Supplementary Information

# Fe(II)-complexation of tripodal hexapeptide ligands with three bidentate triazolylpyridines: induction of metal-centred chirality by peptide macrocyclization

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#### **Experimental section**

Synthesis. Initially, we prepared Fmoc-L-Pta-OH (S5) as a building block for triazolylpyridinecontaining peptides (Scheme S1). A Mitsunobu reaction of Cbz-L-Ser-OH (S1) provided an  $\alpha$ -amino- $\beta$ -lactone intermediate, which was subjected to NaN<sub>3</sub>-mediated nucleophilic ring opening to afford a L- $\beta$ -azidoalanine derivative S2.<sup>S1</sup> Huisgen cycloaddition between azide S2 and 2-ethynylpyridine S3 led to the formation of the 2-(1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)pyridine scaffold.<sup>S2</sup> Subsequent manipulations, including deprotection followed by Fmoc protection, provided the desired amino acid S5. Using this amino acid, we synthesised peptides 1 and 2 by standard Fmoc-based solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) on (2-Cl)Trt resin followed by diphenylphosphoryl azide (DPPA)-mediated macrocyclization.<sup>S3,S4</sup> A reference open-chain peptide 2L was also designed and synthesised in a similar manner on Novasyn TGR resin.



Scheme S1. Synthesis of Fmoc-protected pyridine-triazole-containing amino acid (Fmoc-L-Pta-OH, S5). *Reagents and conditions*: a) DEAD, Ph<sub>3</sub>P, THF; b) NaN<sub>3</sub>, DMF; c) BnBr, Et<sub>3</sub>N; d) 6, CuSO<sub>4</sub>, sodium ascorbate, DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O; e) H<sub>2</sub>, Pd/C, THF; f) Fmoc-OSu, (<sup>*i*</sup>Pr)<sub>2</sub>NEt, MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O.

For the preparation of peptide **4**, the coupling of the Fmoc-protected L-Ptb by standard SPPS conditions failed. Therefore, we initially prepared the cyclic peptide scaffold using Fmoc-L-Aab-OH [L-Aab: (*S*)-2-amino-4-azidobutyric acid] (Scheme S2). After cleavage from (2-Cl)Trt resin and DPPA-mediated cyclisation, Huisgen cycloaddition of the azide groups in the cyclic hexapeptide **S7** with **S3** at the final step provided three triazolylpyridine moieties in peptide **4**.



**Scheme S2.** Synthesis of (*S*)-2-amino-4-[4-(pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl]butyric acid (L-Ptb)-containing cyclic hexapeptide (**4**).

Synthetic general method. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded using a JEOL ECA-500 spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in  $\delta$  (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane or solvent residual peak (CH<sub>3</sub>CN) as an internal standard. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were referenced to the residual peak as an internal standard. Exact mass (HRMS) spectra were recorded on a JMS-700 mass spectrometer. The mass spectra of peptides and peptide-Fe(II) complexes were measured on AXIMA CFR plus (Shimadzu) and Quattro micro<sup>TM</sup> API with ESCi Multi-mode ionization source (Waters). Optical rotations were measured with a JASCO P-1020 polarimeter. For column chromatography, Wakogel C-200E or C-300E (Wako) was employed. For analytical HPLC, a COSMOSIL 5C18-ARII column (4.6 × 250 mm, Nacalai Tesque Inc., Kyoto, Japan) was employed with a linear gradient of CH<sub>3</sub>CN containing 0.1% (v/v) TFA at a flow rate of 1 cm<sup>3</sup> min<sup>-1</sup>, and the eluting products were detected by UV at 220 or 254 nm. Preparative HPLC was performed using a COSMOSIL 5C18-ARII column (20 or 10 × 250 mm, Nacalai Tesque Inc.) with a linear gradient of CH<sub>3</sub>CN containing 0.1% (v/v) TFA at a flow rate of 8 or 4 cm<sup>3</sup> min<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. For the analysis and purification of peptide **S7**, MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O were used as mobile phase of HPLC.

