Bio-inspired Water-Driven Catalytic Enantioselective Protonation

Si Joon Park, † In-Soo Hwang, † Young Jun Chang, † Choong Eu
i Song \ast

[†]These authors contributed equally. *Corresponding author. E-mail: s1673@skku.edu

Supporting Information

Table of Contents

| General Information | S 3 |
|--|-------------|
| Synthetic Procedures and Analytical Data | S5 |
| Catalyst preparation | S5 |
| General procedure for the enantioselective protonation reaction under various con | ditions |
| | S 7 |
| Supplementary Tables | S14 |
| Table S1. Screening of hydrophobic cosolvents | S14 |
| Table S2. Equivalent screening | S15 |
| Table S3. Effect of droplet size under the biphasic microfluidic conditions | S16 |
| Table S4. High-pressure experiments for the determination of activation volume | S17 |
| Table S5. Study of the effect of catalyst optical purity on product optical purity | S18 |
| Supplementary Figures | S19 |
| Figure S1. Thiol screening | S19 |
| Figure S2. Schematic representation of the double-subtraction procedure of IR | spectra |
| | S20 |
| Figure S3. Isotope experiment with $[1-^{2}H]$ -phenylglyoxal | S21 |
| Figure S4. Study of the rate determining step for isomerization of hemithioacetals | S22 |
| NMR Spectra | S23 |
| NMR Spectra of catalysts | S23 |
| NMR Spectra of protonation products | S25 |
| HPLC Spectra | S46 |
| HPLC Spectra of Scheme 1B | S46 |
| HPLC Spectra of Table S1 | S 51 |
| HPLC Spectra of Table S2 | S64 |
| HPLC Spectra of Scheme 1C/Figure S1 | S68 |
| HPLC Spectra of Scheme 2C | S75 |
| HPLC Spectra of Scheme 3 | S 81 |
| References | S111 |

General Information

Chemicals

Chemicals were purchased from various companies (including Acros, Aldrich, TCI, Alfa Aesar and Fluka) as reagent grade and used without further purification. The glyoxals **1a**, **1e–1g** and **1m** were obtained as a hydrate commercially and used without further purification. The glyoxals **1b–1d**, **1h–1l**, **1n** and **1o** were prepared from the corresponding ketone¹ or aldehyde² according to the literature procedure.

Solvents

Dried solvents (including CH₂Cl₂, THF, toluene, and xylenes) were purchased from various companies (including Merck, Aldrich, and Alfa Aesar) and used without further purification. Additional solvents were purchased from various commercial suppliers.

Inert Gas

Dry argon was purchased from Hanmi Gas with > 99.99% purity.

Glassware

All non-aqueous reactions were performed in flame-dried glassware under Ar. Solvents were removed under reduced pressure at 30 °C using a rotary evaporator and were dried under high vacuum (10^{-1} mbar).

Thin Layer Chromatography

Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using silica gel plates (Merck, Kieselgel 60 F254 0.25 mm).

Column chromatography

Column chromatography was carried out using Merck silica gel (60 Å, 230–400 mesh, particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) with technical grade solvents. Elution was accelerated using compressed air.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁹F nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker AscendTM 500 spectrometer in a suitable deuterated solvent. The solvent employed and the respective measuring frequency are indicated for each experiment. Chemical shifts are reported with tetramethylsilane (TMS) serving as an internal reference for ¹H and ¹³C NMR analysis and with two or one digits after the comma. The resonance multiplicity is described as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), and bs (broad singlet). All spectra were recorded at 298 K unless otherwise noted and processed with the MestReNova 6.0.2 suites of programs, and the coupling constants are reported as observed. The residual deuterated solvent signal relative to tetramethylsilane was used as the internal reference in the ¹H NMR spectra (CDCl₃ δ 7.26), and are reported as follows: chemical shift δ in ppm (multiplicity, coupling constant *J* in Hz, number of protons). ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane (TMS), with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl₃ δ 77.2). All spectra are broadband decoupled unless otherwise noted. ¹⁹F NMR (470.4 MHz) spectra were recorded using a Bruker

AscendTM 500 spectrometer with benzotrifluoride ($C_6H_5CF_3$) as the external standard. All spectra are broadband decoupled unless otherwise noted.

Mass Spectrometry

High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) was recorded using a Bruker Compact mass spectrometer.

Infrared Spectroscopy

Infrared (IR) spectroscopy was performed using a Bruker Vertex 70 spectrometer with the MIRacle Micro ATR accessory.

Specific Rotations

Specific rotations ($[\alpha]_D^T$) were measured with a PerkinElmer Polarimeter 343 Plus at room temperature with a sodium lamp (sodium D line, $\lambda = 589$ nm).

High Performance Liquid Chromatography

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on a YL9100 Plus HPLC System instrument equipped with an isostatic pump using a chiral column (CHIRALPAK AD-H, CHIRALCEL OD-H, CHIRALCEL OX-3, CHIRALPAK IA, CHIRALPAK IC; 250 × 4.6 mm).

Magnetic stirrer

The stirring rate (rpm) was controlled using a CORNING PC-420D.

Syringe Pump

The injection speed (flow rate) was controlled with a KD Scientific Legato 200 syringe pump.

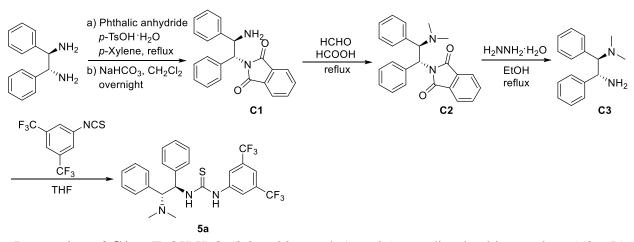
Tubing

FEP tubing was used (250, 500, 750 and 1000 µm ID).

Synthetic procedures and analytical data

Catalyst preparation

Catalysts were prepared according to the published procedures.³



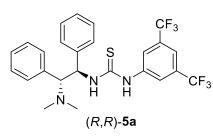
Preparation of **C1**: *p*-TsOH·H₂O (3.8 g, 20 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in *p*-xylene (50 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 30 minutes, which generated a pink solution. After cooling to room temperature, (1R,2R)-(+)-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine (4.25 g, 20 mmol, 1 equiv) was added to the solution followed by phthalic anhydride (2.96 g, 20 mmol, 1 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux for 3 hours. After the solution was cooled to room temperature, the colorless solid was collected by filtration and washed with 1:1 mixture of *p*-xylene and hexane. The solid was then dried under vacuum for 30 minutes. Subsequently, DCM (50 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ (aq.) (32 mL) were added, and the solution was stirred overnight. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* to give product **C1** as a white solid (5.53 g, 81% yield), which was used without further purification.

Preparation of C2: A solution of C1 (5.53 g, 16.1 mmol) in HCHO (37 % aq., 12.1 mL) and HCOOH (80 % aq., 9.7 mL) was stirred under reflux for 12 hours. After cooling to room temperature, saturated Na₂CO₃ (aq.) (30 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The solution was extracted with DCM, and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 1:4) to yield a yellow solid (5.56 g, 92 % yield).

Preparation of C3: To a solution of C2 (5.56 g, 15 mmol) in ethanol (80 mL), hydrazine monohydrate (2.2 mL, 45 mmol, 3 equiv) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred under reflux for 6 hours. After the solution was cooled to room temperature, it was diluted with diethyl ether and filtered to remove the precipitate. The filtrate was washed with DI water twice to remove excess hydrazine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. C3 was obtained as a yellow solid (2.95 g, 82% yield), which was used without further purification.

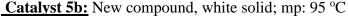
Preparation of **5a**: In a flame-dried RBF, **C3** (2.4 g, 10 mmol) was dissolved in THF (anhydrous, 25 mL), and cooled down to 0 °C. Subsequently, the corresponding isothiocyanate (13 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture dropwise, which was then stirred at RT for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexanes/acetone = 1:8) to yield a white solid (4.757 g, 93% yield).

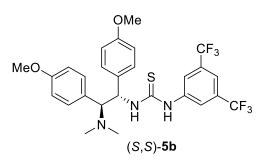
Catalyst 5a: white solid



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.45 (br s, 2H), 7.84 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.02 (m, 10H), 5.42 (br s, 1H), 3.83 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 180.47, 139.58, 139.17, 132.56 (q, ²*J*_{C-F} = 33.57 Hz), 131.34, 129.91, 128.54, 128.07, 127.95, 127.84, 123.75, 122.93 (q, ¹*J*_{C-F} = 273.00 Hz), 119.03, 73.94, 59.43, 40.52.

The analytical data was identical to the reported value.³





¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.21 (br s, 2H), 7.73 (s, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.17, 130.94, 128.96, 123.41, 122.94 (q, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 272.8$ Hz), 118.77, 114.23, 113.32, 73.53, 59.08, 55.14, 40.44.

IR (neat): v 1611, 1512, 1469, 1382, 1277, 1249, 1177, 1134, 1037.

HRMS (m/z, ESI): [M+H]⁺ cald. for C₂₇H₂₈F₆N₃O₂S, 572.1807; found, 572.1803.

General procedure for the enantioselective protonation reaction under various conditions

Under on-water batch conditions: The corresponding thiol 2 (1 mmol, 10 equiv) was added to a mixture of glyoxal 1 (0.1 mmol), catalyst 5 (0.03 mmol, 30 mol%), eucalyptol (1 mmol, 10 equiv) and brine (2.0 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously with a magnetic bar at 1150 rpm and the temperature was set to 20 °C. After completion of the reaction (96 h), the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with a hexanes/ethyl acetate mixture, affording the desired product 4.

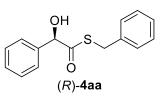
Under on-water microfluidic conditions: The organic solutions (solution 1: in-situ-generated hemithioacetal **3** (0.2 mmol) made by heating a mixture of phenylglyoxal **1** and thiol **2** (10 equiv) in eucalyptol (16.7 mL); solution 2: catalyst **5a** (0.06 mmol, 30 mol%) in eucalyptol (16.7 mL)) and the aqueous solution (brine, 5.13 M)) were loaded into separate syringes, then injected onto the static mixing connector. The brine and organic solutions were brought together at the mixing connector, then coflowed and compartmentalized into droplets by flow focusing of the aqueous phase with the organic phase. After the tube was filled with the reaction mixture, the flows of brine and organic solutions were stopped, and the outlet of the tube was then sealed tightly with a paraffin film. The other end of the tube was also sealed with a paraffin film. The biphasic plugs were kept inside the FEP tubing at 20 °C without any shaking. After 96 h, the reaction mixture was collected from the outlet of the tubing by flushing with argon. The organic phase was then purified by chromatography to determine the *ee* value (92% *ee*). Conversion of the reaction mixture was determined using ¹H NMR spectroscopy by comparing the product peak integration with the reactant peak integration.

Typical high-pressure experimental procedure: Phenylglyoxal 1a (15.2mg, 0.1 mmol), tertiary butyl thiol 2d (112 μ L, 1 mmol), catalyst 5a (15.3 mg, 0.03 mmol) and anhydrous eucalyptol or dichloromethane (2 mL) were added to a 4 mL Teflon tube at 20 °C and the tube was capped with exclusion of air. This tube was placed in a high-pressure reactor vessel (1.5 cm inner diameter; 12 cm vessel diameter; 27.5 cm height) (see photographs below). The cylinder was filled with water and the vessel was pressurized with a hydraulic press to subject the Teflon tube to the necessary pressure. After a specific time had elapsed, the pressure was removed by pulling up the ram of the hydraulic press, and the Teflon tube was recovered from the vessel. The reaction mixture was directly used to measure conversion by ¹H NMR.



Hydraulic press and high-pressure reactor vessel for high pressure experiments

Compound 4aa: Isolated yield: 24.1 mg (93%); colorless liquid



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 7.28 – 7.20 (m, 5H), 5.20 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (dd, *J* = 34.2, 13.7 Hz, 2H), 3.52 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.38, 137.93, 136.72, 128.99, 128.91, 128.84, 128.69, 127.49, 127.13, 79.91, 33.36. HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AD-H, Hex/IPA = 96/4, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 33.3 min (major, *R*), 27.0 min (minor, *S*)

The analytical data was identical to the reported value.⁴

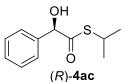
Compound 4ab: Isolated yield: 15.4 mg (74%); colorless liquid

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.22 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.66 – 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.02 – 2.74 (m, 2H), 1.70 – 1.46 (m, 2H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.98, 138.22, 128.84, 128.74, 127.08, 79.95, 30.84, 22.64, 13.29.

(*R*)-4ab HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD-H, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 8.8 \text{ min (minr, } S$), 13.6 min (major, *R*)

The analytical data was identical to the reported value.⁴

Compound 4ac: Isolated yield: 19.5 mg (93%); colorless liquid



OH

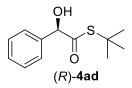
Ô

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.44 – 7.34 (m, 5H), 5.18 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 – 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.60 (t, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (dd, J = 16.5, 6.9 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.79, 138.27, 128.86, 128.78, 127.18, 79.96, 35.22, 22.90, 22.84.

(*R*)-4ac HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD-H, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 8.1 min (minor, *S*), 14.9 min (major, *R*)

The analytical data was identical to the reported value.⁴

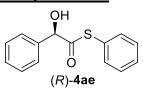
Compound 4ad: Isolated yield: 20.3 mg (90%); colorless liquid



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 5.11 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.94, 138.61, 128.74, 127.26, 79.96, 49.03, 29.86. HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD-H, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 6.9 min (minor, *S*), 12.5 min (major, *R*)

The analytical data was identical to the reported value.⁴

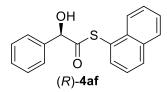
Compound 4ae: Isolated yield: 23.7 mg (97%); colorless liquid



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.60 – 7.32 (m, 10H), 5.34 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.13, 137.72, 134.64, 129.67, 129.31, 129.10, 128.92, 127.21, 126.54, 80.03. HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD-H, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 18.5 min (minor, *S*), 22.2 min (major, *R*)

The analytical data was identical to the reported value.⁴

Compound 4af: Isolated yield: 28.1 mg (96%); white solid

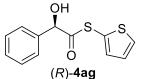


¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.97 – 7.80 (m, 3H), 7.71 – 7.58 (m, 1H), 7.55 – 7.36 (m, 8H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 3.60 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 199.90, 137.85, 135.28, 134.25, 134.21, 131.22, 129.15, 128.99, 128.74, 127.32, 127.24, 126.53, 125.63, 125.00, 123.93, 80.17.

HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD-H, Hex/IPA = 90/10, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 18.0 \text{ min} \text{ (major, } R\text{)}, 27.5 \text{ min} \text{ (minor, } S\text{)}$

The analytical data was identical to the reported value.⁴

Compound 4ag: Isolated yield: 3 mg (12%); colorless liquid



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.57 – 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.47 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.42 – 7.38 (m, 3H), 7.13 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 3.44 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.08, 137.24, 136.09, 132.11, 129.22, 128.99, 127.92, 127.15, 123.35, 79.92.

(*R*)-4ag HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IC, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 11.8 min (major, *R*), 14.4 min (minor, *S*)

The analytical data was identical to the reported value.⁴

Compound 4bd: New compound, isolated yield: 22.6 mg (82%); white solid; mp: 123 °C; TLC (EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.51$; $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = -209$ (c = 0.8 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.93 – 7.74 (m, 4H), 7.56 – 7.38 (m, 3H), 5.27 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.90, 135.98, 133.46, 133.24, 128.69, 128.20, 127.79, 127.07, 126.44, 126.35, 124.33, 80.13, 49.11,

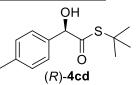
29.87.

IR (neat): v 1669, 1507, 1456, 1363, 1155, 973, 955, 810.

HRMS (m/z, ESI): [M+Na]⁺ cald. for C₁₆H₁₈OS₂Na, 297.0925; found, 297.0922.

HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 13.2$ min (minor, *S*), 15.0 min (major, *R*)

Compound 4cd: New compound, isolated yield: 14.3 mg (60%); white solid; mp: 73 °C; TLC



Ô

(R)-**4dd**

(EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.48$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -142$ (c = 0.5 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.26 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 7.9Hz, 2H), 5.06 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 202.11, 138.58, 135.70, 129.45, 127.20, 79.82, 48.92, 29.87, 21.28.

IR (neat): v 1677, 1609, 1479, 1455, 1365, 1260, 1156, 1051, 969, 902, 779. HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for C₁₆H₁₈OS₂Na, 261.0925; found, 261.0922. HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 9.1 min (minor, *S*), 11.6 min (major, *R*)

<u>Compound 4dd:</u> New compound, isolated yield: 15.5 mg (65%); colorless liquid; TLC OH (EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.47$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -166$ (c = 0.5 in CHCl₃); $\Lambda = 10^{-10}$ (S $\sim 10^{-1}$ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta 7.28 - 7.24$ (m, 1H), 7.20 - 7.13 (m, 3H),

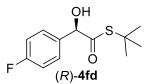
5.06 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 202.02, 138.53, 138.46, 129.50, 128.60, 127.87, 124.39, 80.00, 48.94, 29.88, 21.44.

IR (neat): v1677, 1607, 1477, 1455, 1365, 1155, 1078, 1054, 969, 901, 776, 760, 718. HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for C₁₆H₁₈OS₂Na, 261.0925; found, 261.0923. HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 16.8 min (minor, *S*), 18.9 min (major, *R*)

<u>Compound 4ed:</u> New compound, isolated yield: 10.1 mg (40%); colorless liquid; TLC OH (EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.50$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -94$ (c = 1.0 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.30 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 6.92 – 6.89 (m, 2H), 5.05 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.64 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 202.28, 159.93, 130.78, 128.62, 114.15, 79.52, 55.27, 48.83, 29.88.

IR (neat): v 1675, 1600, 1489, 1455, 1365, 1260, 1157, 1045, 972, 901, 830. HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for C₁₃H₁₈O₃SNa, 277.0874; found, 277.0871. HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 13.2 min (minor, *S*), 16.4 min (major, *R*)

Compound 4fd: New compound, isolated yield: 17.7 mg (73%); white solid; mp: 40 °C; TLC



(EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.52$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -62.5$ (c = 1.2 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.08–7.04 (m, 2H), 5.09 (d, J = 4.49 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (d, J = 4.51 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.81, 162.93 (d, ¹ $J_{C-F} = 247.39$ Hz), 134.44 (d, ⁴ $J_{C-F} = 3.17$ Hz), 129.01 (d, ³ $J_{C-F} = 8.40$ Hz), 115.68 (d, ² J_{C-F}

= 21.72 Hz), 79.21, 49.10, 29.84; ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): δ –113.04. IR (neat): v 2364, 2338, 1667, 1602, 1509, 1364, 1233, 1186, 1156, 1104, 1078, 1014, 971, 937, 851, 808.

HRMS (m/z, ESI): [M+Na]⁺ cald. for C₁₂H₁₅FO₂SNa, 265.0675; found, 265.0672.

HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 7.8$ min (minor, S), 9.1 min (major, *R*)

OH Ô (R)-**4gd**

Compound 4gd: New compound, isolated yield: 27.5 mg (95%); colorless liquid; TLC (EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.63$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -75$ (c = 1.0 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35–7.30 (m, 1H), 6.92–6.82 (m, 2H), 5.32 (d, J = 4.70 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (d, J = 4.70 Hz, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.90, 163.18, (dd, ${}^{1,3}J_{C-F} = 12.06, 250.42$

Hz), 160.82 (dd, ${}^{1,3}J_{C-F} = 12.15$, 251.26 Hz), 130.07 (dd ${}^{3,3}J_{C-F} = 5.11$, 9.96 Hz), 122.34 (dd, ${}^{2,4}J_{C-F} = 3.81$, 13.61 Hz), 111.81 (dd, ${}^{2,4}J_{C-F} = 3.68$, 21.45 Hz), 104.29 (t, $^{2,2}J_{C-F} = 25.47, 25.47$ Hz), 73.58 (d, $^{4}J_{C-F} = 2.26$ Hz), 49.27, 29.82; ¹⁹F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -108.78 (d, J = 8.2 Hz), -113.40 (d, J = 8.11 Hz).

IR (neat): v 2364, 2338, 1667, 1602, 1509, 1364, 1233, 1186, 1156, 1104, 1078, 1014, 971, 937, 851, 808.

HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for $C_{12}H_{14}F_2O_2SNa$, 283.0580; found, 283.0579.

HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 8.4$ min (minor, S), 9.9 min (major, *R*)

OH Ô (R)-**4hd**

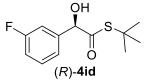
Compound 4hd: New compound, isolated yield: 18.1 mg (70%); colorless liquid; TLC (EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.51$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -160$ (c = 0.63 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H); 13 C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.45, 137.08, 134.61, 128.91, 128.56, 79.23, 49.29, 29.84.

IR (neat): v 1672, 1491, 1455, 1407, 1392, 1365, 1189, 1167, 1089, 1055, 1015, 969, 847, 802, 744.

HRMS (m/z, ESI): [M+Na]⁺ cald. for C₁₂H₁₅ClO₂SNa, 281.0379; found, 281.0375.

HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 19.8$ min (minor, S), 23.2 min (major, R)

Compound 4id: New compound, isolated yield: 23.1 mg (95%); colorless liquid; TLC



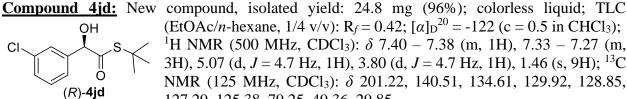
(EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.42$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -52$ (c = 0.25 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.21 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.13 - 7.09 (m, 1H), 7.08 - 6.99 (m, 1H), 5.10 (d, J = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 3.80(d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H).; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.28, 162.90 (d, ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 246.8$ Hz), 140.98 (d, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 7.1$ Hz), 130.20

(d, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 8.2 \text{ Hz}$), 122.91 (d, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 2.9 \text{ Hz}$), 115.64 (d, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 21.2 \text{ Hz}$), 114.07 (d, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 22.4 \text{ Hz}$) Hz), 79.27 (d, ${}^{4}J_{C-F} = 1.8$ Hz), 49.27, 29.83.

