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Application of Pentafluoropyridine and Related Polyfluorinated Reagents in the Preparation of Modified Peptide Systems

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Pentafluoropyridine has proved to be a highly reactive electrophile, undergoing S_NAr arylation reactions in the presence of a range of nucleophilic peptide side chains (i.e. cysteine, tyrosine, serine and lysine) under extremely mild conditions. By comparison, the less electrophilic hexafluorobenzene was shown to only react with cysteine residues. Moreover, we have shown how one-step peptide-modification using perfluoroheteroaromatics can deliver enhanced proteolytic stability in pharmaceutically-relevant peptides such as oxytocin.

Introduction

Perfluoroheteroaromatic derivatives such as pentafluoropyridine (**1**), tetrafluoro-pyrimidine (**2**) and tetrafluoro-pyridazine (**3**) are highly useful building blocks for organic synthesis because, in principle, all fluorine atoms may be displaced by nucleophiles via regioselective, sequential nucleophilic aromatic substitution reactions (S_NAr). Indeed, we have extensively used **1–3** as starting materials for the synthesis of a variety of highly-substituted heterocyclic derivatives,^{1–3} tuned glycosyl donors⁴ and polyfunctional ring-fused scaffolds.⁵ In particular, **1** and **2** have been used as central multifunctional building blocks for the synthesis of a range of macrocyclic systems⁶ upon reaction with suitable bifunctional oxygen and nitrogen-centred nucleophiles (**Figure 1**).

Given the synthetic versatility and useful reactivity of perfluoroheteroaromatic systems with nucleophilic species, it was envisaged that they would be extremely attractive reagents to exploit within the field of peptide chemistry. We postulated that they could be reacted with nucleophilic amino acid residues (i.e. serine, cysteine and lysine) to introduce a reactive handle for peptide modification and ‘tagging’; and also as a route to access cyclic or ‘stapled’ peptide scaffolds. To this end, as part of an ongoing wider research programme in perfluoroheterocyclic chemistry, we previously reported that orthogonally protected serine derivatives can be successfully arylated with pentafluoropyridine (**1**) to afford novel amino acids such as **4**, which could then be utilised as a building block in peptide synthesis⁷ (**Figure 2**).

We were also able to demonstrate that (**1**) can be utilised as a threonine dehydrating agent to give access to novel dehydrobutyrines, such as **6**, under mild reaction conditions (e.g. inorganic base, room temperature).⁸

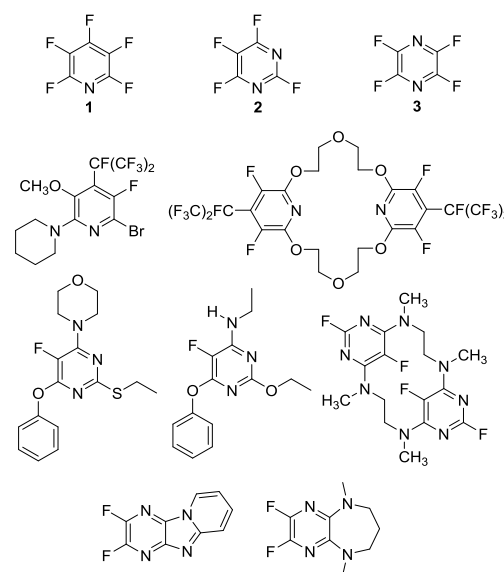


Figure 1. Multifunctional heterocyclic systems and macrocycles synthesised from pentafluoropyridine (**1**), tetrafluoropyrimidine (**2**) and tetrafluoropyridazine (**3**)

To further develop our research programme in this area, we sought to investigate the direct reaction of pentafluoropyridine (**1**) and related reagents with various peptide substrates. Herein, we present our findings concerning the reaction of a focussed range of perfluoroheteroaromatic derivatives with model cysteine, serine and lysine containing peptides.

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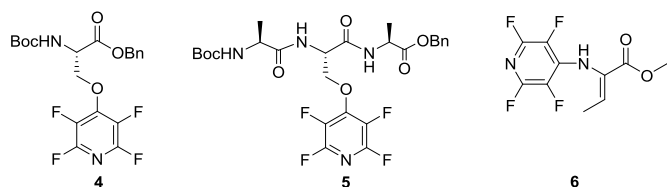


Figure 2. Example of pentafluoropyridine ‘tagged’ serine aminoacid **4** reported by Hudson *et al.*⁷ This modified building block was further demonstrated to be compatible with peptide elongation into a model trimeric sequence (**5**). N-fluoropyridinyl dehydrotuberyne **6**, having a specific Z-alkene geometry, as synthesized by Webster *et al.*⁸

Within the presented work, we demonstrate the ability of reagents such as **1** to tag nucleophilic peptide side chains beyond the routinely accessed cysteine. We have also demonstrated the use of our peptide-tagging methodology to prepare novel analogues of the well-known cyclic peptides, oxytocin and vasopressin, to probe the effects of such modifications on physicochemical properties, such as proteolytic stability.

