Supplementary file

Synthesis and Evaluation of Antimycobacterial and Antiplasmodial Activities of Hirsutellide A and its Analogs

Henok Asfaw Sahile ^{1,2†}, Maria Santos Martinez-Martinez ³, Melissa Dillenberger ⁴, Katja Becker ⁴ and Peter Imming^{1*}

¹ Institut für Pharmazie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, 06120 Halle, Germany.

² Division of Infectious Diseases, Departments of Medicine, Life Sciences Institute, University of British Columbia, 2350 Health Sciences Mall, V6T 1Z3, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. [†] Current affiliation ³ Diseases of the Developing World, Medicines Development Campus, GlaxoSmithKline, Calle de Severo Ochoa, 2, 28760 Tres Cantos, Madrid, Spain. ⁴ Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Interdisciplinary Research Center, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Heinrich-Buff-Ring 26-32, 35392 Giessen, Germany.

Contents

S1.	General solid phase synthetic methods the preparation of peptide analogues of		
hirsu	tellide A	S2	
S2.	Spectral and analytical data for the final target compounds	S4	
S3.	Selected ¹ H NMR and ¹³ C NMR spectra of the synthesized target compounds	S13	
S4.	HR-MS results of selected compounds	S20	
S5.	UPLC-MS purity assay data for some selected compounds	S23	

S1. General solid phase synthetic methods for the preparation of peptide analogues of hirsutellide A

Loading on 2-CT resin

The resin (1g) was weighed, transferred to a syringe fitted with a filtering frit and was allowed to swell in dry DCM for 20 min while shaking on a mechanical shaker. Fmoc-XX-OH (1.2 eq.) was separately dissolved in a vial with anhydrous DCM and well mixed with DIPEA (2.5 eq.). The solution was then transferred to the syringe and the loading took place for 2 h. Following that, 1 mL distilled methanol was added to the contents of the syringe and continued to be shaken for additional 15 minutes to ensure the capping of remaining trityl chloride groups. The solvent and excess reactants were then filtered off from the syringe and the resin was thoroughly washed with DCM (5X1 min), DCM/MeOH (1:1) (4X1 min) and MeOH (2X1 min). Finally, the resin was dried under vacuum pressure. Mass of the dried loaded resin was weighed and the loading efficiency was calculated from the increase in the mass of the loaded.

Deblocking of Fmoc-protecting group

Removal of the Fmoc protecting group from the resin bound Fmoc peptide prior to coupling of the next amino acid was always achieved by treating the resin with a solution of 20% piperidine in DMF (v/v) for 10 minutes and this was repeated for the second time. The resin was washed with DMF (1X) between each deprotection step and after the final deprotection, the washing was done five times with DMF to make sure the complete removal of traces of piperidine.

HATU mediated coupling for subsequent peptide elongation

In a 10 mL screw fitted vial, the Fmoc-Xaa-OH (3 eq.) and the coupling reagent HATU (3 eq.) were mixed and dissolved in NMP. DIPEA (6 eq.) was then added to the solution, well

mixed by vortexing and the contents were transferred to a prewashed resin in a syringe. The peptide coupling was then allowed to take place for 1h. Finally, the excess unreacted amino acid and other reagents were filtered-off from the syringe and resin was washed with DMF (4X) before proceeding with the next Fmoc cleavage.

Coupling to N-methylated peptide

A solution of Fmoc-Xaa-OH (3 eq.), HATU (3 eq.) and DIPEA (6 eq.) in NMP was added to the resin-bound N-methylamine peptide in the syringe and shaken for 2 h at room temperature. The excess unreacted amino acid and other reagents were filtered-off from the syringe and resin was washed with DMF (4X). The coupling was repeated for the second time.

Peptide cleavage

After swelling in DCM for 30 min, the peptidyl-resin was incubated for 2h with 5% TFA in DCM. The filtrates were then collected and the cleaving solution was removed under strong vacuum to afford the crude TFA salt of the final peptides.

Macrocyclization of the linear peptides

The linear hexapeptide prepared by SPPS approach was dissolved in DMF (1mM) and cooled to 0°C in an ice bath. To the solution was added HATU (3 equiv), and HOAt (3 equiv) under vigorous stirring. DIPEA (10 equiv) was then added to the dilute solution and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm slowly to the room temperature and kept stirring for 3 days. Subsequently, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in 40 mL saturated NaHCO₃ while stirring for about 10 minutes. 20 mL of ethyl acetate was added to the mixture and stirred for further 5 minutes. The content was then transferred to a separatory funnel and the organic layer was collected. The aqueous phase was washed twice with 20 mL ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate fraction was washed with brine, dried

by anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under a reduced pressure. The obtained crude solid mass was purified by a column chromatography to give pure cyclic hexapeptides.

