Nanometer-Sized Amino Acids for the Synthesis of Nanometer-Scale Water-Soluble Molecular Rods of Precise Length

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General Procedures S4 Synthetic Intermediates (1, 3-8) Ester 5. S12 $H-(Abc^{2K})_1-NH_2$ 9a $H-(Abc^{2K})_2-NH_2$ 9b $H-(Abc^{2K})_3-NH_2$ 9c $H-(Abc^{2K})_4-NH_2$ 9d $H-(Abc^{2K})_{5}-NH_{2}9e$ $H-(Abc^{2K})_6-NH_2$ 9f

Supporting Information Table of Contents

$H-(Abc^{2K})_7-NH_2$ 9g	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum.	S46
¹ H NMR spectrum (D_2O , 298 K)	S47
$H-(Abc^{2K})_8-NH_2$ 9h	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S48
¹ H NMR spectrum (D_2O , 298 K)	S49
$H-(Abc^{2K})_{10}-NH_2$ 9i	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum.	
¹ H NMR spectrum (D_2O , 298 K).	S51
Synthesis of Labeled Oligomers (10a-10j) (representative procedures)	S52
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-Abc ^{2K} -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10a	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum.	S56
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₂ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10b	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum.	S57
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₃ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10c	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S58
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₄ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10d	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S59
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₅ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10e	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S60
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₆ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10f	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S61
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₇ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10g	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S62
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₈ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10h	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S63
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₉ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10i	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S64
Ac-(Lys) ₂ -Glu(EDANS)-(Abc ^{2K}) ₁₀ -Lys(Dabcyl)- (Lys) ₂ -NH ₂ 10j	
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	S65
Synthesis of Hybrid Peptide H-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-(Abc ^{2K}) ₂ -Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-NH ₂ (11	l) S66
RP-HPLC chromatograph, ESI-MS spectrum	
¹ H NMR spectrum (D_2O , 298 K)	
FRET Experiments of Compounds 10a-10j	S69
Monte Carlo-stochastic dynamics simulation of H-(Abc ^{2K}) ₁₀ -OH	S71

General Procedures. Commercial solvents and reagents were used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Solution-phase reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) and carried out on 250 µm silica gel polyester plates on fluorescent silica gel with UV visualization. Column chromatography was performed on 40-63 µm silica gel (EMD Science) using flash chromatography. Solvents were removed by rotary evaporation. Residual solvents were removed under vacuum (< 0.01 mmHg). Precipitated and recrystallized products were dried under vacuum (< 0.01 mmHg) or by air suction through a filter funnel. High resolution mass spectra were obtained by electrospray ionization (ESI) on a Waters Micromass LCT Premier (instrument variation $\sigma < 5$ ppm). NMR spectra were recorded using a 500 MHz Bruker AVANCETM spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) on the δ scale. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra in CD₃SOCD₃ were referenced with TMS ($\delta = 0.00$ ppm); ¹H NMR spectra in D₂O were referenced to HDO at $\delta = 4.80$ ppm. IR spectra were obtained using a Galaxy Series FTIR 5000. HPLC analysis was performed on an analytical RP-HPLC instrument, using a C_{18} column (Alltech, Platinum Rocket, 3μ m packing, $7 \text{ mm} \times 53 \text{ mm}$).

Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (1) Synthetic Scheme.





4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzoic acid¹ (3). solution of 1,4-dibromo-2,5-A dimethoxybenzene (5.00 g, 16.9 mmol) in THF (80 mL) was added in drops over 30 min to a refluxing mixture of magnesium turnings (0.42 g, 17 mmol) and THF (10 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux for an additional hour and then allowed to cool to 25 °C before solid CO₂ (ca. 5 g, 100 mmol) was added in small portions. The mixture was stirred for an additional 15 min, concentrated by rotary evaporation to approximately one fifth of its original volume, and then cooled in an ice-bath. The cooled solution was acidified with concd HCl (aq) to form a white precipitate and then extracted into ether (100 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (ca. 100 mL) and then extracted into aq 1 M KOH ($3 \times ca. 20 \text{ mL}$). The alkaline solution was acidified with concd HCl (aq), and the solids were washed with water to give a brown solid. Recrystallization from acetic acid–water (ca. 50 mL, 1/1, v/v) provided 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzoic acid (3) as an off-white solid (1.81 g, 41%): mp 169-171 °C; IR (KBr) 3500-2200 (br), 2634, 1697, 1604, 1569 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 12.87 (s, 1 H), 7.38 (s, 1 H), 7.33 (s, 1 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 166.4, 152.3, 148.9, 120.9, 117.8, 114.9, 113.8, 56.6, 56.5; HRMS (ESIMS) m/z for $C_{9}H_{9}BrO_{4}Na [M+Na]^{+}$ calcd 282.9582, found 282.9573.

