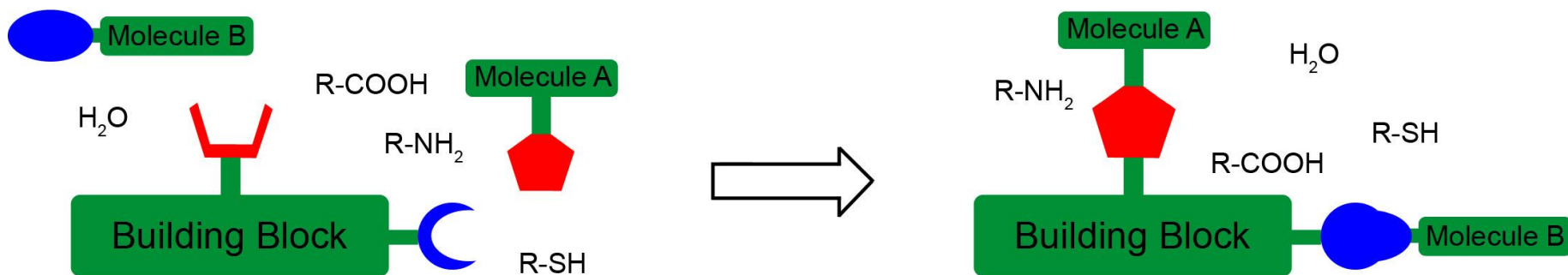


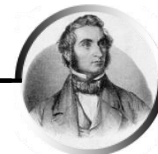
Chemoselective Building Blocks

Inspired by the concept of bioorthogonal reactions for modification of biomolecules

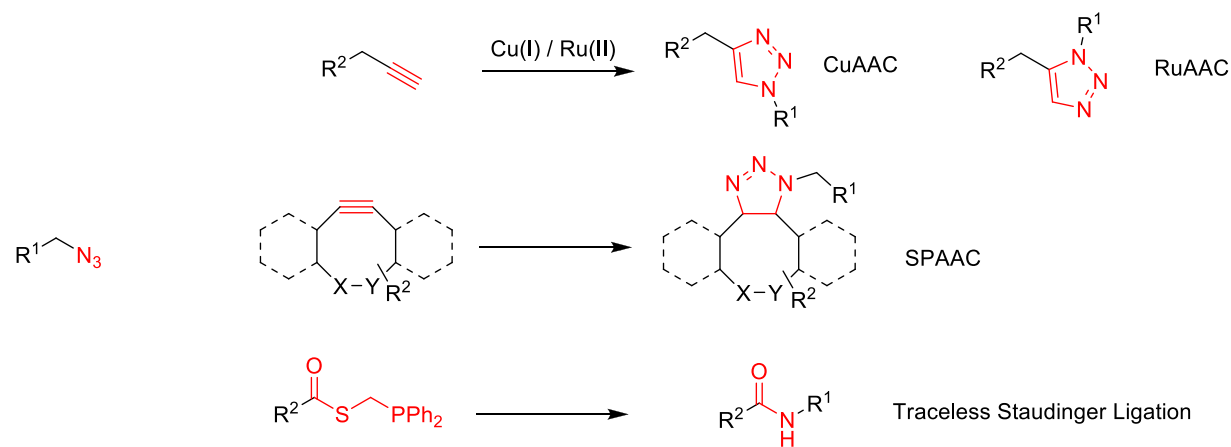
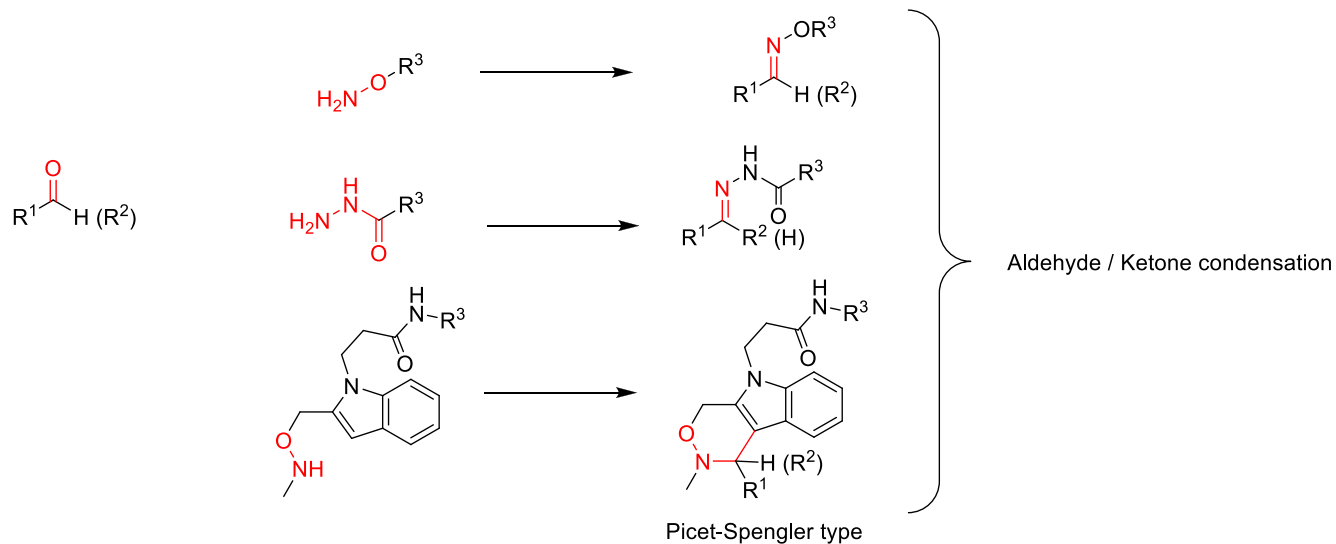
- no cross-reactivity with any of the naturally occurring functional groups (bioorthogonal)
- selective for the target
- stable in aqueous systems
- reaction should proceed in water



