

Synthesis and RNA-Binding Properties of Extended Nucleobases for Triplex-Forming Peptide Nucleic Acids

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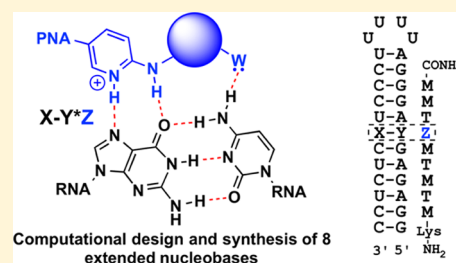
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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Triple-helix formation, using Hoogsteen hydrogen bonding of triplex-forming oligonucleotides, represents an attractive method for sequence-specific recognition of double-stranded nucleic acids. However, practical applications using triple-helix-forming oligonucleotides and their analogues are limited to long homopurine sequences. The key problem for recognition of pyrimidines is that they present only one hydrogen-bond acceptor or donor group in the major groove. Herein, we report our first attempt to overcome this problem by using peptide nucleic acids (PNAs) modified with extended nucleobases that form three hydrogen bonds along the entire Hoogsteen edge of the Watson–Crick base pair. New nucleobase triples (five) were designed, and their hydrogen bonding feasibility was confirmed by ab initio calculations. PNA monomers carrying the modified nucleobases were synthesized and incorporated in short model PNA sequences. Isothermal titration calorimetry showed that these nucleobases had a modest binding affinity for their double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) targets. Finally, molecular modeling of the modified triples in PNA–dsRNA helix suggested that the modest binding affinity was caused by subtle structural deviations from ideal hydrogen-bonding arrangements or disrupted π -stacking of the extended nucleobase scaffolds.



INTRODUCTION

Triple helices are naturally occurring structures in RNA.¹ Additionally, triple-helical binding of an oligonucleotide in the major groove of double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) may be used for sequence-selective molecular recognition of folded RNAs.^{1,2} However, triple helices formed by negatively charged oligonucleotides are destabilized by electrostatic repulsion. The Rozners group³ was the first to use peptide nucleic acid (PNA),^{4,5} a DNA analogue built on neutral amide backbone (Figure 1), to overcome the unfavorable electrostatic repulsion in triple-helical recognition of dsRNA. Other groups have also explored thermodynamics and kinetics of PNA–dsRNA triplex formation⁶ and developed chemical modifications to improve PNA binding to dsRNA.⁷ Recently, the Rozners group discovered that PNAs with cytosines (C) replaced by 2-aminipyridine (M) nucleobases formed exceptionally stable and sequence-selective triple helices with dsRNA under physiologically relevant conditions.^{8–10} The key innovative feature was the increased basicity of M (pK_a of $M^+ \sim 6.5$) compared to C (pK_a of $C^+ \sim 4.5$) that enabled the formation of protonated M^+G-C triple (Figure 1) at physiological pH. This discovery opened the door for using PNA–dsRNA triplexes for developing novel fluorescent RNA detection methods¹¹ and modulating RNA function in biological

systems.¹² Taken together, these studies identified M-modified PNA as a promising ligand for molecular recognition of complex dsRNAs.

A remaining general problem for triple-helical recognition of nucleic acids is that the common Hoogsteen hydrogen-bonded triples (e.g., U^+A-U and C^+G-C or M^+G-C , Figure 1) limit the sequences that can be targeted to motifs where one of the strands of the double helix is formed by purine nucleosides only. Despite the extensive effort in developing modified nucleobases that would recognize pyrimidines in $U-A$ (or $T-A$ in DNA) and $C-G$ base pairs, triple-helix formation is still limited to relatively long homopurine sequences that may be interrupted by only a few pyrimidines.^{13–17} The problem of designing high-stability triples for recognition of U (or T) and C is that they present only one hydrogen-bond acceptor or donor group, respectively, in the major groove. To overcome this problem, we envisioned designing extended nucleobases that would form three hydrogen bonds along the entire Hoogsteen edge of the Watson–Crick base pair.

The idea of extending the Hoogsteen hydrogen bonding over both nucleosides of a Watson–Crick base pair has been

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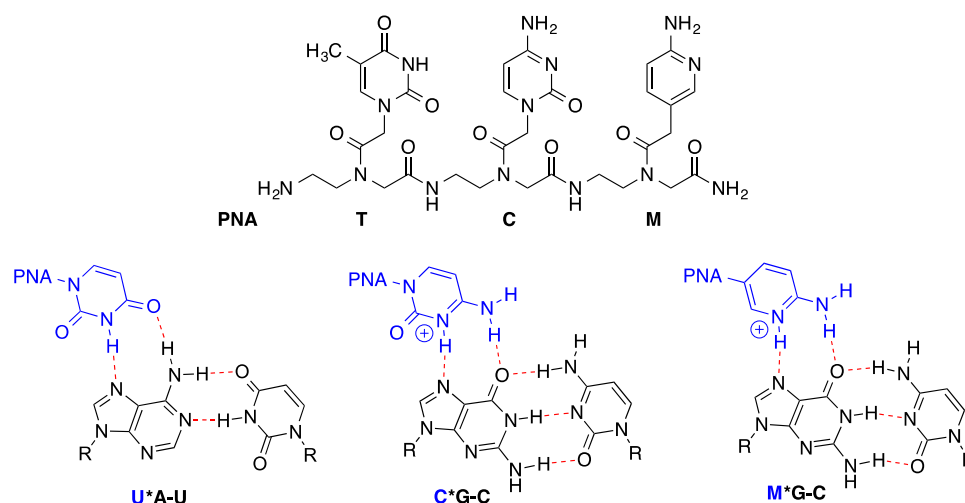


Figure 1. Structures of PNA and Hoogsteen base triples, U*A–U, C*G–C, and M*G–C.

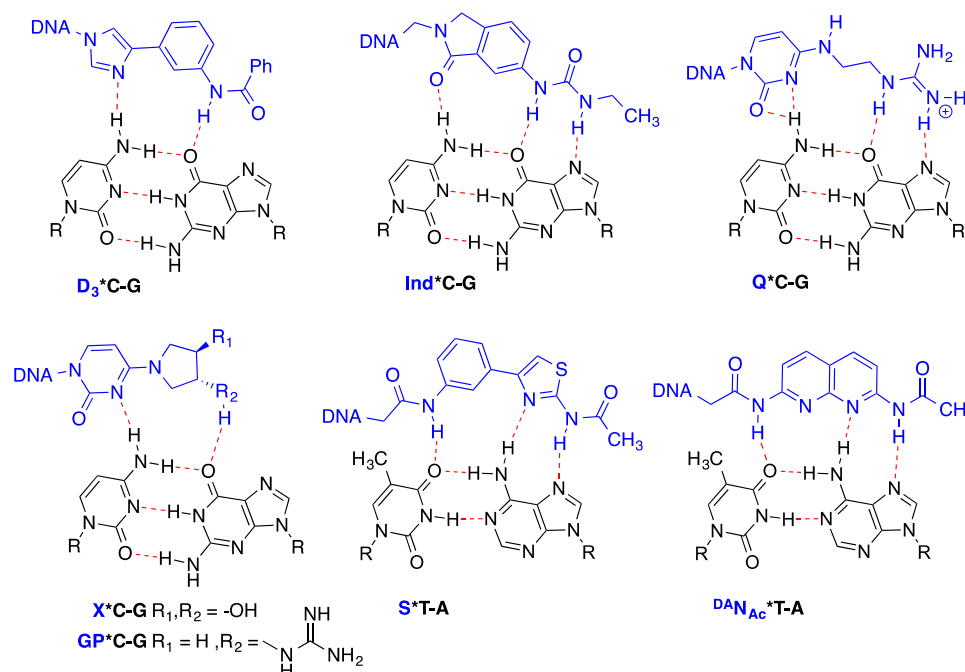


Figure 2. Selected examples of nucleobases that hydrogen bond to the entire Hoogsteen edge of Watson–Crick base pairs. In specific studies, the nucleobases were attached to either native DNA or various backbone-modified analogues (e.g., locked nucleic acid, PNA, etc.).

entertained since the early days of triple-helical DNA recognition. Dervan and co-workers¹⁸ pioneered the first design, where a nucleobase analogue (**D₃**, **Figure 2**) spanned the major groove to form hydrogen bonds with both C and G of the inverted C–G base pair. Other groups followed up with similar designs.^{19–22} These early efforts shared common problems of reduced affinity (compared to the native triples) and lack of discrimination between the pyrimidines of C–G and T–A base pairs.¹⁴ NMR structures later showed that **D₃** did not form the expected hydrogen bonds but instead intercalated in the double helix and stacked over the pyrimidine–purine base pairs.^{22–24} Other studies^{25–27} used NMR in the organic solvent to evaluate hydrogen-bonding potential and design novel extended nucleobases, e.g., ureido isindolin-1-one (**Ind**, **Figure 2**). However, strong hydrogen bonding in the organic solvent did not necessarily translate into the formation of strong and selective DNA triple helices

suggesting that other factors, such as constraints on backbone conformation, base triple isomorphism, and nucleobase stacking, played subtle but important roles in the overall efficiency of triple-helical binding.^{27,28}

In more recent studies, cytosine derivatives *N*⁴-(2-guanidoethyl)-5-methylcytosine **Q**²⁹ 4-[(3*R*,4*R*)-dihydroxy-pyrrolidino]-pyrimidin-2-one **X**³⁰ and the related guanidine derivative **GP**³¹ (**Figure 2**) and *N*-(4-(3-acetamidophenyl)-thiazol-2-yl)acetamide³² (**S**, **Figure 2**) showed promising binding to C–G and T–A base pairs, respectively. Overall, although several nucleobases have given encouraging preliminary results, current designs are far from optimal and typically suffer from either modest binding affinity (e.g., **Q**) or modest sequence selectivity (e.g., **S**). In attempted triple-helix formation involving all four base pairs, Fox and co-workers^{33,34} used **S** for T–A recognition, while Ohkubo et al.³⁵ used *N*-acetyl-2,7-diamino-1,8-naphthyridine (**DAN_{Ac}**, **Figure 2**) and **Q**

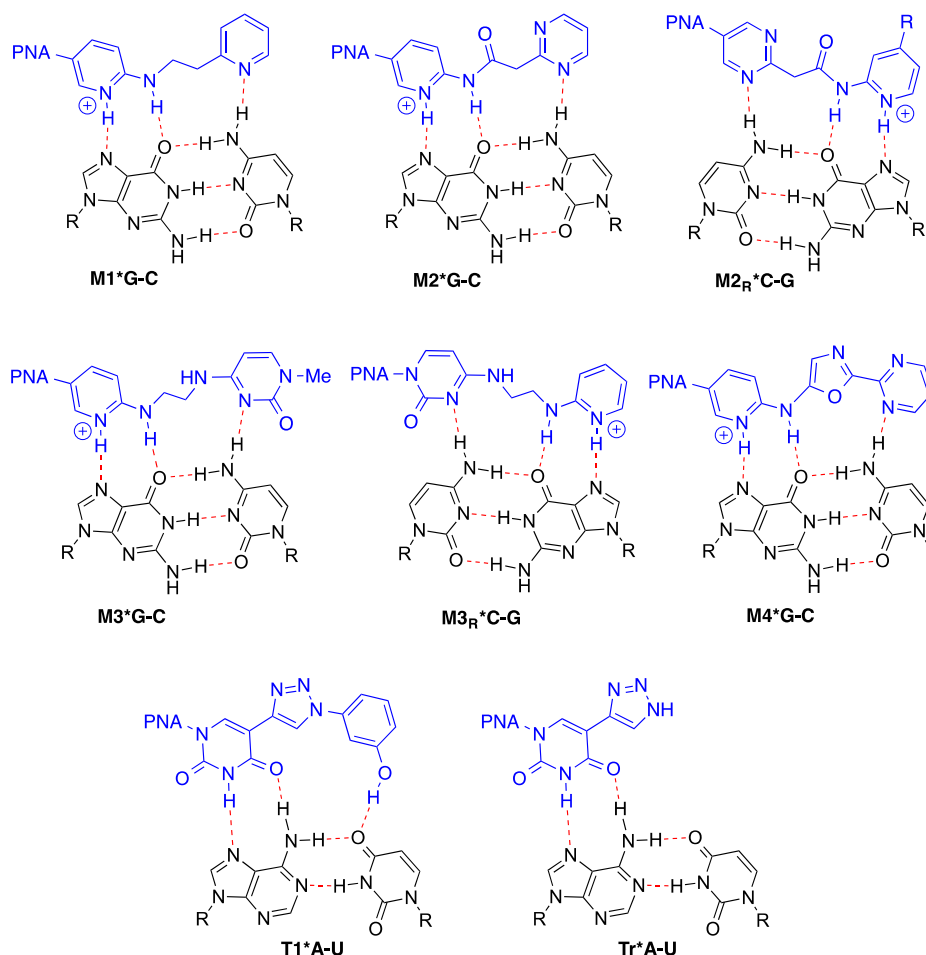


Figure 3. Extended nucleobases and proposed hydrogen-bonding schemes for recognition of the entire Hoogsteen edge of Watson–Crick base pairs.

for T–A and C–G recognition, respectively. Chen and co-workers³⁶ used Q-modified PNAs to form a triple helix on a seven-purine long stretch of dsRNA interrupted by one C and showed that the triplex formation stimulated ribosomal frameshifting in a cell-free translation assay.³⁷ Despite the promising results of these studies, a general solution to recognition of any sequence of dsDNA or dsRNA is still elusive and the design of novel nucleobases remains an active area of research.^{17,38}

The present manuscript describes our first efforts in designing extended heterocyclic systems that would recognize the entire Hoogsteen edge of Watson–Crick base pairs in the major groove of dsRNA. Electronic and geometric considerations discussed above influenced our strategy for designing extended nucleobases. Although we used *ab initio* calculations of nucleobase triples as simple models for initial assessment of the hydrogen-bonding feasibility, the ultimate test was the experimentally determined affinity of the modified PNAs for their matched target dsRNA hairpins.

We report syntheses of five new scaffolds of extended nucleobases (**M1–M4** and **T1**, Figure 3). Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) showed that these nucleobases had a modest binding affinity for their dsRNA targets. Finally, molecular modeling of the modified triples in a PNA–dsRNA helix provided additional insights into structural reasons behind the observed affinities suggesting that the loss of binding affinity compared to the canonical Hoogsteen triples

was due to subtle structural deviations from ideal hydrogen-bonding arrangements or disrupted π -stacking of the extended nucleobase scaffolds.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overall Design. Our design of extended nucleobases (Figure 3) was to extend M and T using an appropriate linker that would position a single hydrogen-bond acceptor or donor across the major groove for additional interaction with C and U, respectively. We anticipated the identification of an ideal scaffold that could ultimately be used for either G–C or C–G recognition depending on the attachment point to PNA backbone (cf., **M2*G–C** and **M2R*C–G** in Figure 3). The idea was that a successfully extended nucleobase would retain and improve the excellent binding properties of M and T observed in our previous studies.^{8–10}

Toward this end, we first envisioned nucleobase **M1**, linking the M scaffold to a pyridine through a simple ethylene linker (Figure 3). To test the geometrical viability of our design, we used docking of the extended nucleobases on the G–C or A–U base pairs followed by *ab initio* methods [HF-631G(d)] to confirm the intended H-bonding geometries and conformational preferences of the triples. Models of the **M1** nucleobase containing a methyl group in the location of attachment to the PNA backbone were built *in silico*. We performed a geometry optimization on the G–C base pair, docked it with a geometry-optimized **M1** nucleobase, and finally reran the geometry

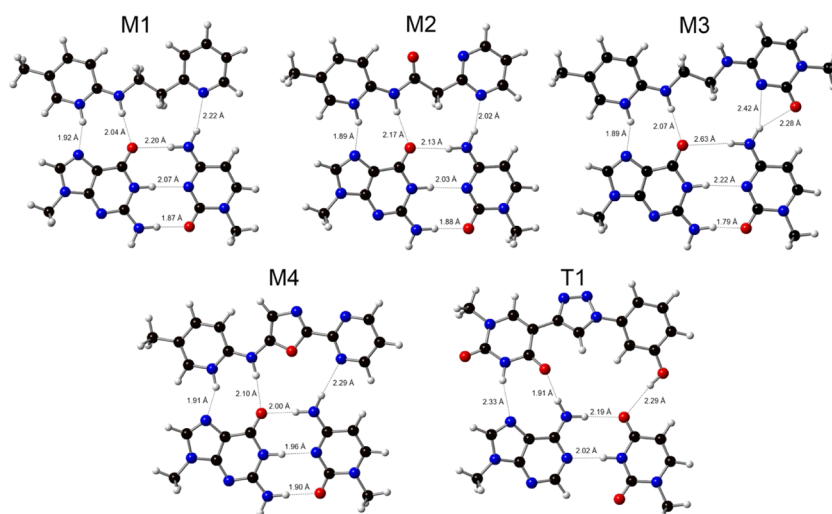
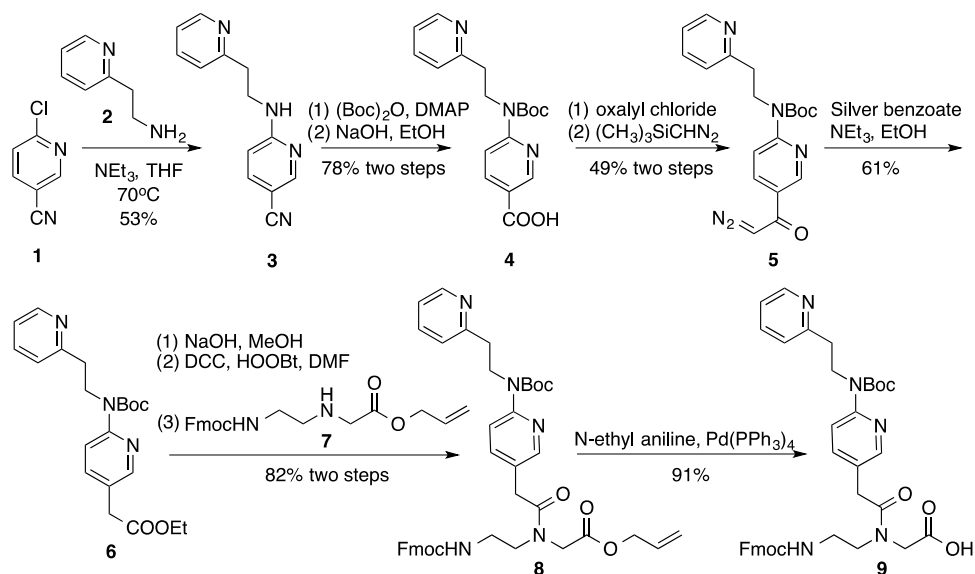


Figure 4. Molecular modeling of triples (**M1**) **M1***G-C geometry optimized using HF-631g(d) and (**M2**–**M4** and **T1**) views of initial docking of extended nucleobases on G–C and U–A base pairs.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of M1 PNA Monomer



