

Electronic supporting information

Efficient Ionic Liquid–based platform for Multi-Enzymatic Conversion of Carbon Dioxide to Methanol

Zhibo Zhang,^{a, b} Jan Muschiol,^a Yuhong Huang,^a Sigyn Björk Sigurdardóttir,^a Nicolas von Solms,^a Anders E. Daugaard,^a Jiang Wei,^a Jianquan Luo,^c Bao-Hua Xu,^b Suojiang Zhang^{b, c} and Manuel Pinelo^{a, c}

^a Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Building 229, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark.

^b Beijing Key Laboratory of Ionic Liquids Clean Process, Key Laboratory of Green Process and Engineering, State Key Laboratory of Multiphase Complex Systems, Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, P. R. China.

^c State Key Laboratory of Biochemical Engineering, Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, PR China

E-mail: mp@kt.dtu.dk; sjzhang@ipe.ac.cn

Table of contents

1. Structure of the cation and anions of [CH][AA] ILs.
2. ¹H NMR spectra for amino acid ionic liquids.
3. Figures and Tables for results part.

Synthesis of [Ch][AA] ILs. ILs were prepared and purified according to the literature.^[1] [Ch][OH] aqueous solution (about 4 M) was added dropwise under cooling to an amino acid aqueous solution or suspension to obtain a slight excess (about 10 mol%) of amino acid. Taking synthesis of [CH][Glu] as an example. 17.9 g of choline hydroxide (46 wt%) was diluted to 4 M with adding to 17 ml deionized water. Then prepared 4 M [Ch][OH] aqueous solution was added dropwise undercooling to 11g of L-glutamic acid dissolved in 200 ml deionized water (about 0.4 M). The mixture was stirred at about 3 °C overnight in the dark. Water was then removed under reduced pressure at 50 °C using a rotavapor. Acetonitrile/methanol (9 : 1, v/v) was then added under vigorous stirring to precipitate the excess of amino acid. The mixture was left stirring overnight and the excess of amino acid was then filtered off. The filtrate was evaporated to remove solvents at 50 °C. The product was dried under vacuum for 72 h at 60 °C. The other synthesis of ILs was conducted with same procedure. All the peaks and corresponding chemical shifts obtained confirmed the structure of ILs. From NMR spectra and elemental analysis, the purity of ILs was more than 98 %.

[CH][Glu]: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O, 25°C): δ = 2.04 – 2.23 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.40 (apparent q, 2H, CH₂), 3.25 (s, 9H, CH₃, CH₃, CH₃), 3.58 (apparent t, 2H, CH₂), 3.8 (q, J = 4.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H, CH-N), 4.11 (m, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, D₂O, 25°C) δ = 181.2, 174.5, 67.4, 55.6, 54.7, 53.8, 33.5, 26.9 ppm. Elemental analysis (%) calcd for: C 47.99, H 8.86, N 11.19; found C 47.96, H 8.62, N 11.46.

[CH][Gly]: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O, 25°C): δ = 3.21 (s, 2H, CH₂-N), 3.24 (s, 9H, CH₃, CH₃, CH₃), 3.54 – 3.58 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.10 (m, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, D₂O, 25°C) δ = 180.5, 67.4, 55.6, 53.8, 33.5, 44.3 ppm. Elemental analysis (%) calcd for: C 47.17, H 10.18, N 15.72; found: C 47.05, H 10.50, N 15.81.

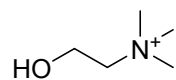
[CH][His]: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O, 25°C): δ = 2.86 (m, 1H, CH₂), 2.97 (m, 1H, CH₂), 3.23 (s, 9H, CH₃, CH₃, CH₃), 3.54 (apparent q, 3H, CH₂, CH-N), 4.07– 4.13 (m, 2H, CH₂), 6.96 (s, 1H, =CH), 7.71 (s, 1H, =CH); ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, D₂O, 25°C) δ = 181.7, 135.8, 67.4, 56.0, 55.6, 53.8, 31.7 ppm. Elemental analysis (%) calcd for: C 51.15, H 8.58, N 21.69; found: C 51.02, H 8.67, N 21.75.

