

Supporting informations

Influence of *N*-methylation and conformation on almiramide anti-leishmanial activity

Anh Minh Thao Nguyen[†], Skye Brettel[†], Noélie Douanne,[£] Claudia Duquette,[£] Audrey Corbeil,[£] Emanuella F. Fajardo[‡], Martin Olivier,[‡] Christopher Fernandez-Prada,[£] William D. Lubell^{†*}

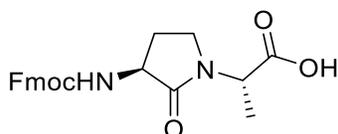
[†]Départements de chimie et [£]de pathologie et microbiologie, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-Ville, Montréal, Québec, H3C3J7, Canada and [‡]Department of Microbiology and Immunology, McGill University, Montréal, Canada

Table of contents

Synthesis procedure of AgI and Nai dipeptides.....	S2
NMR Spectra.....	S7
Ascertainment of purity by HPLC.....	S14
Dose-response curves of <i>Leishmania</i> strains and LM-1 macrophage survival rate in the presence of peptides 12-37.....	S31

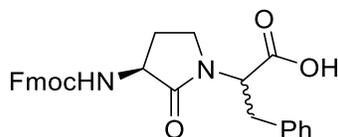
Synthesis procedure of Agl and Nai dipeptides

Fmoc-Agl dipeptides were synthesized as described for the synthesis of Fmoc-Agl-Val-OH in reference 36 in the article. In brief, Fmoc-Agl-Ala-OH and Fmoc-Agl-Phe-OH were prepared by alkylation of the corresponding *N*-Boc-methionyl dipeptide *tert*-butyl ester with CH₃I, lactam cyclization using NaH to provide *N*-(Boc)Agl dipeptide *tert*-butyl esters **39b-c**, removal of the acid labile protection, and amine protection with Fmoc-OSu giving Fmoc-Agl dipeptide acids **38b-c**. Characterization of Boc-Agl dipeptide *tert*-butyl ester **39b-c**, and Fmoc-Agl dipeptide acids **38b-c** are presented below.



38b

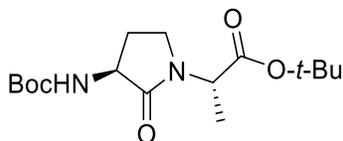
***N*-Fmoc-(3*S*)-Agl-(2*S*)-Ala-OH (38b)** : R_f 0.23 (10% MeOH in DCM); $[\alpha]_D^{25} -43^\circ$ (c 1.5, MeOH); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.58 (brs, 2H), 7.74 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.38 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 4.86 – 4.72 (m, 1H), 4.52 – 4.43 (m, 1H), 4.36 (m, 2H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.51-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.41 – 3.30 (m, 1H), 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.45 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.1, 173.9, 156.9, 143.7, 141.3, 127.8, 127.2, 125.2, 120.1, 67.6, 52.8, 50.4, 47.1, 41.7, 27.3, 14.5. HRMS (ESI⁺) calcd m/z for C₂₂H₂₃N₂O₅ [M+H]⁺, 395.1601 found 395.1602.



38c

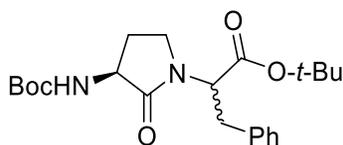
***N*-Fmoc-(3*S*)-Agl-(2*R,S*)-Phe-O-*t*-Bu (38c)** was isolated as a 3:2 mixture that was assessed based on the integration of the phenylalanine α -proton signals at 4.99 and 4.95 ppm. Proton and carbon NMR signals of the minor diastereoisomer are written respectively in brackets and parentheses. R_f 0.41 (30% EtOAc in hexane); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 – 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.24 – 7.20 (m,

1H), [7.18 – 7.16 (m, 4H)], [4.99 (dd, $J = 11.3, 6.4$ Hz, 1H)], 4.95 (dd, $J = 11.3, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), [4.15 (br s, 1H)], 3.94 (br s, 1H), 3.43 (t, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 1H), [3.38 – 3.24 (m, 2H)], 3.17 (m, 1H), [3.07 (m, 1H)], 3.02 – 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.57 – 2.50 (m, 2H), [1.44 (s, 9H)], 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.42 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.6, 173.3, 156.6, 143.9, (143.8), 141.4, (141.3), 136.5, (136.4), 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 127.8, (127.7), 127.2, 125.3, 120.1, 67.2, (53.0), 55.2, 47.1, (52.2), 42.1, 34.9, 27.6, 27.4, (27.8); HRMS (ESI⁺) calcd m/z for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 405.2384, found 405.2392.



39b

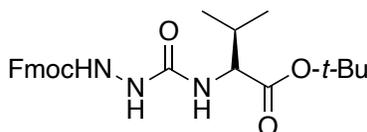
***N*-Boc-(3*S*)-Agl-(2*S*)-Ala-O-*t*-Bu (39b)** : R_f 0.35 (30% EtOAc in hexane); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} -68^\circ$ (c 1.2, MeOH); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.10 (s, 1H), 4.72 (q, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.24 (br s, 1H), 3.46 (t, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.31 (td, $J = 9.7, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.71-2.62 (m, 1H), 1.89 (d, $J = 10.7$ Hz, 1H), 1.45 (s, 18H), 1.38 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H); δ ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.5, 170.4, 156.1, 82.1, 80.0, 52.5, 50.5, 41.1, 29.0, 28.5, 28.1, 15.1. HRMS (ESI⁺) calcd m/z for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 329.2071 found 329.2074.



39c

***N*-Boc-(3*S*)-Agl-(2*R,S*)-Phe-OH (39c)** was isolated as a 2:1 mixture that was assessed based on the integration of the phenylalanine α -proton signals at 5.07 and 4.88 ppm. Signals of the minor diastereoisomer are written respectively in brackets and parentheses. R_f 0.30 (10% MeOH in DCM); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.85 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.26 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 5.93 (br s, 1H), [5.57 (br s, 1H)], 5.07 (dd, $J = 11.1, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), [4.88 (m, 1H)], 4.40 – 4.33 (m, 1H), [4.31 - 4.26 (m, 1H)], 4.22 – 4.18 (m, 1H), [4.13 – 4.07 (m, 1H)], 3.50 – 3.39 (m, 2H), 3.29 – 3.13 (m, 2H), 3.03 (dd, $J = 14.8, 11.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.46 (br s, 1H), 1.95 – 1.83 (m, 1H), [1.68 – 1.59 (m, 1H)]; ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (172.9), 172.7,

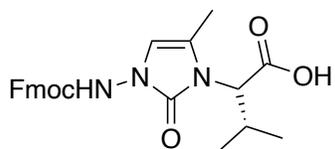
= 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 4.21 (s, 1H), 2.33 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 0.99 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 169.7, 155.8, 152.5, 143.7, 141.4, 127.9, 127.3, 125.4, 120.1, 104.2, 82.5, 68.3, 61.4, 60.6, 47.1, 31.8, 28.1, 19.3, 18.8, 9.4; HRMS (ESI⁺) calcd m/z for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 514.2312, found: 514.2297.



41

Fmoc-azaGly-Val-O t -Bu (41)

A solution of *N,N'*-disuccinimidyl carbonate (DSC, 2.7 g, 10.6 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (100 mL) under argon was cooled to 0°C and treated with Fmoc-hydrazide (2.7 g, 9.6 mmol). The ice bath was removed. The reaction mixture warmed to room temperature. After stirring for 1 h, the mixture was cooled to 0°C and treated with L-valine *tert*-butyl ester hydrochloride (2.2 g, 10.6 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) and DIEA (3.7 mL, 21.1 mmol, 2.2 equiv.). The ice bath was removed. The reaction warmed to room temperature with stirring overnight. The volatiles were evaporated. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (50 mL) and water (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 25 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed brine, dried with MgSO_4 , filtered and evaporated to a residue, which was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with 50% EtOAc in hexane as eluent. Evaporation of the collected fractions gave *N*-(Fmoc)aza-glycyl valine *tert*-butyl ester (**41**, 2.9 g, 66%) as white foam: $R_f = 0.57$ (50% EtOAc in hexanes); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23}$ 0.86 (c 0.83, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform- d) δ 7.75 (dt, $J = 7.6$, 0.9 Hz, 2H), 7.63 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.39 (tt, $J = 7.6$, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (tt, $J = 7.5$, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 4.47 – 4.39 (m, 1H), 4.35 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 – 3.60 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 0.94 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C [^1H] NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.9, 158.1, 156.9, 143.6, 141.4, 128.0, 127.3, 125.3, 120.2, 82.3, 62.9, 58.3, 47.0, 31.7, 28.2, 19.0, 17.7; HRMS (ESI⁺) calcd m/z for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 476.21559, found: 476.21482.



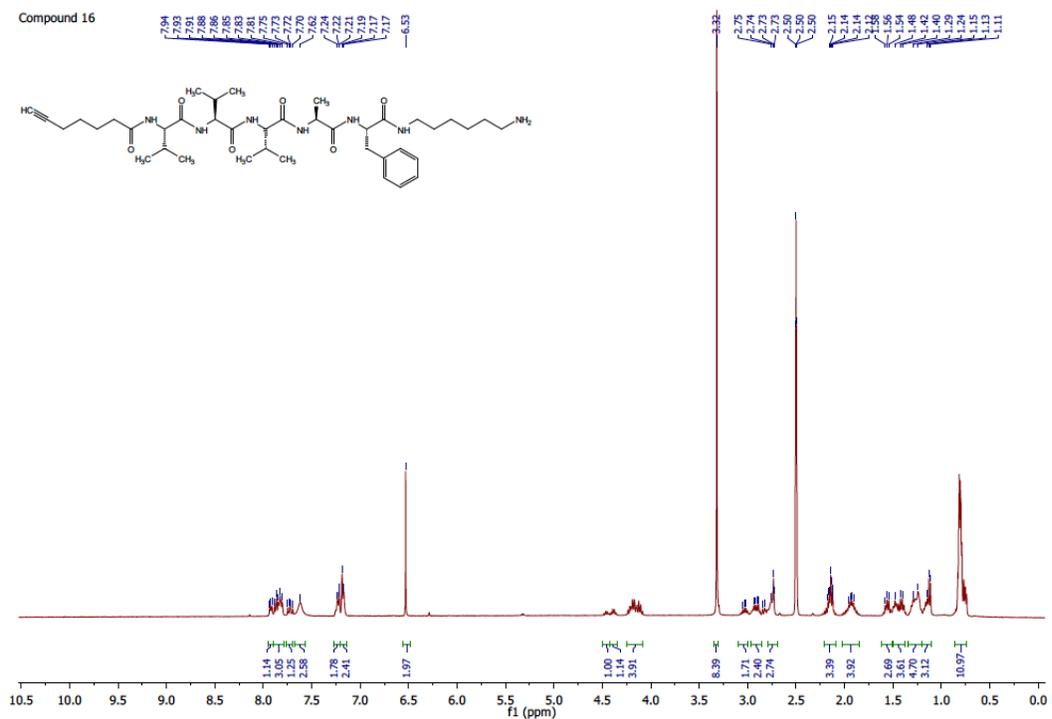
45

Fmoc-(5-Me)Nai-Val-OH (45)

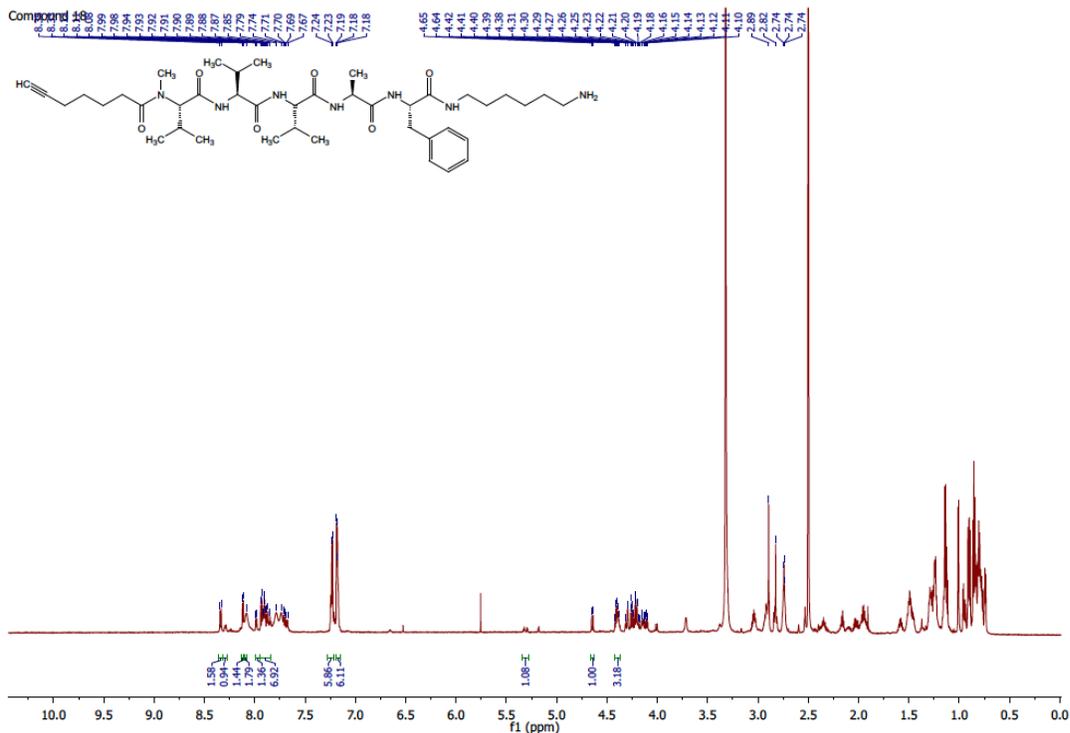
A solution of dipeptide **40** (718 mg, 1.46 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was cooled to 0°C, and treated with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, 10 mL). The solution was warmed to room temperature and was stirred until all starting material was observed to be consumed by TLC. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and evaporated three times to afford acid **45**, which was used in the next step without further purification.

NMR Spectra

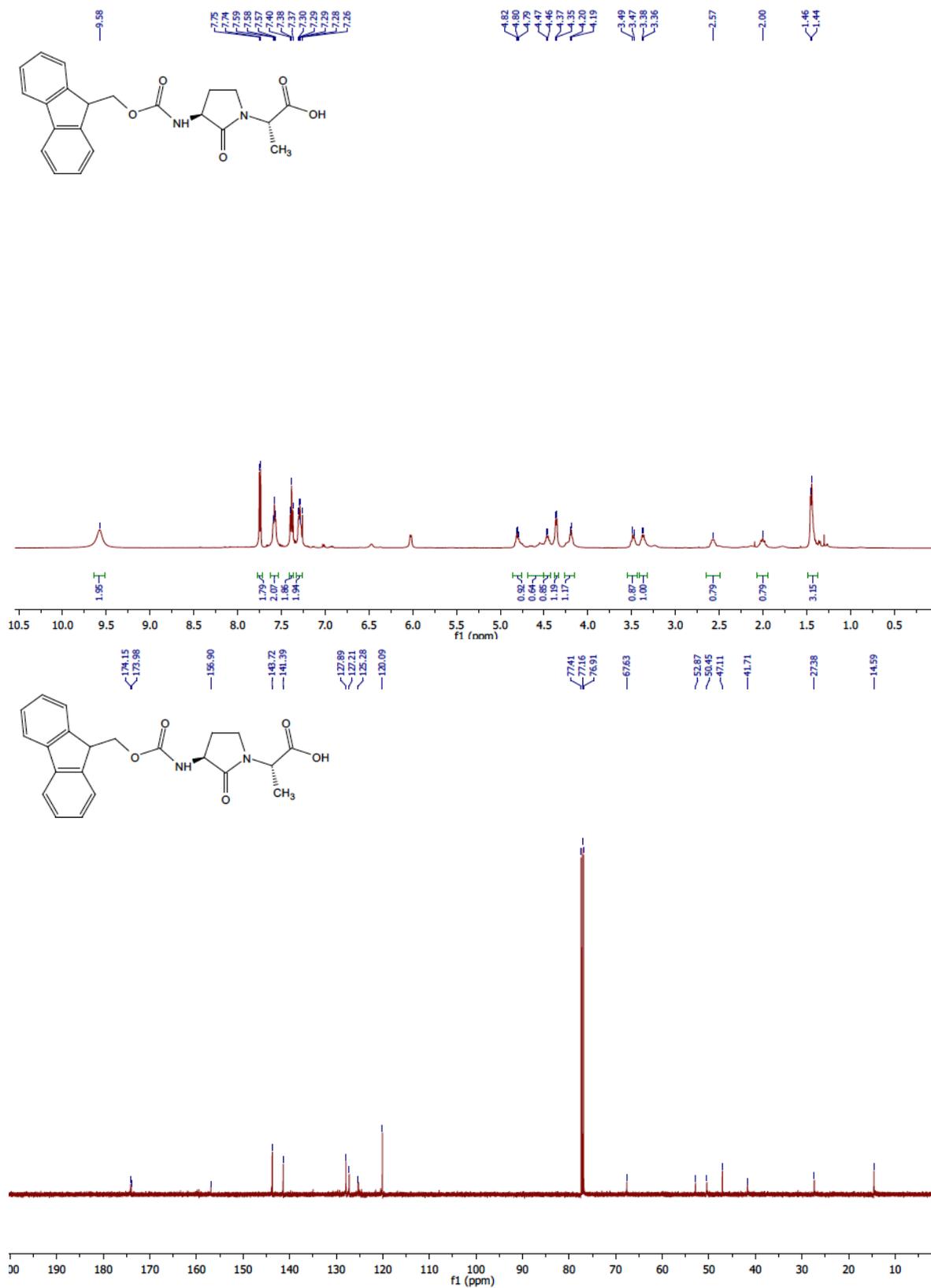
16, DMSO-*d*₆, ¹H (700 MHz)



