

Engineering a Homochiral Metal-Organic Framework Based on Amino Acid for Enantioselective Separation

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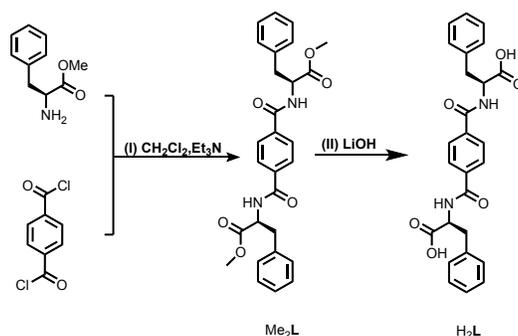
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1. Materials and general procedures.

All of the chemicals are commercially available and used without any further purification. NMR data were collected on an Agilent VNMRS-600 spectrometer. The IR (KBr pellet) spectrum was recorded (400-4000 cm^{-1} region) on a Nicolet Magna 750 FTIR spectrometer. Electrospray ionization mass spectra (ES-MS) were recorded on a Finnigan LCQ mass spectrometer using MeOH as mobile phase. Single-crystal XRD data for (S)-**1** were collected several times at 100 K at NFPS (Shanghai) synchrotron radiation on BL17B beamline using $\lambda = 0.65247 \text{ \AA}$ for several times, and the best dataset was chosen to be indexed, integrated and scaled using the APEX3 program. The structure of (S)-**1** was solved by the direct methods with SHELXS-2018 and refined with SHELXL-2018 using *OLEX 2-1.2*. All the hydrogen atoms attached to the ligand were placed in calculated positions and refined using a riding model. Contributions to scattering due to these highly disordered guest molecules in **1** were removed using the SQUEEZE subroutine of the PLATON software package. The structure was then refined again using the resulting new HKL file. **1** can be best formulated as $[(\text{Zn}_4\text{O})_2(\text{L})_6(\text{bpy})_3]$, on the basis of single-crystal diffraction, IR spectra and thermogravimetric analyses (TGA). Crystal data and details of the data collection are given in Table S1, while the selected bond distances and angles are presented in Tables S2. CCDC number of **1** is 1968168, which contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif. Thermogravimetric analyses of **1** was carried out in a nitrogen atmosphere with a heating rate of 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ on a TGA-50 thermogravimetric analyzer. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) data were collected on a DMAX2500 diffractometer using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The simulated powder pattern was calculated using Mercury based on single crystal diffraction data of **1**. The circular dichroism (CD) spectra were recorded on a J-800 spectropolarimeter. The date of dye absorption experiment was recorded on an Agilent Technologies carry UV/Vis Spectrometer. Analytical high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on an Agilent Technologies 1260 Infinity II with UV detection. Analytical ChiralCel OD-H/OJ-H/AS-H column (4.6 mm \times 25 cm) from Daicel were used.

2. Synthesis

2.1 Synthesis of H₂L



2.1 Synthesis of Me₂L.

A mixture of Et₃N (16.8 mL, 120 mmol) and *L*-phenylalanine methyl ester (17.9 g, 100 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes, then a solution of terephthaloyl chloride 42.4 g (210 mmol) in 50 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ was added slowly. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 8 hours. After the reaction, the mixture was poured into water (100 mL) and washed by 2M HCl and saturated solution of NaHCO₃, respectively. The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, and then concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was further purified by flash chromatography over silica gel, which afforded 46.3 g Me₂L with ca. 95% yield based on *L*-phenylalanine methyl ester.

2.2 Synthesis of H₂L.

Me₂L (20.0 g, 41.0 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (4.3 g, 102.5 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture solvent of THF (40 mL), MeOH (10 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 8 h. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was diluted with H₂O and then acidified with 2M HCl. The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water, and dried in air to afford 16.3 g of white solid of H₂L in a ca. 98%.

2.3 Synthesis of (S)-**1** and (R)-**1**.

A mixture of Zn(CH₃COO)₂·2H₂O (18.3 mg, 0.10 mmol), (S)-H₂L (23 mg, 0.05 mmol) and bipyridine (7.8 mg, 0.05 mmol) was placed in a glass vial containing DMA (5 mL), H₂O (5 mL) and EtOH (5 mL). The vial was sealed tightly and heated at 80 °C for one day. Colorless triangular prism-like crystals of (S)-**1** were formed, washed with acetone, and dried in air. Yield: 23.6 mg, ~75% based on H₂L. The synthesis process of (R)-**1** is the same as that of (S)-**1**, except the ligand (R)-H₂L is instead by (S)-H₂L.

3. Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **1**.

Identification code	(S)-1
Empirical formula	C ₉₃ H ₇₈ N ₉ O ₁₉ Zn ₄
Formula weight	1887.12
Temperature (K)	100
Wavelength (Å)	0.65247
Crystal system, space group	Trigonal, P321
Unit cell dimensions	a = 25.6587(8) Å alpha = 90 deg. b = 25.6587(8) Å beta = 90 deg. c = 10.1334(5) Å gamma = 120 deg.
Volume	5777.7(5) Å ³
Z, Calculated density	2, 1.085 mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.697 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	1942
θ range for data collection (°)	2.497 to 27.869
Limiting indices	-36 ≤ h ≤ 36, -36 ≤ k ≤ 36, -14 ≤ l ≤ 14
Reflections collected Independent reflections	103649 / 11693 [R(int) = 0.0872]
Completeness to theta Refinement method	98.7 %
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	11693 / 58 / 412
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.066
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0663, wR2 = 0.1837
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0739, wR2 = 0.1905
Absolute structure parameter	0.079(7)

4. Table S2. Selected Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for 1.

Zn(2)-O(7)	1.9481(1)
Zn(2)-O(6)#1	1.981(3)
Zn(2)-O(2)#2	2.209(3)
Zn(2)-O(5)#3	2.056(3)
Zn(2)-N(3)	2.077(4)
Zn(1)-O(7)	1.959(4)
Zn(1)-O(1)#4	1.974(3)
Zn(1)-O(1)#2	1.974(3)
Zn(1)-O(1)	1.974(3)

O(7)-Zn(2)-O(6)#1	111.77(1)
O(7)-Zn(2)-O(2)#2	88.70(1)
O(7)-Zn(2)-O(5)#3	101.69(1)
O(7)-Zn(2)-N(3)	151.30(1)
O(6)#1-Zn(2)-O(2)#2	93.20(1)
O(6)#1-Zn(2)-O(5)#3	102.24(2)
O(6)#1-Zn(2)-N(3)	94.37(1)
O(2)#2-Zn(2)-Zn(1)	62.49(9)
O(5)#3-Zn(2)-Zn(1)	114.87(1)
O(5)#3-Zn(2)-O(2)#2	156.43(2)
O(5)#3-Zn(2)-N(3)	83.29(1)
O(7)-Zn(1)-O(1)	106.89(1)
O(7)-Zn(1)-O(1)#2	106.88(1)
O(1)#4-Zn(1)-O(1)#2	111.93(9)
O(1)#4-Zn(1)-O(1)	111.93(9)
O(1)-Zn(1)-O(1)#2	111.93(9)
Zn(2)#4-O(7)-Zn(2)	112.78(1)
Zn(2)#4-O(7)-Zn(2)#2	112.78(1)
Zn(2)#2-O(7)-Zn(2)	112.78(1)
Zn(2)-O(7)-Zn(1)	105.92(1)
Zn(2)#4-O(7)-Zn(1)	105.92(1)
Zn(2)#2-O(7)-Zn(1)	105.92(1)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

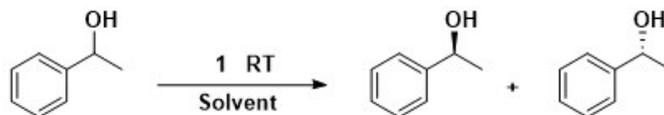
#1 $x-y+1, -y+1, -z+1$ #2 $-y+1, x-y+1, z$

#3 $-x, -x+y, -z+1$ #4 $-x+y, -x+1, z$

5. Experimental procedure for chiral adsorption and separation.

5.1 General procedure for adsorption and separation: We have initially optimized separation condition including solvents and concentration by selecting 1-phenylethanol as a model substrate (Table S3). Then, solvent-exchanged sample of (S)-**1** (50 mg) was immersed in a solution of indicated racemic analyte in acetone for 8h at room temperature. After this, the solid sample was filtered, washed thoroughly with methanol to remove the analyte on the surface, and then soaked in acetone to extract the encapsulated guests. Optical purity of desorbed analytes was determined by HPLC with different Chiralcel column (4.6mm×25 cm). The results are summarized in Table S3.

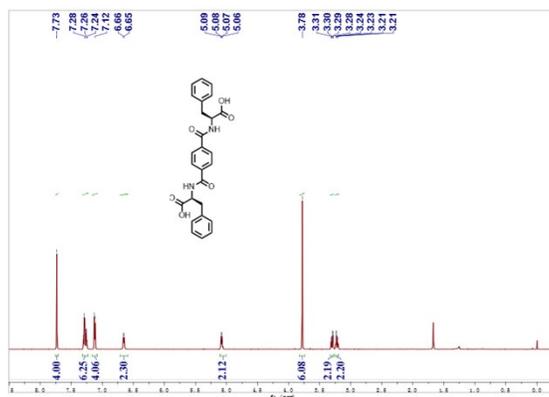
Table S3. Optimization of the separation conditions at room temperature.

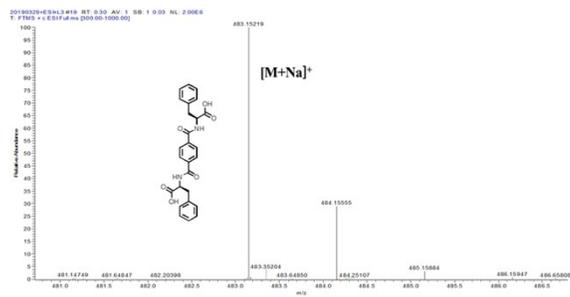


Entry	Solvent	Solvent volume (mL)	Substrate loading (mg)	ee (%) ^b
1	THF	5	15	36.0
2	EtOH	5	15	37.7
3	MeOH	5	15	39.5
4	CH ₃ CN	5	15	53.2
5	CH ₂ Cl ₂	5	15	77.7
6	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	5	15	94.2
7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	5	5	99.8
8	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	5	10	99.8
9	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	5	20	84.3
10	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	5	25	76.7
11	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	5	30	54.5

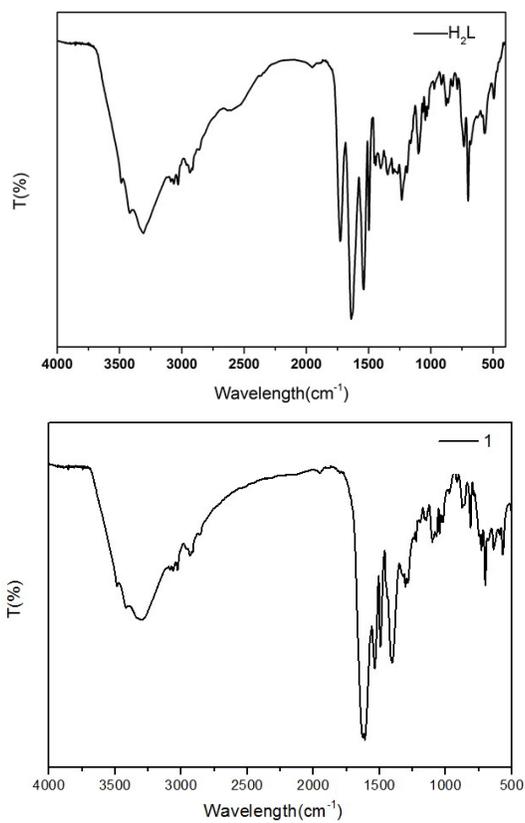
5.2 The procedure for the separation of (±)-ibuprofen: An empty glass column with an inner diameter of ca. 0.5 cm was packed with ca. 360 mg (S)-1. Then, racemic (±)-ibuprofen (6.3 mg, 30 μmol) was filled on the top of the packed material. After this, 80 mL acetone was served as eluent to run through the packed column. The resulting eluent at every 8 mL was collected separately and analyzed by HPLC. The experimental setup and HPLC results are shown in Fig S15.

6. Figure S1. NMR spectra and mass spectra of H₂L.

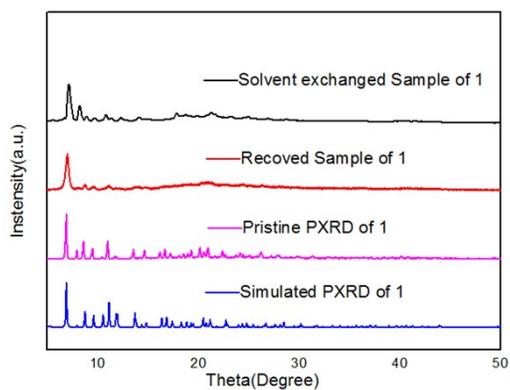




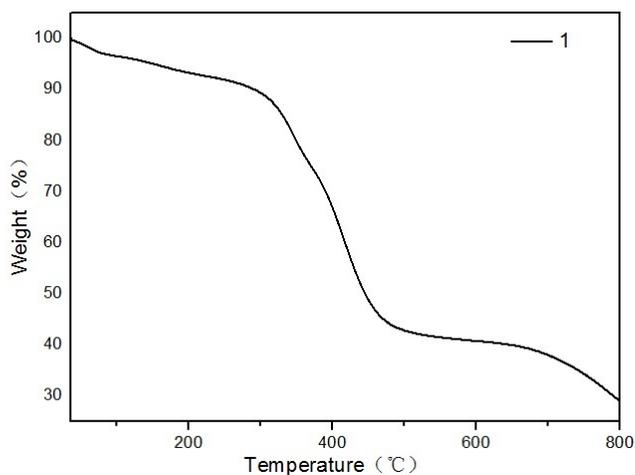
7. Figure S2. IR spectra of H_2L and 1.



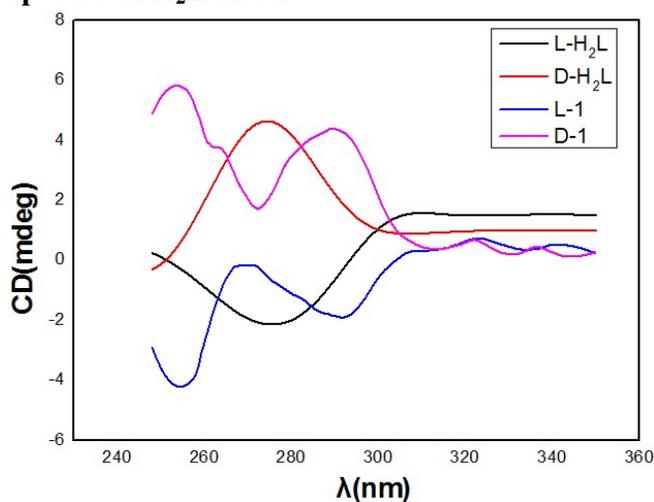
8. Figure S3. PXRD patterns of 1.



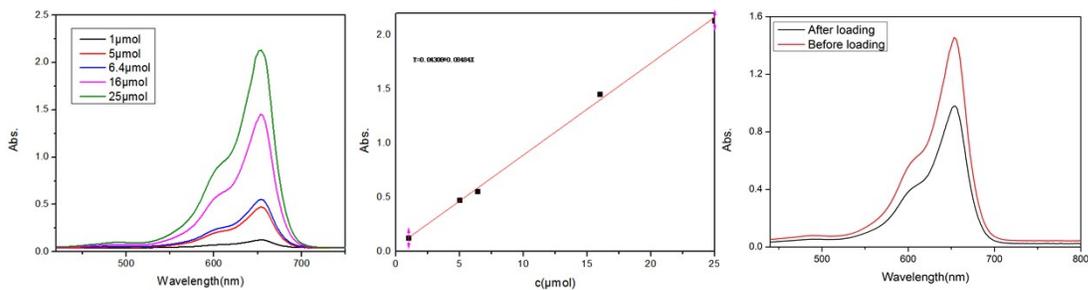
9. Figure S4. TGA curves of 1.



