

Supporting information (SI)

Lipase-catalysed esterification in a reactive natural deep eutectic solvent leads to lauroylcholine chloride rather than glucose ester

Alina Ramona Buzatu^{a,b}, Miguel Angel Soler^{c,}, Sara Fortuna^d, Ozge Ozkilinc^c, Ioan Bîtcan^a, Diana Maria Dreavă^a, Paolo Giannozzi^{c,e}, Federico Fogolari^c, Lucia Gardossi^f, Francisc Peter^a, Anamaria Todea^a, Carmen Gabriela Boeriu^{a,*}*

^a Faculty of Industrial Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, University Politehnica Timisoara, Carol Telbisz 6, 300001 Timisoara, Romania.

^b Department of Biochemistry and Pharmacology, "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Eftimie Murgu Sq. no. 2, 300041 Timisoara, Romania.

^c Dipartimento di Scienze Matematiche, Informatiche e Fisiche, Università di Udine, Via delle Scienze 206, 33100 Udine, Italy

^d Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche e Farmaceutiche, Università degli Studi di Trieste, Piazzale Europa 1, 34127, Trieste, Italy; Currently at: Cresset - New Cambridge House, Bassingbourn Road, Litlington, Cambridgeshire, SG8 0SS, UK

^e CNR-IOM, Istituto dell'Officina dei Materiali, SISSA, I-34136 Trieste, Italy

^f Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche e Farmaceutiche, Università degli Studi di Trieste, Piazzale Europa 1, 34127, Trieste, Italy

*E-Mail for CGB: carmengabriela.boeriu@upt.ro

*E-Mail for MAS: miguelangel.solerbastida@uniud.it

Number of pages: 7

Number of tables: 1

Number of Figures: 7

Table of Contents

Figure S1. Contact frequency ratio of α - and β -glucose and choline with all the components of the NADES in the proportion ChCl:Glucose:water (2:1:1) obtained from MD trajectories.....	S3
Figure S2. H-bond analysis of α - and β -glucose with all the components of the NADES in the proportion ChCl:Glucose:water (2:1:1) obtained from MD trajectories.....	S4
Figure S3. H-bond analysis of each hydroxyl group of glucose and choline with all the components of the NADES in the proportion ChCl:Glucose:water (2:1:1) obtained from MD trajectories.	S4
Figure S4. Computational structural analysis of CalB in glucose-based NADES (1:1:1).....	S5
Figure S5. Computational structural analysis of CalB in glucose-based NADES and lauric acid (1:1:1:1).	S6
Table S1. Number of molecules used in the different systems for the MD simulations.	S6
Figure S6. HPLC and TLC analysis of a reaction mixture at 24 h.....	S7
Figure S7. FTIR spectrum of hexane extract, showing the ester and free lauric acid.....	S7

