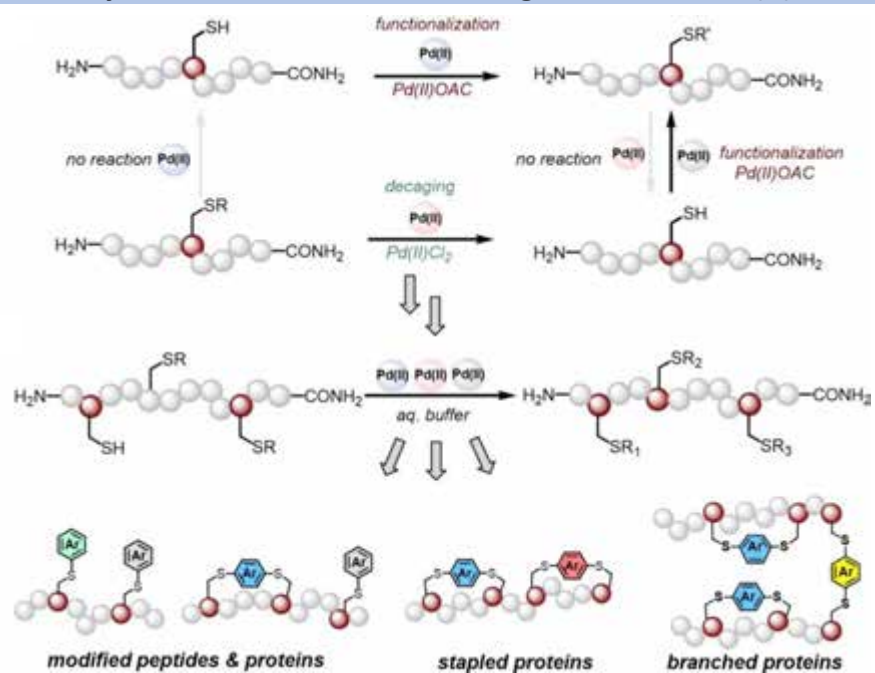


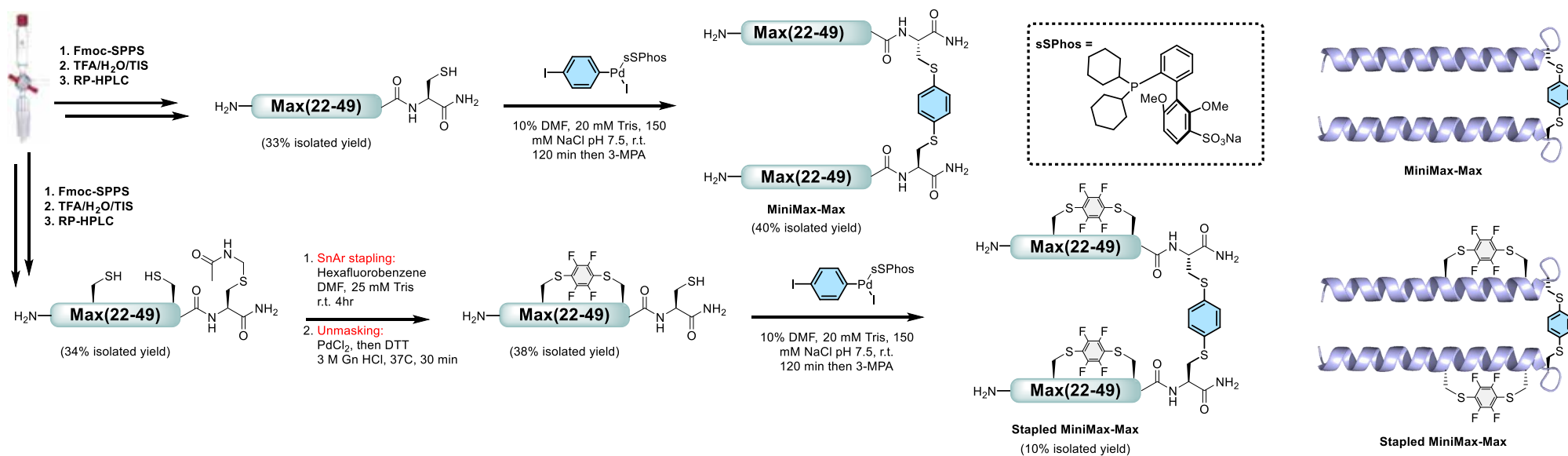
## Abstract

The demand for site-selective functionalization strategies is crucial for generating precisely defined proteins and for advancing basic research and biomedical applications.<sup>[1,2]</sup> Cysteine-based reactions facilitate diverse transformations for modified proteins<sup>[3]</sup>, yet achieving site selectivity or multiple transformations remains challenging. This study presents a site-selectivity methodology by manipulating C-S bond properties using palladium(II) complexes, enabling selective cysteine site editing in complex proteins.