Synthesis and Conformational Studies of $\alpha/\beta^{2,3}$ -Peptides Derived from Alternating $\beta^{2,3}$ -Amino Acids and L-Ala Repeats

Gangavaram V. M. Sharma,^a Tailor Sridhar,^{a,d} Bacchu Veena,^{a,d} Pothula Purushotham Reddy, ^{b,d} Sheri Venkata Reddy,^a Christian Bruneau ^c and Ajit C. Kunwar ^b

- a. Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry Division, CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad 500 007, India
- b. Centre for Nuclear Magnetic Resonance and Structural Chemistry, CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad 500 007, India
- c. UMR6226 : Institut des Sciences Chimiques de Rennes, Université de Rennes 1, France
- d. These authors contributed equally to this work

Email: esmvee@iict.res.in; kunwar@iict.res.in

Contents

Page no.

1.	Conformational studies of peptides 4-5	3
2.	Side chain conformation and stereospecific assignments of peptides 1-17	3-5
3.	Solvent titration studies of peptides 6-17	6-11
4.	^{3}J value for C-allyl and C-propargyl groups in peptides 6-17	12
5.	Expansions of ROESY spectra of 6-17	13-18
6.	NMR spectra of peptides 6-17	19-59
7.	Molecular dynamics, distance and dihedral angle constraints	60-68
	and stereoview	

Conformational studies of peptides 4 and 5:

Like other peptides, the NMR studies of peptides **4** and **5** were undertaken in ~ 5mM CDCl₃ solution. The ${}^{3}J_{\text{NH-C\betaH}} > 9.0$ Hz, imply *anti*-periplanar disposition of the NH and C β H protons, which is consistent with the dihedral angle C(O)-N-C β -C α (ϕ_{β}) ~ 120°. Additionally small values of ${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C}\beta\text{H}} < 3.5$ Hz, correspond to N-C β -C α -C(O) (θ_{β}) ~ ± 60°. The side chain conformations are is discussed in the following section along with other peptide.

Side chain conformations for the peptides:

a) $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa-allyl group:

For monomer (1 and 2) and dimer (4 and 5), the two ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H}$ are ~ 8.5 Hz and ~ 6.5 Hz, which along with one strong and other weak C β H/C3'H nOe correlation, support predominance of dihedral angle C β -C α -C3'-C γ (χ 1') ~ 180° and allows prochiral assignment of C3'H protons. Thus, the C3'proton with ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H}$ ~ 8.5Hz and weak nOe correlation (W) with C β H proton was assigned as a C3'H(*pro-S*), and the second C3'proton with ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H}$ ~ 6.5Hz and strong intraresidue nOe correlation (S) with C β H was then assigned as a C3'H(*pro-R*). The ${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H}$ ~ 7.8 Hz are not very distinctive and arise probably due to conformational averaging about C β -C4 bond.



Figure S1. Side chain conformation of C-allyl substituted $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa. (A) with $\chi 1 \sim 60^{\circ}$ and (B) with $\chi 1 \sim 180^{\circ}$.

Though we have reported the side chain assignments and conformations for some of the peptides in the main text, the details for all of them are not discussed. In this section the results for all the peptides have been analyzed. For all the larger peptides, the first residue is L-Ala, thus the β-residues occupy the positions as residue 2, 4 or 6. An interesting observation emerged from the studies that the stereospecific assignments of the C3' protons in the allyl groups in $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(2) residues (peptides **6**, **8**, **11**, **13a**, **14**, and **16**) could not be achieved. However in these residues with ${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} > 9$ Hz, predominance of N-Cβ-C4-C3 (χ 1) ~ 180° is implied (Figure *SI*B). On the other hand for the allyl groups in $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(4) and $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(6) (peptides **8**, **13a**, **14**, and **16**), it was possible to make stereospecific assignments of C3' protons in addition with ${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} < 6.5$ Hz (for the terminal $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa residues), the χ 1 appears to differ from a value of ~ 180° with a propensity for ~ 60° (Figure *SI*A). Like **1** and **4**, the C3' proton in $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(4) and $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(6) residues of peptides **8**, **10**, and **16** having ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H} < 7$ Hz and showing strong nOe correlation with CβH, were assigned as C3'H(*pro-R*). Similarly, the protons with ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H} > 9$ Hz and showing weak nOe correlation with CβH, were assigned as C3'H(*pro-S*) (like in Figure *SI*A).

