Total synthesis of biseokeaniamides A–C and late-stage electrochemically-enabled peptide analogue synthesis†

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The first total synthesis of cytotoxic cyanobacterial peptide natural products biseokeaniamides A–C is reported employing a robust solid-phase approach to peptide backbone construction followed by coupling of a key thiazole building block. To rapidly access natural product analogues, we have optimized an operationally simple electrochemical oxidative decarboxylation–nucleophilic addition pathway which exploits the reactivity of native C-terminal peptide carboxylates and abrogates the need for building block syntheses. Electrochemically-generated N,O-acetal intermediates are engaged with electron-rich aromatics and organometallic reagents to forge modified amino acids and peptides. The value of this late-stage modification method is highlighted by the expedient and divergent production of bioactive peptide analogues, including compounds which exhibit enhanced cytotoxicity relative to the biseokeaniamide natural products.

Introduction

The rich structural diversity of peptide natural products extends well beyond the canonical amino acids to the incorporation of modified residues and rigidifying elements—motifs which are often crucial to bioactivity. Replicating and expanding on Nature’s chemical arsenal is an aspirational goal of synthetic chemistry, and an endeavor further fuelled by the growing importance of peptide natural products as lead structures for therapeutic development.1 Nevertheless, the optimization of strategies for the direct, late-stage chemical modification of complex peptides is challenging, particularly methods which exploit proteinogenic functionalities for the mild and selective diversification of native peptide substrates.2

In our efforts to develop new strategies for the late-stage modification of peptides, we have become particularly interested in C-terminal modifications owing to the fundamental importance of C-terminal composition to peptide and protein bioactivity.3 The prospect of exploiting the ubiquitous C-terminal peptide carboxylate motif for direct access to differentially functionalized peptide products provides additional impetus for the development of new synthetic tools.4 In the course of these endeavors, we identified marine cyanobacterial natural products biseokeaniamides A–C (1a–c, Scheme 1A) as promising targets for methodology development. Isolated from Okeaonia sp. cyanobacterium in 2017,5 these lipopeptides feature an intriguing C-terminal thiazole motif as well as an N-terminal lipid chain and a heavily N-methylated backbone. The analogues vary only in their pattern of N-methylation, thus offering additional opportunities for probing the effects of N-methylation on peptide conformation and hydrophobicity,

Scheme 1 (A) The biseokeaniamide natural products; (B) an electrochemical approach to late-stage peptide modification for the rapid synthesis of natural product analogues.
important features in overcoming the conventional liabilities of peptide drugs (e.g. poor bioavailability and membrane permeability). Importantly, compounds 1a-c also exhibit moderate cytotoxicity and were shown to inhibit sterol O-acyltransferase (SOAT), an enzyme which mediates the esterification of cholesterol and is implicated in hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis—disease states which involve the accumulation of cholesterol esters. The novel structural features together with opportunities to probe structure–activity relationships of natural product analogues prompted the undertaking of a synthesis campaign. Our goals were two-fold: (1) complete the first total synthesis of biseokeaniamides A–C; (2) explore new methods for late-stage, C-terminal analogue synthesis which directly exploit the reactivity of C-terminal carboxylic acids. Herein, we disclose the realization of these endeavors through an efficient solid-phase approach to biseokeaniamides A–C and the development of a strategy for C-terminal peptide modification which leverages a key electrochemical oxidative decarboxylation step to generate reactive N,O-acetals capable of engaging a diverse array of nucleophiles (Scheme 1B). This direct strategy for the diversification of C-terminal peptide acids is applied to peptide substrates and biseokeaniamide analogues, leading to a collection of natural product derivatives, including those which exhibit enhanced cytotoxic activity relative to the natural products.