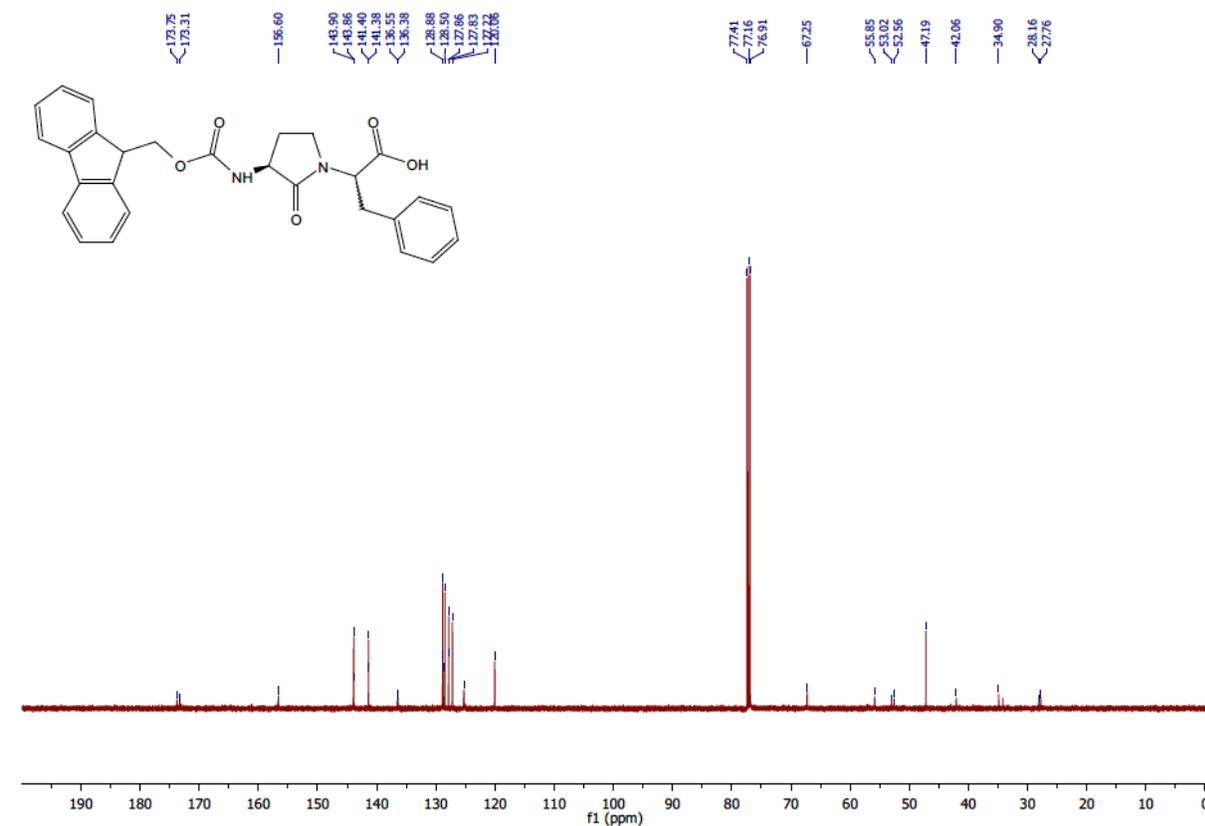
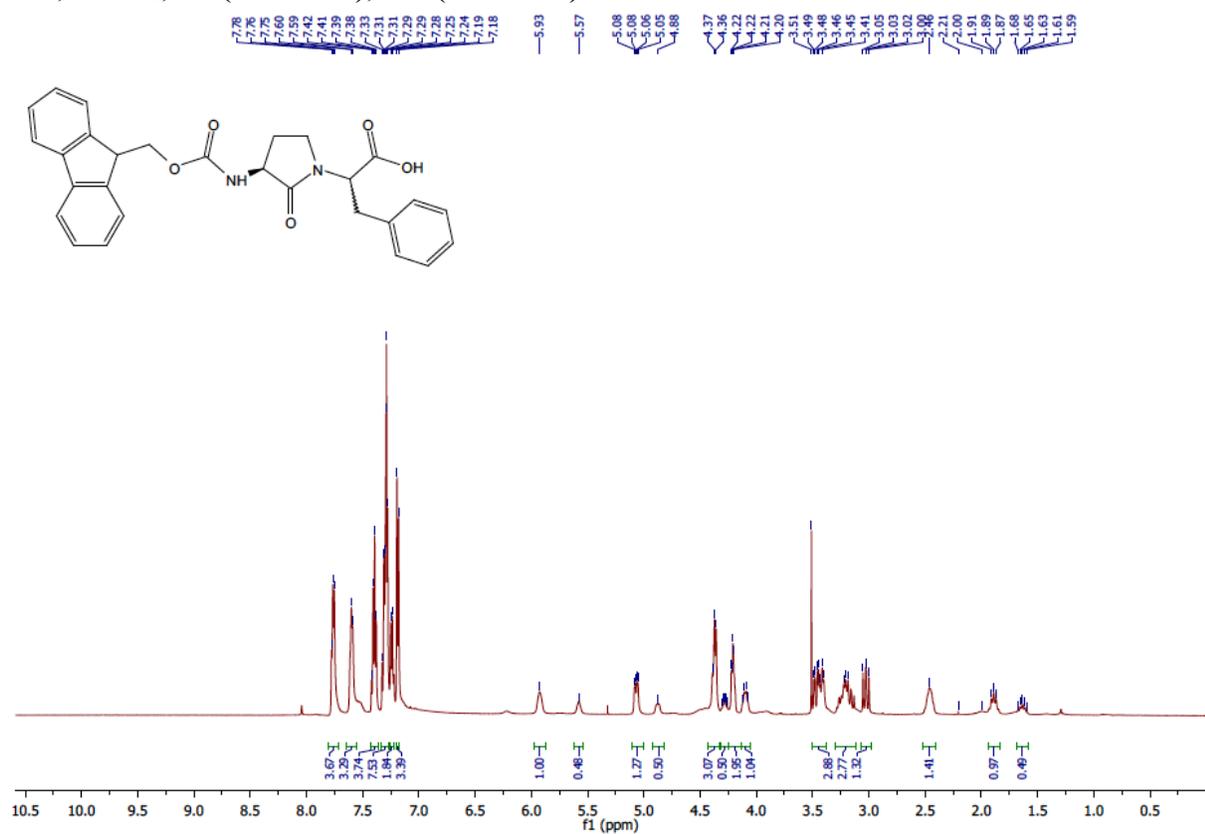
18, DMSO-*d*₆, ¹H (700 MHz)



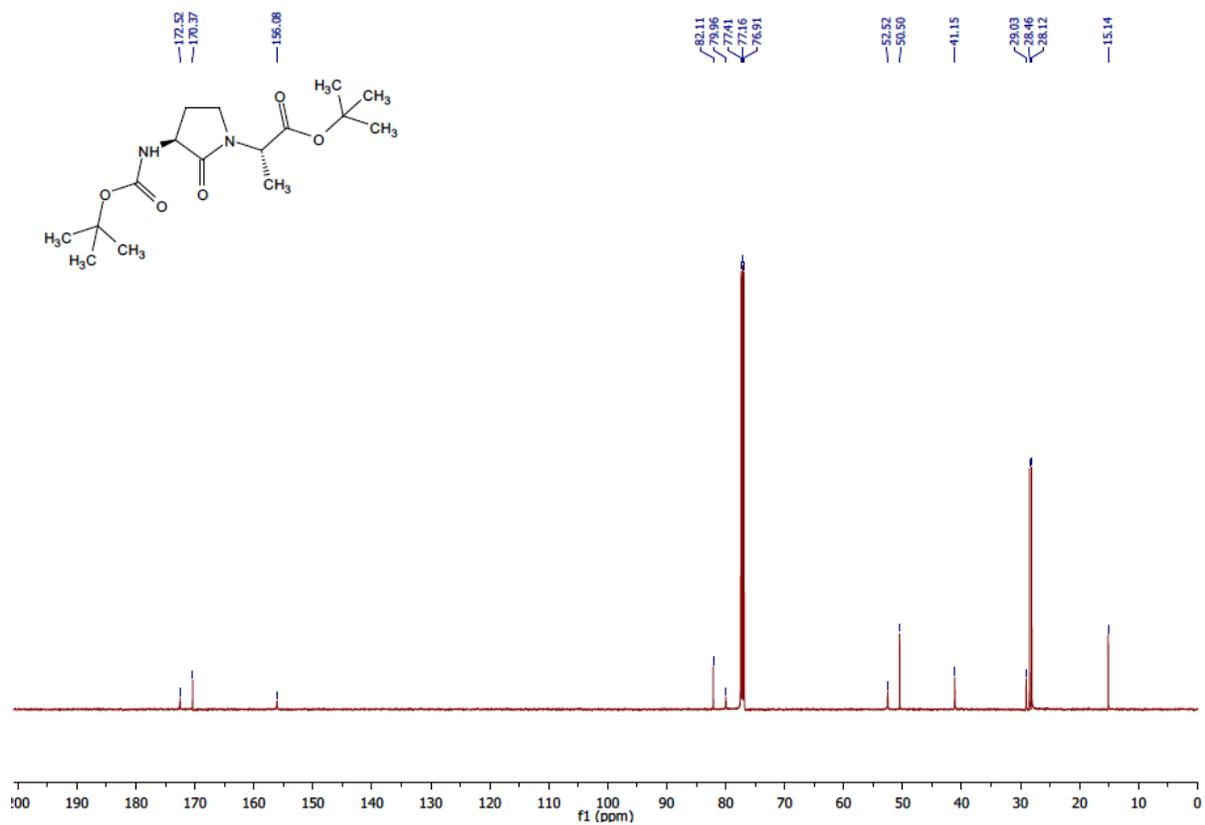
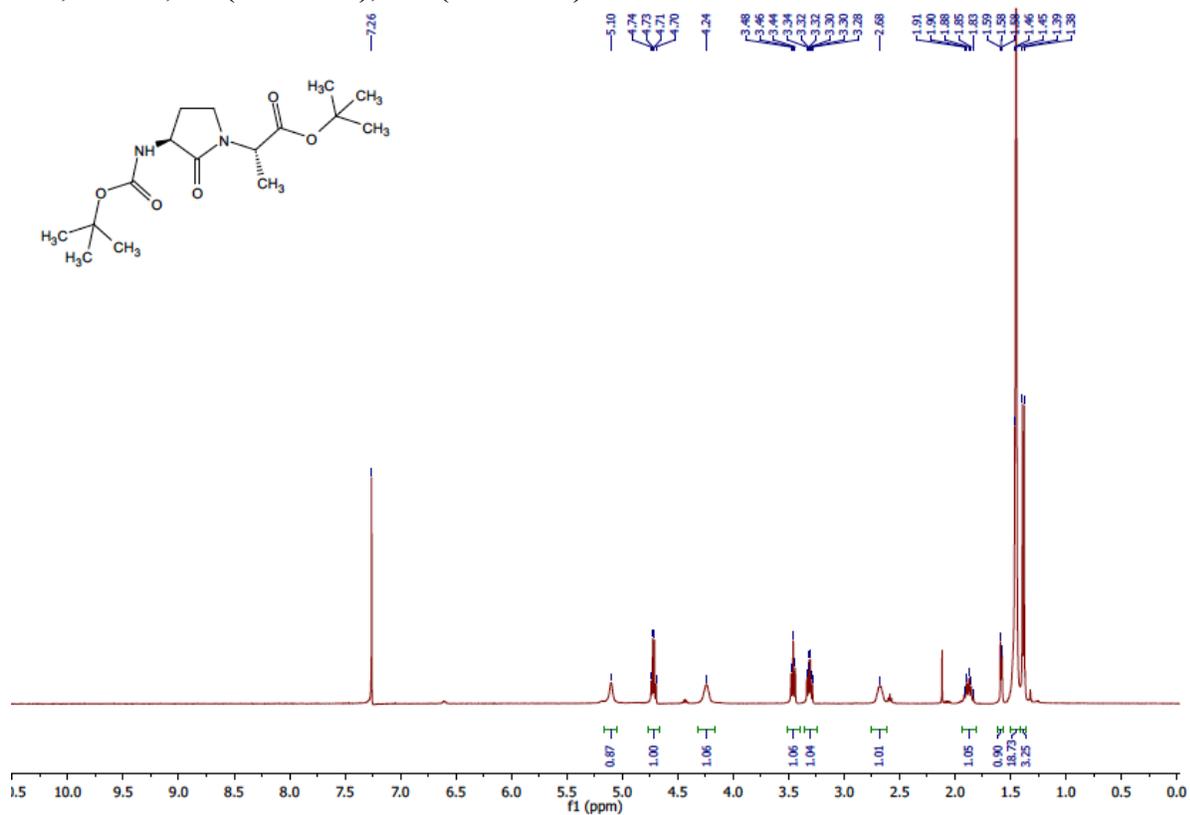
38b, CDCl₃, ¹H (500 MHz), ¹³C (126 MHz)



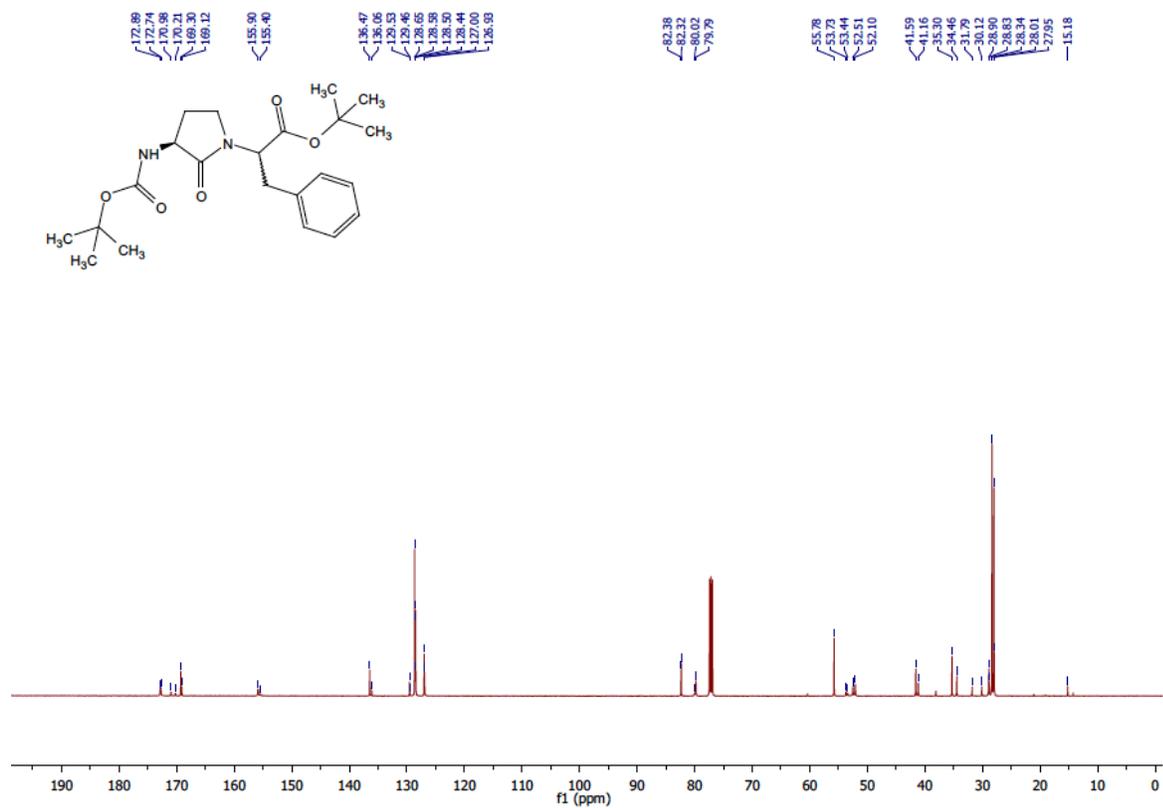
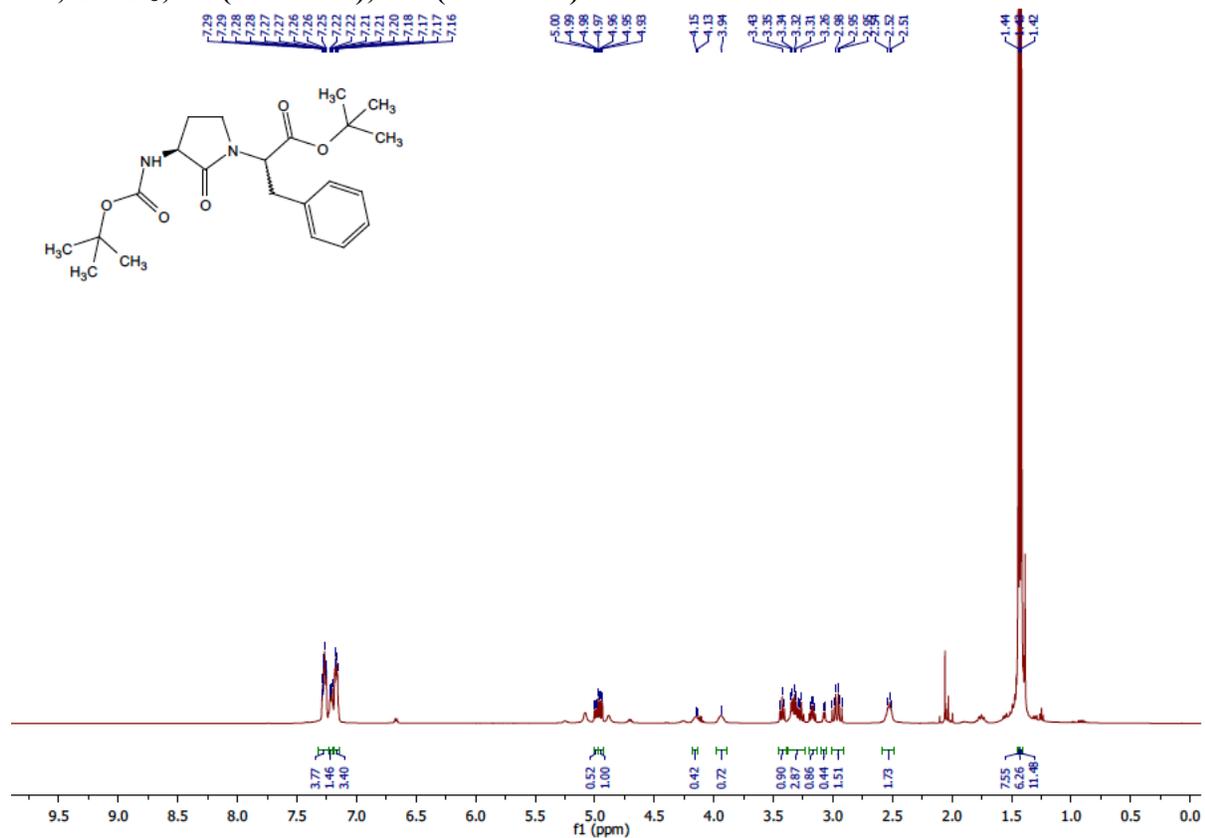
38c, CDCl₃, ¹H (500 MHz), ¹³C (126 MHz)