**Benzyl** (*S*)-3-azido-2-[*N*-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino]propanoate (S2). To a solution of triphenylphosphine (Ph<sub>3</sub>P, 12.1 g, 46.0 mmol) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD, 2.2 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> in toluene, 20.9 cm<sup>3</sup>, 46.0 mmol) in THF (100 cm<sup>3</sup>), Cbz-L-Ser-OH (S1) (10 g, 41.8 mmol) in THF (100 cm<sup>3</sup>) was added dropwise at 0 °C and this mixture was stirred for 4.5 hr at room temperature. After additional Ph<sub>3</sub>P (2.19 g, 8.35 mmol) and DEAD (3.80 cm<sup>3</sup>, 8.36 mmol) were added, the mixture was stirred for 2.5 hr. After concentration, the residue was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel with *n*-hexane–EtOAc (2:1) to provide crude lactone. To a solution of lactone in DMF (209 cm<sup>3</sup>),

NaN<sub>3</sub> (2.72 g, 41.8 mmol) was added. After the mixture was stirred for 9.75 hr at room temperature, benzyl bromide (BnBr, 14.9 cm<sup>3</sup>, 125.4 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (11.6 cm<sup>3</sup>, 83.6 mmol) were added and the reaction was continued for 3 hr. Additional BnBr (5.0 cm<sup>3</sup>, 41.8 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 2.5 hr. After concentration, the residue was extracted with EtOAc, and the whole was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and brine, and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Purification by column chromatography over silica gel with *n*-hexane–EtOAc (6:1) followed by recrystallization from *n*-hexane gave the azide **S2** as colorless fibrous crystals (4.34 g, 30% in 3 steps): mp 43–44°C; IR (neat) v<sub>max</sub>/cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3329 (NH), 2106 (N<sub>3</sub>) 1720 (C=O);  $[\alpha]^{32}$ D 12.5 (*c* 0.93, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 3.76 (2H, d, *J* 3.4), 4.58-4.55 (1H, m), 5.13 (2H, s), 5.22 (2H, s), 5.63 (1H, d, *J* 7.4), 7.39-7.30 (10H, m); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 52.6, 54.0, 67.3, 67.9, 128.1 (2C), 128.3, 128.4 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 128.7 (3C), 134.8, 135.9, 155.6, 169.3; *Anal.* calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: C, 61.01; H, 5.12; N, 15.81; found: C, 61.05; H, 5.14; N, 15.82.

**Benzyl** (*S*)-2-[*N*-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino]-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl]propanoate (S4). To a solution of compound S2 (3.51 g, 9.91 mmol), CuSO<sub>4</sub> pentahydrate (0.742 g, 2.97 mmol) and ascorbic acid sodium salt (1.18 g, 5.94 mmol) in DMF–H<sub>2</sub>O (4:1, 110 cm<sup>3</sup>), 2-ethynylpyridine (S3) (1.10 cm<sup>3</sup>, 10.9 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 2 hr at room temperature. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was extracted with EtOAc. The whole was washed with 5% EDTA and H<sub>2</sub>O, and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel with *n*-hexane–EtOAc (1:1) to provide the triazole S4 (4.18 g, 92%) as a colorless powder: mp 125-126°C (from CHCl<sub>3</sub>-*n*-hexane); IR (neat)  $\nu_{max}$ /cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3336 (NH), 1718 (C=O); [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>32</sup>D 16.4 (*c* 0.93, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 4.82-4.88 (2H, m), 4.92-5.00 (1H, m), 5.08-5.16 (2H, m), 5.16-5.24 (2H, m), 5.78 (1H, d, *J* 6.2), 7.23 (1H, ddd, *J* 8.0, 4.6, 1.1), 7.28-7.37 (10H, m), 7.77 (1H, ddd, *J* 8.0, 8.0, 1.7), 8.03 (1H, s), 8.13 (1H, d, *J* 8.0), 8.58 (1H, d, *J* 4.6); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 51.0, 54.2, 67.4, 68.3, 120.2, 122.9, 123.3, 128.0 (2C), 128.3, 128.5 (2C), 128.66 (2C), 128.70 (3C), 134.5, 135.8, 136.8, 148.4, 149.4, 149.9, 155.7, 168.5; *Anal.* calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: C, 65.64; H, 5.07; N, 15.31; found: C, 65.49; H, 5.14; N, 15.28.

