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(1S,2S)-2-อะมิโนไไซโคลเพนเทนคาร์บอซิลิกแอซิดเป็นตัวเชื่อม

นางช่อลัดดา ศรีสุวรรณากุ

# ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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SYNTHESIS AND DNA-BINDING PROPERTIES OF PYRROLIDINYL  
PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACIDS BEARING (1S,2S)-2-AMINOCYCLOPENTANE  
CARBOXYLIC ACIDS SPACER

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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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ชื่อลัคดา ศรีสุวรรณเกศ : การสังเคราะห์และสมบัติการจับยึดคิเอ็นของพิร์โรลิดินิล เพปไทด์นิวคลีอิกแอซิดที่มี (1S,2S)-2-อะมิโนไซโคลเพนแทนคาร์บอซิลิกแอซิด เป็นตัวเชื่อม. (SYNTHESIS AND DNA-BINDING PROPERTIES OF PYRROLIDINYL PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACIDS BEARING (1S,2S)-2-AMINOCYCLOPENTANE CARBOXYLIC ACIDS SPACER) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : รศ. ดร. ชีรญา วิไลวัลย์; 180 หน้า. ISBN 974-14-1291-7

งานวิจัยนี้เป็นการพัฒนาวิธีการสังเคราะห์เพปไทด์นิวคลีอิกแอซิด (พีอี็นเอ) ชนิดใหม่ที่มีเบสสมทึ้ง 4 ชนิดบนวัฏภัคของเข็ม ซึ่งในงานวิจัยนี้ ใช้พีอี็นเอ โนโนเมอร์เป็นอนุพันธ์ของพิร์โรลิดินที่มีสเตอริโอเคมีเป็นชีส-ดี ต่อ กับนิวคลีโอเบส และ (1S,2S)-2-อะมิโนไซโคลเพนแทนคาร์บอซิลิกแอซิดเป็นตัวเชื่อม สามารถที่ดีที่สุดในการสังเคราะห์บนวัฏภัคของเข็มประกอบด้วยโนโนเมอร์ที่ถูกกระตุ้นด้วยหมู่เพนตะฟลูออโรฟีนิด ใช้ร่วมกับ HOAt และ DIEA เป็นเวลา 30 นาที ในขั้นตอนการคุ่คุว และใช้ต่อ โรลิกคลอไรด์/DIEA สำหรับขั้นตอนการครอบพีอี็นเอที่ไม่สมบูรณ์เพื่อทำให้บริสุทธิ์ได้ง่าย ค่าเฉลี่ยการคุ่คุวในแต่ละขั้นโดยทั่วไปมากกว่าร้อยละ 95 ได้สังเคราะห์พีอี็นเอที่มีนิวคลีโอเบสสมชนิดต่างๆที่มีความยาวระหว่าง 5-15 เบส โดยอาศัยวิธีที่พัฒนาแล้วนี้ ผลการศึกษาอุณหภูมิหลอมเหลว ( $T_m$ ) ระหว่างพีอี็นเอกับดีอี็นเอที่เป็นเบสคู่สมแสดงการเกิดสารเชิงซ้อนที่เสถียรในลักษณะดับเบลไฮโลิกซ์ที่มีความสามารถในการจัดจ่ามู่เบสอย่างจำเพาะเจาะจงสูงมาก และเป็นไปตามกฎการเข้าคู่เบสของวัตสัน-คริก (A-T, C-G) ในทิศทางแอนติพาราเบล และพีอี็นเอชนิดนี้แสดงการจับยึดกับดีอี็นเอได้ดีกว่าอาร์เอ็นเอและตัวพีอี็นเอเอง

# ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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KEY WORD: PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACID / PNA / ACPC PNA.