Results and Discussion

A series of simple linear model peptides based on the sequences reported by Pentelute *et al.*,⁹⁻¹⁰ were synthesised by Fmoc solid phase peptide synthesis. The sequences were selected to enable a comparison of the differences observed in reactivity between hexafluorobenzene (**7**) and pentafluoropyridine (**1**) based reagents. Model sequences used for these control peptides were as follows; AcNH-[YXGGGXAL]-CONH₂, where X is a cysteine residue (X = Cys, **pep1**), a serine residue (X = Ser, **pep2**) or a lysine residue (X = Lys, **pep3**). Details regarding the synthesis of each peptide are provided in the Supporting Information (Figures S101-03).

Exploring the scope of perfluoroaromatics for the S_NAr-tagging of cysteine side chains

Initially, we investigated the reactivity of **1** towards sulfur-based nucleophiles (i.e. cysteine containing **pep1**). When peptide **pep1** was reacted in DMF with 25 molar equivalents of hexafluorobenzene (**7**), pentafluoropyridine (**1**), or related perfluoropyridine-based electrophiles (**8-10**) in the presence of DIPEA (this is tagging method A, as described in ESI page 9), significant differences in reaction outcomes were observed as summarised in Table 1.

As expected, hexafluorobenzene (**7**) arylated thiol based **pep1** to generate the corresponding ‘stapled’ peptide **11**, in full agreement with previous reports^{9,10} (Table 1, Entry 1). In the case of pentafluoropyridine (**1**), the introduction of the nitrogen atom into the aromatic ring strongly increases the electron-deficient character of the electrophilic system as compared with hexafluorobenzene (**7**). Given this enhanced electrophilic character, (**1**) reacted with **pep1** to give the linear tri-tagged peptide **12** as the main product. **12** is generated via **1** reacting with both the cysteine residues and the tyrosine hydroxyl group (Table 1, Entry 2). The formation of ‘stapled’

| Entry | Method | ArF | Comments/ Products formed |
|-------|--------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 1 | A | | |
| 2 | A | | |
| 3 | A | | NO REACTION |
| 4 | A | | NO REACTION |
| 5 | A | | Complex mixture including: |

Table 1. Main products observed for the S_NAr reactions of hexafluorobenzene (**7**) and related pyridine-based perfluoroaromatic reagents (**1, 8-10**) in the presence of 1/25 molar equivalents of thiol based nucleophilic peptide **pep1**, employing organic DIPEA as a base in DMF. Reaction conditions as described for method A.

peptide products via reaction with hexafluorobenzene (**7**) has been proposed to proceed through two sequential S_NAr steps.⁹⁻¹³ After the initial substitution, a linear ‘mono-tagged’ intermediate is formed, where electronic charge density can be displaced from the positions *ortho*- and especially in *para*- to the sulfur atom, further activating the intermediate towards a second S_NAr reaction step. In contrast, pentafluoropyridine-tagged linear intermediates, containing the aromatic nitrogen atom *para* to the new substituent can only cyclise through the more sterically hindered *ortho*-position. Given this competition is set up between cyclisation (intramolecular) and further tagging (intermolecular). Under the reaction conditions used (method A) **1** is used in a significant excess and as such the linear peptide **12** emerges as the main product. Interestingly, reports of sulfur nucleophiles reacting with pentafluoropyridine (**1**) are not well documented in the literature.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

Substituents will affect the reactivity of **1** towards nucleophilic attack and to probe this, aniline variants of **1** were investigated as electrophiles in the reaction with **pep1**. Electrophiles **8-10** (Table 1) displayed significantly different reactivity profiles to **1**, as exemplified by 4-aminotetrafluoropyridine (**8**), which was found to be completely unreactive (Table 1, Entry 3, ESI Figure S106); and the 3,5-dichlorinated electrophile **10**, which afforded a complex mixture of products (Table 1, Entry 5). From this

mixture, only compound **13**, a trifluoroacetate-adducted species with $m/z = 1018$ Da, could be isolated and successfully assigned as the mono-tagged peptide (ESI Figure S108). Site directed tandem MS/MS spectrometry corroborated that **13** exists as a mixture of regioisomers where the presence of the fluoroaromatic moiety can be located at either of the two cysteines available (ESI Figures S128-30).

Effect of peptide/electrophile ratio, concentration and temperature

Following on from the formation of the linear tri-tagged peptide **12**, we were keen to investigate if reaction conditions could be optimised that would allow selective tagging with **1** at either the cysteines (di-tagged product) or tyrosine (mono-tagged product). To do this we directed our attention to probing the effects produced by changing the peptide: perfluoroaromatic ratio, concentration and reaction temperature. We hypothesised that a cyclic product would more likely be produced if the reaction was carried out in the presence of near-equimolar peptide and perfluoroaromatic and/or high-dilution conditions, by reducing partially the availability of the free electrophile in the reaction. Therefore, we varied the conditions initially used (method A) and ran reactions employing: only 5 equivalents of pentafluoropyridine (**1**) (method B), 5x dilution (method C) or elevated reaction temperature (50°C, method D). Interestingly, none of the new reaction conditions investigated appeared to have a significant impact on the major product outcome. In all examples, where **1** was used as the electrophile the main product formed was the corresponding linear tri-tagged compound (**12**).