IR (neat): v 1674, 1592, 1486, 1452, 1366, 1249, 1162, 1137, 1064, 975, 921, 756.

HRMS (m/z, ESI): [M+Na]⁺ cald. for C₁₂H₁₅FO₂SNa, 265.0675; found, 265.0673.

HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OX-3, Hex/IPA = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 12.6 \text{ min (minor, } S$), 15.1 min (major, *R*)

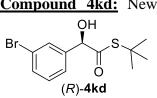


(EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.42$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -122$ (c = 0.5 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 – 7.38 (m, 1H), 7.33 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 5.07 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.22, 140.51, 134.61, 129.92, 128.85, 127.29, 125.38, 79.25, 49.36, 29.85.

IR (neat): v 1672, 1595, 1576, 1475, 1457, 1431, 1365, 1192, 1164, 1076, 969, 779, 744, 729, 685, 630.

HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for $C_{12}H_{15}ClO_2SNa$, 281.0379; found, 281.0976.

HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OX-3, Hex/IPA = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 14.1$ min (minor, S), 15.0 min (major, R)

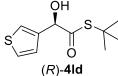


Compound 4kd: New compound, isolated yield: 28.4 mg (94%); colorless liquid; TLC (EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.55$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -105$ (c = 0.95 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.57 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.49 – 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.34 - 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.26 - 7.22 (m, 1H), 5.06 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.18, 140.74, 131.76, 130.19, 130.17, 125.84, 122.74, 79.18, 49.37,

29.84.

IR (neat): v 2360, 1671, 1593, 1571, 1474, 1456, 1427, 1365, 1186, 1166, 1098, 1071, 1055, 968. HRMS (m/z, ESI): [M+Na]⁺ cald. for C₁₂H₁₅BrO₂SNa, 324.9874; found, 324.9870. HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OX-3, Hex/IPA = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 14.6$ min (minor, S), 16.2 min (major, R)

Compound 4ld: New compound, isolated yield: 22.1 mg (97%); colorless liquid; TLC (EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.57$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -61$ (c = 1.0 in CHCl₃); OH



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36 – 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.34 – 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.09 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.38, 139.32, 126.49. 125.94, 123.77, 75.96, 48.92, 29.85.

IR (neat): v 1676, 1476, 11455, 1364, 1154, 1082, 1050, 975, 927, 913, 837, 778, 744. HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for $C_{10}H_{14}O_2SNa$, 253.0333; found, 253.0331. HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 11.2$ min (minor, S), 12.7 min (major, *R*)

Compound 4md: New compound, isolated yield: 3.9 mg (24%); ¹H NMRconversion: 80%;

colorless liquid; TLC (EtOAc/n-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.43$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +60$ (c = OH 0.13 in CHCl₃);

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.24 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (s, 1H), 1.50 (s, Ö 9H), 1.42 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 204.46, 73.84, (R)-4md 48.30, 29.91, 21.52.

IR (neat): v 1668, 1455, 1365, 1148, 1139, 1037, 964, 915, 887, 738, 666, 652, 638, 626. HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for $C_7H_{14}O_2SNa$, 185.0612; found, 185.0610.

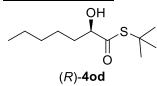
HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OX-3, Hex/IPA = 99/1, 0.7 mL/min, 220 nm; $t_R = 12.4$ min (minor, *S*), 12.9 min (major, *R*)

Compound 4nd: New compound, isolated yield: 15.6 mg (83%); colorless liquid; TLC

| OH | (EtOAc/ <i>n</i> -hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.52$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -33$ (c = 0.75 in CHCl ₃); |
|--------------------------|--|
| | ¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃): δ 4.18 – 4.12 (m, 1H), 2.92 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.83 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.50 – 1.40 (m, 11H), 0.95 (t, |
| Y Y N | 1H), 1.83 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.50 – 1.40 (m, 11H), 0.95 (t, |
| 0 | $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃): δ 204.18, 77.33, 48.30, |
| (<i>R</i>)- 4nd | 37.69, 29.92, 17.86, 13.84. |
| IR (neat): v 1676, 1 | 477, 1456, 1391, 1364, 1163, 1141, 1068, 1033, 993, 940, 931, 740, 732. |

HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for C₉H₁₈O₂SNa, 213.0925; found, 213.0923. HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA-3, Hex/IPA = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 12.0 min (minor, *S*), 12.9 min (major, *R*)

Compound 4od: New compound, isolated yield: 18.3 mg (24%); colorless liquid; TLC



(EtOAc/*n*-hexane, 1/4 v/v): $R_f = 0.55$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -105$ (c = 0.8 in CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.17 – 4.12 (m, 1H), 2.88 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.85 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.66 – 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.48 – 1.39 (m, 3H), 1.32 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 204.15, 77.51, 48.33, 35.58, 31.53, 29.93, 24.13,

22.46, 13.97.

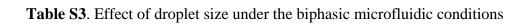
IR (neat): v 1676, 1477, 1456, 1391, 1379, 1365, 1163, 1139, 1079, 1058, 965, 910, 732. HRMS (m/z, ESI): $[M+Na]^+$ cald. for C₁₁H₂₂O₂SNa, 241.1238; found, 241.1236. HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IA, Hex/IPA = 99/1, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm; t_R = 18.8 min (minor, *S*), 20.0 min (major, *R*)
 Table S1. Screening of hydrophobic cosolvents^a

| | | S N N N N N N CF ₃ CF ₃ CF ₃ CF ₃ | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| O . II | H LL O ISH | catalyst 5a (30 mol %) | OH J a |
| | Π H_2O + | rine (2 mL), additive (5 equiv) | s s s |
| 1a | 0 | 20 °C, 24 h | 4aa |
| | (1.2 equiv) | 1150 rpm | |
| Entry | Additive | Conversion $(\%)^b$ | <i>ee</i> (%) ^{<i>c</i>} |
| 1 | toluene | 82 | 39 |
| 2 | o-xylene | 77 | 40 |
| 3 | <i>m</i> -xylene | 74 | 43 |
| 4 | <i>p</i> -xylene | 77 | 41 |
| 5 | chlorobenzene | 82 | 39 |
| 6 | bromobenzene | 75 | 43 |
| 7 | 1,2-dichlorobenzene | 79 | 41 |
| 8 | CH_2Cl_2 | 82 | 31 |
| 9 | diethyl ether | 69 | 56 |
| 10 | diisopropyl ether | 36 | 67 |
| 11 | dibuthyl ether | 50 | 66 |
| 12 | dipentyl ether | 43 | 68 |
| 13 | MTBE (20 equiv) | 32 | 75 |
| 14 | methoxy cyclohexane | 66 | 71 |
| 15 | methyl propargyl ether | 91 | 39 |
| 16 | THF | 82 | 51 |
| 17 | 2-methyl THF | 62 | 62 |
| 18 | CPME | 60 | 74 |
| 19 | CPME (2.5 equiv)/THF (2.5 equ | uiv) 63 | 64 |
| 20 | 1,2-dimethyxy ethane | 90 | 39 |
| 21 | eucalyptol | 51 | 77 |
| 22 | (R)-(+)-limonene (20 equiv) | 26 | 71 |
| 23 | (<i>S</i>)-(-)-limonene (20 equiv) | 38 | 60 |
| 24 | $(+)$ - (α) -pinene (20 equiv) | 47 | 51 |
| 25 | $(-)-(\alpha)$ -pinene (20 equiv) | 32 | 53 |

^{*a*}General reaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2** (0.12 mmol), and catalyst **5a** (30 mol%) on 2.0 mL of media at 20 °C. ^{*b*}The conversion was determined by ¹H NMR integration. ^{*c*}Enantiomeric excess (% *ee*) was determined by highperformance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

 Table S2. Equivalent screening

| S N N N N N N N N N N N C F ₃ C F ₃ C F ₃ C F ₃ | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|
| $ \begin{array}{c} O \\ H \cdot H_2 O + \end{array} SH \end{array} catalyst 5a (30 mol \%) \\ \hline brine (2 mL), additive \end{array} OH \\ \hline SH \end{array} SH $ | | | | | OH S |
| 0 1a 2d | | 20 | °C, 24 h | | 0 4ad |
| Entry | Thiol | Additive | Conversion (%) | ee (%) | condition |
| 1 | t-BuSH (2 equiv) | eucalyptol (5 equiv) | 32 | 89 | on-water |
| 2 | t-BuSH (6 equiv) | eucalyptol (5 equiv) | 47 | 91 | on-water |
| 3 | t-BuSH (10 equiv) | eucalyptol (5 equiv) | 61 | 90 | on-water |
| 4 | t-BuSH (20 equiv) | eucalyptol (5 equiv) | 64 | 90 | on-water |
| 5 | t-BuSH (6 equiv) | - | 68 | 70 | on-water |
| 6 | t-BuSH (10 equiv) | - | 79 | 73 | on-water |
| 7 | t-BuSH (20 equiv) | - | 81 | 78 | on-water |



| о Ш | r ∕ SH | | CF ₃ CF ₃ CF ₃ CF CF CF CF CF CF CF CF CF CF CF CF CF | | он | |
|--|-------------------|------|---|--------|---------|--|
| $ \begin{array}{c} $ | 2a (1.2 equiv) | brir | ne (2 mL), CPME (5 equiv) 20 °C, 24 h microfluidic condition | ~ | o aa | |
| conditi | ons | | conversion (%) | ee (%) | | |
| 0.5 mm tube, Q _w :Q _o =20:1 | | | 53 | 79 | | |
| 0.5 mm tube, Q _w :Q _o =1:20 | | | 54 | 79 | | |

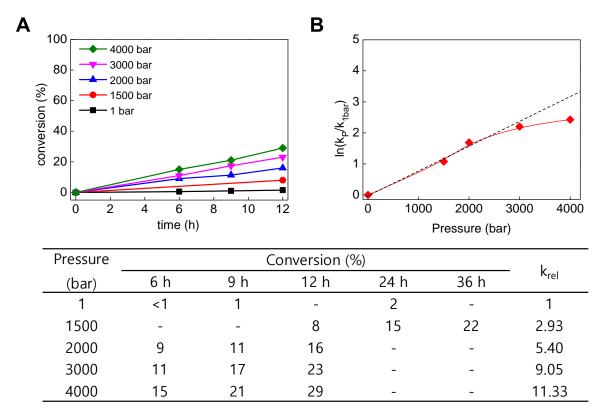
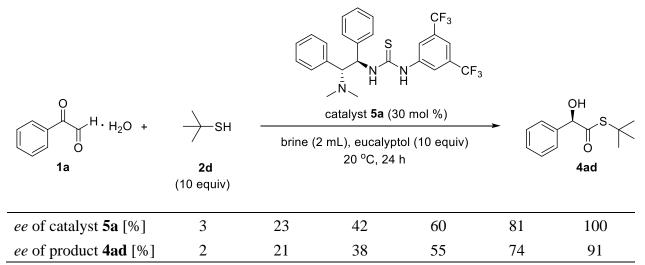


Table S4. High-pressure experiments for the determination of activation volume

(A) Effect of pressure on the reaction rate. $k_{rel} = 1.0$ (1 bar), $k_{rel} = 2.93$ (1.5 kbar), $k_{rel} = 5.40$ (2 kbar), $k_{rel} = 9.05$ (3 kbar), $k_{rel} = 11.33$ (4 kbar) (B) Determination of activation volume according to the equation $\ln(k_P/k_{1bar}) = -(\Delta\Delta V^{\ddagger}/RT)(P-1)+C$.

*Comment 1: The kinetic analysis is proposed in terms of the formation of the thioester product 4aa, which leads to the same results as the analysis for the consumption of starting material.
*Comment 2: Plotting In (k_P-k_{1bar}) vs. (P-1) shows a typical curve with a linear dependence in the low-pressure region, leveling off at higher pressures. This may be due to the increased viscosity of the solvent at higher pressures.

Table S5. Study of the effect of catalyst optical purity on product optical purity^a



^{*a*}General reaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2d** (1 mmol), and catalyst **5a** (30 mol%) on brine (2.0 mL) and eucalyptol (1 mmol) at 20 °C. Enantiomeric excess (% *ee*) was determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

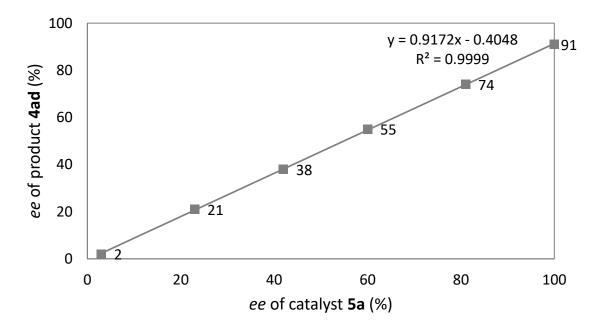
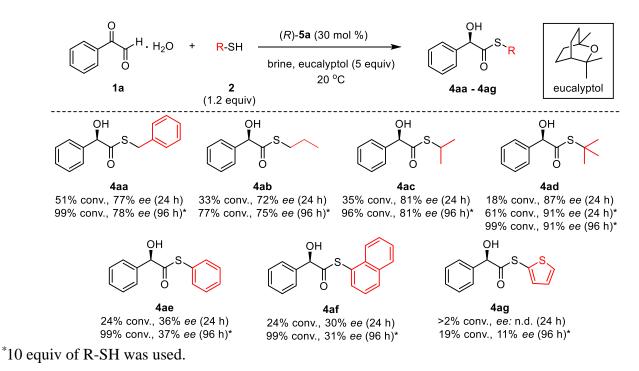


Figure S1. Thiol screening



***Comments:** Regardless of the degree of substitution, alkyl thiols were found to serve as suitable GSH surrogates in terms of enantioselectivity. However, aromatic and heteroaromatic thiols were markedly inferior for enantioselectivity.

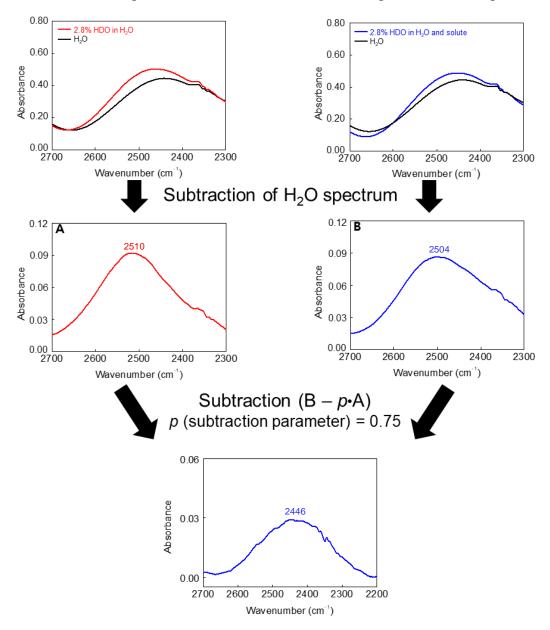
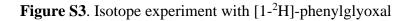
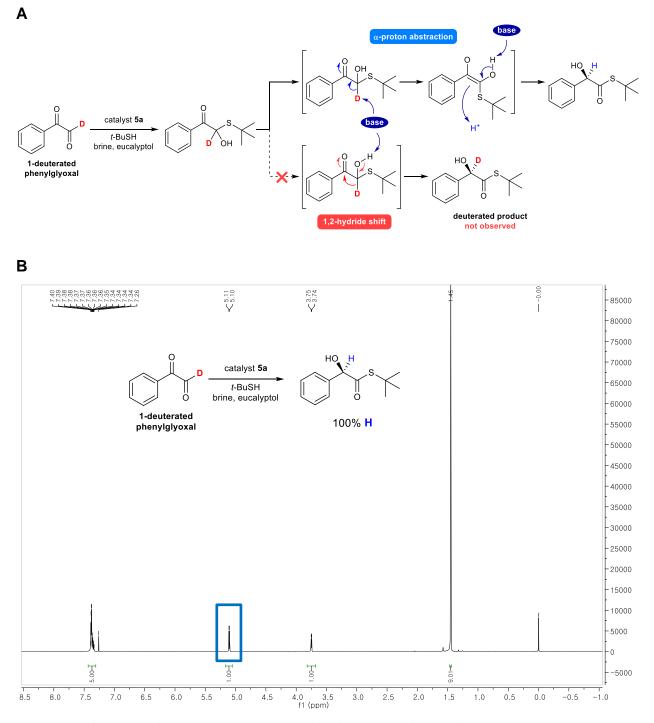


Figure S2. Schematic representation of the double-subtraction procedure of IR spectra

*The subtraction procedure developed by Lindgren and coworkers was used to determine the hydrogen bond strength of water molecules near the hydrophobic reaction mixture under on-water conditions.⁵

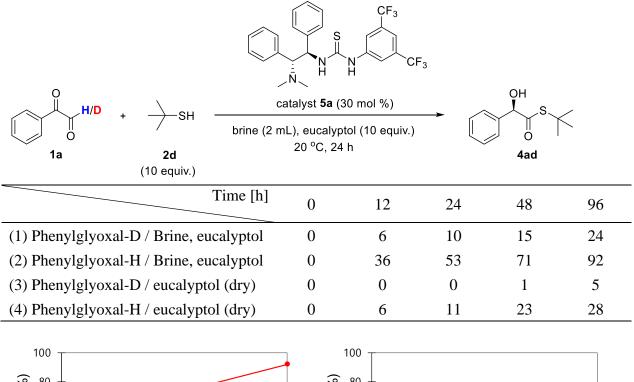
*Solutions of 2.8% (by volume) HDO in H₂O were used for all IR measurements. The solution was prepared by mixing 1.4% D₂O and 98.6% H₂O. A demountable flow cell (Specac, ZnSe window, GS20586) was used as a sample cell and deuterated triglycine sulphate (DTGS) as a detector. The spectra were collected in the transmission mode with a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹. Thirty two interferograms were measured and apodized using the Gapp-Henzel function. The aperture of the IR beam was set to 2 mm. Sample was injected into the cavity generated by 6 μ m thick Mylar spacers between the ZnSe windows mounted in the flow cell. OPUS software (Ver. 6.5) was used for subtraction of spectra.

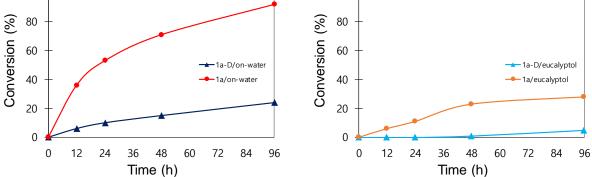




(A) Two possible mechanisms. (B) NMR spectrum of the isotope experiment with deuterated-phenylglyoxal. The reaction was performed with $[1-{}^{2}H]$ -phenylglyoxal (0.1 mmol), 2d (1 mmol), and catalyst 5a (30 mol%) on brine (2.0 mL) and eucalyptol (1 mmol) at 20 °C.