<sup>[4]</sup> Our orthogonal palladium(II) strategy allows rapid diversification of multiple cysteine sites, producing six covalently bound dimeric transcription factors (TFs) and six stapled linear analogs, on a milligram scale, with enhanced stability and potent DNA binding activity. This methodology facilitates protein editing and holds promise for engineering novel biomolecules, advancing biological understanding, and developing innovative therapeutics.

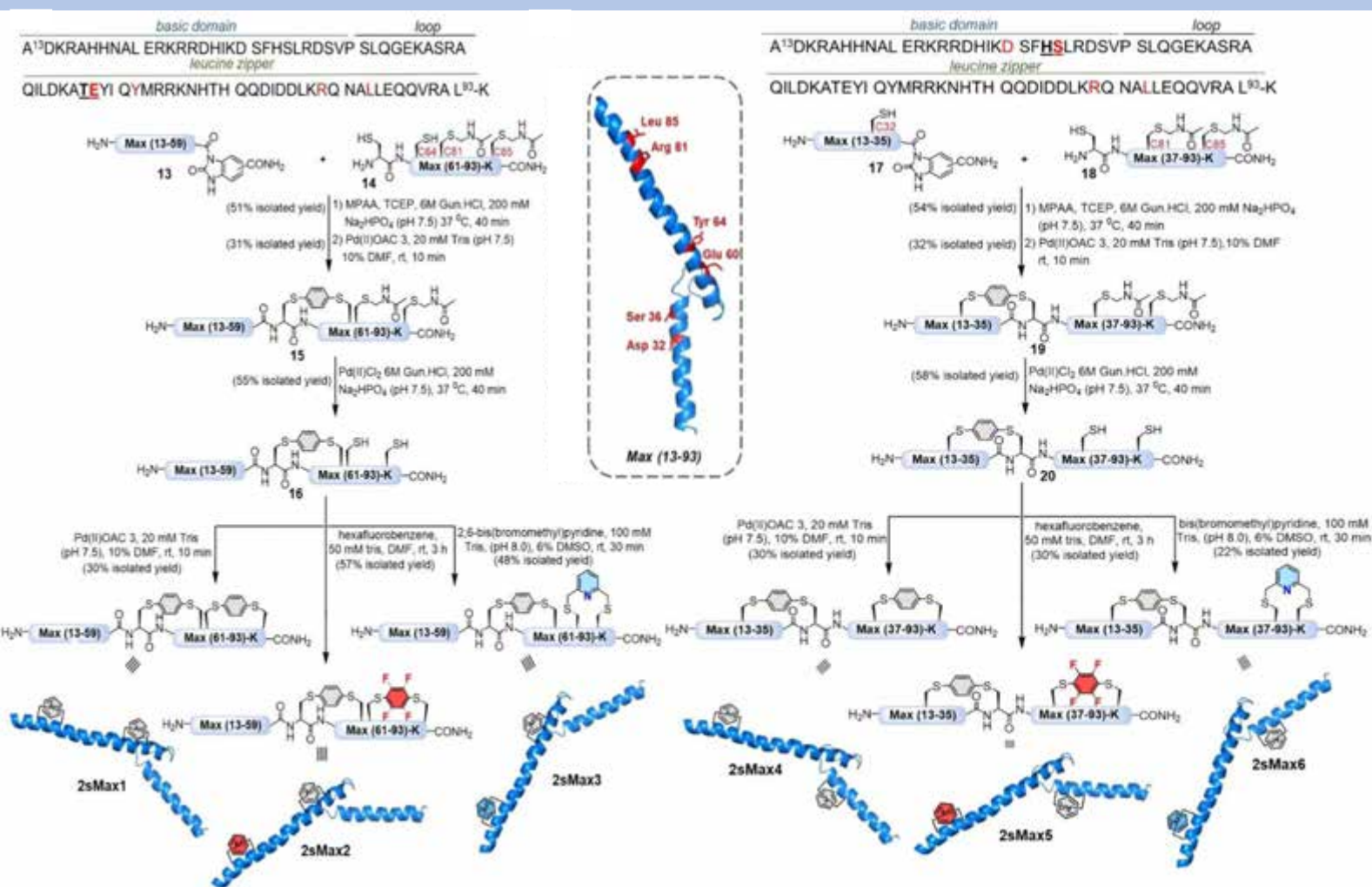
## Selective Cys Modification via an Orthogonal Palladium(II) Strategy



