

A Kinetic and Thermodynamic Study of the Glycosidic Bond Cleavage in Deoxyuridine

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Supporting Information

(Figures S1 – S3 and Tables S1 to S5, 8 pages)

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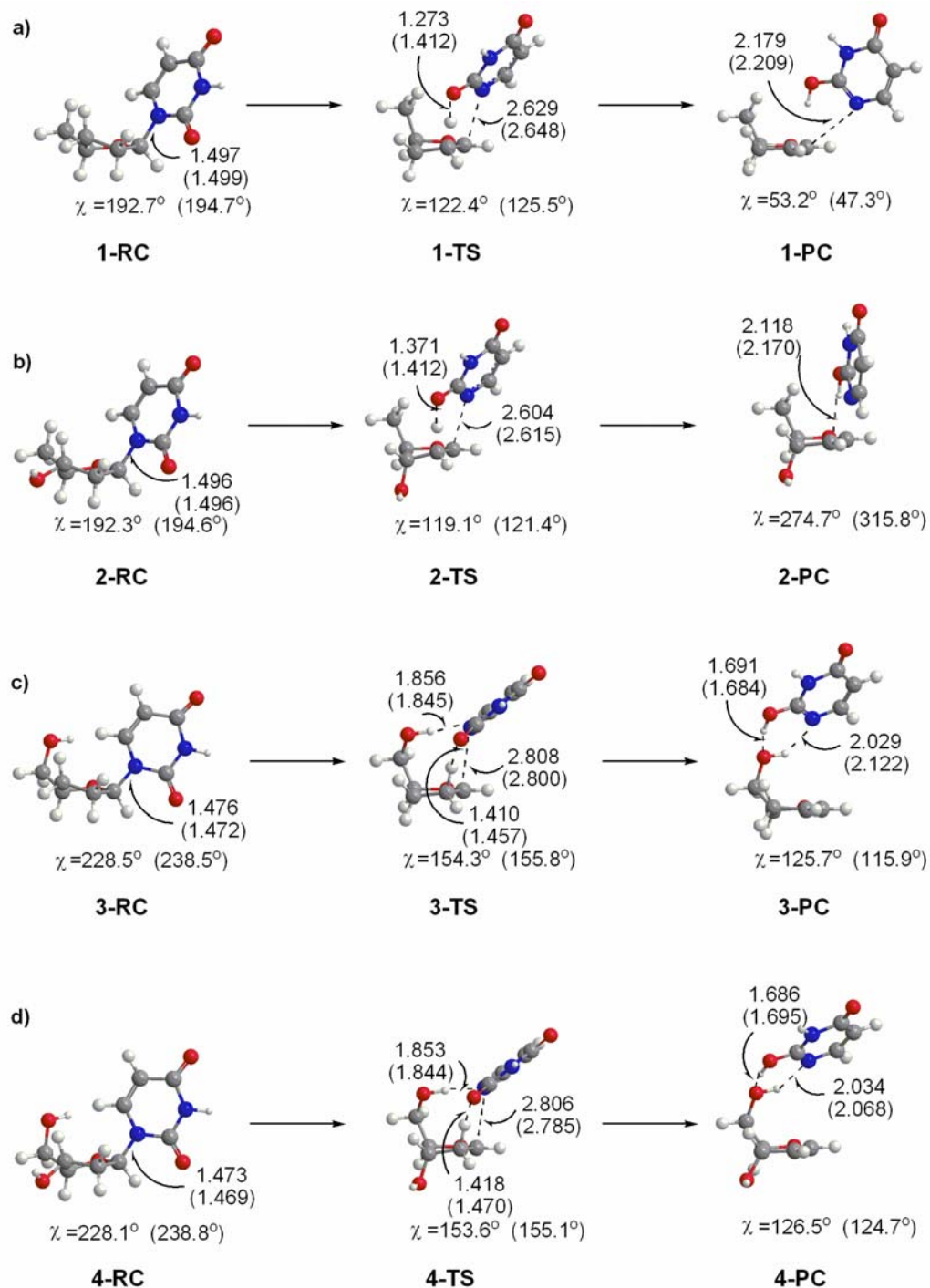


Figure S1. Selected B3LYP/6-31G(d) bond lengths (Å), angles (deg), and dihedral angles (deg) in reactant (RC), transition state (TS) and product (PC) complexes for the unimolecular decomposition of deoxyuridine studied using models (a) 1, (b) 2, (c) 3 and (d) 4 (B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p) values in parentheses).

