

# Synthesis, Properties, and Applications of Oligonucleotides Containing an RNA Dinucleotide Phosphorothiolate Linkage

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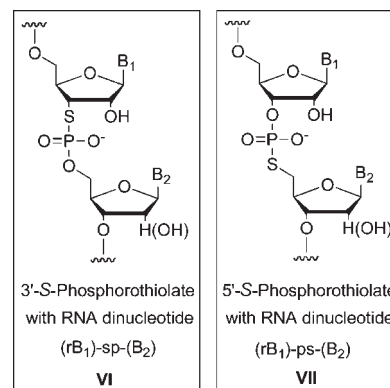
## CONSPECTUS

**R**NA represents a prominent class of biomolecules. Present in all living systems, RNA plays many essential roles in gene expression, regulation, and development. Accordingly, many biological processes depend on the accurate enzymatic processing, modification, and cleavage of RNA. Understanding the catalytic mechanisms of these enzymes therefore represents an important goal in defining living systems at the molecular level.

In this context, RNA molecules bearing 3'- or 5'-S-phosphorothiolate linkages comprise what are arguably among the most incisive mechanistic probes available. They have been instrumental in showing that RNA splicing systems are metalloenzymes and in mapping the ligands that reside within RNA active sites. The resulting models have in turn verified the functional relevance of crystal structures. In other cases, phosphorothiolates have offered an experimental strategy to circumvent the classic problem of kinetic ambiguity; mechanistic enzymologists have used this tool to assign precise roles to catalytic groups as general acids or bases. These insights into macromolecular function are enabled by the synthesis of nucleic acids bearing phosphorothiolate linkages and the unique chemical properties they impart. In this Account, we review the synthesis, properties, and applications of oligonucleotides and oligodeoxynucleotides containing an RNA dinucleotide phosphorothiolate linkage.

Phosphorothioate linkages are structurally very similar to phosphorothiolate linkages, as reflected in the single letter of difference in nomenclature. Phosphorothioate substitutions, in which sulfur replaces one or both nonbridging oxygens within a phosphodiester linkage, are now widely available and are used routinely in numerous biochemical and medicinal applications. Indeed, synthetic phosphorothioate linkages can be introduced readily via a sulfurization step programmed into automated solid-phase oligonucleotide synthesizers.

In contrast, phosphorothiolate oligonucleotides, in which sulfur replaces a specific 3'- or 5'-bridging oxygen, have presented a more difficult synthetic challenge, requiring chemical alterations to the attached sugar moiety. Here we begin by outlining the synthetic strategies used to access these phosphorothiolate RNA analogues. The Arbusov reaction and phosphoramidite chemistry are often brought to bear in creating either 3'- or 5'-S-phosphorothiolate dinucleotides. We then summarize the responses of the phosphorothiolate derivatives to chemical and enzymatic cleavage agents, as well as mechanistic insights their use has engendered. They demonstrate particular utility as probes of metal-ion-dependent phosphotransesterification, general acid-base-catalyzed phosphotransesterification, and rate-limiting chemistry. The 3'- and 5'-S-phosphorothiolates have proven invaluable in elucidating the mechanisms of enzymatic and nonenzymatic phosphoryl transfer reactions. Considering that RNA cleavage represents a fundamental step in the maturation, degradation, and regulation of this important macromolecule, the significant synthetic challenges that remain offer rich research opportunities.



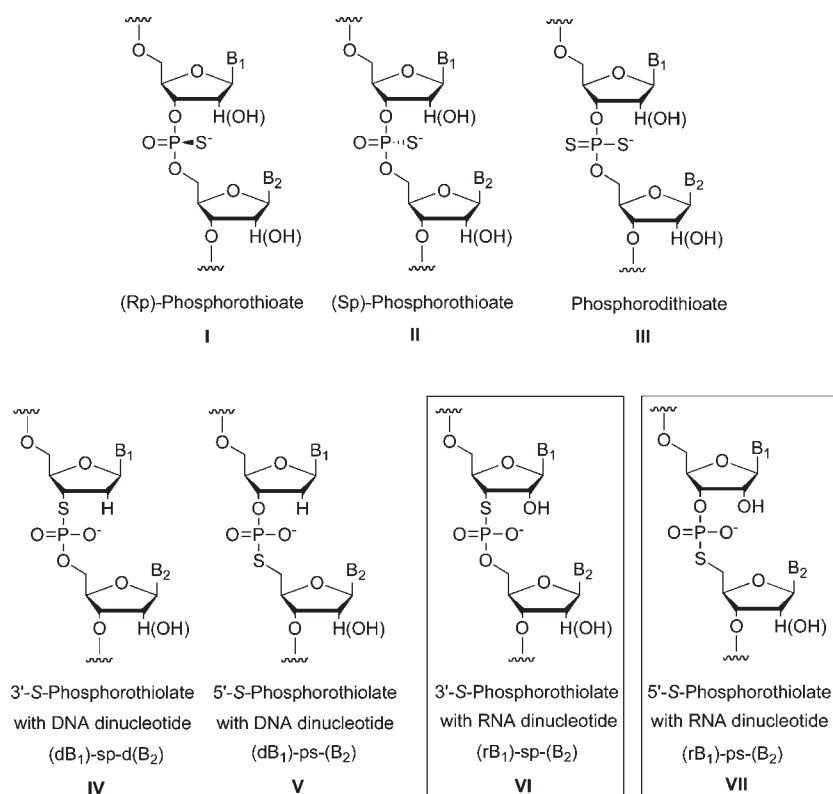
3'-S-Phosphorothiolate with RNA dinucleotide (rB<sub>1</sub>)-sp-(B<sub>2</sub>)  
**VI**

5'-S-Phosphorothiolate with RNA dinucleotide (rB<sub>1</sub>)-ps-(B<sub>2</sub>)  
**VII**

## 1. Introduction

Nucleic acid analogues that resemble naturally occurring DNA and RNA are widely employed in biochemical research

and medicine. In particular, oxygen-to-sulfur substitutions within the phosphodiester backbone (Figure 1) have received much attention. Phosphorothioate oligonucleotides



**FIGURE 1.** Structures of oligonucleotides containing bridging or nonbridging sulfur atoms.

(I–III), in which sulfur replaces one or both of the nonbridging phosphodiester oxygens within a linkage, are used widely in fields ranging from enzymology<sup>1</sup> to therapeutics.<sup>2</sup> Recently, the modification has also been shown to occur naturally in bacterial genomic DNA,<sup>3</sup> where it appears to impart greater chemical stability. Synthetic phosphorothioate linkages are introduced readily via a sulfurization step that can be programmed into automated solid-phase oligonucleotide synthesizers.<sup>4</sup> Phosphorothiolate linkages, in which sulfur replaces the 3'- or 5'-bridging oxygen connected to furanose, pose a more difficult synthetic challenge. Nevertheless, they also represent important synthetic targets for biochemical and potential therapeutic applications. Phosphorothiolate oligonucleotides have been indispensable for studying the mechanisms of RNA and protein enzymes that chemically manipulate nucleic acids. In addition, the effects of phosphorothiolates on oligonucleotide sugar conformation make them ideal modifications for fine-tuning the potency of antisense DNA and small interfering RNAs (siRNAs). The synthesis and applications of oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) phosphorothiolates (IV and V) have been reviewed elsewhere.<sup>5</sup> This Account focuses specifically on the synthesis, properties, and applications of oligoribonucleotides (ORNs) and ODNs containing an RNA dinucleotide phosphorothiolate linkage (VI and VII).

