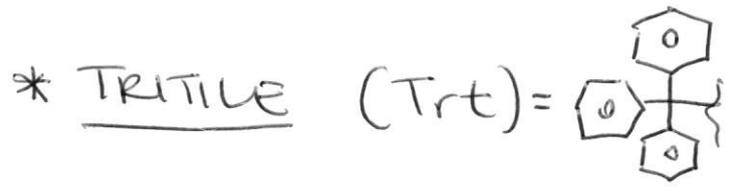
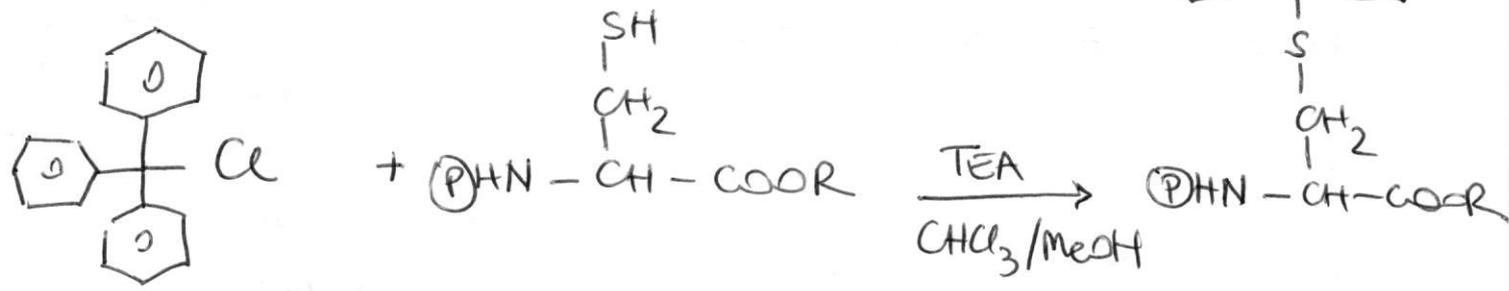


GRUPPI PROTETTIVI PER ALTRI GRUPPI FUNZIONALI SULLE CATENE LATERALI DEGLI AMMINOACIDI (aa):

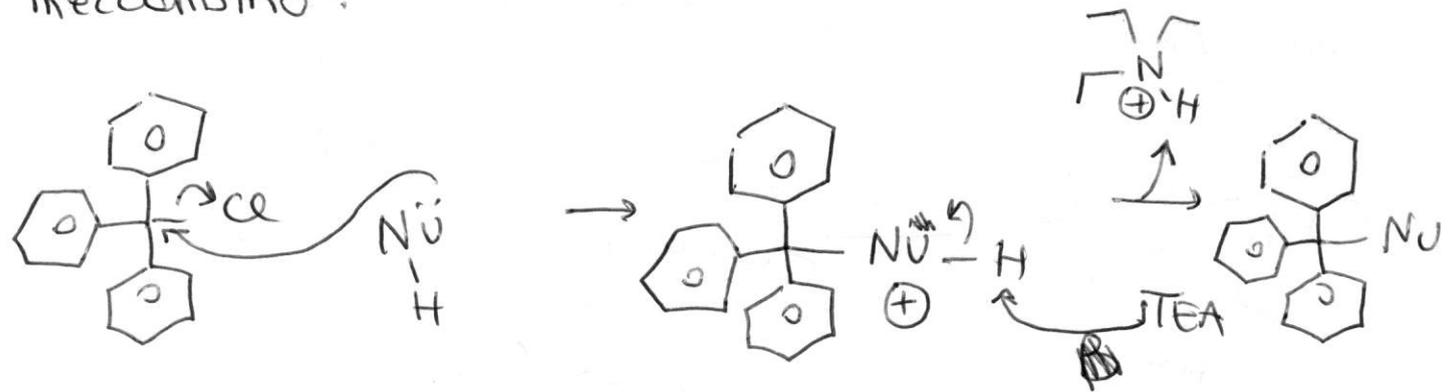


NOTA BENE: LA TRITILAZIONE NON FUNZIONA BENE SUGLI AA CON COOH LIBERO, PER CUI LA SI FA SUGLI AA CON COOH PROTETTO CON ESTERE (COOR); IL Trt SI PUO' METTERE SU:

