

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Vancomycin-iridium (III) interaction: an unexplored route for enantioselective imine reduction.

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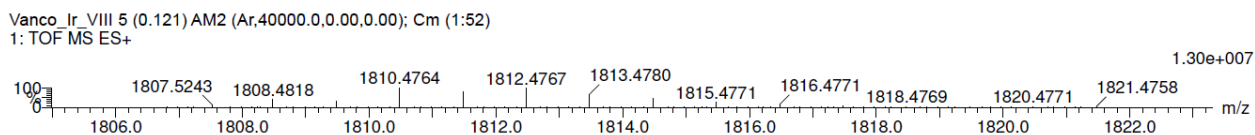
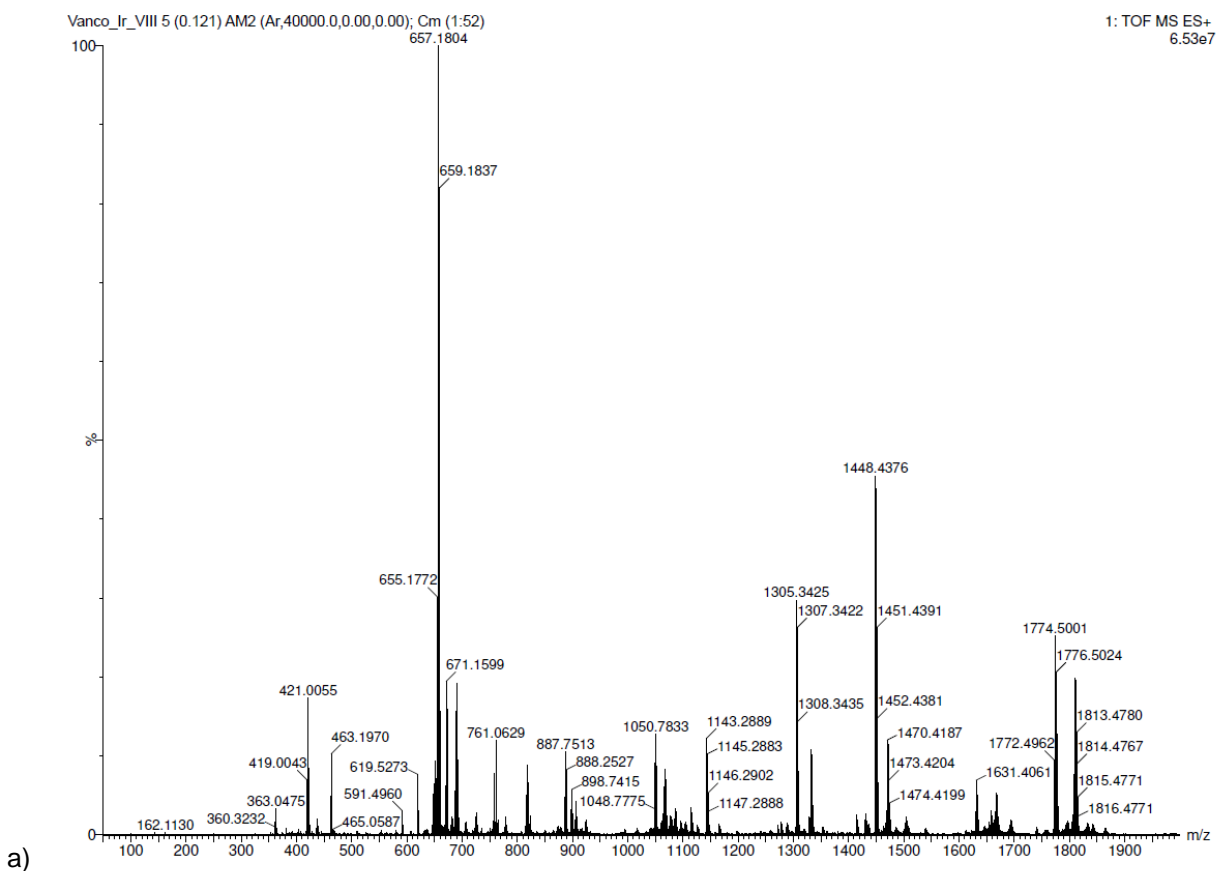
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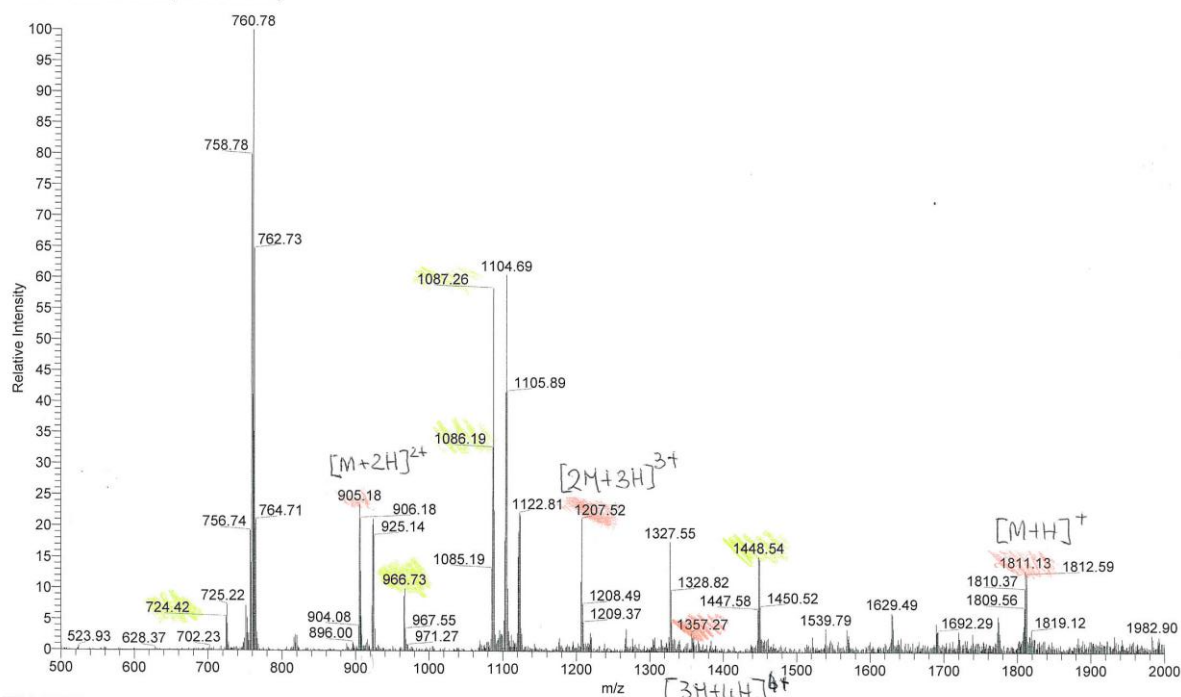
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Van/[IrCp*Cl₂]₂ complex characterization

1.1. MS of C₇₆H₉₀Cl₂IrN₉O₂₄





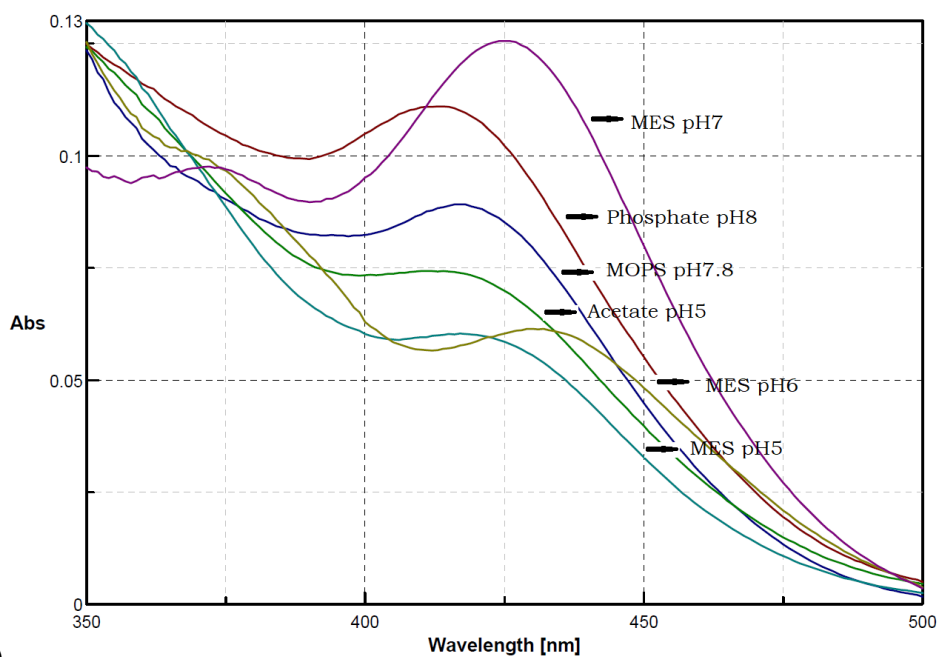
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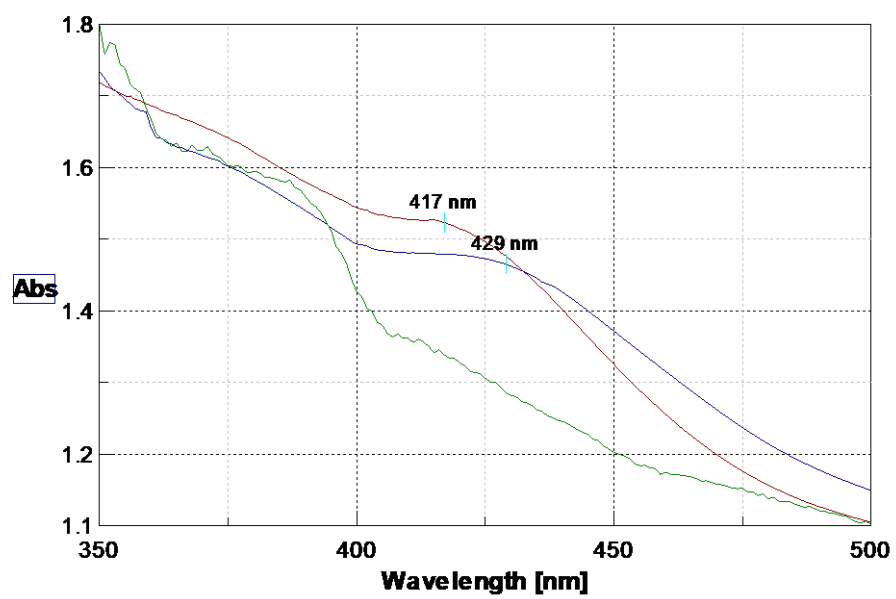
Figure S1. a) MALDI-TOF and b) ESI spectra of $[\text{Ir}(\text{Cp}^*)(\text{Van})\text{Cl}]$ complex (25 mM, 1:1 ratio Van/Ir) (red highlight for complex referred to free Van in green highlight).

