

Supplementary Information:

Direct modifications of the cyclic peptide Polymyxin B leading to analogues with enhanced *in vitro* antibacterial activity

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Synthesis and characterisation of final compounds 3a, 5a, 5b, 9a, 9b, 10 and 13a-c

All reagents used for chemical synthesis were purchased from commercially available sources and used without further purification. Analytical HPLC was performed on all final compounds on an Agilent 1100 System with a Phenomenex Hyperclone C18 BDS 5 µm (4.6 mm x 150 mm) column, eluted with appropriate water/acetonitrile gradients containing 0.15% TFA, with detection at 210 and 254 nm. All final compounds had purity >90% by HPLC, using the method shown in Table S1. Preparative HPLC was performed on a Gilson preparative HPLC system using a Waters Sunfire C18 OBD 5 µm (19 mm x 150 mm) column eluted with appropriate water/acetonitrile gradients containing 0.15% TFA, with detection at 210 nm. A representative gradient system is given in Table S2. ¹H NMR spectra were

recorded at 400 MHz on a Mercury 400 NMR spectrometer (Agilent Technologies) or at 300 MHz on a DPX300 spectrometer (Bruker). Chemicals shifts (δ) are reported in ppm downfield from TMS. Coupling constants J are recorded in Hertz (Hz). Mass spectra were recorded on an LCQ DecaXP mass spectrometer with +ve ion electrospray ionisation. High resolution nano electrospray analysis (HRMS (+ve nESI)) was performed on the Thermo LTQ Orbitrap XL using the Advion TriVersa NanoMate.

Table S1: Analytical HPLC conditions

Column:	Phenomenex Hyperclone C18 BDS 5 μ m \times 4.6 mm \times 150 mm	
Mobile phase:	A: water/acetonitrile 90/10, v/v, 0.15% TFA. B: acetonitrile/water 90/10, v/v, 0.15% TFA	
Flow rate:	1 mL/min	
Gradient:	Time (mins)	% mobile phase A
	0	100%
	20	0%
	11	0%
	11.2	100%
Cycle time:	15 mins	
Detection:	210, 254 nm	
Injection volume:	20 μ L	

Table S2: Representative Preparative HPLC conditions

Column:	Sunfire C18 OBD 5 μ m \times 30mm \times 150mm	
Mobile Phase A:	Acetonitrile + 0.15 %TFA	
Mobile Phase B:	water + 0.15 %TFA	
Flow rate:	25 mL/min	
Gradient:	Time (min)	%mobile phase A
	0	3%
	2	3%
	25	40%
	30	97%
Time	32	97%
Cycle time:	40 min	
Detection:	210 nm	

3a. [(6-(S)-methyl)octanoyl]-Dab-Thr-Dab-Cyclo[Dab-Dab-D-(4-Bromo)Phe-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr] TFA salt

The bromination of Polymyxin B was carried out as described for Compound 5a Step 1 using 200 mg Polymyxin B as starting material. The crude product was purified by preparative HPLC using the method of Table B to afford the title compound (3a) as the TFA salt as a lyophilized solid in 16% yield. m/z 1282 ($[M+H]^+$, 10%), 642 ($[M+2H]^{2+}$, 100%). HRMS (+ve nESI): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{56}H_{98}BrN_{16}O_{13}$, 1281.6683; found, 1281.6724. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): 0.48-0.55 (4H, m), 0.62 – 0.74 (9H, m), 0.98 – 1.40 (15H, m), 1.40-1.50 (2H, m), 1.71-2.30 (14 H, m), 2.72 – 3.08 (13H, m), 3.20-3.28 (1H, m), 4.00 (1H, dd), 4.10-4.22 (7H, m), 4.33-4.45 (4H, m), 7.05 (2H, d, $J = 8$ Hz), 7.45 (2H, d, $J = 8$ Hz).

(5a) [(6-(S)-methyl)octanoyl]-Dab-Thr-Dab-Cyclo[Dab-Dab-D-(4-phenyl)Phe-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr] TFA salt

Step 1 . Compound 3a/3b

Polymyxin B sulphate (source: Biotika) (20.0 g, 15.4 mmol) and N-bromosuccinimide (4.2 g, 23.6 mmol) were charged to a 1 L 3-neck round-bottomed flask, fitted with an efficient overhead paddle stirrer and a N_2 inlet. To the flask under N_2 was added boron trifluoride dihydrate (200 mL) and the mixture was vigorously stirred at ambient temperature for 1h during which time all solids dissolved to give a frothy, orange solution. The solution was then poured over 5 minutes into a stirred mixture of ammonia 880 solution (400 mL) and ice (900 g) to give a white suspension. To the suspension (pH 9) was added water (300 mL) and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2h then filtered under suction through a large (20 cm diameter, porosity 2) glass sinter funnel. The solid was washed with water (200

mL) and sucked free of excessive moisture. The material was then suspended in methanol (1.5 L) and re-evaporated to a residue. This was repeated with more methanol (1.5 L) to afford a foam which was dried at ambient temperature in vacuo for 3h (22.4 g) and identified as the brominated material 3(a) and (b) $m/z = 1282 [M+H]^+$, $642 [M+2H]^{2+}$. The crude material was used without purification in the next stage.

Step 2 Compound 4a/4b

The crude product from step 1 (15.4 mmol nominal amount, based on Polymyxin B sulphate used) was charged to a flask and acetonitrile (400 mL) and water (200 mL) were added. To the stirred solution was added triethylamine (15 mL, 108 mmol), followed by a solution of di-tert-butyl-dicarbonate (23.5 g, 108 mmol) in acetonitrile (200 mL). The cloudy mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 20 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated in vacuo and the residue re-evaporated from methanol (1 L) and dried. The dry residue was stirred with a mixture of diethyl ether (75 mL) and iso-hexane (75 mL) for 0.5 h and the insoluble solid was filtered off under vacuum. The solid was partitioned between dichloromethane/methanol (9:1) (400 mL) and 10% brine (300 mL). To the organic extract was added methanol (40 mL) and the solution was washed with 10% brine (100 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated in vacuo to a foam residue. This material was suspended in 20 dichloromethane/methanol (95:5) (140 mL) and left to stand for 0.5h. The mixture was filtered under suction to remove unwanted gelatinous solid and the filtrate was purified by column chromatography over silica gel, eluting with a gradient of dichloromethane/methanol to afford the title compound as a colourless foam (5.1 g) $m/z 1782 [M+H]^+$. This partly purified material containing approx. 6:1 ratio of 4-bromo to 2-bromo isomers (See Compound 9a Step 1) was used directly in the next stage.

Step 3:

To a solution of the crude product from Step 2 (100mg, 0.056 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (4ml) was added phenylboronic acid (17 mg, 0.14 mmol), PdCl₂(Ph₃P)₂ (10 mg, 0.014 mmol). The solution was purged with Nitrogen, and then treated with 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution (which had been purged with Nitrogen) . The mixture was sonicated for 1 minute then heated to 120 deg C in a microwave with stirring for 30min. After cooling the mixture was diluted with DCM (15ml) , and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution . The phases were separated and the aqueous layer was further extracted with DCM (15ml). The combined organics were dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent evaporated to give the crude product. This was dissolved in DCM (4 ml) and treated with TFA (1ml). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 5h. The reaction mixture was treated with toluene and evaporated to an orange oil. This crude material was chromatographed by preparative HPLC using the conditions of Table 2.

Product-containing fractions were combined and lyophilised to afford **Compound 5a** as the TFA salt (10.7 mg, 10%) . m/z 1279 ([M+H]⁺, 10%), 640 ([M+2H]²⁺, 100%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O): 0.45-0.58 (7H, m), 0.62 – 0.68 (6H, m), 0.98 – 1.40 (15H, m), 1.50-1.58 (2H, m), 1.75-2.30 (14 H, m), 2.78 – 3.15 (13H, m), 3.22-3.34 (1H, m), 4.05 (1H, dd), 4.10 - 4.25 (6H, m) 4.28 (1H, d), 4.40-4.50 (4H,m), 7.28 (2H, d, J = 8 Hz), 7.38-7.43 (1H, m), 7.44 – 7.50 (2H, m), 7.62 – 7.68 (4H, m).

(5b) [(6-(S)-methyl)octanoyl]-Dab-Thr-Dab-Cyclo[Dab-Dab-D-{4-(4-pyridyl)}Phe-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr] TFA salt

To a solution of the crude product from **compound 5a Step 2** (100mg, 0.056 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (4ml) was added 4-pyridyl boronic acid (17 mg, 0.14 mmol), PdCl₂(Ph₃P)₂ (10 mg, 0.014 mmol). The solution was purged with Nitrogen, and then treated with 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution (which had been purged with Nitrogen) . The mixture was sonicated for 1 minute then heated to 120 deg C in a microwave with stirring for 30min. After cooling the mixture was filtered through Celite, the filter pad washed with DMF (2ml), MeOH (10ml), followed by DCM (10ml) , the filtrate diluted with toluene and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in toluene, evaporated and left under vacuum for 3h. The resultant solid was triturated with DCM/MeOH (4:1) (2x 5ml) and filtered through celite. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product. This was dissolved in DCM (12 ml) and treated with TFA (3ml) . The solution was stirred at room temperature for 6h. The reaction mixture was evaporated and the crude product was chromatographed by preparative HPLC using the conditions of Table 2. Product-containing fractions were combined and concentrated, followed by lyophilization to afford the title compound as the TFA salt as a white solid (13mg, 7%).

m/z 1281 ([MH]⁺, 10%), 641 ([M+2H]²⁺, 100%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O): 0.35-0.58 (7H, m), 0.70 – 0.78 (6H, m), 0.98 – 1.40 (15H, m), 1.48-1.55 (2H, m), 1.78 -2.28 (14 H, m), 2.78 – 3.15 (12H, m), 3.22-3.38 (2H, m), 4.05 (1H, dd), 4.12 - 4.28 (6H, m), 4.30 (1H, d), 4.38-4.58 (4H,m), 7.38 (2H, d, J = 8 Hz), 7.86 (2H, d, J = 8 Hz), 8.10-8.15 (2H, m), 8.62-8.66 (2H, m).

9a [(2S)-1-(2-Methylpropyl)piperazine-2-carbonyl]-Thr-Dap-Cyclo[Dab-Dab-D-(4-phenyl)Phe-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr] TFA salt.

Step 1. Compound 6(a) and 6(b)

A suspension of partially purified **compound 4**, (8.3 g, 4.7 mmol) in 1,4-butanediol (160 mL) was stirred at 50°C for 1h until a thick solution was formed. Phosphate buffer solution (pH 8) (19 mL) was added and the stirred solution was cooled to 37°C. Savinase solution (Protease from Bacillus sp. Liquid >16U/g, from Sigma Aldrich) (7ml) was added and the viscous solution was stirred at 37°C for 5 days. The solution was poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate (400 mL) and water (400 mL) and the whole was shaken vigorously. The aqueous layer was re-extracted with ethyl acetate (150 mL) and the combined organic extracts were re-washed with water (2 x 200 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated in vacuo to afford a white foam (7.4 g). This material was dissolved in ethyl acetate/methanol (4:1) (30 mL) and the solution purified by column chromatography over silica gel eluting with a gradient of Solvent A/ethyl acetate (0-60%) where Solvent A = methanol/ammonia .880 solution (9:1). Relevant fractions were pooled and evaporated to a white solid (3.48g). This was subject to further purification by preparative HPLC (see Table S2). Fractions containing the major compound were combined and evaporated to yield **compound 6a**, the desired (4-bromo)phenylalanine polymyxin heptapeptide as a white solid (1.46g, 27%). m/z 1140 [M+H]⁺. HPLC retention time (method of Table S1) 7.2 min. ¹Hnmr was consistent with the desired product (see spectrum on p S37).

Fractions containing the minor product were pooled and evaporated to yield **compound 6b** isomer assigned as the 2-bromo regioisomer based on ¹Hnmr signals in the aromatic region (see spectrum on p S39) (0.24g, 4.5%). m/z 1140 [M+H]⁺. HPLC retention time (method of Table S1) 7.1 min.

Step 2 . Compound 7

The 4-bromo(Phenylalanine)heptapeptide from Step 1 (500mg, 0.438 mmol) and the dipeptide CBZThr(OtBu)Dap(BOC)-OH (217 mg, 0.438 mmol) were dissolved in DCM (10ml) and treated with diisopropylethylamine (0.229 ml, 1.314 mmol) followed by HATU (217 mg, 0.438 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18h. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue stirred with water for 3h. The resultant solid was collected by filtration and dried in vacuo for 18h, to afford the desired coupled product as a white solid (765 mg, quant) m/z 1642 ([M+ Na]⁺, 100%), 1618 ([M+H]⁺, 50%).

Step 3. Compound 8a

To a solution of Compound 7 (646mg, 0.4mmol) was added phenylboronic acid (63 mg, 0.52 mmol), palladium (II) acetate (9 mg, 0.04 mmol), XPhos (39 mg, 0.08mmol) and potassium phosphate tribasic (169 mg, 0.8 mmol) in toluene (13 mL) and the stirred mixture was degassed with nitrogen for 2 minutes. The reaction was sealed and heated to 100°C for 21 hours. After cooling the mixture was diluted with EtOAc partitioned with 50:50 water:saturated brine. The mixture was filtered through Celite and washed through with ethyl acetate. The phases were separated and the aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc (60ml). The combined organics were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent evaporated. The crude product was purified by chromatography: 40 g column, using a gradient of 0 to 5% MeOH in EtOAc to afford the desired compound as a colourless foam 320 mg, 50%, m/z 1616 ([MH]⁺, 20%), 708 ([M+2H]²⁺ - BOC, 100%, -ve ion ESI 1614 [M-H]⁻

Step 4. Compound 8b

The CBZ protected compound 8a (306 mg, 0.189 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (12ml) and treated with ammonium formate (394 mg, 6.2 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (120mg). The

reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for 5.5 h. The catalyst was removed by filtration, the filter pad washed with methanol and the filtrate evaporated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate containing 20% methanol and washed with water. The aqueous layer was further extracted with 20% methanol in ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were dried, evaporated and the solvent evaporated to afford the desired product as a colourless foam (261 mg, 93%). m/z 1482 $[MH]^+$

Step 5 Compound 9a, title compound.

