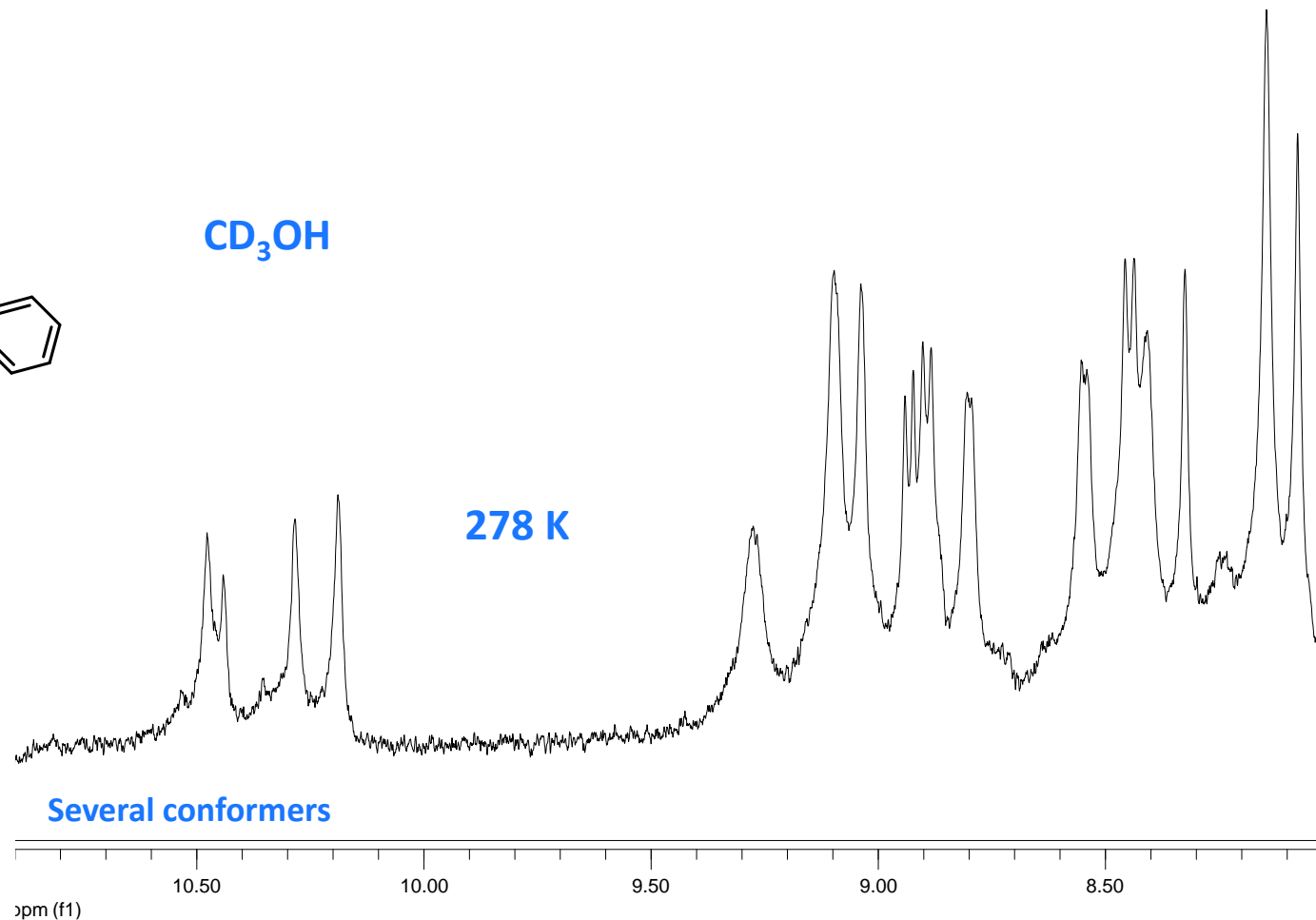
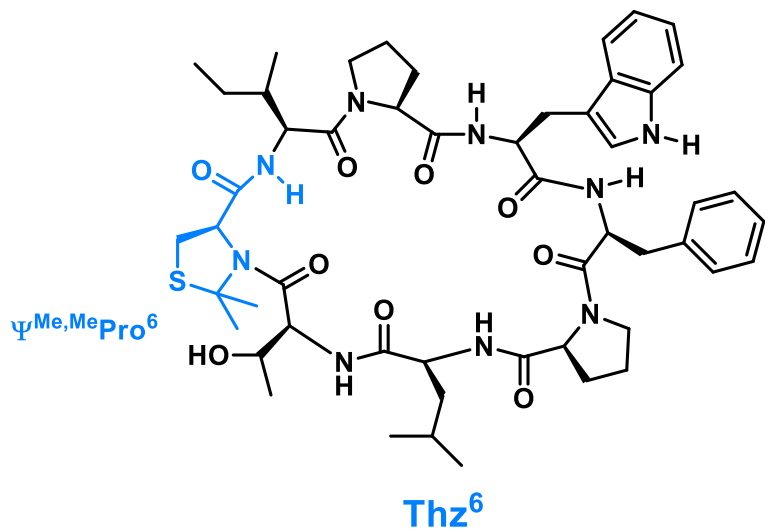
Biological evaluation



Pro⁶ has a key structural role with direct influence on the bioactivity

Compound	A549		HT-29		MDA-MB-231		
	mg/mL	μM	mg/mL	μM	mg/mL	μM	
Thz ¹	GI ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>10	5.7E+00	5.71	6.1E+00	6.11
	TGI	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10
	LC ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10
Thz ⁴	GI ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10
	TGI	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10
	LC ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10	>1.0E+01	>10
Thz ⁶	GI ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>10	4.0E+00	4.01	2.7E+00	2.70
	TGI	>1.0E+01	>10	4.2E+00	4.21	4.1E+00	4.11
	LC ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>10	4.6E+00	4.61	6.0E+00	6.01
Thz ^{1,4}	GI ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>9.58	3.3E+00	3.16	5.9E+00	5.65
	TGI	>1.0E+01	>9.58	6.9E+00	6.61	>1.0E+01	>9.58
	LC ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>9.58	>1.0E+01	>9.58	>1.0E+01	>9.58
Thz ^{1,6}	GI ₅₀	3.6E+00	3.45	1.9E+00	1.82	1.8E+00	1.72
	TGI	8.2E+00	7.85	2.3E+00	2.20	2.1E+00	2.01
	LC ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>9.58	2.8E+00	2.68	2.4E+00	2.30
Thz ^{4,6}	GI ₅₀	3.8E+00	3.64	1.9E+00	1.82	2.3E+00	2.20
	TGI	>1.0E+01	>9.58	2.2E+00	2.11	3.5E+00	3.35
	LC ₅₀	>1.0E+01	>9.58	2.5E+00	2.39	5.3E+00	5.08
Thz ^{1,4,6}	GI ₅₀	1.6E+00	1.47	1.5E+00	1.38	1.8E+00	1.65
	TGI	1.8E+00	1.65	1.9E+00	1.74	2.1E+00	1.93
	LC ₅₀	2.0E+00	1.83	2.3E+00	2.11	2.4E+00	2.20

NMR study

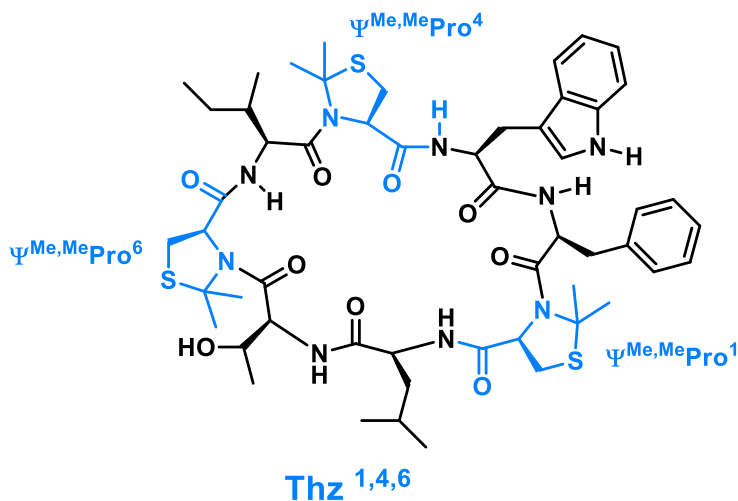


M. Pelay-Gimeno, A. Meli, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. J. Med. Chem., 56, 9780 (2013)

NMR study

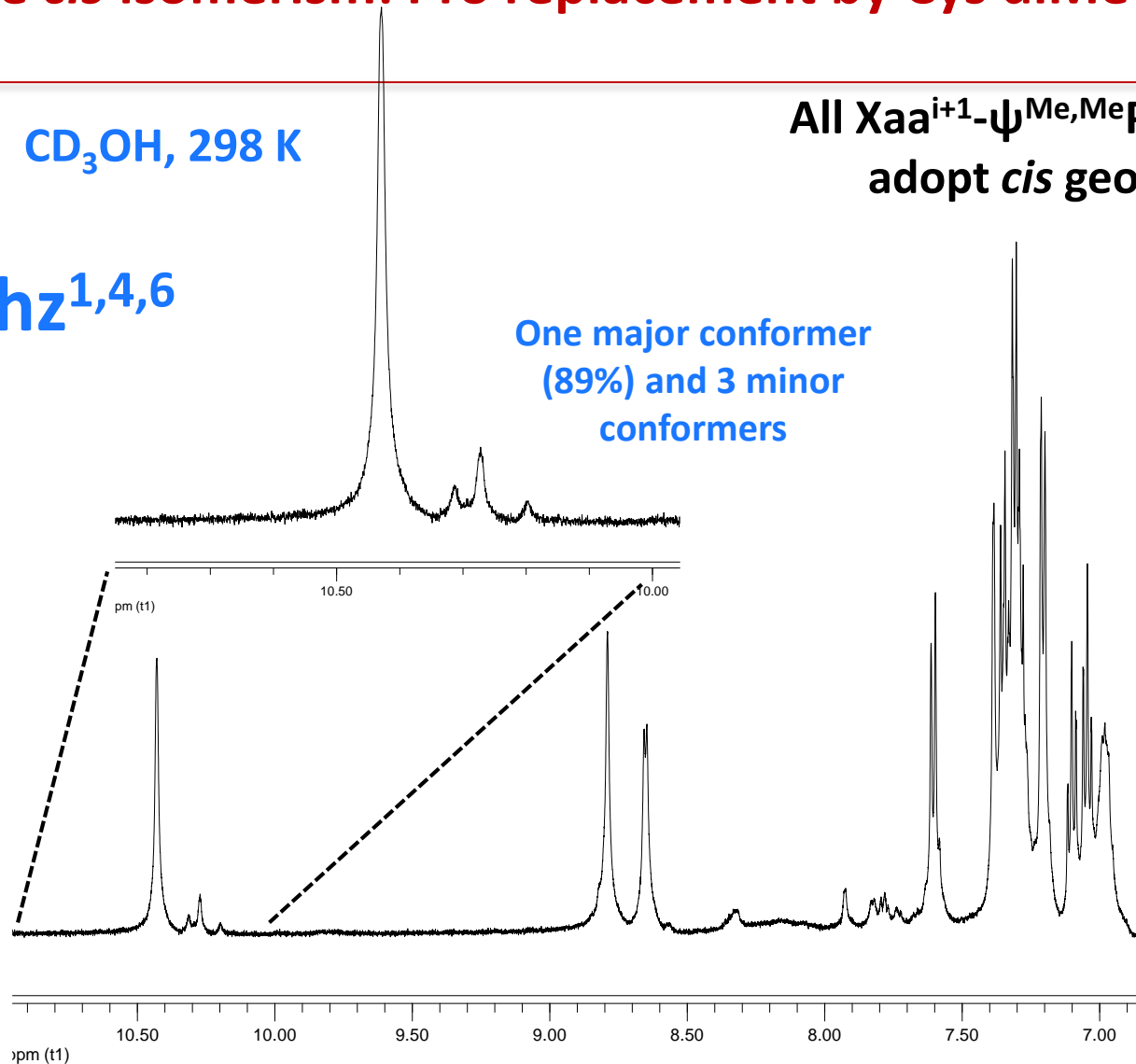
CD₃OH, 298 K

All Xaaⁱ⁺¹-ψ^{Me,Me}Proⁱ bonds adopt *cis* geometry



Thz^{1,4,6}

One major conformer (89%) and 3 minor conformers



M. Pelay-Gimeno, A. Meli, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. J. Med. Chem., 56, 9780 (2013)

[CONTRIBUTION FROM THE LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, GREECE]

On Cysteine and Cystine Peptides. I. New S-Protecting Groups for Cysteine^{1,2}

BY LEONIDAS ZERVAS AND IPHIGENIA PHOTAKI

RECEIVED MAY 31, 1962

The problem of the synthesis of unsymmetrical cystine peptides with two or more cystine -S-S- bridges is discussed. For a solution of this problem, the following requirements must be fulfilled: (a) cysteines bearing different S-protecting groups selectively removable must be available and (b) procedures must be worked out for preventing the rearrangement of cystine chains during synthesis until their final incorporation in a multimembered ring system. Concerning the first of the above requirements, S-diphenylmethyl-L-cysteine (I) and S-trityl-L-cysteine (II) are proposed as the most suitable S-protected cysteines for the incorporation of cysteine residues in a peptide chain. The S-trityl group can be easily split off with heavy metal salts at room temperature, whereas the removal of the S-diphenylmethyl group is also easily effected by the action of trifluoroacetic acid. The SH- groups thus liberated can be oxidized to the corresponding -S-S- derivatives. Several peptides of cysteine and cystine have been synthesized in this way.

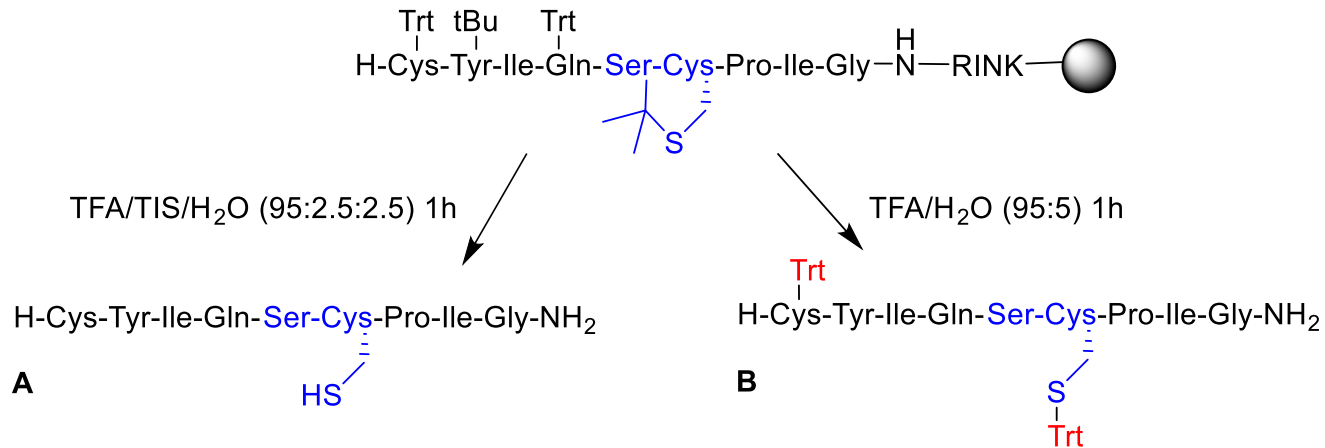
The cleavage of the S-DPM- group requires a higher concentration of hydrogen bromide (2 *N* HBr), higher temperature (about 55°) and longer reaction time (90 minutes). Even under these conditions the cleavage is seldom more than 50%. If the temperature is kept at 20° and the reaction time is reduced to about 20 minutes, the removal of the S-DPM group from S-DPM-N-carbobenzoxycysteine (IVb) amounts to an extent of only 8-10%, and it is easy to isolate S-DPM-cysteine (I) in high yield (85%).

Boiling trifluoroacetic acid very rapidly converts S-DPM-cysteine (I) and S-Tr-cysteine (II) quantitatively to cysteine, but in contrast to hydrogen bromide it splits off the S-protecting group from II a little more slowly than from I (I in 15 minutes and II in 30 minutes); under the same conditions N-carbobenzyloxy-S-DPM-cysteine (IVb) is transformed to cysteine only to an extent of 75% and this cannot be substantially increased even if the

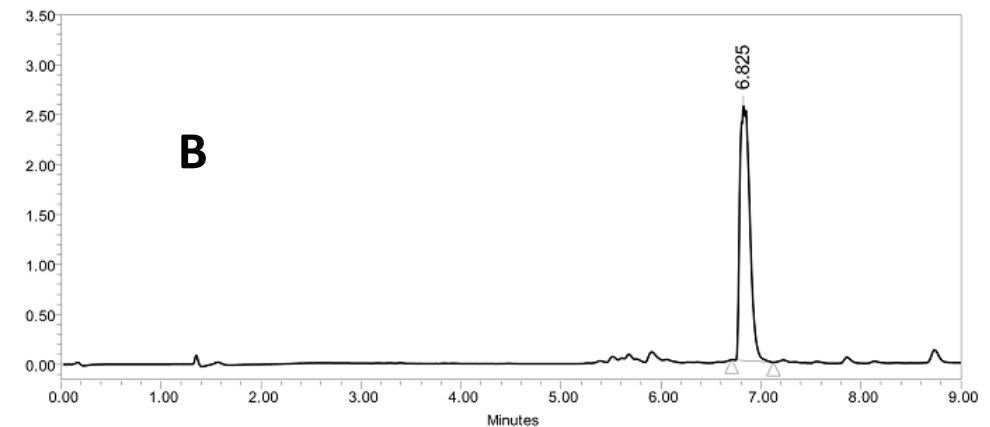
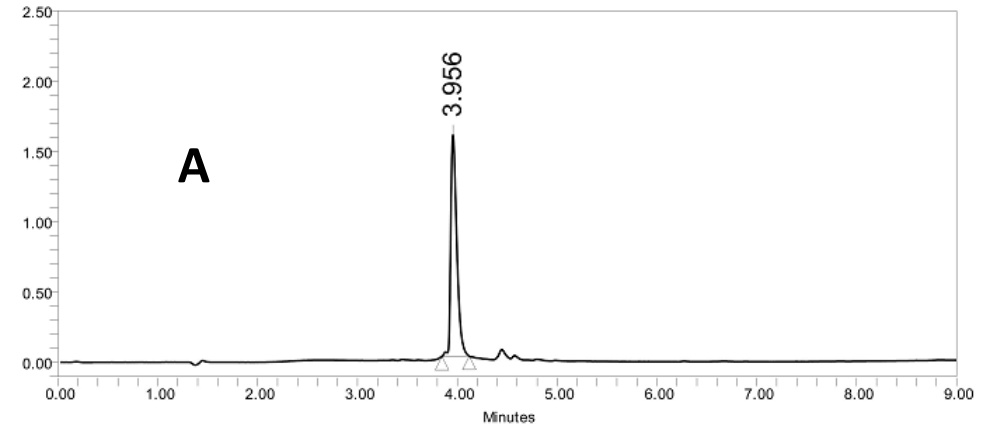


