Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Science. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2014

### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

Self-disproportionation of Enantiomers of Thalidomide and its Fluorinated Analogue via Gravity-driven Achiral Chromatography: Mechanistic Rationale and Implications

Mayaka Maeno, Etsuko Tokunaga, Takeshi Yamamoto, Toshiya Suzuki, Yoshiyuki Ogino, Emi Ito, Motoo Shiro, Toru Asahi\* and Norio Shibata\*

#### **General information**

Silica-gel chromatographies were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on 0.25 mm Merck silica-gel (60-F254). The TLC plates were visualized with UV light (302 nm). The  $^{1}$ H-NMR (300 MHz),  $^{19}$ F-NMR (282 MHz) spectra for solution in CDCl<sub>3</sub> were recorded on a Varian Mercury 300. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are expressed in ppm downfield from TMS or CFCl<sub>3</sub>. Mass spectra were recorded on a SHIMADZU LCMS-2010EV. HPLC analyses were performed on a JASCO U-2080 Plus using 4.6 x 250 mm CHIRALCEL OJ-H column. Infrared spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-200 spectrometer. ( $\pm$ )- $\mathbf{1}^{[1]}$ , ( $\pm$ )- $\mathbf{2}^{[2a, 2b]}$ , (R)- $\mathbf{1}^{[3]}$ , and (R)- $\mathbf{2}^{[4]}$  were prepared according to previously reported procedures. Their enantiomeric mixtures were prepared using ( $\pm$ )- $\mathbf{1}$  100 mg and (R)- $\mathbf{1}$  50 mg or ( $\pm$ )- $\mathbf{2}$  100 mg and (R)- $\mathbf{2}$  50 mg.

## (±)-Thalidomide (1)

A white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.97 (bs, 1H), 7.91-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.80-7.76 (m, 2H), 5.00 (dd, J = 12.2, 5.1 MHz, 1H), 2.95-2.75 (m, 3H), 2.19-2.14 (m, 1H); IR (KBr): 3195, 3098, 1772, 1710, 1387, 1327, 1259, 1209, 1114, 1091, 1019, 1001, 890, 859, 7278, 607 cm<sup>-1</sup>; MS (ESI, m/z) calculated for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>NaO<sub>4</sub> ([M + Na]+) 281.05, found 280.90

#### (R)-Thalidomide (1)

A white solid. Spectral data for (*R*)-1 ( $^{1}$ H NMR, IR, MS) corresponded to ( $\pm$ )-1. HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALCEL OJ-H, 4.6×250 mm, EtOH=100, flow rate 0.5 mL/min,  $\lambda$ =254 nm)  $t_{R}$  = 12.75 min (major).

### (±)-3'-Fluorothalidomide (2)

A white solid.  $^{1}$ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.07 (bs, 1H), 7.96-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.87-7.83 (m, 2H), 3.64-3.56 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.86 (m, 1H), 2.67-2.48 (m, 2H);  $^{19}$ F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  -131.51 (s, 1F); IR (KBr): 3317, 3175, 3100, 1798, 1738, 1699, 1365, 1331, 1205, 1117, 1042, 873, 837, 715, cm $^{-1}$ ; MS (ESI, m/z) calculated for  $C_{13}H_{9}FN_{2}NaO_{4}$  ([M + Na] $^{+}$ ) 299.04, found 298.95

#### (R)-3'-Fluorothalidomide (2)

A white solid. Spectral data for (*R*)-2 ( $^{1}$ H NMR,  $^{19}$ F NMR, IR, MS) corresponded to ( $\pm$ )-2. HPLC (DAICEL CHIRALCEL OJ-H,  $4.6\times250$  mm, EtOH=100, flow rate 0.5 mL/min,  $\lambda$ =254 nm)  $t_{R}$  = 12.49 min (major).

## Typical purification experiment using a column chromatography with an achiral phase

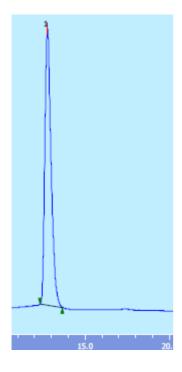
3 g of silica-gel (60N spherical neutral size 63-210  $\mu$ m or 40-50 $\mu$ m) was packed in a 10 mm x 50 mm glass column with hexane and ethyl acetate as the eluent under atmospheric pressure at room temperature. In general, a solution of 10.0 mg of 1 or 2 dissolved in 0.15 mL of DMSO was loaded on this packed column following which this column was pressurized at the abovementioned pressure and 50-60 (each 2.0 mL) fractions were collected until no more 1 or 2 were detected by TLC analysis. Each fraction was then subjected to high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis to determine enantiomeric excess (ee).

