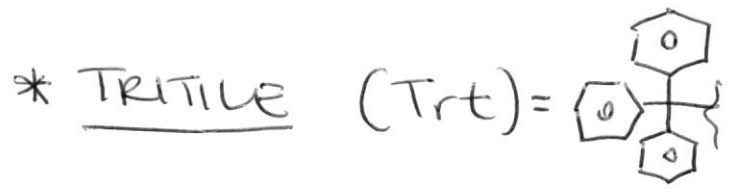
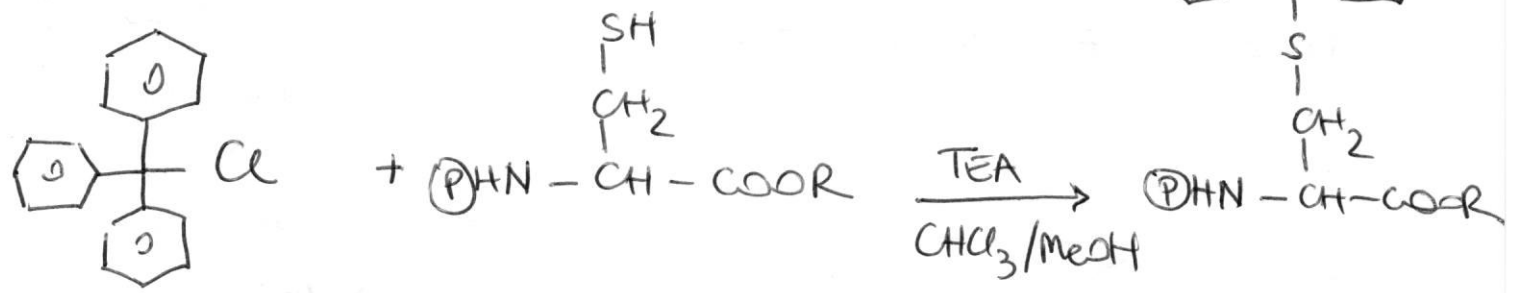


GRUPPI PROTETTIVI PER ALTRI GRUPPI FUNZIONALI SULLE CATENE LATERALI DEGLI AMMINOACIDI (aa):

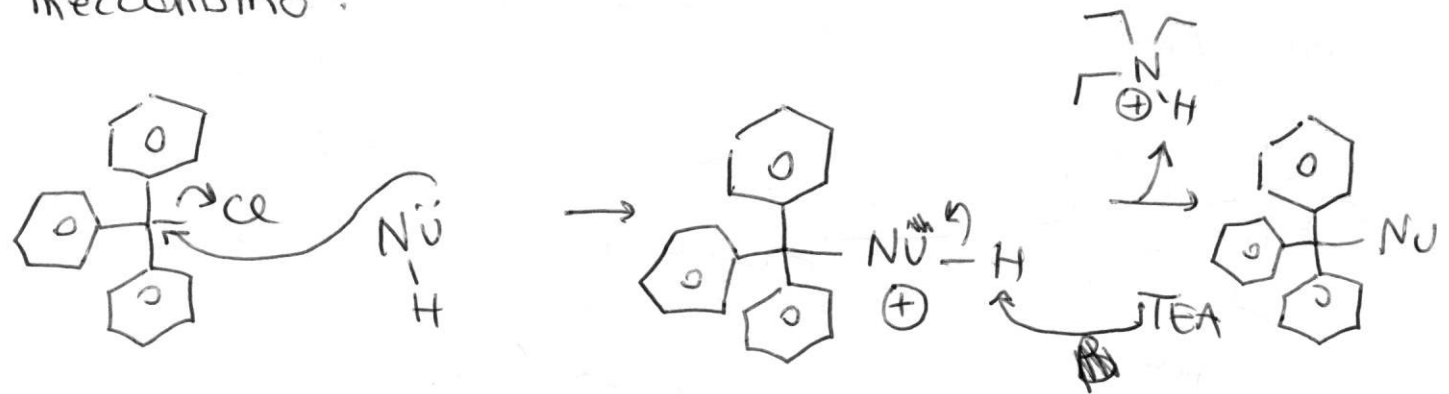


NOTA BENE: LA TRITILAZIONE NON FUNZIONA BENE SUGLI AA CON COOH LIBERO, PER CUI LA SI FA SUGLI AA CON COOH PROTETTO CON ESTERE (COOR); IL Trt SI PUO' METTERE SU:

