

Synthesis and Reactivity of a Bis-Sultone Cross-Linker for Peptide Conjugation and [¹⁸F]-Radiolabelling *via* Unusual “Double Click” Approach

Thomas Priem,^{a,b} Cédric Bouteiller,^{*a} David Camporese,^a Anthony Romieu,^{b,c} and Pierre-Yves Renard^{b,c,d}

^aAdvanced Accelerator Applications, 20 Rue Diesel, 01630 Saint-Genis-Pouilly, France

Fax: +33-4-50-99-30-71

Phone: +33-4-50-99-30-70

E-mail: cedric.bouteiller@adacap.com

Web site: <http://www.adacap.com>

^bEquipe de Chimie Bio-Organique, COBRA-CNRS UMR 6014 & FR 3038, rue Lucien Tesnière, 76131 Mont-Saint-Aignan, France

Lab homepage: <http://ircof.crihan.fr>

^cUniversité de Rouen, Place Emile Blondel, 76821 Mont-Saint-Aignan, France

^dInstitut Universitaire de France, 103 Boulevard Saint-Michel, 75005, Paris, France

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

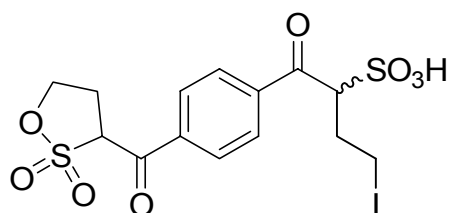
Abbreviations	S1
Experimental procedures	S1
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 1-phenylacyl-1,3-propanesultone 1	S4
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 1-benzyl-1,3-propanesultone 2	S4
¹ H NMR spectrum of bis-propanesultone 3 recorded in acetone- <i>d</i> ₆ at 300 MHz	S5
¹³ C NMR spectrum of bis-propanesultone 3 recorded in acetone- <i>d</i> ₆ at 75.5 MHz	S5
ESI mass spectrum of bis-sultone 3 recorded in the negative mode. ^a	S6
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of bis-sultone 3. ^a	S6
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of mono-fluoro-propanesultone 4. ^a	S7
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of mono-fluoro-Boc-L-lysine-NH ₂ conjugate 5. ^a	S7
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of mono-fluoro-peptide conjugate 6. ^a	S8
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of mono-iodo-propanesultone. ^a	S8
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 1-oxo-1-phenyl-4-(propylamino)butane-2-sulfonic acid	S9
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 4-fluoro-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid	S9
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 4-chloro-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid	S10
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 4-bromo-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid	S10
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 4-iodo-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid	S11

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout the text of the ESI file: ESI, electrospray ionisation; RP-HPLC, reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography; rt, room temperature; TFA, trifluoroacetic acid.

Experimental procedures

Mono-iodo-propanesultone



Bis-propanesultone **3** (52.4 mg, 0.14 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in dry CH₃CN (5 mL). NaI (21 mg, 0.14 mmol, 1 equiv.) in solution in dry CH₃CN (8 mL) was then slowly added. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at rt and the reaction was checked for completion by RP-HPLC (system A). After 6 h, the reaction was stopped to avoid significant formation of the non-desired bis-iodo derivative. The crude product was then dissolved with aq. TFA and purified by RP-HPLC (system B, 1 injection, $t_R = 35.0$ -41.5 min). The product-containing fractions were lyophilised to give the mono-iodo-propanesultone as an orange solid (33.1 mg, yield 49%, mixture of two racemic diastereomers). δ_H (300 MHz, CD₃OD) 8.29 (d, J 8.7, 2H), 8.23 (d, J 8.3, 2H), 5.65 (ddd, J 1.9, 6.8, 8.5, 1H), 5.21-5.16 (m, 1H), 4.68-4.54 (m, 2H), 3.25-3.15 (m, 2H), 2.83-2.74 (m, 2H), 2.72-2.60 (m, 2H); δ_C (75.5 MHz, CD₃OD) 195.5, 189.5, 142.2, 139.9, 130.7, 129.9, 69.8, 68.1, 61.5, 34.1, 28.0, 3.4; MS (ESI⁻): m/z 500.93 [M - H]⁻, calcd for C₁₄H₁₅IO₈S₂ 501.93; HPLC (system A): $t_R = 22.8$ and 23.0 min (two racemic diastereomers, purity 90%); λ_{max} (recorded during the HPLC analysis)/nm 265.

Mono-fluoro-oxyamine-peptide conjugate. The same protocol (synthesis and purification) than described for peptide conjugate **6** was used. An aminoxy-dodecapeptide (its sequence is confidential and not disclosed within this article but it contains an aminoxyacetic acid residue) was used as starting material. MS (ESI⁺): m/z 885.33 [M + 2H]²⁺, 1769.53 [M + H]⁺, calcd for C₇₃FH₁₁₇N₂₂O₂₄S₂ 1768.80; HPLC

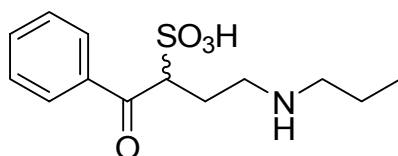
(system A): $t_R = 20.9$ min (four diastereomers, purity 68%); λ_{\max} (recorded during the HPLC analysis)/nm 269.

General procedure for the nucleophilic ring-opening of monosultones 1 and 2. In a round bottom flask were introduced one equivalent of the nucleophile (halide, amine, alcohol, thiol or amino-acid derivatives) dissolved in CH_3CN (with a small amount of deionised water or DMF if complete solubility in CH_3CN was not obtained). The mixture was stirred at room temperature and one equiv. of monosultone (1 or 2) in solution in CH_3CN was then added. The reaction was checked for completion by RP-HPLC (system A), quenched by dilution with aq. TFA and CH_3CN and purified by RP-HPLC (system B, 1 injection).

