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Supporting information

Mechanochemical synthesis of (4S)-N-alkyl-4,5-bis-sulfooxypentanamide via a one-pot sequential aminolysis-sulfation reaction of (S)- γ -hydroxymethyl- γ -butyrolactone (2H-HBO)

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1- General information

All experiments were carried out in a commercial planetary ball mill Pulverisette 7 Premium 7 Line (Fritsch, Germany), equipped with two jars (20 mL) containing each 80 balls of 5 mm of diameter, the material of these bowls is zirconium oxide or stainless steel. All chemicals were purchased from Merck or Acros suppliers and used without further purification. The (S)-γ-hydroxymethyl-γ-butyrolactone (2H-HBO) (1) was furnished by the URD ABI (Pomacle). Reactions were monitored using Macherey-Nagel TLC Silica gel 60 F254 or Silica gel C18 F254. Products were revealed by charring with cerium molybdate reagent. High-resolution electrospray mass spectrometry (ESI-HRMS) was operated on a Synapt G2-Si Q-TOF high resolution hybrid Mass Spectrometer provided with an electrospray (ESI) ionization source (Waters, Manchester, UK). Data acquisition and processing were performed with MassLynx software (V4.2, Waters). NMR analysis were performed on a spectrometer Bruker operating at 400 MHz for ¹H and 100 MHz ¹³C. NMR samples of (4S)-N-alkyl-4.5-dihydroxypentanamides **2a-f** were prepared in CD_3OD , DMSO-d6 or pydidine-d5, their sulfated derivatives **4e-f** were dissolved in D_2O . Infrared spectra were obtained using a Fourrier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectrometer (IRaffinity-1S, Shimadzu) and ATR method (MIRacle 10, shimadzu). Optical rotations were measured by an Anton Paar MCP 100 polarimeter at 20 or 25 °C with MeOH or H₂O as solvent (concentration c given as g.100 mL⁻¹). Melting points were determined using a Stuart SMP10. Critical Micelle Concentration (CMC) of the selected molecules were determined with a TC1 tensiometer (Lauda Scientific) using the Du Noüy ring method.

2- Procedure of aminolysis of (S)-γ-hydroxymethyl-γ-butyrolactone 1 (2H-HBO) for synthesis of derivatives 2a-f and 2g-j

2H-HBO (1) (1 eq.) and primary alkylamine (1 eq.) or secondary amine (1-4 eq.) were added in a stainless steel or zirconia jar (20 mL) containing 80 stainless steel or zirconia balls (diameter = 5 mm) respectively. The jar was flushed with argon and placed in a planetary ball-milling (P7PL) and shaken at 400 rpm in reverse mode for a number of cycles of 5 min (1 min pause between each cycle) depending of the alkylamine (See Table 1 and 2). The reaction was then stopped and the resulting reaction mixture was collected in a minimum of ethanol.

For derivatives **2a-c**, and **2g-j** (See Table 2), silica was added and then ethanol was evaporated. The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography (solid deposit) using a gradient EtOAc/MeOH (100:0 to 75:25) as eluent. The corresponding (4S)-N-alkyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide was afforded after evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure as white solid.

For derivative **2d-f**, the crude product was purified by recrystallization in ethanol. The corresponding (4*S*)-*N*-alkyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide was afforded after evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure as white solid.

3- Procedure for sulfatation of (4S)-N-alkyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide derivatives 2b and 2e

Crude (4*R*) *N*-alkyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide **2b** or **2e** (1 eq.) beforehand synthesized, sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (97 %, 3-8 eq.) and anhydrous AcOEt (LAG, $\eta = 0.6 \mu L/mg$) or NaCl (120 %wt) were added in a zirconia jar (20 mL) containing 80 zirconia balls (diameter = 5 mm) (see Table 3). The jar, flushed with argon, was placed in the P7PL and shaken at 400 or 500 rpm in reverse mode for a number of cycles of 5 minutes (1 min pause between each cycle), optimized for each product (see Table 3). The reaction was then quenched with NaHCO₃ (8 eq.) by grinding in reverse mode for 3 cycles of 3 min (400 rpm, 1 min pause between each cycle). The crude product (**3b/4b** or **3e/4e**) was directly analyzed by NMR (D₂O).

4- Procedure for synthesis of (4S)-N-alkyl-4,5-bis-sulfooxypentanamide 4b-e in solvent media

Amide derivatives **2b-e** were prepared by dissolving alkylamine (1.05 eq) in 2-propanol (C≈0.1 mM) and added to 2H-HBO (1 eq.) in a round-bottomed flask. The mixture was stirred at 50 °C until TLC showed complete conversion (≈48 h for compounds **2b** and **2c**) or 24h (compounds **2d** and **2e**). Recrystallization in a minimum of solvent (25% of 2-propanol in acetonitrile for **2b**, 2-propanol for **2c**, Ethanol for **2d** and **2e**) afford pure amide derivatives in 83, 71, 77 and 74% yield respectively for **2b**, **2c**, **2d**, **2e**.

Sulfated products **4b-e** were prepared by adding Sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (2 eq. per OH group) in dry pyridine ($C\approx0.1$ mM) at RT until TLC showed complete conversion (≈48 h). MeOH (10 eq.) was added and the reaction was stirred 30 min at RT. Sodium hydrogenocarbonate (8 eq.) was then added. Solvents were removed under reduce pressure and the crude product was purified by reverse flash chromatography (C18, 80 g) using H₂O/MeOH (95:5 to 0:1) as eluent. The products were obtained after evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure in 60, 59, 71, 73% yield for **4b**, **4c**, **4d**, **4e**, respectively.

5- Procedure for one-pot sequential synthesis of (4S) N-alkyl-4,5-bis-sulfooxypentanamide 4b-e

2H-HBO (1) (1 eq.) and alkylamine (1 eq.) were added in a zirconia jar (20 mL) containing 80 zirconia balls (diameter = 5 mm). The jar, flushed with argon, was placed in the P7PL and shaken at 400 in reverse mode for 8, 10, or 11 cycles of 5 min (1 min pause between each cycle) depending of the alkylamine (See Table 3). TLC revealed complete conversion of 2H-HBO. Sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (97%, 4 eq.) and anhydrous AcOEt (LAG, $\eta = 0.6 \,\mu\text{L/mg}$) were added. The jar was flushed with argon and shaken at 400 or 500 rpm in reverse mode for 16 cycles of 5 minutes (1 min pause between each cycle). The reaction was then quenched with NaHCO₃ (8 eq.) by grinding in reverse mode for 3 cycles of 3 min (400 rpm, 1 min pause between each cycle). The reaction was then stopped and the resulting reaction mixture was collected in minimum of water. Water was evaporated and the crude product was purified by reverse flash chromatography (C18, 80 g) using H₂O/MeOH (95:5 to 0:1) as eluent. The product was afforded as a white solid after evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure.

