

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### **Cyclopeptoids: a Novel Class of Phase-Transfer Catalysts**

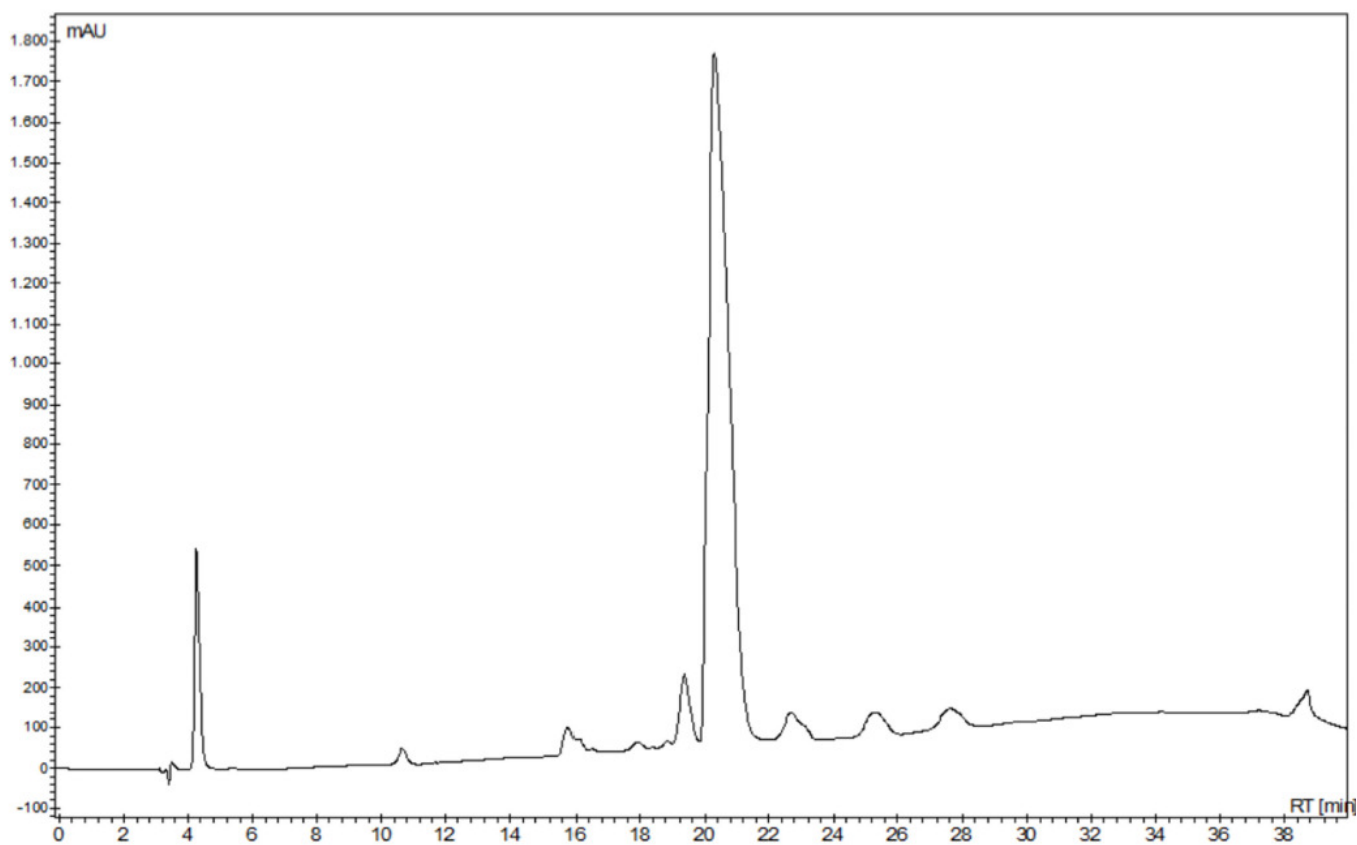
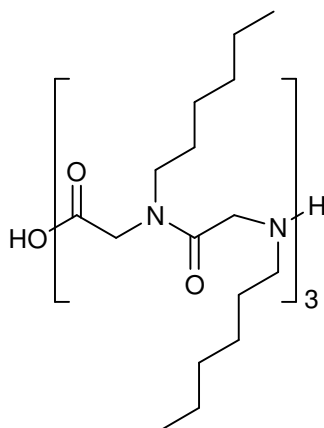
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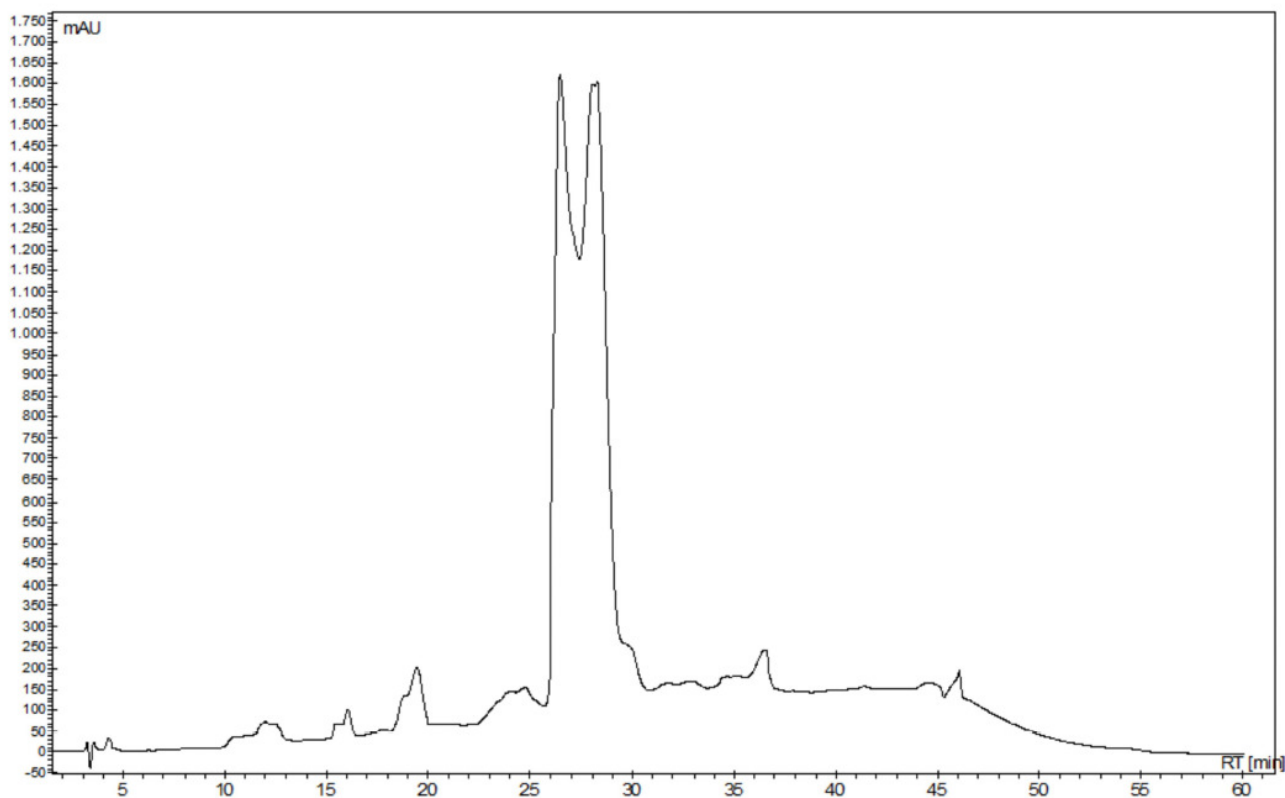
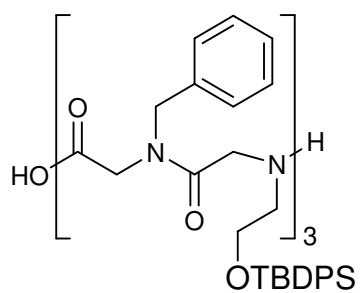
## 1. HPLC chromatograms of linear compounds 8-11.

