Review Article

Bioorthogonal Chemistry in Drug Discovery: Techniques and Applications in Targeted Cancer Therapy

Peddinti Kalpana, Sridhar Siddiraju, Muvvala Sudhakar

From, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Malla Reddy College of Pharmacy (MRCP), Maisammaguda, Secunderabad - 500100, Telangana, India.

ABSTRACT

Bioorthogonal chemistry represents a transformative platform in modern biomedical research, enabling chemical reactions to occur within living systems without interfering with native biochemical pathways. These reactions have provided powerful tools for selective drug activation, non-invasive imaging, and precise biomolecular labeling. In oncology, bioorthogonal strategies offer unique opportunities for targeted drug delivery, pretargeted imaging, and the development of antibody–drug conjugates with improved safety profiles. Key reaction classes—including strain-promoted azide–alkyne cycloaddition (SPAAC), inverse electron demand Diels–Alder (IEDDA) ligation, and sulfur fluoride exchange (SuFEx)—have shown distinct advantages in terms of speed, selectivity, and compatibility with physiological environments. This review summarizes the fundamental principles, reaction mechanisms, and recent advances in bioorthogonal chemistry, with a particular emphasis on applications in targeted cancer therapy. Current challenges, such as reagent stability, delivery efficiency, and translational barriers, are critically discussed. Future perspectives highlight integration with nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, and immunotherapy, which may accelerate the clinical translation of bioorthogonal strategies into precision oncology.

Key words: Bioorthogonal chemistry, click chemistry, targeted cancer therapy, SPAAC, IEDDA, SuFEx, antibody–drug conjugates, prodrug activation, molecular imaging, precision medicine

Cancer continues to pose one of the greatest global health burdens, accounting for millions of deaths annually despite advances in diagnostics and therapeutics. Conventional treatment modalities such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy, while effective in tumor reduction, are often accompanied by severe systemic toxicity owing to their lack of specificity. The pressing need for selective therapies has fueled interest in chemical strategies that allow precise targeting of malignant cells while sparing healthy tissues [1]. Bioorthogonal chemistry has emerged as a solution to this challenge. Coined by Bertozzi in the early 2000s, the term describes chemical transformations that proceed inside biological systems without disrupting endogenous processes. These reactions exploit functional groups absent in native biochemistry, enabling highly selective and orthogonal ligations in vivo. Unlike conventional chemistry, bioorthogonal reactions proceed under physiological conditions, are rapid, and generate non-toxic byproducts, making them ideal for medical applications.

Over the past two decades, bioorthogonal tools have revolutionized chemical biology and drug discovery. Their applications in oncology are particularly noteworthy, encompassing prodrug activation, pretargeted imaging, real-time therapeutic monitoring, and engineering of antibody–drug conjugates (ADCs). Moreover, integration with nanomedicine and immunotherapy has opened new avenues for programmable, stimuli-responsive therapeutics capable of addressing tumor heterogeneity.

This review provides a comprehensive overview of the fundamentals, reaction mechanisms, biomedical applications, challenges, and future directions of bioorthogonal chemistry, with a focus on cancer-directed therapies. Emphasis is placed on how these chemical innovations contribute to precision medicine, reduce adverse effects, and improve therapeutic outcomes [2].

2. Fundamentals of Bioorthogonal Chemistry

The concept of bioorthogonal chemistry was pioneered by Carolyn Bertozzi in the early 2000s to describe reactions that can be performed in living systems without interfering with native biochemical processes. Initially, the Staudinger ligation

Access this article online

Quick Response Code

Received – 26th September 2025
Initial Review – 05th October 2025
Accepted – 07th January 2026

Correspondence to: Peddinti Kalpana, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Malla Reddy College of Pharmacy (MRCP), Maisammaguda, Secunderabad -500100, Telangana, India

Email: Kalpanapeddinti84@gmail.com

represented the first proof-of-principle, though its slow kinetics limited widespread use. Subsequent development of click chemistry, particularly the copper(I)-catalyzed azide–alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC), demonstrated excellent efficiency but suffered from copper-associated toxicity. This limitation drove the evolution toward copper-free strategies such as strain-promoted azide–alkyne cycloaddition (SPAAC) and inverse electron demand Diels–Alder (IEDDA) ligations. More recently, sulfur fluoride exchange (SuFEx) has further expanded the bioorthogonal toolkit.

