

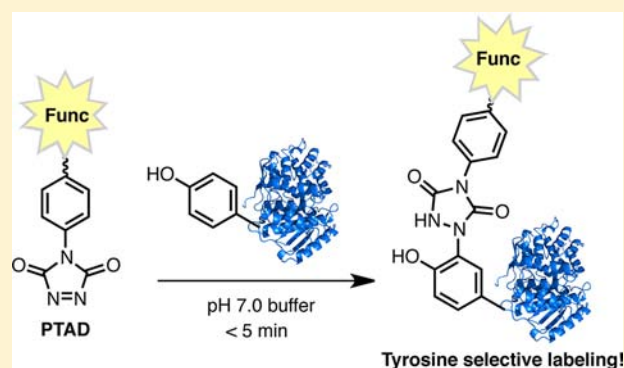
## Facile and Stable Linkages through Tyrosine: Bioconjugation Strategies with the Tyrosine-Click Reaction

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### Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** The scope, chemoselectivity, and utility of the click-like tyrosine labeling reaction with 4-phenyl-3*H*-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5(4*H*)-diones (PTADs) is reported. To study the utility and chemoselectivity of PTAD derivatives in peptide and protein chemistry, we synthesized PTAD derivatives possessing azide, alkyne, and ketone groups and studied their reactions with amino acid derivatives and peptides of increasing complexity. With proteins we studied the compatibility of the tyrosine click reaction with cysteine and lysine-targeted labeling approaches and demonstrate that chemoselective trifunctionalization of proteins is readily achieved. In particular cases, we noted that PTAD decomposition resulted in formation of a putative isocyanate byproduct that was promiscuous in labeling. This side reaction product, however, was readily scavenged by the addition of a small amount of 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-propane-1,3-diol (Tris) to the reaction medium. To study the potential of the tyrosine click reaction to introduce poly(ethylene glycol) chains onto proteins (PEGylation), we demonstrate that this novel reagent provides for the selective PEGylation of chymotrypsinogen, whereas traditional succinimide-based PEGylation targeting lysine residues provided a more diverse range of PEGylated products. Finally, we applied the tyrosine click reaction to create a novel antibody–drug conjugate. For this purpose, we synthesized a PTAD derivative linked to the HIV entry inhibitor apilaviric. Labeling of the antibody trastuzumab with this reagent provided a labeled antibody conjugate that demonstrated potent HIV-1 neutralization activity demonstrating the potential of this reaction in creating protein conjugates with small molecules. The tyrosine click linkage demonstrated stability to extremes of pH, temperature, and exposure to human blood plasma indicating that this linkage is significantly more robust than maleimide-type linkages that are commonly employed in bioconjugations. These studies support the broad utility of this reaction in the chemoselective modification of small molecules, peptides, and proteins under mild aqueous conditions over a broad pH range using a wide variety of biologically acceptable buffers such as phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-propane-1,3-diol (Tris) buffers as well as others and mixed buffered compositions.



### ■ INTRODUCTION

Bioconjugation reactions exploit either the intrinsic chemical reactivity of the biomolecule or introduce extrinsic functionalities that can then be subsequently reacted in a bio-orthogonal fashion. In recent years a wide range of extrinsic bioorthogonal reactions have been developed (Figure 1a).<sup>1–4</sup> This two-step approach relies on the introduction of functionalities such as ketones, aldehydes, azides, alkenes, or alkynes into the target protein. In a second step, the introduced extrinsic functionalities are selectively reacted to form oximes/hydrazones,<sup>1–12</sup> Staudinger ligation products,<sup>1–4,13</sup> triazole-Click products,<sup>1–4,14–18</sup> or Diels–Alder,<sup>1–4,19–23</sup> among others.<sup>1–4,24</sup> In addition to chemical routes, extrinsic functional groups can be introduced into biomolecules via enzymatic modification<sup>1–5,11,12,19–23</sup> or genetic encoding.<sup>1–4,25–33</sup> Thus, extrinsic approaches involve a minimum of two modification steps of the biomolecule. In contrast, intrinsic approaches have the potential

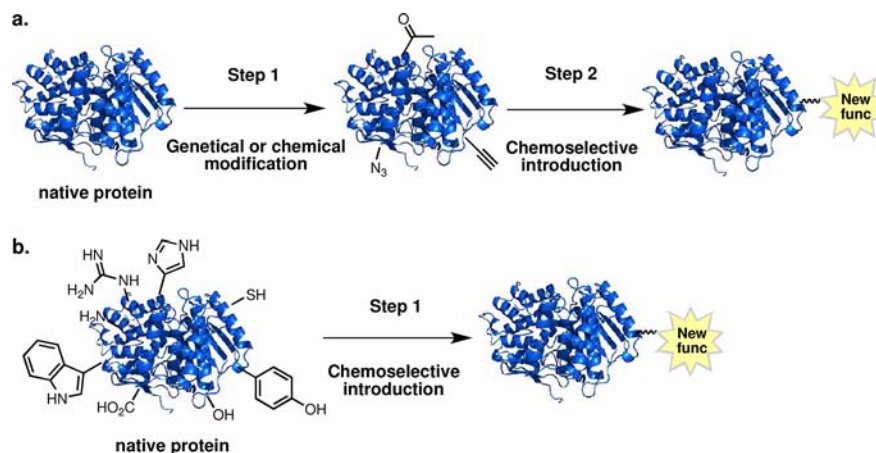
to be one-step (Figure 1b). Intrinsic approaches to bioconjugation are, however, limited to the development of chemistry compatible with the 20 naturally occurring amino acids and are challenged by the fact that any given amino acid is likely to occur more than once in a protein. Regardless of the approach, bioconjugation reactions ideally proceed rapidly, selectively, and in high yield under physiological conditions while preserving the target protein's biological activity.<sup>1–4,29–31</sup>

Much of the chemistry developed to tap intrinsic amino acid reactivity is many decades old and is centered on the modification of lysine and cysteine side chains. The abundance of lysine residues on the protein surface, however, makes site-specific modification difficult. In contrast, cysteine is rare and

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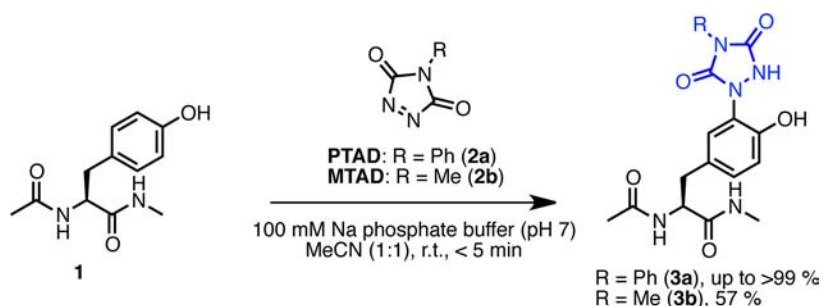
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**Figure 1.** Bioconjugation reactions: (a) two-step extrinsic; (b) one-step intrinsic approach.

### Scheme 1. Model Tyrosine Click Reaction



most often found in disulfide-linked pairs in native proteins. For cysteine modification, pretreatment by reduction to cleave disulfide bonds is typically required; this is followed by reaction with a reagent like maleimide.<sup>34</sup> Recently, novel mono- and dibromomaleimides have expanded the potential of cysteine-targeted labeling.<sup>35,36</sup> Less developed are methods for the selective modification of the aromatic amino acid side chains of tryptophan<sup>37,38</sup> and tyrosine,<sup>39–43</sup> but a number of promising approaches have been recently reported. Among nucleophilic amino acids, tyrosine has unique reactivity due to the acidic proton of the phenol ring.<sup>44</sup> The alkylation or acylation reaction of tyrosine under basic conditions proceeds at the oxygen. Under acidic conditions, an ene-like reaction occurs at a carbon atom on the aromatic ring. Bioconjugation at carbon in mild, biocompatible, metal-free conditions was reported using Mannich-type additions to imines or cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate (CAN) as an oxidation reagent.<sup>39,43</sup> However, in the former, the modification of tyrosine with imines formed in situ is limited by the requirement of an excess of highly reactive formaldehyde. Tryptophan and amine containing side chains and reduced disulfides form formaldehyde adducts under these reaction conditions. The latter, oxidative coupling with electron-rich aniline derivatives, results in the coupling of both tyrosine and tryptophan. An alternative tyrosine modification with cyclic imines solves this problem but often reacts in an uncontrolled way with either one or two equivalents of cyclic imine. Recently, we discovered that we could exploit the reactivity of certain diazodicarboxylate-related molecules and the intrinsic reactivity of tyrosine to create a rapid aqueous ene-type reaction, the tyrosine-click reaction.<sup>45</sup> As a background for the development of this reaction, it should be noted that substituted phenols react with highly reactive

electrophiles such as diazodicarboxylates in organic solvents in the presence of activating protic or Lewis acid additives.<sup>46–54</sup> However, highly reactive diazodicarboxylate reagents decompose rapidly in aqueous media and stable diazodicarboxamide reagents do not react efficiently with phenols in aqueous media; thus most diazodicarboxamides are not suitable as bioconjugation reagents.<sup>55</sup> Although cyclic diazodicarboxylate reagents can be activated by interaction with cationic species such as protons or metals, cyclic diazodicarboxamides like 4-phenyl-3H-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5(4H)-dione (PTAD) are not activated by protic or Lewis acid additives.<sup>55</sup> Our initial study involved a survey of the reactivities and stabilities of diazodicarboxylate and diazodicarboxamide; these studies led us to develop the tyrosine-click reaction of PTAD with the phenolic side chain of tyrosine (Scheme 1).

