

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### **A new chemo-enzymatic route to chiral 2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyrates by combining lactonase-mediated resolution with hydrogenation over Pd/C**

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1. Materials and Methods
2. Spectra for Relative Compounds

## 1. Materials and Methods

### 1.1 General Information

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruke 300 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  = 7.26; d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO,  $\delta$  = 2.5). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift ( $\delta$  ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), integration, and assignment. <sup>13</sup>C NMR data were collected on a 75 MHz spectrometer with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from the tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  = 77.0).

**1.2 Synthesis of 2-hydroxyl-4-butyrolactones 3** It was prepared according to procedures reported previously except that the step of separation by column chromatography was unnecessary.

**1.3 Generation of four reFPL variants** For reFPL1, the lactonase sequence with the signal peptide was inserted into plasmid pET28a; for reFPL2, the lactonase sequence with the signal peptide was inserted into plasmid pET24a; for reFPL3, the lactonase sequence without signal peptide was inserted into plasmid pET24a; for reFPL4, the lactonase sequence without signal peptide was inserted into plasmid pET28a. The lactonase gene with signal peptide has now been deposited in GenBank with an accession number of EU596535.

### 1.4 Amino acid sequence of FPL

With signal peptide:

“MPSSISVLAAGILVPVLGAVAAKLPPTAQIIDQKSFNVLKDVPPPAVANDSLVFTWPGVTEE  
SLVEKPFHVYDEEFYDVIGKDPSLTLIATSDTDPIFHEAVVWYPPTTEEVFFVQNAGAPAAAGT  
GLNKSSIIQKISLKEADEVRKGGKDEVKVTVDSDNPQVINPNGGTYYKGNIIFAGEGQGDD  
VPSALYLMNPLPPYNTTLLNNYFGRQFNSLNDVGINPRNGDLYFTDTLYGYLQDFRPVP  
GLRNQVYRYNFDTGAVTVVADDFTLPNGIGFGPDGKKVYVTDGTGIALGFYGRNLSSPASV  
YSFDVNQDGTQLQNRKTFAYVASFIPDGVHTDSKGRVYAGCGDGVHVWNPSGKLIGKIYT  
GTVAANFQFAGKGRMIITGQTKLFYVTLGASGPKLYD”

Without signal peptide:

“MAKL PSTAQIIDQKSFNVLKDVPPPAVANDSLVFTWPGVTEESLVEKPFHVYDEEFYDVIG  
KDPSLTHIATSDTDPIFHEAVVWYPPTTEEVFFVQNAGAPAAAGTGLNKSSIIQKISLKEADEV  
RKGKKDEVKVTVDSDNPQVINPNGGTYYKGNIIFAGEGQGDDVPSALYLMNPLPPYNTTLL  
NNYFGRQFNSLNDVGINPRNGDLYFTDTLYGYLQDFRPVGLRNQVYRYNFDTGAVT  
VVADDFTLPNGIGFGPDGKKVYVTDGTGIALGFYGRNLSSPASVYSFDVNQDGTQLQNRKTF  
AYVASFIPDGVHTDSKGRVYAGCGDGVHVWNPSGKLIGKIYTGTVAANFQFAGKGRMIIT  
GQTKLFYVTLGASGPKLYD”

**1.5 Expression of recombinant *Fusarium proliferatum* (reFPL) lactonase** FPL gene sequence was ligated to pET28a (or pET24a). The ligation mixture was introduced by transformation into *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) and then screening of clones containing the restriction fragment was performed. The resultant plasmid was designated as pET28a-FPL. The recombinant *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) containing pET28a-FPL was cultured aerobically at 37 °C in 50 ml LB medium until OD<sub>600</sub> reached 0.7, and then the cultures were immediately shifted to 15 °C. IPTG was added at a final concentration of 0.17 mM to induce the *lac* promoter. After further cultivation, the cells were harvested by centrifugation and washed thoroughly with physiological saline, and then were used for further studies.

