

Effective conjugation strategy for designing short peptide-based HIV-1 fusion inhibitors

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Supporting Information

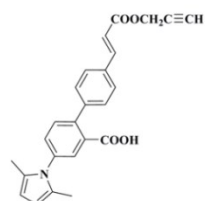
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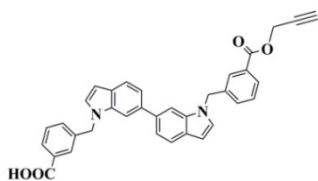
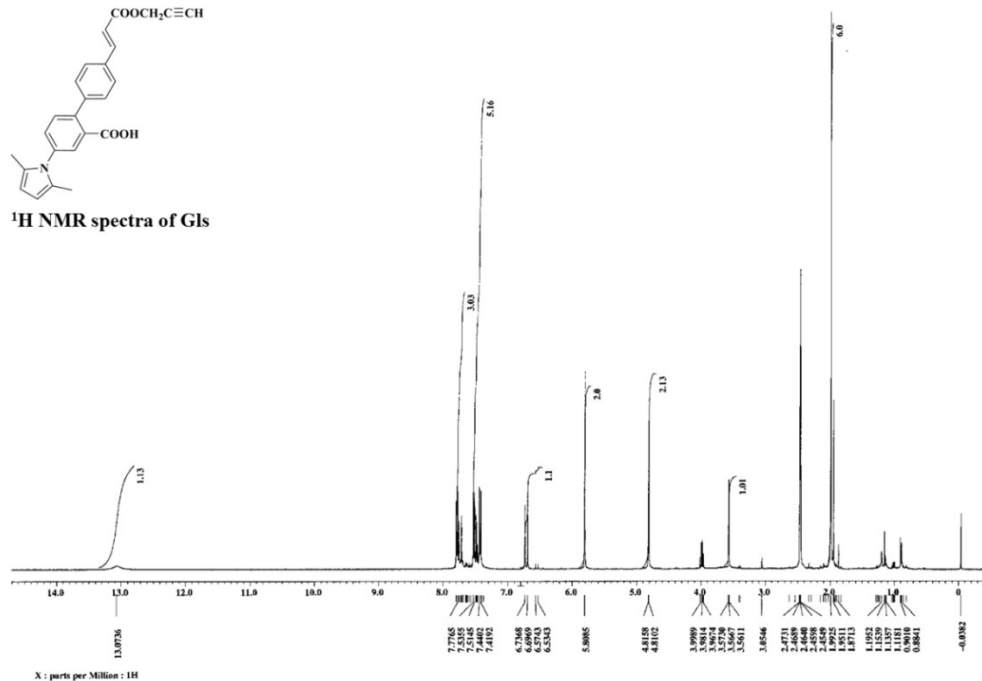
Table S1. The α -helicity of peptides and small molecule-peptide conjugates

Compound	θ (degree·cm ² ·dmol ⁻¹)	Helicity %
T26	-16012	48.5%
T22	-8057	24.4%
T19	-8352	25.3%
Indole-T26	-9148	27.7%
Indole-T22	-7197	21.8%
Indole-T19	-9556	29.0%

