

PYRROC

**an alternative to Copper catalysts in strain promoted
azide-alkyne cycloaddition reactions**



OrganoSpezialChemie GmbH Bitterfeld

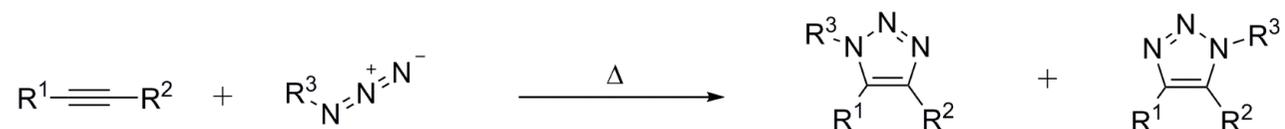
01.06.2016

Dr. Corinna Gröst

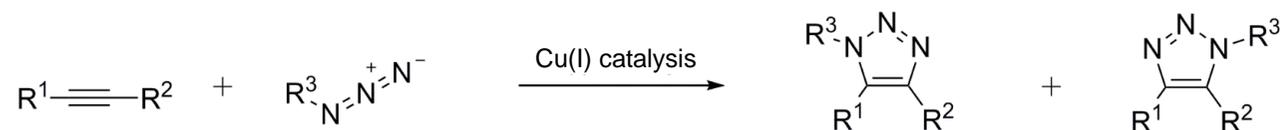
OSC OrganoSpezialChemie GmbH

Azide Alkyne Cycloaddition

- Huisgen (1960er): 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition



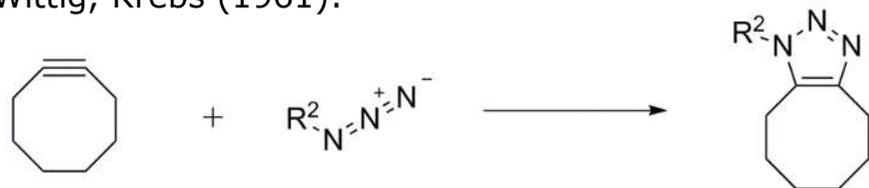
- Sharpless and Meldal (2002):



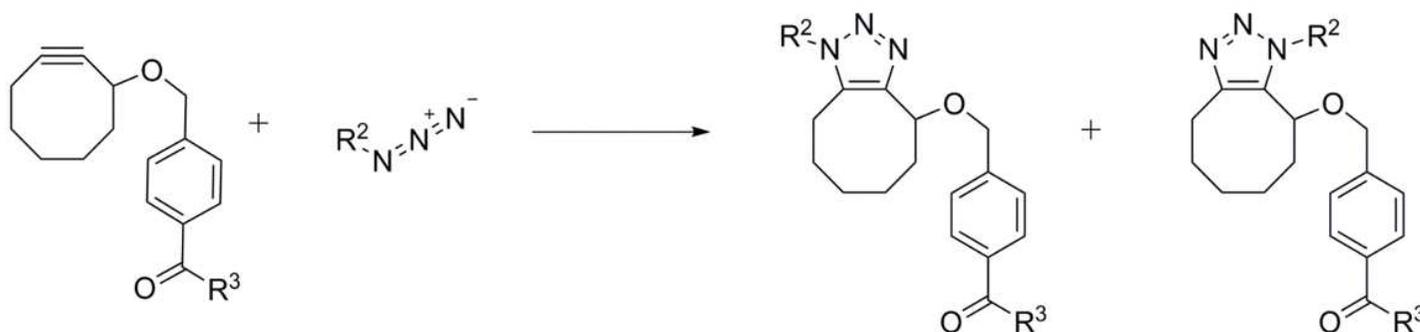
- **Click Chemistry:**
- Insensitivity against water or oxygen
 - Broad applicability
 - High yield
 - No or easily separable side-products

- Cu(I) cytotoxic → **click reaction through ring strain**

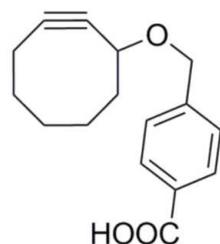
Wittig, Krebs (1961):



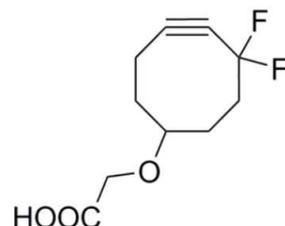
Bertozzi (2004):



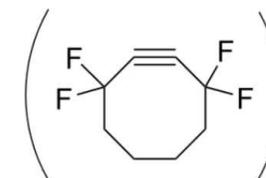
Cyclooctynes



OCT
 $k = 2.4 \times 10^{-3}$



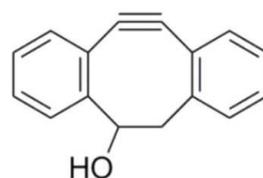
DIFO
 7.6×10^{-2}



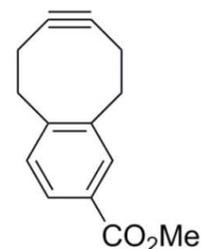
3,3,8,8-Tetrafluorocyclooctin
 calc.: 1.8*



