Using Data Science for Mechanistic Insights and Selectivity Predictions in a Non-Natural Biocatalytic Reaction

Hanna D. Clements¹, Autumn R. Flynn¹, Bryce T. Nicholls², Daria Grosheva², Sarah J. Lefave¹, Morgan T. Merriman¹, Todd K. Hyster^{2*} and Matthew S. Sigman^{1*}

¹Department of Chemistry, University of Utah, 315 South 1400 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, United States ²Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Cornell University, 122 Baker Laboratory, Ithaca, New York 14853

Supplementary Information Table of Contents

1. General Information

Reagents and Analytical	S1
Chromatography	S1
Cloning	S1
Site Directed Mutagenesis	S1
Protein Expression and Purification.	
2. Dataset Design	
Sequence Information for GluER WT and GluER-T36A	S2
Supplementary Figure S1. Site-Directed Mutagenesis Library	S3
Primers for Site-Directed Mutagenesis Library	
Supplementary Table S1: Experimental Data Used for Model Training	S5
Supplementary Table S2: Additional Experimental Data Used in Updated Model	
3. Enzymatic Conformational Ensemble Generation	
Induced Fit Docking (IFD)	S7
Accelerated Molecular Dynamics (aMD)	S7
Supplementary Table S3: Comparison of aMD Simulation Timescales	S8
Free Ligand Search	S8
4. Parameterization	S10
Supplementary Figure S2: Parameters Gathered	S11
Supplementary Table S4: Additional Parameters for Updated Model	S12
5. Model Development and Interpretation	
IFD Model Generation and Selection Details	S13
aMD Model Generation and Selection Details	
Supplementary Figure S3. aMD Model 2 Used for 5a Selectivity Predictions	S13
Supplementary Figure S4: Orientation of Substrate 1a from IFD	S14
Supplementary Figure S5: Simulated Screening with Updated Statistical Model	
HAT Side-Product Model Generation and Selection Details	
Supplementary Table S5: Experimental Data for HAT Side-Product Model	S15
Comparison of the Updated Model to a Regularized Regression Model Over All Features	S16
6. Preparation of Substrates	
Scheme S1. General Scheme for 5-endo Substrate Synthesis	S17
Scheme S2. General Scheme for the 5-exo Substrate Synthesis	S18
7. Preparation of Products	
General Method for Racemate Synthesis	S21
General Procedure for Photoenzymatic Reactions	
8. References	
9. HPLC Traces	S23
10. Characterization and NMR Spectra	
Substrate Characterization	
Product Characterization	
NMR Spectra	S82

1. General Information

Reagents and Analytical. Unless otherwise noted, all chemicals and reagents for chemical reactions were obtained from commercial suppliers and used as received (Sigma-Aldrich, Oakwood Chemical, Combi-Blocks, Chem-Impex, and Acros Chemicals). GDH-105 was purchased from Codexis as cell free lysate and used as received. Polymerases and restriction enzymes were purchased from New England BioLabs (NEB) and used as received. Silica gel chromatography purifications were carried out using AMD Silica Gel 60. ¹H- and ¹³C- NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker UltraShield Plus (500 and 125 MHz, respectively) instrument, and are internally referenced to residual proton signals in CDCl₃ (7.26 ppm). Data for ¹H-NMR are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, brs = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublet, dt = doublet of triplet, ddd = doublet of doublet), coupling constant (Hz), and integration. Data for ¹³C NMR are reported in terms of chemical shift relative to CDCl₃ (77 ppm).

Chromatography. Analytical high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was carried out using an Agilent 1260 Infinity LCMS System. Analytical chiral SFC was carried out using a JASCO SFC-4000 (SFC).

Cloning. pET22b(+) were used as cloning and expression vectors for all enzymes described in this study. Genes for the 'ene' reductase enzymes GluER were purchased as gBlocks from IDT and cloned using Gibson Cloning.¹ Cloning was carried out using BL21 *E. coli*. DH5- α cells for storage and *E. coli*. BL21 (DE3) for expression.

Site Directed Mutagenesis. Site directed mutagenesis primers were designed using the PCR protocol from Kille *et al.*² The PCR products were digested with DpnI, repaired using Gibson MixTM, and were directly transformed into *E. coli* strain BL21(DE3). The colonies were selected on agar plates containing ampicillin (100 μ g/mL). Primers used for mutagenesis are listed along with gene sequences for each protein. Site directed mutagenesis was performed individually for all mutants in the library.

Protein Expression and Purification. The 'ene'-reductase GluER used in purified protein experiments were expressed in BL21(DE3) E. coli cultures transformed with plasmid encoding GluER variants. Transformed glycerol stocks were used to initiate 10 mL overnight cultures (37 °C, 250 rpm). Expression cultures (500 mL of Turbo Broth with ampicillin (100 µg/ml final concentration) in a 2L flask) were inoculated with 1-2 ml of the overnight culture (37 °C, 250 rpm). GluER variants were expressed using the addition of 4% (v/v) auto inducing mix (sterile filtered mixture of 1.25% glucose, 5% lactose and 15% glycerol). The pellets were kept at -80 °C for at least 24 hrs before thawing for purification. For purification, frozen cells were thawed in ice-cold water and resuspended in buffer A (for GluER: 50 mM TEOA 25 mM imidazole pH 7.0). Lysozyme (1 mg/mL), DNAse (0.1 mg/mL), FMN (1 mg/mL), and PMSF (1 mg/mL, added as a 35 mg/mL solution in absolute ethanol) were added to the resuspended cells, followed by shaking at room temperature for 30 minutes. The resuspended cells were disrupted by sonication (2 x 4 min, output control 5, 35% duty cycle; Sonicator QSonica Q500 Ultra Sonicator). To pellet insoluble material, lysates were centrifuged at 14,000 x g for 1.5 h at 4 °C. Proteins were purified using a nickel NTA column (5 mL HisTrap HP, GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) using an AKTAStart purifier FPLC system (GE healthcare). The protein was eluted with 100 % buffer B (50 mM triethanolamine (TEOA), 250 mM imidazole pH 7.0) over 5 column volumes. Fractions containing enzyme were pooled, concentrated, and subjected to three exchanges with no-imidazole Buffer C (50 mM triethanolamine (TEOA), pH=7.0, for all other ERED) to remove excess salt and imidazole. Concentrated (1.0-1.5 mM) proteins were aliquoted, flash-frozen in liquid N₂, and stored at -80 °C until later use. Protein concentration was determined by A₄₆₄ with calculated extinction coefficients. (GluER: $11.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at 464 nm).

2. Dataset Design

Sequence Information for GluER WT and GluER-T36A

'Ene'-reductase from *Gluconobacter Oxydans* (GluER) (GenBank Accession Code: WP_011252080.1)

GluER WT

GluER WT DNA sequence

ATGCCGACCCTTTTCGACCCCATCGATTTCGGACCTATCCACGCCAAGAATCGTATCGTCATGTCC CCCCTGACTCGCGGTCGCGCTGACAAAGAGGCGGTTCCAACCCCCATTATGGCTGAATACTACGC CCAACGCGCTTCGGCGGGTTTAATTATCACTGAAGCGACGGGGGATTTCACGCGAAGGCTTAGGTT GGCCGTTTGCGCCGGGAATTTGGTCCGATGCACAGGTTGAGGCGTGGAAACCTATCGTCGCGGGT GTCCATGCAAAGGGCGGCAAGATCGTATGTCAGCTTTGGCATATGGGCCGTATGGTACATTCTTCA GTTACAGGGACGCAGCCCGTAAGCAGTTCCGCCACTACTGCTCCAGGTGAGGTTCACACCTATGA GGGCAAGAAGCCCTTCGAACAAGCGCGTGCAATCGATGCTGCAGACATCTCCCGCATCCTTAACG ATTACGAAAATGCAGCACGTAATGCAATCCGCGCGGGGTTTCGATGGAGTGCAGATCCACGCAGCC AATGGCTACCTTATCGATGAGTTTTTGCGTAACGGAACCAATCATCGCACCGATGAGTATGGGGG GGTGCCGGAGAACCGTATTCGTTTCTTGAAAGAGGTAACAGAACGCGTCATCGCGGCGATTGGCG CTGACCGTACGGGTGTGCGTCTGAGTCCAAACGGTGACACACGGGTTGTATCGACAGTGCTCCC GAAACCGTTTTTGTTCCTGCCGCAAAGCTTTTGCAAGATTTAGGGGTAGCGTGGCTTGAGCTGCGT GAACCTGGTCCGAATGGTACGTTTGGAAAGACGGATCAACCAAAATTATCTCCACAAATCCGTAA GGTATTCCTTCGTCCATTGGTCTTAAATCAAGACTATACTTTTGAGGCGGCACAGACGGCCCTGGC TGAGGGCAAGGCGGACGCTATTGCGTTTGGCCGTAAGTTCATTTCAAATCCAGACTTGCCTGAGCG CTTTGCCCGTGGCATCGCACTGCAACCAGACGATATGAAAACATGGTACTCCCAAGGCCCAGAGG GTTACACAGACTATCCATCCGCAACTTCTGGGCCGAACTGA

GluER WT amino acid sequence

MPTLFDPIDFGPIHAKNRIVMSPLTRGRADKEAVPTPIMAEYYAQRASAGLIIT EATGISREGLGWPFAPGIWSDAQVEAWKPIVAGVHAKGGKIVCQLWHMGRMVHSSVT GTQPVSSSATTAPGEVHTYEGKKPFEQARAIDAADISRILNDYENAARNAIRAGFDGVQI HAANGYLIDEFLRNGTNHRTDEYGGVPENRIRFLKEVTERVIAAIGADRTGVRLSPNGD TQGCIDSAPETVFVPAAKLLQDLGVAWLELREPGPNGTFGKTDQPKLSPQIRKVFLRPL VLNQDYTFEAAQTALAEGKADAIAFGRKFISNPDLPERFARGIALQPDDMKTWYSQGP EGYTDYPSATSGPN

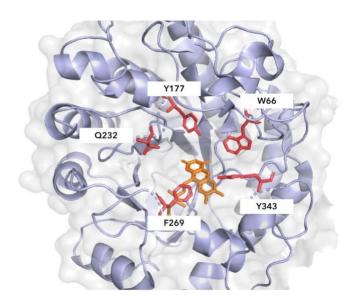
GluER T36A DNA sequence

ATGCCGACCCTTTTCGACCCCATCGATTTCGGACCTATCCACGCCAAGAATCGTATCGTCATGTCC CCCCTGACTCGCGGGTCGCGCTGACAAAGAGGCGGGTTCCAGCTCCATTATGGCTGAATACTACGCC CAACGCGCTTCGGCGGGTTTAATTATCACTGAAGCGACGGGGGATTTCACGCGAAGGCTTAGGTTG GCCGTTTGCGCCGGGAATTTGGTCCGATGCACAGGTTGAGGCGTGGAAACCTATCGTCGCGGGGTG TCCATGCAAAGGGCGGCAAGATCGTATGTCAGCTTTGGCATATGGGCCGTATGGTACATTCTTCAG TTACAGGGACGCAGCCCGTAAGCAGTTCCGCCACTACTGCTCCAGGTGAGGTTCACACCTATGAG GGCAAGAAGCCCTTCGAACAAGCGCGTGCAATCGATGCTGCAGACATCTCCCGCATCCTTAACGA TTACGAAAATGCAGCACGTAATGCAATCCGCGCGGGGTTTCGATGGAGGTGCAGATCCACGCAGCCA ATGGCTACCTTATCGATGAGTTTTTGCGTAACGGAACCAATCATCGCACCGATGAGTATGGGGGG GTGCCGGAGAACCGTATTCGTTTCTTGAAAGAGGTAACAGAACGCGTCATCGCGGCGATTGGCCG TGACCGTACGGTGTGCGTCTGAGTCCAAACGGTGACACACAGGGTTGTATCGACAGTGCTCCCG AAACCGTTTTTGTTCCTGCCGCAAAGCTTTTGCAAGATTTAGGGGTAGCGTGGCTTGAGCTGCGTG AACCTGGTCCGAATGGTACGTTTGGAAAGACGGATCAACCAAAATTATCTCCACAAATCCGTAAG GTATTCCTTCGTCCATTGGTCTTAAATCAAGACTATACTTTTGAGGCGGCACAGACGGCCCTGGCT GAGGGCAAGGCGGACGCTATTGCGTTTGGCCGTAAGTTCATTTCAAATCCAGACTTGCCTGAGCGC TTTGCCCGTGGCATCGCACTGCAACCAGACGATATGAAAACATGGTACTCCCAAGGCCCAGAGGG TTACACAGACTATCCATCCGCAACTTCTGGGCCGAACAAT

GluER T36A amino acid sequence

MPTLFDPIDFGPIHAKNRIVMSPLTRGRADKEAVPAPIMAEYYAQRASAGLIITEATGISREGLGWPFAP GIWSDAQVEAWKPIVAGVHAKGGKIVCQLWHMGRMVHSSVTGTQPVSSSATTAPGEVHTYEGKKPF EQARAIDAADISRILNDYENAARNAIRAGFDGVQIHAANGYLIDEFLRNGTNHRTDEYGGVPENRIRFL KEVTERVIAAIGADRTGVRLSPNGDTQGCIDSAPETVFVPAAKLLQDLGVAWLELREPGPNGTFGKTD QPKLSPQIRKVFLRPLVLNQDYTFEAAQTALAEGKADAIAFGRKFISNPDLPERFARGIALQPDDMKTW YSQGPEGYTDYPSATSGPNN

Supplementary Figure S1. Site-Directed Mutagenesis Library



	GluER - T36A				
W66A	Y177A	Q232A	F269A	Y343A	
W66D	Y177D	Q232D	F269D	Y343D	
W66F	Y177F	Q232F	F269L	Y343F	
W66L	Y177L	Q232L	F269L	Y343L	
	Y177W	Q232W	F269W	Y343W	

Figure S1. Left: The crystal structure of the parent enzyme GluER-T36A (PDB ID: 6MYW), highlighting the residues chosen for targeted mutagenesis (W66, Y177, Q232, F269, and Y343) and the redox-active cofactor, FMN. Right: Mutants targeted.

Primers for Site-Directed Mutagenesis Library

GluER-W66

W66A Forward primer: 5'- TTTCACGCGAAGGCTTAGGTGCCCCGTTTGCGCCGGGAATTTG -3' W66D Forward primer: 5'- TTTCACGCGAAGGCTTAGGTGATCCGTTTGCGCCGGGAATTTG 3' W66F Forward primer: 5'- TTTCACGCGAAGGCTTAGGTTTTCCGTTTGCGCCGGGAATTTG -3' W66L Forward primer: 5'- TTTCACGCGAAGGCTTAGGTCTGCCGTTTGCGCCGGGAATTTG -3' Reverse primer: 5'- ACCTAAGCCTTCGCGTGAAATCCCCGTCGCTTCAGTGATAA-3'

GluER-Y177

Y177A Forward primer:

5'- AGATCCACGCAGCCAATGGCGCCCTTATCGATGAGTTTTTGCG 3' Y177D Forward primer:

5'- AGATCCACGCAGCCAATGGCGATCTTATCGATGAGTTTTTGCG -3' Y177F Forward primer:

5'- AGATCCACGCAGCCAATGGCTTTCTTATCGATGAGTTTTTGCG -3' Y177L Forward primer:

5'- AGATCCACGCAGCCAATGGCCTGCTTATCGATGAGTTTTTGCG -3' Y177W Forward primer:

5'- AGATCCACGCAGCCAATGGCTGGCTTATCGATGAGTTTTTGCG -3' Reverse primer:

5'- GCCATTGGCTGCGTGGATCTGCACTCCATCGAAACCCGCGC-3'

GluER-Q232

Q232A Forward primer:

5'- TGAGTCCAAACGGTGACACAGCCGGTTGTATCGACAGTGCTCC -3' Q232D Forward primer:

5'- TGAGTCCAAACGGTGACACAGATGGTTGTATCGACAGTGCTCC -3' Q232F Forward primer:

5'- TGAGTCCAAACGGTGACACATTTGGTTGTATCGACAGTGCTCC -3' Q232L Forward primer:

5'- TGAGTCCAAACGGTGACACACTGGGTTGTATCGACAGTGCTCC -3' Q232W Forward primer:

5'- TGAGTCCAAACGGTGACACATGGGGTTGTATCGACAGTGCTCC -3' Reverse primer:

5'- TGTGTCACCGTTTGGACTCAGACGCACACCCGTACGGTCA-3'

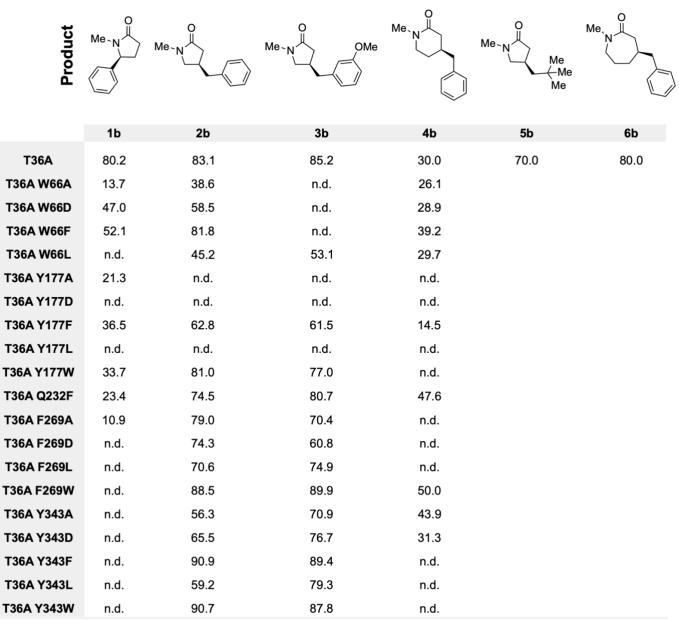
GluER-F269

F269A Forward primer:
5'- AACCTGGTCCGAATGGTACGGCCGGAAAGACGGATCAACCAAA -3'
F269D Forward primer:
5'- AACCTGGTCCGAATGGTACGGATGGAAAGACGGATCAACCAAA -3'
F269L Forward primer:
5'- AACCTGGTCCGAATGGTACGCTGGGGAAAGACGGATCAACCAAA -3'
F269W Forward primer:
5'- AACCTGGTCCGAATGGTACGTGGGGAAAGACGGATCAACCAAA -3'
Reverse primer:
5'- CGTACCATTCGGACCAGGTTCACGCAGCTCAAGCCACGCTA-3'

GluER-Y343

Y343A Forward primer: 5'- CAGACGATATGAAAACATGGGCCTCCCAAGGCCCAGAGGGTTA -3' Y343D Forward primer: 5'- CAGACGATATGAAAACATGGGATTCCCAAGGCCCAGAGGGTTA -3' Y343F Forward primer: 5'- CAGACGATATGAAAACATGGTTTTCCCAAGGCCCAGAGGGTTA -3' Y343L Forward primer: 5'- CAGACGATATGAAAACATGGCTGTCCCAAGGCCCAGAGGGTTA-3'

Supplementary Table S1. Experimental Data Used for Model Training



each cell contains the %ee for the major enantiomer of the resultant products. Substrate/Variant combinations that did not result in a detectable level of product are labeled n.d.

