This article was downloaded by:

On: 26 January 2011

Access details: Access Details: Free Access

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-

41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713597286

Synthesis of an Asymmetrically Substituted AZA Crown Ether as Metal and Amino Acid Binding Site in DNA Conjugates

Stefan Vogel^a; Katja Rohr^a; Otto Dahl^b; Jesper Wengel^a

^a Nucleic Acid Center, Department of Chemistry, University of Southern Denmark, Odense M, Denmark ^b Department of Chemistry, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Online publication date: 09 August 2003

To cite this Article Vogel, Stefan , Rohr, Katja , Dahl, Otto and Wengel, Jesper (2003) 'Synthesis of an Asymmetrically Substituted AZA Crown Ether as Metal and Amino Acid Binding Site in DNA Conjugates', Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids, 22: 5, 1039 - 1040

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1081/NCN-120022730 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/NCN-120022730

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

NUCLEOSIDES, NUCLEOTIDES & NUCLEIC ACIDS Vol. 22, Nos. 5–8, pp. 1039–1040, 2003

Synthesis of an Asymmetrically Substituted AZA Crown Ether as Metal and Amino Acid Binding Site in DNA Conjugates

Stefan Vogel,1,* Katja Rohr,1 Otto Dahl,2 and Jesper Wengel1

¹Nucleic Acid Center, Department of Chemistry, University of Southern Denmark, Odense M, Denmark ²Department of Chemistry, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

ABSTRACT

Crown ether 4 as a receptor core for protonated primary amines such as amino acids has been synthesized and incorporated into oligodeoxynucleotides as dangling ends.

Key Words: Aza crown ether; Amino acid binding.

A very limited number of binding sites for organic molecules have been incorporated into oligonucleotides. Functionalised crown ethers have special interest in terms of host-guest chemistry. [1] Their selectivity for metal cations of different sizes and complexation of organic molecules such as amines and amino acids is a starting point for promising applications. It is noteworthy that especially triaza crown ethers show a remarkable affinity for protonated primary amines. [2]

1039

DOI: 10.1081/NCN-120022730 Copyright © 2003 by Marcel Dekker, Inc.

Marcel Dekker, Inc.
270 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016

1525-7770 (Print); 1532-2335 (Online)

www.dekker.com

^{*}Correspondence: Stefan Vogel, Nucleic Acid Center, Department of Chemistry, University of Southern Denmark, Campusvej 55, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark; Fax: + 45 66 15 87 80; E-mail: snv@chem.sdu.dk.

Downloaded At: 11:10 26 January 2011

1040 Vogel et al.

Scheme 1. a) (PhCO)₂O, EtOH, reflux, 90%; b) MsCl, pyridine, 80%; c) RNH₂, NEt₃, MeCN, 70%; d) LiAlH₄, THF, 90%; e) TsO(CH₂)₂O(CH₂)₂OTs, Na₂CO₃, MeCN, 50%; f) NC(CH₂)₂OP(Cl)N(ⁱPr)₂, (ⁱPr)₂NEt, CH₂Cl₂, 50%.

We here report synthesis of an appropriately modified triaza crown ether compatible with automated synthesis using the phosphoramidite approach. Commercially available 1 was treated with benzoic anhydride and subsequently mesylated to give building block 2. Treatment of 2 with 2-aminoethanol afforded a diamide. Reduction of the diamide led to the triamine 3 suitable for subsequent macrocyclization reaction. [3] Accordingly, treatment of the triamine 3 with diethylene glycol ditosylate led to a macrocycle which was subsequently converted into the phosphoramidite 4 (Sch. 1).

Compound 4 was successfully incorporated (monomer X) into two complementary 9-mer sequences [5'-d(XCGT ATA GTG) and 3'-d(XG^{Me}C^LA T^LAT^L CAC, MeC^L and T^L are LNA monomers). Data on the complexation behaviour with amines and T_m values will be reported in due course.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Financial support by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the Danish National Research Foundation is gratefully acknowledged.

REFERENCES

- 1. Buschmann, H.J.; Mutihac, L.; Jansen, K. Complexation of some amine compounds by macrocyclic receptors. J. Incl. Phenom. **2001**, *39*, 1.
- 2. Lehn, J.M. The [18]-N₃O₃ aza-oxa macrocycle: A selective receptor unit for primary ammonium cations. Tetrahedron Lett. **1980**, *21*, 1323.
- 3. Krakowiak, K.E.; Bradshaw, J.S.; Izatt, R.M.; Zamecka-Krakowiak, D.J. A new building block method to synthesize symmetrical and asymmetrical per-N-alkyl-substituted polyaza-crown compounds. J. Org. Chem. 1989, 54, 4061.