The tyrosine click reaction is illustrated in Scheme 1 involving the reaction in this case of *N*-acyl tyrosine methyl amide **1** with PTAD **2a** in mixed organic solvent/aqueous media. In sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7)/acetonitrile (1:1), **1** reacted rapidly (reaction was complete in less than 5 min) with 1.1 equiv of PTAD **2a** to provide **3a** in quantitative yield. PTAD labeling was more efficient than 4-methyl-3H-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5(4H)-dione (MTAD) labeling;<sup>56</sup> reaction of MTAD **2b** with amide **1** gave **3b** in 57% isolated yield as electronic modulation of the triazolinedione system is key to controlling this reaction.<sup>45</sup> Here we present a comprehensive study concerning the synthesis and characteristics of versatile triazolinedione-based labeling reagents, studying of the scope, stability, and chemoselectivity of these reagents, and examine their applications in bioconjugation reactions with small molecules, peptides, and proteins.

## ■ EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

**General.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra<sup>44</sup> were recorded on Bruker DRX-600 (600 MHz) or Varian MER-300 (300 MHz) spectrometers in the stated solvents using tetramethylsilane as an internal standard. Chemical shifts were reported in parts per million (ppm) on the  $\delta$  scale from an internal standard (NMR descriptions: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; br, broad). Coupling constants,  $J$ , are reported in Hertz. Mass spectroscopy was performed by The Scripps Research Institute Mass Spectrometer Center. Analytical thin-layer chromatography and flash column chromatography were performed on Merck Kieselgel 60 F254 silica gel plates and Silica Gel ZEOprep 60 ECO 40–63 Micron, respectively. Visualization was accomplished with anisaldehyde or  $\text{KMnO}_4$ . High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on Shimadzu GC-8A using Vydac 218TP C18 GRACE Column (22 mm  $\times$  250 mm) for purification and Hewlett-Packard series 1100 using MCI GEL C18 Mitubishi Chemical Column (4.6 mm  $\times$  250 mm) for analysis. Unless otherwise noted, all the materials were obtained from commercial suppliers, and were used without further purification. All solvents were the commercially available grade. All reactions were carried out under argon atmosphere unless otherwise mentioned. Amide starting materials, tyrosine, histidine, tryptophan, serine, cysteine, lysine, and (Ile<sup>3</sup>)-pressinoic acid, were commercially available compounds or prepared according to published procedures.<sup>1</sup> A peptide,  $\text{H}_2\text{N-VWSQKRHFGY-CO}_2\text{H}$ , was custom-synthesized by Abgent, Inc. Chymotrypsinogen A (MW 25 kDa) (ImmunO) was used as a model protein for PEGylation.

**Synthesis of 1,2,4-Triazolidine-3,5-diones 8.** *Method A:* To a 0.2 M solution of ethyl hydrazinecarboxylate **4** (1.0 equiv) in THF was added 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI, 1.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature. After 2 h, aniline **5** (1.0 equiv) and  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (2.0 equiv) were added at room temperature and stirred overnight. Then, EtOAc and 10% HCl were added. The organic layer was separated and washed once with 10% HCl and water. The resulting aqueous layer was extracted once with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The obtained crude solid was washed with EtOAc, dried, and dissolved in MeOH (0.2 M solution) followed by addition of  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (3.0 equiv). The calculation was done based on the crude material. The suspension was stirred under reflux for 3 h. The reaction mixture was acidified with 12 N HCl to pH 2 and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The generated white solids were washed with water and EtOAc to give **8**. 4-(4-Propargyloxyphenyl)-1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione (**8a**). The title compound **8a** was obtained as white solid (2 steps, 28%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.6 (br, 2H), 7.60–7.57 (m, 2H), 7.54–7.50 (m, 2H), 4.27 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  158.83, 133.36, 133.07, 126.67, 121.59, 83.81, 82.41. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 202.0611, found 202.0619. 4-(4-(2-Azidoethoxy)phenyl)-1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione (**8b**). The title compound **18b** was obtained as white solid (2 steps, 28%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.4 (br, 2H), 7.36–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.07–7.03 (m, 2H), 4.21 (t,  $J$  = 6 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (t,  $J$  = 6 Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  158.16, 154.63, 128.67, 125.85, 115.63, 68.03, 50.44. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_6\text{O}_3$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 263.0887, found 263.0889. 4-(4-(2-Oxopropoxy)phenyl)-1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione (**8c**). The title compound **8c** was obtained as white

solid (2 steps, 12%). This compound was purified by short column chromatography ( $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ ).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.4 (br, 2H), 7.31–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.02–6.95 (m, 2H), 4.87 (s, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  204.81, 157.96, 154.67, 128.57, 125.75, 115.57, 73.13, 27.16. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 250.0822, found 250.0826. 4-(4-Azidophenyl)-1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione (**8d**). The title compound **8d** was prepared from 4-azidoaniline hydrochloride, and was obtained as white solid (2 steps, 35%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.5 (br, 2H), 7.50 (d,  $J$  = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d,  $J$  = 9.0 Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  154.25, 139.59, 129.76, 128.53, 120.47. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 219.0625, found 219.0617. *General procedure B:* To a 0.5 M solution of compound **6** (1.0 equiv) and  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (1.8 equiv) in THF (5 mL) was added 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate (1.8 equiv) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature overnight. Ethyl hydrazinecarboxylate **4** (2.6 equiv) and  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (2.6 equiv) were added at room temperature and stirred at 40 °C for 4 h. Then, EtOAc and water were added. The organic layer was separated and washed once with water. The resulting aqueous layer was combined and extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The obtained crude solid was washed with EtOAc, dried, and dissolved in MeOH (0.2 M solution) followed by addition of  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (3.0 equiv). The calculation was done based on the crude material. The suspension was stirred under reflux for 3 h. The reaction mixture was acidified with 12 N HCl to pH 2 and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The generated white solids were washed with water and  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  to give **8**. 4-(4-Ethynylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione (**8e**). The title compound **8e** was prepared from 4-ethynylaniline hydrochloride, and was obtained as white solid (2 steps, 38%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.6 (br, 2H), 7.60–7.57 (m, 2H), 7.54–7.50 (m, 2H), 4.27 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  153.83, 133.36, 133.07, 126.67, 121.59, 83.81, 82.41. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 202.0611, found 202.0619. 4-(4-Acetylphenyl)-1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione (**8f**). The title compound **8f** was prepared from 4'-aminoacetophenone, and was obtained as white solid (2 steps, 15%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.7 (br, 2H), 8.09–8.06 (m, 2H), 7.71–7.68 (m, 2H), 2.62 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  198.18, 153.67, 137.09, 136.26, 129.74, 126.17, 27.76. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 220.0717, found 220.0713.

**Oxidation of 3H-1,2,4-Triazole-3,5(4H)-diones.** To a 0.05 M solution of compound **8** (1.0 equiv) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin **10** (1.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature. After 2 h, silica sulfuric acid<sup>57</sup> ( $\text{SiO}_2\text{-OSO}_3\text{H}$ , 4 times weight to starting material) was added at room temperature and stirred at room temperature. After 30 min, the silica sulfuric acid was removed by filtration. Then, volatile materials were evaporated *in vacuo* to give **9**. The obtained material was relatively unstable against light and humidity in solution at room temperature. Therefore, it was used for next reaction without additional purification after confirmation of purity by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (see SI). 4-(4-(Propargyloxy)phenyl)-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3,5(4H)-dione (**9a**). The title compound **9a** was prepared from **8a** (50.0 mg, 0.216 mmol), and was obtained as a deep red solid (42.0 mg, 85%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.41–7.37 (m, 2H), 7.15–7.12 (m, 2H), 4.75 (d,  $J$  = 3.0 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (t,  $J$  = 3.0 Hz, 1H). 4-(4-(2-Azidoethoxy)phenyl)-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3,5(4H)-dione (**9b**). The title compound **9b**



was prepared from **8b** (49.0 mg, 0.187 mmol), and was obtained as deep red oil (39.6 mg, 81%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.40–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.10–7.06 (m, 2H), 4.20 (t,  $J$  = 3.0 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (t,  $J$  = 3.0 Hz, 2H). 4-(4-(2-Oxopropoxy)-phenyl)-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3,5(4H)-dione (**9c**). The title compound **9c** was prepared from **8c** (47.0 mg, 0.189 mmol), and was obtained as deep purple solid (34.9 mg, 81%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.42–7.38 (m, 2H), 7.05–7.02 (m, 2H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H). 4-(4-Azidophenyl)-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3,5(4H)-dione (**9d**). The title compound **9d** was prepared from **8d** (40 mg, 0.183 mmol), and was obtained as deep red solid (34.1 mg, 86%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.51–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.17 (m, 2H). 4-(4-Ethynylphenyl)-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3,5(4H)-dione (**9e**). To a solution of compound **9e** (4.43 mg, 0.022 mmol) in MeCN (44  $\mu\text{L}$ ) was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (6.29 mg, 0.022 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 10 min. Completion of the reaction was monitored by the change of reaction solution color to a characteristic deep red color. The obtained material decomposed quickly at room temperature. Therefore, the 0.5 M MeCN reaction solution was used for next step without purification.