#### References

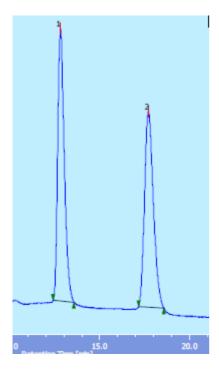
- [1] G. W. Muller, W. E. Konnecke, A. M. Smith, V. D. Khetani, *Org. Process Res. Dev.* 1999, 3, 139-140.
- [2] a) Y. Takeuchi, T. Shiragami, K. Kimura, E. Suzuki, N. Shibata, *Org. Lett.* **1999**, *1*, 1571–1573; b) selectfluor<sup>®</sup> (1.5 equiv.) was used instead of FClO<sub>3</sub>
- [3] E. Suzuki, N. Shibata, Enantiomer 2001, 6, 275-279.
- [4] T. Yamamoto, Y. Suzuki, E. Ito, E. Tokunaga, N. Shibata, Org. Lett. 2011, 13, 470-473.

## HPLC chromatograms of $(\pm)$ -1 and (R)-1

# DAICEL CHIRALCEL OJ-H, $4.6\times250$ mm, EtOH=100, flow rate 0.5 ml/min, $\lambda$ =254 nm



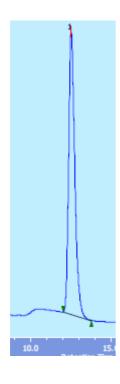
PK No	Time	Area%
1	12.750	100



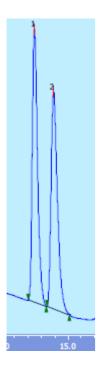
PK No	Time	Area%
1	12.767	50.762
2	17.675	49.238

# HPLC chromatograms of $(\pm)$ -2 and (R)-2

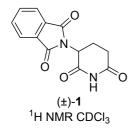
# DAICEL CHIRALCEL OJ-H, $4.6\times250$ mm, EtOH=100, flow rate 0.5 ml/min, $\lambda$ =254 nm

