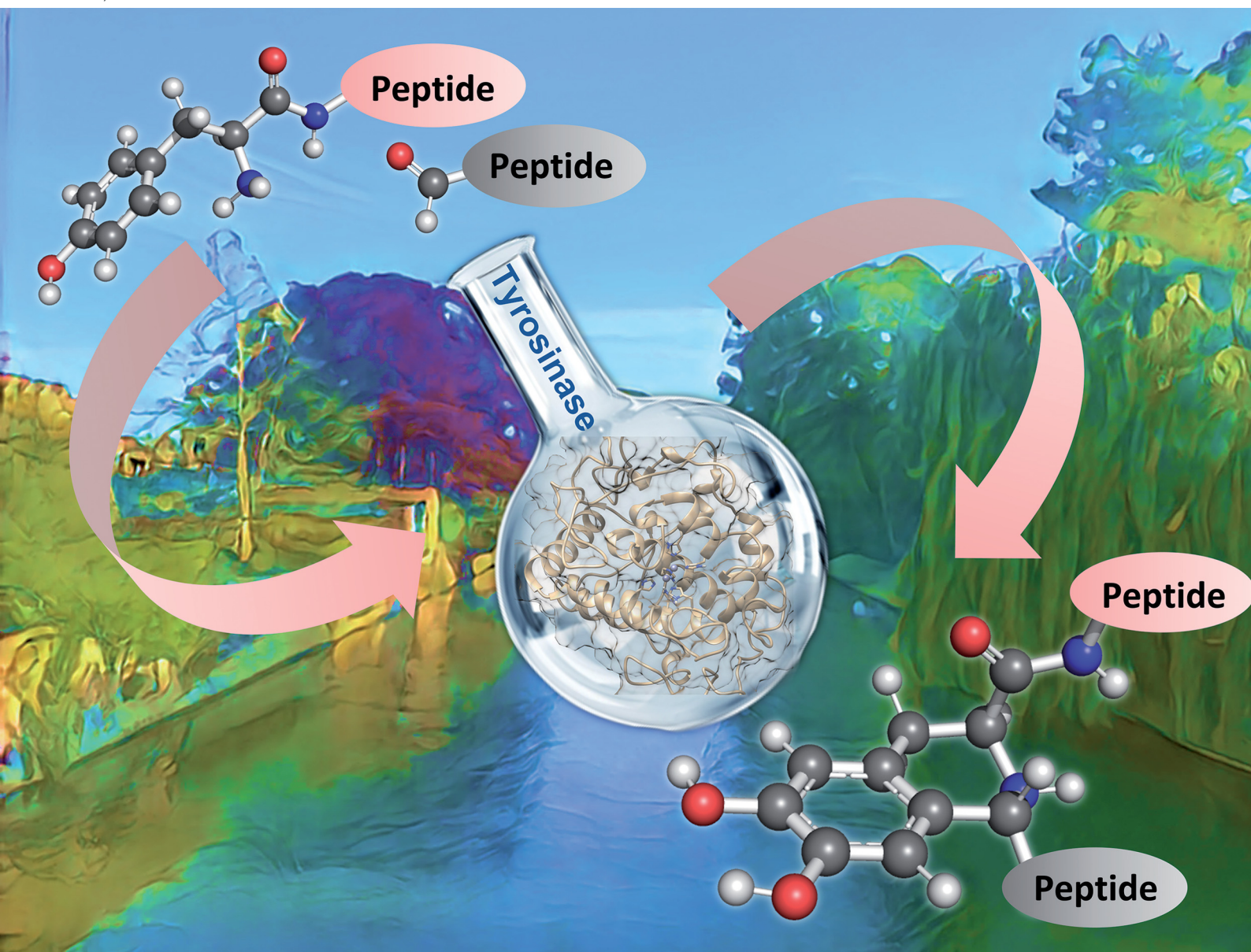


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The use of tyrosinases in a chemoenzymatic cascade as a peptide ligation strategy†

