

Metal Clips That Induce Unstructured Pentapeptides To Be Alpha Helical In Water

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- Table S2.** ROE, hydrogen bonding, metal binding and ϕ angle restraints used in the structure calculation for *cis*- $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(1,5\text{-Ac-MARAM-NH}_2)]$, **9**.

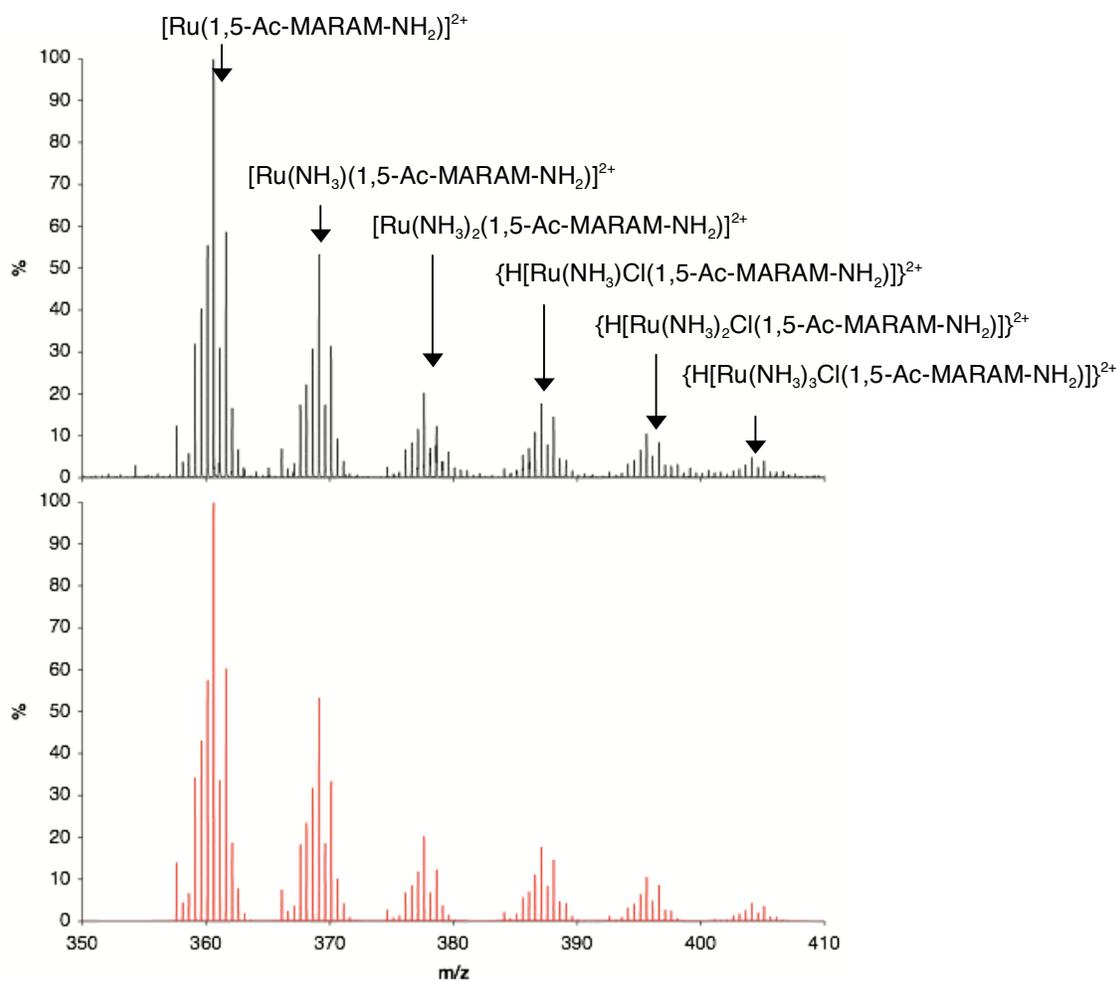


Figure S1. ESI-MS of cis - $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(1,5\text{-Ac-MARAM-NH}_2)]^{2+}$ generated in situ from cis - $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{OH}_2)_2]^{2+}$ mixed with Ac-MARAM-NH₂ (1) in water. The spectrum (—, experimental; —, simulated) shows formation of a 1:1 ruthenium:peptide species. Variation in ammine and chloro ligand content and protonation state is typical of electrospray mass spectra for metallopeptides in the gas phase.