### (S)-2-{N-[(9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxycarbonyl]amino}-3-[4-(pyridin-2-yl)-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-

**yl]propanoic acid (Fmoc-L-Pta-OH, S5).** Compound **S4** (4.00 g, 8.74 mmol) was treated with 10% Pd/C (1.74 g) in THF (44.0 cm<sup>3</sup>) under H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 7 hr. 1N HCl (10.0 cm<sup>3</sup>) was added to the mixture, and then the Pd/C was removed by filtration. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in MeCN–H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 174 cm<sup>3</sup>)

and adjusted to pH 8 by (<sup>1</sup>Pr)<sub>2</sub>EtN (5.35 cm<sup>3</sup>, 31.5 mmol). Fmoc-OSu (3.24 g, 9.62 mmol) in MeCN (117 cm<sup>3</sup>) was added and the mixture was stirred for 2 hr. The reaction mixture was acidified with 1N HCl to pH 2. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was extracted with EtOAc and washed with 1N HCl and H<sub>2</sub>O, and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel with CHCl<sub>3</sub>–MeOH–AcOH (10:0:0 to 9:1:0.5) followed by recrystallization from Et<sub>2</sub>O to provide the acid **S5** (1.90g, ca. 48%) as a colorless powder: mp. 192–194 °C; IR (neat)  $v_{max}/cm^{-1}$ : 3308 (NH), 1721 (C=O); [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>26</sup>D –28.4 (*c* 0.80, DMSO); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 4.13-4.29 (3H, m), 4.55-4.64 (1H, m), 4.72 (1H, dd, *J* 13.7, 9.6), 4.89 (1H, dd, *J* 13.7, 4.3), 7.20-7.46 (5H, m), 7.62 (2H, dd, *J* 18.5, 7.5), 7.83-7.96 (4H, m), 8.03 (1H, d, *J* 8.1), 8.53-8.65 (2H, m), 13.34 (1H, br s); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 46.5, 49.7, 54.2, 65.8, 119.3, 120.1 (2C), 122.9, 123.9, 125.1, 125.2, 127.0 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 137.2, 140.6 (2C), 143.6 (2C), 147.1, 149.6, 149.9, 155.8, 170.7; HRMS (FAB): *m/z* calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O4 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 456.1666; found: 456.1659.

**2-(1-Methyl-***1H***-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)pyridine (3).** According to the reported procedure,<sup>S5</sup> the triazole (3) was obtained as colorless fibrous crystals in 38% yield: mp. 108-109 °C (EtOAc-*n*-hexane); IR (neat) 3142 (aromatic CH), 1603, 1571 (aromatic C=C, C=N); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 4.17 (3H, s), 7.23 (1H, ddd, *J* 7.7, 5.1, 1.1), 7.78 (1H, ddd, *J* 8.0, 7.7, 1.7), 8.12 (1H, s), 8.15-8.19 (1H, m), 8.57-8.60 (1H, m); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 36.8, 120.2, 122.8, 122.9, 136.9, 148.7, 149.4, 150.2; *Anal.* calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>4</sub>: C, 59.99; H, 5.03; N, 34.98; found: C, 59.73; H, 5.02; N, 34.92.

*cyclo*(-L-Pta-L-Pta-L-Pta-Gly-Gly-Gly-) (1). The linear peptide resin was constructed by Fmocbased solid-phase synthesis on H-Gly-(2-Cl)Trt resin (0.89 mmol g<sup>-1</sup>, 112.4 mg, 0.10 mmol). Fmoc-Gly-OH (0.50 mmol) and Fmoc-L-Pta-OH (0.30 mmol) were coupled using DIC-HOBt (equivalent of Fmoc-amino acid) in DMF. Completion of each coupling reaction was ascertained using the Kaiser ninhydrin test. The Fmoc-protecting group was removed by treating the resin with 20% piperidine in DMF for 20 min. The resulting protected peptide resin was subjected to HFIP–CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2:8, 20 cm<sup>3</sup>) treatment at room temperature for 2 hr. After filtration of the residual resin, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude linear peptide. To a mixture of the resulting linear peptide in DMF (100 cm<sup>3</sup>), DPPA (0.053 cm<sup>3</sup>, 0.25 mmol) and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (42.0 mg, 0.50 mmol) were added at –40 °C. The mixture was stirred for 0.5 hr at this temperature and for 19 hr with warming to room temperature. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative HPLC to afford the title compound as colorless freeze-dried powder (26.3 mg, 23% from H-Gly-(2-Cl)Trt resin):  $[\alpha]^{28}_{D}$  –59.6 (*c* 0.11, DMSO); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 3.493.63 (2H, m), 3.67 (1H, dd, *J* 16.6, 5.2), 3.73 (1H, dd, *J* 16.0, 5.7), 3.83 (1H, dd, *J* 16.6, 6.3), 3.97 (1H, dd, *J* 16.3, 6.6), 4.62-4.97 (8H, m), 5.04 (1H, dd, *J* 14.0, 4.3), 7.39-7.47 (3H, m), 7.94-8.14 (8H, m), 8.51 (1H, d, *J* 8.0), 8.57 (1H, d, *J* 6.9), 8.59-8.66 (5H, m), 8.69-8.75 (2H, m), 8.76 (1H, s); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 42.3 (2C), 43.0, 49.8 (2C), 50.0, 53.7, 54.0, 54.2, 120.0, 120.07, 120.15, 123.3, 123.4 (2C), 124.3, 124.5, 124.8, 138.3, 138.5, 138.6, 146.10, 146.15, 146.3, 148.5, 148.6, 148.7, 148.9 (2C), 149.0, 168.6, 168.77, 168.84, 169.2, 169.3, 169.5; MALDI-TOFMS: *m/z* calcd for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>37</sub>N<sub>18</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 817.31; found: 817.30.

