

XU GROUP
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Selected Weekly Literature Presentations

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Applications of Carbon-Centered Radicals in Protein Manipulation



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Supervisor: Yan Xu

2024.12.28

Outline



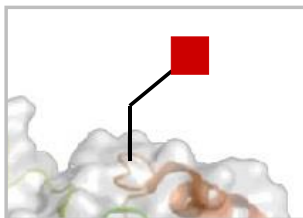
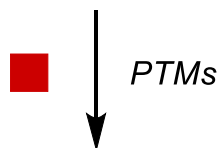
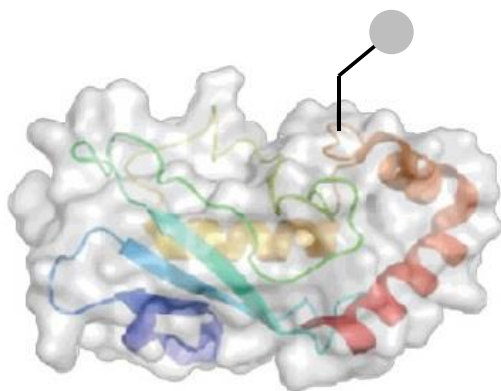
- *Introduction*
- *“Off-protein” strategy*
- *“On-protein” strategy*
- *Summary*

Outline



- *Introduction*
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- *“On-protein” strategy*
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Post-translational modifications (PTMs)



1) Chemo/regio-selectivity on AAs?



2) Benign reaction environment

temp: 0 ~ 37 °C

solvent: water

conc.: ≤ x mM

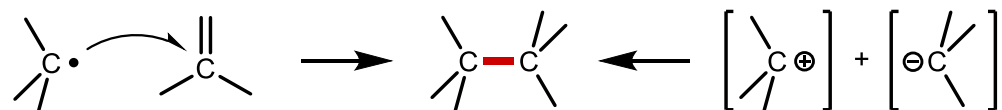
time: ≤ x h

Introduction

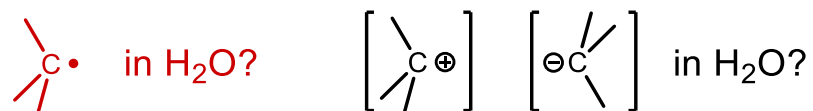


Radical methods *VS* traditional two-electron chemistry

- construction of C-C bond



- reliability in aqueous media



- chemical selectivity



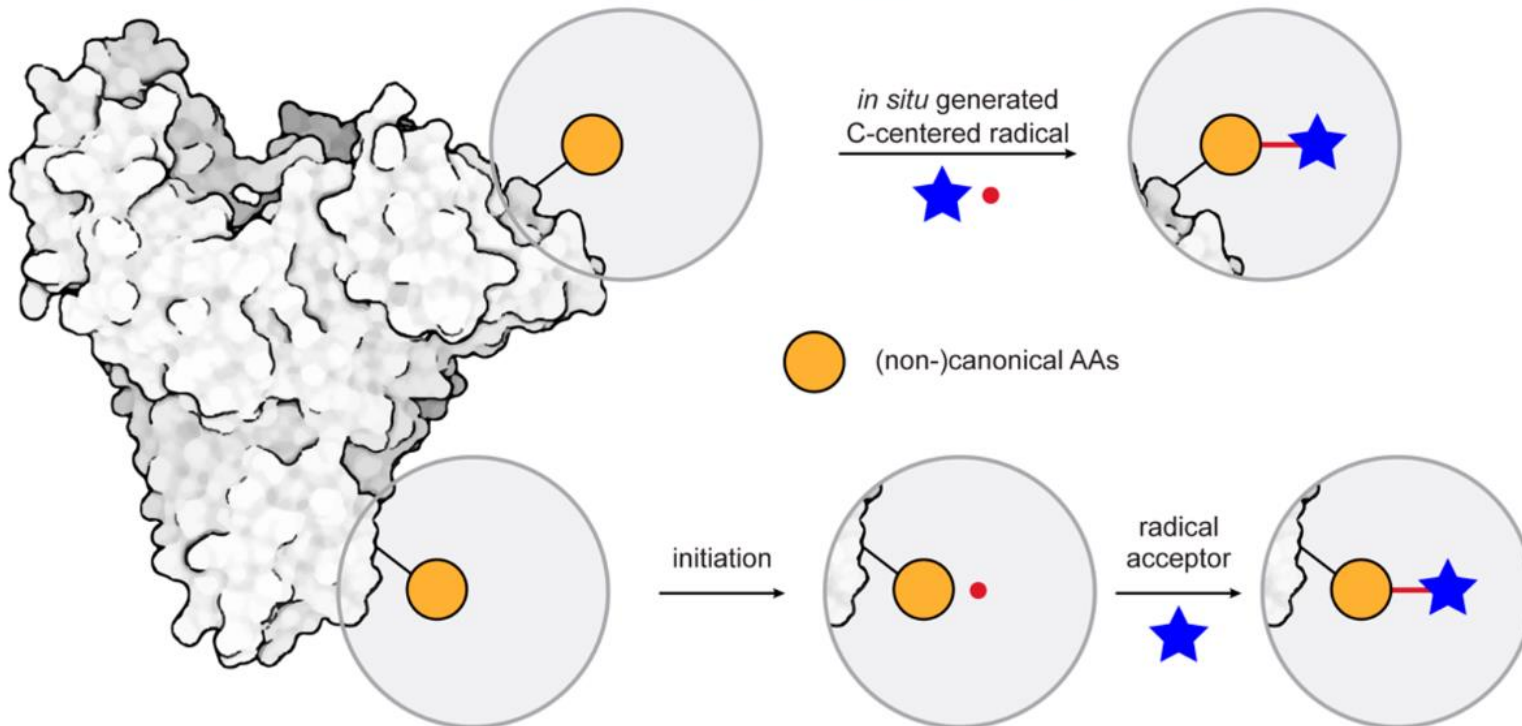
Introduction



“off-protein” & “on-protein”

a) ‘off-protein’ radical approach

protein as radical acceptor



b) ‘on-protein’ radical approach

protein as radical precursor



Canonical amino acids **or** noncanonical amino acids?

canonical AAs

Advantages:

- *naturally abundant*
- *simple procedure*

Disadvantages:

- *excess reactive sites*
- *limited reactivity*

noncanonical AAs

Advantages :

- *better reactivity*
- *site-specific*

Disadvantages :

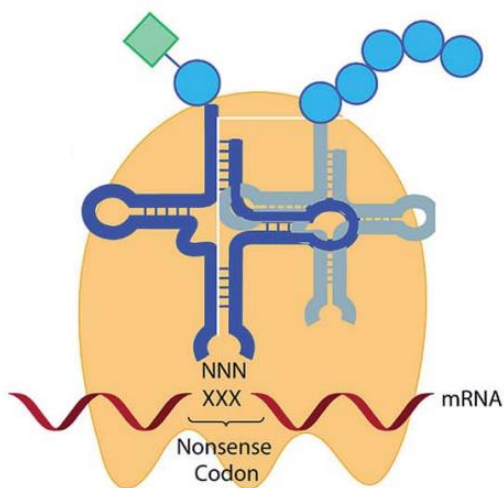
- *difficult preparation*
- *difference from natural protein*

Introduction

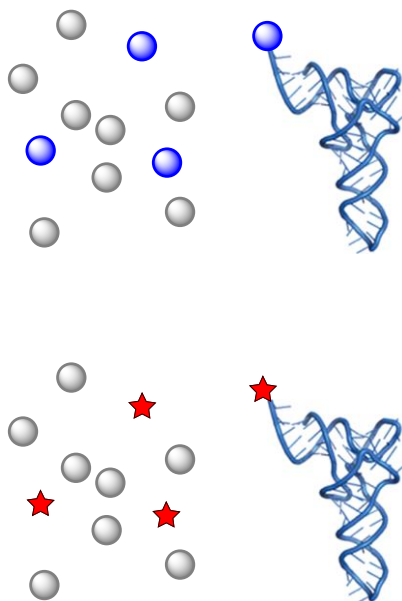


Introducing of noncanonical amino acids (*ncAAs*):

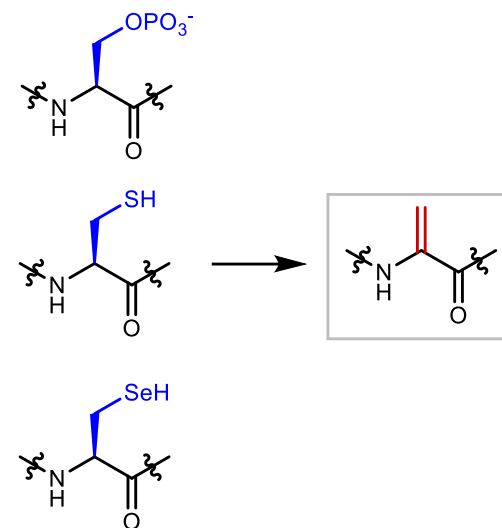
1) alternative codons



2) auxotrophic replacement



3) post-modifications



Chin, J. W. *Nature* **2017**, 550, 53-60.
Chin, J. W. *et al. Chem. Rev.* **2014**, 114, 4764–4806.
Davis, B. G. *et al. Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* **2018**, 46, 71–81.

Outline

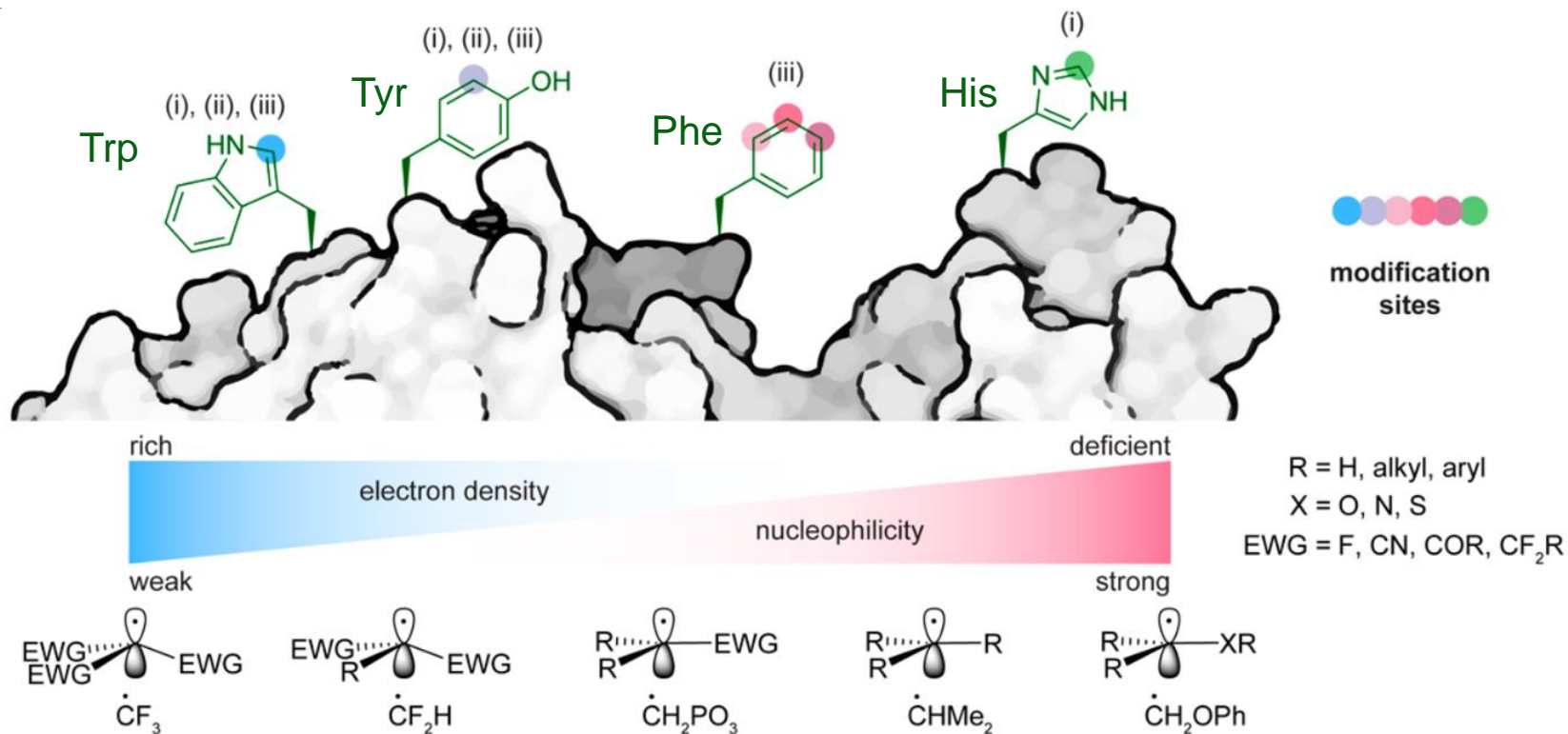


- *Introduction*
- **“Off-protein” strategy**
- *“On-protein” strategy*
- *Summary*