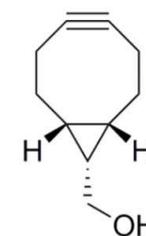
reactivity



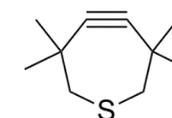
DIBO
 5.7×10^{-2}



COMBO
 2.4×10^{-1}



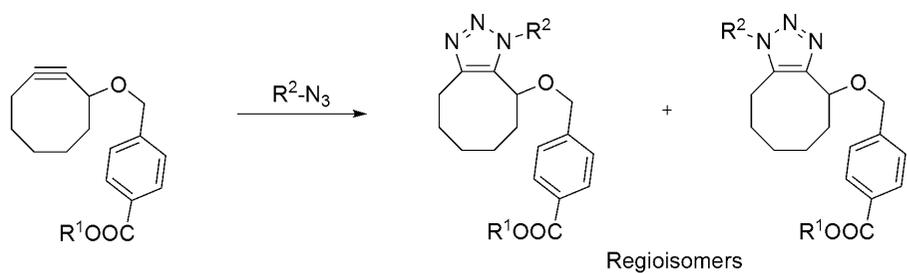
endo-BCN
 1.4×10^{-1}



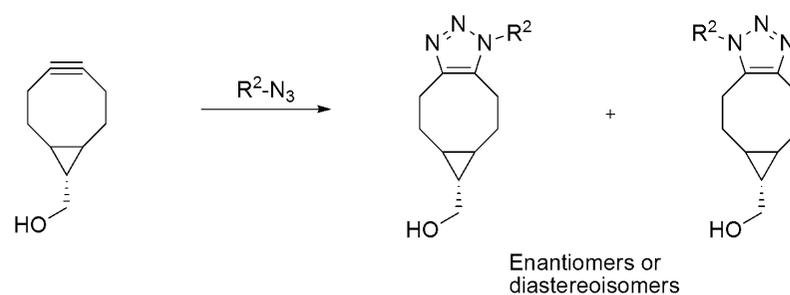
TMTH
 4.0

k (in $M^{-1}s^{-1}$) determined through 1H -NMR measurement in the reaction with benzyl azide. * calc. for the reaction with MeN_3 .

