#### **Supporting Information**

#### Thermodynamic and Structural Effects of Macrocyclic Constraints in Protein-Ligand Interactions

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#### MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

**General for Synthetic Experiments.** Solvents and reagents were reagent grade and were used without purification, unless otherwise noted. *N*, *N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) was dried by passage through two columns of activated molecular sieves. Dichloromethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), triethylamine (Et<sub>3</sub>N), 2,6-lutidine, and *N*-methylmorpholine (NMM) were distilled from calcium hydride. Removal of solvent or concentration under reduced pressure was performed using a rotary evaporator at 25–30 °C. Flash chromatography was preformed with the indicated solvents and Merck 250-400 mesh silica gel. HPLC was conducted using a binary solvent system, where solvent system A was 0.1% aqueous TFA and solvent system B was 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile, with a C18 column (10 mm particle size, 300 Å pore size), 22 mm diameter 250 mm (flow rate of 8 mL/min), being used for preparative work and a C18 column (10 mm particle size, 300 Å pore size), 4.6 mm diameter 250 (flow rate of 1 mL/min), being used for analytical work. Analytical TLC was preformed with Merck-60 TLC plates and the indicated solvents.

Melting points were determined on a melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Proton (<sup>1</sup>H) nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were obtained at the indicated field strength as solutions in the indicated solvent. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm,  $\delta$ ) referenced relative to the center of the residual <sup>1</sup>H resonance of the solvent (CD<sub>3</sub>OD: 3.30 ppm; DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>: 2.49 ppm; D<sub>2</sub>O: 4.67 ppm; CDCl<sub>3</sub>: 7.24 ppm). Coupling constants are reported in hertz (Hz). Splitting patterns are designated as: s = singlet; d = doublet; dd = doublet of doublet; ddd = doublet of doublet of doublets; t = triplet; q = quartet; p = pentuplet; hep = heptet; m = multiplet; comp = overlapping multiplets of non-magnetically equivalent protons; br = broad; app = apparent. Carbon 13 (<sup>13</sup>C) NMR spectra were obtained at the field indicated strength as solutions in the indicated solvent. Resonances are reported in ppm referenced from the center of the <sup>13</sup>C multiplet of the solvent (CD<sub>3</sub>OD: 49.0 ppm; DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>: 39.5 ppm, CDCl<sub>3</sub>: 77.0 ppm). Spectra taken in D<sub>2</sub>O were referenced utilizing an external standard. Isothermal titration calorimetry was performed as previously described.<sup>1</sup>

### General procedure for the coupling of amino acids and peptides. Preparation of 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 22, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50.

**Method A:** *N*-Methylmorpholine (NMM) (42 mg, 46 µL, 0.417 mmol) was added to a solution of *N*-protected amino acid (0.139 mmol) and *C*-protected amino acid (0.153 mmol) in DMF

(2 mL) at -10 °C. 1-(3-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI) (30 mg, 0.153 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (HOBt) (38 mg, 0.278 mmol) were added, and the reaction was warmed to room temperature over 2 h and stirring continued at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 mL), and the resultant solid was isolated by vacuum filtration and washed sequentially with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 mL), 1 M HCl (3 x 3 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mL). If the material was not >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, the crude product was purified using flash chromatography or preparative RP HPLC using a binary gradient of solvents, A and B (given).

**Method B:** NMM (464 mg, 505  $\mu$ L, 4.59 mmol) was added to a solution of *N*-protected amino acid (1.53 mmol) and *C*-protected amino acid (1.68 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) at –10 °C. EDCI (323 mg, 1.68 mmol) and HOBt (413 mg, 3.06 mmol) were added, the mixture was warmed to room temperature over 2 h and stirring continued for 14 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. Saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL) was added, and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 15 mL). The combined organics were washed with 1 M HCl (3 x 15 mL), H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. If the material was not >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, the crude product was purified using flash chromatography or preparative RP HPLC using a binary gradient of solvents, A and B (given).

**Method C:** A solution of *N*-protected amino acid (51 mg, 0.149 mmol) and *C*-protected amino acid (72 mg, 0.149 mmol) in DMF (2.0 mL) was cooled to -10 °C, whereupon 2,6-lutidine (48 mg, 0.446 mmol, 52 µL) and *O*-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HATU) (56 mg, 0.149 mmol) were added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature over 2 h, and stirring was continued at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 mL), and the resultant solid was isolated by vacuum filtration and washed sequentially with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 mL), 1 M HCl (3 x 3 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mL) to yield. If the material was not >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, the crude product was purified using flash chromatography or preparative RP HPLC using a binary gradient of solvents, A and B (given).



(*N*-Cbz-valyl)-aspargyl-valyl-O<sup>t</sup>Bu (15). Prepared from Cbz-Val and H<sub>2</sub>N-Asn-Val-O-tBu<sup>2</sup> according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 655 mg (93%) of the title compound as a white solid: mp 195-196 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.38-7.26 (comp, 5 H), 5.13 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.07 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.80 (app t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.98 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.80-2.67 (comp, 2 H), 2.18-2.05 (comp, 2 H), 1.47 (s, 9 H), 1.00-0.90 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  175.0, 174.0, 172.9, 171.9, 158.7, 138.1, 129.5, 129.0, 128.8, 82.9, 67.8, 62.2, 60.0, 51.4, 37.7, 31.9, 31.8, 28.3, 19.8, 19.5, 18.5, 18.4; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>50</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>9</sub> (M+H) requires].



(*N*-Cbz-tyrosyl)-valyl-aspargyl-valyl-O<sup>t</sup>Bu (17). Prepared from Cbz-Tyr and 16 according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 337 mg (72%) of the title compound as a white solid. The white solid was purified by flash column chromatography eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>CL<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (9:1): mp 215-217 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.33-7.22 (comp, 5 H), 7.06-7.02 (comp, 2 H), 6.70-6.66 (comp, 2 H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.76 (app t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.34 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.20-4.14 (comp, 2 H), 3.04 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.79-2.68 (comp, 2 H), 2.64 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.17-2.02 (comp, 2 H), 1.46 (s, 9 H), 0.96-0.88 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  174.9, 174.4, 173.1, 172.8, 171.9, 158.4, 157.2, 138.2, 131.3, 129.5, 129.2, 128.9, 128.7, 116.3, 83.0, 67.6, 60.1, 60.0, 58.1, 51.3, 38.1, 37.9, 32.1, 31.9, 28.3, 19.8, 19.5, 18.5, 18.4; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 684.3607 [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>50</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>9</sub> (M+H) requires 684.3609].



(6-*N*-Boc-hexylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-valyl-O<sup>4</sup>Bu (19). Prepared from 7-(*tert*butoxycarbonylamino)heptanoic acid and **18** according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 236 mg (92%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 194-196 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.10 (br s, 1 H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.33 (s, 1 H), 7.03-6.99 (comp, 2 H), 6.92 (s, 1 H), 6.69 (app t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 6.62-6.58 (comp, 2 H), 4.62 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.46 (ddd, *J* = 10.5, 8.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.21 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.01 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.92-2.82 (comp, 3 H), 2.62 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.54-2.48 (m, 1 H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 0.87-0.77 (comp, 4 H), 1.39 (s, 9 H), 1.35 (s, 9 H), 1.36-1.24 (comp, 4 H), 1.17-1.04 (comp, 4 H), 0.87-0.77 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) δ 172.2, 171.5 171.4, 170.9, 170.6, 170.2, 155.6, 155.5, 129.9, 128.2, 114.7, 80.6, 77.2, 57.8, 57.2, 54.0, 49.3, 40.1, 36.9, 36.1, 35.1, 30.8, 30.0, 29.3, 28.2, 28.2, 26.0, 25.2, 19.2, 18.8, 17.8, 17.7; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 777.4759 [C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>38</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 777.4762].



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(*N*-Boc-tyrosyl)-valyl-aspargyl-valyl-NHMe (29). Prepared from Boc-Tyr and H<sub>2</sub>N-Val-Asn-Val-NHMe<sup>3</sup> according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 206 mg (95%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 235-237 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  9.10 (br s, 1 H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.86-7.81 (m, 1 H), 7.69-7.62 (comp, 2 H), 4.60 (app dd, *J* = 13.9, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.24 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.08 (ddd, *J* = 10.6, 8.9, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (dd, *J* = 8.8,

5.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.84 (dd, J = 14.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.63-2.53 (comp, 5 H), 2.40 (dd, J = 15.5, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.06-1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.98-1.89 (m, 1 H), 1.29 (s, 8 H), 1.23 (s, 1 H), 0.87-0.76 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  171.8, 171.6, 170.9, 170.7, 170.6, 155.6, 155.2, 130.0, 128.3, 114.8, 78.0, 57.7, 56.9, 56.1, 49.5, 36.8, 36.3, 31.2, 29.9, 28.1, 27.8, 25.4, 19.1, 19.1, 17.8, 17.6; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 607.3450 [C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (M+H) requires 607.3455].



