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Supporting Information for

Silicon-Based Hydrophobic Tags Applied in Liquid-Phase Peptide Synthesis: Protected DRGN-1 and Poly Alanine Chain Synthesis

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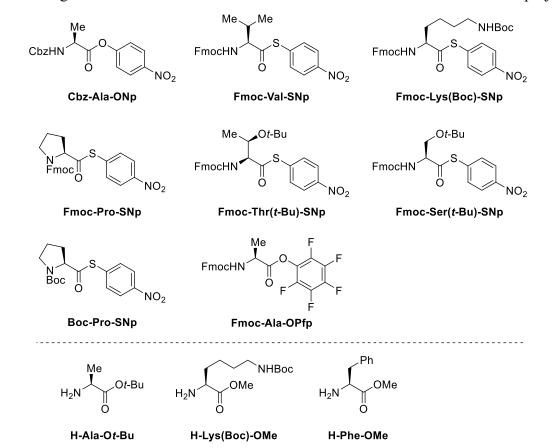
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HPLC and NMR data

I. General information

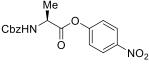
NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL 400SS spectrometer operating at 400 MHz and 100 MHz for ¹H and ¹³C acquisitions, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with a solvent resonance as an internal standard (¹H NMR: tetramethylsilane, CDCl₃, (CD₃)₂SO, D₂O and CF₃CO₂D as internal standards, indicating 0, 7.26, 2.50, 4.79 and 11.50 ppm, respectively. ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃, (CD₃)₂SO and CF₃CO₂D as internal standards, indicating 77.0, 39.52 and 116.6 ppm, respectively). Data is reported as follows: s = singlet, br = broad, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quin = quintet, sep = septet, m = multiplet; coupling constants in Hz; integration. FT-IR spectra were recorded with a Bruker ALPHA (Eco-ATR) spectrometer. MS spectra were recorded with a JEOL JMS-T100CS "AccuTOF CS" mass spectrometer with electrospray ionization time-of flight (ESI-TOF) for HRMS measurements. Ee and dr values were determined by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) using a Shimadzu CBM 20A HPLC equipped with Shimadzu SPD-M20A photodiode array detector and DAICEL IA-3, IB-3, ID-3 and IE-3 columns (4.6 mm × 25 cm). Peptide purity was determined by reversedphase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) using an Agilent Technologies 1220 Infinity LC and ODS-HL column (5µm, 4.6 mm × 25 cm) from GL Siences Inc., XSelect CSH C18 column (5µm, 4.6 mm × 50 mm) from Waters. TLC analysis was performed on commercial glass plates bearing a 0.25 mm layer of Merck KGaA TLC silica gel 60 F254. Silica gel chromatography was carried out Merck KGaA silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh ASTM). Dry solvents, DCM, THF and CHCl₃, were purchased from FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Co. and Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC. These solvents were used without further treatment. Amino acids and their derivatives were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC., Watanabe Chemical Ind., Ltd., Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Combi-Blocks, Inc., Chem-Impex Int'l Inc., and Fluorochem Ltd. Triethyl amine were purchased from FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Co. Tris(triethylsilyl)silane, trichloro(phenyl)silane, chlorodiisobutyl(octadecyl)silane and Li were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC.. Chlorotrihexylsilane, pentafluorophenol, triflic acid, 5-oxohexanoic acid, 1-methylimidazole and diethyl 3-oxopentanedioate were purchased from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. AmberlystTM A21 was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC.

II. Preparation of building blocks for peptide elongation



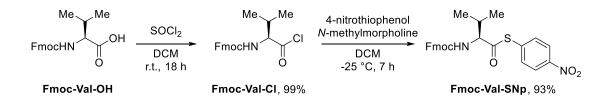
The following active amino acid esters and neutralized amino acids were used in this project.

Synthesis of active amino acid esters.



Cbz-Ala-ONp

4-Nitrophenyl ((benzyloxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate (Fmoc-Ala-ONp) was purchased from Chem-Impex Int'l Inc.



S-(4-Nitrophenyl) (S)-2-((((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-

methylbutanethioate (Fmoc-Val-SNp) At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Fmoc-Val-OH** (3.39 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (40 mL). The thionyl chloride (5.80 mL, 80.0 mmol, 8.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 18 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and the solvent was remove *in vacuo*. This step was repeated for another three times to remove the excess thionyl chloride. The product **Fmoc-Val-Cl** was obtained as a white solid in 99% yield (3.57 g).

At -25 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Fmoc-Val-Cl** (3.54 g, 9.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added 4-nitrothiophenol (1.84 g, 11.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and dichloromethane (100 mL). The *N*-methylmorpholine (1.42 mL, 12.9 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added over 10 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at -25 °C for 7 h. After completion, saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (70 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were added 150 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×70 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 10:1 to 5:1) to afford the product **Fmoc-Val-SNp** as a pale yellow solid in 93% yield (4.40 g) with 99.8% ee.

Rf = 0.26 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

M.p. 123-125 °C.

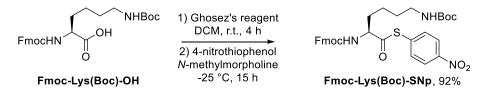
 $[\alpha]_D^{27} = -24.44$ (*c* 0.90, CHCl₃).

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.82 – 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.67 – 7.54 (m, 4H), 7.46 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 5.20 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.65 – 4.55 (m, 1H), 4.54 – 4.43 (m, 2H), 4.27 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.41 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 1.07 – 0.91 (m, 6H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 197.2, 156.1, 148.2, 143.6, 143.5, 141.4, 135.9, 135.0, 127.8, 127.1, 124.9, 123.9, 120.0, 67.2, 66.1, 47.2, 30.8, 19.3, 17.0.

IR (neat) 3328, 2965, 2930, 1703, 1599, 1518, 1449, 1342, 1249, 1223, 1107 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₆H₂₄N₂O₅SNa [M+Na]⁺: 499.1304, Found: 499.1283.



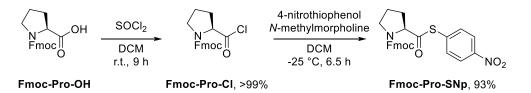
(S)-2-((((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-6-((tert-S-(4-Nitrophenyl) butoxycarbonyl)amino)hexanethioate (Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp) At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH (468.6 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (10 mL). The Ghosez's reagent (145.5 µL, 1.1 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature. After 4 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to -25 °C. The 4-nitrothiophenol (186.2 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added, followed by adding N-methylmorpholine (142.9 µL, 1.3 mmol, 1.3 equiv) over 10 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at -25 °C for 15 h. After completion, saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (10 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were added 50 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1 to 3:1). After the solvents were removed, the solid product was washed by diethyl ether and filtered to remove the byproduct of Ghosez's reagent to afford the pure product Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp as a white solid in 92% yield (554.4 mg) with 98.7% ee.

Rf = 0.18 (hexanes/EtOAc = 3:1).

M.p. 154-155 °C.

 $[\alpha]_D^{27} = -30.00 (c \ 1.00, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.24 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.81 – 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.69 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.45 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.35 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 5.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.67 – 4.54 (m, 2H), 4.52 – 4.44 (m, 1H), 4.44 – 4.36 (m, 1H), 4.26 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.26 – 3.04 (m, 2H), 2.01 – 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.88 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.54 – 1.40 (m, 13H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.8, 156.4, 156.0, 148.2, 143.65, 143.55, 141.3, 136.0, 135.0, 127.7, 127.1, 125.0, 123.9, 120.0, 79.4, 67.2, 61.3, 47.2, 39.4, 31.3, 29.7, 28.4, 22.2. **IR** (neat) 3363, 3018, 2937, 1690, 1520, 1449,1343, 1244, 1231, 1215, 1163, 1105 cm⁻¹. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₃₂H₃₅N₃O₇SNa [M+Na]⁺: 628.2093, Found: 628.2061.



(9*H*-Fluoren-9-yl)methyl (*S*)-2-(((4-nitrophenyl)thio)carbonyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (Fmoc-Pro-SNp) At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-Pro-OH (1.69 g, 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (25 mL). The thionyl chloride (2.90 mL, 40.0 mmol, 8.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 9 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and the solvent was remove *in vacuo*. This step was repeated for another three times to remove the excess thionyl chloride. The product Fmoc-Pro-Cl was obtained as a white solid in >99% yield (1.78 g).

At -25 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Fmoc-Pro-Cl** (1.78 g, 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added 4-nitrothiophenol (931.0 mg, 6.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and dichloromethane (50 mL). The *N*-methylmorpholine (714.7 μ L, 6.5 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added over 10 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at -25 °C for 6.5 h. After completion, saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (50 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×30 mL). The combined organic layers were added 100 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 8:1 to 4:1 to 2:1) to afford the product **Fmoc-Pro-SNp** as a yellow solid in 93% yield (2.21 g) with 99.7% ee.

Rf = 0.18 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

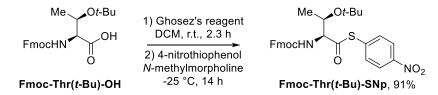
M.p. 122-124 °C.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{27} = -56.71 \ (c \ 0.97, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 8.27 – 8.17 (m, 2H), 7.81 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.69 – 7.52 (m, 3H), 7.46 – 7.23 (m, 5H), 4.72 – 4.49 (m, 2H), 4.48 – 4.36 (m, 1H), 4.35 – 4.18 (m, 1H), 3.76 – 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.65 – 3.50 (m, 1H), 2.40 – 1.91 (m, 4H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, two isomers) δ 198.3, 197.9, 155.2, 154.5, 148.1(2C), 143.8, 143.7, 143.6, 141.3(2C), 136.2, 136.0, 134.9, 134.8, 127.7(2C), 127.0(2C), 125.04, 124.96, 124.84, 124.76, 123.8(2C), 120.0(2C), 67.7(2C), 66.6, 66.2, 47.4, 47.2(2C), 46.9, 31.7, 30.6, 24.2, 23.2.

IR (neat) 3019, 1698, 1598, 1578, 1518, 1409, 1340, 1215, 1176, 1107 cm⁻¹. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₂₆H₂₂N₂O₅SNa [M+Na]⁺: 497.1147, Found: 497.1159.



S-(4-Nitrophenvl) (2S,3R)-2-((((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-(tertbutoxy)butanethioate (Fmoc-Thr(t-Bu)-SNp) At room temperature, under N2, to a flamedried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-Thr(t-Bu)-OH (795.0 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (20 mL). The Ghosez's reagent (291.1 μ L, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature. After 2.3 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to -25 °C. The 4-nitrothiophenol (341.4 mg, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added, followed by adding N-methylmorpholine (285.9 µL, 2.6 mmol, 1.3 equiv) over 10 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at -25 °C for 14 h. After completion, saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were added 70 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 8:1 to 5:1 to 4:1). After the solvents were removed, the solid product was washed by hexane and filtered to remove the byproduct of Ghosez's reagent to afford the pure product Fmoc-Thr(t-Bu)-SNp as a white solid in 91% yield (968.0 mg) with 99.9:0.1 dr.

Rf = 0.35 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

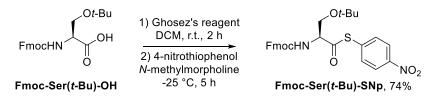
M.p. 182-184 °C.

 $[\alpha]_D^{27} = -52.53$ (*c* 0.99, CHCl₃).

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.83 – 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.72 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 5.83 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.69 – 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.52 – 4.43 (m, 1H), 4.37 – 4.28 (m, 3H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.6, 156.5, 148.2, 143.7, 143.6, 141.4, 136.5, 134.9, 127.7, 127.1, 125.0, 123.9, 120.0, 74.4, 67.3, 67.2, 66.8, 47.3, 28.6, 21.1.
IR (neat) 3347, 3020, 2976, 1720, 1522, 1497, 1344, 1214 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₉H₃₀N₂O₆SNa [M+Na]⁺: 557.1722, Found: 557.1739.



(S)-2-((((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-(tert-

S-(4-Nitrophenyl)

butoxy)propanethioate (Fmoc-Ser(t-Bu)-SNp) At room temperature, under N₂, to a flamedried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-Ser(t-Bu)-OH (1.917 g, 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (50 mL). The Ghosez's reagent (727.6 µL, 5.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to -25 °C. The 4-nitrothiophenol (853.4 mg, 5.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added, followed by adding *N*-methylmorpholine (714.7 µL, 6.5 mmol, 1.3 equiv) over 10 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at -25 °C for 5 h. After completion, saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (50 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×30 mL). The combined organic layers were added 70 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1 to 5:1 to 100% DCM to hexanes/EtOAc = 4:1). After the solvents were removed, the solid product was washed by hexane and filtered to remove the byproduct of Ghosez's reagent to afford the pure product Fmoc-Ser(t-Bu)-SNp as a white solid in 74% yield (1.93 g) with 94.9% ee.

Rf = 0.24 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

M.p. 146-148 °C.

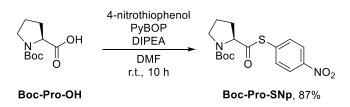
 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -42.16 (c \ 1.02, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.82 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.47 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 5.83 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.69 – 4.54 (m, 2H), 4.49 – 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.31 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (dd, J = 9.3, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (dd, J = 9.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (s, 9H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 197.3, 156.0, 148.2, 143.7, 143.6, 141.3, 136.4, 135.0, 127.8, 127.1, 125.1, 125.0, 123.9, 120.0, 73.9, 67.4, 61.7, 61.3, 47.2, 27.3.

IR (neat) 3353, 2974, 1703, 1600, 1578, 1518, 1499, 1477, 1449, 1342, 1313, 1274, 1215, 1192, 1106 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₈H₂₈N₂O₆SNa [M+Na]⁺: 543.1566, Found: 543.1545.



tert-Butyl (*S*)-2-(((4-nitrophenyl)thio)carbonyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (Boc-Pro-SNp) At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co), Boc-Pro-OH (861.0 mg, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 4-nitrothiophenol (620.7 mg, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide (14 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 5 min. Then, benzotriazol-1-yloxytripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate (2.08 g, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (714.7 µL, 6.5 mmol, 1.3 equiv) were added. After stirring under room temperature for 10 h, saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL) and EtOAc (20 mL) were added. The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4×20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water for three times. The organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the product Boc-Pro-SNp as a white solid in 87% yield (1.22 g) with 99.9% ee.

Rf = 0.29 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

M.p. 72-73 °C.

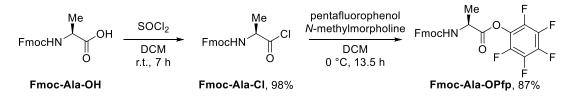
 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -111.02 (c 1.18, CHCl_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 8.27 – 8.14 (m, 2H), 7.64 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 4.68 – 4.36 (m, 1H), 3.68 – 3.42 (m, 2H), 2.43 – 1.88 (m, 4H), 1.53 – 1.45 (m, 9H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, two isomers) δ 198.9, 198.5, 154.6, 153.6, 148.1, 148.0, 136.7, 136.5, 134.8, 134.7, 123.9, 123.7, 80.9, 80.7, 66.4, 66.1, 47.0, 46.7, 31.5, 30.6, 28.3(2C), 24.2, 23.5.

IR (neat) 3104, 2977, 2882, 1696, 1599, 1578, 1519, 1477, 1380, 1366, 1341, 1311, 1258, 1159, 1118, 1091 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₅SNa [M+Na]⁺: 375.0991, Found: 375.0994.



Perfluorophenyl (((9*H***-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate (Fmoc-Ala-OPfp)** At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Fmoc-Ala-OH** (6.23 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (100 mL). The thionyl chloride (11.6 mL, 160.0 mmol, 8.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 7 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and the solvent was remove *in vacuo*. This step was repeated for another three times to remove the excess thionyl chloride. The product **Fmoc-Ala-Cl** was obtained as a white solid in 98% yield (6.49 g).

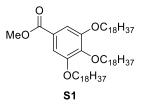
At 0 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and pentafluorophenol (2.21 g, 12.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added **Fmoc-Val-Cl** (2.64 g, 8.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and dichloromethane (80 mL). The *N*-methylmorpholine (1.32 mL, 12.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added over 10 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 13.5 h. After completion, saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (80 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were added 150 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×70 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc/DCM = 3:1:1) to afford the product **Fmoc-Ala-OPfp** as a white solid in 87% yield (3.34 g). It is a known compound. The characterization data match the reported data.^[1]

Neutralization of amino acid HCl salts.