Supplementary Table S2. Additional Experimental Data Used in Updated Model

Entry	GluER-T36A Variant	Substrate	$\Delta\Delta G$ # Measured
1	W66E	1a	-1.182
2	W66R	1a	-0.824
3	W66Y	1a	-1.031
4	W66C	2a	-0.587
5	W66E	2a	-0.751
6	W66G	2a	-0.862
7	W66R	2a	-1.519
8	W66Y	2a	-1.239
9	W66C	5a	-0.331
10	W66E	5a	-0.717
11	W66G	5a	-0.331
12	W66R	5a	-0.469
13	Q232F_Y343L	5a	0.000
14	W66D-Y343W	5a	0.000
15	W66F-Y177F-Y343F	5a	-0.136
16	F269A-Y343W	ба	-1.031
17	W66D-F269W-Y343L	ба	-0.304
18	F269W-Y343F	ба	-0.252

3. Enzymatic Ensemble Generation

Induced Fit Docking (IFD)

Protein Structure Preparation using Schrodinger's Protein Preparation Wizard and Pymol's Mutagenesis Wizard GluER-T36A (PDB ID: 6MYW) was loaded into Schrodinger's Maestro.³ Within the Protein Preparation Wizard, the structure was reduced to a monomer unit, and all sulfate ions, glycerols, acetate ions, sodium ions, and water molecules were removed (no waters found in the active site are known to be conserved in this mode of reactivity). To introduce mutations, a mutation was introduced to the preprocessed structure using Pymol's Mutation wizard and the lowest energy rotamer was selected.⁴ This structure was imported back into Schrodinger. Within the Protein Preparation Wizard, hydrogen bonds and protonation states were optimized using propka with a pH of 8.0. A restrained minimization was submitted where heavy atoms were converged to an RMSD of 0.3 Å with the OPLS3e forcefield. Each resultant enzyme file that was used for IFD can be found in the included supplementary files.

Ligand Preparation using Schrodinger's LigPrep

Ligands were imported by their SMILES strings and prepared using LigPrep with the OPLS3e forcefield. Only the specified chirality of the major observed enantiomer was investigated.

Induced Fit Docking with the Schrodinger Suite

The Standard docking protocol was utilized using the OPLS3e forcefield. The receptor was prepared by defining the Box Center for docking as the centroid of selected residues 027, 058, 066, 098, 100, 133, 174, 175, 177, 224, 231, 232, 261, 269, 316, 342, 343, and FMN (401). Some structures used have FMN numbered as residue 001. In these cases, the Box Center for docking was defined by the centroid of selected residues 028, 059, 067, 101, 134, 175, 156, 178, 225, 232, 233, 262, 270, 317, 343, and 344. The box size was set to "Dock ligands similar in size to Workspace ligand," which the program identifies as FMN. This allows for all synthetic ligands investigated in this study to be docked. Docking was constrained to maintain a ligand-enzyme hydrogen bond to N175 during both initial and re-docking. Ligands were allowed to be flexible, ring conformations within 2.5 kcal/mol were sampled, and nonplanar conformations of amide bonds were penalized. For Glide Docking, both receptor and ligand van der Waals scaling was set to 0.5 with a maximum number of poses set to 20. During Prime refinement, residues within 5.0Å of ligand poses were refined, and side chains were optimized. Redocking was performed into structures within 30.0 kcal/mol of the best structure, and within the top 20 structures overall with SP precision.

Singlepoint Energy Calculations for Ligands

Singlepoint calculations of each ligand conformer were run with M06-def2TZVP. NBO charges were calculated using NBO 6.0 at the M06-def2TZVP level. Parameters were acquired from these ground state structures by a semi-automated process similarly to previous reports from the Sigman lab. Sterimol values were calculated using a modified version of Paton's Python script to accommodate non-terminal reference atoms. Dynamic parameters were calculated in UCSF's ChimeraX (v1.1).⁴

Accelerated Molecular Dynamics (aMD)

System Preparation and Molecular Dynamics Simulations

Molecular dynamics simulations were performed using the GPU code (*pmemd*) of the Amber18 package. The crystal structure of the parent enzyme, the Gluconobacter Ene-Reductase (GluER) variant GluER-T36A (PDB code: 6MYW, resolution = 1.16 Å) was used to initiate aMD conformational searches. After removal of crystallographic waters and sulfate ions, glycerols, acetate ions, and sodium ions, the appropriate mutations were introduced *in silico* to the GluER-T36A crystal structure using the Pymol Mutagenesis Wizard;⁵ the protonation state of residues were assigned based on the computed pKa values at pH 8.0 from the PROPKA software, executed with the PDB2PQR web interface.^{6,7} Structures of pKa adjusted enzyme structures can be found in the included

supplementary files. The enzyme mutant constructs were situated in a box of TIP3P water, extending a minimum of 8 Å from the protein surface (~8,700 solvent atoms), and sodium cations were added to neutralize the charge of the system. The updated general amber force field (GAFF2) was used to parameterize the trianionic flavin mononucleotide (FMN) cofactor, and additional parameters were constructed in Leap using the AM1-BCC charge calculation method, while the Amber ff14SB force-field was applied to the protein residues.

The solvated enzymes were minimized, heated, and relaxed prior to the production run. Throughout, the bonds in water molecules and all bonds involving hydrogen atoms were constrained with the SHAKE algorithm and a 2 fs timestep was used. Minimization was performed over three steps using a combination of the steepest descent and conjugate gradient methods, and minimization proceeded in a constant volume periodic box. A 9 Å potential cutoff distance was applied to the minimizations and a 10 Å potential cutoff was used in all other simulations. The velocity of the atoms in the minimized systems was slowly increased through incremental heating to 300 K, and then the systems were relaxed over a series of steps, where the Langevin thermostat and isotropic position scaling were implemented to regulate the temperature and pressure of each system to mimic reaction conditions.

Accelerated Molecular Dynamics Simulations

The equilibrated systems were subjected to aMD simulation to scan possible configurations of the enzyme. The parameters needed to apply the biasing potential for the aMD simulations were calculated from NPT simulations according to the procedure reported by Pierce, *et al.*⁸ The aMD simulation invoked a 10 Å potential cutoff distance with a 2 fs timestep, and proceeded for a total of 20 ns of simulated time. The root mean squared fluctuation (RMSF) of key residues was compared between the 20 ns simulation and simulations of 10 ns and 30 ns. This comparison revealed that 20 ns provided acceptable convergence (Table S3).

The resultant aMD trajectories were subjected to clustering analysis in order to select a manageable number of representative enzyme conformations with the density-based algorithm, DBSCAN procedure.⁹ Clustering analysis resulted in ~3-15 clusters per enzyme; the centroid of each cluster was identified and subjected to parameterization.

Residue	RMSF (Å) 10 ns Trajectory	RMSF (Å), 20ns Trajectory	RMSF (Å), 30 ns Trajectory
27	4.4522	6.4693	6.0353
58	4.7663	5.84	6.7108
66	4.5352	6.6992	5.2405
100	4.5619	5.4963	5.4683
133	4.9901	8.6194	8.0143
174	4.7168	4.8802	5.8599
178	4.6576	5.6093	4.6989
231	4.8449	5.4761	5.5568
232	5.0231	6.3259	6.1565
261	4.9725	4.3125	8.4315
269	5.3073	5.3006	8.5893
343	5.5742	6.8445	7.619

Supplementary Table S3. Comparison of aMD Simulation Timescales

Free Ligand Search

Conformational searches of truncated ligands were performed using MacroModel version 11.8 and the OPLS3e forcefield in implicit water.¹⁰ Substrate and product input structures can be found in the included supplementary files. Conformers up to 5.0 kcal/mol higher than the lowest energy structure were considered for each ligand. All ligand structures were optimized in the gas phase with B3LYPGD3BJ/6-31G(d,p) as implemented in Gaussian 09 (RevC.01).¹¹ The optimized geometries were verified by frequency computations as minima (zero imaginary

frequencies). Single point calculations of each ligand were run with M06-def2TZVP. NBO charges were calculated using NBO 6.0 at the M06-def2TZVP level. Parameters were acquired from these ground state structures by a semi-automated process similarly to previous reports from the Sigman lab. Sterimol values were calculated using a modified version of Paton's Python script to accommodate non-terminal reference atoms. Dynamic parameters were calculated in UCSF's ChimeraX (v1.1).⁴

4. Parameterization

A full set of parameters and their unscaled values is available on the Sigman Group GitHub: <u>https://github.com/SigmanGroup/enzyme-MLR-GluER</u>.

Residues: Sterimol parameters L, B1, and B5, respectively, represent the length, minimum and maximum widths of the considered substituent and are calculated using the Bondi radii. Plane angles were collected as a description of the tilt of conjugated residues relative to their backbone atoms. Angles of the residue trajectory off the backbone were also collected. Intramolecular distances between atoms within the residue and its backbone atoms were collected to represent the degree of compactness within a residue. Dynamic parameters (surface area and volume) for each ligand were formulated by enclosing the conformational ensemble of a ligand in a fictitious surface at 2.8Å resolution and computing topographical properties of the surface.

All residue parameters were collected as averages across the residue ensemble. In the IFD protocol, residue parameters were also weighted by Schrodinger's G-Score for each conformer, where parameter values of well-docked poses contribute to the representative value more heavily (GS). In the aMD protocol, parameters were also weighted by the number of trajectory frames a particular cluster centroid represented. Max-Min values are the difference between the numerical extremes of a parameter within each ensemble and were collected for each parameter. Product-Substrate (p-s) values are the difference between the averaged (or G-Score weighted) values for product-docked and substrate-docked parameters.

Ligands: Sterimol parameters L, B1, and B5, respectively, represent the length, minimum and maximum widths of the considered substituent and are calculated using the Bondi radii. NBO charges have been found to be useful descriptors of steric and electronic properties. HOMO, LUMO, mu, eta, and omega were collected as global parameters for all ligands. Dynamic parameters (surface area and volume) for each ligand were formulated by enclosing the conformational ensemble of a ligand in a fictitious surface at 2.8Å resolution and computing topographical properties of the surface. Docking score (Schrodinger's G-Score) values were also collected in the IFD protocol, and Bolzmann averaging based on DFT single point calculations were used in the aMD protocol.

Mechanistically inspired parameters: Inter-residue distacnces (IRDs) and the RMSD of backbone and R-group atoms were computed with the cpptraj trajectory analysis package.¹¹

Supplementary Figure S2. Parameters Gathered.

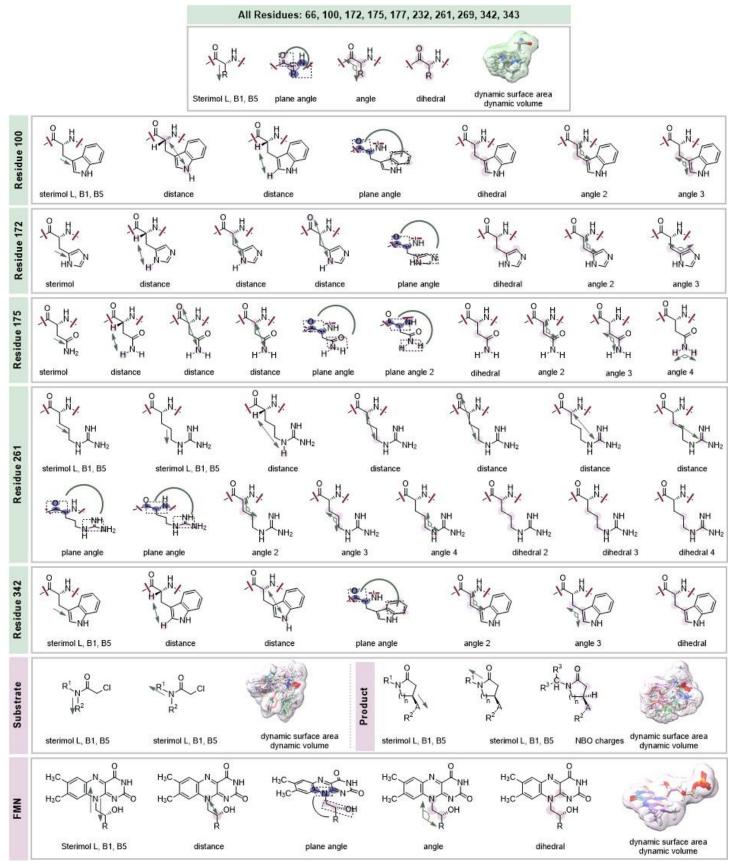


Figure S2. Acquired substrate, product, enzyme, and cofactor parameters.

Entry	Parameter Name	Residues Measured
1	cDSA and DV (cluster dynamic surface area and volume)	66-100, 100-177, 66-100-177, 172-175, 175-177, 172-175-177, 100-172-177, 342- 343
2	IRD: distance between R-group centroids	66-100, 66-177, 100-177,127-175, 172- 177, 175-177
3	RMSD: backbone atoms	66, 100, 172, 175, 177, 232, 261, 269, 342,343
4	RMSF: R-group atoms	66, 100, 172, 175, 177, 232, 261, 269, 342,343

Supplementary Table S4. Additional Parameters for Updated Model.

5. Model Development and Interpretation

The collection of workflow codes used in this project are available on the Sigman Group GitHub: https://github.com/SigmanGroup/enzyme-MLR-GluER.

IFD Model Generation and Selection Details

In brief, the dataset (Table S1) was partitioned into 70% training set and 30% test set by a y-equidistant algorithm, which selects data points that evenly span the output variable ($\Delta\Delta G^{\ddagger}$). Forward stepwise selection of models was performed, keeping 200 candidates at each step for 10 steps. Collinearity criteria was set to 0.4. The unscaled descriptor values for the resulting selected IFD model are available on the Sigman Group GitHub: https://github.com/SigmanGroup/enzyme-MLR-GluER.

aMD Model Generation and Selection Details

In brief, the dataset (Table S1) was partitioned into 70% training set and 30% test set by a y-equidistant algorithm, which selects data points that evenly span the output variable ($\Delta\Delta G^{\ddagger}$). Forward stepwise selection of models was performed, keeping 100 candidates at each step for 8 steps. Collinearity criteria was set to 0.4. The unscaled descriptor values for the selected aMD models are available on the Sigman Group GitHub: https://github.com/SigmanGroup/enzyme-MLR-GluER.

Supplementary Figure S3: aMD Model 2 Used for 5a Selectivity Predictions

The aMD model described above was selected for its ability to accurately predict the selectivity of reactions forming 6- and 7-membered rings in the training set. Another aMD model with similar parameters and statistics was identified (Fig. S3), and while this model had less accurate predictions for 6- and 7- membered ring forming reactions, it was superior at predicting reactions that formed 5-membered rings in the training set. Therefore, this model was used to predict the selectivity of the transformation of **5a** to **5b**.

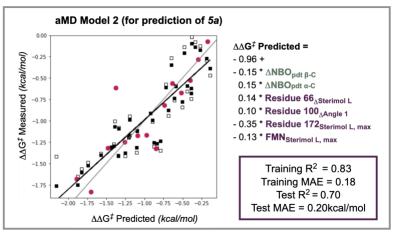


Figure S3: aMD Model 2 has comparable parameters and statistics to Model 1. Although this model had less precise predictions for reactions forming 6- and 7-membered rings, it was more effective in predicting reactions that formed 5-membered rings in the training data. As a result, this model was utilized to forecast the selectivity of the conversion of 5a to 5b.

Supplementary Figure S4: Orientation of Substrate 1a from IFD

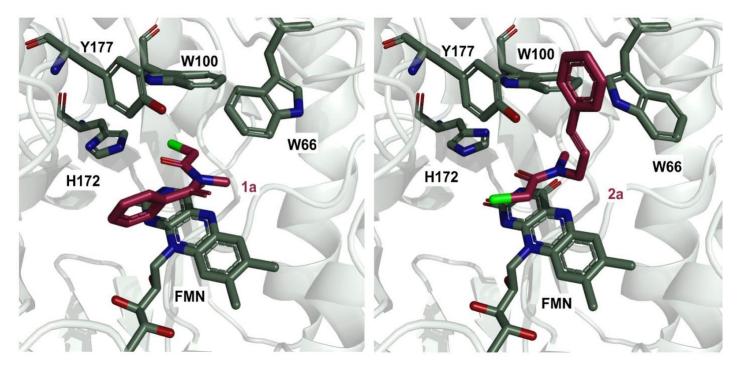


Figure S4: Docked substrate **1a** (left) had a flipped binding mode compared to substrates with internal olefins (**2a**, right), with the substrate alkene and substituent positioned on the opposite side of the active site, away from residue 66. The differential binding mode and steric interactions demonstrated by **1a** may explain why it was the only substrate that resulted in product formation when subjected to GluER-Y177/A/D/L.