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Helen C. Hailes^{ib} ^{*,a}

Peptides play many key roles in biological systems and numerous methods have been developed to generate both natural and unnatural peptides. However, straightforward, reliable coupling methods that can be achieved under mild reactions conditions are still sought after. In this work, a new N-terminal tyrosine-containing peptide ligation method with aldehydes, utilising a Pictet–Spengler reaction is described. In a key step, tyrosinase enzymes have been used to convert L-tyrosine to L-3,4-dihydroxyphenyl alanine (L-DOPA) residues, generating suitable functionality for the Pictet–Spengler coupling. This new chemoenzymatic coupling strategy can be used for fluorescent-tagging and peptide ligation purposes.

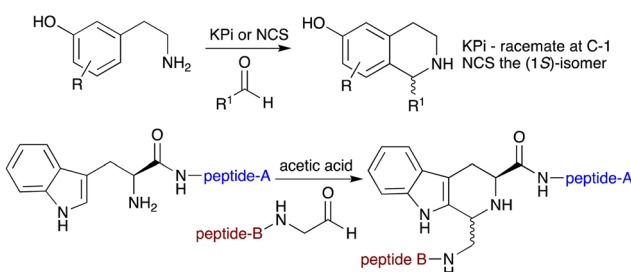
Introduction

Enzymes have significant potential for a wide range of applications as catalysts in chemical synthesis. Enzyme catalysed reactions have many desirable features such as high yields, reaction rates, and stereoselectivities, together with a good sustainability profile.^{1–4} Protein engineering, especially enzyme mutagenesis, has also endowed biocatalysts with higher efficiencies and broader substrate acceptance for use in natural and unnatural product syntheses, enabling chemoenzymatic strategies to be more widely adopted.^{4–6}

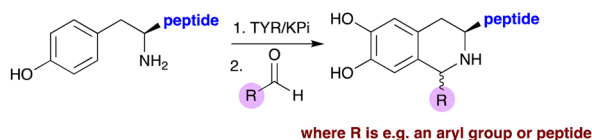
Tyrosinases (TYRs) are Cu-dependent enzymes that convert L-tyrosine to melanin *via* oxidation of the monophenol to L-DOPA and then further oxidation. They are found widely in fungi, plants and animals and the catalytic mechanism has been well-studied,⁷ as well as its importance in food, pharmaceutical and industrial applications.^{8,9} Recently, they have been used for the selective hydroxylation of phenols in synthesis.^{10,11} For example, Wang *et al.* developed novel *in vitro* cascades with TYRs, decarboxylases and transaminases, to prepare amines and aldehydes from tyrosine and analogues, followed by a norcoclaurine synthase (NCS) enzyme-mediated Pictet–Spengler reaction (PSR) to generate unnatural tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids (THIAs).¹¹ PSRs are a useful method to synthesize THIAs and tetrahydro- β -carboline alkaloids *via* non-enzymatic

methods, for example using potassium phosphate (KPi) buffer, or enzymatic processes, the later producing products in high enantiomeric excess (ee) (Scheme 1).^{11–16} Interestingly, PSRs have been incorporated into chemical peptide ligation strategies using N-terminal tryptophan-peptides and aldehyde-tagged peptides to give coupled products with a tetrahydro- β -carboline scaffold.^{17–20} The electron-rich indole ring in tryptophan enabled these reactions to proceed under acidic conditions or aqueous buffer at 37 °C.

N- and C-terminal tyrosine-containing peptides play important roles as neurotransmitters, hormones, peptide antigens

Previous work:^{12,15,17}

This work:



Scheme 1 Previous synthesis of THIAs and peptide-tetrahydro- β -carbolines using PSRs and this work using TYRs in a two-step chemoenzymatic cascade.