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



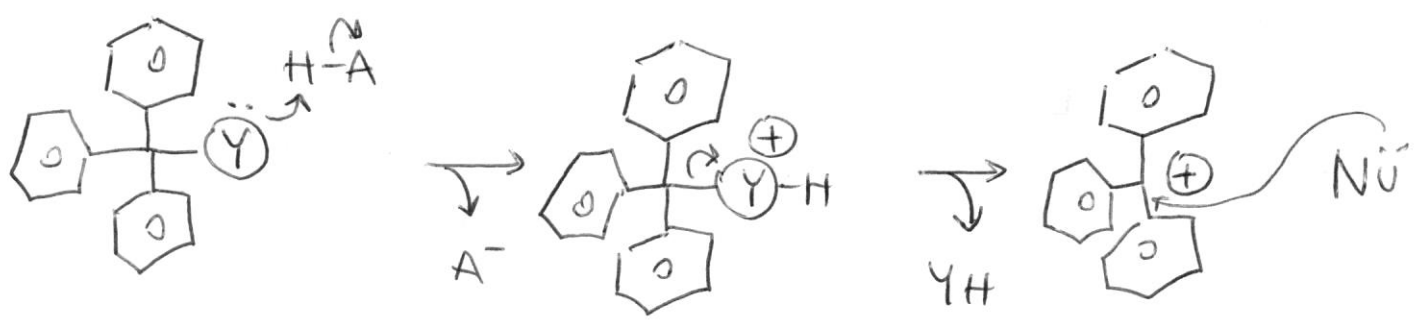
meccanismo:



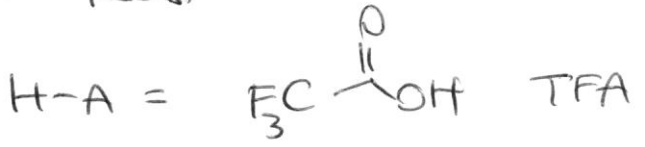
$Nu = RNH_2$
 R_2NH
 RSH

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

- TFA
- SCAVENGERS.



$$\text{Y} = \begin{array}{l} \text{NHR} \\ \text{NR}_2 \\ \text{RS} \end{array}$$



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

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

- ANISOLA
- TIPS

TIPS:

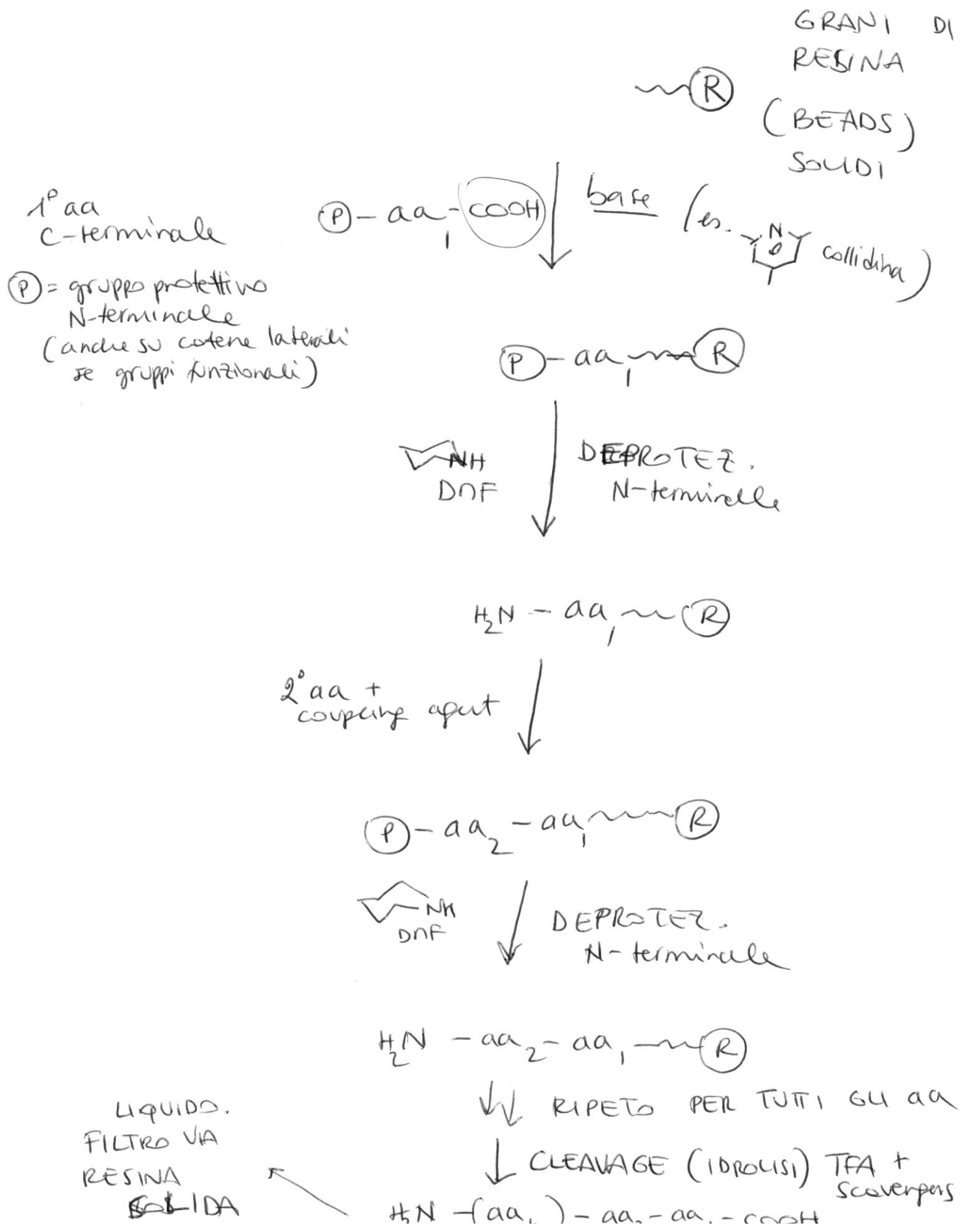
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\
 | \\
 \text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 - \text{Y} \\
 | \\
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5
 \end{array}
 + \text{H}^+ \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\
 | \\
 \text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 - \text{Y}^+\text{H} \\
 | \\
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5
 \end{array}
 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$$