### Compound 8



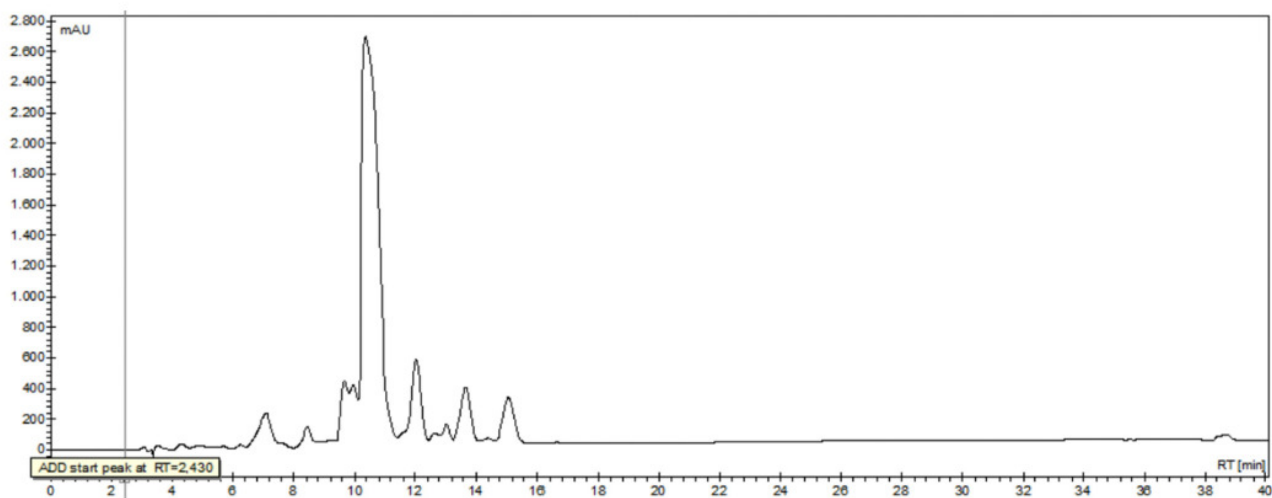
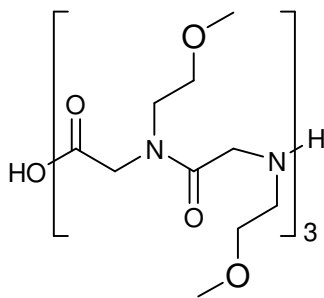
**Yield:** 61% (crude residue); **ES-MS:** 865.9  $m/z$  [ $M + H^+$ ]  $t_R$ : 20.3 min; conditions: 5→100% B in 30 min ; (A, 0.1% TFA in water, B, 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile); flow: 1 mL/min, 220 nm].

## 1.1 Compound 9



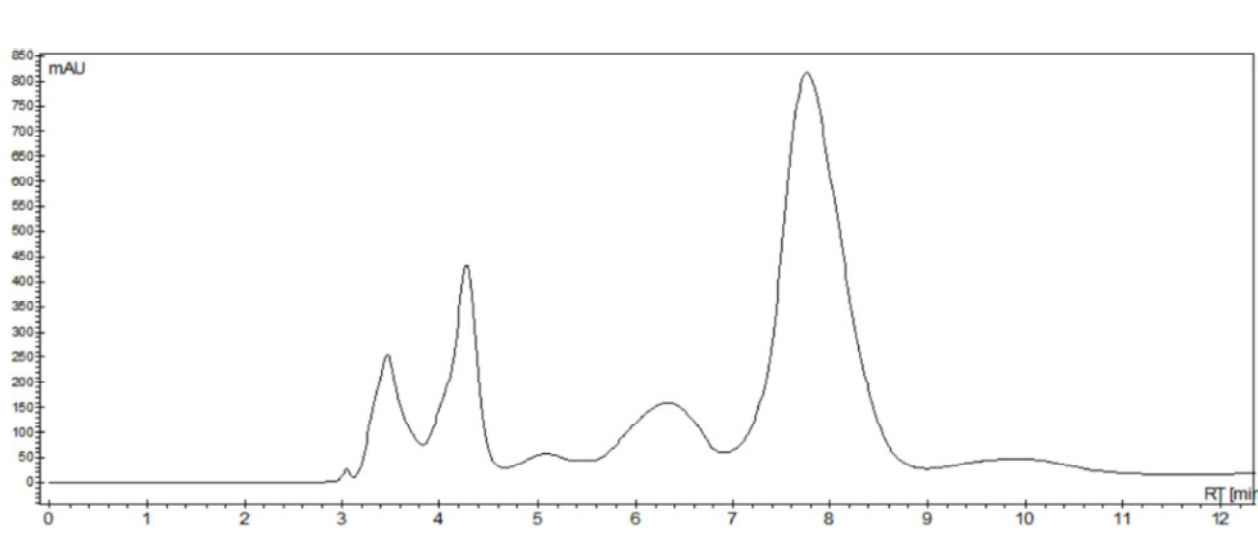
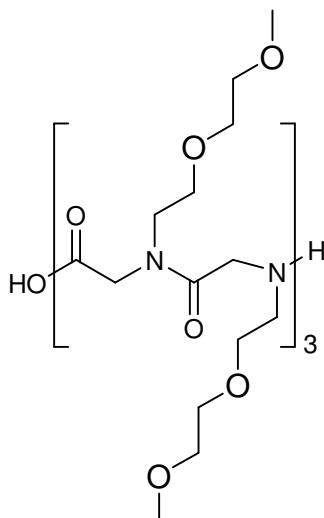
**Yield:** 76% (crude residue); **ES-MS:** 1499.7  $m/z$  [ $M + H^+$ ]  $t_R$ : 26.4 min; ; conditions: 5→100% B in 30 min ; (A, 0.1% TFA in water, B, 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile); flow: 1 mL/min, 220 nm].

## 1.2 Compound 10



**Yield:** 65% (crude residue); **ES-MS:** 709.1  $m/z$  [ $M + H^+$ ]  $t_R$ : 10.4 min; ; conditions: 5→100% B in 30 min ; (A, 0.1% TFA in water, B, 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile); flow: 1 mL/min, 220 nm).

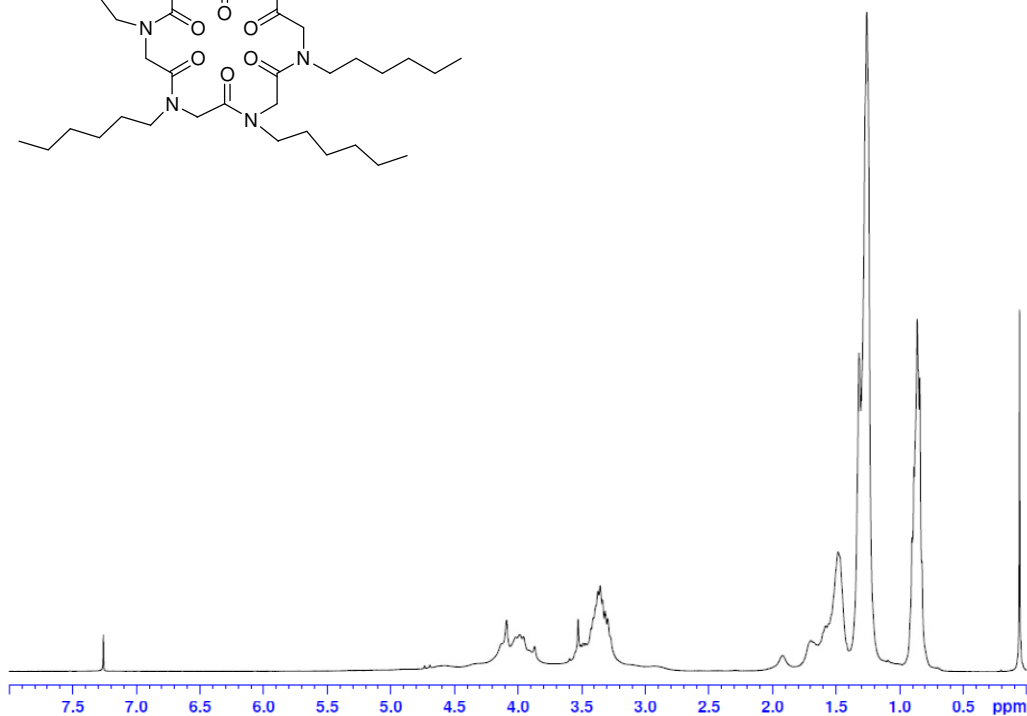
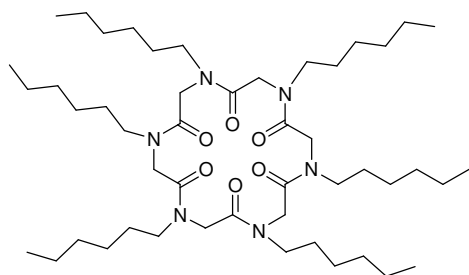
### 1.3 Compound 11