Leonidas Zervas
 1902-1980

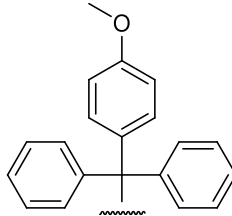
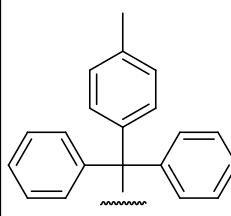
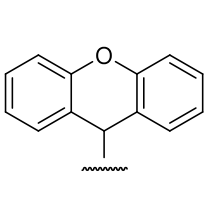
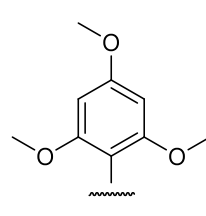
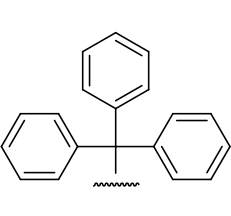
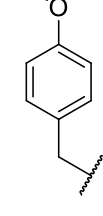
- Model peptide to study deprotection conditions



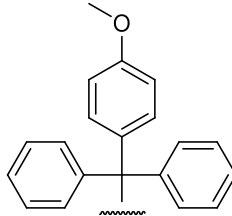
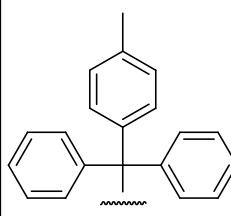
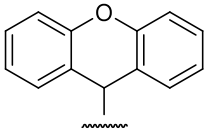
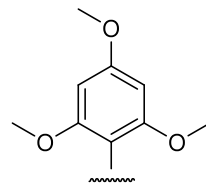
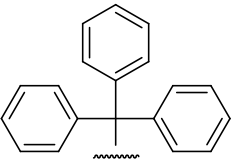
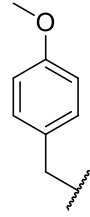
Conclusion: Don't use scavengers if Trt should be kept



TFA-labile protecting groups for Fmoc/*t*Bu strategy:

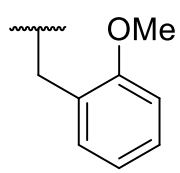
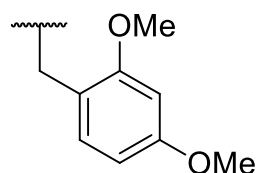
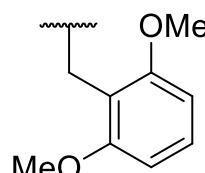
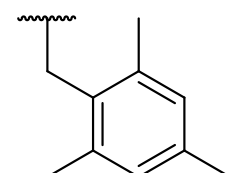
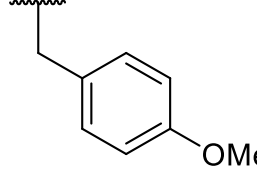
					
Mmt	Mtt	Xan	Tmob	Trt	Mob
4-methoxytrityl	4-methyltrityl	xanthenyl	2,4,6-trimethoxybenzyl	trityl	4-methoxybenzyl
0.5-1% TFA scavengers	1% TFA scavengers	1% TFA scavengers	5% TFA scavengers	5-25% TFA scavengers	95% TFA Scavengers > 40 ° C HF

TFA-labile protecting groups for Fmoc/tBu strategy:

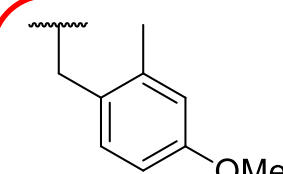
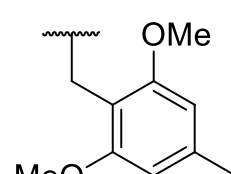
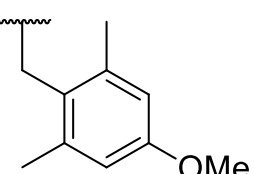
					
Mmt	Mtt	Xan	Tmob	Trt	Mob
4-methoxytrityl	4-methyltrityl	xanthenyl	2,4,6-trimethoxybenzyl	trityl	4-methoxybenzyl
0.5-1% TFA scavengers	1% TFA scavengers	1% TFA scavengers	5% TFA scavengers	5-25% TFA scavengers	95% TFA Scavengers > 40 ° C HF

Protecting Group Gap ...

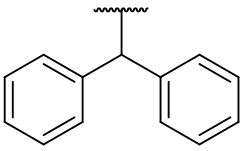
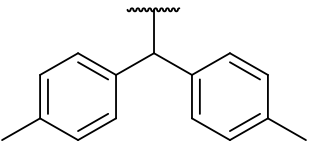
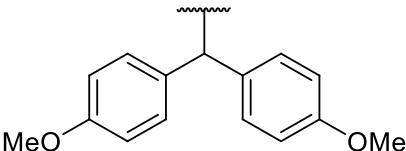
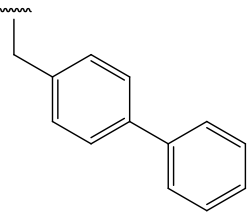
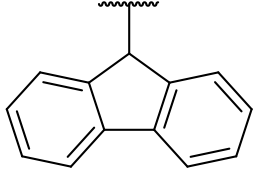
Acid-Labile Protecting Groups for Cys

				
2MeOBn	2,4diMeOBn	2,6diMeOBn	TMeb	Mob
NO TFA-labile	20% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 30 min at RT	60% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 1 h at RT	NO TFA-labile	95% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O > 2 h at 40 °C

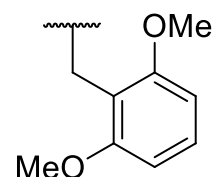
TFA-lability tests
 [Fmoc-Ala-Cys(PG)-Leu-NH₂]:

		
4MeO-2MeBn	2,6diMeO-4MeBn	2,6diMe-4MeOBn
60% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 1 h at RT	20% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 30 min at RT	20% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 30 min at RT

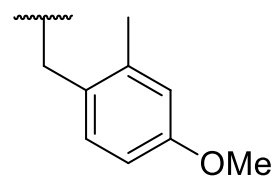
Acid-Labile Protecting Groups for Cys

				
Dpm	4,4'-diMeDpm	4,4'-diMeODpm	Bpm	9F
60% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 1 h at RT	20% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 30 min at RT	10% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5% H ₂ O for 5 min at RT	NO TFA-labile	NO TFA-labile

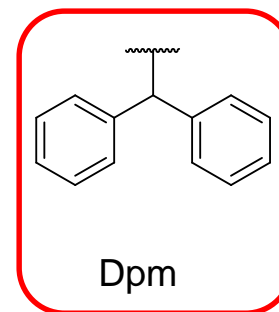
TFA-lability tests
[Fmoc-Ala-Cys(**PG**)-Leu-NH₂]:



2,6diMeOBn

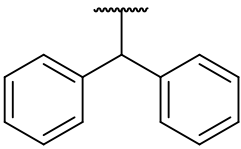
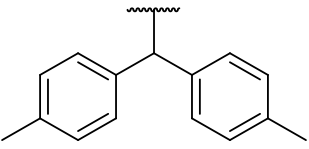
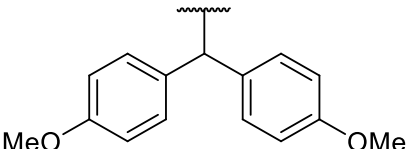
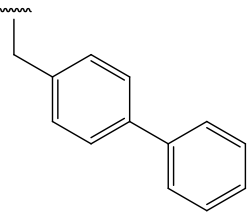
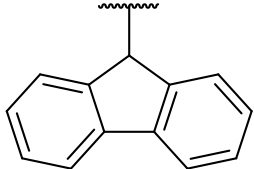


4MeO-2MeBn

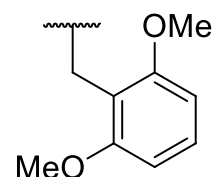


Dpm

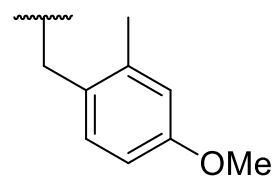
Acid-Labile Protecting Groups for Cys

				
Dpm	4,4'-diMeDpm	4,4'-diMeODpm	Bpm	9F
60% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 1 h at RT	20% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5%H ₂ O for 30 min at RT	10% TFA 2.5%TIS + 2.5% H ₂ O for 5 min at RT	NO TFA-labile	NO TFA-labile

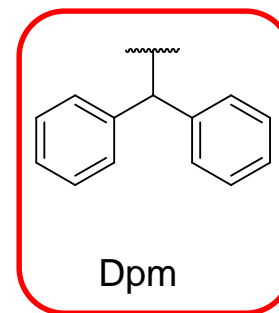
TFA-lability tests
 [Fmoc-Ala-Cys(**PG**)-Leu-NH₂]:



2,6diMeOBn



4MeO-2MeBn



Dpm



[CONTRIBUTION FROM THE LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, GREECE]

On Cysteine and Cystine Peptides. I. New S-Protecting Groups for Cysteine^{1,2}

BY LEONIDAS ZERVAS AND IPHIGENIA PHOTAKI

RECEIVED MAY 31, 1962

The problem of the synthesis of unsymmetrical cystine peptides with two or more cystine -S-S- bridges is discussed. For a solution of this problem, the following requirements must be fulfilled: (a) cysteines bearing different S-protecting groups selectively removable must be available and (b) procedures must be worked out for preventing the rearrangement of cystine chains during synthesis until their final incorporation in a multimembered ring system. Concerning the first of the above requirements, S-diphenylmethyl-L-cysteine (I) and S-trityl-L-cysteine (II) are proposed as the most suitable S-protected cysteines for the incorporation of cysteine residues in a peptide chain. The S-trityl group can be easily split off with heavy metal salts at room temperature, whereas the removal of the S-diphenylmethyl group is also easily effected by the action of trifluoroacetic acid. The SH- groups thus liberated can be oxidized to the corresponding -S-S- derivatives. Several peptides of cysteine and cystine have been synthesized in this way.

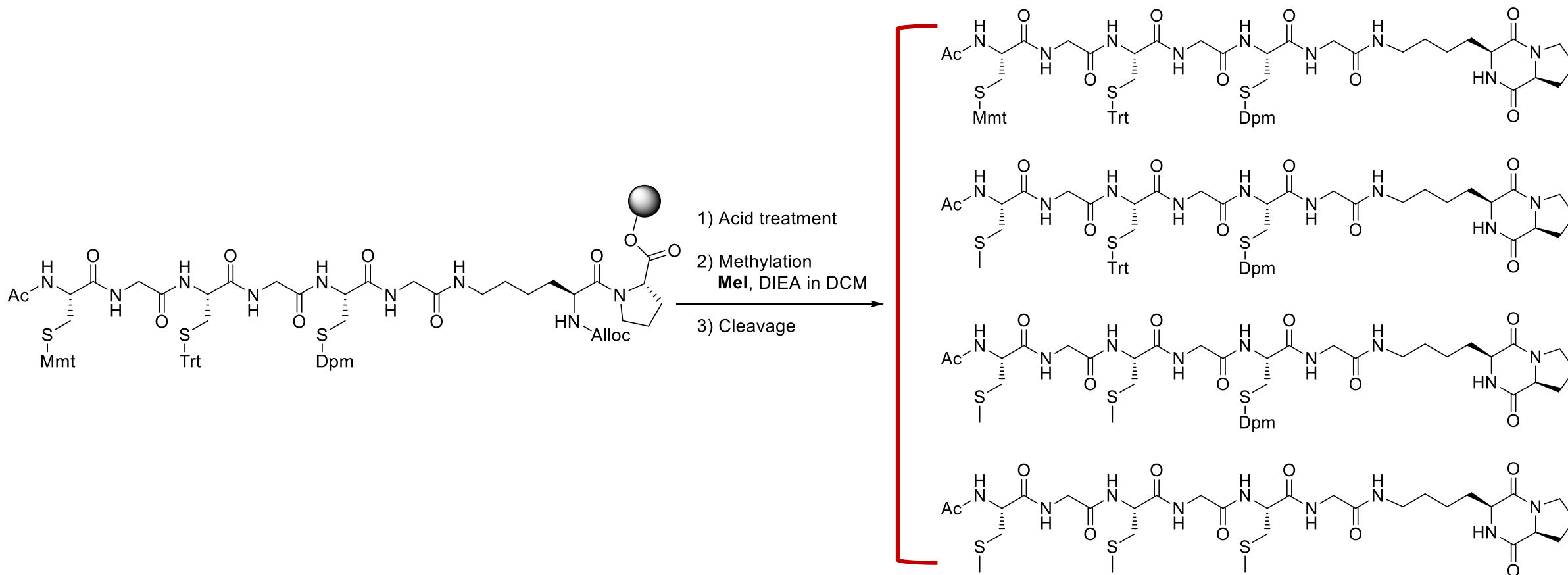
The cleavage of the S-DPM- group requires a higher concentration of hydrogen bromide (2 *N* HBr), higher temperature (about 55°) and longer reaction time (90 minutes). Even under these conditions the cleavage is seldom more than 50%. If the temperature is kept at 20° and the reaction time is reduced to about 20 minutes, the removal of the S-DPM group from S-DPM-N-carbobenzoxycysteine (IVb) amounts to an extent of only 8-10%, and it is easy to isolate S-DPM-cysteine (I) in high yield (85%).

Boiling trifluoroacetic acid very rapidly converts S-DPM-cysteine (I) and S-Tr-cysteine (II) quantitatively to cysteine, but in contrast to hydrogen bromide it splits off the S-protecting group from II a little more slowly than from I (I in 15 minutes and II in 30 minutes); under the same conditions N-carbobenzyloxy-S-DPM-cysteine (IVb) is transformed to cysteine only to an extent of 75% and this cannot be substantially increased even if the



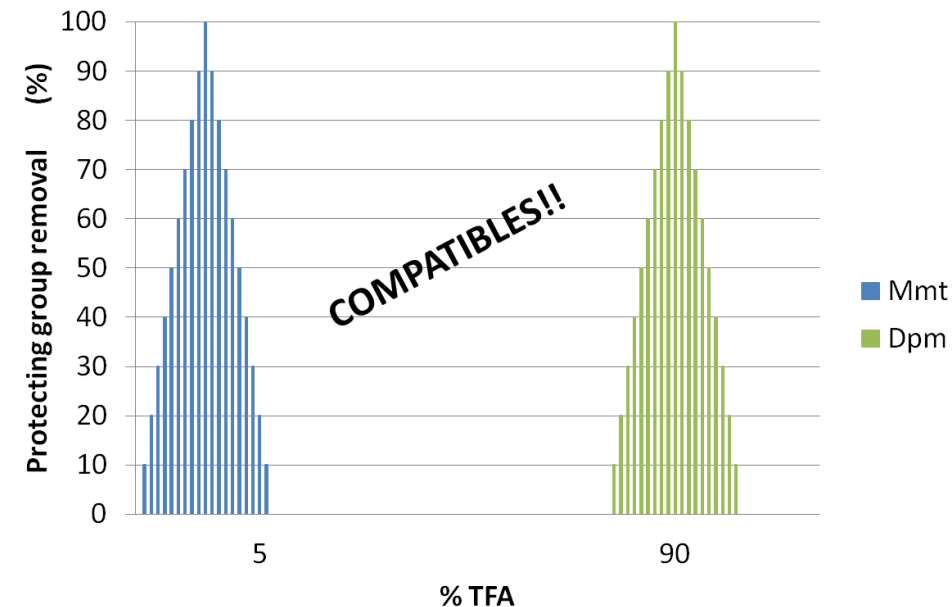
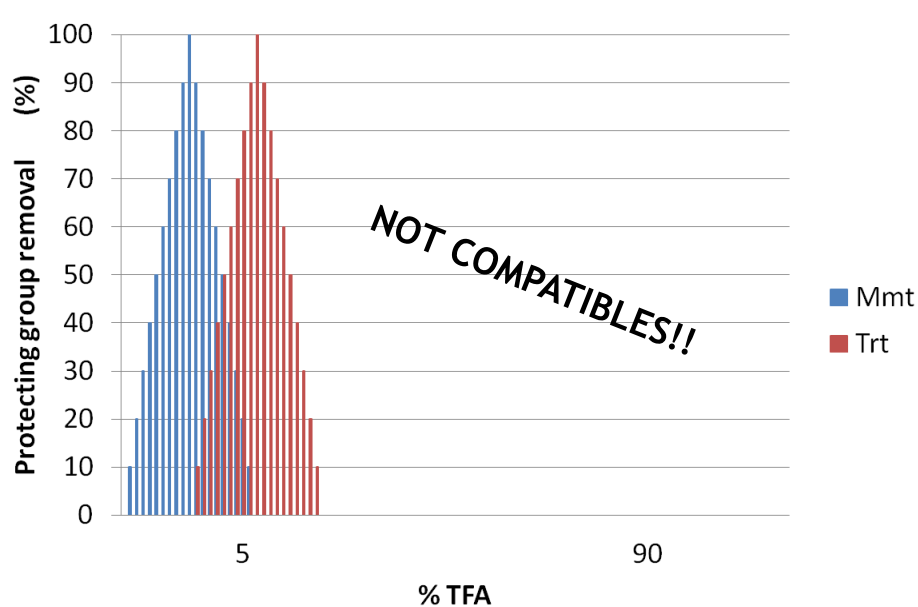
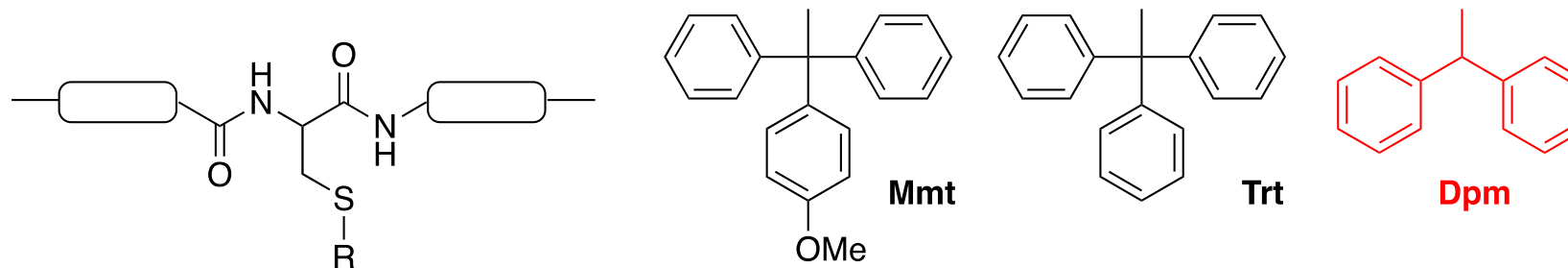
Leonidas Zervas
 1902-1980

