# Use of an Internal Reference for the Quantitative HPLC-UV Analysis of Solid-Phase Reactions: A Case Study of 2-Chlorotrityl Chloride Resin

Jan Spengler,<sup>†, ‡,\*</sup> Anna-Iris Fernandez-Llamazares,<sup>†</sup> Fernando Albericio<sup>†,‡,&,,\*\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Institute for Research in Biomedicine, Barcelona Science Park, Baldiri Reixac 10, 08028-Barcelona, Spain; <sup>‡</sup>CIBER-BBN, Networking Centre on Bioengineering, Biomaterials and Nanomedicine, Barcelona Science Park, Baldiri Reixac 10, 08028-Barcelona, Spain; <sup>&</sup>Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Barcelona, Martí i Franqués 1-11, 08028-Barcelona, Spain; <sup>\*</sup>School of Chemistry and Physics, University of KwaZuluNatal, 4001 Durban, South Africa

jan.spengler@irbbarcelona.org; fernando.albericio@irbbarcelona.org

# **Supporting Information**

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#### SI-1. Abbreviations:

ACN	acetonitrile
Aib	2-aminoisobutyric acid
BPA	4-biphenylacetic acid
СТС	2-chlorotrityl chloride
DCM	dichloromethane
DIEA	N,N-diisopropylethylamine
DIPCDI	N,N-diisopropylcarbodiimide
DKP	diketopiperazine
DLeu	D-leucine
DMF	N,N-dimethylformamide
Fmoc	9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl

HATU	(O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate)
HBTU	(O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate)
HOAt	1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole
HOBt	1-hydroxybenzotriazole
Oxyma	ethyl 2-cyano-2-(hydroxylimino)acetate
PAA	1-pyreneacetic acid
Pbf	2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyldihydrobenzofuran-5-sulfonyl
PDA	photodiode array
РуВОР	(benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate
Sar	sarcosine (N-methyl glycin)
SPPS	solid phase peptide synthesis
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
Хаа	L-amino acid (three letter code)
Z	Carboxybenzyl

## SI-2. General Information

#### Apparatus

Analytical HPLC was carried out on a Waters (Ireland) instrument comprising a Sunfire<sup>™</sup> C18 reversed-phase analytical column, 3.5 µm, 6 x 100 mm, a separation module (Waters 2695), automatic injector, and photodiode array detector (Waters 2298). Data were managed with Empower 2 software. Linear gradients of ACN (+0.036% TFA) into H<sub>2</sub>O (+0.045% TFA) were run at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min over 8 min. UV detection was performed at 220 nm.

HPLC-MS analyses of peptide samples were carried out on a Waters (Ireland) instrument comprising a Sunfire<sup>™</sup> C18 reversed-phase analytical column, 3.5 µm, 6 x 100 mm, a separation module (Waters 2695), automatic injector, photodiode array detector (Waters 2298), and a Waters micromass ZQ unit. Data were managed with MassLynx V4.1 software (Waters). UV detection was performed at 220 nm, and linear gradients of ACN (+0.07% formic acid) into H<sub>2</sub>O (+0.1% formic acid) were run at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min over 8 min.

#### Componds

Commercially available chemicals and solvents were used as received. CTC resin with a maximum loading capacity of 1.6 mmol/g was used.

#### SI-3. Solid-phase chemistry

Solid-phase reactions were performed in polystyrene syringes equipped with a porous polystyrene filter plate. Resins were stirred occasionally. Solvents were removed by vacuum-suction. Fmoc-groups were cleaved, unless not otherwise specified, by a 10-min treatment of the resin (previously swollen in DCM) with 20% piperidine in DMF, then the resin was washed with DMF and

DCM. Resin functionalization was determined by quantification of the UV-absorbance of dibenzofulvene-piperidide at 290 nm.

Coupling reactions were performed as specified. The completeness of the reaction was eventually checked with the ninhydrine test (Kaiser, E.; Colescott, R. L.; Bossinger, C. D.; Cook, P. I. *Anal. Biochem.* **1970**, *34*, 595). All unreacted material was washed from the resin with DMF followed by DCM (3 x 2 min).

For a test cleavage, a small sample of resin swollen in DCM (approx. 3 - 5 mm in the capillary end of a glass Pasteur pipette) was placed on a glass wool-filter that fits the capillary end of a 150 mm glass Pasteur pipette. With a bulb, a solution of 2% TFA in DCM (approx. 0.5 mL) was sucked in the pipette so that the entire resin sample was dispersed in the solution. The resin showed deep red staining. After 10 min (we observed no variations in the product compositions when longer cleavage times were applied), the cleavage solution was pressed into a 2 mL Eppendorf tube and evaporated with a stream of nitrogen at r.t.