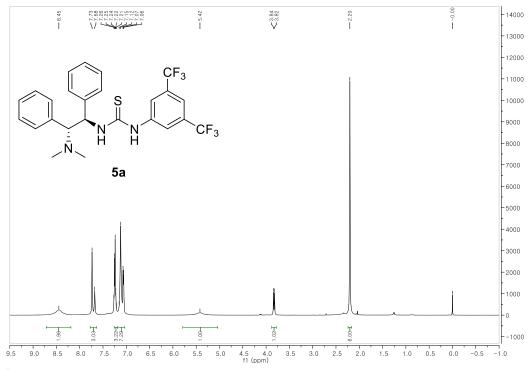
Figure S4. Study of the rate determining step for isomerization of hemithioacetals



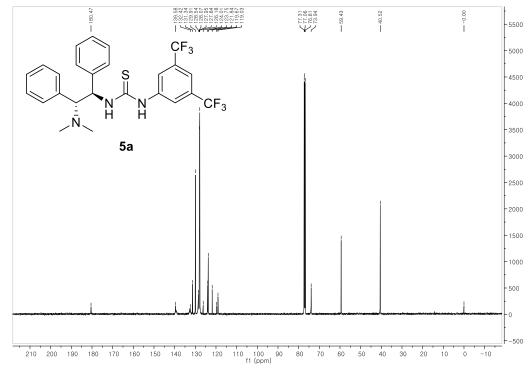


NMR spectra

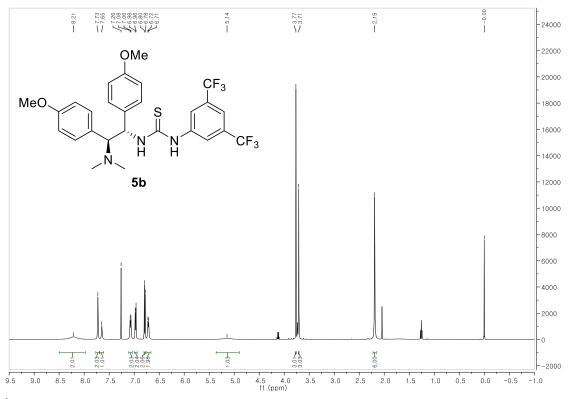
NMR Spectra of catalysts



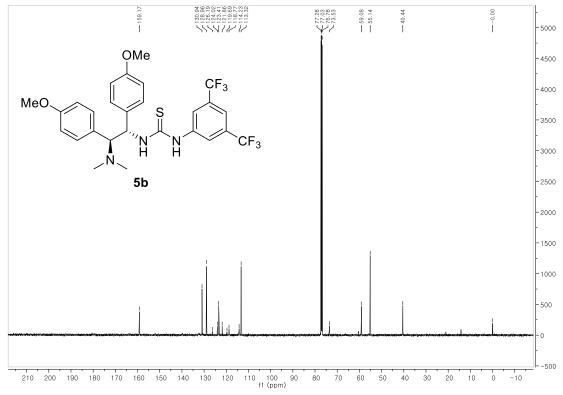
¹H NMR spectra of **5a**



¹³C NMR spectra of **5a**

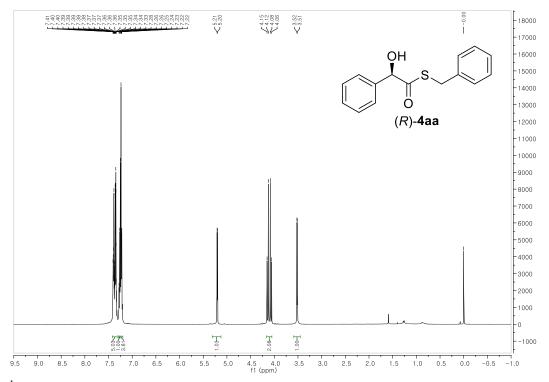


¹H NMR spectra of **5b**

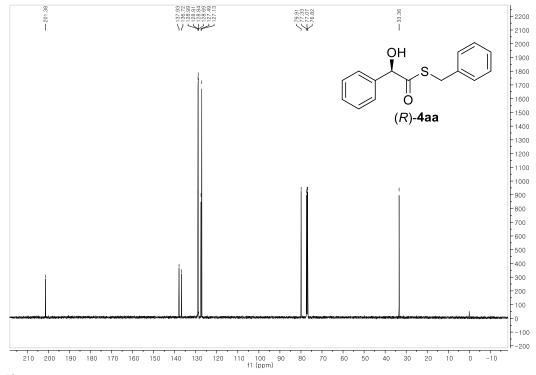


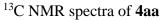
¹³C NMR spectra of **5b**

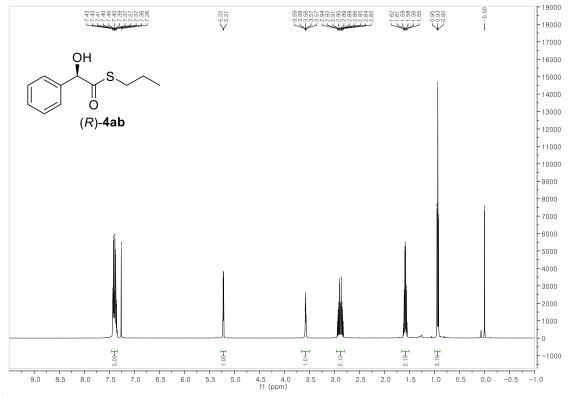
NMR spectra of products 4



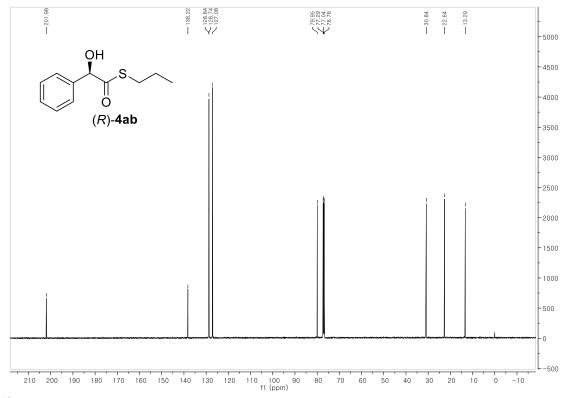
¹H NMR spectra of **4aa**



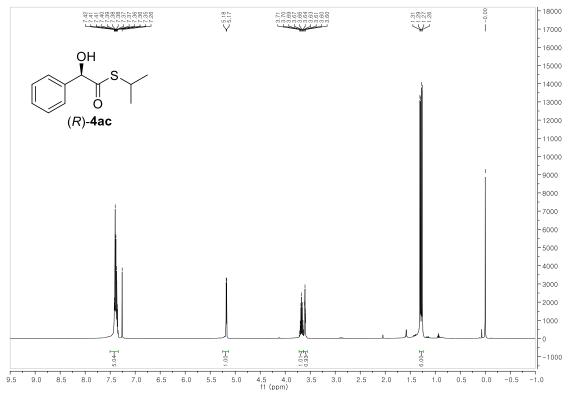




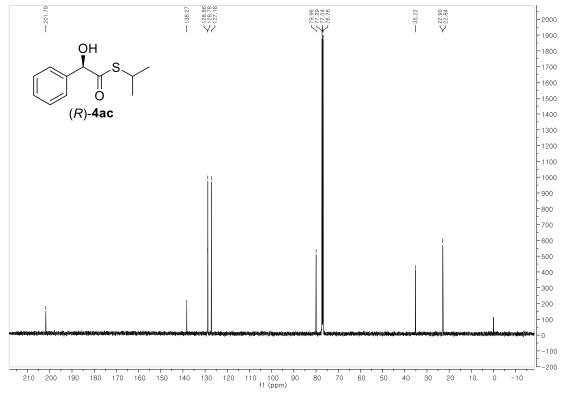
¹H NMR spectra of **4ab**



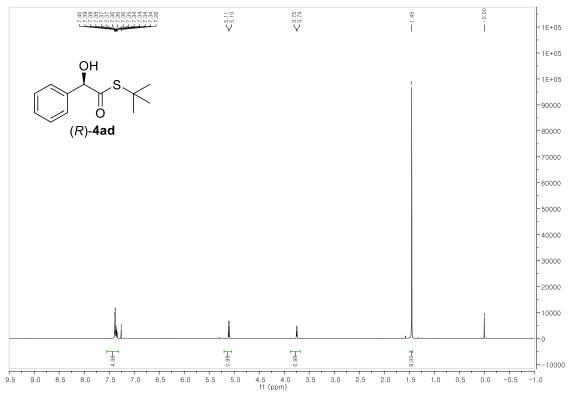
¹³C NMR spectra of **4ab**



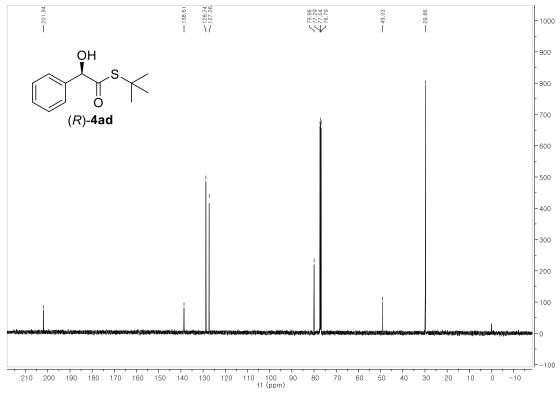
¹H NMR spectra of **4ac**



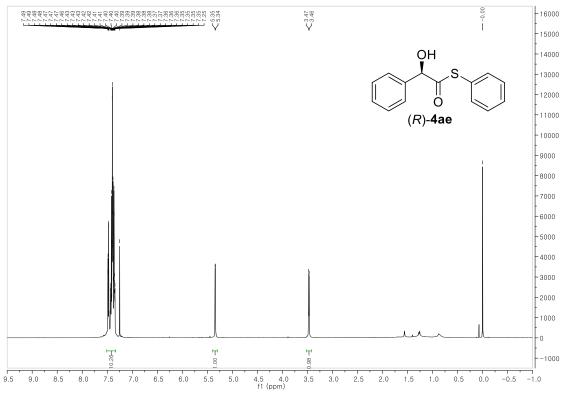
¹³C NMR spectra of **4ac**



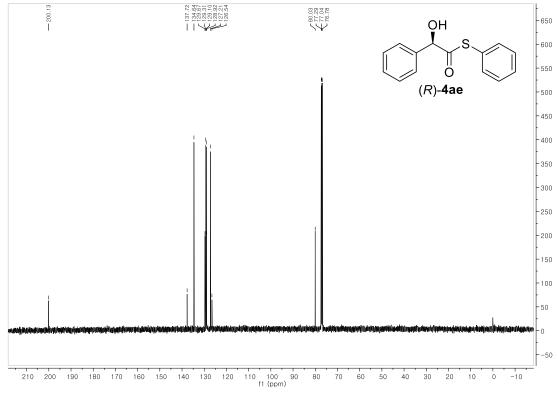
¹H NMR spectra of **4ad**



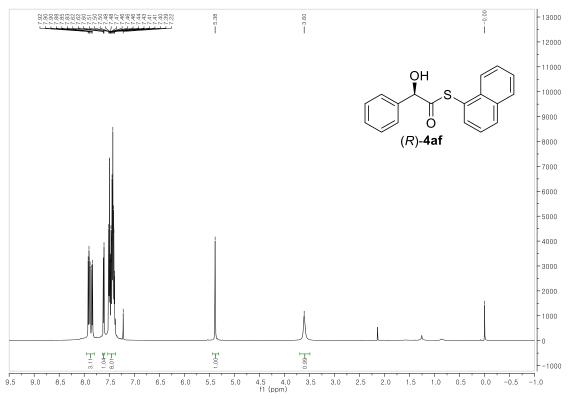
¹³C NMR spectra of 4ad



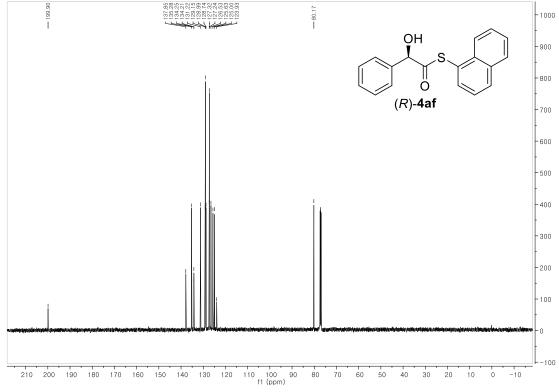
¹H NMR spectra of **4ae**



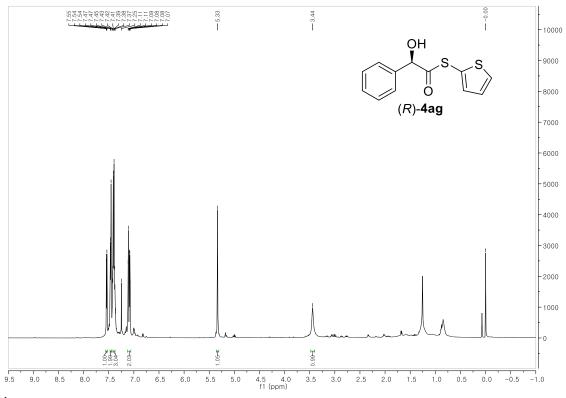
¹³C NMR spectra of **4ae**



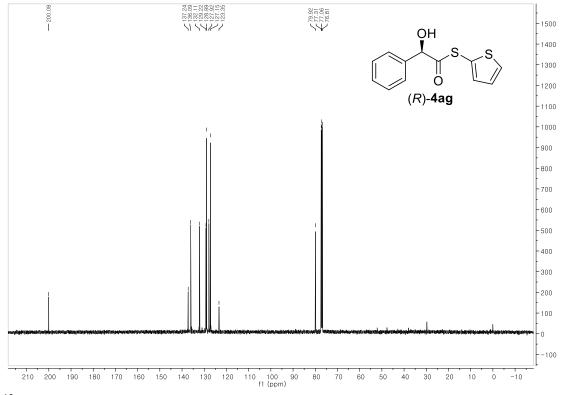
¹H NMR spectra of **4af**



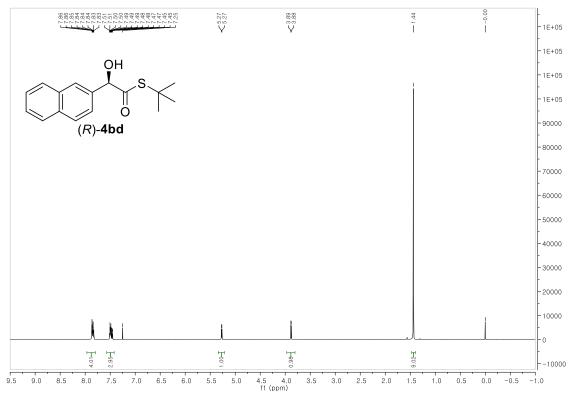
¹³C NMR spectra of **4af**



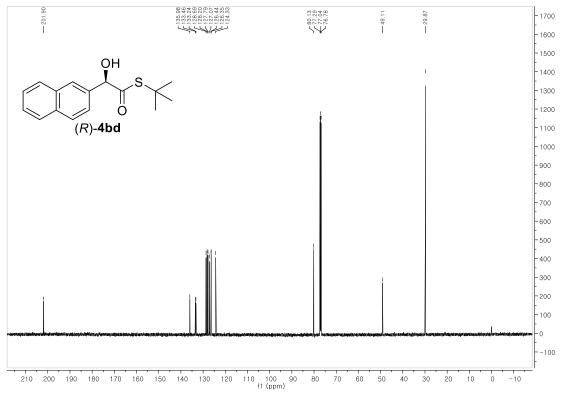
¹H NMR spectra of 4ag



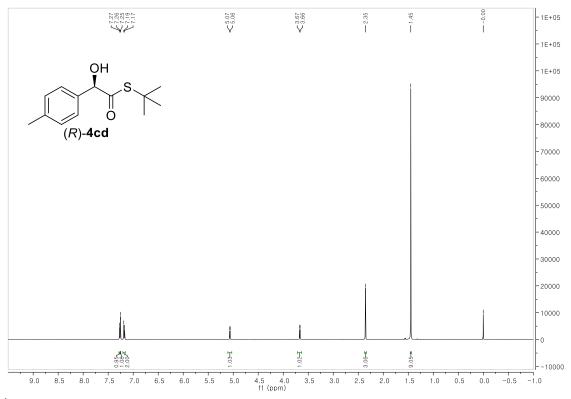
¹³C NMR spectra of **4ag**



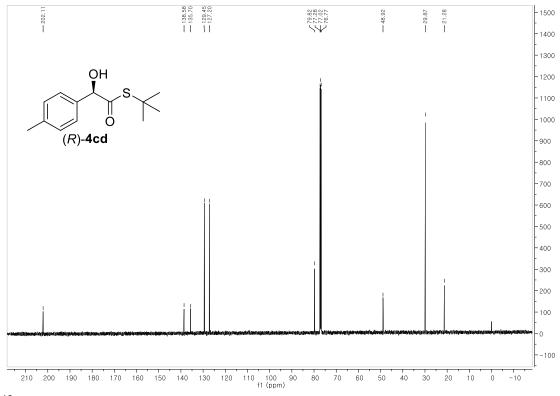
¹H NMR spectra of **4bd**



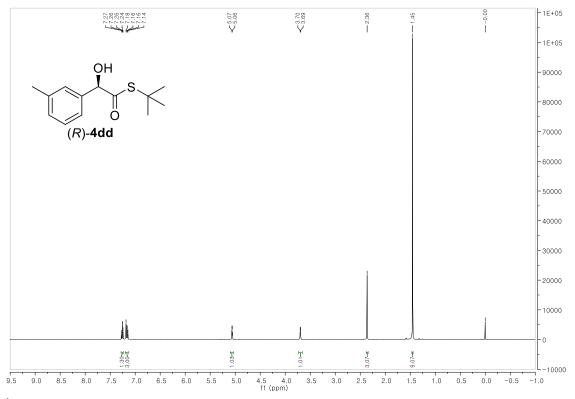
¹³C NMR spectra of **4bd**



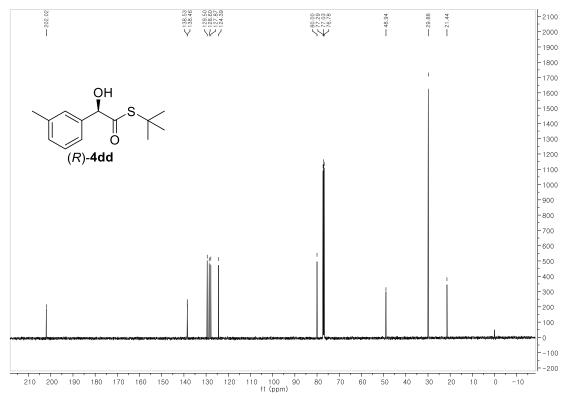
¹H NMR spectra of **4cd**



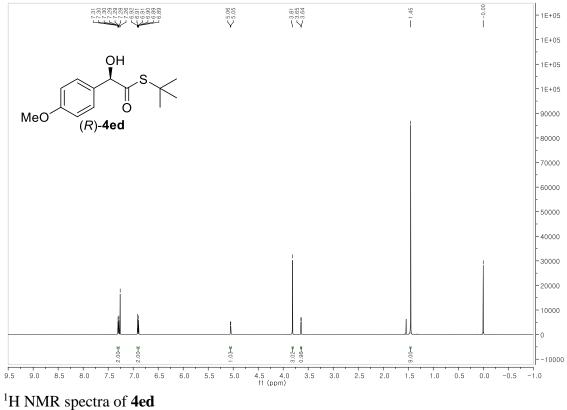
¹³C NMR spectra of 4cd



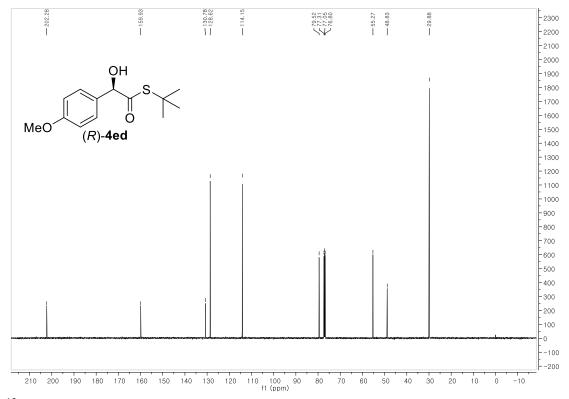
¹H NMR spectra of 4dd



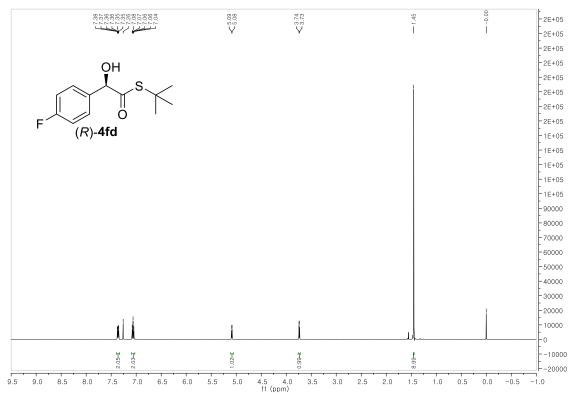
¹³C NMR spectra of 4dd



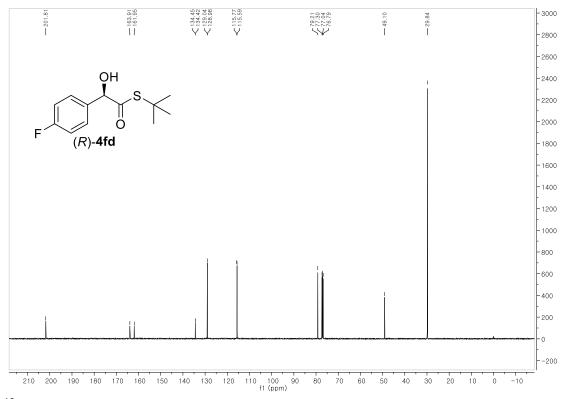
¹H NMR spectra of **4ed**



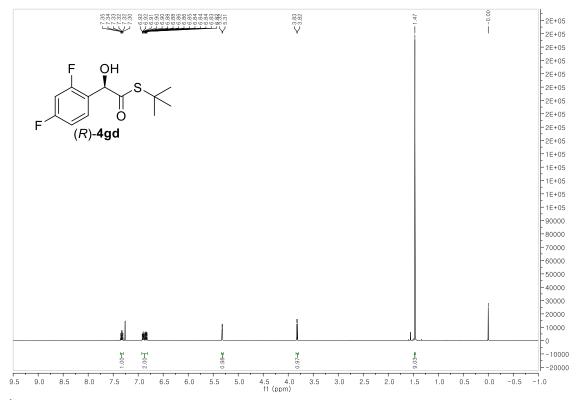
¹³C NMR spectra of **4ed**

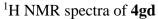


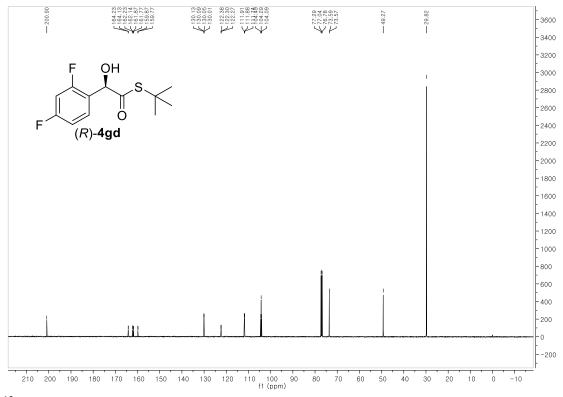
