

## Supporting Information for

# Enantioselective Artificial Suzukiase for the Synthesis of Axially Chiral Biaryl Compounds

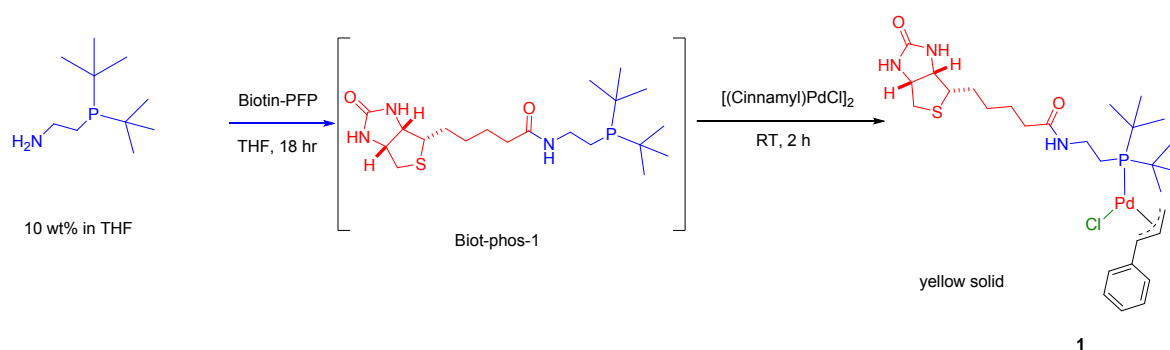
Anamitra Chatterjee, Hendrik Mallin, Juliane Klehr, Jaicy Vallapurackal, Aaron D. Finke, Laura Vera, May Marsh and Thomas R. Ward\*

**General:** All Chemicals were of reagent grade and used as commercially purchased without further purification.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm (parts per million). Signals are quoted as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), brs (broad) and m (multiplet). Analysis of the catalytic runs were performed on an Agilent 1100 normal phase HPLC with an analytical Chiracel OJ-H column ( $5\mu\text{m}$ ,  $250 \times 4.6 \text{ mm}$ ) of Daicel Chemical Ind.

### Protein expression and purification:

Native, egg avidin was obtained from Belovo and used without further purification. Recombinant streptavidin isoforms were engineered, expressed, purified and quantified as previously described. [1]

### Synthesis of biotinylated catalysts:



**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of complex 1

**Complex 1:** The Biotin-PFP ester [2] (200 mg, 0.49 mmol) was set in a schlenk flask. The flask was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen three times and dry THF was added. The 2-(Di-*t*-butylphosphino)ethylamine (10 wt. % in THF, 1 ml, 0.49 mmol) was added slowly to the suspension. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight (18-20 h). Then  $[\text{Pd}(\text{cinnamyl})(\mu\text{-Cl})_2]$  (130 mg, 0.25 mmol) was added to the clear solution and stirred for 2 h at

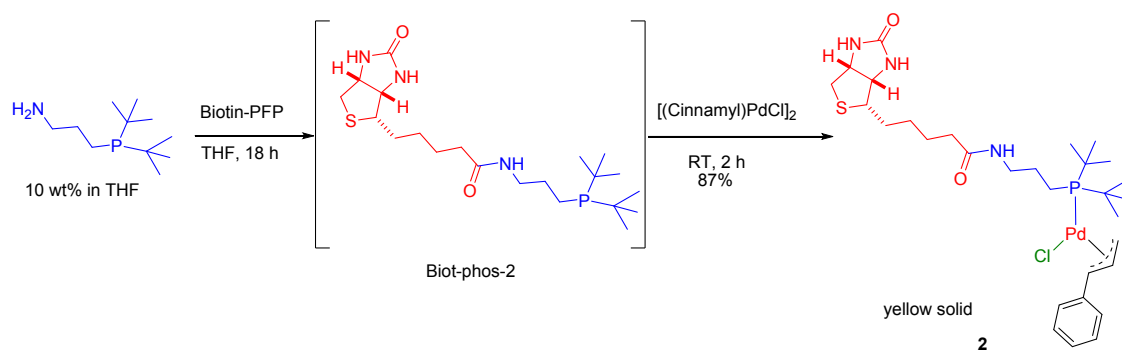
room temperature. After this time, THF was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (MeOH : CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 5:95) to afford the complex **1** as yellow solid (240 mg, 74%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 7.49 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.42 – 7.29 (m, 3H), 5.88 – 5.72 (m, 1H), 5.23 (dd, J = 13.2, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (s, 1H), 4.44 – 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.23 (dd, J = 14.6, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 1H), 3.59 (s, 2H), 3.13 (s, 1H), 2.81 – 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.22 – 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.76 – 1.53 (m, 6H), 1.54 – 1.15 (m, 24H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 173.5, 164.1, 136.5, 128.7, 128.2, 127.9, 108.7, 101.8, 61.7, 60.0, 56.0, 48.1, 40.8, 37.1, 35.8, 30.0, 28.1, 27.8, 25.6, 21.5, 21.4.

<sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 62.3.

HRMS [ESI(+)]TOF]: calculated for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>47</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>PPdS [M-Cl]<sup>+</sup> 638.2156; found 638.2172.



## Scheme 2. Synthesis of complex **2**

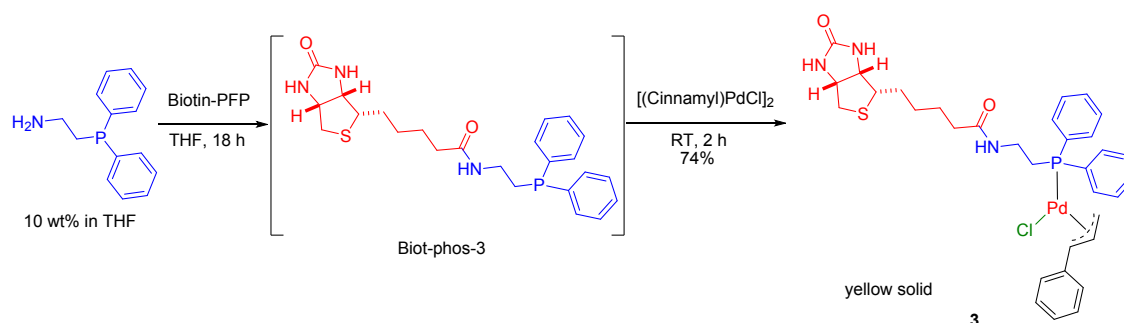
**Complex 2:** Complex **2** was synthesized following the same procedure used for the synthesis of Complex **1**, using Biotin-PFP ester (90 mg, 0.49 mmol), 3-(Di-*t*-butylphosphino)propylamine (10 wt. % in THF, 0.5 ml, 0.22 mmol) and [Pd(cinnamyl)(μ-Cl)]<sub>2</sub> (67 mg, 0.12 mmol). The crude product was purified on silica gel by 5% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to yield the title product as yellow solid (140 mg, 87%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 7.58 – 7.30 (m, 5H), 5.89 – 5.67 (m, 1H), 5.38 – 5.24 (m, 1H), 4.88 (d, J = 20.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40 – 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.25 – 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.93 (dd, J = 6.9, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (s, 2H), 3.15 (s, 1H), 2.92 (s, 1H), 2.77 – 2.57 (m, 2H), 2.17 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.12 – 1.82 (m, 4H), 1.79 – 1.46 (m, 6H), 1.44 – 1.11 (m, 20H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 174.3, 163.6, 136.5, 129.3, 128.8, 128.2, 127.9, 108.9, 103.2, 61.6, 59.9, 55.8, 40.6, 40.5, 35.8, 34.9, 34.8, 30.1, 30.0, 27.8, 25.7, 18.5.

<sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 66.7.

HRMS [ESI(+)]TOF]: calculated for  $C_{30}H_{49}N_3O_2PPdS$  [M-Cl]<sup>+</sup> 652.2312; found 652.2325.



**Scheme 3.** Synthesis of complex 3

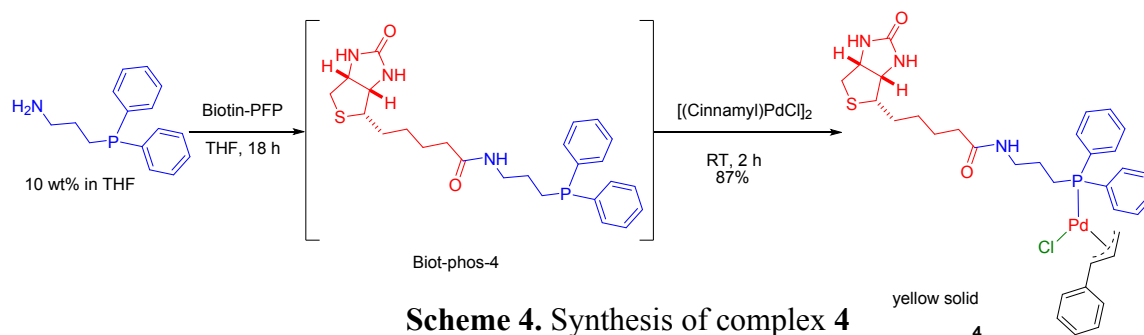
**Complex 3:** Complex 3 was synthesized following the same procedure used for the synthesis of Complex 1, using Biotin-PFP ester (181 mg, 0.44 mmol), 3-(Di-*t* butylphosphino)propylamine (10 wt. % in THF, 85  $\mu$ l, 0.22 mmol) and [Pd(cinnamyl)( $\mu$ -Cl)]<sub>2</sub> (67 mg, 0.12 mmol). The crude product was purified on silica gel by 5% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to yield the title product as yellow solid (140 mg, 87%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  = 7.63 – 7.28 (m, 18H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 5.99 (dt,  $J$  = 13.2, 9.4 Hz, 2H), 5.40 – 5.19 (m, 2H), 4.44 – 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.29 – 4.17 (m, 1H), 3.49 (dd,  $J$  = 16.3, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.31 – 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.76 (s, 2H), 1.93 (t,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.75 (s, 2H), 1.63 – 1.36 (m, 3H), 1.30 (d,  $J$  = 6.5 Hz, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  = 173.6, 163.7, 136.2, 132.8, 132.7, 132.6, 130.6, 129.0, 128.9, 128.5, 127.9, 111.5, 100.7, 100.4, 61.4, 59.8, 56.5, 35.6, 28.1, 27.9, 27.8, 27.6, 25.4.

<sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  = 18.4.

HRMS [ESI(+)]TOF]: calculated for  $C_{33}H_{39}N_3O_2PPdS$  [M-Cl]<sup>+</sup> 678.1530; found 678.1551.



