

## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

(Tables S1-S4)

### **Conformational landscape of substituted prolines**

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**Table S1.** Dihedral angles of  $\alpha$ -substituted proline analogues in CSD.

trans /cis	name	$\phi^\circ$	$\psi^\circ$	$\chi_2^a$	$d^b$	$\theta^c$	CSD code
<i>trans</i>							
	Ac-(2Me-Pro)-NHMe	-60	-25	36	3.00	121.8	BIJDUT10
	Ac-(2Me-Pro)-OMe	-45	-40	41	2.71	110.5	QECWON
	Cbz-(2Me-Pro)-OH	56	33	-38	2.92	115.7	NUKSES
	4-BrBz-(2Ph-Pro)-NH <sub>2</sub>	76	-55	43	3.27	173.5	LIVSUF
	2-ClBz-(2Ph-Pro)-NH <sub>2</sub>	78	-37	41	3.30	169.6	MOPKAD
	2-Fur-(2Ph-Pro)-NH <sub>2</sub>	78	-55	43	3.27	175.4	MOPKEH
	4-Br-PhAc-(2(4NO <sub>2</sub> -Ph) Pro)-O <sup>t</sup> Bu	-49	-48	35/ -27	2.72	102.4	GABWOX
	(Phe) <sub>2</sub> N-CO-(2N <sub>3</sub> -Pro)-OMe	-60	153	-35	2.83	94.4	ZIKNAI
	2-BrBz-(2(4Cl-Ph)-Pro)-NH <sub>2</sub>	81	-46	41	3.34	175.9	ZICBUK
	Tfa-(2(1-(3-Hydroxyphenyl) prop-2-en1-yl)-Pro)-OMe	59	n.d.	40	3.35	172.3	LIPGIC
		82	n.d.	40	2.94	160.4	LIPGIC
<i>cis</i>							
	Boc-(2Me-Pro)-OH	-52	-33	39	4.13	145.8	XETSOG
	Boc-(2Ph-Pro)-OH	42	46	-36	4.16	136.3	EVOPOU
	Boc-(2Vin-Pro)-OH	-47	-38	40	4.20	143.3	UHOLOA
	Boc-(2(2F-Bn)-Pro)-OH	-55	157	36/ -34	4.11	71.8	AFIXOE

<sup>a</sup> The *exo* and *endo* ring puckers are shown in blue and red, respectively.

<sup>b</sup> 'd' corresponds to the distance (in Å) between carbonyl oxygen atom (O<sub>i-1</sub>) of the residue preceding Pro (or analog) and the carbon atom of the carbonyl group of Pro (or analog) >C<sub>i</sub>=O<sub>i</sub>.

<sup>c</sup>  $\theta$  corresponds to the angle between O<sub>i-1</sub>, C<sub>i</sub> and O<sub>i</sub>.

