Hetero-Double Helices Formation by Cross Hybridization of Homo-Double Helices of 8-Halide Substituted Quinoline Oligoamides

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**Scheme S1.** Synthesis of fluoroquinoline monomer **8**: a) dimethylacetylene dicarboxylate, MeOH,  $\Delta$ ; b) diphenyl ether, reflux; c) *i*BuOH, DIAD, PPh<sub>3</sub>, THF, r.t.; d) Fe, AcOH, 120°C; e) di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate, dioxane, heating for 4 days.



**Scheme S2**. Synthesis of oligofluoroquinoline amides. a) NaOH, THF/water, rt; b) 1-chloro-N,N,2-trimethylpropenylamine, DCM, rt, 2h; c) DIEA, DCM; d) TFA/DCM, rt.



**Scheme S3**. Synthesis of Chiral octamer. a) KOH, THF/water, rt; b) 1-chloro-N,N,2-trimethylpropenylamine, DCM, rt, 2h; c) (*s*)-1-phenylethanamine, DCM.



## NMR studies of aggregation



**Figure S2** Part of 400MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR of  $\mathbf{Q}^{Cl}_{4}$  at various concentrations in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25°C.



**Figure S3** Temperature dependent <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (600 MHz) of  $\mathbf{Q}^{Cl}_{4}$  (2 mM) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The sharp signal at 5.4 ppm observed at 253K is not identified but likely associated with the solvent or water. It appears in the 243-253K range in the spectra of  $\mathbf{Q}^{Cl}_{4}$ .



**Figure S4** Temperature dependent <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (600 MHz) of  $\mathbf{Q}^{Cl}_4$  (40 mM) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The magnified spectra (right) of amide N*H* signal. The black circles indicate signals of a new species appearing at low temperature.



Figure S5 Part of 400MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR of  $Q^{Cl}_{8}$  at various concentrations in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25°C.



**Figure S6**. Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (300 MHz) of  $\mathbf{Q}^{Cl}_{\mathbf{8}}$  (1mM) in pyridine-d<sub>5</sub> at various temperatures.



**Figure S7**. Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (300 MHz) of  $\mathbf{Q}^{Cl}_{8}$  (1mM) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at various temperatures.



<sup>12</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>10</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>8</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>2</sup> **Figure S8** Partial 400MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of hetero-hybridized process between  $\mathbf{Q}^{Cl}_{8}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}^{F}_{8}$  at 296 K (2 mM Each). a) 0h, b) 20h c) 46h, d) 96h, f) 155h, 202h.



**Figure S9** Partial 400MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of hetero-hybridized process between  $\mathbf{Q}_{8}^{Cl}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_{8}^{F}$  at 296 K (50 mM Each). a) 0h, b) 1h, c) 4h, d) 6h, e) 8h, f) 19h, g) after long time equilibrated.



Figure S10 Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (300 MHz) of S-Q<sup>F</sup><sub>8</sub> (1mM) in pyridine-d<sub>5</sub> at various temperatures, showing a second set of signals appearing downfield (•).



Figure S11 Kinetics of hetero-hybridized process monitored by <sup>1</sup>H NMR at 296 K in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Figure S12 Experimental high resolution ESI mass spectrum of the equimolar mixture of  $Q^{Cl}_{8}$  and  $Q^{F}_{8}$ .



**Figure S13** Experimental high resolution ESI mass spectrum of  $\mathbf{Q}^{Cl}_{8}$  shows it forms double helices. 2346.66278  $[2M+2H]^{2+}$  (Top). The middle and bottom figures show the theoretical isotopic distributions of  $[M+H]^{+}$  (middle) and  $[2M+2H]^{2+}$  (bottom), respectively.



**Figure S14** Experimental high resolution ESI mass spectrum of  $\mathbf{S}-\mathbf{Q}^{\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{8}}}$  shows it forms double helices. 1536.4  $[2M+3H]^{3+}$ , 1544.1  $[2M+2H+Na]^{3+}$ .