## 2. Synthesis

Perhaps inspired by Eckstein's<sup>1</sup> work demonstrating the broad utility of phosphorothioates for biochemical investigations of nucleic acids, Reese and colleagues pioneered the synthesis of 3'-S- and 5'-S-phosphorothiolate (3'- and 5'-PS, respectively) RNA dinucleotides.<sup>6,7</sup> In the context of DNA, Cosstick and Vyle made an important advance by adapting phosphoramidite chemistry to the construction of 3'-PS linkages.<sup>8</sup> Figure 2 summarizes the relevant synthetic approaches. 3'- or 5'-PS dinucleotides have been prepared by Arbusev reactions of 3'- or 5'-disulfides with the appropriate nucleoside *H*-phosphonate salt. 5'-PS dinucleotides have also been prepared by S<sub>N</sub>2 reactions of 3'-phosphorothioates with 5'-iodoribonucleosides. Solid-phase strategies have employed 3'-S-thioribonucleoside phosphoramidites or 5'-S-tritylthio-2'-deoxyribonucleoside phosphoramidites. Enzymatic ligation methods have also enabled construction of 5'-PS oligonucleotides.

### 2.1. Oligonucleotides Containing an RNA 3'-PS Linkage.

**2.1.1. RNA Dinucleotides r(B<sub>1</sub>-sp-B<sub>2</sub>) via Arbusev Reaction.** Liu and Reese<sup>7,9</sup> synthesized the RNA dinucleotide r(UspU) (3) via Arbusev reaction of disulfide 1 and 5'-*H*-phosphonate 2 (Scheme 1), both of which were prepared from uridine in nine and four steps, respectively. Weinstein et al.<sup>10</sup> synthesized

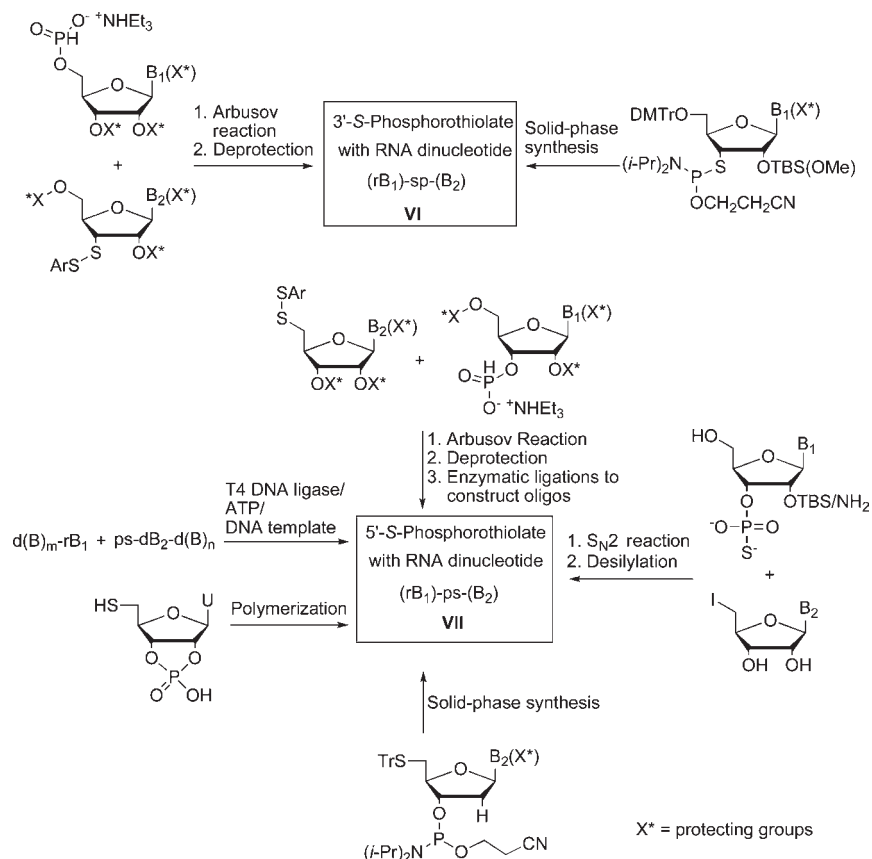
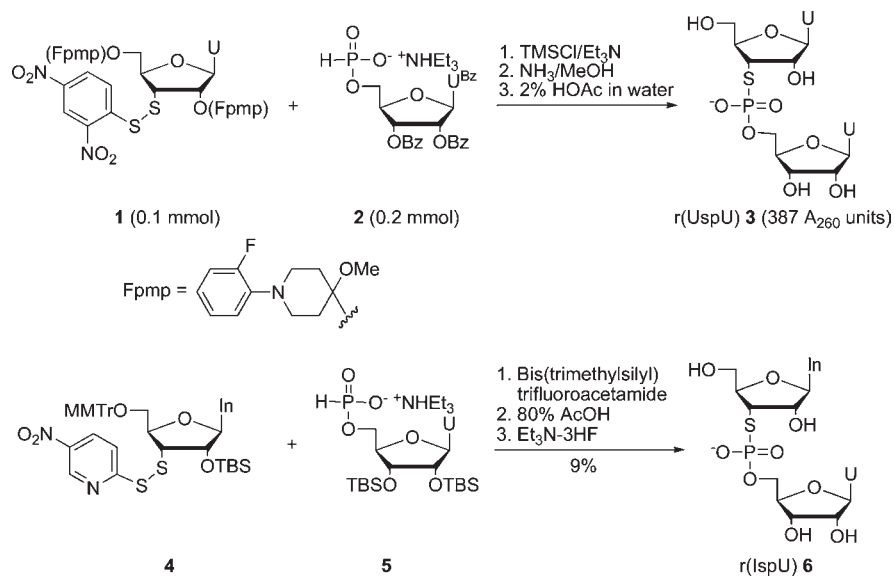


FIGURE 2. Summary of approaches used for the preparation of dinucleotides or oligonucleotides containing phosphorothiolate linkages.

SCHEME 1. Synthesis of Dinucleotides r(UspU) (3) and r(IspU) (6)

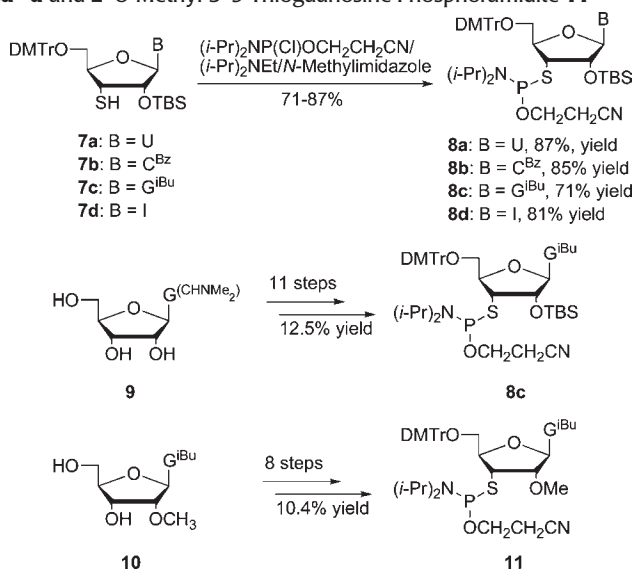


r(IspU) (**6**) in 9% yield via Arbusov reaction of inosine disulfide **4**, prepared from 3'-β-iodoxanthosine in 21% overall yield (four steps), and the 5'-H-phosphonate **5**, prepared from 2',3'-di-O-TBS-uridine in 65% yield.