S2. Spectral and analytical data for the final target compounds

(6S,9R,15S,18R)-9,18-dibenzyl-6,15-di((R)-sec-butyl)-4,13-dimethyl-1,10-dioxa-4,7,13,16-tetraazacyclooctadecane-2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaone (9)



Scheme S1: Chemical structure of compound 9

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.53 (d, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.08 (m, 10H), 5.60 (dd, *J* = 11.7, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 4.87 (t, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 2H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 3.26 (s, 6H), 3.17 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 11.8 Hz, 2H), 2.28 – 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.42 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.10 – 1.01 (m, 2H), 0.94 – 0.86 (m, 12H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 174.18, 168.82, 166.76, 136.13, 129.07, 128.56, 127.10, 74.10, 52.95, 51.88, 38.72, 37.89, 36.39, 25.96, 14.32, 11.05. Yield (50%). UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 98%, RT 1.29 min, HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₆H₄₉N₄O₈: 665.3550; found: 665.3535.

(6S,9R,15S,18R)-9,18-dibenzyl-6,15-diisobutyl-4,13-dimethyl-1,10-dioxa-4,7,13,16-

tetraazacyclooctadecane-2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaone (10)



Scheme S2: Chemical structure of compound 10

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.48 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.11 (m, 10H), 5.61 (dd, J = 11.4, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 5.22 (dt, J = 9.6, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 4.43 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (dd, J = 14.2, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 3.26 (s, 6H), 3.18 (d, J = 17.2 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (dd, J = 14.2, 11.4 Hz, 2H), 1.77 (h, J = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 1.53 (dt, J = 13.5, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 0.99 – 0.86 (m, 12H).Yield (25%), UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 93%, RT 1.28 min, HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₆H₄₉N₄O₈: 665.3550; found: 665.3535.

(6S,9R,15S,18R)-9,18-dibenzyl-6,15-diisopropyl-4,13-dimethyl-1,10-dioxa-4,7,13,16tetraazacyclooctadecane-2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaone (11)



Scheme S3: Chemical structure of compound 11

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD-d₄) δ 7.70 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 2H), 7.33 – 7.16 (m, 10H), 5.50 (dd, J = 11.2, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 4.88 – 4.78 (m, 2H), 4.31 (d, J = 17.3 Hz, 2H), 3.59 – 3.47 (m, 4H), 3.28 (s, 6H), 2.77 (dd, J = 14.1, 11.2 Hz, 2H), 2.36 – 2.28 (m, 2H), 0.98 – 0.85 (m, 12H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, cd₃od) δ 173.81, 169.63, 167.26, 136.08, 128.90, 128.31, 126.84, 74.06, 54.23, 51.22, 38.27, 36.93, 30.40, 17.96, 17.29. Yield (39%), UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 98%, RT 1.17 min, HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₄H₄₅N₄O₈: 637.3237; found: 637.3222.

(9R,18R)-9,18-dibenzyl-4,13-dimethyl-1,10-dioxa-4,7,13,16-tetraazacyclooctadecane-2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaone (12)



Scheme S4: Chemical structure of compound 12

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD-d₄) δ 7.33 – 7.18 (m, 10H), 5.43 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 4.2 Hz, 2H), 4.20 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 2H), 4.09 – 3.96 (m, 4H), 3.91 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 4.2 Hz, 2H), 3.15 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, cd₃od) δ 169.93, 169.86, 168.51, 135.99, 129.21, 128.05, 126.63, 74.26, 51.44, 47.99, 40.05, 37.48, 35.60. Yield (43%), UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 99.9%, RT 0.92 min, ESI-MS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₈H₃₃N₄O₈: 553.22; found: 553.22

(6S,9R,15S,18R)-9,18-dibenzyl-6,15-di((R)-sec-butyl)-1,10-dioxa-4,7,13,16-

tetraazacyclooctadecane-2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaone (13)