¹ Bortnik, S. P.; Landau, M. A.; Siryachenko, B. V.; Dubov, S. S.; Yarovenko, N. N. *Zh. Org. Khim.* **1972**, *8*, 340-341.





13C spectrum with 1H decoupling



4-Bromo-2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (**4**). A solution of 4-bromo-2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (**3**) (6.75 g, 25.9 mmol), 48% aq HBr (130 mL) and acetic acid (30 mL) was heated at reflux for 4 h. The mixture was then concentrated by rotary evaporation to remove most of the acetic acid and then extracted with ether (3×200 mL). The organic layer was washed with 6 N HCl (200 mL) and then extracted with 2 M NaOH (3×50 mL). Acidification with concd HCl and filtration with water gave 4-bromo-2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (**4**) as a tan-colored solid (5.55 g, 92%): mp 229-230 °C; IR (KBr) 3700-2000 (br), 1690, 1611 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR, (500 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 10.70 (br. s, 1 H), 9.95 (s, 1 H), 7.33 (s, 1 H), 7.14 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 171.0, 153.7, 146.5, 120.7, 117.4, 115.2, 112.5; HRMS (ESIMS) *m/z* for C₇H₄BrO₄ [M-H]⁻ calcd 230.9293, found 230.9283.



C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick





Ester 5. A solution of 4-bromo-2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (4) (4.21 g, 18.1 mmol), 2bromoacetophenone (3.60 g, 18.1 mmol), potassium fluoride (2.31 g, 39.8 mmol), and DMF (100 mL) was stirred under an atmosphere of nitrogen for ca. 12 h at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between water (100 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL) and the organic layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated ag sodium chloride (250 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄, 2 h), filtered, and concentrated by rotary evaporation to provide a yellow solid. The yellow solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (20 mL), and precipitated with hexanes (100 mL) to provide ester 5 as an off-white solid (5.86 g, 92%): mp 184-186 °C; IR (KBr) 3408, 3061, 2920, 1721, 1692, 1616, 1592 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR, (500 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 10.09 (s, 1 H), 9.80 (s, 1 H), 8.02 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H) 7.46 (s, 1 H), 7.22 (s, 1 H), 5.79 (s, 2 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) & 192.3, 166.7, 152.3, 146.7, 134.1, 133.6, 128.9, 127.8, 121.3, 117.7, 115.3, 112.7, 67.3; HRMS (ESIMS) m/z for C₁₅H₁₁BrO₅Na [M+Na]⁺ calcd 372.9688, found 372.9675.

C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick



C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick





Diether 6. A solution of ester 5 (2.21 g, 6.29 mmol), t-butyl-3-bromopropylcarbamate² (5.24 g, 22.0 mmol), dry K₂CO₃ (5.22 g, 37.7 mmol), and DMF (100 mL) was stirred at 50 °C for 5 h under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Saturated ag sodium chloride (ca. 100 mL) was then added to the mixture and the solution was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 × 40 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated by rotary evaporation to give a yellow solid. The yellow solid was dissolved in warm ethyl acetate (ca. 50 mL), precipitated with hexanes (ca. 100 mL), and the resultant solid was filtered to provide diether 6 as a white powder (3.22 g, 77%): mp 159-161 °C; IR (KBr) 3356, 2984, 2937, 2877, 1740, 1674, 1524 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR, (500 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 8.02 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (t, J = 710.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.90 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.83 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.71 (s, 2 H), 4.04 (appar. t, J = 5.4 Hz, 4 H), 3.15-3.08 (m, 4 H), 1.87 (quintet, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.79 (quintet, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 1.37 (s, 9 H), 1.33 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 192.6, 164.0, 155.5, 152.6, 148.6, 133.87, 133.86, 128.8, 127.7, 119.5, 119.0, 117.1, 115.3, 77.4, 77.3, 67.6, 67.3, 67.0, 36.9, 36.8, 29.1, 28.2, 28.1; HRMS (ESIMS) m/z for C₃₁H₄₁BrN₂O₉Na [M+Na]⁺ calcd 687.1893, found 687.1873.