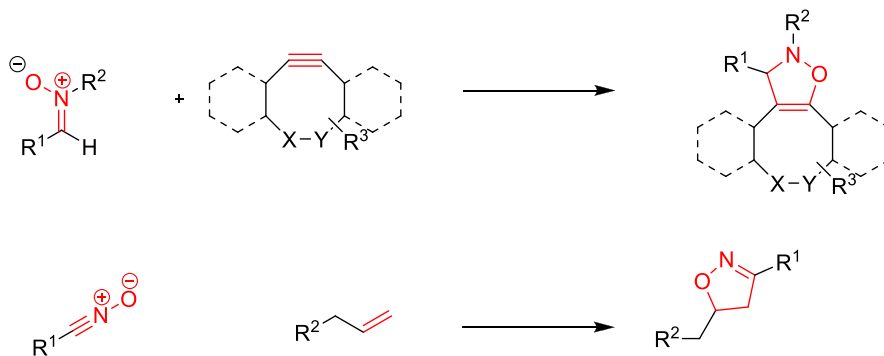
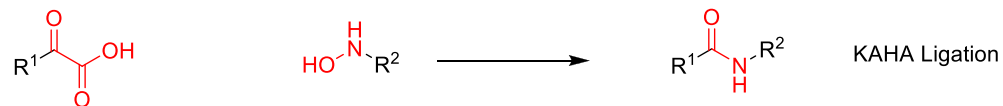
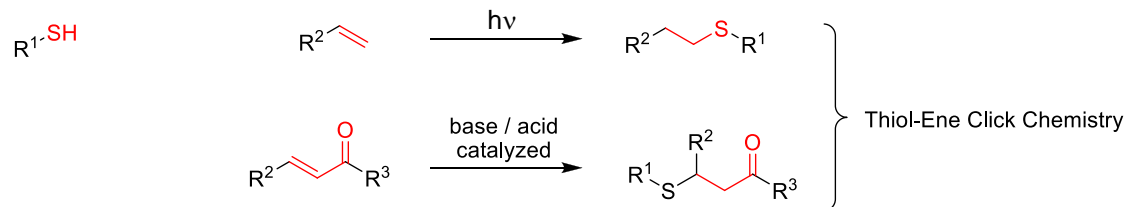
→ No protecting groups are necessary



Chemoselective Groups



Chemoselective Groups



Many more cycloadditions...



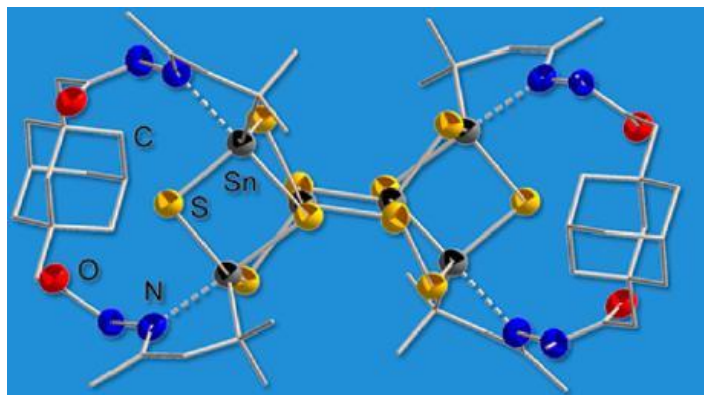
Functionalizing Sn/S-Clusters

LOEWE-Project - Block B3 → Modifying Peptides



Functionalizing Sn/S-Cluster

- Functionalization can tune properties of chalcogenides
- Adamantane is a highly rigid and symmetric cage structure
→ Affecting of aggregation by introducing steric restrictions

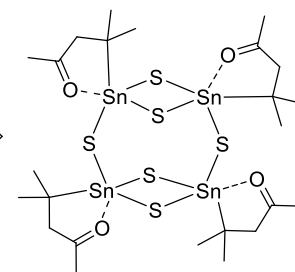
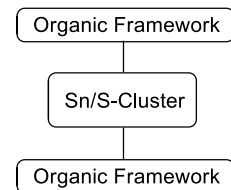


Catalysis

Conductivity

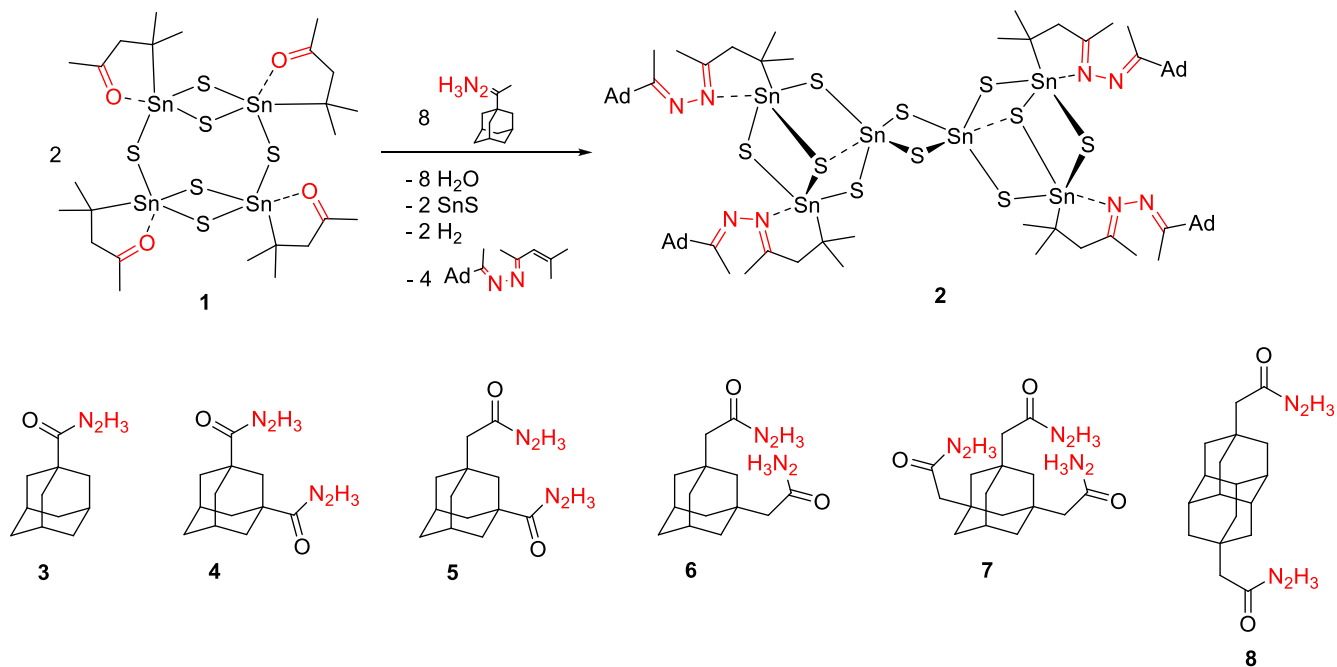
Thermoelectrica

Cytotoxic Agent?