SEMPLIFICANDO:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\
 | \\
 \text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 - \text{Y} \\
 | \\
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5
 \end{array}
 + \text{H}^+ \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\
 | \\
 \text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 - \text{Y}^+\text{H} \\
 | \\
 \text{C}_6\text{H}_5
 \end{array}
 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$$

SINTESI PEPTIDICA IN FASE SOLIDA: SPPS

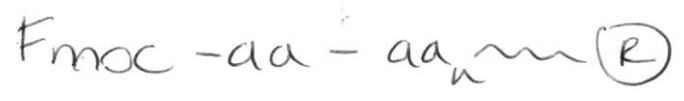
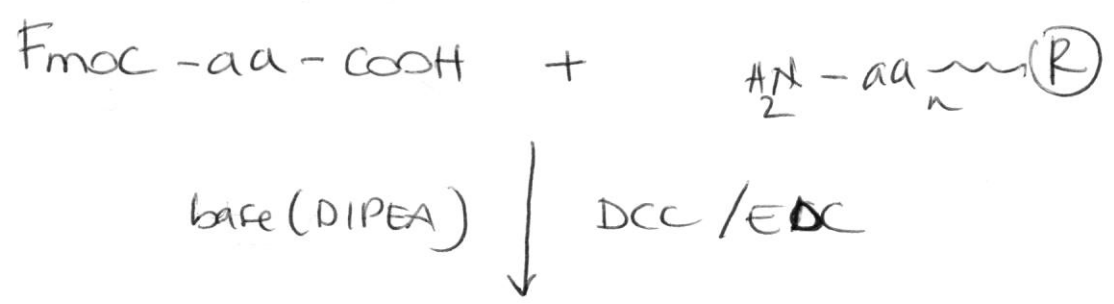
WORKFLOW :



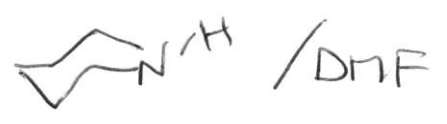
Per questo motivo:

- Ⓟ 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 :

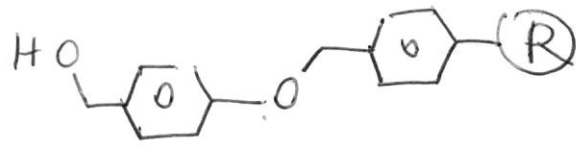


Alla fine tolgo tutti i gruppi protettivi laterali (ACIDO-LABILI, come Boc, Trt) e IDROLIZO PEPTIDE DA RESINA.