1.2. UV spectroscopy

Stock solutions of $[\text{Ir}(\text{Cp}^*)(\text{Van})\text{Cl}]$ complex (25 mM water with 1% DMSO) were diluted to a final concentration of 250 μM in the appropriate buffer and sonicated for complete dissolution.



a)



b)

Figure S2. a) UV spectra of Van/[IrCp*Cl₂]₂ complex (250 μM, 1:0.5 ratio) at different pH values; b) UV spectra of Van alone (green line), [IrCp*Cl₂]₂ alone (red line) and Van/[IrCp*Cl₂]₂ (blue line) in MES buffer pH 5.

1.3. NMR spectroscopy

Van was characterized by ^1H , ^{13}C , HSQC NMR experiments and $[\text{Ir}(\text{Cp}^*)(\text{Van})\text{Cl}]$ complex by ^1H , ^{13}C , HSQC, TOCSY, ROESY, NOESY and COSY NMR experiments on 600 MHz (^1H) and 150 MHz (^{13}C) instruments. The spectra were recorded in D_2O with 1% $[\text{d}_6]\text{DMSO}$ (25 mM, 298K). The proton naming convention is the one from Świątek et al. [1]

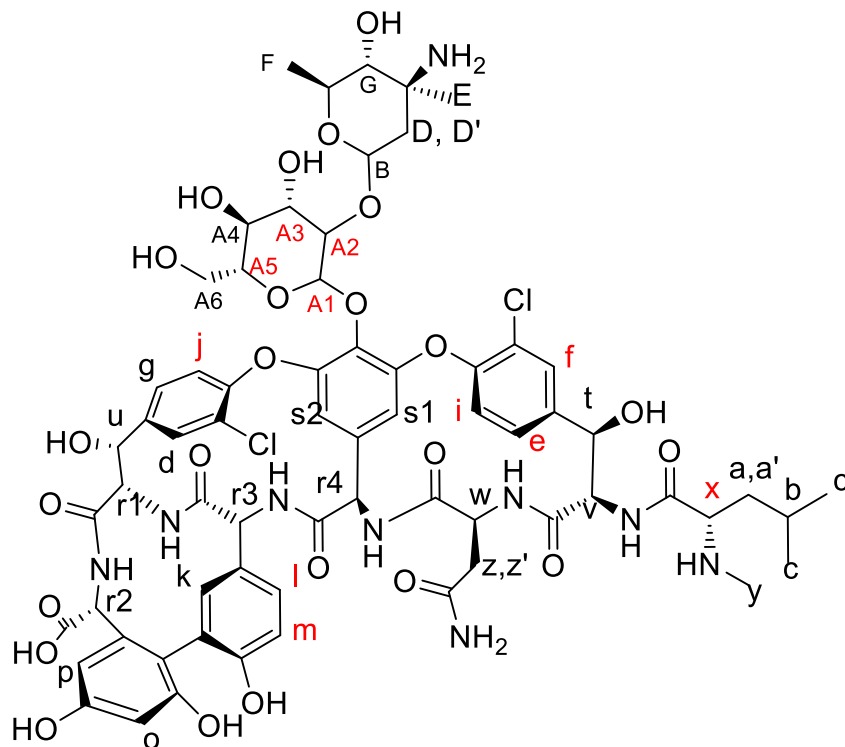


Table T1a: Vancomycin

Signal	^1H	^{13}C	Signal	^1H	^{13}C
d	7.67	128.3	r3	4.55	59.0
f	7.58	129.5 ^a	r2	4.21	63.1
e	7.52 ^b	126.4 ^b	w	4.08 ^b	60.6 ^b
g	7.52 ^b	126.4 ^b	r1	3.82	60.6 ^b
j	7.24 ^b	124.6 ^b	x	4.74 ^b	60.6 ^b
i	7.24 ^b	124.6 ^b	A2	3.74 ^b	60.6 ^b
k	7.11	135.6	A5	3.61 ^b	69.1 ^b
m	6.88	118.1 ^b	A6	3.73-4.04	60.7
l	6.87	118.1 ^b	A3	3.61 ^b	69.1 ^b
o	6.50	103.0	A4	3.61 ^b	69.1 ^b
p	6.44	107.8	G	3.41	70.7
r4	6.11	54.9	zz'	2.74-2.70	35.7
s1	5.74	-	y	2.72	31.8
u	5.53	71.4 ^b	DD'	2.03	33.0
A1	5.49	71.4 ^b	aa'	1.76-1.65	38.8
t	5.39	71.8	b	1.52	23.9
s2	5.38	105.4	E	1.40	22.3
B	5.31	97.8	F	1.12	16.2 ^a
v	4.84 ^b	64.0 ^b	cc'	0.81-0.78	21.8-21.6
c	4.84 ^b	64.0 ^b			

^afrom HSQC analysis; ^boverlapped signals

Table T1b: [Ir(Cp*)(Van)Cl] complex

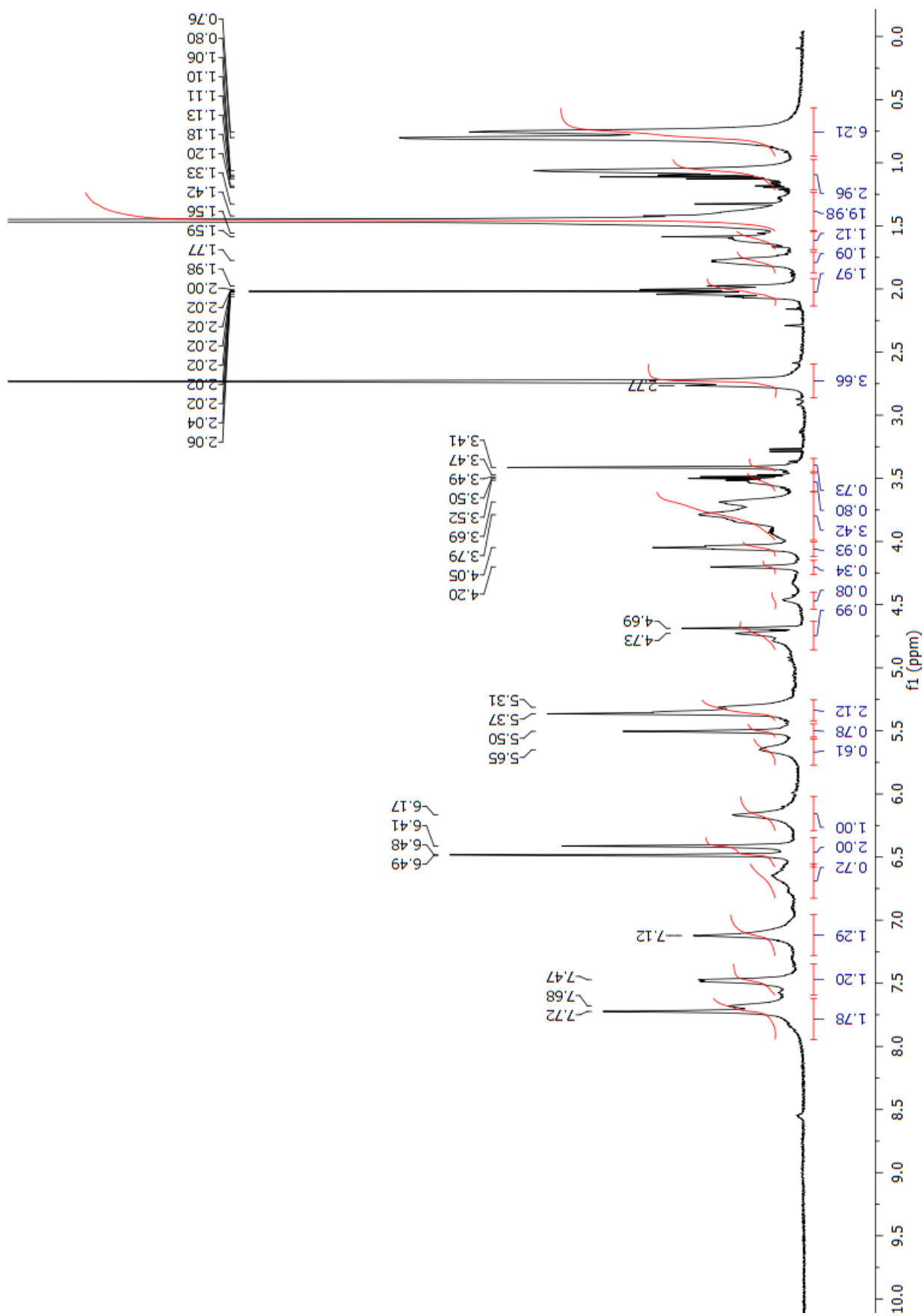
Signal	¹ H	¹³ C	Signal	¹ H	¹³ C
d	7.72	127.7 ^{a,b}	r3	4.47	59.1
f	7.70	127.7 ^{a,b}	r2	4.21	62.7 ^a
e	7.67	127.7 ^{a,b}	w	4.05 ^b	60.8 ^{a,b}
g	7.49 ^b	126.2 ^b	r1	3.84 ^b	60.8 ^{a,b}
j	7.48 ^b	126.2 ^b	x	3.85	60.8 ^{a,b}
i	7.11 ^b	135.3 ^b	A2	3.68	69.1
k	7.11 ^b	135.3 ^b	A5	3.77	79.1
m	6.67	118.1	A3	3.50	76.2
l	6.49 ^b	103.0 ^b	A6	3.84-4.04	60.6 ^a
o	6.49 ^b	103.0 ^b	A4	3.69	69.1
p	6.41	107.8	G	3.41	70.7
r4	6.17	55.2	zz'	2.77-2.73	35.7
s1	5.66	101.0 ^a	y	2.73	32.0
u	5.52	72.1	DD'	2.01	33.0
A1	5.32	71.6 ^b	aa'	1.78-1.61	38.7
t	5.29	71.6 ^b	b	1.46	24.0
s2	5.37	107.5 ^a	E	1.44	22.2
B	5.35	97.6	F	1.06	13.1
v	4.80	64.0 ^b	cc'	0.80-0.75	21.7
c	4.76	64.0 ^b			

