SI: Synthesis of γ-peptidic dimers targeting activation of the GTPase ADP-Ribosylation Factor 1 (ARF1)

Supporting Information

Table des matières

I. General conditions	2
II. Synthetic procedures and characterizations	3
General procedure A : Synthesis of eta -Keto Ester 1a,b $^{[8]}$	3
General procedure B : Synthesis of ATC 3a,b ^[8]	5
Alternative way to ATC 3c	7
General Procedures C of deprotections	8
General Procedure D : Synthesis of O-benzyl esters of 6a' and 6b'	9
Synthesis of N-benzyl amide 5a'1	1
Alternative way to N-benzyl amide 5b'12	2
Synthesis of N-acetyl-ATC 3d1	3
General procedure E : Synthesis of dimers 7a-c and 8a-d14	4
General procedure F : Benzoylation of dimers and Synthesis of 9a-c and 10a-c 19	9
Solid phase synthesis of 10d 22	2
III. NMR characterization of the folding of the dimers	5
IV. REFERENCES	3

I. General conditions

Commercially available reagents and solvents were used without any further purification. Reactions were monitored by HPLC with an analytical Chromolith Speed Rod RP-C18 185 Pm column (50 X 4.6 mm, 5 µm) using a flow rate of 5.0 ml/min, and gradients from 100/0 to 0/100 eluents A/B over 3 (condition A) or 5 min (condition B), in which eluents $A = H_2O / TFA 0.1\%$ and B = CH₃CN / TFA 0.1%. Detection was performed at λ = 214 and 254 nm with a photodiode array detector. The retention times are reported as follows: LC: $t_{\rm R} = [\min]$. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed with aluminium-backed silica gel plates coated with a 0.2 mm thickness of silica gel or with aluminium oxide 60 F254, neutral. Column chromatography was performed using 60 Å 40-63 mesh silica gel. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature (RT) in deuterated solvents, using a Bruker AC-300 spectrometer, or a Bruker Avance 600 AVANCE III spectrometer equipped with a 5 mm quadruple-resonance probe (¹H, ¹³C, ¹⁵N, ³¹P). The chemical shifts (δ) are given in parts per million relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) or by using CHCl₃, CD₃OD and DMSO as references (respectively 7.26, 3.31 and 2.5 ppm for ¹H spectrum and 77.16, 49.0 and 39.52 ppm for ${}^{13}C$ spectrum). Coupling constants (J) are reported in hertz (Hz). Standard abbreviations indicating multiplicity were used as follows: s (singlet), br (broad), d (doublet), dd (doublet doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet). Infrared (IR) spectra have been recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum One spectrometer. LC-MS spectra (ESI) were recorded with a Quattro micro ESI triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (Micromass, Manchester, UK). The HPLC separations were done using an analytical Chromolith Speed Rod RP-C18 185 Pm column (50 X 4.6 mm, 5 µm) and an Alliance HPLC System (Waters, Milford, USA) at a flow rate of 3.0 ml/min, and a gradient of 100/0 to 0/100 eluents A/B over 2.5 min (solvent A = H_2O / HCOOH 0.1% and solvent $B = CH_3CN / HCOOH 0.1\%$). High-resolution mass spectrometric analyses (HRMS) were performed with a time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometer fitted with an electrospray ionization source (ESI). All measurements were performed in the positive-ion mode. Melting points were recorded with a capillary melting point apparatus. All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen unless otherwise indicated.

II. Synthetic procedures and characterizations

ATC **4a,d** was prepared according to the procedure previously reported by our group. ^[7,8] Intermediates **1a,b** and *N*-Fmoc-ATC-OBn **5a,b** and *N*-Fmoc-ATC-O-dimethylallyl **4c,d**, were previously described.





1a,b

Scheme S1 : Synthesis of β -Keto Ester 1a,b. reagents and conditions: a) CDI, DMAP, THF, RT, 1h; b) 1,1-dimethylallyl acetate, LiHMDS, THF, -78°C, 10 min.

Compounds	R	Yields
1a	Н	60%
1b	i-butyl	73%

Imidazolide Formation: In a 250 ml two-neck flask under a nitrogen atmosphere was dissolved the Fmoc-AA-OH (28.59 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 100 ml dry THF. Then, CDI (5.10 g, 31.45 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was added in three portions. A catalytic amount of DMAP (105 mg, 0.857 mmol, 0.03 equiv.) was added 3 min later, and the solution was stirred for 1 h at room temperature (RT).

Enolate Formation: a 500 ml threeneck flask was charged under a nitrogen atmosphere, with LiHMDS (100 ml, 100 mmol, 1 M solution in THF, 3.5 equiv.) followed by dry THF (100 ml). After cooling at -78 °C 1,1-dimethylallyl acetate (14.650 g, 114.3 mmol, 4 equiv.) was added dropwise over 10 min. The solution was stirred at -78 °C for 10 min, then at RT for 10 min, and finally at -78 °C for 20 min.

Condensation: The imidazolide solution was added dropwise to the enolate solution at -78 °C over 5 min. After stirring for 15 min (HPLC/TLC monitoring), the mixture was removed from the cold bath and poured onto a solution of 10 % aqueous citric acid (200 ml) until pH 7. The crude was extracted twice with 100 ml EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with water then with 100 ml saturated NaHCO₃ solution and brine (3 x 150 ml), dried on MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel, with a gradient of cyclohexane/ EtOAc from 95/5 vv to 50/50 vv over 10 column volumes.



1,1-Dimethylprop-2-en-1-yl 4-(Fmoc-amino)-3-oxobutanoate (1a) was previously described by Mathieu et al.^[7,8]:

White solid (7.04 g), yield 60%, m.p. 99–100 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.55$ (s, 6H), 3.43 (s, 2H), 4.23 (m, 3H), 4.41 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 5.12 (dd, J = 0.6, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 6.08 (dd, J = 10.9, 17.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 26.4$ (2 C), 47.3, 47.8, 51.0, 67.3, 83.0, 113.7, 120.1 (2 C), 125.2 (2 C), 127.2 (2 C), 127.9 (2 C), 141.5, 141.7 (2 C), 143.9 (2 C), 156.3, 165.4, 198.5 ppm. LC (conditions A): $t_{\rm R} = 2.19$ (major) and 2.40 min (minor; keto–enol equilibrium). FTIR (cm⁻¹): $v_{\rm max} = 3357$, 3041, 2979, 1724, 1704, 1449, 1436, 1394, 1306, 1288, 1252, 1109, 1073, 1050, 988, 969, 760, 739. LC–MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 408.2 (17) [M + H]⁺, 430.1 (100) [M + Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₄H₂₆NO 5 [M + H]⁺ 408.1811; found 408.1811.



Chemical formula: C₂₈H₃₃NO₅ Exact Mass: 463,24 Molecular Weight: 463,57

1,1-Dimethylprop-2-en-1-yl (**4S**)-**4-(Fmoc-amino)-6-methyl-3-oxoheptanoate** (**1b**) was previously described by Mathieu et al.^[8]:

White solid (8.27 g), yield 73 %, m.p. 117-118 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20^\circ C} = -10.2$ (c = 1.00, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): $\delta = 0.95$ (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 6H), 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.53 (s, 6H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 3.41 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (s, 1H), 4.45 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 5.09 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (s, 1H), 6.08 (dd, J = 10.9, 17.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): $\delta = 21.7$, 23.4, 25.0, 26.5 (2 C), 40.3, 47.5 (2 C), 58.8, 67.0, 82.7, 113.5, 120.2 (2 C), 125.1 (2 C), 127.2 (2 C), 127.9 (2 C), 141.5 (2 C), 142.0, 143.9 (2 C), 156.2, 165.7, 202.7 ppm. LC (conditions A): $t_R = 2.29$ (major) and 2.52 min (minor; keto–enol equilibrium). FTIR (cm⁻¹): $v_{max} = 3375$, 3041, 2958, 1739, 1717, 1536, 1452, 1353, 1249, 1237, 1222, 1126, 1098, 1038, 942, 760, 737, 730. LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 464.3 (100) [M + H]⁺, 486.3 (10) [M + Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₈H₃₄NO₅ [M + H]⁺ 464.2437; found 464.2416.