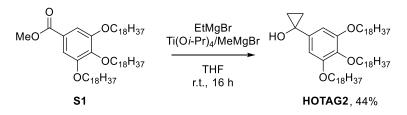
H-Ala-Ot-Bu, H-Lys(Boc)-OMe and H-Phe-OMe were neutralized from the HCl salts with AmberlystTM A21 according to the procedure in the literatures.^[2, 6]

III. Synthesis of TAG2 and initial requirements test

Synthesis of TAG2.



Methyl 3,4,5-tris(octadecyloxy)benzoate (S1) was prepared according to the procedure in the literature and the characterization data match the reported data.^[3]



1-(3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropan-1-ol (HOTAG2) At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co), 90 mL tetrahydrofuran and titanium isopropoxide (2.73 mL, 9.22 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added methylmagnesium bromide solution (3.0 M in diethyl ether, 4.61 mL, 13.83 mmol, 1.5 equiv). After stirring for 5 min under room temperature, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C and the substrate S1 (8.68 g, 9.22 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding ethylmagnesium bromide solution (1.0 M in tetrahydrofuran, 23.05 mL, 23.05 mmol, 2.5 equiv) over 20 min. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Then, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C and 10% H₂SO₄ solution (40 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1) to afford the product HOTAG2 as a white solid in 44% yield (3.77 g).

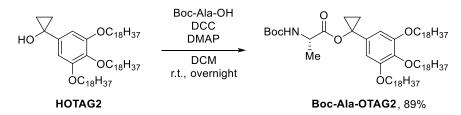
Rf = 0.44 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

M.p. 70-72 °C.

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.53 (s, 2H), 4.01 – 3.88 (m, 6H), 2.25 (s, 1H), 1.85 – 1.69 (m, 6H), 1.52 – 1.39 (m, 6H), 1.39 – 1.14 (m, 86H), 1.03 – 0.95 (m, 2H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 9H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.1, 139.2, 137.0, 103.7, 73.4, 69.2, 57.1, 31.9, 30.3, 29.72, 29.67, 29.5, 29.44, 29.37, 26.14, 26.11, 22.7, 17.3, 14.1.
IR (neat) 2916, 2849, 1587, 1505, 1463, 1214, 1120 cm⁻¹.
HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₃H₁₁₈O₄Na [M+Na]⁺: 961.8928, Found: 961.8925.

Esterification test.



1-(3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl (*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-L-alaninate (Boc-Ala-OTAG2) At room temperature, to a 15 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and HOTAG2 (281.9 mg, 0.30 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.5 mL). The Boc-Ala-OH (170.3 mg, 0.90 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (36.7 mg, 0.30 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and DCC (185.7 mg, 0.90 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 26:1 to 20:1) to afford the product Boc-Ala-OTAG2 as a white solid in 89% yield (295.4 mg).

Rf = 0.59 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

M.p. 46-48 °C.

 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -8.74 (c \ 1.03, \text{CHCl}_3).$

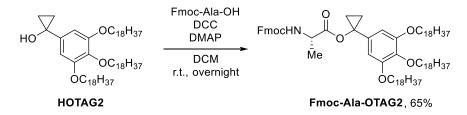
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.54 (s, 2H), 4.99 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.34 – 4.16 (m, 1H), 4.01 – 3.87 (m, 6H), 1.83 – 1.66 (m, 6H), 1.51 – 1.09 (m, 106H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 9H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 155.0, 152.9, 137.6, 134.2, 105.4, 79.7, 73.3, 69.1, 61.2,

49.2, 31.9, 30.3, 29.71, 29.65, 29.44, 29.36, 28.3, 26.1, 22.7, 18.4, 14.6, 14.4, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2914, 2848, 1751, 1710, 1514, 1469, 1455, 1361, 1163, 1123 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₁H₁₃₁NO₇Na [M+Na]⁺: 1132.9823, Found: 1132.9837.



1-(3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl (((9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)-Lalaninate (Fmoc-Ala-OTAG2) At room temperature, to a 15 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and HOTAG2 (281.9 mg, 0.30 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.5 mL). The Fmoc-Ala-OH (280.2 mg, 0.90 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (36.7 mg, 0.30 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and DCC (185.7 mg, 0.90 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 25:1 to 20:1) to afford the product Fmoc-Ala-OTAG2 as a pale yellow solid in 65% yield (241.7 mg).

Rf = 0.52 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

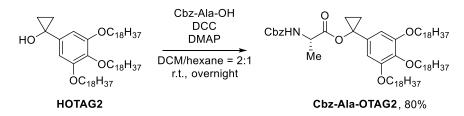
M.p. 77-78 °C.

 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -2.04$ (c 0.98, CHCl₃).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 7.68 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.35 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 6.57 (s, 2H), 5.31 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.44 – 4.29 (m, 3H), 4.21 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.02 – 3.79 (m, 6H), 1.84 – 1.67 (m, 6H), 1.51 – 1.06 (m, 97H), 0.93 – 0.85 (m, 9H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.7, 155.5, 152.9, 143.8, 143.7, 141.3, 137.8, 134.0, 127.7, 127.0, 125.0, 119.9, 105.6, 73.3, 69.1, 67.0, 61.6, 49.6, 47.1, 31.9, 30.3, 29.71, 29.66, 29.45, 29.36, 26.1, 22.7, 18.5, 14.5, 14.3, 14.1.

IR (neat) 3318, 2915, 2849, 1745, 1686, 1539, 1467, 1450, 1359, 1276, 1205, 1123 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₈₁H₁₃₃NO₇Na [M+Na]⁺: 1254.9980, Found: 1255.0025.



1-(3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl ((benzyloxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate (Cbz-Ala-OTAG2) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **HOTAG2** (114.1 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.2

mL) and hexane (0.6 mL). The Cbz-Ala-OH (81.3 mg, 0.36 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (17.8 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (75.2 mg, 0.36 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 25:1 to 15:1 to 10:1) to afford the product Cbz-Ala-OTAG2 as a white solid in 80% yield (110.7 mg).

Rf = 0.42 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

M.p. 67-68 °C.

 $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -15.73$ (*c* 0.89, CHCl₃).

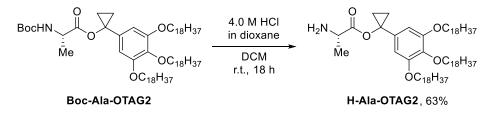
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 7.40 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 6.55 (s, 2H), 5.27 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.16 – 5.03 (m, 2H), 4.42 – 4.27 (m, 1H), 3.99 – 3.88 (m, 6H), 1.84 – 1.68 (m, 6H), 1.51 – 1.09 (m, 97H), 0.93 – 0.84 (m, 9H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 172.6, 155.5, 152.9, 137.7, 136.2, 134.0, 128.5, 128.1, 128.0, 105.5, 73.3, 69.1, 66.9, 61.5, 49.6, 31.9, 30.3, 29.71, 29.66, 29.44, 29.36, 26.1, 22.7, 18.5, 14.5, 14.3, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2923, 2852, 1748, 1719, 1586, 1509, 1468, 1424, 1360, 1214, 1119 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₄H₁₂₉NO₇Na [M+Na]⁺: 1166.9667, Found: 1166.9668.

Tolerance test.



1-(3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG2) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Boc-Ala-OTAG2** (147.7 mg, 0.13 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.3 mL). The hydrochloric acid solution (4.0 M in dioxane, 0.16 mL, 0.65 mmol, 5.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. Then, 5 mL dichloromethane and 5 mL saturated NaHCO₃ solution were added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography

(eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1 to 1:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-OTAG2** as a pale yellow solid in 63% yield (85.1 mg).

Rf = 0.09 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

M.p. 48-49 °C.

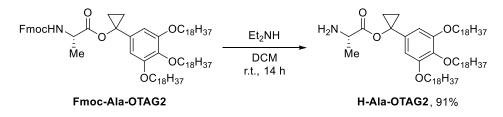
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -7.48 \ (c \ 1.07, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.57 (s, 2H), 3.98 – 3.87 (m, 6H), 3.48 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.83 – 1.67 (m, 6H), 1.48 – 1.39 (m, 6H), 1.38 – 1.10 (m, 93H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 9H).

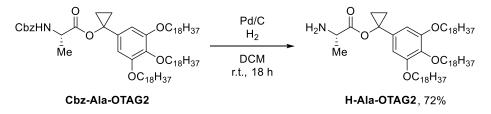
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.0, 152.9, 137.7, 134.4, 105.8, 73.4, 69.1, 60.9, 50.0, 31.9, 30.3, 29.7, 29.6, 29.44, 29.35, 26.1, 22.7, 20.5, 14.3, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2922, 2852, 1745, 1586, 1467, 1424, 1362, 1215, 1172, 1117 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₆H₁₂₃NO₅Na [M+Na]⁺: 1032.9299, Found: 1032.9328.



1-(3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG2) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-Ala-OTAG2 (123.3 mg, 0.10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.0 mL). The diethylamine (51.7 μ L, 0.50 mmol, 5.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 14 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1 to 1:1) to afford the product H-Ala-OTAG2 as a pale yellow solid in 91% yield (91.6 mg).

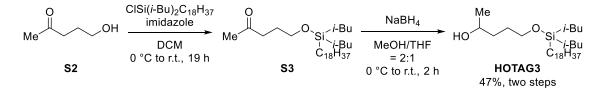


1-(3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)phenyl)cyclopropyl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG2) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Cbz-Ala-OTAG2** (98.4 mg, 0.086 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.0 mL). The 10% Pd/C (18.3 mg, 0.017 mmol, 0.2 equiv) was added. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated in total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under

hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 18 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (5 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1 to 1:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-OTAG2** as a pale yellow solid in 72% yield (62.2 mg).

IV. Synthesis of TAG3 and initial requirements test

Synthesis of TAG3.



5-((Diisobutyl(octadecyl)silyl)oxy)pentan-2-ol (HOTAG3) At 0 °C, under N₂, to a flamedried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **S2** (223.1 μ L, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added dichloromethane (10 mL). The imidazole (204.2 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added, followed by adding chlorodiisobutyl(octadecyl)silane (1.0 mL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 19 h. Then, water (15 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 30:1) to afford the product **S3** as a colorless oil with impurities. The product was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above product was added methanol (6 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (3 mL). Cool the mixture to 0 °C, followed by adding sodium borohydride (113.5 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then, 10 mL saturated NH₄Cl solution and 10 mL EtOAc were added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 35:1 to 10:1) to afford the product **HOTAG3** as a colorless oil in 47% total yield (471.4 mg).

Rf = 0.48 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

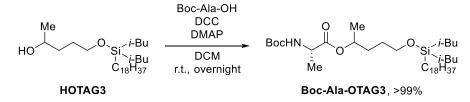
¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.86 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.69 – 3.56 (m, 2H), 2.67 – 2.38 (m, 1H), 1.88 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.69 – 1.54 (m, 3H), 1.53 – 1.41 (m, 1H), 1.38 – 1.21 (m, 32H), 1.21 – 1.14 (m, 3H), 0.99 – 0.91 (m, 12H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 3H), 0.66 – 0.54 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 67.7, 62.9, 36.7, 33.7, 31.9, 29.7(8C), 29.65, 29.59, 29.4, 29.3(2C), 26.3, 24.4, 24.2, 23.4, 23.2, 22.7, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 3360, 2951, 2921, 2852, 1463, 1379, 1365, 1327, 1218, 1163, 1088, 1037 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₃₁H₆₆O₂SiNa [M+Na]⁺: 521.4730, Found: 521.4717.

Esterification test.



5-((Diisobutyl(octadecyl)silyl)oxy)pentan-2-yl (*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-L-alaninate (Boc-Ala-OTAG3) At room temperature, to a 15 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and HOTAG3 (106.0 mg, 0.21 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (2.1 mL). The Boc-Ala-OH (120.5 mg, 0.64 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (31.1 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (131.5 mg, 0.64 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1) to afford the product **Boc-Ala-OTAG3** as a colorless oil in >99% yield (143.5 mg).

Rf = 0.54 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

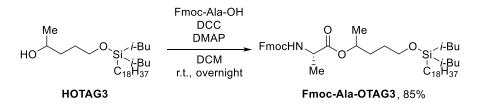
 $[\alpha]_D^{27} = +11.11 \ (c \ 1.17, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.16 – 5.01 (m, 1H), 5.01 – 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.33 – 4.17 (m, 1H), 3.61 – 3.51 (m, 2H), 1.85 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.66 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.56 – 1.46 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.38 – 1.33 (m, 3H), 1.33 – 1.18 (m, 35H), 0.98 – 0.90 (m, 12H), 0.90 – 0.83 (m, 3H), 0.63 – 0.52 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, two isomers) δ 172.9(2C), 155.0(2C), 79.6(2C), 72.1, 72.0, 62.0(2C), 49.3(2C), 33.7(2C), 32.3, 32.2, 31.9(2C), 29.7(16C), 29.63(2C), 29.59(2C), 29.34(2C), 29.29(2C), 28.52, 28.47, 28.3(2C), 26.3(2C), 24.6(2C), 24.2(2C), 23.3(2C), 22.7(2C), 20.0, 19.8, 18.9, 18.8, 14.9(2C), 14.1(2C).

IR (neat) 2922, 2853, 1718, 1497, 1453, 1379, 1365, 1247, 1214, 1166 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₃₉H₇₉NO₅SiNa [M+Na]⁺: 692.5625, Found: 692.5629.



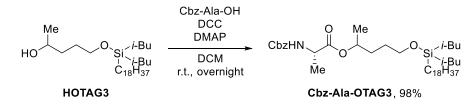
5-((Diisobutyl(octadecyl)silyl)oxy)pentan-2-yl (((9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)-Lalaninate (Fmoc-Ala-OTAG3) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and HOTAG3 (99.8 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (2.0 mL). The Fmoc-Ala-OH (186.8 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (29.3 mg, 0.24 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (123.8 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 30:1 to 20:1 to 10:1) to afford the product Fmoc-Ala-OTAG3 as a pale yellow oil in 85% yield (135.0 mg).

Rf = 0.44 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

 $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -5.21$ (*c* 0.96, CHCl₃).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.65 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.45 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 5.41 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.05 – 4.93 (m, 1H), 4.47 – 4.29 (m, 3H), 4.28 – 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.63 – 3.52 (m, 2H), 1.89 – 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.70 – 1.47 (m, 4H), 1.47 – 1.39 (m, 3H), 1.35 – 1.21 (m, 35H), 0.99 – 0.92 (m, 12H), 0.92 – 0.85 (m, 3H), 0.66 – 0.54 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, two isomers) δ 172.7, 172.6, 155.5(2C), 143.9, 143.8, 141.3(2C), 127.7(2C), 127.0(2C), 125.1(2C), 119.9(2C), 72.42, 72.38, 66.9(2C), 62.0(2C), 49.8, 49.7, 47.1(2C), 33.8(2C), 32.3, 32.2, 31.9(2C), 29.7(16C), 29.64(2C), 29.61(2C), 29.35(2C), 29.30(2C), 28.53, 28.49, 26.4, 26.3, 24.5(2C), 24.2(2C), 23.3(2C), 22.7(2C), 20.0, 19.8, 18.9, 18.8, 14.9(2C), 14.1(2C).

IR (neat) 2951, 2922, 2852, 1725, 1506, 1450, 1380, 1331, 1247, 1210 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₄₉H₈₁NO₅SiNa [M+Na]⁺: 814.5782, Found: 814.5741.



5-((Diisobutyl(octadecyl)silyl)oxy)pentan-2-yl ((benzyloxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate (Cbz-Ala-OTAG3) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **HOTAG3** (99.8 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (2.0 mL). The Cbz-Ala-OH (133.9 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (29.3 mg, 0.24 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (123.8 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and

concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1) to afford the product **Cbz-Ala-OTAG3** as a colorless oil in 98% yield (137.9 mg).

Rf = 0.54 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

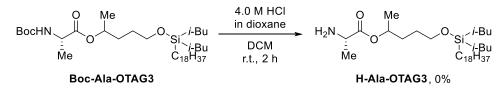
 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -3.70 \ (c \ 1.08, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 5.34 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.14 – 5.09 (m, 2H), 5.01 – 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.40 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 3.61 – 3.52 (m, 2H), 1.88 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.66 – 1.46 (m, 4H), 1.44 – 1.37 (m, 3H), 1.35 – 1.20 (m, 35H), 0.98 – 0.92 (m, 12H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 3H), 0.65 – 0.54 (m, 6H).