39b, CDCl₃, ¹H (500 MHz), ¹³C (126 MHz)

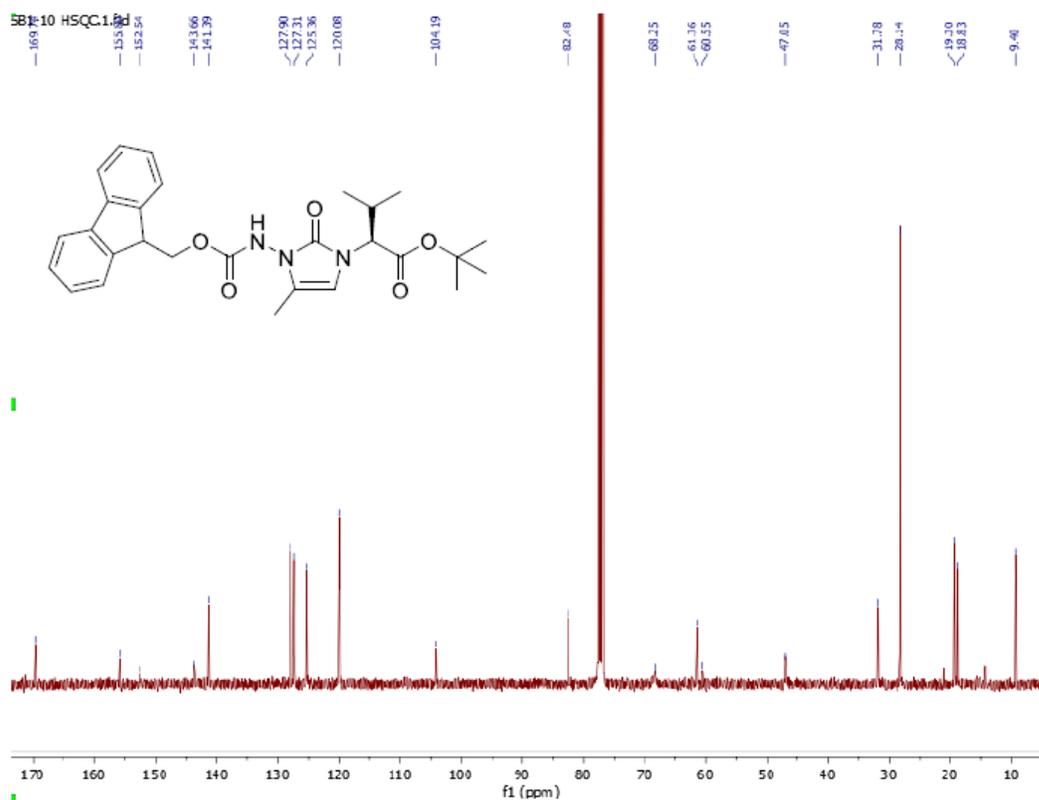
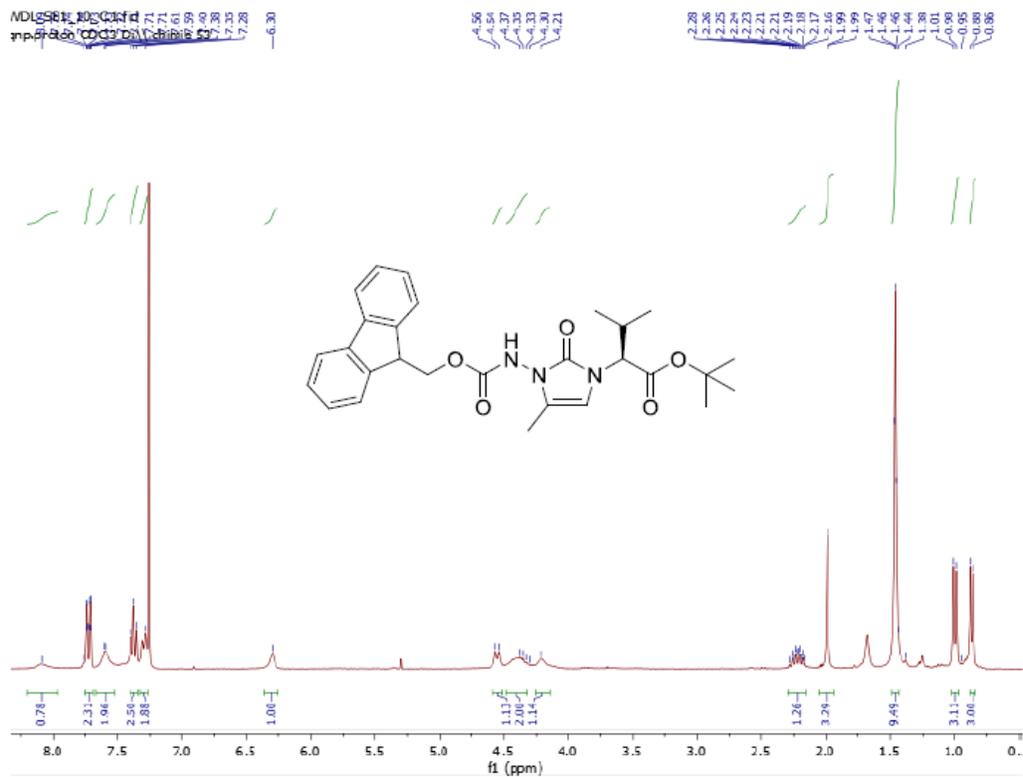


39c, CDCl₃, ¹H (500 MHz), ¹³C (126 MHz)

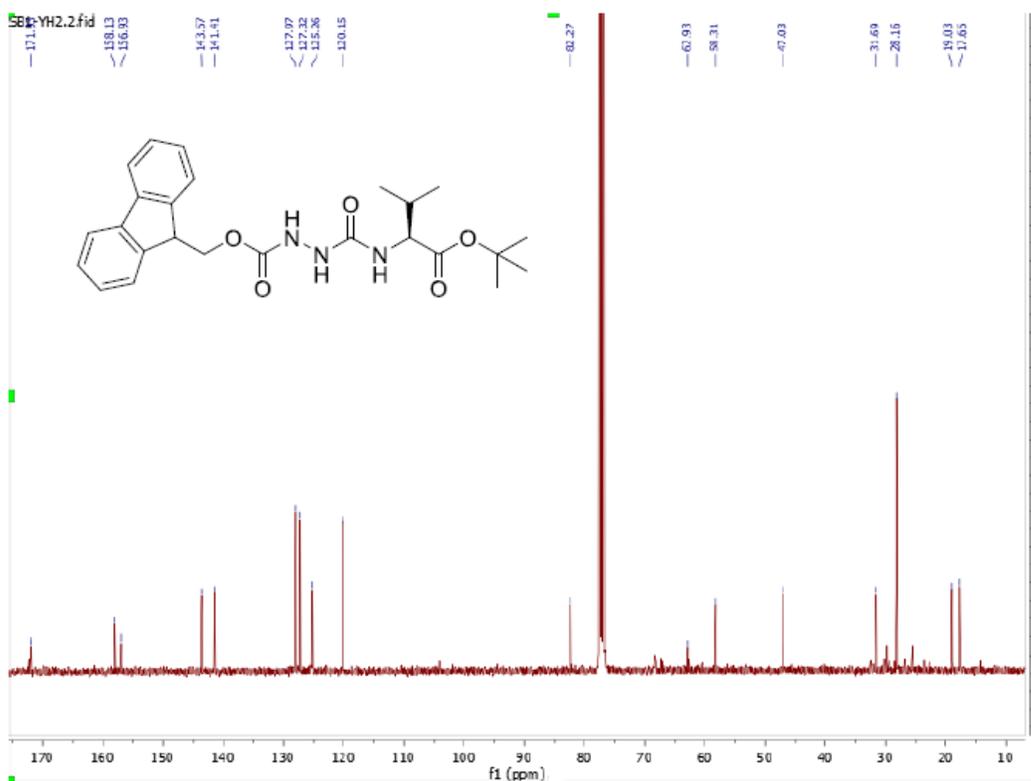
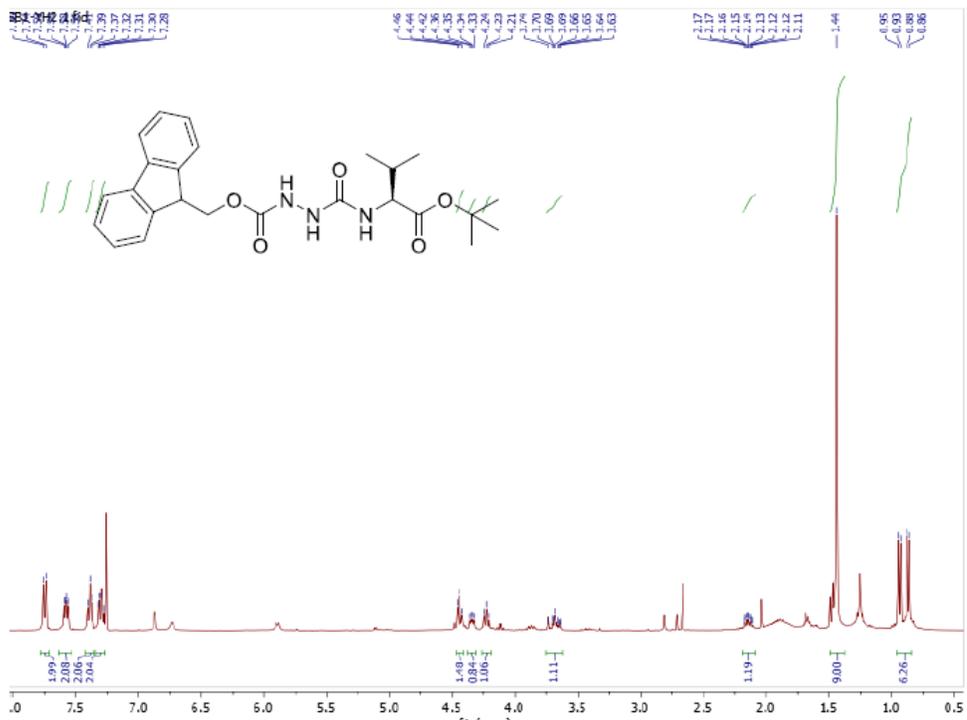


40, CDCl₃, ¹H (400 MHz), ¹³C (101 MHz)

Fmoc-(5-Me)Nai-Val-Ot-Bu (59)



41, CDCl₃, ¹H (400 MHz), ¹³C (101 MHz)
 Fmoc-azaGly-Val-Ot-Bu (56)



Ascertainment of purity by HPLC

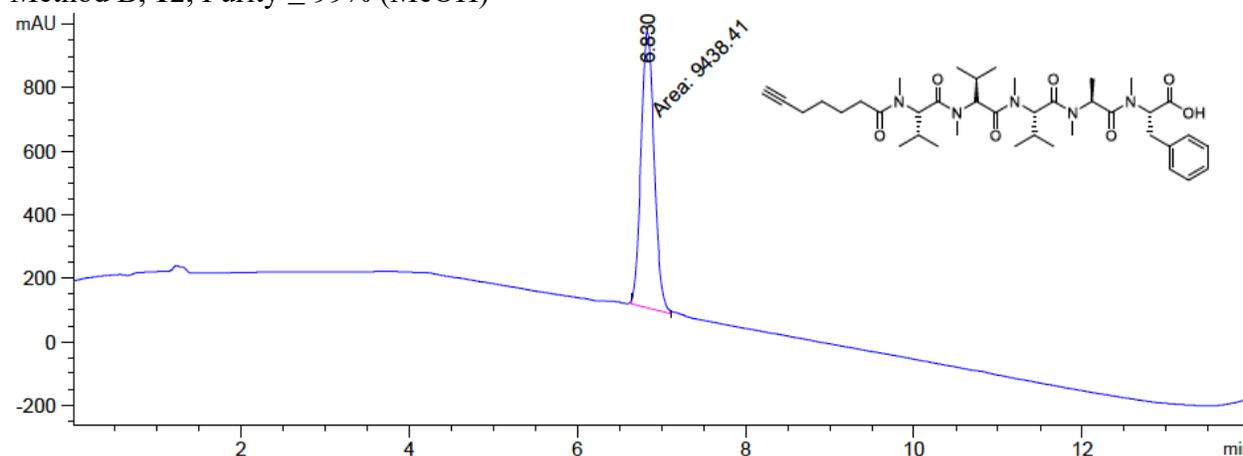
Method A: Analytical HPLC, 10 to 90% methanol [0.1% formic acid (FA)] in water (0.1% FA) over 14 min, flow rate of 0.5 mL/min on a Gemini reverse-phase column from Phenomenex (4.6 mm × 50 mm, 5 μm, C18).

Method B: Analytical HPLC, 30 to 95% methanol [0.1% formic acid (FA)] in water (0.1% FA) over 14 min, flow rate of 0.5 mL/min on a Gemini reverse-phase column from Phenomenex (4.6 mm × 50 mm, 5 μm, C18).

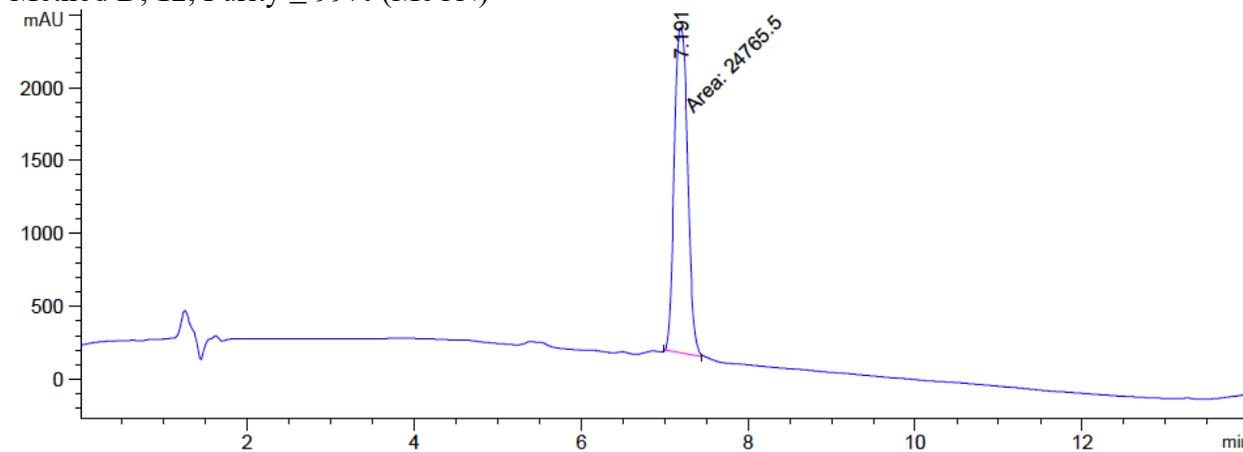
Method C: Analytical HPLC, 50 to 90% methanol [0.1% formic acid (FA)] in water (0.1% FA) over 14 min, flow rate of 0.5 mL/min on a Gemini reverse-phase column from Phenomenex (4.6 mm × 50 mm, 5 μm, C18).

Method D: Analytical HPLC, 10 to 90% acetonitrile [0.1% formic acid (FA)] in water (0.1% FA) over 14 min, flow rate of 0.5 mL/min on a Gemini reverse-phase column from Phenomenex (4.6 mm × 50 mm, 5 μm, C18).