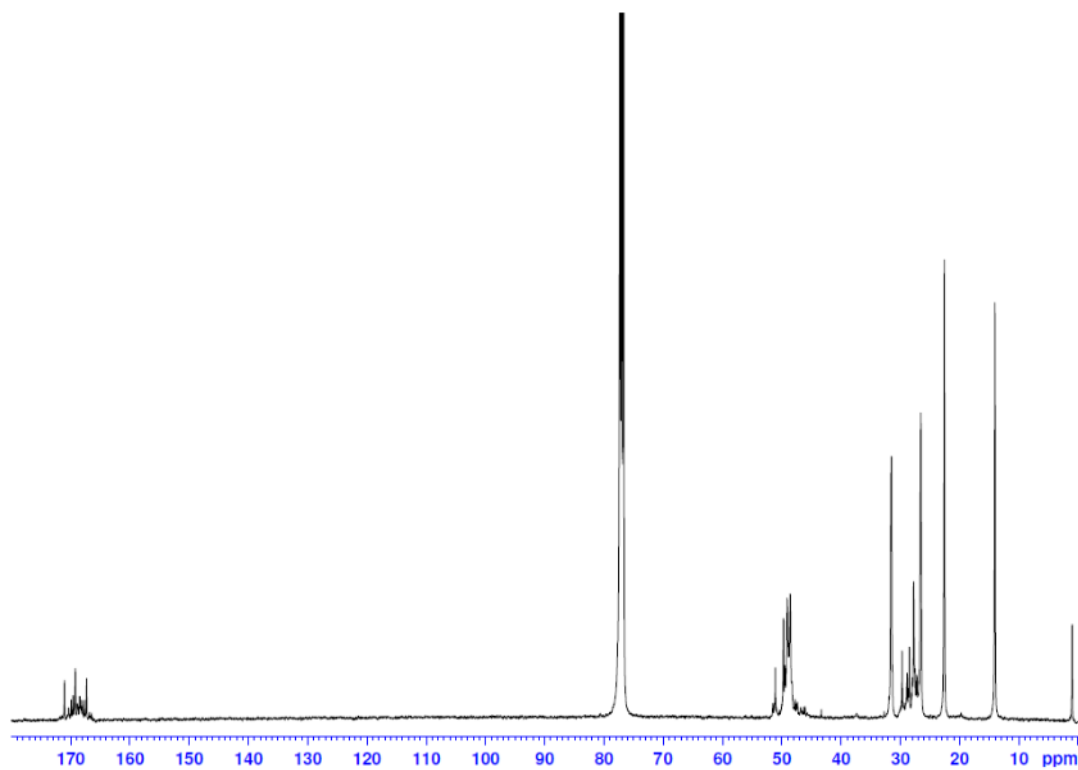
**Yield:** 69% (purified by RP-HPLC); **ES-MS:** 972.5  $m/z$   $[M + H]^+$   $t_R$ : 7.8 min; conditions: 25→100% B in 30 min ; (A, 0.1% TFA in water, B, 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile); flow: 1 mL/min, 220 nm).

## 2 $^1\text{H}$ - and $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra of cyclopeptoids **3-6**, **12** and **13**.