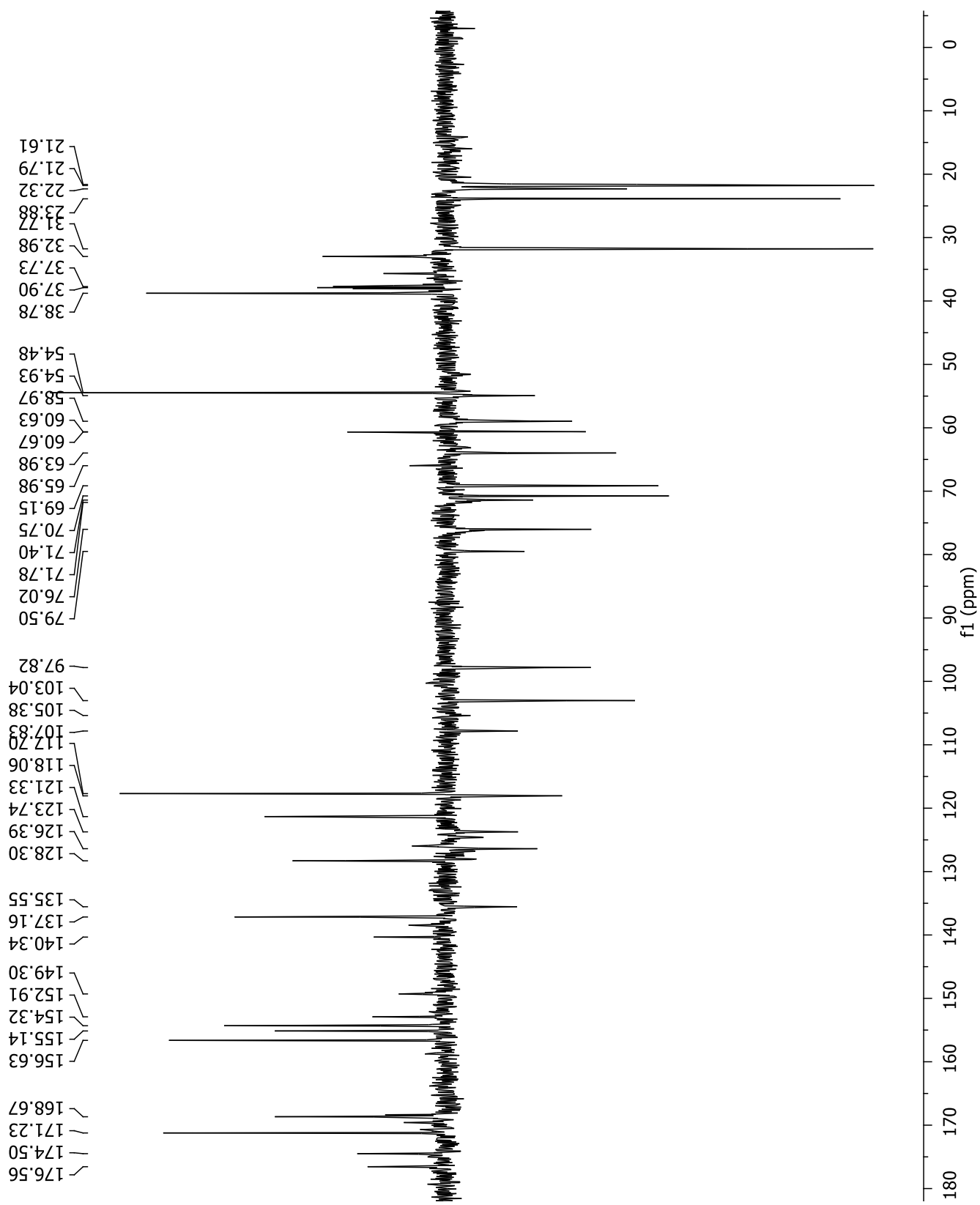
^afrom HSQC analysis; ^boverlapped signals

Table T1c: Shift difference analysis between Van and [Ir(Cp*)(Van)Cl] complex.

Signal	¹ H	¹³ C	Signal	¹ H	¹³ C
d	+0.05	-0.6	r3	-0.08	+0.1
f	+0.12	-1.8	r2	-	-0.05
e	+0.15	+1.3	w	-0.03	+0.2
g	-0.03	-0.2	r1	+0.02	+0.2
j	+0.24	+1.6	x	-0.89	+0.2
i	-0.13	+10.7	A2	-0.08	+8.5
k	-	-0.3	A5	+0.15	-10
m	-0.21	-	A6	-	-0.1
l	-0.38	-15.1	A3	-0.11	+6
o	-0.01	-	A4	+0.08	-
p	-0.03	-	G	-	-
r4	+0.06	+0.3	zz'	-	-
s1	-0.08	-	y	+0.01	+0.2
u	-0.01	+0.7	DD'	-0.02	-
A1	-0.17	+0.2	aa'	0.02-0.04	-0.1
t	-0.1	-0.2	b	-0.06	+0.1
s2	-0.01	+2.1	E	+0.04	-0.1
B	+0.04	-0.2	F	-0.06	-2.9
v	-0.04	-	cc'	0.01-0.03	-
c	-0.08	-			

Figure S3. ^1H , ^{13}C -NMR and HSQC of Van.





