

Accelerated Microfluidic Native Chemical Ligation at Difficult Amino Acids Toward Cyclic Peptides

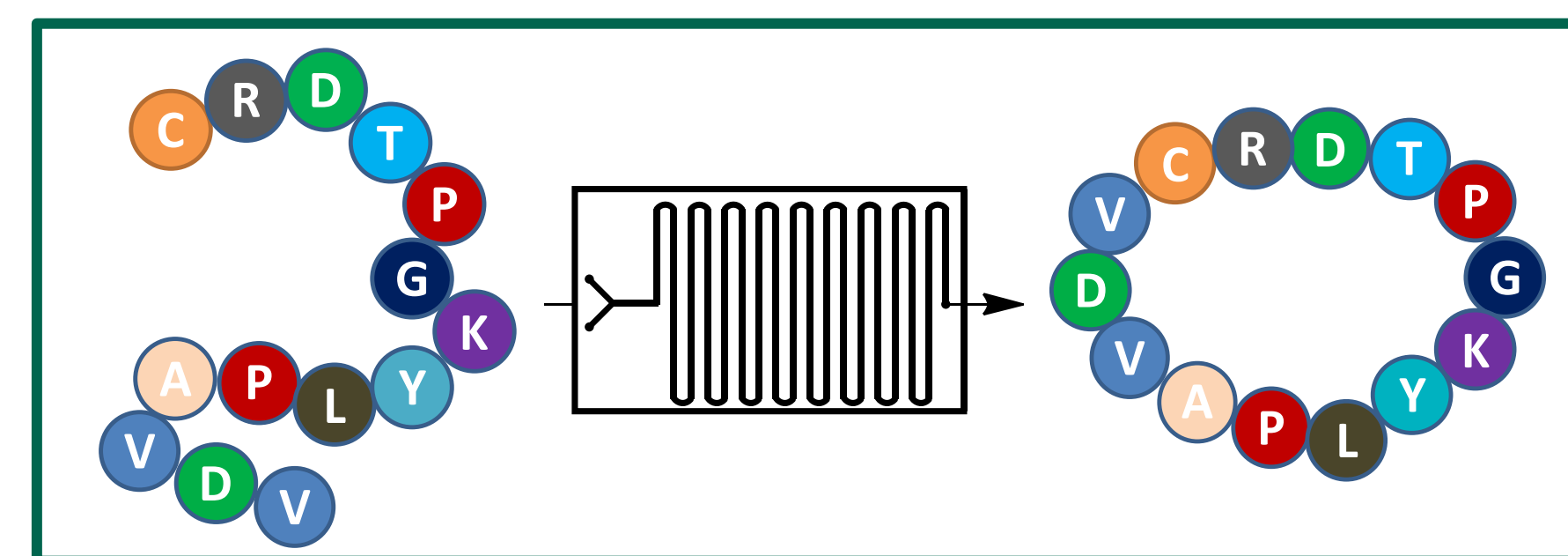
1 | Introduction

Synthetic peptide-based therapeutics have a bright forecast

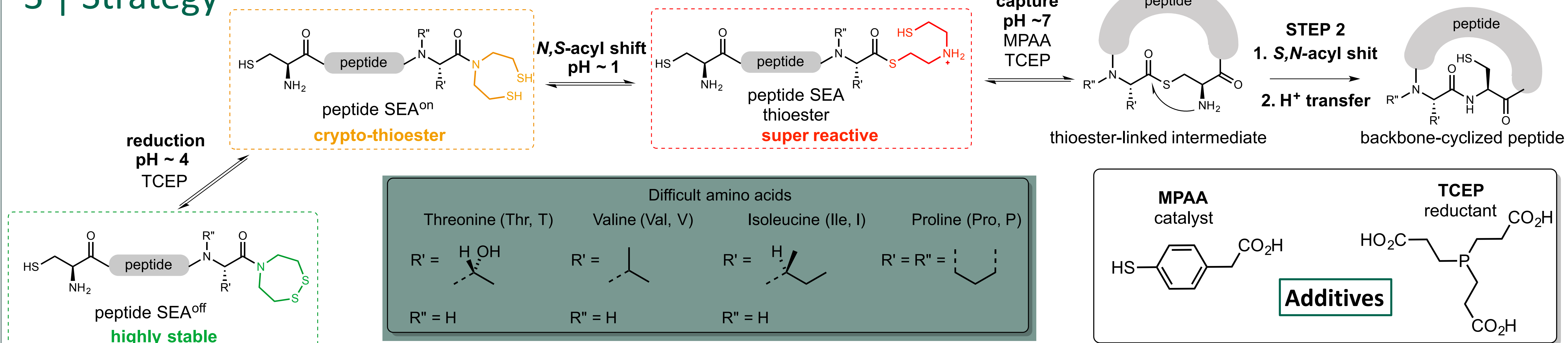
- 70+ approved peptide APIs (+140 clinical trials; 500+ preclinical development)
- Pressing demand for developing new synthetic technologies compatible with increasing regulatory constraints, versatility and fast time-to-market
- In phase with the actual transitioning toward flow and microfluidic technologies for pharmaceutical production, the combination of microfluidics and peptide production has gained significant attention over the last decade

2 | Aim

The aim was to develop and **implement** a **telescoped** continuous flow strategy for the generation and usage of a **highly unstable/super reactive thioester species** toward the preparation of **cyclic peptides** under **microfluidic conditions**.