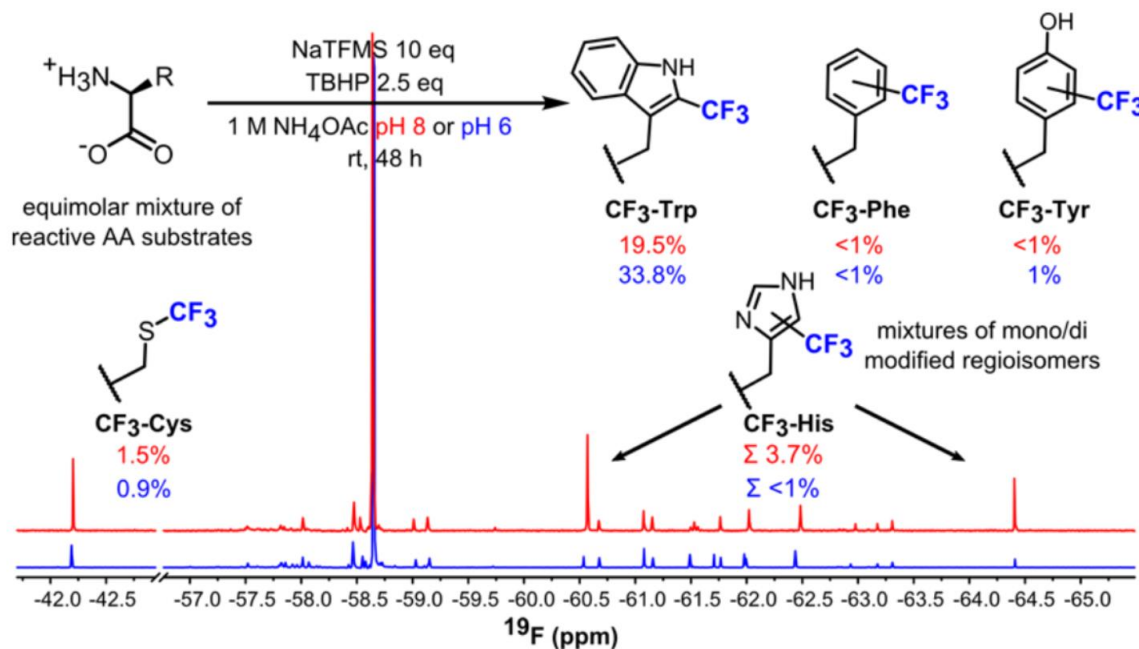
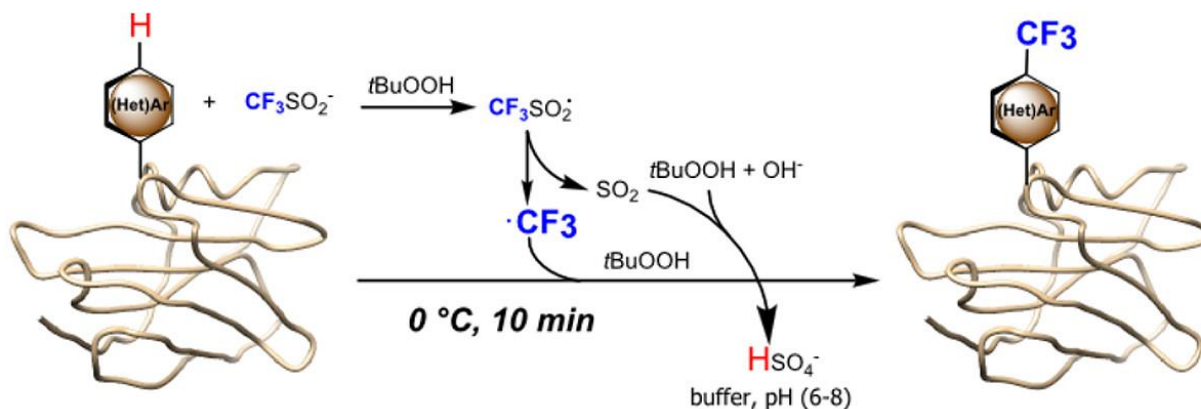
“Off-protein” Strategy



Canonical AAs: radical addition to (hetero)aromatic rings



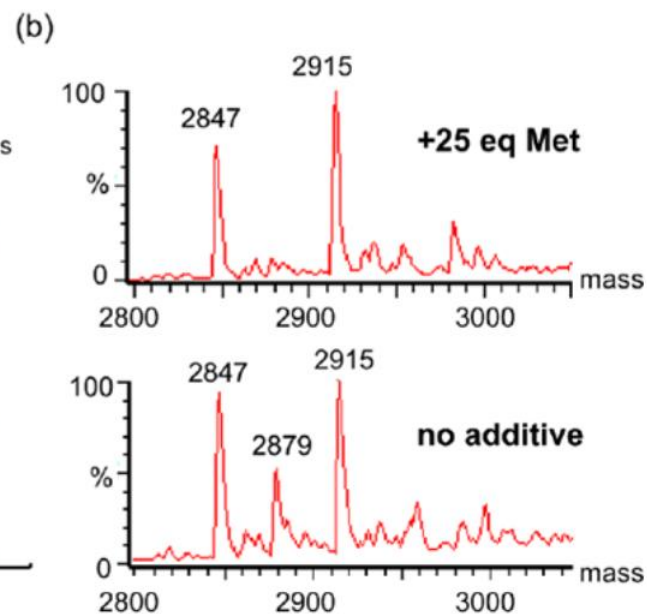
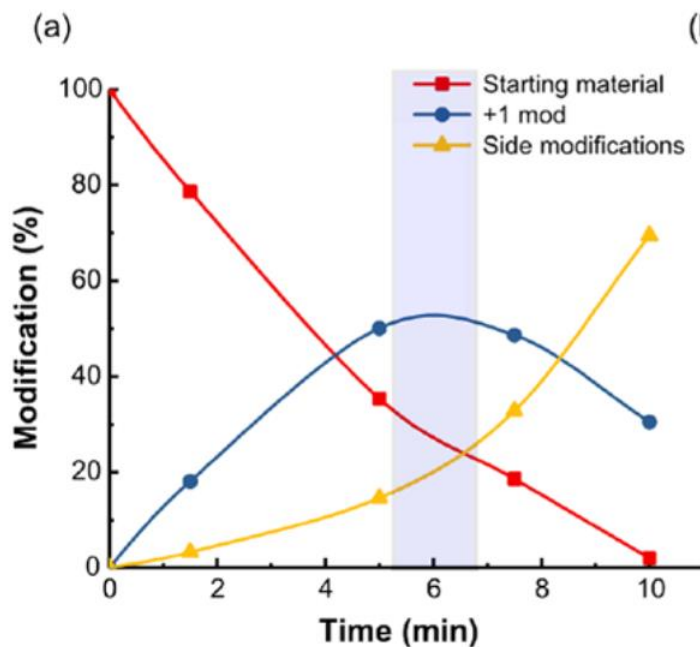
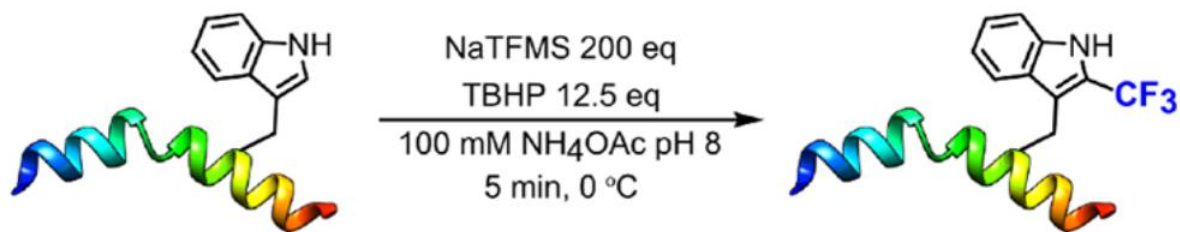
“Off-protein” Strategy



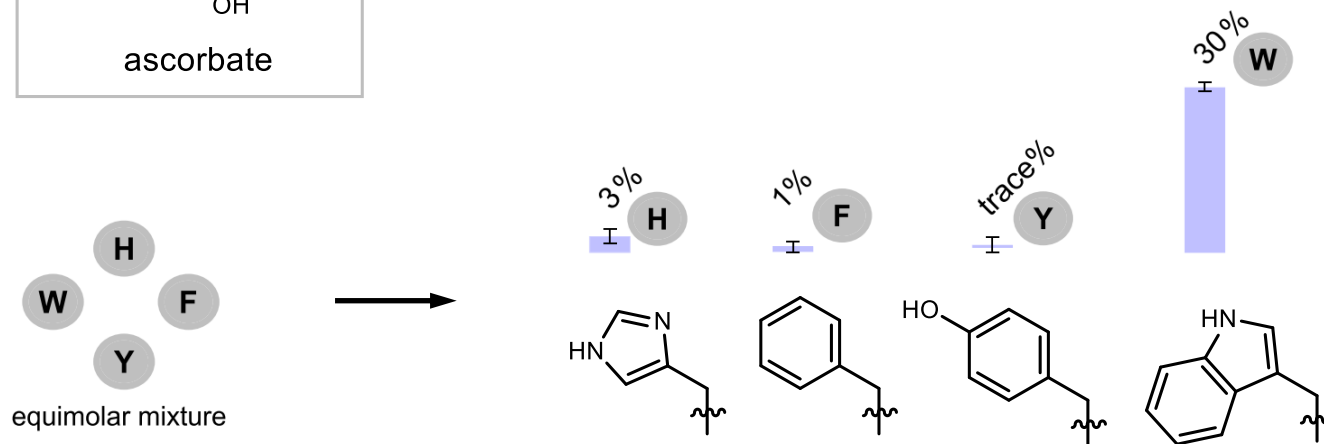
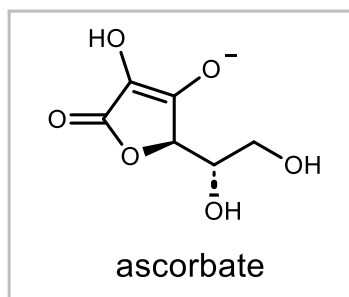
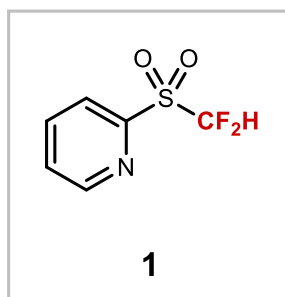
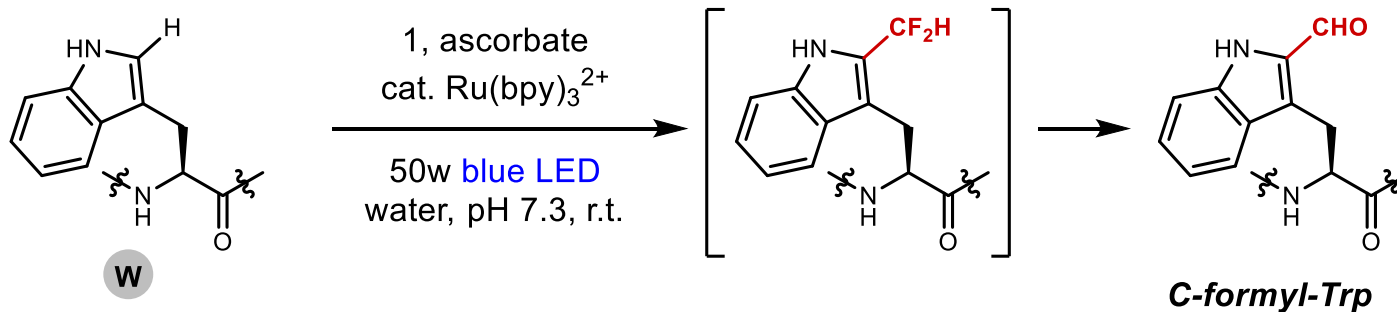
“Off-protein” Strategy



