

CHEM**BIO**CHEM

Supporting Information

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Supporting Information

for

Influence of the Nucleophile on the *Candida antarctica* Lipase B-
Catalysed Resolution of a Chiral Acyl Donor

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Vicente Gotor-Fernández and Vicente Gotor*

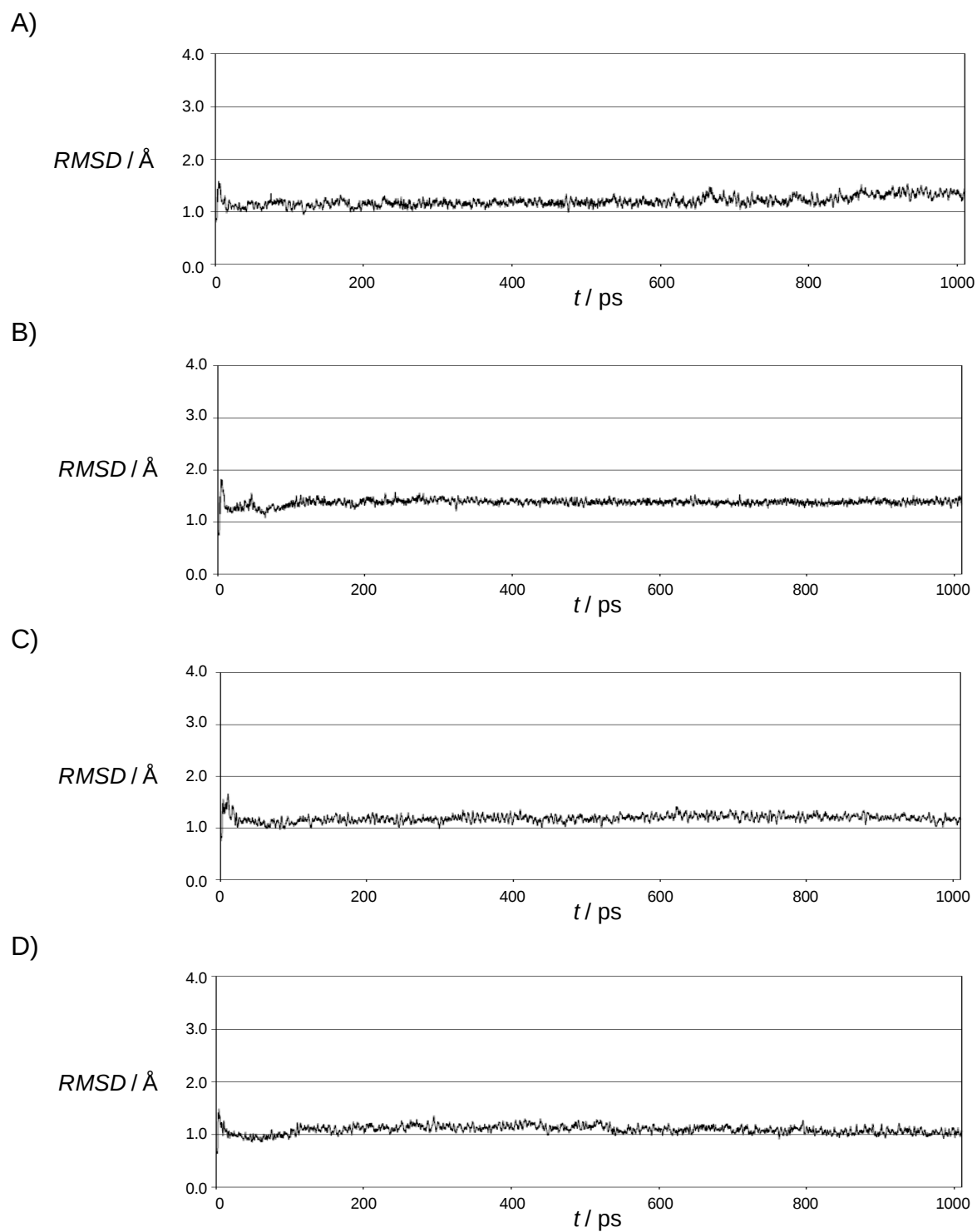
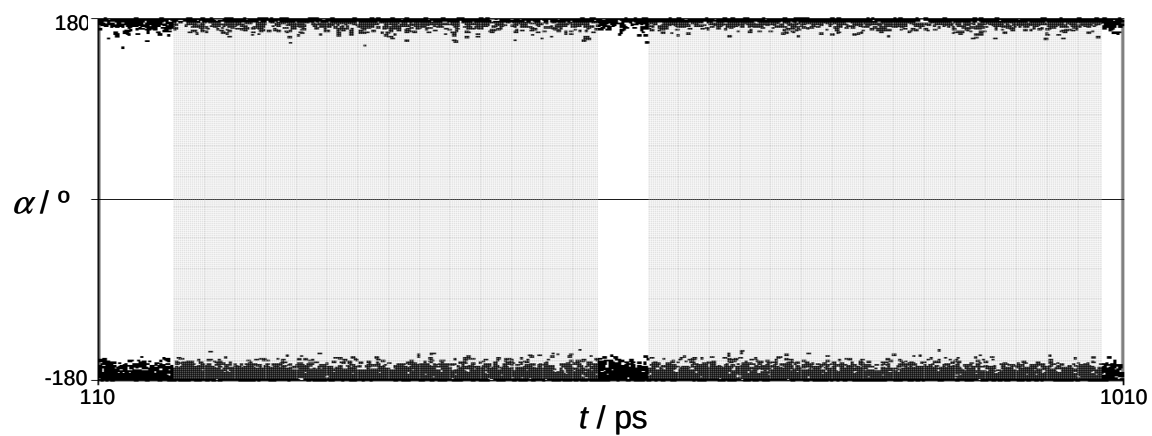
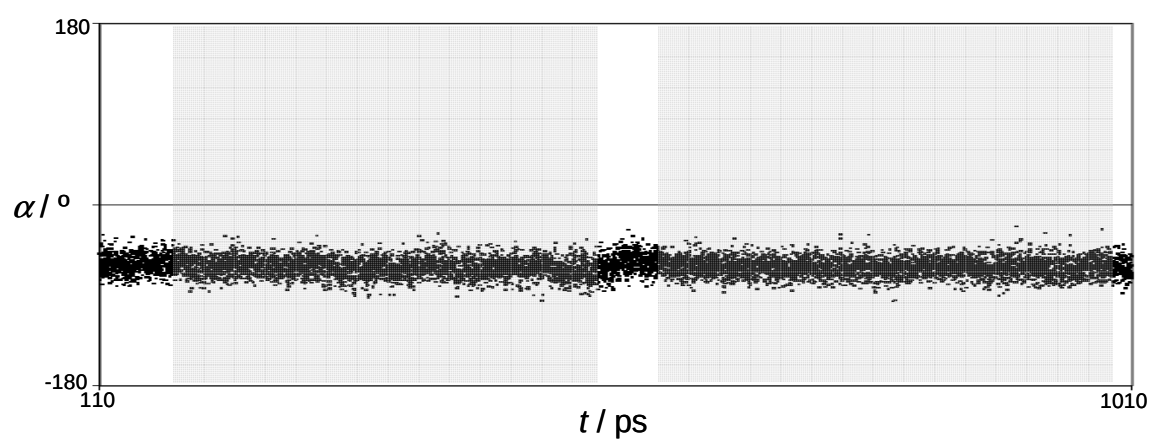


