

Supporting information for

Assembly of Peptides Derived from β -Sheet Regions of β -Amyloid

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I. SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

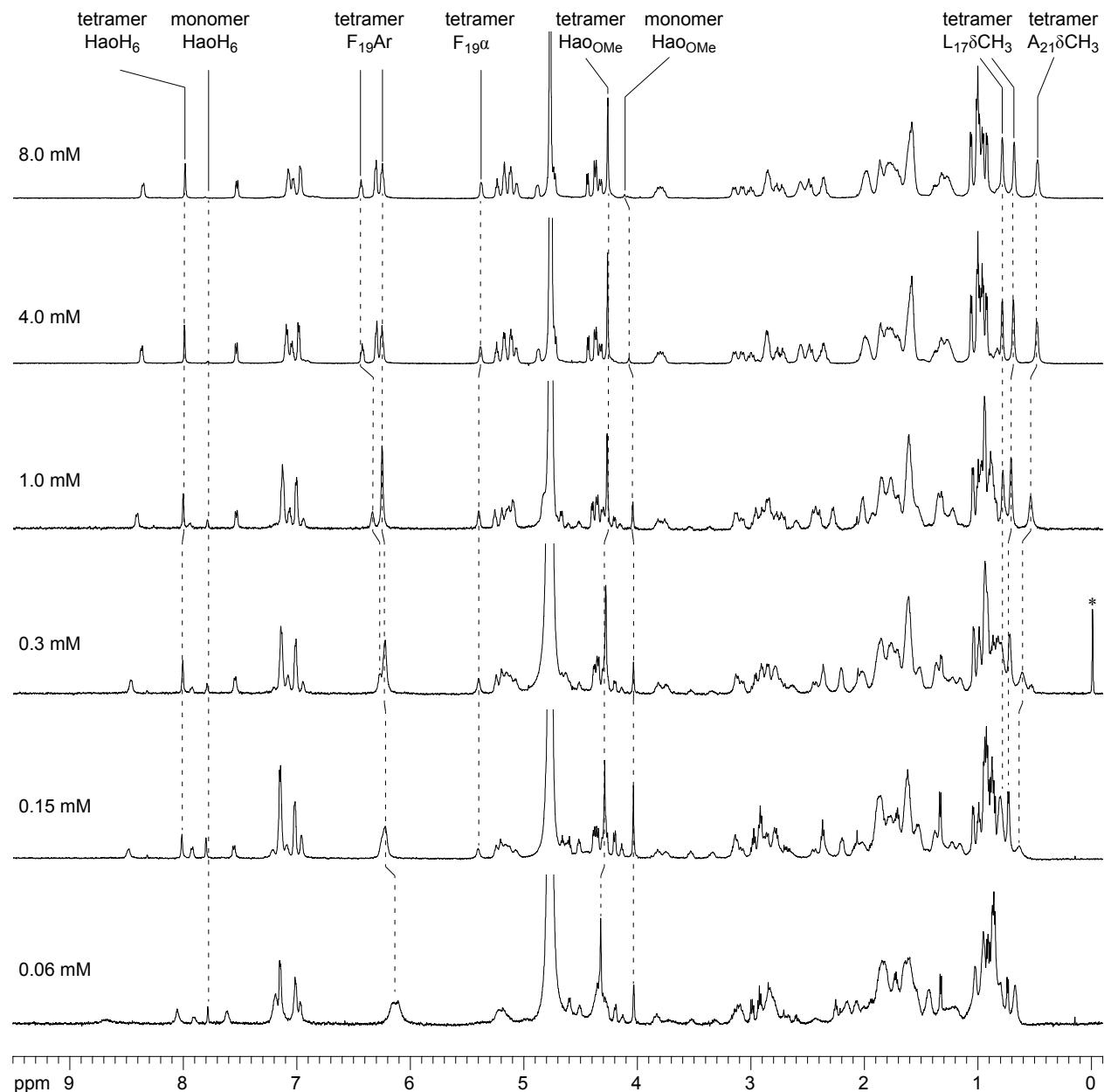


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectra of peptide **1a** at various concentrations in D_2O at 600 MHz and 298 K. The 0.3 mM sample contains DSA as an internal standard, which is marked by an asterisk (*).

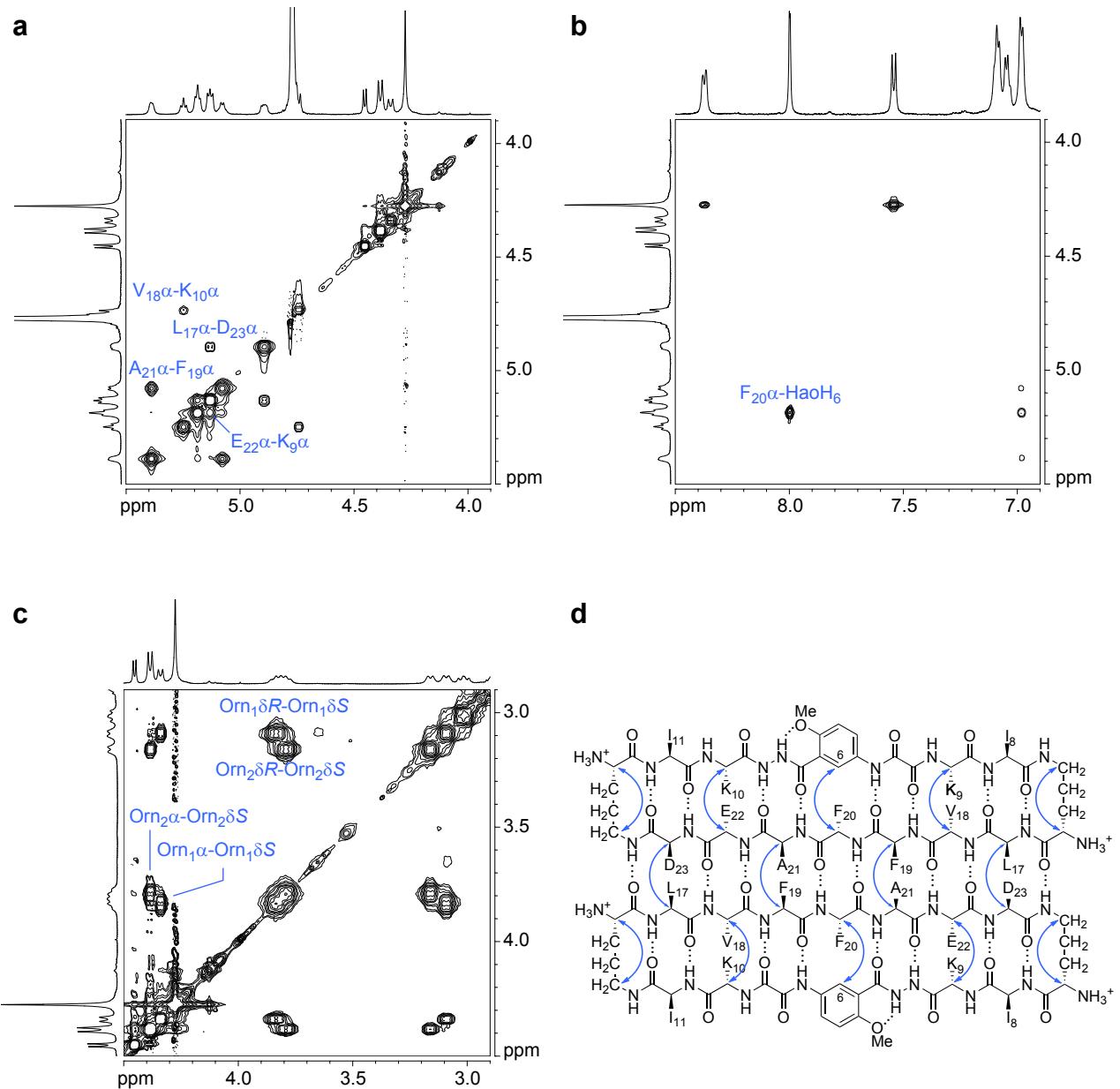


Figure S2. Expansions of the NOESY spectrum of peptide **1a** at 8.0 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K. Key NOEs associated with β -sheet folding and dimerization are highlighted in blue. The ${}^{\delta}$ Orn *pro-R* δ -protons are designated Orn δ R; the ${}^{\delta}$ Orn *pro-R* δ -protons are designated Orn δ R.

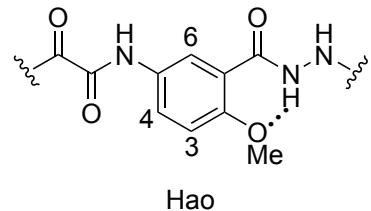
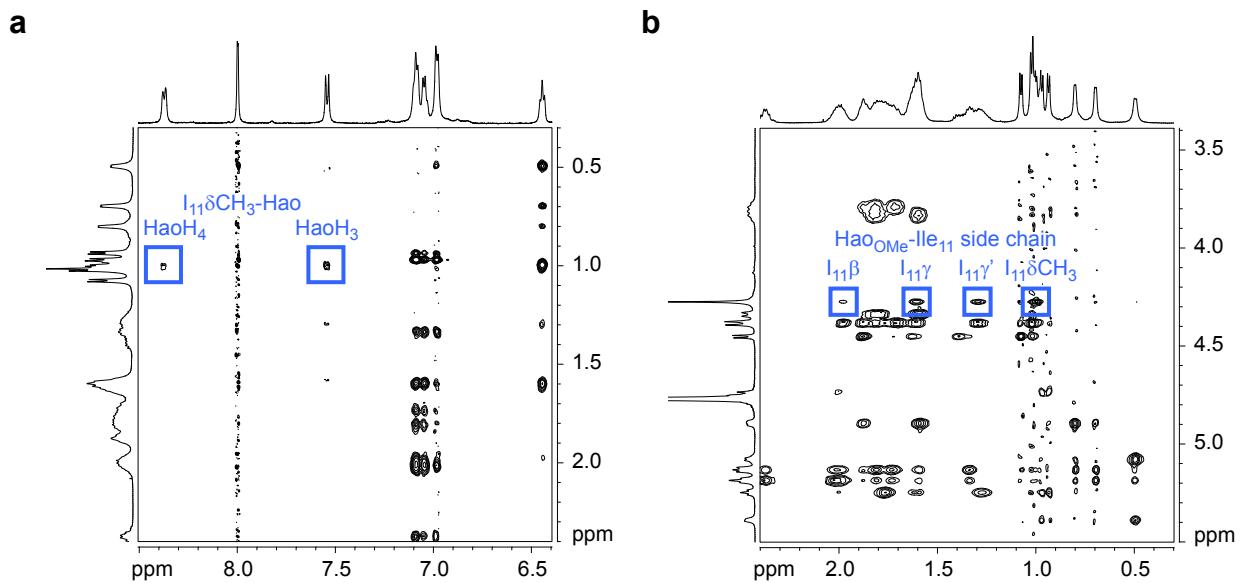


Figure S3. Expansions of the NOESY spectrum of peptide **1a** at 8.0 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K. Key interlayer NOEs associated with tetramerization are highlighted in blue.

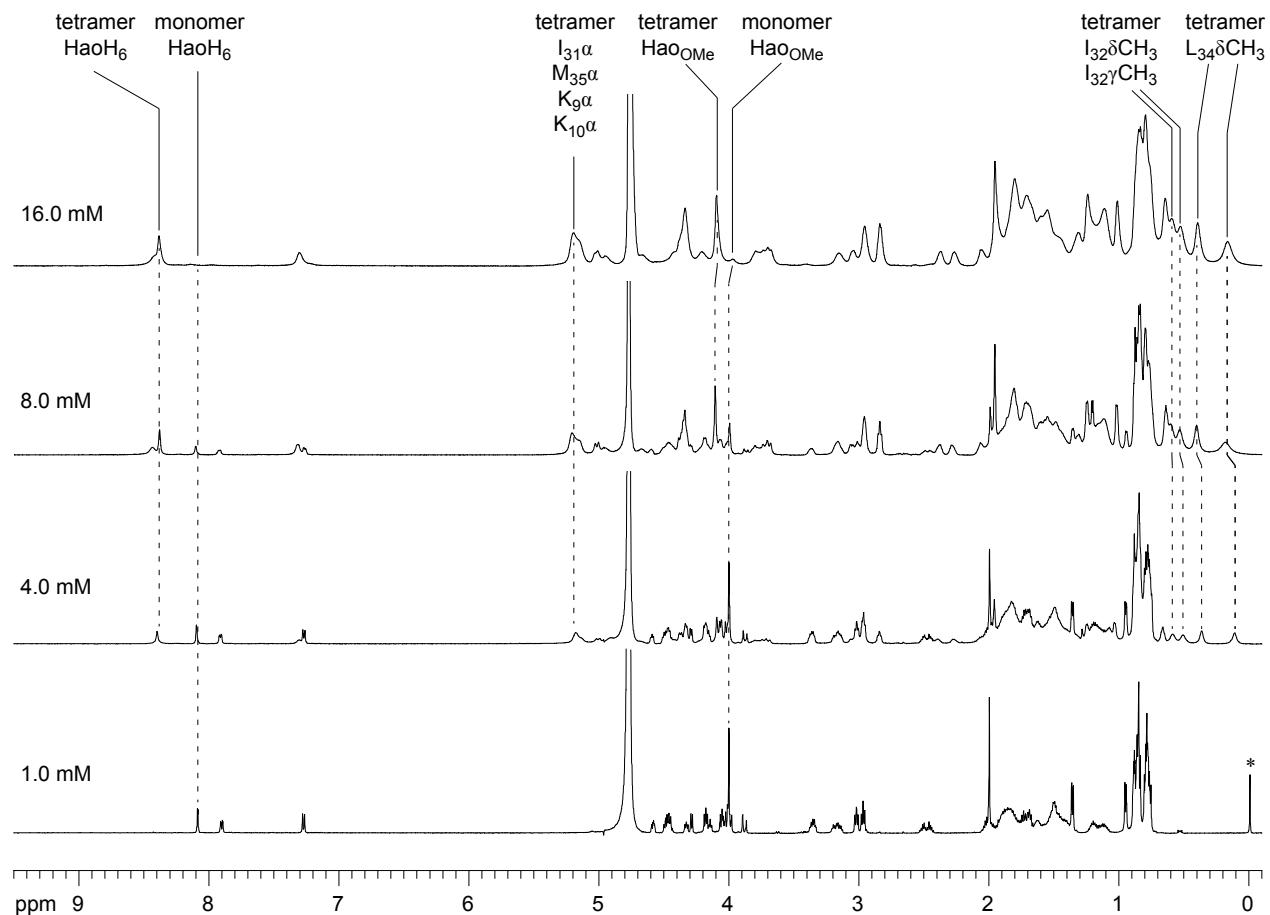


Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectra of peptide **1b** at various concentrations in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K. The 1.0 mM sample contains DSA as an internal standard, which is marked by an asterisk (*).

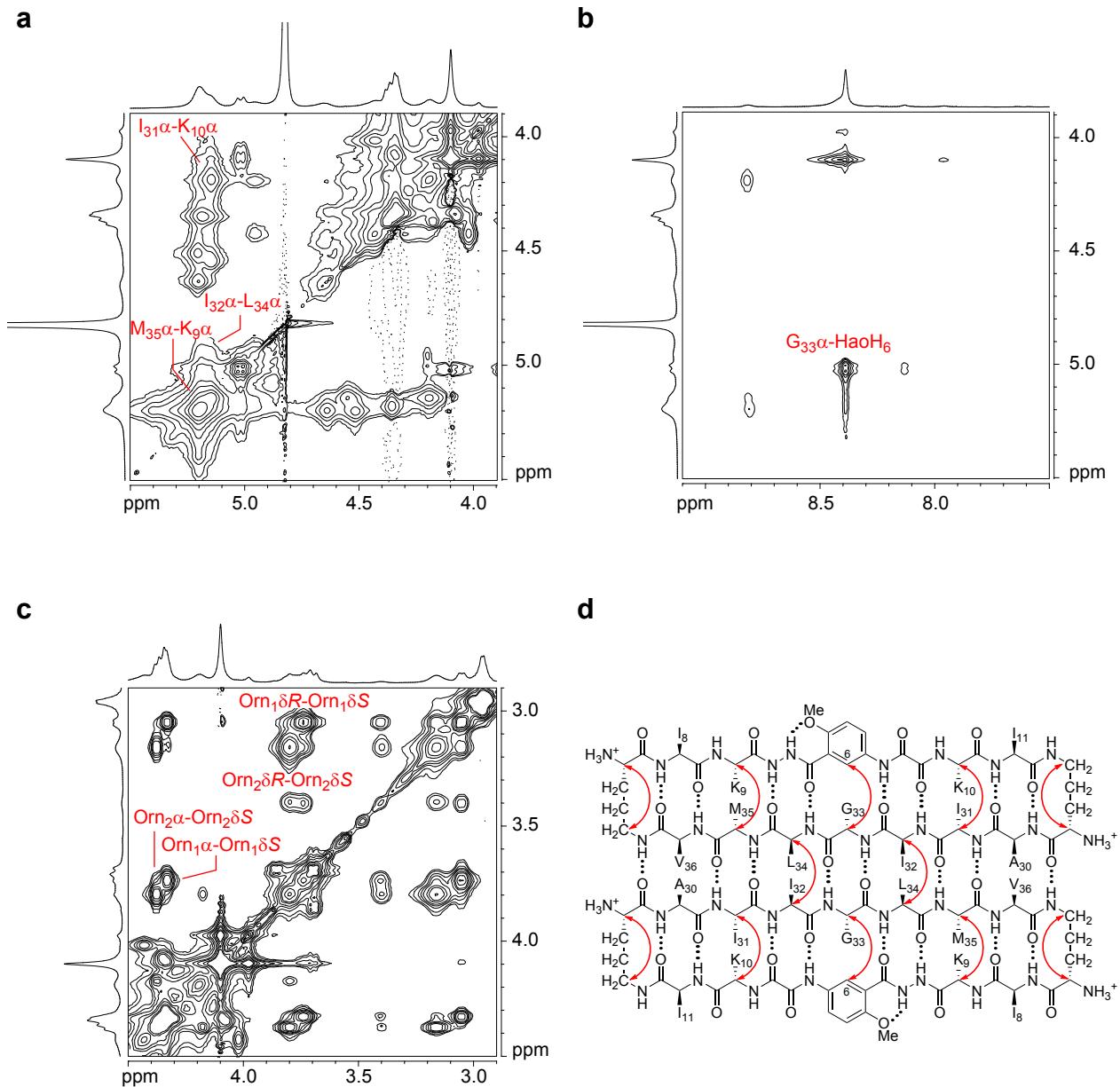


Figure S5. Expansions of the NOESY spectrum of peptide **1b** at 16.0 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K. Key NOEs associated with β -sheet folding and dimerization are highlighted in red. The G₃₃ *pro-R* α -proton is designated G₃₃ α ; the $^{\delta}$ Orn *pro-R* δ -protons are designated Orn δ R; the $^{\delta}$ Orn *pro-R* δ -protons are designated Orn δ R.

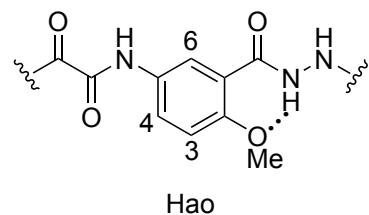
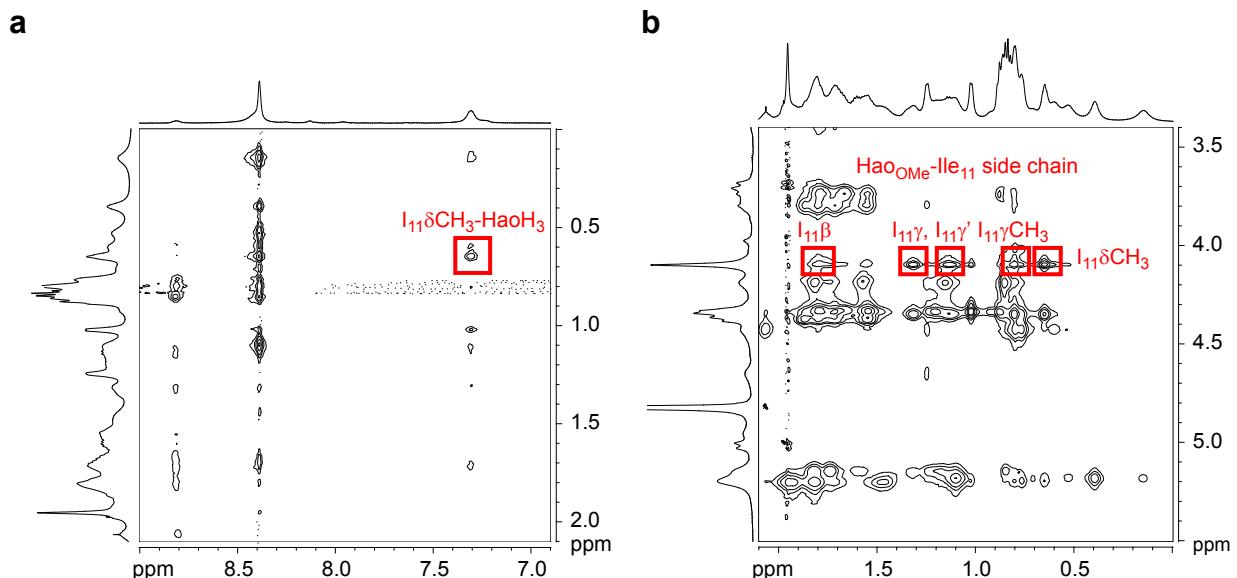


Figure S6. Expansions of the NOESY spectrum of peptide **1b** at 8.0 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K. Key interlayer NOEs associated with tetramerization are highlighted in red.

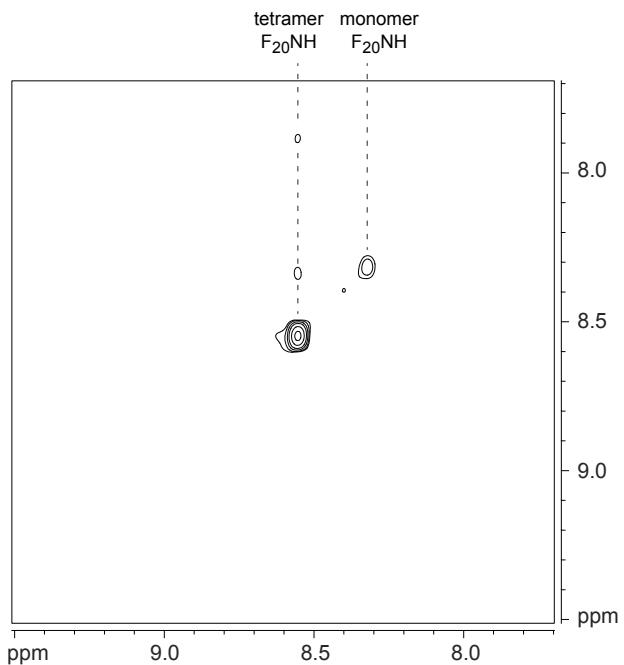


Figure S7. ^{15}N -Edited NOESY spectrum of peptide $[^{15}\text{N}]1\mathbf{a}$ at 8.0 mM in 9:1 $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ at 600 MHz and 293 K.

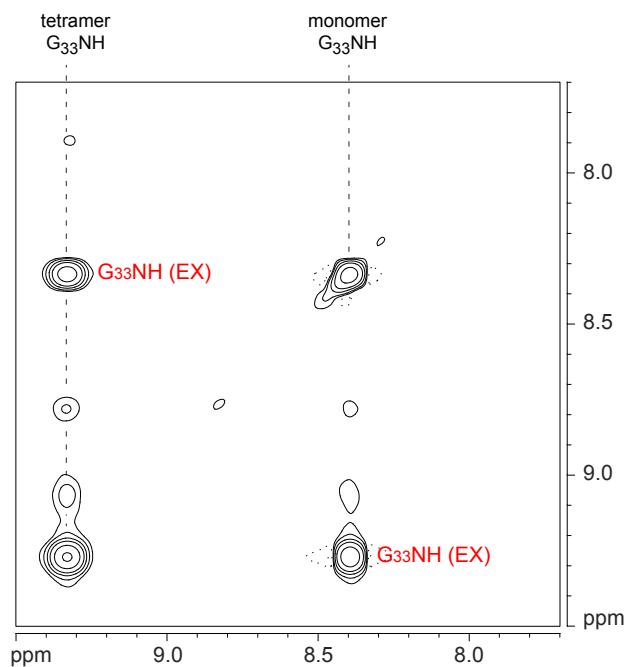


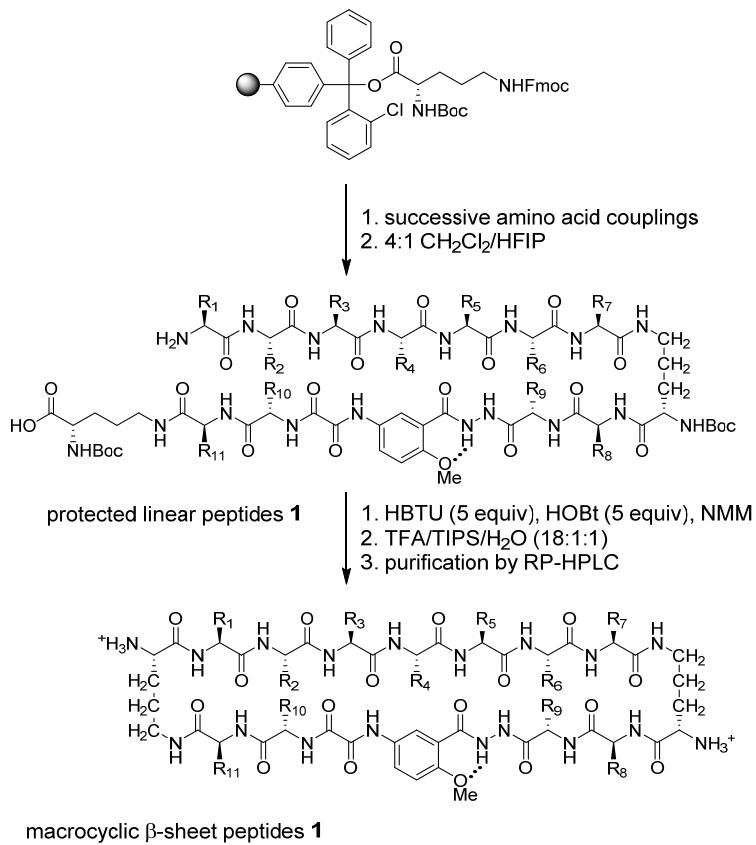
Figure S8. ^{15}N -Edited NOESY spectrum of peptide $[^{15}\text{N}]1\mathbf{b}$ at 8.0 mM in 9:1 $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ at 600 MHz and 293 K. Crosspeaks associated with chemical exchange between the monomers and tetramers are labeled EX.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

General

N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF), 2,4,6-collidine, and piperidine were purchased from Alfa Aesar and used without further purification. HPLC grade acetonitrile (CH_3CN) was purchased from VWR International and used without further purification. Methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2) was purchased from Fisher Scientific, stored under argon, and passed through a column of alumina before use.¹ Boc-Orn(Fmoc)-OH, HCTU, HBTU and HOEt were purchased from GL Biochem Ltd (Shanghai). 2-Chlorotriptyl chloride resin and Fmoc protected amino acids were purchased from Chem-Impex International. *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA), *N*-methylmorpholine (NMM), trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), and triisopropylsilane (TIPS) were purchased from Oakwood Chemical. Isotopically labeled glycine (^{15}N , 98%), phenylalanine (^{15}N , 98%), and deuterium oxide (D, 99.96%) were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. Fmoc-Hao-OH was synthesized according to previously reported procedures.²

Synthesis of Peptides 1



Resin Loading. 2-Chlorotriptyl chloride resin (300 mg, 1.1 meq/g, 100–200 mesh) was suspended in ca. 8 mL of CH_2Cl_2 in a 10-mL Bio-Rad Poly-Prep column and allowed to swell (15 min). The CH_2Cl_2 was drained and a solution of Boc-Orn(Fmoc)-OH (0.22 mmol, 100.0 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (7.6 mL) and 2,4,6-collidine (0.4 mL), was added. The suspension was agitated gently overnight (10–12 h) and the solution was drained. The capping solution 17:2:1 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH/DIPEA}$ (8 mL) was added. The mixture was agitated gently (1 h), and then the solution was drained.

Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis. The loaded resin was transferred to a solid-phase peptide synthesis vessel with DMF (3×2 mL). Successive rounds of solid-phase peptide synthesis were performed on a PS3TM Peptide Synthesizer (Protein Technologies) using the following conditions: The Fmoc deprotection steps (2×5 min) were performed with a 20% piperidine in DMF solution. The coupling steps (1×20 min) were performed for the amino acids (4 equiv) with HCTU (4 equiv) and a 20% 2,4,6-collidine in DMF solution. The unnatural amino acid Fmoc-Hao-OH (2 equiv) was coupled twice with 2 equiv of HCTU per coupling (60 min) to achieve complete coupling. DMF was used to rinse the resin after each deprotection (6×3 mL) and after each amino acid coupling (6×3 mL).

Cleavage from Resin. After the synthesis of each peptide was complete, the resin was transferred into the Poly-Prep column with CH₂Cl₂ (ca. 2 mL) and the solution was drained. The solid-phase peptide synthesis vessel was rinsed with ca. two additional portions of CH₂Cl₂ to ensure the complete transfer of the resin and the removal of DMF. A 1:4 HFIP/CH₂Cl₂ solution (8 mL) was added to the resin and the mixture was agitated gently. After 1 h, the solution was drained into a 250-mL round-bottom flask and the treatment with HFIP/CH₂Cl₂ solution was repeated. The combined solutions were evaporated under vacuum to give the protected linear peptides **1**.

Cyclization. The protected linear peptides **1** were cyclized with HBTU (5 equiv), HOEt (5 equiv), and NMM (8 equiv) in a solution of DMF (125 mL). The solution was stirred under N₂ overnight (12–24 h), and then the DMF was evaporated under vacuum. The peptides were placed under vacuum (ca. 0.1 mmHg) overnight to ensure complete removal of any residual DMF.

Deprotection. The protected cyclic peptides **1** were deprotected under acidic conditions with a solution of 18:1:1 TFA/triisopropylsilane/H₂O (10 mL). The solution was stirred for 2 h, then evaporated under vacuum. For peptides containing a methionine (**1b** and [¹⁵N]**1b**), 50 mg of dithiothreitol (DTT) was added to the solution to prevent sulfur oxidation.

RP-HPLC Purification. The peptides were suspended in a solution of 20% aqueous CH₃CN (ca. 8 mL) and the suspensions were filtered through a 0.2 µm filter. The purity of each peptide was analyzed by analytical RP-HPLC on a Phenomenex Aeris 2.6µ XB-C18 column (150 mm x 4.6 mm) with a 5–100% gradient over 20 min of CH₃CN in H₂O with 0.1% TFA at 1.0 mL/min. The purification of each peptides was performed by preparative RP-HPLC on an Agilent Zorbax 7 µM SB-C18 Prep HT column (21.2 mm x 250 mm) with a 15–30% gradient over 10 min and 30–60% gradient over 45 min of CH₃CN in H₂O with 0.1% TFA at 15.0 mL/min. The pure fractions were combined and concentrated under vacuum. The peptides were re-suspended in a solution of H₂O with 0.1% TFA (ca. 10–15 mL), then lyophilized to give peptides **1** as a white powder in 8–22% yield (30–80 mg) based on the resin loading of the first amino acid Boc-Orn(Fmoc)-OH).

Fmoc-Protection of ^{15}N -Labeled Amino Acids³

Fmoc-[^{15}N]Phe-OH: A 100-mL one-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was charged with ^{15}N -labeled phenylalanine (1.0 g, 6 mmol) and a solution of 1:1 CH₃CN/H₂O (50 mL). Et₃N (0.6 g, 6 mmol) and Fmoc-OSu (1.9 g, 5.7 mmol) were added, then the reaction mixture was stirred until the solution turned clear (ca. 15 min). Additional Et₃N was added until the pH was roughly 8.5, then the mixture was stirred for 1 h. The mixture was poured into a solution of 1.0 M HCl (250 mL) in a 400-mL beaker while stirring vigorously. The Fmoc-[^{15}N]Phe-OH precipitated from the solution and the solid was isolated by filtering the mixture through a sintered glass filter funnel with a medium frit. The funnel was covered with a piece of filter paper and the solid was dried by aspirating air through the funnel. The solid was suspended in ca. 200 mL of EtOAc to form a turbid solution. The solution was stirred vigorously for 10 min, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated under vacuum to give a white solid. The isolated solid was ground into a fine powder to give ca. 1.94 g (92%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (m, 5H), 7.15 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 5.19 (dd, J = 91.9, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (m, 1H), 4.46 (dd, J = 10.4, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.2, 156.0 (d, $^1J_{\text{CN}}$ = 25 Hz), 144.0, 141.6, 135.6, 129.6, 129.0, 128.0, 127.6, 127.3, 125.3, 120.3, 67.3, 54.7 (d, $^1J_{\text{CN}}$ = 13.8 Hz), 47.4, 37.9, 30.0.

Fmoc-[¹⁵N]Gly-OH: A 100-mL one-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was charged with ¹⁵N-labeled glycine (1.0 g, 13 mmol) and a solution of 1:1 CH₃CN/H₂O (50 mL). Et₃N (1.3 g, 13 mmol) and Fmoc-OSu (4.2 g, 12.5 mmol) were added, then the reaction mixture was stirred until the solution turned clear (ca. 15 min). Additional Et₃N was added until the pH was roughly 8.5, then the mixture was stirred for 1 h. The mixture was poured into a solution of 1.0 M HCl (250 mL) in a 400-mL beaker while stirring vigorously. The Fmoc-[¹⁵N]Gly-OH precipitated from the solution and the solid was isolated by filtering the mixture through a sintered glass filter funnel with a medium frit. The funnel was covered with a piece of filter paper and the solid was dried by aspirating air through the funnel. The solid was suspended in ca. 200 mL of EtOAc to form a turbid solution. The solution was stirred vigorously for 10 min, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and then concentrated under vacuum to give a white solid. The isolated solid was ground into a fine powder to give ca. 3.48 g (92%) isolated yield. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.5, 1 Hz, 2H), 5.28 (dt *J* = 92.6, 5.6 Hz), 4.43 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (d, 5.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.6, 156.5, 144.0, 141.6, 128.0, 127.3, 125.3, 120.3, 67.6, 47.3, 42.6 (d, ¹*J*_{CN} = 13.8 Hz).

NMR Spectroscopy of Peptides 1

Sample Preparation. NMR spectroscopy of peptides **1a** and **1b** was performed in D₂O. The solutions were prepared by dissolving a weighed portion of the peptide in the appropriate volume of solvent. The molecular weights of the peptides were calculated as the TFA salts with all amino groups assumed to be protonated (**1a**, M.W. 2223.85 and **1b**, M.W. 2099.91). The solutions were allowed to stand for 24 h to allow complete hydrogen to deuterium exchange of the amide NH protons.

¹H NMR, TOCSY, ROESY, and NOESY Data Collection. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 600 MHz spectrometer with a TBI probe. Presaturation water suppression was applied as needed. TOCSY spectra were recorded with 2048 points in the *f*₂ dimension and 512 increments in the *f*₁ dimension with a 150-ms spin-lock mixing time. ROESY spectra were recorded with 2048 points in the *f*₂ dimension and 512 increments in the *f*₁ dimension with a 200-ms spin-lock mixing time. NOESY spectra were recorded with 2048 points in the *f*₂ dimension and 512 increments in the *f*₁ dimension with a 150-ms mixing time.