- For potassium halide salts, 1.1 equivalent of Kryptofix[K222] was added,

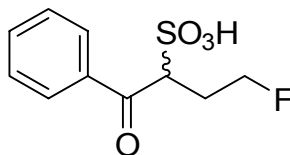
- For amino acid hydrochloride derivatives, 1.1 equivalent of K_2CO_3 (or Cs_2CO_3) was added.

1-Oxo-1-phenyl-4-(propylamino)butane-2-sulfonic acid



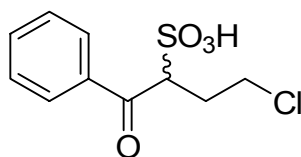
δ_H (300 MHz, CD_3OD) 7.73-7.63 (m, 5H), 5.07 (t, J 8.6, 1H), 4.63-4.56 (m, 1H), 4.37-4.29 (m, 1H), 3.90-3.84 (m, 2H), 2.87-2.77 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.84 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, J 7.3, 3H); δ_C (75.5 MHz, CD_3OD) 184.4, 134.6, 130.2, 130.1, 128.4, 73.3, 60.6, 54.6, 25.2, 21.8, 11.1; MS (ESI-): m/z 284.20 [$\text{M} - \text{H}$] $^-$, calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_4\text{S}$ 285.10; HPLC (system A): $t_R = 12.1$ min (purity 94%); λ_{\max} (recorded during the HPLC analysis)/nm 254.

4-Fluoro-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid



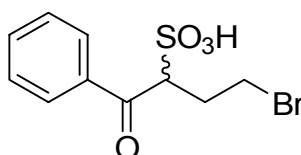
δ_H (300 MHz, CD_3OD) 8.10 (d, J 7.3, 2H), 7.62 (t, J 7.5, 1H), 7.51 (t, J 7.2, 2H), 5.14 (dd, J 4.1, 9.4, 1H), 4.70-4.28 (m, 2H), 2.76-2.44 (m, 2H); δ_C (75.5 MHz, D_2O) 196.8, 139.1, 134.4, 129.6, 128.8, 72.0, 64.7, 55.1; MS (ESI-): m/z 245.20 [$\text{M} - \text{H}$] $^-$, calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{FO}_4\text{S}$ 246.04; HPLC (system A): $t_R = 14.1$ min (purity 94%); λ_{\max} (recorded during the HPLC analysis)/nm 254.

4-Chloro-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid



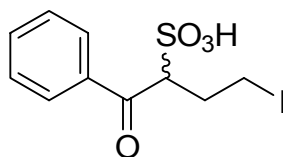
δ_{H} (300 MHz, CD_3OD) 8.11 (d, J 7.5, 2H), 7.62 (t, J 7.3, 1H), 7.55 (t, J 7.4, 2H), 5.20 (dd, J 4.5, 8.9, 1H), 3.76-3.47 (m, 2H), 2.74-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.66-2.51 (m, 1H); δ_{C} (75.5 MHz, CD_3OD) 196.5, 139.0, 134.5, 130.3, 129.6, 64.2, 43.7, 33.4; MS (ESI-): m/z 261.07 [$\text{M} - \text{H}$] $^-$, calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClO}_4\text{S}$ 262.01; HPLC (system A): $t_{\text{R}} = 17.3$ min (purity 93%); λ_{max} (recorded during the HPLC analysis)/nm 254.

4-Bromo-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid



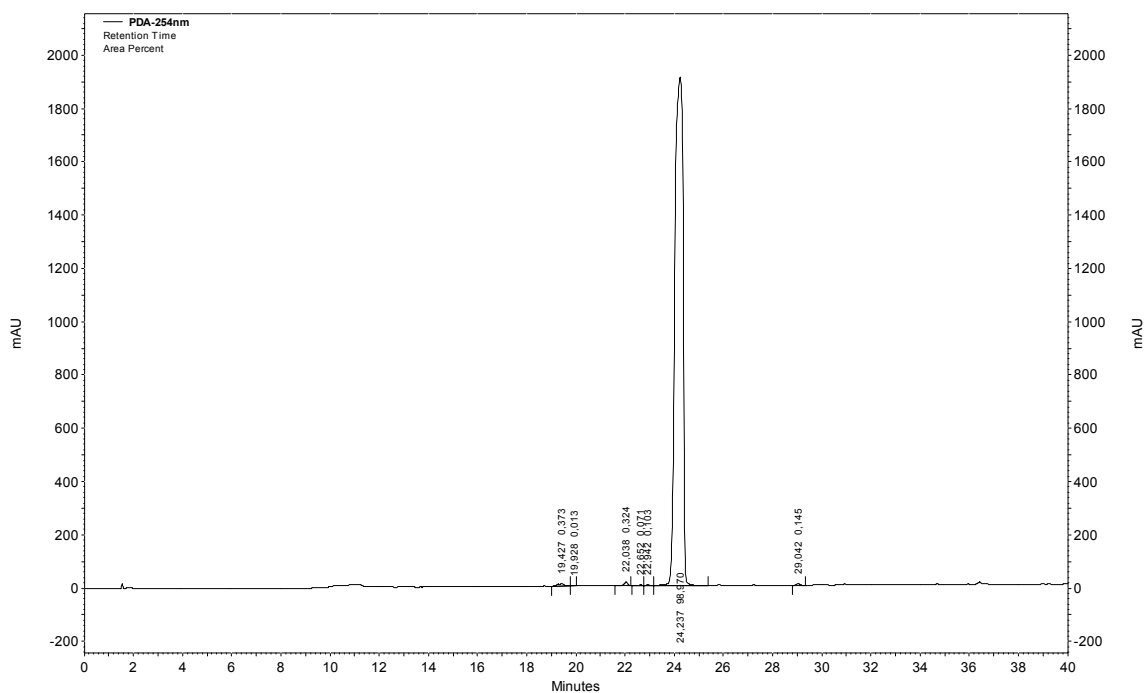
δ_{H} (300 MHz, CD_3OD) 8.10 (d, J 7.5, 2H), 7.62 (t, J 7.3, 1H), 7.50 (t, J 7.9, 2H), 5.21 (dd, J 4.5, 8.9, 1H), 3.64-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.36 (m, 1H), 2.84-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.60 (m, 1H); δ_{C} (75.5 MHz, CD_3OD) 196.1, 139.0, 134.4, 130.3, 129.5, 65.3, 33.4, 31.9; MS (ESI-): m/z 304.93 [$\text{M} - \text{H}$] $^-$, 418.80 [$\text{M} + \text{TFA} - \text{H}$] $^-$, calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrO}_4\text{S}$ 305.96; HPLC (system A): $t_{\text{R}} = 17.8$ min (purity 84%); λ_{max} (recorded during the HPLC analysis)/nm 254.

