

Supporting Information

Towards understanding of laccase-catalysed oxidative oligomerisation of dimeric lignin model compounds

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1. General information

Methods: Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) separations were performed on Merck's silica gel 60 F₂₅₄-precoated aluminum sheets. Visualization was accomplished with UV light and/or aqueous potassium permanganate solution (0.1 N) stain.

¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were obtained using a Bruker 400 UltraShield Spectrometer operating at 400 MHz and 100 MHz respectively. Chemical shifts for ¹H NMR were recorded in parts per million (ppm) downfield from proton signal of residual non-deuterated solvent (δ 7.26 ppm for CDCl₃ and 2.05 ppm for Acetone-D₆) as the internal signal. Coupling constants are indicated in Hertz (Hz). For ¹³C NMR spectra, chemical shifts are reported relative to the central line of the triplet at δ 77.2 ppm and 206.3 ppm resonance respectively for non-deuterated residuals originated from CDCl₃ and acetone-D₆. The following abbreviations are used for spin multiplicity: s=singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, q=quartet, m=multiplet and br=broad.

HPLC analysis on the reaction progress and quantification of unreacted HPLC analysis was performed on Agilent 1200 series. HPLC-MS was performed on Agilent 1260 infinity equipped with Agilent 6120 quadrupole LC/MS system. Phenomenex C12 column (Jupiter 4 μ m Proteo 90 Å, LC Column 150 x 4.60 mm) was used for the HPLC analysis. Trifluoroacetic acid (1%) in water and Trifluoroacetic acid (1%) in acetonitrile were used as mobile phase under the gradient flow (30 min) starting from 90% H₂O to 30% H₂O. 0.5 mL/min flow, 25 °C, 280 nm. Mass spectrometry was run by the electrospray ionization time-of-flight (ESI-TOF) mode on an Agilent 6210 mass spectrometer.

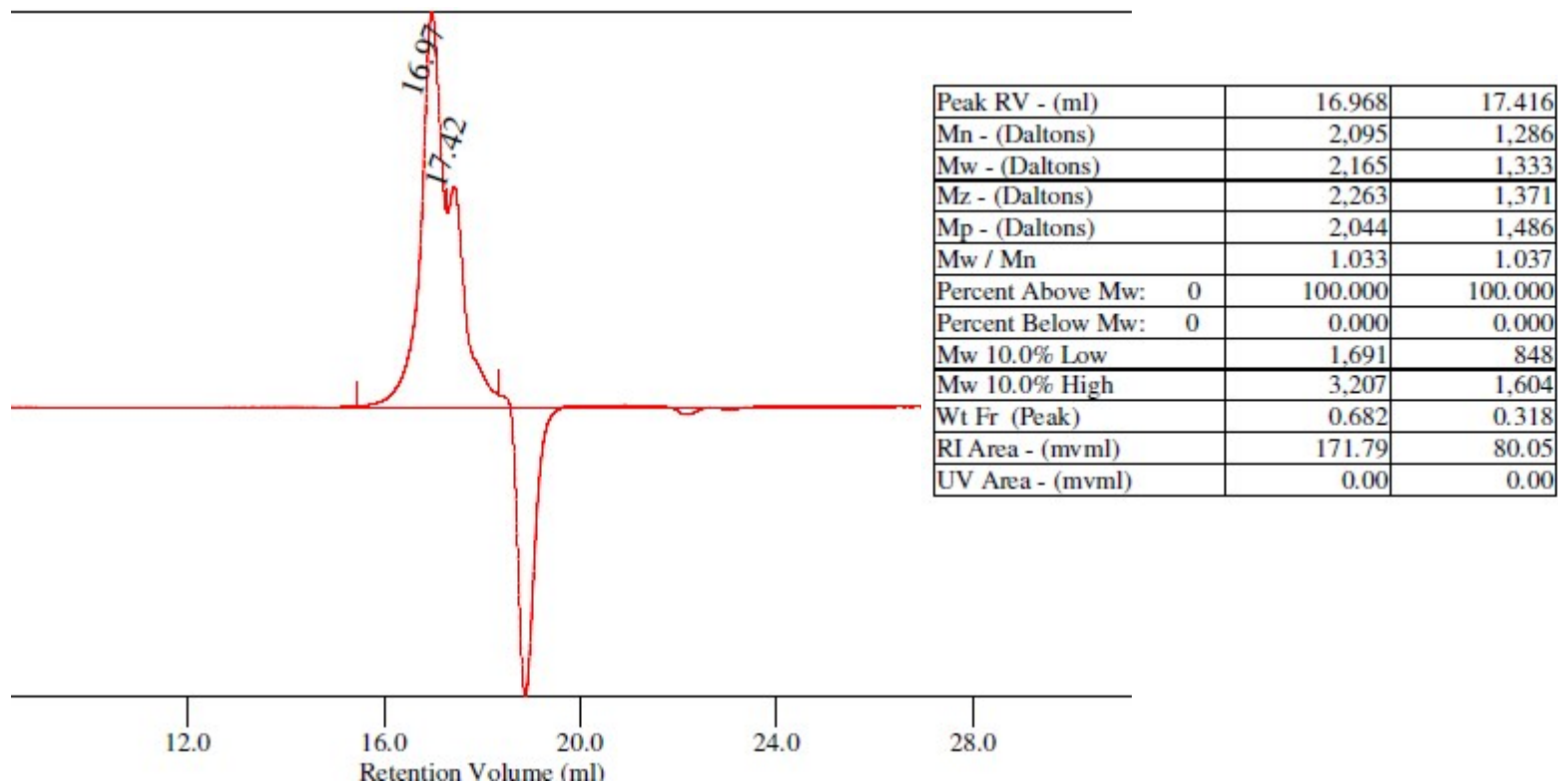


Fig. S1. GPC of oligomers that was obtained upon treatment of POL with **1**. PMMA (Poly(methyl methacrylate)) was used for calibration.