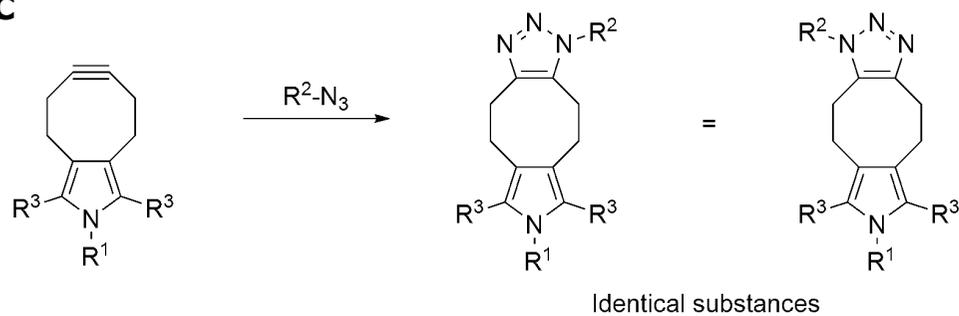
OCT

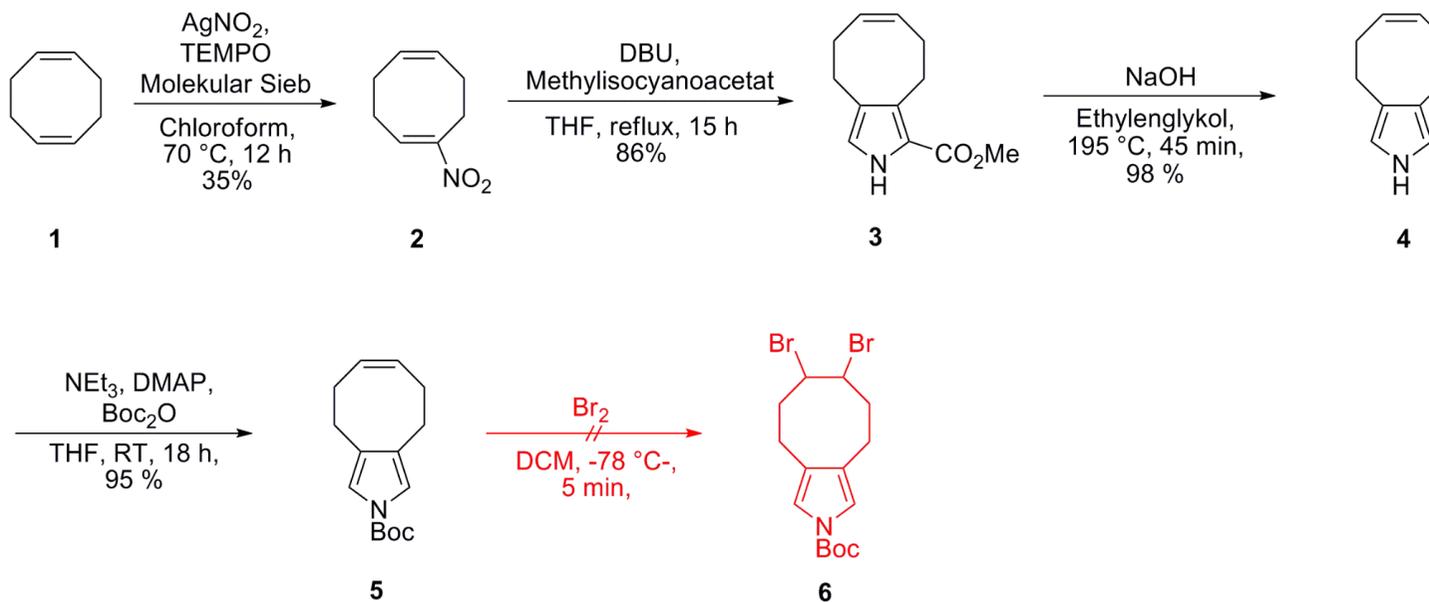


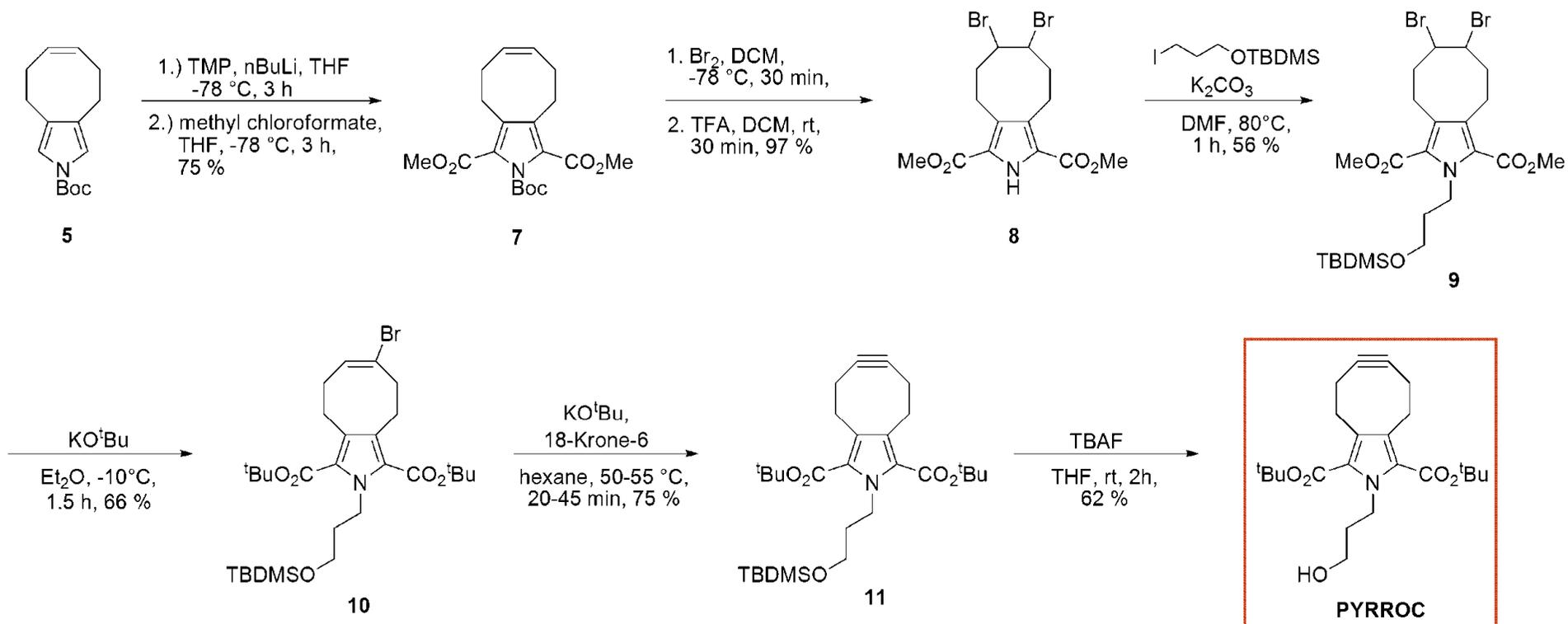
BCN

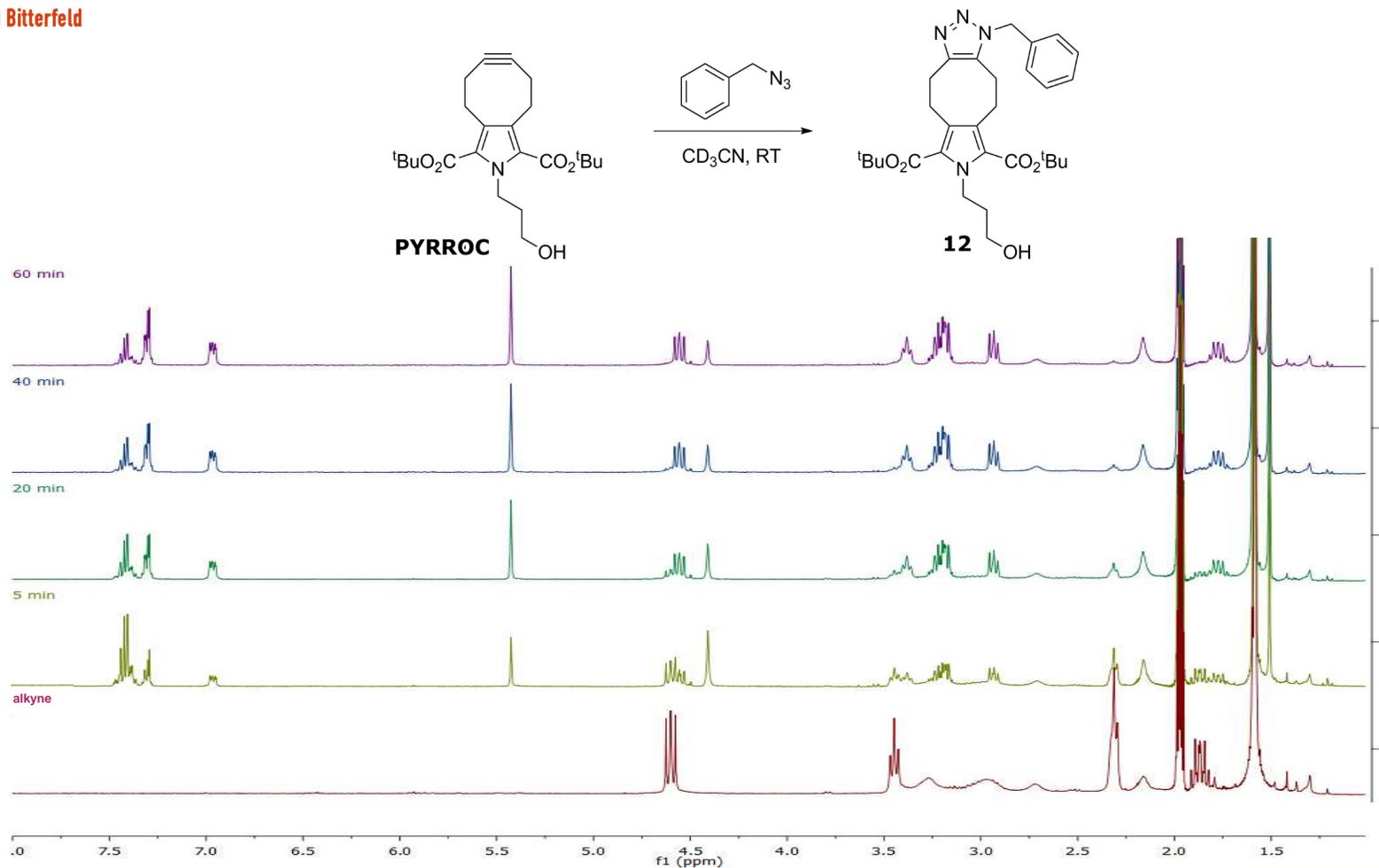


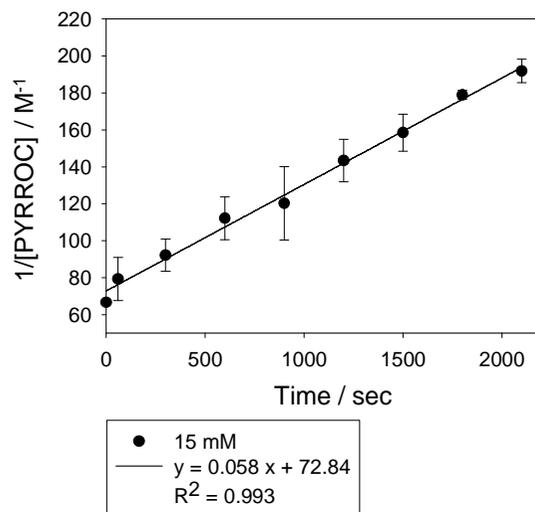
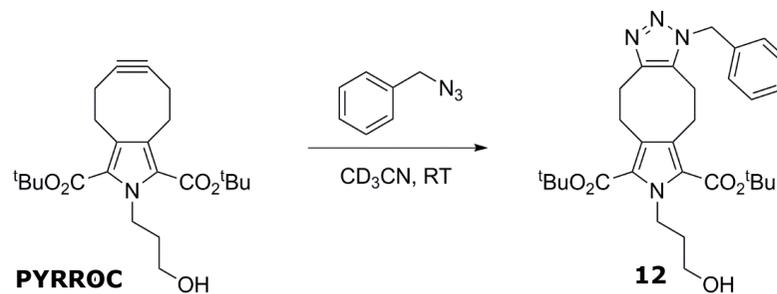
PYRROC







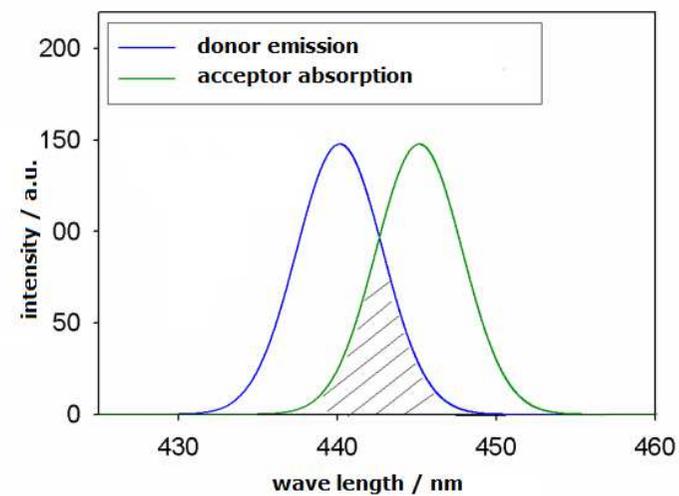
