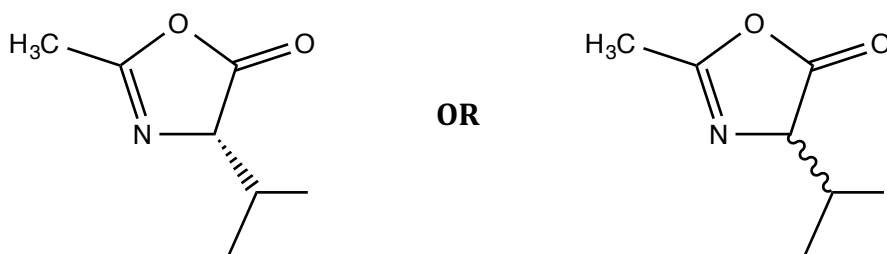


Peptide quiz 1 (5 questions for 10 minutes) 10 points max

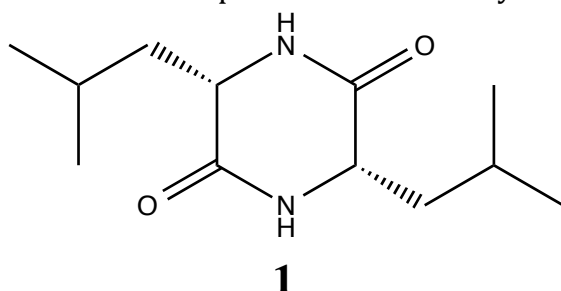
1. Draw the structure of oxazolone formed upon activation of N-Acetylvaline



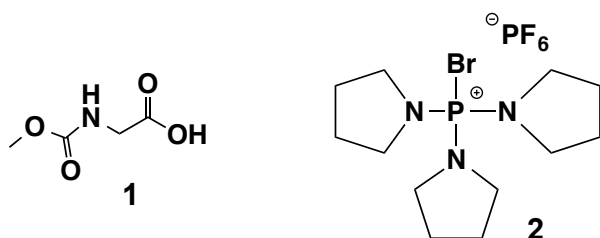
2. The following DKP (**1**) is prepared by cyclisation of dipeptide **H-Leu-Leu-OH** (fill the missing amino acid residues in, *three-letter code*).

Is **1** chiral? (Explain your answer in no more than 15 words):

Answer: Compound **1** is chiral. *Explanation:* Contains two asymmetric carbons, but has neither mirror plane nor center of symmetry.

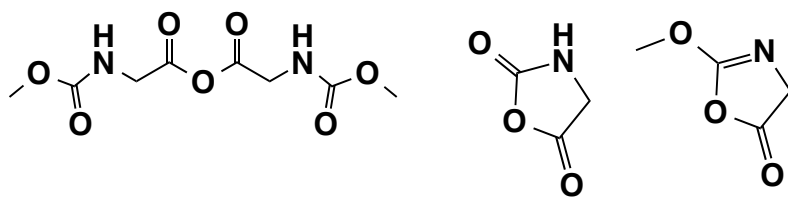


3. Carboxyl group in **1** was activated with the phosphonium reagent PyBrop (**2**) (in presence of DIPEA) Draw one of "secondary" activated species derived from **1** that could be detected in the reaction mixture.

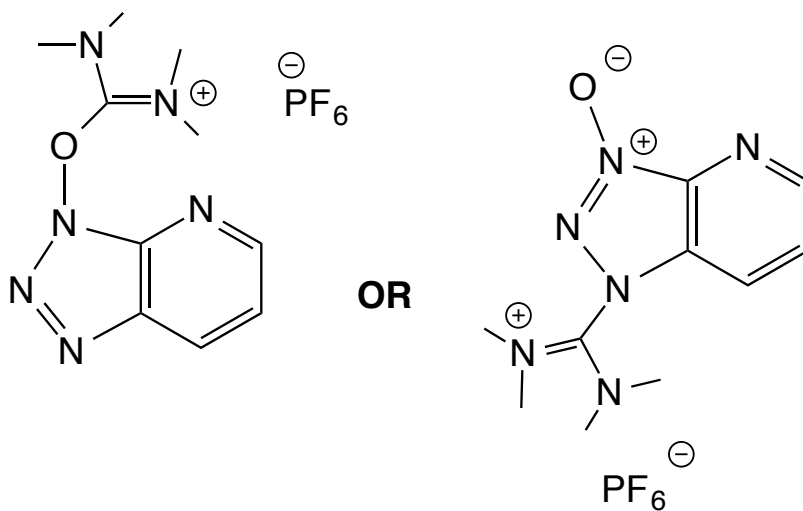


Answer:

