Development of a Multifunctional Benzophenone Linker for Peptide Stapling and Photoaffinity Labelling

Yuteng Wu,[a] Lasse B. Olsen,[a] Yu Heng Lau,[a] Claus Hatt Jensen,[a] Maxim Rossmann,[b] Ysobel R. Baker,[a] Hannah F. Sore,[a] Súil Collins,[a] and David R. Spring*[a]

Photoaffinity labelling is a useful method for studying how proteins interact with ligands and biomolecules, and can help identify and characterise new targets for the development of new therapeutics. We present the design and synthesis of a novel multifunctional benzophenone linker that serves as both a photo-crosslinking motif and a peptide stapling reagent.

Using double-click stapling, we attached the benzophenone to the peptide via the staple linker, rather than by modifying the peptide sequence with a photo-crosslinking amino acid. When applied to a p53-derived peptide, the resulting photoactive stapled peptide was able to preferentially crosslink with MDM2 in the presence of competing protein. This multifunctional linker also features an extra alkyne handle for downstream applications such as pull-down assays, and can be used to investigate the target selectivity of stapled peptides.

Protein–protein interactions (PPIs) are inextricably involved in a host of cellular functions, with aberrant activity linked to a variety of human diseases.[1] Tool compounds that can probe specific PPIs are vital for unravelling the functions of individual proteins within a complex protein network, and can potentially identify and characterise new targets for drug development.[2] In particular, compounds that can be used for photoaffinity labelling are powerful tools for studying the interactions of proteins with ligands or other biomolecules.[3] Photoaffinity labelling involves the use of a photoactivatable functionality that, on exposure to UV light, can form a covalent linkage to biomolecules within close proximity.[4] This irreversible process enables subsequent analysis of the interaction.[5]

As part of our work on stapled peptides to inhibit PPIs, we were interested in developing photoaffinity tools to characterise our peptides and their target PPIs. In peptide stapling, a promising strategy for designing α-helix mimetic inhibitors, two amino acid side-chains are joined to form a macrocycle.[5] Non-proteogenic amino acids are commonly used for macrocyclisation; however, techniques involving all native residues are also available.[7] The resulting peptide is stabilised in a helical conformation, which can lead to improved binding affinity and pharmacokinetic properties, relative to those of the linear analogues.[8] Walensky and co-workers used photoaffinity probes to covalently trap proteins in the BH3/BCL2 complex by incorporating unnatural benzophenone-bearing amino acids into hydrocarbon-stapled BH3 peptides.[9]

We have previously reported a double-click stapling technique where the peptide and linker are two separate components. This allowed facile modification of the linker to tailor the reactivity of the overall stapled peptide.[8b,10]

In this study, we sought to incorporate a photoactive benzophenone moiety into the stapling linker itself. By installing the photoactive group in the linker the peptide sequence is not modified, thus possibly minimising disruption of the overall binding affinity. We reasoned that combining double-click stapling groups with photoaffinity labelling within one linker could provide a rapid means of assessing the target selectivity of stapled peptides as well as the identification of potential off-target interactions. In addition to the double-click stapling motif and photoactivatable group, we also designed an extra protected alkyne handle for downstream applications such as pull-down assays (Scheme 1). As a proof of concept, we applied our photolabelling linker to a p53 peptide for binding MDM2, a PPI that has received significant attention in anticancer therapeutics. Overexpression of the E3 ubiquitin ligase MDM2 in some cancer cell lines leads to loss of function of p53, a crucial tumour suppressor protein.[11] This in turn can result in uncontrolled abnormal cell growth and subsequent cancer progression.

[1] Y. Wu,[a] L. B. Olsen,[a] Yu. H. Lau,[a] C. H. Jensen, Dr. Y. R. Baker, Dr. H. F. Sore, S. Collins, Prof. D. R. Spring
University Chemical Laboratory, University of Cambridge
Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1EW (UK)
E-mail: spring@ch.cam.ac.uk

[b] Dr. M. Rossmann
Department of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge
80 Tennis Court Road, Cambridge CB2 1GA (UK)

[*] These authors contributed equally to this work.

Supporting information for this article can be found under http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/cbic.201500648.

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This article is part of a joint Special Issue between ChemBioChem and ChemMedChem on Protein–Protein Interactions.
The novel benzophenone linker 1 was synthesised in four steps (Scheme 2), commencing with a Sonogashira coupling of (commercially available) 3,5-dibromobenzaldehyde (2) with trimethylsilylacetylene to give the bis-TMS-protected intermediate 3 in good yield. Deprotection of the acetylene groups under basic conditions resulted in the dialkyne intermediate 4. Nucleophilic addition with pre-prepared (4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl)lithium reagent afforded the secondary alcohol 6. Oxidation of the alcohol with Dess–Martin periodinane (DMP) gave the final dialkynyl benzophenone linker 1 in an overall yield of 12% for the four-step synthesis.