Compatibility of Mmt, Trt, and Dmp

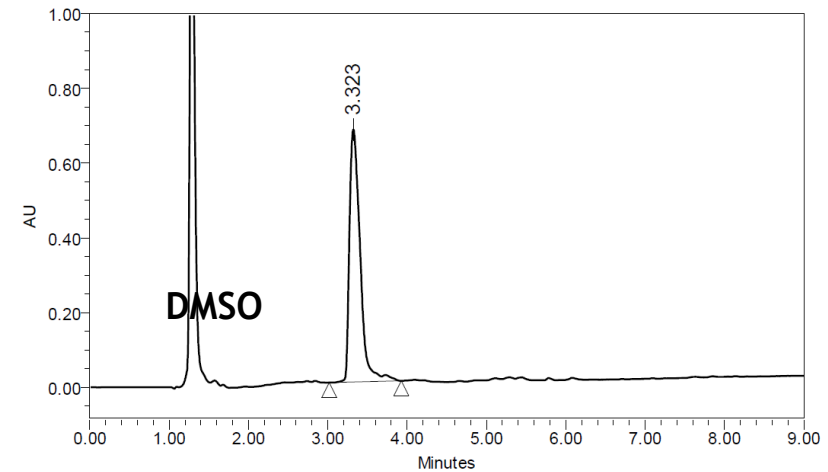
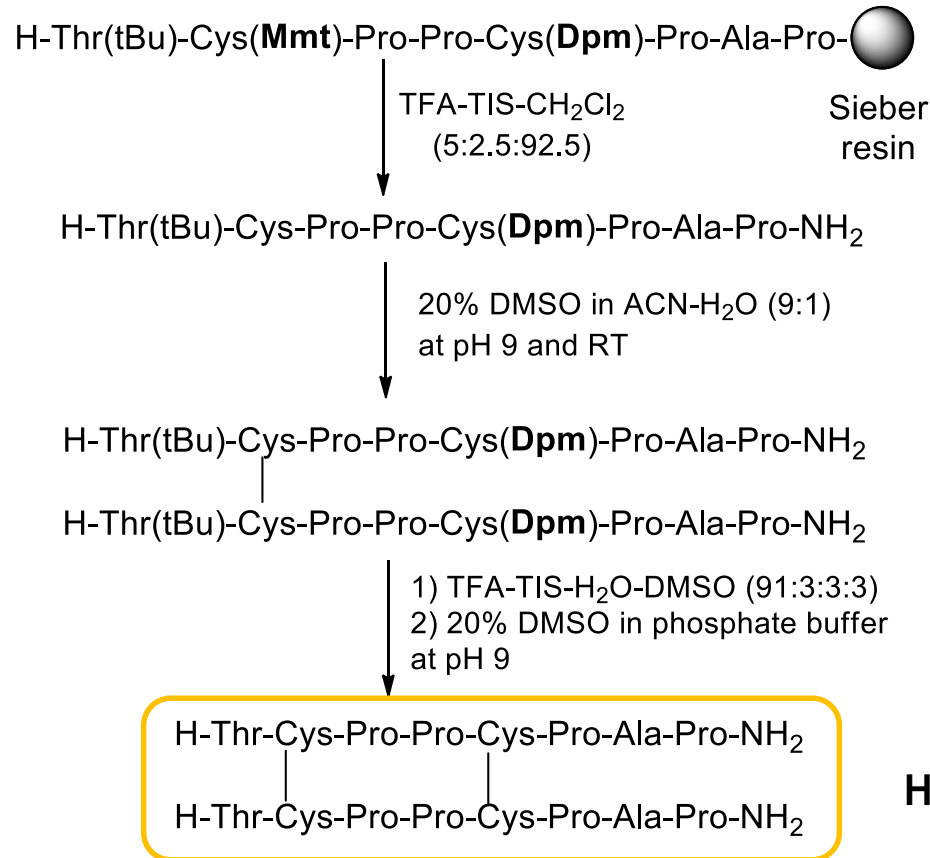


Acid Treatment	mono-Met Peptide	di-Met Peptide	tri-Met Peptide	Fully Protected Peptid
10% TFA 2.5% TIS en DCM (2 x 10 min)	-	++++	-	-
90% TFA 2.5% TIS en DCM (1 x 1 h)	-	-	++++	-
60% TFA 2.5% TIS en DCM (1 x 1 h)	-	+	++	-

Dpm for Cys, labile with 90% TFA



Dpm for Cys, labile with 90% TFA



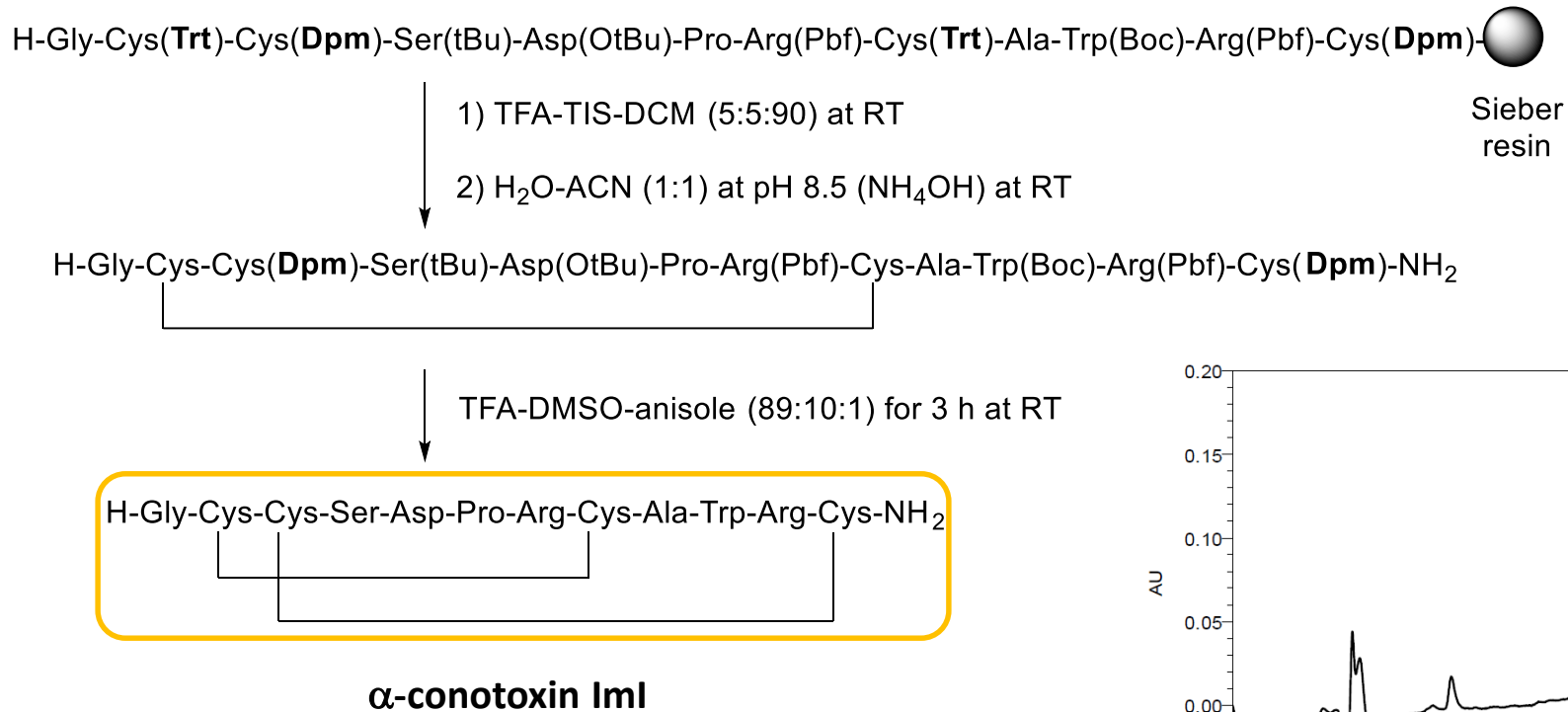
Human IgG1 hinge fragment



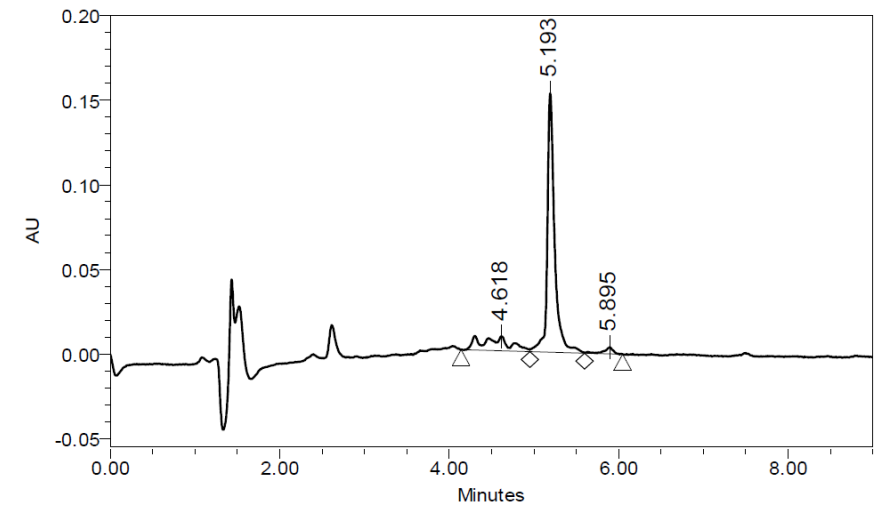
Iris

Biotech M. Góngora-Benítez, L. Mendive-Tapia, I. Ramos-Tomillero, AC. Breman, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. *Org. Lett.*, **14**, 5472 (2012).

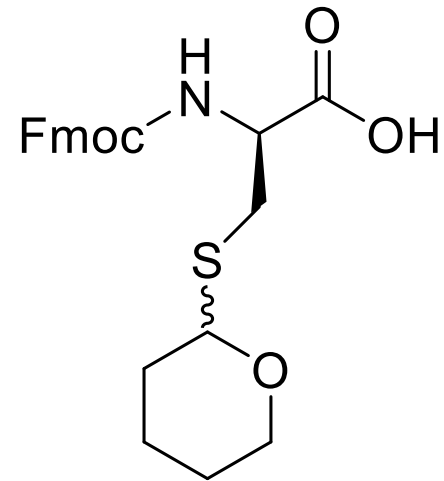
Dpm for Cys, labile with 90% TFA



Sieber resin



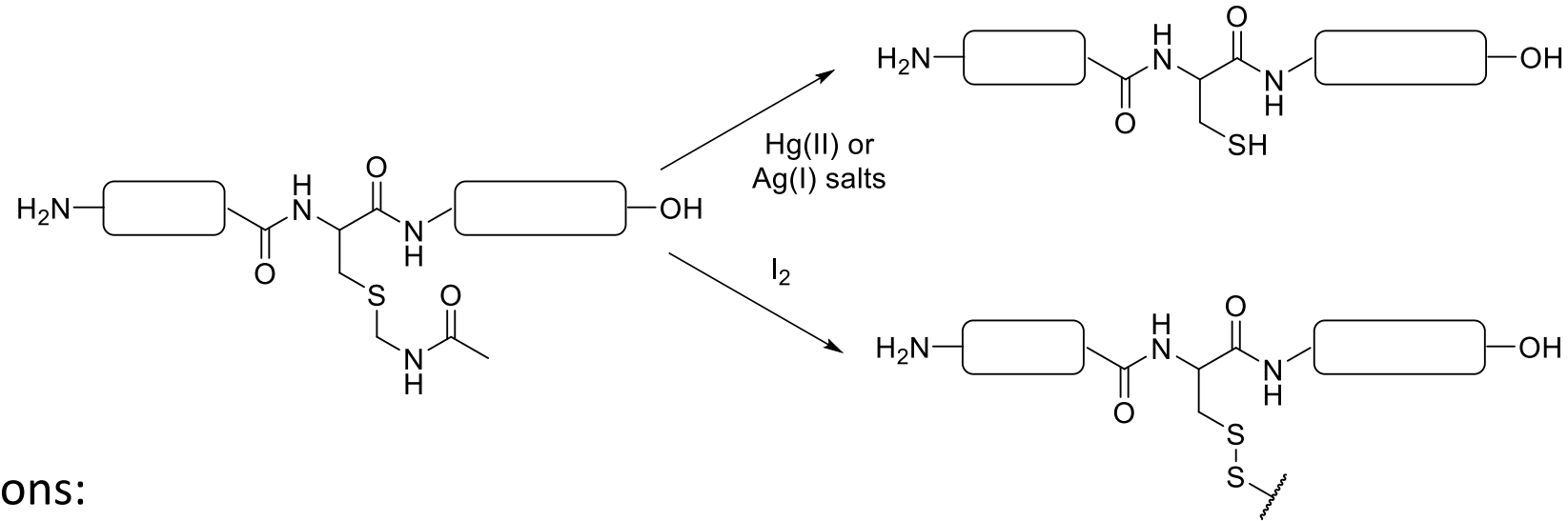
THP better than Trt Cys Protecting Group?



Fmoc-Cys(THP)-OH

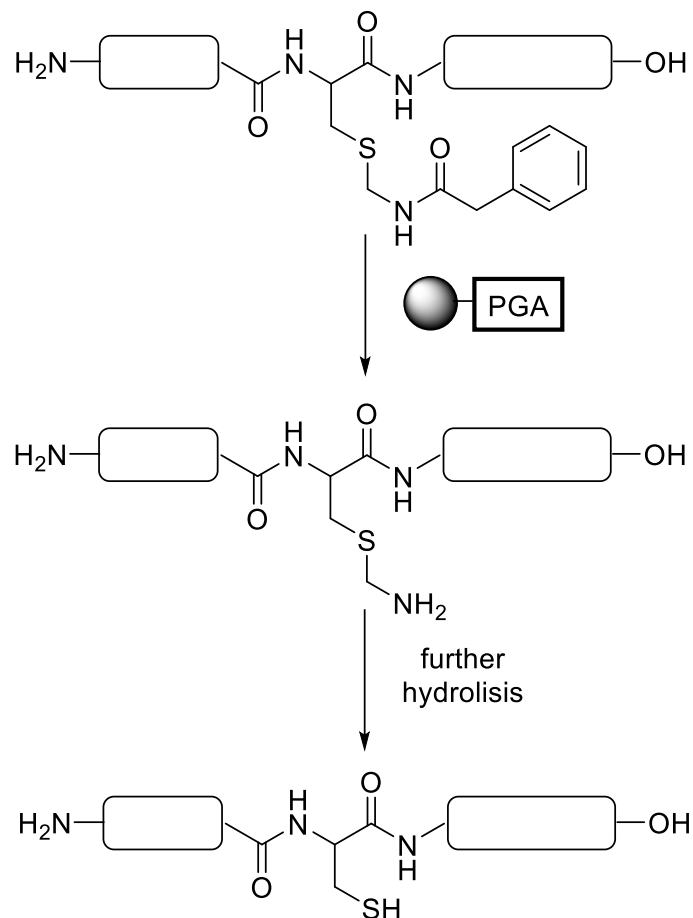
Similar acid lability as Trt

S-Acm protectin group for the synthesis of Cys-containing peptides



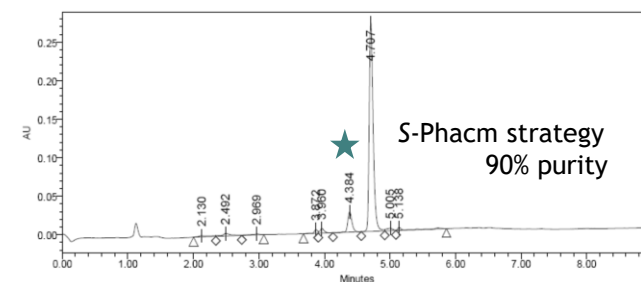
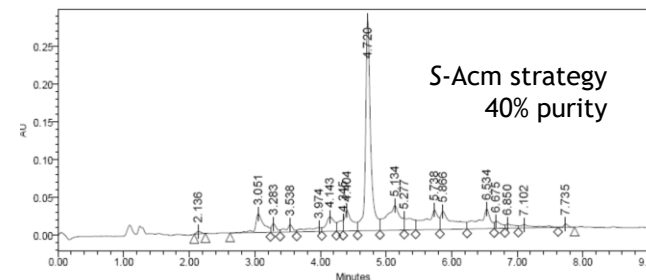
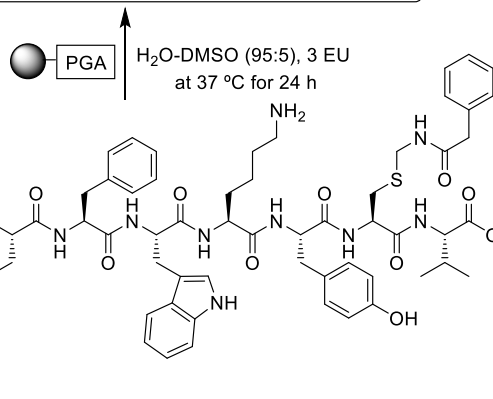
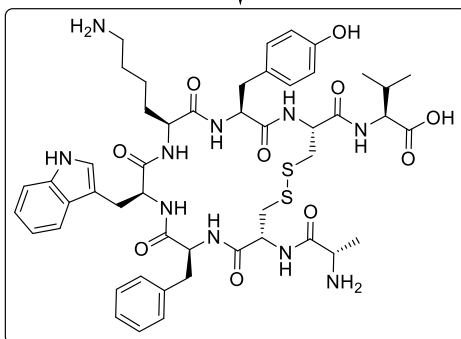
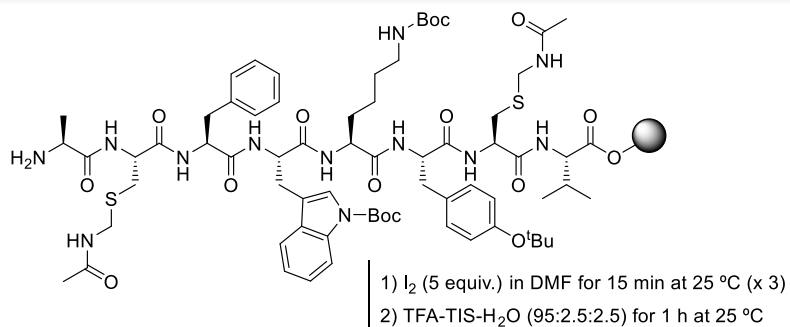
Side reactions:

- Hg(II) and Ag(I) are not accepted by the pharmaceutical industry
- S → N and S → O transfer of Acm group onto side chains
- Modification of sensitive residues such as Trp, Tyr or Met
- Tryptophan-2-yl sulfide as a side product
- Overoxidation



- Phenylacetamidomethyl is orthogonal to both Boc and Fmoc strategies.
- S-Phacm can be removed in similar conditions than AcM and, in addition, by the action of the PGA enzyme.
- Phacm can be mildly deblocked, while the resulting thioaminal is hydrolyzed to free Cys residue.