2.2 Core Criteria for an Ideal Bioorthogonal Reaction

- Physiological compatibility: must function in water, at 37 °C and near-neutral pH

- High reaction kinetics to compete with biological processes

- Selectivity: functional groups absent in natural biomolecules

- Non-toxic reagents and harmless byproducts

- Catalyst independence: avoids toxic metals like copper

- Stability under storage and physiological conditions [3].

2.3 Functional Groups in Bioorthogonal Chemistry

- Azides: small, stable, absent in natural biomolecules; used in CuAAC and SPAAC

- Cyclooctynes: strained alkynes driving copper-free cycloadditions

- Tetrazines: electron-deficient dienes used in ultrafast IEDDA ligations

- Trans-cyclooctenes (TCOs): strained alkenes, optimal partners for tetrazines

2.4 Evolution of Bioorthogonal Tools

Progression from the slow Staudinger ligation → efficient but toxic CuAAC → copper-free SPAAC → ultrafast tetrazine–TCO IEDDA → stable SuFEx ligations has enabled translation into biomedicine.

3. Key Reactions in Bioorthogonal Chemistry

Bioorthogonal chemistry is built upon a series of reactions that can proceed rapidly and selectively in living systems without disrupting native biochemical pathways. Each reaction type carries unique mechanistic features, advantages, and limitations, which define its suitability for biomedical applications [4].

3.1 Staudinger Ligation

The Staudinger ligation, derived from the classical Staudinger reduction, was the first reaction designed with bioorthogonality in mind. It involves the reaction of an azide with a triarylphosphine to form an aza-ylide intermediate, which rearranges into a stable amide linkage.

Key Features:

Metal-free, biocompatible and highly selective.

Reaction is slow ($k \approx 10^{-3}$ $M^{-1}s^{-1}$).

Phosphines are air-sensitive and prone to oxidation, limiting stability.

Applications:

Initially employed in labeling glycans on cell surfaces; largely replaced by faster ligations.

Mechanism of azide + phosphine → aza-ylide → amide [5].

3.2 Copper(I)-Catalyzed Azide–Alkyne Cycloaddition (CuAAC)

CuAAC, the prototypical "click reaction," couples an azide and a terminal alkyne in the presence of a Cu(I) catalyst to generate a stable 1,2,3-triazole.

Key Features:

Extremely reliable, high-yielding, and modular.

Requires Cu(I) salts (e.g., $CuSO_4$/ascorbate).

Toxicity of copper precludes use in live systems.

Applications:

Widely applied in in vitro settings, including DNA conjugation, peptide modifications, and probe synthesis.

Azide + alkyne + Cu(I) → triazole (mechanism arrow).

3.3 Strain-Promoted Azide–Alkyne Cycloaddition (SPAAC)

SPAAC was developed to overcome copper toxicity by employing strained alkynes (e.g., cyclooctynes). The inherent ring strain drives the reaction without metal catalysis [6].

Key Features

Metal-free and biocompatible.

Moderate reaction rates (slower than CuAAC).

Useful for live-cell labeling.

3.4 Inverse Electron Demand Diels–Alder

The IEDDA ligation involves a [4+2] cycloaddition between an electron-deficient tetrazine and a strained alkene such as trans-cyclooctene (TCO).

Key Features:

Catalyst-free, highly selective, and efficient.

Tetrazines may suffer from limited stability under light/air exposure.

Applications:

In vivo imaging, pretargeted drug activation, and site-specific bioconjugation

3.5 Sulfur Fluoride Exchange (SuFEx)

SuFEx represents an emerging class of "next-generation click chemistry." Sulfur(VI) fluorides undergo substitution with nucleophiles such as amines or alcohols, yielding stable S–N or S–O linkages [7].