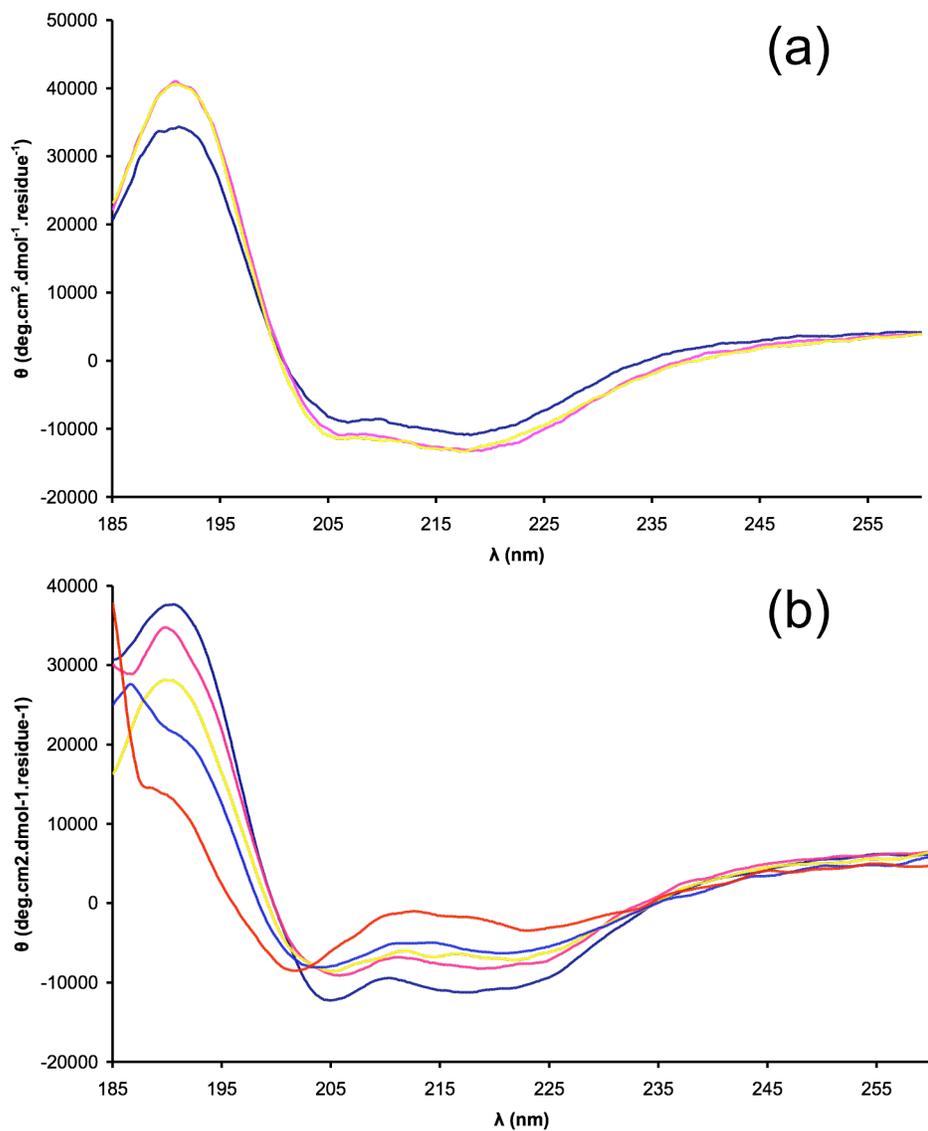


Figure S2. CD spectra of *cis*-[Ru(NH₃)₄(MARAM)]²⁺ (**9**) in (a) TFE 0% (—), 20% (—), 50% (—); and (b) at 5 (—), 25 (—), 45 (—), 65 (—) and 85 (—) °C.

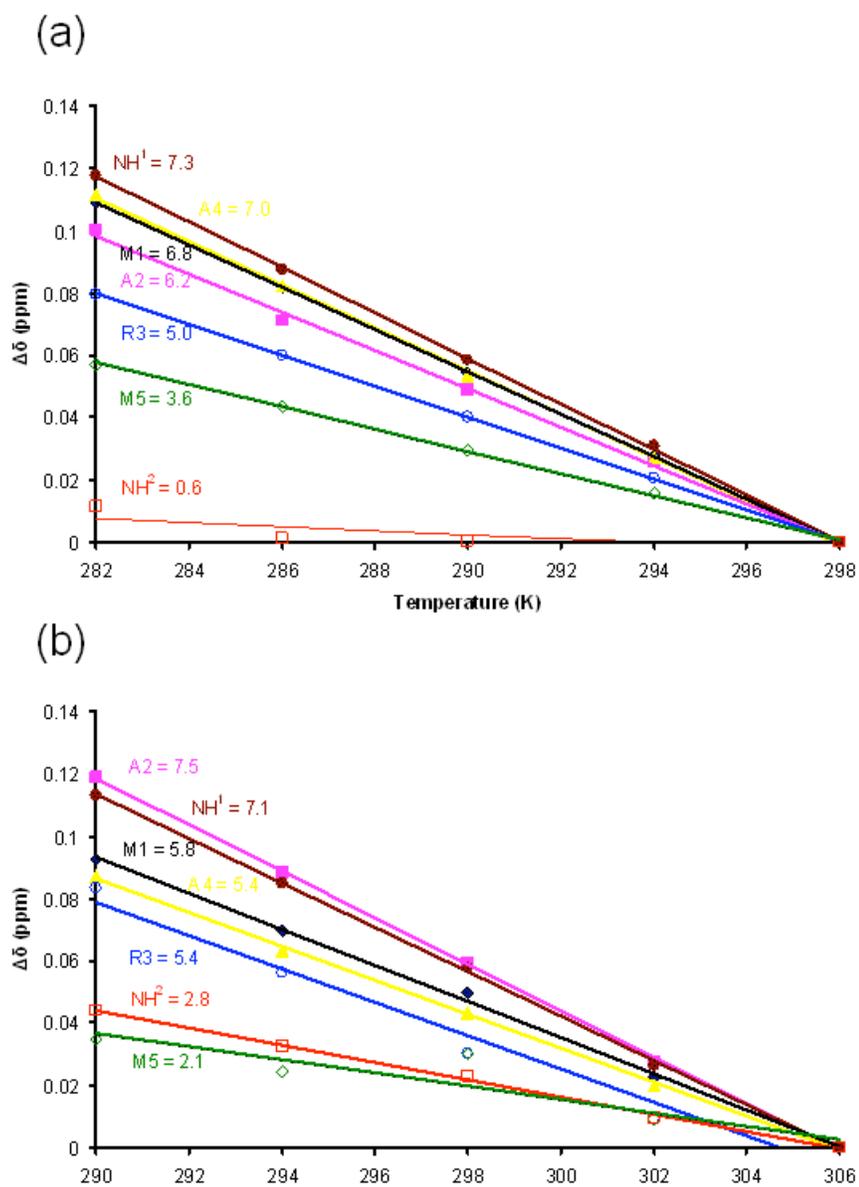


Figure S3. Temperature dependence of NMR chemical shifts for amide NH of (a) 9 and (b) 7. Line slopes indicating temperature coefficients ($\Delta\delta/T$, ppb/K) for each residue are shown.

