Unsymmetric Peptide Trichalcogenides –SSS–/–SSSe– Bond Formation by Rhodium-catalyzed Exchange Reaction

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Peptide polysulfides, which have various functions such as strong antioxidant and signal transduction activity, have recently attracting considerable interest. Previously, we reported rhodium-catalyzed synthesis of peptide polysulfides by insertion of sulfur into unprotected peptide disulfides.¹ Rhodium-catalyzed synthesis of unsymmetric trichalcogenides containing –S–S–S–S–bonds using exchange reaction between peptide trisulfide and disulfides/diselenides was found.

Glutathione trisulfide (GSSSG) 1 (0.1 mmol) was reacted with a disulfide derivative of Gly-Cys-Gly 2² (4.0 equiv.) in the presence of RhCl₃ · 3H₂O (10 mol%) in water (50 mM) at 40 °C for 3 h. Then, unsymmetric trisulfide 3 (0.073 mmol, 73%) and the disulfide 4 (0.074 mmol, 74%) were obtained with the recovery of 1 (0.024 mmol, 24%) and 2 (0.32 mmol, 80%). 3 and 4 were isolated by reverse-phase HPLC, and structures were determined by NMR, IR, Raman, and MS. By using diselenide derivatives instead of disulfide 2, unsymmetric trichalcogenide compounds with an -S-S-Se- bond can be obtained. Selenium is larger in size, more polarizable, and more nucleophilic than sulfur. These peptide trichalcogenide compounds containing selenium are expected to have a higher bioaffinity with biomacromolecules and exhibit slightly different and interesting biological activities. The reaction smoothly proceeded in wide ranges of pH (1-8) using various unprotected peptides, and formed new unsymmetric trichalcogenide compounds containing -S-S-S-/-S-Se- bonds.

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