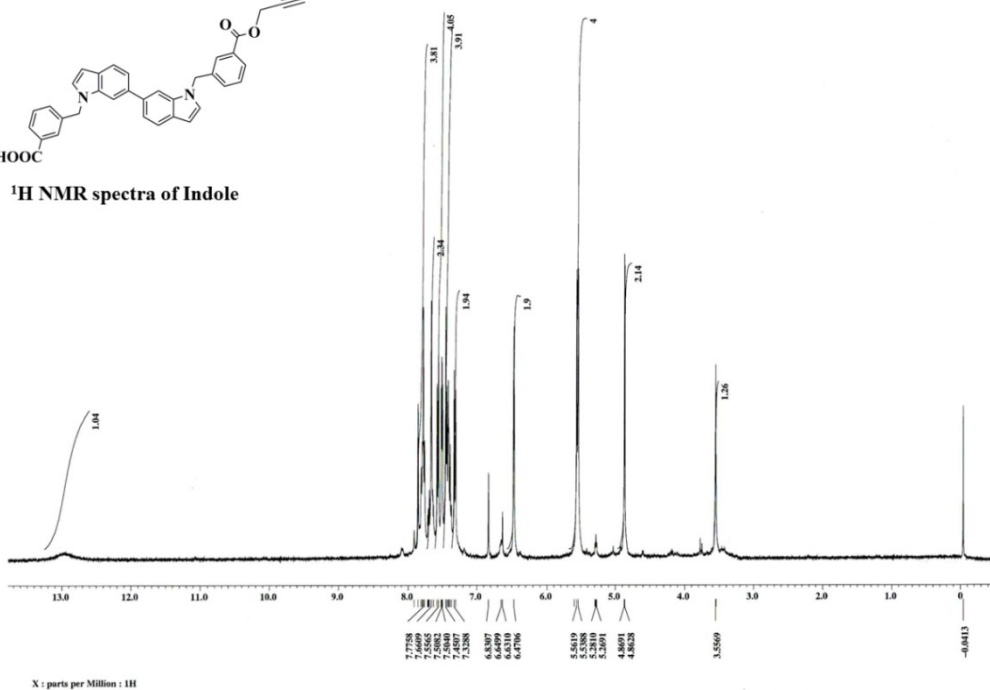
¹H-NMR Spectra of Gls and Indole



¹H NMR spectra of Gls

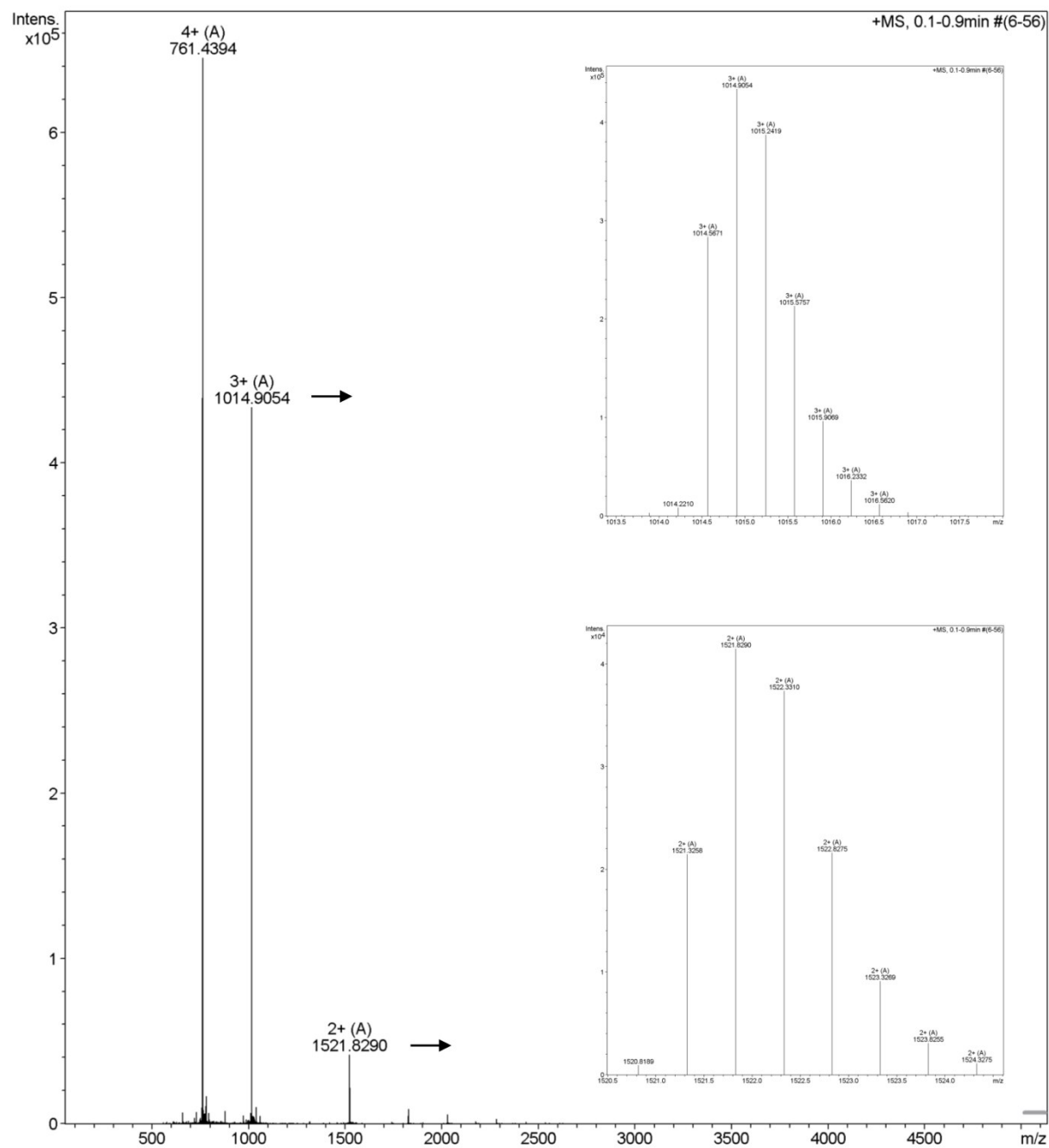


¹H NMR spectra of Indole

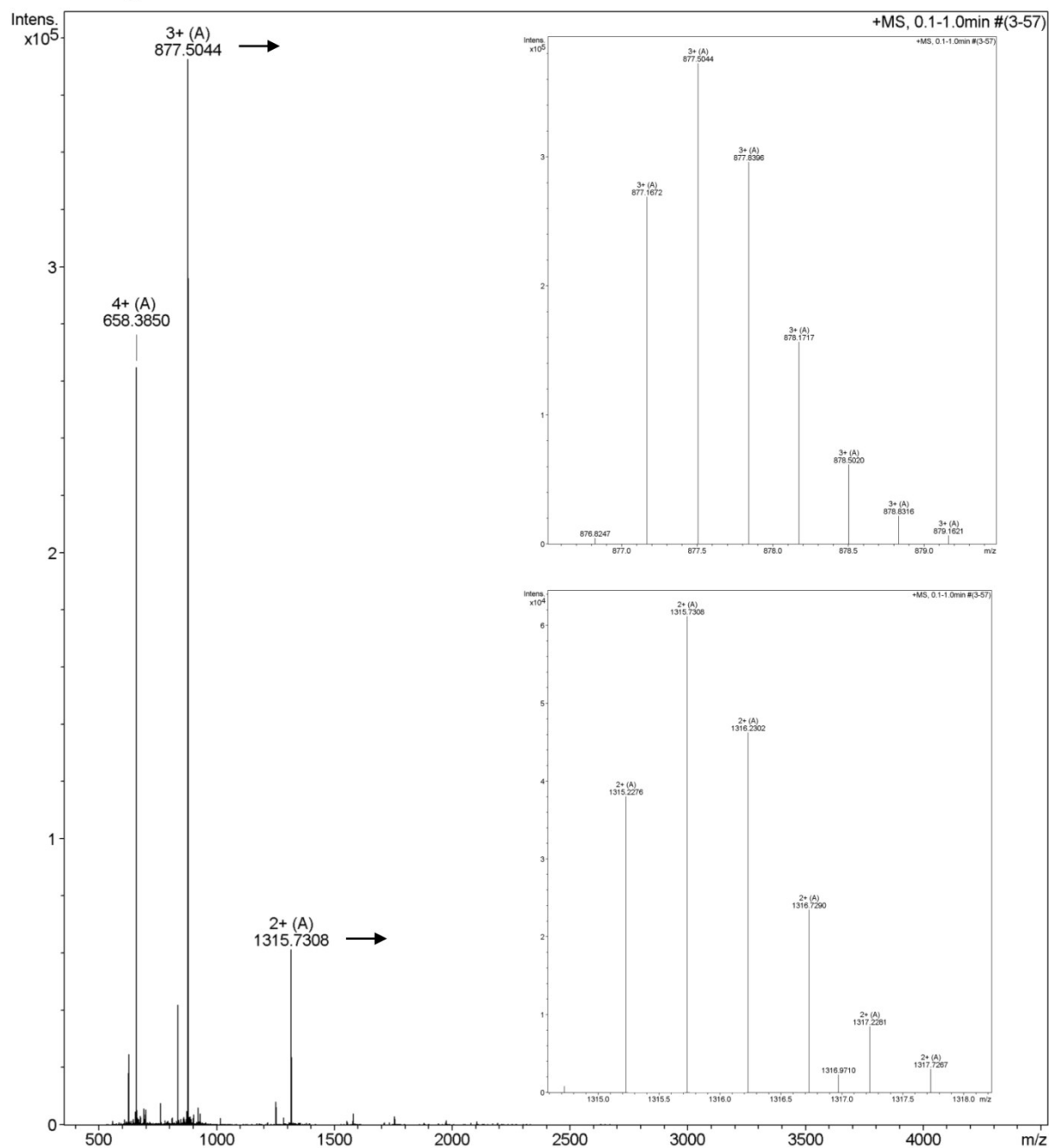