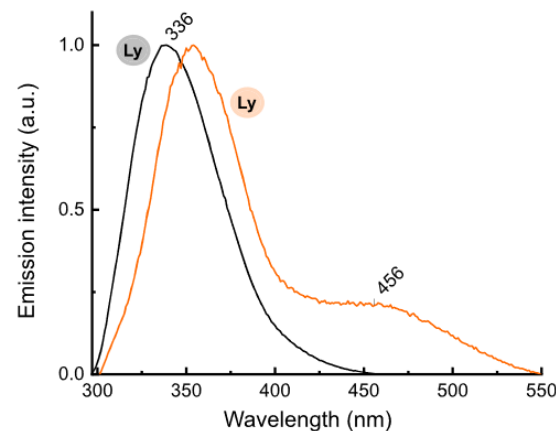
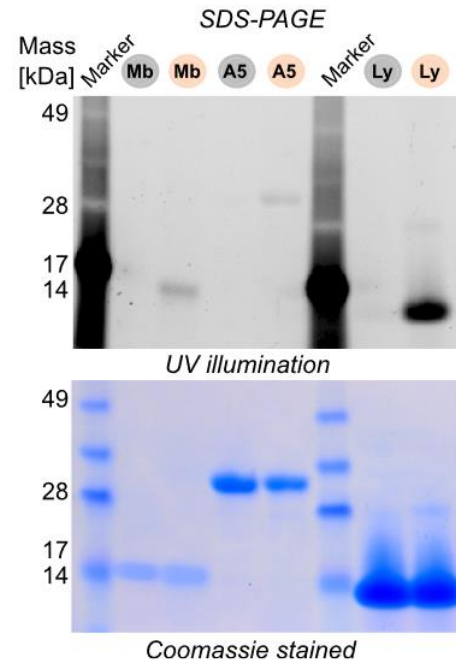
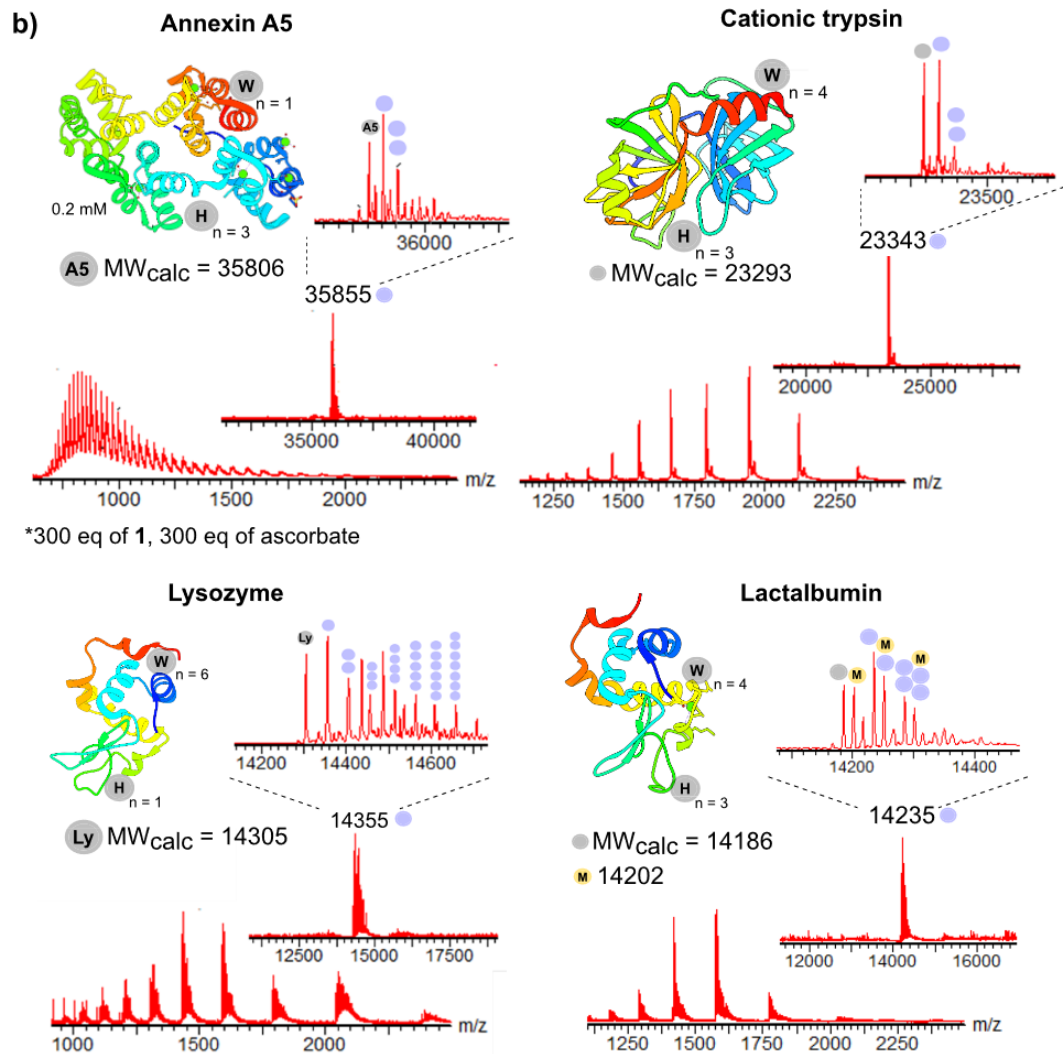
Over-oxidation caused by TBHP:



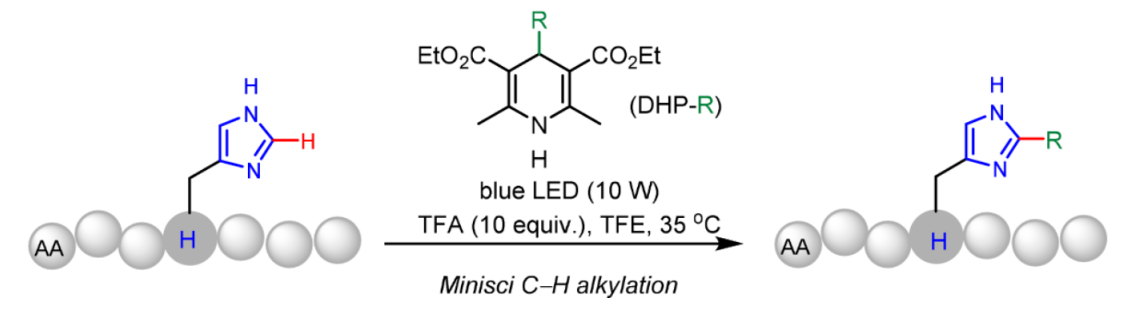
“Off-protein” Strategy



“Off-protein” Strategy



“Off-protein” Strategy



a

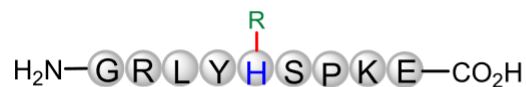
R = a = cyclohexyl



7-a, 0%



8-a, 40% [34%]^a



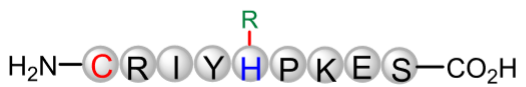
9-a, 52% [42%]



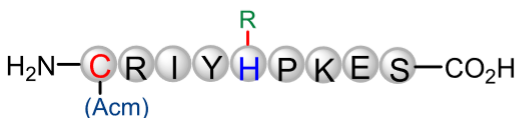
10-a, 49% [39%]



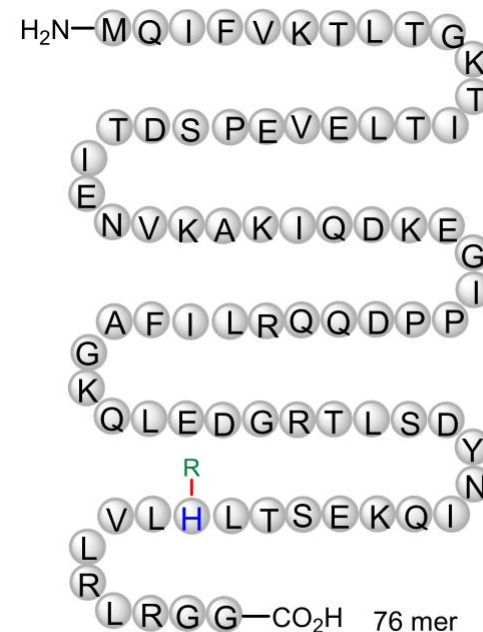
11-a, 59% [53%]



12-a, complex mixture

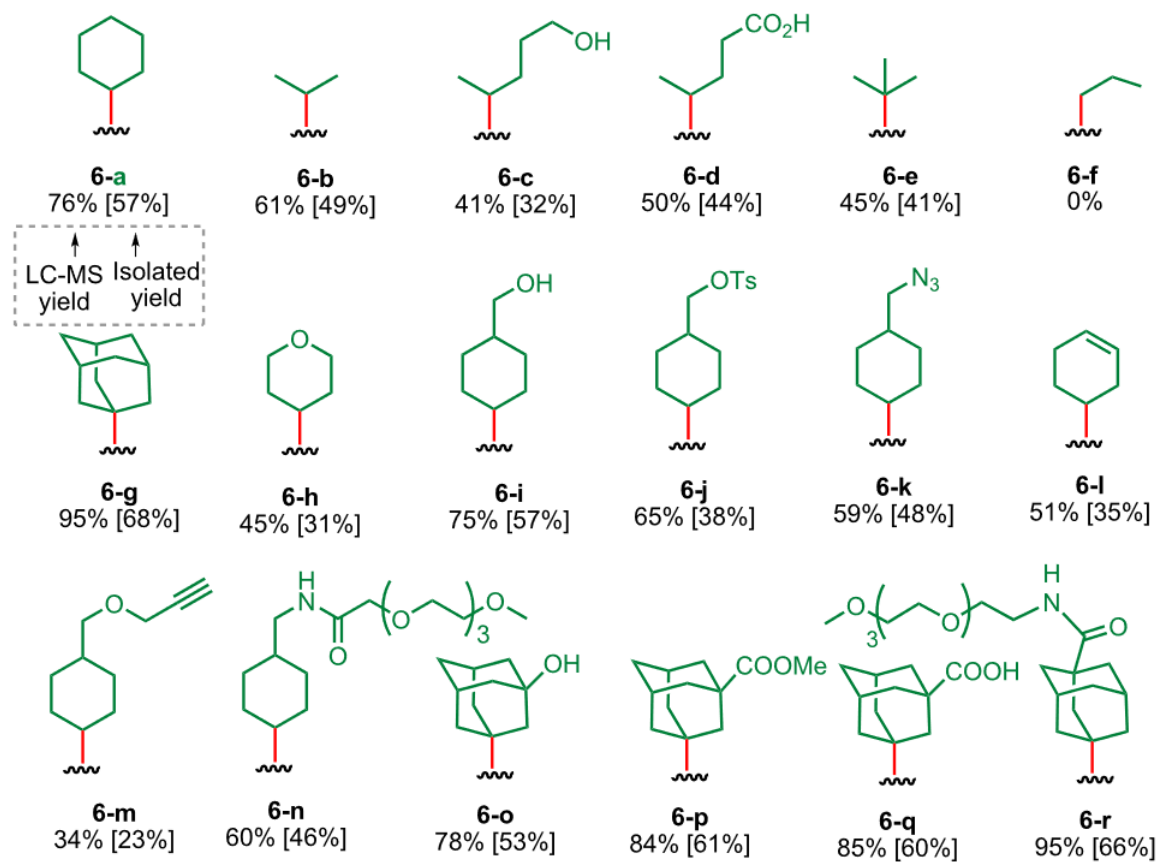
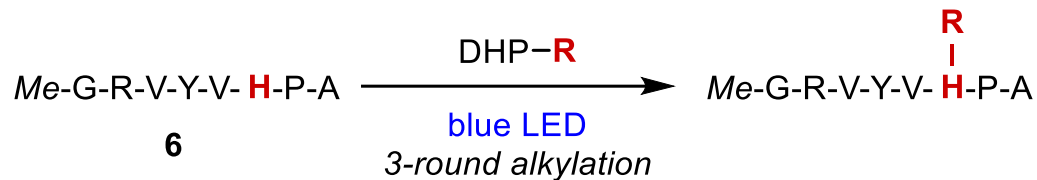


13-a, 46% [41%]