Figure S1. Time dependence of the RMSD (Å) of the CALB backbone atoms with respect to the coordinates of the original crystal structure (PDB entry number: 1TCA) during the 1ns MDS of A) IT₂-(R)-**3a**, B) IT₂-(S)-**3a**, C) IT₂-(R)-**3b** and D) IT₂-(S)-**3b**.

OG-CD-CH-Cl



CD-CH-Cl-OM



CH-Cl-CK-CL

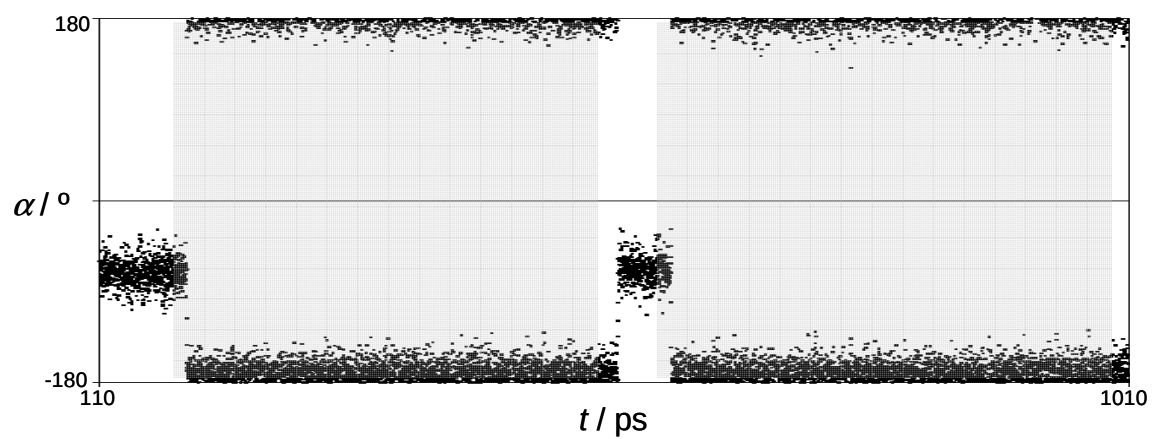
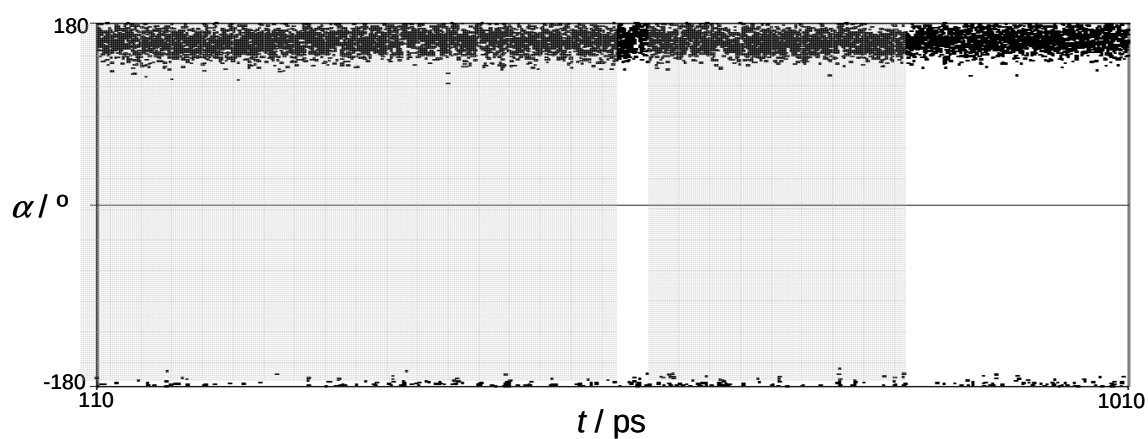
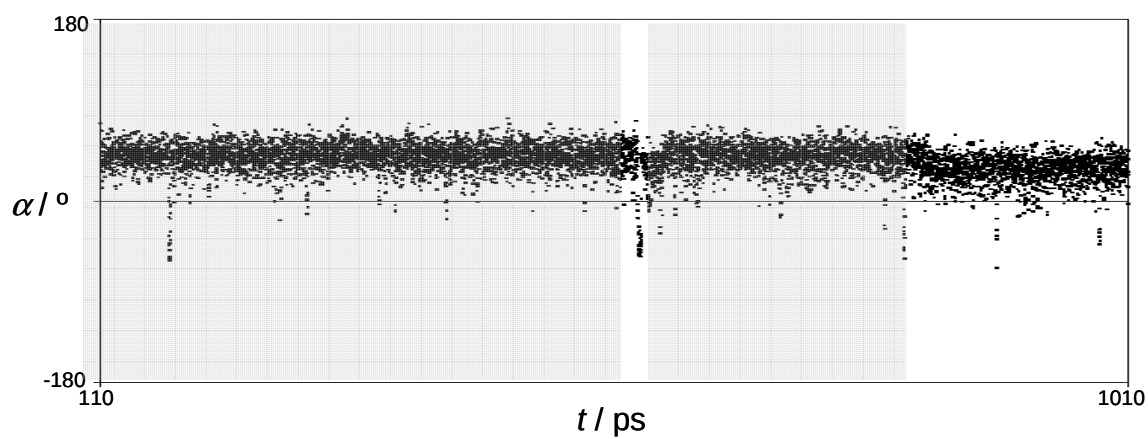