**Synthesis of Aplaviroc-Urazole.** Aplaviroc-alkyne (**26**): To a solution of Azido-alkyne (See SI) (200 mg, 0.670 mmol) in diethyl ether (2 mL) was added triphenylphosphine (264 mg, 1.00 mmol) at 0 °C and stirred at room temperature for 3 h. Then, deionized water 200 mL was added to reaction mixture and stirred for 12 h. 10 % HCl aq. was added, followed by wash with diethyl ether. The aqueous layer was basified to pH 10 with 5 N NaOH and extracted with dichloromethane/ $i$ -PrOH (4:1) 5 times. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude amine **25** was used to the next reaction without further purification. To a solution of Aplaviroc **24**<sup>58</sup> prepared by the previously reported method (300 mg, 0.513 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added BOP (174 mg, 0.639 mmol), triethylamine (362 mL, 2.596 mmol), and amine-alkyne **25** (174 mg, 0.639 mmol) at room temperature and stirred for 12 h. Then, dichloromethane were added and was separated and washed sat.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq. and brine. The organic solution was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (Dichloromethane/MeOH = 9/1) to give **26** (181 mg, 42%) as thin yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.83–7.79 (m, 2H), 7.34–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.02–6.96 (m, 5H), 6.47 (br t, 1H), 6.42 (br s, 1H), 4.01 (dd,  $J$  = 1.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.68–3.60 (m, 10H), 3.54 (t,  $J$  = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.46–3.38 (m, 4H), 2.97–2.84 (m, 4H), 2.74–2.69 (m, 2H), 2.54–2.47 (m, 2H), 2.41–2.27 (m, 2H), 2.20–2.07 (m, 4H), 2.02 (t,  $J$  = 2.6, 1H), 1.98–1.89 (2H), 1.73–1.53 (m, 8H), 1.40–1.13 (m, 8H), 0.96–0.85 (t,  $J$  = 7.2, 4H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{MeOD}-d_4$ ):  $\delta$  173.02, 171.97, 168.41, 165.92, 160.57, 156.64, 132.35, 129.57, 119.81, 117.95, 82.69, 78.94, 70.50, 70.27, 70.23, 69.69, 69.64, 69.55, 61.42, 59.37, 56.98, 53.94, 49.77, 47.27, 42.87, 40.10, 39.98, 39.42, 36.09, 34.98, 32.17, 31.65, 31.54, 30.02, 29.63, 26.53, 26.02, 20.46, 14.75, 13.30. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{65}\text{N}_5\text{O}_9$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 832.4855, found 832.4854. **Aplaviroc-urazole (27)**: To a solution of **8b** (20 mg, 0.763 mmol) and **27** (70 mg, 0.0839 mmol) in tert-BuOH/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (3 mL/1 mL) was added THPTA<sup>59</sup> (458 mL, 0.0229 mmol, 50 mM solution in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), copper sulfate 5 hydrate (114 mL, 0.0229 mmol, 50 mg/mL solution in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), and sodium ascorbate (91 mL, 0.0229 mmol, 50 mg/mL solution in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

at room temperature and stirred for 30 min. Then, chloroform was added and washed with sat.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq. and brine. Combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/MeOH = 4/1) to give **27** (43 mg, 52%) as thin yellow solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{MeOD}-d_4$ ):  $\delta$  7.82–7.80 (m, 3H), 7.45–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.03–7.01 (m, 4H), 6.97–6.95 (m, 2H), 4.74 (m, 2H), 4.48 (m, 2H), 4.13 (m, 1H), 3.95 (m, 2H), 3.68–3.60 (m, 10H), 3.54 (t,  $J$  = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.46–3.38 (m, 4H), 2.97–2.84 (m, 2H), 2.74–2.69 (m, 2H), 2.54–2.47 (m, 2H), 2.41–2.27 (m, 2H), 2.20–2.07 (m, 4H), 2.02 (t,  $J$  = 2.6, 1H), 1.98–1.89 (2H), 1.73–1.53 (m, 8H), 1.40–1.13 (m, 8H), 0.96–0.85 (t,  $J$  = 7.2, 4H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{MeOD}-d_4$ ):  $\delta$  173.51, 171.84, 168.40, 165.80, 160.35, 158.03, 157.15, 155.25, 154.88, 52.16, 46.76, 132.64, 129.53, 128.05, 123.27, 119.67, 118.08, 115.07, 79.13, 70.53, 70.27, 70.13, 69.54, 69.47, 66.93, 56.87, 49.92, 49.88, 40.1221, 39.96, 39.13, 35.30, 31.49, 26.49, 25.96, 21.46, 20.41, 13.15. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{75}\text{N}_{11}\text{O}_{12}$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 1094.5669, found 1094.5660.

**Synthesis of Model Compounds Used in Stability Studies.** 1-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione (**29**). To a solution of *p*-cresol (80 mg, 0.740 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added NaH (35.5 mg, 0.885 mmol) at 0 °C. After 20 min, PTAD (127 mg, 0.725 mmol) was added at 0 °C and stirred at room temperature for 3 h. Then, EtOAc and 10% HCl were added. The organic layer was separated and washed once with brine. The resulting aqueous layer was extracted once with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography ( $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$ ) to give **29** (158 mg, 75%) as a white solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  9.86 (br, 1H), 7.53–7.49 (m, 4H), 7.43–7.40 (m, 1H), 7.19 (d,  $J$  = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dd,  $J$  = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d,  $J$  = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  151.98, 151.64, 151.46, 131.86, 130.98, 129.56, 128.80, 127.91, 127.72, 126.03, 122.89, 116.57, 19.67. HRMS: calcd for  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$  ( $\text{MH}^+$ ) 284.1030, found 284.1028. Benzyl-3-(*N*-phenylsuccinimide)-thioether (**30**). To a solution of *N*-phenylmaleimide (2 equiv, 279 mg, 1.610 mmol) in EtOH (2.85 mL)/pH7.0 HEPES buffer (2.85 mL) was added benzylthiol (1 equiv, 100  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.805 mmol) in MeCN (2.85 mL) at room temperature. After 12 h, EtOAc and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were added. The organic layer was separated and the resulting organic layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was precipitated and washed by  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ /EtOAc to give **30** (140 mg, 58%) as white solids.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.51–7.26 (m, 10H), 4.29 (d,  $J$  = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (d,  $J$  = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (dd,  $J$  = 3.7, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (dd,  $J$  = 9.3, 18.9 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (dd,  $J$  = 3.7, 18.9 Hz, 1H).