ESI Q-TOF-MS of peptides and conjugates

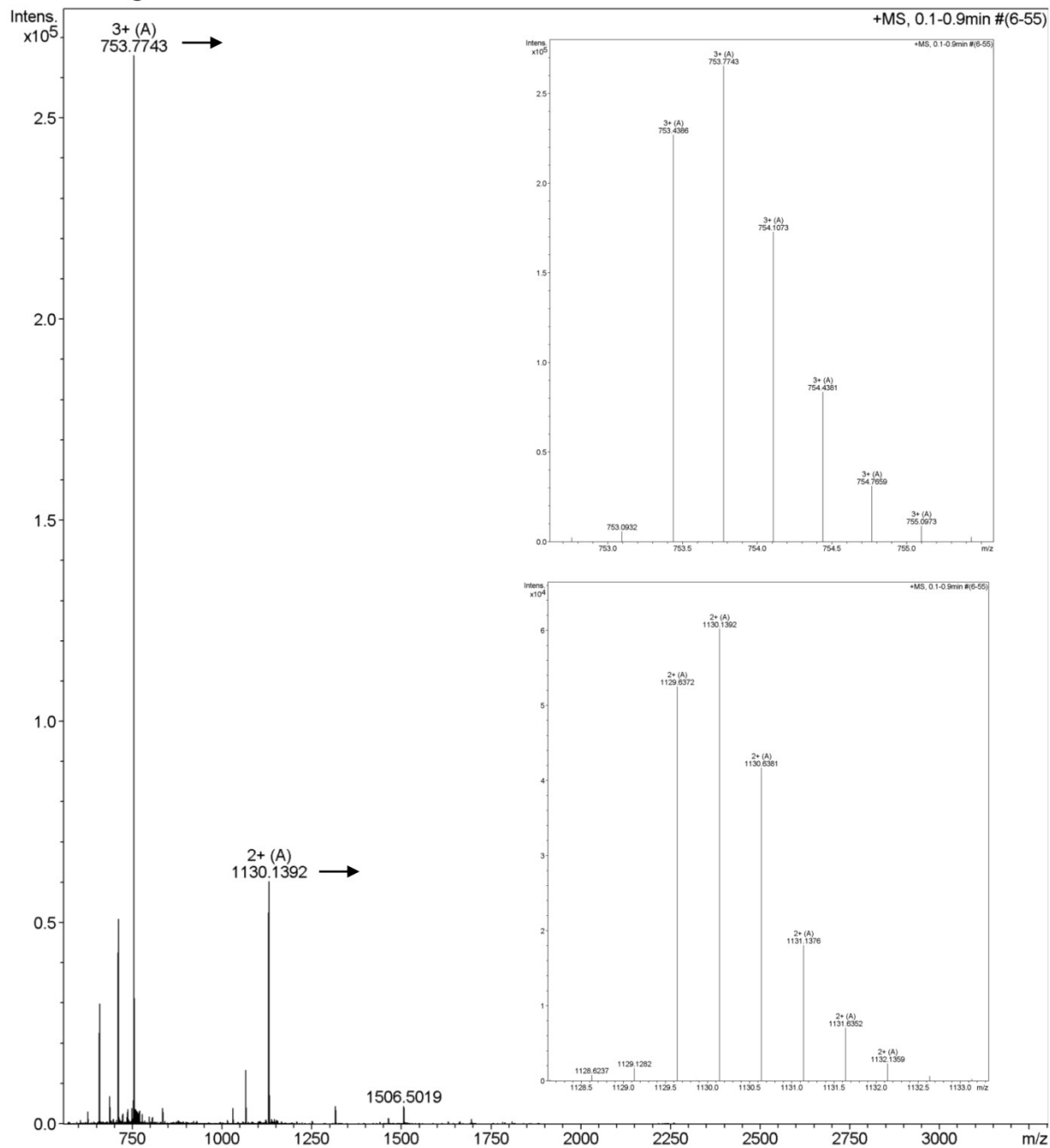
ESI Q-TOF-MS of T26



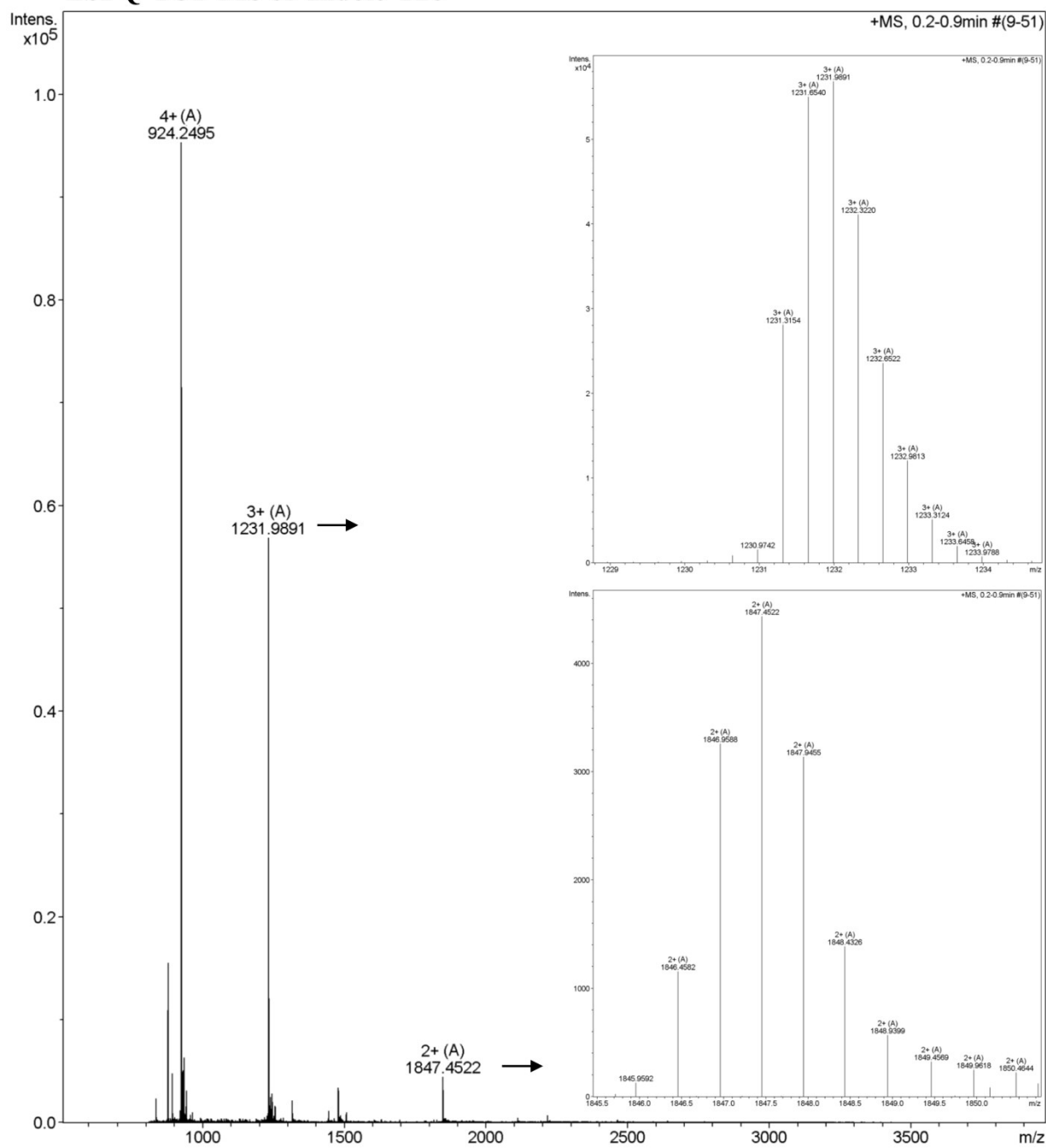
ESI Q-TOF-MS of T22



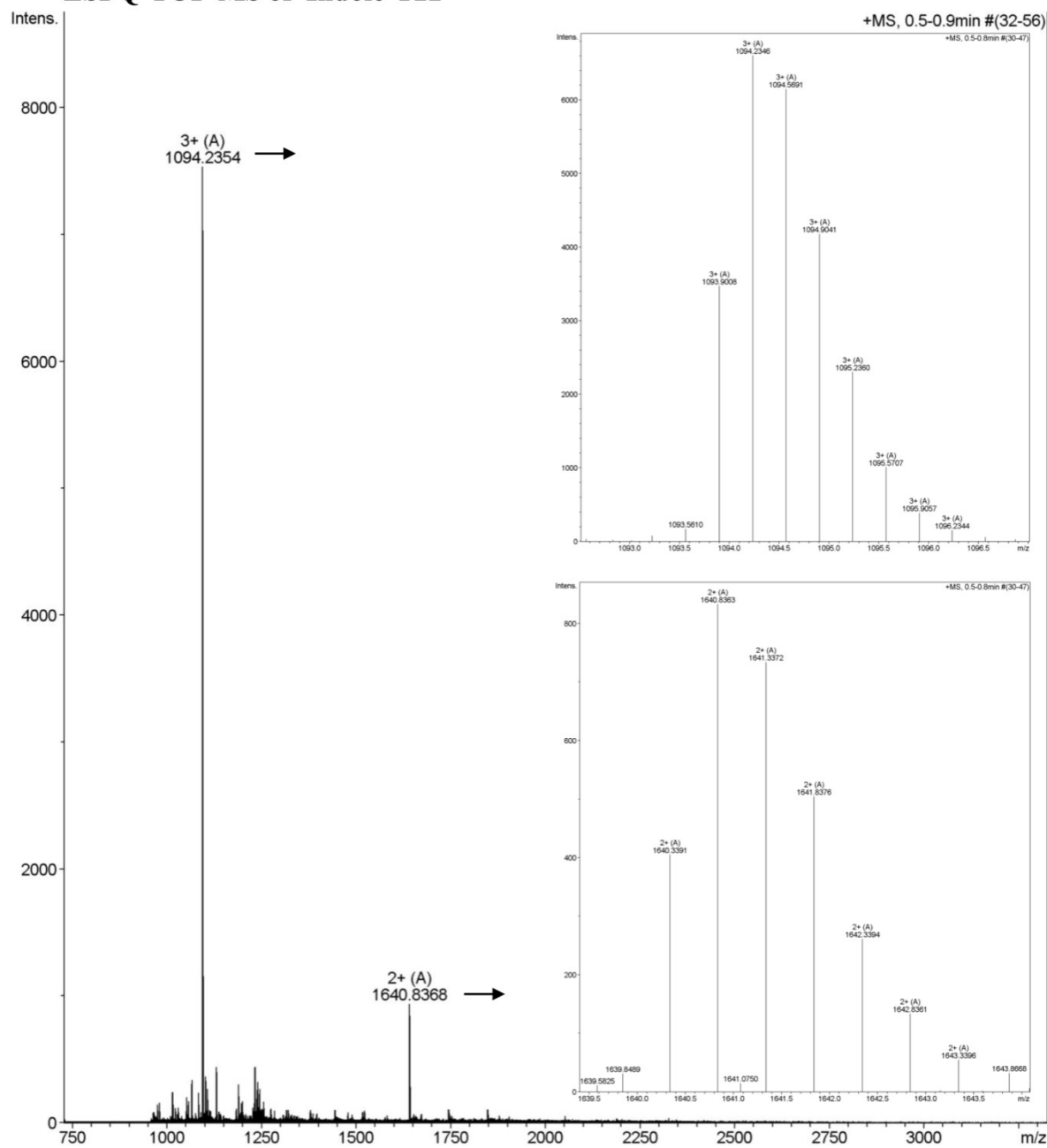