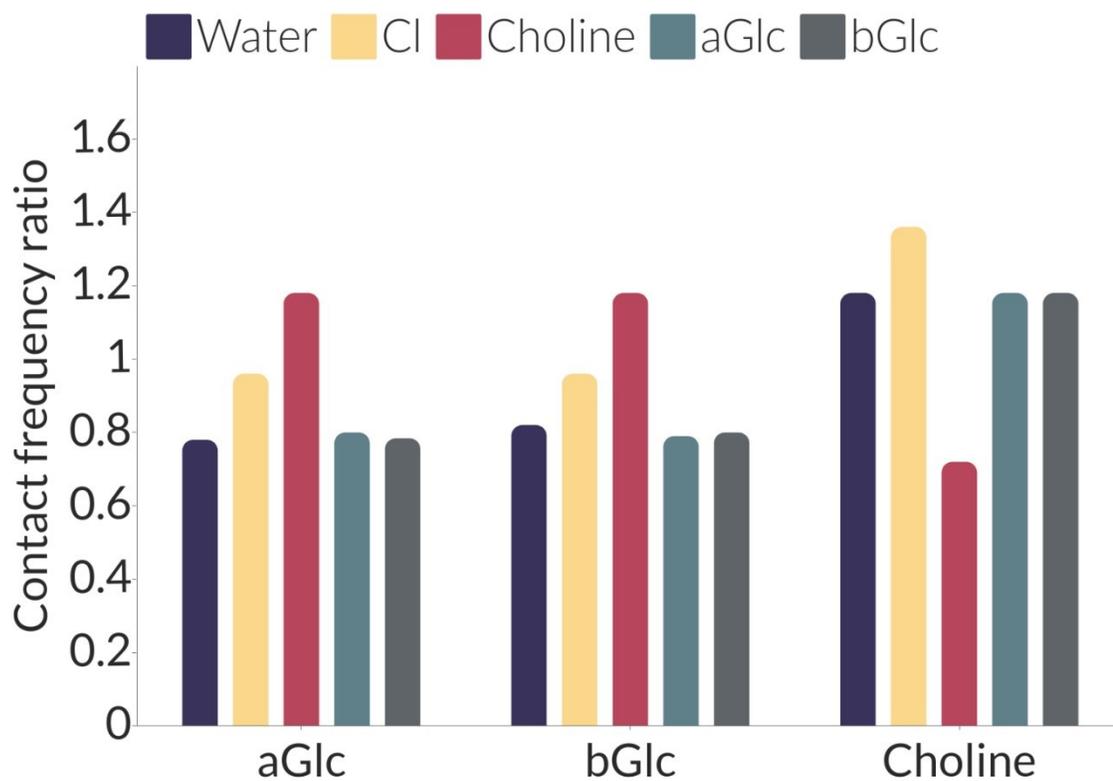


Figure S1. Contact frequency ratio of α - and β -glucose and choline with all the components of the NADES in the proportion ChCl:Glucose:water (2:1:1) obtained from MD trajectories.

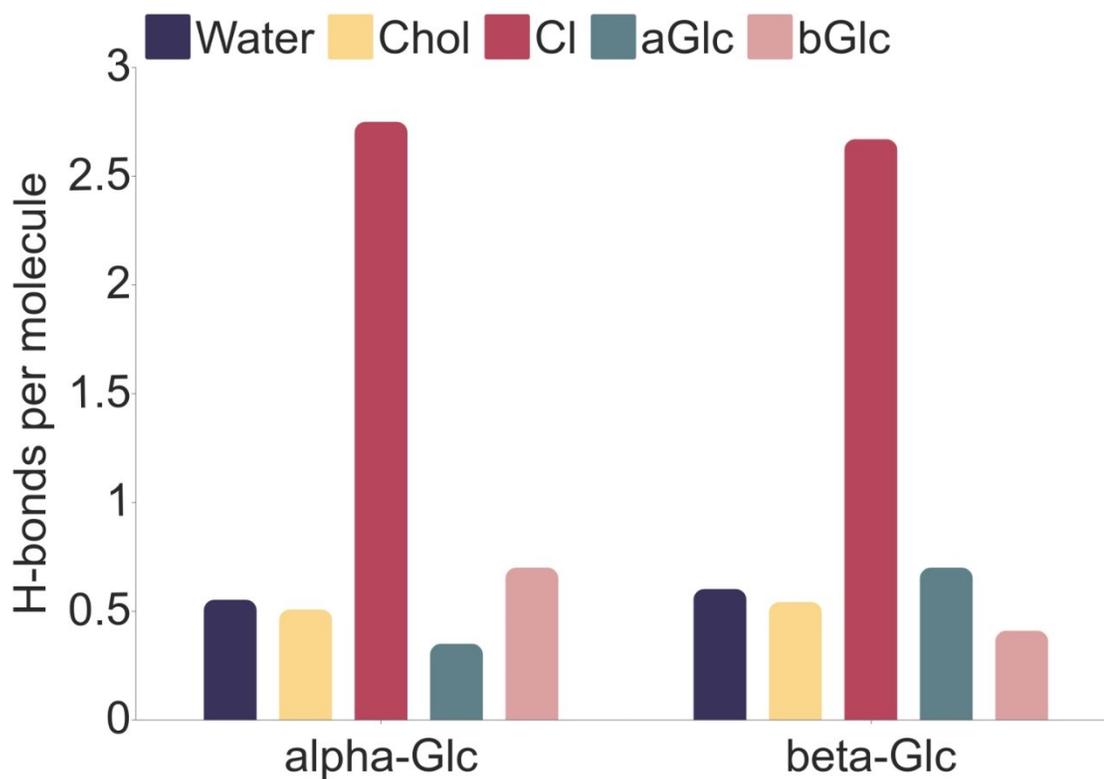


Figure S2. H-bond analysis of α - and β -glucose with all the components of the NADES in the proportion ChCl:Glucose:water (2:1:1) obtained from MD trajectories.