4-Iodo-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid

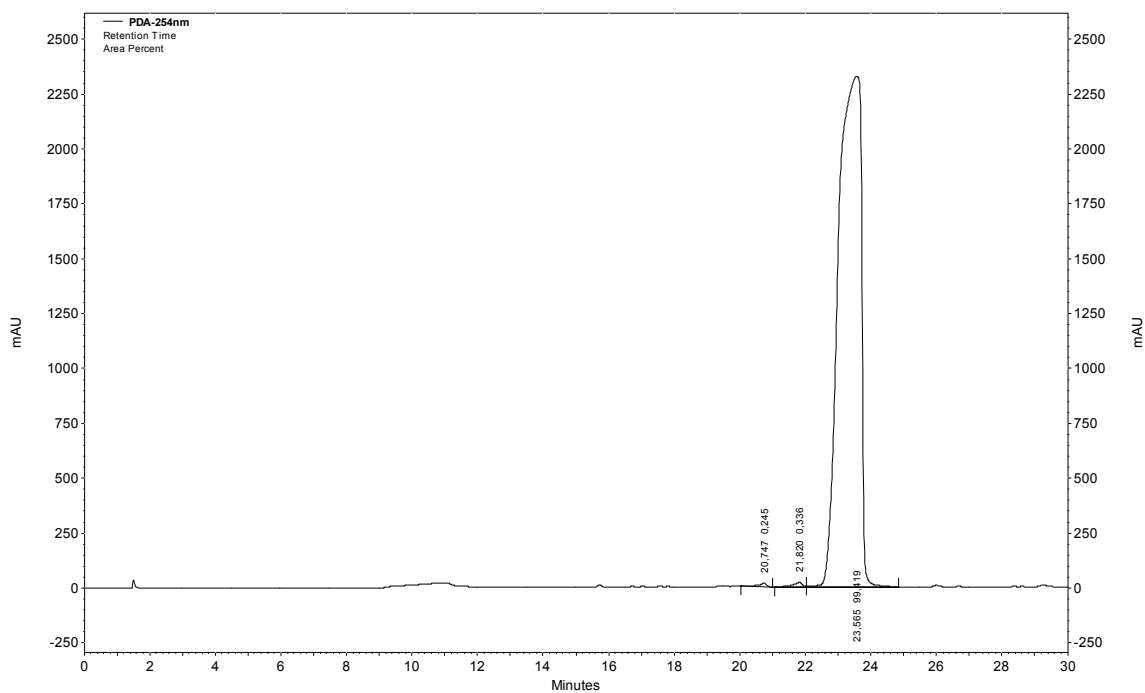


δ_{H} (300 MHz, CD_3OD) 8.02 (d, J 7.1, 2H), 7.63 (t, J 7.5, 1H), 7.50 (t, J 7.7, 2H), 5.16 (dd, J 4.5, 8.7, 1H), 3.40-3.14 (m, 2H), 2.82-2.63 (m, 2H); δ_{C} (75.5 MHz, CD_3OD) 196.6, 139.0, 134.5, 130.5, 129.6, 67.3, 34.4, 3.4; MS (ESI-): m/z 352.87 [$\text{M} - \text{H}$] $^-$, calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{IO}_4\text{S}$ 353.94; HPLC (system A): $t_{\text{R}} = 19.7$ min (purity 98%); λ_{max} (recorded during the HPLC analysis)/nm 254.

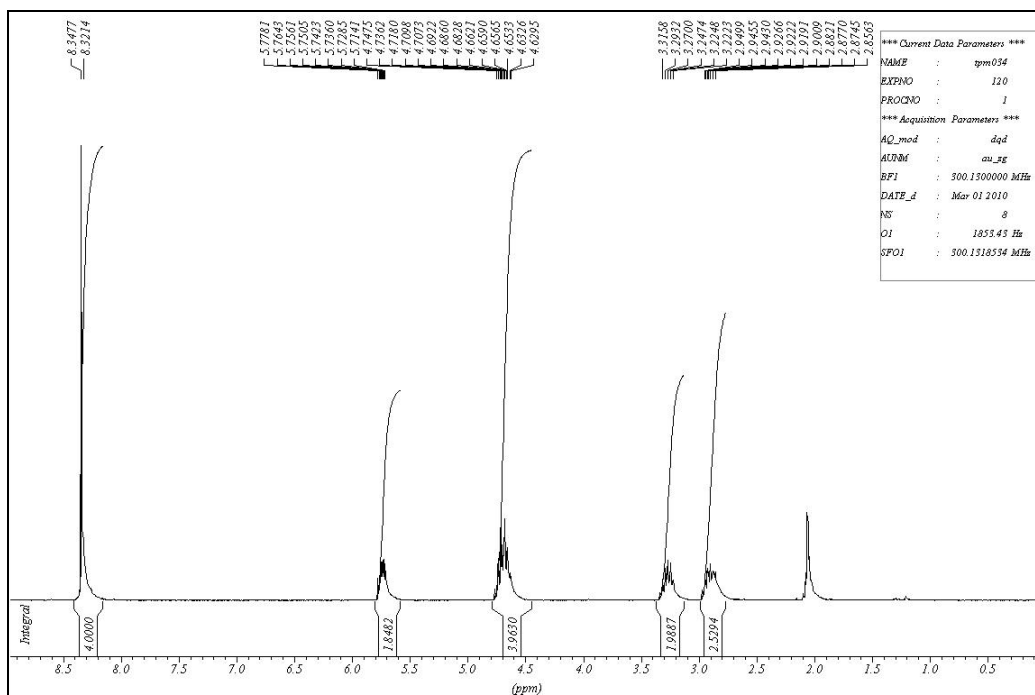
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 1-phenylacetyl-1,3-propanesultone 1.



