

**Stereochemistry-dependent Hydrogen Bonds Stabilise Stacked Conformations in Cyclic Dipeptides: (LD) vs.  
(LL) cyclo Tyrosine-Tyrosine.**

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Table S1: Energetic parameters of all stable calculated conformers calculated for c-LL (left) and c-LD (right), including the isomerism due to the torsion of the tyrosine hydroxyls.

	Electronic Energy ΔE (kcal/mol)	ZPE-corrected electronic Energy ΔE <sub>ZPE</sub> (kcal/mol)	Gibbs Free Energy ΔG (kcal/mol)	Population (%)		Electronic Energy ΔE (kcal/mol)	ZPE-corrected electronic Energy ΔE <sub>ZPE</sub> (kcal/mol)	Gibbs Free Energy ΔG (kcal/mol)	Population (%)
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LII</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub>	1.6	1.2	0.0	20	c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>DI</sub>	0.0 (2.0) <sup>*</sup>	0.0 (1.5) <sup>*</sup>	0.0 (0.5) <sup>*</sup>	24
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LII</sub>	1.8	1.3	0.1	16	c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>DI</sub>	0.2	0.2	0.1	20
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LII</sub>	1.7	1.3	0.3	13	c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>DII</sub>	0.2	0.2	0.1	20
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub>	1.8	1.3	0.3	12	c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>DII</sub>	0.5	0.4	0.3	14
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub>	0.6	0.3	0.2	15	c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>DII</sub>	1.9	1.7	1.2	3
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LII</sub>	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0	c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>DI</sub>	1.9	1.7	1.3	3
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> (identical to c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LII</sub> )	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0	c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>DI</sub>	2.1	1.9	1.4	2
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LII</sub>	1.2	0.9	0.7	6	c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>DII</sub>	2.2	2.0	1.4	2
c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub>	5.1	4.4	1.8	1	c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>DI</sub>	3.6	3.2	1.2	3
c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub>	5.3	4.5	1.9	1	c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>DII</sub>	3.8	3.4	1.3	3
c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LII</sub> (identical to c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> )	5.3	4.5	1.9	1	c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>DI</sub>	3.7	3.3	1.3	3
c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LII</sub>	5.4	4.5	1.9	1	c-g <sup>-</sup> <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>-</sup> <sub>DII</sub>	3.9	3.4	1.4	2
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> t <sub>LII</sub>	5.7	5.0	3.6	0	c-t <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>DII</sub>	1.7	1.8	2.1	1
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> t <sub>LI</sub> (identical to c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> t <sub>LII</sub> )	5.7	5.0	3.7	0	c-t <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>DII</sub>	1.8	1.8	2.3	1
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> t <sub>LII</sub>	5.7	5.0	3.7	0	c-t <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>DI</sub>	3.7	3.4	3.3	0
c-g <sup>+</sup> <sub>LI</sub> t <sub>LI</sub>	6.0	5.2	3.7	0	c-t <sub>LI</sub> g <sup>+</sup> <sub>DI</sub>	3.7	3.4	3.4	0

$c-t_{LII}g_{LI}^-$	9.2	8.0	5.2	0	$c-t_{LII}g_{DI}^-$	7.1	6.6	4.4	0
$c-t_{LI}g_{LI}^-$	9.4	8.2	5.2	0	$c-t_{LI}g_{DII}^-$	7.3	6.7	4.5	0
$c-t_{LII}g_{LII}^-$	9.3	8.0	5.2	0	$c-t_{LII}g_{DI}^-$	6.9	6.3	4.6	0
$c-t_{LI}g_{LII}^-$	9.6	8.3	5.3	0	$c-t_{LII}g_{DII}^-$	7.0	6.4	4.6	0
$c-t_{LII}t_{LII}$	12.2	10.8	7.5	0	$c-t_{LI}t_{DII}$	10.0	9.1	7.2	0
$c-t_{LI}t_{LII}$	12.4	11.0	7.6	0	$c-t_{LII}t_{DII}$	9.9	9.0	7.2	0
$c-t_{LII}t_{LI}$ (identical to $c-t_{LI}t_{LII}$ )	12.4	11.0	7.8	0	$c-t_{LI}t_{DI}$	10.3	9.4	7.4	0
$c-t_{LI}t_{LI}$	12.6	11.1	7.9	0	$c-t_{LII}t_{DI}$	10.2	9.3	7.4	0

**Figure S1:** Simulated infrared spectra of  $c\text{-g}_{\text{LII}}^+\text{g}_{\text{LII}}^+$  obtained by convoluting the mode-selected anharmonic frequencies by a Lorentzian line shape (FWHM  $3\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). Only the  $\nu(\text{OH})$ ,  $\nu(\text{NH})$ ,  $\nu(\text{CO})$  and  $\beta(\text{NH})$  have been included for the anharmonic calculations. The red and blue lines in the spectrum denote the overtones and combination bands of the  $\nu(\text{CO})$  stretches, respectively (see text).