- NHR_2 (es. His)
- RSH (es. Cys)



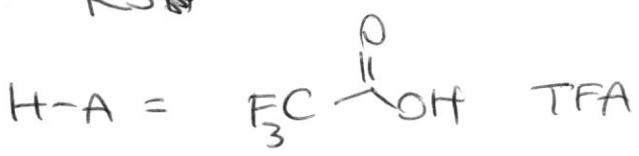
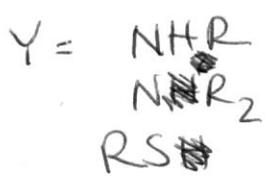
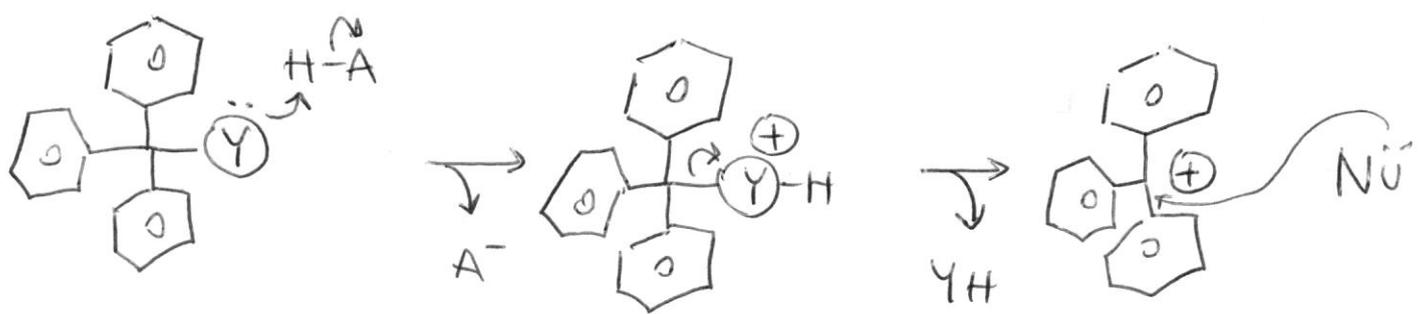
meccanismo:



$NU = RNH_2$
 R_2NH
 RSH

il gruppo Tot e' STABILE CON BASI
SI RIMUOVE COME IL Boc con:

- TFA
- SCAVENGERS.



PER EVITARE REAZ. SECONDARIE DI TRITILAZIONE SU GRUPPI NUCLEOFILI (ad es. AMMINE, TIOLI)

si mettono SCAVENGERS che NEUTRALIZZANO IL CARBOCATIONE, ad es.:

- ANISOLA
- TIPS

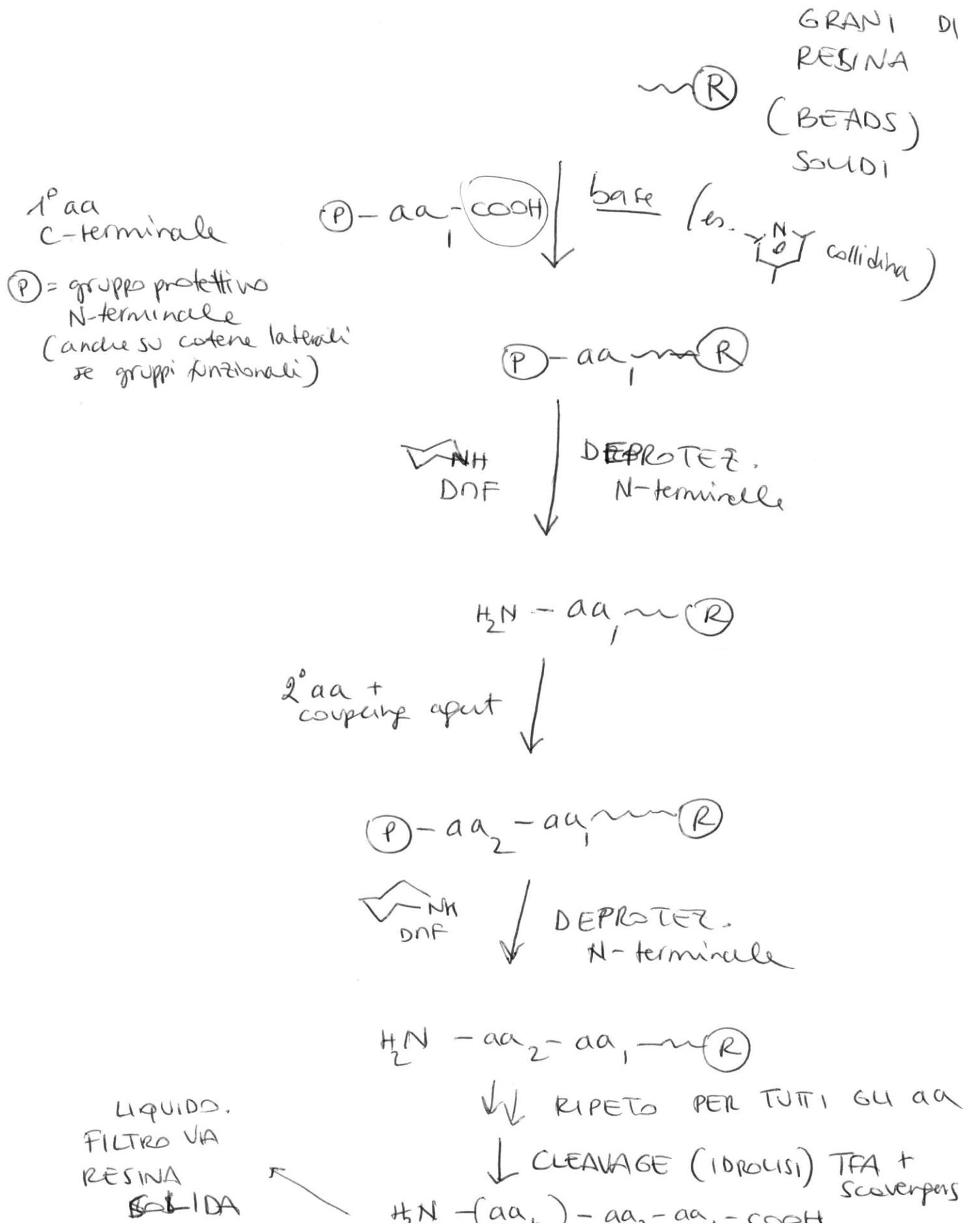
TIPS: CC(C)C[Si](C)(C)H DONATORE DI H⁺

SEMPLIFICANDO:

The diagram shows the simplified reaction mechanism for the deprotection of a tert-butyl group using TIPS. A tert-butyl group attached to a central carbon with a substituent Y reacts with TIPS. The proton H+ is transferred to the oxygen of Y, forming a Y-H+ group. The loss of the tert-butyl group as a carbocation is shown, which is then captured by the TIPS scavenger, forming a tert-butylated TIPS molecule and a Y-H group.

SINTESI PEPTIDICA IN FASE SOLIDA: SPPS

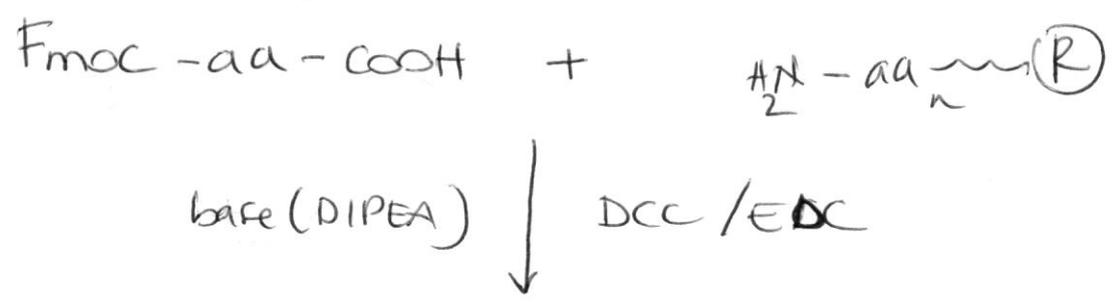
WORKFLOW :