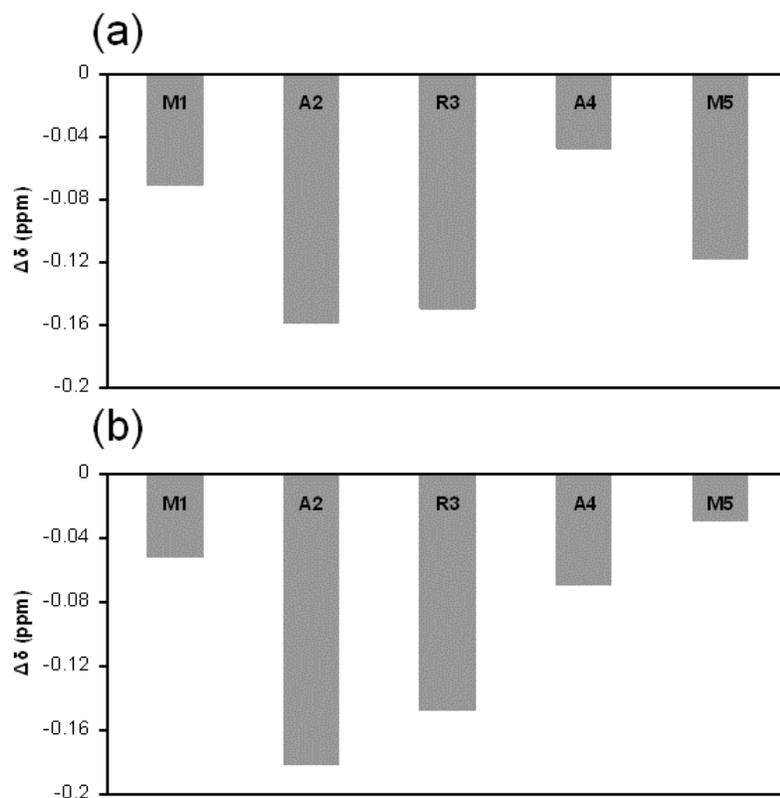


Figure S4. Proton NMR chemical shift differences for CH α between MARAM (5**) and *cis*-[Ru(NH₃)₄(MARAM)]²⁺ (**9**) or [Pd(en)(MARAM)]²⁺ (**7**).** (a) Deviations of CH α between **9** and **5**, $\Delta\delta = \delta \text{CH}\alpha(\mathbf{9}) - \delta \text{CH}\alpha(\mathbf{5})$ in 90% H₂O 10% D₂O. (b) Deviations of CH α chemical shifts between **7** and **5**, $\Delta\delta = \delta \text{CH}\alpha(\mathbf{7}) - \delta \text{CH}\alpha(\mathbf{5})$ in 90% H₂O 10% D₂O. Negative values indicate upfield shifts for **9** or **7** versus **5** and are typical of α -helicity.

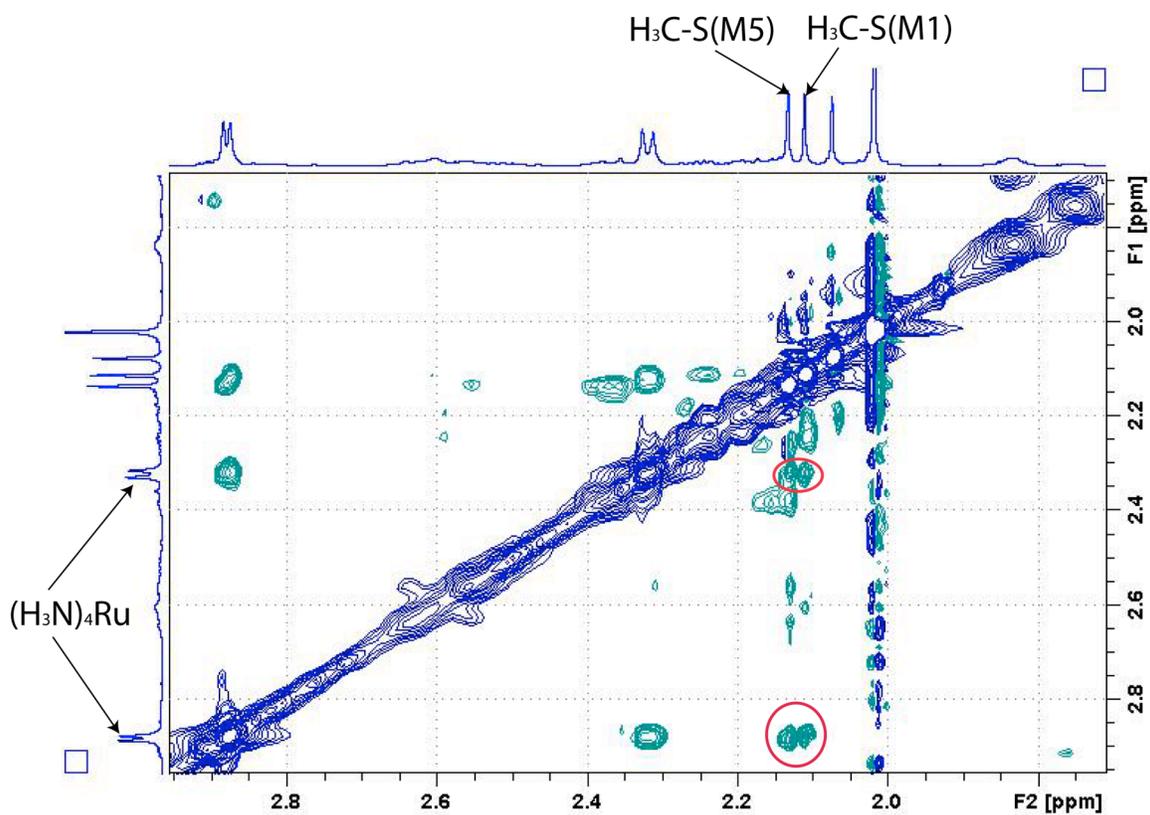


Figure S5. 500 MHz T-ROESY NMR spectrum (298 K) for **9** in acetate buffer pH 4.0. Mixing time 350 ms, spin-lock 16dB (3kHz). NOEs between $\text{cis-}[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{OH}_2)_2]^{2+}$ and two methionine side chains are shown as red circles.