**Figure S15** Job plot showing the 1:1 hybridization of  $\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^{\mathbf{F}_8}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}^{\mathbf{Cl}_8}$ . The total concentration of  $\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^{\mathbf{F}_8}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}^{\mathbf{Cl}_8}$  is  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  M in CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The solutions were equilibrated at 23°C for 5 d before measurements.



**Figure S16** The superimposed structure of Q<sup>F</sup><sub>8</sub> (Blue) and Q<sup>Cl</sup><sub>8</sub> (Golden).



**Figure S17** the CD spectra of the mixtures of s- $Q^{F_8}$  (5×10<sup>-6</sup> M) with variable concentration of  $Q^{Cl_8}$  (A) and  $Q^{F_8}$  (B) in CHCl<sub>3</sub>, respectively. The concentrations of  $Q^{Cl_8}$  and  $Q^{F_8}$  vary from 0 to 1×10<sup>-5</sup> M. All solutions were equilibrated at 23°C for 5 days before measurements.



**Figure S18** the change of CD Intensity at 331nm for the mixtures of S- $Q^{F_8}$  (5×10<sup>-6</sup> M) with variable concentration of  $Q^{Cl}_8$  and  $Q^{F_8}$  in CHCl<sub>3</sub>, respectively. The concentrations of  $Q^{Cl}_8$  and  $Q^{F_8}$  vary from 0 to 1×10<sup>-5</sup> M. All solutions were equilibrated at 23°C for 5 days before measurements.

**Crystal data** were collected on a Bruker AXS X8Proteum Cu Kα rotating anode equipped with a high flux Helios optic. The data collection was performed using Proteum2 suite. Cell refinement and data reduction were performed using SAINT (Siemens, 1996). The positions of non-H atoms were determined by the program SUPERFLIP. Crystal data for (QCl<sub>8</sub>)<sub>2</sub>: (C<sub>118</sub>H<sub>114</sub>Cl<sub>8</sub>N<sub>16</sub>O<sub>19</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, Mr = 4687.72, T = 173(2) K, monoclinic space group C2/c, a = 31.428(6), b = 36.642(7), c = 24.101(5) Å, β= 114.01(3)°, V = 25353(9) Å<sup>3</sup>, pcalc = 1.228 g.cm<sup>-3</sup>, Z = 8, 56066 reflections collected, 9628 independent reflections (Rint = 0.063), final R indices [I>2σ(I)]: R1 = 0.1389, wR2 = 0.3449, R indices (all data) R1 = 0.2104, wR2 = 0.3872. Crystals grew as long needles that are not single crystals. The poor crystal quality combined with a highly disordered solvent content explains the low quality of the refined structure. The structure was solved in the monoclinic space group using the charge fliping method with the program superflip. The squeeze module of the platon suite was used to attenuate the disordered solvent effect. CCDC: 745835. For crystallographic data in cif or other formats, see DOI XXXXX.

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## **Experimental section**

**General**. All reactions were carried out under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AVANCE 600 (600 MHz), Bruker AVANCE 400 (400 MHz) and Bruker DMX 300 (300 MHz) spectrometers. Chemical shifts are expressed in parts per million (ppm,  $\delta$ ) using residual solvent protons as internal standards (chloroform:  $\delta$  7.26 ppm; DMSO:  $\delta$  2.50 ppm). EI, ESI, MALDI-TOF and high resolution ESI mass spectra were obtained on GCT, LC-MS 2010, Autotlex III and Bruker Apex IV FTMS spectrometers, respectively. Circular Dichroism (CD) spectra were measured in a 10-mm quartz cell on a Biflex spectrometer.

