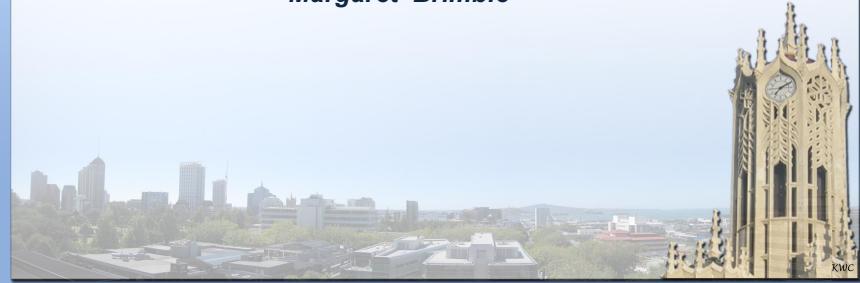




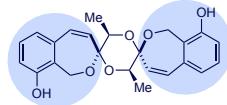
## Discovery of Peptide-Based Therapeutic Agents from a New Zealand Perspective

Margaret Brimble

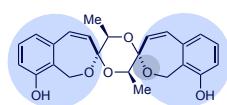


### PESTALOSPIRANES

- Fungal metabolites from endophytic fungus *Pestalotiopsis virgatula*, inhabiting the plant *Terminalia chebula*
- Contain rare benzo[c]oxepin heterocycle
- Exhibit anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity
- Contain unprecedented 1,9,11,18-tetraoxadispiro[6.2.6.2]octadecane spiroketal
- Attractive synthetic challenge – **no total synthesis**



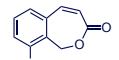
Pestalospirane A



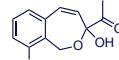
Pestalospirane B



co-isolated with:

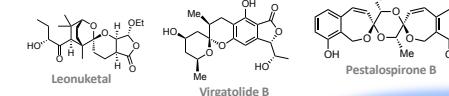
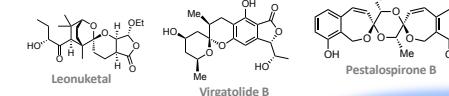
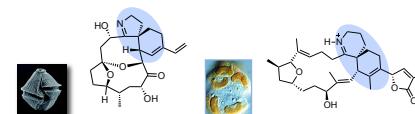


Xylarinol A



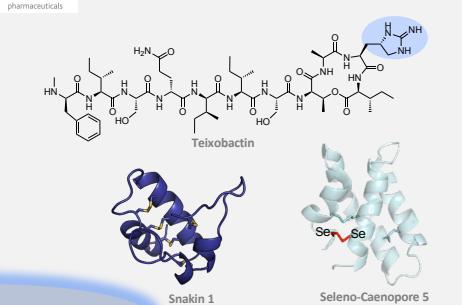
suggests related biosynthetically

### Natural Product Synthesis

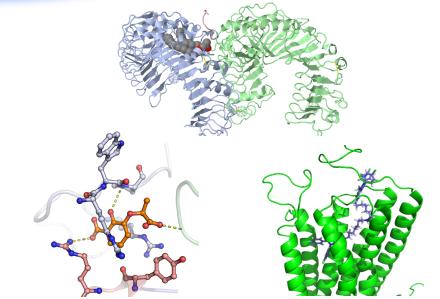


### neuren

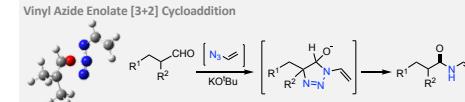
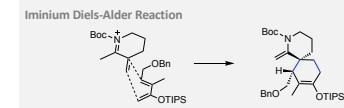
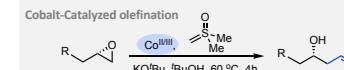
### Peptide Synthesis



