



Cite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, 51, 13397

Received 2nd June 2015,
Accepted 15th July 2015

DOI: 10.1039/c5cc04523a

www.rsc.org/chemcomm

Engineering polypeptide folding through *trans* double bonds: transformation of miniature β -meanders to hybrid helices†

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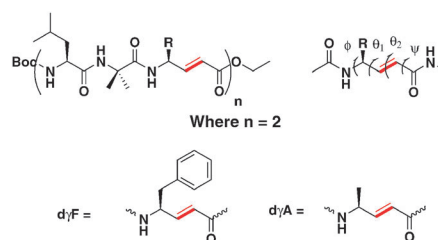
Utilization of conjugated double bonds to engineer the novel folded miniature β -meander type structures, single step transformation of miniature β -meanders into $\alpha\alpha\gamma^4$ -hybrid peptide 10/12-helices using catalytic hydrogenation, their solution and single crystal conformations are reported.

Engineering the folding of polypeptides into defined structures has a great significance from the perspective of medicinal chemistry, biology and materials science. Enormous efforts have been made in this regard to design novel folded architectures to mimic protein secondary structures using a variety of organic templates and synthetic backbone homologated β - and γ -amino acids.^{1,2} The homo and heterooligomers of β - and γ -amino acids have displayed a variety of helical patterns and based on the intramolecular H-bonding pseudocycles they are denoted as C_n -helices, where n is 14, 13, 12 *etc.*³ In addition to the helices, these unnatural oligomers have also been used to mimic β -sheets⁴ and turns.⁵ However, design of highly organized protein supersecondary structures such as helix-turn-helix, β -meanders, Greek key motifs *etc.* from unnatural oligomers has been scarcely investigated.

We have been interested in the utilization of naturally occurring functionalized γ -amino acids such as statines⁶ and α,β -unsaturated γ -amino acids⁷ in the design of foldamers. We recently showed stable β -hairpin⁸ and unusual planar structures in hybrid peptides containing α - and *E*-vinyllogous amino acids.⁹ We foresee that the exceptional conformational properties of *E*-vinyllogous amino acids can be explored to design highly organized protein supersecondary structure mimetics beyond the conventional secondary structures (helix, β -sheets and turns). We postulated that the β -sheet promoting^{8,10} and turn¹¹ inducing properties of *E*-vinyllogous

amino acids can be readily exploited in the design of miniature β -meander mimetics. The β -meander is a common protein supersecondary structural motif consisting of two or more anti-parallel β -strands and each adjacent strand is connected by β -turns.¹² The β -meander structural motif is frequently observed in many proteins including proteases and enzymes.¹³ Interestingly, β -barrel and β -propeller structural motifs are constituted from β -meander topology.¹⁴ We envisage that by introducing the conformational constraints through *E*-vinyllogous amino acids after every two α -residues in a hybrid peptide sequence it is possible to construct sheet and reverse turns similar to that of β -meanders. Herein, we report the designed novel miniature β -meanders from $\alpha\alpha E$ -vinyllogous hybrid hexapeptides, single step transformation of miniature β -meanders into 10/12 $\alpha\alpha\gamma$ -hybrid helices using catalytic hydrogenation, their solution and single crystal conformations.

To understand the conformational behavior of hybrid peptides composed of α - and α,β -unsaturated γ -amino acids, we designed two hexapeptides **P1** and **P2** composed of repeated $\alpha\alpha E$ -vinyllogous amino acid sequences (Scheme 1). Peptides **P1** and **P2** consist of α,β -unsaturated γ -phenylalanine and α,β -unsaturated γ -alanine, respectively. Peptides were synthesized using Boc-chemistry by a solution phase using DCC/HOBt coupling conditions. Pure peptides were subjected to conformational analysis in solution as well as to grow single crystals in the combination of various solvent mixtures.



Scheme 1 Sequences of **P1** (Boc-Leu-Aib- $d\gamma F$ -Leu-Aib- $d\gamma F$ -OEt) and **P2** (Boc-Leu-Aib- $d\gamma A$ -Leu-Aib- $d\gamma A$ -OEt). Local torsional variables of α,β -unsaturated γ -residues are also shown.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental details, ¹H NMR, 2D-NMR, and crystallographic information. CCDC 1063358 (**P1**), 1060827 (**P3**) and 1060826 (**P4**). See DOI: 10.1039/c5cc04523a