**Table S2.** Dihedral angles of 4-substituted proline analogues<sup>a</sup> in CSD.

compound	$\phi^\circ$	$\psi^\circ$	$\chi_2^{b\circ}$	$d^c$	$\theta^{d\circ}$	CSD code
<b><i>trans</i>-(2S,4R)</b>						
Ac-Mep-NHCH <sub>3</sub>	-78	-21	-36	3.18	120.1	CADRAE
Boc-(4(4I-PhO-Pro)-OCH <sub>3</sub> )	-52	-39	38	2.84	109.7	GABPEH
Boc-Hyp-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-55	-32	41	2.89	116.3	INEMIX
Ac-Hyp-OH	-60	-31	39	2.85	115.5	POKKAD
Ac-Hyp-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-63	156	36	2.90	92.4	RISDAY
Ac-Hyp-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-51	145	40	2.75	91.3	RISDAY
Ac-Flp-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-55	140	38	2.75	99.1	RISDEC
Ac-Flp-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-56	141	38	2.78	97.4	RISDEC
Ac-Mop-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-58	148	37	2.84	94.6	SODJEB
Ac-Clp-NHCH <sub>3</sub>	-77	-18	-37	3.16	121.6	VEFBOZ
Ac-Azp-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-60	147	36	2.85	97.7	WETNAL
Boc-( <i>p</i> Tos-O)-Pro-OBn	-59	148	37	2.89	93.5	YEJHEC
<b><i>trans</i>-(2S,4S)</b>						
Ac-mep-NHCH <sub>3</sub>	-74	-14	34	3.14	126.8	CADREI
Ac-mep-NHCH <sub>3</sub>	-71	-18	35	3.09	124.6	CADREI
BrBz-(Boc)-Pro-O <sup>t</sup> Bu	-75	-14	37	3.20	125.5	HALTAR
Tfa-(4OBn-Pro)-NHCy	-69	176	-38	3.12	77.0	KULQIT
Tfa-(4OBn-Pro)-NHCy	-74	179	-39	3.15	79.6	KULQIT
Ac-(4NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> -Pro)-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-74	157	-34	3.01	95.1	NAFKAJ
Boc-(4 <sup>t</sup> Bu)-Pro-O <sup>t</sup> Bu	-76	157	-37	3.12	95.5	RARMUT
Bz-(4MeSO <sub>2</sub> O-Pro)-OH	-85	-178	-36	3.28	84.7	TUHMEO
Ac-clp-NHCH <sub>3</sub>	-59	149	35	2.92	93.5	VEFBIT
Ac-clp-NHCH <sub>3</sub>	-52	147	36	2.86	100.3	VEFBIT
<b><i>trans</i>-(2R,4R)</b>						
Ac-(CF <sub>3</sub> -Pro)-OCH <sub>3</sub>	61	37	-36	2.89	111.2	YUCBUV
<b><i>trans</i>-(2R,4S)</b>						
Tfa-hyp-NHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	63	-139	-39	2.95	103.1	GAZGOG
Ac-hyp-OH	61	30	-40	2.86	115.5	NAHYPL
<b><i>cis</i>-(2S,4R)</b>						
Boc-(4Vin-Pro)-OH	-58	-30	37	4.19	145.9	PIGYEL
Boc-(4MeSO <sub>2</sub> O-Pro)-O <sup>t</sup> Bu	-55	-22	39	4.37	152.8	PEQVIT
Ac-Azp-OCH <sub>3</sub>	-82	173	-35	4.39	77.9	WETNAL
Boc-(4Ph-Pro)-OH	-73	148	40	4.37	91.6	QUDVUG
<b><i>cis</i>-(2R,4R)</b>						
Boc- <sup>D</sup> Mop-OH	86	-16	41	4.42	171.19	WADVOO
<b><i>cis</i>-(2S,4S)</b>						
Boc-(4CF <sub>3</sub> -Pro)-OH	-66	177	40	4.28	73.7	MOGQOO
Boc-(4 <sup>t</sup> Bu-Pro)-OH	-75	-10	-34	4.33	67.0	RARNAA
Boc-mop-OH	-85	18	-41	4.40	171.8	EMITIE
Boc-cnp-OH	-78	n.d.	-32	4.31	n.d.	TALBUD
Ac-hyp-Ome	-84	18	-38	4.41	172.7	EMITEA
Boc-(4(4I-pho-Pro)-OH	-76	1	-38	4.38	163.1	GABNUV
Fmoc-(4(4I-pho)-Pro)-OH	-83	177	-37	4.41	78.9	GABPAD
Boc-Hyp-OPhAc	-65	145	38	4.26	89.6	FICZEX

<sup>a</sup> Stereochemistry of the 2- and the 4- positions are grouped.

<sup>b</sup> The exo and the endo ring pucker are indicated in blue and red, respectively.

<sup>c</sup> 'd' corresponds to the distance (in Å) between carbonyl oxygen atom (O<sub>i-1</sub>) of the residue preceding Pro (or analog) and the carbon atom of the carbonyl group of Pro (or analog) >C<sub>i</sub>=O<sub>i</sub>.

<sup>d</sup>  $\theta$  corresponds to the angle between O<sub>i-1</sub>, C<sub>i</sub> and O<sub>i</sub>.