**1.6 Enzyme assay** The standard assay mixture comprised of 2.5% (w/v) racemic pantolactone and appropriate amount of the cells with a final volume of 10.0 ml. The reaction was performed at 30 °C, and the pH was automatically controlled at 6.7-6.9 with 0.1 M NaOH. The hydrolysis rate of lactone was calculated based on the rate of NaOH titration. One unit of lactonase (1 IU) was defined as the amount of the enzyme that converted 1.0  $\mu$ mol of pantolactone into pantoic acid per minute under the above conditions.

**1.7 Typical procedure for resolution of substrates by recombinant *E. coli* cells** Appropriate amount of wet cells were re-suspended in 10 ml potassium phosphate buffer (KPB, 50 mM, pH 6.4) and the

enzyme activity of this aqueous solution was measured as 10.3 IU/100  $\mu$ l. General procedures were as following: To a 10 ml potassium phosphate buffer (KPB, 50 mM, pH 6.4) was added appropriate volume of this aqueous solution and 0.1 mmol of *cis*-3 (or *trans*-3) in 200  $\mu$ l methanol. This mixture in 100 ml flask was kept at 30°C and shaken at 180 rpm. The resolution process was monitored by chiral HPLC (AD-H or OJ-H columns) and terminated at appropriate time. (2*S*)-3 was extracted with ethyl acetate directly, while the solution containing (2*R*)-3 was worked up by acidification (pH 2.0, 2N HCl) and heating (60°C, 1 hour) after which the product was extracted with ethyl acetate.

### 1.8 Reaction process of resolution of *cis*-3 monitored by chiral HPLC

|        | 10 min                |                       |       | 20 min                |                       |       | 30 min                |                       |       | 60 min                |                       |       |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
|        | <i>Ee<sub>s</sub></i> | <i>Ee<sub>p</sub></i> | Conv. | <i>Ee<sub>s</sub></i> | <i>Ee<sub>p</sub></i> | Conv. | <i>Ee<sub>s</sub></i> | <i>Ee<sub>p</sub></i> | Conv. | <i>Ee<sub>s</sub></i> | <i>Ee<sub>p</sub></i> | Conv. |
| ReFPL1 | 74.9                  | >99                   | 42.8  | 95.4                  | 96.9                  | 49.6  | >99                   | 96.9                  | 50.6  | >99                   | 90.3                  | 52.5  |
| ReFPL2 | 49.6                  | >99                   | 33.2  | 76.9                  | 98.0                  | 44.0  | 89.2                  | 95.3                  | 48.3  | >99                   | 93.3                  | 51.7  |
| ReFPL3 | 70.8                  | 97.9                  | 42.0  | 93.9                  | 96.1                  | 49.4  | >99                   | 96.2                  | 51.0  | >99                   | 90.1                  | 52.6  |
| ReFPL4 | 57.0                  | 96.9                  | 37.0  | 85.2                  | 96.7                  | 46.8  | 94.5                  | 92.8                  | 50.5  | >99                   | 91.6                  | 52.2  |