M. Royo, J. Alsina, E. Giralt, U. Slomczynska, F. Albericio, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1* 1995, 1095-1102



(phenylacetic acid:★)



PuroLite



Iris
Biotech

M. Góngora-Benítez, A. Basso, T. Bruckdorfer, M. Royo, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. Chem. Eur J., 18, 16166 (2012)

	reaction media	pH	totally deprot.	fully oxidized
1	H ₂ O	7.0	OK	-
2	H ₂ O/DMSO (95/5)/(80/20)	7.0	OK	OK
3	H ₂ O/MeCN (95/5)	7.0	OK	-
4	H ₂ O/MeOH (95/5)/(80/20)	7.0	OK	-
5	H ₂ O/2-propanol (95/5)	7.0	OK	-
6	H ₂ O/DMF (95/5)/(90/10)	7.0	OK	-
7	H ₂ O/ethylene glycol (95/5)/(80/20)	7.0	OK	-
8	H ₂ O/glycerol (95/5)/(80/20)	7.0	OK	-
9	H ₂ O/Et ₂ O(95/5)	7.0	OK	-
10	0.1 mM phosphate	7.8	OK	-
11	0.1 mM phosphate/DMSO (95/5)	7.8	OK	OK
12	0.1 mM phosphate	5.3	OK	-
13	0.1 mM phosphate/DMSO (95/5)	5.3	OK	OK

All experiments were performed at 8×10^{-5} M of URP peptide concentration and 25 mg (3 EU) Immobilised PGA, (hydrolytic activity U/g_{wet} 130) at 37 °C for 24 h.

Co-solvent and pH influence on the biocatalytic reaction

The enzymatic activity and stability remained almost intact in the presence of an variety of organic co-solvents.

A wide range of pH is tolerated by the immobilized-PGA enzyme.

The use of DMSO as a co-solvent promotes oxidation of thiols to disulfide.

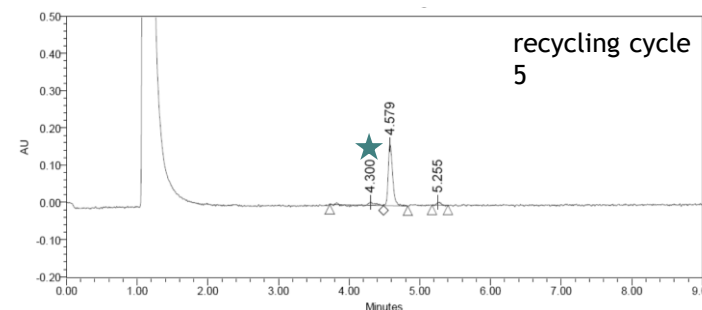
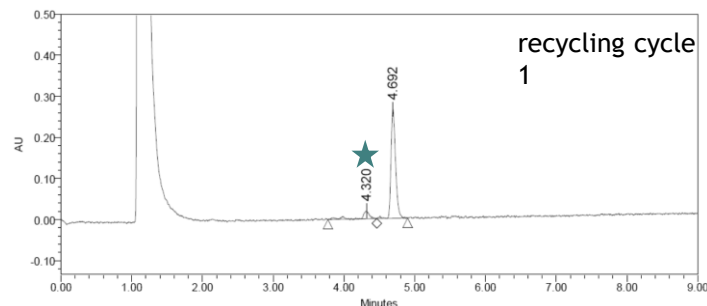
M. Góngora-Benítez, A. Basso, T. Bruckdorfer, M. Royo, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. Chem. Eur J., 18, 16166 (2012)



Purolite



Reuse of the immobilized PGA enzyme



Chromatographic profiles of the oxidized URP peptide: recycling cycles 1 and 5.
(phenylacetic acid:★)

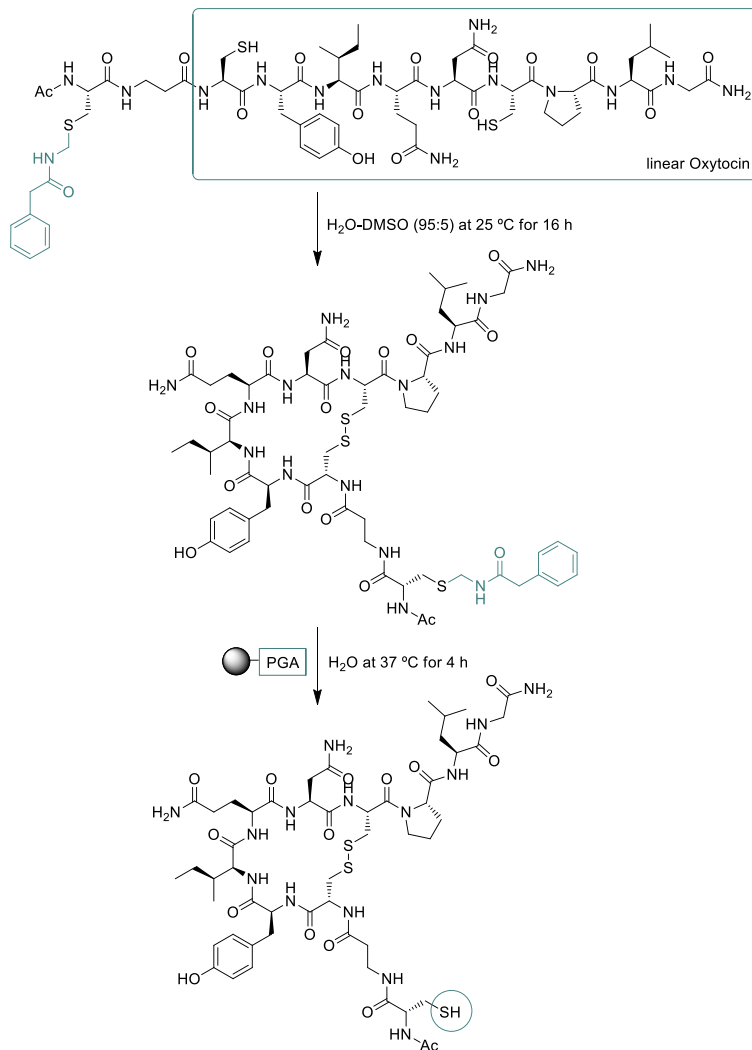


Purolute

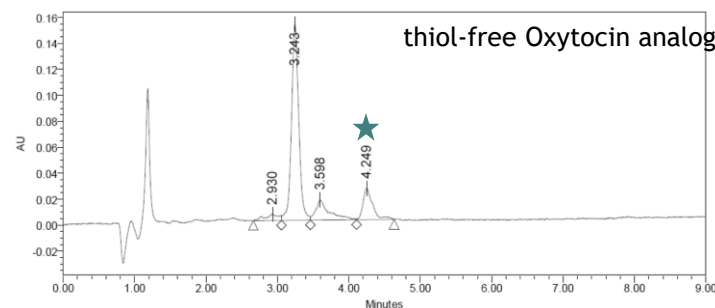
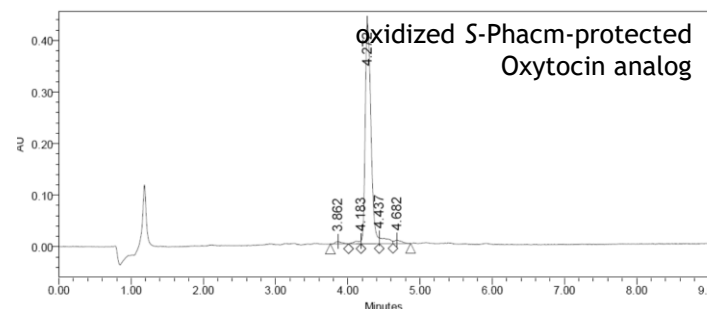


The recycling potential of immobilized PGA was evaluated by reusing the immobilized biocatalyst for the synthesis of URP for up to five cycles. At the end of each reaction cycle, immobilized enzyme was filtered from the reaction media and then washed with a phosphate buffer. After five recycling cycles, 100% enzyme activity was fully recovered.

M. Góngora-Benítez, A. Basso, T. Bruckdorfer, M. Royo, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. Chem. Eur J., 18, 16166 (2012)



Compatibility of S-Phacm removal with S-S



(phenylacetic acid: ★)



M. Góngora-Benítez, A. Basso, T. Bruckdorfer, M. Royo, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. *Chem. Eur J.*, 18, 16166 (2012)

S-Phacm for the synthesis of T22 peptide

H-Arg-Arg-Trp-Cys(Phacm)-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Cys-Tyr-Lys-Gly-Tyr-Cys-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Cys(Phacm)-Arg-NH₂

phosphate buffer (100 mM, pH 8) at RT for 24 h

H-Arg-Arg-Trp-Cys(Phacm)-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Cys-Tyr-Lys-Gly-Tyr-Cys-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Cys(Phacm)-Arg-NH₂

PGA phosphate buffer (100 mM, pH 8) at 37° C for 48 h

H-Arg-Arg-Trp-Cys-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Cys-Tyr-Lys-Gly-Tyr-Cys-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Cys-Arg-NH₂

PGA phosphate buffer (100 mM, pH 8) at 37° C for 48 h

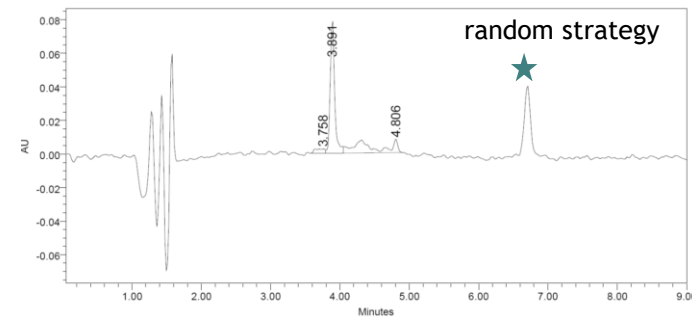
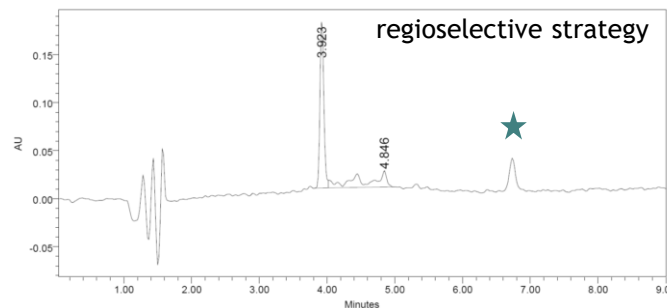
H-Arg-Arg-Trp-Cys(Phacm)-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Cys(Phacm)-Tyr-Lys-Gly-Tyr-Cys(Phacm)-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Cys(Phacm)-Arg-NH₂

Regioselective strategy
2 S-Trt + 2 S-Phacm

Random strategy
4 S-Phacm

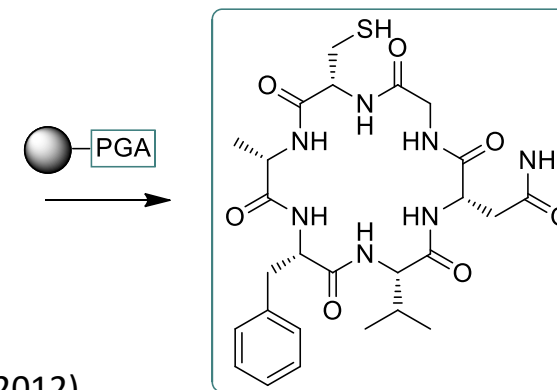
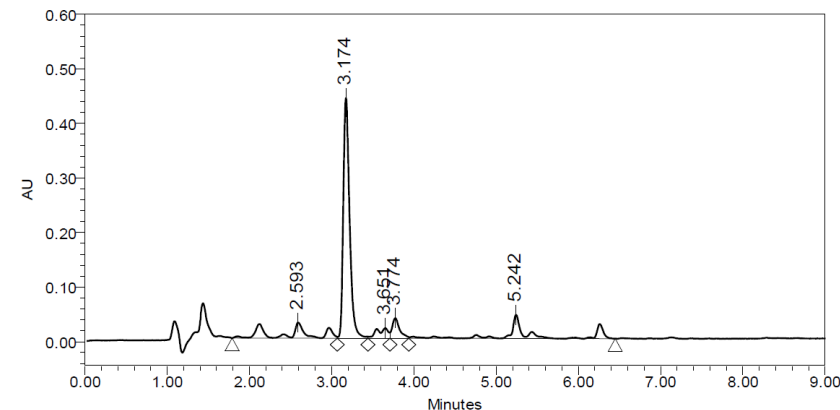
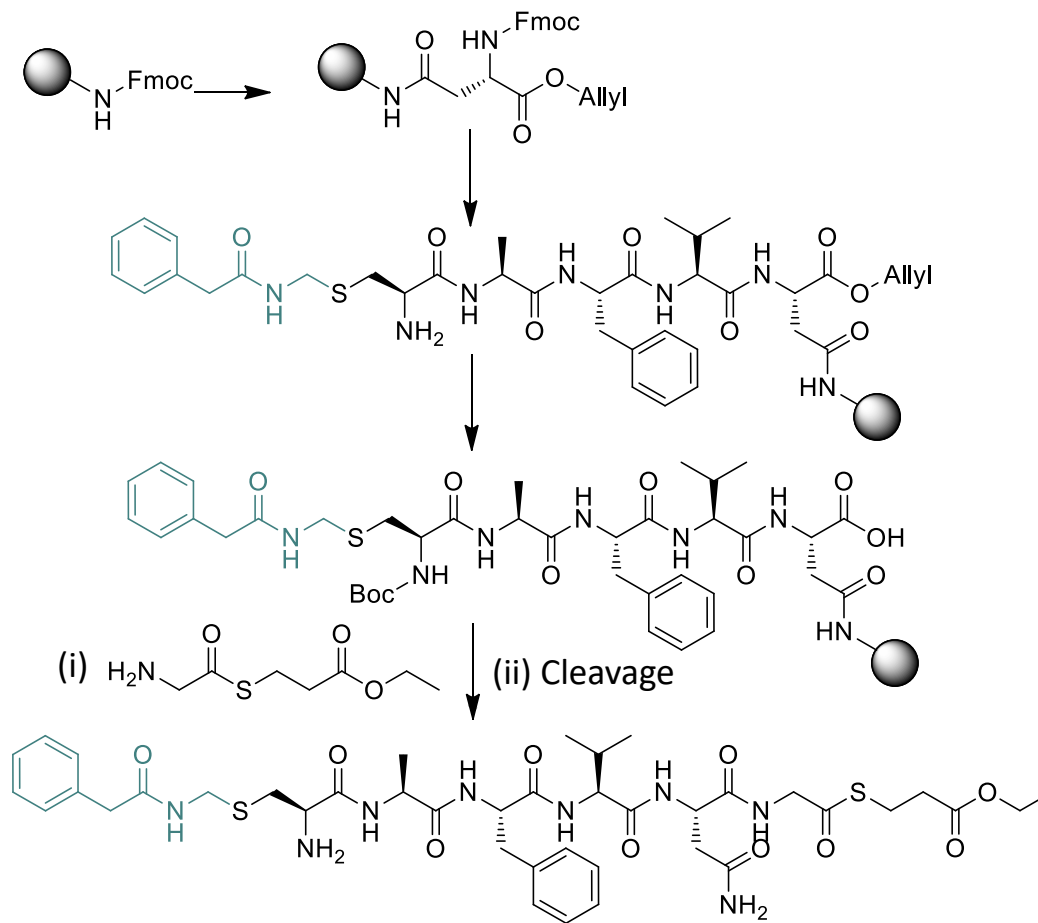


PuroLite

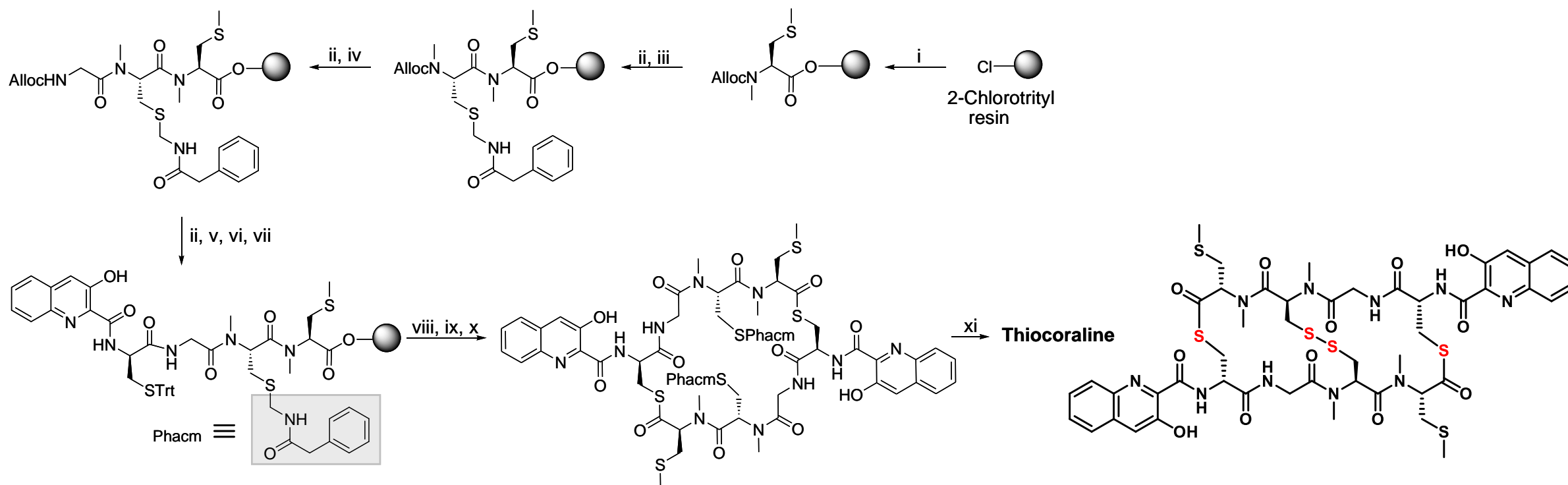


Chromatographic profile of the final bicyclic T22 peptide (phenylacetic acid:★)

S-Phacm for Native Chemical Ligation



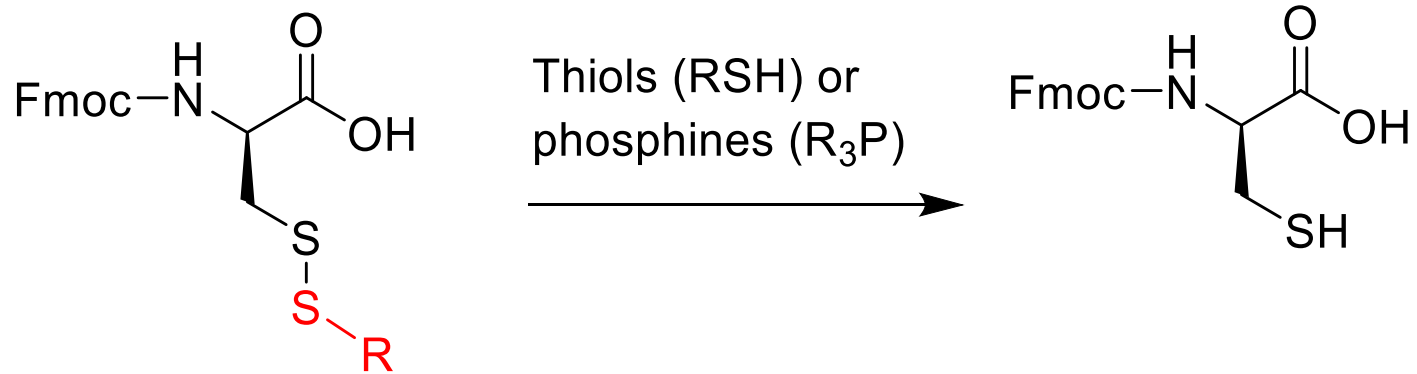
M. Góngora-Benítez, A. Basso, T. Bruckdorfer, M. Royo, J. Tulla-Puche, F. Albericio. Chem. Eur J., 18, 16166 (2012)