**Peptide Modification.** Labeled peptide (**11a**). To a 2 mM solution of custom-synthesized peptide **10** (1.82 mL, 3.82  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in 100 mM pH 7.0  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  buffer, 100 mM solution of PTAD **9a** (114  $\mu\text{L}$ , 11.5  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in MeCN was added (9.55  $\mu\text{L} \times 12$  times, interval 1 min.) at room temperature. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The crude reaction was analyzed directly by ESI-LC/MS at 254 nm UV absorption and corresponding MS. The reaction mixture was then diluted with MeCN (1.00 mL). The obtained crude material was purified by reversed phase HPLC (mobile phase; gradient of MeCN/0.1% TFA water, 30:70 to 50:50 over

30 min, Rt; 14.5 min, detection; UV 254 nm) to give **11a** (4.40 mg, 61%) as white amorphous solid. HRMS: calcd for  $C_{73}H_{93}N_{21}O_{17}$  ( $MH^+$ ) 1536.7131, found 1536.7125. Reversed phase HPLC purity 95.1% (mobile phase: gradient of MeCN/0.1% TFA water, 0:100 to 100:0 over 30 min, Rt; 15.8 min, detection; UV 254 nm). Labeled peptide (**11b**). The compound **11b** was prepared from custom-synthesized peptide **10** (5 mg, 3.82  $\mu$ mol) and **9b** (2.99 mg, 11.5  $\mu$ mol), and was obtained as white amorphous solid (4.40 mg, 60%). Reverse phase HPLC conditions for isolation: mobile phase: gradient of MeCN/0.1% TFA water, 30:70 to 50:50 over 30 min, Rt 15.6 min, detection at UV 254 nm). HRMS: calcd for  $C_{73}H_{93}N_{24}O_{17}$  ( $MH^+$ ) 1567.7301, found 1567.7236. Reversed phase HPLC purity 91.3% (mobile phase: gradient of MeCN/0.1% TFA water, 0:100 to 100:0 over 30 min, Rt 15.9 min, detection at UV 254 nm). Labeled peptide (**11c**). The compound **11c** was prepared from custom-synthesized peptide **10** (5 mg, 3.82  $\mu$ mol) and **9c** (2.84 mg, 11.5  $\mu$ mol), and was obtained as white amorphous solid (4.60 mg, 63%). Reverse phase HPLC conditions for isolation: mobile phase: gradient of MeCN/0.1% TFA water, 30:70 to 50:50 over 30 min, Rt 14.8 min, detection at UV 254 nm). HRMS: calcd for  $C_{73}H_{93}N_{21}O_{18}$  ( $MH^+$ ) 1554.7236, found 1554.7220. Reversed phase HPLC purity 93.6% (mobile phase: gradient of MeCN/0.1% TFA water, 0:100 to 100:0 over 30 min, Rt 15.2 min, detection at UV 254 nm).

**Sequential Bioconjugation of Albumin Using Three Orthogonal Chemistries.** (Step 1) *Reaction of albumin with dansyl derivative.* To a 1.5 mL centrifuge tube were added 300  $\mu$ L of filtered albumin solution in  $H_2O$  (pH 6.0) containing 1.5 mg albumin followed by addition of 10  $\mu$ L of 140 mM 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride in  $H_2O$  (pH 6.0) and 5  $\mu$ L of 136 mM 11-(dansylamino) undecanoic acid in DMSO. Reaction tubes were gently shaken at 250 rpm and incubated for 14.5 h at 37 °C. The reaction mixtures were applied to Micro Bio-Spin Chromatography Columns (Bio-Gel P6 Gel, Bio Rad) and exchanged into nanopure water. The purified albumin construct was characterized by MALDI-TOF MS. The fluorescence signal of the modified albumins **12** and **13** were recorded by a Microplate spectrophotometer (Spectra Max Gemini; Molecular Devices) using wavelength of excitation 320 nm and emission 555 nm. (Step 2) *Reaction of dansyl-albumins with PTAD derivative.* The dansyl-albumin solutions 150  $\mu$ L were applied to Micro Bio-Spin Chromatography Columns (Bio-Gel P6 Gel, Bio Rad) to exchange the buffer to 100 mM Na Phosphate buffer pH 7.4. The resulting solutions were diluted to 30  $\mu$ M concentration. To a 1.5 mL centrifuge tube was added 99  $\mu$ L of 30  $\mu$ M of dansyl-albumin solution followed by addition of 1  $\mu$ L of 100 mM PTAD solution in MeCN. Reactions were gently shaken and incubated at 25 °C for 15 min. The reaction mixtures were applied to Micro Bio-Spin Chromatography Columns (Bio-Gel P6 Gel, Bio Rad) to exchange the buffer to SSC buffer pH 7.0. The purified albumin constructs (HSA: **14a**, **14b**, and **14c**; or BSA: **15a**, **15b**, and **15c**) were characterized by MALDI-TOF MS. (Step 3) *Reaction of dual labeled albumins with fluorescein-5-maleimide.* Labeling with fluorescein-5-maleimide (Thermo Scientific, Catalog No. 46130) was performed according to manufacturer's procedure. The reaction mixtures were applied to Micro Bio-Spin Chromatography Columns (Bio-Gel P6 Gel, Bio Rad) to exchange buffer to  $H_2O$ . The purified albumin constructs was characterized by MALDI-TOF MS. The fluorescence signal of the modified albumins (HSA: **16a**, **16b**,

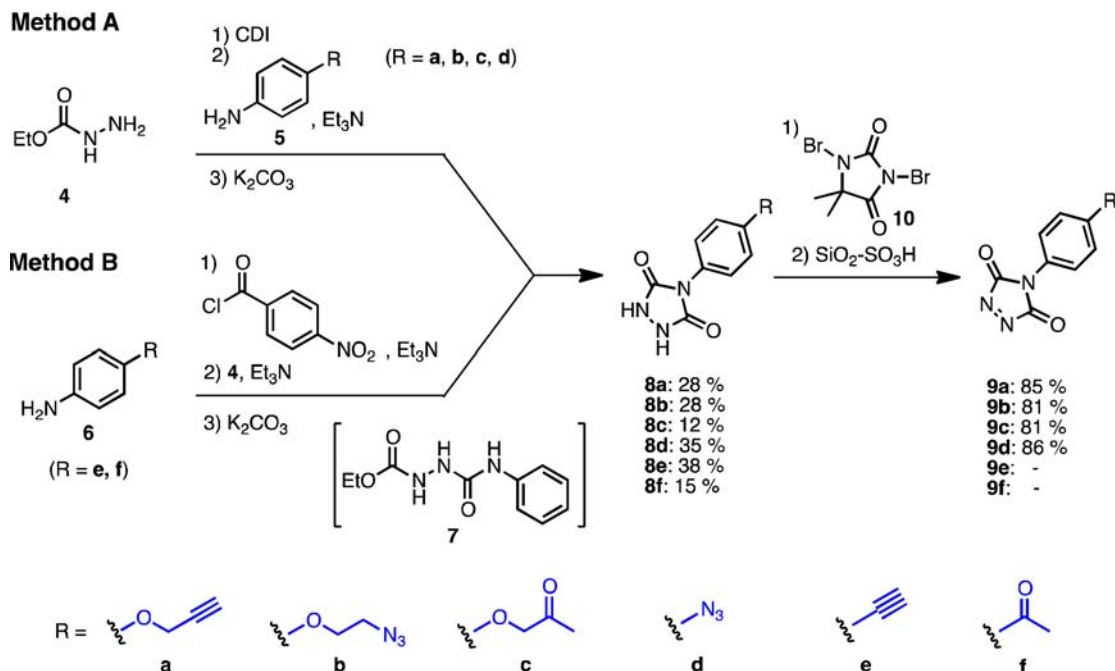
and **16c**; or BSA: **17a**, **17b**, and **17c**) were recorded by a Microplate spectrophotometer (Spectra Max Gemini; Molecular Devices) using wavelength of excitation 485 nm and emission 538 nm.

**Pegylation of Chymotrypsinogen A.** *Synthesis of PEG-urazole (22):* In the 1.5 mL Eppendorf tube were mixed 5k PEG-alkyne **21** (See SI) (15  $\mu$ L of 48 mM solution in DMF, 0.72  $\mu$ mol, 1 equiv) and 1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione azide **20**<sup>45</sup> (30  $\mu$ L of 24 mM solution in DMF, 0.72  $\mu$ mol, 1 equiv) followed by addition of a small piece of copper wire and copper sulfate (0.72  $\mu$ L, 100 mM solution in DI water). The reaction mixture was vortexed gently and kept at 37 °C for 2 h with intermittent vortexing. Copper wire was removed and copper ions were scavenged from the reaction mixture using "CupriSorb" resin (Seachem) overnight at room temperature. The CupriSorb resin was filtered and product polymer was precipitated out with cold ether, centrifuged, and ether decanted. The resulting white solid as PEG-urazole (**22**) was washed with cold ether two times and dried. Isolated yield 4.0 mg, 95%. MALDI-TOF  $MW_{av}$  = 5921. *Pegylation of Chymotrypsinogen A with PTAD-PEG:* To the 0.65 mL Eppendorf tube containing 5k PEG-PTAD precursor **22** (50  $\mu$ L, 10 mM solution in DMF) was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylimidazolidine-2,4-dione (0.49  $\mu$ L, 100 mM solution in DMF). The reaction mixture was vortexed gently and formation of the light cranberry red color was observed, characteristic for the presence of desired PTAD reagent. The reagent was kept on ice and used for the protein modification immediately. To the 1.5 mL Eppendorf tube containing chymotrypsinogen A ( $MW$  25 kDa purchased from ImmunO) (50  $\mu$ L of 1 mg/mL solution; 2 nM, 1 equiv) was added freshly prepared 5k PEG-PTAD solution (2  $\mu$ L of 10 mM solution in DMF, 20 nM, 10 equiv). The reaction was vortexed briefly and kept at room temperature for 30 min. The product pegylated chymotrypsinogen A **23** was purified by gel filtration using 7k MWCO Zeba Spin Desalting column (Pierce) and characterized by MALDI-TOF and gel electrophoresis.