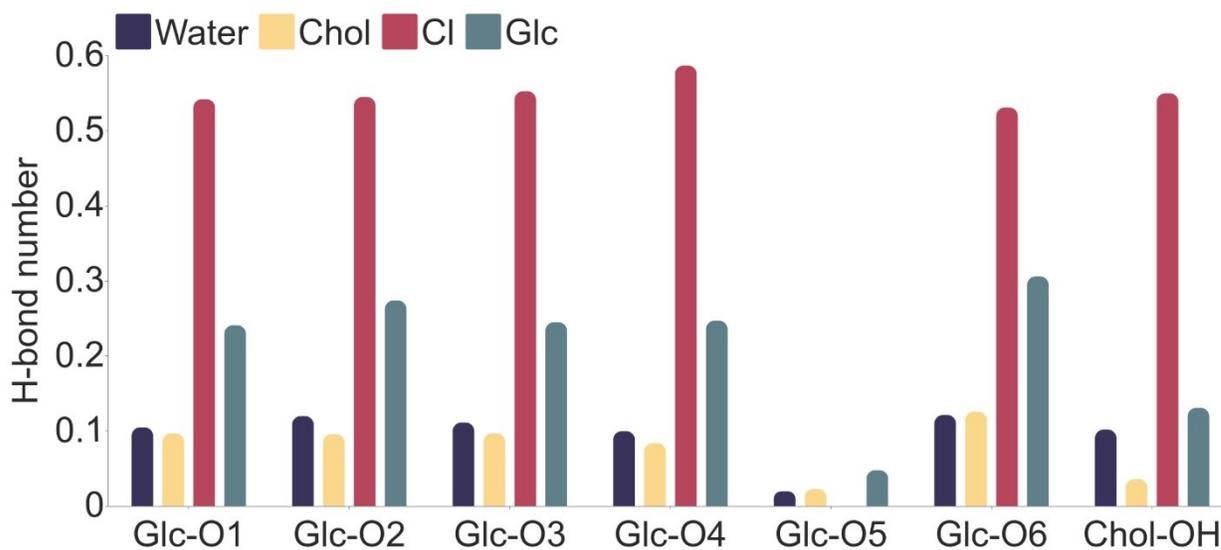


Figure S3. H-bond analysis of each hydroxyl group of glucose and choline with all the components of the NADES in the proportion ChCl:Glucose:water (2:1:1) obtained from MD trajectories.