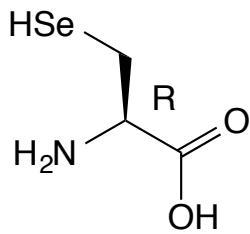
Full credits for one of the following:



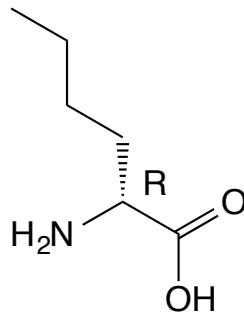
4. Draw the structure of HATU



5. Determine the stereochemistry (*R* or *S*) of the chiral centers in the following amino acids

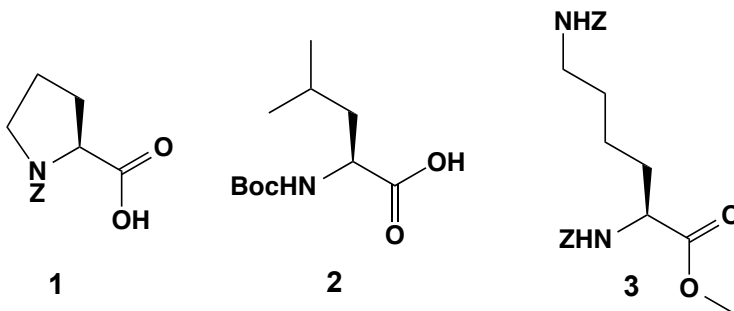


selenocysteine

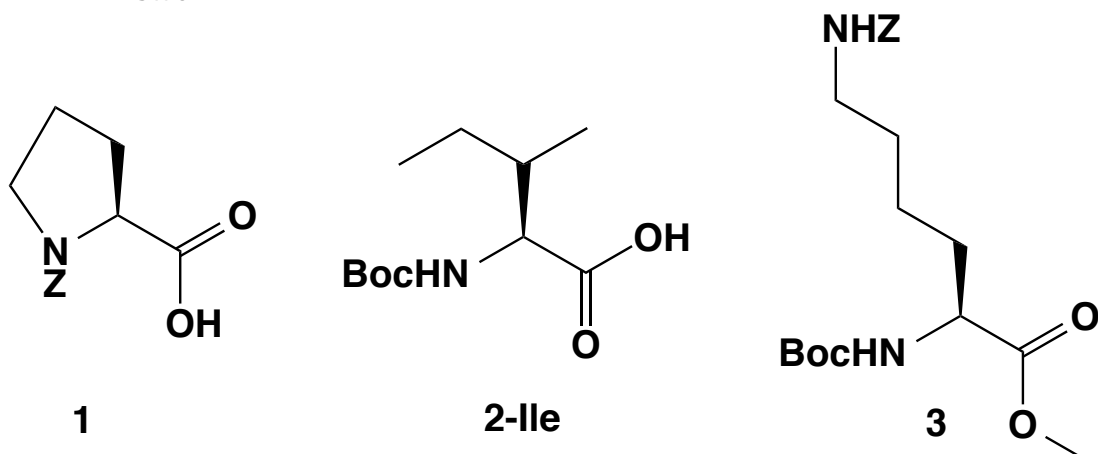


norleucine

6. The following building blocks (**1**, **2** and **3**) were tried for the synthesis of tripeptide H-Pro-Ile-Lys-OH in solution. The synthesis failed. Suggest correct building blocks.

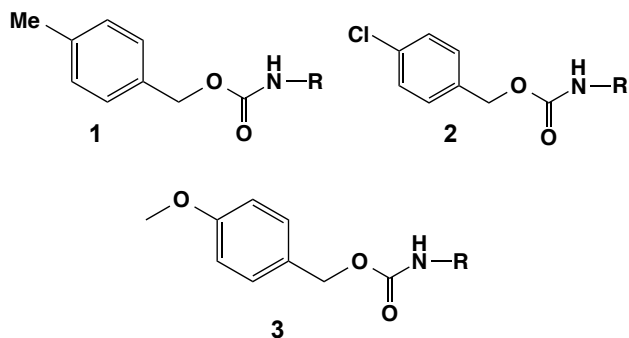


Answer:



In the Lys and Ile building blocks (**3** and **2-Ile**) the alpha amino groups have to be protected orthogonally to that of the side chain of the Lys residue and to the alpha-carboxyl of Lys. The given Boc-amino acid (**2**) is not Ile but Leu.