6- Physical datas of compounds

(4S)-N-decyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2a

White solid (265.2 mg, 75%). R_f = 0.42 (EtOAc/MeOH 9:1); mp = 96 °C; [\propto]²⁰ = -9,0 ° (C = 0.1 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3294, 2922, 2848, 1631, 1543-1415 cm⁻¹

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 3.57 (m, 1H, H₄), 3.50 – 3.42 (m, 2H, H_{5a}, H_{5b}), 3.15 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.39 – 2.23 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 1.83 (m, 1H, H_{3a}), 1.63 (m, 1H, H_{3b}), 1.55-1.44 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.38-1.24 (m, 14H, 7 CH₂), 0.90 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, CH₃). 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 176.0 (C₁), 72.7 (C₄), 67.1 (C₅), 40.5 (CH₂), 33.3 (C₂), [33.1, 30.7, 30.7] (3 CH₂), 30.6 (C₃), [30.5, 30.4, 30.4, 28.0, 23.8] (5 CH₂), 14.4 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₁₅H₃₁NNaO₃ 296.2202, found 296.2200 [M+Na]⁺

(4S)-N-dodecyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2b

White solid (241.8 mg, 76%). R_f = 0.42 (EtOAc/MeOH 9:1); mp = 102 °C; [\propto]²⁰ = -7.8 ° (C = 0.5 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3299, 2918, 2847, 1632, 1542-1416 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ(ppm) 3.57 (m, 1H, H₄), 3.50 – 3.42 (m, 2H, H_{5a}, H_{5b}), 3.15 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.39 – 2.23 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 1.83 (m, 1H, H_{3a}), 1.62 (m, 1H, H_{3b}), 1.54-1.44 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.40-1.23 (m, 18H, 9 CH₂), 0.90 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ(ppm) 176.0 (C₁), 72.7 (C₄), 67.1 (C₅), 40.5 (CH₂), 33.3 (C₂), [33.1, 30.8, 30.8, 30.7, 30.7] (5 CH₂), 30.6 (C₃), [30.5, 30.4, 30.4, 28.0, 23.7] (5 CH₂), 14.4 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₁₇H₃₆NO₃ 302.2695, found 302.2691 [M+H]⁺

(4S)-N-tetradecyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2c

White solid (179.1 mg, 66%). $R_f = 0.44$ (EtOAc/MeOH 9:1); mp = 104 °C; $[\alpha]^{20} = -2.0$ ° (C = 0.05 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3301, 2918, 2847, 1633, 1540-1417 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 3.57(m, 1H, H₄), 3.50 – 3.42 (m, 2H, H_{5a}, H_{5b}), 3.15 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H,CH₂), 2.39 – 2.23 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 1.83 (m, 1H, H_{3a}), 1.62 (m, 1H, H_{3b}), 1.53-1.44 (m, 2H,CH₂), 1.40-1.23 (m, 22H, 11 CH₂), 0.90 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H, CH₃).

 ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) $\delta(\text{ppm})$ 176.0 (C₁), 72.7 (C₄), 67.1 (C₅), 40.5 (CH₂), 33.3 (C₂), [33.1, 30.8, 30.8, 30.8, 30.7, 30.7, 30.7] (7 CH₂), 30.5 (C₃), [30.5, 30.4, 30.4, 28.0, 23.7] (5 CH₂), 14.4 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): $\emph{m/z}$ calculated for C₁₉H₄₀NO₃ 330.3008, found 330.3014 [M+H]⁺

(4S)-N-hexadecyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2d

White solid (244.9 mg, 72%). R_f = 0.45 (EtOAc/MeOH 9:1); mp = 108 °C; [\propto]²⁰ = - 24.0 ° (C = 0.1 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3296, 2918, 2847, 1632, 1542-1416 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ(ppm) 7.71 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H, NH), 4.48 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H, OH₄), 4.43 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H, OH₅), 3.36 (m, 1H, H₄), 3.29 -3.18 (m, 2H, H_{5a}), 3.00 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.17 (m, 1H, H_{2a}), 2.07 (m, 1H, H_{2b}), 1.67 (m, 1H, H_{3a}), 1.43 (m, 1H, H_{3b}), 1.46-1.33 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.32-1.17 (m, 26H, 13 CH₂), 0.85 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CH₃).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ(ppm) 172.2 (C₁), 70.8 (C₄), 65.7 (C₅), 38.4 (CH₂), 31.8 (C₂), 31.3 (1 CH₂), 29.5 (C₃), [29.1, 29.0, 29.00, 28.8, 28.7, 26.4, 22.1] (13 CH₂), 13.9 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₄₄NO₃ 358.3321, found 358.3311 [M+H]⁺

(4S)-N-octadecyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2e

White solid (277.4 mg, 71%). R_f = 0.49 (EtOAc/MeOH 9:1); mp = 110 °C; [\propto]²⁰ = -16.0 ° (C = 0.05 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3299, 2917, 2847, 1632, 1542-1464 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Pyridine- d_5) δ(ppm) 8.48 (m, 1H, NH), 6.28 (s, 2H, 2 OH), 4.23 (m, 1, H, H₄), 4.03 – 3.99 (m, 2H, H_{5a}, H_{5b}), 3.50 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.87 – 2.78 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 2.44 (m, 1H, H_{3a}), 2.26 (m, 1H, H_{3b}), 1.62 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.43-1.17 (m, 30H, 15 CH₂), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H, CH₃).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Pyridine- d_5) δ(ppm) 174.0 (C₁), 72.9 (C₄), 67.8 (C₅), 40.3 (CH₂), 33.8 (C₂), 32.6 (1 CH₂), 31.1 (C₃), [30.7, 30.5, 30.4, 30.4, 30.4, 30.4, 30.1, 30.1, 27.9, 23.4] (15 CH₂), 14.7 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₂₃H₄₈NO₃ 386.3634, found 386.3644 [M+H]⁺

(4S)-N-nonadecyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2f

White solid (264.3 mg, 62%). $R_f = 0.50$ (EtOAc/MeOH 9:1); mp = 112 °C; $[\propto]^{20} = -36.0$ ° (C = 0.05 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3255, 2918, 2850, 1662, 1564-1429 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Pyridine- d_5) δ(ppm) 8.48 (m, 1H, NH), 6.28 (s, 1H, OH), 6.22 (s, 1H, OH), 4.23 (m, 1H, H₄), 4.03 – 3.99 (m, 2H, H_{5a}, H_{5b}), 3.50 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.89 – 2.76 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 2.43 (m, 1H, H_{3a}), 2.25 (m, 1H, H_{3b}), 1.62 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.39-1.21 (m, 30H, 16 CH₂), 0.88 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CH₃).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Pyridine- d_5) δ(ppm) 174.1 (C₁), 72.9 (C₄), 67.8 (C₅), 40.2 (CH₂), 33.7 (C₂), 32.6 (1 CH₂), 31.1 (C₃), [30.7, 30.5, 30.4, 30.4, 30.4, 30.4, 30.1, 30.1, 27.9, 23.4] (16 CH₂), 14.7 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₂₄H₄₉NNaO₃ 422.3610, found 422.3607 [M+Na]⁺

(4S)-N-dimethyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2g

Viscous liquid (111.2 mg, 77%). R_f = 0.32 (EtOAc/MeOH 8:2); [\propto]²⁵ = - 10.0 ° (C = 0.1 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3421, 2937, 1732, 1624, 1506-1406, 1269 cm⁻¹