### 2.1 Compound **3**

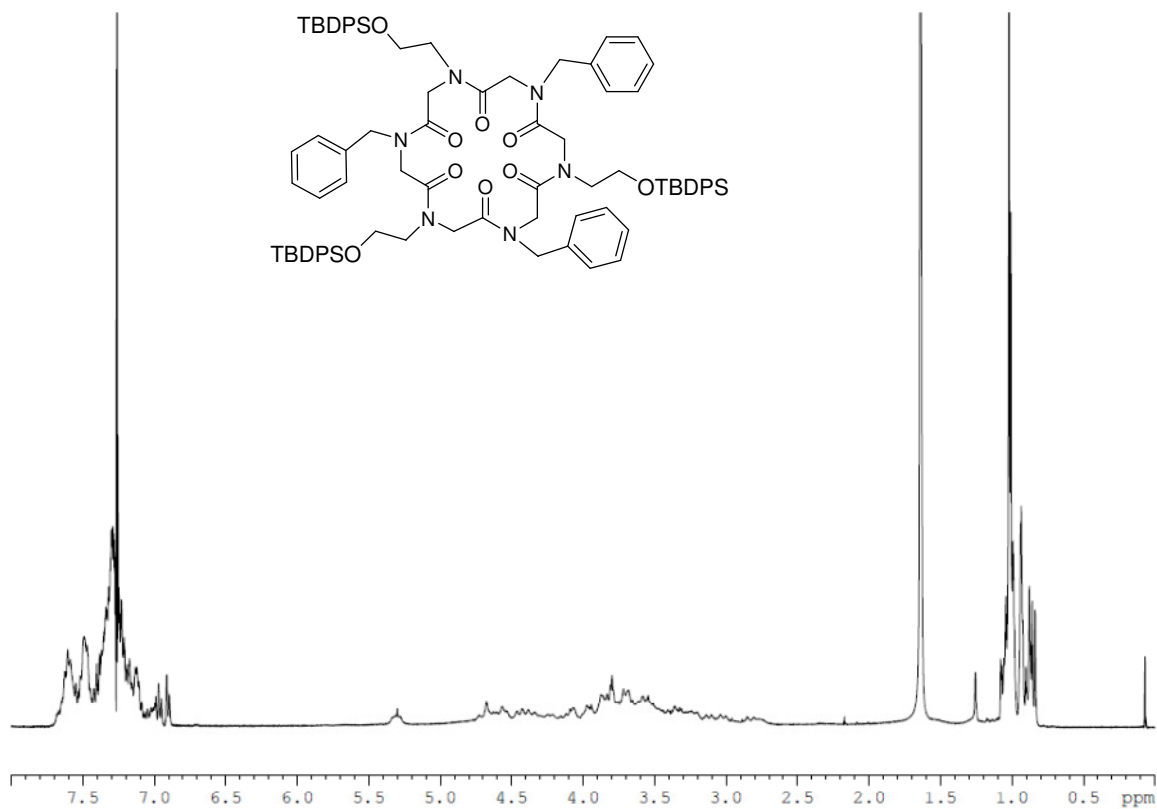


**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , mixture of rotamers) of **3**.

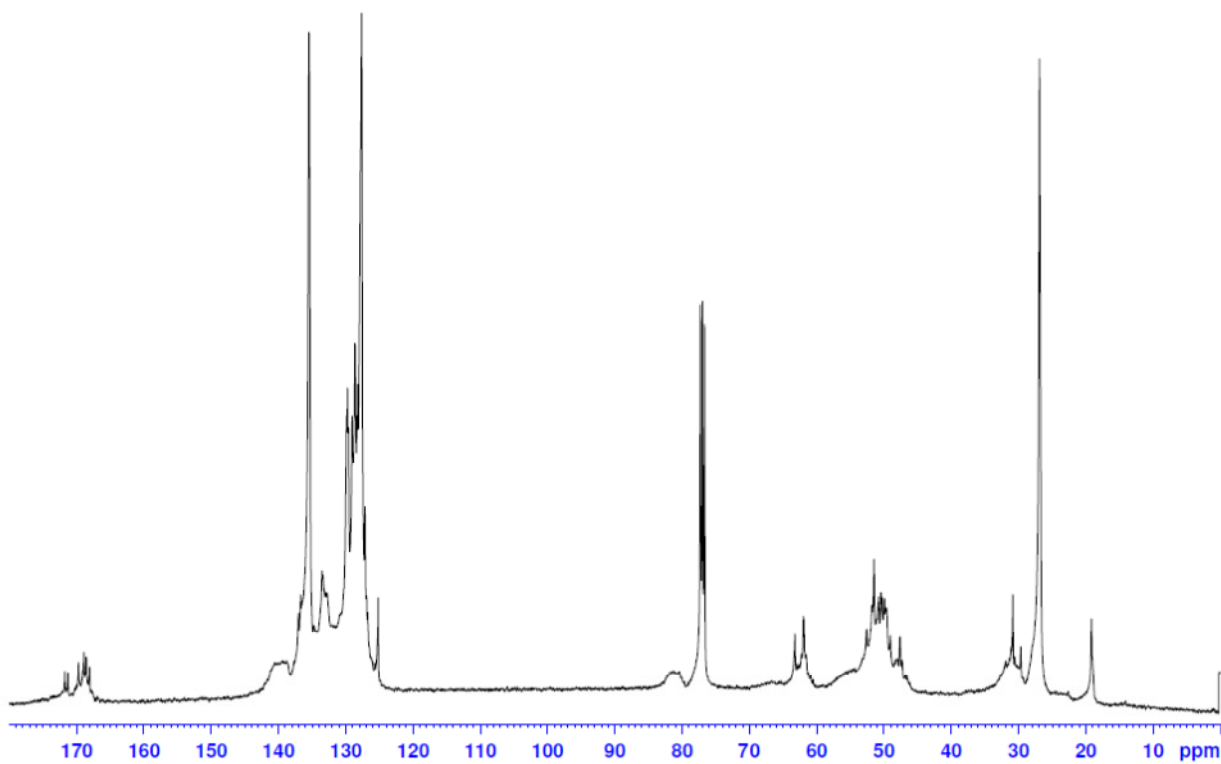


**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , mixture of rotamers) of **3**.

## 2.2 Compound 4



**Figure S3.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, mixture of rotamers) of **4**.



**Figure S4.** <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, mixture of rotamers) of **4**.

### 2.3 Compound 5

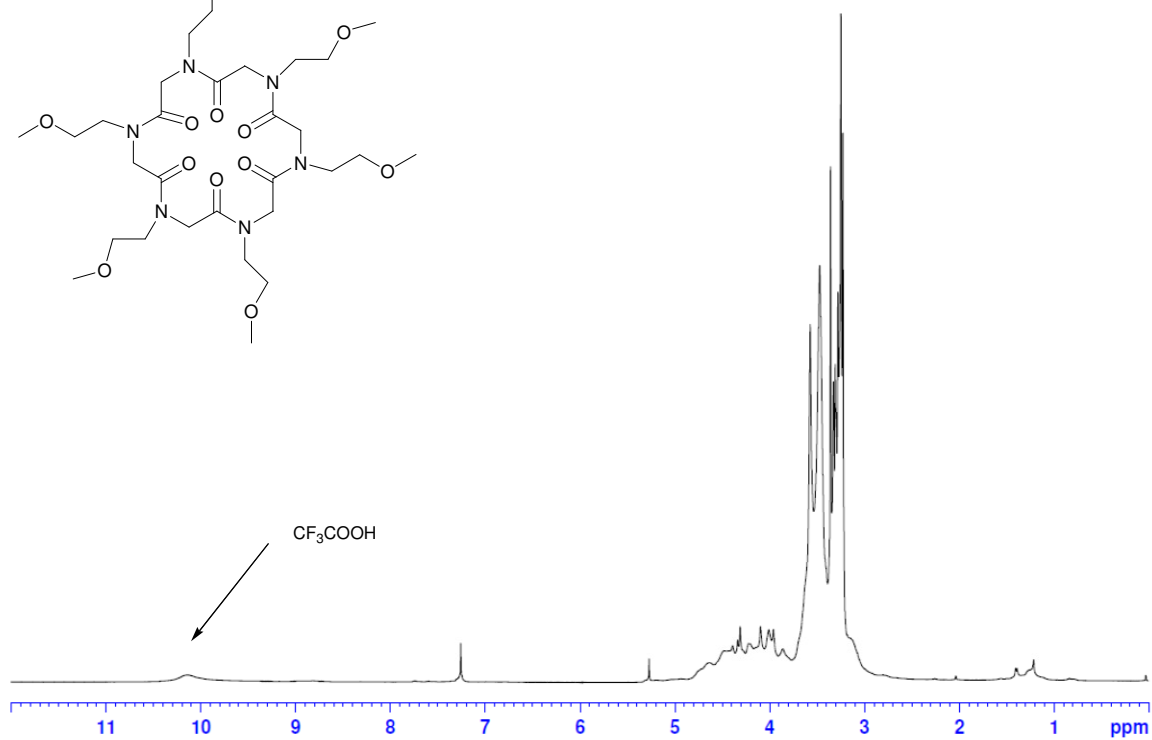
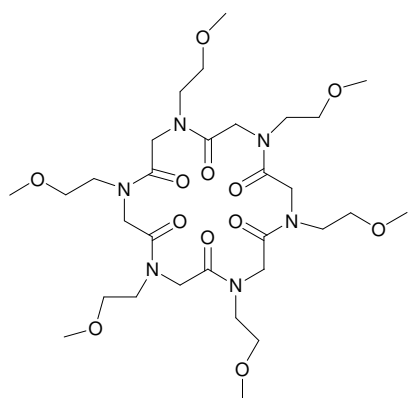


Figure S5. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, mixture of rotamers) of **5**.

