

Quantum mechanical origin of the conformational preferences of 4-thiaproline and its *S*-oxides

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Abstract The saturated ring and secondary amine of proline spawn equilibria between pyrrolidine ring puckers as well as peptide bond isomers. These conformational equilibria can be modulated by alterations to the chemical architecture of proline. For example, C γ in the pyrrolidine ring can be replaced with sulfur, which can be oxidized either stereoselectively to yield diastereomeric *S*-oxides or completely to yield a sulfone. Here, the thiazolidine ring and peptide bond conformations of 4-thiaproline and its *S*-oxides were analyzed in an Ac-Xaa-OMe system using NMR spectroscopy, X-ray crystallography, and hybrid density functional theory. The results indicate that the ring pucker of the *S*-oxides is governed by the *gauche* effect, and the prolyl peptide bond conformation is determined by the strength of the $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ interaction between the amide oxygen and the ester carbonyl group. These findings, which are consistent with those of isologous 4-hydroxyprolines and 4-fluoroproline, substantiate the importance of electron delocalization in amino acid conformation.

Keywords Collagen · $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ interaction · Stereoelectronic effect · Thiazolidine

Introduction

Proline is unique amongst the proteinogenic amino acids. Only proline has a saturated ring, and only proline is a secondary amine (Fischer 1906). These attributes give rise to two equilibria (Fig. 1). First, the pyrrolidine ring adopts a pucker in which C γ is out-of-plane of the other ring atoms but flips between *exo* and *endo* conformers. Second, the prolyl peptide bond has a nearly equal preference for its *trans* (*Z*) and *cis* (*E*) isomers, and interconverts readily between these states.

In proline residues, the C γ -*endo* ring pucker of proline residues is favored marginally over the C γ -*exo* ring pucker (Improta et al. 2001; DeRider et al. 2002). Interestingly, substitutions at C γ modulate the ring pucker preference. For example, replacement of the *pro-R* hydrogen with an electron-withdrawing group changes the preferred ring pucker from *endo* to *exo*. In contrast, an analogous replacement of the *pro-S* hydrogen amplifies the preference for the *endo* ring pucker over the *exo* ring pucker. These ring pucker preferences have been explained on the basis of the *gauche* effect (Eberhardt et al. 1996), which arises when two vicinal atoms bear electronegative substituents. These substituents prefer to reside *gauche* to each other (i.e. with a dihedral angle of $\pm 60^\circ$) to maximize the overlap between their σ^* orbitals and σ orbitals involving more electropositive substituents.

Other substitutions enable modulation of the conformational properties of proline (Kern et al. 1997; Holmgren et al. 1998; Wittelsberger et al. 2000; Zhu et al. 2002; Melis et al. 2009). (2*R*)-4-Thiaproline (Thp) is an especially interesting analog in which sulfur replaces the out-of-plane C γ of the pyrrolidine ring. Recently, we reported that this analog is a substrate for human prolyl 4-hydroxylase (P4H), the enzyme that catalyzes the post-translational

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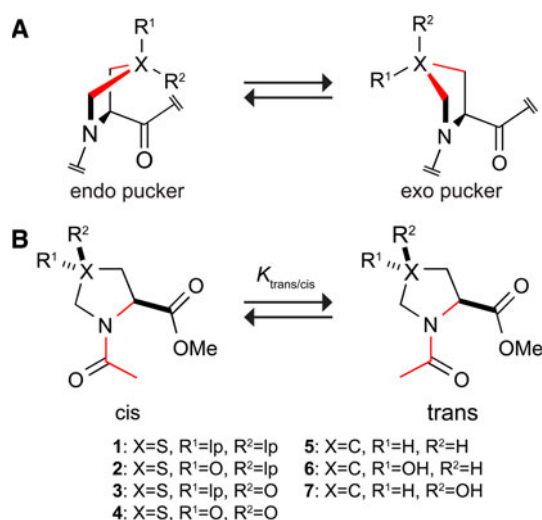


Fig. 1 Conformations of proline-like residues. **a** Pyrrolidine ring pucker, **b** amide-bond isomerization state. *lp* lone pair

hydroxylation of proline residues in protocollagen strands (Gorres et al. 2008). In a peptidic substrate, P4H oxidizes Thp to its *S*-oxide stereoselectively.