Figure S2. Time dependence of the torsions formed by the heavy atoms of the acyl chain and the nucleophile in IT₂-(*R*)-**3a** during the 1ns MDS. Snapshots corresponding to the major conformation are shaded in grey.

OG-CD-CH-Cl



CD-CH-Cl-OM



CH-Cl-CK-CL

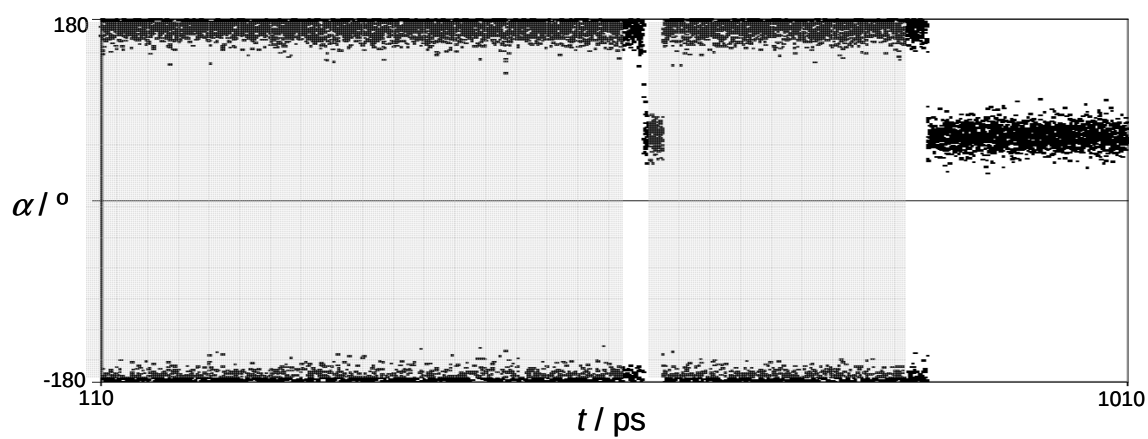
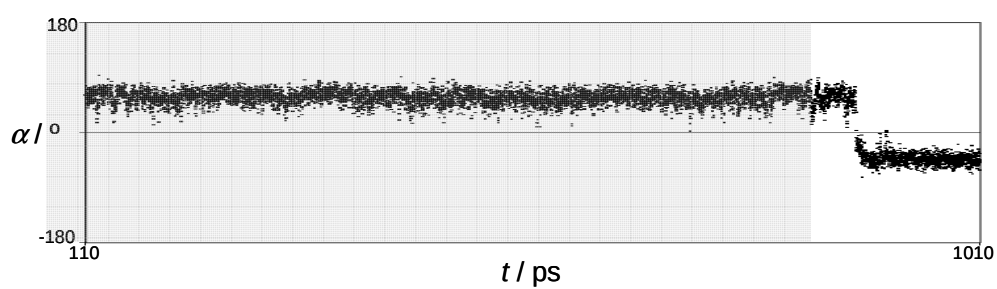
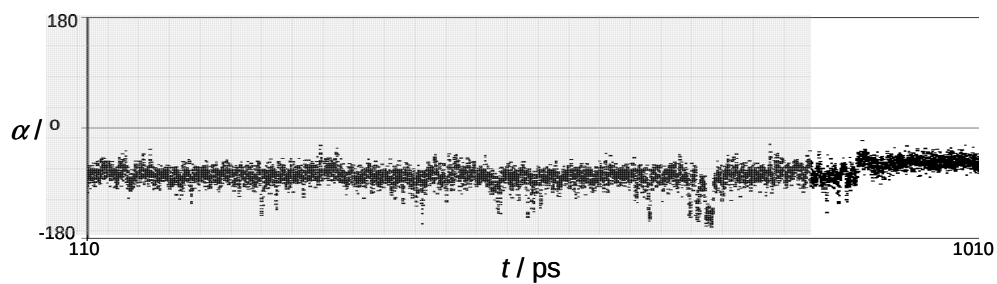


Figure S3. Time dependence of the torsions formed by the heavy atoms of the acyl chain and the nucleophile in IT₂-(S)-**3a** during the 1ns MDS. Snapshots corresponding to the major conformation are shaded in grey.