Key Features:

Metal-free, versatile, and forms irreversible bonds.

Reaction rates slower than IEDDA or SPAAC.

Offers long-term stability of conjugates.

Applications:

Proteomics, irreversible probe development, and covalent drug design.

Table1: Comparative overview of major Bioorthogonal Reaction

Reaction	Key Reagents	Catalyst	In Vivo Use	Primary
Staudinger	Azide + Phosphine	None	Slow	Limited
CuAAC	Azide + Alkyne	Cu(I)	Fast	In vitro conjugation
SPAAC	Azide + Cyclooctyne	None	Moderate (10^3–10^2)	Live-cell and metabolic labeling activation
IEDDA	Tetrazine + TCO	None	Very Fast (10^3–10^6)	
SuFEx	SO_2F + Nucleophile	Base	Slow–Moderate	Emerging, Probe design

4. Applications in Medicine

Bioorthogonal chemistry has transformed biomedical research by enabling chemical modifications within living systems under physiological conditions. Its unique ability to proceed without disturbing natural cellular functions has led to a variety of clinical and preclinical applications, particularly in drug development, diagnostics, and targeted cancer therapy [8].

4.1 Precision Prodrug Activation

Prodrugs are inactive precursors that require chemical transformation to release the active therapeutic agent. Bioorthogonal strategies allow prodrugs to be activated only at the disease site, thereby minimizing systemic toxicity.

Approach: Antibodies, peptides, or nanoparticles carrying a bioorthogonal handle (e.g., tetrazine) accumulate in tumors. A complementary partner (e.g., TCO-modified prodrug) is then administered, triggering site-specific activation.

Advantage: Enhances therapeutic index by confining drug activity to malignant tissues [9].

Example: Tetrazine–TCO ligation for pretargeted chemotherapy in solid tumors.

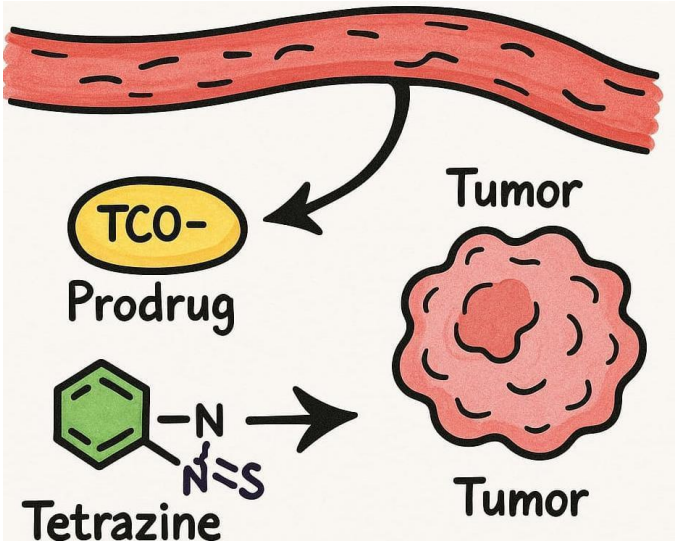

Fig 1: Bioorthogonal prodrug Activation At Tumor Site

4.2 Molecular Imaging and Diagnostics

Bioorthogonal ligations are powerful tools for real-time visualization of disease processes. Imaging agents tagged with azides, tetrazines, or cyclooctynes can be selectively attached to biomolecules in vivo.

IEDDA ligation provides ultrafast labeling, allowing tumor imaging with short-lived radioisotopes [10].

SPAAC-based probes have been applied in live-cell fluorescence imaging of glycans and proteins.

Theranostics: Combining diagnostic imaging with therapeutic delivery in one system [11].

PET/fluorescence imaging probe attaching to a tumor cell via IEDDA ligation.

4.3 Antibody–Drug Conjugates (ADCs)

ADCs are engineered antibodies linked to cytotoxic drugs. Bioorthogonal chemistry enhances their design by enabling site-specific, stable, and reproducible linkages.