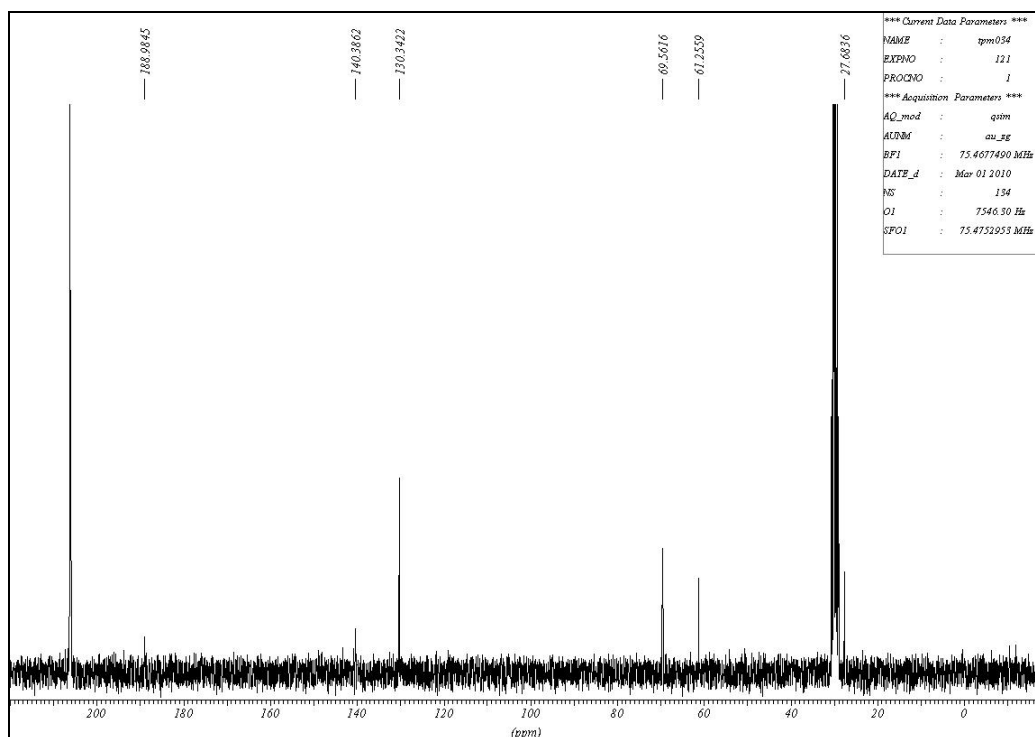
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 1-benzyl-1,3-propanesultone 2.



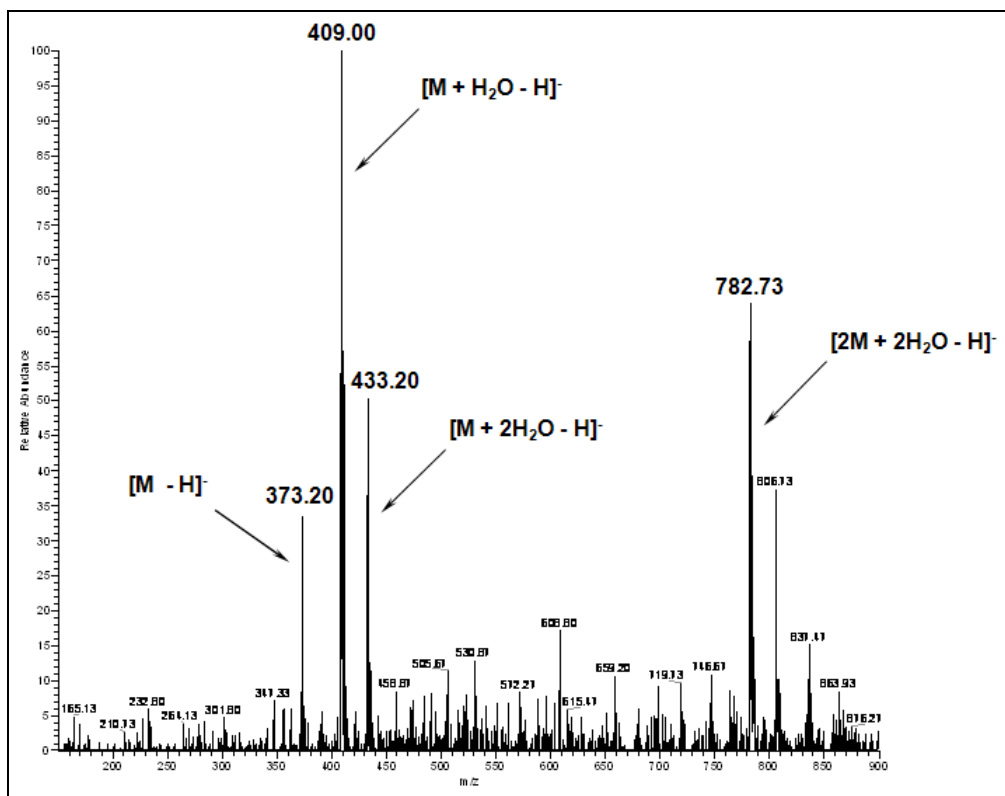
^1H NMR spectrum of bis-propanesultone **3** recorded in acetone- d_6 at 300 MHz.