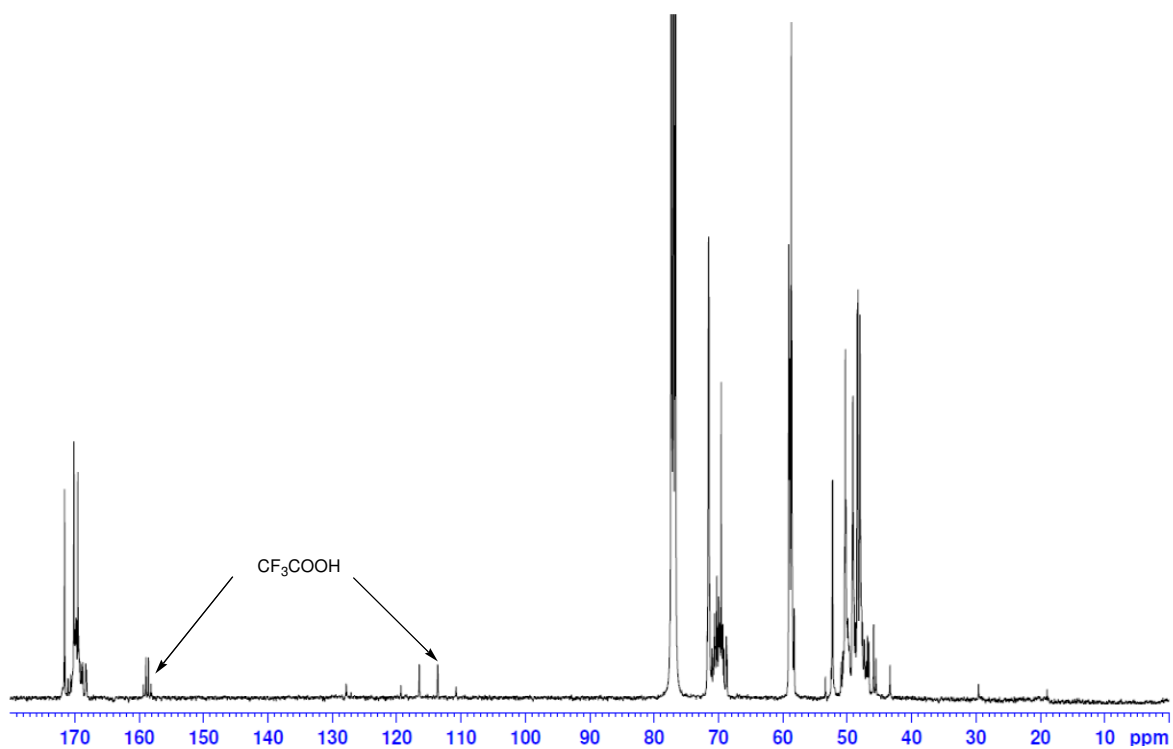
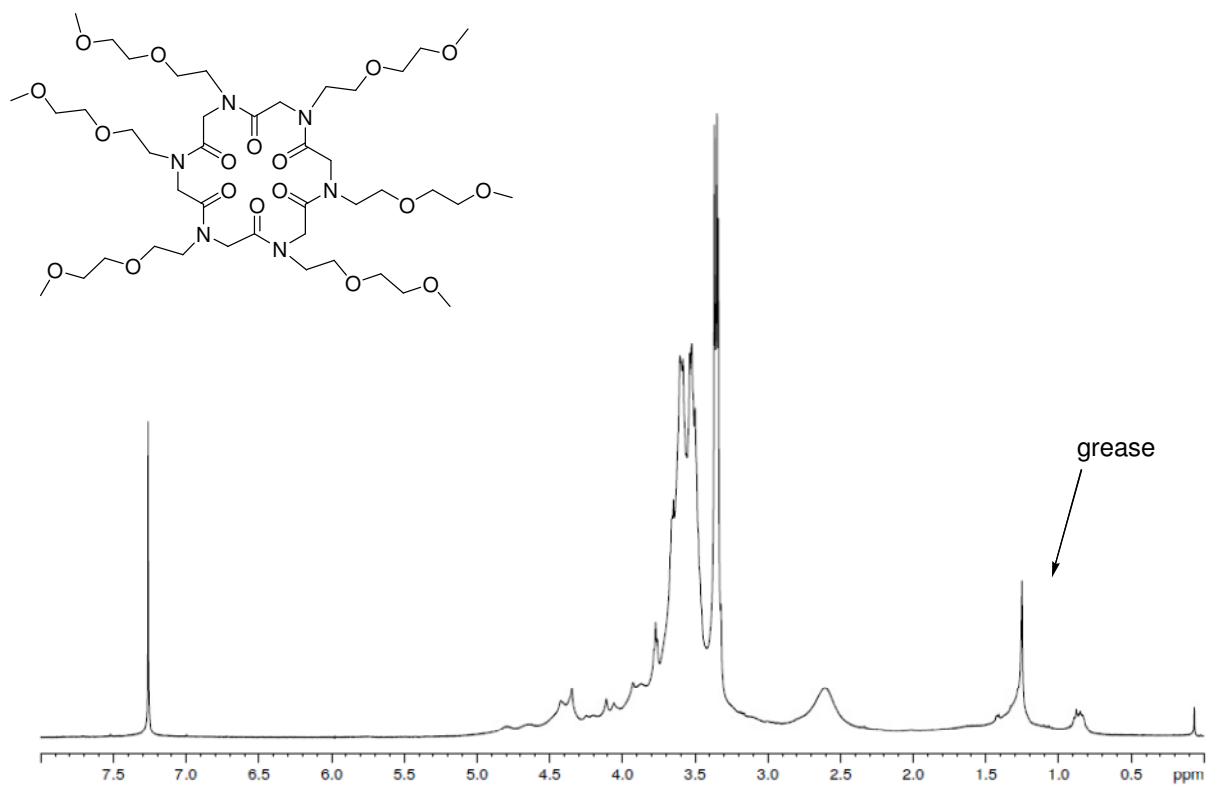


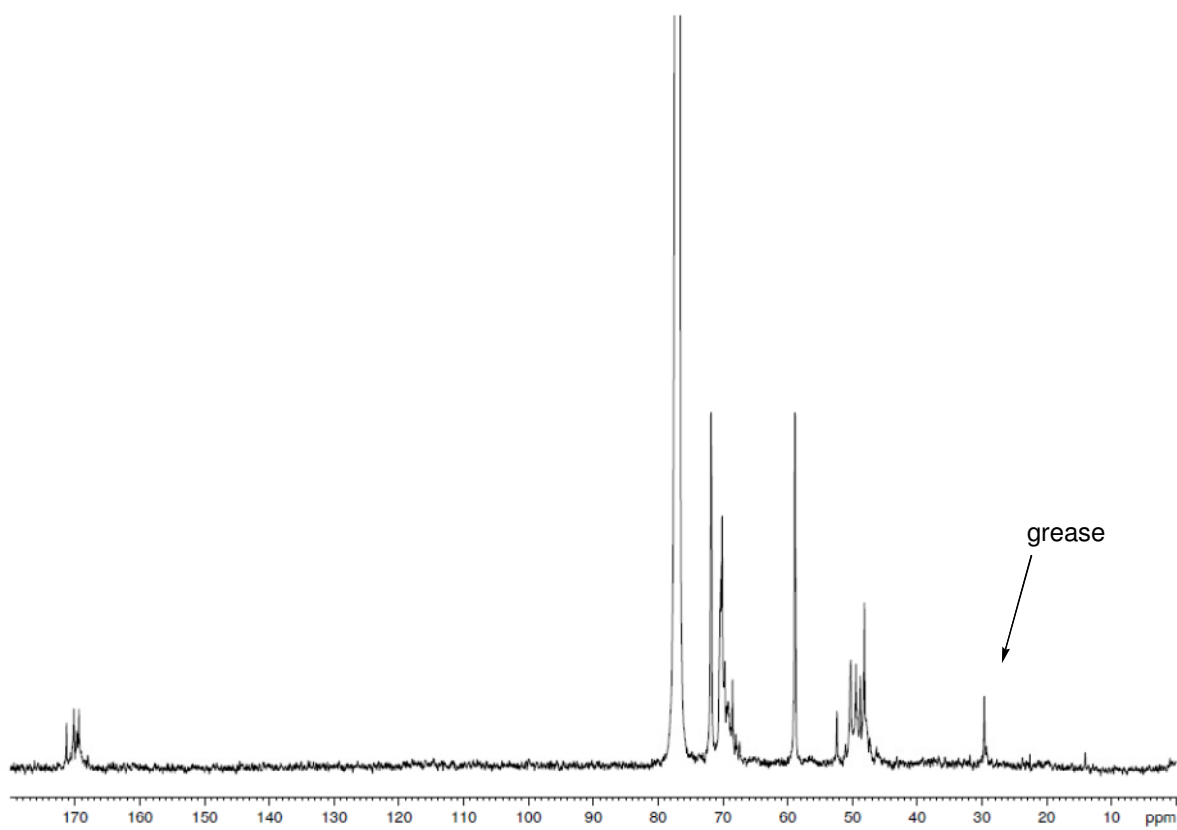
Figure S6. <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, mixture of rotamers) of **5**.