Functionalizing Sn/S-Clusters

Diamondoid-Functionalization



How to functionalize further the Cluster?

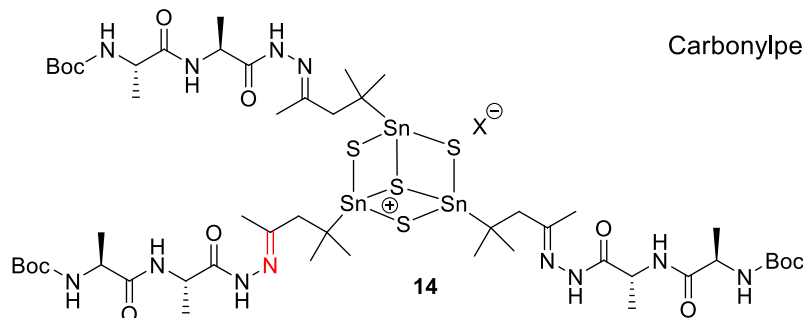
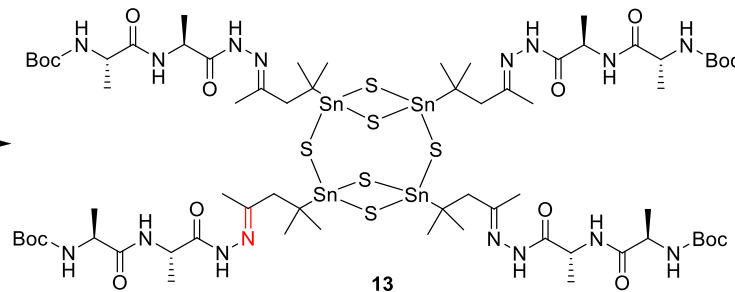
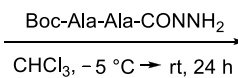
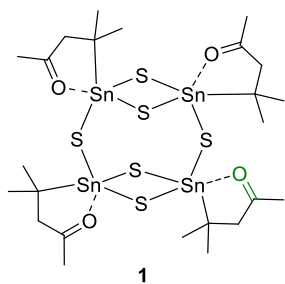
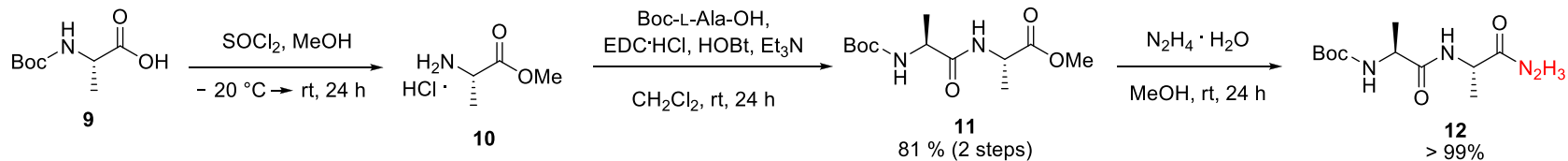
Functionalized
hydrazides