ESI Q-TOF-MS of T19



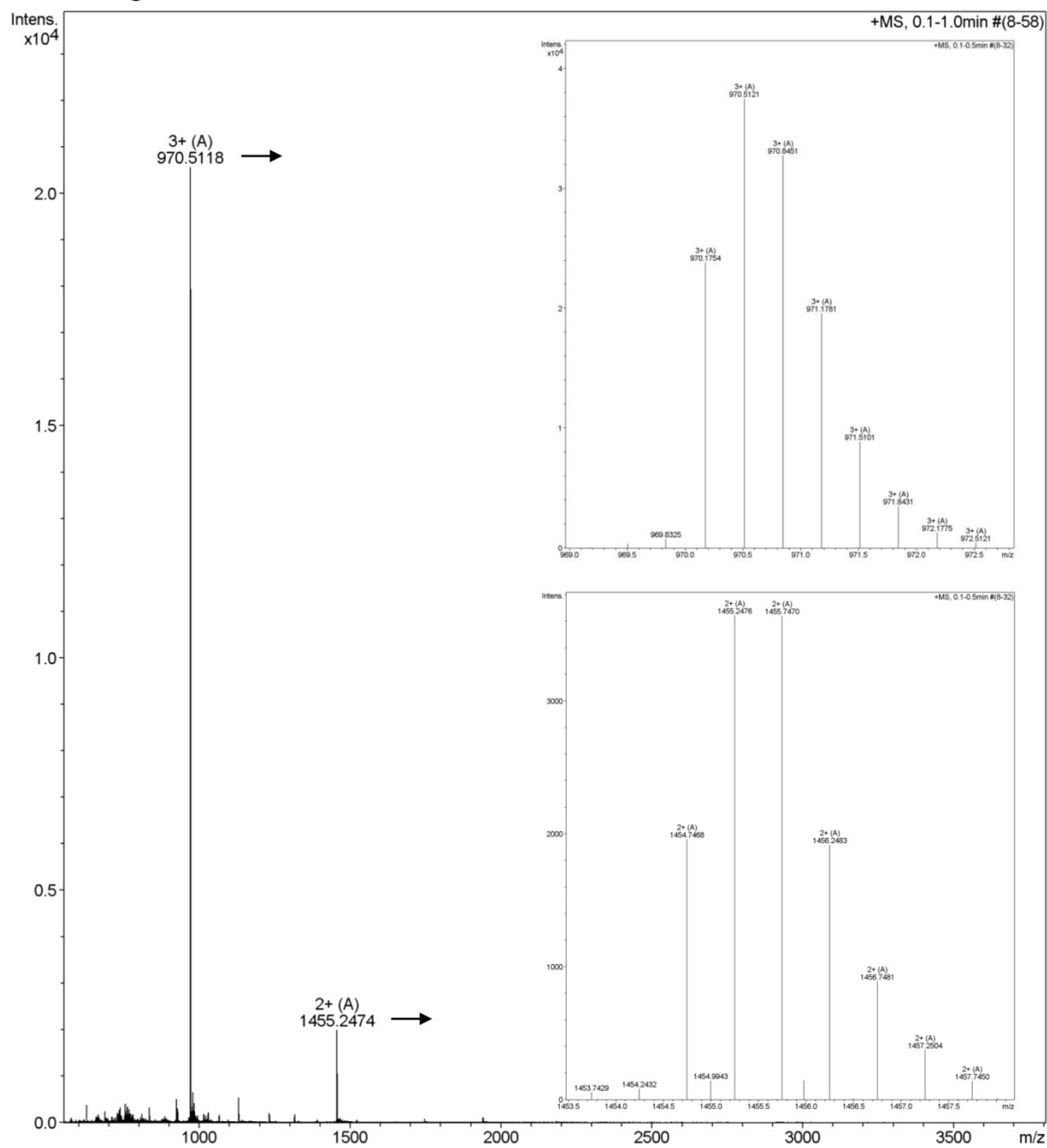
ESI Q-TOF-MS of Indole-T26



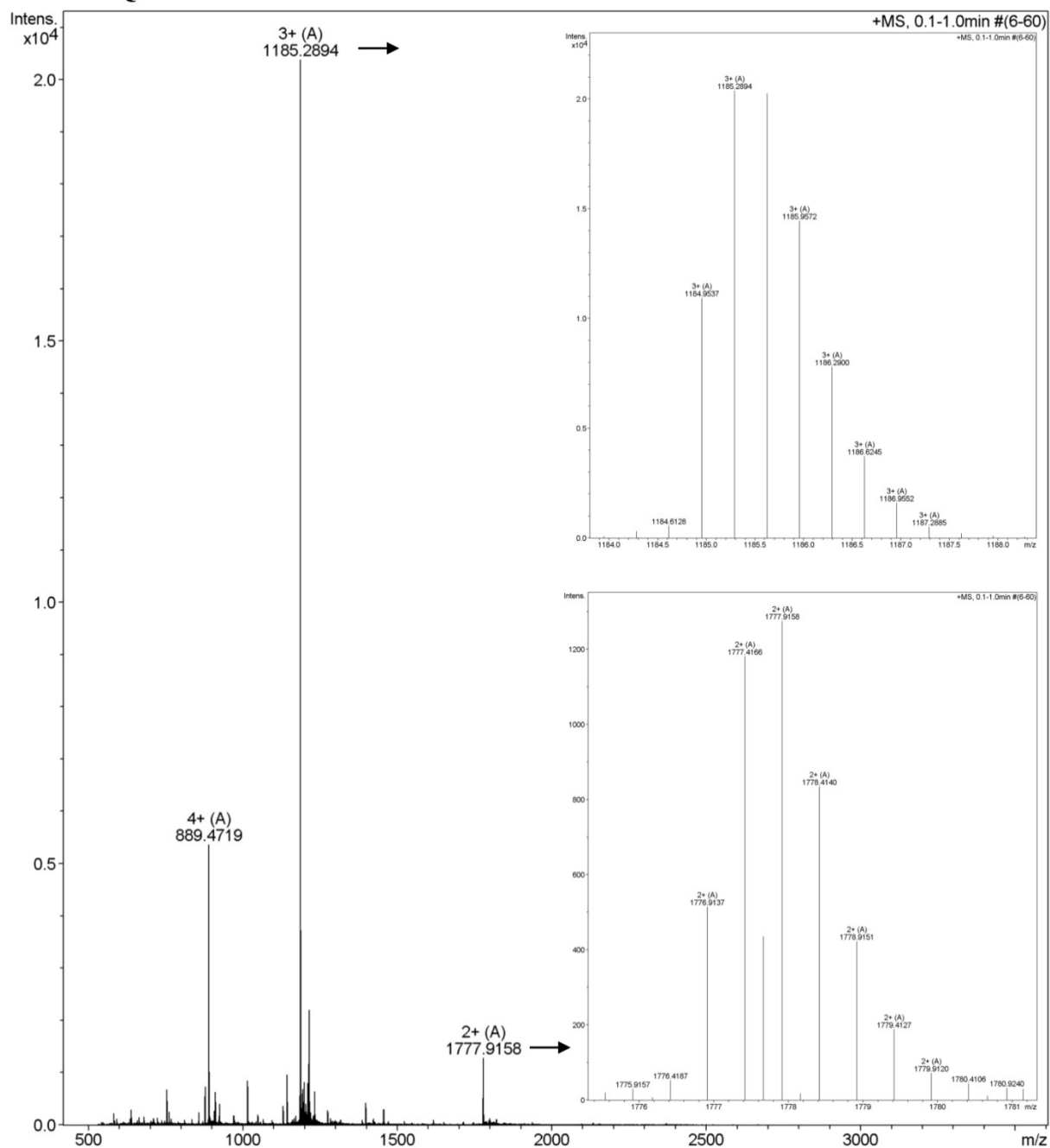
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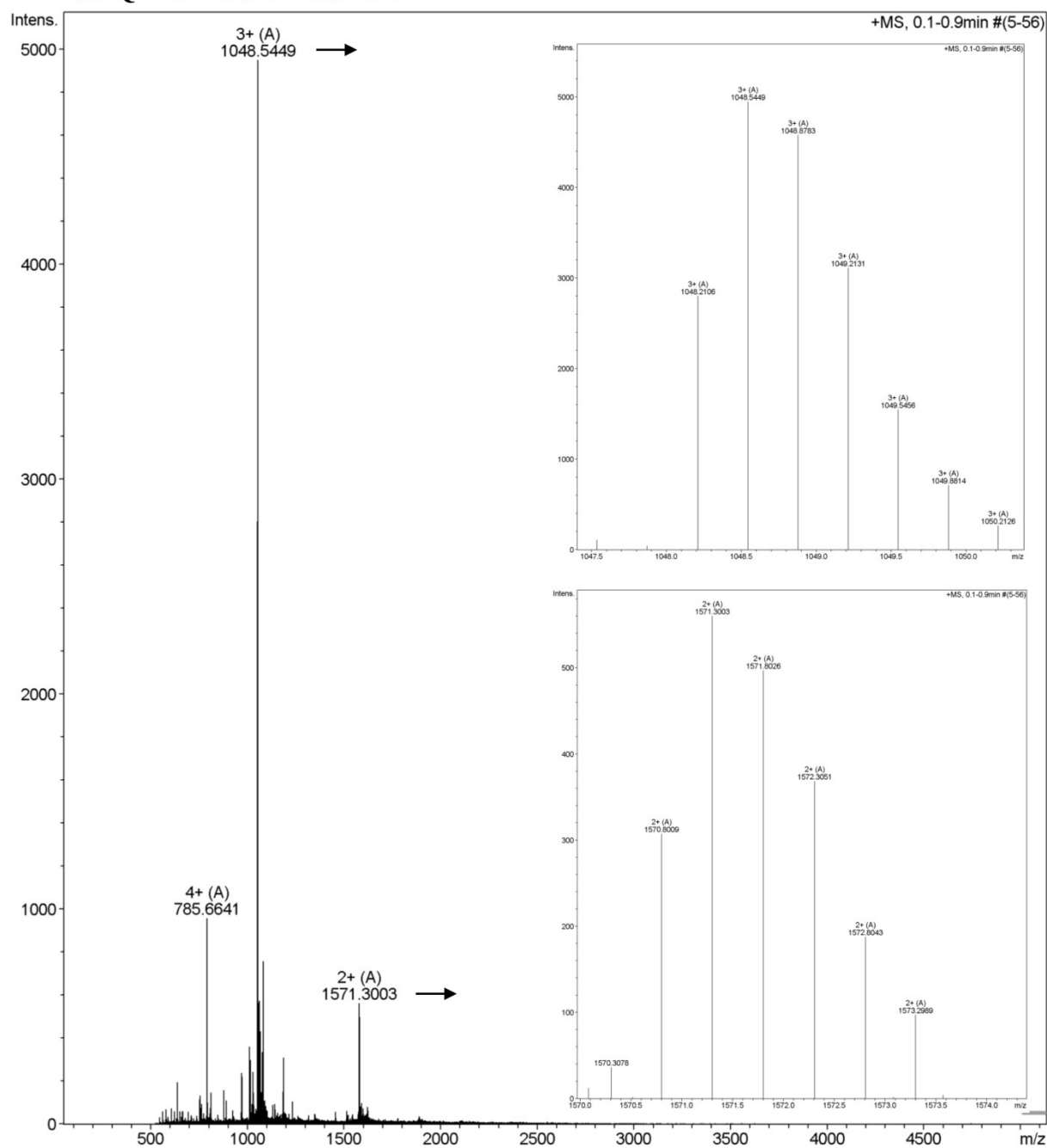