CHOLADDA SRISUWANNAKET: SYNTHESIS AND DNA-BINDING PROPERTIES OF PYRROLIDINYL PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACIDS BEARING (1S,2S)-2-AMINOCYCLOPENTANECARBOXYLIC ACIDS SPACER.THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. TIRAYUT VILAIVAN, D.Phil. 180 pp. ISBN 974-14-1291-7

A solid phase protocol for the synthesis of a new peptide nucleic acid (PNA) carrying all four nucleobases has been developed. The PNA monomers in this research consist of a nucleobase-modified pyrrolidine derivatives with *cis*-D stereochemistry and (1*S*,2*S*)-2-amino cyclopentanecarboxylic acid (ACPC). The optimized solid phase synthesis conditions include the use of Pfp-activated monomer with HOAt and DIEA for 30 minutes in the coupling step. For capping step, lauroyl chloride and DIEA were used in order to facilitate the purification of PNA. The average coupling yield in each step was generally over 95 %. A number of mixed bases PNA with 5-15 mer in length were successfully synthesized by this protocol. *T<sub>m</sub>* studies with complementary DNA showed that the PNA can form a stable hybrid with high affinity and sequence specificity for Watson-Crick type base pairing (A-T, C-G) exclusively in an antiparallel fashion. These PNA also exhibited a strong preference for binding to DNA over RNA and over self pairing.

# ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

$\delta$	chemical shift
$\mu\text{L}$	microliter
$\mu\text{mol}$	micromole
$[\alpha]_D$	specific rotation
A	adenine
$\text{A}^{\text{Bz}}$	$N^4$ -benzoyladenine
Ac	acetyl
$\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$	acetic anhydride
AcOH	acetic acid
aq	aqueous
Boc	<i>tert</i> -butoxycarbonyl
br	broad
Bz	benzoyl
c	concentration
C	cytosine
calcd	calculated
$\text{C}^{\text{Bz}}$	$N^4$ -benzoylcytosine
CCA	$\alpha$ -cyano-4-hydroxy cinnamic acid
$\text{CDCl}_3$	deuterated chloroform
d	doublet
$\text{D}_2\text{O}$	deuterium oxide
DCM	dichloromethane
DIAD	diisopropylazodicarboxylate
DIC	diisopropyl carbodiimide
DIEA	$N,N'$ -dimethylaminopyridine
DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine
DMF	$N,N'$ -dimethylformamide
$\text{DMSO}-d_6$	deuterated dimethylsulfoxide
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
Dpm	diphenylmethyl
EDC.HCl	$N$ -(3-dimethylaminopropyl)- $N'$ -ethyl-carbodiimide hydrochloride

equiv	equivalent (s)
FAB <sup>+</sup>	positive ion fast atom bombardment (mass spectrometry)
Fmoc	9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl
FmocCl	9-fluorenylmethyl chloroformate
FmocOSu	9-fluorenylsuccinimidyl carbonate
g	gram
G	guanine
G <sup>Ibu</sup>	<i>N</i> <sup>2</sup> -isobutyrylgaunine
h	hour
HATU	<i>O</i> -(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)- <i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
HOAt	1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
Ibu	isobutyryl
J	coupling constant
Lys	lysine
m	multiplet
MALDI-TOF	matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-time of flight
MeCN	acetonitrile
MeOH	methanol
MeOTs	methyl tosylate
mg	milligram
MHz	megahertz
min	minute
mL	milliliter
mM	millimolar
mmol	millimole
mp.	melting point
mRNA	messenger ribonucleic acid
MS	mass spectrometry
nm	nanometer
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
Npe	2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethyl
°C	degree celcius

OD <sub>xxx</sub>	optical density at xxx nm (= A <sub>xxx</sub> )
Pfp	pentafluorophenyl
PfpOH	pentafluorophenol
PfpOTfa	pentafluorophenyl trifluoroacetic acid
PG	an unspecified protecting group
Ph	phenyl
PNA	peptide nucleic acid or polyamide nucleic acid
ppm	part per million
R <sub>f</sub>	retention factor
RNA	ribonucleic acid
s	singlet
t	triplet
T	thymine
T <sup>Bz</sup>	N <sup>3</sup> -benzoylthymine
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TLC	thin layer chromatography
T <sub>m</sub>	melting temperature
t <sub>R</sub>	retention time
Ts	<i>p</i> -toluenesulfonyl (=tosyl)
UV	ultraviolet
X	an unspecified leaving group

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