Non-sulfur based nucleophiles: perfluoroaryl-tagging of serine and lysine based peptides

Having explored the application of cysteine as a nucleophile we then proceeded to analyse the reaction of hexafluorobenzene (**7**) and pentafluoropyridine (**1**) with analogous model peptides with either oxygen (X = Ser, **pep2**) or a nitrogen (X = Lys, **pep3**) centred nucleophile-containing amino acid pairs. The results obtained are outlined in Table 2. Hexafluorobenzene (**7**), which readily reacted with cysteine to generate a cyclic peptide **11** was found to be completely unreactive towards the nucleophilic attack by any of the non-sulphur based nucleophiles present (Table 2, Entries 6-7, ESI Figures S113-14). Despite this it should be noted that recently Pentelute *et al.* demonstrated an elegant route through which arylation at lysine could be achieved if a perfluorosulfone derivative of hexafluorobenzene is utilised.¹⁷ In comparison to **7**, the more reactive pentafluoropyridine (**1**) was able to react with the lysine residues and the aromatic alcohol of the tyrosine residue under the same conditions (compounds **14** and **15**, Table 2, Entries 8 and 9, ESI Figures S115-16). It is noteworthy that no product derived from the reaction of pentafluoropyridine (**1**) with the serine aliphatic alcohol was observed. The tandem MS/MS fragmentation pattern of the isolated product **14** clearly showed that the fluoropyridine moiety was attached specifically at the tyrosine residue (ESI




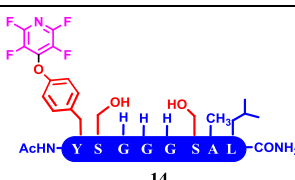

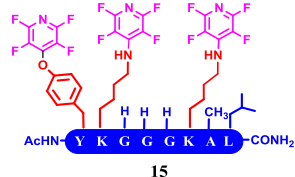
| Entry | ArF | Peptide (X=) | Products formed |
|-------|---|--------------|---|
| 6 |  | Ser | NO REACTION |
| 7 |  | Lys | NO REACTION |
| 8 |  | Ser |  |
| 9 |  | Lys |  |

Table 2. Main products observed for the S_NAr reactions of pentafluoropyridine (**1**) and hexafluorobenzene (**7**) with model hydroxyl and amine based peptides **Pep2** and **Pep3**. Reaction conditions as described for method A.

Figures S131 and S132). In addition, the presence of only one single pair of ^{19}F -NMR signals, at $\delta = -91.32$ and -155.98 ppm, allowed the designation of the relative position of the ether group at the ring as *para*- to the aromatic nitrogen (ESI Figure S133). The selective formation of **14** indicated that under the reaction conditions employed (method A) tagging with **1** had specificity for aromatic hydroxyl nucleophiles (Tyr) over aliphatic hydroxyls (Ser). The formation of **14** was a somewhat unexpected result given that we had previously reported that **1** readily reacts at room temperature with individual serine and threonine amino acid derivatives^{7,8} (Figure 2).

By comparing the ^{19}F NMR signals observed for compound **14**, with the corresponding spectra of compounds **12** and **15**, it was possible to assign the chemical shifts arising from the fluorine atoms at the rings that have been substituted by cysteine and lysine residues. In both products, the presence of two pairs of ^{19}F -NMR signals corresponding to the fluorine atoms located in *ortho*- and *meta*- positions relative to the aromatic nitrogen, provided evidence that also these reactions proceeded via the specific S_NAr substitution of the fluorine atom located *para*- to the nitrogen (Table 3 and see ESI Figures S127, 33 and 36 respectively).


|  | ^{19}F -NMR observed chemical shifts δ (ppm) |
|---|---|
| X = Cys | $\delta F1 = -93.42$, $\delta F2 = -137.49$ |
| X = Lys | $\delta F1 = -98.17$, $\delta F2 = -165.54$ |
| X = Tyr | $\delta F1 = -91.32$, $\delta F2 = -155.98$ |
| X = Ser | $\delta F1 = -97.10$, $\delta F2 = -165.92$ |

Table 3. Assignment of the ^{19}F -NMR chemical shifts arising from the pentafluoropyridine moiety substituted *para* to the aromatic nitrogen through cysteine, lysine, tyrosine or serine residues.

Evaluating the selection of base in the S_NAr reaction: Organic DIPEA vs inorganic Cs_2CO_3

In order to determine the effect of the base utilised on the reactivity we replaced the organic base DIPEA with an inorganic base (Cs_2CO_3). The isolated products from the reactions carried out using Cs_2CO_3 in the presence of 25 molar equivalents of hexafluorobenzene (**7**) or pentafluoropyridine (**1**) are shown in **Table 4** and **Table 5** respectively. Swapping from DIPEA to Cs_2CO_3 generated several interesting results. For example, the di-serine containing peptide (**pep2**) was found to react with hexafluorobenzene (**7**) generating a mixture of products (**Entry 11, Table 4, ESI Figure SI18**), despite no observable reaction being detected when the reaction was run in the presence of DIPEA (**Entry 6, Table 2**). The main reaction product corresponded to the mono-tagged peptide **16** (for isolated product data see ESI). As expected from previous observations, it was confirmed that reaction had proceeded specifically through the tyrosine and not a serine residue, as evidenced by the fact that only 3 signals were observed by ^{19}F -NMR (**ESI Figure SI39**).