Conventional ADCs: Random drug attachment may compromise antibody function.

Bioorthogonal ADCs: SPAAC and IEDDA allow precise drug positioning, maintaining antibody affinity while improving stability.

Impact: Produces homogeneous ADCs with higher safety and efficacy.

Comparison of “traditional ADC (random attachment)” vs “bioorthogonal ADC (site-specific linkage) [12].”

4.4 In Vivo Tracking of Therapeutics

Tracking the biodistribution and fate of drugs, nanoparticles, and therapeutic cells is critical for evaluating treatment response.

Bioorthogonal labeling enables precise, real-time tracking without interfering with cell function.

Applications: Monitoring CAR-T cell therapies, drug accumulation in tumors, and clearance kinetics [13].

4.5 Smart Drug Carriers

Nanotechnology combined with bioorthogonal reactions has yielded "smart" carriers that release drugs only under specific triggers.

pH-sensitive + bioorthogonal dual control → ensures release only in tumor microenvironment.

Logic-gated systems: Drugs released only when two conditions are met (e.g., acidic pH AND tetrazine trigger).

Benefit: Prevents premature release and reduces systemic toxicity.

Nanocarrier releasing a drug only when both "acidic pH" + "tetrazine trigger" are present [14].

Table2: Selected Applications of Bioorthogonal Reactions in Drug Delveopment

Application	Reaction Used	Advantages	Stage
Prodrug Activation	Tetrazine-TCO	Fast release	Preclinical
Imaging	SPAAC	Good in vivo performance	Clinical Trials
Theranostics	Tetrazine-TCO	Dual tracking & treatment	Preclinical
CRISPR Delivery	Click Chemistry	Selective vector assembly	Research

5. Bioorthogonal Chemistry in Targeted Cancer Therapy

One of the central challenges in oncology is the ability to selectively eliminate malignant cells while sparing healthy tissues. Conventional modalities such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy often lack this selectivity, resulting in severe systemic toxicity. Bioorthogonal chemistry provides a unique solution by enabling chemical transformations that occur exclusively at the tumor site. These strategies have advanced precision oncology by improving drug activation, tumor visualization, and immune-based therapies [15].

5.1 Precision Tumor Targeting

Bioorthogonal ligations allow drugs to be activated directly at the tumor site through pretargeted strategies.

Step 1: A targeting vector (e.g., antibody, peptide, or nanoparticle) functionalized with a bioorthogonal handle accumulates in the tumor.

Step 2: A complementary partner carrying the therapeutic payload is administered.

Step 3: The drug is released only when the two partners meet in the tumor microenvironment [16].

Example: Tetrazine–TCO IEDDA ligation in pretargeted chemotherapy demonstrated selective drug activation in xenograft models, significantly reducing systemic side effects.

Schematic of two-step tumor targeting (carrier with tetrazine + prodrug with TCO → drug activation at tumor).[17]

5.2 Tumor-Specific Imaging

Accurate visualization of tumor boundaries is critical for both diagnosis and surgical resection. Bioorthogonal chemistry offers powerful tools for tumor imaging:

Tetrazine–TCO ligation enables rapid labeling with PET isotopes, improving sensitivity.

Fluorescent bioorthogonal probes enhance intraoperative guidance.

These strategies allow oncologists to track tumor progression, evaluate therapeutic response, and assist in real-time surgical decision-making [18].

PET imaging probe binding selectively to tumor via IEDDA ligation.

5.3 Antibody–Drug Conjugate (ADC) Optimization

ADCs combine the targeting ability of monoclonal antibodies with the cytotoxic potency of small molecules. Traditional conjugation methods often produce heterogeneous ADCs with variable efficacy.

Bioorthogonal ADCs: SPAAC and IEDDA ligations allow site-specific conjugation of cytotoxic payloads at defined positions on antibodies.

Advantages:

Produces uniform ADCs.