General procedure B : Synthesis of ATC 3a,b^[8]



Scheme S2 : Synthesis of ATC 3a,b . reagents and conditions: a) NBS, Mg(ClO₄)₂, ACN, -45°C, 10 min; b) thiourea, EtOH, 40°C, 2h;

Compounds	\mathbb{R}^2	Yields
3a	Н	83%
3b	i-butyl	85%

Synthesis of bromo-β-keto esters:

To a solution of the β -keto ester **1a,b** (2.87 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH₃CN (20 ml) was added magnesium perchlorate (210 mg, 0.95 mmol, 0.3 equiv.). The solution was stirred at - 45 °C for 10 min. A solution of NBS (537 mg, 3.01 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) in CH₃CN (15 ml) was then added dropwise over 5 min. The reaction was complete after few minutes stirring at - 45 °C (HPLC monitoring). The mixture was diluted with Et₂O (40 ml) and washed twice with 40 ml water and with brine (3 x 20 ml). The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the crude product, which was used in the next step without further purification.

Hantzsch cyclization: To a solution of α -monobrominated β -keto ester (2.51 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in absolute EtOH (50 ml) was added a solution of the thiourea (0.226 g, 3.01 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) dissolved in absolute EtOH (10 ml). The solution was heated for 2 h at 40 °C until completion of the reaction (HPLC and TLC monitoring). The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure at a temperature lower than 30°C in order to avoid any degradation. The yellowish solid was partitioned between EtOAc (25 ml) and water (25 ml). The organic layer was washed with water (3 x 20 ml) and brine (1 X 20 ml). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄ and filtered, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. Purification chromatography on a silica gel column, with a gradient of cyclohexane/ EtOAc from 95/5 vv to 50/50 vv afforded ATC **3a,b**.



Chemical formula: C₂₅H₂₅N₃O₄S Exact Mass: 463,16 Molecula Weight: 463,55

<u>N-Fmoc-{H, NH₂}-ATC-O-diméthylallyl:</u> 1,1-Dimethylprop-2-en-1-yl 2-amino-4-[(Fmocamino)methyl]-1,3- thiazole-5-carboxylate 3a:

White solid, yield 83%, m.p. 89-92.2 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 1.62 (s, 6H), 4.22 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 5.15 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 6.16 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 17.5 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (br., 2H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 26.7 (2C), 39.9, 47.2, 67.0, 82.3, 113.0, 120.0 (2C), 125.2 (3C), 127.1 (2C), 127.7 (3C), 141.3, 142.4 (2C), 143.9 (2C), 157.3, 161.2, 170.8 ppm. LC (conditions A): *t*_R = 2.80 min. FTIR (cm⁻¹): *v*_{max} = 3319, 3193, 3069, 1684, 1621,1496, 1451, 1280, 1264, 1232, 1137, 1082, 1046, 921, 827, 732. LC-MS (ESI+): *m*/*z* (%) = 464.1 (42) [M + H]⁺, 486.0 (18) [M + Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₅H₂₆N₃O₄S [M + H]⁺ 464.1644; found 464.1646.



<u>N-Fmoc-{iBu, NH₂}-ATC-O-diméthylallyl:</u> 1,1-Dimethylprop-2-en-1-yl 2-Amino-4-[(1S)-1-(Fmoc-amino)-3-methylbutyl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (3b) was previously described by Mathieu et al.^[8]

White solid, yield 85%, m.p. 113-114 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20^{\circ}C} = -16.0 (c = 1.00, CHCl_3)$. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): $\delta = 0.95$ (m, 6H), 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 1.73 (m, 1H), 4.21 (m, 1H), 4.32 (dd, J = 10.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (dd, J = 10.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (m, 1H), 5.82 (br., 2H), 6.04 (m, 1H), 6.17 (dd, J = 17.6, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): $\delta = 22.3, 23.3, 25.1, 26.7, 27.0, 44.4, 47.4, 49.2, 66.7, 82.5, 113.1, 120.0 (2C), 125.3 (3C), 127.1 (2C), 127.7 (3C), 141.4 (2C), 142.5, 144.1 (2C), 156.1, 161.6, 170.1 ppm. LC (conditions A): <math>t_R = 2.23$ min. LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 520.2 (100) [M + H]⁺, 542.2 (10) [M + Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₉H₃₄N₃O₄S [M + H]⁺ 520.2270; found 520.2274. FTIR (cm⁻¹): $v_{max} = 3313, 2955, 1695, 1615, 1496, 1450, 1316, 1257, 1075, 1043, 923, 827, 758, 738.$



Scheme S3 : Synthesis of ATC 3c . reagents and conditions: a) NBS, Mg(ClO₄)₂, ACN, -45°C, 10 min; c) thioacetamide, KHCO₃, DME, RT, 2h; d) DMAP, DIEA, TFAA, DCM, 0°C, 3h.

3c was obtained by a slight modification of our previously reported procedure for *N*-Fmoc protected ATC starting from **1b** and thioacetamide.^[8]

To a solution of α -monobrominated β -keto ester **2b** (1.17 g, 2.34 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in dimethoxyethane (50 ml) were added thioacetamide (0.193 g, 2.57 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) and KHCO₃ (1.87 g, 0.0187 mol, 8 equiv.). The mixture was stirred for 2 hours at RT. Afterward, the medium was diluted with EtOAc (60 ml) and washed with water (2 x 40 ml) and with brine (3 x 40 ml). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a thiazoline intermediate as mixture of two diastereoisomers. HPLC: t_R = 3.50 min (conditions B)

The thiazoline (2.34 mmol) was solubilized in anhydrous DCM (30 ml). The solution was cooled to 0°C, than DMAP (0.286 g, 2.34 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIEA, 3.46 ml, 0.021 mol, 9.0 equiv.) were added in one portion. A solution of TFAA (1.12 ml, 8.07 mmol, 3.45 equiv.) in DCM (5 ml) was added dropwise over 5 minutes at 0°C. After stirring 3 hours at 0°C, the reaction was stopped by adding water (40 ml). The organic layer was washed with water (2 x 40 ml) and with brine (2 x 40 ml). The organic phase was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the crude product. Purification by chromatography on a silica gel column using a gradient of cyclohexane/EtOAc from 95/5 vv to 70/30 vv afforded the ATC **3c** (640 mg, 58% yield).