**Table S3.** Dihedral angles of 3-substituted proline analogues in CSD.

compound	abs. config	hydrogen replaced	$\phi^\circ$	$\psi^\circ$	$\chi_2^a$	$d^b$	$\theta^c$	CSD
<b>L-proline/trans</b>								
Ac-(3F-Pro)-OMe	2R,3R	3R	-56	151	37	2.81	90.8	LEWPAF
Ac-(3Me-Pro)-NHMe	2S,3R	3R	-79	146	-40	3.23	105.1	BIJFAB10
Ac-(3F-Pro)-OMe	2R,3S	3S	-71	158	-35	3.08	95.4	LEWXER
Boc-(3Ph-Pro)- <sup>D</sup> Phe-NHMe	2S,3R	3S	-56	127	39	2.79	106.4	BAPNEV
Ac-(3(4-Cl-Ph)-Pro)-NHR	2S,3R	3S	-51	138	41	2.72	97.0	IFAXET
Ac-(3(4-Cl-Ph)-Pro)-NHR	2S,3R	3S	-59	140	42	2.86	99.5	IFAXET
Boc-(3Ph-Pro)- <sup>D</sup> Phe-NHMe	2S,3R	3S	-55	131	35	2.81	103.2	BAPVEV
Ac-(3OH-Pro)-NHMe	2S,3S	3S	-79	164	-39	3.20	94.7	EHUNEA
Ac-(3Me-Pro)-NHMe	2S,3S	3S	-64	-36	41	2.94	109.7	CEDPUW
Boc-(3CF <sub>3</sub> -Pro)-NHCH(CH <sub>3</sub> Ph)	2S,3S	3S	-85	145	-35	3.29	109.5	SIGJUQ
Boc-(3CF <sub>3</sub> -Pro)-NHCH(CH <sub>3</sub> Ph)	2S,3S	3S	-73	135	-32	3.10	111.0	SIGJUQ
Boc-(3CF <sub>3</sub> -Pro)-NHCH(CH <sub>3</sub> Ph)	2S,3S	3S	-58	126	34	2.89	110.5	SIGJUQ
<b>D-proline/trans</b>								
Cbz-(3iPr-Pro)-OH	2R,3S	3R	50	46	-34	2.79	101.4	AWAVUQ
Moc-(3(1-Cl-Pr)- <sup>D</sup> Pro)-OMe	2R,3S	3R	61	-157	-39	2.93	88.8	WEJSOT
Ac-(3(4-Cl-Phe)-Pro)-NHR	2R,3R	3S	79	-156	38	3.12	99.4	WOBLAB
<b>L-proline/cis</b>								
Boc-(3Ph-Pro)-OBn	2S,3R	3S	-56	137	41	4.17	82.8	DOSFIB
Boc-(3OH-Pro)-OtBu	2S,3S	3S	-66	157	-35	4.20	76.6	DIDXUM
Boc-(3carboxy-Pro)-OBn	2R,3S	3S	79	-151	39	4.31	85.6	TAZPOZ
Boc-(3Ph-Pro)-OMe	2S,3S	3R	-59	149	-38	4.18	82.4	BALMOR
Boc-(3carboxy-Pro)-OH	2S,3S	3S	-58	-33	-32	4.22	141.8	SUMZOP
Boc-(3 <i>n</i> Pr-Pro)NH(CHCH <sub>3</sub> Ph)	2S,3S	3S	-53	138	33	4.24	88.2	KEBVAO
Boc-(3CF <sub>3</sub> -Pro)-NHCH(CH <sub>3</sub> Ph)	2S,3S	3S	-63	141	38	4.27	84.5	SIGJUQ
<b>D-proline/cis</b>								
Boc-(3CF <sub>3</sub> - <sup>D</sup> Pro)-NHCH(CH <sub>3</sub> Ph)	2R,3S	3S	92	-151	41	4.47	89.7	SIGKAX
Boc-(3Vin- <sup>D</sup> Pro)-OH	2R,3S	3S	76	-171	38	4.32	76.6	AWAVOK01
Boc-(3Ph-Pro)-Obn	2R,3R	3S	65	-138	38	4.20	82.4	DOSFIB
Boc-(3Ph-Pro)-Obn	2R,3S	3R	55	-138	-40	4.18	81.8	DOTVOY
Boc((3Ph- <sup>D</sup> Pro)-OMe	2R,3S	3R	57	-147	37	4.16	82.3	MISLEH

<sup>a</sup> The *exo* and *endo* ring puckers are shown in blue and red, respectively.

<sup>b</sup> 'd' corresponds to the distance (in Å) between carbonyl oxygen atom (O<sub>i-1</sub>) of the residue preceding Pro (or analog) and the carbon atom of the carbonyl group of Pro (or analog) >C<sub>i</sub>=O<sub>i</sub>.