For cleavage with TFA /  $H_2O$  (95 : 5) the resulting dry residue was then dissolved in TFA /  $H_2O$  (95 : 5) (approx. 0.5 mL) and left for 90 min. Then, it was evaporated with a nitrogen stream at r.t. The dried residue was re-dissolved in MeOH /  $H_2O$  (9 : 1) (approx. 1 mL). The resulting solution was directly used for HPLC-analysis.

Resin 1: CTC resin (0.20 g) was swollen DCM/DMF 3:1 for 30 min. The solvents were removed and a mixture of Fmoc-Phe (39 mg, 0.1 mmol) and PAA (3 mg, 0.01 mmol) dissolved in DCM (1 mL) and DIEA (172  $\mu$ L, 1 mmol) was added and left for 1 h to react with the resin. MeOH was then added. After 10 min, the resin was washed (DMF, then DCM). The functionalization was found to be 0.37 mmol/g.

Resins **3** and **5**: The amino acids Fmoc-Arg(Pbf) (156 mg, 0.24 mmol) and Fmoc-Val (81 mg, 0.24 mmol) were dissolved together with Oxyma (34 mg, 0.24 mmol) in DMF / DCM, and DIPCDI (37  $\mu$ L, 0.24 mmol) was added. The solution was added to the resins **2** or **4**, respectively, and ninhydrin test was found to be negative after 1 h.

Resin **7**: CTC resin (1.0 g) was swollen DCM / DMF (3 : 1) for 30 min. The solvents were removed and a mixture of Fmoc-Pro (280 mg, 0.8 mmol) and BPA (60 mg, 0.3 mmol) dissolved in DCM (1 mL) and DIEA (861  $\mu$ L, 5 mmol) was added and left for 1 h to react with the resin. MeOH was then added. After 10 min, the resin was washed (DMF, then DCM) and dried.

Resines **9a-c**: The Fmoc-group of resin **7** (140 mg, 0.06 mmol) was removed. To Fmoc-amino acid (0.18 mmol) and HBTU (68 mg, 0.18 mmol) dissolved in DMF / DCM (3 : 1) (400  $\mu$ L), DIEA (62 mL, 0.36 mmol) was added and the solution was added to the resin to give **9**.

Resines **11a-c**: The Fmoc-group of resin **9** (30 mg, 0.013 mmol) was removed (5 min treatment with 20% piperidine in DMF). To Fmoc-Aib (21 mg, 0.065 mmol) and HATU (24 mg, 0.065 mmol) dissolved

in DMF (150  $\mu$ L), DIEA (22 mL 0.13 mmol) was added and the solution was added to the resin to give **11**.

The products Fmoc-Aib-Xaa-Pro were characterized by HPLC-MS in ES<sup>+</sup>. Fmoc-Aib-Gly-Pro MW: 479.5, found: 480; Fmoc-Aib-DLeu-Pro MW: 535.6, found: 536; Fmoc-Aib-Sar-Pro MW: 493.5, found: 494.

Resin **12**: CTC resin (0.5 g) was swollen DCM/DMF 3:1 for 30 min. The solvents were removed and a mixture of Fmoc-Gly (30 mg, 0.1 mmol), Fmoc-Pro (34 mg, 0.1 mmol), Fmoc-Leu ((35 mg, 0.1 mmol), BPA (21 mg, 0.1 mmol) and PAA (26 mg, 0.1 mmol) dissolved in DCM / DMF (2 : 1) (1.5 mL) and DIEA (430  $\mu$ L, 2.5 mmol) was added and left for 1 h to react with the resin. MeOH was then added. After 10 min, the resin was washed (DMF, then DCM). The resin was washed and dried. Resin **13**. After removal of the Fmoc-group from aliquots of resin **12** (10 mg), couplings with Fmoc-Gly (18 mg, 0.06 mmol) were performed by activation with HBTU (23 mg, 0.06 mmol) and DIEA (21  $\mu$ L, 0.12 mmol); Oxyma (8.5 mg, 0.06 mmol) and DIPCDI (9.3  $\mu$ L, 0.06 mmol); or HOAt (8.2 mg, 0.06 mmol) and DIPCDI (9.3  $\mu$ L, 0.06 mmol). The solid compounds (Fmoc-Gly, HBTU, Oxyma, HOBt and HOAt) were dissolved in DMF (200  $\mu$ L) and the liquid compounds DIEA or DIPCDI were added before the mixture was given to the resin. After cleavage, the residue was dissolved in 0.5 mL of a solution of Z-Gly [80 mg in 20 mL ACN / H<sub>2</sub>0 (3 : 1)], and diluted to approx. 1 mL with ACN before submitted to HPLC-UV analysis.