¹H NMR, TOCSY, ROESY, and NOESY Data Processing. NMR spectra were processed with Bruker XwinNMR software. Automatic baseline correction was applied in both dimensions after phasing the spectra. TOCSY and ROESY spectra were Fourier transformed to a final matrix size of 2048 x 1024 real points using a Qsine weighting function and forward linear prediction. NOESY spectra were Fourier transformed to a final matrix size of 2048 x 2048 real points using a Qsine weighting function and forward linear prediction.

Diffusion-Ordered Spectroscopy (DOSY) Experiments. DOSY experiments were performed on a Bruker 500 MHz spectrometer equipped with a TCI cryoprobe, with a diffusion delay (Δ) of 75-ms and a diffusion gradient length (δ) of 2.5-ms. Sixteen sets of FIDs were recorded with the gradient strength incremented from 5%–95% using a linear ramp. The combined FIDs were Fourier transformed in Bruker's TopSpinTM software to give a pseudo-2D spectrum. After phasing and performing baseline correction, each pseudo-2D spectrum was processed with logarithmic scaling on the Y-axis. The Y-axis was calibrated to the diffusion coefficient of the residual HOD peak in D₂O ($1.9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ at 298 K).⁴ The diffusion coefficients of the peptides were read and converted from logarithmic values to linear values.

NMR Spectroscopy of Peptides [¹⁵N]1

Sample Preparation. NMR spectroscopy of peptides [¹⁵N]1a and [¹⁵N]1b was performed in 9:1 H₂O/D₂O. The solutions were prepared by dissolving a weighed portion of the peptide in the appropriate volume of solvent. The molecular weights of the peptides were calculated as the TFA salts with all amino groups assumed to be protonated ([¹⁵N]1a, M.W. 2224.85 and [¹⁵N]1b, M.W. 2100.91). 4,4-Dimethyl-4-silapentane-1-ammonium trifluoroacetate (DSA) was added as an internal standard for referencing chemical shifts.⁵

¹H NMR, ¹H,¹⁵N HSQC, and ¹H,¹⁵N NOESY-HSQC (¹⁵N-edited NOESY) Data Collection. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 600 MHz spectrometer with either a TBI probe or a BBFO cryoprobe. Gradient water suppression was applied as needed. ¹H,¹⁵N HSQC spectra were recorded with 1024 points in the f_2 dimension and 512 increments in the f_1 dimension. ¹H,¹⁵N NOESY-HSQC spectra were recorded with a 150-ms mixing time, and with 2048 points in the f_3 dimension (¹H), 1 increment in the f_2 dimension (¹⁵N), and 1024 increments in the f_1 dimension (¹H).

¹H NMR, ¹H,¹⁵N HSQC, and ¹H,¹⁵N NOESY-HSQC (¹⁵N-edited NOESY) Data Processing. NMR spectra were Fourier transformed in Bruker XwinNMR software with forward linear prediction and a Qsinc weighting function. Automatic baseline correction was applied in both dimensions after phasing the spectra. The ¹H,¹⁵N HSQC spectra were processed to a final matrix size of 2048 x 1024 real points and with GB = 0.1 in the f_2 dimension. The ¹H,¹⁵N NOESY-HSQC spectra were processed to a final 2D matrix size of 4096 x 2048 real points (f_3, f_1) and with GB = 0.05 in both dimensions.

Molecular Modeling of Peptides **1a and **1b**.**

Molecular models of the tetramers of peptides **1a** and **1b** were generated from the X-ray crystallographic structure of a similar macrocyclic β -sheet peptide (PDB 3T4G). This peptide contains AIIGLMV ($\text{A}\beta_{30-36}$) in the heptapeptide strand and KFF^{Br}K in positions R₈-R₁₁ in the template strand. The PDB coordinates were imported into PyMOL. Symmetry mates were generated to create two hydrogen-bonded dimers sandwiched on the surface displaying the side chains of A₃₀, I₃₂, L₃₄, and V₃₆. The alignment of each dimer was shifted by two residues to match the alignment of the dimers of peptides **1a** and **1b**. The residues of the dimers were mutated to match peptide **1a** or peptide **1b**, and the side chain torsion angles of χ_1 and χ_2 were adjusted for Ile (180° and 60°) and Phe (180°). The dimers were then rotated manually to reflect the observed interlayer NOEs between Ile₁₁ and the methoxy group of Hao.

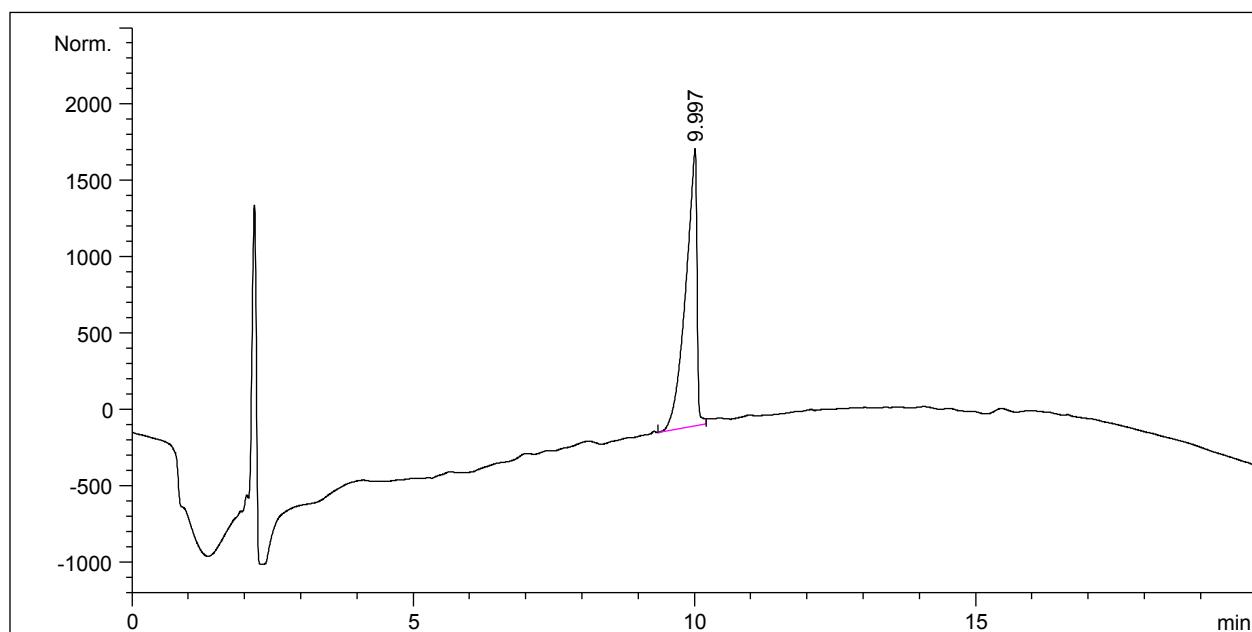
The coordinates were exported from PyMOL. [Note that .pdb was used, but .mol2 file format is actually preferable and is recommended instead of .pdb.] The file was imported into MacroModel with the Maestro user interface. Atom types and bond orders were edited as needed to correct errors in bond type and charge. Distance constraints were applied to reflect the folding and dimerization of the macrocycles. Four interlayer distance constraints between the δ -methyl group of Ile₁₁ and the methoxy group of Hao were applied to reflect the observed interlayer contacts. Minimization was performed with the MMFFs force field and GB/SA water solvation. All constraints were removed and minimization was repeated to generate a minimum-energy conformation (local minimum). The coordinates were exported in .pdb file format and imported into PyMOL.

III. REFERENCES

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IV. CHARACTERIZATION DATA

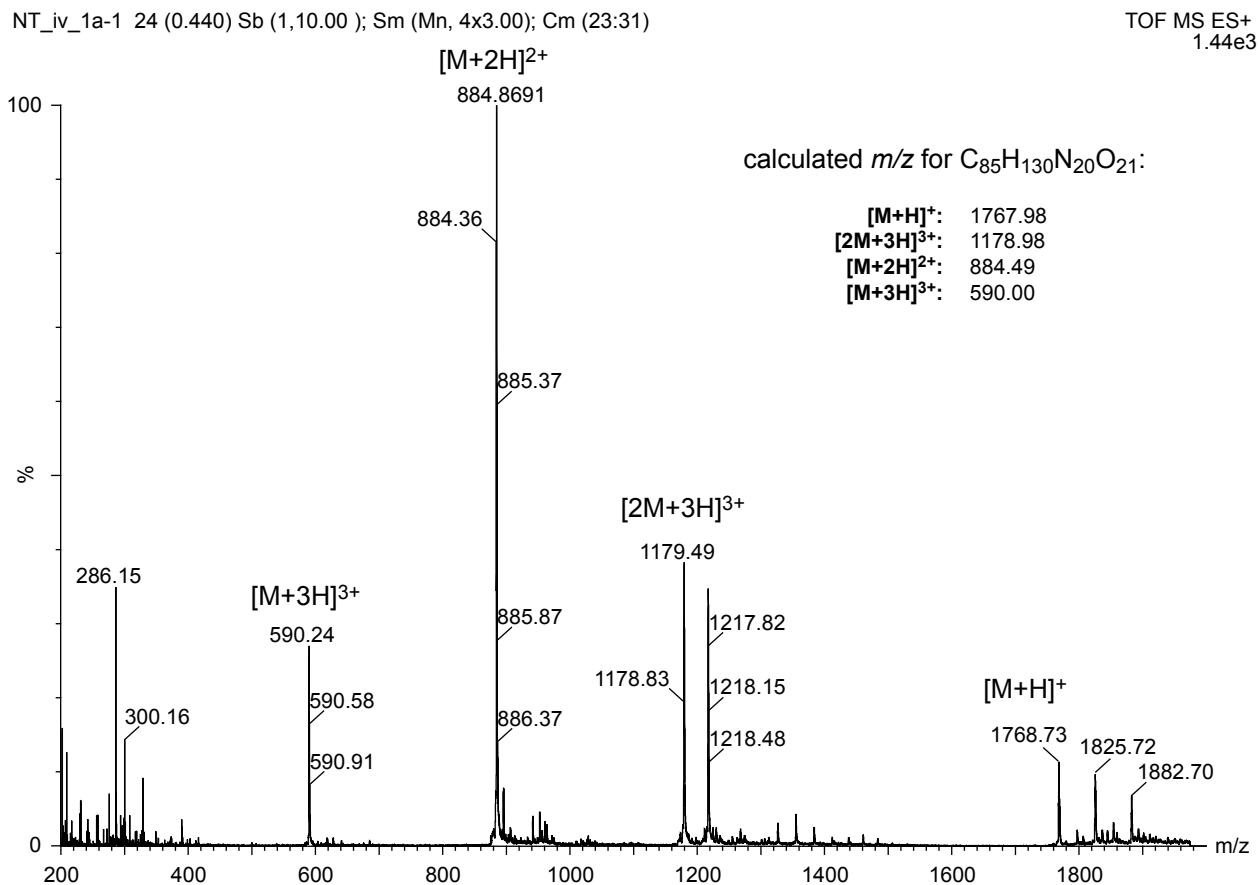
RP-HPLC of peptide **1a**

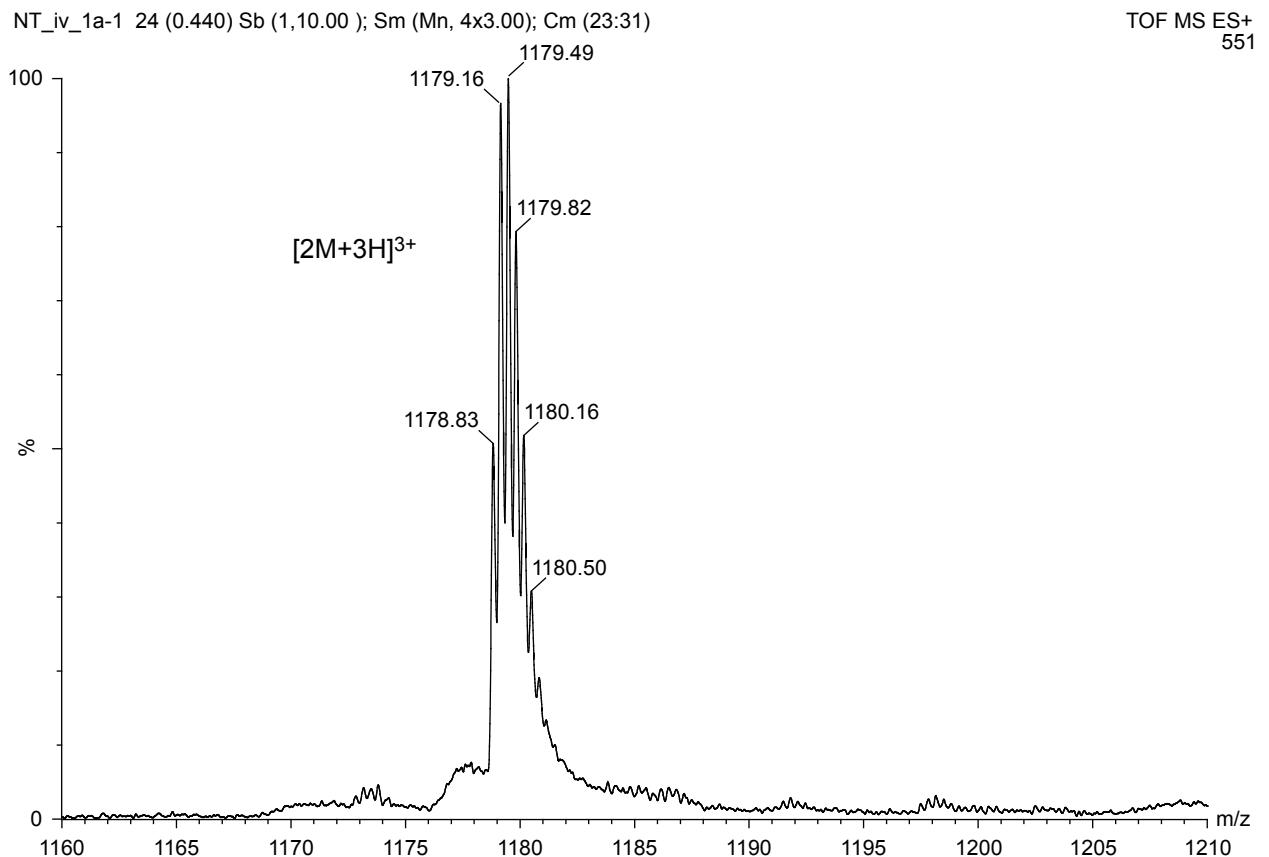
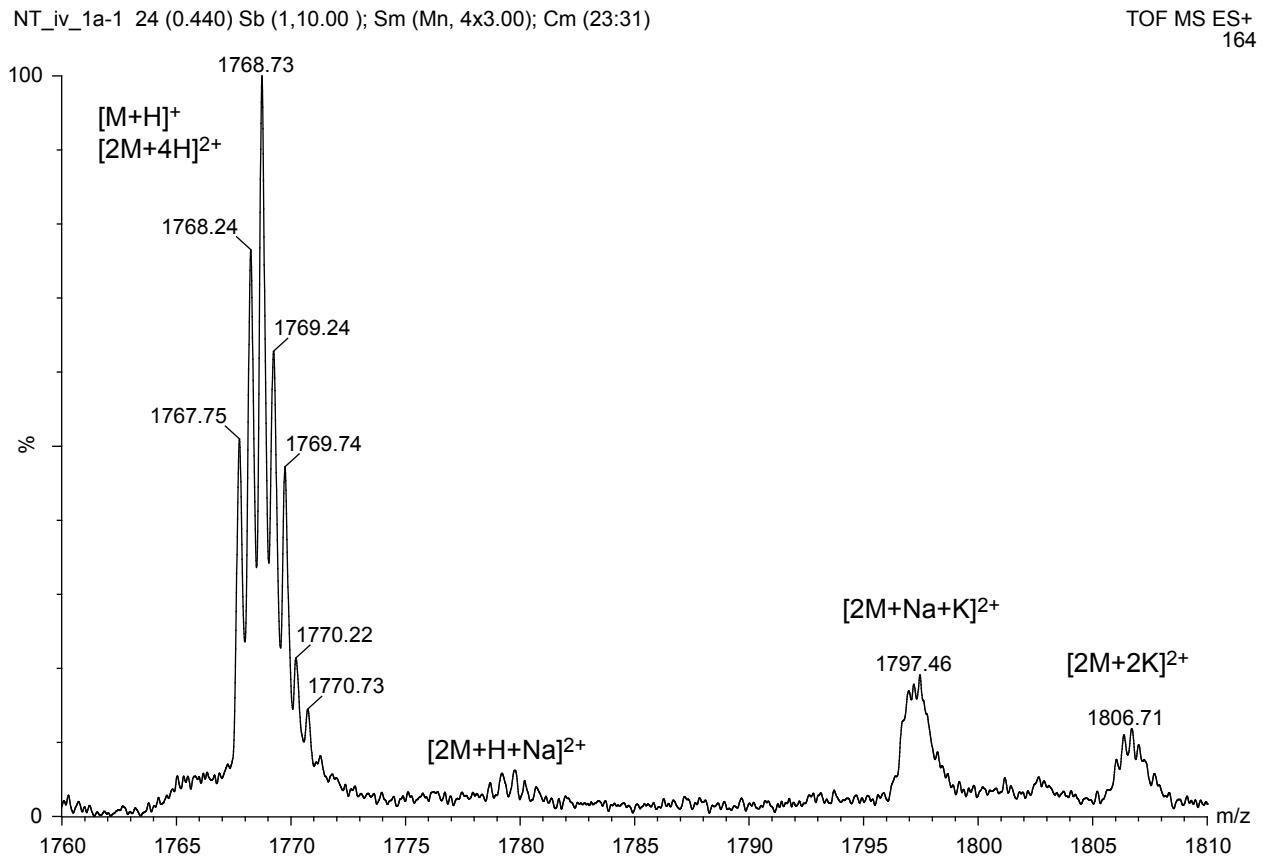


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B: CH₃CN, 0.1% TFA
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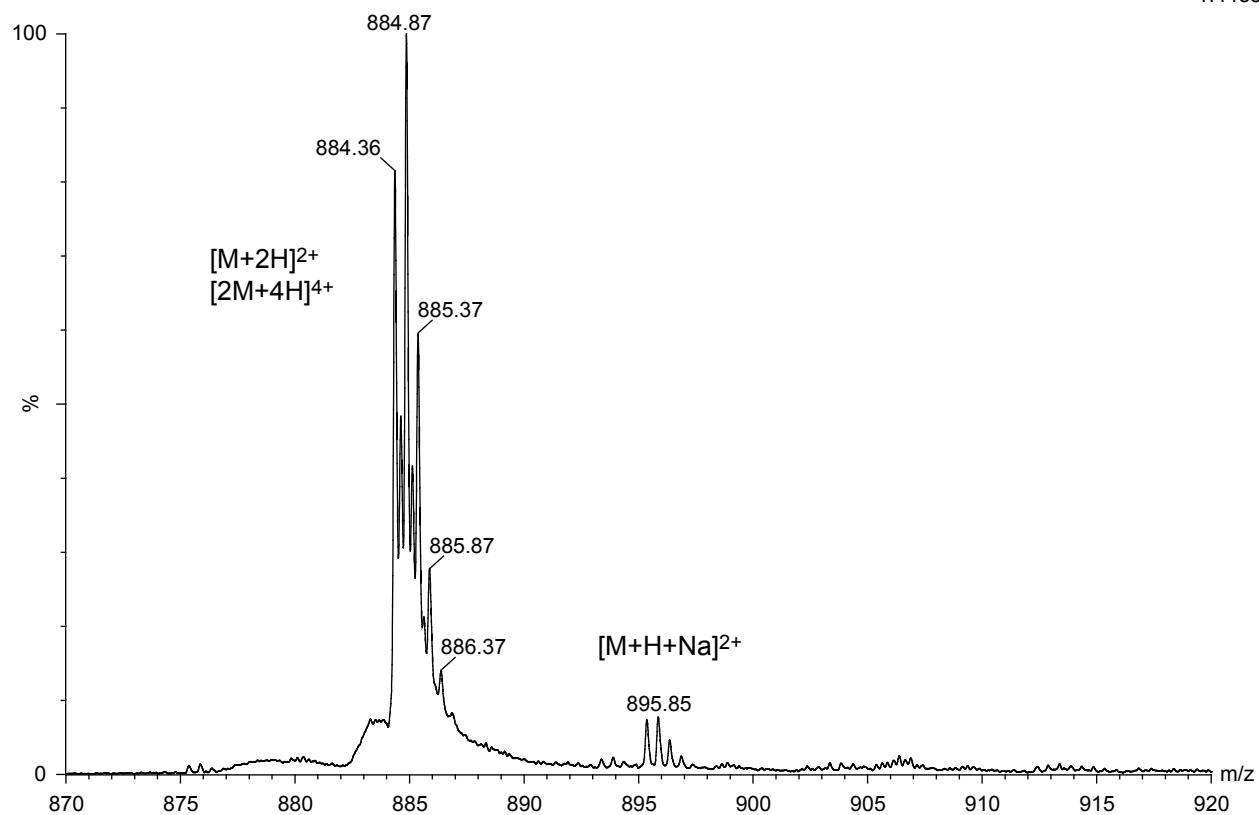
MS (ESI) of peptide **1a**





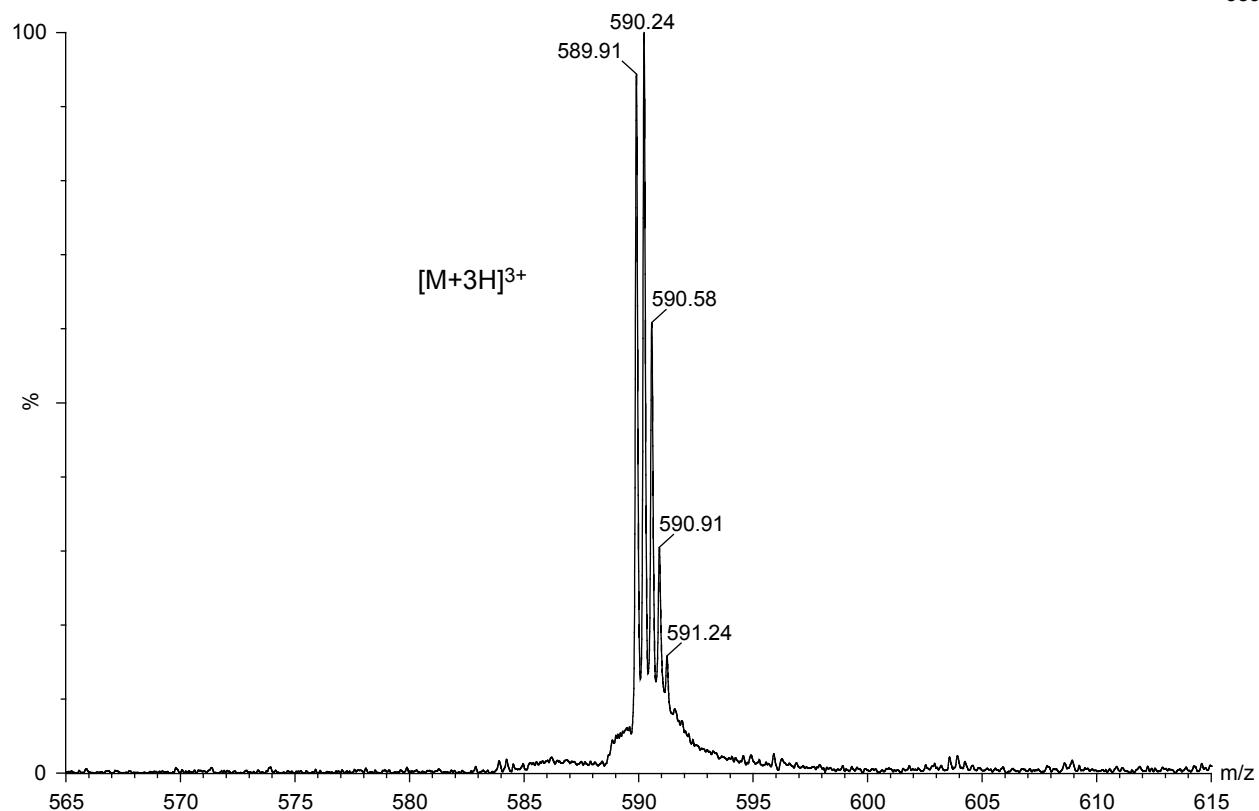
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TOF MS ES+
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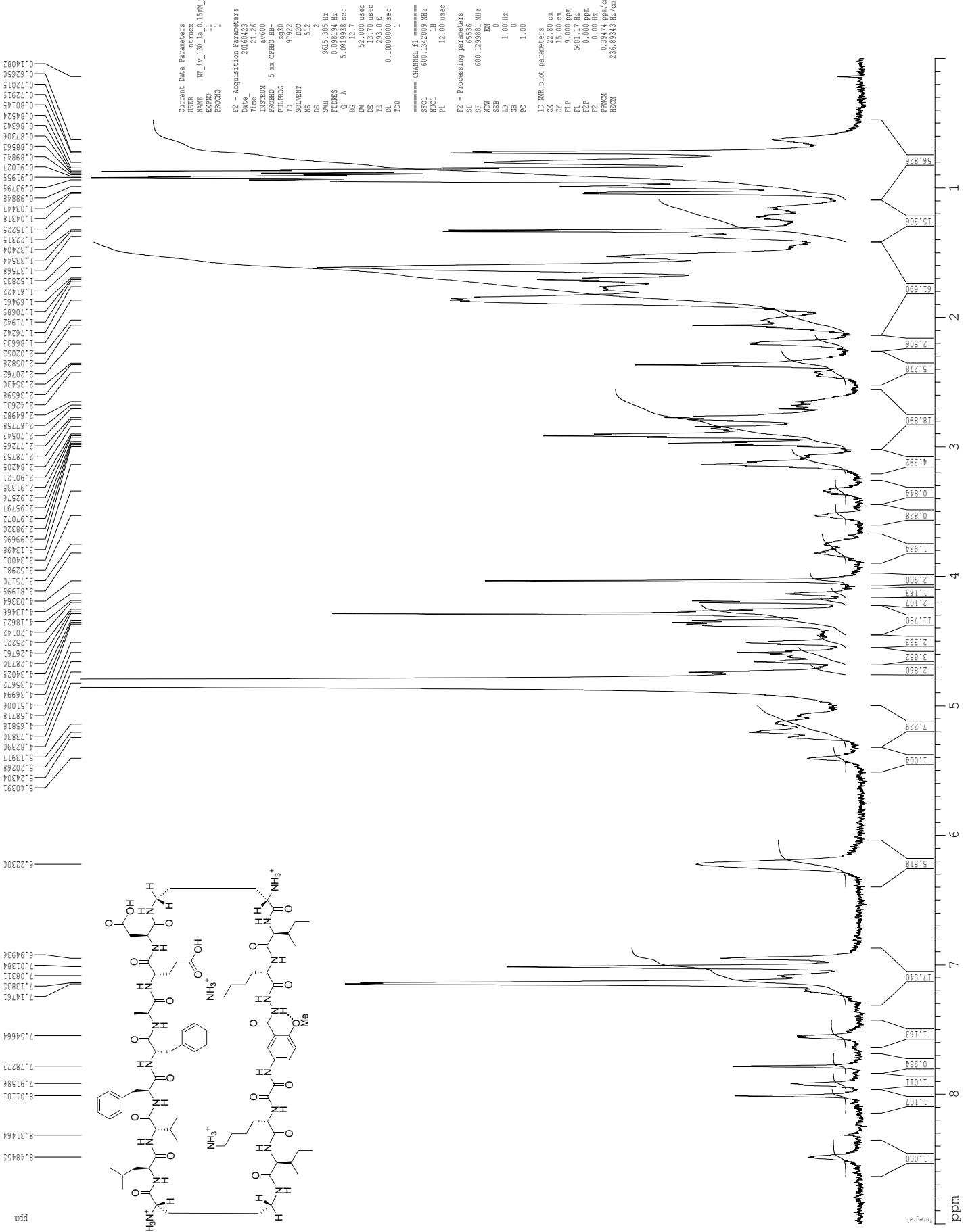


NT_iv_1a-1 24 (0.440) Sb (1,10.00); Sm (Mn, 4x3.00); Cm (23:31)

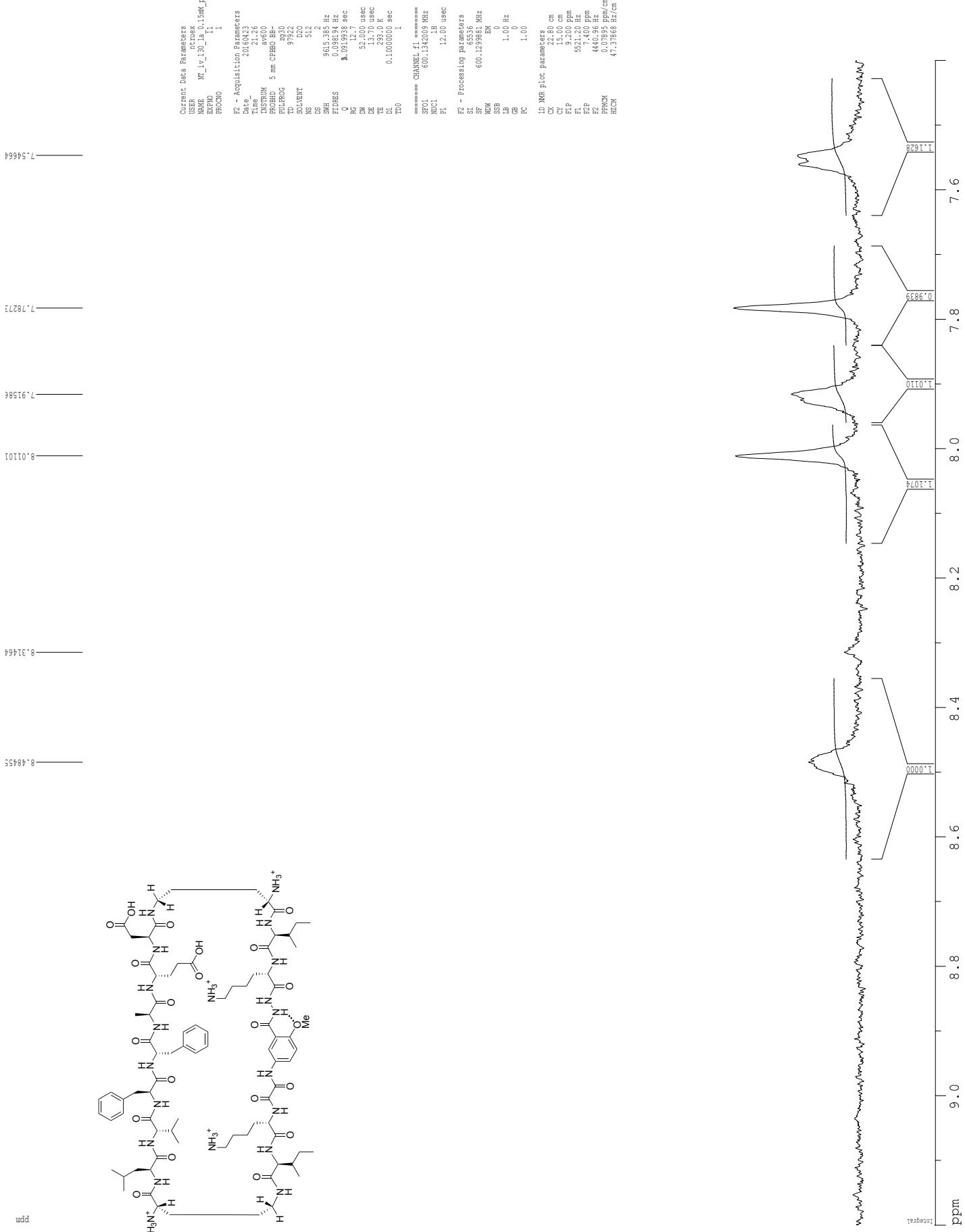
TOF MS ES+
389



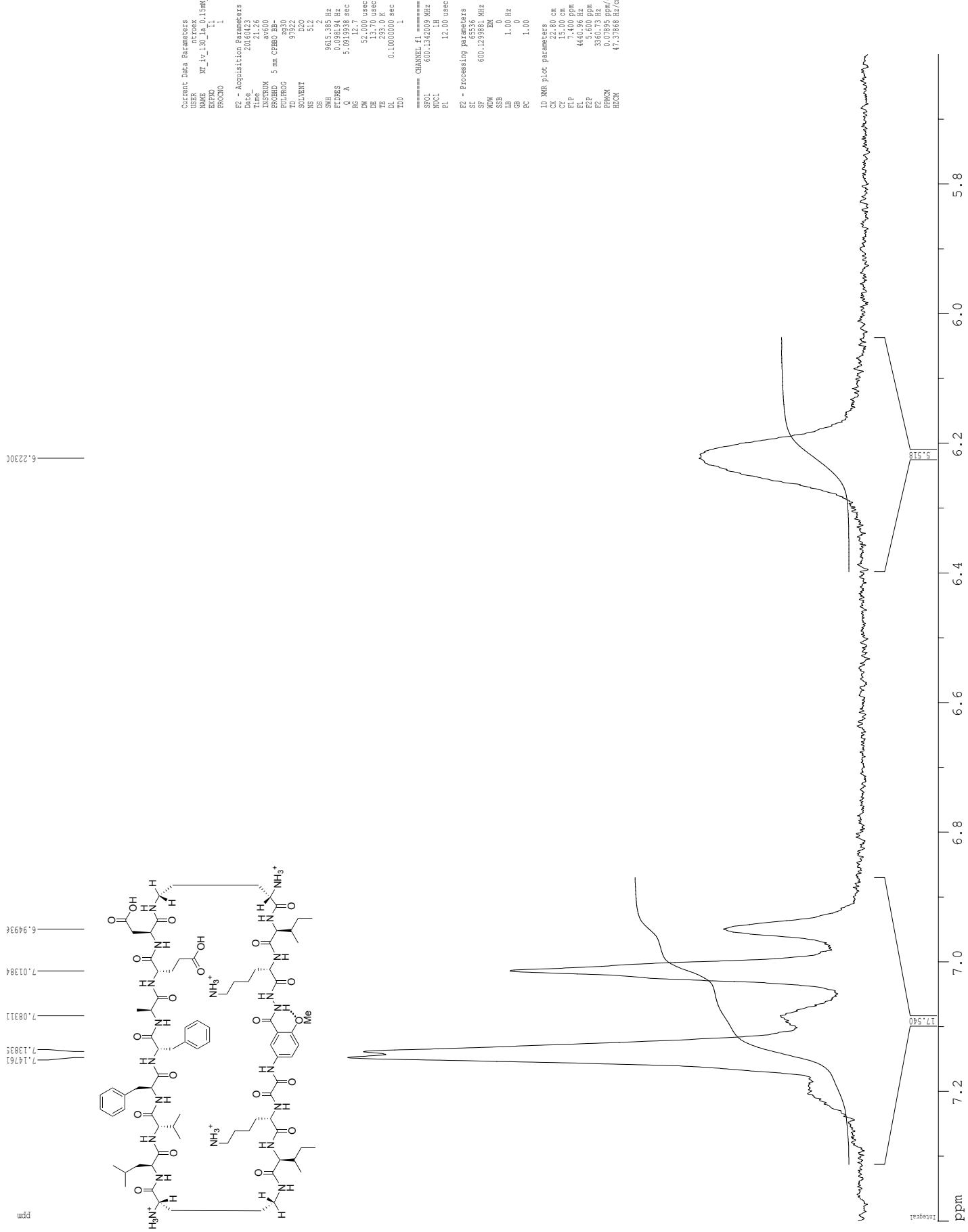
¹H NMR of peptide 1a, 0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