**Scheme 4.** Synthesis of complex 4

**Complex 4:** Complex 4 was synthesized following the same procedure used for the synthesis of Complex 1, using Biotin-PFP ester (123 mg, 0.3 mmol), 3-(Di-*t*-butylphosphino)propylamine (10 wt. % in THF, 97 mg, 0.4 mmol) and [Pd(cinnamyl)( $\mu$ -Cl)]<sub>2</sub> (67 mg, 0.12 mmol). The crude

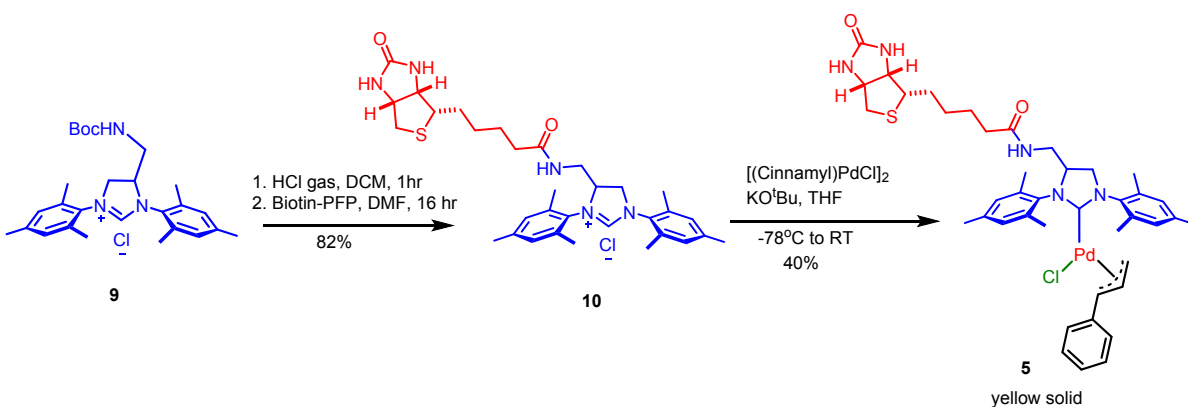
product was purified on silica gel by 5% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to yield the title product as yellow solid (140 mg, 87%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 7.63 – 7.29 (m, 15H), 6.19 – 5.83 (m, 3H), 5.43 – 5.26 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 4.34 – 4.19 (m, 1H), 4.20 – 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.26 (s, 4H), 2.76 – 2.36 (m, 3H), 2.18 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.87 – 1.51 (m, 8H), 1.35 (br, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 173.9, 163.5, 137.0, 136.4, 136.3, 132.7, 130.6, 129.2, 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 128.3, 127.8, 127.7, 111.1, 111.0, 101.0, 100.0, 61.1, 59.6, 54.5, 39.7, 35.8, 27.7, 27.4, 25.5, 25.0, 24.8, 24.1.

<sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 24.6.

HRMS [ESI(+)]TOF]: calculated for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>41</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>PPdS [M-Cl]<sup>+</sup> 692.1686; found 692.1703.



**Scheme 5.** Synthesis of complex 5

**Biot-NHC (10):** Complex 9 was synthesized according to literature procedure.<sup>[3]</sup> Complex 9 (236 mg, 0.5 mmol) was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 ml) and HCl gas was bubbled through the solution for 1 hour at room temperature. The gaseous HCl was generated by the dropwise addition of concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to NH<sub>4</sub>Cl. The solution was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The deprotection step was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 1:9). The solvent was evaporated and the resulting solid was dissolved in DMF (2 ml). Biotin pentafluorophenol (164 mg, 0.4 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.4 ml, 10 mmol) was added to the solution and stirred for 16 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel by 10% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to yield compound 10 as white solid (197 mg, 82%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): δ = 9.38 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.86 (br, 1H), 7.05 – 6.90 (m, 4H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 5.16 (br, 1H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 4.11 (s, 1H), 3.67 (d, J = 42.9 Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 3.27 – 3.13 (m, 1H), 2.79 – 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.62 (dd, J = 19.7, 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.50 – 2.21 (m, 20H), 2.12 (s, 2H), 1.71 – 1.38 (m, 4H).

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ):  $\delta = 174.7, 160.2, 140.9, 140.7, 135.9, 135.8, 135.7, 130.8, 130.7, 130.4, 130.2, 129.7, 129.6, 62.8, 62.2, 62.0, 60.5, 56.3, 56.2, 56.1, 46.2, 40.9, 35.8, 28.5, 28.4, 25.9, 25.6, 21.3, 21.2, 19.2, 18.7, 8.8$ .

HRMS [ESI(+)]TOF]: calculated for  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$  [M-Cl] $^+$  562.3215; found 562.3212.

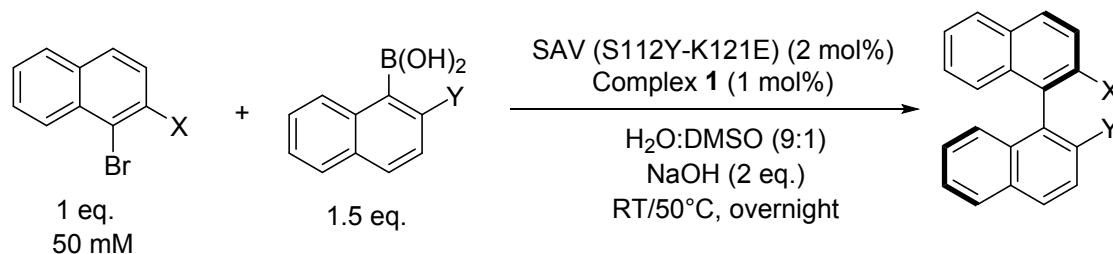
**Complex 5:** Compound **10** (201 mg, 0.34 mmol),  $[\text{Pd}(\text{cinnamyl})(\mu\text{-Cl})]_2$  (82 mg, 0.16 mmol) and  $\text{KO}^t\text{Bu}$  (38 mg, 0.34 mmol) were set in a schlenk flask. The flask was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen three times, then 9 ml dry THF was added. The flask was cooled at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  for 1h and then warmed to RT and stirred for another 1h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on silica gel using 10% MeOH/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to yield compound **5** as yellow solid (52 mg, 40%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ):  $\delta = 7.36 - 6.90$  (m, 9H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 4.94 – 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.54 – 4.31 (m, 2H), 4.17 (d,  $J = 11.8$  Hz, 2H), 4.01 (t,  $J = 10.7$  Hz, 1H), 3.91 – 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.50 (br, 1H), 3.36 – 3.07 (m, 3H), 2.88 (m, 2H), 2.65 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 2.55 – 2.20 (m, 18H), 2.15 – 1.98 (m, 3H), 1.75 – 1.42 (m, 6H).

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ):  $\delta = 209.8, 168.0, 162.1, 145.7, 136.4, 135.1, 127.7, 126.9, 125.9, 125.3, 122.9, 107.6, 89.8, 61.6, 60.3, 58.6, 54.3, 52.8, 45.0, 31.6, 27.1, 27.0, 26.8, 25.3, 24.2, 23.3, 22.5$ .

HRMS [ESI(+)]TOF]: calculated for  $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{PdS}$  [M-Cl] $^+$  784.2876; found 784.2890.

### General procedure for Catalysis on an analytical scale:



Apart from the extraction and the purification of the products everything was carried out in the glove-box using nitrogen-flushed solvents.

A stock solution of Sav (0.20  $\mu\text{mol}$ , 0.02 eq.) in mQ water and the catalyst (0.10  $\mu\text{mol}$ , 0.01 eq.) in DMSO were prepared, added together and stirred for ten minutes at room temperature ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ ). Stock solutions of NaOH (20  $\mu\text{mol}$ , 2.00 eq.) in mQ water, aryl-halide (10  $\mu\text{mol}$ , 1.00 eq.) and boronic acid (15  $\mu\text{mol}$ , 1.50 eq.) in DMSO were prepared, added to the mixture and stirred

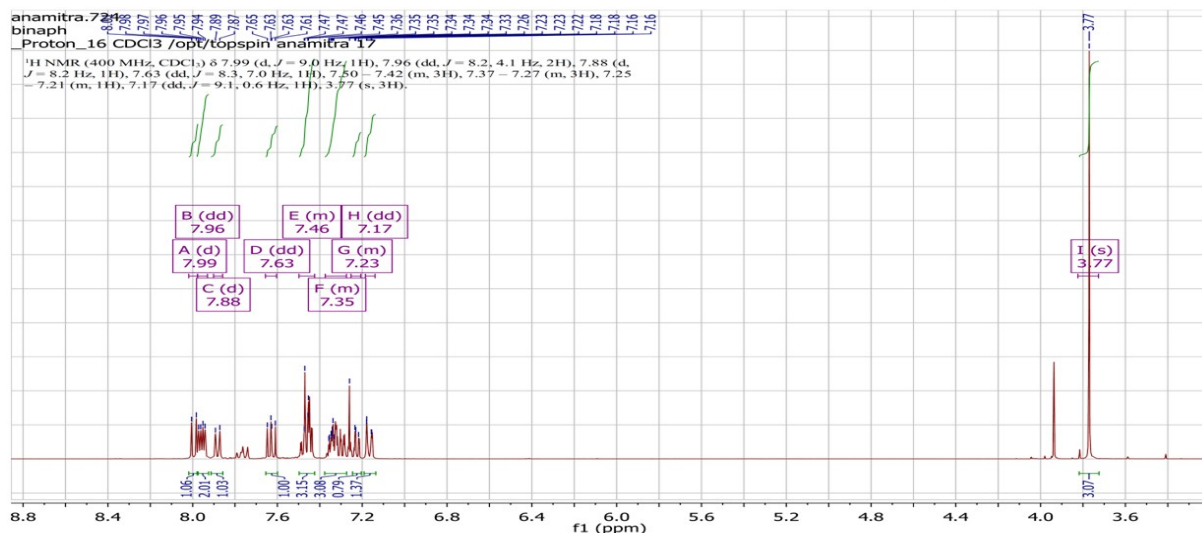
overnight (17 h). The reactions were performed with idonaphthalene, bromonaphthalene and chloronaphthalene derivatives at two different temperatures (25 °C and 50 °C) in the scale of 50 mM in 200  $\mu$ L total volume.

Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction vessel was removed from the glove box and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (100  $\mu$ L, 10.0 mM in TBME, as internal standard) was added. It was then extracted with TBME (700  $\mu$ L), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The conversion and enantiomeric excess were determined by chiral HPLC using an Analytical Chiracel OJ-H column (4.6 mm x 250 mmL, particle size 5 $\mu$ m) and a hexane / isopropanol mixture as eluent.