**Bioconjugation of Herceptin with Aplaviroc-PTAD.** To the 0.65 mL Eppendorf tube containing urazole-Aplaviroc **27** (10  $\mu$ L, 6 mM solution in DMF) was added 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylimidazolidine-2,4-dione (10  $\mu$ L, 6 mM solution in DMF). The reaction mixture was vortexed gently and formation of the light cranberry red color was observed, characteristic for the presence of desired PTAD reagent. The reagent was kept on ice and used for the protein modification immediately. To the 0.65 mL Eppendorf tube containing 70  $\mu$ L of 1.0 mg/mL Trastuzumab (herceptin) in 100 mM pH 7.4 Na phosphate buffer was added freshly prepared 3.92  $\mu$ L of 3 mM PTAD-Aplaviroc in DMF in 5 aliquots at 2 s intervals (\* use fresh pipet tip for each addition). After 15 min, the resulting solution was purified by gel filtration using 7k MWC Zeba Spin Desalting column (Pierce). The concentration of recovered protein was 0.75 mg/mL (NanoDrop, IgG mode). The increase of molecular weight of 1376 was observed by MALDI-TOF MS analysis, that corresponds to an average 1.3 aplaviroc molecules per molecule of herceptin. Herceptin-apraviroc conjugate (**28**) was used for HIV neutralization assay without additional purification.

**HIV Neutralization Assay.** Replication-incompetent HIV-1 enveloped pseudovirus was generated by cotransfection of 293T cells with JR-FL HIV-1 Env-expressing plasmid and pSG3 $\Delta$ Env as previously described.<sup>60</sup> Serial dilutions of samples (50  $\mu$ L) along with wt b12, 2D7, 2G12, and an

Scheme 2. Synthesis of PTAD Derivatives



isotype control antibody, DEN3, were added to TZM-bl target cells (50  $\mu$ L) and preincubated for 1 h at 37  $^{\circ}$ C. Following incubation 250TCID<sub>50</sub> of pseudovirus (100  $\mu$ L) was added to each well and incubated at 37  $^{\circ}$ C. Luciferase reporter gene expression was evaluated 48 h post infection. The percentage of virus neutralization at a given antibody concentration was determined by calculating the reduction in luciferase expression in the presence of antibody relative to virus-only wells. The antibody dilution causing 50% reduction (50% inhibitory concentration [IC<sub>50</sub>]) was calculated by regression analysis using GraphPad Prism.

**Chemical Stability Study. Acidic or Basic Conditions.** The solution of compound **29** or **30** (0.0353 mmol) in 10% HCl (0.5 mL) in MeOH (1.5 mL) and in 10% NaOH (0.5 mL) in MeOH (1.5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, respectively. Then, EtOAc and water were added. In the case of basic condition, EtOAc was added after acidification with 10% HCl up to pH 3. The organic layer was separated and washed once with water. The resulting aqueous layer was extracted once with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc) to recover compounds as white solids. The recovery of **29** (8.9 mg, 89%) or **30** (9.0 mg, 86%) under acidic conditions and **29** (10.2 mg, quant.) under basic conditions. **30** decomposed under basic hydrolysis conditions within 15 min, as monitored by TLC. The decomposed compounds were purified and analyzed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and LC-MS. Hydrolysis products constituted the yield of 85% (see the structures above).

**Stability Study of a Modified *p*-Cresol in Thermal Condition.** Compound **29** (4.00 mg, 0.0141 mmol) or **30** (4.00 mg, 0.0135 mmol) was heated at 120  $^{\circ}$ C for 1 h according to literature.<sup>56</sup> The recovery amounts were both 4.00 mg (quant.). No decomposition has been detected by <sup>1</sup>H NMR.<sup>3</sup> **Physiological stability in human blood plasma:**<sup>61</sup> To the 2 mL Eppendorf tube containing 1900  $\mu$ L of fresh whole human blood plasma (Normal Blood Donor Program at TSRI) was

added 100  $\mu$ L of 1 mg/mL **29** or **30**, followed by the incubation at 37  $^{\circ}$ C (final volume: 2 mL, final concentration: 50 mg/mL, DMSO content: 5%). 100  $\mu$ L aliquots were withdrawn at the following time points: 3 min, 15 min, 30 min, 1 h, 4 h, 8 h, 24 h, 48 h, 120 h, and 168 h. Each 100  $\mu$ L aliquot was precipitated by addition of 600  $\mu$ L of MeCN. Samples were centrifuged and 600  $\mu$ L of supernatant were transferred into a new 1.5 mL Eppendorf tube. The solution was centrifugally evaporated followed by addition of 100  $\mu$ L of 2 mg/mL methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate as a internal standard (IS) for the subsequent HPLC assay. 80  $\mu$ L aliquots of supernatants were taken and 40  $\mu$ L of each sample solution was injected and analyzed by reverse phase HPLC under optimized conditions [(Analysis time: 20 min, Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min, Column: Phenomenex (4.6  $\times$  250), Detection wavelength: 254 nm, Isostatic: 40–80% MeCN in 1% TFA/H<sub>2</sub>O), *T<sub>R</sub>* = 14.70 min (**30**), *T<sub>R</sub>* = 6.23 min (IS), *T<sub>R</sub>* = 7.40 min (**29**)].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to develop a versatile family of PTAD based conjugation chemistries, we have focused on the design, preparation, and utility of PTAD analogues possessing readily derivatizable linker arms compatible with widely used bioorthogonal coupling chemistries; click chemistry, Staudinger ligation chemistry, and oxime/hydrazone chemistry. The coupling reaction between ethyl hydrazinecarboxylate **4** and anilines **5** or **6** was performed by Method A or B (Scheme 2) depending on the nucleophilicity of aniline. The anilines used were commercially available or were synthesized from commercially available compounds by the methods detailed in Scheme 2. Method A was used in the reaction of **4** with aniline **5**: After activation of **4** by treatment with CDI, aniline **5** was reacted with the activated ester in THF at room temperature to afford coupling intermediate **15**. The reaction of the less nucleophilic aniline **6** was carried out via Method B. First, **6** was converted to the corresponding activated ester using 4-nitrophenyl chloroformate, then reacted with **4** to



afford coupling intermediate **7** in THF at room temperature. Obtained intermediate **7** was cyclized in the presence of  $K_2CO_3$  in MeOH under reflux without isolation. Finally triazolidine **8** was converted to desired triazole **9** by oxidation of the N–N single bond to an N–N double bond with 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin **10** according to a literature procedure.<sup>57</sup> Side products derived from **10** and unreacted starting material were removed by scavenging with silica sulfuric acid ( $SiO_2-OS_3H$ ), because PTAD products **9** were unstable during silica-gel column chromatography. The oxidation reaction was readily monitored by observing the change in the reaction mixture from colorless to deep red. Reagents, **9a**, **9b**, **9c**, and **9d** were obtained as solids or oils but solutions were relatively unstable. The products **9e** and **9f** were unstable to isolation at room temperature. Purity of products was confirmed by  $^1H$  NMR.

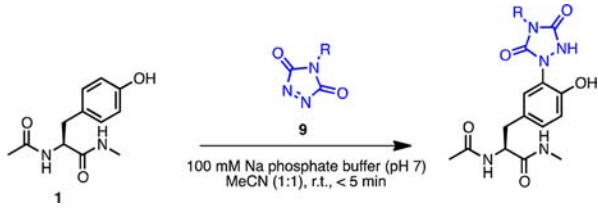
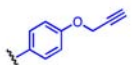
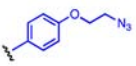
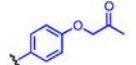
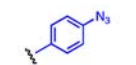
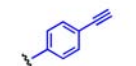
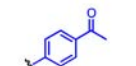
The reactivity of the PTAD analogues was evaluated in reaction with *N*-acyl tyrosine methyl amide **1**, and results are shown in Table 1. All reactions were complete in less than 5 min based on color change; however, the reaction products were characterized after a more extended reaction time of 30 min. Electronically neutral reagents **9d** and **9e** gave the same results as PTAD with comparable percent conversions and without generation of side products. In contrast, significant amounts of uncharacterized side products were generated in the

reaction with electronically poor reagent **9f**. The reagents substituted with electronically rich moieties, **9a**, **9b**, and **9c**, efficiently modified **1**. These results suggest that an electron donating substitution on the phenyl ring provides stability in water without compromising reactivity toward the phenolic side chain of tyrosine.