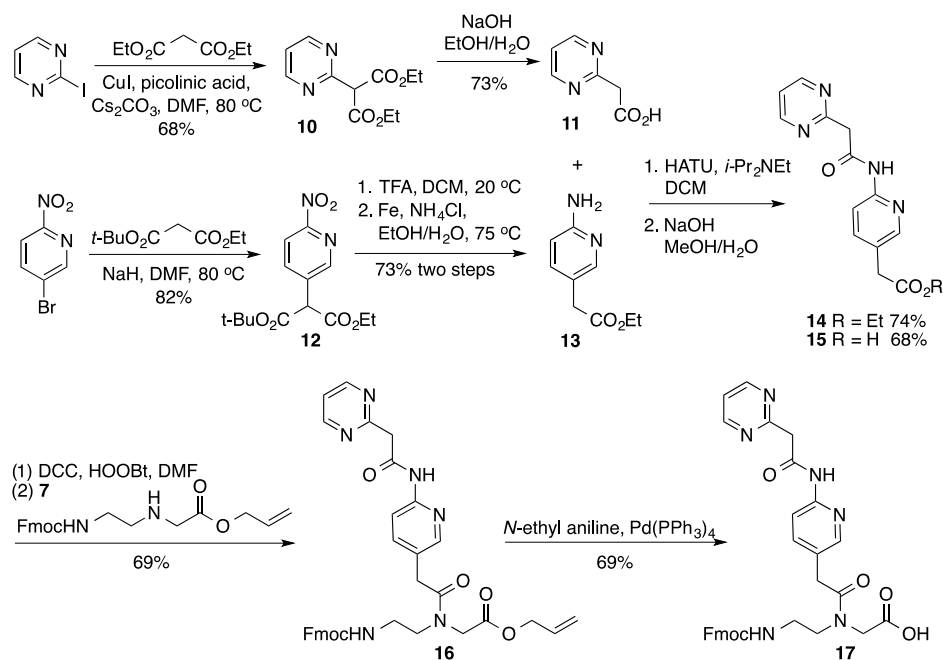
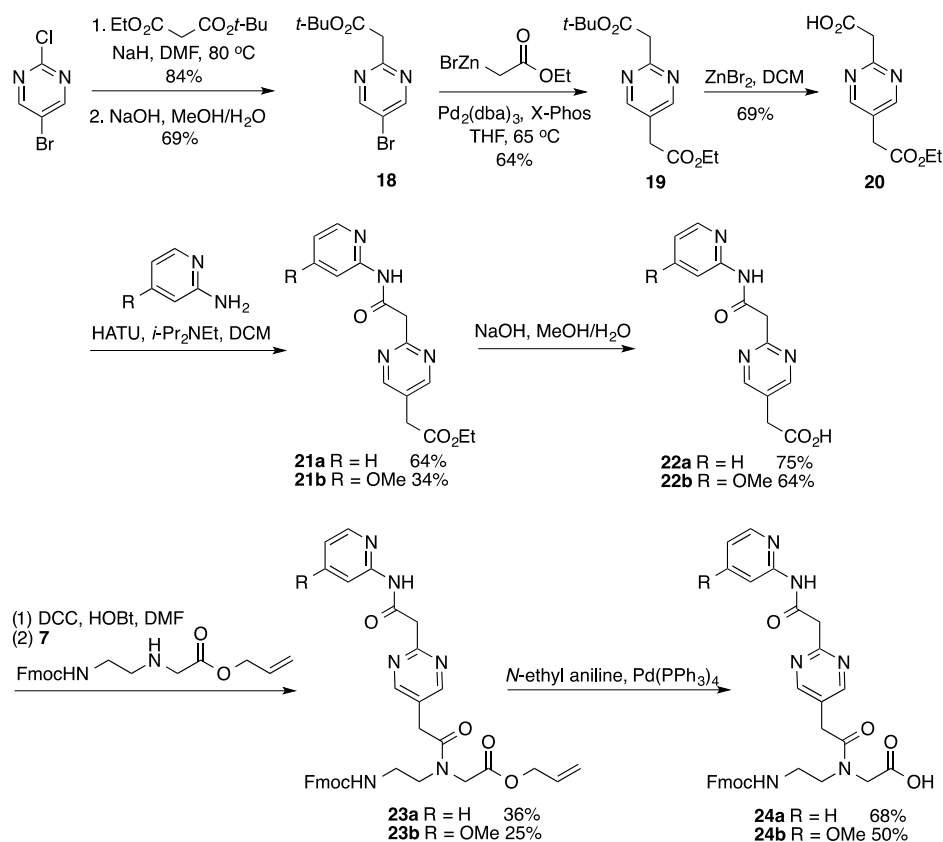
optimization on the base triple. We were pleased to find that the structure of the energy-minimized triple showed H-bonding distances in the typical range and agreement with our expectations (Figure 4, **M1**). Furthermore, the minimized geometry of the **M1** triple suggested that planarity across the entire extended system was attainable and the triple energy was lower than the sum of the **M1** nucleobase and G–C energies. These considerations together suggested that this strategy may prove useful in identifying privileged scaffolds.

A similar strategy was used to identify scaffolds **M2**–**M4** and **T1**. In each of these examples, the docking of the nucleobase with its respective Watson–Crick base pair resulted in H-bonding geometries within expected distances of 2.5 Å or better (Figure 4). However, for each of these scaffolds, geometry-optimized base triples led to unexpected deviations of planarity of either the nucleobase itself (**M2**–**M4**) or the nucleobase coming out of the plane of the Watson–Crick base pair (**T1**) (see the Supporting Information, Figure SL for details). Returning to the docking geometries in Figure 4, molecular energies for these arrangements predicted favorable

interactions in all cases. We reasoned that the ultimate test would be in the experimental binding affinity of the PNA for dsRNA given difficult to predict electronic effects such as H-bonding in the aqueous solution, the added complexity of the PNA triplex, and π -stacking interactions. Thus, we set out to prepare these extended nucleobases with the aim of evaluating their binding properties in PNA–dsRNA triple helix.

Synthesis of M1 PNA Monomer. The synthesis of the **M1** PNA monomer started with nucleophilic aromatic substitution of commercially available 6-chloronicotinonitrile **1** with 2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethan-1-amine **2** (Scheme 1). Protection of the secondary amine with di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate followed by saponification of the nitrile gave the carboxylic acid **4**. Arndt–Eistert homologation of **4** using thionyl chloride to make the requisite acyl chloride gave a complex mixture that did not contain the desired product; however, oxalyl chloride in the presence of the catalytic amount of dimethylformamide (DMF) yielded the acyl chloride that was in situ converted to diazoketone **5** using trimethylsilyl (TMS)diazomethane. Completion of Arndt–Eistert homologation was achieved

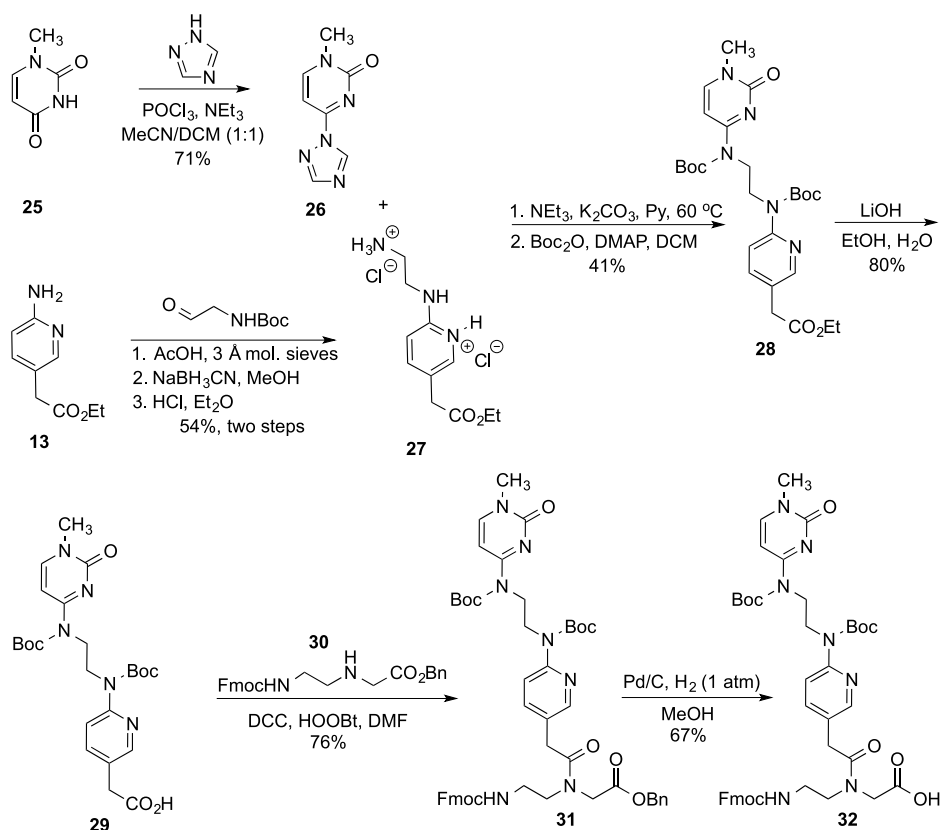
Scheme 2. Synthesis of M2 PNA Monomer

Scheme 3. Synthesis of M2R and ^{MeO}M2R PNA Monomers

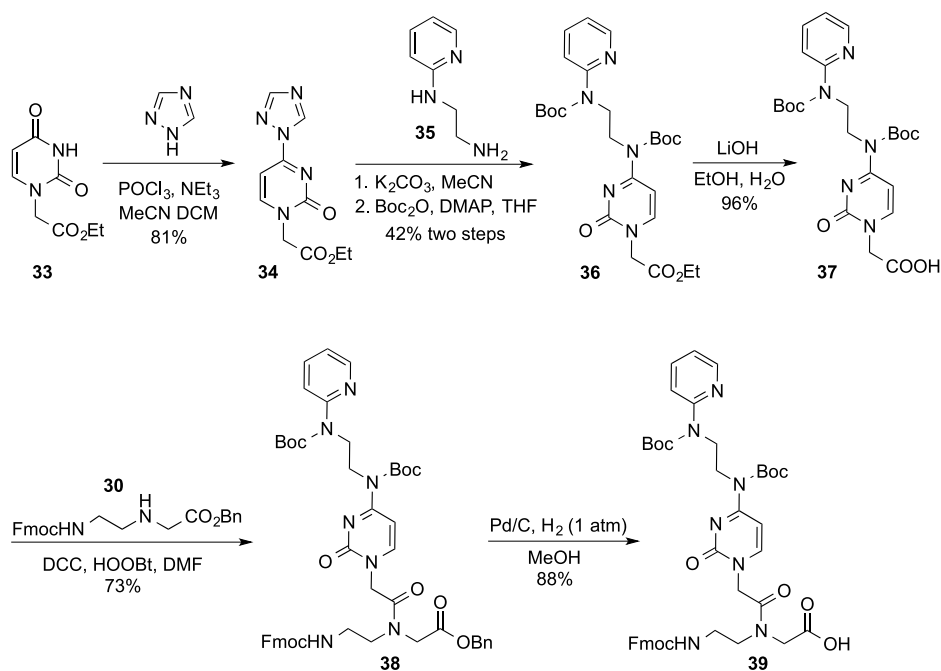
with concomitant esterification with ethanol. The esterification was preferred over a more direct route to carboxylic acid, because the ester was much easier to isolate and purify. Saponification of the ethyl ester **6** gave the carboxylic acid, which was coupled to the PNA backbone **7** to give after deallylation the final **M1** PNA monomer **9**.³⁹

Synthesis of M2 PNA Monomer. Nucleobases **M2**, **M2R**, and ^{MeO}**M2R** were variations of **M1** where one of the methylene groups was replaced by a carbonyl group. The key consideration in their design was the synthetic accessibility of amide linkers that would allow easier optimization of extended nucleobases. A convergent synthesis (Scheme 2) started with the coupling of halogenated heterocycles with

Scheme 4. Synthesis of M3 PNA Monomer



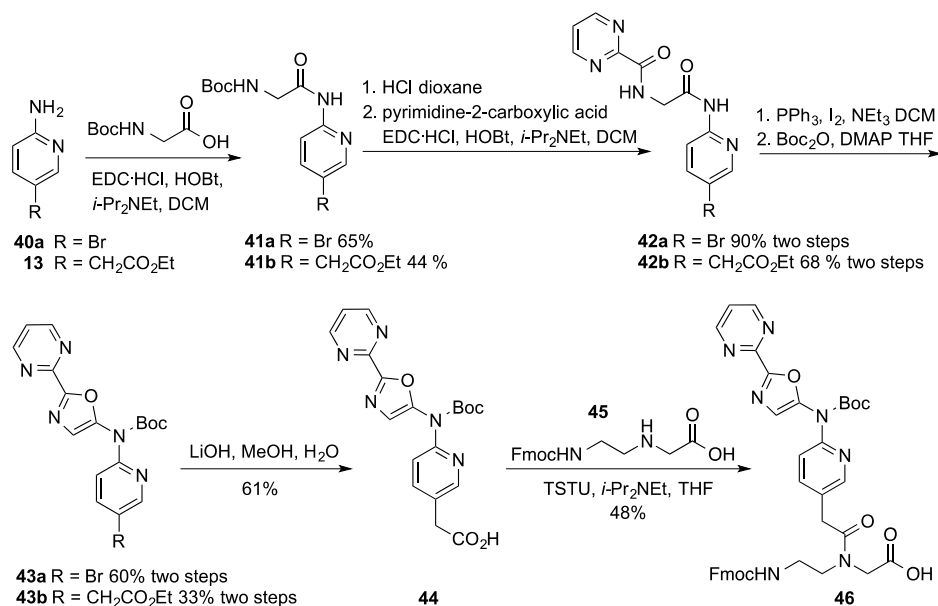
Scheme 5. Synthesis of M3R PNA Monomer



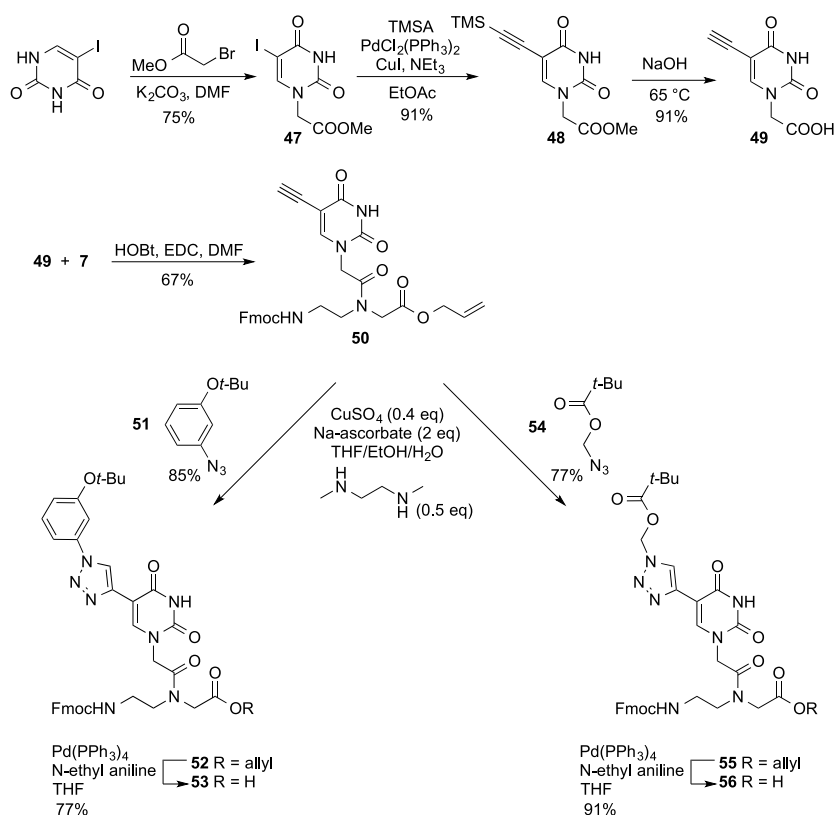
malonate derivatives. The copper-catalyzed coupling⁴⁰ of 2-iodopyrimidine with diethyl malonate gave a better yield of **10** than nucleophilic aromatic substitution used for the synthesis of **12**. Basic hydrolysis of **10** afforded upon acidification 2-(pyrimidin-2-yl) acetic acid **11**. Using a similar approach, ethyl aminopyridyl acetate **13** was made by a nucleophilic aromatic substitution reaction of 4-bromo-2-nitropyridine and *tert*-butyl

ethyl malonate, with subsequent cleavage of *tert*-butyl group, decarboxylation, and reduction of the nitro function. Hexafluorophosphate azabenzotriazole tetramethyl uronium (HATU)-mediated coupling of **11** with aminopyridyl derivative **13** followed by hydrolysis furnished the acetic acid derivative **15**, which was converted to **M2** PNA monomer **17** using the same chemistry, as in [Scheme 1](#).

Scheme 6. Synthesis of M4 PNA Monomer



Scheme 7. Synthesis of T1 and Tr PNA Monomers



Synthesis of M2R and MeOM2R. The synthesis of orthogonally protected pyrimidyl diester **19**, the key intermediate for acids **22a** and **22b**, started from 5-bromo-3-chloropyrimidine (Scheme 3). The first acetate moiety was introduced following an exact literature precedent,⁴¹ while for the second, we adopted a variant of Reformatsky–Negishi reaction.⁴² Attempts to use trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in CH₂Cl₂ for removal of the *tert*-butyl group in **19** resulted in decomposition of **20** after evaporation of the reaction mixture

even at room temperature. On the other hand, ZnBr₂-mediated cleavage of the *tert*-butyl group⁴³ afforded pyrimidylacetic acid **20** in good yield. HATU-mediated coupling of **20** with 2-aminopyridine or 2-amino-4-methoxypyridine followed by basic hydrolysis of ethyl esters provided the acetic acid derivatives **21a** and **21b**, which were converted to **M2R** and **MeOM2R** PNA monomers **24a** and **24b**, respectively, using the same chemistry, as in Schemes 1 and 2.

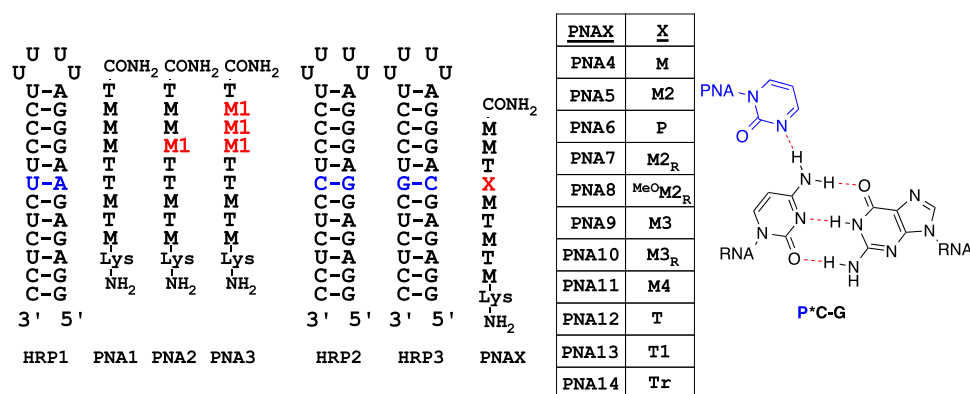


Figure 5. Sequences of dsRNA hairpins and modified PNAs. The modified nucleobase is highlighted in red; the variable base pair is in blue.