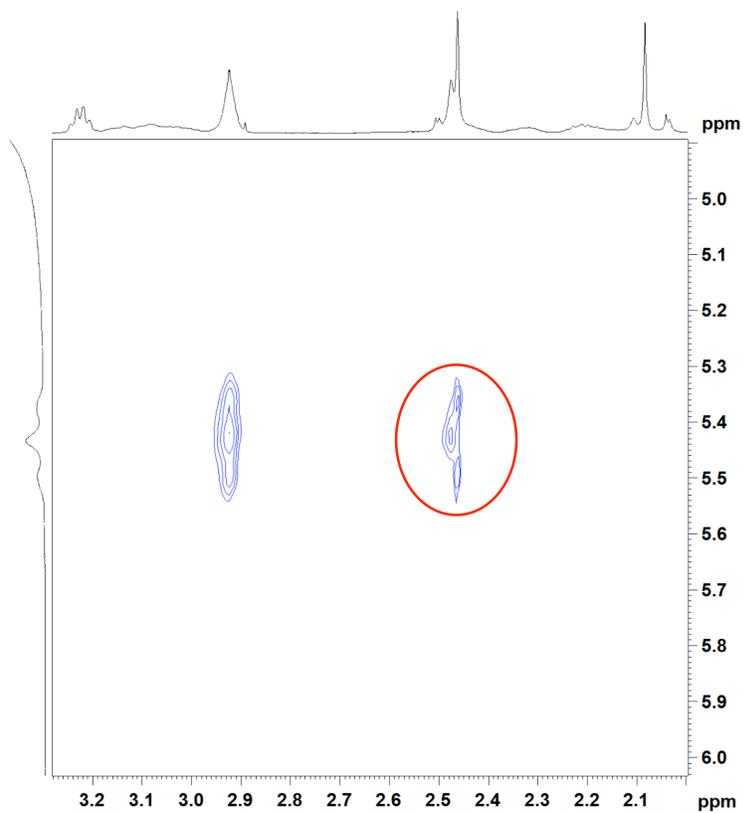


Figure S6. 500 MHz T-ROESY NMR spectrum (298 K) for 7 in 90% H_2O :10% D_2O . Mixing time 350 ms, spin-lock 16dB (3kHz)). ROEs between Pd(en) and two S-CH₃ protons of the methionine side chains are shown in red.

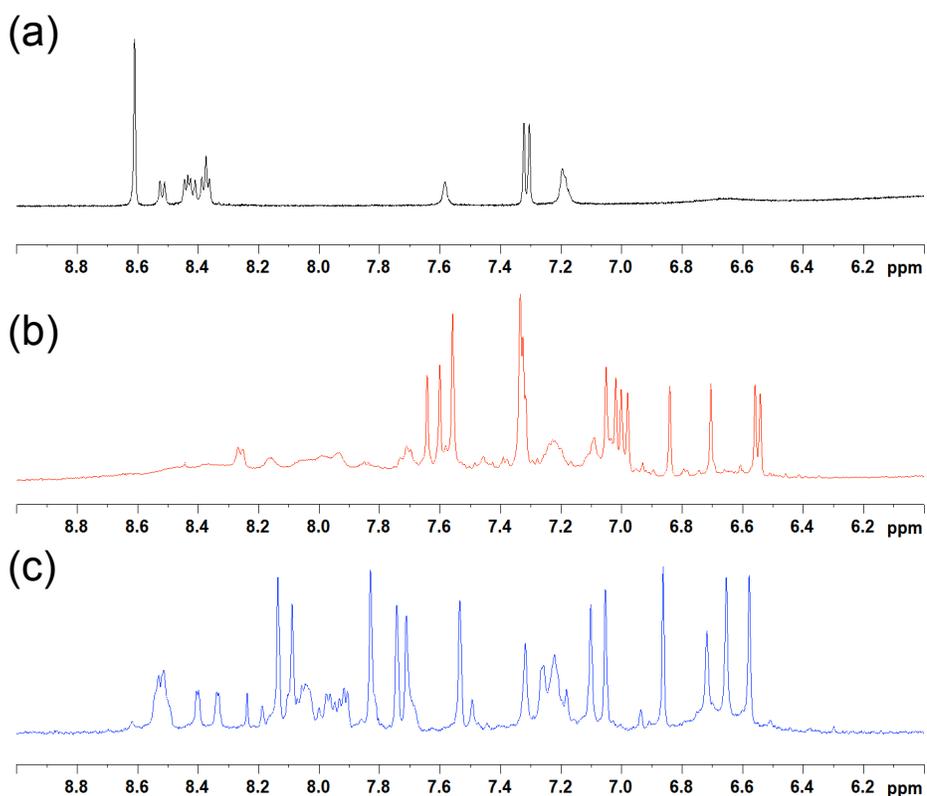


Figure S7. Proton NMR spectra for HARAH (4) and *in situ* complexes with *cis*-[Ru(NH₃)₄(OH₂)₂]²⁺ (8) and [Pd(en)(OH₂)₂]²⁺ (6) in water. (a) ¹H NH region of 4, HARAH, (D₂O/H₂O 10%/90%, pH 4), showing each set of C²H and C⁵H peaks at 8.608 and 7.321 ppm; and 8.608 and 7.304 ppm respectively. (b) ¹H NH region of 8, *cis*-[Ru(NH₃)₄(HARAH)]³⁺, (D₂O/H₂O 10%/90%, pH 6) and (c) ¹H NH region of 6, [Pd(en)(HARAH)]³⁺, (D₂O/H₂O 10%/90%, pH 4). Multiple C²H and C⁵H signals in the ¹H spectra of 8 and 6 indicate formation of several linkage isomers. C²H and C⁵H peaks of 8 and 6 display dramatic upfield shifts relative to free peptide, 4, indicative of ruthenium and palladium binding to N atoms of the imidazole side chains respectively.