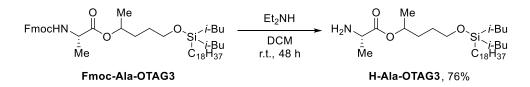
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, two isomers) δ 172.6, 172.5, 155.5(2C), 136.3(2C), 128.5(2C), 128.11(2C), 128.07(2C), 72.35, 72.30, 66.8(2C), 62.0(2C), 49.8, 49.7, 33.8(2C), 32.3, 32.2, 31.9(2C), 29.7(16C), 29.64(2C), 29.60(2C), 29.35(2C), 29.30(2C), 28.51, 28.47, 26.3(2C), 24.6(2C), 24.2(2C), 23.3(2C), 22.7(2C), 19.9, 19.8, 18.9, 18.8, 14.9(2C), 14.1(2C).
IR (neat) 2950, 2922, 2853, 1726, 1455, 1331, 1247, 1212, 1184 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₄₂H₇₇NO₅SiNa [M+Na]⁺: 726.5469, Found: 726.5460.

Tolerance test.



5-((Diisobutyl(octadecyl)silyl)oxy)pentan-2-yl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG3) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Boc-Ala-OTAG3** (14.8 mg, 0.022 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (0.1 mL). The hydrochloric acid solution (4.0 M in dioxane, 0.04 mL, 0.16 mmol, 8.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then, 5 mL dichloromethane and 5 mL saturated NaHCO₃ solution were added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. No product **H-Ala-OTAG3** was detected from the crude ¹H NMR of the residue.



5-((Diisobutyl(octadecyl)silyl)oxy)pentan-2-yl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG3) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-Ala-OTAG3 (107.0 mg, 0.14 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (0.3 mL). The diethylamine (139.7 μ L, 1.35 mmol, 10.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1 to 2:1) to afford the product H-Ala-OTAG3 as a light grey oil in 76% yield (58.4 mg).

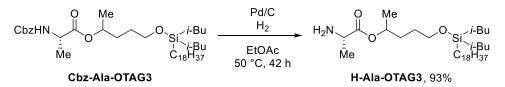
Rf = 0.22 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1).

 $[\alpha]_D^{27} = +26.81 \ (c \ 0.97, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.99 – 4.88 (m, 1H), 3.62 – 3.54 (m, 2H), 3.54 – 3.45 (m, 1H), 1.88 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.66 – 1.45 (m, 4H), 1.35 – 1.20 (m, 38H), 0.98 – 0.92 (m, 12H), 0.91 – 0.85 (m, 3H), 0.64 – 0.54 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, two isomers) δ 176.2(2C), 71.4(2C), 62.1(2C), 50.2, 50.1, 33.7(2C), 32.34, 32.27, 31.9(2C), 29.7(16C), 29.63(2C), 29.59(2C), 29.34(2C), 29.29(2C), 28.6(2C), 26.3(2C), 24.6(2C), 24.2(2C), 23.3(2C), 22.7(2C), 20.7, 20.6, 20.0, 19.9, 14.9(2C), 14.1(2C).

IR (neat) 2951, 2922, 2853, 1733, 1462, 1379, 1364, 1326, 1216, 1187, 1141, 1088 cm⁻¹. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₃₄H₇₁NO₃SiNa [M+Na]⁺: 592.5101, Found: 592.5148.



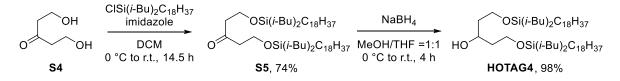
5-((Diisobutyl(octadecyl)silyl)oxy)pentan-2-yl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG3) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Cbz-Ala-OTAG3** (135.9 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added EtOAc (2.0 mL). The 10% Pd/C (20.5 mg, 0.019 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated in total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 °C for 42 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (5 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 2:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-OTAG3** as a light grey oil in 93% yield (102.3 mg).

V. Synthesis of TAG4 and initial requirements test

Synthesis of TAG4.



1,5-Dihydroxypentan-3-one (S4) was prepared from diethyl 3-oxopentanedioate in three steps according to the procedure in the literature and the characterization data match the reported data.^[4]



19,19,27,27-Tetraisobutyl-20,26-dioxa-19,27-disilapentatetracontan-23-ol (HOTAG4) At 0 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and S4 (945.1 mg, 8.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (40 mL). The imidazole (1.63 g, 24.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding chlorodiisobutyl(octadecyl)silane (8.02 mL, 16.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 14.5 h. Then, water (40 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 80:1) to afford the product S5 as a colorless oil in 74% yield (5.35 g). At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and S5 (5.35 g, 5.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added methanol (25 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (25 mL). Cool the mixture to 0 °C, followed by adding sodium borohydride (446.1 mg, 11.8 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. Then, 40 mL saturated NH₄Cl solution and 40 mL EtOAc were added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel

oil in 98% yield (5.23 g).

Rf = 0.29 (hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1).

chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 70:1) to afford the product HOTAG4 as a colorless

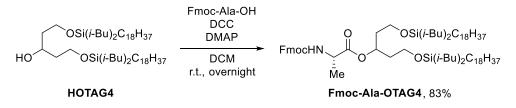
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.02 – 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.86 – 3.68 (m, 5H), 1.88 – 1.73 (m, 4H), 1.73 – 1.57 (m, 4H), 1.32 – 1.23 (m, 64H), 1.00 – 0.92 (m, 24H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 6H), 0.66 – 0.56 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 70.0, 61.1, 39.2, 33.8, 31.9, 29.72(8C), 29.68, 29.6, 29.4, 29.3, 26.4, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2951, 2921, 2852, 1464, 1380, 1364, 1328, 1218, 1083 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₅₇H₁₂₀O₃Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 931.8674, Found: 931.8642.

Esterification test.



19,19,27,27-Tetraisobutyl-20,26-dioxa-19,27-disilapentatetracontan-23-yl (((9*H*-fluoren-**9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate** (Fmoc-Ala-OTAG4) At room temperature, to a 15 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and HOTAG4 (272.9 mg, 0.30 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (3.0 mL). The Fmoc-Ala-OH (233.5 mg, 0.75 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (44.0 mg, 0.36 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (154.8 mg, 0.75 mmol, 2.5 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 60:1 to 20:1) to afford the product **Fmoc-Ala-OTAG4** as a pale yellow oil in 83% yield (299.1 mg).

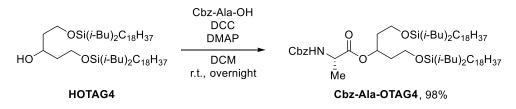
Rf = 0.23 (hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1).

 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +6.31$ (*c* 1.11, CHCl₃).

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.64 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.45 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.35 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 5.43 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.21 – 5.08 (m, 1H), 4.44 – 4.31 (m, 3H), 4.28 – 4.17 (m, 1H), 3.67 – 3.52 (m, 4H), 1.87 – 1.75 (m, 8H), 1.43 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.31 – 1.22 (m, 64H), 0.97 – 0.90 (m, 24H), 0.90 – 0.85 (m, 6H), 0.65 – 0.49 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.4, 155.4, 143.9, 143.8, 141.3, 127.7, 127.0, 125.1, 119.9, 71.2, 67.0, 58.8, 49.7, 47.2, 37.2, 33.8, 31.9, 29.71(8C), 29.66(2C), 29.4, 29.3, 26.4, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 19.0, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2951, 2921, 2852, 1728, 1504, 1450, 1380, 1364, 1330, 1206, 1086 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₅H₁₃₅NO₆Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1224.9726, Found: 1224.9705.



19,19,27,27-Tetraisobutyl-20,26-dioxa-19,27-disilapentatetracontan-23-yl

((benzyloxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate (Cbz-Ala-OTAG4) At room temperature, to a flamedried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and HOTAG4 (2.28 g, 2.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (25 mL). The Cbz-Ala-OH (1.40 g, 6.25 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (366.5 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (1.29 g, 6.25 mmol, 2.5 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (10 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 40:1 to 20:1) to afford the product Cbz-Ala-OTAG4 as a colorless oil in 98% yield (2.73 g).

Rf = 0.20 (hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1).

 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +5.50 (c \ 1.09, \text{CHCl}_3).$

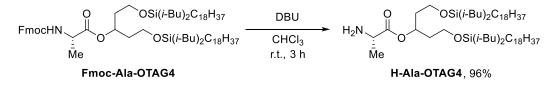
¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.38 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.17 – 5.07 (m, 3H), 4.39 – 4.29 (m, 1H), 3.65 – 3.54 (m, 4H), 1.85 – 1.71 (m, 8H), 1.41 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.30 – 1.23 (m, 64H), 0.97 – 0.91 (m, 24H), 0.91 – 0.85 (m, 6H), 0.62 – 0.53 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.3, 155.4, 136.3, 128.5, 128.11, 128.07, 71.1, 66.8, 58.8, 49.7, 37.2, 33.8, 31.9, 29.72(8C), 29.66(2C), 29.4, 29.3, 26.4, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 19.0, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2951, 2921, 2852, 1728, 1502, 1462, 1380, 1364, 1330, 1308, 1214, 1181 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for $C_{68}H_{131}NO_6Si_2Na [M+Na]^+$: 1136.9413, Found: 1136.9432.

Tolerance test.



19,19,27,27-Tetraisobutyl-20,26-dioxa-19,27-disilapentatetracontan-23-yl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG4) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-Ala-OTAG4 (132.2 mg, 0.11 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added

chloroform (1.1 mL). The DBU (16.4 μ L, 0.11 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 10:1 to 5:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-OTAG4** as a colorless oil in 96% yield (103.5 mg). Rf = 0.64 (hexanes/EtOAc = 2:1).

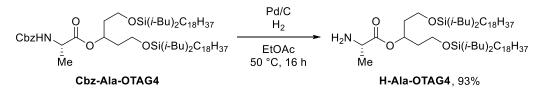
 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +2.91$ (*c* 1.03, CHCl₃).

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.13 – 5.01 (m, 1H), 3.64 – 3.54 (m, 4H), 3.48 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.87 – 1.72 (m, 8H), 1.35 – 1.19 (m, 67H), 0.97 – 0.91 (m, 24H), 0.91 – 0.84 (m, 6H), 0.63 – 0.53 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.0, 70.1, 58.9, 50.2, 37.3, 33.8, 31.9, 29.7(8C), 29.6(2C), 29.4, 29.3, 26.3, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 20.7, 14.8, 14.1.

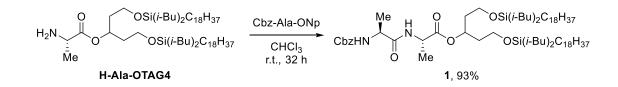
IR (neat) 2952, 2921, 2852, 1736, 1626, 1463, 1380, 1364, 1327, 1217, 1185, 1088 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₀H₁₂₅NO₄Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1002.9045, Found: 1002.9028.



19,19,27,27-Tetraisobutyl-20,26-dioxa-19,27-disilapentatetracontan-23-yl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG4) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Cbz-Ala-OTAG4 (2.72 g, 2.44 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added EtOAc (24 mL). The 10% Pd/C (259.7 mg, 0.244 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated a total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 °C for 16 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (10 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 10:1 to 5:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-TAG4** as a colorless oil in 93% yield (2.24 g).

Elongation test (dipeptide synthesis).



Cbz-Ala-Ala-OTAG4 (1) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **H-Ala-OTAG4** (445.6 mg, 0.45 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (1.0 mL). The Cbz-Ala-ONp (312.8 mg, 0.9 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 32 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (5 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (5 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were added 15 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 12.5:1 to 7:1) to afford the product **1** as a pale yellow oil in 93% yield (499.2 mg).

Rf = 0.38 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

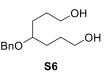
 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +3.00 \ (c \ 1.00, \ CHCl_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 6.43 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.38 – 5.25 (m, 1H), 5.14 – 5.07 (m, 3H), 4.55 – 4.46 (m, 1H), 4.30 – 4.18 (m, 1H), 3.64 – 3.53 (m, 4H), 1.88 – 1.72 (m, 8H), 1.42 – 1.36 (m, 6H), 1.33 – 1.21 (m, 64H), 0.97 – 0.91 (m, 24H), 0.91 – 0.85 (m, 6H), 0.62 – 0.53 (m, 12H).

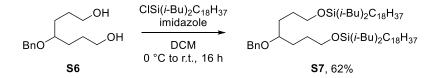
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.1, 171.4, 155.8, 136.2, 128.5, 128.1, 128.0, 71.3, 67.0, 58.7, 50.4, 48.3, 37.1, 33.8, 31.9, 29.7(8C), 29.6(2C), 29.35, 29.32, 26.3, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 18.8, 18.5, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 3316, 2951, 2921, 2852, 1736, 1666, 1534, 1503, 1456, 1327, 1215, 1087 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₁H₁₃₆N₂O₇Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1207.9784, Found: 1207.9770.

VI. Synthesis of TAG5 and H-Ala-OTAG5



4-(Benzyloxy)heptane-1,7-diol (S6) was prepared according to the procedure in the literature and the characterization data match the reported data.^[5]



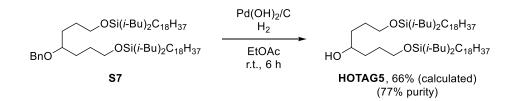
24-(Benzyloxy)-19,19,29,29-tetraisobutyl-20,28-dioxa-19,29-disilaheptatetracontane (S7) At 0 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **S6** (250.2 mg, 1.05 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (5 mL). The imidazole (204.2 g, 3.0 mmol, 2.9 equiv) was added, followed by adding chlorodiisobutyl(octadecyl)silane (1.00 mL, 2.0 mmol, 1.9 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Then, water (10 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the product **S7** as a colorless oil in 62% yield (635.1 mg). Rf = 0.41 (hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1).

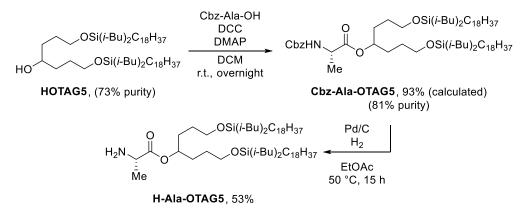
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 3.64 – 3.53 (m, 4H), 3.47 – 3.38 (m, 1H), 1.90 – 1.75 (m, 4H), 1.66 – 1.51 (m, 8H), 1.36 – 1.23 (m, 64H), 0.99 – 0.93 (m, 24H), 0.93 – 0.85 (m, 6H), 0.66 – 0.54 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.1, 128.3, 127.7, 127.4, 78.7, 70.6, 62.7, 33.8, 31.9, 30.1, 29.72(8C), 29.67(2C), 29.4, 29.3, 28.6, 26.41, 26.38, 24.6, 24.3, 23.4, 22.7, 15.0, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2951, 2921, 2852, 1464, 1380, 1364, 1328, 1217, 1163, 1088 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₆H₁₃₀O₃Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1049.9456, Found: 1049.9450.





19,19,29,29-Tetraisobutyl-20,28-dioxa-19,29-disilaheptatetracontan-24-yl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG5) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **S7** (123.4 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added EtOAc (1.5 mL). The 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated a total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 6 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (5 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 40:1) to afford the product **HOTAG5** as a colorless oil in 66% yield (calculated yield, 95.7 mg, 77% purity). The product was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a 15 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **HOTAG5** (73% purity, 181.5 mg, 0.14 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.4 mL). The Cbz-Ala-OH (78.1 g, 0.35 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (20.5 mg, 0.17 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (72.2 mg, 0.35 mmol, 2.5 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1) to afford the product **Cbz-Ala-OTAG5** as a colorless oil in 93% yield (calculated yield, 184.9 mg, 81% purity). The product was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Cbz-Ala-OTAG5** (81% purity, 148.0 mg, 0.104 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added EtOAc (2.0 mL). The 10% Pd/C (10.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated in total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 °C for 15 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (5 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 10:1 to 5:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-OTAG5** as a pale yellow oil in 53% yield (56.1 mg).

Rf = 0.58 (hexanes/EtOAc = 2:1).

 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +4.17 (c \ 0.96, \text{CHCl}_3).$

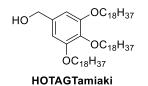
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.99 – 4.89 (m, 1H), 3.60 – 3.47 (m, 5H), 1.87 – 1.72 (m, 4H), 1.67 – 1.44 (m, 8H), 1.36 – 1.22 (m, 67H), 1.00 – 0.91 (m, 24H), 0.91 – 0.84 (m, 6H), 0.64 – 0.52 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.3, 74.5, 62.2, 50.2, 33.8, 31.9, 30.6, 29.70(8C), 29.66(2C),
29.4, 29.3, 28.5, 26.4, 26.3, 24.6, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 20.7, 14.9, 14.1.