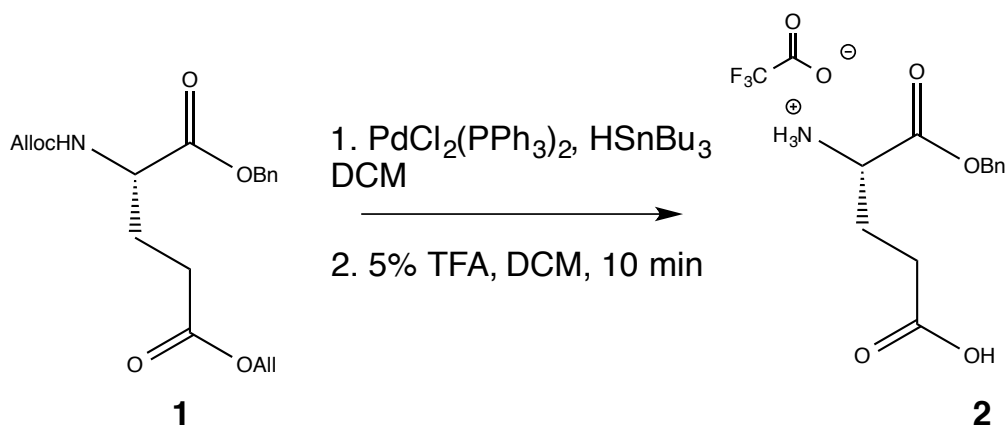
7. Position the following Z-group derivatives in the order of decreasing acid sensitivity. Justify your answer (maximum 15 words).



Answer: The order of the decreasing acid sensitivity is: **3** (more sensitive than) **1** (more sensitive than) **2**.

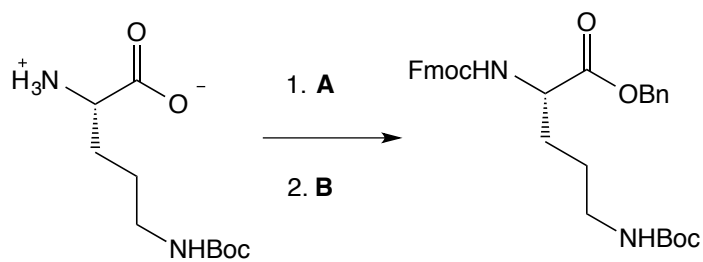
Justification: Due to decrease of benzylic carbocation stability (OMe- resonance stabilization, Me - hyperconjugative stabilization, Cl - electron withdrawing)

8. The deprotection sequence below have been applied to the protected amino acid **1**. Draw the structure of the product **2** thus obtained.



(Bn-ester is obviously stable to dilute TFA for just 10 min, the amino group gets protonated)