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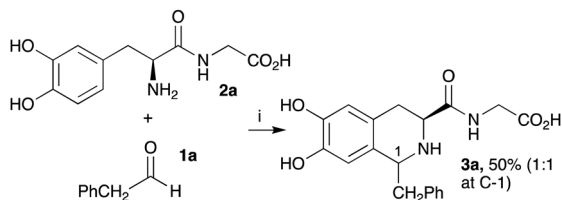
and essential signalling processes.^{21–25} Many efforts have therefore been made to modify such peptides, including selective amide formation, oxidative couplings and bioconjugation with functional proteins or labelled species, with a view to studying protein structure and exploring new approaches in diagnostics, drug design and to trigger an immune response.^{10,26,27} In this work we have investigated a chemoenzymatic method for the modification of N-terminal tyrosine residues using TYRs, opening up the potential for use as a peptide coupling or labelling strategy (Scheme 1).

Results and discussion

Establishing a chemoenzymatic cascade with tyrosinases

Previously, Pesnot *et al.* reported the PSR between L-DOPA and phenylacetaldehyde **1a** in KPi buffer to generate the corresponding THIA in good yield (65%, diastereomeric ratio (dr) 1:1.2).¹² To develop procedures for coupling DOPA-peptides, generated using TYRs, initial studies investigated the ease of performing PSRs with an N-terminal DOPA-dipeptide to establish the reaction conditions (Scheme 2). L-DOPA-Gly **2a** was prepared as previously described²⁸ and reacted with **1a**. To avoid over-oxidation of the DOPA residues to quinones, two equivalents of sodium ascorbate were added, and reactions conducted at 50 °C for 18 h, based on previously reported conditions.¹² THIA **3a** was readily formed in 50% yield as a mixture of diastereoisomers ((1*R*,3*S*): (1*S*,3*S*) ~ 1:1).

To convert peptides with an N-terminal tyrosine residue into DOPA-peptides, the use of TYR enzymes was then explored for use in subsequent PSRs. Previous work, has reported the hydroxylation of tyrosine residues using mushroom TYR for applications in alkylation reactions.¹⁰ Here, four recombinant TYRs, overexpressed in *E. coli*, with good monophenolase activity were used, *Candidatus nitrosopumilus* tyrosinase (*CnTYR*), *Ralstonia solanacearum* tyrosinase (*RsTYR*), *Bacillus megaterium* tyrosinase (*BmTYR*) and *Rhizobium meliloti* tyrosinase (*RmTYR*).¹¹ When TYR enzyme lysates (10% v/v) were used with Tyr-Gly **2b**, **2a** was formed in 96% yield by HPLC analysis (against product standards) for *CnTYR* (Fig. 1). Indeed, preliminary docking experiments with *CnTYR* and **2b** (Fig. S1, ESI†) highlighted that it readily fitted into the active site. The other three, *RsTYR*, *BmTYR* and *RmTYR* gave lower yields (40–60%), so *CnTYR* was explored further.



Scheme 2 The initial PSR using DOPA-Gly **2a**. Reaction conditions: (i) **2a** (1 equiv.), **1a** (1.5 equiv.), sodium ascorbate (2 equiv.), in 0.2 M KPi buffer pH 6/CH₃CN (1:1), 50 °C, 18 h. Yields were determined by analytical HPLC (against product standards). Diastereoselectivities were determined by HPLC and ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

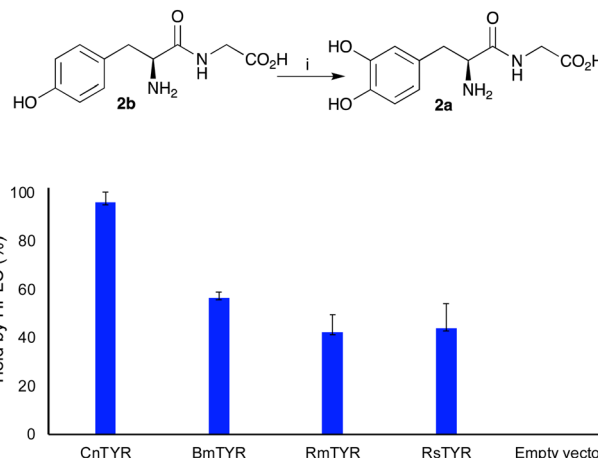


Fig. 1 Use of four TYRs to convert **2b** into **2a**. Reaction conditions: (i) TYRs lysates (10%, v/v), **2b** (1 equiv.), sodium ascorbate (2 equiv.), in 0.2 M KPi buffer (pH 6), 37 °C, 18 h. A negative control was carried out using cell lysates containing an empty pET-29 vector.