Scheme S5: Chemical structure of compound 13

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.46 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.32 – 7.11 (m, 10H), 7.01 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 5.73 (dd, J = 10.9, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 4.18 (dd, J = 10.9, 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.04 (dd, J = 17.4, 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (dd, J = 14.3, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (dd, J = 17.4, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.82 (dd, J = 14.3, 10.9 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (ttd, J = 13.1, 6.7, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 1.54 (dqd, J = 14.9, 7.3, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 1.20 – 1.10 (m, 2H), 0.96 – 0.79 (m, 12H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, cdcl₃) δ 173.30, 169.64, 166.81, 135.96, 129.08, 128.62, 127.08, 73.41, 57.04, 42.34, 38.06, 32.76, 24.33, 15.68, 9.97. Yield (45%), UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 99.9%, RT 1.13 min HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₄H₄₅N₄O₈: 637.3237; found: 637.3224.

Cyclo (D-Phe-Ile-Sar-D-Phe-Ile-Sar) (14)



Scheme S6: Chemical structure of compound 14

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.43 – 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.33 – 7.17 (m, 9H), 7.02 (s, 2H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 2H), 4.74 (td, *J* = 9.0, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 4.26 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (t, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 2H), 3.26 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.13 – 3.07 (m, 2H), 3.04 (s, 6H), 1.83 (dt, *J* = 9.4, 3.3 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (ddt, *J* = 14.9, 7.5, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (td, *J* = 15.3, 14.5, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 0.90 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 12H). UPLC-MS (ELSD) purity: 99.9%, RT 1.13 min HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₆H₅₁N₆O₆: 663.3870; found: 663.3852.

Cyclo (D-Phe- Val-Sar-D-Phe- Val-Sar) (15)



Scheme S7: Chemical structure of compound 15

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.43 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.33 – 7.17 (m, 9H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 4.75 (ddd, *J* = 10.0, 8.8, 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.17 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 9.9 Hz, 2H), 3.31 – 3.21 (m, 2H), 3.12 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.04 (s, 6H), 2.00 (dq, *J* = 9.5, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.04 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 6H). UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 99.9%, RT 1.04 min HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₄H₄₆N₆O₆: 635.3552; found: 635.3538.

Cyclo (D-Phe-allo-IIe-Sar-D-Phe-allo-IIe-Sar) (16)



Scheme S8: Chemical structure of compound 16

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.42 – 7.18 (m, 12H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 4.77 (td, *J* = 9.2, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 9.9 Hz, 2H), 3.27 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.17 – 3.06 (m, 2H), 3.03 (s, 6H), 1.79 (dtt, *J* = 9.9, 6.6, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (dtd, *J* = 11.3, 7.5, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.15 – 1.04 (m, 2H), 1.01 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, cdcl₃) δ 173.34, 172.08, 169.65, 137.41, 129.46, 128.41, 126.62, 55.17, 52.91, 51.92, 36.53, 35.99, 34.77, 25.83, 15.46, 11.50. Yield (30%), UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 99.9%, RT 1.11 min, HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₆H₅₁N₆O₆: 663.3870; found: 663.3853. Cyclo (D-Phe(4-Cl)-allo-Ile-Sar-D-Phe (4-Cl)-allo-Ile-Sar) (17)



Scheme S9: Chemical structure of compound 17

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.36 – 7.22 (m, 8H), 7.22 – 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 4.97 (d, *J* = 14.9 Hz, 2H), 4.70 (tt, *J* = 10.1, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 4.6 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 10.0 Hz, 2H), 3.23 – 3.06 (m, 4H), 3.03 (s, 6H), 1.77 (qt, *J* = 10.4, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.39 (dqd, *J* = 14.1, 7.3, 3.8 Hz, 2H), 1.15 – 1.04 (m, 2H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 6H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, cdcl₃) δ 173.23, 171.93, 169.89, 135.84, 132.51, 130.79, 128.54, 55.13, 52.64, 51.92, 36.58, 35.95, 33.91, 25.80, 15.46, 11.49. Yield (50%), UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 98%, RT 1.24 min HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₆H₄₉Cl₂N₆O₆: 731.3091; found: 731.3073

Cyclo (D-Phe(4-OMe)-allo-IIe-Sar-D-Phe(4-OMe)-allo-IIe-Sar) (18)