Synthesis of M3. Inspired by the promising binding properties reported for **Q**^{29,36,44} (Figure 2) and our own experience with **M** (Figure 1), we designed **M3** and **M3R** where the guanidine substituent of **Q** was replaced by the structurally isosteric **M** (Figure 3). Synthesis of **M3** (Scheme 4) started with reductive alkylation of aminopyridine **13** followed by coupling with triazolyl uracil **26**.³⁶ After standard protection and deprotection steps, the carboxylic acid precursor **29** was coupled to the benzyl-protected PNA backbone **30**.⁴⁵ Hydrogenation gave the final **M3** PNA monomer **32**.

Synthesis of M3R. Synthesis of **M3R** (Scheme 5) followed a similar route as for **M3** (Scheme 4) starting from uracil ethyl acetate **33**.⁴⁶ Coupling of the triazolyl derivative **34** with amine **35**⁴⁷ gave, after protection group manipulations, the acetic acid derivative **37**, which was converted to **M3R** PNA monomer **39**, using the same chemistry, as in Scheme 4.

Synthesis of M4. In parallel to nucleobases connected with flexible alkyl linkers, we pursued designs using heterocyclic linkers, such as oxazole in **M4** (Figure 3). The initial attempt at **M4** used, as a precursor of oxazole formation, amide **42a**, which was prepared by successive couplings of 4-bromo-2-aminopyridine (**40a**) with Boc-glycine and, after deprotection, pyrimidine-2-carboxylic acid (Scheme 6). Although trifluoroacetic acid anhydride⁴⁸ did not produce the desired ring closure reaction, treatment of **42a** with triphenylphosphonium iodide⁴⁹ gave the target oxazole that precipitated from the reaction mixture in a reasonably pure form. However, neither the previously used Cu-catalyzed arylation of malonates (Scheme 2) nor the Negishi reaction (Scheme 3) nor the Heck reaction with *tert*-butyl((1-methoxyvinyl)oxy)-dimethylsilane⁵⁰ gave the desired ester **43b**. An alternative approach starting from **13** that had the acetic acid residue in place was lower yielding but successful in providing the key precursor **44**. In this case, oxazole did not precipitate from the reaction mixture and could be purified only as **43b** after installation of the Boc group. Basic hydrolysis gave the carboxylic acid **44**, which was coupled with the unprotected version of PNA backbone **45**⁵¹ to give the **M4** PNA monomer **46**. This one-step procedure is preferable for compounds with limited solubility that are difficult to separate from residual Ph_3PO after removal of the allyl-protecting group. However, the yields tend to be moderate due to an incomplete coupling step.

Synthesis of T1. For recognition of A–U base pairs, we explored linking additional functionality to U using the well-established substitution chemistry at the 5-position. The **T1**

nucleobase (Figure 3) was envisioned as the product of a copper-catalyzed click reaction between 3-azidophenol and a 5-alkynyl uracil derivative. In our initial synthetic studies, 5-ethynyl uracil was alkylated at N-1 with a bromoacetate ester. Unfortunately, the desired product was accompanied by significant inseparable dialkylation (N-1 and N-3) products. The copper-catalyzed cycloaddition with 3-azidophenol afforded the desired nucleobase; however, it was found that the phenolic residue was problematic in coupling to the PNA backbone. In a revised route (Scheme 7), we chose to perform amide coupling to the PNA backbone prior to the key cycloaddition step. This would, in turn, also allow for a late-stage cycloaddition with various azide coupling partners. To this end, 5-iodouracil was treated with methyl bromoacetate to afford **47** in 75% yield. Notably, dialkylation was still observed (~5–10%), but a single recrystallization removed the undesired impurity. Sonigashira coupling afforded alkynyl uracil **48** in excellent yield, and treatment of **48** with aqueous sodium hydroxide accomplished both hydrolysis of the methyl ester and concomitant removal of the TMS group to afford **49**. Notably, **49** could be easily prepared on a gram scale from readily available starting materials. Finally, the coupling of **49** to the PNA backbone **7** occurred uneventfully using HOBt and *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC).⁵²

To avoid the previously encountered problems with the phenolic functional group at the stage of PNA synthesis, protection as a *t*-butyl ether was proposed. Although other protecting groups may be more common on phenols, we chose *t*-butyl due to its general stability and because it would be easily removed using TFA upon cleavage of the final PNA from the solid-support resin. To this end, attachment of the *t*-butyl group was accomplished using the method of Bartoli involving either $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ or $\text{Mg}(\text{OCl}_4)_2$ as a catalyst and di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate as the *t*-butyl source.⁵³ Butylation of 3-azidophenol afforded similar yields of **51** using either catalyst, so the less-expensive $\text{Mg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ catalyst was chosen for larger-scale reactions.

With both the azide (**51**) and alkyne (**50**) cycloaddition partners available, the [3 + 2] cycloaddition step was explored. Initial studies utilized copper sulfate/sodium ascorbate as the catalyst system in a 2:1 tetrahydrofuran (THF)/water-mixed solvent. To our delight, a 44% yield of the desired triazole **52** was obtained. Using *N,N'*-dimethylethylenediamine as an additive increased the yields further, and in an effort to better dissolve the reactants, a 1:1:0.4 mixture of THF/EtOH/ H_2O was employed. Under these optimized conditions, 85% yield of

triazole **52** resulted, which was converted to the T1 monomer **53** in 77% yield under standard deallylation conditions.³⁹

An additional monomer, **Tr**, was made as a control to determine if the triazole affects the binding of the uracil derivative to A–U. The pivaloylmethyl (POM) group was chosen to protect the triazole as it is known to be stable to the Fmoc chemistry used in PNA synthesis and could be readily removed with aqueous ammonia from PNA to form the free triazole.⁵⁴ **Tr** monomer (**56**) was prepared by the [3 + 2] cycloaddition of azidomethyl pivalate **54**⁵⁴ with **50** following the same conditions for cyclization, as described for **52**. Removal of the allyl-protecting group on the PNA backbone afforded the POM-protected 5-triazolyl monomer **56**.

Synthesis and RNA-Binding Studies of PNAs Modified with Extended Nucleobases. We used the PNA monomers carrying the modified nucleobases **M1**–**M4** and **T1** along with the commercially available **T** and previously described **M** monomers to synthesize modified PNAs (Figure 5) on an Expedite 8909 DNA/RNA/PNA synthesizer following our previously developed protocols.^{8,10,39} The binding of PNAs to the complementary model hairpins was studied using isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC), as in our previous studies, that characterized M-modified PNAs.^{8,10,39} The hairpins **HRP1**–**HRP3** contain a variable base pair in the middle of the stem (colored blue in Figure 5) that allows the evaluation of modified nucleobases targeting U–A, C–G, and G–C base pairs, respectively.

To test the extended nucleobase **M1**, we used a slightly modified PNA sequence (**PNA1**, Figure 5) that differs from our standard model 9-mer¹⁰ by being shifted two base pairs up closer to the U₄ loop that closes the hairpin stem. The reason for initially choosing **PNA1** was that it has three consecutive **M** nucleobases, which allows checking for possible cooperative stabilization due to stacking of the extended nucleobases. Substitution of one **M** with **M1** resulted in a significant loss of binding affinity (~11-fold) of **PNA2** (Table 1). Three consecutive **M** residues further decreased the affinity of **PNA3** ~2.5-fold compared to the singly modified **PNA2**. Although the latter result suggested that there might be some favorable contribution from stacking of the extended nucleobases, clearly, the additional pyridine ring of **M1** did not produce the expected stabilizing effect. The comparison of ΔH and ΔS values for **PNA1**, **PNA2**, and **PNA3** (Table 1, columns 3 and 4) suggested that the decrease in binding affinity was caused by unfavorable enthalpy, which was compensated by the increase in entropy.

Because **M1** did not show the expected improvement in binding affinity or significant cooperative stabilization, we decided to test other scaffolds using our standard model system **PNAX** where we had previous data to benchmark the new extended nucleobases.^{10,55} The substitution of **M** with **M2** resulted in a significant loss of binding affinity for **PNA5**, ~14-fold compared to **PNA4**. **PNA7** and **PNA8** having the “reversed” nucleobases, **M2R** and **MeOM2R** that target G–C interruptions in polypurine tracts, showed similarly low binding affinity. The *N*-acyl group in **M2** and **M2R** was expected to decrease the pK_a of aminopyridine, which lowers the binding affinity. We hypothesized that the electron-donating methoxy group in **MeOM2R** would counterbalance the unfavorable effect of the electron-withdrawing *N*-acyl group; however, we did not observe an increase in binding affinity of **MeOM2R** compared to **M2R**. A concurrent study in our group supports the hypothesis but also explains why

Table 1. Binding Affinities of Modified PNAs for dsRNA Hairpins^a

PNA (modified base)	target dsRNA (variable base pair)	$K_a \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$	ΔH (kcal/mol)	$-\Delta S$ (kcal/mol)
PNA1 (M)	HRP1 (U–A)	170 ± 30	−71 ± 3	60 ± 3
PNA2 (M1)	HRP1 (U–A)	15 ± 1	−44 ± 1	35 ± 1
PNA3 (3 × M1)	HRP1 (U–A)	6 ± 1	−18 ± 1	9 ± 1
PNA4 (M)	HRP2 (C–G)	110 ^b	−103	92
PNA5 (M2)	HRP2 (C–G)	8 ± 1	−48 ± 3	38 ± 3
PNA6 (P)	HRP3 (G–C)	3 ^c	NR ^d	NR ^d
PNA7 (M2R)	HRP3 (G–C)	6.5 ± 0.5	−40 ± 1	31 ± 1
PNA8 (MeOM2R)	HRP3 (G–C)	4 ± 0.5	−38 ± 0	29 ± 0
PNA9 (M3)	HRP2 (C–G)	21 ± 3	−68 ± 4	58 ± 4
PNA10 (M3R)	HRP3 (G–C)	7 ± 1	−41 ± 3	32 ± 3
PNA11 (M4)	HRP2 (C–G)	4 ± 0.5	−36 ± 1	27 ± 1
PNA12 (T)	HRP3 (U–A)	94 ^b	−82 ^b	72 ^b
PNA13 (T1)	HRP3 (U–A)	16 ± 3	−42 ± 6	32 ± 6
PNA14 (Tr)	HRP3 (U–A)	72 ± 7	−79 ± 3	67 ± 3

^aAssociation constant $K_a \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}$, measured by ITC using a Malvern MicroCal iTC200 in 2 mM MgCl_2 , 90 mM KCl, 10 mM NaCl, 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer pH 7.4 at 25 °C. ^bData from ref 10. ^cData from ref 55. ^dNot reported in ref 55.

binding affinity is not restored upon the addition of 4-methoxy substituent on 2-aminopyridine nucleobase.⁵⁶

A promising result was obtained with **M3**-modified **PNA9**, where the ~5 lower affinity compared to **PNA4** suggested that the one-atom longer linker in **M3** was better tolerated than the shorter linker in **M1**. Interestingly, the “reversed” nucleobase, **M3R**, showed notably lower affinity consistent with our previous observation that cytosine is not a good match for recognition of G–C interruptions in polypurine tracts.¹⁰ Taken together, these results suggested that the **M3** scaffold could be further improved by replacing of cytosine with a better ligand for H-bonding to G–C.

Scaffolds built of more rigid, five-membered linkers did not improve binding. The affinity of **M4** was weak, and although **T1** showed encouraging binding, the affinity was ~6 lower than that for the control PNA having unmodified **T** (cf., **PNA12** and **PNA13** in Table 1). To understand the individual contributions of the linker and second “nucleobase” in **T1**, we synthesized and tested nucleobase **Tr**, which contained only the triazole linker residue. Binding affinity of **Tr**-modified **PNA14** was comparable with that of the control **PNA12** carrying unmodified **T**. This result suggested that the heterocyclic linker alone did not interfere with triplex formation and that the decreased affinity of **T1** was most likely due to the lack of favorable interactions by the phenol ring or steric clashes due to nonplanar conformations about the tricyclic system.

Taken together, our results demonstrate the challenges in triple-helical molecular recognition of pyrimidine interruptions in polypurine tracts of helical nucleic acids. Interestingly, the binding of PNAs having our “reversed” nucleobases, **M2R**, **MeOM2R**, and **M3R**, was comparable or better than that of **PNA6** containing **P**, our current best nucleobase for recognition of G–C interruptions in polypurine tracts.¹³ This

result emphasizes the most significant unsolved problem in triple-helical recognition, although it is relatively easy to form the standard Hoogsteen triples, triples involving binding to pyrimidine Hoogsteen edge are inherently difficult to attain. However, an encouraging result was obtained with **M3**, which may be improved by future optimization.

Molecular Modeling of PNA–dsRNA Triple Helices Containing Extended Nucleobases. To gain more insight into the reasons behind the weak affinity of extended nucleobases, we modeled **M1** and **T1** in a PNA–dsRNA triplex based on our recent structural study.⁵⁶ A potential reason for the weak RNA binding was that the hydrogen-bonding conformations predicted by ab initio calculations were not favorable for the attachment of extended nucleobases to the PNA backbone. Bases **M1** and **T1**, energy minimized in the absence of RNA, were fit to **M*** and **T*** of PNA residues of **M*G–C** and **T*A–U** triples, respectively, in the PNA–dsRNA structure. These models were subjected to simulated-annealing calculations in which distance restraints derived from our recent NMR study⁵⁶ were applied to the modified residues, while atom positions were fixed for all other residues except the PNA residue preceding the modified residue. The base triples resulting from these calculations are shown in Figure 6A,B (green carbons). **M1** in the **M***-aligned **M1*G–C** triple

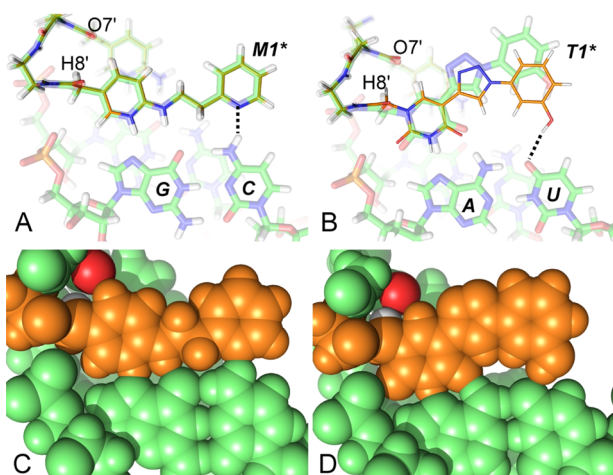


Figure 6. Simulated-annealing calculations of **M1*G–C** and **T1*A–U** triples. (A, B) Green carbons show **M1*G–C** and **T1*A–U** calculated using NMR restraints⁵⁶ applied in structure calculations of **M*G–C** and **T*A–U** triples that were used as starting coordinates; (A, B) thin and brown lines show **M1** and **T1** in the same calculations with the addition of a distance restraint (maximum 2.4 Å) for the expected third hydrogen bond (black, dashed line). (C, D) Space-filling views of models in (A) and (B), respectively, that include the third hydrogen-bond restraint. Note the contact between **O7'** (red) and **H8'** (white) in (D) (**T1**).

(Figure 6A) is apparently well positioned to form a hydrogen bond with the **C** amino group (2.1 Å for **N–H** distance), consistent with the ab initio structure. Hydrogen-bonding angles and distances did not reveal any distortions that could explain the low binding affinity of **PNA2** and **PNA3** observed in ITC experiments (Table 1).

In contrast, **T1** in the **T***-aligned **T1*A–U** triple (Figure 6B) extends out, away from the **A–U** pair, and is not well positioned to form a hydrogen bond with the **U** carbonyl oxygen (4.8 Å for **H–O** distance). This contrasts with the ab initio structure. A second simulated-annealing calculation was

performed on each model with the addition of a distance restraint for the expected third hydrogen bond to **C** or **U** nucleobases in **G–C** and **A–U** base pairs (dashed lines in Figure 5A,B). The resulting conformations are shown as thin, brown lines in Figure 5A,B. In the **M1*G–C** triple, this restraint had no effect as the **N–H** distance is already within the applied restraint (maximum 2.4 Å). In the **T1*A–U** triple, **T1** is pulled back into the major groove (2.45 Å for **H–O** distance) and apparently can form a triple much as observed in ab initio calculations. However, there is a steric cost for this conformation. The introduction of the “hydrogen-bond” distance restraint in **T1*A–U** forces the proximal end (**H8'**) of the nucleobase to swing out toward the major groove resulting in contact with the oxygen of the carbonyl group (**O7'**) of the previous PNA residue (Figure 6D, white and red). This contact, as well as increased **T1–A** contact, is accompanied by an increase of van der Waals energy by 4.6 ± 0.6 kcal (average of 10 simulations). As suggested by Figure 6A, the introduction of the hydrogen-bond distance in **M1*G–C** results in no change in van der Waals energy (-0.2 ± 0.5 kcal). The close tolerances surrounding the nucleobase-to-PNA linker are demonstrated in Figure 6C. Although steric factors near the PNA backbone demonstrate a possible consideration in the design of extended nucleobases, they do not explain the similarly poor affinities of **M1** and **T1**. Similar docking of **M2**, **M3**, and **M4** also do not reveal obvious explanations for their affinities. Higher-level modeling may be required to explain the binding results.

CONCLUSIONS

Our present study illustrates the challenges in designing extended heterocyclic systems that hydrogen bond the entire Hoogsteen edge of Watson–Crick base pairs. Initial modeling and ab initio calculations suggested the feasibility of several hydrogen-bonding scaffolds. The first challenge was to develop synthetic routes that link the heterocyclic nucleobases and form the proposed extended scaffolds. To that end, we successfully prepared five new extended nucleobases, **M1–M4** and **T1**, incorporated these at selected positions in PNA9-mers, and measured their RNA-binding affinity using ITC. Somewhat surprisingly, the extended nucleobases displayed reduced binding affinity compared to the original **M** and **T** nucleobases. Simulated-annealing calculations of **T1** identified another challenge of designing extended heterocyclic systems. Although **T1** could achieve reasonable three hydrogen-bond binding, it was accompanied by significant distortion in the PNA backbone leading to unfavorable stereoelectronic interactions. In contrast, similar calculations on **M1** did not reveal any reasons for the decreased binding affinity, suggesting that other unidentified factors, e.g., subtle conformational preferences and distortions of the hydration network, may play a significant role in overall binding energetics. Taken together, these results provide important insights for the development of next-generation nucleobase analogues that may address the long-standing limitation of triple-helical recognition of nucleic acids, the requirement for long polypurine tracts.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General Synthetic Procedures. All chemicals were obtained from commercial suppliers and were used without further purification unless stated otherwise. THF and toluene were dried by passing over activated alumina. Methylene chloride, acetonitrile, and pyridine were obtained by refluxing over CaH_2 for 6 h followed by distillation. All of

the dry reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen using a Schlenk line or argon from a balloon. Silacyle 0.25 mm 60 Å silica gel F₂₅₄ plates were used for thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis, and visualization was aided by UV light, iodine, or KMnO₄ stain. Column chromatography was performed using P60 230–400 mesh silica gel. Melting points were measured on a MEL-TEMP apparatus and were uncorrected. NMR spectra were obtained using Bruker AM 600, 400 or 300 spectrometers with the chemical shift (δ) reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to TMS or to the solvent peak [dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)-*d*₆ or CDCl₃] as a reference. High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) analyses using positive electrospray ionization (ESI+) were recorded on a Micromass quadrupole time-of-flight (Q-TOF) microinstrument. Elemental analyses were performed on a Carlo-Erba EA-1108 instrument.