Postfunctionalization



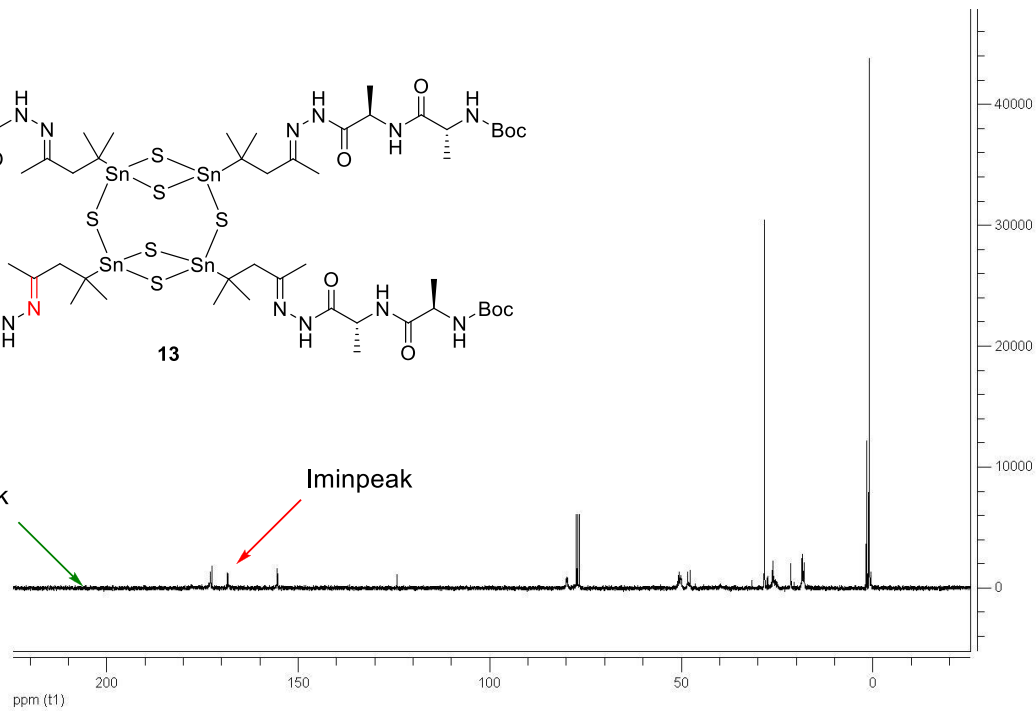
Functionalizing Sn/S-Clusters

Functionalization with Peptides



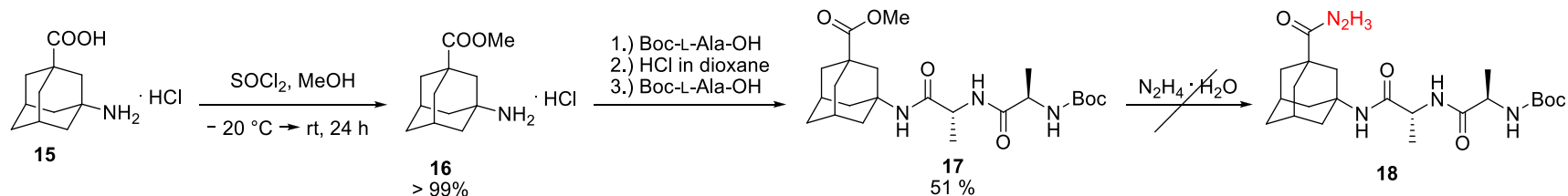
Carbonylpeak

Iminpeak



Functionalizing Sn/S-Clusters

Functionalization with Peptides

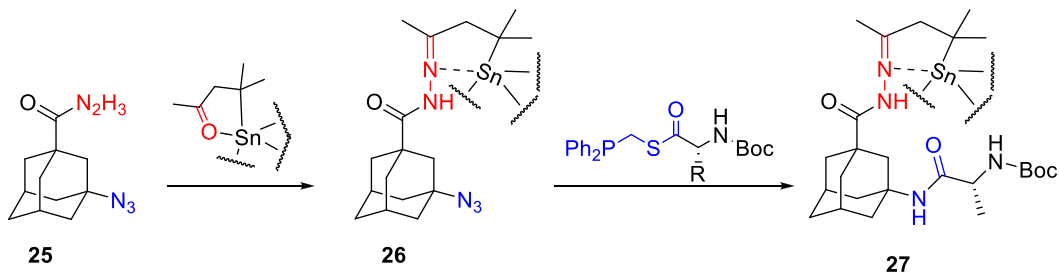
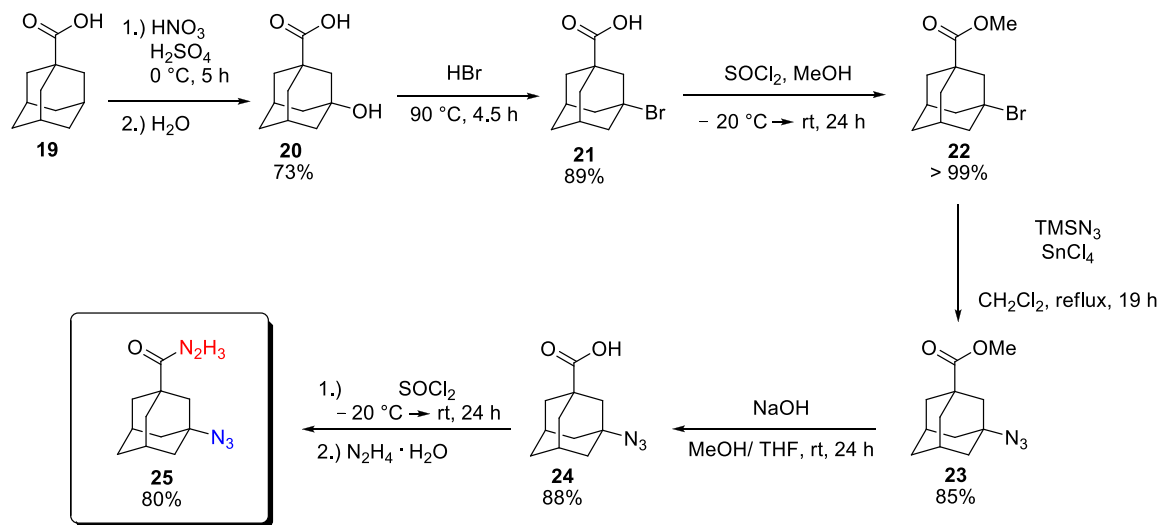


| Solvent | Temperature | Reaction time | (NH ₂) ₂ [eq] |
|---------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| MeOH | rt | 24 h | 2 |
| MeOH | 60 ° C | 24 h | 2 |
| DMF | 80 ° C | 24 h | 2 |
| EtOH | reflux | 24 h | ex |



Functionalizing Sn/S-Clusters

Synthesis of the Chemoselective Building Block (Postfunctionalization)

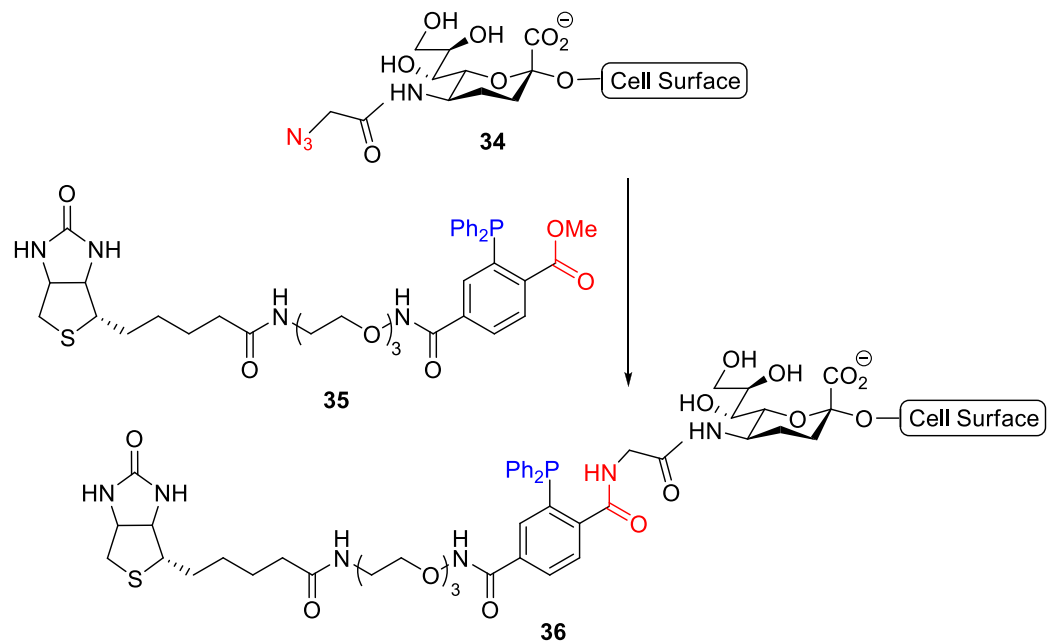
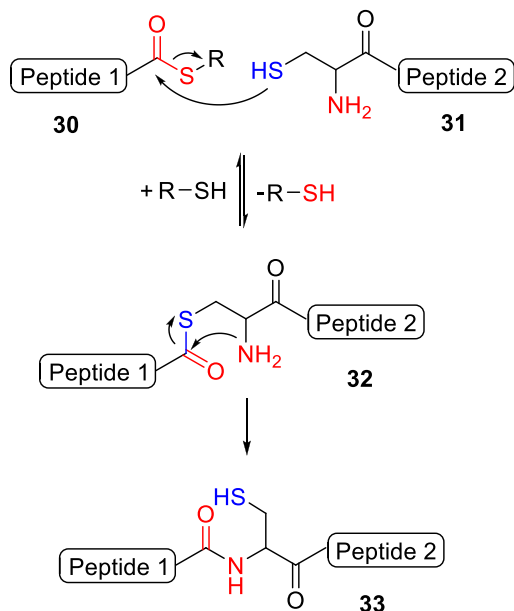