β^{2,3}-Caa-propargyl group

For **2** and **5**, C3' protons display ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H} \sim 6.2$ Hz and ~ 9.2 Hz, along with one strong(S) and other weak(W) nOe correlation involving C3' protons (C β H/C3'H, C3'H/C3H) not only enable us to make prochiral-assignments but also fix the dihedral angle with $\chi 1' \sim 180^{\circ}$. Thus, the C3' protons with ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H} \sim 9.2$ Hz and showing weak nOe correlation C3'H/C β H, were assigned as C3'H(*pro-S*). Similarly, the protons with ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H} \sim 6.2$ Hz and strong nOe correlation C3'H/C β H were assigned as C3'H(*pro-R*). In addition ${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} < 6.8$ Hz, along with medium intensity (M) NH(*i*)/C1H(*i*) nOe correlations suggest structures with predominance of $\chi 1 \sim 60^{\circ}$ (Figure S2A).



Figure S2. Side chain conformation of C-propargyl substituted $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa. (A) with $\chi 1 \sim 60^{\circ}$ and (B) with $\chi 1 \sim 180^{\circ}$.

The propargyl group appears in peptides 7, 9, 12, 15 and 17. For these peptides, the ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H}$ are either in the range of 9.6-11.0 Hz or 4.8-7.6 Hz, implying constrained values of the dihedral angle $\chi 1'$. As discussed above, even for propargyl group, the C3' protons with ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H}$ > 9.6 Hz and weak nOe correlation with C β H and strong nOe with C3H, were assigned as C3'H(*pro-S*). Similarly the C3' proton with C3H/C3'H (W) and C β H/C3'H (S) nOe correlations and ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H}$ **A** 7.8 Hz were assigned C3'H(*pro-R*). The small values of ${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} < 6.4$ Hz in $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(4) and $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(6) residues in peptides 9 and 17, along with medium intensity intraresidue NH/C1H support $\chi 1 \sim 60^{\circ}$ (Figure S2A). However, the $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(2) residue in peptides 7, 9, 12 and 15 and $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa(4) residues in 12, 15 and 17 show large ${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} > 9.0$ Hz value, which is distinctive and imply preponderance of $\chi 1 \sim 180^{\circ}$ (Figure S2B).

Solvent Titration Studies:

Table S1: Va	riation of	δNH (in ppm) on addition	of DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of 6 in CDCl ₃
Vol. of DMSO-d ₆ added (μL)	NH(1)	NH(2)	NH(3)	8.0
0	5.01	7.51	7.46	§ 7.5
50	5.65	7.48	7.71	 .g. 7.0 -
100	6.05	7.46	7.87	E 6.5-
150	6.36	7.47	8.00	NH(2) -→-NH(3))
200	6.56	7.48	8.10	€ 5.5- 8 5.5-
250	6.70	7.49	8.17	5.0-
300	6.80	7.50	8.24	0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Volume of Dmso - de (ul.) added
ΔδΝΗ	1.79	- 0.01	0.78	

Table S2: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of 7 in CDCl₃

Vol. of DMSO-d ₆ added (µL)	NH-1	NH-2	NH-3	
0	5.00	7.40	7.46	
50	5.57	7.37	7.72	
100	6.01	7.37	7.93	
150	6.30	7.37	8.07	
200	6.49	7.39	8.17	
300	6.70	7.42	8.31	
ΔδΝΗ	1.70	0.02	0.85	