6-((2-(Pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)nicotinonitrile (3). 6-Chloro-nicotinonitrile **1** (4.0 g, 28.9 mmol, 1 equiv) and 2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethan-1-amine **2** (3.8 mL, 31.8 mmol, 1.1 equiv) were dissolved in anhydrous THF (60 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 5 min. Then, anhydrous triethylamine (8.1 mL, 57.8 mmol, 2 equiv) was added, and the reaction was purged with nitrogen for 15 min. The reaction mixture was brought to 70 °C (oil bath) and refluxed for 24 h. The precipitate (triethylammonium chloride) was filtered off, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the crude product was redissolved in 50 mL of EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with 30 mL of water and 30 mL of brine. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel chromatography using a linear gradient of 1–3% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ gave product **3** (3.4 g, 53%) as a colorless oil. *R*_f = 0.37 (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). HRMS (ESI/TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₃N₄ 225.1140; found 225.1140. IR (neat, cm^{−1}) 3261.9, 2214.2. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ : 8.45 (1H, d, *J* = 4.6 Hz), 8.24 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.54 (1H, td, *J* = 7.7, 1.7 Hz), 7.42 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.14–7.05 (1H, m), 6.31 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.09 (1H, s), 3.71 (2H, q, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 3.01 (2H, t, *J* = 6.5 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ : 159.8, 159.1, 153.2, 149.2, 139.2, 136.8, 123.6, 121.8, 118.8, 107.2, 96.4, 41.0, 36.8.

***tert*-Butyl (5-Cyanopyridin-2-yl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)carbamate.** 6-((2-(Pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)nicotinonitrile **3** (369 mg, 1.65 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (10 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until homogenous. Then, di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (0.46 mL, 1.97 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added, followed by the addition of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 40 mg, 0.33 mmol, 0.2 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature under nitrogen. The crude mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and redissolved in 30 mL of CH₂Cl₂. The organic phase was washed with 30 mL of water and 30 mL of brine. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel chromatography using a linear gradient of 1–2% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ gave the title compound (0.53 g, 99%) as a colorless oil. *R*_f = 0.43 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1). HRMS (ESI/TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₁N₄O₂ 325.1665; found 325.1666. IR (neat, cm^{−1}) 2980, 2224, 1699. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ : 8.55 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 8.45 (1H, d, *J* = 4.2 Hz), 7.95 (1H, d, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 7.74 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.9, 2.3 Hz), 7.51 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz), 7.18–7.02 (2H, m), 4.50–4.27 (2H, m), 3.20–3.01 (2H, m), 1.44 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ : 159.3, 156.8, 153.3, 151.0, 149.4, 139.5, 136.2, 123.31, 121.34, 117.6, 117.2, 103.5, 82.5, 46.3, 37.4, 28.1.

6-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)nicotinic Acid (4). *tert*-Butyl (5-cyanopyridin-2-yl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)carbamate (1.33 g, 4.10 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in EtOH (34 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until homogenous. Then, 2 M aqueous NaOH solution (15 mL) was added to the reaction. The reaction mixture was brought to 80 °C (oil bath) and was refluxed for 2 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, and EtOH was removed under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was slowly stirred in an ice bath, while 20% aqueous citric acid was added until pH became 6 and product precipitated. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with cold deionized water, and dried on high vacuum to give **4** (1.137 g, 80%) as a white solid. *R*_f =

0.50 (20% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). HRMS (ESI/TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₂N₃O₄, 344.1610; found 344.1610. IR (neat, cm^{−1}) 2974.2, 1714.7. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ : 13.19 (1H, s), 8.86 (1H, s), 8.45 (1H, s), 8.18 (1H, s), 7.72 (2H, d, *J* = 61.2 Hz), 7.19 (2H, s), 4.31 (2H, s), 3.04 (2H, s), 1.42 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ : 165.8, 158.7, 156.6, 152.7, 148.8, 137.9, 136.2, 123.1, 121.6, 121.3, 117.7, 81.1, 45.9, 36.6, 27.5.

***tert*-Butyl (5-(2-Diazoacetyl)pyridin-2-yl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)carbamate (5).** Dry 6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)nicotinic acid **4** (1.865 g, 5.41 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (35 mL), and the mixture was stirred under nitrogen in an ice bath for 5 min. Oxalyl chloride (1.16 mL, 13.51 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added to the reaction followed by one drop of anhydrous DMF. The reaction was stirred in an ice bath for 1 h, then the ice bath was removed, and the mixture was stirred for an additional 2.5 h at room temperature (slow flow of nitrogen was kept throughout the reaction). The reaction was put in a warm water bath (~40–50 °C) and concentrated under a strong flow of nitrogen. The residue was redissolved in anhydrous 1:1 mixture of acetonitrile and THF (23 mL) and stirred in an ice bath until the solution became homogenous. Then, 2.0 M (trimethylsilyl)diazomethane solution in diethyl ether (13.4 mL, 5 equiv) was added to the reaction dropwise, and the mixture was stirred in an ice bath for 2 h under a slow flow of nitrogen. The ice bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was left stirring for 12 h at room temperature under a slow flow of nitrogen. The reaction was cooled in an ice bath and quenched with 5% aqueous Na₂SO₃ solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel chromatography using a linear gradient of 1–4% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ gave product **5** (0.98 g, 49%) as a yellow oil. *R*_f = 0.56 (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). HRMS (ESI/TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₂N₅O₃, 368.1723; found 368.1719. IR (neat, cm^{−1}) 2976, 2102, 1707. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ : 8.69 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 8.49 (1H, d, *J* = 4.3 Hz), 7.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.4 Hz), 7.83 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.54 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.12 (1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 7.08 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.9, 5.3 Hz), 5.87 (1H, s), 4.45–4.35 (2H, m), 3.19–3.08 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ : 183.9, 159.6, 157.5, 153.7, 149.5, 146.5, 136.3, 135.4, 127.4, 123.5, 121.4, 118.0, 82.1, 54.4, 46.7, 37.7, 28.3.

Ethyl 2-(6-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (6). Dry *tert*-butyl (5-(2-diazoacetyl)pyridin-2-yl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)carbamate **5** (946 mg, 2.57 mmol, 1 equiv) was suspended in absolute EtOH (56 mL) followed by the addition of anhydrous triethylamine (0.54 mL, 3.86 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and silver benzoate (176 mg, 0.77 mmol, 0.3 equiv). The reaction was brought to 80 °C (oil bath) and stirred under reflux for 2 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was redissolved in EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with 30 mL of 5% aqueous NaHCO₃, water, and brine. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel chromatography using a linear gradient of 1–4% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ gave **6** (609 mg, 61%) as a colorless oil. *R*_f = 0.39 (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). HRMS (ESI/TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₈N₃O₄, 386.2080; found 386.2077. IR (neat, cm^{−1}) 2978, 1701. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ : 8.50–8.42 (1H, m), 8.23 (1H, s), 7.57–7.44 (3H, m), 7.10 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.07–7.00 (1H, m), 4.33–4.23 (2H, m), 4.11 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.52 (2H, s), 3.15–3.03 (2H, m), 1.40 (9H, s), 1.21 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ : 170.8, 159.7, 154.0, 153.5, 149.2, 147.9, 137.7, 136.1, 125.4, 123.4, 121.2, 119.5, 81.0, 61.1, 46.8, 37.9, 37.6, 28.2, 14.1.

2-(6-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetic Acid. Ethyl 2-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (1.286 g, 3.34 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL), followed by the addition of 1.6 M aqueous NaOH solution (10 mL), and the mixture was stirred until homogenous. Then, the reaction was brought to 75 °C (oil bath) and stirred under reflux for 2 h. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The

crude title compound was used in the next step without any further purification (assumed 100% conversion).

Allyl Ester of M1 PNA Monomer (8). Dry 2-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetic acid (178 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1 equiv) and 3-hydroxy-1,2,3-benzotriazin-4(3*H*)-one hydrate (HOOBt) (89 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) were dissolved in 3.5 mL of anhydrous DMF and cooled to 0 °C. *N,N'*-Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) (124 mg, 0.60 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 80 min. PNA backbone 7 (194 mg, 0.51 mmol, 1 equiv) was added as a solid in one portion, the ice bath was removed, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The resulting orange-brown solution was concentrated by rotatory evaporation, redissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL), and washed with 5% aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 × 20 mL). The aqueous layer was back-extracted with dichloromethane (DCM) (2 × 20 mL), then all of the organic layers were combined and washed with brine (20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to a crude brown oil. Silica gel chromatography using a linear gradient of 1–3% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ gave product 8 (295 mg, 82%) as a white foam. *R*_f = 0.73 (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). HRMS (ESI/TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₄₁H₄₆N₅O₇, 720.3397; found 720.3405. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm, mixture of rotamers) δ: 8.45 (1H, t, *J* = 4.3 Hz), 8.23 (1H, s), 8.19 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 7.88 (2H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.74–7.60 (2H, m), 7.54 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.3, 5.1 Hz), 7.43 (3H, dt, *J* = 14.7, 8.0 Hz), 7.36–7.24 (2H, m), 7.18 (2H, q, *J* = 4.7 Hz), 5.92 (1H, dddd, *J* = 27.9, 22.4, 10.7, 5.4 Hz), 5.40–5.14 (2H, m), 4.64 (1H, d, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 4.58 (1H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 4.41 (1H, s), 4.37 (1H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 4.31 (1H, d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 4.23 (1H, t, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 4.18 (2H, dd, *J* = 14.2, 6.7 Hz), 4.10 (1H, s), 3.76 (1H, s), 3.63 (1H, s), 3.50 (1H, t, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 3.39 (1H, t, *J* = 6.3 Hz), 3.35 (1H, s), 3.25 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.9, 5.8 Hz), 3.17 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.2, 6.1 Hz), 3.00 (2H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 1.39 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm, mixture of rotamers) δ: 170.8, 170.5, 169.4, 169.0, 159.0, 156.4, 156.1, 153.1, 152.42, 152.36, 149.0, 147.9, 147.8, 143.9, 143.8, 140.74, 140.71, 138.3, 138.0, 136.29, 136.27, 132.3, 132.2, 127.6, 127.2, 127.0, 125.1, 125.0, 123.1, 121.3, 120.1, 119.2, 119.1, 118.2, 117.8, 80.3, 65.4, 65.4, 64.8, 50.0, 48.0, 47.7, 46.7, 46.7, 46.4, 38.9, 38.2, 36.9, 35.5, 35.1, 27.7.

M1 PNA Monomer (9). The allyl ester of M1 PNA monomer 8 (295 mg, 0.41 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (15 mL). Pd(PPh₃)₄ (183 mg, 0.16 mmol, 0.4 equiv) was added followed by *N*-ethylaniline (0.98 mL, 7.75 mmol, 19 equiv). The yellow solution was stirred under nitrogen for 2 h at room temperature. After the reaction was complete by TLC, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the yellow residue was redissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The resulting solution was washed with 10% aqueous KHSO₄ solution (3 × 20 mL), and the combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a crude yellow solid containing the product contaminated with allyl anilines. The solid was redissolved in CH₂Cl₂, adsorbed onto ~600 mg of celite, and purified using flash chromatography using a linear gradient of 0–10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ on a 20 g Silica-CM column (Agela Technologies) to afford PNA monomer 9 (241 mg, 91%) as a white foam. *R*_f = 0.40 (20% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). HRMS (ESI/TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₈H₄₂N₅O₇, 680.3084; found 680.3076. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm): (mixture of rotamers) δ 12.69 (1H, s), 8.44 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.7, 2.9 Hz), 8.21 (1H, d, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 8.17 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 7.88 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.72–7.60 (2H, m), 7.58–7.50 (1H, m), 7.42 (3H, dt, *J* = 14.3, 6.8 Hz), 7.31 (2H, tt, *J* = 10.7, 4.9 Hz), 7.18 (2H, td, *J* = 7.3, 3.8 Hz), 4.34 (1H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 4.28 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 4.25–4.19 (1H, m), 4.16 (2H, dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.3 Hz), 3.97 (1H, s), 3.73 (1H, s), 3.60 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 3.51 (1H, s), 3.46 (1H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 3.39–3.34 (1H, m), 3.23 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 5.9 Hz), 3.14 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.4, 6.2 Hz), 2.98 (2H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 1.38 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm): (mixture of rotamers) δ 170.7, 170.3, 158.9, 156.3, 153.1, 152.4, 148.99, 148.97, 148.0, 147.8, 143.9, 143.8, 140.7, 140.7, 138.3, 138.1, 136.4, 136.3, 127.6, 127.4,

127.0, 125.1, 125.0, 123.1, 121.4, 120.1, 119.2, 80.3, 69.8, 65.4, 47.9, 47.5, 46.7, 46.4, 38.8, 36.8, 35.0, 27.8.

Diethyl 2-(Pyrimidin-2-yl)malonate (10). Diethyl 2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)malonate (10) was prepared following a literature procedure.⁵⁷ 2-Iodopyridine (7.60 g, 36.9 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (20.04 g, 73.8 mmol, 2 equiv), CuI (1.40 g, 7.38 mmol, 0.2 equiv), and 2-picolinic acid (1.81 g, 14.8 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were placed into a dry flask under an argon atmosphere. DMF (50 mL) was added followed by diethyl malonate (11.2 mL, 73.8 mmol, 2 equiv), and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C (oil bath) for 21 h. The brown mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of celite. The pad was washed with EtOAc (4 × 30 mL), the combined organic solvents were extracted with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (70 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (0–70%) of EtOAc in petroleum ether (40–60 °C) to afford the title compound 10 (1.65 g, 68% yield) as a yellow oil. *R*_f = 0.63 (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₅N₂O₄, 239.1032; found 239.1040. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3473, 2984, 2941, 2907, 1756, 1568, 1423, 1308, 1255, 1179, 1153. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 8.75 (2H, d, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 7.25 (1H, t, *J* = 4.9 Hz), 5.10 (1H, s), 4.28 (4H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.29 (6H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 166.7, 163.7, 157.6, 120.0, 62.2, 62.0, 14.1.

2-(Pyrimidin-2-yl)acetic Acid (11). A 3 M solution of NaOH (1.91 g, 47.9 mmol, 3 equiv) in water (16 mL) was added to a solution of diethyl 2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)malonate 10 (3.80 g, 16.0 mmol) in EtOH (20 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 22 h, partly evaporated, and acidified with 1 M HCl to pH 3–4. The aqueous mixture was extracted with EtOAc (8 × 25 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried with Na₂SO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound (1.60 g, 73% yield) as an off-white solid that was used in the next reaction without further purification.

1-(*tert*-Butyl)-3-ethyl-2-(6-nitropyridin-3-yl)malonate (12). *tert*-Butyl ethyl malonate (28.0 mL, 148 mmol, 2 equiv) was added dropwise to a suspension of NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 5.91 g, 148 mmol, 2 equiv) in dry DMF (75 mL) at 0 °C (ice bath) and under an argon atmosphere. The suspension was stirred at room temperature till the mixture become a clear solution, then 5-bromo-2-nitropyridine (15.0 g, 73.9 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C (oil bath) for 19 h, cooled to room temperature, and saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (70 mL) was added. The pH was adjusted to 4 by the addition of aqueous 1 N HCl solution, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (70 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOAc (5–20%) in petrol ether to afford the title compound 12 (18.9 g, 82% yield) as a light-yellow oil. *R*_f = 0.52 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3:1). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₉N₂O₆, 311.1243; found 311.1247. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3456, 3110, 2981, 2938, 2908, 1743, 1466, 1370, 1313, 1238, 1144. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 8.60 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 8.27 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 8.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.2 Hz), 4.70 (1H, s), 4.32–4.18 (2H, m), 1.46 (9H, s), 1.29 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 166.8, 165.4, 156.4, 149.6, 141.1, 135.6, 117.9, 84.1, 62.7, 56.2, 27.9, 14.2. The ¹H data were in agreement with the previously published data.⁵⁸

Ethyl 2-(6-Nitropyridin-3-yl)acetate. TFA (46.8 mL, 609 mmol, 10 equiv) was added to a solution of 1-ethyl 3-isopropyl 2-(6-nitropyridin-3-yl)malonate 12 (18.9 g, 60.9 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) at 0 °C (ice bath). After 25 h at room temperature, the solvent was evaporated. The residue was co-evaporated under reduced pressure with toluene (2 × 50 mL) to afford the title compound (12.7 g, 74% yield) as a brown solid. *R*_f = 0.63 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₁N₂O₄, 211.0719; found 211.0718. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3447, 3110, 3060, 2984, 2938, 1729, 1537, 1534, 1465, 1354, 1233, 1181. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 8.57 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 8.26 (1H, d, *J* =

8.4 Hz), 8.03 (1H, dd, $J = 8.4, 2.2$ Hz), 4.20 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.80 (2H, s), 1.27 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 169.4, 155.9, 149.6, 140.8, 136.5, 117.9, 61.9, 38.1, 14.2. The ^1H data were in agreement with the previously published data.⁵⁸

Ethyl 2-(6-Aminopyridin-3-yl)acetate (13). Aqueous saturated NH_4Cl (18 mL) and Fe (1.43 g, 25.7 mmol, 2 equiv) were added to a solution of ethyl 2-(6-nitropyridin-3-yl)acetate (2.70 g, 12.8 mmol) in EtOH (20 mL). The mixture was heated for 2 h at 75 °C (oil bath) and filtered through a pad of celite. The pad was washed with water (15 mL) and EtOH (3 \times 15 mL). The combined filtrates and washes were partly evaporated and obtained an oily residue that was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (4 \times 30 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound **13** (2.1 g, 91% yield) as a black solid. $R_f = 0.25$ (5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, 181.0977; found 181.0975. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3319, 3144, 2981, 2706, 1736, 1671, 1629, 1559, 1477, 1376, 1336, 1235, 1182. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 7.89–7.80 (1H, m), 7.49 (1H, dd, $J = 8.6, 2.3$ Hz), 6.57 (1H, dd, $J = 8.6, 0.8$ Hz), 6.0–5.0 (2H, br s), 4.15 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.47 (2H, s), 1.25 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 171.2, 156.7, 144.2, 140.8, 119.5, 110.2, 61.3, 37.5, 14.3. The ^1H data were in agreement with the previously published data.⁵⁹

Ethyl 2-(6-(2-(Pyrimidin-2-yl)acetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (14). HATU (825 mg, 2.17 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)acetic acid **11** (300 mg, 2.17 mmol), ethyl 2-(6-aminopyridin-3-yl)acetate **13** (391 mg, 2.17 mmol), and N,N -diisopropylethylamine (0.75 mL, 4.34 mmol, 2 equiv) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) under an argon atmosphere. After 2 h at room temperature, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (50–80%) of EtOAc in petrol ether to afford the title compound **14** (483 mg, 74% yield) as a yellow oil. $R_f = 0.36$ (5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$, 301.1301; found 301.1298. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3283, 2983, 1733, 1695, 1564, 1424, 1400, 1306, 1231, 1174. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 8.78 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 8.23–8.17 (2H, m), 7.64 (1H, dd, $J = 8.5, 2.4$ Hz), 7.27 (1H, t, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 4.15 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 4.14 (2H, s), 3.56 (2H, s), 1.24 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 170.9, 166.5, 164.9, 157.5, 150.5, 148.3, 139.3, 125.9, 119.6, 114.0, 61.3, 47.7, 38.14, 14.3.