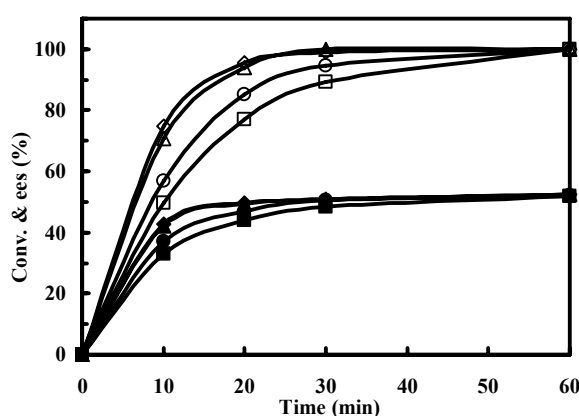


Figure 1. Reaction progress of *cis*-4-phenyl-2-hydroxyl-4-butyrolactone hydrolysis catalyzed by four reFPL variants. Open diamond *ee<sub>s</sub>* of reFPL1; Open square *ee<sub>s</sub>* of reFPL2; Open triangle *ee<sub>s</sub>* of reFPL3; Open circle *ee<sub>s</sub>* of reFPL4; Filled diamond conv. of reFPL1; Filled square conv. of reFPL2; Filled triangle conv. reFPL3; Filled circle conv. of reFPL4. Reaction condition: 10 mM substrate, 10 ml KPB buffer (50 mM, pH 6.4), 200  $\mu$ l MeCN, 30°C, 180 rpm. The amount of enzymes was controlled at 10 IU towards racemic pantolactone (substrate-to-catalyst ratio > 1/1).

**1.9 Preparation of (S)-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyric acid** Appropriate amount of wet cells were resuspended in 10 ml potassium phosphate buffer (KPB, 50 mM, pH 6.4). To 500 ml water was added appropriate volume of this aqueous solution and 20.0 g of *cis*-/*trans*-3 in the mixture in 150 ml MeCN. This mixture in 1 l beaker was kept in room temperature and stirred. The pH was automatically controlled at 6.3~6.5 with 0.1 M NaOH. The resolution was monitored by HPLC (AD-H column) and terminated when *ee* value of *cis*-(2*S*,4*S*)-3 reached >99% (The rate of hydrolysis of *cis*-lactone was slower than that of *trans*-lactone). The biocatalyst was centrifuged and the supernatant was extracted with ethyl acetate directly. Concentration of this organic layer afforded 6.5 g of (2*S*)-3 as yellow solid.

The yellow solid was dissolved in 100 ml acetate. To this solution was added 5% Pd/C and submitted to hydrogenation at room temperature and 1 atm for overnight. Then this mixture was concentrated under vacuum to remove acetate. The target product (S)-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyric acid was then re-crystallized from 1,2-dichloroethane (5.7 g).