Vol. of DMSO-d ₆ added (µL)	NH(1)	NH(2)	NH(3)	NH(4)
0	5.02	7.96	7.32	6.40
50	5.64	7.91	7.72	6.76
100	6.04	7.89	7.91	6.97
150	6.33	7.89	8.01	7.14
200	6.54	7.89	8.07	7.27
250	6.68	7.89	8.11	7.36
300	6.76	7.89	8.14	7.41
ΔδΝΗ	1.76	0.07	0.82	1.01

Table S3: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of 8 in CDCl₃

Table S4: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of 9 in CDCl₃

					*
Vol. of DMSO- d ₆ added (μL)	NH-1	NH-2	NH-3	NH-4	8.0
0	5.04	7.83	7.37	6.37	
50	5.57	7.77	7.76	6.75	
100	5.95	7.76	7.96	6.99	E
150	6.23	7.78	8.05	7.17	
200	6.45	7.80	8.11	7.32	
250	6.61	7.81	8.15	7.43	5.5-
300	6.73	7.81	8.18	7.52	5.0
ΔδΝΗ	1.69	0.02	0.81	1.15	Volume of Dmso - d_{6}^{-} (µL) added

	Table S5	: Variation	of δNH or	n addition o	f DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of 10 in CDCl ₃
Vol. of DMSO-d ₆ added (µL)	NH(1)	NH(2)	NH(3)	NH(4)	
0	5.05	7.58	7.46	6.50	
50	5.64	7.62	7.65	6.71	45 .
100	6.00	7.65	7.74	6.96	■ 0.0 -
150	6.21	7.68	7.80	7.07	Ö 5.5 - NH(3) → NH(4)
200	6.36	7.70	7.83	7.21	5.0-
250	6.44	7.70	7.84	7.32	0 50 100 150 200 250 300
300	6.52	7.71	7.86	7.42	Volume of Dmso- <i>d</i> ₆ (μL) added
ΔδΝΗ	1.47	0.13	0.40	0.92	1

Table S6: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600μ L solution of 11 in CDCl₃

Vol. of DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆ added (μL)	NH(1)	NH(2)	NH(3)	NH(4)	
0	4.99	7.90	7.38	6.48	튭 7.0-
50	5.49	7.90	7.61	6.98	
100	5.89	7.94	7.75	7.31	
150	6.19	7.97	7.83	7.52	E 555
200	6.44	7.99	7.90	7.67	
250	6.60	7.99	7.94	7.75	
300	6.72	7.99	7.98	7.82	Volume of Dmso- d_6 (µL) added
ΔδΝΗ	1.73	0.09	0.60	1.34	



Table S7: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of 12 in CDCl₃

Table S8: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of 13 in CDCl₃

Vol. of					
$DMSO-d_6$	NH(1)	NH(2)	NH(3)	NH(4)	NH(5)
added (µL)					
0	5.11	7.87	7.56	7.40	7.60
50	5.61	7.69	7.89	7.33	8.10
100	5.99	7.73	8.02	7.32	8.43
150	6.30	7.77	8.11	7.31	8.63
200	6.53	7.79	8.17	7.32	8.74
250	6.67	7.80	8.22	7.33	8.80
300	6.78	7.80	8.25	7.34	8.85
ΔδΝΗ	1.67	0.07	0.69	0.16	1.25



1	Table S9:	Variation of	f δNH on a	addition o	f DMSO-	$-d_6$ to 600	μ L solution of 14 in CDCl ₃
Vol. of DMSO-d ₆ added (µL)	NH(1)	NH(2)	NH(3)	NH(4)	NH(5)	NH(6)	8-
0	4.98	7.74	7.28	7.67	7.10	6.45	
50	5.43	7.70	7.63	7.58	7.70	7.15	s shift
100	5.82	7.71	7.82	7.58	7.95	7.25	
150	6.15	7.74	8.00	7.62	8.14	7.43	
200	6.38	7.75	8.11	7.63	8.24	7.54	5
250	6.56	7.76	8.20	7.64	8.32	7.64	0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Volume of Dmso- <i>a</i> ₆ (μL) added
300	6.70	7.78	8.28	7.67	8.40	7.67	
ΔδΝΗ	1.72	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.30	1.22	