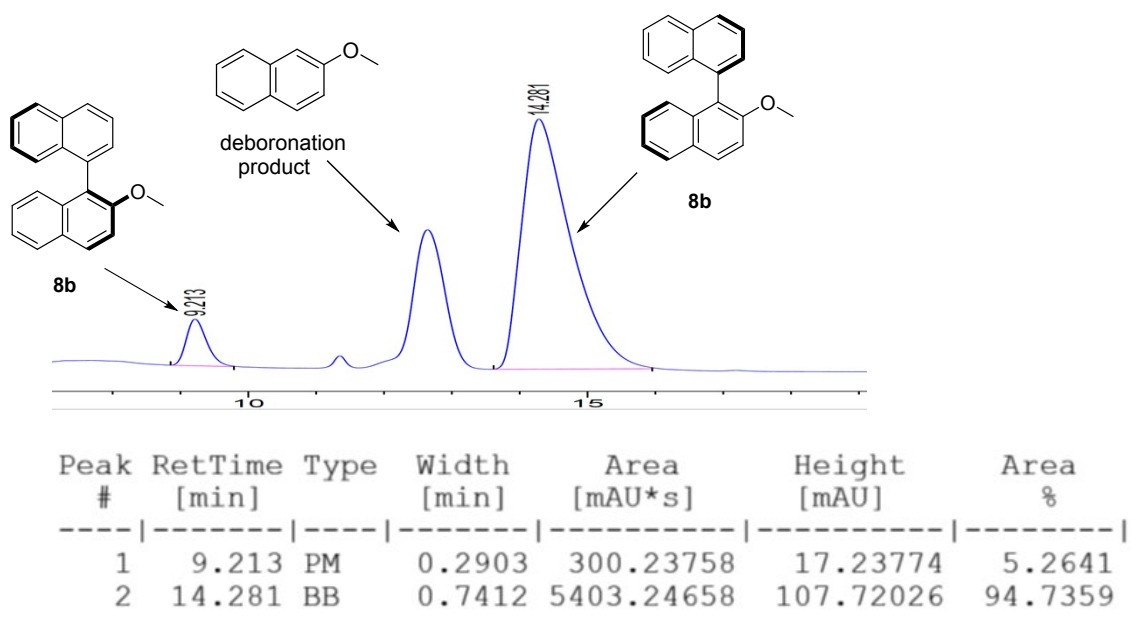
### Reactions on 100 $\mu$ mol scale (preparative scale), general procedure:

A stock solution of Sav (1.00  $\mu$ mol, 0.01 eq.) in mQ water and the catalyst (0.50  $\mu$ mol, 0.005 eq.) in DMSO were prepared, added together and stirred for ten minutes at 4 °C. Stock solutions of NaOH (200  $\mu$ mol, 2.00 eq.) in mQ water, 1-Iodonaphthalene (15  $\mu$ l, 100  $\mu$ mol) and 2-methoxy-1-naphthaleneboronic acid (30 mg, 150  $\mu$ mol) in DMSO were prepared, added to the mixture and stirred for 7 days at 4 °C in a sealed vial under nitrogen (2 mL total reaction volume). The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 ml). After drying of the organic phases and removal of volatiles, the crude product was purified by column chromatography over silica gel with EtOAc/cyclohexane (1 : 10). The product was obtained as colourless oil (7 mg, 25 %, 90 % ee). See SI Figure 1 and 2 for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and chiral phase HPLC-analysis.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.99 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.1 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (dd, J = 8.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 – 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.25 – 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.17 (dd, J = 9.1, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H).

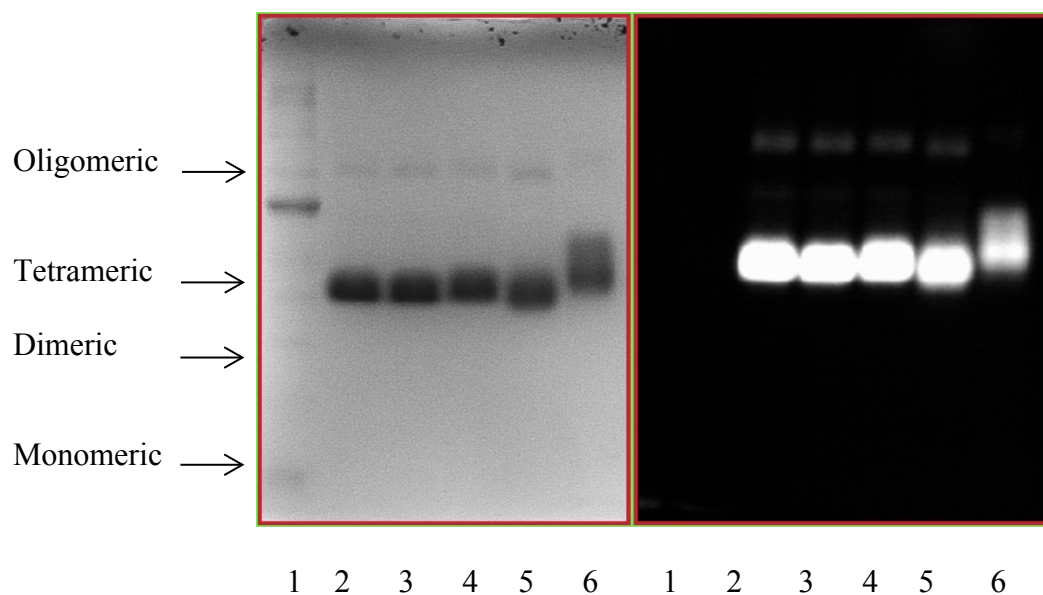


Supporting Figure 1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of isolated product **8b**.



**Supporting Figure 2.** Chiral phase HPLC data of isolated product.

### SDS-Page Analysis of reaction mixtures:



- 1 = protein ladder
- 2 = S112Y-K121E
- 3 = S112Y-K121E + Catalyst +DMSO
- 4 = S112Y-K121E + Catalyst +DMSO + NaOH
- 5 = S112Y-K121E + Catalyst +DMSO + NaOH + substrate
- 6 = S112Y-K121E + Catalyst +DMSO + NaOH + substrate + 24 hr

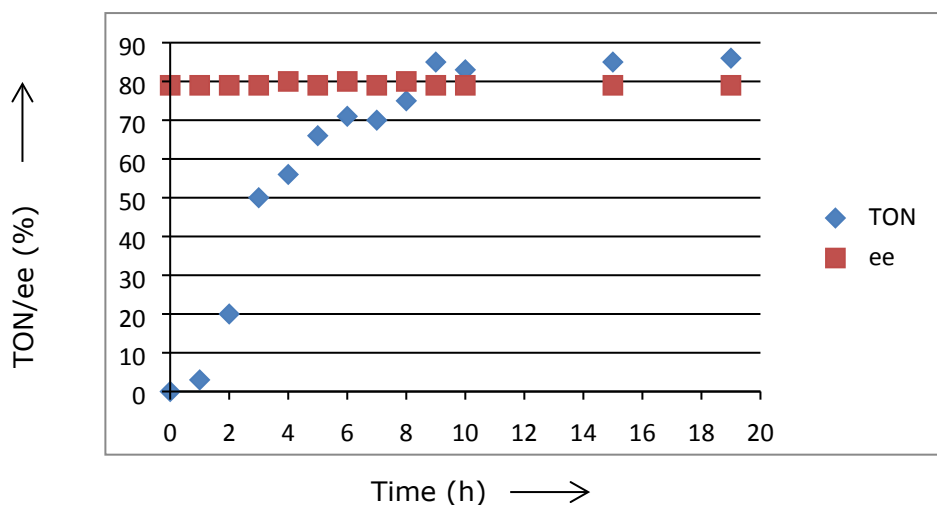
**Supporting Figure 3.** SDS-Page Gels. Right - B<sub>4</sub>F Stain, Left - Coomassie Stain

It is well established that non-denatured, active streptavidin can be detected by SDS-PAGE using biotinylated fluorescein as a specific marker (right side of SI Fig. 3).<sup>[4,5]</sup> The same SDS-PAGE gels can also be stained with comassie-blue to visualize all proteins (left side of Fig. 4). Under non-denaturing conditions, streptavidin migrates primarily as an active tetramer, although the protein also has a tendency to aggregate to form oligomers (in some cases, dimers and monomers of streptavidin are also commonly detected as minor, active species). In the present study, under catalytic conditions (including 75 equivalents of boronic acid and 100 equivalents of NaOH), the reaction mixture formed a suspension; upon microcentrifugation at 14'000 rpm, this suspension could be separated into a pellet and a clear supernatant. The supernatant contained active streptavidin (Non-denatured), which binds biotinylated fluorescein. The migrating properties of the protein in this supernatant were similar to a Sav control (Non-denatured S112Y-K121E), with the corresponding expected molecular weight (Protein Ladder).

These figures show that as each solvent and compound is added to the reaction, the Sav isoform remains largely as the active tetramer or oligomer. The isolated precipitate reactions is largely starting material and product.

### **Ee and conversion over the time course of the reaction:**

Following the general protocol for catalysis, 13 individual vials were prepared. The reactions were extracted at the indicated time points as described for the reactions on an analytical scale and analysed by HPLC.



**Supporting Figure 4.** Conversion over the time course of the reaction



**Supporting Table 1.** Complete list of catalytic experiments carried out for the chemogenetic optimization (see fingerprint display, Figure 1) with complex **1**, **2** and **3**. Enantiomeric excess  $> 0$  corresponds to  $[S] > [R]$ ; enantiomeric excess  $< 0$   $[R] > [S]$

Complex	Mutant	TON	ee [%]
1	WT	55, 57, 53	-57, -57, -56
1	S112Y	13,16	+16,+15
1	S112L	57, 60	-26, -26
1	S112V	59, 60	-38,-37
1	S112F	54, 56	-54, -54
1	S112M	57, 59	+14, +14
1	S112T	55, 60	-49, -49
1	S112Q	43, 42	-50, -50
1	S112C	<5, <5	-48, -47
1	S112R	13, 17	+16, +15
1	S112G	46, 50	-56, -56
1	S112H	24, 28	-50, -51
1	S112A	57, 59	-60, -60
1	K121R	6, 8	-62, -63
1	K121E	52, 48	-76,-75
1	K121D	7, 10	-34,-33
1	K121A	37, 41	-4, -5
1	K121Y	44, 49	-64, -65

1	K121F	36, 40	-67, -67
1	K121M	59, 58	-67, -67
1	K121N	52, 50	-50, -50
1	K121H	17, 19	-53, -54
1	K121C	35, 39	-62, -61
1	-	22, 19	rac, rac
2	WT	44, 45, 42	+19, +18, +19
2	S112Y	37, 38	-3, -3
2	S112L	53, 50	+45, +45
2	S112V	41, 37	+18, +18
2	S112F	48, 50	+7, +7
2	S112M	50, 55	+44, +43
2	S112T	23, 29	+33, +34
2	S112Q	7, 10	+33, +32
2	S112C	<5, <5	-3, -4
2	S112R	<5, <5	+44, +45
2	S112G	6, 7	+31, +32
2	S112H	21, 26	-11, -12
2	S112A	44, 48	rac, rac
2	K121R	35, 31	+19, +19
2	K121E	33, 28	-9, -9
2	K121D	<5, <5	+12, +11

2	K121A	34, 30	+47, +46
2	K121Y	8, 10	+14, +15
2	K121F	37, 33	+11, +12
2	K121M	14, 10	rac, rac
2	K121N	38, 34	+43, +42
2	K121H	<5, <5	+47, +46
2	K121C	15, 19	+7, +8
2	-	-, -	-, -
3	WT	44, 46, 41	-42, -42, -41
3	S112Y	<5, <5	+28, +29
3	S112L	<5, <5	+37, +36
3	S112V	<5, <5	+5, +6
3	S112F	<5, <5	-15, -16
3	S112M	79, 77	-38, -38
3	S112T	<5, <5	-9, -10
3	S112Q	-, -	-, -
3	S112C	-, -	-, -
3	S112R	<5, <5	-60, -61
3	S112G	31, 33	-50, -49
3	S112H	<5, <5	-50, -51
3	S112A	55, 50	-36, -36
3	K121R	<5, <5	-9, -10
3	K121E	<5, <5	+13, +14
3	K121A	5, 7	-13, -13

3	K121Y	<5, <5	+23, +22
3	K121F	<5, <5	+19, +18
3	K121M	5, 7	-15, -15
3	K121N	<5, <5	<i>rac, rac</i>
3	K121H	<5, <5	-9, -10
3	K121C	<5, <5	+4, +5
3	K121G	<5, <5	-9, -10
3	S112D	<5, <5	-45, -46
3	S112E	-, -	-, -
3	S112K	5, 9	-56, -57

