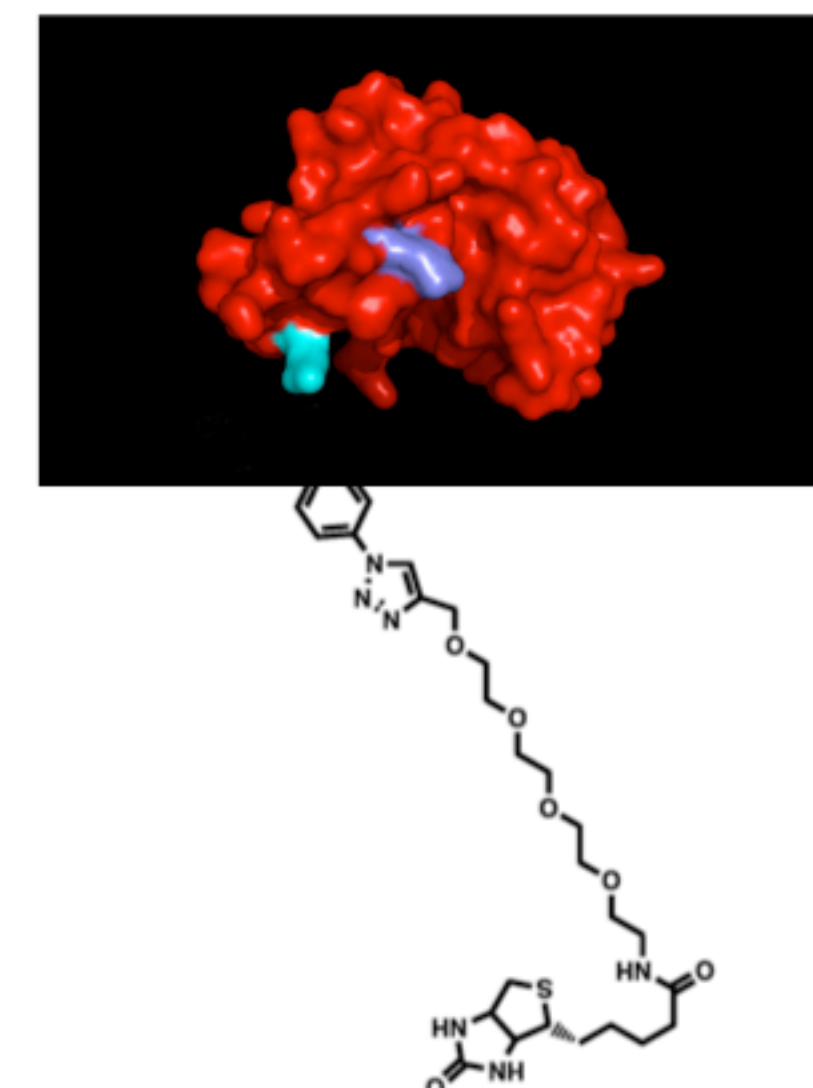


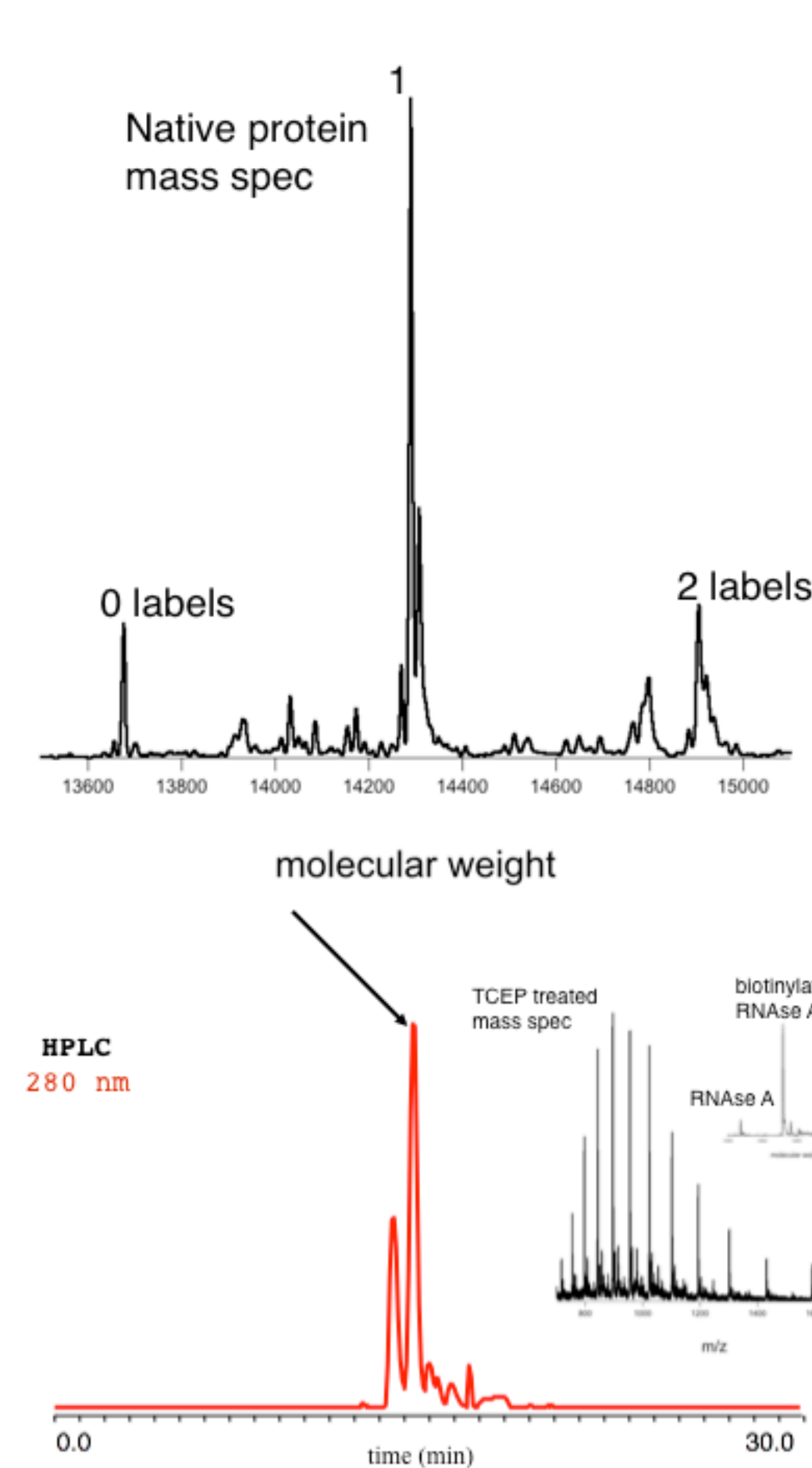
BIOTIN-PEG4-TPG HYDRATE: A NOVEL REAGENT FOR THE BIOCONJUGATION OF ARGININE RESIDUES IN PEPTIDES AND PROTEINS

Darren A. Thompson and Philip E. Dawson

Biotin is an extremely useful molecule in basic biochemistry research. Reagents for intrinsic cysteine and lysine modification exist and represent a multi-million dollar market. The side chain of arginine is typically found on the protein surface and its directed conjugation is an attractive alternative site for derivatization. Using a high yielding click / CuAAC approach, biotin-PEG4-alkyne and azidophenylglyoxal were combined to create a novel biotinylation reagent. Examples of the ease of use and broad utility of this approach in biotechnology are given with enzyme, antibody and peptide ligations.