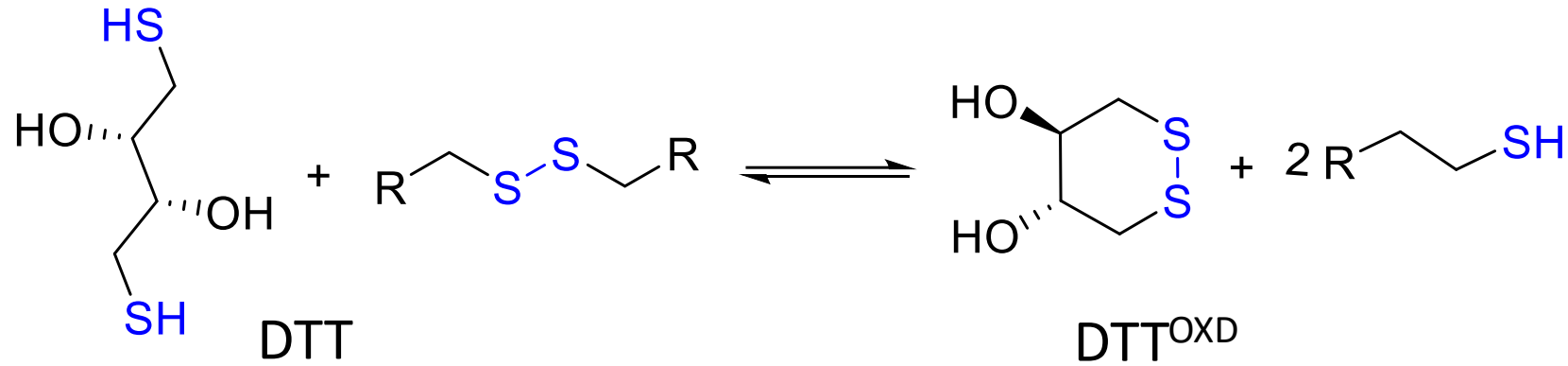


(i) Alloc-NMe-Cys(Me)-OH, DIEA, CH₂Cl₂; MeOH; (ii) Pd(PPh₃)₄, PhSiH₃, CH₂Cl₂; (iii) Alloc-NMe-Cys(Phacm)-OH, HATU, HOAt, DIEA, DMF; (iv) Alloc-Gly-OH, HATU, HOAt, DIEA, DMF; (v) Fmoc-D-Cys(Trt)-OH, HATU, HOAt, DIEA, DMF; (vi) piperidine-DMF (1:4); (vii) 3-hydroxyquininaldic acid, DIPCDI, HOBT, CH₂Cl₂; (viii) TFA-Me₂S-TIS-CH₂Cl₂ (2:0.5:0.5:97); (ix) TFA-TIS-CH₂Cl₂ (10:2.5:87.5); (x) DIPCDI, HOAt, DMF-CH₂Cl₂; (xi) **immobilized PGA, H₂O-DMSO (9:1), pH 6.7.**

J. Tulla-Puche, M. Góngora-Benítez, N. Bayó-Puxan, A. Francesch, C. Cuevas, F. Albericio. *Angew. Chemie*, **52**, 5726-5730 (2013)

Cys Protecting Groups Labile by Reducing Agents



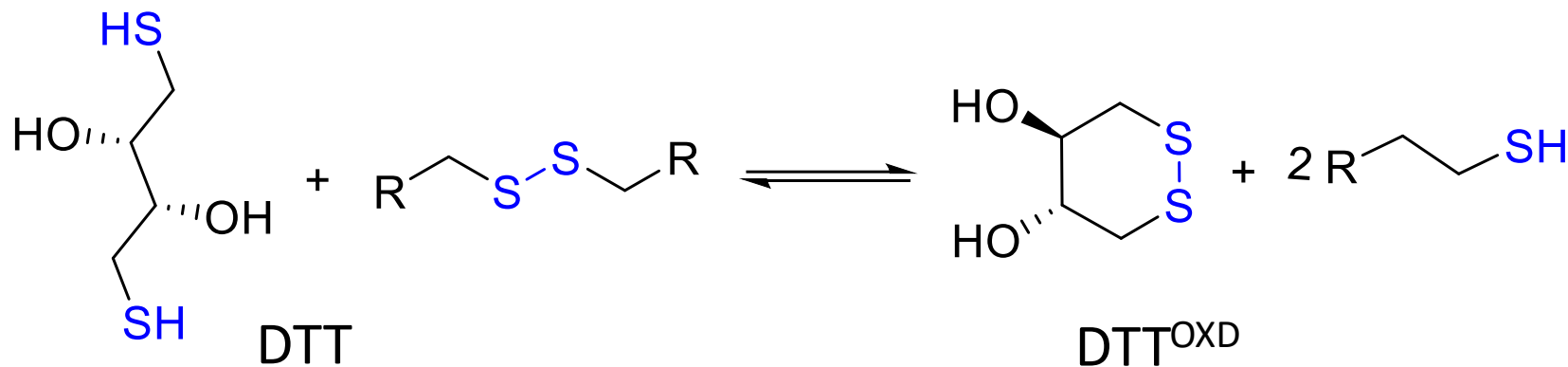


- Complete reduction of disulfides
- Absence of the mixed disulfide intermediates
- Solid form
- High efficiency



- Odorous
- Expensive
- Very prone to air oxidation
- Non-functional at pH below 7

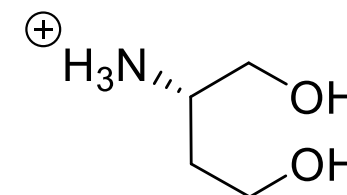
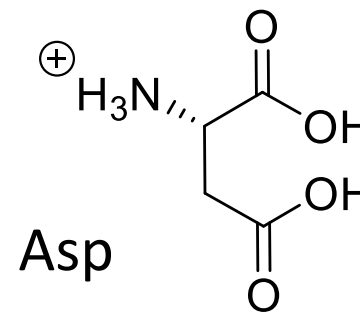
The stability of the formed cyclic six-membered oxidized product is the driving force to shift the equilibrium of the reaction



- Complete reduction of disulfides
- Absence of the mixed disulfide intermediates
- Solid form
- High efficiency



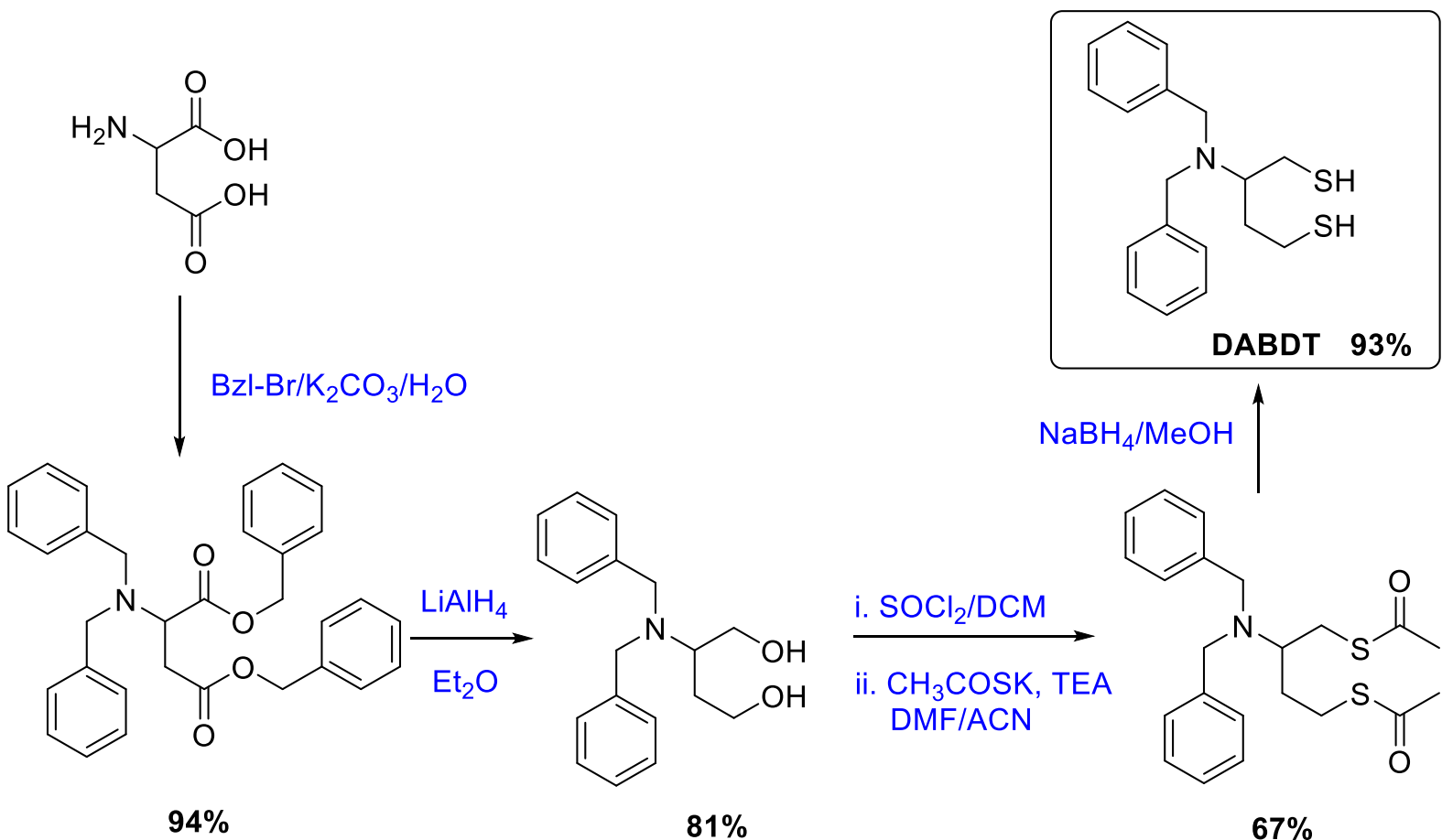
- Odorous
- Expensive
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JC. Lukesh III, MJ. Palte, RT Raines. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 134, 4057 (2012)

The stability of the formed cyclic six-membered oxidized product is the driving force to shift the equilibrium of the reaction

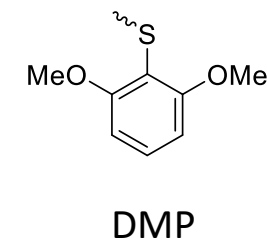
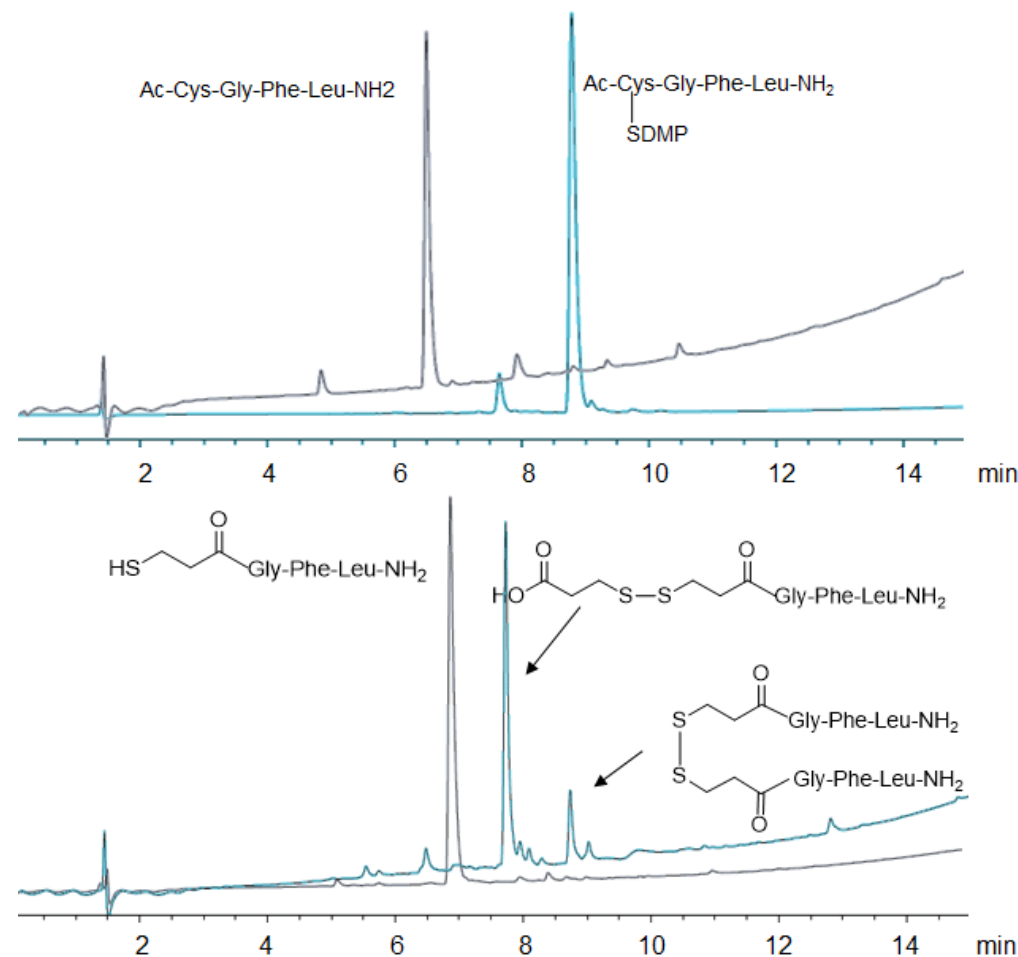
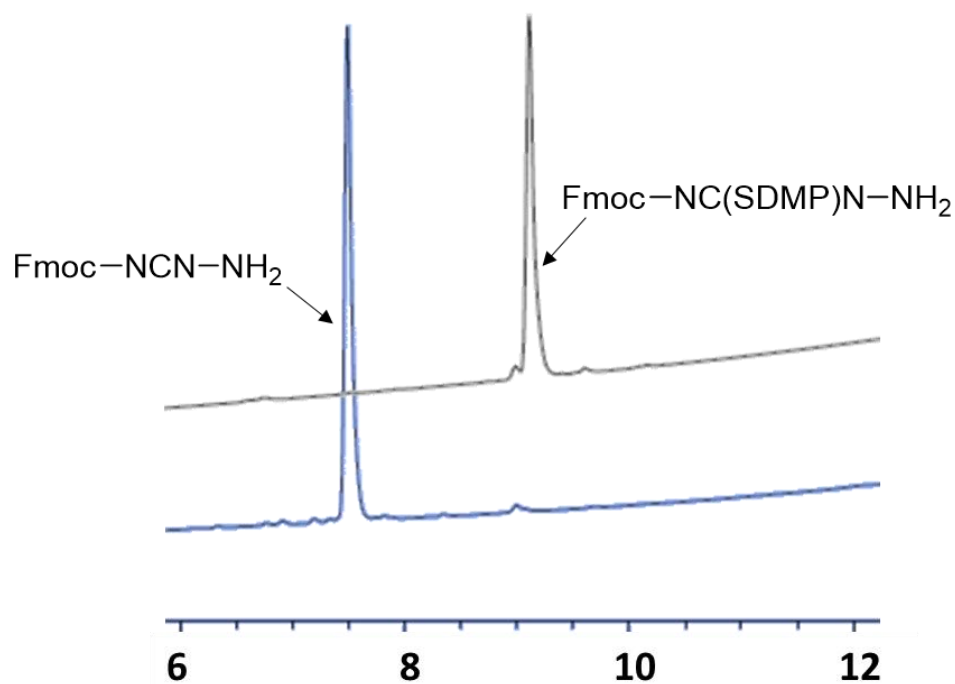
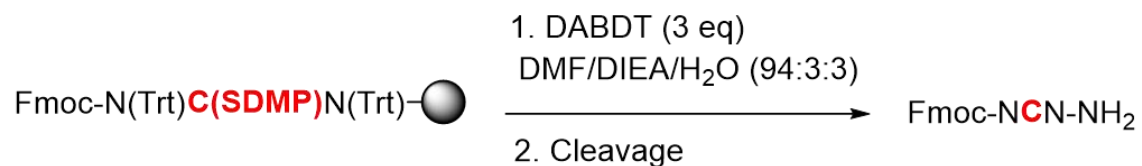
Reducing Agents, DABDT as Substitution for DTT

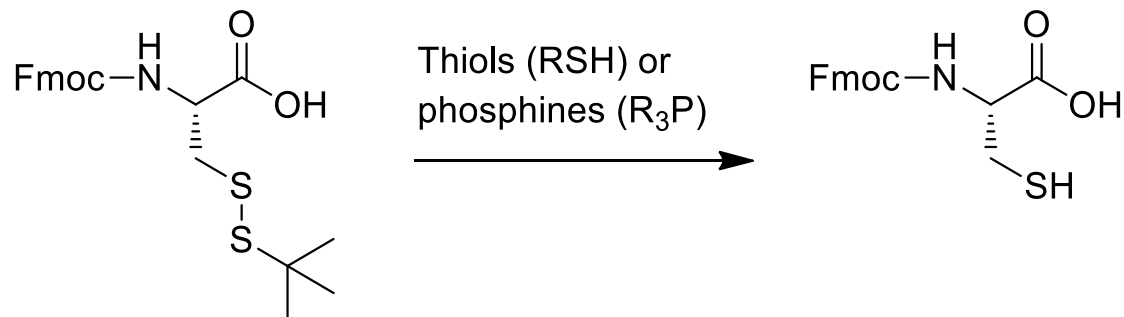


- Non-malodorous
- High efficiency
- Not readily oxidized by air
- Soluble in a wide range of solvents:
ACN, DMF, DCM, toluene, dioxane, THF, MeOH

SN. Mthembu, A. Sharma, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre, *Org. Lett.*, 21, 10111 (2019)

On solid-phase reduction using DABDT in DIEA-H₂O-ACN (3:3:94), 2x5 min

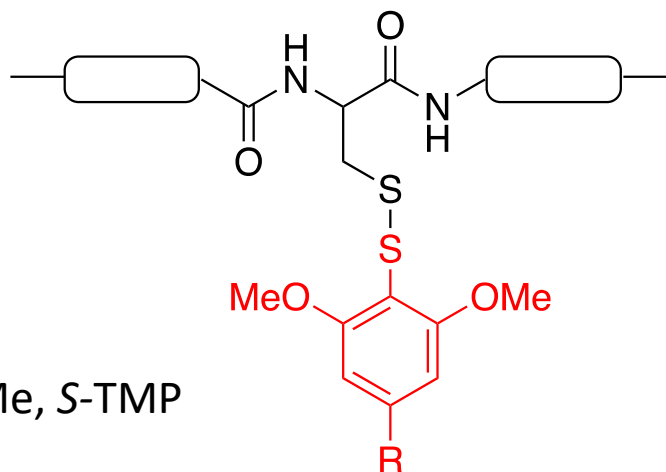




- S-tert-butylmercapto (S-tBu) is a commercially available thiol labile Cys protecting group (PG)
- Compatible with Fmoc/tBu chemistry
- “Labile” to reducing agents but long removal times (6-24h) **and very often it is stable**
- **Its lability is sequence dependent**
- **Novel, increasingly thiol labile Cys PGs would allow utilization of thiol labile PGs in routine peptide synthesis**