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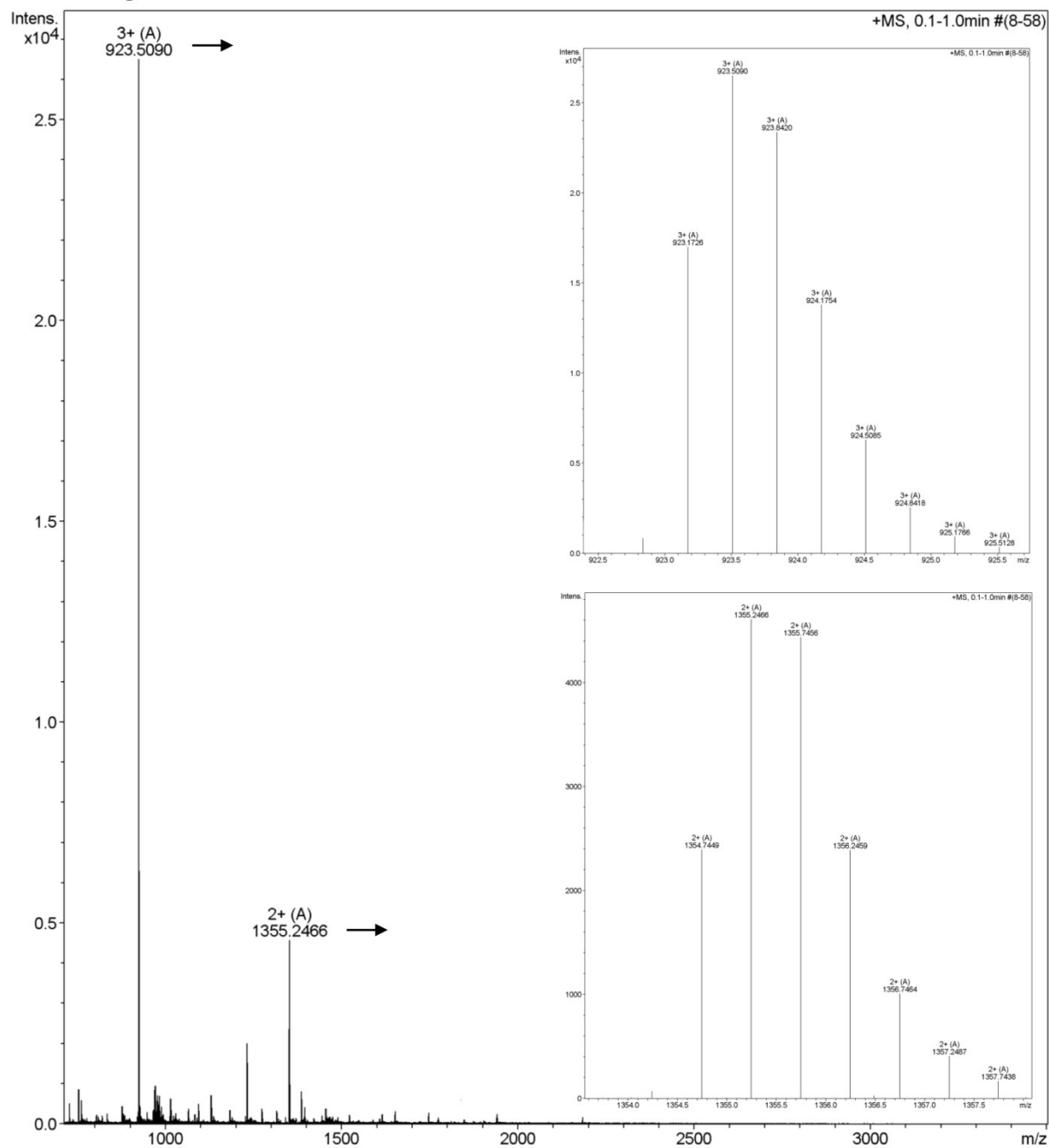
ESI Q-TOF-MS of GlS-T26



ESI Q-TOF-MS of GlS-T22



ESI Q-TOF-MS of GlS-T19



HPLC purity characterization of peptides and conjugates

For conjugates, purity was determined by analytical RP-HPLC on a RP-C8 column (Zorbax Eclipse XDB-C8, 5 μ m, 4.6 x 150 mm) using two different solvent systems (Method A and B, respectively), and a flow rate of 1 mL/min with detection wavelength at 210 nm. (Solvent A: 0.1% TFA in H₂O; Solvent B1: 0.1% TFA in 90% CH₃CN/H₂O; Solvent B2: 0.1% TFA in 70% CH₃CN/H₂O).

Table 1.HPLC methods used for the analysis of peptides and conjugates

	Time (min)	Solvent A (%)	Solvent B1(%)
Method A	5	50	50
	10	0	100
	20	0	100
	23	90	10
	Time (min)	Solvent A (%)	Solvent B2(%)
Method B	5	50	50
	15	0	100
	20	0	100
	23	90	10