### Medicinal Chemistry

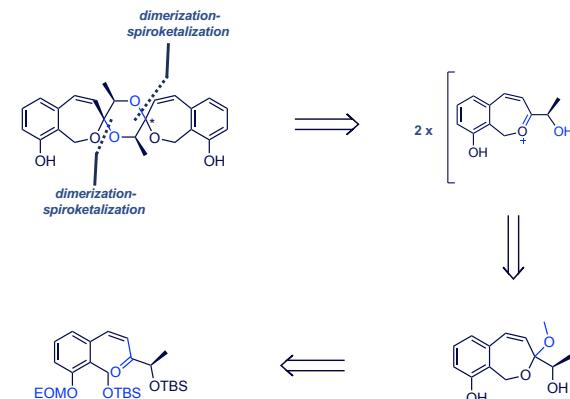


### New Synthetic Methods

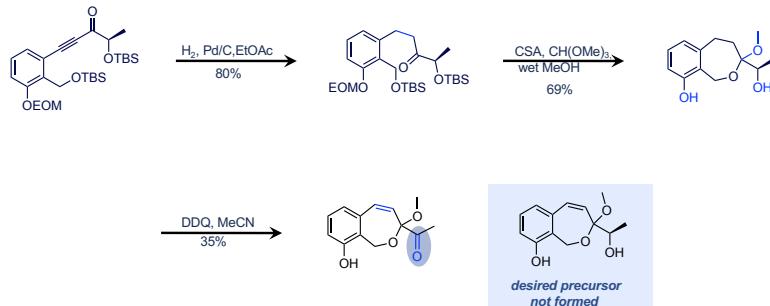


### Brimble Group

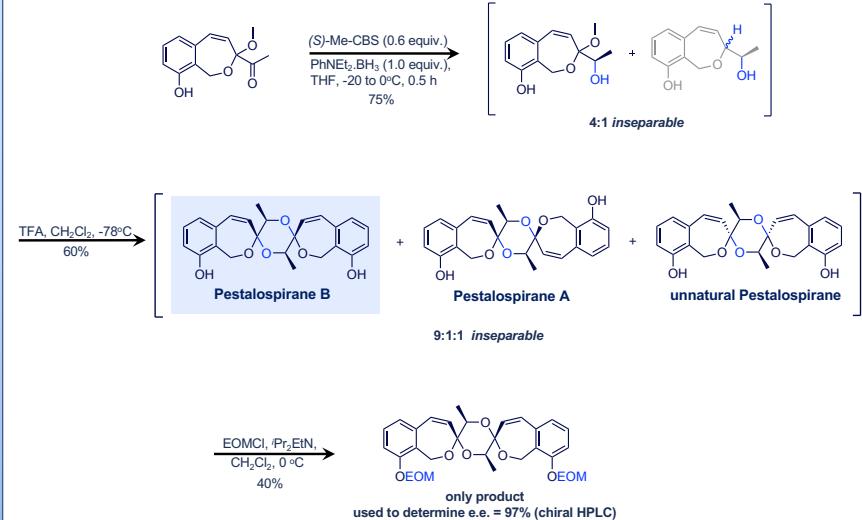
### BIOINSPIRED RETROSYNTHESIS



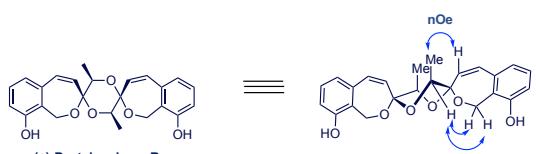
## SYNTHESIS OF DIMERIZATION PRECURSOR



## BIOINSPIRED TANDEM DIMERIZATION-SPIROKETALIZATION



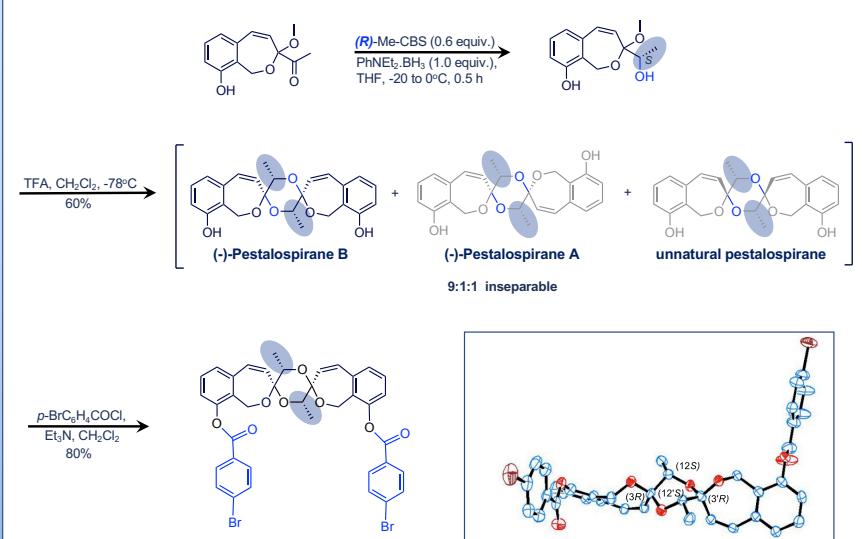
## STRUCTURE OF PESTALOSPIRANE B



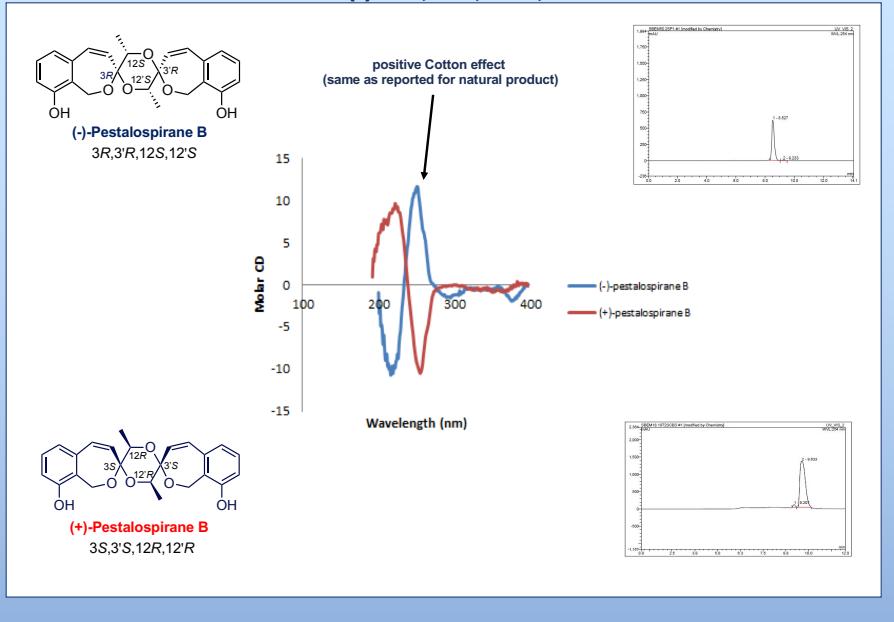
- Synthetic (+)-pestalospirane B exhibited **negative** short-wavelength Cotton effect ( $\lambda_{\max} 250 \text{ nm}$ )
- Natural product reported to exhibit **positive** Cotton effect ( $\lambda_{\max} 250 \text{ nm}$ )
- Absolute stereochemistry of natural product determined by comparing TDDFT calculations (B3LYP/TZVPP level) with ECD data
- No optical rotation data for natural product!

**NEED TO SYNTHESIZE OPPOSITE ENANTIOMER FOR COMPARISON TO CONFIRM ABSOLUTE STEREOCHEMISTRY**

## SYNTHESIS OF (-)-PESTALOSPIRANE

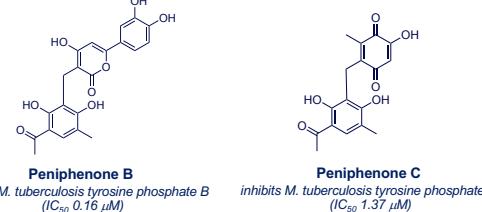
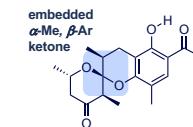


## NATURAL PRODUCT IS (-)-3*R*,3'*R*,12*S*,12'*S*-PESTALOSPIRANE



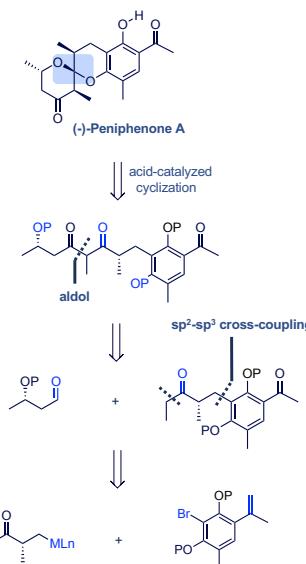
## PENIPHENONE A

- ( $\pm$ )-Peniphenone A isolated from cultures of mangrove fungus *Penicillium dipodomycola* (strain HN4-3A), from stem of mangrove plant *Acanthus ilicifolius* in South China sea
- Isolated alongside peniphenones B/C - inhibit *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* protein tyrosine phosphate B

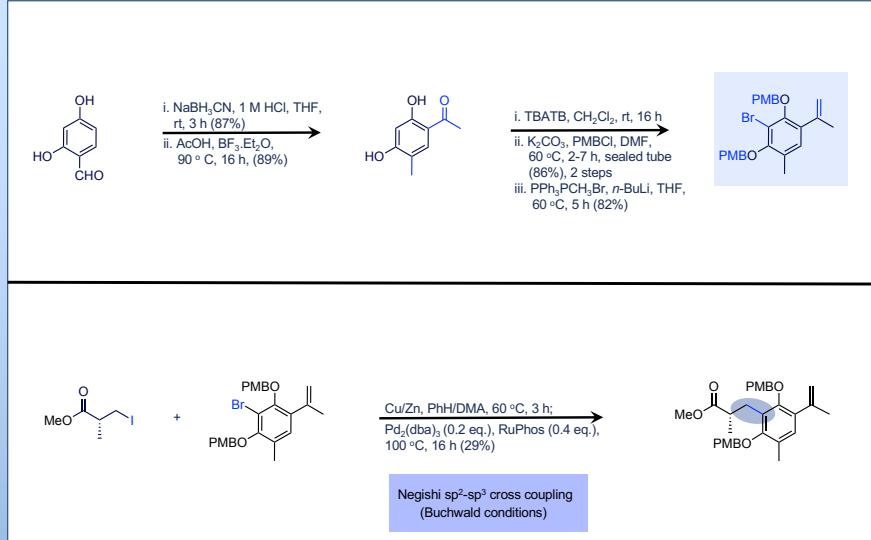


Isolation: H. Li, J. Jiang, Z. Liu, S. Lin, G. Xia, X. Xia, B. Ding, L. He, Y. Lu, Z. She, *J. Nat. Prod.* 2014, 77, 800-806.  
Synthesis: J. T. J. Spence, J. H. George, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, 17, 5970-5973.