2-(6-(2-(Pyrimidin-2-yl)acetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetic Acid (15). A 3 M solution of NaOH (531 mg, 13.29 mmol, 3 equiv) in water (4.4 mL) was added to a solution of ethyl 2-(6-(2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)acetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetate **14** (1.65 g, 4.43 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual oil was acidified with 4 M HCl (pH \sim 3–4) and extracted with EtOAc (4 \times 30 mL). The combined organic phases were extracted with saturated aqueous NaCl (23 mL) and dried with Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound **15** (820 mg, 68% yield) as an off-white solid. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$, 273.0988; found 273.1000. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3118, 2436, 1947, 1710, 1599, 1564, 1423, 1398, 1385, 1308, 1155, 1137. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ : 12.45 (1H, s), 10.74 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 8.20 (1H, dd, $J = 2.4, 0.8$ Hz), 8.02 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.67 (1H, dd, $J = 8.5, 2.4$ Hz), 7.40 (1H, t, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 4.09 (2H, s), 3.59 (2H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ : 172.5, 168.0, 165.5, 157.4, 150.6, 148.4, 139.1, 126.3, 119.6, 112.8, 47.1, 37.0.

Allyl Ester of M2 PNA Monomer (16). 2-(6-(2-(Pyrimidin-2-yl)acetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetic acid **15** (600 mg, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv), PNA backbone **7** (760 mg, 2.0 mmol), and HOOBt (423 mg, 2.6 mmol, 1.3 equiv) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) under an argon atmosphere. The solution was cooled in ice bath, and DCC (577 mg, 2.8 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added. After 10 min, the ice bath was removed, and the solution was stirred overnight (18 h) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (120 mL) and extracted with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (25 mL). The organic

layer was dried with Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOH (0–5%) in CH_2Cl_2 to afford compound **16** (875 mg, 69% yield) as an off-white foam. $R_f = 0.79$ (10% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_6\text{O}_6$, 635.2618; found 635.2620. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3299, 3012, 2946, 1959, 1746, 1704, 1645, 1564, 1531, 1520, 1307, 1248, 1189. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ : 9.93 (1H, s), 8.78–8.72 (2H, m), 8.22–8.10 (2H, m), 7.75 (2H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.58 (3H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.39 (2H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.30 (2H, t, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.25–7.21 (1H, m), 5.97–5.83 (1H, m), 5.69 (0.7 H, t, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 5.40 (0.3H, t, $J = 5.2$ Hz), 5.34 (1H, d, $J = 17.1$ Hz), 5.26 (1H, d, $J = 11.2$ Hz), 4.70–4.57 (2H, m), 4.44–4.32 (2H, m), 4.20 (1H, t, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 4.14–4.00 (4H, m), 3.66–3.50 (2H, m), 3.43–3.29 (2H, m). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ : 171.3, 170.0, 166.5, 164.9, 157.5, 156.7, 150.4, 148.1, 144.0, 143.9, 141.4, 139.3, 139.2, 131.5, 131.2, 127.9, 127.8, 127.2, 126.3, 125.1, 120.1, 120.1, 119.6, 119.2, 114.1, 67.0, 66.7, 66.3, 49.7, 49.3, 47.6, 47.3, 39.6, 37.1, 36.5.

M2 PNA Monomer (17). $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (140 mg, 0.126 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and N -methylaniline (275 μL , 2.52 mmol, 2 equiv) were added to solution of allyl ester of **M2** PNA monomer **16** (800 mg, 1.26 mmol) in dry THF (20 mL) under an argon atmosphere and the solution was stirred overnight (18 h) at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the obtained residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography using a linear gradient (0–30%) of MeCN in water to afford compound **17** (518 mg, 69% yield) as a yellow foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_6\text{O}_6$, 595.1469; found 595.1460. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ : 10.70 (1H, s), 8.76 (2H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 8.17–8.07 (1H, m), 8.04–7.80 (4H, m), 7.70–7.53 (3H, m), 7.44–7.34 (3H, m), 7.34–7.25 (2H, m), 4.37–4.22 (1H, m), 4.20 (2H, s), 4.07 (2H, s), 3.80–3.50 (4H, m), 3.47–3.30 (3H, m), 3.22–3.10 (2H, m). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ : 170.9, 170.3, 167.8, 165.5, 157.4, 156.1, 150.3, 150.2, 148.4, 143.9, 143.8, 142.6, 140.7, 140.6, 139.4, 139.2, 137.4, 128.9, 127.7, 127.6, 127.3, 127.1, 125.3, 125.1, 121.4, 120.0, 119.5, 112.7, 109.7, 65.5, 59.7, 53.6, 47.4, 47.1, 46.7, 38.3, 35.8, 20.8, 14.1.

1-(tert-Butyl)-3-ethyl-2-(5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl)malonate. *tert*-Butyl ethyl malonate (5.19 mL, 27.4 mmol, 2 equiv) was added dropwise to a suspension of NaH, 60% dispersion in mineral oil (1.09 g, 27.4 mmol, 2 equiv) in dry DMF (25 mL) at 0 °C (ice bath) under an argon atmosphere. The suspension was stirred at room temperature till the mixture became clear (\sim 15 min), then 5-bromo-2-chloropyrimidine (2.65 g, 13.7 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C (oil bath) for 21 h, then cooled to room temperature, and saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (40 mL) was added. The pH was adjusted to 3 by the addition of a 1 M HCl, and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 50 mL). The combined organic layers were extracted with saturated aqueous NaCl (50 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (10–20%) of EtOAc in petrol ether to afford the title compound as a light-yellow oil (4.0 g, 84% yield). $R_f = 0.40$ (hexanes/EtOAc = 9:1). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_4\text{Na}$, 367.0269; found 367.0268. Found 367.0268. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3467, 2981, 2936, 1753, 1545, 1458, 1425, 1369, 1302, 1252, 1140. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 8.79 (2H, s), 4.97 (1H, s), 4.28 (2H, q, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 1.48 (9H, s), 1.29 (3H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 166.6, 165.4, 162.0, 158.2, 119.5, 83.2, 62.2, 62.1, 28.0, 14.2.

***tert*-Butyl 2-(5-Bromopyrimidin-2-yl)acetate (18).** A solution of NaOH (1.35 g, 33.8 mmol, 2 equiv) in water (30 mL) was added to solution of 1-(*tert*-butyl)-3-ethyl-2-(5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl)-malonate (5.6 g, 16.9 mmol) in MeOH (90 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5.5 h. An aqueous 1 M HCl solution was added till pH 5, and the mixture was extracted with Et_2O (3 \times 50 mL). The combined organic phases were extracted with brine (20 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure to

afford the title compound **18** (3.18 g, 69% yield) as an off-white solid. $R_f = 0.31$ (hexanes/EtOAc = 9:1). Anal. calcd for $C_{10}H_{13}BrN_2O_4$: C, 43.98; H, 4.80; N, 10.26. Found: C, 43.92; H, 4.79; N, 10.14. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3441, 3017, 2973, 2943, 1902, 1733, 1729, 1544, 1436, 1368, 1281, 1252, 1196, 1153. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 8.76 (2H, s), 3.91 (2H, s), 1.46 (9H, s). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 168.7, 163.3, 158.1, 118.8, 81.9, 46.0, 28.2. The 1H data were in agreement with the previously published data.⁴¹

tert-Butyl 2-(5-(2-Ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)acetate (19). Preparation of Zn reagent for the reaction: Zn dust (7.19 g, 110.0 mmol, 2 equiv) was placed in a flask under an argon atmosphere and heated for 10 min at 90 °C (oil bath). THF (40 mL) and trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl) (0.7 mL, 5.5 mmol, 0.1 equiv) were added sequentially. The mixture was activated by heating for 10 min (oil bath, 40–45 °C). Ethyl bromoacetate (6.1 mL, 55.0 mmol) was dropwise added over 40 min at 20–25 °C. The gray suspension (Zn dust in the yellow solution) was cooled to room temperature, and THF (70 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, then stored at +4 °C as a ~0.5 M stock solution in THF. The solution of Zn reagent (0.47 M, 34 mL, 2.5 equiv) was added to a solution of *tert*-butyl 2-(5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl)acetate **18** (1.76 g, 6.44 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (177 mg, 0.19 mmol, 3 mol %), XPhos (184 mg, 0.38 mmol, 6 mol %) in dry THF (20 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 65 °C (oil bath) for 4 h, cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (60 mL), and quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL). The organic phase was separated and extracted with saturated aqueous NaCl (15 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (0–50%) of EtOAc in petrol ether to afford the title compound **19** (1.51 g, 64% yield) as a yellow oil that solidified overnight. $R_f = 0.46$ (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4Na$, 303.1321; found 303.1329. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3452, 2981, 2934, 1741, 1594, 1557, 1449, 1369, 1287, 1258, 1152. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 8.65 (2H, s), 4.18 (2H, q, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 3.94 (2H, s), 3.60 (2H, s), 1.46 (9H, s), 1.27 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 169.9, 169.1, 163.8, 157.8, 125.5, 81.6, 61.7, 46.3, 35.9, 28.2, 14.3.

2-(5-(2-Ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)acetic Acid (20). $ZnBr_2$ (11.0 g, 48.8 mmol, 7.2 equiv) was added to solution of *tert*-butyl 2-(5-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)acetate **19** (1.9 g, 6.8 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL). After 17 h, at room temperature, water (10 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. Then, saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL) was added, and the water phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 50 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound **20** (1.21 g, 69% yield) as a light brown solid. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{10}H_{13}N_2O_4$, 225.0875; found 225.0881. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3420, 3140, 2922, 2852, 2261, 2127, 1734, 1630, 1399, 1179. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$, ppm) δ : 8.69 (2H, s), 4.12 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 3.81 (2H, s), 3.80 (2H, s), 1.21 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$, ppm) δ : 170.3, 158.0, 126.0, 60.8, 34.3, 14.0.

Ethyl 2-(2-(2-Oxo-2-(pyridin-2-ylamino)ethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)acetate (21a). 2-(5-(2-Ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrimidin-2-yl)acetic acid **20** (1.28 g, 5.7 mmol), 2-aminopyridine (536 mg, 5.7 mmol), HATU (2.16 g, 5.7 mmol) were dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (25 mL) under an argon atmosphere, and *i*-Pr₂NEt (1.97 mL, 11.4 mmol, 2 equiv) was added. After 3 h at room temperature, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL), extracted with 10% aqueous citric acid (2 \times 15 mL) and saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (15 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOAc (30–80%) in petrol ether to afford the title compound **21a** (650 mg, 64% yield) as a light brown oil. $R_f = 0.25$ (EtOAc). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $C_{15}H_{17}N_4O_3$, 301.1301; found 301.1314. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3242, 3194, 3004, 2981, 1717, 1578, 1559, 1527, 1338, 1302, 1202. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 9.98 (1H, s), 8.71 (2H, s), 8.28 (1H, ddd, $J = 4.9, 1.9, 1.0$ Hz), 8.22 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.68 (1H,

ddd, $J = 7.4, 1.9, 0.5$ Hz), 7.01 (1H, ddd, $J = 7.4, 4.9, 1.0$ Hz), 4.19 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 4.13 (2H, s), 3.62 (2H, s), 1.27 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 169.7, 166.6, 163.6, 158.0, 151.5, 148.0, 138.4, 126.1, 119.9, 114.4, 61.8, 47.4, 35.8, 14.3.

Ethyl 2-(2-(2-(4-Methoxypyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-pyrimidin-5-yl)acetate (21b). 2-(5-(2-Ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-pyrimidin-2-yl)acetic acid **20** (1.40 g, 6.24 mmol), 2-amino-4-methoxypyridine (775 mg, 6.24 mmol), and HATU (2.37 g, 6.24 mmol) were dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL) under an argon atmosphere, then *i*-Pr₂NEt (2.15 mL, 12.48 mmol, 2 equiv) was added. After 1 h at room temperature, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL), extracted with 10% citric acid (2 \times 15 mL) and saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (20 mL). The organic layer was dried with Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (50–100%) of EtOAc in petrol ether to afford the title compound **21b** (695 mg, 34% yield) as a brown oil. $R_f = 0.28$ (EtOAc). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{16}H_{19}N_4O_4$, 331.1406; found 331.1406. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 2992, 2656, 1714, 1637, 1572, 1402, 1219, 1193, 1137. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 9.89 (1H, s), 8.71 (2H, s), 8.08 (1H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 7.86 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 6.58 (1H, dd, $J = 5.8, 2.4$ Hz), 4.19 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 4.12 (2H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.62 (2H, s), 1.28 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.5 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 169.7, 167.6, 166.8, 163.5, 158.0, 153.1, 148.6, 126.1, 107.9, 99.0, 61.8, 55.9, 55.5, 47.4, 35.8, 14.3.

2-(2-(2-Oxo-2-(pyridin-2-ylamino)ethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)-acetic Acid (22a). A 3 M solution of NaOH (138 mg, 3.46 mmol, 2 equiv) in water was added to a solution of ethyl 2-(2-(2-oxo-2-(pyridin-2-ylamino)ethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)acetate **21a** (520 mg, 1.73 mmol) in EtOH (3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Amberlite was added till pH ~3–4, the mixture was filtered, the solids were washed with a mixture of water and EtOH (1:1, 3 \times 15 mL), and the combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound **22a** (350 mg, 75% yield) as a yellow foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{13}H_{13}N_4O_3$, 273.0988; found 273.0994. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3130, 2412, 1942, 1702, 1586, 1545, 1437, 1399, 1312, 1188, 1164. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$, ppm) δ : 13.1–12.2 (1H, br s), 10.74 (1H, s), 8.65 (2H, s), 8.33 (1H, ddd, $J = 4.9, 2.0, 1.0$ Hz), 8.07 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.81–7.73 (1H, m), 7.11 (1H, ddd, $J = 7.3, 4.9, 1.0$ Hz), 4.07 (2H, s), 3.67 (2H, s). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$, ppm) δ : 171.8, 168.1, 163.6, 157.9, 151.9, 148.0, 138.2, 126.7, 119.5, 113.4, 46.7, 34.7.

2-(2-(2-(4-Methoxypyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-pyrimidin-5-yl)acetic Acid (22b). A 3 M solution of NaOH (168 mg, 4.20 mmol, 2 equiv) in water (1.4 mL) was added to the solution of ethyl 2-(2-(2-(4-methoxypyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)-pyrimidin-5-yl)acetate **21b** (695 mg, 2.10 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Amberlite was added till pH ~5, the mixture was filtered, the solids were washed with EtOH (3 \times 10 mL), and the combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 /EtOH (9:1, 2 mL) and filtered through a pad of silica gel eluting with the mixture of CH_2Cl_2 /EtOH (9:1, 100 mL) to afford the title compound **22b** (430 mg, 64% yield) as a light-yellow solid. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{14}H_{15}N_4O_4$, 303.1093; found 303.1101. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3396, 3030, 2407, 1703, 1630, 1583, 1446, 1313, 1212, 1210. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$, ppm) δ : 12.8–12.5 (1H, s), 10.71 (1H, s), 8.65 (2H, s), 8.14 (1H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 7.71 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 6.72 (1H, dd, $J = 5.8, 2.4$ Hz), 4.06 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, s). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$, ppm) δ : 171.9, 168.3, 166.6, 163.6, 157.9, 153.5, 149.0, 126.6, 106.5, 98.6, 55.3, 46.7, 34.6.

Allyl Ester of M2R PNA Monomer (23a). 2-(2-(2-Oxo-2-(pyridin-2-ylamino)ethyl)pyrimidin-5-yl)acetic acid **22a** (350 mg, 1.30 mmol, 1.1 equiv), PNA backbone **7** (450 mg, 1.18 mmol), and HOObt (250 mg, 1.54 mmol, 1.3 equiv) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (8 mL) under an argon atmosphere. The solution was cooled in

the ice bath, and DCC (341 mg, 1.65 mmol, 1.4 equiv) was added. After 10 min, the ice bath was removed and the solution was stirred overnight (18 h) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was evaporated, the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (80 mL), and extracted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by reverse phase column chromatography using a linear gradient (0–50%) of MeCN in water to afford the title compound **23a** (271 mg, 36% yield) as an off-white foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₅H₃₅N₆O₆, 635.2618; found 635.2630. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3316, 3018, 2948, 1713, 1645, 1529, 1434, 1247, 1188. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 10.02 (1H, s), 8.62 (2H, d, *J* = 4.1 Hz), 8.31–8.15 (2H, m), 7.75 (2H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.71–7.63 (1H, m), 7.57 (2H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.39 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.30 (2H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.04–6.96 (1H, m), 6.00–5.81 (1H, m), 5.72 (0.6H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 5.44–5.18 (2.4H, m), 4.73–4.62 (2H, m), 4.51–4.34 (2H, m), 4.26–3.99 (3H, m), 4.10 (2H, s), 3.70–3.30 (6H, m). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 170.0, 169.8, 166.6, 163.3, 158.3, 158.2, 156.8, 151.5, 147.9, 144.0, 143.8, 141.5, 138.4, 131.4, 128.0, 127.9, 127.3, 126.6, 125.0, 120.2, 119.9, 119.4, 114.4, 67.1, 66.9, 66.4, 49.7, 49.4, 47.3, 39.6, 33.9.

M2R PNA Monomer (24a). Pd(PPh₃)₄ (43 mg, 0.04 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and *N*-methylaniline (82 μL, 0.76 mmol, 2 equiv) were added to a solution of allyl ester of **M2R** PNA monomer **23a** (240 mg, 0.38 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) under an argon atmosphere. The solution was stirred overnight (18 h) at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by reverse phase column chromatography using a linear gradient (0–40%) of MeCN in water to afford the title compound **24a** (154 mg, 68% yield) as an off-white foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₂H₃₁N₆O₆, 595.2305; found 595.2320. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3116, 1700, 1654, 1441, 1399, 1190, 1148. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 13.0–12.5 (1H, br s), 10.74 (1H, s), 8.55 (2H, d, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 8.32 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.9, 2.0 Hz), 8.07 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.81–7.55 (5H, m), 7.49–7.23 (5H, m), 7.10 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.4, 4.9 Hz), 4.38–4.10 (4H, m), 4.07 (1H, s), 4.06 (1H, s), 3.96 (1H, s), 3.80 (1.3H, s), 3.64 (0.7H, s), 3.53–3.33 (2H, m), 3.27–3.07 (2H, m). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 171.2, 170.6, 170.3, 169.7, 168.4, 163.3, 163.2, 158.5, 158.2, 158.0, 157.8, 156.4, 151.5, 147.1, 143.9, 143.8, 140.8, 140.7, 139.0, 127.6, 127.4, 127.1, 125.2, 125.0, 120.1, 119.6, 113.7, 65.4, 47.9, 47.7, 46.7, 33.1, 32.8, 30.7.

Allyl Ester of MeO-M2R PNA Monomer (23b). 2-(2-(4-Methoxypyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethylpyrimidin-5-yl)acetic acid **22b** (400 mg, 1.32 mmol), PNA backbone **7** (503 mg, 1.32 mmol) and HOBt (280 mg, 1.72 mmol, 1.3 equiv) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) under an argon atmosphere. The solution was cooled in ice bath, and DCC (382 mg, 1.85 mmol, 1.4 equiv) was added. After 10 min, the ice bath was removed, and the solution was stirred overnight (18 h) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc (80 mL) and extracted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (0–5%) of EtOH in EtOAc to afford the title compound **23b** (220 mg, 25% yield) as an off-white foam. *R*_f = 0.21 (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₆H₃₇N₆O₇, 665.2724; found 665.2719. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3279, 3012, 2947, 1706, 1652, 1575, 1538, 1532, 1447, 1444, 1436, 1320, 1247, 1202. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 9.95 (1H, s), 8.62 (2H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 8.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.8, 4.0 Hz), 7.86 (1H, t, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 7.75 (2H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.57 (2H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.39 (2H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.30 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 6.58–6.53 (1H, m), 6.00–5.83 (1H, m), 5.72 (0.6H, t, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 5.41–5.20 (2.4H, m), 4.70–4.61 (2H, m), 4.50–4.34 (2H, m), 4.25–4.02 (3H, m), 4.09 (2H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.71–3.28 (6H, m).

