This article was downloaded by:

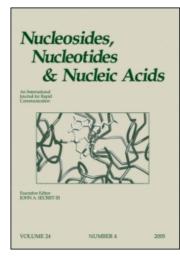
On: 26 January 2011

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

α-cycloPNA: 1-Aminocylopentane-1-carboxylic Acid-Derived Peptide Nucleic Acid

Nicola M. Howarth^a; Laurence P. G. Wakelin^b; David M. Walker^a
^a Chemistry, School of Engineering and Physical Sciences, Heriot-Watt University, Riccarton,
Edinburgh, UK ^b School of Medical Sciences, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

Online publication date: 09 August 2003

To cite this Article Howarth, Nicola M., Wakelin, Laurence P. G. and Walker, David M.(2003) ' α -cycloPNA: 1-Aminocylopentane-1-carboxylic Acid-Derived Peptide Nucleic Acid', Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids, 22: 5, 1351 — 1353

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1081/NCN-120022963 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/NCN-120022963

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. 1351–1353, 2003

α-cycloPNA: 1-Aminocylopentane-1-carboxylic Acid-Derived Peptide Nucleic Acid

Nicola M. Howarth, 1,* Laurence P. G. Wakelin, 2 and David M. Walker 1

 ¹Chemistry, School of Engineering and Physical Sciences, Heriot-Watt University, Riccarton, Edinburgh, UK
 ²School of Medical Sciences, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

ABSTRACT

All four diastereoisomers of 3-thymine-1-(t butoxycarbonyl)aminocyclopentane-1-carboxylic acid have been synthesised from (S)-dimethyl malate and thymine monomer 12 has been incorporated into an α -cycloPNA oligomer.

Key Words: PNA; Cyclic α,α -disubstituted amino acids.

Polyamide analogues of DNA (1), termed PNA, have attracted much interest as potential regulators of gene expression as a consequence of their ability to invade ds-DNA. However, one limitation hindering the development of PNA is that strand invasion by simple examples is generally restricted to homopurine and homopyrimidine sequences. Thus, there is the need to explore other PNA analogues for the purpose of expanding the strand invasion alphabet. Recently, we have reported the design and synthesis of a true peptide mimic of DNA, designated L- α -PNA (2). Surprisingly, despite molecular models indicating structural complementarity,

1351

DOI: 10.1081/NCN-120022963 Copyright © 2003 by Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1525-7770 (Print); 1532-2335 (Online) www.dekker.com



^{*}Correspondence: Nicola M. Howarth, Chemistry, School of Engineering and Physical Sciences, William H. Perkin Building, Heriot-Watt University, Riccarton, Edinburgh EH14 4AS, UK; Fax: +44 131 4513180; E-mail: n.m.howarth@hw.ac.uk.

Downloaded At: 11:16 26 January 2011

L-α-PNA oligomers fail to hybridise to single-stranded target DNAs. We believe that this is due to flexibility in the side chain linking the bases to the backbone and so we are currently exploring side chain restricted analogues. One of the proposed oligomers for study is α -cycloPNA (3).

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ HN \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix}_{n} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix}_{n} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix}_{n}$$

Synthetic routes to all four diastereoisomers of the thymine monomer required for construction of the α-cycloPNA oligomers have now been developed starting from commercially available (S)-dimethyl L-malate (4) as outlined below.

Reagents: i. Ph₃CCl, DBU, DCM; ii. LiBH₄, B-methoxy-9-BBN, THF; iii. MsCl, Et₃N, DCM; iv. NaI, acetone; v. Ph₂CNCH₂CO₂Et, LiHMDS, THF; vi. (a) 2M(aq) HCl (b) (Boc)₂O, Na₂CO₃; vii. BrC₆H₄SO₂Cl, DMAP, Et₃N, CHCl₃; viii. N₃-benzoylthymine, NaH, DMF; ix. NaOEt, EtOH; x. 2/3M(aq) NaOH, dioxane; xi. PPh3, DIAD, MeI, THF.

Finally, monomer 12 has been successfully incorporated into an α -cycloPNA oligomer using our established manual solid phase protocol. [2]

REFERENCES

- 1. Uhlmann, E.; Peyman, A.; Breipohl, G.; Will, D.W. PNA: Synthetic polyamide nucleic acids with unusual binding properties. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 1998, *37*, 2796–2823.
- 2. Howarth, N.M.; Wakelin, L.P.G. α-PNA: A novel peptide nucleic acid anologue of DNA. J. Org. Chem. **1997**, *62*, 5441–5450.