Results and discussion

First total synthesis of biseokeaniamides A–C

In designing a synthetic approach to the biseokeaniamides, we envisioned that the robust nature of solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) could be exploited to rapidly construct the peptide backbone structure. A handful of other C-terminal thiazole-containing peptide natural products have been isolated from marine organisms (e.g. cytotoxic peptides dolastatin 10,7 symprostalin 1,8 barbamide,9 lyngbyapetins A–C,10 B and C,11 the highly backbone N-methylated apramides A–G,12 micromide,13 and virenamides A–E14) and several have been the subject of recent total synthesis campaigns.15,16 However, to the best of our knowledge, none have exploited a solid-phase approach to peptide backbone construction. Since conventional solid-phase methods require immobilization of the C-terminal peptide acid and elongation in the C- to N-direction, incorporation of the terminal thiazole motif must necessarily occur after resin cleavage. As such, we envisioned a rapid, first-generation approach to the biseokeaniamides could be accomplished through the synthesis of truncated acid derivatives 2a–2c followed by coupling of a preformed thiazole building block 3 (Scheme 2).

Accordingly, Fmoc-Val-OH and Fmoc-Me-Val-OH were first loaded onto the highly acid-labile 2-chlorotrityl chloride resin to account for the differential backbone methylation patterns of biseokeaniamides A and C (R1 = Me) and biseokeaniamide B (R1 = H). The peptides were elongated using manual Fmoc-SPPS. Due to the heavily N-methylated backbone structures of the biseokeaniamides and the preponderance of bulky hydrophobic residues (e.g. Val, Leu), each coupling was carried out for 16 h using the highly activating coupling combination of Oxyma Pure® and DIC.16 Lower yields and incomplete couplings were observed with alternative reagents (e.g. PyBOP). The N-terminal n-butyric acid lipid tail was coupled on-resin using Oxyma/DIC under microwave irradiation (when R2 = Me) or through the coupling of a preactivated n-butyric acid-NHS ester (when R2 = H) (see ESI† for details). Liberation of peptides 2a–2c from the resin was accomplished by treatment with HFIP in DCM, affording the truncated natural products in 18–28% isolated yield (based on the original resin loadings) following reverse-phase HPLC purification.

Thiazole 3 was prepared in three steps according to literature methods,13 and a variety of coupling conditions and reactant stoichiometries were screened with truncated biseokeaniamide C peptide 2c in order to reduce epimerization—a notable drawback of peptide elongation in the N- to C-direction. Standard protocols involving preactivation of the C-terminal Val residue in 2c with Oxyma/DIC and subsequent treatment with excess thiazole 3 led to complete loss of stereochemical integrity at the Val α-position (see ESI†). However, optimization of reaction temperature (5 °C) and elimination of the preactivation step preferentially afforded the natural product over the corresponding d-Val epimer (d.r. = 85 : 15). With optimal conditions in hand, thiazole 3 was coupled to precursor peptides 2a–2c, to afford the natural products 1a–1c in 53–69% yield following HPLC purification, which enabled facile removal of the minor diastereomer. Importantly, spectral data for the three compounds is fully consistent with that reported for the original isolates (see ESI†).5

Devising a strategy for C-terminal modification

Although our optimized methods enabled robust access to the natural products, the inability to fully suppress epimerization in the coupling of the terminal thiazole was a powerful motivation for further exploration of late-stage installation protocols which would circumvent the need for peptide extension in the N- to C-direction. Existing syntheses of C-terminal thiazole-containing natural products have largely exploited building block approaches, particularly in cases where the thiazole component bears defined α-chirality.15 As the biseokeaniamides feature a sarcosine (N-methyl glycine)-derived terminal thiazole, the preservation of α-chirality upon incorporation of the aryl motif is not a prerequisite, thus opening additional opportunities for late-stage installation. Such an approach would avoid the preparation of a discrete thiazole building block and open new vistas for the divergent functionalization of a common peptide precursor, facilitating rapid access to natural product analogues. This attractive late-stage functionalization logic has been a prominent feature of several recent approaches to modified peptides.5

To this end, our attention first turned to the feasibility of direct thiazole incorporation using decarboxylative cross-coupling chemistry—a robust approach to C–C bond formation,17 including in the diversification of peptides.18 Preparation of a biseokeanamide precursor (bearing a carboxylic acid in place of the C-terminal thiazole motif, see 4 Scheme 5B, vide
analogues bearing electroauxiliaries.

Seminal work leveraging Shono-type oxidations of peptide synthesis of natural product analogues.