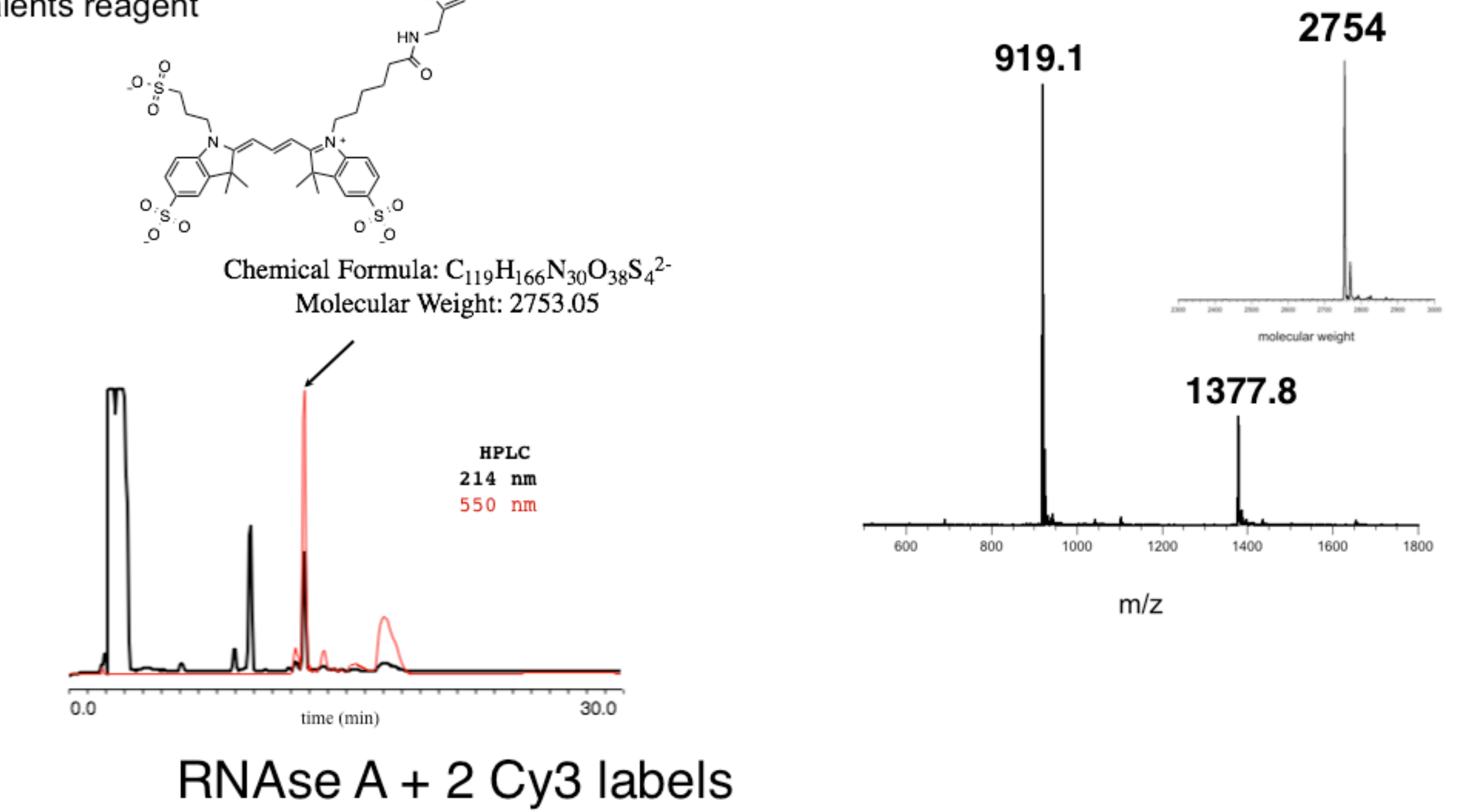
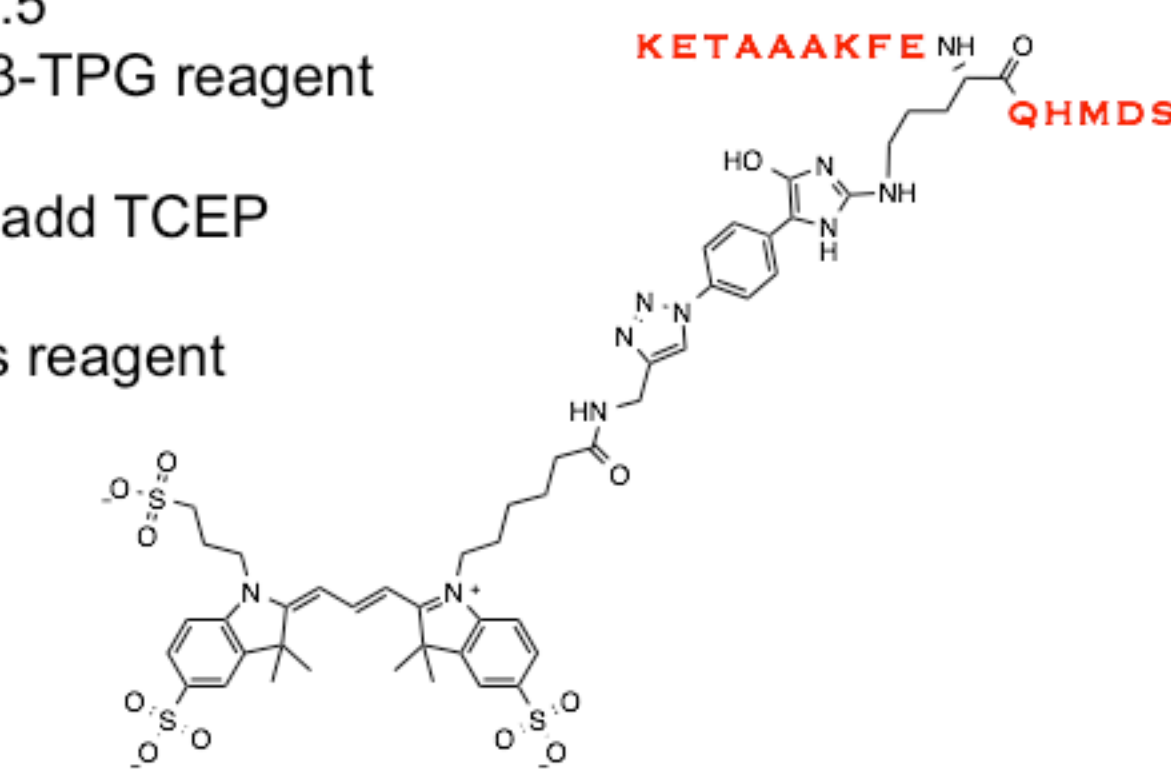


2.5 mg Biotin-PEG4-TPG reagent
Dissolved 120 μ L 1:1 ACN:H₂O
Add 20 μ L to 200 μ L 100 μ M RNase A
100 mM KHCO₃ pH 8.5
3 hours 37 $^{\circ}$ C
10 kDa cutoff amicon filter 2X
roughly 30 equivalents reagent