Single crystals of **P1** obtained from the slow evaporation of a methanol/toluene solution yielded the structure shown in Fig. 1. Peptide **P2** did not give X-ray quality single crystals. Instructively, **P1** adopted a novel miniature β -meander type of structural motif with two reverse-turns. The analysis of the crystal structure of **P1** reveals that two $\text{C}=\text{O} \cdots \text{NH}$ intramolecular hydrogen bonds between the urethane carbonyl and the NH of Leu4 ($1 \leftarrow 4$) and between the carbonyl of d γ F3 and NH of d γ F6 ($1 \leftarrow 4$) stabilize the overall folding of the molecule. The torsional angles of α,β -unsaturated γ -amino acids were measured by introducing two new additional variables θ_1 and θ_2 along with ϕ and ψ (Scheme 1). The H-bond parameters and torsional angles of **P1** are tabulated in the ESI.[†] Inspection of the crystal structure reveals that Aib2 and d γ F3 adopted a reverse turn type of conformation stabilized by a 15-membered H-bond. Furthermore, analysis of the central segment, Leu4-Aib5, reveals that it adopted a type II β -turn conformation by displaying torsional values $\phi_4 = -48^\circ$, $\psi_4 = 128^\circ$, $\phi_5 = 68^\circ$ and $\psi_5 = 11^\circ$ [for a typical type II β -turn $\phi(i) = -60^\circ$, $\psi(i) = 120^\circ$, $\phi(i+1) = 80^\circ$ and $\psi(i+1) = 0^\circ$]. The type II β -turn is stabilized by the $1 \leftarrow 4$ hydrogen bond between the carbonyl of d γ F3 and NH of d γ F6.

In order to understand the conformations of **P1** and **P2** in solutions, we recorded 2D NMR (TOCSY, ROESY and COSY) in CDCl_3 . The ^1H NMR reveals that all amide NHs are in the range of δ 6.5–7.3 ppm. The amino acid residues and their positions in the peptide sequences were identified using TOCSY and ROESY spectra, respectively. The strong sequential NH \leftrightarrow NH connectivity between Aib2 \leftrightarrow d γ F3 and Aib5 \leftrightarrow d γ F6 residues observed in **P1** suggests the reverse-turn conformations of dipeptide segments in the hexapeptide. In addition, a strong NOE between the d γ F3 C_αH and Leu4 NH indicates the extended conformation of the conjugated amide. The solution conformation analysis of **P2** also reveals a similar type of NOE pattern. Adding to the characteristic sequential NH \leftrightarrow NH NOEs between Leu1 \leftrightarrow Aib2, Aib2 \leftrightarrow d γ A3 and Aib5 \leftrightarrow d γ A6, the peptide also showed the NOEs between Aib2 side chains with both Leu1 NH as well as NH of d γ A3. The long range strong NOE is observed between d γ A3 βH and the d γ A6 side-chain which further supports a well folded conformation of **P2** in solution. Using unambiguous NOEs and variable temperature data, solution structure models of **P1** and **P2** are generated and shown in Fig. 1. Instructively, both peptides adopt distinctively different and a spectacular 3-dimensional folded miniature β -meander type of structures in solution as compared to the 2-dimensional flat crystal structure. We understand that the crystal packing forces possibly directed the 3-dimensional architecture of **P1** in single crystals. Overall, the crystal structure and the NMR models suggested that both **P1** and **P2** adopted novel and distinct miniature β -meander type of structures.

To appreciate the conformations of their saturated analogues, we subjected both **P1** and **P2** to catalytic hydrogenation using 20% Pd/C in ethanol. The complete conversion of unsaturated hybrid peptides **P1** and **P2** into their saturated analogues **P3** [Boc-Leu-Aib- γ^4 Phe-Leu-Aib- γ^4 Phe-OEt] and **P4** [Boc-Leu-Aib- γ^4 Ala-Leu-Aib- γ^4 Ala-OEt], respectively, was achieved within six hours and isolated with 92–95% yield (Scheme 2). This transformation also

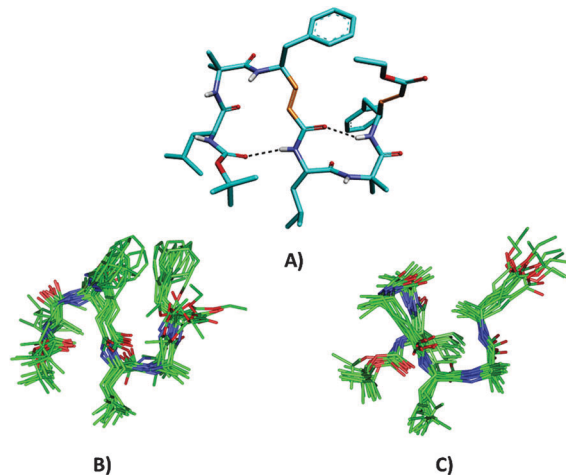
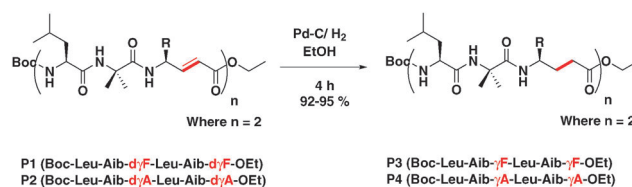


Fig. 1 (A) X-ray structure of peptide **P1**. (B) NMR model of peptide **P1**. (C) NMR model of peptide **P2**.