To probe the feasibility of the proposed electrochemical oxidation of a sarcosine model

**Scheme 2** Total synthesis of biseokeaniamides A–C employing iterative Fmoc-SPPS followed by coupling of thiazole building block 3.

Electrochemical decarboxylation of a sarcosine model

To probe the feasibility of the proposed electrochemical oxidative decarboxylation and evaluate the scope of suitable nucleophiles, we first examined the reactivity of Boc-sarcosine (5) as a model substrate (Table 1). Compound 5 was dissolved in methanol and treated with triethylamine (15 mol%) for \(\text{in situ}\) generation of the electrolyte.\(^{18}\) Electrolysis was performed at constant current (8 mA) in an undivided electrochemical cell equipped with carbon electrodes (see ESI†). Mechanistically, this non-Kolbe electrolysis likely proceeds through an initial oxidation of the carboxylate with concomitant loss of CO\(_2\) to afford a stabilized \(\alpha\)-nitrogen radical. A second oxidation affords the \(\alpha\)-acyliminium, which is trapped by the solvent methanol (Scheme 3).\(^{21}\) Accordingly, concentration of the crude electrolysis reaction afforded the methanol \(N,O\)-acetal 6a. As attempts to purify 6a on silica gel led to decomposition, the material was used crude in subsequent transformations.

The reactivity of the methanol-derived \(N,O\)-acetal 6a was examined using a Friedel–Crafts-type reaction with thiophene in the presence of TFA (2.0 equiv.), which serves to regenerate the \(N\)-acyliminium for nucleophilic attack. Interestingly, under these reaction conditions, no arylated product 7 was observed (Table 1). We hypothesized that \(N,O\)-acetal 6a was not

