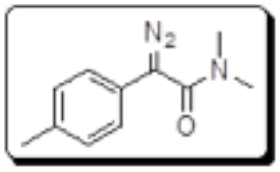

- Diazo-N,N- dimethyl -2-(p-toluyl) acetamide CAS 2022929-97-9

About this compound:

https://www.warf.org/technologies/research-tools/protein-interactions-function/summary/reagents-for-bioreversible-protein-esterification-p150262us03.cmsx

quote:

UW–Madison researchers have developed an optimized diazo compound 2- Diazo-N,N- dimethyl -2-(p-toluyl) acetamide CAS 2022929-97-9 , derived from phenylglycine amide, for converting carboxylate groups into an ester in high yield in buffered water. The ensuing esters are labile to esterase enzymes such as reside in all human cells, making the modification bioreversible. The novel compound is small, avoids deleterious side reactions and has a modularity that enables broad utility……..

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HTTPS://BLOGS.SCIENCEMAG.ORG/PIPELINE/ARCHIVES/2019/03/13/SNEAKING-PROTEINS-INTO-CELLS

QUOTE:

Sneaking Proteins Into Cells

By Derek Lowe 13 March, 2019

Now here's **a weird and rather startling paper**. One of the things that people in this line of work spend a lot of time on is getting things into living cells. Small molecules often slide in, one way or another (although, to be honest, our detailed understanding of how they do that could use some work). But full-sized proteins? Not so much. There are active transport pathways that can bring such things in, after presenting the right molecular password, but they're picky and not always very reliable (people hang various cell-penetrating peptide sequences off of other species and hope for the best). As for just passively soaking in through the membrane (the way that we figure many small drug molecules do), that's considered pretty much out of the question for larger proteins – after all, what would cells be like if proteins could just wander in and out on their own? So to get such species in, we resort to brute-force techniques like micro-injection

and **electroporation**, physically penetrating or altering the cell membrane enough to get larger cargo inside……