Table S10: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of **15** in CDCl₃

_

Vol. of DM d ₆ adde 0µL	dSO-	NH-1 5.10	NH-2 7.73	NH-3 7.42 7.98	NH-4 7.63	NH-5 7.24	NH-6 6.53	8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0
<u>100µL</u> 150µL		5.87 6.13	7.86 7.84	8.19 8.31	7.58	7.96	7.31 7.41	6.5 0.5 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5
200µL 250µL 300µL		6.45 6.56	7.82 7.81	8.43 8.47	7.56 7.56	8.14 8.19 8.23	7.48 7.53 7.57	0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Volume of Dmso- <i>d</i> e(µL)added
ΔδΝΗ	[1.46	0.08	1.05	-0.07	0.99	1.05	

Vol. of DMSO- d ₆ added	NH-1	NH-2	NH-3	NH-4	NH-5	NH-6	8.0-
0 µL	5.01	8.12	7.65	7.89	7.85	6.56	7.5
50 μL	5.51	8.01	7.74	7.92	7.82	6.72	d 7.0-
100 µL	5.99	7.96	7.82	7.95	7.82	6.92	¥g 6.5
150 μL	6.31	7.93	7.89	7.97	7.82	7.10	
200 µL	6.53	7.93	7.93	7.98	7.86	7.26	₿ 5.5 × NH(3) → NH(4)
250 μL	6.69	7.90	7.97	7.97	7.86	7.39	5.0 NH(5) NH(6)
300 µL	6.78	7.88	7.97	7.97	7.86	7.46	0 50 100 150 200 250 300
ΔδΝΗ	1.77	-0.24	0.32	0.08	0.01	0.90	Volume of DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆ (μL)added

Table S11: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600μ L solution of 16 in CDCl₃

Table S12: Variation of δ NH on addition of DMSO- d_6 to 600µL solution of 17 in CDCl₃

Vol. of DMSO- d ₆ added(µL)	NH- 1	NH- 2	NH- 3	NH-4	NH- 5	NH-6
0	5.36	7.59	7.37	7.76	7.42	6.42
50	5.72	7.66	770	7.68	7.99	6.87
100	6.00	7.70	7.80	7.64	8.19	7.07
150	6.19	7.71	7.88	7.65	8.31	7.21
200	6.34	7.72	7.92	7.65	8.38	7.33
250	6.44	7.72	7.95	7.66	8.42	7.43
300	6.52	7.72	7.97	7.67	8.46	7.50
ΔδΝΗ	1.21	0.13	0.6	-0.09	1.04	1.08



