

Lipase Dissolution and Stabilization in Ether-Functionalized Ionic Liquids

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NMR Characterization of Three New Ionic Liquids

Triethyl (2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethylammonium formate (**12**, [Me(OEt)₃-Et₃N][HCOO]): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, [ppm]): δ = 1.37 (t, 9H, N(CH₂CH₃)₃, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.36 (s, 3H, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 3.51 (m, 8H, (CH₃CH₂)₃N and NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 3.61 (m, 4H, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 3.68 (m, 2H, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 8.85 (s, 1H, HCOO). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆, [ppm]) δ = 7.78, 53.3, 56.2, 58.6, 64.1, 70.0, 70.3, 71.8, 165.6.

1-ethyl-3-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl-2-methylimidazolium acetate (**18**, [Me(OEt)₃-Me-Et-Im][OAc]). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆, [ppm]) δ = 1.30 (3H, t, CH₃CH₂N, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 1.49 (3H, s, CH₃CN), 2.62 (3H, s, CH₃COO⁻), 3.20 (3H, s, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 3.34-3.49 (8H, m, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 3.70 (2H, t, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 4.19 (2H, q, CH₃CH₂N, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 4.36 (2H, t, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 7.86 (1H, d, NCHCHN, *J* = 2.1), 7.92 (1H, d, NCHCHN, *J* = 2.1). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆, [ppm]) δ = 9.70, 15.4, 26.7, 43.2, 47.9, 58.6, 69.2, 70.0, 70.1, 70.2, 70.3, 71.8, 121.4, 122.4, 144.7, 173.1.

1-ethyl-3-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethylimidazolium dicyanamide (**19**, [Me(OEt)₃-Et-Im][dca]). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆, [ppm]) δ = 1.41 (3H, t, CH₃CH₂N, *J* = 4.1 Hz), 3.20 (3H, s, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 3.39 (2H, m, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 3.43-3.54 (6H, m, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃), 3.75 (2H, t, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 4.20 (2H, q, CH₃CH₂N, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 4.31 (2H, t, NCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 7.71 (1H, m, NCHCHN), 7.76 (1H, m, NCHCHN), 9.10 (1H, s, NCHN). ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆, [ppm]) δ = 15.6, 44.7, 49.3, 58.6, 68.6, 70.1, 70.3, 71.8, 122.4, 123.3, 136.5.

NMR Characterization of Glucose Laurate

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, [ppm]) δ = 0.87 (3 H, t, -CH₃), 1.25 (16 H, m, aliphatic CH₂), 1.62 (2 H, m, -O₂CCH₂CH₂-), 2.32 (2 H, t, -O₂CCH₂-), 3.5-5.0 (7H, m, glucose H2-H6), 5.50 (1H, d, glucose H1). The glucose hydrogen signals have been assigned by a literature.¹

¹³C NMR (75.6 MHz, CDCl₃, [ppm]) δ(C-1) = 90.8, δ(C-2) = 70.7, δ(C-3) = 72.0, δ(C-4) = 69.4, δ(C-5) = 63.7, δ(C-6) = 59.1, δ(C-1') = 178, δ(C-2') = 33.8, δ(C-3') = 32.0, δ(C-4' - C-9') = 29.5, δ(C-10') = 24.8, δ(C-11') = 22.8, δ(C-12') = 14.2 (chloroform 77.1 ppm). Glucose-¹³C₆ laurate was used for ¹³C NMR spectrum.