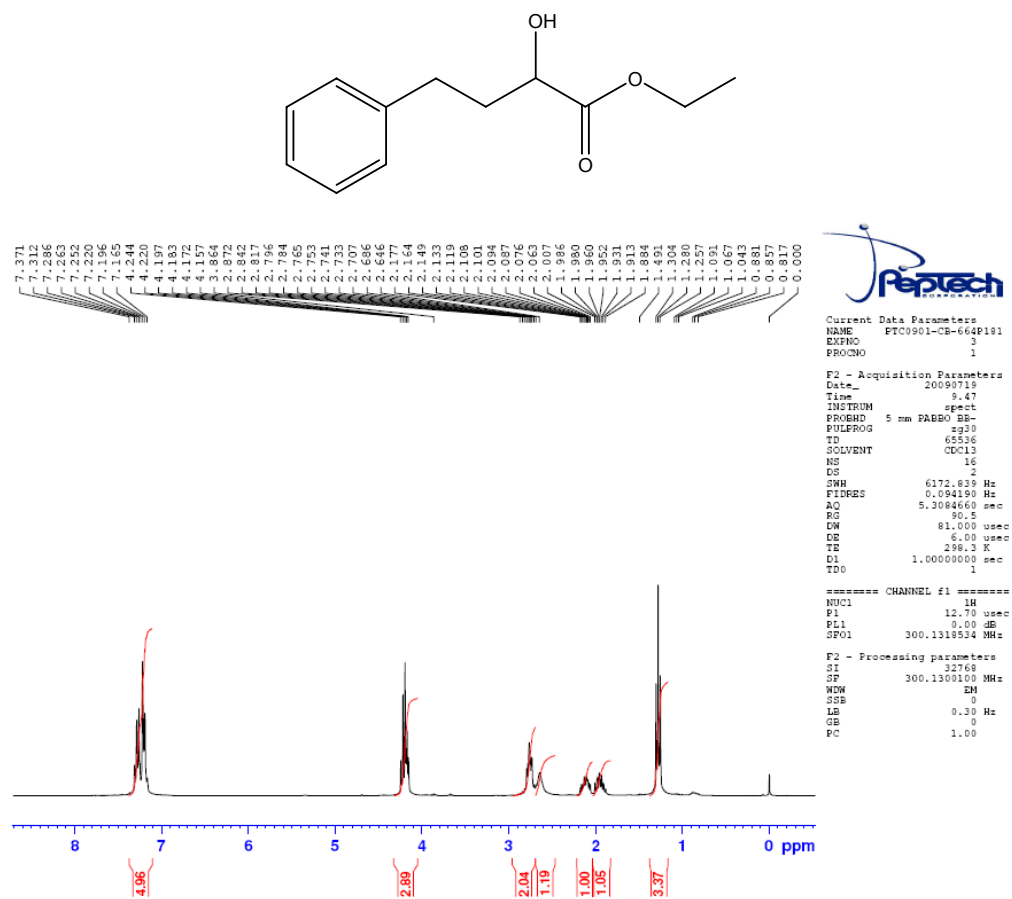
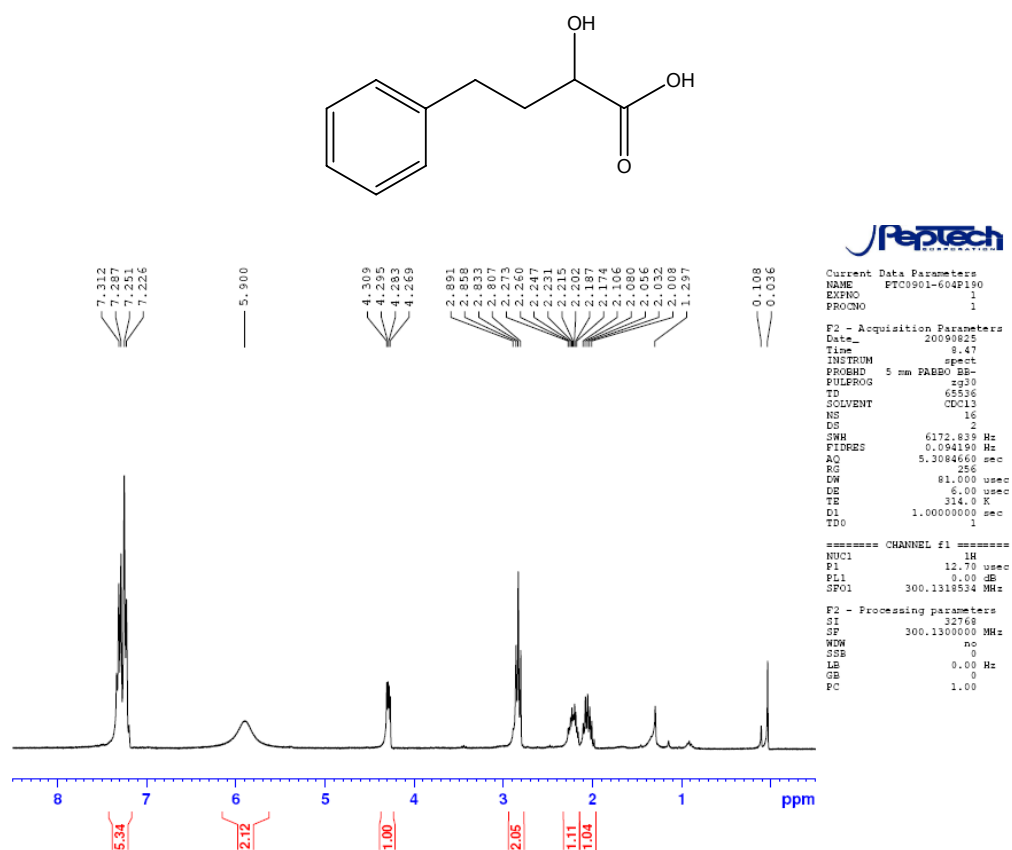
**1.10 Preparation of (R)-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyric acid** Appropriate amount of wet cells were re-suspended in 10 ml potassium phosphate buffer (KPB, 50 mM, pH 6.4). To 500 ml water was added appropriate volume of this aqueous solution and 20.0 g of *cis*-3 in 150 ml MeCN. This mixture was kept in room temperature and stirred. The pH was automatically controlled at 6.2~6.4 with 0.1 M  $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The resolution was terminated when conversion reached around 30%. The biocatalyst was

