Supporting Information

Chirality Control in Enzyme-Catalyzed Dynamic Kinetic Resolution of 1,3-Oxathiolanes

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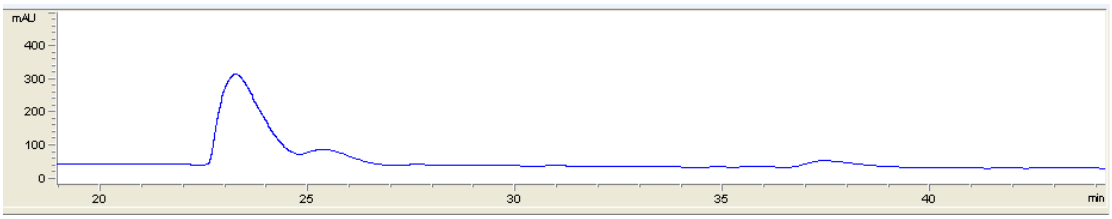
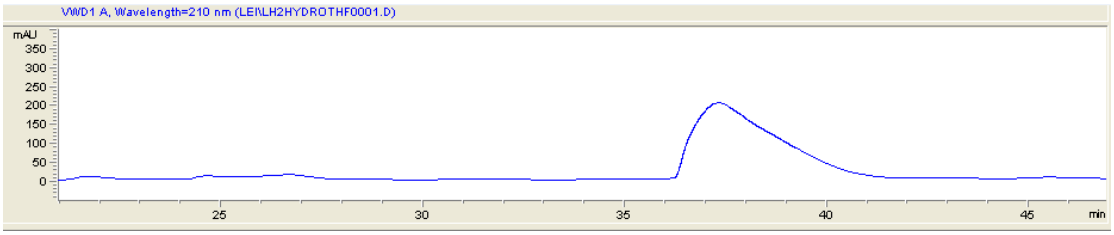
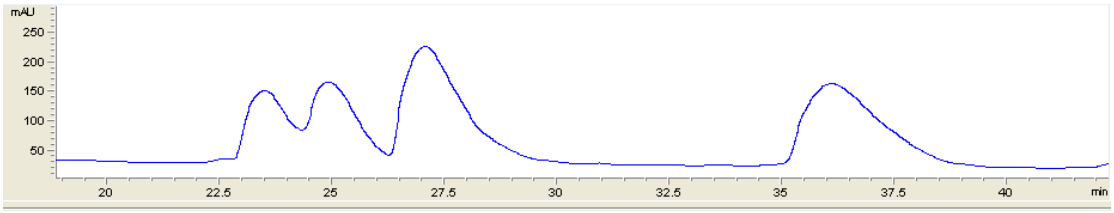
HPLC of compound 4c



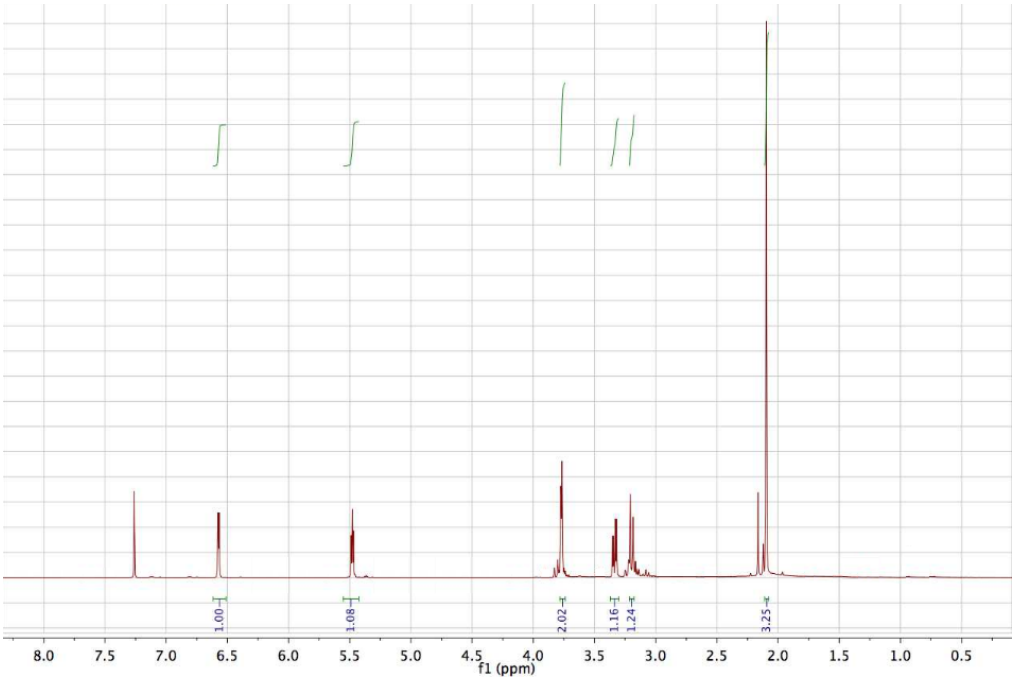
HPLC of compound 4a from CAL B-catalyzed hydrolysis protocol