**2.1.2. Oligonucleotides Containing an RNA Dinucleotide 3'-PS Linkage via Phosphoramidite Chemistry.** Sun et al.<sup>11</sup> prepared the 2'-O-TBS-3'-S-phosphoramidites **8a–d** (U, C<sup>Bz</sup>, G<sup>IBu</sup>, I) from the corresponding 3'-S-thiol-nucleosides

**7a–d** in high yields (Scheme 2). The 3'-*S*-thiol-nucleoside derivatives **7a–c** were prepared by nucleobase glycosylation using a 3-thioribofuranosylation agent. The inosine derivative **7d** was prepared from a 2',3'-epoxide inosine derivative in eight steps (8% overall yield). **8c** (Scheme 2) could also be prepared in 11 steps starting from a guanosine derivative.<sup>12</sup> This approach gave a higher overall yield of **8c** (12.5%)<sup>12</sup> compared to the glycosylation approach (11 steps, 1.1%).<sup>11</sup> Additionally, Lu et al.<sup>13</sup> used an analogous strategy to prepare 2'-*O*-methyl-3'-*S*-thioguanosine phosphoramidite **11** (Scheme 2) in eight steps starting from

**SCHEME 2.** Synthesis of 3'-*S*-Thioribonucleoside Phosphoramidites **8a–d** and 2'-*O*-Methyl-3'-*S*-Thioguanosine Phosphoramidite **11**



*N*<sup>2</sup>-isobutyryl-2'-*O*-methylguanosine (**10**) with 10.4% overall yield.

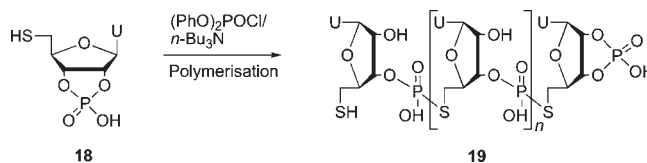
The 3'-*S*-thionucleoside phosphoramidites (**8a–d** and **11**) are incorporated into RNAs or DNAs via solid-phase synthesis. Although coupling of 2'-deoxy-3'-*S*-thiopyrimidine phosphoramidites can be accomplished via a fully automated protocol,<sup>14</sup> 3'-*S*-thioribonucleoside phosphoramidites **8a–d** and **11** are less reactive and require manual coupling (using *p*-nitrophenyltetrazole as an activator).<sup>11,13</sup> A fully automated protocol for solid-phase oligonucleotide synthesis that incorporates 3'-*S*-thioribonucleoside phosphoramidites has not been reported.

## 2.2. Oligonucleotides Containing an RNA 5'-PS Linkage.

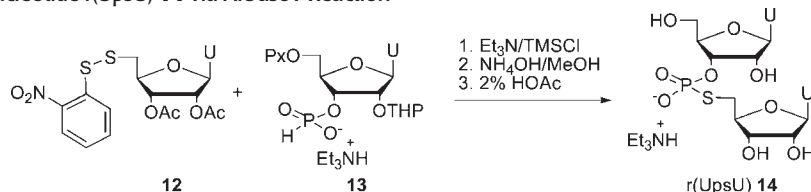
**2.2.1. RNA Dinucleotides r(B<sub>1</sub>-ps-B<sub>2</sub>) via Arbusov Reaction or S<sub>N</sub>2 Reaction.** Liu and Reese<sup>6</sup> used the Arbusov reaction to synthesize r(UpsU) (**14**) from 2'-*O*-THP-5'-*O*-(9-phenylxanthen-9-yl)-uridine 3'-*H*-phosphonate (**13**) and the disulfide **12** (Scheme 3).

Thomson et al.<sup>15</sup> synthesized **14** and its 2'-amino analogue **17** using the commercially available phosphoramidites **15a** and **15b** (Glenn Research) (Scheme 4). Reaction with 3-hydroxypropionitrile in the presence of tetrazole followed

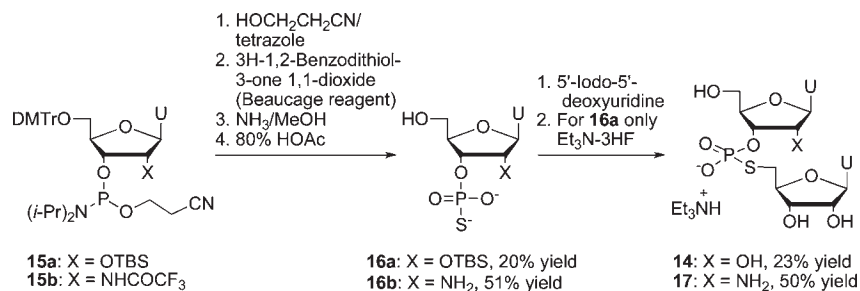
**SCHEME 5.** Synthesis of Poly-5'-*S*-thiouridylyl Phosphate (**19**)



**SCHEME 3.** Synthesis of Dinucleotide r(UpsU) **14** via Arbusov Reaction



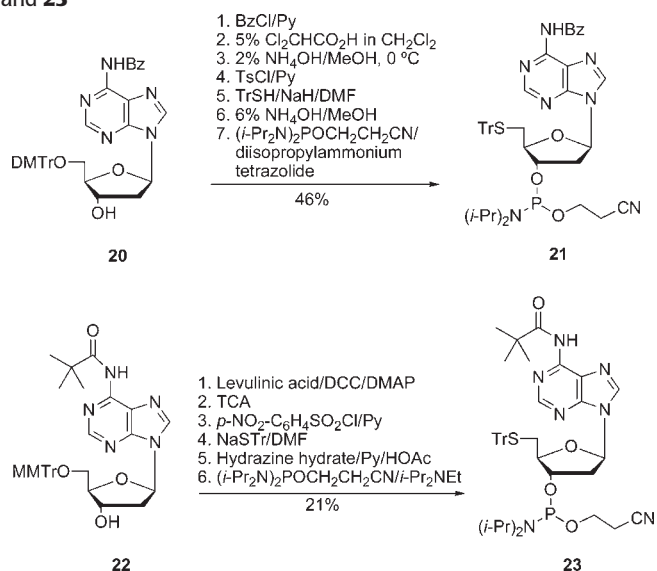
**SCHEME 4.** Synthesis of r(UpsU) (**14**) and U<sub>2</sub>'-NH<sub>2</sub>-ps-rU (**17**) via Phosphoramidite Chemistry



by sulfurization and deprotection gave the nucleoside 3'-phosphorothioates **16a** and **16b**. Nucleophilic displacement of 5'-iodo-5'-deoxyuridine by **16a** and **16b**, followed by desilylation of **16a** with triethylamine trihydrofluoride, gave r(UpsU) (**14**) and the 2'-amino dinucleotide U<sub>2</sub>'-NH<sub>2</sub>-ps-rU **17**, respectively.

**2.2.2. Oligonucleotides Containing an RNA Dinucleotide 5'-PS Linkage.** In 1962, Michelson<sup>16</sup> prepared ORNs containing multiple 5'-PS linkages (**19**) via polymerization of 5'-S-thiouridine-2',3'-cyclic phosphate (**18**) (Scheme 5). The 2',3'-cyclic phosphate **18** was prepared from uridine-2',3'-cyclic phosphate in four steps.