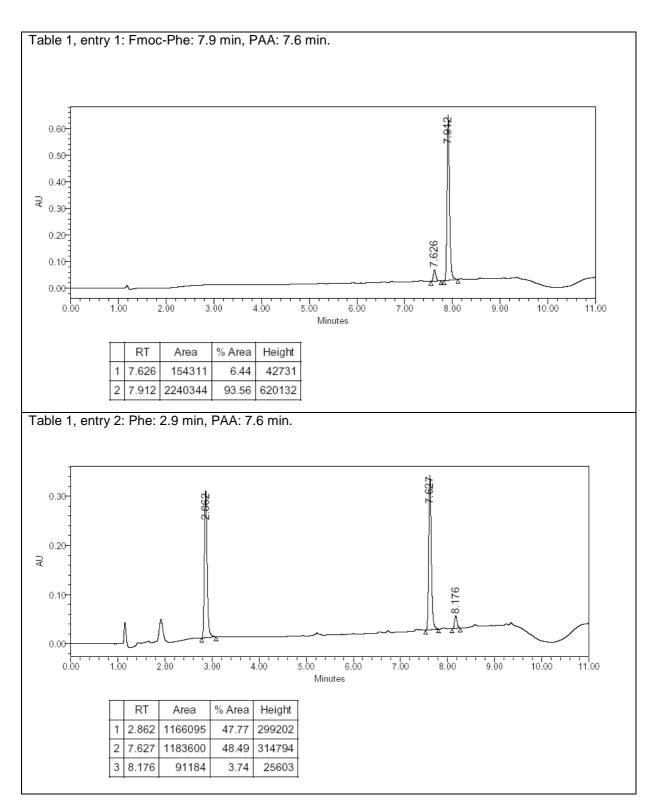
## SI-4. HPLC-UV analysis

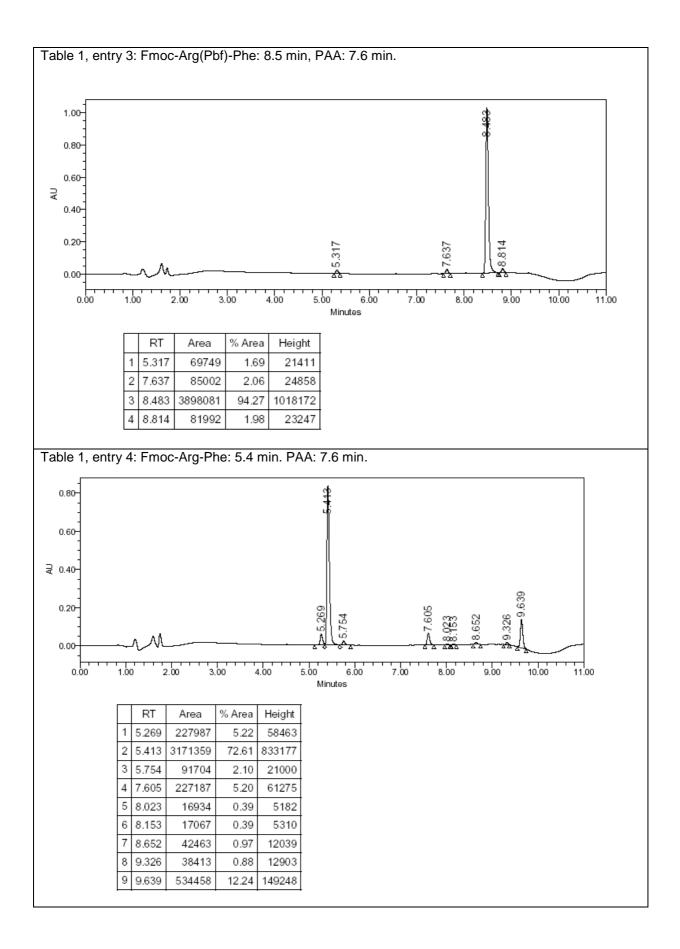
The test sample (1-5  $\mu$ L) was injected into the HPLC apparatus. The UV absorbance was observed at 220 nm over an 8 min gradient of 5% - 100% ACN (unless no otherwise indicated), followed by 3 min 100% ACN. A suitable chromatogram has peaks not higher than 1 absorption unit (AU), otherwise the sample was repeated with a smaller volumen. The integration areas of the reference compounds were typically smaller than those of the products (up to 50 times). Note that UV lamps with long running times produce a noisy baseline that may dramatically decrease the exactness of measurement.