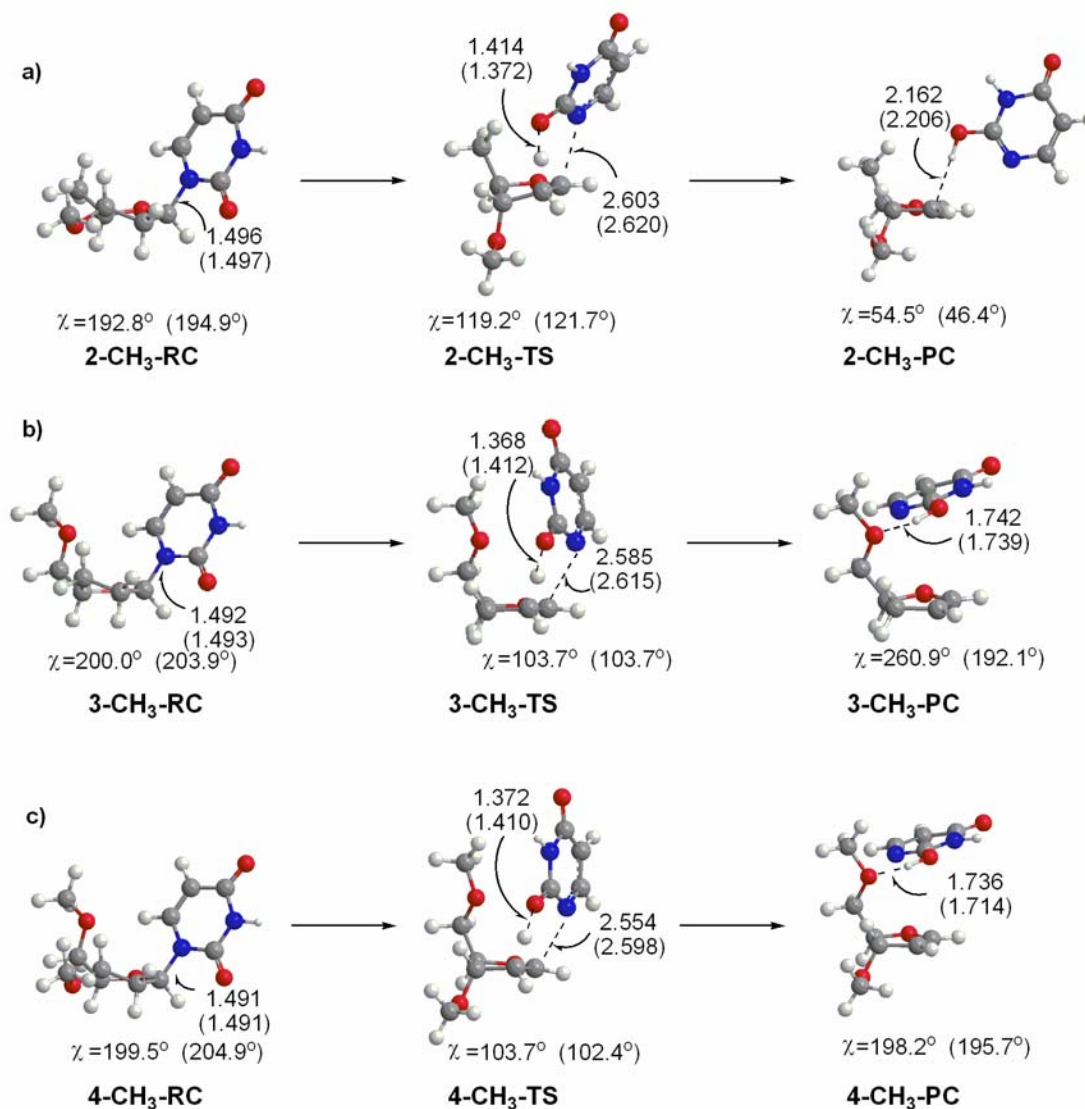


Figure S2. Selected B3LYP/6-31G(d) bond lengths (Å), angles (deg), and dihedral angles (deg) in reactant (RC), transition state (TS) and product (PC) complexes for the unimolecular decomposition of deoxyuridine studied using models (a) 2-CH₃ (b) 3-CH₃ and (c) 4-CH₃ (B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p) values in parentheses).