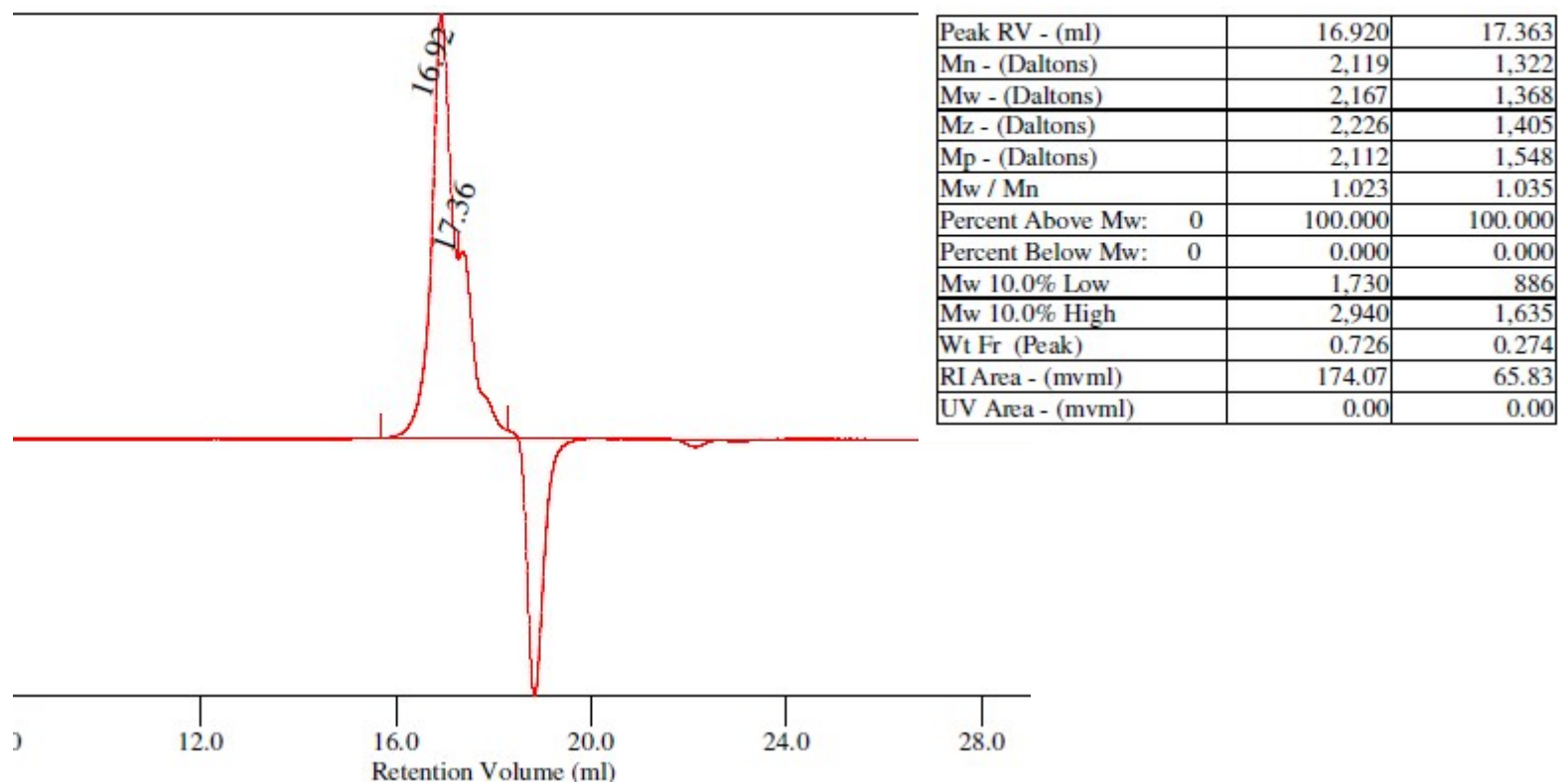


Fig. S2. GPC of oligomers that was obtained upon treatment of TVL (2 units/mL) with **1**. PMMA (Poly(methyl methacrylate)) was used for calibration.

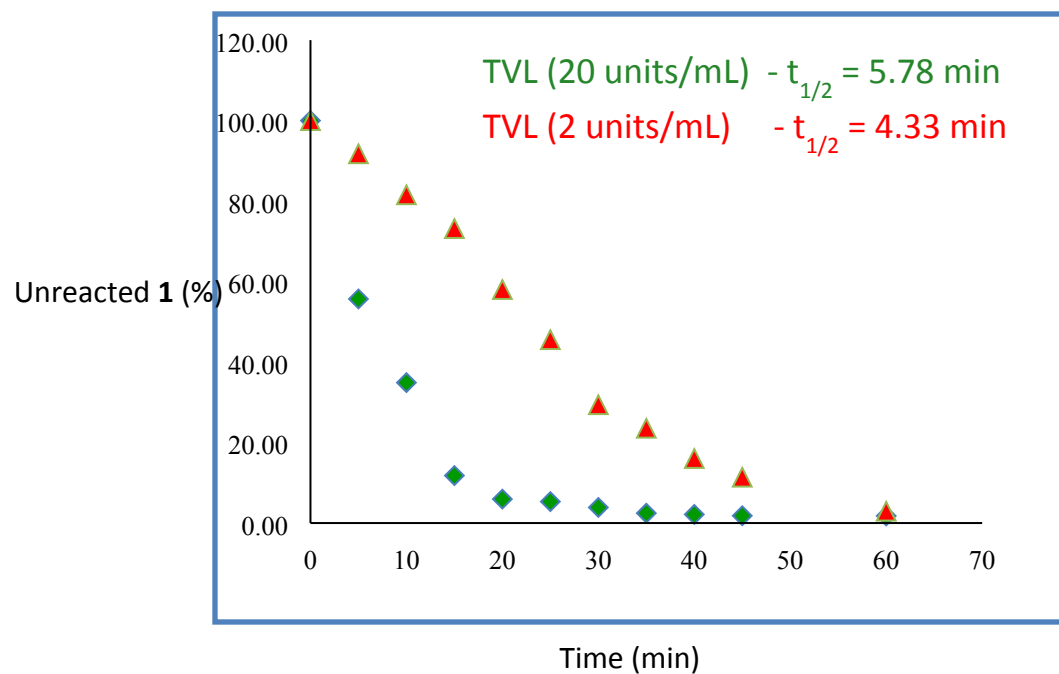


Fig. S3. Comparison of initial reactivity of TVL with **1** at two different concentrations.