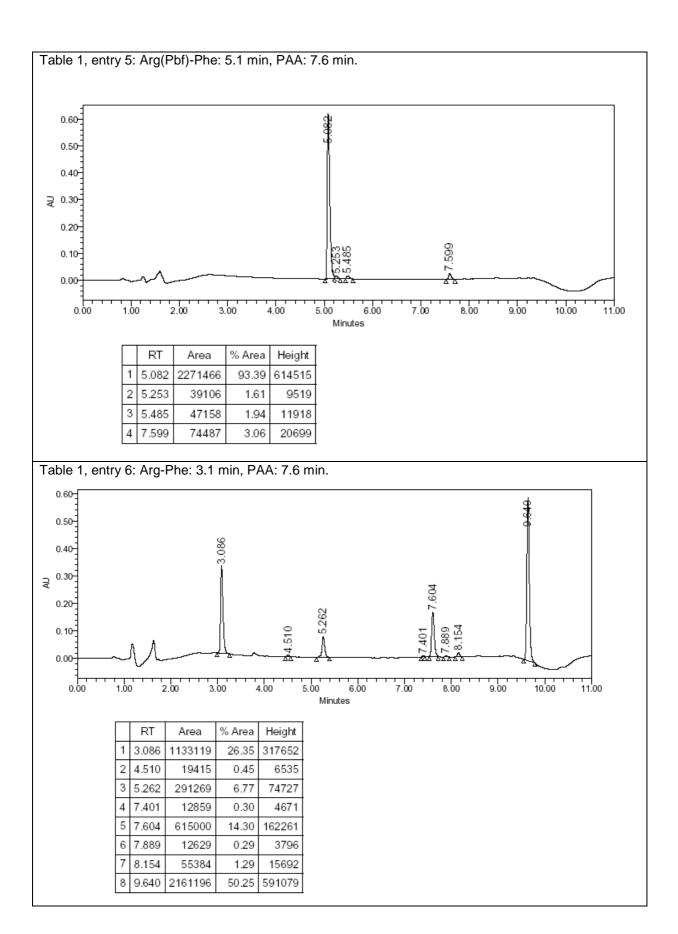
SI-5. HPLC-UV Chromatograms (Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4)

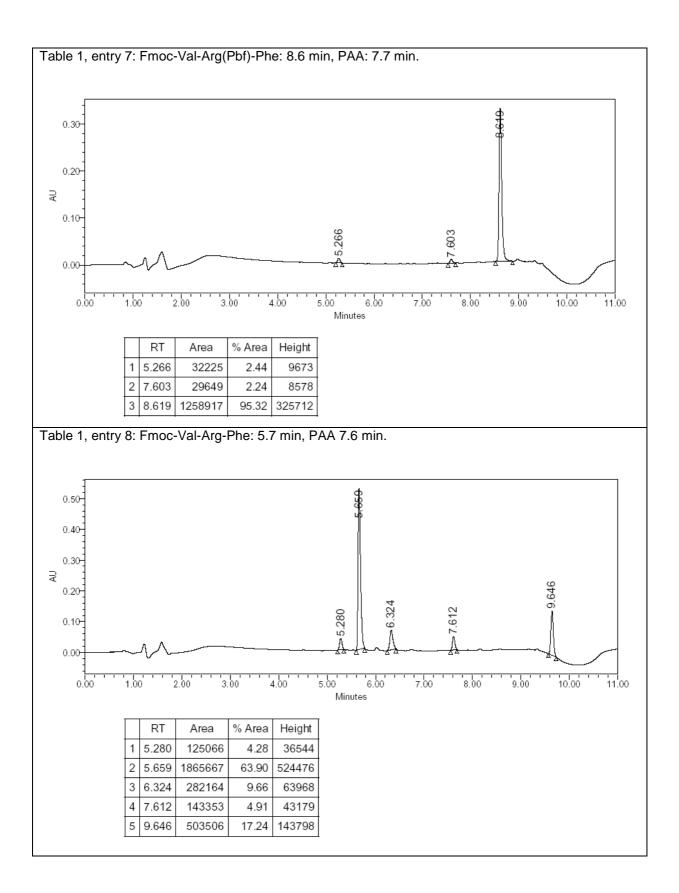
# SI Chromatograms Table SI-1. Solid-phase synthesis of Val-Arg-Phe on resin 1