<u>N-Fmoc-{iBu, CH₃}-ATC-O-diméthylallyl:</u> 1,1-Dimethylprop-2-en-1-yl 4-[(1S)-1-(Fmocamino)-3-methylbutyl]-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (3c) was previously described by Mathieu et al.^[8]:

White solid, m.p. 98-99°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20°C} = -0.6^\circ$ (c 1.00, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) $\delta = 0.95$ (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.66 (s, 6H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 2.67 (s, 3H), 4.21 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (m, 2H), 5.14 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (m, 1H), 5.83 (m, 1H), 6.19 (dd, J = 17.5, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) $\delta = 19.5$, 22.3, 23.3, 25.1, 26.7, 26.8, 45.1, 47.4, 48.8, 66.7, 83.3, 113.5, 120.0 (2C), 123.8, 125.3 (2C), 127.1 (2C), 127.7 (2C), 141.4 (2C), 142.1, 144.1, 144.2, 155.9, 160.4, 162.2, 169.8 ppm. LC (condition A): $t_R = 2.45$ min. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3326, 2956, 1699, 1507, 1450, 1327, 1278, 1251, 1191, 1082, 1044, 923, 830, 759, 736. LC-MS: (ESI+): m/z 519.3 ([M+H]⁺) 100%, 541.3 ([M+Na]⁺) 10%. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₃₀H₃₅N₂O₄S⁺: 519.2305, found 520.2318.

General Procedures C of deprotections

<u>C1: General procedure for dimethyl allyl removal ^[7,8]</u>

 $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (0.0245 g, 0.0212 mmol, 0.03 equiv.) was dispersed into a solution of *O*-dimethyl allyl ester (0.706 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and PhSiH₃ (0.261 ml, 2.12 mmol, 3 equiv.) in 30 ml of anhydrous THF under nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring for 3 hours (HPLC monitoring), the reaction was stopped by adding a mix of diethyl ether (10 ml) and ethyl acetate (2ml). A white solid formed in the medium was collected by filtration and was used without any further purification.

C2: General procedure for Fmoc removal

Fmoc derivative (1.23 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was solubilized in 25 ml of diethylamine / DMF (1:9 vv) and stirred for 30 min at RT. The solvent was evaporated and the crude was used without any further purification.





Scheme S4 : Synthesis of ATC 6a',b'. reagents and conditions: a) Pd(PPh₃)₄, PhSiH₃, THF, RT, 3h; c) Cs₂CO₃, MeOH, RT, 10 min.; d) BnBr, DMF, RT, 3h.

Compounds	R	Yields
6a'	CH ₃	73%
6b'	NH_2	84%

3b,c were deprotected following the general procedure C1 to afford the free acid **4b,c** which was used without any further purification. The acidic intermediate **4b,c** (1.703 g, 3.772 mmol, 1 equiv.) was converted to its cesium salt by dissolving in MeOH (50 ml) and addition of a solution of 20 % mv cesium carbonate in water (3.0 ml, 0.615 g, 1.886 mmol, 0.5 equiv.). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure then the product was dissolved in DMF (20 ml). Benzyl bromide (0.496 ml, 4.149 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was added to the mixture. The solution was stirred 1 hour at RT and the DMF was evaporated under reduced pressure. The solid residue was partitioned between AcOEt (120 ml) and water (80 ml). The organic layer was washed with water (1 x 80 ml) and brine (1 x 80 ml) then dried with MgSO₄ and filtered. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. Purification by chromatography on a silica gel column with a gradient of cyclohexane/ EtOAc from 95/5 to 50/50 afforded **6a',b'**.



Chemical formula: C₃₂H₃₂N₂O₄S Exact Mass: 540,21 Molecular Weight: 540,67

<u>*N*-Fmoc-{iBu, CH₃}-ATC-*O*-benzyl: Benzyl 4-[(1S)-1-(N-Fmoc)-amino-3-methylbutyl]-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 6a' was previously described by Mathieu et al.^[7]: Pale yellow solid, yield: 73%, m.p. 80.0-81.2 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20°C} = +3.6$ (c = 1.00, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) $\delta = 0.94$ (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.66-1.72 (m, 2H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 4.22 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (m, 2H), 5.34 (s, 2H), 5.77 (s, 2H), 7.27-7.44 (m, 9H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) $\delta = 19.5$, 21.9, 23.4, 25.1, 45.2, 47.4, 48.9, 66.8, 67.3, 120.0 (2C), 121.7, 125.3 (2C), 127.1 (2C), 127.7 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.6, 128.8 (2C), 135.4, 141.4 (2C), 144.1, 144.2, 156.0, 161.2, 163.6, 170.4 ppm. LC $t_R = 2.13$ min (conditions A). FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3320, 2955, 1695, 1614, 1496, 1450, 1371, 1253, 1175, 1042, 758, 739. LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 541.1 (100) [M+H]]⁺, 563.1 (30) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₂H₃₃N₂O₄S: [M+H]⁺ 541.2161, found 541.2164.</u>



Chemical formula: C₃₁H₃₁N₃O₄S Exact Mass: 541,20 Molecular Weight: 541,66

<u>N-Fmoc-{iBu, NH₂}-ATC-*O*-benzyl:</u> Benzyl 2-amino-4-[(1S)-1-(N-Fmoc)-amino-3-methylbutyl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 6b' was previously described by Mathieu et al.^[7]: Pale yellow solid, yield 84% (1.72 g), m.p. 80.0-81.2 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20^\circ C} = -6.4$ (c = 1.00, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) $\delta = 0.91$ (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.70 (m, 2H), 2.1 (s, 2H,), 4.22 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (m, 2H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 5.53 (m, 1H), 6.01 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.43 (m, 9H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) $\delta = 21.8$, 23.3, 25.0, 44.3, 47.4, 48.9, 66.9, 67.0, 120.1 (2C), 121.8, 125.4 (2C), 127.2 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.5, 128.7 (2C), 135.7, 141.4 (2C), 144.1, 144.2, 156.2, 161.4, 163.4, 170.1 ppm. LC $t_R = 2.11$ min (conditions A). FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3320, 2955, 1695, 1614, 1496, 1450, 1371, 1253, 1175, 1042, 758, 739.LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 542.1 (100) [M+H]⁺, 564.2 (10) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₁H₃₂N₃O₄S: [M+H]⁺ 542.2126, found 542.2114. Synthesis of N-benzyl amide 5a'



3b 5a' Scheme S5 : Synthesis of ATC 5a' . reagents and conditions: a) Pd(PPh₃)₄, PhSiH₃, THF, RT, 3h; c) IBCF, DIEA, benzylamine, THF, 0°C to RT, 2h.

3b was deprotected following the general procedure C1 to afford the free acid **4b** which was used without any further purification. The acidic intermediate **4b** (0.556 g, 1.23 mmol, 1 equiv.) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (30 ml). The solution was cooled to 0°C and isobutylchloroformate (IBCF, 0.177 ml, 1.36 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) and DIEA (0.234 ml, 1.36 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) were added in one portion. The reaction was stirred for 10 minutes at 0°C then 30 minutes at RT then benzylamine (0.270 ml, 2.46 mmol, 2 equiv.) was added and the reaction was stirred at RT for 1 hour. THF was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude was dissolved in DCM (60 ml) and washed with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃ (2 x 30 ml) and brine (2 x 30 ml). The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and filtered, and the solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column with a gradient of cyclohexane/ EtOAc from 95/5 to 70/30 afforded **5a'** with a yield of 95% (0.64 g).