**Pentylcarbonyl-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-valyl-NHMe (31).** Prepared from hexanoic acid and **30** according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 130 mg (91%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 55% B over 30 min: mp 281-283 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.20 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.87-7.82 (m, 1 H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.42 (br s, 1 H), 7.03-6.99 (comp, 2 H), 6.96 (br s, 1 H), m 6.63-6.59 (comp, 2 H), 4.61 (app dd, J =13.8, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.45 (ddd, J = 10.6, 8.5, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.20 (dd, J = 8.9, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (dd, J =8.8, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.87 (dd, J = 14.0, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.64-2.53 (comp, 5 H), 2.41 (dd, J = 15.4, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.07-1.96 (comp, 3 H), 1.96-1.88 (m, 1 H), 1.39-1.31 (comp, 2 H), 1.22-1.13 (comp, 2 H), 1.10-1.01 (comp, 2 H), 0.85-0.75 (comp, 15 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  172.2, 171.8, 171.5, 170.9, 170.7, 170.5, 155.6, 130.0, 128.1, 114.7, 57.7, 57.1, 54.0, 49.6, 36.8, 36.2, 35.1, 30.9, 30.6, 29.9, 25.4, 24.9, 21.8, 19.11, 19.10, 17.8, 17.6, 13.8; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 627.3477 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>48</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na (M+Na) requires 627.3510].



(*N*-Boc-tyrosyl)-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-OBn (9). Prepared from Boc-Tyr and H<sub>2</sub>N-Val-Asn-Gly-OBn<sup>4</sup> according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 25 mg (89%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 0% B to 65% B over 30 min: mp 177-181 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 7.36-7.27 (comp, 5 H), 7.06-7.02 (comp, 2 H), 6.71-6.67 (comp, 2 H), 5.15 (s, 2 H), 4.75 (dd, J = 7.2, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.27 (dd, J = 9.5, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.13 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.01 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.60 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.01 (dd, J = 14.1, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.77 (dd, J = 15.7, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.73-2.68 (m, 1 H), 2.67 (dd, J = 15.7, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.12-2.04 (m, 1 H), 1.35 (s, 9 H), 1.00-0.90 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) δ 175.1, 174.8, 173.4, 173.2, 170.9, 157.8, 157.2, 137.2, 131.4, 129.6, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 116.2, 80.7, 67.9, 60.5, 57.5, 51.4, 42.2, 37.9, 37.6, 31.9, 28.7, 19.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 664.2953 [C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>43</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>9</sub>Na (M+Na) requires 664.2981].



(6-*N*-Boc-hexylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-OBn (11). Prepared from 7-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)heptanoic acid and 10 according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 186 mg (97%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 198-200 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.35-7.27 (comp, 5 H), 7.08-7.04 (comp, 2 H), 6.71-6.67 (comp, 2 H), 5.14 (s, 2 H), 4.75 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.63 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.13 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.02 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.96 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.07 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.98 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.75 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 10.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.68 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.15-2.05 (comp, 3 H), 1.50-1.41 (comp, 11 H), 1.41-1.35 (comp, 2 H), 1.26-1.18 (comp, 2 H),

1.18-1.10 (comp, 2 H), 0.95 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.93 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$ 176.3, 174.8, 174.6, 173.4, 173.2, 170.9, 158.6, 157.2, 137.2, 131.3, 129.6, 129.3, 129.3, 116.2, 79.8, 67.9, 60.5, 56.0, 51.4, 42.2, 41.3, 37.6, 36.8, 31.8, 30.8, 29.7, 28.8, 27.5, 26.9, 19.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 769.4119 [C<sub>39</sub>H<sub>57</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub> (M+H) requires 769.4136].



(9-*N*-Boc-nonylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-OBn (22). Prepared from 10-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)decanoic acid and **21** according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 97 mg (97%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 70% B over 30 min: mp 201-204 °C (dec); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.36-7.26 (comp, 5 H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 5.15 (s, 2 H), 4.75 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.62 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.12 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.02 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.97 (d, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.00 (app t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 2.80-2.72 (comp, 2 H), 2.68 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.17-2.04 (comp, 3 H), 1.50-1.39 (comp, 13 H), 1.32-1.10 (comp, 10 H), 0.97-0.90 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$ 176.4, 174.8, 174.6, 173.3, 173.2, 170.9, 158.6, 157.2, 137.2, 131.2, 129.6, 129.3, 129.2, 116.2, 79.8, 67.9, 60.6, 56.0, 51.4, 42.2, 41.4, 37.6, 36.9, 31.8, 31.0, 30.5, 30.4, 30.1, 28.8, 27.8, 26.9, 19.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 811.4600 [C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>63</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub> (M+H) requires 811.4593] 777, 765.



(*N*-Cbz-tyrosyl)-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-NHMe (26). Prepared from Cbz-Tyr and  $H_2N$ -Val-Asn-Val-NHMe<sup>4</sup> according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 137 mg (92%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC with a

gradient of 0% B to 55% B over 30 min: mp 223-224 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  9.15 (br s, 1 H), 8.28 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.17 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.68-7.61 (m, 1 H), 7.49-7.42 (comp, 2 H), 7.35-7.18 (comp, 5 H), 7.07-7.03 (comp, 2 H), 7.01 (br s, 1 H), 6.65-6.60 (comp, 2 H), 4.98-4.88 (comp, 2 H), 4.40 (dd, *J* = 13.4, 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.25 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 9.0, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.64 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.58 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.63-2.51 (comp, 6 H), 2.02-1.90 (m, 1 H), 0.87-0.76 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  172.0, 171.8, 171.1, 170.9, 169.0, 155.8, 155.7, 137.0,130.1, 128.2, 128.1, 127.6, 127.3, 114.8, 65.1, 57.6, 56.3, 49.9, 42.5, 36.7, 36.5, 30.6, 25.4, 19.0, 18.0; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 621.2643 [C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>38</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub>Na (M+Na) requires 621.2640].



**Pentylcarbonyl-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-NHMe (28).** Prepared from hexanoic acid and **27** according to the general procedure (method C) to yield 38 mg (62%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 227-230 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.08-7.03 (comp, 2 H), 6.70-6.66 (comp, 2 H), 4.62 (dd, J = 10.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.59 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (d, J = 16.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.79 (d, J = 16.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.03 (dd, J = 14.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.82 (dd, J = 15.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.76 (dd, J = 15.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.74 (dd, J = 14.0, 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.71 (s, 3 H), 2.13 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.11-2.04 (m, 1 H), 1.46 (p, J = 15.3, 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.30-1.21 (comp, 2 H), 1.18-1.09 (comp, 2 H), 0.97-0.92 (comp, 6 H), 0.85 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.4, 175.0, 174.7, 173.7, 173.4, 172.2, 157.2, 131.2, 129.2, 116.2, 60.6, 56.0, 52.0, 43.8, 37.7, 37.3, 36.8, 32.3, 31.8, 26.6, 26.3, 23.4, 19.6, 18.7, 14.2; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 563.3190 [C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>38</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 563.3193].



**Octylcarbonyl-tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycl-NHMe (32).** Prepared from nonanoic acid and **31** according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 62 mg (85%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified using RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 70% B over 30 min: mp 232-233 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.08-7.03 (comp, 2 H), 6.71-6.66 (comp, 2 H), 4.62 (dd, J = 10.0, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.59 (app t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (d, J = 16.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.80 (d, J = 16.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.03 (dd, J = 14.1, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.81 (dd, J = 15.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.75 (dd, J = 15.8, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.74 (dd, J = 14.1, 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.71 (s, 3 H), 2.13 (app t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.10-2.04 (m, 1 H), 1.50-1.42 (comp, 2 H), 1.34-1.11 (comp, 10 H), 0.98-0.92 (comp, 6 H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.4, 175.0, 174.7, 173.7, 173.4, 172.2, 157.2, 131.2, 129.2, 116.2, 60.6, 56.0, 52.0, 43.8, 37.7, 37.3, 36.8, 33.0, 31.8, 30.4, 30.2, 30.1, 27.0, 26.3, 23.7, 19.6, 18.7, 14.4; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z 605.3665 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>49</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 605.3663].



(*N*-Cbz-asparagyl)-valyl-prolyl-O'Bu (33). Prepared from Cbz-Asn and H<sub>2</sub>N-Val-Pro-O*t*Bu<sup>5</sup> according to the general procedure (method B) to yield 785 mg (98%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>3</sub>OH (95:5): mp 48-51 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.45 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H), 7.37-7.28 (comp, 5 H), 6.42 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.10 (br s, 1 H), 5.76 (br s, 1 H), 5.14-5.09 (comp, 2 H), 4.58-4.50 (comp, 2 H), 4.36 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.79-3.72 (m, 1 H), 3.66-3.59 (m, 1 H), 2.90 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.59 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 5.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.22-2.12 (m, 1 H), 2.12-2.05 (m, 1 H), 2.05-1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.98-1.87 (comp, 2 H), 1.44 (s, 9 H), 1.01 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  173.3, 171.2, 170.7, 170.1, 156.2, 136.2, 128.5, 128.2, 81.4, 67.2, 59.8, 55.9, 51.7, 47.3, 36.9, 31.2, 29.1, 28.0, 24.9, 19.4, 17.7; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 519.2814 [C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>39</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 519.2813].