The integration of the biocatalytic and chemical steps in a one-pot reaction has many advantages in terms of improved efficacy.²⁹ To build the cascade using *CnTYR* followed by the PSR, **2b** and aldehydes **1a–1h** were used to determine whether THIA **3a–3h** could be formed in one-pot reactions (Table 1). Reactions were performed for 18 h, with all components present. To provide a balance between aldehyde solubility and *CnTYR* activity, 10% acetonitrile was used together with KPi buffer to promote the PSR. Again, enzyme lysates were used for ease of preparation. Dipeptide **2b** generated **2a** in the reaction, which then reacted with **1a** to give **3a** in 75% yield (and 1:1 ratio of isomers). Interestingly the yield was higher than when using DOPA-Gly **2a** directly as the starting material (Scheme 2). This may have been due to the lower reaction temperature and *in situ* production of **2a** which then spontaneously cyclised with **1a** to give **3a**, avoiding side product formation due to the oxidation of **2a**.

Aromatic aldehydes **1b–1h** were then used in this one-pot cascade. Benzaldehyde **1b** and halogenated aldehydes **1c–1e** gave the corresponding THIA **3b–3e** in good yields (43–62%) over two steps. In contrast, 4-hydroxyaldehyde **1f** contains an electron donating group, making the carbonyl less electrophilic and also making the substrate susceptible to oxidation by *CnTYR*; thus no THIA products were formed (Table 1). With 4-methoxybenzaldehyde **1g**, **3g** was formed in 10% yield. Interestingly, reactions with **1b–1d** and **1g** showed some preference for the (1*R*,3*S*)-configured products (3:1 or 4:1). However, the reaction with **1e** resulted in a lower stereoselectivity, which may be due to unfavourable steric interactions.³⁰ Initially for dialdehyde **1h**, the ratio of **2b**:**1h** used was 3:1 as potentially a dimer could be formed, however this gave the monomer **3h** in 30% yield as a 2:1 mixture of diastereoisomers. A dimeric product **3h**-dimer was detected by high resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) but could not be isolated due to the small amounts formed. The reaction was explored further and when using L-DOPA and **1h** (ratio 2:1) the corresponding

Table 1 Chemoenzymatic one-pot reactions with **2b** and aromatic aldehydes **1a–1h**^a

Aldehyde	R	3 Yield ^b (ratio 1R,3S : 1S,3S)
1a	CH ₂ Ph	3a 75% (1 : 1)
1b	Ph	3b 43% (3 : 1)
1c	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	3c 47% (3 : 1)
1d	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	3d 62% (3 : 1)
1e	2-BrC ₆ H ₄	3e 52% (1 : 1)
1f	4-HOC ₆ H ₄	3f 0%
1g	4-MeOC ₆ H ₄	3g 10% (4 : 1)
1h	4-CHO-C ₆ H ₄	3h 30% (2 : 1) + 3h -dimer by MS
1i	1-Pyrene	3i 50% (1 : 1)
1j	(CH ₂) ₃ -1-pyrene	3j 60% (1 : 1)