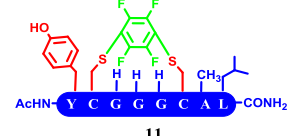
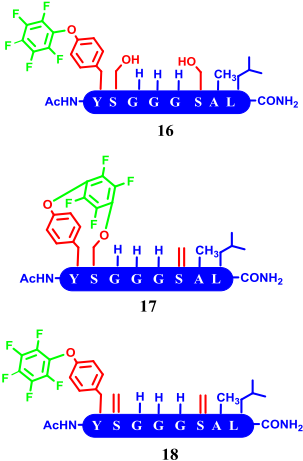
| Entry | Peptide (X =) | Main product observed | Product ratio* |
|-------|---------------|---|----------------|
| 10 | Cys |  11 | |
| 11 | Ser |  16 17 18 | 5 3 1 |
| 12 | Lys | NO REACTION | |

Table 4. Main products observed for the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$ reactions of hexafluorobenzene (**7**) with model cysteine, serine and lysine based peptides **Pep1-Pep3** when employing inorganic Cs_2CO_3 (25 mM) as a base. *Product ratio as evaluated from the crude reaction mixture by LC/MS chromatography at $\lambda = 220$ nm

In addition, it was interesting that the dehydrated asymmetric cyclic peptide (**17**) and the doubly-dehydrated mono-substituted product (**18**) were also obtained. The presence of both suggests that cyclization prevents serine dehydration. The isolation and characterisation of both secondary products (**17** see **ESI Figures SI40-42** and **18** see **ESI**

Figure SI043-045) confirmed their identity and structures (**Table 4**). It should also be noted that to the best of our knowledge, **17**, represents the only reported example of an asymmetric perfluoro-aromatic stapled peptide.

As a general trend, it was observed that in the presence of Cs_2CO_3 , a more complex mixture of products was obtained when compared with the same reactions carried out using DIPEA. For example, in the reaction of Cs_2CO_3 /pentafluoropyridine (**1**) with the di-cysteine peptide (**pep1**) several products were isolated (**Entry 13, Table 5, ESI Figure SI20**) but with DIPEA (**Entry 2, Table 1**) the linear tri-tagged product **12** was the major product formed and isolated in the reaction. Furthermore, in the presence of Cs_2CO_3 additional products included the di-tagged peptides **19a** and **19b** (**ESI Figures SI46-48**) and the mono-tagged peptides **20a**, **20b** and **20c** (**ESI Figures SI49-51**), both of which were isolated as inseparable mixtures.

A complex mixture of products was also observed when the reaction of the di-serine peptide **pep2** with electrophile **1** was analysed (**Entry 14, Table 5, ESI Figure SI21**). In the presence of Cs_2CO_3 , **1** was able to undergo $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$ reactions at both tyrosine and serine residues as indicated by ^{19}F NMR analysis. For example, unlike previously observations when using DIPEA, where tagging occurred exclusively at the tyrosine residue, analysis by ^{19}F NMR of **22a** and **22b** revealed two distinct sets of fluorine signals corresponding to the tetrafluoropyridine motif attached to the tyrosine ($\delta\text{F1} = -91.32$, $\delta\text{F2} = -155.98$ ppm) and the serine residue ($\delta\text{F1} = -97.10$ and $\delta\text{F2} = -165.96$ ppm). In both cases the hydroxyl nucleophile had replaced the fluorine atom located in the *para*- position to the ring nitrogen (**ESI Figure SI57**). The linear tri-tagged peptide **23** (**ESI Figures SI58-60**) was obtained in the reaction but only as a minor product.

In agreement with earlier observations where DIPEA was utilised as a base, the reaction with the lysine-containing peptide, **pep3** led to the formation of the linear tri-tagged peptide **15** as the major product (**Table 5, Entry 15, ESI Figure SI22**).

Exploring the potential application of perfluoro-'tagging' to enhance peptide bio-stability

We hypothesised that perfluoroaromatic tagging could be utilised to add steric **bulk** to amino acid residues and thus 'protect' peptides from undergoing enzymatic degradation. As such, we proceeded to synthesise novel derivatives of two bioactive peptide hormones, which typically have short half-lives *in vivo*.¹⁸⁻¹⁹

Oxytocin (**25**) and vasopressin (**26**) share a common cyclic core structural motif, which has been shown to be particularly sensitive to chymotrypsin-mediated enzymatic amide bond-hydrolysis, at the aromatic Tyr and the C-terminal glycine residue, leading to the formation of inactive linear fragments.²⁰⁻²¹

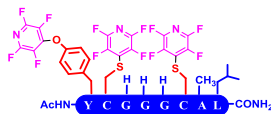
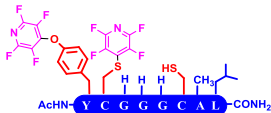
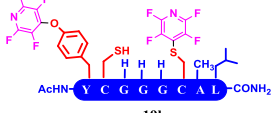
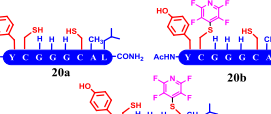
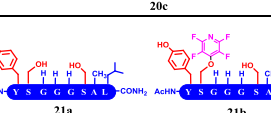
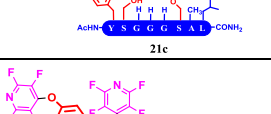