² Zych, A. J.; Iverson, B. L. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 8898-8909.









H-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OCH₂COPh (7). Diether 6 (7.55 g, 11.5 mmol), 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-vl)aniline (2.52 g, 11.5 mmol), PdCl₂(dppf)•CH₂Cl₂³ (0.38 g, 0.46 mmol), K₂CO₃ (7.95 g, 57.6 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of toluene (245 mL), water (70 mL), and DMF (35 mL) and was stirred at 55 °C for ca. 12 h under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The suspension was then concentrated by rotary evaporation to remove most of the toluene and then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (250 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (ca. 250 mL), saturated ag sodium chloride (ca. 250 mL), and dried (Na_2SO_4). After filtration and concentration by rotary evaporation, a brown oil was obtained and was purified using column chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetatehexanes, 2/1, v/v) to provide H-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OCH₂COPh (7) as an off-white solid (6.55 g, 84%): mp 149-151 °C; IR (KBr) 3477, 3366, 2974, 2930, 2874, 1736, 1681 cm⁻¹: ¹H NMR, (500 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 8.03 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.43 (s, 1 H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.02 (s, 1 H), 6.88 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.83 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 5.69 (s, 2 H), 5.69 (5.30 (s, 2 H), 4.06 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.92 (t, J = 6 Hz, 2 H), 3.12 (q, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.07 (q, J = 6.2 Hz, 2 H), 1.83-1.77 (m, 4 H), 1.37 (s, 9 H), 1.33 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (125) MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 192.9, 164.3, 155.5, 153.0, 148.8, 148.5, 136.6, 134.0,

³ Hayashi, T.; Konishi, M.; Kobori, Y.; Kumada, M.; Higuchi, T.; Hirotsu, K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1984**, *106*, 158-163.

133.8, 130.0, 128.8, 127.7, 123.8, 116.4, 115.9, 115.3, 113.2, 77.4, 77.3, 67.2, 66.7, 66.2, 37.1, 36.8, 29.3, 29.2, 28.2, 28.1; HRMS (ESIMS) *m/z* for C₃₇H₄₇N₃O₉Na [M+Na]⁺ calcd 700.3210, found 700.3205.

C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick



C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick





Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OCH₂COPh (8). A solution of H-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OCH₂COPh (7) (6.55 g, 9.66 mmol), pyridine (0.95 mL, 11.6 mmol), and CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) was cooled to 0 °C in an ice-bath. Fmoc-Cl (2.75 g, 10.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was added in drops over 5 min. After 30 min, the solution was allowed to warm to 25 °C and stirred for an additional 30 min. The mixture was then washed with water (100 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated by rotary evaporation to give a yellow oil. The yellow oil was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (ca. 15 mL), precipitated using ethyl acetate (ca. 50 mL) and hexanes (ca. 100 mL), and filtered to provide $\text{Fmoc-Abc}^{2K(\text{Boc})}$ -OCH₂COPh (8) as a white solid (8.82 g, 95%): mp 108-110 °C; IR (KBr) 3349, 2980, 2935, 2873, 1732, 1698, 1596 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR, (500 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 358 K) δ 9.47 (s, 1 H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.87 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.74 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.67 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.50 (s, 4 H), 7.44 (s, 1 H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.34 (td, J = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.06 (s, 1 H), 6.37 (br. s, 2 H), 5.61 (s, 2 H), 4.51 (d, J = 6.6)Hz, 2 H), 4.32 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.08 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.13 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.04 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 1.85 (quintet, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.78 (quintet, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.36 (s, 9 H), 1.34 (s, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 192.8, 164.3, 155.53, 155.51, 153.3, 152.7, 148.8, 143.7, 140.7, 138.6, 135.2, 133.90, 133.85, 130.8, 129.7, 128.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.0, 125.0, 120.1, 117.7, 117.6,

S22

116.5, 115.0, 77.4, 77.3, 67.2, 66.8, 66.1, 65.5, 46.5, 37.0, 36.6, 29.2, 29.1, 28.1, 28.0; HRMS (ESIMS) *m/z* for C₅₂H₅₇N₃O₁₁Na [M+Na]⁺ calcd 922.3891, found 922.3874.