The electronic structure of a thiazolidine ring differs from that of a pyrrolidine ring, and its ring conformations could be stabilized by different donor–acceptor orbital interactions. Moreover, stereoselective oxidation of sulfur in Thp can yield one of the two diastereomeric *S*-oxides (**2** and **3**; Fig. 2). This chemical transformation is analogous to the installation of an electron-withdrawing group at the C^γ of the pyrrolidine ring. Although low-resolution structures of **1–3** are available (Goodman et al. 1970a, b; Nachtergaele and Anteunis 1980), we sought to determine the atomic resolution structures of **1–3** using X-ray crystallography and/or hybrid density functional theory (DFT). Such high-resolution picture is indispensable for deciphering the various donor–acceptor orbital interactions that dictate the ring pucker preferences and accurately mapping the structure of P4H active site.

In a Xaa-Pro peptidic system, a well-known correlation exists between the pyrrolidine ring pucker and the *cis*–*trans* equilibrium of the Xaa-Pro amide bond (Fig. 1) (Milner-White et al. 1992). The stabilization of the exo ring pucker over the endo ring pucker increases the population of the *trans* conformation, while the stabilization of the endo ring pucker over the exo ring pucker increases the population of the *cis* conformation. In addition to characterizing thiazolidine ring pucker, we searched for a correlation between that ring pucker and the isomerization state of the amide bond.

The Ac–Xaa–OMe model system provides an accurate and simple way to determine the conformational

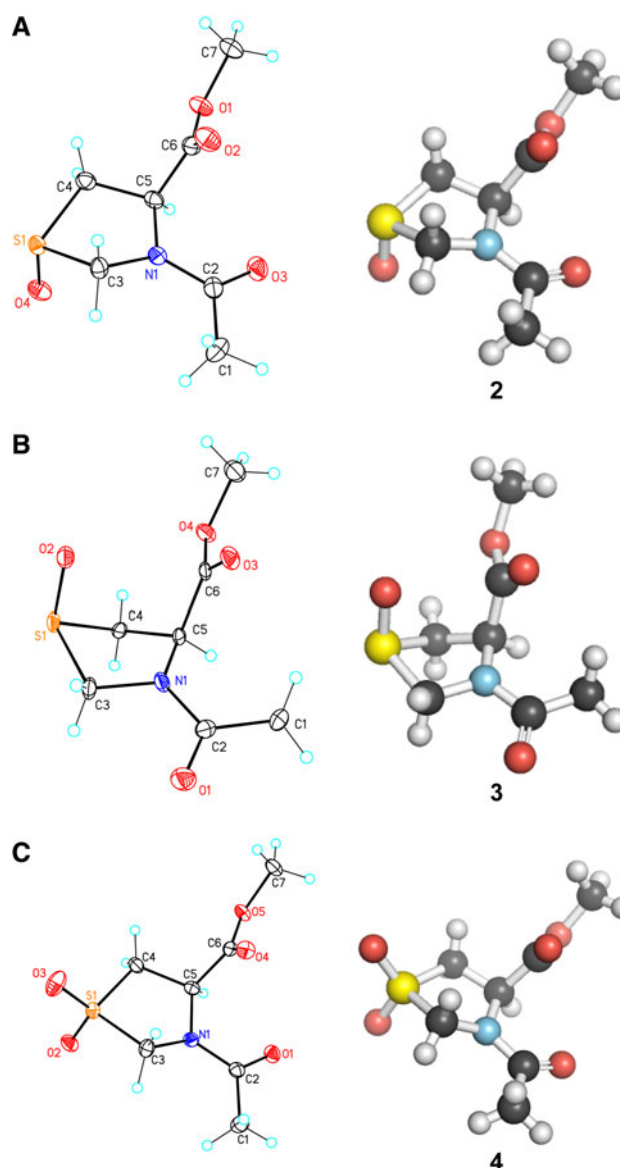


Fig. 2 Crystal structures of compounds **a** **2**, **b** **3**, and **c** **4**. Left thermal ellipsoids, right ball-and-stick representations

preferences of proline and its analogs (Fig. 1). The use of a methyl ester instead of an amide obviates the intramolecular hydrogen bonding that has been observed in Ac-Pro-NHMe (Matsuzaki and Iitaka 1971; Higashijima et al. 1977; Liang et al. 1992; Benzi et al. 2002). Accordingly, we synthesized Ac-Thp-OMe (**1**) and its two *S*-oxides (**2**, **3**). Herein, we report the structure and the conformational preferences of **1–3** using NMR spectroscopy, X-ray crystallography, and ab initio calculations. Our findings inform a wide spectrum of activities in protein chemistry as well as medicinal chemistry, as thiazolidine ring is a privileged scaffold in drug design (Prabhakar et al. 2006).