Functionalizing Sn/S-Clusters

Staudinger Ligation (2000) – Conjugation of Biomolecules

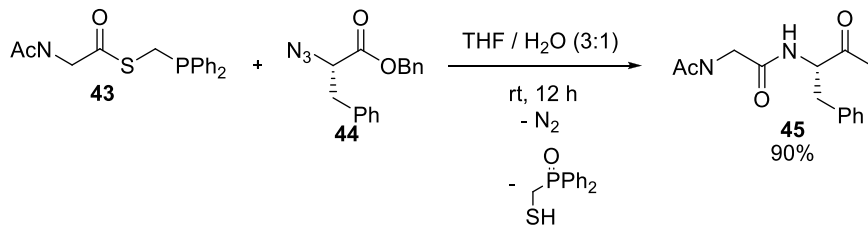
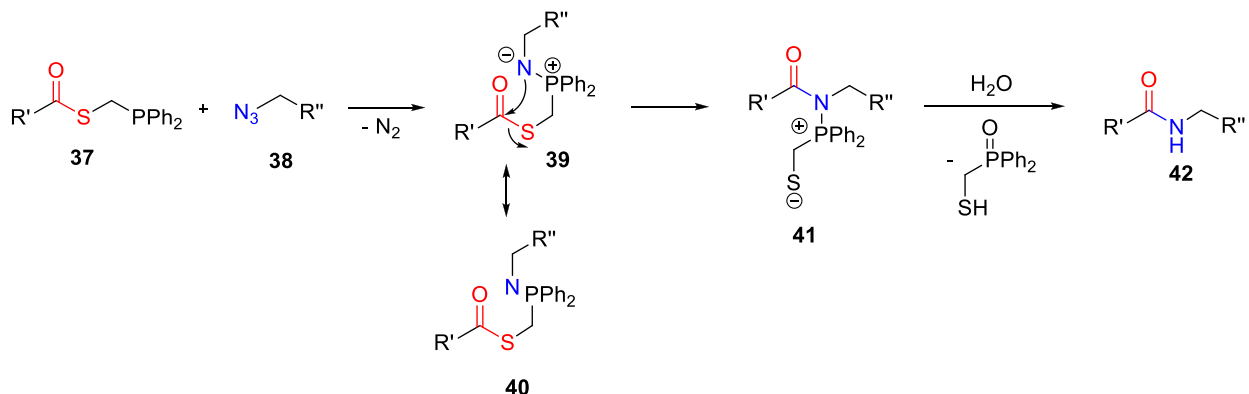


Native Chemical Ligation

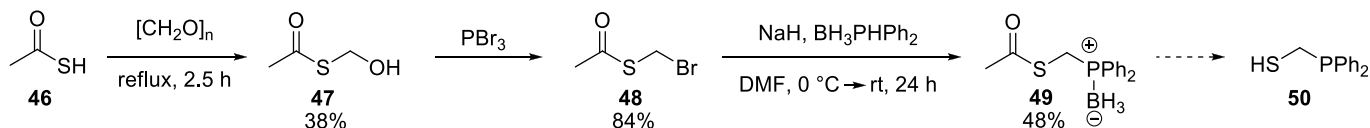


Functionalizing Sn/S-Clusters

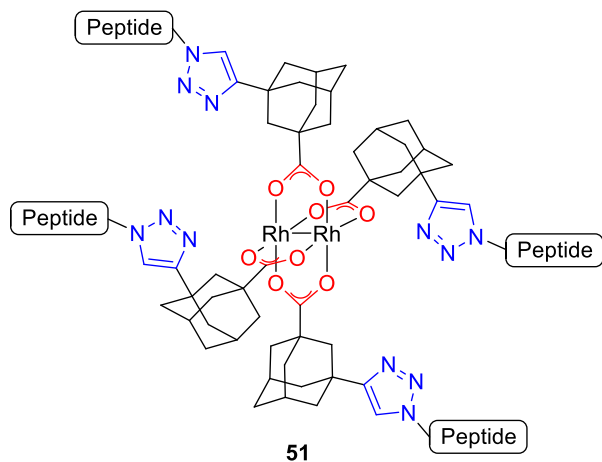
Traceless Staudinger Ligation (2000)



- Stereoretentive
- Steric hindrance plays no roll
- High yields (huge driving force)
- Tolerates a broad range of fg

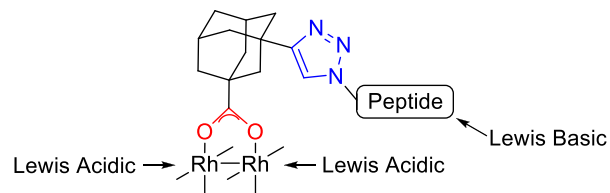


Functionalizing Rh-Complexes



Artificial Enzyme

Multicatalysis: Lewis Acid + Lewis Base



Cancer Drug?

