Chemo- and Regio-selective Enzymatic Lipophilisation of Rutin, and

Physicochemical and Antioxidant Properties of Rutin Ester Derivatives

Nikitia Mexia,^{a,b} Meryem Benohoud,^c Christopher M. Rayner,^{b,c} Richard S. Blackburn*^{a,c}

aLeeds Institute of Textiles and Colour, School of Design, University of Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK. E-

mail: <u>r.s.blackburn@leeds.ac.uk</u>; ^bSchool of Chemistry, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK; ^cKeracol

Limited, Nexus, Discovery Way, Leeds, LS2 3AA, UK.

Supporting Information

NMR Spectra



Figure S.1. ¹H-NMR of rutin (2; Red) and rutin butyrate (3a; Green) in MeOD with some significant differences marked.





Figure S.2. Full NMR spectra of rutin octanoate (**3b**) in acetone- d_6 (**A**) ¹H-NMR with expansion for the 12-12.8ppm area; (**B**) COSY; (**C**) HMQC; (**D**) HMBC.





Figure S.3. Indicative NMR spectra of rutin laureate (**3c**) in acetone- d_6 (**A**) ¹H-NMR with expansion for the 12-12.8ppm area; (**B**) ¹³C-DEPT (marked are the -CH₂- groups); (**C**) HMBC (marked are the signals relating H-4" and -CH₂aC=O with the same carbonyl group, indicating the coupling between rutin and the fatty acid chain).





Figure S.4. Indicative NMR spectra of rutin palmitate (**3d**) in acetone-d₆ (**A**) ¹H-NMR with expansion for the 12-12.8ppm area; (**B**) HMBC (marked are the signals relating H-4^{\circ}) and -CH₂aC=O with the same carbonyl group, indicating the coupling between rutin and the fatty acid chain).



Figure S.5. ¹H-NMR spectra of rutin stearate (3e) in acetone-d₆ with expansion for the 12-12.8ppm area.



Figure S.6. Indicative NMR spectra of rutin oleate (**3f**) in acetone- d_6 (**A**) ¹H-NMR with expansion for the 12-12.8ppm area; (**B**) ¹³C-DEPT (marked are the -CH₂- groups); (**C**) HMQC-DEPT (marked are the carbons corresponding to the –CH- groups forming the double bond).

Mass Spectra



Figure S.7. Mass spectra in methanol of rutin (2; peak 1) and rutin butyrate (3a; peaks 2-3).



Figure S.8. Mass spectra in methanol of rutin octanoate (3b).



Figure S.9. Mass spectra in methanol of rutin laureate (3c).



Figure S.10. Mass spectra in methanol of rutin palmitate (3d ;peaks 4&5).



Figure S.11. Mass spectra in methanol of rutin stearate (3e ;peaks 3-6).



Figure S.12. Mass spectra in methanol of rutin oleate (3f).

UV-Vis Spectra



Figure S.13. UV-Vis spectra in 1:1 v/v methanol:water of: (A) rutin (2); (B) rutin butyrate (3a); (C) rutin octanoate (3b); (D) rutin laureate (3c); (E) rutin palmitate (3d); (F) rutin stearate (3e); (G).rutin oleate (3f).

LC-MS Chromatograms for Kinetic Study



Figure S.14. LC-MS chromatograms for Experiment 45: rutin (4.4 mM) acylation by *Ca*lB on acrylic resin with 100 equivalents of octanoic acid in 10:1 acetonitrile:DMSO, at 55 °C with no mechanical stirring after (A) 2 h; (B) 18 h; (C) 24 h; (D) 48 h; (E) 72 h; (F) 96 h. Black arrow indicates peak for rutin (2) and red arrow indicates peak for rutin octanoate (**3b**).



Figure S.15. LC-MS chromatograms for Experiment 46: rutin (13.3 mM) acylation by *Ca*lB on acrylic resin with 100 equivalents of octanoic acid in 10:1 acetonitrile:DMSO, at 55 °C with no mechanical stirring after (A) 2 h; (B) 18 h; (C) 24 h; (D) 48 h; (E) 72 h; (F) 96 h. Black arrow indicates peak for rutin (2) and red arrow indicates peak for rutin octanoate (**3b**).



Figure S.16. LC-MS chromatograms for Experiment 47: rutin (22.2 mM) acylation by *Ca*lB on acrylic resin with 100 equivalents of octanoic acid in 10:1 acetonitrile:DMSO, at 55 °C with no mechanical stirring after (A) 2 h; (B) 18 h; (C) 24 h; (D) 48 h; (E) 72 h; (F) 96 h. Black arrow indicates peak for rutin (**2**) and red arrow indicates peak for rutin octanoate (**3b**).