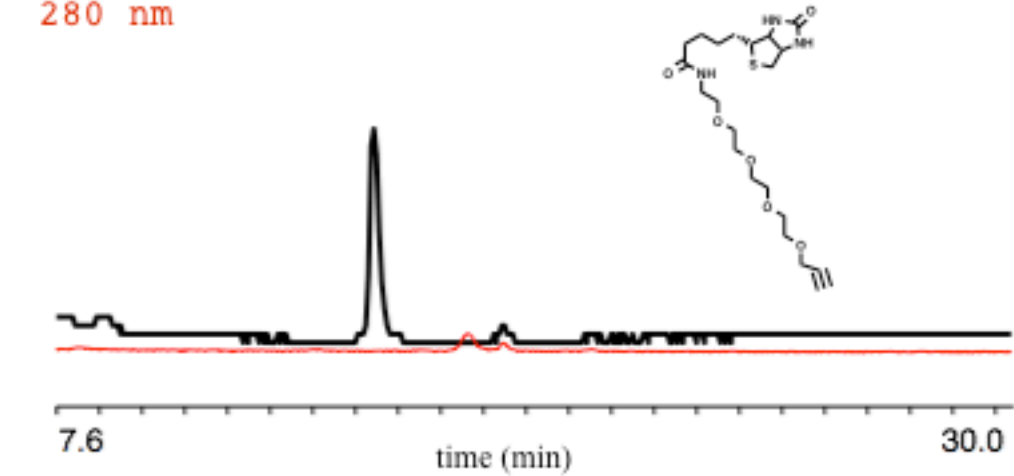


Coming soon Cy3-TPG

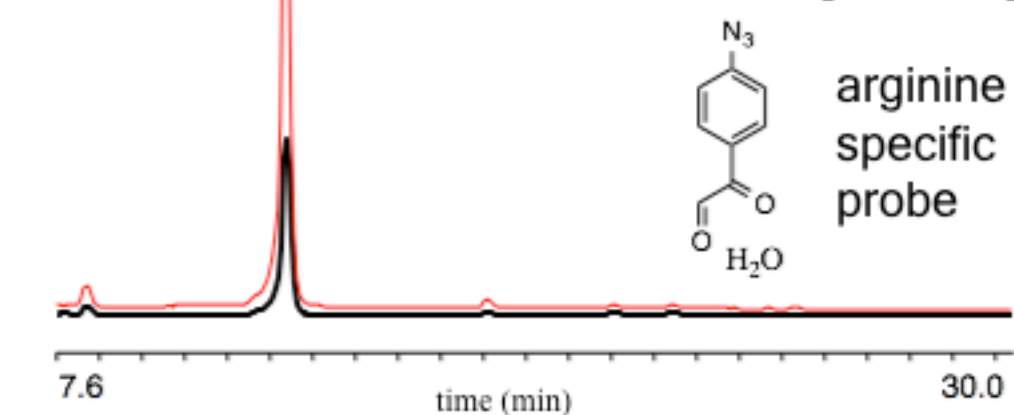
200 μ L 1 mM 16-mer in
100 mM KHCO₃ pH 8.5
add to dry 200 μ g Cy3-TPG reagent
3 hours 37 $^{\circ}$ C
following conjugation add TCEP
HPLC purify
roughly .9 equivalents reagent



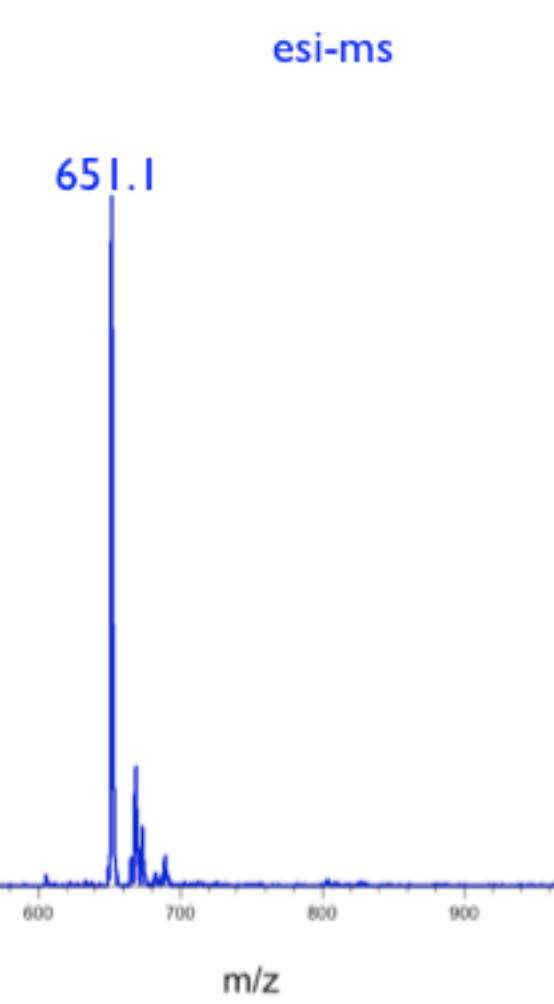
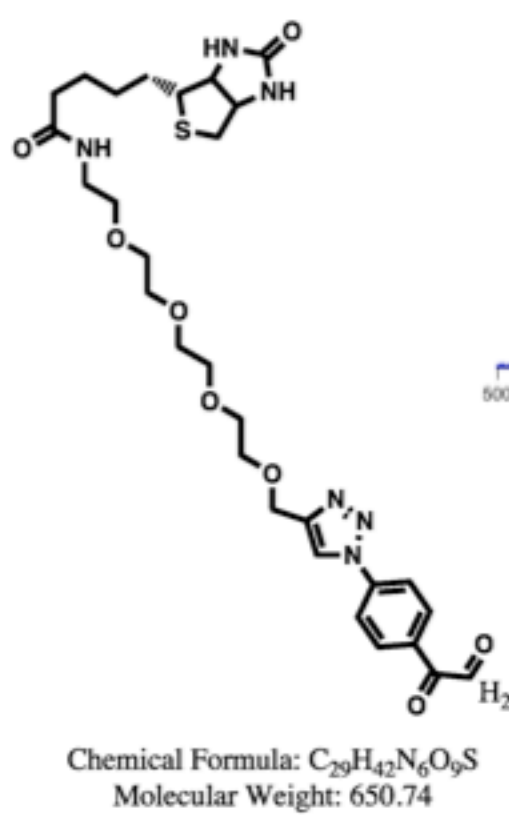
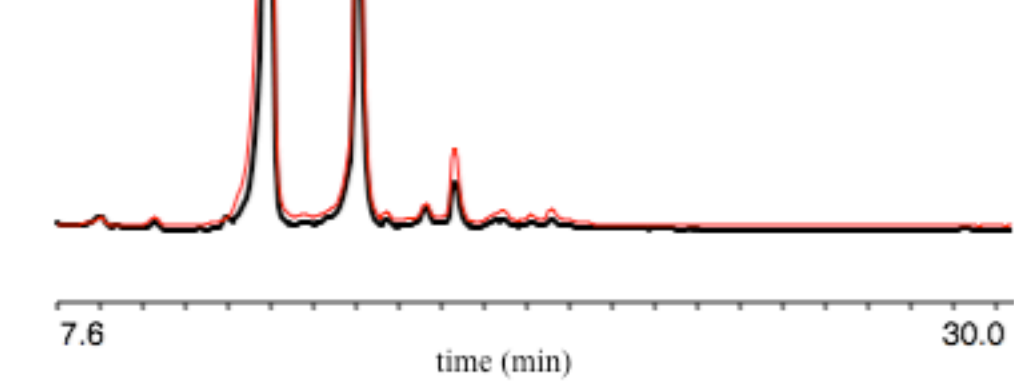
Biotin-PEG4-alkyne