(*N*-Cbz-valyl)-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-O'Bu (35). Prepared from Cbz-Val and 34 according to the general procedure (method B) to yield 571 mg (89%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>3</sub>OH (95:5): mp 183-184 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.87 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.38-7.24 (comp, 5 H), 6.40 (br s, 1 H), 6.02 (br s, 1 H), 5.91 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.12 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.92-4.84 (m, 1 H), 4.53 (app t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.35 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.14 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.80-3.72 (m, 1 H), 3.66-3.58 (m, 1 H), 2.78 (dd, *J* = 15.3, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.57 (dd, *J* = 15.3, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.20-1.84 (comp, 6 H), 1.42 (s, 9 H), 1.04-0.86 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz)  $\delta$  173.3, 171.6, 171.3, 170.6, 170.0, 156.7, 136.4, 128.5, 128.0, 81.3, 66.9, 60.3, 59.8, 56.0, 49.9, 47.2, 37.1, 31.3, 30.9, 29.1, 28.0, 24.9, 19.4, 19.3 17.7; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 618.3498 [C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>48</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (M+H) requires 618.3497].



(*N*-Cbz-tyrosyl)-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-O'Bu (37). Prepared from Cbz-Tyr and 36 according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 423 mg (97%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was found to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and used without further purification: mp 193-194 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.32-7.19 (comp, 5 H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.98 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.75 (app t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.41 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 4.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.30 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.22 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.84-3.76 (m, 1 H), 3.67-3.59 (m, 1 H), 3.05 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 4.7 Hz, 1

H), 2.74 (dd, J = 14.1, 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.71 (dd, J = 15.4, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.63 (dd, J = 15.4, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.24-1.84 (comp, 6 H), 1.48-1.41 (s, 9 H), 1.03 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.93 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 3 H), 0.91 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz)  $\delta$  174.7, 174.4, 173.1, 172.8, 172.7, 171.9, 158.3, 157.2, 138.2, 131.4, 129.4, 129.3, 128.9, 128.6, 116.2, 82.6, 67.5, 61.4, 60.0, 58.0, 57.7, 51.5, 38.2, 37.9, 32.1, 31.8, 30.2, 28.2, 25.8, 19.8, 18.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 781.4129 [C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>57</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub> (M+H) requires 781.4131].



(6-*N*-Boc-hexylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-O'Bu (39). Prepared from 7-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)heptanoic acid and **38** according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 106 mg (97%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was purified using RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 180-182 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.07-7.03 (comp, 2 H), 6.70-6.66 (comp, 2 H), 4.70 (app t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.63 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.30 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.84-3.77 (m, 1 H), 3.67-3.60 (m, 1 H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.98 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.75 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 10.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.65 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.24-2.16 (m, 1 H), 2.15-2.04 (comp, 4 H), 2.04-1.86 (comp, 3 H), 1.50-1.34 (comp, 22 H), 1.26-1.19 (comp, 2 H), 1.18-1.10 (comp, 2 H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.94 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.2, 174.8, 174.2, 173.1, 172.8, 172.7, 171.9, 158.6, 157.2, 131.3, 129.3, 116.2, 82.6, 79.8, 61.4, 60.1, 57.8, 56.0, 51.5, 41.3, 37.8, 37.7, 36.8, 32.0, 31.8, 30.8, 30.2, 29.7, 28.8, 28.2, 27.6, 26.9, 25.8, 19.8, 18.7, 18.5; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 874.5286 [C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>72</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>11</sub> (M+H) requires 874.5284].



(*N*-Cbz-valyl)-prolyl-NHMe (42). Prepared from Cbz-Val and Pro-NHMe according to the general procedure (method B) to yield 1.95 g (70%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with EtOAc/hexane (4:1): mp 41-43  $^{\circ}$ C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) (rotamers 15:85)  $\delta$  7.37-726 (comp, 5 H), 6.89 (br s, 1 H), 5.68 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.10 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.04 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.51 (dd, J = 8.2, 3.1 Hz, 0.85 H), 4.44-4.38 (m, 0.15 H), 4.35-4.28 (m, 0.85 H), 4.00-3.95 (m, 0.15 H), 3.76-3.67 (m, 0.85 H), 3.62-3.54 (m, 0.85 H), 3.44 (br s, 0.15 H), 3.35 (br s, 0.15 H), 2.78-2.65 (comp, 3 H), 2.50-2.43 (m, 0.15 H), 2.36-2.27 (m, 0.85 H), 2.18-1.78 (comp, 4 H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H), 0.90 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  172.3, 171.7, 171.6, 156.7, 156.6, 136.5, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 67.2, 59.9, 59.8, 57.8, 57.7, 47.9, 31.7, 27.3, 26.3, 26.1, 25.3, 19.7, 19.5, 18.1, 17.8; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 362.2077 [C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (M+H) requires 362.2080].



[*N*-Cbz-*N*-(trityl)-glutamyl]-valyl-prolyl-NHMe (44). Prepared from Cbz-Asn(Trt) and 43 according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 250 mg (87%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (95:5): mp 126-128 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) (rotamers 5:1)  $\delta$  7.40-7.11 (comp, 20 H), 5.14 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.00 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.59 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 4.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (app t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.63-3.51 (comp, 2 H), 2.78 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.66 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 4.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.57 (s, 2.5 H), 2.49 (s, 0.5 H), 2.14-1.60 (comp, 5 H), 1.02-0.80 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz)  $\delta$  173.7, 172.2, 170.9, 170.2, 156.9, 144.7, 136.8, 128.8, 128.4, 128.0, 127.6,

126.7, 70.6, 66.8, 60.6, 56.4, 52.2, 38.6, 30.9, 29.4, 25.2, 24.8, 18.7, 17.3; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 718.3607 [C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>48</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (M+H) requires 718.3605].



(*N*-Boc-valyl)-[*N*-(trityl)-glutamyl]-valyl-prolyl-NHMe (46). Prepared from Boc-Val and 45 according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 112 mg (87%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (95:5): mp 149-150 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) (rotamers 20:80) δ 7.28-7.16 (comp, 15 H), 4.78 (app t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.51-4.44 (m, 1 H), 4.29 (dd, J = 7.8, 5.7 Hz, 0.8 H), 4.23 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 0.2 H), 4.02-3.93 (comp, 1.2 H), 3.78-3.72 (m, 0.8 H), 3.66-3.58 (m, 0.8 H), 3.49-3.44 (m, 0.2 H), 2.78-2.62 (comp, 5 H), 2.15-1.72 (comp, 6 H), 1.41 (s, 9 H), 1.01-0.85 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz) δ 173.7, 173.0, 171.6, 171.0, 170.2, 156.7, 144.7, 128.8, 127.6, 126.6, 79.4, 70.6, 60.6, 59.9, 56.8, 50.3, 38.3, 31.4, 30.6, 29.4, 27.6, 25.2, 24.8, 18.7, 17.4, 17.0; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 783.4451 [C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>59</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 783.4445].



(*N*-Cbz-tyrosyl)-valyl-glutamyl-valyl-prolyl-NHMe (48). Prepared from Cbz-Tyr and 47 according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 600 mg (88%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (9:1): mp 204-205 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ , 363 K)  $\delta$  8.82 (s, 1 H), 8.00 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.41-7.20 (comp, 7 H), 7.23 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.99 (s, 2 H), 4.62 (app dd, J = 14.0, 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.42-4.33 (m, 1 H), 4.31-4.18 (comp, 3 H),

3.70-3.50 (comp, 2 H), 2.96 (dd, J = 14.2. 4.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (dd, J = 14.2, 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.61-2.53 (comp, 4 H), 2.51-2.41 (comp, 2 H), 2.07-1.87 (comp, 4 H), 1.86-1.73 (comp, 2 H), 0.95-0.81 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  171.4, 171.1, 171.0, 170.3, 170.0, 169.2, 155.4, 155.3, 136.6, 129.5, 127.8, 127.7, 127.1, 126.8, 114.6, 65.0, 59.2, 57.3, 56.1, 55.3, 49.4, 46.6, 36.7, 36.3, 30.2, 29.9, 28.5, 25.0, 24.0, 18.7, 17.4; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 738.3824 [C<sub>37</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>9</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 738.3821].



**Pentylcarbonyl-***O***-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-NHMe (50).** Prepared from hexanoic acid and **49** according to the general procedure (method A) to yield 95 mg (89%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude product was found to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and used without further purification: mp 240-241 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 403 K) δ 8.56 (br s, 1 H), 7.80 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.42 (br s, 1 H), 7.30 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.26-7.14 (comp, 2 H), 7.00 (dd, J = 6.4, 1.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.64 (comp, 3 H), 4.61 (app dd, J = 14.0, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.53-4.45 (m, 1 H), 4.42-4.31 (comp, 2 H), 4.19 (dd, J = 8.6, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.70-3.50 (comp, 2 H), 2.98 (dd, J = 14.4. 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.74 (dd, J = 14.4, 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.62-2.55 (comp, 4 H), 2.52-2.44 (m, 1 H), 2.10-1.78 (comp, 8 H), 1.5-1.42 (comp, 2 H), 1.30-1.15 (comp, 4 H), 0.94-0.82 (comp, 15 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) δ 171.7, 171.0, 170.9, 170.8, 170.0, 169.7, 169.1, 155.1, 129.1, 127.7, 114.4, 59.1, 57.3, 55.1, 53.7, 49.4, 46.2, 36.5, 35.6, 34.7, 30.1, 29.8, 24.7, 24.0, 20.9, 18.4, 17.03, 17.01, 12.7; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 724.4004 [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>55</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>8</sub>Na (M+Na) requires 724.4004].