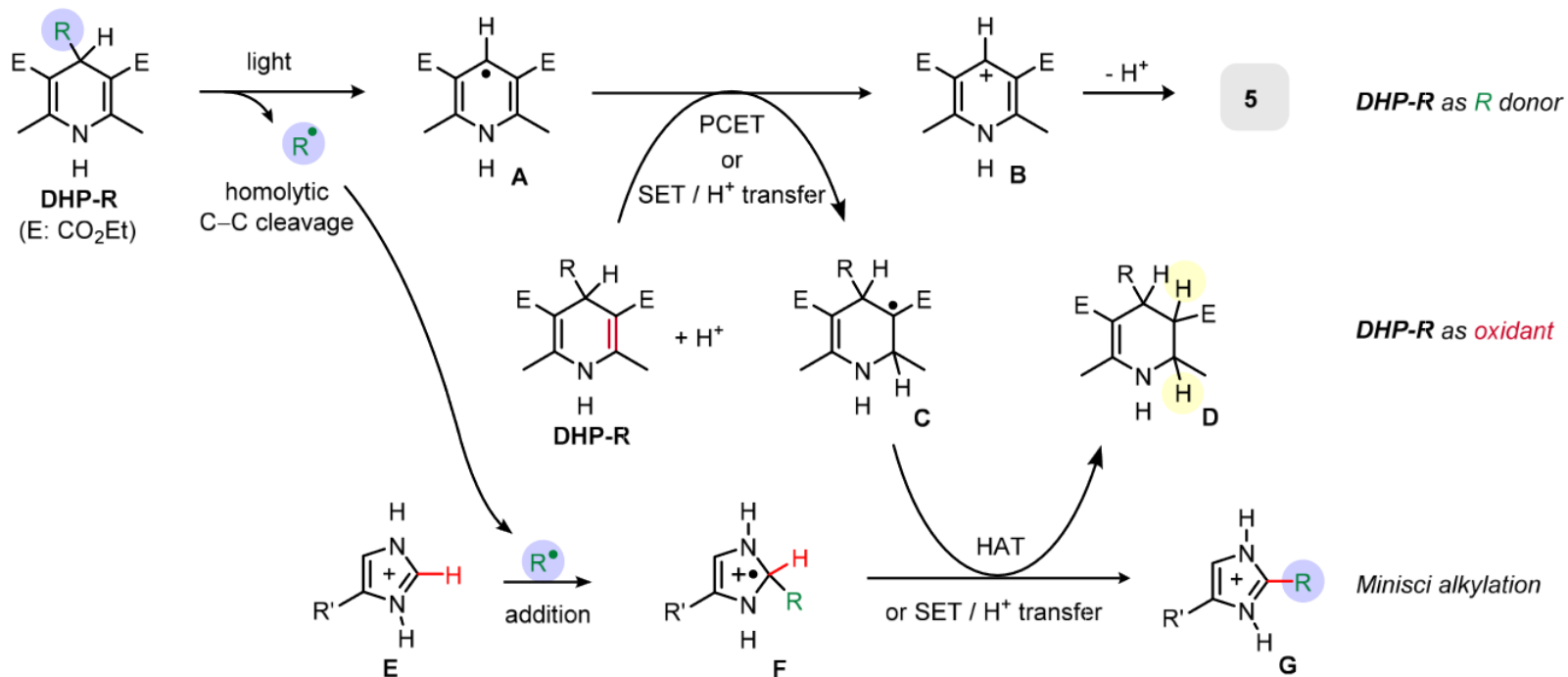


Ubiquitin
21-g, 95% [69%]

“Off-protein” Strategy



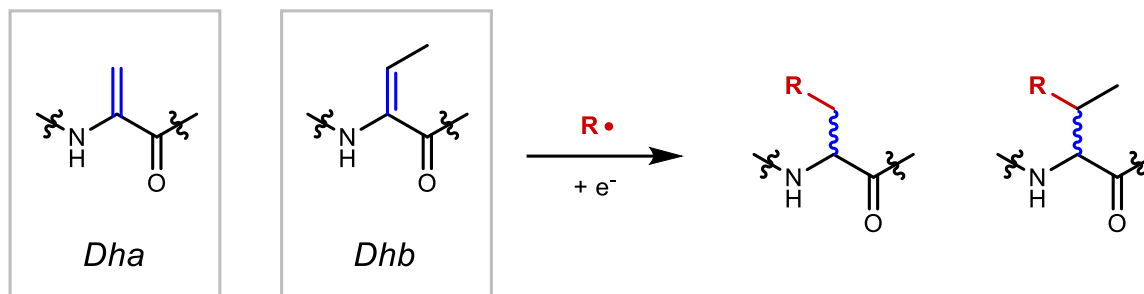
“Off-protein” Strategy



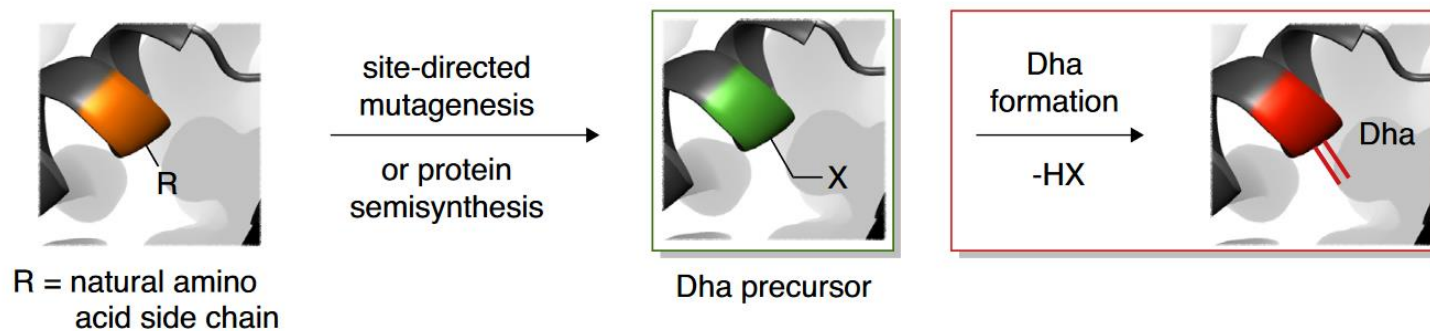
“Off-protein” Strategy



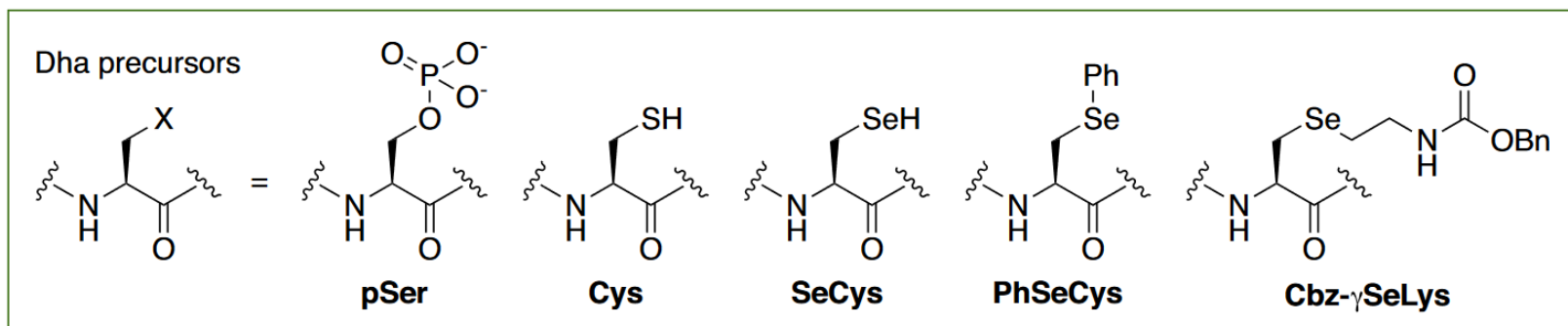
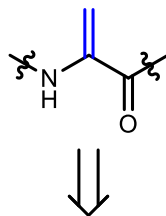
Non-canonical amino acids (ncAAs):



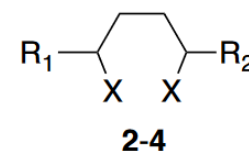
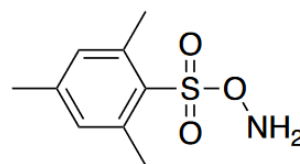
Introduction of *Dha*:



“Off-protein” Strategy



Dha precursor	Conditions for Dha formation
pSer	lyases (OspF, SpvC, HopA11), Ba(OH) ₂
Cys	MSH (1), alkylating reagents (2-4)
SeCys	DBHDA (3), NaIO ₄
PhSeCys	H ₂ O ₂
Cbz-γSeLys	H ₂ O ₂

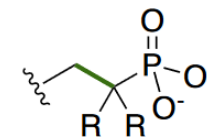
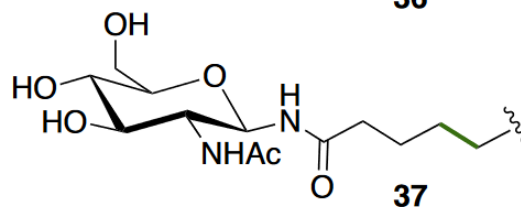
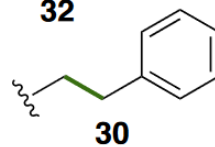
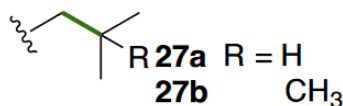
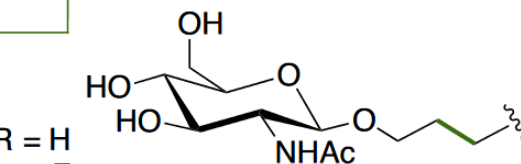
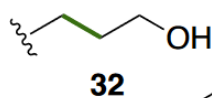
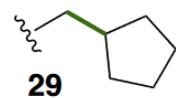
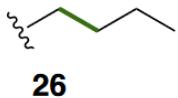
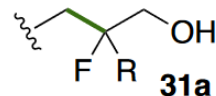
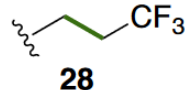
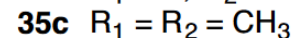
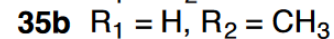
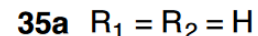
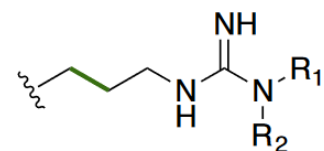
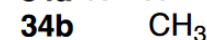
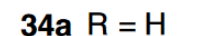
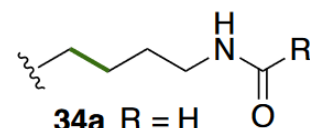
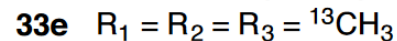
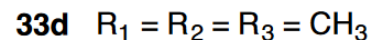
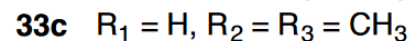
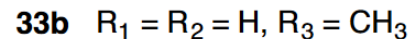
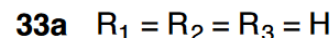
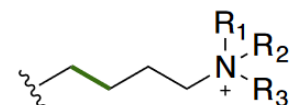
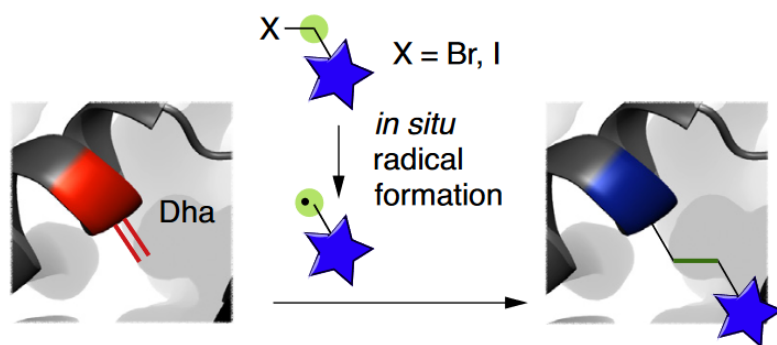


Alkylating reagent	X	R ₁	R ₂
DIB (2)	I	H	H
DBHDA (3)	Br	CONH ₂	CONH ₂
MDBP (4)	Br	COOCH ₃	H