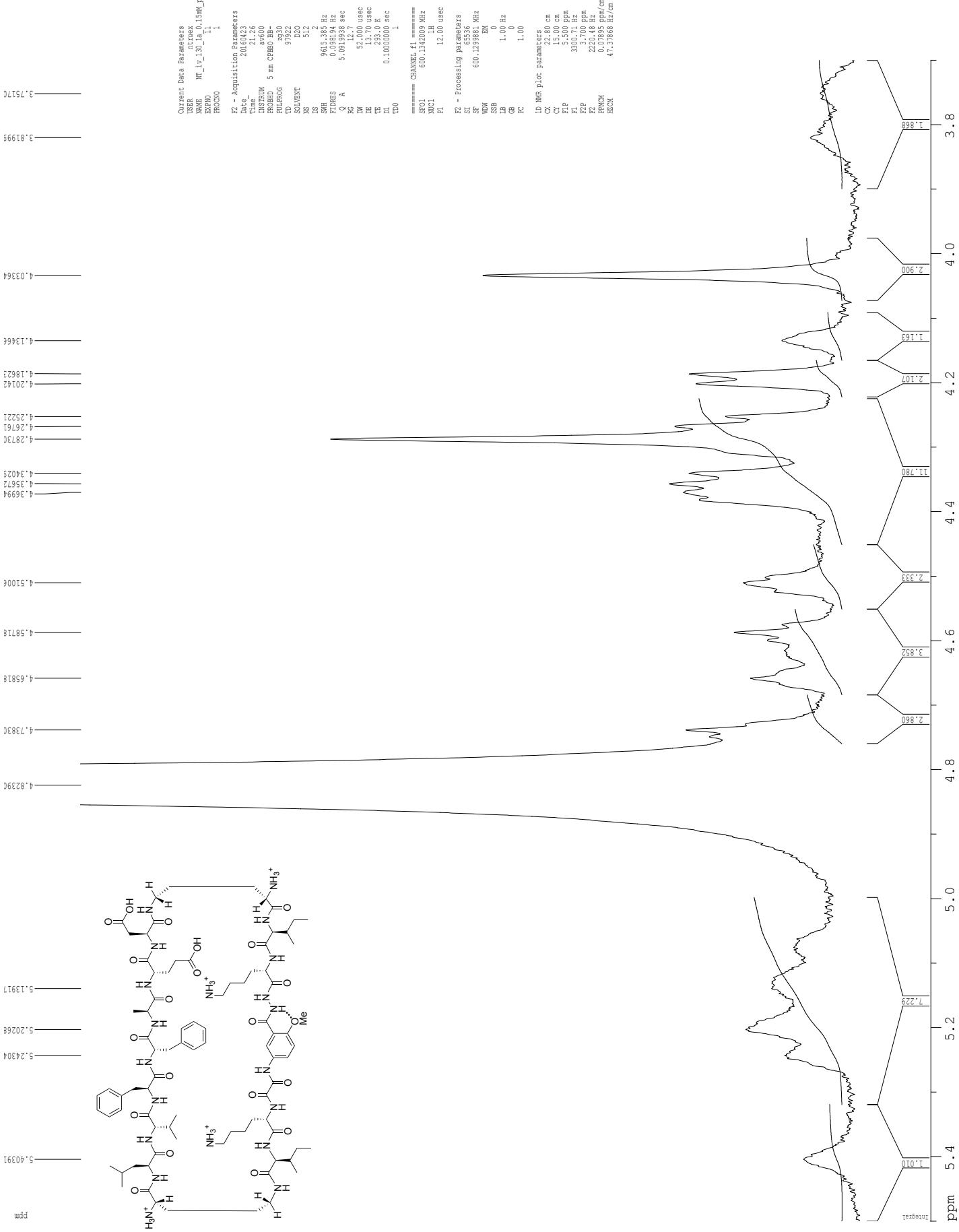
¹H NMR of peptide 1a, 0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



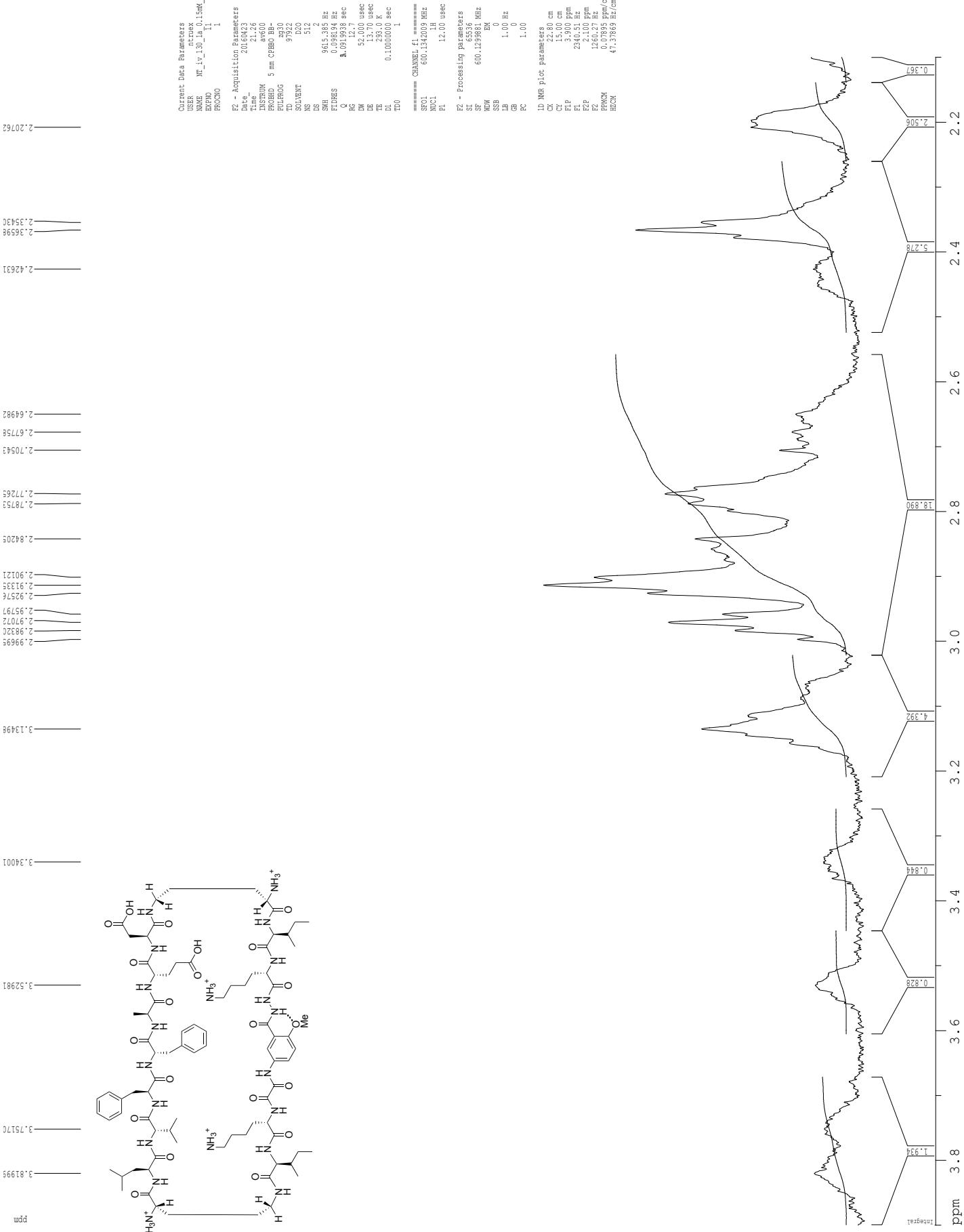
1H NMR of peptide 1a, 0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



¹H NMR of peptide **1a, 0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K**



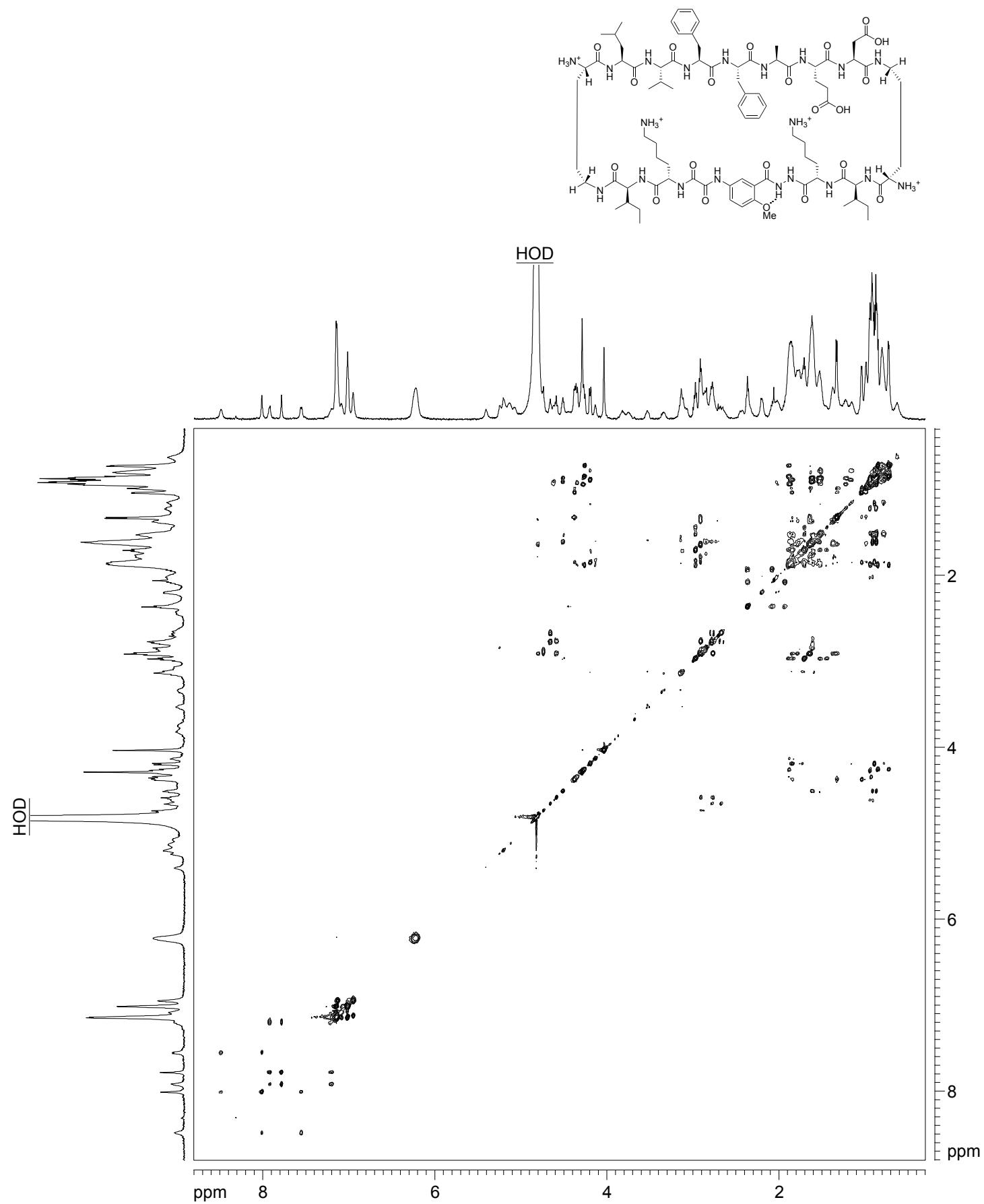
¹H NMR of peptide 1a, 0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



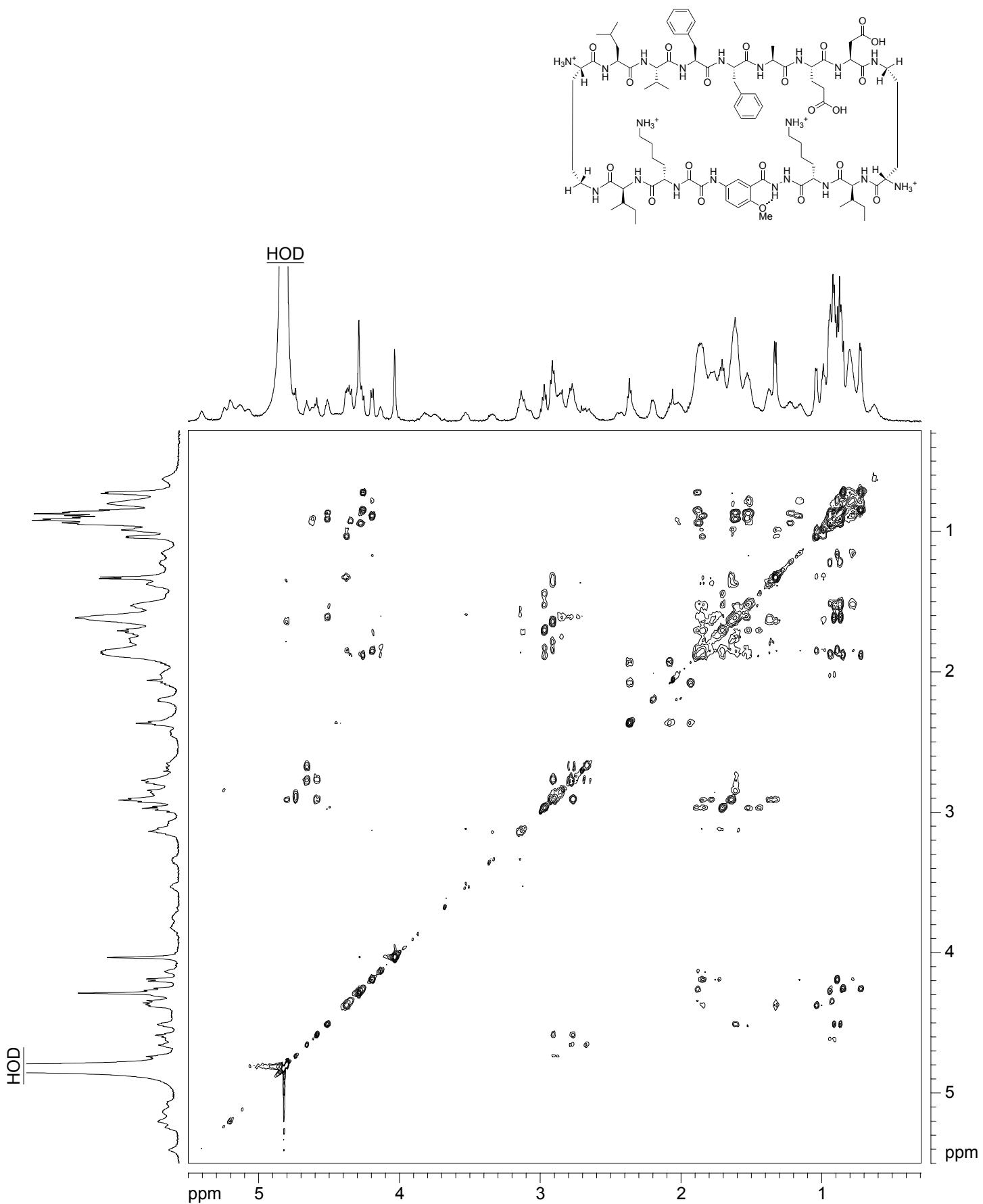
¹H NMR of peptide 1a, 0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



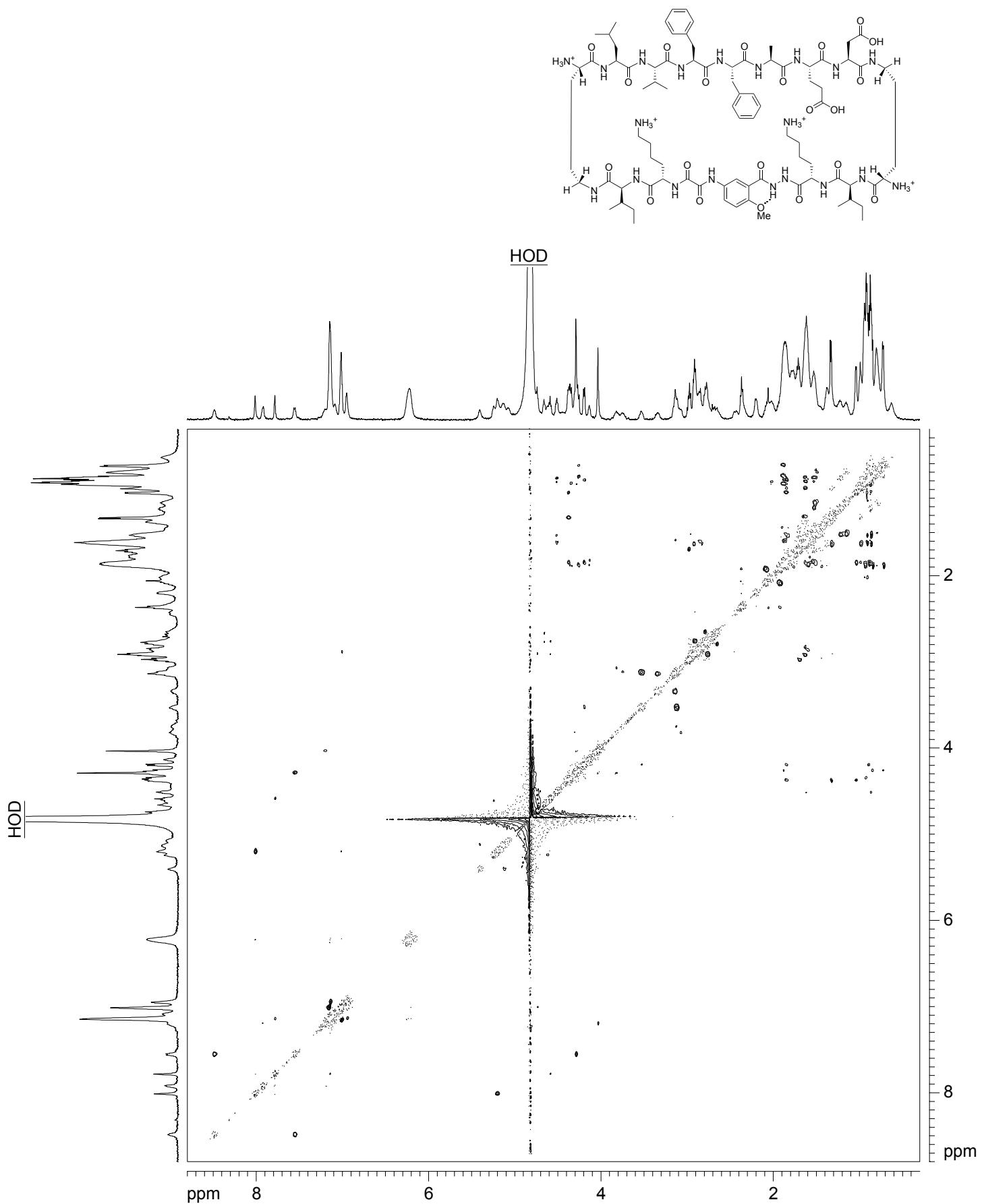
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



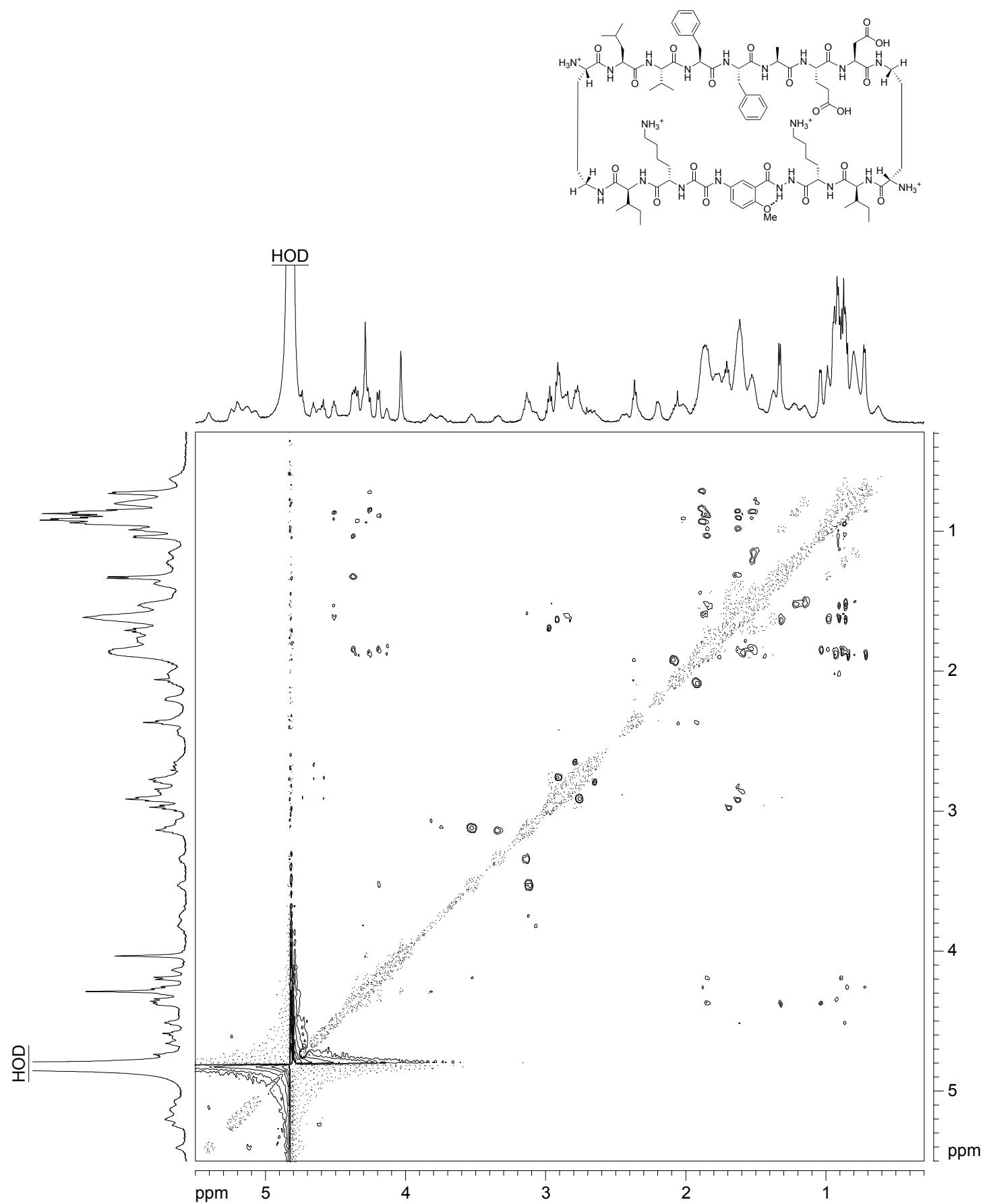
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



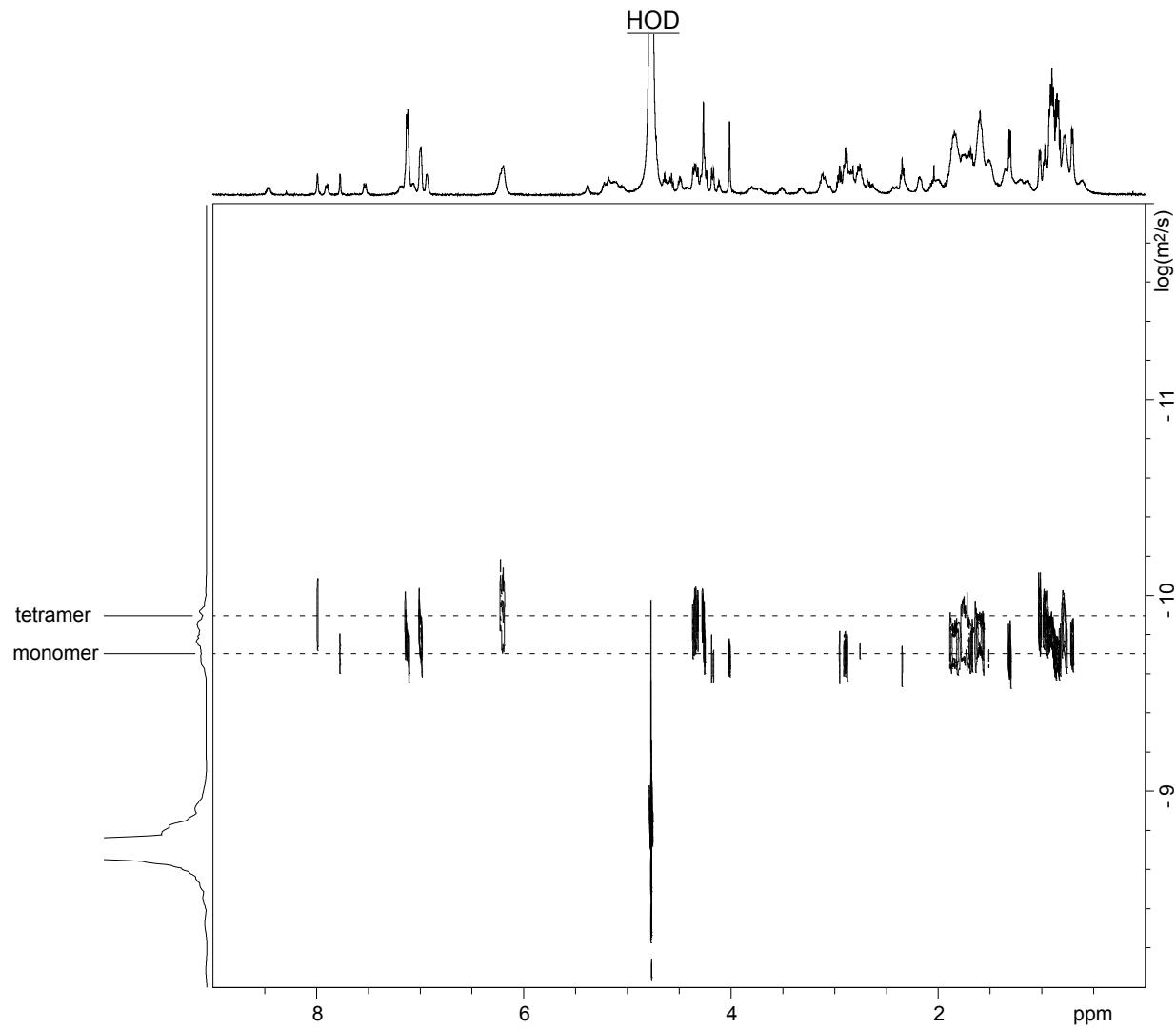
¹H NMR 2D ROESY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 200-ms spin-lock mixing time



¹H NMR 2D ROESY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
0.15 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 200-ms spin-lock mixing time



¹H NMR DOSY of peptide **1a**, 0.15 mM in D₂O at 500 MHz and 298 K



Calculations for peptide **1a** at 0.15 mM

$$D_{\text{HOD}} = 19.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

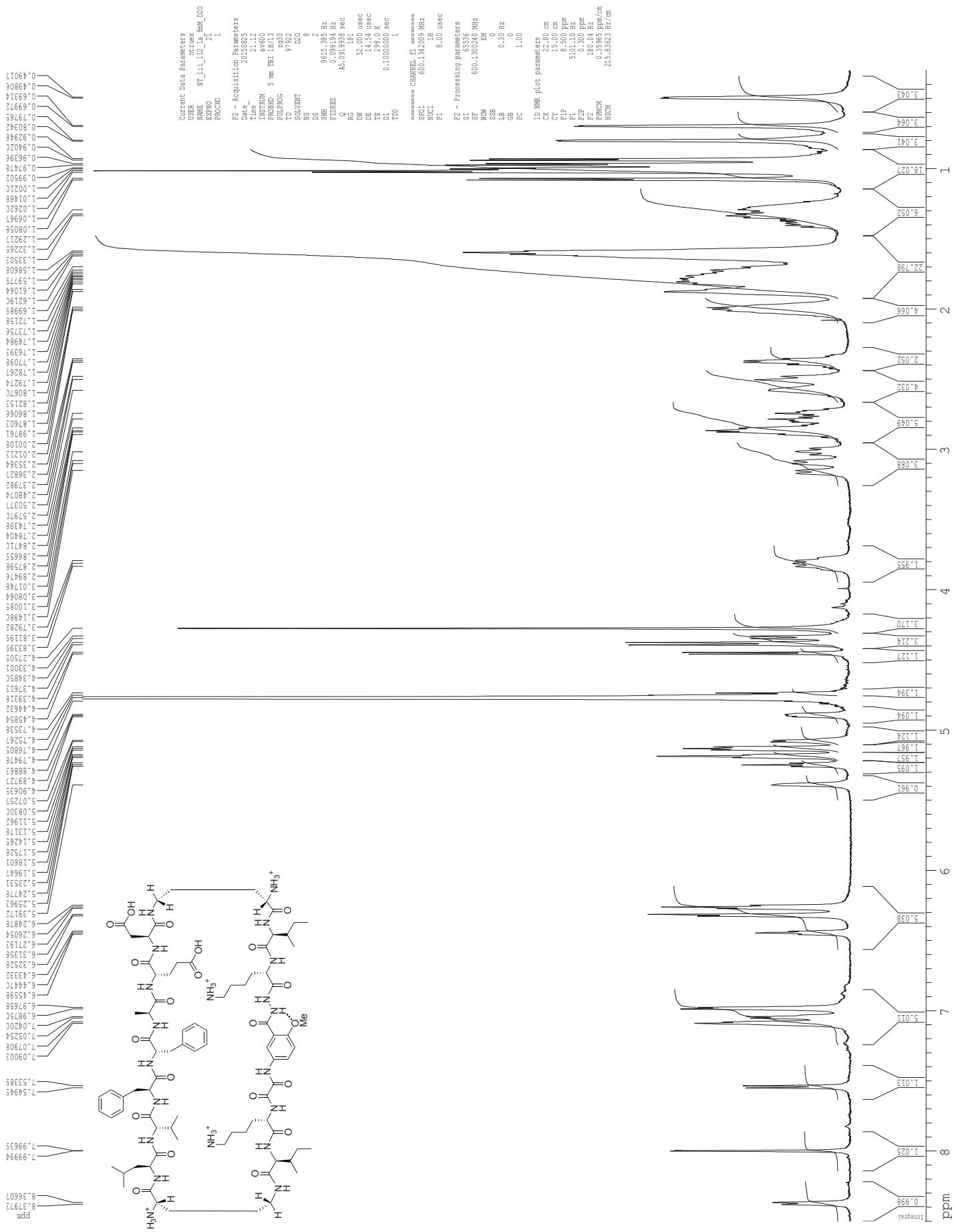
$$\log(D_{\text{HOD}}) = -8.721$$

$$D_{\text{monomer}}: \log(D) = -9.69; D = 10^{-9.69} = 20.4 \pm 1.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

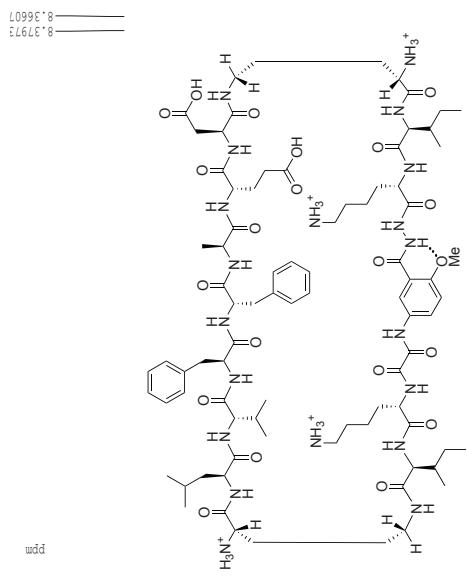
$$D_{\text{tetramer}}: \log(D) = -9.90; D = 10^{-9.90} = 12.6 \pm 1.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

^aLongsworth, L. G. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1960**, *64*, 1914–1917.