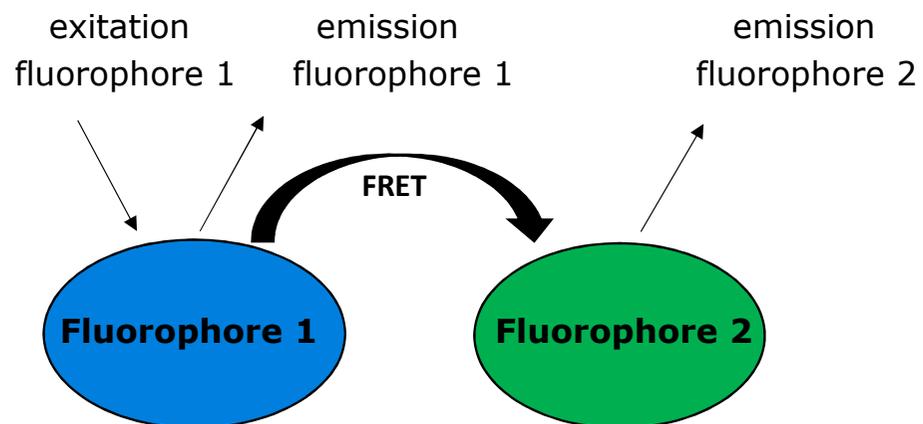


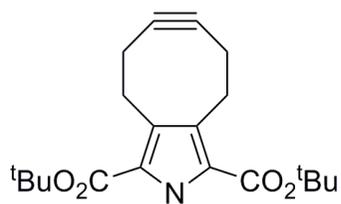


$$k = 0.058 \pm 0.004 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

FRET

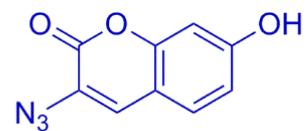
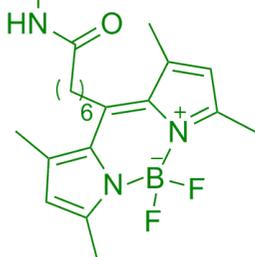
Förster resonance energy transfer