[CH][Pro]: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O, 25°C): δ = 1.75 – 1.89 (m, 3H, CH₂, CH₂), 2.13 – 2.24 (m, 1H, CH₂), 2.84 – 2.93 (m, 1H, CH₂-N), 3.11 – 3.18 (m, 1H, CH₂-N), 3.24 (s, 9H, CH₃, CH₃, CH₃), 3.56 – 3.73 (m, 3H, CH-N, CH₂), 4.07 – 4.13 (m, 2H, CH₂);

^{13}C NMR (600 MHz, D_2O , 25°C) δ = 180.6, 67.4, 61.4, 55.6, 53.8, 46.0, 30.3, 24.8 ppm; Elemental analysis (%) calcd for: C 55.02, H 10.16, N 12.83; found: C 53.97, H 9.71, N 12.28.

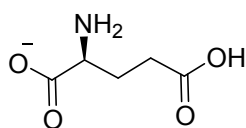
1. Structure of the cation and anions of [CH][AA] ILs.

Cation

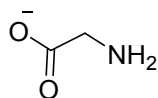


(Choline / CH)

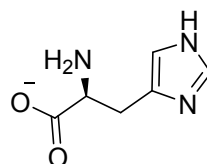
Anions



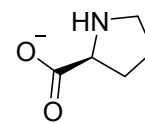
Glutamate / Glu



Glycine / Gly

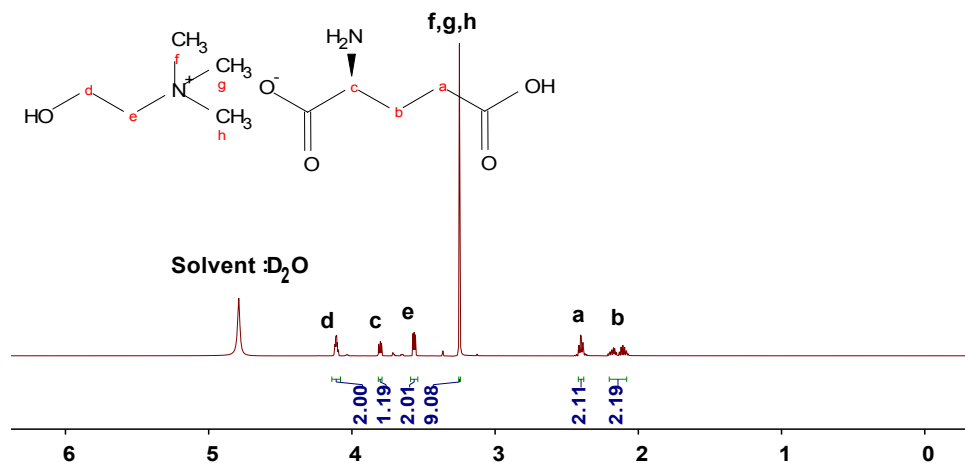


Histidine / His

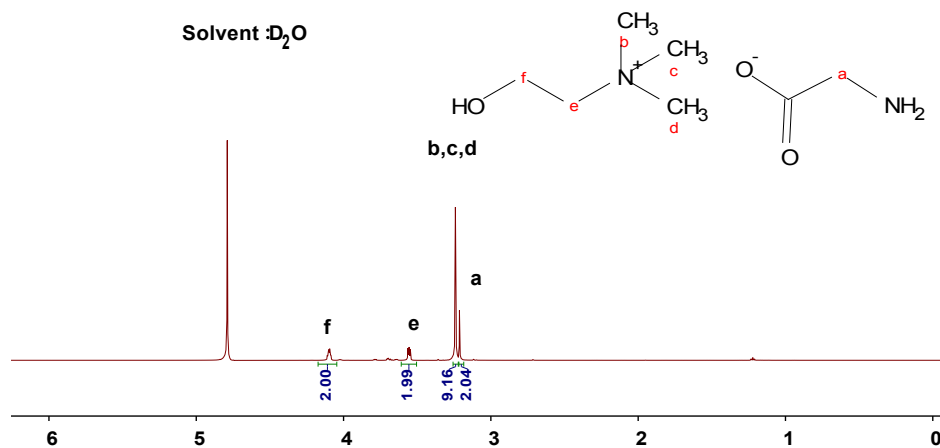


Proline / Pro

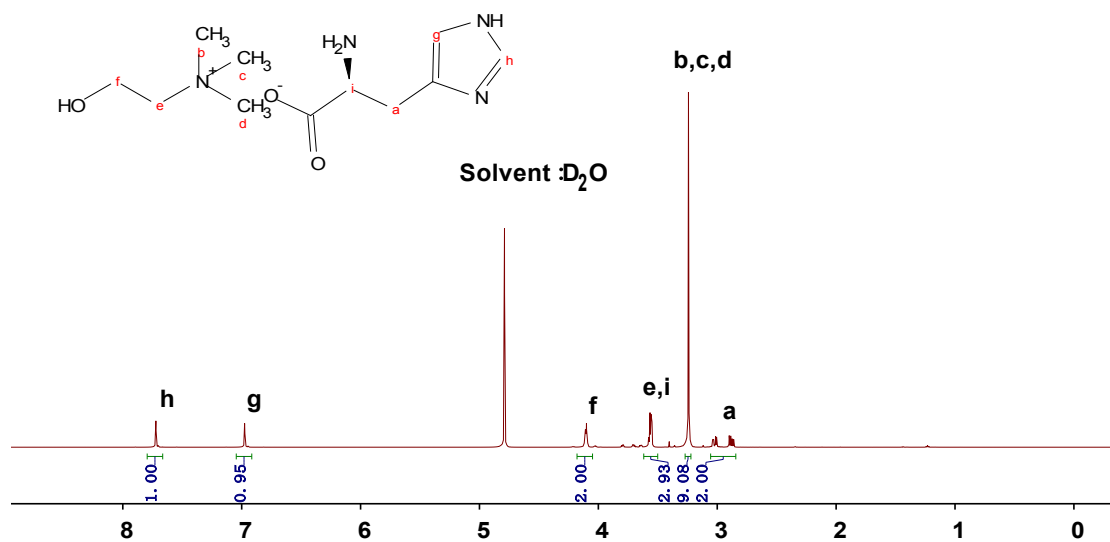
2. ^1H NMR spectra for amino acid ionic liquids.



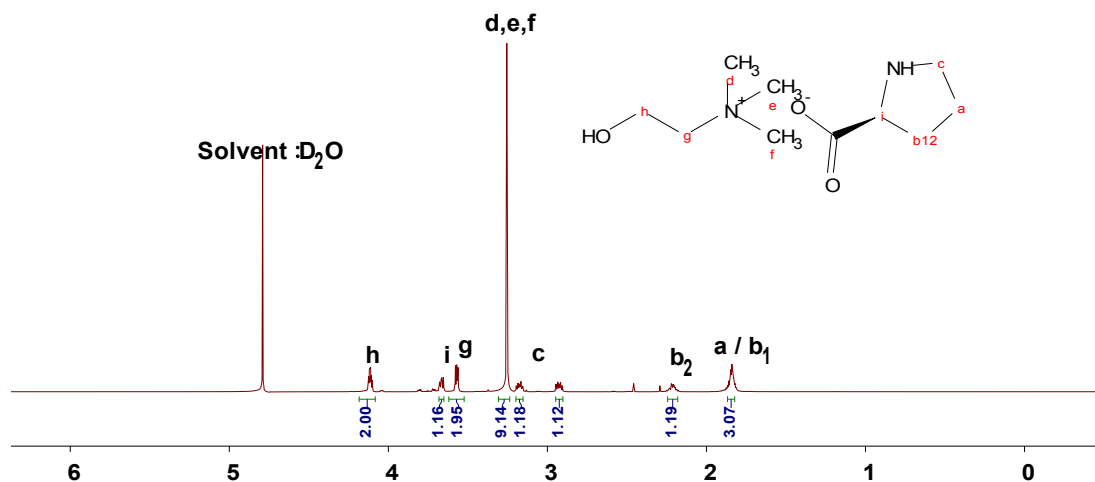
[CH][Glu]: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, D_2O) δ : 2.04 – 2.23 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.40 (apparent q, 2H, CH_2), 3.25 (s, 9H, CH_3 , CH_3 , CH_3), 3.58 (apparent t, 2H, CH_2), 3.8 (q, $J = 4.8, 7.2$ Hz, 1H, CH-N), 4.11 (m, 2H, CH_2).