¹H NMR of peptide 1a, 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K



¹H NMR of peptide **1a, 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K**



Current Data Parameters
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 EXNO 21
 FRCNO 1

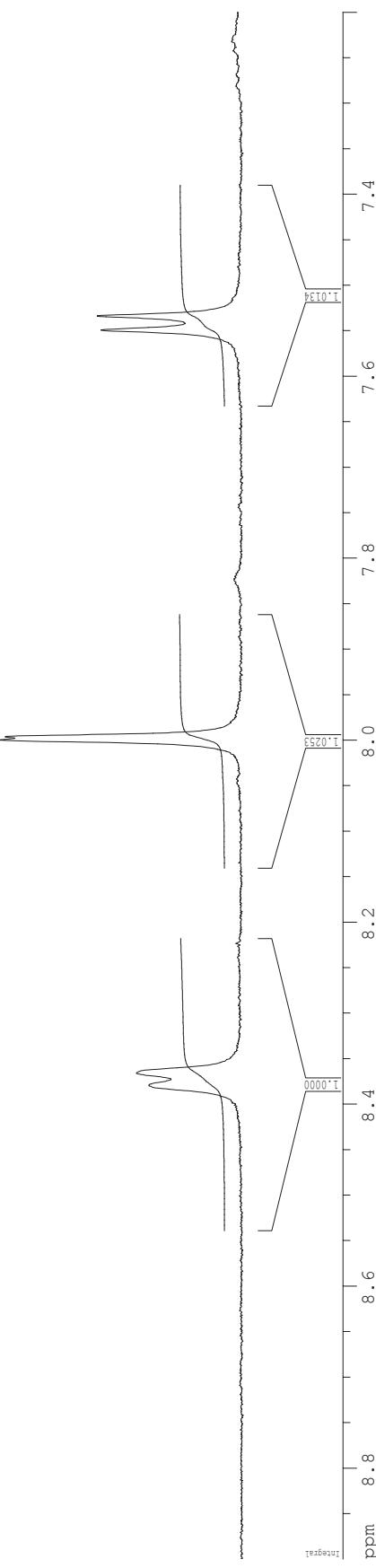
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 Time- 21:12
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 RF90G 90°
 TD 1200
 SOLVENT
 NS 8
 SWH 961.5385 Hz
 FIDRES 0.49934 Hz
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 RG 181
 DW 52.000 usec
 DE 1.54 usec
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 OL 0.100000 sec
 T0 1

==== CHANNEL 1 ======

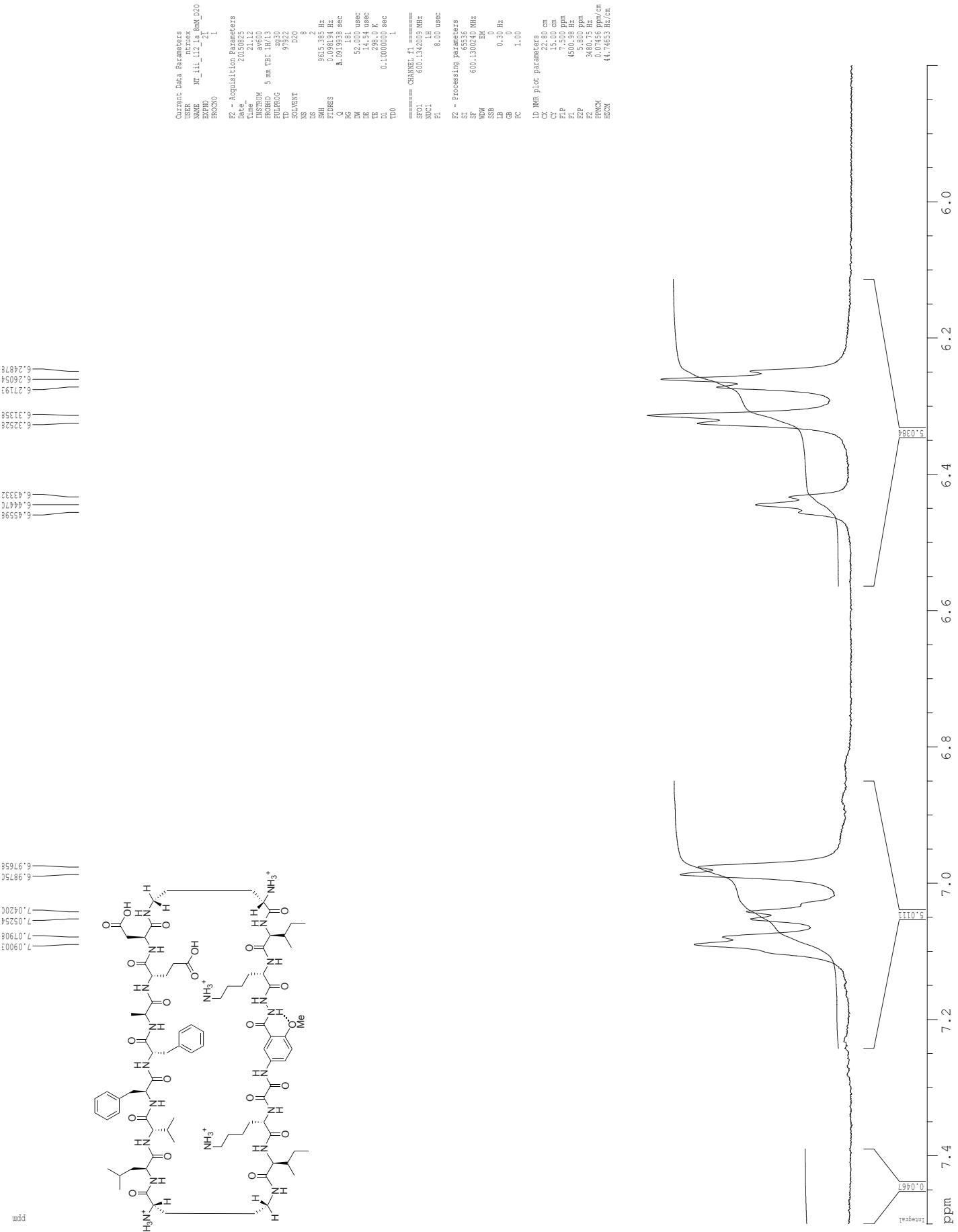
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 NC1 1 H
 PL 8.00 usec

F2 - Processing parameters
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 SF 600.1130240 MHz
 MDW 0
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

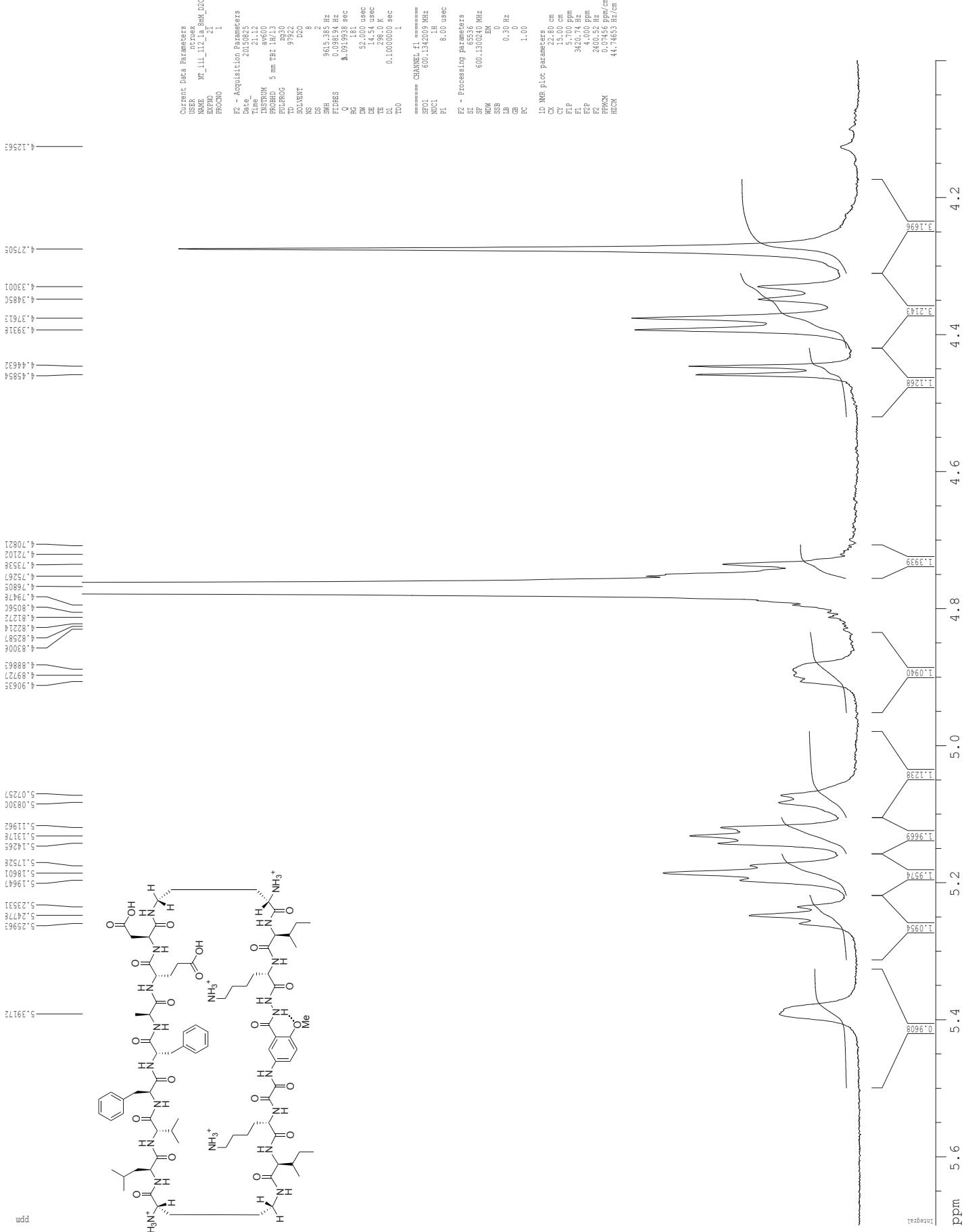
1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 2.80 cm
 CT 1.00 cm
 TIP 8.800 ppm
 TI 1.166 Hz
 FID 7.000 ppm
 F2 43.200 Hz
 FIDW 0.0056 ppm/cm
 HZCM 44.7453 Hz/cm



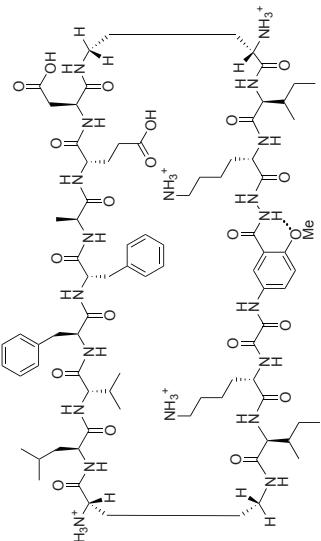
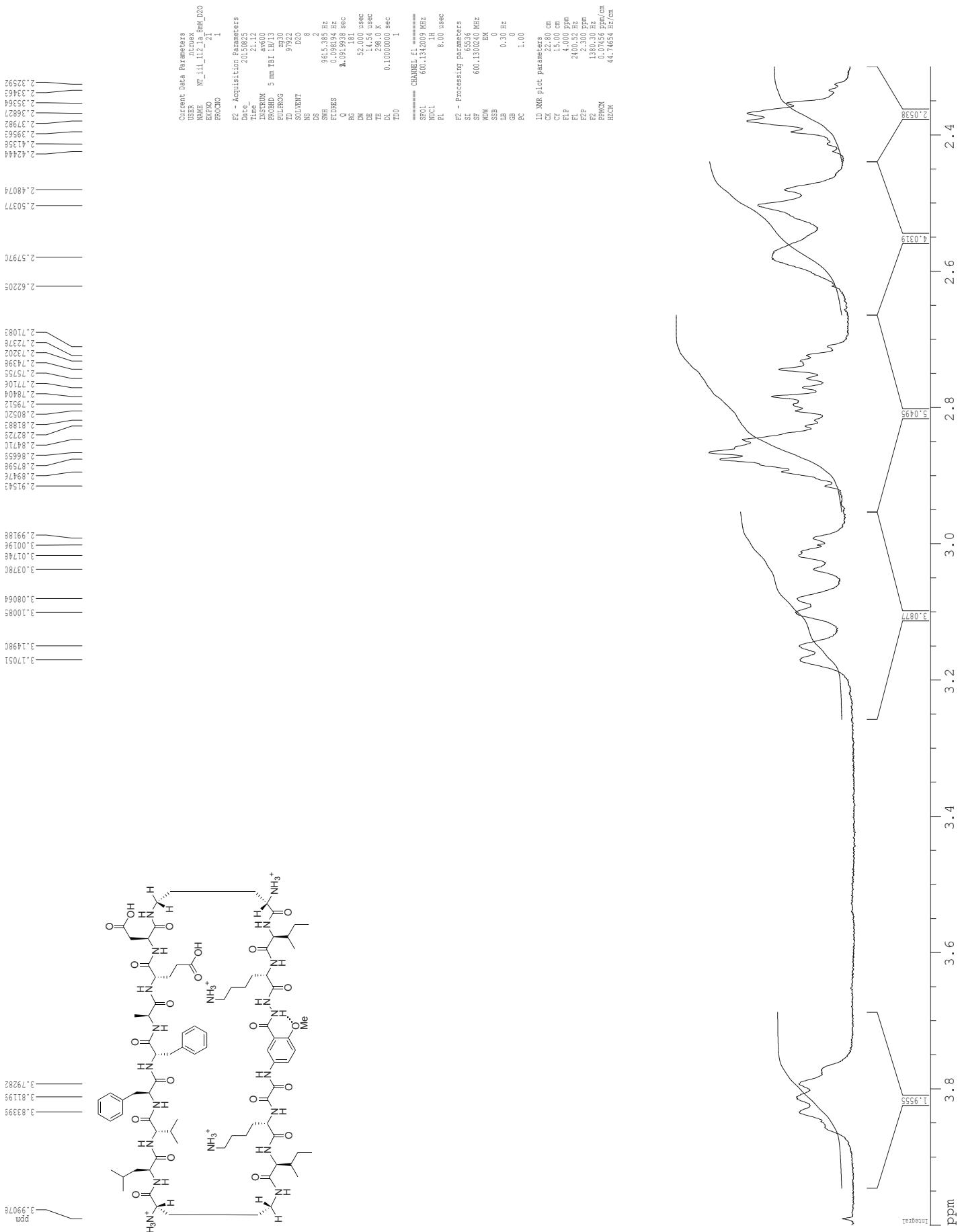
¹H NMR of peptide **1a, 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K**



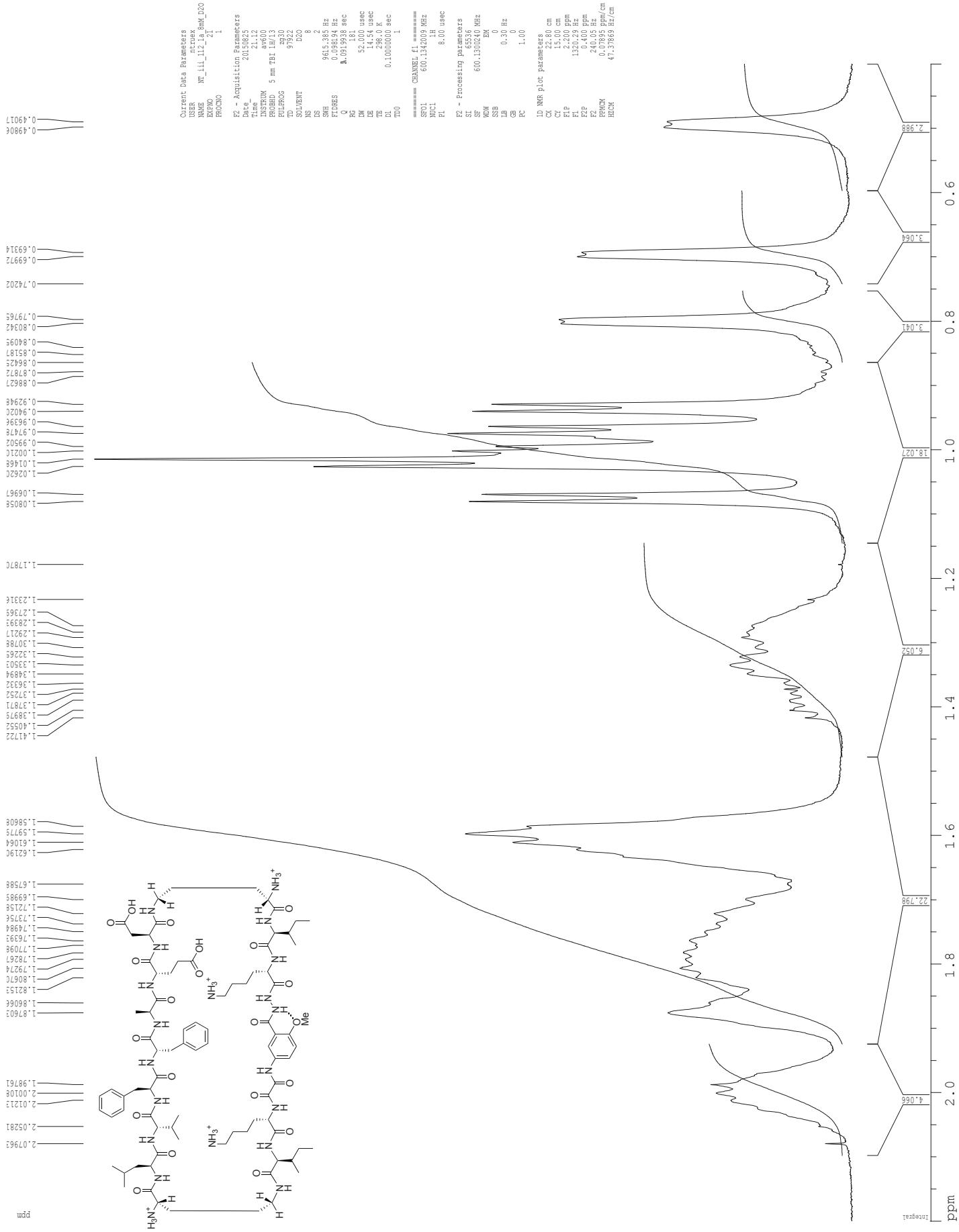
¹H NMR of peptide **1a**, 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K



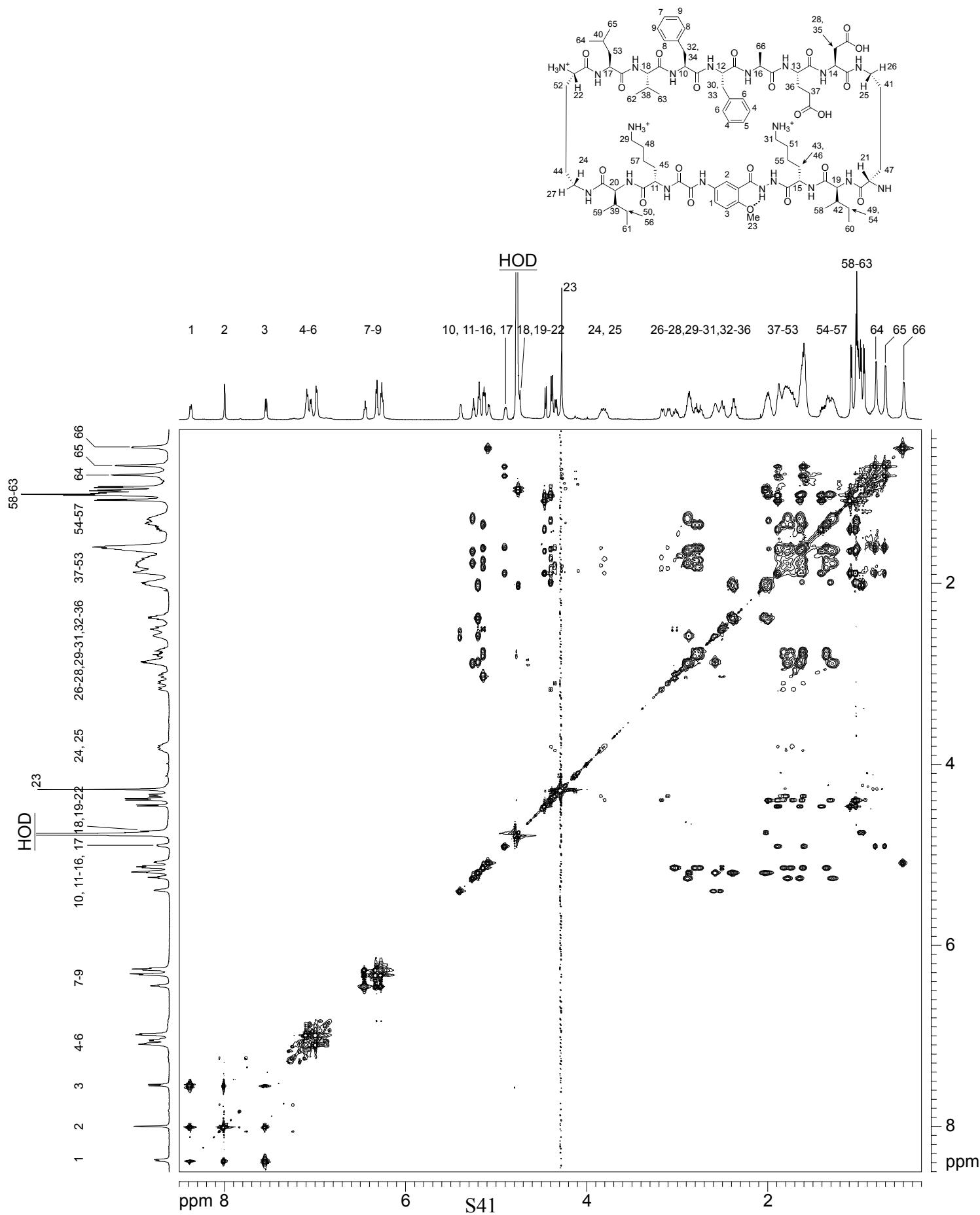
¹H NMR of peptide 1a, 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K



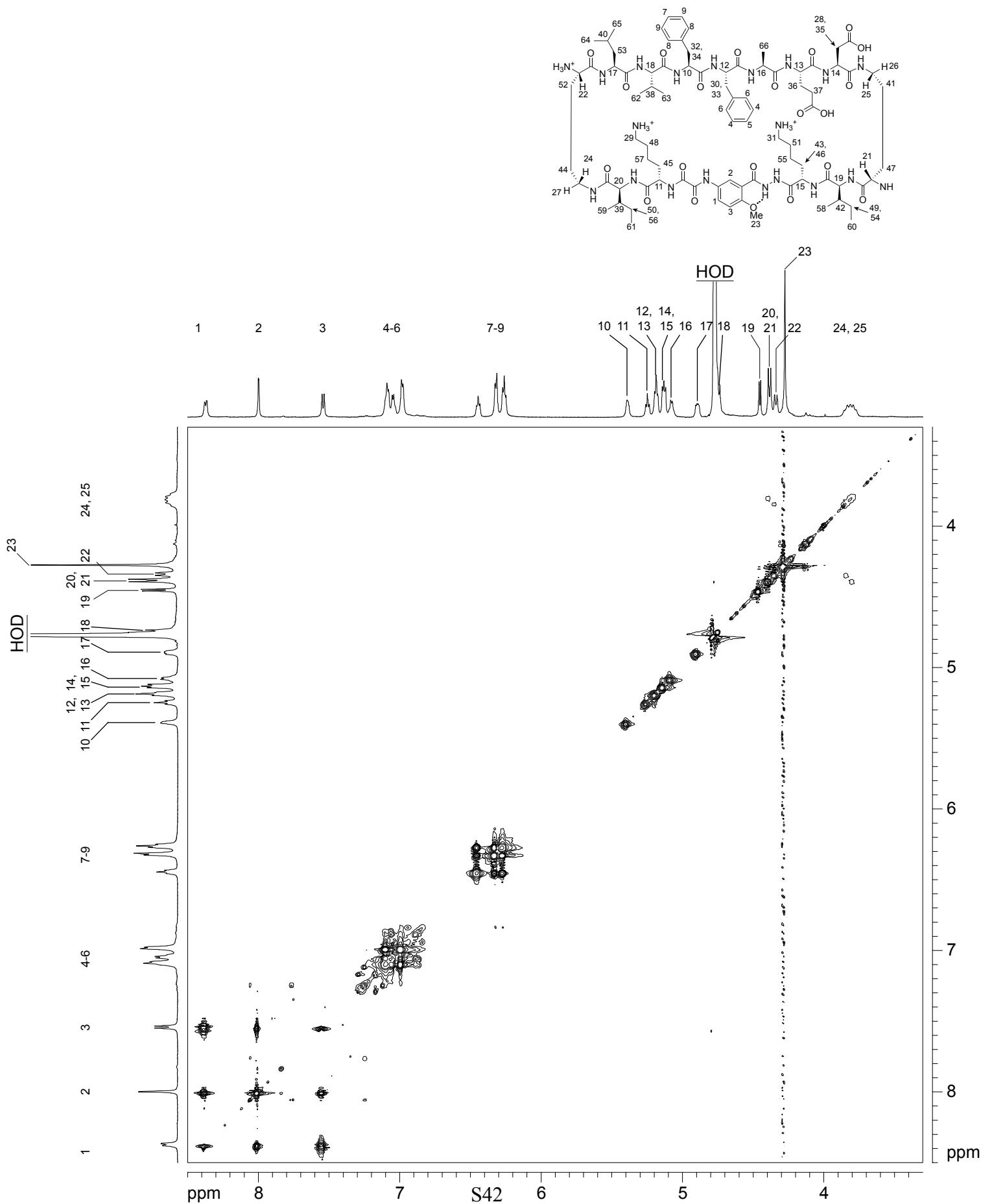
¹H NMR of peptide 1a, 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K



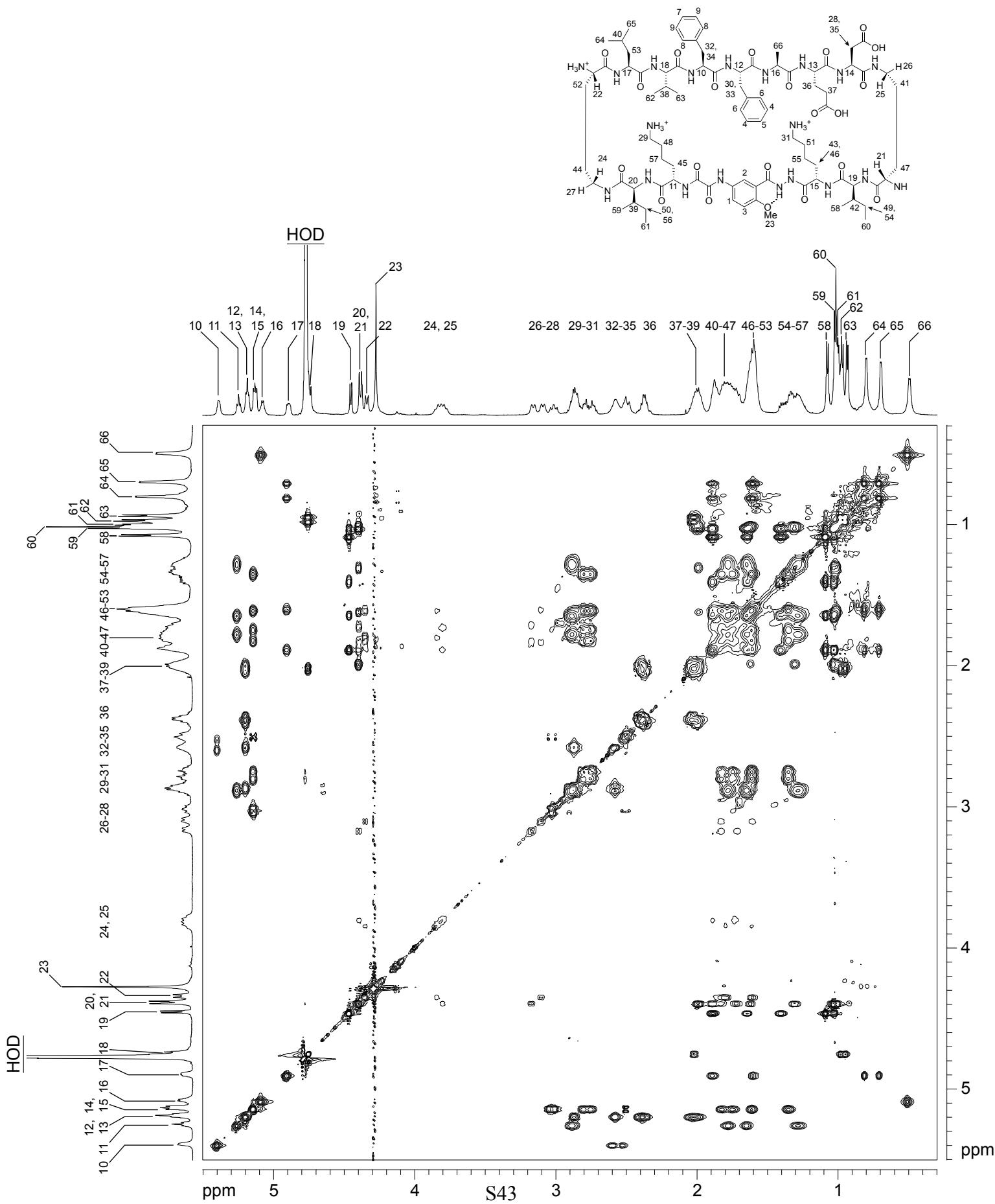
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



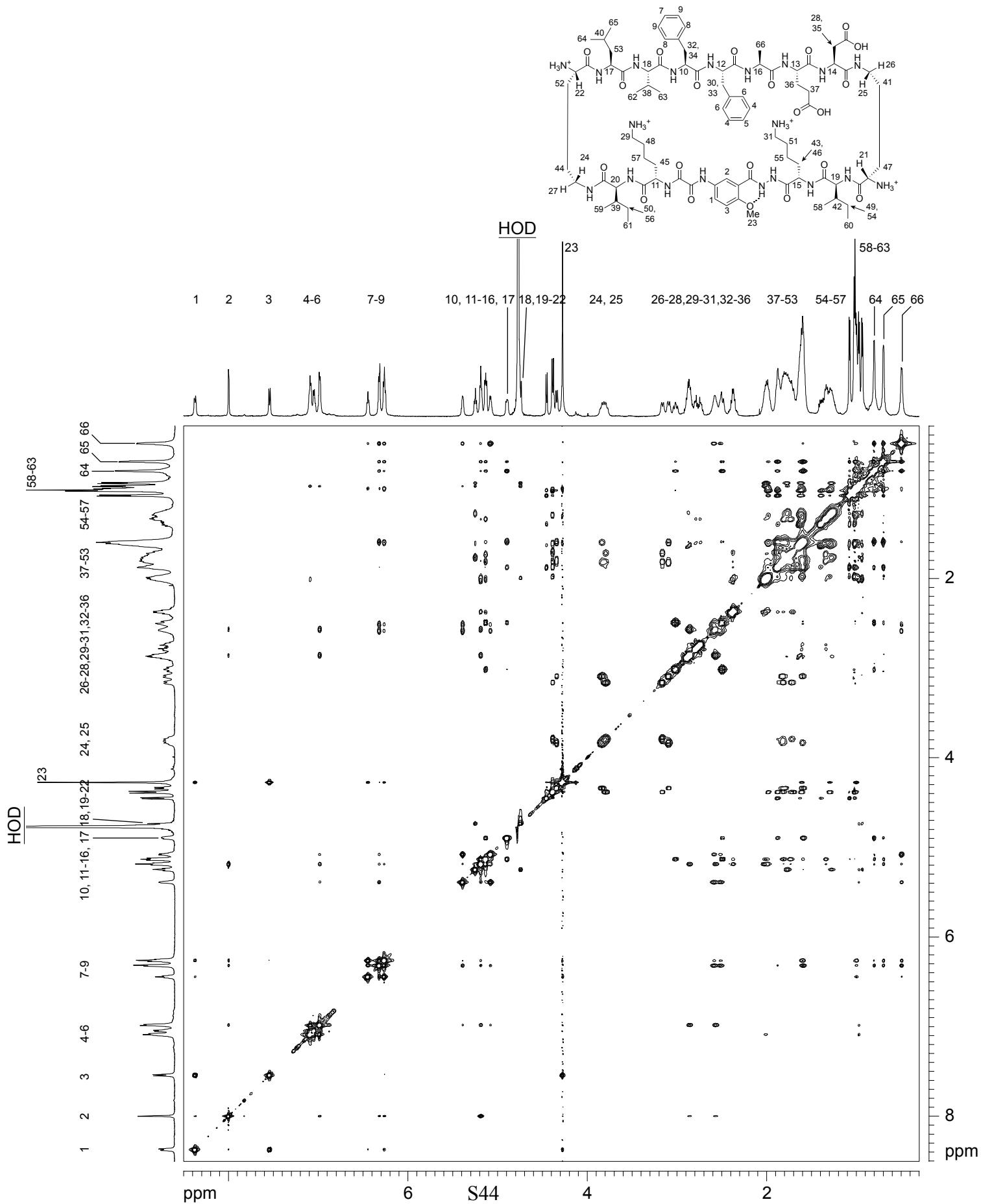
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



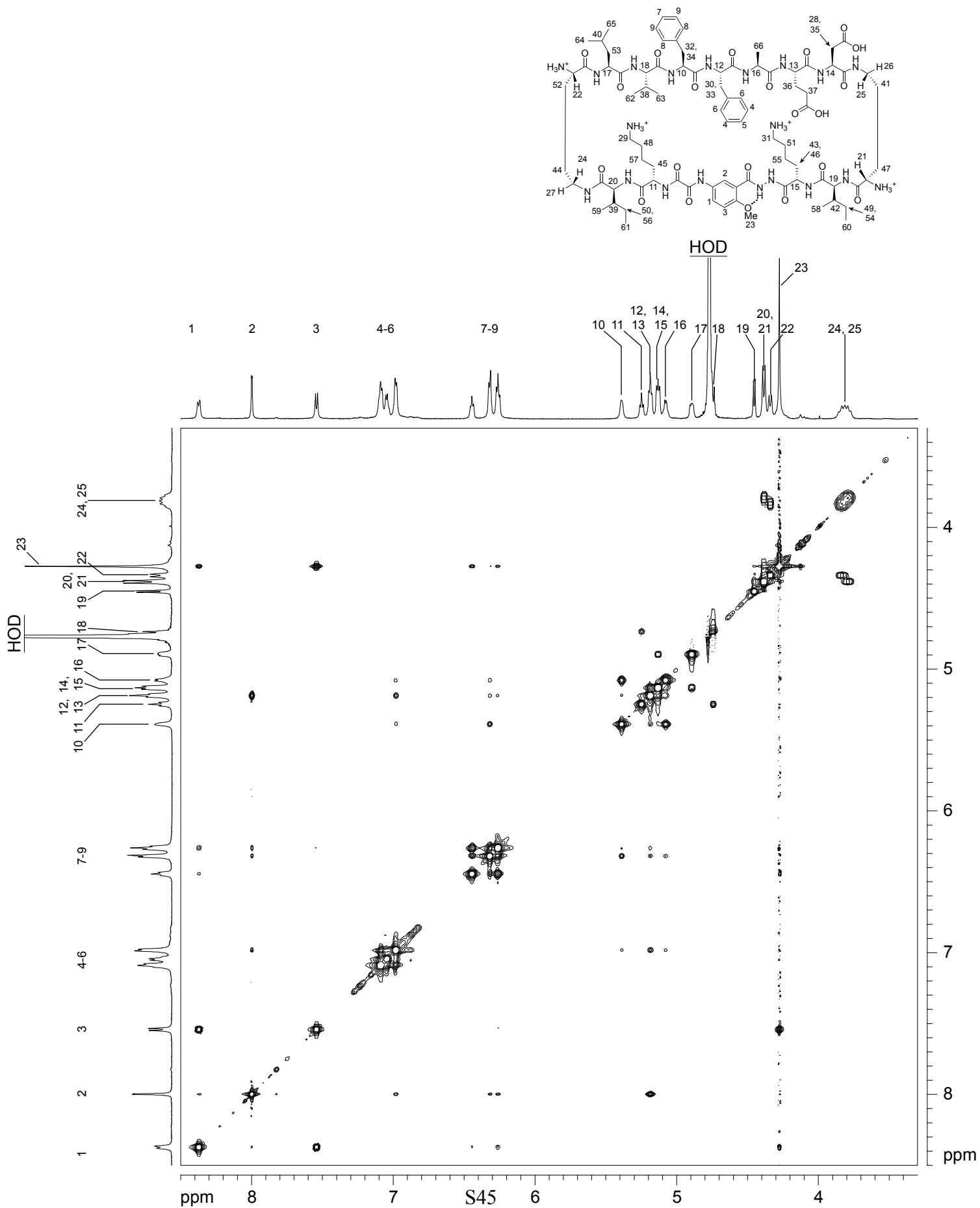
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



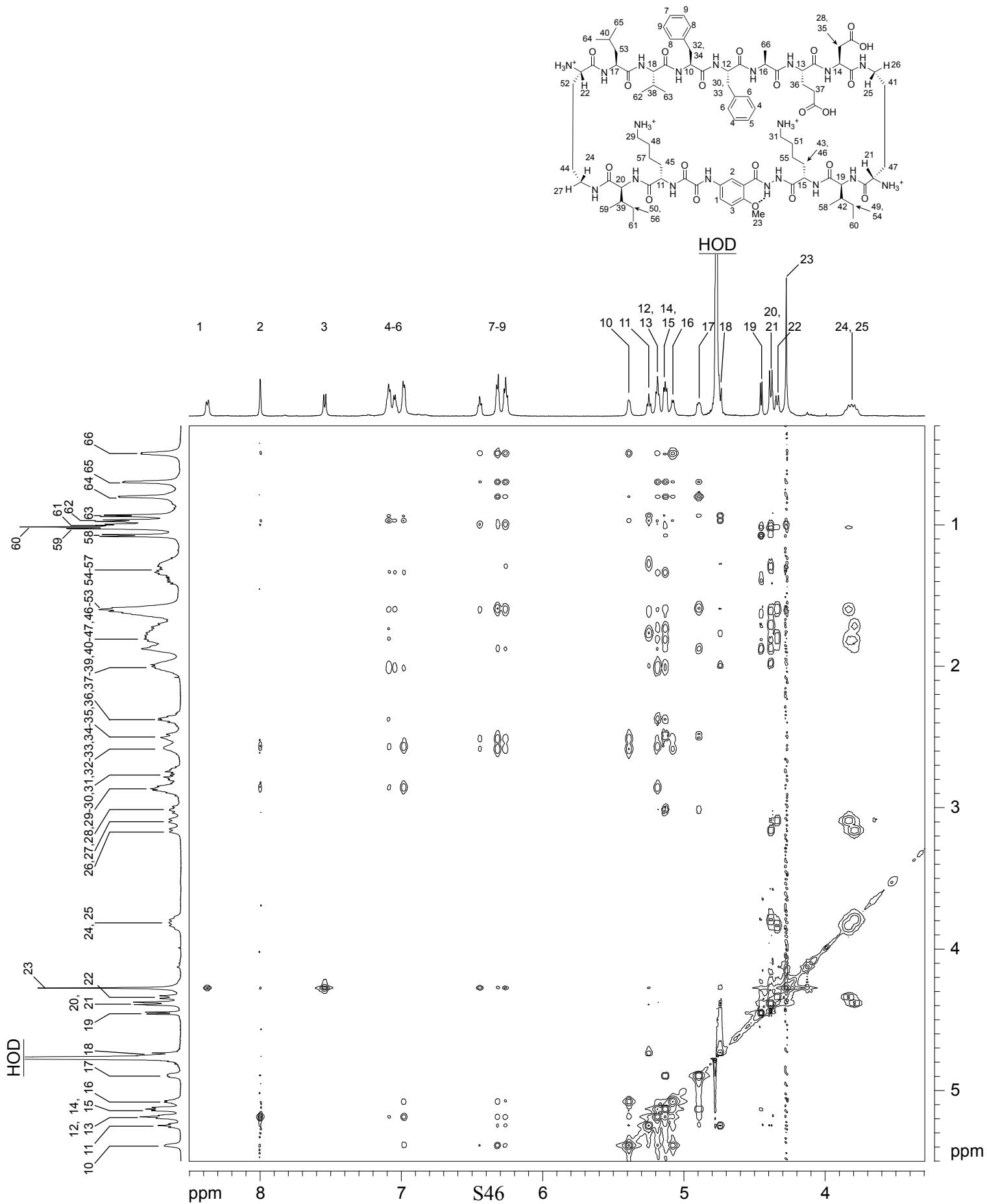
¹H NMR 2D NOESY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K with 150-ms mixing time