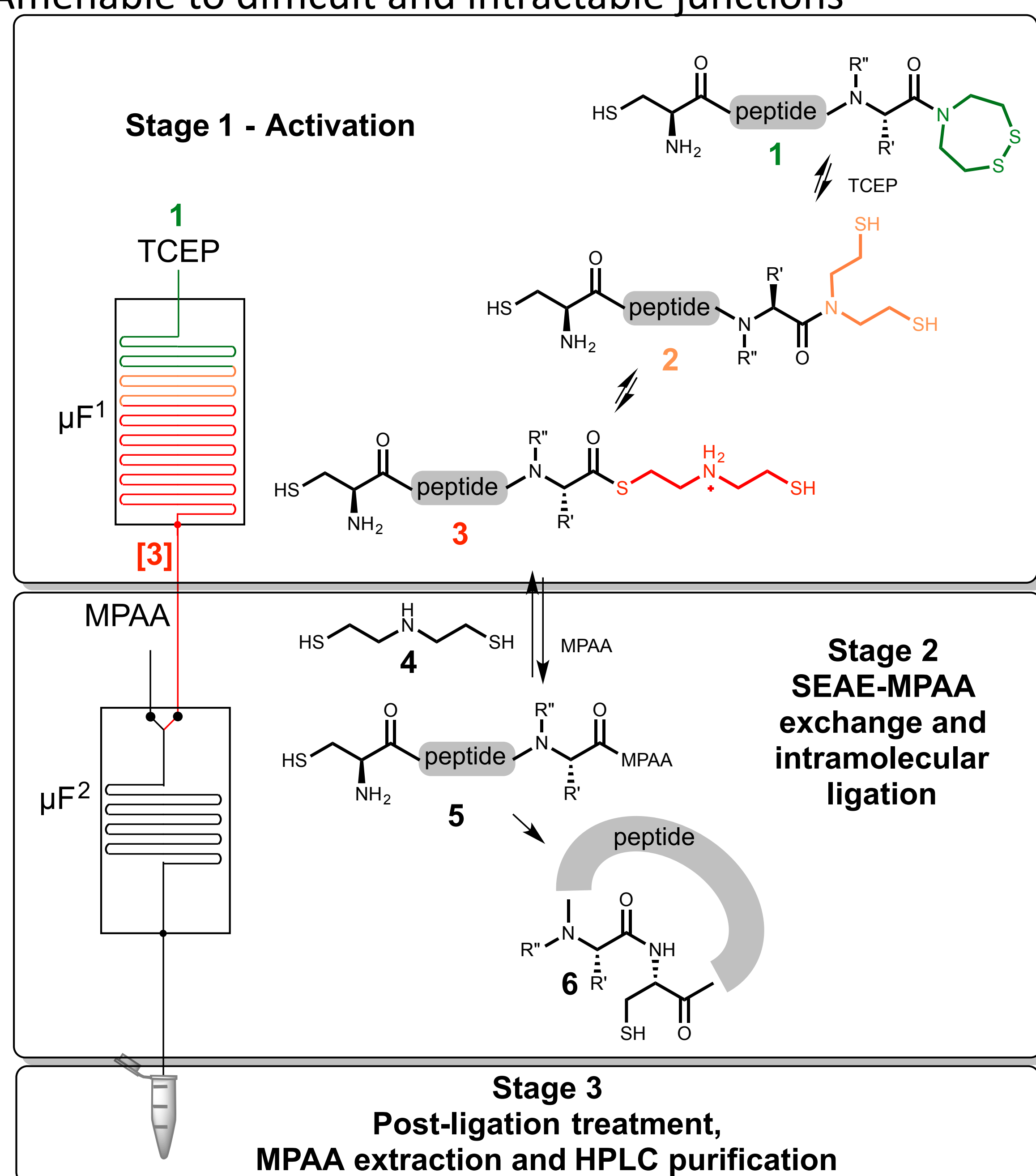


3 | Strategy

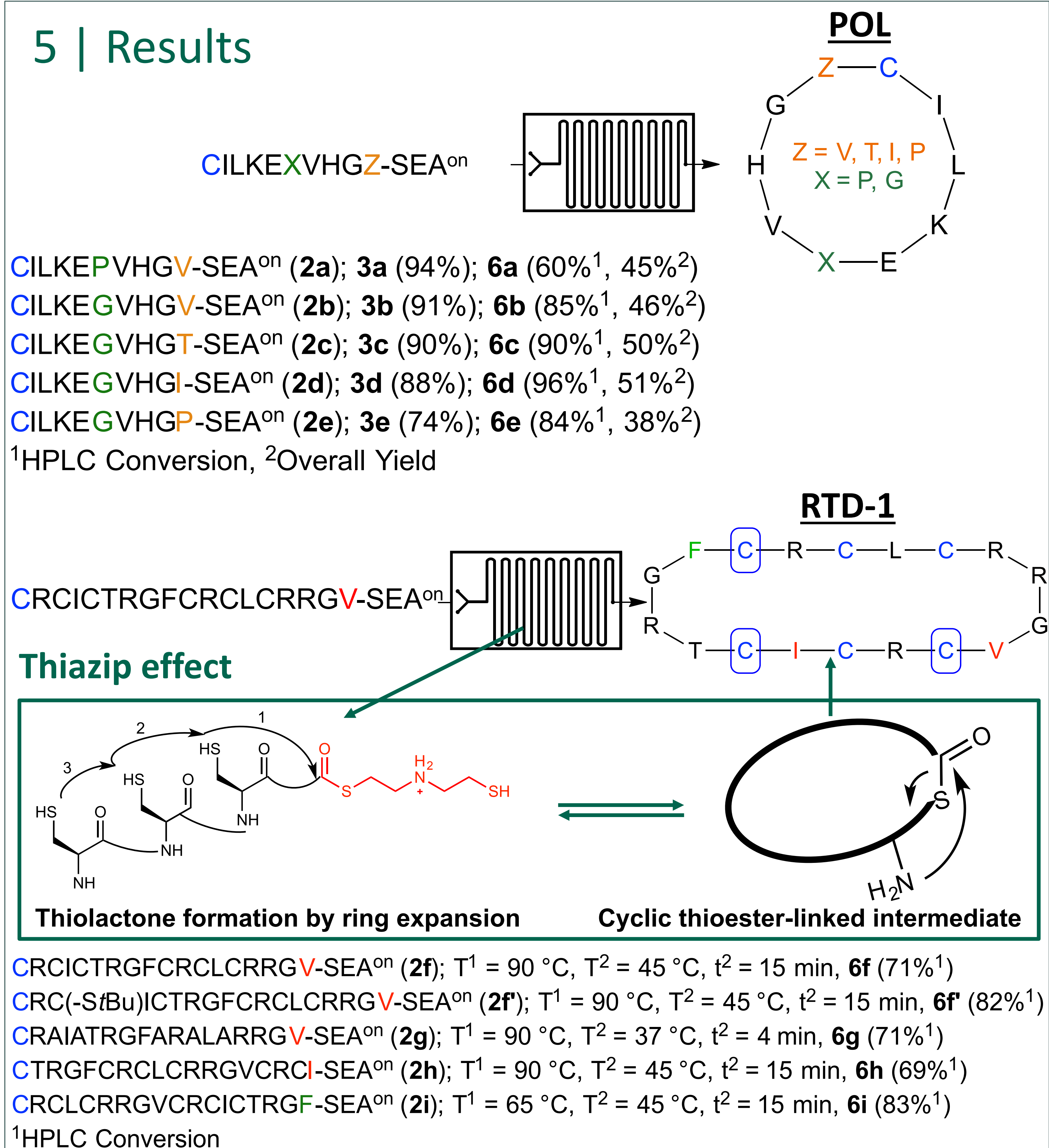


4 | Microreactor

- ✓ Precise control of pH and residence time
- ✓ Theoretically unlimited production
- ✓ Generation and use of unstable/highly reactive thioester species from stable amides
- ✓ Extremely fast cyclative ligations (down to 2 min vs 48 h under conventional conditions)
- ✓ Amenable to difficult and intractable junctions



5 | Results



6 | Conclusion

The development of a **telescoped continuous flow** strategy for the preparation of **cyclic peptides** of various sizes was successfully implemented in a **microreactor** setup. Upon optimization of the entire flow process, three type of cyclic peptides (POL, 10 residues; RTD-1, 18 residues and F₂-K₁, 28 residues) were synthesized in a **compact** microfluidic setup. **Unprecedented short cyclative ligation rates** (< 5 min) were obtained even for **difficult** and **intractable** junctions in conversions ranging from 60 to 96% depending on the peptide sequence and the ligation site. The microfluidic system is **flexible** and **versatile**, and could be easily adapted to the inherent specificities of various cyclic peptides.

7 | Acknowledgements

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