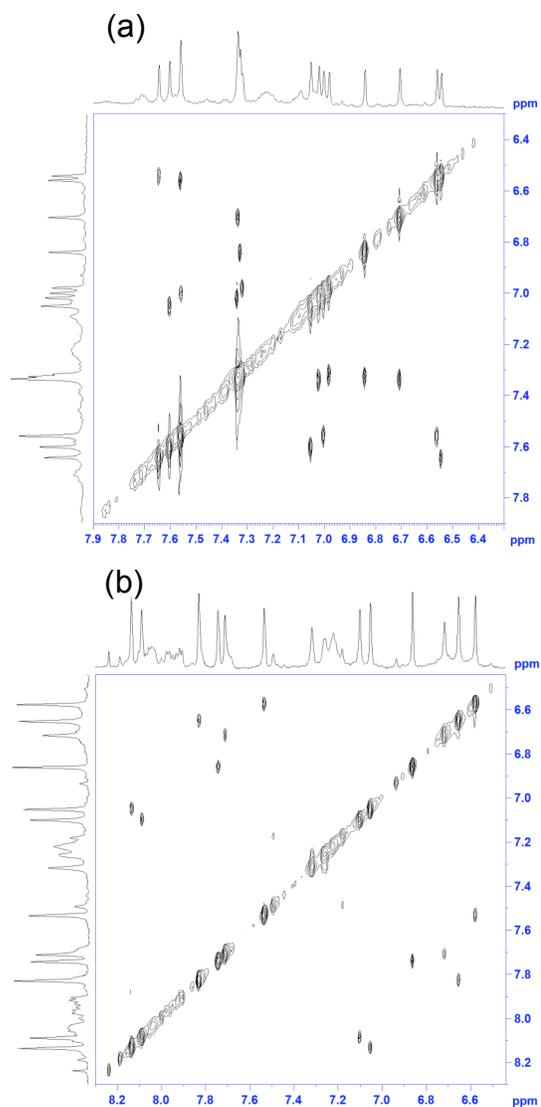


Figure S8. ¹H TOCSY NMR spectra for C²H and C⁵H in **8** and **6**. (a) **8**, cis-[Ru(NH₃)₄(HARAH)]²⁺, (D₂O/H₂O 10%/90%, pH 6). There are eight sets of peaks indicative of four linkage isomers: (C²H, C⁵H) at (7.642, 6.541), (7.602, 7.050), (7.557, 7.000), (7.557, 6.559), (7.334, 7.019), (7.334, 6.704), (7.326, 6.840), (7.316, 6.979) ppm. (b) **6**, [Pd(en)(HARAH)]²⁺, (D₂O/H₂O 10%/90%, pH 4) showing six sets of peaks indicative of three linkage isomers: (C²H, C⁵H) at (8.137, 7.047), (8.090, 7.095), (7.831, 6.650), (7.743, 6.857), (7.713, 6.715), (7.537, 6.572) ppm.

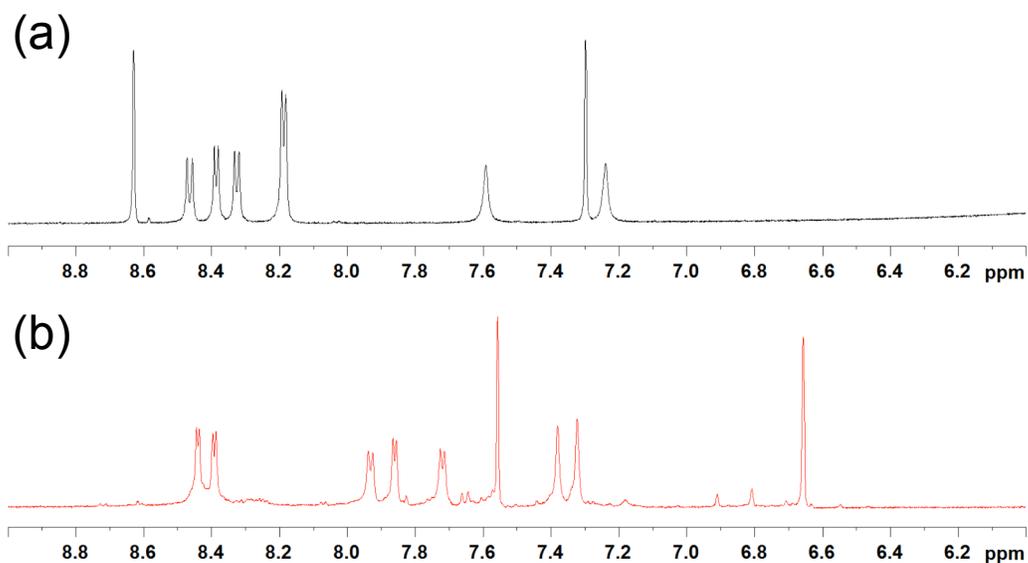


Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectrum for NH and C^2H , C^5H region of (a) MAAAH^* and (b) **10**, $\text{cis-}[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{MAAAH}^*)]^{2+}$. C^2H and C^5H peaks shift respectively from 8.630 and 7.299 ppm to 7.557 and 6.657 ppm upon ruthenium binding. Amide NH resonances disperse upon ruthenium binding.