<i>Table S13</i> : Side chain ${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H}$ and ${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H}$ values in Hz for $\beta^{2,3}$ -Caa and β^{3} -Caa										
	residues in peptide	es 6-12, 13a and 14-17								
Peptides	Residue-2	Residue-4	Residue-6							
Pentide 6(A)	*									
	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 10.5$									
Peptide 7(P)	*									
	$^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.8$	2								
	*	$^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C3'H}(pro-S)} = 9.4$								
peptide 8(A)	${}^{3}J_{CBH CAH} = 9.6$	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C3'H}(pro-R)} = 5.2$	-							
		${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 6.2$								
	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C}3'\text{H}(pro-S)} = 10.1$	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C3'H}(pro-S)} = 9.9$								
Peptide 9(P)	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C}3'\text{H}(pro-R)} = 6.2$	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C}3'\text{H}(pro-R)} = 5.1$	-							
	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.8$	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 6.2$								
	$^{3}I_{COLLCALL} = 9.4$	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C}3'\text{H}(pro-S)} = 9.4$								
Peptide 10(A)	$(\mathbf{B}^3 - \mathbf{Caa})$	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C3'H}(pro-R)} = 5.7$	-							
	(p -Caa)	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 6.2$								
Pentide $11(\Lambda)$	*	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 6.2$								
replice m(A)	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.8$	(β ³ -Caa)	-							
	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-S)} = 10.1$	$^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-S)} = 10.8$								
Peptide 12(P)	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C}3'\text{H}(pro-R)} = 5.9$	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C3'H}(pro-R)} = 4.8$								
	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.3$	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.8$								
Dontido 120(A)	*	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.6$								
repude ISa(A)	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 10.2$	$(\beta^3$ -Caa)	-							
	*	$^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C3'H}(pro-S)} = 9.4$	$^{3}I - 65$							
Peptide 14(A)	$^{3}I = 0.4$	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C3'H}(pro-R)} = 5.7$	$J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 0.3$							
	<i>J</i> _{CβH-C4H} – 9.4	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.5$	(p -Caa)							
	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-S)} = 9.6$	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-S)} = 11.0$	$^{3}I - 61$							
Peptide 15(P)	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C}3'\text{H}(pro-R)} = 5.5$	${}^{3}J_{\text{C}\alpha\text{H-C3'H}(pro-R)} = 4.9$	$J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 0.1$							
	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 8.8$	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 8.8$	(p -Caa)							
	*	$^{3}I - 10.1$	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-S)}=9.4$							
Peptide 16(A)	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.9$	$J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 10.1$	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-R)} = 5.2$							
		(p ⁻ -Caa)	${}^{3}J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 6.4$							
	31 0.0	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-S)} = 11.0$	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-S)}=9.6$							
Peptide 17(P)	$J_{C\beta H-C4H} = 9.2$	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-R)} = 4.9$	${}^{3}J_{C\alpha H-C3'H(pro-R)} = 5.5$							
	(β ² -Caa)	${}^{3}J_{CBH-C4H} = 9.8$	${}^{3}J_{\rm CBH-C4H} = 6.4$							
* Since the stereospecific assignment of C3'H could not be made, no ${}^{3}J_{CaH-C3'H}$ values										
are reported; (A) and (P) are indicative of the β 2-allyl or propargyl substitution in $\beta^{2,3}$ -										
Caas, in the corr	esponding peptides.									





Figure S3: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes: (A) Peptide 6 and (B) peptide 7



Figure S4: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 8



Figure S5: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 9



Figure S6: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 10



Figure S7: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 11



Figure S8: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 12



Figure S9: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 13a



Figure S10: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 14



Figure S11: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 15



Figure S12: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 16



Figure S13: Expansion of ROESY spectrum representing characteristic nOes of 17



Figure S15: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **1** (CDCl₃, 125 MHz, 298 K)







Figure S19: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **2c** (CDCl_{3,} 75 MHz, 298 K)



Figure S21: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **4** (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).





Figure S25: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **6** (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S26: TOCSY Spectrum of 6 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S27: ROESY Spectrum of 6 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).





Figure S30: TOCSY Spectrum of 7 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S31: ROESY Spectrum of 7 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 303 K).



Figure S33: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **8** (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S34: TOCSY Spectrum of 8 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 288 K).



Figure S35: ROESY Spectrum of 8 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 288 K).



Figure S37: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **9** (150 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S38: TOCSY Spectrum of 9 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S39: ROESY Spectrum of 9 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S41: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **10** (150 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S42: TOCSY Spectrum of 10 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S43: ROESY Spectrum of 10 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).





Figure S46: TOCSY Spectrum of 11 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S47: ROESY Spectrum of 11 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).





Figure S50: TOCSY Spectrum of 12 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S51: ROESY Spectrum of 12 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S53: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **13a** (150 MHz, CDCl₃, 303 K).



Figure S54: TOCSY Spectrum of 13a (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 303 K).



Figure S55: ROESY Spectrum of 13a (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 303 K).





Figure S58: TOCSY Spectrum of 14 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S59: ROESY Spectrum of 14 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S61: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **15** (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S62: TOCSY Spectrum of 15 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K)



Figure S63: ROESY Spectrum of **15** (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S65: ¹³C-NMR Spectrum of **16** (150 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S66: TOCSY Spectrum of 16 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S67: ROESY Spectrum of 16 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).