In order to explore the potential of the tyrosine click reaction using these reagents for labeling of more complicated targets, we synthesized dodecapeptide **10**,  $H_2N-VWSQKRHFGY-CO_2H$ , which has a tyrosine at the C-terminus and contains the potentially reactive amino acids Trp, Ser, Glu, Lys, Arg, and His (Scheme 3). Because this peptide is designed to present amino acids with potentially reactive and competing side-chains, it serves as a stringent test of the chemoselectivity of this reaction. The reaction was performed using 3.0 equiv of PTAD or PTAD derivative in 6% MeCN/phosphate buffer (pH 7) at room temperature. After purification using reversed-phase HPLC, labeled peptides were obtained in approximately 60% yield (Scheme 6). Significantly, a single Tyr modified compound was observed in each reaction by LC-MS (Supporting Information) and HRMS and MS/MS data indicated tyrosine-selective modification. In MS/MS analyses, products obtained using all tested PTAD analogues showed similar fragmentation patterns and all daughter ions contained the ions of modified tyrosine peptide (Supporting Information). In our initial report of this reaction,<sup>45</sup> we had shown that both Trp and Lys can react, albeit inefficiently, with PTAD in 50% MeCN/phosphate buffer (pH 7) at room temperature when studied in isolation. However, when *N*-acyl tyrosine methyl amide **1** was mixed with the corresponding Trp and Lys amino acid derivatives and reacted with PTAD under these conditions, only Tyr modification was observed. Other competitive labeling studies provided the same outcome: selective Tyr labeling (see SI, ref 45). These studies, together with the study of labeling of peptide **10** (which bears potentially competing functional groups in the same molecule) demonstrate here that the highly selective reaction of Tyr with PTAD derivatives is significantly favored under aqueous buffered conditions. As we initially reported, labeling with PTAD derivatives is effective in PBS, 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-propane-1,3-diol (Tris), 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (HEPES), and a variety of other buffers. In some cases, for example, where tyrosines of the target compound or protein are less accessible or reactive, we have noted that an isocyanate decomposition product of the PTAD may be formed that is promiscuous in its labeling and that the products of this type of side reaction are observed. This is the case for chymotrypsinogen labeling with PTADs (see SI). This problem, however, is readily solved by using Tris buffer or by simply adding a small quantity of Tris to form a mixed buffered solution. The primary amine of the Tris buffer we believe then acts to scavenge the isocyanate decomposition product of PTADs to minimize production of the side-reaction product (see Supporting Information).

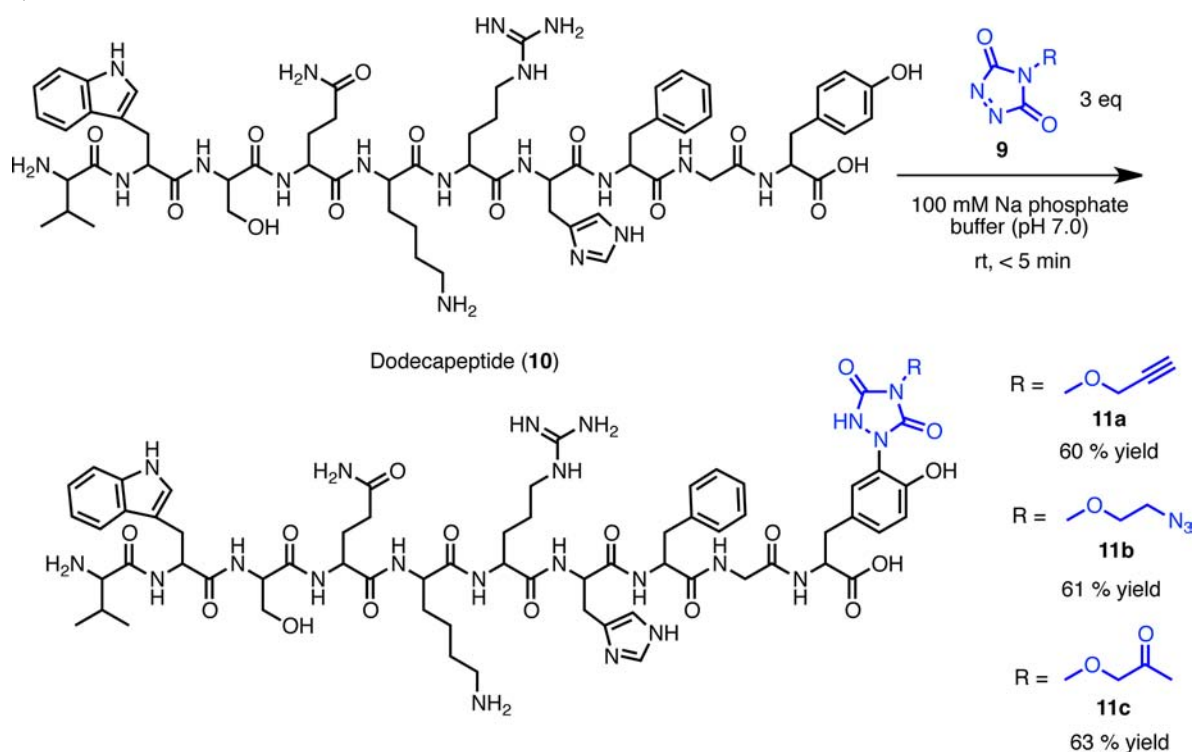
In our earlier study, we established the efficiency of protein labeling using a PTAD-rhodamine dye derivative and found that bovine serum albumin (BSA) was efficiently labeled in buffered solutions containing minimal organic cosolvent at pH ranging from 2 to 10 with 37–98% labeling efficiency (see ref 45, SI). To explore the potential of the tyrosine click for protein multifunctionalizations, here we studied trifunctionalization at tyrosine, cysteine, and lysine residues of bovine serum albumin (BSA) and human serum albumin (HSA). BSA contains 60

**Table 1.** Reactivity of PTAD Derivatives with *N*-Acyl Tyrosine Methyl Amide **1**

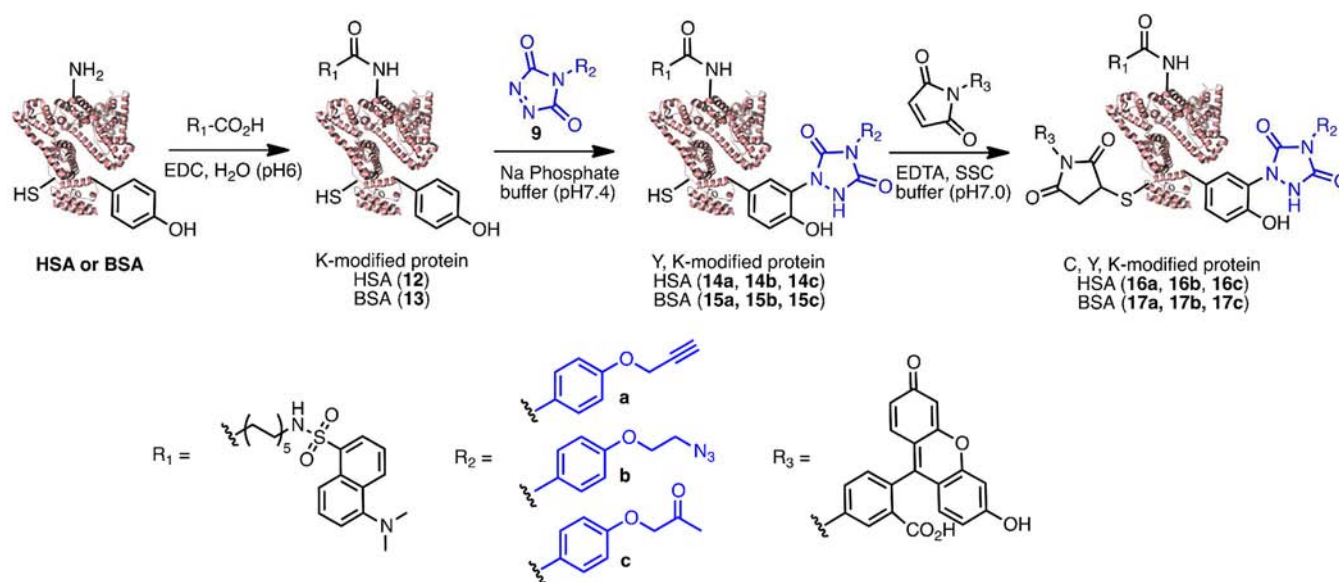
			
Entry <sup>a</sup>	Reagent	Conversion <sup>b</sup> (%)	
1	 <b>9a<sup>d</sup></b>	85	
2	 <b>9b</b>	76	
3	 <b>9c</b>	73	
4	 <b>9d</b>	69	
5	 <b>9e<sup>c</sup></b>	67	
6	 <b>9f<sup>c</sup></b>	-	

<sup>a</sup>Reactions were performed in 100 mM  $NaH_2PO_4-Na_2HPO_4$  (pH 7)/MeCN (1:1) at room temperature. <sup>b</sup>Percent conversion was determined by  $^1H$  NMR. <sup>c</sup>0.5 M PTAD in MeCN mixture solution. <sup>d</sup>Reaction conditions were 100 mM  $NaH_2PO_4-Na_2HPO_4$  (pH 7)/MeCN (1:1.5).

