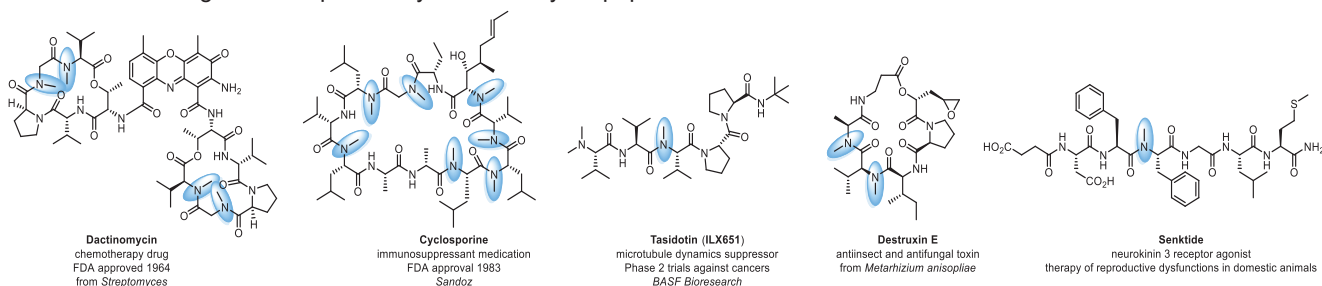


N-Methyl Amino Acids

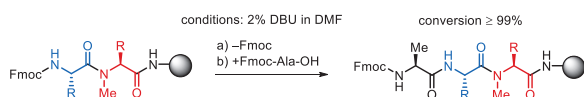
Introduction

N-Methylation of peptides is a strategy for enhancement of their peptidase resistance. Methylated residues are widely present in natural products such as dactinomycin and cyclosporine, which are used as chemotherapy agents.¹ In recent years, numerous projects have included methylation of peptide backbone in the process of optimization of peptide therapeutics.² The use of N-methyl amino acids in peptide synthesis has been recently optimized in several works enabling the routine use of Fmoc-/Boc-building blocks in parallel synthesis of cyclic peptides.^{3,4}

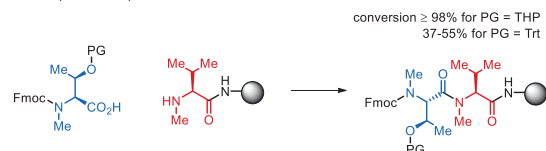


Optimization

A Fmoc-removal optimization suppression of diketopiperazine excision



C Ser/Thr protection optimization

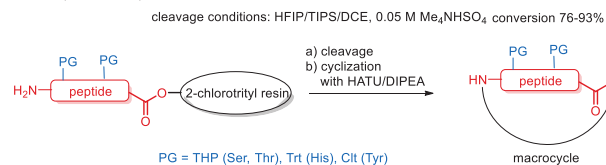


B Elongation reactivity optimization

conditions: 3.6 equiv. Fmoc-AA-OH, 5.2 equiv. DIC, 2.3 equiv. HOAt, NMP/DMF, 40 °C, 2.5-6 h

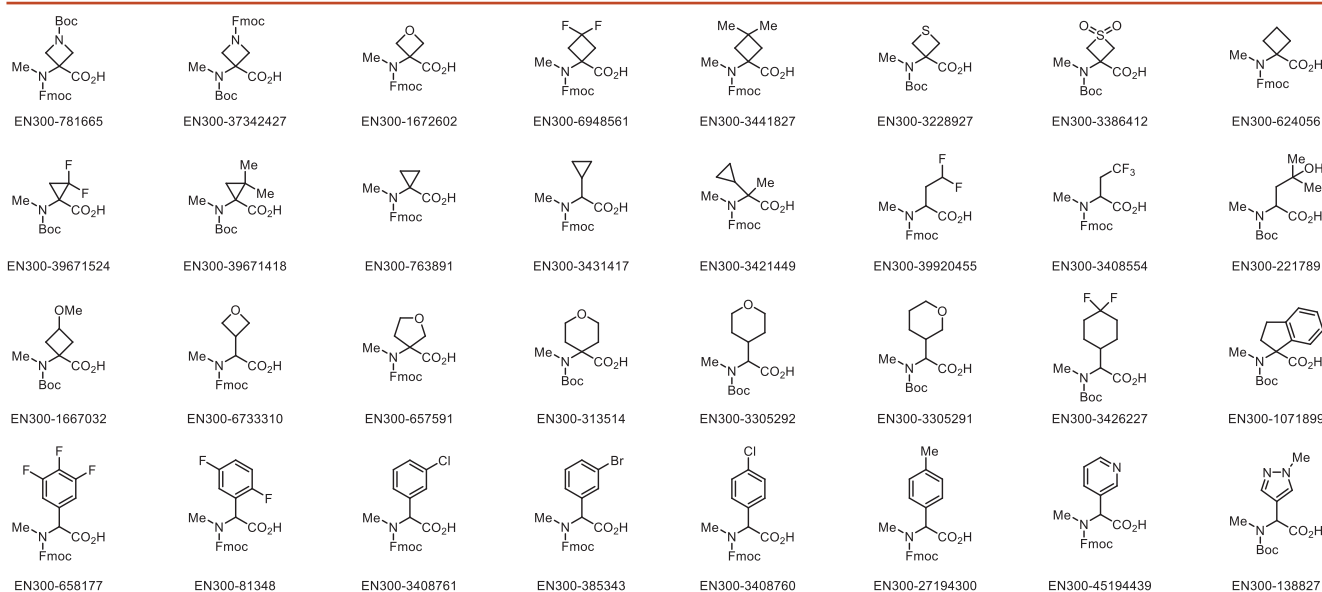


D Optimization of cleavage to keep side-chain protection



Reference: K. Nomura et al., *J. Med. Chem.* **2022**, 65, 13401

We offer: over 50 N-methyl amino acids from stock on 5-10 gram scale.



References

1. J. Hyslop et al. *J. Biotechnol.* **2019**, 293, 56.
2. T. Takeuchi et al. *J. Med. Chem.* **2022**, 65, 8493.

3. Y. Otake et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, 59, 12925.
4. K. Nomura et al. *J. Med. Chem.* **2022**, 65, 13401.



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