^{13}C NMR spectrum of bis-propanesultone **3** recorded in acetone- d_6 at 75.5 MHz.

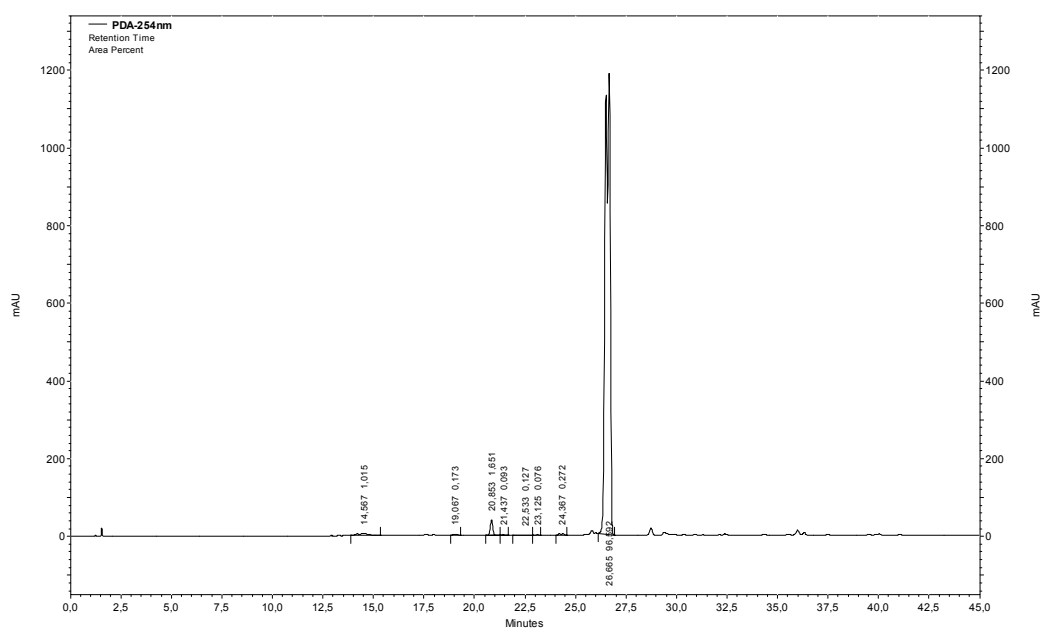


ESI mass spectrum of bis-sultone **3** recorded in the negative mode.^a



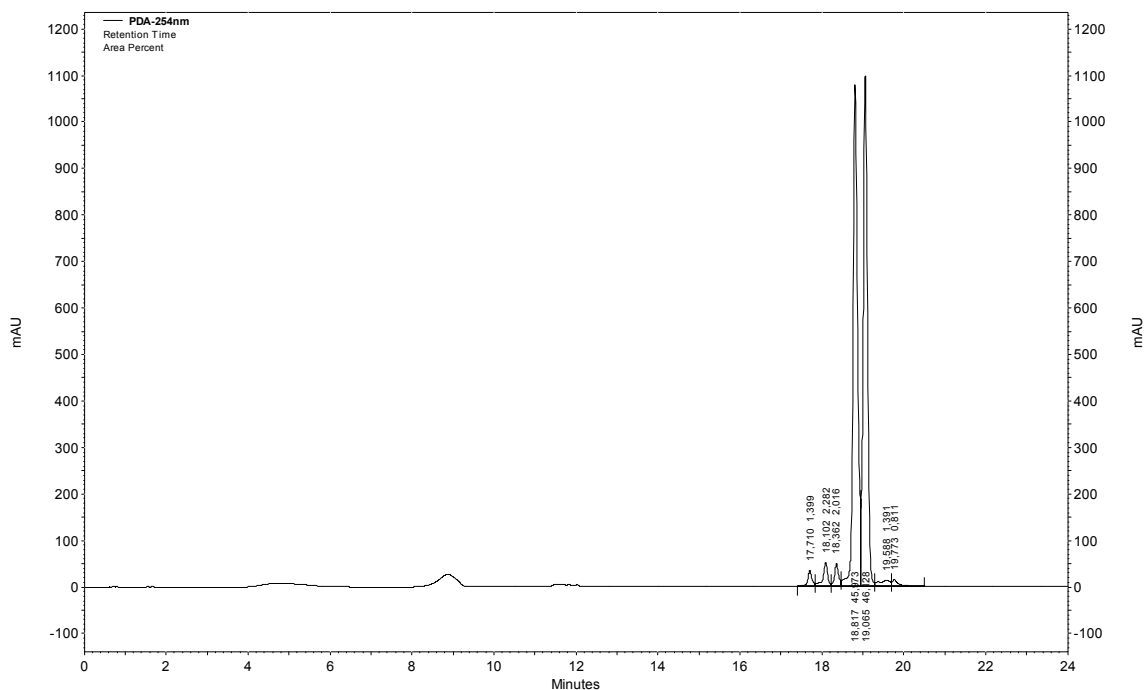
^ahydration of sultone moieties was occurred during the ionisation process.

RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of bis-sultone **3**.^a

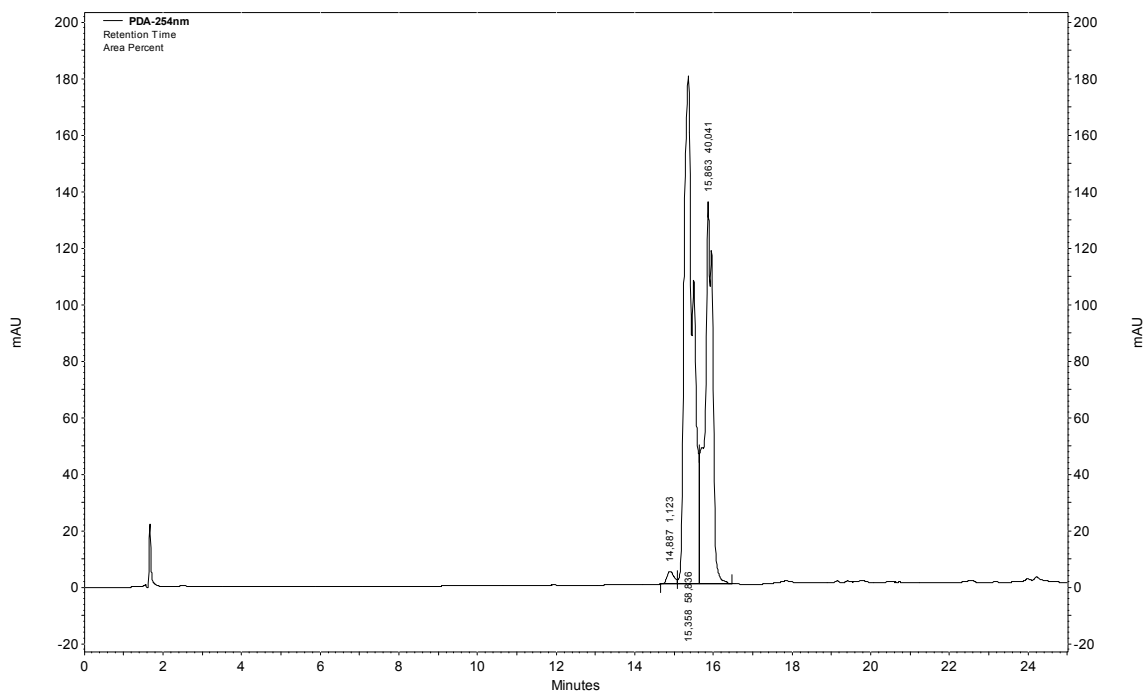


^aA doublet peak was observed because compound **3** is a mixture of two racemic diastereomers.

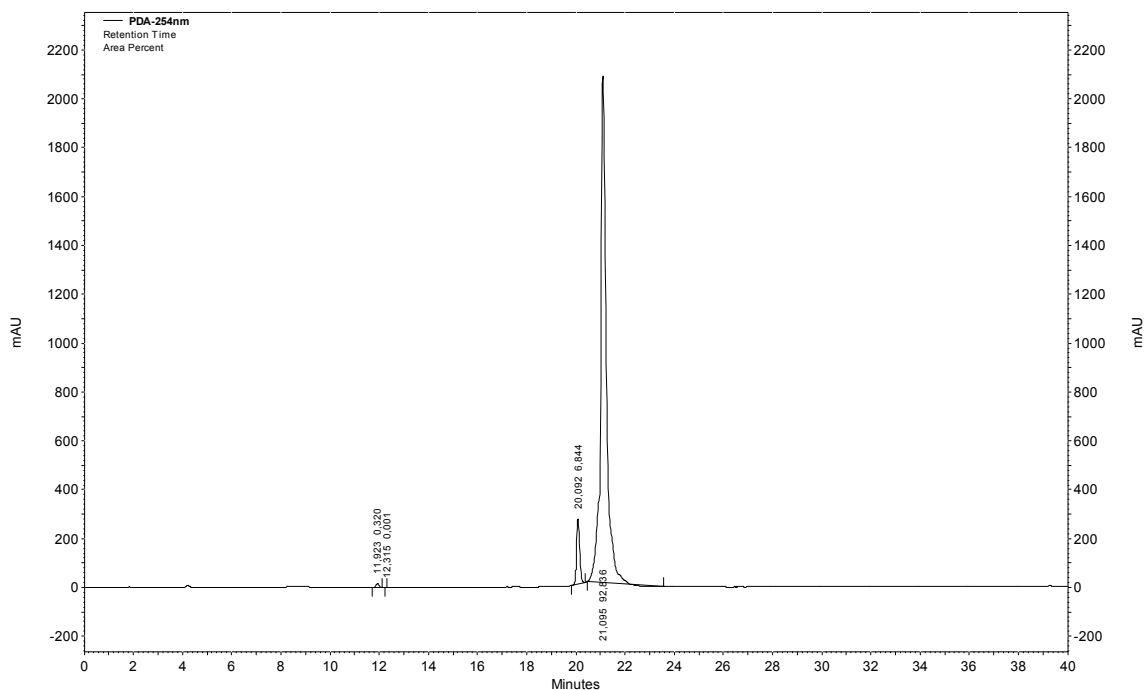
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of mono-fluoro-propanesultone **4**.^a



RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of mono-fluoro-Boc-L-lysine-NH₂ conjugate **5**.^a