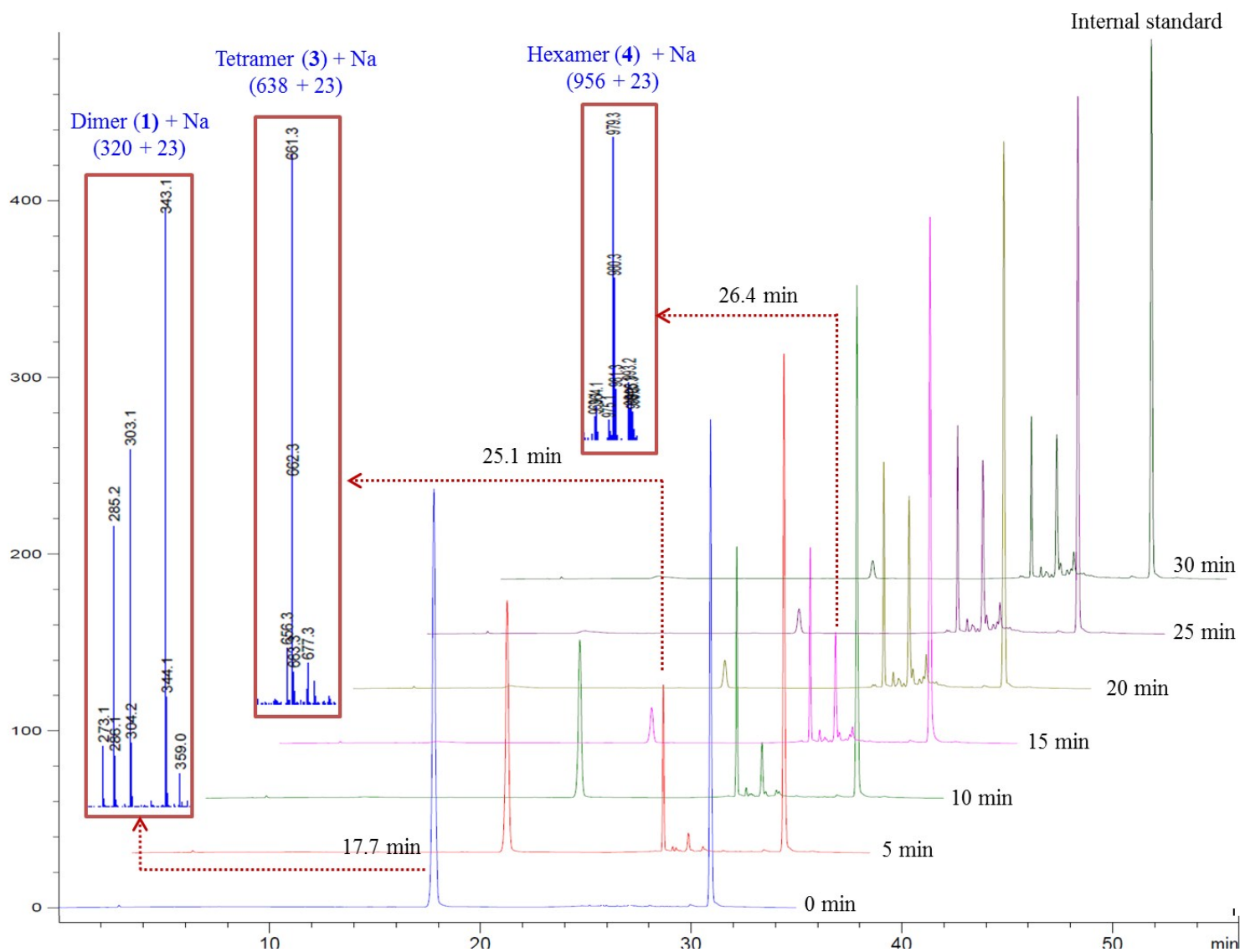


Fig. S4. LC-MS traces of laccase-catalysed oxidation of **1** at regular time intervals. 9-Acetylphenanthrene was used as an internal standard for quantification.

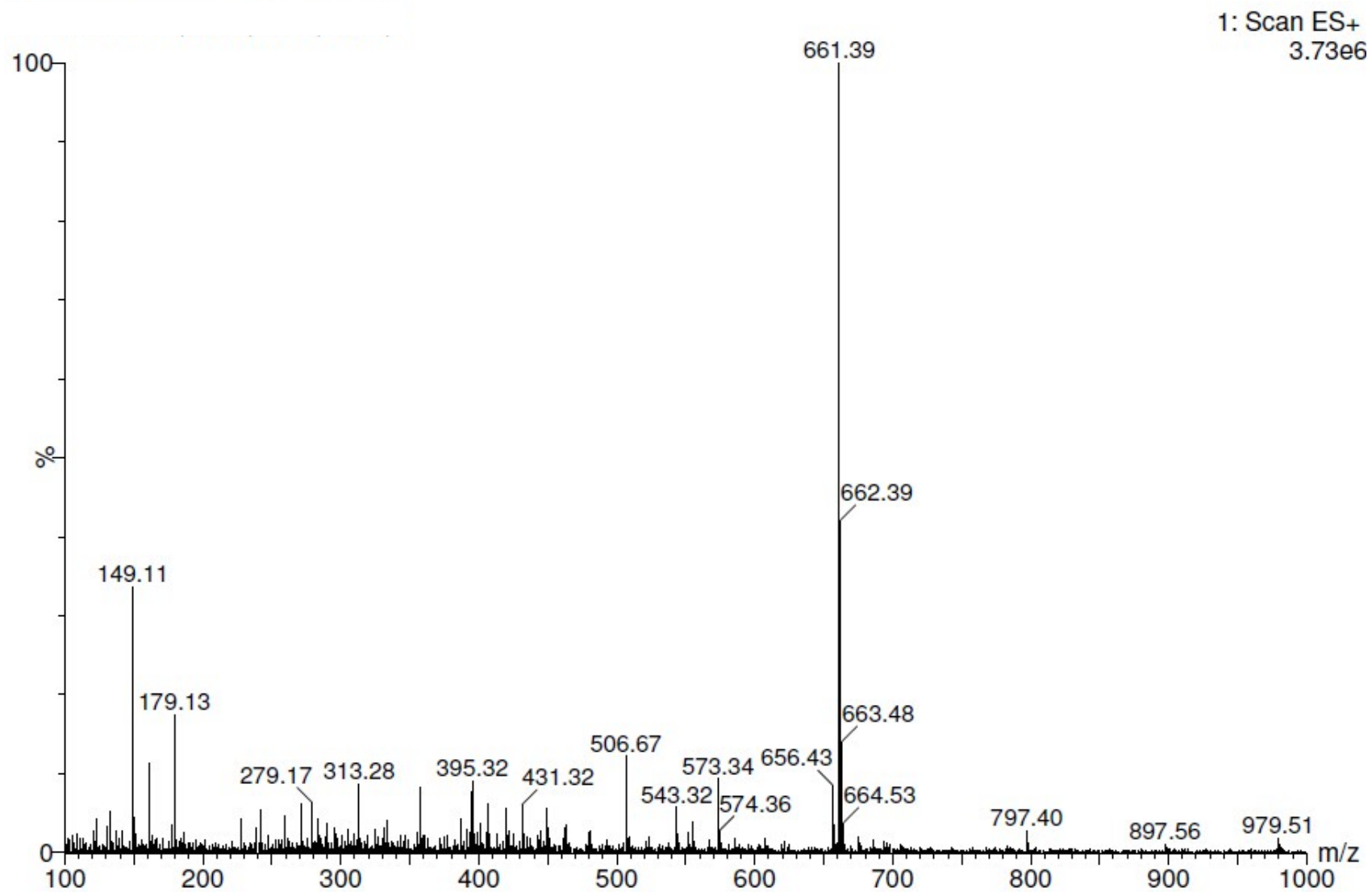


Fig. S5. ES-Mass spectrum of the tetramer (**3**) major product (retention time – 25.2 min).

MS Spectrum



Fig. S6. ES-Mass spectrum of the tetramer (**3**) minor product (retention time – 25.6 min).