Compound 8b, the Boc protected nonapeptide from step 4 (80 mg, 0.054 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (4 mL) and DMF (0.8 mL), and treated with (2*S*)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-1-(2-methylpropyl)piperazine-2-carboxylic acid (17 mg, 1.1 equiv) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (28 μ L, 3.0 equiv.), followed by HATU (22 mg, 1.1 equivalent). After 16 h completion of the reaction was confirmed by LCMS and the reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness, the residue dissolved and the solution re-evaporated. The residue was dried in vacuo for 1 h. Water (15 mL) was added and the mixture stirred vigorously for 2 h. The resultant precipitate was collected by filtration and dried in vacuo overnight. This crude Boc-protected material was dissolved in dichloromethane (4 mL) and treated with TFA (1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h until LCMS confirmed complete deprotection. The solvent was evaporated and the residue chromatographed by preparative HPLC using the conditions of Table 2. Product-containing fractions were combined, evaporated to low volume, and lyophilised to afford **Compound 9a** as the TFA salt as a white solid (22 mg, 26%). m/z 1194 $[M+H]^+$, 598 $[M+2H]^{2+}$, 399 $[M+3H]^{3+}$. HRMS (+ve nESI): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{57}H_{93}N_{16}O_{12}$, 1193.7159; found, 1193.7183. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): 0.48-0.55 (7H, m), 0.78 – 0.84 (6H, m), 1.10 – 1.18 (8H, m), 1.20-1.38 (2H, m),

1.71-2.20 (9 H, m), 2.72 – 2.86 (2H, m), 2.50 – 2.58 (1H, m), 2.84 – 3.28 (16H, m), 3.35 – 3.48 (3H, m), 4.00 (1H, dd), 4.10-4.20 (6H, m), 4.36 (1H, d), 4.40 – 4.50 (2H,m), 7.25 (2H, d, J = 8 Hz),), 7.34-7.38 (1H, m), 7.40 – 7.48 (2H, m), 7.58 – 7.65 (4H, m).

9b [(trans)-5-(2-Methylpropyl)piperidine-3-carbonyl]-Thr-Dap-Cyclo[Dab-Dab- D-(4-phenyl)Phe -Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr] diastereomer 2

The Boc protected nonapeptide **8b** (120 mg, 0.081mmol) was coupled to *trans*- 1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(2-methylpropyl)piperidine-3-carboxylic acid under the conditions described for **9a Step 5**. The crude coupled product was deprotected with TFA/DCM as previous described. Preparative HPLC using the conditions of Table 2 served to separate the diastereomers. Fractions containing the slower-eluting diastereomer were combined and lyophilized to a white solid (11.5 mg). m/z 1193 $[M+H]^+$, 597 $[M+2H]^{2+}$, 398 $[M+3H]^{3+}$. HRMS (+ve nESI): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{58}H_{94}N_{15}O_{12}$, 1192.7235; found, 1192.7206. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): 0.43-0.55 (7H, m), 0.74 – 0.78 (6H, m), 1.05 – 1.12 (8H, m), 1.20-1.35 (2H, m), 1.50 – 1.65 (2H, m), 1.75 -2.20 (10 H, m), 2.60 (1H, t), 2.82 – 3.32 (14H, m), 3.40 – 3.48 (2H, m), 4.04 (1H, dd), 4.08-4.28 (6H, m), 4.36 (1H, d), 4.42 – 4.50 (2H,m), 7.25 (2H, d, J = 8 Hz), 7.30-7.36 (1H, m), 7.40 – 7.48 (2H, m), 7.58 – 7.65 (4H, m).

(10) . [(6-(S)-methyl)octanoyl]-Dab-Thr-Dab-Cyclo[Dab-Dab-DCha-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr] TFA salt

A suspension of platinum oxide (20 mg, 0.088 mmol) in acetic acid (2 mL) was added to a stirred solution of polymyxin B sulphate (ex Biotika, 200 mg, 0.142 mmol) in acetic acid (20 mL). The reaction was hydrogenated for 24 h at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure. A further 180 mg platinum oxide was added portionwise during the course of the

reaction. After 24h, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with water (100 mL). The filtrate was evaporated at reduced pressure to leave a beige solid. The solid was dissolved in water (2 mL) and purified by preparative HPLC using the method of Table 2. Product containing fractions were combined and lyophilised to afford the title compound as a white fluffy solid as the penta-TFA salt (72 mg, 29%). m/z 1209.8 $[M+H]^+$. HRMS (+ve nESI): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{56}H_{105}N_{16}O_{13}$, 1209.8047; found, 1209.8080. 1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): 0.63-0.82 (14H, m), 0.90 – 1.16 (17H, m), 1.35 -1.56 (12H, m), 1.64 -2.16 (14 H, m), 2.78 – 3.06 (11H, m), 3.10 – 3.21 (1H, m), 4.03-4.19 (8H, m), 4.30 – 4.33 (2H, m), 4.35 – 4.40 (1H, m)

13a [4-Amino-3-cyclohexylbutanoyl]-Thr- Dap-Cyclo[Dab-Dab-DCha-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr] diastereomer 1, TFA salt

Step 1 (compound 12)

A mixture of Thr(O-tBu)-Dap(BOC)-Cyclo[Dab-Dab(BOC)-DPhe-Leu-Dab(BOC)-Dab(BOC)-Thr] (BOC protected Dap-3 polymyxin nonapeptide) (our ref) (1.0g, 0.70 mmol) and platinum oxide (333mg) in glacial acetic acid (30mL) was hydrogenated for 48 h at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure. After this time, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and washed with glacial acetic acid (20 mL). The filtrate was diluted with toluene (100ml) and evaporated at reduced pressure. The residue was azeotroped with toluene to leave a gum which was dried in vacuo at room temperature. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (50 mL) and the solution stirred with Ambersep 900 (OH) (5g) resin for 0.5h to regenerate the free amine, then filtered and the resin washed with ethyl acetate (15ml). The filtrate was evaporated and dried in vacuo for 18h to leave the desired product as a colourless foam (970mg, 97%) m/z 1411.5 $[M+H]^+$.

Step 2

Coupling the nonapeptide from Step 1 to the N-terminal acid 4-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-3-cyclohexylbutanoic was carried out as described for Compound 9a step 5, followed by TFA deprotection. The diastereomers of the final product were separated by preparative HPLC. Fractions containing the faster-eluting diastereomer were combined and lyophilized to a white solid. m/z 1122.7 ($[M+H]^+$, 10%), 562 ($[M+2H]^{2+}$, 100%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): 0.69 – 0.81 (8H, m), 0.83 – 1.10 (15H, m), 1.21-1.31 (1H, m), 1.38 – 1.59 (15H, m), 1.59 – 1.75 (1H, m), 1.76 – 2.16 (8H, m), 2.26 (1H, dd, $J = 8, 16$ Hz), 2.41 (1H, dd, $J = 4, 16$ Hz), 2.70 – 3.03 (10H, m), 3.07 – 3.22 (2H, m), 3.27 – 3.35 (1H, m), 4.01 – 4.15 (7H, m), 4.19-4.25 (2H, m), 4.36 (1H, dd, $J = 4, 8$ Hz)

13b (4-Amino-3-benzylbutanoyl)-Thr- Dap-Cyclo[Dab-Dab-DCha-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr] diastereomer 1, TFA salt.

Coupling of the nonapeptide 12 from 13a step 1 (170 mg) to 3-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]methyl-4-phenylbutanoic acid was carried out under the conditions of 9a step 5, followed by deprotection with TFA. The diastereomers of the final product were separated by preparative HPLC. Fractions containing the faster-eluting diastereomer were combined and lyophilized to a white solid (26 mg). m/z 1131 $[M+H]^+$, 566 $[M+2H]^{2+}$. 1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): 0.79 – 0.90 (8H, m), 1.05 – 1.12 (10H, m), 1.50 – 1.65 (8H, m), 1.75 – 2.22 (10 H, m), 2.35 - 2.48 (3H,m), 2.61 (1H, dd), 2.78 (1H, dd), 2.85 – 3.28 (12H, m), 3.42 (1H, dd), 4.12-4.28 (8H, m), 4.30 – 4.38 (1H, m), 4.45 (1H,dd), 7.18 – 7.32 (5H,m).

13c (4-Amino-3-benzylbutanoyl)-Thr- Dab-Cyclo[Dab-Dab-DCha-Leu-Dab-Dab-Thr]

diastereomer 1, TFA salt.

Step 1.

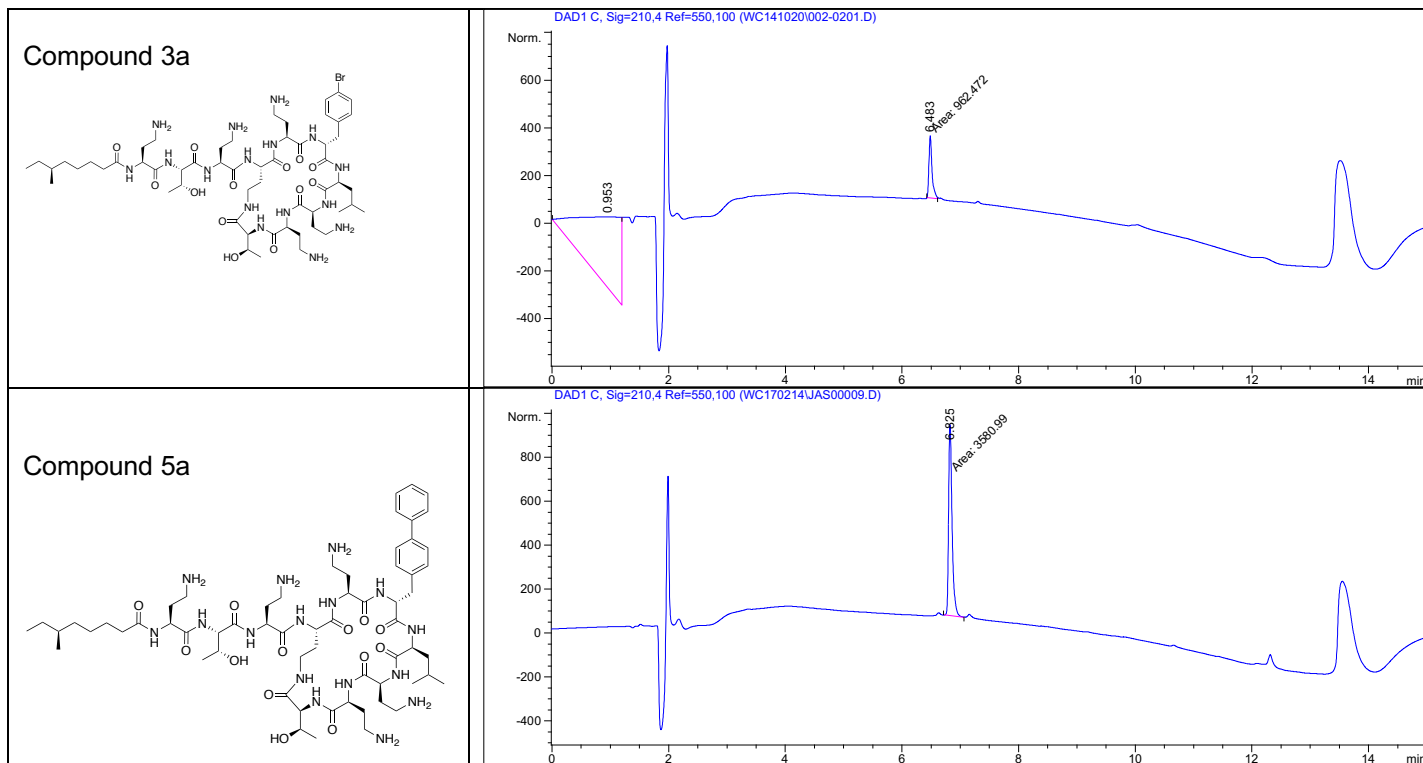
A mixture of Thr(O-tBu)-Dab(BOC)-Cyclo[Dab-Dab(BOC)-DPhe-Leu-Dab(BOC)-Dab(BOC)-Thr] (1.71g, 1.2 mmol) and platinum oxide (300mg, 1.32 mmol) in acetic acid (60ml) was stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen for 17h. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite, washing with acetic acid (40 ml). The resulting filtrate was evaporated to dryness. Toluene (30ml) was added and the mixture evaporated to dryness, and the process repeated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (100ml) and treated with Ambersep 900 (OH) resin (15g) to remove residual acetate. The resin was removed by filtration and the resulting solution evaporated to dryness to afford the reduced material as a white solid (1.28g, 75%).
m/z 1426 [M+H]⁺.