10. Figure S5. CD spectra of H₂L and 1.



11. Figure S6. The result of methylene blue adsorption by 1.



$$n(\text{MB}) = V \times (c_{\text{before}} - c_{\text{after}}) = 2 \text{ mL} \times 1.012 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} = 2.024 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol};$$

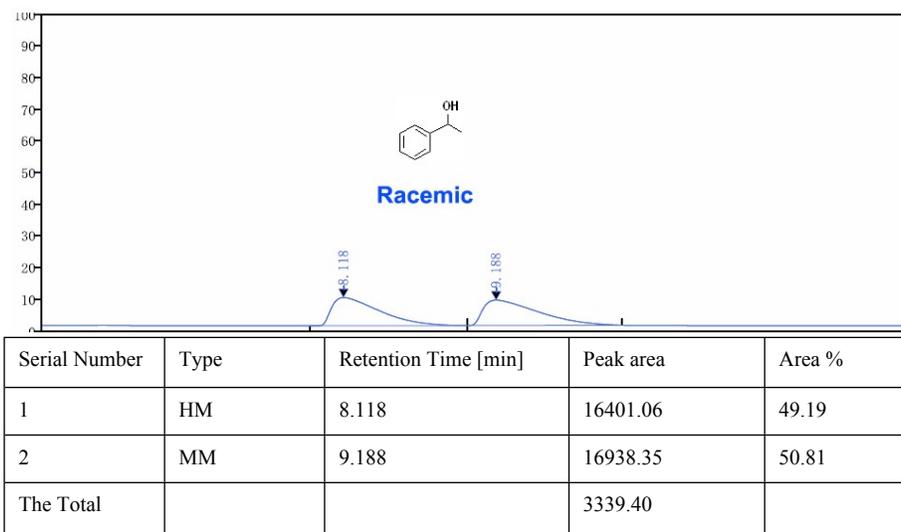
$$n((\text{S})\text{-1}) = m/M = 5.4 \text{ mg}/M = 2.86 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol};$$

$$n(\text{MB}) : n((\text{S})\text{-1}) = 1.41$$

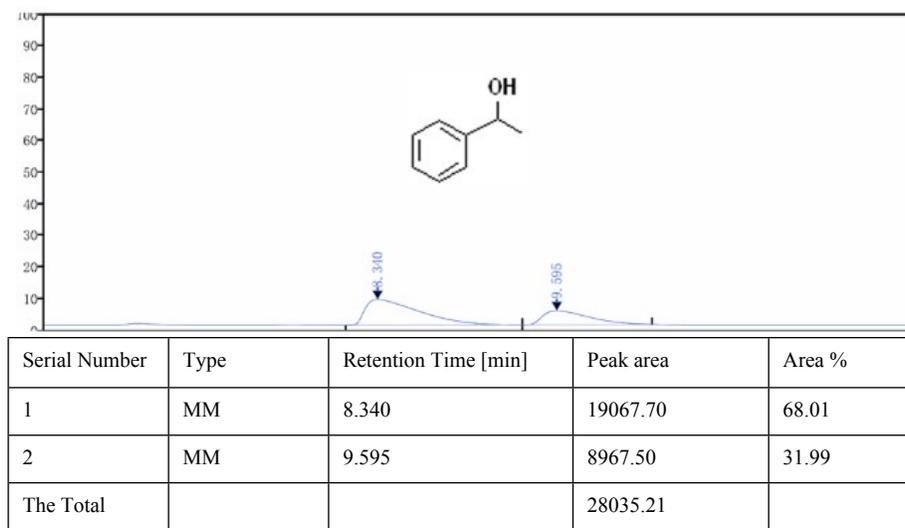
12. Figure S7. HPLC results of enantioseparation of secondary alcohols with (S)-1 as adsorbent.

HPLC results of screening conditions for the separation of 1-phenylethanol with (S)-1 (Table S3).

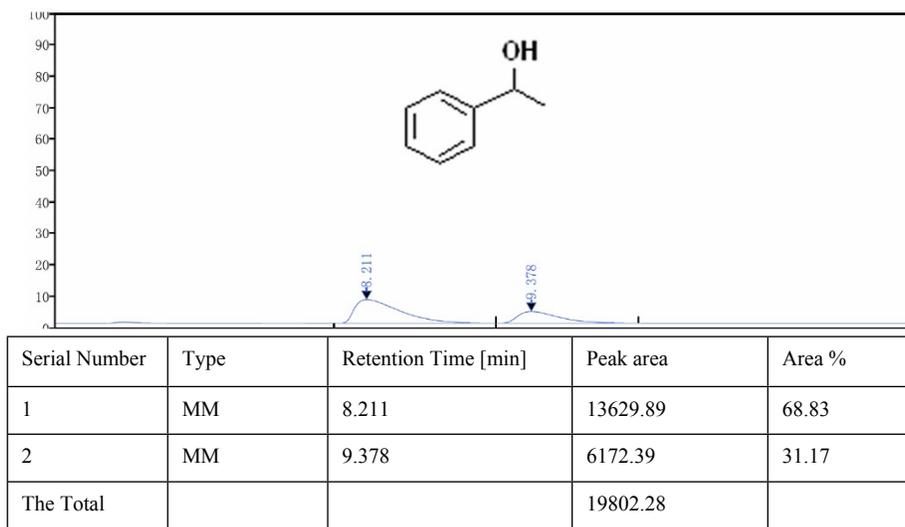
Racemic 1-phenylethanol: ChiralCel OJ-H column; hexane/*i*-PrOH =93/7, flow rate=1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R =8.118 min, t_R =9.188 min.



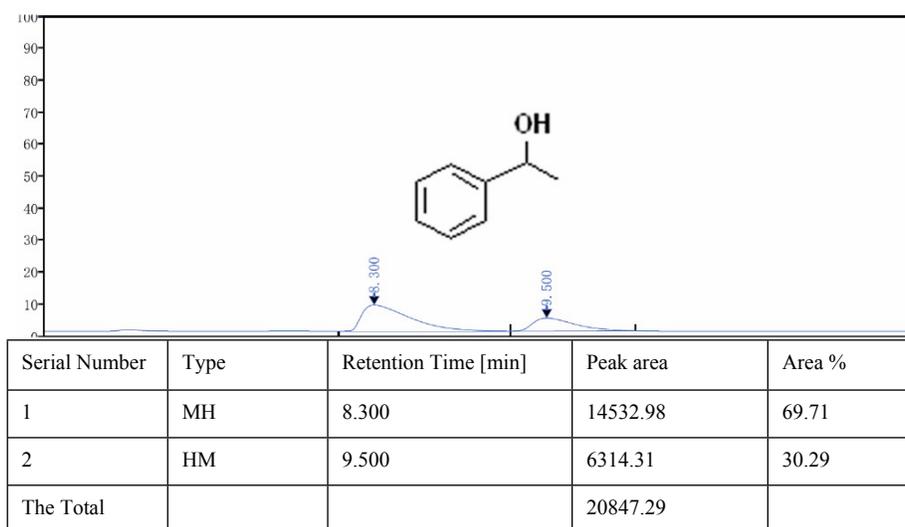
1-phenylethanol (Entry 1 in Table S3):



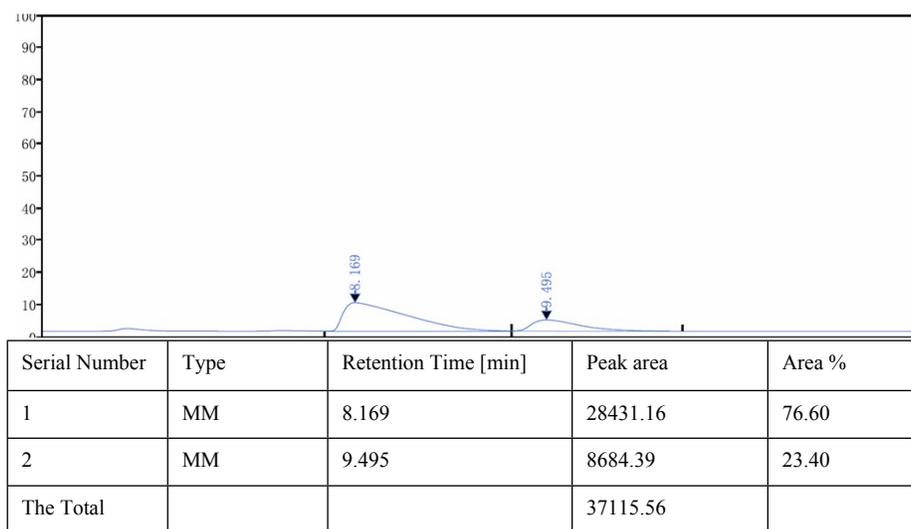
1-phenylethanol (Entry 2 in Table S3):



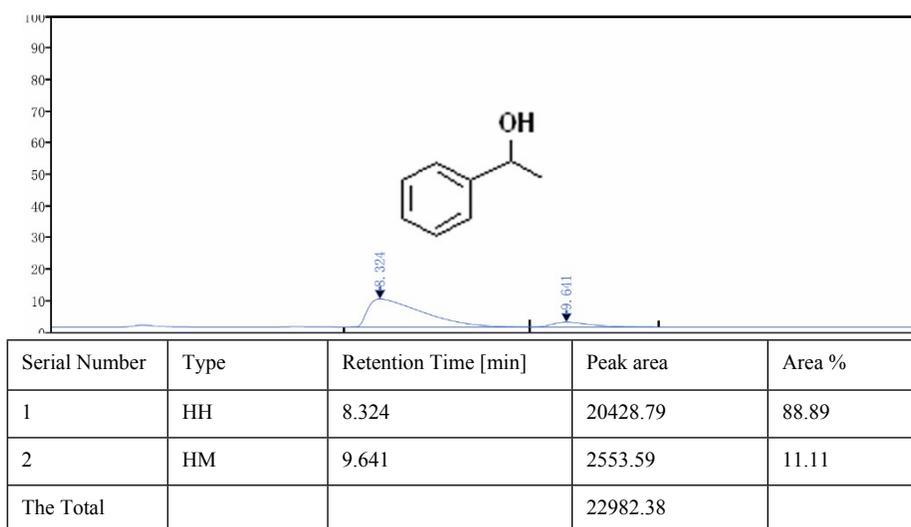
1-phenylethanol (Entry 3 in Table S3):



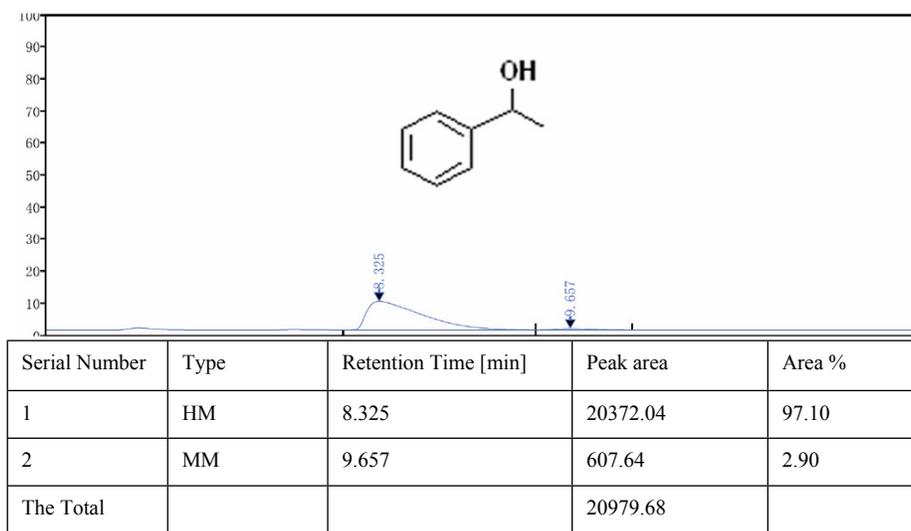
1-phenylethanol (Entry 4 in Table S3):



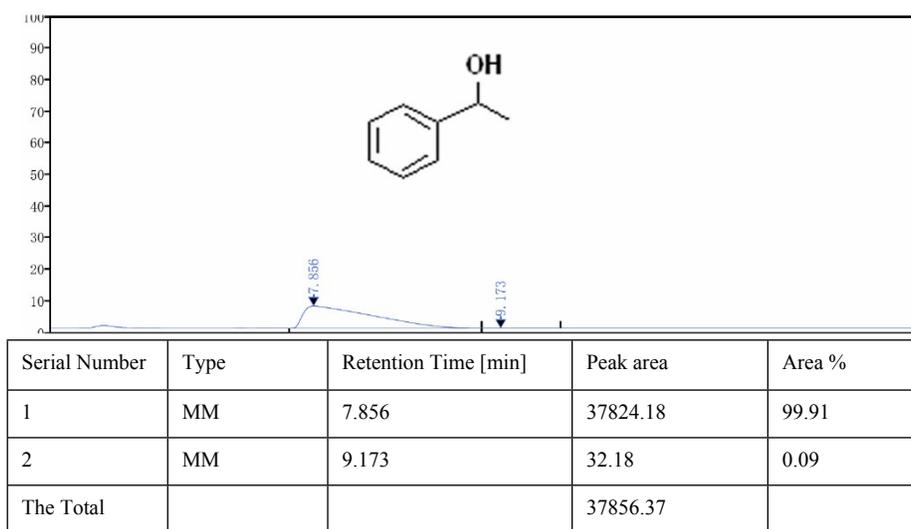
1-phenylethanol (Entry 5 in Table S3):



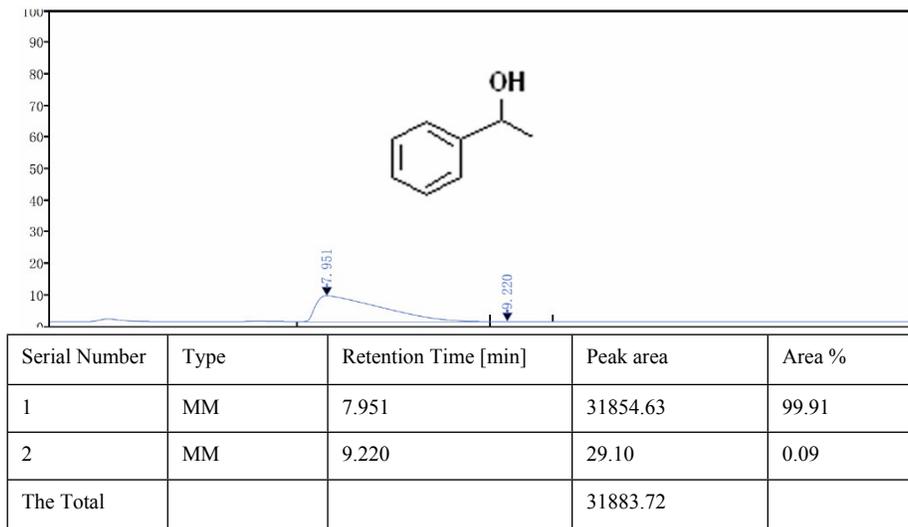
1-phenylethanol (Entry 6 in Table S3):