¹H NMR spectra of **4fd**



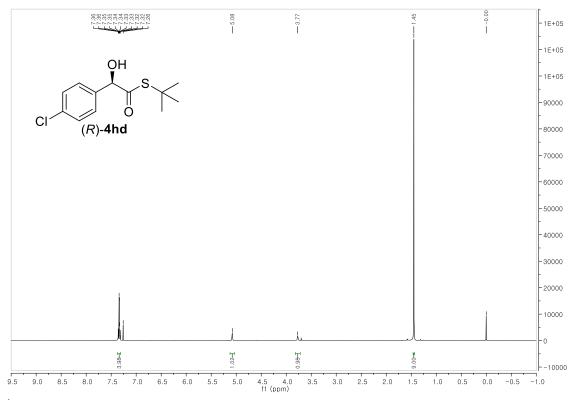
¹³C NMR spectra of **4fd**



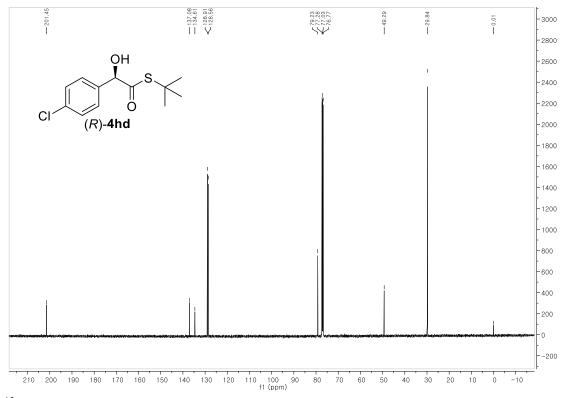




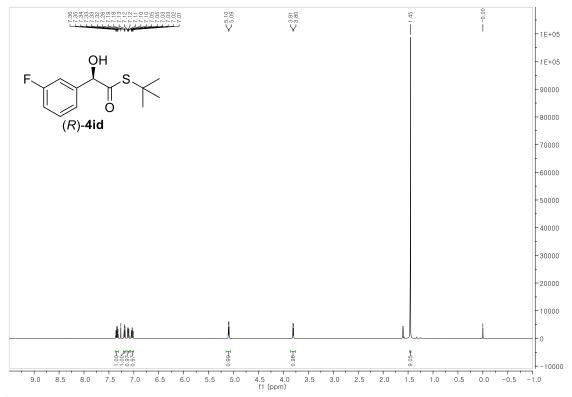
¹³C NMR spectra of 4gd



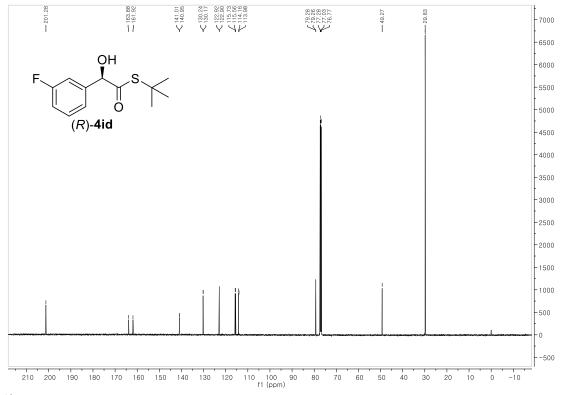
¹H NMR spectra of **4hd**



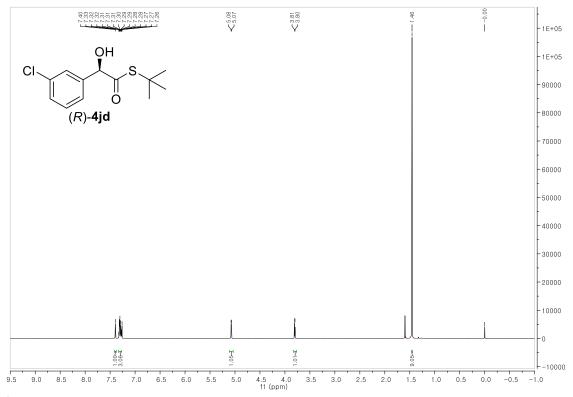
¹³C NMR spectra of **4hd**



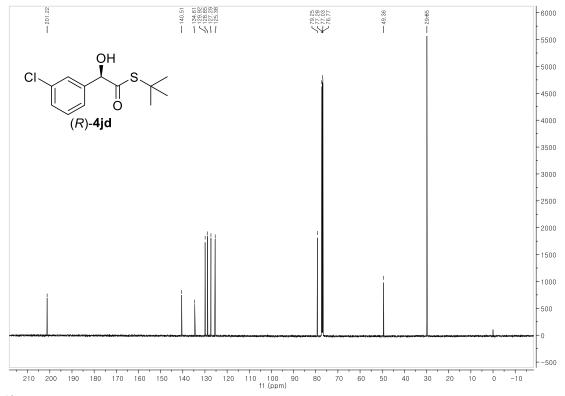
¹H NMR spectra of **4id**



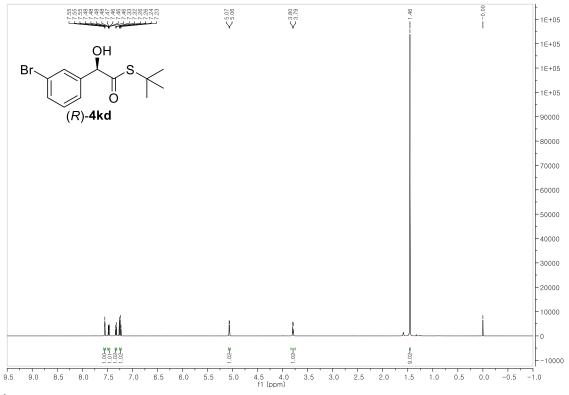
¹³C NMR spectra of 4id



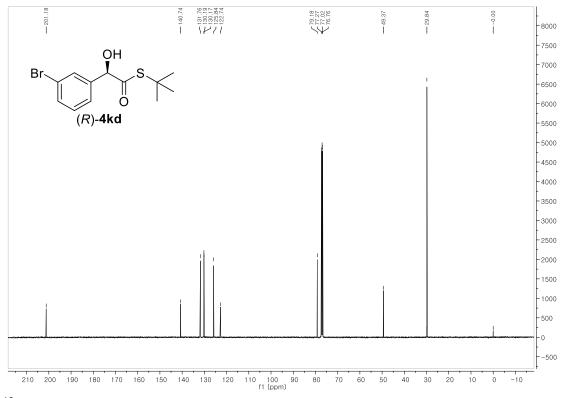
¹H NMR spectra of **4jd**



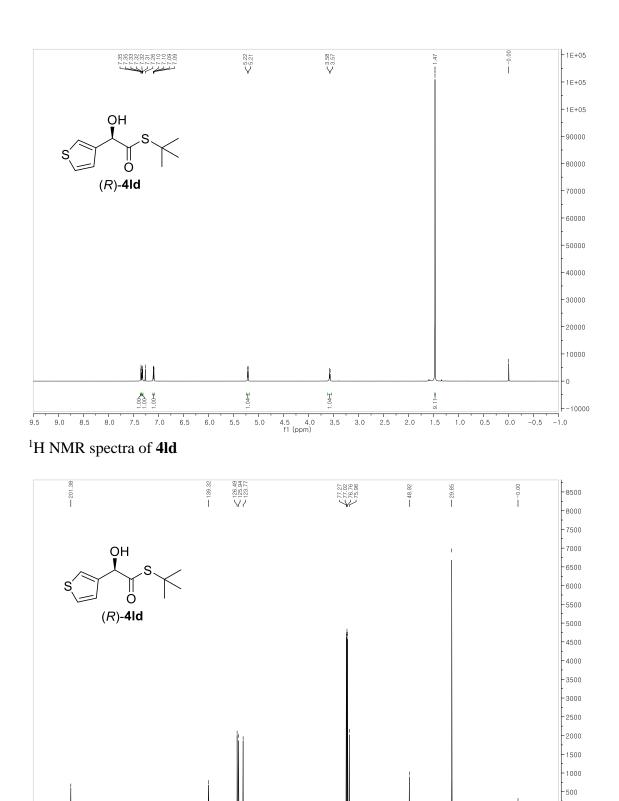
¹³C NMR spectra of **4jd**

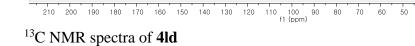


¹H NMR spectra of **4kd**



¹³C NMR spectra of 4kd

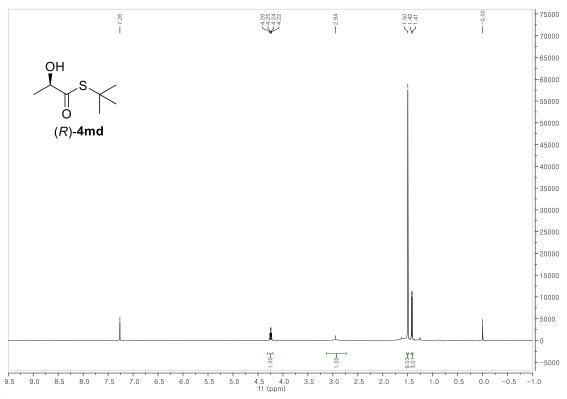




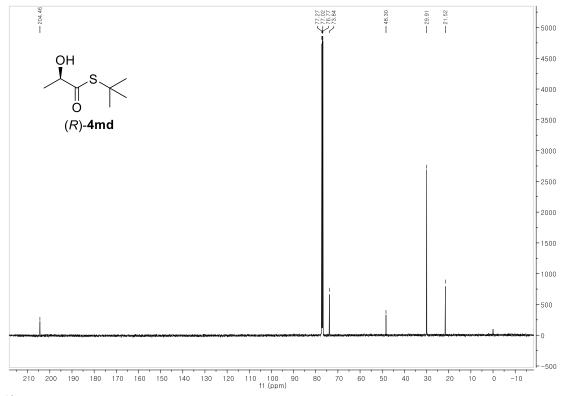
40 30 20 10

-0 . --500

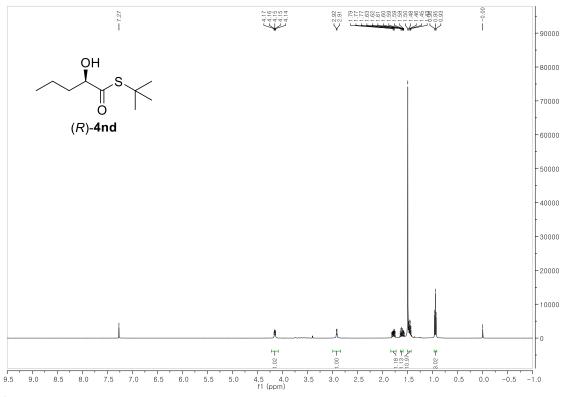
0 -10



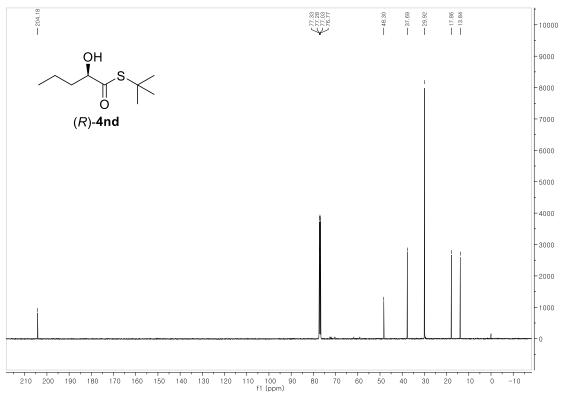
¹H NMR spectra of **4md**



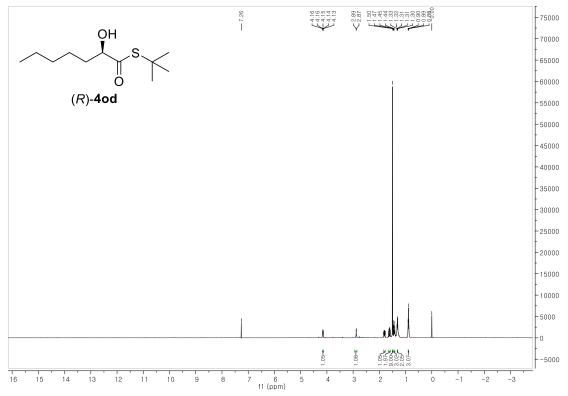
¹³C NMR spectra of **4md**



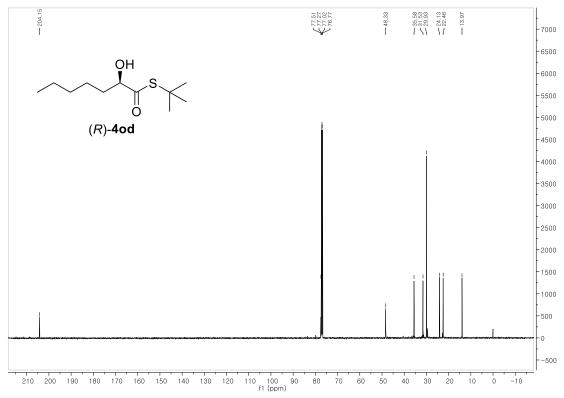
¹H NMR spectra of **4nd**



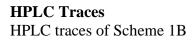
¹³C NMR spectra of 4nd

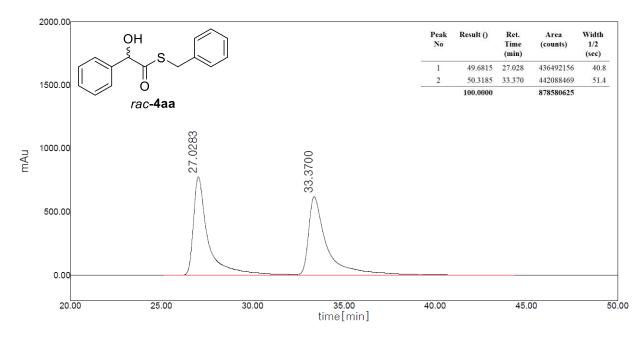


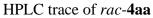
¹H NMR spectra of **4od**

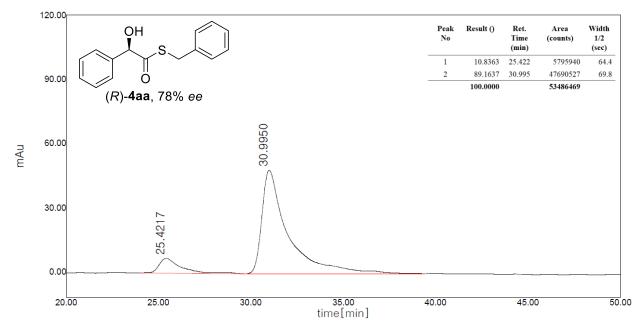


¹³C NMR spectra of **4od**

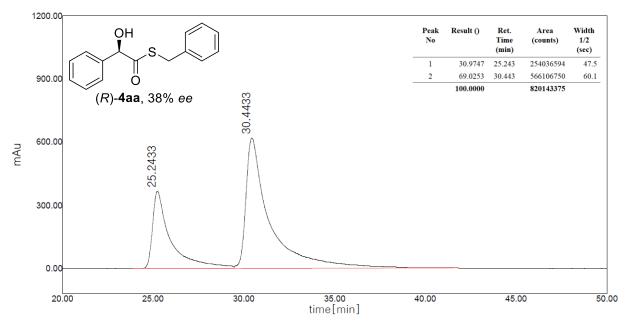




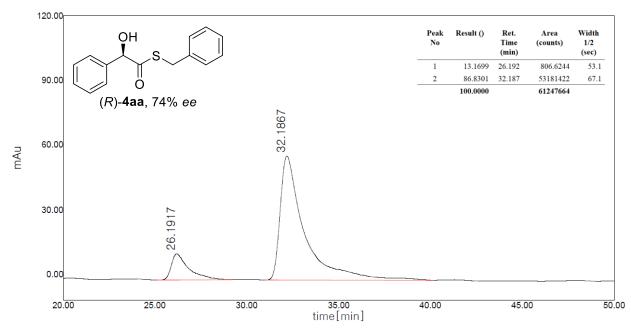




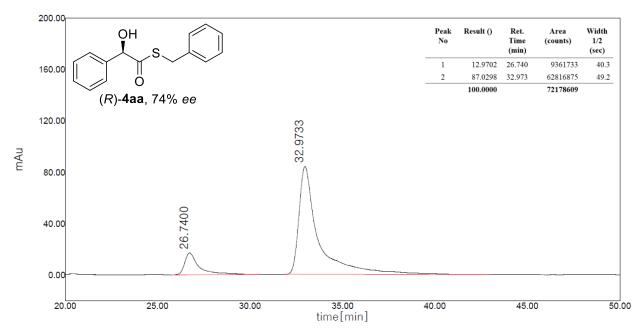
HPLC trace of 4aa (catalyst 5a, in CPME)



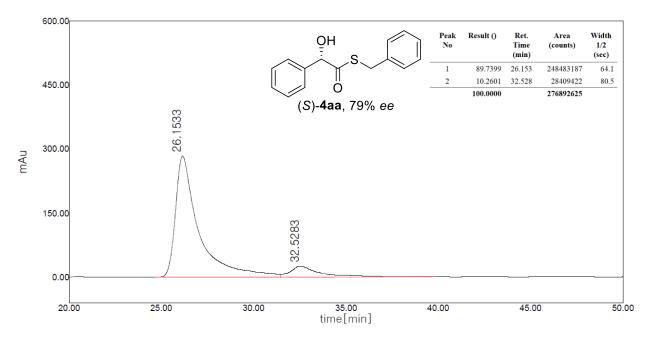
HPLC trace of 4aa (catalyst 5a, in H₂O)



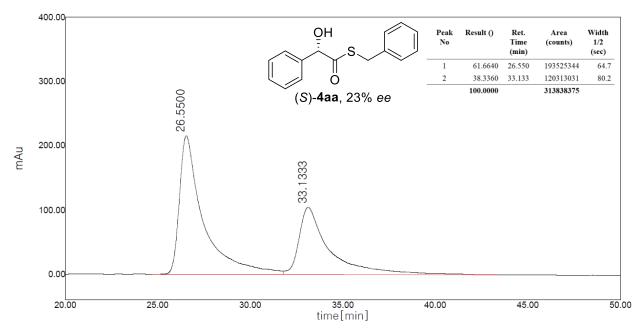
HPLC trace of 4aa (catalyst 5a, in H₂O/CPME)



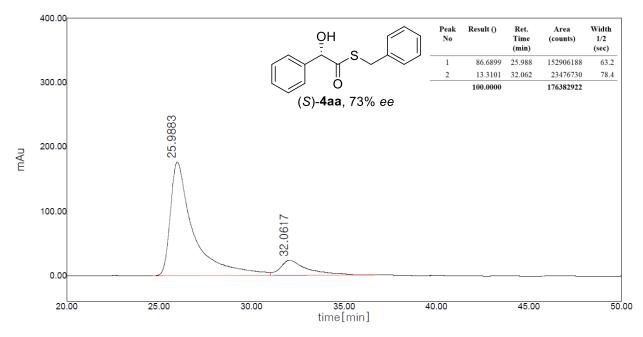
HPLC trace of 4aa (catalyst 5a, in brine/CPME)



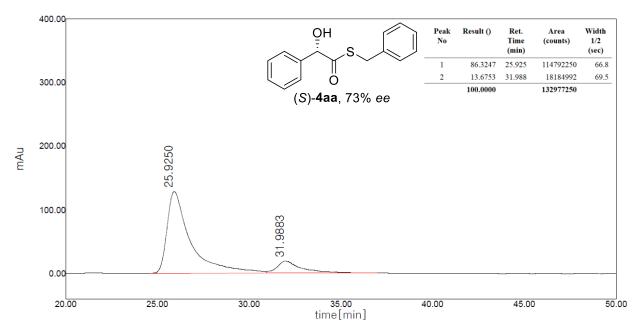
HPLC trace of 4aa (catalyst 5b, in CPME)



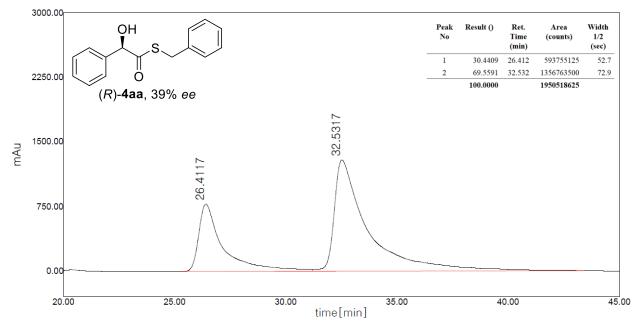
HPLC trace of 4aa (catalyst 5b, in H₂O)



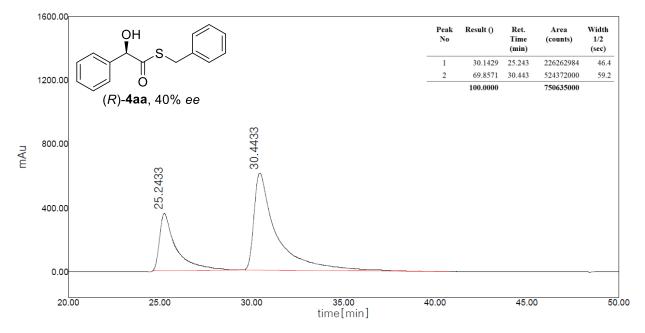
HPLC trace of 4aa (catalyst 5b, in H₂O/CPME)



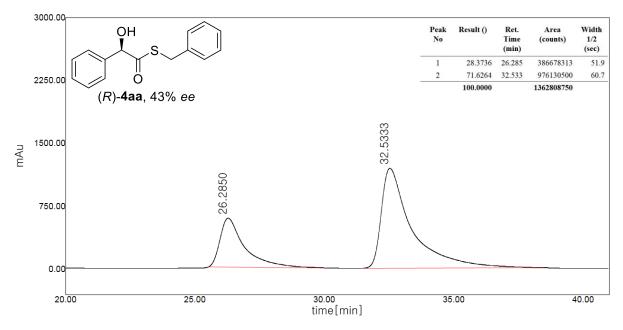
HPLC trace of 4aa (catalyst 5b, in brine/CPME)



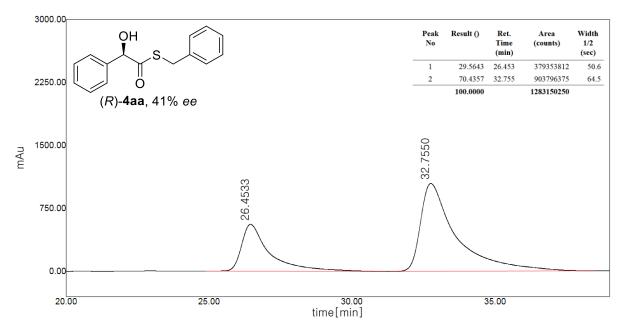
HPLC trace of 4aa (in toluene)