Scheme 2 Direct transformation of α,E -vinylogous hybrid peptides (**P1** and **P2**) into α,γ^4 -hybrid peptides (**P3** and **P4**).

provides an alternative opportunity to synthesize hybrid γ -peptides without starting from saturated γ -amino acids. To understand their conformations, both peptides were subjected to crystallization in various solvent combinations. Both **P3** and **P4** gave X-ray quality single crystals in an aqueous methanol solution and their X-ray structures are shown in Fig. 2. Both peptides adopted helical conformations in single crystals. The release of the geometrical constraints of vinylogous double bonds in the miniature β -meanders leads to the hybrid helices. Analysis of the crystal structure of **P3** reveals that the helical structure is stabilized by four intramolecular H-bonds between i and $i+3$ residues similar to the 3_{10} -helix¹⁵ and the α,γ -hybrid peptide 12-helix,¹⁶ however with 10- and 12-membered H-bonds. The 10-membered H-bonds were observed at both N- and C-termini of the helix, while two consecutive 12-membered H-bonds were observed at the centre of the helix. Similar to **P3**, **P4** also adopted a 10/12 helical structure. These helical structures of α,γ -hybrid peptides are consistent with the hybrid helices of $-(\alpha\gamma)_n-$ sequences reported by Balaram and colleagues.¹⁷ The stereochemical analysis of γ^4 -residues in both **P3** and **P4** adopted *gauche*⁺, *gauche*⁺ ($g^+, g^+, \theta_1 \approx \theta_2 \approx 60^\circ$) conformation about the $\text{C}_\beta\text{--C}_\gamma$ and $\text{C}_\alpha\text{--C}_\beta$ bonds, while the C-terminal γ -residues displayed *gauche*⁺ ($\text{C}_\beta\text{--C}_\gamma$), *anti* ($\text{C}_\alpha\text{--C}_\beta$) conformation due to the lack of a terminal H-bond donor (NH) to participate in the helix. Similar to the *E*-vinylogous amino acids the torsional angles of γ -amino acids were measured by introducing additional torsional variables θ_1 and θ_2 along with ϕ and ψ . The H-bond parameters and torsional angles of γ -residues are tabulated in



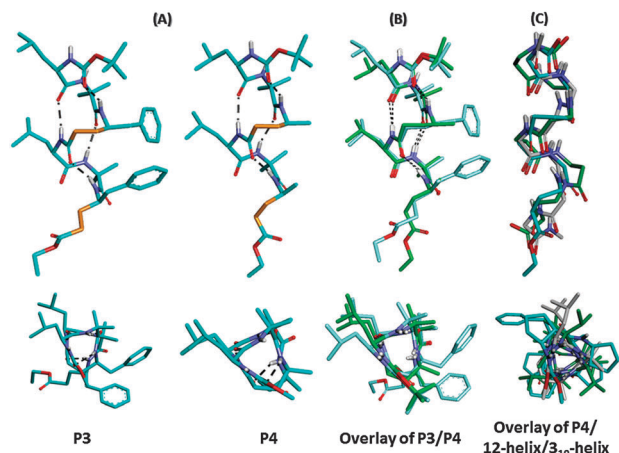


Fig. 2 (A) X-ray structures of peptide **P3**, **P4**, (B) superimposition of **P3** on **P4** and (C) superimposition of **P4** on β -peptide 12-helix and 3_{10} -helix. Projection of the side-chains is shown in the top-view of the helices.

the ESI.[†] Interestingly, the top view of the helical peptides in $\alpha\gamma$ -hybrid peptides showed the projection of side-chains at three faces of the helical cylinder similar to the β -peptide 12-helices and 3_{10} -helix.¹⁸ In contrast, $\alpha\gamma$ -hybrid peptide 12-helices showed the projection of the side-chains at four corners of the helical cylinder.^{14c} The backbone and side-chain correlation of 10/12 hybrid helices with 3_{10} -helix and β -peptide 12-helix is shown in Fig. 2C. Analysis suggests that the $\alpha\gamma$ -hybrid peptides can mimic β -peptide 12-helices as well as 3_{10} -helices.

In conclusion, we presented the utilization of geometrically constrained *trans* double bonds to engineer folding in peptides. The solution and crystal conformations suggested that the designed unsaturated hybrid peptides **P1** and **P2** adopted a novel miniature β -meander type of structure. The miniature β -meander type structure obtained from **P1** and **P2** offers a glimpse of the potential to generate higher order structures using α,β -unsaturated γ -amino acids as guests in host α -peptides. Furthermore, these peptides also provide a prospect to transform them into hybrid helices through catalytic hydrogenation. The structural analogy of $\alpha\gamma$ -hybrid 10/12 helices suggests that they can be used to mimic β -peptide 12-helices as well as 3_{10} helices. As peptide foldamers have been emerging as promising candidates in medicinal chemistry and chemical biology, novel miniature β -meanders and $\alpha\gamma$ -hybrid peptide helices reported here can be further explored to design functional hybrid peptide foldamers.

K.M.P.R. acknowledges DST-SERB, Govt. of India, for the financial support. M.G.K. and S.N.B. are thankful to CSIR and UGC, respectively, for senior research fellowship.

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