Supplementary Figure S5: Simulated Screening with Updated Statistical Model

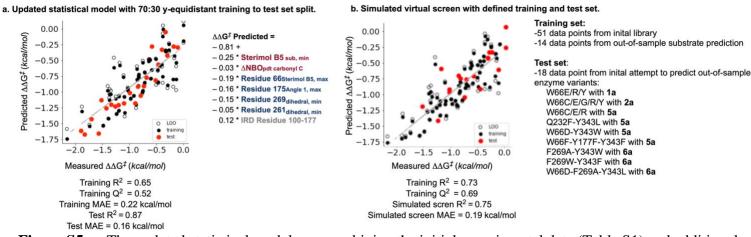


Figure S5: **a.** The updated statistical model was combining the initial experimental data (Table S1) and additional data from the unsuccessful validation of the initial models (Table S2). The experimental data was partitioned into 70% training set and 30% test set by a y-equidistant algorithm, which selects data points that evenly span the output variable ($\Delta\Delta G^{\ddagger}$). Forward stepwise selection of models was performed, keeping 200 candidates at each step for 8 steps. Collinearity criteria was set to 0.4. **b.** A simulated virtual screen was conducted by placing the additional data (Table S2) into the training set, while the initial data set was used to tune the coefficients for each descriptor in the updated statistical model. The model coefficients were only modestly adjusted to fit the defined training set. Unscaled descriptor values for the updated model and virtual screening are available on the Sigman Group GitHub: https://github.com/SigmanGroup/enzyme-MLR-GluER.

HAT Side-Product Model Generation and Selection Details

In brief, the dataset (Table S5) was partitioned into 80% training set and 20% test set by a Kennard-Stone algorithm, which selects data points that evenly span parameter values. Forward stepwise selection of models was performed, keeping 200 candidates at each step for 4 steps. Collinearity criteria was set to 0.4. The unscaled descriptor values for the selected aMD models can be found on the Sigman Group GitHub: <u>https://github.com/SigmanGroup/enzyme-MLR-GluER</u>.

Supplementary Table S5: Experimental Data for HAT Side-Product Model

Product	Me-N 1b	Me-N 2b	Me-N OMe	Me N 4b	Me-N Me Me Me Me	Me N 6b
НОН	Me N Me	Me N Me	Me Ne OMe	Me N Me	Me Ne Me Me Me	Me N Me
	1	2	3	4	5	6
T36A	2.3	20.5	n.d.	8.6	4.8	3.2
T36A W66A	2.0	10.0	n.r.	16.5		
T36A W66D T36A W66F	2.3 2.0	41.5 17.5	n.d.	n.d. 10.5		
T36A W66F	2.0 n.r.	n.d.	n.d. n.d.	n.d.		
T36A Y177A		n.r.	n.r.	n.r.		
T36A Y177F	2.4	5.0	4.0	11.5		
T36A Y177W	1.4	10.5	12.0	n.r.		
T36A Q232F	2.5	34.0	26.5	12.5		
T36A F269A	1.7	10.0	4.5	n.r.		
T36A F269D	n.r.	7.0	2.7	n.r.		
T36A F269L	n.r.	14.5	10.5	n.r.		
T36A F269W	n.r.	30	43.5	5.2		
T36A Y343A	n.r.	30.5	24.0	11.5		
T36A Y343D	n.r.	25	20.0	10.1		
T36A Y343F	n.r.	n.d.	n.d.	n.r.		
T36A Y343L	n.r.	n.d.	n.d.	n.r.		
T36A Y343W	n.r.	17.0	n.d.	n.r.		

each cell contains the **product/HDH (Xb/Xc)** LCMS area integration ratio, detected at 210nm. Substrate/Variant combinations that did not result in a detectable level of HDH are labeled n.d. Substrate/Variant combinations that did not result in a detectable level of HDH are labeled n.r.

GluER Variant

Comparison of Updated Model to a Regularized Regression Model Over All Features

To compare the updated model used for out-of-sample enzyme predictions to a control model, a regularized regressor was trained on the complete set of aMD descriptors. Hyperparameter scanning was preformed to tune the model for GluER-T36A selectivity; the regularization strength parameter (alpha) was scanned from 0.001 to 1000 on a logarithmic scale. Simultaneously, first, second-, third-, and fourth-degree polynomial fits were scanned, along with linear, polynomial, and radial basis function (RBF) kernel functions. The hyperparameters alpha=1 with a second degree polynomial fit using the RBF kernel lead to the best model based on mean squared error (Fig. S6). The regularized model generally preformed worse than the updated model in predicting both training and test set data points compared to the aMD model.

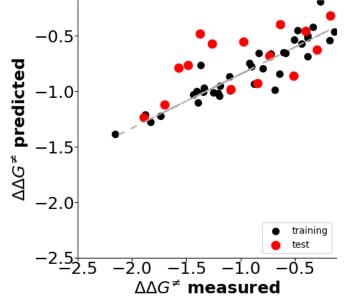
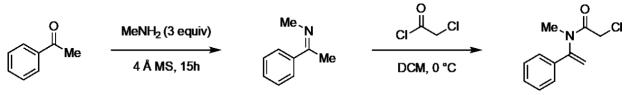


Figure S6: A regularize regression model trained on the entire set of updated aMD parameters. model hyperparameters were scanned to determine the optimal fit (hyperparameters: alpha=1, second degree polynomial, RBF kernel). The model was fit to the same training set used to generate the aMD model, and the out-of-sample GluER-T36A variants with substrates 2a and 5a were used as the test set. The resultant model had a training and test set R² of 0.63 and 0.10, respectively. The MAE of the test set points was 0.41.

6. Preparation of Substrates

General. All substrates in this publication have been previously reported in *Biegasiewicz et al.*¹³ (1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 6a) as well as *Nicholls et al.*¹³ (5a). Further synthetic details and characterization can be found therein.

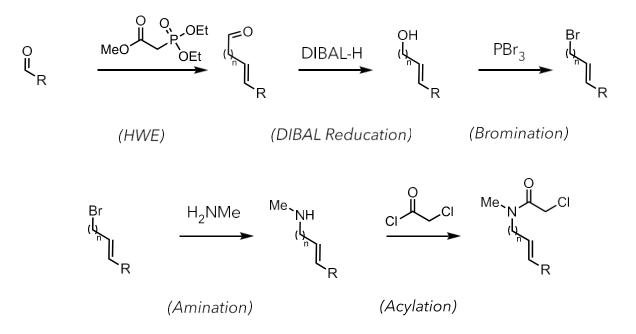
5-Endo-Cyclization substrate (1a)



Scheme S1. General Scheme for the 5-endo Substrate Synthesis

Procedure from *Biegasiewicz et al*¹³ and re-reported here. A round bottom flask was charged with 4 A MS (gram to gram with starting material being used) and teflon stirbar, then flame-dried under an atmosphere of nitrogen. The flask was then charged with methylamine (15 mL, 33 wt % in absolute ethanol, 120 mmol, 6 equiv) and the contents were allowed to stir. To the stirred solution, at room temperature, was added acetophenone (2.3 mL,1 equiv) and the resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 15 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite®, washed with DCM (50 mL), and volatiles were removed to afford a brown oil. The oil was dissolved in dry DCM (30 mL) and cooled to 0 °C and allowed to stir. To the resulting solution was added chloroacetyl chloride (2.3 g, 1.6 mL, 20 mmol, 1 equiv) and the resulting brown solution was allowed to stir for 15 min at the same temperature. The reaction was subsequently quenched by the addition of NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and the biphasic 24 mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min, allowing for it to warm to room temperature. The aqueous layer was extracted, and the additional extractions were performed with DCM (3 x 30 mL). The organic fractions were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude product. The residue was purified by Biotage (gradient 25 - 100% EtOAc: hexanes) to give 2-chloro-N-methyl-N-(1-phenylvinyl)acetamide.

5-Exo-Cyclization substrates (2a, 3a, 5a)



Scheme S2. General Scheme for the 5-exo Substrate Synthesis

Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons (HWE) Olefination. Procedure from *Biegasiewicz et al*¹³ and re-reported here. Sodium hydride (1.2 equiv) is added to a flame-dried round bottom flask with a magnetic stir bar under nitrogen atmosphere. Dry, degassed THF (0.4 M with respect to ketone/aldehyde) is added, and the suspension cooled to 0 °C. Methyl 2- (diethoxyphosphoryl) acetate (1.3 equiv) is added dropwise followed by an additional hour of stirring at 0 °C. Neat aldehyde is added dropwise and the reaction mixture is stirred overnight at reflux temperature. The reaction mixture is re-cooled to 0 °C and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (2-5 mL) is added. The resultant mixture is transferred to a separatory funnel containing water and ethyl acetate (additional water/saturated ammonium chloride is used to dissolve remaining solids in flask as necessary) and the aqueous layer is extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). Combined organic layers are dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. Crude products are purified by silica gel chromatography (mobile phase gradient: 5% ethyl acetate: 95% hexanes – 15% ethyl acetate: 85% hexanes).

DIBAL Reduction. Procedure from *Biegasiewicz et al*¹³ and re-reported here. In a flame-dried round bottom flask with a magnetic stir bar under nitrogen atmosphere unsaturated ester is dissolved in dry, degassed THF to create a 0.25 M solution. Cooling to -78 °C is followed by dropwise addition of diisobutylaluminum hydride solution (1M in hexanes, 3 equiv). The mixture is allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred for ~3 h with monitoring of starting material consumption by TLC. Once complete, the mixture is re-cooled to 0 °C and saturated ammonium chloride solution is added carefully to quench the reaction (3-5 mL). Removal from the ice/water bath and ~6-8 minutes of stirring leads to a gel which is treated with water and ethyl acetate and filtered over a pad of Celite®. The biphasic filtrate is poured into a separatory funnel and the aqueous portion extracted with additional ethyl acetate (2x 50 mL). Combined organics are dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield essentially pure allylic alcohol, which was carried forward without further manipulation.

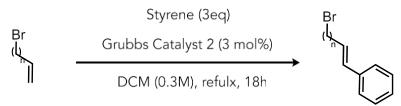
Bromination. Procedure from *Biegasiewicz et al*¹³ and re-reported here. In a flame-dried round bottom flask with a magnetic stir bar under nitrogen atmosphere, the allylic alcohol obtained from step 1 is dissolved in diethyl ether to create a 0.1 M solution which is cooled to 0 °C. Phosphorus tribromide (1.05 equiv) is added and stirred at 0 °C for 10 minutes (TLC at this time usually revealed clean conversion to a single spot). Upon completion, the reaction mixture is poured directly into a beaker containing ice-cold water. This is poured into a separatory funnel and the aqueous layer is extracted with diethyl ether (3x 50 mL) and the combined organics are washed several times with water before drying with sodium sulfate. Removal of solvent under reduced pressure yields crude allylic bromide, which is taken forward to amination without further manipulation.

Amination. Procedure from *Biegasiewicz et al*¹³ and re-reported here. Allylic bromide from Bromination is added neat to a flask with stir bar cooled to 0 °C. Methylamine solution (33 % wt. in ethanol, 10 equiv) is added directly and in one portion (be aware of the exotherm). The reaction flask is allowed to stir overnight at room temperature. A solution of 1 M sodium hydroxide is added and the mixture is transferred to a separatory funnel containing 1 M sodium hydroxide and diethyl ether. Following extraction of the aqueous layer with diethyl ether (2x 20 mL), the combined ethereal extracts are washed with ~35-50 mL of 1 M sodium hydroxide, dried using sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford amine which is acylated without further purification.

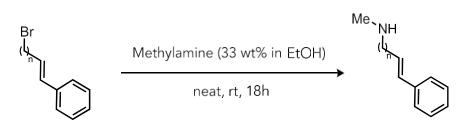
Acylation. Procedure from *Biegasiewicz et al*¹³ and re-reported here. The secondary amine (1 equiv.) is added to a flame dried flask under N₂ pressure containing dry DCM and triethylamine (1.5 equiv.) for a final concentration of 0.25 M for the secondary amine. The chloroacetylchloride purchased from Sigma (1.2 equivalents) is added dropwise to the stirred solution at room temperature. The solution is stirred overnight and then poured into a separatory funnel containing a 1:1 solution of 10% HCl and DCM. The aqueous layer is extracted with DCM. The organic layers are collected, washed with brine, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield a crude chloroamide as an oil. The crude oil is purified via silica gel flash chromatography in a gradient of 12 % EtOAc/Hexanes to 60% EtoAC/Hexanes.

6 and 7-Exo-Cyclization substrate (4a and 6a)

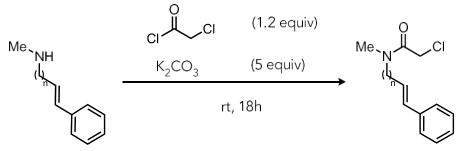
Procedure adapted from *Biegasiewicz et al*¹³ and re-reported here.



Grubbs Metathesis. Allylic bromide (1 equiv) and styrene (3 equiv) are added to a flame-dried round bottom flask with a magnetic stir bar under nitrogen atmosphere. Dry, degassed DCM (0.3 M) is added with Grubbs Catalyst 2 (0.3 mol%) and heated under reflux for 18h. The reaction is then concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by silica gel chromatography (mobile phase gradient: 100% hexanes).



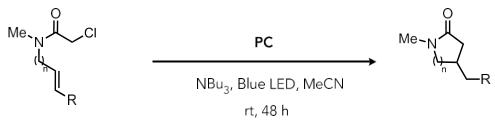
Amination. Allylic bromide from Grubbs Metathesis is added with to a flask with stir bar. Methylamine solution (33 % wt. in ethanol, 10 equiv) is added directly and in one portion. Sodium Iodide (0.1 equiv) is added, and reaction mixture is equid with a reflux condenser and heated to 40 °C and allowed to proceed overnight. A solution of 1 M sodium hydroxide is added, and the mixture is transferred to a separatory funnel containing 1 M HCl and diethyl ether. After extraction, the aqueous layer is basified using 1 M sodium hydroxide and the product is extracted of the aqueous layer with diethyl ether. The combined ethereal extracts are dried using sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford amine which is acylated without further purification.



Acylation. The secondary amine (1 equiv.) is added to a flame dried flask under nitrogen pressure containing dry DCM and postassium carbonate (5 equiv.) for a final concentration of 0.25 M for the secondary amine. Chloroacetylchloride (3 equivalents) is added dropwise to the stirred solution at room temperature. The solution is stirred overnight and then poured into a separatory funnel containing a 1:1 solution of 10% HCl and DCM. The aqueous layer is extracted with DCM. The organic layers are collected, washed with brine, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield a crude amide as an oil. The crude oil is purified via silica gel flash chromatography in a gradient of 12 % EtOAc/Hexanes to 60% EtOAc/Hexanes.

7. Preparation of Products

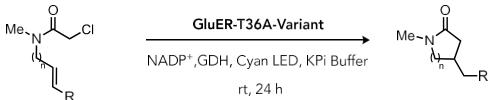
All racemates in this publication have been previously reported in *Biegasiewicz et al.*¹³ (**1b**, **2b**, **3b**, **4b**, **6b**) as well as *Nicholls et al*¹⁴ (**5b**). Further details synthetic details can be seen therein.



General Method for Racemate Synthesis.

Adapted from Fava *et al*¹⁵ and detailed below. An 8 dram vial was charged with chloroamide (0.25 mmol 1 equiv.), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtb-bpy)PF_6$ (**PC**, 1 mol%) and NBu₃ (2 equiv.) under nitrogen in a glovebox. Degassed acetonitrile (12.5 ml, 0.02M) was added and the reaction sealed. The reaction was then irradiated with a 450 nm Kessil Lamp for 48 hrs. After this period, the mixture was diluted with Et₂O and the organic phase was extracted three times with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated under reduce pressure. The crude residue is purified using automated silica gel chromatography* (SNAP KP-Sil 10 g column) with the following biotage gradient (CV =column volume): equilibration10% EtOAc/90% hexanes \rightarrow 25% EtOAc/75% hexanes, 5 CV | gradient- 25% EtOAc/75% hexanes, 1 CV | 25% EtOAc/75% hexanes \rightarrow 100% EtOAc, 4 CV | 100% EtOAc, 18 CV. The product reliably elutes during the 100% ethyl acetate phase of the gradient and can be collected in fractions 8-15. TLC analysis using potassium permanganate stain often may also be used to visualize the product containing fractions, which appear on the plate after heating as temporary white spots, which disappear again over time. LCMS analysis of small aliquots (~15 µL) of suspected product-containing fractions may also be

performed. Fractions containing product are combined, concentrated, and subsequently analyzed by HPLC or SFC.



General procedure for photoenzymatic reactions.

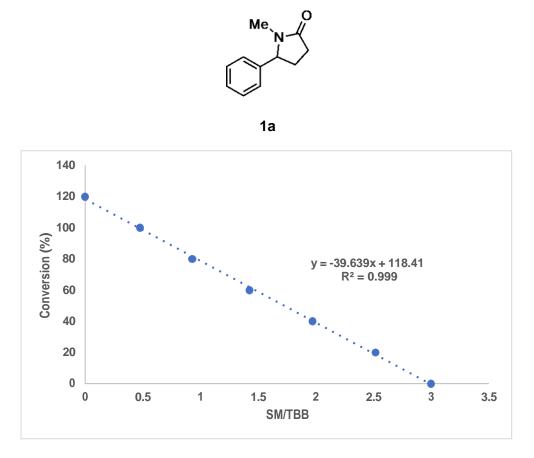
Adapted from Page *et al*¹⁶ and detailed below. All reactions for enzyme substrate-matrix were set up in an anerobic chamber and performed in duplicate. Reactions were run with 10 umol of $\alpha\alpha$ -chloroamide substrate. In an anerobic chamber, a shell vial with a magnetic cross stir bar was charged with 250 uL of "turnover mix" (GDH-105 (5 mg/mL), glucose (40 mg/mL), and NADP+ (1.5 mg/mL) in KPi 100 mM pH 8, 10% glycerol). Next, 100 nmol of GluER-T36A Variant (1 mol%) was added (between 40-100ul). Additional KPi 100 mM pH 8, 10% glycerol was added such that final reaction volume was 500 ul. Lastly, 15 ul of IPA/ $\alpha\alpha$ -chloroamide substrate was added. Vials were sealed with septa, taken out of the anerobic chamber and additionally sealed with black electrical tape. Reactions were irradiated with 1000 W of cyan light for 24 h, stirring at 400 rpm. The reaction was quenched by addition of 3000 uL of MeCN + 200 uL of TBB (2mg/mL in MeCN), kept on a shaker for 60 min, centrifuged at 14000 rpm for 10 min, filtered over KimWipe and subjected to LCMS analysis (MeCN-30-95-8 min-1mL per min; 1 uL injection) calibration curves for conversion. Enantioselectivities determined by HPLC and SFC.