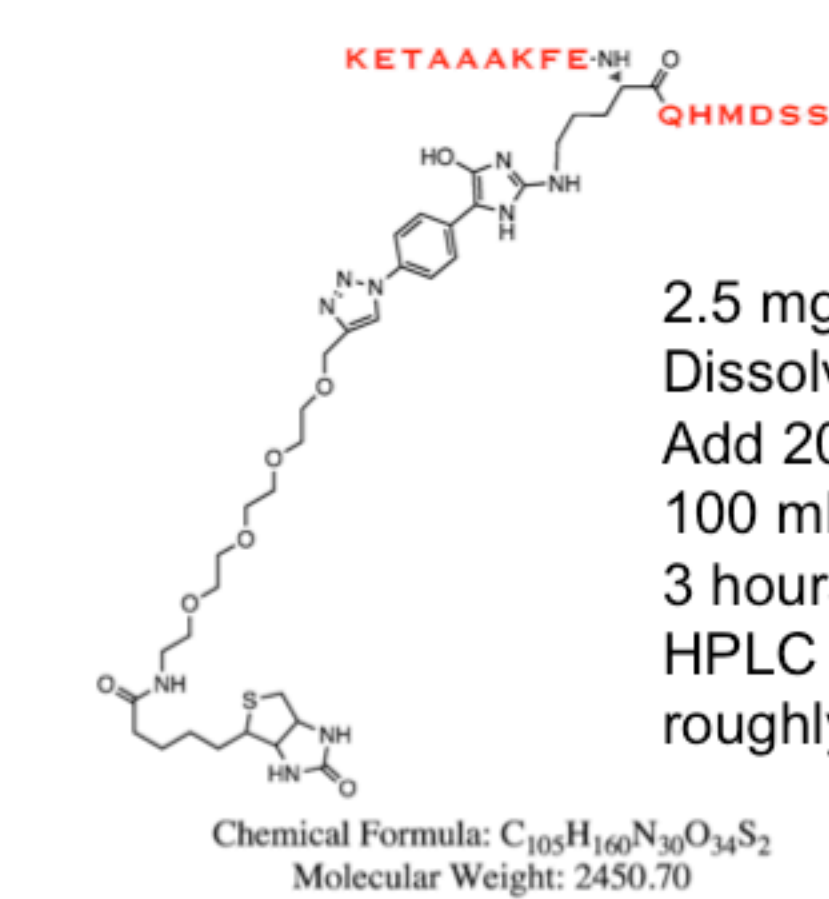
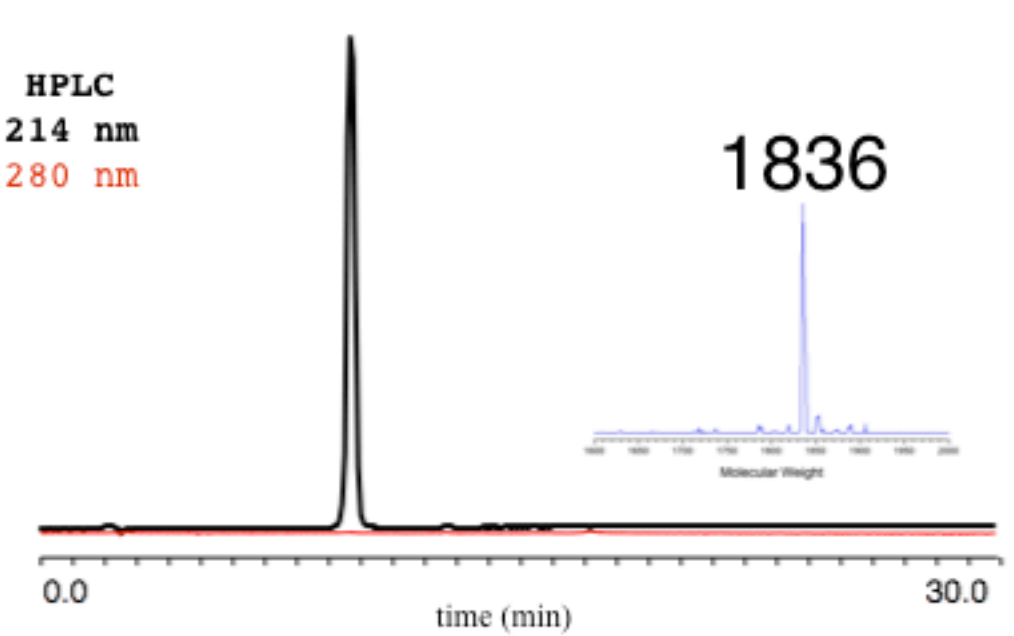
AzidoPhenylGlyoxal