## RETROSYNTHESIS

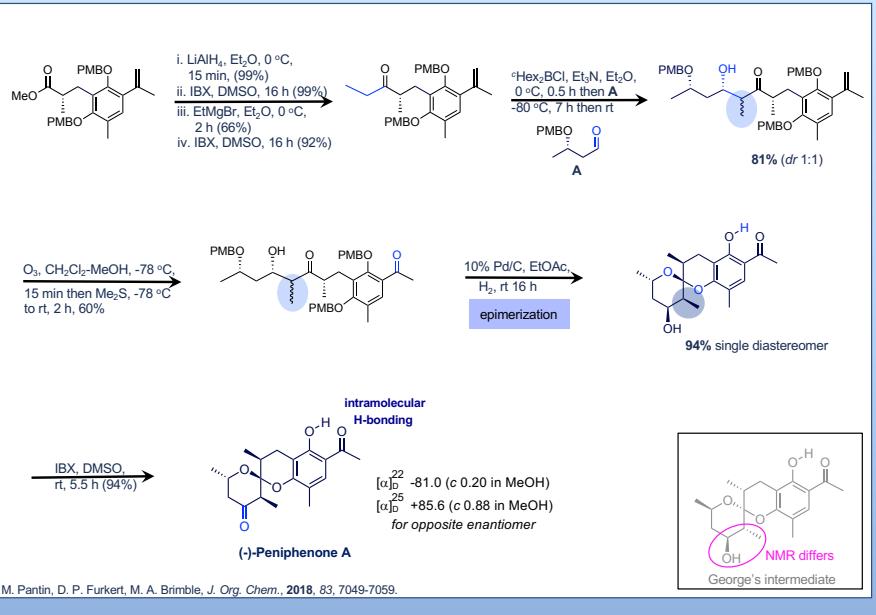


## SYNTHESIS OF $\alpha$ -Methyl $\beta$ -Aryl MOTIF

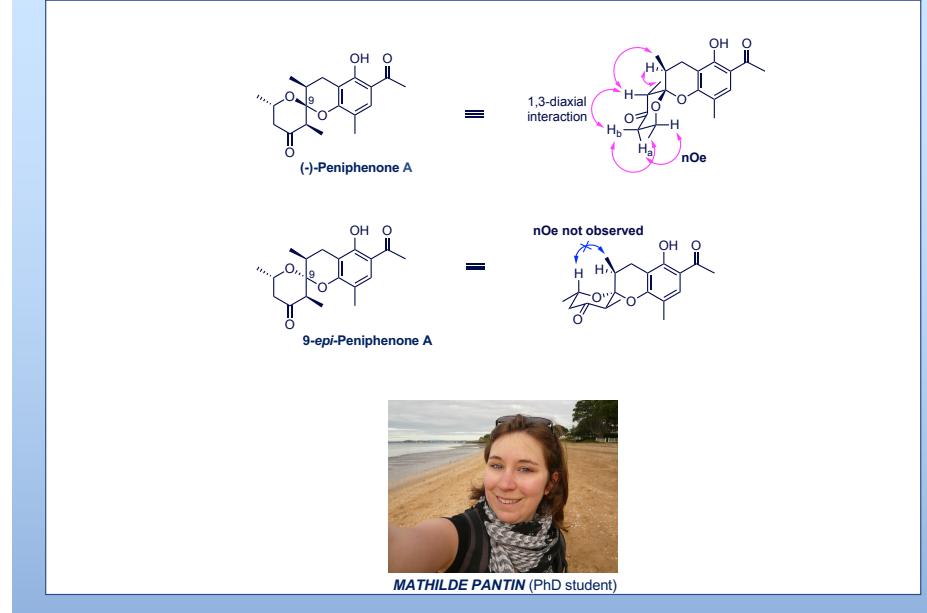


J. E. Milne, S. L. Buchwald, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2004, 126, 13028-13032.

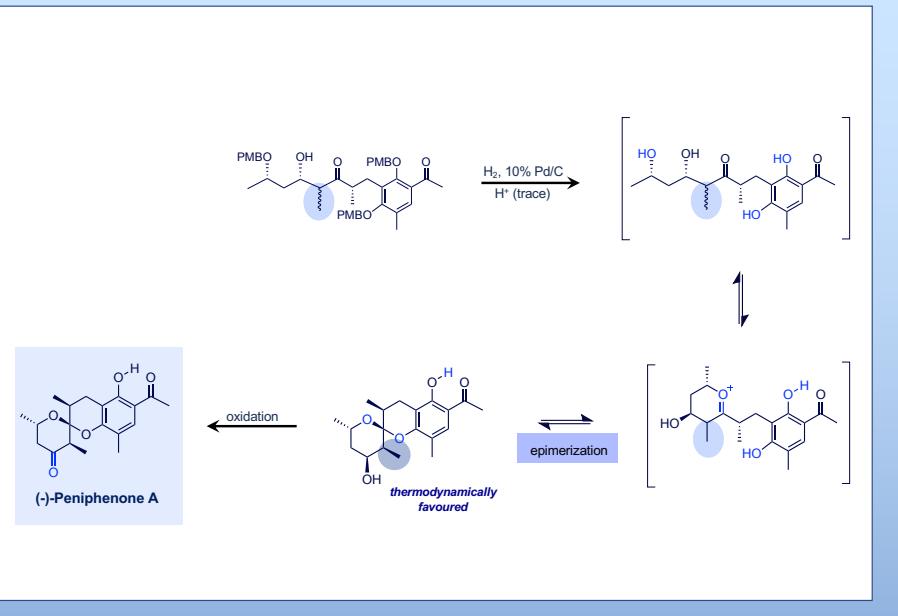