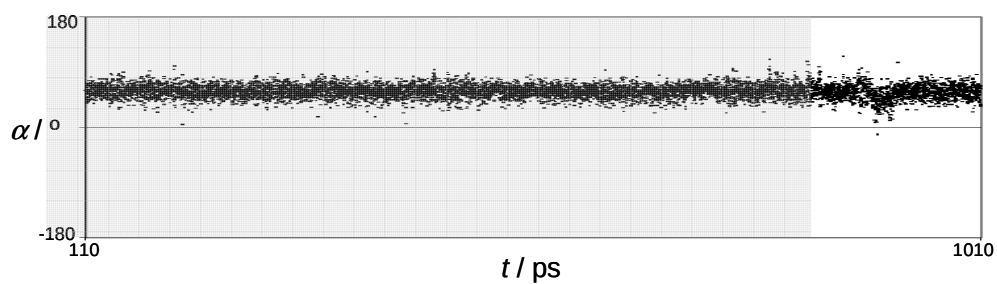
OG-CD-CH-Cl



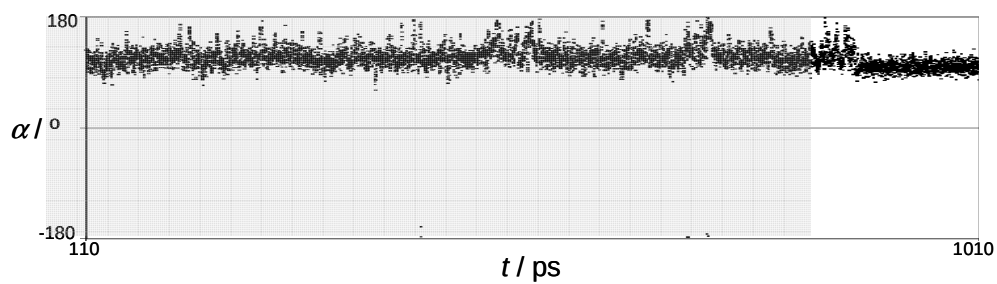
CD-CH-Cl-OM



CH-Cl-CK-CL



CD-NZ-CN-CO



NZ-CN-CO-CT

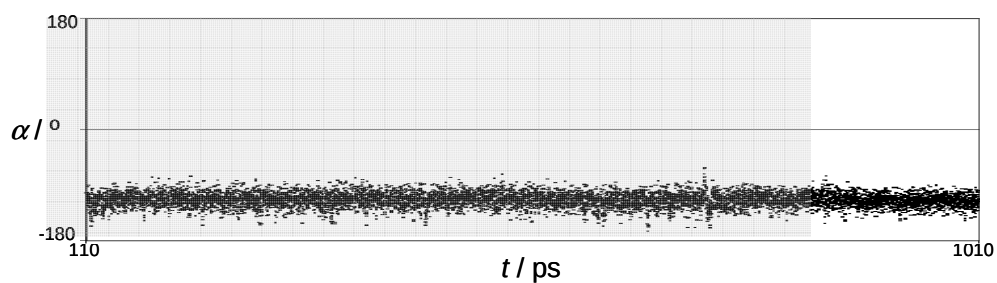
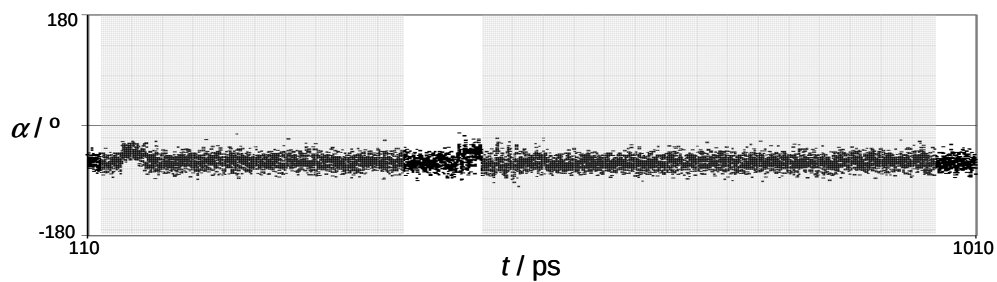
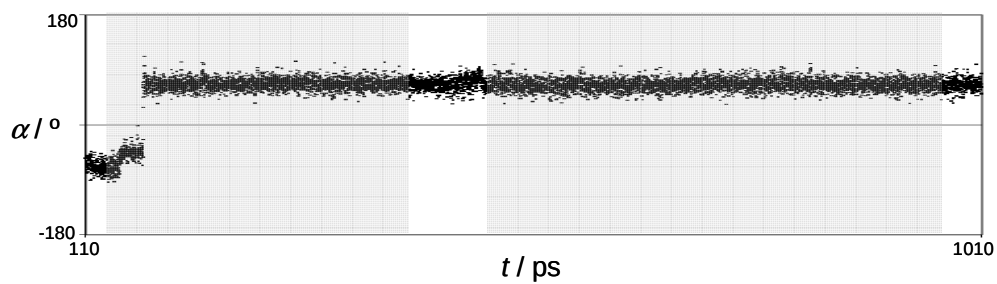