**Table 1** Probing the electrochemical generation and reactivity of \(N,O\)-acetals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>(R = )</th>
<th>(pK_a (R-OH))(^{27,28})</th>
<th>(N,O)-Acetal</th>
<th>Yield of 7(^a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Me(^b)</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>n.d. (46%)(^b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CF(_3)CH(_2)(^d)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(CF(_3))(_2)CH(^d)</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>6c</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ac(^d)</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>6d</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bz(^d)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6e</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>6f</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cl(_2)CH(_2)CO</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>6g</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cl(_2)CHCO</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>6h</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cl(_2)CCO</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>6i</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(a\) Yield determined by \(^1\)H NMR using dibromomethane as an internal standard, 0.1 mmol scale; n.d. = not determined. \(^b\) Neat methanol used as solvent. \(^c\) Friedel–Crafts reaction under \(\mu\)-wave irradiation (50 °C), isolated yield (see ESI for details). \(^d\) 0.05 mmol scale.
sufficiently reactive at room temperature to generate the requisite N-acyliminium under the conditions employed, or that methanol was outcompeting thiophene as a nucleophile leading to reversible generation of the starting N,O-acetal. However, repeating the reaction under microwave irradiation (50 °C) led to productive formation of thiophene 7. As an alternative approach to enhancing reactivity at room temperature, we reasoned that electrolisis in the presence of alcohols with lower pKa values27 (e.g. better leaving groups) might afford N,O-acetals with superior reactivity in the arylation reaction (see Table 1) owing to more facile formation of the key N-acyliminium intermediate (see Scheme 3). Pleasingly, the novel trifluoroethanol (TFE) (pKₐ = 12.5)²⁷-derived acetal 6b reacted with thiophene at ambient temperature to afford 7 in 53% yield over the two steps (entry 2). Electrolysis in the presence of hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) (pKₐ = 9.3)²⁷ afforded N,O-acetal 6c, which proceeded to product 7 in 69% yield over the two steps (entry 3). To further probe the correlation between enhanced yield and leaving group ability of intermediate N,O-acetals, various carboxylic acids (e.g. acetic acid, entry 4; benzoic acid, entry 5; formic acid, entry 6; and chloroacetic acid derivatives, entries 7–9) were also screened. While pKₐ and yield were not correlated in all cases, owing to the volatility of certain intermediate N,O-acetals (e.g. 6f, R = CHO) and the subtle interplay between enhanced reactivity and a tendency toward competitive hydrolysis (e.g. 6i, R = Cl,CCO), it is notable that the highest overall yield (73%) was obtained with chloroacetic acid (entry 7, pKₐ = 2.86)²⁷. Considering both operational simplicity and ease of handling, MeOH, TFE, HFIP, and acetic acid-derived acetals 6a–6d were identified as the most viable N,O-acetal intermediates in subsequent chemical transformations. Encouraged by initial results with thiophene, we explored several additional electron-rich aromatic nucleophiles in Friedel–Crafts reactions. Using acetic acid-derived N,O-acetal 6d, dimethylaniline (8), 2,6-dimethyloctane (9) and thioanisole (10)-derived carbamates were accessible in moderate yields (Scheme 4). Anisole 11 afforded a mixture of ortho/para-substituted products in 45% yield via the TFE-derived N,O-acetal 6b. In the interest of expanding the scope of arylation chemistry beyond electron-rich aromatic substrates, we next probed direct organometallic addition to the acetal intermediates. Although Grignard additions to amino acid-derived N,O-acetals have been explored,²⁹ the scope of organometallic reagents (e.g. methylmagnesium chloride, cyclohexylmagnesium bromide) is limited. Inspired by the structure of the biseokeaniamides, we focused our attention on the addition of thiazole-derived organometallic nucleophiles so as to devise an alternative approach to the late-stage installation of C-terminal thiazoles. After extensive optimization, including screening of various N,O-acetals, we were able to obtain thiazole derivative 12 in a modest 28% yield over the two steps. The optimal method employed BF₃·OEt₂ for the generation of the reactive N-acyliminium at −78 °C followed by the addition of thiazole-2-cuprate, generated in situ from the corresponding organo-lithium reagent. Notably, treatment of 12 with TFA led to facile deprotection of the Boc group, providing an alternative route to key building block 3 (see ESI). Sulfonylation of the original methanol N,O-acetal 6a likewise afforded 13 in 71% yield and provided an indirect approach to organometallic addition.²⁹ It is intriguing that room temperature activation of 6a was possible under the sulfonylation conditions (PhSO₂H, CaCl₂) given the recalcitrance of 6a to TFA-promoted Friedel–Crafts reaction with thiophene—an observation which suggests that, in addition to pKₐ, the method of activation is an important determinant of acetal reactivity. Engaging intermediate sulfone 13 with arylic reagents readily forged the target aryalted products, including anisole derivative 11 (obtained as a single regiosomer and in higher yield than the corresponding Friedel–Crafts approach) as well as N-methylindole 14. The instability of the thiazole zinc reagent at room temperature, however, precluded the application of this method to the synthesis of thiazole derivative 12.

**Late-stage modification of a model tetrapeptide**

The utility of model N,O-acetals as divergent precursors to aryalted products 7–14 next prompted extension of the chemistry to model peptide substrates. N-acyl tetrapeptide 15, featuring a C-terminal sarcosine residue, bears structural similarity to the biseokeaniamides and served as a practical model for the screening of conditions (Scheme 5A). Remarkably, electrolysis in the presence of methanol under the conditions previously described led to an N,O-acetal intermediate 16 which was stable to isolation following HPLC purification; accordingly, the structure of 16 was unambiguously characterized, confirming selective oxidation of the C-terminal carboxylate. As competitive hydrolysis of more reactive N,O-acetals (derived from electrolysis in solvents other than methanol) occurred, crude peptide N,O-acetals were used in the screening of subsequent reactions for late-stage modification. Intriguingly, thiophene addition was most successful with the methanol-derived acetal 16 under microwave irradiation conditions (50 °C) in the presence of excess TFA, affording 17 in 66% yield over the two steps from acid 15 (Scheme 5A). Despite the favorable reactivity of more activated N,O-acetals in the model sarcosine study (see Table 1), employing acetic acid and chloroacetic acid-derived tetrapeptide acetals did not lead to improvements in yield. Notably, direct access to thiophene product 17 is not otherwise possible using existing literature methods, and a hypothetical building block approach to the incorporation of a C-terminal N-methylamino thiophene unit would likely be plagued by epimerization. Tetrapeptide 17 is also the first example of a C-terminal thiophene peptide, rendering this chemistry a valuable addition to the menu of late-stage modifications.
N,O-Acetal 16 was further amenable to sulfonylation under conditions similar to those employed for the model amino acid substrate, leading to arylsulphone 18 in 56% yield over two steps. Unfortunately, replication of the thiazole cuprate addition (see 12, Scheme 4) was unsuccessful on the peptide substrate. However, reminiscent of work by Seebach on the allylation of small peptide N,O-acetals, we were able to access terminal alkene 19 upon treatment with allylsilane and BF$_3$·OEt$_2$ (27% over two steps). In each of these transformations, hydrolysis of the intermediate N,O-acetal to afford the C-terminal N-methyl amide was a frequently observed byproduct (see ESI†), particularly in the presence of Lewis acid activators. This side pathway