TB. Postma, F. Giraud, F. Albericio. *Org. Lett.*, 14, 5468 (2012)

A. Chakraborty, A. Sharma, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. *Org. Lett.*, 22, 9644 (2020)

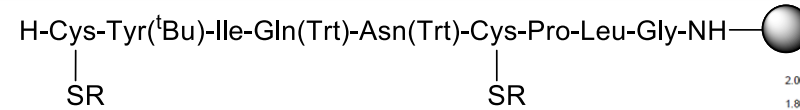


R = H, S-DMP; R + OMe, S-TMP

- The protecting group was found stable to base for 4h (20% piperidine in DMF)
- S-DMP was quantitatively removed by 20% β -mercaptoethanol/ 0.1 M NMM in DMF (3x5 min) vs 3h for S-^tBu or by 5% DTT/ 0.1 M NMM in DMF (3x5 min)

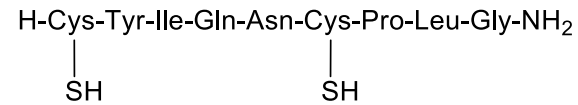
TMM. Postma, F, Giraud, F. Albericio. *Org. Lett.*, 14, 5468 (2012)

Oxytocin

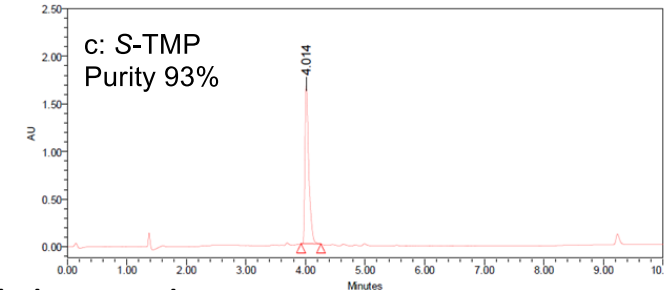
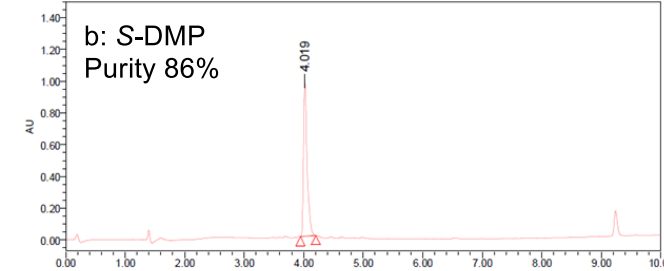
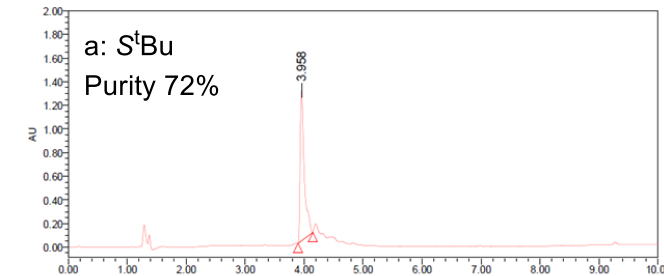
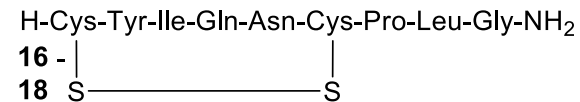


R = S^tBu:
1) Deprotect, 8h
2) Cleave, 1h

R = S-DMP or S-TMP:
1) Deprotect, 3 x 5 min
2) Cleave, 1h

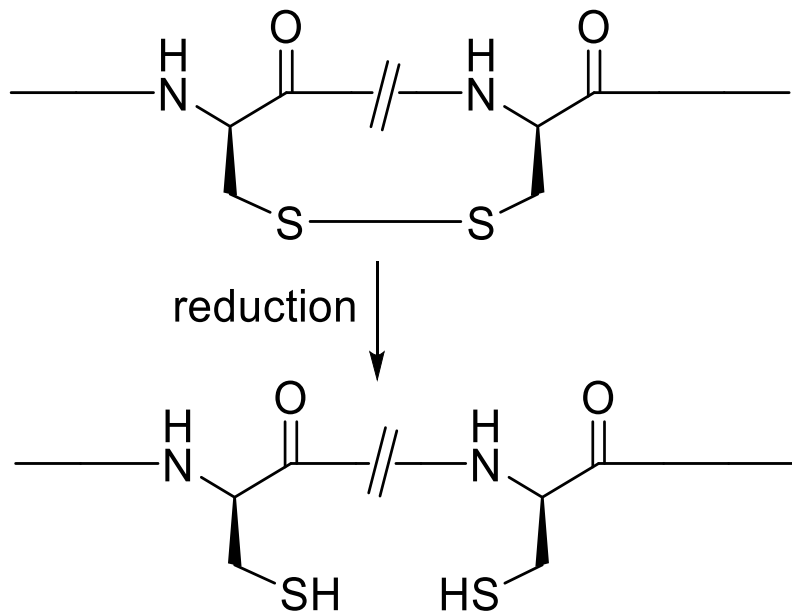


5% DMSO in H₂O/
MeCN (3:1), pH 8
(dil. NH₄OH), 24h

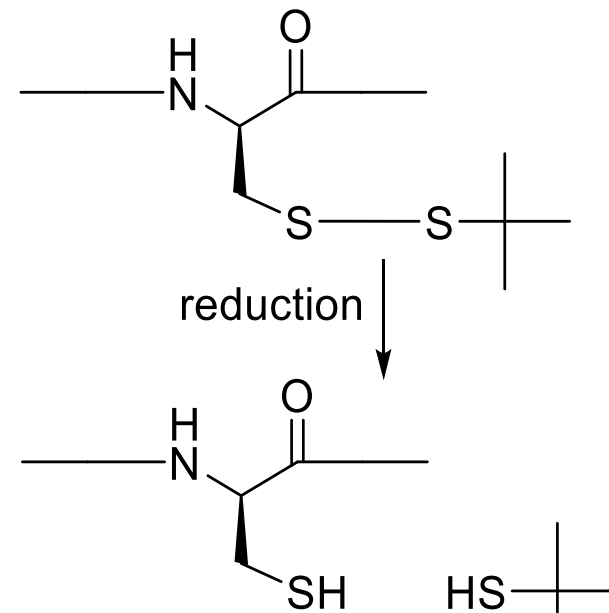


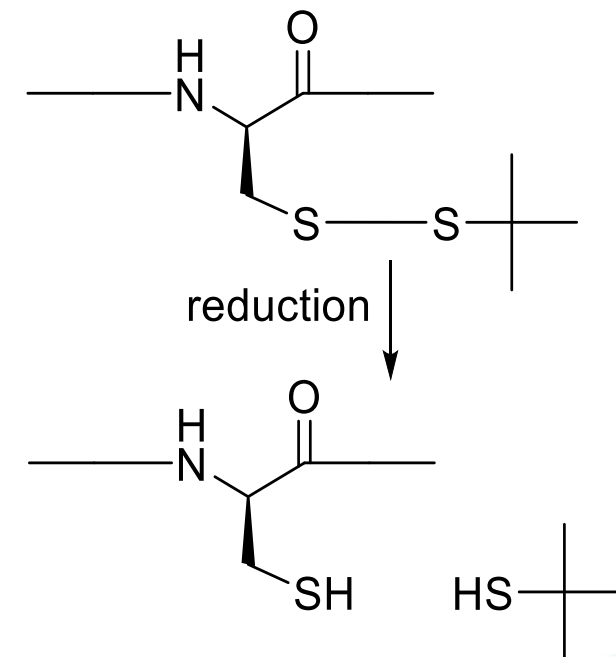
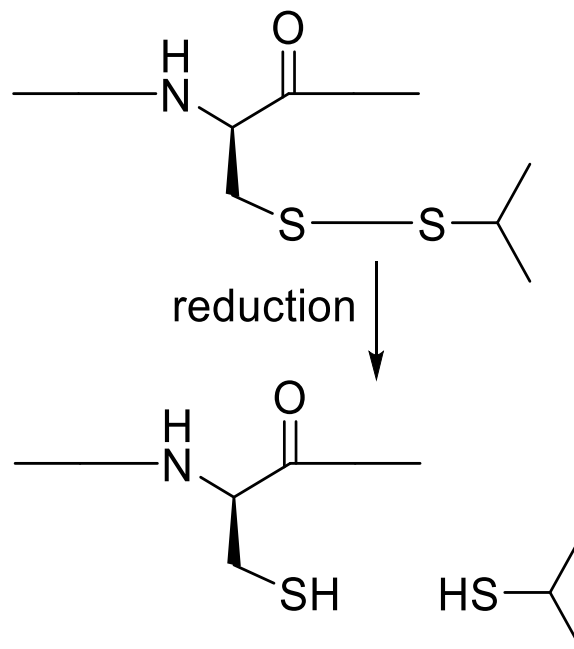
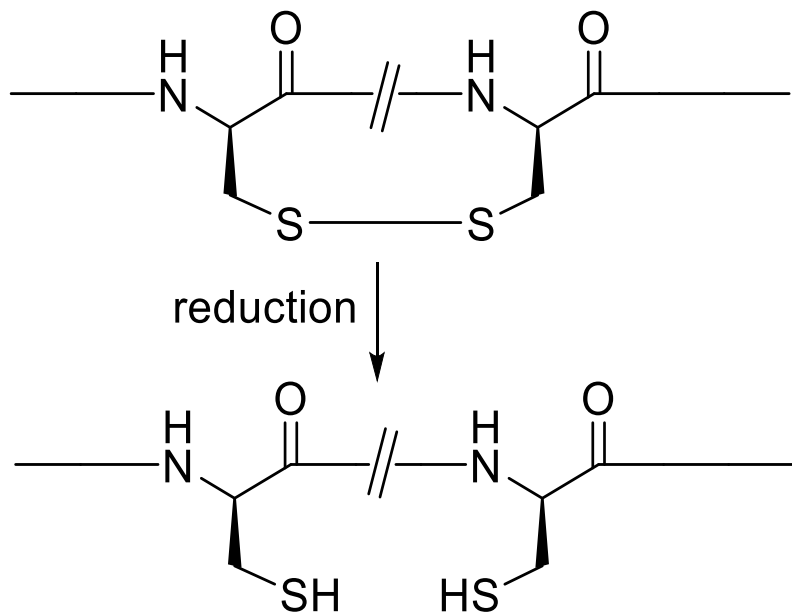
- S-DMP Synthesis is tedious and demanding
- Lack of full stability in front of 20% piperidine in DMF

T. Postma, M. Giraud, F. Albericio, *Org. Lett.*, 14, 5468-5471 (2012)



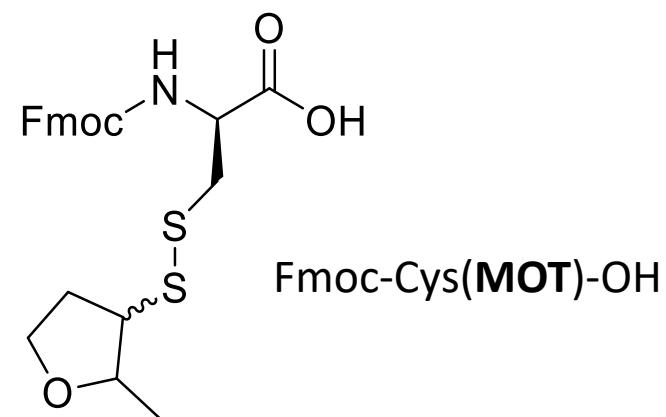
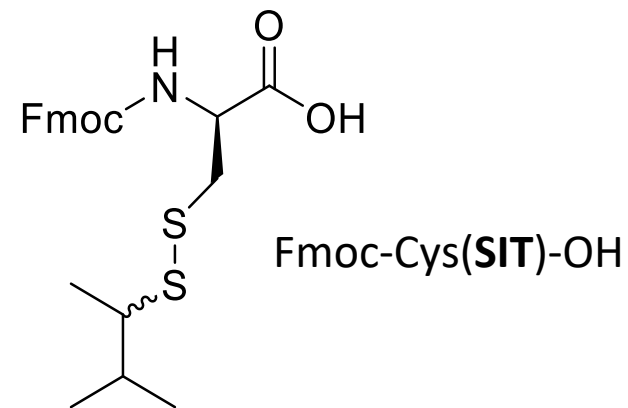
A. Chakraborty, A. Sharma, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. *Org. Lett.*, 22, 9644 (2020)
 A. Chakraborty,, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. *J. Org. Chem.* (2022), in press



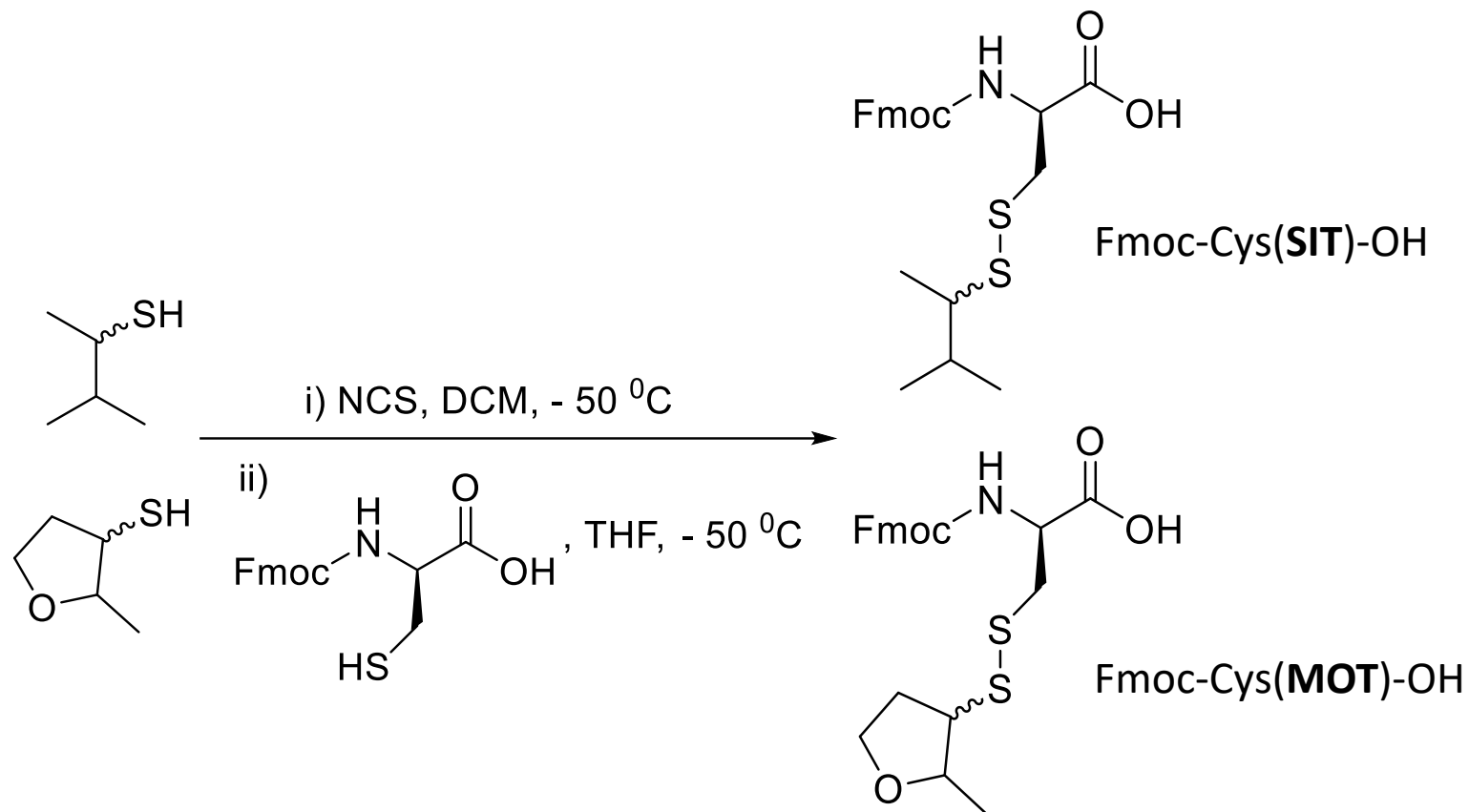


A. Chakraborty, A. Sharma, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. *Org. Lett.*, 22, 9644 (2020)

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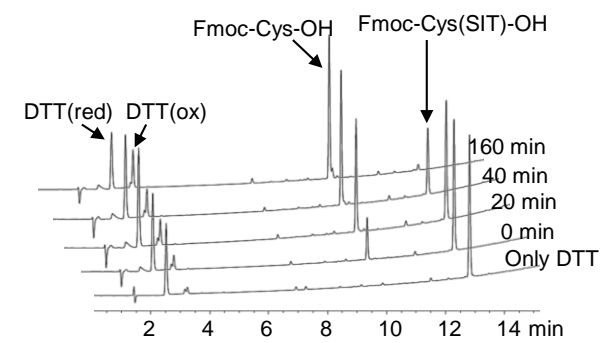
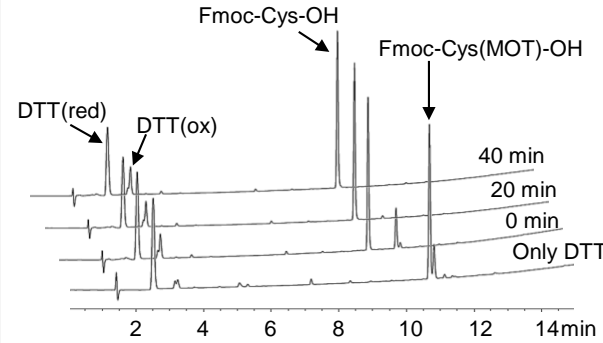
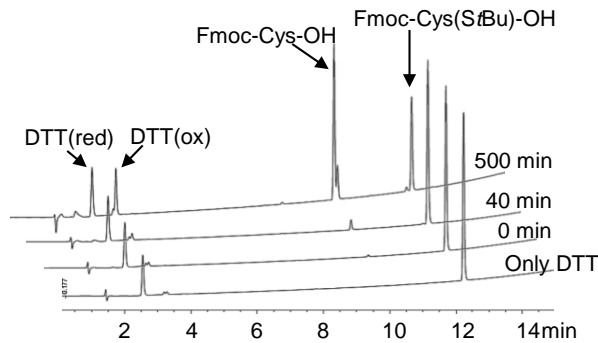
Boc-Cys(PG)-Gly-Phe-Leu-RinkAmide