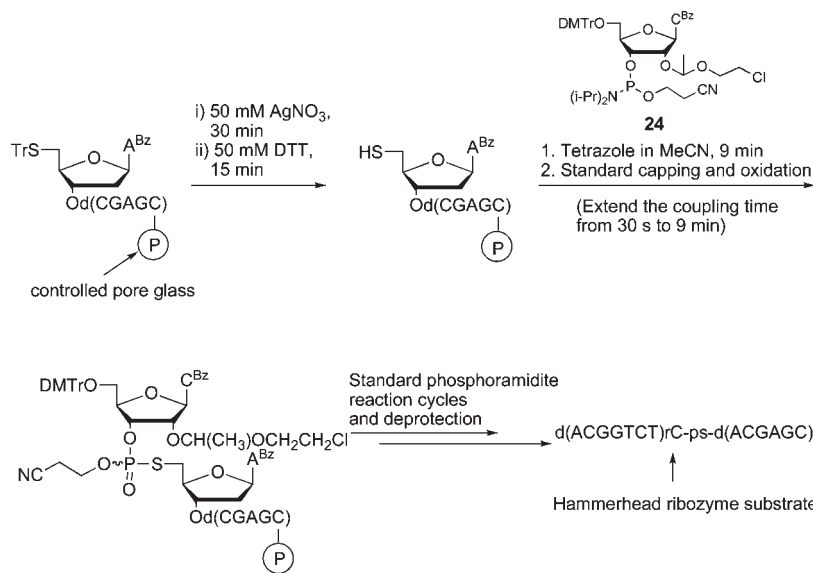
**SCHEME 6.** Synthesis of 5'-S-Thioadenosine 3'-O-Phosphoramidites **21** and **23**



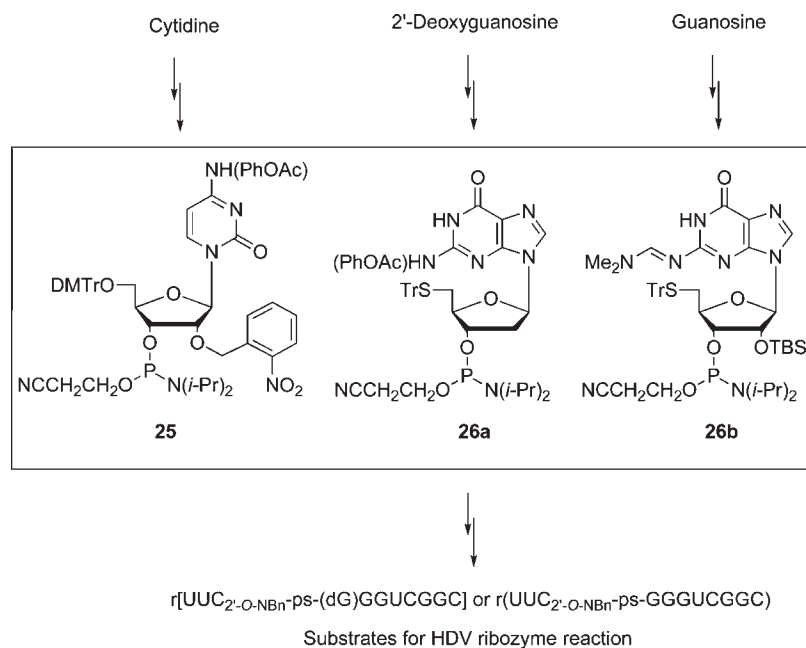
Kuimelis and McLaughlin,<sup>17</sup> using phosphoramidite-based solid-phase methods, synthesized an ODN containing cytidine linked via a 5'-PS to a subsequent adenosine deoxynucleotide (rCps-dA). The 5'-S-thioadenosine 3'-O-phosphoramidite **21** was synthesized in 46% overall yield starting from the 2'-deoxyadenosine derivative **20** (Scheme 6). Sproat et al.<sup>18</sup> have also synthesized the 5'-S-thioadenosine 3'-O-phosphoramidite **23** from 2'-deoxyadenosine derivative **22** in six steps with 21% overall yield (Scheme 6).

Kuimelis and McLaughlin<sup>17</sup> used **21** and the 2'-O-Cee-cytidine 3'-phosphoramidite **24** to prepare via solid-phase synthesis an ODN containing the RNA dinucleotide 5'-S-phosphorothiolate rC-ps-dA (Figure 3). After coupling, oxidizing, and capping **21**, the 5' terminal thiol was deprotected manually before coupling **24**. Following synthesis and release from the support, the oligonucleotide was isolated and purified by ion exchange HPLC in low yield. The 8-mer fragment d(ACGGTCT)rC and the disulfide [5'-S-d(ACGAGC)]<sub>2</sub> were detected and likely formed from cleavage of the full-length product. The oligonucleotide was subsequently used to investigate the mechanism of the hammerhead ribozyme reaction.<sup>19</sup>

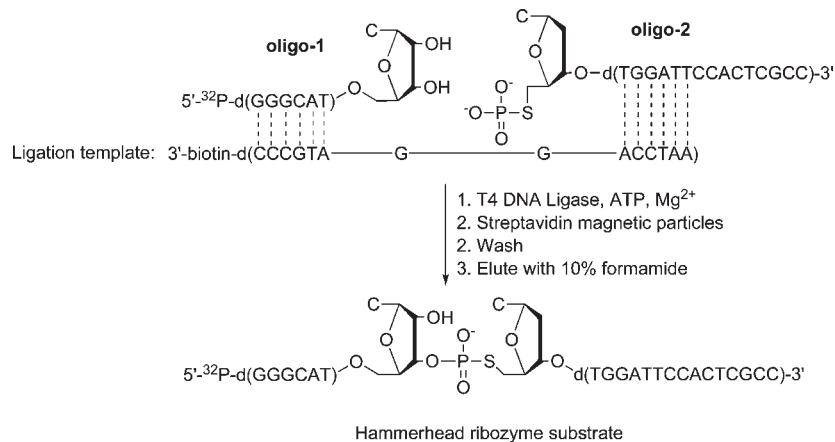
Using solid-phase methods, Das and Piccirilli<sup>20</sup> synthesized in low yield a hepatitis delta virus (HDV) ribozyme substrate containing rC<sub>2</sub>'-O-NBn-ps-dG (Figure 4). The photosensitive 2'-O-*o*-nitrobenzyl group<sup>21</sup> on cytidine protects the base-labile 5'-PS from premature cleavage by the adjacent 2'-OH. The 2'-O-*o*-nitrobenzylcytidine 3'-phosphoramidite **25** and the 5'-triphenylthio-2'-deoxyguanosine



**FIGURE 3.** Solid-phase synthesis of d(ACGGTCT)rC-ps-d(ACGAGC), a substrate for the hammerhead ribozyme reaction.

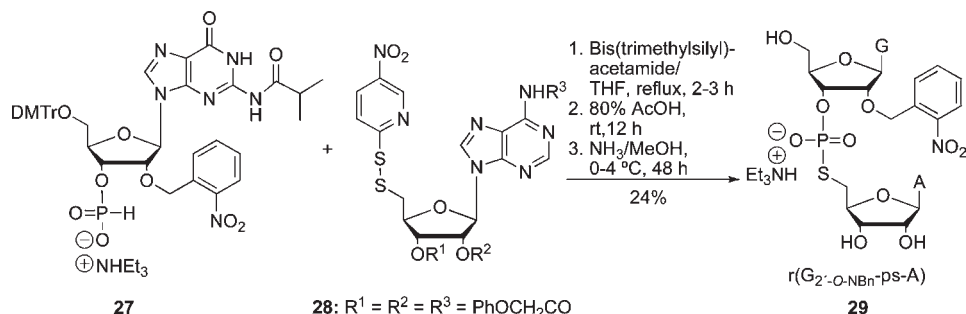


**FIGURE 4.** Solid-phase synthesis of r[UUC<sub>2'-O-NBn-ps</sub>-(dG)GGUCGGC] and r(UUC<sub>2'-O-NBn-ps</sub>-GGUCGGC), substrates for the HDV ribozyme reaction.