*cyclo*(-L-Pta-Gly-L-Pta-Gly-L-Pta-Gly-) (2). By the identical procedure for the synthesis of peptide 1, peptide 2 was obtained as colorless freeze-dried powder (15.6 mg, 13% from H-Gly-(2-Cl)Trt resin):  $[\alpha]^{27}_{D}$  –66.9 (*c* 0.11, DMSO); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 3.52 (3H, dd, *J* 16.6, 3.4), 3.96 (3H, dd, *J* 16.6, 6.9), 4.76-4.82 (3H, m), 4.82-4.90 (3H, m), 4.99 (3H, dd, *J* 14.3, 4.0), 7.40 (3H, dd, *J* 7.6, 7.98 (3H, ddd, *J* 7.6, 7.6, 1.1), 8.10 (3H, d, *J* 7.6), 8.35 (3H, d, *J* 7.4), 8.39-8.41 (3H, m), 8.54 (3H, s), 8.62 (3H, d, *J* 4.6); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 42.7 (3C), 49.8 (3C), 52.8 (3C), 120.0 (3C), 123.3 (3C), 124.6 (3C), 138.4 (3C), 146.1 (3C), 148.7 (3C), 149.0 (3C), 168.9 (3C), 169.4 (3C); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR [500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1)]  $\delta$ : 3.67 (3H, d, *J* 17.5), 4.09 (3H, d, *J* 17.5), 4.97 (9H, br s), 7.59 (3H, ddd, *J* 7.4, 5.5, 1.7), 8.15-8.25 (6H, m), 8.48 (3H, s), 8.57 (3H, d, *J* 5.5); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR [125 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1)]  $\delta$ : 42.2 (3C), 49.6 (3C), 52.4 (3C), 122.1 (3C), 124.6 (3C), 125.8 (3C), 142.3 (3C), 143.0 (3C), 145.3 (3C), 145.5 (3C), 169.8 (3C), 170.5 (3C); MALDI-TOFMS: *m/z* calcd for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>37</sub>N<sub>18</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 817.31; found: 817.26.

**Fe(II)***-cyclo*(-L-Pta-Gly-L-Pta-Gly-L-Pta-Gly-) [Fe(II)-2]. Peptide 2 (1.35 mg) and FeSO4·7H<sub>2</sub>O (0.387 mg, 1.2 eq.) were dissolved in D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR [500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1)] δ: 3.65 (3H, d, *J* 17.2), 4.38 (3H, d, *J* 14.7), 4.49 (3H, d, *J* 17.2), 5.21 (3H, dd, *J* 14.7, 4.6), 5.39-5.50 (3H, m), 7.31-7.42 (6H, m), 8.08 (3H, ddd, *J* 7.8, 7.8, 1.2), 8.21 (3H, d, *J* 7.8), 8.91 (3H, s).; <sup>13</sup>C-NMR [125 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1)] δ: 42.8 (3C), 51.0 (3C), 52.3 (3C), 122.0 (3C), 125.7 (3C), 127.8 (3C), 139.0 (3C), 148.8 (3C), 152.1 (3C), 153.9 (3C), 169.3 (3C), 170.5 (3C).