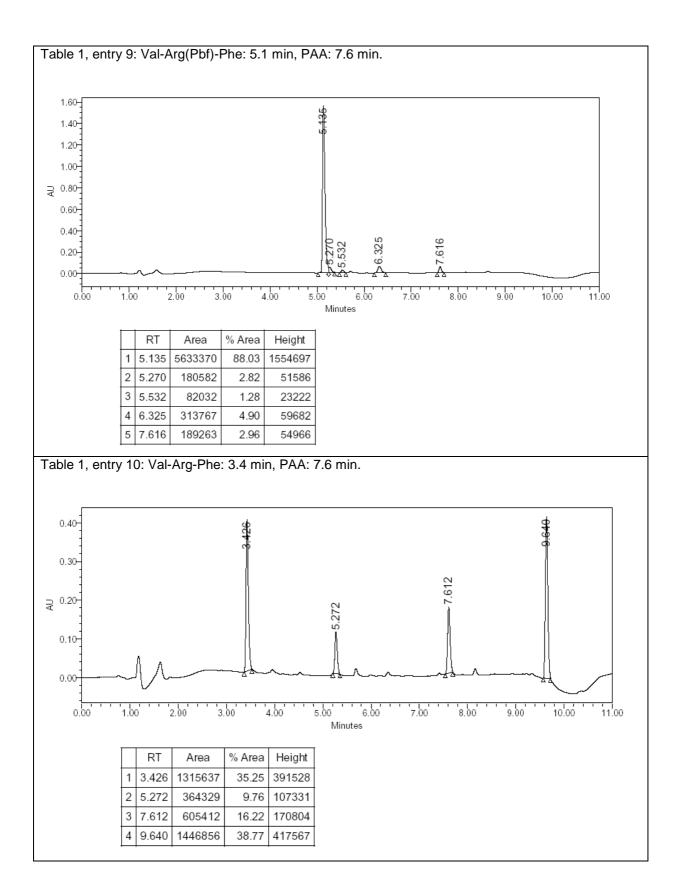
The tripeptide Val-Arg-Phe was synthesized as described above. The entries of Table SI-1 correspond to those in Table 1 in the article.





