

Supplementary Material for the Manuscript

Corroborative Cobalt and Zinc model

compounds of α -amino- β -carboxymuconic- ϵ - semialdehyde decarboxylase (ACMSD)

*Jessica Gätjens,^{a,†} Christopher S. Mullins,^a Jeff W. Kampf,^a Pierre Thuéry,^b and
Vincent L. Pecoraro^{a*}*

^a University of Michigan, Department of Chemistry, Willard H. Dow Laboratories, 930
North University, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA

^b CEA-Saclay, IRAMIS, SCM, LCCEf, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

* Corresponding author: vlpec@umich.edu, phone: +1-734-7611519; fax: +1-734-6474865.

† present address: Universität Wien, Institut für Anorganische Chemie, Währinger Straße 42, A-1090 Wien, Austria

1. Synthesis of ligand precursor 3,5-di-*iso*-propylpyrazole-1-methanol.

3,5-Di-*iso*-propylpyrazole¹ (4.05 g, 26 mmol) was heated to 50-60 °C with 95 mL of water. Then heating was stopped and 37% aq. formaldehyde solution (37 mL) was added. The solution was heated to 80-90 °C for 6 h and stirred at room temperature overnight. The aqueous solution was extracted with dichloromethane, the organic phase was dried with MgSO₄ and the solvent was evaporated to yield a white solid. Yield 4.7 g (98%).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] 6.32 (OH), 5.87 (pz H4), 5.48, 5.46 (s, CH₂), 3.12 – 2.85 (m, ⁱPr-CH), 1.30, 1.28, 1.21, 1.18 (s, CH₃).

2. UV-vis spectra for **3**

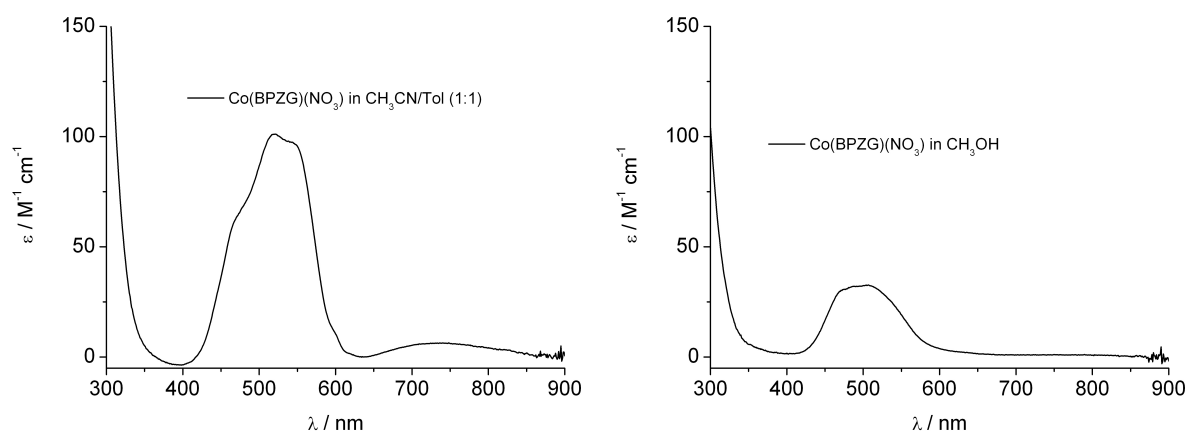


Fig. S1. UV-vis spectra of **3** in acetonitrile/toluene (1:1), left, and in methanol, right; $c = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M.

Table S1. Main bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for complexes **1–3**, **5**, **6**, **7**.

[illegible]

a) only one subunit is presented

Table S2: Hydrogen bonds for complexes **2**, **3**, **5-7** [Å and deg].

D-H...A	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)	<(DHA)
Complex 2				
O(3)-H(3)...O(2)	0.84	2.04	2.772(4)	144.9
Complex 3				
O(3)-H(3B)...O(1)#1	0.96	2.12	2.680(5)	115.8
O(3)-H(3A)...O(4)#3	0.91	1.91	2.792(6)	165.5
O(7)-H(7A)...O(5)	1.03	1.95	2.913(6)	153.5
O(7)-H(7B)...O(5)#4	0.89	2.05	2.921(6)	166.4
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 x, -y+1/2, z+1/2; #2 x, -y+1/2, z-1/2; #3 x, y-1, z; #4 x, -y+3/2, z-1/2				
Complex 5				
O(6)-H(6B)...O(13)	0.88	1.88	2.674(6)	147.7
O(13)-H(13C)...O(8)	0.89(2)	2.02(6)	2.767(8)	141(7)
O(13)-H(13C)...O(9)	0.89(2)	2.65(3)	3.504(10)	163(7)
O(13)-H(13D)...O(12)#1	0.90(2)	2.32(8)	2.771(7)	111(6)
O(14)-H(14B)...O(7)#3	0.90(2)	1.89(4)	2.722(9)	154(8)
O(14)-H(14A)...O(11)#3	0.93(8)	1.94(8)	2.819(12)	157(7)
O(3)-H(3A)...O(5)	0.96(7)	1.78(7)	2.688(5)	157(6)
O(3)-H(3B)...O(14)	0.86(8)	1.82(8)	2.673(6)	174(8)
O(6)-H(6A)...O(1)#1	0.84	2.01	2.700(5)	138.7
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 x-1,y,z; #2 x+1,y,z; #3 x,-y+1/2,z-1/2				
Complex 6				
N(2)-H(2)...N(8)#1	0.98	1.95	2.892(3)	159.9
N(5)-H(5)...O(2)#2	0.93	1.83	2.732(3)	165.1
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 x+1/2,y-1/2,z #2 x-1/2,-y+1/2,z+1/2				
Complex 7				
N(2)-H(2)...O(4)#1	0.93	1.87	2.762(7)	161.1
N(5)-H(5)...O(2)#2	0.94	1.80	2.738(5)	174.2
O(5)-H(5A)...O(2)	0.93	1.89	2.746(8)	150.8
O(5)-H(5B)...O(7)	0.94	1.90	2.723(12)	144.5
O(6)-H(6A)...O(5)	0.82	1.84	2.615(14)	158.3
O(6)-H(6B)...O(7)#3	0.98	1.69	2.596(13)	152.7
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1 -x+1/2,y+1/2,z-1/2 #2 -x+1,-y+2,z+1/2 #3 -x+1,-y+1,z-1/2				

References

- 1) N. Kitajima, K. Fujisawa, C. Fujimoto, Y. Maro-oka, S. Hashimoto, T. Kitagawa, K. Toriumi, K. Tatsumi and A. Nakamura, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1992, **114**, 1277-1291.