

## Results and Discussion

Both enantiomers of chiral cyclic  $\alpha,\alpha$ -disubstituted amino acids  $\text{Ac}_5\text{c}^{\text{dOM}}$  were synthesized starting from dimethyl L-(+)- and D-(-)-tartrate, according to our previous report [2]. The chiral cyclic amino acid was incorporated into Aib sequence by solution-phase methods; the (*S,S*)- $\text{Ac}_5\text{c}^{\text{dOM}}$  was introduced to the N-terminal, to the C-terminal, and at the center position of Aib peptides. Conformational analysis by using the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR, FT-IR, and X-ray crystallographic analysis revealed that dominant conformation of the Aib peptides containing a chiral cyclic (*S,S*)- $\text{Ac}_5\text{c}^{\text{dOM}}$  was  $3_{10}$ -helix both in solution, and in the solid state. However, the control of helical-screw handedness by one chiral (*S,S*)- $\text{Ac}_5\text{c}^{\text{dOM}}$  in Aib sequences seemed to be difficult. Also, we incorporated the achiral or chiral disubstituted amino acids into L-Leu sequences. Conformation analysis by using CD,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR, and FT-IR spectra disclosed that the dominant conformation of heteropeptides containing the chiral cyclic  $\text{Ac}_5\text{c}^{\text{dOM}}$  in L-Leu sequences was the right-handed (*P*) helical structure, due to the chiral centers at the  $\alpha$ -position of L- $\alpha$ -amino acid. The detailed conformation analysis including the X-ray crystallographic analysis will be reported elsewhere.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences, and also by Travel Grant from the Kyushu University Foundation and from the Japanese Peptide Society.

## References

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