## CONVERSION TO SPIROKETAL



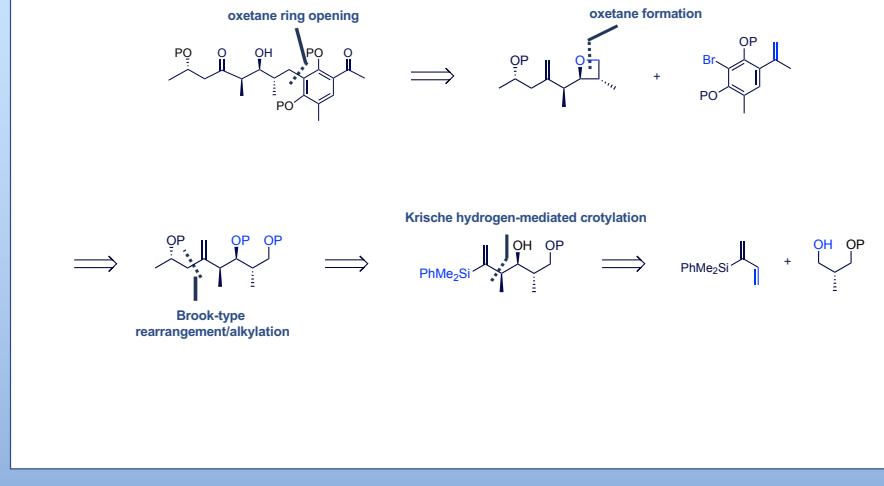
## STEREOCHEMISTRY



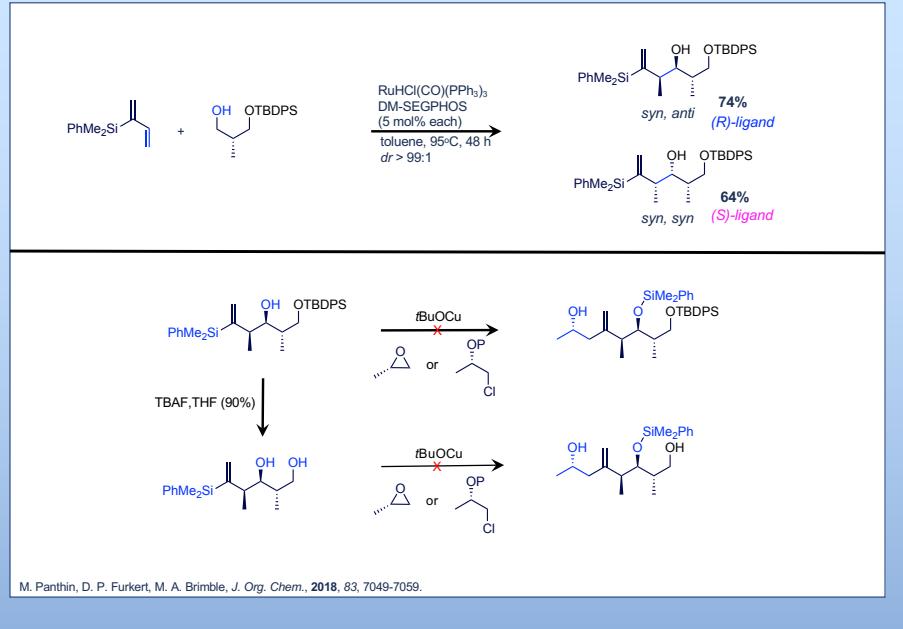
## MECHANISM



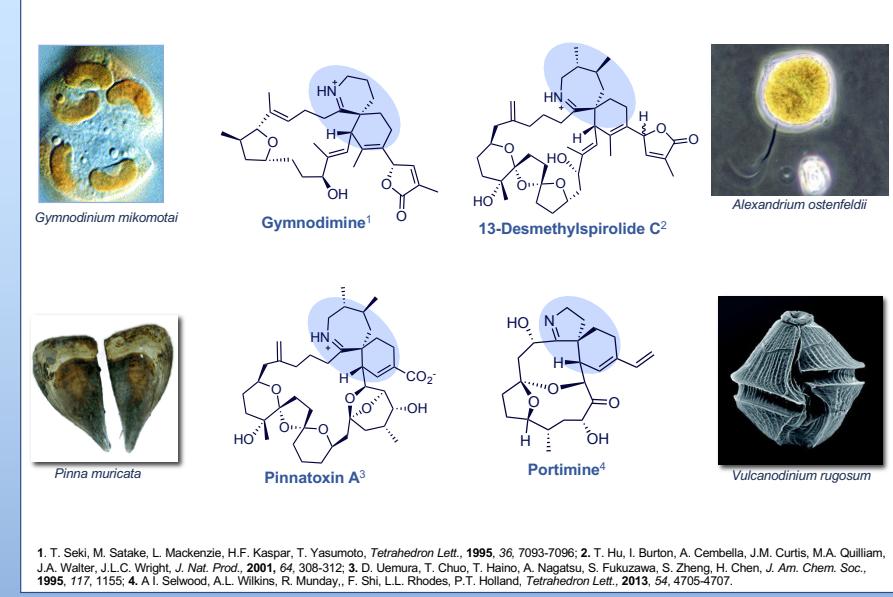
## AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH



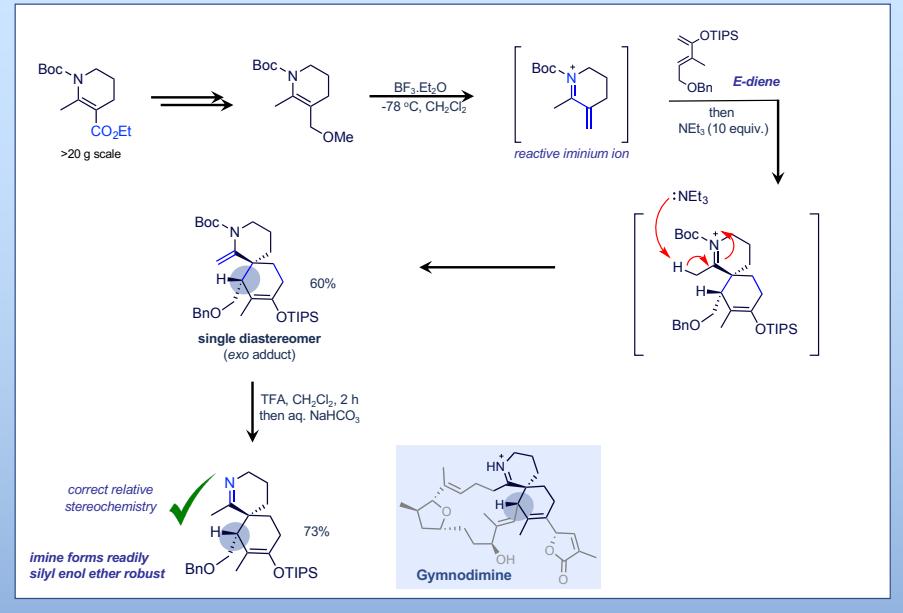
## KRISCHE TYPE H-MEDIATED C-C COUPLINGS