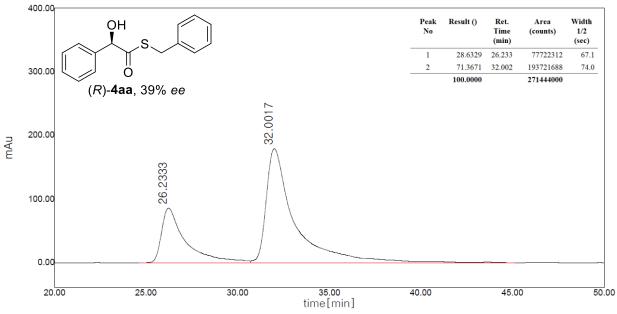
HPLC trace of 4aa (in o-xylene)



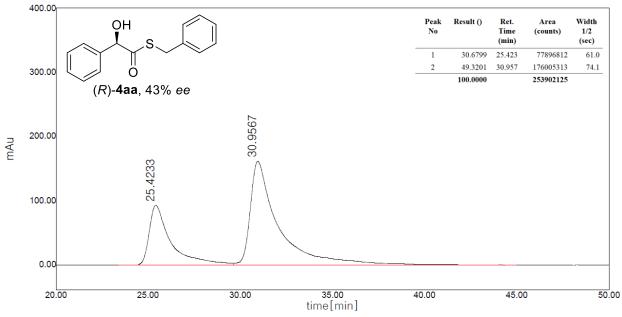
HPLC trace of 4aa (in *m*-xylene)



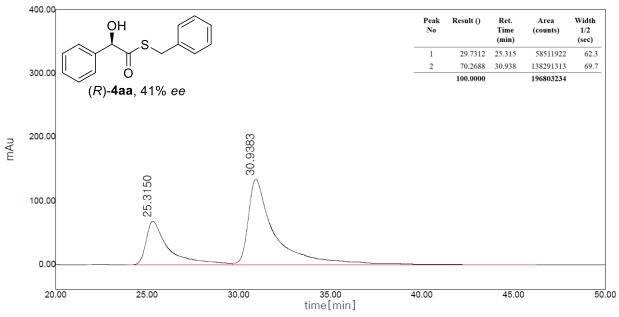
HPLC trace of **4aa** (in *p*-xylene)



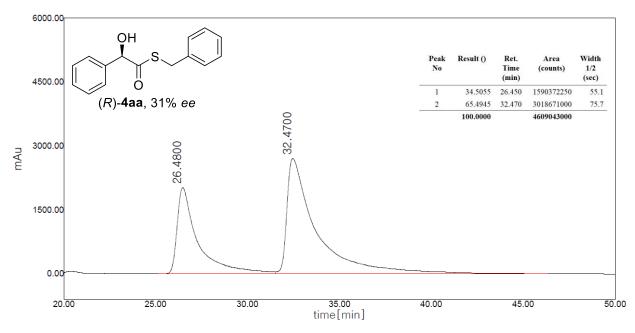
HPLC trace of 4aa (in chlorobenzene)



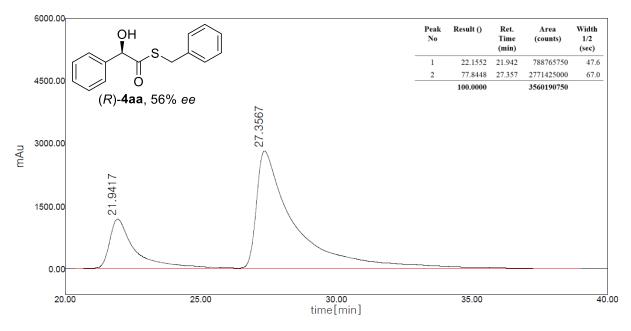
HPLC trace of 4aa (in bromobenzene)



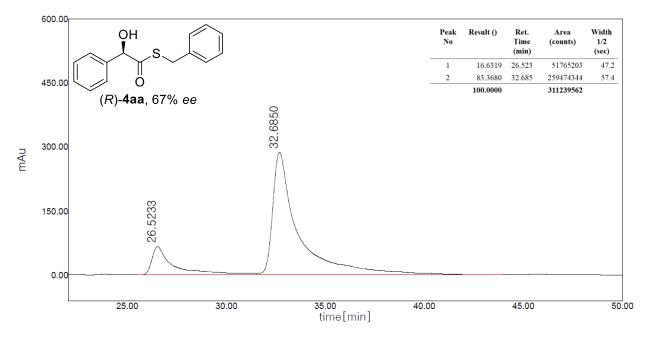
HPLC trace of 4aa (in 1,2-dibromobenzene)



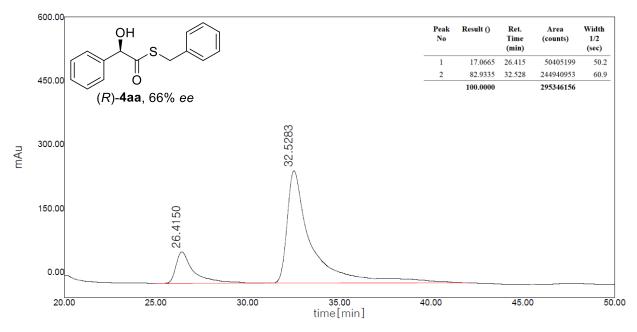
HPLC trace of 4aa (in CH₂Cl₂)



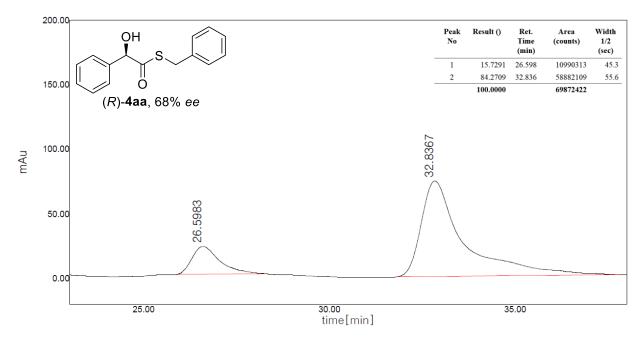
HPLC trace of 4aa (in diethyl ether)



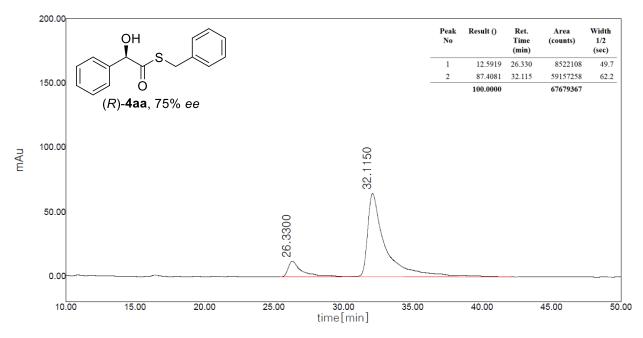
HPLC trace of 4aa (in diisopropyl ether)



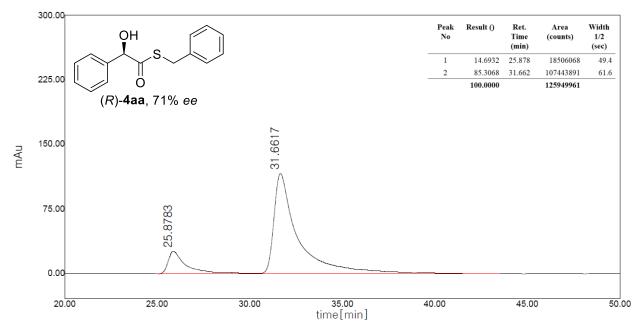
HPLC trace of 4aa (in dibutyl ether)



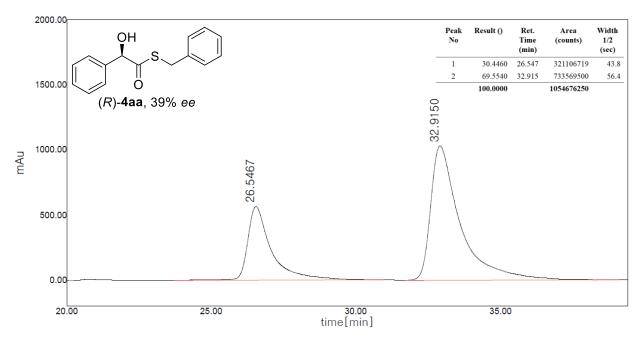
HPLC trace of 4aa (in dipentyl ether)



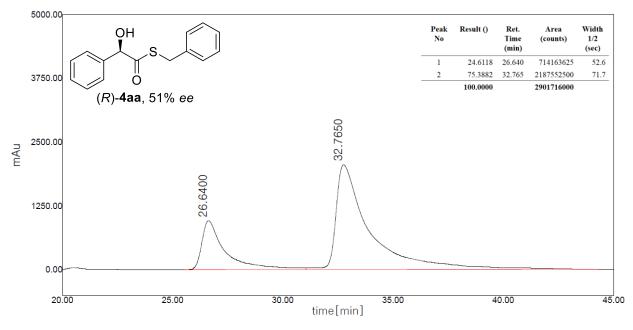
HPLC trace of 4aa (in MTBE)



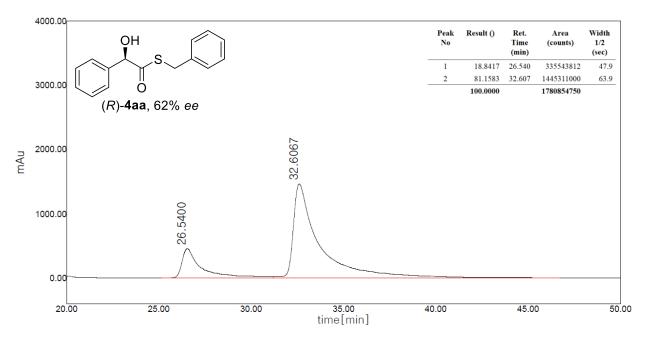
HPLC trace of 4aa (in methoxy cyclohexane)



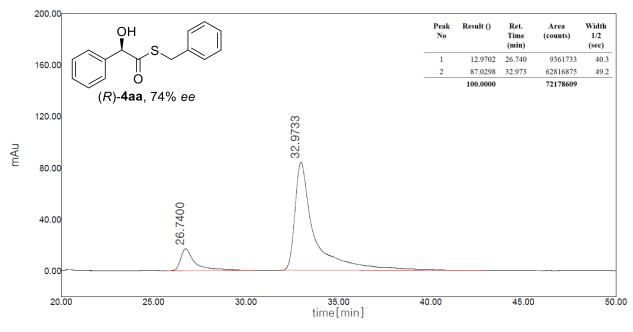
HPLC trace of **4aa** (in methyl propargyl ether)



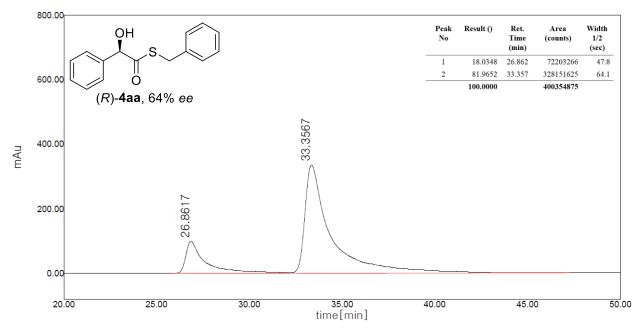
HPLC trace of 4aa (in THF)



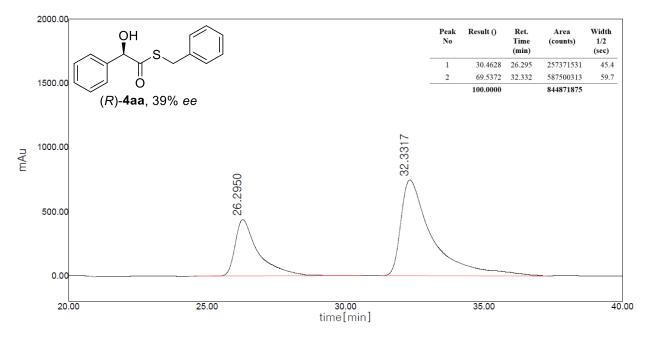
HPLC trace of 4aa (in 2-methyl THF)



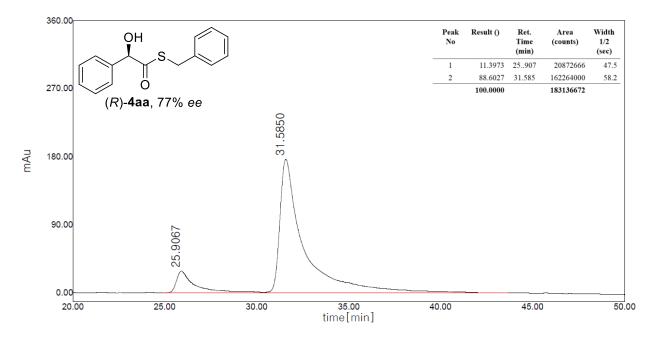
HPLC trace of 4aa (in CPME)



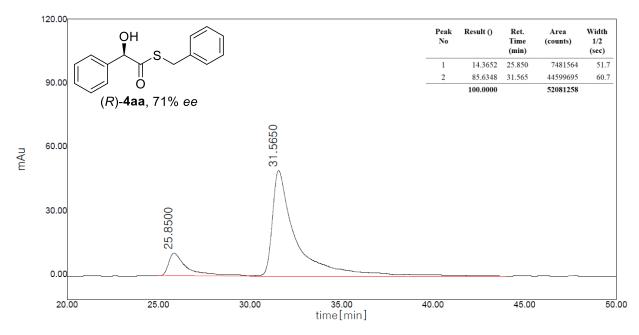
HPLC trace of 4aa (in CPME/THF)



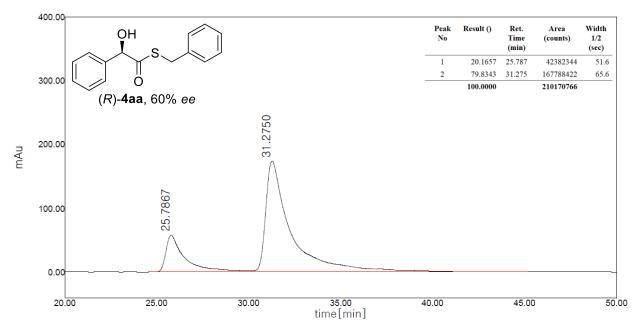
HPLC trace of 4aa (in 1,2-dimethoxy ethane)



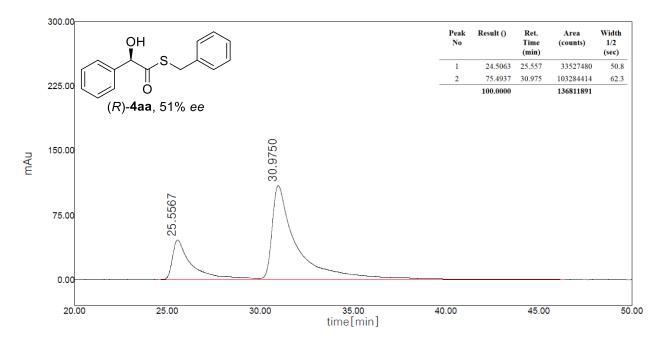
HPLC trace of 4aa (in eucalyptol)



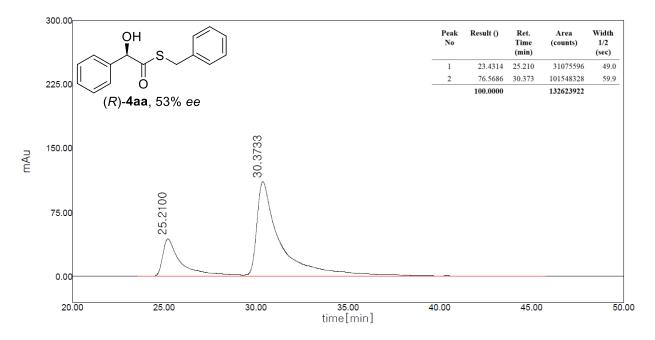
HPLC trace of **4aa** (in (*R*)-(+)-limonene)



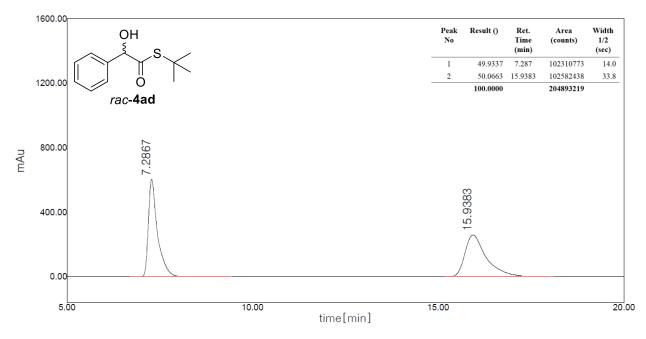
HPLC trace of **4aa** (in (*S*)-(-)-limonene)

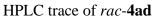


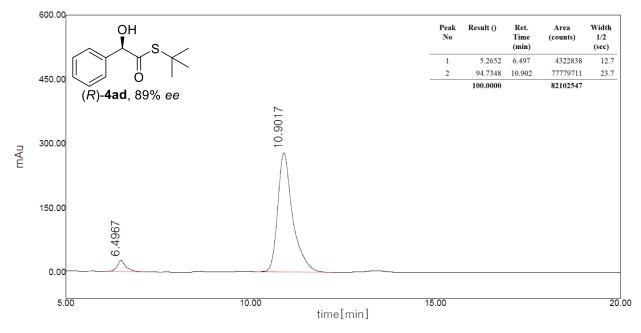
HPLC trace of **4aa** (in (+)-(α)-pinene)



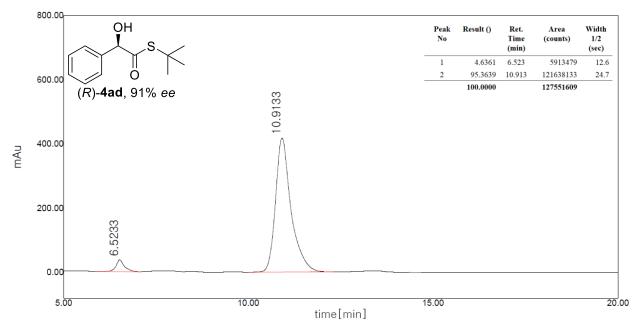
HPLC trace of **4aa** (in (-)-(α)-pinene)



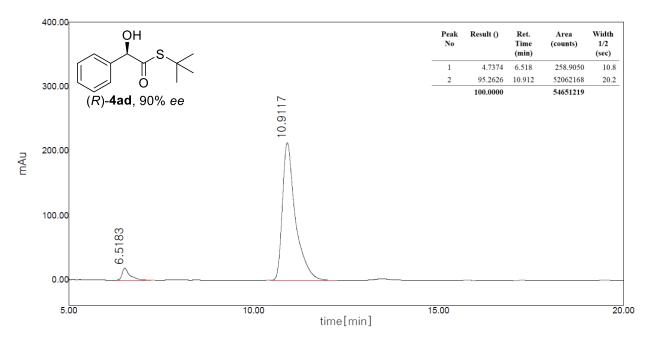




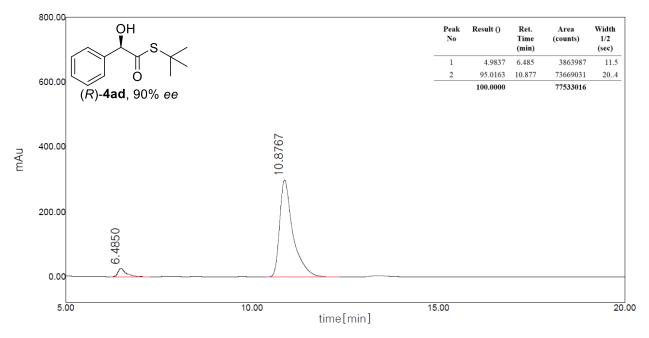
HPLC trace of 4ad (in t-BuSH (2 equiv)/Eucalyptol (5 equiv))



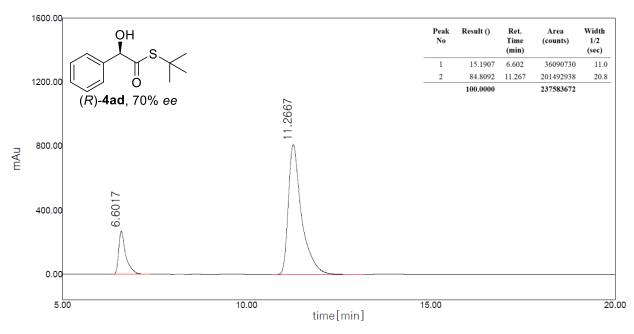
HPLC trace of **4ad** (in *t*-BuSH (6 equiv)/Eucalyptol (5 equiv))



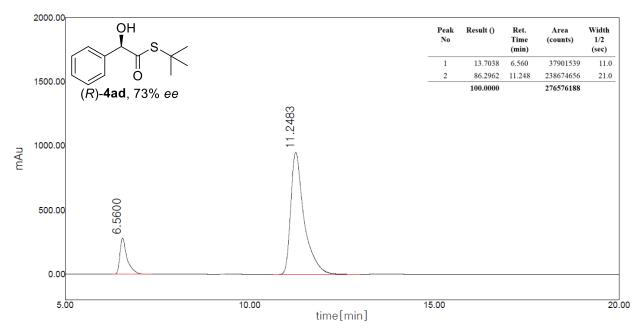
HPLC trace of **4ad** (in *t*-BuSH (10 equiv)/Eucalyptol (5 equiv))