Chemical Formula: C₃₂H₃₃N₃O₃S Exact Mass: 539.22 Molecular Weight: 539.69

<u>*N*-Fmoc-{iBu, CH₃}-ATC-*NH*-benzyl: *N*-Benzyl 4-[(1S)-1-(N-Fmoc)-amino-3-methylbutyl]-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide 5a'</u>

Solid, m.p. 76.5-78.5 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20^{\circ C}} = +0.16$ (c = 1.00, CH₃OH). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ = 0.85 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 6H), 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 2.66 (s, 3H), 4.10 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.26 – 4.38 (m, 2H), 4.58 (ABx, J = 6.0, 14.6 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (ABx, J = 6.0, 14.6 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (q, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.26 – 7.46 (m, 11H), 7.75, (dd, J = 2.7, 7.5 Hz, 2H), 9.35 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) $\delta = 19.4$, 22.4, 22.6, 25.0, 43.6, 44.3, 47.4, 48.7, 67.4, 120.2 (2C), 125.2 (2C), 127.3 (2C), 127.5 (2C), 128.0 (2C), 128.4, 128.8 (2C), 131.4, 138.7, 141.5 (2C), 143.8, 143.9, 153.9, 157.5, 161.4, 168.5 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3257, 3063, 2956, 1689, 1647, 1542, 1450, 1283, 1256, 738. LC $t_R = 3.57$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 539.9 (100) [M+H]⁺, 562.1 (20) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₂H₃₄N₃O₃S: [M+H]⁺ 540.2321, found 540.2319.

Alternative way to N-benzyl amide 5b'



Sc 5D Scheme S6 : Synthesis of ATC 5b' . reagents and conditions: a) Pd(PPh₃)₄, PhSiH₃, THF, RT, 3h; b) EDC.HCl, NMM, DMAP, benzylamine, THF, 0°C to RT, 15h.

5b' was obtained starting from **4c** and benzylamine by a slight modification of the previous procedure. Indeed the use of IBCF did not lead to the targeted compound **5b'**. We opted then for the use of EDC coupling agent.

3c was deprotected following the general procedure C1 to afford the free acid **4c** which was used without any further purification. The acidic intermediate **4c** (0.166 g, 0.37 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (30 ml). EDC.HCl (0.141 g, 0.735 mmol, 2 equiv.), DMAP (0.004 g, 0.0368 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), NMM (0.080 ml, 0.735 mmol, 2 equiv.) were added to the solution. The mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hour then benzylamine (0.080 ml, 0.735 mmol, 2 equiv.) was added in one portion. After stirring overnight at RT under nitrogen atmosphere, THF was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was dissolved in DCM (20 ml) and the organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (2 x 30 ml) and brine (2 x 30 ml). The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and filtered, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column with a gradient of EtOAc / MeOH from 100 / 0 to 90 / 10 afforded *N*-Fmoc-{iBu, NH₂}-ATC-NHBn **5b'** with a yield of 20% (40 mg).



<u>*N*-Fmoc-{iBu, NH₂}-ATC-*NH*-benzyl:</u> *N*-Benzyl 2-amino-4-[(1S)-1-(N-Fmoc)-amino-3-methylbutyl]-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide 5b':

Solid. ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) $\delta = 0.79$ (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 1.37 (m, 1H), 1.61 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.13 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 4.40 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, J = 14.7Hz, 1H), 4.87 (m, 1H), 7.16 - 7.42 (m, 9H), 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) $\delta = 22.6$, 22.9, 25.9, 43.8, 44.5, 48.5 (2C), 67.7, 118.3, 120.8 (2C), 126.1 (2C), 128.1 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 128.9, 129.5 (2C), 139.9, 142.5 (2C), 145.0, 145.2, 154.8, 159.0, 164.0, 171.7 ppm. LC $t_{\rm R} = 3.24$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 541.2 (100) [M + H]⁺.

Synthesis of N-acetyl-ATC 3d



3a 3d Scheme S7 : Synthesis of ATC 3d . reagents and conditions: a) diethylamine / DMF (1:9 vv), RT, 30 min; b) Ac₂O, DMF RT, 2h.

3a was deprotected following the general procedure C2 to afford the free amine, which was dissolved in DMF (25 ml). Acetic anhydride (0.081 ml, 0.864 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added to the solution. After 30 minutes stirring at RT, the DMF was removed under reduced pressure. Purification by silica gel column chromatography, with a gradient of EtOAc/MeOH from 100/0 to 95/5 afforded the desired compound **3d** with a yield of 82% (200 mg).



Chemical formula: C₁₂H₁₇N₃O₃S Exact Mass: 283,10 Molecular Weight: 283,35

<u>N-acetyl-{H, NH₂}-ATC-O-diméthylallyl:</u> 1,1-Dimethylprop-2-en-1-yl 2-amino-4-[(acetylamino)methyl]-1,3- thiazole-5-carboxylate 3d:

White powder. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) $\delta = 1.60$ (s, 6H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 4.56 (d, J = 6 Hz, 2H), 5.13 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 6.14 (dd, J = 10.9, 17.5 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (br., 2H), 6.49 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) $\delta = 23.7$ (2C), 27.0, 38.8, 82.6, 113.3, 142.7, 157.7, 159.9, 161.7, 170.1, 170.6 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3363, 2982, 2935, 1715, 1515, 1450, 1247, 1122, 740. LC $t_R = 1.62$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 284.3 (13) [M+H]⁺, 306.2 (8) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₁₂H₁₈N₃O₃S: [M+H]⁺ 284.1069, found 284.1066.

General procedure E : Synthesis of dimers 7a-c and 8a-d



Scheme S8 : Synthesis of dimers 8a-d and 7a-c . reagents and conditions: a) Pd(PPh₃)₄, PhSiH₃, THF, RT, 3h; b) diethylamine / DMF (1:9 vv), RT, 30 min; c) EDC.HCl, NMM, HOBt, DMF, 0°C to RT, 3h.

Compounds	Х	R	\mathbb{R}^1	Yields
7a	-0-	CH ₃	Fmoc	48%
7b	-O-	NH_2	Fmoc	88%
7c	-NH-	CH_3	Fmoc	60%
8a	-O-	CH_3	Ac	65%
8b	-O-	NH_2	Ac	18%
8c	-NH-	CH_3	Ac	61%
8d	-NH-	NH_2	Ac	24%

After acidic deprotection of **3a,d** (general procedure C1), the free acid **4a,d** (1.0 equiv., 0.37 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml anhydrous DMF at 0°C, and EDC.HCl (1.2 equiv., 0.44 mmol), NMM (1.2 equiv., 0.44 mmol) and HOBt (1.2 equiv., 0.44 mmol) were added. After Fmoc removal for **5a',b'** or **6a',b'** (general procedure C2), the free amine (1.0 equiv., 0.37 mmol) was added to the mixture and was stirred 30 min at 0°C then 4 h at RT until completion (HPLC monitoring). If free amine remains in the medium, free acid and coupling reagents (1.2 equiv.) were added. The solvent was removed under *vacuum*. The crude was purified by chromatography on silica gel (cyclohexane/AcOEt gradient from 70/00 to 0/100) for the compounds **7a-c** or alumina (dichloromethane/ethanol gradient from 35/65 to 65/35) for **8d**.