8. References

- 1. Gibson, D. G. et al. Enzymatic assembly of DNA molecules up to several hundred kilobases. *Nature Methods* **6**, 343–345 (2009).
- 2. Kille, S. et al. Reducing Codon Redundancy and Screening Effort of Combinatorial Protein Libraries Created by Saturation Mutagenesis. *ACS Syn. Bio.* **2** 83–92 (2012)
- 3. Schrödinger Release 2021-4: Maestro, Schrödinger, LLC, New York, NY, (2021).
- 4. Pettersen, E. F. *et al.* UCSF Chimera A visualization system for exploratory research and analysis. *J. Comput. Chem.* **25**, 1605–1612 (2004).
- 5. The PyMOL Molecular Graphics System, Version 2.0 Schrödinger, LLC.
- 6. Dolinsky, T. J., Nielsen, J. E., McCammon, J. A. & Baker, N. A. PDB2PQR: An automated pipeline for the setup of Poisson-Boltzmann electrostatics calculations. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **32**, 665–667 (2004).
- 7. Dolinsky, T. J. *et al.* PDB2PQR: Expanding and upgrading automated preparation of biomolecular structures for molecular simulations. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **35**, 522–525 (2007).
- 8. Pierce, L.C.T., Salomon-Ferrer, R., de Oliveira, C.A.F., McCammon, J.A, and Walker, R.C. Routine Access to Millisecond Time Scale Events with Accelerated Molecular Dynamics. *J Chem Theory Comput.*, **8**, 2997-3002 (2012).
- 9. Birant, D. & Kut, A. ST-DBSCAN: An algorithm for clustering spatial-temporal data. *Data Knowl. Eng.* **60**, 208–221 (2007).
- 10. Schrödinger Release 2021-4: MacroModel, Schrödinger, LLC, New York, NY, (2021).
- 11. Frisch, M. J. et al. Gaussian 09 (2009).
- 12. Daniel R. Roe and Thomas E. Cheatham, III, "PTRAJ and CPPTRAJ: Software for Processing and Analysis of Molecular Dynamics Trajectory Data". J. Chem. Theory Comput., 2013, 9 (7), pp 3084-309.
- 13. Biegasiewicz, K. F. et al. Photoexcitation of flavoenzymes enables a stereoselective radical cyclization. *Science* **364**, 1166–1169 (2019).
- 14. Nicholls, B. T. et al. Engineering a Non-Natural Photoenzyme for Improved Photon Efficiency. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* (2021)
- Fava, E., Nakajima, M., Tabak, M. B. & Rueping, M. Tin-free visible light photoredox catalysed cyclisation of enamides as a mild procedure for the synthesis of γ-lactams. *Green Chemistry* 18, 4531– 4535 (2016).
- 16. Page, C. G. et al. Quaternary Charge-Transfer Complex Enables Photoenzymatic Intermolecular Hydroalkylation of Olefins. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **143** 97–102 (2020).

9. HPLC Traces

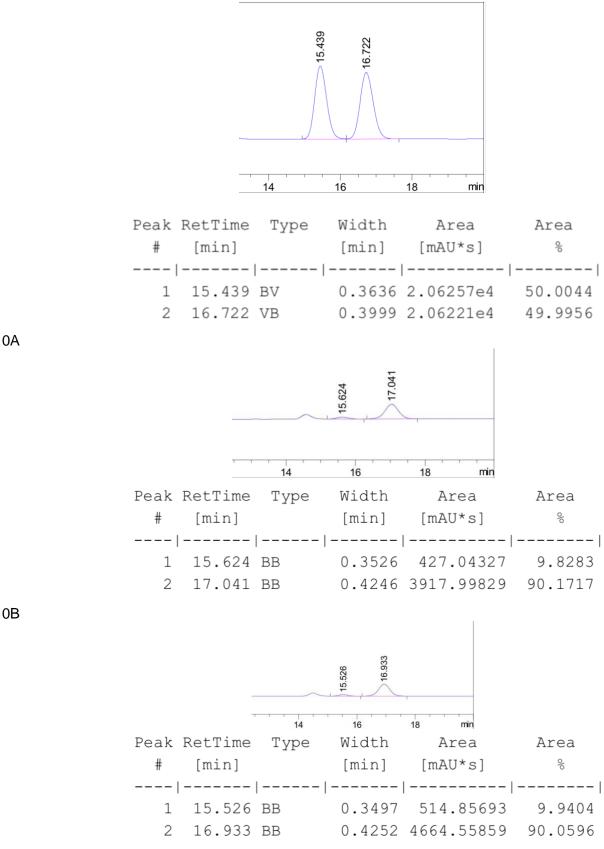
ENZYME-SUBSTRATE MATRIX



LCMS Method: MeCN-30-95, 8 min-1mL per min; 1 uL injection

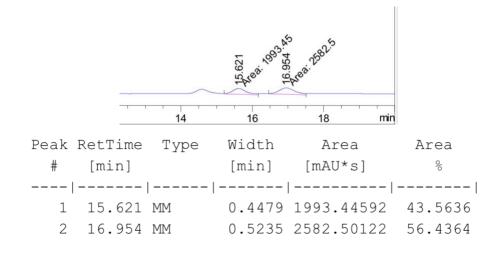
	Variant	conversion	er
0-A	T36A	96.7290715	90.2:9.8
0-B		96.3568905	90.0:10.0
1-A	T36A W66A	95.5441235	56.4:43.6
1-B		92.9352239	57.3:42.7
2-A	T36A W66D	96.8021969	73.9:26.1
2-B		81.9244185	73.1:26.9
3-A	T36A W66F	91.3656962	76.2:23.8
3-B		84.923969	75.9:24.1
4-A	T36A W66L	no pdt	nd
4-B		no pdt	nd
5-A	T36A Y177A	87.4221748	60.5:39.5
5-B		78.5810244	60.8:39.2

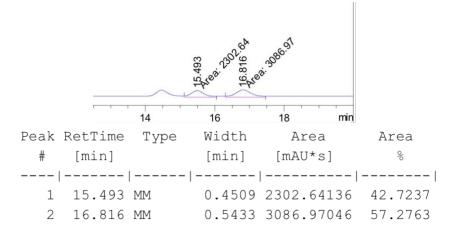
6-A 6-B	T36A Y177D	no pdt no pdt	nd nd
7-A	T36A Y177F	59.7259688	68.1:31.9
7-B		50.8270557	68.4:31.6
8-A	T36A Y177L	no pdt	nd
8-B		no pdt	nd
9-A	T36A Y177W	71.1907536	66.2:33.8
9-B		61.8698195	67.5:32.5
12-A	T36A Q232F	69.1044195	61.3:38.7
12-B		64.0140179	62.1:37.9
15-A	T36A F269A	40.6186952	56.4:43.6
15-B		40.9078646	54.5:45.5
16-A	T36A F269D	43.9719794	nd
16-B		34.7187252	nd
17-A	T36A F269L	54.0872293	nd
17-B		48.6103985	nd
18-A	T36A F269W	no pdt	nd
18-B		no pdt	nd
19-A	T36A Y343A	no pdt	nd
19-B		no pdt	nd
20-A	T36A Y343F	73.7850634	nd
20-B		79.4154267	nd
21-A	T36A Y343D	no pdt	nd
21-B		no pdt	nd
22-A	T36A Y343L	no pdt	nd
22-B		no pdt	nd
23-A	T36A Y343W	no pdt	nd
23-B		no pdt	nd

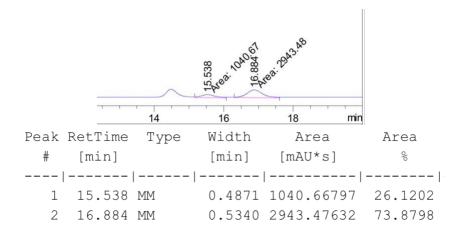


1A

S25



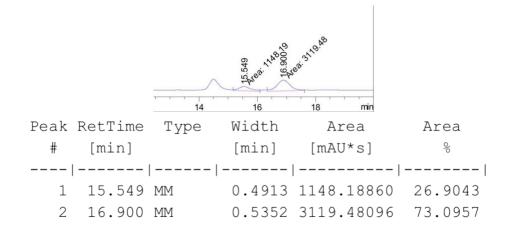


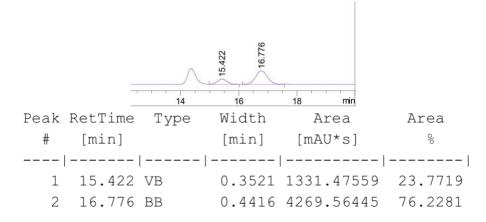


1B

2A

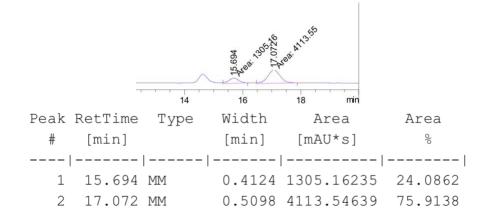
2B

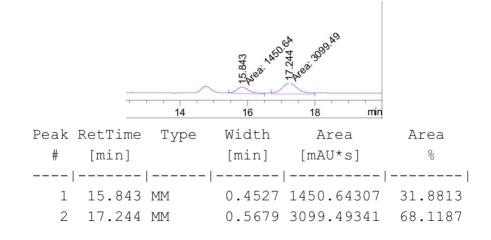


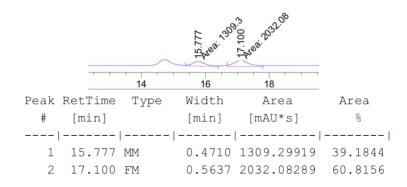


3B

ЗA

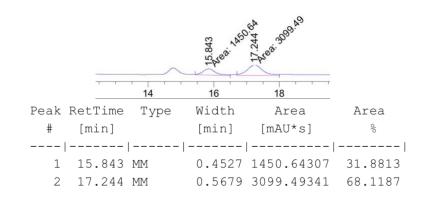


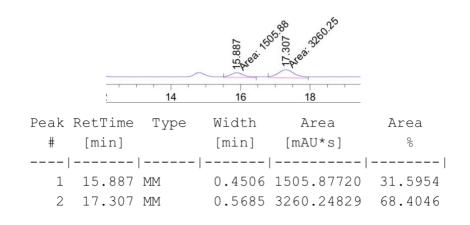




7A

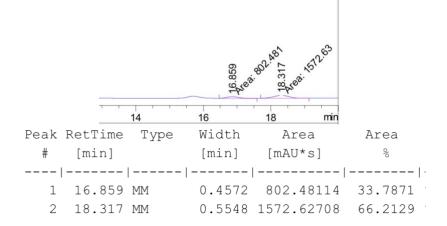
5B

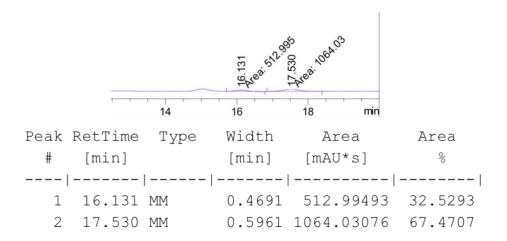




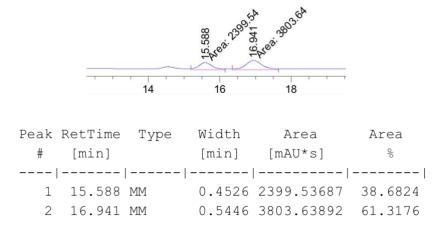
7B

9A





9B

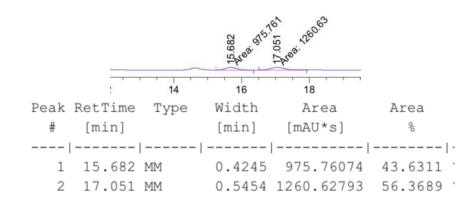


14 16 18

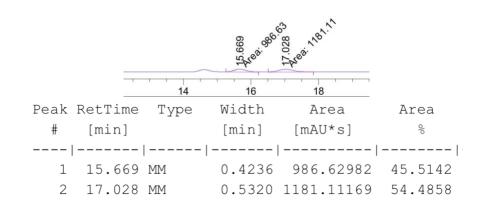
Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	010
1	15.682	MM	0.4250	2186.50464	37.8947
2	17.043	MM	0.5161	3583.44458	62.1053

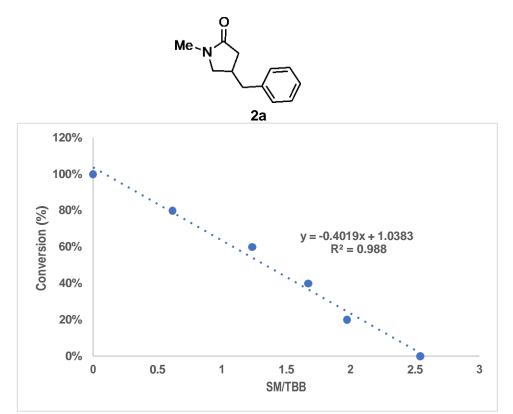
15A

12B



12A

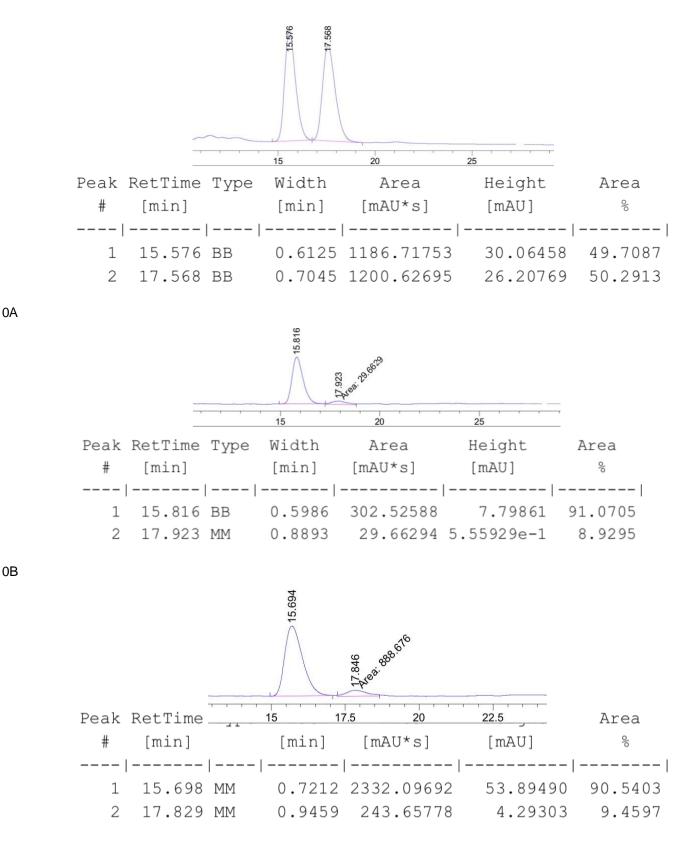




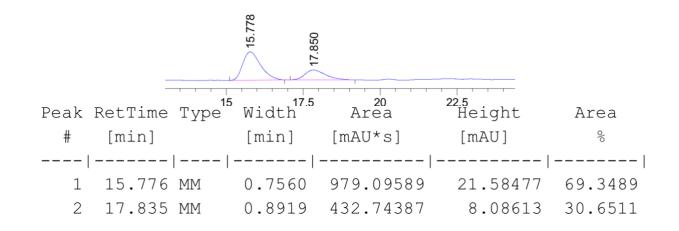
LCMS Method: MeCN-30-95, 8 min-1mL per min; 1 uL injection

	Variant	Conversion	ER
0-A	T36A	102.2940395	91.1:8.9
0-B		101.7949609	92.0:8.0
1-A	T36A W66A	102.1049849	69.3:30.7
1-B		103.1875097	69.3:30.7
2-A	T36A W66D	102.8653324	78.7:21.3
2-B		101.2431343	79.8:20.2
3-A	T36A W66F	99.44276036	90.5:9.5
3-B		98.58797095	91.3:8.7

4-A	T36A W66L	89.8120512	72.8:27.2
4-B		84.43610714	72.4:27.6
5-A	T36A Y177A	30.5516188	nd
5-B		33.19033002	nd
6-A	T36A Y177D	60.29283852	nd
6-B		50.09148052	nd
7-A	T36A Y177F	89.94767591	81.1:18.9
7-B		59.30291441	81.7:18.3
8-A	T36A Y177L	51.87944083	nd
8-B		46.95742411	nd
9-A	T36A Y177W	103.87	90.6:9.4
9-B		97.12724876	90.4:9.6
12-A	T36A Q232F	101.1479927	86.9:13.1
12-B		100.9208121	87.6:12.4
15-A	T36A F269A	93.22615162	88.9:11.1
15-B		94.45492378	90.1:9.9
16-A	T36A F269D	93.71793721	86.8:13.2
16-B		90.39607647	87.5:12.5
17-A	T36A F269L	99.02757931	85.4:14.6
17-B		94.20472265	85.2:14.8
18-A	T36A F269W	101.0400293	94.2:5.8
18-B		103.87	94.3:5.7
19-A	T36A Y343A	103.87	78.0:22.0
19-B		103.87	78.3:21.7
20-A	T36A Y343F	103.87	95.4:4.6
20-B		102.5631034	95.5:4.5
21-A	T36A Y343D	103.87	82.7:17.3
21-B		103.87	82.8:17.2
22-A	T36A Y343L	91.7250586	79.3:20.7
22-B		103.87	79.9:20.1
23-A	T36A Y343W	90.4998094	95.5:4.5
23-B		90.73823085	95.2:4.8