“Off-protein” Strategy



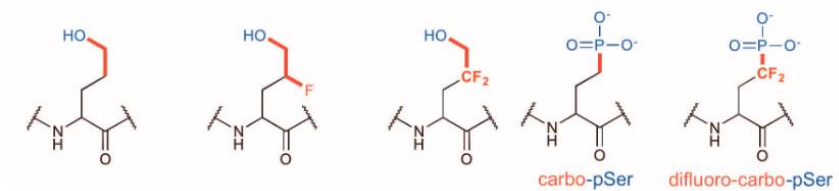
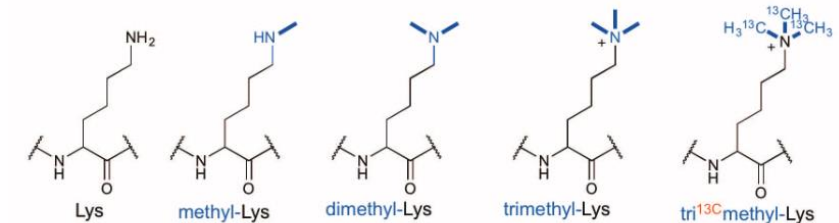
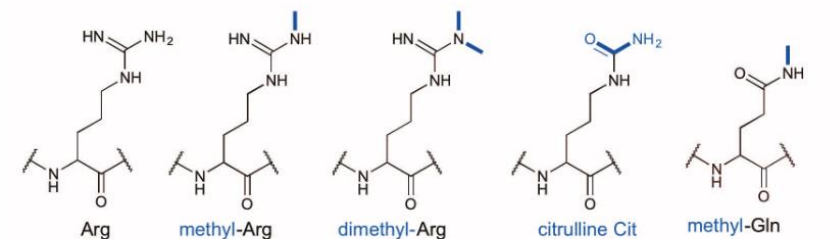
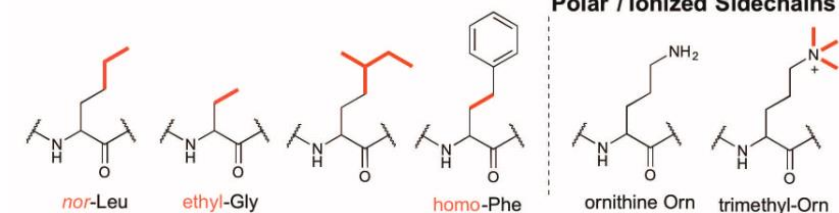
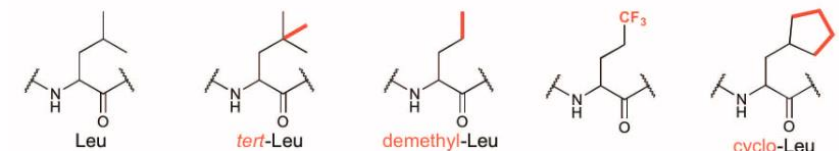
Reaction scopes



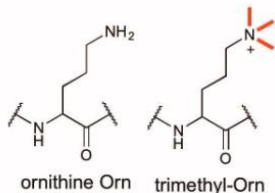
“Off-protein” Strategy



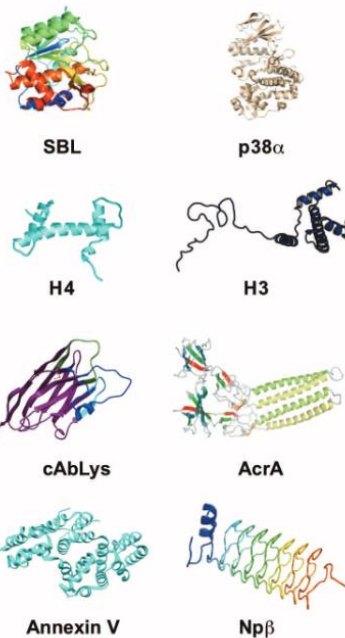
Hydrophobic/Nonpolar Sidechains



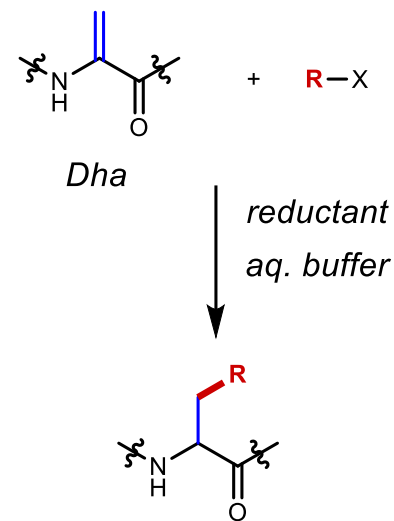
Polar / Ionized Sidechains



Protein Scaffolds



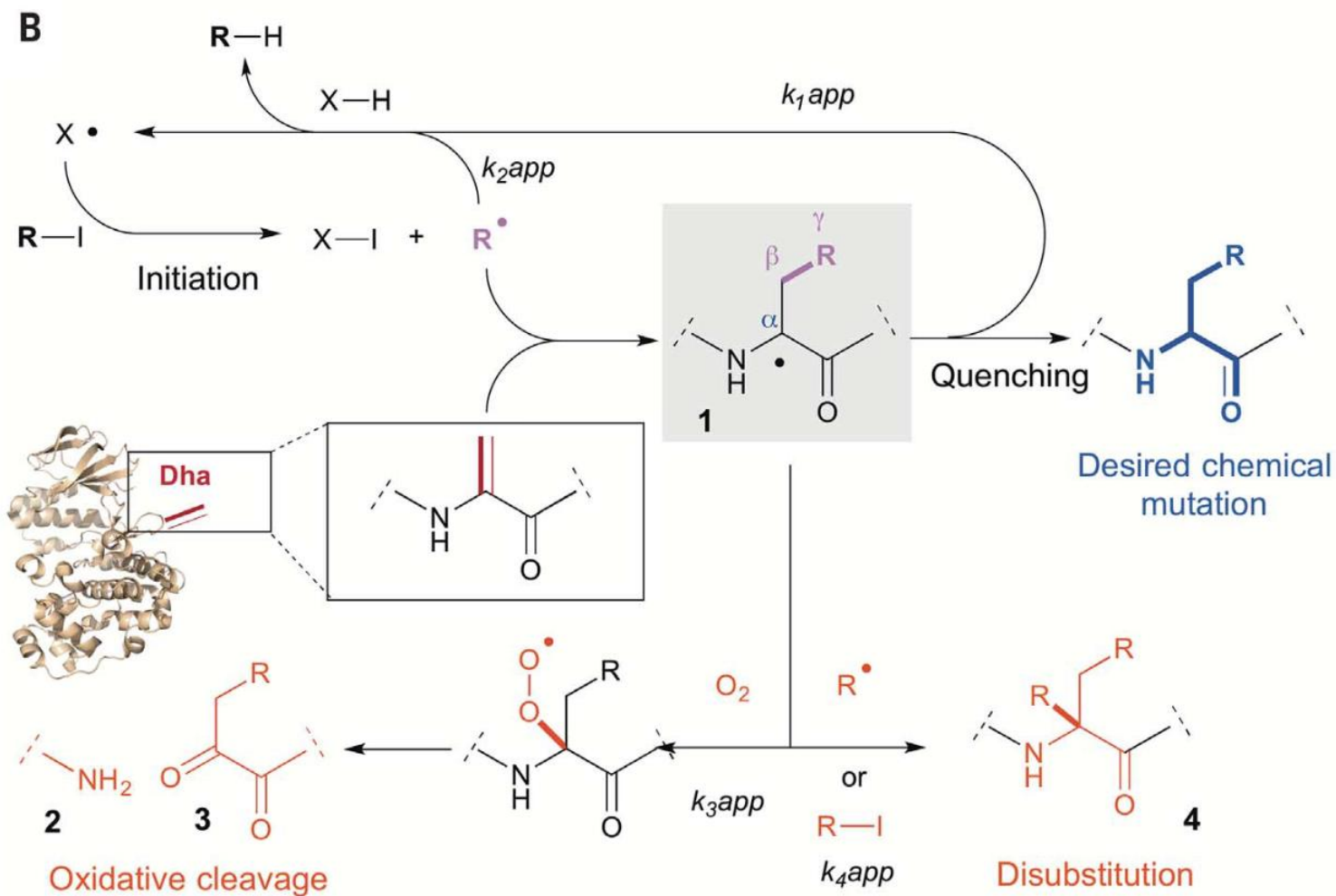
The first C(sp³)-C(sp³) bond formation on proteins



X = Br, I
reductant = NaBH₄, Zn, In

Davis, B. G. *et al. Science* **2016**, 354, aag1465.