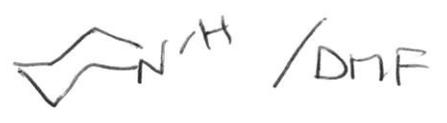
Per questo motivo:

- Ⓟ GRUPPI PROTETTIVI: * $\alpha\text{NH}_2 \rightarrow$ sempre Fmoc (base labile)
- * Catene laterali aa: Ⓟ stabili alle basi (~~es.~~ es. Boc, Trt, ...)

A ogni passaggio di COUPLING:



A ogni passaggio di DEPROTEZIONE αNH_2 :



Alla fine tolgo tutti i gruppi protettivi laterali (ACIDO-LABILI, come Boc, Trt) e IDROLIZO PEPTIDE DA RESINA.

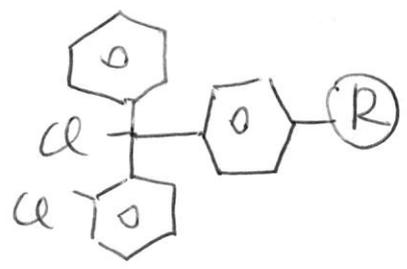
RESINE:

Le più comuni AD OGGI:

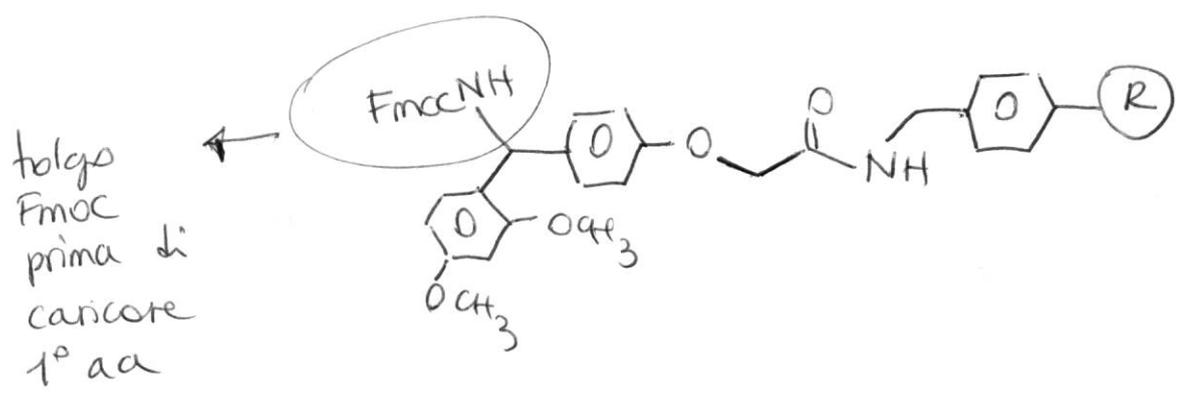
① WANG



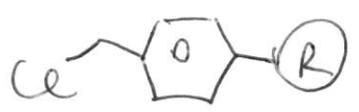
② CTC (2-Cl-tritylchloruro):



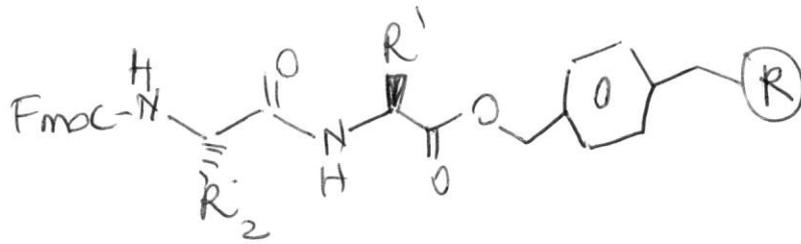
③ RINK AMIDE PER OTTENERE PEPTIDI CON C-TERMINALE ANIDRATO (cioè -CONH₂ anziché COOH):