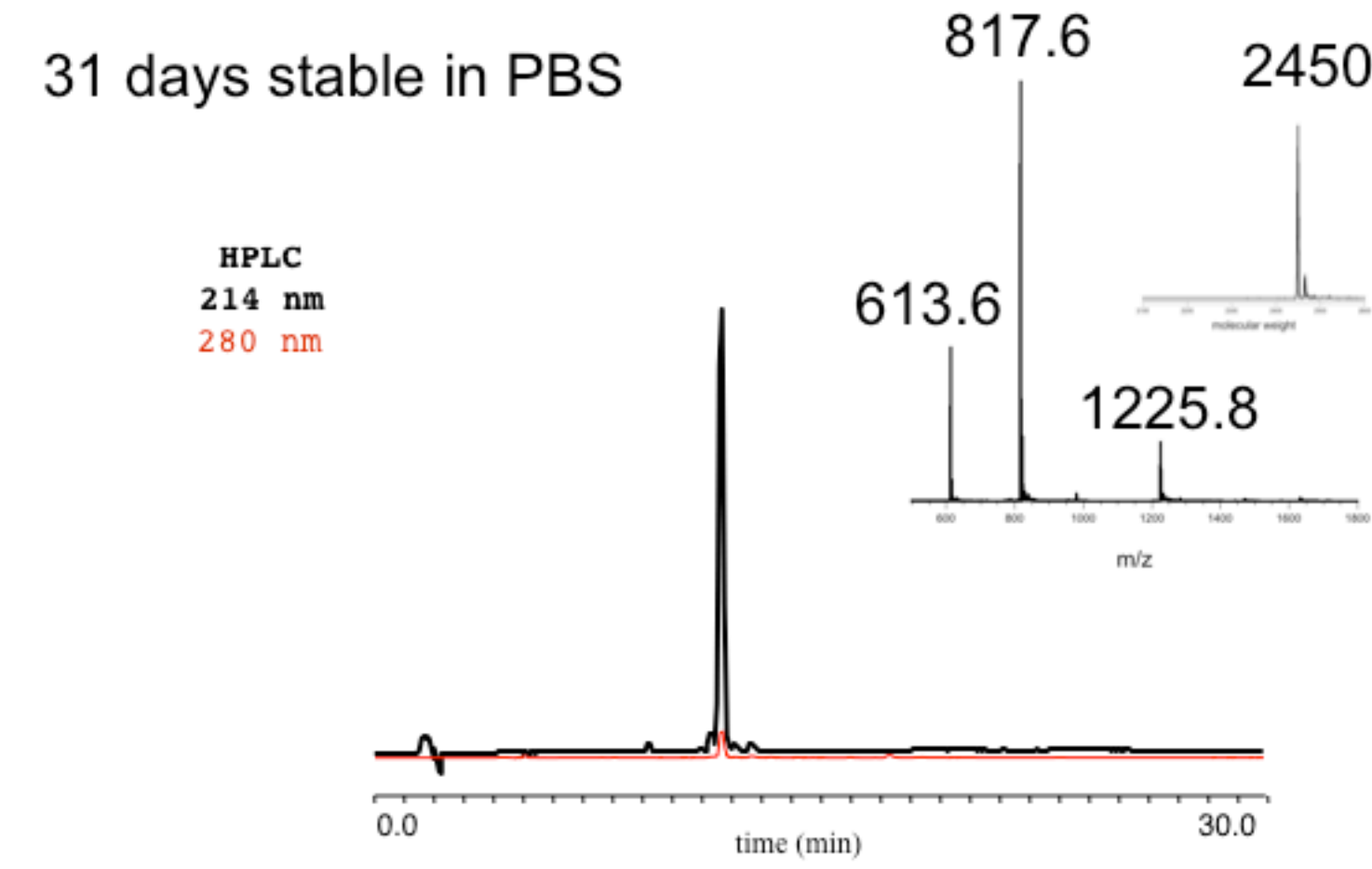
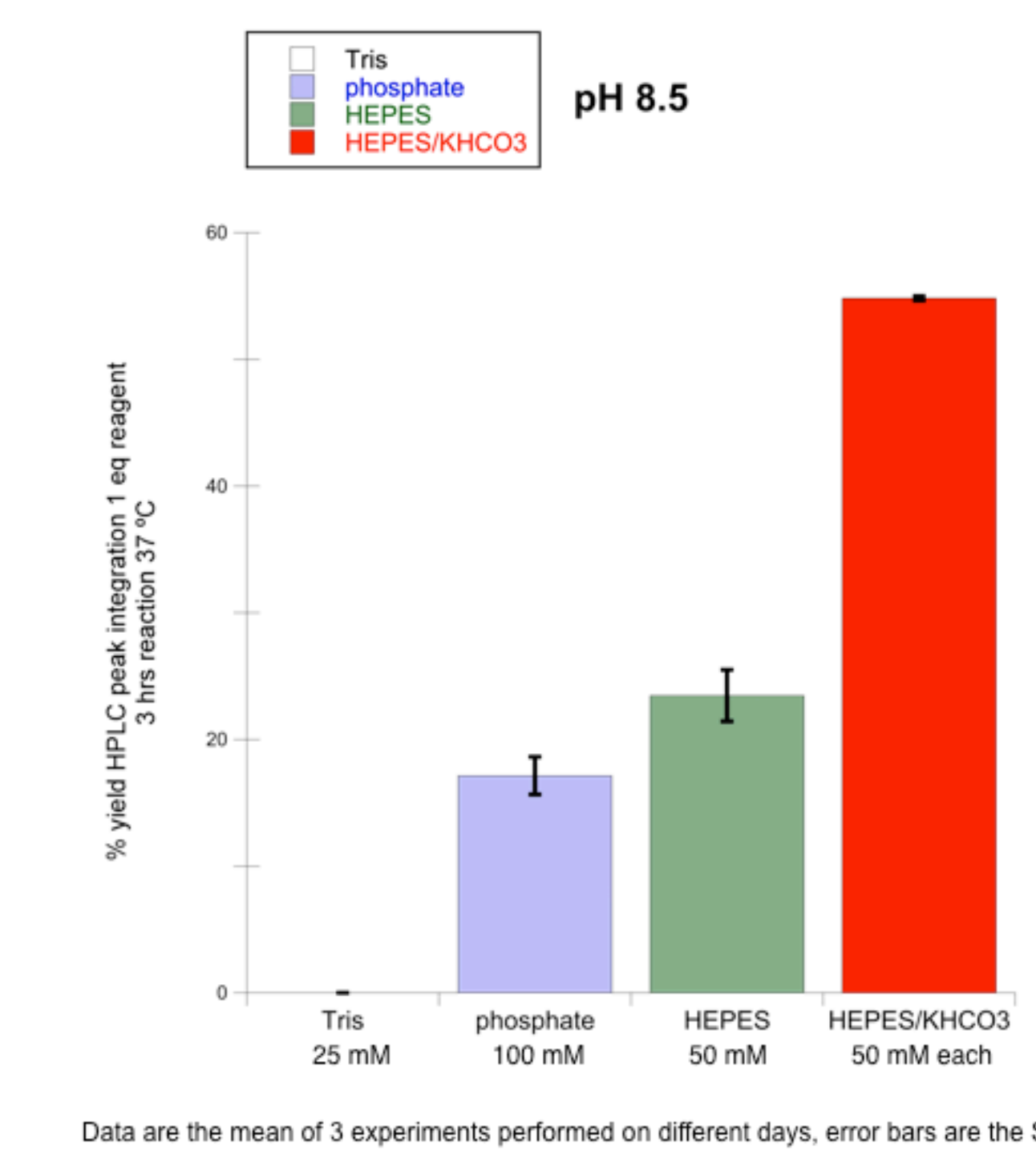
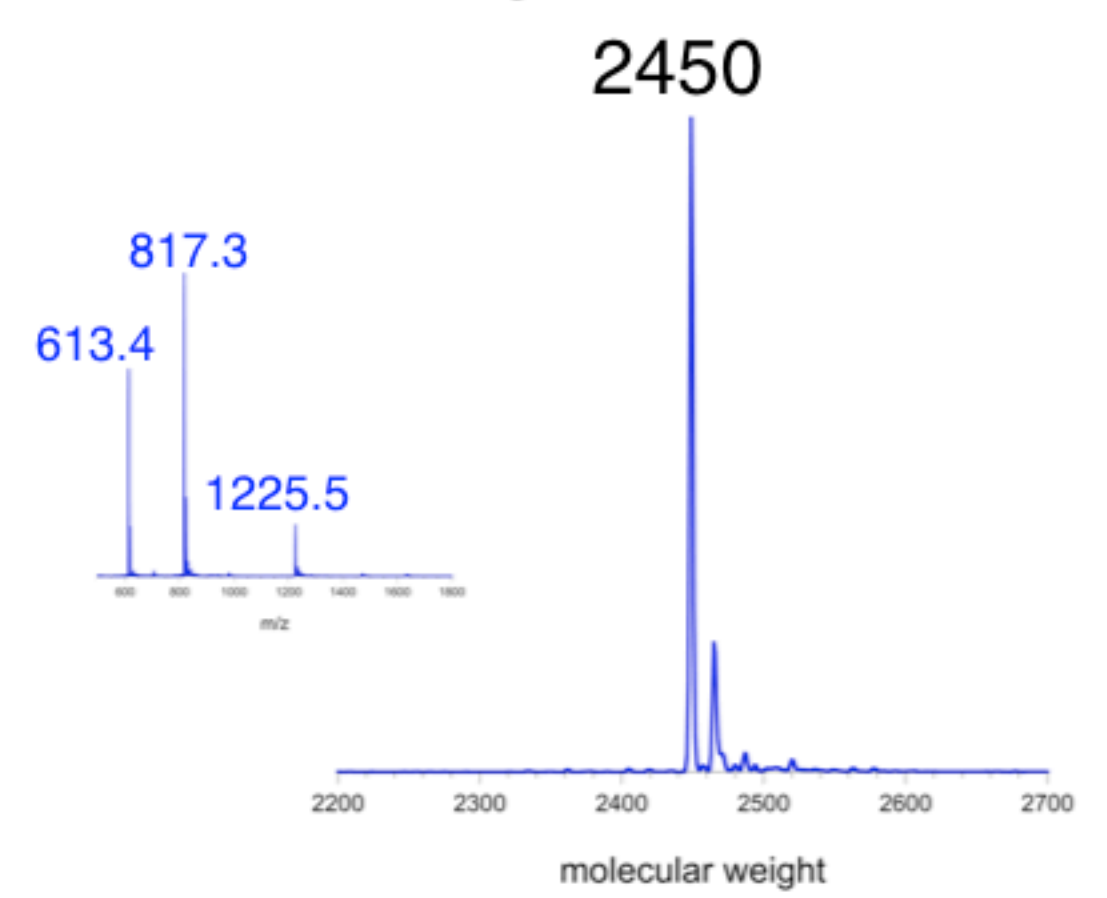
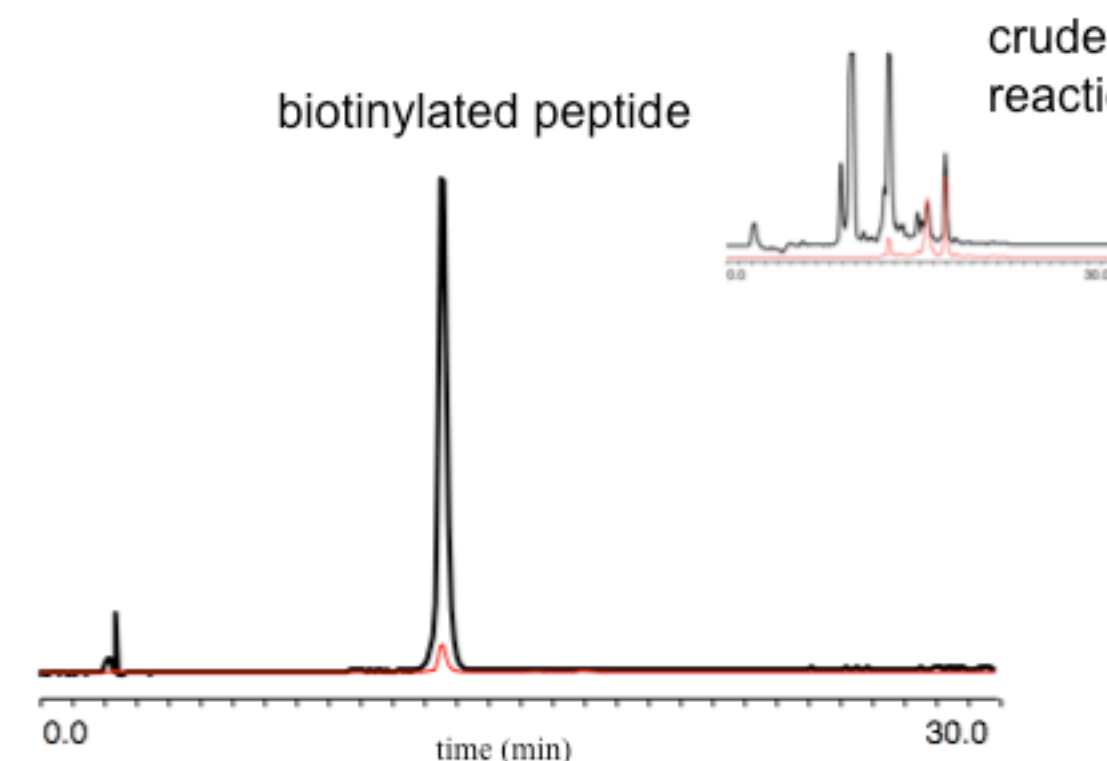
CuAAC reaction