^a Reaction conditions: (i) **2b** and aldehydes **1a–1g** (1 : 1.5) (**1h** a ratio of 3 : 1), sodium ascorbate (3 equiv.), *CnTYR* lysates (10%, v/v) in 0.2 M KPi buffer/CH₃CN (10%, v/v), pH 6.0, 37 °C, 18 h. For **1i** and **1j**, **2b** (1 equiv.) was converted into **2a** with *CnTYR* (10%, v/v), sodium ascorbate (3 equiv.) in KPi buffer (0.2 M, pH 6.0), 37 °C, 18 h, then **2a** formed was reacted with **1i** or **1j**. For **1i** (1.5 equiv.), sodium ascorbate (3 equiv.), in KPi buffer/MeOH/CH₃CN (1 : 1 : 1), at pH 6.0 (adjusted with 0.2 M KH₂PO₄ and K₂HPO₄), 50 °C, 18 h. With **1j** (1.5 equiv.) KPi buffer/MeOH/EtOAc (5 : 3 : 2), at pH 6.0 (adjusted as above). ^b Yields were determined by analytical HPLC (against product standards). Diastereoselectivities were determined by HPLC and ¹H NMR spectroscopy with assignment of the stereochemistry using NOEs (see ESI).³⁰

DOPA-dimer was formed exclusively in 40% yield by HPLC (Table 1, for further details see the ESI†). It is possible that the amide at C-3 in **3h** makes the intermediate more sterically crowded, stopping the second PSR from occurring to give the dimer.

To further demonstrate the chemoenzymatic cascade, fluorescent aldehydes were then used to selectively incorporate fluorophores at the N-terminus of the model dipeptide. 1-Pyrenecarboxaldehyde **1i** was used as purchased, and 4-(pyren-1-yl)butanal **1j** was synthesised from the corresponding acid.³¹ In this cascade, due to the poor aqueous solubility of the aldehydes, **2b** was firstly converted into **2a**, which was then used in the second step with the aldehydes (in KPi buffer/MeOH/CH₃CN (1 : 1 : 1)) at 50 °C for 18 h. The corresponding products **3i** and **3j** were synthesised in 50% and 38% yields, respectively. Notably, the reaction with **1j** in KPi buffer/MeOH/EtOAc (5 : 3 : 2) gave **3j** in much higher yield (60%, Table 1) compared to that in KPi buffer/MeOH/CH₃CN (1 : 1 : 1), reflecting the poor solubility of hydrophobic **1j** in aqueous media, and the importance of solvent selection for the PSR reactions. Both **3i** and **3j** were formed as mixed diastereomers at C-1 in ratios of 1 : 1.

To demonstrate the application of the one-pot chemoenzymatic cascade with a pentapeptide, Leu-enkephalin **2c** was synthesised as previously reported.³² Preliminary docking experiments also confirmed a productive conformation with *CnTYR* (Fig. S2, ESI†). Pentapeptide Tyr-Gly-Gly-Phe-Leu **2c**, with an N-terminal Tyr-residue, is an endogenous opioid neurotransmitter found naturally in the brains of animals, including humans.³³ The reaction conditions developed with **2b** were

initially used with **2c** and aldehydes **1a–1e** to give the corresponding THIA-peptides **4a–4e** (Table 2) in 25–77% yields (by analytical HPLC against standards). The reaction was carried out on a larger scale and the products purified for characterisation purposes and to determine diastereoselectivities at C-1.

Product **4a** was formed as a mixture of isomers (1 : 1) at C-1, comparable to the selectivity in **3a**. Interestingly, **4b–4d** were

Table 2 Chemoenzymatic one-pot reactions with **2c** and aromatic aldehydes **1a–1e**^a

Aldehyde	R	4 Yield ^b (ratio 1R,3S : 1S,3S)
1a	CH ₂ Ph	4a 40% (1 : 1)
1b	Ph	4b 50% (3 : 1)
1c	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	4c 25% (3 : 1)
1d	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	4d 36% (3 : 1)
1e	2-BrC ₆ H ₄	4e 77% (1 : 1)

^a Reaction conditions: (i) **2b/2c** and aldehydes (1 : 1.5) (other than **1h** with a ratio of 3 : 1), sodium ascorbate (3 equiv.), *CnTYR* lysates (10%, v/v) in 0.2 M KPi buffer/CH₃CN (10%, v/v), pH 6.0, 37 °C, 18 h. ^b Yields were determined by analytical HPLC (against product standards). Diastereoselectivities were determined by HPLC and ¹H NMR spectroscopy with assignment of the stereochemistry using NOEs (see ESI).³⁰