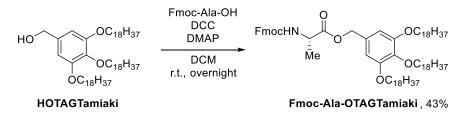
IR (neat) 2951, 2921, 2852, 1734, 1463, 1380, 1364, 1327, 1217, 1185, 1089 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₂H₁₂₉NO₄Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1030.9358, Found: 1030.9355.

VII. Synthesis of H-Ala-OTAGTamiaki

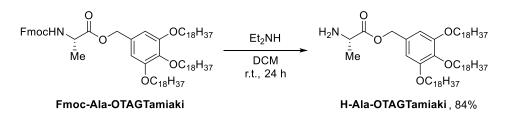


(3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)phenyl)methanol (HOTAGTamiaki) was prepared according to the procedure in the literature and the characterization data match the reported data.^[3]



3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)benzyl (((9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate

(Fmoc-Ala-OTAGTamiaki) was prepared from HOTAGTamiaki in one step according to the procedure in the literature with a slight modification.^[3] At room temperature, to a 15 mL flamedried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and HOTAGTamiaki (764.8 mg, 0.84 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (8.5 mL). The Fmoc-Ala-OH (651.6 mg, 2.1 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (122.2 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (431.2 mg, 2.1 mmol, 2.5 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (10 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1 to 10:1) to afford the product **Fmoc-Ala-OTAGTamiaki** as a white solid in 43% yield (432.3 mg). It is a known compound. The characterization data match the reported data.^[3]

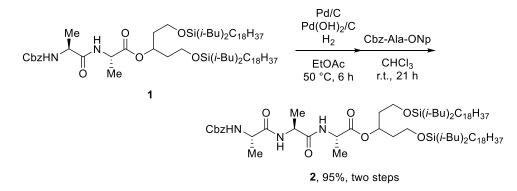


3,4,5-Tris(octadecyloxy)benzyl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAGTamiaki) was prepared from **Fmoc-Ala-OTAGTamiaki** in one step according to the procedure in the literature with a slight modification.^[3] At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Fmoc-Ala-OTAGTamiaki** (132.8 mg, 0.11 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.1 mL). The diethylamine (56.9 µL, 0.55 mmol, 5.0 equiv) was added. The

reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1 to 1:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-OTAGTamiaki** as a white solid in 84% yield (90.7 mg). It is a known compound. The characterization data match the reported data.^[3]

VIII. Comparison of short alanine chains with TAG4 and *t*-Bu as protecting groups





Cbz-Ala-Ala-Ala-OTAG4 (2) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and 1 (749.0 mg, 0.63 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added EtOAc (7 mL). The 10% Pd/C (67.2 mg, 0.063 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (33.6 mg, 0.063 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added together. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated a total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 °C for 6 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (10 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above residue was added chloroform (1.3 mL). The Cbz-Ala-ONp (434.9 mg, 1.26 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred under room temperature for 21 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (7 mL), followed by adding 2-aminoethanol (200 μ L) and stirring under room temperature for 30 min to remove the excess Cbz-Ala-ONp. Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (10 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were added 30 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1 to 2:1) to afford the product **2** as a pale yellow oil in 95% total yield (758.1 mg).

Rf = 0.74 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1).

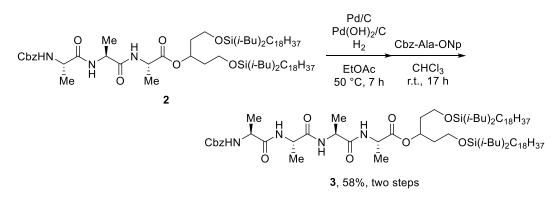
 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -2.54 (c \ 1.18, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37 – 7.28 (m, 5H), 6.80 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.51 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.15 – 5.04 (m, 3H), 4.56 – 4.43 (m, 2H), 4.36 – 4.22 (m, 1H), 3.65 – 3.51 (m, 4H), 1.91 – 1.71 (m, 8H), 1.43 – 1.35 (m, 9H), 1.35 – 1.23 (m, 64H), 0.99 – 0.90 (m, 24H), 0.90 – 0.83 (m, 6H), 0.63 – 0.51 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 172.0(2C), 171.2, 155.9, 136.2, 128.5, 128.2, 128.0, 71.3, 67.0, 58.7, 50.5, 48.8, 48.3, 37.1, 33.8, 31.9, 29.7(8C), 29.6(2C), 29.34, 29.32, 26.3, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 18.8, 18.48, 18.45, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 3286, 2952, 2922, 2853, 1737, 1705, 1640, 1520, 1454, 1379, 1364, 1328, 1216, 1162, 1088, 1045 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₄H₁₄₁N₃O₈Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1279.0155, Found: 1279.0139.



Cbz-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-OTAG4 (3) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **2** (251.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added EtOAc (2 mL). The 10% Pd/C (21.3 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (10.6 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added together. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated a total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 °C for 7 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (5 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above residue was added chloroform (0.4 mL). The Cbz-Ala-ONp (137.7 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred under room temperature for 17 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (5 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (5 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane $(3 \times 5 \text{ mL})$. The combined organic layers were added 15 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane $(3 \times 10 \text{ mL})$. The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and

concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 3:1 to 1:1) to afford the product **3** as a pale yellow wax in 58% total yield (153.1 mg).

Rf = 0.26 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1).

M.p. 149-150 °C.

 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -11.34 (c \ 0.97, \text{CHCl}_3).$

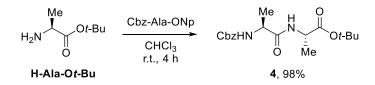
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.82 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.36 – 7.26 (m, 6H), 6.09 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.15 – 5.09 (m, 2H), 5.09 – 4.99 (m, 1H), 4.88 – 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.75 – 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.65 – 4.56 (m, 1H), 4.50 (p, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.64 – 3.49 (m, 4H), 1.86 – 1.71 (m, 8H), 1.47 – 1.19 (m, 76H), 0.97 – 0.90 (m, 24H), 0.90 – 0.83 (m, 6H), 0.63 – 0.51 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 172.0, 171.75, 171.66, 156.0, 136.3, 128.5, 128.1, 127.8, 71.2, 66.8, 58.8, 50.5, 49.0, 48.8, 48.2, 37.1, 33.8, 31.9, 29.7(8C), 29.6(2C), 29.3(2C), 26.3, 24.4, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 20.0, 19.7, 19.5, 18.4, 14.8, 14.1.

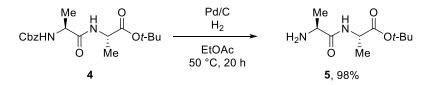
IR (neat) 3275, 2952, 2922, 2853, 1737, 1709, 1674, 1631, 1526, 1455, 1364, 1256, 1217, 1163, 1088 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₇H₁₄₆N₄O₉Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1350.0526, Found: 1350.0530.

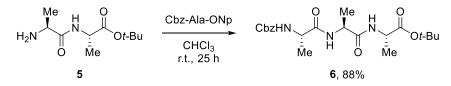
Short alanine chain with *t*-Bu.



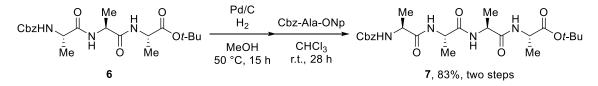
Cbz-Ala-Ala-Ot-Bu (4) At room temperature, to a 15 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **H-Ala-Ot-Bu** (290.4 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (2.0 mL). The Cbz-Ala-ONp (1.38 g, 4.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 4 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (5 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (10 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 4:1 to 2:1) to afford the product **4** as a yellow solid in 98% yield (684.1 mg). It is a known compound. The characterization data match the reported data.^[6]



H-Ala-Ala-Ot-Bu (5) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **7** (849.6 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added EtOAc (24 mL). The 10% Pd/C (258.1 mg, 0.24 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated a total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 °C for 20 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (10 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/MeOH = 10:1) to afford the product **4** as a pale yellow solid in 98% yield (512.0 mg). It is a known compound. The characterization data match the reported data.^[6]



Cbz-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ot-Bu (6) At room temperature, to a 15 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and 5 (351.6 mg, 1.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (3.2 mL). The Cbz-Ala-ONp (1.12 g, 3.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 25 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (5 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (10 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to 1:2) to afford the product **6** as a white solid in 88% yield (601.3 mg). It is a known compound. The characterization data match the reported data.^[6]



Cbz-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ot-Bu (7) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and 6 (171.4 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added MeOH (4

mL). The 10% Pd/C (42.6 mg, 0.04 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added. Then evacuated and backfilled with hydrogen (this process was repeated a total of 5 times). The resulting mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at 50 °C for 15 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a short pad of celite, washed with EtOAc (5 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above residue was added chloroform (1.0 mL). The Cbz-Ala-ONp (275.4 mg, 0.8 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 28 h. After completion, the mixture was transferred onto SiO₂ column by a pipette. The reaction mixture was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 20:1) to afford the product 7 as a white solid in 83% total yield (166.9 mg).

Rf = 0.33 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

M.p. 239-240 °C.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{27} = -1.87 (c \ 1.07, \text{CHCl}_3).$

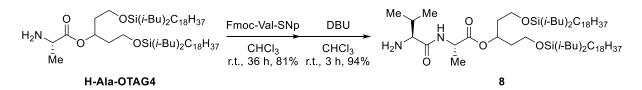
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 6H), 7.13 – 7.02 (m, 2H), 5.74 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.74 – 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.62 – 4.54 (m, 1H), 4.49 – 4.37 (m, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.43 – 1.32 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.4, 172.1, 172.0, 171.9, 156.1, 136.6, 128.4, 127.9(2C),
81.6, 66.6, 50.4, 48.9, 48.8, 48.6, 27.9, 20.4, 20.3, 20.2, 18.4.

IR (neat) 3306, 2979, 2930, 1727, 1697, 1666, 1632, 1529, 1446, 1367, 1293, 1250, 1215, 1157, 1122 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₄H₃₆N₄O₇Na [M+Na]⁺: 515.2482, Found: 515.2522.

IX. Synthesis of protected DRGN-1 with TAG4



H-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (8) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **H-Ala-OTAG4** (2.35 g, 2.40 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (4.8 mL). The Fmoc-Val-SNp (1.71 g, 3.60 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 36 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were added 50 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 10:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a yellow oil in 81% yield (2.55 g).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (2.73 g, 2.10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (21 mL). The DBU (313.4 μ L, 2.10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1 to 3:1 to 2:1 to 1:1) to afford the product **8** as a pale yellow oil in 93% yield (2.11 g).

Rf = 0.49 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1).

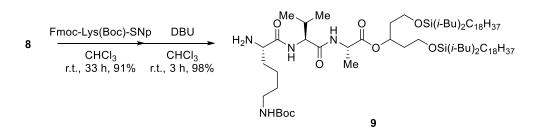
 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -13.72 \ (c \ 1.02, \ CHCl_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (p, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.63 – 4.49 (m, 1H), 3.70 – 3.50 (m, 4H), 3.24 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.37 – 2.21 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.71 (m, 8H), 1.40 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.33 – 1.20 (m, 64H), 0.99 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.96 – 0.90 (m, 24H), 0.90 – 0.85 (m, 6H), 0.83 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.63 – 0.52 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.8, 172.5, 71.0, 60.0, 58.8, 47.8, 37.2, 33.8, 31.9, 30.9, 29.70(8C), 29.66(2C), 29.4, 29.3, 26.4, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 19.6, 18.8, 16.0, 14.9, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2952, 2921, 2852, 1740, 1677, 1504, 1463, 1380, 1364, 1328, 1217, 1162, 1087, 1039 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₅H₁₃₄N₂O₅Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1101.9729, Found: 1101.9703.



H-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (9) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **8** (2.18 g, 2.02 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (6.1 mL). The Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp (1.84 g, 3.03 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 33 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL), followed by adding 2-aminoethanol (500 μ L) and stirring under room temperature for 15 min to remove the excess Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp. Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were added 50 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 6:1 to 3:1 to 2.5:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a yellow wax in 91% yield (2.83 g).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (2.71 g, 1.77 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (18 mL). The DBU (264.4 μ L, 1.77 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to 1:2 to 100% EtOAc) to afford the product **9** as a pale yellow oil in 98% yield (2.26 g).

Rf = 0.11 (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1).

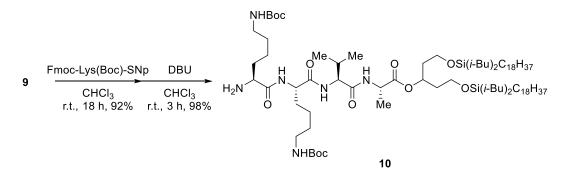
 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -4.76 \ (c \ 1.05, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (p, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.63 – 4.43 (m, 2H), 4.20 (dd, J = 9.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.69 – 3.50 (m, 4H), 3.39 (dd, J = 8.0, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.19 – 3.03 (m, 2H), 2.22 – 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 1.71 (m, 9H), 1.61 – 1.45 (m, 3H), 1.46 – 1.35 (m, 14H), 1.35 – 1.18 (m, 64H), 0.99 – 0.90 (m, 30H), 0.90 – 0.82 (m, 6H), 0.62 – 0.52 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.1, 172.1, 170.5, 156.0, 79.1, 71.3, 58.79, 58.75, 58.0, 55.1, 48.2, 40.1, 37.2, 34.6, 33.8, 31.9, 30.9, 29.9, 29.7(8C), 29.6(2C), 29.34, 29.32, 28.4, 26.4, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.9, 22.7, 19.3, 18.5, 18.0, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 3288, 2952, 2922, 2853, 1694, 1650, 1517, 1462, 1380, 1365, 1328, 1247, 1217, 1198, 1167, 1088, 1040 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₆H₁₅₄N₄O₈Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1330.1203, Found: 1330.1212.



H-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (10) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **9** (1.85 g, 1.41 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (4.3 mL). The Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp (1.28 g, 2.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 18 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (15 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were added 50 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 2:1 to DCM/EtOAc = 2:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a white solid in 92% yield (2.30 g).

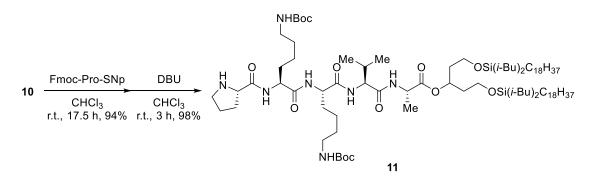
At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (2.71 g, 1.54 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (16 mL). The DBU (230.1 μ L, 1.54 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 10:1) to afford the product **10** as a pale yellow wax in 98% yield (2.32 g). Rf = 0.25 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1). M.p. 81-82 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -8.70 \ (c \ 0.92, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.54 – 6.43 (m, 1H), 5.07 (p, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.89 – 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.76 – 4.61 (m, 1H), 4.57 – 4.44 (m, 1H), 4.44 – 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.22 (dd, J = 8.4, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.66 – 3.48 (m, 4H), 3.36 (dd, J = 7.9, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.19 – 2.99 (m, 4H), 2.20 – 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 1.72 (m, 10H), 1.69 – 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.54 – 1.45 (m, 4H), 1.45 – 1.33 (m, 25H), 1.33 – 1.18 (m, 64H), 0.98 – 0.88 (m, 30H), 0.89 – 0.82 (m, 6H), 0.64 – 0.49 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.5, 172.0, 171.8, 170.1, 156.1(2C), 79.02, 78.95, 71.3, 58.8, 58.7, 58.4, 54.9, 52.8, 48.1, 40.1(2C), 37.1, 34.5, 33.8, 31.9, 31.5, 30.9, 29.8, 29.7(8C), 29.6(2C), 29.5, 29.33, 29.30, 28.4(2C), 26.3, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.72(2C), 22.65, 19.1, 18.5, 17.9, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 3294, 2922, 2853, 1740, 1686, 1627, 1530, 1463, 1389, 1365, 1275, 1251, 1216, 1172, 1089, 1039 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₈₇H₁₇₄N₆O₁₁Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1558.2677, Found: 1558.2671.