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 3.60 (m, 1H, H₄), 3.51 – 3.43 (m, 2H, H_{5a}, H_{5b}), 3.08 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.93 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.59 – 2.44 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 1.89 – 1.80 (m, 1H, H_{3a}), 1.62 (m, 1H, H_{3b}). 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 175.6 (C₁), 72.6 (C₄), 67.2 (C₅), 37.8 (CH₃), 35.8 (CH₃), 30.3 (C₂), 29.8 (C₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₇H₁₅NNaO₃ 184.0950, found 184.0956 [M+Na]⁺

(4S)-N-pyrrolidinyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2i

Viscous liquid (151.6 mg, 70%). R_f = 0.45 (EtOAc/MeOH 8:2); [\propto]²⁵ = - 19.0 ° (C = 0.1 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3387, 2877, 1712, 1620, 1454, 1226, 1064 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 3.60 (m, 1H, H₄), 3.55 - 3.49 (m, 2H, H_{1'a}, H_{1'b}), 3.48 - 3.44 (m, 2H, H_{5a}, H_{5b}), 3.41 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H, H_{4'a} and H_{4'b}), 2.54 - 2.40 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 2.02 - 1.95 (m, 2H, H_{2'a}, H_{2'b}), 1.92 – 1.82 (m, 3H, H_{3'a}, H_{3'b}, H_{3a}), 1.64 (m, 1H, H_{3b}). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 174.1 (C₁), 72.6 (C₄), 67.2 (C₅), 48.0 (C_{1'}), 46.9 (C_{4'}), 31.6 (C₂), 29.6 (C₃), 26.9 (C_{2'}), 25.4 (C_{3'}). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₉H₁₇NNaO₃ 210.1106, found 210.1116 [M+Na]⁺

(4S)-N-piperidinyl-4,5-dihydroxypentanamide 2j

Viscous liquid (86.9 mg, 45%). R_f = 0.47 (EtOAc/MeOH 8:2); $[\propto]^{25}$ = - 22.0 ° (C = 0.1 g/100 mL, MeOH), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 3358, 2937, 2856, 1712, 1614, 1442, 1269, 1066 cm⁻¹

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 3.60 (m, 1H, H₄), 3.55 - 3.50 (m, 4H, 2H_{1′} 2H_{5′}), 3.47 – 3.46 (m, 2H, H_{5a}, H_{5b}), 2.59 – 2.43 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 1.84 (m, 1H, H_{3a}), 1.68 (m, 2H, 2H_{3′}), 1.63 – 1.56 (m, 3H, H_{3b}, 2H_{4′}), 1.53 (m, 2H, 2H_{2′}). 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm) 173.7 (C₁), 72.6 (C₄), 67.2 (C₅), 48.0 (C_{1′}), 44.0 (C_{5′}), 30.3 (C₂), 30.1 (C₃), 27.6 (C_{2′}), 26.8 (C_{4′}), 25.5 (C_{3′}). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₁₀H₁₉NNaO₃ 224.1263, found 224.1268 [M+Na]⁺

(4S)-N-dodecyl-4,5-bis(sulfooxy)pentanamide, bis sodium salt 4b

White solid (718.4 mg, 77%). R_f = 0.43 (EtOAc/MeOH 7:3); [\propto]²⁰ = -15.4 ° (C = 0.5 g/100 mL, H₂O), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 2923, 1644-1464, 1227 cm⁻¹

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ(ppm) 4.58 (m, 1H, H₄), 4.29 (dd, J = 10.9, 4.1 Hz, 1H, H_{5a}), 4.19 (dd, J = 10.9, 4.1 Hz, 1H, H_{5b}), 3.20 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.48 – 2.35 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 2.06 – 2.01 (m, 2H, H_{3a}, H_{3b}), 1.58-1.49 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.39-1.272 (m, 18H, 9 CH₂), 0.91 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H, CH₃). 13 C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O) δ(ppm) 175.3 (C₁), 76.6 (C₄), 68.6 (C₅), 39.4 (CH₂), 31.5 (C₂), [31.2, 28.8, 28.8, 28.6, 28.6, 28.5, 28.3, 28.1] (8 CH₂), 27.1 (C₃), [25.9, 22.1] (2 CH₂), 13.4 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₁₇H₃₃NNa₃O₉S₂ 528.1290, found 528.1281 [M+Na]⁺

(4S)-N-tetradecyl-4,5-bis(sulfooxy)pentanamide, bis sodium salt 4c

White solid (323.6 mg, 62%). R_f = 0.40 (EtOAc/MeOH 7:3); [\propto]²⁰ = -13.0 ° (C = 0.1 g/100 mL, H₂O), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 2918, 2850, 1647, 1552, 1228, 1074-1045 cm⁻¹

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ(ppm) 4.59 (m, 1H, H₄), 4.29 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.9 Hz, 1H, H_{5a}), 4.18 (dd, J = 10.9, 4.2 Hz, 1H, H_{5b}), 3.19 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.47–2.35 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 2.05–2.00 (m, 2H, H_{3a}, H_{3b}), 1.58-1.46 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.41-1.22 (m, 22H, 11 CH₂), 0.91 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CH₃). 13 C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O) δ(ppm) 174.7 (C₁), 76.8 (C₄), 68.9 (C₅), 39.7 (CH₂), 31.9 (1 CH₂), 31.6 (C₂), [29.8, 29.7, 29.7, 29.6, 29.4, 29.3, 28.8] (9 CH₂), 27.2 (C₃), [26.9, 22.6] (2 CH₂), 13.9 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₁₉H₃₇NNa₃O₉S₂ 556.1603, found 556.1611 [M+Na]⁺

(4S)-N-hexadecyl-4,5-bis(sulfooxy)pentanamide, bis sodium salt 4d

White solid (346.9 mg, 79%). R_f = 0.23 (EtOAc/MeOH 8:2); [\propto]²⁰ = -8.0 ° (C = 0.1 g/100 mL, H₂O), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 2916, 1653, 1548, 1465, 1228, 1074 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ(ppm) δ (ppm) 4.60 (m, 1H, H₄), 4.30 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H, H_{5a}), 4.18 (dd, J = 11.0, 4.3 Hz, 1H, H_{5b}), 3.26–3.15 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.47–2.35 (m, 2H, H_{2a}, H_{2b}), 2.03 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, H_{3a}, H_{3b}), 1.59-1.50 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.40-1.25 (m, 26 H, 13 CH₂), 0.91 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O) δ(ppm) 174.6 (C₁), 76.9 (C₄), 68.9 (C₅), 39.7 (CH₂), 32.0 (1 CH₂), 31.6 (C₂), [30.0, 29.8, 29.8, 29.8, 29.5, 29.4] (10 CH₂), 28.9 (CH₂), 27.2 (C₃), [27.0, 22.7] (2 CH₂), 13.9 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₄₁NNa₃O₉S₂ 584.1916, found 584.1898 [M+Na]⁺

(4S)-N-octadecyl-4,5-bis(sulfooxy)pentanamide, bis sodium salt 4e

White solid (445.6 mg, 79%). Rf = 0.36 (EtOAc/MeOH 8:2); $[\propto]^{20}$ = - 7.0 ° (C = 0.1 g/100 mL, H₂O), IR ATR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) = 2916, 2849, 1651, 1558, 1471, 1233, 1072 cm⁻¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ(ppm) δ (ppm) 4.61 (m, 1H, H₄), 4.31 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H, H_{5a}), 4.18 (dd, J = 11.0, 4.3 Hz, 1H, H_{5b}), 3.21 – 3.17 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.48–2.36 (m, 2H, H_{2a} et H_{2b}), 2.03 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H, H_{3a}, H_{3b}), 1.59-1.50 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.44-1.25 (s, 30H, 15 CH₂), 0.91 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O) δ(ppm) 174.6 (C₁), 76.9 (C₄), 68.9 (C₅), 39.7(CH₂), 32.0 (1 CH₂), 31.6 (C₂), [30.0, 30.0, 29.9, 29.9, 29.5, 29.5, 28.9] (13 CH₂), 27.2 (C₃), [27.0, 22.7] (2 CH₂), 13.9 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI): m/z calculated for C₂₃H₄₅NNa₃O₉S₂ 612.2229, found 612.2250[M +Na]⁺

7- Green chemistry metrics.