MeO-M2R PNA Monomer (24b). Pd(PPh₃)₄ (38 mg, 0.03 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and *N*-methylaniline (72 μL, 0.66 mmol, 2 equiv) were added to a solution of allyl ester of MeO-M2R PNA monomer **23b** (220 mg, 0.33 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL), and the solution was stirred overnight (18 h) at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified using reverse phase chromatography using a linear gradient (0–45%) of MeCN in water to afford the title compound **24b** (103 mg, 50% yield) as an off-white foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₃H₃₃N₆O₇, 625.1469; found 625.1460. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 13.6–12.2 (1H, br s), 10.71 (1H, s), 8.55 (2H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 8.13 (1H, d, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 7.91–7.84 (2H, m), 7.75–7.62 (3H, m), 7.54–7.15 (5H, m), 6.71 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.8, 2.4 Hz), 4.40–4.10 (4H, m), 4.09–3.94 (3H, m), 3.80 (1H, s), 3.79 (3H, s), 3.64 (s, 1H), 3.52–3.32 (2H, m), 3.30–3.09 (2H, m). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 170.2, 169.6, 168.3, 166.6, 163.4, 157.9, 157.8, 156.3, 153.5, 149.0, 143.9, 143.8, 140.72, 140.68, 133.9, 133.8, 127.6, 127.4, 127.3, 127.0, 125.1, 125.0, 120.09, 120.06, 106.4, 98.6, 65.4, 55.2, 47.9, 46.7, 32.8, 30.7.

1-Methyluracil (25). TMSCl (5.7 mL, 45.0 mmol, 0.56 equiv) was added to a suspension of uracil (9.0 g, 80.3 mmol) in hexamethyldisilazide (HMDS, 59.0 mL, 281.0 mmol, 3.5 equiv) under an argon atmosphere. The white suspension was stirred under reflux (oil bath 130 °C) until it became a clear solution (3 h). Excess HMDS was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was suspended in dichloroethane (20 mL), and MeI (21.7 mL, 348.5 mmol, 4.34 equiv) was added. The reaction was refluxed (oil bath 60 °C) for 19 h. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was suspended in *i*-PrOH (50 mL). The precipitate was filtered, washed with *i*-PrOH (15 mL), and crystallized from water (30 mL) to afford the title compound **25** (6.0 g, 59% yield) as off-white crystals. *R*_f = 0.16 (EtOAc). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ: 11.20 (1H, s), 7.61 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 5.51 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 3.22 (3H, s). The ¹H NMR was in agreement with the previously published data.⁶⁰

1-Methyl-4-(1,2,4-triazolyl)uracil (26). POCl₃ (2.22 mL, 23.8 mmol, 2 equiv) and NEt₃ (16.6 mL, 118.9 mmol, 10 equiv) were added to an ice-cold stirring solution of 1,2,4-triazole (6.57 g, 95.2 mmol, 8 equiv) in anhydrous MeCN (30 mL) under an argon atmosphere. A solution of 1-methyluracil⁶⁰ (1.5 g, 11.9 mmol) in a mixture of dry MeCN/CH₂Cl₂ (1:1, 30 mL) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 23 h. Precipitates were filtered and washed with a mixture of MeCN/CH₂Cl₂ (1:1, 2 × 30 mL) to afford the title compound **26** (1.54 g, 71% yield) as an off-white solid. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₇H₈N₅O, 178.0729; found 178.0733. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3113, 1680, 1554, 1476, 1424, 1399, 1341, 1287, 1156, 1127. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ: 9.41 (1H, s), 8.46 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 8.39 (1H, s), 6.92 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 3.50 (3H, s); (400 MHz, D₂O, ppm) δ 9.56 (1H, s), 8.58 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 8.53 (1H, s), 7.37 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 3.87 (3H, s).

Ethyl 2-(6-((2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate. Molecular sieves (3 Å) and AcOH (795 μL, 13.87 mmol, 2.5 equiv) were added to a solution of ethyl 2-(6-aminopyridin-3-yl)acetate **13** (1.0 g, 5.55 mmol) and *N*-Boc-2-aminoacetaldehyde (1.81 g, 11.43 mmol, 2.06 equiv) in dry MeOH (20 mL). After 3 h, NaBH₃CN (691 mg, 11.1 mmol, 2 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), filtered, the solids were washed with EtOAc (2 × 10 mL), and the combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOAc (50–70%) in petrol ether gave the title compound (1.05 g, 58% yield) as a yellow oil. *R*_f = 0.57 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3:7). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 7.80 (1H, s), 7.44–7.34 (1H, m), 6.48 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 5.67 (1H, s), 5.03 (1H, s), 4.10 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.43–3.28 (6H, m), 1.38 (9H, s), 1.19 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 171.7, 157.7, 156.5, 147.1, 139.1, 118.6, 107.5, 79.5, 61.1, 42.6, 40.6, 37.7, 28.5, 14.3.

Ethyl 2-(6-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (28). HCl in dry Et₂O (30.8 mL, 61.84 mmol, 20 equiv) was added to a cold (ice bath) solution of ethyl 2-(6-((2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (1.0 g, 3.09 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL), and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h 30 min. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was co-evaporated with dry toluene (3 × 15 mL) to afford compound 27 (1.3 g, 93% yield) as a yellow oil, which was used without further purification in the next step.

1-Methyl-4-(1,2,4-triazolyl)uracil 26 (748 mg, 4.22 mmol), K₂CO₃ (1.75 g, 12.66 mmol, 3 equiv), and NEt₃ (2.94 mL, 21.10 mmol, 5 equiv) were added to solution of 27 (1.25 g, 4.22 mmol) in dry pyridine (20 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C (oil bath) for 88 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, the solids were washed with MeCN (20 mL), and the combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure to afford crude product (1.05 g) as a brown oil that was used directly in the next step. A small sample for analytical purpose was purified by reverse phase column chromatography using a linear gradient of MeCN (10–35%) in water/MeCN. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ: 7.84 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 7.65 (1H, t, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 7.50 (1H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.28 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.4 Hz), 6.59 (1H, t, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 6.45 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 5.63 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.45 (2H, s), 3.41–3.33 (4H, m), 3.20 (3H, s), 1.17 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ: 171.5, 164.1, 157.8, 156.3, 147.6, 145.6, 137.9, 137.8, 117.4, 107.9, 93.7, 60.2, 36.7, 36.6, 14.1.

DMAP (74 mg, 0.60 mmol, 0.2 equiv) and Boc₂O (2.96 g, 13.58 mmol, 4.5 equiv) were added to a solution of crude ethyl 2-(6-((2-((1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (1.0 g, 3.02 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 25 h. The solvent was partly evaporated under reduced pressure, silica gel was added, and the residual solvent was evaporated. The silica gel with the absorbed crude product was added to a silica gel column and eluted with a linear gradient of EtOAc (50–100%) in petrol ether to afford the title compound 28 (653 mg, 41% yield over two steps) as a brown oil. *R*_f = 0.44 (CH₂Cl₂/EtOH = 19:1). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₆H₃₈N₅O₇, 532.2771; found 532.2792. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 2979, 2933, 1733, 1668, 1629, 1482, 1389, 1342, 1226, 1153. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 8.12 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.5, 0.8 Hz), 7.76 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 7.51 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.5 Hz), 7.37 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 4.45–4.38 (2H, m), 4.33–4.27 (2H, m), 4.13 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.52 (2H, s), 3.48 (3H, s), 1.44 (9H, s), 1.32 (9H, s), 1.24 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 171.1, 164.8, 156.5, 154.2, 153.7, 153.5, 147.5, 146.5, 137.8, 124.9, 118.3, 99.1, 83.0, 81.5, 61.2, 45.4, 45.2, 38.1, 38.0, 28.3, 27.9, 14.3.

2-(6-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetic Acid (29). A ~2 M solution of LiOH (95 mg, 3.95 mmol, 3 equiv) in water (2 mL) was added to a solution of ethyl 2-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate 28 (700 mg, 1.32 mmol) in EtOH. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. The solvent was partially evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residual mixture was acidified to pH ~4–5 with 1 M HCl and extracted with EtOAc (4 × 15 mL). The organic layers were combined, extracted with saturated aqueous NaCl (15 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound 29 (530 mg, 80% yield) as a brown oil of sufficient purity for use in the next step. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₃₄N₅O₇, 504.2458; found 504.2470. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3148, 2979, 1395, 1145. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ: 12.5–12.3 (1H, br s), 8.14 (1H, t, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 7.90 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.60 (2H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 6.78 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 4.23–4.17 (4H, m), 3.54 (2H, s), 3.35 (3H, s), 1.37 (9H, s), 1.30 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆,

ppm) δ: 172.3, 163.8, 155.2, 153.2, 152.7, 152.6, 148.5, 147.5, 138.2, 126.1, 118.0, 97.5, 82.3, 80.5, 44.6, 44.3, 37.1, 36.9, 27.7, 27.4.

Benzyl Ester of M3 PNA Monomer (31). Benzyl-protected PNA backbone 30⁴⁵ (470 mg, 1.09 mmol, 1.1 equiv), 2-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)amino)ethyl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetic acid 29 (500 mg, 0.99 mmol), and HOOBt (194 mg, 1.19 mmol, 1.2 equiv) were dissolved in dry DMF (15 mL), and DCC (225 mg, 1.09 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added under an argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 h, diluted with EtOAc (50 mL), extracted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL). The organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOAc (75–100%) in petrol ether followed by 4% EtOH in EtOAc to afford the title compound 31 (690 mg, 76% yield) as a yellow foam. *R*_f = 0.44 (EtOAc). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₅₀H₅₈N₇O₁₀, 916.4245; found 916.4252. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 2979, 1717, 1652, 1526, 1471, 1389, 1224, 1151. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 8.10 (0.7H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 8.03 (0.3H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 7.90–7.84 (3H, m), 7.70–7.64 (2H, m), 7.58–7.26 (12H, m), 6.79 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 5.18 (0.5H, s), 5.13 (1.5H, s), 4.41–4.09 (9H, m), 3.71 (1.4H, s), 3.71 (0.6H, s), 3.50–3.34 (2H, m), 3.32 (3H, s), 3.25–3.12 (2H, m), 1.36 (9H, s), 1.30 (2.6H, s), 1.27 (6.4H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 170.8, 170.5, 169.2, 163.8, 156.4, 155.2, 153.2, 152.6, 152.4, 148.5, 147.5, 147.2, 143.9, 143.8, 140.74, 140.71, 138.2, 137.9, 135.8, 135.6, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 127.8, 127.6, 127.0, 126.6, 125.1, 125.0, 120.1, 117.9, 97.5, 82.2, 82.2, 80.5, 80.5, 66.5, 65.8, 65.4, 47.9, 47.8, 46.7, 44.6, 44.3, 37.1, 35.1, 27.7, 27.4, 27.3.

M3 PNA Monomer (32). Pd/C (146 mg) was added to a solution of benzyl ester of M3 PNA monomer 31 (630 mg, 0.69 mmol) in MeOH (40 mL). Hydrogen gas (1 atm) was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 2 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite, and the pad was washed with MeOH (3 × 15 mL). The combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound 32 (381 mg, 67% yield) as a yellow foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₄₃H₅₂N₇O₁₀, 826.3776; found 826.3766. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3118, 2980, 1399, 1155. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 13.0–12.5 (1H, br s), 8.10 (0.6H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 8.05 (0.4H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 7.90–7.84 (3H, m), 7.67 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.58–7.28 (7H, m), 6.77 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 4.50–4.13 (7.7H, m), 3.96 (1.3H, s), 3.69 (1.2H, s), 3.55 (0.8H, s), 3.46–3.35 (2H, m), 3.33 (3H, s), 3.25–3.10 (2H, m), 1.36 (9H, s), 1.30 (3H, s), 1.28 (6H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ: 170.8, 170.3, 163.8, 156.3, 155.2, 153.2, 152.6, 152.4, 152.3, 148.5, 147.5, 147.3, 143.9, 143.8, 140.8, 140.7, 138.3, 138.0, 127.6, 127.0, 126.7, 125.1, 125.0, 120.1, 117.9, 97.6, 82.2, 82.2, 80.5, 80.5, 65.4, 54.9, 47.9, 47.6, 46.7, 44.5, 44.3, 37.1, 35.1, 27.7, 27.37, 27.35.

1-(Ethoxycarbonylmethyl)uracil (33). Ethyl chloroacetate (10.0 mL, 94.6 mmol, 1.06 equiv) was added portionwise to a suspension of uracil (10.0 g, 89.2 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (16.0 g, 116 mmol, 1.3 equiv) in anhydrous DMF (50 mL) under an argon atmosphere. After addition, the resulting reaction mixture was vigorously stirred at 60 °C (oil bath) for 20 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (200 mL), and filtered. The solids were washed with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL), and the combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (50–100%) of EtOAc in petrol ether to afford the title compound 33 (4.49 g, 54% yield) as a white solid. *R*_f = 0.31 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3:7). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ: 11.39 (1H, s), 7.62 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 5.61 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 4.50 (2H, s), 4.15 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.21 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm) δ: 168.2, 163.7, 151.0, 145.9, 101.1, 61.2, 48.6, 14.0. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR data were in agreement with the previously published data.⁴⁶

1-(Ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-4-(1,2,4-triazolyl)uracil (34). Under an argon atmosphere, POCl₃ (2.35 mL, 25.23 mmol, 2

equiv) and NEt_3 (17.6 mL, 126.15 mmol, 10 equiv) were added into an ice-cold stirring suspension of 1,2,4-triazole (6.97 g, 100.92 mmol, 8 equiv) in anhydrous MeCN (50 mL). A solution of 1-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)uracil (**33**) (2.5 g, 12.6 mmol) in a mixture of dry MeCN/ CH_2Cl_2 (1:1, 20 mL) was added dropwise, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The mixture was partly evaporated, diluted with EtOAc (70 mL), and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (40 mL). The water phase was extracted with EtOAc (5 \times 40 mL). The combined organic phases were extracted with saturated aqueous NaCl (30 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by filtration through a small pad of silica gel. Elution with EtOAc gave the title compound **34** (2.54 g, 81% yield) as a white solid. R_f = 0.34 (EtOAc). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3$, 250.0940; found 250.0943. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3125, 2925, 2867, 1735, 1684, 1550, 1477. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 9.29 (1H, s), 7.80 (1H, d, J = 7.1 Hz), 7.10 (1H, d, J = 7.1 Hz), 4.71 (2H, s), 4.29 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz), 1.32 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 166.8, 160.0, 155.4, 154.2, 151.3, 143.6, 95.6, 62.7, 51.6, 14.2.

N^1 -(Pyridin-2-yl)ethane-1,2-diamine (35). A solution of 2-chloropyridine (9.4 mL, 0.10 mol) and 1,2-diaminoethane (66.8 mL, 1.0 mol, 10 equiv) was stirred at 130 $^\circ\text{C}$ (oil bath) for 23 h. The excess of 1,2-diaminoethane was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was dried in vacuum (40 $^\circ\text{C}$, 0.1 mbar). The dried residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (150 mL), water (50 mL) was added, and the pH was adjusted to 11 with 40% aqueous NaOH. The water phase was separated and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 \times 100 mL). Combined organic phases were evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound **35** (9.65 g, 70% yield) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ : 8.00–7.88 (1H, m), 7.39–7.27 (1H, m), 6.52–6.34 (3H, m), 3.19 (2H, q, J = 6.4 Hz), 2.67 (2H, t, J = 6.4 Hz), 1.7–1.2 (2H, br s). The ^1H NMR data were in agreement with the previously published data.⁴⁷

Ethyl 2-(4-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(pyridin-2-yl)amino)ethyl)amino)-2-oxopyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)-acetate (36). 1-(Ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-4-(1,2,4-triazolyl)uracil **34** (1.50 g, 6.02 mmol), N^1 -(pyridin-2-yl)ethane-1,2-diamine **35** (990 mg, 7.22 mmol, 1.2 equiv), and K_2CO_3 (2.50 g, 18.06 mmol, 3 equiv) were mixed in MeCN (40 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h and filtered through a pad of Celite. The pad was washed with MeCN (2 \times 15 mL), and the combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual yellow oil was dissolved in dry THF (40 mL), and DMAP (73 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and Boc_2O (6.55 g, 30 mmol, 5 equiv) were added. After 40 h at room temperature, the solvent was partly evaporated under reduced pressure, silica gel was added, and the residual solvent was evaporated. The silica gel with the absorbed crude product was added to a silica gel column and eluted with a linear gradient of EtOAc (40–70%) in petrol ether to afford the title compound **36** (1.32 g, 42% yield) as an off-white foam. R_f = 0.32 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3:7). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_6\text{O}_7$, 518.2615; found 518.2627. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 2980, 2950, 1726, 1668, 1630, 1471, 1369, 1224, 1150. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 8.26 (1H, ddd, J = 4.9, 2.0, 0.9 Hz), 7.77 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.56 (1H, ddd, J = 8.5, 7.2, 2.0 Hz), 7.31 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.22 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 6.92 (1H, ddd, J = 7.2, 4.9, 0.9 Hz), 4.57 (2H, s), 4.46–4.40 (2H, m), 4.35 (2H, dt, J = 6.6, 2.3 Hz), 4.24 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz), 1.45 (9H, s), 1.34 (9H, s), 1.29 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 167.6, 165.2, 155.7, 154.6, 154.2, 153.4, 147.3, 146.0, 136.9, 119.0, 118.8, 99.2, 83.3, 81.4, 62.1, 50.6, 45.3, 28.4, 27.9, 14.3.

2-(4-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(pyridin-2-yl)amino)ethyl)amino)-2-oxopyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)-acetic acid (37). LiOH (~ 2 M, 116 mg, 4.83 mmol, 2 equiv) in water (2.4 mL) was added to a cold solution of ethyl 2-(4-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(pyridin-2-yl)amino)ethyl)amino)-2-oxopyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetate **36** (1.25 g, 2.41 mmol) in EtOH (25 mL). After 1 h at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ (ice bath), Amberlite was added till pH ~ 5 . The mixture was filtered, the solids were washed with EtOH (3 \times 10 mL), and the combined filtrates were evaporated under

reduced pressure to afford the title compound **37** (1.16 g, 96% yield) as an off-white foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_5\text{O}_7$, 490.2302; found 490.2300. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3111, 2980, 1405, 1147. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ : 14.0–12.5 (1H, br s), 8.35–8.24 (1H, m), 7.89 (1H, dd, J = 7.4, 2.5 Hz), 7.78–7.57 (2H, m), 7.06 (1H, ddd, J = 6.7, 4.8, 1.9 Hz), 6.89 (1H, dd, J = 7.4, 2.5 Hz), 4.50 (2H, s), 4.27–4.20 (4H, m), 1.37 (9H, s), 1.30 (9H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ : 169.3, 164.2, 154.7, 153.8, 153.3, 152.6, 148.5, 147.1, 137.1, 119.2, 118.6, 97.4, 82.4, 80.6, 50.4, 44.5, 31.3, 27.7, 27.3.

