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Molecular design of a novel thiophene-derived o-nitrobenzyl photolabile protecting group with visible light-absorption for the synthesis of hydroxamic acids

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Chemoselectivity is a significant barrier that synthetic chemists face while synthesizing organic molecules. As a remedy, protective groups (PGs) are used during chemical reactions to prevent highly reactive functional groups from interfering with other functional groups within the same molecule. However, as the number of comparable PGs within a molecule increases, it becomes more difficult to remove individual PGs using typical methods such as acidic and basic conditions. PGs have also been used in the synthesis of hydroxamic acids (HAs), a class of organic compounds known for their potential use as precursors for anticancer drugs such as Trichostatin A, a powerful tumor cell inhibitor. Despite their widespread use, HAs are challenging to synthesize and purify due to their high reactivity and the formation of numerous polysubstituted byproducts during the synthetic process. In this study, we use ortho-nitrobenzyl (o-NB) photolabile protecting groups (PPGs) derived from thiophene to solve the problem of HA synthesis and purification. This is a preferable method because it requires only visible light to deprotect these PPGs. However, most o-NB PPGs absorb in the UV region of the electromagnetic spectrum, making them unsuitable for use in biological systems. Herein, we designed and synthesized a visible light-absorbing thiophene-based o-NB PPG that absorbs in the visible region of the spectrum while avoiding the challenges associated with HA synthesis and purification. To demonstrate the stability of our o-NB PPG, we will selectively deprotect classic PGs using traditional methods without cleaving the HA moiety. With this method, visible light will be used to cleave and generate HA in high yields, with a diagnostic fluorescent byproduct used to quantify the amount of HA formed.

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