**Supporting Table 2.** Complete list of control experiments carried out with complex **1** at RT for the synthesis of enantioenriched 2-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl **8b**

Entry	Catalyst (Complex 1) 0.10 $\mu\text{mol}$	S112Y-K121E Sav 0.20 $\mu\text{mol}$	Phosphine Ligand without biotin 0.10 $\mu\text{mol}$	[Pd(cinnamyl)( $\mu\text{-Cl}$ )] <sub>2</sub> 0.10 $\mu\text{mol}$	Biotin 0.20 $\mu\text{mol}$	TON	ee [%]
1	yes	-	-	-	-	21, 19	<i>rac, rac</i>
2	-	yes	-	-	-	-, -	-, -
3	-	yes	-	yes	-	-, -	-, -
4	yes	yes	-	-	yes	5, 7	-47, -46
5	-	yes	-	yes	yes	-, -	-, -
6	yes	yes	-	-	-	91, 87	-80, -79
7	-	-	yes	-	-	-, -	-, -
8	-	-	yes	yes	-	-, -	-, -

**Supporting Table 3.** Complete list of optimization of co-solvent and overall conc. of aryl halide carried out with complex **1** and WT Sav at RT for the synthesis of enantioenriched 2-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl **8b**

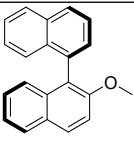
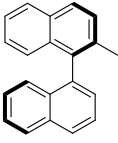
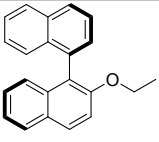
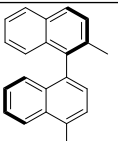
Entry	Co-solvent	ArX (6c) Conc. (mM)	TON	ee [%]
1	MeOH	50	70, 74	-52, -52
2	DMSO	50	81, 79	-57, -57
3	THF	50	64, 60	-57, -56
4	Dioxane	50	37, 35	-56, -55
5	DMSO	100	79, 77	-57, -56
5	DMSO	25	52, 48	-55, -55
6	DMSO	12	65, 61	-54, -54
7	DMSO	6	52, 48	-50, -49
8	DMSO	3	46, 44	-49, -50

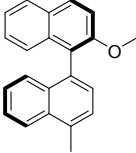
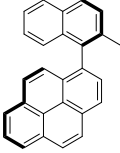
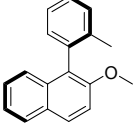
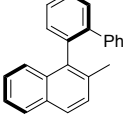
**Supporting Table 4.** Complete list of optimization of co-solvent amount, base amount and partial Sav loading carried out with complex **1** and S112Y-K121E Sav at RT for the synthesis of enantioenriched 2-methoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl **8b**

Entry	Pd : Sav tetramer ratio	Equivalents base added	DMSO in water (%)	TON (vs. Pd)	ee [%]
1	1/4	2	10	74, 75	-78, -78
2	2/4	2	10	78, 76	-78, -78
3	3/4	2	10	77, 72	-76, -76
4	4/4	2	10	87, 92	-69, -70

5	2/4	1	10	47, 49	-79, -79
5	2/4	1.5	10	56, 58	-80, -80
6	2/4	3	10	33, 35	-79, -80
7	2/4	5	10	5, 8	-56, -57
8	2/4	2	5	53, 55	-81, -80
9	2/4	2	15	64, 67	-78, -78
10	2/4	2	20	72, 71	-77, -78
11	2/4	2	25	39, 34	-74, -74
12	2/4	2	30	54, 50	-70, -69
13	2/4	2	35	-, -	-, -

**Supporting Table 5.** Retention times measured on an analytical Chiracel OJ-H column (5 $\mu$ m, 250 x 4.6 mm) at 40 °C with a flow rate: 1.00 ml/min ( $\lambda$  = 254 nm):

Compound	Eluent (hexane/isopropanol)	( <i>R</i> ) enantiomer	( <i>S</i> ) enantiomer
 <b>8b</b>	95:5	14.28 min	9.21 min
 <b>8a</b>	95:5	6.58 min	9.49 min
 <b>8c</b>	95:5	11.12 min	7.66 min
 <b>8d</b>	90:10	4.75 min	13.27 min

 <p><b>8e</b></p>	90:10	13.68 min	4.79 min
 <p><b>8f</b></p>	90:10	7.62 min	23.38 min
 <p><b>8g</b></p>	95:5	7.48 min	10.46 min
 <p><b>8h</b></p>	95:5	7.60 min	5.02 min

## Protein Crystallography

**Crystallization.** The crystallization screens were carried out by sitting drop vapor diffusion with 1  $\mu$ l equivolumetric drops of protein and reservoir solution using CrysChem plates that were equilibrated at 20°C. The reservoir solution consisted of 15-25% PEG 1500, 100mM SPG buffer (mixed succinic acid, sodium dihydrogen phosphate and glycine in the ratio 2:7:7; 75% at pH 4 and 25% at pH 10).<sup>[6]</sup> Good quality crystal could be obtained when drops were streak seeded<sup>[7]</sup> in low PEG concentration immediately after setting up the drops with crystals growing from high PEG concentration.

The crystals were transferred and soaked for 20 minutes in a cryo-protecting solution containing the biotinylated complex **1**. The cryo-protecting solution consisted of the condition C7 from CryoProtX (Molecular Dimensions)<sup>[8]</sup> mixed to 20% PEG 1500, 100mM SPG buffer (75% at pH 4 and 25% at pH 10). 0.5 $\mu$ L of ligand **5** at 20mM in 100% DMSO was added to 10 $\mu$ L of the cryo-protecting solution and crystals were flash-cooled in liquid nitrogen.

**Data Processing and Refinement.** X-ray diffraction data were collected at beam line X06DA at the Swiss Light Source. Data were processed with the XDS software package.<sup>[9]</sup> The structures

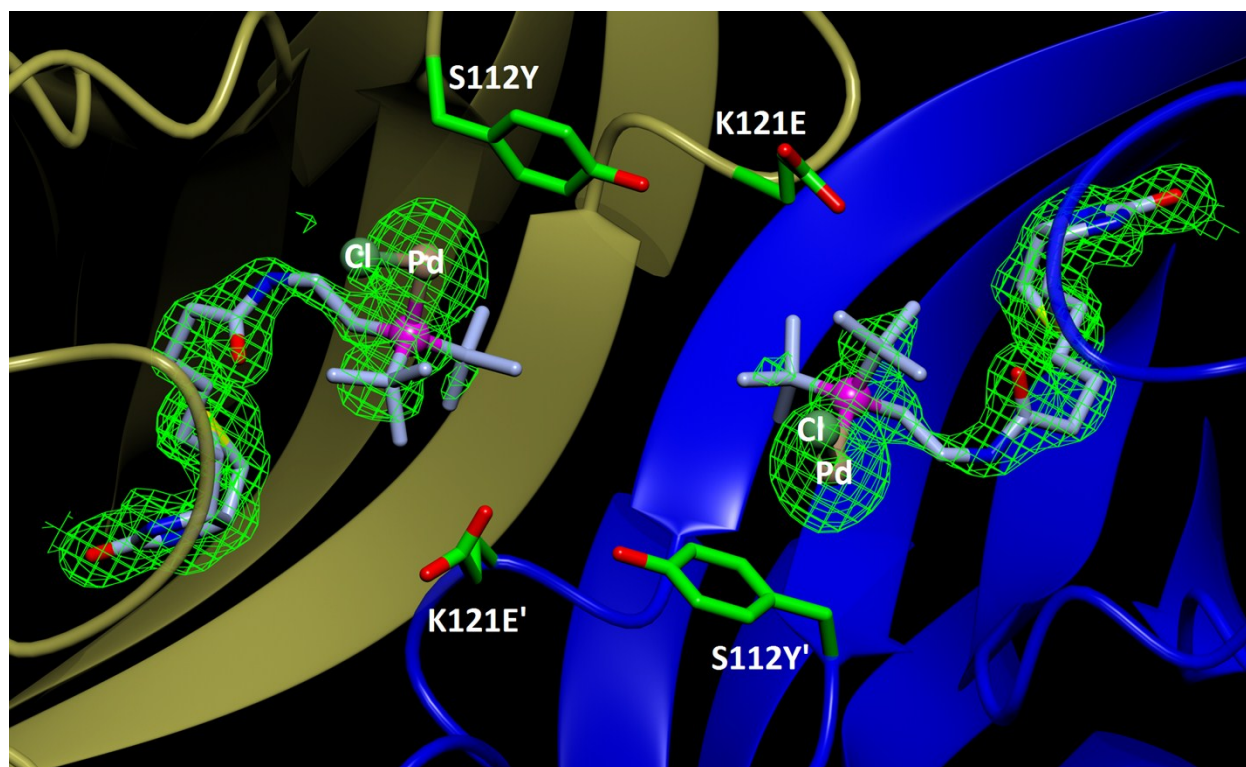
were solved by molecular replacement with the Phaser-MR routine of the Phenix<sup>[10]</sup> software package, using the 1LUQ structure from the PDB with the waters and ligand removed as a model compound. Structure refinement was performed with the phenix.refine utility.<sup>[10]</sup> Crystallographic details are given in Table 1.

The Sav S112Y-K121E protein contains two monomers in the asymmetric unit related by non-translational NCS, which form a tetramer by application of the twofold axis. The 12 residues at the N-terminus and the 26 residues at the C-terminus are not resolved. There is strong residual electron density in the 2Fo-Fc difference map in the biotin binding pocket and vestibule. There is a significant peak in the anomalous difference map ( $8\sigma$ ) at the interface of the vestibule near Y112, correlating with a strong peak in the density map ( $12\sigma$ ); this position was determined to be the Pd atom. Pd atoms display significant anomalous scattering at 1 Å ( $2e$ ). No other significant peak was found in the anomalous difference map. The density map clearly shows the presence of the phosphine ligand, Pd, and chlorine, but the cinnamyl ligand could not be resolved, likely due to disorder caused by ligand fluxionality. Generation of the initial model and restraints for ligand **1** (without cinnamyl ligand) was done with the eLBOW<sup>[11]</sup> routine in Phenix. The bond lengths and angles for the phosphine ligand, palladium, and chlorine were referenced from a related structure, [(*t*-Bu<sub>2</sub>(4-dimethylanilino)P)PdCl(cinnamyl)],<sup>[12]</sup> and the biotin and amide linker geometries were optimized with the generalized Amber forcefield in Avogadro v1.1.1<sup>[13]</sup> (the Pd metal center and ligands were fixed during this step). The amide linker exhibits two H-bonding interactions with the protein backbone: the amide nitrogen exhibits an H-bonding interaction with the sidechain of S88, and the carbonyl oxygen exhibits an H-bonding interaction with the backbone nitrogen of N49.