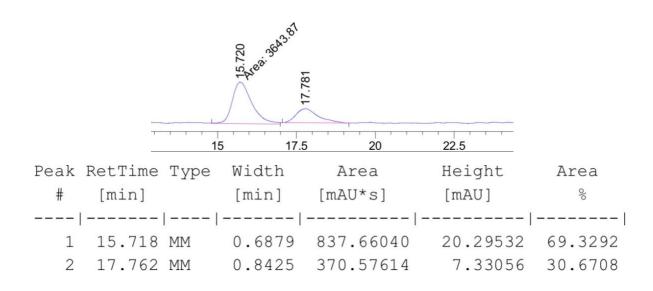


S33

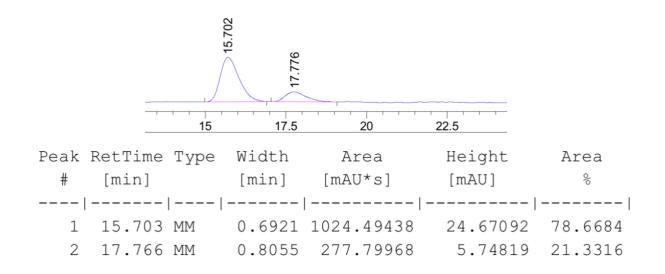


1B

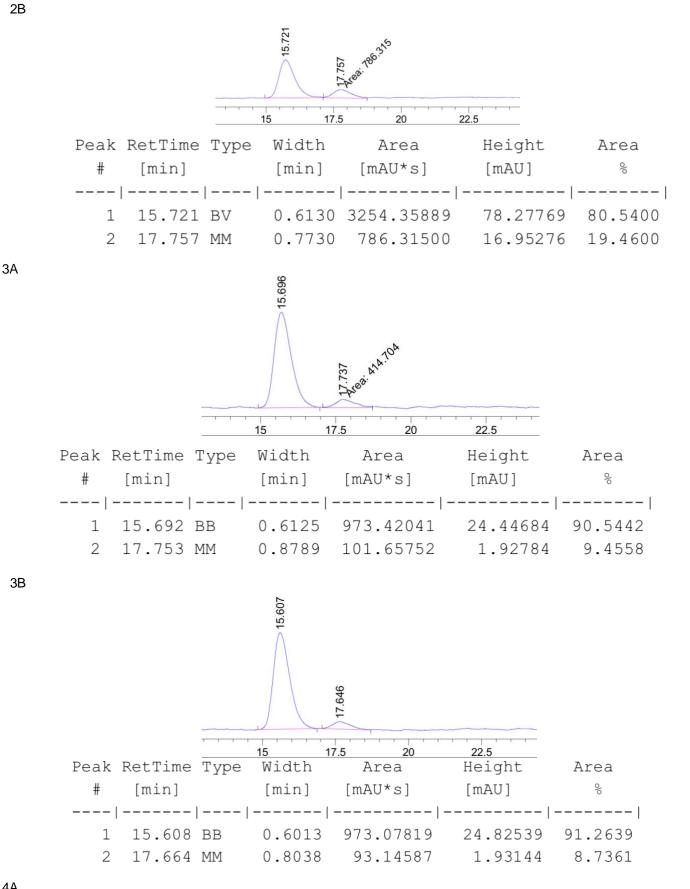
1A



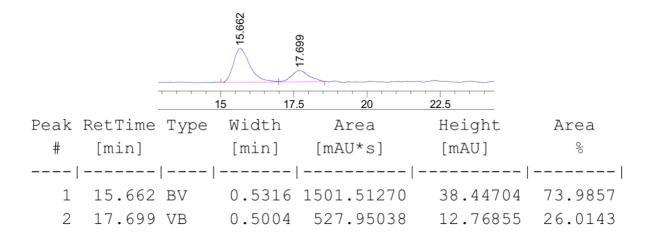
2A



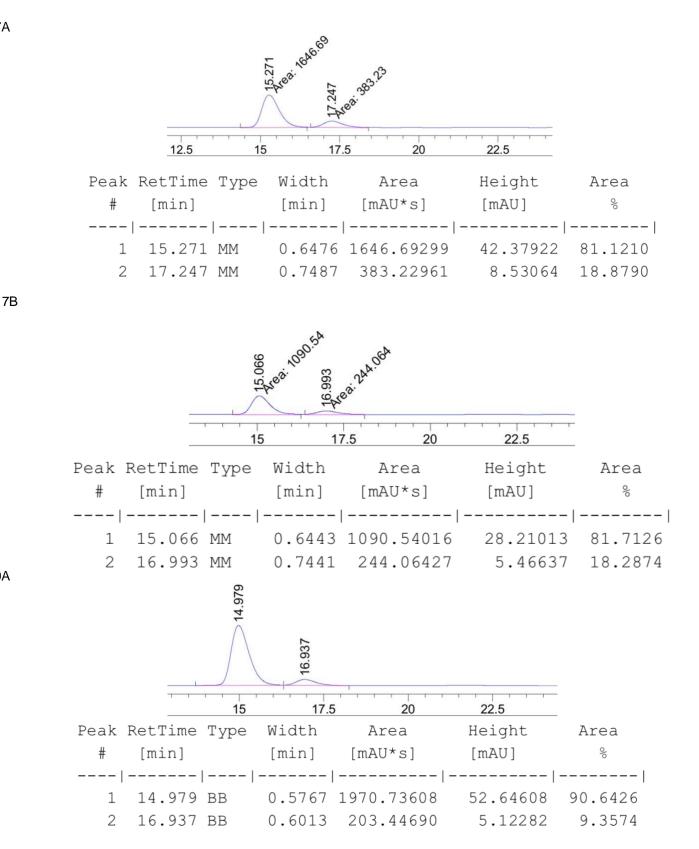
S34

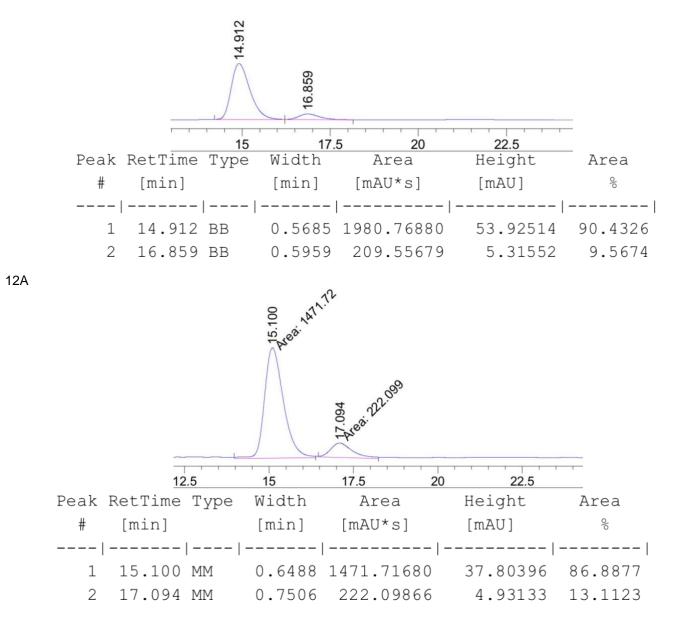


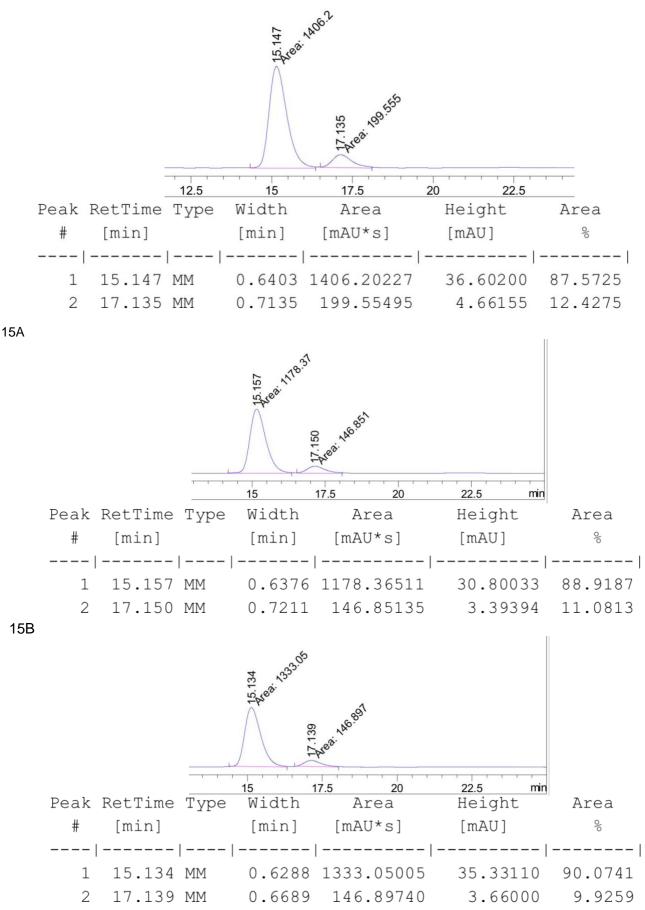
4A

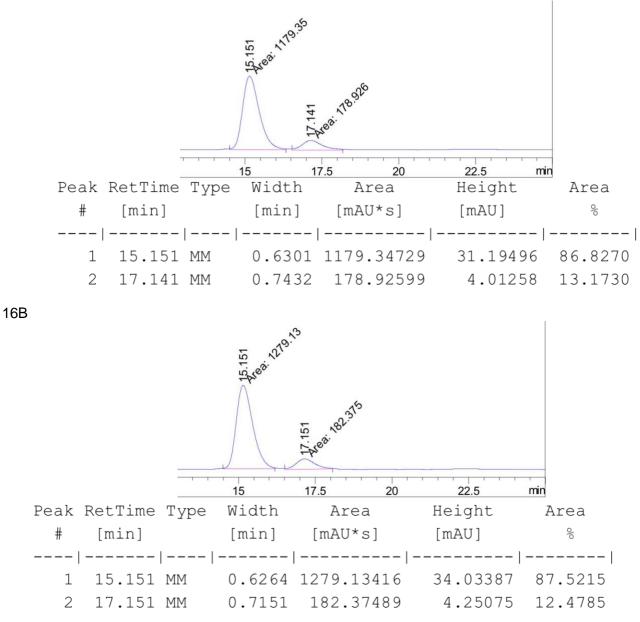


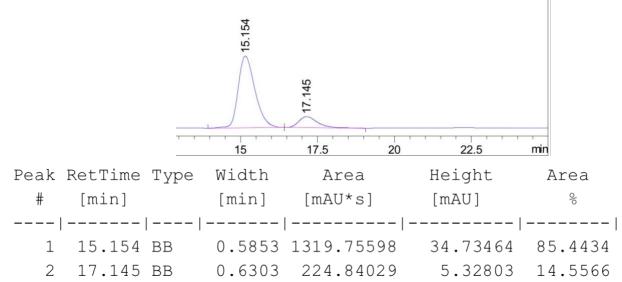
			15.697	17.705		
			15	17.5 20	22.5	
Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	olo
		-				
1	0.046	BB	0.0997	9.30815	1.29674	0.2410
2	3.284	BB	0.1833	1504.98047	116.05917	38.9715
3	3.956	BB	0.1272	16.55538	1.94665	0.4287
4	6.522	VB	0.2129	19.23965	1.11749	0.4982
5	7.261	BV	0.2239	25.96913	1.44369	0.6725
6	7.747	VB	0.1966	26.32212	1.68202	0.6816
7	9.921	BV	0.3865	1220.06360	45.55566	31.5936
8	15.697	BB	0.4726	802.51837	20.59427	20.7813
9	17.705	BB	0.4927	236.78487	5.77079	6.1316

