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### **Supporting Information**

for

# Chemoenzymatic Deracemization of Lisofylline Catalyzed by (Laccase/TEMPO)-Alcohol Dehydrogenase System

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#### **Table of contents**

1. <b>Table S1</b> . Effect of metal ions on laccase/TEMPO-catalyzed oxidation of lisofylline ( <i>rac-</i> 1)
2. <b>Table S2</b> . Analytical separation conditions of racemic compounds by GC column
3. Table S3. HPLC analytical separation conditions of racemic lisofylline (rac-1) by Chiralpak AD-H
(Daicel <sup>®</sup> ) column
4. Analytical data (copies of HPLC chromatograms)
5. Spectral data (copies of NMR, FTIR and FTMS spectra)

<b>Fable S1.</b> Effect of metal ions on laccase/TEMPO-catalyzed oxidation of lisofylling	( <i>rac</i> - <b>1</b>	).
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Entry	Metal ion <sup>a</sup>	Inorganic salt	<b>Conv.</b> <sup>b</sup> (%)
1	-	-	17
2	_c	-	16
3	$Mg^{2+}$	$MgSO_4$	17
4	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	$FeCl_2 \times 4H_2O$	17
5	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	$FeSO_4 \times 7H_2O$	15
6	$\mathrm{Co}^{2+}$	$CoCl_2 \times 6H_2O$	13
7	$Zn^{2+}$	$ZnSO_4 \times 7H_2O$	15
8	$Cu^{2+}$	$CuSO_4 \times 5H_2O$	17

<sup>*a*</sup> Reaction conditions: *rac*-1 (23 mg, 0.08 mmol, 50 mM final conc.), *T. versicolor* laccase (L*Tv*, 7 mg, 4.6 U), TEMPO (4.1 mg, 33% mol), inorganic salt (1 mM final conc.), oxygenated citrate buffer (50 mM, pH 5.0), acetone (20% v/v), 24 h, 30 °C, stirring in an open-to-air test vial (150 rpm, magnetic stirrer). <sup>*b*</sup> Conversion values (%) (i.e., consumption of substrate *rac*-1) were determined by GC analyses after derivatization of crude mixture with *N*,*O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (BSA) as a silylating reagent. <sup>*c*</sup> With additional O<sub>2</sub> bubbling.

#### **Description:**

The reaction mixtures performed in citrate buffer (50 mM, pH 5.0), acetone (20% v/v) for 24 h at 30 °C were supplemented with 1 mM final conc. of MgSO<sub>4</sub>, FeCl<sub>2</sub>×4H<sub>2</sub>O, FeSO<sub>4</sub>×7H<sub>2</sub>O, CoCl<sub>2</sub>×6H<sub>2</sub>O, ZnSO<sub>4</sub>×7H<sub>2</sub>O, and CuSO<sub>4</sub>×5H<sub>2</sub>O as a source of each of the listed metal ions. The control reactions were assayed without added metal ions and in two variants with aerial oxygen as well as under O<sub>2</sub>-atmosphere incorporated through an O<sub>2</sub>-filled balloon (**Table S1**, entries 1 and 2). The results indicated that there was no positive influence of metal ions on the activity of L*Tv*/TEMPO system in tested reactions.

The addition of  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Fe^{2+}$ ,  $Fe^{2+}$ ,  $Zn^{2+}$ , and  $Cu^{2+}$  was found to enhance the laccase-mediated oxidation almost at the same level (15–17% conv.) in the majority of cases. On the contrary, a negligible decrease in the conversion of *rac*-1 (13% conv.) was observed for the reactions incubated with  $CoCl_2 \times 6H_2O$ . This deterioration of activity is in line with other reports that have demonstrated that  $Co^{2+}$  ions slightly reduce the laccase activity due to the unfolding of the enzyme. [please see: (a) S. Afreen, T. N. Shamsi, M. A. Baig, N. Ahmad, S. Fatima, M. I. Qureshi, M. I. Hassan, T. Fatma, *PLoS One*, 2017, **12**, e0175144; (b) M. M. Atalla, H. K. Zeinab, R. H. Eman, A. Y. Amani, A. Abeer, *Saudi J. Biol. Sci.*, 2013, **20**, 373–381.]

Compound	Temperature program [°C]	Retention time [min]
OH N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	260 (isothermal)	9.47
		9.75
		7.28

Table S2. Analytical separation conditions of compounds by GC column.

 Table S3. HPLC analytical separation conditions of racemic lisofylline (rac-1) by

 Chiralpak AD-H (Daicel<sup>®</sup>) column.

Compound	HPLC Column	Mobile Phase	Flow Rate [mL/min]	Detection [nm] (Temperature [°C])	Retention Time [min]
		<i>n</i> -Hexane/IPA/DEA [v/v/v]			
OH N N N N N N N rac-1	Chiralpak AD-H	78:22 <sup>[a]</sup>	1.0	273 (25)	30.763 ( <i>R</i> ) and 33.806 ( <i>S</i> )
		78:22:0.1 <sup>[a]</sup>	1.0	273 (25)	29.874 ( <i>R</i> ) and 32.738 ( <i>S</i> )
		78:22 <sup>[b]</sup>	1.0	273 (25)	26.056 ( <i>R</i> ) and 28.875 ( <i>S</i> )

<sup>[a]</sup> Performed on a Shimadzu Nexera-*i* (LC-2040C 3D) equipped with a photodiode array detector (PAD).

<sup>[b]</sup> Performed on a Shimadzu CTO-10ASV chromatograph equipped with STD-20A UV detector.







HPLC analytical separation for both enantiomers of *rac*-1 on Chiralpak AD-H at 25 °C [Performed on a Shimadzu Nexera-*i* (LC-2040C 3D) equipped with a photodiode array detector (PAD)] HPLC conditions: *n*-hexane-2-PrOH-DEA (78:22:0.1, v/v); f=1.0 mL/min;  $\lambda$ =273 nm;



The HPLC analysis of whole microbial cells and ADHs-catalyzed stereoselective reductions of 3,7-dimethyl-1-(5-oxohexyl)-3,7-dihydro-1*H*-purine-2,6-dione (2) – *Screening of the whole-cell biocatalysts* 



HPLC analytical separation for both enantiomers of *rac*-1 on Chiralpak AD-H at 25 °C (Performed on a Shimadzu CTO-10ASV chromatograph equipped with STD-20A UV detector)









































The HPLC analysis of ADHs-catalyzed stereoselective reductions of 3,7-dimethyl-1-(5-oxohexyl)-3,7-dihydro-1*H*-purine-2,6-dione (2) – *Up-scaling* 





















<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **2** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

## <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of **2** (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



### FTMS spectrum of 2 (ESI-TOF)



IR spectrum of 2 (Mineral oil, Nujol)



 $3, 7-Dimethyl-1-\{5-[(trimethylsilyl) oxy] hexyl\}-2, 3, 6, 7-tetrahydro-1H-purine-2, 6-dione \quad (rac-interval) and a start of the start$ 

3)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of *rac*-**3** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



### <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of *rac*-**3** (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



### FTMS spectrum of *rac-3* (ESI-TOF)



IR spectrum of *rac-***3** (Mineral oil, Nujol)