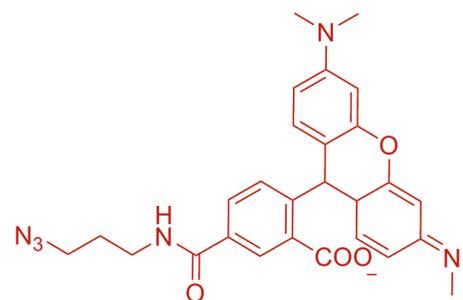
BODIPY(FL)-PYRROC

$\lambda_{ex} = 470 \text{ nm}$
 $\lambda_{em} = 509 \text{ nm}$



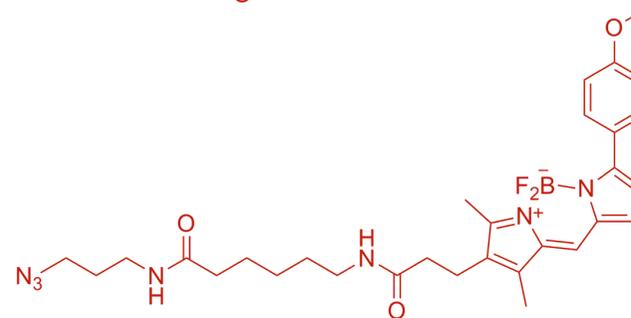
3-Azido-7-hydroxycoumarine

$\lambda_{ex} = 400 \text{ nm}$
 $\lambda_{em} = 470 \text{ nm}$



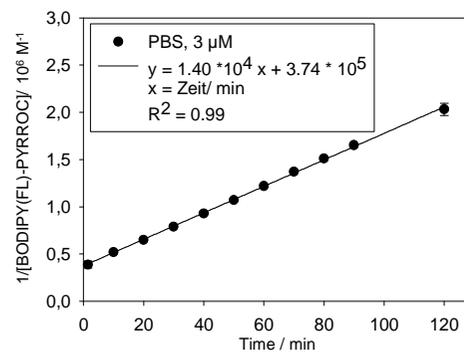
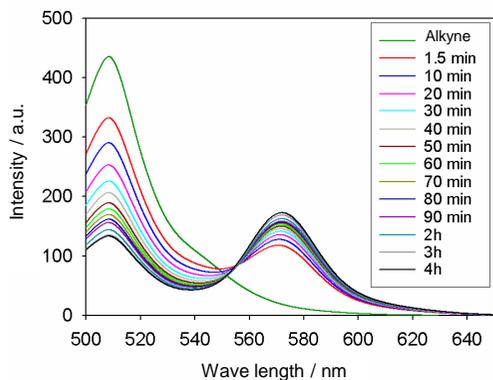
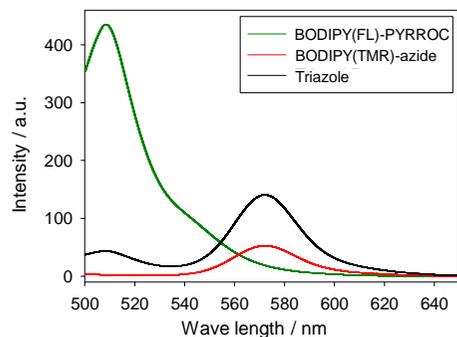
5-TAMRA-azide

$\lambda_{ex} = 540 \text{ nm}$
 $\lambda_{em} = 575 \text{ nm}$

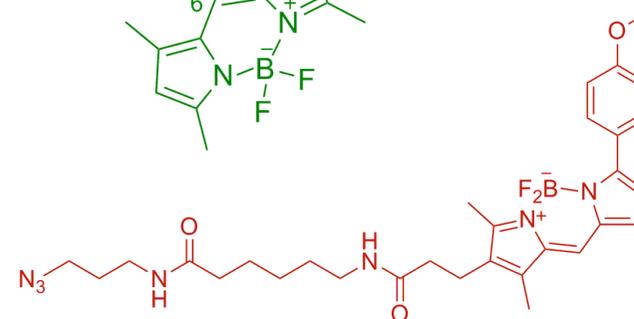
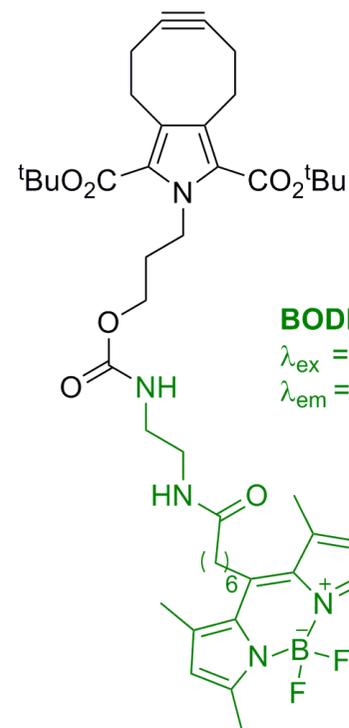


BODIPY(TMR)-azide

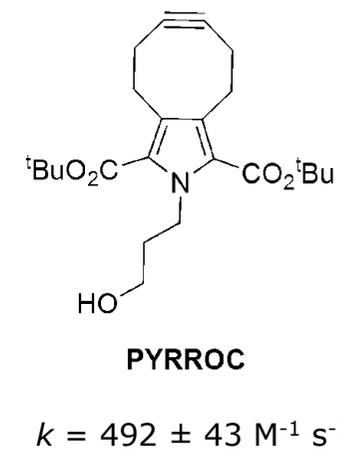
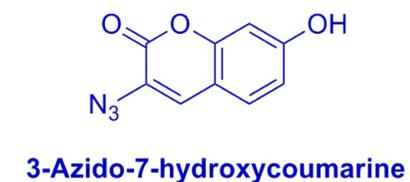
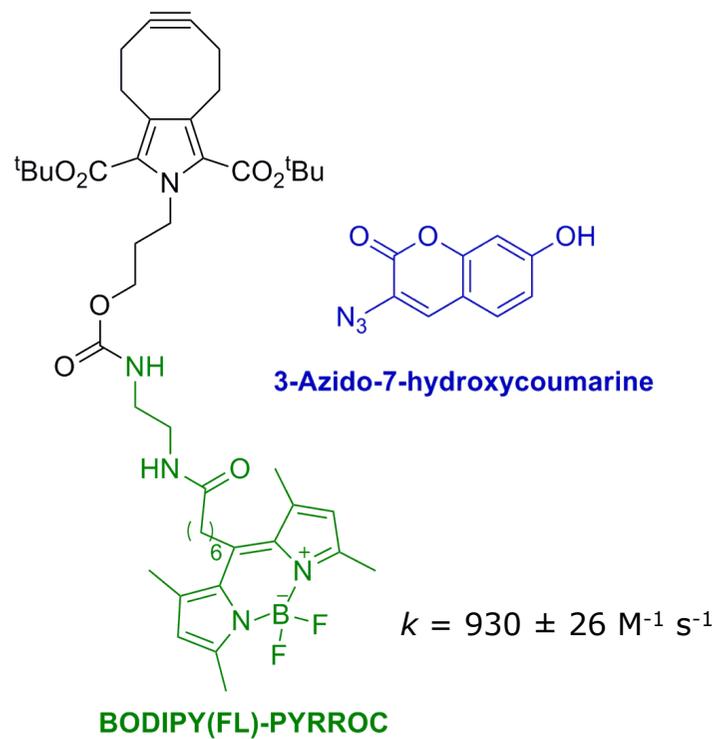
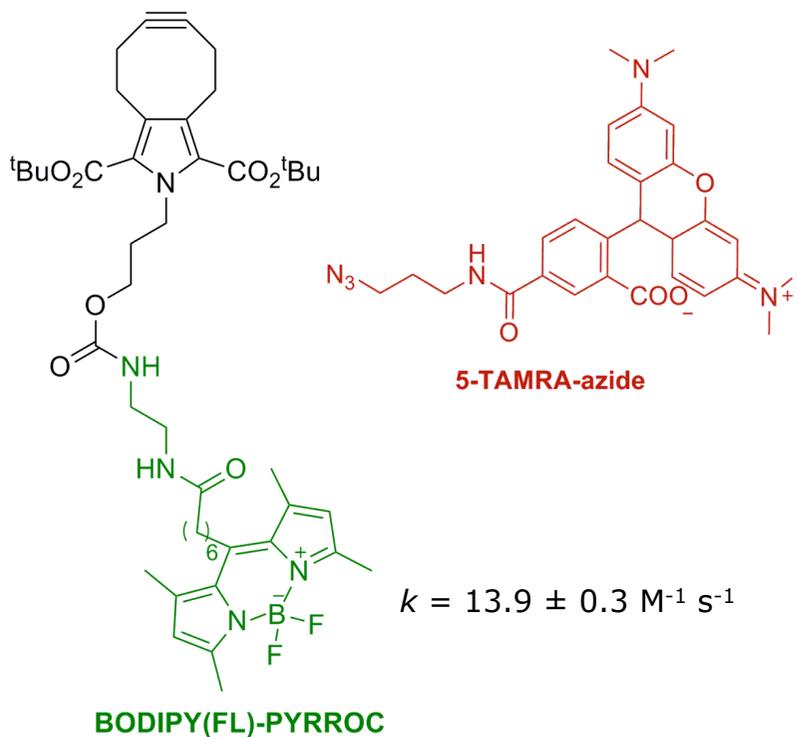
$\lambda_{ex} = 545 \text{ nm}$
 $\lambda_{em} = 575 \text{ nm}$