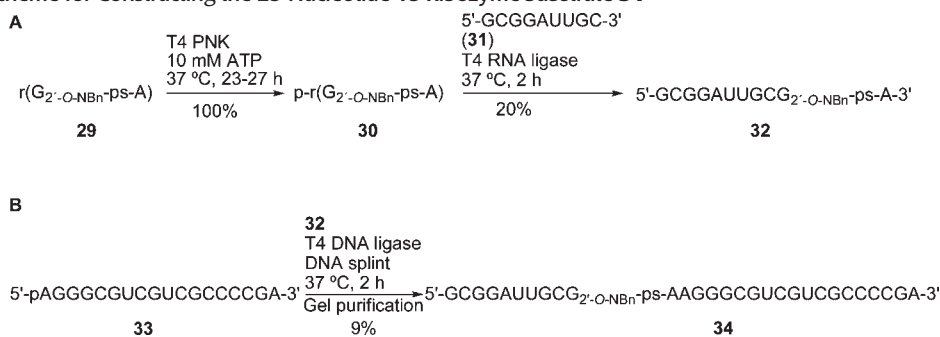
**FIGURE 5.** Construction of an ODN containing rC-ps-dC via enzymatic ligation.

**SCHEME 7.** Synthesis of Dinucleotide r(G<sub>2'-O-NBn-ps</sub>-A) **29**



3'-phosphoramidite **26a** were incorporated into the oligonucleotide according to the protocol developed by Kuimelis

and McLaughlin.<sup>17</sup> The phenoxyacetyl groups protecting the exocyclic amines of **25** and **26a** permitted nucleobase

**SCHEME 8.** Ligation Scheme for Constructing the 29-Nucleotide VS Ribozyme Substrate **34**

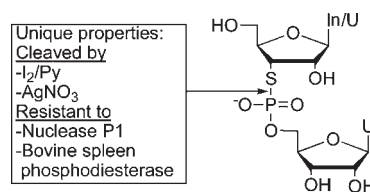
deprotection of the oligonucleotide under mild conditions. The corresponding all-RNA substrate  $r(\text{UUC}_2\text{'-O-NBn-PS-GGGUCGGC})$  has also been prepared in low yield via solid-phase synthesis using phosphoramidites **25** and **26b**.

To investigate general acid catalysis by the hammerhead ribozyme, Thomas and Perrin<sup>22</sup> used enzymatic ligation to construct an ODN substrate containing rC-ps-dC at the cleavage site (Figure 5). The bridging thiophosphate at the 5'-end of **oligo-2** was installed by iodination of the protected, support-bound ODN, followed by treatment with aqueous  $\text{Na}_3\text{SPO}_3$ . Deprotection, gel purification, and desalting gave the 5'-thiophosphorylated **oligo-2** in low yield (~10%). To produce the full-length substrate, 5'-<sup>32</sup>P-labeled **oligo-1** and 5'-thiophosphorylated **oligo-2** were annealed to a biotinylated DNA template and joined using T4 DNA ligase (Figure 5). The resulting biotinylated duplex was bound to streptavidin-tagged magnetic particles. Following removal of unreacted oligonucleotides, the 5'-S-linked substrate was liberated from the particle-bound DNA template under mild denaturing conditions.

Recently, we developed a general semisynthetic strategy to obtain ORNs containing a protected 5'-PS linkage reliably and relatively efficiently.<sup>23</sup> The approach begins with chemical synthesis of 5'-PS RNA dinucleotide **29**, whose adjacent 2'-hydroxyl group is protected as the photolabile 2'-O-o-nitrobenzyl derivative<sup>21</sup> (Scheme 7). Following enzymatic phosphorylation of the 5'-hydroxyl group of **29** to give **30** (Scheme 8), enzymatic ligation to 5'- and 3'-flanking RNAs yields the full-length ORN **34**, a modified substrate for the VS ribozyme reaction.<sup>24</sup>

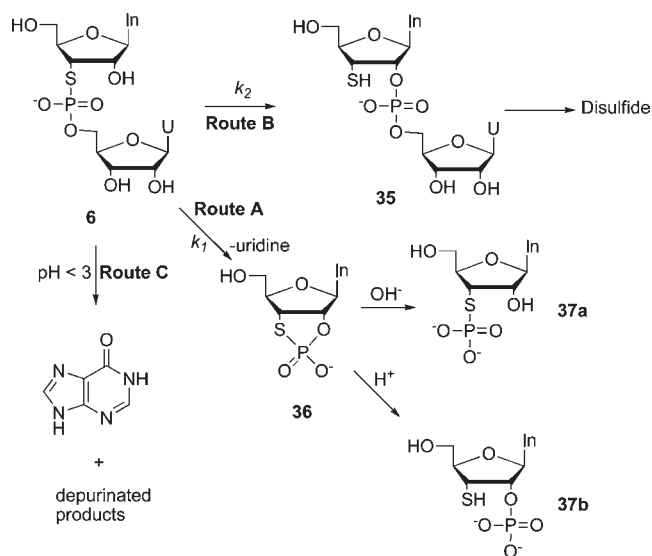
### 3. Properties

**3.1. Oligonucleotides Containing a 3'-PS Linkage.** 3'-PS linkages endow nucleic acids with unique chemical properties, summarized in Figure 6 for  $r(\text{IspU})$  (**6**) and  $r(\text{UspU})$  (**3**).<sup>9,10</sup> Incubation with T4 polynucleotide kinase and  $[\gamma\text{-}^{32}\text{P}]\text{ATP}$

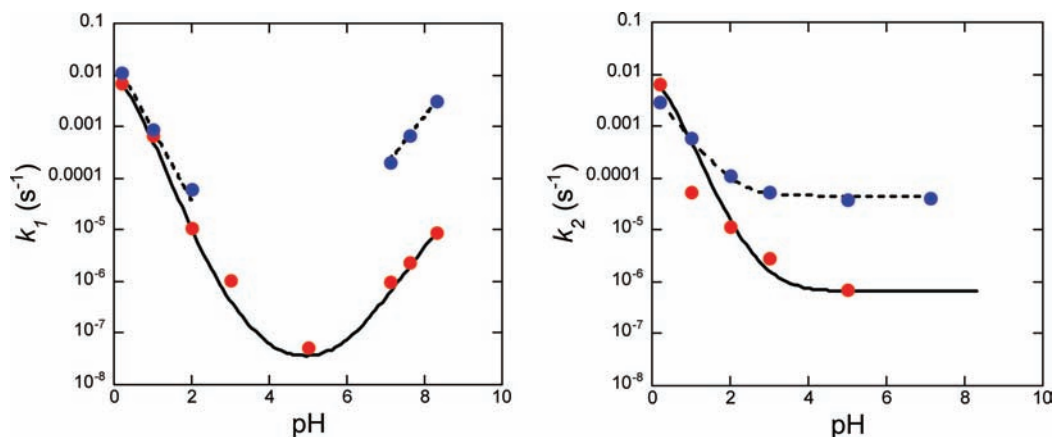


**FIGURE 6.** Summary of the unique properties of  $r(\text{B}_1)\text{-sp-}r(\text{B}_2)$ .

### SCHEME 9.

 Pathways for Cleavage and Isomerization of  $r(\text{IspU})$ <sup>25,26</sup>


readily converts  $r(\text{IspU})$  to  $p^*r(\text{IspU})$ ,<sup>10</sup> but with ~100-fold slower rate compared to  $r(\text{IpU})$ . Silver ion induces cleavage of  $p^*r(\text{IspU})$  to give  $p^*\text{-I}_{3'\text{-SH}}$  and uridine 5'-monophosphate. Iodine cleaves the P-S bond of  $p^*r(\text{IspU})$  to yield several products.  $p^*r(\text{IspU})$  undergoes base-catalyzed cleavage ~2000-fold faster than does  $p^*r(\text{IpU})$  over pH 10–14 (10 °C, ionic strength = 1.0 M). The observed rate acceleration likely reflects both increased delocalization of the negative charge of the dianionic transition state onto the more polarizable sulfur atom, and reduced ring strain due to the longer P-S bond. Similarly,  $r(\text{UspU})$  undergoes hydrolysis at