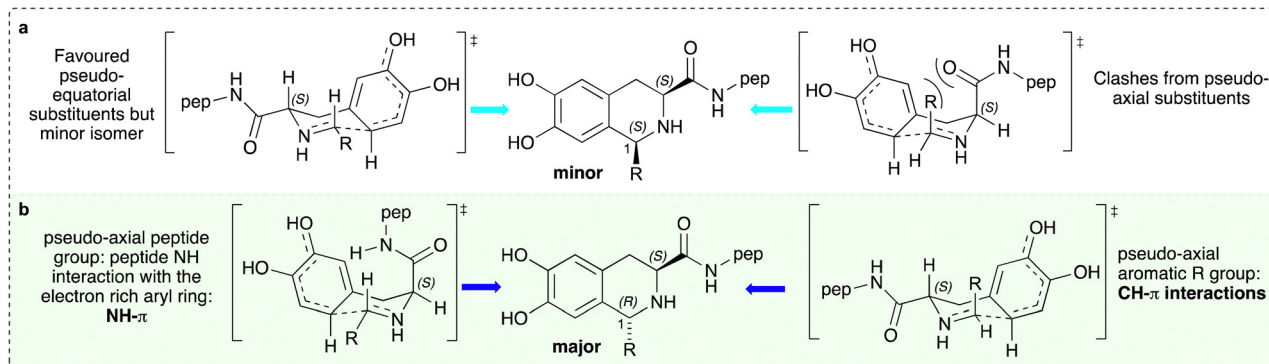


Fig. 2 Consideration of intermediates to give THiAs **3b–3d** and **4b–4d** in ratios of 3 : 1, (1*R*,3*S*):(1*S*,3*S*). (a). Possible transition states leading to the major isomer. (b). Possible transition states leading to the minor isomer. 'Pep' is the peptide.

again formed in a 3:1 ratio for (1*R*,3*S*):(1*S*,3*S*), which was similar to the reaction selectivities when using **2b**.

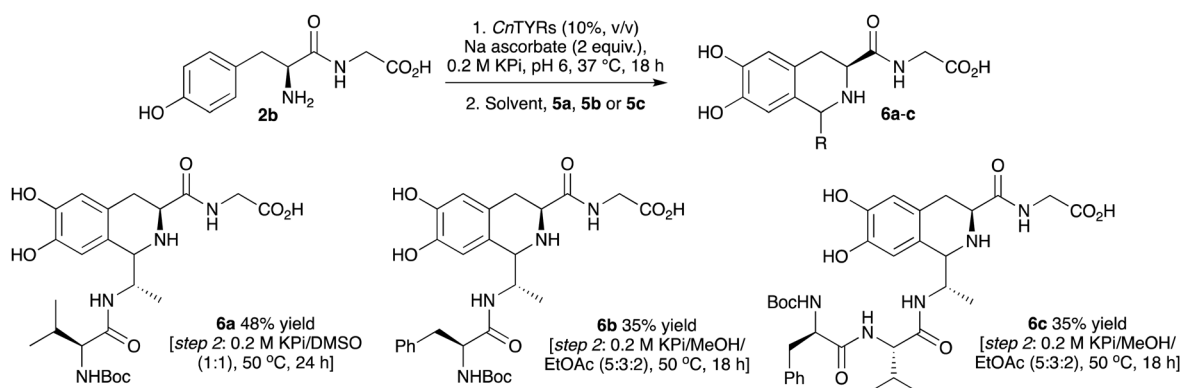
The stereochemical outcome is interesting and with a view to providing a preliminary rationalisation for these observations, potential intermediates leading to the major and minor products were considered for both **3b–3d** and **4b–4e** (Fig. 2). If the major product formed was due to steric considerations only, then the (1*S*,3*S*)-isomer would be formed preferentially with the peptide side chain and R-aryl group adopting pseudo-equatorial conformations (Fig. 2a). However, this is not the case so is likely that non-covalent π -interactions are important.³⁴ These could either be NH- π interactions between the peptide NH and catechol ring, or CH- π interactions between the R-aryl ring CH moiety and catechol ring, where both the peptide chain and R-aryl group adopt a pseudo-axial orientation (Fig. 2b).^{34,35} On the basis of the improved selectivity with aryl *versus* phenylacetaldehyde R groups, it could be possible that CH- π interactions may predominate.