[CH][Gly]: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O) δ: 3.21 (s, 2H, CH₂-N), 3.24 (s, 9H, CH₃, CH₃, CH₃), 3.54–3.58 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.10 (m, 2H, CH₂).

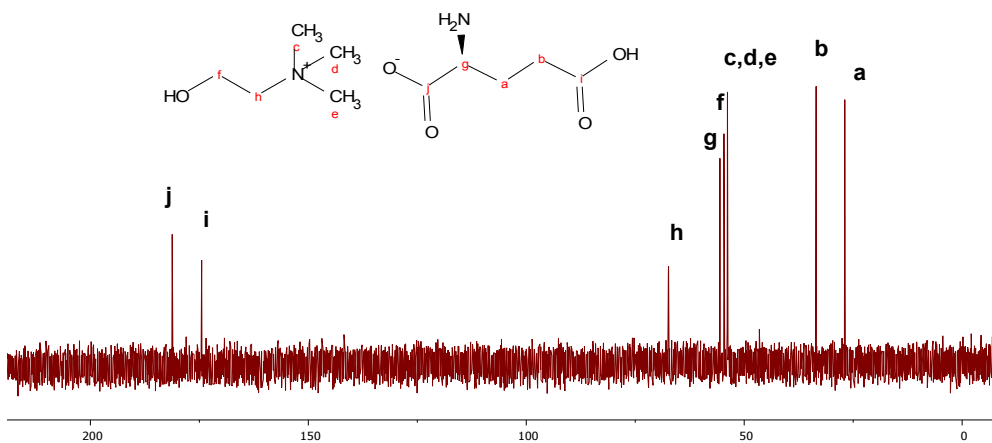


[CH][His]: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O) δ: 2.86(m, 1H, CH₂), 2.97 (m, 1H, CH₂), 3.23 (s, 9H, CH₃, CH₃, CH₃), 3.54 (apparent q, 3H, CH₂, CH-N), 4.07–4.13 (m, 2H, CH₂), 6.96 (s, 1H, =CH), 7.71 (s, 1H, =CH).