Chemical Formula: C₃₇H₃₇N₅O₅S₂ Exact Mass: 695,22 Molecular Weight: 695,85

Benzyl 4-(1-{[2-amino-4-({Fmoc-amino}methyl)-1,3-thiazol-5-yl]formamido}-3methylbutyl)-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 7a

White powder, yield 48% (122 mg). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) $\delta = 0.92$ (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.51 – 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.64 – 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.79 – 1.92 (m, 1H), 2.57 (s, 3H), 4.10 – 4.24 (m, 2H), 4.35 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.52 (dd, J = 15.1 - 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (s, 2H), 6.02 (m, 1H), 6.24 (br., 2H), 6.73 (br., 1H), 7.19 – 7.42 (m, 9H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) $\delta = 19.8$, 22.0, 23.6, 25.4, 40.0, 44.3, 47.4, 48.1, 67.1, 67.2, 118.5, 120.2 (2C), 121.8, 125.3 (2C), 127.3 (2C), 127.9 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 128.7, 128.9 (2C), 135.7, 141.5 (2C), 144.1 (2C), 151.5, 157.5, 161.6 (2C), 164.4, 169.3, 170.5 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3303, 3194, 3070, 2954, 1702, 1620, 1498, 1449, 1318, 1259, 1076, 739. LC $t_{R} = 2.42$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 696.2 (100) [M+H]⁺, 718.2 (65) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₇H₃₇N₅O₅S₂: [M+H]⁺ 696.2314, found 696.2313.



Benzyl 2-amino 4-(1-{[2-amino-4-({Fmoc-amino}methyl)-1,3-thiazol-5-yl]formamido}-3-methylbutyl)- -1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 7b:

White powder, yield 88% (1280 mg). $[\alpha]_D^{20^{\circ}C} = -0.128$ (*c* =1.00, CH₃OH). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) $\delta = 0.88$ (m, 6H), 1.40 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.58 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.74 – 1.88 (m, 1H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (m, 1H), 4.35 (m, 2H), 4.56 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 5.80 – 5.96 (m, 1H), 7.20 – 7.40 (m, 9H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 8.77 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) $\delta = 22.0, 23.7, 26.1, 38.9, 44.1, 48.2, 49.3, 67.4, 67.9, 109.9, 118.5, 120.9$ (2C), 126.1 (2C), 128.1 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 129.2 (3C), 129.5 (2C), 137.3, 142.5 (2C), 144.9, 145.0, 159.2, 161.5, 163.0, 163.4, 171.0, 173.2, 175.2 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3291, 2958, 1693, 1606, 1490, 1449, 1251, 1131, 1071, 728. LC *t*_R = 2.13 min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): *m*/*z* (%) = 697.2 (55) [M+H]⁺, 719.2 (15) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₆H₃₇N₆O₅S₂: [M+H]⁺ 697.22674, found 697.2277.



Chemical Formula: C₃₇H₃₈N₆O₄S₂ Exact Mass: 694,24 Molecular Weight: 694,87

9H-fluoren-9-ylmethyl N-{[2-amino-5-({1-[5-(benzylcarbamoyl)-2-methyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-3-methylbutyl}carbamoyl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]methyl}carbamate 7c :

White powder, yield 60% (386 mg). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) $\delta = 0.83$ (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 6H), 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.99 (m, 2H), 2.62 (s, 3H), 4.02 – 4.24 (m, 3H), 4.46 – 4.58 (m, 3H), 4.81 (dd, J = 14.5 - 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (dd, J = 14.5 - 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (br., 2H), 6.81 (br., 1H), 7.18 – 7.48 (m, 9H), 7.52 (dd, J = 10.7 - 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, J = 7.5 - 2.5 Hz, 2H), 8.89 (br., 1H), 10.02 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) $\delta = 19.3$, 22.3, 22.4, 24.9, 39.7, 42.7, 43.9, 47.2, 48.3, 66.9, 118.8, 120.1 (2C), 124.9 (2C), 127.1 (2C), 127.2, 127.8 (2C), 128.1 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 131.5, 138.6, 141.3 (2C), 143.7 (2C), 150.0, 153.2, 157.6, 161.7, 162.6, 168.1, 169.4 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3217, 3048, 2956, 1700, 1612, 1556, 1506, 1450, 1327, 1265, 1134, 728. LC $t_{\rm R} = 2.42$ min (conditions A). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 695.3 (100) [M+H]⁺, 717.2 (25) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₇H₃₉N₆O₄S₂: [M+H]⁺ 695.2474, found 695.2479.



Chemical Formula: C₂₄H₂₉N₅O₄S₂ Exact Mass: 515,17 Molecular Weight: 515,65

Benzyl 4-(1-{[2-amino-4-(acetamidomethyl)-1,3-thiazol-5-yl]formamido}-3-methylbutyl)-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 8a:

White powder, yield 65% (100 mg). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) $\delta = 0.96$ (dd, J = 6.3, 3.7 Hz, 6H), 1.55-1.77 (m, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.67 (s, 3H), 4.34 (dd, J = 6.2, 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (dd, J = 6.2, 14.8 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (s, 2H), 5.84 (br., 2H), 6.07 (m, 1H), 6.82 (br., 1H), 7.33-7.48 (m, 5H), 8.12 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) $\delta = 20.1$, 23.0, 23.2, 24.4, 27.2, 40.6, 45.5, 49.9, 69.0, 119.4, 123.9, 130.3, 130.3 (2C), 130.5 (2C), 138.0, 152.2, 163.4, 164.5, 165.8, 172.5, 173.0, 174.6 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3016, 2970, 1738, 1513, 1435, 1366, 1229, 1217, 1092, 901. LC $t_{\rm R} = 2.79$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 516.2 (100) [M+H]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₄H₃₀N₅O₄S₂: [M+H]⁺ 516.1739, found 516.1738.



benzyl 2-amino-4-(1-{[2-amino-4-(acetamidomethyl)-1,3-thiazol-5-yl]formamido}-3-methylbutyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate 8b:

White powder, yield 18% (34 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) $\delta = 0.95$ (dd, J = 6.4, 3.9 Hz, 6H), 1.52 – 1.90 (3m, 3H), 2.0 (s, 3H), 4.29 (d, J = 14.9 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, J = 14.9 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 2H), 5.92 (dd, J = 9.7, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.33 – 7.47 (m, 5H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) $\delta = 23.0$, 23.2, 24.5, 27.2, 40.7, 45.5, 49.9, 68.2, 110.7, 119.3, 130.0, 130.1 (2C), 130.4 (2C), 138.5, 152.3, 164.1, 164.3, 165.6, 172.4, 174.2, 174.5 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3019, 2971, 2944, 1739, 1435, 1366, 1229, 1217, 1208. LC $t_R = 2.79$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 517.2 (100) [M+H]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₃H₂₈N₆O₄S₂: [M+H]⁺ 517.1692, found 517.1689.



Chemical Formula: C₂₄H₃₀N₆O₃S₂ Exact Mass: 514,18 Molecular Weight: 514,66

2-amino-N-{1-[5-(benzylcarbamoyl)-2-methyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-3-methylbutyl}-4-(acetamidomethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide 8c:

White powder, yield 61% (110 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) $\delta = 0.77$ (d, 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (d, 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.32 (hept, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.97 (s, 3H), 2.64 (s, 3H), 4.19 (d, J = 14.9, 1H), 4.44 (d, J = 14.9 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.20 – 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.39 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) $\delta = 19.9$, 23.2, 23.3, 23.8, 26.9, 40.7, 44.5, 45.6, 50.3, 118.2, 129.2, 129.9 (2C), 130.5 (2C), 131.9, 140.5, 153.3, 156.8, 164.2, 165.4, 170.8, 172.6, 174.6 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3050, 2971, 1739, 1622, 1509, 1435, 1366, 1229, 1217, 1208. LC $t_R = 2.39$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 515.1 (100) [M+H]⁺, 537.1 [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₄H₃₁N₆O₃S₂: [M+H]⁺ 515.1899, found 515.1899.