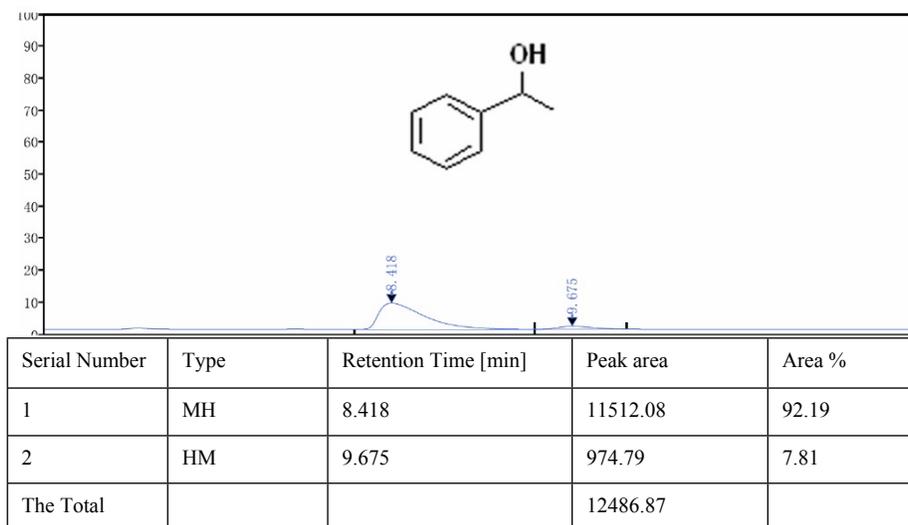
1-phenylethanol (Entry 7 in Table S3):



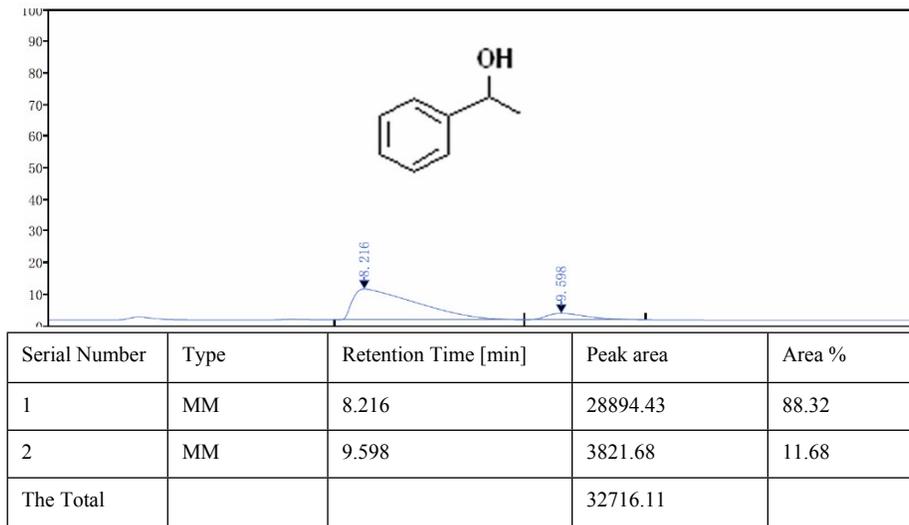
1-phenylethanol (Entry 8 in Table S3):



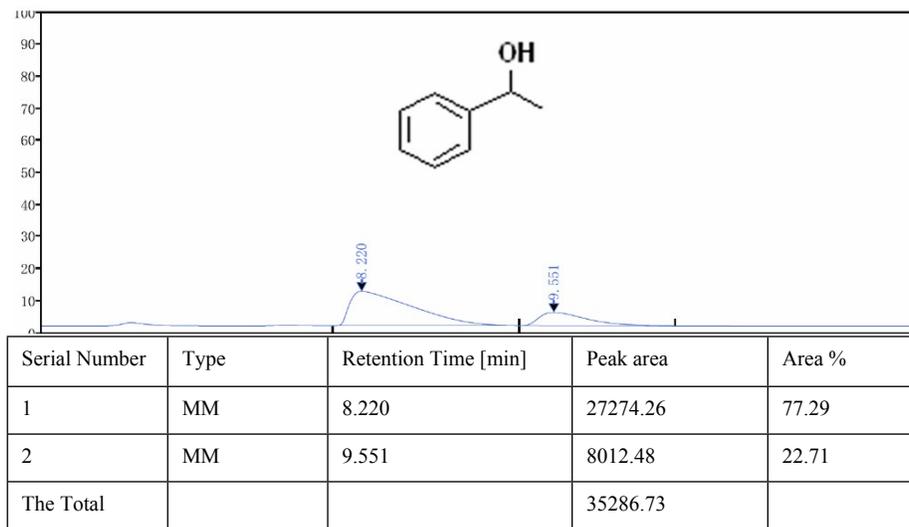
1-phenylethanol (Entry 9 in Table S3):



1-phenylethanol (Entry 10 in Table S3):



1-phenylethanol (Entry 11 in Table S3):



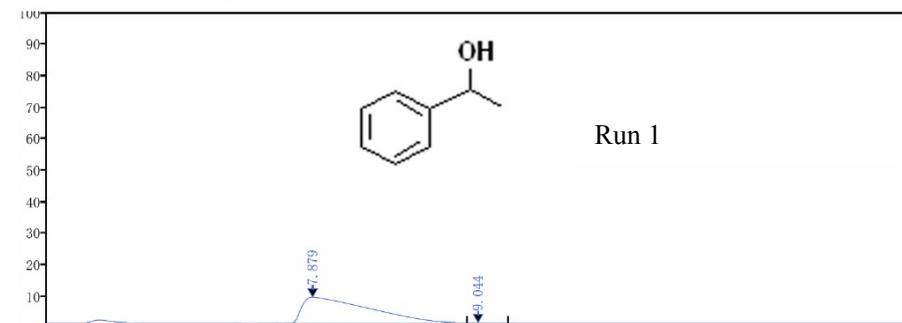
The HPLC results of enantioseparation of 1-phenylethanol and its derivatives with (S)-**1**.

Racemic 1-phenylethanol: ChiralCel OJ-H column; hexane/*i*-PrOH =93/7, flow rate=1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R =8.118 min, t_R =9.188 min.

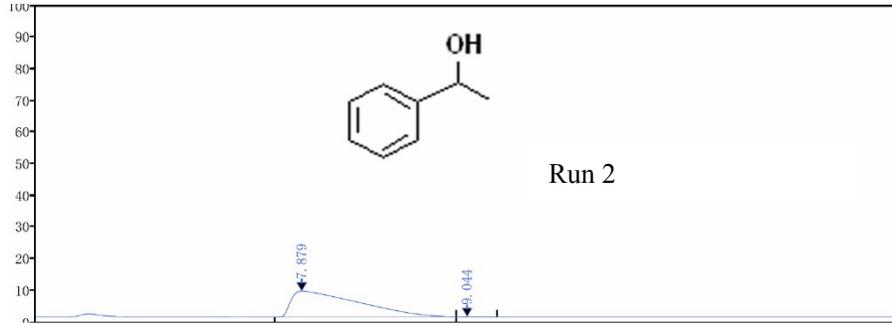


Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	HM	8.118	16401.06	49.19
2	MM	9.188	16938.35	50.81
The Total			33339.40	

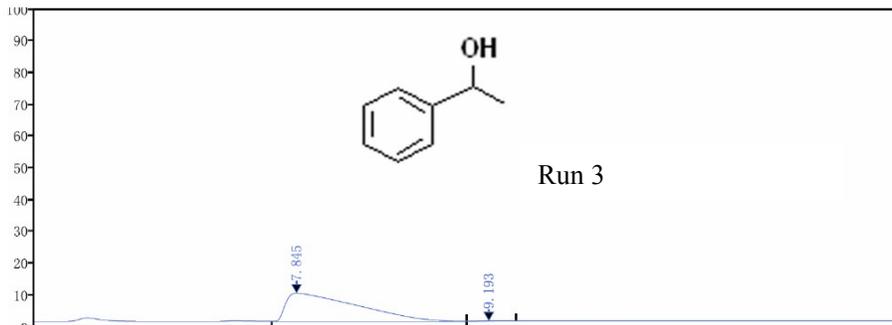
1-phenylethanol (**1a'** in Figure 2):



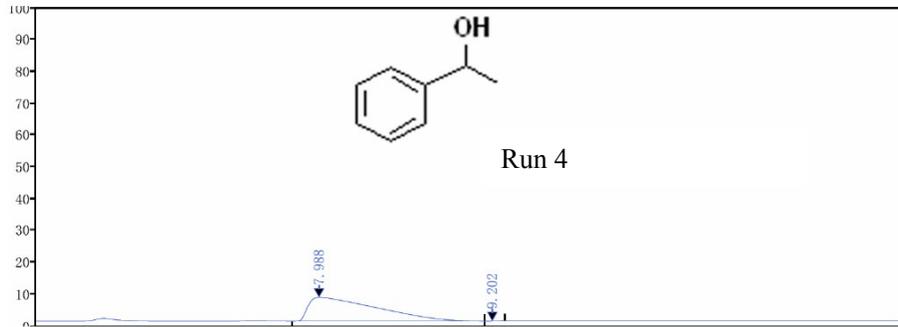
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.879	35279.46	99.91
2	MM	9.044	33.30	0.09
The Total			35312.76	



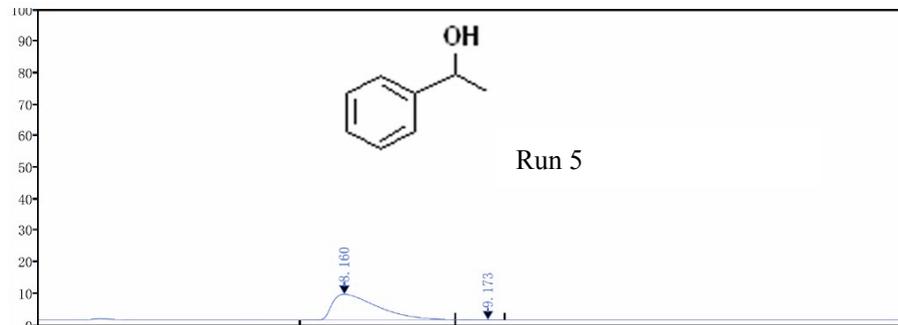
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.900	35888.87	99.66
2	MM	9.269	123.77	0.34
The Total			36012.64	



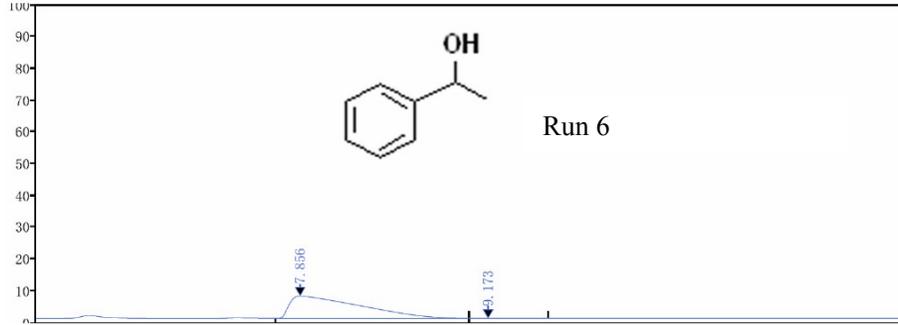
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.845	38377.58	99.74
2	MM	9.193	99.40	0.26
The Total			38476.99	



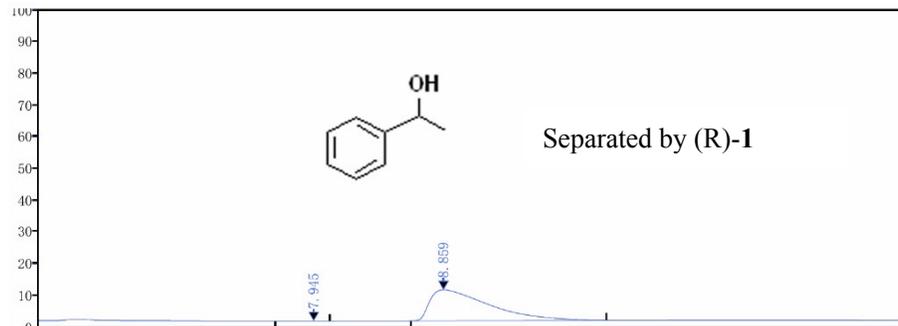
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.988	35302.30	99.96
2	MM	9.202	15.62	0.04
The Total			35317.93	



Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	8.160	13609.18	99.73
2	MM	9.173	37.47	0.27
The Total			13646.65	

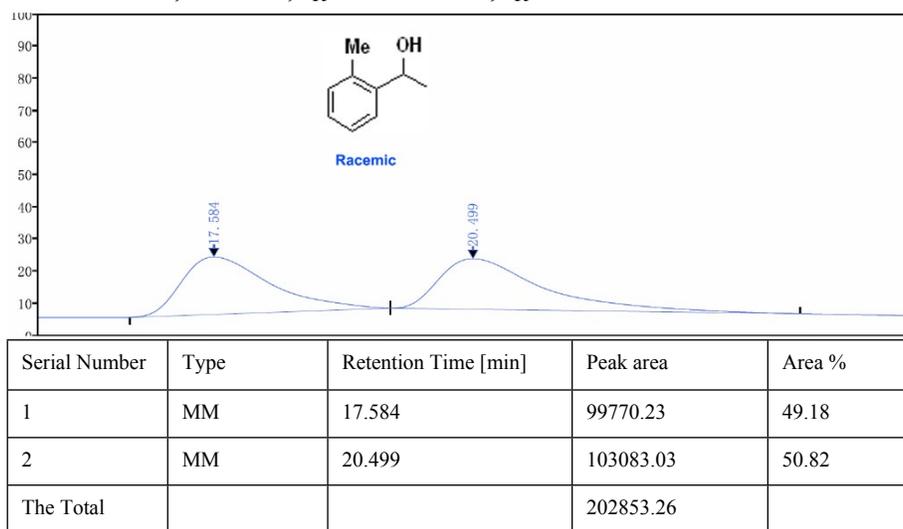


Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.856	37824.18	99.91
2	MM	9.173	32.18	0.09
The Total			37856.37	

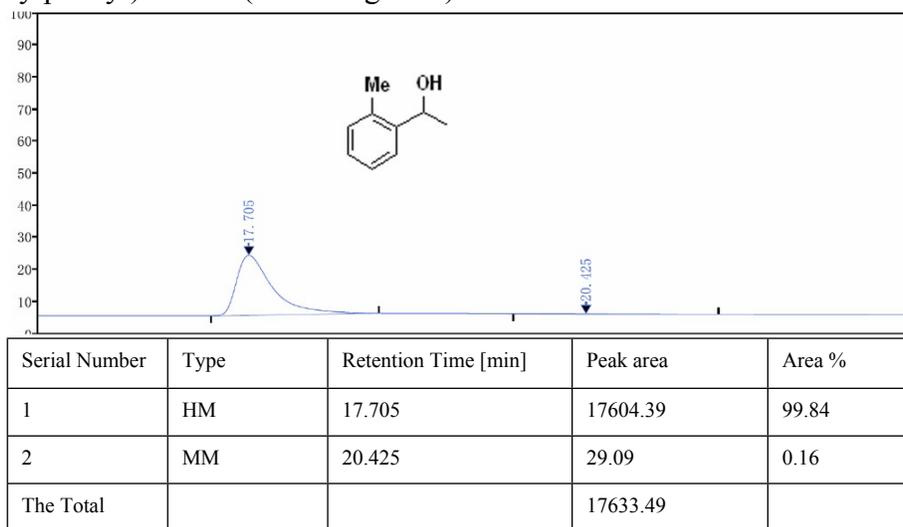


Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.945	0.03	0.00
2	MM	8.859	17052.11	100.00
The Total			17052.13	

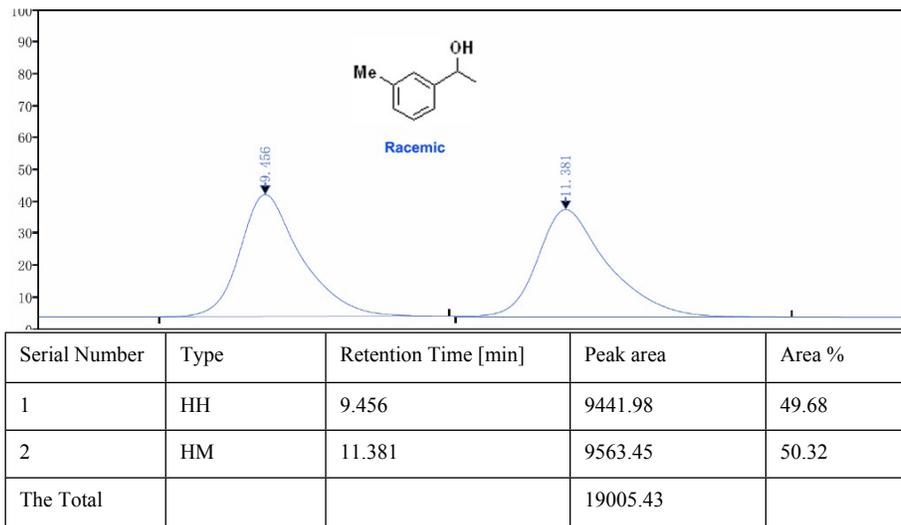
Racemic 1-(2-methylphenyl)ethanol: ChiralCel AD-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =99/1, flow rate=1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R=17.584$ min, $t_R=20.499$ min.



