Thiazolidine chemistry revisited: a fast, efficient and stable click-type reaction at physiological pH†

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We describe the fast reaction kinetics between 1,2-aminothiols and aldehydes. Under physiological conditions such a click-type reaction afforded a thiazolidine product that remains stable and did not require any catalyst. This type of bioorthogonal reaction offers enormous potential for the coupling of biomolecules in an efficient and biocompatible manner.

Conjugation strategies for biomolecules require the design of highly chemoselective, specific and fast bioorthogonal reactions that can produce stable conjugates under physiological conditions without employing any toxic reagents or producing any by-products. 1–3 In recent years, bioconjugation of functional molecules has received significant attention due to the emerging field of biomedicine that requires covalent conjugation of biomolecules such as nucleic acids, antibodies, proteins as well as glycosaminoglycans to study and manipulate cellular processes. 4–7 For this purpose, the most commonly employed bioorthogonal reactions include disulfide exchange reactions, 8,9 Michael addition with ω,ω-unsaturated carbonyl compounds, 10,11 condensation reactions such as hydrazone or oxime formation, 12 Diels–Alder reactions, 13,14 click reactions, 15–17 etc. However, these reactions have several limitations, such as some of the reaction products are sensitive to other nucleophiles such as glutathione present in the milieu, 11,18 limited stability at physiological pH, 19 requirement of toxic catalysts such as Cu(I) 20 or tedious synthesis of strained olefin substrates. 21,22 We have recently shown that hydrazone and oxime reactions can be performed at physiological pH using carboxylic acid as a catalyst or under saline conditions. 23,24 The hydrolytic stability of such products at physiological pH could also be improved by tuning the electronic characteristics of the hydrazide moiety. 25

Reactions involving 1,2-aminothiols are especially interesting because they are naturally present in proteins as N-terminal cysteine. The orthogonal condensation reaction between 1,2-aminothiols and aldehydes to form thiazolidine is an interesting bioconjugation reaction that is poorly explored. Over the years, the thiazolidine chemistry has been explored to develop antibody–drug conjugates, 26,27 as a protecting group for N-terminal cysteines, 28–31 and for developing cyclic peptides. 32,33 In spite of the large body of literature on the 1,2-aminothiol reaction with aldehydes, there has been limited information on the rate of the reaction and stability of the thiazolidine products under physiological conditions. 26,27,34–37 It is generally believed that the reaction requires acidic pH 26,35,37–40 and a long reaction time, 26,27,34–39 and that the thiazolidine product is prone to undergo hydrolysis under physiological conditions. 26,27,34,40,41

A lot of research has been dedicated to achieving stable thiazolidine products by designing different substrates. The most common approach is the preparation of aldehydes having a labile ester in the proximity such that the thiazolidine product can undergo ring rearrangement to afford pseudoproline derivatives. 34,41,42 Recently, ortho-boronic acid modified benzaldehydes have been prepared to improve the reaction kinetics and to drive the reaction at neutral pH. 35,37 Since there are conflicting reports on the reaction conditions and product stability, we decided to examine this reaction carefully using a small molecule model and demonstrate its efficacy to conjugate peptides having N-terminal cysteine with aldehydes containing biomolecules that have therapeutic potential.

To evaluate thiazolidine formation under aqueous conditions, we performed the reaction by mixing L-cysteine with a 16-fold molar excess of propionaldehyde in deuterated phosphate buffer. The 1H-NMR of the reaction mixture showed a fast and complete conversion to the thiazolidine product at pD = 5, 7.4 and 9, as the cysteine resonances were completely disappeared within 5 minutes (Fig. 1 and Fig. S1–S8, ESI†). At pD = 3 thiazolidine formation was considerably slow with complete conversion...
within 30 minutes, which is presumably due to the less nucleophilic amine/thiol groups (Fig. S9 and Fig. S10, ESI†). These results demonstrate that the reaction between aliphatic aldehydes and 1,2-aminothiols is fast and efficient at a broad range of pH (pH = 5–9) with millimolar concentrations of the substrates. Interestingly, at neutral pH, we observed acidification of the reaction mixture (decrease in pD) as the reaction progressed and therefore an additional base (NaOD) was added to maintain the pD.

The 1H-NMR analysis of the reaction products revealed different resonances under acidic and neutral conditions. This is presumably due to the deprotonation of the thiazolidine nitrogen that creates a new diastereocenter, giving rise to a different splitting pattern of the 1H-NMR spectra at pD 7.4. To test our hypothesis of protonation/deprotonation of the amino group, we performed a pD titration experiment using the purified product (2RS,4R)-2-ethylthiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid (3) and observed the reaction using 1H-NMR analysis at pD 5 and pD 7.4.

These experiments showed that the species underwent rapid interconversion with the change in pD (Fig. 2 and Fig. S11–S13, ESI†), confirming that the structure observed at pD 7.4 is indeed a thiazolidine ring structure. We speculate that the multiple splitting patterns observed in 1H NMR at pD 7.4 led to the belief that thiazolidine products are unstable at physiological pH. As a result there are a limited number of examples in the literature where such reactions have been performed under neutral conditions and it is generally suggested that thiazolidine formation requires acidic conditions and the products are unstable under neutral conditions.\(^{26,27,34-42}\) We believe that the different intensities of the two sets of signals observed at pD 7.4 are due to the interaction of the carboxylic acid with the syn-NH protons that form a zwitterion which makes the deprotonation of the anti-NH proton more favorable. The structure of the thiazolidine ring was systematically characterized using 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopic analyses with the purified product 3 (Fig. S14–S18, ESI†).