Chemical Formula: C₂₃H₂₉N₇O₃S₂ Exact Mass: 515,18 Molecular Weight: 515,65

2-amino-N-{1-[2-amino-5-(benzylcarbamoyl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-3-methylbutyl}-4-(acetamidomethyl)-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide 8d:

White powder, yield 24% (21 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) δ = 0.84 (d, 6.6 Hz, 6H), 0.89 (d, 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.85 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 15.4, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23 – 7.45 (m, 5H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) δ = 22.2, 22.4, 22.8, 26.1, 38.3, 42.8, 44.7, 48.8, 117.2, 118.5, 128.4, 129.0 (2C), 129.6 (2C), 139.6, 146.1, 148.5, 162.8, 163.2, 171.6, 171.7, 174.4 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3229, 3070, 1639, 1569, 1441, 1307, 1202, 1141. LC *t*_R = 2.16 min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): *m*/*z* (%) = 516.1 (75) [M+H]⁺, 538.1 (100) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₃H₃₀N₇O₃S₂: [M+H]⁺ 516.1852, found 516.1849.

General procedure F: Benzoylation of dimers and Synthesis of 9a-c and 10a-c



7a-c; 9a-c; 10a-c: **a** : R^1 = Fmoc ; X = O ; R = CH₃ \mathbf{b} : \mathbf{R}^1 = Fmoc; X = O; R = NH₂ \mathbf{c} : \mathbf{R}^1 = Fmoc ; X = NH ; R = CH₃ **10a-c**: R' = 2,4,6-trihydroxy

Scheme S9 : Synthesis of dimers 9a-c and 10a-c. reagents and conditions: a) diethylamine / DMF (1:9 vv), RT, 30 min; b) EDC.HCl, NMM, HOBt, 2,4.6-trihydroxybenzoic acid or 2-methyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, DMF, 0°C to RT, 3h.

Compounds	Х	R	R'	Yields
9a	-0-	CH ₃	2- CH ₃ -4-OH	70%
9b	-O-	NH_2	2- CH ₃ -4-OH	64%
9c	-NH-	CH_3	2,4,6-triOH	12%
10a	-O-	CH_3	2,4,6-triOH	34%
10b	-O-	NH_2	2,4,6-triOH	36%
10c	-NH-	CH_3	2- CH ₃ -4-OH	33%

The dimers **7a-c** were deprotected following the general procedure C2. The corresponding amino derivatives were engaged in the next step without further purification. to afford the free amines NH₂-{H, NH₂}-ATC-NH-{iBu, CH₃}-ATC-OBn, NH₂-{H, NH₂}-ATC-NH-{iBu, NH₂}-ATC-OBn, NH₂-{H, NH₂}-ATC-NH-{iBu, CH₃}-ATC-NHBn and NH₂-{H, NH₂}-ATC-NH-{iBu, NH₂}-ATC-NHBn.

To a solution of 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoic acid or 2-methyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid (0.963 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 20 ml anhydrous DMF at 0°C were added EDC.HCl (1.15 mmol, 1.2 equiv.), NMM (1.15 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) and HOBt (1.15 mmol, 1.2 equiv.). After 1 h stirring at RT, the amino-dipeptide was added. The mixture was stirred 4 h at RT. The reaction was monitored by HPLC until completion. Activated acid can be added if needed. Solvent was removed under *vacuum.* The crude was purified by reverse phase chromatography on a C18 column with a gradient of H₂O / Acetonitrile containing 0.1% TFA



Chemical Formula: C₃₀H₃₃N₅O₅S₂ Exact Mass: 607,19 Molecular Weight: 607,74

Benzyl 4-{1-[(2-amino-4-{[(4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)formamido]methyl}-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)formamido]-3-methylbutyl}-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (9a)

White powder, yield 70% % (110 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OH, 400 MHz) $\delta = 0.94$ (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.57 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.72 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 2.01 (m, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.66 (s, 3H), 4.31 (dd, J = 14.8 - 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (dd, J = 14.8 - 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (s, 2H), 6.00 – 6.07 (m, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J = 8.3 - 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6,65 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (br., 2H), 7.32 – 7.41 (m, 4H), 7,46 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 8.45 (br, 1H), 9.53 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OH, 100 MHz) $\delta = 19.2$, 20.4, 21.9, 23.5, 26.2, 40.1, 44.6, 68.0, 113.3, 118.6 (2C), 123.0, 127.6, 129.3, 129.4, 129.5 (2C), 130.2 (2C), 137.0, 140.0, 151.4, 160.4, 162.4, 163.8, 165.0, 171.7, 172.0, 173.1, 173.1. LC $t_{\rm R} = 1.97$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 608.3 (100) [M+H]⁺, 630.3 (21) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₀H₃₄N₅O₅S₂: [M+H]⁺ 608.2001, found 608.2004.



Chemical Formula: C₂₉H₃₂N₆O₅S₂ Exact Mass: 608,19 Molecular Weight: 608,73

benzyl 2-amino-4-{1-[(2-amino-4-{[(4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)formamido]methyl}-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)formamido]-3-methylbutyl}-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (9b)

White powder, yield 54% (284 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OH, 600 MHz) $\delta = 0.91$ (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.55 – 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.84 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 4.42 (dd, J = 15.2 - 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, J = 15.4 Hz, 1H) (signal hidden by H₂O, visible on spectra in CD₃OD), 5.27 (dd, J = 15.2 - 12.4 Hz, 2H), 5.87 – 5.92 (m, 1H), 6.60 (dd, 8.4 – 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.42 (m, 6H), 8.46 (br., 1H), 9.28 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OH, 150 MHz) $\delta = 20.4$, 21.9, 23.5, 26.2, 39.0, 44.4, 49.9, 67.4, 110.0, 113.4, 118.4, 118.7, 127.1, 127.2, 129.2 (3C), 129.5 (2C), 130.3, 137.5, 140.2, 160.6, 162.4, 163.0, 163.4, 171.4, 173.3, 173.4 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3184, 2960, 1633, 1576, 1496, 1436, 1379, 1298, 1256, 1188, 1135, 1093, 721. LC $t_{\rm R} = 1.86$ min (conditions A). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 609,1 (100) [M+H]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₉H₃₂N₆O₅S₂: [M+H]⁺ 609.1954, found 609.1960.



Chemical Formula: C₃₀H₃₄N₆O₄S₂ Exact Mass: 606,21 Molecular Weight: 606,76

4-{1-[(2-amino-4-{[(4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)formamido]methyl}-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)formamido]-3-methylbutyl}-N-benzyl-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide (9c) White powder, yield 33% (72 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) δ = 0.81 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.83 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.43 (sept, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.79 – 1.97 (m, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.66 (s, 3H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (td, 8.3 – 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 7.22 – 7.42 (m, 6H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) δ = 19.1, 20.6, 22.6, 22.7, 26.1, 38.4, 43.8, 44.7, 49.0, 113.5, 117.8, 118.8, 126.7, 128.4, 129.0 (2C), 129.6 (2C), 130.6, 139.6, 140.6, 145.2, 156.2 (2C), 160.8, 162.8, 163.3, 170.0, 171.5, 173.4 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3217, 3021, 2971, 1739, 1639, 1576, 1441, 1203, 1141. LC *t*_R = 1.86 min (conditions A). LC-MS (ESI+): *m/z* (%) = 607,3 (100) [M+H]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₃₀H₃₅N₆O₄S₂: [M+H]⁺ 607.2161, found 607.2160.