### 2.4 Compound 6





**Figure S7.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, mixture of rotamers) of **6**.



**Figure**

**S8.** <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, mixture of rotamers) of **6**.

## 2.5 Compound 12

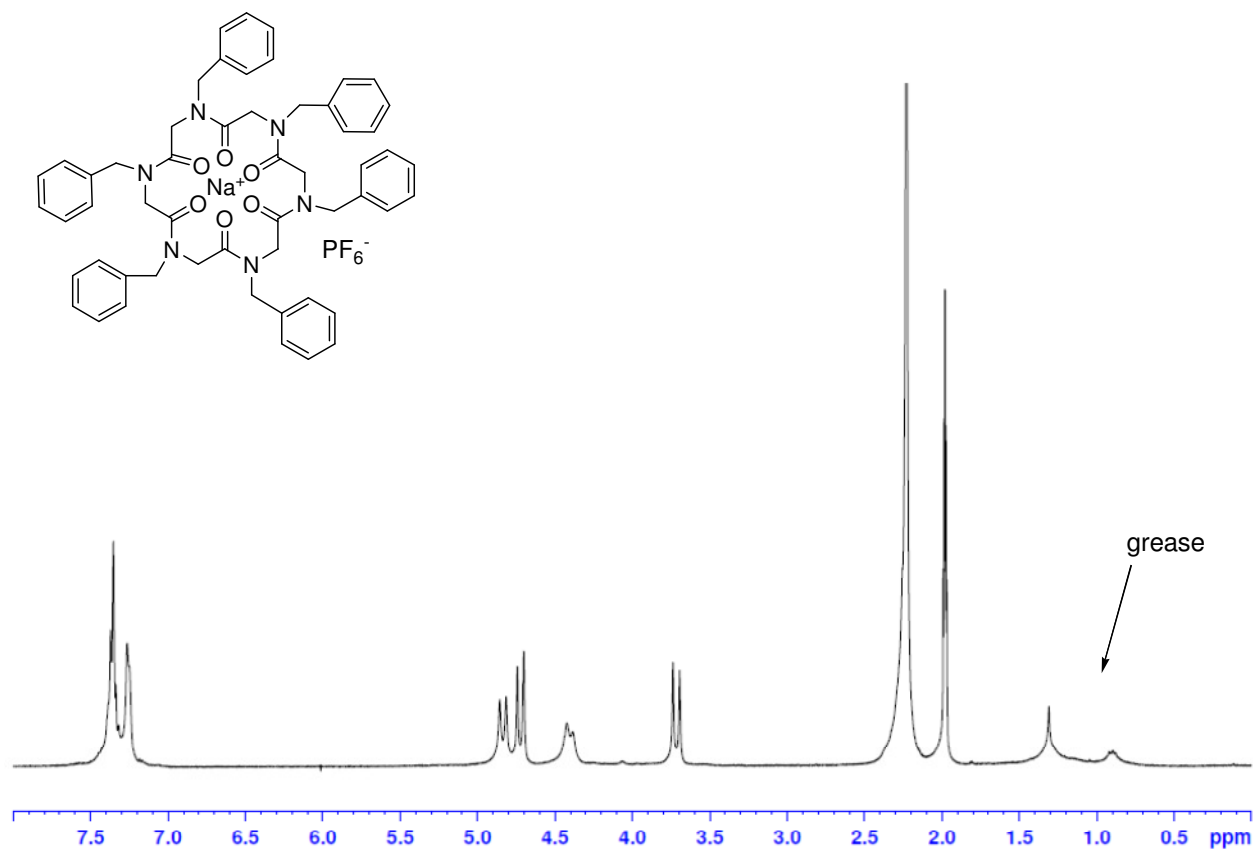


Figure S9.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ ) of **12**, complex with  $\text{Na}^+\text{PF}_6^-$ .

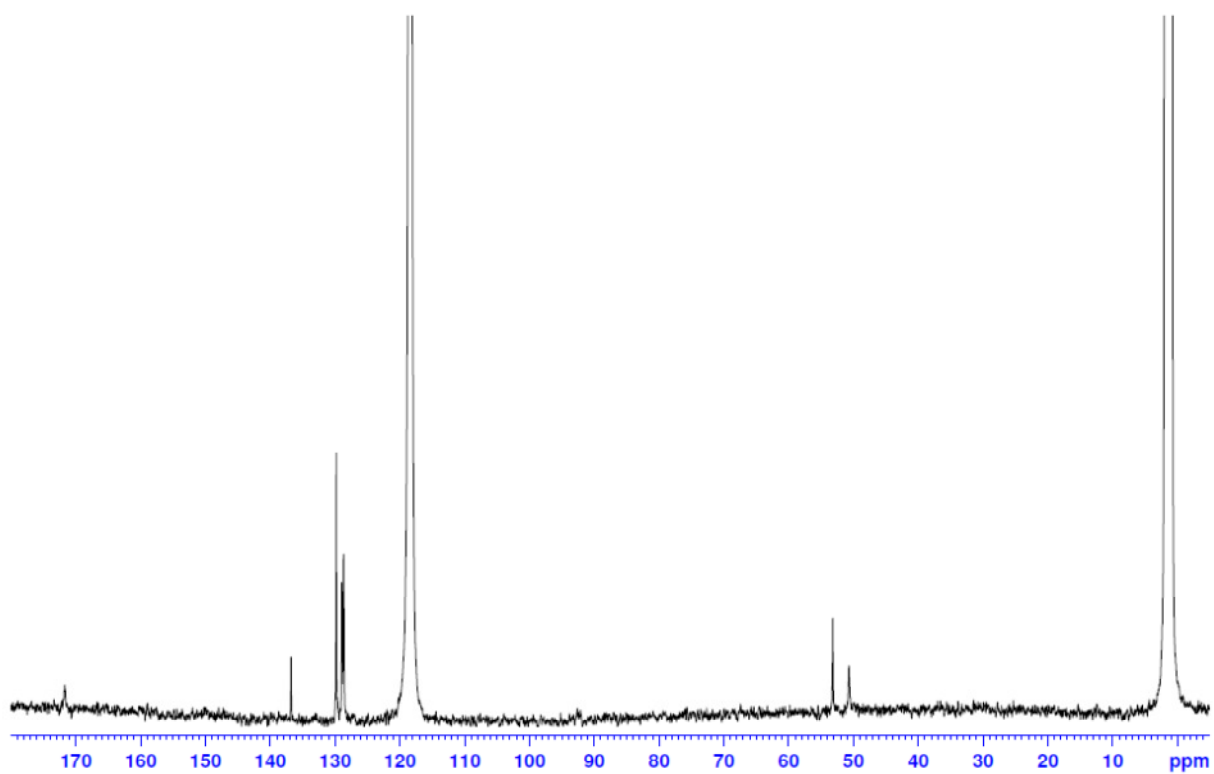
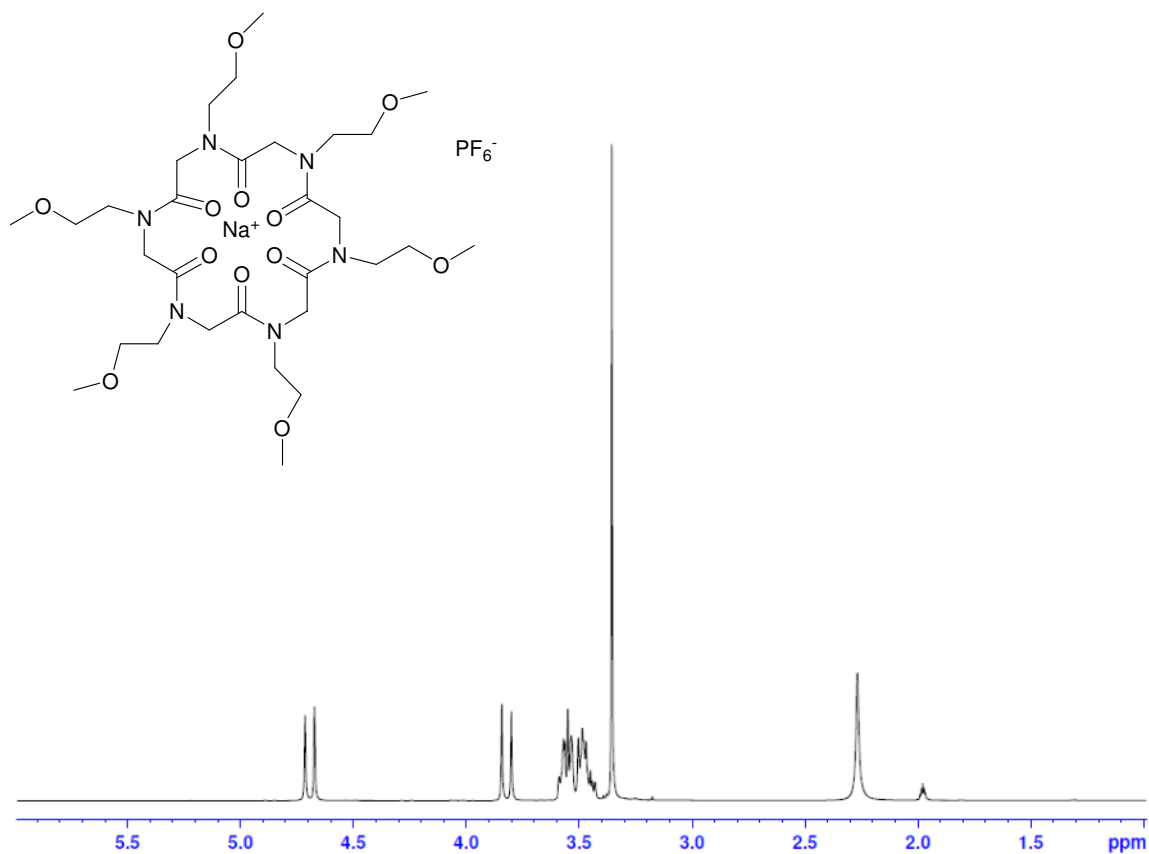
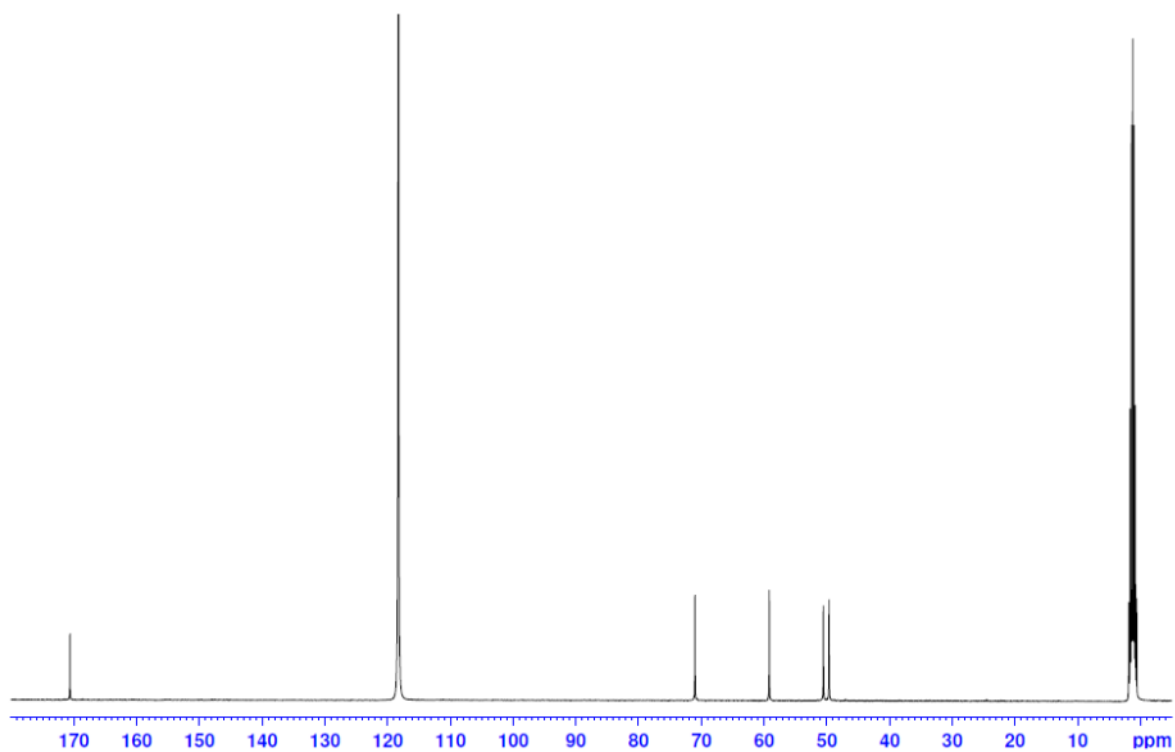


