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Commentary

Aspects of Biological Reactions with Cu (I)-Catalyzed Azide-Alkyne

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DESCRIPTION

Every chemist's golden dream of performing chemical transformations in biological systems sparked interest in a variety of selective chemical reactions without interfering with the original biochemical processes. Several laboratories have transformed the classical Staudinger reaction between triarylphosphines and azides into a bioorthogonal Staudinger ligation. This reaction made it possible to perform chemistry on cultured cells and live animals. At the same time, the several laboratories introduced the concept of click chemistry as a set of powerful, reliable and selective reactions for the rapid synthesis of useful new compounds and combinatorial libraries. Sharpless points out the following reaction requirements: modularity, broad range, very high yields, stereospecificity, and ease of product separation (separation of harmless side products by non-chromatographic methods).

In addition to these criteria, these reactions should be carried out under simple reaction conditions (no solvent or solvents such as water) using readily available starting materials and the final product should be under physiological conditions should be stable at the bottom. The sharp less institute also pointed to a group of ancient reactions that belong to the class of click reactions. Since 2002, the Cu (I)-catalyzed regioselective ligation of azides and alkynes has evolved into a classical reaction.

However, due to the need for the use of transition metal catalysts, bioorthogonal and click chemistry pathways did not converge until metal-free strategies were developed. For example, stem-facilitated azide-alkyne cycloaddition results in reactions that proceed rapidly in biological systems and are non-toxic to living cells. Today, materials scientists and biologists are diversified, performing various types of 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions, triazolenedione-based reactions, oxime ligations, Diels-Alder cycloadditions, thiol-based couplings, Sulfur(VI)-fluoride exchange reactions, and many others.

To complete the structure of polymers synthesized by living radical polymerization reactions under a variety of reaction conditions, a simple and rapid method for analyzing polymer chain ends using a combination of accurate and accessible analytical methods is needed. A combination of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) and Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/ Ionization Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (MALDI-TOF) is believed to provide such a methodology. A major requirement of such methodologies is based on rapid and quantitative organic reactions that transform the structure of polymer chain ends from their natural functional groups to new functional groups. Polyacrylates synthesized by SET Living Radical Polymerization(SET-LRP) contain secondary alkyl bromide native functional groups. In 2007, without an E2 reaction, reasoned that if, *via* the SN2 mechanism, could replace the secondary bromide group with an aromatic thioether group, 4-Tert-Butylcatechol (TBC) could provide this method. Thiophenols and p-fluorothiophenols can be converted *in situ* into soft nucleophiles by using mild bases such as NEt3 in the low boiling polar solvent acetonitrile with suitable pKa values, thus this reaction be a suitable candidate for Furthermore, the resulting new thiophenolate chain ends do not overlap with the structure of the polyacrylate, but exhibit 1H NMR resonances that can be integrated into the structure of the initiator residue and the original chain ends of the starting bromide.

CONCLUSION

Hybrid dendrimersomes/glycodendrimersomes containing bacterial and human cell membranes have been successfully assembled to transfer many components of native cell membranes into the resulting hybrids. This is a very important achievement. This is because the incorporation of even naturally occurring transmembrane proteins into synthetic cell membranes is a very complex experiment. Dendrimersomes engulf live bacteria, stay alive, and fight the dendrimersome wall to escape. The lowest binding activity was observed at the highest carbohydrate concentration, whereas the highest activity was observed at the lowest concentration in the sequence-defined configuration. These results changed our way of thinking about the activity of interactions between sugar-binding proteins and sugar concentrations and sequences. This higher activity at low concentrations can be explained by a concentration-dependent differential velocity contact rather than a constant rate constant that varies velocity as a function of concentration. This event can only be explained by the different morphology of the glycan surface. Block copolymer, which is concentration dependent.

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