Chemical Formula: C₂₉H₃₁N₅O₇S₂ Exact Mass: 625,17 Molecular Weight: 625,72

Benzyl 4-{1-[(2-amino-4-{[(2,4,6-trihydroxyphenyl)formamido]methyl}-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)formamido]-3-methylbutyl}-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (10a)

White powder, yield 34% (43 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OH, 600 MHz) $\delta = 0.93$ (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.59 – 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.70 – 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 2.65 (s, 3H), 4.44 (dd, J = 15.0 - 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 14.9 - 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (s, 2H), 5.85 (s, 2H), 6.03 – 6.07 (m, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (br., 2H), 9.37 (br., 1H), 9.77 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) $\delta = 20.2$, 22.8, 24.5, 27.3, 37.9, 45.6, 69.1, 97.0, 97.0, 97.5, 116.5, 120.5, 124.1, 130.4 (3C), 130.5 (2C), 137.9, 141.6, 162.1, 163.3, 164.4, 165.1, 165.3, 165.3, 172.3, 173.4, 173.9 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3337, 3207, 2959, 1613, 1585, 1539, 1513, 1455, 1386, 1254, 1188, 1135, 1078, 827, 799, 722, 696. LC $t_{\rm R} = 2.97$ min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 626.1 (100) [M+H]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₉H₃₂N₅O₇S₂: [M+H]⁺ 626.1743, found 626.1744.



Chemical Formula: C₂₈H₃₀N₆O₇S₂ Exact Mass: 626,16 Molecular Weight: 626,70

Benzyl 2-amino-4-{1-[(2-amino-4-{[(2,4,6-trihydroxyphenyl)formamido]methyl}-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)formamido]-3-methylbutyl}-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate (10b)

White powder, yield 36% (22 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OH, 600 MHz) $\delta = 0.92$ (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.55 – 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.68 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.85 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 4.49 (dd, J = 15.4 - 5.3 Hz, Hz, 1H), 4.82 (d, J = 15.4 Hz, 1H) (signal hidden by H₂O, visible on spectra in CD₃OD), 5.26 (dd, J = 15.4 - 12.4 Hz, 2H), 5.87 (s, 2H), 5.87 – 5.98 (m, 1H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 9.37 (br., 1H), 9.72 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OH, 75 MHz) $\delta = 21.9$, 23.6, 26.3, 37.5, 44.5, 49.8, 67.4, 96.1, 96.2, 96.3, 110.1, 119.5, 119.5, 129.1, 129.2 (2C), 129.5 (2C), 137.5, 142.6, 161.6, 163.0, 163.3, 163.5, 164.3, 171.5, 172.9, 173.3 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 3324, 3197, 2958, 1601, 1584, 1538, 1495, 1455, 1385, 1263, 1165, 1075, 826, 722, 696. LC $t_{\rm R} = 1.84$ min (conditions A). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 627.1 (70) [M+H]⁺, 649.0 (50) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₈H₃₁N₆O₇S₂: [M+H]⁺ 627.1696, found 627.1700.



Chemical Formula: C₂₉H₃₂N₆O₆S₂ Exact Mass: 624,18 Molecular Weight: 624,73

4-{1-[(2-amino-4-{[(2,4,6-trihydroxyphenyl)formamido]methyl}-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)formamido]-3-methylbutyl}-N-benzyl-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxamide (10c) White powder, yield 12% (28 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OH, 600 MHz) δ = 0.82 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.43 (sept, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.83 – 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.89 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 2.67 (s, 3H), 4.46 – 4.59 (m, 3H), 4.68 (d, *J* = 14.7 – 4.9 Hz, 1H), 5.36 – 5.42 (m, 1H), 5.86 (s, 2H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 9.36 (br., 1H), 9.86 (br., 1H), 9.95 (br., 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CD₃OH, 75 MHz) δ = 19.0, 22.6 (2C), 26.1, 38.0, 43.9, 44.7, 49.8, 96.1 (2C), 96.3, 118.3, 128.3, 128.9 (2C), 129.5 (2C), 130.5, 139.6, 146.1, 156.0 (2C), 162.1, 163.3, 163.5, 164.2, 170.0, 171.7, 172.8 ppm. FT-IR (cm⁻¹): v_{max} 2955, 1611, 1584, 1542, 1508, 1462, 1305, 1268, 1232, 1184, 1135, 1074, 830, 779, 668. LC *t*_R = 2.67 min (conditions B). LC-MS (ESI+): *m/z* (%) = 625,2 (100) [M+H]⁺, 647.0 (23) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₉H₃₃N₆O₆S₂: [M+H]⁺ 625.1903, found 625.1909.

Solid phase synthesis of 10d



Scheme S10 : Synthesis of dimer 10d .

The acid sensitive methoxybenzaldehyde (AMEBA) polystyrene resin (0.86 mmol.g⁻¹) was used as solid support [24]. To 0.5 g of resin in 10 ml of DMF with AcOH 5% vv, benzylamine (470 μ l, 461 mg, 4.3 mmol, 10 equiv.) and sodium borohydride (272 mg, 4.3 mmol, 10 equiv.) were added. After 15 h stirring at RT, the amine resin was washed by DMF, DCM and MeOH.

General procedure for peptide solid-phase synthesis

Resin was soaked in *N*-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) for 5-10 minutes and filtered. Fmoc-ATC-OH (2.0 equiv.), N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC, 2.0 equiv.), ethyl (hydroxyimino) cyanoacetate (oxyma Pure®, 2.0 equiv.), and NMP were added in this order for each peptide coupling (overnight at RT). Resin was washed using the following procedure: $3\times$ DMF, $3\times$ DCM, $3\times$ DCM. Deprotection at the *N*-terminus was performed using a 20 % piperidine/DMF solution (3×10 min at r.t.) and the resin was then washed before the next coupling. Deprotection and coupling steps were monitored by Kaiser test.

Synthesis of dimer 10d

After deprotection at the *N*-terminus with 20 % piperidine/DMF (3×10 min at r.t.), *N*-terminus coupling was carried out by using 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoic acid (3 equiv.), EDC.HCl (3 equiv.), NMM (3 equiv.), HOBt (3 equiv.) at RT in NMP (10 ml). The γ -peptide was then cleaved from the resin with 10 ml of TFA (1h at RT). The resin was washed (1×MeOH) and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. Dimer **10d** was lyophilized then purified by preparative RP-HPLC on a Waters system controller equipped with a C₁₈ Waters Delta-Pack column (100×40 mm, 100 Å) flow: 50 ml min⁻¹; UV detection at 214 nm using a Waters 486 Tunable Absorbance Detector and a linear gradient of A = H₂O (0.1 % TFA) and B = ACN (0.1 % TFA).



Chemical Formula: C₂₈H₃₁N₇O₆S₂ Exact Mass: 625,18 Molecular Weight: 625,72



White powder, yield 10% (8.7 mg). ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) $\delta = 0.84$ (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.50 (sept, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.74 – 1.92 (m, 2H), 4. 44 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 4. 46 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 4. 64 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 2H), 5.31 (t, 1H), 5.88 (s, 2H), 7.21 – 7.40 (m, 5H) ppm.¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75 MHz) $\delta = 22.7$ (2C), 26.2, 37.9, 43.5, 44.6, 71.3, 96.1 (2C), 96.3, 118.3, 119.7, 128.3, 128.9 (2C), 129.6 (2C), 139.9, 145.8, 152.3, 162.3, 162.8, 163.0, 163.4, 163.7, 164.2, 171.7, 172.7 ppm. LC $t_{\rm R} = 1.55$ min (conditions A). LC-MS (ESI+): m/z (%) = 626.2 (75) [M+H]⁺, 648.1 (5) [M+Na]⁺. HRMS (ESI): calcd for C₂₈H₃₂N₇O₆S₂: [M+H]⁺ 626.1855, found 626.1856.