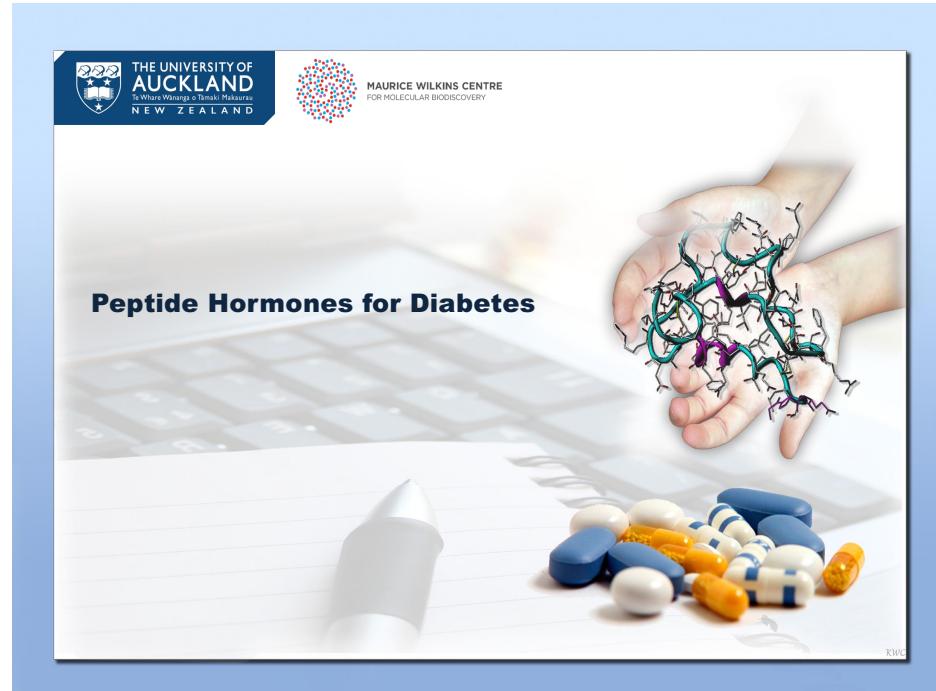
## SPIROIMINE SHELLFISH TOXINS



## IMINIUM DIELS-ALDER TOWARDS GYMNO DIMINE

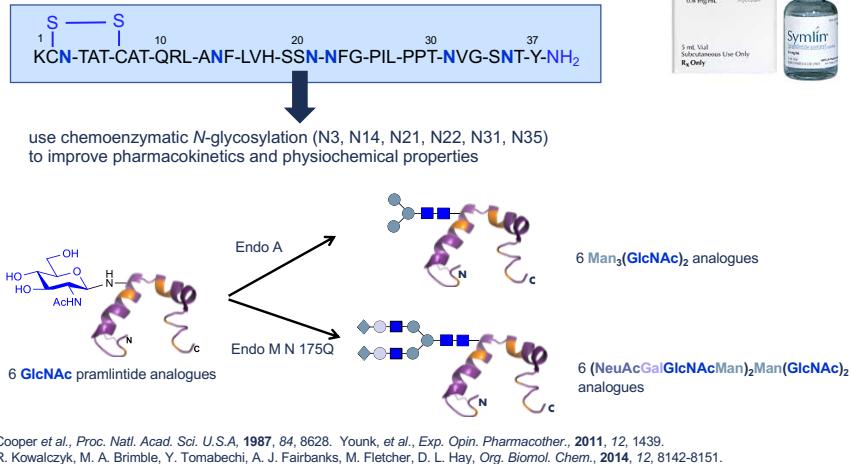


## Peptide Hormones for Diabetes



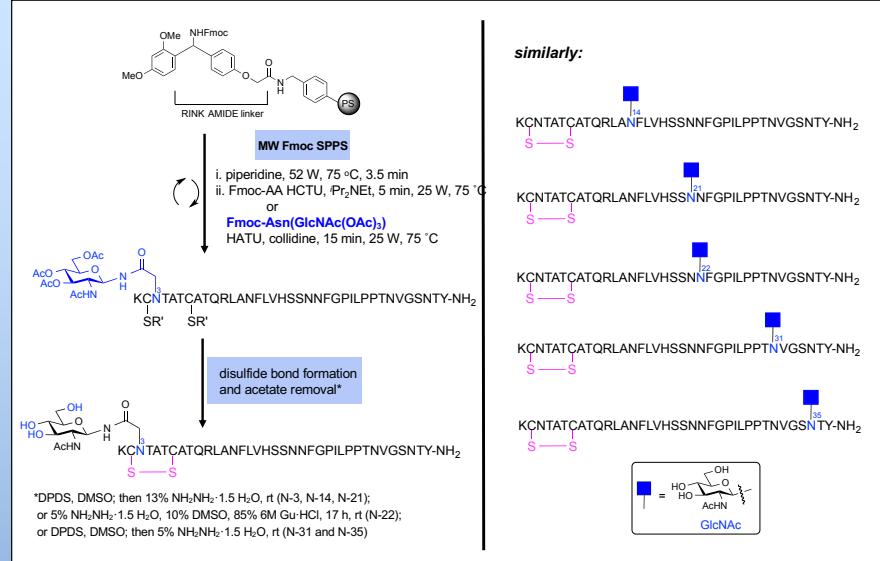
## **PRAMLINTIDE**

- Pramlintide (Symlin®) – synthetic analogue of human amylin
  - Non-aggregating, non-amyloidogenic, more soluble, equipotent to human amylin
  - Used in adjunctive therapy for type 1 and type 2 diabetes
  - $t_{1/2}$  48 min; precipitates above pH 5.5; need subcutaneous injection – 3 x daily



Cooper *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **1987**, *84*, 8628. Younkin, *et al.*, *Exp. Opin. Pharmacother.*, **2011**, *12*, 1439. R. Kowalczyk, M. A. Brimble, Y. Tomabechi, A. J. Fairbanks, M. Fletcher, D. L. Hay, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, **2014**, *12*, 8142-8151.

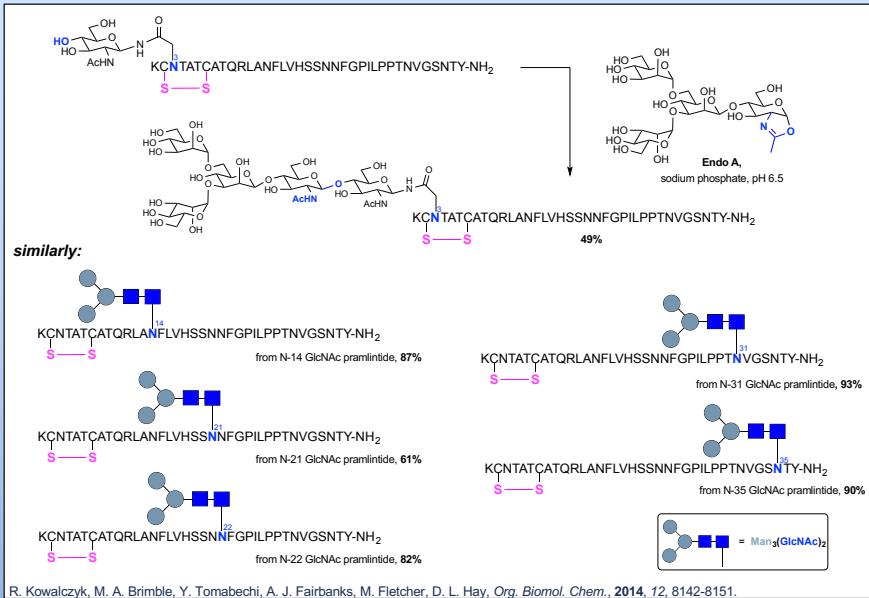
# **GLYCOPRAMLINTIDES (native GlcNAc)**



<sup>a</sup>DPDS, DMSO; then 13% NH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>·1.5 H<sub>2</sub>O, rt (N-3, N-14, N-21); or 5% NH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>·1.5 H<sub>2</sub>O, 10% DMSO, 85% 6M Gu-HCl, 17 h, rt (N-22); or DPDS, DMSO; then 5% NH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>·1.5 H<sub>2</sub>O, rt (N-31 and N-35).

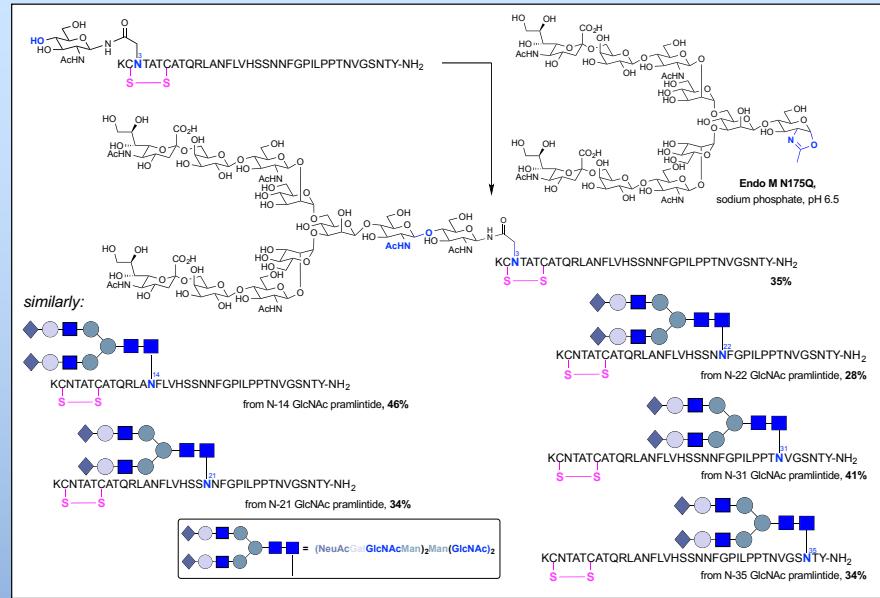
R. Kowalczyk, M. A. Brimble, Y. Tomabechi, A. J. Fairbanks, M. Fletcher, D. L. Hay, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2014, 12, 8142–8151

# **GLYCOPRAMLINTIDE PENTASACCHARIDES**



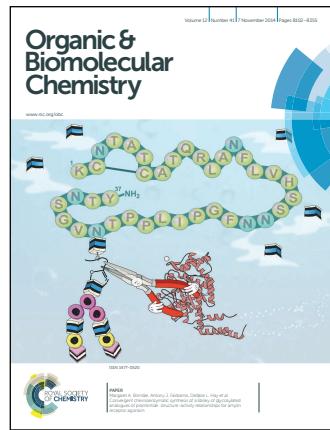
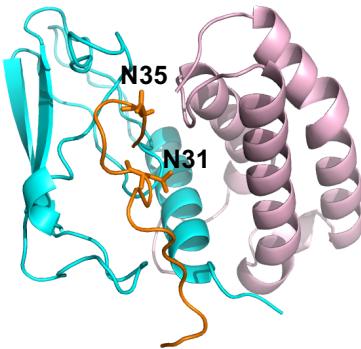
R. Kowalczyk, M. A. Brimble, Y. Tomabechi, A. J. Fairbanks, M. Fletcher, D. L. Hay, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2014, 12, 8142-8151.