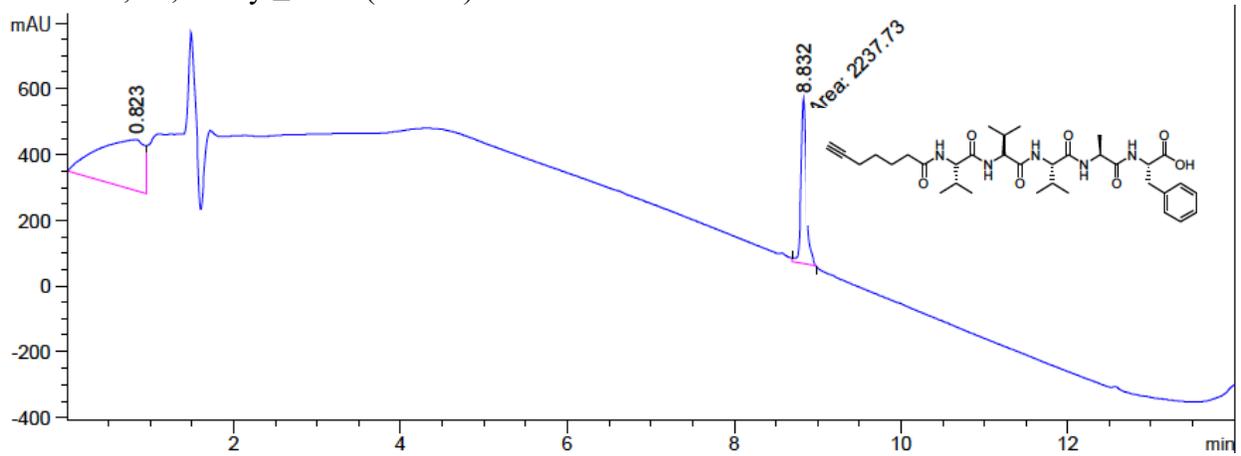
Method B, **12**, Purity ≥ 99% (MeOH)



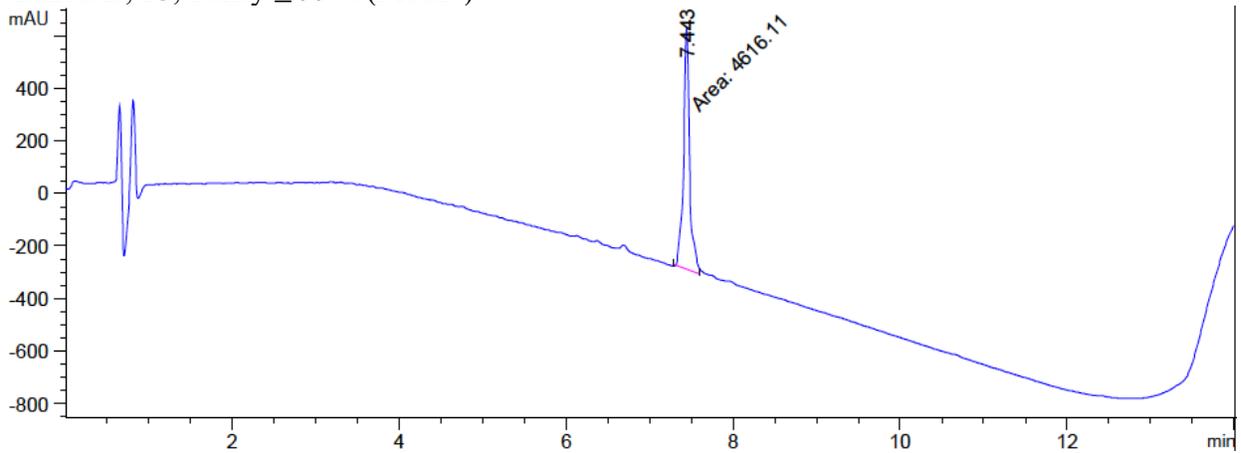
Method D, **12**, Purity ≥ 99% (MeCN)



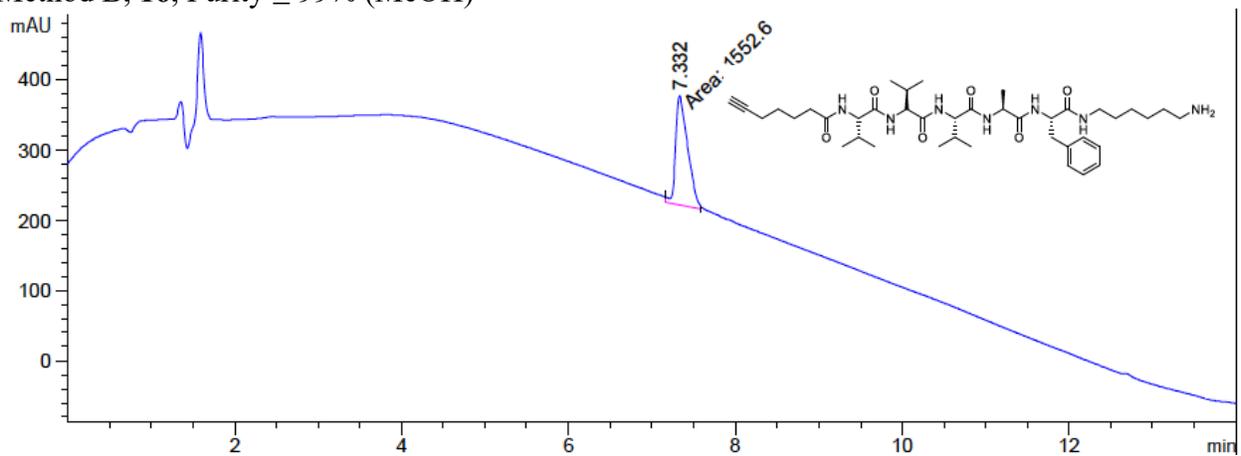
Method B, **15**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



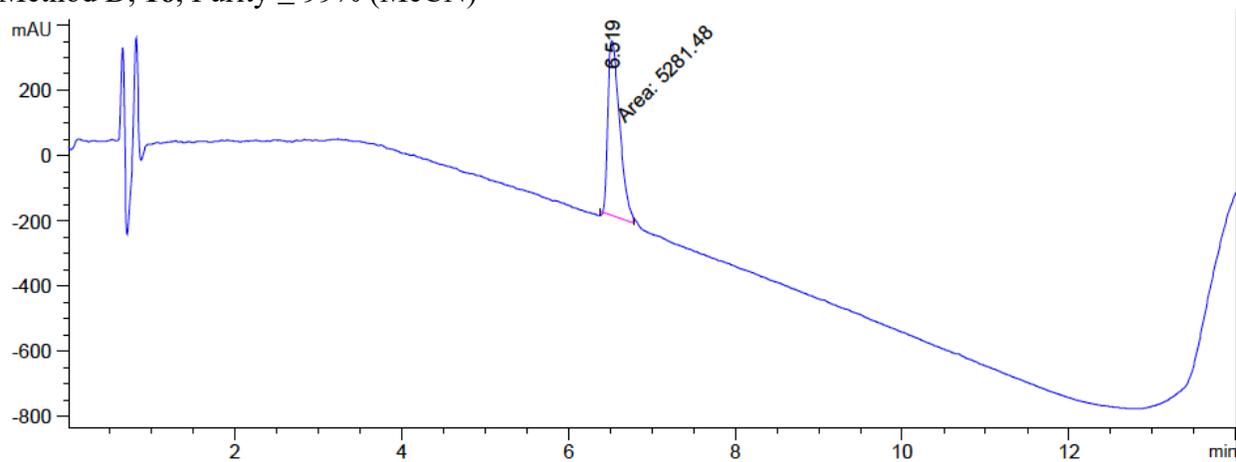
Method D, **15**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



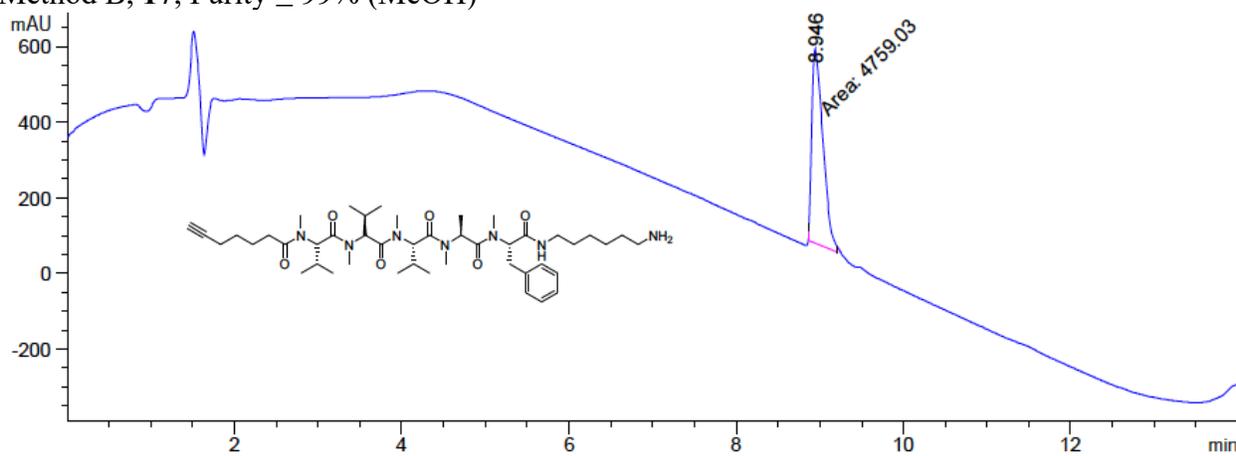
Method B, **16**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



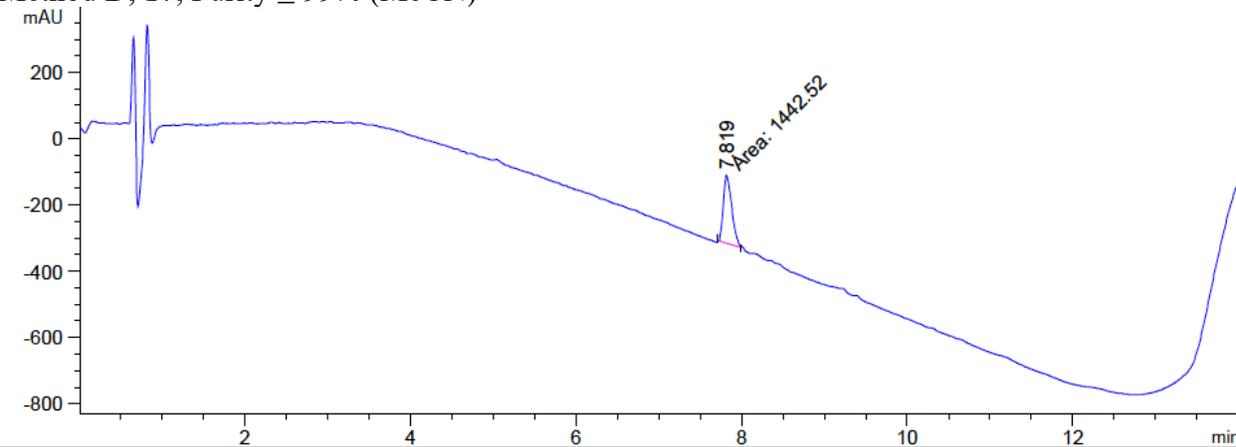
Method D, 16, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



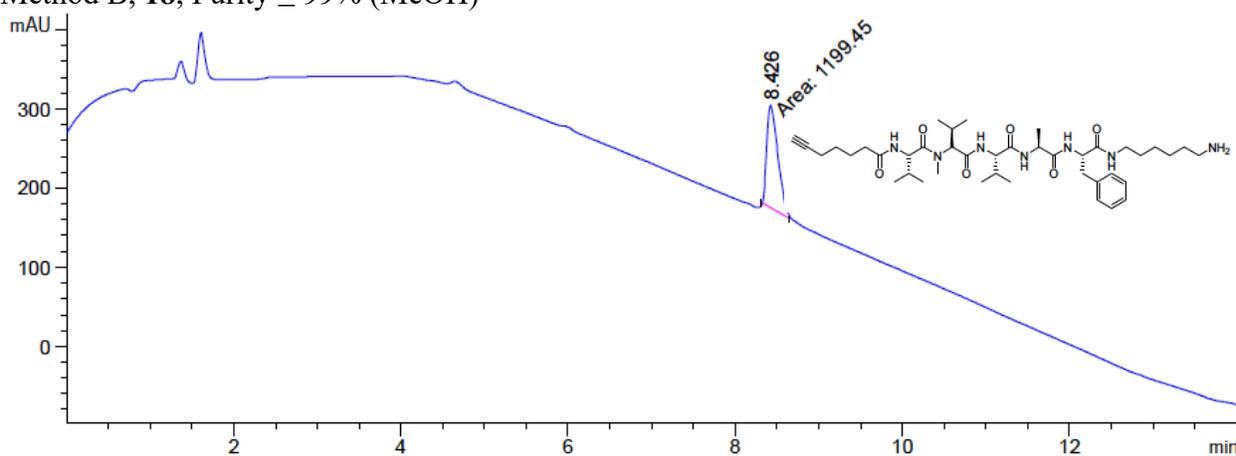
Method B, 17, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



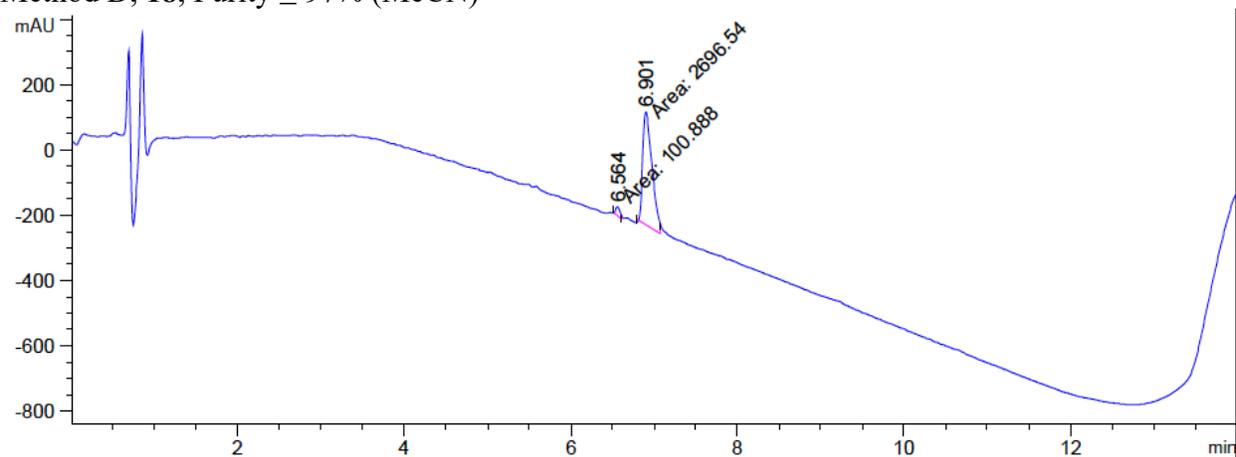
Method D, 17, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



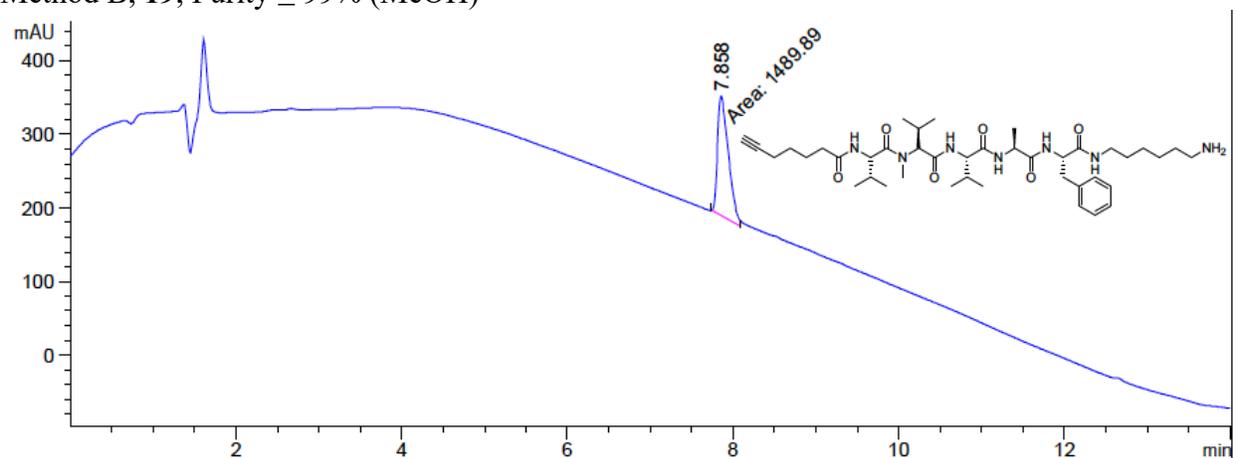
Method B, **18**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



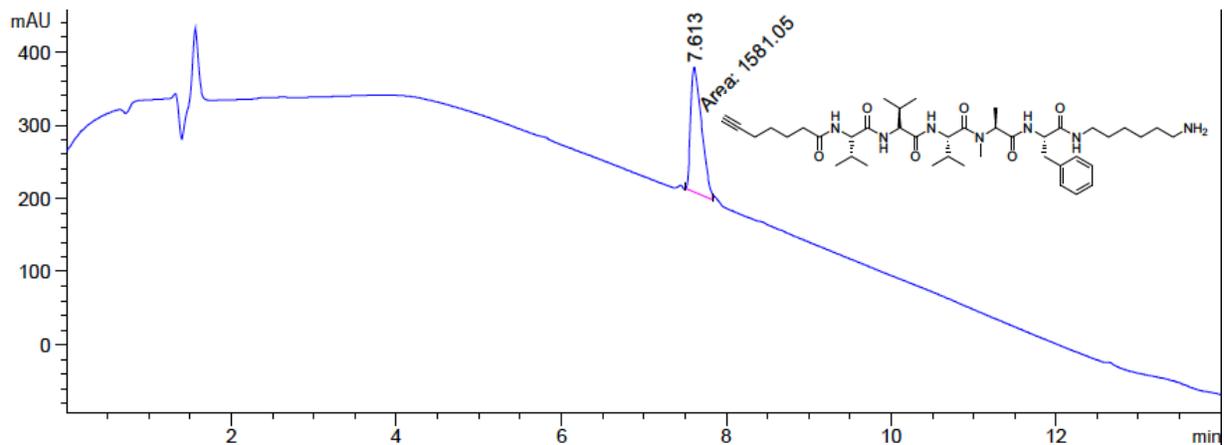
Method D, **18**, Purity $\geq 97\%$ (MeCN)



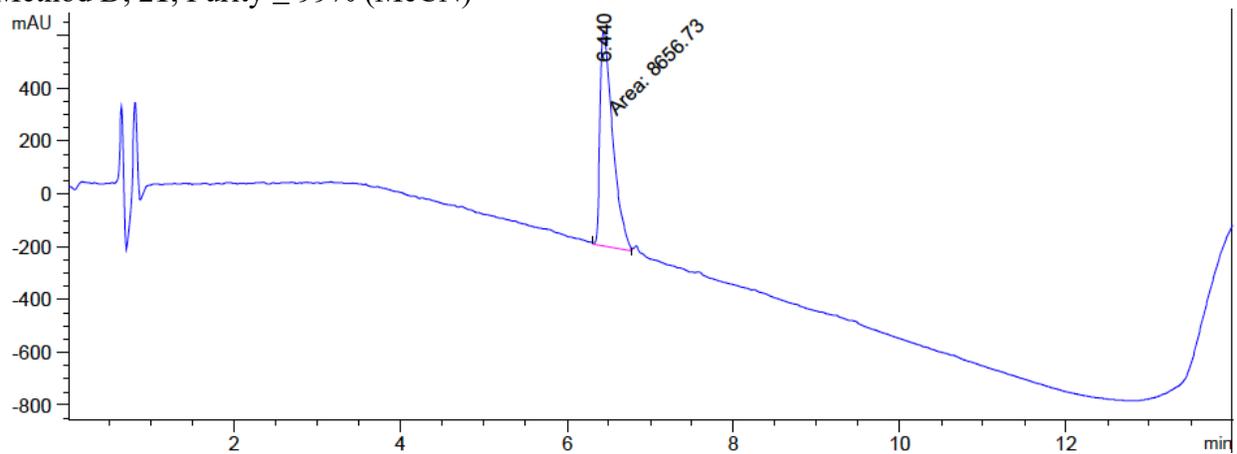
Method B, **19**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