H-Pro-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (11) At room tesmperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **10** (2.20 g, 1.41 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (4.2 mL). The Fmoc-Pro-SNp (996.5 mg, 2.10 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 17.5 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (15 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were added 50 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/EtOAc = 3:1 to 1:1 to 1:1.5 to DCM/acetone = 5:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a white solid in 94% yield (2.45 g).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (2.34 g, 1.26 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (13 mL). The DBU (188.3 μ L, 1.26 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 10:1) to afford the product **11** as a yellow wax in 98% yield (2.01 g).

Rf = 0.33 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

M.p. 86-88 °C.

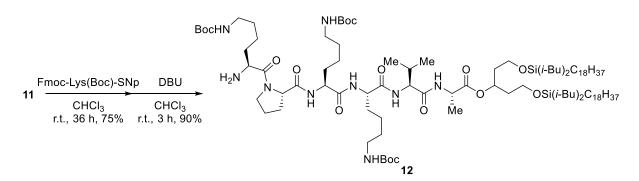
 $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -21.51$ (*c* 0.93, CHCl₃).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.63 – 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.23 – 7.02 (m, 1H), 6.70 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (p, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.99 – 4.87 (m, 1H), 4.88 – 4.72 (m, 1H), 4.66 – 4.29 (m, 4H), 3.71 (dd, J = 9.1, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.67 – 3.51 (m, 4H), 3.16 – 2.95 (m, 5H), 2.95 – 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.28 – 2.01 (m, 3H), 1.94 – 1.57 (m, 14H), 1.52 – 1.34 (m, 25H), 1.34 – 1.12 (m, 68H), 0.99 – 0.89 (m, 30H), 0.89 – 0.80 (m, 6H), 0.63 – 0.49 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, lost three signals) δ 175.6, 172.0, 171.9, 171.4, 170.3, 156.1, 156.0, 78.9(2C), 71.1, 60.4, 58.9, 58.8, 58.0, 53.2, 52.3, 48.2, 47.2, 40.2(2C), 37.21, 37.16, 33.8, 32.21, 32.17, 31.9, 31.5, 30.8, 29.7(8C), 29.6(2C), 29.3(2C), 28.4(2C), 26.3, 26.2, 24.5, 24.2, 23.3, 22.7, 19.1, 18.2, 18.1, 14.8, 14.1.

IR (neat) 3278, 2922, 2854, 1740, 1687, 1631, 1526, 1463, 1391, 1365, 1275, 1250, 1216, 1171, 1089, 1039 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₉₂H₁₈₁N₇O₁₂Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1655.3204, Found: 1655.3175.

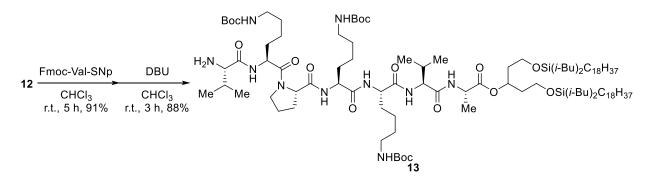


H-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (12) At room temperature, to a flamedried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and 11 (1.89 g, 1.16 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (5.5 mL). The Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp (1.05 g, 1.73 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 36 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (10 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (15 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were added 30 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/EtOAc = 3:1 to 1:1.75 to DCM/acetone = 4:1 to 2:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a pale yellow solid in 75% yield (1.82 g).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (1.70 g, 0.82 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (8.2 mL). The DBU (122.5 μ L, 0.82 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 8:1) to afford the product **12** as a pale yellow wax in 90% yield (1.38 g).

Rf = 0.28 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₀₃H₂₀₁N₉O₁₅Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1883.4678, Found: 1883.4710.



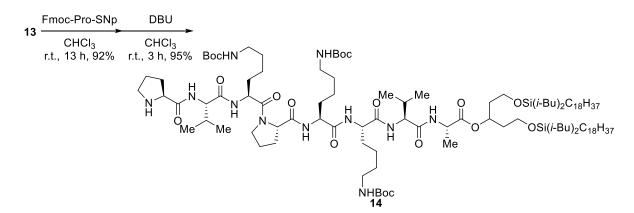
H-Val-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (13) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **12** (1.18 g, 0.63 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (1.9 mL). The Fmoc-Val-SNp (452.7 g, 0.95 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 5 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (5 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (10 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were added 20 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/EtOAc =

3:1 to DCM/acetone = 3:1 to 2:1 to 1.5:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a light green solid in 91% yield (1.26 g).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (1.14 g, 0.52 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (5.2 mL). The DBU (77.7 μ L, 0.52 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 7:1) to afford the product **13** as a white solid in 88% yield (1.38 g).

Rf = 0.39 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₀₈H₂₁₀N₁₀O₁₆Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1982.5363, Found: 1982.5409.

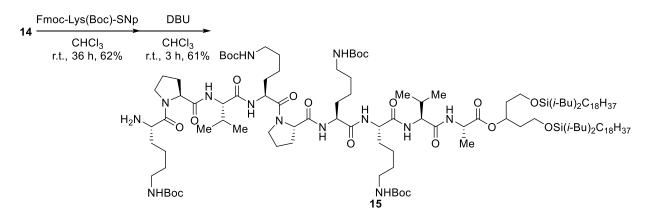


H-Pro-Val-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (14) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **13** (849.9 mg, 0.43 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (1.3 mL). The Fmoc-Pro-SNp (308.5 g, 0.65 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 13 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (5 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (5 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were added 15 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/EtOAc = 3:1 to DCM/acetone = 3:1 to 1:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a white solid in 92% yield (899.9 mg).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (98.4 mg, 0.043 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (0.5 mL). The DBU (6.4 μ L, 0.043 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred

under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 7:1) to afford the product **14** as a white solid in 95% yield (84.0 mg). Rf = 0.26 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

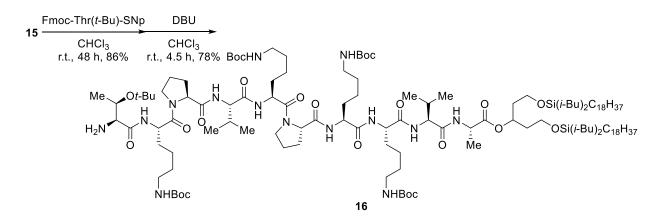
HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₁₃H₂₁₇N₁₁O₁₇Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 2079.5890, Found: 2079.5894.



H-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Val-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (15) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **14** (366.7 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (1.3 mL). The Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp (161.7 mg, 0.27 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 36 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (3 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (5 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were added 10 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/EtOAc = 3:1 to DCM/acetone = 3:1 to 1:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a white solid in 62% yield (278.6 mg).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (257.6 mg, 0.10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (1.0 mL). The DBU (15.3 μ L, 0.10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 7:1) to afford the product **15** as a white solid in 61% yield (142.6 mg). Rf = 0.22 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

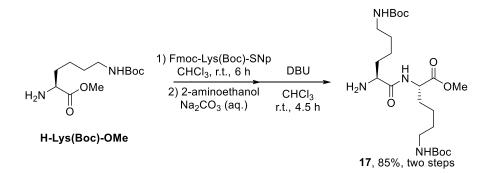
HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂₄H₂₃₇N₁₃O₂₀Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 2307.7364, Found: 2307.7350.



H-Thr(*t*-**Bu**)-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Val-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (16) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **15** (129.4 mg, 0.057 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (0.3 mL). The Fmoc-Thr(*t*-Bu)-SNp (45.4 mg, 0.085 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 48 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (3 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (5 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were added 10 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/EtOAc = 3:1 to DCM/acetone = 3:1 to 1:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a white solid in 86% yield (130.2 mg).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (111.1 mg, 0.042 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (0.4 mL). The DBU (6.2 μ L, 0.042 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 4.5 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 7:1) to afford the product **16** as a white solid in 78% yield (79.7 mg). Rf = 0.21 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₃₂H₂₅₂N₁₄O₂₂Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 2464.8467, Found: 2464.8429.



H-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-OMe (17) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **H-Lys(Boc)-OMe** (781.0 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (6 mL). The Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp (2.47 g, 4.1 mmol, 1.4 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 6 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL), followed by adding 2-aminoethanol (535 μ L) and stirring under room temperature for 15 min to remove the excess Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp. Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were added 50 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above residue was added chloroform (30.0 mL). The DBU (448.2 μ L, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 4.5 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 15:1 to 10:1) to afford the product **17** as a yellow oil in 85% total yield (1.24 g).

Rf = 0.45 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

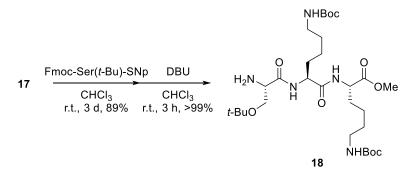
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -7.29 \ (c \ 0.96, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.83 – 4.60 (m, 2H), 4.60 – 4.48 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.35 (dd, J = 7.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.16 – 2.97 (m, 4H), 1.92 – 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.73 – 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.59 – 1.22 (m, 27H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 174.9, 172.8, 156.03, 155.99, 79.0(2C), 54.9, 52.2, 51.5, 40.14, 40.09, 34.5, 32.0, 29.8, 29.5, 28.4(2C), 22.7, 22.5.

IR (neat) 3328, 2933, 1695, 1509, 1455, 1392, 1366, 1247, 1214, 1167 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₃H₄₄N₄O₇Na [M+Na]⁺: 511.3108, Found: 511.3124.



H-Ser(*t***-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-OMe (18)** At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **17** (1.14 g, 2.3 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (9.2 mL). The Fmoc-Ser(*t*-Bu)-SNp (1.82 g, 3.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 days. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were added 50 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/EtOAc = 3:1 to DCM/acetone = 5:1 to 3:1) to afford the Fmoc protected peptide as a pale yellow solid in 89% yield (1.76 g).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above Fmoc protected peptide (1.67 g, 1.96 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (20 mL). The DBU (292.1 μ L, 1.96 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 15:1 to 10:1) to afford the product **18** as a colorless solid in >99% yield (1.23 g).

Rf = 0.45 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

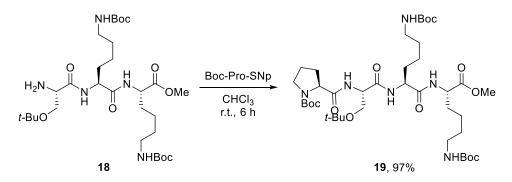
M.p. 32-34 °C.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -20.18 (c \ 1.09, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.90 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.92 – 4.79 (m, 1H), 4.78 – 4.66 (m, 1H), 4.50 (td, J = 8.0, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (td, J = 7.9, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.59 – 3.49 (m, 2H), 3.49 – 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.19 – 2.95 (m, 4H), 1.94 – 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.71 – 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.54 – 1.22 (m, 26H), 1.16 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, lost one signal) δ 173.7, 172.6, 171.4, 156.1, 156.0, 79.0, 78.9, 73.3, 63.7, 55.1, 52.6, 52.3, 52.0, 40.0(2C), 31.5, 29.4(2C), 28.4(2C), 27.4, 22.5(2C).
IR (neat) 3310, 2975, 2933, 2867, 1743, 1690, 1651, 1514, 1455, 1391, 1365, 1248, 1168, 1083, 1012 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₃₀H₅₇N₅O₉Na [M+Na]⁺: 654.4054, Found: 654.4023.



Boc-Pro-Ser(*t*-**Bu**)-Lys(**Boc**)-Lys(**Boc**)-OMe (19) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and 18 (1.01 g, 1.59 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (3.2 mL). The Boc-Pro-SNp (841.8 mg, 2.39 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 6 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (15 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (15 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were added 50 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: DCM/EtOAc = 3:1 to DCM/acetone = 3:1 to 1.5:1) to afford the product **19** as a pale yellow solid in 97% yield (1.28 g).

Rf = 0.27 (DCM/acetone = 4:1).

M.p. 57-59 °C.

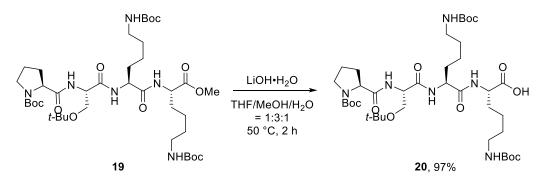
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -36.36 (c \ 1.10, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.00 – 6.87 (m, 2H), 5.00 – 4.91 (m, 1H), 4.67 – 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.56 – 4.42 (m, 2H), 4.42 – 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.22 – 4.10 (m, 1H), 4.01 – 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.55 – 3.39 (m, 3H), 3.15 – 2.95 (m, 4H), 2.36 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.13 – 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.98 – 1.78 (m, 3H), 1.78 – 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.68 – 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.53 – 1.26 (m, 35H), 1.14 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 172.3, 171.5, 170.4, 156.0, 155.9, 155.8, 81.1, 78.8, 78.7, 73.6, 61.5, 60.6, 54.2, 53.1, 52.1(2C), 47.5, 40.2(2C), 31.3, 30.6, 30.0, 29.3(2C), 28.4, 28.35, 28.32, 27.4, 24.6, 23.1, 22.7.

IR (neat) 3321, 2976, 2932, 1744, 1669, 1515, 1455, 1392, 1365, 1248, 1164, 1095, 1041, 1017 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₄₀H₇₂N₆O₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 851.5106, Found: 851.5083.



Boc-Pro-Ser(*t*-**Bu**)-Lys(**Boc**)-Lys(**Boc**)-OH (20) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and 19 (165.8 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added tetrahydrofuran (0.2 mL), methanol (0.6 mL) and water (0.2 mL). The lithium hydroxide monohydrate (8.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred under 50 °C for 2 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. Chloroform (5 mL) was added, followed by adding hydrochloric acid solution (2 N in water, 100 μ L, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Water (10 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to afford the product **20** as a pale yellow solid in 97% yield (158.8 mg). The product was pure enough without further purification.

Rf = 0.30 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

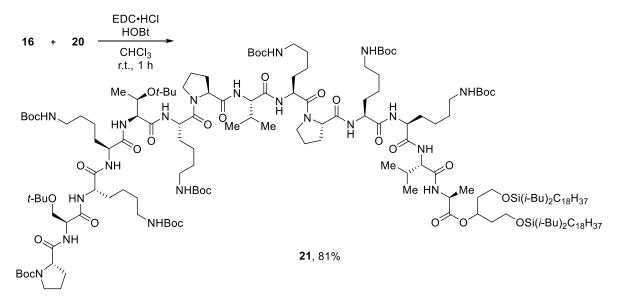
M.p. 82-83 °C.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = -28.97 (c \ 1.07, CHCl_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.13 – 4.92 (m, 1H), 4.85 – 4.70 (m, 1H), 4.58 – 4.30 (m, 3H), 4.28 – 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.98 – 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.57 – 3.35 (m, 3H), 3.18 – 2.94 (m, 4H), 2.37 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.12 – 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.96 – 1.82 (m, 3H), 1.82 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.54 – 1.28 (m, 35H), 1.14 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 173.7, 173.3, 172.1, 170.8, 156.1, 155.9(2C), 81.2, 78.9, 78.7, 73.7, 61.4, 60.6, 54.3, 53.4(2C), 52.8, 47.6, 40.31, 40.28, 31.0, 30.0, 29.3(2C), 28.41, 28.39, 28.35, 27.4, 24.6, 23.1, 22.8.

IR (neat) 3315, 2976, 2934, 1667, 1516, 1455, 1392, 1365, 1248, 1163, 1095 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₃₉H₇₀N₆O₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 837.4949, Found: 837.4917.

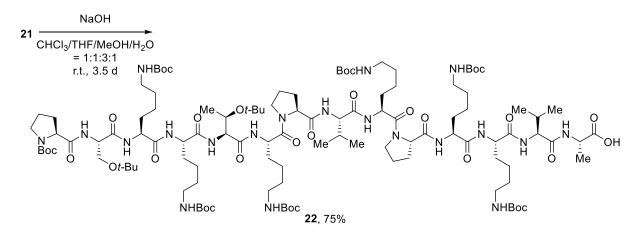


Boc-Pro-Ser(t-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Thr(t-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Val-Lys(Boc)-Pro-

Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OTAG4 (21) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co), 16 (14.7 mg, 0.0060 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 20 (6.4 mg, 0.0078 mmol, 1.3 equiv), EDC·HCl (1.6 mg, 0.0084 mmol, 1.4 equiv) and HOBt (1.0 mg, 0.0072 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added chloroform (0.12 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 1 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with chloroform (1 mL). Water (1 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (3×1 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: CHCl₃/acetone = 2:1 to 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 10:1) to afford the product **21** as a pale yellow solid in 81% yield (15.7 mg).