Figure S10.  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ ) of **12**, complex with  $\text{Na}^+\text{PF}_6^-$ .

## 2.6 Compound 13



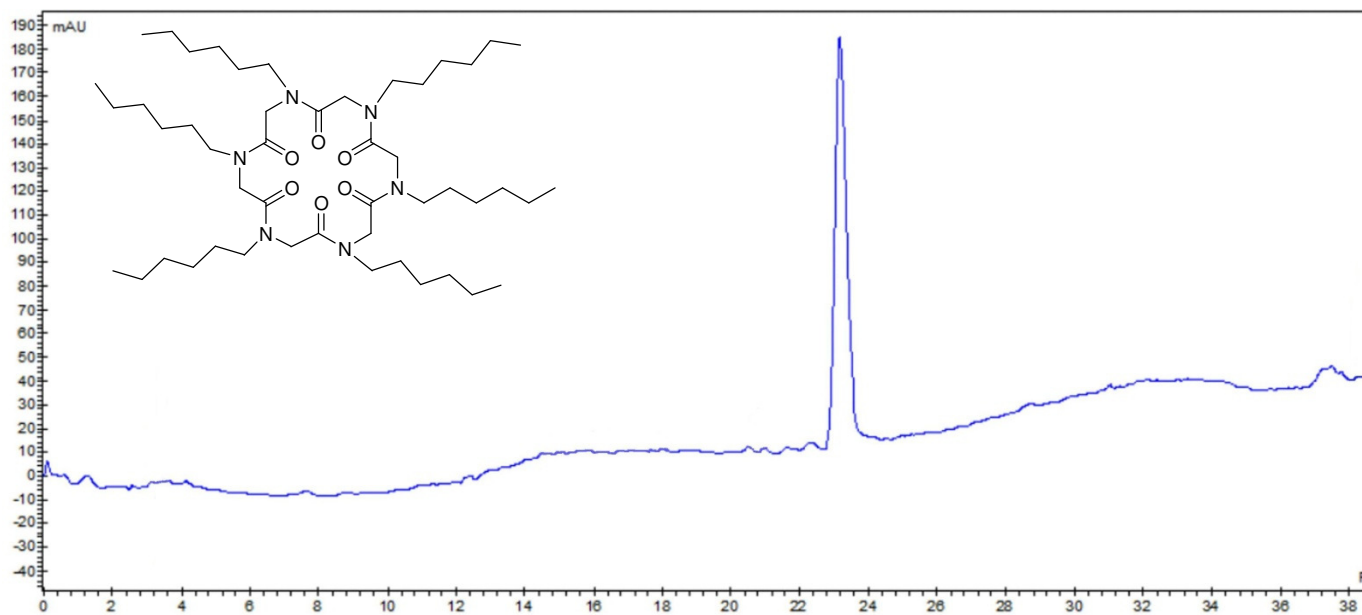
**Figure S11.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ ) of **12**, complex with  $\text{Na}^+\text{PF}_6^-$ .



**Figure S12.**  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ ) of **12**, complex with  $\text{Na}^+\text{PF}_6^-$ .

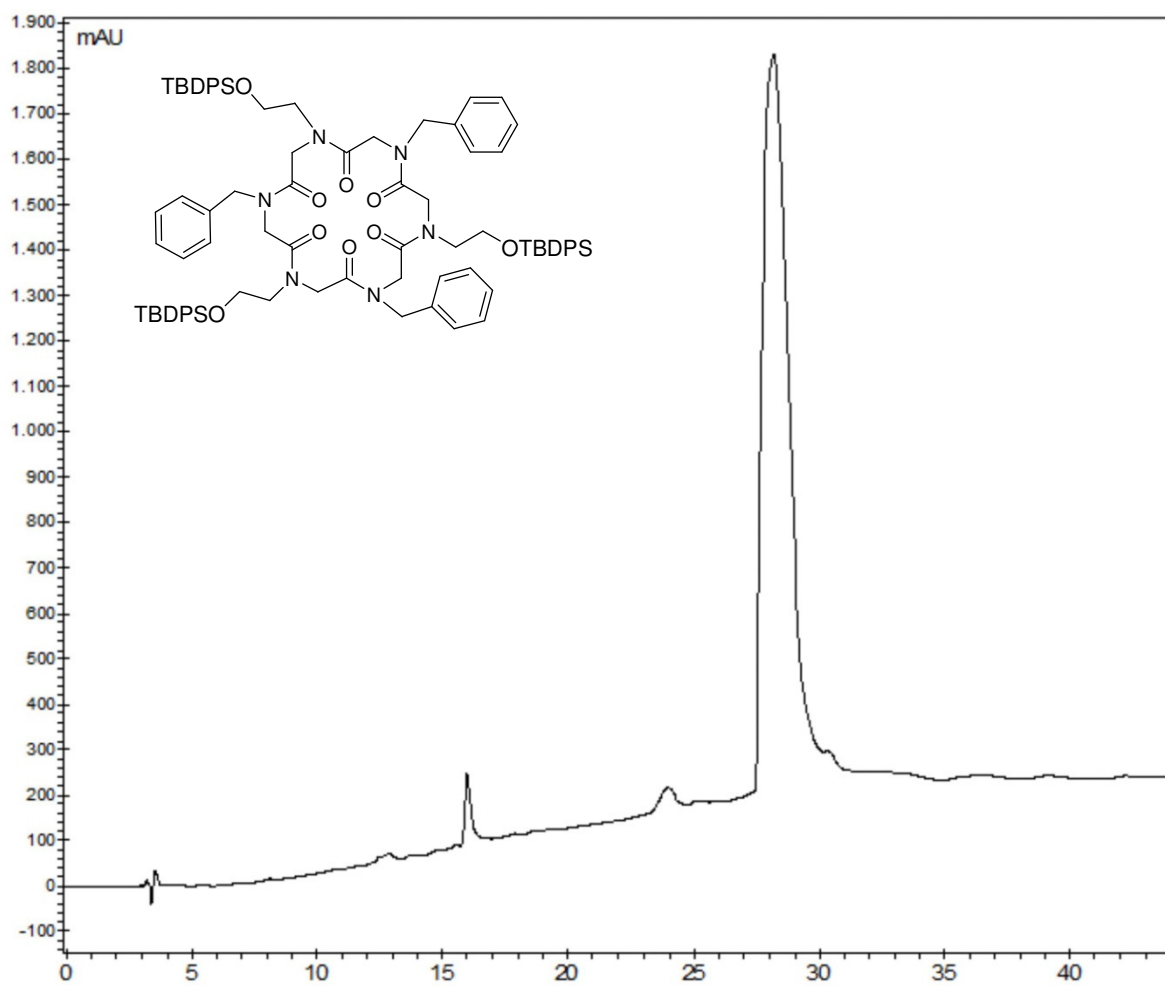
### 3. HPLC chromatograms of cyclic compounds 3-6.

