



Cite this: *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2025, **23**, 2244

Chemoenzymatic synthesis of Tamsulosin†

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Several chemoenzymatic pathways have been developed for the stereoselective production of the drug tamsulosin. The interest in the exclusive synthesis of its (*R*)-enantiomer lies in the greater activity compared to that displayed by its (*S*)-counterpart for the treatment of kidney stones and benign prostatic hyperplasia disease. Using different types of biocatalysts such as lipases, alcohol dehydrogenases and transaminases, three complementary strategies have been studied to introduce chirality into a key synthetic precursor. The first approach involved the lipase-catalyzed kinetic resolution of a racemic amine precursor, although low conversions and selectivities were found. A second strategy consisted in the synthesis of a chiral alcohol intermediate through a bioreduction process catalyzed by ADHs, with the identification of stereocomplementary redox enzymes capable of producing both enantiomers. The (*S*)-alcohol, obtained with ADH-A from *Rhodococcus ruber*, was subsequently converted into the corresponding amine through a telescoped approach. Alternatively, transaminases were also employed for the biotransamination of the previously studied intermediate ketone, which led directly to the enantiopure (*R*)-amine in high yield. Finally, the active pharmaceutical ingredient was prepared in enantiopure form and in 49% overall yield from the ketone precursor by a two-step sequential transformation of the chiral amine building block. These findings highlight the importance and versatility of enzyme catalysis for the stereoselective synthesis of drugs.

Received 18th December 2024,
Accepted 23rd January 2025

DOI: 10.1039/d4ob02047b

rsc.li/obc

Introduction

Nowadays, it is estimated that around 60% of marketed drugs are chiral molecules and Biocatalysis represents a suitable and sustainable synthetic methodology for the production of valuable drugs and synthetic precursors.¹ The capability of enzymes to produce optically active products, such as chiral amines, highlights their potential as ideal catalysts for the development of sustainable synthetic routes under mild conditions.² Their remarkable capacity to discriminate between the enantiomers in a racemate, as well as their ability to carry out desymmetrization processes, has significantly expanded the implementation of biotransformations in the healthcare industry in recent years, providing practical and elegant alternative methods to existing chemical routes.³ This progress has allowed the design of efficient chemoenzymatic routes for producing single enantiomers, which display enormous differences in terms of pharmacological properties within the human body, such as absorption, distribution, excretion and