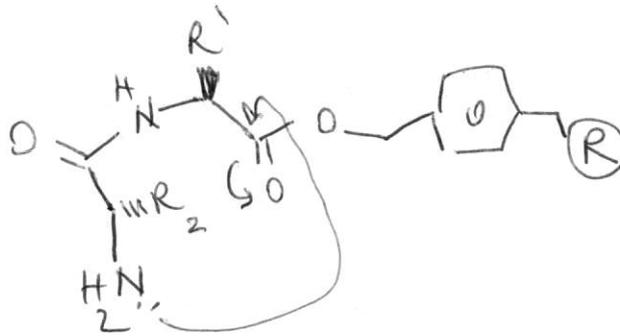
LA PRIMA DI IMPORTANZA STORICA OGGI NON SI USA MOLTO: MERRIFIELD



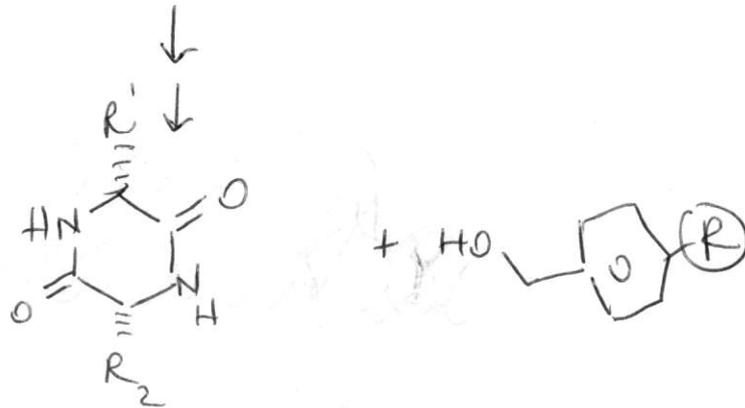
(2) FORMAZIONE DI DICHETOPIPERAZINA (DKP): (7)



↓ piperidine / DMAP



avviene a livello del DIPEPTIDE



Si evita con resine impombrate (CTC)

③ CONFORMAZIONE CIS:

⑧

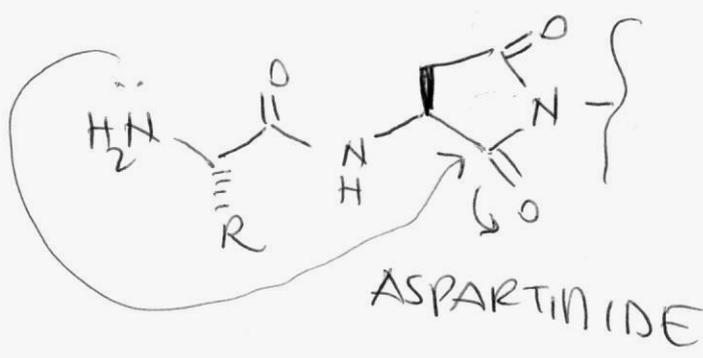
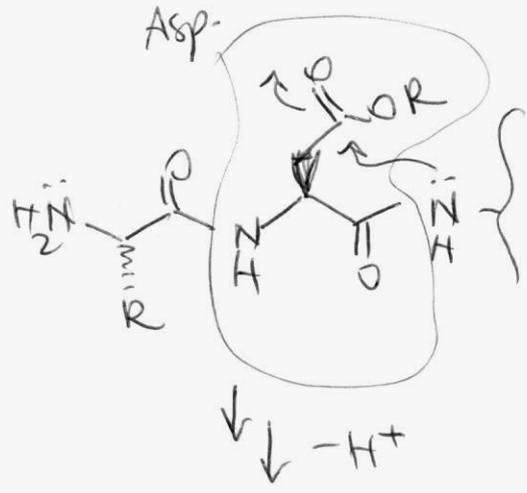
- la conformazione cis del legame peptidico
- la presenza di Pro al C-terminale