Representative procedure for hydrogenolysis of *N*-Cbz protected peptides. Preparation of 16, 18, 27, 34, 36, 38, 43, 45, 49.



**Valyl-aspargyl-valyl-O'Bu** (16). The benzyl carbamate 15 (526 mg, 1.01 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (10 mL) containing 10% Pd/C (108 mg, 10 mol %). The resulting mixture was purged four times with H<sub>2</sub>, and the suspension was stirred under H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm) for 7 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite, and the pad was washed with MeOH (5 mL). The combined filtrate and washings were concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure to yield 390 mg (99%) of 16 as a white solid. This material was found to be >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and used without further purification: mp 64-66 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  4.82 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.20 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.73 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 5.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.19-2.09 (m, 1 H), 2.06-1.96 (m, 1 H), 1.47 (s, 9 H), 1.00-0.90 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  176.5, 174.8, 173.1, 172.0, 83.0, 61.3, 59.8, 51.1, 38.1, 33.1, 31.9, 28.3, 19.8, 19.5, 18.3, 17.6; mass spectrum (ESI) m/z [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>50</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>9</sub> (M+H) requires].



**Tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-valyl-O'Bu (18).** Prepared in 89% yield by hydrogenolysis of **17** (43 mg, 0.062 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) as a white solid. This material was shown to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 93-96 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 7.06-7.01 (comp, 2 H), 6.74-6.69 (comp, 2 H), 4.77 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.18 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.64 (dd, J = 8.2, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.98 (dd, J = 13.3, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.79-2.61 (comp, 3 H), 2.18-2.02 (comp, 2 H), 1.46 (s, 9 H), 0.97-0.89 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 176.4, 174.8, 173.2, 172.8, 171.9, 157.4, 131.5, 129.0, 116.4, 82.9, 59.9, 57.4, 51.3, 41.0, 37.9, 32.0, 31.9, 28.3, 19.8, 19.5, 18.6, 18.4; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 550.3236 [C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 550.3235].



**Tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-NHM3 (27).** Prepared in 99% yield by hydrogenolysis of **26** (80 mg, 0.134 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL) as a white solid. This material was shown to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 98-100 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.06 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.64 (app t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.13 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.87 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.81 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.76 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.03 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.86-2.70 (comp, 6 H), 2.11-2.03 (m, 1 H), 0.94 (app d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ 175.7, 174.9, 173.6, 173.4, 172.1, 157.6, 131.5, 128.4, 116.5, 60.5, 57.0, 52.0, 43.7, 40.4, 37.3, 31.8, 26.3, 19.6, 18.8; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 465.2456 [C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (M+H) requires 465.2456].



**Valyl-prolyl-NHMe (43).** Prepared in 85% yield by hydrogenolysis of **42** (75 mg, 0.208 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) as a clear glass. This material was found to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) (rotamers 20:80)  $\delta$  4.45 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 3.1 Hz, 0.2 H), 4.36 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 5.1 Hz, 0.8 H), 3.76-3.59 (comp, 1.8 H), 3.57-3.46 (m, 0.2 H), 3.40 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 0.8 H), 2.95 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.2 H), 2.77 (s, 0.5 H), 2.72 (s, 2.5 H), 2.32-1.80 (comp, 5 H), 1.02-0.90 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz)  $\delta$  175.3, 174.2, 173.9, 173.6, 60.6, 60.5, 58.5, 57.8, 33.3, 33.1, 33.08, 30.6, 26.6, 26.3, 26.0, 23.4, 20.04, 19.95, 18.2, 17.5; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 228.1717 [C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M+H) requires 228.1712].



*N*-(Trityl)-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-NHMe (45). Prepared in 99% yield by hydrogenolysis of 44 (1.50 g, 2.09 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) as a white solid. This material was found to be >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and used without further purification: mp 114-116 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) (rotamers 20:80)  $\delta$  7.30-7.16 (comp, 15 H), 4.52 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 3.1 Hz, 0.2 H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 0.8 H), 4.33-4.25 (comp, 1 H), 3.88-3.80 (m, 0.8 H), 3.71-3.62 (comp, 1.8 H), 3.61-3.55 (m, 0.2 H), 3.52-3.45 (m, 0.2 H), 2.74-2.65 (comp, 4 H), 2.55 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.22-1.94 (comp, 3 H), 1.92-1.80 (comp, 2 H), 1.07-0.88 (comp, 6 H), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz)  $\delta$  175.2, 174.6, 173.6, 172.9, 171.6, 171.4, 171.2, 144.9, 128.9, 127.6, 126.7, 70.5, 60.9, 60.6, 56.6, 56.3, 52.2, 52.1, 41.2, 41.2, 35.8, 32.0, 31.7, 30.7, 29.5, 25.7, 25.2, 24.9, 22.1, 18.7, 18.4, 17.5, 17.4; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 584.3254 [C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (M+H) requires 584.3231].



**Tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-NHMe** (49). Prepared in 92% yield by hydrogenolysis of 48 (60 mg, 0.081 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) as a white solid. This material was found to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and used without further purification: mp 139-142 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) (rotamers 20:80) δ 7.03 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.71 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.99-4.84 (app t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.54-4.49 (m, 0.2 H), 4.45 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 0.8 H), 4.34 (dd, J = 8.2, 5.5 Hz, 0.8 H), 4.28 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 0.2 H), 4.22-4.15 (m, 1 H), 3.87-3.77 (m, 0.8 H), 3.71-3.62 (m, 1 H), 3.59 (dd, J = 7.9, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.53-3.44 (m, 0.2 H), 2.96 (dd, J = 13.7, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.75-2.60 (comp, 6 H), 2.28-1.98 (comp, 4 H), 1.98-1.82 (comp, 2 H), 1.03-0.86 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz) δ 176.9, 174.9, 174.7, 173.2, 172.7, 172.1, 157.3, 131.5, 129.3, 116.4, 61.7, 59.8, 58.0, 57.5,

51.5, 41.2, 37.8, 32.1, 31.7, 30.7, 26.3, 26.0, 19.83, 19.81, 18.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 604.34532 [C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>46</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 604.347].



Asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-O'Bu (34). Prepared in 94% yield by hydrogenolysis of 33 (740 mg, 1.43 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL) as a white solid. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>3</sub>OH (9:1): mp 37-39 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.12 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.33 (br s, 1 H), 5.74 (br s, 1 H), 4.55 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.36 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.85-3.78 (m, 1 H), 3.70 (m, 1 H), 3.67-3.62 (m, 1 H), 2.67 (dd, J = 15.1, 4.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.59 (dd, J = 15.1, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.24-2.17 (m, 1 H), 2.15-2.08 (m, 1 H), 2.07-2.01 (m, 1 H), 2.01-1.87 (comp, 4 H), 1.45 (s, 9 H), 1.04 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  174.1, 173.6, 171.4, 170.6, 81.6, 60.0, 55.7, 52.8, 47.5, 40.6, 31.4, 29.3, 28.2, 25.2, 19.7, 18.0; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 385.2442 [C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (M+H) requires 385.2446].



**ValyI-asparagyI-valyI-prolyI-O'Bu (36).** Prepared in 95% yield by hydrogenolysis of **35** (513 mg, 0.830 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) as a white solid. This material was found to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and used without further purification: mp 81-83 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  4.76 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.30 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.88-3.80 (m, 1 H), 3.70-3.62 (m, 1 H), 3.24 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.65 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.28-2.17 (m, 1 H), 2.15-1.86 (comp, 5 H), 1.45 (s, 9 H), 1.06-0.90 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  174.8, 173.6, 171.7, 171.6, 170.9, 81.4, 60.3, 60.0, 56.5, 50.2, 36.7, 31.7, 30.7, 29.0, 27.0, 24.7, 18.6, 18.5, 17.4, 16.5; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 484.3130 [C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (M+H) requires 484.3130].



**Tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-O'Bu (38).** Prepared in 81% yield by hydrogenolysis of **37** (104 mg, 0.133 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) as a white solid. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>3</sub>OH (9:1): mp 132-134 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.06-7.02 (comp, 2 H), 6.74-6.70 (comp, 2 H), 4.73 (app t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.29 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.85-3.78 (m, 1 H), 3.67-3.61 (comp, 2 H), 2.99 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.24-2.16 (m, 1 H), 2.14-1.86 (comp, 5 H), 1.44 (s, 9 H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.0, 174.7, 173.2, 172.8, 172.7, 171.9, 157.5, 131.5, 128.9, 116.5, 82.6, 61.4, 59.9, 57.7, 57.3, 51.5, 40.8, 37.7, 32.1, 31.8, 30.2, 28.2, 25.8, 19.8, 18.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 647.3767 [C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>51</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (M+H) requires 647.3763].

## General Procedure for removal of *tert*-butyl carbamate from peptides. Preparation of 10, 13, 20, 24, 30, 40, 47.

Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) (422  $\mu$ L, 648 mg, 5.68 mmol) was added to a solution of *tert*butyl carbamate (0.142 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1.5 mL) with stirring. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, whereupon the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with Et<sub>2</sub>O (4 x 2 mL) to produce a white solid, which was dried *in vacuo* to yield the trifluoroacetate (TFA) salt of the title compound. This material was shown to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification.



**Tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-valyl-NHMe (30).** Prepared from **29** according to the general procedure to yield 170 mg (99%) of the TFA salt of the title compound as a white solid. This material was shown to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 259-260 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  9.31 (s, 1 H), 8.50 (d, 9.1 Hz, 1 H), 8.35 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.87-7.82 (m, 1 H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (br s, 1 H), 7.05-7.01 (comp, 2 H), 6.98 (br s, 1 H), 6.71-6.67 (comp, 2 H), 4.63 (app dd, *J* = 14.1, 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.28 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.08-3.98 (comp, 2 H), 2.97 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.62-2.54 (comp, 4 H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.04-1.91 (comp, 2 H), 0.89-0.83 (comp, 6 H), 0.82-0.75 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  171.7, 170.9, 170.7, 170.2, 156.5, 130.4, 124.8, 115.3, 78.0, 57.6, 57.3, 53.4, 49.6, 36.8, 36.4, 31.1, 30.0, 25.4, 19.1, 19.1, 17.8, 17.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 507.2926 [C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>39</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (M+H) requires 507.2950].



**6-Amino hexylcarbonyl-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-valyl-NHMe (20).** Prepared from **19** according to the general procedure to yield 161 mg (96%) of the TFA salt of the title compound as a white solid. This material was shown to be >95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 226-227 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.09-7.05 (comp, 2 H), 6.72-6.67 (comp, 2 H), 4.81-4.76 (m, 1 H), 4.62 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.22 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.07 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.92-2.85 (comp, 2 H), 2.78-2.70 (comp, 2 H), 2.65 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.24-2.03 (comp, 4 H), 1.63-1.55 (comp, 2 H), 1.53-1.46 (comp, 2 H), 1.37-1.27 (comp, 2 H), 1.23-1.15 (comp, 2 H), 1.01-0.88 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.1, 174.9, 174.4, 174.1, 173.1, 172.9, 157.1, 131.3, 129.4, 116.2, 59.9, 59.1, 56.2, 51.4, 40.7,

37.9, 37.8, 36.5, 32.3, 31.8, 29.3, 28.3, 27.0, 26.5, 19.9, 19.6, 18.5, 18.3; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 619.3460 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (M–H) requires 619.3461].



**Tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-OBn (10).** Prepared from **9** according to the general procedure to yield 179 mg (90%) of the TFA salt of the title compound as a white solid. This material was shown to be >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 187-190 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.38-7.26 (comp, 5 H), 7.13-7.08 (comp, 2 H), 6.81-6.76 (comp, 2 H), 5.15 (s, 2 H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.12 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.96 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.20 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.92 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 8.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.78 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.69 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.16-2.03 (m, 1 H), 1.03-0.93 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  174.7, 173.3, 172.8, 170.9, 170.2, 158.3, 137.2, 129.6, 129.3, 126.0, 117.0, 67.9, 60.7, 55.7, 51.4, 42.2, 37.8, 37.8, 31.9, 19.7, 18.7; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 542.2609 [C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 542.2627].



**6-Amino hexylcarbonyl-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-OH (13).** Prepared from **12** according to the general procedure to yield 108 mg (100%) of the TFA salt of the title compound as a white solid. This material was shown to be >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 168-172 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.11-7.05 (comp, 2 H), 6.72-6.67 (comp, 2 H), 4.76 (app t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.63 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.95 (d, *J* = 17.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.87 (d, *J* = 17.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.93-2.73 (comp, 4 H), 2.69 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.20-2.04 (comp, 3 H), 1.63-1.54 (comp, 2 H), 1.53-

1.45 (comp, 2 H), 1.36-1.26 (comp, 2 H), 1.25-1.17 (comp, 2 H), 0.98-0.90 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  176.1, 174.9, 174.5, 173.3, 173.2, 172.7, 157.1, 131.3, 129.3, 116.2, 60.4, 56.1, 51.4, 42.0, 40.6, 37.7, 36.5, 31.9, 29.3, 28.3, 27.0, 26.5, 19.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 579.3137 [C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>43</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (M+H) requires 579.3157].



**9-Amino nonylcarbonyl-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-glycyl-OH (24).** Prepared from **23** according to the general procedure to yield 85 mg (99%) of the TFA salt of the title compound as a white solid. This material was shown to be >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 177-180 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.07 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.77 (app t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.63 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.14 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.93 (d, *J* = 17.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.87 (d, *J* = 17.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.07 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.94-2.86 (comp, 3 H), 2.78 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.68 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 6.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.19-2.05 (comp, 3 H), 1.68-1.58 (comp, 2 H), 1.53-1.42 (comp, 2 H), 1.41-1.11 (comp, 10 H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3 H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  176.3, 174.9, 174.6, 173.2, 173.1, 173.0, 157.2, 131.3, 129.3, 116.2, 60.5, 56.1, 51.4, 42.3, 40.8, 37.7, 37.6, 36.8, 31.9, 30.21, 30.17, 30.1, 29.9, 28.6, 27.4, 26.8, 19.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 621.3608 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>49</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (M+H) requires 621.3606].



6-Amino hexylcarbonyl-tyrosyl-valyl-aspargyl-valyl-prolyl-OH (40). Prepared from 39 according to the general procedure to yield 97 mg (98%) of the TFA salt of the title compound as a

white solid. This material was shown to be >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 138-141 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.08 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.74 (app t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.66 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.44-4.38 (m, 1 H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.88-3.80 (m, 1 H), 3.73-3.65 (m, 1 H), 3.09 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.92-2.85 (comp, 2 H), 2.80-2.70 (comp, 2 H), 2.66 (dd, *J* = 15.4, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.29-1.94 (comp, 8 H), 1.65-1.56 (comp, 2 H), 1.54-1.46 (comp, 2 H), 1.37-1.28 (comp, 2 H), 1.24-1.15 (comp, 2 H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 1.00-0.90 (comp, 9 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  176.0, 175.2, 174.8, 174.3, 173.1, 172.6, 172.1, 157.1, 131.3, 129.4, 116.2, 60.5, 60.1, 57.8, 56.1, 51.5, 40.7, 37.9, 37.7, 36.5, 32.1, 31.9, 30.2, 29.3, 28.3, 27.0, 26.5, 25.9, 19.8, 19.6, 18.8, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 718.4136 [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>56</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>9</sub> (M+H) requires 718.4134].



**ValyI-asparagyI-valyI-prolyI-NHMe (47).** Prepared from **46** according to the general procedure to yield 87 mg (88%) of the TFA salt of the title compound as a white solid. This material was shown to be >90% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and was used without further purification: mp 148-150 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) (rotamers 20:80)  $\delta$  4.96-4.90 (m, 1 H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.36-4.28 (m, 1 H), 3.87-3.79 (m, 1 H), 3.73-3.61 (comp, 1.8 H), 3.54-3.46 (m, 1 H), 2.81-2.67 (comp, 4 H), 2.60 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.30-2.01 (comp, 4 H), 2.00-1.83 (comp, 2 H), 1.10-0.90 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  173.7, 173.2, 171.4, 171.1, 168.4, 60.7, 58.4, 56.5, 50.5, 36.6, 30.7, 30.4, 29.5, 25.2, 24.9, 18.7, 17.6, 17.3, 16.9; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 441.2820 [C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>37</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (M+H) requires 441.2837].

## General procedure for the deprotection of *C*-terminal benzyl ester protected macrocycle precursors. Preparation of 12, 23.

The benzyl ester (0.012 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (4 mL, 3:1) containing 10% Pd/C (1 mg, 10 mol %). The resulting mixture was purged four times with H<sub>2</sub>, and the suspension as stirred under H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm) for 6 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite, and the pad was washed with MeOH (5 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mL). The combined filtrate and washings were concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. If the material was not found to be >95 % pure by

<sup>1</sup>H NMR, the crude product was purified using flash chromatography, or preparative RP HPLC using a binary gradient of solvents, A and B (given).



(6-*N*-Boc-hexylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycyl-OH (12). Prepared from 11 according to the general procedure to yield 106 mg (92%) of the title compound as a white solid. The crude material was purified by preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 55% B over 30 min: mp 212-214 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.11-7.05 (comp, 2 H), 6.72-6.66 (comp, 2 H), 4.75 (app t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.64 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.17-4.12 (m, 1 H), 3.95 (d, *J* = 18.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.86 (d, *J* = 18.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.01-2.85 (comp, 2 H), 2.82-2.74 (comp, 2 H), 2.68 (dd, *J* = 15.8, 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.20-2.04 (comp, 3 H), 1.63-1.08 (comp, 17 H), 0.98-0.91 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  176.3, 174.9, 174.5, 173.2, 173.1, 172.7, 158.6, 157.2, 131.3, 129.3, 116.2, 79.8, 60.5, 56.0, 51.4, 42.0, 41.3, 37.7, 37.6, 36.8, 31.9, 30.8, 29.7, 28.8, 27.5, 26.9, 19.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 677.3516 [C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>49</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub> (M–1) requires 677.3516].