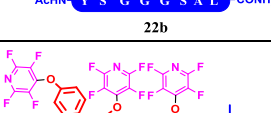
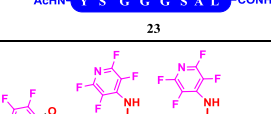
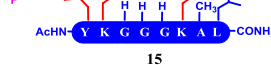
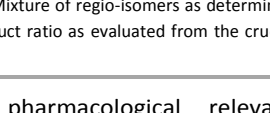
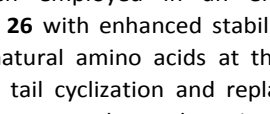
| Entry | Peptide (X =) | Main product(s) observed | Product ratio** |
|-------|---------------|---|-----------------|
| 13 | Cys |  | 3.9 |
| | |  | |
| | |  | |
| | |  | |
| 14 | Ser |  | 1.6* |
| | |  | |
| | |  | |
| | |  | |
| 15 | Lys |  | 3.7* |
| | |  | |
| | |  | |
| | |  | |

Table 5. Main products observed for the SNAr reactions of pentafluoropyridine (**1**) with model cysteine, serine and lysine based peptides **Pep1-Pep3** when employing inorganic Cs₂CO₃ as a base. *Mixture of regio-isomers as determined by ¹⁹F-NMR and MS/MS spectrometry. **Product ratio as evaluated from the crude reaction mixture by LC/MS trace at λ=220nm.

Due to their pharmacological relevance, different strategies have been employed in an effort to obtain analogues of **25** and **26** with enhanced stability, such as the incorporation of unnatural amino acids at the C-terminus²², amide bond head to tail cyclization and replacement of the disulfide bridge.²³ For example, carbetocin is an oxytocin

analogue wherein the C-terminal glycine has been deaminated, tyrosine residue alkylated (OH to OMe) and the disulfide bond chemically modified.²⁴ While, carbetocin does display enhanced bio-stability, its synthesis compared to oxytocin, is considerably more complex. We envisaged that the “tagging” of oxytocin using perfluoroaromatics in a simple one-step process could offer a relatively mild and cost effective route by which alter its enzymatic stability.

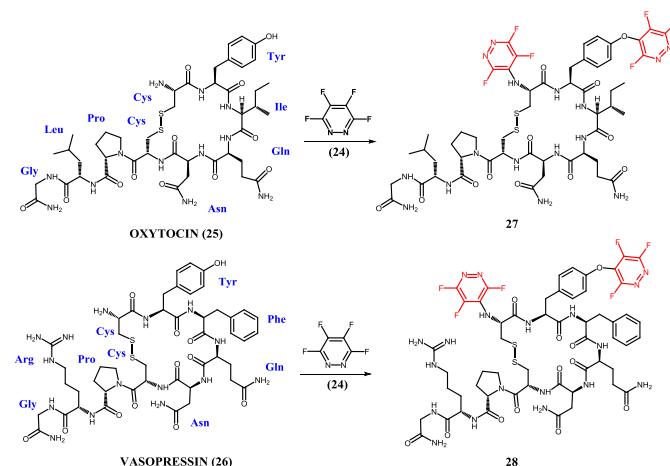


Figure 3. Natural cyclic peptide hormones oxytocin (**25**) and vasopressin (**26**) and their corresponding ‘perfluoroaryl-tagged’ analogues **27** and **28**.

The reaction of oxytocin (**25**) and vasopressin (**26**) in the presence of 5 equivalents of pentafluoropyridine (**1**), and DIPEA in DMF afforded a mixture of mono- and di-tagged derivatives (data not presented). In order to afford di-tagged peptides in a more efficient manner the reaction was repeated using the more reactive tetrafluoropyridazine (**24**). Reaction of peptides **25** and **26** with electrophile **24** proceeded to give the di-tagged peptides with very little trace of mono-tagging observed in the crude reaction mixture. Di-tagged peptides **27** and **28** were isolated, purified and analysed by tandem MS/MS and ¹⁹F NMR to confirm that tagging had occurred at the tyrosine residue and N-terminus (see **ESI Figures SI61-63** for compound **27**, and **Figures SI64-66** for compound **28**).

The bio-stability of **27** and **28** were analysed and compared to the non-tagged parent peptides (**25** and **26** respectively) via incubation with chymotrypsin at 20°C for 24hrs (peptide/enzyme ratio 25:1; Tris buffer 50 mM, pH 7.4). The ratio of the remaining intact peptide/digested peptide was followed by analytical RP-HPLC (λ = 220 nm), with sample aliquots taken and analysed at different times over a 24hr period. Standard control samples containing peptides **25** - **28** but no enzyme were also performed (see **ESI Figures SI71A-D**).

After 24hrs the digested samples were analysed by MALDI-ToF spectrometry in order to assess the identity of any peptide fragments present. Significant differences in the digestion profiles were found when we compared the non-tagged (**25** and **26**) vs. the tagged analogues (**27** and **28**) (**Figures 4 and 5**).

