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 and MS Analysis of Thiazolium and Pyridinium Derivatives of Peptide Nucleic Acids (PNAs) and Peptides

G. Kovács^{ab}; P. Pádár^a; Z. Kupihár^a; Z. Kele^a; P. Forgó^c; L. Kovács^a

^a Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Nucleic Acids Laboratory, Szeged, Hungary ^b Department of Medicinal Chemistry, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary ^c Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

Online publication date: 09 August 2003

To cite this Article Kovács, G. , Pádár, P. , Kupihár, Z. , Kele, Z. , Forgó, P. and Kovács, L.(2003) 'Synthesis and MS Analysis of Thiazolium and Pyridinium Derivatives of Peptide Nucleic Acids (PNAs) and Peptides', Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids, 22: 5, 1301 - 1303

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1081/NCN-120022951 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/NCN-120022951

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. 1301–1303, 2003

Synthesis and MS Analysis of Thiazolium and Pyridinium Derivatives of Peptide Nucleic Acids (PNAs) and Peptides

G. Kovács,^{1,*} P. Pádár,¹ Z. Kupihár,¹ Z. Kele,¹ P. Forgó,² and L. Kovács¹

¹Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Nucleic Acids Laboratory, and ²Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

ABSTRACT

Sensitivity of ESI-MS analysis of crude PNAs is enhanced using their pyridinium or thiazolium derivatives. Identification of the molecular ion of the product is easier when the label contains bromine, based on the isotope distribution. Study of side reactions, occurred upon the synthesis and/or cleavage, is simple with labelling. Sequencing of non-polar peptides is clear as only a_n type ions can be observed during their MS/MS analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mass spectra of the crude products in PNA oligomer synthesis are usually not interpretable. Cheap and reactive labels, 5-bromo-*N*-ethyl-pyridinium (BEP) and 5-bromo-*N*-ethyl-thiazolium (BET) tetrafluoroborate synthesized by us and

1301

DOI: 10.1081/NCN-120022951 Copyright © 2003 by Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1525-7770 (Print); 1532-2335 (Online) www.dekker.com



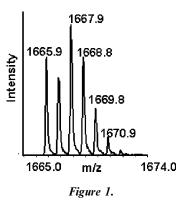
^{*}Correspondence: G. Kovács, Department of Medicinal Chemistry, University of Szeged, Dóm tér 8, 6720 Szeged, Hungary; Fax: +36 62 545 971; E-mail: gyorgyi@ovrisc.mdche. u-szeged.hu.

1302 Kovács et al.

Mukaiyama reagent (CMP) were studied to solve these problems. Molecular ion $([M_{lab}]^+$ and even $([M_{lab} + H]^{2+})$ of the product occurs in ESI-MS spectra of crude labelled PNAs. $[M_{lab}]^+$ peak can be easily identified when the label contains bromine atom in MALDI-MS spectra where higher resolution can be achieved (Fig. 1).

Many types of side reaction can occur during the synthesis and/or cleavage that affects both product and capped sequences. Identification of the side products is simple by using labelling as only those peaks change that belongs to the whole sequence. In our case incomplete protecting group removal (2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyldihydrobenzofuran-5-sulfonyl (Pbf) $[M_{lab}+252]^+$), oxidation of methionine $([M_{lab}+16]^+)$ and cleavage of the linker of the resin $([M_{lab}+106]^+)$ took place.

Peptides not containing amino acids with nucleophilic functional groups in their side chain (test pentamer: GPVYF) can be labelled in solution followed by a zip-tip purification. MS/MS analysis of the pentamer gave a clear spectrum that contained only a_n peaks (Fig. 2). ($M_{lab} = M - H + 93$ (M = 581); $a_2 - a_1 = 98$ (Pro); $a_3 - a_2 = 99$ (Val); $a_4 - a_3 = 163$ (Tyr); $a_5 - a_4 = 147$ (Phe))



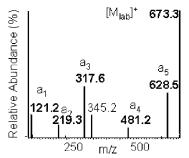
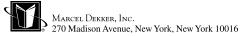


Figure 2.



Downloaded At: 11:15 26 January 2011

Copyright $\ensuremath{\otimes}\xspace 2003$ by Marcel Dekker, Inc. All rights reserved.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

OTKA T30 135, FKFP 0597/1999, Foundation for Hungarian Peptide and Protein Research, G. RICHTER Centennial Foundation, OM MECENATURA, OTKA Travel Grant.