(9-*N*-Boc-nonylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycyl-OH (23). Prepared from 22 according to the general procedure to yield 7 mg (78%) of the title compound as a white solid. It was found to be > 95% pure by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and used without further purification: mp 200-202 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.06 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.76 (app t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.63 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.14 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.92 (d, *J* = 17.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.00 (app t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.82-2.73

(comp, 2 H), 2.68 (dd, J = 15.5, 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.17-2.04 (comp, 3 H), 1.51-1.38 (comp, 13 H), 1.32-1.10 (comp, 10 H), 0.94 (app t, J = 6.8 Hz, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.4, 174.9, 174.6, 173.2, 173.0, 158.6, 157.2, 131.2, 129.3, 116.2, 79.8, 60.5, 56.0, 51.4, 42.4, 41.4, 37.7, 37.6, 36.9, 31.9, 31.0, 30.5, 30.4, 30.3, 30.1, 28.8, 27.9, 26.9, 19.7, 18.6; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 719.3974 [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>55</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub> (M–H) requires 719.3974].

# General procedure for macrocyclization of the free amino acid. Preparation of 14, 21, 25, 41.

A solution of the free amino acid (0.0386 mmol), pentafluorphenyl diphenylphosphinate (FDPP) (30 mg, 0.077 mmol), and NMM (20 mg, 21  $\mu$ L, 0.193 mmol), in DMF (38 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified via preparative RP HPLC with a binary gradient of solvents, A and B (given).



**Cyclo-[6-amino-(hexylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycyl] (14).** Prepared from **13** according to the general procedure to yield 45 mg (53%) of the title compound as a white solid. The residue was purified via preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 50% B over 30 min: mp 160-164 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.08-7.04 (comp, 2 H), 6.71-6.67 (comp, 2 H), 4.46 (dd, *J* = 10.9, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.40 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.53 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.34-3.28 (m, 1 H), 3.23 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.06 (ddd, *J* = 12.7, 7.9, 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.81 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 10.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.72-2.63 (comp, 2 H), 2.21-2.10 (comp, 2 H), 2.08-1.99 (m, 1 H), 1.73-1.43 (comp, 6 H), 1.40-1.31 (comp, 2 H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  171.1, 174.0, 173.9, 173.7, 173.5, 171.8, 157.3, 131.0, 129.5, 116.3, 58.9, 57.5, 53.4, 43.8, 39.4, 37.4, 36.9, 36.8, 33.4, 29.1, 29.0, 26.6, 26.4, 19.6, 18.4; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 559.2875 [C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>39</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M–H) requires 559.2870].



**Cyclo-[6-amino-(hexylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl] (21).** Prepared from **20** according to the general procedure to yield 39 mg (48%) of the title compound as a white solid. The residue was purified via preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 162-165 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.17-7.13 (comp, 2 H), 6.76-6.72 (comp, 2 H), 4.64 (dd, *J* =11.3, 3.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.49 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.95 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.54 (ddd, *J* = 13.5, 6.3, 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.35-3.30 (m, 1 H), 2.94 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.87 (ddd, *J* = 14.9, 10.9, 4.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.23-2.11 (comp, 3 H), 1.86-1.77 (m, 1 H), 1.61-1.49 (comp, 2 H), 1.46-1.38 (comp, 1 H), 1.38-1.26 (comp, 4 H), 1.07-1.02 (comp, 6 H), 1.00-0.95 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  177.4, 176.9, 175.1, 173.5, 173.3, 172.5, 157.4, 130.9, 129.3, 116.3, 62.8, 61.9, 56.5, 53.1, 39.9, 37.3, 35.7, 35.1, 32.5, 31.2, 30.4, 29.1, 27.1, 26.2, 19.9, 19.4, 19.3, 18.9; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 603.3509 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub> (M+H) requires 603.3506].



**Cyclo-[9-amino-(nonylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycyl]** (25). Prepared in approximately 50% yield as a white solid from 24 according to the general procedure; purified via preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 65% B over 30 min. Could not remove the by-

product produced by FDPP, so the yield is not accurate and clean spectra could not be obtained. Carried on for phosphorylation so separation could be carried out at that stage.



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**Cyclo-[6-amino-(hexylcarbonyl)-tyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl]** (41). Prepared from 40 according to the general procedure to yield 70 mg (84%) of the title compound as a white solid. The residue was purified via preparative RP HPLC with a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 171-172 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) (rotamers 1:9)  $\delta$  7.10 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1.8 H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 0.2 H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.68 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.6 Hz, 0.9 H), 4.56 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 0.9 H), 4.53-4.49 (comp, 1 H), 4.43-4.39 (m, 0.1 H), 4.35 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 5.9 Hz, 0.9 H), 4.25 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 0.1 H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 0.1 H), 3.78-3.66 (comp, 3 H), 3.57-3.52 (m, 1 H), 3.15-3.09 (comp, 1 H), 3.02 (dd, *J* = 16.1, 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.92-2.76 (comp, 3 H), 2.28-2.00 (comp, 6 H), 1.96-1.84 (comp, 2 H), 1.64-1.22 (comp, 8 H), 1.94-0.88 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 403 K)  $\delta$  171.9, 171.2, 171.1, 170.4, 170.0, 169.5, 169.0, 155.2, 129.1, 127.7, 114.5, 59.5, 55.2, 50.2, 46.3, 38.0, 36.0, 35.1, 30.2, 29.4, 27.9, 27.7, 24.9, 24.3, 18.6, 18.5, 17.1, 17.0; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 698.3872 [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (M+H) requires 698.3884].

#### General procedure for O-phosphorylation of tyrosine. Preparation of 1–8.

1-*H*-Tetrazole (11 mg, 0.155 mmol) and dibenzyl diisopropylphosphoramidite (**75**) (43 mg, 42  $\mu$ L, 0.124 mmol) were added to a solution of the tyrosine-peptide (0.031 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) at 0 °C, and the solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and at room temperature for 15 h. The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and 6 M *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide in decane (119  $\mu$ L) was added. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then at room temperature for 5 h, whereupon it was cooled to 0 °C and 5% aqueous NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (1.4 mL) added. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then at room temperature for 5 h, whereupon it was cooled to 0 °C and 5% aqueous NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (1.4 mL) added. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then at room temperature for 5 h, whereupon it was cooled to 0 °C and 5% aqueous NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (1.4 mL) added. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min

(10 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (20 mL). DMF (5 mL) was added to the aqueous layer, which was again extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (15 mL); this was repeated one more time, whereupon a final extraction of the aqueous layer with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (15 mL) was performed. The organic layers were combined and concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated with  $Et_2O$  (4 x 3 mL) to yield 24 mg of the crude benzyl protected phosphotyrosine ligand as a white solid. The crude product (24 mg, 0.0265 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (18 mL, 15:3) containing 10% Pd/C (3 mg), and the mixture was purged four times with H<sub>2</sub>. The suspension was stirred under H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm) for 14 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite, and the pad was washed with MeOH (10 mL). The combined filtrate and washings were concentrated under reduced pressure to give a solid that was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a binary gradient of solvents, A and B (given).



**Cyclo-[6-amino-(hexylcarbonyl)**-*O*-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycyl] (1). Prepared from 14 according to the general procedure to yield 16 mg (50%) of the title compound as a white solid over two-steps. The crude material was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 0% B to 50% B over 30 min: mp 178-182 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.25-7.21 (comp, 2 H), 7.14-7.10 (comp, 2 H), 4.52 (dd, *J* = 11.1, 3.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.40 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.34 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.54 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.36-3.27 (comp, 2 H), 3.07 (ddd, *J* = 12.9, 7.8, 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 11.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.70-2.60 (comp, 2 H), 2.20-2.08 (comp, 2 H), 2.07-2.00 (m, 1 H), 1.73-1.45 (comp, 6 H), 1.40-1.32 (comp, 2 H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  177.1, 174.0, 173.5, 173.5, 171.8, 151.7, 135.3, 131.2, 121.4, 121.3, 59.0, 57.2, 53.4, 43.8, 39.5, 37.4, 36.9, 36.8, 33.5, 29.2, 29.0, 26.6, 26.4, 19.6, 18.5; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 639.2538 [C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>40</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub>P (M–H) requires 639.2550].



**Pentylcarbonyl-***O***-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycl-NHMe (4).** Prepared from **28** according to the general procedure to yield 10 mg (24%) of the title compound as a white solid over two-steps. The crude material was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 205-208 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.24-7.20 (comp, 2 H), 7.14-7.10 (comp, 2 H), 4.66 (dd, *J* 9.9, 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.60 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.10 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.79 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.10 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 2.86-2.72 (comp, 3 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H), 2.13 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.09-2.02 (m, 1 H), 1.48 (p, *J* = 15.3, 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.31-1.23 (comp, 2 H), 1.21-1.14 (comp, 2 H), 0.98-0.92 (comp, 6 H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.4, 175.0, 174.4, 173.7, 173.5, 172.2, 151.7, 134.8, 131.4, 121.3, 121.2, 60.6, 55.7, 52.0, 43.8, 37.7, 37.3, 36.7, 32.4, 31.8, 26.6, 26.3, 23.4, 19.6, 18.7, 14.2; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 643.2858 [C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub>P (M+H) requires 643.2857].