Ac-L-Pta-Gly-L-Pta-Gly-L-Pta-Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> (2L). The peptide resin was constructed by Fmoc-based solid-phase synthesis on NovaSyn TGR resin (0.21 mmol g<sup>-1</sup>, 384.6 mg, 0.10 mmol) by the identical procedure for the synthesis of peptide **1**. The resin was subjected to *N*-terminus acetylation using acetic anhydride (0.0951 cm<sup>3</sup>, 1.0 mmol) and pyridine (0.0806 cm<sup>3</sup>, 1.0 mmol). The resin was treated with TFA/triisopropylsilane/H<sub>2</sub>O (95:2.5:2.5, 4.0 cm<sup>3</sup>) at room temperature for 2 hr. After filtration of the residual resin, the filtrate was poured into ice-cold-Et<sub>2</sub>O. The precipitation was washed with ice-cold

Et2O three times. HPLC purification gave the linear peptide **2L** as white freeze-dried powder. (48.7 mg, 32% from NovaSyn TGR resin):  $[\alpha]^{27}_{D}$  –2.25 (*c* 0.11, DMSO); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.79 (3H, s), 3.64-3.77 (4H, m), 3.77-3.86 (2H, m), 4.54-4.73 (3H, m), 4.76-4.95 (6H, m), 7.15 (1H, s), 7.29 (1H, s), 7.38-7.43 (3H, m), 7.95-8.01 (3H, m), 8.05-8.10 (3H, m), 8.37 (1H, d, *J* 8.0), 8.41-8.49 (4H, m), 8.54 (1H, t, *J* 5.7), 8.56 (1H, s), 8.59 (1H, s), 8.59-8.63 (4H, m); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 22.5, 42.1, 42.15, 42.22, 50.60, 50.64 (2C), 52.68, 52.75, 52.8, 119.9, 120.05, 120.07, 123.3 (3C), 124.3, 124.5 (2C), 138.3, 138.48, 138.53, 145.87, 145.94, 146.0, 148.5, 148.6, 148.7, 148.88, 148.94, 149.0, 168.5, 168.7, 168.9, 169.01, 169.03, 169.9, 170.5; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR [500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1)]  $\delta$ : 1.91 (3H, s), 3.79-3.98 (6H, m), 4.77-5.05 (9H, m), 7.77-7.86 (3H, m), 8.22-8.32 (3H, m), 8.38-8.48 (3H, m), 8.62-8.74 (6H, m); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR [125 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1)]  $\delta$ : 21.6, 41.8, 42.3 (2C), 50.2, 50.3, 50.4, 52.6 (3C), 123.1 (2C), 123.3, 125.2 (3C), 126.3, 126.5, 126.6, 140.6, 140.8 (2C), 142.8, 143.1 (2C), 143.6, 143.8 (2C), 144.8, 144.9, 145.1, 169.3, 169.6, 169.9, 170.6, 170.7, 172.9, 173.2; MALDI-TOFMS: *m/z* calcd for C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>19</sub>O7 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 876.35; found: 876.28.

*cyclo*(-L-Aab-Gly-L-Aab-Gly-L-Aab-Gly-) (S7). By the identical procedure for the synthesis of peptide 1, the peptide S7 was obtained using Fmoc-L-Aab-OH as a colorless freeze-dried powder (49.6 mg, 45% from H-Gly-(2-Cl)Trt resin):  $[\alpha]^{28}$ D –54.2 (*c* 0.12, DMSO); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.80-1.90 (3H, m), 2.00-2.11 (3H, m), 3.27-3.44 (6H, m), 3.62 (3H, dd, *J* 16.4, 5.4), 3.88 (3H, dd, *J* 16.4, 5.7), 4.18-4.26 (3H, m), 8.13 (3H, d, *J* 7.4), 8.19 (3H, dd, *J* 5.4, 5.7); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 29.9 (3C), 42.8 (3C), 47.5 (3C), 50.4 (3C), 169.1 (3C), 171.0 (3C); MALDI-TOFMS: *m/z* calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>15</sub>NaO<sub>6</sub> [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 572.21; found: 572.13.