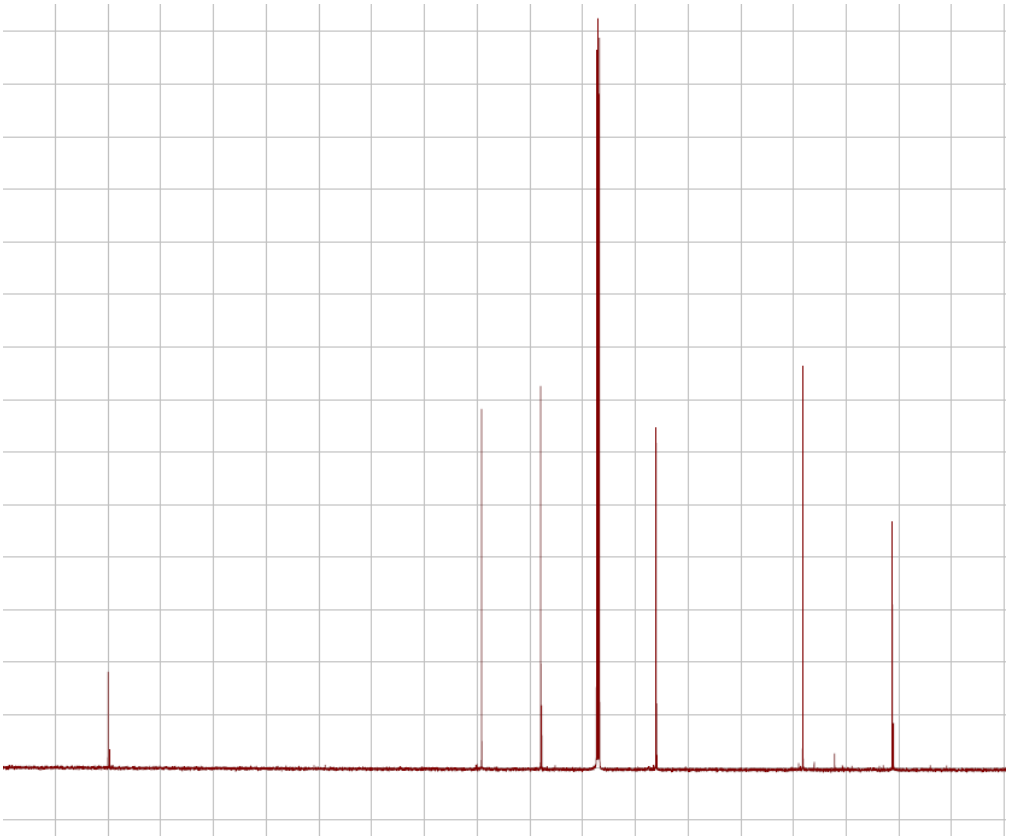


HPLC of racemic mixture of compound 4

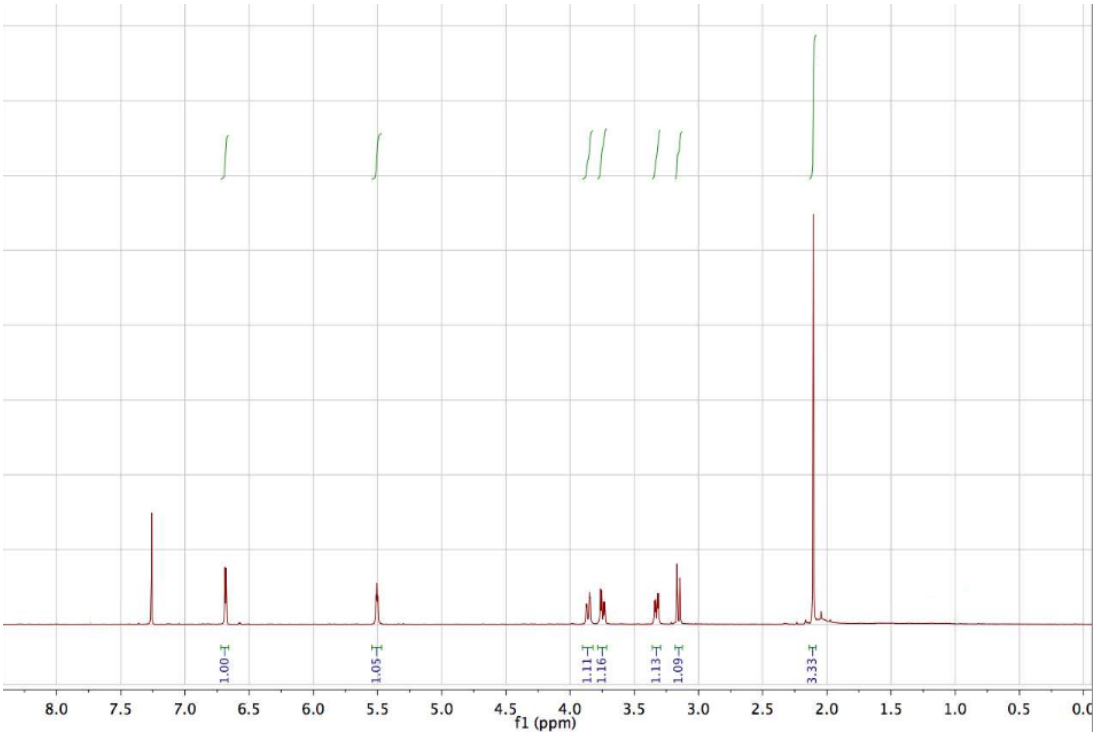