Benzyl Ester of M3R PNA Monomer (38). 2-(4-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(pyridin-2-yl)amino)-ethyl)amino)-2-oxopyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetic acid **37** (1.06 g, 2.17 mmol, 1.1 equiv), benzyl-protected PNA backbone **30** (0.85 g, 1.97 mmol), and HOObt (354 mg, 2.17 mmol, 1.1 equiv) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (20 mL). The solution was cooled on ice, and N,N' -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (489 mg, 2.37 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added. The ice bath was removed, and the solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (70 mL) and extracted with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (2 \times 20 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOAc (50–100%) in petrol ether to afford the title compound **38** (1.3 g, 73% yield) as a white foam. R_f = 0.34 (EtOAc). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{49}\text{H}_{56}\text{N}_7\text{O}_{10}$, 902.4089; found 902.4084. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3333, 2978, 2933, 1723, 1662, 1517, 1457, 1368, 1250, 1225, 1150. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) (mixture of rotamer) δ : 8.30–8.26 (1H, m), 7.88 (2H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.77–7.61 (5H, m), 7.47–7.25 (10H, m), 7.08–7.01 (1H, m), 6.88 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 5.22 (0.6H, s), 5.13 (1.4H, s), 4.85 (1.4H, s), 4.76 (0.6H, s), 4.48–4.11 (9H, m), 3.56–3.34 (2H, m), 3.32–3.06 (2H, m), 1.36 (9H, s), 1.30 (9H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) (mixture of rotamer) δ : 169.4, 168.9, 167.6, 167.3, 164.1, 156.3, 154.7, 153.8, 153.3, 152.6, 148.8, 147.1, 143.9, 140.7, 140.7, 139.4, 137.4, 137.1, 135.8, 135.6, 128.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 127.6, 127.3, 127.0, 125.1, 121.4, 120.1, 120.0, 119.2, 118.6, 109.7, 97.4, 82.4, 80.6, 66.6, 65.9, 65.5, 49.2, 48.0, 46.7, 44.5, 44.4, 27.7, 27.3.

M3R PNA Monomer (39). Pd/C (297 mg) was added to a solution of benzyl ester of M3R PNA monomer **38** (1.26 g, 1.40 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL). Hydrogen gas (1 atm) was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 2 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite, and the pad was washed with MeOH (3 \times 15 mL). The combined filtrates were evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound **39** (1.0 g, 88% yield) as a white foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_7\text{O}_{10}$, 812.3619; found 812.3615. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3139, 1399, 1385, 1149. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) (mixture of rotamer) δ : 13.3–12.6 (1H, br s), 8.30–8.26 (1H, m), 7.89 (2H, d, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.78–7.63 (5H, m), 7.45–7.27 (5H, m), 7.08–7.01 (1H, m), 6.87 (1H, t, J = 7.7 Hz), 4.82 (1H, s), 4.63 (1H, s), 4.40–4.07 (8H, m), 4.00 (1H, s), 3.54–3.31 (3H, m), 3.16–3.04 (1H, m), 1.36 (9H, s), 1.30 (9H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ : 170.5, 167.5, 167.0, 164.1, 164.0, 156.3, 154.7, 153.8, 153.3, 152.6, 148.9, 147.1, 143.9, 140.7, 140.7, 137.2, 127.6, 127.1, 125.1, 120.1, 119.2, 118.6, 97.4, 82.3, 82.3, 80.6, 65.5, 49.2, 47.8, 46.7, 44.5, 44.4, 27.7, 27.3.

***tert*-Butyl 2-((5-Bromopyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl-carbamate (41a).** $i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NEt}$ (4.0 mL, 23.1 mmol, 2 equiv) was added to a mixture of Boc-protected glycine (2.13 g, 12.1 mmol, 1.05 equiv), 2-amino-5-bromopyridine **40a** (2.0 g, 11.6 mmol), and HATU (4.84 g, 12.7 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in DCM (20 mL). After 21 h at room temperature, the mixture was diluted with DCM (70 mL), extracted with 10% citric acid (50 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (50 mL), and saturated aqueous NaCl (50 mL). The organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOAc (0–50%) in petrol ether. The product obtained after column chromatography was contaminated with

tetramethylurea and was further crystallized from DCM/MeOH to afford the title compound **41a** (2.50 g, 65% yield) as white crystals. mp = 156.3–157.1 °C. R_f = 0.68 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{12}H_{17}BrN_3O_3$ 330.0453; found 330.0450. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3246, 3055, 2976, 1707, 1681, 1570, 1531, 1456, 1369, 1250, 1166. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 8.51 (1H, s), 8.33 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz), 8.14 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.80 (1H, dd, J = 8.8, 2.4 Hz), 5.15 (1H, s), 3.98 (2H, d, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.48 (9H, s). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 168.5, 156.2, 149.7, 148.9, 141.0, 115.4, 115.1, 81.0, 45.4, 28.4.

2-Amino-*N*-(5-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide Hydrochloride.

A solution of HCl in dry dioxane (15.0 mL, 60 mmol, 8 equiv) was slowly added to a solution of *tert*-butyl (2-((5-bromopyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamate **41a** (2.45 g, 7.4 mmol) in dry dioxane (15 mL) at 0 °C (ice bath) under an argon atmosphere. After 20 h at room temperature, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound (1.97 g, quantitative yield) as a white solid. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_7H_9BrN_3O$ 229.9929. Found 229.9925. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3132, 3015, 2654, 1717, 1636, 1572, 1570, 1481, 1399, 1395, 1385, 1219, 1193, 1137. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ 11.12 (1H, s), 8.52–8.47 (m, 1H), 8.28 (3H, s), 8.07 (1H, td, J = 8.8, 2.5 Hz), 8.07–7.97 (1H, m), 3.83 (2H, q, J = 5.7 Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ : 166.0, 150.2, 148.8, 141.0, 115.2, 114.1, 41.1.

***N*-(2-((5-Bromopyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)pyrimidine-2-carboxamide (42a).** HOBt (1.22 g, 9.0 mmol, 1.3 equiv), pyrimidine-2-carboxylic acid (947 mg, 7.63 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DCC (1.98 g, 9.0 mmol, 1.3 equiv) were added to a mixture of 2-amino-*N*-(5-bromopyridin-2-yl)acetamide hydrochloride (1.85 g, 6.94 mmol) and *i*-Pr₃NEt (3.6 mL, 20.8 mmol, 3 equiv) in dry DCM (50 mL) under an argon atmosphere. After 18 h at room temperature, the mixture was diluted with DCM (50 mL), undissolved solid was filtered off, the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOH (0–5%) in DCM to afford the title compound **42a** (2.10 g, 90% yield) as a white solid. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{12}H_{11}BrN_5O_2$ 336.0096; found 336.0092. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ : 10.81 (1H, s), 9.12 (1H, t, J = 6.0 Hz), 9.00 (2H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 8.45 (1H, t, J = 1.6 Hz), 8.05–8.00 (2H, m), 7.72 (1H, t, J = 4.9 Hz), 4.19 (2H, d, J = 6.0 Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ : 168.3, 162.5, 157.8, 157.5, 150.7, 148.6, 140.8, 123.2, 115.0, 113.5, 43.3.

***N*-(5-Bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-amine.** NEt₃ (3.8 mL, 27.4 mmol, 4 equiv) and suspension of *N*-(2-((5-bromopyridin-2-yl)amino)-2-oxoethyl)pyrimidine-2-carboxamide (**42a**) (3.38 g, 6.84 mmol) in dry DCM (30 mL) were added to a solution of PPh₃ (3.59 g, 13.7 mmol, 2 equiv) and I₂ (3.47 g, 13.7 mmol, 2 equiv) in dry DCM (60 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The mixture became dark and thick. Solid precipitates were filtered off and washed with DCM to afford the title compound (1.38 g, 64% yield) as a light-yellow solid. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ : 10.97 (1H, s), 8.90 (2H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 8.37 (1H, d, J = 2.5 Hz), 7.87 (1H, dd, J = 8.8, 2.5 Hz), 7.51 (1H, t, J = 4.9 Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 6.91 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz).

***tert*-Butyl (5-Bromopyridin-2-yl)(2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-yl)carbamate (43a).** *N*-(5-Bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-amine (317 mg, 1.0 mmol), Boc₂O (326 mg, 1.49 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and DMAP (12 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv) were dissolved/suspended in dry THF (6 mL) under an argon atmosphere. After 14 h at room temperature, the solvent was partly evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was absorbed on silica gel and purified by column chromatography using a linear gradient of EtOAc in petrol ether to afford the title compound **43a** (390 mg, 94% yield) as an off-white foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{17}H_{16}BrN_5O_3Na$ 440.0334; found 440.0341. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3457, 2130, 3049, 2981, 2933, 1738, 1617, 1564, 1543, 1460, 1416, 1370. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 8.89 (2H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 8.35 (1H, dd, J = 2.5, 0.7 Hz), 7.83 (1H, dd, J = 8.8, 2.5 Hz), 7.69 (1H, dd, J = 8.8, 0.7 Hz), 7.36 (1H, t, J = 4.9 Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 1.47 (9H, s).

$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 157.9, 156.2, 154.7, 151.6, 151.4, 149.1, 146.7, 140.3, 124.7, 121.3, 120.0, 117.1, 84.1, 28.0.

Ethyl 2-(6-(2-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino)acetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (41b). Boc-protected glycine (2.24 g, 12.82 mmol, 1.1 equiv), ethyl 2-(6-aminopyridin-3-yl)acetate **40b** (2.10 g, 11.65 mmol), HOBt (1.89 g, 13.98 mmol, 1.2 equiv), EDC·HCl (2.90 g, 15.15 mmol, 1.3 equiv) were dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL), and *i*-Pr₃NEt (6.0 mL, 34.96 mmol, 3 equiv) was added under an argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 h, then diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (70 mL), extracted with 10% aqueous citric acid (40 mL), saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (40 mL), and saturated aqueous NaCl (40 mL). The organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (10–50%) of EtOAc in petrol ether to afford the title compound **41b** (2.51 g, 44% yield) as a yellow oil. R_f = 0.44 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{16}H_{24}N_3O_5$ 338.1716; found 338.1707. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3275, 2979, 1699, 1593, 1528, 1398, 1303, 1172. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 8.57 (1H, s), 8.22–8.13 (2H, m), 7.66 (1H, dd, J = 8.6, 2.3 Hz), 5.18 (1H, s), 4.16 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz), 3.98 (2H, d, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.58 (2H, s), 1.25 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ : 170.9, 168.2, 150.0, 148.3, 139.5, 126.2, 113.9, 80.8, 61.3, 45.3, 38.1, 28.4, 14.3.

Ethyl 2-(6-(2-Aminoacetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetate Hydrochloride. A solution of HCl in dry dioxane (13.0 mL, 51.87 mmol, 7 equiv) was slowly added to a solution of ethyl 2-(6-(2-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)acetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetate **41b** (2.5 g, 7.41 mmol) in dry dioxane (15 mL) at 0 °C (ice bath). After 20 h at room temperature, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound (2.0 g, quantitative yield) as a white solid. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{11}H_{16}N_3O_3$ 238.1192; found 238.1189. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3436, 2946, 1730, 1356, 1598, 1490, 1426, 1339, 1235, 1183. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ : 11.35 (1H, s), 8.48 (3H, s), 8.26 (1H, dd, J = 2.2, 0.8 Hz), 8.00–7.92 (1H, m), 7.82 (1H, dd, J = 8.6, 2.4 Hz), 4.08 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz), 3.84 (2H, q, J = 5.8 Hz), 3.72 (2H, s), 1.18 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ : 170.8, 166.0, 149.4, 147.3, 140.7, 126.5, 113.5, 60.6, 41.0, 36.6, 14.1.

Ethyl 2-(6-(2-(Pyrimidine-2-carboxamido)acetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (42b). Pyrimidine-2-carboxylic acid (997 mg, 8.03 mmol, 1.1 equiv), ethyl 2-(6-(2-aminoacetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetate hydrochloride (2.0 g, 7.31 mmol), HOBt (1.18 g, 8.77 mmol, 1.2 equiv), and EDC·HCl (1.82 g, 9.5 mmol, 1.3 equiv) were dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL), and *i*-Pr₃NEt (3.8 mL, 21.9 mmol, 3 equiv) was added under an argon atmosphere. After 21 h at room temperature, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) and extracted with 10% aqueous citric acid (15 mL), saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (15 mL), and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL). The organic layer was dried with Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (2–8%) of EtOH in CH_2Cl_2 to afford the title compound **42b** (1.7 g, 68% yield) as a yellow solid. R_f = 0.81 (10% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{16}H_{18}N_5O_4$ 344.1359; found 344.1367. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3384, 3184, 31223, 3012, 2986, 1734, 1680, 1550, 1517, 1512, 1506, 1405, 1307, 1203, 1154. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ : 10.62 (1H, s), 9.11 (1H, t, J = 6.0 Hz), 9.00 (2H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 8.22 (1H, d, J = 2.3 Hz), 8.00 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.74–7.67 (2H, m), 4.19 (2H, d, J = 6.0 Hz), 4.09 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz), 1.19 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , ppm) δ : 170.9, 167.9, 162.5, 157.8, 157.5, 150.6, 148.4, 139.2, 125.7, 123.2, 112.9, 60.4, 43.2, 36.7, 14.0.

Ethyl 2-(6-(2-(Pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-yl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate. NEt₃ (900 μ L, 6.11 mmol, 3 equiv) and ethyl 2-(6-(2-(pyrimidine-2-carboxamido)acetamido)pyridin-3-yl)acetate **42b** (700 mg, 2.04 mmol) were added to a solution of PPh₃ (1.12 g, 4.28 mmol, 2.1 equiv) and I₂ (1.09 g, 4.28 mmol, 2.1 equiv) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) under an argon atmosphere. After 6 h at room temperature, the

solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using a linear gradient (0–4%) of EtOH in EtOAc to afford the title compound (285 mg, 43% yield) as a yellow solid. R_f = 0.32 (5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3$ 326.1253; found 326.1253. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 8.85 (2H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 8.63 (1H, s), 8.37 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 0.8 Hz), 7.60 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 2.4 Hz), 7.28 (1H, t, J = 4.9 Hz), 7.21 (1H, s), 6.85 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 0.8 Hz), 4.15 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz), 3.58 (2H, s), 1.24 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 171.2, 157.9, 154.8, 151.9, 151.4, 149.3, 148.8, 139.5, 122.7, 120.5, 111.8, 109.0, 61.3, 37.9, 14.3.

Ethyl 2-(6-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-yl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (43b). Ethyl 2-(6-((2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-yl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate (664 mg, 2.04 mmol), Boc_2O (485 mg, 4.08 mmol, 2 equiv), and DMAP (13 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.05 equiv) were dissolved/suspended in dry THF (12 mL) under an argon atmosphere. After 16 h at room temperature, the solvent was partly evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was absorbed on the silica gel and purified by column chromatography using a linear gradient (50–100%) of EtOAc in petrol ether to afford the title compound **43b** (287 mg, 76% yield) as a yellow oil. R_f = 0.39 (EtOAc). HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_5\text{O}_5$ 426.1777; found 426.1772. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 8.88 (2H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 8.23 (1H, t, J = 1.6 Hz), 7.69 (2H, d, J = 1.6 Hz), 7.34 (1H, t, J = 4.9 Hz), 7.26 (1H, s), 4.15 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz), 3.58 (2H, s), 1.47 (9H, s), 1.24 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ : 170.6, 157.9, 156.2, 154.9, 152.0, 151.8, 148.7, 147.3, 138.8, 127.6, 124.6, 121.2, 118.9, 83.8, 61.3, 38.0, 28.1, 14.3.

2-(6-((*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-yl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetic Acid (44). A solution of LiOH (59 mg, 2.47 mmol, 3 equiv) in water (2 mL) was added to a solution of ethyl 2-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-yl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetate **43b** (350 mg, 0.82 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL). After 4 h at room temperature, Amberlite was added till pH ~ 4–5, the mixture was filtered, the solids were washed with a mixture of water and MeOH (1:1, 4 \times 10 mL), and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the title compound **44** (200 mg, 61% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ : 12.53 (1H, s), 8.95 (2H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 8.23 (1H, dd, J = 2.4, 0.8 Hz), 7.82 (1H, dd, J = 8.4, 2.4 Hz), 7.64 (1H, dd, J = 8.4, 0.8 Hz), 7.61 (1H, t, J = 4.9 Hz), 7.42 (1H, s), 1.44 (9H, s).

M4 PNA Monomer (46). N,N,N',N' -Tetramethyl-*O*-(*N*-succinimidyl)uronium tetrafluoroborate (167 mg, 0.553 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added to a solution of 2-(6-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(2-(pyrimidin-2-yl)oxazol-5-yl)amino)pyridin-3-yl)acetic acid **44** (200 mg, 0.503 mmol) and *i*-Pr₂NEt (113 μL , 0.654 mmol, 1.3 equiv) in dry THF (5 mL). After 1 h at room temperature, a solution of PNA backbone **45**⁵¹ (171 mg, 0.503 mmol) and *i*-Pr₂NEt (113 μL , 0.654 mmol, 1.3 equiv) in a mixture of $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{MeCN}$ (1:1, 15 mL) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 5 h at room temperature, then acidified to pH ~2–3 using a 20% aqueous solution of citric acid. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 \times 15 mL). The organic layers were combined, extracted with saturated aqueous NaCl (15 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by reverse phase column chromatography using a linear gradient (20–60%) of MeCN in water to afford the title compound **46** (174 mg, 48% yield) as a white foam. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{38}\text{N}_7\text{O}_8$ 720.2782; found 720.2783. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3429, 3265, 3050, 2979, 2935, 2521, 2255, 2126, 1736, 1654, 1545, 1254, 1156. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ : 12.61 (1H, br s), 8.95 (2H, d, J = 4.9 Hz), 8.15 (1H, dd, J = 9.4, 2.3 Hz), 7.90–7.84 (2H, m), 7.75–7.58 (5H, m), 7.43–7.26 (6H, m), 4.38–4.16 (4H, m), 3.96 (1H, s), 3.78 (1.3H, s), 3.63 (0.7H, s), 3.50–3.33 (2H, m), 3.24–3.11 (2H, m), 1.44 (9H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) (mixture of rotamers) δ : 170.7, 170.0, 158.1, 156.3, 155.4, 153.8, 151.4, 150.6, 150.6, 148.8, 148.7, 147.1, 143.9, 143.8,

140.7, 139.5, 127.6, 127.0, 125.1, 125.0, 123.1, 122.0, 120.1, 119.0, 83.2, 65.4, 46.7, 27.5.

