Supporting Information

Sonication-induced instant amyloid-like fibril formation and organogelation by a tripeptide

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ESI Figure S1: The change of Tgel with respect to concentration of sonication induced gel obtained from peptide 1 in p-xylene. Sonication time 40 seconds.
ESI Figure S2: The FTIR spectra (solution state) of peptide 1 in p-xylene (a) before sonication and (b) after sonication showing structural transition to intermolecular hydrogen bonded conformation.
**Scheme 1**: Schematic presentation of synthesis of peptide 1. Reagents and conditions: a) DCM, H-Phe-OMe, DCC, HOBT, 0°C 74.89%; b) NaOH (2N), MeOH, HCl; c) DCM, H-Phe-OMe, DCC, HOBT, 0°C 75.20%.
Figure S1: $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-\textit{d}_6) spectra of Boc-Val(1)-OH 2.

Figure S2: $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-\textit{d}_6) spectra of Boc-Val(1)-OH 2.
Figure S3: $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) spectra of Boc-Val(1)-Phe(2)-OMe 3.

Figure S4: $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) spectra of Boc-Val(1)-Phe(2)-OMe 3.
**Figure S5**: Mass spectra of Boc-Val-Phe-OMe 3.
Figure S6: $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-$d_6$) spectra of Boc-Val(1)-Phe- OH 4.

Figure S7: $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-$d_6$) spectra of Boc-Val(1)-Phe(2)-OH 4.
Figure S8: $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) spectra of Boc-Val(1)-Phe(2)-Phe(3)-OMe 1.

Figure S9: $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) spectra of Boc-Val(1)-Phe(2)-Phe(3)-OMe 1.
**Figure S10**: Mass spectra of Boc-Val(1)-Phe(2)-Phe(3)-OMe 1.