*cyclo*(-L-Ptb-Gly-L-Ptb-Gly-L-Ptb-Gly-) (4). To a solution of peptide S7 (30.4 mg, 55.3 µmol), CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O (13.8 mg, 55.3 µmol) and sodium L-ascorbate (22.0 mg, 111 µmol) in DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O (4:1, 1.84 cm<sup>3</sup>), was added 2-ethynylpyridine (0.0336 cm<sup>3</sup>, 332 µmol). The mixture was stirred for 22 hr at room temperature. HPLC purification provided the L-Ptb-containing peptide **4** as a pale yellow freeze-dried powder (48.3 mg, 73%):  $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$  –34.1 (*c* 0.95, MeOH); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 2.19-2.30 (3H, m), 2.49-2.58 (3H, m), 3.63 (3H, dd, *J* 16.0, 5.1), 3.98 (3H, dd, *J* 16.0, 5.1), 4.13-4.24 (3H, m), 4.42-4.56 (6H, m), 7.36-7.48 (3H, m), 7.95-8.04 (3H, m), 8.04-8.13 (3H, m), 8.21 (3H, dd, *J* 5.1, 5.1), 8.31 (3H, d, *J* 7.4), 8.60-8.65 (3H, m), 8.67 (3H, s); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 31.3 (3C), 42.9 (3C), 46.7 (3C), 50.2 (3C), 120.0 (3C), 123.3 (3C), 124.0 (3C), 138.5 (3C), 146.0 (3C), 148.6 (3C), 149.0 (3C), 169.3 (3C), 170.8 (3C); MALDI-TOFMS: *m/z* calcd for C<sub>39</sub>H<sub>43</sub>N<sub>18</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 859.36; found: 859.37.

**CD spectra.** CD spectra were recorded on a JASCO J-720 circular dichroism spectrometer at 20 °C. Peptide and FeSO<sub>4</sub> (0.2 mM each) were dissolved in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1).

<sup>1</sup>**H-DOSY spectra.** <sup>1</sup>**H-DOSY** experiments were perfomed on a Bruker Avance I 600 spectrometer using a standard stimulated echo pulse sequence with biopolar gradient pulses at 25 °C. The pseudo-2D spectra were analyzed by a DOSY analysis module integrated in a topspin 2.1 software.

**UV-vis spectra.** UV-vis spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu UV-2450 UV-vis spectrophotometer at room temprature. Peptide (0.125 mM) and FeSO<sub>4</sub> (0.125 mM) were dissolved in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1). To obtain the Job's plot of peptide **2** and Fe(II), peptide and FeSO<sub>4</sub> (0.2 mM total concentration) were dissolved in H<sub>2</sub>O. Absorbance at 420 nm was recorded at room temperature.

**Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC).** ITC experiments were carried out on Microcal Auto-iTC200 at 25 °C and the data were analysed using Origin 7.0. Each ligand in 50 mM MES buffer (pH 6.0) was titrated with FeSO4·7H<sub>2</sub>O in H<sub>2</sub>O. As a control experiment, 50 mM MES buffer solution without peptide was titrated with FeSO4 solution to exclude the possible background heat by dilution.

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Fig. S1. Job's plot of peptide 2 with Fe(II) in H<sub>2</sub>O at room temperature at 420 nm absorption.



Fig. S2. Mass spectra of Fe(II)–2 (a) and Fe(II)–2L (b) complexes.

(a)

#### ESI-MS spectrum of Fe(II)-2



In the electrospray ionisation mass spectroscopy (ESI-MS) analysis, an m/z value of  $[M+Fe]^{2+}$  (436.5) was detected.

MALDI TOF-MS spectrum of Fe(II)-2



analysis also suggested the presence of the complex as a  $[M+Fe-H]^+$  ion (871.39).



In ESI-MS analysis, an m/z value of  $[M+Fe]^{2+}$  (465.6) was detected.

#### MALDI TOF-MS spectrum of Fe(II)-2L



In MALDI-TOFMS analysis, an m/z value of  $[M+Fe-H]^+$  ion (930.51) was detected as a minor peak.





**Fig. S4**. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of L-Pta-containing peptide **2L** (a) and its Fe(II) complex (b) in D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1).





Fig. S5. DOSY spectra of peptide 2L (a) and its Fe(II) complex (b) in D<sub>2</sub>O/CD<sub>3</sub>CN (1:1).

**Fig. S6**. Spectral data of L-Ptb-containing peptide Fe(II)–4 complex. UV-vis absorption spectra (a); and CD spectra (b).



Compound <sup><i>a</i></sup>	$K_{a}(M^{-1})$	<i>K</i> <sub>d</sub> (M)	ligand conc (mM)	Fe(II) conc (mM)
2	6.13×10 <sup>5</sup>	1.6×10 <sup>-6</sup>	0.05	0.5
<b>2</b> L	$1.41 \times 10^{6}$	7.1×10 <sup>-7</sup>	0.045	0.45
4	$2.23 \times 10^{4}$	4.5×10 <sup>-5</sup>	0.1	4.0

**Table S1**. The affinity between peptides and Fe(II), and ITC conditions.

 $\overline{a}$  The data of peptide 1 were not obtained because of the low solubility in MES buffer.

Fig. S7. ITC data and titration curves.

Peptide 2



Peptide 2L