**2-Chloro-3-nitroaniline 3** To glacial acetic acid (80 mL) was added 2- **Chloro-1**,3-dinitrobenzene (9.0 g, 44.4 mmol). The mixture was heated to 120°C. Reduced iron powder (7.2 g, 2.9 equiv.) was added in portions over a period of 40 min and the mixture was heated to reflux for 2.5 h. The hot reaction mixture was poured into cold water and extracted with ether ( $3 \times 50$  mL). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine ( $5 \times 40$  mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and evaporated to dryness to give 4.33 g (56.5% yield) of

the crude product as a yellow solid, which was used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.19-7.16 (m, 2H), 6.95-6.93 (m, 1H), 4.41 (s, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  145.1, 134.3, 127.5, 118.6, 114.4, 110.7. **Dimethyl N-(2-Chloro-3-nitro-phenyl)-amino-fumarate 4** To a solution of **3** (2.2 g, 12.8 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) was added dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (1.72 mL, 14.0 mol). After 18 h of stirring, the mixture was heated to reflux for 6 h and cooled. The resulting yellow prisms were collected by filtration to yield 3.0 g (75%) of the product. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.87 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.46 (m, 1H), 7.27 (t, *J*=8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  169.3, 163.8, 149.4, 145.1, 139.9, 127.1, 123.4, 119.4, 117.8, 99.6, 53.2, 51.9. MS (ESI) : 315.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 327.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>.

**Methyl 8-chloro-7-nitro-4-**(*1H*)**-quinolone-2-carboxylate 5** A mixture of **4** (3.00 g, 9.5 mmol) and diphenyl ether (30.00 g) was heated with stirring at 240-250°C for 10 min. The product began to precipitate in the hot reaction medium. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with 100 ml of light petroleum ether to complete the precipitation. The solid was filtered off, washed well with hexane, and recrystallized from methanol in which it is sparingly soluble yield to give 2.57 g (94%) of the product. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  9.50 (br, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (s, 3H), 4.09 (s, 3H). MS (ESI) : 304.9 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 320.9 [M+K]<sup>+</sup>.

**Methyl 8-chloro-4-isobutoxy-7-nitro-2-quinolinecarboxylate 6** A mixture of **5** (2.57 g, 9.1 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (2.53 g, 1.05 equiv.), and 2-methyl-1-propanol (0.93 mL, 1.1 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (40 mL) was cooled to 0°C under nitrogen. Diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (1.9 mL, 1.05 equiv.) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 min, then at room temperature for 2 h. The solvent was evaporated. The product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to yield 2.40 g (78%) of a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.29 (d, *J*=9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J*=9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 4.10 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.08 (s, 3H), 2.36-2.26 (m, 1H), 1.15 (d, *J*=6.7 Hz, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  165.6, 163.3, 151.8, 149.6, 145.2, 128.0, 124.7, 122.0, 121.8, 103.4, 76.1, 53.7, 28.2, 19.3. MS (ESI) : 339.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 361.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>.

**Methyl 7-amino-8-chloro-4-isobutoxy-2-quinolinecarboxylate 7** The nitro quinoline **6** (1.32 g, 3.9 mmol) was dissolved in glacial acetic acid (20 mL) and the solution was heated to 120°C Reduced iron powder (0.63 g, 2.9 equiv.) was added in one portion and the mixture was stirred at 120°C for 2 h. The hot mixture was poured into water, and the precipitate was filtered off and washed with cold water to give 1.14 g (95%) of the product as a yellow solid which was used without additional purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.99 (d, *J*=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J*=9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (br, 2H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 4.01 (d, *J*=6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.26-2.21 (m, 1H) 2.53-2.27 (m, 1H), 1.11 (d, *J*=6.7 Hz, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  166.6, 163.1, 149.9, 146.4, 145.0, 121.1, 118.6, 116.5, 112.9, 99.4, 75.2, 53.3, 28.3, 19.3. MS (ESI) : 309.1 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 331.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>.

**Methyl 7-**(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-chloro-4-isobutoxy-2-quinolinecarboxylate 8 A solution of 7 (1.45 g, 4.7 mmol) in dioxane (30 mL) containing di-*tert*-butyl-dicarbonate (6.14 g, 28.2 mmol) was heated at 80°C for 4 days. The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to afford the pure product (1.76 g, 92%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.60 (d, *J*=9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, *J*=9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 4.05 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 2H), 2.30-2.26 (m, 1H), 1.57 (s, 9H), 1.13 (d, *J*=6.7 Hz, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  166.3, 163.2, 152.3, 150.1, 145.3, 137.9, 121.0, 119.9, 119.1, 118.1, 100.7, 81.8, 75.5, 53.4, 28.4, 28.3, 19.3. MS (ESI) : 409.2 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 431.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>.