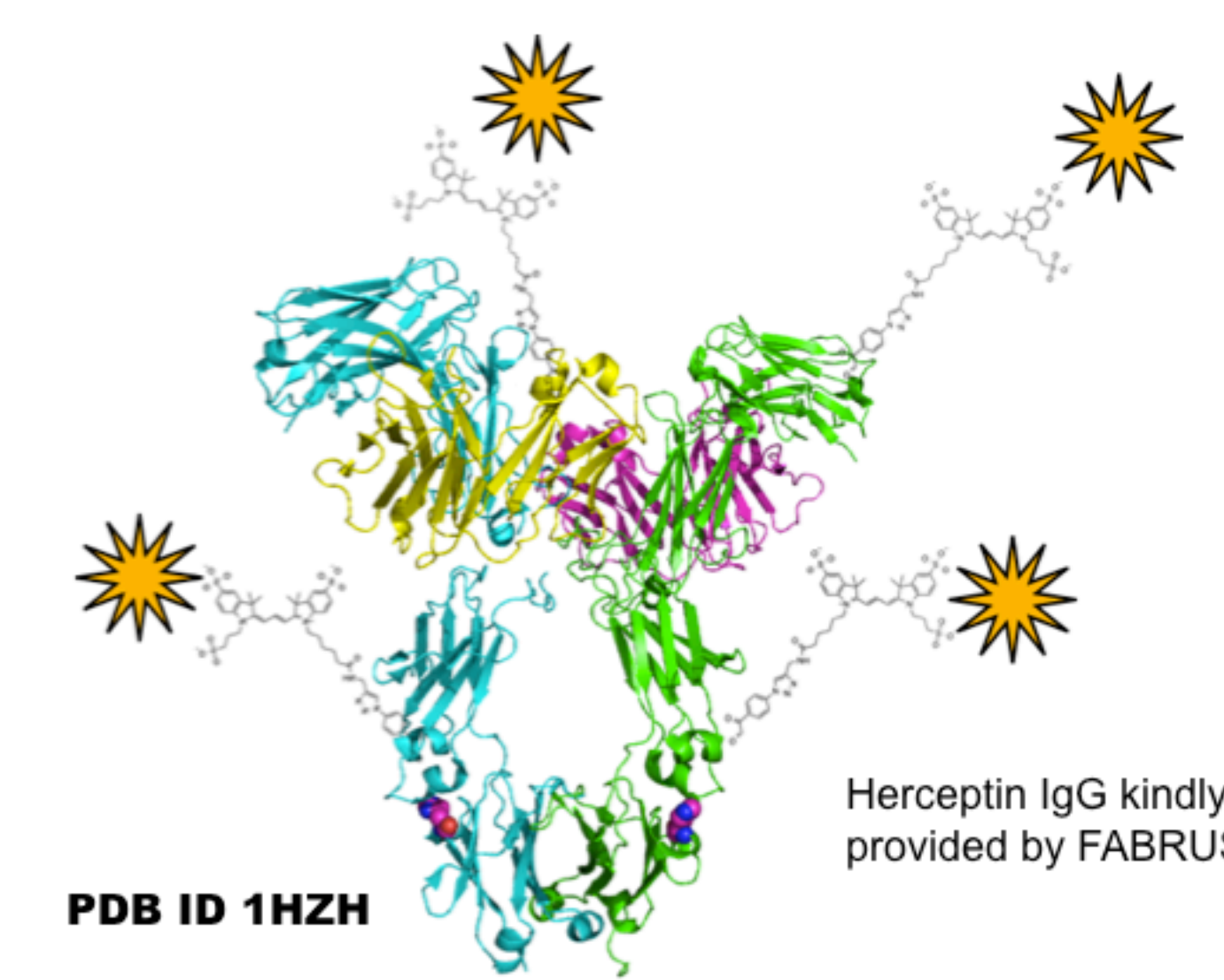
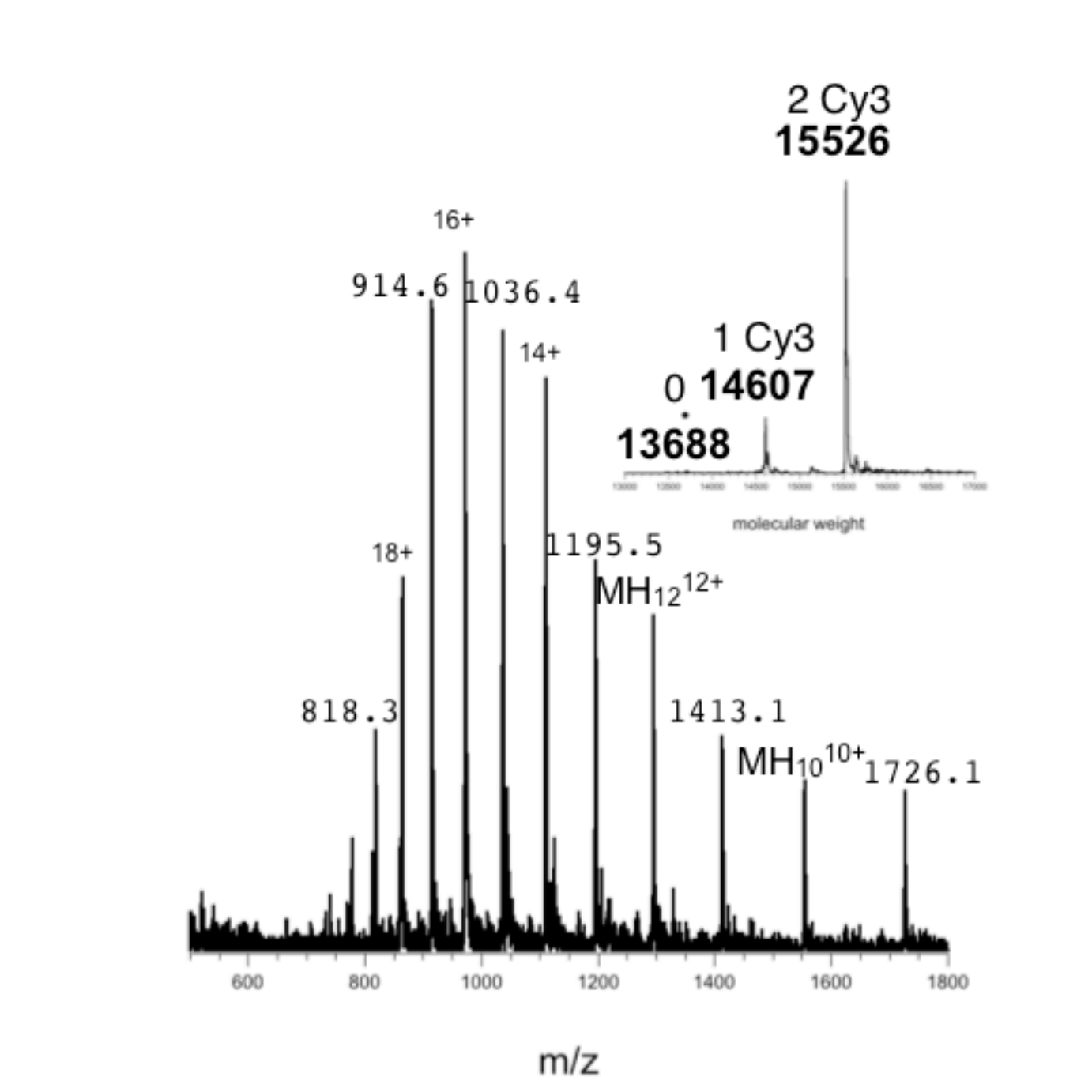
