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Supporting Information

Selective Modification of Sulfamidate-Containing Peptides

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1. HPLC chromatograms of selective peptide backbone modification reactions

Fig. S1. Monitoring of reaction of peptide **3** with sodium azide in water. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 1 % to 31% B solvent in 37 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.



Fig. S2. Analytical RP-HPLC chromatogram and MS chromatogram for the crude mixture of onresin synthesis of peptide **4** ($t_R = 20.25$ min). Linear gradient 1-31% B over 37 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H₂O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile. N-deacetylated peptide **2** (t_R : 18.8 min; m/z = 818.881 for [M+H]⁺) was not observed. Unmodified peptide Ac-Ala-Pro-Asp-Thr-Arg-Pro-NH₂ (**APDTRP**, tr: 17.0 min; m/z = 697.283 for [M+H]⁺) was obtained as a by-product originating from the incomplete solid-phase coupling of sulfamidate **1** (ca. 70% conversion) and subsequent *N*-acetylation prior to ring-opening with NaN₃.



Fig. S3. Monitoring of reaction of peptide **4** with BCN-OH in a water/acetonitrile mixture. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 5 % to 65% B solvent in 30 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.

2. Optical study of fluorsecent peptide 7

The ultraviolet-visible absorption spectrum of compound 7 (10^{-5} M solution in DMSO) has been registered, observing an absorption band with maximum at 331 nm. Then, the emission of the compound was studied and a maximum emission wavelength was observed at 399 nm.



Fig. S4. Excitation and emission spectra for peptide 7 in DMSO.



3. HPLC chromatograms for pH-controlled release reactions

Fig. S5. Monitoring of the pH-controlled release of chlorambucil (Clb-OH) from peptide **10** in a PBS (pH 7.4 or 6.3) solution. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 5 % to 95% B solvent in 30 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H₂O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.



4. NMR spectra for intramolecular $N \rightarrow X$ acyl shift reactions

Fig. S6. ¹H NMR spectra ((300 MHz), 24:1 CD₃CN/D₂O) for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide **12** and the corresponding transacylated peptide **19** upon treatment with triethylamine.



Fig. S7. ¹H NMR spectra ((300 MHz), 24:1 CD₃CN/D₂O) for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 13 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 23 upon treatment with triethylamine.



Fig. S8. ¹H NMR spectra ((300 MHz), 24:1 CD₃CN/D₂O) for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide **14** and the corresponding transacylated peptide **24** upon treatment with triethylamine.



Fig. S9. ¹H NMR spectra ((300 MHz), 24:1 CD₃CN/D₂O) for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 15 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 25 upon treatment with triethylamine.



Fig. S10. ¹H NMR spectra ((300 MHz), 24:1 CD₃CN/D₂O) for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide **16** and the corresponding transacylated peptide **20** upon treatment with triethylamine.



Fig. S11. ¹H NMR spectra ((300 MHz), 24:1 CD₃CN/D₂O) for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide **17** and the corresponding transacylated peptide **21** upon treatment with triethylamine.



Fig. S12. ¹H NMR spectra ((300 MHz), 24:1 CD₃CN/D₂O) for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide **18** and the corresponding transacylated peptide **22** upon treatment with triethylamine.



5. HPLC chromatograms for intramolecular N-X acyl shift reactions

Fig. S13. Analytical HPLC chromatograms for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 12 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 19 upon treatment with triethylamine. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 1% to 71% B solvent in 35 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.



Fig. S14. Analytical HPLC chromatograms for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 13 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 23 upon treatment with triethylamine. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 1% to 71% B solvent in 35 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.



Fig. S15. Analytical HPLC chromatograms for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 14 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 24 upon treatment with triethylamine. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 1% to 71% B solvent in 35 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.



Fig. S16. Analytical HPLC chromatograms for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 15 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 25 upon treatment with triethylamine. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 1% to 71% B solvent in 35 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.



Fig. S17. Analytical HPLC chromatograms for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 16 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 20 upon treatment with triethylamine. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 1% to 71% B solvent in 35 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.



Fig. S18. Analytical HPLC chromatograms for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 17 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 21 upon treatment with triethylamine. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 1% to 71% B solvent in 35 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.



Fig. S19. Analytical HPLC chromatograms for intein-like sulfamidate-containing peptide 18 and the corresponding transacylated peptide 22 upon treatment with triethylamine. HPLC analyses were performed using linear gradient of 1% to 71% B solvent in 35 min (1 mL/min). Solvent A: H_2O containing 0.1% TFA (v/v); solvent B: acetonitrile.





Fig. S20. MALDI spectra of peptides **19** and **26** as well as the corresponding products obtained upon treatment with an excess of *N*-ethylmaleimide (NEM). Peptide **19** did not react with NEM, suggesting that the cysteine residue was already blocked. The minor peak corresponds to the addition of NEM to the histidine residue. On the other hand, peptide **26** which bears a free cysteine residue reacted completely with NEM. The minor peak correspond to the addition of a second equivalent of NEM to the histidine residue.



7. Copies of the NMR spectra for all new compounds













Compound 5a















¹H NMR (400 MHz) in D₂O





3.0 2.8 f2 (ppm) 4.8 4.2 1.2 1.0 0.8 4.6 4.4 4.0 3.8 3.4 3.2 2.6 2.4 1.4 3.6 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6







































> 5.0 4.5 f2 (ppm)

4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5

1.0 0.5

2.0 1.5

8.5 8.0 7.5

7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5































Compound 21















130 120 110 100 f1 (ppm) . 90



COSY 300 MHz in CD₃CN/D₂O (95:5)