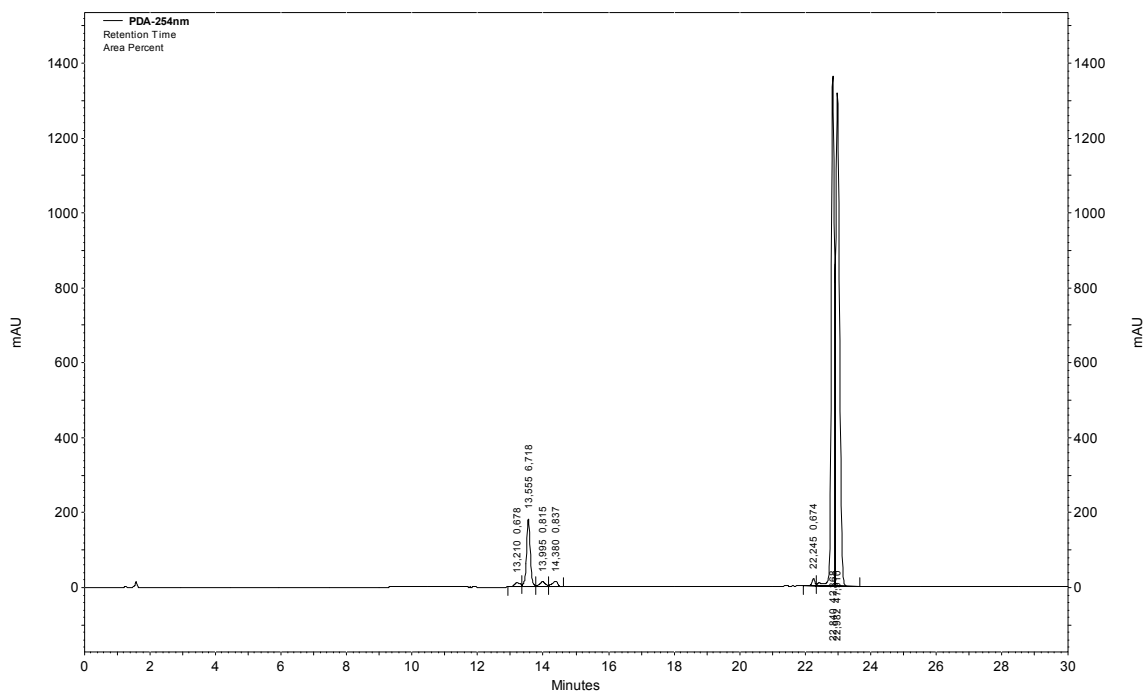


RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of mono-fluoro-peptide conjugate 6.^a



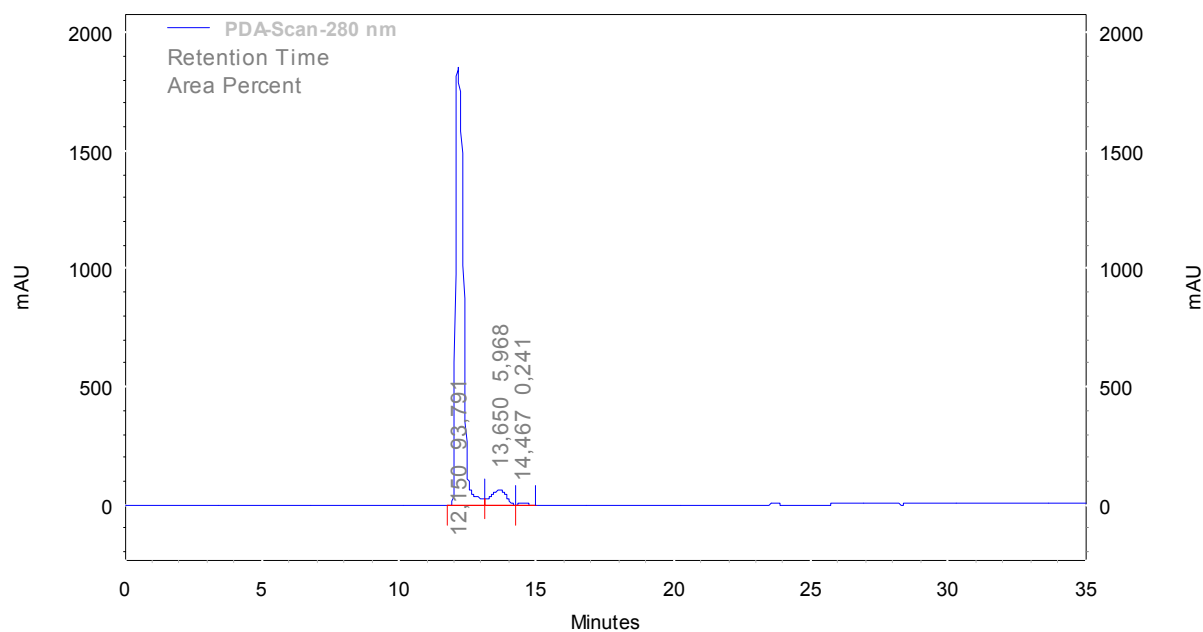
^aThis conjugate is a mixture of four diastereomers.

RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of mono-iodo-propanesultone.^a

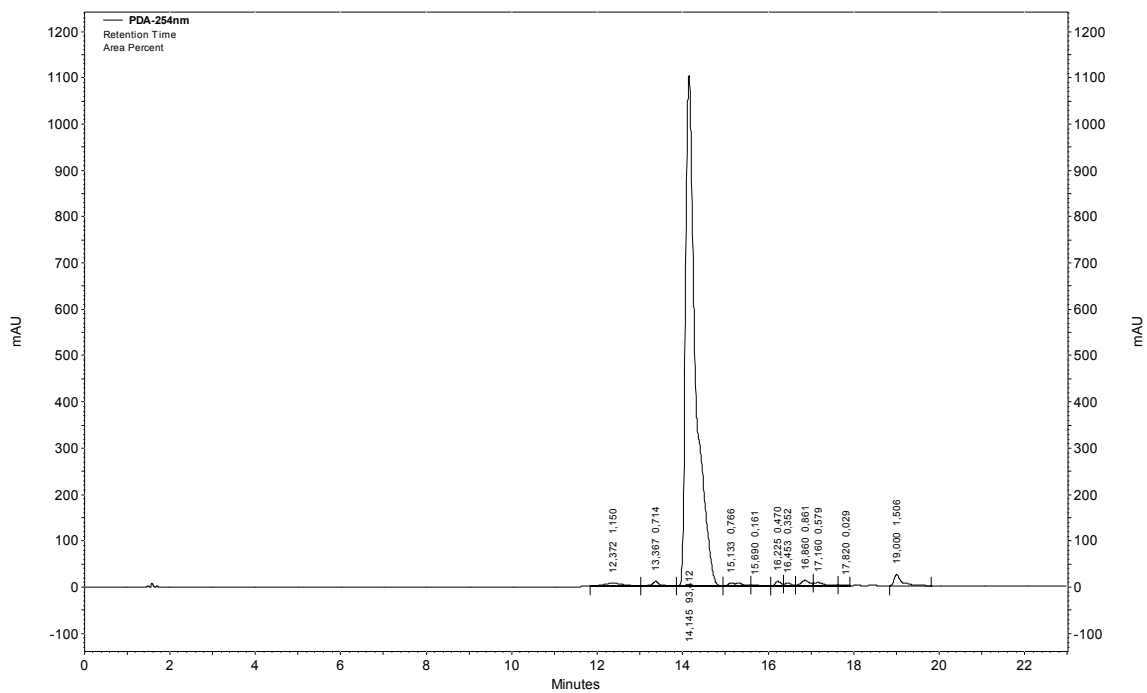


^aA doublet peak was observed because this compound is a mixture of two racemic diastereomers.