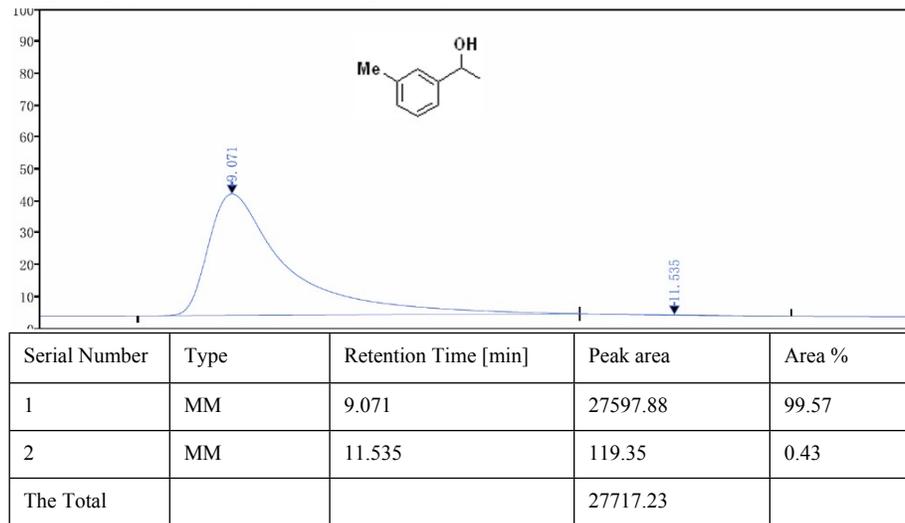
1-(2-methylphenyl)ethanol (**1b'** in Figure 2):



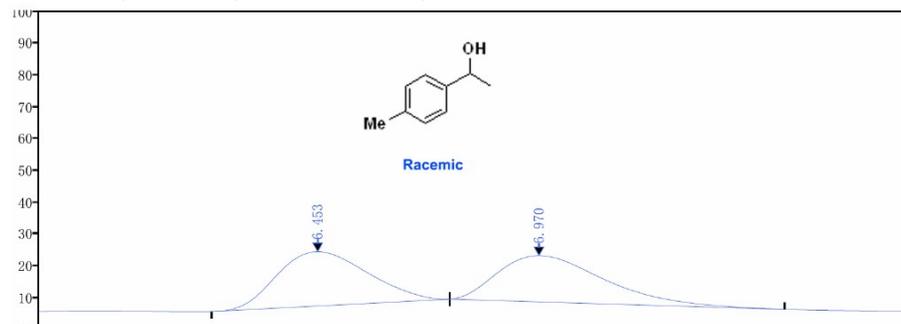
Racemic 1-(3-methylphenyl)ethanol: ChiralCel OD-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =95/5, flow rate = 0.8 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R=9.456$ min, $t_R=11.381$ min.



1-(3-methylphenyl)ethanol (**1c'** in Figure 2):

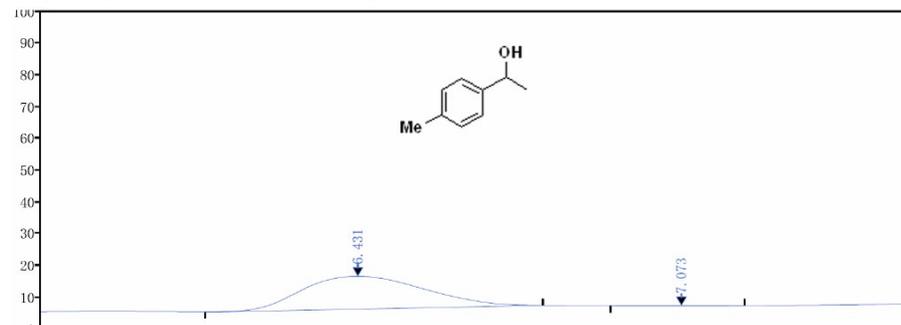


Racemic 1-(4-methylphenyl)ethanol: ChiralCel AD-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =95/5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 6.453min, t_R =6.970 min.



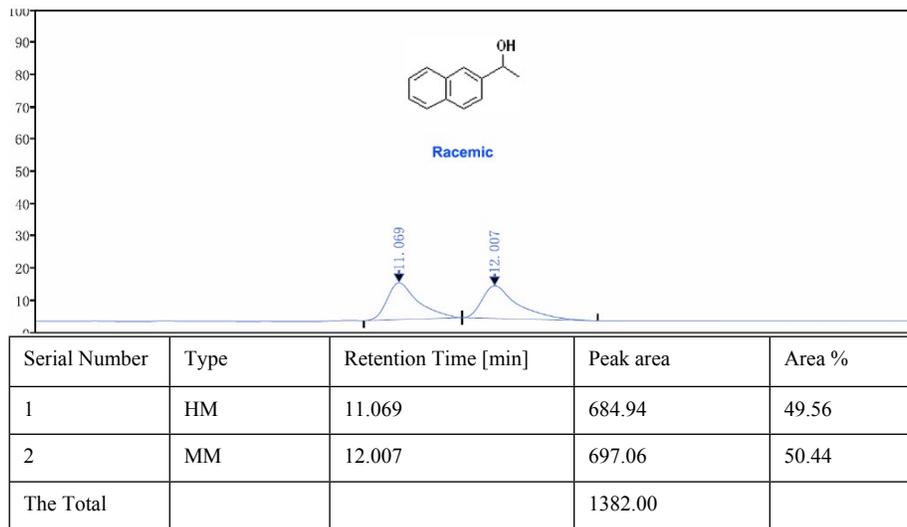
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	6.453	8934.80	49.97
2	MM	6.970	8946.49	50.03
The Total			17881.29	

1-(4-methylphenyl)ethanol (**1d'** in Figure 2):

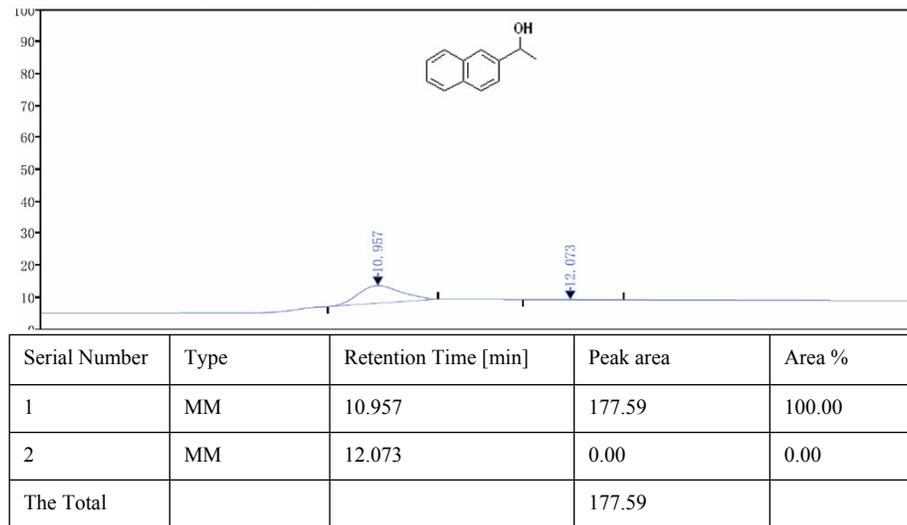


Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	HM	6.431	4482.47	99.70
2	MM	7.073	13.42	0.30
The Total			4495.89	

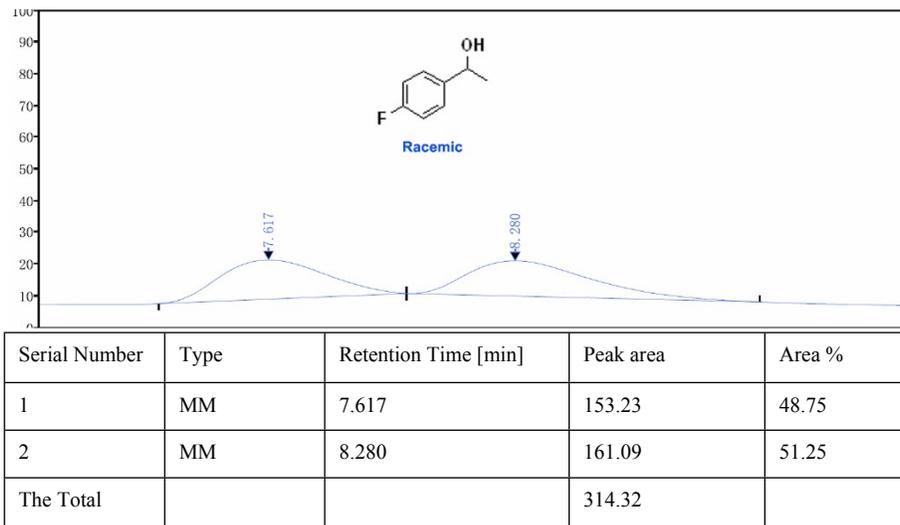
Racemic 2-naphthalenemethano: ChiralCel OJ-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =97/3, flow rate = 1mL/min, 220 nm; t_R=11.069 min, t_R=12.007 min.



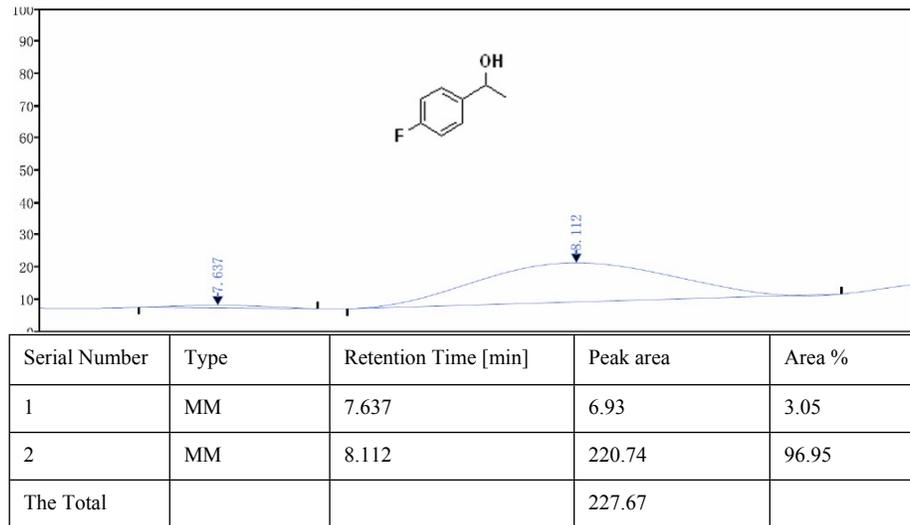
2-naphthalenemethano (**1e'** in Figure 2):



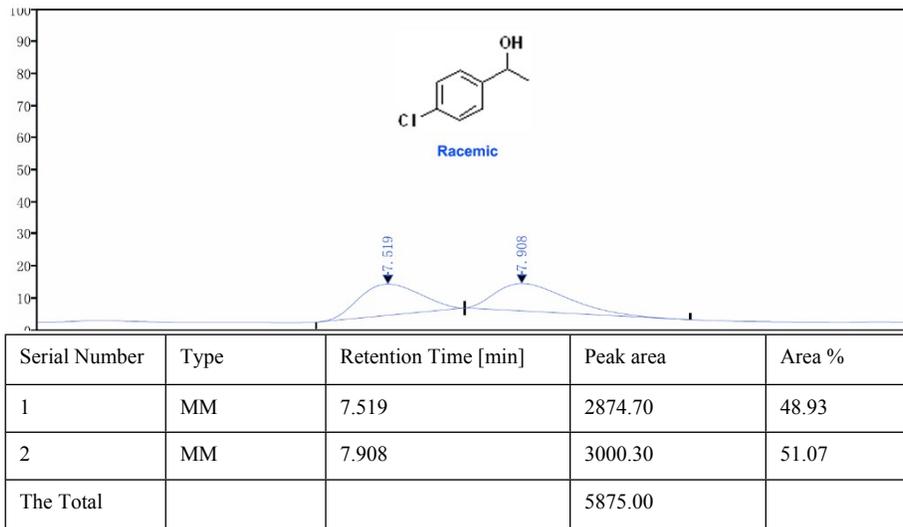
Racemic 1-(4-fluorophenyl)ethanol: ChiralCel OD-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =95/5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R=7.617$ min, $t_R=8.280$ min.