To estimate the environmental impact of the one-pot tow-step procedure mechanosynthesis in solventless conditions, we calculated some green metrics as described in ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng., **2019**, 7, 19235–19245.

E-factor = [total mass of raw materials minus the total mass of product]/ mass of product

PMI = Σ (mass of stoichiometric reactants)/[mass of product]

RME = mass of product Σ (mass of stoichiometric reactants) × 100

AE = [MW of product] $\div \Sigma$ (MW of stoichiometric reactants) $\times 100$

Table 1 Mechano-aminolysis of 2H-HBO (1) with primary amines-Calcul of green metrics

Entry	RNH₂	MM g.mol ⁻¹	mass RNH ₂	mass 2H-HBO 1 MM 116.12	Yield %	MM g.mol ⁻¹	Mass 2a-f	E Factor Ideal value = 0	AE Ideal value = 100%	PMI Ideal value = 1	RME Ideal value = 100%
1	C ₁₀ H ₂₁ NH ₂	157.30	204 mg	150 mg	75% 2a	273.42	265 mg	0.33	100%	1.33	74%
2	C ₁₂ H ₂₅ NH ₂	185.35	196 mg	123 mg	76% 2b	301.47	242 mg	0.32	100%	1.32	75%
3	C ₁₄ H ₂₉ NH ₂	213.41	177 mg	96 mg	66% 2c	329.53	179 mg	0.52	100%	1.52	65%
4	C ₁₆ H ₃₃ NH ₂	241.46	232 mg	111 mg	72% 2d	357.58	245 mg	0.40	100%	1.40	71%
5	C ₁₈ H ₃₇ NH ₂	269.51	273 mg	117 mg	71% 2 e	385.63	277 mg	0.41	100%	1.41	71%
6	C ₁₉ H ₃₉ NH ₂	283.535	300 mg	123 mg	62% 2f	399.66	264 mg	0.60	100%	1.60	62%

Table 2 Mechano-aminolysis of 2H-HBO (1) with secondary amines

Entry	Alkylamine ^a /eq.	rpm / Time(min)b Pr		Conversion [%] ^c	Yield [%] ^d	
1	(CH₃)₂NH /1	400 / 71	2g	68	NI	
2	(CH ₃) ₂ NH /1.5	400 / 71	2g	79	NI	
3	(CH ₃) ₂ NH /4	400/71	2g	>97	77	
4	$(C_2H_5)_2NH/1$	400/71				
		then 500 / 23	2h	0	-	
5	pyrrolidine /1	400/71	2i	88	70	
6	piperidine/1	400/ 143	2j	73	38	
7	piperidine/2	400/71	2j	91	52	

^o 2H-HBO (1 eq.) and alkylamine (1-4 eq.) in a zirconia jar (20 mL) equipped with 80 zirconia balls of 5 mm diameter were grinded during x cycles in inverse mode in a planetary ball mill. ^b Corresponding to 4, 12 or 24 cycles of 5 min, each cycle is followed by a pause time of 1 min. ^c Corresponding to 4, 12 or 24 cycles of 5 min, each cycle is followed by a pause time of 1 min. ^d Estimated by ¹H NMR (H-4 ratio between 1 and 2). E Isolated by flash chromatography. NI: Not Isolated

Table 3 Optimization of sulfation reaction in solventless conditions with compound 2b-e

Entry	Alkylamide	a SO₃.Pyr	rpm/Time(min)b	Auxiliary	Conversion [%]e
			(e	q./OH)	
	(3/4)				
1	2b	4	400 / 59	-	78 (5:95)
2	2b	4	400 / 59	NaCl	>97 4b
3	2b	4	400 / 59	EtOAcd	>97 (3:97)
4	2b	4	400 / 95	NaCl	>97 4b
5	2b	1.5	400 / 95	NaCl	83 (7:93)
6	2e	2	400 / 95	-	71 (27:73)
7	2e	2	500/95	-	>97 4e
8	2e	2	200 / 95	-	47 (28:72)
9	2e	1	200 / 95	-	41 (29 :71)
10	2e	0.5	200 / 95	-	23 (83 :17)

 $[^]a$ *N*-Alkyl-amide (1 eq.) and SO₃.Pyr complex were grinded in a zirconia jar (20 mL) equipped with 80 zirconia balls of 5 mm diameter in a P7PL Fritsch ball mill. b Corresponding to 7, 10 or 16 cycles of 5 min, each cycle is followed by a pause time of 1 min. c The amount of NaCl (120%) is calculated comparatively to the total amount of powder. LAG is defined by η = liquid quantity (μ L) / solid reactants mass (mg). d η = 2. c Estimated by 1 H NMR.

Table 4 One-pot sequential mechanosynthesis of compounds 4b-e – Calcul of green metrics

Entry	RNH₂	ММ	m RNH₂	m 1 MM 116.12	EtOAc LAG MM 88.11 d 0.9	SO ₃ .Pyr 97% 4eq. MM 159.16	Yield %	NaHCO ₃ 8 eq MM 84.01	мм	m 4b-e	E Factor Ideal value = 0	AE Ideal value = 100 %	PMI Ideal value = 1	RME Ideal value = 100%
5	C ₁₂ H ₂₅ NH ₂	185.35	341 mg	214 mg	0.89 mL / 801 mg 4.891 eq.	1180 mg 4.02 eq.	77% 4b	1240 mg 8 eq.	505.55	718 mg	1.62	79.87%	2.62	38%
6	C ₁₄ H ₂₉ NH ₂	213.41	209 mg	114 mg	0.57 mL /513 mg 5.93 eq.	621 mg 3.97 eq.	62% 4c	655 mg 7.95 eq.	533.60	324 mg	1.72	80.75%	2.71	37%
7	C ₁₆ H ₃₃ NH ₂	241.46	189 mg	91 mg	0.47 mL / 423 mg 6.12 eq.	497 mg 3.98 eq.	79% 4d	524 mg 8 eq.	561.66	347 mg	1.95	81.53%	2.95	34%
9	C ₁₈ H ₃₇ NH ₂	269.51	257 mg	111 mg	0.59 mL / 531 mg 6.3 eq.	608 mg 3.99 eq.	79% 4e	640 mg 8 eq.	589.71	446 mg	1.58	82.25 %	3.05	33%

Solvent conditions

Aminolysis (step 1)