$$k = 234 \pm 2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



PYRROC



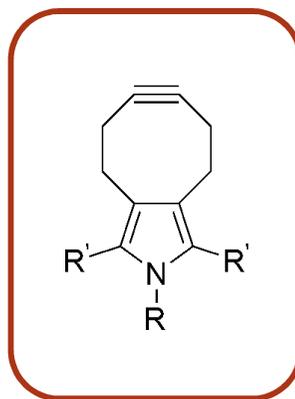
measured in PBS (phosphate buffered saline)

Potential applications

Biochemistry

Fluorescence-labelling of biomolecules
in cells
in Organisms

Bioorthogonal reactions
with ≥ 2 functionalities in cells



Material Science

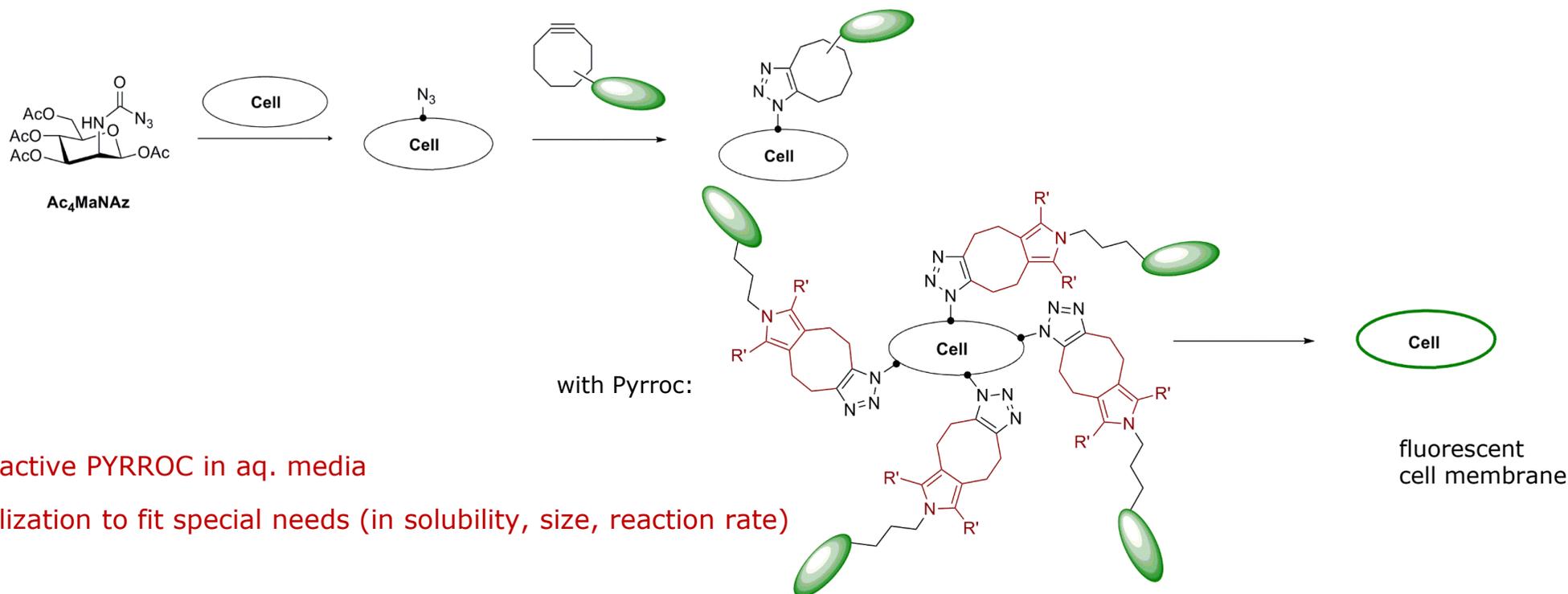
Synthesis of macromolecules and polymers

Drug discovery

Synthesis of compound libraries
Lead structure optimization
Target Guided Synthesis (TGS)