In order to synthesise the photoactive stapled peptide, we followed our previously reported, optimised copper-catalysed double-click method with a peptide sequence (A0) derived from an alpha-helix in the N-terminal transactivation domain of p53. This approach involved the installation of azide-containing non-natural amino acids at defined positions (i, i+4, i+7) within the peptide sequence. These azide functionalities were then reacted with the bis-alkyne-benzophenone linking unit 1 by copper catalysis. Formation of the TMS-protected stapled peptide product was seen initially (Figure S2 in the Supporting Information). Subsequently, full TMS deprotection was observed after six hours under the click-reaction conditions to yield the desired photoaffinity probe A1 in one step (Scheme 3, Table 1).

We envisioned that incorporation of a biotin moiety would facilitate future pull-down experiments, so a test click reaction of A1 with commercially available biotin-PEG3-azide was carried out (Scheme 3). The click reaction generated the expected tris-triazole product C cleanly, as monitored by HPLC and LCMS (see Sections 2 and 5 in the Supporting Information).

Isothermal calorimetry experiments were carried out to test whether our synthesised photoaffinity probe A1 achieved binding affinity comparable to that of similar stapled analogues (e.g., the non-TAMRA-labelled A0 sequence stapled with 1,3-diethynylbenzene; \( K_d = 6.7 \pm 2.8 \) nM). The binding affinity of A1 for MDM2 was \( 18 \pm 6 \) nM, thus suggesting that the staple modification did not significantly impact target binding. We also synthesised an F3A negative control B1, which was significantly less potent as a result of mutating one of the key binding residues to alanine.

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**Scheme 2.** Four-step synthesis of benzophenone stapling linker 1. DMP: Dess–Martin periodinane. a) TMS-C≡CH, Pd(PPh\(_3\))\(_4\), CuI, Et\(_3\)N, THF, RT, 24 h (78%); b) NaOH, THF, 0 °C, 3 h (81%); c) nBuLi; d) 4, THF, –78 °C, 16 h (31% over two steps); e) DMP, CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\), RT, 2 h (64%).

**Scheme 3.** Copper-catalysed double-click stapling and attachment of a biotin-PEG3 pull-down handle onto the resulting stapled peptide. a) 1, CuSO\(_4\)·5H\(_2\)O, THPTA, sodium l-ascorbate, tBuOH/H\(_2\)O (1:1), RT, 6 h (46%); b) CuSO\(_4\)·5H\(_2\)O, THPTA, sodium l-ascorbate, tBuOH/H\(_2\)O (1:1), RT, 6 h (full conversion by HPLC).

**ChemBioChem 2016, 17, 689 – 692**

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**Table 1.** In vitro binding affinity of photoactive stapled peptides for MDM2 by isothermal calorimetry.

| Peptide     | Sequence                      | \( K_d \) [nM] |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| A1          | TAMRA-Ahx-ETF-Orn(N\(_3\))-DLWRLL-Orn(N\(_3\))-EN-NH\(_2\) | 18 ± 6         |
| B1 (F3A)    | TAMRA-Ahx-EA-Orn(N\(_3\))-DLWRLL-Orn(N\(_3\))-EN-NH\(_2\) | 480 ± 240      |
The crosslinking ability of A1 was investigated by incubation with recombinant MDM2. Upon UV irradiation at 365 nm, successful crosslinking to MDM2 was observed by in-gel fluorescence of the TAMRA label after SDS-PAGE (Figure 1). A1 crosslinking was time-dependent over the course of an hour, whereas B1 (F3A control peptide) showed no crosslinking to the target (Section S7).

![Figure 1](image1.png)

**Figure 1.** Photoaffinity labelling of MDM2 (170 μM) with A1 (1 μM), visualised by in-gel fluorescence and InstantBlue protein staining (note: band intensities are not directly comparable between the two images). See the Supporting Information for F3A control; full gels in Figure S7.

In order to determine if the observed crosslinking was specific for MDM2, A1 was incubated with mixtures of MDM2 and bovine serum albumin (BSA). Clear bands reflected preferential labelling of MDM2 by A1 (not B1), and the addition of BSA did not significantly impact the ability of A1 to crosslink to MDM2 (Figure 2).

![Figure 2](image2.png)

**Figure 2.** Photoaffinity labelling of MDM2 in the presence of BSA. MDM2 is preferentially labelled by peptide A1; control peptide B1 does not label MDM2. BSA was at 170 μM (+) or 240 μM (++).

In summary, we designed and synthesised a novel multifunctional linker to serve as both a peptide stapling reagent and a photoaffinity probe with pull-down capability. The benzophenone linker successfully underwent copper-catalysed double-click stapling to generate A1. Subsequent reaction of the terminal alkyne on the linker with a biotinylated azide demonstrated the potential to carry out pull-down assays with the probe. The binding affinity of the stapled probe was comparable to those of previously studied p53 stapled peptides. Finally, the probe effectively crosslinked with MDM2 after UV irradiation, and the crosslinking was specific for MDM2 over competing BSA. This methodology is currently limited to labelling purified protein and known PPIs. The next step is MDM2 labelling and pulldown in cell lysate or live cells. We envisage that this linker strategy could be applied to study other PPIs and their corresponding peptidic inhibitors.