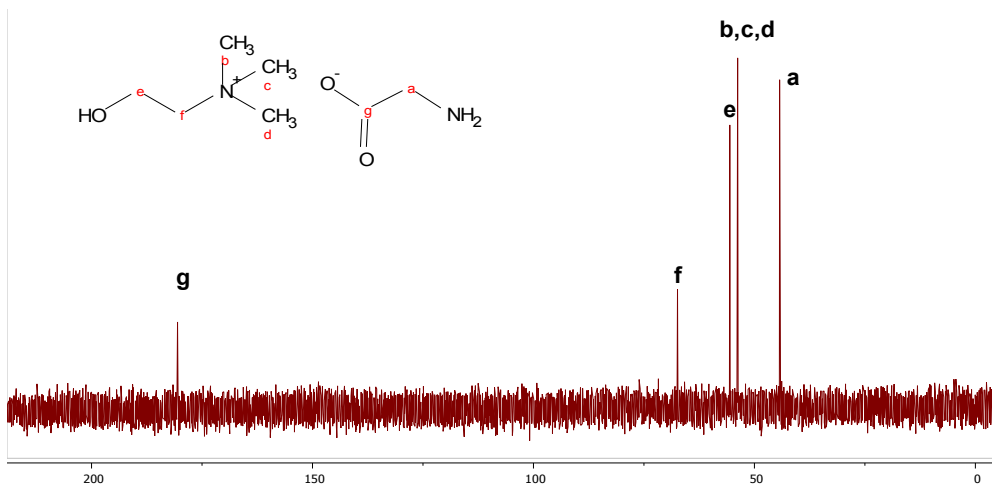


[CH][Pro]: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, D_2O) δ : 1.75 – 1.89 (m, 3H, CH_2 , CH_2), 2.13 – 2.24 (m, 1H, CH_2), 2.84 – 2.93 (m, 1H, CH_2 -N), 3.11 – 3.18 (m, 1H, CH_2 -N), 3.24 (s, 9H, CH_3 , CH_3 , CH_3), 3.56 – 3.73 (m, 3H, CH -N, CH_2), 4.07 – 4.13 (m, 2H, CH_2).

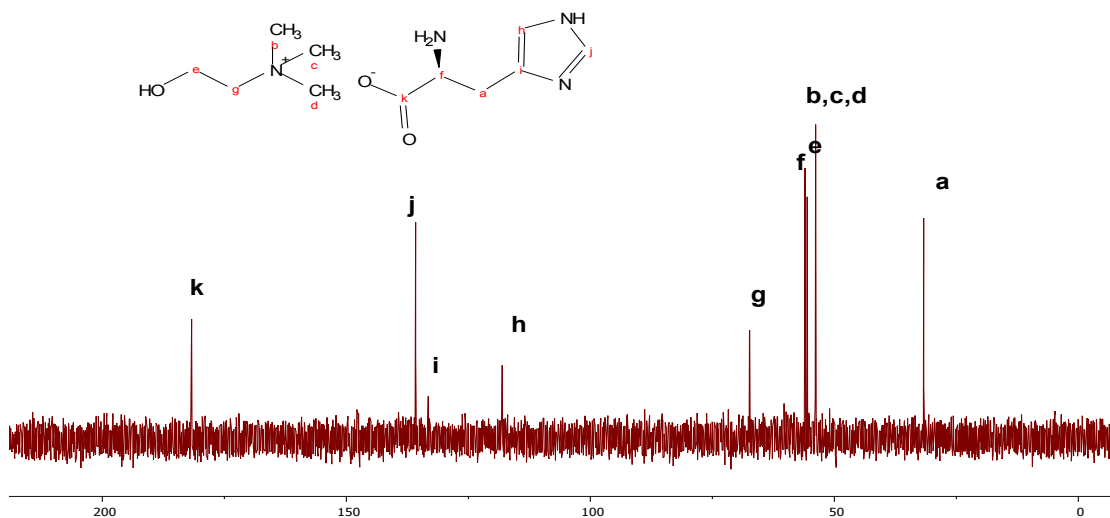
3. ^{13}C NMR spectra for amino acid ionic liquids.