Fluorescence-labelling of biomolecules

Labelling of glycanes, proteins, enzymes
e.g. live cell imaging of cell membrane

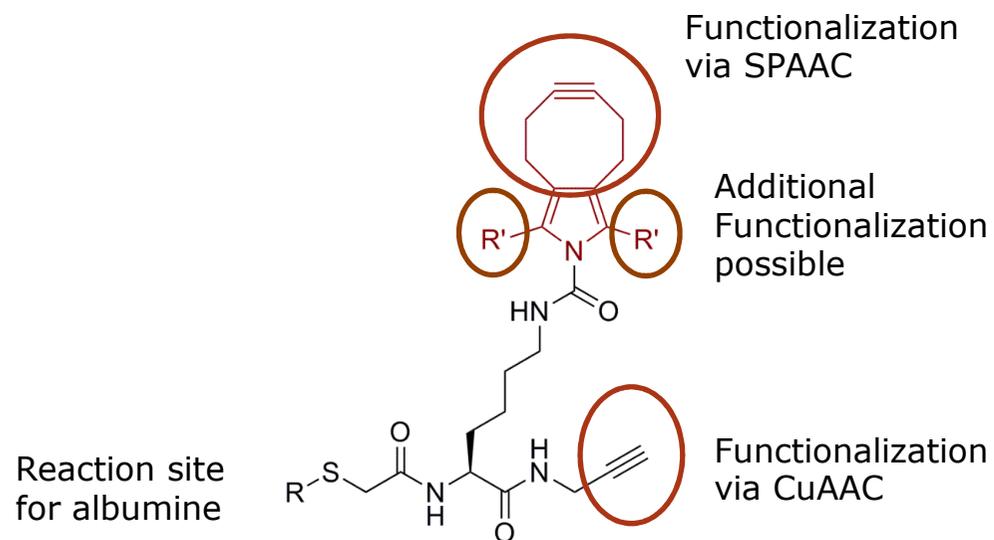


Bioorthogonal reactions

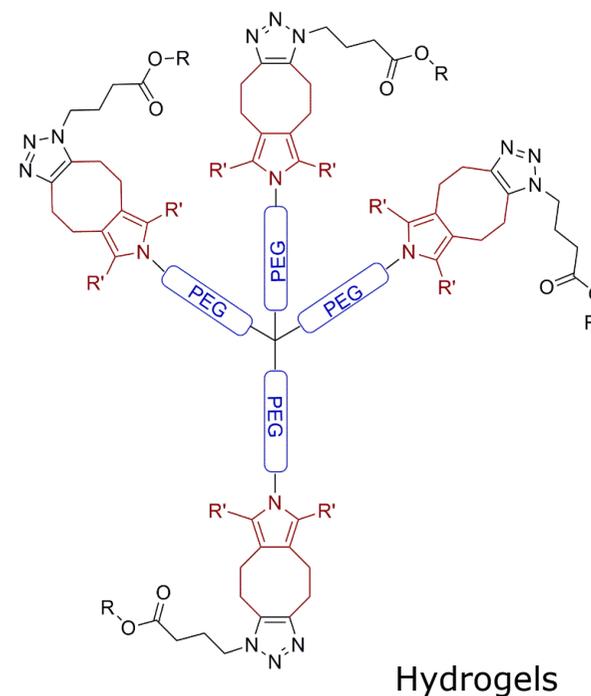
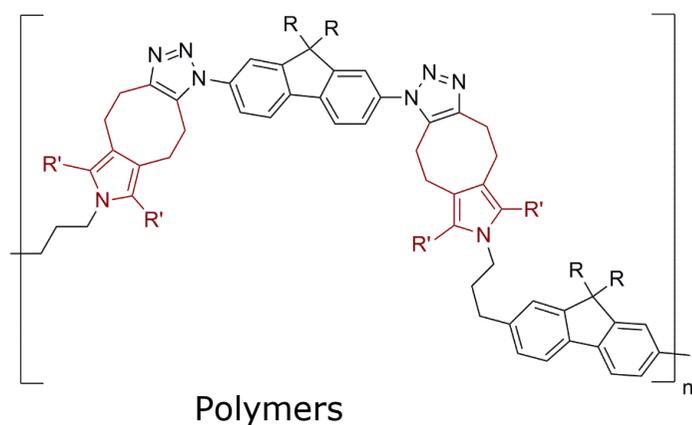
orthogonal synthetic handles

sequential biomolecule conjugations

e.g. development of biotherapeutics, antibody–drug conjugates, synthetic vaccines



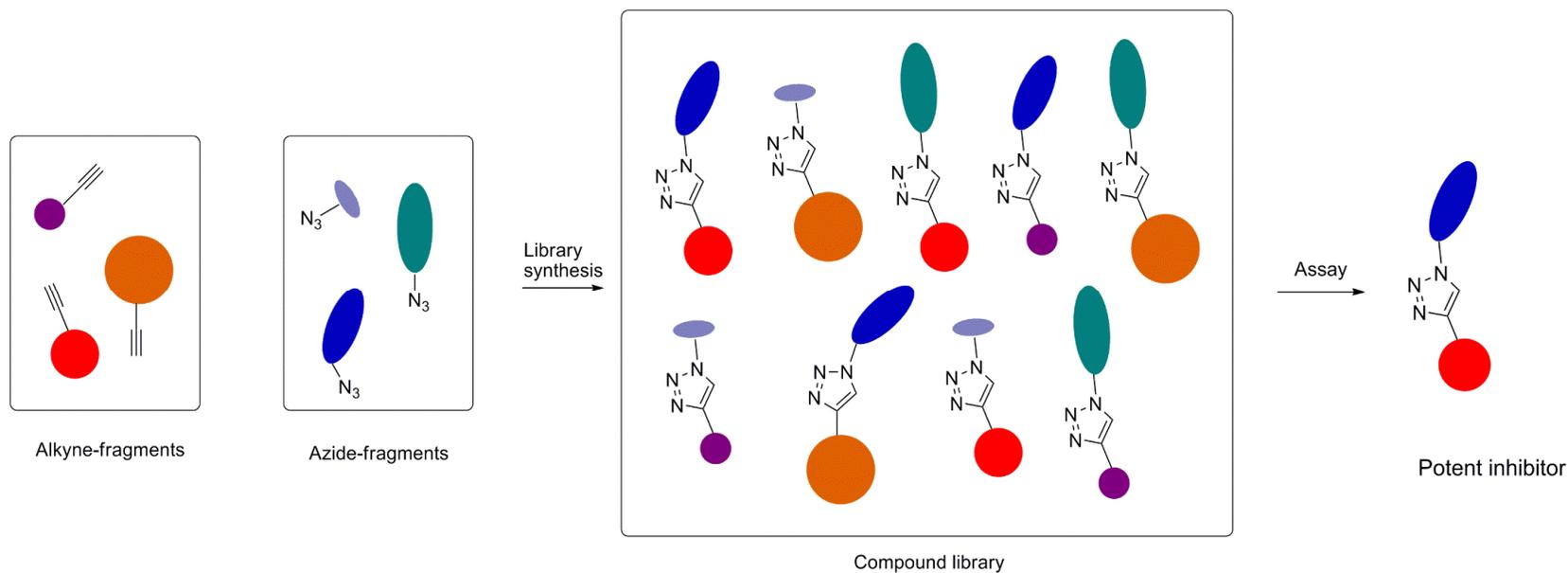
Synthesis of macromolecules



- + more functionalization and branching possible
- + interesting new properties
- + no side products (Cu,...)