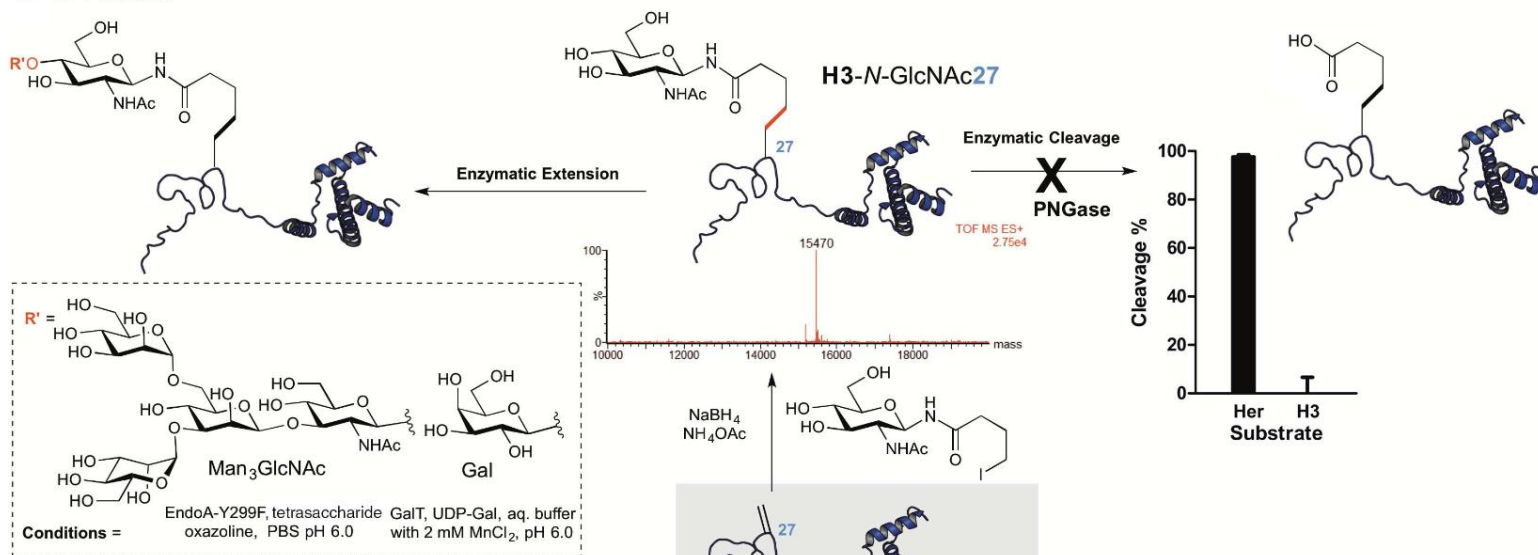
“Off-protein” Strategy



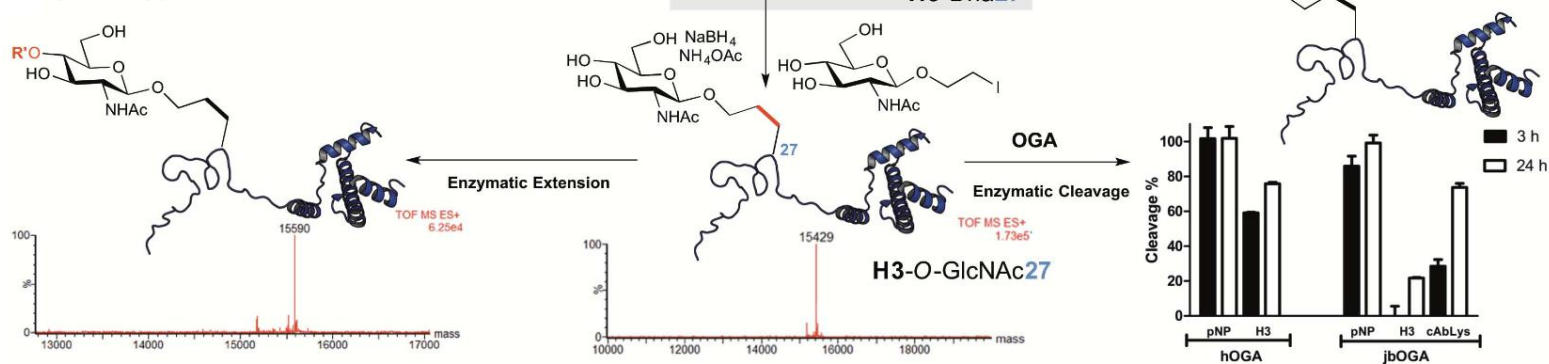
“Off-protein” Strategy



A N-Linked



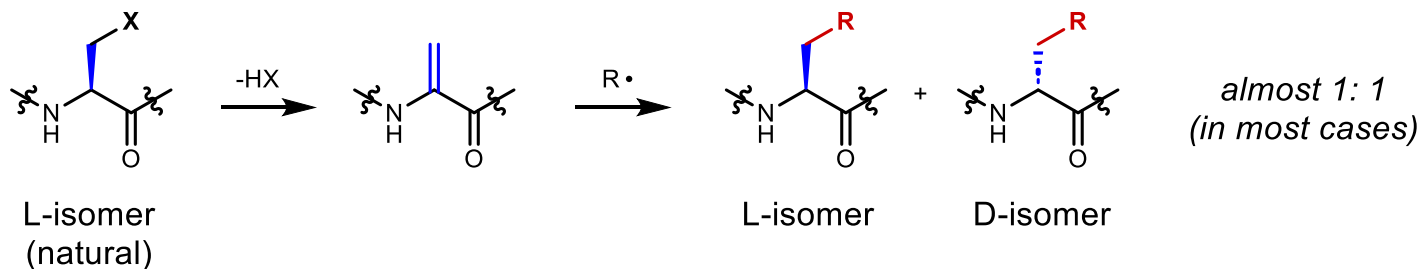
B O-Linked



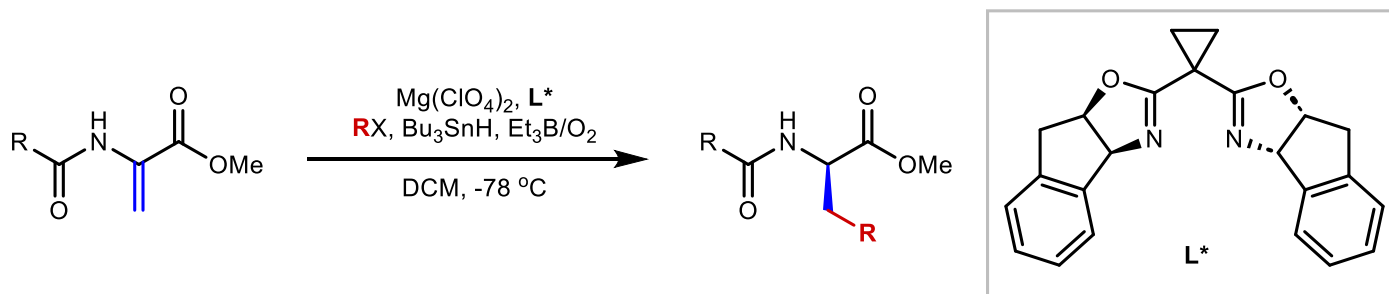
“Off-protein” Strategy



A problem: racemization



possible strategy: (diastereo- or enatio-)selective HAT



but hard to access on real protein

Outline

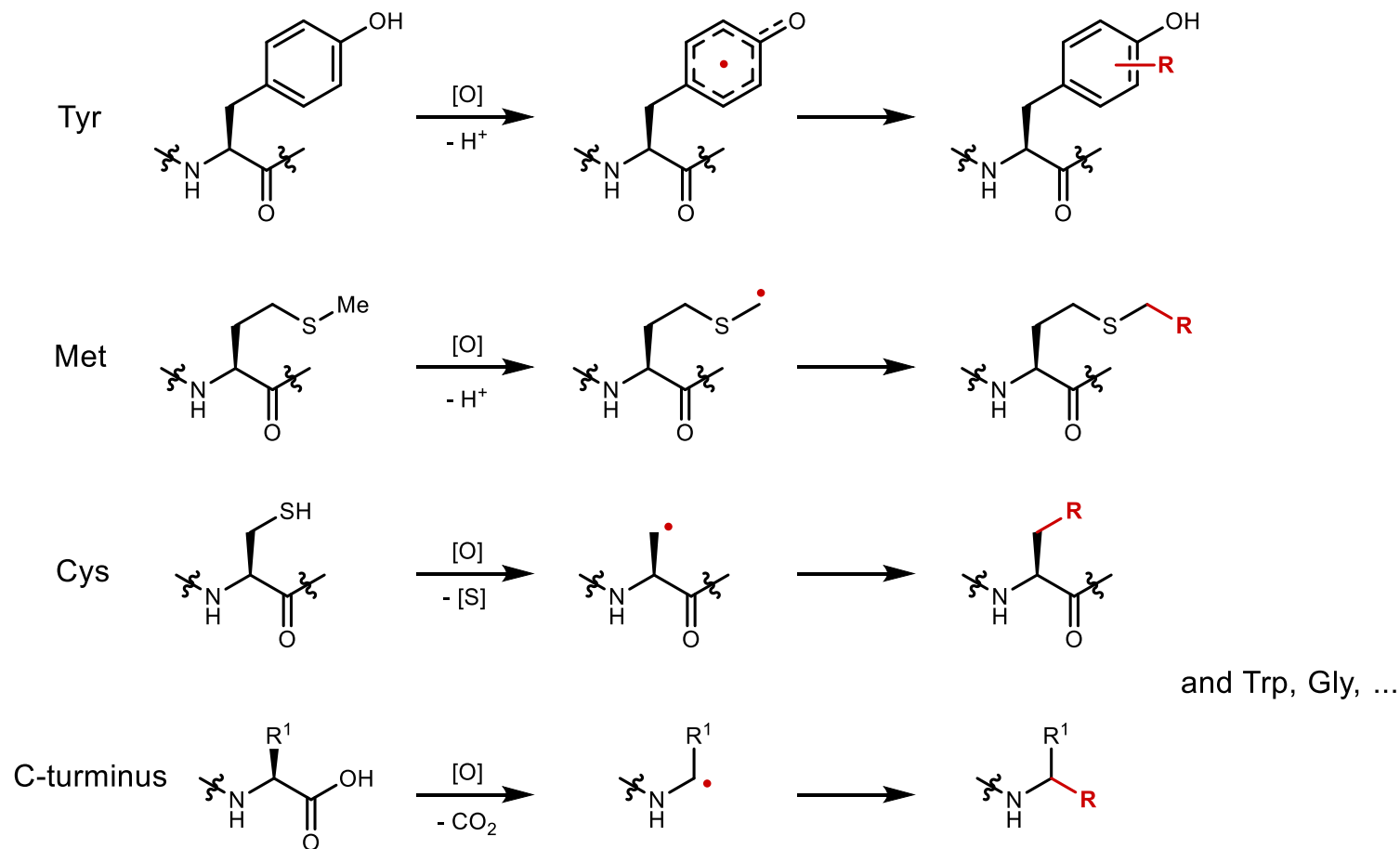


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- ***“On-protein” strategy***
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“On-protein” Strategy



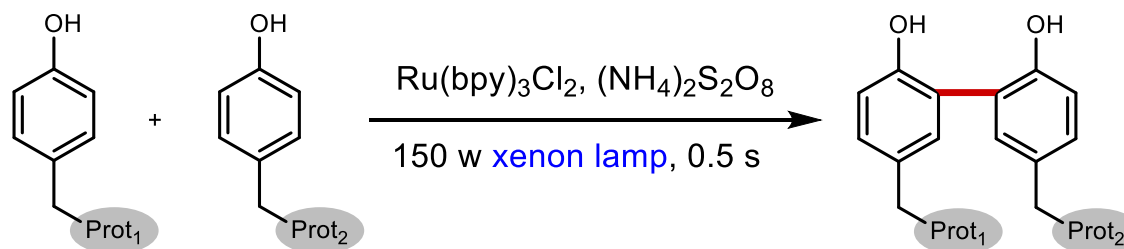
Canonical AAs as radical precursors:



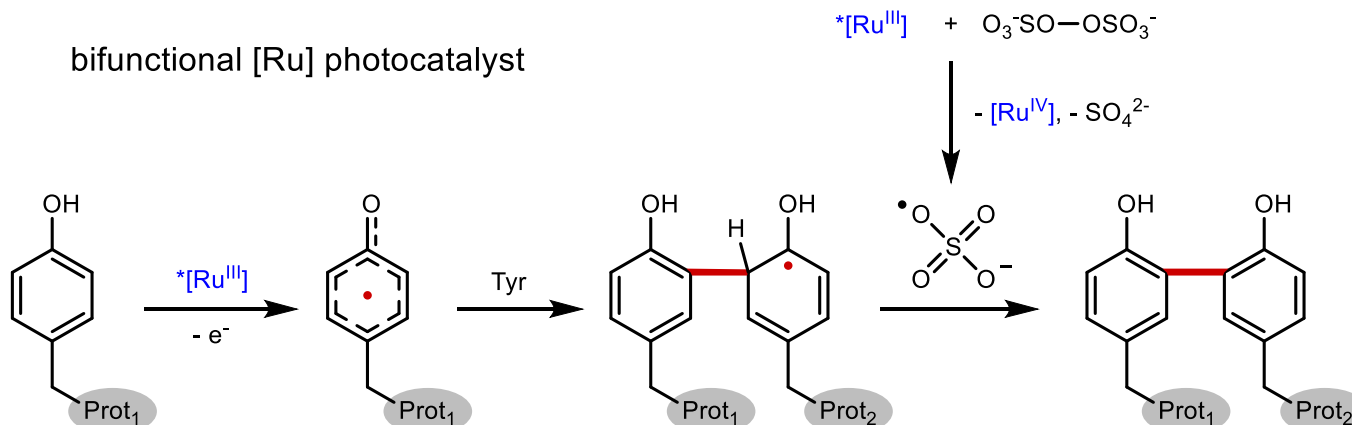
“On-protein” Strategy



Protein cross-linking on Tyr



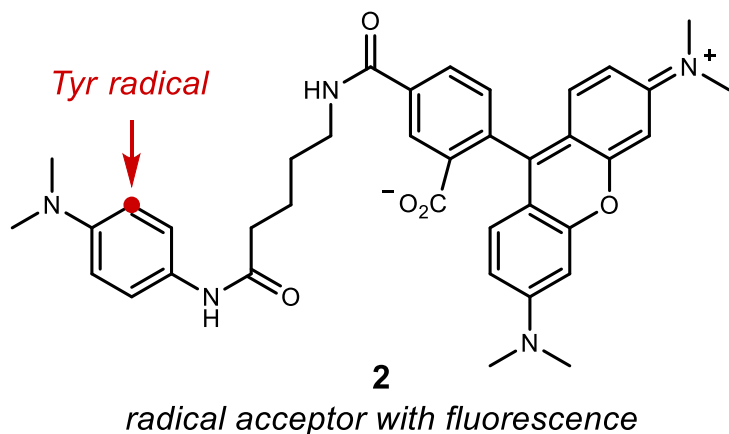
bifunctional [Ru] photocatalyst



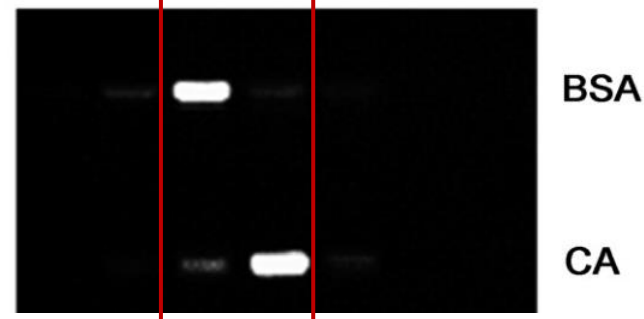
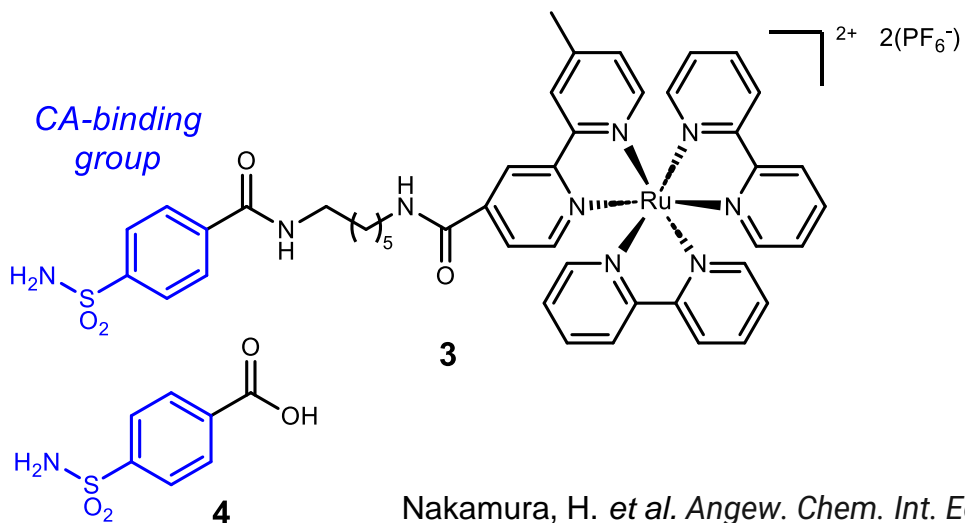
“On-protein” Strategy