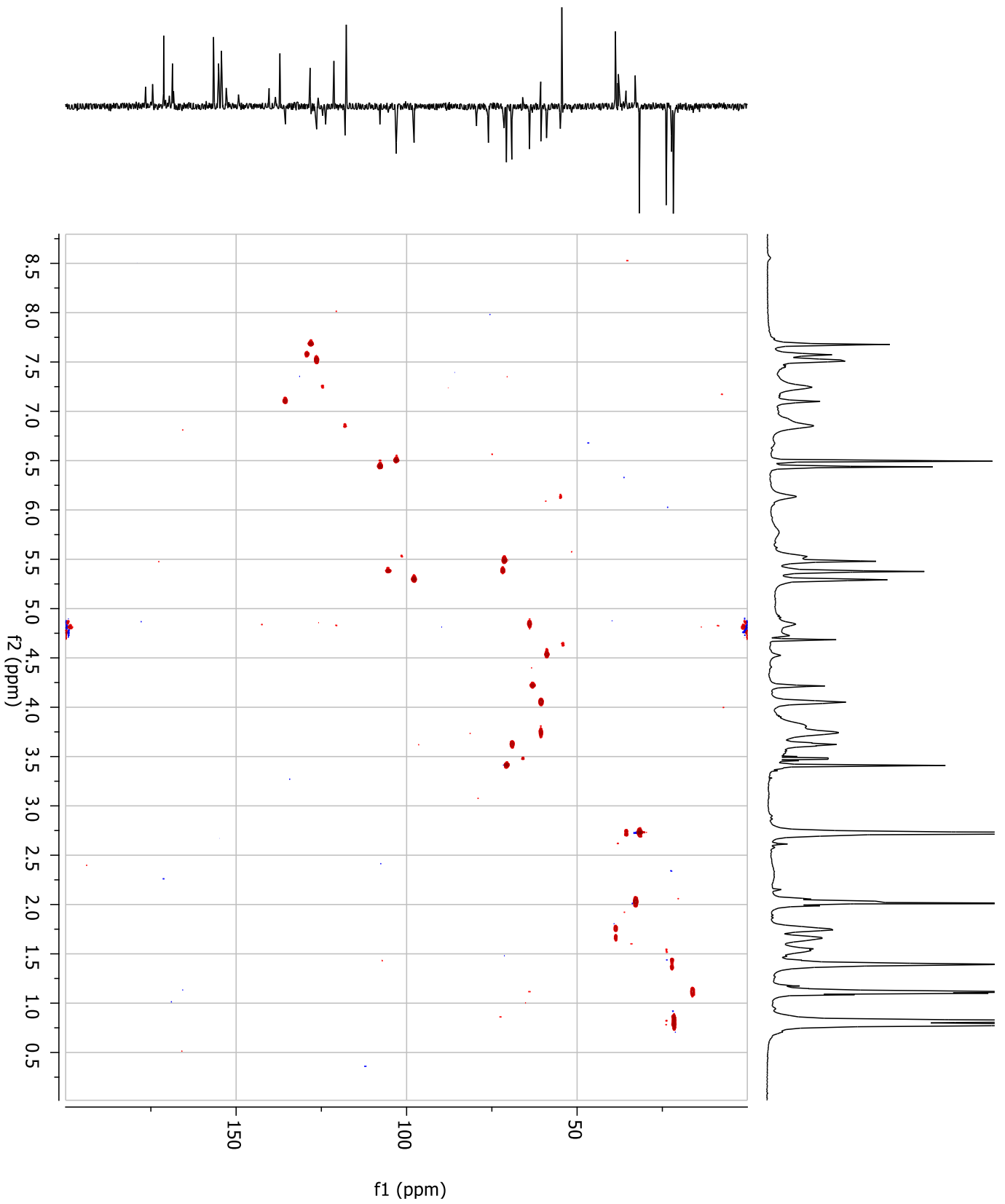
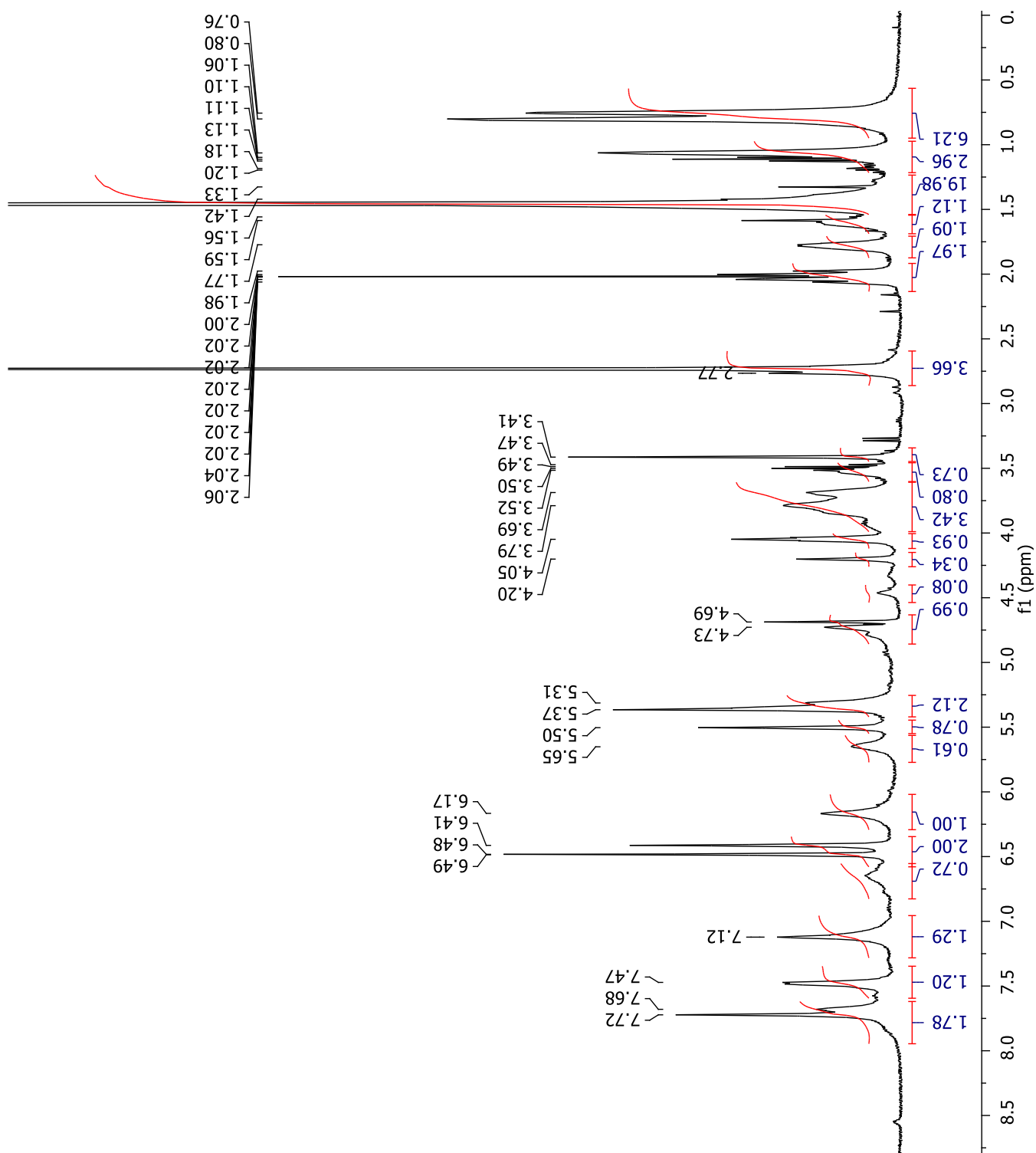
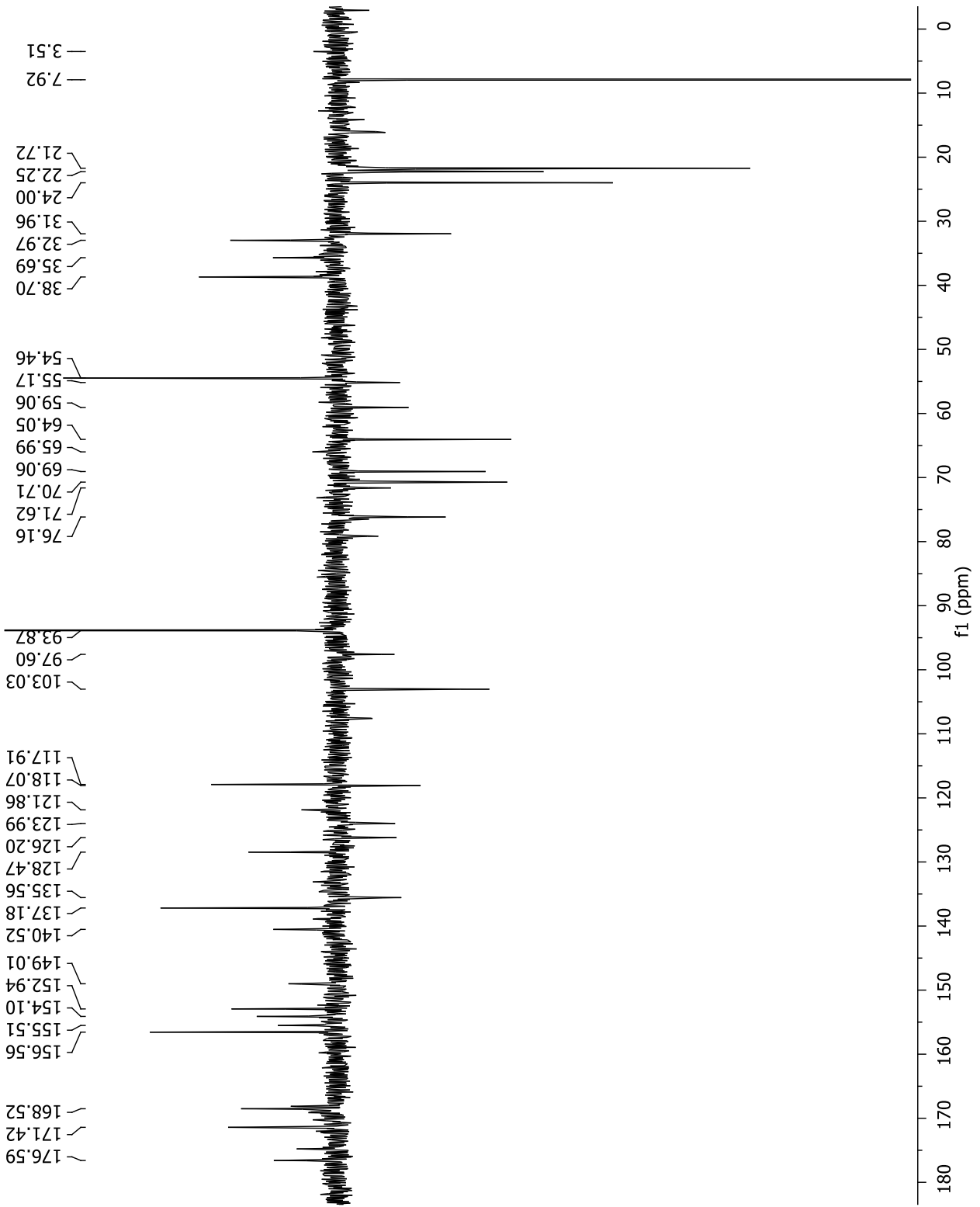