# **GLYCOPRAMLINTIDE UNDECASACCHARIDES**



## NATIVE GLYCOPRAMLINTIDES

- Agonist activity at AMY<sub>1(a)</sub> receptor best for N-21, N-31 and N-35 glycopramlintides (C-term)
- **Agonist activity decreases with the size of the sugar:**  
undecasaccharide < pentasaccharide < GlcNAc
- Constructed a model consistent with these findings



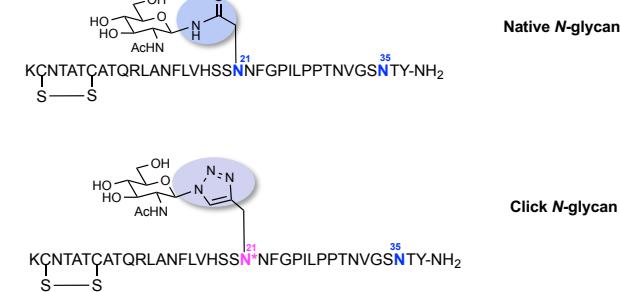
R. Kowalczyk, M. A. Brimble, Y. Tomabechi, A. J. Fairbanks, M. Fletcher, D. L. Hay, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2014, 12, 8142-8151.

## CLICK GLYCOPRAMLINTIDES

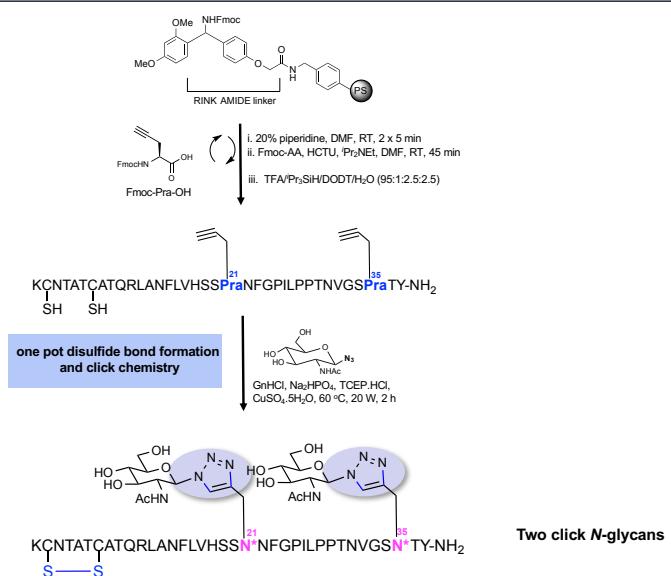
Previous study showed N-Glycosides at N-21 and N-35 most active but:

- only used single GlcNAc substitutions
- native N-glycosides tedious to prepare

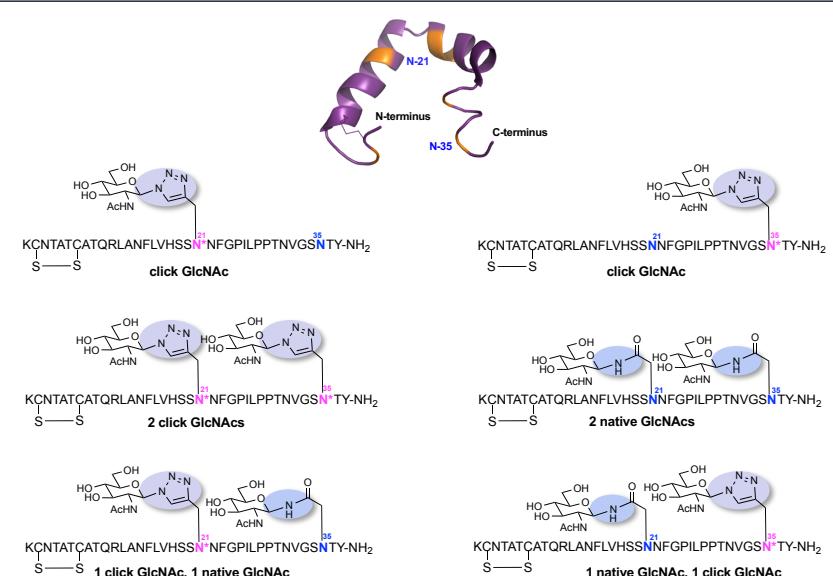
**Use click chemistry to efficiently generate glycomimetics.  
Do click analogues act similarly to native N-glycosides at AMY<sub>1(a)</sub> receptor?**