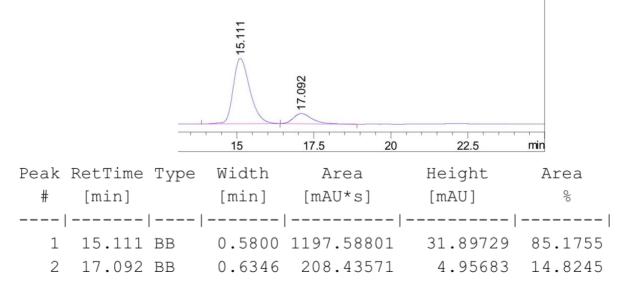




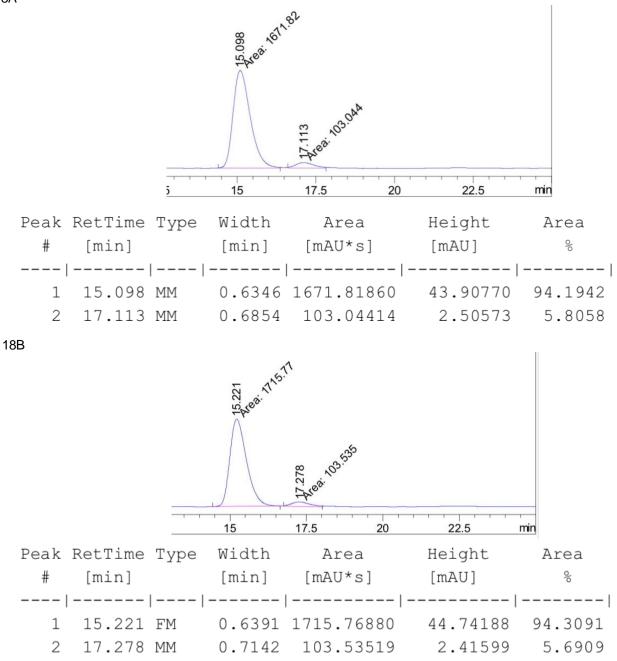


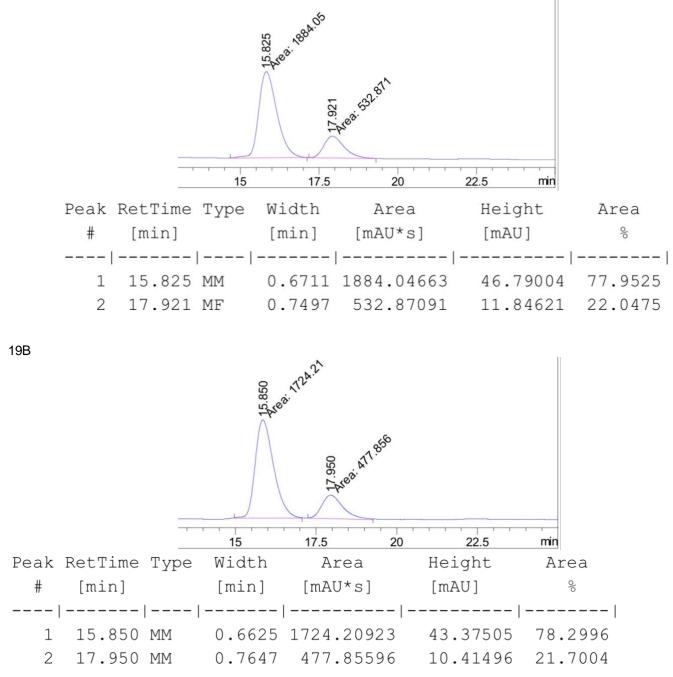


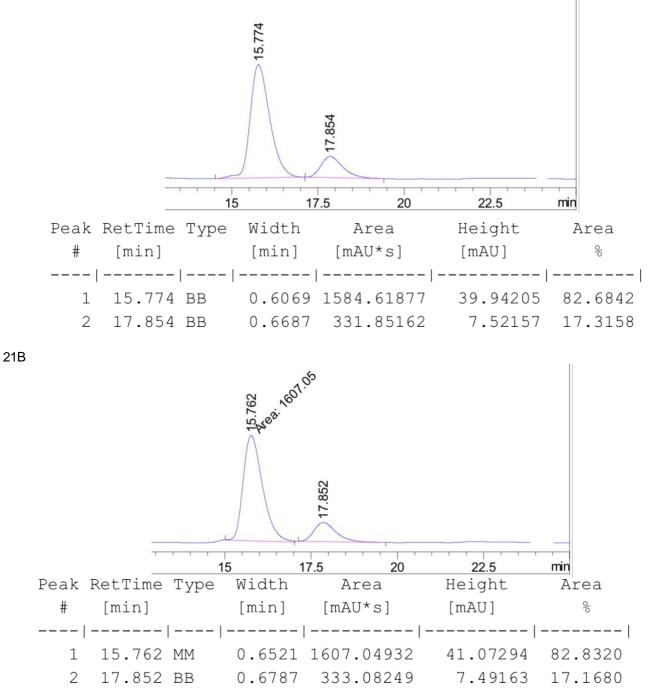


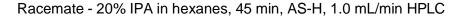


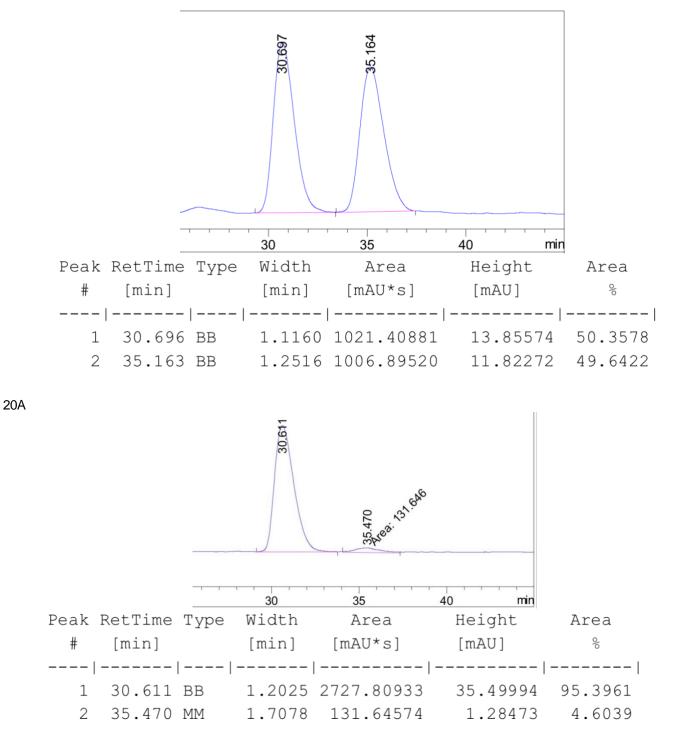
S41



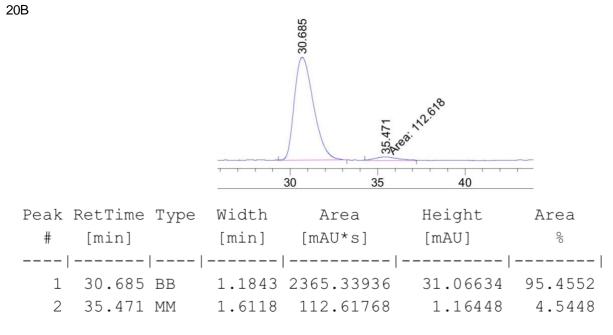


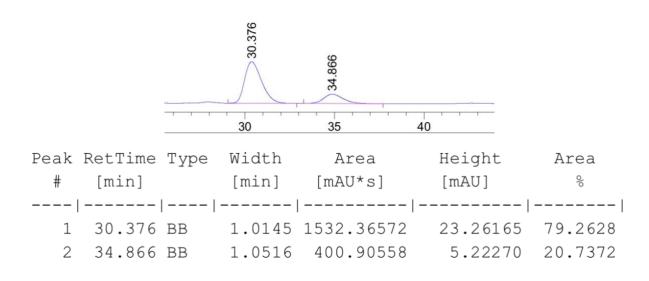


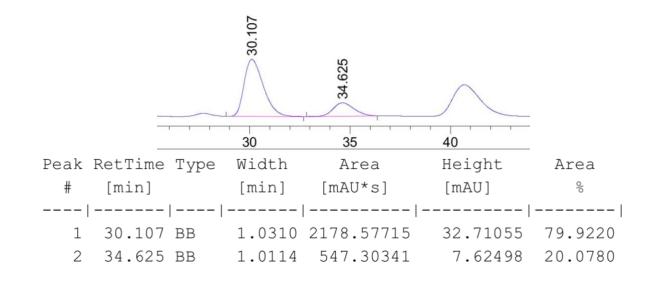


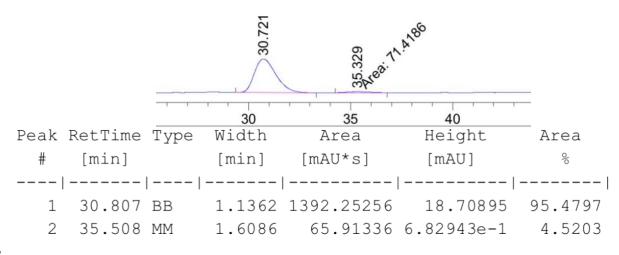


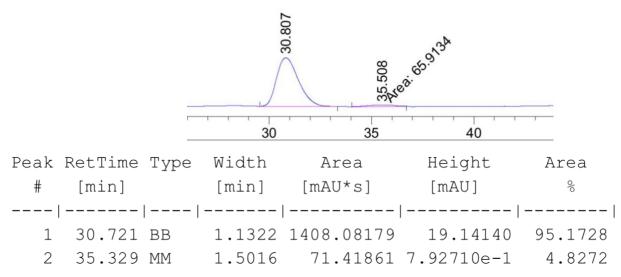
S45

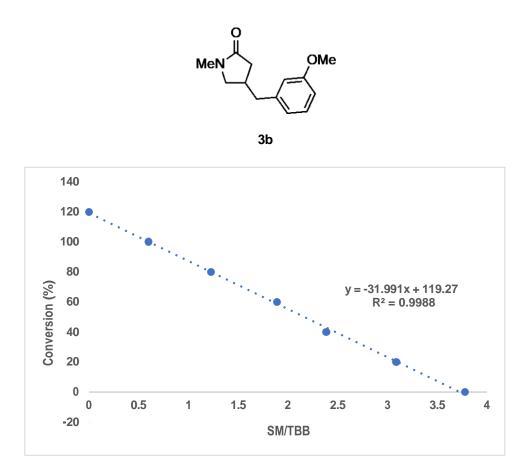










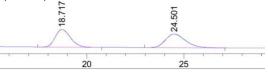


LCMS Method: MeCN-30-95, 8 min-1mL per min; 1 uL injection

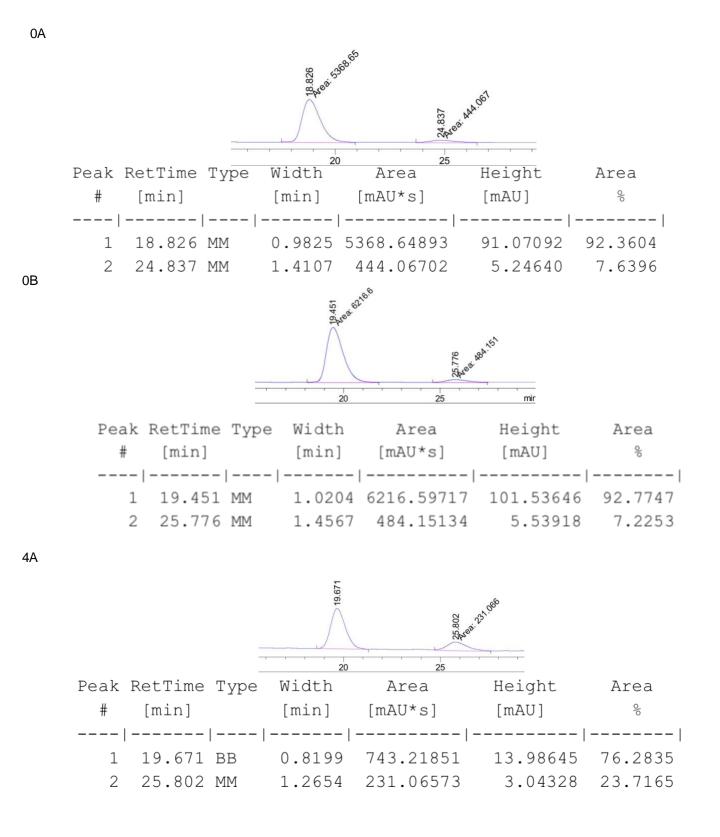
	Variant	Conversion	ER
0-A	T36A	92.5265603	92.4:7.6
0-B		94.4798626	92.8:7.2
1-A	T36A W66A	50.4499035	
1-B		37.4445222	
2-A	T36A W66D	25.412827	
2-B		3.35189138	
3-A	T36A W66F	38.7839204	
3-B		28.9104325	
4-A	T36A W66L	34.7380804	76.3:23.7
4-B		40.1238724	76.8:23.2
5-A	T36A Y177A	27.4692836	
5-B		18.7152664	
6-A	T36A Y177D	40.2836619	58.2:41.8
6-B		33.226661	57.6:42.4
7-A	T36A Y177F	52.4927052	79.2:20.8
7-B		37.7309861	82.3:17.7
8-A	T36A Y177L	32.7285656	
8-B		26.9155291	

9-A	T36A Y177W	85.7108705	88.3:11.7
9-B		77.7545965	88.7:11.3
12-A	T36A Q232F	90.4976789	90.4:9.6
12-B		89.1712865	90.3:9.7
15-A	T36A F269A	64.4068258	85.4:14.6
15-B		58.5062757	85.0:15.0
16-A	T36A F269D	61.0553007	80.5:19.5
16-B		53.6434073	80.3:19.7
17-A	T36A F269L	86.4266058	87.7:12.3
17-B		66.1199896	87.2:12.8
18-A	T36A F269W	98.0066982	95.2:4.8
18-B		82.6309317	94.7:5.3
19-A	T36A Y343A	81.2806895	85.4:14.6
19-B		66.0772875	85.5:14.5
20-A	T36A Y343F	89.1977597	97.2:2.8
20-B		89.533922	96.7:3.3
21-A	T36A Y343D	84.1271038	88.4:11.6
21-B		70.0774117	88.3:11.7
22-A	T36A Y343L	88.0385051	89.6:10.4
22-B		85.5485112	89.7:10.3
23-A	T36A Y343W	62.8041243	94.1:5.9
23-B		59.7425481	94.4:5.6

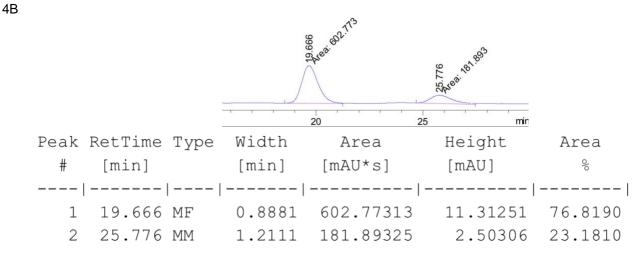
Racemate: 40% IPA in hexanes, 30 min, AS-H, 1.0 mL/min HPLC.

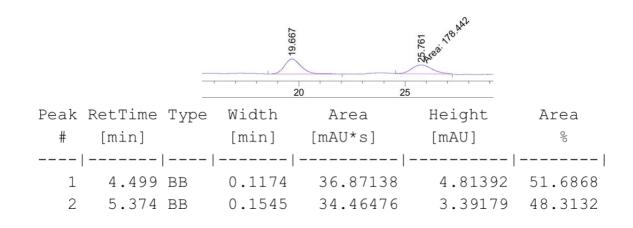


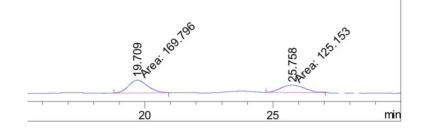
Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	010
1	18.717	BB	0.8507	920.69238	16.92402	49.4418
2	24.501	BB	1.0656	941.48169	13.02067	50.5582



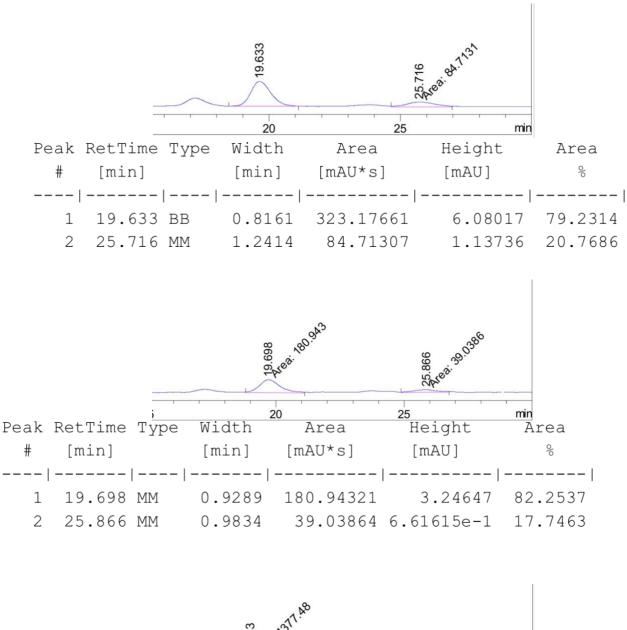
S50

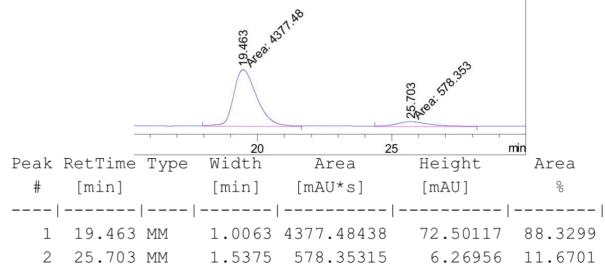




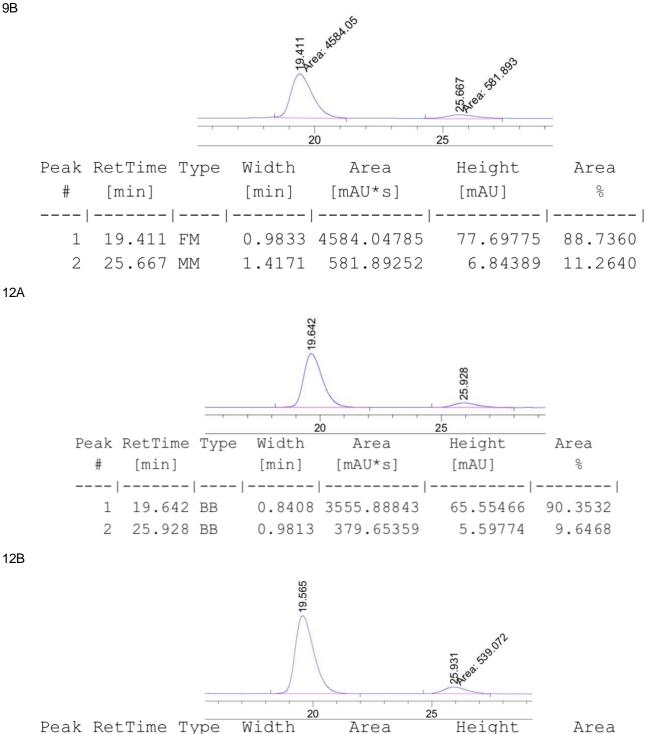


Peak RetTime	е Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
# [min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	0/0
	-				
1 19.70	9 MM	0.8793	169.79616	3.21842	57.5679
2 25.75	B MM	1.1060	125.15338	1.88596	42.4321





7B



[mAU*s]

----|-----|----|-----|-----|

0.8504 5018.67432

1.1344 539.07227

[mAU]

91.43363

7.91987

[min]

#

[min]