RNH ₂	ММ	m RNH₂ 1.05 eq.	m 1 MM 116.12	Isopropanol MM 60.01 d 0.786	Yield %	мм	m 2a-f	E Factor Ideal value = 0	AE Ideal value = 100%	PMI Ideal value = 1	RME Ideal value = 100%
C ₁₂ H ₂₅ NH ₂	185.35	638 mg 1 eq.	400 mg	6.9 ml 5.42 g 26.2 eq.	83% 2b	301.47	860 mg	6.5	100%	7.5	13.3 %
C ₁₄ H ₂₉ NH ₂	213.41	734 mg 1eq.	400 mg	6.9 ml 5.4 g 26,2 eq.	71% 2c	329.53	807 mg	7.1	100%	8.1	12.3%
C ₁₆ H ₃₃ NH ₂	241.46	654 mg 1.05 eq	300 mg	5.2 ml 4.1 g 26.3 eq.	77% 2d	357.58	719 mg	6	100%	7	14,2%
C ₁₈ H ₃₇ NH ₂	269.51	488 mg 1.05 eq.	200 mg	3.5 ml 2.75 g 25.3 eq.	74% 2 e	385.63	495 mg	5.94	100%	6.94	14.4%

Sulfatation (step 2)

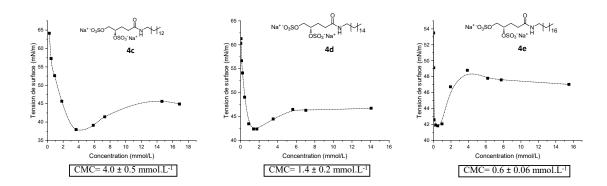
Entry	Amide	MM g.mol ⁻¹	Mass amide mg	Pyridine V mL Mass g MM 79.1	SO ₃ .Pyr 97% 4eq. MM 159.16	NaHCO₃ 8 eq MM 84.01	MM 4b-e	Yield %	Mass 4b-e mg	E Factor Ideal value = 0	AE Ideal value = 100 %	PMI Ideal value = 1	RME Ideal value = 100%
5	2b	301.47	769	12.0 mL 11.80 g	1.627 g	1.706 g	505.55	60	779 4b	19.4	81%	20.4	4.9%
6	2c	329.53	605	11.0 mL 10.80 g	1.170 g	1.30 g	533.60	59	578 4c	23	81.9%	24	4.16%
7	2d	357.58	545	9.0 mL 8.84 g	970 mg	1.02 g	561.66	71	606 4e	17.8	82.6	18.8	5.3%
9	2e	385.63	553	14.0 mL 13.75 g	913 mg	903 mg	589.71	73	615 4f	25.2	83.3	26.2	3.8%

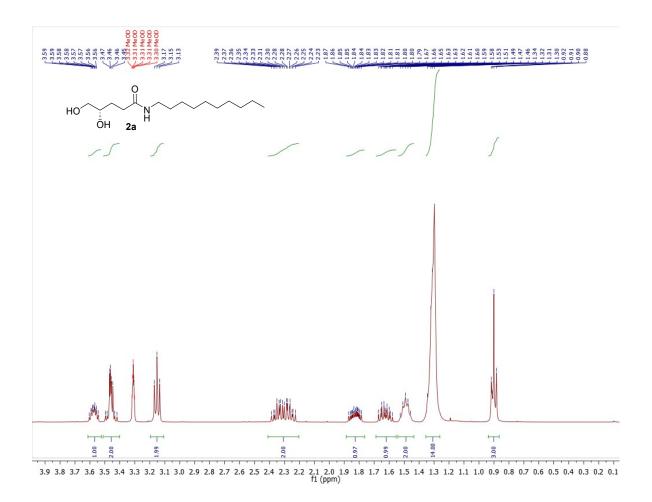
These metric values are been calculated without considering the work-up step.

8- Procedure for CMC determination

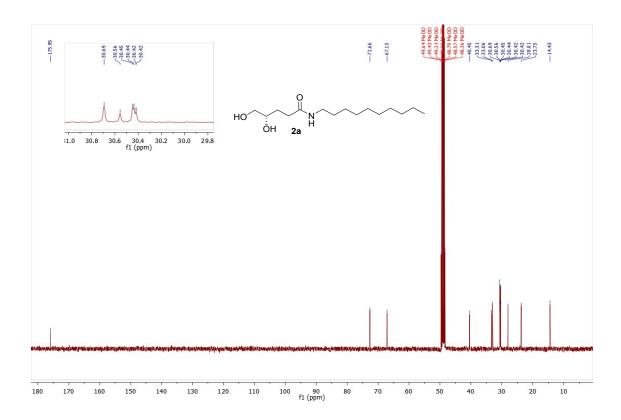
CMC determination were realized on a selection of disulfated molecules with potential surfactant properties. First, surfactant solutions at different concentrations were prepared by dissolving a known quantity of synthetized molecule in ultrapure water. The three studied molecules were easily soluble at room temperature. Each solution was then put in a crystallizer. After standing for 30 min (corresponding to the time required to reach the equilibrium surface tension), the surface tension was measured with a TC1 tensiometer (Lauda Scientific) using the Du Noüy ring method. The temperature of surface tension measurement was so maintained at 25±1 °C and all measurements were repeated three times. The surface tension measurements at high concentration were limited due to the available quantity of the surfactants. A concentration-surface tension curve was then obtained and the CMC was determined at the minimum of the break point.

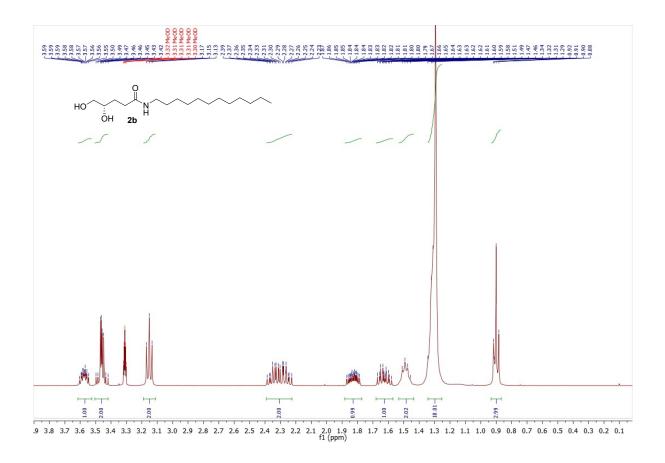
The following curves were obtained. Each point corresponds to the average of three measurements.