Peptide–peptide couplings

With successful coupling of di- and pentapeptides with aromatic species, peptide–peptide couplings were then explored using **2b** together with di- and tri-peptide aldehydes. While PSRs have been incorporated into chemical peptide ligation

strategies using N-terminal tryptophan-peptides and aldehyde-tagged peptides, N-terminal tyrosine residues have not been used. Applying this new chemoenzymatic approach for peptide coupling, *N*-Boc-Valinyl alanal **5a**, *N*-Boc-phenylalanyl alanal **5b**, and *N*-Boc-phenylalanylvalinyl alanal **5c** were first prepared *via* reduction of the corresponding Weinreb amides.^{36,37} These were used as Boc-protected aldehydes in initial experiments in order to avoid intermolecular aldehyde imine formation.

The reactions with **2b** and peptide aldehydes **5a–5c** were initially explored as a one-pot procedure, however little product was observed. Therefore, a one-pot, two-step procedure was developed. First, the conversion of **2b** into **2a** using *Cn*Tyr as before was carried out. Then, **5a** was added to generate a solvent composition of 0.2 M KPi buffer, 10% CH₃CN and the reaction was left for a further 24 h. This gave the coupled peptide **6a** in 30% yield (Scheme 3). To optimise this sequence, other solvent mixtures (*via* solvent addition) and reaction temperatures were also employed for the second step. The best conditions were found to be a solvent mixture of 0.2 M KPi buffer/DMSO (1 : 1) (to enhance the solubility of the aldehyde) and performing the reaction at 50 °C over 24 h to give **6a** in 48% yield. For **5b** and **5c**, a mixture of 0.2 M KPi buffer/MeOH/EtOAc (5 : 3 : 2), was found to be effective in the second step and **6b** and **6c** were formed in 35% yield (Scheme 3). In all cases a 1:1 mixture of isomers at C-1 was generated.



Scheme 3 Chemoenzymatic one-pot two step reaction with **2b** and **5a–c** (1 : 1.5) to products **7a–c**. Yields were determined by analytical HPLC (against product standards). Further details are in the ESI.†

Since the reactive residue is an N-terminal tyrosine, this approach provides a site-selectively conjugation method for peptide ligation and the addition of functional motifs. The cascade strategy here is complementary to existing peptide-ligation methods but uses a new strategy, the hydroxylation of tyrosine residues using *CnTYR* with subsequent coupling to aldehydes under mild conditions.

Conclusions

In summary, a new approach has been developed for coupling N-terminal tyrosine-containing peptides with aldehydes, utilising a tyrosinase enzyme to convert L-Tyr to L-DOPA residues, with a subsequent Pictet-Spengler reaction. This new chemoenzymatic coupling strategy was demonstrated using di- and pentapeptides with aromatic aldehydes, fluorescent aldehydes and peptide aldehydes. In addition, in several cases stereoselectivities of up to ~3:1 were observed in the PSR coupling reaction. However, it was noted that poorly water soluble substrates could limit some applications. Further studies are also required to better understand the stereoselectivities observed. Despite this, both one-pot and one-pot, two-step reaction cascades were developed under mild reaction conditions. This approach has many applications as a peptide-ligation strategy under physiological conditions.

Author contributions

Y.N. investigated the chemoenzymatic cascades and Y.N. and Y.W. developed the enzymatic methodologies. The project conceptualisation was by all authors and supervised by A.B.T, J.M.W. and H.C.H. The manuscript original-draft was written by Y.N. and H.C.H. The manuscript has been reviewed and edited by all contributing authors.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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