Fmoc-Cys(StBu)-OH

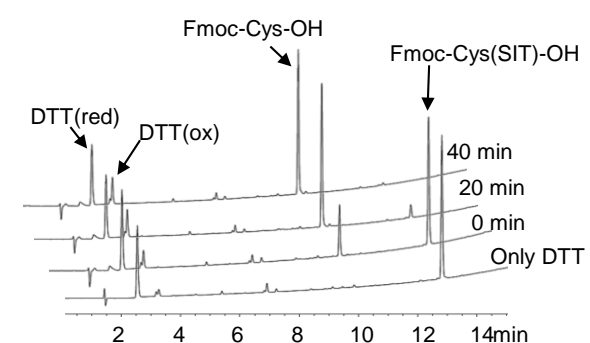
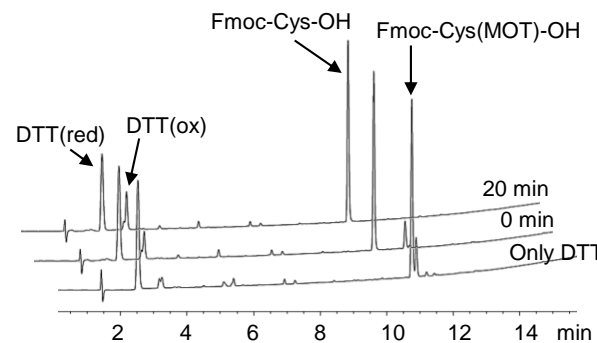
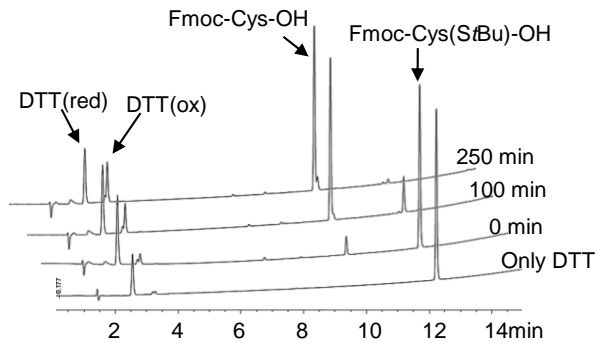
Fmoc-Cys(MOT)-OH

Fmoc-Cys(SIT)-OH

Reduction in presence of DTT + DIEA



Reduction in presence of DTT + DIEA + H₂O



A. Chakraborty, A. Sharma, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. Org. Lett., 22, 9644 (2020)

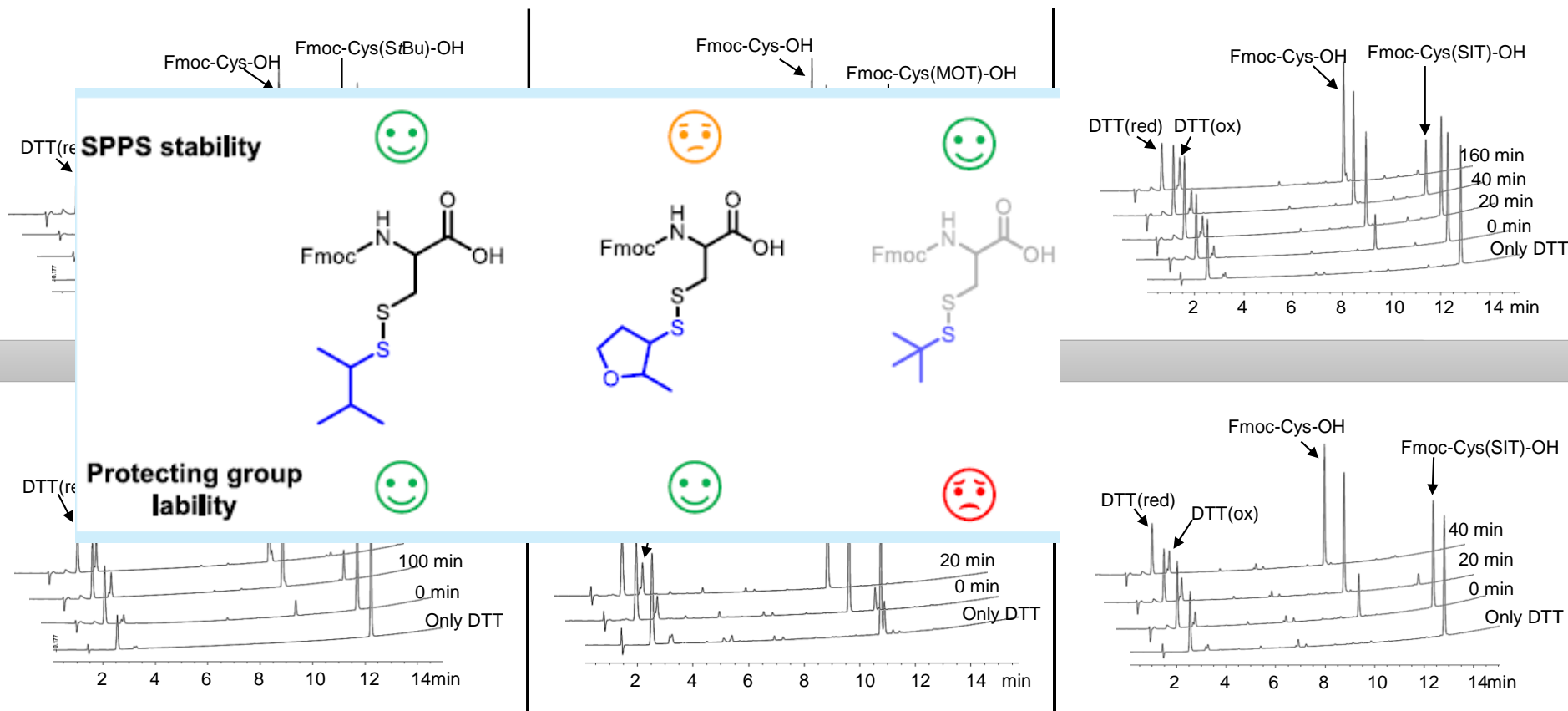
Boc-Cys(PG)-Gly-Phe-Leu-RinkAmide

Fmoc-Cys(StBu)-OH

Fmoc-Cys(MOT)-OH

Fmoc-Cys(SIT)-OH

Reduction in presence of DTT + DIEA



A. Chakraborty, A. Sharma, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. Org. Lett., 22, 9644 (2020)

Vasopressin

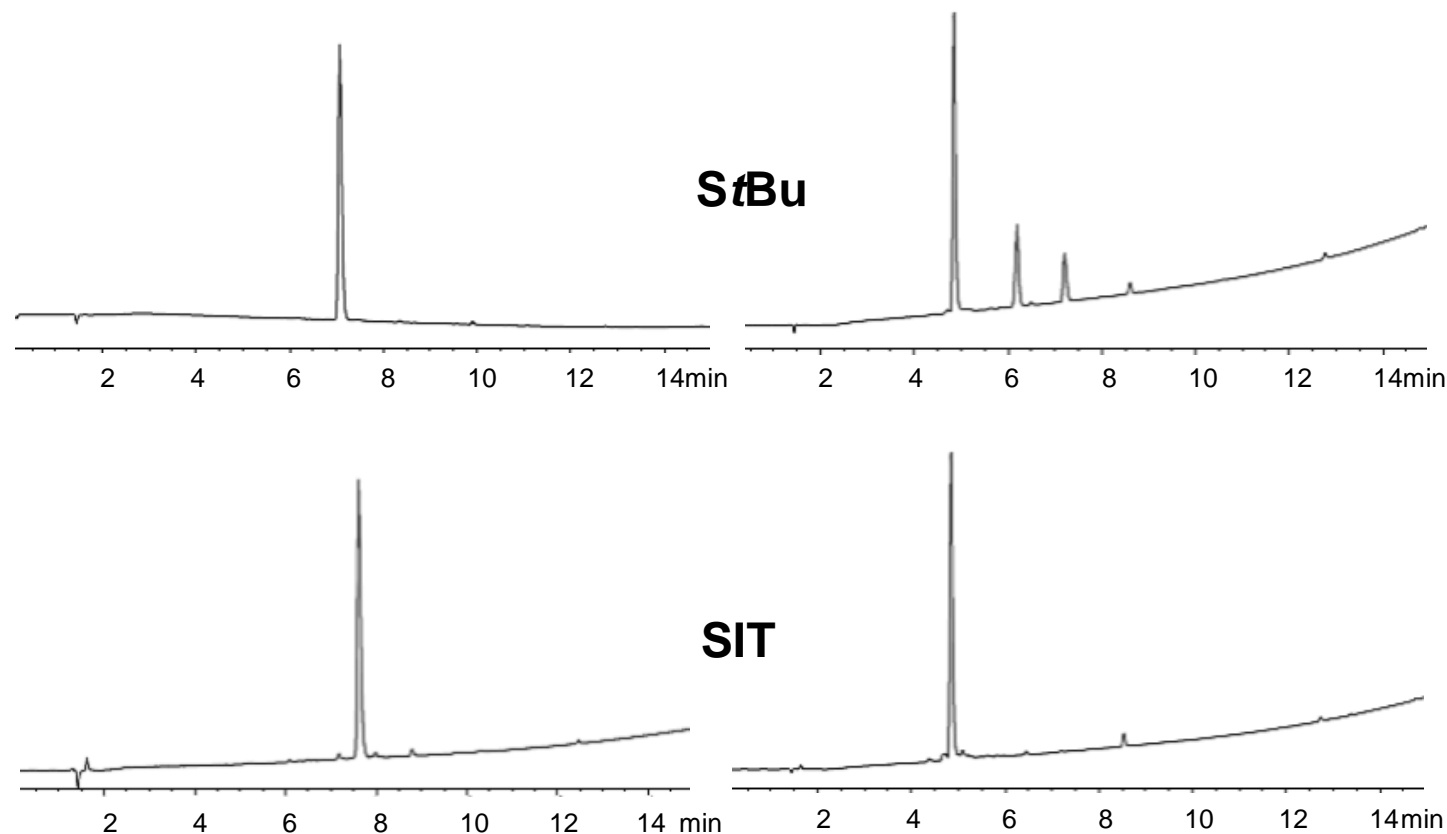
H-Cys(PG)-Tyr(tBu)-Phe-Gln(Trt)-Asn(Trt)-Cys(PG)-Pro-Arg(Pbf)-Gly RinkAmide-

protected vasopressin

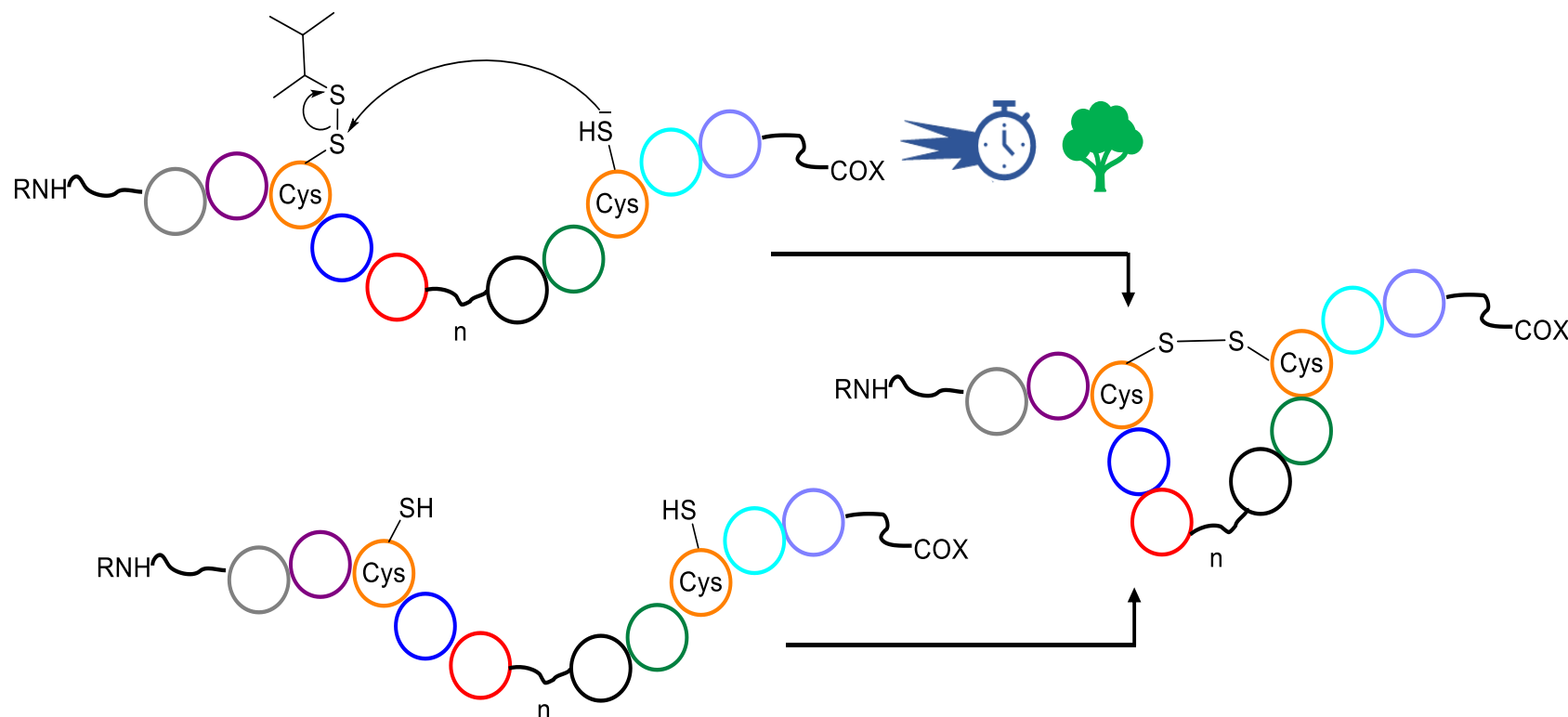
unprotected vasopressin

Removal Conditions:

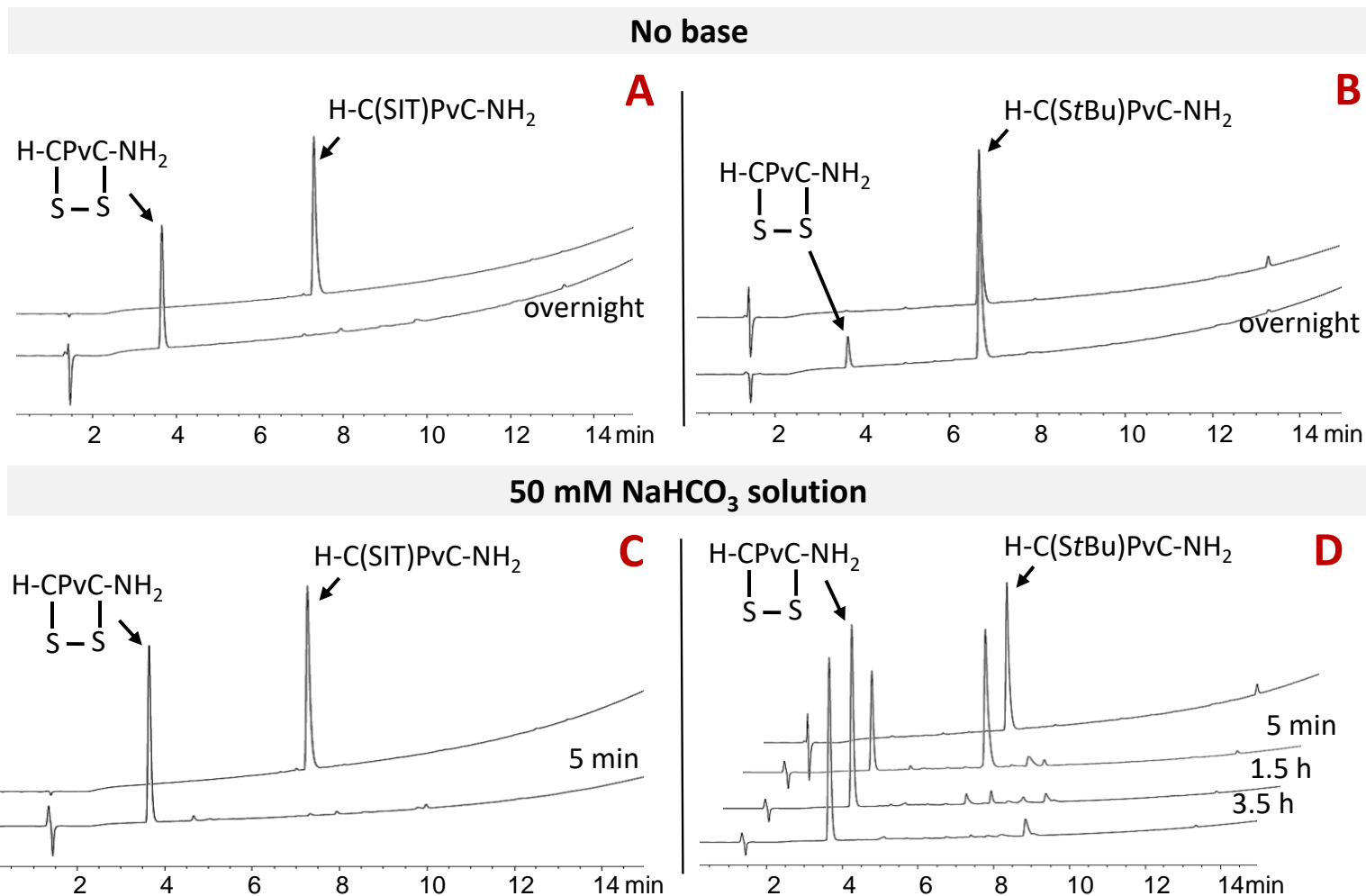
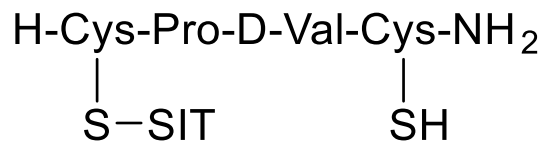
3 x DTT (10 eq), 5 min
DMF-DIEA-H₂O (92:4:4)