Figure S4. Time dependence of the torsions formed by the heavy atoms of the acyl chain and the nucleophile in IT₂-(R)-**3b** during the 1ns MDS. Snapshots corresponding to the major conformation are shaded in grey.

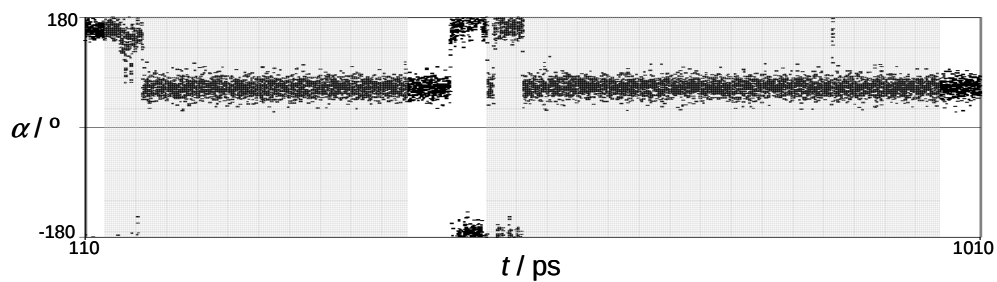
OG-CD-CH-CI



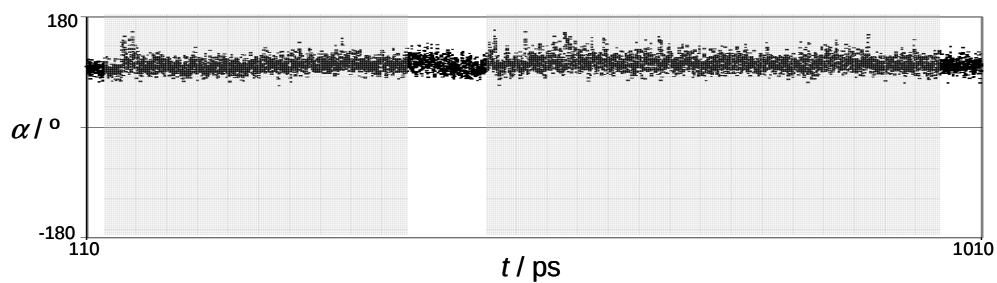
CD-CH-CI-OM



CH-CK-CI-CL



CD-NZ-CN-CO



NZ-CN-CO-CT

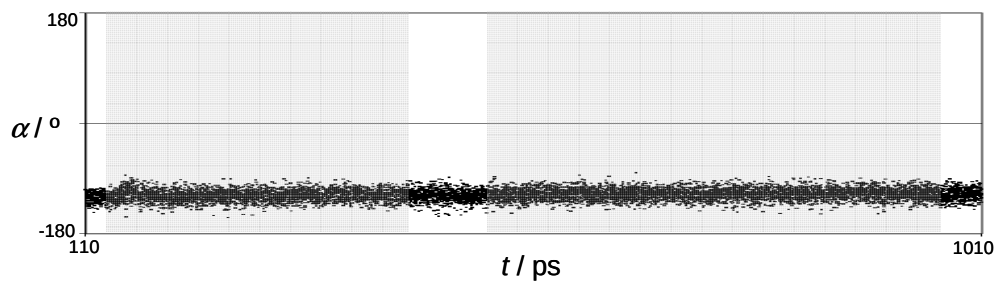


Figure S5. Time dependence of the torsions formed by the heavy atoms of the acyl chain and the nucleophile in $\text{IT}_2\text{-(S)-3b}$ during the 1ns MDS. Snapshots corresponding to the major conformation are shaded in grey.

Table S1. Number of “normal” contacts between the acyl chain of IT₂-(*R/S*)-**3a** and the binding site of CALB

Atom ^[a]	Amino acid	IT ₂ -(<i>R</i>)- 3a ^[b]	IT ₂ -(<i>S</i>)- 3a ^[b]
<i>CH</i>	Asp134	400	423
<i>CH</i>	Gln157	3850	5404
<i>CH</i>	His224	54	49
<i>CH</i>	Ile189	23	34
<i>CH</i>	Thr40	47	1326
<i>CI</i>	Ala281	96	43
<i>CI</i>	Gln157	2379	102
<i>CI</i>	Ile189	4	399
<i>CI</i>	Thr40	3150	152
<i>CK</i>	Ala281	25	16
<i>CK</i>	Gln157	2005	534
<i>CK</i>	Ile189	90	312
<i>CK</i>	Thr138	13	3
<i>CK</i>	Thr40	4	237
<i>CL</i>	Ala281	183	306
<i>CL</i>	Gln157	766	116
<i>CL</i>	Ile189	2	85