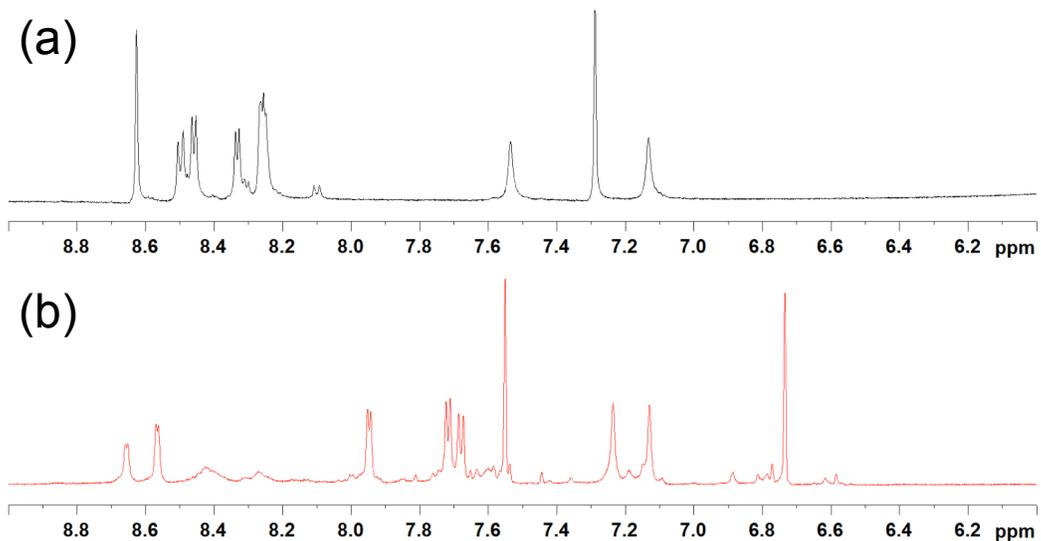


Figure S10. ^1H NMR spectrum for NH and C^2H , C^5H region of (a) H^*AAAM and (b) **11**, $\text{cis-}[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}^*\text{AAAM})]^{2+}$. C^2H and C^5H peaks shift respectively from 8.625 and 7.289 ppm to 7.551 and 6.734 ppm upon ruthenium binding. Amide NH resonances disperse upon ruthenium binding.

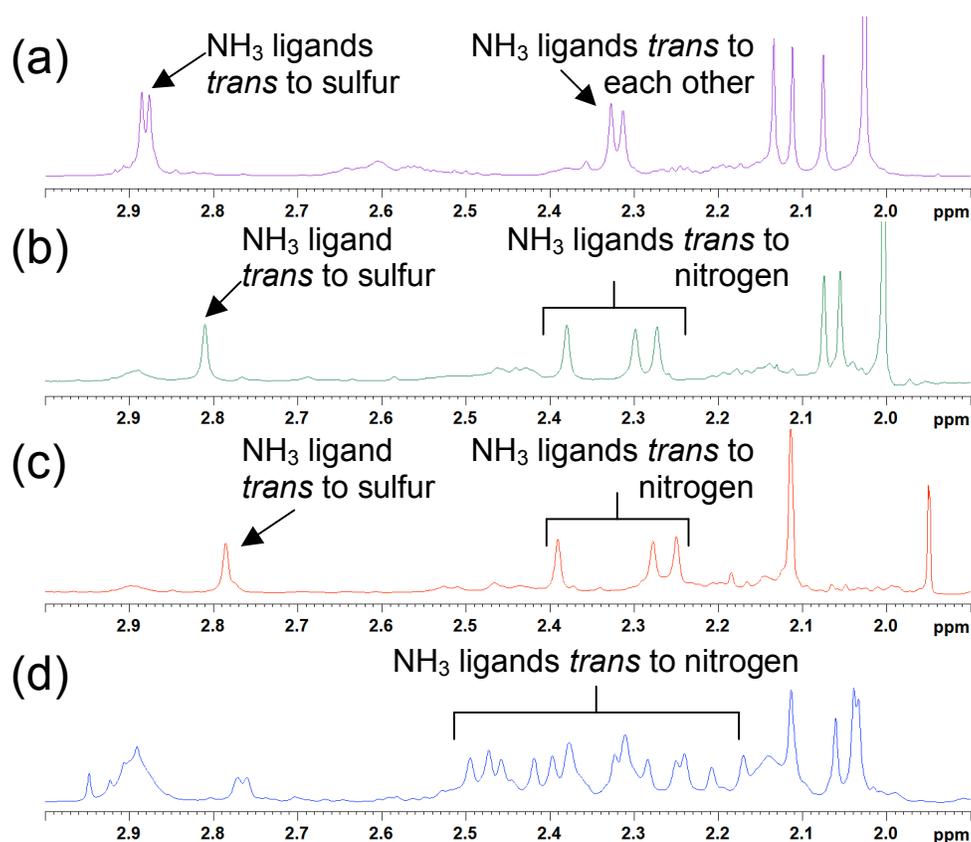


Figure S11: ^1H NMR spectra of (a) **9**, $\text{cis-}[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{MARAM})]^{32+}$, (b) **10**, $\text{cis-}[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{MAAAH}^*)]^{2+}$, (c) **11**, $\text{cis-}[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}^*\text{AAAM})]^{2+}$ and (d) **8**, $\text{cis-}[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{HARAH})]^{2+}$. ^1H NMR spectra of **9**, **10** and **11** all display four signals corresponding to the four ammine ligands of the $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ clip. Ammine ligands *trans* to *S*-donor ligands (of methionine side chains) occur between 2.75 and 2.9 ppm. As **10** and **11** have only one coordinated methionine, only one signal is observed in this region. Ammine ligands *trans* to *N*-donor ligands (of the $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ clip and/or the histidine side chains) occur between 2.2 and 2.5 ppm. **9** coordinates to the peptide exclusively through methionine residues and therefore ammine signals between 2.2 and 2.5 correspond to the two ammine ligands *trans* to each other. Because **8** is a mixture of four linkage isomers, numerous signals (at least 10 – 12) corresponding to ammine ligands *trans* to *N*-donor ligands are observed between 2.2 and 2.5 ppm. No *S*-donor atoms are present in **8**, and so no ammine signals are observed between 2.75 and 2.9 ppm.