Maintains antibody binding affinity.

Enhances therapeutic index and reduces off-target toxicity.

Example: HER2-directed ADCs prepared via SPAAC exhibited improved stability and therapeutic efficacy compared to randomly conjugated counterparts [19].

Side-by-side diagram of "traditional random ADC" vs "bioorthogonal site-specific ADC."

5.4 Activating Immune Cell Therapies

Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell (CAR-T) therapy has revolutionized immuno-oncology but is limited by off-target effects and cytokine release syndrome. Bioorthogonal strategies enhance safety and precision by:

Tagging CAR-T cells with bioorthogonal handles for in vivo tracking.

Allowing post-infusion modifications of immune cells through selective ligation.

Enabling "switchable" CAR-T therapies where cytotoxic function is triggered only in the presence of tumor-localized reagents.

CAR-T cells tagged with tetrazine being tracked and activated via bioorthogonal probes [20].

5.5 Logic-Gated Therapeutics in Tumor Microenvironments

Advanced drug delivery systems integrate logic-gating principles similar to Boolean "AND/OR" operations.

Example: A nanocarrier releases its payload only if two conditions are met: acidic tumor pH AND presence of a bioorthogonal trigger.

This ensures maximal precision in drug release, avoiding premature systemic activation.

Flowchart showing a nanocarrier that releases a drug only when both pH and bioorthogonal trigger are present [21].

6. Challenges in Bioorthogonal Chemistry

Despite remarkable progress, bioorthogonal chemistry still faces several hurdles that limit its full clinical translation. These challenges are primarily associated with stability, delivery, safety, synthesis complexity, and regulatory barriers. Addressing these limitations is essential for advancing bioorthogonal strategies from experimental models to routine patient care [22].

6.1 Reagent Stability

Many bioorthogonal reagents are inherently unstable under physiological or environmental conditions:

Tetrazines degrade upon exposure to light, oxygen, or moisture, reducing reaction efficiency.

Trans-cyclooctenes (TCOs) can undergo unwanted isomerization, lowering their reactivity.

Need: Development of next-generation reagents with enhanced resistance to oxidative and photochemical degradation [23].

6.2 Delivery Efficiency

For successful in vivo ligation, both reactive partners must reach the same site at sufficient concentrations.

Tumor microenvironments are highly heterogeneous, complicating reagent distribution.

Nanocarriers and targeted delivery systems are being investigated but require further optimization.

Need: Smarter delivery platforms that ensure synchronized localization of both reaction partners [24].

6.3 Safety and Toxicity

Although bioorthogonal reactions are designed to be biocompatible, some reagents or byproducts may still pose risks.

CuAAC remains unsuitable for living systems due to copper toxicity.

Immunogenic responses to synthetic reagents remain a concern.

Need: Rigorous toxicological assessment and the design of fully inert reagents.

6.4 Complexity of Synthesis

Many highly reactive reagents, such as strained cyclooctynes and TCO derivatives, are difficult and costly to synthesize.

Large-scale manufacturing for clinical use remains impractical.

Instability during storage adds additional challenges for translation.

Need: Simplified and cost-effective synthetic routes for industrial scalability.

6.5 Regulatory and Clinical Translation

Moving from laboratory success to clinical application requires compliance with strict regulatory frameworks.

Bioorthogonal drugs, diagnostics, and carriers must undergo extensive preclinical and clinical testing.

Regulatory agencies demand robust safety, efficacy, and manufacturing reproducibility data.

Need: Collaborative efforts among chemists, clinicians, and regulatory experts to streamline clinical approval

Table3: Major Limitations in Translating Bioorthogonal Chemisty to Clinic

Category	Challenge	Impact
Chemical	Reagent instability, slow kinetics	Reduced efficiency, shelf life issues
Biological	Poor uptake, immune reactions, off-target effects	Limited targeting, safety concerns
Clinical & Regulatory	Scale-up, toxicity studies, unclear approval	Slower clinical translation, higher development costs

7. Future Perspectives

Bioorthogonal chemistry is still in its early stages of clinical translation, yet its potential in precision medicine is undeniable. Ongoing research is focused on improving reagent design, enhancing delivery efficiency, and expanding the

scope of biomedical applications. Several future directions hold particular promise for advancing the field.