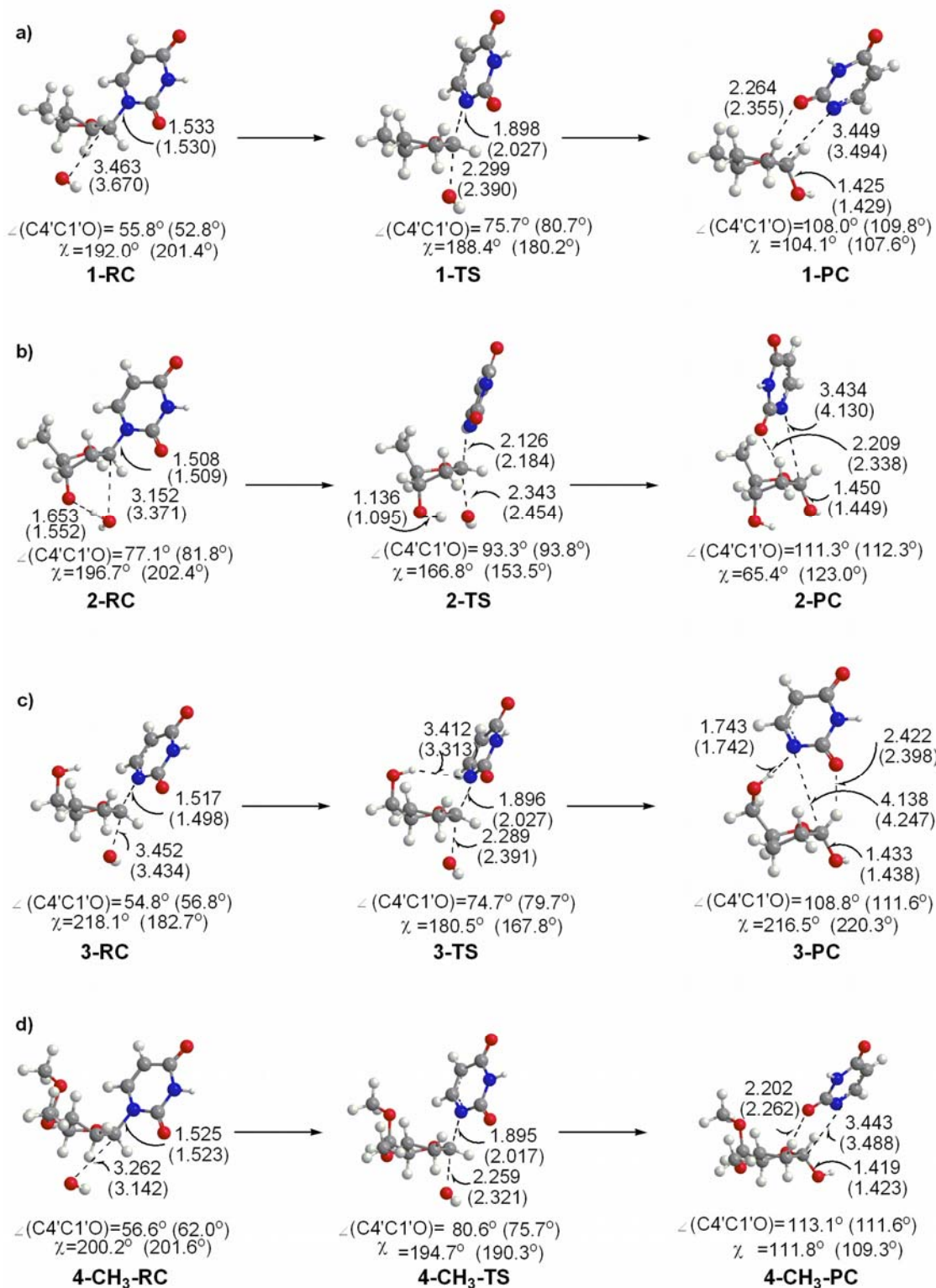


Figure S3. Selected B3LYP/6-31G(d) bond lengths (Å), angles (deg), and dihedral angles (deg) in reactant (RC), transition state (TS) and product (PC) complexes for glycosidic bond cleavage by HO⁻ nucleophile studied using models (a) 1, (b) 2, (c) 3 and (d) 4-CH₃ (B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p) values in parentheses).

Table S1: Barriers and Reaction Energies (kJ mol⁻¹) for the Unimolecular Decomposition of Deoxyuridine *in vacuo* Which Involves C2'-H Abstraction.^{a,b}

Model ^c	B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p)//B3LYP/6-31G(d)		B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p)//B3LYP/6-31+G(d)	
	Barrier	Reaction Energy	Barrier	Reaction Energy
1	150.9	80.8	152.0	80.8
2	142.1	73.3	143.5	73.2
2-CH₃	142.1	73.4	143.2	73.5
3	136.1	54.6	138.9	54.3
3-CH₃	163.6	71.7	164.6	71.9
4	131.6	49.6	135.4	50.4
4-CH₃	156.3	65.2	158.2	64.7

^a Scaled (0.9806) B3LYP ZPVE corrections are included in all energies. ^b See Figures S1 and S2 for selected geometrical information. ^c See Figure 1 for model nomenclature.

Table S2: Barriers and Reaction Energies (kJ mol⁻¹) for Direct Hydrolysis of the Glycosidic Bond in Deoxyuridine Using B3LYP Geometries Optimized with 6-31G(d) (6-31+G(d,p) values in parentheses).^a