#### 3.1 Compound 3



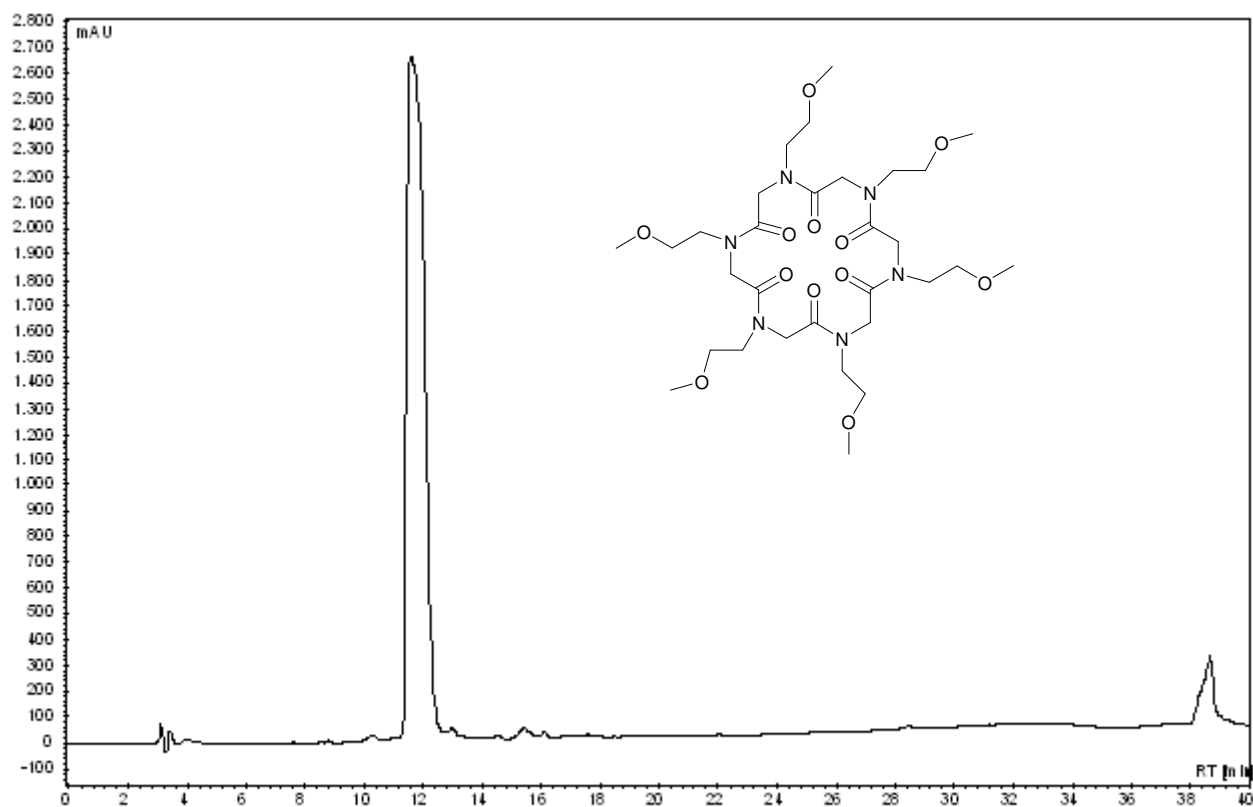
$t_R$ : 23.2 min; ; conditions: 5→100% B in 30 min ; (A, 0.1% TFA in water, B, 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile); flow: 1 mL/min, 220 nm].

### 3.2 Compound 4



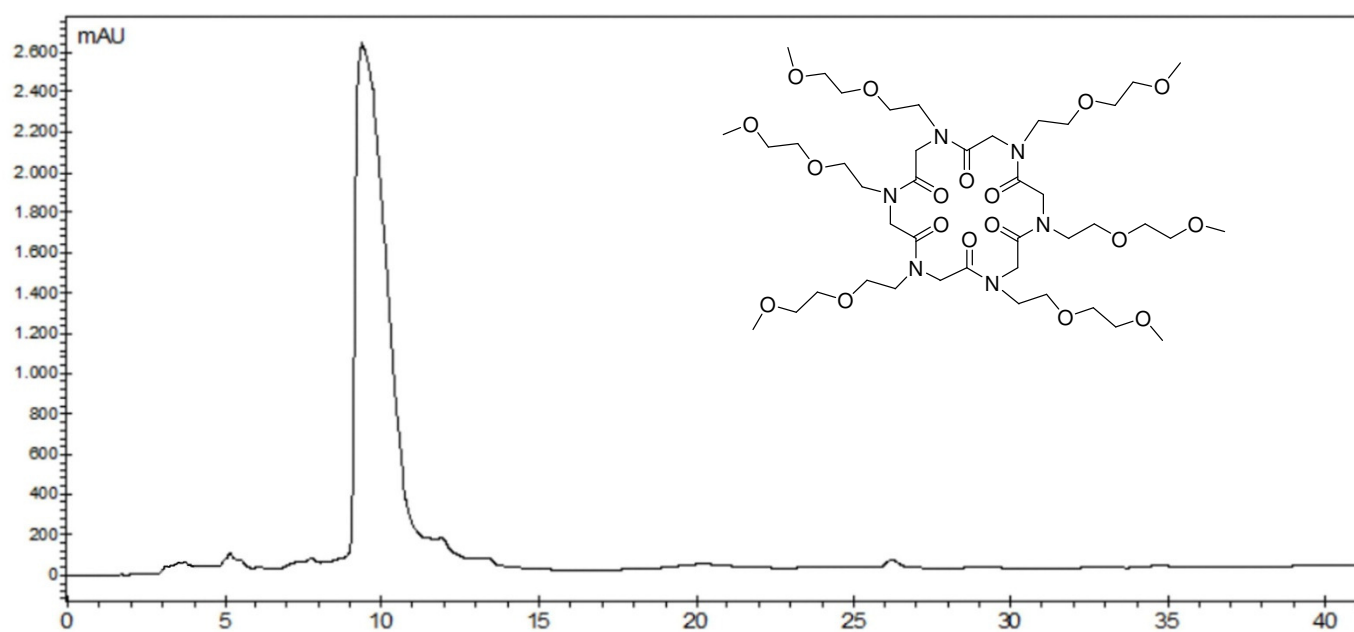
$t_R$ : 28.2 min; ; conditions: 5→100% B in 30 min ; (A, 0.1% TFA in water, B, 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile); flow: 1 mL/min, 220 nm].

### 3.3 Compound 5



$t_R$ : 11.8 min; ; conditions: 5→100% B in 30 min ; (A, 0.1% TFA in water, B, 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile); flow: 1 mL/min, 220 nm].

### 3.4 Compound 6



$t_R$ : 10.6 min; ; conditions: 5→100% B in 30 min ; (A, 0.1% TFA in water, B, 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile); flow: 1 mL/min, 220 nm].