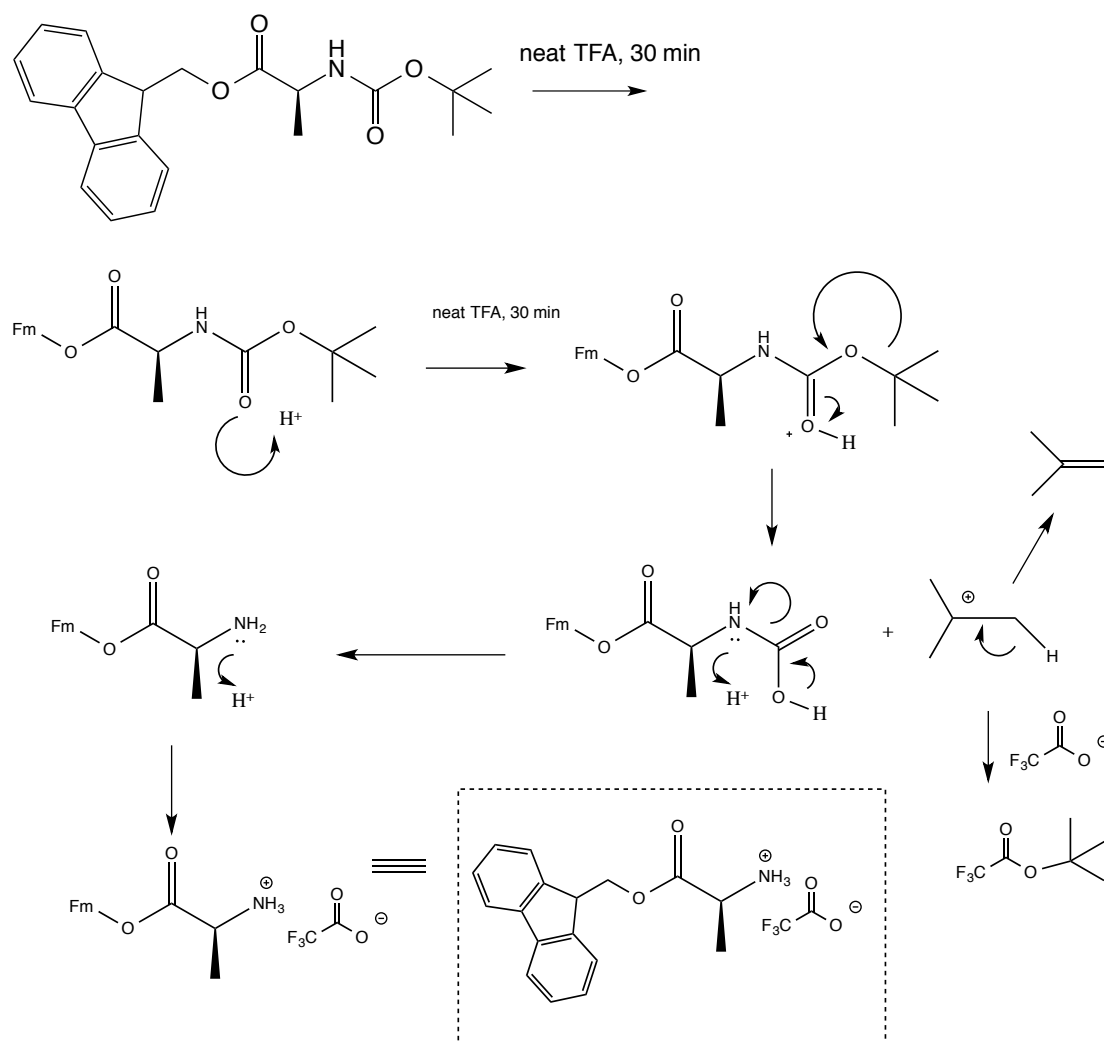
9 Give the reagent mixtures **A** and **B** that are suitable to effect the following transformation:



A: Fmoc-OSu, H₂O/dioxane, NaHCO₃ **B:** Ag₂CO₃, BnBr, DMF

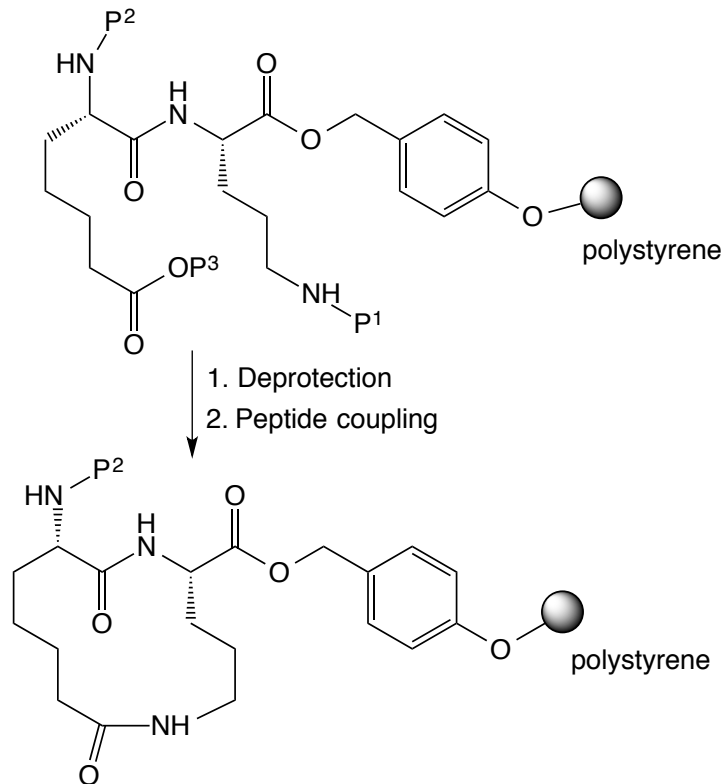
(for other viable options see the lecture materials)