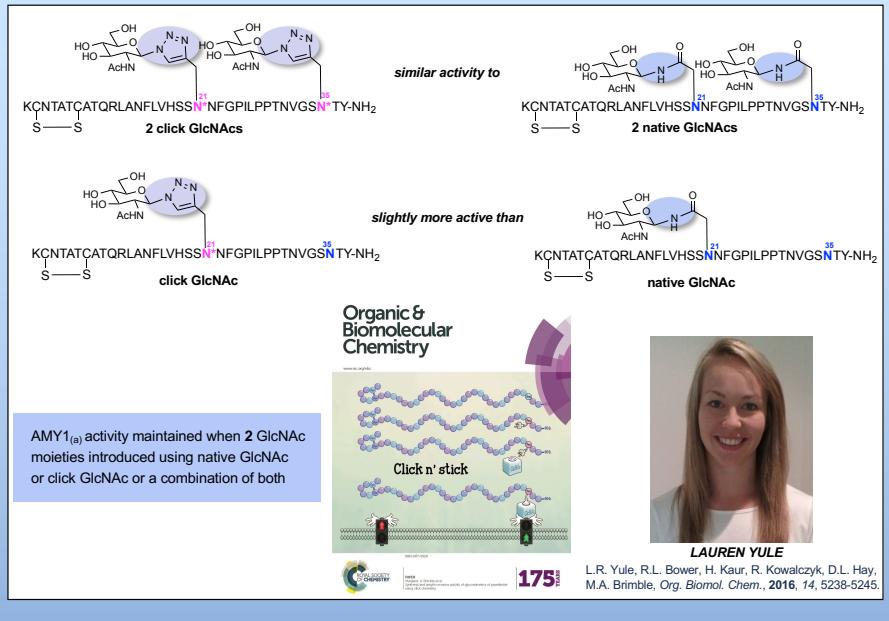
## CLICK GLYCOPRAMLINTIDES - SYNTHESIS



## NATIVE vs CLICK GLYCOPRAMLINTIDES



## AMYLIN RECEPTOR ACTIVITY

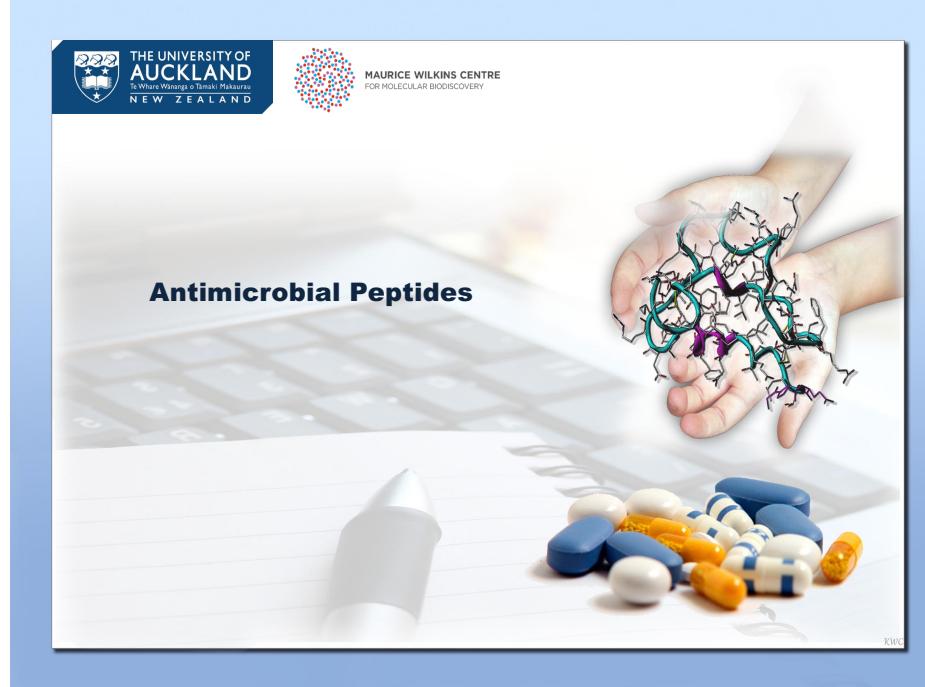


THE UNIVERSITY OF  
AUCKLAND  
Te Whare Wananga o Tamaki Makaurau  
NEW ZEALAND



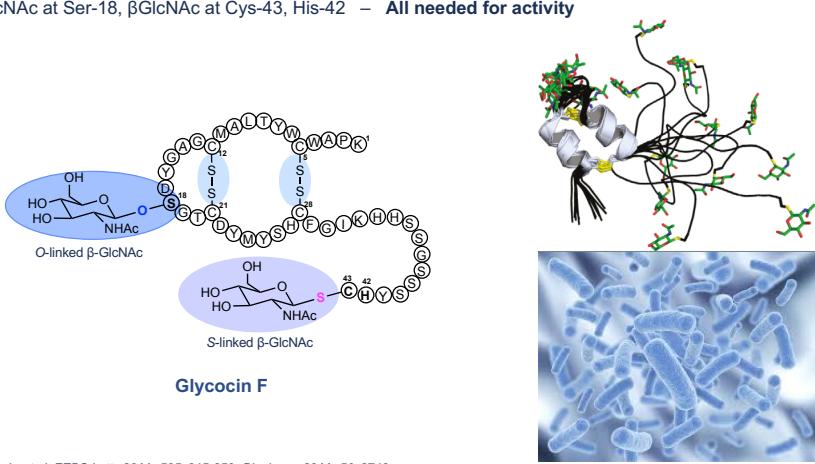
MAURICE WILKINS CENTRE  
FOR MOLECULAR BIOSCIENCE

## Antimicrobial Peptides



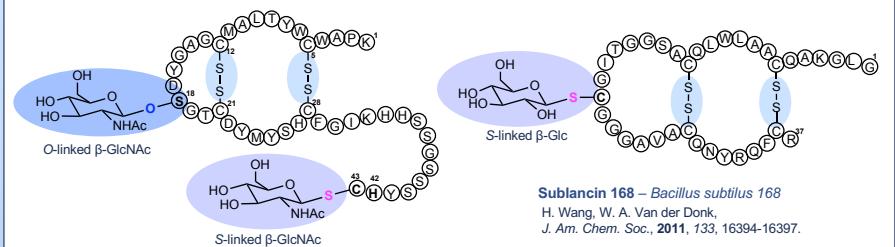
## GLYCOCIN F – GLYCOSYLATED BACTERIOCIN

- Bacteriocin: ribosomally-synthesised antimicrobial peptide with narrow phylogenetic spectrum of activity
- Glycocin F – secreted by *Lactobacillus plantarum* KW30
- Rapid and sustained bacteriostasis ( $IC_{50}$  of 2 nM); **Potential probiotic**
- $\beta$ GlcNAc at Ser-18,  $\beta$ GlcNAc at Cys-43, His-42 – **All needed for activity**



## S-LINKED GLYCOPEPTIDES

only three rare S-linked glycopeptides:

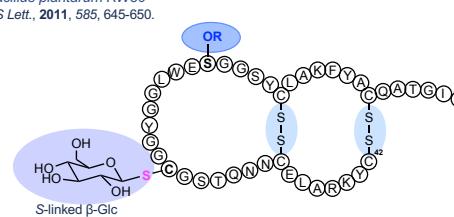


**Glycocin F - *Lactobacillus plantarum* KW30**

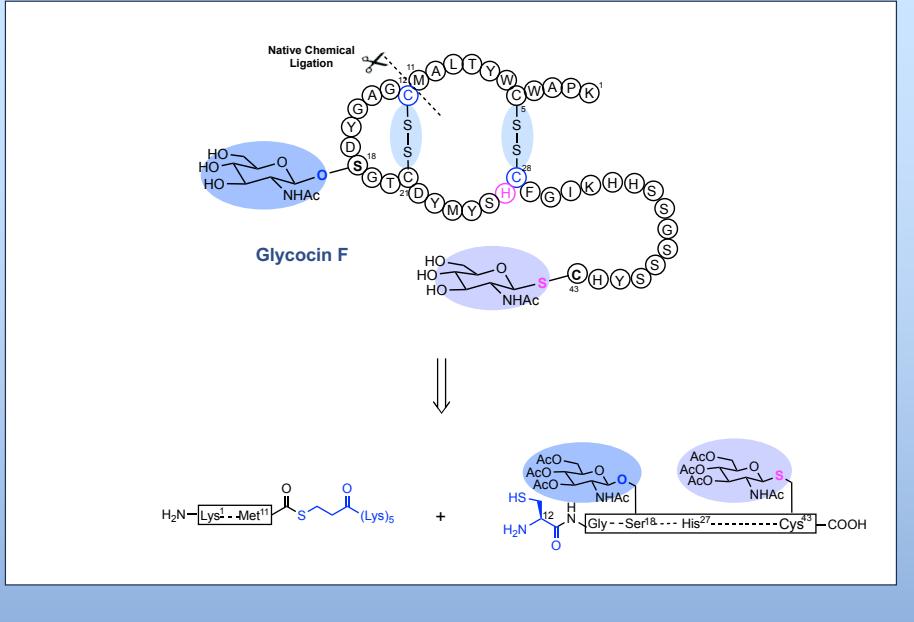
G. E. Norris et al, *FEBS Lett.*, 2011, 585, 645-650.

recombinant gene products from putative bacteriocin gene cluster in *Bacillus thuringiensis* serovar *andalouensis* BGSC 4AW1

