## Irreversible cysteine-selective labelling of a protein using modular electrophilic fluoroalkylation reagents

<u>J. Václavík<sup>1,2</sup></u>, R. Zschoche<sup>2</sup>, I. Klimánková<sup>1</sup>, V. Matoušek<sup>3</sup>, P. Beier<sup>1</sup>, D. Hilvert<sup>2\*</sup>, A. Togni<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IOCB CAS Prague, <sup>2</sup>ETH Zürich, <sup>3</sup>CF Plus Chemicals

Hypervalent iodine-based compounds  ${\bf 1}$  and  ${\bf 2}$  have become popular reagents for formally electrophilic trifluoromethylation owing to their ease of use and reactivity with a broad variety of nucleophilic substrates [1]. In 2016, we extended the reagents bearing the terminal trifluoromethyl group by synthesizing a series of  $\lambda^3$ -iodanes  ${\bf 3}$  and  ${\bf 4}$  containing a  $CF_2CF_2R$  motif (where R=SAr, OAr, N-heterocycle) [2]. As the reactivity of the resulting reagents was comparable with that of the original ones ( ${\bf 1}$ ,  ${\bf 2}$ ) and the tetrafluoroethylene moiety can serve as a linker, giving the possibility of functional applications, we explored the potential of this concept further.

Reagents **3** and **4** were limited to rather basic structures as most functional groups would not tolerate the synthetic pathway. Hence, a reagent containing a secondary amine was prepared (**5**) and investigated in late-stage derivatization *via* mild formation of amides, sulfonamides and tertiary amines. Eventually, we arrived at 22 modular reagents containing manifold functional units (*e.g.*, tetraethylene glycol, biotin, and several fluorophores) [3].

All the reagents (**1–5**) display high reactivity toward thiols. Therefore, we envisaged that the modular  $\lambda^3$ -iodanes derived from **5** could be useful as reagents for cysteine-selective tagging of biomolecules. Indeed, when tested with artificial retro-aldolase RA95.5–8 S25C K210M, the exposed cysteine site was labelled selectively [3]. In contrast, the enzyme's active site containing a reactive lysine was left intact, which was not the case with conventional reagents based on maleimide and iodoacetamide. Therefore, the reagents' applicability goes beyond pure organic synthesis – they have the potential to constitute the basis of a new approach to protein labelling.

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