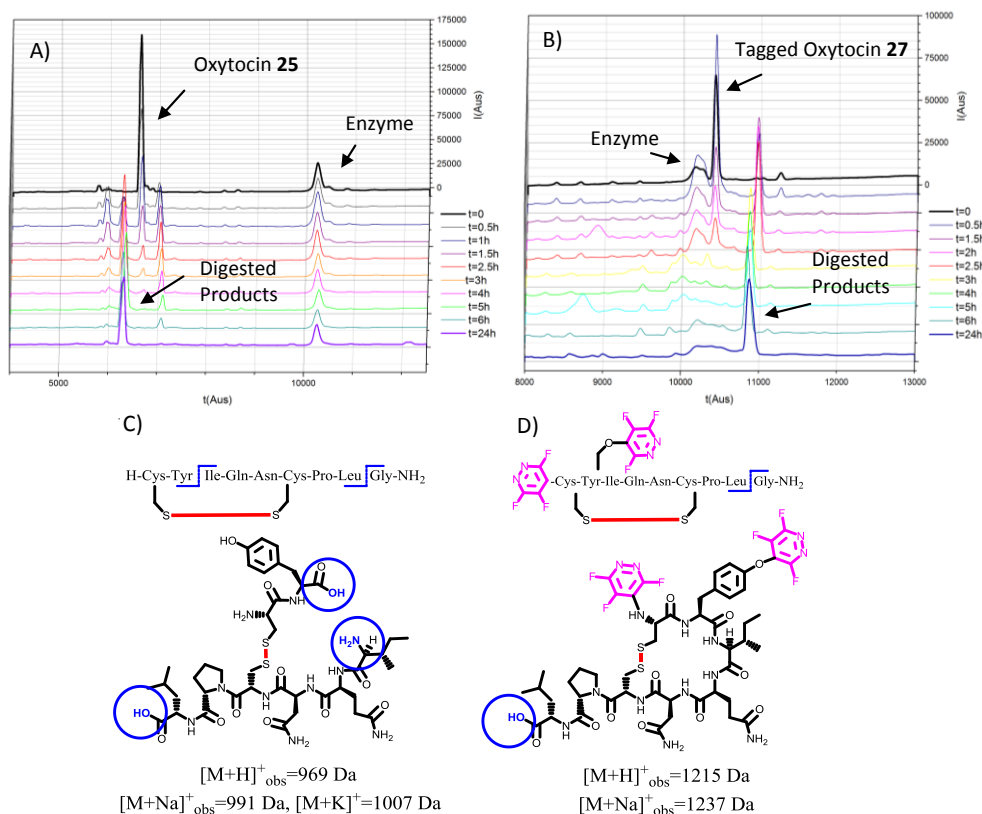


Figure 4. Evaluation of oxytocin (**25**, A) and perfluoroaryl-tagged oxytocin (**27**, B) digestion process in the presence of chymotrypsin, as analysed by RP-HPLC ($\lambda = 220$ nm). C) Structures corresponding to the final digested linear product observed in parent oxytocin, showing the hydrolysis of the Tyr-Ile amide bond. In comparison, perfluoroaryl-tagged Tyr residue in compound **27** was probed to be resistant to enzymatic digestion, preserving the initial cyclic structure of the product (D). Digestion sites are circled for clarity.

As illustrated in **Figures 4A-C** the natural non-tagged oxytocin **25** was found to be relatively quickly digested at the amide bond adjacent to the Tyr, resulting in the opening of the macrocyclic core motif. Further hydrolysis at the C-terminal glycine residue afforded a linear fragment (as seen in **Figure 4C**). By comparison, we only observed a single digestion product when the tagged-oxytocin **27** was subjected to the same digestion process. In this system no hydrolysis of the Tyr-Ile amide bond was observed leaving the core ring structure intact (see **Figure 4D**). Cleavage of the C-terminal glycine residue was still observed but this is to be expected as it was not modified or protected. Similar results were obtained when we carried out our analysis on the cyclic peptide vasopressin **26** and its tagged analogue **28** (**ESI Figures SI69-70**). The tagged peptide **28** was found to partially retain its core cyclic structure but again complete loss of the C-terminal glycine was observed. Some enzymatic degradation of the core cyclic scaffold of **28** was observed due to hydrolysis of the Phe-Gln amide bond (see structures in **Figure 5**). Overall, the results obtained demonstrate that modification of the tyrosine residue offer a method to protect enzymatic cleavage at that specific site (e.g. as in case of **27**), but the enhanced steric bulk does not impart full protection at adjacent residues (i.e. Phe-Gln amide bond in **28** is still partially cleaved).