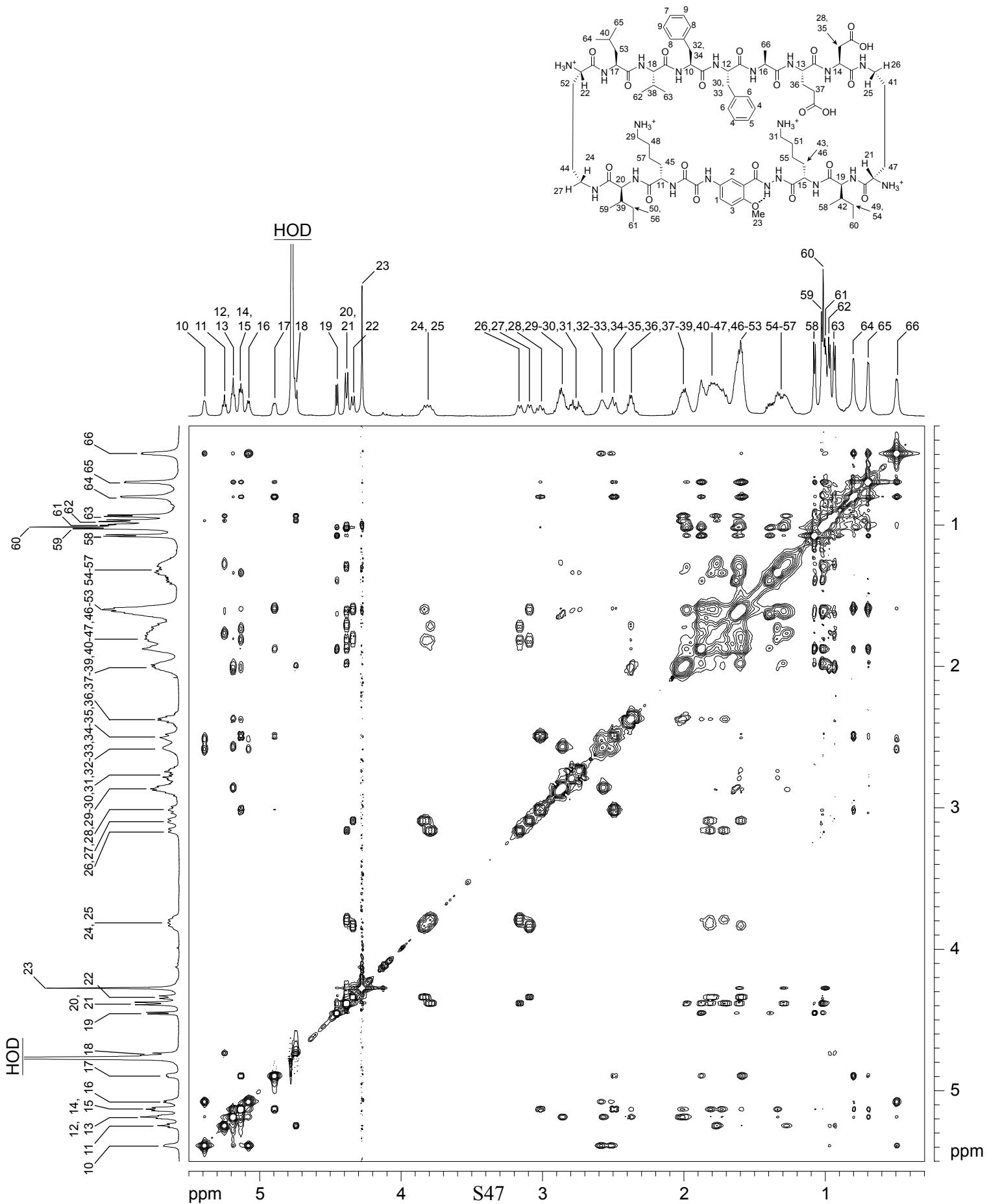
¹H NMR 2D NOESY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K with 150-ms mixing time



¹H NMR 2D NOESY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K with 150-ms mixing time



¹H NMR 2D NOESY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 298 K with 150-ms mixing time

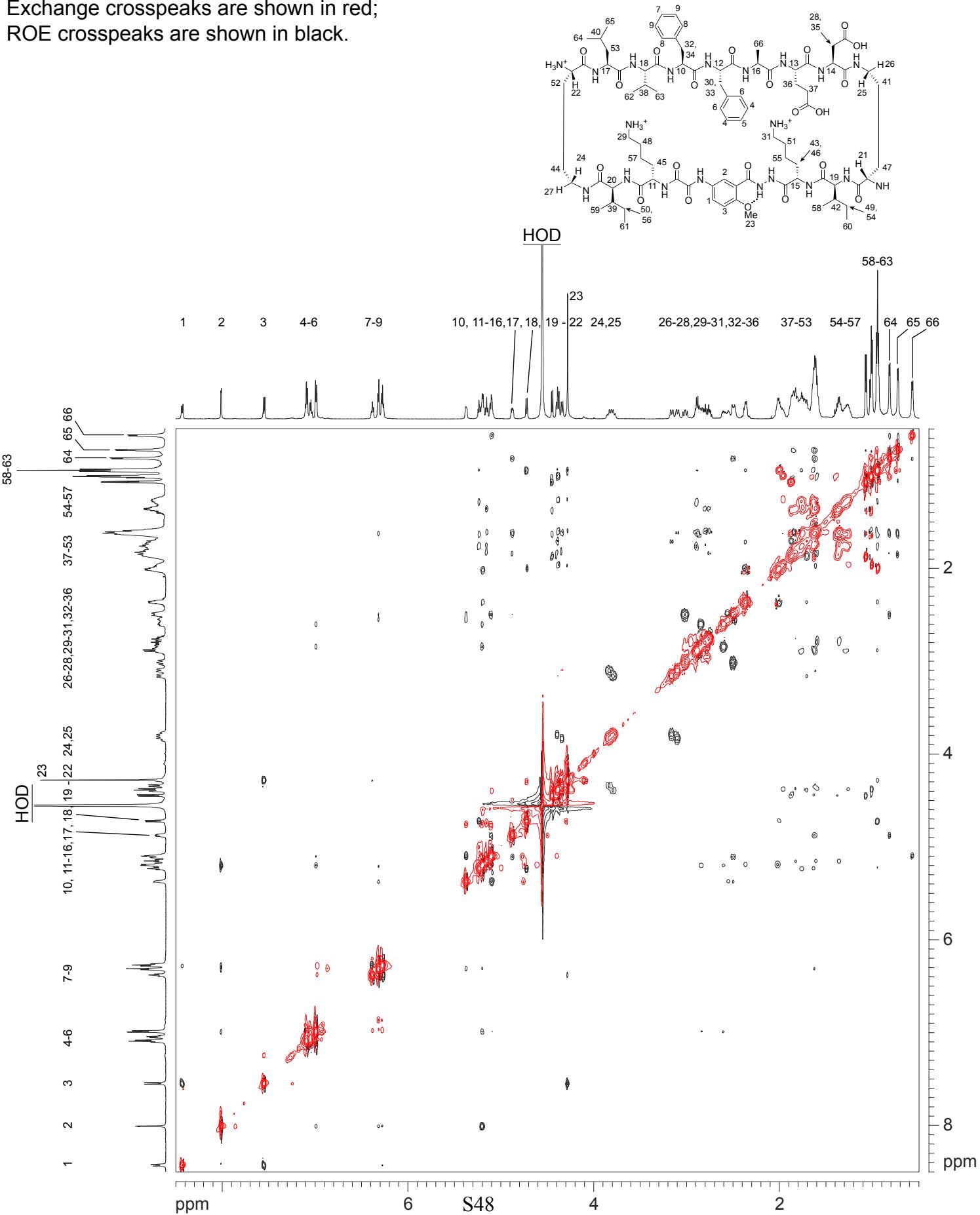


¹H NMR 2D EXSY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak

8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 318 K with 200-ms spin-lock mixing time

Exchange crosspeaks are shown in red;

ROE crosspeaks are shown in black.

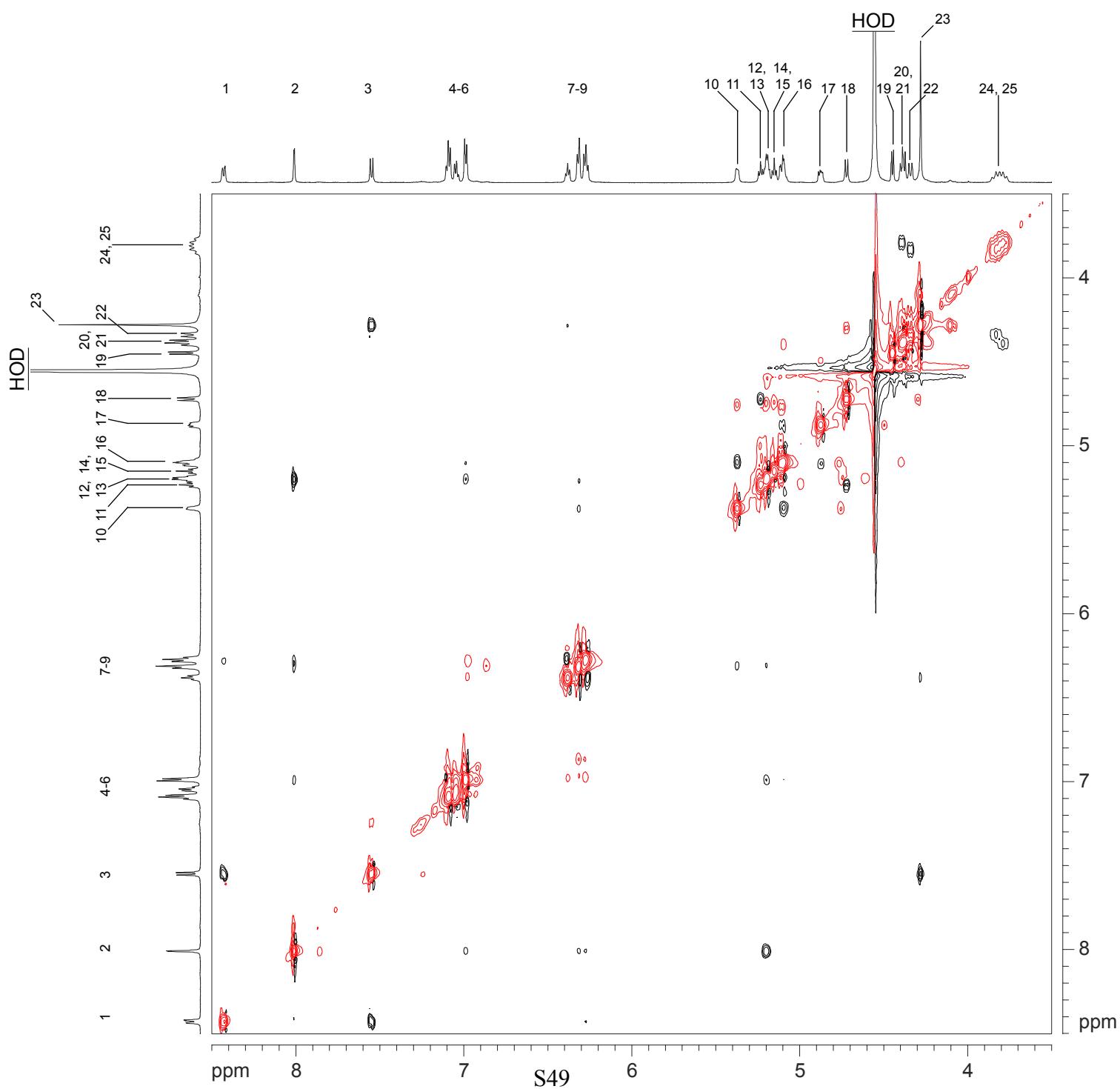
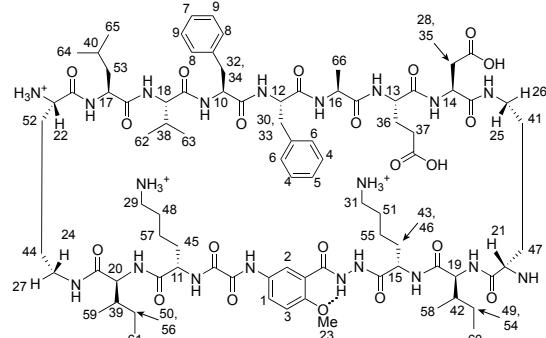


¹H NMR 2D EXSY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak

8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 318 K with 200-ms spin-lock mixing time

Exchange crosspeaks are shown in red;

ROE crosspeaks are shown in black.

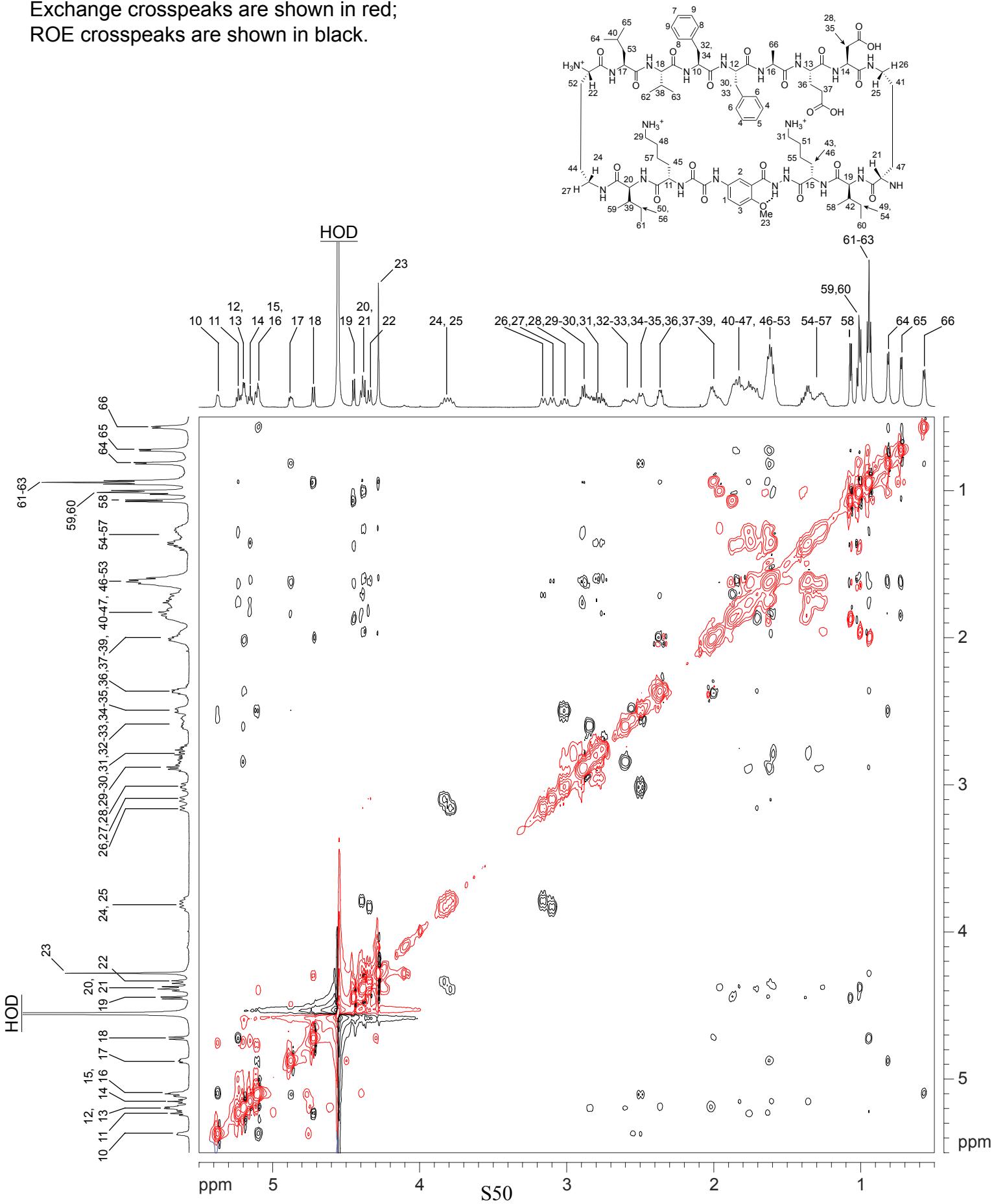


¹H NMR 2D EXSY of peptide **1a** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak

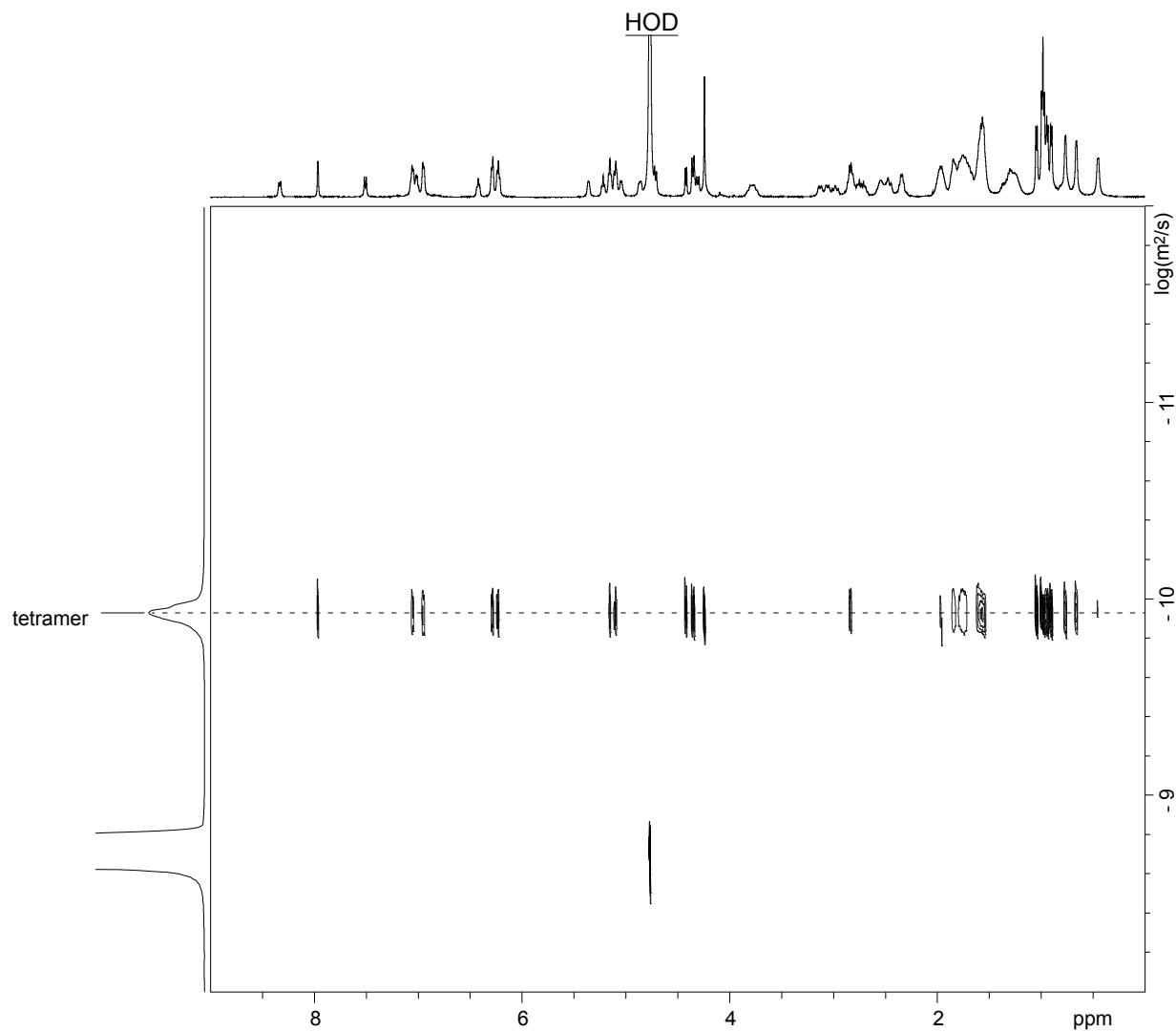
8 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 318 K with 200-ms spin-lock mixing time

Exchange crosspeaks are shown in red;

ROE crosspeaks are shown in black.



¹H NMR DOSY of peptide **1a**, 8 mM in D₂O at 500 MHz and 298 K
tetramer predominates



Calculations for peptide **1a** at 8.0 mM

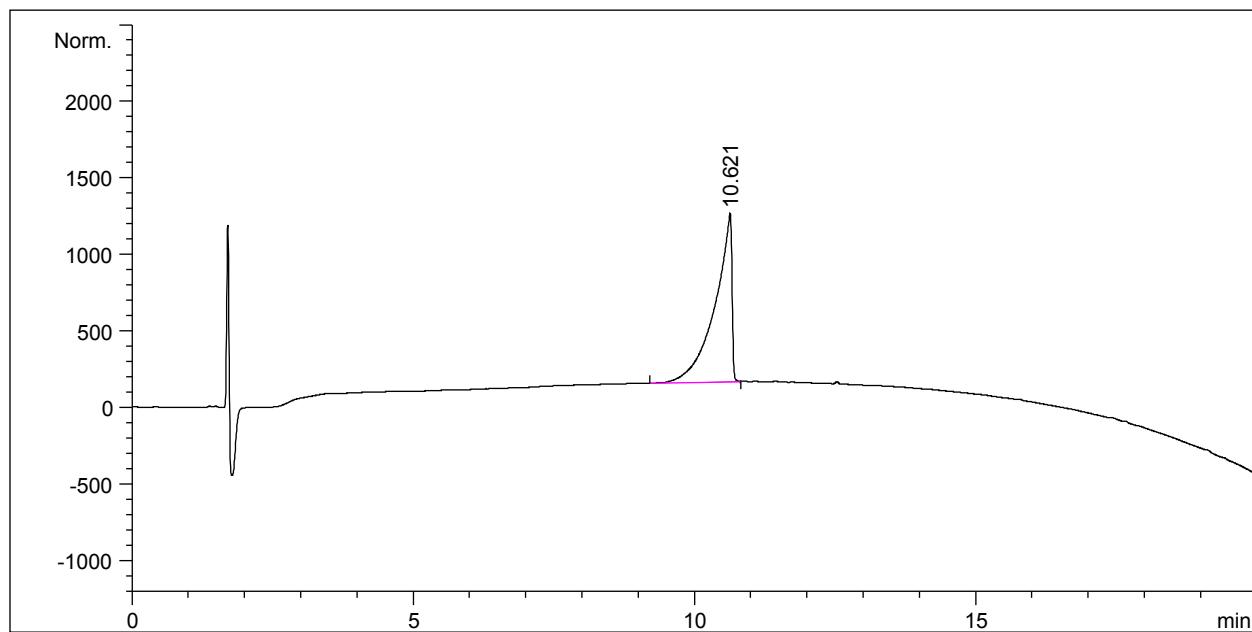
$$D_{\text{HOD}} = 19.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\log(D_{\text{HOD}}) = -8.721$$

$$D_{\text{tetramer}}: \log(D) = -9.928; D = 10^{-9.928} = 11.8 \pm 1.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

^aLongsworth, L. G. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1960**, *64*, 1914–1917.

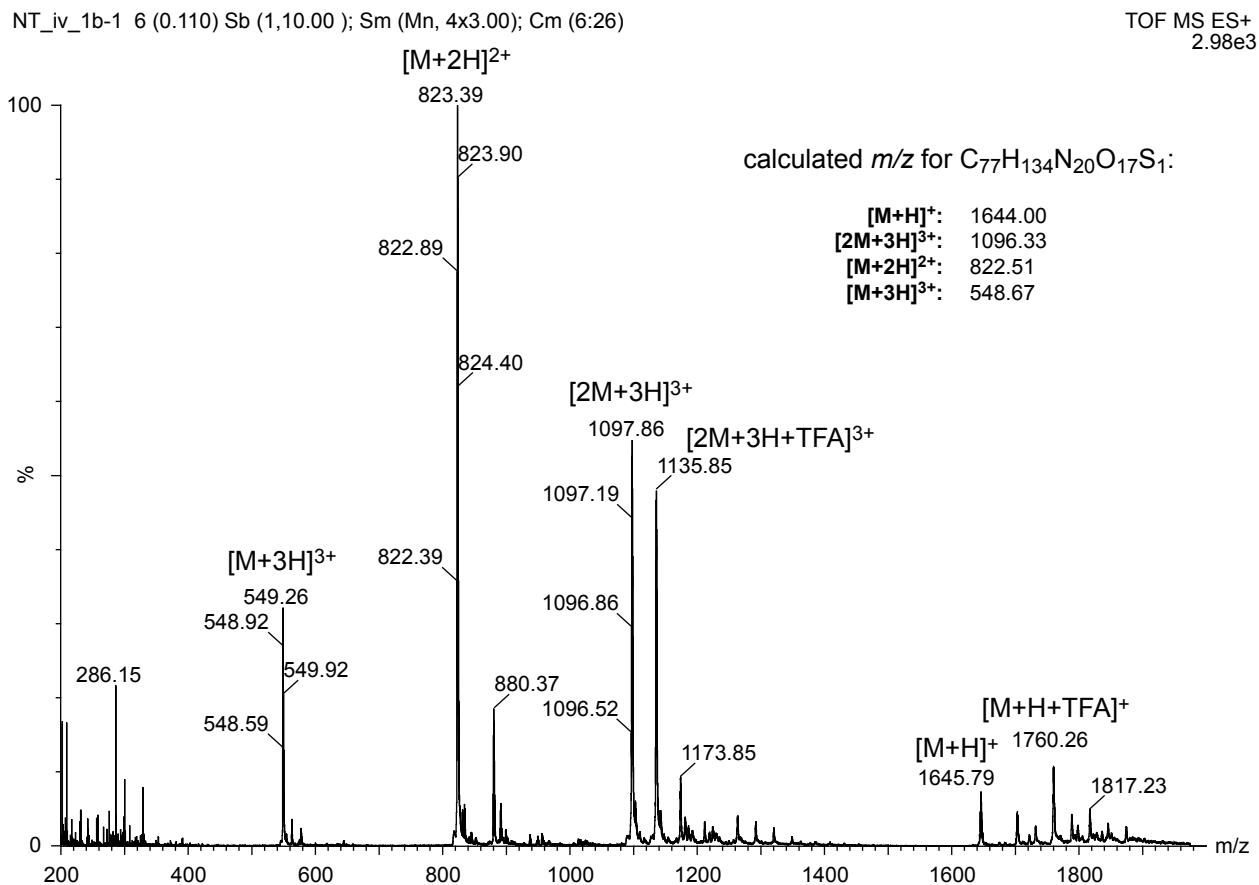
RP-HPLC of peptide **1b**



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.621	BV	0.2642	2.29549e4	1098.58997	100.0000
Totals :				2.29549e4	1098.58997	

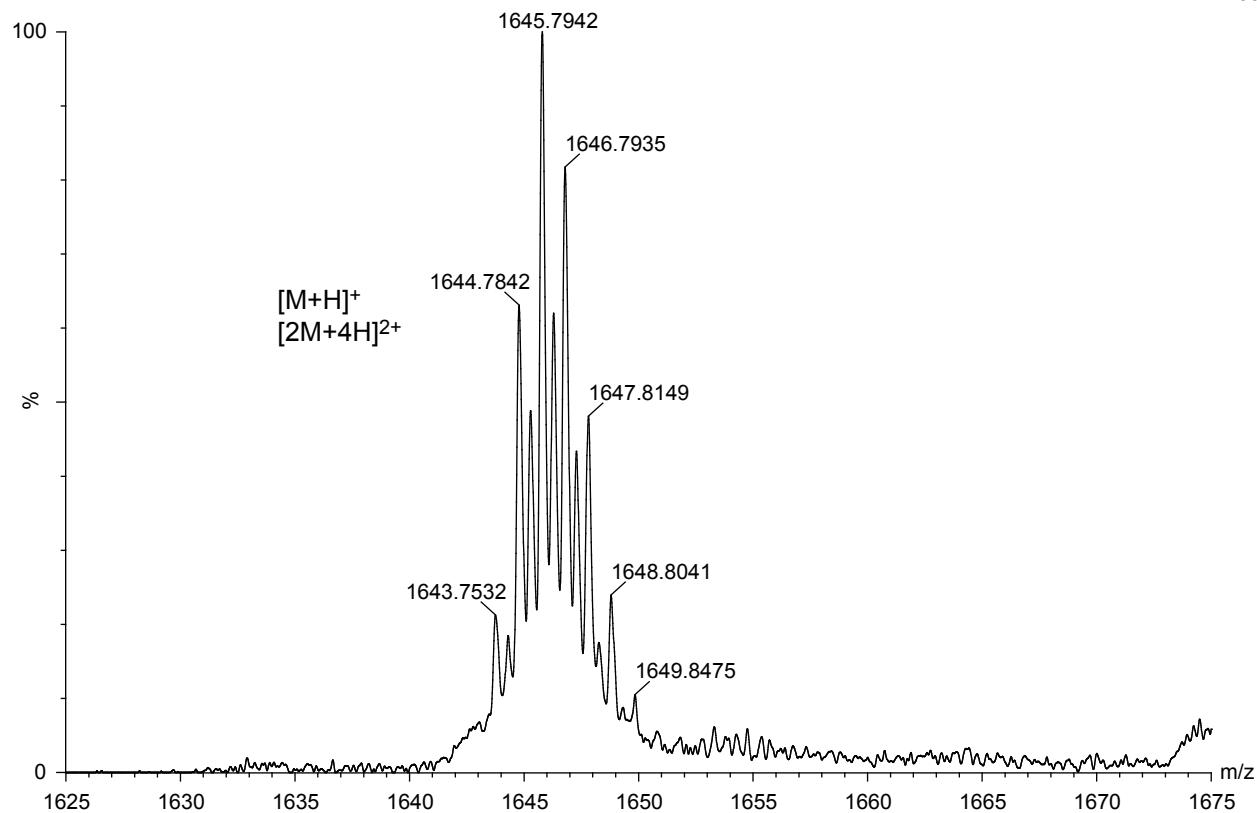
column: Aeris XB-C18 2.6 μ
dimensions: 150 mm x 4.6 mm
mobile phase: A: H₂O, 0.1% TFA
B: CH₃CN, 0.1% TFA
gradient: A/B (95:5) to (0:100) in 20 min
flow rate: 1.0 mL/min
detection: VWD, wavelength = 214 nm
temperature: 298 K

MS (ESI) of peptide **1b**



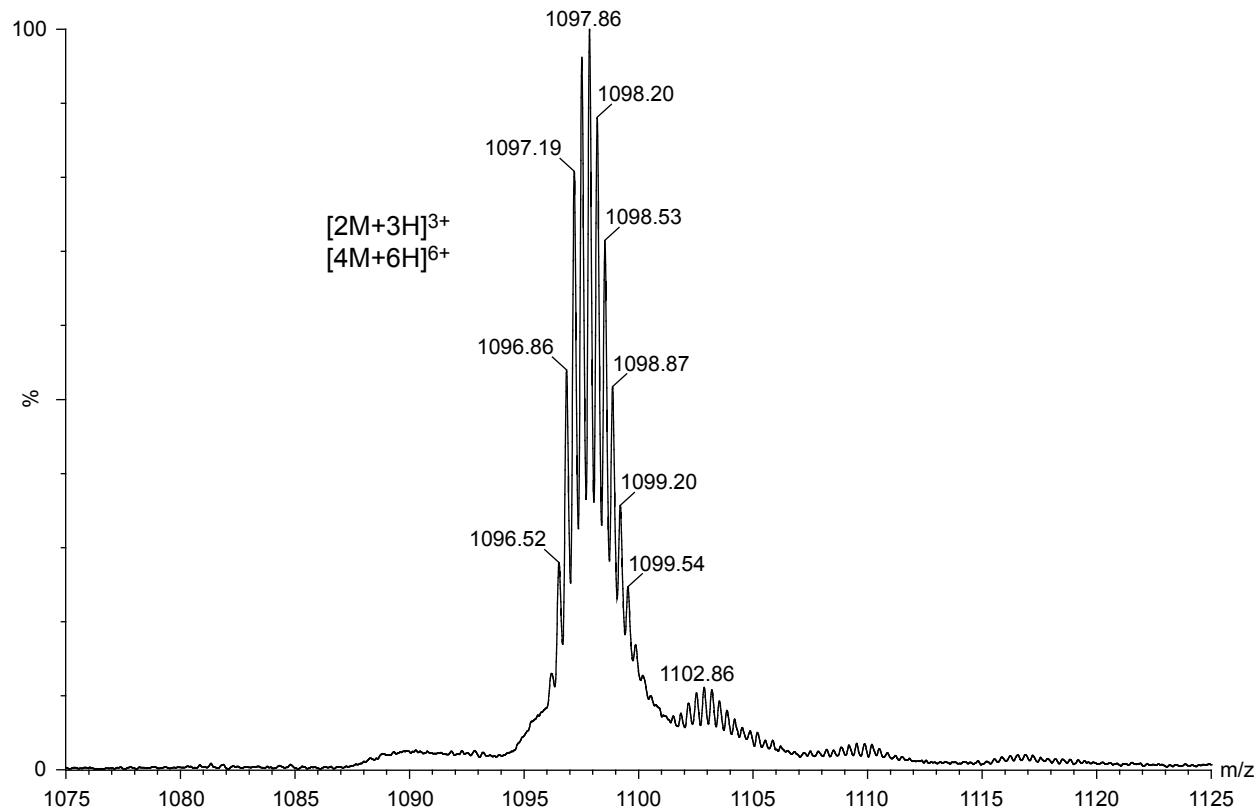
NT_iv_1b-1 6 (0.110) Sb (1,10.00); Sm (Mn, 4x3.00); Cm (6:28)