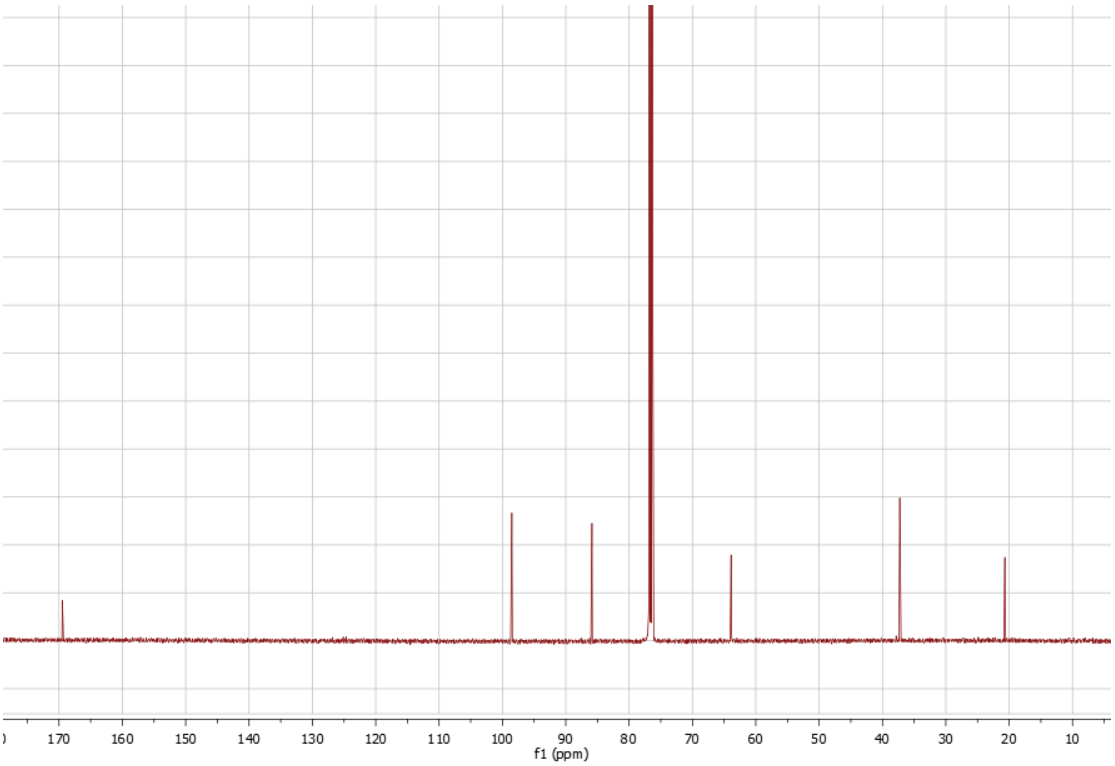
^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR of compound 9a