Rf = 0.46 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₇₁H₃₂₀N₂₀O₃₃Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 3261.3413, Found: 3263.2883.



Boc-Pro-Ser(t-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Thr(t-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Val-Lys(Boc)-Pro-

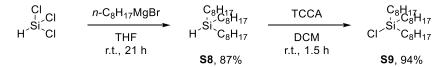
Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OH (22) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co), **21** (15.4 mg, 0.00475 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and sodium hydroxide (0.6 mg, 0.015 mmol, 3.2 equiv) was added chloroform (20 μ L), tetrahydrofuran (20 μ L), methanol (60 μ L) and water (20 μ L). The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3.5 days. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. Chloroform (1 mL) was added, followed by adding hydrochloric acid solution (2 N in water, 16 μ L, 0.032 mmol, 6.7 equiv). The mixture was then concentrated, followed by washing with hexane (3×1 mL). The hexane layers were collected carefully with pipette and concentrated to afford the **HOTAG4** as a colorless oil in 81% yield (3.5 mg). The remaining solid residue was dissolved in chloroform and filtered *via* PTFE syringe filter (0.22 μ m) to remove the insoluble solids. The chloroform was removed to afford 8.4 mg product **22** as a white solid (75% yield). The purity of the product was 86% which was determined by RP-HPLC using a revised-phase column (ODS-HL, 4.6 mm × 25 cm).

Rf = 0.09 (DCM/MeOH = 10:1).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₁₄H₂₀₂N₂₀O₃₁Na [M+Na]⁺: 2370.4743, Found: 2370.4721.

X. Synthesis of TAG6 and requirements test

Synthesis of TAG6.



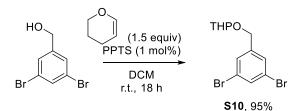
Chlorotrioctylsilane (S9) At room temperature, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask equipped with a condenser and a magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) was added Mg (1.22 g, 51.0 mmol, 5.1 equiv) and tetrahydrofuran (60 mL), followed by adding 1-bromooctane (5.92 mL, 34.0 mmol, 3.4 equiv). The mixture boiled spontaneously. [*Note: Using ice bath to slow down the reaction if necessary.*] After stirring for 10 min, the reaction was transferred to an oil bath to reflux for 2 h. Then, the oil bath was changed to an ice bath. Trichlorosilane (1.01 mL, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was introduced dropwise into the reaction flask. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 21 h. Then, water (40 mL) and saturated NH₄Cl solution (10 mL) were added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with hexanes (3×50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: 100% hexanes) to afford the product **S8** as a colorless oil in 87% yield (3.21 g).

At room temperature, under N_2 , to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **S8** (4.49 mL, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (100 mL). The trichloroisocyanuric acid (790.2 mg, 3.4 mmol, 0.34 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 1.5 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in 10 mL anhydrous hexane, filtrated through a short pad of celite and washed with anhydrous hexane (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated to afford the product **S9** as a colorless oil in 94% yield (3.79 g).

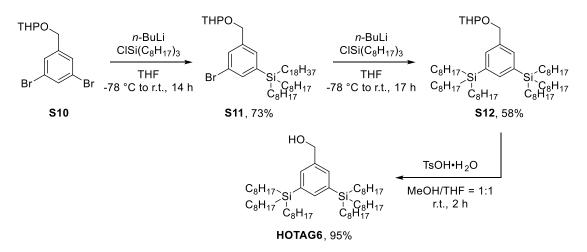
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.46 – 1.17 (m, 36H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 9H), 0.84 – 0.75 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 33.2, 31.9, 29.19, 29.17, 23.0, 22.7, 16.2, 14.1.

IR (neat) 2956, 2921, 2853, 1465, 1406, 1378, 1341, 1178, 1108, 1077, 1004 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₄H₅₁ClSiNa [M+Na]⁺: 425.3346, Found: 425.3302.



(S10) 2-((3,5-Dibromobenzyl)oxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran was prepared from 3,5dibromobenzyl alcohol in one step according to the procedure in the literature with a slight modification.^[7] At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co), 3,5-dibromobenzyl alcohol (2.66 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and pyridinium ptoluenesulfonate (251.3 mg, 1.0 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added dichloromethane (50 mL). The 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran (1.37 mL, 15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 18 h. After completion, saturated NaHCO₃ solution (50 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1) to afford the product S10 as a pale yellow oil in 95% yield (3.32 g). It is a known compound. The characterization data match the reported data.^[7]



(3,5-Bis(trioctylsilyl)phenyl)methanol (HOTAG6) At -78 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and S10 (1.40 g, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added tetrahydrofuran (24 mL). The *n*-butyllithium (1.57 M in hexanes, 2.7 mL, 4.2 mmol, 1.05 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, followed by adding chlorotrioctylsilane (S9, 2.26 g, 5.6 mmol, 1.4 equiv). The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 14 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The

residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: 100% hexanes to hexanes/EtOAc = 75:1) to afford the product **S11** as a colorless oil in 73% yield (1.85 g).

At -78 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **S13** (1.77 g, 2.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added tetrahydrofuran (24 mL). The *n*-butyllithium (1.57 M in hexanes, 1.9 mL, 3.1 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, followed by adding chlorotrioctylsilane (**S9**, 1.51 g, 3.7 mmol, 1.35 equiv). The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 17 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: 100% hexanes to hexanes/EtOAc = 85:1) to afford the product **S12** as a colorless oil in 58% yield (1.54 g).

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **S12** (1.54 g, 1.67 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added methanol (8 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (8 mL). The *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (31.8 mg, 0.167 mmol, 0.1 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred under room temperature for 2 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: 100% hexanes to hexanes/EtOAc = 85:1) to afford the product **HOTAG6** as a colorless oil in 95% yield (1.33 g).

Rf = 0.31 (hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1).

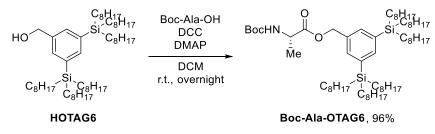
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.43 (s, 2H), 4.68 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.36 – 1.18 (m, 72H), 0.92 – 0.82 (m, 18H), 0.81 – 0.72 (m, 12H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 139.7, 138.7, 137.3, 133.2, 66.1, 33.8, 31.9, 29.32, 29.27, 23.9, 22.7, 14.1, 12.5.

IR (neat) 3364, 2955, 2919, 2851, 1463, 1411, 1377, 1205, 1175, 1108, 1016 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₅₅H₁₀₈OSi₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 863.7836, Found: 863.7878.

Esterification test.



3,5-Bis(trioctylsilyl)benzyl (*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-L-alaninate (Boc-Ala-OTAG6) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and

HOTAG6 (67.3 mg, 0.08 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1.0 mL). The Boc-Ala-OH (30.3 mg, 0.16 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (11.7 mg, 0.096 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (33.0 mg, 0.16 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (5 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 40:1 to 20:1) to afford the product **Boc-Ala-OTAG6** as a pale yellow oil in 96% yield (77.8 mg).

Rf = 0.65 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

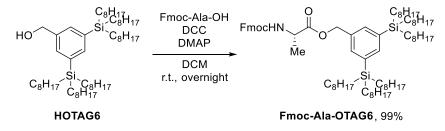
 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -14.03 \ (c \ 0.57, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.38 (s, 2H), 5.24 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 5.17 – 5.01 (m, 2H), 4.47 – 4.25 (m, 1H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.39 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.35 – 1.19 (m, 72H), 0.92 – 0.83 (m, 18H), 0.81 – 0.72 (m, 12H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 173.2, 155.0, 140.2, 137.4, 134.1, 133.4, 79.8, 67.7, 49.2, 33.8, 31.9, 29.31, 29.27, 28.3, 23.8, 22.7, 18.8, 14.1, 12.5.

IR (neat) 2957, 2922, 2853, 1711, 1500, 1456, 1367, 1341, 1215, 1163, 1055 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₃H₁₂₁NO₄Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1034.8732, Found: 1034.8707.



3,5-Bis(trioctylsilyl)benzyl (((9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate (Fmoc-Ala-OTAG6) At room temperature, to a flame-dried fask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and HOTAG6 (1.33 g, 1.58 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (16.0 mL). The Fmoc-Ala-OH (983.8 mg, 3.16 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added, followed by adding DMAP (231.6 mg, 1.90 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and DCC (652.0 mg, 3.16 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then, filtered, washed with dichloromethane (10 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 40:1 to 20:1) to afford the product **Fmoc-Ala-OTAG6** as a colorless oil in 99% yield (1.78 g).

Rf = 0.20 (hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1).

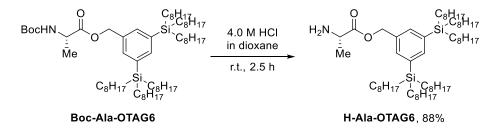
 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = +2.80 \ (c \ 1.07, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.66 – 7.55 (m, 3H), 7.45 – 7.36 (m, 4H), 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 5.43 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 4.54 – 4.37 (m, 3H), 4.24 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.36 – 1.23 (m, 72H), 0.93 – 0.84 (m, 18H), 0.84 – 0.73 (m, 12H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 172.9, 155.6, 143.9, 143.8, 141.3, 140.3, 137.5, 134.1, 133.3, 127.7, 127.0, 125.1, 120.0, 67.9, 67.0, 49.7, 47.1, 33.8, 31.9, 29.30, 29.27, 23.8, 22.7, 18.8, 14.1, 12.4.

IR (neat) 2955, 2920, 2852, 1728, 1505, 1451, 1336, 1201, 1173, 1106, 1074, 1054 cm⁻¹. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₇₃H₁₂₃NO₄Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1156.8888, Found: 1156.8890.

Tolerance test.



3,5-Bis(trioctylsilyl)benzyl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG6) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Boc-Ala-OTAG6** (81.3 mg, 0.08 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added hydrochloric acid solution (4.0 M in dioxane, 161 μ L, 0.64 mmol, 8.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. Then, 10 mL dichloromethane and 10 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution were added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 10:1 to 4:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-OTAG6** as a pale yellow oil in 88% yield (64.7 mg).

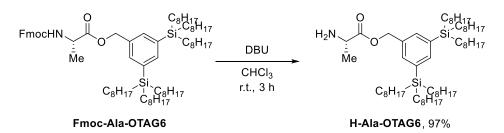
Rf = 0.61 (hexanes/EtOAc = 2:1).

 $[\alpha]_D^{27} = +33.33$ (*c* 1.08, CHCl₃).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.38 (s, 2H), 5.24 – 5.07 (m, 2H), 3.67 – 3.49 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.34 – 1.18 (m, 72H), 0.91 – 0.83 (m, 18H), 0.81 – 0.72 (m, 12H).

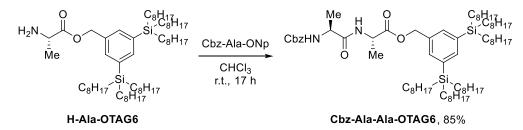
¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 176.5, 157.8, 140.1, 137.4, 134.0, 133.7, 67.2, 50.1, 33.8, 31.9, 29.31, 29.27, 23.9, 22.7, 20.6, 14.1, 12.5.

IR (neat) 2956, 2919, 2852, 1741, 1624, 1457, 1411, 1377, 1174, 1142, 1111, 1060 cm⁻¹.



3,5-Bis(trioctylsilyl)benzyl L-alaninate (H-Ala-OTAG6) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Fmoc-Ala-OTAG6** (88.8 mg, 0.08 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (0.8 mL). The DBU (11.7 μ L, 0.08 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 3 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1 to 4:1) to afford the product **H-Ala-OTAG6** as a pale yellow oil in 97% yield (69.3 mg).

Elongation test (dipeptide synthesis).



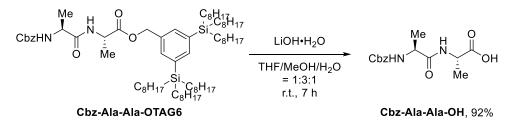
Cbz-Ala-Ala-OTAG6 At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **H-Ala-OTAG6** (136.8 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (0.3 mL). The Cbz-Ala-ONp (103.2 mg, 0.30 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 17 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (5 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (5 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were added 15 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1 to 6.5:1) to afford the product **Cbz-Ala-OTAG6** as a pale yellow oil in 85% yield (143.1 mg). Rf = 0.34 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -4.08 \ (c \ 0.98, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.38 (s, 2H), 7.37 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 6.67 – 6.39 (m, 1H), 5.39 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.17 – 5.05 (m, 3H), 4.70 – 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.36 – 4.13 (m, 1H), 1.44 – 1.36 (m, 6H), 1.35 – 1.17 (m, 72H), 0.92 – 0.83 (m, 18H), 0.82 – 0.73 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 171.7, 155.9, 140.3, 137.5, 136.2, 134.1, 133.2, 128.5, 128.2, 128.1, 67.9, 67.0, 50.4, 48.2, 33.8, 31.9, 29.30, 29.25, 23.8, 22.7, 18.7, 18.4, 14.1, 12.4. **IR** (neat) 3312, 2956, 2921, 2852, 1739, 1667, 1510, 1455, 1378, 1340, 1215, 1145 cm⁻¹. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₆₉H₁₂₄N₂O₅Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1139.8946, Found: 1139.8899.

Cleavage test.



Cbz-Ala-Ala-OH At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **Cbz-Ala-Ala-OTAG6** (84.4 mg, 0.076 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added tetrahydrofuran (75 μ L), methanol (225 μ L) and water (75 μ L). The lithium hydroxide monohydrate (3.2 mg, 0.076 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred under room temperature for 7 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. Chloroform (5 mL) was added, followed by adding hydrochloric acid solution (2 N in water, 45 μ L, 0.09 mmol, 1.2 equiv). Saturated NaCl solution (5 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (3×5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was added hexanes to wash away the hydrophobic tag (3×5 mL). All the hexane phases were collected, and the mixture was concentrated to afford the **HOTAG6** as a colorless oil in 95% yield (60.3 mg). The remaining white solid was the product **Cbz-Ala-Ala-OH** in 92% yield (20.5 mg).

M.p. 143-145 °C.

 $[\alpha]_D^{27} = +11.22 \ (c \ 0.98, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 6.97 – 6.82 (m, 1H), 5.61 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.16 – 5.04 (m, 2H), 4.57 – 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.40 – 4.22 (m, 1H), 1.42 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.5, 172.5, 156.2, 136.0, 128.6, 128.3, 128.1, 67.2, 50.4, 48.3, 18.4, 17.8.

IR (neat) 3300, 3086, 2978, 1730, 1645, 1534, 1453, 1400, 1332, 1255, 1138 cm⁻¹. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₈N₂O₅Na [M+Na]⁺: 317.1113, Found: 317.1114.

XI. Peptide elongation of alanine chain with TAG6

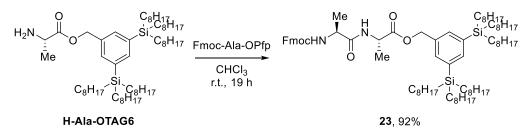
| | deprotection | | coupling | | next deprotection |
|----------------|---|-----------|--|-------------------|---|
| Fmoc-peptide — | 1) DBU CHCl ₃ , r.t. | H-peptide | 1) Fmoc-AA-OPfp CHCl ₃ , r.t. | Fmoc-AA-peptide - | 1) DBU CHCl ₃ , r.t. |
| | 2) 2 N HCl Na ₂ CO ₃ (aq.) | | 2) 2-aminoethanol Na ₂ CO ₃ (aq.) | | 2) 2 N HCl Na ₂ CO ₃ (aq.) |

General procedures for Fmoc-deprotection and coupling reactions.

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc protected peptide (1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (0.1 M). The DBU (2.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 0.5 h. After completion, hydrochloric acid solution (2 N in water, 1.0 equiv) was added and stirred for 1 min to remove DBU. Check the pH value of the mixture. More hydrochloric acid solution would be added to adjust the solution of pH 6~7 if necessary. The mixture was poured into a separation funnel charged with water (same volume with the reaction mixture) and shaken, followed by adding saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (same volume with the water). The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane for three times. The combined organic layers were added saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane for three times. The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. Check the crude ¹H NMR to confirm the removal of DBU. The residue was put into next Fmoc-coupling step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above residue was added chloroform (0.3 to 0.5 M). The active pentafluorophenyl amino acid ester (Fmoc-AA-OPfp, 1.2 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, followed by adding 2-aminoethanol (1.65 equiv, 50 μ L per 0.1 mmol unreacted Fmoc-AA-OPfp) and stirring under room temperature for 20 min to remove the excess Fmoc-AA-OPfp. Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane for three times. The combined organic layers were added saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane for three times. The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was put into next Fmoc-deprotection step without further purification.