**Cyclo-[6-amino-(hexylcarbonyl)-***O***-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl] (2).** Prepared from **21** according to the general procedure to yield 12 mg (37%) of the title compound as a white solid over two-steps. The crude material was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 0% B to 50% B over 30 min: mp 199-202 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.35-7.30 (comp, 2 H), 7.18-7.13 (comp, 2 H), 4.69 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 3.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.48 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.96 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.54 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 6.6, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.42 (dd, *J* = 15.3, 3.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.96 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.92-2.84 (comp, 2 H), 2.66 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.28

(ddd, J = 14.4, 10.6, 4.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.22-2.09 (comp, 3 H), 1.87-1.77 (m, 1 H), 1.62-1.49 (comp, 2 H), 1.47-1.38 (comp, 1 H), 1.38-1.26 (comp, 4 H), 1.09-1.03 (comp, 6 H), 1.01-0.95 (comp, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz) δ 177.2, 177.0, 175.2, 173.5, 173.3, 172.5, 151.8, 135.0, 131.0, 121.4, 62.8, 61.9, 56.3, 53.1, 39.9, 37.4, 35.6, 35.1, 32.5, 31.2, 30.4, 29.1, 27.1, 26.2, 20.0, 19.4, 19.4, 18.9; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 681.3044 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>46</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub>P (M–H) requires 681.3013].



**Pentylcarbonyl-***O***-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-NHMe (5).** Prepared from **31** according to the general procedure to yield 4 mg (11%) of the title compound as a white solid over two-steps. The crude material was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 0% B to 50% B over 30 min: mp 199-202 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O)  $\delta$  7.14-7.10 (comp, 2 H), 7.06-7.02 (comp, 2 H), 4.63 (app t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.53 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.99 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.95 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.00 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 8.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.74 (dd, *J* = 15.3, 7.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.67-2.61 (comp, 4 H), 2.12 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.06-1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.94-1.87 (m, 1 H), 1.44-1.37 (comp, 2 H), 1.18-1.12 (comp, 2 H), 1.08-1.02 (comp, 2 H), 0.85-0.77 (comp, 12 H), 0.74 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  172.3, 171.8, 171.3, 171.1, 170.8, 170.6, 150.2, 133.3, 130.0, 119.51, 119.47, 57.7, 57.2, 53.7, 49.6, 36.9, 36.2, 35.1, 31.0, 30.7, 29.9, 25.5, 24.9, 21.8, 19.2, 19.1, 17.8, 17.6, 13.8; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 683.3152 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>48</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub>P (M–H) requires 683.3170].



Octylcarbonyl-O-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycyl-NHMe (6). Prepared from 32 according to the general procedure to yield 8 mg (37%) of the title compound as a white solid over

two-steps. The crude material was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 10% B to 70% B over 30 min: mp 220-221 °C (dec); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.24-7.20 (comp, 2 H), 7.14-7.10 (comp, 2 H), 4.66 (dd, J = 9.6, 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.60 (app t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.10 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.86 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.79 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.10 (dd, J = 14.2, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (dd, J = 14.2, 9.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.81 (dd, J = 15.7, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.76 (dd, J = 15.7, 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (s, 3 H), 2.17-2.11 (comp, 2 H), 2.10-2.03 (m, 1 H), 1.52-1.44 (comp, 2 H), 1.34-1.16 (comp, 10 H), 0.98-0.92 (comp, 6 H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.4, 175.0, 174.3, 173.7, 173.4, 172.2, 151.7, 134.8, 131.4, 121.3, 121.2, 60.6, 56.0, 52.0, 43.8, 37.7, 37.3, 36.8, 33.0, 31.8, 30.4, 30.3, 30.2, 26.9, 26.3, 23.7, 19.6, 18.7, 14.4; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 685.3326 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>50</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub>P (M+H) requires 685.3326].



**Cyclo-[9-amino-(nonylcarbonyl)-O-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-glycyl] (3).** Prepared from **25** according to the general procedure to yield 9 mg (22%) of the title compound as a white solid over two-steps. The crude material was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 190-192 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.24 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.11 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.66 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 5.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.50 (app t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.89 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.75 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.30-3.20 (comp, 2 H), 3.14-3.06 (m, 1 H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.22-2.16 (m, 1 H), 2.13-2.00 (comp, 2 H), 1.70-1.62 (m, 1 H), 1.56-1.46 (comp, 3 H), 1.37-1.22 (comp, 10 H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 3 H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  176.7, 174.4, 174.1, 173.9, 173.7, 171.4, 151.6, 135.3, 131.4, 121.3, 61.0, 55.8, 52.8, 43.8, 40.3, 36.8, 36.6, 36.2, 32.4, 29.6, 29.3, 29.1, 29.0, 27.0, 26.2, 19.5, 19.2; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 681.3011 [C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>46</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub>P (M–H) requires 681.3018].



**Cyclo-[6-amino-(hexanylcarbonyl)-***O*-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl] (7). Prepared from **41** according to the general procedure to yield 9 mg (64%) of the title compound as a white solid over two-steps. The crude material was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 0% B to 60% B over 30 min: mp 207-210 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O) (rotamers 20:80)  $\delta$  7.16 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1.6 H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 0.4 H) 7.03 (comp, 2 H), 4.62 (comp, 1 H), 4.50-4.39 (comp, 2 H), 4.21 (app t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 0.8 H), 4.14 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 0.2 H), 4.02 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 0.2 H), 3.86 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 0.8 H) 3.72-3.66 (m, 0.8 H), 3.63-3.57 (m, 0.8 H), 3.52-3.46 (m, 0.2 H), 3.43-3.37 (m, 0.2 H), 2.96-2.84 (comp, 2.6 H), 2.79 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 10.4 Hz, 0.8 H), 2.73 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 5.2 Hz, 0.2 H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 8.7 Hz, 0.2 H), 2.20-1.90 (comp, 6 H), 1.87-1.70 (comp, 2 H), 1.50-1.34 (comp, 4 H), 1.24-1.08 (comp, 4 H), 0.91-0.76 (comp, 12 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz)  $\delta$  177.3, 175.2, 174.0, 173.22, 173.19, 171.7, 171.0, 150.9, 132.2, 130.1, 120.4, 61.2, 60.8, 60.7, 60.4, 58.8, 53.8, 51.4, 48.2, 40.0, 39.7, 38.9, 36.8, 36.0, 35.3, 35.0, 30.8, 30.5, 29.2, 29.1, 28.2, 28.1, 27.9, 27.6, 26.3, 25.4, 25.2, 24.9, 24.7, 18.5, 18.42, 18.39, 18.1, 17.9, 17.5, 17.11, 16.99; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 778.3546 [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>53</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>1</sub>P (M–H) requires 778.3552].



**Pentylcarbonyl-***O***-phosphotyrosyl-valyl-asparagyl-valyl-prolyl-NHMe (8).** Prepared from **50** according to the general procedure to yield 10 mg (47%) of the title compound as a white solid

over two-steps. The crude material was purified via preparative RP HPLC using a gradient of 10% B to 70% B over 30 min: mp 215-216 °C (dec); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O)  $\delta$  7.07 (dd, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.56 (app t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.52-4.45 (m, 1 H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.18 (app t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.96 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.74-3.65 (m, 1 H), 3.60-3.52 (m, 1 H), 3.00-2.92 (m, 1 H), 2.84-2.77 (m, 1 H), 2.67-2.53 (comp, 5 H), 2.16-1.70 (comp, 8 H), 1.38-1.29 (comp, 2 H), 1.14-1.05 (comp, 2 H), 1.02-9.95 (comp, 2 H), 0.86-0.66 (comp, 15 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O)  $\delta$  177.4, 174.8, 174.4, 173.4, 172.7, 172.0, 171.9, 151.0, 132.2, 130.7, 120.6, 61.1, 59.3, 57.3, 54.9, 50.6, 48.4, 36.4, 36.3, 35.5, 30.6, 30.5, 30.0, 29.6, 26.0, 25.1, 24.7, 21.8, 18.52, 18.50, 17.7, 17.6, 13.3; mass spectrum (ESI) *m/z* 780.3703 [C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>55</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>11</sub>P (M–H) requires 780.3689].