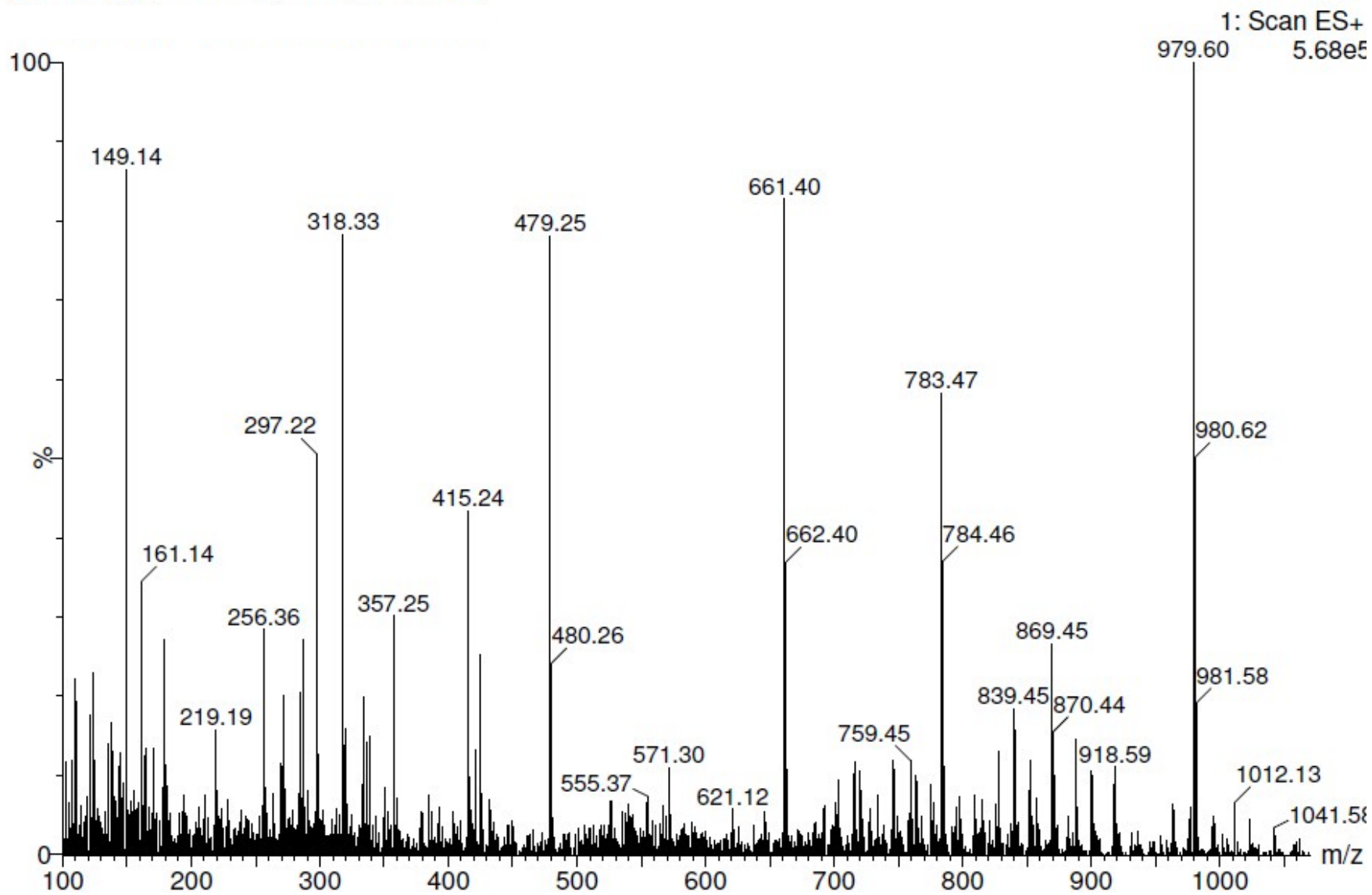


Fig. S7. ES-Mass spectrum of the hexamer (4) major product (retention time – 26.4 min).

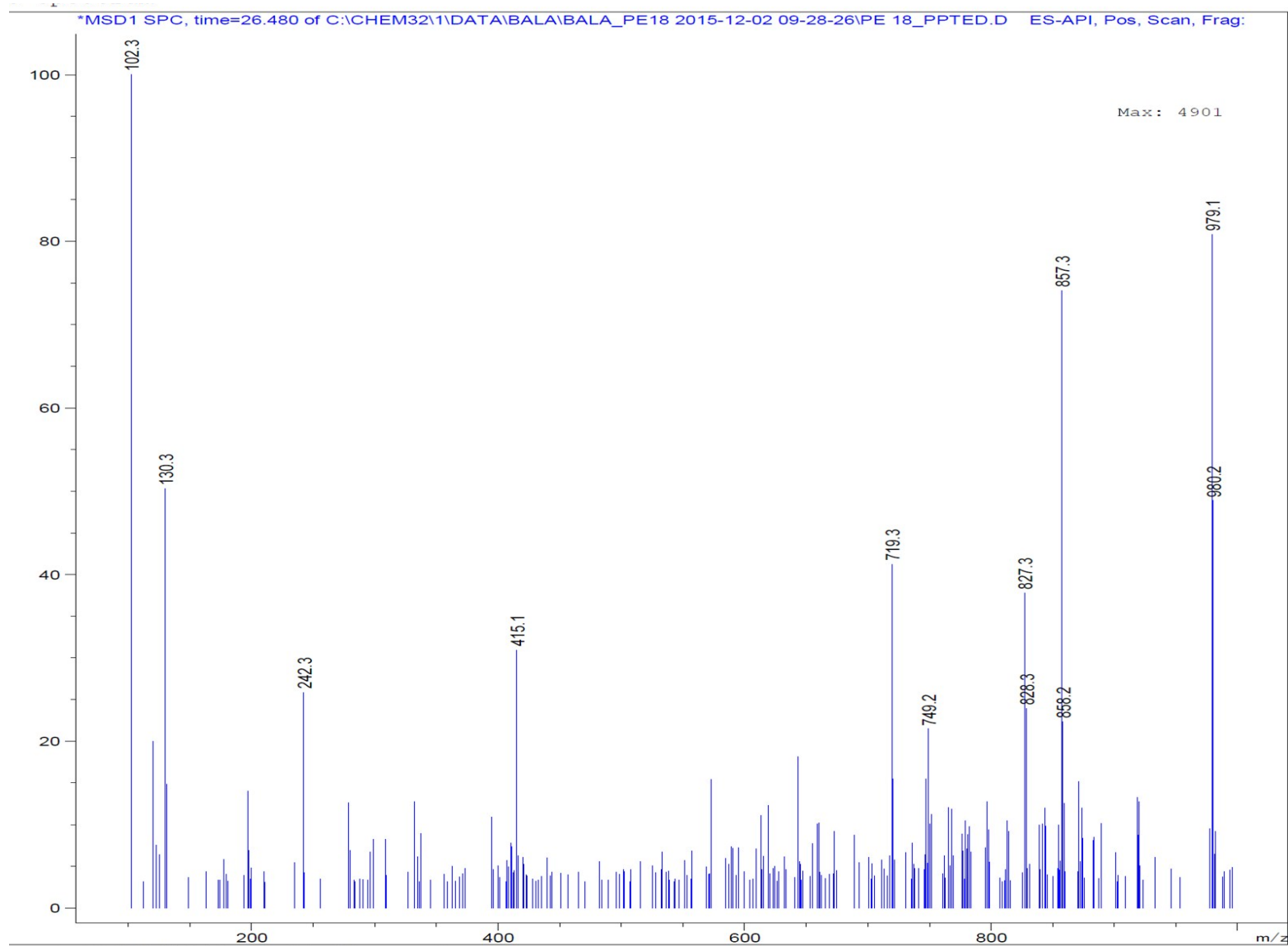


Fig. S8. ES-Mass spectrum of the hexamer (4) minor product (retention time – 27.2 min).