Model	S _N 1			
	Barrier 1	Intermediate Energy	Barrier 2	Reaction Energy
1	153.4 (156.9)	81.5 (81.2)	291.6 (285.5)	-1.4 (2.1)
4-CH₃	156.8 (157.7)	61.6 (63.1)	272.8 (267.5)	30.7 (31.9)
	S _N 2			
	Barrier		Reaction Energy	
1	159.7 (158.6)		24.4 (25.4)	
4-CH₃	165.4 (163.3)		31.2 (31.7)	

^a B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p) single-point calculations were performed on the optimized geometries. Scaled (0.9806) ZPVE corrections are included in all energies.

Table S3: Barriers and Reaction Energies (kJ mol⁻¹) for Hydrolysis of the Glycosidic Bond in Deoxyuridine by HO⁻.^a

Model ^b	B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p)//B3LYP/6-31G(d)		B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p)//B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p)	
	Energy Barrier	Reaction Energy	Energy Barrier	Reaction Energy
1	49.5	-161.6	55.1	-149.4
2	76.0	-72.9	80.9	-64.7
2-CH₃	42.5	-177.8	46.1	-168.2
3	61.0	-193.7	67.4	-183.1
3-CH₃	61.0	-143.4	66.9	-131.2
4-CH₃	49.9	-163.4	54.4	-153.6

^a B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p) single-point calculations were performed on the optimized geometries. Scaled (0.9806) ZPVE corrections are included in all energies. ^bSee Figure 1 for model designation, and Figure S3 for geometrical information.