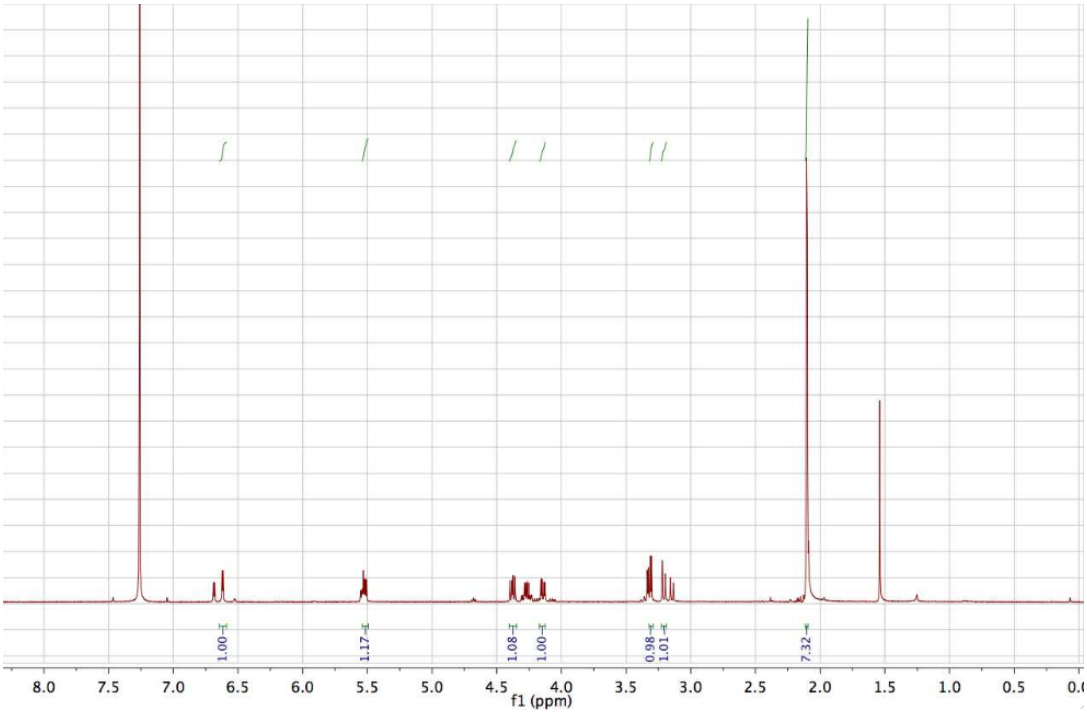


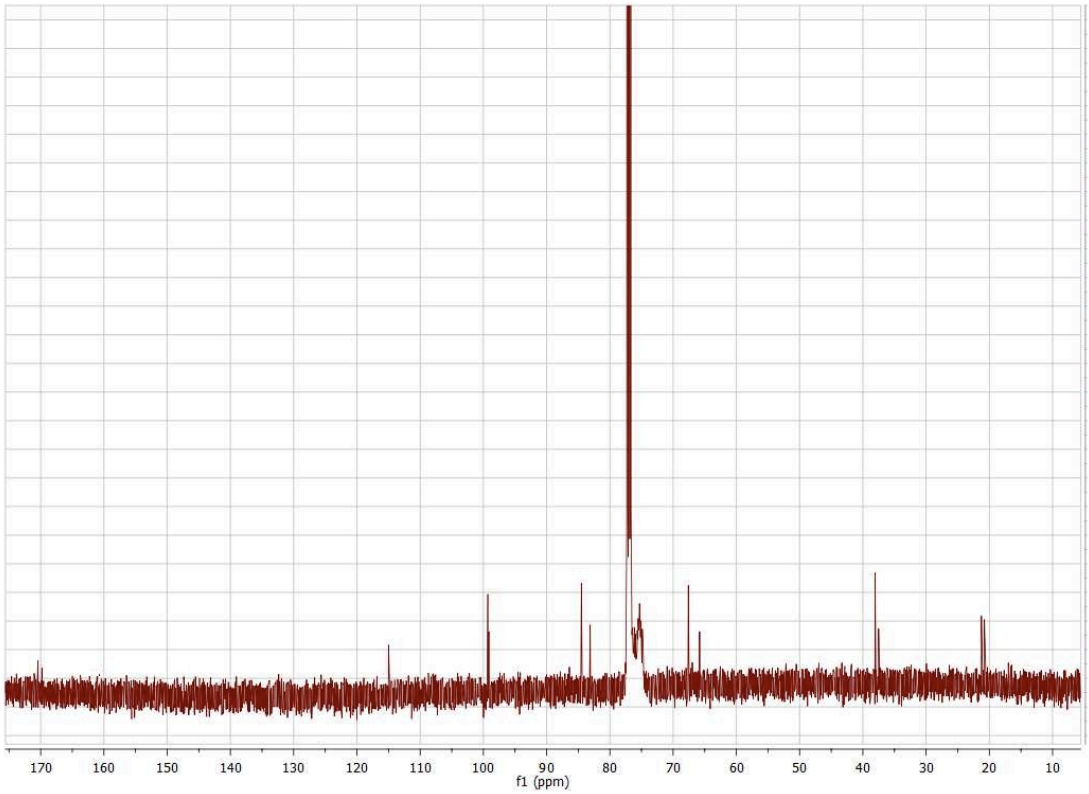
^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR of compound 9b