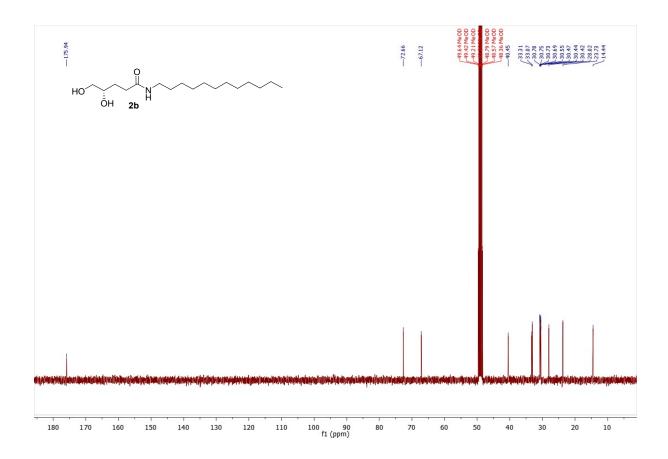


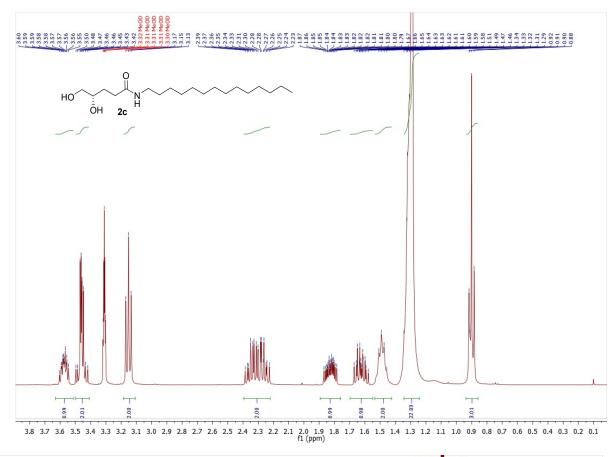


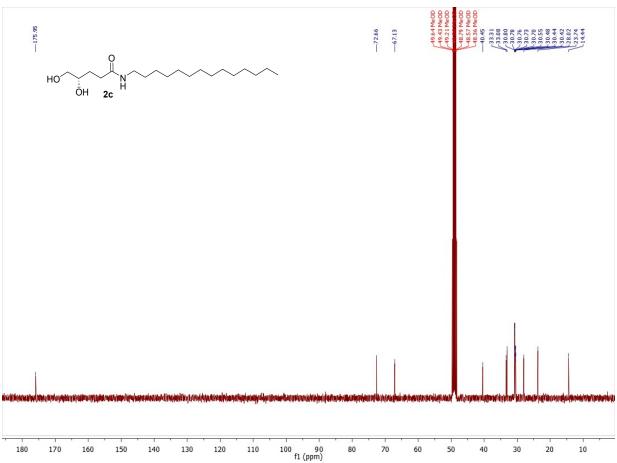
8- NMR Spectra

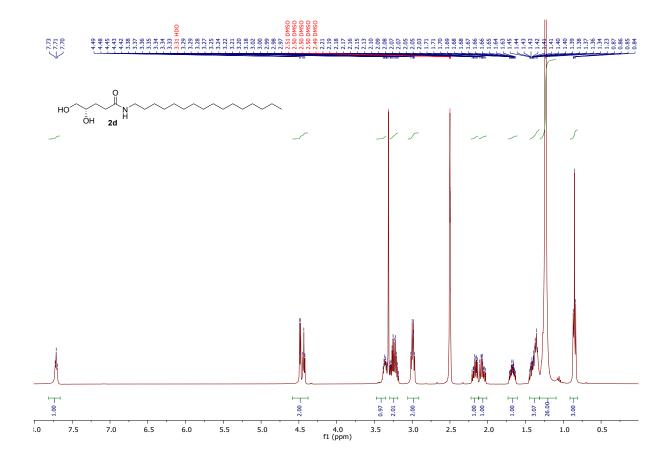


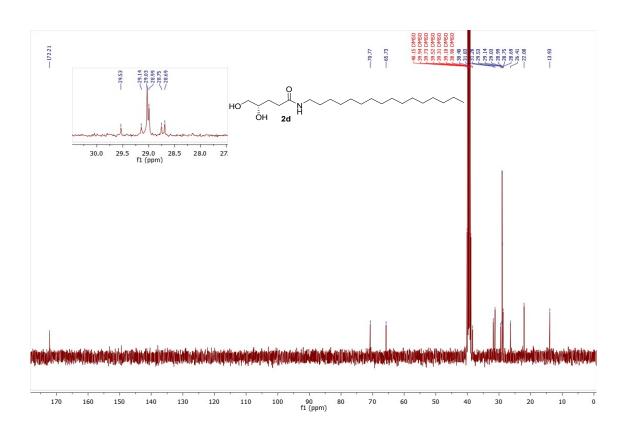


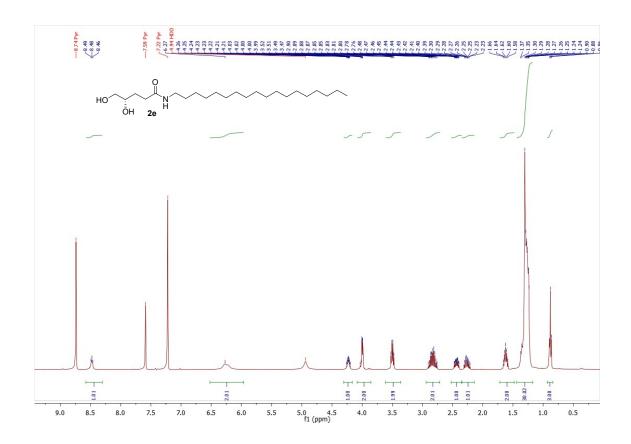


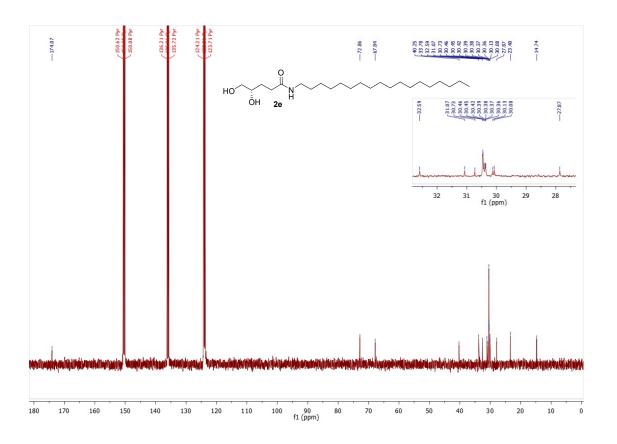


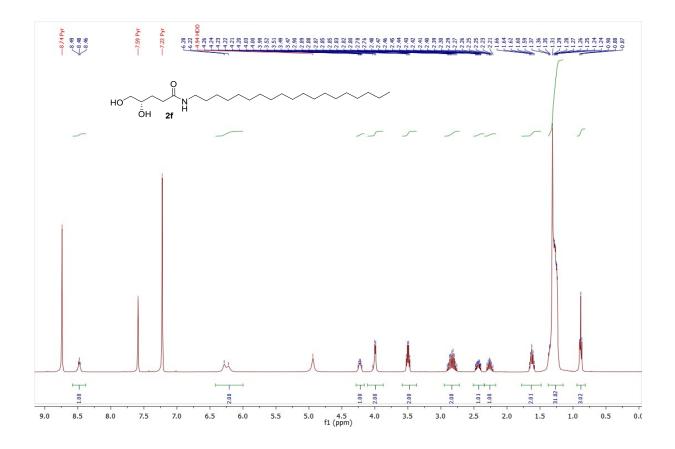