Table S4: Barriers and Reaction Energies (kJ mol⁻¹) for Hydrolysis of the Glycosidic Bond in Deoxyuridine by HO⁻ for Model 1 with HF, H₂O or NH₃ Bound at Various Complexation Sites in Uracil.^{a,b}

O2(N3)	O4(N3)	O4(C5)	B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p)//B3LYP/6-31G(d)				B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p)//B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p)			
			Barrier	Δ	Reaction Energy	Δ	Barrier	Δ	Reaction Energy	Δ
HF	HF	HF	49.5	0.0	-161.6	0.0	55.1	0.0	-149.4	0.0
			36.4	-13.1	-188.6	-27.0	41.7	-13.4	-177.0	-27.6
			40.3	-9.2	-181.4	-19.8	45.0	-10.1	-169.7	-20.3
H ₂ O	H ₂ O	H ₂ O	38.3	-11.2	-184.1	-22.5	43.7	-11.4	-172.7	-23.3
			43.4	-6.1	-173.7	-12.1	48.9	-6.2	-162.0	-12.6
			45.1	-4.4	-171.0	-9.4	50.8	-4.3	-159.2	-9.8
NH ₃	NH ₃	NH ₃	42.6	-6.9	-175.3	-13.7	48.6	-6.5	-162.9	-13.5
			50.2	0.7	-161.7	-0.1	56.5	1.4	-148.0	1.4
			50.7	1.2	-161.4	0.2	57.1	2.0	-148.2	1.2
			45.5	-4.0	-170.1	-8.5	51.3	-3.8	-152.7	-3.3

^a B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p) single-point calculations include BSSE and Scaled (0.9806) ZPVE corrections. ^b See Figure 9 for definition of complexation sites

Table S5. Barriers and Reaction Energies (kJ mol⁻¹) for the Hydrolysis of the Glycosidic Bond in Deoxyuridine by HO⁻, or CH₃O⁻ or HCOO⁻ Activated Water with HF, H₂O or NH₃ Bound at Various Sites in Uracil Calculated with Model 1.^{a,b}

O2(N3)	O4(N3)	O4(C5)	HO ⁻				CH ₃ O ⁻ ...H ₂ O				HCOO ⁻ ...H ₂ O			
			Barrier	Δ	Reaction Energy	Δ	Barrier	Δ	Reaction Energy	Δ	Barrier	Δ	Reaction Energy	Δ
			49.5	0.0	-161.6	0.0	60.5	0.0	-83.2	0.0	90.8	0.0	14.3	0.0
HF			36.4	-13.1	-188.6	-27.0	47.3	-13.2	-105.4	-22.2	73.1	-17.7	-14.1	-28.4
	HF		40.3	-9.2	-181.4	-19.8	50.6	-9.9	-102.1	-18.9	78.8	-12.0	-8.2	-22.5
		HF	38.3	-11.2	-184.1	-22.5	50.1	-10.4	-100.9	-17.7	77.0	-13.8	-5.9	-20.2
H ₂ O			43.4	-6.1	-173.7	-12.1	56.2	-4.3	-88.9	-5.7	87.4	-3.4	2.3	-12.0
	H ₂ O		45.1	-4.4	-171	-9.4	64.1	3.6	-82.8	0.4	88.7	-2.1	5.2	-9.1
		H ₂ O	42.6	-6.9	-175.3	-13.7	55.1	-5.4	-93.8	-10.6	85.2	-5.6	0.5	-13.8
NH ₃			50.2	0.7	-161.7	-0.1	71.8	11.3	-69	14.2	98.3	7.5	20.2	5.9
	NH ₃		50.7	1.2	-161.4	0.2	72.0	11.5	-68.4	14.8	98.0	7.2	16	1.7
		NH ₃	45.5	-4.0	-170.1	-8.5	57.4	-3.1	-90.6	-7.4	90.1	-0.7	9.1	-5.2

^a B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,p) single-point calculations were performed on the 6-31G(d) geometries. Scaled (0.9806) ZPVE corrections are included in all energies. ^b See Figure 9 for definition of complexation sites.