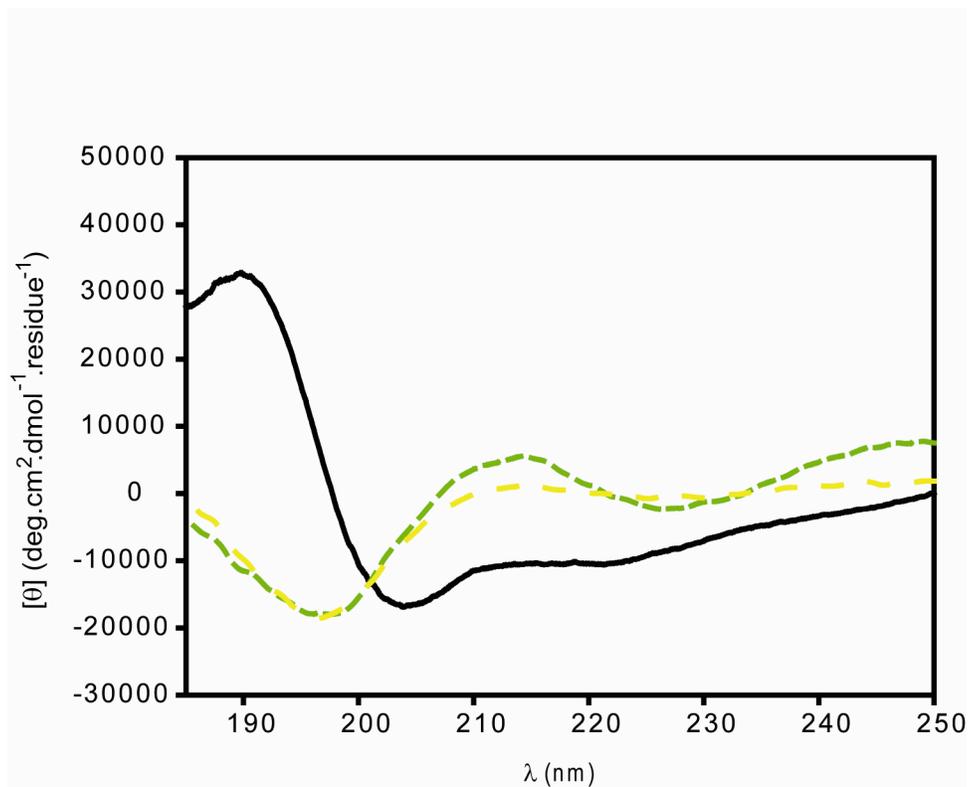


Figure S12. CD spectra of [Pd(en)(MARAM)]³⁺ in water at pH 3.5 (black) and 7.0 (green); versus free peptide (5) at pH 4.0 (yellow).

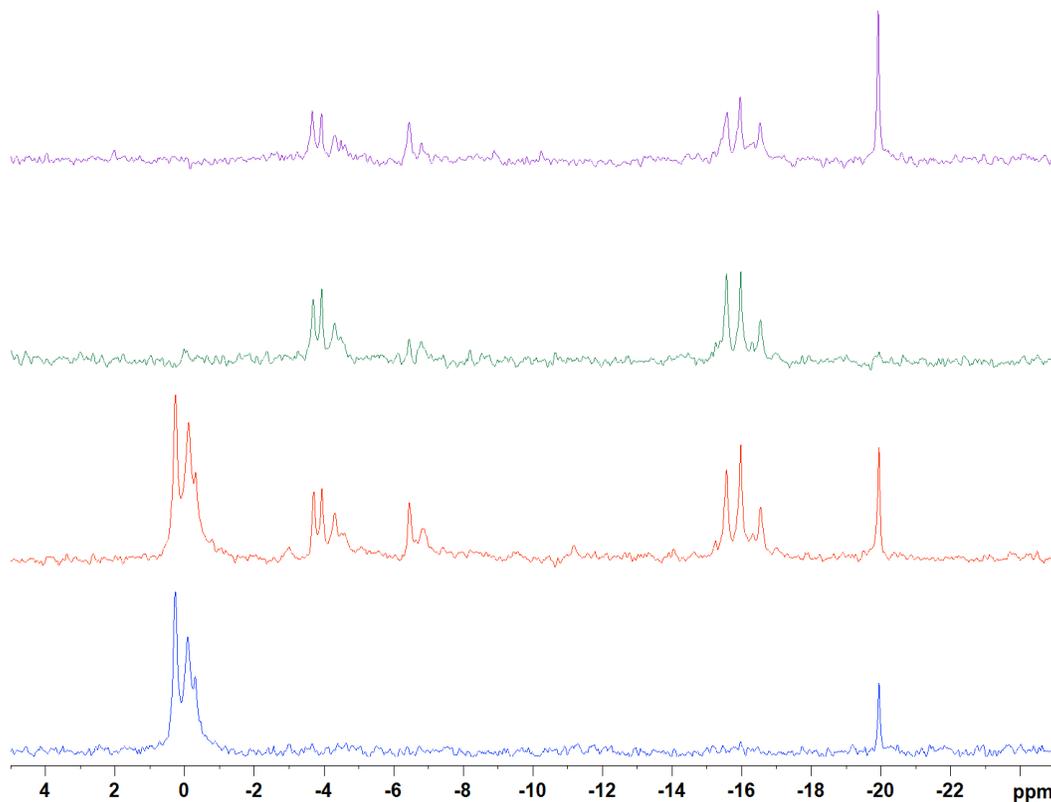


Figure S13: ^{15}N NMR spectra for reaction between $[\text{Pd}(\text{en})(\text{OH}_2)_2]^{2+}$ and **5 at pH 3.5 (blue), 5.5 (red), 7.5 (green) 9.5 (purple).** At pH 3.5, the peptide is bound to $[\text{Pd}(\text{en})]^{2+}$ through sulfur donors. (Signals for ^{15}N nuclei *trans* to sulfur donors are between 0 and -10 in the ^{15}N NMR spectrum.) As pH is increased, nitrogen atoms on the peptide compete for metal binding, possibly forming 5- and 6-membered chelate rings. (Signals for ^{15}N nuclei *trans* to nitrogen donors are between -10 and -20 in the ^{15}N NMR spectrum.) The signal at -20 ppm corresponds to $[\text{Pd}(\text{en})(\text{solvent})_2]^{2+}$.

Table S1. Proton chemical shifts and $^3J_{\text{NHH}}$ for 5, Ac-MARAM-NH₂, 9, cis-[Ru(NH₃)₄(Ac-MARAM-NH₂)]³⁺, and 7, [Pd(en)(Ac-MARAM-NH₂)]³⁺ in 90%H₂O:10%D₂O at pH 4.0.