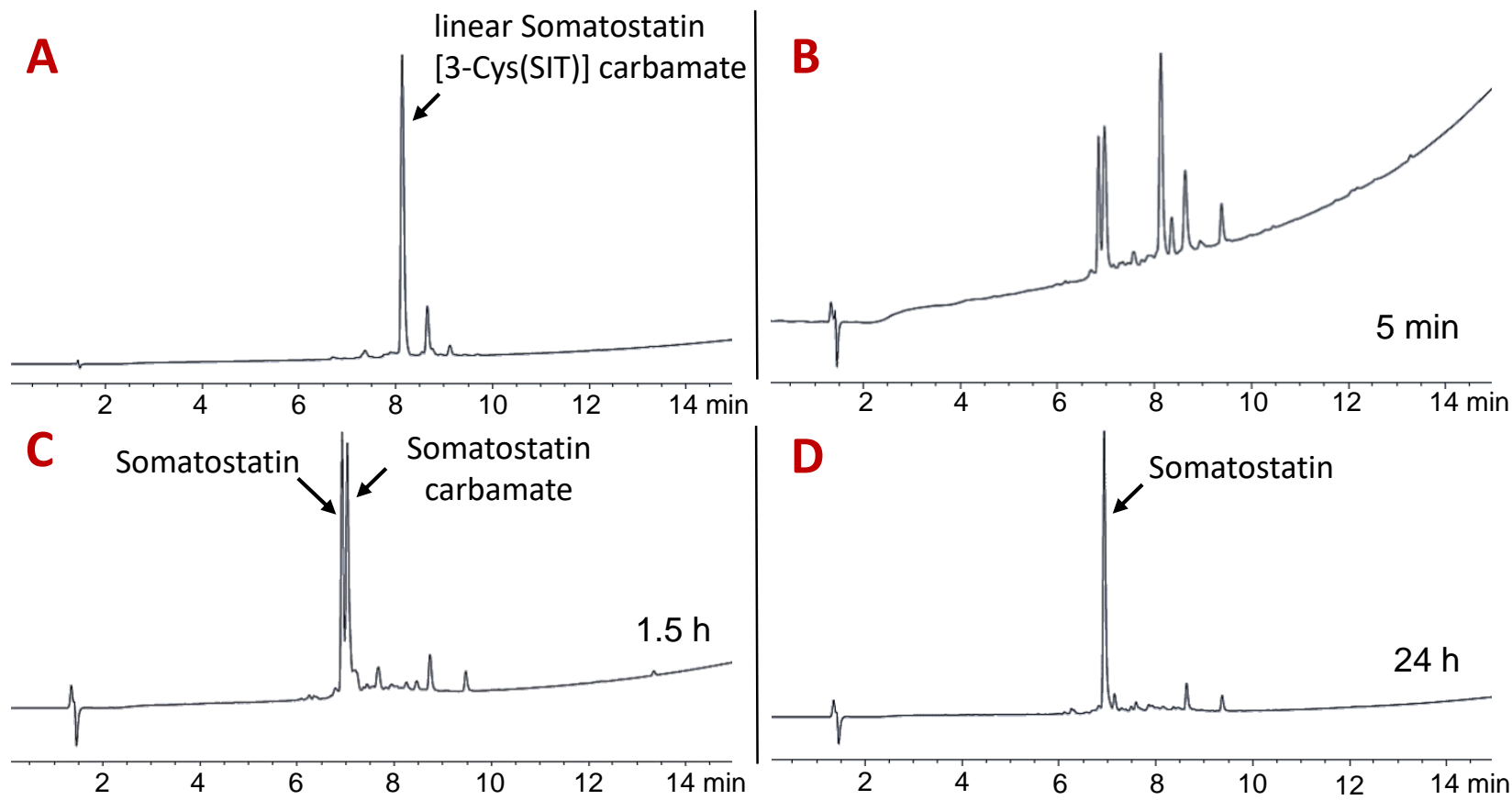
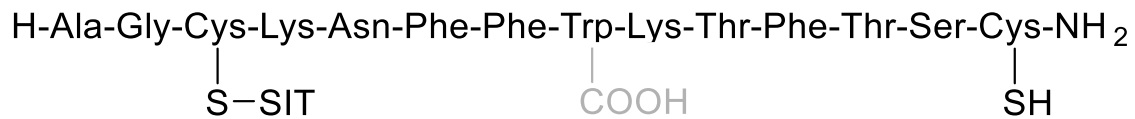
A. Chakraborty, A. Sharma, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. Org. Lett., 22, 9644 (2020)



A. Chakraborty,, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. J. Org. Chem. (2022), in press



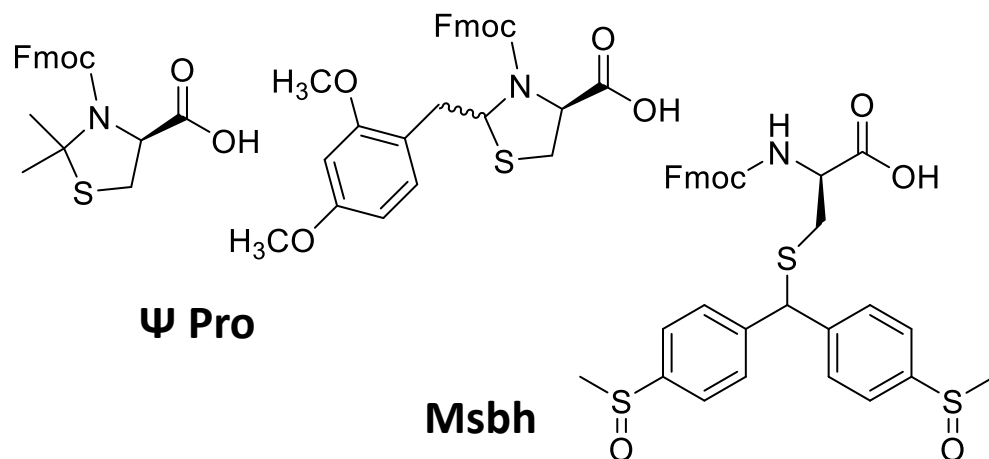
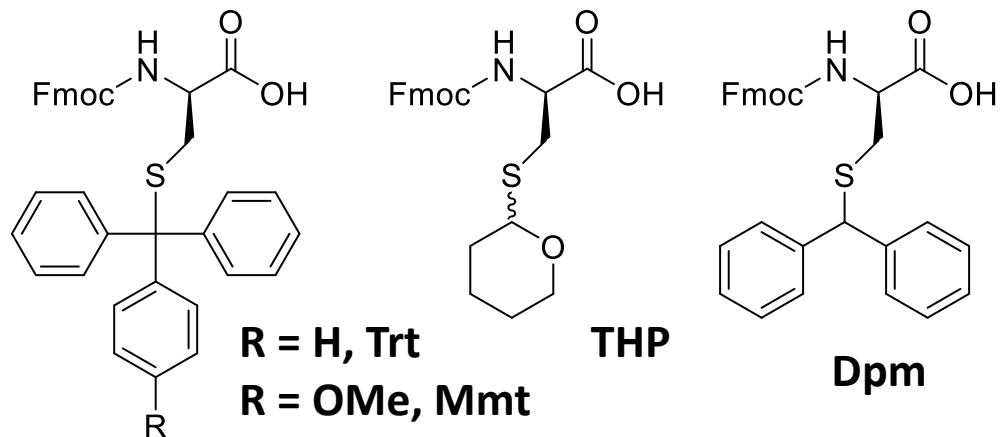
A. Chakraborty,, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. J. Org. Chem. (2022), in press



A. Chakraborty,, F. Albericio, BG. de la Torre. J. Org. Chem. (2022), in press



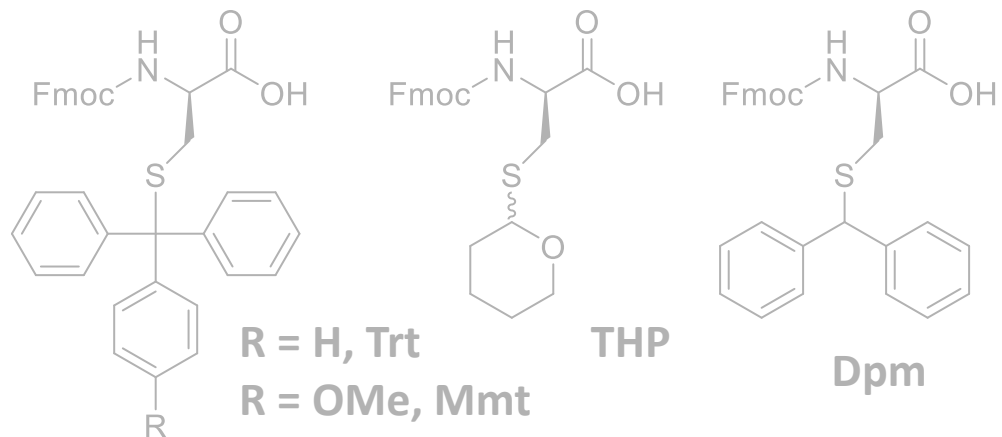
Acid Labile



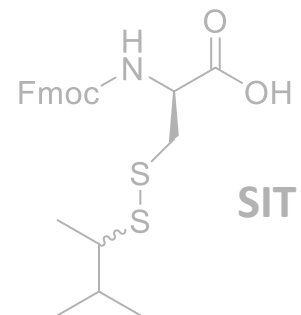
Cys Protecting Groups, Winners



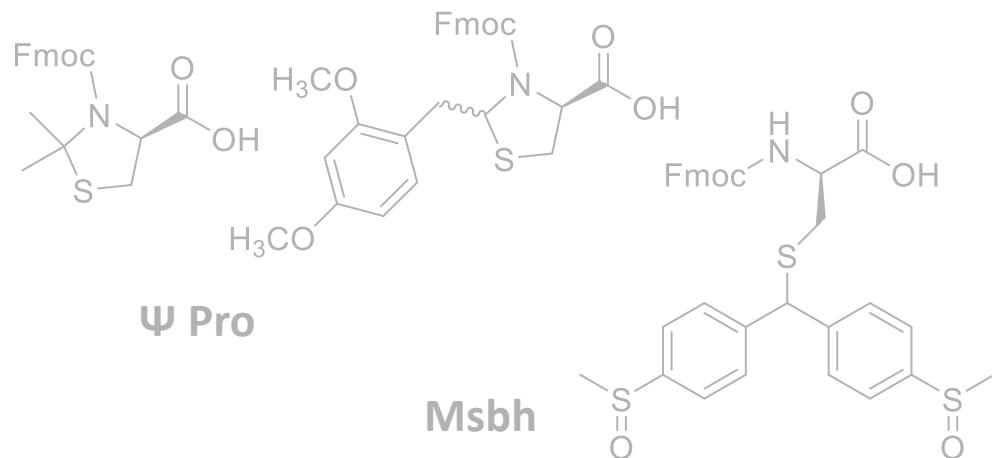
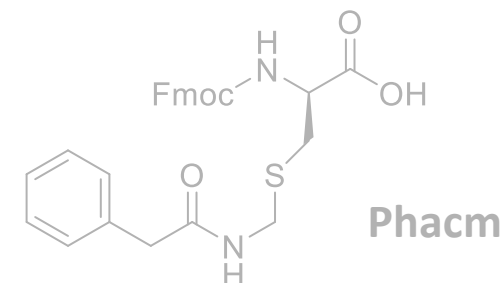
Acid Labile



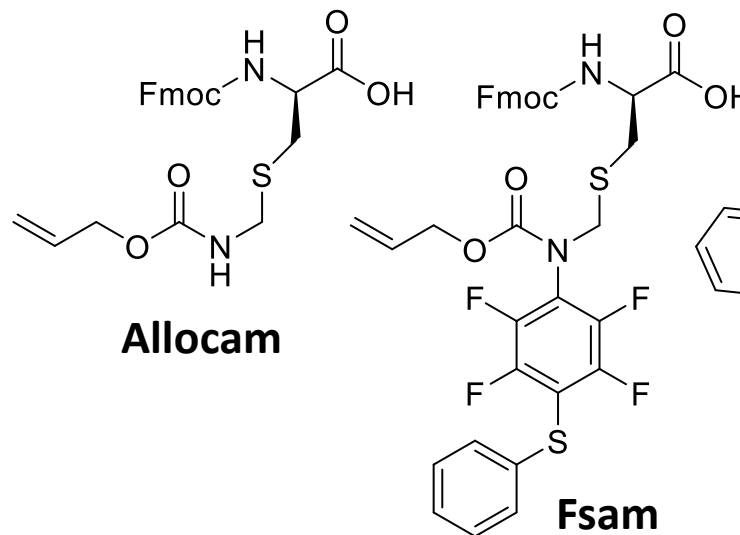
Reducing Agent Labile



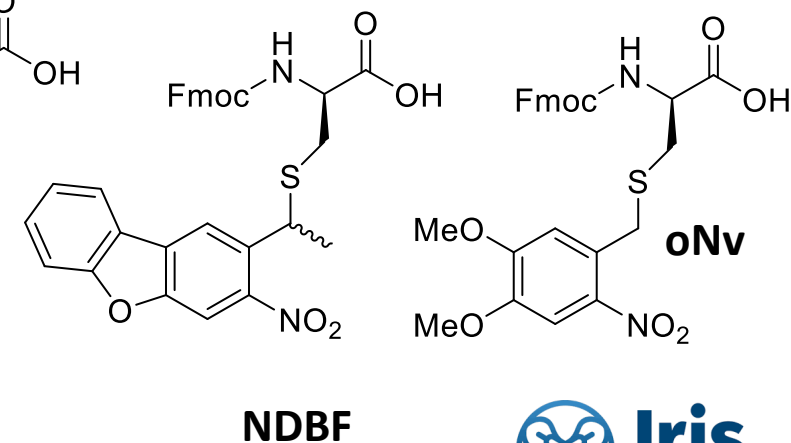
Enzymatically Labile



Pd Labile



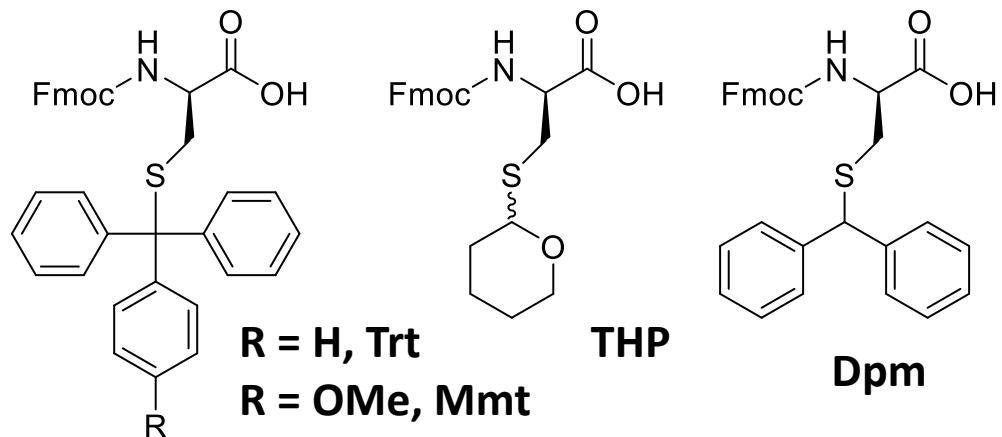
Photolabile



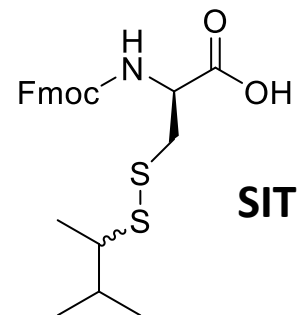
Cys Protecting Groups, Winners



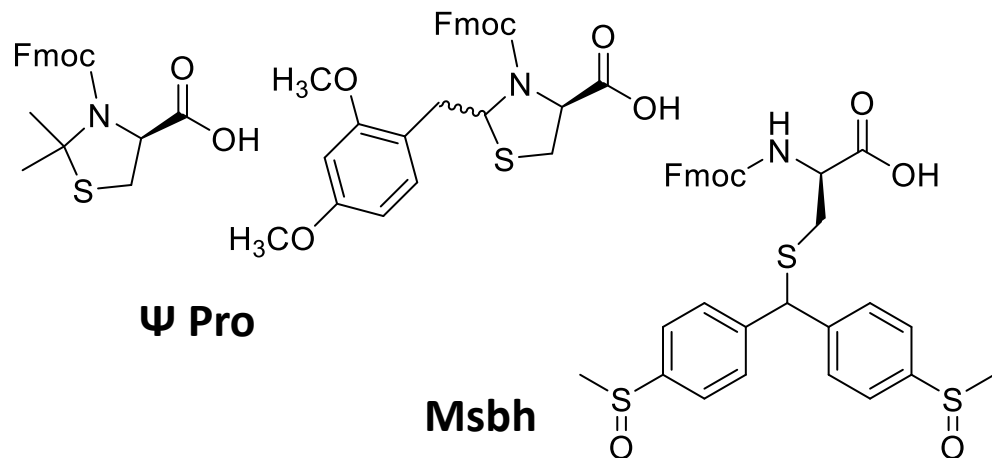
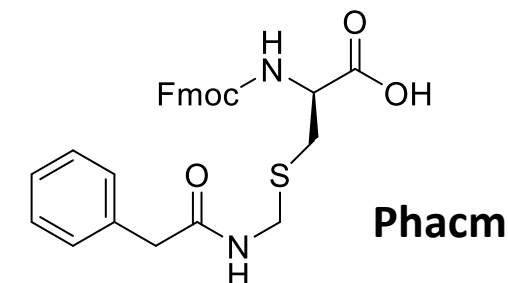
Acid Labile



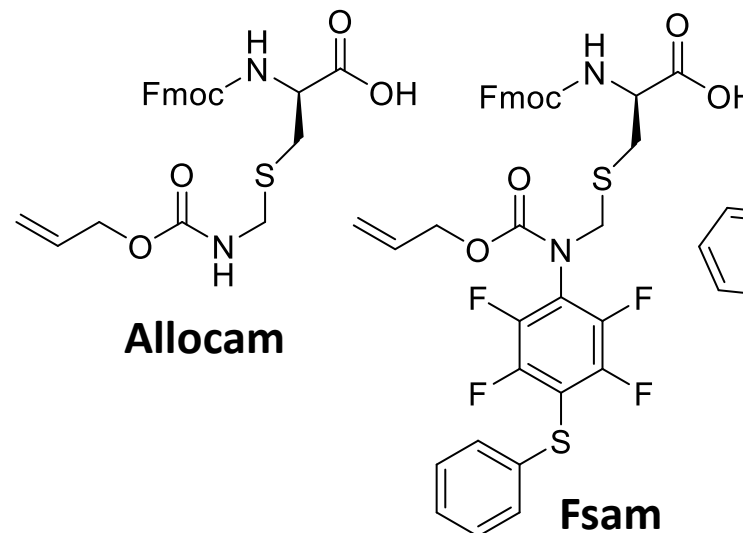
Reducing Agent Labile



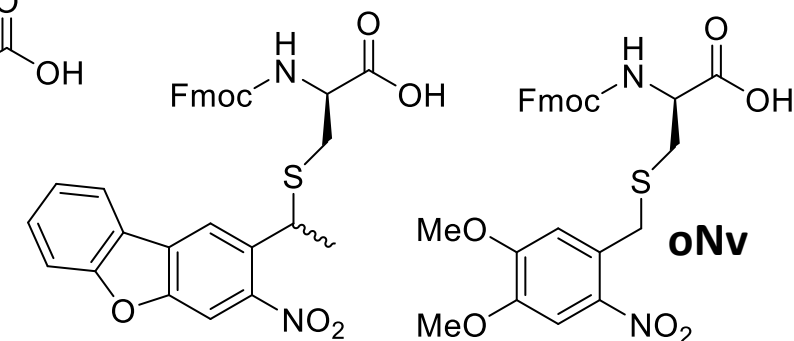
Enzymatically Labile



Pd Labile



Photolabile



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



THANK YOU

NDIYABULELA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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Dr. M. Teixidó



Prof. D. Andreu



Prof. F. Albericio

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