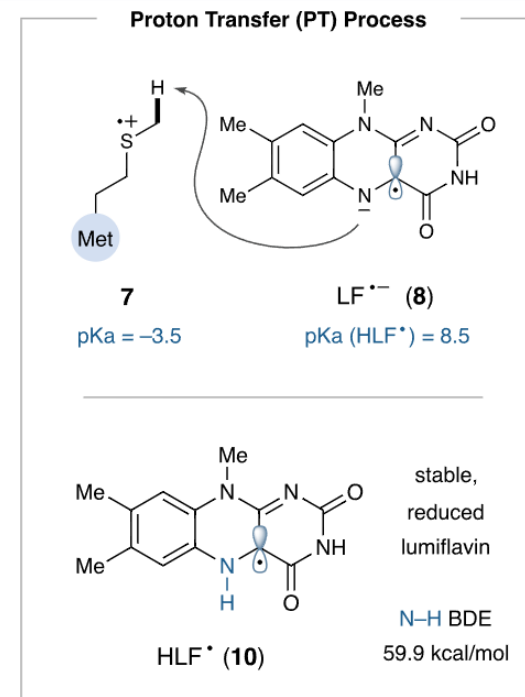
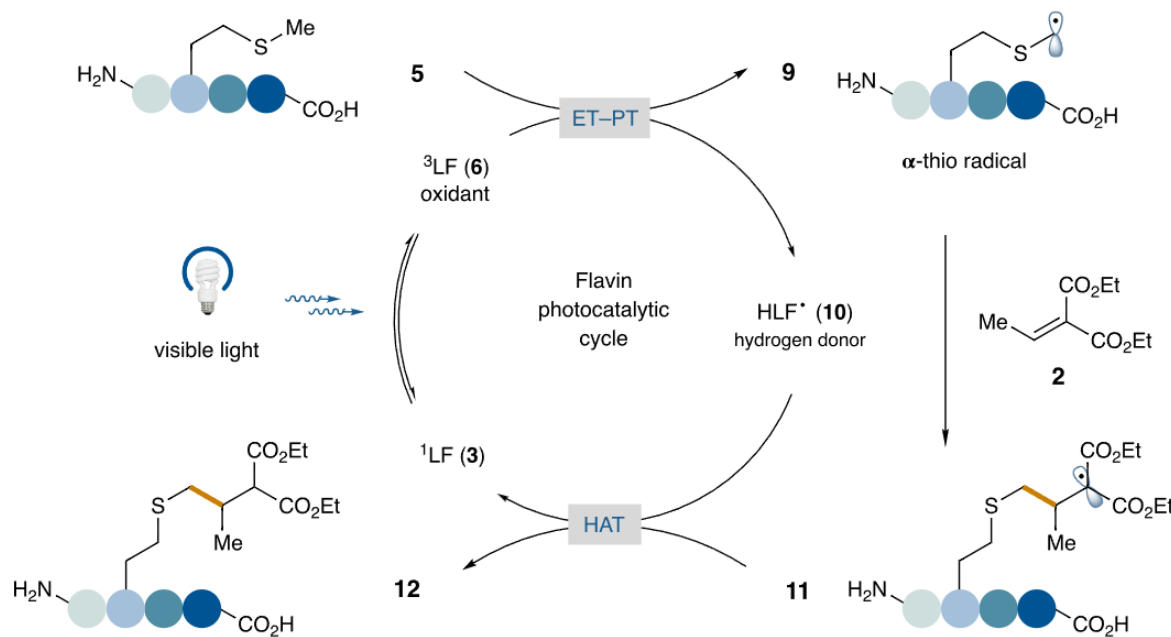
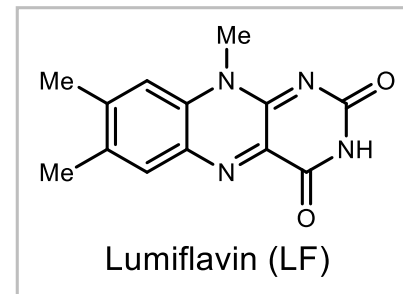
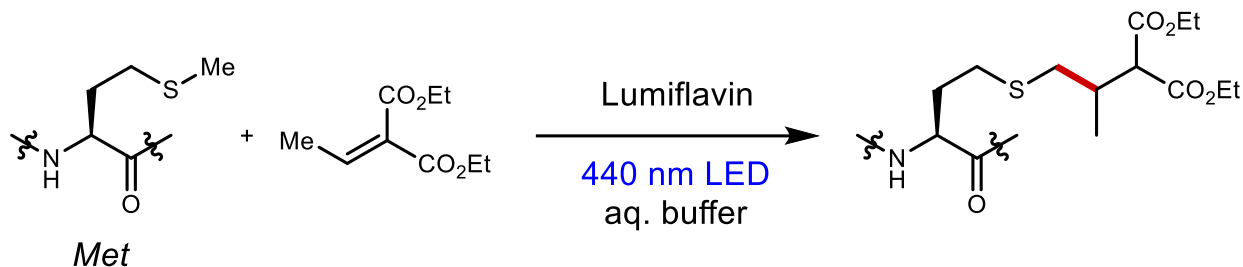
“Local SET catalyst”: better site-selectivity



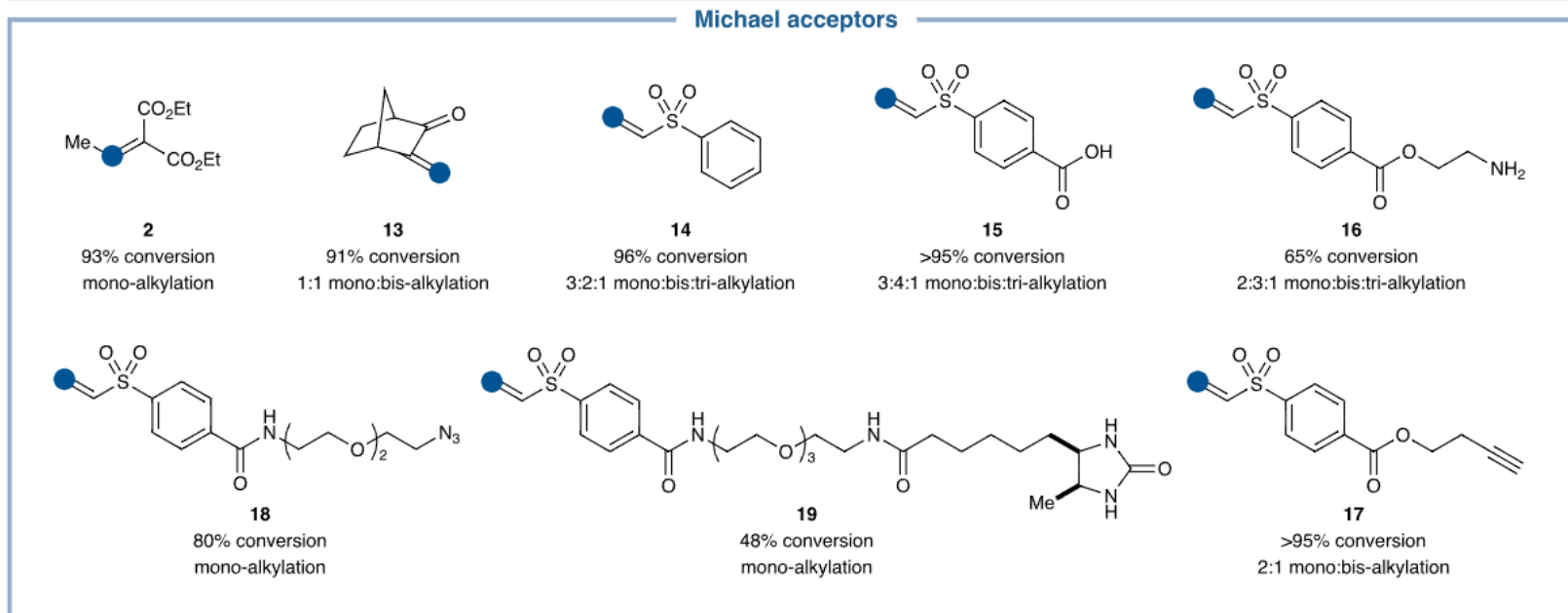
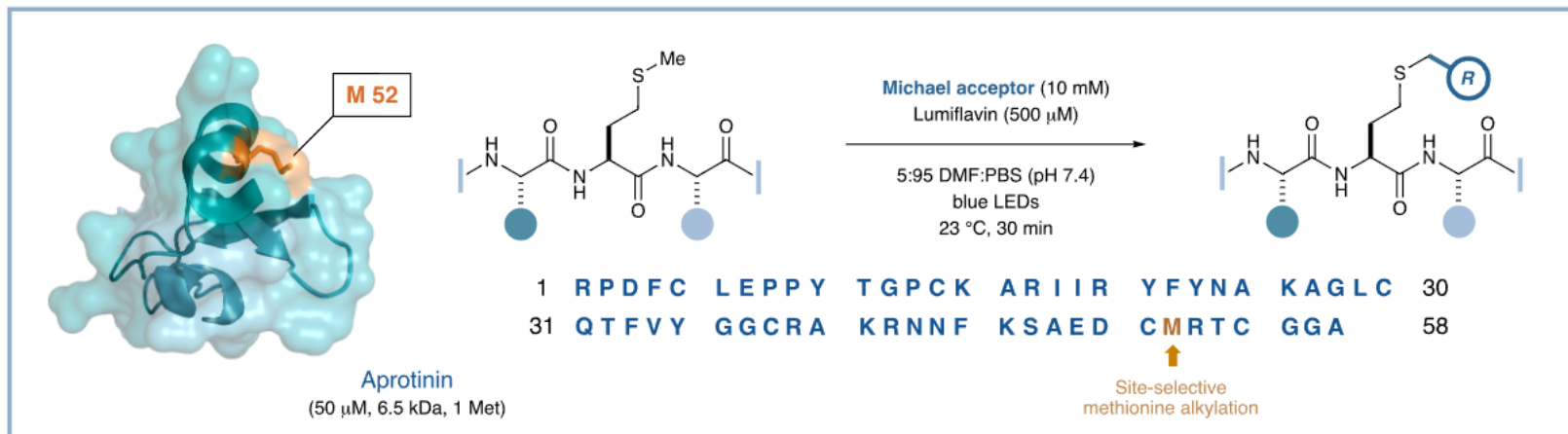
[Ru(bpy) ₃ Cl ₂] (μM)	-	100	1000	-	-	-	-
10 μM 3	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
500 μM 2	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
irradiation (min)	←		15	→		-	15
1000 μM 4	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
lane	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