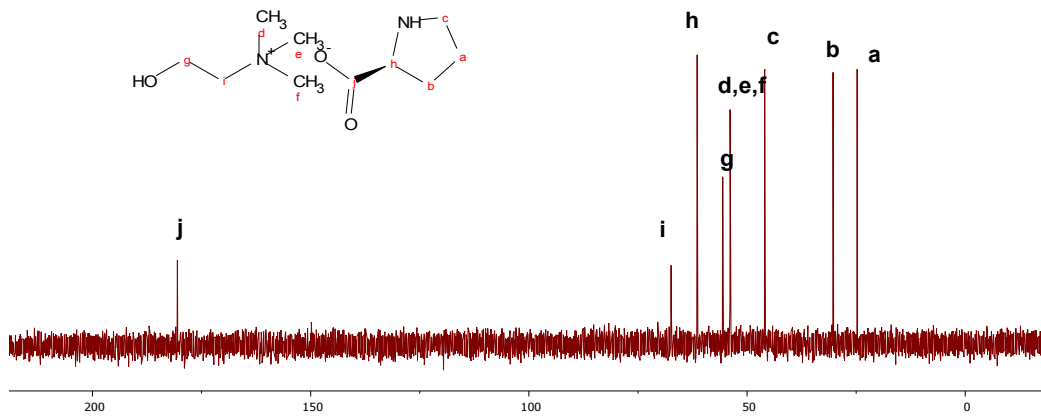
[CH][Glu]: ^{13}C NMR (600 MHz, D_2O , 25°C) δ =181.2, 174.5, 67.4, 55.6, 54.7, 53.8, 33.5, 26.9 ppm.



[CH][Gly]: ^{13}C NMR (600 MHz, D_2O , 25°C) $\delta=180.5, 67.4, 55.6, 53.8, 33.5, 44.3$ ppm.



[CH][His]: ^{13}C NMR (600 MHz, D_2O , 25°C) $\delta=181.7, 135.8, 67.4, 56.0, 55.6, 53.8, 31.7$ ppm.



[CH][Pro]: ^{13}C NMR (600 MHz, D_2O , 25°C) $\delta=180.6, 67.4, 61.4, 55.6, 53.8, 46.0, 30.3, 24.8$ ppm.

4. Figures and Tables for results part.

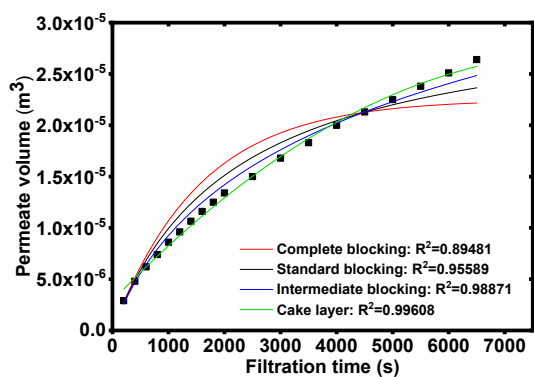


Figure S1. Evaluation of the predominant membrane fouling mechanisms at a constant pressure of 2 bar during immobilization.

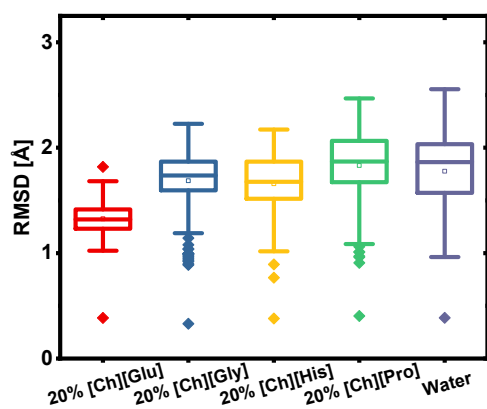


Figure S2: Statistical evaluation of the RMSD values for the $C\alpha$ backbone over an MD simulation time of 18.1 ns.