**Dimer 9a.** Monomer **8** (0.82 g, 2.0 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of THF (60 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (6 mL). To this solution was added NaOH (0.2 g, 2.5 equiv.). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. Then solution was neutralized with 1N HCl to pH = 4~5, and concentrated under reduced pressure to remove THF. H<sub>2</sub>O (30 mL) was added to the residue. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3×50 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, then evaporated to give monomer acid **8a** as a white solid. It was dried in vacuo, and then dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (40 mL). 1-chloro-*N*,*N*,2-trimethyl-propenylamine (0.32 mL, 1.2 equiv.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 h resulting in a homogeneous solution, and then evaporated to provide the corresponding acid chloride **8c**. To a solution of the monomer amine **7** (0.56 g, 1.8 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) containing DIEA (1.4 mL, 8.0 mmol) was added a solution of acid chloride **8c** in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solution was evaporated and the product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. Yield 1.10 g (89%) of a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  11.80 (s, 1H), 9.07 (d, *J*=9.2 Hz, 1H), 8.60 (d, *J*=9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, *J*=9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.17 ((d, *J*=9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 4.13-4.07 (m, 7H), 2.37-2.27 (m, 2H), 1.59 (m, 9H), 1.17-1.14 (m, 12H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  166.3, 163.9, 163.1, 162.6, 152.3, 151.2, 150.1, 145.2, 143.9, 138.0, 137.4, 121.0, 121.0, 120.5, 120.3, 119.8, 119.6,

119.0, 117.7, 100.8, 97.8, 81.9, 75.7, 75.5, 53.4, 28.4, 28.3, 28.3, 19.4, 19.4. MS (MALDI-TOF): 685.4 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 707.4 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 723.4 [M+K]<sup>+</sup>.

**Tetramer 1** Dimer **9a** (0.61 g 0.9 mmol) was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL), and excess TFA (5 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL), washed with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and then evaporated to give dimer amine 9b as a yellow solid. It was dried in vacuo, and used without further purification. Separately, dimer **9a** (0.68 g, 1.0 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of THF (50 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (5 mL). NaOH (0.1 g, 2.5 mmol) was added, and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 5h. The solution was neutralized with 1N HCl to  $pH = 4 \sim 5$ , then concentrated under reduced pressure to remove THF. H<sub>2</sub>O (30 mL) was added to the residue. The aqueous phase was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (3×50 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and then evaporated to give the corresponding dimer acid as a white solid. It was dried in vacuo, and then dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (40 mL). To this solution was added 1-chloro-N,N, 2-trimethylpropenylamine (0.16 mL, 1.2 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 h resulting in a homogeneous solution, then evaporated to provide the corresponding acid chloride 9c. To a solution of the dimer amine 9b in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) containing DIEA (0.7 mL, 4.0 mmol) was added a solution of acid chloride 9c in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solution was evaporated and the product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc, 20:1. Yield 0.86 g (78%) of a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (2mM, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 11.97 (s, 1H), 11.69 (s, 1H), 11.58 (s, 1H), 8.77 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.56 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 6.89 (br, 1H), 4.21-4.06 (m, 8H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 2.44-2.31 (m, 4H), 1.35 (s, 9H), 1.30-1.22 (m, 24H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 166.4, 163.3, 163.0, 163.0, 162.2, 162.1, 161.9, 151.8, 150.8, 150.5, 150.5, 149.5, 145.0, 143.2, 143.1, 142.9, 137.1, 136.9, 136.6, 136.5, 121.4, 120.3, 119.7, 118.9, 118.4, 100.2, 97.9, 97.5, 97.4, 81.2, 75.5, 75.4, 75.2, 75.1, 52.4, 28.5, 28.4, 28.4, 28.4, 28.0, 19.5, 19.5, 19.4, 19.4. MS (MALDI-TOF) : 1261.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 1277.2  $[M+K]^+$ .