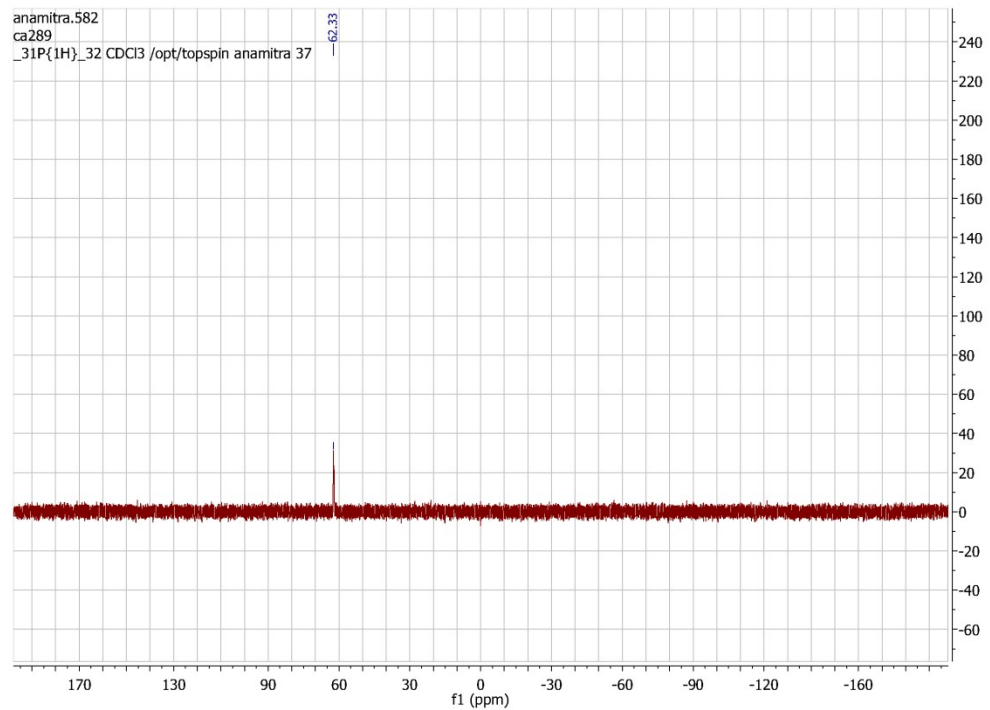
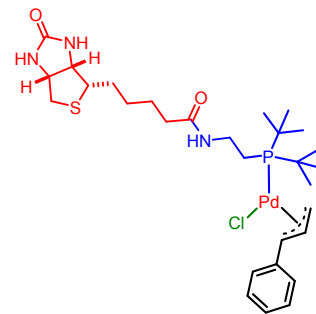
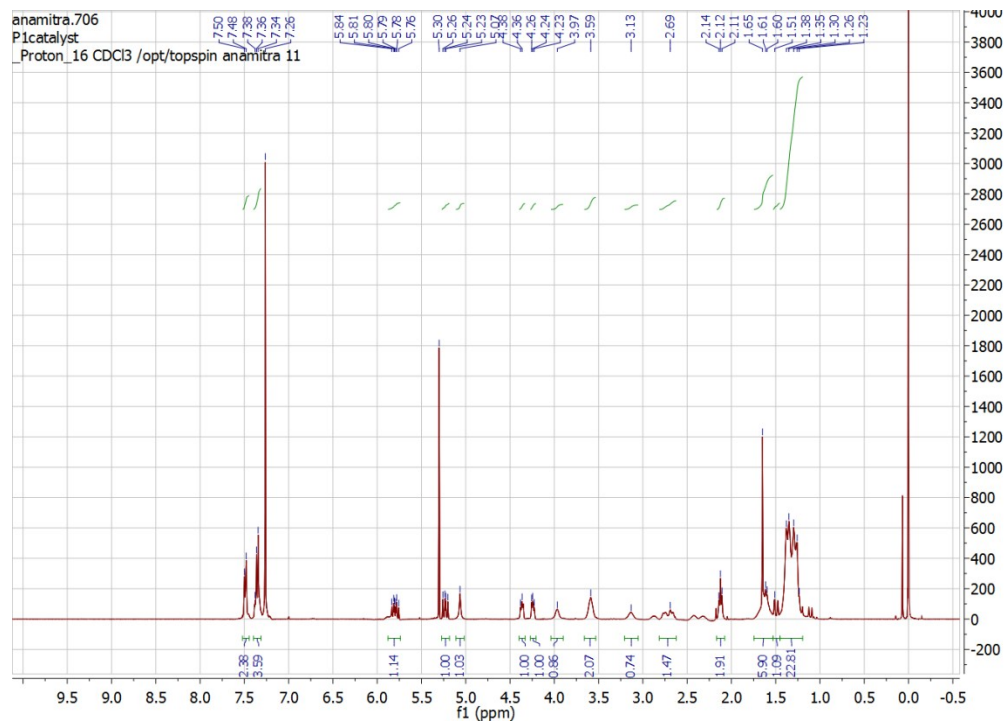
Wavelength (Å)	1.00
Resolution Range	48.62 - 1.792 (1.856 - 1.792)
Space Group	C 2 2 2 <sub>1</sub>
Unit Cell	$a = 81.368, b = 81.46, c = 90.811$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
Total Reflections	329716 (25103)
Unique Reflections	27986 (2541)
Multiplicity	11.8 (9.9)
Completeness (%)	97.60 (89.28)
Mean I/sigma(I)	18.18 (3.20)
Wilson B-factor	18.93
R-merge	0.09055 (0.7346)
R-meas	0.09459
CC1/2	0.999 (0.914)
CC*	1 (0.977)
R-work	0.2231 (0.3084)
R-free	0.2558 (0.3121)
Number of non-hydrogen atoms	1973
Macromolecules	1863
Ligands	60
Water	50
Protein residues	245
RMS(bonds)	0.007
RMS(angles)	1.11
Ramachandran favored	97
Ramachandran allowed	0
Ramachandran outliers	0
Clashscore	2.73
Average B-factor	24.20
Macromolecules	23.80
Ligands	36.10
Solvent	25.00

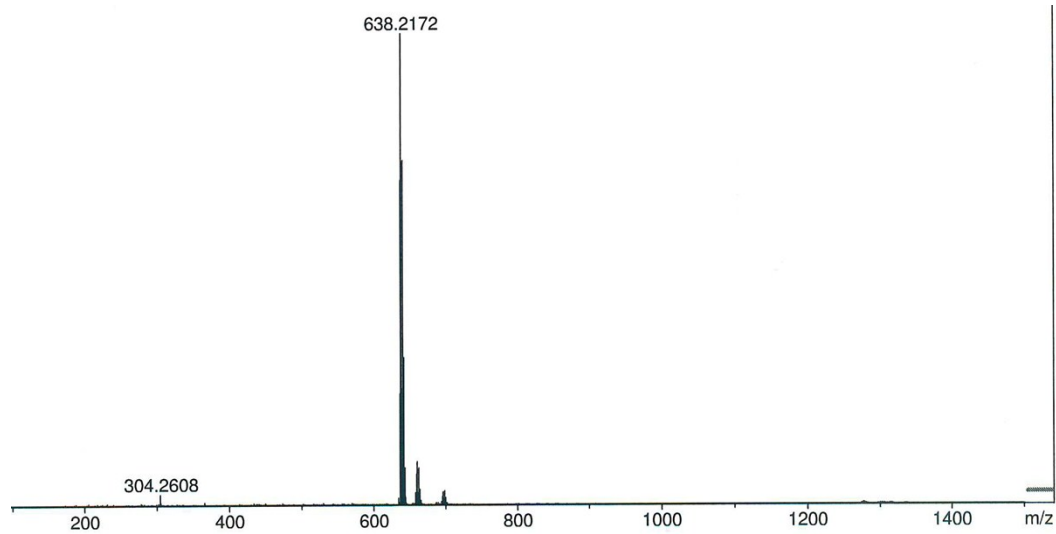
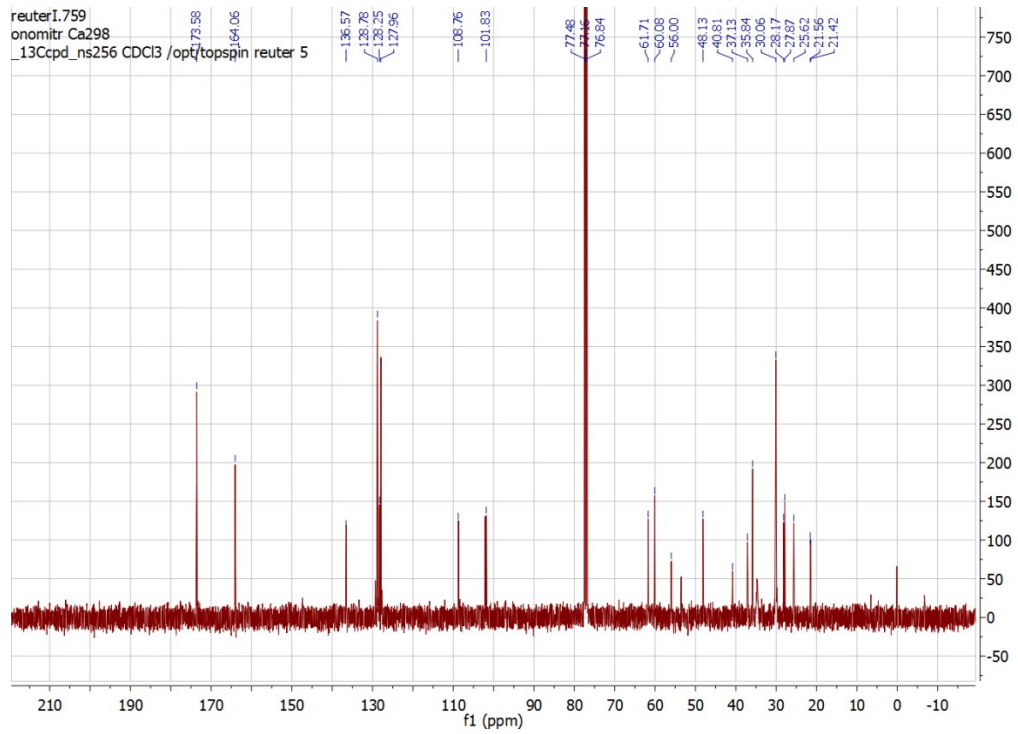
Statistics for the highest-resolution shell are shown in parenthesis.