TOF MS ES+
233



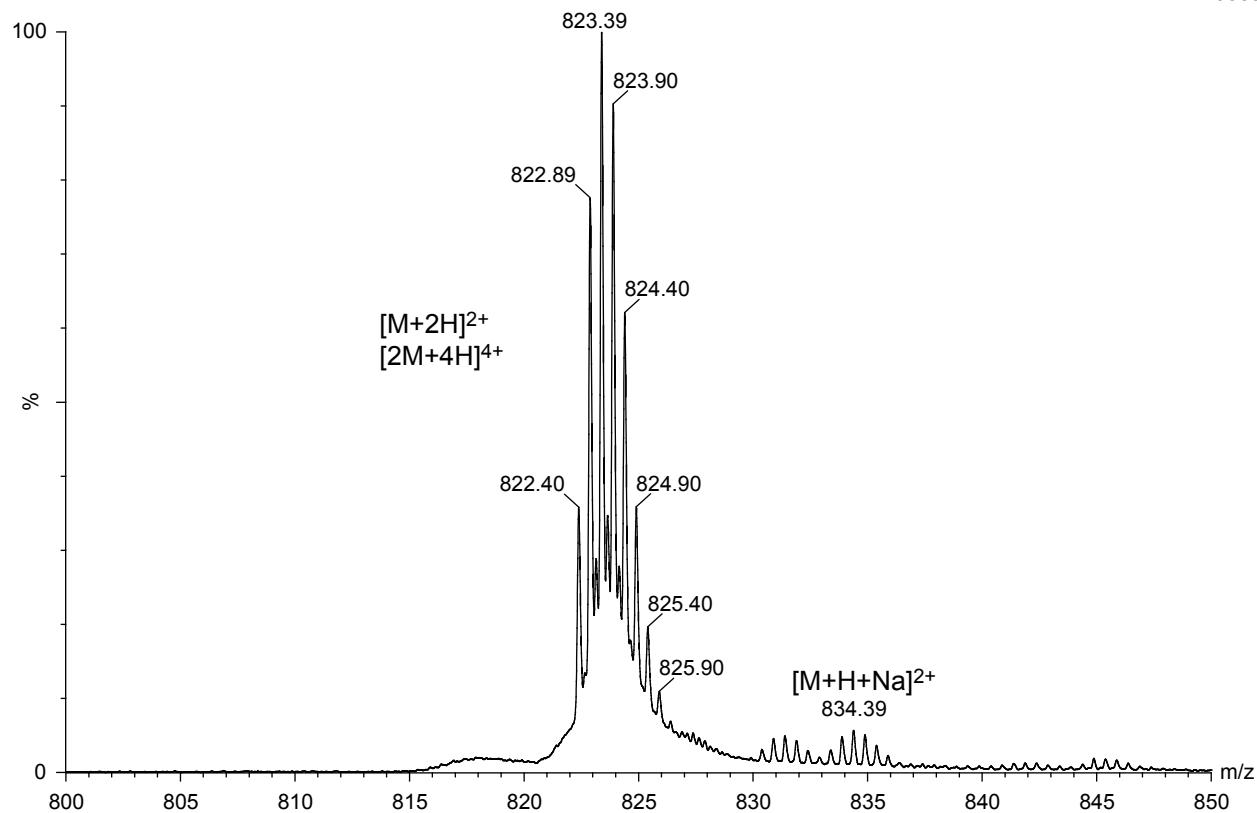
NT_iv_1b-1 6 (0.110) Sb (1,10.00); Sm (Mn, 4x3.00); Cm (6:26)

TOF MS ES+
1.63e3



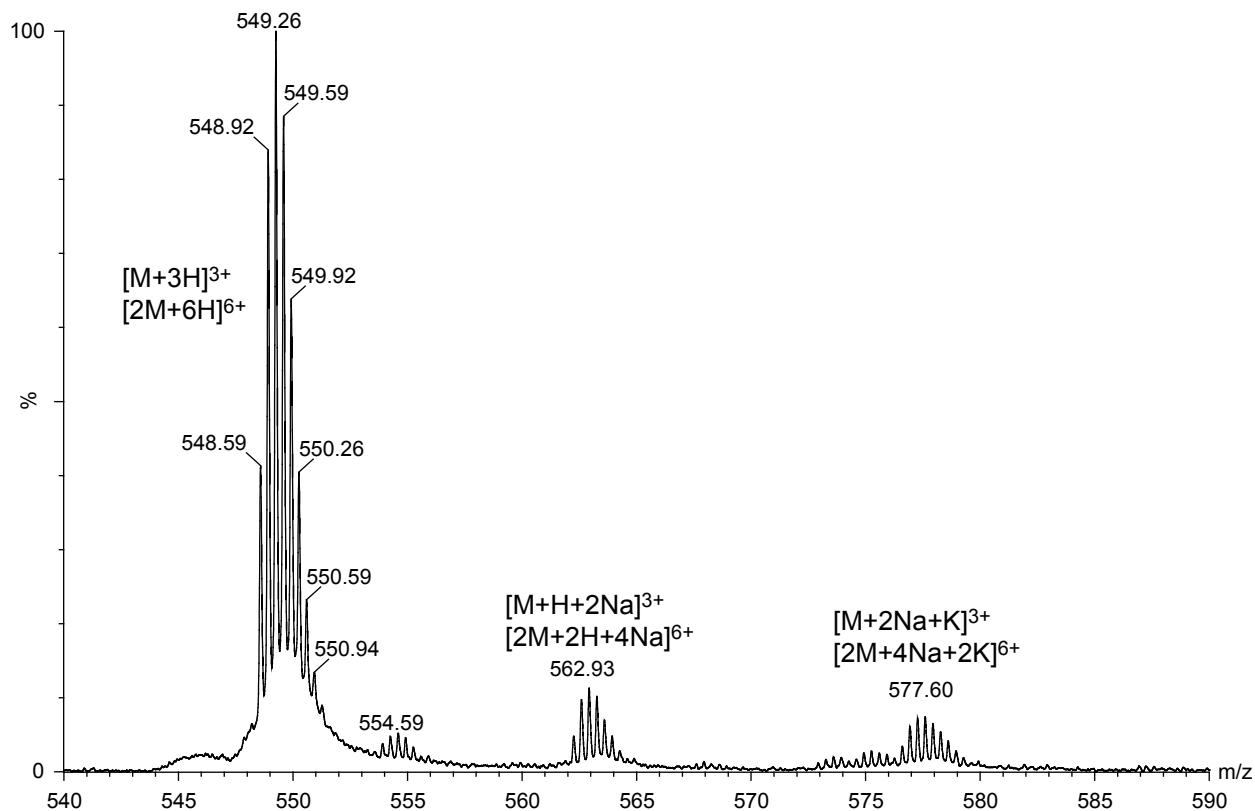
NT_iv_1b-1 6 (0.110) Sb (1,10.00); Sm (Mn, 4x3.00); Cm (6:26)

TOF MS ES+
2.98e3

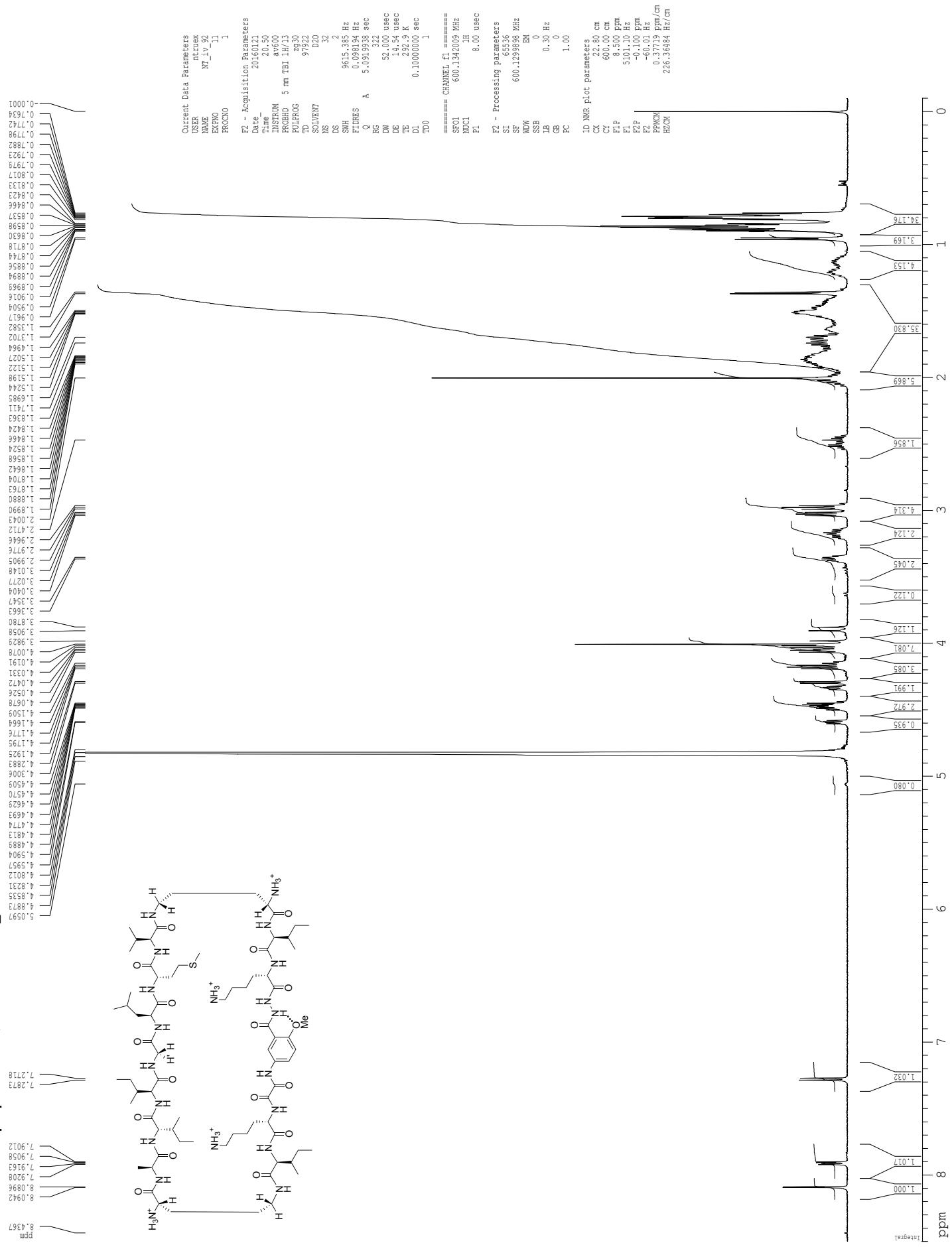


NT_iv_1b-1 6 (0.110) Sb (1,10.00); Sm (Mn, 4x3.00); Cm (6:26)

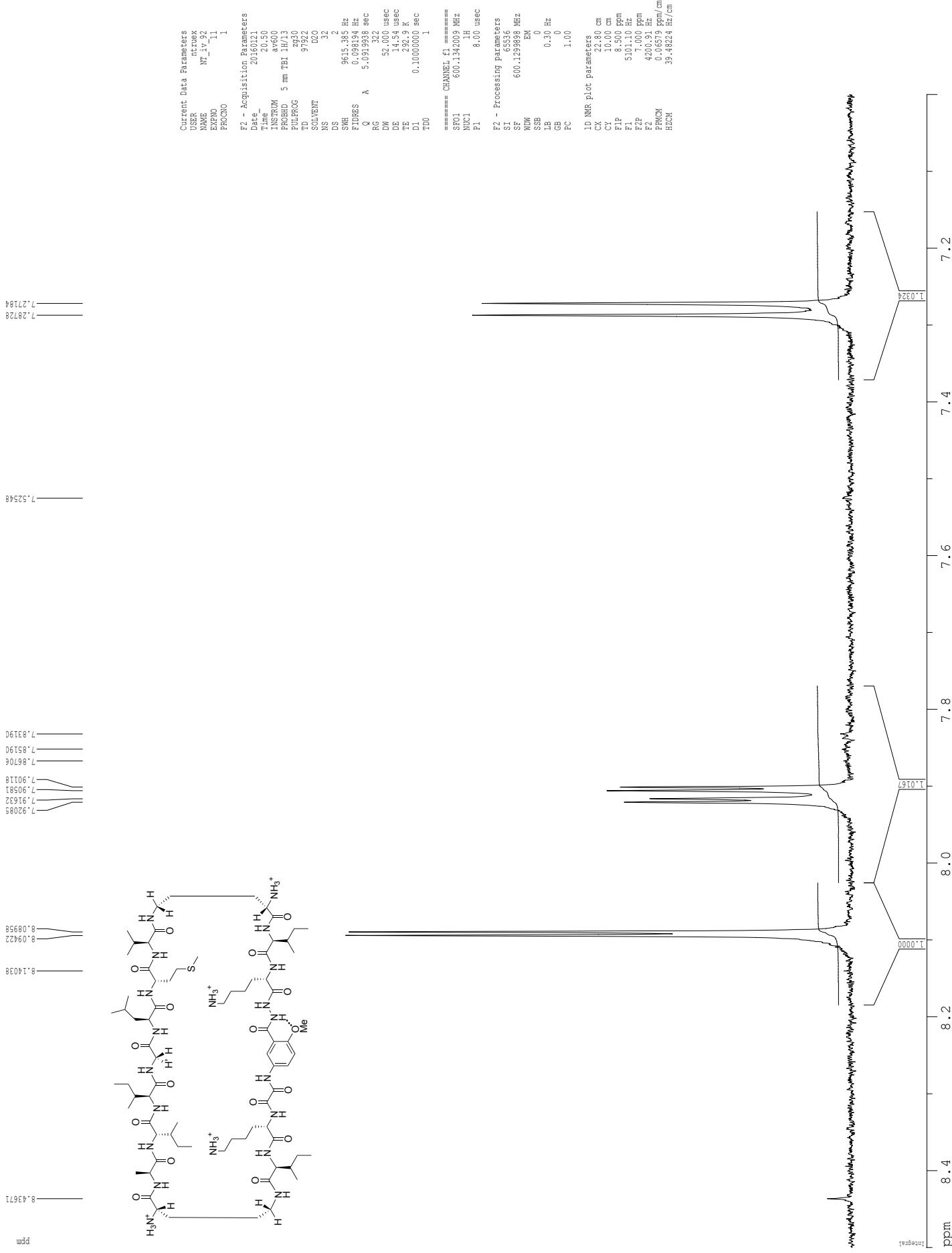
TOF MS ES+
959



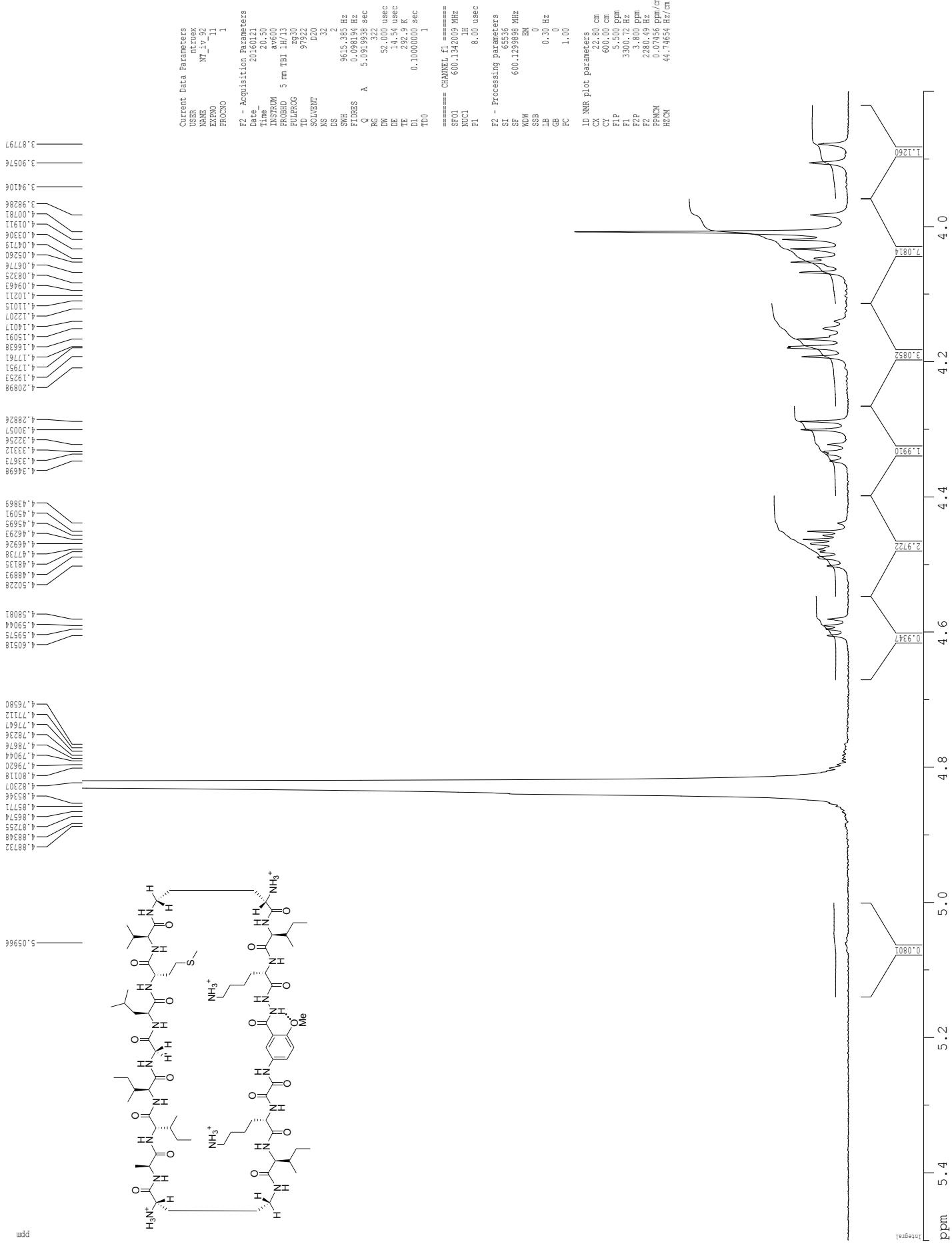
¹H NMR of peptide **1b**, 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



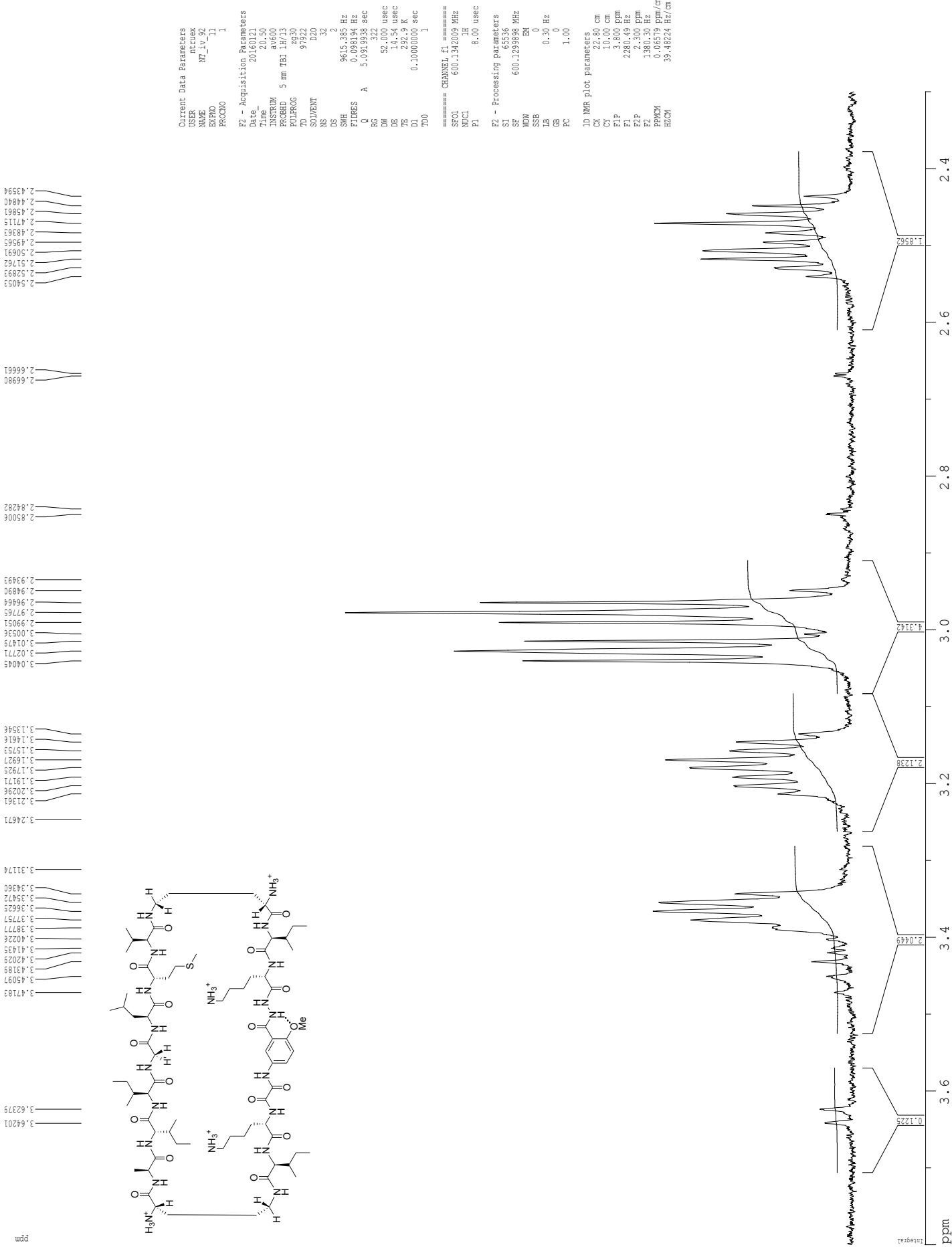
1H NMR of peptide 1b, 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



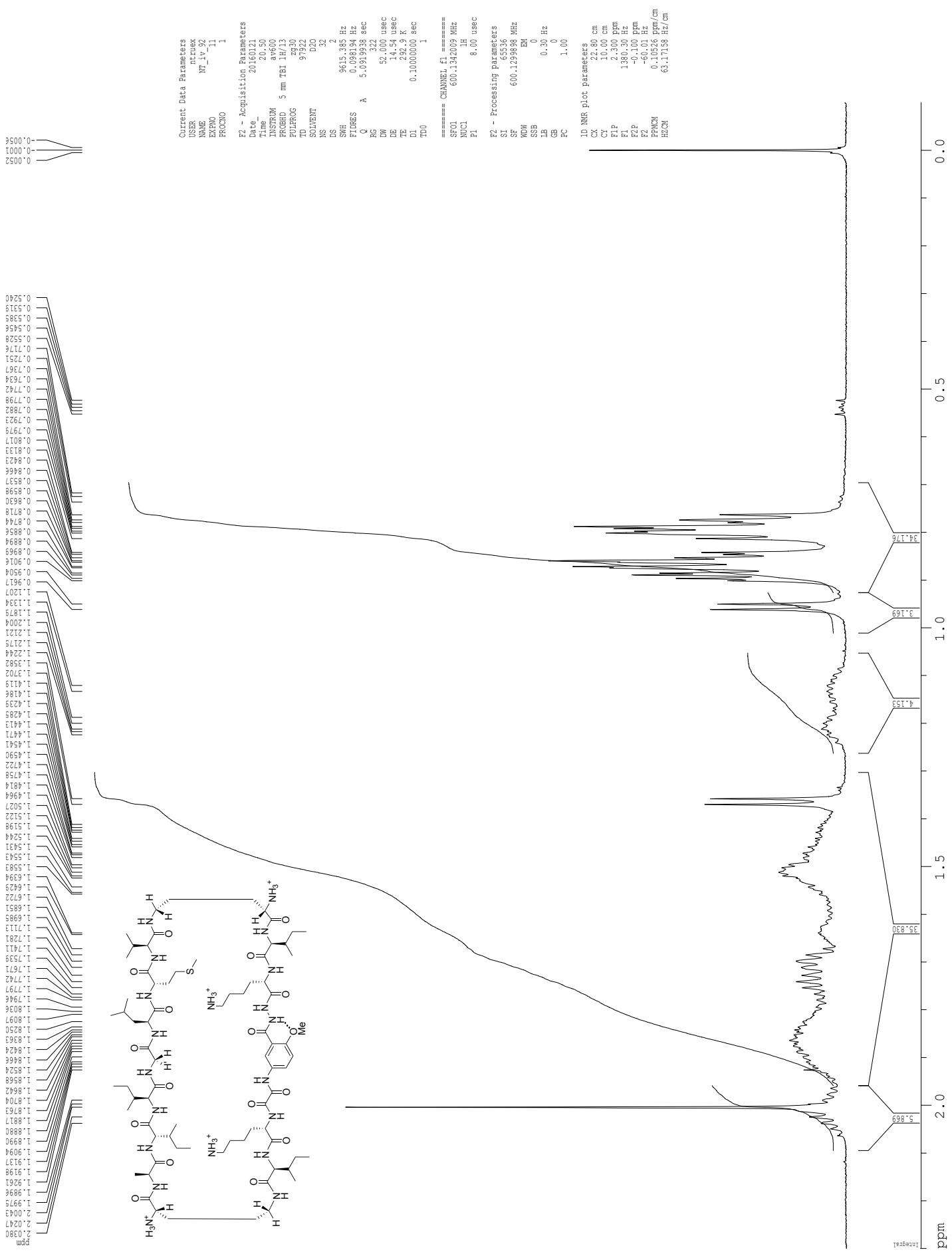
¹H NMR of peptide 1b, 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



¹H NMR of peptide **1b, 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K**



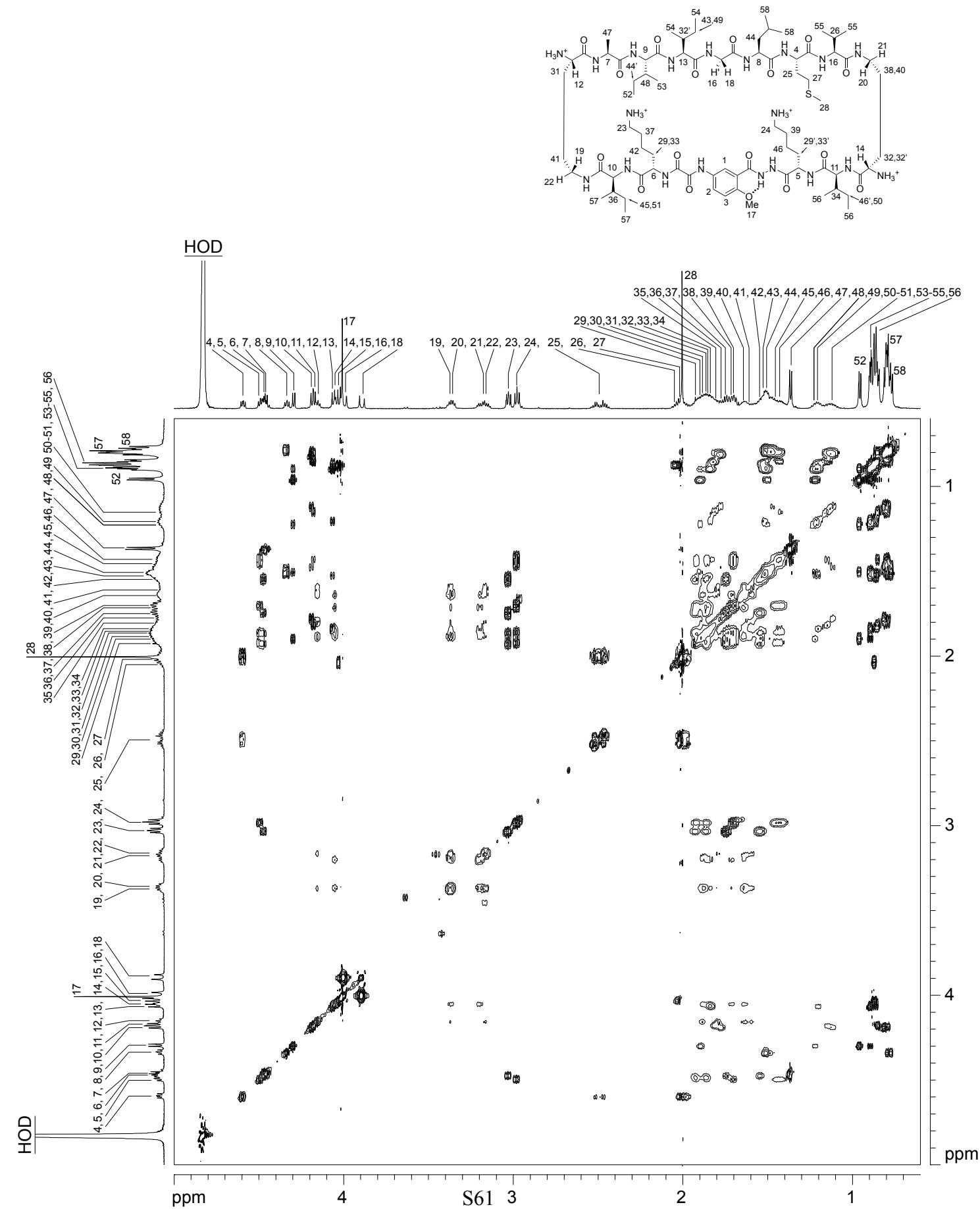
¹H NMR of peptide **1b**, 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



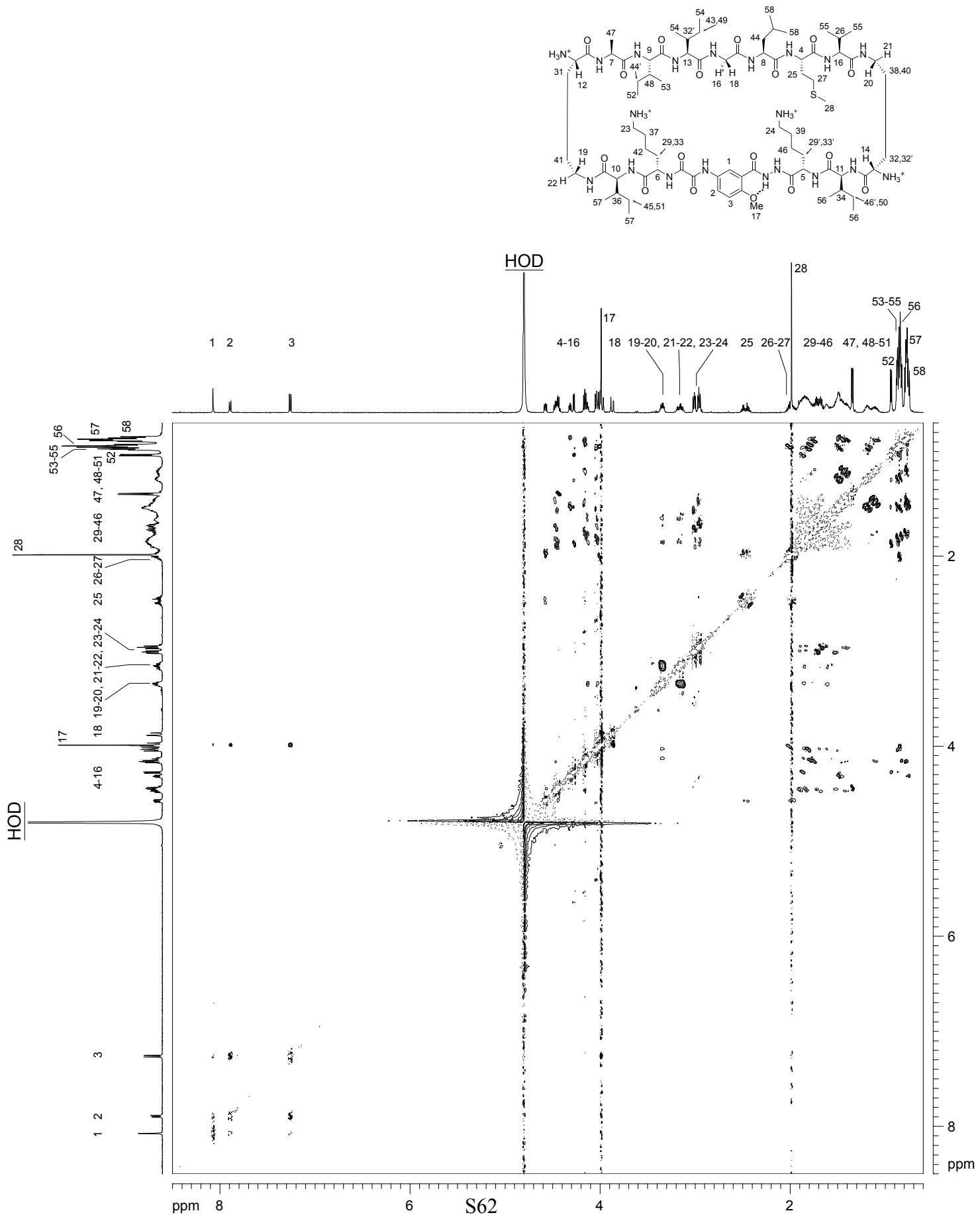
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



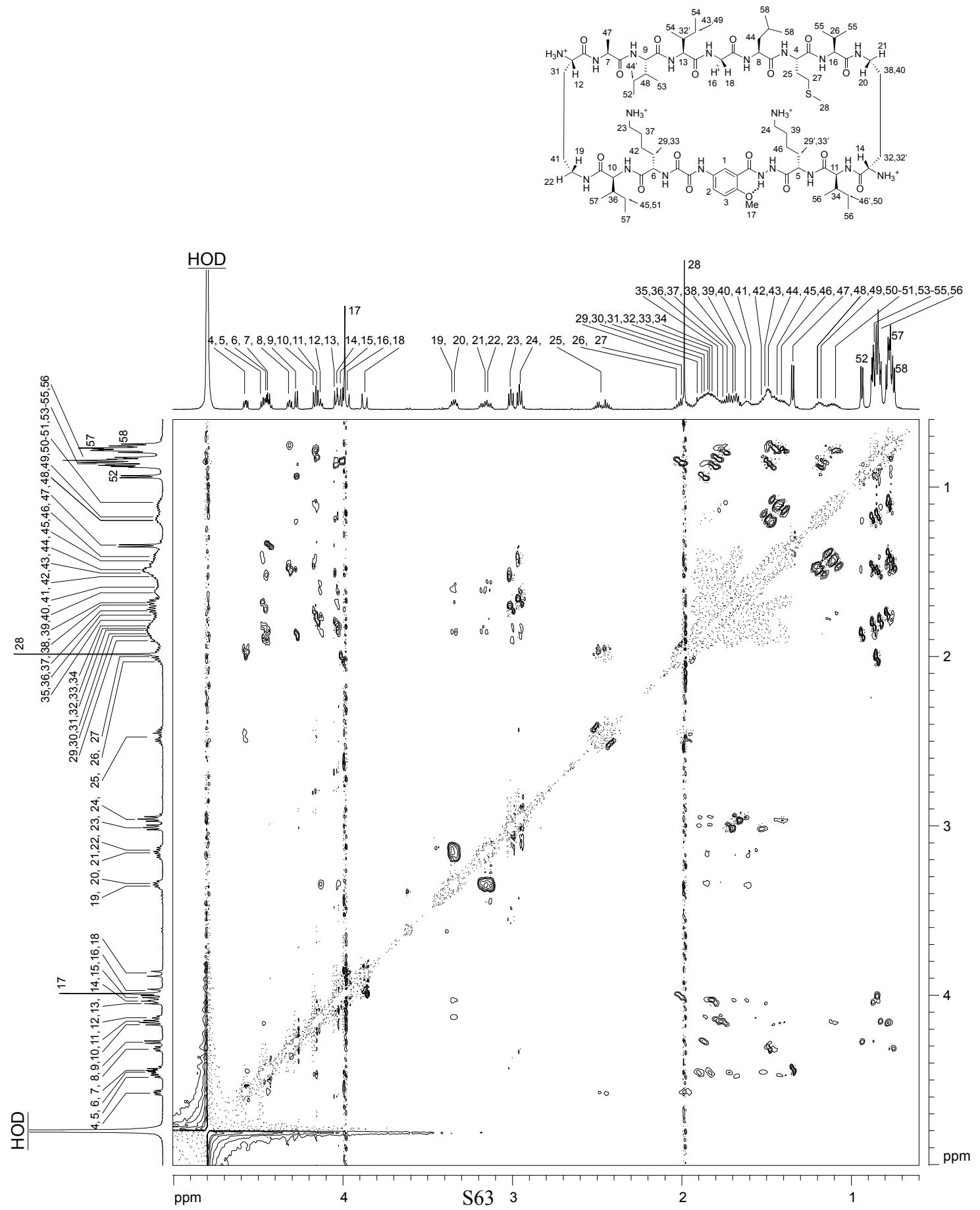
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