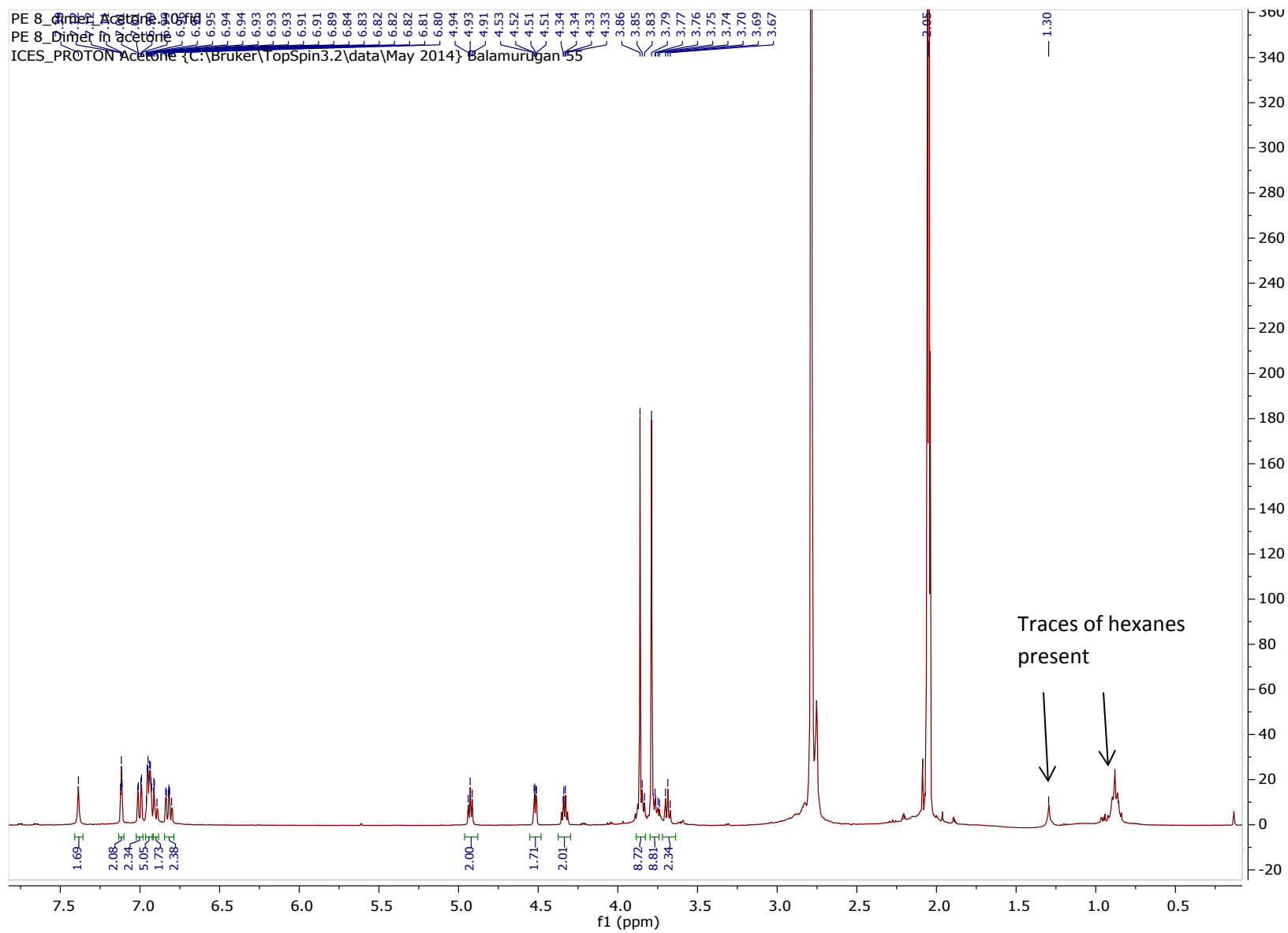


Fig. S9. ^1H NMR spectrum of **3B**.

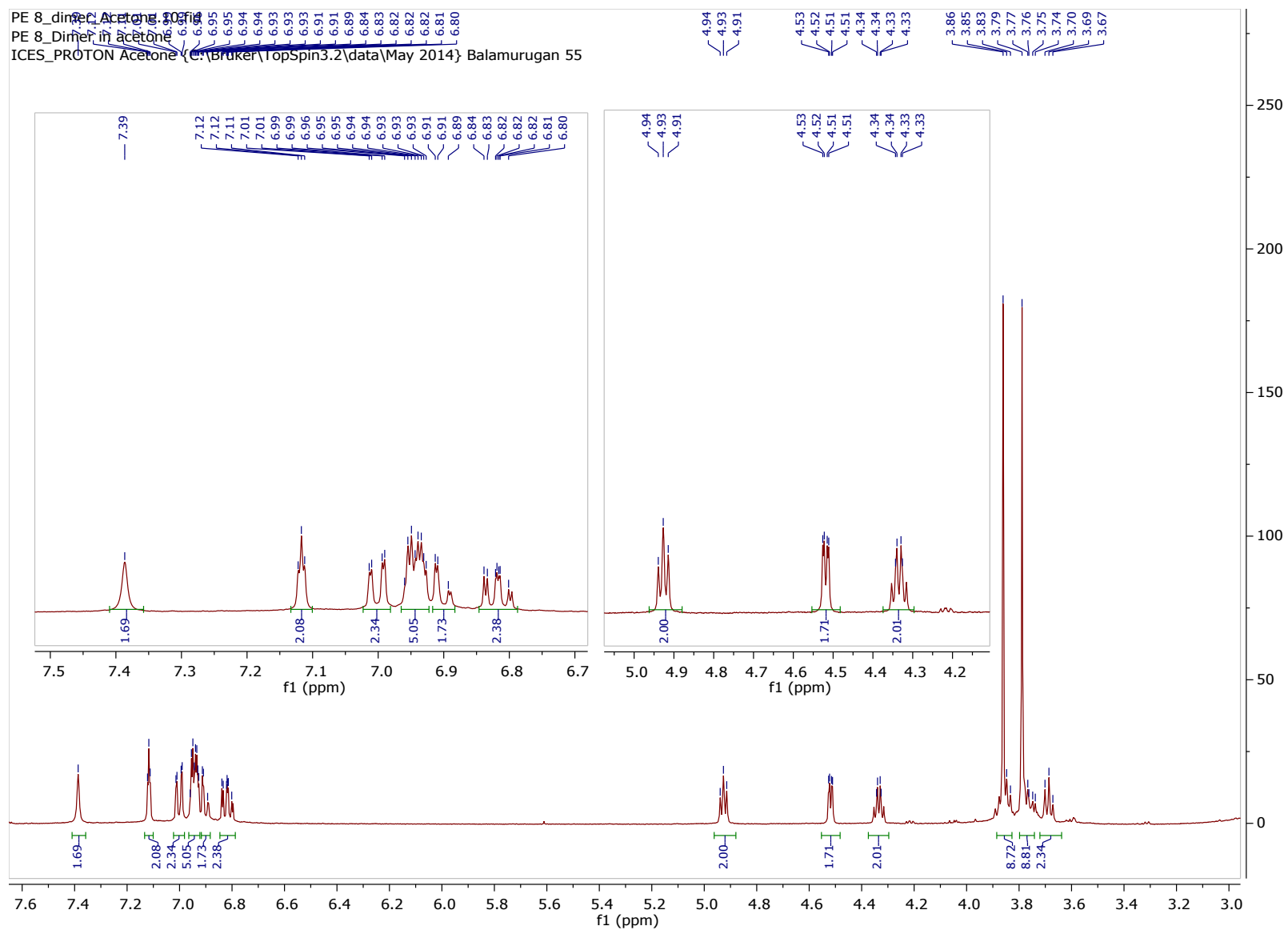


Fig. S9a. ^1H NMR spectrum of **3B**. Expanded inserts for aliphatic and aromatic region was provided for better clarity.