Figure S70: TOCSY Spectrum of 17 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S71: ROESY Spectrum of 17 (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).

Molecular Dynamics Studies

			Table S14: Lis	st of constraint	s use	ed in ME) stu	dy for peptide 12	
1	СαН	2	NH	1.80-2.50	3	CH ₃	4	NH	1.80-3.50
1	CH ₃	2	NH	1.80-3.50	3	СαН	4	NH	1.80-2.50
2	СβН	2	C3'H(<i>pro-R</i>)	1.80-2.50	3	СαН	5	NH	1.80-5.00
2	C3H	2	C3'H(<i>pro-S</i>)	1.80-3.50	4	СЗН	4	C3'H(<i>pro-S</i>)	1.80-3.50
1	СαН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	4	СβН	4	C3'H(<i>pro-R</i>)	1.80-5.00
2	NH	2	C ₄ H	1.80-3.50	4	C ₄ H	4	NH	1.80-3.50
2	NH	3	NH	1.80-3.50	4	NH	5	NH	1.80-3.50
2	СβН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	4	СβН	5	NH	1.80-5.00
2	NH	3	CH ₃	1.80-5.00	4	СαН	5	NH	1.80-2.50
2	СαН	3	NH	1.80-2.50	4	NH	5	CH_3	1.80-5.00
2	NH	4	СβН	1.80-5.00					

<i>Table S14A</i> : Dihedral angle constraints used in MD calculation for peptide 12.									
Dihedral angles Residues	ϕ_{eta}	θ_{eta}	ψ_{α} or ψ_{β}	χ1	χ1'				
L-Ala ¹									
β-Caa ²	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°	180±30°				
L-Ala ³			120±30°						
β-Caa ⁴	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°	180±30°				
L-Ala ⁵									

	Table S15: List of constraints used in MD study for peptide 13a											
Res	Proton	Res	Proton	Distance	Res	proton	Res	Proton	Distance			
1	СаН	2	NH	1.80-2.50	2	NH	3	CH ₃	1.80-5.00			
1	CH ₃	2	NH	1.80-3.50	3	СαН	4	NH	1.80-2.50			
1	СаН	3	NH	1.80-3.50	3	CH ₃	4	NH	1.80-3.50			
2	NH	2	C_4H	1.80-2.50	3	СαН	5	NH	1.80-3.50			
2	NH	4	СαН	1.80-5.00	4	C ₃ H	4	СαН	1.80-2.50			
2	C4H	4	СαН	1.80-5.00	4	NH	4	C ₄ H	1.80-2.50			
2	NH	3	NH	1.80-3.50	4	NH	5	NH	1.80-3.50			
2	СаН	3	NH	1.80-2.50	4	СαН	5	NH	1.80-2.50			
2	СβН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	4	СβН	5	NH	1.80-5.00			

<i>Table S15A</i> : Dihedral angle constraints used in MD calculation for peptide 13a.									
Dihedral angles Residues	ϕ_{β}	θ_{eta}	ψ_{α} or ψ_{β}	χ1	χ1'				
L-Ala ¹									
β-Caa ²	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°					
L-Ala ³			120±30°						
β-Caa ⁴	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°					
L-Ala ⁵									



Figure S72: Stereoview of the superposition of 10 best structures for peptide **13a** from MD calculations (for the clarity, the protons are removed)