⇒ FAVORISCONO LA DKP
(reazione avversa n(2))

④ ^{con Asp} FORMAZIONE ASPARTINIDE e conseguente

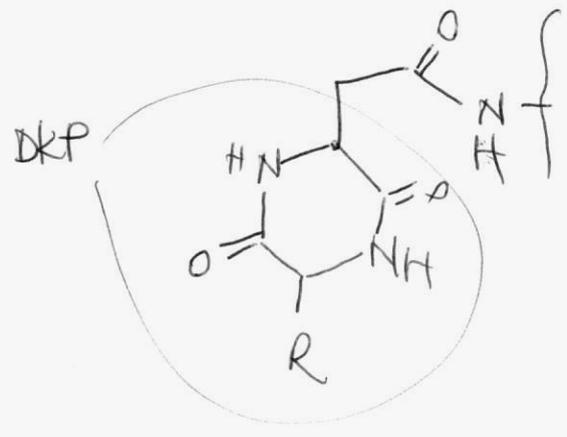
RACENIZZAZIONE (motivo per cui si sintetizzano C → N e non viceversa, altrimenti !)

(a) amino o glicina o (altro)	(b) amino o glicina o (altro)	(c) amino o glicina o (altro)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Isoleucina
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Alanina
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Valina, leucina, metionina, fenilalanina, triptofano
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Isoleucina, propanoato di etile
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Isoleucina, metionina, triptofano, metilmetilglicina, metilglicina, metilglicina, metilglicina
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Isoleucina, metionina, triptofano, metilmetilglicina, metilglicina, metilglicina
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Isoleucina, metionina, triptofano, metilmetilglicina, metilglicina, metilglicina
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Isoleucina, metionina, triptofano, metilmetilglicina, metilglicina, metilglicina
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Isoleucina, metionina, triptofano, metilmetilglicina, metilglicina, metilglicina
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Isoleucina, metionina, triptofano, metilmetilglicina, metilglicina, metilglicina

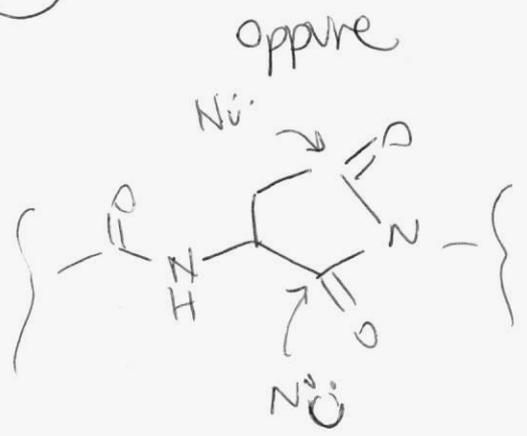


(a) DKP

↓ ~~with~~

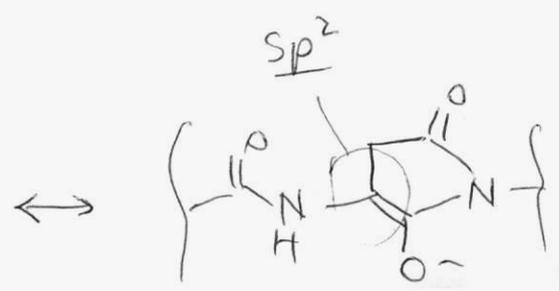
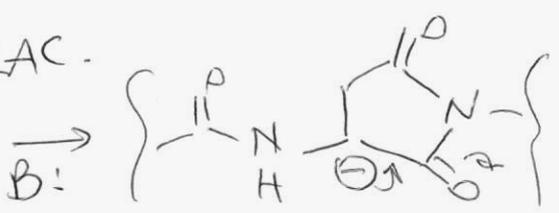


(B) Nu⁻



Nu⁻ per.es.