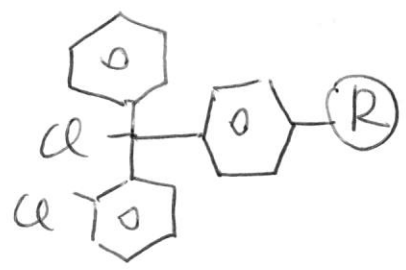
RESINE:

Le più comuni AD OGGI:

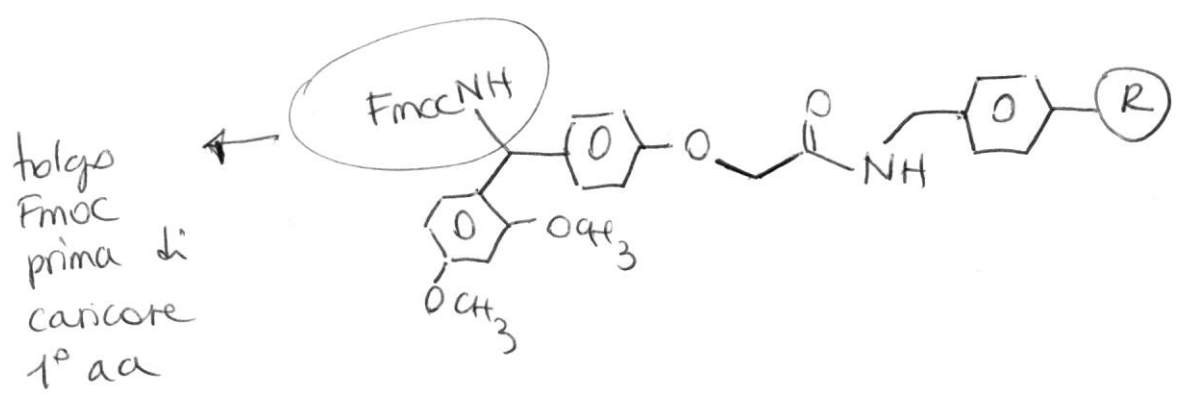
① WANG



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



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

* Lys (ϵ -NH₂): Boc, Trt

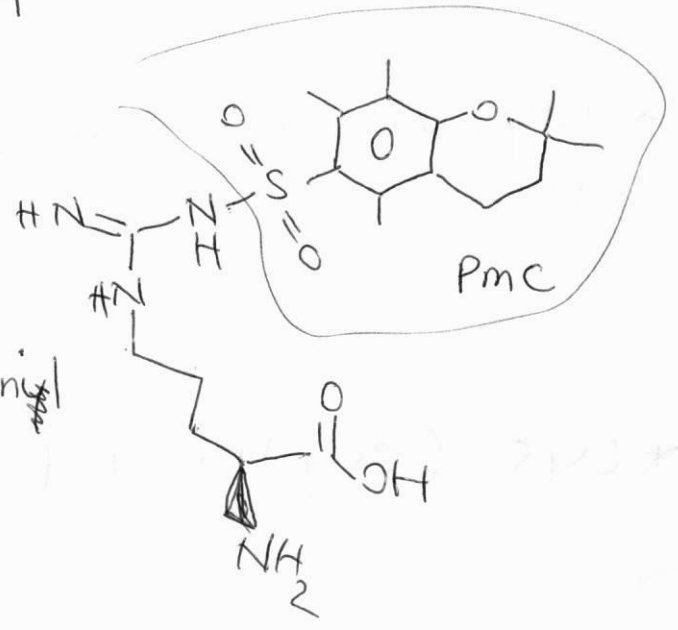
* Arg. (R-NHC(=NH)-NH₂): Pmc
Pbf

ACIDO LABILI → TFA + Scavengers.