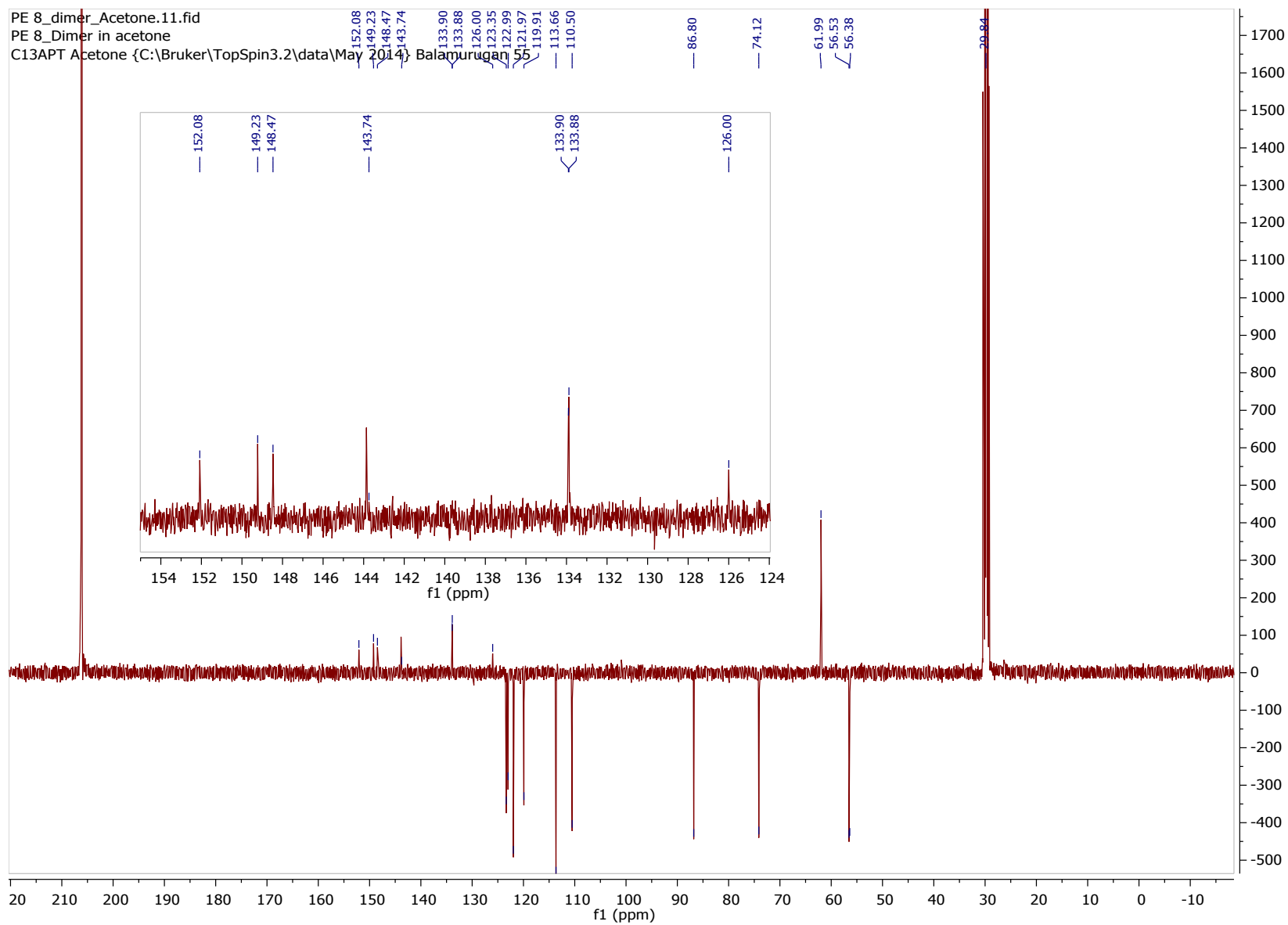


Fig. S10. ^{13}C NMR (APT) spectrum of **3B**.

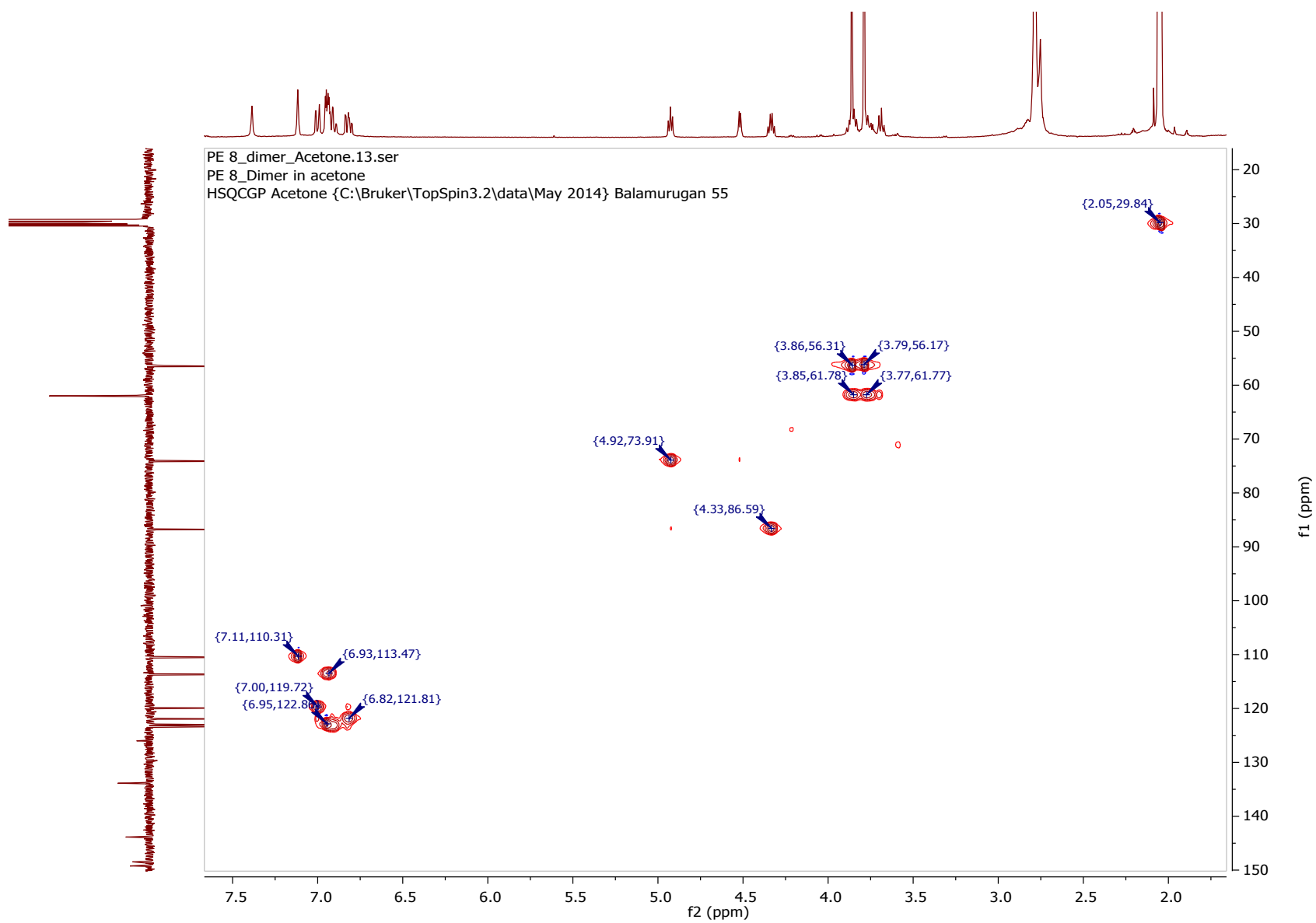


Fig. S11. HSQC NMR spectrum of **3B**.