Data Set	Grb2 SH2/ 2	Grb2 SH2/7	Grb2 SH2/8
Data Collection			
Total reflections <sup>a</sup>	145812 /	429544 /	208429 /
	145072	428917	208411
Unique reflections <sup>a</sup>	25618 /	73832 /	9451 /
	23689	70926	9416
Resolution range (Å)	50.00-2.02	50.00-1.7	50.00-1.9
(outer shell)	(2.09 - 2.02)	(1.75 - 1.69)	(1.93–1.86)
Completeness, % (outer shell)	99.7 (99.8)	91.3 (69.4)	99.6 (97.0)
Data redundancy (outer shell)	5.7 (5.4)	5.8 (4.1)	22.1 (19.5)
$R_{sym}^{b}$ (outer shell)	0.098 (0.355)	0.066 (0.275)	0.066 (0.152)
I/ σ(I)	9.9 (2.4)	24.5 (3.7)	60.6 (21.1)
Refinement			
No. reflections <sup>c</sup>	23058 / 2529	43604 / 2376	7251 / 385
R <sub>crvst</sub> <sup>d</sup> / R <sub>free</sub> , %	18.0 / 22.2	18.0 / 22.3	18.7 / 22.4
RMS dev. from ideal values			
Bond lengths (Å)	0.0057	0.0173	0.0158
Bond angles (deg)	1.24	1.74	1.65
B-factor restraints $(Å^2)$			
Backbone bonds (RMS / $\sigma$ )	1.34 / 1.5	1.18 / 1.5	1.26 / 1.5
Side-chain bonds (RMS / $\sigma$ )	1.99 / 2.0	1.97 / 2.0	1.99 / 2.0
Backbone angles (RMS / $\sigma$ )	2.10 / 2.0	1.80 / 2.0	1.93 / 2.0
Side-chain angles (RMS / $\sigma$ )	2.83 / 2.5	2.69 / 2.5	2.97 / 2.5
Crystal			
Space group	P3 <sub>2</sub> 21	$C_2$	$P4_{1}2_{1}2$
Cell dimensions	2	2	1 1
a, b, c (Å)	83.16.83.16	83.22, 141.32	49.24, 49.24
··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	96.01	62.45	86.13
$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ (deg.)	90.0. 90.0	90.0. 90.0.	90.0. 90.0
	120.0	90.0	90.0
No. complexes in asym. unit	3	6	1
Solvent content. %	46.8	47.7	38.7
Matthews Coef: V., (Å <sup>3</sup> /Da)	2.31	2.35	2.01
Bulk solvent b-factor $(Å^2)$	68.4	23.9	24.6
Final Model			
No protein residues	294	628	99
No. protein atoms	2430	5185	819
No ligand atoms	141	324	54
No water molecules	372	728	107
No solvent molecules	0	10	1

Table S1. X-ray diffraction data and refinement statistics for the Grb2 SH2 domain in complex with 7 and 8.

<sup>a</sup> no. reflections / no. for which  $I/\sigma(I) \ge 1.0$ <sup>b</sup>  $R_{sym} = \sum |I_i - \langle I \rangle| / \sum I_i$ , where  $I_i$  is the scaled intensity of the *i*th observation and  $\langle I \rangle$  is the mean intensity for that reflection.

0

0

0

<sup>c</sup> no. reflections used in refinement; working set / free R set

No. res. in alt. conformations

 ${}^{d}R_{cryst} = \sum ||F_{calc}| - |F_{obs}|| / \sum |F_{obs}|$ , where  $F_{calc}$  and  $F_{obs}$  are the calculated and observed structure factor amplitudes, respectively.



**Figure S1.** Typical ITC traces obtained for the interactions between phosphotyrosine-derived ligands and monomeric Grb2 SH2 domain in HEPES buffer (50 mM) (pH =  $7.45\pm0.05$ ) and NaCl (150 mM). **Top of Graph:** Titration data obtained from  $30-35 \times 7-9 \mu$ L injections of ligand, giving the exothermic heats of complexation (µcal/s). The baseline at 0.0 µcal/s was obtained from the raw data by subtracting pre- and post-injection data. **Bottom of Graph:** Integrated ITC data, giving heats of complexation per mol of ligand injected. Data were corrected for heats of dilution by subtracting a blank titration, acquired by injecting an equal amount of ligand into buffer. The solid line was obtained by applying a nonlinear least squares fit to solve for the thermodynamic parameters *n*, (number of binding sites), *K*<sub>a</sub> and  $\Delta H^{\circ}$ . (a) Data for ligand 1. (b) Data for ligand 2. (c) Data for ligand 3. (d) Data for ligand 7. (e) Data for ligand 4. (f) Data for ligand 5. (g) Data for ligand 6. (h) Data for ligand 8.


**Figure S2.**  $\Delta H^0$  of binding as a function of temperature for macrocyclic (circles) and acyclic (squares) ligand pairs **3/6** (a) and **7/8** (b) in which the slope of the lines is the change in heat capacity,  $\Delta C_{\rm p}$ , on binding.







(c)

**Figure S3.** Electron density difference omit maps showing the structure of **2** bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain. The maps, indicated by the cyan wire mesh, are unweighted  $F_{o}$ - $F_{c}$  omit maps contoured at +3  $\sigma$ , showing only the portion within 1.0–1.5 Å of each ligand atom in the complexes for clarity a) Complex **a** of the domain with **2**. b) Complex **b** of the domain with **2**. c) Complex **c** of the domain with **2**.





**Figure S4.** Electron density difference omit maps showing the structure of 7 bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain. The maps, indicated by the cyan wire mesh, are unweighted  $F_0$ - $F_c$  omit maps contoured at +3  $\sigma$ , showing only the portion within 1.0–1.5 Å of each ligand atom in the complexes for clarity a) Complex **a** of the domain with 7. b) Complex **b** of the domain with 7. c) Complex **c** of the domain with 7. d) Complex **d** of the domain with 7. e) Complex **e** of the domain with 7. f) Complex **f** of the domain with 7.



**Figure S5.** Electron density difference omit map showing the structure of **8** bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain. The map, indicated by the cyan wire mesh, is an unweighted  $F_o$ - $F_c$  omit map contoured at +3  $\sigma$ , showing only the portion within 1.0–1.5 Å of each ligand atom in the complexes for clarity.



**Figure S6.** Electron density difference maps showing the structure of **2** bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain. The maps, indicated by the cyan wire mesh, are unweighted  $2F_{o}$ - $F_{c}$  maps contoured at +1  $\sigma$ , showing only the portion within 1.0–1.5 Å of each ligand atom in the complexes for clarity a) Complex **a** of the domain with **2**. b) Complex **b** of the domain with **2**. c) Complex **c** of the domain with **2**.



**Figure S7.** Electron density difference maps showing the structure of 7 bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain. The maps, indicated by the cyan wire mesh, are unweighted  $2F_0$ - $F_c$  maps contoured at +1  $\sigma$ , showing only the portion within 1.0–1.5 Å of each ligand atom in the complexes for clarity a) Complex **a** of the domain with 7. b) Complex **b** of the domain with 7. c) Complex **c** of the domain with 7. d) Complex **d** of the domain with 7. e) Complex **e** of the domain with 7. f) Complex **f** of the domain with 7.

**(f)** 

**(e)** 



**Figure S8.** Electron density difference map showing the structure of **8** bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain. The map, indicated by the cyan wire mesh, is an unweighted  $2F_o$ - $F_c$  maps contoured at +1  $\sigma$ , showing only the portion within 1.0–1.5 Å of each ligand atom in the complexes for clarity.



Figure S9. Contact diagram of the a complex of 7 bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain showing all direct and single water-mediated polar protein-ligand contacts.



Figure S10. Contact diagram of the b complex of 7 bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain showing all direct and single water-mediated polar protein-ligand contacts.



**Figure S11.** Contact diagram of the **c** complex of **7** bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain showing all direct and single water-mediated polar protein-ligand contacts.



**Figure S12.** Contact diagram of the **d** complex of **7** bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain showing all direct and single water-mediated polar protein-ligand contacts.



**Figure S13.** Contact diagram of the e complex of 7 bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain showing all direct and single water-mediated polar protein-ligand contacts.



Figure S14. Contact diagram of the f complex of 7 bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain showing all direct and single water-mediated polar protein-ligand contacts.



Figure S15. Contact diagram of the complex of 8 bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain showing all direct and single water-mediated polar protein-ligand contacts.

6							
Ligand	CO-pY Contacts		Other Contacts		Total		
	Direc	Water-	Direc	Water-	Direc	Water-	Grand
	t	mediated	t	mediated	t	mediated	Total
<b>7</b> a	9	3	4	1	13	4	17
<b>7</b> b	9	3	4	0	13	3	16
7c	9	0	4	0	13	0	13
7d	9	3	4	0	13	3	16
7e	9	3	4	1	13	4	17
<b>7</b> f	9	2	4	0	13	2	15
8	9	2	4	1	13	3	16

Table S2. Direct and single water-mediated contacts in the complexes of 7 and 8.<sup>[a]</sup>

[a] Only contacts between polar non-hydrogen atoms with atom-atom distances in the range 2.5–3.4 Å were counted with the exception of the **f** complex of 7 for which one direct between the domain and the CO-pY region of the ligand with a distance of 3.5 Å was included. Contacts mediated by a single, ordered water molecule conforming to the same distance criterion were also counted. Contacts between multiple non-hydrogen atoms of the domain to the same non-hydrogen atom of the ligand mediated by the same ordered water molecule were counted only once. Contacts between the same non-hydrogen atom of the domain to x non-hydrogen atoms of the ligand mediated by the same ordered water molecule were counted x times. No attempt was made to characterize the contacts based on the orientation of donor/acceptor dipole moments. Entries for the **a** and **b**, **c** and **d**, and **e** and **f** complexes of 7, for which the domain adopts different conformations, are delineated by the grey highlighting.



(a)



(b)

**Figure S16.** Stereo images of 7 and 8 bound to the Grb2 SH2 domain following domain alignment. Oxygen, nitrogen, and phosphorous atoms are colored red, blue, and orange, respectively. Carbon atoms belonging to the complexes of 7 are colored green while those belonging to the complex of 8 are colored cyan. Only the **a**, **c**,and **e** complexes of 7, which are representative of the three conformations of the domain in the six complexes, are shown for clarity. a) Image showing the complete domain (ribbons) and the bound ligands (sticks). b) Image showing only the ligands (sticks).

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