**FIGURE 7.** pH-dependent first-order rate constants for cleavage ( $k_1$ , left) and isomerization ( $k_2$ , right) of r(UpU) (red dots, solid curves) and r(IspU) (blue dots, dashed curves) at 90 °C (0.1 M NaCl).<sup>26,27</sup>

pH 10.06 (50 °C,  $t_{1/2}$  = 25 min) ~200-fold faster than does r(UpU).<sup>7,9</sup> In glacial acetic acid solution at 30 °C, r(UspU) decomposes over an order of magnitude more rapidly ( $t_{1/2}$  = 4 min) than does r(UpU) ( $t_{1/2}$  = 60 min). Both r(IspU) and r(UspU) are resistant to cleavage by nuclease P1 and bovine spleen phosphodiesterase. Sun et al.<sup>11</sup> found that the 3'-PS linkage of 5'-(C<sub>2'</sub>-OMe)<sub>3</sub>UCUspA-3' resists cleavage by S1 nuclease. Consistent with the reactivities observed for r(IspU) and r(UspU), the UspA linkage cleaves in the presence of sodium hydroxide, iodine, or silver ion.

Elzagheid and co-workers<sup>25,26</sup> studied the reaction kinetics for intramolecular 2'-*O*-transphosphorylation of r(IspU) (**6**) over a wide pH range (Scheme 9). Figure 7 summarizes the pH-dependent first-order rate constants for cleavage ( $k_1$ ) and isomerization ( $k_2$ ) of r(IspU) and r(UpU). In the base-catalyzed reaction (Route A) at pH 8.3, r(IspU) degrades ~350-fold faster than r(UpU). The pH-dependent isomerization of r(IspU) (Route B) between pH 3 and 6 occurs 50-fold faster than the corresponding reaction of r(UpU). Below pH 2, r(IspU) undergoes both acid-catalyzed cleavage and isomerization with a total reactivity close to that of r(UpU). Under alkaline conditions, r(IspU) undergoes base-catalyzed cleavage exclusively (Route A), forming uridine and inosine 2'-*O*,3'-*S*-cyclic phosphorothiolate **36**, which subsequently hydrolyzes to 3'-*S*-phosphorothiolate **37a** exclusively. Below pH 7, isomerization (Route B) competes with cleavage (Route A) and predominates at pH values between 4 and 6. The isomerization reaction generates the thiol **35**, which subsequently oxidizes to the disulfide. Below pH 3, acid-catalyzed depurination of inosine (Route C) competes with hydrolysis and isomerization. Acid-catalyzed hydrolysis yields 3'-*S*-thioinosine 2'-*O*-phosphate (**37b**), presumably via formation of the intermediate 2'-*O*,3'-*S*-cyclic phosphorothiolate

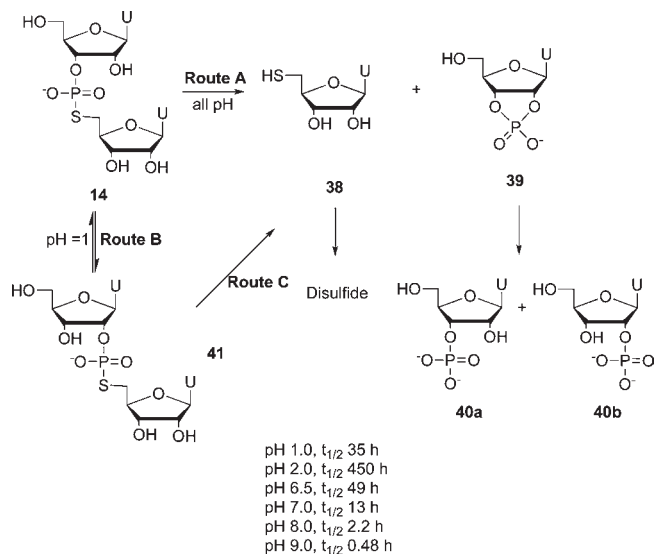
**36**, although accumulation of **36** could be verified by HPLC only during alkaline hydrolysis. The reasons underlying the distinct regioselective hydrolysis reactions of **36** under acidic and basic conditions remain unknown.

**3.2. Oligonucleotides Containing a 5'-PS Linkage.** Like 3'-PS linkages, 5'-PS linkages undergo cleavage specifically at the phosphorothiolate linkage in the presence of silver ion.<sup>20,23</sup> However, in contrast to RNA 3'-PS linkages, RNA 5'-PS linkages resist cleavage by snake venom phosphodiesterase.<sup>6</sup>

RNA 5'-PS linkages also undergo 2'-*O*-transphosphorylation reactions via cleavage and isomerization pathways (Scheme 10). Liu and Reese<sup>6</sup> reported that hydrolysis of r(UpsU) (**14**) resembles that of r(UpU) in acidic conditions (Scheme 10). At pH 1.0 and 30 °C, the half-life of **14** is estimated to be ~35 h. After various time intervals, the constituents of the reaction mixture include starting material (**14**), 5'-*S*-thiouridine (**38**) and its disulfide, uridine 2',3'-cyclic phosphate (**39**) (trace), uridine 3'-phosphate (**40a**), uridine 2'-phosphate (**40b**), and uridylyl-(2'→5')-(5'-*S*-thiouridine) (**41**). Above pH 2, cleavage dominates over isomerization due to the superior leaving ability of sulfur over oxygen. This "hyperactivation" of the P–S bond manifests more fully under neutral to basic conditions, where r(UpsU) undergoes cleavage four orders of magnitude faster than does r(UpU) at pH 9.0 and 30 °C.<sup>6</sup> Sund and Chattopadhyaya<sup>28</sup> also report that a partially protected r(ApsU) dinucleotide decomposes to adenosine 2',3'-cyclic phosphate in 58–75% yield when exposed to silica gel (pH ~5).

**3.3. Transition State Structures from Model Compounds.** Studies employing phosphorothiolates assume that they react similarly to phosphate diesters with respect to charge transfer and transition state structure. Experiments show that this is largely the case for intermolecular reactions



**SCHEME 10.** Pathways for Cleavage and Isomerization of r(UpS)U (**14**) under Aqueous Conditions<sup>6</sup>

with nucleophiles, although important differences exist. Brønsted analyses suggest that aryl-substituted phosphate and phosphorothiolate diesters react with pyridine nucleophiles via concerted, dissociative transition states involving similar charge accumulations on both the nucleophile and the phenolate leaving group.<sup>29</sup> However, in the corresponding intermolecular nucleophilic displacement reactions involving nucleic acids, a ribofuranosylthiolate leaving group likely would give rise to an even more dissociative transition state than the corresponding ribofuranosylalkoxide leaving group, based on the larger  $pK_a$  difference between ethanol and ethanethiol ( $\sim 5$  units) compared to that between phenol and thiophenol ( $\sim 0.9$  units) leaving groups. In addition, the larger volume of sulfur and the longer P–S bond likely contribute to a more open transition state for a phosphorothiolate diester compared to a phosphate diester.

