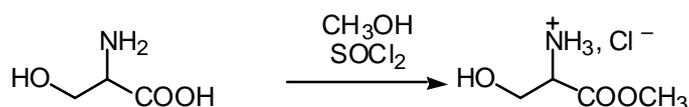


Synthesis of Amino Acid Methyl Ester Hydrochloride

In the synthesis of peptides, one amino acid is reacted with another to form an amide bond between them. In order to ensure that the individual amino acids do not form amide bonds with themselves and that only one product is formed, the amino group in the first amino acid and the carboxyl group in the second amino acid are masked before the peptide synthesis.

The procedure described below can be used for masking the carboxylic acid groups in amino acids before peptide formation.



The experiment should be performed in a ventilated hood since thionyl chloride is an irritant and since irritating gases are evolved during the reaction.

Thionyl chloride is a corrosive acid chloride. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Splashes in eyes or on skin should be flushed immediately with water. Thionyl chloride in larger amounts reacts violently with water.

Procedure

Absolute methanol (2.0 mL) is transferred quickly to a dry test tube which is then closed with a piece of aluminium foil. The foil is used as a lid throughout the subsequent manipulations with the tube. This protects the content from moisture from the air. The methanol is cooled in an ice-bath for 1-2 min. Thionyl chloride, handle with care, see above (0.52 mL) is drawn up into a 1 mL graduated syringe with polyethylene tube tip, as described in separate procedure **B**, and is cautiously added to the methanol over a period of approximately 5 min.

The mixture is kept at 0 °C for approx. 2 min. (*S*)-Serine (0.210 g, weighed sample provided) is added and the mixture is kept at room temperature for approx. 2 min before gently heating to boiling (using a sand bath) for 10 min. All material should then have dissolved.

The mixture is cooled in an ice-bath for approx. 2 min. Dry *tert.*-butyl methyl ether (10 mL) is then added. The inside wall of the test tube is scratched at the surface region of the solution with a glass spatula for about 1 min., and the test tube is then left in the ice-bath for a further 5-15 min for crystallization. The separated crystals are then isolated by filtration as described in separate procedure A. The filtrate is collected in a 100 mL beaker.

The crystals are washed two times on the filter, each time with 1 mL of *tert.*-butyl methyl ether. The filter cake is finally pressed with the piston, and the crystals are pre-dried by pumping air through the filter cake with the piston.

The solid is then collected on a piece of filter paper in order to absorb residual solvent. When dry, the residue is placed in a tared plastic sample tube with lid (Eppendorf tube) found in the box. The sample tube is then closed and weighed.

Write name and student code on the sample tube and submit it to the lab. assistant.