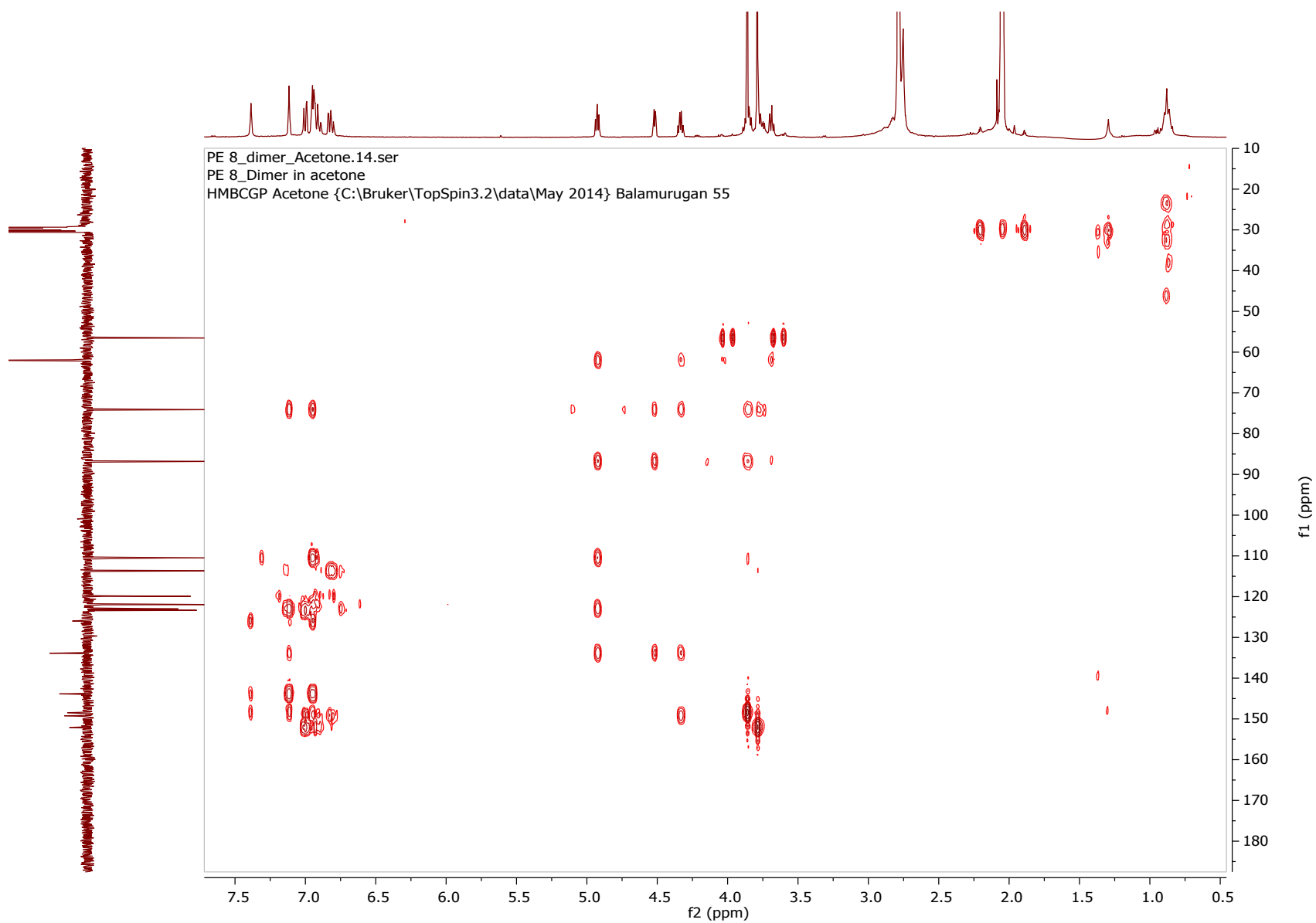


Fig. S12. HMBC NMR spectrum of **3B**. Peaks are omitted for clarity.

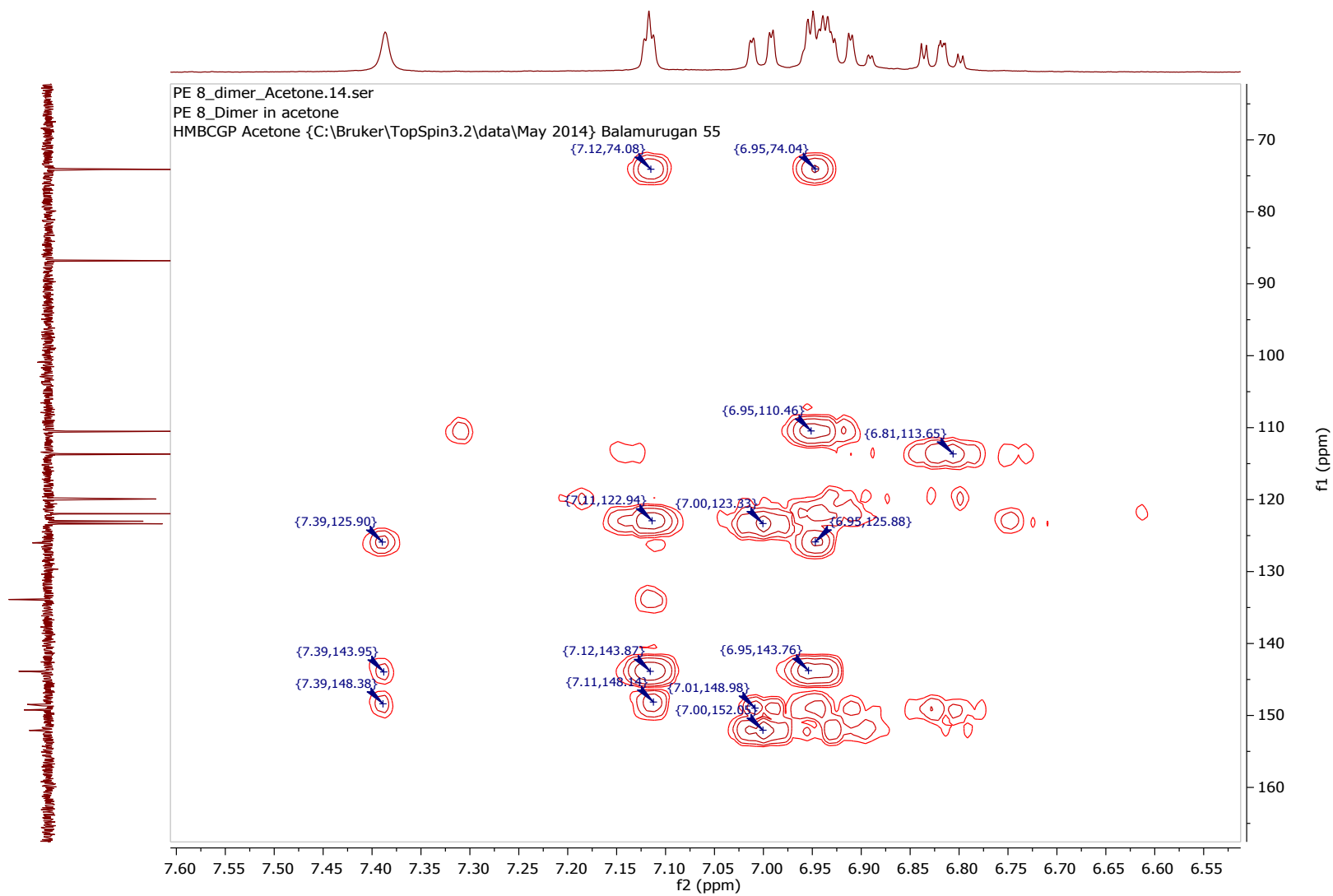


Fig. S12a. HMBC NMR spectrum of **3B**. Correlations in the aromatic region are shown.