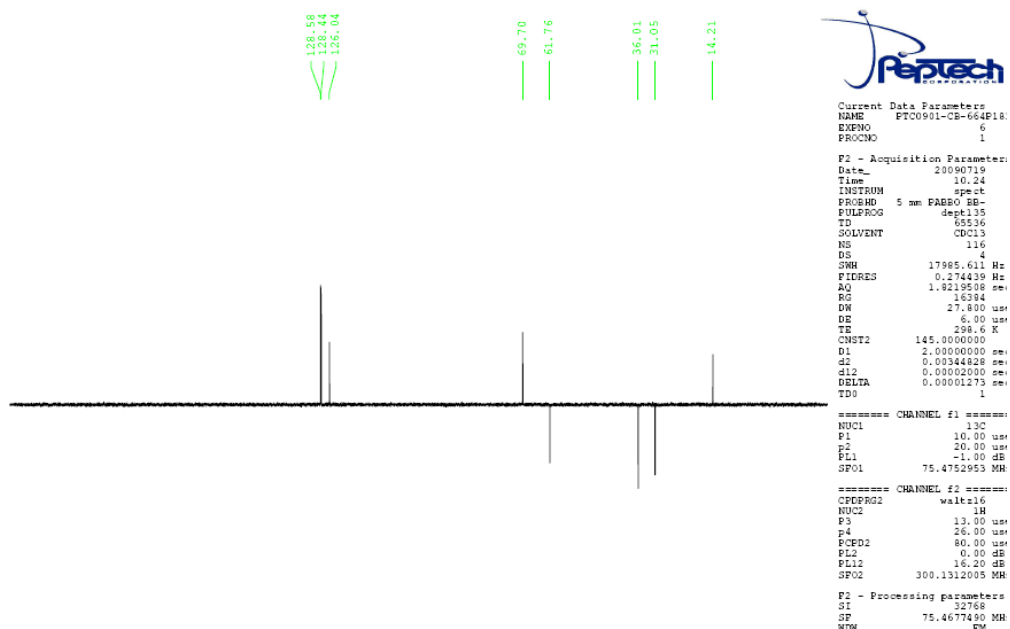
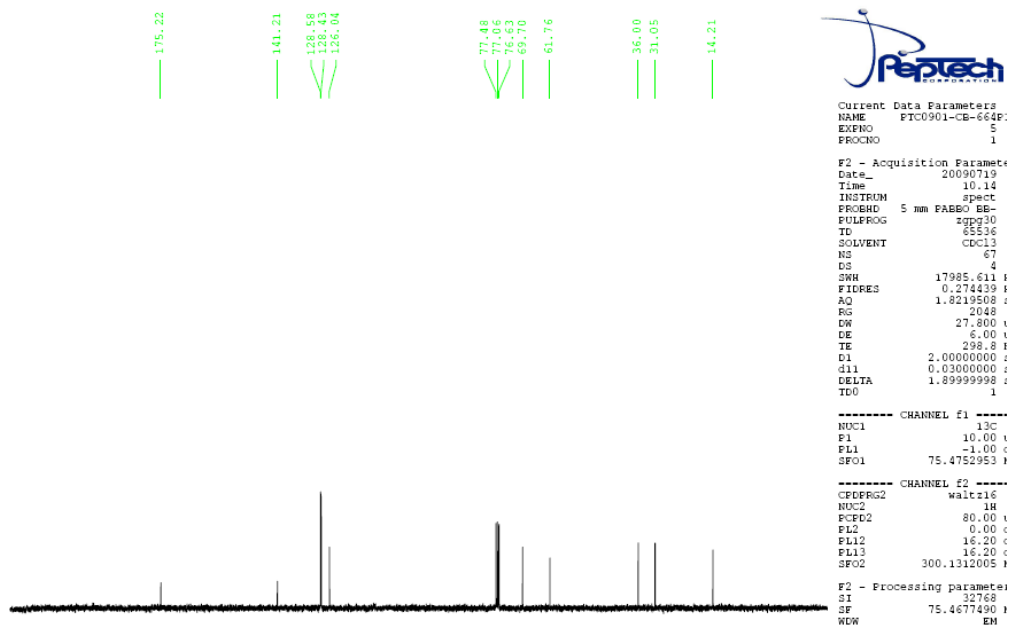
centrifuged and the supernatant was concentrated in vacuum to remove MeCN and then extracted with ethyl acetate to remove the (2*S*)-**3** completely. While (2*R*)-**3** in this aqueous layer was acidified and heated, after which the product was extracted with ethyl acetate to afford 7.1 g of solid.