7.1 Faster and More Stable Reactions

The next generation of bioorthogonal reactions must combine ultrafast kinetics with improved stability.

Kinetics: Reactions with rate constants exceeding 10^6 $M^{-1}s^{-1}$ will enable instantaneous ligation in dynamic biological systems.

Stability: Engineering tetrazine and TCO analogues resistant to oxidative degradation is a key focus.

7.2 Improved Storage and Shelf-Life

For clinical application, reagents must remain stable under routine storage conditions.

Light-, air-, and moisture-stable analogues are essential for practical deployment.

Formulation strategies such as lyophilization or encapsulation may extend reagent shelf-life.

7.3 Integration with Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI and computational modeling are expected to accelerate discovery and optimization of bioorthogonal reagents.

Machine learning algorithms can predict reactivity trends, guide reagent design, and optimize reaction conditions.

In silico simulations may help forecast biodistribution and pharmacokinetics, reducing experimental burden.

7.4 Synergy with Nanotechnology

The integration of bioorthogonal chemistry with nanomedicine will enable programmable, stimuli-responsive systems.

Smart nanocarriers can be engineered to release drugs upon receiving a bioorthogonal trigger combined with tumor-specific stimuli (e.g., pH, enzymes).

Logic-gated nanoplatforms may achieve unparalleled precision in cancer therapy [25].

7.5 Enhancing Immunotherapy

Bioorthogonal chemistry could revolutionize immuno-oncology.

CAR-T cells and checkpoint inhibitors may be engineered with clickable chemical tags for real-time tracking and controlled modulation.

Bioorthogonal switches could allow clinicians to activate or deactivate immune responses on demand, improving safety.

7.6 Stimuli-Responsive Therapeutics

Future therapeutics will likely integrate multiple external triggers (e.g., light, ultrasound, or a secondary chemical input) with bioorthogonal ligations.

Such systems offer temporal and spatial control over drug release.

Physicians could precisely regulate when and where therapy is activated, reducing adverse effects [15].

CONCLUSION

Bioorthogonal chemistry has emerged as a transformative discipline in chemical biology and medicine, offering the ability to perform selective chemical transformations in living systems without disrupting native biochemistry. Its rapid and highly selective ligations have redefined strategies for drug delivery, imaging, and therapeutic monitoring. In oncology, applications such as pretargeted chemotherapy, antibody–drug conjugates, tumor-specific imaging, and logic-gated therapeutics highlight its value in precision medicine.

Despite remarkable progress, significant challenges remain—particularly concerning reagent stability, delivery efficiency, synthetic accessibility, and regulatory translation. Addressing these limitations will require multidisciplinary collaboration among chemists, clinicians, and regulatory scientists.

Looking forward, integration with nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, and immunotherapy is expected to accelerate clinical translation. Stimuli-responsive and programmable therapeutic systems may further expand the possibilities for personalized medicine. With continued innovation, bioorthogonal chemistry is poised to become a cornerstone in the development of safer, smarter, and more effective cancer therapies.