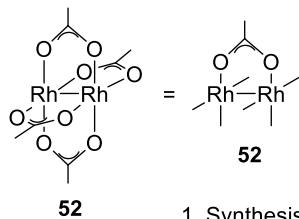


- Water and air stable
- Column chromatography is possible



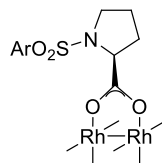
Functionalizing Rh-Complexes

State of Art



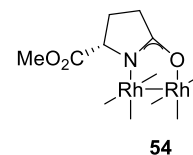
1. Synthesis of Ligands
2. Ligand Exchange

Rhodium(II) Carboxylates

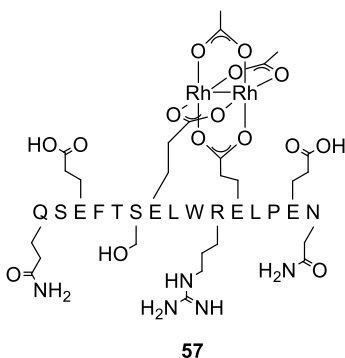


Ar = *p*-(C₁₂H₂₅)C₆H₄
Rh₂(DOSP)₄

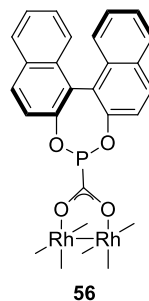
Rhodium(II) Carboxamidates



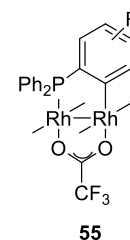
Rhodium(II) Metallopeptides



Rhodium(II) Phosphates

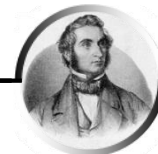
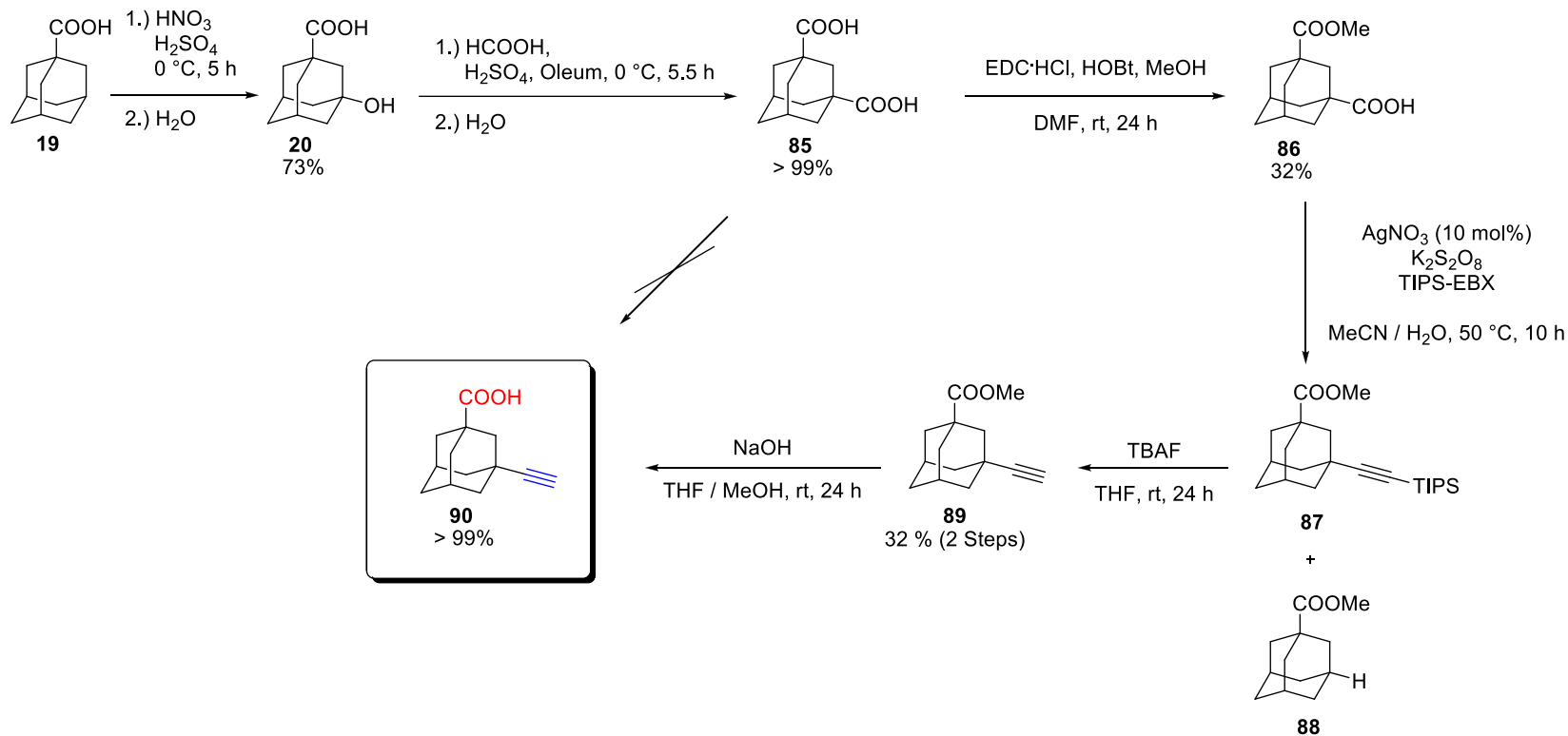


