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Supporting Information

An Efficient, Safe, and Scalable Method for the Preparation of D- and L-Penicillamines

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I. Experimental section:

Preparation of 1-methoxy-4-({[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]disulfanyl}methyl)benzene (21):^{1,2}

A mixture consisting of finely powdered Na₂S₂O₃.5H₂O (0.20 mol, 50.0 g) and 4-Methoxybenzyl chloride (0.21 mol, 33.12 g) in wet DMSO (200 mL DMSO + 20 mL H₂O) was stirred at a temperature of 60-70 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by litmus paper. After stirring for 8h, the color of litmus paper changed from yellow to red. Then the reaction was worked up by adding H₂O (500 mL) and extracted with 1:1 n-hexane/EtOAc (3×500 mL). The product was purified by recrystallization from n-hexane to afford **21** in 19.5 g, 60% yield.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): *δ* 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 4H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 4H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 3.59 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): *δ* 159.1, 130.6, 129.5, 113.9, 55.4, 42.8.

Scale up experiments:

Synthesisofethyl2-formamido-3-{[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]sulfanyl}-3-methylbutanoate (22):



A mixture of of Ethyl 2-(formylamino)-3-methyl-2-butenoate **18** (100 g, 0.58 mol), 4methoxybenzyl disulfide **21** (89 g, 0.29 mol), Roganlite (360 g, 2.34 mol), and Cs_2CO_3 (285 g, 0.87 mol) in DMF (1.0 L) was stirred at 65 °C for 4 hours followed by room temperature for 12 hours. Then the reaction was worked up by adding H₂O (3.0 L) and extracted with EtOAc (5.0 L). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The product was purified by recrystallization from n-hexane to afford desired product **22** as a white solid (180 g, 94% yield).

Synthesis of D,L-penicillamine (D,L-1):



10N HCl (895 mL) was added to ethyl 2-formamido-3-{[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]sulfanyl}-3-methylbutanoate **22** (179 g, 0.549 mol) and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 48 hours at 85 °C. Upon completion (TLC control, 20% Methanol in DCM), the reaction mass was concentrated under reduced pressure to get a brown syrup. The residue obtained was dissolved in isopropyl alcohol (358 mL) and again concentrated until no distillate observed. The residue was dissolved in methanol (537 mL), cooled the solution to 0 °C and adjusted to pH=6.9 using triethylamine (161 mL). The resulting reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 3 hours at 0 °C and the solid precipitate was collected by filtration and dried to afford **D,L-1** as an off-white solid (65 g, 79% yield).

Synthesis of D-penicillamine (D-1):

D,L-penicillamine **D,L-1** (32 g, 0.214 mol) was suspended in a mixture of acetic acid (96 mL) and methanol (192 mL), followed by slow addition of D-tartaric acid (48.3 g, 0.322 mol) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 40 °C. The reaction mass was cooled to room temperature and the precipitated salt was filtered. The crude salt was washed with methanol (32 mL) and dried. The salt was dissolved in methanol (205 mL) under nitrogen and adjusted to pH=6.9 using triethylamine (128 mL) and the reaction mass was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The resultant solid precipitate was filtered, washed with methanol and dried to afford **D-1** as a white solid (13.0 g, 81% yield).

Synthesis of L-penicillamine (L-1):

D,L-penicillamine **D**,L-1 (32 g, 0.214 mol) was suspended in a mixture of acetic acid (96 mL) and methanol (192 mL), followed by slow addition of L-tartaric acid (48.3 g, 0.322 mol) under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 40 °C. The reaction mass was cooled to room temperature and the precipitated salt was filtered. The crude salt was washed with methanol (32 mL) and dried. The salt was dissolved in methanol (205 mL) under nitrogen and adjusted to pH=6.9 using triethylamine (128 mL) and the reaction mass was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The resultant solid precipitate was filtered, washed with methanol and dried to afford L-1 as a white solid (12.5 g, 78% yield).

II. 1H NMR, 13C NMR, LC-MS and FT-IR Spectra:

<u>¹H-NMR of 18 (DMSO-*d*₆):</u>



<u>¹³C-NMR of 18 (DMSO-*d*6):</u>



LC-MS of 18:





FT-IR of 18:



<u>¹H-NMR of 19 (DMSO-*d*6</u>):



¹³C-NMR of 19 (CDCl₃):



<u>MS of 19:</u>



¹H-NMR of 21 (CDCl₃):



<u>¹³C-NMR of 21 (CDCl₃):</u>



<u>¹H-NMR of 22 (DMSO-*d*₆):</u>



¹³C-NMR of 22 (CDCl₃):



LC-MS of 22:





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¹H-NMR of D,L-1 (D₂O):



<u>MS of D,L-1:</u>



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¹H-NMR of D-1 (D₂O):



¹³C-NMR of D-1 (D₂O):



MS of D-1:



FT-IR of D-1:



<u>¹H-NMR of L-1 (D₂O):</u>



¹³C-NMR of L-1 (D₂O):



MS of L-1:



FT-IR of L-1:



<u>¹H-NMR of 24 (DMSO-*d*6)</u>:



13C-NMR of 24 (DMSO-*d*₆):



FT-IR of 24:



LC-MS of 24:



III. HPLC traces:







99.94% (HPLC conditions: Astec CHIROBIOTIC®TAG 150*4.6mm.5 μ m column, 10 mM Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate in water / Methanol:ACN::80:20 (v/v), Diluent = Water, Injection volume = 10.0 μ L, flow rate = 0.5 mL/min, DAD / VWD detector, Run time- 35 min, column temperature = 40 °C, wavelength = 205 nm, tR = 6.53 min for L-Pen).





100% (HPLC conditions: Astec CHIROBIOTIC®TAG 150*4.6mm.5 μ m column, 10 mM Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate in water / Methanol:ACN::80:20 (v/v), Diluent = Water, Injection volume = 10.0 μ L, flow rate = 0.5 mL/min, DAD / VWD detector, Run time- 35 min, column temperature = 40 °C, wavelength = 205 nm, tR = 8.62 min for D-Pen).





100% (HPLC conditions: Chiralcel OX-3 (250mm, 4.6mm, 3μ) column, 0.3 % TFA in n-Hexane/ 0.1% DEA in (EtOH:IPA::80:20), Diluent = Ethanol:Methanol (1:1), Injection volume = 10.0 μ L, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, DAD / VWD detector, Run time- 15 min, column temperature = 25 °C, wavelength = 285 nm, tR = 7.19 min for **24**.







IV. References:

[1] M. Abbasi, M. R. Mohammadizadeh and N. Saeedi, New J. Chem., 2016, 40, 89-92.

[2] Y. Feng, J. Nie, S. Xie, Z. He, H. Hong, J. Li and Y. Li, Chem. Commun., 2024, 60, 1140-1143.