C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick



C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick



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Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (1). Zn dust (31.1 g, 460 mmol) was added to a solution of Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OCH₂COPh (8) (8.28 g, 9.20 mmol), AcOH (100 mL), and H₂O (10 mL) and was stirred at 25 °C for 18 h.⁴ The suspension was then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (ca. 100 mL) and stirred for an additional 30 min before the solids were removed by filtering the mixture through a bed of Celite[®]. The filtrate was concentrated by rotary evaporation and the resultant yellow oil was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (300 mL), washed with 0.2 N HCl (250 mL), H₂O (250 mL), and saturated ag sodium chloride (250 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated by rotary evaporation to give a vellow oil. Purification was performed by dissolving the vellow oil in ether (ca. 50 mL) and precipitating with hexanes (ca. 200 mL) to provide Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (1) as a white solid (5.9 g, 82 %): mp 108-110 °C; IR (KBr) 3366, 2978, 2874, 1712, 1689, 1608, 1590, 1533 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR, (500 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 328 K) δ 12.32 (s, 1 H), 9.63 (s, 1 H), 7.89 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.48 (s, 4 H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2 H),7.35 (td, J = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.33 (s, 1 H), 7.01 (s, 1 H), 6.63 (br. s, 2 H), 4.51 (d, J =6.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.32 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.05 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.11 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.02 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.83 (quintet, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.75 (quintet, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.36 (s, 18 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃SOCD₃, 298 K) δ 166.7, 155.5, 153.3, 151.9, 148.8, 143.7, 140.7, 138.4, 134.0, 131.0, 129.6, 127.6, 127.0,

⁴ Hendrickson, J. B.; Kandall, C. Tetrahedron Lett. 1970, 5, 343-344.

125.0, 120.2, 120.1, 117.6, 116.5, 114.9, 77.4, 67.2, 66.1, 65.5, 46.5, 36.9, 36.7, 29.2, 29.1, 28.1; HRMS (ESIMS) m/z for $C_{44}H_{51}N_3O_{10}Na$ [M+Na]⁺ calcd 804.3472, found 804.3456.





13C spectrum with 1H decoupling

Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (**1**) Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph



Analytical RP-HPLC (5-90% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)

Sample ID: Fmoc-Abc2KBoc-OH 2nd recry Filename : D:\32Karat\Projects\Default\Data\Chris\cg-10-216 fmoc-Abc2K(Boc)-OH Synthesis\Fmoc-Abc2KBoc-OH 2nd recry

Method : Rocket Platinum Column 5-90% B in 20 min (214 nm)

Date Inj. : 10/15/2006 6:37:54 PM





Synthesis of Abc^{2K} Oligomers 9a-9i. A Bio-Rad Poly-Prep chromatography column containing 47 mg of Rink amide resin (0.64 mmol/g., Novabiochem, Rink Amide resin co. 100-200 mesh, 1% DVB) was soaked with DMF (3 × ca. 5 mL, 1 min each) and then drained under nitrogen pressure. The Fmoc group was removed by adding a solution of 20% piperidine–DMF (1 × ca. 5 mL for 1 min, 1 × ca. 5 mL for 20 min) to the resin, capping the column on both ends, and gently agitating the resin. The piperidine solution was drained, and the resin was washed with DMF (6 × ca. 5 mL, 1 min each) and CH₂Cl₂ (6 × ca. 5 mL, 1 min each). Coupling of Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (1) to the resin was accomplished by pre-activating Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (70 mg, 0.09 mmol) with diisopropylcarbodiimide (13 μ L, 0.085 mmol) and HOAt (12 mg, 0.09 mmol) in DMF–CH₂Cl₂ (ca. 0.5 mL / ca. 0.2 mL). After 2-3 min, the coupling solution was added to the resin and the resin was gently agitated for ca. 12 h. (Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (1) (3 equiv) was also coupled using HCTU⁵ (3 equiv) in a solution of 20% 2,4,6-collidine–DMF and became the preferred method of coupling.) The reaction vessel was then drained and the

⁵ Marder, O.; Shvo, Y.; Albericio, F. Chim. Oggi 2002, 20, 37-41.

