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Enzymatic acylation of peptides

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PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

Peptide modification is a field of interest due to its potential applications in the biomedical area, for example, in the manufacture of peptide-drug conjugates. Nevertheless, production of peptide conjugates is non-trivial, and chemical methods tend to display an array of shortcomings such as poor thermostability, low potency, or off-target toxicity.[1] Biocatalysis is an attractive alternative to chemical bioconjugation, as enzymes exhibit exceptional selectivity, fast kinetics, high yields and require mild conditions.[2] As a result, they can be considered to be superior to chemical methods in many aspects.

In this work, we developed an enzymatic method to acylate peptides, allowing the introduction of a range of bioorthogonal probes. The adenylation domain of the carboxylic acid reductase from Segniliparus rugosus was used to obtain in-situ the CoA derivative of the respective acids. The CoA substrates were employed by lysine acetyltransferase p300 for acylation, functionalizing a 20-mer peptide with bioorthogonal handles. Following the one-pot reaction, modification of up to five residues in peptide H4(1-20) was observed. Furthermore, peptide labelling with stable isotopes was also achieved via acetylation using the same enzymatic system.

FIGURES

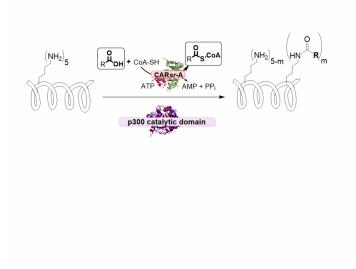


FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

Scheme of the enzymatic modification of peptide H4(1-20)

CARsr-A was employed to form the CoA derivatives of the respective acids, which were used by enzyme p300 to functionalize peptide H4(1-20)

KEYWORDS

biocatalysis | click chemistry | peptide functionalization | lysine acetyltransferases

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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