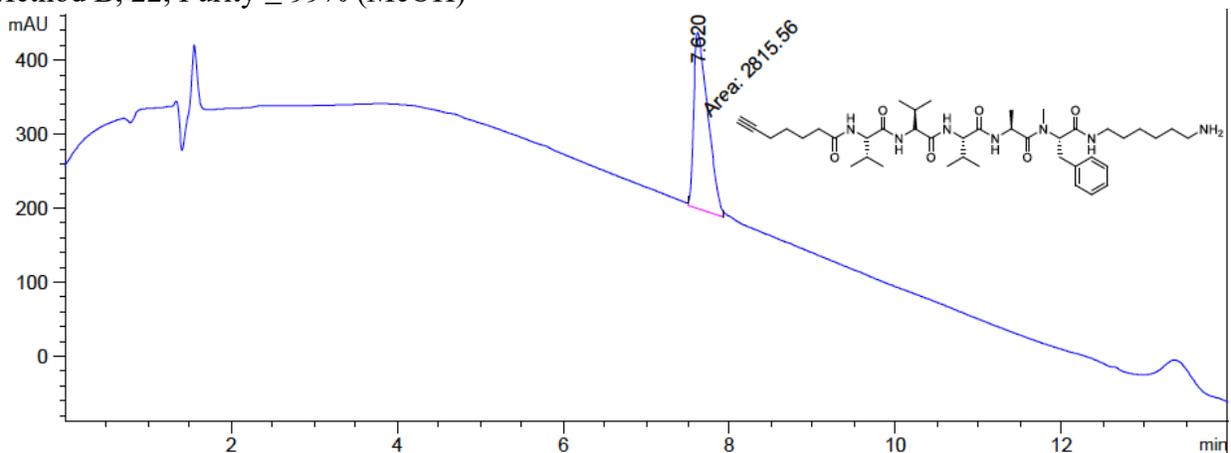
Method B, **21**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



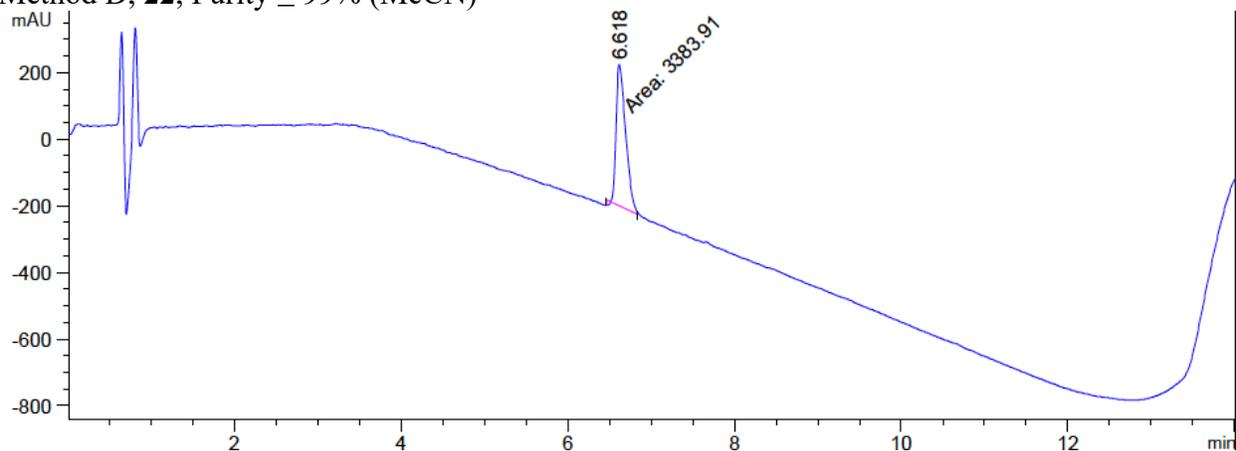
Method D, **21**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



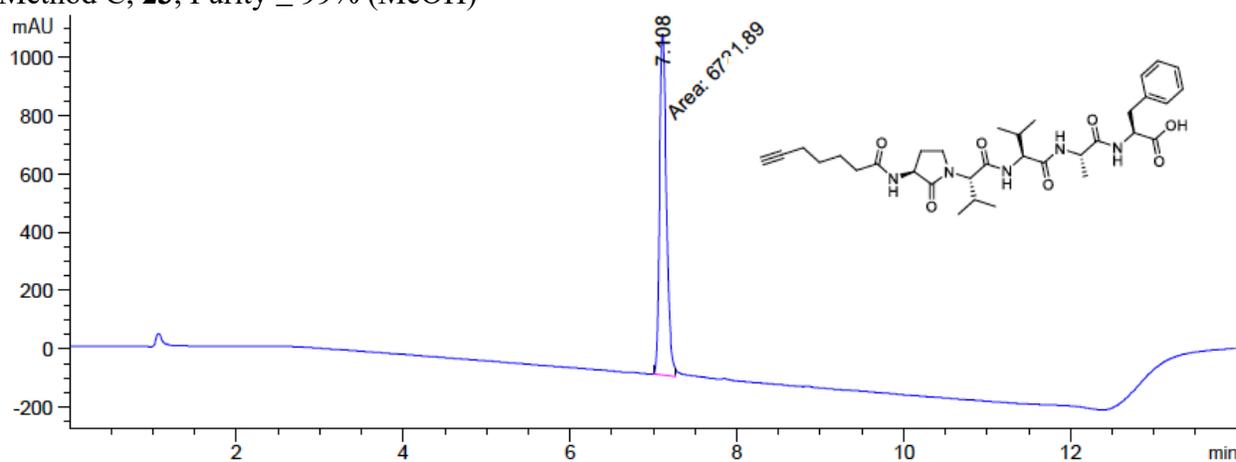
Method B, **22**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



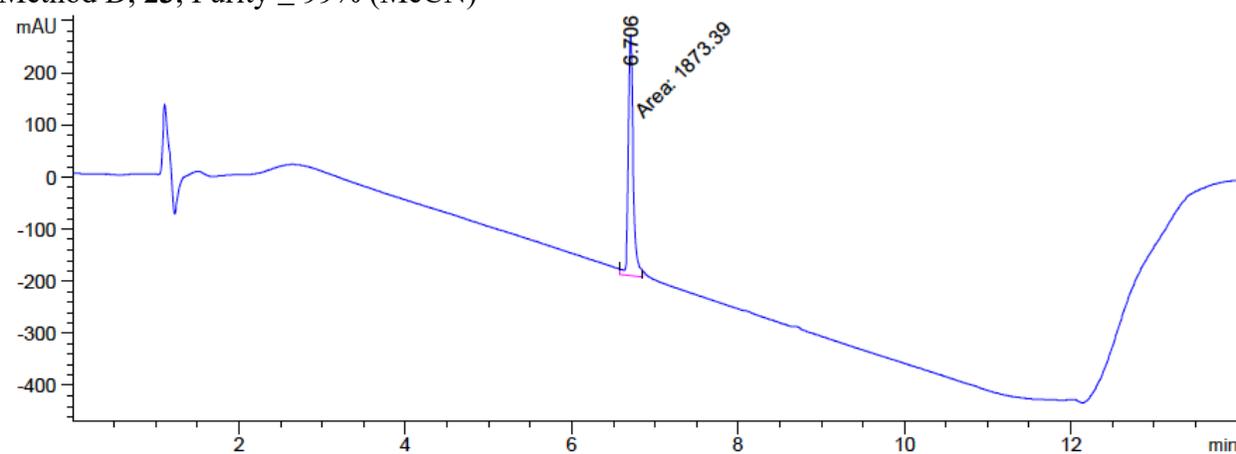
Method D, **22**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



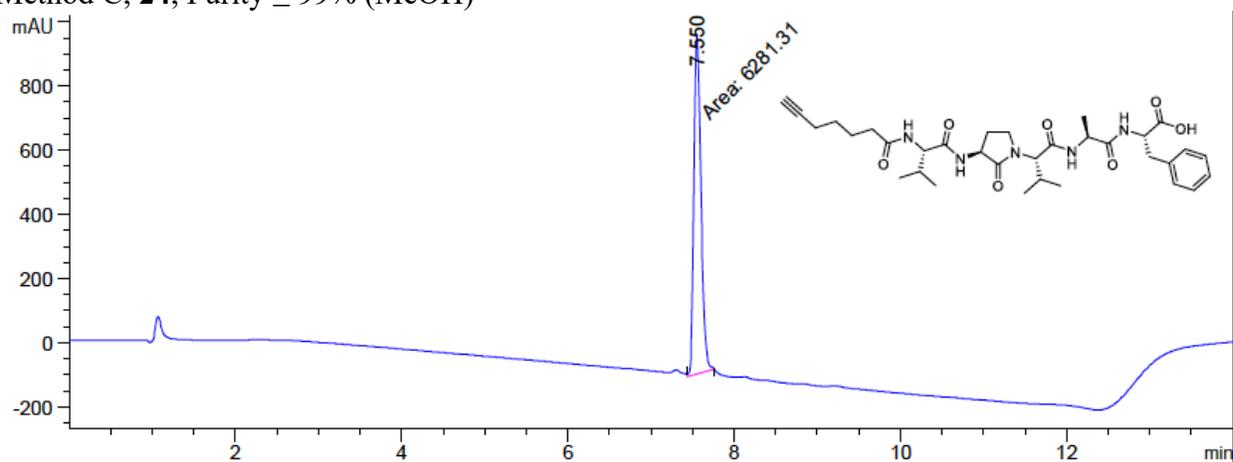
Method C, **23**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



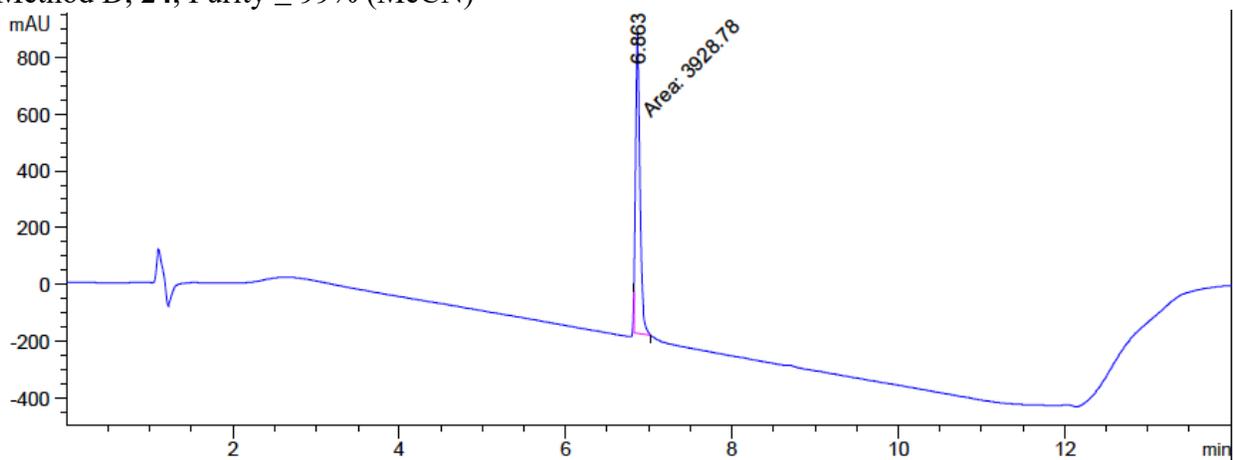
Method D, **23**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



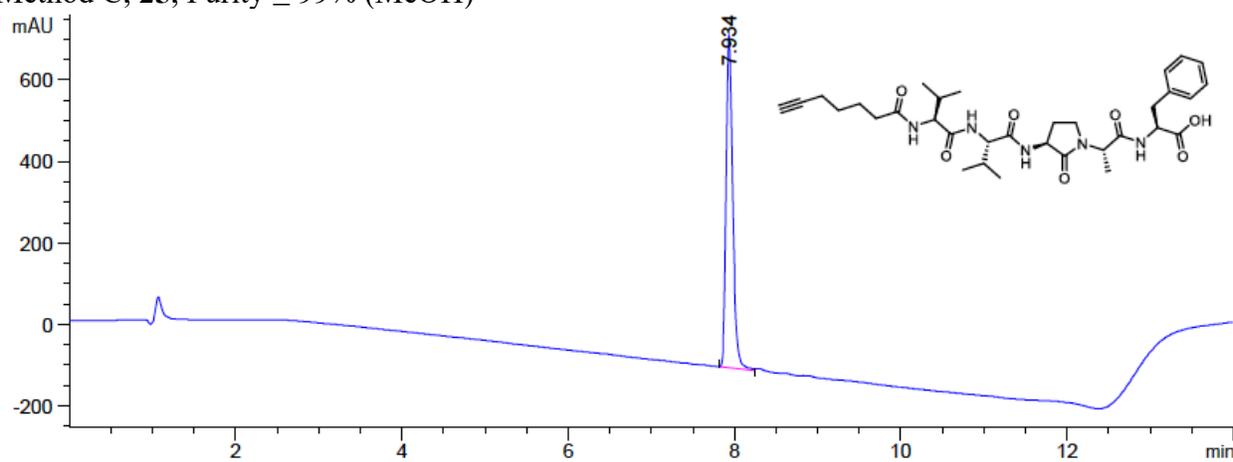
Method C, **24**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



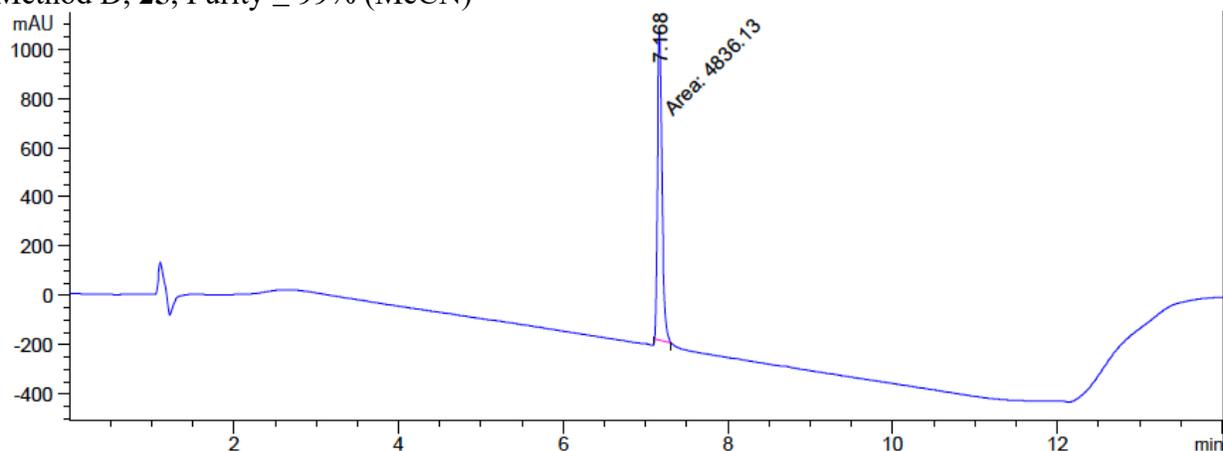
Method D, **24**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



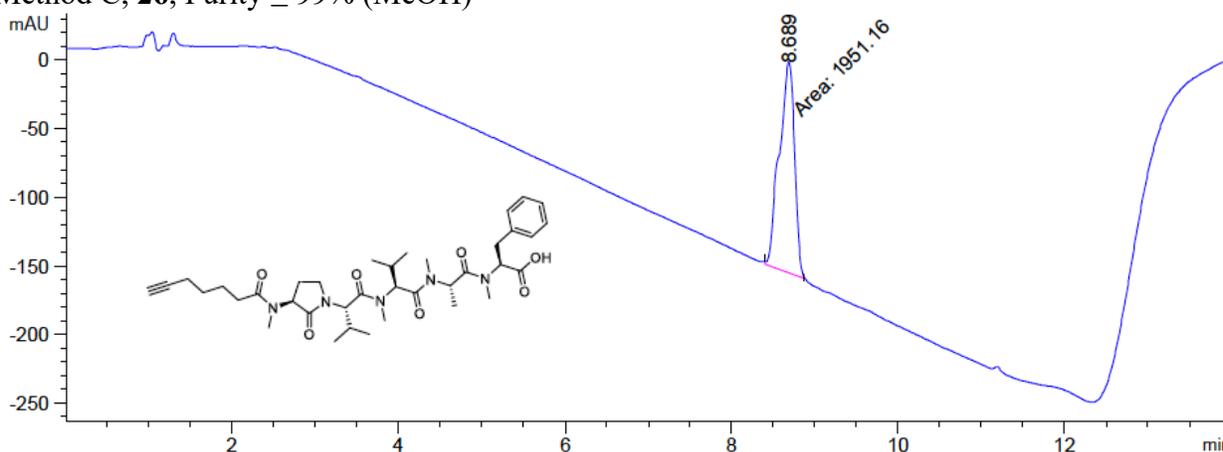
Method C, **25**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