C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick

resin was washed with DMF (6 × ca. 5 mL, 1 min each) and then with CH_2Cl_2 (3 × ca. 5 mL, 1 min each).

To monitor the completeness of the couplings, a small amount of resin was cleaved in a new Bio-Rad column using a ca. 1-mL solution of CF₃COOH/water/triisopropylsilane, 8/1/1, v/v/v) and was vigorously agitated for ca. 2 h. The solution was then drained, concentrated by rotary evaporation, and the residue was dissolved in a mixture of water and CH₃CN and injected into an analytical RP-HPLC instrument to determine if any remaining aniline was present. (If any uncoupled aniline was observed on the chromatograph, an additional coupling was carried out. Typically, only the longer oligomers (n = 7–10) required an additional coupling and were required less often when the HCTU coupling method was used.)

The above procedure was repeated until the desired length of Abc^{2K} oligomer was obtained. After final Fmoc deprotection using 20% piperidine–DMF, washing with DMF $(5\times)$ and CH₂Cl₂ $(5\times)$, the resin was transferred to a small round bottomed flask equipped with magnetic stirring bar and treated with 10 mL of а ca. CF₃COOH/water/triisopropylsilane (8/1/1, v/v/v) for 2–4 h. The resin was then filtered off using a fritted filter funnel and washed several times with the cleavage cocktail. The solution was concentrated by rotary evaporation. The resultant oil was dissolved in a mixture of water and CH₃CN, and the oligomer was purified by preparative RP-HPLC (water-CH₃CN buffers with 0.1 % TFA). (The oligomers typically eluted between 20 and 30% CH₃CN.) Pure fractions of the product were concentrated by rotary evaporation to remove most of the CH₃CN, frozen, and then lyophilized to afford a white powder (15– 20 mg). The remaining less pure HPLC fractions were also lyophilized into a white powder (ca. 20 mg) and stored for future use.



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(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 10 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{19}H_{26}N_4O_3$ [M] = 358.20.)





 $H-(Abc^{2K})_2-NH_2$ TFA salt **9b** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{38}H_{49}N_7O_6$ [M] = 699.37)





S37

$H-(Abc^{2K})_3-NH_2$ TFA salt **9c** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{57}H_{72}N_{10}O_9$ [M] = 1040.55)



C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick

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$H-(Abc^{2K})_4-NH_2$ TFA salt **9d** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{76}H_{95}N_{13}O_{12}$ [M] = 1381.72)





¹H NMR of Abc^{2K} Tetramer H-(Abc^{2K})₄-NH₂ (500 MHz, 298 K, D₂O)

$H-(Abc^{2K})_5-NH_2$ TFA salt **9e** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{95}H_{118}N_{16}O_{15}$ [M] = 1722.90)



C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick



$H-(Abc^{2K})_{6}-NH_{2}$ TFA salt **9f** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{114}H_{141}N_{19}O_{18}$ [M] = 2064.07)





¹H NMR of Abc^{2K} Hexamer H-(Abc^{2K})₆-NH₂ (500 MHz, 298 K, D_2O)



H₂Ň

(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)

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(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd mass for $C_{152}H_{187}N_{25}O_{24}$ [M] = 2746.42)





¹H NMR of Abc^{2K} Octamer H-(Abc^{2K})₈-NH₂ (500 MHz, 298 K, D₂O)

$H-(Abc^{2K})_{10}-NH_2$ TFA salt **9i** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 10 min, λ = 214)









C. Gothard, J. S. Nowick



10a n=1; **10b** n=2; **10c** n=3; **10d** n=4; **10e** n=5; **10f** n=6; **10g** n=7; **10h** n=8; **10i** n=9; **10j** n=10