10. Draw the product and the mechanism of the following deprotection reaction.



(note that the product is necessary a TFA-salt)

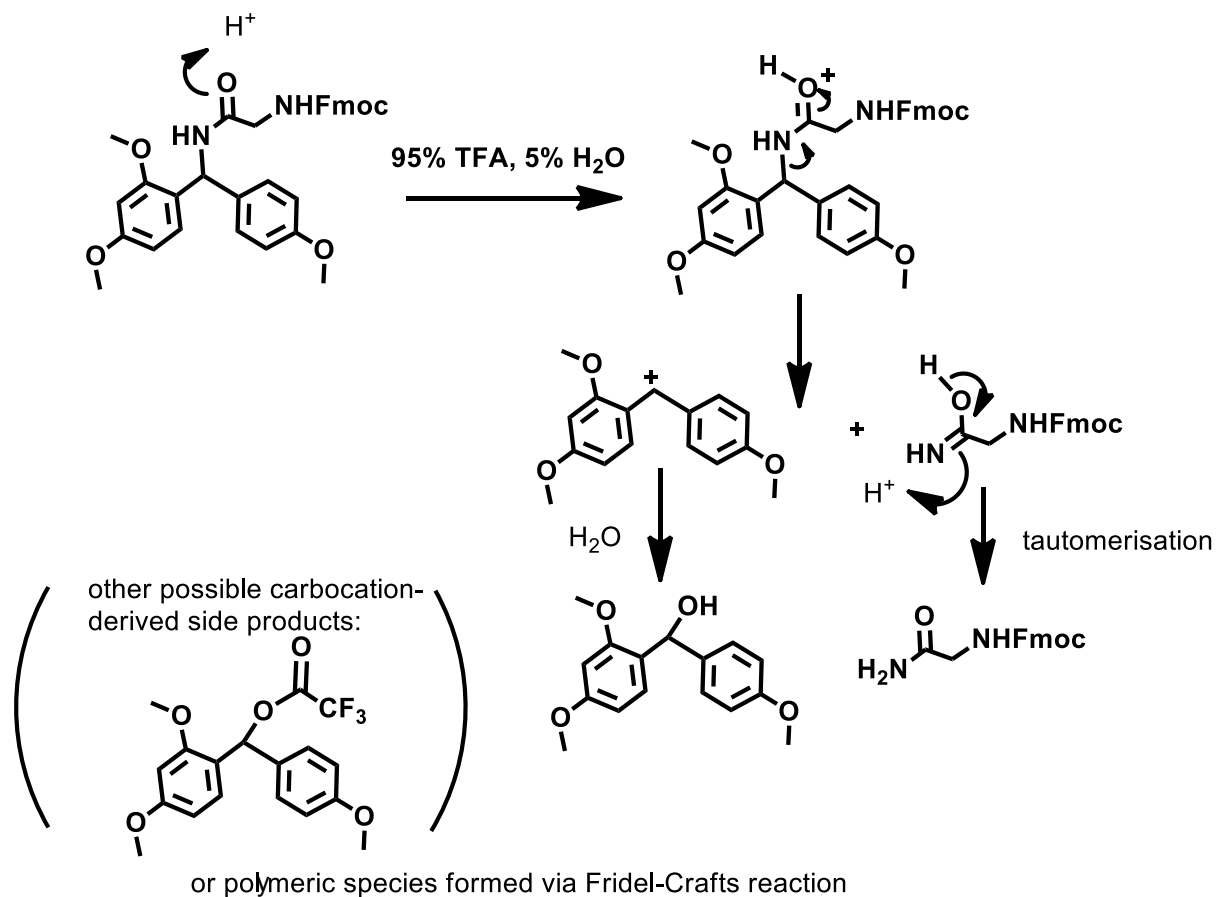
11. Suggest the protective groups P¹, P², P³ that can be applied in the following synthetic plan:



For example: P¹- Alloc, P³- All, P²- Boc (P² can be other urethane-based protection except of Alloc)