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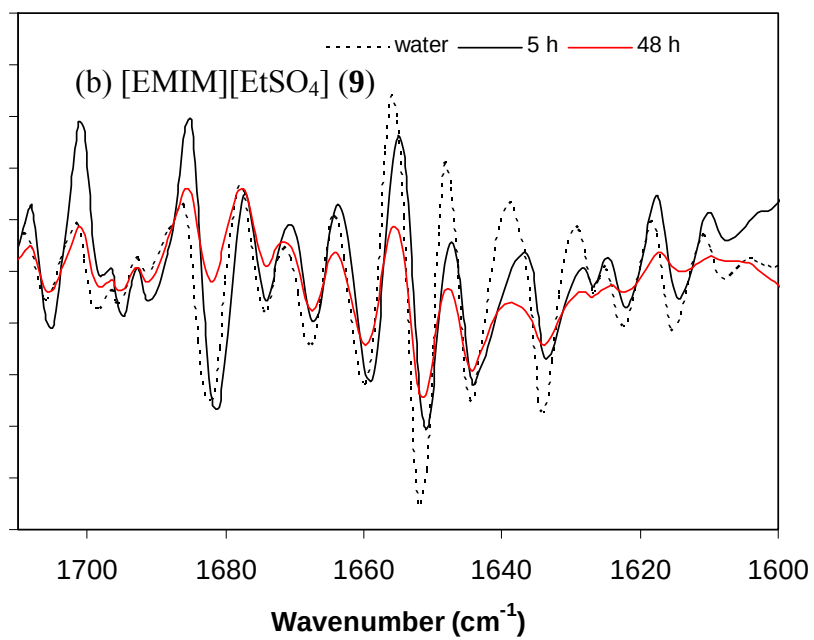
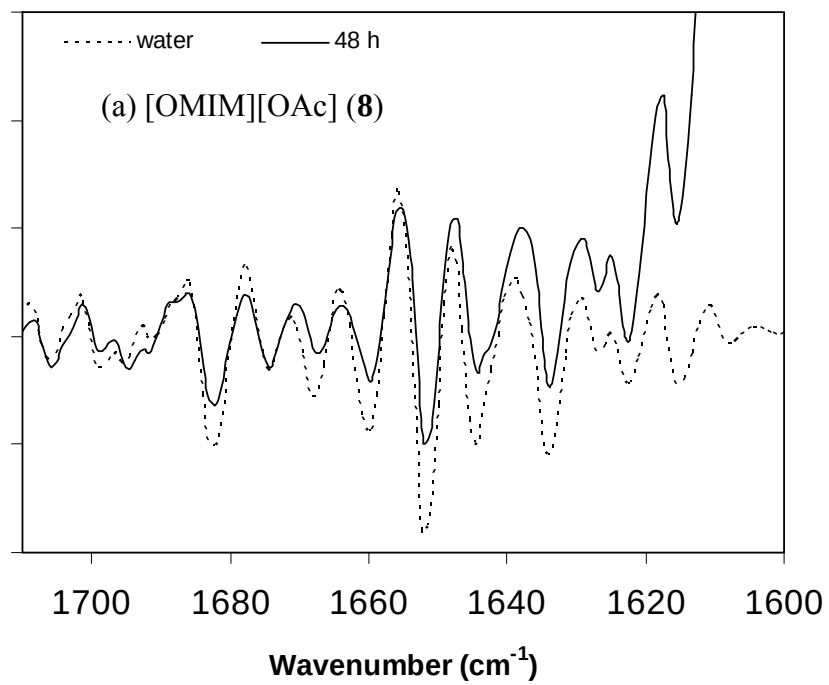
Table S.1 Assignments of infrared amide I band components of proteins

Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹)	Assignment	Reference
1623, 1628, 1636, 1640, 1647	β-sheets	2-6
1654	α-helix	2, 4, 5, 7
1663, 1669, 1676, 1684	β-turns	4, 5, 7
1689	β-sheets or β-turns	4, 5

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Infrared Spectra of Free CALB in ILs



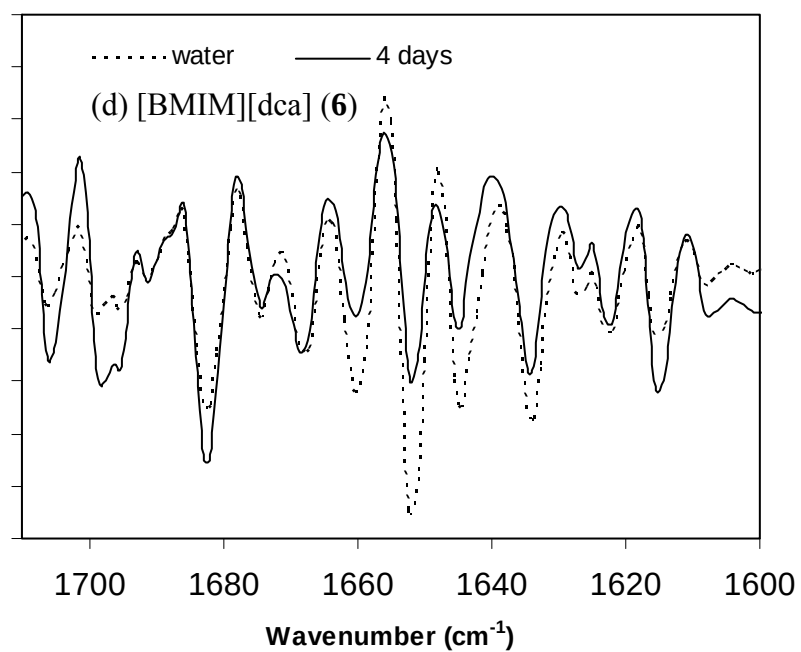
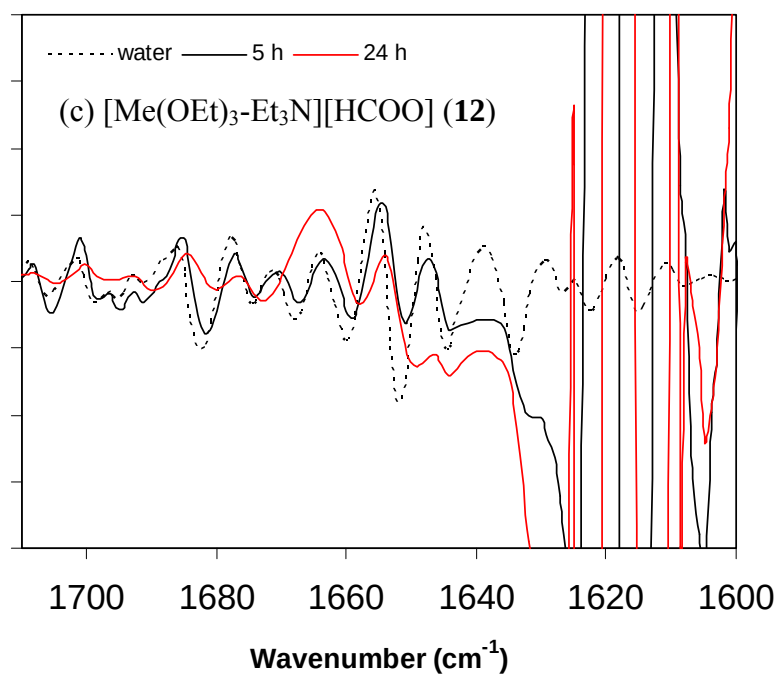