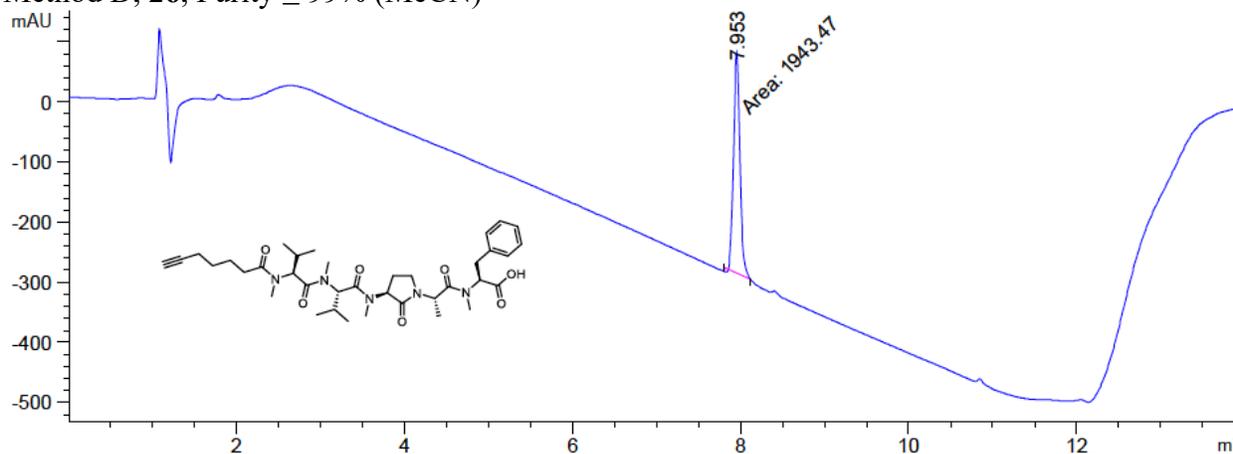
Method D, **25**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



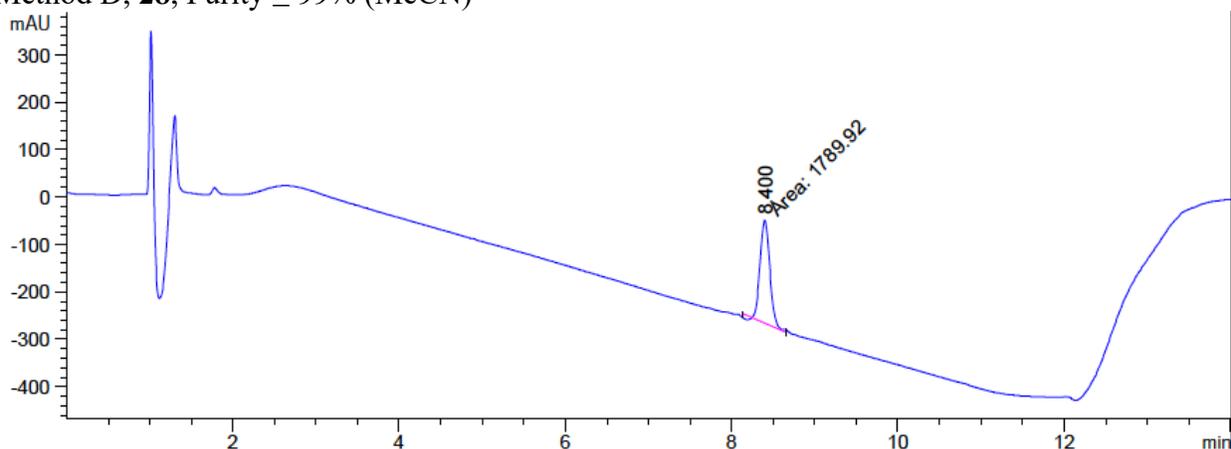
Method C, **26**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



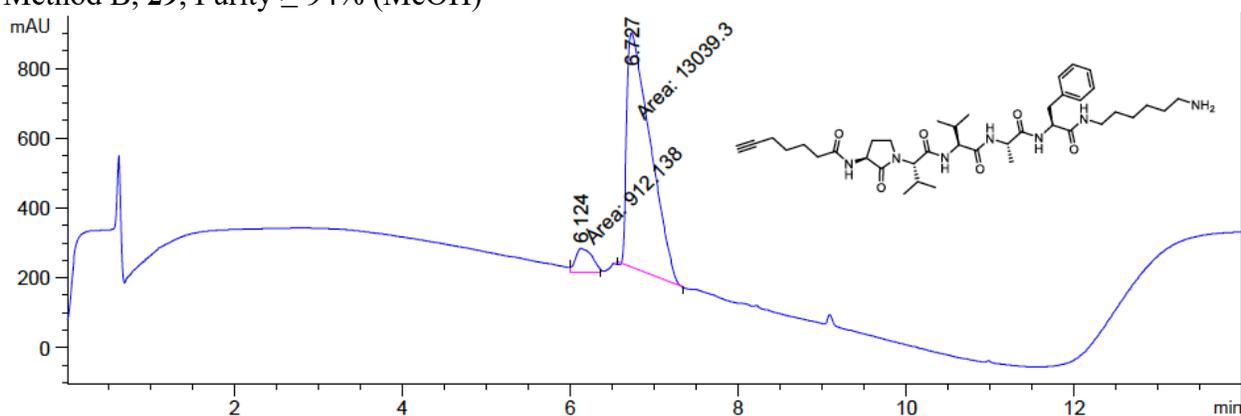
Method D, **26**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



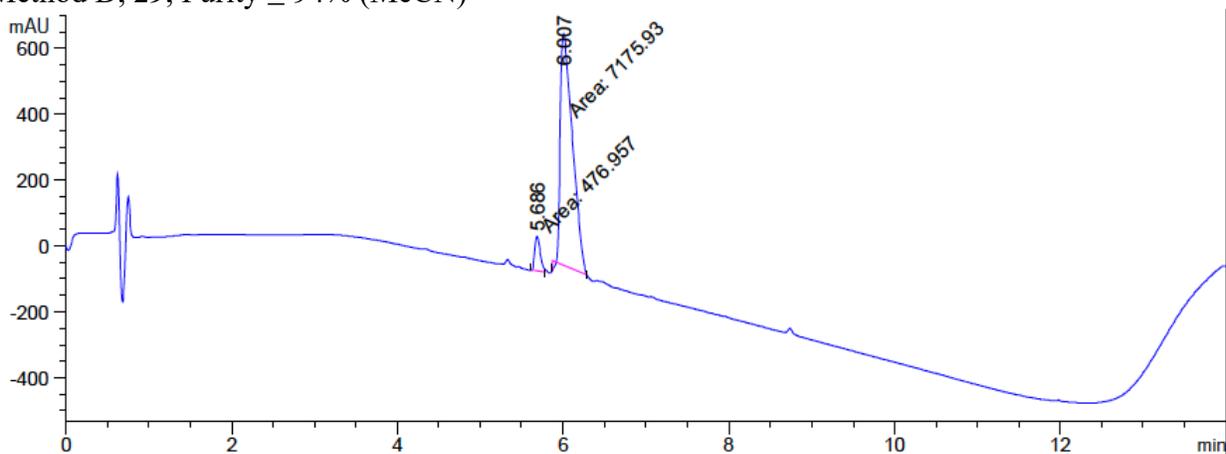
Method D, **28**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



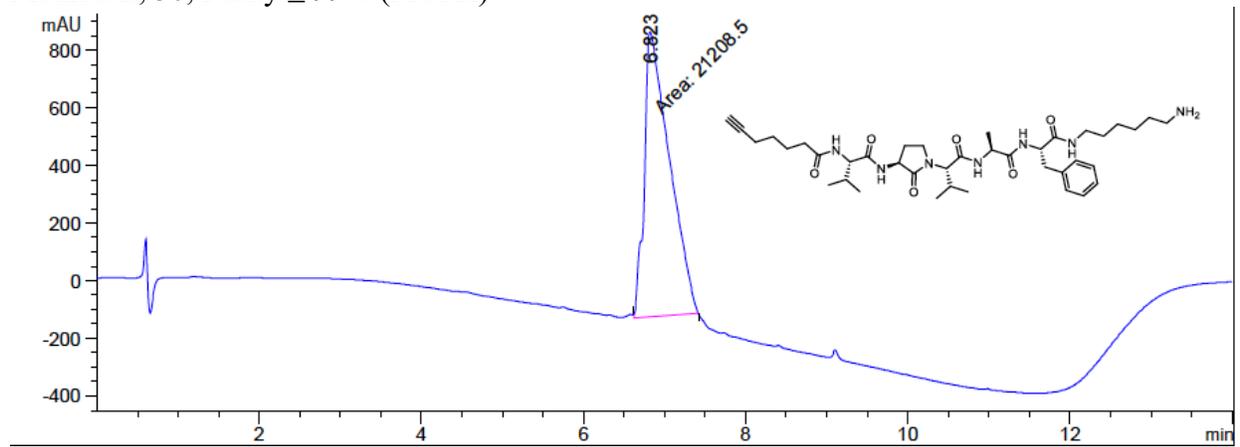
Method B, **29**, Purity $\geq 94\%$ (MeOH)



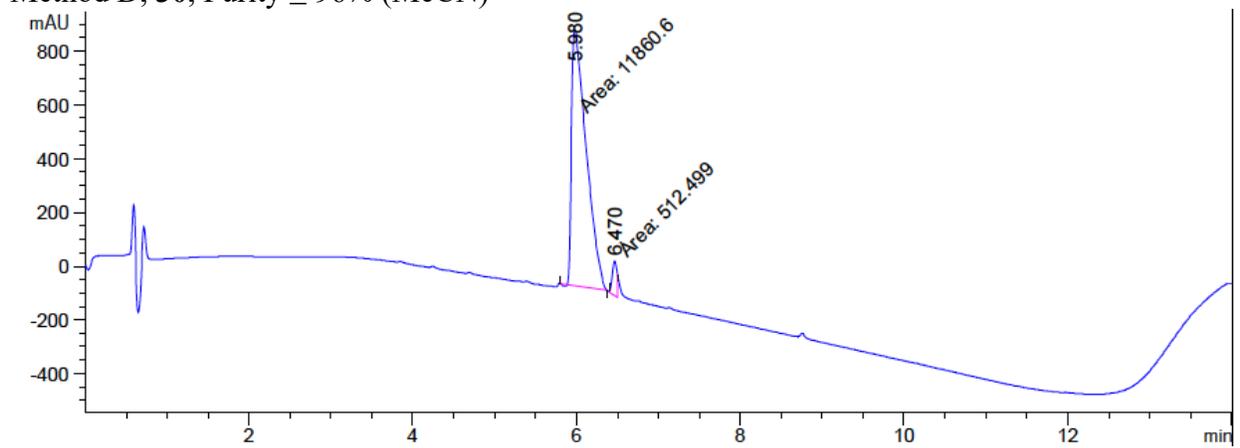
Method D, **29**, Purity $\geq 94\%$ (MeCN)



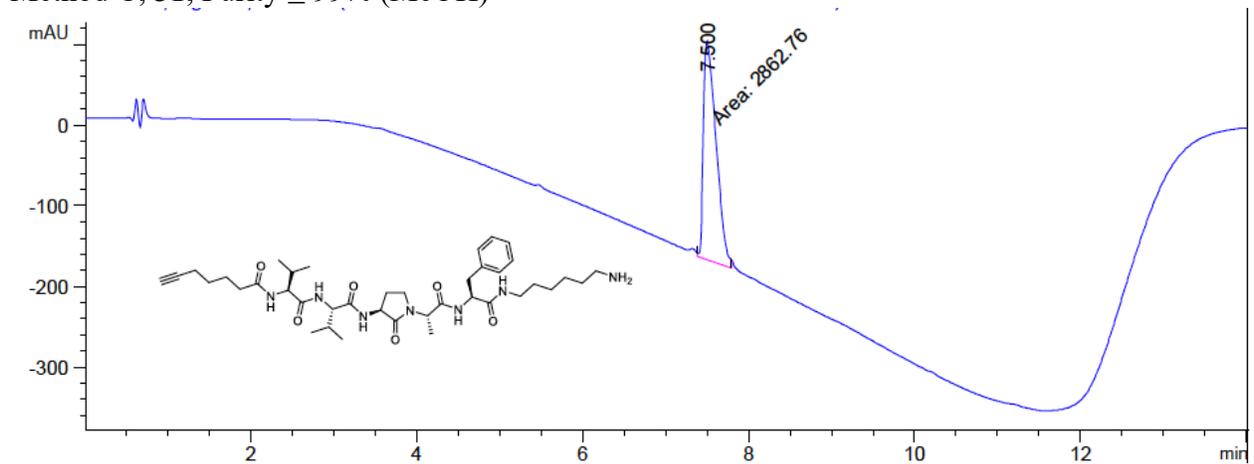
Method B, **30**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



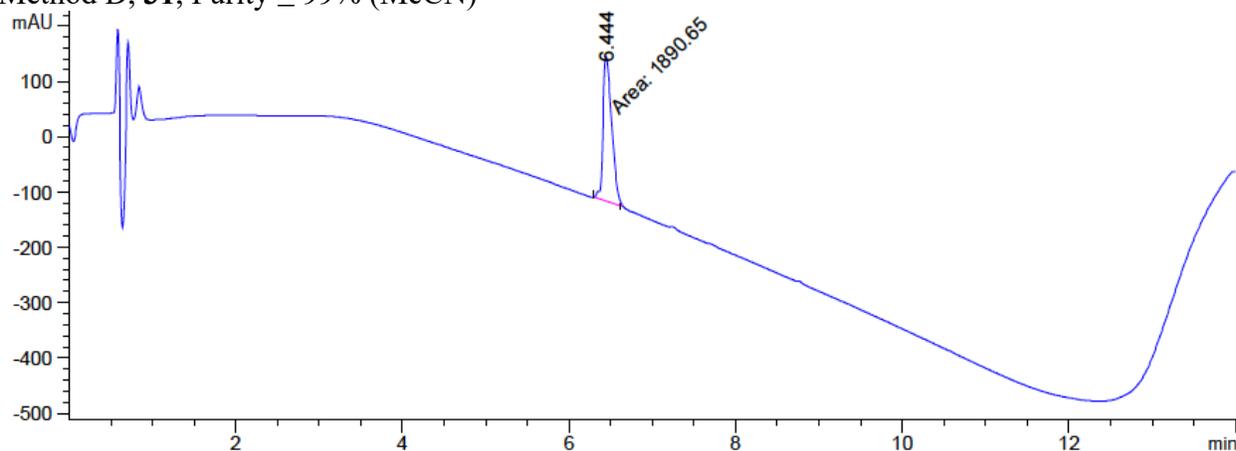
Method D, **30**, Purity $\geq 96\%$ (MeCN)



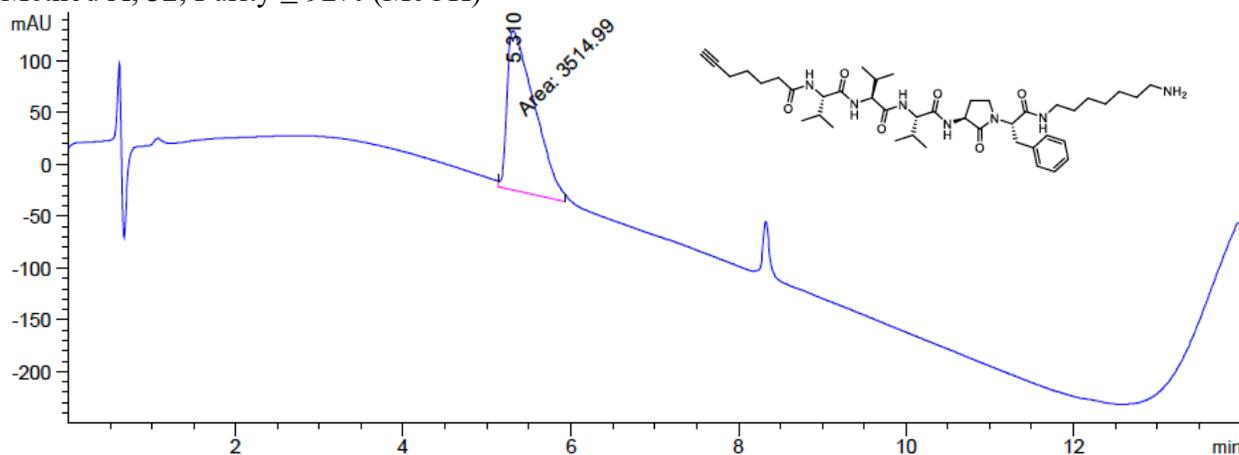
Method C, **31**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



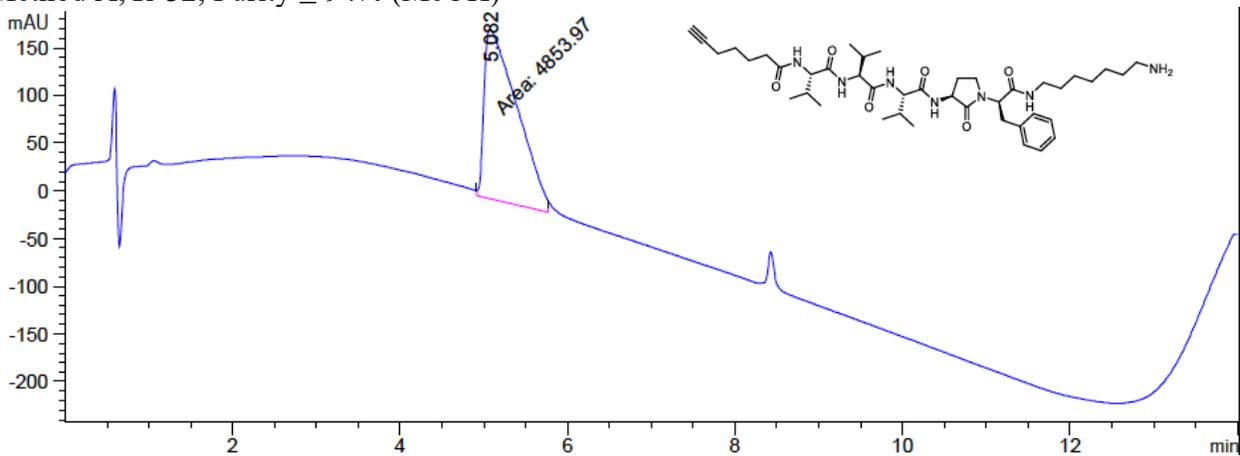
Method D, **31**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