	Table S16: List of constraints used in MD study for peptide 14										
1	СαН	2	NH	1.80-2.50	4	NH	5	NH	1.80-3.50		
1	CH ₃	2	NH	1.80-3.50	3	CH ₃	4	NH	1.80-3.50		
1	СαН	3	CH ₃	1.80-5.00	3	NH	5	CH ₃	1.80-5.00		
1	СαН	2	NH	1.80-2.50	3	СаН	5	NH	1.80-3.50		
2	NH	2	C ₄ H	1.80-2.50	3	СаН	5	CH ₃	1.80-5.00		
2	NH	3	NH	1.80-3.50	4	NH	4	C ₄ H	1.80-2.50		
2	СαН	3	NH	1.80-2.50	4	СаН	5	NH	1.80-2.50		
2	СβН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	4	СβН	5	NH	1.80-5.00		
2	NH	3	CH ₃	1.80-5.00	4	NH	6	СβН	1.80-5.00		
2	NH	4	СβН	1.80-5.00	4	C3H	6	СαН	1.80-5.00		
2	C4H	4	C3'aH	1.80-5.00	4	C4H	6	СαН	1.80-5.00		
2	C4H	4	C3'bH	1.80-5.00	5	СаН	6	NH	1.80-2.50		
2	C ₃ H	5	NH	1.80-5.00	5	CH ₃	6	NH	1.80-3.50		
2	C ₄ H	5	NH	1.80-5.00	6	C3H	6	СαН	1.80-2.50		
3	СαН	4	NH	1.80-2.50	6	C4H	6	СаН	1.80-2.50		

<i>Table S16A</i> : Dihedral angle constraints used in MD calculation for peptide 14.									
Dihedral angles Residues	ϕ_{eta}	θ_{β}	ψ_{α} or ψ_{β}	χ1	χ1'				
L-Ala ¹									
β-Caa ²	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°					
L-Ala ³			120±30°						
β-Caa ⁴	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°					
L-Ala ⁵			120±30°						
β-Caa ⁶									

	Table S17: List of constraints used in MD study for peptide 15										
1	СαН	2	NH	1.80-2.50	3	CH ₃	4	NH	1.80-3.50		
1	CH ₃	2	NH	1.80-3.50	3	NH	5	CH ₃	1.80-5.00		
1	СαН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	3	СаН	5	NH	1.80-5.00		
2	NH	2	C ₄ H	1.80-2.50	3	СаН	5	CH ₃	1.80-5.00		
2	СβН	2	$C3'H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50	4	NH	4	C_4H	1.80-2.50		
2	C3H	2	C3'H _(pro-S)	1.80-3.50	4	СβН	4	$C3'H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50		
2	NH	3	NH	1.80-3.50	4	C3H	4	C3'H _(pro-S)	1.80-3.50		
2	СαН	3	NH	1.80-2.50	4	NH	5	NH	1.80-5.00		
2	СβН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	4	СаН	5	NH	1.80-2.50		
2	NH	3	CH ₃	1.80-5.00	4	СβН	5	NH	1.80-5.00		
2	NH	4	СβН	1.80-5.00	4	NH	6	СβН	1.80-5.00		
2	NH	4	СаН	1.80-5.00	4	C ₄ H	6	СαН	1.80-5.00		
2	C ₄ H	5	NH	1.80-5.00	5	СаН	6	NH	1.80-2.50		
3	CaH	4	NH	1.80-2.50	5	CH ₃	6	NH	1.80-3.50		

<i>Table S17A</i> : Dihedral angle constraints used in MD calculation for peptide 15.										
Dihedral angles Residues	ϕ_{eta}	θ_{β}	ψ_{α} or ψ_{β}	χ1	χ1'					
L-Ala ¹										
β-Caa ²	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°	180±30°					
L-Ala ³			120±30°							
β-Caa ⁴	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°	180±30°					
L-Ala ⁵			120±30°							
β-Caa ⁶										



Figure *S***73:** Stereoview of the superposition of 10 best structures for peptide **15** from MD calculations (for the clarity, the protons are removed)