<i>CL</i>	Ile285	318	0
<i>CL</i>	Thr138	43	124
<i>CL</i>	Val154	55	1
<i>OM</i>	Ala281	5409	4566
<i>OM</i>	Gln157	0	170
<i>OM</i>	Ile189	2832	10
<i>OM</i>	Ile285	369	0
<i>OM</i>	Thr40	215	7599
[a] See atom names in Scheme 4 of the main text. [b] Maximum number of contacts: 9000.			

Table S2. Number of “normal” contacts between the acyl chain of IT₂-(*R/S*)-**3b** and the binding site of CALB

Atom ^[a]	Amino acid	IT ₂ -(<i>R</i>)- 3b ^[b]	IT ₂ -(<i>S</i>)- 3b ^[b]
<i>CH</i>	Asp134	97	0
<i>CH</i>	Gln157	4793	3
<i>CH</i>	His224	23	186
<i>CH</i>	Ile189	2	409
<i>CH</i>	Thr40	6809	148
<i>CI</i>	Asp134	641	644
<i>CI</i>	Gln157	396	7816
<i>CI</i>	His224	46	0
<i>CI</i>	Ile189	1963	20
<i>CI</i>	Thr40	0	431
<i>CI</i>	Val190	19	0
<i>CK</i>	Asp134	234	591
<i>CK</i>	Gln157	12	3201
<i>CK</i>	Ile189	2511	128
<i>CK</i>	Thr138	94	480
<i>CK</i>	Val190	2	20
<i>CL</i>	Asp134	221	454
<i>CL</i>	Gln157	3458	1876
<i>CL</i>	Ile189	8	102
<i>CL</i>	Ile285	0	58
<i>CL</i>	Thr138	405	363
<i>CL</i>	Thr40	7	181
<i>OM</i>	Asp134	6349	7062
<i>OM</i>	Gln106	571	536
<i>OM</i>	His224	699	45
<i>OM</i>	Ile189	907	58
<i>OM</i>	Thr138	185	13
<i>OM</i>	Thr40	821	368
<i>OM</i>	Val190	3664	3609
[a] See atom names in Scheme 4 of the main text. [b] Maximum number of contacts: 9000.			