III. NMR characterization of dimers folding



Table S1: ¹H NMR chemical shifts for **9a** in CD₃OH at 293 K

ATC number	HN	γCH	δCH	other
ATC 1	8.44	4.31 and 4.79	-	
ATC 2	9.52	6.03	1.61 and 1.95	CH ₃ : 2.66

Table S2: Coupling Constants $^3J(NH,\,^{\gamma}CH)$ (in Hz) for 9a . Values were measured in CD3OH at 293K.

ATC number	
ATC 1	5.7
ATC 2	7.9



Table S3: ¹H NMR chemical shifts for **9b** in CD₃OH at 293 K

ATC number	HN	γСН	δCH	other
ATC 1	8.46	4.42 and 4.83	-	
ATC 2	9.28	5.90	1.57 and 1.86	

Table S4: Coupling Constants ${}^{3}J(NH, {}^{\gamma}CH)$ (in Hz) for **9b**. Values were measured in CD₃OH at 293K.

ATC number	
ATC 1	nd
ATC 2	7.6

nd: values could not be determined.

Table S5: Inter-residue NOE correlations in **9b** observed in the ROESY spectrum CD₃OH at 293K. Strong < 2.7 Å. 2.7 Å < Medium < 3.3 Å. 3.3 Å < Weak.

NOE correlations	Intensity	
1.NH-2.NH	nd	
1.Hγ-2.NH	m	
1.Нγ-2. Нδ	nd	

nd: not detected



Table S6: ¹H NMR chemical shifts for **10a** in CD₃OH at 293 K

ATC number	HN	γСН	δCH	other
ATC 1	9.37	4.44 and 4.74	-	
ATC 2	9.77	6.05	1.62 and 1.93	CH ₃ : 2.65

Table S7: Coupling Constants ${}^{3}J(NH, {}^{\gamma}CH)$ (in Hz) for **10a**. Values were measured in CD₃OH at 293K.

ATC number	
ATC 1	5.6
ATC 2	8.0

Table S8: Inter-residue NOE correlations in **10a** observed in the ROESY spectrum CD₃OH at 293K. Strong < 2.7 Å. 2.7 Å < Medium < 3.3 Å. 3.3 Å < Weak.

NOE correlations	Intensity
1.NH-2.NH	nd
1.Hγ-2.NH	m
1.Ηγ-2. Ηδ	w
1.Hγ-2. ^{τ1} CH ₃	W

nd: not detected



Table S9: ¹H NMR chemical shifts for **10b** in CD₃OH at 293 K

ATC number	HN	γСН	δCH	other
ATC 1	9.37	4.49 and 4.82	-	
ATC 2	9.72	5.92	1.58 and 1.88	

Table S10: Coupling Constants ${}^{3}J(NH, {}^{\gamma}CH)$ (in Hz) for **10b**. Values were measured in CD₃OH at 293K.

ATC number	
ATC 1	nd
ATC 2	nd

nd: values could not be determined.

Table S11: Inter-residue NOE correlations in **10b** observed in the ROESY spectrum CD₃OH at 293K. Strong < 2.7 Å. 2.7 Å < Medium < 3.3 Å. 3.3 Å < Weak.

NOE correlations	Intensity
1.NH-2.NH	nd
1.Hγ-2.NH	m
1.Ηγ-2. Ηδ	nd

nd: not detected



Table S12: ¹H NMR chemical shifts for **10c** in CD₃OH at 293 K

ATC number	HN	γСН	δCH	other
ATC 1	9.36	4.51	-	
ATC 2	9.95	5.39	1.85 and 1.92	CH ₃ : 2.67
NH-CH ₂ -Ph	9.86			CH ₂ : 4.68 and 4.49

Table S13: Coupling Constants ${}^{3}J(NH, {}^{\gamma}CH)$ (in Hz) for **10c**. Values were measured in CD₃OH at 293K.

ATC number	
ATC 1	5.6
ATC 2	7.2
NH-CH ₂ -Ph	5.22

nd: not detected

Table S14: Inter-residue NOE correlations in **10c** observed in the ROESY spectrum CD₃OH at 293K. Strong < 2.7 Å < A < Medium < 3.3 Å. 3.3 Å < Weak.

NOE correlations	Intensity
1.NH-2.NH	nd
1.Hγ-2.NH	m
1.Ηγ-2. Ηδ	W
1.Hγ-2. ^{τ1} CH ₃	W
2.NH-NHBn	nd
2.Hγ-NHBn	S

nd: not detected



Figure S1: ROESY spectra of **9b** in CD₃OH at 293K:





Figure S2: ROESY spectra of **10a** in CD₃OH at 293K:









IV. REFERENCES

- P. A. Smith, B. C. Tripp, E. A. DiBlasio-Smith, Z. Lu, E. R. LaVallie, J. M. McCoy, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 1998, 26, 1414–1420.
- [2] J. Viaud, M. Zeghouf, H. Barelli, J.-C. Zeeh, A. Padilla, B. Guibert, P. Chardin, C. A. Royer, J. Cherfils, A. Chavanieu, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 2007, 104, 10370–10375.
- [3] J.-C. Zeeh, M. Zeghouf, C. Grauffel, B. Guibert, E. Martin, A. Dejaegere, J. Cherfils, J. Biol. Chem. 2006, 281, 11805–11814.
- [4] J. Rouhana, A. Padilla, S. Estaran, S. Bakari, S. Delbecq, Y. Boublik, J. Chopineau, M. Pugniere, A. Chavanieu, *J. Biol. Chem.* **2013**, 288, 4659–4672.
- [5] J. Rouhana, F. Hoh, S. Estaran, C. Henriquet, Y. Boublik, A. Kerkour, R. Trouillard, J. Martinez, M. Pugniere, A. Padilla, et al., *J. Med. Chem.* **2013**, *56*, 8497–8511.
- [6] D. Stalder, H. Barelli, R. Gautier, E. Macia, C. L. Jackson, B. Antonny, J. Biol. Chem. 2011, 286, 3873–3883.
- [7] L. Mathieu, B. Legrand, C. Deng, L. Vezenkov, E. Wenger, C. Didierjean, M. Amblard, M.-C. Averlant-Petit, N. Masurier, V. Lisowski, et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2013, 52, 6006–6010.
- [8] L. Mathieu, C. Bonnel, N. Masurier, L. T. Maillard, J. Martinez, Vincent. Lisowski, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2015, 2015, 2262–2270.

Liste des abréviations
CDI
CH3CN
DCM
DIEA
DMAP
DME
ESI
Et2O
EtOAc
EtOH
НСООН
HPLC
HRMS
IR
LiHMDS
MgSO4
NaHCO3
NBS
NMR
RT
TFA
TFAA
THF
TLC
Fmoc: [(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]



Compound 5d



Compound 4a



Compound 4b



Compound 1a



Compound 1b





20 [ppm]

Compound 1d



Compound 6a



Compound 5b



Compound 6c



Compound 2a



Compound 2b



Compound 2c



Compound 3a



Compound 3b



Compound 3c



Compound 3d