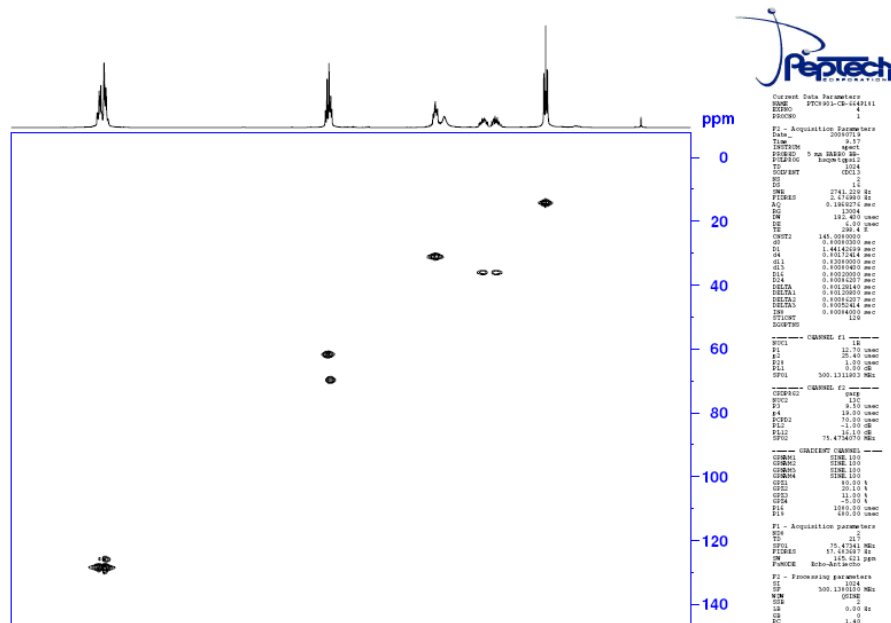
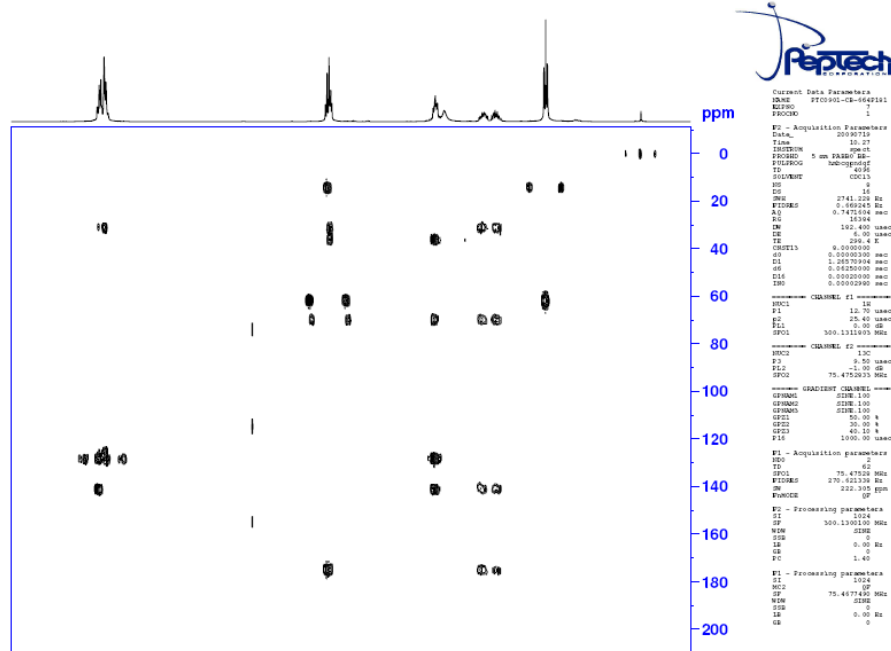
The solid was dissolved in 100 ml acetate. To this solution was added 5% Pd/C and submitted to hydrogenation at room temperature and 1 atm for overnight. Then this mixture was concentrated under vacuum to remove acetate. The target product (*R*)-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyric acid was then recrystallized from 1,2-dichloroethane (4.7 g). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.009-2.106 (m, 1H), 2.174-2.273 (m, 1H), 2.807-2.891 (m, 2H), 4.269-4.309 (dd, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.9 (br, 2H), 7.226-7.312 (m, 5H).