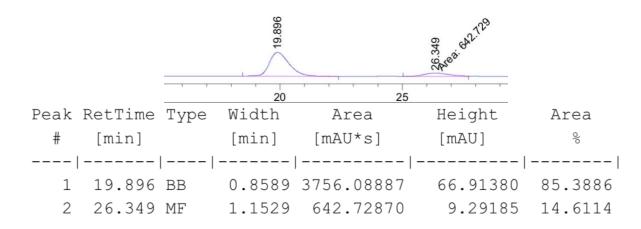
1 19.565 BB

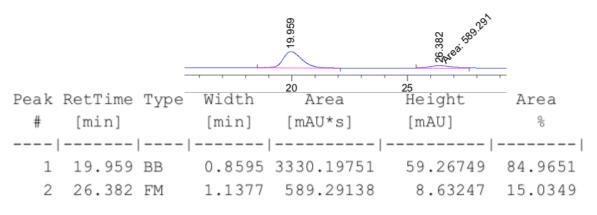
2 25.931 MF

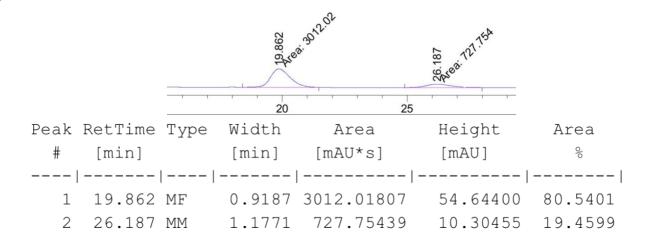
%

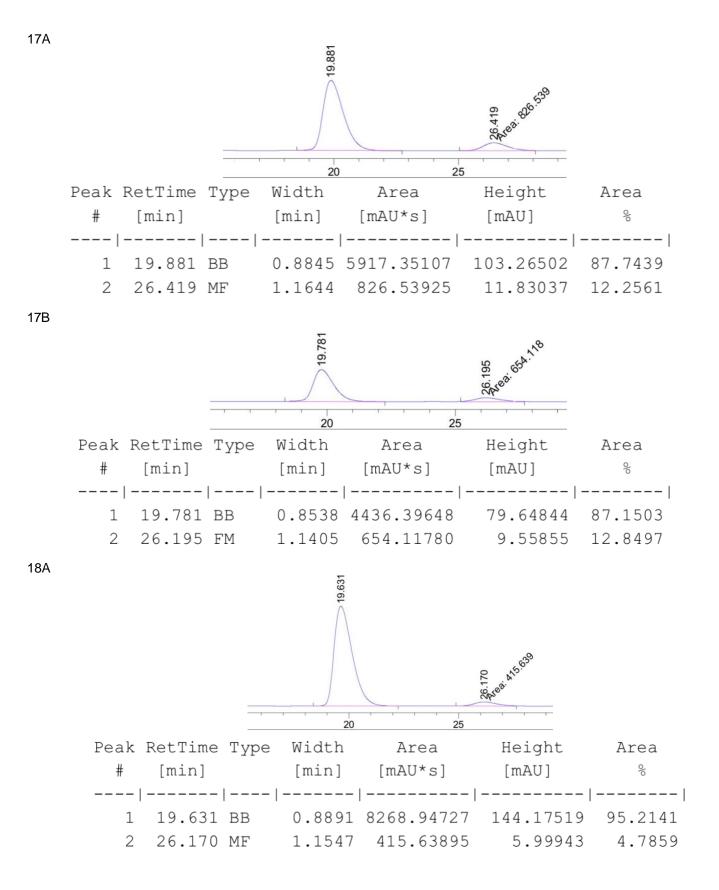
90.3005

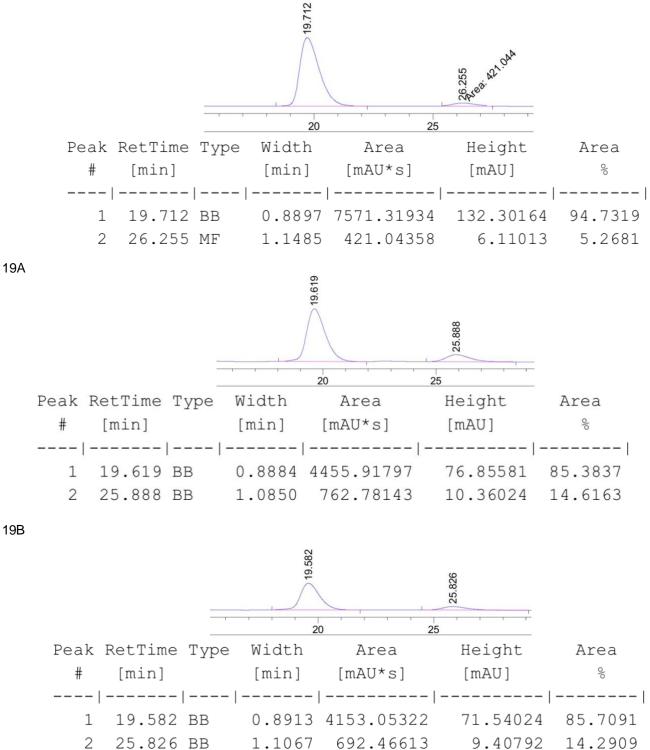
9.6995

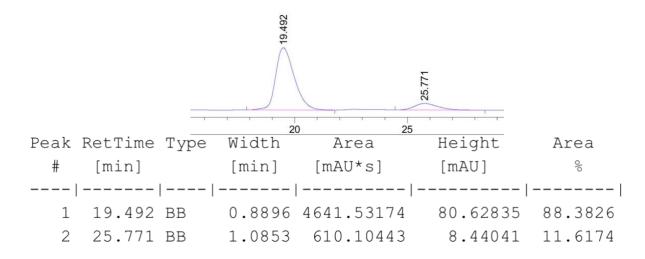


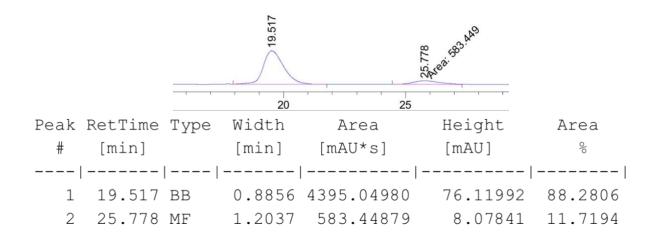


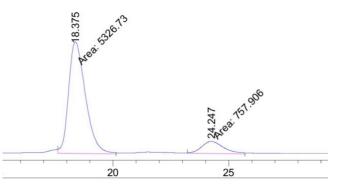




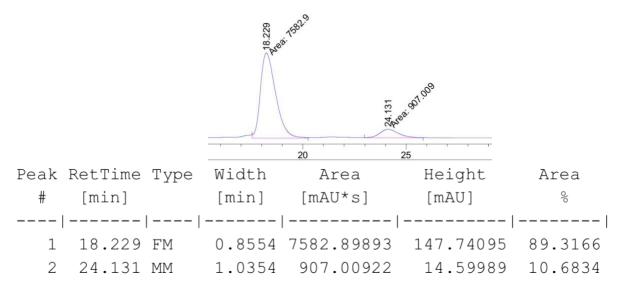




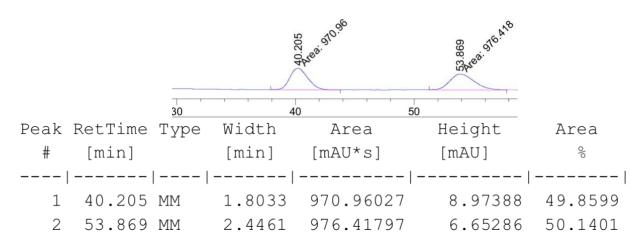


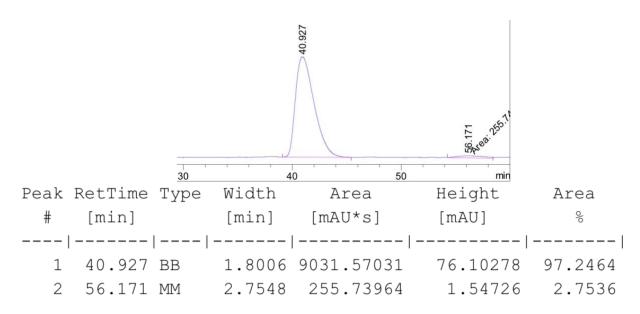


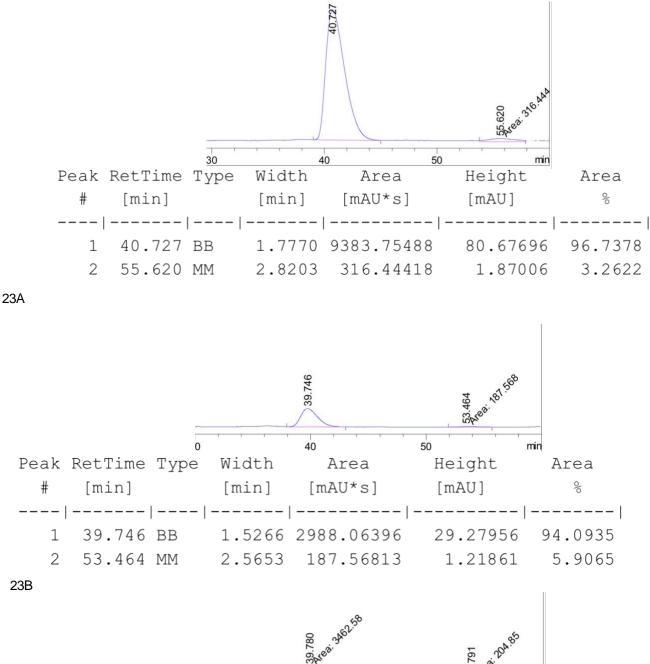
Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	010
1	18.375	FM	0.8471	5326.72656	104.79765	87.5439
2	24.247	MM	1.1038	757.90576	11.44392	12.4561



Racemate: 20% IPA in hexanes, 60 min, AS-H, 1.0 mL/min. HPLC







40

Area

[mAU*s]

----|-----|----|-----|

1.9044 3462.57544

2.8255 204.85025

Width

[min]

50

Height

30.30389

1.20835

[mAU]

min

Area

8

94.4143

5.5857

30

Peak RetTime Type

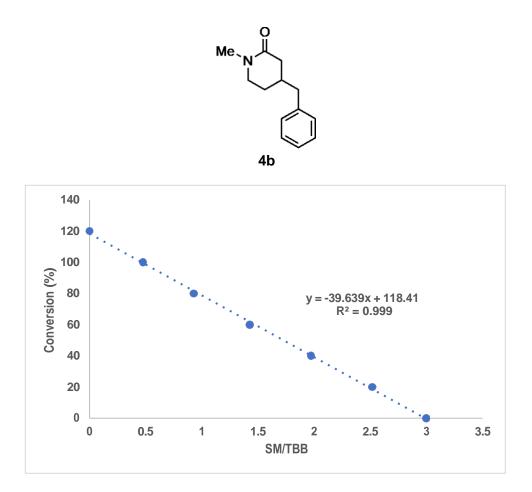
1 39.780 MM

2 53.791 MM

[min]

#



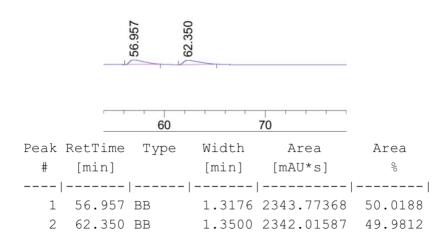


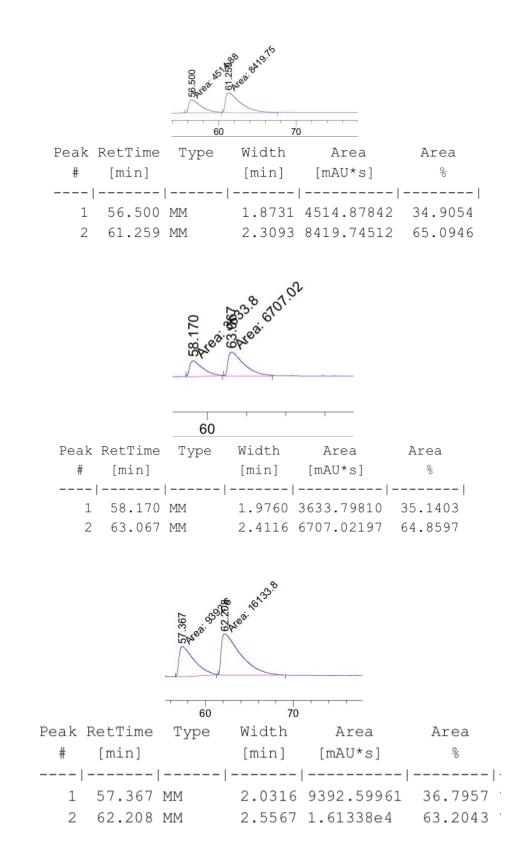
LCMS Method: MeCN-30-95, 8 min-1mL per min; 1 uL injection

	Variant	Conversion	ER
0-A	T36A	49.82500171	65.1:34.9
0-B		50.25766439	64.9:35.1
1-A	T36A W66A	92.92308287	63.2:36.8
1-B		89.90905131	62.9:37.1
2-A	T36A W66D	50.16324462	65.0:35.0
2-B		54.15055651	64.9:35.1
3-A	T36A W66F	70.36678152	69.6:30.4
3-B		71.973588	69.6:30.4
4-A	T36A W66L	93.70150831	64.5:35.5
4-B		92.86211473	65.2:34.8
5-A	T36A Y177A	27.0080463	nd
5-B		24.31667996	nd
6-A	T36A Y177D	27.69627192	nd
6-B		26.28446131	nd
7-A	T36A Y177F	43.97059489	57.1:42.9
7-B		51.23604947	57.4:42.6
8-A	T36A Y177L	25.6628206	nd
8-B		22.87048779	nd

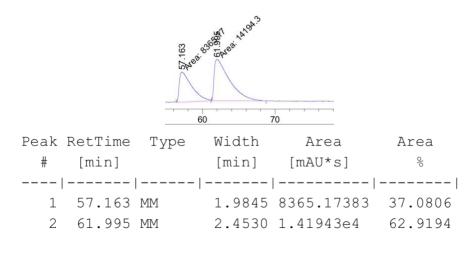
9-A	T36A Y177W	37.16734647	nd
9-B		26.63588942	nd
12-A	T36A Q232F	51.84134103	73.7:26.3
12-B		51.10138363	73.9:26.1
15-A	T36A F269A	8.675438835	nd
15-B		8.654985896	nd
16-A	T36A F269D	26.67322327	nd
16-B		30.18883227	nd
17-A	T36A F269L	29.04498678	nd
17-B		30.03574781	nd
18-A	T36A F269W	29.3085012	75.3:24.7
18-B		35.54907368	74.7:25.3
19-A	T36A Y343A	87.88191327	71.8:28.2
19-B		90.10079597	72.1:27.9
20-A	T36A Y343F	26.65110853	nd
20-B		29.95355632	nd
21-A	T36A Y343D	81.4879875	65.9:34.1
21-B		78.91077004	65.4:34.6
22-A	T36A Y343L	51.19749905	nd
22-B		54.0722848	nd
23-A	T36A Y343W	31.111681	nd
23-B		37.07593234	nd

Racemate: IB-2IPA-80M-1mL. HPLC

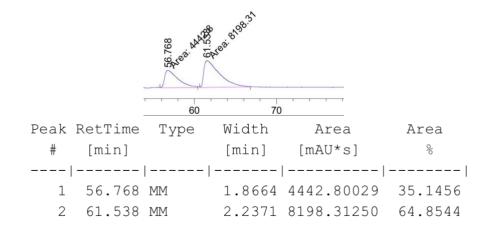




0A

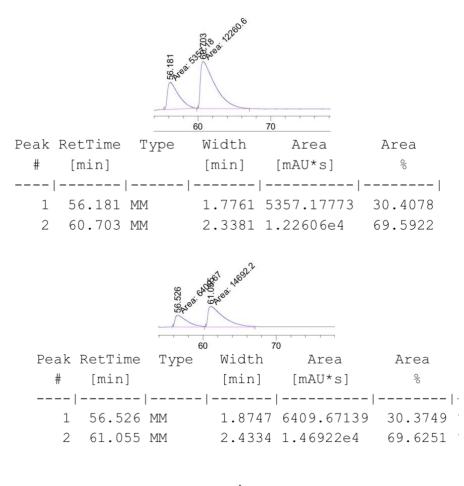


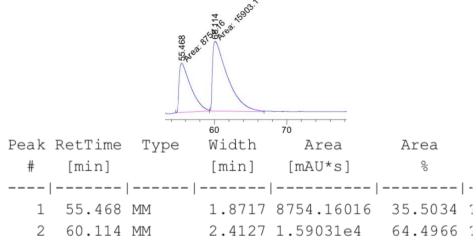
60 70 Peak RetTime Туре Width Area Area # [min] [mAU*s] 00 [min] ----|-----|-----| 1 56.692 MM 1.8891 4376.45215 35.0253 2 61.482 MM 2.2693 8118.66113 64.9747



2A

1B



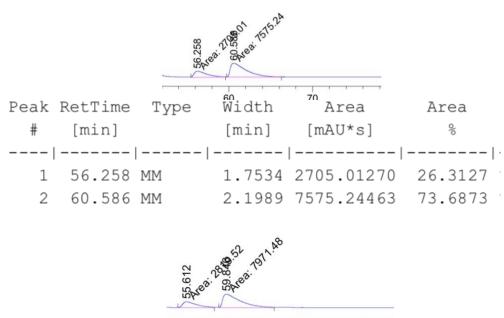


ЗA

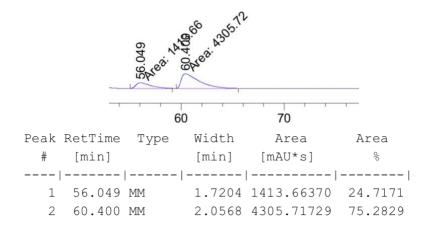
17314.0 60.056 55.417 60 70 Peak RetTime Type Width Area Area # [min] [min] [mAU*s] 00 ----|-----|-----| 1 55.417 BB 1.4737 9249.59863 34.8198 2 60.056 MM 2.4184 1.73146e4 65.1802 5108.42 33.1 60 70 Peak RetTime Type Width Area Area [mAU*s] 00 # [min] [min] ----|-----|-----|-----| 2.0645 3831.81445 42.8603 1 58.535 MM 2 63.762 MM 2.2872 5108.41699 57.1397

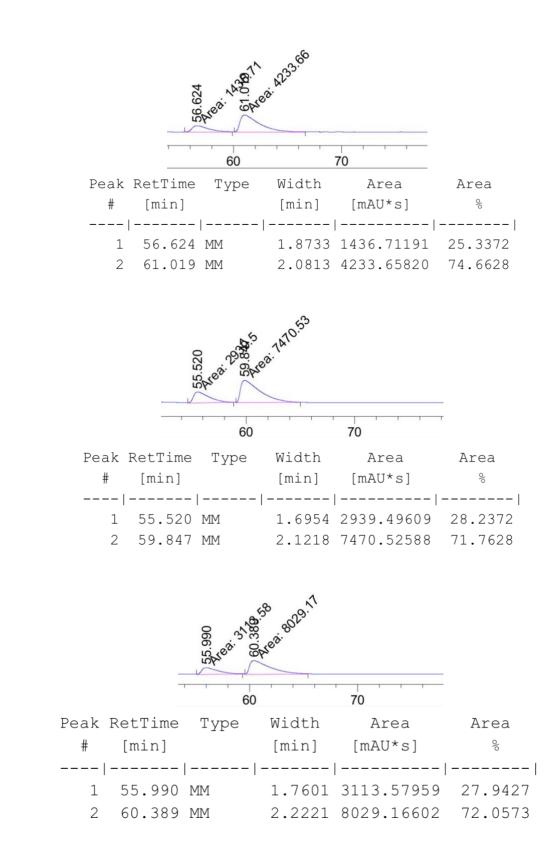
> 60 70 Peak RetTime Туре Width Area Area # [min] [min] [mAU*s] 00 ----|-----|-----|-----| 1 57.220 MM 1.9055 3577.05493 42.5857 2.1749 4822.61523 2 62.251 MM 57.4143

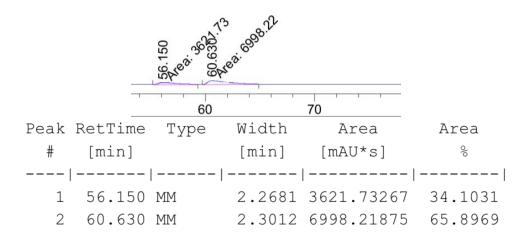
7A

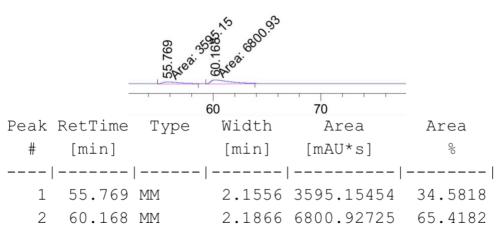


		60		70	
Peak F	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	010
-					
1	55.612	MM	1.7090	2819.51660	26.1284
2	59.846	MM	2.1381	7971.47559	73.8716

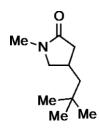








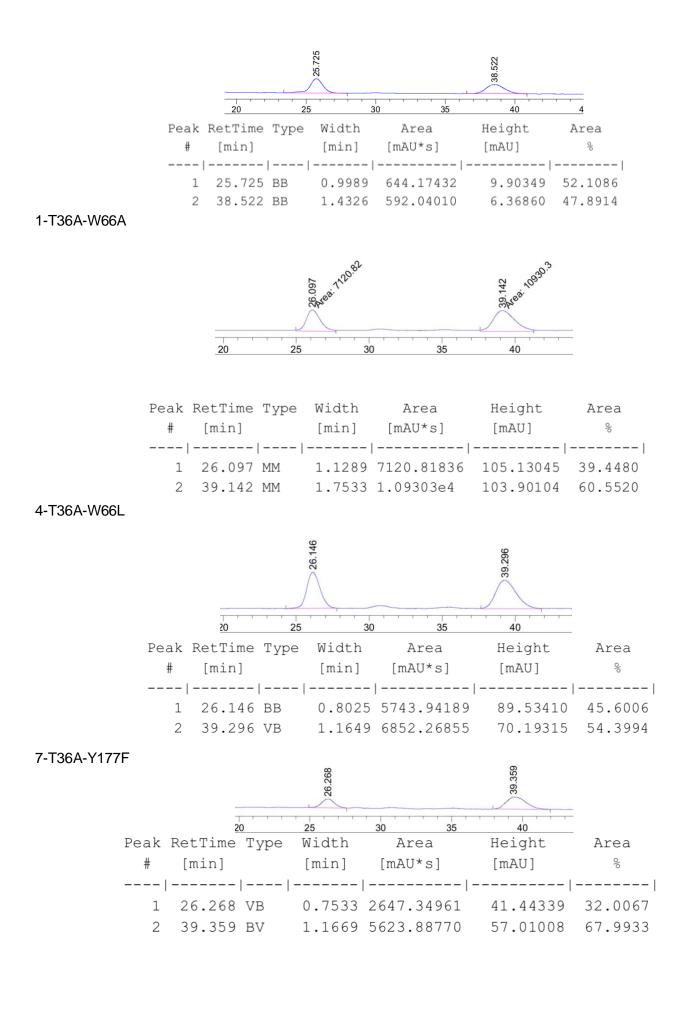
VALIDATION DATASET



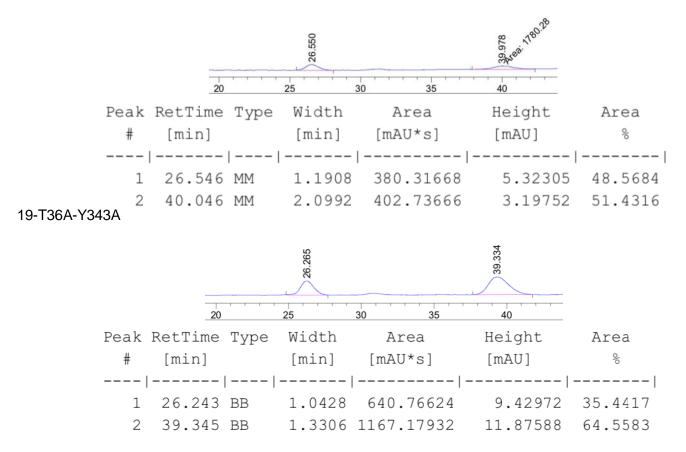
5b

Sample	Variant	Major	Minor
1	T36A-W66A	60.55	39.45
4	T36A-W66L	54.39	45.61
7	T36A-Y177F	67.99	32.01
12	T36A-Q232F	51.43	48.57
19	T36A-Y343A	64.55	35.45
20	T36A-Y343F	85.8	14.2
22	T36A-Y343W	68.9	31.1