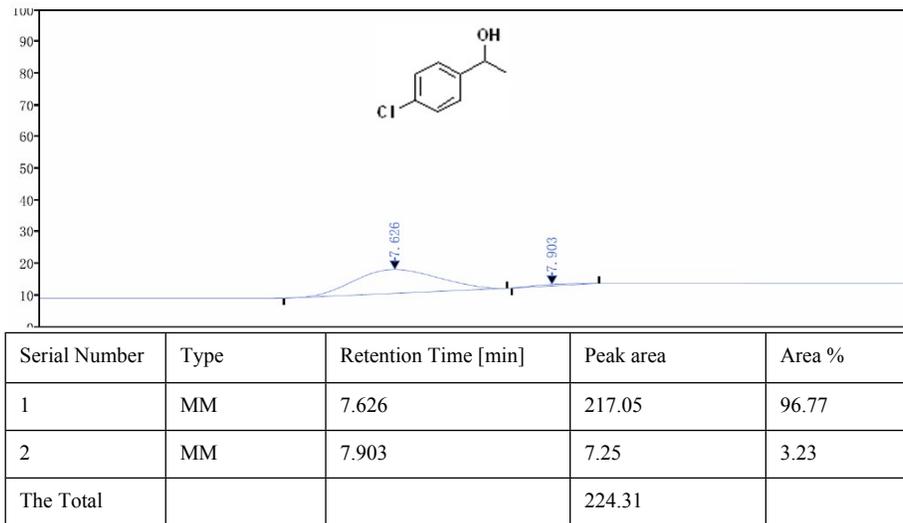
1-(4-fluorophenyl)ethanol (**1f** in Figure 2):



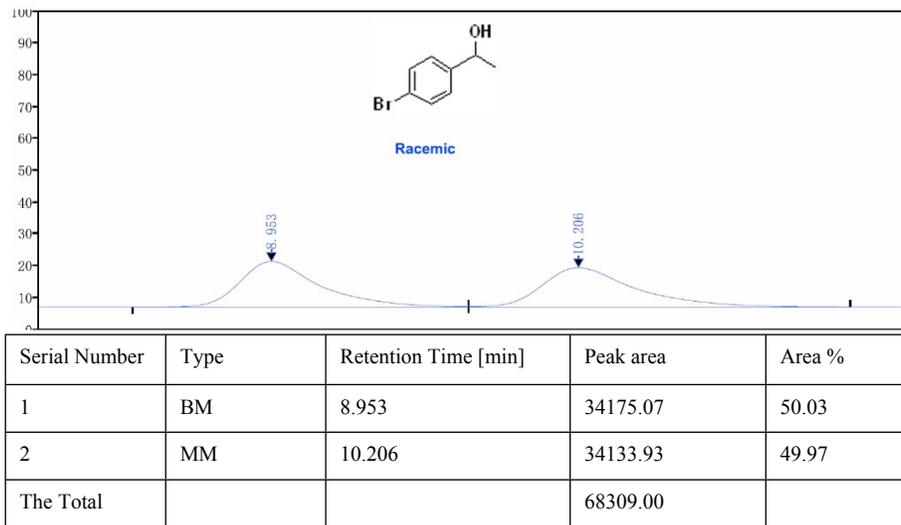
Racemic 1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethanol: ChiralCel AS-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =95/5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 230 nm; $t_R=7.519\text{min}$, $t_R=7.908\text{min}$.



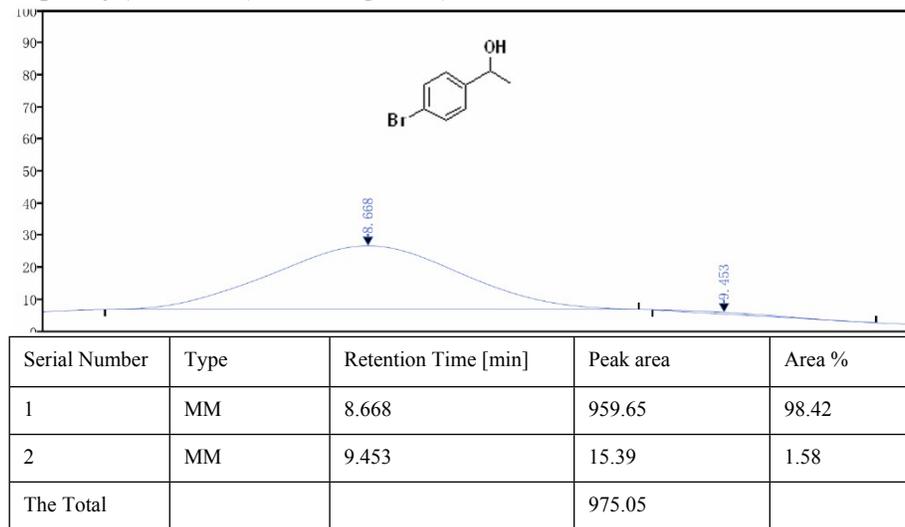
1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethanol (**1g'** in Figure 2):



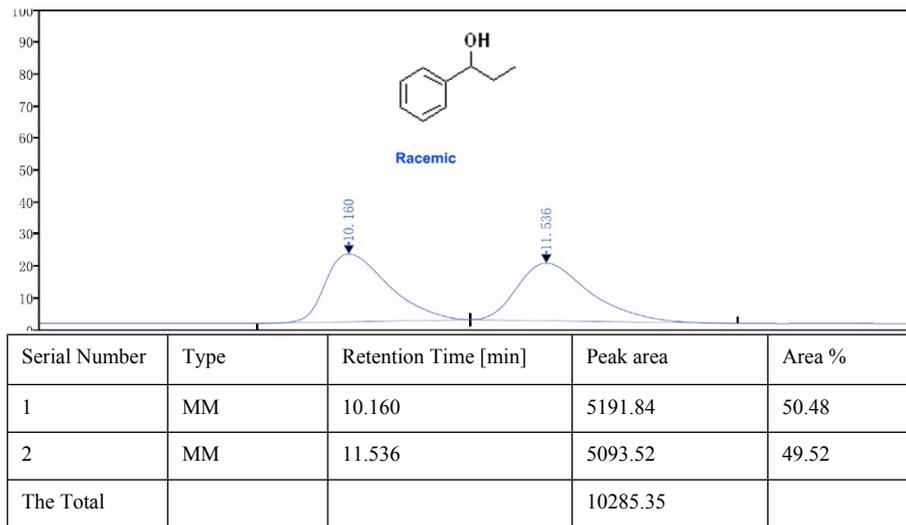
Racemic 1-(4-bromophenyl)ethanol: ChiralCel OD-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =95/5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R=8.953$ min, $t_R=10.206$ min.



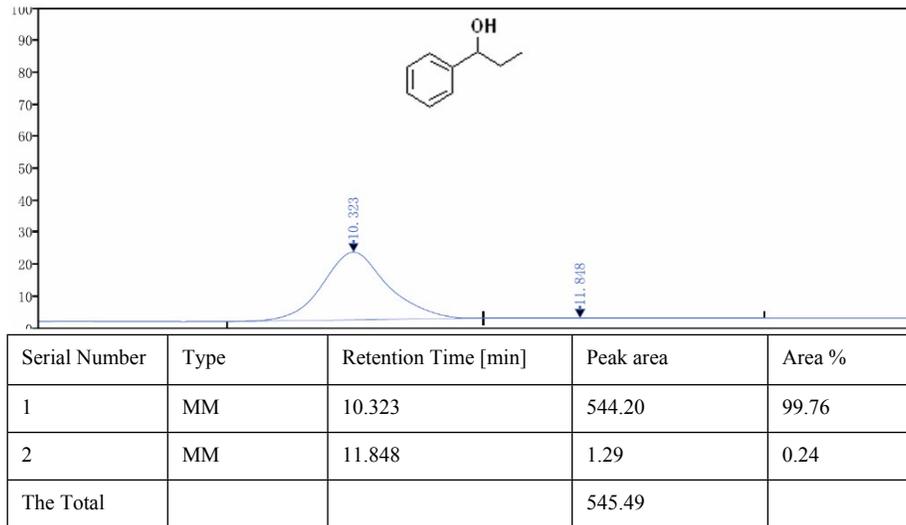
1-(4-bromophenyl)ethanol (**1h'** in Figure 2):



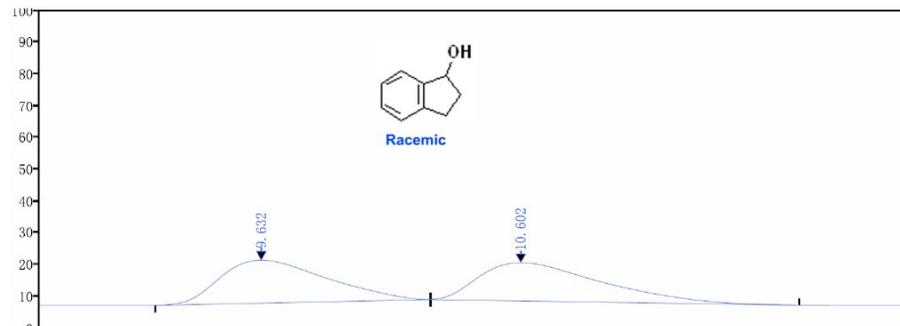
Racemic 1-phenylpropanol: ChiralCel AS-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm; $t_R=10.160$ min, $t_R=11.536$ min.



1-phenylpropanol (**1i**' in Figure 2):

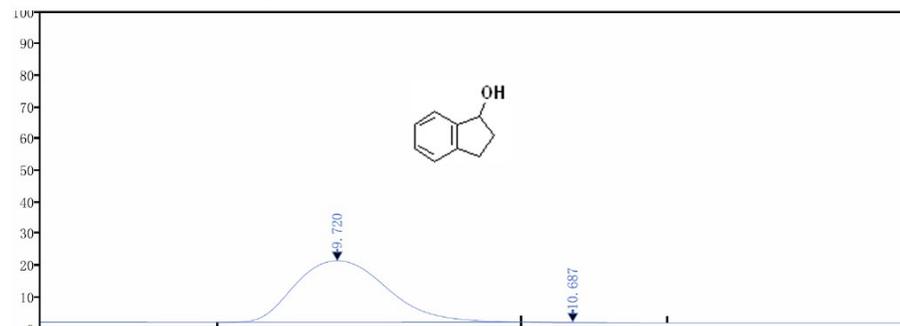


Racemic 2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-ol: ChiralCel OD-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =95/5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; tR = 9.632 min, tR =10.602 min.



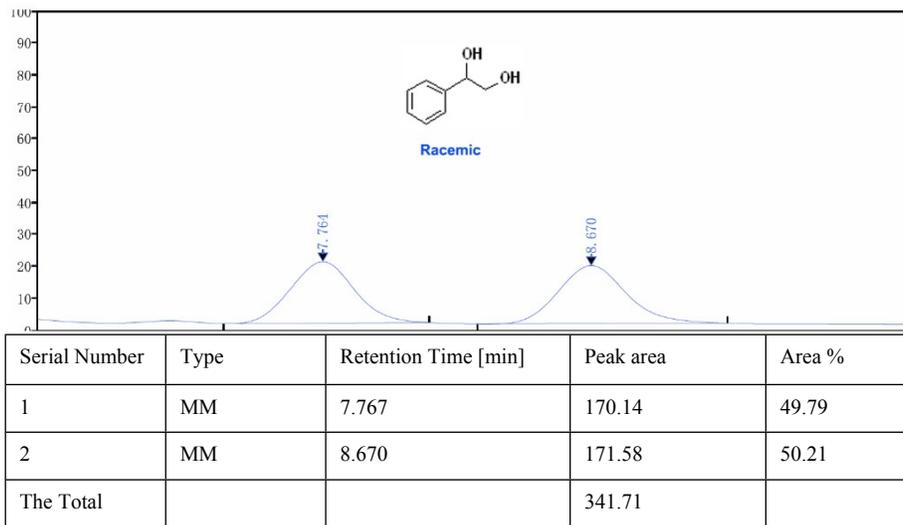
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	9.632	22554.42	49.49
2	MM	10.602	23022.83	50.51
The Total			45577.26	

2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-ol (**1j**' in Figure 2):

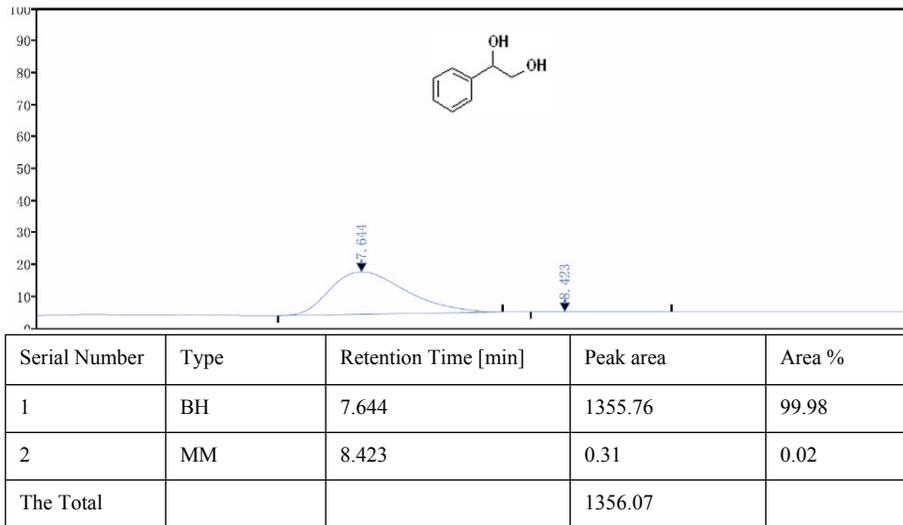


Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	9.720	2011.29	99.61
2	MM	10.687	7.93	0.39
The Total			2019.21	

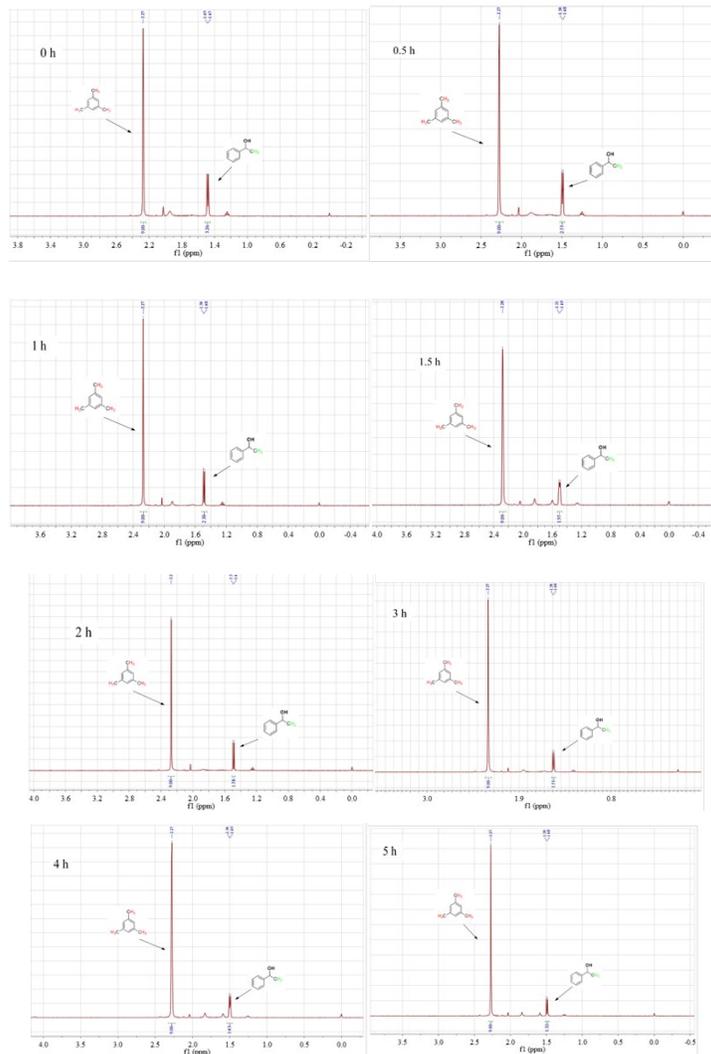
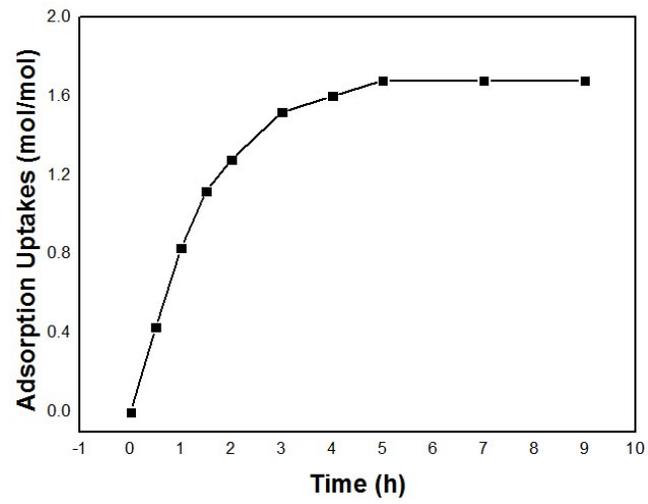
Racemic 1-phenylethane-1,2-diol: ChiralCel OJ-H column; hexane/*i*-PrOH =90/10, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; tR= 7.764 min, tR=8.670 min.