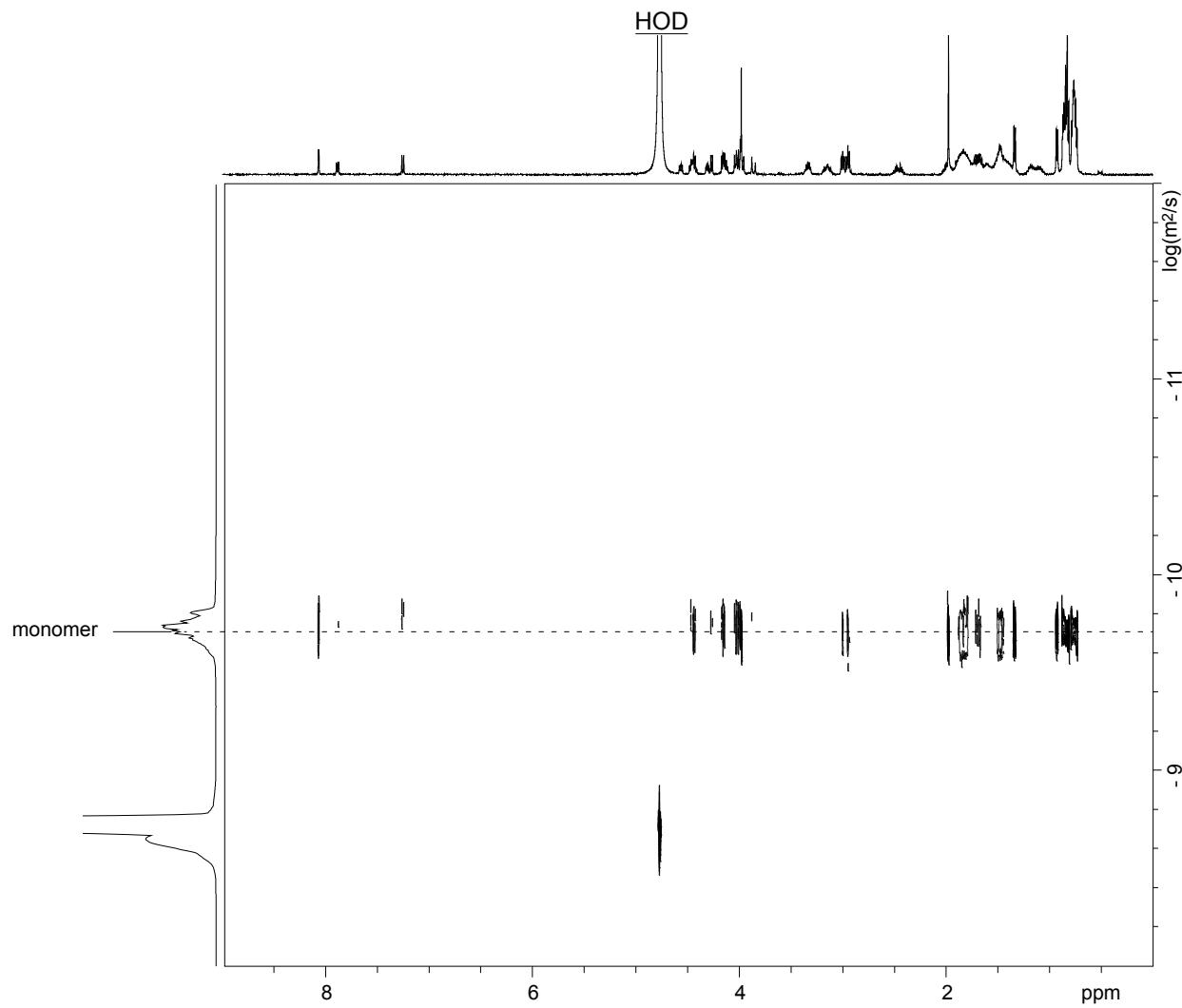
¹H NMR 2D ROESY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 200-ms spin-lock mixing time



¹H NMR 2D ROESY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 1 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 200-ms spin-lock mixing time



¹H NMR DOSY of peptide **1b**, 1 mM in D₂O at 500 MHz and 298 K
monomer predominates



Calculations for peptide **1b** at 1.0 mM

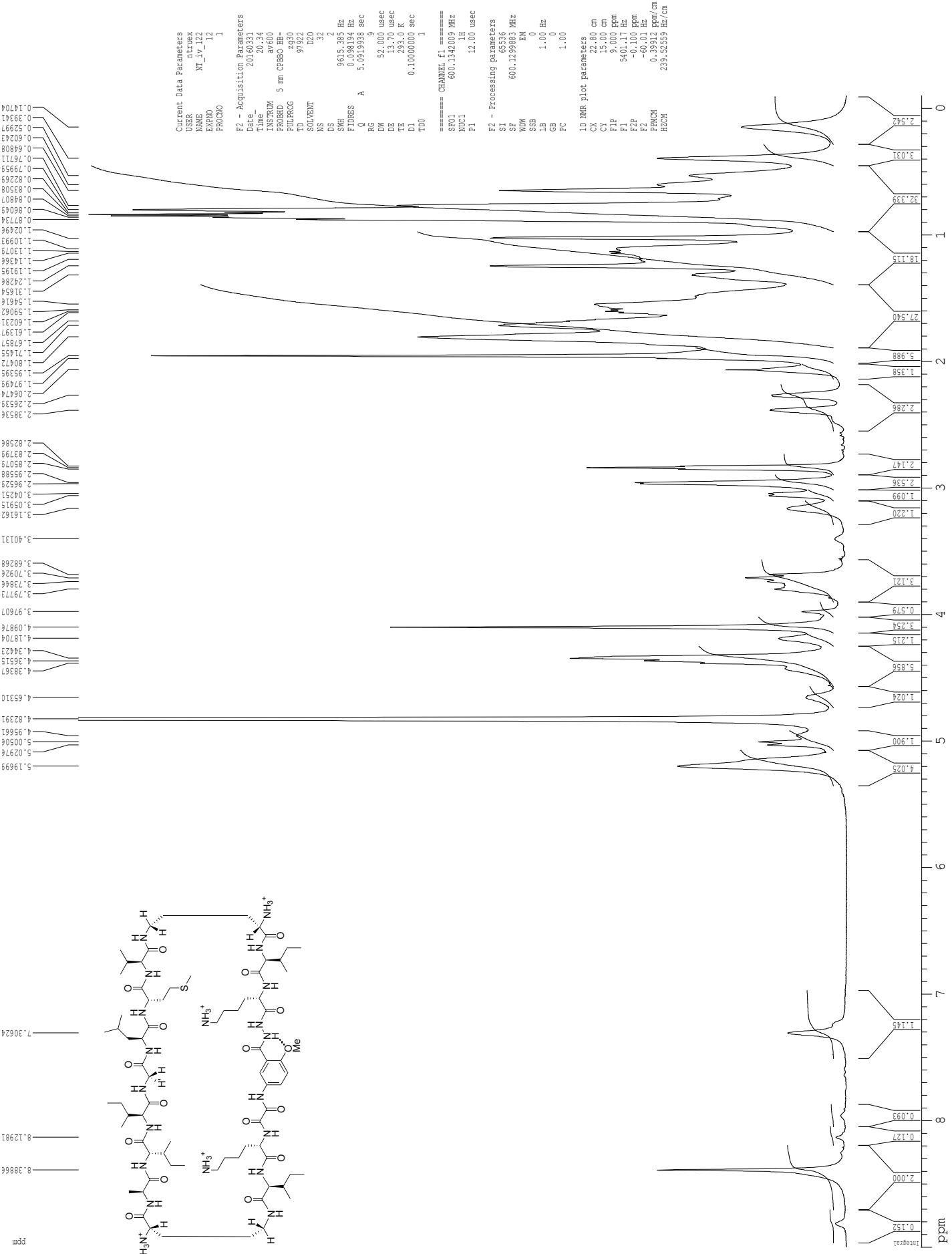
$$D_{\text{HOD}} = 19.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\log(D_{\text{HOD}}) = -8.721$$

$$D_{\text{monomer}}: \log(D) = -9.712; D = 10^{-9.712} = 19.4 \pm 1.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

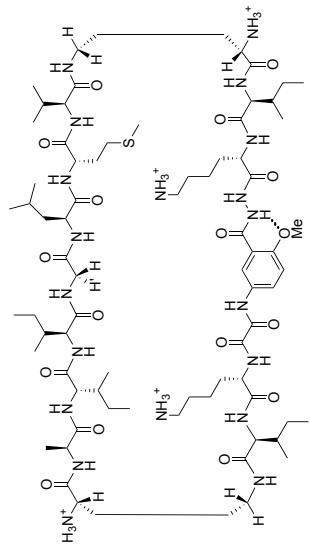
^aLongsworth, L. G. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1960**, *64*, 1914–1917.

¹H NMR of peptide 1b, 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



1H NMR of peptide 1b, 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K

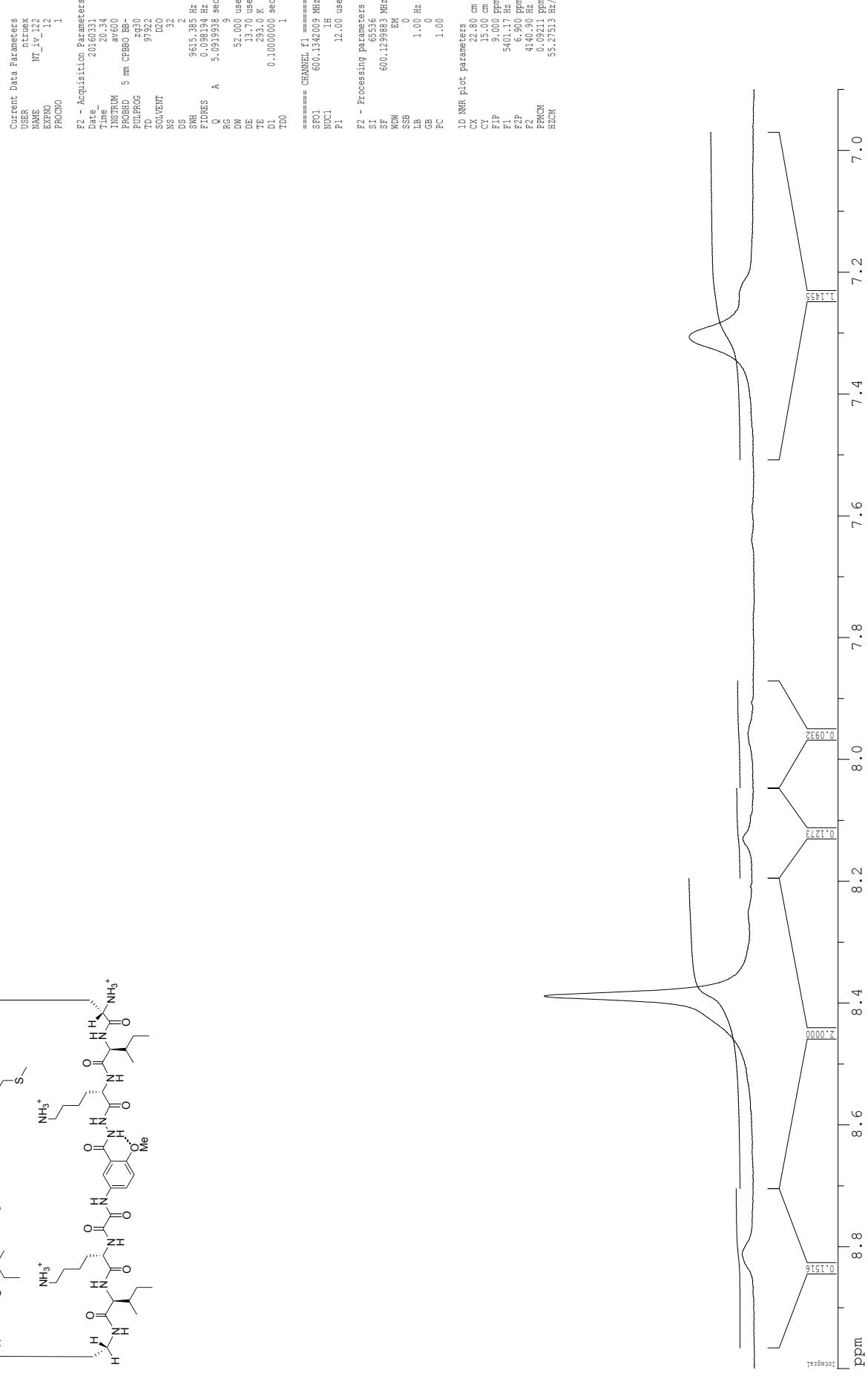
ppm



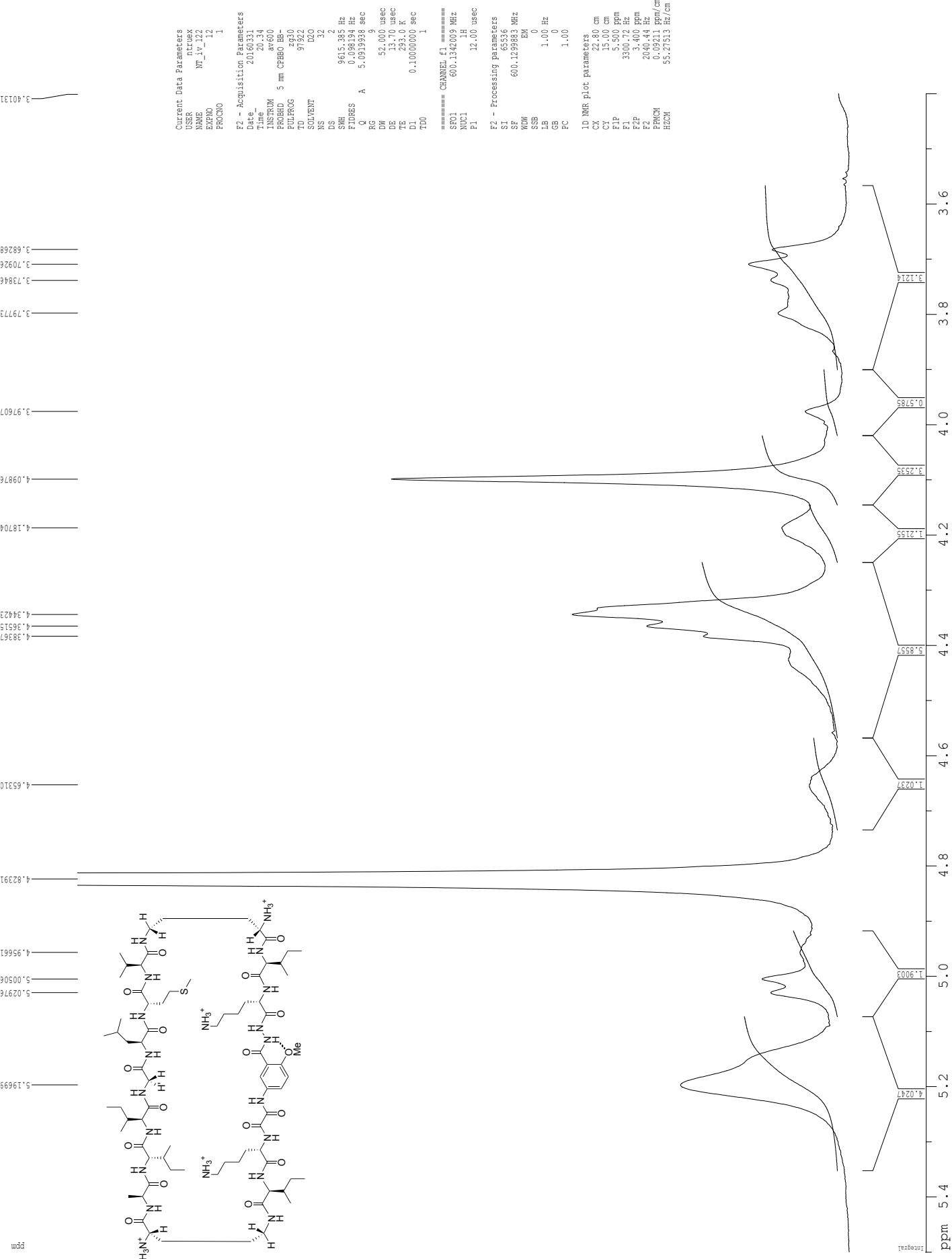
8.38866

7.30624

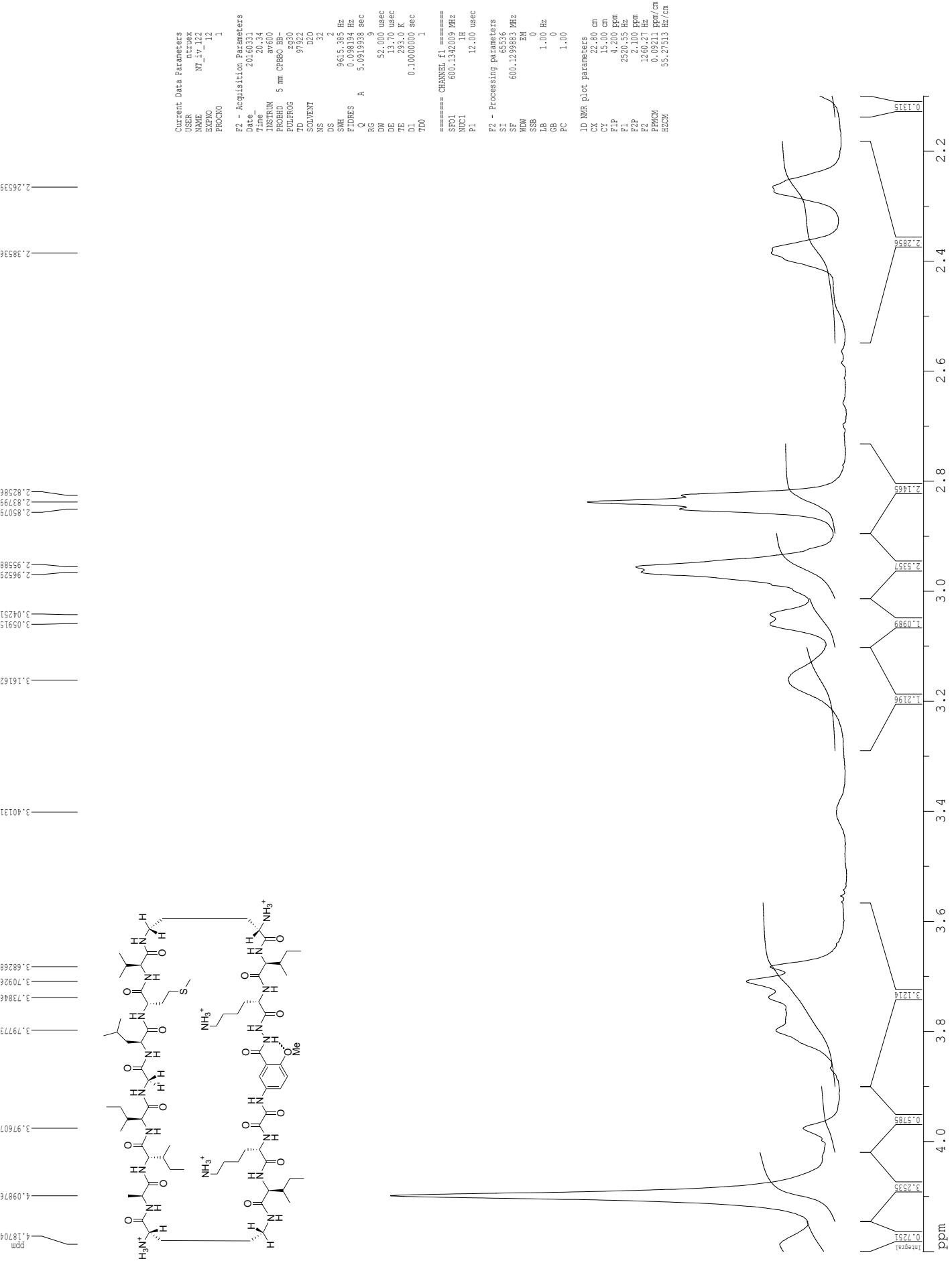
8.12981



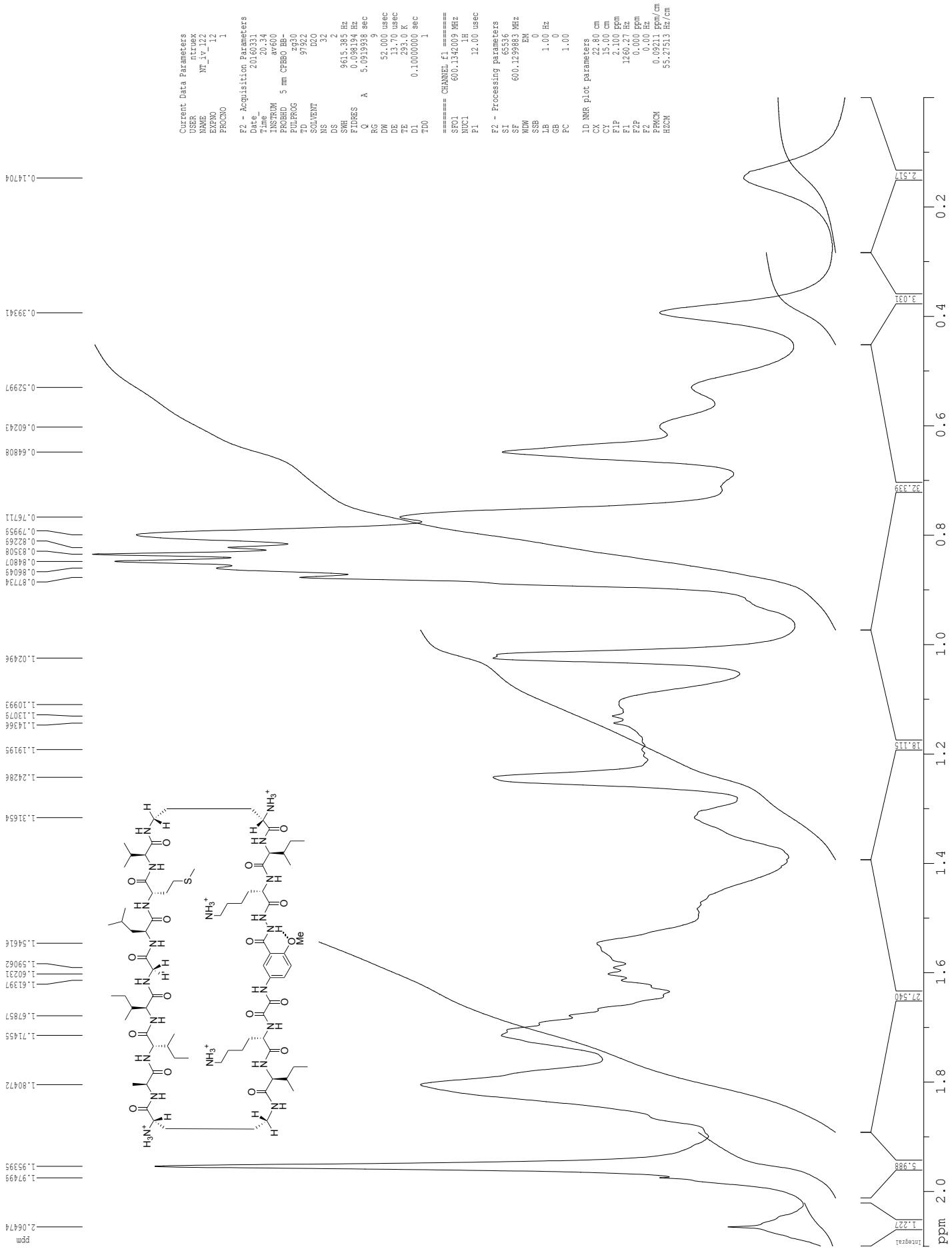
¹H NMR of peptide **1b, 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K**



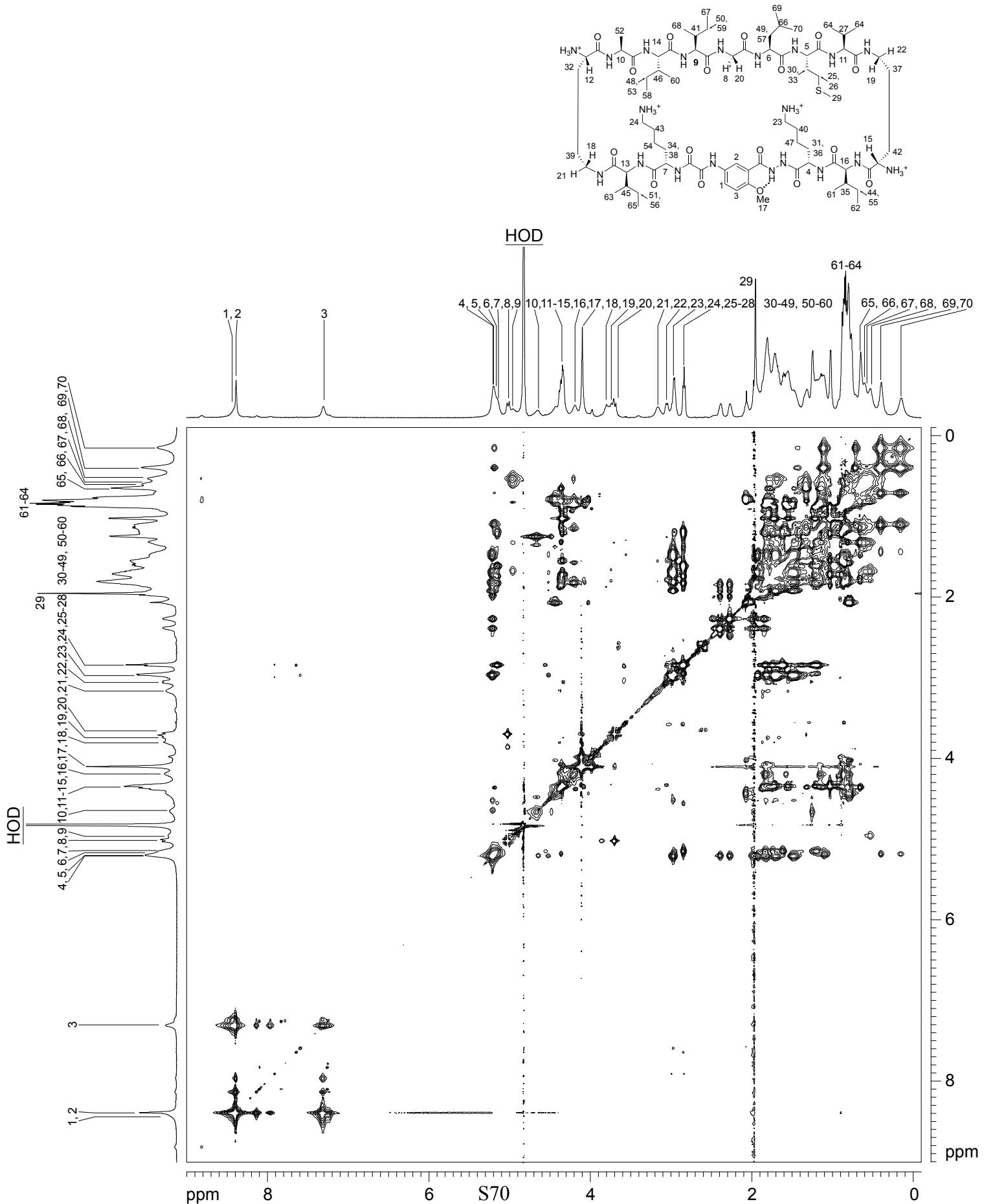
¹H NMR of peptide 1b, 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



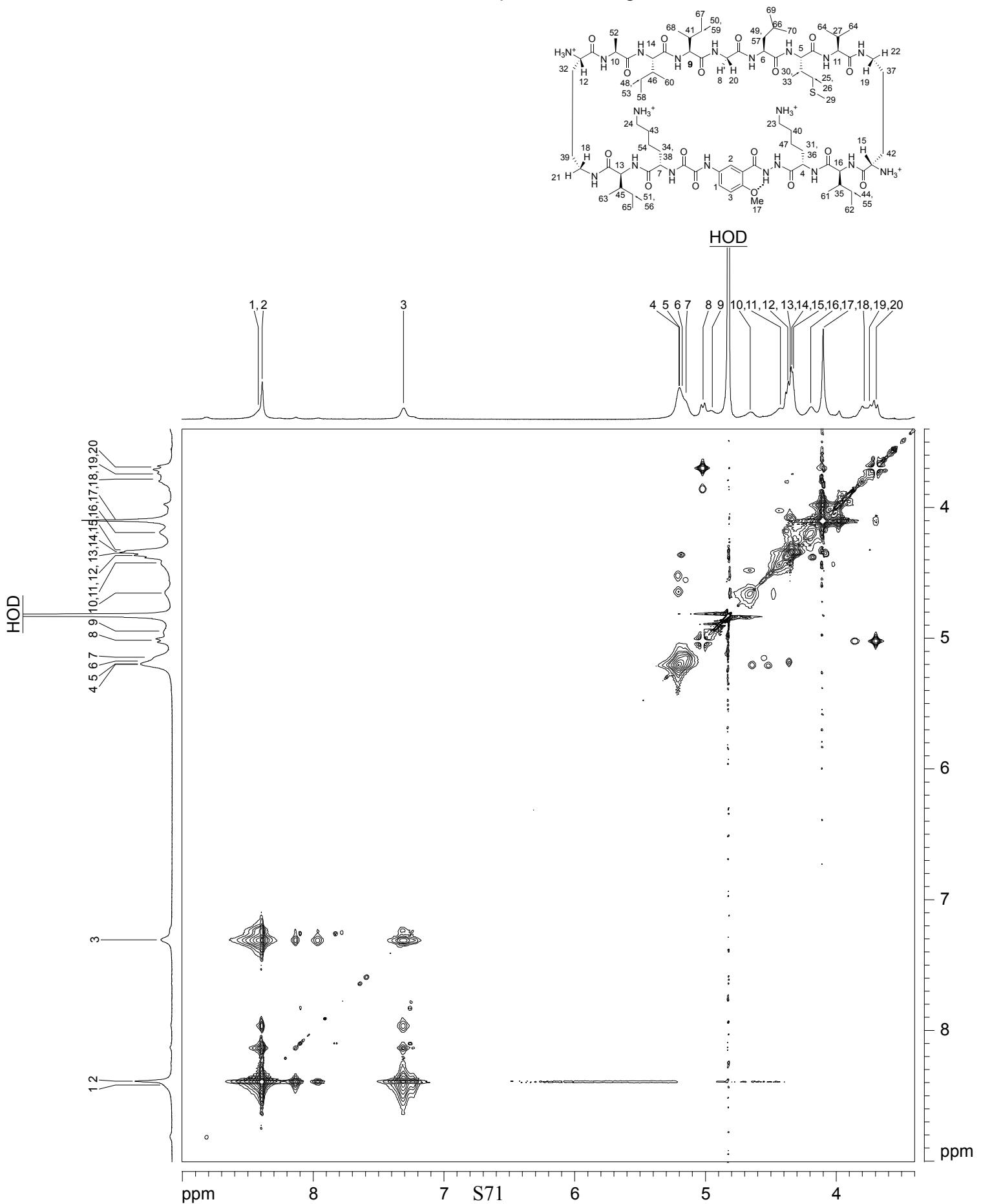
1H NMR of peptide 1b, 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K



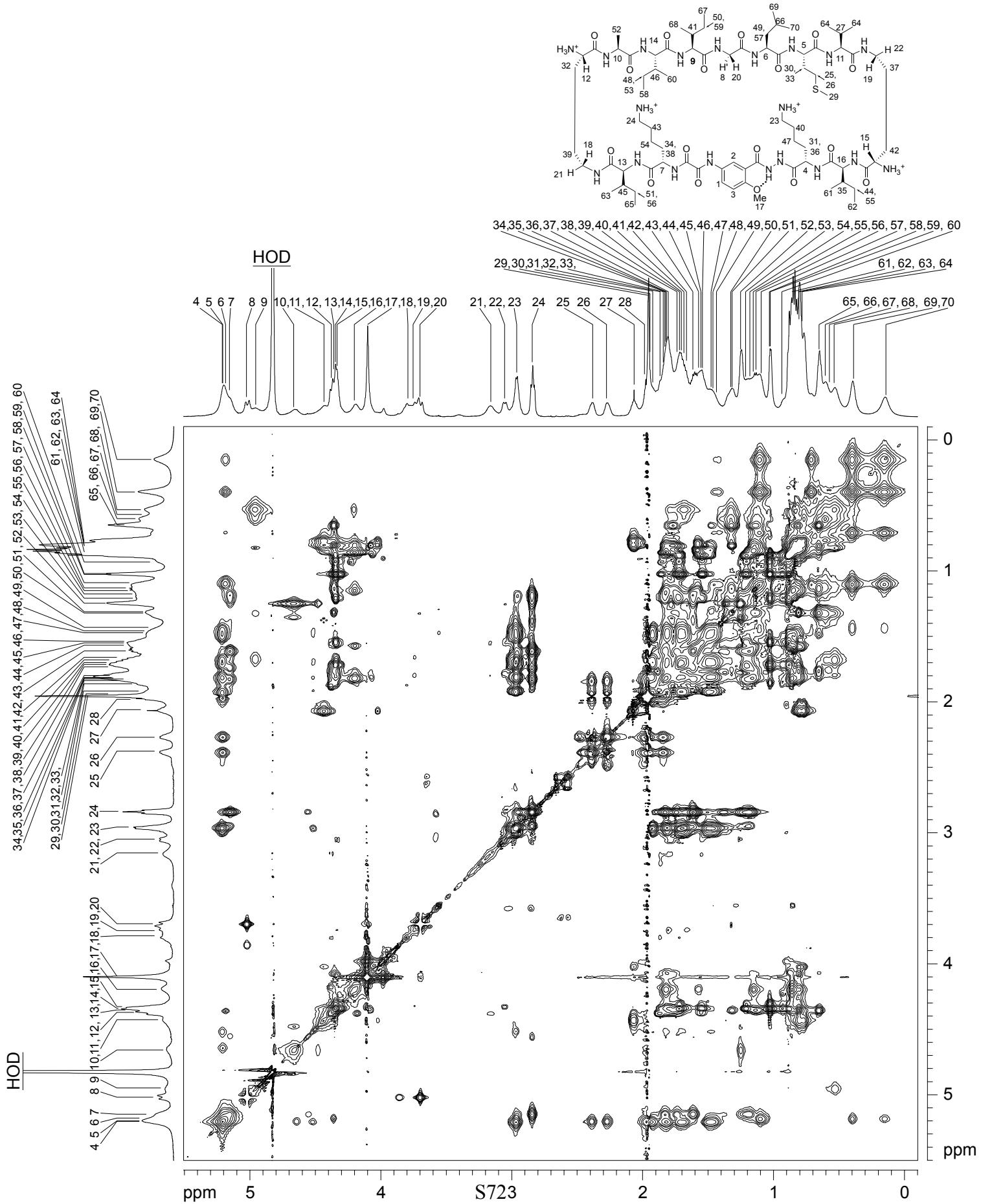
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