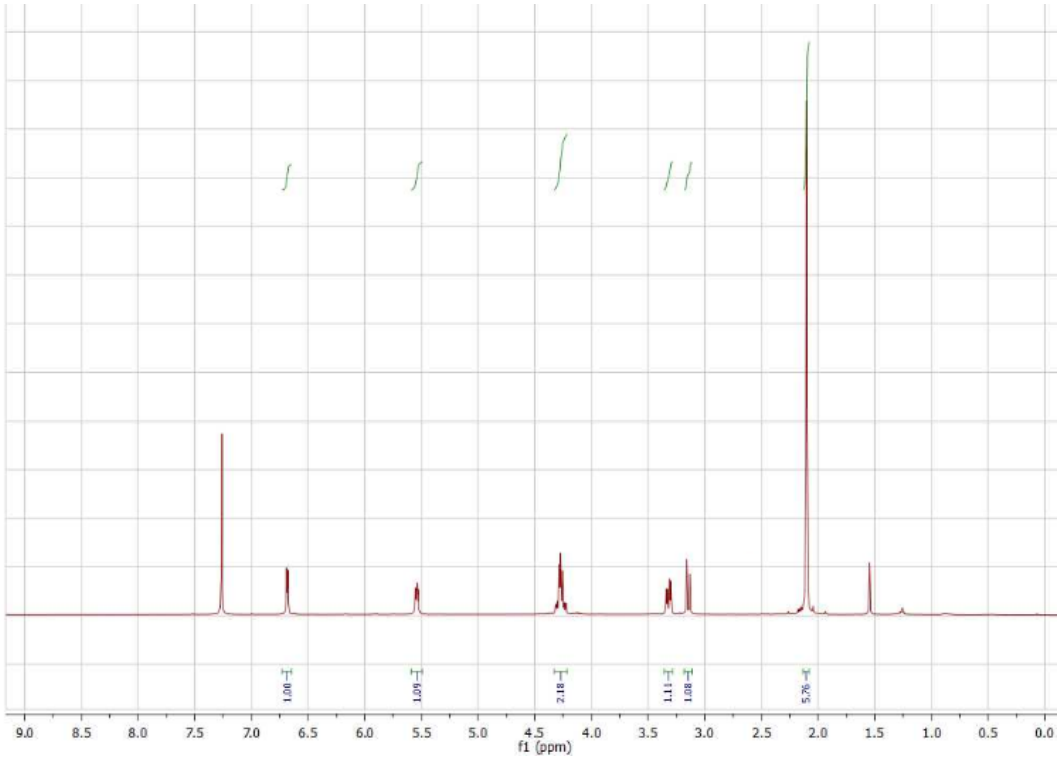


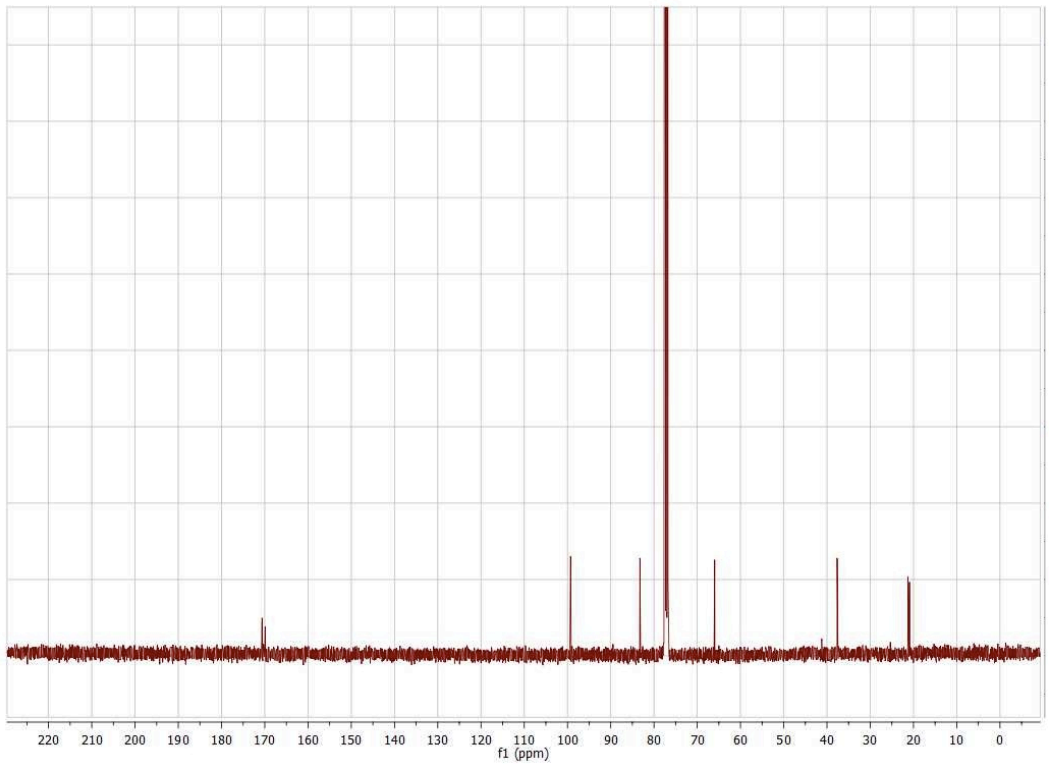
^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR of compound 4c