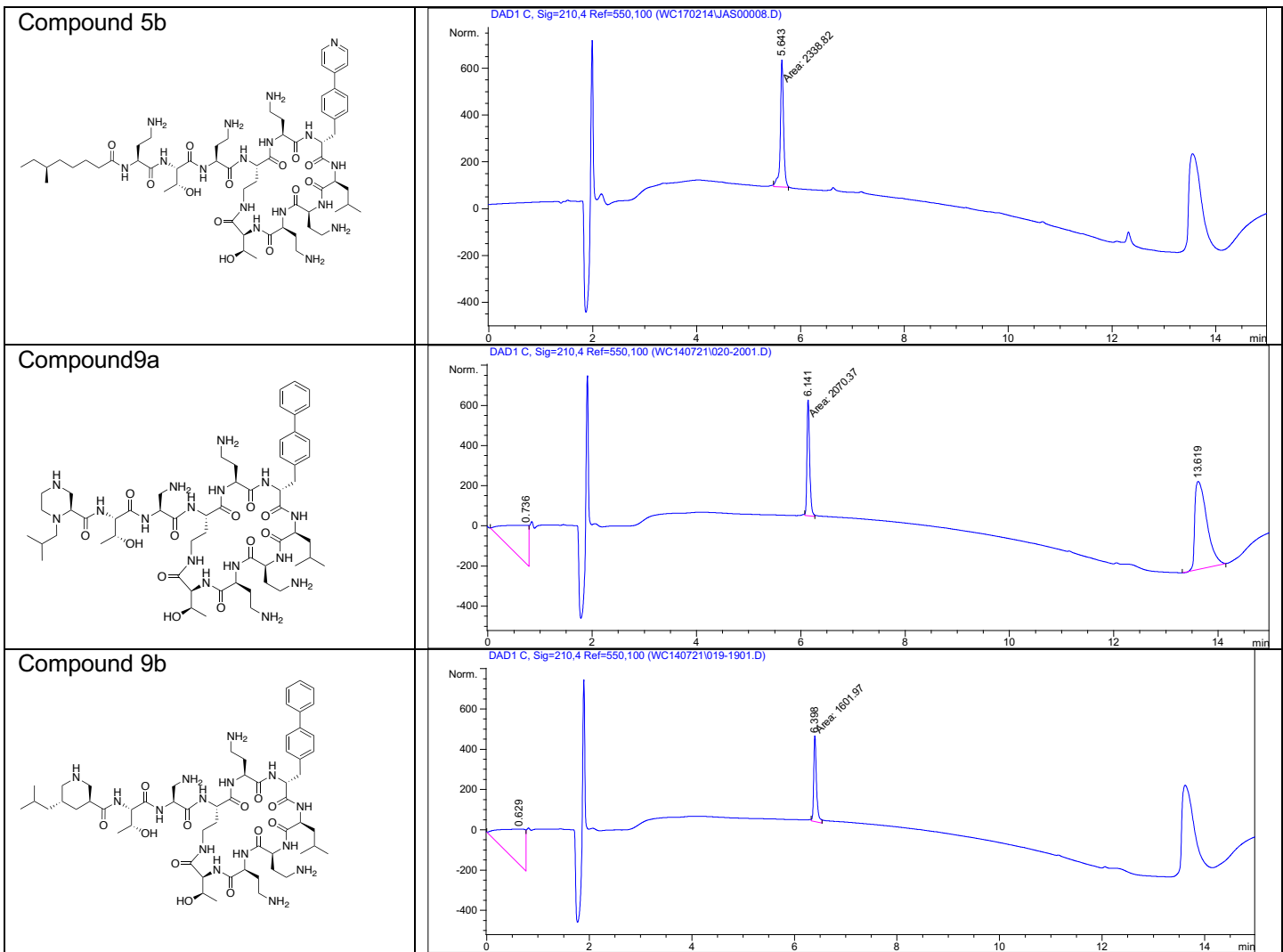
Step 2. Title compound

The nonapeptide from Step 1 (620 mg) and 3-[[tert-Butoxycarbonyl]amino]methyl]-4-phenylbutanoic acid were coupled using the conditions of 9a Step 5, using dichloromethane as solvent. After workup, and precipitation from water, the crude BOC protected material was deprotected with TFA in DCM as described in 9a Step 5. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness. The diastereomers of the final product were separated by preparative HPLC. Fractions containing the faster-eluting diastereomer were combined and lyophilized to a white solid (207 mg, 41%). m/z 1146 [M+H]⁺, 573[M+2H]²⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O): 0.72 – 0.89 (8H, m), 0.96 – 1.18 (10H, m), 1.45 – 1.61 (10H, m), 1.72 -2.22 (10 H, m), 2.27 - 2.46 (3H,m), 2.53 (1H, dd, J = 7.3, 14 Hz), 2.69 (1H, dd, J = 5.8, 14 Hz), 2.86 – 3.03

(12H, m), 3.08 – 3.20 (1H, m), 4.03-4.21 (7H, m), 4.25 – 4.33 (1H, m), 4.35 (1H,dd, J = 5.8, 8.6 Hz), 4.41(1H, dd, J 5.4, 8.6 Hz), 7.15– 7.31 (5H,m).

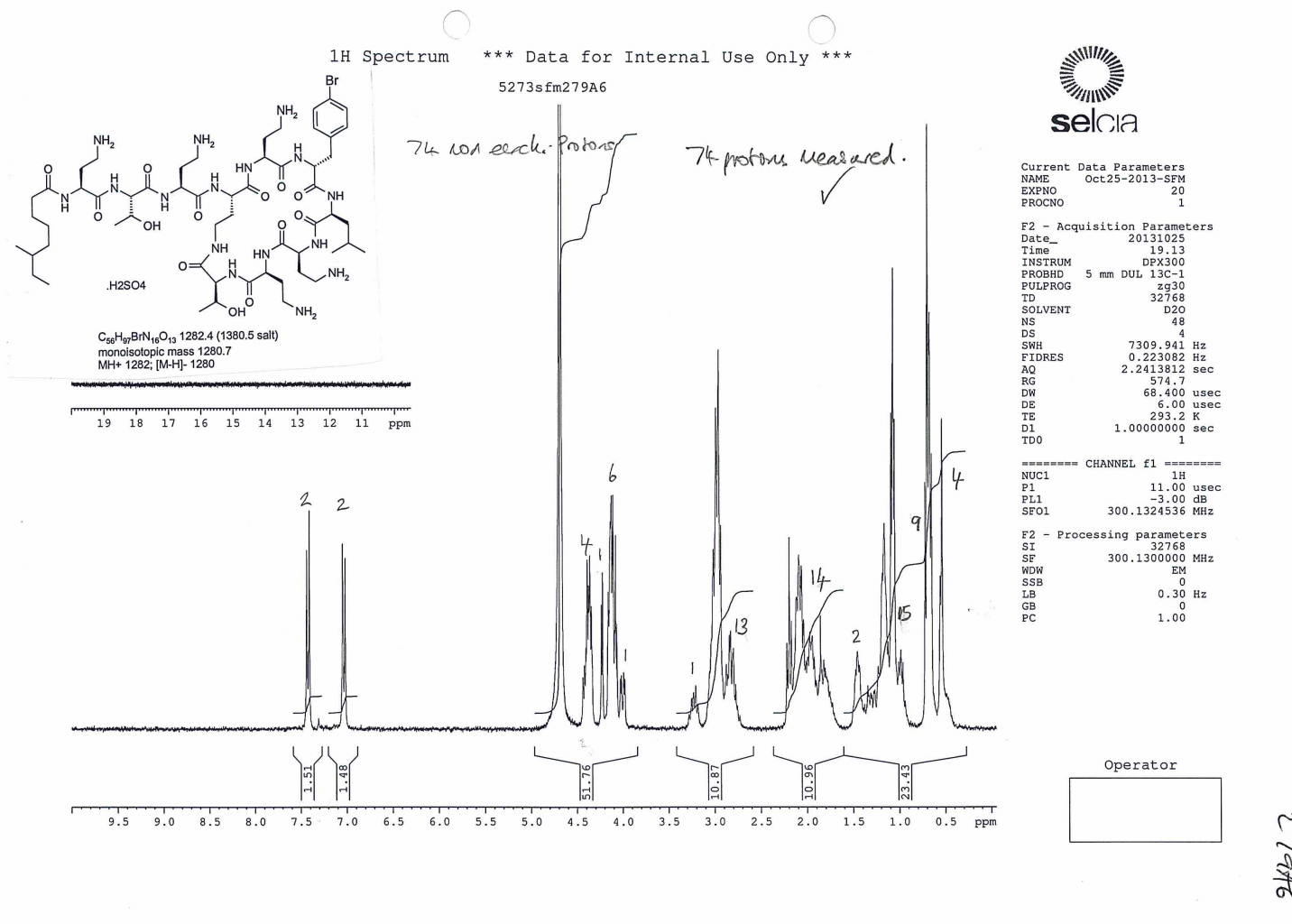
HPLC data for final compounds 3a, 5a, 5b, 9a, 9b, 10 and 13a-c:



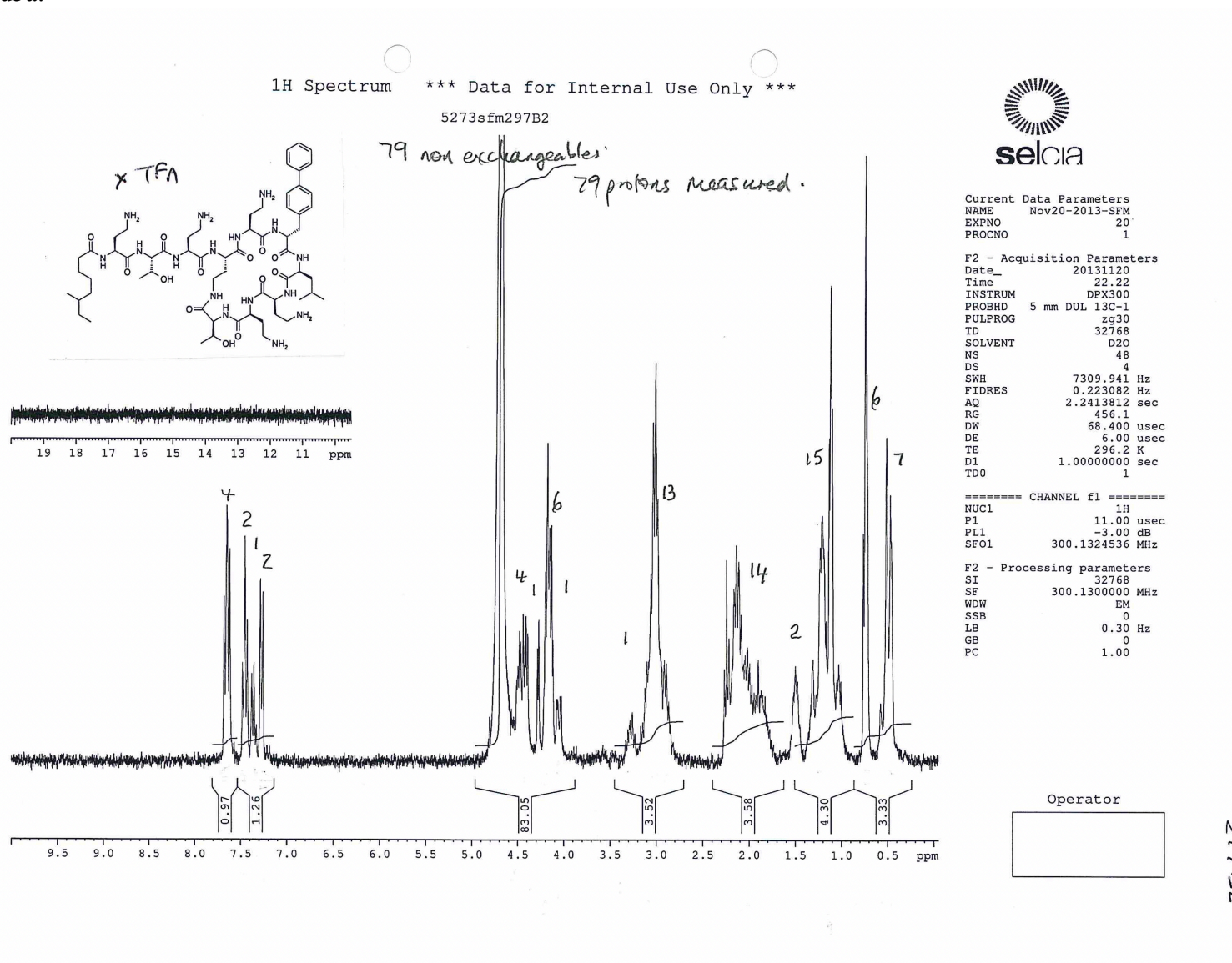


¹H Nmr data for final compounds 3a, 5a, 5b, 9a, 9b, 10 and 13a-c:

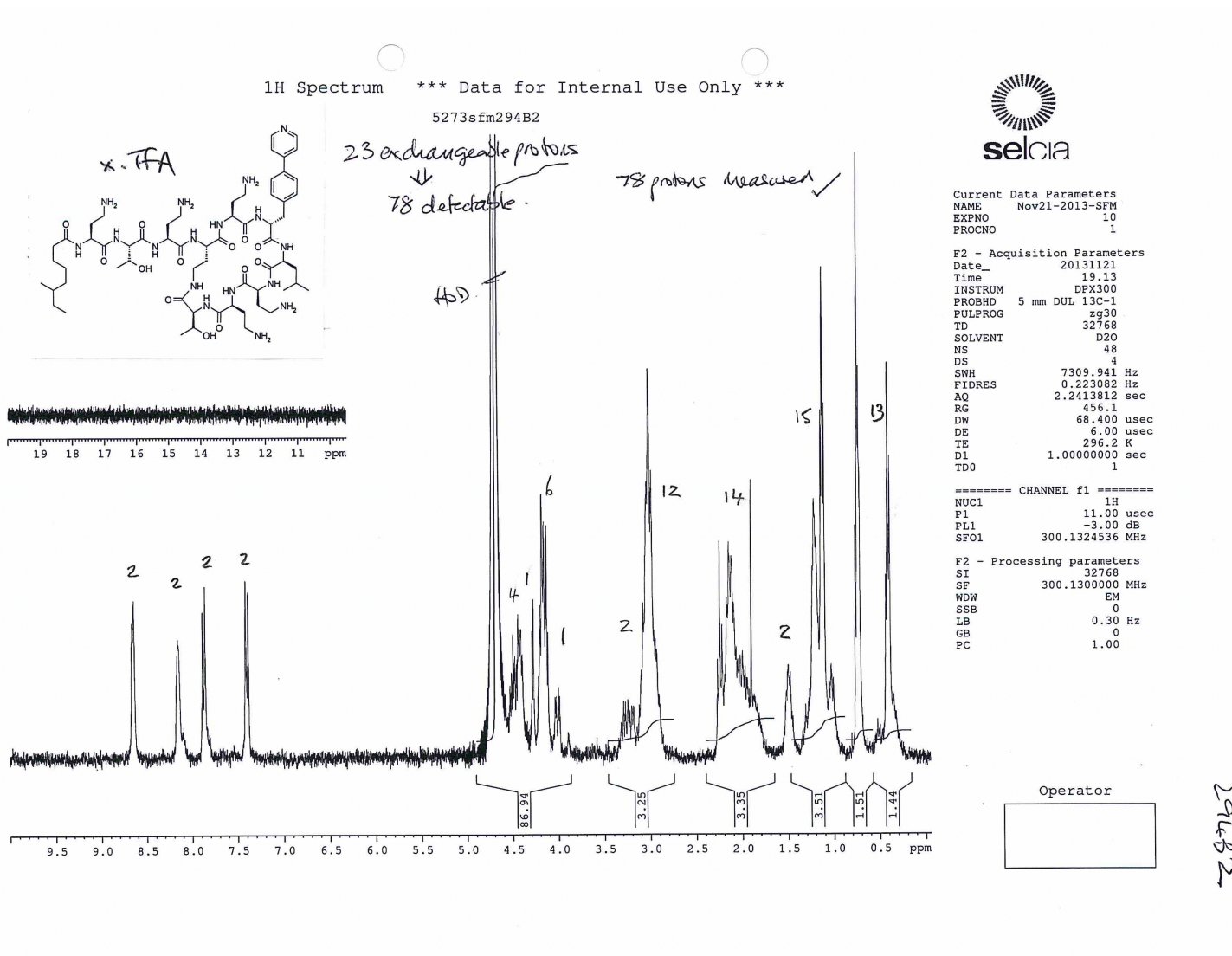
Compound 3a:



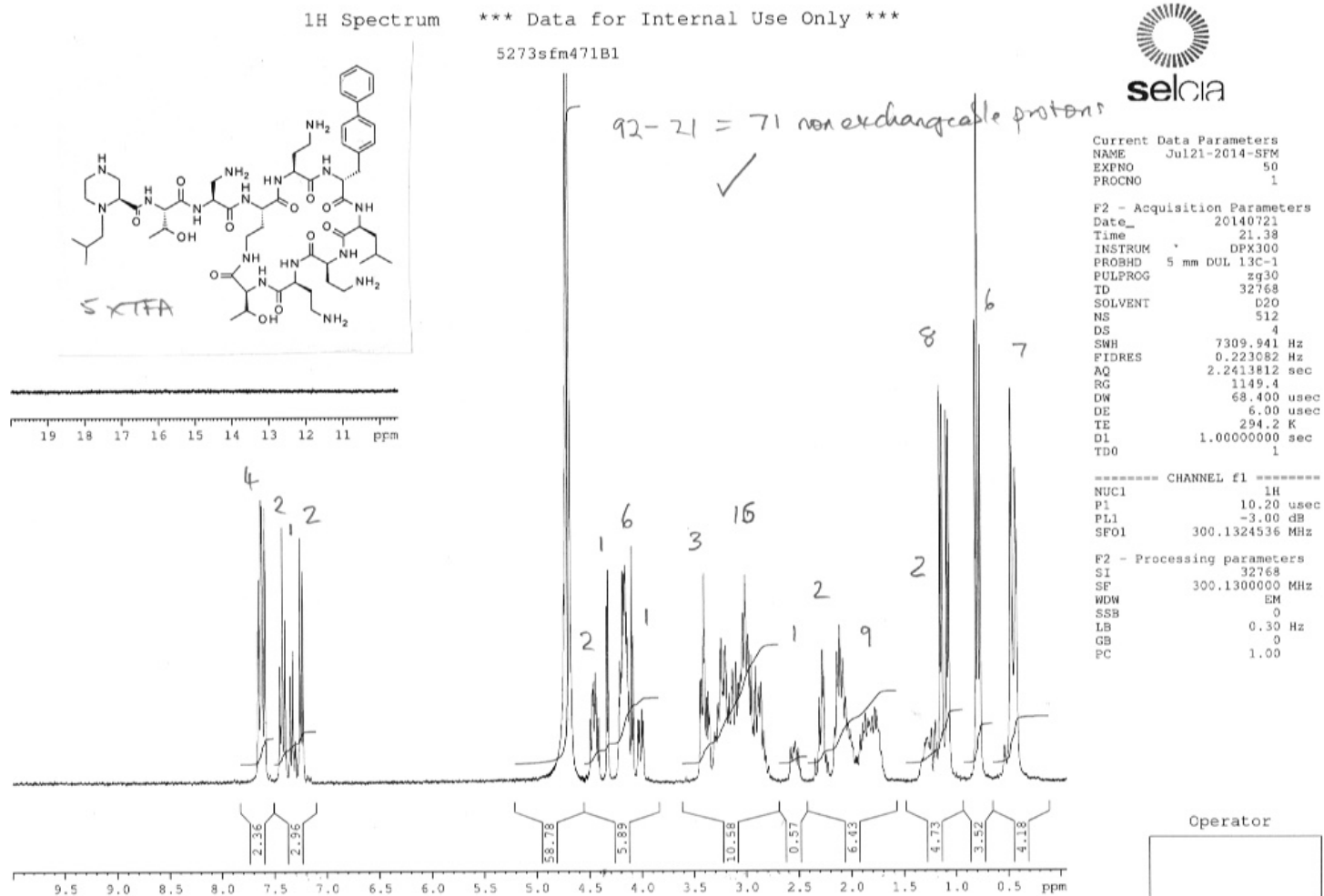
Compound5a:



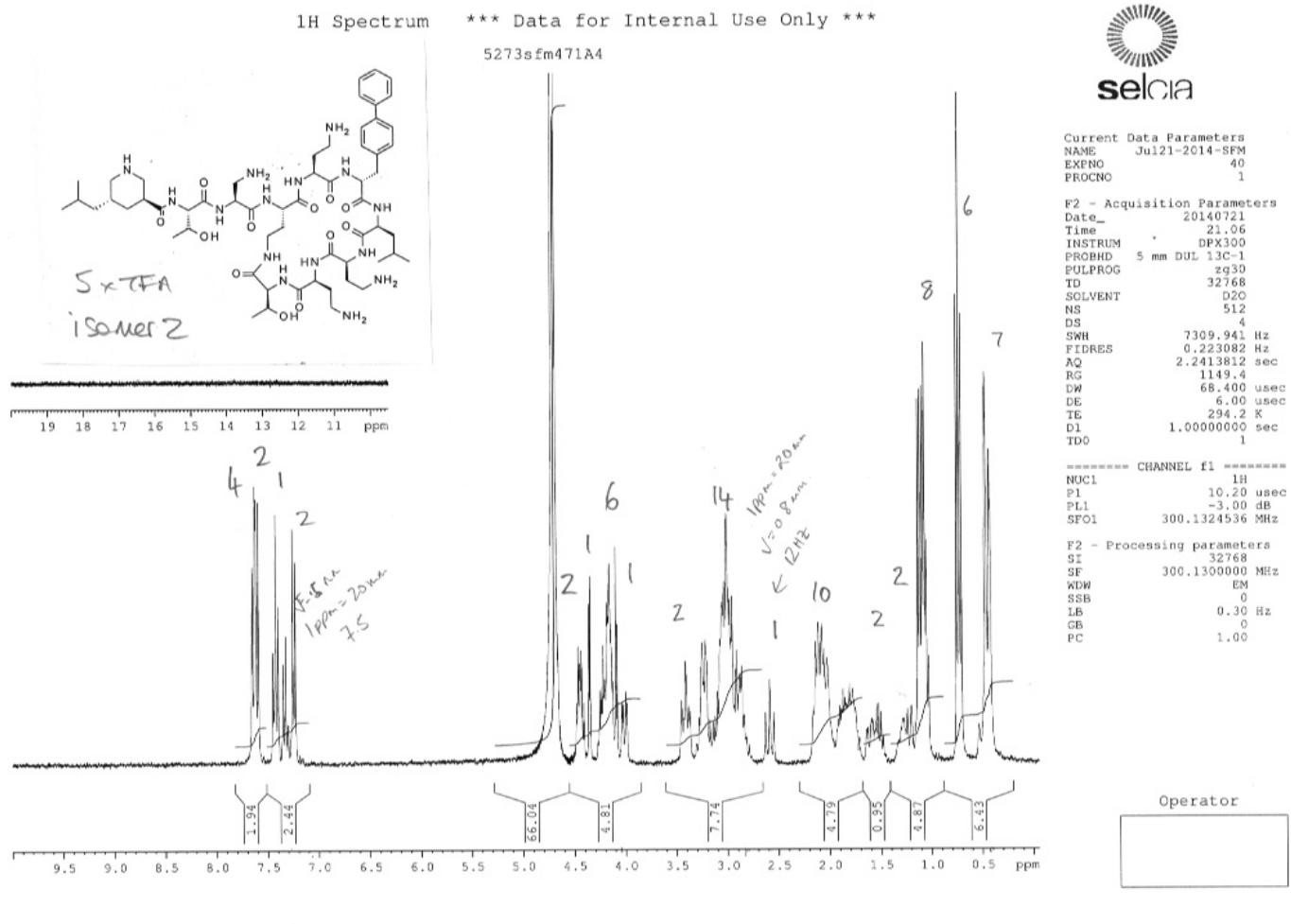
Compound 5b:



Compound 9a:



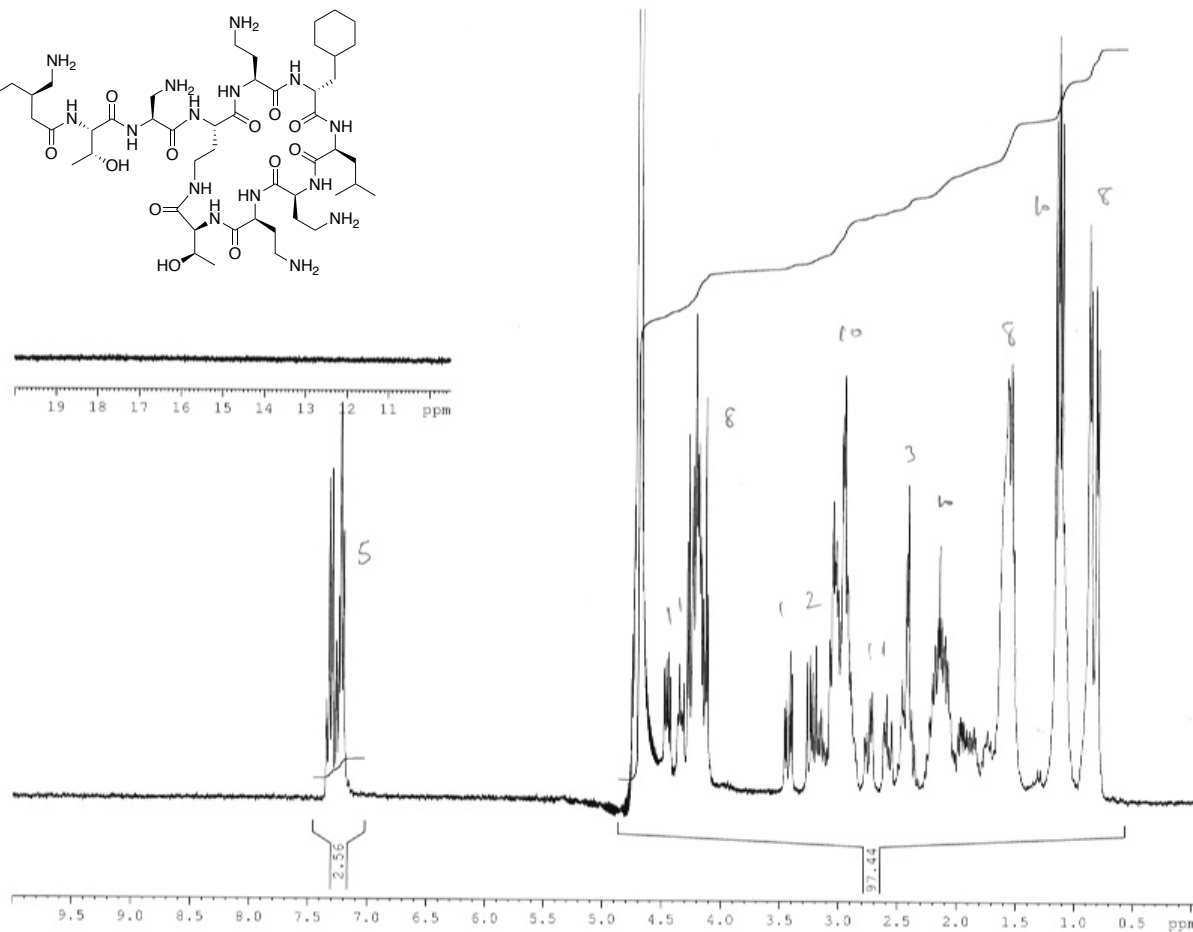
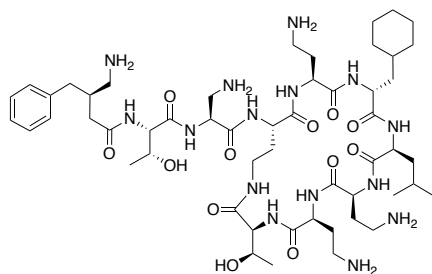
Compound 9b:



Compound 13b:

1H Spectrum *** Data for Internal Use Only ***

5273AXW615-A1



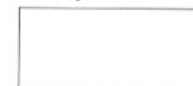
Current Data Parameters
 NAME May26-2015-AXW
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20150526
 Time 21.11
 INSTRUM DPX300
 PROBHD 5 mm DUL 13C-1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT D2O
 NS 512
 DS 4
 SWH 7309.941 Hz
 FIDRES 0.223082 Hz
 AQ 2.2413812 sec
 RG 812.7
 DW 68.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.2 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.30 usec
 PL1 -3.00 dB
 SFO1 300.1324536 MHz

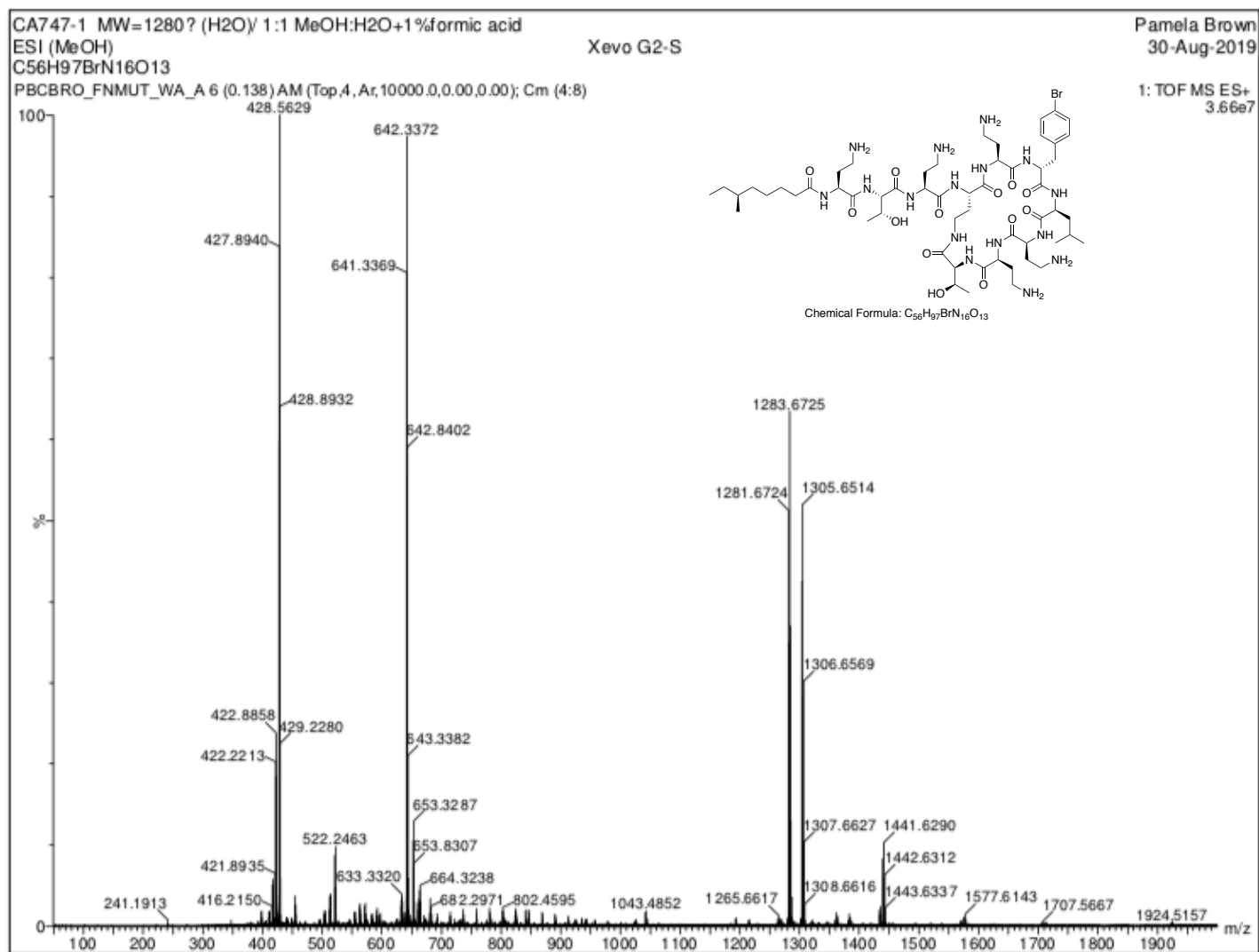
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

Operator

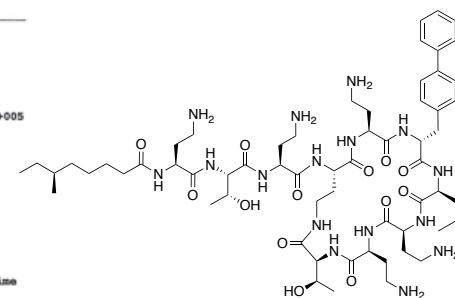
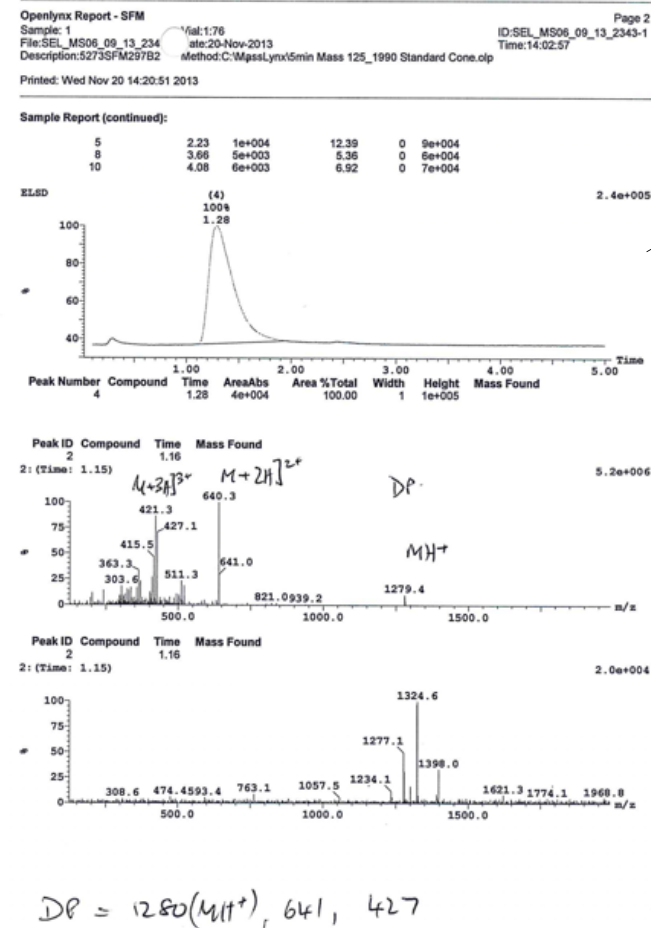
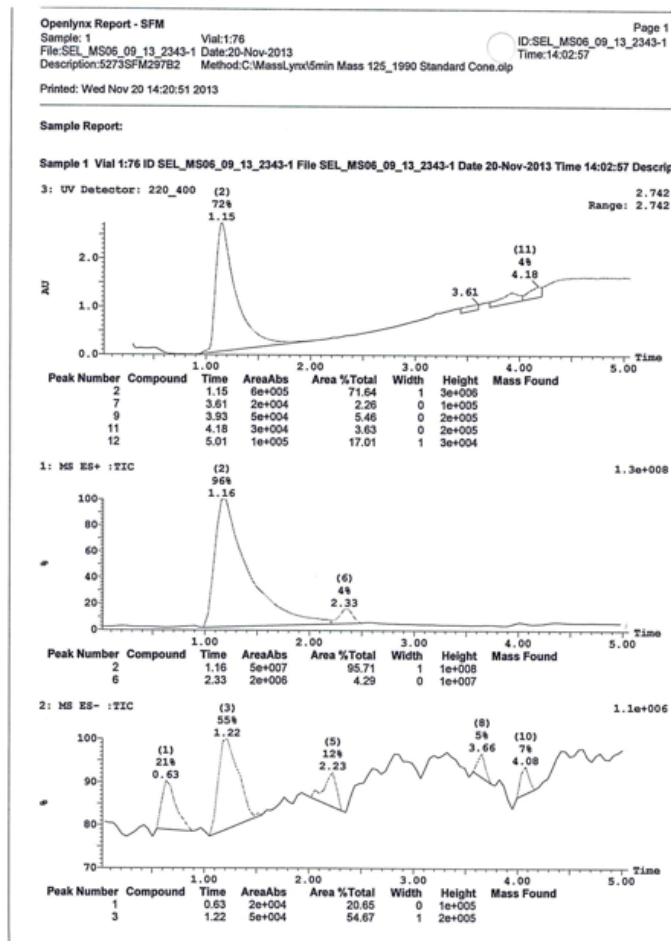


LCMS and HRMS data for 3a, 5a, 5b, 9a, 9b, 10 and 13a-c:

Compound 3a:

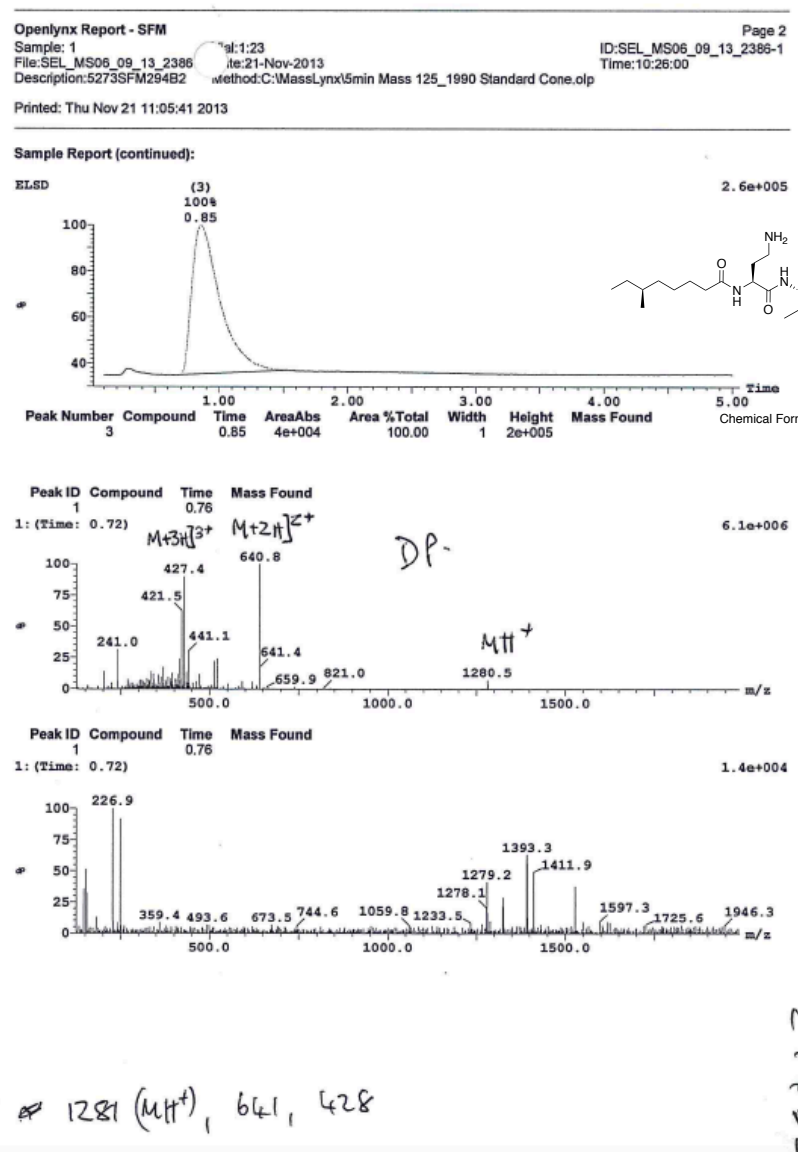
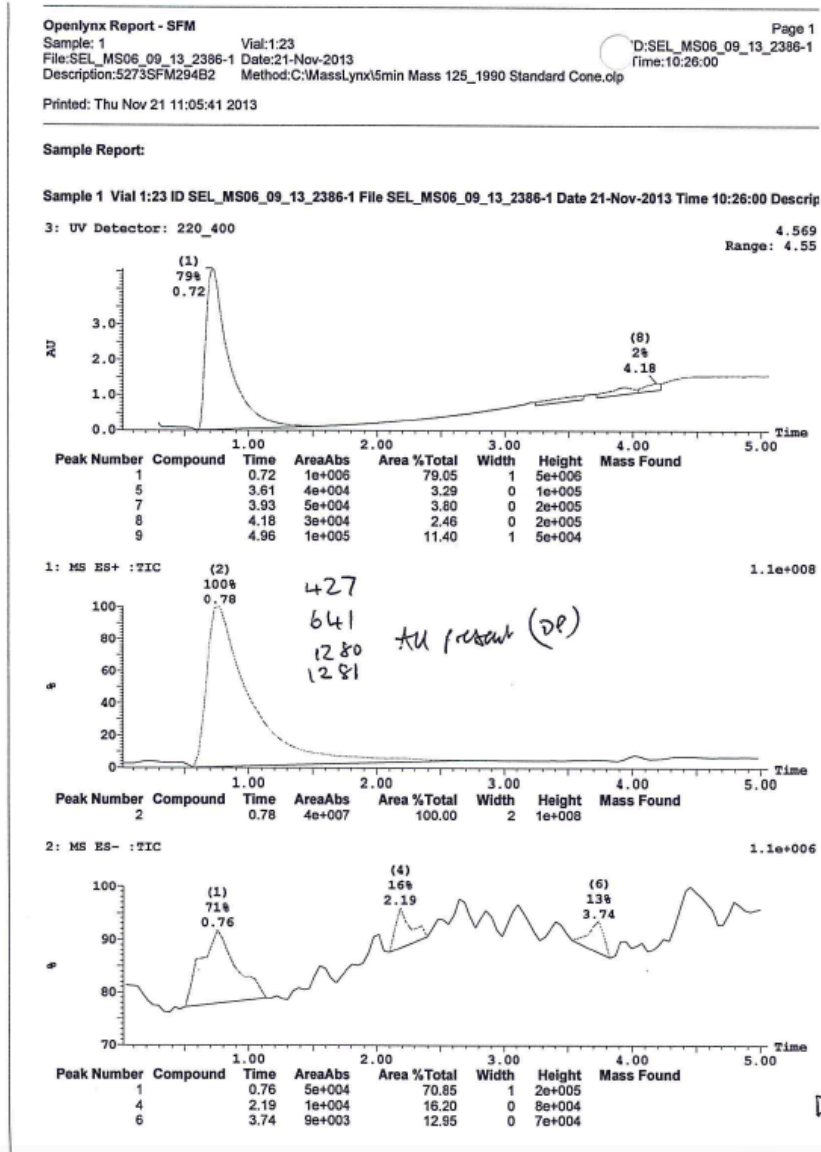