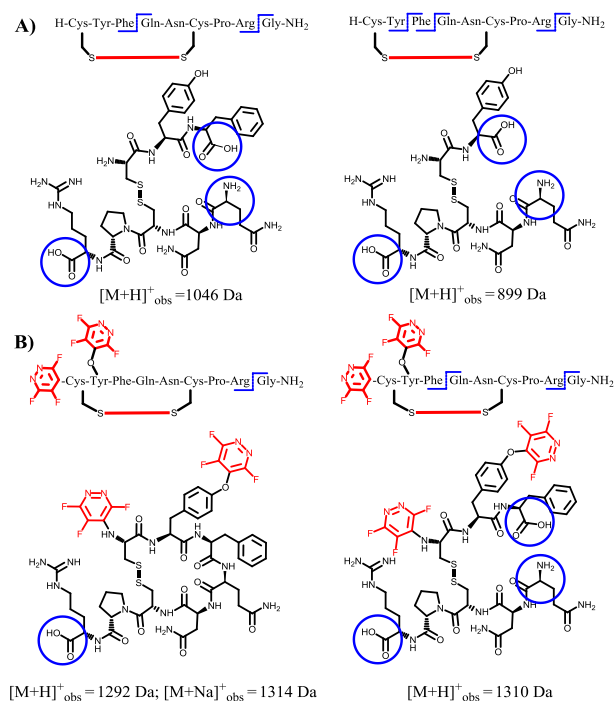


Figure 5. Final digested products observed in parent vasopressin (**26**, A) and perfluoroaryl-tagged vasopressin (**28**, B), as assessed by MALDI-ToF analysis after digestion (24 hrs). When compared to the natural sequence, the perfluoroaryl-tagged derivative could not be hydrolysed by the enzyme at the chemically modified tyrosine residue. Digestion sites are circled for clarity.

Conclusions

We have shown that perfluoroheteroaromatic compounds can be successfully applied to access a range of modified peptides. Pentafluoropyridine (**1**) has proven to be a highly reactive electrophile, allowing S_NAr mediated arylations to proceed in the presence of a range of nucleophilic side chains including cysteine, tyrosine, and lysine under extremely mild reaction conditions. By comparison, the less electrophilic hexafluorobenzene (**7**) was found to react only with sulfur-based nucleophilic residues (i.e. cysteine). Electrophile concentration only had a minor impact on the reaction outcomes, yet the nature of the base used (organic or inorganic) did produce noticeable differences in product formation. In general when employing the inorganic base, Cs_2CO_3 , we observed a significant increase in peptide “tagged” when compared with the use of DIPEA. By selecting the base we were able to obtain novel products such as the asymmetrically hydroxyl stapled peptide **17**. The identification of reaction conditions and reagents that allow modification at non-cysteine side chains (i.e. tyrosine, serine and lysine), will add further scope to the rapidly expanding field of peptide S_NAr arylation peptide chemistry.^{7-13,17,25-26} We were also able to demonstrate the application of ‘perfluoroaryl mono-tagging’ as a means to modulate the bio-stability of two well-known cyclic hormones, oxytocin (**25**) and vasopressin (**26**). While both parent peptides (oxytocin and vasopressin) were shown to be rapidly degraded by chymotrypsin, we demonstrated that a significantly increased enzymatic stability occurred upon perfluoroaryl-tagging. From this work, we propose that this type of site-specific perfluoroaryl-tagging could offer a simple and cost effective route by which to target and block digestion sites and thus improve the *in vivo* properties of known peptide drugs.

Experimental

Materials and general methods

All chemicals and solvents were analytical grade and used without further purification. Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC/MS; ESI⁺) analyses were performed on a Waters Acquity UPLC BEH C18 column (1.7 μ m, 2.1 mm x 50 mm) using a Waters Acquity UPLC system equipped with a photodiode array detector, providing absorbance data from 210 nm to 400 nm. A gradient with eluent I (0.1% HCOOH in water) and eluent II (0.1% HCOOH in acetonitrile) rising linearly from 5 to 95% of II during $t = 0.2$ –4.0 min was applied at a flow rate of 0.6 mL/min after 0.2 min of 95% solvent I equilibration. High-resolution QToF-LC/MS and QToF-MS/MS analyses were performed on a Acquity UPLC BEH C18 column also (1.7 μ m, 2.1 mm x 50 mm) using a Waters Acquity UPLC system coupled in this case to a Micromass QToF Premier mass spectrometer, also equipped with a photodiode array detector providing absorbance data from 210 nm to 400 nm. A gradient with eluent I (0.1% HCOOH in water) and eluent II (0.1% HCOOH in acetonitrile) rising linearly from 0 to 99% of II during $t = 0.0$ –5.0 min was applied at a flow rate of 0.6 mL/min. ¹⁹F-NMR

spectra studies were recorded at 376 MHz in a Bruker Advance spectrometer at 298 K, using 8 scans with a relaxation delay of 1s. All data has been processed using Mestrenova® software.

Solid phase synthesis of model peptides pep1-pep3

Each of the described peptide sequences was prepared using automated Fmoc-SPPS methods on a Liberty 1 peptide synthesiser (CEM) with microwave-assisted couplings (single coupling per amino acid; 10 min, 75 °C or 50 °C for Fmoc-Cys(Trt)-OH coupling). Solid phase synthesis was conducted using Rink amide resin (0.7 mol/g loading) on a 0.1 mmol scale, employing HBTU and DIPEA as the activator and base, respectively. Standard acid-sensitive amino acid side chain protecting groups e.g. Boc, ^tBu, trityl were employed. Following the on-resin growing of the appropriate sequence, N-terminal acetylation was achieved by using a solution of Ac₂O in DMF (20% v/v, 5 mL) while shaking at room temperature for 15 min. Once completed, the beads were washed with DMF three times and the acetylation step repeated. The resin was then carefully washed with DMF, MeOH and DCM (3 x 10 mL). Finally, peptides were cleaved from the resin as the corresponding C-terminal amides by treatment with a mixture of TFA/TIPS/H₂O 95:5:5% v/v (2 mL) at room temperature for 4 h. After removal of volatiles under vacuum, the product was triturated and carefully washed with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The final precipitated solid residue was then re-dissolved in H₂O/TFA 99:1 (15 mL) and lyophilised affording the corresponding peptides as a white/yellow powder. The crude peptides were used without further purification.