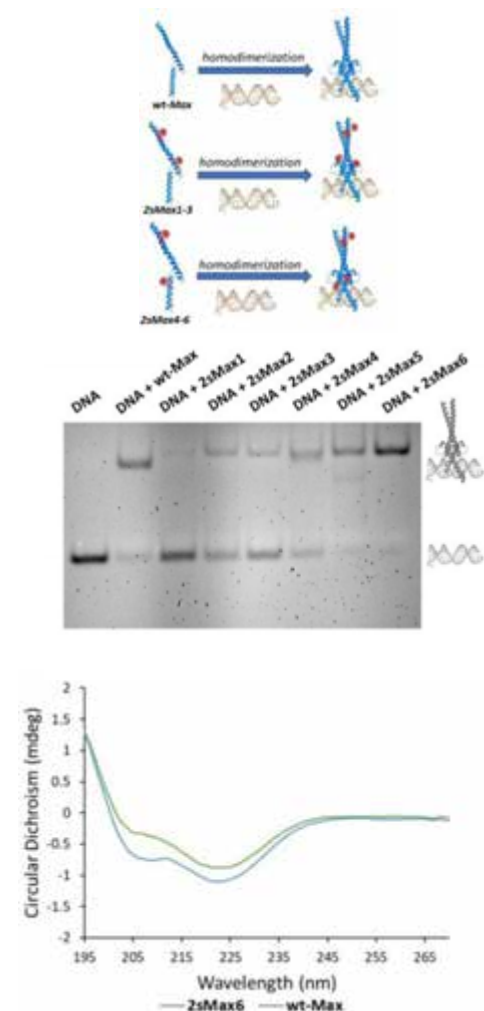
## Late-Stage Dimerization and Editing of Minimized Transcription Factors Using Palladium(II) Strategy



## Chemical Synthesis of Stabilized Transcription Factors via Orthogonal Palladium(II) Strategy



## DNA Binding Activity of Stabilized Synthetic Max



- Chemical synthesis of a focused library of dimeric and stabilized TFs by using orthogonal palladium(II) chemistry and native chemical ligation.
- The stapled monomeric TFs exhibit enhanced stability and retain potent DNA binding activity with the canonical E-box sequence.



## References:

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- Harel, O. & Jbara, M. *Molecules* 27(14), 4389 (2022)
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- Lin, X., Harel, O. & Jbara, M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 63, e202317511 (2024)