Scheme 3. Tyrosine Click Reaction of Designed Decapeptide with PTAD Derivatives to Test the Chemoselectivity and Efficiency of the Reaction



Scheme 4. Triple-Labeling of Albumins at Lysine, Cysteine, and Tyrosine



lysines, 21 tyrosines, and 35 cysteines, whereas HSA has 55 lysines, 19 tyrosines, and 35 cysteines. Cysteine and lysine were modified with a fluorescein maleimide and 11-(dansylamino) undecanoic acid, respectively (Scheme 4). Labeling of albumins at lysine was performed using 50 equiv of 11-(dansylamino) undecanoic acid and 100 equiv of *N*-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC HCl) in water at 37 °C for 14.5 h. After the gel filtration, MALDI TOF analysis revealed that the modified HSA (12) and modified BSA (13) had 3.8 and 4.1 dansyl residues, respectively (Table 2). Next, tyrosines were reacted in 1% MeCN/100 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) using 30 equiv of PTAD derivatives

9a, 9b, and 9c gave products with 4 to 8 modified residues (Table 2). Final labeling at cysteine in SSC buffer (pH 7.0) was achieved using 1 mM fluorescein-5-maleimide in DMSO at room temperature for 2 h (Table 2). As noted in Table 2, each of the desired labels could be efficiently installed onto the target proteins. Fluorescence properties and molecular masses of the modified BSA and HSA are given in the Supporting Information. Thus, PTAD derived reagents bearing bioorthogonal alkyne, azide, and ketone groups were readily prepared and efficiently modified small molecules, peptides, and proteins that can subsequently be further functionalized using click



**Table 2. Triple-Labeling of BSA and HSA through Three Different Bioconjugation Chemistries<sup>a</sup>**

protein	estimated number of available AAs/total	number of residues labeled by amidation	number of residues labeled by tyrosine-click	number of residues labeled by Michael reaction
HSA	Lys 30/55	4.1 (12)	6.5 (14a)	1.8 (16a)
	Tyr 15/19	6.7 (14b)	1.2 (16b)	
	Cys 1/35	4.6 (14c)	1.6 (16c)	
BSA	Lys 35/60	3.8 (13)	8.3 (15a)	1.3 (17a)
	Tyr 15/21	7.4 (15b)	2.3 (17b)	
	Cys 20/35	3.9 (15c)	2.7 (17c)	

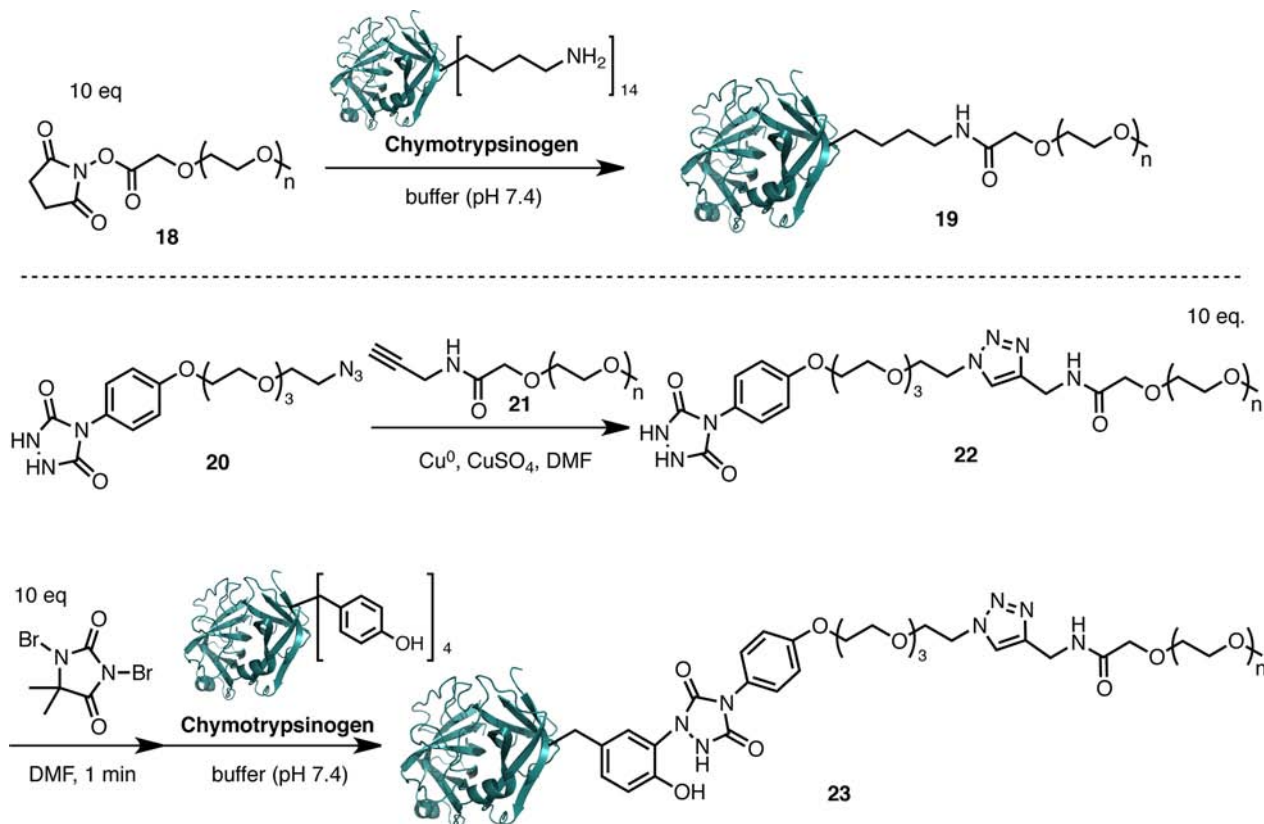
<sup>a</sup>Compounds numbers are shown in parentheses. Estimated numbers of surface accessible amino acids (AAs) from ThermoScientific or estimated by PyMOL v 1.5.

chemistries and other well established bioorthogonal reaction chemistries.

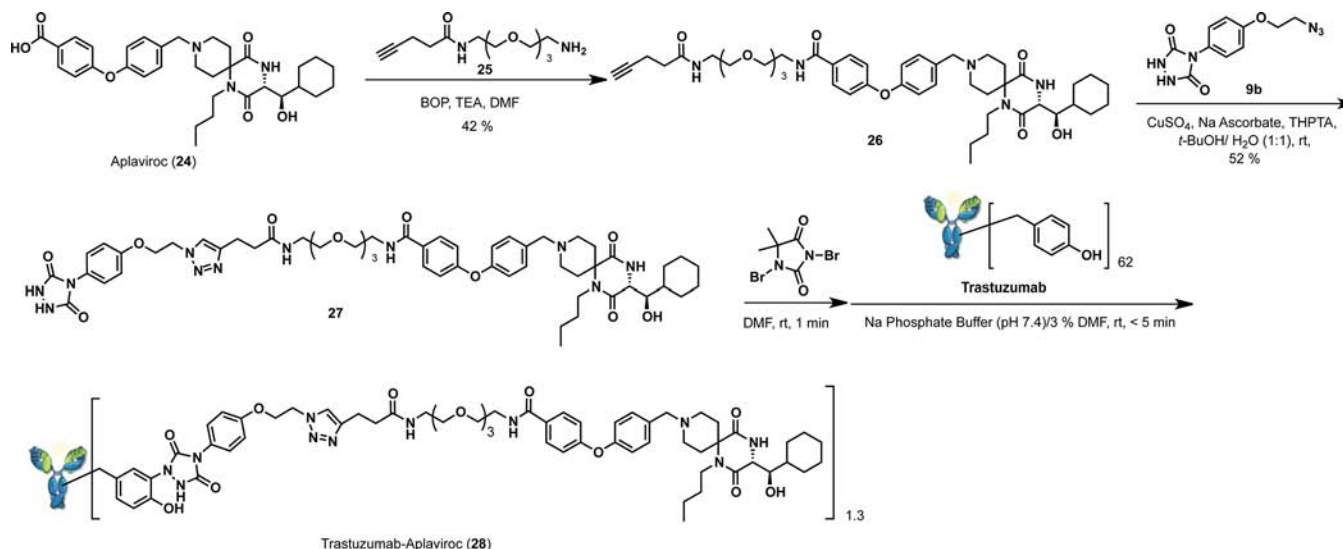
One of the most important protein conjugation reactions in the pharmaceutical industry concerns the introduction of poly(ethylene glycol) chains onto proteins (PEGylation) to modify their pharmacokinetic properties.<sup>62,63</sup> Protein PEGylation is most commonly employed using maleimide- or *N*-hydroxysuccinimide-based PEGylation reagents. The high abundance of the lysine moieties on protein surfaces often results in generation of multiple PEG addition products and necessitates complicated separation procedures. Conjugation at cysteine residues typically requires the introduction of surface accessible cysteine residues by mutation of the parental protein sequence. To explore the potential of the tyrosine click reaction for protein PEGylation we prepared a 5-kDa PEG-PTAD

precursor reagent **22** (Scheme 5, see details in Supporting Information). We used this reagent to study the modification of Chymotrypsinogen A, which contains four tyrosine and fourteen lysine residues. Reactions were performed in buffer (pH 7.4) with 10 equiv of freshly oxidized PEG-PTAD or freshly dissolved PEG-NHS. Reactions were kept at room temperature for one hour with intermittent mixing. Excess reagents were removed using 7-kDa MWCO Zeba Spin Desalting columns, and the products were characterized by gel electrophoresis and MALDI-TOF MS (Supporting Information). We observed formation of mono-, bis-, tri-, and tetra-PEG addition products upon NHS conjugation and predominant formation of mono-PEG addition products upon PTAD conjugation. We have noted low reactivity of the chymotrypsinogen tyrosine residues accounting for the limited labeling of this protein (Supporting Information). Starting material was not completely consumed in either reaction but could be recovered and recycled.