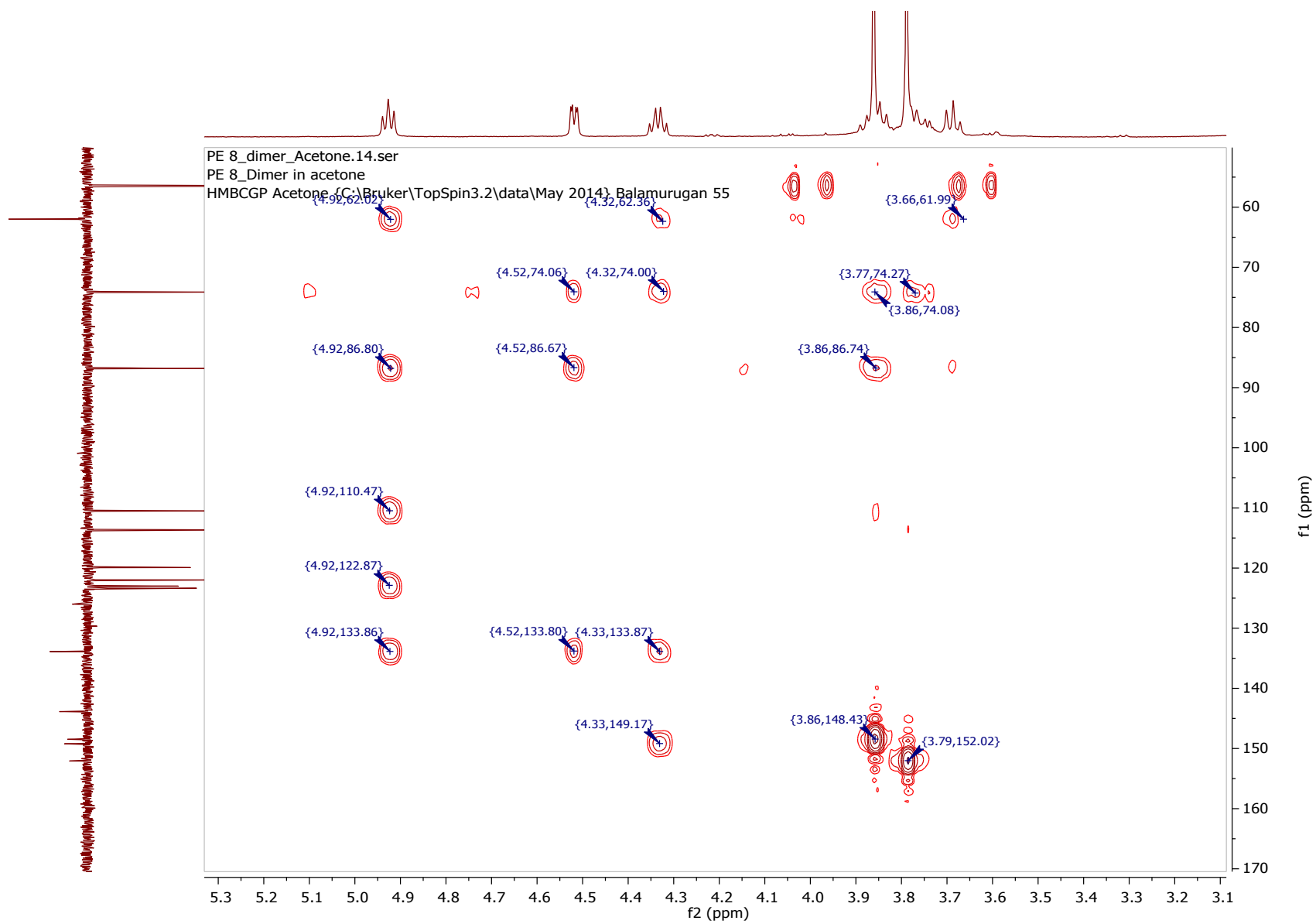


Fig. S12b. HMBC NMR spectrum of **3B**. Correlations in the aliphatic region are shown.

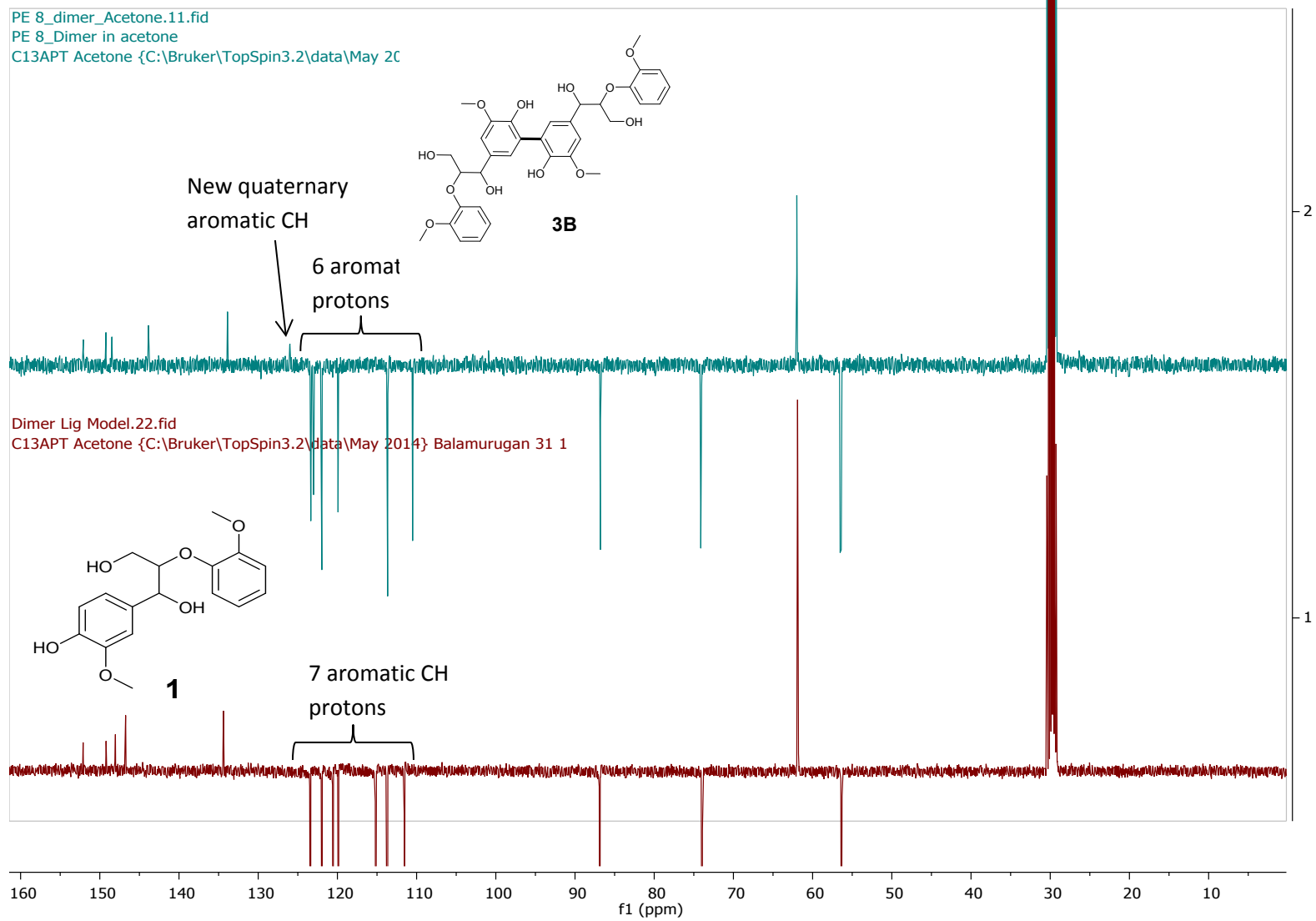


Fig. S13. Comparison of ^{13}C APT spectra of **1** and **3B**.