			Table S18: L	ist of constraint	s use	ed in MD	stud	y for peptide 16	
1	СαН	2	NH	1.80-2.50	3	СаН	5	NH	1.80-3.50
1	CH ₃	2	NH	1.80-3.50	3	СаН	5	CH ₃	1.80-5.00
1	СаН	3	NH	1.80-3.50	3	СаН	6	NH	1.80-5.00
2	NH	2	C_4H	1.80-2.50	4	NH	4	C ₄ H	1.80-2.50
2	NH	3	NH	1.80-3.50	4	C3H	4	$C\alpha H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50
2	СαН	3	NH	1.80-2.50	4	C4H	4	$C\alpha H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50
2	СβН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	4	СаН	5	NH	1.80-2.50
2	NH	3	CH ₃	1.80-5.00	4	СβН	5	NH	1.80-5.00
2	NH	4	СβН	1.80-5.00	4	NH	6	СβН	1.80-5.00
2	NH	4	$C\alpha H_{(pro-S)}$	1.80-5.00	4	C_4H	6	NH	1.80-5.00
2	C4H	4	$C\alpha H_{(pro-S)}$	1.80-3.50	5	СаН	6	NH	1.80-2.50
2	C ₄ H	5	NH	1.80-3.50	5	CH ₃	6	NH	1.80-3.50
3	СаН	4	NH	1.80-2.50	4	NH	6	NH	1.80-5.00
4	NH	5	NH	1.80-3.50	5	NH	6	NH	1.80-5.00
3	CH ₃	4	NH	1.80-3.50	6	СβН	6	$C3'H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50
3	NH	5	CH ₃	1.80-5.00	6	C3H	6	C3'H _(pro-S)	1.80-3.50

<i>Table S18A</i> : Dihedral angle constraints used in MD calculation for peptide 16.									
Dibedral angles Residues	ϕ_{β}	θ_{eta}	ψ_{α} or ψ_{β}	χ1	χ1'				
L-Ala ¹									
β-Caa ²	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°					
L-Ala ³			120±30°						
β-Caa⁴	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°	180±30°					
L-Ala ⁵			120±30°						
β-Caa ⁶					180±30°				

			Table S19: Lis	t of constraints	used	in MD s	tudy	for peptide 17	
1	СαН	2	NH	1.80-2.50	3	CH ₃	4	NH	1.80-3.50
1	CH ₃	2	NH	1.80-3.50	3	NH	5	CH ₃	1.80-5.00
1	СαН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	3	СаН	5	NH	1.80-5.00
1	СαН	3	CH ₃	1.80-5.00	3	СαН	5	CH ₃	1.80-5.00
2	NH	2	C ₄ H	1.80-2.50	4	NH	4	C_4H	1.80-2.50
2	C3H	2	$C\alpha H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50	4	СβН	4	$C3'H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50
2	C4H	2	$C\alpha H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50	4	С3Н	4	C3'H _(pro-S)	1.80-3.50
2	C_3H	2	СаН	1.80-3.50	4	NH	5	NH	1.80-3.50
2	NH	3	NH	1.80-3.50	4	СαН	5	NH	1.80-2.50
2	СαН	3	NH	1.80-2.50	4	СβН	5	NH	1.80-5.00
2	СβН	3	NH	1.80-5.00	4	NH	6	СβН	1.80-5.00
2	NH	3	CH ₃	1.80-5.00	4	C ₃ H	6	СαН	1.80-5.00
2	NH	4	СβН	1.80-5.00	5	СαН	6	NH	1.80-2.50
2	NH	4	СаН	1.80-5.00	5	CH ₃	6	NH	1.80-3.50
2	C ₄ H	5	NH	1.80-5.00	6	СβН	6	$C3'H_{(pro-R)}$	1.80-3.50
2	C ₃ H	5	NH	1.80-5.00	6	С3Н	6	C3'H _(pro-S)	1.80-3.50
3	СαН	4	NH	1.80-2.50					

<i>Table S19A</i> : Dihedral angle constraints used in MD calculation for peptide 17.					
Dihedral angles Residues	ϕ_{β}	θ_{eta}	ψ_{α} or ψ_{β}	χ1	χ1'
L-Ala ¹					
β-Caa ²	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°		
L-Ala ³			120±30°		
β-Caa ⁴	120±30°	60±30°	-120±30°		180±30°
L-Ala ⁵			120±30°		
β-Caa ⁶					180±30°



Figure S74: Stereoview of the superposition of 10 best structures for peptide **17** from MD calculations (for the clarity, the protons are removed)