**Octamer 2** was prepared from tetramer 1 via saponification on one hand and TFA treatment on the other hand to get the tetramer acid and tetramer amine, respectively. The synthetic procedures are the same as used for the synthesis of **1**. Yield > 70%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (4 mM, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  11.68-10.68 (br, 7H), 8.49-7.86 (br, 7H), 7.63-7.28 (br, 9H), 7.16-6.56 (br, 8H), 6.04-5.97 (br, 1H), 4.28-3.65 (m, 16H), 2.99-2.56 (br, 3H), 2.40-2.33 (m, 8H), 1.39-0.81 (m, 57H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  166.1, 165.6, 162.5, 162.3, 162.1, 162.0, 161.8, 161.6, 161.1, 160.8, 151.5, 150.4, 150.1, 149.5, 148.6, 142.9, 142.8, 142.5, 142.2, 142.1, 141.7, 141.7, 141.5, 141.3, 136.7, 136.3, 136.2, 136.0, 135.6, 135.5, 135.0, 121.3, 120.5, 120.3, 120.2, 120.0, 119.9, 119.6, 119.5, 119.2, 118.8, 118.7, 118.6, 118.1, 118.0, 117.5, 117.3, 117.2, 116.8, 116.4, 116.2, 99.4, 99.2, 97.8, 97.4, 97.3, 97.0, 96.0, 80.8, 75.3, 75.1, 74.6, 74.4, 52.5, 51.8, 28.6, 28.5, 28.2, 27.8, 27.4, 19.6, 19.3, 19.1. MS (MALDI-TOF) : 2367.6 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>. ESI: 2346.66278 [2M+2H]<sup>2+</sup>.

Chiral octamer 8-fluoroquinoline octamer (0.1 g, 0.045 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of THF (10 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mL). To this solution was added KOH (12.0 mg, 5.0 equiv.). The solution was was heated to reflux for 4 h and cooled. Then solution was neutralized with 1N HCl to  $pH = 4 \sim 5$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure to remove THF. H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL) was added to the residue. The aqueous phase was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (3×10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, then evaporated to give octamer acid as a white solid. It was dried in vacuo, and then dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). 1-chloro-*N*,*N*,2-trimethyl-propenylamine (0.012 mL, 2.0 equiv.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 2 h resulting in a homogeneous solution, and then evaporated to provide the corresponding acid chloride. To a solution of (s)-1-phenylethanamine (0.023 mL, 0.18 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) was added a solution of octamer acid chloride in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solution was evaporated and the product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc, 20:1. Yield 0.095 g (91%) of a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (4 mM, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.50-10.29 (br, 7H), 8.34-7.88 (br, 8H), 7.45-7.35 (br, 4H), 7.15-6.85 (br, 17H), 6.15 (br, 1H), 4.40-3.67 (m, 17H), 2.38-2.12 (m, 8H), 1.35-0.75 (m, 60H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 162.8, 162.2, 162.1, 161.8, 161.7, 161.5, 161.4, 151.5, 150.8, 150.6, 150.4, 149.7, 149.6, 149.5, 147.3, 146.6, 146.5, 146.4, 145.5, 144.8, 144.3, 144.0, 143.9, 143.8, 143.8, 143.6, 142.9, 136.7, 136.6, 136.4, 136.3, 136.2, 136.1, 136.0, 135.9, 128.2, 128.1, 126.7, 126.5, 126.2, 126.0, 125.9, 125.9, 125.6, 119.6, 119.2, 119.2, 118.5, 118.3, 118.0, 117.8, 117.7, 117.4, 116.6, 116.1, 116.0, 115.8, 115.5, 98.0, 97.6, 97.3, 97.1, 96.9, 96.5, 80.9, 75.1, 49.5, 28.5, 28.4, 28.3, 28.2, 27.4, 19.7, 19.6, 19.6, 19.5, 19.4, 19.3, 19.2. MS (ESI) : 1536.4 [2M+3H]<sup>3+</sup>, 1544.1 [2M+2H+Na]<sup>3+</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of all relevant synthetic intermediates and title compounds.



