Rhodium(II) Ortho-Metalated Arylphosphines



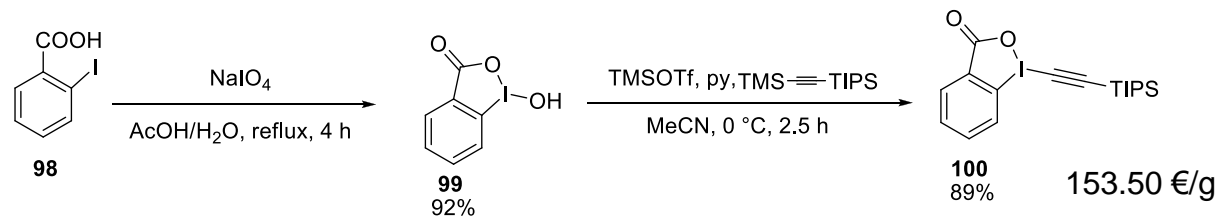
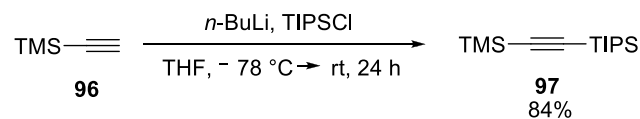
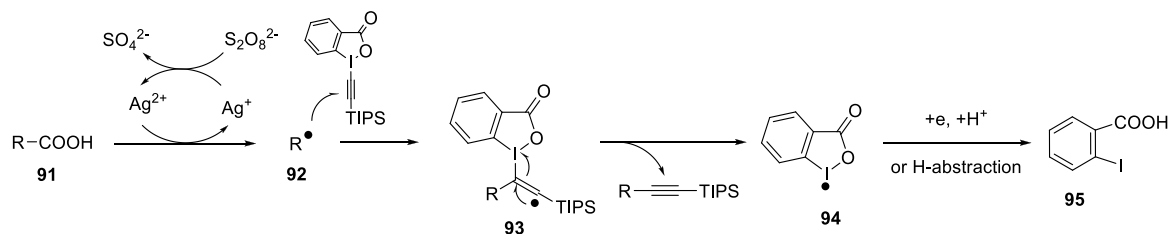
Functionalizing Rh-Complexes

Synthesis of the Chemoselective Building Block

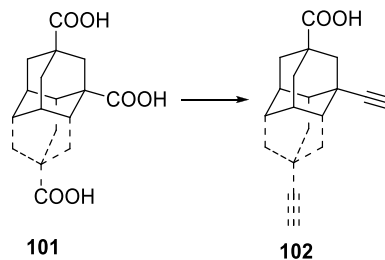


Functionalizing Rh-Complexes

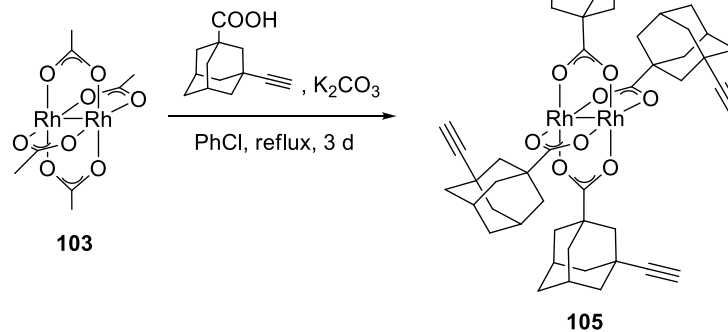
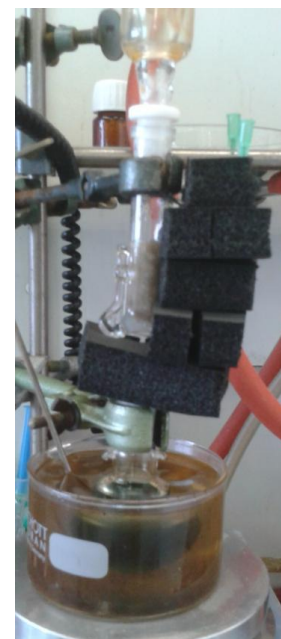
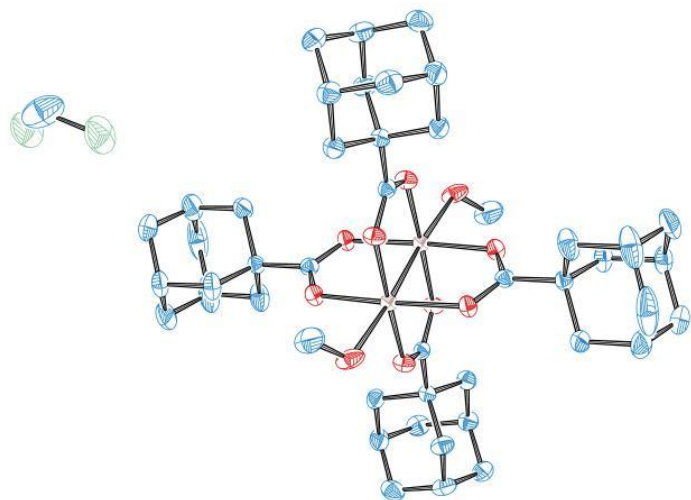
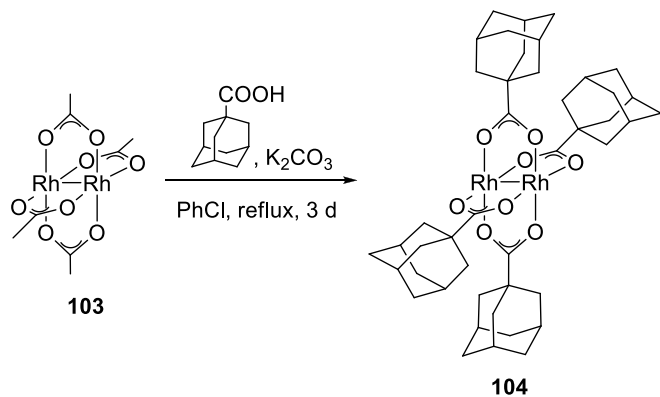
Keystep: Silver Catalyzed Decarboxylative Alkynylation



Desymmetrisation of Diamandoid acids?