Atom	Ac-MARAM-NH ₂ (5)		Ru(Ac-MARAM-NH ₂)(9)		Pd(Ac-MARAM-NH ₂)(7)
	Chemical Shift(ppm)	$^3J_{\text{NHH}}$ (Hz)	Chemical Shift(ppm)	$^3J_{\text{NHH}}$ (Hz)	Chemical Shift(ppm)
Ac					
CH ₃	2.03		2.08		2.08
M1					
NH	8.30	7.8	8.44	4.5	8.54
CH(□)	4.39		4.31		4.33
CH ₂ (□)	1.99		2.15		2.32, 3.21
CH ₂ (□)	2.58		2.60		3.01, 3.14
S-CH ₃	2.11	7.7	2.11		2.48
A2					
NH	8.39	5.6	8.66	3.9	8.65
CH(□)	4.29		4.13		4.11
CH ₃ (□)	1.38		1.41	7.6	1.42
R3					
NH	8.25	6.7	7.92	5.5	7.95
CH(□)	4.28		4.13		4.13
CH ₂ (□)	1.77		1.84		1.85
CH ₂ (□)	1.63		1.66		1.65
CH ₂ (□)	3.21		3.22		3.22
NH(□)	7.19		7.21		7.21
A4					
NH	8.33	5.6	8.03	5.7	8.04
CH(□)	4.31		4.26		4.24
CH ₃ (□)	1.40	7.7	1.43	7.5	1.44
M5					
NH	8.33	7.5	8.00	7.3	7.95
CH(□)	4.43		4.31		4.40
CH ₂ (□)	2.01		2.38, 2.14		2.43, 2.18
CH ₂ (□)	2.59		2.64, 2.55		3.08
S-CH ₃	2.11		2.13		2.46
NH ₂ (terminal)	7.14, 7.55		7.26, 7.27		7.31, 7.23

Table S2. ROE, hydrogen bonding, metal binding and ϕ angle restraints used in the structure calculation for $\text{cis-}[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_4(1,5\text{-Ac-MARAM-NH}_2)]^{2+}$, **9.**

Atom A	Atom B	Restraint
Ac CH ₃	M1 NH	Weak + correction, 6.0 Å
Ac CH ₃	M1 CH ₃ β	Medium + correction, 6.0 Å
Ac CH ₃	A2 NH	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
Ac CH ₃	R3 NH	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
Ac CH ₃	A4 NH	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
M1 CH _α	M1 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
M1 CH _α	A2 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
M1 CH _α	A4 NH	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
M1 NH	A2 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
M1 CH ₂ β	A2 NH	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
M1 CH ₂ β	M1 NH	Strong + correction, 3.7 Å
M1 CH ₂ β	M1 CH _α	Medium + correction, 4.5 Å
M1 CH ₂ γ	M1 CH _α	Medium + correction, 4.5 Å
M1 CH ₂ γ	A2 CH ₃ β	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
M1 CH ₃ ε	M5 CH ₃	Medium + correction, 6.0 Å
A2 CH _α	A2 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
A2 NH	R3 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
A2 CH ₃ β	R3 NH	Medium,+ correction, 5.0 Å
A2 CH ₃ β	A2 NH	Medium + correction, 5.0 Å
A2 CH ₃ β	A2 CH _α	Strong + correction, 4.2 Å
A2 CH ₃ β	M5 CH ₂ γ	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
A2 CH ₃ β	M5 CH ₂ β	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
R3 CH _α	R3 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
R3 CH _α	A4 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
R3 CH _α	M5 CH ₂ β	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
R3 NH	A4 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
R3 NH	R3 CH ₂ γ	Weak + correction, 6.0 Å

R3 CH ₂ β	R3 NH	Strong + correction, 3.7 Å
R3 CH ₂ β	A4 NH	Medium + correction, 4.5 Å
R3 CH ₂ β	A4 CH _α	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
R3 CH ₂ γ	R3 CH ₂ β	Strong + correction, 4.7 Å
R3 CH ₂ γ	A4 CH _α	Very Weak, 6.0 Å
R3 CH ₂ δ	R3 CH ₂ β	Weak + correction, 6.0 Å
R3 CH ₂ δ	R3 CH ₂ γ	Strong + correction, 4.7 Å
R3 CH ₂ δ	R3 NH ε	Strong + correction, 3.7 Å
R3 NHε	R3 CH ₂ β	Weak + correction, 6.0 Å
R3 NHε	R3 CH ₂ γ	Medium + correction, 4.5 Å
A4 CH _α	A4 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
A4 CH _α	M5 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
A4 CH ₃ β	M5 NH	Weak + correction, 6.0 Å
A4 CH ₃ β	A4 CH _α	Strong + correction, 4.2 Å
A4 CH ₃ β	A4 NH	Medium + correction, 5.0 Å
M5 CH _α	M5 NH	Medium, 3.5 Å
M5 CH _α	NH ₂	Medium + correction, 4.5 Å
M5 CH _α	M5 CH ₂ β	Strong + correction, 3.7 Å
M5 CH _α	M5 CH ₂ γ	Medium + correction, 4.5 Å
M5 NH	NH ₂	Medium + correction, 4.5 Å
M5 CH ₂ β	NH ₂	Weak + correction, 6.0 Å
M1, S	M5, S	Metal coordination, 3.4 Å
M1, CO	M5, NH	Hydrogen bond, 1.88
M1, CO	M5, N	Hydrogen bond, 2.88
A2, CO	NH ₂	Hydrogen bond, 1.88
A2, CO	N (C-terminus)	Hydrogen bond, 2.88

Residue	Angle	Restraint
M1	CO-N-C α -CO	-65.0 \pm 30 $^\circ$
A2	CO-N-C α -CO	-65.0 \pm 30 $^\circ$
R3	CO-N-C α -CO	-65.0 \pm 30 $^\circ$
A4	CO-N-C α -CO	-65.0 \pm 30 $^\circ$