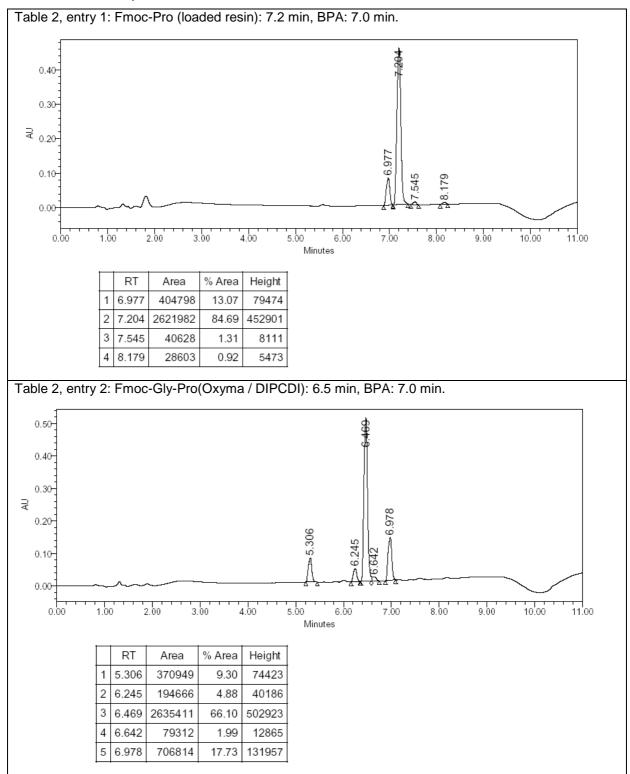


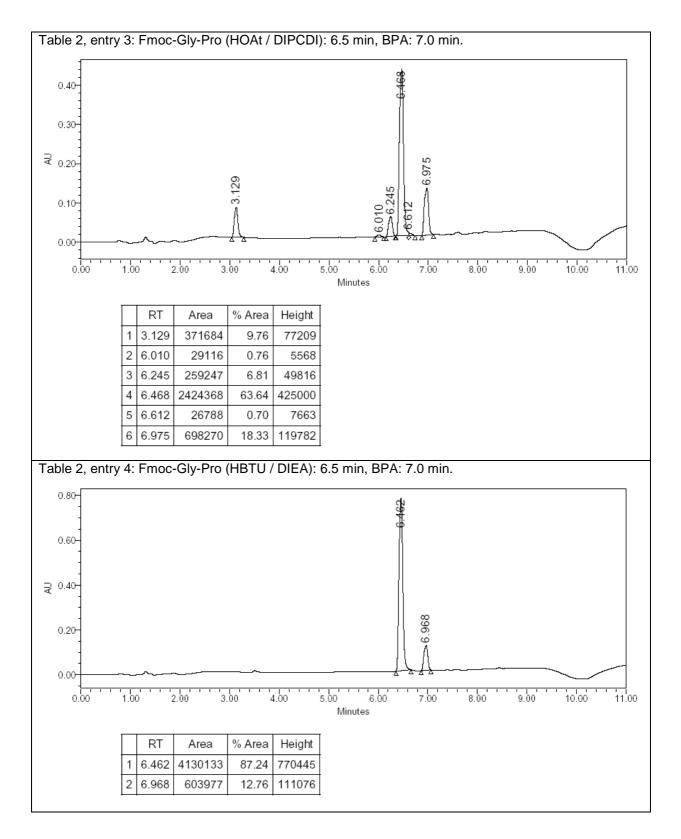


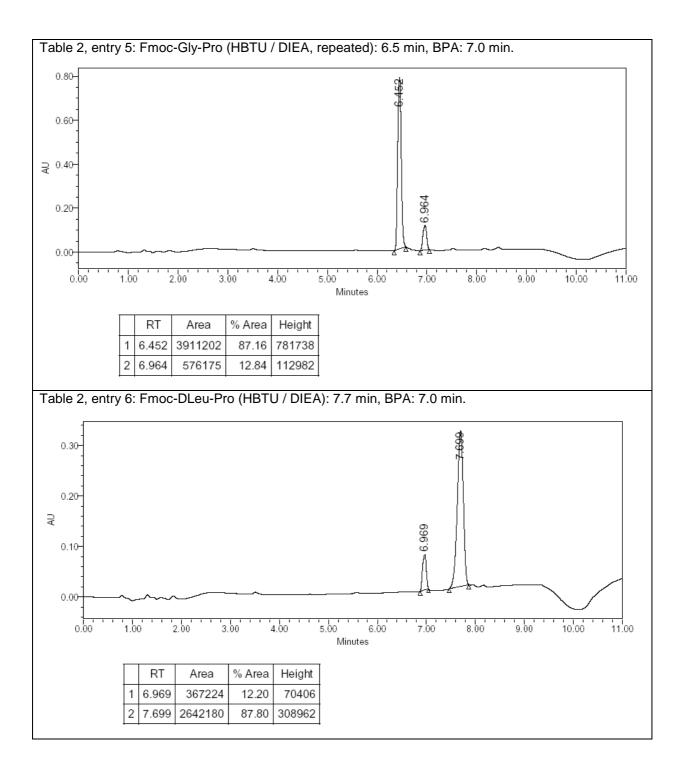


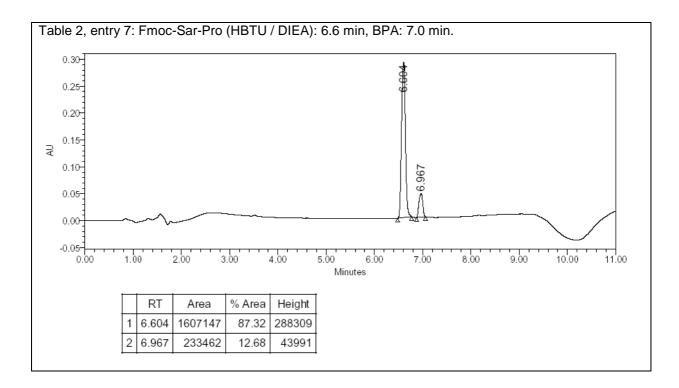
#### SI Chromatograms Table SI-2. Solid-phase synthesis of Fmoc-Xaa-Pro on resin 7

Dipeptides Fmoc-Xaa-Pro (Xaa = Gly, DLeu, Sar) were synthesized as described above. The entries of Table SI-2 correspond to those in Table 2 in the article.