**1.11 Typical procedure for ethyl 2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyric acid** To a stirred 250 ml round-bottom flask, crude compound **4** (100 mg) in 50 ml EtOH was added, followed by Me<sub>3</sub>SiCl (10 ml) in one portion at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 24 h and then concentrated under vacuum to give yellow oil. The separation of the target compounds was done by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether:ethyl acetate = 5:1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.257-1.304 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.884-2.007 (m, 1H), 2.063-2.177 (m, 1H), 2.646 (br, 1H), 2.707-2.796 (m, 2H), 4.157-4.244 (m, 3H), 7.165-7.371 (m, 5H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 14.21, 31.05, 36.00, 61.76, 69.70, 126.04, 128.43, 128.58, 141.21, 175.22.

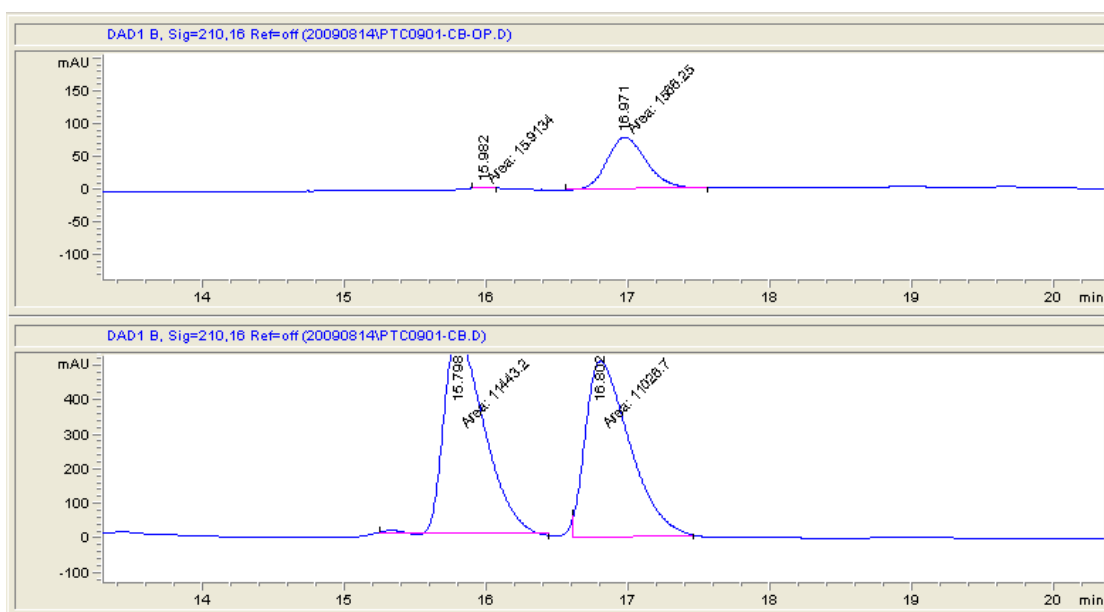
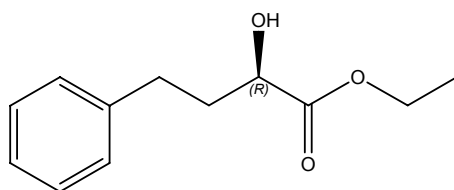
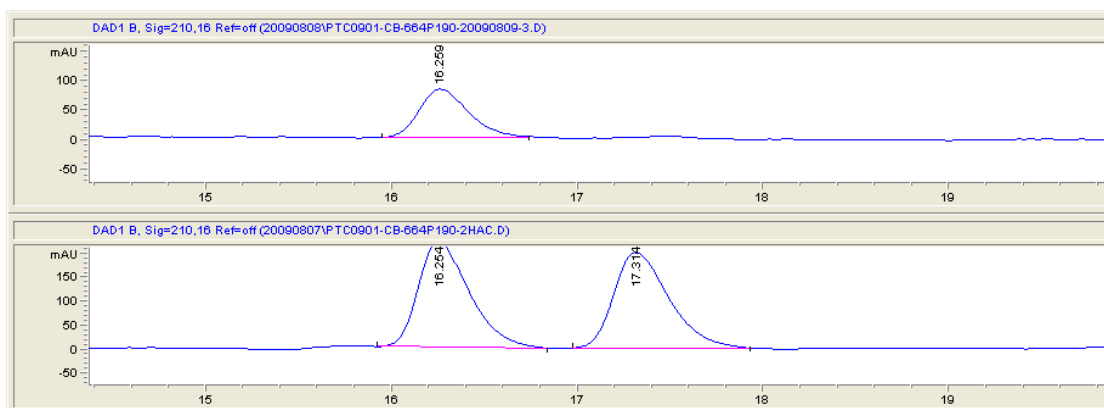
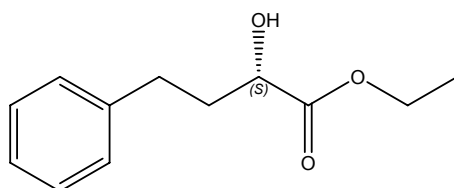
## 2.1 NMR Spectra for Relative Compounds







## 2.2 HPLC Spectra for Relative Compounds



| # | Time   | Area    | Height | Width  | Area%  | Symmetry |
|---|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 15.798 | 11712.3 | 580.7  | 0.3362 | 50.362 | 0.52     |
| 2 | 16.802 | 11543.9 | 513.3  | 0.3404 | 49.638 | 0.49     |

| # | Time   | Area   | Height | Width  | Area%  | Symmetry |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 15.982 | 15.9   | 1.9    | 0.1415 | 1.006  | 0.89     |
| 2 | 16.971 | 1566.2 | 79.4   | 0.3286 | 98.994 | 0.778    |