Materials and methods

Synthesis

Compounds **1–4** were synthesized using procedures reported previously (Nachtergaele and Anteunis 1980; Aitken et al. 1997).

Computational analyses

Geometry optimization and frequency calculations were carried on four conformations for each model compound (**1–4**) at the B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p) level of theory with Gaussian '03 (Gaussian 03). The frequency calculations indicated that these conformations were indeed true stationary points on the potential energy surface. Each of these optimized geometries was then analyzed with NBO 5.0 at B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p) level of theory to determine the contribution of specific donor–acceptor orbital interaction to conformational stability.

X-ray crystallography

The desired compounds were dissolved in hexanes with a minimal amount of EtOAc. Slow evaporation afforded crystals suitable for X-ray analysis after ~2 weeks. X-ray intensity data were collected on a Bruker CCD-1000 diffractometer with Mo K α ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) radiation at 105(2) K with the diffractometer to crystal distance of 4.9 cm. Preliminary indexing was carried out to determine the cell constants. This indexing consisted of three series of ω scans at different initial angles with each series consisting of 20 frames at intervals of 0.3° with an exposure time of 10 s per frame. The reflections were indexed using an automated indexing routine built in the SMART program. Data were collected with the full-sphere data collection routine to a resolution of 0.80 Å. The intensity data were then corrected for absorption and Lorentz and polarization effects. Structure solution and refinement were

carried out using SHELXTL V.6.10 (Bruker-AXS 2000–2003).

NMR spectroscopy

For the measurement of $K_{trans/cis}$ values, each compound (5–10 mg) was dissolved in D₂O with enough CD₃OD added to solubilize the compound (<20% of total volume). ¹H spectra were acquired and analyzed with the software package NUTS (Acorn NMR). The values of $K_{trans/cis}$ were determined from the relative areas of the *trans* and *cis* peaks. NOEDIFF experiments were carried out to confirm the proton assignments.

Results and discussion

The structures of **1–3** were determined at atomic resolution with hybrid density functional theory (**1–3**) and X-ray crystallography (**2, 3**; Fig. 2). The atomic coordinates of compounds **1–4** are listed in Tables S2, S4, S10, and S16, respectively, of the supporting information. After determining the structure of Ac-Thp-OMe (**1**) and its *S*-oxides (**2** and **3**) at atomic resolution, we compared their ring parameters with those of the analogous proline derivatives: Ac-Pro-OMe (**5**), Ac-Hyp-OMe (**6**) (Panasik et al. 1994), and Ac-hyp-OMe (**7**) (Shoulders 2009) (Table 1; Fig. 3a, b), where “Hyp” refers to (2*S*,4*R*)-4-hydroxyproline and “hyp” refers to (2*S*,4*S*)-4-hydroxyproline. Compound **2**, like **6**, adopts the *exo* ring pucker, whereas compound **3**, like **7**, adopts the *endo* ring pucker. The ring torsion angles of the *S*-oxides and the hydroxyprolines are similar. The only notable differences include a larger ring for the *S*-oxides compared to that of the hydroxyprolines, and a larger ϕ angle for **2**. Hence, we put forth the 4*R* diastereomer of Thp *S*-oxide as a surrogate for Hyp, which is the product of the most prevalent post-translational modification in animals (Gorres and Raines 2010).

Table 1 Ring parameters for compounds **1–7**

Torsion angle	Compound							
	1 ^a	2 ^b	3 ^b	4 ^b	5 ^b	6 ^{b,c}	6 ^{b,c}	7 ^b
C ^{δ} –X–C ^{β} –C ^{α}	–20.62	30.66	–43.12	15.18	–37.22	36.36	40.21	–38.27
N–C ^{δ} –X–C ^{β}	–1.73	–39.23	31.37	–28.16	25.18	–30.41	–32.87	23.59
C ^{α} –N–C ^{δ} –X	26.46	39.51	–10.71	35.58	–3.24	13.59	13.77	0.31
C ^{β} –C ^{α} –N–C ^{δ}	–43.13	–16.60	–20.75	–25.84	–19.69	8.81	10.70	–23.99
X–C ^{β} –C ^{α} –N	37.90	–13.89	43.02	2.46	34.51	–27.67	–31.12	37.77