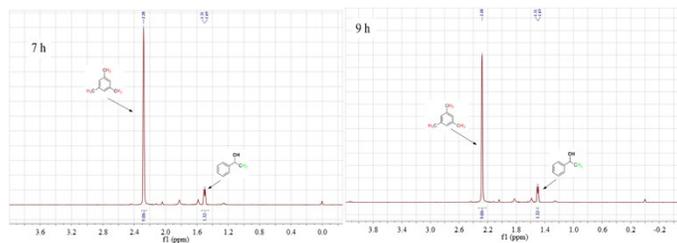


1-phenylethane-1,2-diol (**1k'** in Figure 2):

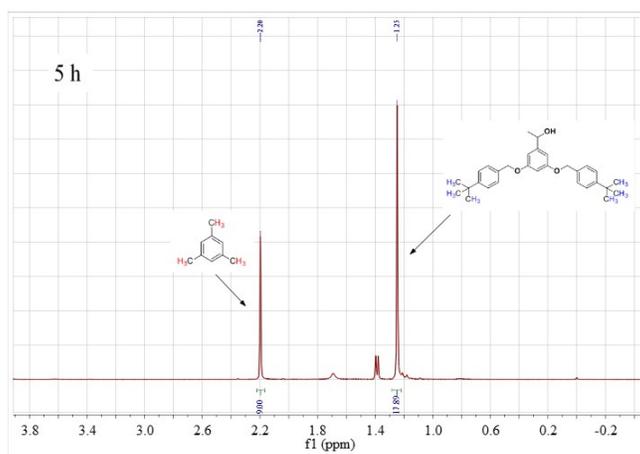
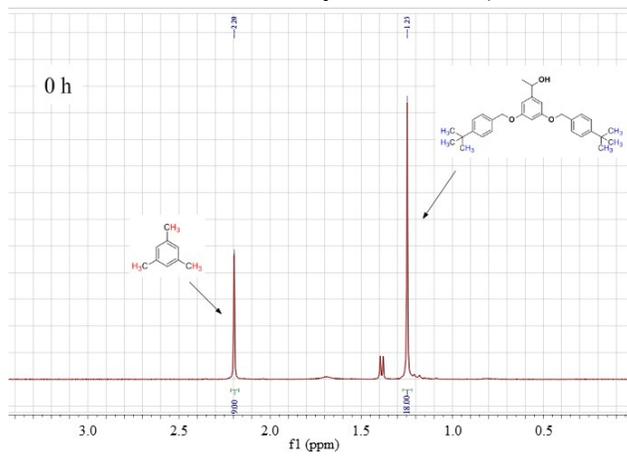


13. Figure S8. Adsorption kinetic profile of 1 toward 1-phenylethanol.





14. Figure S9. The ^1H NMR result of bulky substrate (11 in table 1) adsorption by 1.



15. Figure S10-13. The result of the theory calculation on the adsorption of 1-phenylethanol with 1.

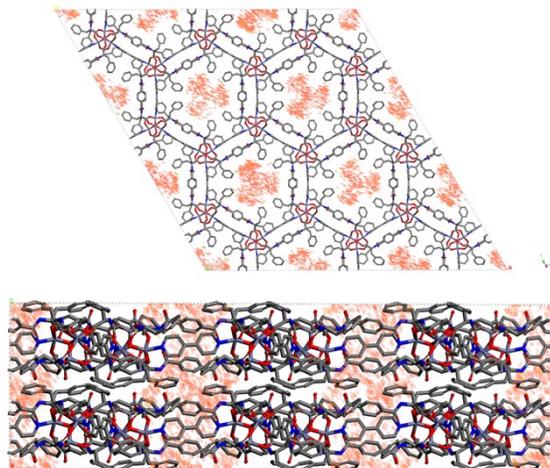


Figure S10. Adsorption location of (R)-1-phenylethanol within the MOF 1 (The colored area indicates adsorption location of guests).

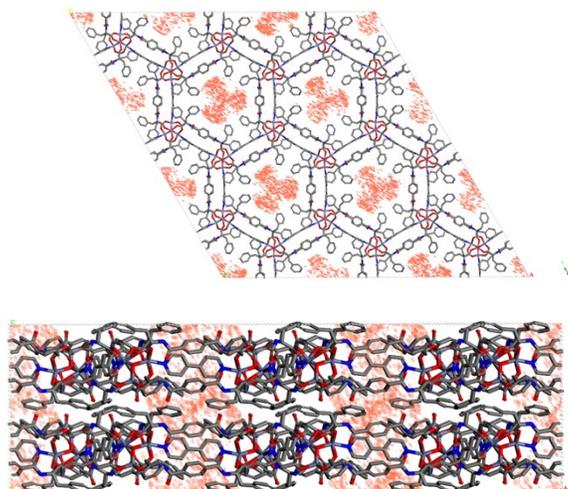


Figure S11. Adsorption location of (S)-1-phenylethanol within the MOF 1 (The colored area indicates adsorption location of guests).

The adsorption location of 1-phenylethanol molecules was calculated by Adsorption Locator Tools of Material Studio. The energy distribution of adsorption location was calculated through simulated annealing. (R)- or (S)-1-phenylethanol in a 3X3X2 supercell was selected as the adsorbate with a loading number of 16 and a fraction of 1.00. Monte Carlo options are set as the default values. The calculation was performed with 10 cycles and 15000 steps per cycles.

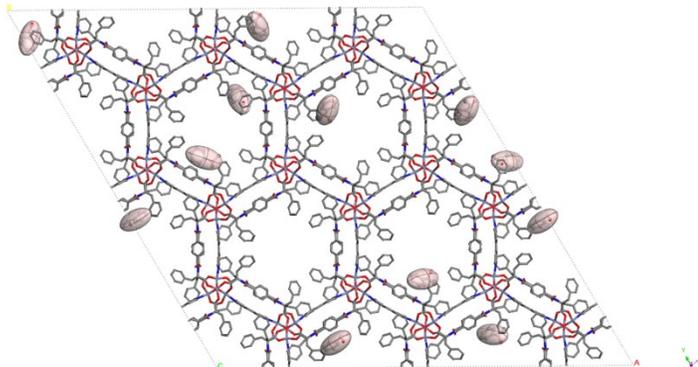


Figure 12. Most stable adsorption sites of (S)-1-phenylethanol with a total energy of -102.65 kcal/mol.

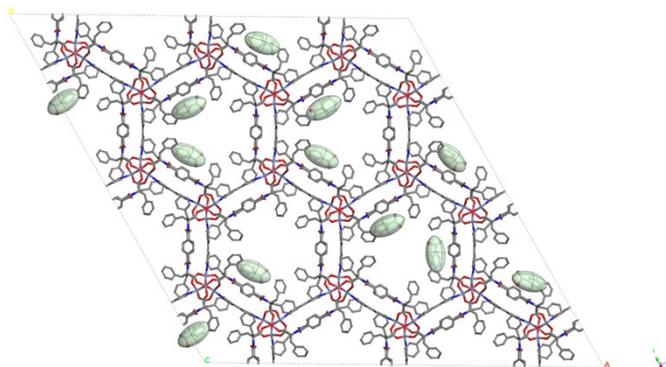
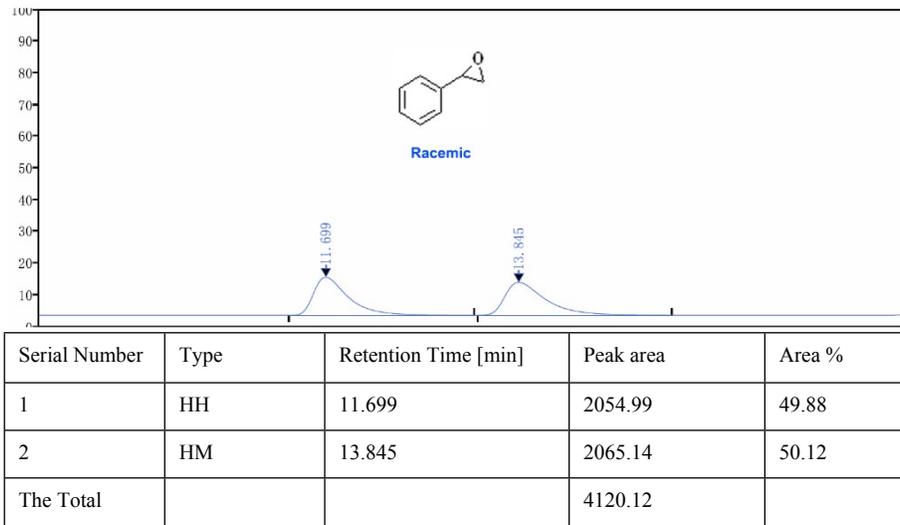


Figure 13. Most stable adsorption sites of (R)-1-phenylethanol with a total energy of -99.54 kcal/mol.

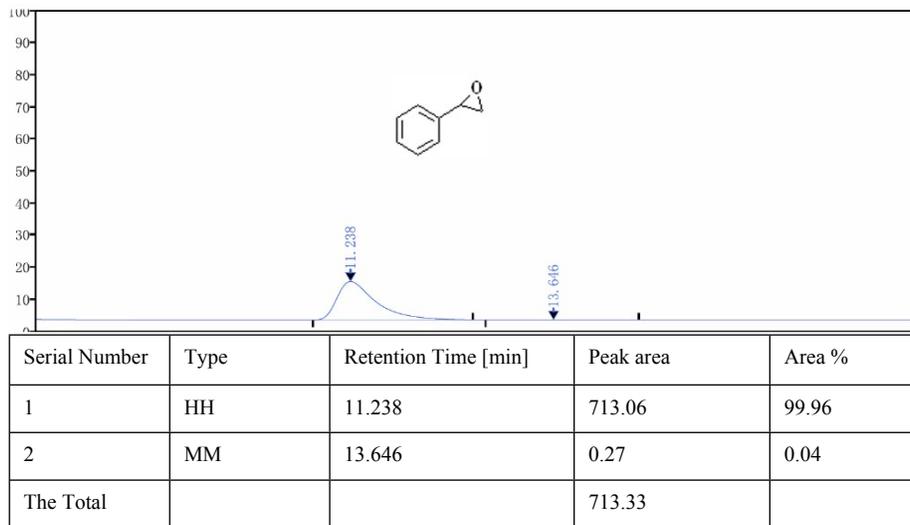
The exact location of guest molecules adsorbed in the framework was calculated by the Sorption module of Material Studio. A Metropolis method was applied and an ultra-fine quality was selected for calculation. 12 (R)- or (S)-1-phenylethanol molecules with a fraction of 1.00 were loaded in a lattice cell. A universal forcefield was selected to calculate energy. Ewald & Group method was selected for electrostatic interaction, while Atom based method was chosen for van der Waals interaction.

15. Figure S14. HPLC results of enantioseparation of epoxides with (S)-1 as chiral adsorbent.

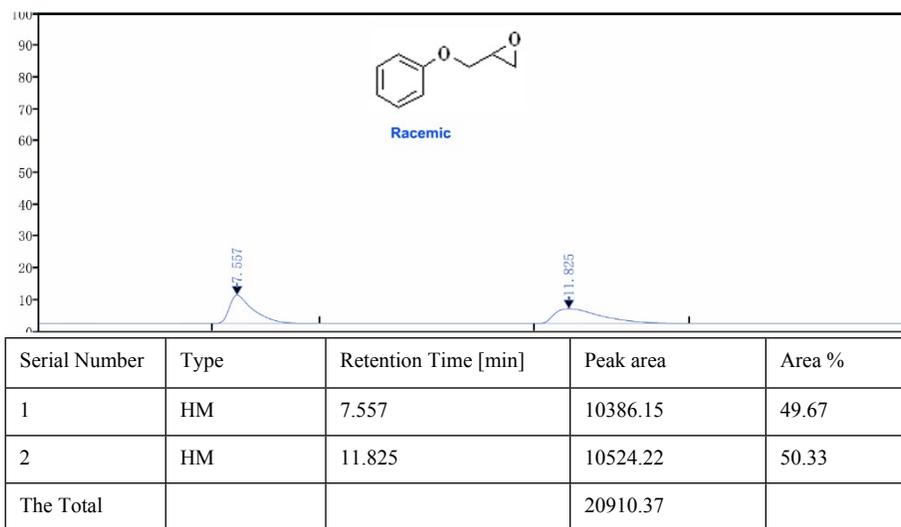
Racemic styrene oxide: ChiralCel AS-H column; hexane/*i*-PrOH =99.5/0.5, flow rate=0.6 mL/min, 230 nm; t_R=11.699 min, t_R =13.845 min.



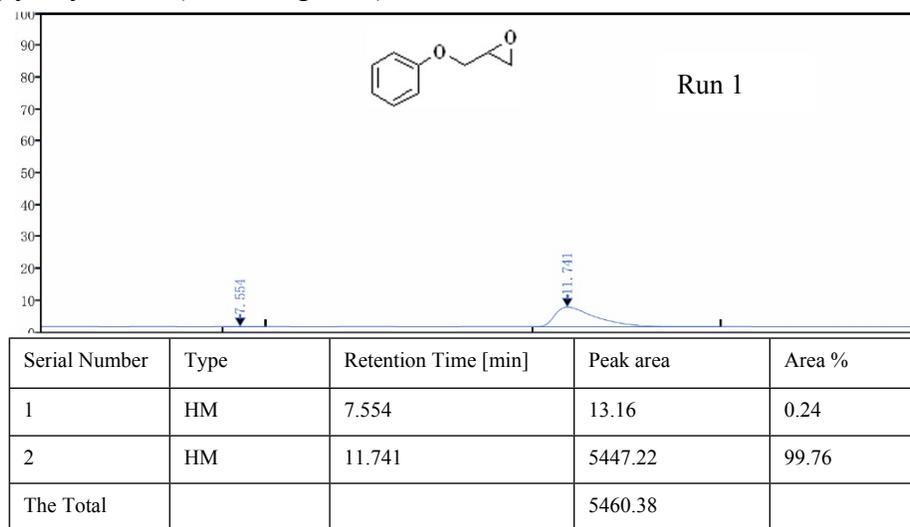
Styrene oxide (**2a'** in Figure 3):

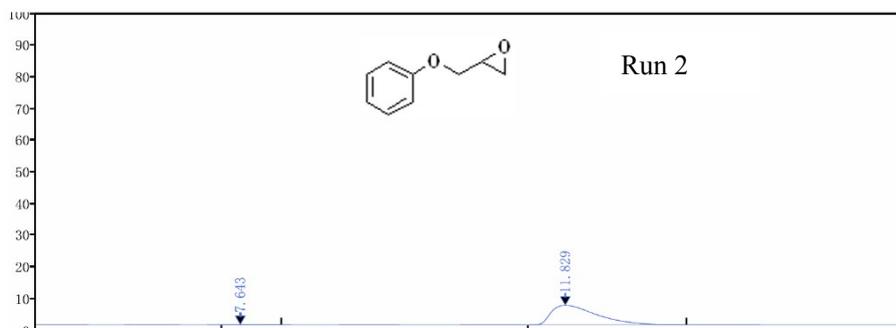


Racemic phenyl glycidyl ether: ChiralCel OD-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =90/10, flow rate=1.0 mL/min, 254 nm; t_R=7.326 min, t_R=11.733 min.

