Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2017

Supporting Information

Chemoenzymatic synthesis of optically active phenolic 3,4-dihydropyridin-2ones: a way to access enantioenriched 1,4-dihydropyridine and benzodiazepine derivatives

Susana Y. Torres,^{a,b} Rosario Brieva^a and Francisca Rebolledo^{*a}

^a Departamento de Química Orgánica e Inorgánica and Instituto Universitario de Biotecnología de Asturias, Universidad de Oviedo, 33006 Oviedo, Spain.

^b Laboratorio de Síntesis Orgánica, Facultad de Química, Universidad de La Habana, 10400 La

Habana, Cuba.

frv@uniovi.es

Table of Contents:

- I. Procedures implied in the assignment of the absolute configuration of optically active compounds (Scheme 2 of the manuscript):
 - *1. Transformation of (–)-6a into (R)-13* (S1)
 - 2. Transformation of (-)-6c into (R)-6a (S2)
- **II.** Synthesis of racemic 1,4-DHP derivatives 14a-c and 15a-c involved in the screening of the enzymatic hydrolysis reactions (Table 3 of the manuscript) (S2)

III. Chiral HPLC conditions and chromatograms of the isolated optically active compounds:

- 1. CRL-catalyzed hydrolysis of (±)-10a (S3)
- 2. CRL-catalyzed hydrolysis of (±)-10b (S4)
- 3. CRL-catalyzed hydrolysis of (±)-10c (S5)
- 4. The Vilsmeier-Haack reaction of **10a,c**: 1,4-dihydropyridines **14a,c** (S6)
- 5. Hybrids 1,5-benzodiazepine-1,4-dihydropyridines 16a,c (S7)

IV. Chiral HPLC conditions for other compounds implied in the screening processes (S8)

- V. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra (S8 to S41)
- I. Procedures implied in the assignment of the absolute configuration of optically active compounds (Scheme 2 of the manuscript).
- 1. Transformation of (-)-6a into (R)-13.

To a solution of (–)-**6a** (ee = 94%, 26 mg, 0.10 mmol) in DMF (0.54 mL), KOH (9.0 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added. After 10 min stirring at room temperature, methyl yodide (50 µL, 0.80 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was allowed to react at room temperature during 6 h. Then, CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and water (10 mL) were added and both phases separated. The organic layer was washed with water (2 × 5.0 mL) and brine (5.0 mL). The crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 15:1 as the eluent) yielding (*R*)-**13** (19 mg, 69%). This compound was analysed by chiral-HPLC (Chiralpak IC; hexane/propan-2-ol 75:25, 0.8 mL/min, 215 nm, 20 °C, $t_R = 15.1$ (*S*) and 18.4 (*R*) min; $R_S = 3.9$).¹

2. Transformation of (-)-6c into (R)-6a.

To a sample of (–)-**6c** (3.5 mg, 10 μ mol) dissolved in methanol (0.5 mL), Pd-C (10%, 1.0 mg) was added and the resulting mixture stirred at room temperature under a hydrogen atmosphere. After 7 h (TLC monitoring), the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite[®], and the filtrate was evaporated. The resulting carboxylic acid was treated with an excess of a solution of diazomethane in a mixture of diethyl ether/methanol (40 mM). After 2-3 min, solvents were evaporated and the resulting methyl ester (*R*)-**6a** was analysed by chiral-HPLC (see section III for conditions).