RNA strand scission via 2'-*O*-transphosphorylation can occur via a concerted pathway or a stepwise pathway involving a phosphorane intermediate. Kinetic isotope effects (KIEs) provide a highly sensitive measure of bonding changes that occur as reactants proceed from ground state to rate-limiting transition state. While KIEs by themselves generally do not reveal unambiguously whether the transition state forms via concerted or stepwise pathways, they help to define the transition state structures of phosphates and phosphorothiolates undergoing 2'-*O*-transphosphorylation. KIE analysis of the nucleophile and leaving group for alkaline cleavage of r(UpG) (Figure 8) suggests a late rate-limiting transition state in which both formation of the P–O

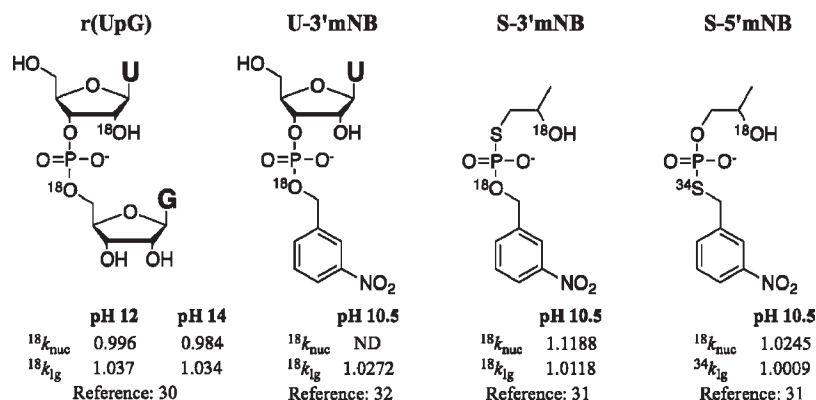
bond to the nucleophile and fission of the P–O bond to the leaving group are far advanced.<sup>30</sup>

For alkaline cleavage of phosphorothiolates, a different picture emerges from reactions of model phosphorothiolate diesters that simulate nucleic acid 2'-*O*-transphosphorylation.<sup>31</sup> Attack of the hydroxyl group of **S-3'mNB** (Figure 8) on phosphorus mimics the reaction of **6** to form **36** (Scheme 9), while the analogous reaction of **S-5'mNB** mimics the reaction of **14** to form **39** (Scheme 10). The similar, large leaving group KIEs for r(UpG) and **U-3'mNB** suggest that *m*-nitrobenzylalcohol provides a reasonable mimic of the nucleoside leaving group. Compared to r(UpG), **S-3'mNB** shows a relatively large normal nucleophile KIE ( $^{18}k_{\text{nuc}} = 1.1188$ , not corrected for equilibrium isotope effects) and a relatively small leaving group KIE ( $^{18}k_{\text{lg}} = 1.0118$ ), consistent with an earlier transition state with minimal bonding changes to both the nucleophile and leaving group. In contrast, **S-5'mNB** shows a less normal nucleophile KIE ( $^{18}k_{\text{nuc}} = 1.0245$ ) than **S-3'mNB**, and an exceedingly small leaving group KIE ( $^{34}k_{\text{lg}} = 1.0009$ ) in comparison to known KIEs for sulfuryl transfer reactions. Reaction of **S-5'mNB** therefore proceeds through a transition state having a larger degree of bonding to the oxygen nucleophile than **S-3'mNB**, but with minimal bonding changes to the leaving group. Mechanistic inferences derived from experiments using 3'-*S*- and 5'-*S*-phosphorothiolates must take into account these differences in transition state structure, as well as potential differences in the reaction pathway (concerted versus stepwise), between modified and unmodified substrates.

## 4. Applications of Oligonucleotides Containing Phosphorothiolate Linkages

### 4.1. 3'-*S*-Phosphorothiolates. As Probes of Metal Ion-Dependent Phosphotransesterification.

Compared to oxygen, sulfur does not interact strongly with magnesium, the key metal ion cofactor for numerous RNA and protein enzymes involved in phosphotransesterification. In the context of an inhibitory oxygen-to-sulfur substitution, restoration ("rescue") of enzymatic activity upon the addition of a relatively more thiophilic metal ion ( $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ , or  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ ) constitutes strong evidence for a functional metal ion–ligand interaction. Because the 3'-oxygen of DNA and RNA often acts as a nucleophile or leaving group, 3'-PS linkages are especially attractive substitutions for identifying catalytic metal ions via rescue experiments. 3'-PS substrates were instrumental in demonstrating that metal-ion-leaving group,<sup>33</sup> metal-ion–nucleophile,<sup>34</sup> and



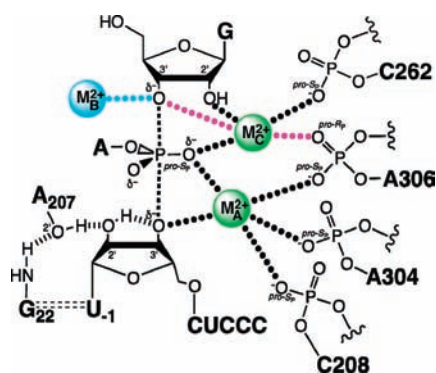
**FIGURE 8.** Model compounds<sup>30–32</sup> simulating 2'-*O*-transphosphorylation, with measured nucleophile and leaving group kinetic isotope effects (ND, not determined; nuc, nucleophile; lg, leaving group).

metal-ion–nonbridging-oxygen interactions<sup>35,36</sup> occur during catalysis by the group I intron. Metal ion rescue of these substrates formed part of the basis for subsequent investigations<sup>37–39</sup> that produced the current model of the group I intron transition state (Figure 9). X-ray crystal structures<sup>40–42</sup> of various group I introns are largely concordant with the biochemical data, although discrepancies remain regarding the number of metal ions within the active site. Similar analyses have implicated specific metal-ion–ligand contacts as important for catalysis by the group II intron,<sup>43</sup> the spliceosome,<sup>44</sup> Klenow exonuclease,<sup>45</sup> and human topoisomerase II $\alpha$ .<sup>46</sup>

**As Probes for Rate-Limiting Chemistry.** In some instances, the enhanced reactivity of 3'-PS diesters may provide a signature to determine whether the chemical step limits the rate of an enzymatic reaction. As an example, under optimal conditions, the ribotoxin restrictocin cleaves a specific phosphodiester bond of a 27-nt sarcin-ricin loop mimic at a rate approaching the diffusion-limit maximum.<sup>47</sup> Substitution of the scissile phosphate with a 3'-PS increases the reaction rate to a fully diffusion-limited rate, suggesting that the chemical step limits the reaction rate for the unmodified substrate.

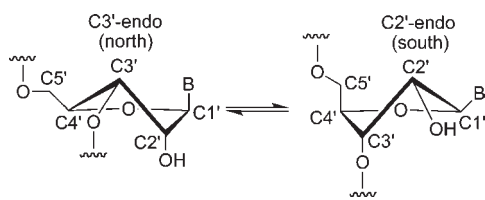
**As Stabilizers of Nucleic Acid Structures.** The 3'-PS linkage strongly influences the conformation of the attached sugar moiety. In particular, 3'-*S*-phosphorothiolates reinforce the “north” conformation (Figure 10) not only for their own sugar but also (to a lesser extent) for the sugar of the subsequent nucleotide. This transmission is thought to be caused by favorable stacking of the heterocyclic bases.<sup>48</sup>

The preference of 3'-PS sugars for the north conformation has sparked interest in these substitutions as stabilizers of A-form helical geometry for biochemical and therapeutic applications. For example, by forcing antisense DNA to



**FIGURE 9.** Model of the group I intron transition state showing metal-ion–ligand interactions. Hashed lines represent hydrogen bonds, black dotted lines represent experimentally confirmed metal ion interactions, purple and blue dotted lines represent metal ion interactions still under investigation, and dashed lines represent the bonds broken and formed during the reaction.  $M_A$ ,  $M_B$ , and  $M_C$  represent the three distinct metal ions implicated from functional data.  $M_B$  is not observed in the crystal structures of group I ribozymes, and it has been proposed, based on spatial proximity, that  $M_C$  forms an additional interaction with the 3' oxygen of the nucleophilic guanosine in the transition state.