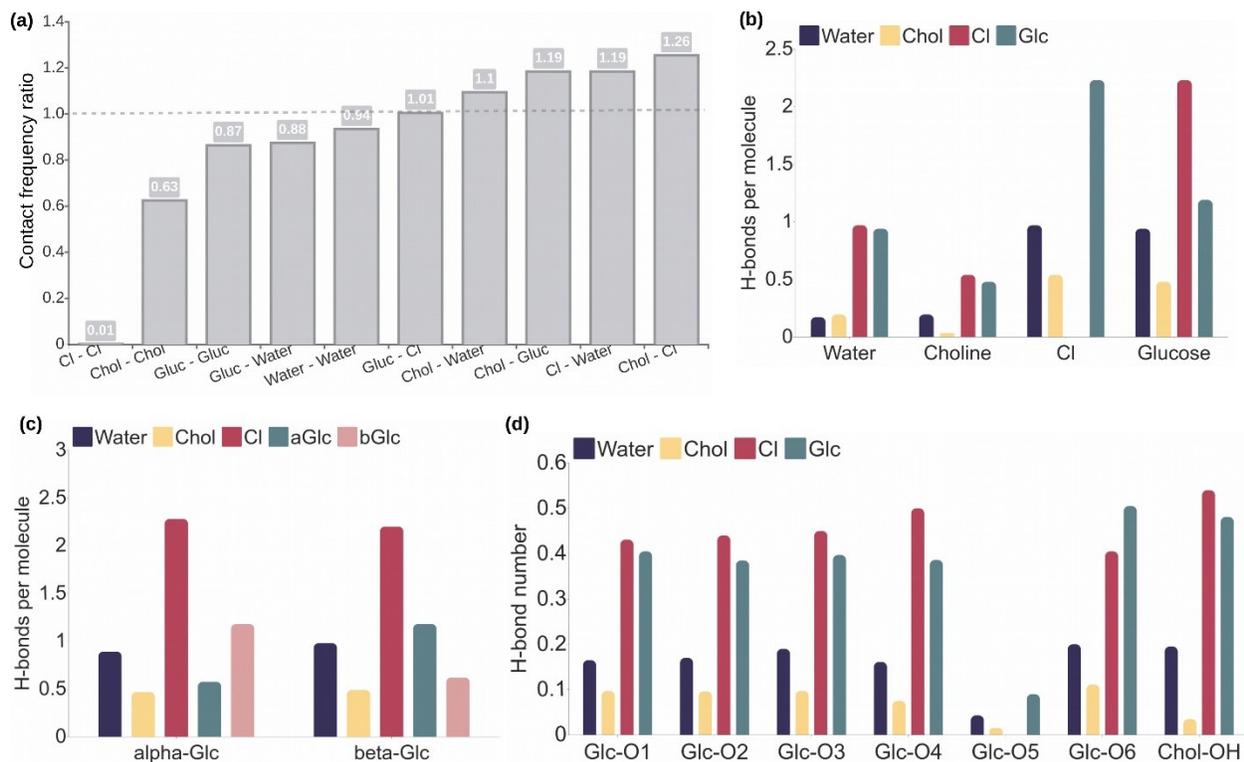


Figure S4. Computational structural analysis of CalB in glucose-based NADES (1:1:1). (a) Contact frequency ratio, (b) H-bond analysis between the different components in the NADES ChCl:glucose:water (1:1:1) obtained from MD trajectories. (c) H-bond analysis of α - and β -glucose with all the components of the mixture. (d) H-bond analysis of each hydroxyl group of glucose and choline with all the components of the NADES.