General procedure for solution phase peptide tagging and stapling with perfluoroaromatics

Solid crude peptides **pep1-3** (2 mg, approx. 2.5 μ mol) were dissolved in DMF (0.5 mL) in a 1.5 mL plastic Eppendorf tube, to which a Cs_2CO_3 or DIPEA stock solution (50 mM in appropriate solvent, 0.5 mL) was then added. 25 equivalents of the corresponding perfluoroaromatic were slowly added and the tube was shaken vigorously at room temperature for 4.5 h (*method A*, unless otherwise stated). After removal of volatiles under vacuum, all products were dissolved in an 8:1:1 mixture of DMF/H₂O/MeCN (1 mL) and characterised by LC/MS (ESI⁺). When formation of novel compounds was observed, 10-fold scaled reactions were employed in all cases for product isolation in order to afford a complete characterisation.

Product isolation and characterization

Products from the large-scale reactions were purified and isolated by semi-preparative reverse phase HPLC performed on a Discovery Bio wide pore C₁₈-5 column (Supelco; 5 μ m, 25 cm x 10 mm), using a Pelkin-Elmer 200 LC pump coupled to a Waters 486 tunable absorbance detector settled up at $\lambda = 220$ nm. A gradient with eluent A (95:5:0.1% H₂O:MeCN:TFA) and eluent B (5:95:0.1% H₂O:MeCN:TFA) was applied, where eluent B increased linearly from 0 to 100% over 40 min. Purified pooled fractions were then freeze-dried and analysed by LC/MS. The desired pure peptide products were then further characterised by ¹⁹F NMR (2 mg/mL in H₂O/CD₃CN 1:1, unless

otherwise stated), high resolution QToF-LC/MS and ion directed tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS).

General procedure for oxytocin and vasopressin-tagging

Commercially available C-terminal amide oxytocin was obtained from Cayman Chemical Co., and vasopressin was purchased from Apollo Scientific Ltd. Both peptides were used as starting materials without any further purification. In both cases 10 mg of the peptide was dissolved in 5 mL of DMF to which another 5 mL of a freshly made stock solution of DIPEA 50 mM in DMF was then added. Solutions were placed in argon flushed chemically-resistant syringes, and 25 equivalents of either pentafluoropyridine or tetrafluoropyridazine were slowly added. The systems were reacted with vigorously shaking at room temperature for 4.5 h. After removal of DMF and volatiles under vacuum, the remaining oily residue was dissolved in H₂O/MeCN (10 mL) and freeze-dried. Crude materials were characterised by LC/MS (ESI⁺) to confirm the presence of the desired products and further purified by semi-preparative HPLC (as described previously). Isolated compounds were further characterised by ¹⁹F-NMR (2 mg/mL in CD₃CN), high resolution QToF-LC/MS and ion directed tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS).

General procedure for enzymatic digestion using chymotrypsin

For the bio-stability assays α-chymotrypsin, from bovine pancreas, was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Peptides were dissolved in a stock solution of Tris buffer (25 mM, pH 7.6) up to a concentration of 1 mg/mL concentration. Simultaneously a freshly made stock solution of enzyme in the same chilled buffer was prepared. The samples were immediately prepared by mixing in a polypropylene microcentrifuge tube an aliquot of 100 µL of peptide solution with the corresponding amount of enzyme stock solution to afford a final peptide to enzyme ratio of 25:1. The sample mixtures were then incubated in a thermally controlled water bath at 20°C for a minimum of 24 h. During the incubation time, 15 µL aliquots of sample mixture were withdrawn at different times, quenched at once with 15 µL of 30% MeCN/TFA solution and analyzed by analytical reverse phase HPLC, employing a X-Bridge C18 column (5.3 µm, 4.6 x 100 mm, 40°C) in a Pelkin-Elmer 200 series LC system equipped with auto-sampler, UV/Vis-detector and a Peltier column oven. In all samples a linear gradient rising from eluent A (95:5:0.05% H₂O:MeCN:TFA) to 100% of eluent B (5:95:0.03% H₂O:MeCN:TFA) over t = 30 min plus 5 min of isocratic B elution was applied at a constant flow rate of 1 mL/min. Detection was performed at λ = 220 nm. The signals corresponding to both peptide and enzyme in the raw chromatograms were baseline corrected and then fitted into separate Gaussian equations using Origin8 software. The area enclosed by each function was taken as the peak neat integrated area. The ratio of non-digested peptide is then estimated as:

$$\text{Peptide Ratio} = \frac{[\text{Peptide Area/Enzyme Area}]_t}{[\text{Peptide Area/Enzyme Area}]_{t=0}}$$

For each peptide a minimum of two independent assays were performed, and the final Peptide Ratio vs Incubation time analysed in terms of an exponential decay behaviour where:

$$\text{Peptide Ratio} = y_0 + Ae^{-kt}$$

Control samples were run by subjecting each peptide to the same procedure and conditions using the corresponding volume of Tris buffer in the absence of enzyme.

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Notes and references

‡ Footnotes relating to the main text should appear here. These might include comments relevant to but not central to the matter under discussion, limited experimental and spectral data, and crystallographic data.

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