Methyl 2-(5-Iodo-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)-acetate (47). 5-Iodouracil (8.0 g, 33.6 mmol) and anhydrous K_2CO_3 (3.95 g, 28.6 mmol) were added to a round-bottom flask that was flushed with nitrogen. After the addition of anhydrous DMF (75 mL), the heterogeneous mixture was cooled to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ (ice bath). Methyl bromoacetate (3.18 mL, 33.6 mmol) was added dropwise over ca. 15 min, and the reaction was stirred for an additional 15 min at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ (ice bath). The cooling bath was removed, and the reaction stirred at room temperature. After 5.5 h, the resulting mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. To the crude oil were added 25 mL of 10% aqueous HCl and 20 mL of water. The precipitated solid was filtered on a Buchner funnel and washed with cold water (10 mL) and cold EtOAc (10 mL). The solid was dried under reduced pressure to afford 10.9 g of the product containing ca. 5% of a dialkylated impurity. The solid was recrystallized from ca. 140 mL of hot ethanol to obtain 6.97 g of a white solid (mp = 199.5–200.0 $^\circ\text{C}$, lit = 197–199⁶¹). The mother liquor was concentrated and recrystallized to afford 0.813 g of the additional pure product (total 7.78 g, 75% yield); R_f = 0.22 (1:1 hexanes/EtOAc), dialkylated product R_f = 0.39. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{I}$ 310.9529; found 310.9525. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3120, 3015, 2953, 1712, 1660, 1606. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ : 11.80 (1H, br s), 8.20 (1H, s), 4.52 (2H, s), 3.69 (3H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ : 168.9, 161.5, 151.1, 150.5, 68.8, 52.9, 48.9.

Methyl 2-(2,4-Dioxo-5-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetate (48). In a glovebox, methyl 2-(5-iodo-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetate **47** (3.065 g, 9.89 mmol), $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (208 mg, 0.30 mmol), and CuI (75 mg, 0.40 mmol) were added to a flask that was stoppered with a septum and removed from the glovebox. The solids were dissolved in freshly distilled ethyl acetate (26 mL) followed by the dropwise addition of (trimethylsilyl)acetylene (1.72 mL, 12.16 mmol) and freshly distilled triethylamine (7.0 mL, 50.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred 11 h, then quenched by the addition of 100 mL of brine. The biphasic solution was filtered through a 2 cm pad of celite directly into a separatory funnel, and the layers were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et_2O (3 \times 50 mL) with each portion first passing through the celite pad to wash it off the remaining product. The combined organics were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to a crude residue. Purification by flash chromatography (5.5 \times 14 cm) eluting with 1:1 hexanes/EtOAc afforded pure **48** (2.531 g, 91% yield). Analytical TLC, 1:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent, R_f = 0.30. An analytical sample was obtained by dual-chamber crystallization with EtOAc/hexanes to afford pale off-white plates. Melting point: 134.5–135.0 $^\circ\text{C}$. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{Si}$ 281.0958; found 281.0961. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3165, 3038, 2952, 2845, 2162, 1745, 1698, 1619. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm) δ 8.68 (1H, br s), 7.39 (1H, s), 4.45 (2H, s), 3.79 (3H, s), 0.20 (9H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (150.9 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.2, 161.1, 149.5, 147.3, 100.9, 100.3, 100.3, 94.5, 53.1, 48.9, -0.2.

2-(5-Ethynyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)-acetic Acid (49). Methyl 2-(2,4-dioxo-5-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)acetate **48** (2.53 g, 9 mmol) was suspended in aqueous 1 M NaOH (22 mL, 22 mmol), and the mixture was heated and stirred at 65 $^\circ\text{C}$ on an aluminum heating block for 1 h during which the reaction became homogeneous. After cooling to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$, conc. HCl (2 mL) was added to precipitate the product. The resulting suspension was filtered, washed with 10 mL of cold water, 5 mL of cold EtOH, then dried to afford the title compound **49** (1.604 g, 91% yield) as a tan powder. Melting point: 215 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec). HRMS (ESI/ion trap) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ 195.0406; found 195.0406. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3343, 3295, 3032, 1756, 1682, 1627. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm) δ 13.26 (1H, br s), 11.72 (1H, s), 8.11 (1H, s), 4.43 (2H, s), 4.10 (1H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (150.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 169.6, 162.6, 150.5, 150.4, 97.2, 84.1, 76.3, 49.3.

Allyl *N*-(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-ethyl)-*N*-(2-(5-ethynyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-

yl)acetyl)glycinate (50). Carboxylic acid **49** (325 mg, 1.67 mmol) and HOBt (295 mg, 2.18 mmol) were taken up in 5 mL of dry DMF and concentrated to dryness under high vacuum. The resulting mixture was redissolved in 20 mL of DMF and cooled to 0 °C. *N*-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC) (0.36 mL, 2.0 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 80 min. PNA backbone **7** (700 mg, 1.69 mmol) was added as a solid in one portion, the cooling bath was removed, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The resulting orange-brown solution was concentrated by rotatory evaporation, redissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL), and washed with 5% aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 × 40 mL). The aqueous layer was back-extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 10 mL), then all of the organic layers were combined and washed with brine (20 mL). The solution was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to a crude brown oil. Purification by flash chromatography (2.5 × 15 cm²), eluting with 1:9 hexanes/EtOAc (200 mL) followed by pure EtOAc afforded pure **50** (629 mg, 67% yield) as a white foam. Analytical TLC, EtOAc eluent, *R*_f = 0.37. An analytical sample was obtained by recrystallization from hot MeOH to afford fluffy white plates, Melting point: 170.0–171.0 °C. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₀H₂₉O₇N₄, 557.2036; found 557.2022. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3340, 3287, 1698, 1654, 1204. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm): (3:1 mixture of rotamers) δ 11.66 (1H, br s), 7.94 (0.75H, s), 7.92–7.84 (2.25H, m), 7.72–7.62 (2H, m), 7.41 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.40–7.37 (0.75H, br m), 7.33 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 7.24 (0.25H, br t), 5.96 (0.25H, ddt, *J* = 16.5, 11.0, 5.5 Hz), 5.90 (0.75H ddt, *J* = 16.0, 10.6, 5.3) 5.36 (0.25H, d, *J* = 17.3 Hz), 5.31 (0.75H, d, *J* = 17.3 Hz), 5.25 (0.25H, d, *J* = 10.7 Hz), 5.21 (0.75H, d, *J* = 10.7 Hz), 4.74 (1.5H, s), 4.66 (0.5H, d, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 4.58 (1.5H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 4.57 (0.5H, s), 4.41–4.27 (2.5H, m), 4.23 (1H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 4.16–4.03 (2.5H, m), 3.47–3.01 (4H, m). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (150.9 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): (mixture of rotamers) δ 168.9, 168.6, 167.3, 167.0, 162.1, 156.3, 156.1, 150.32, 150.27, 149.9, 143.8, 140.7, 132.2, 132.1, 127.6, 127.0, 125.1, 120.1, 118.3, 117.9, 96.62, 96.60, 83.5, 76.0, 65.5, 65.4, 65.3, 64.9, 48.9, 48.2, 48.0, 47.9, 46.9, 46.7, 40.1, 38.7, 37.9.

1-Azido-3-(tert-butoxy)benzene (51). Following a literature procedure,⁶² 3-aminophenol (2.0 g, 18.3 mmol) was dissolved in 40 mL of 2 M HCl. The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of NaNO₂ (1.57 g, 23 mmol) in 8 mL of H₂O was added dropwise by a pipet. The solution turned dark orange along with gas evolution. After stirring for 30 min, NaN₃ (1.56 g, 23 mmol) solution in 10 mL of H₂O was carefully added dropwise by a pipet. Warning: vigorous gas evolution and frothing. The solution was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for 3 h. The resulting brown solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL), washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated to give 3-azidophenol (2.45 g, 98% yield) as a pure red orange oil that solidified upon storage at –20 °C. The product had spectral properties (¹H, ¹³C, and IR) matching the literature⁶² and was used without further purification. Based on a literature precedent,³³ 3-azidophenol (1.0 g, 7.4 mmol) was dissolved in 8 mL of CH₂Cl₂. To the solution was added Mg(ClO₄)₂, followed by a solution of di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (4.0 g, 18.5 mmol) in 2 mL of CH₂Cl₂. Bubbling was immediately observed, and the reaction was heated at 40 °C for 6 h. Water (50 mL) was added to the reaction, and the mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 × 20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and carefully concentrated by rotatory evaporation. The crude product containing unreacted phenol was purified by flash chromatography (2.5 × 15 cm²) eluting with a gradient of 1–10% Et₂O in pentane. Fractions containing product were concentrated to afford **51** (856 mg, 61% yield) as a pale yellow oil. Analytical TLC, 15:1 pentane/Et₂O, *R*_f = 0.61. HRMS (EIMS) *m/z*: [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₃N₃O, 191.1059; found 191.1057. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 2978, 2108, 1587, 1478, 1160. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ: 7.23 (1H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 6.77 (2H, m), 6.65 (1H, t, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 1.36 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 156.9, 140.6, 129.8, 120.5, 114.7, 113.9, 79.1, 28.9.

Allyl Ester of T1 PNA Monomer (52). Alkyne **50** (265 mg, 0.476 mmol) was taken up in 12 mL of degassed 1:1 THF/EtOH and heated to 40 °C on an aluminum heating block until the solution was

homogeneous. Sodium ascorbate (189 mg, 0.952 mmol), azide **51** (137 mg, 0.715 mmol), and degassed water (3 mL) were added sequentially, and the stirred suspension was evacuated and purged with nitrogen. The addition of *N,N'*-dimethylethylenediamine (26 μL, 0.238 mmol) via a syringe was followed by the dropwise addition of aqueous CuSO₄ solution (0.47 M, 0.4 mL, 0.190 mmol) during which the solution darkened and then color dissipated. The resulting yellow/orange solution was stirred at 40 °C for 90 min after which TLC showed complete conversion. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (40 mL), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 25 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated to a crude oil. The product was purified by flash chromatography (2.5 × 15 cm²), 1:1:0.1 toluene/CH₂Cl₂/MeOH eluent. After the elution of ca. 150 mL of the eluent, a yellow band eluted over 60 mL which was collected and concentrated to afford pure **52** (300 mg, 85% yield) as a pale yellow solid. Analytical TLC, 1:1:0.1 toluene/CH₂Cl₂/MeOH eluent, *R*_f = 0.23. An analytical sample was obtained by recrystallization in EtOAc/Et₂O to afford pale yellow amorphous crystals, melting point: 181.0–182.8 °C. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₄₀H₄₂O₈N₇, 748.3095; found 748.3077. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3361, 3178, 3067, 2978, 1672, 1602, 1473, 1367, 1248, 1208, 1193, 1149. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm, 7:3 mixture of rotamers) δ: 8.77 (0.3H, br s), 8.71 (0.7H, br s), 8.60 (0.7H, s), 8.58 (0.3H, s), 8.29 (0.3H, s), 8.25 (0.7H, s), 7.79–7.71 (2H, m), 7.62 (1.4H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.58 (0.6H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.47–7.34 (5H, m), 7.30 (2H, dt, *J* = 7.6, 0.9 Hz), 7.08–7.03 (1H, m), 5.99–5.80 (1.7H, m), 5.42–5.22 (2.3H, m), 4.70 (0.6H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 4.68–4.60 (2.8H, m), 4.57 (0.6H, s), 4.51 (1.4H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 4.38 (0.6H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 4.25 (0.7H, t, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 4.23–4.16 (0.9H, m), 4.08 (1.4H, s), 3.72–3.28 (4H, m), 1.41 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃, mixture of rotamers) δ: 169.1, 168.7, 166.8, 161.2, 156.8, 156.7, 149.9, 143.9, 143.8, 141.9, 141.7, 141.3, 139.5, 137.5, 131.3, 130.9, 129.9, 127.71, 127.65, 127.1, 125.1, 123.9, 120.08, 120.05, 119.95, 119.2, 116.0, 115.0, 105.7, 79.6, 66.9, 66.8, 66.3, 49.2, 48.9, 48.7, 47.3, 39.4, 39.0, 28.9.

T1 PNA Monomer (53). Allyl ester of **T1** PNA monomer **52** (192 mg, 0.26 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (5.1 mL). Pd(PPh₃)₄ (12 mg, 0.01 mmol) was added followed by *N*-ethylaniline (59 μL, 0.47 mmol). The yellow solution was stirred under nitrogen for 2 h at room temperature. After the reaction was complete by TLC, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the yellow residue was redissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The resulting solution was washed with 10% aqueous KHSO₄ solution (3 × 10 mL), and the combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10 mL), dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a crude yellow solid containing the product contaminated with allyl anilines. The solid was redissolved in CH₂Cl₂, adsorbed onto ~600 mg of celite, and purified using automated chromatography using a linear gradient (0–10%) of MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ on a 20 g Silica-CM column (Agela Technologies) to afford **T1** monomer **53** (140 mg, 77% yield) as an off-white solid; analytical TLC, 3:1 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, *R*_f = 0.17. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₃₇H₃₈N₇O₈, 708.2782; found 708.2771. IR (neat, cm⁻¹) 3313, 3164, 3055, 1720, 1697, 1686, 1665. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, ppm, 7:3 mixture of rotamers) δ: 12.8 (1H, br s), 11.77 (0.7H, s), 11.76 (0.3H, s), 8.89 (0.7H, s), 8.87 (0.3H, s), 8.39 (0.7H, br s), 8.29 (0.3H, br s), 7.87 (2H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.72–7.61 (3H, m), 7.54–7.26 (7H, m), 7.11 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 4.93 (1.4H, s), 4.74 (0.9H, m), 4.39–4.15 (3.3H, m), 4.01 (1.4H, s), 3.52–3.00 (4H, m), 1.36 (9H, s). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, mixture of rotamers) δ: 168.0, 167.6, 162.1, 162.0, 156.8, 156.7, 150.7, 144.4, 143.3, 143.1, 141.20, 141.17, 140.5, 137.7, 130.8, 128.1, 127.5, 125.6, 124.0, 120.6, 120.5, 115.7, 115.3, 104.24, 104.21, 79.6, 66.0, 65.9, 48.7, 47.4, 47.2, 29.0.

Allyl Ester of Tr PNA Monomer (55). Alkyne **50** (297 mg, 0.53 mmol) was dissolved in 14 mL of degassed 1:1 THF/EtOH. Sodium ascorbate (212 mg, 1.07 mmol), azidomethyl pivalate **54**⁵⁴ (126 mg, 0.80 mmol), and degassed water (3.5 mL) were added sequentially, and the stirred suspension was evacuated and purged with nitrogen. The addition of *N,N'*-dimethylethylenediamine (28 μL, 0.27 mmol)

via a syringe was followed by the dropwise addition of aqueous CuSO_4 solution (0.47 M, 0.45 mL, 0.21 mmol) during which the solution darkened and then color dissipated. The resulting yellow solution was stirred at 40 °C on an aluminum heating block for 2 h after which TLC showed complete conversion. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2×30 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4), and concentrated to a crude oil. The product was purified by flash chromatography (3×16 cm) using a linear gradient (1–4%) of MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 . The fractions containing product were combined to afford **55** (291 mg, 77% yield) as a pale yellow solid. Analytical TLC, 20:1 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ eluent, $R_f = 0.19$. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_9\text{N}_7$, 714.2888; found 714.2869. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 1709, 1674, 1551, 1523, 1449, 1187, 1121. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm, 6:4 mixture of rotamers) δ : 8.84 (0.4H, s), 8.79 (0.6H, s), 8.40 (1H, s), 8.23 (0.6H, s), 8.19 (0.4H, s), 7.74 (2H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 7.64–7.54 (2H, m), 7.38 (2H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 7.29 (2H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 6.23 (1.2H, s), 6.22 (0.8H, s), 4.69 (0.8H, d, $J = 4.6$ Hz), 4.67–4.58 (2.4H, m), 4.55 (0.8H, s), 4.50 (2.4H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz), 4.38 (0.8H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz), 4.24 (0.6H, t, $J = 6.7$ Hz), 4.24–4.16 (1.4H, m), 4.07 (1.2H, s), 3.63–3.34 (4H, m), 1.19 (9H, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl_3 , mixture of rotamers) δ : 177.3, 169.1, 168.7, 166.9, 161.0, 156.8, 149.9, 143.9, 143.8, 141.9, 141.7, 141.3, 139.5, 131.2, 130.9, 127.7, 127.1, 125.1, 123.2, 120.1, 119.9, 119.2, 105.6, 69.8, 66.9, 66.8, 66.3, 49.2, 48.9, 48.6, 47.3, 39.4, 39.0, 38.8, 26.8.

Tr PNA Monomer (56). Allyl ester on Tr PNA monomer **55** (286 mg, 0.40 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (8 mL). $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (19 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added followed by *N*-ethylaniline (91 μL , 0.72 mmol). The yellow solution was stirred under nitrogen for 2 h at room temperature. After the reaction was complete by TLC, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the yellow residue was redissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). The resulting solution was adsorbed onto ~600 mg of celite and purified using automated chromatography on a linear gradient of 0–10% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 on a 20 g Silica-CM column (Agela Technologies) to afford Tr monomer **56** (241 mg, 91%) as an off-white solid; analytical TLC, 3:1 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$, $R_f = 0.17$. HRMS (ESI/ion trap) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_7\text{O}_8$, 674.2575; found 674.2558. IR (neat, cm^{-1}) 3173, 3069, 1701, 1686, 1671, 1120. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, ppm, 6:4 mixture of rotamers) δ : 13.1 (0.4H, br s), 12.7 (0.6H, br s), 11.74 (0.6H, s), 11.72 (0.4H, s), 8.49 (0.6H, s), 8.48 (0.4H, s), 8.37 (0.6H, s), 8.27 (0.4H, s), 7.87 (2H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.70–7.64 (2H, m), 7.44 (0.6H, t, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 7.39 (2H, t, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.34–7.30 (2H, m), 7.27 (0.4H, t, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 6.36 (1.2H, s), 6.35 (0.8H, s), 4.90 (1.2H, s), 4.71 (0.8H, s), 4.35 (1.2H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz), 4.29 (0.8H, d, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 4.24 (0.6H, t, $J = 6.6$ Hz), 4.23–4.17 (0.8H, m), 4.00 (1.2H, s), 3.44 (1.2H, t, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 3.38–3.15 (2H, m), 3.15–3.09 (0.8H, m). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (150.9 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, mixture of rotamers) δ : 176.5, 170.7, 170.3, 167.5, 167.1, 161.61, 161.57, 156.3, 156.1, 150.1, 143.8, 142.6, 142.4, 140.70, 140.68, 139.2, 139.1, 127.6, 127.0, 125.1, 123.1, 120.1, 103.61, 103.58, 70.0, 65.5, 65.4, 49.1, 48.6, 48.3, 48.1, 47.7, 47.0, 46.9, 46.7, 38.6, 38.2, 37.9, 26.4.

PNA Sequences. PNA sequences were synthesized using standard 2 μmol scale Fmoc protocol on an Expedite 8909 DNA synthesizer using NovaSyn TG Sieber resin support and Fmoc chemistry, as previously reported.³⁹

Isothermal Titration Calorimetry. Isothermal titration calorimetry experiments were performed on a MicroCal iTC200 instrument at 25 °C in phosphate buffer containing 2 mM MgCl_2 , 90 mM KCl, 10 mM NaCl, 50 mM potassium phosphate. Aliquots (2.45 μL) of 80 μM PNA solution were sequentially injected from a 40 μL rotating syringe (750 rpm) into 200 μL of 8 μM RNA hairpin solution. For ITC titration traces, see the Supporting Information, Figures SA–SK.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

■ Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acs.joc.9b01133.

Spectral data for new compounds; liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry characterization of PNA monomers and oligomers; PNA synthesis; preparation of RNA hairpins; representative ITC images; computational data (PDF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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