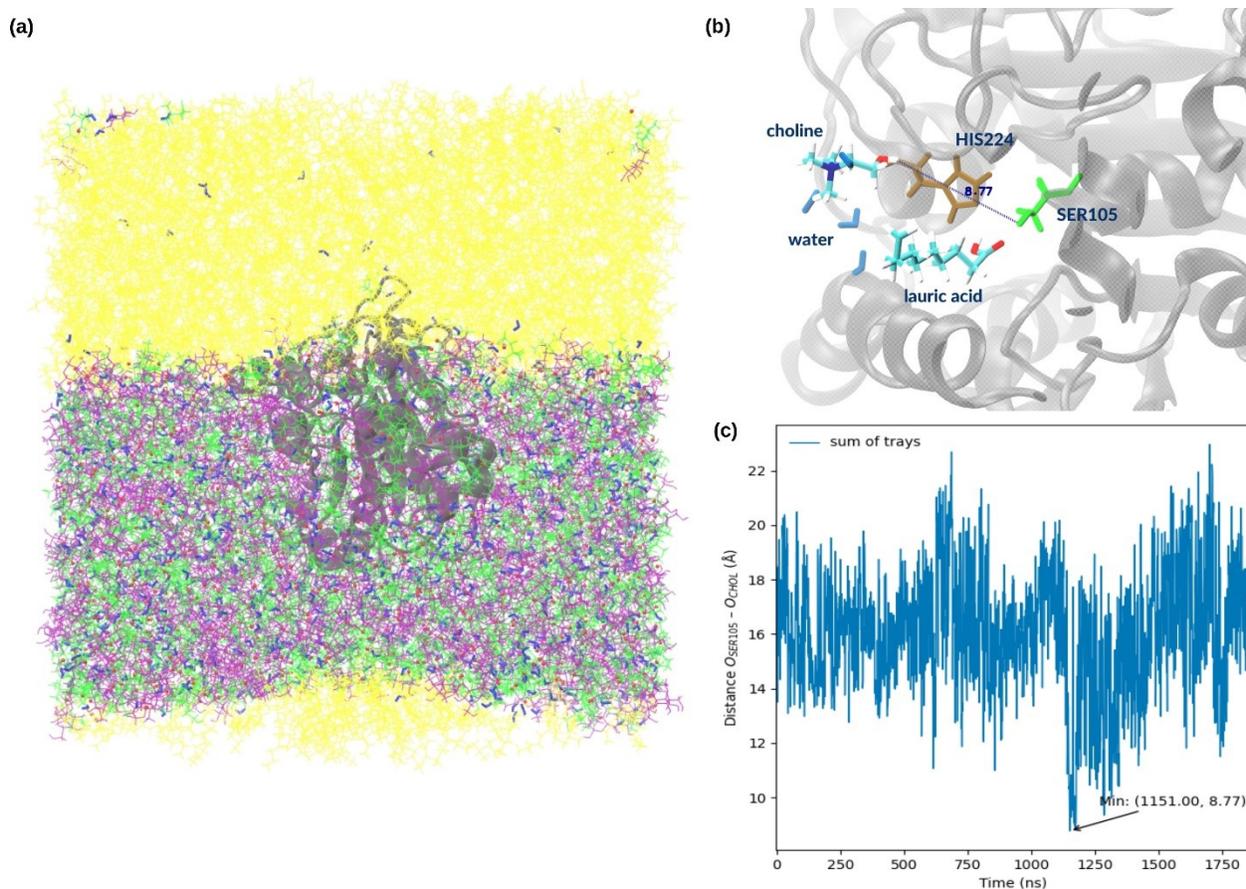


Figure S5. Computational structural analysis of CalB in glucose-based NADES and lauric acid (1:1:1:1). (a) Representative snapshot of the bibasic equilibrated system. The components are colour-coded for clarity: lauric acid (yellow), glucose (purple), choline (green), water (blue) and chloride ions (red). (b) Representative snapshot of the CalB catalytic pocket from MD trajectories, focusing on the binding between lauric acid molecule and Ser105 and the closest location of a choline molecule to the catalytic residue. (c) Evolution of the atomic distance between the hydroxyl oxygens of Ser105 and the choline molecule at the entrance of the pocket in the same MD trajectories.

Table S1. Number of molecules used in the different systems for the MD simulations.

	Simulation box				
	R-NADES		R-NADES + CalB	R-NADES+CalB+LA	
<i>R-NADES proportion</i>	<i>(1:1:1)</i>	<i>(2:1:1)</i>	<i>(2:1:1)</i>	<i>(1:1:1)</i>	<i>(2:1:1)</i>
Choline molecules	500	2000	2001	1001	2001
Chloride molecules	500	2000	2000	1000	2000
α -D-glucose molecules	250	500	500	500	500
β -D-glucose molecules	250	500	500	500	500
Water molecules	500	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lauric acid molecules	-	-	-	1000	1000