Because of the significance of antibody–drug conjugates in cancer and other therapeutic applications,<sup>64–66</sup> we studied the conjugation of the CCR5 antagonist aplaviroc (**24**) with a monoclonal antibody. As a model monoclonal antibody, we used the well-characterized antibody trastuzumab.<sup>67</sup> Aplaviroc was prepared as we previously reported.<sup>58</sup> The carboxylic acid moiety of aplaviroc was condensed with an alkyne linker (**25**) to give aplaviroc having alkyne moiety (**26**), and then the click reaction with azide-urazole (**9c**) gave the PTAD-aplaviroc precursor (**27**). This precursor was oxidized to produce the PTAD moiety, then immediately used for labeling of trastuzumab in 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7) at room temperature. After the removal of the small molecule by gel

**Scheme 5. Protein PEGylation with a Linear PEG<sub>5000</sub> PTAD Reagent**


Scheme 6. Tyrosine Click Bioconjugation of Trastuzumab Antibody with a Small Molecule HIV Entry Inhibitor



filtration, a product with a single aplaviroc was observed by MALDI-TOF MS spectrum (Supporting Information).

In order to study the bioactivity of conjugated **28**, HIV neutralization activity of the aplaviroc–trastuzumab conjugate (**28**) was tested in TZM-bl cells expressing CCR5 and clade B pseudovirus JR-FL as shown in Figure 2. The  $IC_{50}$  value of

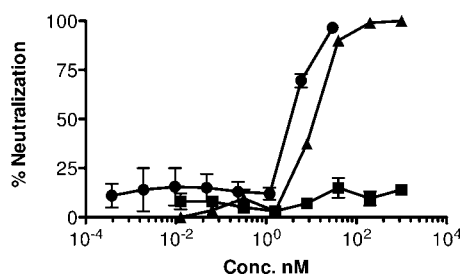


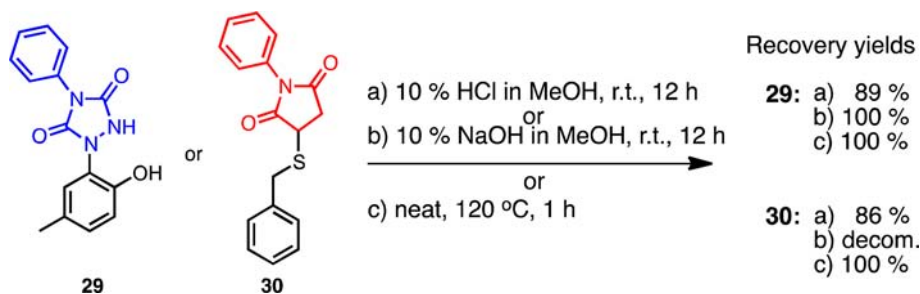
Figure 2. JR-FL HIV-1 pseudovirus neutralization assay: aplaviroc **24** (●), trastuzumab (■) and aplaviroc–trastuzumab **28** (▲).

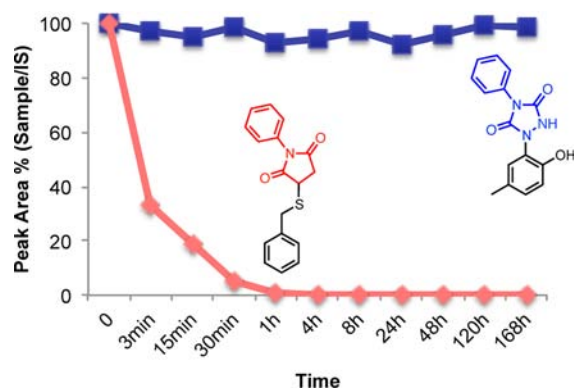
aplaviroc–trastuzumab conjugate **28** was 11.3 nM; trastuzumab alone had no neutralization activity. Interestingly, this value was very close to that of aplaviroc (**24**) alone (5.6 nM) indicating that the tyrosine click conjugation chemistry did not negatively impact the activity of the drug. No significant loss in trastuzumab binding was noted as determined by ELISA. This study and our earlier study<sup>45</sup> concerning the bioconjugation of a peptide to trastuzumab indicates that the tyrosine click reaction is applicable the preparation of antibody–drug

conjugates and supports a chemical approach to multispecific antibodies.<sup>68,69</sup>

Key to many bioconjugation chemistries is the stability of the designed linkage. To further stability of the tyrosine click reaction in bioconjugation chemistry, we studied the stability of C–N linkage installed using PTAD reagents in comparison with the more commonly utilized C–S linkage provided by maleimide coupling chemistry (Scheme 7). As noted in our original communication on the PTAD adduct to *p*-cresol (**29**), it is stable to acidic or basic conditions at room temperature for 24 h or at 120 °C for 1 h. On the other hand, **30**, containing an S–C bond, was stable in acidic conditions, but was hydrolyzed within 5 min in basic condition, although the S–C bond was not cleaved. **30** demonstrated a thermal stability similar to that of **29** after heat treatment for 1 h. This study suggests that the 1,2,4-triazolidine-3,5-dione linkage is hydrolytically and thermally stable, whereas the maleimide linkage is unstable in basic conditions. Next, stability was evaluated in human blood plasma in anticipation of the use of the tyrosine click reaction in protein conjugates, specifically antibody–drug conjugates (ADCs).<sup>70</sup> For this purpose, we studied the stability of **29** and **30** by incubation in fresh human blood plasma at 37 °C for one week (Figure 3). At various time points the reaction was quenched by precipitation with MeCN and analyzed by reversed-phase HPLC (Supporting Information). Compound **29** was found to be completely stable over the course of the 7-day experiment, while **30** decomposed after hours. This data demonstrates that the Tyr click linkage is significantly more

Scheme 7. Linkage Stability Study





**Figure 3.** Stability in human plasma at various time points. Peak Area is from HPLC. IS: internal standard; Ethyl 4-hydroxy benzoate.

stable in human blood plasma than the maleimide linkage and is consistent with reports that protein conjugates prepared with maleimide undergo maleimide exchange with reactive thiols in albumin, free cysteine, or glutathione.<sup>71,72</sup> Furthermore, thiol-maleimide is prone to oxidation, and this facilitates the retro-Michael reaction and subsequent decomposition.<sup>73</sup> In view of our studies here and reports concerning maleimide based linkages, the tyrosine click reaction provides a more robust linkage for bioconjugation than maleimide based connections.

### CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The studies described herein indicate that the tyrosine click reaction of PTAD derivatives is a highly efficient and chemoselective strategy for small molecule, peptide, and protein conjugation. The reactions of PTAD and designed derivatives developed here were selective for the phenolic side chain of tyrosine residues and proceeded in buffered aqueous media over a broad pH range without the requirement of added heavy metals or other reagents. The C–N linkage that is the product of the tyrosine click reaction is stable to extremes of pH, temperature, and in human serum for extended periods of time. The stability profile of this C–N linkage is significantly better than the stability profile we determined for a model maleimide linkage. While tyrosine residues are commonly found in proteins, surface accessible tyrosines are less common and provide attractive opportunities for minimal labeling using this approach. Because this reaction is highly chemoselective for phenols, it can be applied to couple small molecules, peptides, and poly(ethylene glycol) chains (PEGylation) onto proteins without issues of self-reaction provided that one coupling partner lacks free phenolic groups. This provides an attractive new strategy for the preparation of protein conjugates, including drug conjugates and PEGylated products. We expect that this new methodology and the reagents developed here will find broad utility in production of novel biomolecules, labeled peptides and proteins, and a new chemistry for protein immobilization. Through an agreement with Sigma-Aldrich, alkyne **9a** is now commercially available (product number: T-511544).

### ASSOCIATED CONTENT

#### Supporting Information

Full experimental procedures and characterization data are available for all new compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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‡H.B. and M.N. contributed equally.

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#### Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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### ABBREVIATIONS

CCRS, CC chemokine receptor 5; PEG, poly(ethylene glycol)

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