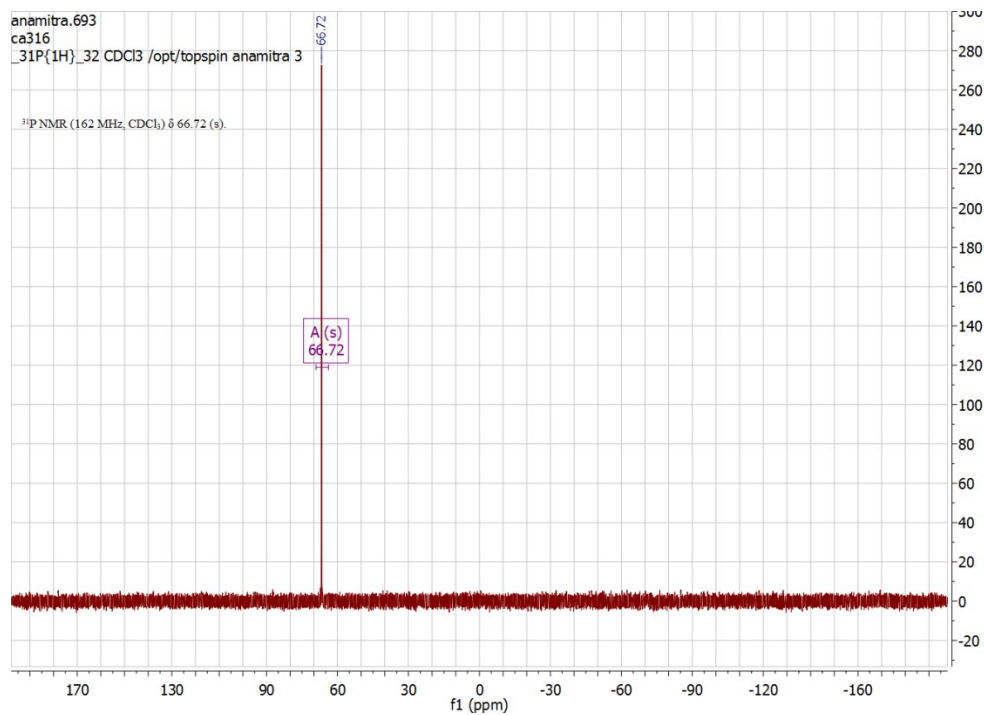
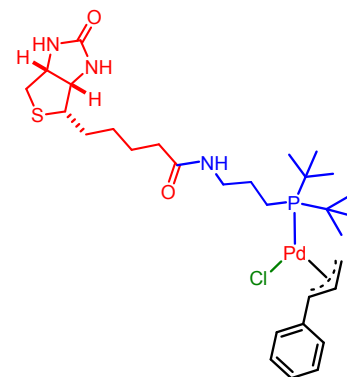
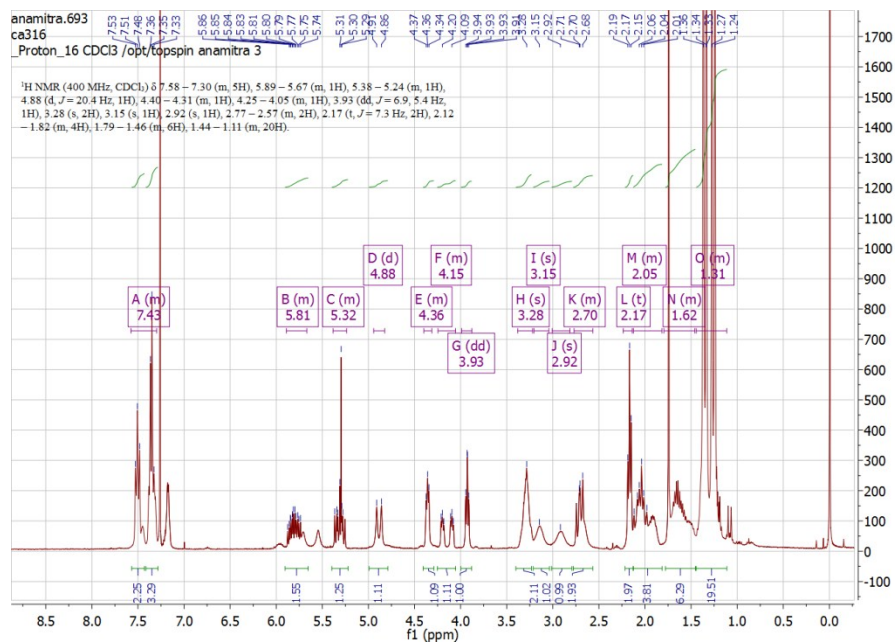
**Supporting Figure 5.** Close-up view of the X-ray structure of **1** · S112Y-K121E Sav. The two monomeric chains (blue and gold) and biotinylated complexes are related by a twofold symmetry axis. The electron density around **1** (green) was generated from a 2Fo-Fc map (0.5 electrons/Å<sup>3</sup>).

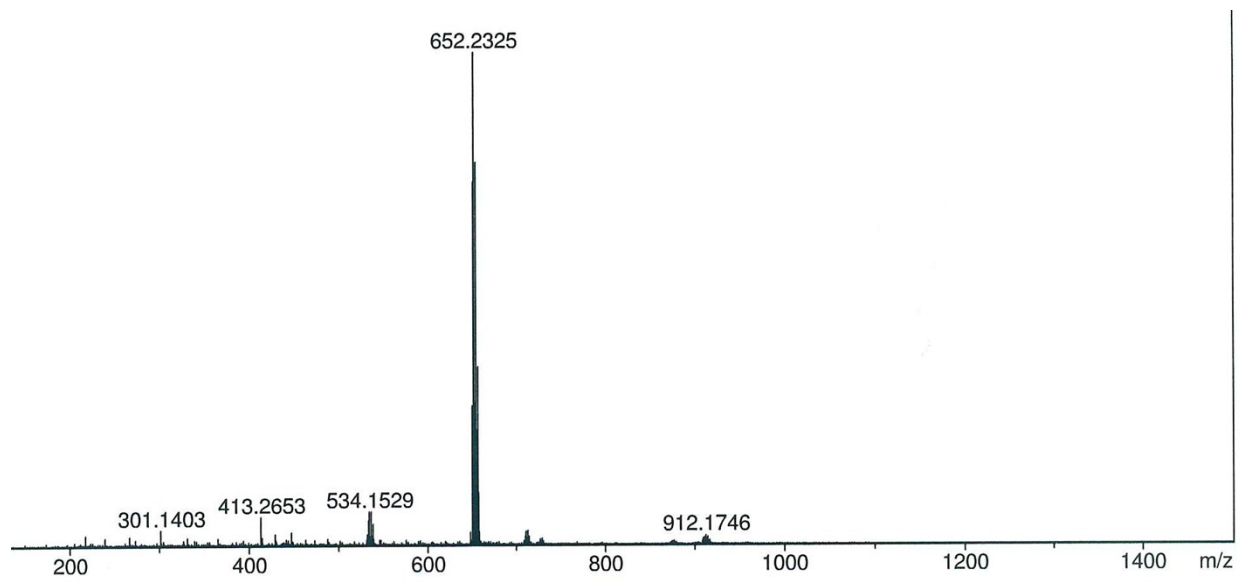
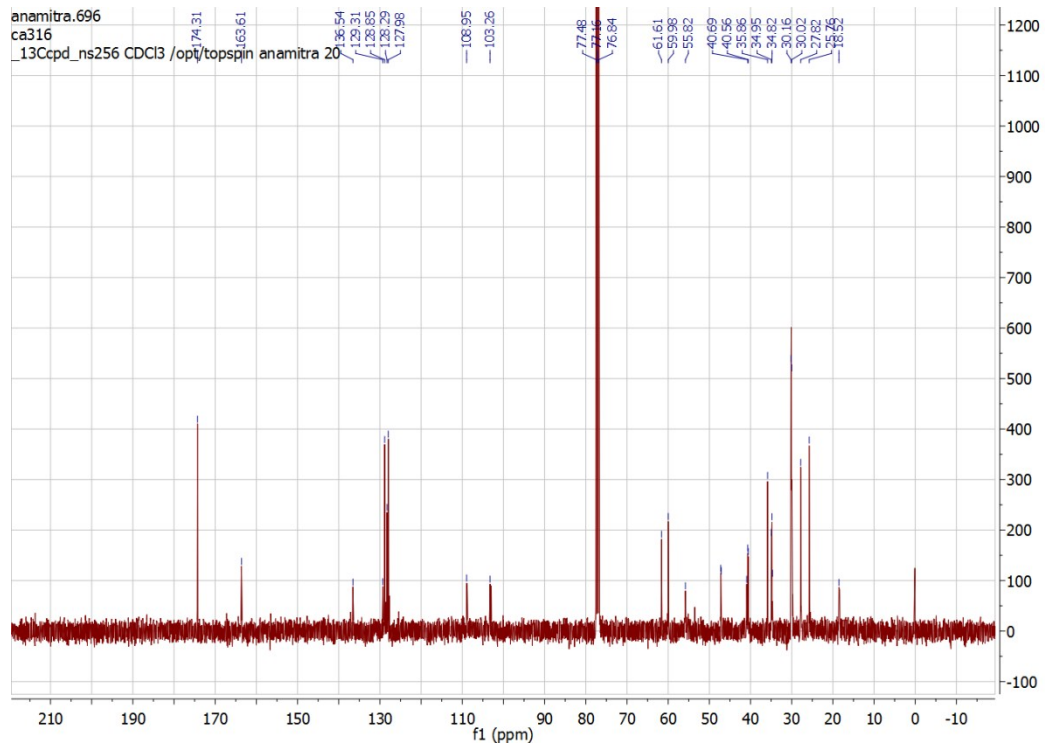
# Spectra for complex 1:



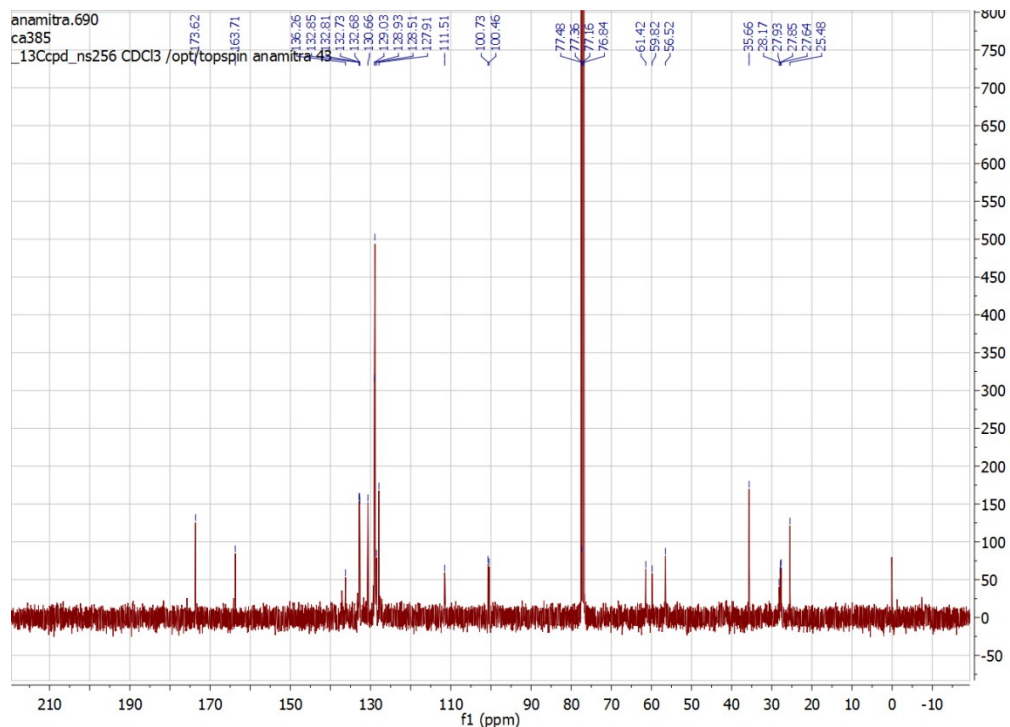
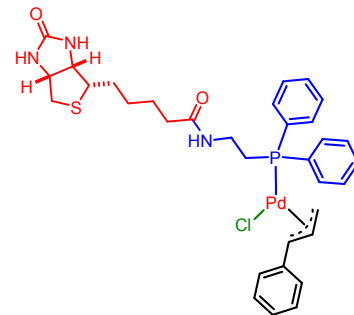
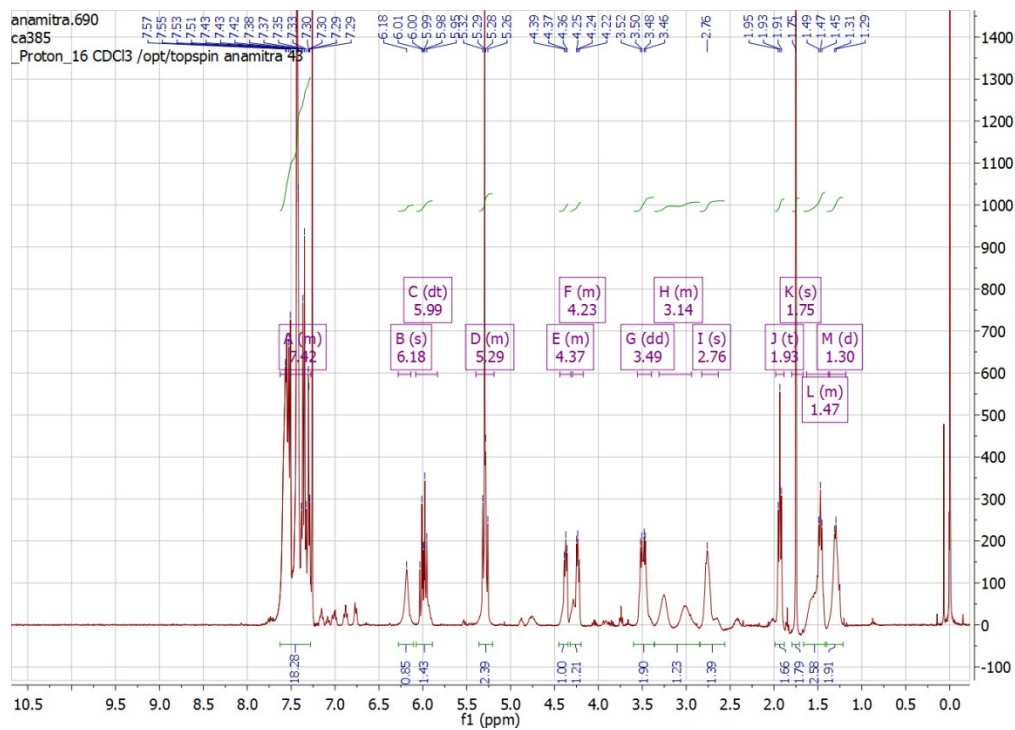