(c) RAC.



aa e CATENE LATERALI: STRATEGIE DI PROTEZIONE PER SPPS. ①

* Lys (ϵ -NH₂): Boc, Trt

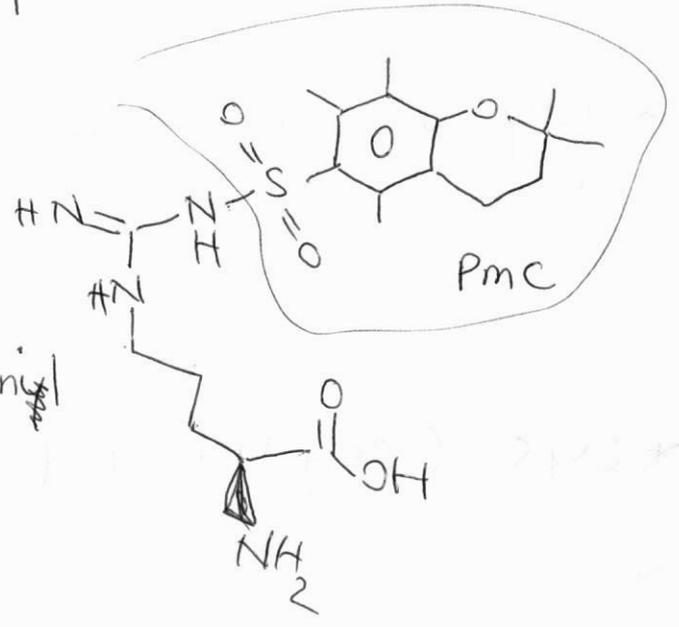
* Arg. (R-NHC(=NH)-NH₂): Pmc
Pbf

ACIDO LABILI → TFA + Scavengers.

Arg (Pmc)-OH =



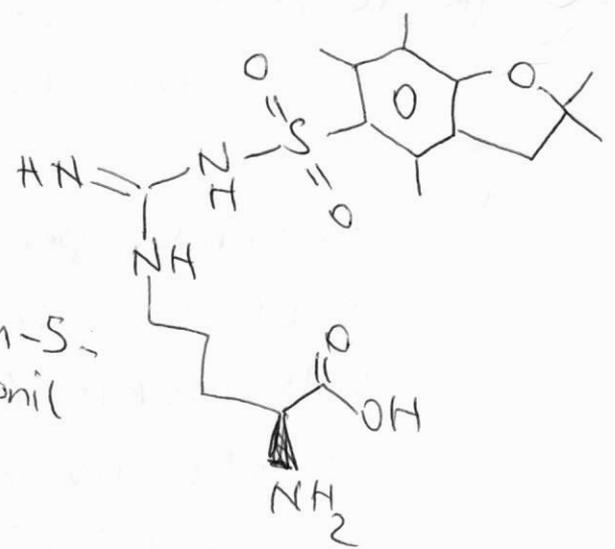
2,2,5,7,8-pentametilcroman-6-sulfonil



Arg (Pbf)-OH =



2,2,4,6,7-pentametilididrobencofuran-5-sulfonil



* Asp }
 * Glu } → -O^tBu estere ACIDO LABILE → TFA + scavengers

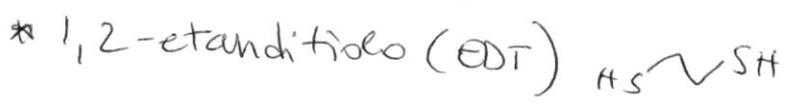
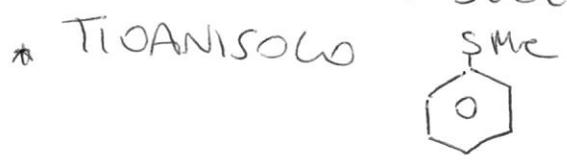
* Asn }
 * Gln } NON SERVE
 PROTEGG. RCONH₂
 CATENA LAT.

* Gly, Val, Leu, Ile, Ala, Phe
 Pro NON C'E' NECESSARIO
 DA PROTEGGERE
 IN CATENA LAT.