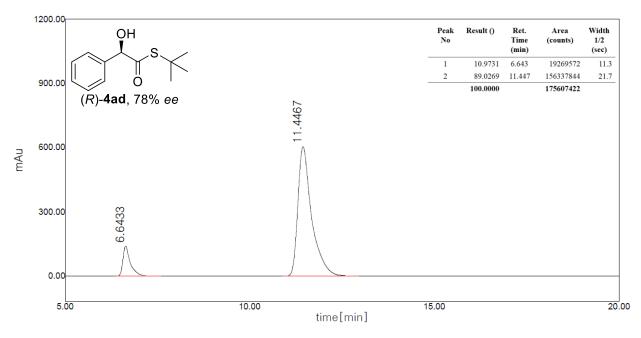
HPLC trace of **4ad** (in *t*-BuSH (20 equiv)/Eucalyptol (5 equiv))



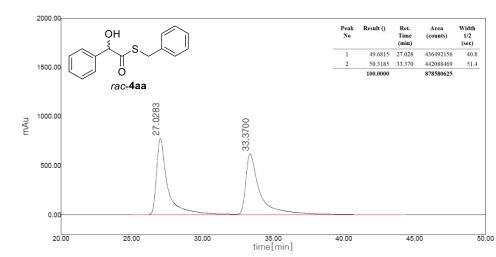
HPLC trace of **4ad** (in *t*-BuSH (6 equiv))



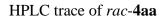
HPLC trace of **4ad** (in *t*-BuSH (10 equiv))

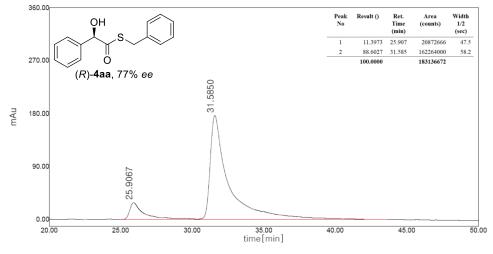


HPLC trace of **4ad** (in *t*-BuSH (20 equiv))

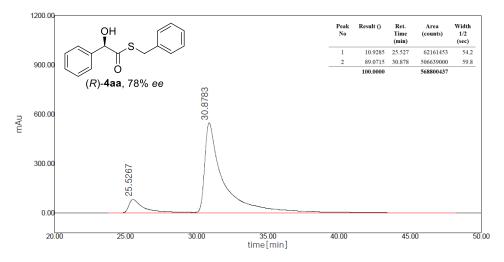


HPLC trace of Scheme 1C/Figure S1

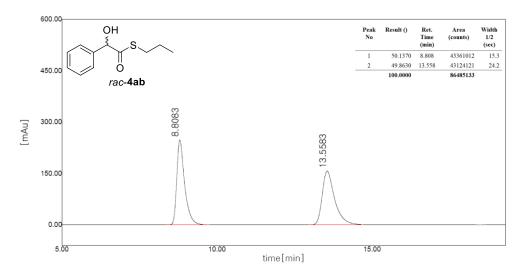


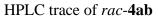


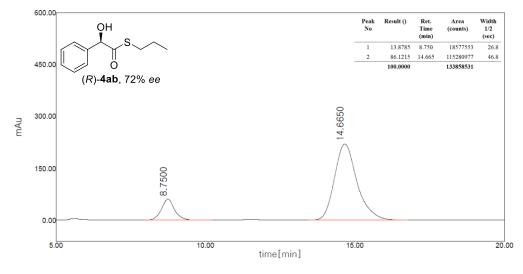
HPLC trace of 4aa-1.2 equiv. of 2a/5 equiv. of eucalyptol



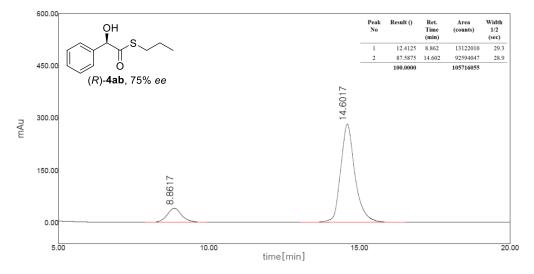
HPLC trace of **4aa**-10 equiv. of **2a**/10 equiv. of eucalyptol



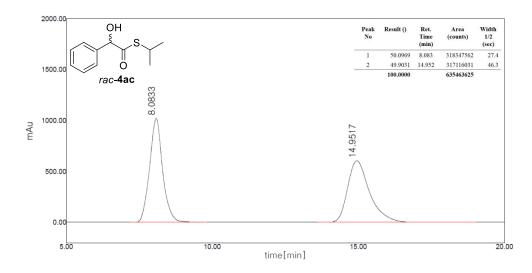


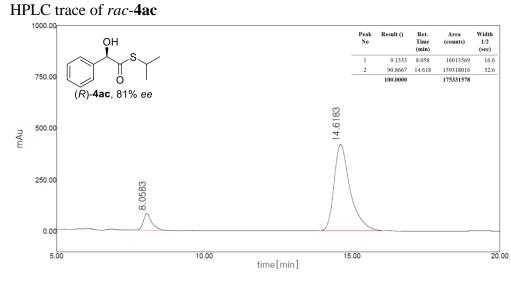


HPLC trace of 4ab-1.2 equiv. of 2a/5 equiv. of eucalyptol

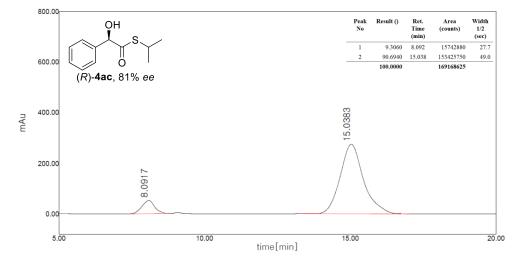


HPLC trace of **4ab**-10 equiv. of **2a**/10 equiv. of eucalyptol

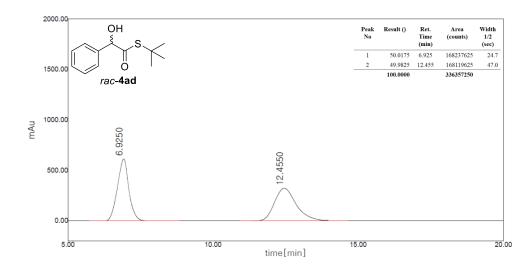


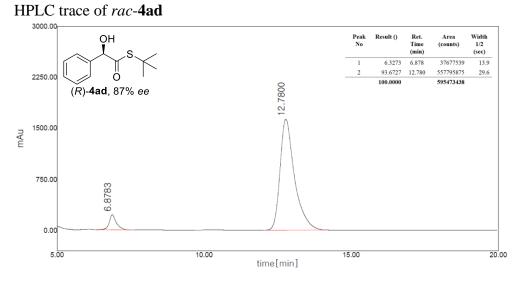


HPLC trace of **4ac**-1.2 equiv. of **2a**/5 equiv. of eucalyptol

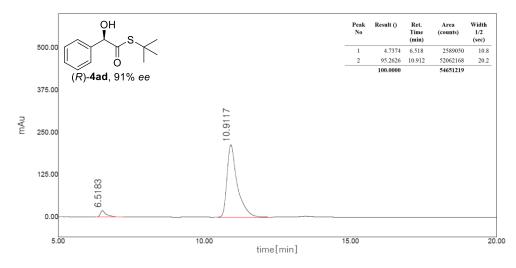


HPLC trace of **4ac**-10 equiv. of **2a**/10 equiv. of eucalyptol

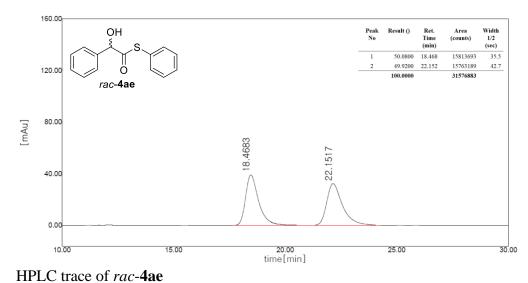


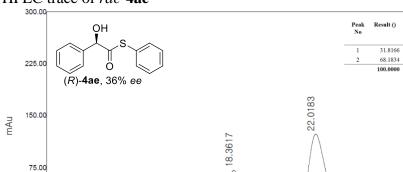


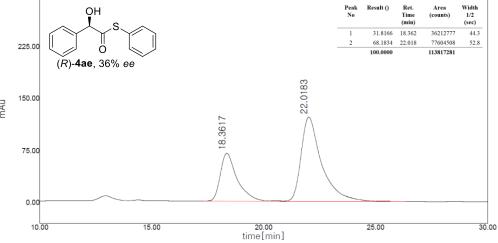
HPLC trace of 4ad-1.2 equiv. of 2a/5 equiv. of eucalyptol



HPLC trace of 4ad-10 equiv. of 2a/10 equiv. of eucalyptol

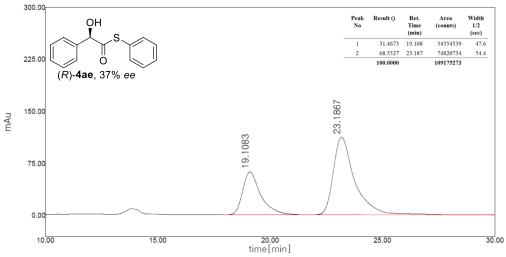




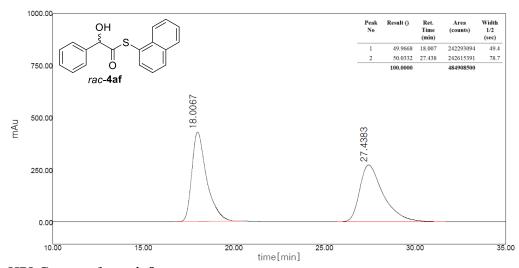


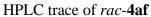
Area (counts)

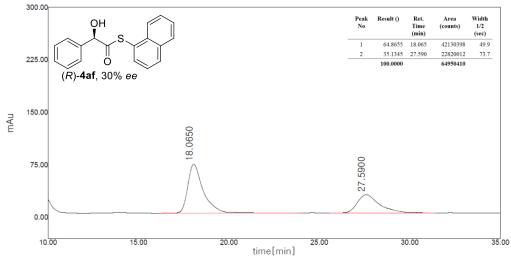
HPLC trace of 4ae-1.2 equiv. of 2a/5 equiv. of eucalyptol



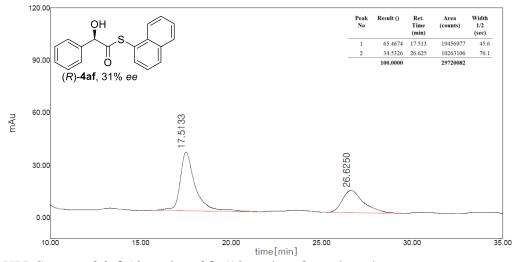
HPLC trace of 4ae-10 equiv. of 2a/10 equiv. of eucalyptol



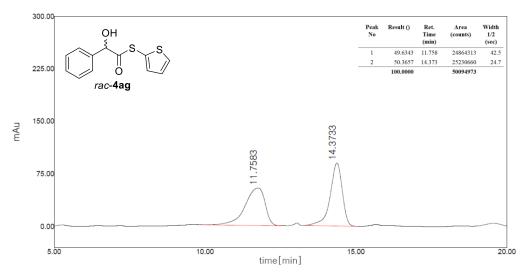


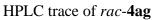


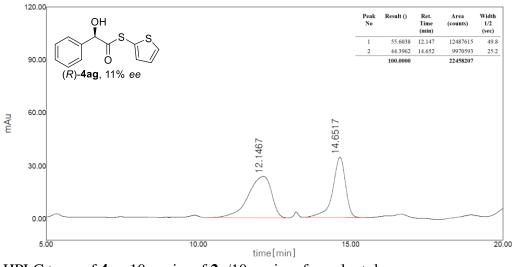
HPLC trace of **4af**-1.2 equiv. of **2a**/5 equiv. of eucalyptol



HPLC trace of **4af**-10 equiv. of **2a**/10 equiv. of eucalyptol



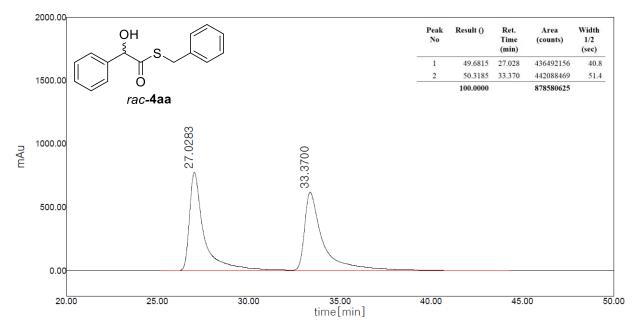


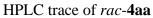


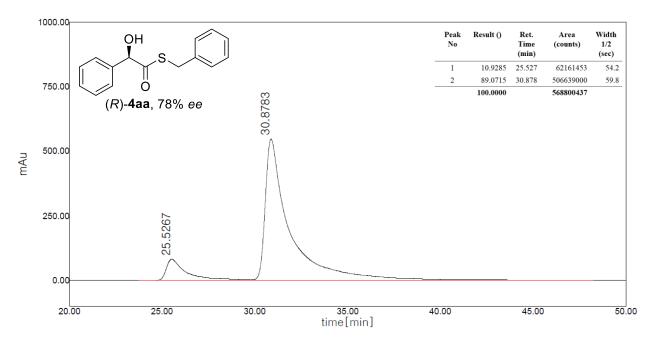
HPLC trace of **4ag**-10 equiv. of **2a**/10 equiv. of eucalyptol

HPLC traces of Scheme 2C

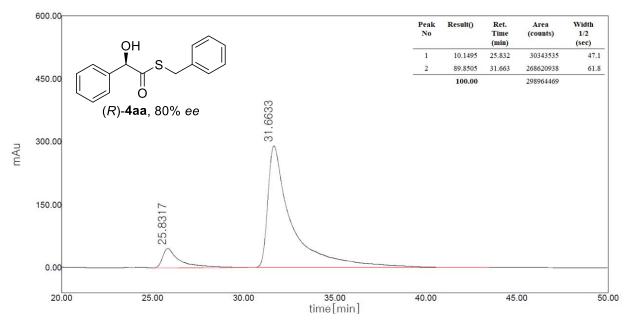
10 equiv. of thiol/10 equiv. of eucalyptol



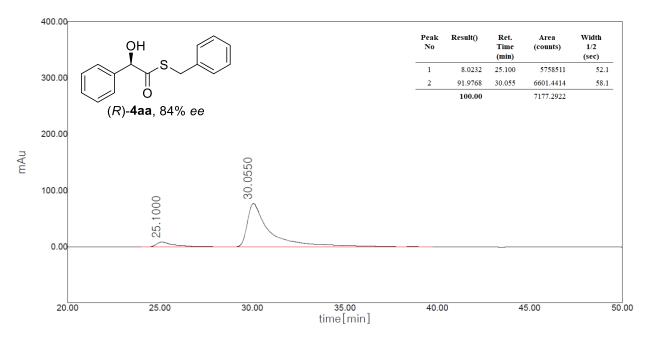




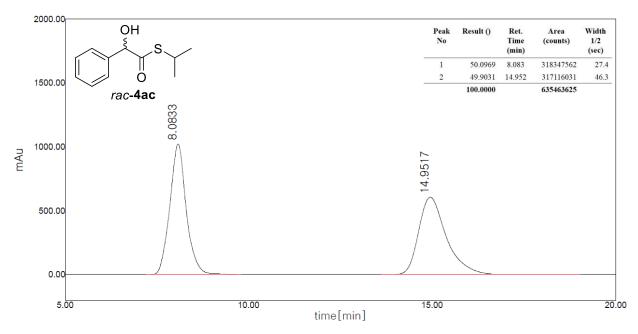
HPLC trace of **4aa** (condition a)



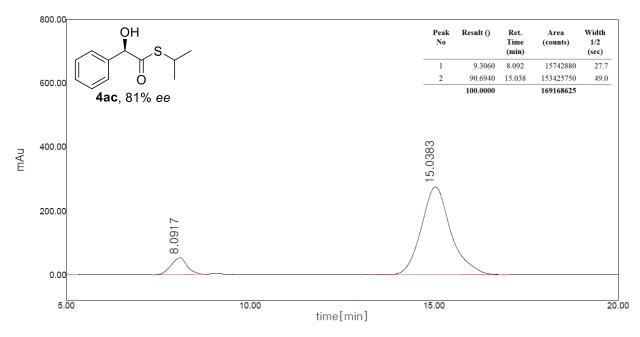
HPLC trace of 4aa (condition b)



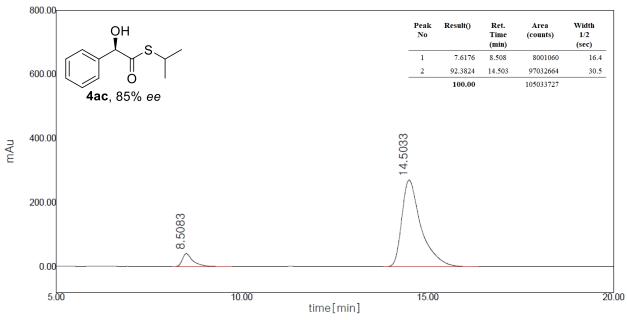
HPLC trace of **4aa** (condition c)

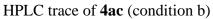


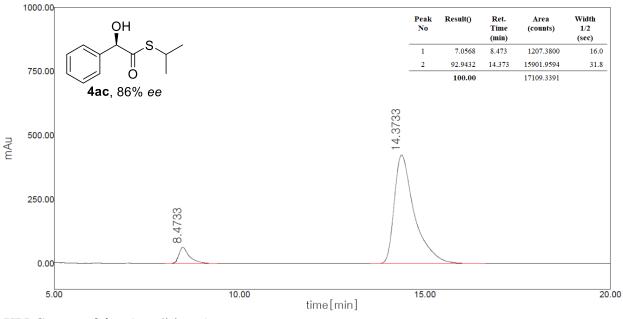
HPLC trace of *rac*-4ac



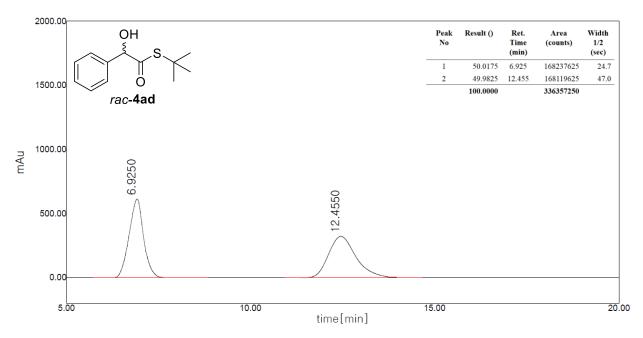
HPLC trace of **4ac** (condition a)

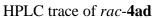


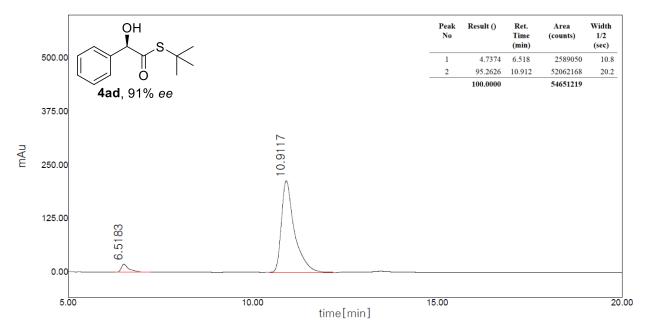




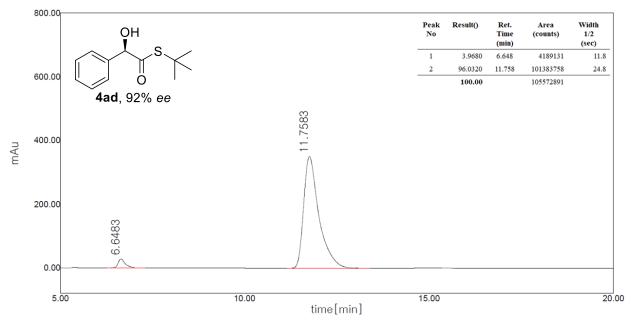
HPLC trace of **4ac** (condition c)



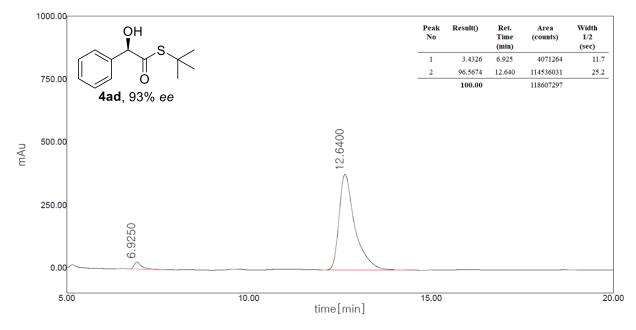




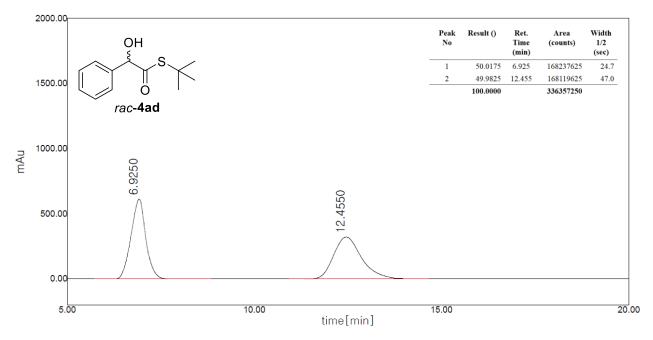
HPLC trace of **4ad** (condition a)

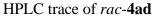


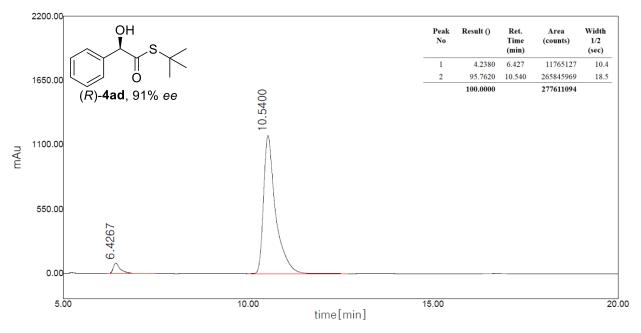
HPLC trace of **4ad** (condition b)