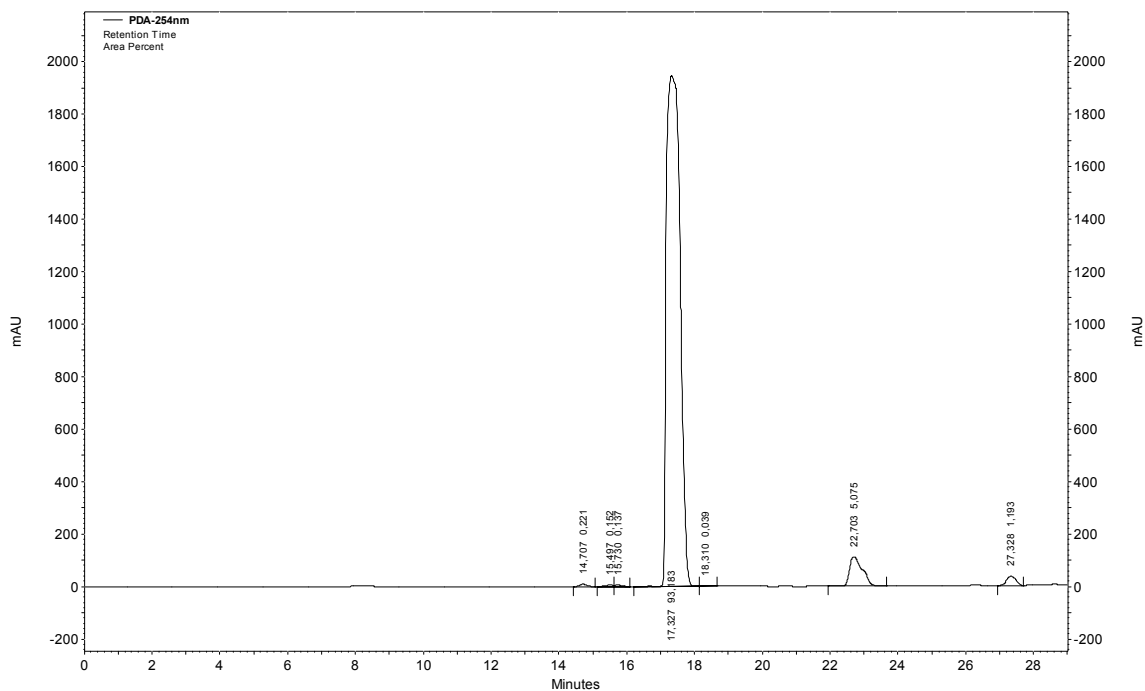
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 1-oxo-1-phenyl-4-(propylamino)butane-2-sulfonic acid.



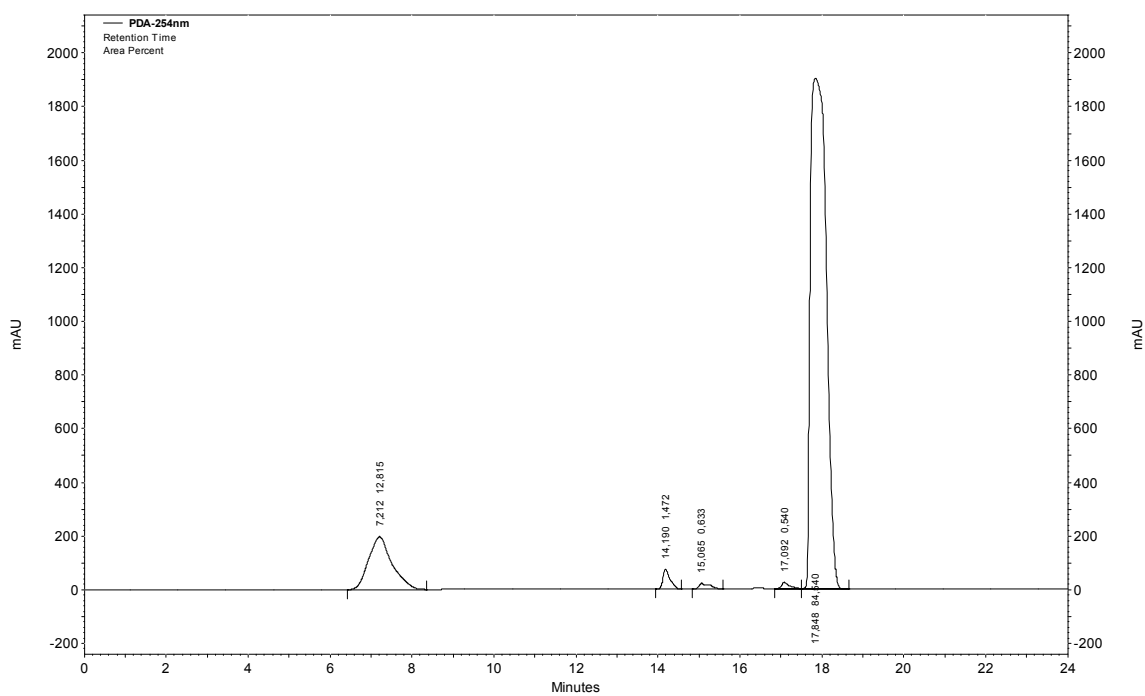
RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 4-fluoro-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid.



RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 4-chloro-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid.



RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 4-bromo-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid.



RP-HPLC elution profile (system A) of 4-iodo-1-oxo-1-phenylbutane-2-sulfonic acid.