### Experimental Section

**Linker synthesis:** 3,5-Dibromobenzaldehyde (2) and (4-bromophenyl)ethyltrimethylsilane 5 were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich. 3,5-Bis(trimethylsilyl)ethylbenzaldehyde (3) and 3,5-diethylbenzaldehyde (4) were synthesised as previously reported.

In order to determine if the observed crosslinking was specific for MDM2, A1 was incubated with mixtures of MDM2 and bovine serum albumin (BSA). Clear bands reflected preferential labelling of MDM2 by A1 (not B1), and the addition of BSA did not significantly impact the ability of A1 to crosslink to MDM2 (Figure 2).

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HPLC analysis and purification: Analytical HPLC was performed on a 1260 Infinity LC System (Agilent Technologies) with a SUPERCOIL ABZ+ Plus column (150 mm x 4.6 mm, 3 µm) and linear gradient elution (solvent A: TFA (0.05%), v/v in water; solvent B: TFA (0.05%), v/v in acetonitrile; 1 mL min⁻¹). Semipreparative HPLC was performed on the 1260 Infinity with a SUPERCOIL ABZ+ Plus column (250 mm x 21.2 mm, 5 µm) and linear gradient elution (solvent A: TFA (0.1%), v/v in water; solvent B: TFA (0.05%, v/v) in acetonitrile; 20 mL min⁻¹). HPLC was monitored by UV absorbance at 555 nm.

Preparation of recombinant MDM2: The expression plasmid for MDM2 (6-125), kindly provided by Dr Ansaya Chattopadhyay (Department of Pharmacology, University of Cambridge), was transformed into Escherichia coli C41 competent cells. Cells were grown in 2YT medium with ampicillin at 37°C to OD₆₀₀ = 0.6, then induced with IPTG (0.5 mM) overnight at 25°C. The cells were pelleted, resuspended in ice-cold buffer A (Tris-HCl (50 mM, pH 8.0), NaCl (500 mM), DTT (5 mM), EDTA (1 mM), Triton X-100 (0.1%, v/v), EDTA-free protease inhibitors (Roche)) and lysed with an EmulsiFlex C5 homogeniser (Glen Creston). Lysate was bound onto glutathione Sepharose 4B beads (GE Healthcare) for 1 h at 4°C. The beads were washed with buffer B (buffer A without Triton X-100 or protease inhibitors), then cleaved on-resin with PreScission protease (GE Healthcare) overnight at 4°C. The cleaved protein was purified by gel filtration (HiLoad 16/60 Superdex G75; GE Healthcare). Protein identity, purity and concentration were determined by amino acid analysis.

Isothermal calorimetry: Calorimetric titrations were performed on a MicroCal ITC200 (Malvern Instruments, Malvern, UK). Protein and peptides were exchanged into buffer containing Na₂HPO₄ (50 mM), KH₂PO₄ (10 mM, pH 7.4), NaCl (137 mM), KCl (2.7 mM), TCEP (0.5 mM), P20 surfactant (0.005%), and DMSO (2%). The titration experiments were performed at 21°C with an initial injection (0.4 µL, duration 0.8 s) followed by 19 injections (2 µL, 4 s) at 120 s spacing. For the binding assays, MDM2 (50 µM) was titrated into peptide solution (5 µM). Binding isotherms were fit by non-linear regression with the single-site model provided in Origin software (MicroCal, Inc. OriginLab, Northampton, MA). The stoichiometry of the interaction (N), equilibrium association constant (Kₐ) and change of enthalpy (∆H) were allowed to vary during the fitting.

Photoaffinity labelling of recombinant MDM2: A mixture of benzophenone stapled peptide A1 or B1 (0.1 nmol) and recombinant MDM2 (17 nmol) in Tris buffer (100 µL) was incubated for 15 min at RT, and then irradiated at 365 nm in a Longwave Ultraviolet Crosslinker (model CL-1000 L; UVP, Upland, CA) for the indicated time. Irradiated samples were analysed by SDS-PAGE on 4–20% Tricine gels (Expedeon, San Diego, CA) and visualised by in-gel fluorescence imaging in a Typhoon FLA 9500 (555 nm; GE Healthcare) and InstantBlue protein staining (Expedeon). Binding specificity experiments with BSA (Fraction V, pH 7.0; GE Healthcare) were performed as above with the indicated concentrations of BSA in PBS buffer.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the EPSRC, BBSRC, MRC, Wellcome Trust and ERC (FP7/2007-2013; 279337/DOS). We thank Dr. Clemens Mayer for access to the UV crosslinker (University Chemical Laboratory, University of Cambridge), Weijan Chen and Fran Kundel (University Chemical Laboratory, University of Cambridge) for assistance with the Typhoon imager and Dr. Laura Itzhaki and Wenshu Xu (Department of Pharmacology, University of Cambridge) for assistance with SDS-PAGE.

Keywords: click chemistry · linker · MDM2 · photoaffinity labeling · stapled peptide

Manuscript received: December 1, 2015
Accepted article published: February 26, 2016
Final article published: March 16, 2016