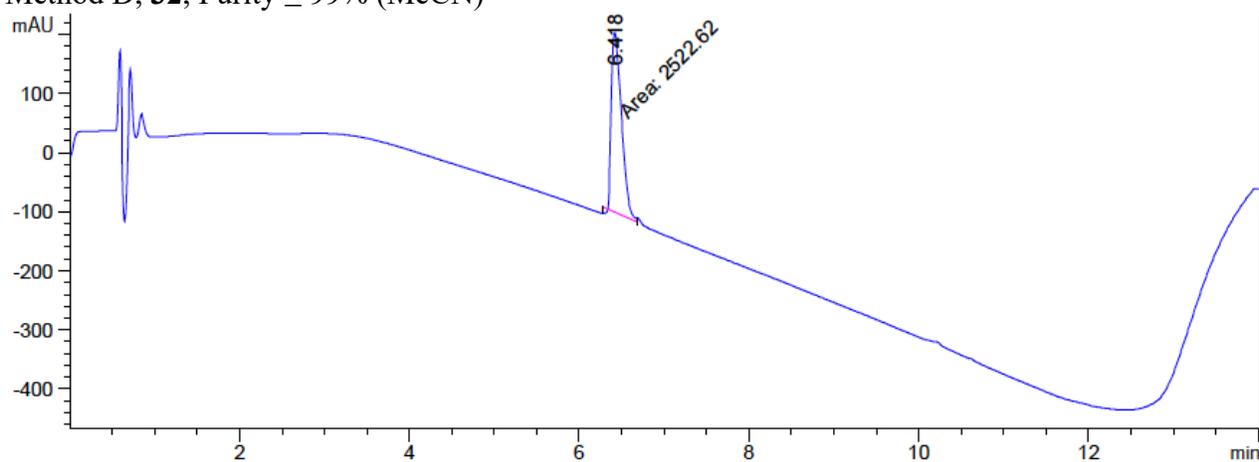
Method A, **32**, Purity $\geq 92\%$ (MeOH)



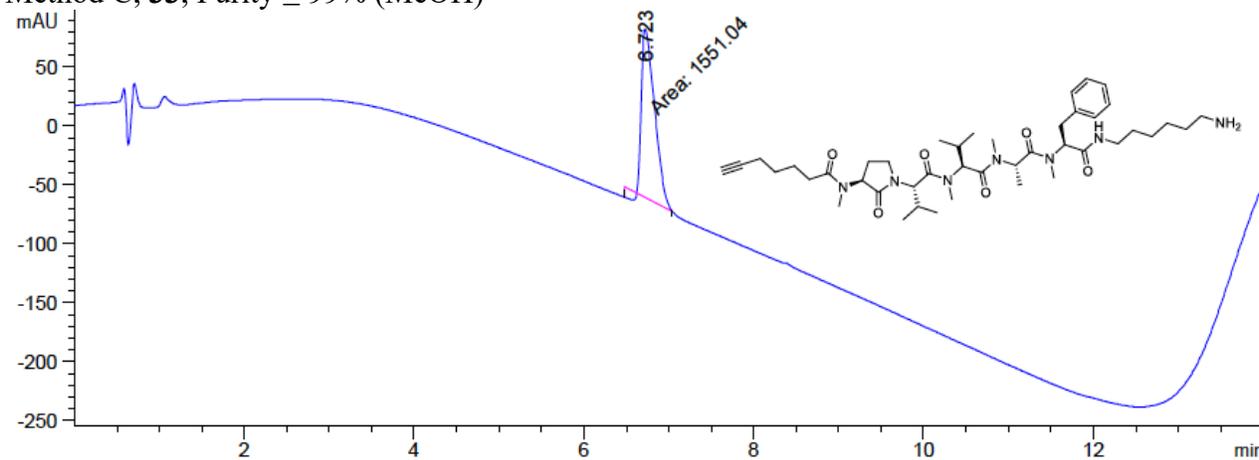
Method A, **R-32**, Purity $\geq 94\%$ (MeOH)



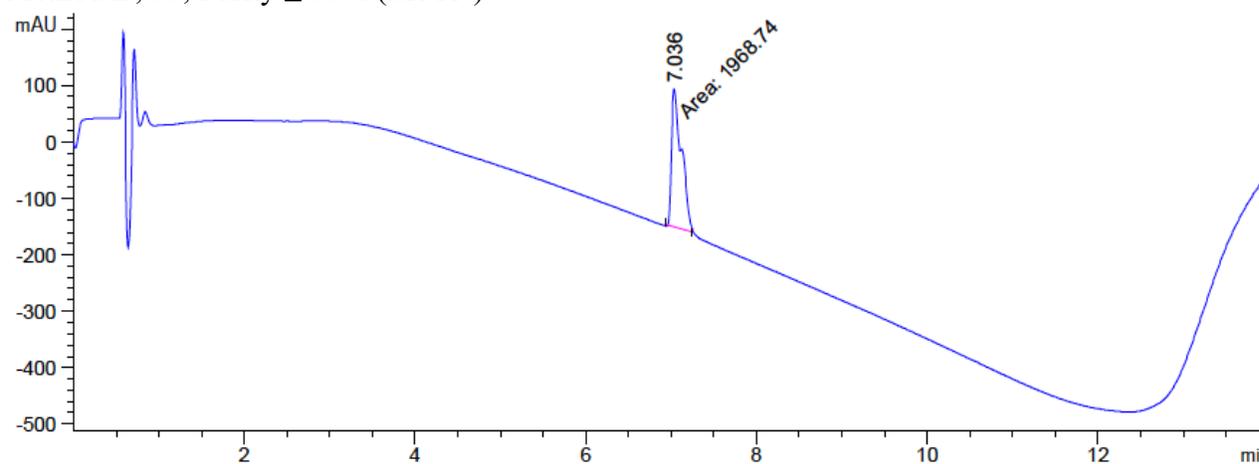
Method D, **32**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



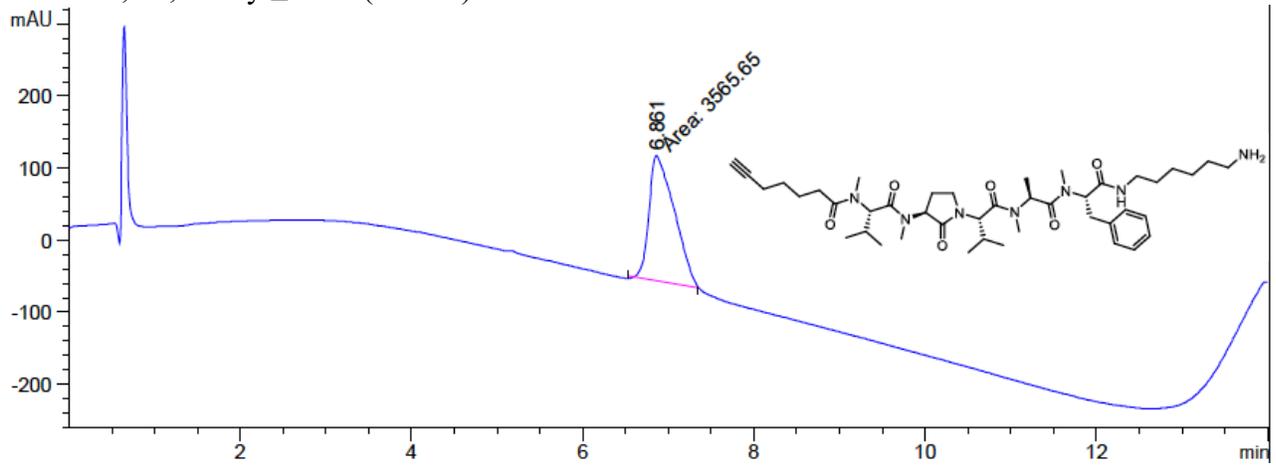
Method C, **33**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



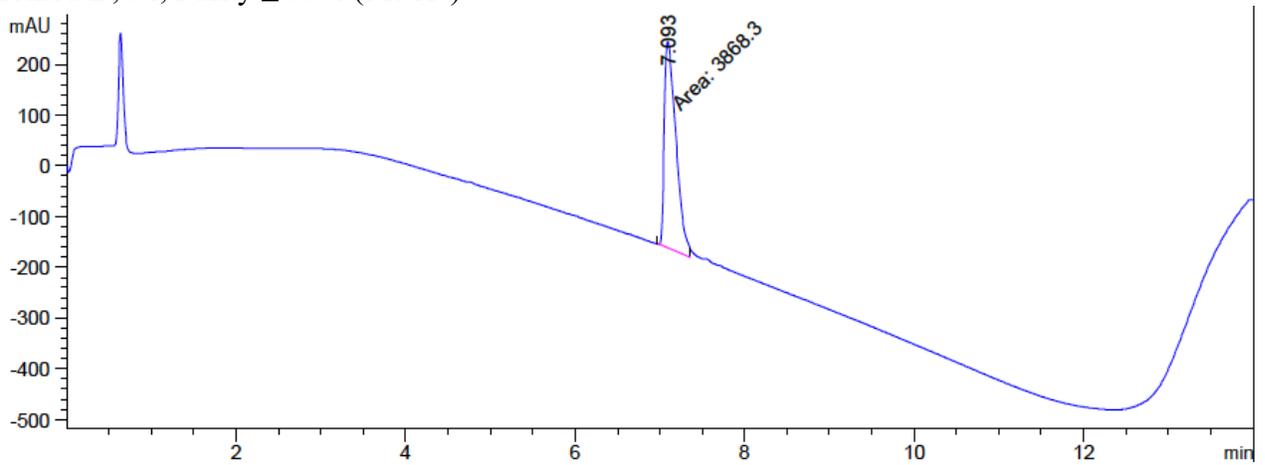
Method D, **33**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



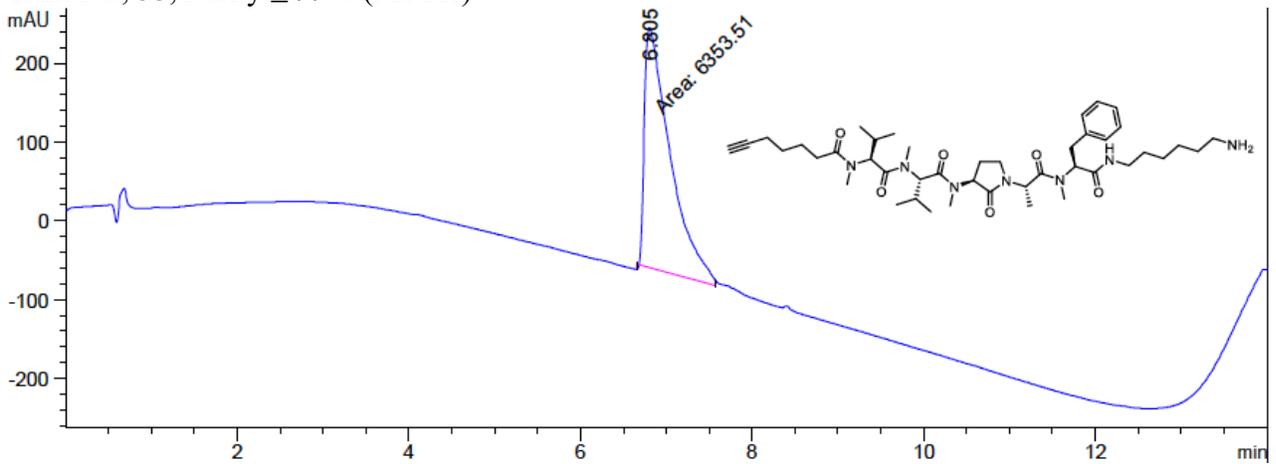
Method C, **34**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



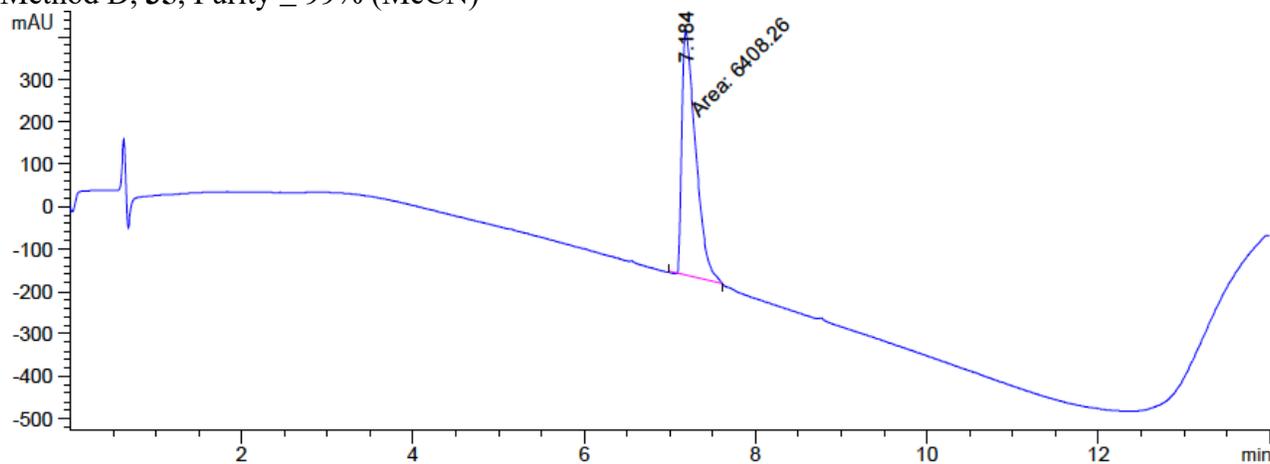
Method D, **34**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



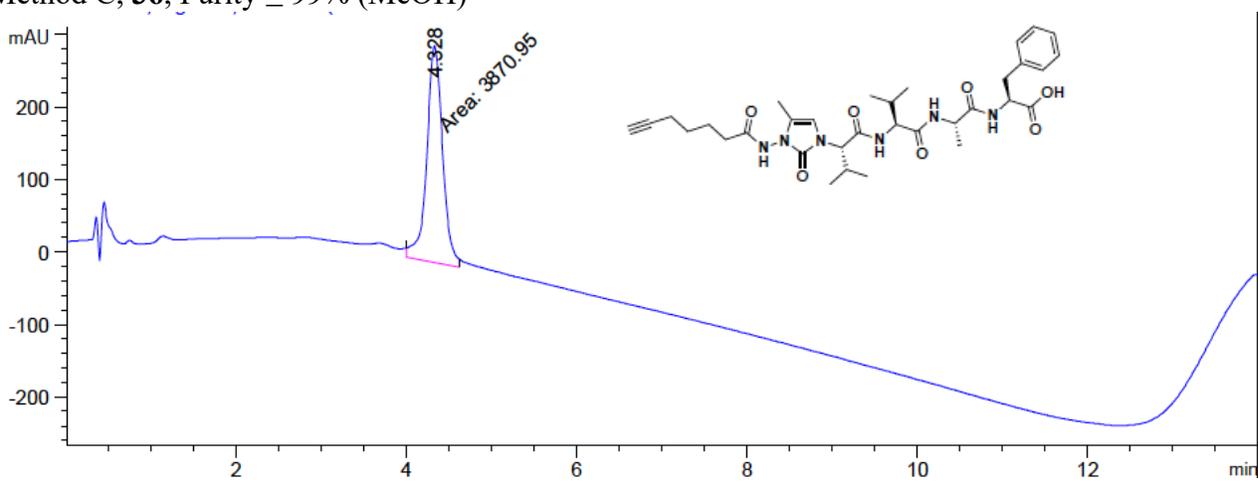
Method C, **35**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



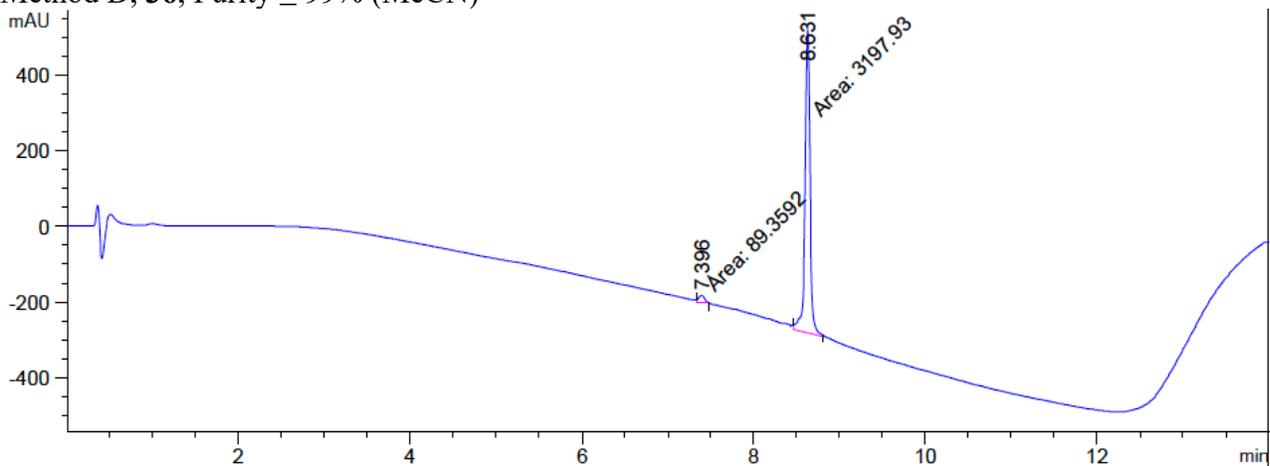
Method D, **35**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



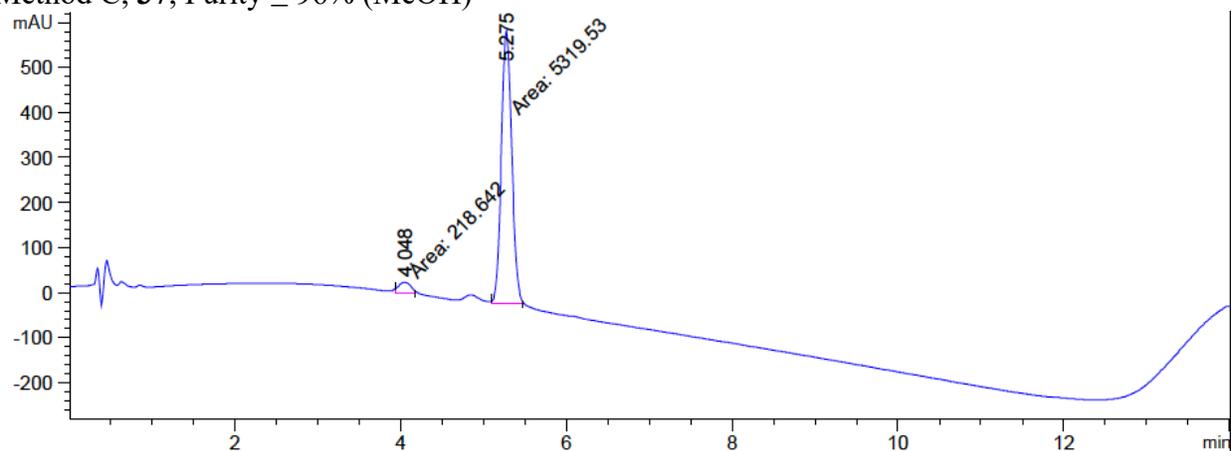
Method C, **36**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeOH)