Arg (Pmc)-OH =



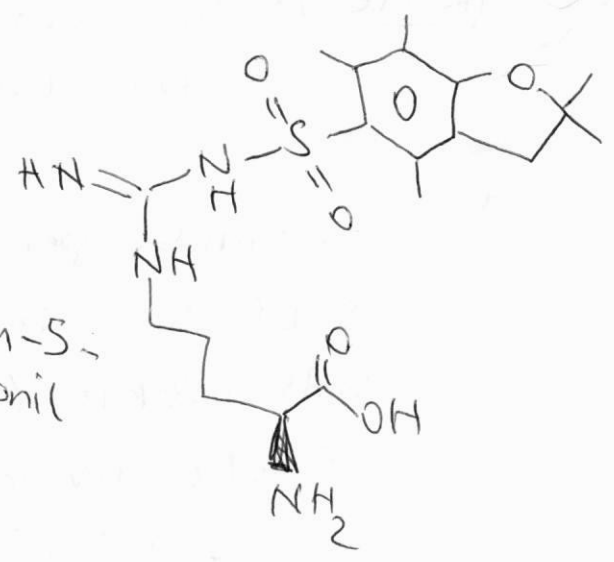
2,2,5,7,8-pentametilcroman-6-sulfonil



Arg (Pbf)-OH =



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



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

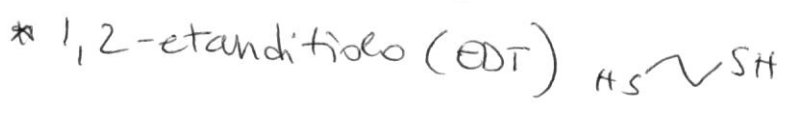
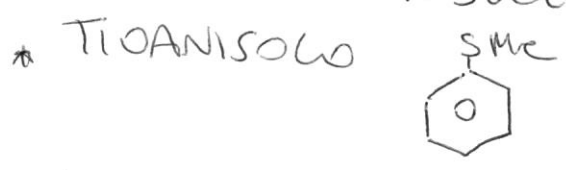
* Asn }
 * Gln } NON SERVE
 PROTEGG. RCONH₂
 CATENA LAT.

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

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

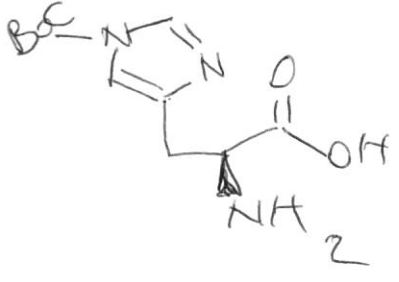
* Met (RSMe): di solito NON SERVE PROTEGGERE
 CAT. LAT.

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



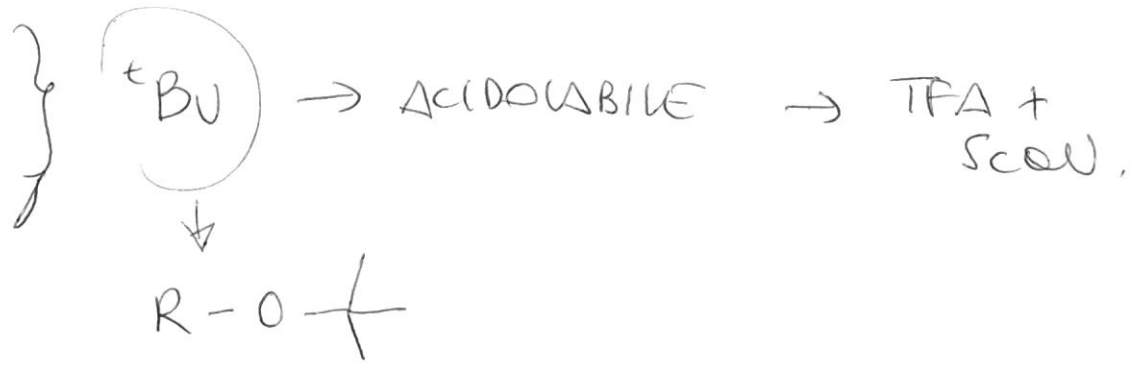
} Semmai si
 ossidano
 loro
 e non
 Cys/Met

* His → Boc → ACIDOLABILE → TFA + Scavengers



* Trp DI SOLITO OK NON SERVE PROTEGGERE C-TERMINAL.

- * Ser
- * Thr
- * Tyr

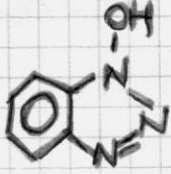


~~* His~~

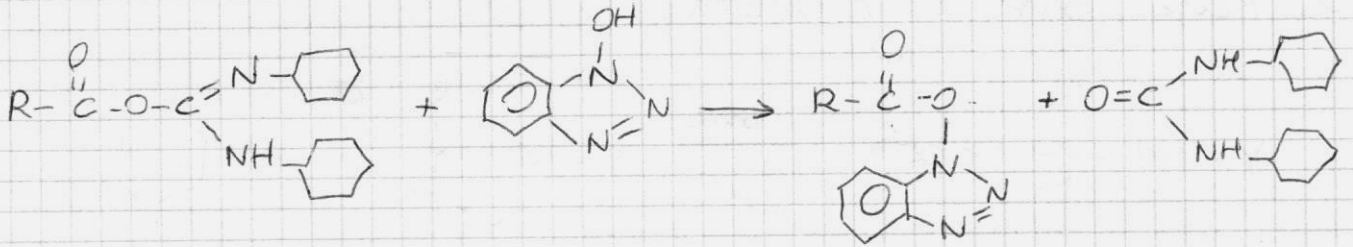
4- se si usano basi durante il coupling, si devono
agg. degli ac. deboli x evitare la deprotonaz.

- 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