Elongation.



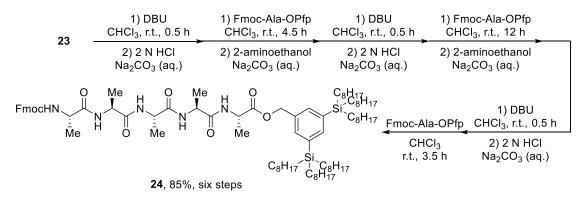
Fmoc-Ala-OTAG6 (23) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **H-Ala-OTAG6** (1.00 g, 1.10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (2.2 mL). The Fmoc-Ala-OPfp (630.1 mg, 1.32 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred under room temperature for 19 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (10 mL), followed by adding 2-aminoethanol (110 μ L) and stirring under room temperature for 20 min to remove the excess Fmoc-Ala-OPfp. Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (15 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were added 30 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution to wash again. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the product **23** as a colorless oil in 92% yield (1.22 g).

Rf = 0.28 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +2.41$ (*c* 0.83, CHCl₃).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.63 – 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.44 – 7.36 (m, 4H), 7.35 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 6.48 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.73 – 4.56 (m, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.33 – 4.16 (m, 2H), 1.46 – 1.38 (m, 6H), 1.35 – 1.20 (m, 72H), 0.92 – 0.83 (m, 18H), 0.82 – 0.73 (m, 12H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 171.6, 155.8, 143.8, 141.3, 140.3, 137.5, 134.1, 133.1, 127.7, 127.1, 125.1, 120.0, 68.0, 67.1, 50.4, 48.2, 47.1, 33.8, 31.9, 29.29, 29.26, 23.8, 22.7, 18.9, 18.4, 14.1, 12.4.

IR (neat) 3310, 2955, 2920, 2852, 1742, 1664, 1537, 1451, 1254, 1197, 1145, 1107 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₆H₁₂₈N₂O₅Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1227.9259, Found: 1227.9267.



Fmoc-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-OTAG6 (24) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-protected peptide **23** (1.22 g, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (10 mL). Then, the mixture was followed the **General procedures for Fmoc-deprotection and coupling reactions** and repeated twice (three times in total). In the final coupling step, after the completion of the coupling reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated without adding 2-aminoethanol. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc/DCM = 2:2:1 to DCM/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 10:1 to CHCl₃/MeOH = 10:1) to afford the product **24** as a pale yellow solid in 85% total yield (1.22 g).

Rf = 0.16 (DCM/EtOAc = 2:1).

M.p. 218-219 °C.

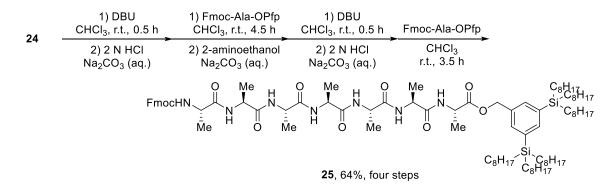
 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +19.78 \ (c \ 0.91, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.38 – 8.02 (m, 1H), 7.96 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.72 – 7.55 (m, 5H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.24 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.71 – 6.41 (m, 1H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.03 – 4.72 (m, 4H), 4.73 – 4.53 (m, 2H), 4.52 – 4.38 (m, 1H), 4.38 – 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.26 – 4.16 (m, 1H), 1.53 – 1.37 (m, 12H), 1.37 – 1.15 (m, 75H), 0.93 – 0.79 (m, 18H), 0.79 – 0.56 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.7, 172.5, 172.2(2C), 172.1, 156.4, 144.1, 143.8, 141.1, 140.1, 137.3, 133.9, 133.3, 127.5, 126.9, 125.4, 125.2, 119.7, 67.6, 67.3, 50.5, 49.0(2C), 48.9, 48.0, 47.0, 33.8, 31.9, 29.3, 29.2, 23.8, 22.7, 21.1, 21.0, 20.8, 20.4, 18.7, 14.1, 12.4.

IR (neat) 3279, 2955, 2920, 2852, 1740, 1708, 1679, 1656, 1628, 1520, 1451, 1374, 1252, 1216, 1167, 1135, 1106, 1053 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₈₅H₁₄₃N₅O₈Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1441.0373, Found: 1441.0377.

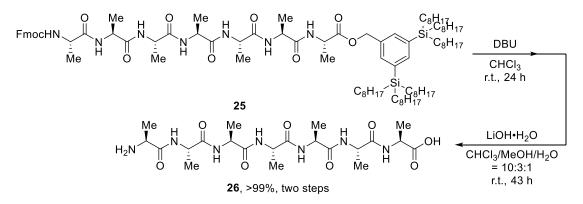


Fmoc-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-OTAG6 (25) At room temperature, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and Fmoc-protected peptide **24** (99.8 mg, 0.07 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (0.7 mL). Then, the mixture was followed the **General procedures for Fmoc-deprotection and coupling reactions** and repeated once (twice in total). In the final coupling step, after the completion of the coupling reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated without adding 2-aminoethanol. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 1:1 to DCM/EtOAc = 1:1 to CHCl₃/acetone = 2:1 to 1:1 to DCM/MeOH = 10:1) to afford the product **25** as a pale yellow solid in 64% total yield (69.8 mg).

Rf = 0.30 (CHCl₃/acetone = 3:1).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₉₁H₁₅₃N₇O₁₀Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1583.1115, Found: 1583.1144.

Cleavage.



H-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-OH (26) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **25** (37.8 mg, 0.024 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added chloroform (0.5 mL). The DBU (7.2 μ L, 0.048 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. After stirring under room temperature for 2 h, 1 mL chloroform was added. The resulting mixture

was stirred under room temperature for another 22 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above residue was added chloroform (0.5 mL), methanol (0.15 mL) and water (50 μ L). The lithium hydroxide monohydrate (2.0 mg, 0.048 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred under room temperature for 43 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. Chloroform (0.5 mL) was added, followed by adding hydrochloric acid solution (2 N in water, 25 μ L, 0.05 mmol, 2.07 equiv). The mixture was filtered and the solid was washed by water (3×1 mL), followed by chloroform (3×1 mL). The solid was then dissolved in trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and filtered to remove the insoluble solids. The TFA mixture was concentrated to afford 15.4 mg product **26** as a pale yellow solid (>99% total yield). The purity of the product was 77% which was determined by RP-HPLC using a revised-phase column (XSelect CSH C18, 4.6 mm × 50 mm).

 $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -44.00 \ (c \ 1.00, \ CF_3CO_2H).$

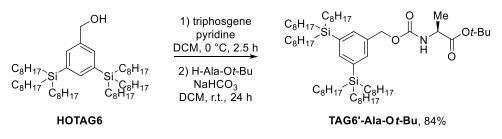
¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CF₃CO₂D) δ 4.97 – 4.76 (m, 6H), 4.73 – 4.63 (m, 1H), 1.91 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.78 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.75 – 1.65 (m, 15H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CF₃CO₂D, lost one signal) δ 177.02, 176.96, 176.9, 176.8, 176.7, 176.3, 53.0, 52.5, 52.4(2C), 52.34, 52.28, 51.1, 18.35, 18.26, 18.2(2C), 18.1, 17.9, 17.6.

IR (neat) 3268, 3062, 2971, 1622, 1531, 1448, 1192, 1134, 1054 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₁H₃₇N₇O₈Na [M+Na]⁺: 538.2601, Found: 538.2552.

XII. TAG6' at the N-terminal



tert-Butyl (((3,5-bis(trioctylsilyl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)-L-alaninate (TAG6'-Ala-Ot-Bu) At

0 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and triphosgene (14.8 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.5 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1 mL). Then, mixed **HOTAG6** (84.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and pyridine (8.1 μ L, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dichloromethane (1 mL) in a flame-dried vial. The mixture in the vial was added into the reaction flask slowly. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2.5 h to form the chloroformate. At room temperature, under N₂, to another flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and sodium bicarbonate (50.4 mg, 0.6 mmol, 6.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (1 mL) and **H-Ala-Ot-Bu** (29.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min followed by cooling to 0 °C. The above chloroformate mixture was added into the reaction flask slowly. After stirring under room temperature for 24 h, the reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 85:1 to 80:1) to afford the product **TAG6'-Ala-Ot-Bu** as a colorless oil in 84% yield (85.4 mg).

Rf = 0.24 (hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1).

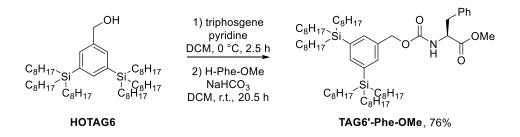
 $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -28.71 \ (c \ 1.01, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.41 (s, 2H), 5.32 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.20 – 4.98 (m, 2H), 4.36 – 4.13 (m, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.39 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.36 – 1.17 (m, 72H), 0.92 – 0.83 (m, 18H), 0.81 – 0.72 (m, 12H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 172.2, 155.6, 140.1, 137.2, 134.4, 134.1, 81.8, 67.6, 50.1, 33.8, 31.9, 29.32, 29.26, 27.9, 23.8, 22.7, 19.0, 14.1, 12.5.

IR (neat) 2956, 2920, 2852, 1725, 1501, 1457, 1410, 1377, 1368, 1338, 1314, 1217, 1158, 1068, 1051 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₃H₁₂₁NO₄Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1034.8732, Found: 1034.8706.



(((3,5-bis(trioctylsilyl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)-L-phenylalaninate Methyl (TAG6'-Phe-OMe) At 0 °C, under N₂, to a flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and triphosgene (29.7 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.5 equiv) was added dichloromethane (2 mL). Then, mixed HOTAG6 (168.3 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and pyridine (16.1 µL, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dichloromethane (2 mL) in a flame-dried vial. The mixture in the vial was added into the reaction flask slowly. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2.5 h to form the chloroformate. At room temperature, under N₂, to another flame-dried flask charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and sodium bicarbonate (100.8 mg, 1.2 mmol, 6.0 equiv) was added dichloromethane (2 mL) and H-Phe-OMe (71.7 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min followed by cooling to 0 °C. The above chloroformate mixture was added into the reaction flask slowly. After stirring under room temperature for 20.5 h, the reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 80:1 to 50:1 to 20:1) to afford the product TAG6'-Phe-OMe as a colorless oil in 76% yield (160.0 mg).

Rf = 0.21 (hexanes/EtOAc = 20:1).

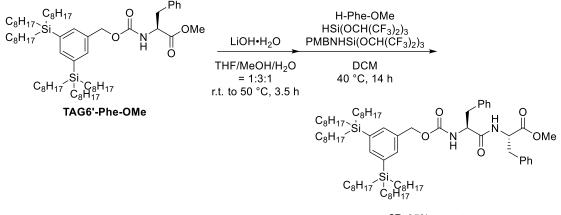
 $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +25.74$ (*c* 1.01, CHCl₃).

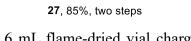
¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.40 (s, 2H), 7.31 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.16 – 7.03 (m, 2H), 5.22 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.15 – 5.03 (m, 2H), 4.76 – 4.64 (m, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.22 – 3.02 (m, 2H), 1.38 – 1.19 (m, 72H), 0.95 – 0.84 (m, 18H), 0.83 – 0.71 (m, 12H).

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 171.9, 155.7, 140.2, 137.3, 135.7, 134.5, 133.9, 129.2, 128.6, 127.1, 67.9, 54.8, 52.2, 38.3, 33.8, 31.9, 29.32, 29.26, 23.9, 22.7, 14.1, 12.5.

IR (neat) 2955, 2920, 2852, 1726, 1499, 1457, 1377, 1346, 1205, 1177, 1144 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆₆H₁₁₉NO₄Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1068.8575, Found: 1068.8540.





TAG6'-Phe-Phe-OMe (27) At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and **TAG6'-Phe-OMe** (104.9 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added tetrahydrofuran (0.1 mL), methanol (0.3 mL) and water (0.1 mL). The lithium hydroxide monohydrate (4.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The reaction was stirred under room temperature for 1.5 h and then 50 °C for 2 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was concentrated. Chloroform (2 mL) was added, followed by adding hydrochloric acid solution (2 N in water, 50 μ L, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Water (2 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with chloroform (3×2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was put into next step without further purification.

At room temperature, to a 6 mL flame-dried vial charged with magnetic stirring bar (Sm-Co) and above residue was added dichloromethane (0.1 mL), HSi[OCH(CF₃)₂]₃ (79.5 mg, 0.15 mol, 1.5 quiv), **H-Phe-OMe** (26.9 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and PMBNHSi[OCH(CF₃)₂]₃ (1.0 M in dichloromethane, 3.0 μ L, 0.003 mmol, 0.03 quiv) in the glove box. [*Note:* HSi[OCH(CF₃)₂]₃ and PMBNHSi[OCH(CF₃)₂]₃ was prepared according to the procedure in the literature. ^[8]] The vial was sealed and taken out of the glove box. The reaction was stirred under 40 °C for 14 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was transferred onto silica gel column by a pipette and purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) to afford the product **27** as a colorless oil in 85% total yield (101.3 mg).

Rf = 0.34 (hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1).

 $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +20.20 (c \ 0.99, \text{CHCl}_3).$

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.41 (s, 2H), 7.33 – 7.10 (m, 8H), 7.05 – 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.18 – 4.94 (m, 2H), 4.86 – 4.74 (m, 1H), 4.52 – 4.35 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.22 – 2.92 (m, 4H), 1.42 – 1.16 (m, 72H), 0.97 – 0.84 (m, 18H), 0.84 – 0.68 (m, 12H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.2, 170.3, 155.9, 140.2, 137.4, 136.2, 135.5, 134.4, 133.8, 129.3, 129.2, 128.7, 128.5, 127.1, 127.0, 68.0, 56.1, 53.3, 52.3, 38.3, 37.9, 33.8, 31.9, 29.32, 29.26, 23.8, 22.7, 14.1, 12.5.

IR (neat) 2955, 2920, 2852, 1746, 1711, 1664, 1498, 1456, 1377, 1213, 1177, 1144, 1109, 1078, 1031 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇₅H₁₂₈N₂O₅Si₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1215.9259, Found: 1215.9275.

XIII. References

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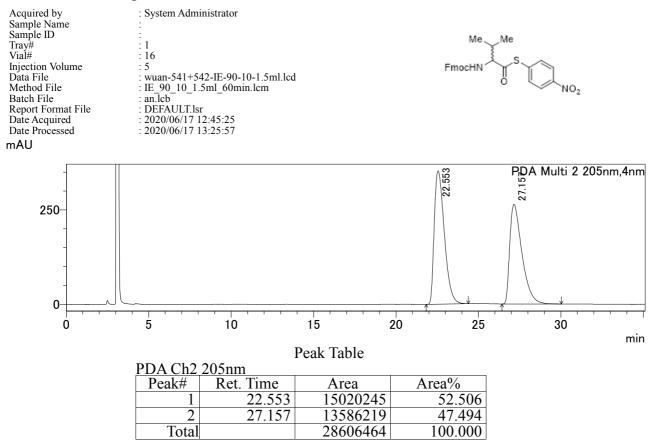
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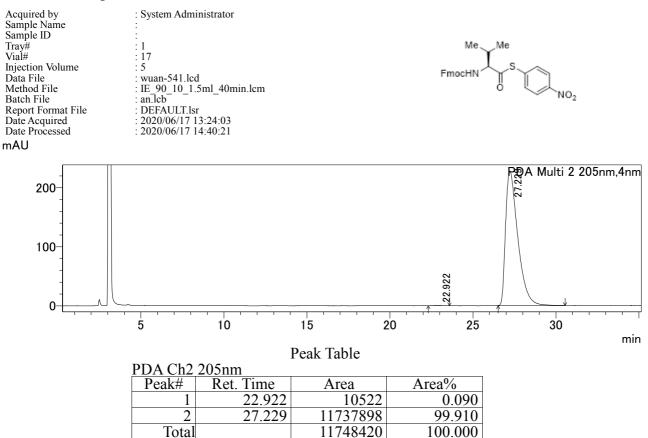
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Fmoc-DL-Val-SNp

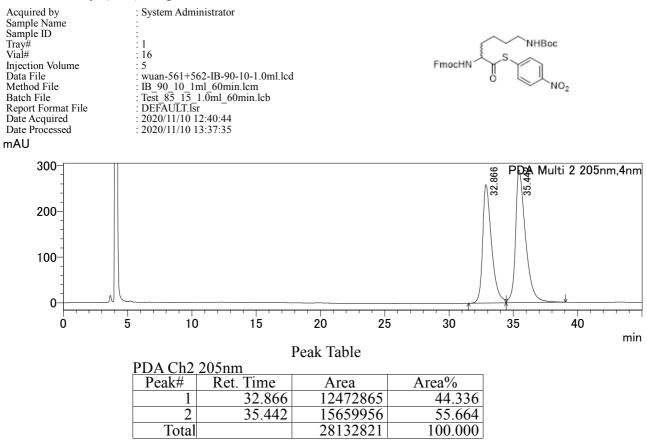


22.553 min = Fmoc-D-Val-SNp, 27.157 min = Fmoc-Val-SNp Conditions: 2-propanol/hexane = 10:90, v = 1.5 mL/min, λ = 205 nm Chiral Column: IE-3 column from Daicel Chemical Ind., Ltd.