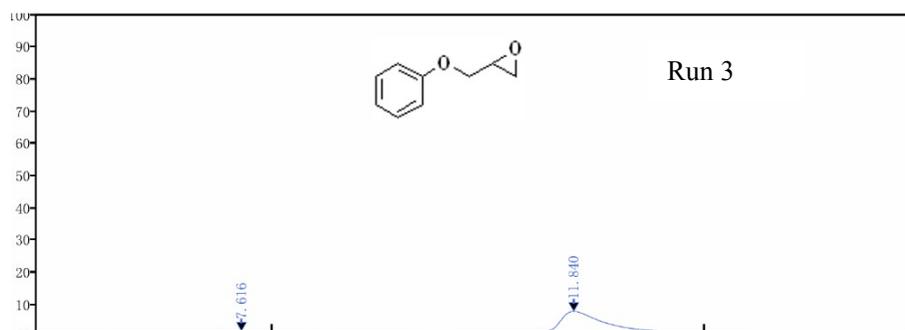


Phenyl glycidyl ether (**2b'** in Figure 3):

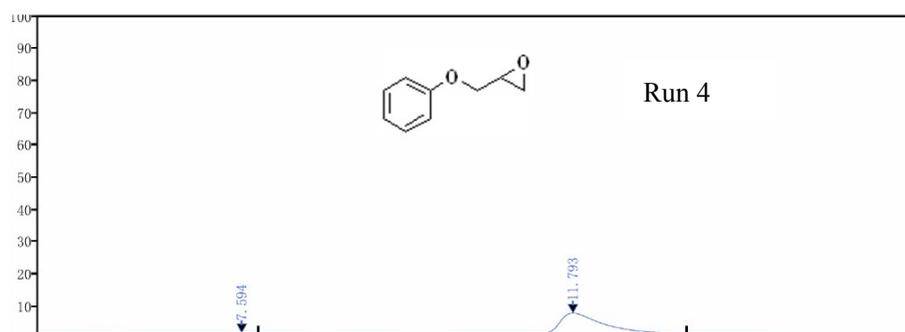




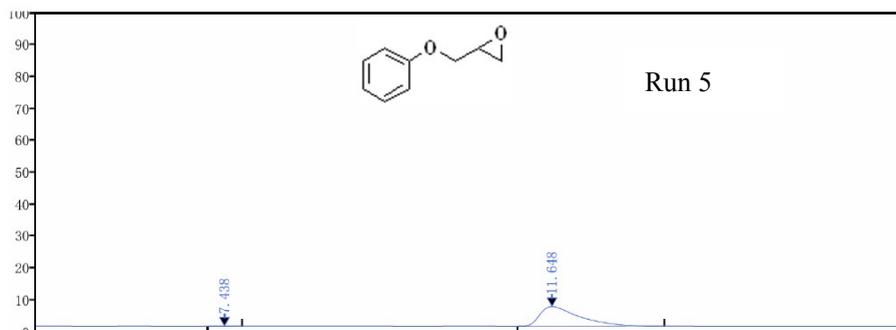
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	HM	7.643	34.65	0.32
2	HM	11.829	10642.71	99.68
The Total			10677.36	



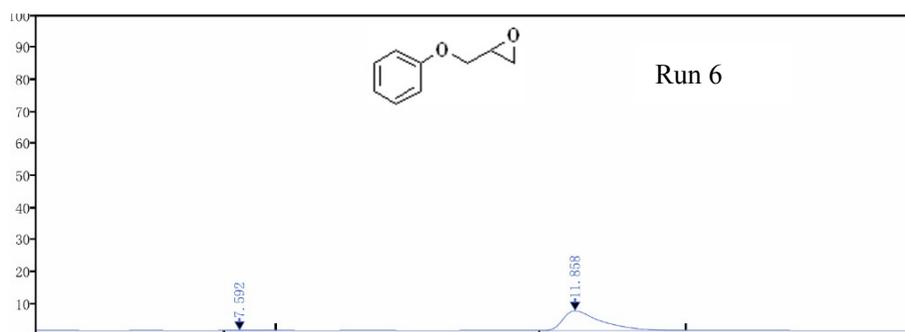
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	HM	7.616	14.58	0.29
2	HM	11.840	5032.77	99.71
The Total			5047.36	



Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	HM	7.594	11.84	0.22
2	HM	11.793	5440.43	99.78
The Total			5452.27	

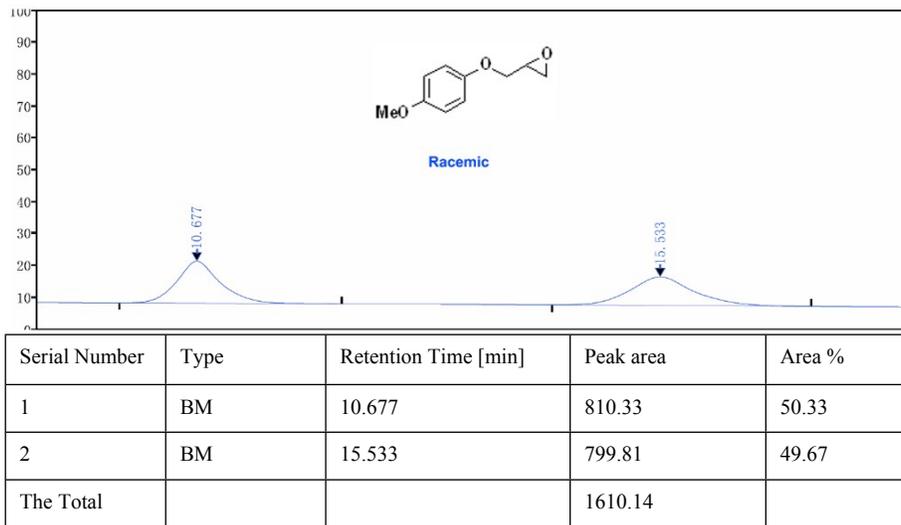


Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	HM	7.438	9.12	0.2
2	HM	11.648	4566.89	99.80
The Total			4576.01	

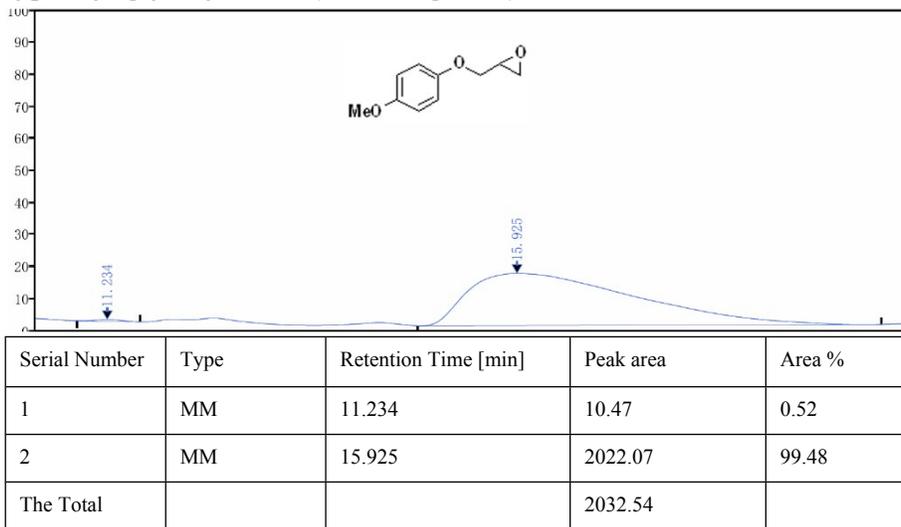


Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	HM	7.592	9.47	0.31
2	HM	11.858	3043.12	99.69
The Total			3052.59	

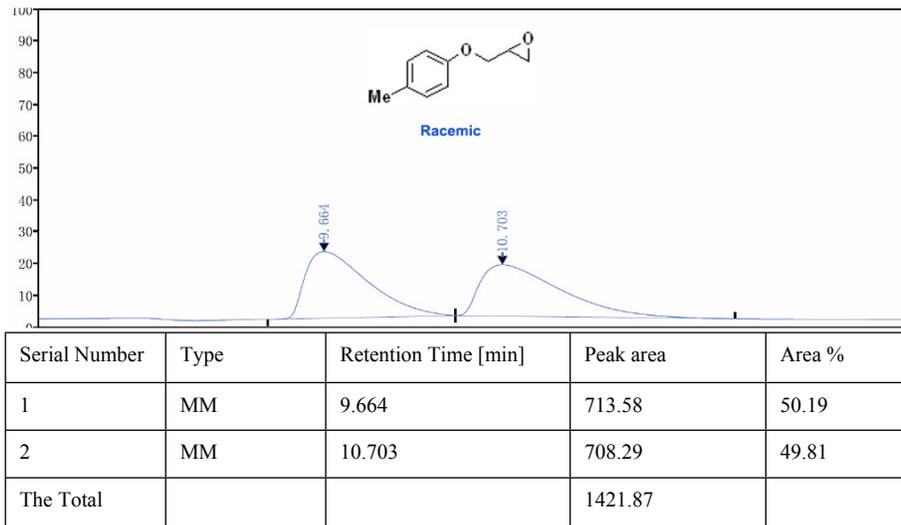
Racemic 4-methoxyphenyl glycidyl ether: ChiralCel OD-H column; hexane/i-PrOH=90/10, flow rate=1.0 mL/min, 254 nm; tR=10.677 min, tR=15.533 min.



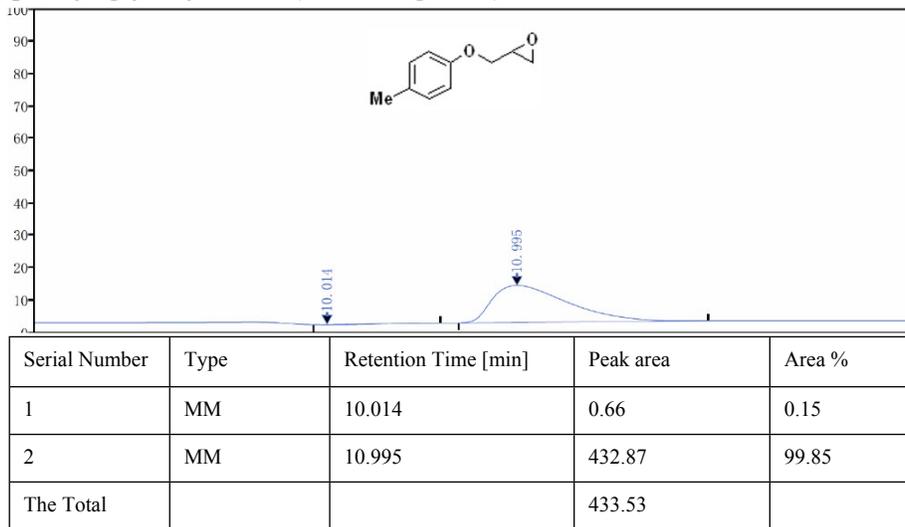
4-Methoxyphenyl glycidyl ether (**2c'** in Figure 3):



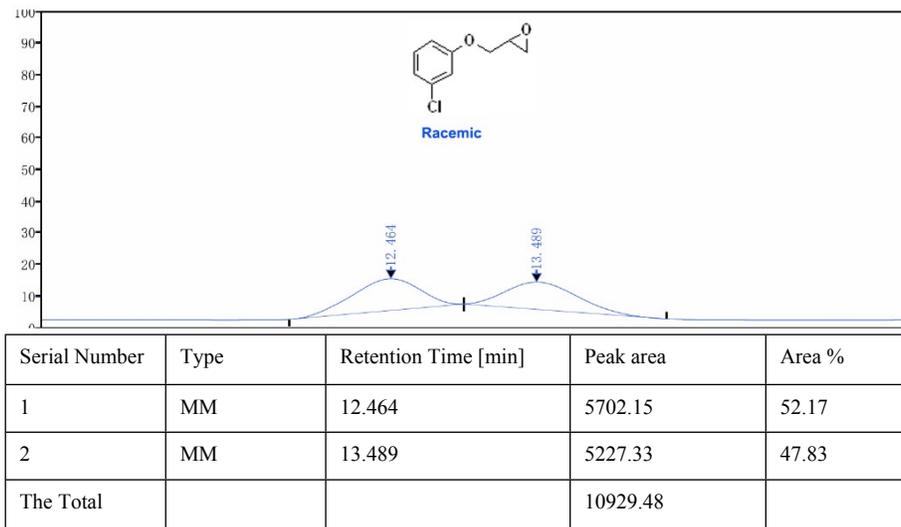
Racemic 4-methylphenyl glycidyl ether: ChiralCel AS-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =95/5, flow rate=1.0 mL/min, 254nm; tR=9.664 min, tR =10.703 min.



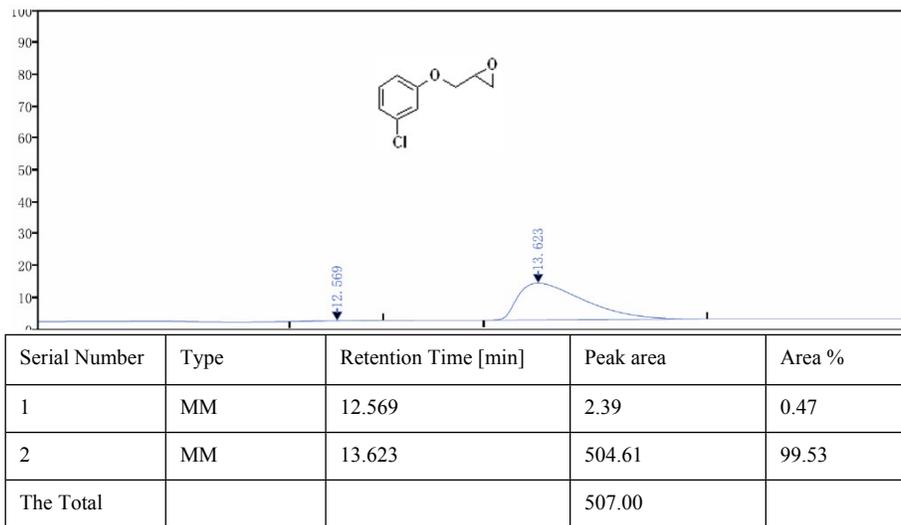
4-Methylphenyl glycidyl ether (**2d'** in Figure 3):



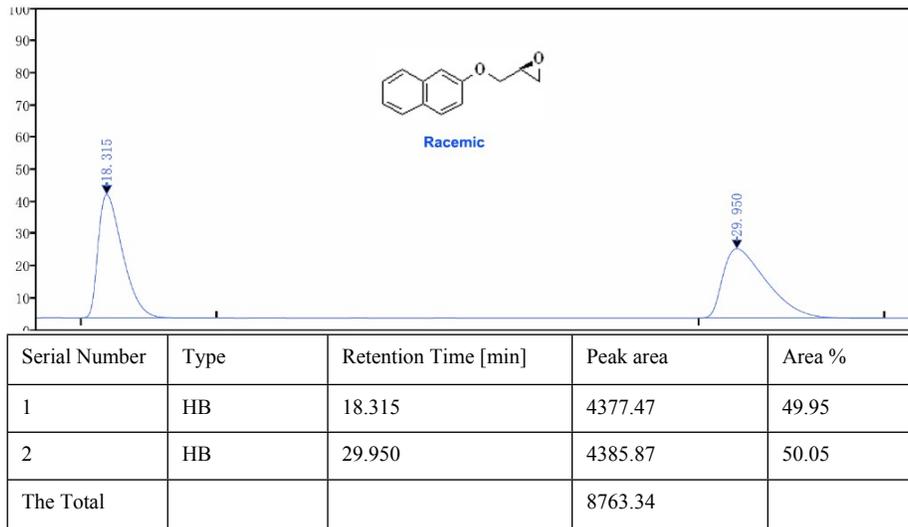
Racemic 3-chlorophenyl glycidyl ether: ChiralCel OD-H column; hexane/*i*-PrOH=98/2, flow rate=0.8 mL/min, 254nm; t_R=12.464 min, t_R=13.489 min.