<sup>c</sup>  $\theta$  corresponds to the angle between O<sub>i-1</sub>, C<sub>i</sub> and O<sub>i</sub>.

**Table S4.** Dihedral angles of 5-substituted proline analogues in CSD.

compound	abs. config.	hydrogen replaced	$\phi^\circ$	$\psi^\circ$	$\chi_2^a$	$d^b$	$\theta^c$	CSD
<b>L-proline-trans</b>								
Ac-(5OH-Pro)-Ome	2S,5R	5R	-72	160	-38.6	3.09	94.3	BOWHEA
Boc-(5CNPPro)-Ome	2S,5R	5S	-57	145	36.5	2.90	93.3	UDAQIB
Ac-(COOMe-Pro)-Ome	2S,5R	5S	-68	166	38.3	2.94	87.3	GEBLAD
Bz-(5Mes-Pro)-Ome	2S,5R	5S	-54	144	34.2	2.83	98.8	GODYAA
Ac-(5Me-Pro)-NHMe	2S,5R	5R	-66	152	-38.9	3.01	97.6	BIJFEF10
Fm-(5Mes-Pro)-OH	2S,5R	5S	-57	n.d. <sup>b</sup>	30.5	2.88	n.d. <sup>b</sup>	KENYEI
Boc-(5Cnp)-Ome	2S,5S	5R	-75	157	-34.9	3.15	95.0	UDAQEX
Ac-(5Me-Pro)-NHMe	2S,5S	5S	-65	150	36.7	2.93	95.9	CEDROS
<b>D-proline-trans</b>								
Ac-(CH <sub>2</sub> Ph-Pro)-Ome	2R,5R	5S	62	-160	38.2	2.89	92.3	YOVSIX
Boc-(5-CF <sub>3</sub> -Pro)-Ome	2R,5S	5R	75	-167	-34.4	3.00	88.2	UWILIX
<b>L-proline-cis</b>								
Ph <sub>2</sub> Carbamoyl-5-Azp-Ome	2S,5S	5S	-51	-178	31.9	3.95	60.8	ZIKNEM
Boc-((5-PhSO <sub>2</sub> -Pro)-OEt	2S,5R	5R	-48	150	-33.6	3.87	69.4	VEXJAK
Bz-((COO <sub>2</sub> Et) <sub>2</sub> CCH <sub>3</sub> )-Pro-Oet	2S,5S	5R	-46	-32	-31.4	4.03	147.5	EHUTEG
Boc-(5-allyl)Pro-OtBu	2S,5S	5R	-57	162	-37.9	4.17	73.7	BAVZEE
Boc-(( <sup>t</sup> BuPh <sub>2</sub> Si)Oet)Pro-H	2S,5S	5R	-49	-37	-24.4	4.11	138.3	NEJKAO
Boc-(5C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OH-Pro)-OtBu	2S,5S	5R	-60	156	-36.0	4.18	77.0	OBAZUM
Boc-(5-(2-oxobutyl)Pro)-OMe	2S,5S	5R	-56	153	n.d. <sup>d</sup>	4.13	n.d. <sup>d</sup>	OVIMIR
CBz-(PhOHEt-Pro)-O <sup>t</sup> Bu	2S,5R	5S	-77	180	n.d. <sup>d</sup>	4.17	74.5	REMXOW
CBz-(PhOHEt-Pro)-O <sup>t</sup> Bu	2S,5S	5R	-84	-176	-37.8	4.38	75.0	REMXUC
Bz-((5-bisEthoxycarbonylmethyl-Pro)-OEt			-113	153	-32.2	4.63	95.9	EHUTAC
<b>D-proline-cis</b>								
X-(5-CO <sub>2</sub> Me-Pro)-Ome			63	-163	38.3	4.20	75.5	YEWKAM

<sup>a</sup> The *exo* and *endo* ring puckers are shown in blue and red, respectively.

<sup>b</sup> 'd' corresponds to the distance (in Å) between carbonyl oxygen atom (O<sub>i-1</sub>) of the residue preceding Pro (or analog) and the carbon atom of the carbonyl group of Pro (or analog) >C<sub>i</sub>=O<sub>i</sub>.

<sup>c</sup>  $\theta$  corresponds to the angle between O<sub>i-1</sub>, C<sub>i</sub> and O<sub>i</sub>.

<sup>d</sup> n.d. = no data (due to disorder)