^a From DFT calculations

^b From X-ray diffraction analysis of the crystalline compounds

^c There are two independent molecules in the unit cell

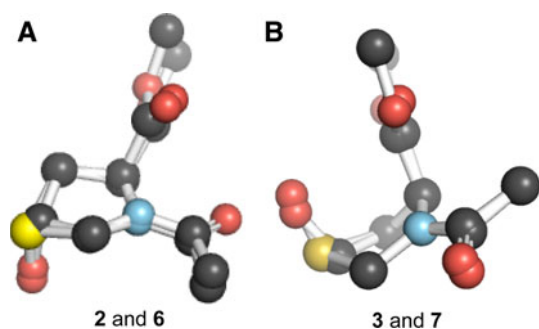


Fig. 3 Overlay of isotologous crystal structures. **a** Compounds **2** and **6**, which are in the C^γ -exo conformation. **b** Compounds **3** and **7**, which are in the C^γ -endo conformation

Hybrid density functional theory (DFT) and natural bond orbital (NBO) analyses (Weinhold 1998; Glendening et al. 2001; Weinhold and Landis 2005) were used to determine the donor–acceptor orbital interactions that dictate the ring pucker preferences of compounds **1–3**. These computational analyses indicate that the most stable conformation in the gas phase for **1** is *trans* endo, whereas for **2** is *trans* exo. In the exo conformation of **2**, the antibonding orbital of the S–O bond is positioned for an extensive overlap with the $\sigma(C^\beta\text{--}H)$ and $\sigma(C^\delta\text{--}H)$ bonding orbitals (Fig. 4a). This extensive overlap of the orbitals cannot be attained in the endo conformation of **2**. Similar

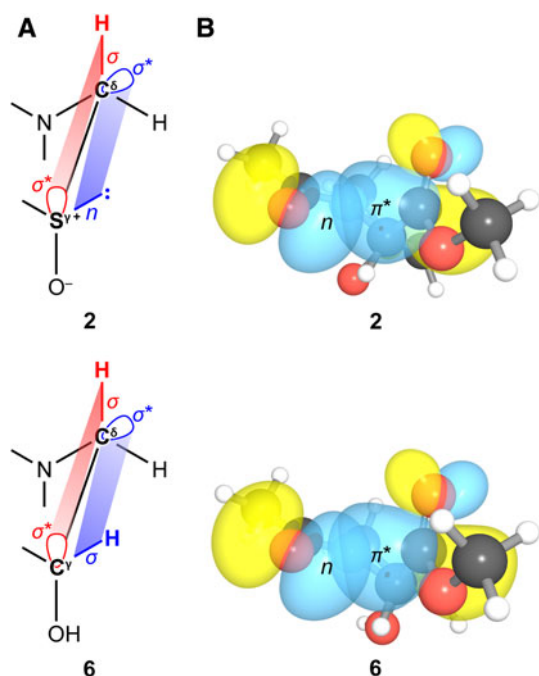


Fig. 4 Quantum mechanical origin of the stereoelectronic effects in the preferred conformation of compounds **2** and **6**. **a** Overlap of σ (or n) and σ^* orbitals that gives rise to the *gauche* effect. **b** Overlap of the lone pair and π^* orbital that gives rise to the $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ interaction; depictions were generated with NBOView 1.1 (Wendt and Weinhold 2001)

electronic delocalization takes place in the endo conformation of **3** and cannot occur in its exo conformation. These electronic delocalizations are the primary cause for the stabilization of the exo and endo conformations for **2** and **3**. Analogous electronic delocalization has been reported before (Tshuchishashi et al. 1973; Ulshöfer and Podlech 2009).