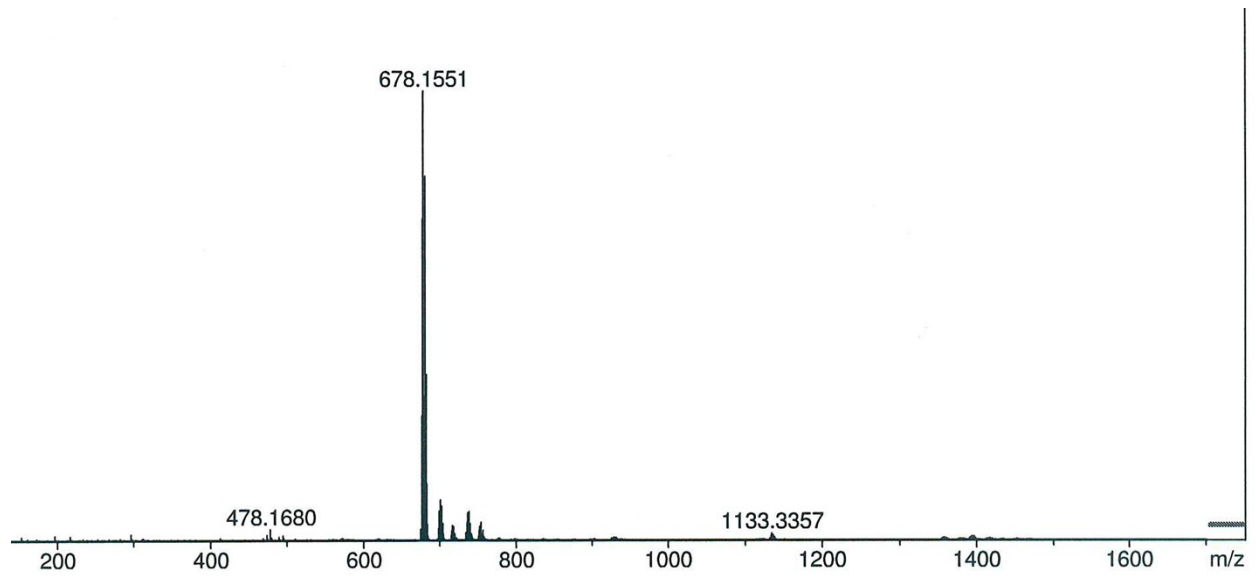
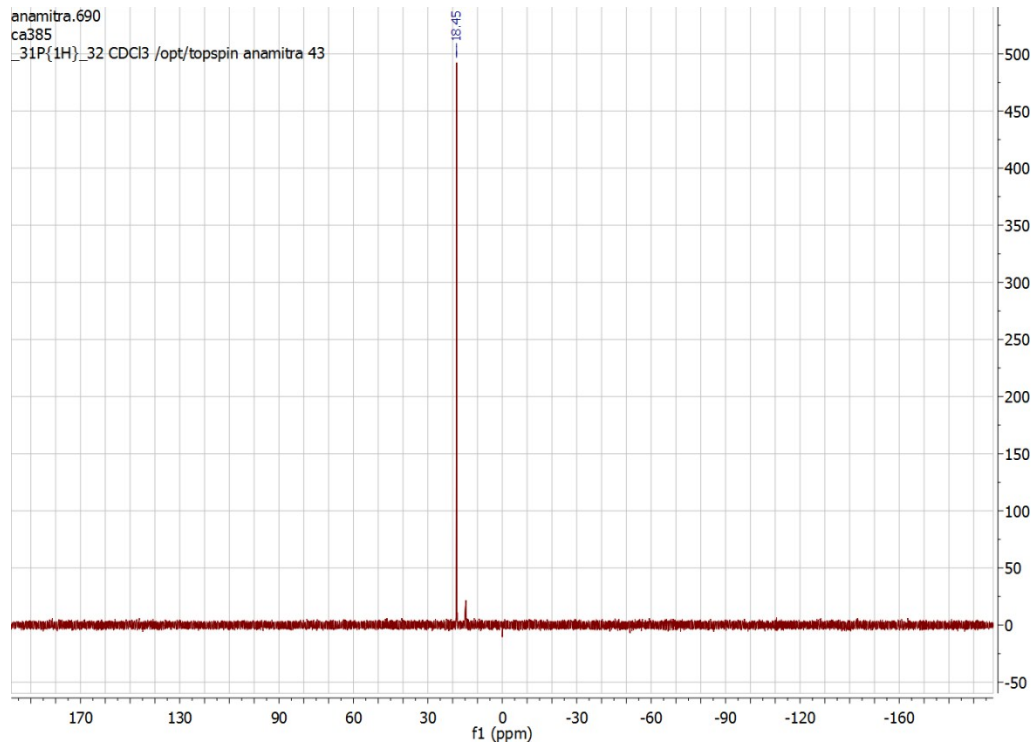
## Spectra for complex 2:





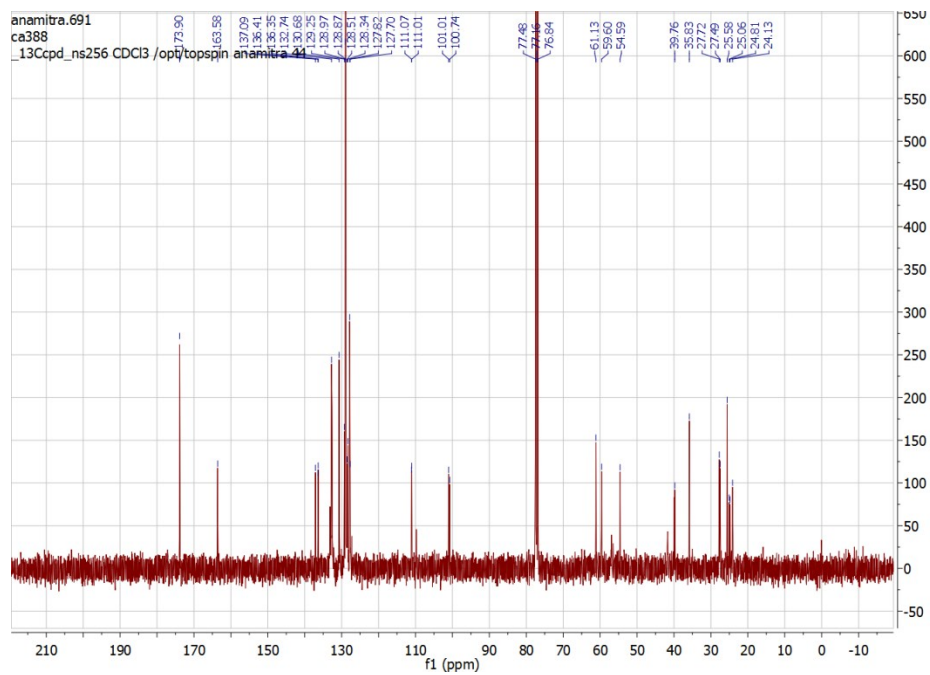
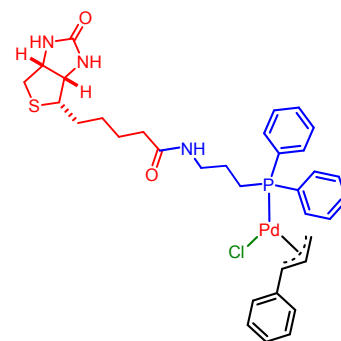
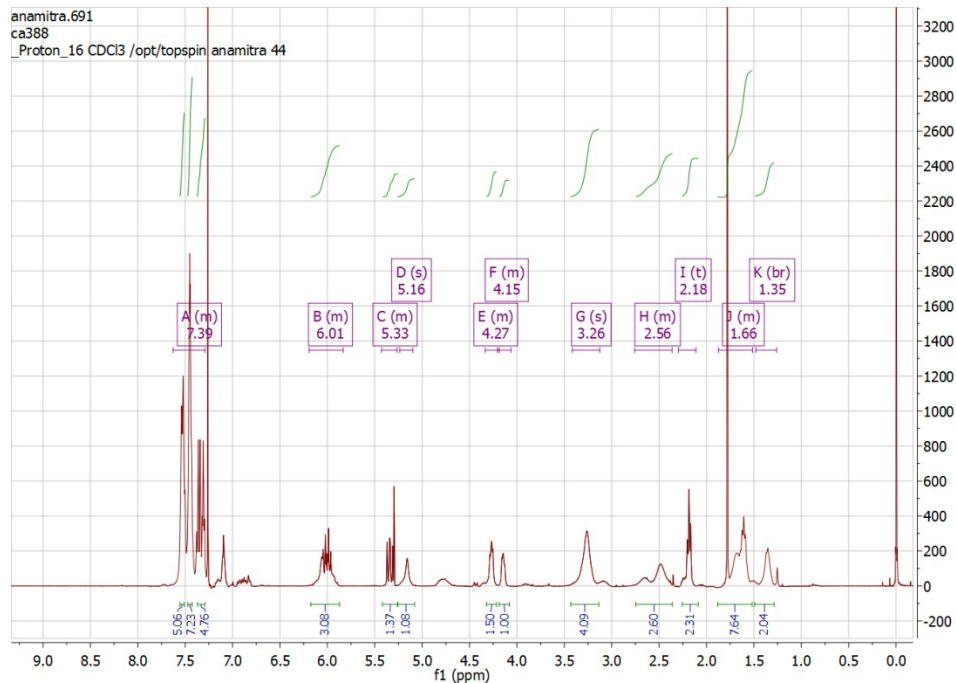
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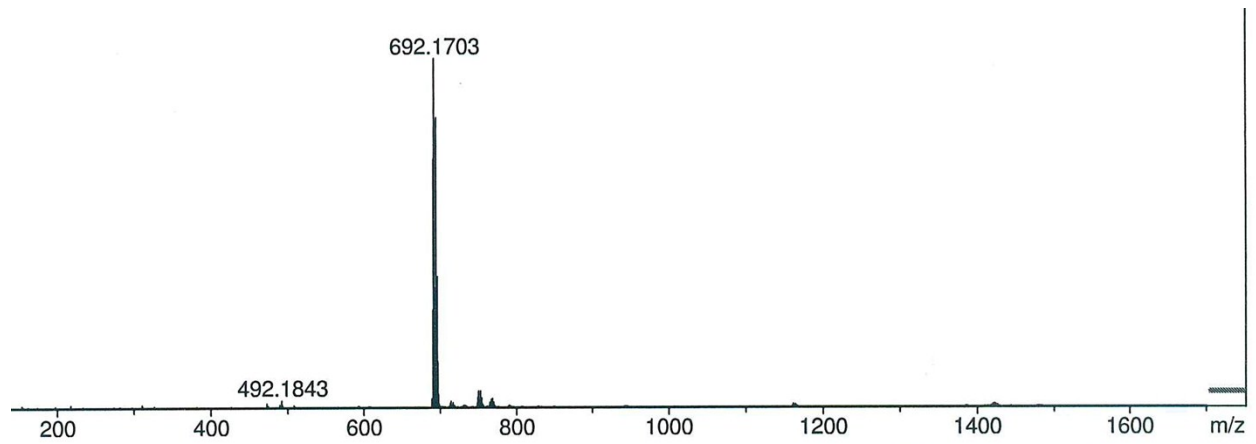
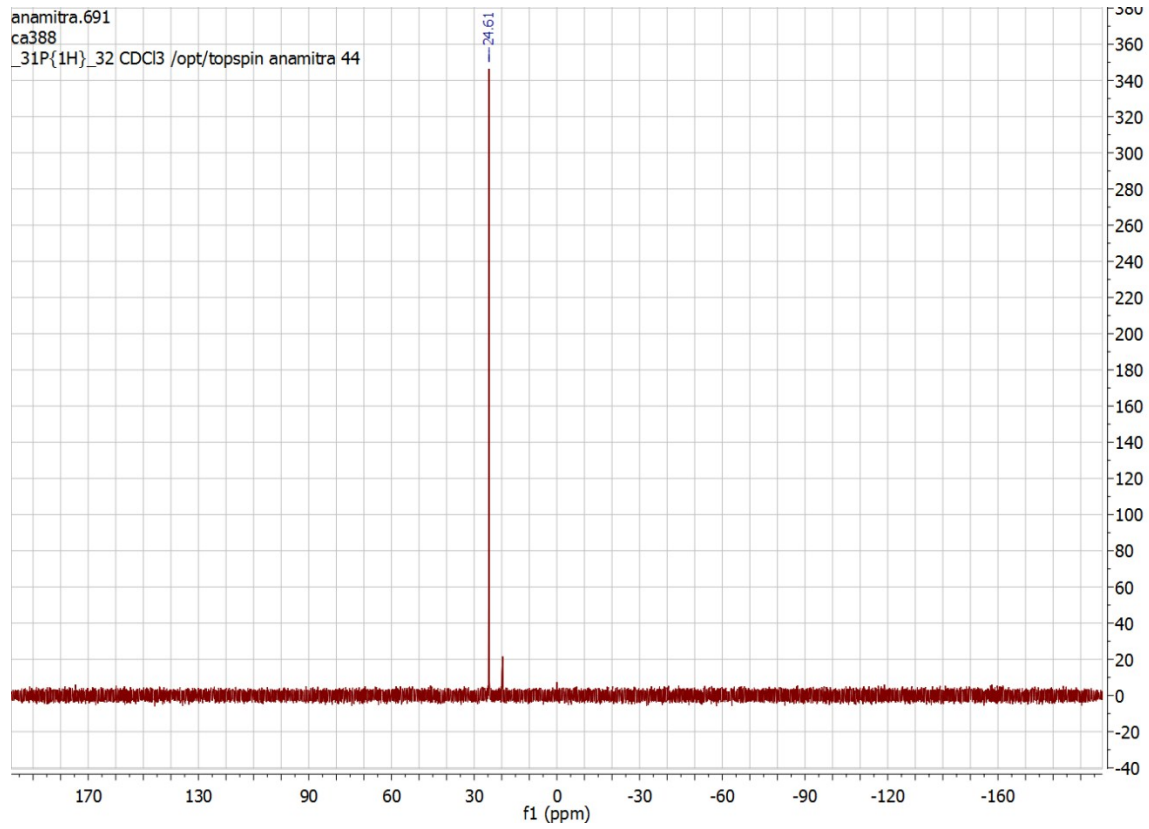




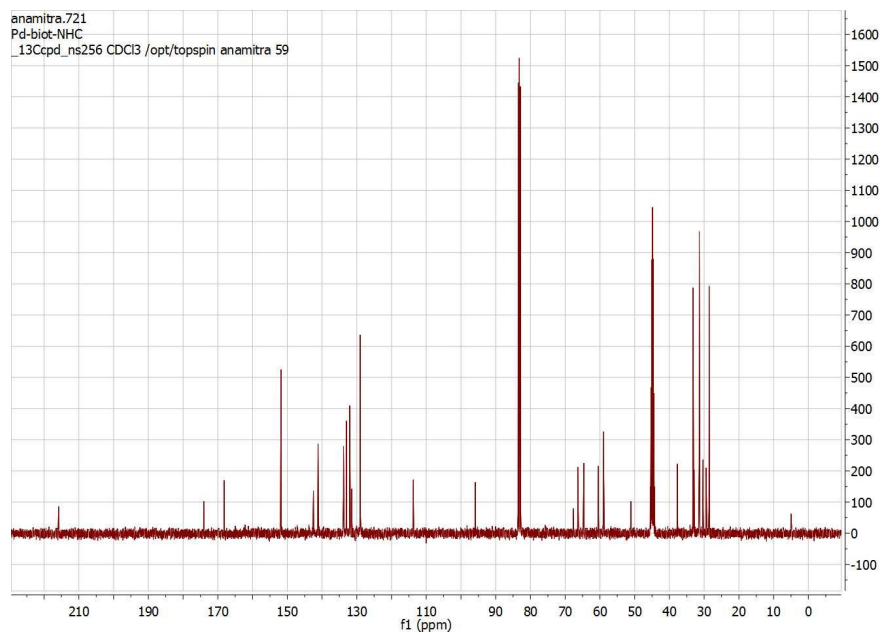
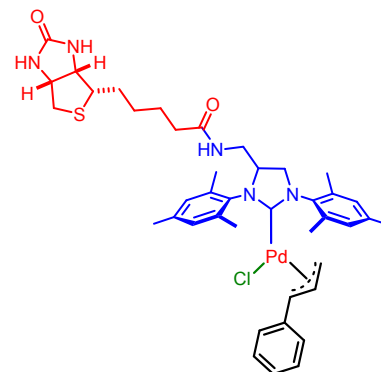
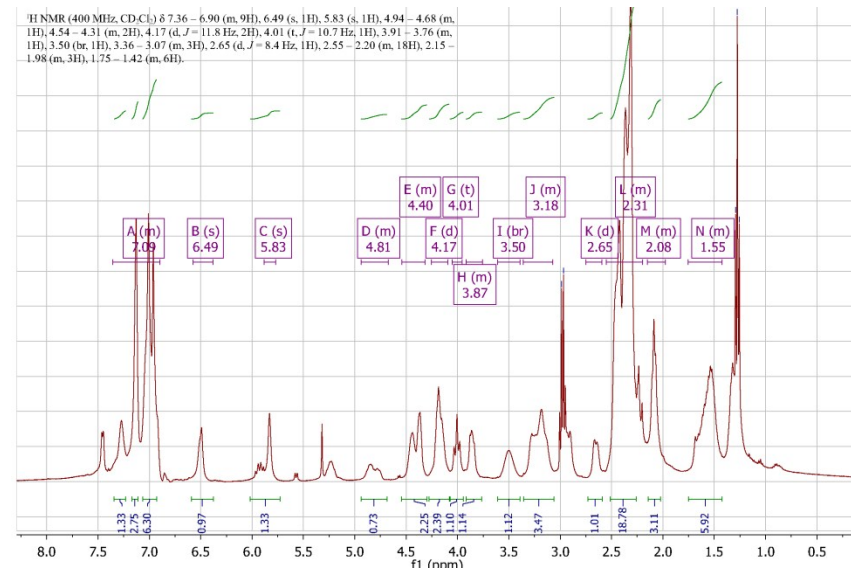


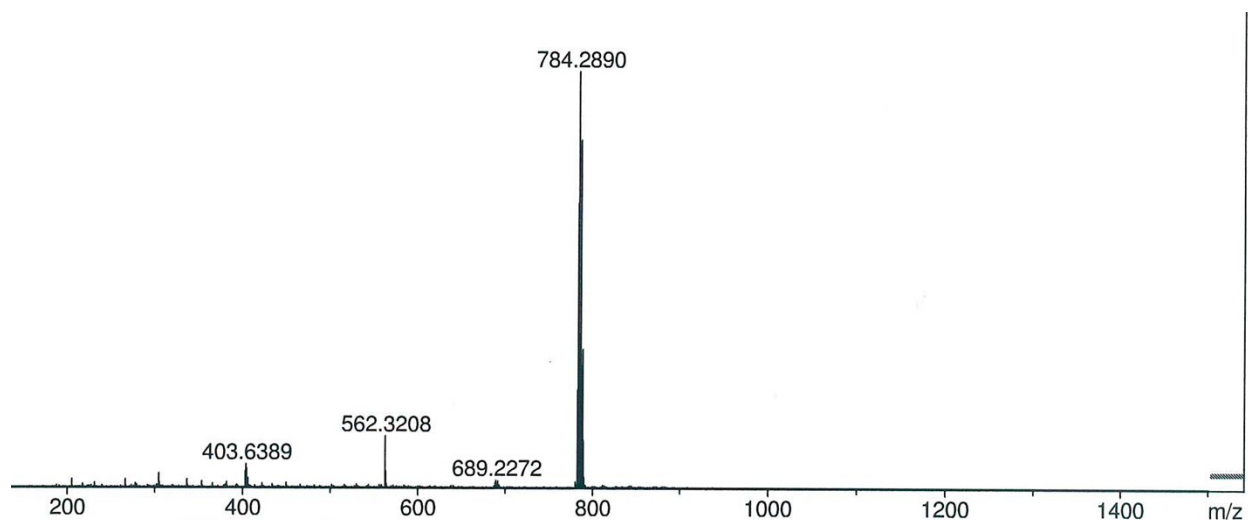
# Spectra for complex 4:





## Spectra for complex 5:





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