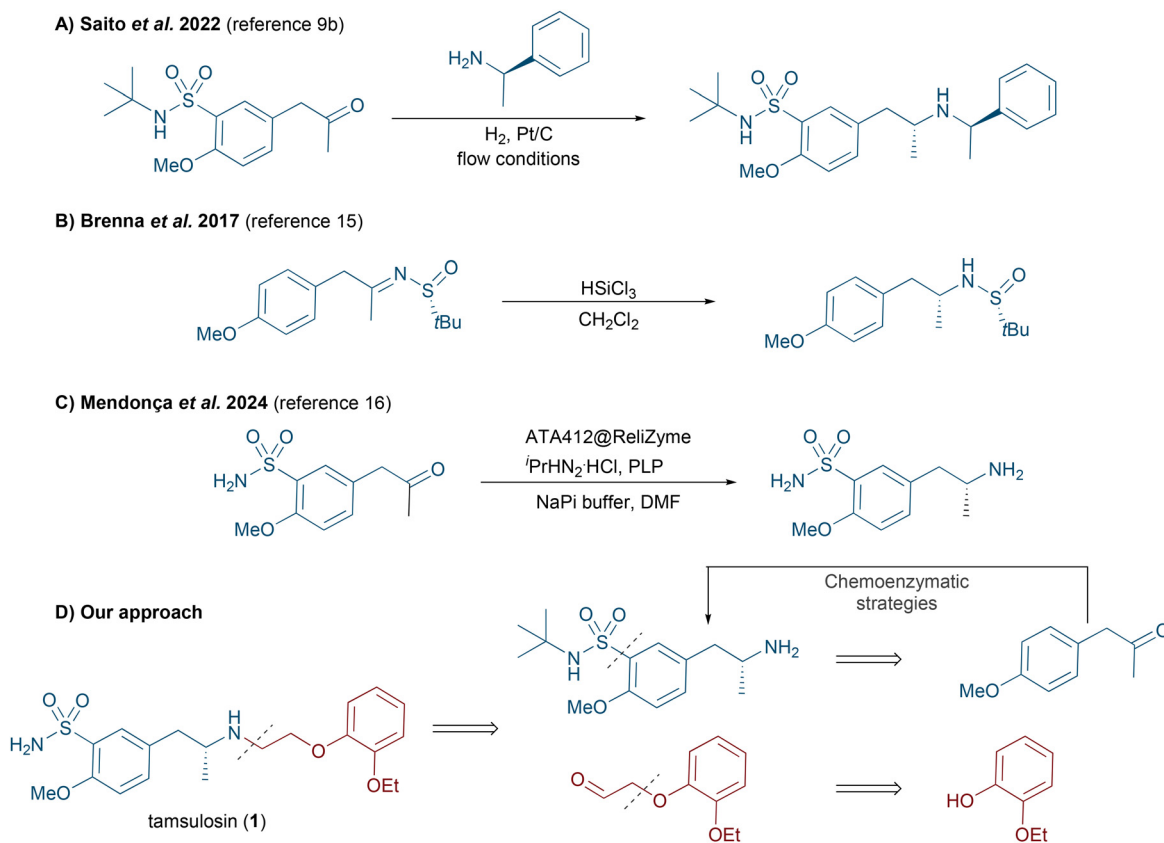
toxicity, among others.⁴ Particularly, we were interested in designing a novel chemoenzymatic strategy towards enantiopure tamsulosin [(*R*)-**1**, Scheme 1] currently commercialized under the name Flomax®, and also known as (*R*)-5-{2-[(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethyl]amino}propyl-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide. Tamsulosin is a selective α_{1A} adrenergic blocker currently used to treat lower urinary tract symptoms usually associated with benign prostatic hyperplasia, including enlargement, obstruction, and bladder outlet obstruction.⁵ Notably, the (*R*)-enantiomer of tamsulosin exhibits approximately 320 times greater activity than its (*S*)-homologue,⁶ stressing the importance of developing efficient and stereoselective methods in drug synthesis.

Traditional synthetic routes towards tamsulosin are based on the use of chiral reagents, while others rely on the resolution or asymmetrization of key fragments. The first stereoselective approaches towards tamsulosin employed as chiral starting material (*R*)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-amine⁷ or its corresponding acetamide.⁸ However, more recently, Saito *et al.* employed a diastereoselective synthesis based on a reductive amination process using (*R*)- α -methylbenzylamine (Scheme 1A).⁹ Additionally, several strategies took advantage of resolution processes involving suitable amine fragments and optically active organic acids such as *D*-tartaric acid,¹⁰ (*R,R*)-dibenzoyl-*D*-tartaric acid,¹¹ *L*- or *D*-10-camphorsulfonic acid,⁶ and (-)- or (+)-*N*-(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl acid)- α -phenylglycine

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Characterization of novel organic compounds, enzymatic screenings, analytical data, and NMR spectra. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4ob02047b>





Scheme 1 (Dia)stereoselective routes towards tamsulosin and retrosynthetic analysis for its stereoselective chemoenzymatic synthesis.

enantiomers.⁶ Alternatively, various asymmetric chemoenzymatic routes have been reported for the synthesis of tamsulosin and its precursors. These include: (a) the kinetic resolution of (\pm)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-amine catalyzed by lipases (CAL-B, RL IM and TL IM) using different ethyl haloacetates (X = Cl, Br or I);¹² (b) the stereoselective alkene bioreduction of 1-methoxy-4-(2-nitroprop-1-en-1-yl)benzene using the ene-reductase from *Gluconobacter oxydans*;¹³ (c) the biotransamination of 2-methoxy-5-(2-oxopropyl)benzenesulfonamide;¹⁴ (d) the synthesis of a chiral alcohol intermediate through Baker's yeast fermentation processes (Scheme 1B);¹⁵ (e) after the submission of this manuscript, Mendonça and co-workers reported an elegant chemoenzymatic synthesis of tamsulosin combining continuous and batch reactions starting from commercially available 4-methoxyacetophenone. In this case, an immobilized transaminase preparation was identified as a very efficient biocatalyst for producing a key chiral intermediate *via* the stereoselective biotransamination of 2-methoxy-5-(2-oxopropyl)benzenesulfonamide (Scheme 1C).¹⁶