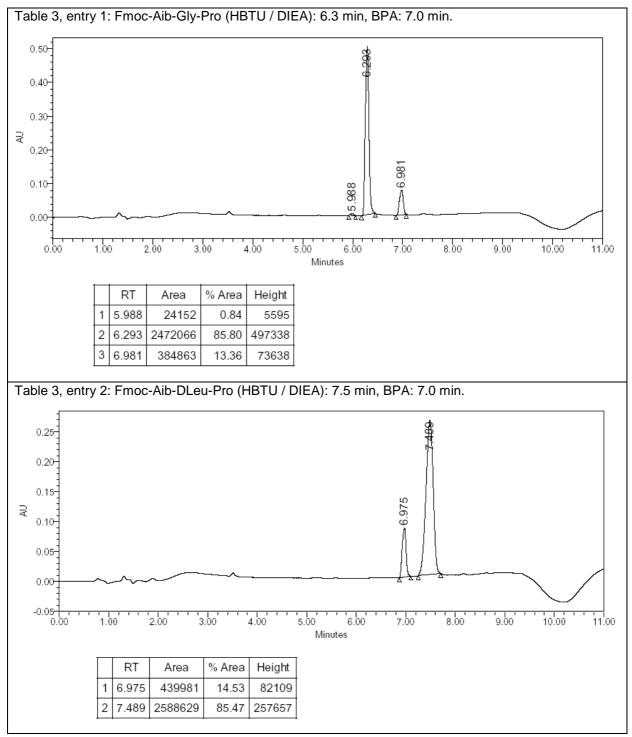


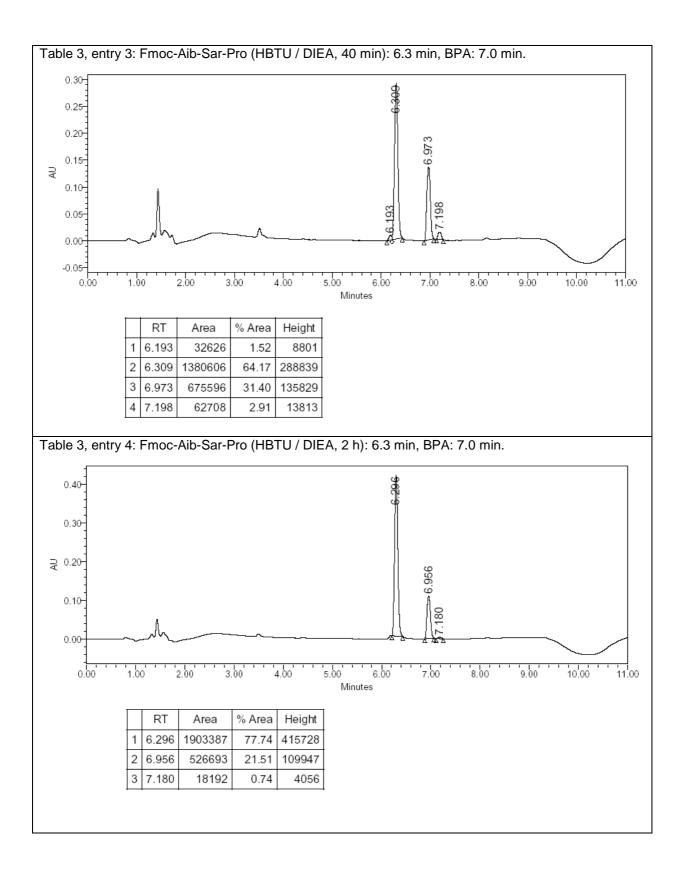


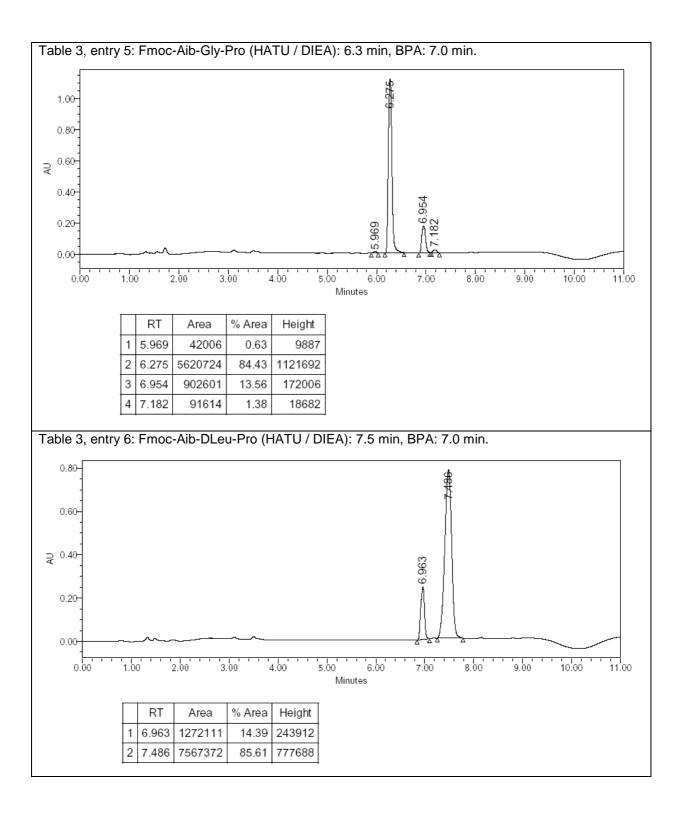


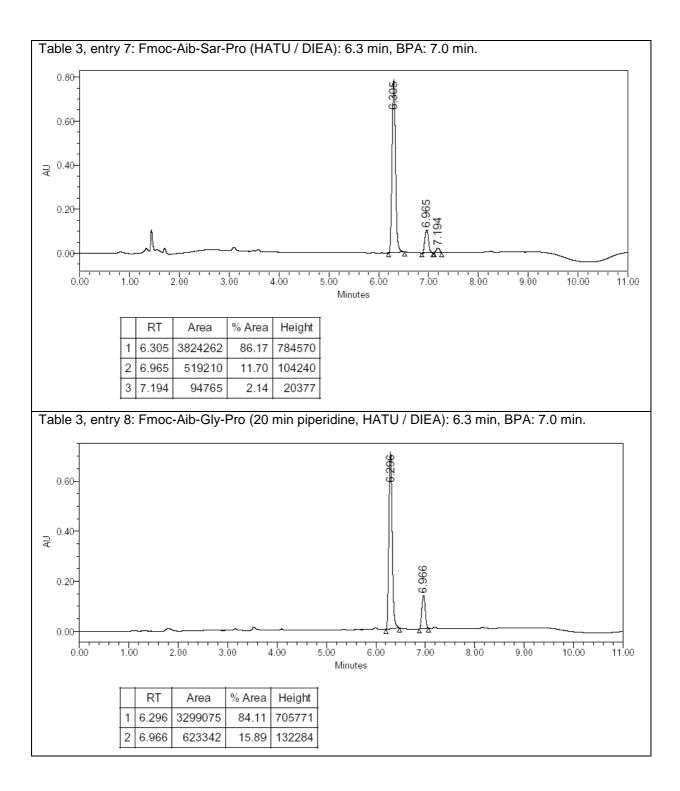
# SI Chromatograms Table SI-3. Solid-phase synthesis of Fmoc-Aib-Xaa-Pro on resins 10.

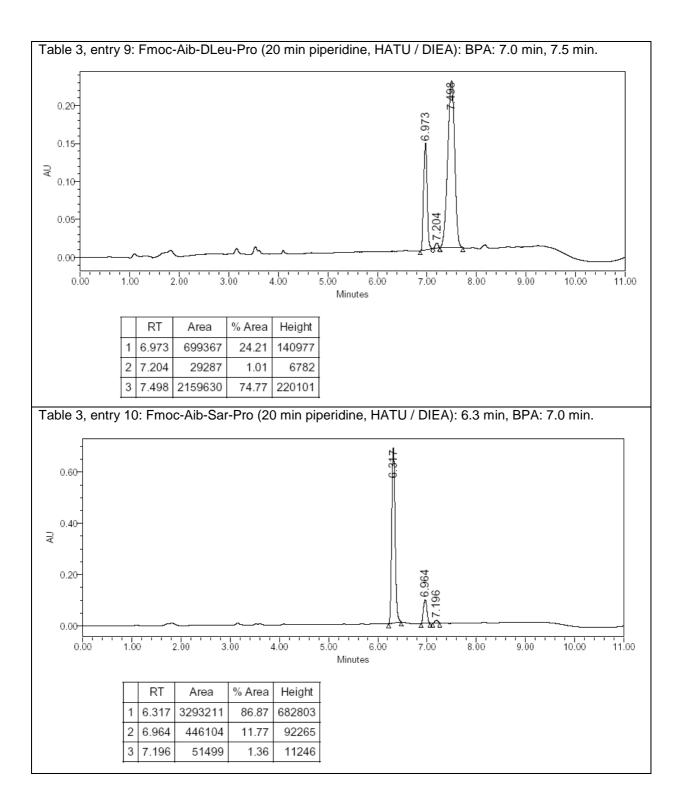
Tripeptides Fmoc-Aib-Xaa-Pro (Xaa = Gly, DLeu, Sar) were synthesized as described above. The entries of Table SI-3 correspond to those in Table 3 in the article.











# SI Chromatograms Table SI-4. Resins 12 and 13.

The resins 12 and 13 were synthesized as described above. The entries of Table SI-4 correspond to those in Table 4 in the article.