![Scheme 4](image)

Scheme 4  Electrolysis of Boc-Sar-OH to generate N,O-acetal intermediates followed by diversification with various classes of nucleophiles.

![Scheme 5](image)

Scheme 5 Late-stage peptide modifications employing: (A) model tetrapeptide 15 and (B) biseokeaniamide peptide carboxylic acid derivative 4.
was enhanced with more reactive \(N,O\)-acetals (e.g. acetic acid and chloroacetic acid derivatives), even when employing anhydrous reaction conditions, thus providing key rationale for the preferential use of the methanol-derived \(N,O\)-acetal in peptide-based systems.

**Preparation of natural product analogues**

The late-stage decarboxylative modifications were finally applied to the biseokeaniamide scaffold to generate analogues of the natural products (Scheme 5B). Peptide acid 4 bearing a C-terminal sarcosine residue, and derived directly from solid-phase peptide synthesis on 2-chlorotrityl chloride resin (see ESI† for details) and compared to the natural products (Fig. 1A), suggesting that C-terminal modification may play an important role in optimizing bioactivity. Compound 19 in particular had observed IC_{50} values in the low micromolar range against both cancer cell lines (Fig. 1B). Further structural modifications may deliver additional analogues with enhanced therapeutic capacity. Given the relative hydrophobicity of the peptides, future work will focus in particular on the effect of \(N\)-methylation and C-terminal modifications on peptide conformation and membrane permeability. Likewise, in light of the observed activity of 1a–1c as SOAT inhibitors, evaluation of the peptide analogues as anti-atherosclerotic agents will be the subject of subsequent studies.

**Conclusions**

Herein we have disclosed the first total synthesis of cyanobacterial natural products biseokeaniamides A–C, structurally unique lipopeptides bearing a C-terminal thiazole motif. A solid-phase approach to the construction of the highly \(N\)-methylated peptide backbone was employed followed by installation of a preformed \(N\)-methyl amino thiazole building block to enable a rapid approach to the peptides. Motivated by the resilience of the solid-phase approach and a desire to overcome challenges with epimerization upon building block incorporation, we examined non-Kolbe electrolysis as a means of direct decarboxylative C-terminal peptide modification. Harnessing the reactivity of key \(N,O\)-acetal intermediates forged via electrochemical decarboxylation, we accomplished the divergent synthesis of various model sarcosine derivatives using Friedel–Crafts reactions, direct organometallic addition and sulfonylation chemistry. These methods were readily extendable to model peptides and natural product precursors to deliver C-terminally modified peptides from native, unactivated peptide substrates in an epimerization-free manner and without the need for lengthy building block syntheses. In some cases, peptide analogues exhibited improved cytotoxicity relative to the natural products, showcasing the value of these late-stage modification strategies for the efficient syntheses of bioactive peptides. Given that C-terminal peptide carboxylic acids are directly accessible using solid-phase peptide synthesis, we envisage that this proof-of-principle study will find widespread application in the late-stage modification of peptides.

**Conflicts of interest**

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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Notes and references

20 Although direct lithiation of thiazole and Li-halogen exchange of 2-bromothiazole were feasible, we had difficulty accessing the thiazole zinc species typically required for Ni-catalyzed decarboxyative cross-coupling with alkyl redox-active esters.
30 By employing purified N,O-acetal 20, thiophene analogue 21 could be obtained in slightly higher isolated yield (25%).