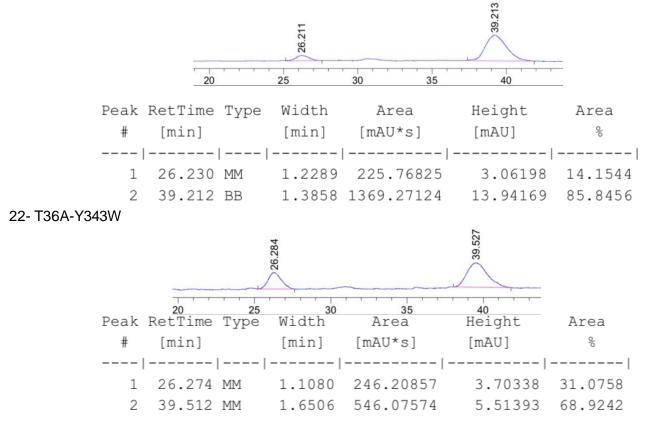
Racemate : 20% IPA in hexanes, 45 min, AS-H, 1.0 mL/min. HPLC

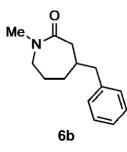


S69



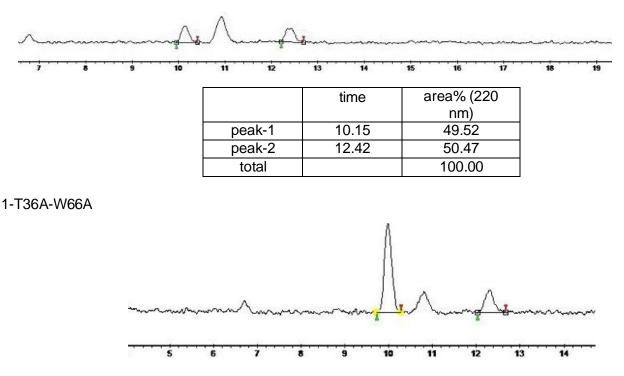
20- T36A-Y343F



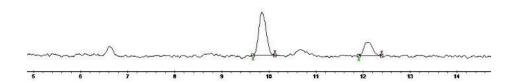


Sample	Variant	Major	Minor
0	T36A-W66A	77.547	22.453
4	T36A-W66L	73.114	26.886
7	T36A-Y177F	77.285	22.715
12	T36A-Q232F	85.592	14.408
19	T36A-Y343A	79.125	20.875
20	T36A-Y343F	79.873	20.127
22	T36A-Y343W	83.241	16.759

Racemate: A5-5 (0.46 X 25 cm) 2.0 mL/min @ 20% MeOH (0.1% v/v DEA) / 80% CO2(100bar)(A5-5 is a ChiralTek phase, which is the CHIRALPAK AZ-H equivalent). SFC

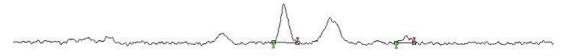


	time	area% (220
		nm)
peak-1	9.93	77.547
peak-2	12.19	22.453
total		100.00



	time	area% (220
		nm)
peak-1	9.85	73.114
peak-2	12.11	26.886
total		100.00

12-T36A-Q2323F



5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

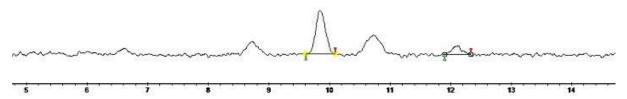
	time	area% (220
		nm)
peak-1	9.84	85.592
peak-2	12.10	14.408
total		100.00

20- T36A-Y343F



5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

	time	area% (220 nm)
peak-1	9.76	79.873
peak-2	12.02	20.127
total		100.00

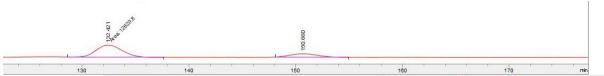


	time	area% (220
		nm)
peak-1	9.83	83.241
peak-2	12.13	16.759
total		100.00

Racemate IC-5-IPA-1ML/MIN-180Min

		E Res 3621.15					151.489	Starst.	
,	-,	135	r t	140	145	r - r - r	150	155	r
	#	Time	Туре	Area	Height	Width	Area%	Symmetry	
	1	133.736	MM	3627.1	20.5	2.9559	52.696	1.145	
	2	151.499	MM	3256	17.4	3.1189	47.304	1.146	

7-T36A-Y177F

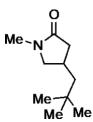


#	Time	Туре	Area	Height	Width	Area%	Symmetry
1	132.421	MM	12629.8	71	2.9649	77.285	0.94
2	150.66	BV	3712	20	2.1679	22.715	0.92

19-T36A-Y<u>343A</u>

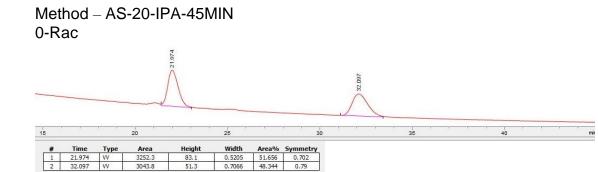
		0.41						
						8		
						148.928		
	1					-		
-,		130	135	140	145	150	155	160
	#	Time	Туре	Area	Height	Width		Symmetry
	1	130.411	VB	24730.4	143.9	2.0194	79.125	0.752
-	2	148.928	BV	6524.6	34.1	2.2407	20.875	0.908

Final external validation dataset: out-of-sample enzyme mutants

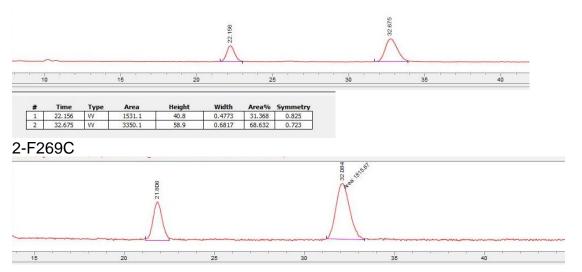


5b

Sample		Variant	e.r.	
	1	W66S		31:69
	2	F269C		31:68
	3	F269M		30:70
	4	F269R		32:68
	5	Y343C		32:68
	5	Y343V		39:61
	7	Y343M		22:78
	8	F269Y	No p	oroduct

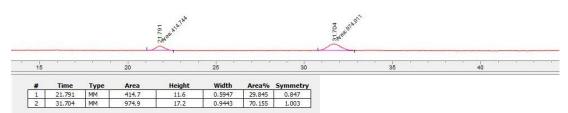


1-W66S

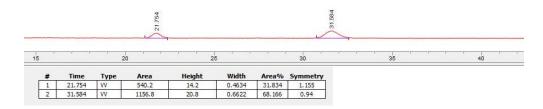


#	Time	Туре	Area	Height	Width	Area%	Symmetry
1	21.806	VV	847.8	23.7	0.4253	31.831	0.917
2	32.084	MM	1815.7	34.3	0.8825	68.169	0.907

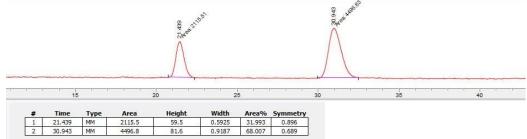
3-F269M



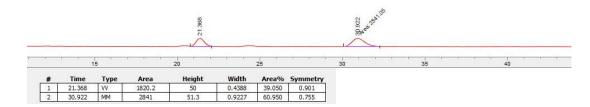
4- F269R



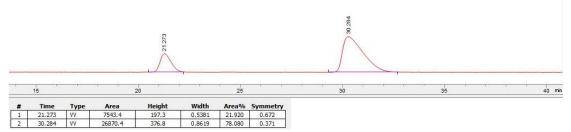
5- Y343C

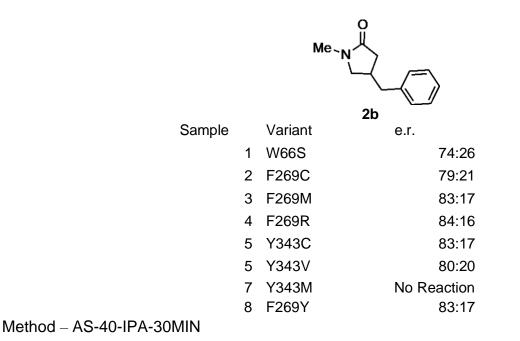


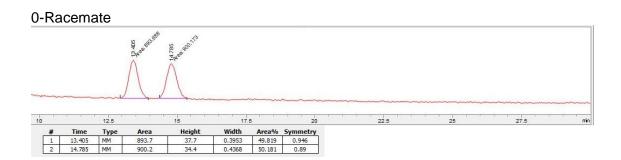
6-Y343V

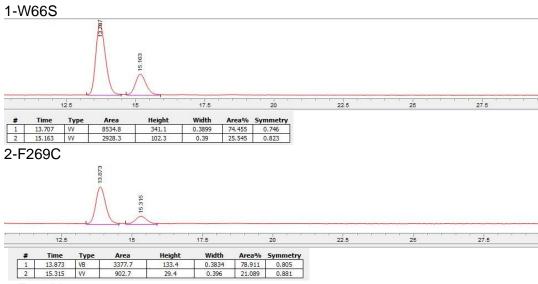


7-Y343M





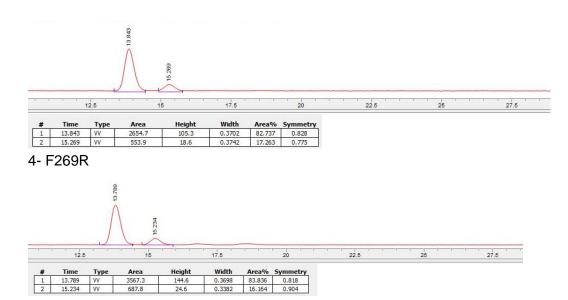




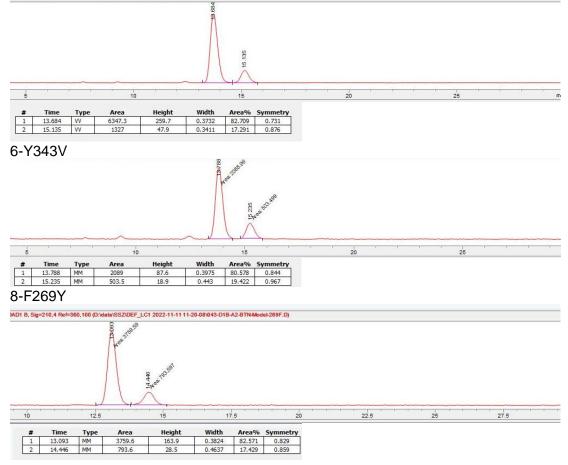


min

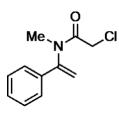
min







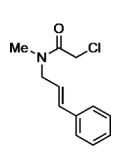
10. Characterization and NMR Spectra SUBSTRATE CHARACTERIZATION



(1a) 2-chloro-N-methyl-N-(1-phenylvinyl)acetamide (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (m, 5H), 5.75 (s, 1H), 5.34 (s, 1H), 4.10 (s, 2H), 3.14 (s, 3H).

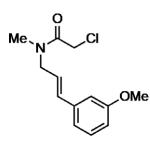
¹³C-NMR (126 MHz; CDCl₃): δ 166.8, 147.7, 129.7, 129.2, 125.7, 113.1, 41.4, 36.1.



(2a) (*E*)- 2-chloro-N-cinnamyl-N-methylacetamide (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 - 7.23 (m, 3H), 6.51 (t, J =15 Hz, 1H), 6.14 (m, 1H), 4.16 (m, 2H), 4.12 (s, 2H), 3.04 (d, J = 28Hz, 3H).

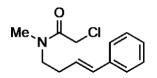
 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.7, 136.4, 135.8, 134.0, 133.5, 132.6, 128.6, 128.2, 127.6, 126.5, 123.3, 52.2, 50.1, 41.4, 41.0, 35.0, 34.1.



(3a) (*E*)-2-chloro-N-(3-(3-methoxyphenyl)allyl)-N-methylacetamide (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24 (m, 1H), 6.95 (t, J= 7 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 6.81 (m, 1H), 6.48 (t, J= 15 Hz, 1H) 6.13 (m 1H) , 4.12 (m, J = 2.5 Hz, 4H), 3.80 (d, J = 6 Hz, 3H), 3.05 (d, J = 27.1 Hz, 3H).

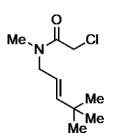
¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.0, 166.6, 159.8, 137.7, 137.2, 133.5, 132.6, 129.4, 123.6, 119.1, 113.9, 111.9, 111.6, 111.2, 55.2, 52.2, 50.2, 41.4, 41.3, 36.0, 35.0, 34.2, 33.2.



(4a) (*E*)-2-chloro-N-methyl-N-(4-phenylbut-3-en-1-yl)acetamide (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 – 7.20 (m, 4H), 7.17 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.40 (t, J = 14 Hz 1H), 6.07 (m, 1H), 4.00 (d, J = 10 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 2.99 (d, J = 34 Hz, 3H), 2.44 (m, 2H).

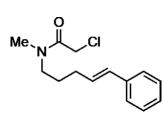
¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.4, 137.3, 136.8, 133.3, 132.3, 128.6, 127.7, 127.0, 126.5, 126.1, 125.0, 50.3, 48.3, 41.5, 40.9, 36.2, 33.8, 32.1, 30.9.



(5a). (*E*)-2-chloro-N-(4,4-dimethylpent-2-en-1-yl)-N-methylacetamide (reported by Nicholls *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.63 (dd, J = 16, 7 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (m, 1H), 4.06 (d, J = 14 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (d, J = 20 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (d, J = 25 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (s, 9H)

¹³C-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ166.6, 166.2, 146.3, 145.5, 118.4, 52.2, 50.0, 41.5, 41.0, 34.5, 33.7, 33.1, 29.5.



(6a). (*E*)-2-chloro-N-methyl-N-(5-phenylpent-4-en-1-yl)acetamide (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (m, 4H), 7.21(m, 1H), 6.42 (t, J = 14 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (m, 1H), 4.04 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (dt, J= 25, 6 Hz, 2H), 3.02 (d, J = 53 Hz, 3H), 2.24 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H).

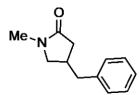
¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.4, 137.6, 137.2, 131.4, 130.6, 129.6, 128.5, 127.3, 126.0, 49.8, 48.0, 41.5, 40.9, 35.7, 33.7, 30.2, 29.9, 28.2, 26.6.

PRODUCT CHARACTERIZATION

(1b). 1-methyl-5-phenylpyrrolidin-2-one (reported by Biegasiewicz et al.¹¹)

¹H-NMR 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 4.50 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (s, 3H), 2.56 (m, 1H), 2.47 (m, 2H), 1.87 (m, 1H).

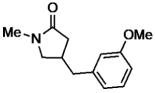
¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.6, 141.1, 129.0, 128.8, 128.1, 126.4, 64.6, 30.2, 28.6.



(2b). 4-benzyl-1-methylpyrrolidin-2-one (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (t, J= 7 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (t, J= 8 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, J= 7 Hz, 2H), 3.36 (dd, J= 9, 8 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 9, 6 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.68 (m, 4H), 2.5 (dd, J = 17, 8 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (dd, J = 18, 5 Hz, 1H).

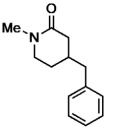
¹³C-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.2, 139.3, 128.9, 126.4, 54.7, 40.7, 37.2, 33.2, 29.6.



(3b). 4-(3-methoxybenzyl)-1-methylpyrrolidin-2-one (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (m, 2H), 6.70 (t, J = 2 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.36 (dd, J = 10, 8 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 10, 6 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (s, 3H), 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.50 (dd, J = 17, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (dd, J = 16, 6 Hz, 1H).

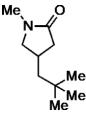
¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.2, 159.8, 140.9, 129.6, 121.1, 114.7, 111.5, 55.2, 54.7, 40.7, 37.3, 33.0, 29.6.



(4b). 4-benzyl-1-methylpiperidin-2-one (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (t, J=7 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t, J=8 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, 2H), 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.59 (m, 2H), 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.48 (m, 1H).

¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.6, 139.2, 129.1, 128.4, 126.5, 49.1, 42.0, 38.5, 35.1, 34.4, 28.6.



(5b). 1-methyl-4-neopentylpyrrolidin-2-one (reported by Nicholls *et al.*¹²)

¹H-NMR 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.45 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.01(t, J= 8 Hz, 2.81 (s, 3H), 2.54 (dd, J = 16, 8 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (m, 1H), (2.07 (dd, J = 16, 10 Hz, 1H), 1.39 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (s, 9H)

¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.6, 57.0, 49.3, 39.6, 30.9, 29.9, 29.5, 28.9.

(6b) 4-benzyl-1-methylazepan-2-one (reported by Biegasiewicz *et al.*¹¹)

¹H-NMR 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27 (t, J=7 Hz, 2H), 7.19 (t, J= 7 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, J= 7 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (dd, J = 14, 11 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, J = 15, 6 Hz, 1H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.71 (dd, J = 13, 5 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (m, 3H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.26 (m, 1H).

¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ174.4, 139.9, 129.2, 128.5, 126.1, 51.2, 42.8, 35.8, 35.1, 26.9.