Once we had established the formation of thiazolidines, we evaluated the stability of the heterocycle at pD 3, 5, 7.4 and 9 using 3 as a model product and examined its integrity periodically via 1H-NMR. These studies indicated that the thiazolidine products are extremely stable at the pDs evaluated and revealed no sign of degradation even after 7 days (Fig. S19, ESI†). The efficiency of thiazolidine formation was extended to different aldehyde substrates under neutral conditions. Aliphatic aldehydes, such as butyraldehyde and trimethylacetaldelyde, showed similar results to propionaldehyde as the reaction was completed within 5 minutes (Fig. S20–S23, ESI†). With less reactive aromatic aldehydes, such as benzaldehyde and 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, the reaction was slower and therefore we calculated the rate of the reaction assuming pseudo-first-order reaction kinetics (Fig. S24 and S25, ESI†). The rate constant observed for benzaldehyde (k1 = 0.0146 min\(^{-1}\)) was 4.3-fold higher than that for electron-rich 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (k1 = 0.0034 min\(^{-1}\)). The electron-poor 4-nitrobenzaldehyde could not be studied because it was insoluble under aqueous conditions with 10% deuterated DMSO. The fast formation kinetics of thiazolidine at neutral pH and the high stability of the heterocycle formed suggest that such a reaction could be very advantageous for catalyst-free bioconjugation applications.

Encouraged by the positive results, we explored the potential utility of the thiazolidine conjugation chemistry for peptide ligation reactions. For this purpose, we performed a condensation reaction with a model elastin mimetic peptide (CVGVAPG), which contains an N-terminal cysteine residue and propionaldehyde (Fig. 3). The peptide was mixed with different equivalents of propionaldehyde in phosphate buffer saline (PBS, pH 7.4), keeping the final peptide concentration at 2 mM, and the reaction progress was monitored by HPLC.

Similar to what was observed with the small molecule system, the thiazolidine conjugate (retention time 7.8 minutes) was readily formed, and the conjugation was completed in less than 4 h (as the starting material with a retention time of 6.3 minutes disappeared) with only 1 equivalent of propionaldehyde (Fig. 3B). It is worth mentioning that the above reaction was performed in the absence of dithiothreitol (DTT), which resulted in the peptide dimerization...
due to disulfide formation. When the reaction was performed in
the presence of DTT (2 mM final concentration), the reaction was
complete within 30 minutes with an equimolar concentration of
the peptide and aldehyde group (Fig. S26, ESI†). The kinetics
of the reaction could be further improved by increasing the
peptide/aldehyde ratio. With 2.5 equivalents of propionaldehyde,
we observed a faster reaction rate with 75% conversion within
1 minute (Fig. S27, ESI†). When the propionaldehyde concentration
was further increased to 5 equivalents, we observed 85% conversion
within 1 minute (Fig. S28, ESI†). When the reaction was performed
with an excess of the aldehyde substrate, the formation of disulfide
could not be observed, as the reaction rate was extremely fast.

Thereafter we studied the formation of thiazolidines with
less reactive aromatic aldehydes using the same peptide and
4-nitrobenzaldehyde as a model substrate. As anticipated, with
less reactive aromatic aldehydes we observed a significant
decrease in the reaction rate. The reaction was not efficient
when the equimolar functionality of aromatic aldehyde was
used (27% conversion after 24 hours, Fig. S29, ESI†). However,
the reaction rate increased with 5 equivalents of aromatic
aldehyde. The analysis of the reaction mixture showed 52%
conversion after 8 hours and 87% conversion after 24 hours
(Fig. 3C). With 25 equivalents of aldehyde substrate, the reaction
was complete within 8 hours (77% conversion after 2 hours,
Fig. S30, ESI†). Of note, all these experiments were carried out in
the presence of DTT to avoid disulfide formation.

Further, the versatility of this condensation reaction
was demonstrated by developing an oligonucleotide–peptide
conjugate. As a model peptide, we used the Tat sequence
(CYGRRKRRQRRR), which contains an N-terminal cysteine residue and performed the condensation reaction with a
model short interfering RNA (siRNA) that contains an aldehyde
modification at the 5′-end. The N-terminal cysteine peptide was
added in excess (100 equivalents) to ensure the complete
conjugation of the aldehyde modified siRNA (10 μM) under
physiological conditions. The HPLC chromatogram (monitored
at 260 nm for siRNA) of the reaction mixture showed complete
conversion to a thiazolidine conjugated siRNA after 30 minutes
(Fig. 4).

In summary, we demonstrate for the first time that the
condensation reaction between 1,2-aminothiols and aliphatic
aldehydes is highly specific and fast under physiological conditions. The obtained thiazolidine product was highly stable at
both acidic and neutral pH. The efficiency of such a reaction
towards chemical ligation was also demonstrated by coupling
peptides with small molecule models as well as oligonucleotides.
We believe our results will introduce the thiazolidine click reaction to the forefront of bioconjugation reactions and change
the misconceptions regarding thiazolidine formation. This study
offers a catalyst-free alternative to click chemistry for conjugating
sensitive biomolecules.

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Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts to declare.

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