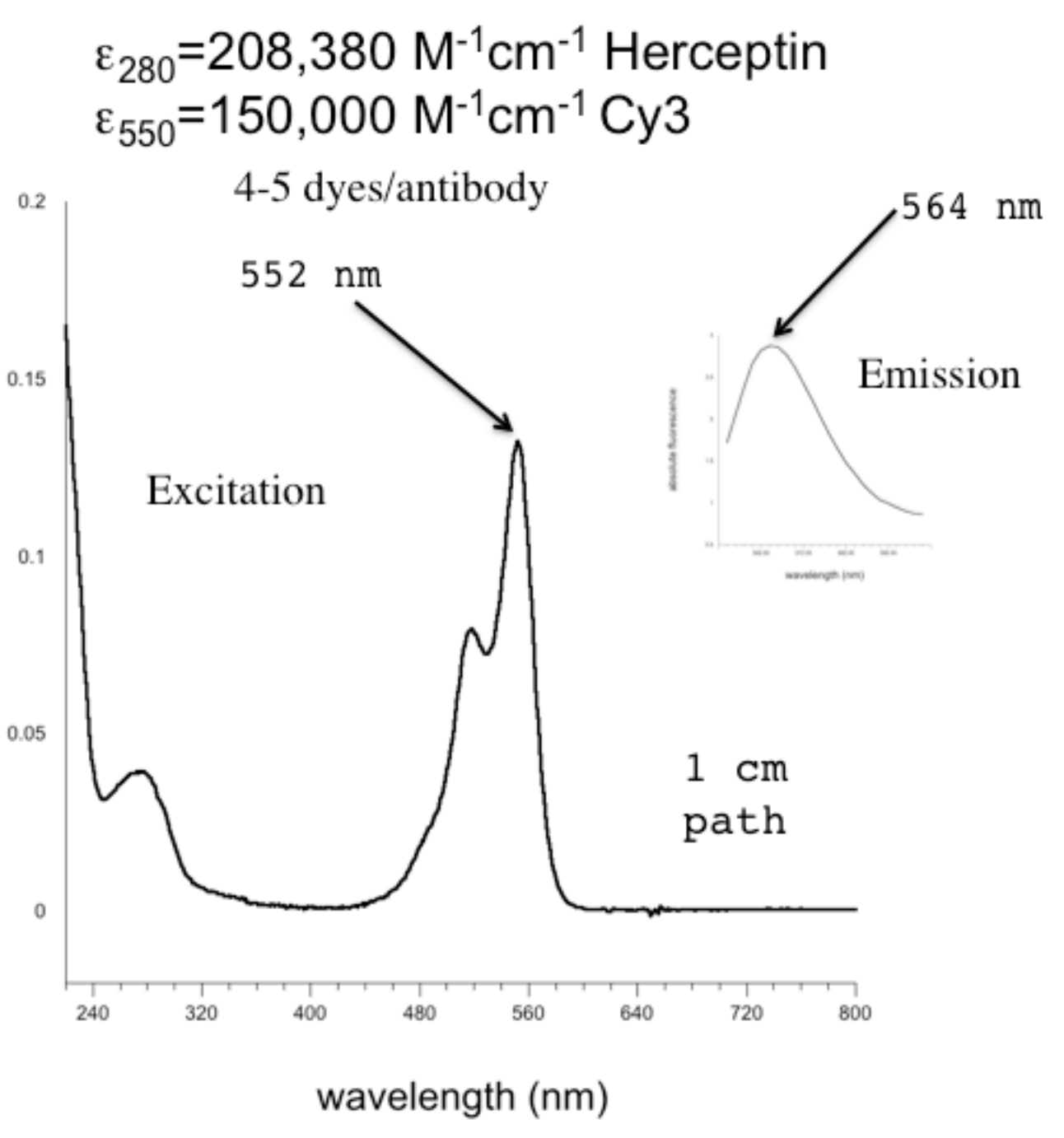
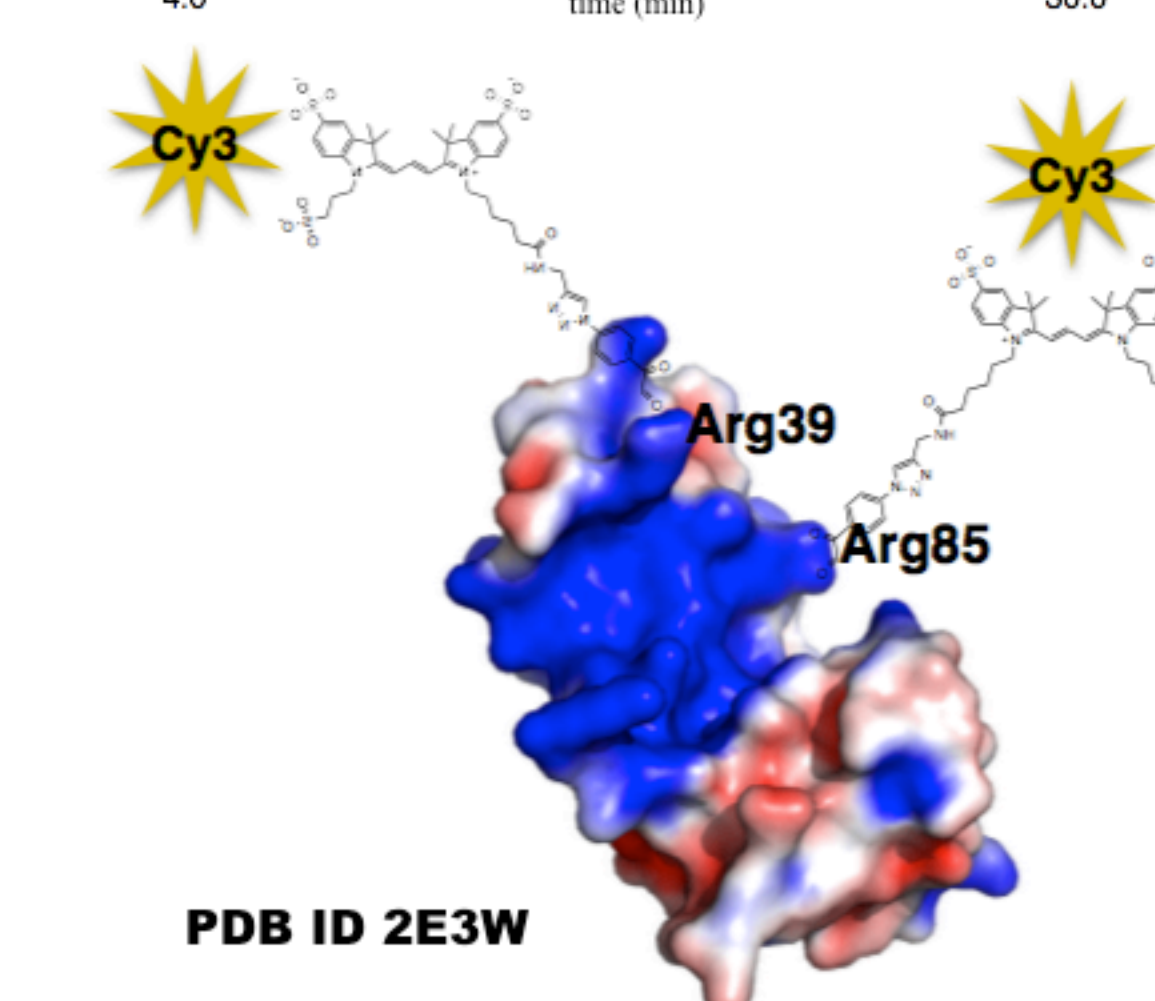
unmodified peptide