Abc^{2K} Oligomers 10a-10i: Ac-(Lvs)₂-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})_n-**Svnthesis** of Lys(Dabcyl)-(Lys)₂-NH₂ (n=1-10). Rink amide MBHA resin (74 mg, 0.34 mmol/g, Novabiochem) contained in Bio-Rad Poly-Prep chromatography column was soaked in CH_2Cl_2 for 15 min and then washed with DMF (3 × ca. 5 mL, 1 min each). Froc deprotection was carried out using a solution of 20% piperidine–DMF (1 × ca. 5 mL for 1 min, $1 \times ca$. 5 mL for 20 min). Solutions were mixed with the resin by capping the column on both ends, and slowly agitating the column. Solutions were drained from the column using nitrogen pressure. After Fmoc deprotections, the resin was washed with DMF (6 × ca. 5 mL, 1 min each) and then CH_2Cl_2 6 × ca. 5 mL, 1 min each). Lysine residues were coupled to the resin by pre-activating Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH (47 mg, 0.10 mmol) with HCTU (41 mg, 0.10 mmol) in ca. 0.5 mL of 20% 2,4,6-collidine for 1 min and then adding the resultant solution to the resin and gently agitating the resin for ca. 2 h. Lysine couplings were determined to be complete by use of the ninhydrin test. Lys(Dabcyl) residues were coupled to the resin by dissolving Fmoc-Lys(Dabcyl)-OH (31 mg, 0.050 mmol) and HCTU (21 mg, 0.05 mmol) in ca. 0.5 mL of 20% 2,4,6-collidine-DMF, adding the resultant solution to the resin, and then gently agitating the resin for 6-12 h. Abc^{2K} residues were coupled to the resin by pre-activating Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (59 mg, 0.075 mmol) with HCTU (31 mg, 0.075 mmol) in ca. 0.5 mL of 20% 2,4,6collidine–DMF. The coupling solution was then added to the resin and gently agitated for ca. 12 h. To determine if Abc^{2K} couplings were complete, a small amount of resin was treated in a new Bio-Rad column with a solution of CF₃COOH/water (9/1, v/v) and the column was rigorously agitated for ca. 2 h. The solution was then drained, concentrated by rotary evaporation, and the residue was dissolved in a mixture of water and CH₃CN

and then injected into an analytical RP-HPLC instrument to determine if any remaining aniline was present. (If the uncoupled Abc^{2K} aniline was observed on the chromatograph, an additional coupling was carried out.) The Glu(EDANS) residue was coupled to the resin by pre-activating Fmoc-Glu(EDANS)-OH (220 mg, 0.35 mmol) with HCTU (145 mg, 0.35 mmol) in ca. 1 mL of 20% 2,4,6-collidine–DMF. The coupling solution was added to the resin and the resin was gently agitated for ca. 48 h. To avoid degradation of the EDANS group, Fmoc deprotections that followed the couplings of Fmoc-Glu(EDANS)-OH were accomplished by soaking the resin with a solution of DBU (1.2 mL) and HOBT (0.99 g) in DMF (88 mL) ($4 \times ca. 2$ mL for 1 min each).⁶ The resin was then washed with DMF ($6 \times ca. 5 \text{ mL}$, 1 min each) and then CH₂Cl₂ $6 \times ca. 5 \text{ mL}$, 1 min each). After the coupling of the final two lysine residues and removal of last Fmoc group using the above DBU procedure, the aniline was acetylated by the addition of acetic anhydride (7-10 drops) in ca. 2 mL of 20% 2,4,6-collidine–DMF and the resin was gently agitated for 10 min. After the resin was soaked with DMF ($4 \times ca. 5mL$, for 1 min) and CH_2CH_2 (6 × ca. 5mL, for 1 min), the resin was then transferred to a small round bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, and mixed with 10-20 mL of CF₃COOH/water (9/1, v/v) for 4 h while being protected from light sources. The resin was then filtered off using a fritted funnel, washed with additional cleavage cocktail, concentrated by rotary evaporation, and the resultant oil was dissolved in a mixture of water and CH₃CN. The oligomer was purified by preparative RP-HPLC (water-CH₃CN) buffers with 0.1 % TFA). (The oligomers typically eluted between 20 and 30% CH₃CN). Pure fractions of the product were concentrated by rotary evaporation to remove most of

⁶ Tickler, A. K.; Barrow, C. J.; Wade, J. D. J. Pept. Sci. 2001, 7, 488.

the CH₃CN, frozen, and then lyophilized to afford a red powder (5–10 mg). The remaining less pure HPLC fractions were also lyophilized into a red powder (5–10 mg) and stored for future use.

Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})₁-Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10a** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 10 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{83}H_{120}N_{20}O_{15}S$ [M] = 1668.90)



Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})₂-Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10b** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 10 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{102}H_{143}N_{23}O_{18}S$ [M] = 2011.44)



Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)- $(Abc^{2K})_3$ -Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10c** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd mass exact for $C_{121}H_{166}N_{26}O_{21}S$ [M] = 2351.24)



Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})₄-Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10d** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{140}H_{189}N_{29}O_{24}S$ [M] = 2692.42)



Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})₅-Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10e** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{159}H_{212}N_{32}O_{27}S$ [M] = 3033.59)



Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})₆-Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10f** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{178}H_{235}N_{35}O_{30}S$ [M] = 3374.77)



Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})₇-Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt (**10g**) Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{197}H_{258}N_{38}O_{33}S$ [M] = 3715.94)



Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)- $(Abc^{2K})_8$ -Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10h** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)







Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})₉-Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10i** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)







Ac-Lys-Lys-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})₁₀-Lys(Dabcyl)-Lys-Lys-NH₂ TFA salt **10j** Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{254}H_{327}N_{47}O_{42}S$ [M] = 4739.46)



Synthesis of H-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-(Abc^{2K})₂-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-NH₂ (11). Rink amide MBHA resin (59 mg, 0.34 mmol/g, Novabiochem) contained in Bio-Rad Poly-Prep chromatography column was soaked with DMF ($3 \times ca. 5 \text{ mL}$, 1 min each) and drained under nitrogen pressure. Fmoc deprotection was carried out by soaking the resin with a solution of 20% piperidine–DMF ($1 \times ca. 5 \text{ mL}$ for 1 min, $1 \times ca. 5 \text{ mL}$ for 20 min) and gently agitating the resin. After deprotection of the Fmoc group, the resin was soaked with DMF (5 × ca. 3 mL for 1 min) and CH_2Cl_2 (5 × ca. 3 mL for 1 min). Standard amino acids were coupled to the resin using 4 equiv with HCTU (4 equiv) in a ca. 1-mL solution of 20% 2,4,6-collidine–DMF, and the resin was gently agitated for 2–4 h (or in some cases was allowed to couple overnight). Fmoc-Abc^{2K(Boc)}-OH (1) was coupled to the resin using 2 equiv with HCTU (2 equiv) in a ca. 1-mL solution of 20% 2,4,6-collidine–DMF. The solution was added to the resin and the resin was gently agitating for 4-12 h. Couplings to the α -amino groups of standard amino acids were monitored by the ninhydrin test to determine coupling completeness. Couplings to the aniline amino groups of Abc^{2K} were not monitored and assumed to be complete. The peptide was cleaved from resin using 10–20 mL of CF₃COOH/water/triisopropylsilane (8/1/1, v/v/v) and mixed for ca. 6 h. Purification was accomplished using preparative RP-HPLC (water-CH₃CN buffers with 0.1 % TFA) and resulted in a yield of 12 mg (29%) of peptide 11. (The 12 mg of peptide 11 had a purity of >99% and the 29% yield does not include the HPLC fractions that showed a purity level of 95%.)

H-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe- $(Abc^{2K})_2$ -Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-NH₂ TFA salt (**11**) Analytical RP-HPLC chromatograph and mass spectrum (ESI-MS)



(a) Analytical RP-HPLC (5-50% acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA over 20 min, λ = 214)



(b) ESI Mass spectrum. (Calcd exact mass for $C_{80}H_{107}N_{21}O_{18}$ [M] = 1649.81)





H-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-(Abc^{2K})₂-Arg-Gly-Asp-Phe-NH₂ TFA salt 11

FRET Experiments. Fluorescence resonance energy transfer studies on labeled Abc^{2K} oligomers, Ac-(Lys)₂-Glu(EDANS)-(Abc^{2K})_n-Lys(Dabcyl)-(Lys)₂-NH₂ (n=1–10), were carried out using a Hitachi F-4500 Fluorescence Spectrophotometer. Concentrations for initial stock solutions were determined spectrophotometrically based on the extinction coefficient of Dabcyl (ε = 32,000). Serial dilutions were carried out on the stock solutions to make 1.75 µM (water/DMSO 1/1) solutions. Samples were excited at 335 nm and their fluorescence was observed from 400 to 600 nm. Additional instrument parameters were set as follows: excitation slit (nm) = 10, emission slit (nm) = 10, PMT voltage (V) = 700, response (sec.) = auto, shutter control = on, scan speed = 60.

FRET Experiments of Compounds 10a-10j.