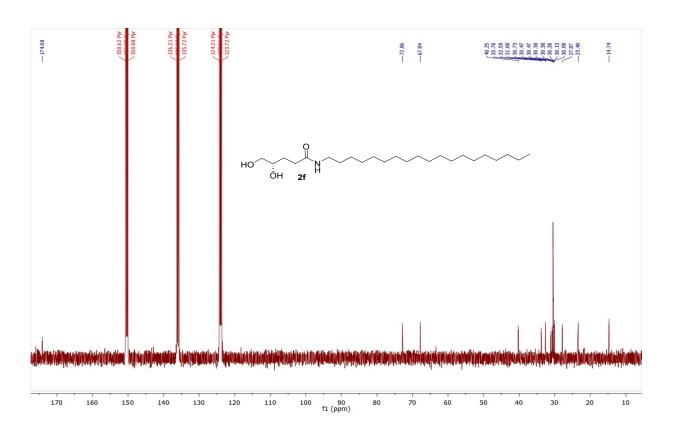


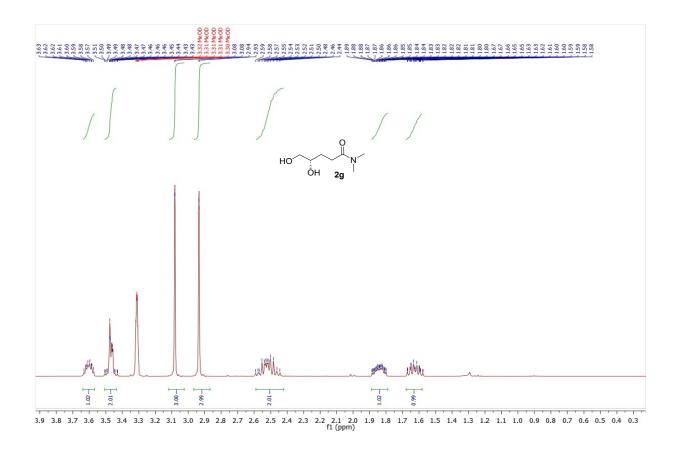


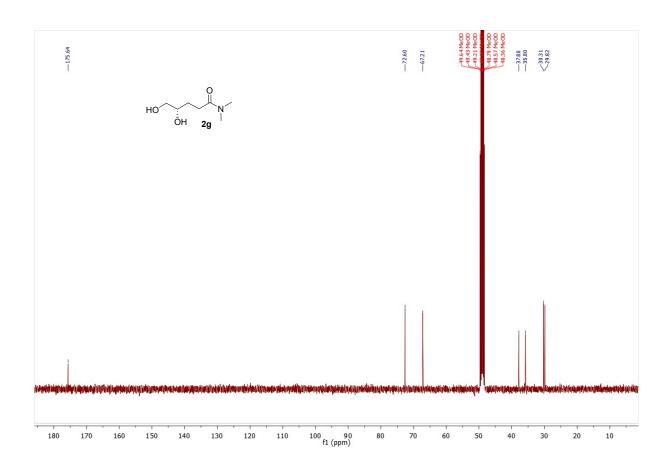


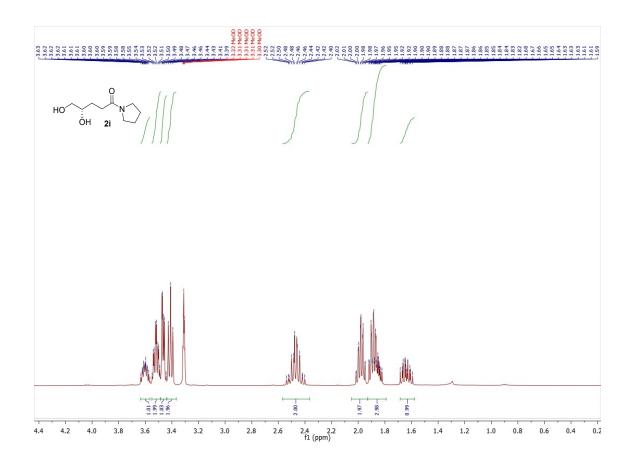


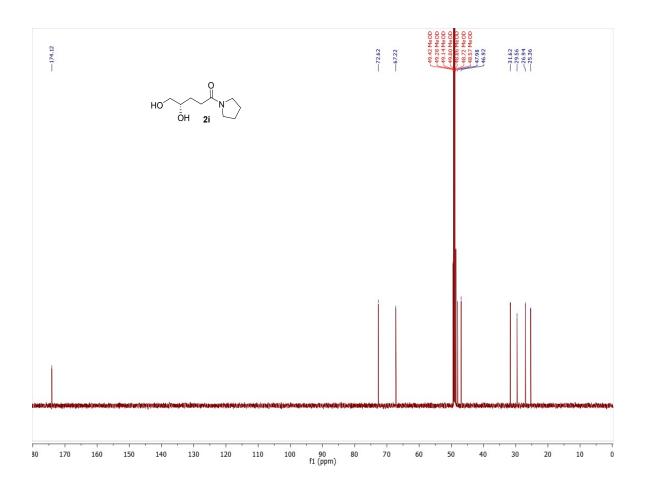


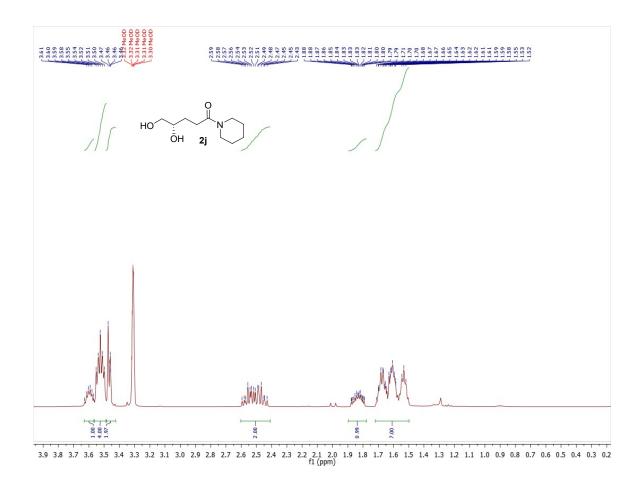


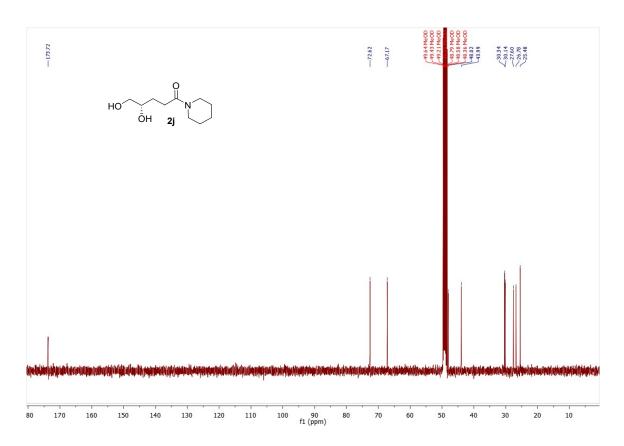


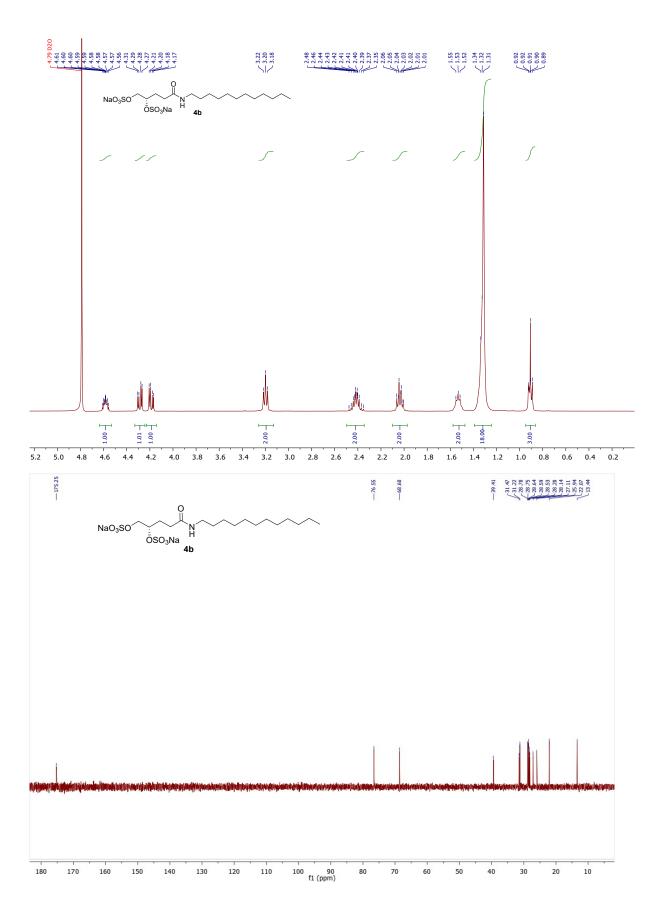