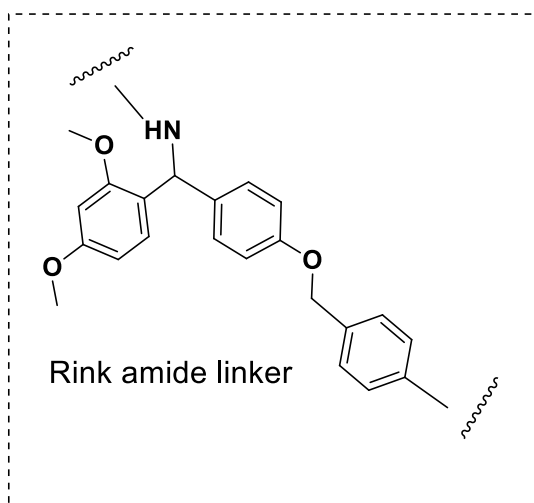
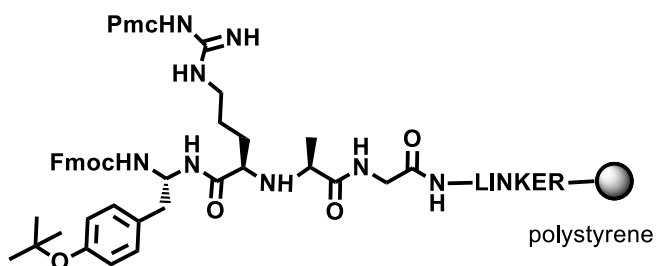
(note that the linker(Wang) is TFA sensitive, therefore P¹= Boc and/or P² =Bu^t is NOT an option here)

12. Draw the products and the mechanism of the following reaction:

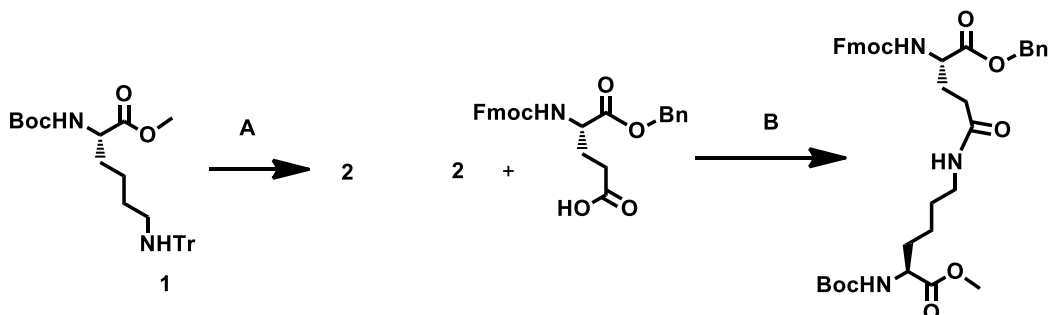


(variants of this mechanism that start with the protonation of the amide nitrogen are also approved. Both Fmoc-cleavage and amide hydrolysis are excluded under specified conditions)

13. The protected peptide in the scheme below has been assembled via Fmoc-chemistry. Draw the structure of a suitable linker.



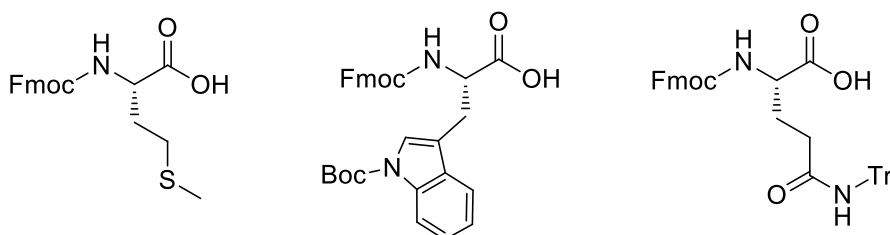
14. Suggest the reagents and conditions (A, B) for the following sequence of transformations.



(A: 1-2% TFA in DCM to cleave Tr selectively in the presence of Boc; B: BOP, DIPEA (3 eq), DMF or any other sensible peptide coupling reagent in combination with organic base)

15. Draw the structures of the appropriately protected amino acid building blocks suitable for a Fmoc-based solid phase synthesis of the following peptide:

H-Met-Trp-Gln-OH



(Note that you have been asked for the amino acid building blocks for solid phase synthesis)