Scheme S10: Chemical structure of compound 18

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.34 – 7.22 (m, 4H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.04 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 6.88 – 6.75 (m, 4H), 4.99 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 2H), 4.69 (td, J = 9.1, 6.3 Hz, 2H), 4.30 – 4.19 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.35 – 3.25 (m, 2H), 3.22 – 3.07 (m, 4H), 3.04 (s, 6H), 1.77 (tdd, J = 9.7, 6.4, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 1.38 (ttd, J = 11.4, 7.7, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 1.12 – 1.03 (m, 2H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 6H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, cdcl₃) δ 173.35, 172.01, 169.56, 158.34, 130.41, 129.36, 113.81, 55.23, 53.09, 51.93, 36.58, 35.94, 33.99, 25.82, 15.42, 11.48. Yield (50%), UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 99.9%, RT 1.06 min, HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₈H₅₅N₆O₈: 723.4081; found: 723.4068

Cyclo (D-Leu-allo-IIe-Sar-D-Leu-allo-IIe-Sar) (19)



Scheme S11: Chemical structure of compound 19

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.04 (dd, *J* = 18.1, 7.9 Hz, 4H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.51 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 3.39 – 3.11 (m, 8H), 1.88 – 1.65 (m, 6H), 1.62 – 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.43 (ddt, *J* = 14.9, 11.5, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 1.12 (dtd, *J* = 16.2, 7.9, 4.6 Hz, 2H), 1.05 – 0.81 (m, 24H). Yield (45%), UPLC-MS (UV) purity: 93%, RT 1.13 min, HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₈H₅₅N₆O₈: 594.4183; found: 595.4167

Cyclo (D-Phe-allo-IIe-Pro-D-Phe-allo-IIe-Pro) (20)



Scheme S12: Chemical structure of compound 20

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.25 – 7.12 (m, 10H), 6.22 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 4.90 (ddd, *J* = 9.6, 7.0, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 4.79 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (dd, *J* =

9.5, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.61 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.50 (td, J = 10.1, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.17 (qd, J = 14.0, 6.5 Hz, 4H), 2.09 (dq, J = 14.5, 8.3, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.99 (ddd, J = 12.2, 9.6, 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.93 – 1.77 (m, 6H), 1.42 (dp, J = 14.2, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.19 – 1.08 (m, 2H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 6H), 0.65 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H). Yield (43%), UPLC-MS (ELSD) purity: 99.9%, RT 1.07 min, HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₄₀H₅₅N₆O₆: 715.4178; found: 715.4166

S3. Selected ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of the synthesized target compounds



Figure S2: ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 9



Figure S3: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 10



Figure S4: ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 11



Figure S5: ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 12



Figure S6: ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 13



Figure S7: ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 16



Figure S8: ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 16



Figure S9: ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 17



Figure S10: ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃-d) spectrum of compound 17



Figure S11: comparison of ¹H NMR spectra of peptide analogues (14 and 16) of hirsutellide

А



Table S1: Comparison of the ¹³C chemical shifts of hirsutellide A, the stereoisomer (II) in the literature and the newly synthesized compound (9)

Unit		$\delta_{\rm C}$, multiplicity (<i>J</i> in Hz)			
		Hirsutellide A	Streoisomer (II)	Compound 9	
	1	168.8	168.8	168.8	
	2	74.1	74.1	74.1	
2-hydroxy-3-	3	38.7	38.7	38.7	
phenyl-	4	136.1	136.2	136.1	
propanoic	5,9	129.1	129.1	129.1	
acid	6,8	128.6	128.6	128.6	
	7	127.1	127.1	127.1	
L-allo-	1'	174.1	174.1	174.2	
isoleucine	2'	52.3	52.3	52.9	
	3'	35.8	35.7	36.4	
	4'	24.2	24.3	26.0	
	5'	10.2	10.2	11.1	
	6'	15.4	15.4	14.3	
Sarcosine	1''	166.8	166.8	166.8	
	2''	51.7	51.8	51.9	
	NMe	37.9	37.9	37.9	



Figure S12: Result of HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ for compound 9



Figure S13: Result of HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ for compound 11



Figure S14: Result of HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ for compound 13



Figure S15: Result of HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ for compound 14



Figure S16: Result of HRMS m/z: [M+H]⁺ for compound 16



S5. UPLC-MS purity assay data for some selected compounds

Figure S17: Result of UPLC-MS (UV) purity assay for compound 9



Figure S18: Result of UPLC-MS purity assay for compound 12



Figure S19: Result of UPLC-MS purity assay for compound 13



Figure S20: Result of UPLC-MS purity assay for compound 16



Figure S21: Result of UPLC-MS purity assay for compound 18