adopt an RNA-like conformation, 3'-*S*-phosphorothiolates increase the  $T_m$  of DNA:RNA duplexes by about 1–2 °C per modification.<sup>49</sup> They are also potential modulators of transcriptional repression induced by siRNAs. RNA interference requires A-form double helical RNA with characteristic 3' overhangs, of which one strand guides subsequent transcriptional repression by the RNAi-induced silencing complex (RISC).<sup>50</sup> Experiments have established that the strand whose 5' end is less tightly bound within the RNA:RNA duplex ultimately becomes the guide sequence. This observation has prompted investigations into whether 3'-*S*-phosphorothiolates could increase the efficacy of RNA silencing by selectively stabilizing one of the two 5' ends of an siRNA. Methods for synthesizing oligonucleotides containing multiple 2'-deoxy-3'-*S*-thiouridine residues

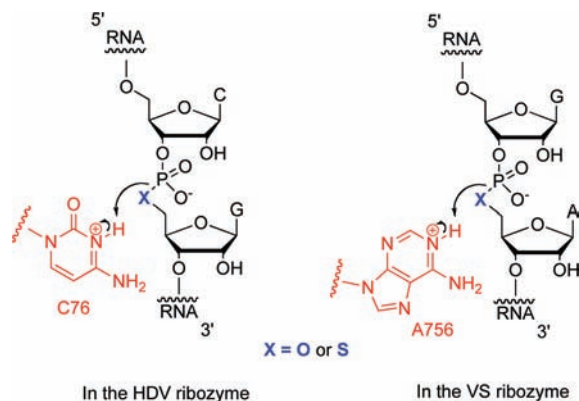


**FIGURE 10.** Equilibrium between C3'-endo and C2'-endo conformations in RNA.

have already been published<sup>51,52</sup> (the RNA interference apparatus tolerates some 2'-deoxy substitutions, which stabilize the 3'-PS linkage against endonucleolytic cleavage). The ability of such oligonucleotides to function as siRNAs still awaits testing.

**4.2. 5'-S-Phosphorothiolates. As Probes of Reaction Mechanism.** RNA 5'-PS linkages are less dependent on acid-catalyzed hydrolysis than native linkages, since the 5'-sulfur anion is a good leaving group. This unique property makes them ideal substrates for studying the mechanisms of ribozymes that cleave phosphodiester bonds via acid–base catalysis (Figure 11). These “nucleolytic” ribozymes, which include the hammerhead, hairpin, HDV, VS, and *glmS* ribozymes, produce 2',3'-cyclic phosphate and 5'-OH products, and do not require divalent metal ions for activity.<sup>53</sup> Instead, they appear to utilize a general acid–base mechanism involving specific nucleobases and metal-ion-bound water molecules. In the case of the HDV ribozyme, evidence pointed to the involvement of a key cytosine nucleobase in the reaction mechanism (C76). Substitution of this cytosine with uracil (C76U) abolished catalytic activity, which could be restored by the addition of imidazole,<sup>54</sup> whose  $pK_a$  lies near that of cytosine. However, the precise role of cytosine in the mechanism could not be determined unequivocally. The available data could be explained equally well by models in which the cytosine acted as either the general acid or as the general base.

To resolve this kinetic ambiguity, Das and Piccirilli<sup>20</sup> synthesized an HDV substrate with a cleavage site 5'-PS linkage. Because cleavage of this linkage is less dependent on the presence of a general acid (possibly because the P–S bond is largely intact in the transition state, as suggested by kinetic isotope effect analysis<sup>31</sup> of model compounds), mutations of a putative general acid in the ribozyme would not be expected to affect the cleavage rate of the modified substrate. To prevent premature hydrolysis of the extremely base-labile 5'-PS, the adjacent 2'-OH was protected with an *o*-nitrobenzyl group,<sup>21</sup> which was removed by UV light exposure prior to experiments. The sulfur-modified substrate suppressed the catalytic defect of the C76U HDV ribozyme, as



**FIGURE 11.** Mechanism of the general acid-catalyzed ribozyme (HDV and VS) reactions. A 5'-sulfur substitution at the cleavage site provides a “hyperactivated” substrate that is less dependent on leaving group protonation.

well as defects associated with atomic substitutions of C76 such as 3-deazacytosine. These results supported a model in which the N3 imino nitrogen of C76 functions as the general acid in the HDV ribozyme mechanism. Subsequent analyses using Raman spectroscopy and X-ray crystallography have supported this model.

Recently, Wilson et al. used substrates with cleavage site 5'-PS linkages to reveal the role of catalytic nucleobases responsible for general acid–base catalysis by the VS ribozyme.<sup>24</sup> Previous work had implicated residues A756 and G638 as likely candidates for the general acid–base pair. However, as with the HDV ribozyme, the precise roles of the nucleobases could not be assigned based solely on pH-rate profile data. Accordingly, Wilson et al. synthesized a 29-nucleotide RNA substrate containing a 5'-PS linkage at the scissile phosphate (Scheme 8). The 2'-OH group was protected with an *o*-nitrobenzyl group to prevent premature cleavage, similarly to the HDV substrate. Again, because the thio-modified substrate does not require a general acid for activation, mutation of the ribozyme's putative general acid would not be expected to affect reactivity. In fact, the thio-modified substrate restored the activity of the mutant A756G VS ribozyme, which cleaves the all-oxygen substrate 10,000-fold more slowly than the wild-type ribozyme. This result provided strong evidence that A756 functioned as the general acid in the wild-type reaction. Furthermore, the pH dependences of both the wild-type and A756G ribozyme reaction rates with the thio-modified substrate were linear up to pH 6.5, implying a  $pK_a$  of at least 7 for the general base. Since the  $pK_a$  of A756 had been previously determined<sup>55</sup> to be 5.2, this new finding excluded A756 as the general base, leaving G638 as the most probable alternative.

## 5. Limitations, Conclusions, and Outlook

Despite the demonstrated value of 3'-S- and 5'-S-phosphorothiolates in elucidating the mechanisms of enzymatic and nonenzymatic phosphoryl transfer reactions, their application poses significant practical challenges for the user. ORNs containing these linkages remain difficult to acquire and manipulate. As described herein, chemists have succeeded in constructing the desired ORNs, but in comparison to unmodified ORNs their synthesis generally requires much more effort and yields significantly less oligonucleotide. Anecdotally, we tried unsuccessfully for more than 1 year to prepare a 5'-S-modified VS ribozyme substrate using solid-phase synthetic approaches and ultimately resorted to a semisynthetic approach involving enzymatic ligations. Once in hand, 3'- and 5'-PS oligonucleotides demand special precautions during experiments to avoid cleavage at the modified linkages due to their greater lability. Finally, researchers who use the relative reactivity of S- versus O-modified substrates as a strategy to infer mechanistic features operative in protein and RNA enzymes must consider the data in the context of possible differences in transition state structure and reaction pathway induced by sulfur substitution.

Phosphorothiolate oligonucleotides are important for biochemical and potential therapeutic applications that range from enzymology to RNAi. Both chemical and enzymatic approaches for preparing these oligonucleotides have improved greatly over the nearly 50 years since the linkages were first described. However, significant synthetic challenges remain, notably the lack of an efficient, fully automated solid-phase protocol for synthesizing all-RNA 5'-S-phosphorothiolates. Ongoing research should continue to expand the repertoire of available synthetic strategies, reaction pathways, and applications for these unique modified oligonucleotides.

### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

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### FOOTNOTES

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