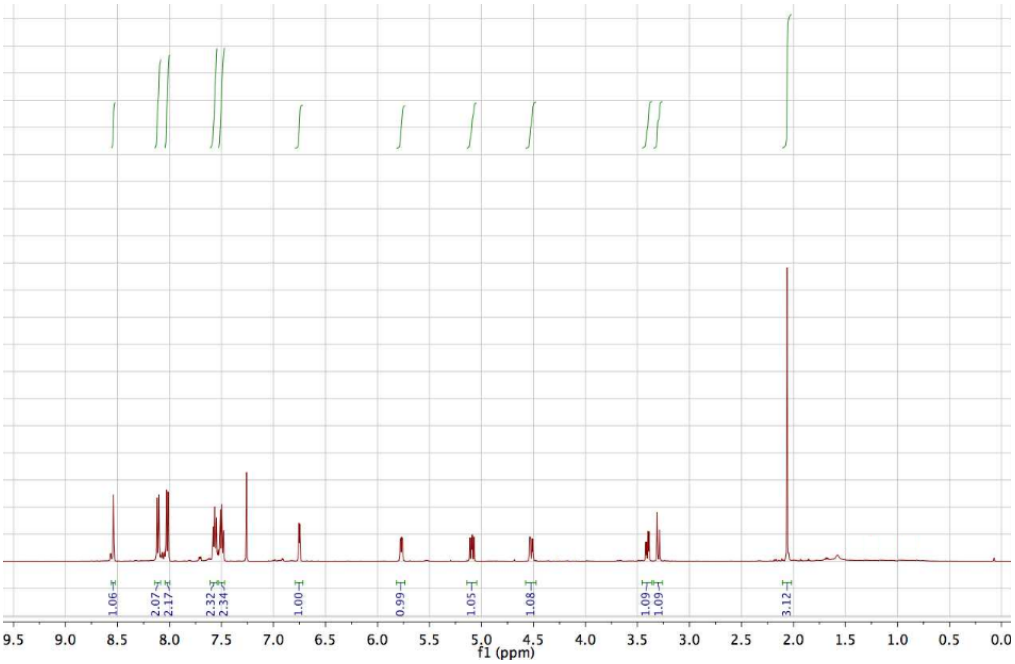


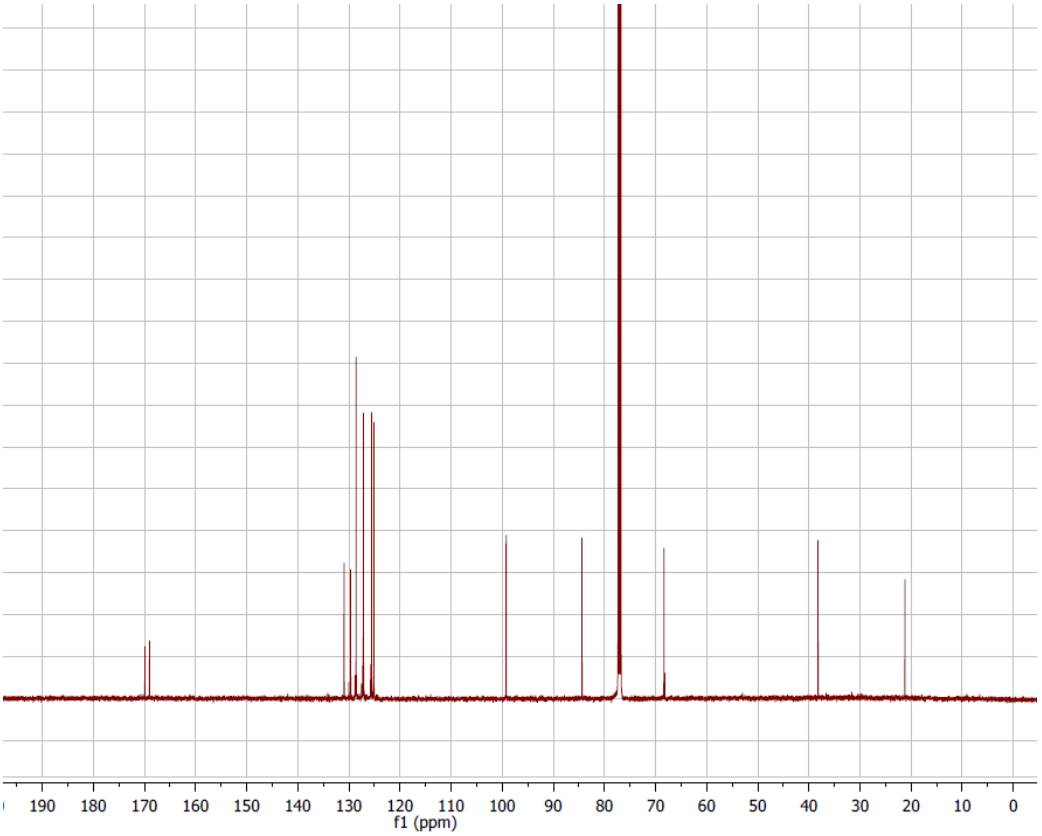
^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR of compound 4a