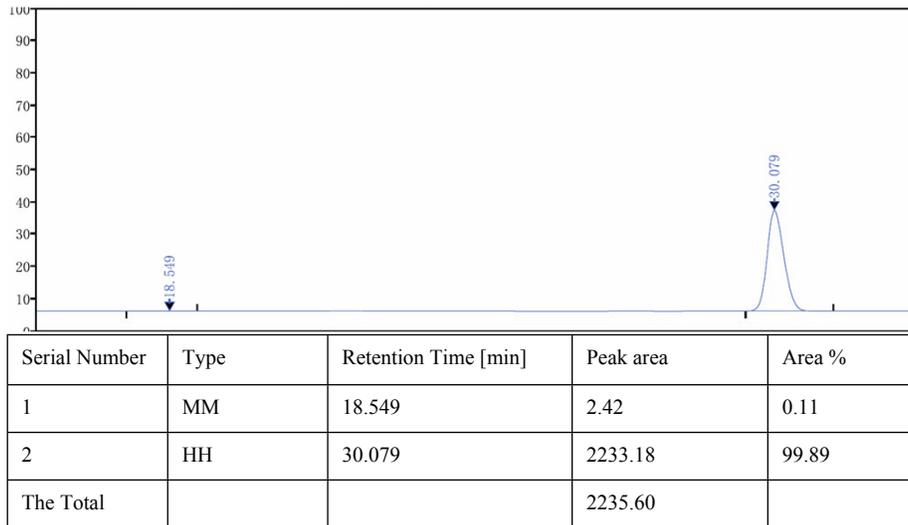
3-Chlorophenyl glycidyl ether (**2e'** in Figure 3):



Racemic 2-naphthol glycidyl ether: ChiralCel OJ-H column; hexane/i-PrOH =70/30, flow rate=1.5 mL/min, 254 nm; tR=18.315 min, tR=29.950 min; ee=99.8%.



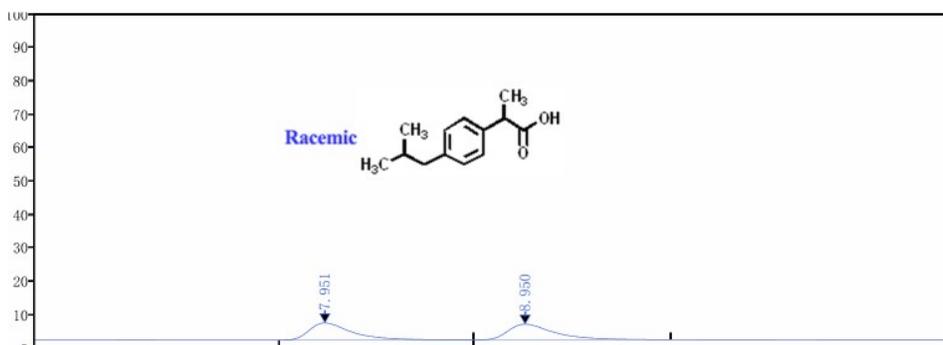
2-Naphthol glycidyl ether (**2f** in Figure 3):



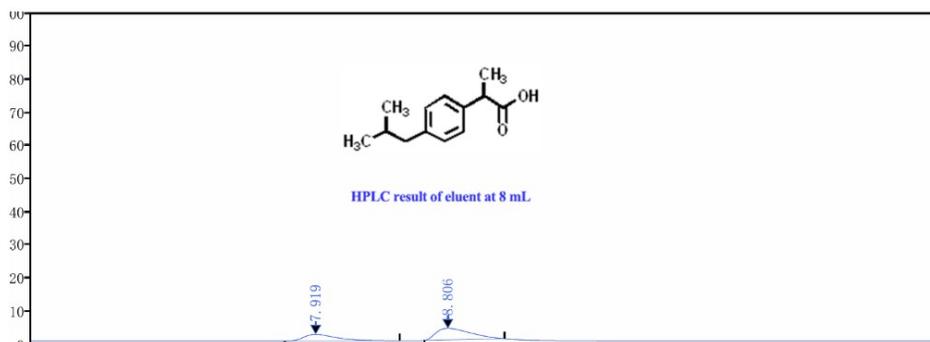
16. Figure S15. Enantioseparation of racemic ibuprofen by (S)-1 packing column (Experimental setup and HPLC results).



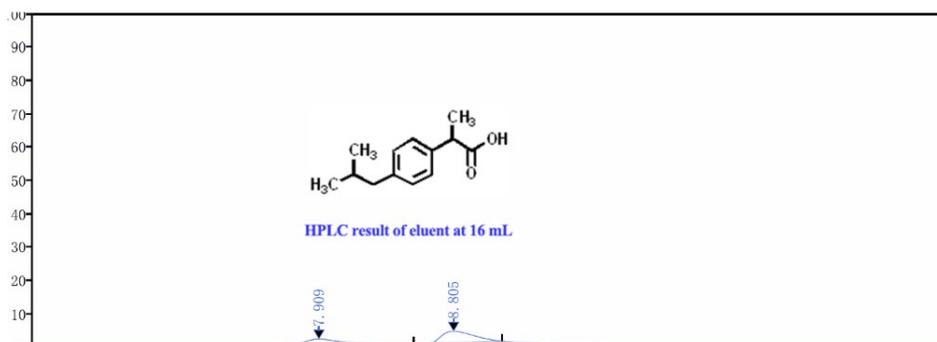
Racemic Ibuprofen: ChiralCel AS-H column; hexane/i-PrOH=99.5/0.5, flow rate=0.47 mL/min, 230nm; $t_R=7.951\text{min}$, $t_R=8.950\text{min}$.



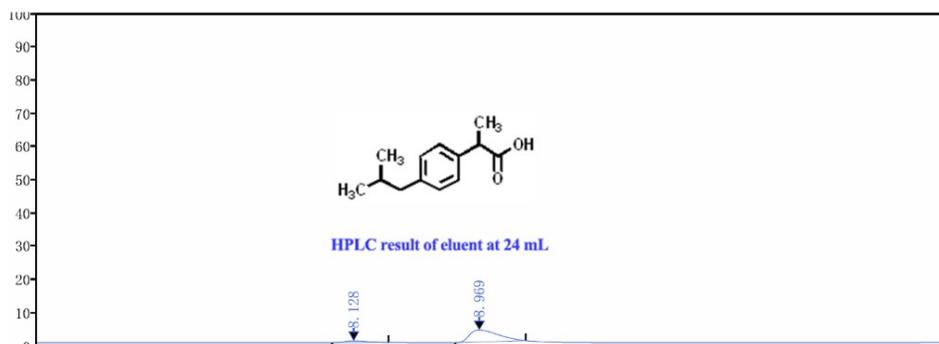
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	HH	7.951	446.45	50.14
2	HM	8.950	444.02	49.86
The Total			890.47	



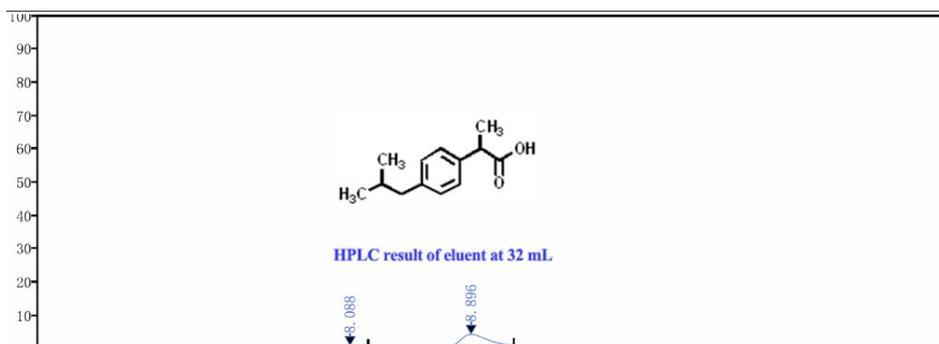
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.919	2090.23	34.44
2	MM	8.806	3979.24	65.56
The Total			6069.47	



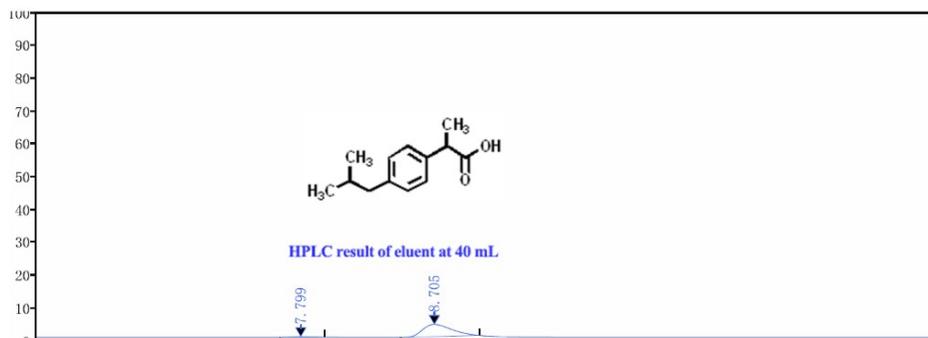
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.909	1268.32	29.74
2	MM	8.805	2996.35	70.26
The Total			4264.67	



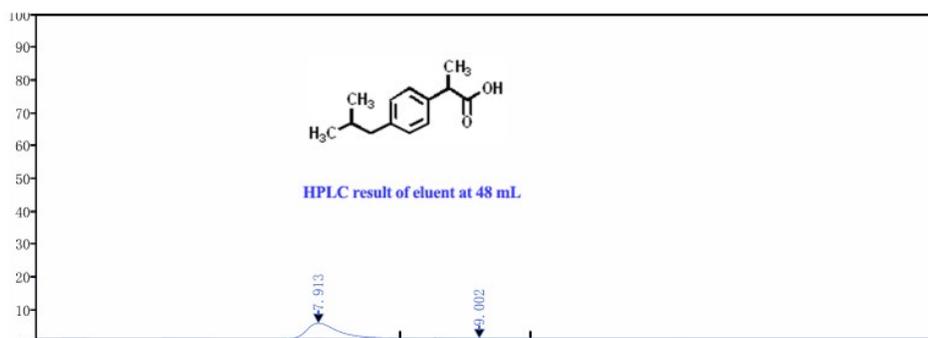
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	8.128	317.12	9.72
2	MM	8.969	2946.66	90.28
The Total			3263.67	



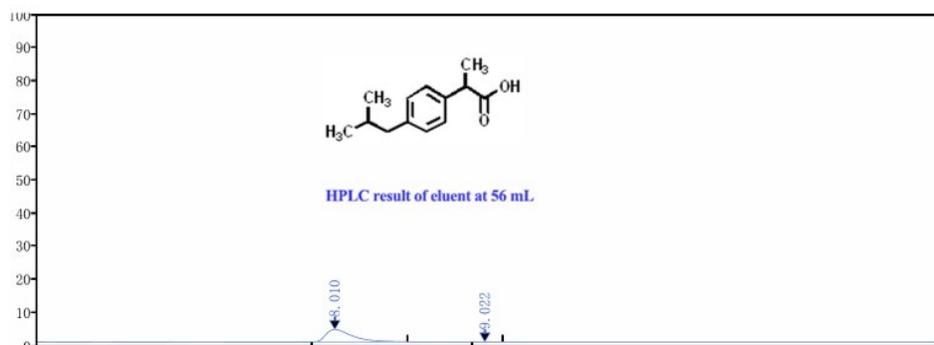
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	8.088	50.48	3.98
2	MM	8.896	1219.22	96.02
The Total			1269.7	



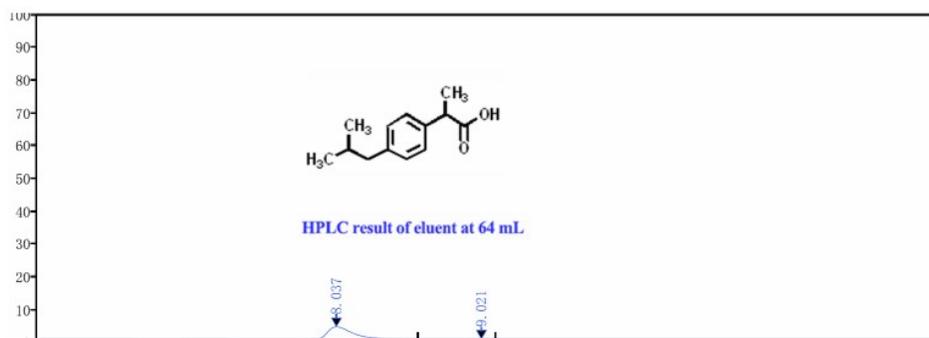
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.799	39.39	3.05
2	MM	8.705	1251.65	96.95
The Total			1291.04	



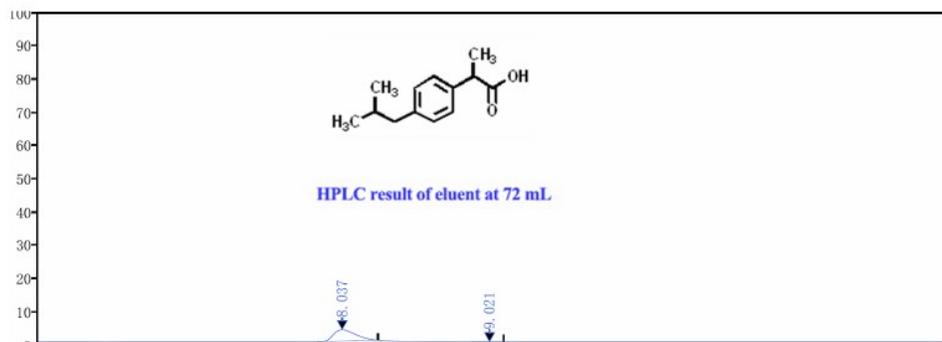
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.913	839.44	99.97
2	MM	9.002	0.22	0.03
The Total			839.66	



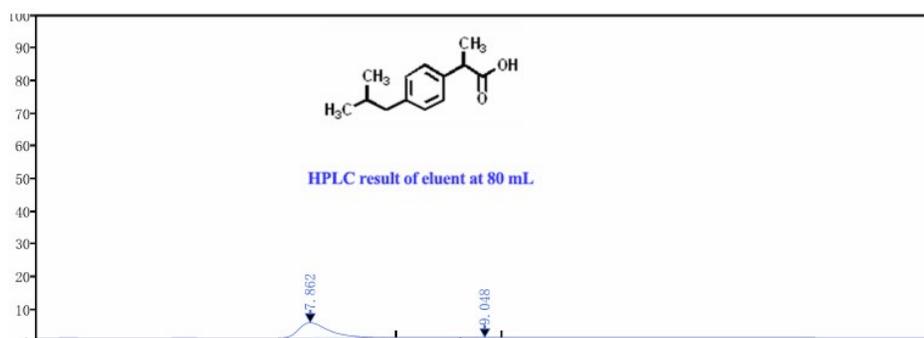
Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	8.010	2802.66	100.00
2	MM	9.022	0.02	0.00
The Total			2802.68	



Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	8.037	2404.60	100.00
2	MM	9.021	0.00	0.00
The Total			2404.60	



Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	8.037	1978.36	100.00
2	MM	9.021	0.00	0.00
The Total			1978.36	



Serial Number	Type	Retention Time [min]	Peak area	Area %
1	MM	7.862	537.22	100.00
2	MM	9.048	0.02	0.00
The Total			537.24	