REFERENCE

1. Bertozzi CR. Bioorthogonal chemistry: lessons from nature. Acc Chem Res. 2011; 44(9):651–63.
2. Sletten EM, Bertozzi CR. Bioorthogonal chemistry: fishing for selectivity in a sea of functionality. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl. 2009; 48(38):6974–98.
3. Oliveira BL, Guo Z, Bernardes GJL. Inverse electron demand Diels–Alder reactions in chemical biology. Chem Soc Rev. 2017; 46(16):4895–950.
4. Devaraj NK. The future of bioorthogonal chemistry. ACS Cent Sci. 2018; 4(8):952–9.
5. Rossin R, van den Bosch SM, ten Hoeve W, *et al*. Highly reactive trans-cyclooctene tags with improved stability for Diels–Alder chemistry in living systems. Bioconjug Chem. 2013; 24(7):1210–7.
6. Wang H, Wang R, Cai K, *et al*. Bioorthogonal chemistry in drug delivery and biomedical applications. Chem Soc Rev. 2019; 48(3):848–71.
7. Hanahan D, Weinberg RA. Hallmarks of cancer: the next generation. Cell. 2011; 144(5):646–74.
8. Petros RA, DeSimone JM. Strategies in the design of nanoparticles for therapeutic applications. Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2010; 9(8):615–27.
9. Baskin JM, Bertozzi CR. Bioorthogonal click chemistry: covalent labeling in living systems. QSAR Comb Sci. 2007; 26(11–12):1211–9.
10. Lang K, Chin JW. Cellular incorporation of unnatural amino acids and bioorthogonal labeling of proteins. Chem Rev. 2014; 114(9):4764–806.

11. Saxon E, Bertozzi CR. Cell surface engineering by a modified Staudinger reaction. Science. 2000; 287(5460):2007–10.
12. Kolb HC, Finn MG, Sharpless KB. Click chemistry: diverse chemical function from a few good reactions. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl. 2001; 40(11):2004–21.
13. Agard NJ, Prescher JA, Bertozzi CR. A strain-promoted [3 + 2] azide–alkyne cycloaddition for covalent modification of biomolecules in living systems. J Am Chem Soc. 2004; 126(46):15046–7.
14. Blackman ML, Royzen M, Fox JM. Tetrazine ligation: fast bioconjugation based on inverse-electron-demand Diels–Alder reactivity. J Am Chem Soc. 2008; 130(41):13518–9.
15. Rossin R, van Duijnhoven SM, Läppchen T, *et al*. Triggered drug release from antibody–drug conjugate using fast bioorthogonal tetrazine ligation. Nat Commun. 2016; 7:12306.
16. Speers AE, Cravatt BF. Profiling enzyme activities in vivo using click chemistry methods. Chem Biol. 2004; 11(4):535–46.
17. Zeglis BM, Sevak KK, Reiner T, *et al*. A pretargeted PET imaging strategy based on bioorthogonal Diels–Alder click chemistry. J Nucl Med. 2013; 54(8):1389–96.
18. Patterson DM, Nazarova LA, Prescher JA. Finding the right (bioorthogonal) chemistry. ACS Chem Biol. 2014; 9(3):592–605.
19. Krall N, Pretto F, Neri D. A bivalent small molecule–drug conjugate directed against carbonic anhydrase IX can elicit complete tumor regression in mice. Chem Sci. 2014; 5(9):3640–4.
20. Versteegen RM, Rossin R, ten Hoeve W, *et al*. Click to release: instantaneous doxorubicin elimination upon tetrazine ligation. Angew Chem Int Ed Engl. 2013; 52(52):14112–6.
21. Strop P, *et al*. Site-specific conjugation improves therapeutic index of antibody–drug conjugates. Nat Biotechnol. 2013; 31(2):144–52.
22. Modi S, Saura C, Yamashita T, *et al*. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in previously treated HER2-positive breast cancer. N Engl J Med. 2020; 382(7):610–21.
23. Tang L, *et al*. Bioorthogonal labeling of CAR-T cells for in vivo tracking and activation. ACS Synth Biol. 2018; 7(8):1785–92.
24. Van Duijnhoven SM, Rossin R, van den Bosch SM, *et al*. Diabody pretargeting with click chemistry in vivo. J Nucl Med. 2015; 56(9):1379–85.
25. Nobel Prize Organization. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2022 [Internet]. Available from: https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/chemistry/2022/summary/

How to cite this article: Kalpana P, Siddiraju S, Sudhakar M. Bioorthogonal Chemistry in Drug Discovery: Techniques and Applications in Targeted Cancer Therapy. Indian J Pharm Drug Studies. 2025; Online First.

Funding: None; *Conflicts of Interest: None Stated*