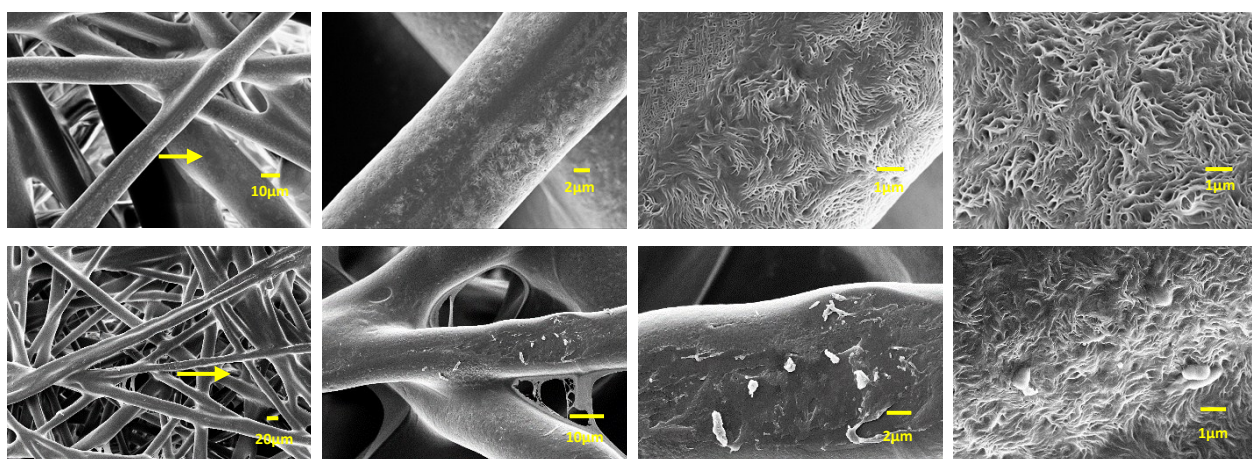






Figure S3. SEM images of Support layer (nonwoven polypropylene) before enzymes immobilization in the first line, and view of support layer after enzymes immobilization in the second line.

Table S1. Summary of membrane fouling models and mechanism under constant pressure filtration.

Models	Equations	Schematic description
Complete blocking	$V = \frac{V_0}{k_b} [1 - \exp(-k_b t)]$	
Standard blocking	$V = (V_0 t) \left(1 + \frac{V_0 k_s}{A_0} t\right)^{-1}$	
Intermediate blocking	$V = \frac{1}{k_i} \ln \left[\frac{1 + k_i V_0 t}{1 + k_i V_0 t} \right]$	
Cake layer	$V = \frac{1}{V_0 k_c} \left(\sqrt{1 + (2k_c V_0^2 t)} - 1 \right)$	

Nomenclature

V	filtrate volume, m ³	k _b	complete blocking constant, s ⁻¹
t	filtration time, s	k _s	standard blocking constant, m ⁻¹
V ₀	initial volumetric flowrate, m ³ /s	k _i	intermediate blocking constant, m ³
A ₀	initial membrane frontal area, m ²	k _c	cake filtration blocking constant, s m ⁻⁶

Table S2. Thermodynamic parameters determined.

Enzyme	Ligand	Solvent	ΔG (KJ/mol)
FDH	CO ₂	Water	-17.12
	CO ₂	20%[CH][Glu]+water	-18.75

Table S3. Densities used for the molecular dynamics simulations

Solvent	ρ [g/cm ³]	Weighted ρ [g/cm ³]
H ₂ O	0,997	0,7976
[Ch][Glu]	1,168	0,2336
[Ch][Gly]	1,156	0,2312
[Ch][His]	1,204	0,2408
[Ch][Pro]	1,138	0,2276

Table S4. Detailed analysis of distances between residues and amino acid residues involved in formation of the transition state. All numbers are given in Å.