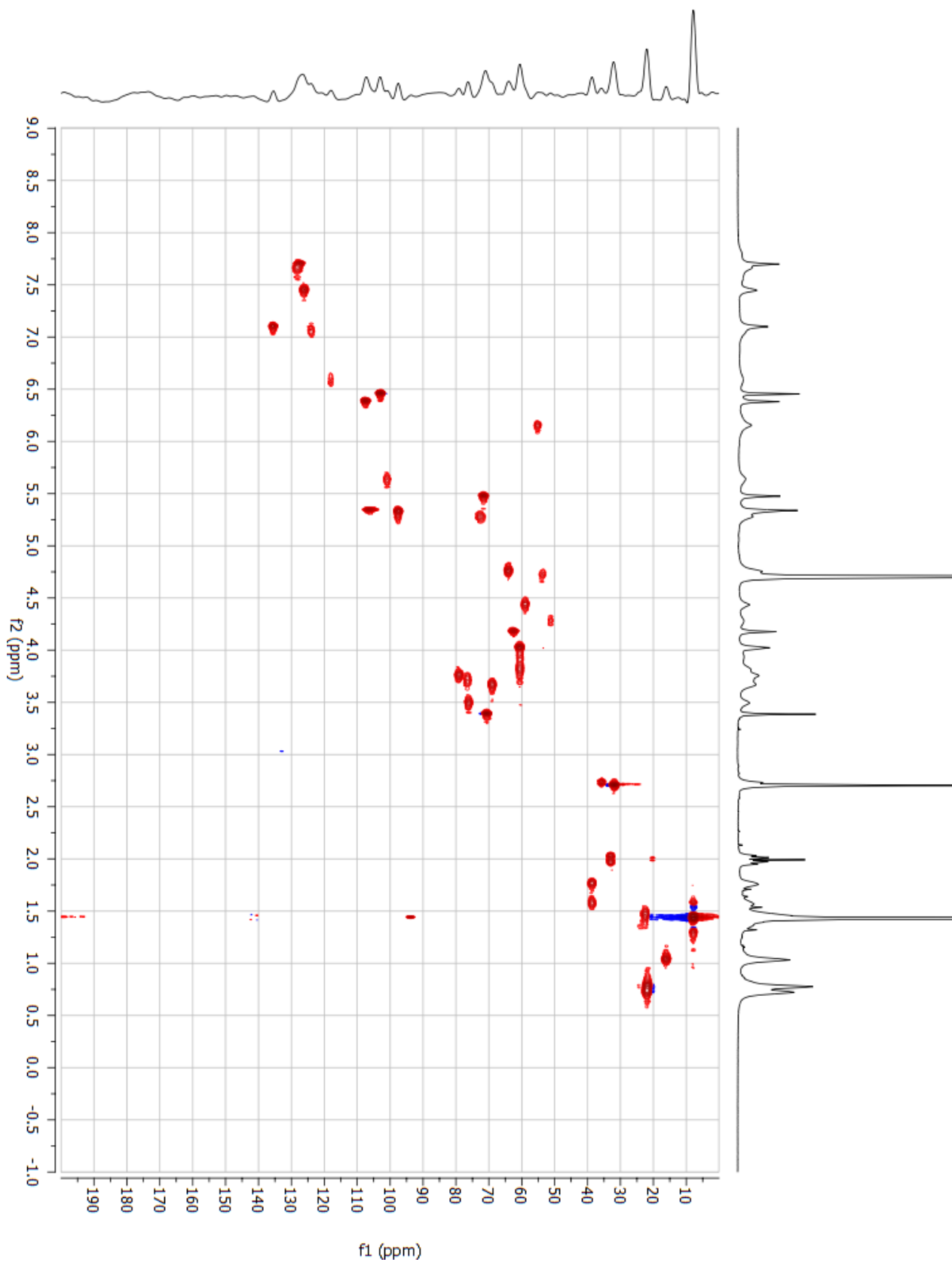
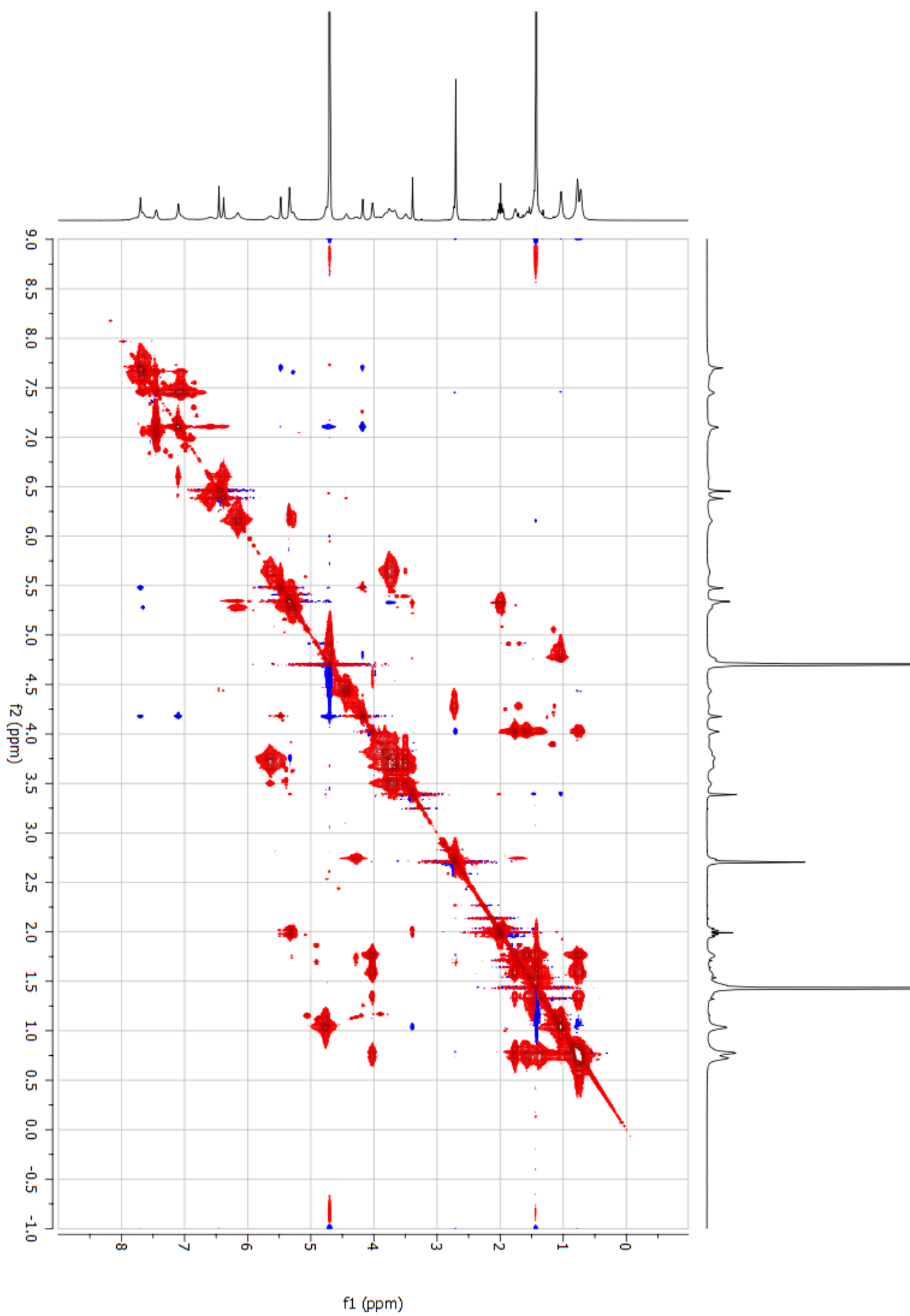