Compound 5a:

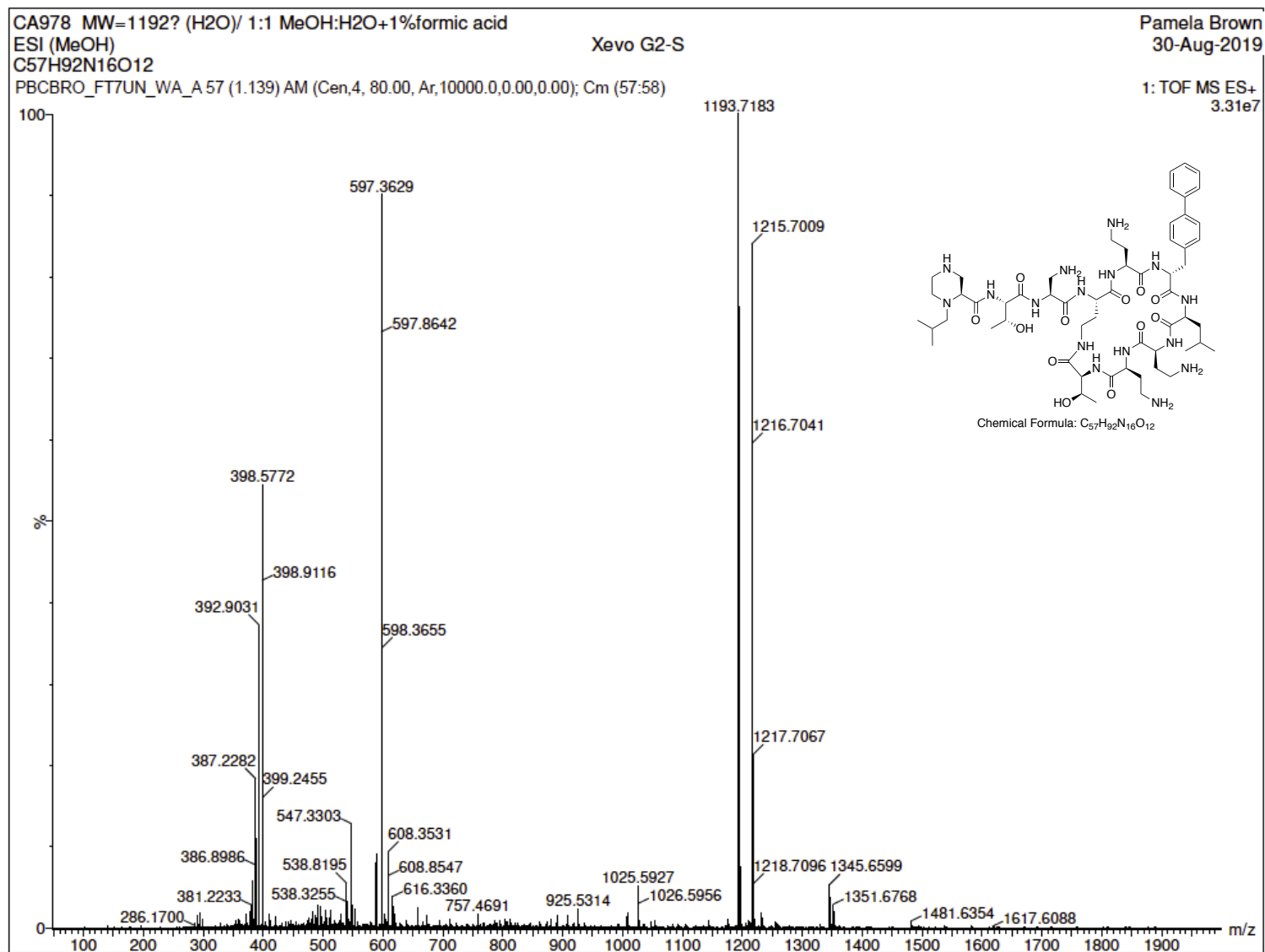


Chemical Formula: C₆₂H₁₀₂N₁₆O₁₃

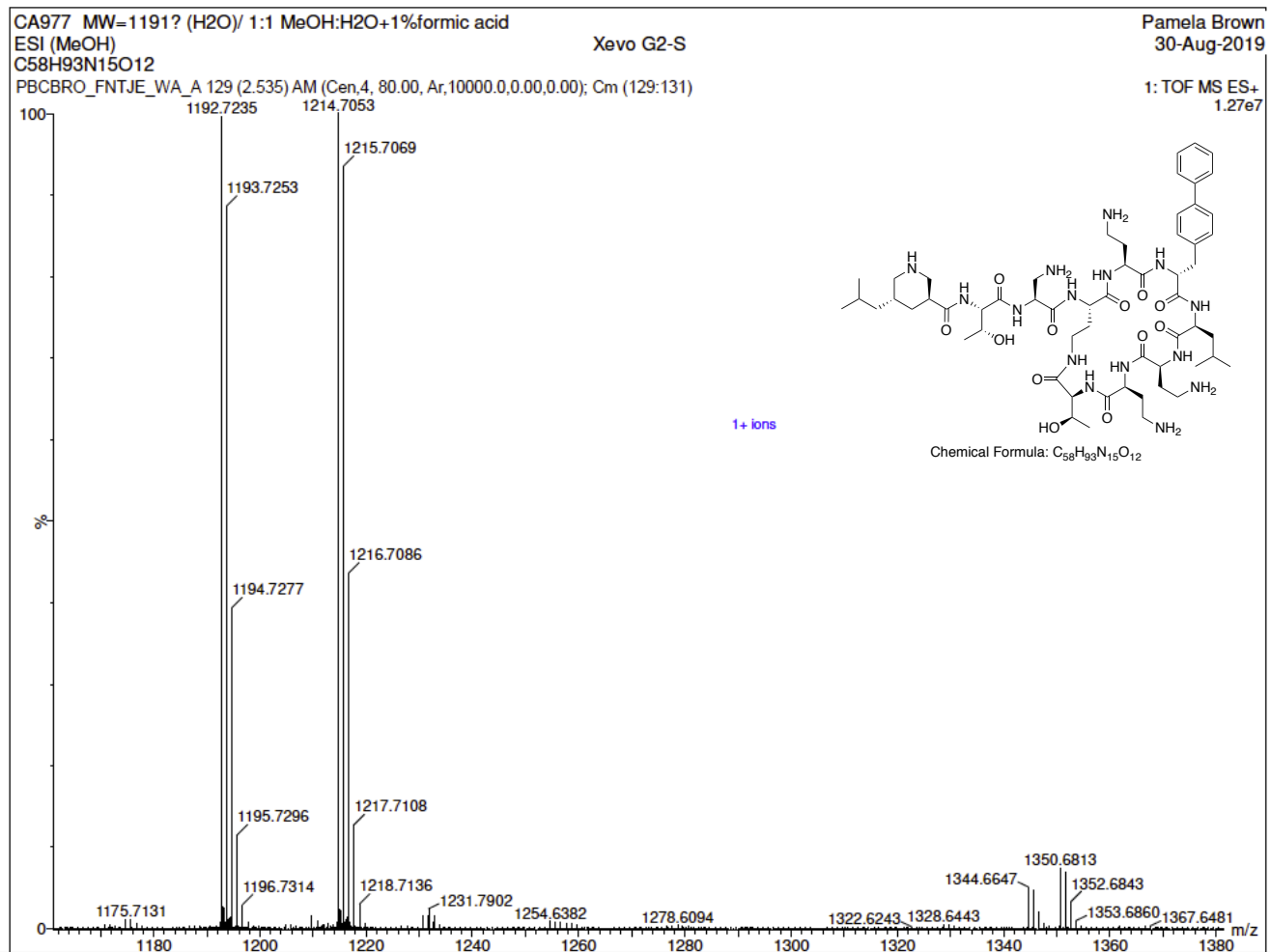
Compound 5b:



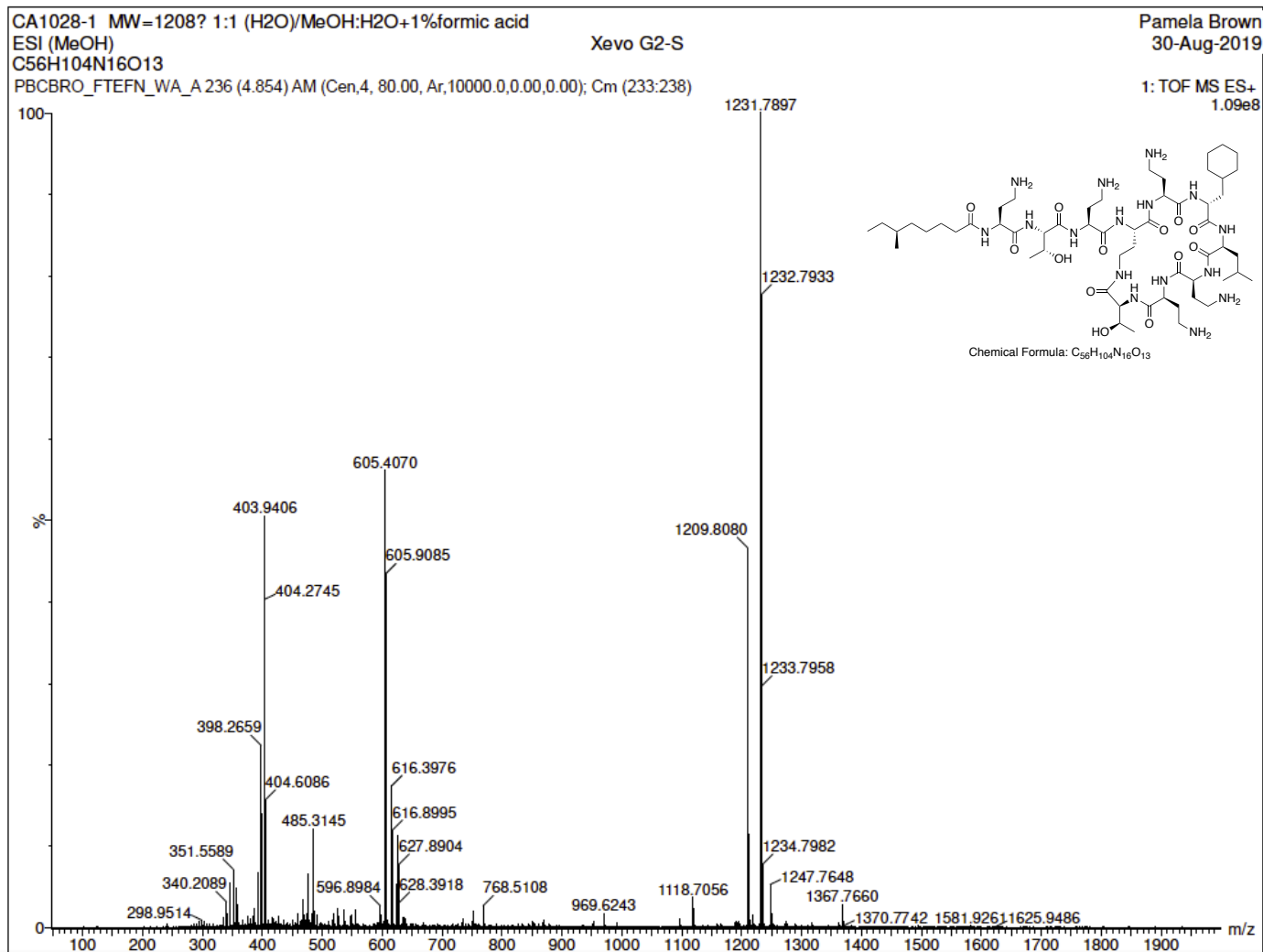
Compound 9a:



Compound 9b:



Compound 10:



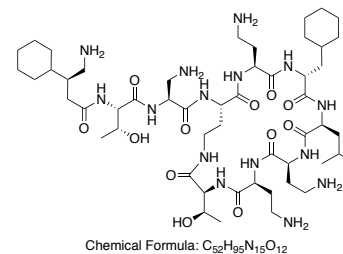
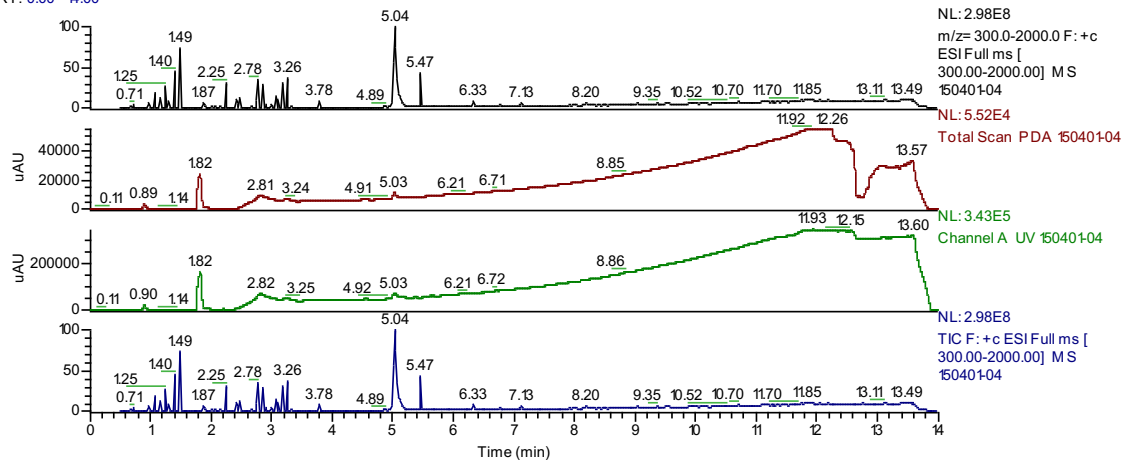
Compound 13a:

C:\Xcalibur\...April 20 15\150401-04

01/04/2015 15:56:29

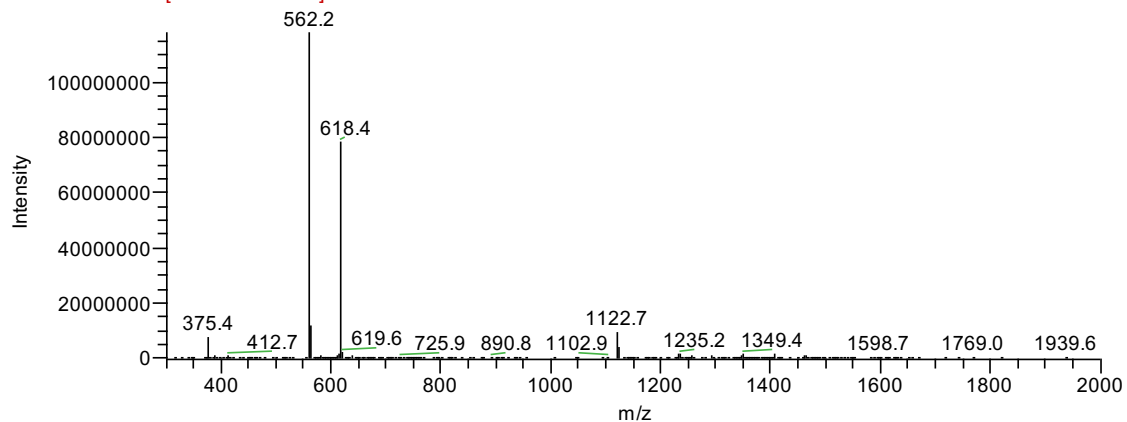
ms173-137 ca1116-1

RT: 0.00 - 14.00



150401-04 #192 RT: 5.04 AV: 1 NL: 1.18E8

F: + c ESI Full ms [300.00-2000.00]

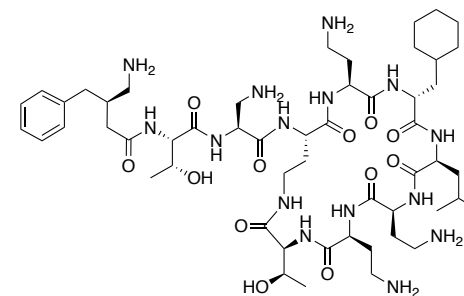
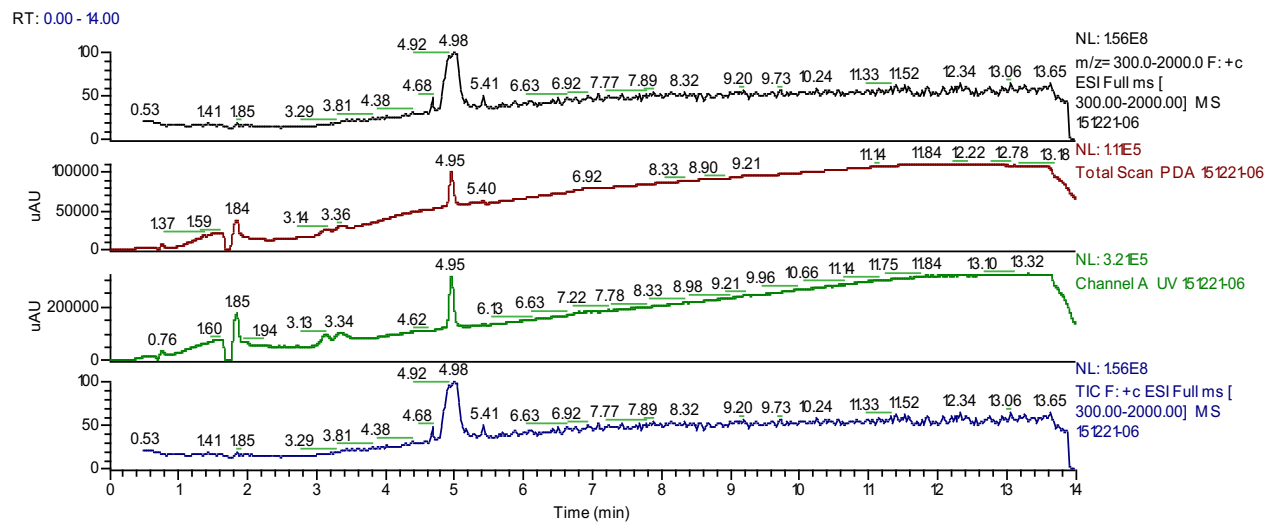


Compound 13b:

C:\Xcalibur\...December 2015\151221-06

21/12/2015 14:20:05

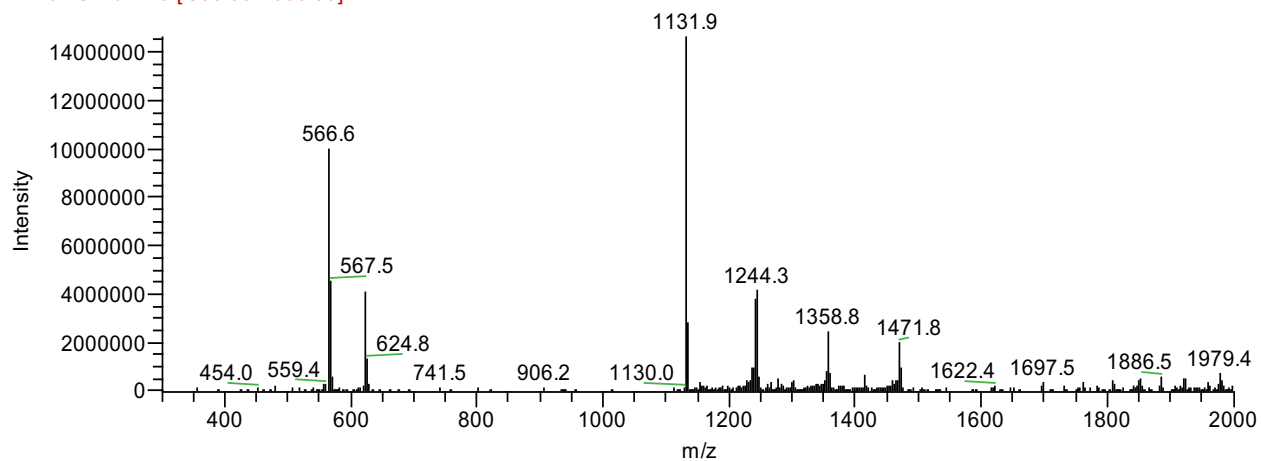
DR 132-64-3



Chemical Formula: C₅₃H₉₁N₁₅O₁₂

151221-06 #178 RT: 4.96 AV: 1 NL: 1.46E7

F: +c ESI Full ms [300.00-2000.00]

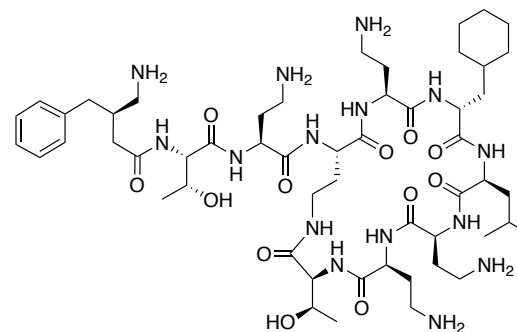
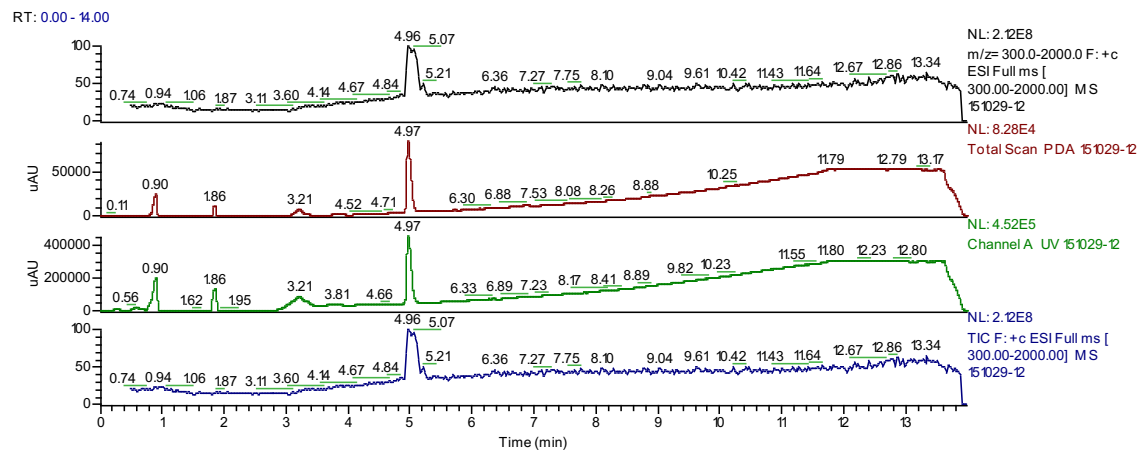


Compound 13c:

C:\Xcalibur\...October 2015\151029-12

29/10/2015 15:36:42

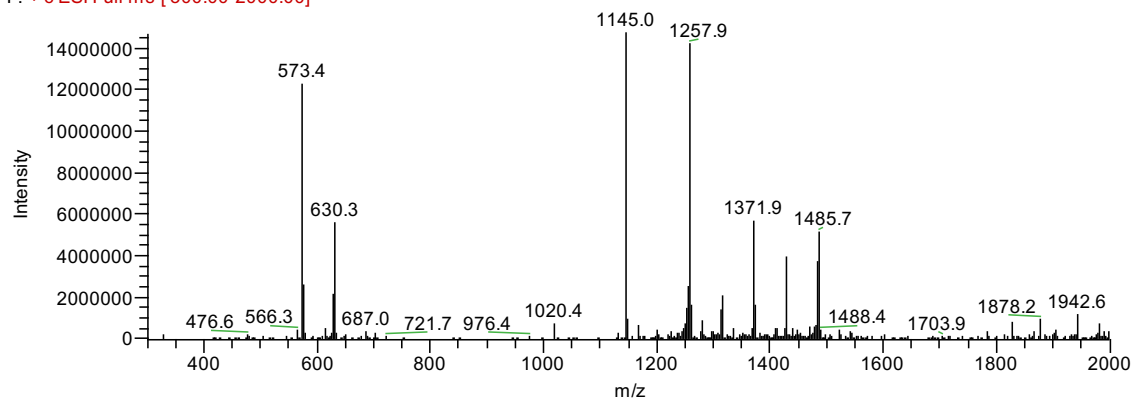
DR 182-30-1



Chemical Formula: C₅₄H₉₃N₁₅O₁₂

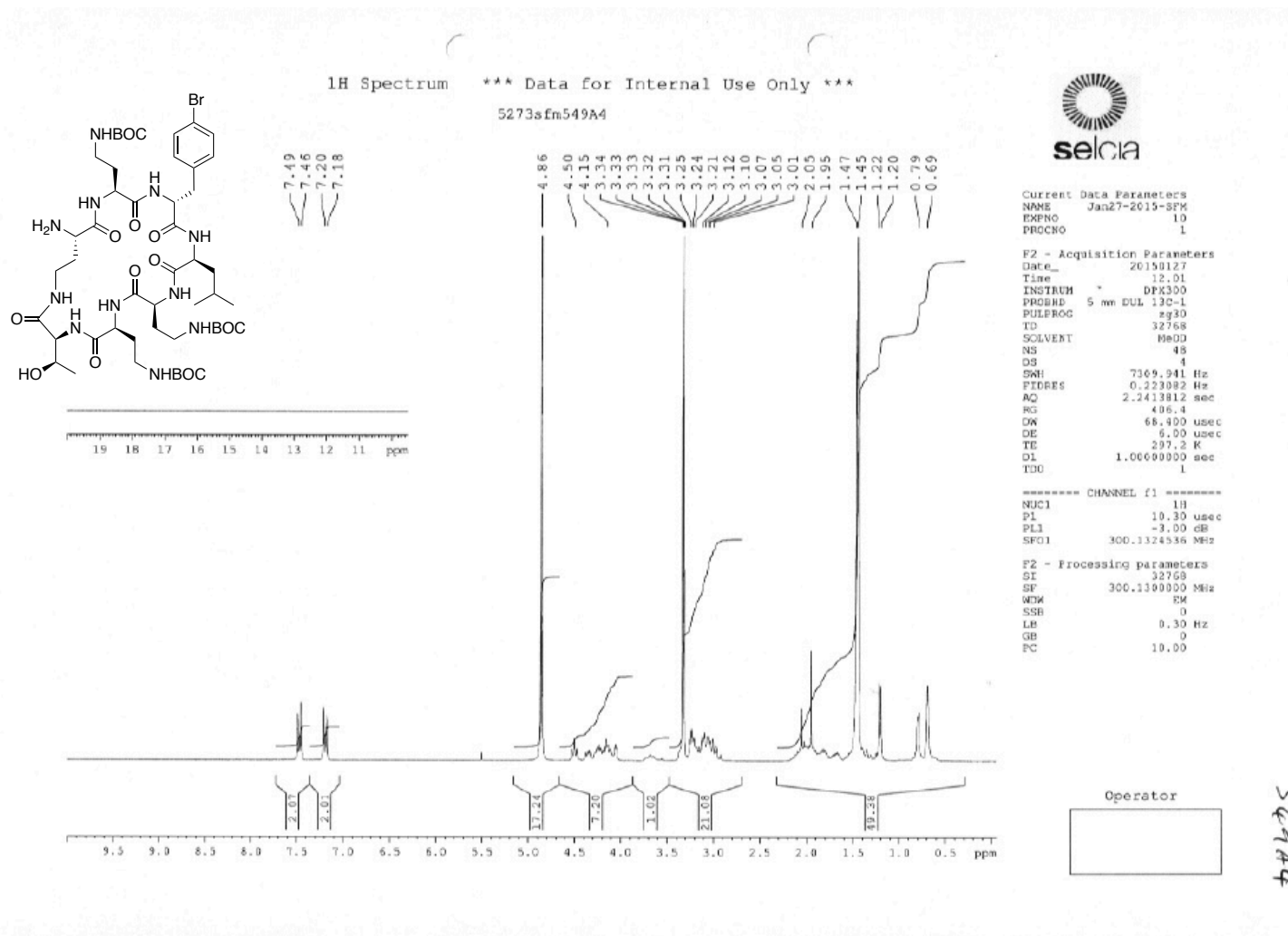
151029-12 #186 RT: 5.02 AV: 1 NL: 1.47E7

F: +c ESI Full ms [300.00-2000.00]



¹Hnmr and LCMS data for compounds 6a and 6b

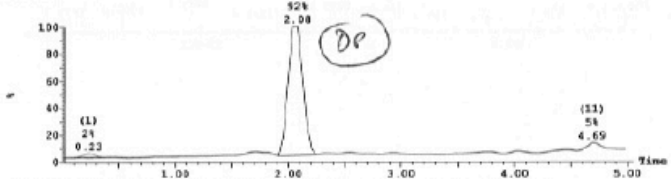
6a:



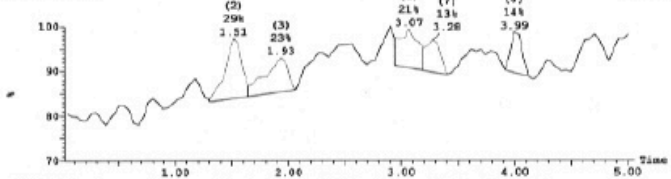
Sample Report:

Sample 1 Vial 1:21 ID SEL_MS06_01_15_659-1 File SEL_MS06_01_15_659-1 Date 27-Jan-2015 Time 11:49:28 Description 52735F

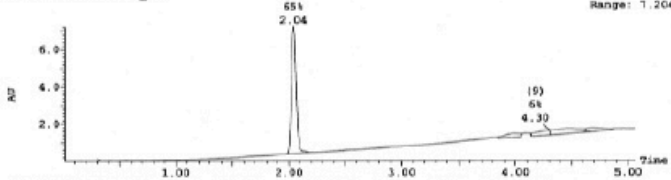
1: MS ES+ :TIC 5.5e+007



2: MS ES- :TIC 8.8e+005

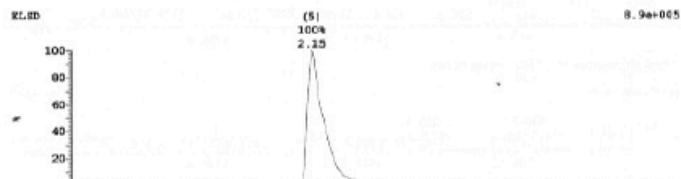


3: UV Detector: 220_400 1.21
 Range: 1.204

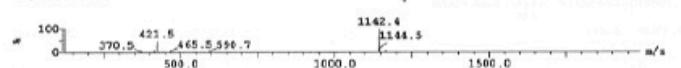


Sample Report (continued):

8	3.99	4e+004	7.03	0	2e+005
9	4.30	3e+004	5.24	0	2e+005
10	4.47	8e+004	14.88	0	3e+005
11	4.58	4e+004	7.10	0	2e+005



4: (Time: 2.04) 1.2e+007



8: (Time: 3.99) 8.1e+004

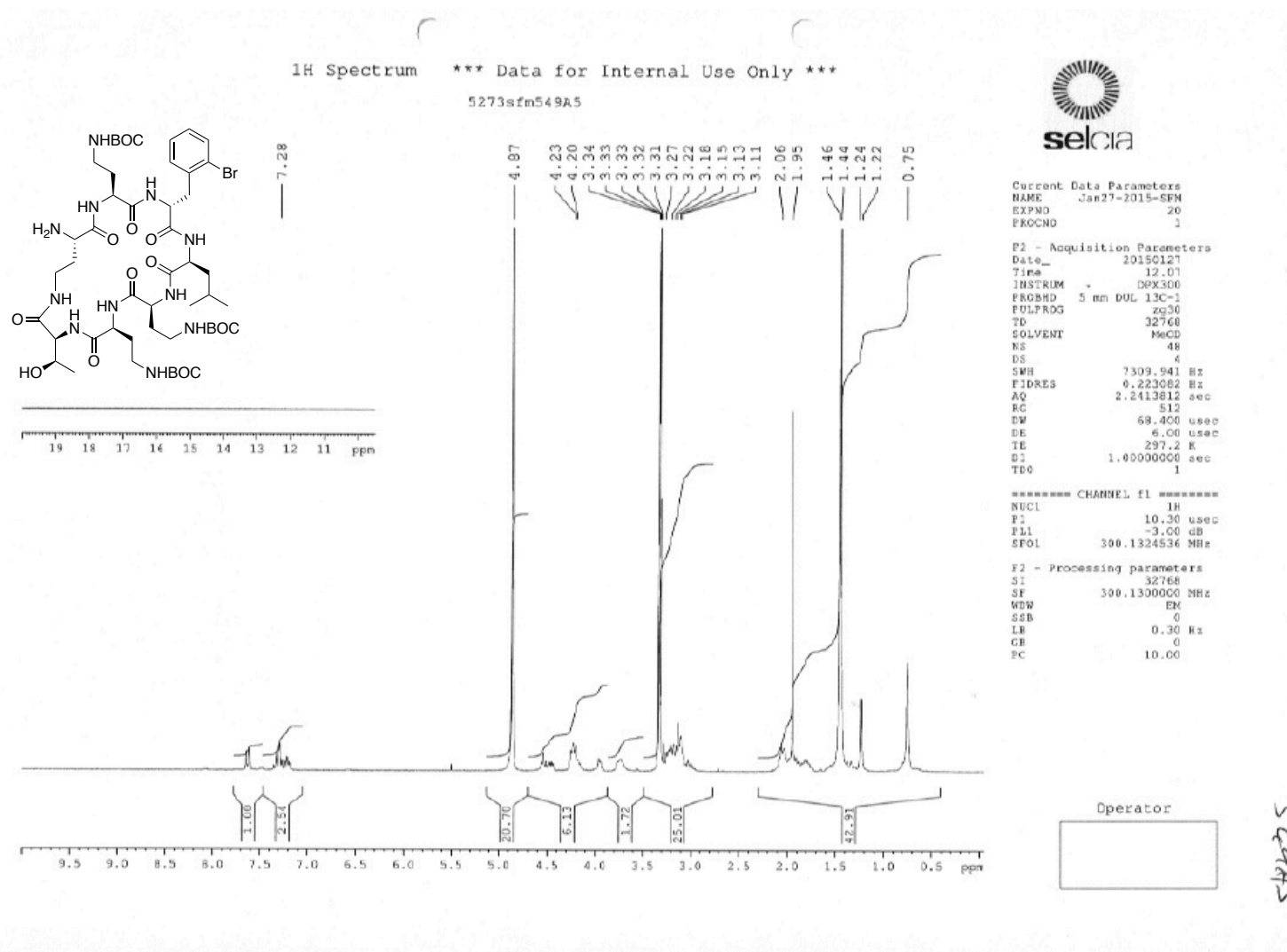


9: (Time: 4.30) 6.9e+004



52735

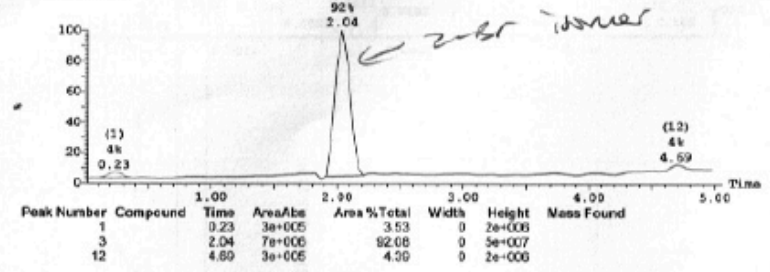
6b:



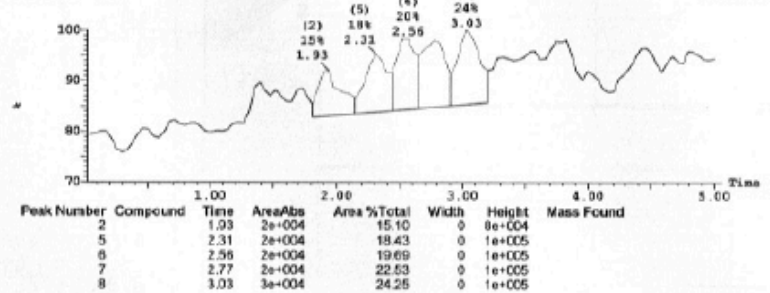
Sample Report:

Sample 2 Vial:1:22 ID:SEL_MS06_01_15_659-2 File:SEL_MS06_01_15_659-2 Date:27-Jan-2015 Time:11:56:17 Description:5273SFM

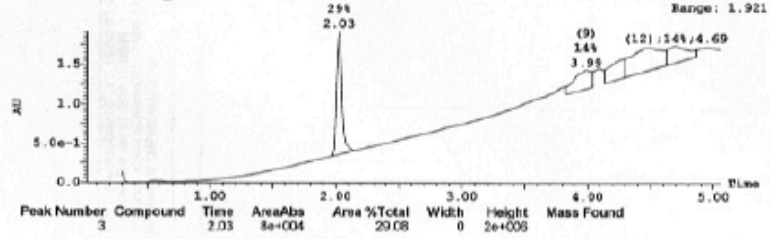
1: MS ES+ :TIC 5.4e+007



2: MS ES- :TIC 8.6e+005

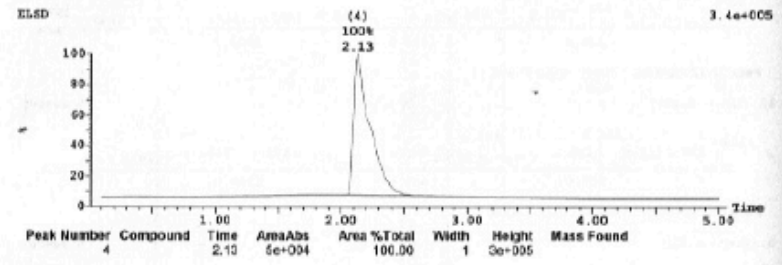


3: UV Detector: 220_400 Range: 1.921

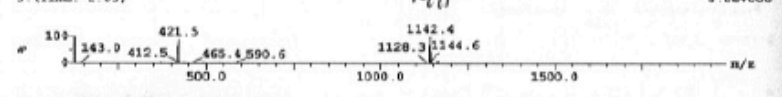


Sample Report (continued):

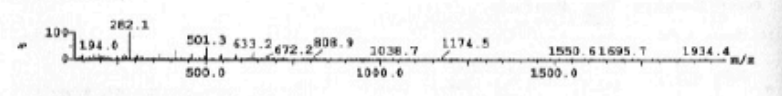
0 3.99 4e+004 14.31 0 2e+005
 10 4.29 3e+004 12.48 0 2e+005
 11 4.47 6e+004 30.23 0 3e+005
 12 4.69 4e+004 13.90 0 2e+005



Peak ID Compound Time Mass Found
 3 (Time: 2.03) 2.04 8.8e+006



Peak ID Compound Time Mass Found
 9 (Time: 3.99) 3.99 1.2e+005



Peak ID Compound Time Mass Found
 10 (Time: 4.29) 4.29 4.0e+004