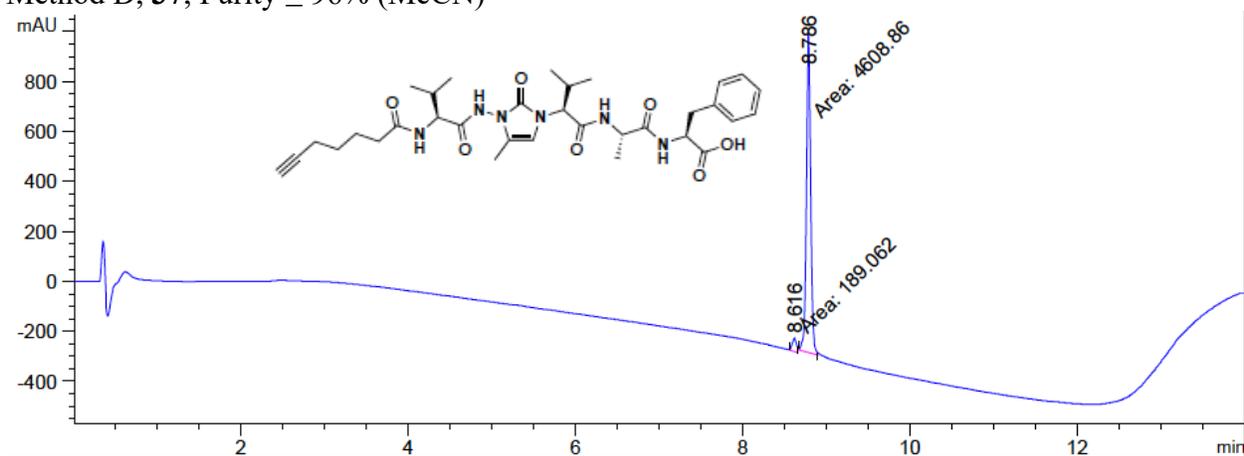
Method D, **36**, Purity $\geq 99\%$ (MeCN)



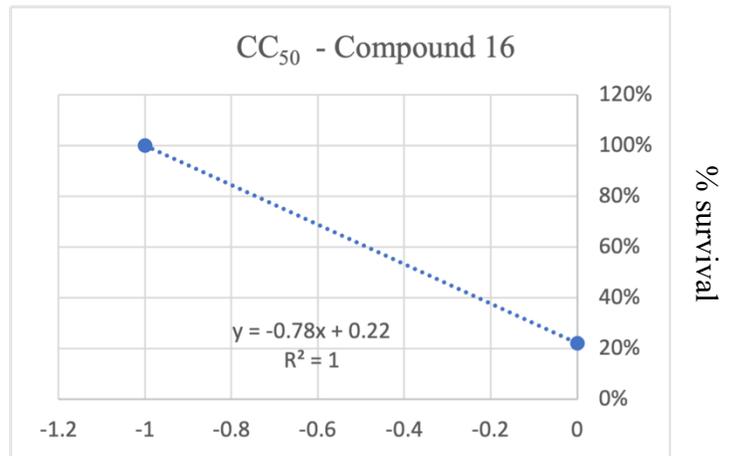
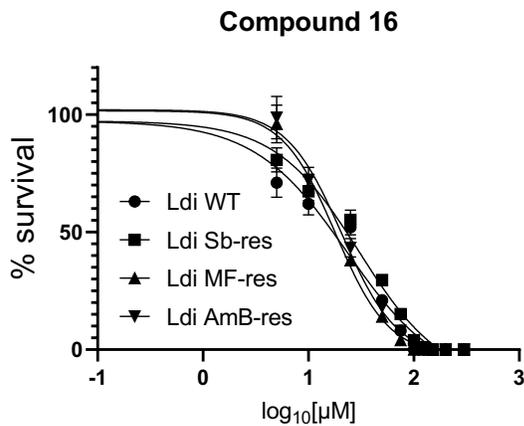
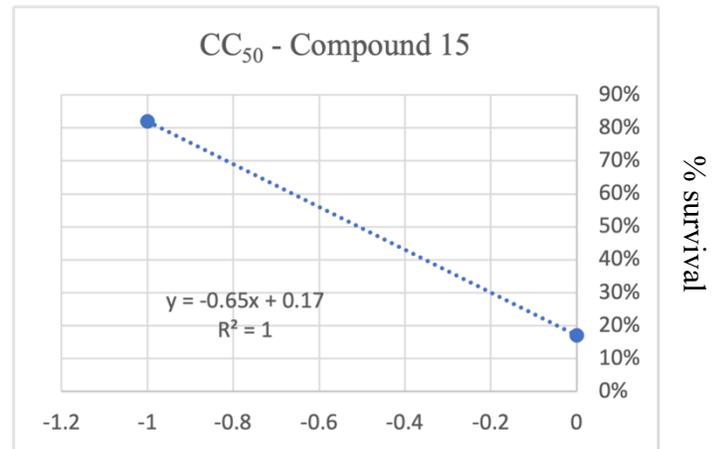
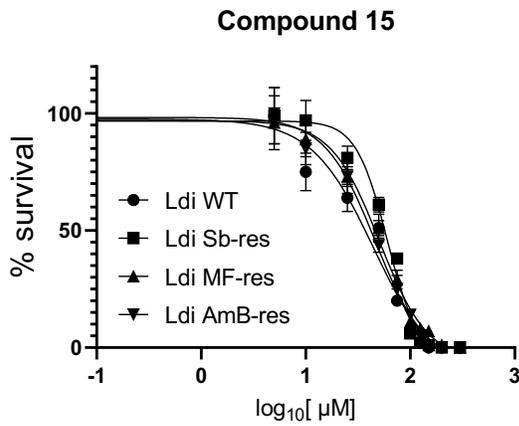
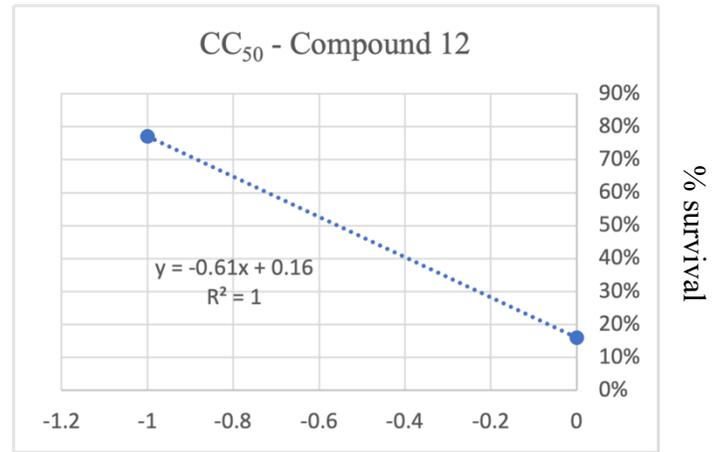
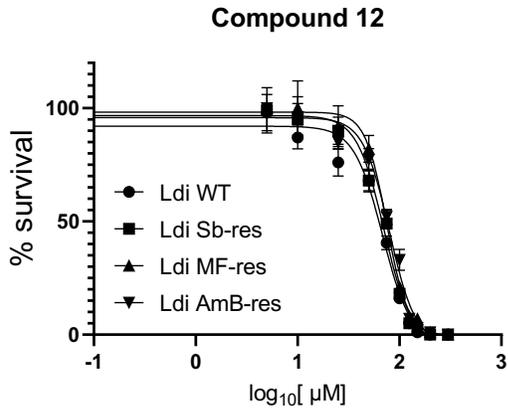
Method C, **37**, Purity $\geq 96\%$ (MeOH)



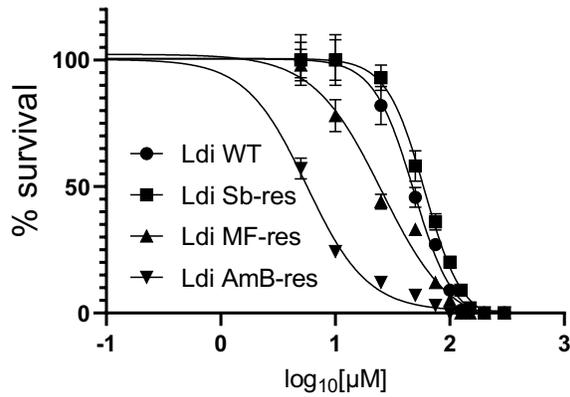
Method D, **37**, Purity $\geq 96\%$ (MeCN)



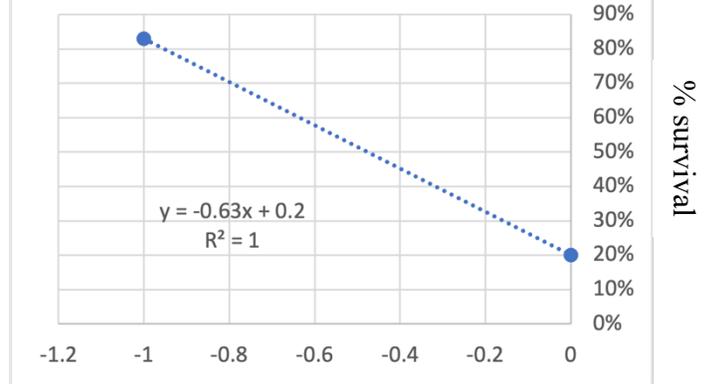
Dose-response curves of *Leishmania* strains and LM-1 macrophage survival rate in the presence of peptides 12-37



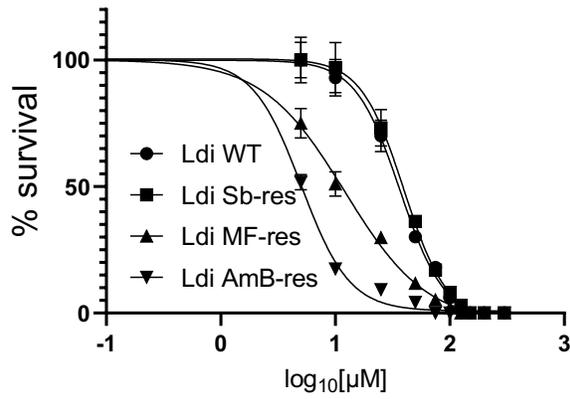
Compound 17



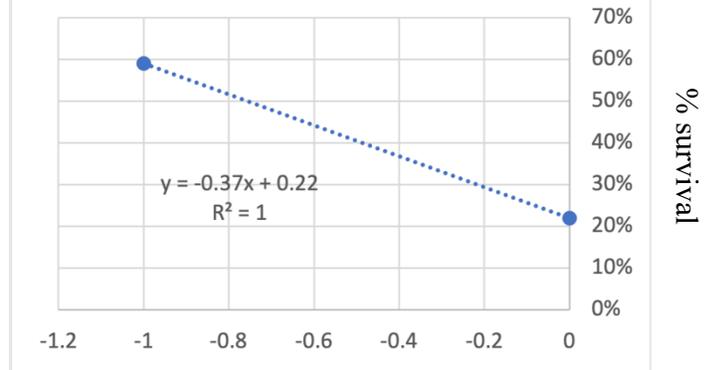
CC₅₀ – Compound 17



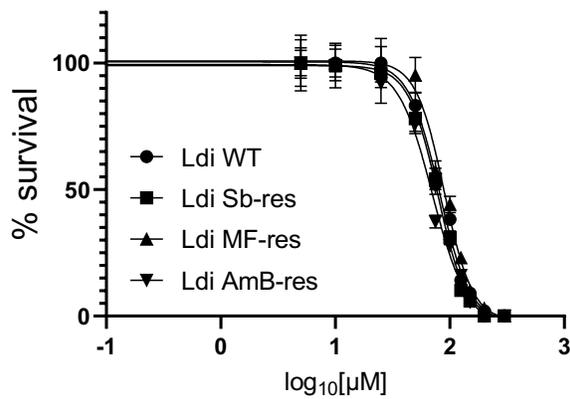
Compound 18



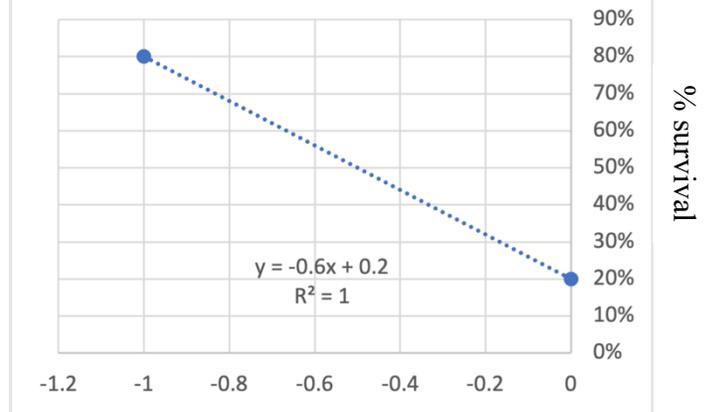
CC₅₀ – Compound 18



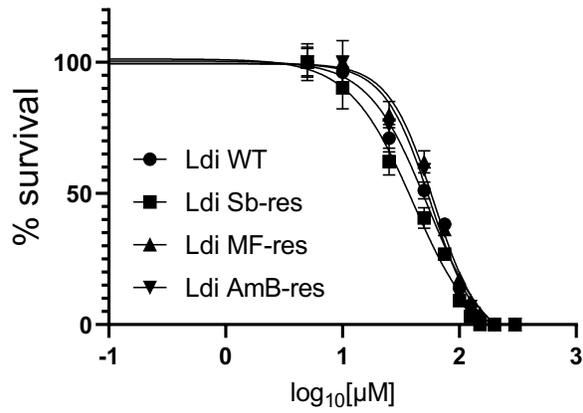
Compound 19



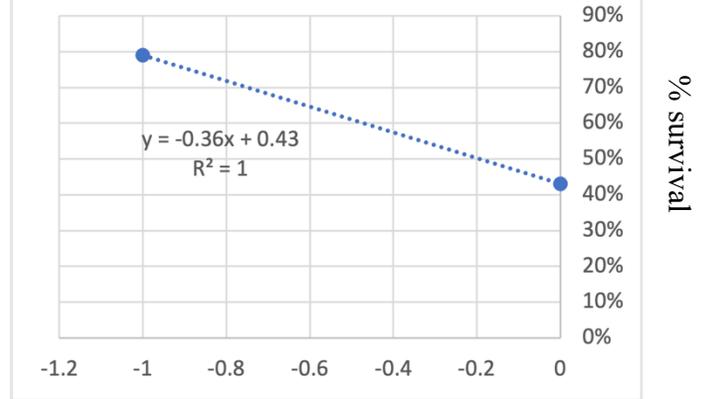
CC₅₀ – Compound 19



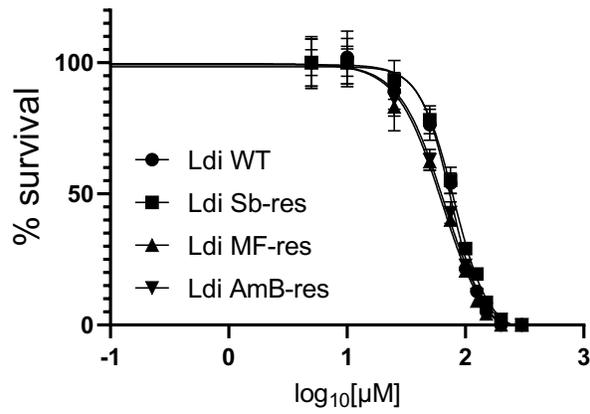
Compound 20



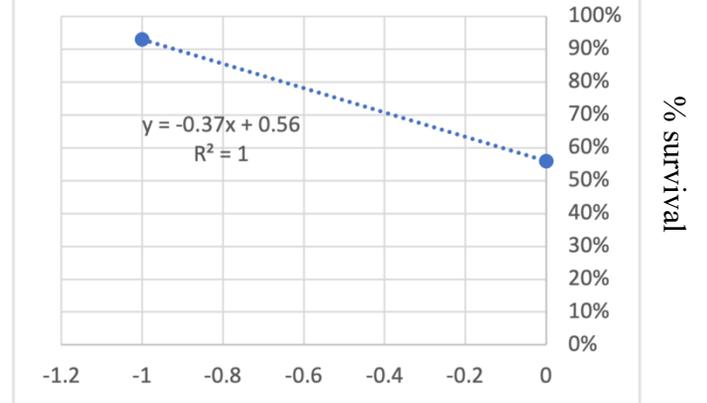
CC₅₀ – Compound 20



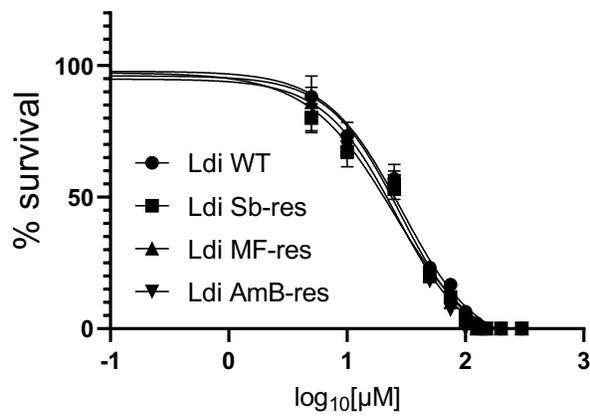
Compound 21



CC₅₀ – Compound 21



Compound 22



CC₅₀ – Compound 22