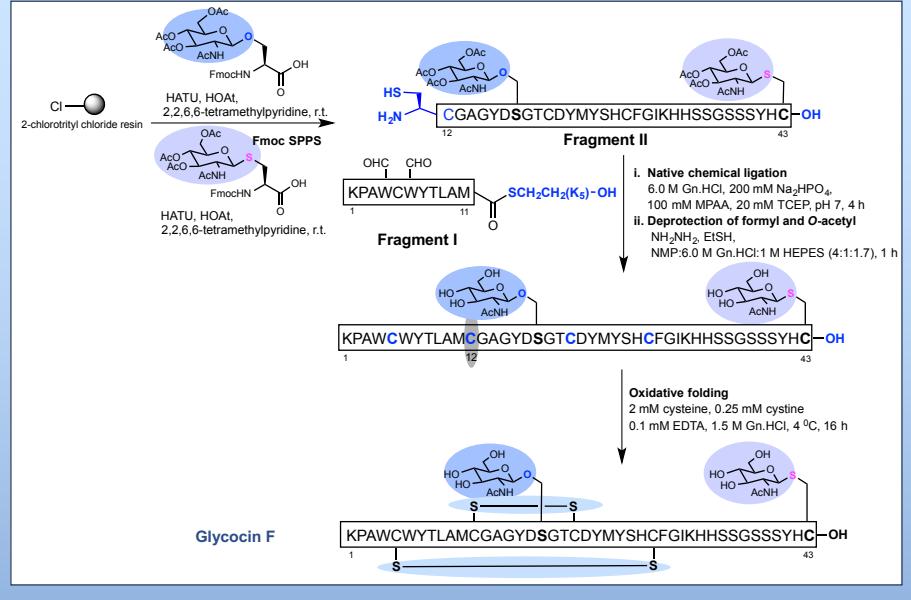
W. A. Van der Donk et al, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, 136, 84-87.



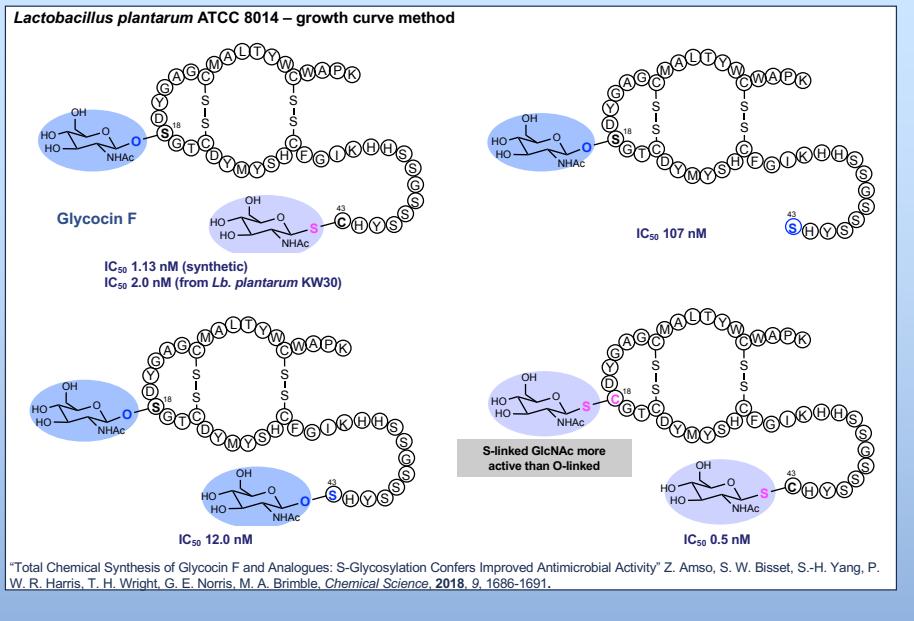
## GLYCOCIN F – REVISED SYNTHETIC STRATEGY



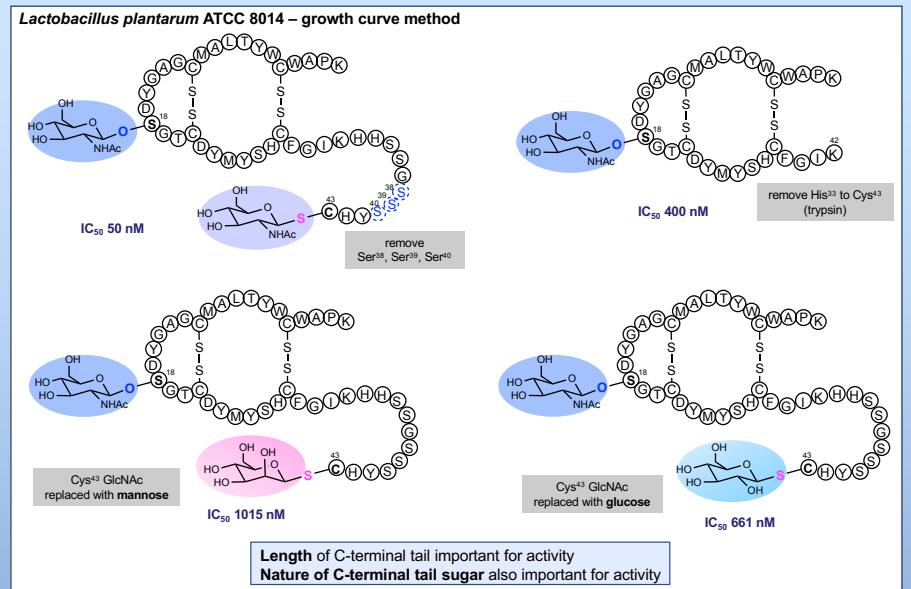
## SYNTHESIS OF GLYCOCIN F



## DOUBLE S-LINKED ANALOGUE



## C-TERMINAL TAIL ANALOGUES

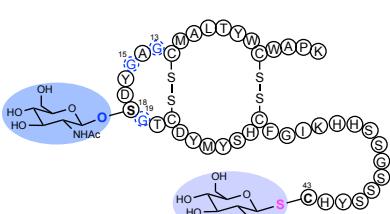
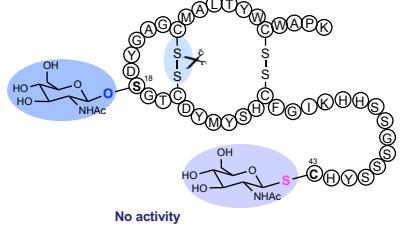


## INTERHELICAL LOOP ANALOGUES

*Lactobacillus plantarum* ATCC 8014 – growth curve method

**IC<sub>50</sub>** 57.6 nM      Gly<sup>13</sup> removed from loop  
**IC<sub>50</sub>** 2480 nM      Gly<sup>13</sup> and Gly<sup>19</sup> removed from loop  
**IC<sub>50</sub>** 2710 nM      Gly<sup>13</sup>, Gly<sup>15</sup> and Gly<sup>19</sup> removed from loop

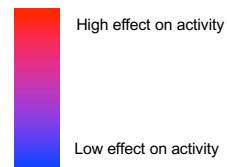
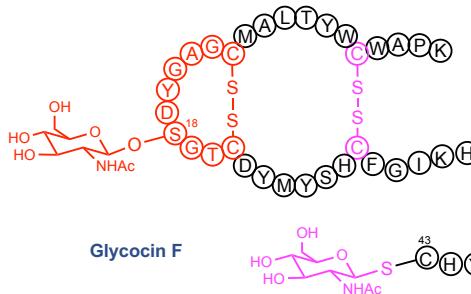
change in loop between residues 13 and 20 reduces activity and decreases  $\alpha$ -helical content of glycinin F



### Disulfide bonds essential for activity

– maintain stability and integrity of loop and/or hold alpha helices in specific position

## GLYCOCIN F: STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY



SEAN BISSET  
(PhD student)



ZAIID AMSO  
(PhD student)



GILL NORRIS  
Massey University

"Using Chemical Synthesis to Probe Structure-Activity Relationships of the Glycative Bacteriocin Glycinin F" S. Bisset, S.-H. Yang, Z. Amso, P. Harris, M. Patchett, M. A. Brimble and G. Norris, *ACS Chemical Biology*, 2018, 13, 1270-1278.