A strong correlation exists between the ring pucker and the $K_{trans/cis}$ (Scheme 1). This correlation is due to an $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ interaction in which a lone pair (n) of an amide oxygen (O_{i-1}) overlaps with the antibonding orbital (π^*) of $C_i = O_i$ of the subsequent amide (Fig. 4b) (DeRider et al. 2002; Hinderaker and Raines 2003). Such an interaction differentially stabilizes the *trans* conformation over the *cis* conformation, as it occurs in the former but not the latter. In the exo pucker, the donor oxygen and the acceptor carbonyl group are closer than in the endo pucker. Thus, compounds with a high population of the exo ring pucker have a stronger $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ interaction and exhibit a larger $K_{trans/cis}$ value. The preference for the exo conformation decreases in the order $2 > 1 > 3$, which is parallel to the decrease in the value of $K_{trans/cis}$ (Table 2).

Compound **4** offers an opportunity to test our hypothesis regarding the basis for the correlation of ring pucker and $K_{trans/cis}$ (Scheme 1). The sulfur in compound **2** can be oxidized further to form a sulfone. The antibonding orbital of the new S–O bond is positioned to stabilize the endo conformation of **4**. An increase in the population of the endo conformation should lower the value of $K_{trans/cis}$. The $K_{trans/cis}$ of **4** is indeed lower than that of **2** and equal to that of **1** (Table 2). This finding aligns compounds **2–4** with analogous 4-fluoroprolines, in which the *4R* diastereomer has a high $K_{trans/cis}$ value, the *4S* diastereomer has a low value, and the unsubstituted and doubly substituted derivatives have equivalent values that are intermediate (Shoulders et al. 2009). These $K_{trans/cis}$ values for eight compounds in two distinct classes (Fig. 1: X = S, R^1 = lp or O, R^2 = lp or O; X = C, R^1 = H or F, R^2 = H or F) are consistent with Scheme 1 and its underlying quantum mechanical origin.

The crystal structure of compound **3** offers additional insight into the nature of the forces that dictate the conformational preferences of these molecules. In crystal structures, carbonyl groups often form short contacts with electron-pair donor groups in a manner reminiscent of the nucleophilic attack along the Bürgi–Dunitz trajectory. The origin of these short contacts has been attributed to dipole–dipole interactions (Paulini et al. 2005; Fischer et al. 2008).



Scheme 1 Correlation between ring pucker and $K_{trans/cis}$ in proline and its analogs

Table 2 Conformational parameters for compounds **1–4**

Compound	Conformational data					
	$K_{trans/cis}^a$	Ring pucker ^b	d (Å) ^b	θ (°) ^b	Δ (Å) ^b	Θ (°) ^b
1	2.8	Endo	ND	ND	ND	ND
2	4.0	Exo	3.01	91.9	0.025	2.88
3	1.6	Endo	ND	ND	−0.054	−6.28
4	2.8	Exo	2.99	94.8	0.018	2.14

^a In D₂O at 25°C; values are $\pm 10\%$

^b From X-ray diffraction analysis of the crystalline compound

d is the O_{*i*−1}...C_{*i*}' distance; θ is the O_{*i*−1}...C_{*i*}'=O_{*i*}' angle; Δ is the C_{*i*}'...plane(C_{*i*}^z O_{*i*}' O_{*i*+1}) distance; and Θ is the C_{*i*}'=O_{*i*}'...plane(C_{*i*}^z C_{*i*}' O_{*i*+1}) angle (Choudhary et al. 2009). ND not determined

Recently, we reported that such short contacts arise instead from $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ electronic delocalization (Choudhary and Raines 2009; Choudhary et al. 2009). In the crystal structure of **3**, a short contact exists between the sulfoxide oxygen and the ester carbonyl group. This short contact cannot arise from a dipole–dipole interaction, and the two interacting dipoles can be in a repulsive orientation. One can, however, envision an $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ electronic delocalization from a lone pair (n) of the sulfoxide oxygen into the antibonding orbital (π^*) of the ester carbonyl group (Lesarri et al. 2005). This explanation is consistent with the observed pyramidalization of the carbonyl carbon (Table 2), which is an unambiguous indication of covalency (Choudhary and Raines 2009; Choudhary et al. 2009).

Conclusions

We have examined the conformational preferences of compounds **1–4** using NMR spectroscopy, X-ray crystallography, and ab initio calculations. Our data indicate that whereas, **1**, **3**, and **4** prefer the endo conformation and have a low value of $K_{trans/cis}$, **2** prefers the exo conformation and has a high value of $K_{trans/cis}$. These findings on thiazolidine rings are in accord with previous findings on pyrrolidine rings (Scheme 1). The conformational preferences in both ring systems have a tractable quantum mechanical origin.

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