In order to further improve the existing routes towards enantiopure tamsulosin, we were encouraged to explore and optimize the action of different biocatalyst classes such as lipases, alcohol dehydrogenases (ADHs) and transaminases (TAs) in asymmetric processes including acylation, bioreduction and biotransamination, respectively (Scheme 1D).

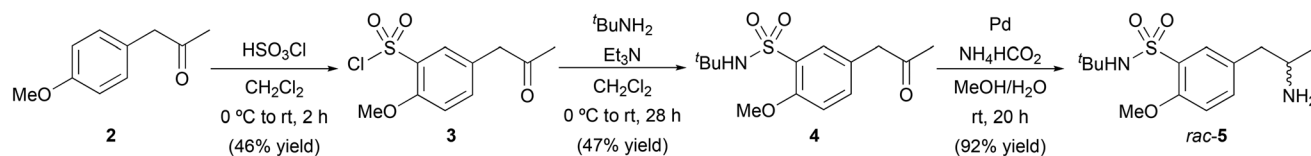
Results and discussion

The stereoselective synthesis of tamsulosin [(*R*)-1] was initially designed to involve the independent preparation of two precursor fragments, the chirality being induced through the formation of an enantiopure (*R*)-amine (Scheme 1 bottom), which would then be reacted with a suitable aldehyde or derivative, and subsequently modified to obtain the desired drug. To achieve this, a comprehensive study for the production of the key (*R*)-amine was considered focusing on selective and high-yielding enzymatic steps, while for the synthesis of the aldehyde fragment, previously established protocols were adapted and optimized starting from commercially available 2-ethoxyphenol.

Chemoenzymatic approaches for the synthesis of enantiopure amine (*R*)-5

Initially, three different approaches were considered for the synthesis of (*R*)-5-(2-aminopropyl)-*N*-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide [(*R*)-5] as the chiral amine fragment (Scheme 2), all of them involving the preparation of the common intermediate *N*-isopropyl-2-methoxy-5-(2-oxopropyl)benzenesulfonamide (**4**). In this context, the use of complementary biocatalyst types such as lipases, ADHs or ATAs, represents an elegant and sustainable approach for the introduction of chirality into a molecule. Ketone **4** was obtained from





Scheme 2 Chemical synthesis of racemic amine **5**.

4-methoxyphenylacetone (**2**) through the two-step process that involved an initial chlorosulfonation reaction with chlorosulfonic acid (HSO_3Cl) in CH_2Cl_2 , affording chlorosulfonamide **3** in 46% yield.¹⁷ In the second step, the chlorine atom of **3** was replaced with *tert*-butylamine (tBuNH_2) in the presence of triethylamine (Et_3N) as a base in CH_2Cl_2 , producing **4** in 47% yield after 28 h reaction followed by column chromatography purification.

To prepare the racemic amine **5**, the reductive amination of ketone **4** was carried out using ammonium formate (NH_4HCO_2) as a nitrogen source, Pd as a catalyst in a solvent mixture of MeOH and deoxygenated H_2O (8 : 1 v/v) (Scheme 2), attaining (\pm)-**5** in 92% yield and high purity after a simple filtration process over Celite® and liquid-liquid extraction. At this point, a classical lipase-catalyzed kinetic resolution of amine **5** was studied through acylation reactions with non activated esters such as ethyl acetate (3.0 equiv., Table 1). The initial screening of different biocatalysts was performed using an enzyme : substrate ratio (1 : 1 w/w) with 100 mM (\pm)-**5** in tetrahydrofuran (THF) at 30 °C (entries 1–4). Unfortunately, none or low to moderate conversions and selectivities were found towards the formation of the corresponding (*R*)-amide **6a**. On one hand, *Pseudomonas cepacia* lipase (PSL), *Thermomyces lanuginosus* lipase (TLL) and *Rhizomucor miehei* lipase did not react with the amine **5**. On the other hand, *Candida rugosa* lipase (CRL, entry 1) and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (PFL, entry 2) led to very low conversions, while both the