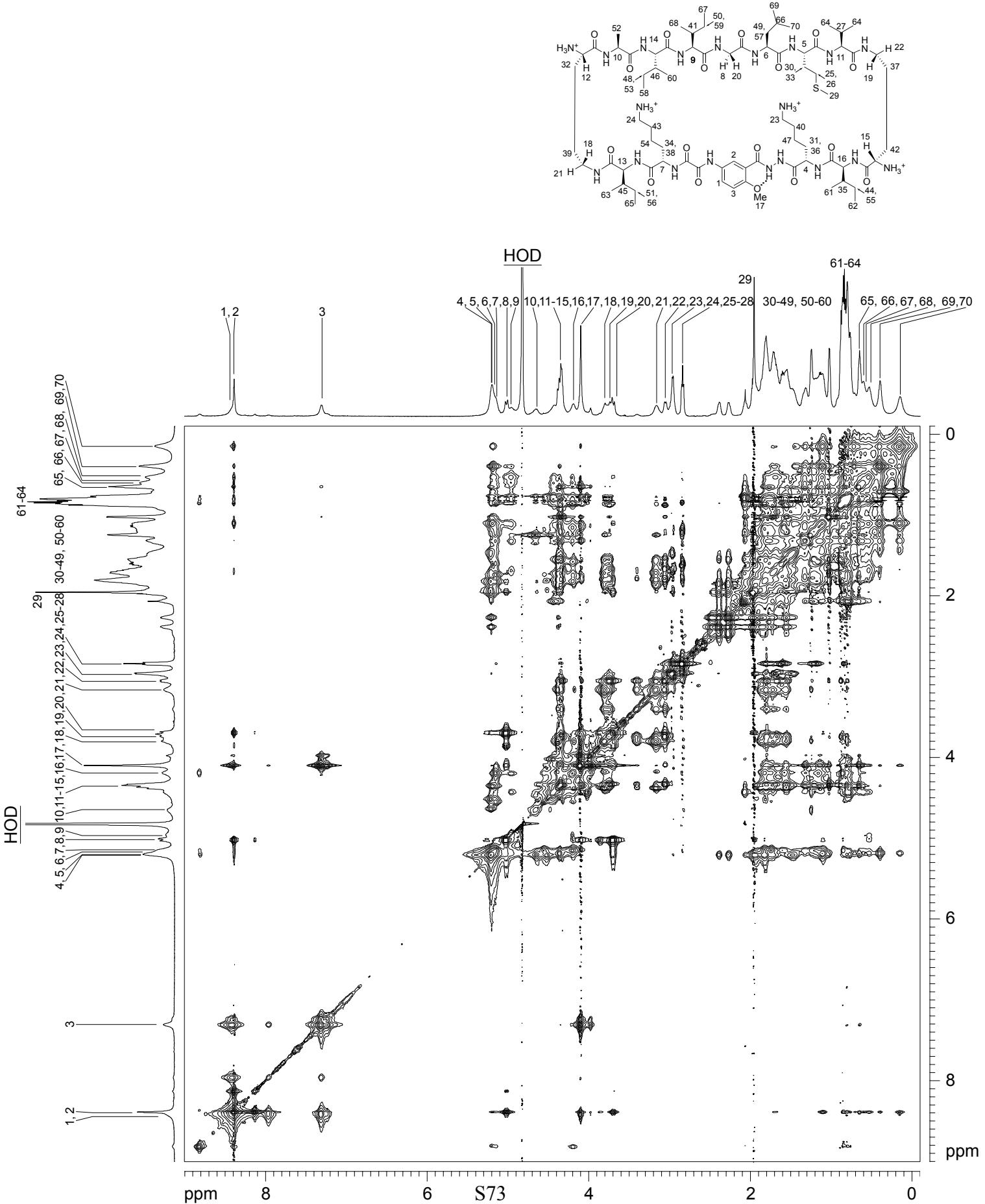
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



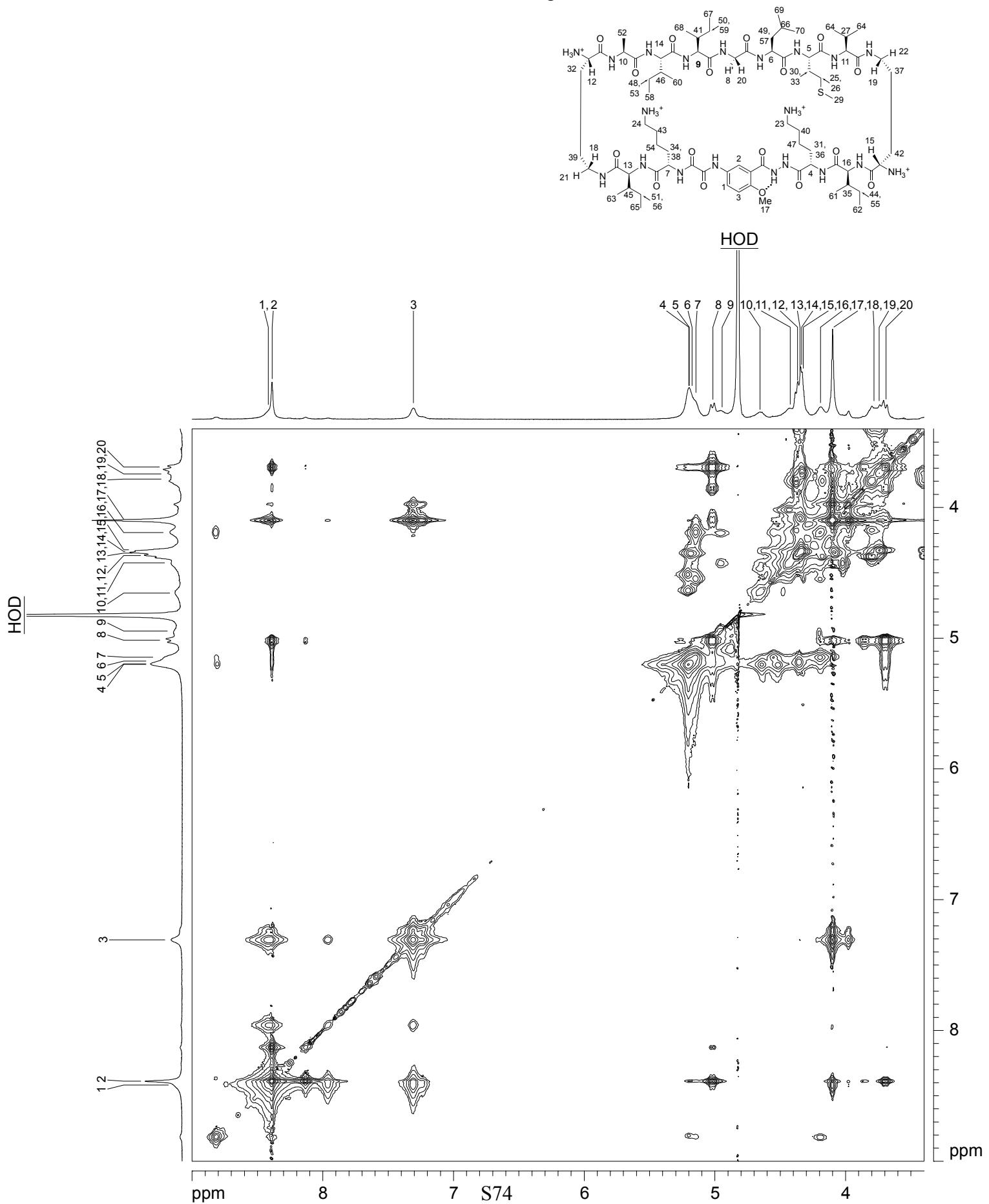
¹H NMR 2D TOCSY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms spin-lock mixing time



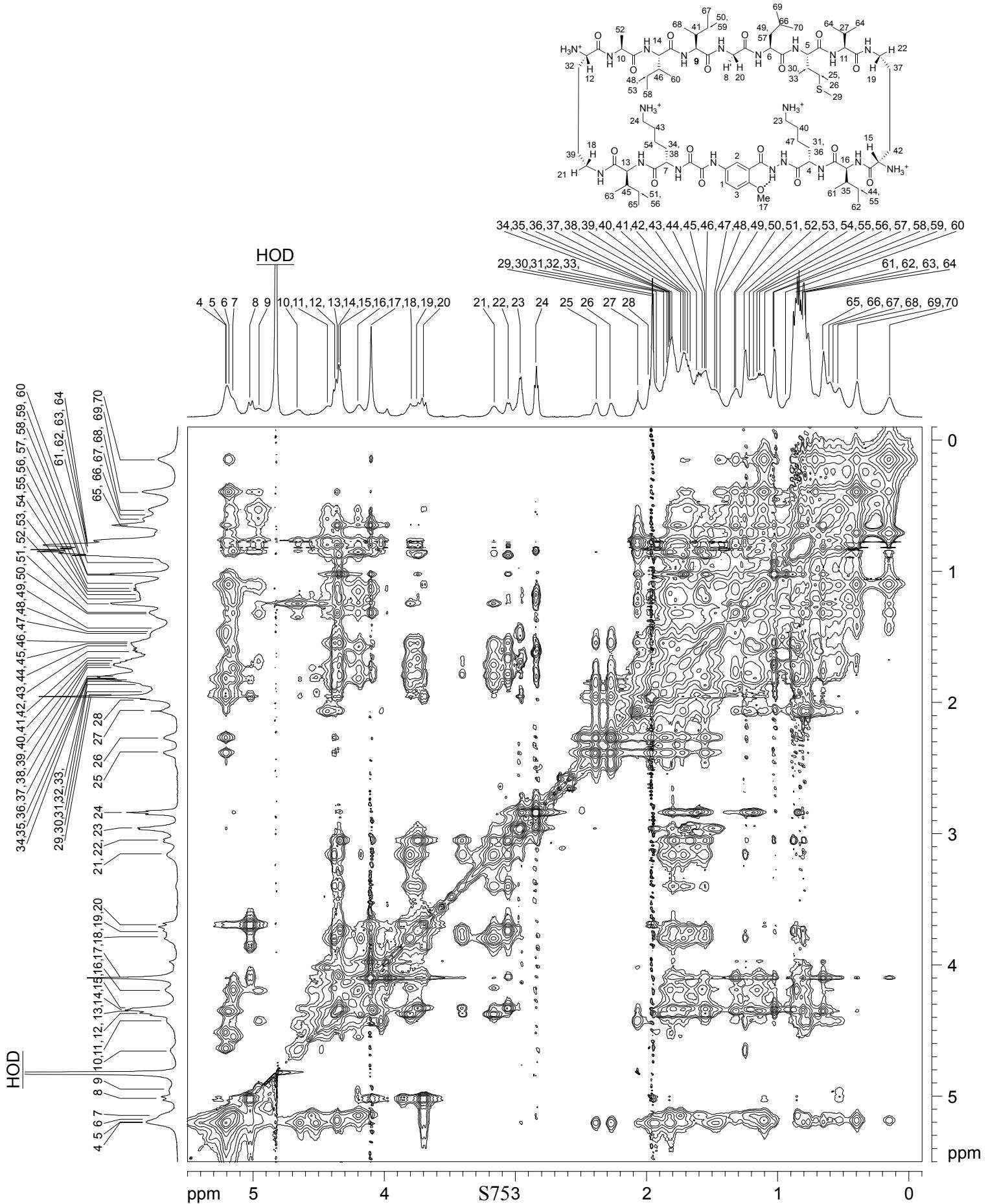
¹H NMR 2D NOESY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms mixing time



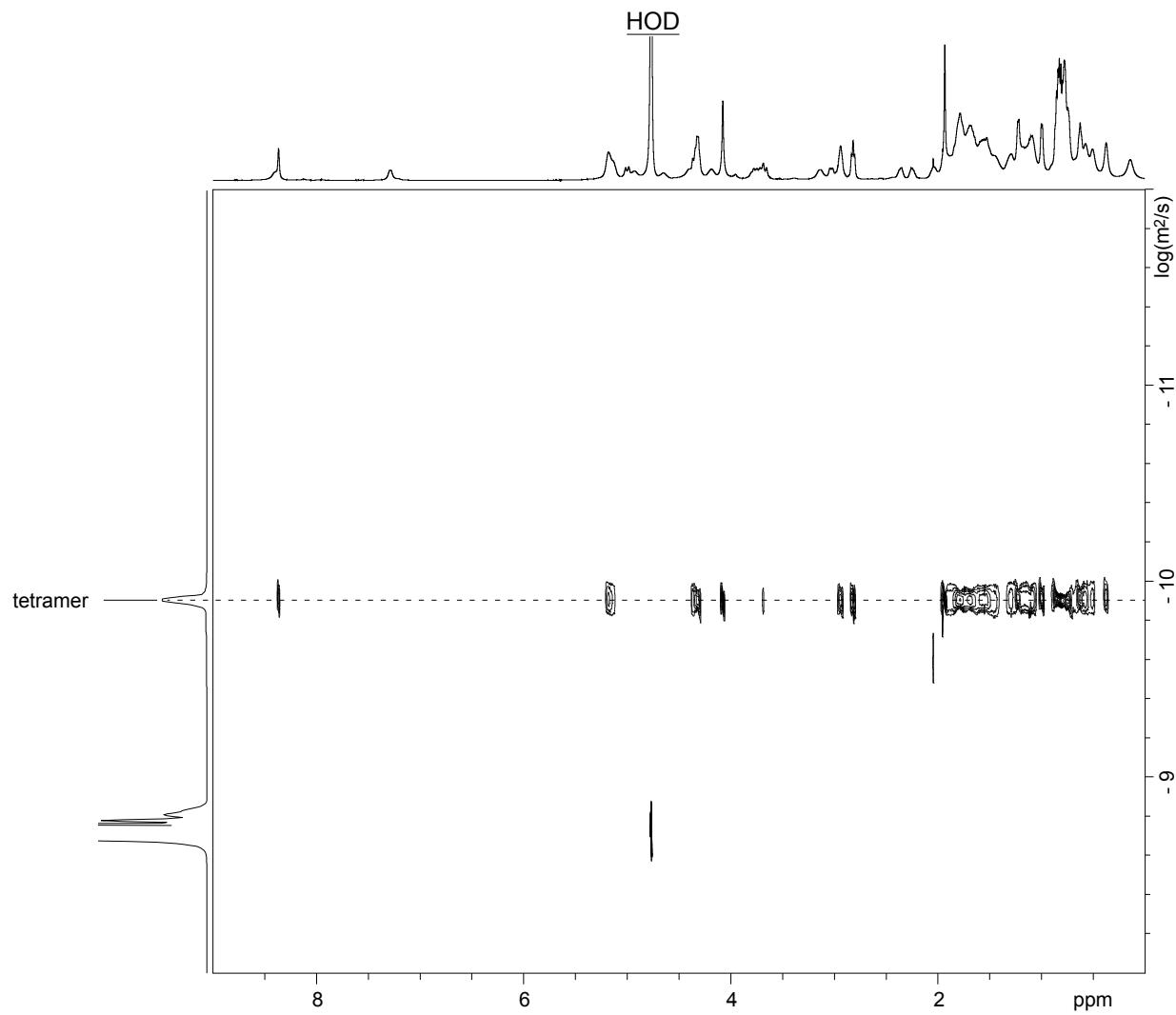
¹H NMR 2D NOESY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms mixing time



¹H NMR 2D NOESY of macrocycle **1b** with presaturation suppression of the HOD peak
 16 mM in D₂O at 600 MHz and 293 K with 150-ms mixing time



¹H NMR DOSY of peptide **1b**, 16 mM in D₂O at 500 MHz and 298 K
tetramer predominates



Calculations for peptide **1b** at 16.0 mM

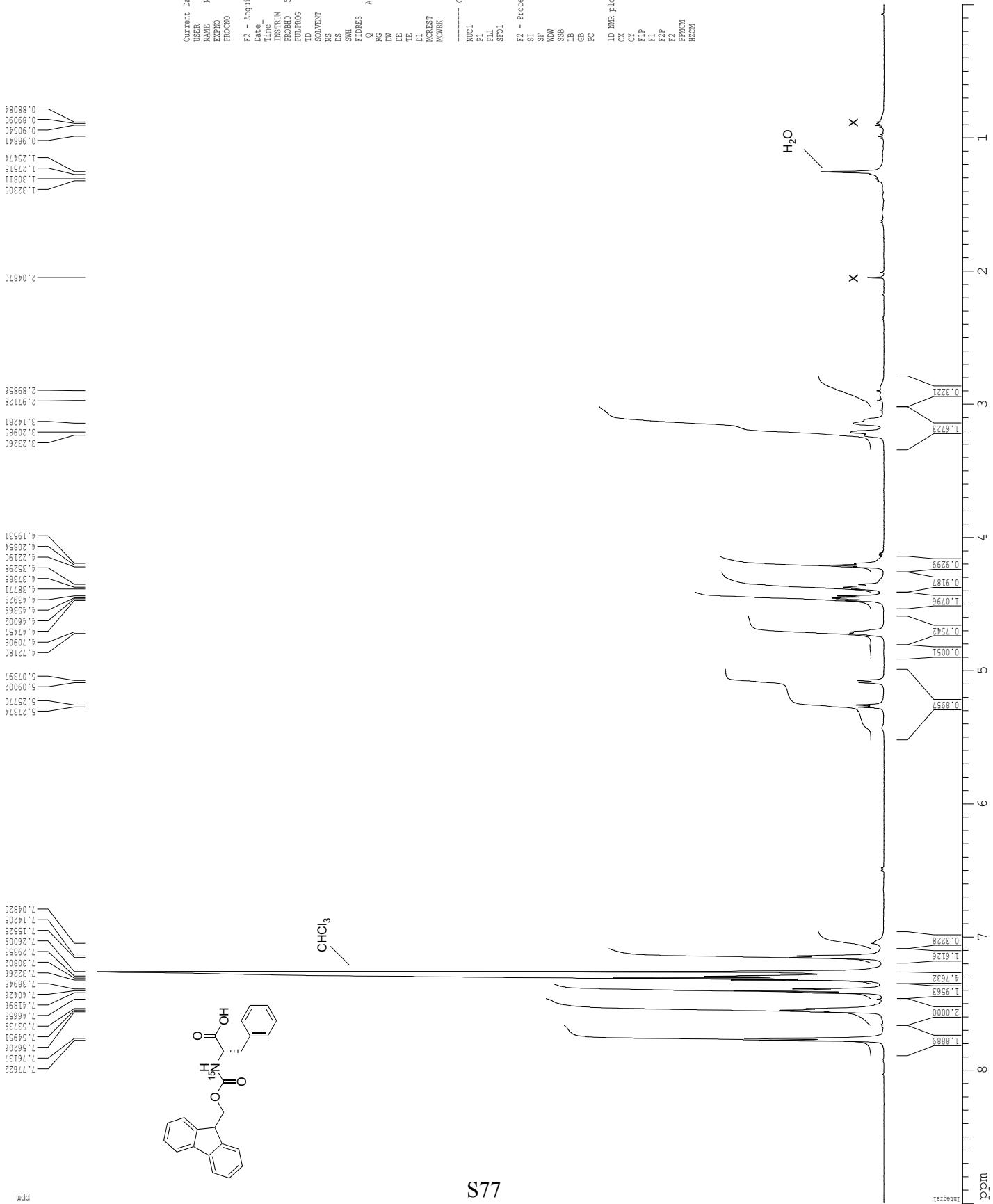
$$D_{\text{HOD}} = 19.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\log(D_{\text{HOD}}) = -8.721$$

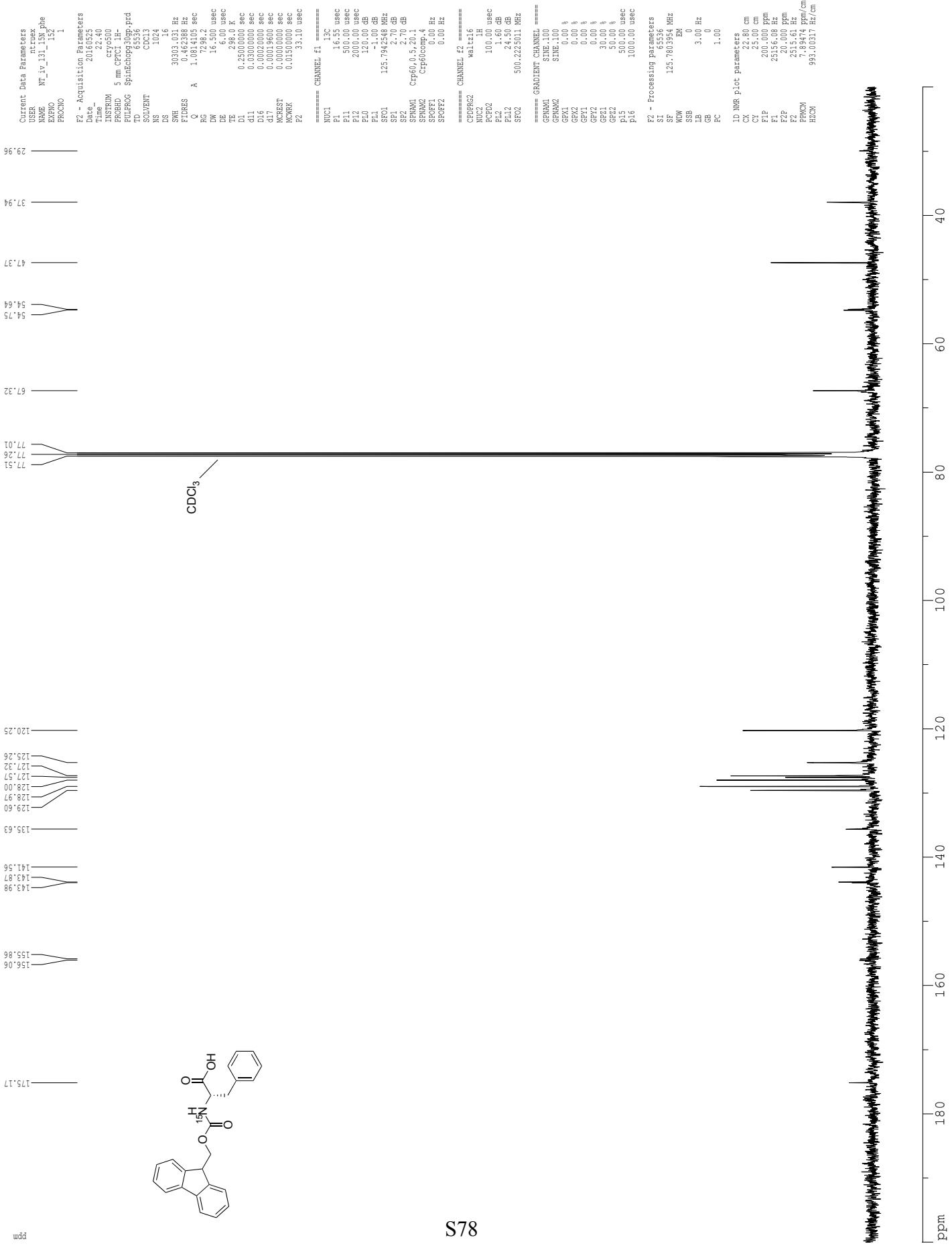
$$D_{\text{tetramer}}: \log(D) = -9.924; D = 10^{-9.924} = 11.9 \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

^aLongsworth, L. G. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1960**, *64*, 1914–1917.

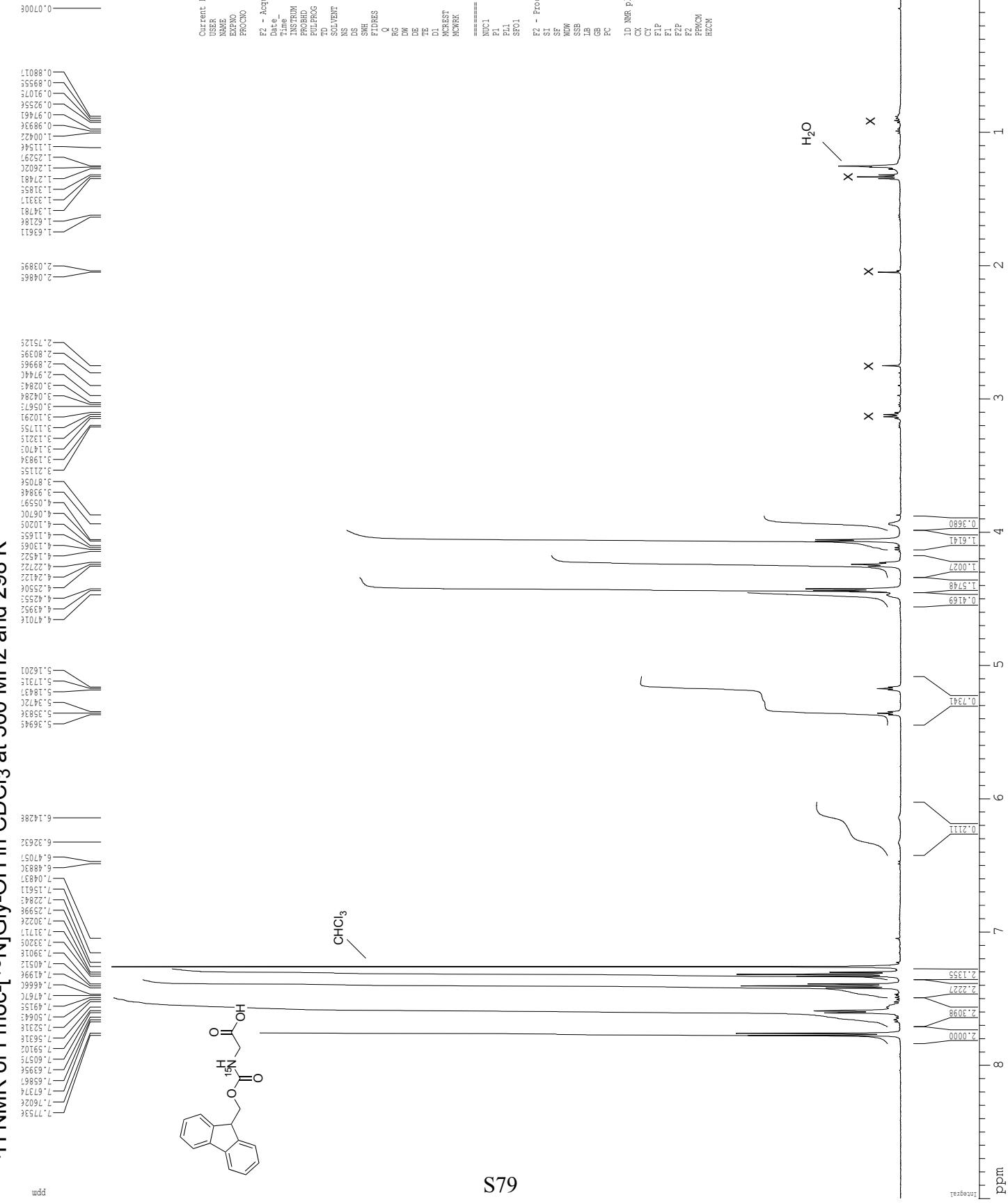
1H NMR of Fmoc-[15N]Phe-OH in CDCl_3 at 500 MHz and 298 K



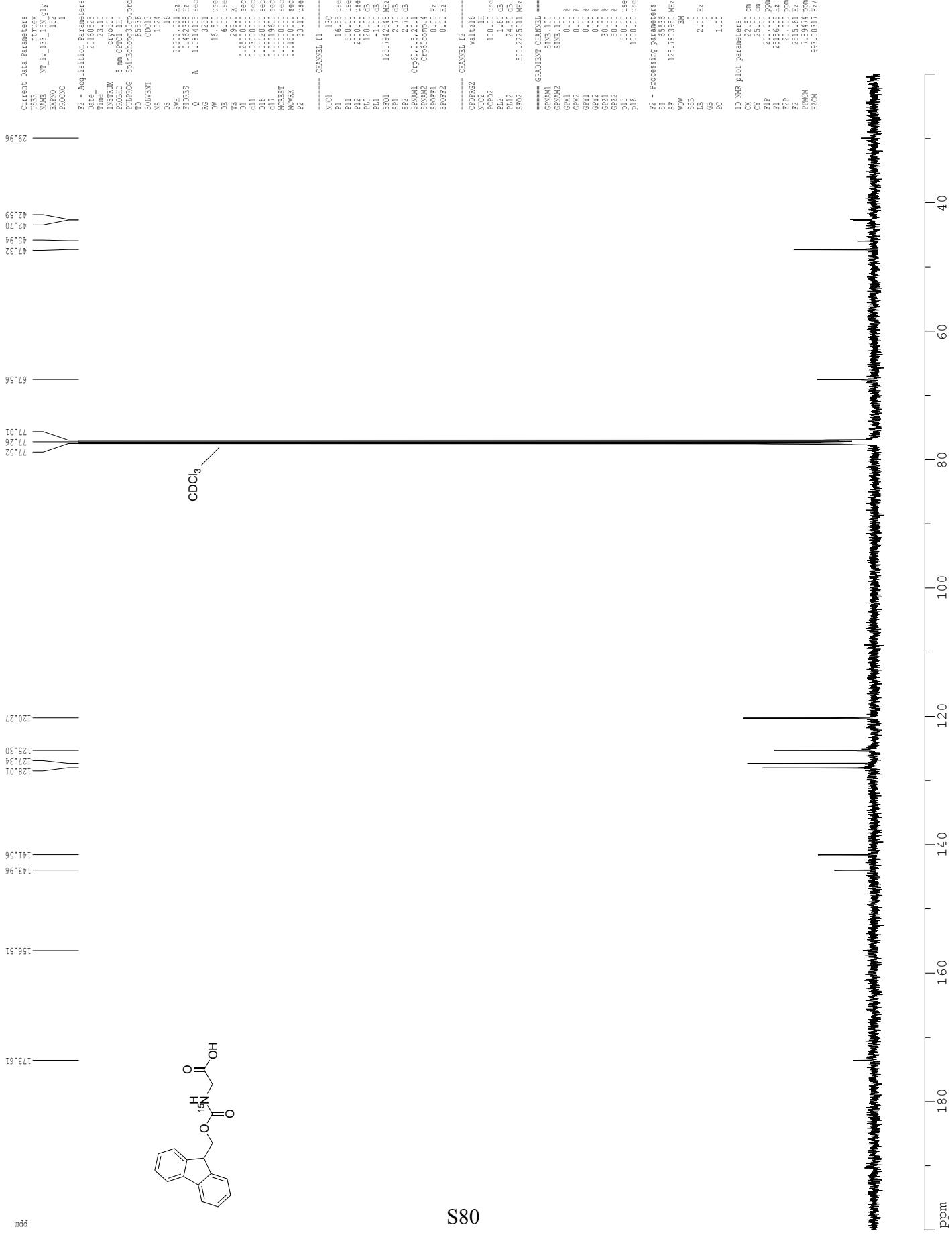
¹H NMR of Fmoc-[¹⁵N]Phe-OH in CDCl₃ at 500 MHz and 298 K



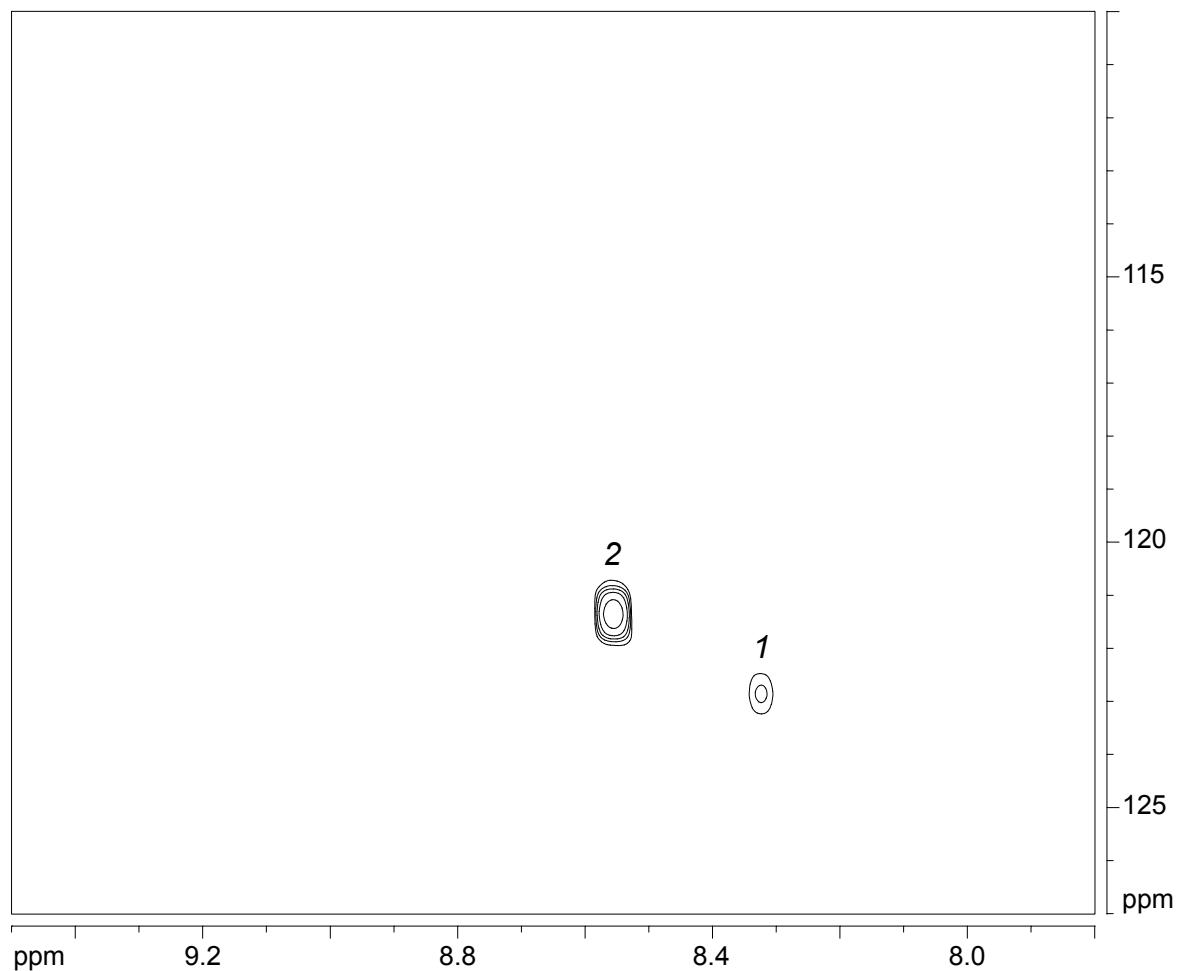
¹H NMR of Fmoc-[¹⁵N]Gly-OH in CDCl₃ at 500 MHz and 298 K



¹³C NMR of Fmoc-[¹⁵N]Gly-OH in CDCl₃ at 500 MHz and 298 K



$^1\text{H}, ^{15}\text{N}$ HSQC of peptide [^{15}N]1a in 9:1 $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ at 600 MHz and 293 K
8.0 mM total concentration



$^1\text{H}, ^{15}\text{N}$ HSQC of peptide [^{15}N]1b in 9:1 $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ at 600 MHz and 293 K
8.0 mM total concentration