II. Synthesis of racemic 1,4-DHP derivatives 14a-c and 15a-c involved in the screening of the enzymatic hydrolysis reactions (Table 3 of the manuscript)

Racemic 1,4-DHP derivatives (±)-14a-c were prepared from the corresponding racemic 3,4-DHP-2one (±)-10a-c following the procedure indicated in the text for the optically active 1,4-DHP there described. The ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of (±)-14a and (±)-14c were identical to those of the optically active samples. For (±)-14b, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300.13 MHz), δ (ppm): 1.33 (s, 9 H, Bu'), 2.27 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.39 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 5.07 (s, 1 H, H-4), 6.36 (b s, 1 H, NH), 6.90 (dd, 1 H, ⁴J 2.2, ³J 7.8 Hz, Ar), 7.00 (t, 1 H, ⁴J 1.7, H-2'), 7.15 (b d, 1 H, ³J 7.8 Hz, Ar), 7.24 (t, 1 H, ³J 7.8 Hz, H-5'), 9.76 (s, 1 H, HC=O).

Racemic 1,4-DHP derivatives (\pm)-**15a-c** were prepared from the corresponding racemic acetyl derivative (\pm)-**14a-c** as follows: To a solution of (\pm)-**14** (0.10 mmol) in acetone (1.8 mL), 3 M aq NaOH (0.40 mmol) and water (3.5 mL) were added. Reaction was maintained at room temperature until disappearance of the starting material (TLC monitoring). Then, acetone was eliminated under reduced presure, the pH of the aqueous solution adjusted at 1-2 with 3 M aq HCl, and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). After the usual work-up, the corresponding (\pm)-**15** was isolated (83-92% yield) and identified by ¹H-NMR spectrum analysis (CD₃OD, 300.13 MHz).

¹ S. Y. Torres, E. Ochoa, Y. Verdecia and F. Rebolledo, *Tetrahedron* 2014, 70, 4675-4684.

For (±)-**15a**: δ 2.37 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 3.63 (s, 3 H, CH₃O), 4.99 (s, 1 H, H-4), 6.61-6.51 (m, 1 H, Ar), 6.78-6.62 (m, 2 H, Ar), 7.02 (t, 1 H, ³*J* 7.6, H-5'), and 9.75 (s, 1 H, HC=O) ppm. For (±)-**15b**: δ 1.36 (s, 9 H, Bu^{*t*}), 2.33 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 4.91 (s, 1 H, H-4), 6.60-6.52 (m, 1 H, Ar), 6.76-6.65 (m, 2 H, Ar), 7.03 (t, 1 H, ³*J* 7.8 Hz, H-5'), and 9.72 (s, 1 H, HC=O) ppm. For (±)-**15c**: δ 2.39 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 5.16-4.98 [AB system + s, 3 H, CH₂ (AB system, 5.07, |²*J*] 12.6 Hz) and H-4 (s, 5.17)], 6.61-6.54 (m, 1 H, Ar), 6.71-6.64 (m, 2 H, Ar), 7.00 (t, 1 H, ³*J* 8.1 Hz, Ar), 7.19-7.08 (m, 2 H, Ar), 7.33-7.21 (m, 3 H, Ar), and 9.74 (s, 1 H, HC=O) ppm.

III. Chiral HPLC conditions and chromatograms of the isolated optically active compounds:

1. CRL-catalyzed hydrolysis of (±)-10a (Table 1 of the manuscript, entries 3 and 4)

Substrate (±)-10a and the enantioenriched sample: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 70:30, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 7.9$ (*S*) and 13.3 (*R*) min; $R_S = 6.5$.



Product (±)-6a and the enantioenriched sample: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 70:30, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 6.8$ (*S*) and 10.7 (*R*) min; $R_S = 4.9$.



Substrate (±)-10b and the enantioenriched sample: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 70:30, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 6.3$ (S) and 9.7 (R) min; $R_S = 5.1$.



Product (±)-6b and the enantioenriched sample: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 70:30, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 5.3$ (*S*) and 8.9 (*R*) min; $R_S = 4.9$.



Substrate (±)-10c and the enantioenriched sample: Chiralcel OD; hexano/2-propanol 70:30, 0.8 mL/min, 215 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 9.4$ (*S*) and 15.9 (*R*) min; $R_S = 5.2$.