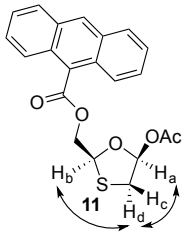


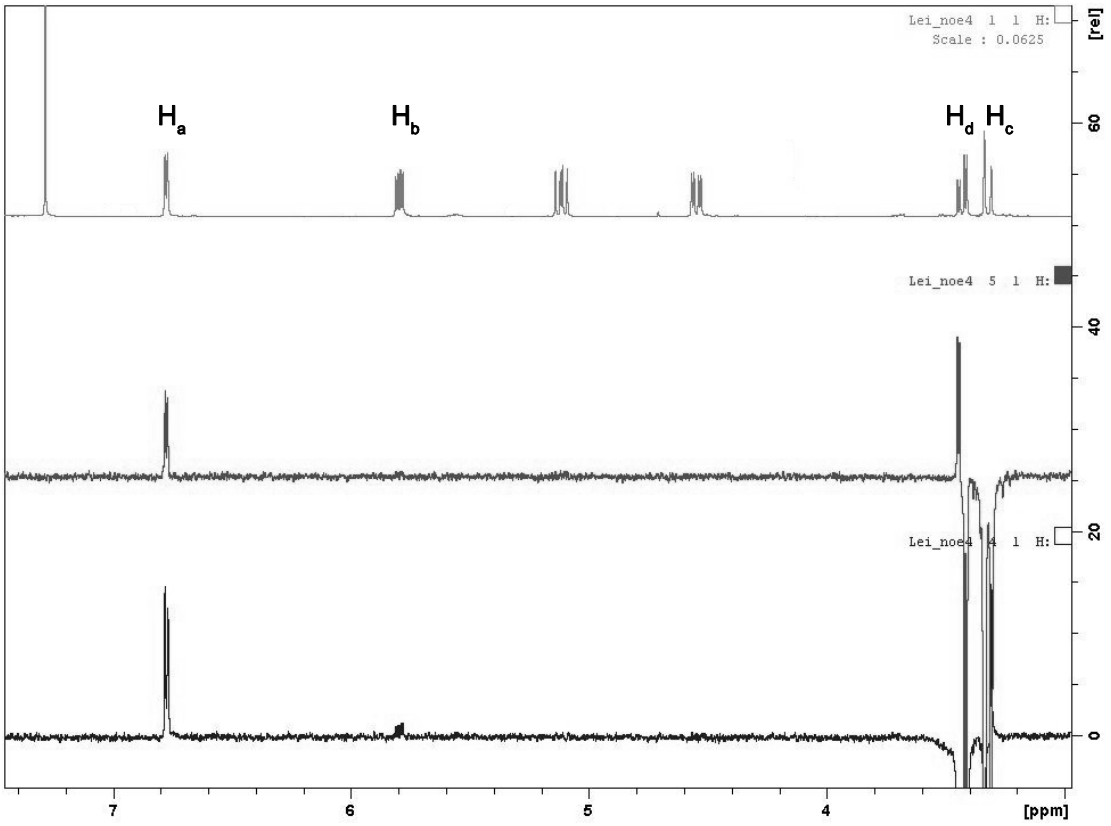
^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR of compound 11





NOESY-NMR of **compound 11**





NOE-NMR experiments of compound **11**: top) the enlarged ^{1}H NMR spectrum; mid) saturation of H_c; bottom) saturation of H_d.

Saturation of H_c resulted in no corresponding peak from H_b. Saturation of H_d resulted in a clear signal from H_b, indicating a *cis*-configuration between H_d and H_b. According to the integral of H_a, the signal corresponding to the saturated H_d is sufficiently stronger than that of H_c, indicating a *cis*-configuration between H_d and H_a.