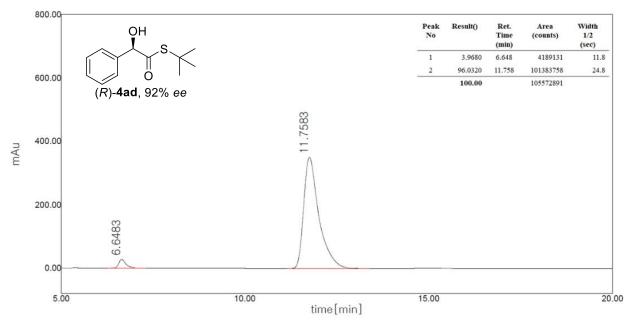
HPLC trace of **4ad** (condition c)



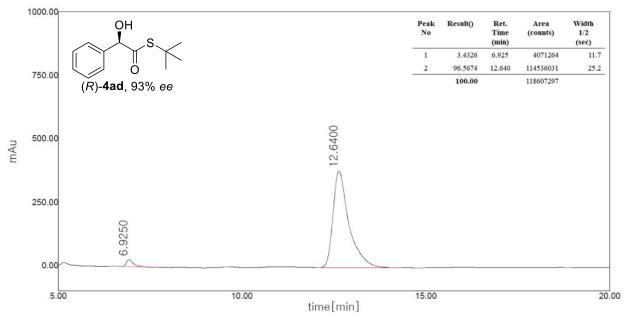




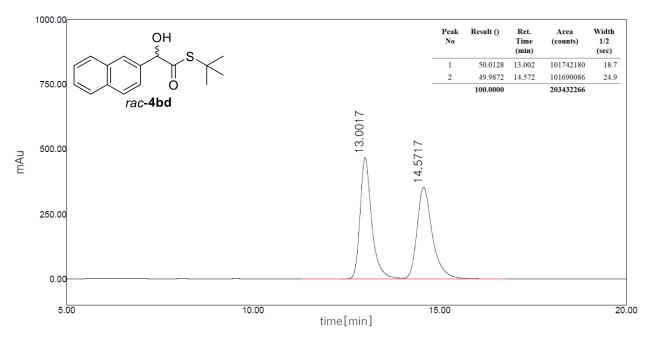
HPLC trace of **4ad** (condition a)

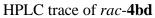


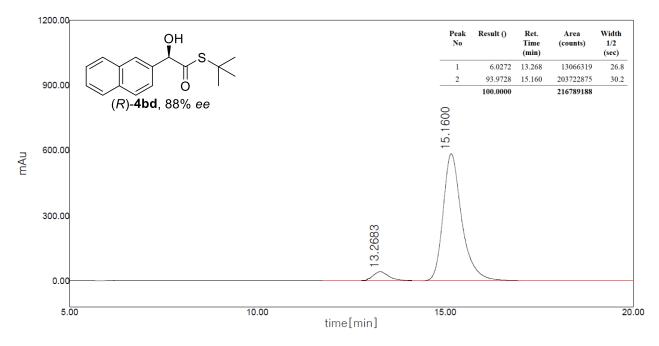
HPLC trace of **4ad** (condition b)



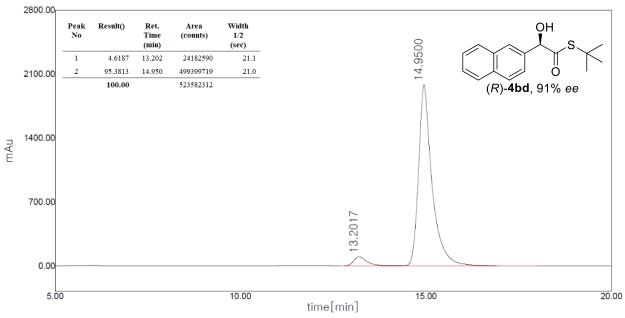
HPLC trace of **4ad** (condition c)



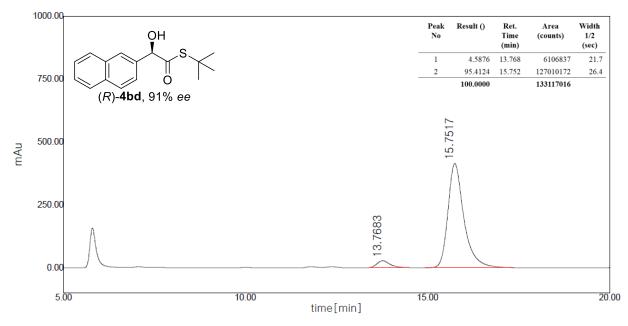




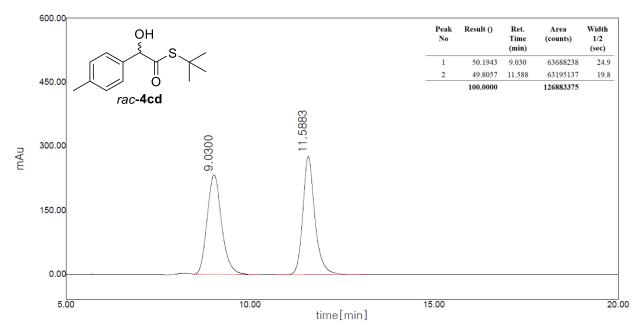
HPLC trace of 4bd (condition a)

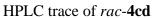


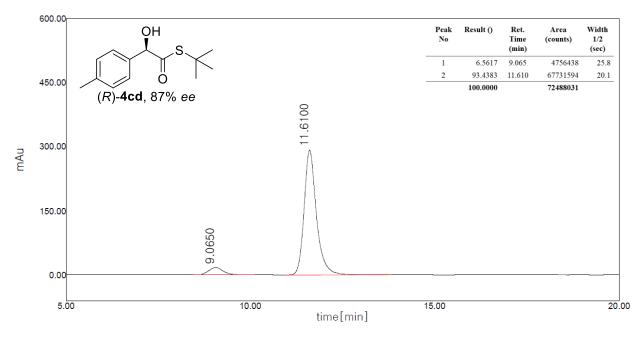
HPLC trace of **4bd** (condition b)

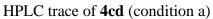


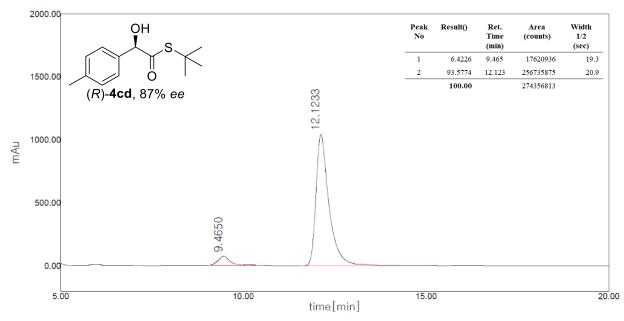
HPLC trace of **4bd** (condition c)



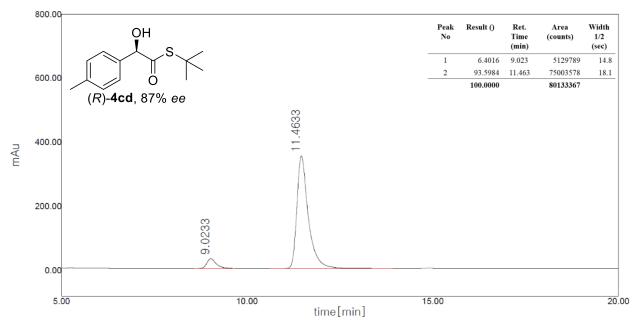




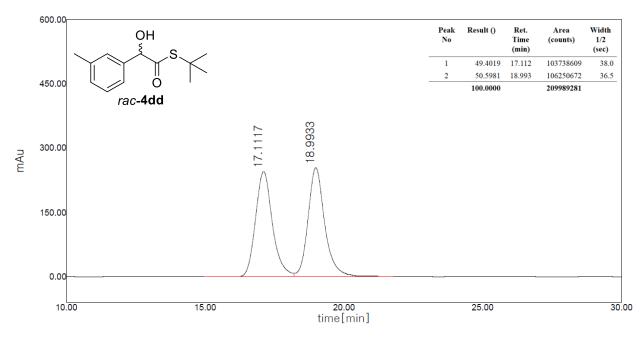


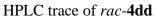


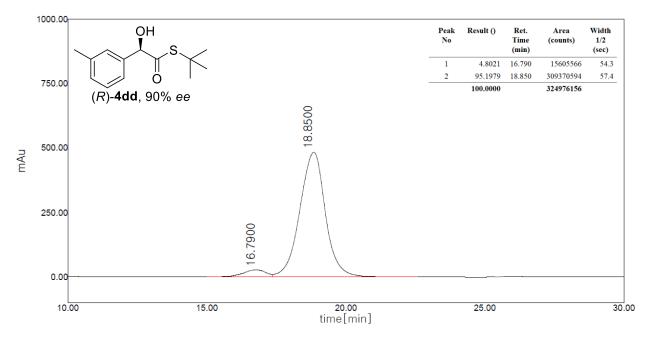
HPLC trace of 4cd (condition b)



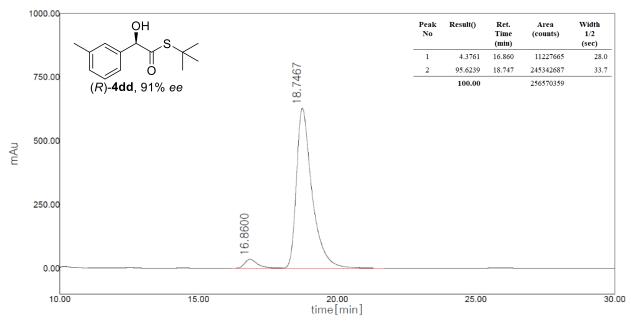
HPLC trace of **4cd** (condition c)

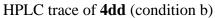


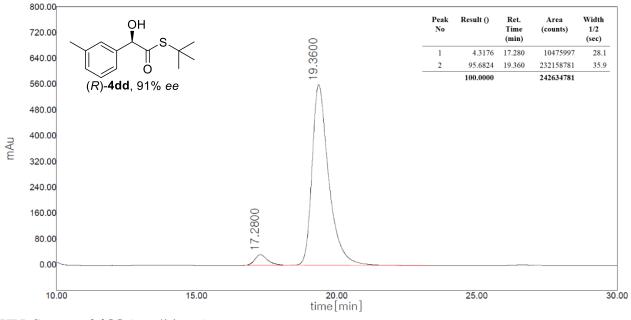




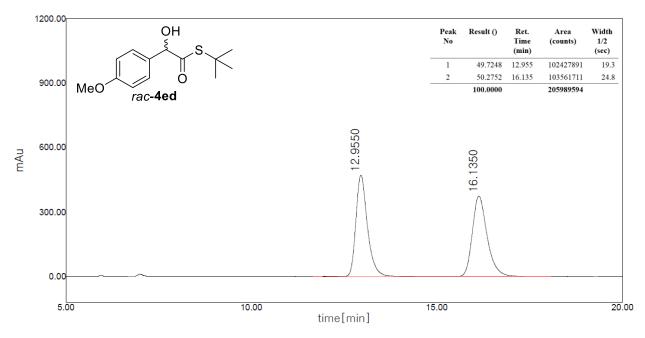
HPLC trace of **4dd** (condition a)

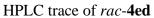


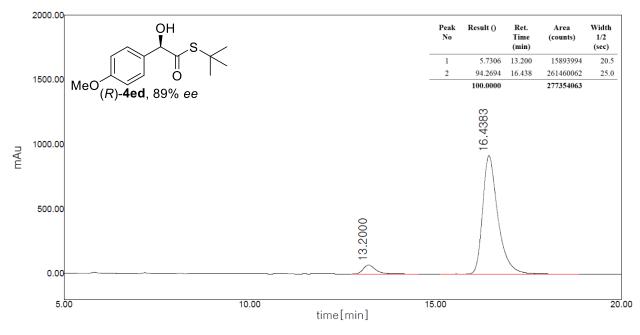


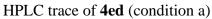


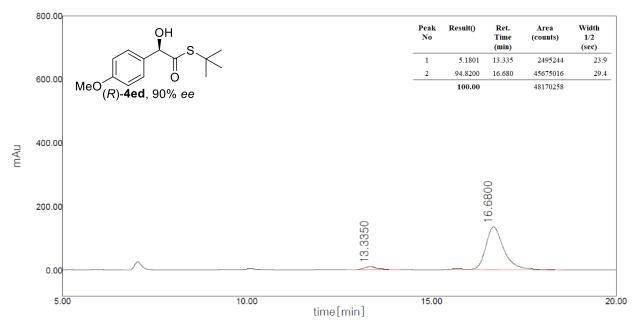
HPLC trace of **4dd** (condition c)

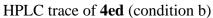


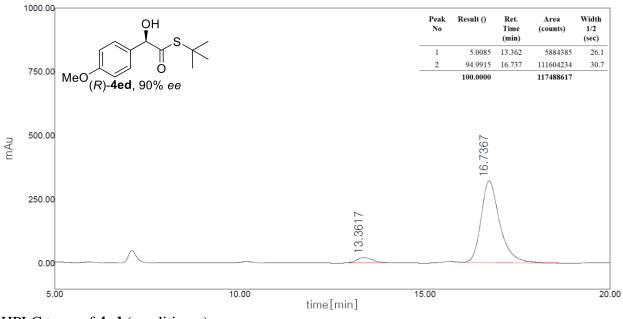




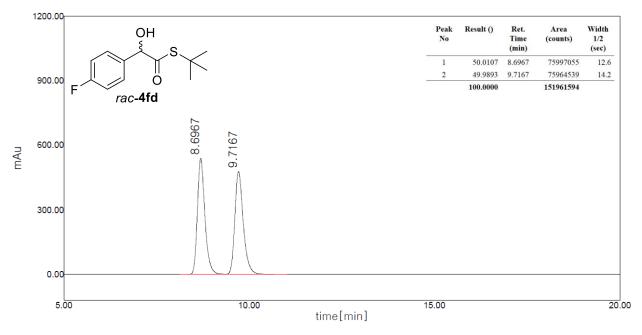


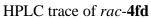


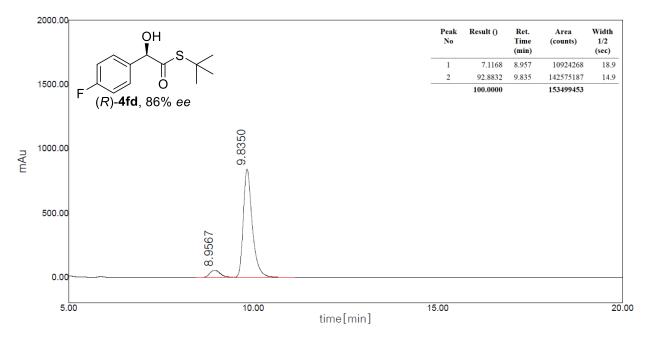


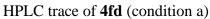


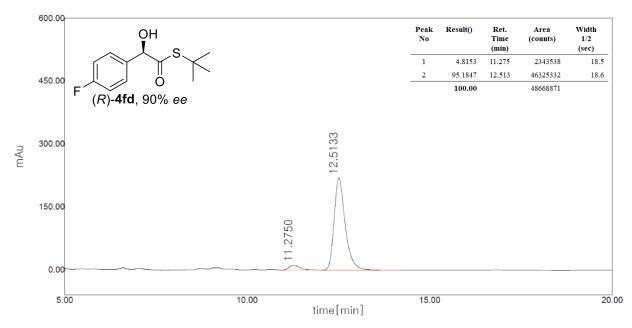
HPLC trace of **4ed** (condition c)

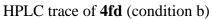


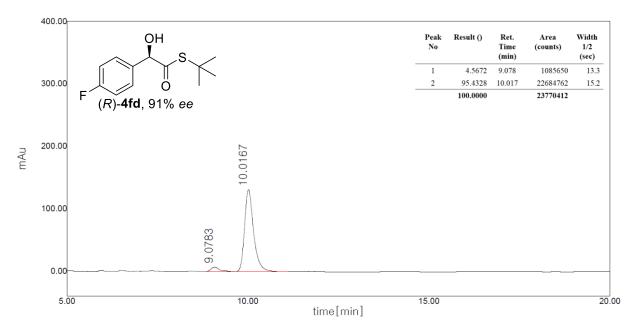


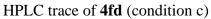


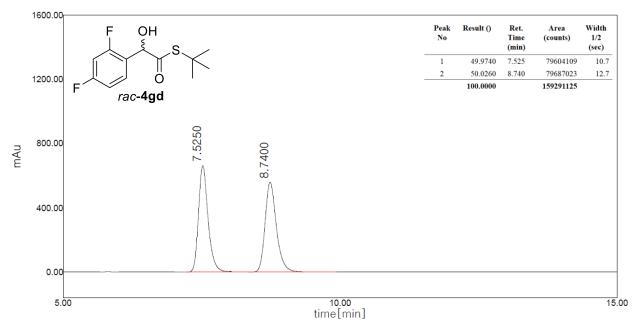


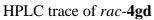


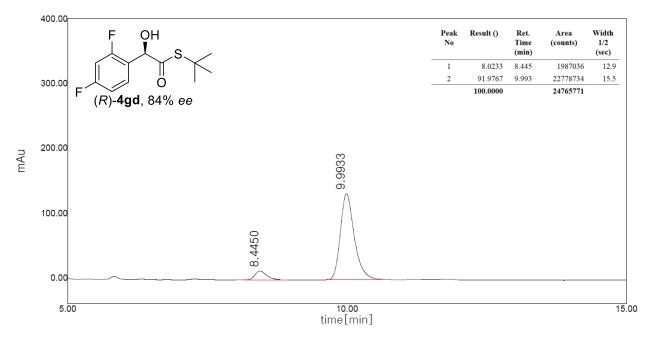


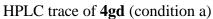


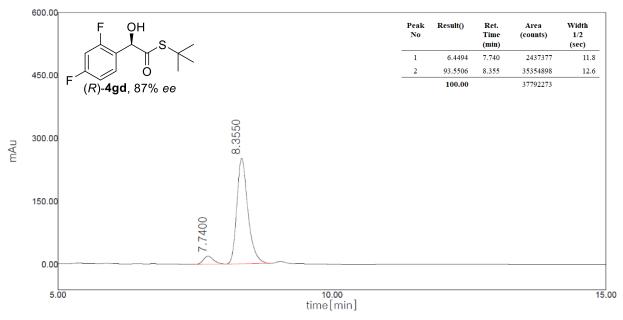


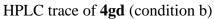


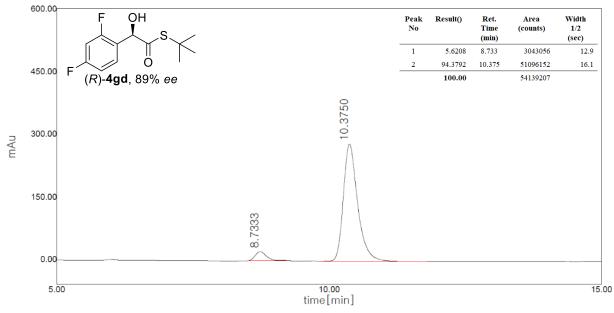


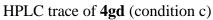


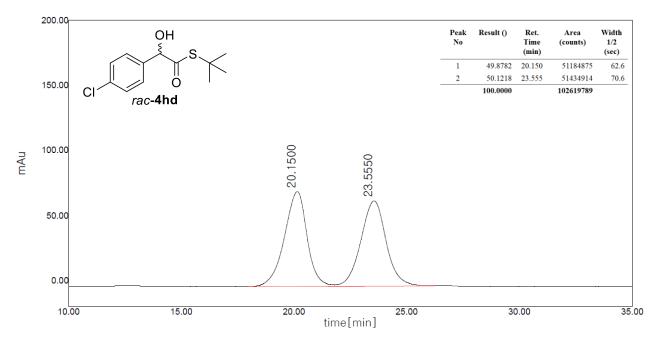




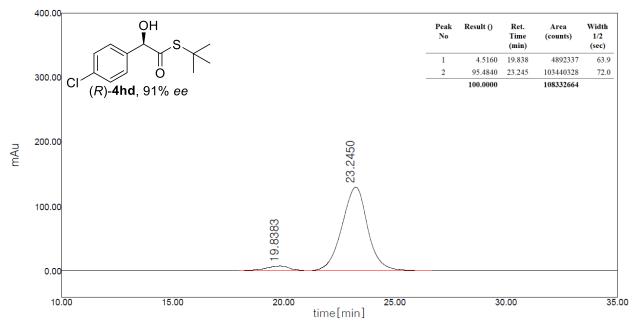




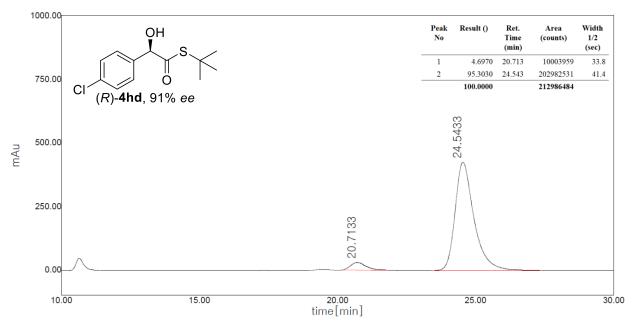




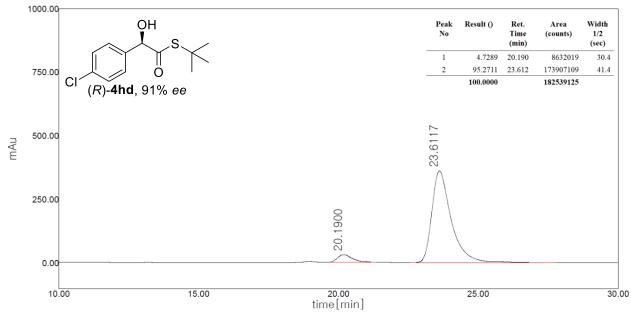
HPLC trace of *rac*-4hd



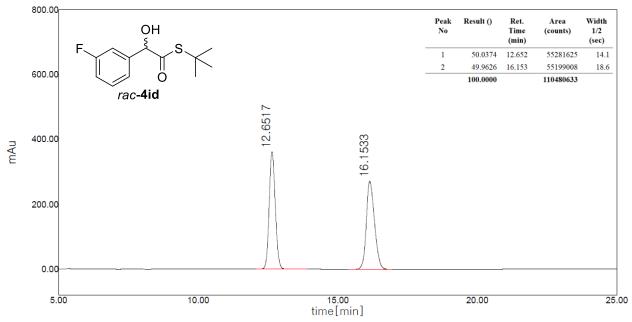
HPLC trace of **4hd** (condition a)