Product (±)-6c and the enantioenriched sample: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 70:30, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 7.7$ (*S*) and 13.3 (*R*) min; $R_S = 4.8$.

(±)-6c	(R)-6c with ee = 96% (table 2, entry 4)								
DADI B, Sig=254, 16 Ref=360, 100 (S1-HPLC VIEJOIST00017/D) mAU 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 40	Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area # [min] [mAU*s] [mAU] % 1 7.572 BB 0.2848 478.50739 24.83595 1.9382 2 12.276 BB 0.7576 2.42093e4 489.02179 98.0618								
2 13.325 BB 0.8551 1.28225e4 228.34610 50.2313									

4. The Vilsmeier-Haack reaction of 10a,c: 1,4-dihydropyridines 14a,c

(±)-14a: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 90:10, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 14.6$ (S) and 18.9 (R) min; $R_S = 3.0$.



(±)-14c: Chiralpak AD-H; hexane/propan-2-ol 90:10, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 14.7$ (*S*) and 21.7 (*R*) min; $R_S = 5.3$.





(±)-16a: Chiralpak IA; hexane/ethanol/diethylamine 90:10:0.2, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 31.5 (R)$ and 36.7 (S) min; $R_S = 2.8$.

(±)-16c: Chiralpak IA; hexane/ethanol/diethylamine 90:10:0.2, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 50.9 (R)$ and 54.5 (S) min; $R_S = 1.3$.



Optimization of the separation of both peaks for the racemic sample (\pm) -16c was not possible. For this reason, only the HPLC-chromatogram of the enantiopure sample is shown.

IV. Chiral HPLC conditions for other compounds implied in the screening processes.

The following compounds were separated using a Chiralcel OD column; hexane/propan-2-ol 70:30, 0.8 mL/min, 30 °C:

For (±)-7**a**: $t_{\rm R} = 7.1$ and 14.0 min; $R_{\rm S} = 5.6$.

For (±)-7c: $t_{\rm R}$ = 7.9 and 19.8 min; $R_{\rm S}$ = 6.5.

For (±)-9a: $t_R = 5.7$ and 6.8 min; $R_S = 2.1$.

For (±)-10d: $t_{\rm R} = 6.8$ and 10.4 min; $R_{\rm S} = 5.5$.

For (±)-11a: $t_{\rm R} = 7.8$ and 13.1 min; $R_{\rm S} = 6.5$.

For (±)-11c: $t_{\rm R} = 8.8$ and 16.1 min; $R_{\rm S} = 6.8$.

For (±)-12a: $t_R = 8.6$ and 11.7 min; $R_S = 4.4$.

For (±)-14b: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 95:5, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 20.8$ (*S*) and 24.8 (*R*) min; $R_S = 1.9$.

For (±)-15a: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 90:10, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 18.9$ (*S*) and 24.7 (*R*) min; $R_S = 2.1$.

For (±)-15b: Chiralcel OD; hexane/propan-2-ol 95:5, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 35.0$ (*S*) and 41.6 (*R*) min; $R_S = 1.7$.

For (±)-15c: Chiralpak AD-H; hexane/propan-2-ol 90:10, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm, 30 °C; $t_R = 27.8 (R)$ and 33.8 (*S*) min; $R_S = 2.7$.

V. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra.













¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of **6c** in CD₃OD:



















¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of **10a** in CDCl₃:







171.10 169.32 166.13		\sim 151.00 \int 145.30 \int 144.49		~ 129.66 ✓ 124.14	$\int 120.15$ 119.97	- 108.42			80.67 77.16				$< \frac{38.28}{37.93}$	28.20	21.25 18.94	
			under von state all von state all				, ang an	M.,1999-1999-1999-1999-1999-1999-1999-199				1				
170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90 f1 (ppm)	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10

¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of **10c** in CDCl₃:





¹³C-NMR spectrum of **10d** in CDCl₃:















¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra of **14a** in CDCl_{3:}