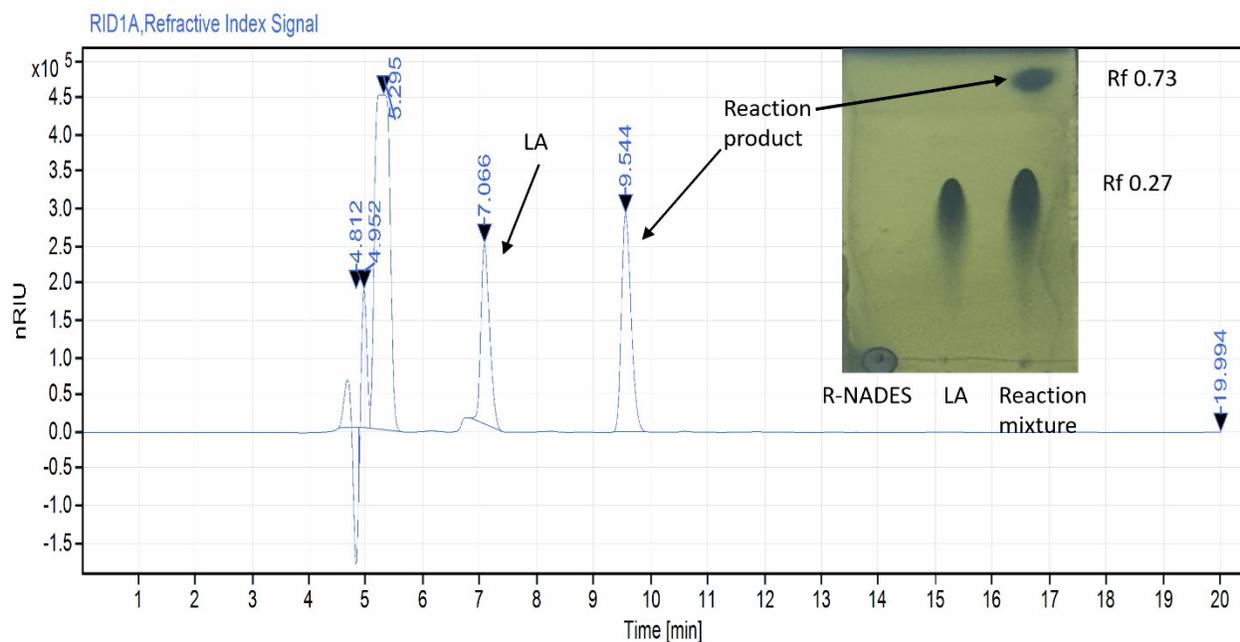


Figure S6. HPLC of a reaction mixture at 24 h, showing the unreacted lauric acid (LA) at 7.066 min, and the reaction product, eluted at 9.544 min. The insert is the TLC of the same reaction mixture, that clearly shows the reaction product (R_f 0.73).

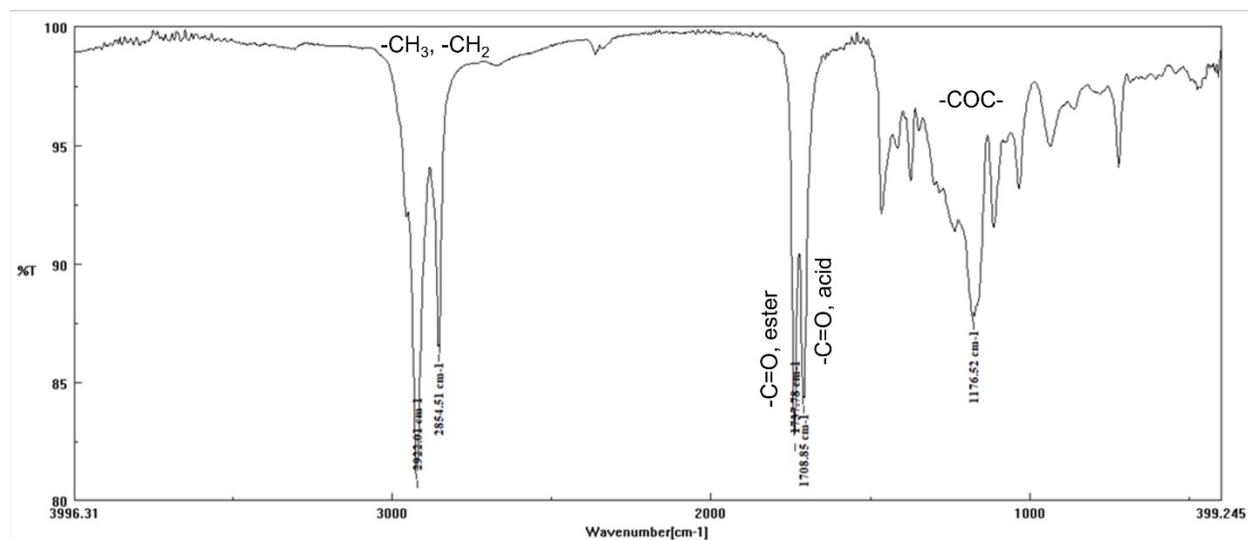


Figure S7. FTIR spectrum of hexane extract, showing the ester and free lauric acid.