Analyzed distances	Solvent system				H ₂ O	TS ^a
	20% [Ch][Glu]	20% [Ch][Gly]	20% [Ch][His]	20% [Ch][Pro]		
C4(NAD)-C(CO ₂)	3,596 ± 0,181	3,725 ± 0,251	4,069 ± 0,369	4,624 ± 0,505	17,990 ± 23,227	2,662 ± 0,064
Ht-C4(NAD)	1,085 ± 0,029	1,086 ± 0,029	1,089 ± 0,029	1,092 ± 0,028	1,088 ± 0,027	1,415 ± 0,032
Ht-C(CO ₂)	2,821 ± 0,182	3,034 ± 0,336	3,221 ± 0,412	3,880 ± 0,571	17,273 ± 23,271	1,304 ± 0,031
O8(NAD)-C7(NAD)	1,221 ± 0,022	1,224 ± 0,023	1,223 ± 0,021	1,220 ± 0,023	1,224 ± 0,023	1,266 ± 0,018
C7(NAD)-C3(NAD)	1,414 ± 0,024	1,421 ± 0,023	1,419 ± 0,025	1,419 ± 0,023	1,419 ± 0,023	1,491 ± 0,026
O2(CO ₂)-HD21(N119)	2,442 ± 0,386	4,271 ± 1,384	5,936 ± 1,910	7,029 ± 2,071	18,144 ± 22,442	1,978 ± 0,151

O2(CO2)-H(V93)	2,440 ± 0,305	4,440 ± 1,388	5,364 ± 1,618	6,509 ± 1,802	17,635 ± 21,940	2,034 ± 0,158
O1(CO2)-HH22(R258)	2,916 ± 0,459	3,326 ± 0,972	3,914 ± 1,007	4,439 ± 1,073	16,764 ± 21,351	2,461 ± 0,293
O1(CO2)-HH12(R258)	2,913 ± 0,489	3,070 ± 0,882	3,593 ± 0,917	3,732 ± 0,936	17,100 ± 21,522	2,048 ± 0,179
O2(CO2)-HH22(R258)	4,286 ± 0,337	3,786 ± 0,989	3,805 ± 0,925	4,259 ± 1,059	16,225 ± 21,709	3,770 ± 0,207
O2(CO2)-HH12(R258)	4,824 ± 0,337	3,739 ± 0,976	3,636 ± 0,945	3,688 ± 0,929	16,346 ± 21,960	4,270 ± 0,189
O1(CO2)-HE2(H311)	3,009 ± 0,717	3,892 ± 0,806	4,638 ± 1,362	6,069 ± 1,854	18,338 ± 22,006	2,381 ± 0,250
O8(NAD)-HE2(H311)	2,767 ± 0,461	2,802 ± 0,397	6,581 ± 2,042	8,654 ± 2,067	3,484 ± 0,913	2,165 ± 0,212
H92(NAD)-O(T256)	2,983 ± 0,549	2,084 ± 0,178	2,141 ± 0,218	2,139 ± 0,261	2,460 ± 0,666	1,898 ± 0,146
H91(NAD)-OD1(D282)	2,515 ± 0,492	2,714 ± 0,364	3,131 ± 0,681	3,397 ± 0,456	3,411 ± 0,835	2,361 ± 0,231
H91(NAD)-OD2(D282)	2,952 ± 0,488	2,670 ± 0,455	4,907 ± 0,956	5,186 ± 0,784	3,816 ± 1,253	2,412 ± 0,295
H91(NAD)-OG(S313)	2,824 ± 0,355	2,696 ± 0,314	3,077 ± 0,757	2,960 ± 0,618	3,159 ± 0,756	2,721 ± 0,217
HG(S313)-OD2(D282)	2,805 ± 0,164	2,692 ± 0,133	3,930 ± 0,600	4,211 ± 0,464	3,163 ± 0,778	1,751 ± 0,155
ND1(H311)-HE21(Q287)	4,627 ± 0,358	3,327 ± 0,734	3,829 ± 0,527	5,922 ± 0,593	3,516 ± 0,735	3,442 ± 0,159
ND1(H311)-HE22(Q287)	5,775 ± 0,300	3,763 ± 0,934	4,657 ± 0,626	6,561 ± 0,961	4,067 ± 1,000	1,862 ± 0,120

^a as reported by Castillo, et al. (J. Phys. Chem. B 2008, 112, 10012–10022)

- [1] S. De Santis, G. Masci, F. Casciotta, R. Caminiti, E. Scarpellini, M. Campetella, L. Gontrani, *Phys Chem Chem Phys* **2015**, *17*, 20687-20698.