Fmoc-Val-SNp

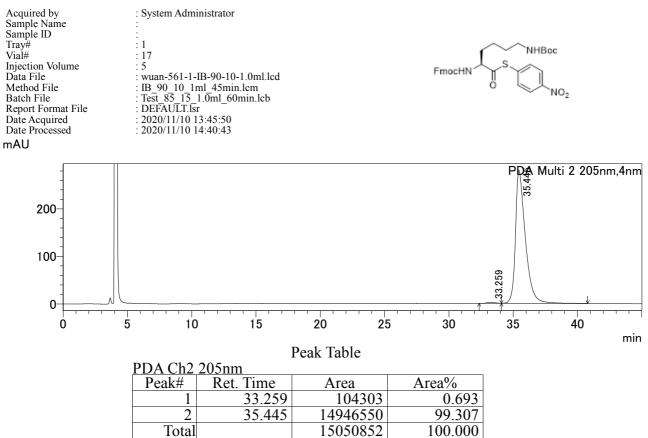


Fmoc-DL-Lys(Boc)-SNp

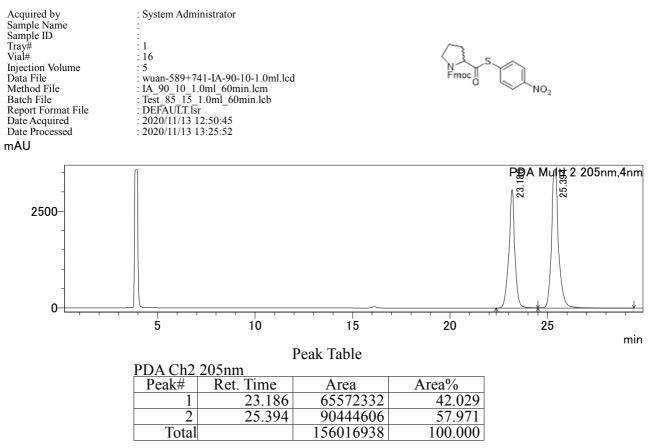


32.866 min = Fmoc-D-Lys(Boc)-SNp, 35.442 min = Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp Conditions: 2-propanol/hexane = 10:90, v = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 205 nm Chiral Column: IB-3 column from Daicel Chemical Ind., Ltd.

Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-SNp

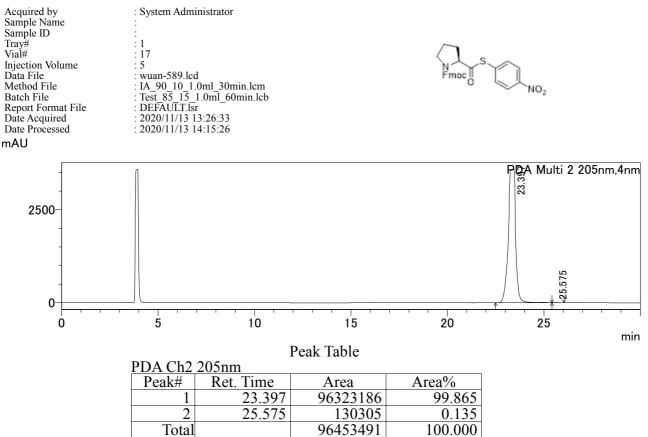


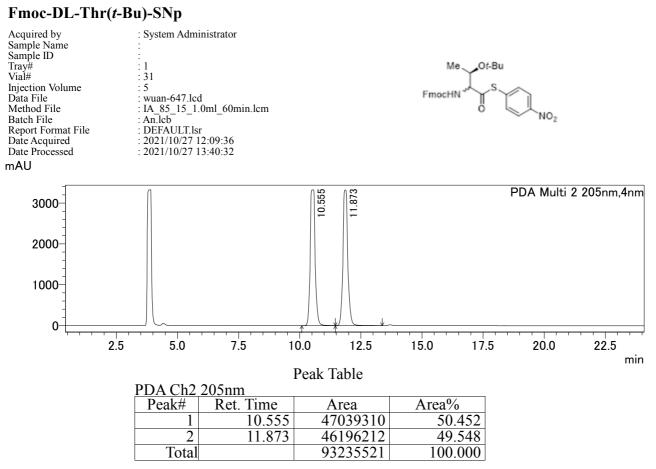
Fmoc-DL-Pro-SNp



23.186 min = Fmoc-Pro-SNp, 25.394 min = Fmoc-D-Pro-SNp Conditions: 2-propanol/hexane = 10:90, v = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 205 nm Chiral Column: IA-3 column from Daicel Chemical Ind., Ltd

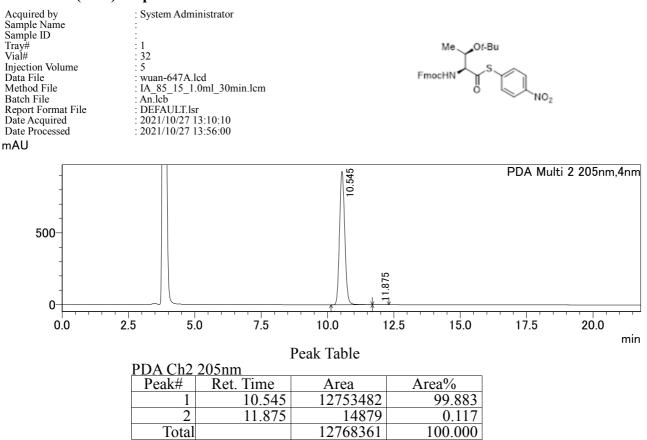
Ho qe/Rtq/UPr

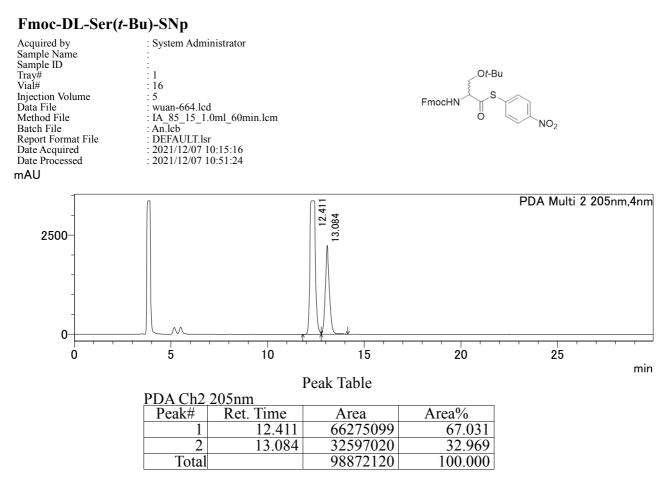




10.555 min = Fmoc-Thr(*t*-Bu)-SNp, 11.873 min = Fmoc-D-Thr(*t*-Bu)-SNp Conditions: 2-propanol/hexane = 15:85, v = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 205 nm Chiral Column: IA-3 column from Daicel Chemical Ind., Ltd.

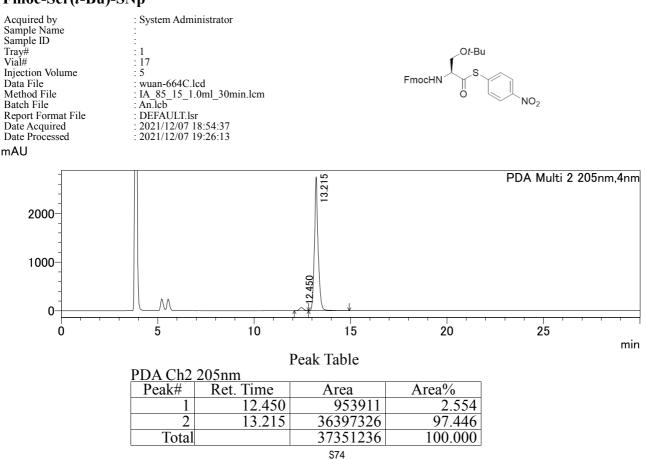
Fmoc-Thr(t-Bu)-SNp



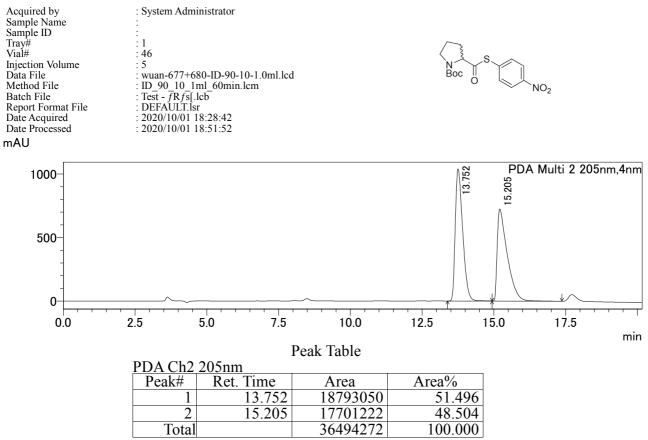


12.411 min = Fmoc-D-Ser(*t*-Bu)-SNp, 13.084 min = Fmoc-Ser(*t*-Bu)-SNp Conditions: 2-propanol/hexane = 15:85, v = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 205 nm Chiral Column: IA-3 column from Daicel Chemical Ind., Ltd.

Fmoc-Ser(t-Bu)-SNp

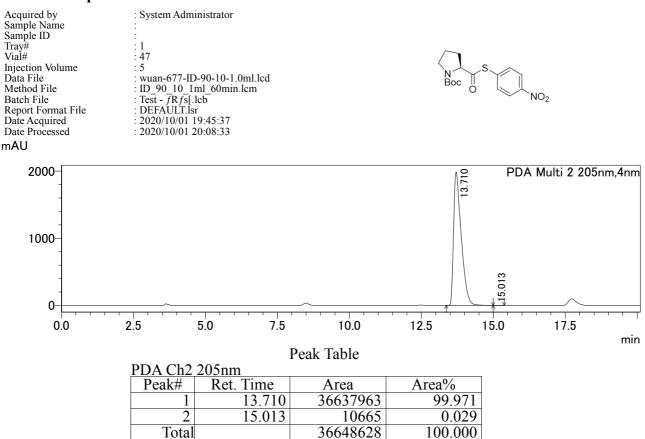


Boc-DL-Pro-SNp



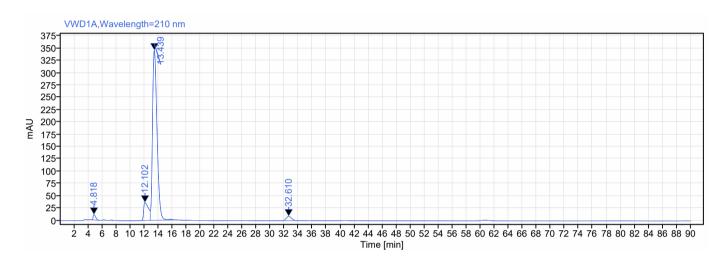
13.752 min = Boc-Pro-SNp, 15.205 min = Boc-D-Pro-SNp Conditions: 2-propanol/hexane = 10:90, v = 1.0 mL/min, λ = 205 nm Chiral Column: ID-3 column from Daicel Chemical Ind., Ltd.

Boc-Pro-SNp



Boc-Pro-Ser(t-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Thr(t-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Val-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OH (22)

| Data file: | wuan-1230-4-8.dx | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Sequence Name: | SingleSample | Project Name: | Yamamoto-Lab | |
| Sample name: | wuan-1230-4 | Operator: | SYSTEM | |
| Instrument: | HPLC2 | Injection date: | 2022-01-12 17:33:46+09:00 | |
| lnj. volume: | 0.000 | Location: | | |
| Acq. method: | ODS- HL_H2O85_MeCN15_0.5ml_rt_6 0min_210nm.amx | Туре: | Sample | |
| Processing method: | New method 1.pmx | Sample amount: | 0.00 | |
| Manually modified: | Manual Integration | | | |



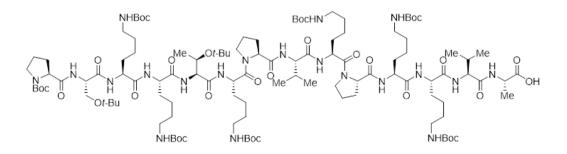
| Signal. | V VVD IA, VV | avelengti – 210 mm | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------------|----------|--------|-------|------|
| RT [min] | Туре | Width [min] | Area | Height | Area% | Name |
| 4.818 | MM m | 1.08 | 266.31 | 10.51 | 1.49 | |
| 12.102 | BM m | 1.69 | 1742.91 | 36.50 | 9.72 | |
| 13.439 | MM m | 3.54 | 15475.21 | 345.47 | 86.32 | |
| 32.610 | MM m | 2.41 | 444.29 | 8.66 | 2.48 | |
| | | Sum | 17928.74 | | | |

13.439 min = Boc-Pro-Ser(t-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Thr(t-Bu)-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Val-Lys(Boc)-Pro-Lys(Boc)-Lys(Boc)-Val-Ala-OH (22)

Conditions: water/acetonitrile = 85:15, v = 0.5 mL/min, λ = 210 nm Column: ODS-HL column from GL Siences Inc.

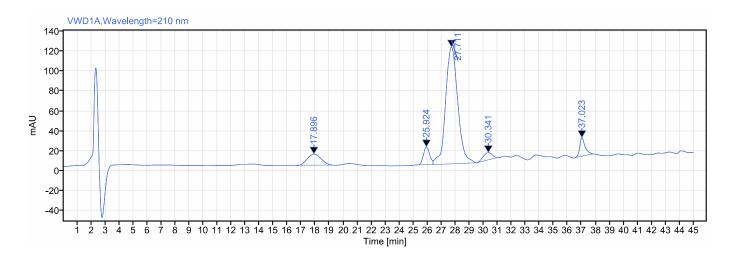
MD1A Mayolongth=210 nm

Signal



H-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-OH (26)

| Data file: | wuan-1148-3-3.dx | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Sequence Name: | SingleSample | Project Name: | Yamamoto-Lab | |
| Sample name: | wuan-1148-3 | Operator: | SYSTEM | |
| Instrument: | HPLC2 | Injection date: | 2022-05-31 16:19:46+09:00 | |
| Inj. volume: | 0.000 | Location: | | |
| Acq. method: | C18_0.1%TFA- H2O100_0.5ml_40deg_50min_21 0nm.amx | Туре: | Sample | |
| Processing method: | New method 1.pmx | Sample amount: | 0.00 | |
| Manually modified: | Manual Integration | | | |



| Signal: | VWD1A,W | avelength=210 nm | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------------|---------|--------|-------|------|
| RT [min] | Туре | Width [min] | Area | Height | Area% | Name |
| 17.896 | MM m | 2.29 | 751.08 | 11.03 | 8.14 | |
| 25.924 | MM m | 1.12 | 559.95 | 17.83 | 6.07 | |
| 27.711 | VB | 3.10 | 7087.65 | 117.55 | 76.85 | |
| 30.341 | MM m | 1.47 | 319.39 | 7.22 | 3.46 | |
| 37.023 | MM m | 1.27 | 504.51 | 18.63 | 5.47 | |
| | | Sum | 9222.58 | | | |

27.711 min = H-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-OH (26)

Conditions: 0.1% TFA in water/0.1% TFA in acetonitrile, gradient 100:0 (0-20 min), 100:0 to 90:10 (20-45 min) v = 0.5 mL/min, λ = 210 nm

Column: XSelect CSH C18 column from Waters