Figure S4. ^1H , ^{13}C -NMR, HSQC, TOCSY, ROESY, NOESY and COSY of $[\text{Ir}(\text{Cp}^*)(\text{Van})\text{Cl}]$ complex.

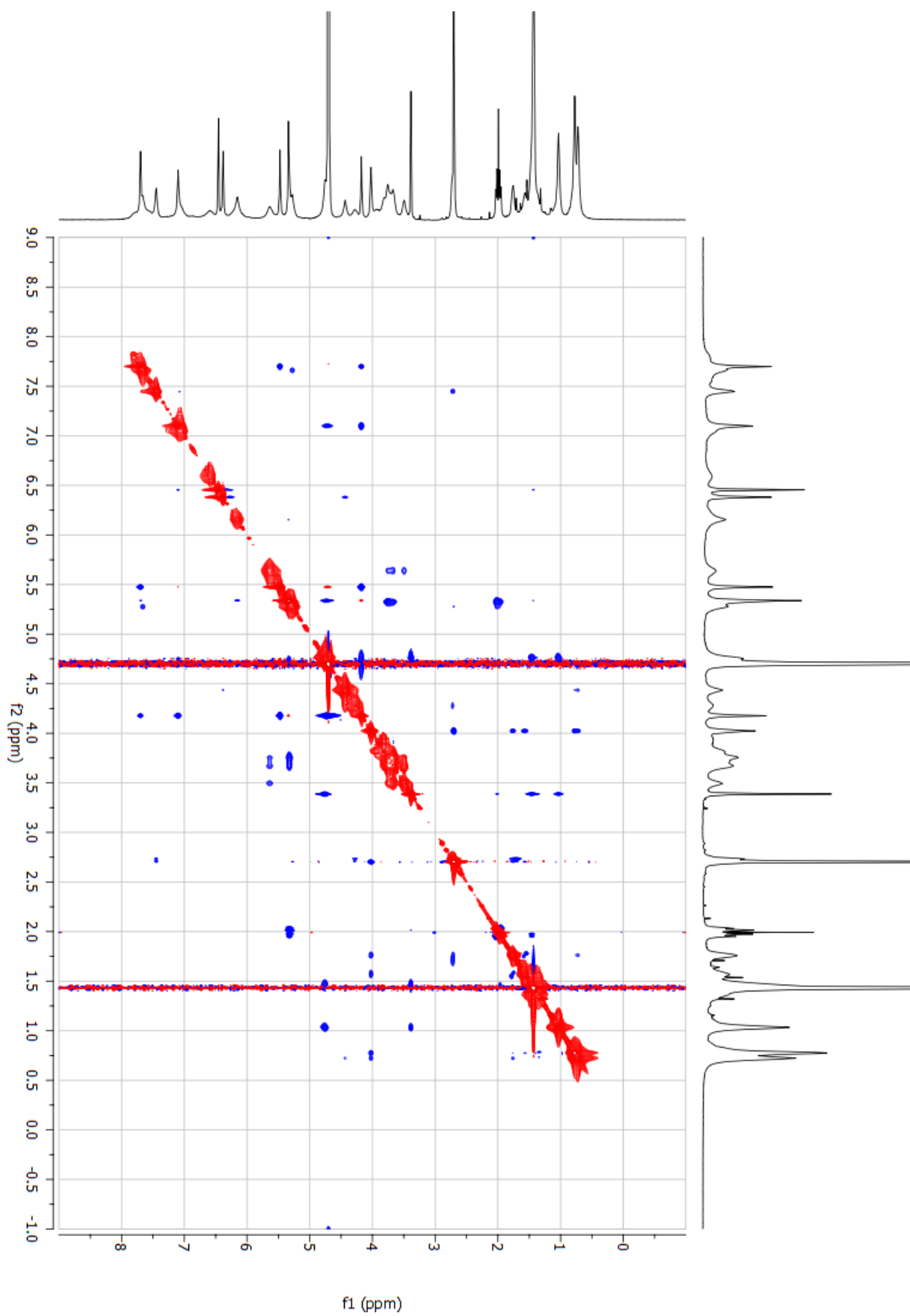




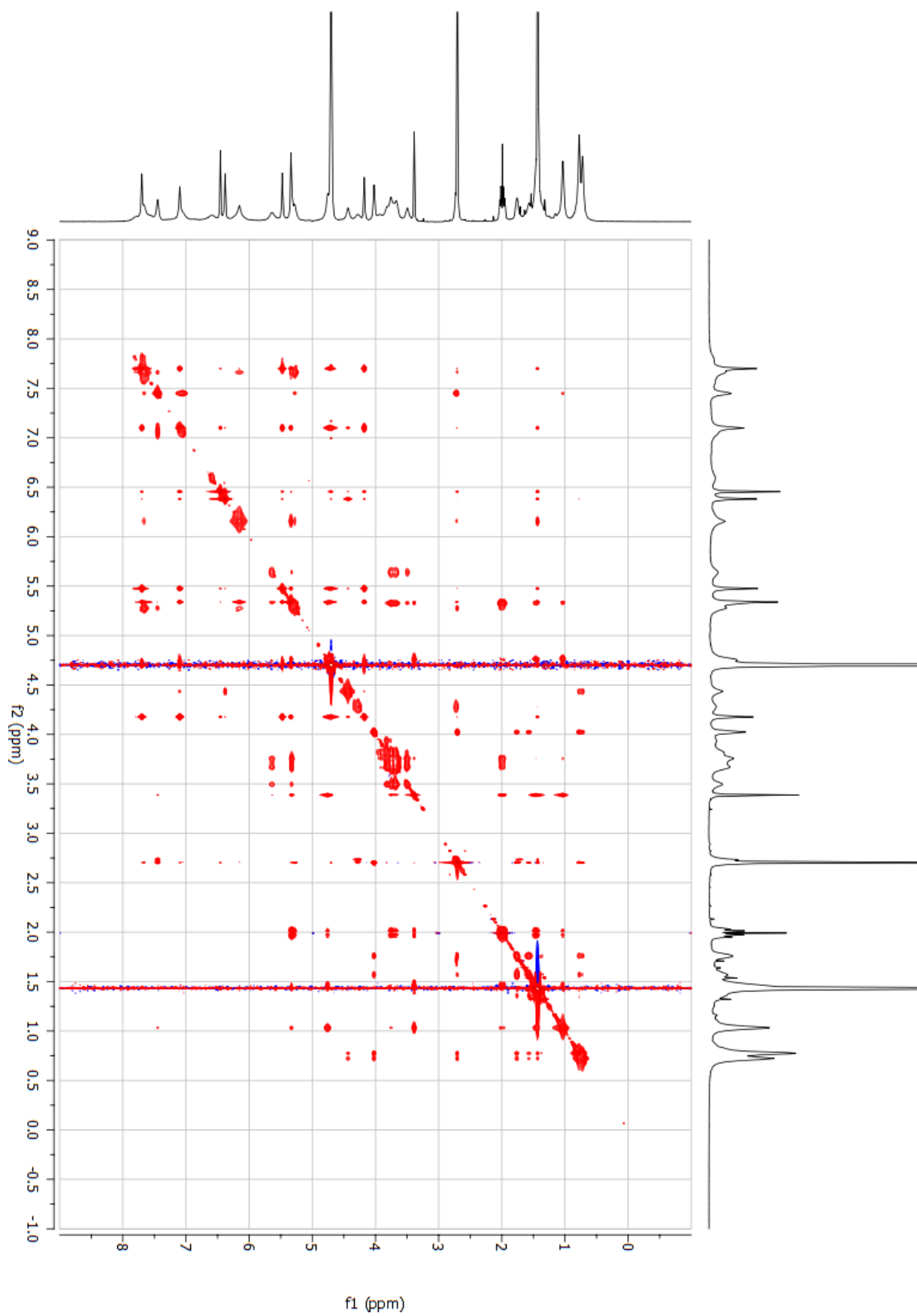




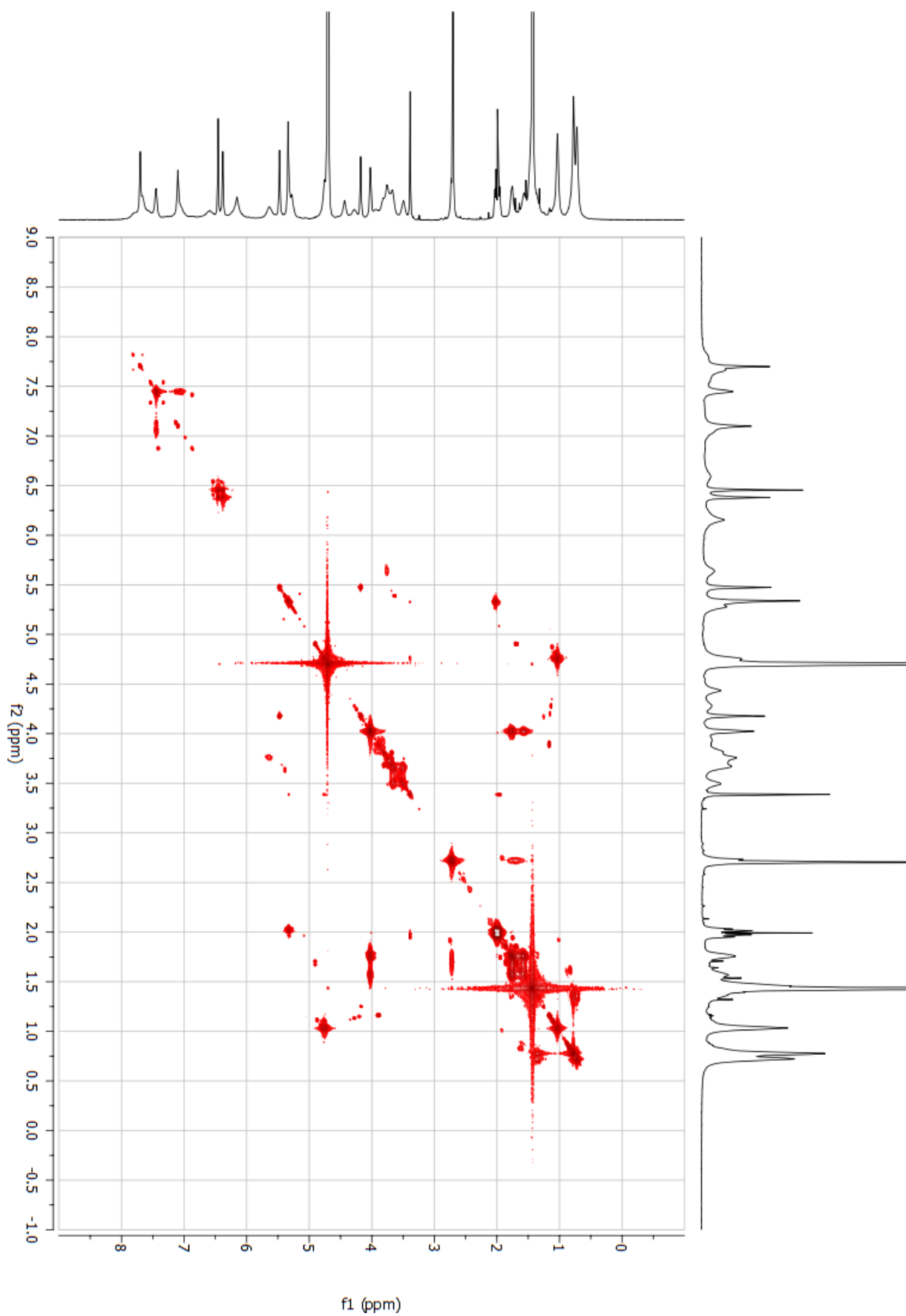
TOCSY of [Ir(Cp*)(Van)Cl] complex



ROESY of [Ir(Cp*)(Van)Cl] complex



NOESY of [Ir(Cp*)(Van)Cl] complex



COSY of $[\text{Ir}(\text{Cp}^*)(\text{Van})\text{Cl}]$ complex

1.4. Raman Spectroscopy

The Raman spectra were obtained using a diode laser with a 1064 nm excitation wavelength and an 80-mW output power directed towards a sample holder with the cuvette for sample irradiation.