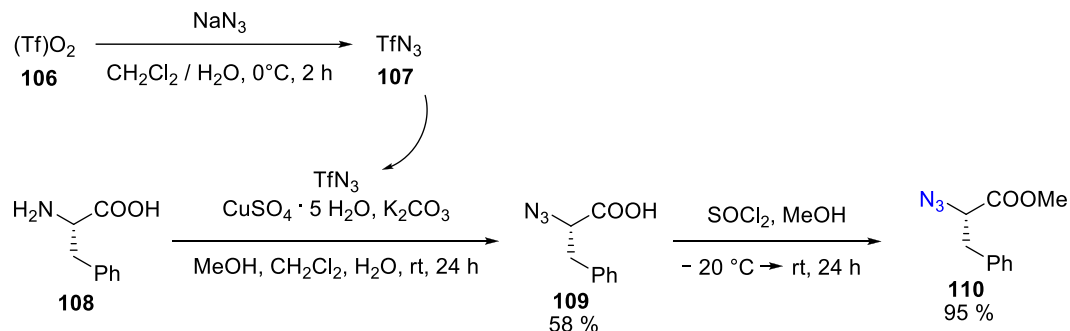


Functionalizing Rh-Complexes

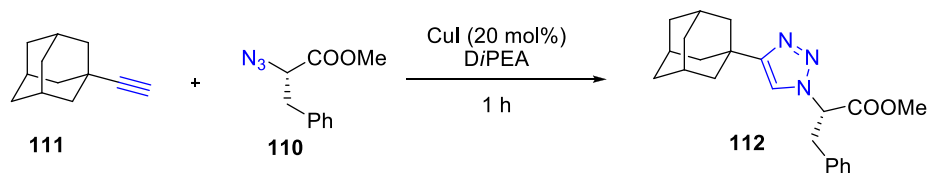


Functionalizing Rh-Complexes

Synthesis of Azido-Aminoacid



Preoptimization of the CuAAC

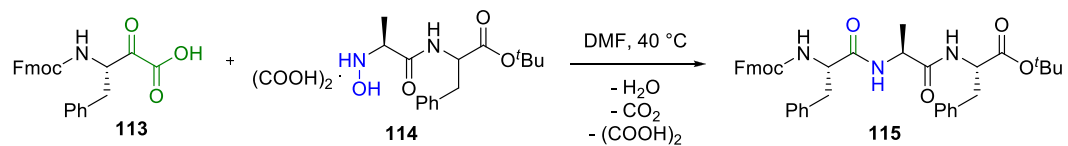


| Conditions | Conversion [%] |
|---|----------------|
| $\text{CHCl}_3, 50^\circ \text{C}, 200 \text{ W}$ | 0 |
| $\text{DMF}, 50^\circ \text{C}, 200 \text{ W}$ | 100 |
| $\text{DMF}, 50^\circ \text{C}$ | 100 |
| DMF, rt | 100 |

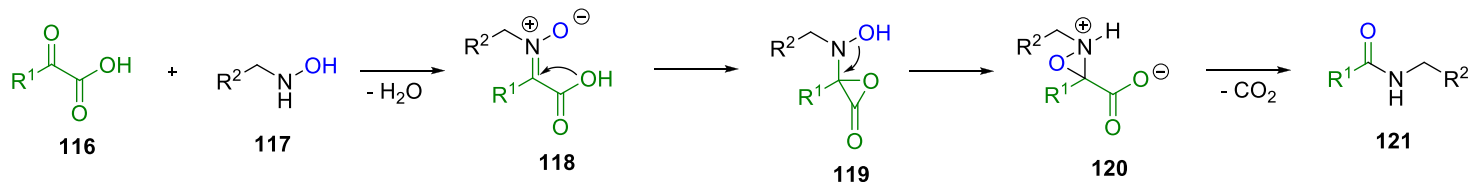


Ketoacid-Hydroxylamine-Ligation

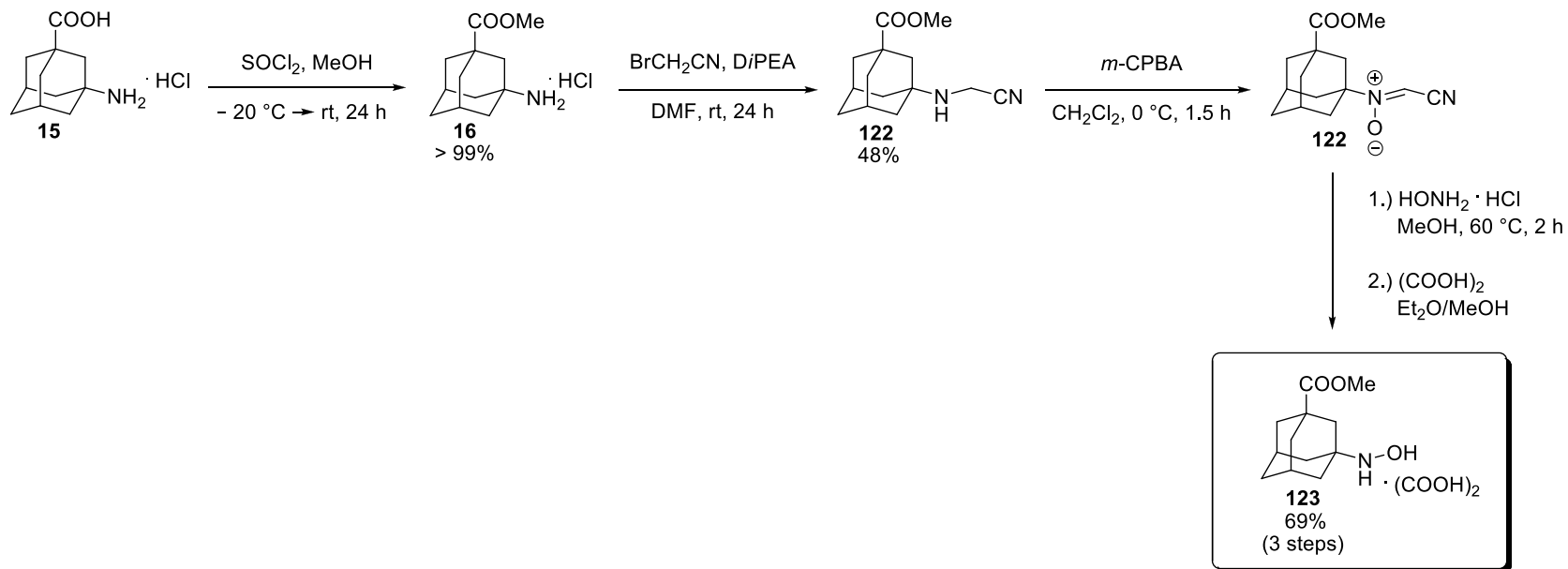
KAHA-Ligation (2006)



- Stereoretentive
- Tolerates a broad range of functional groups



Ketoacid-Hydroxylamine-Ligation



Outlook