* Cys (RSH): Trt → ACIDO LABILE → TFA + scavengers

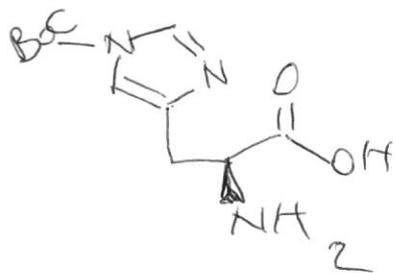
* Met (RSMe): DI SOLITO NON SERVE PROTEGGERE
 CAT. LAT.

Entrambi però possono OSSIDARSI A
 SULFOSSIDO, PER CUI MEGLIO SPSS IN
 GAS INERTE (N₂ o Ar) E NEL CLEAVAGE
 METTERE UN AGENTE RIDUCENTE (ad es..



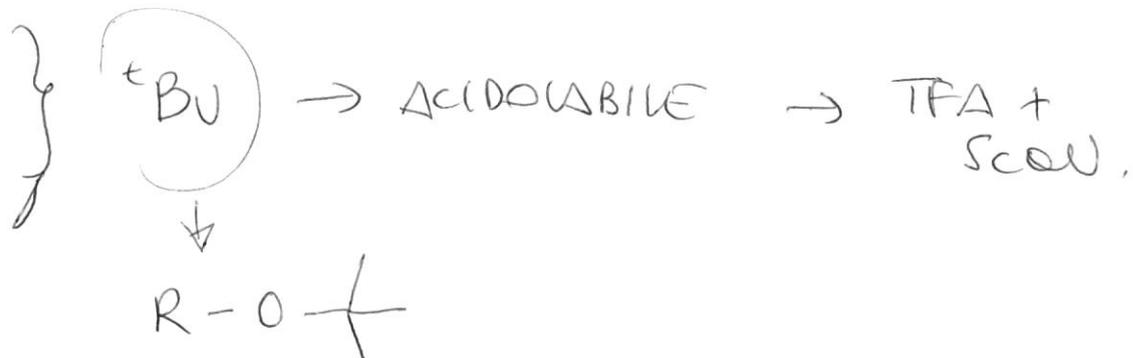
} Semmai
 si
 ossidano
 loro
 e non
 Cys/Met

* His → Boc → ACIDOLABILE → TFA + Scavengers



* Trp DI SOLITO OK NON SERVE PROTEGGERE CAT. LAT.

- * Ser
- * Thr
- * Tyr



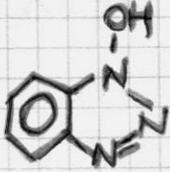
~~* His~~

4. Se si usano basi durante il coupling, si devono
agg. degli ac. deboli x entare la deprotonaz.

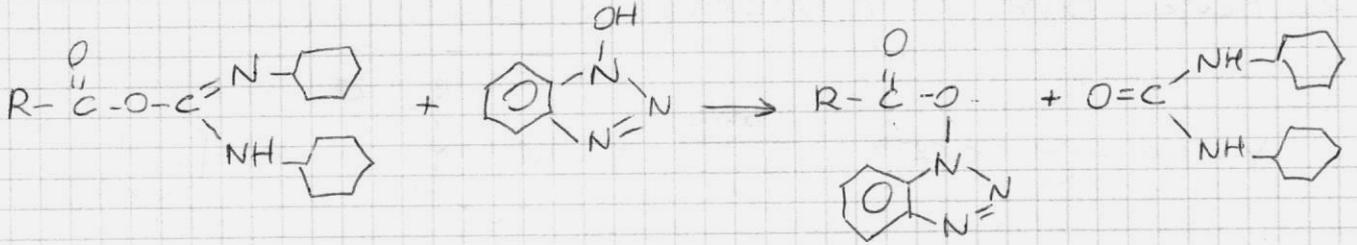
a. del C α , x catalizzare la reaz. e xche' permettono

b. una minima permanenza del COOH attivato, che
puo' favorire racemizzaz. (l'alopeno ha effetto
induttivo esteso anche al C α).

ES:



1-idrossibenzotriazolo (HOBt)



O-acyl-1-idrossibenzotriazolo
AGENTE ACILANTE