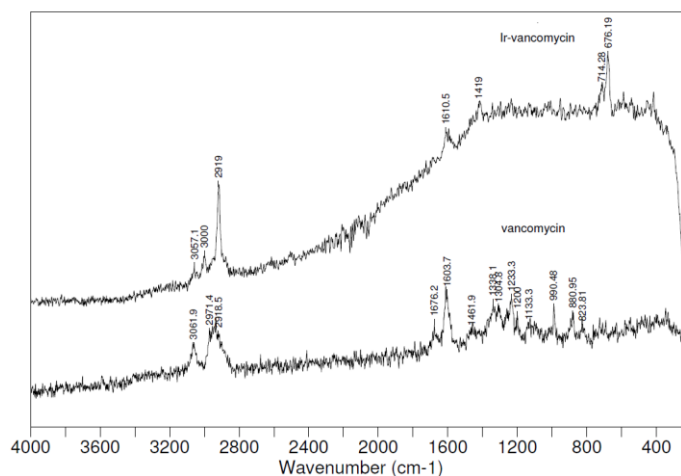


Figure S5. Raman spectra for overlay of 25 mM vancomycin alone (the band at 1603 cm⁻¹, attributed to carbonyl group; the band at 1338 cm⁻¹ attributed to CH₃ bending, the band at 990 cm⁻¹ represents breathing of the aromatic ring and the band at 880 cm⁻¹ represents the stretching of the C-C bond) and of 25 mM [Ir(Cp*)(Van)Cl] complex.^[2]

1.5. Kinetic experiments

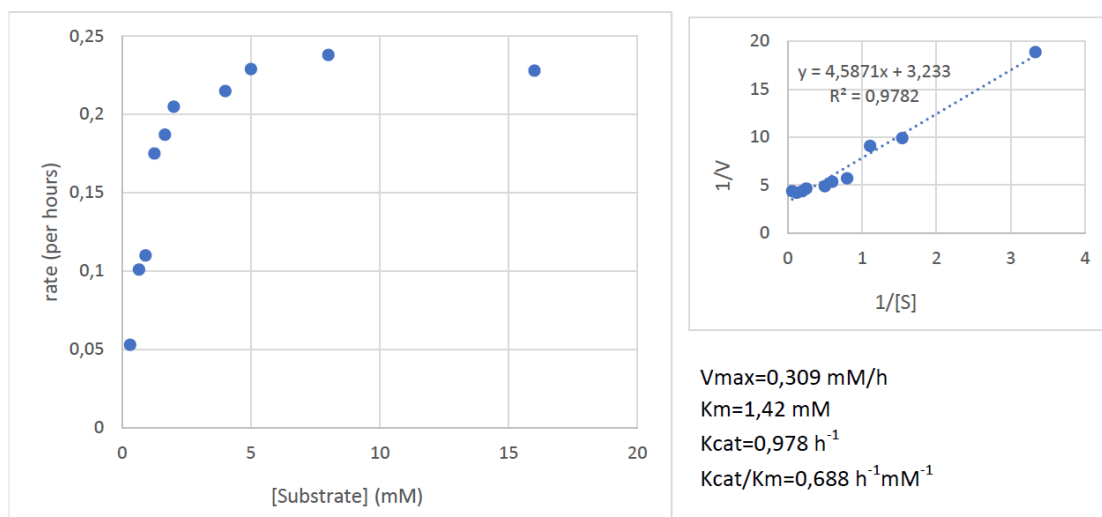


Figure S6: Kinetic parameter describing the reduction of 6,7-dimethoxy-1-methyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline **1** by [Ir(Cp*)(Van)Cl] complex in ATH reaction conditions.

2. Additional catalysis data

Table T2. Evaluation of different reaction conditions for ATH of cyclic imines

Entry	Buffer	Van/lr ratio	[sub] _{final} mM	Temp	1 conv.%(e.e.%)	2 conv.%(e.e.%)	3 conv.%(e.e.%)
1	Phosphate 0.1 M pH 8	0:1	16	25°C	32	-	63
2	MOPS 1.2 M pH 7.8	0:1	16	25°C	38	-	61
3	MES 1.2 M pH 7	0:1	16	25°C	85	4	44
4	MES 1.2 M pH 6	0:1	16	25°C	99	8	35
5	Acetate 0.1 M pH 5	0:1	16	25°C	99	10	18
6	MES 1.2 M pH 5	0:1	16	25°C	99	12	13
7	Phosphate 0.1 M pH 8	1:0	16	25°C	-	-	-
8	MOPS 1.2 M pH 7.8	1:0	16	25°C	-	-	-
9	MES 1.2 M pH 7	1:0	16	25°C	-	-	-
10	MES 1.2 M pH 6	1:0	16	25°C	-	-	-
11	Acetate 0.1 M pH 5	1:0	16	25°C	-	-	-
12	Phosphate 0.1 M pH 8	2:1	16	25°C	42 (8 S)	30 (36 R)	92 (42 R)
13	MOPS 1.2 M pH 7.8	2:1	16	25°C	34 (<i>rac</i>)	40 (46 R)	64 (<i>rac</i>)
14	MES 1.2 M pH 7	2:1	16	25°C	82 (4 S)	30 (9 R)	60 (4 R)
15	MES 1.2 M pH 6	2:1	16	25°C	40 (4 S)	67 (12 R)	25 (<i>rac</i>)
16	Acetate 0.1 M pH 5	2:1	16	25°C	34 (<i>rac</i>)	20 (21 R)	30 (<i>rac</i>)
17	MES 1.2 M pH 5	2:1	16	25°C	75 (<i>rac</i>)	35 (61 R)	20 (30 S)
18	MES 1.2 M pH 5	1:1	16	25°C	63 (<i>rac</i>)	31 (22 R)	21 (28 S)
19	MES 1.2 M pH 5	2:1	32	25°C	25 (<i>rac</i>)	15 (23 R)	8 (4 R)
20	MES 1.2 M pH 5	2:1	16	25°C	60 (<i>rac</i>)	40 (29 R)	39 (23 S)
21	MES 1.2 M pH 5	2:1	32	25°C	31 (<i>rac</i>)	18 (22 R)	15 (29 S)
22	MES 1.2 M pH 5	2:1	16	25°C	-	8 (15 R)	16 (30 S)
23	MES 1.2 M pH 5	2:1	16	10°C	-	13 (43 R)	n.d.
24	MES 1.2 M pH 5	2:1	16	40°C	95 (<i>rac</i>)	50 (26 R)	36 (16 S)
25	Phosphate 0.1 M pH 8	4:1	16	25°C	56 (20 S)	20 (10 R)	70 (35 R)
26	MOPS 1.2 M pH 7.8	4:1	16	25°C	49 (<i>rac</i>)	20 (<i>rac</i>)	70 (11 R)
27	MES 1.2 M pH 7	4:1	16	25°C	87 (5 S)	19 (50 R)	62 (5 R)
28	MES 1.2 M pH 6	4:1	16	25°C	55 (<i>rac</i>)	30 (17 R)	22 (<i>rac</i>)
29	Acetate 0.1 M pH 5	4:1	16	25°C	38 (4 S)	20 (37 R)	21 (<i>rac</i>)
30	MES 1.2 M pH 5	4:1	16	25°C	4 (<i>rac</i>)	23 (48 R)	18 (38 S)

31	MES 1.2 M pH 5	4:1	16	10°C	-	35 (47 R)	n.d.
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Reaction conditions: HCOONa 3 M, 18 h, activation time 60 min.

3. HPLC analysis

Substrate **1**: eluent hexane/ethanol/DEA=95/5/0.1; λ =283 nm; flow=1.0 mL/min; retention time for **1** 10.9 min; enantiomers of **4**: t_S =15.2 min; t_R =18.7 min.

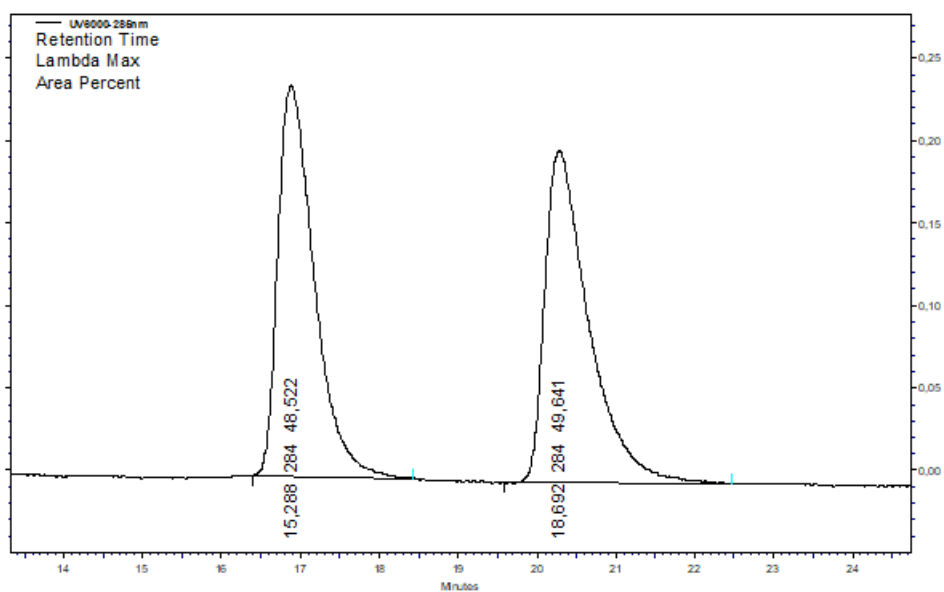


Figure S7. HPLC of standard for (*R*) and (*S*)- 6,7-dimethoxy-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline.

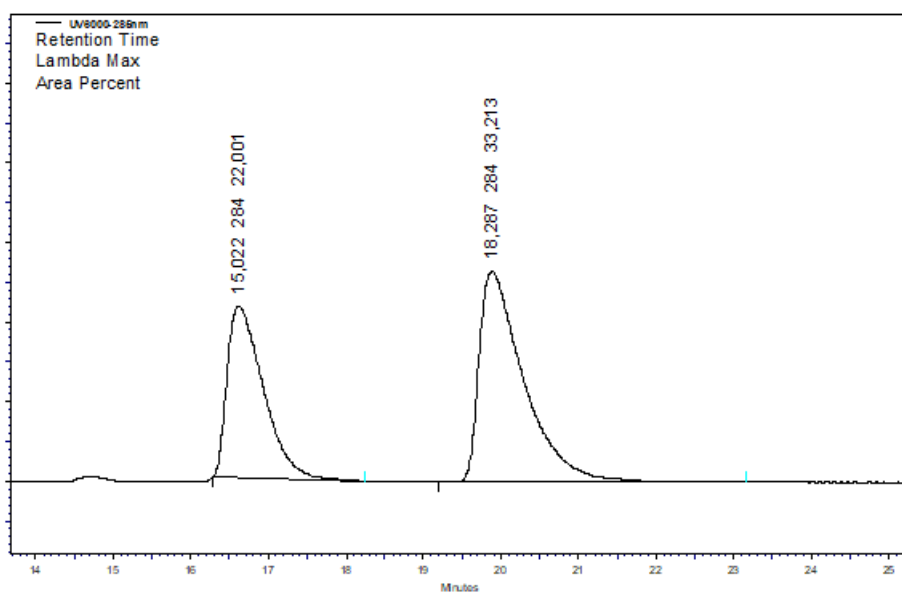


Figure S8. ATH of **1** in optimized reaction conditions (see manuscript, Table 1, entry 1-sub 1).