2.5 mg Biotin-PEG4-TPG reagent
Dissolved 120 μ L ACN:H₂O
Add 20 μ L to 250 μ L 1 mM 16-mer
100 mM KHCO₃ pH 8.5
3 hours 37 $^{\circ}$ C
HPLC purify
roughly stoichiometric reagent



200 μ L 100 μ M RNase A in
100 mM KHCO₃ pH 8.5
add to dry 200 μ g Cy3-TPG reagent
3 hours 37 $^{\circ}$ C
10 kDa cutoff amicon filter 4x
following spin filtration add TCEP
roughly 9 equivalents reagent



(a) Diels, O.; Schleich, K., The formation and properties of compounds originating from 1,2-diketones and benzamide. I Diacetyl and benzamide. *Ber Dtsch Chem Ges* **1916**, 49, 1711-1721; (b) Takahashi, K., Reaction of Phenylglyoxal with Arginine Residues in Proteins. *J Biol Chem* **1968**, 243 (23), 6171-6179; (c) Politz, S. M.; Noller, H. F.; McWhirter, P. D., Ribonucleic Acid-Protein Cross-Linking in Escherichia-Coli Ribosomes - (4-Azidophenyl)Glyoxal, a Novel Heterobifunctional Reagent. *Biochemistry-U S* **1981**, 20 (2), 372-378; (d) Kolb, H. C.; Finn, M. G.; Sharpless, K. B., Click chemistry: Diverse chemical function from a few good reactions. *Angew Chem Int Edit* **2001**, 40 (11), 2004-2021; (e) Bicker, K. L.; Subramanian, V.; Chumanevich, A. A.; Hofseth, L. J.; Thompson, P. R., Seeing Citrulline: Development of a Phenylglyoxal-Based Probe To Visualize Protein Citrullination. *J Am Chem Soc* **2012**, 134 (41), 17015-17018.

HPLC conditions: 0-70% B 30 min, 1 mL/min, Phenomenex Jupiter Proco 4.6 x 150 mm 4 μ m 90 A , HP1050
ESI-MS conditions: ABSCIEX API-2000