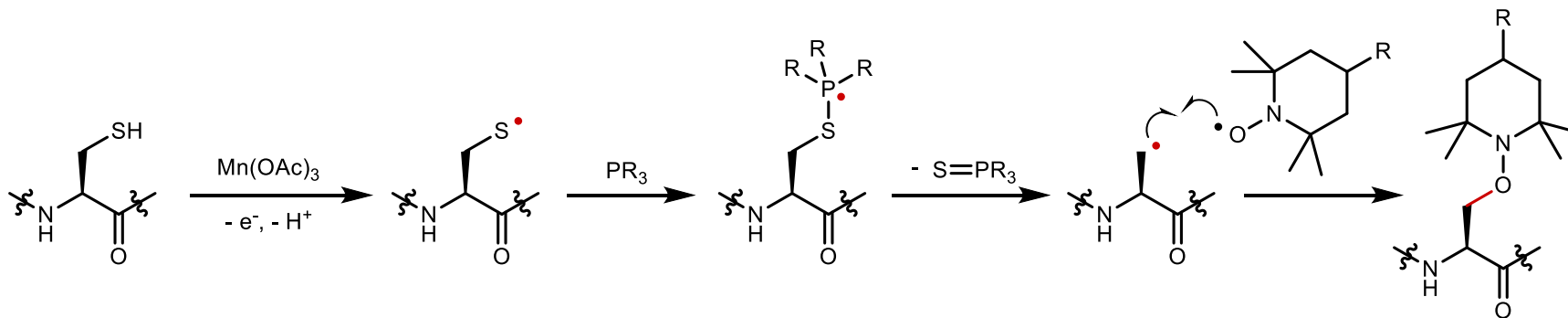
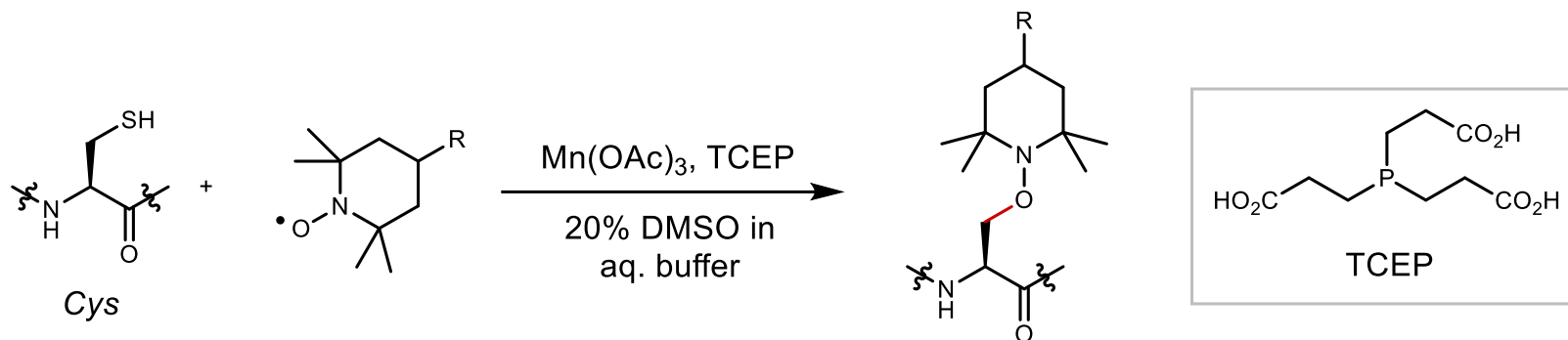
“On-protein” Strategy



“On-protein” Strategy



“On-protein” Strategy



➤ *limitation for proteins: PR_3 cleaves R-S-S-R*

“On-protein” Strategy



“on-protein”
strategy of:

canonical AAs

canonical AA
(radical precursor)



radical
reaction

modified product

ncAAs

canonical AA



chemistry
modification

ncAA
(radical precursor)



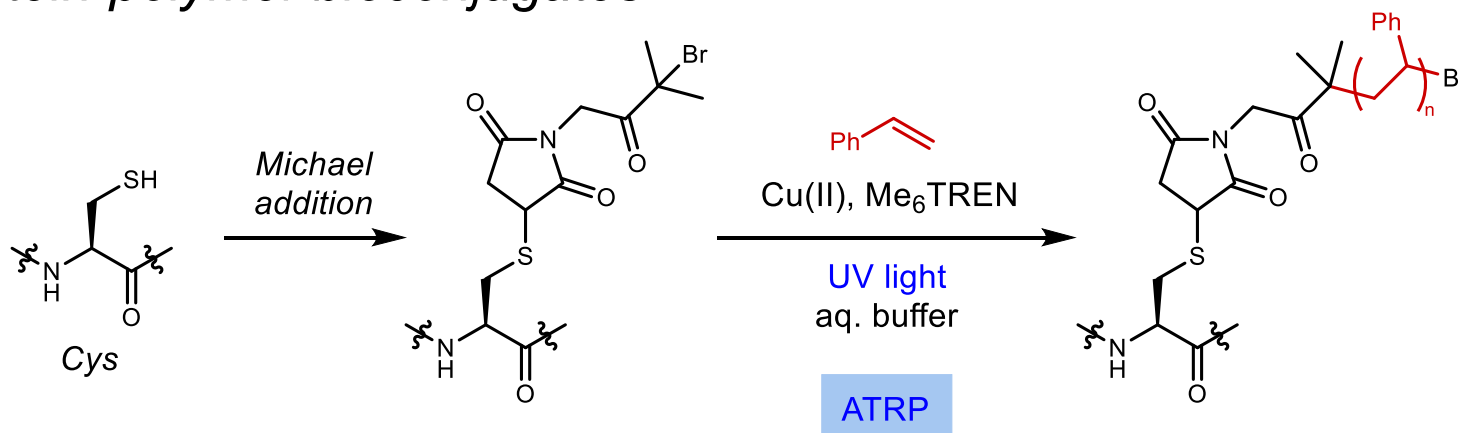
radical
reaction

modified product

“On-protein” Strategy



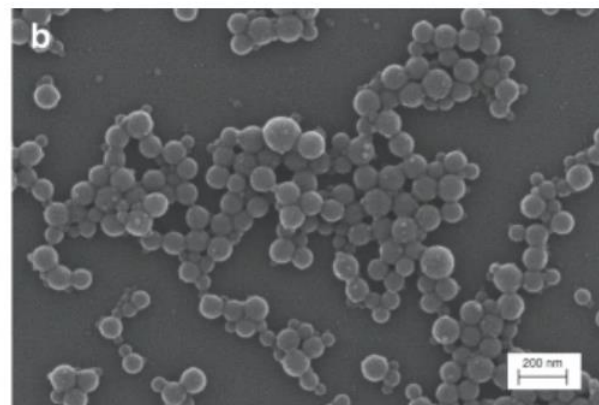
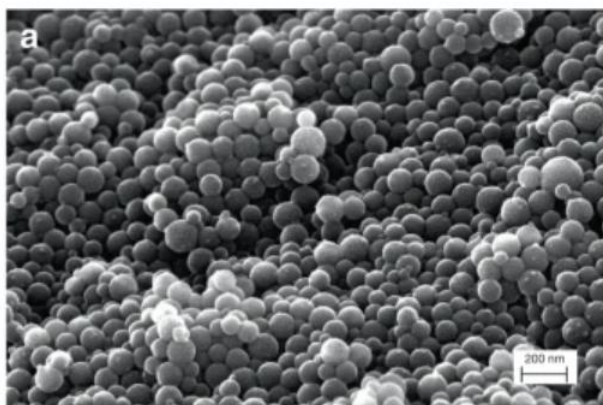
Protein-polymer bioconjugates



Cu(II) as low as 0.09 mM

Oxygen tolerant

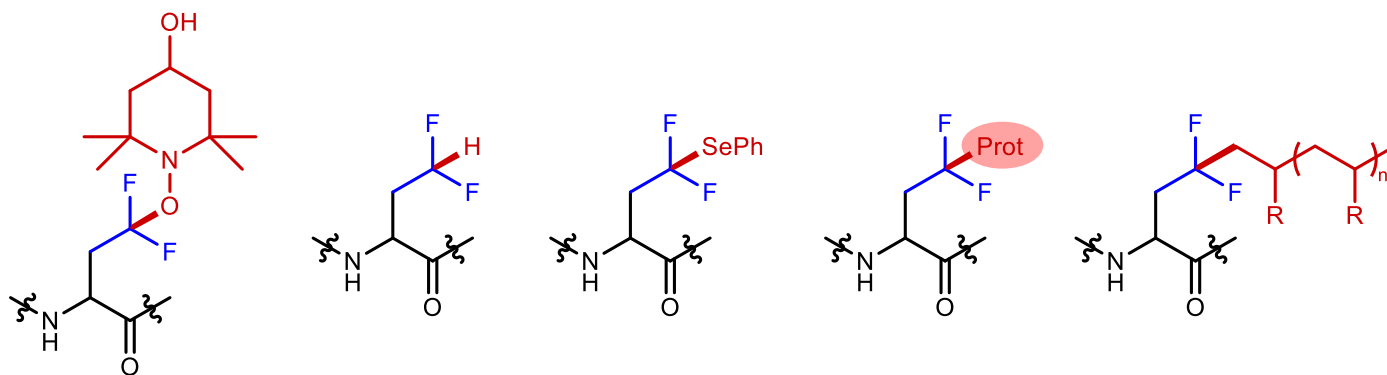
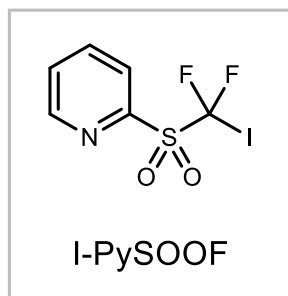
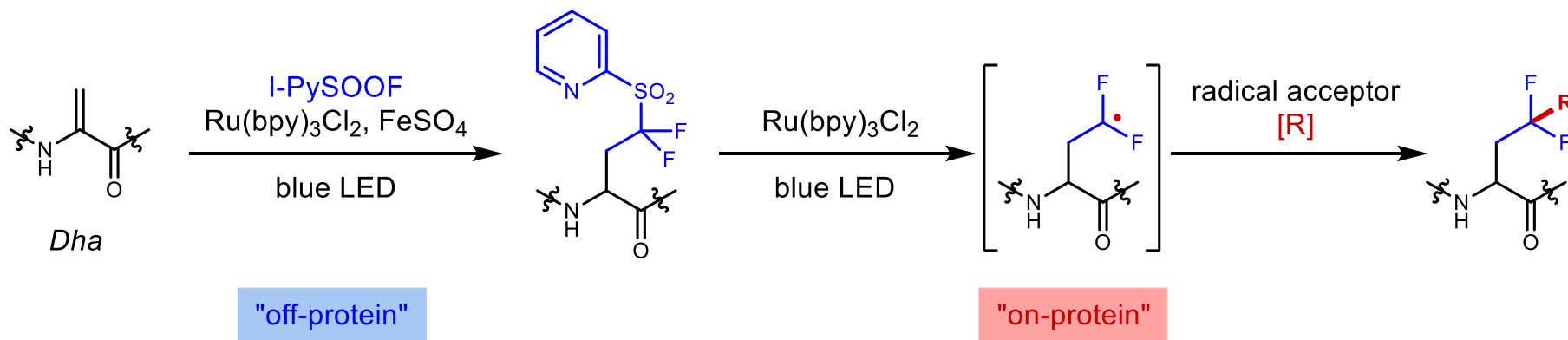
Capable with tap water / sea water



"On-protein" Strategy



Sequential PTMs via radical procedure:

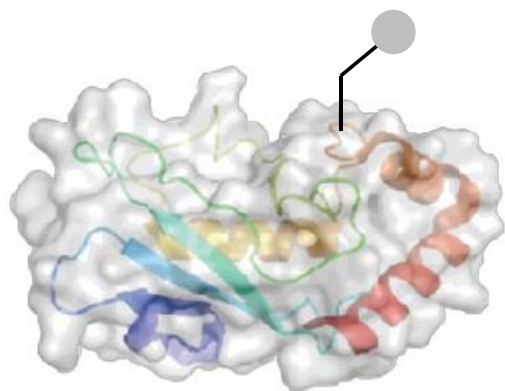


Outline

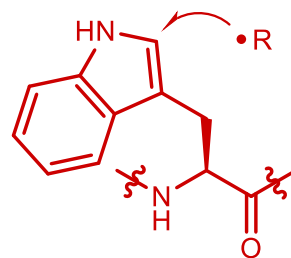
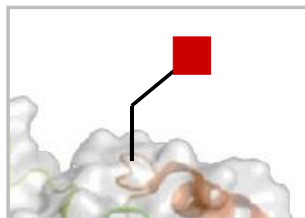


- *Introduction*
- *“Off-protein” strategy*
- *“On-protein” strategy*
- ***Summary***

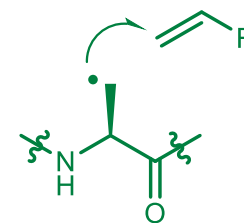
Summary



■ PTMs via C•



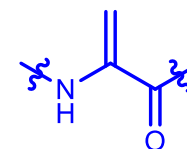
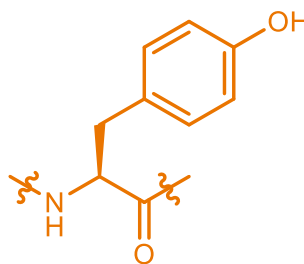
"Off protein"



"On protein"

canonical AAs

ncAAs



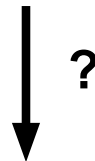
Summary



Think about energy input forms:

- *Stoichiometric chemical reagent*
- *Photocatalysis*
- *Electrocatalysis?*

conjugation (with dye, polymer, drugs...) of proteins



function change & optimization of proteins