Substrate **2**: eluent hexane/*iso*-propanol=90/10; λ =254 nm; flow=0.8 mL/min; retention time for **2** 14.8 min; enantiomers of **5**: t_S =6.6 min; t_R =7.4 min.

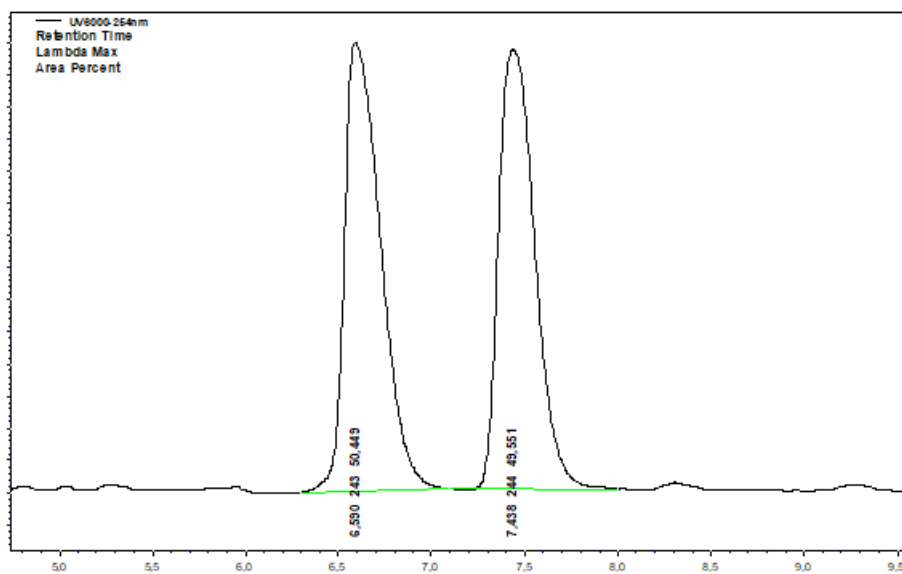


Figure S9. HPLC of standard for (*R*) and (*S*)- 2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline.

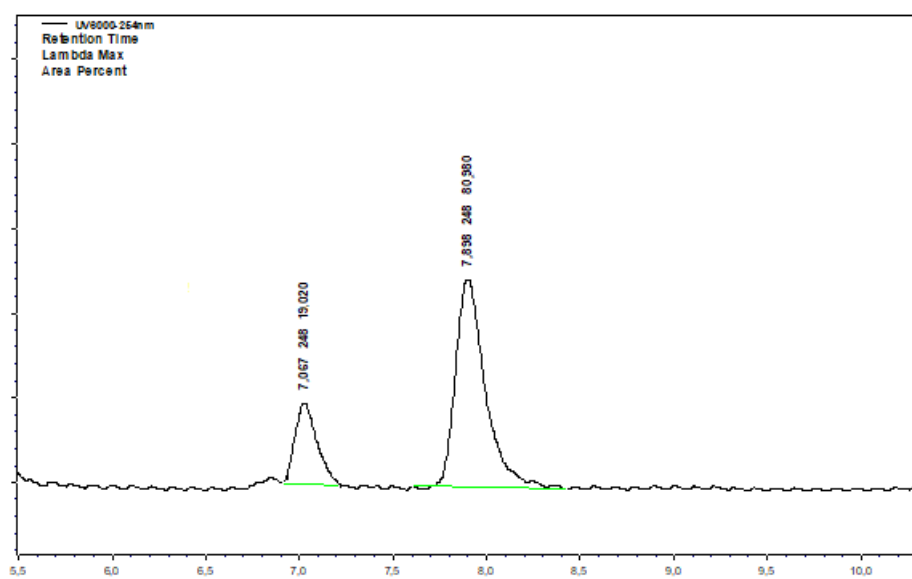


Figure S10. ATH of **2** in optimized reaction conditions (see manuscript, Table 1, entry 6-sub **2**).

Substrate **3**: eluent hexane/*iso*-propanol=80/20; λ =220 nm; flow=0.7 mL/min; retention time for **3** 28.6 min; enantiomers of **6**: $t_{(S)}$ =19.5 min; $t_{(R)}$ =24.6 min.^[3]

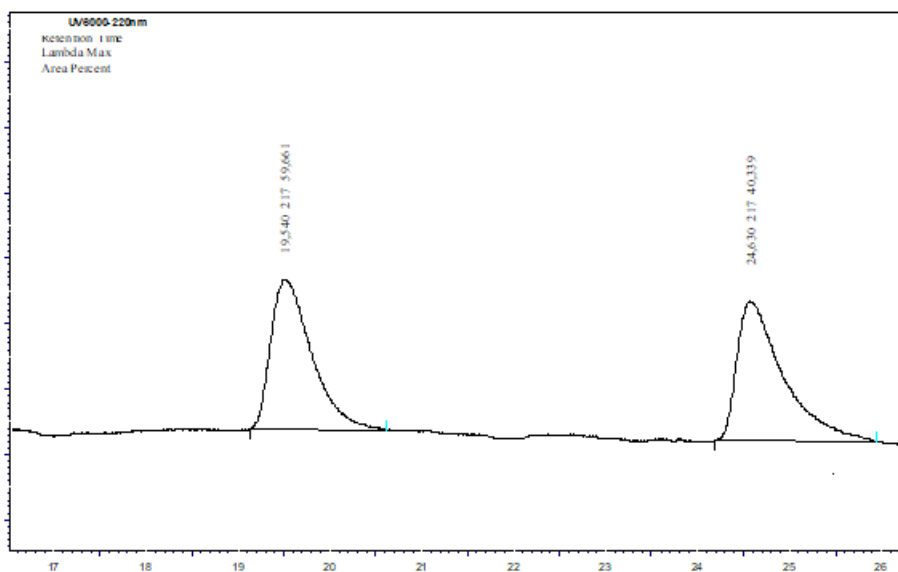


Figure S11. HPLC of standard for (*R*) and (*S*)- 3-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[d]isothiazole 1,1-dioxide.

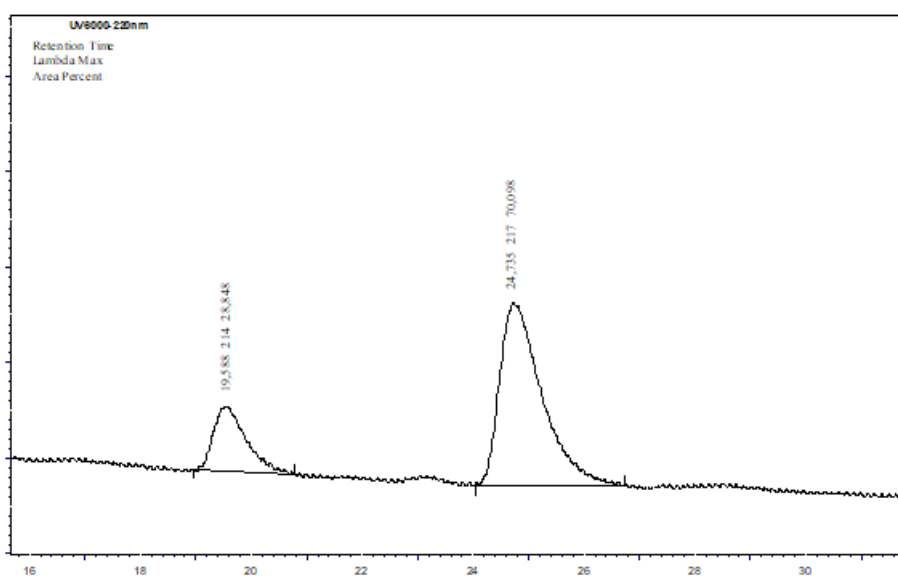


Figure S12. ATH of **3** under optimized reaction conditions (see manuscript, Table 1, entry 1-sub **3**).

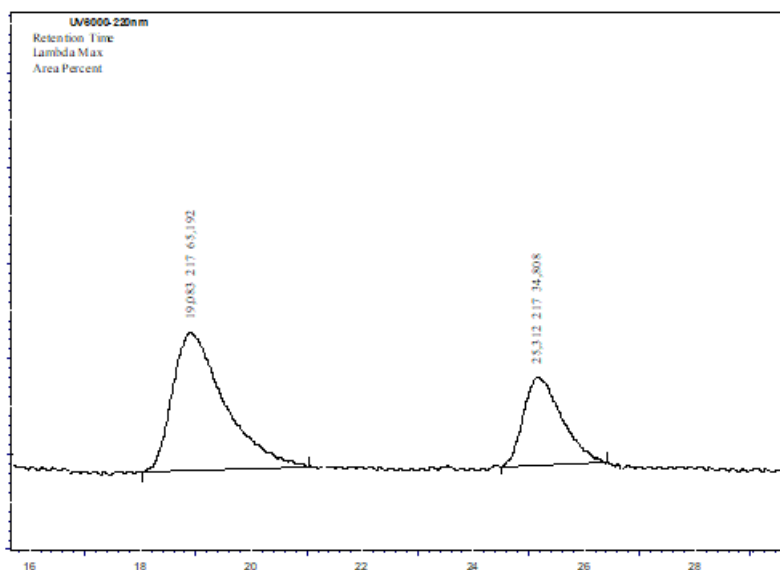


Figure S13. ATH of **C** under optimized reaction conditions (see manuscript, Table 1, entry 6-sub **3**).

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