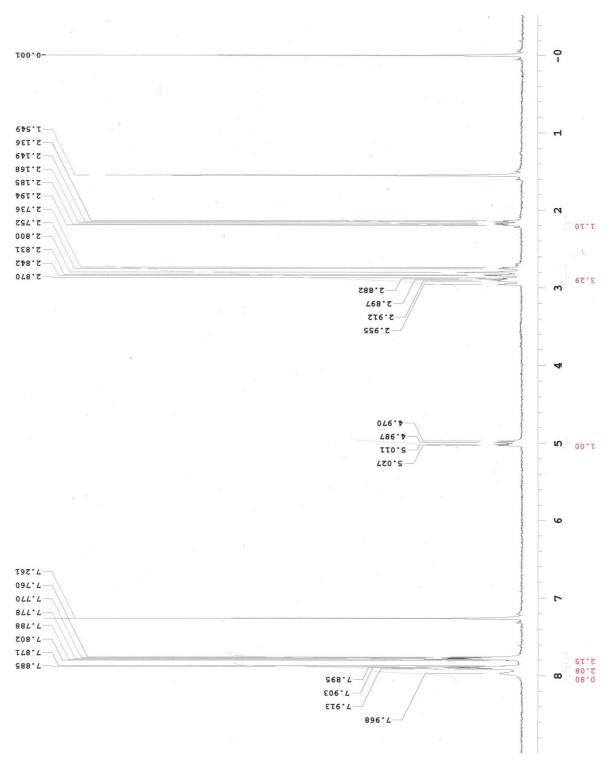


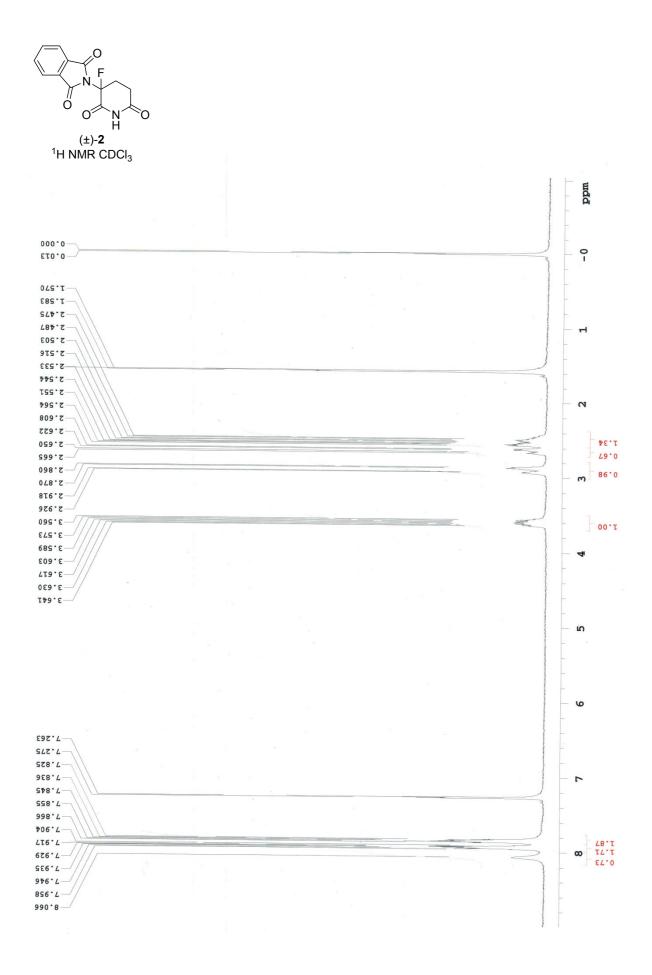
PK No	Time	Area%
1	12.492	100



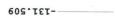
PK No	Time	Area%
1	12.475	50.719
2	13.908	49.281

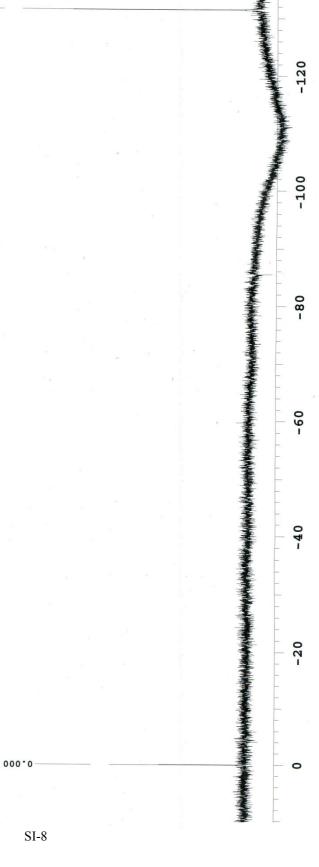




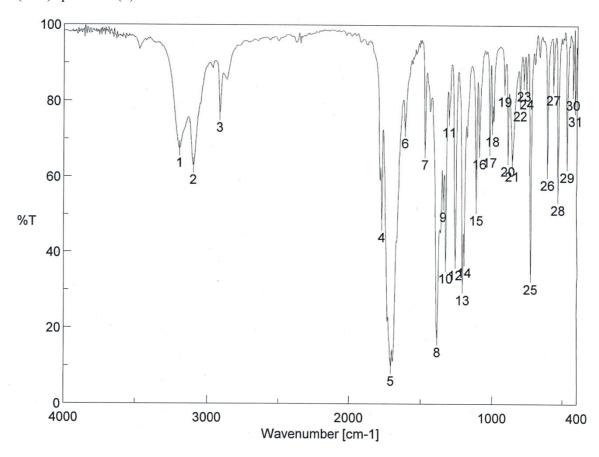




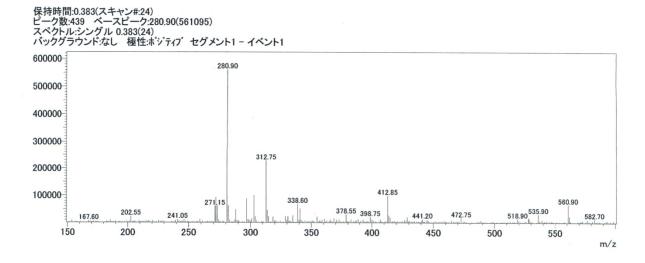




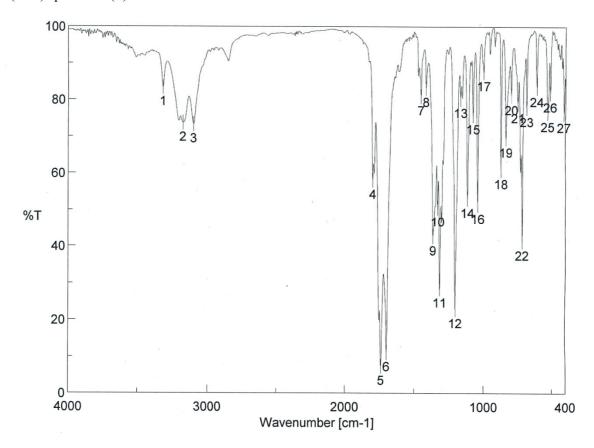
## IR (KBr) spectra of ( $\pm$ )-1



ESI MS spectra of ( $\pm$ )-1 calculated for  $C_{13}H_{10}N_2NaO_4$  ([M + Na]<sup>+</sup>) 281.05, found 280.90



# IR (KBr) spectra of (±)-2



ESI MS spectra of ( $\pm$ )-2 calculated for  $C_{13}H_9FN_2NaO_4$  ([M + Na]<sup>+</sup>) 299.04, found 298.95