Figure S.1 Second derivative ($d^2A/d\nu^2$) spectra of free CALB in water (dashed line) and in ILs (solid lines, with different incubation times at 50 °C).

Fluorescence Spectra of Free CALB in ILs

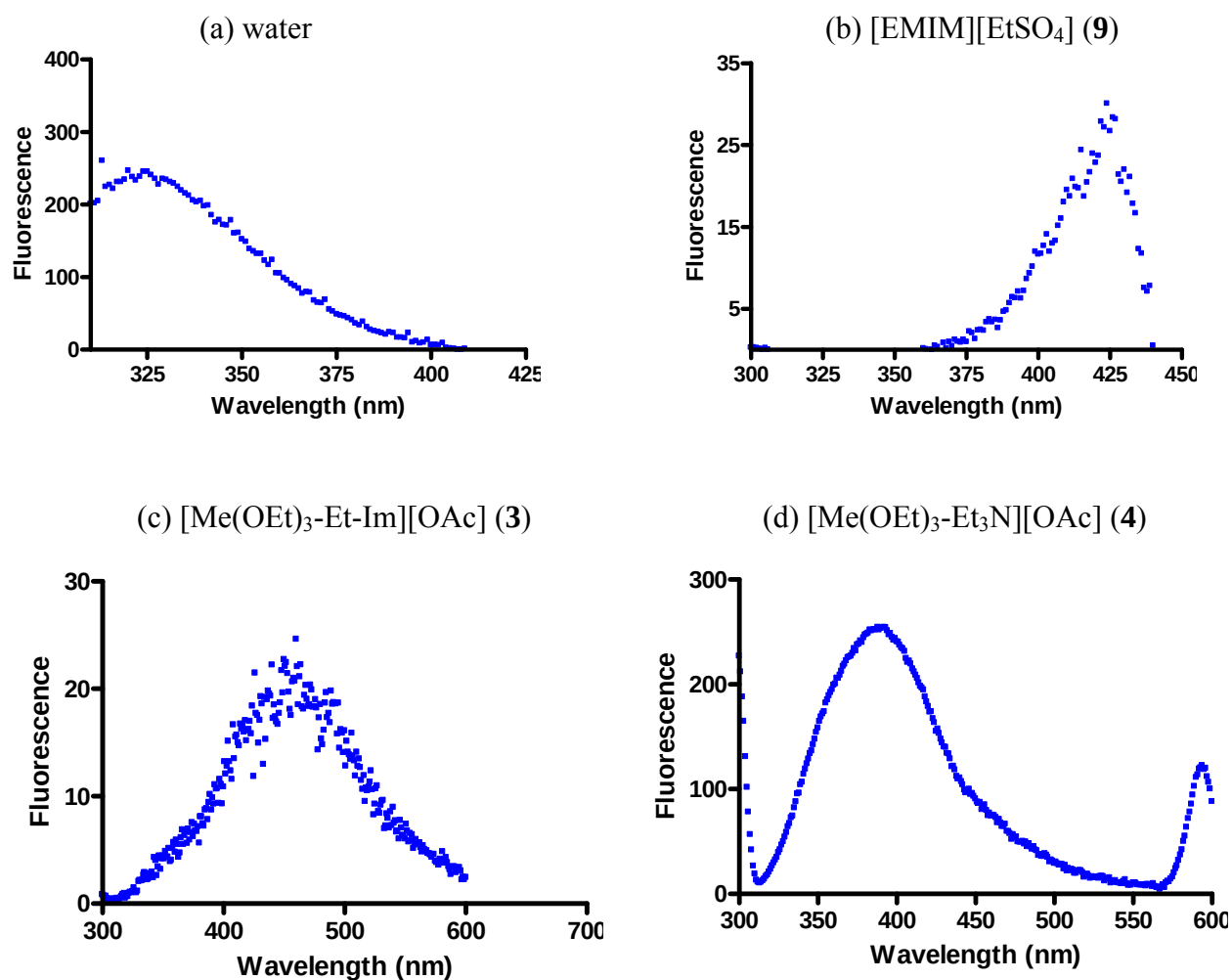


Figure S.2 Fluorescence emission spectra of free CALB in water and ILs at 50 °C (a Varian Eclipse BioMeltTM fluorescence spectrophotometer was used to excite the lipase at 295 nm, and the emission maximum of tryptophan (Trp) residues was observed at 325 nm in water. The enzyme concentration was 0.1 mg/mL.).