Compound libraries

Synthesis of compound libraries and lead structure optimization through high-throughput screening



+ fast reaction

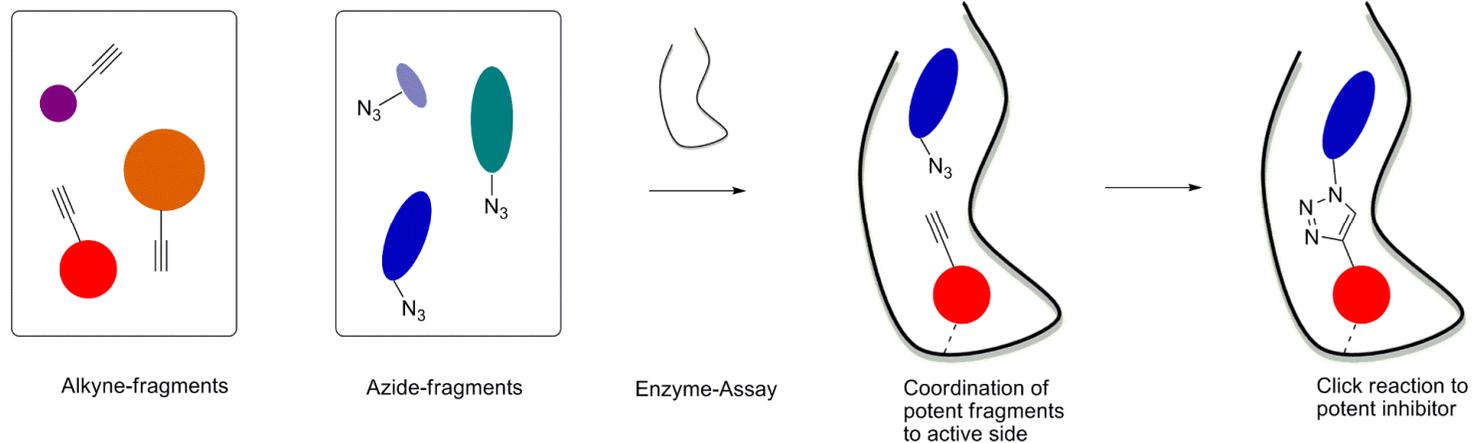
+ no side products (Cu, ...)

+ new scaffold

Target Guided Synthesis

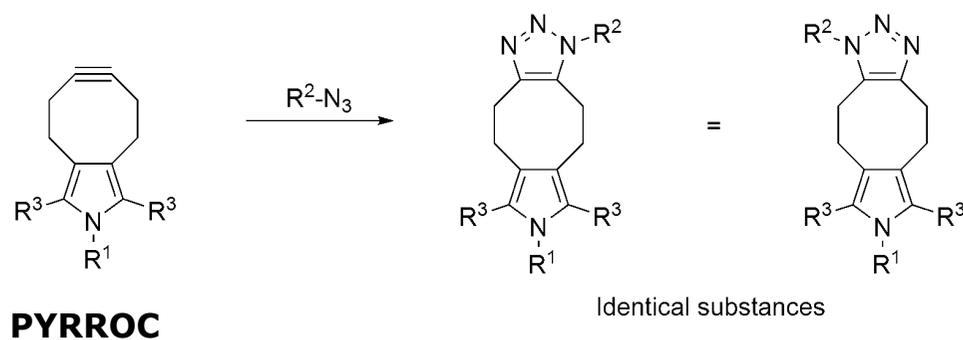
Reaction at the active side of the enzyme

e.g. screening for inhibitors of Histone deacetylase, HIV-1 Protease or Acetylcholinesterase

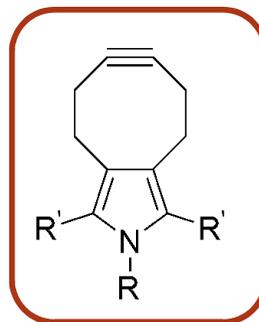
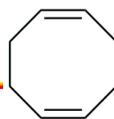


Target Guided Synthesis

Reaction on protein surfaces
inhibition of protein-protein interactions



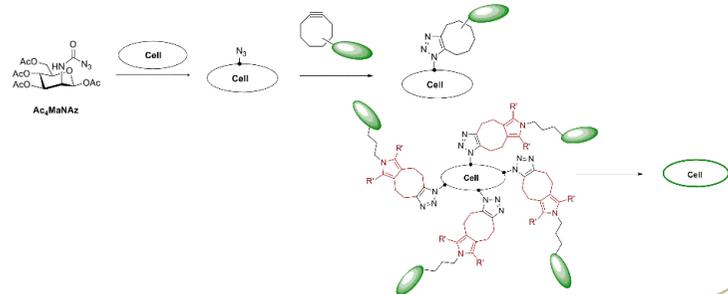
- + large molecules synthesized inside the cell
- + fast reaction
- + selective
- + Isomer-free preparation of inhibitors favorable



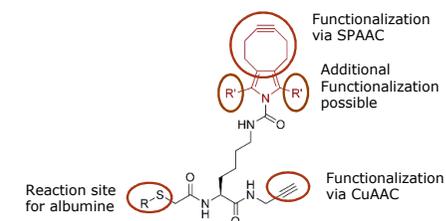
k up to $930 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Summary

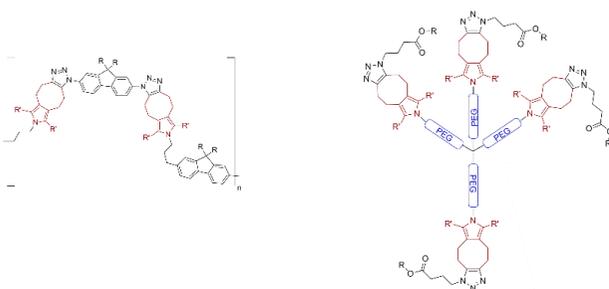
Fluorescence-labelling of biomolecules



Bioorthogonal reactions



Synthesis of macromolecules



Drug discovery