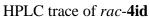


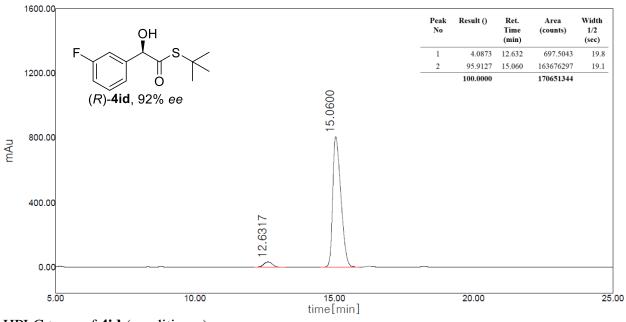
HPLC trace of **4hd** (condition b)



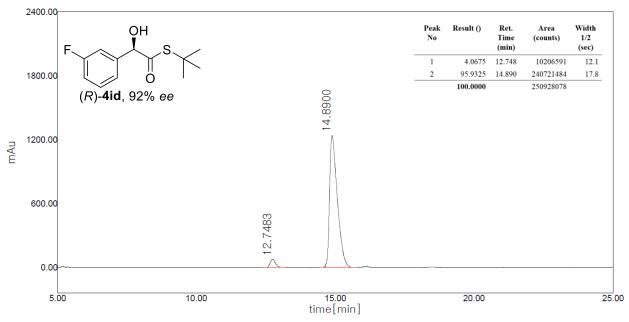
HPLC trace of **4hd** (condition c)

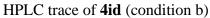


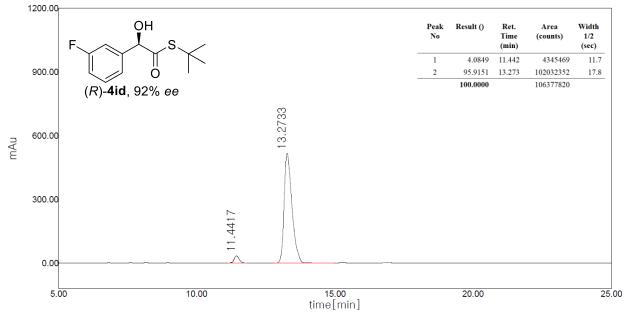




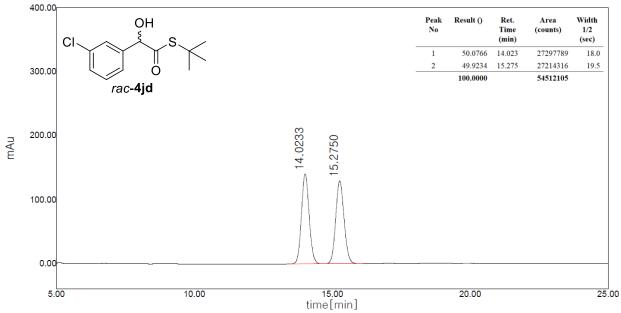
HPLC trace of 4id (condition a)

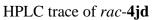


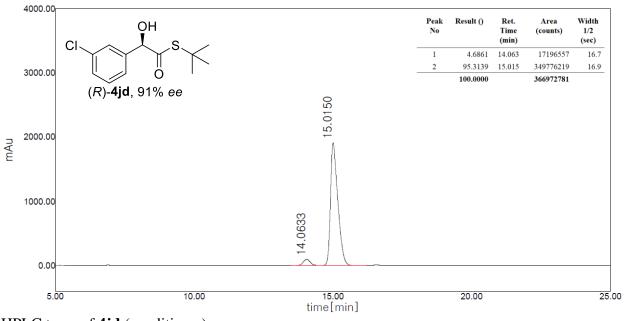




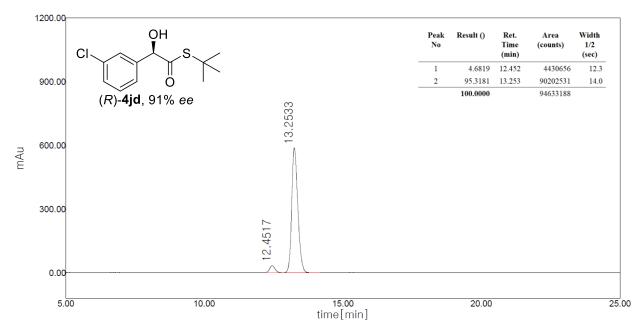
HPLC trace of **4id** (condition c)



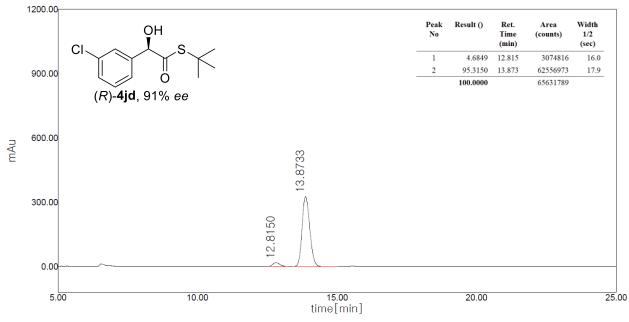




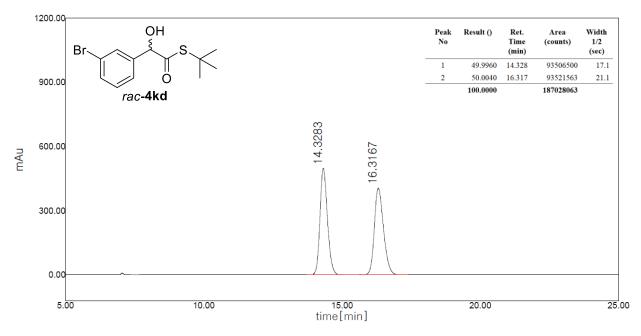
HPLC trace of 4jd (condition a)

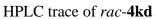


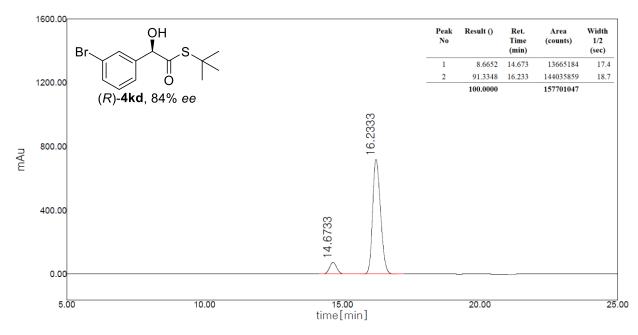
HPLC trace of **4jd** (condition b)



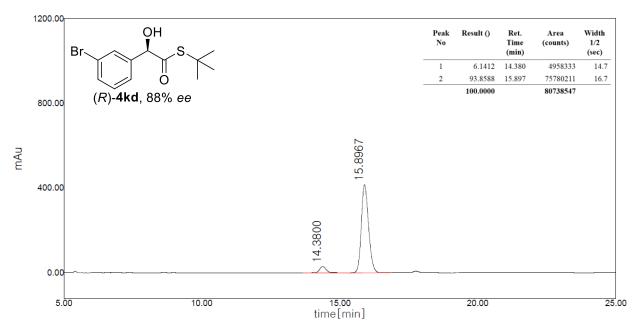
HPLC trace of 4jd (condition c)



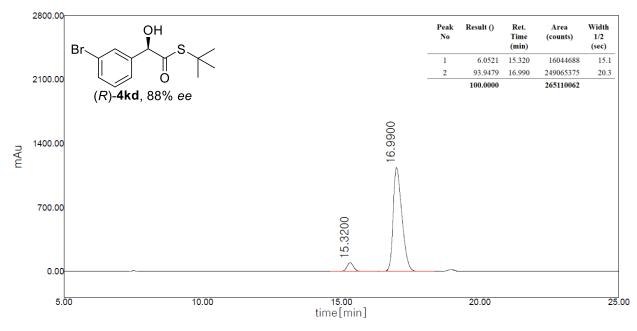




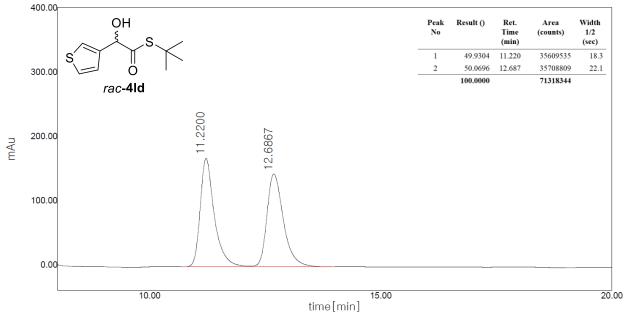
HPLC trace of **4kd** (condition a)

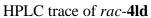


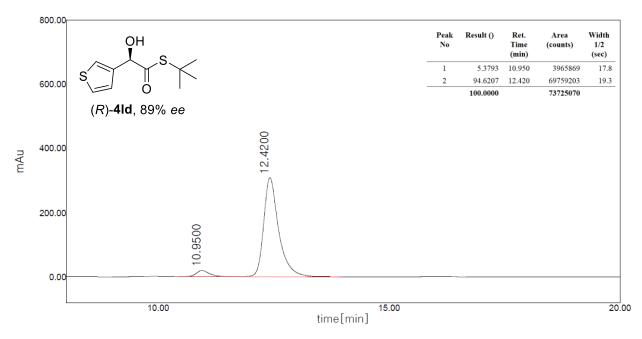
HPLC trace of 4kd (condition b)

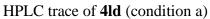


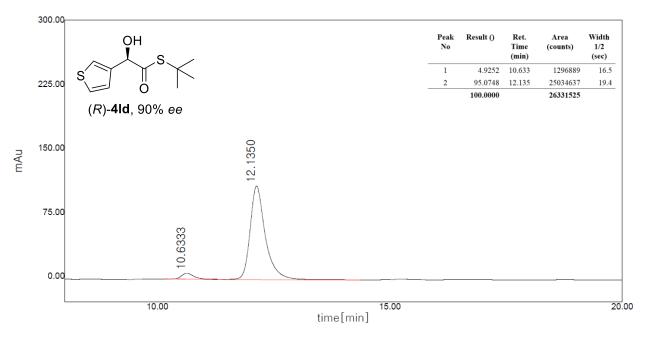
HPLC trace of **4kd** (condition c)

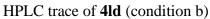


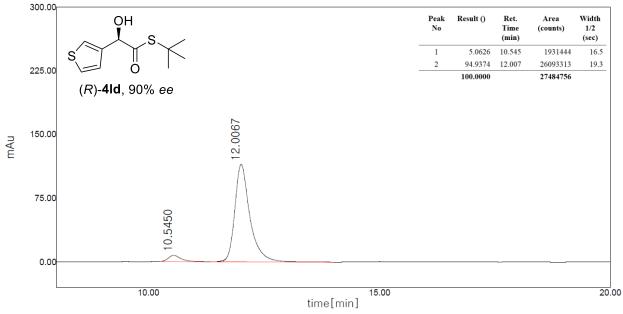


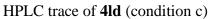


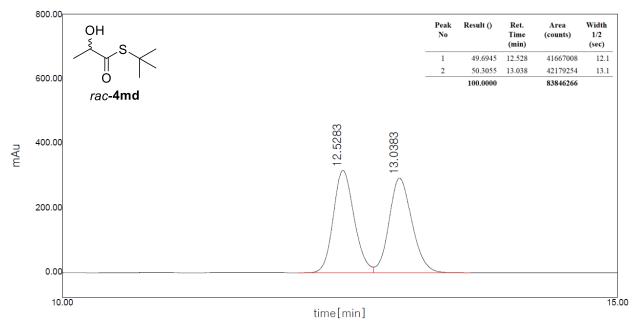


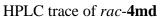


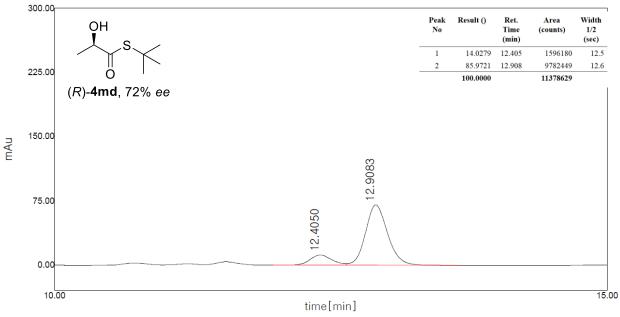




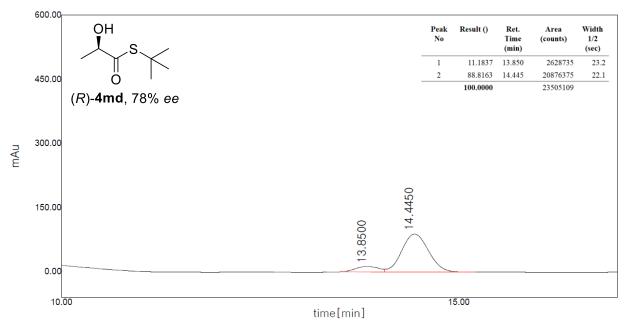




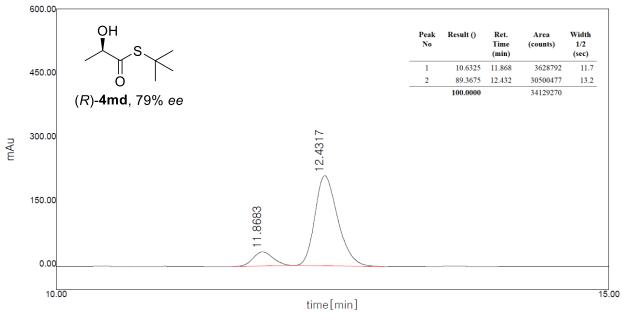




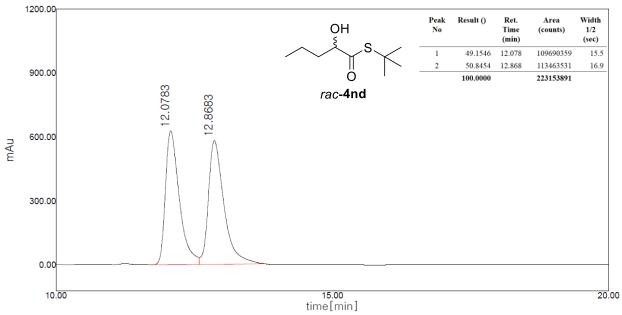
HPLC trace of 4md (condition a)

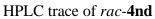


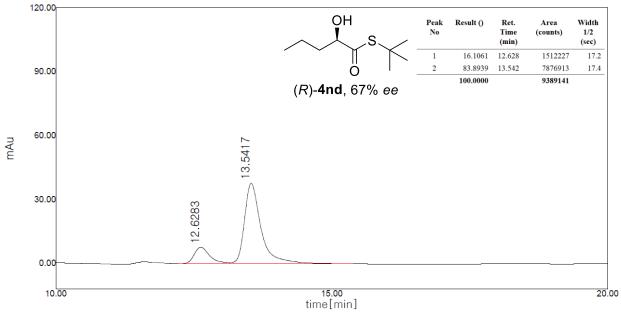
HPLC trace of **4md** (condition b)



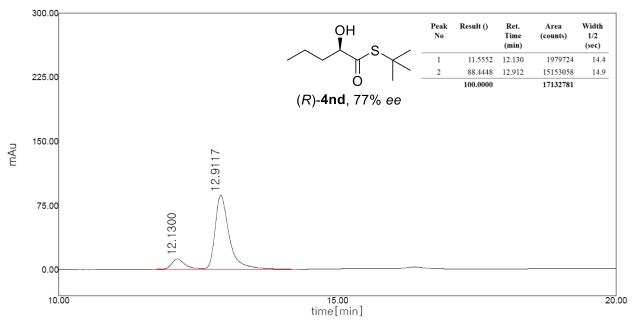
HPLC trace of 4md (condition c)

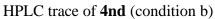


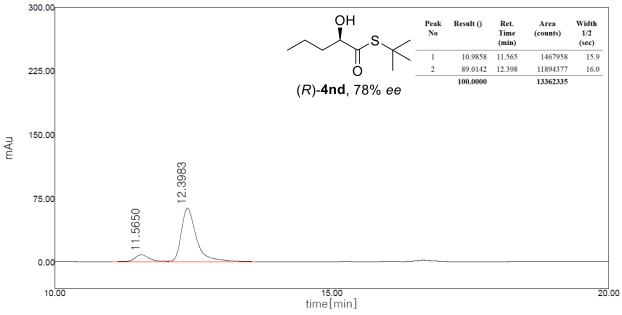




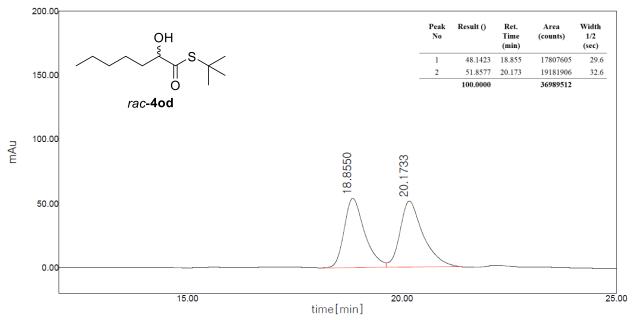
HPLC trace of **4nd** (condition a)

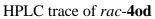


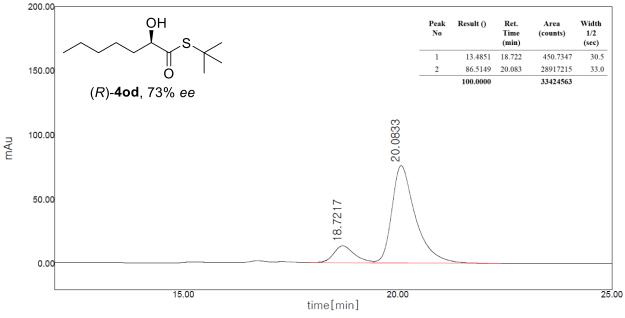




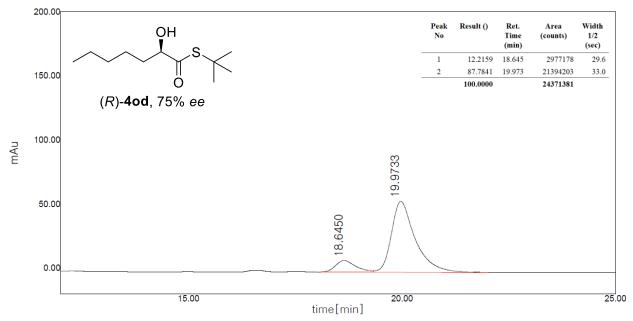
HPLC trace of **4nd** (condition c)



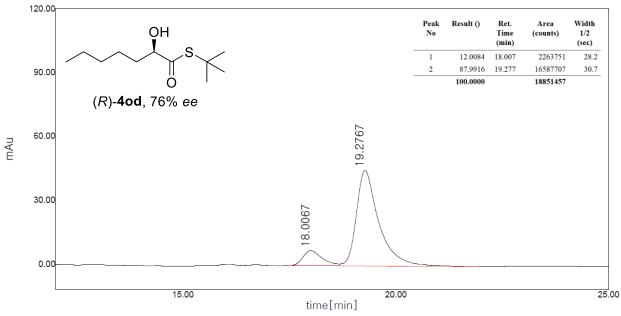




HPLC trace of **4od** (condition a)



HPLC trace of 4od (condition b)



HPLC trace of **4od** (condition c)

References

1. Riley, H. A.; Gray, A. R. Phenylglyoxal. Org. Synth. 1935, 15, 67.

2. Zheng, Q.; Maksimovic, I.; Upad, A.; Guber, D.; David, Y. Synthesis of an Alkynyl Methylglyoxal Probe to Investigate Nonenzymatic histone Glycation. *J. Org. Chem.* **2020**, *85*, 1691–1697.

3. Okino, T.; Yasutaka, H.; Furukawa, T.; Xu, X.; Takemoto, Y. Enantio- and Diastereoselective Michael Reaction of 1,3-Dicarbonyl Compounds to Nitroolefins Catalyzed by a Bifunctional Thiourea. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 119–125.

4. Park, S. Y.; Hwang, I.-S.; Lee, H.-J.; Song, C. E. Biomimetic catalytic transformation of toxic α -oxoaldehydes to high-value chiral α -hydroxythioesters using artificial glyoxalase I. *Nat. Commun.* **2017**, *8*, 14877.

5. Bergstrom, P. A.; Lindgren, J.; Kristiansson, O. An IR study of the hydration of ClO₄⁻, NO₃⁻,

I⁻, Br⁻, Cl⁻, and SO₄²⁻ anions in aqueous-solution. J. Phys. Chem. **1991**, 95, 8575–8580.