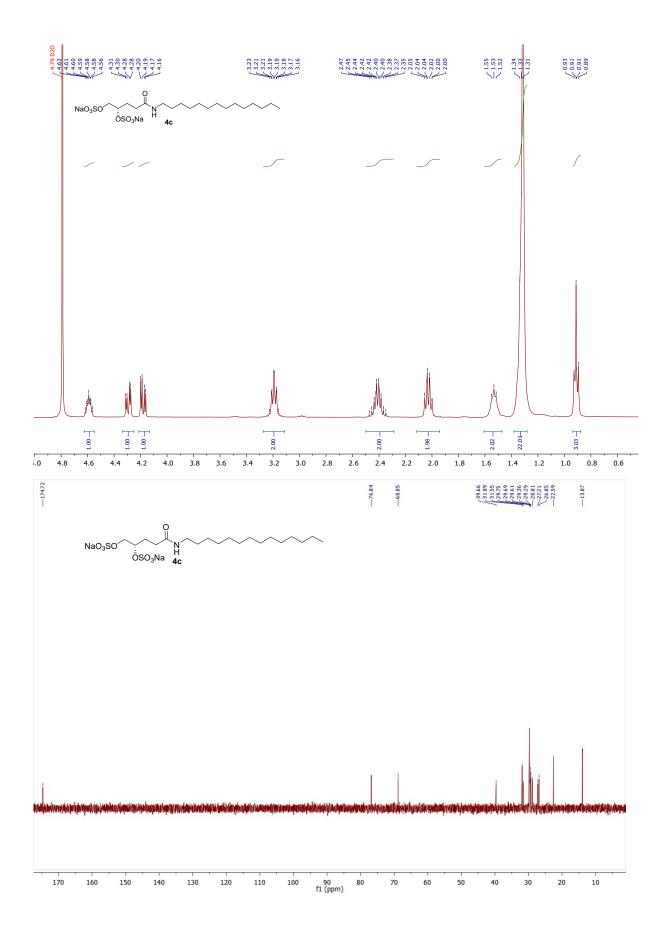


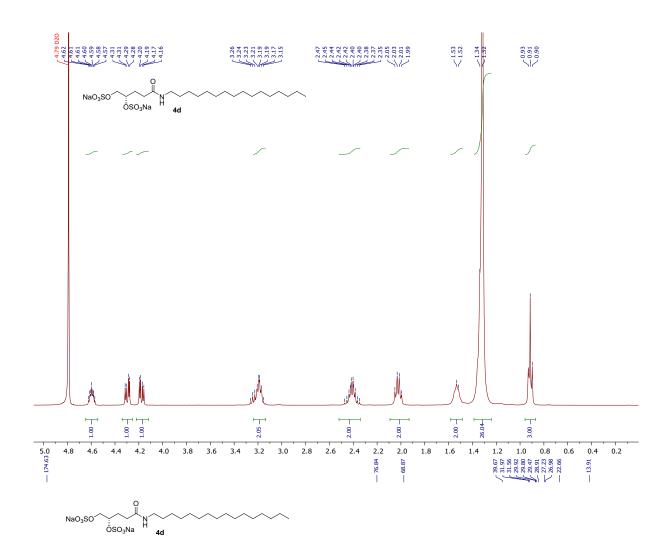


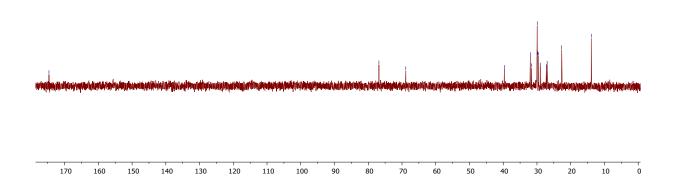


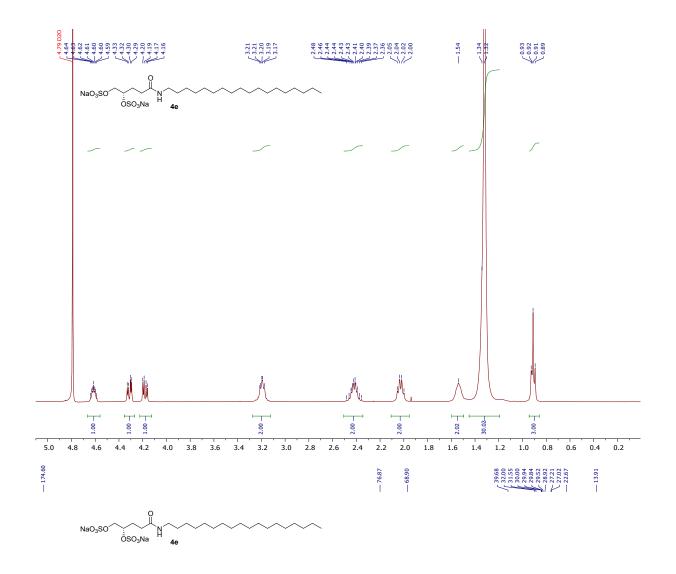


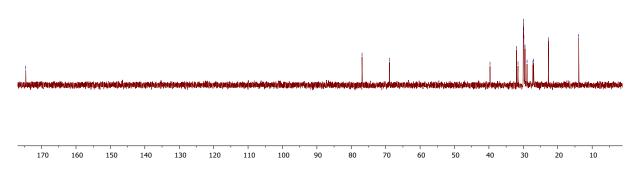












NMR spectra of pure disulfated compound 4e and mixture of mono-and disulfated compounds 3e and 4e