Candida antarctica lipase type A (CAL-A, entry 3) and its isoenzyme CAL-B (entry 4) led to moderate enantioselectivities. Regarding the stereochemistry of the products obtained, all these lipases follow the so-called Kazlauskas rule,¹⁸ favoring the formation of the corresponding (*R*)-amides. Although structurally similar substrates have been reported to undergo efficient acylation with CAL-B,¹⁹ the use of higher temperatures (45 °C, entry 5) or even other acyl donor such as ethyl methoxyacetate (entry 6) did not provide any significant improvement.

To explore a more efficient transformation, the asymmetric synthesis of amine **5** was studied through biotransamination experiments of ketone **4**. Thus, a screening of 37 TAs was undertaken at 30 °C and 250 rpm, including 9 enzymes over-expressed in *E. coli* from our in-house collection and 28 from a commercial kit (Table S1 in the ESI†). Isopropylamine (2-propylamine, 2-PrNH₂) was used as an amine donor in large excess (50 equiv.) to drive the chemical equilibrium towards amine synthesis and forming acetone as by-product, which is easily removed and do not lead to competitive reactions in the reaction medium. Biobased 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran (2-MeTHF) was initially selected as a cosolvent. The best results in terms of selectivity for the formation of the chiral amine **5** have been highlighted in Table 2. Among this set of TAs, only the commercial enzymes displayed complete selectivity. Two enzymes yielded (*S*)-**5** (entries 1 and 2) in enantiopure form while six TAs produced the opposite and desired enantiomer (*R*)-**5** (entries 3–8).

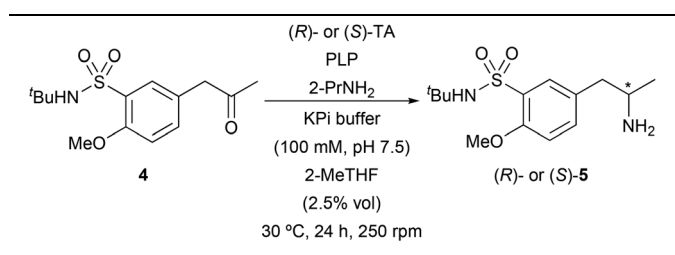
Table 1 Lipase-catalyzed kinetic resolution of amine (\pm)-**5** using different enzymes, acyl donors (3 equiv.) and reaction conditions

Entry	Lipase	<i>t</i> (h)	<i>T</i> (°C)	Acyl donor	ee _p ^a (%)	ee _s ^a (%)	<i>c</i> ^b (%)	<i>E</i> ^c
1	CRL	48	30	EtOAc	91	1	1	21
2	PFL	48	30	EtOAc	70	3	4	6
3	CAL-A	48	30	EtOAc	91	13	12	24
4	CAL-B	72	30	EtOAc	70	25	26	7
5	CAL-B	72	45	EtOAc	74	42	36	10
6	CAL-B	96	30	MeOCH ₂ CO ₂ Et	84	33	28	16

^a Enantiomeric excess values of product and substrate measured by HPLC analyses (see Section IV in the ESI†). For the substrate, it was necessary performing the derivatization of the amine into a suitable amide (**6a** or **6b**). ^b Conversion values: $c = ee_s / (ee_s + ee_p)$. ^c Enantioselectivity values: $E = \ln[(1 - c)(1 - ee_p)] / \ln[(1 - c)(1 + ee_p)]$.²⁰



Table 2 Biotransamination of **4** (25 mM) using 2-PrNH₂ (50 equiv.) in KPi buffer (100 mM, pH 7.5) with 2-MeTHF as a cosolvent (2.5 vol.%) after 24 h at 30 °C and 250 rpm



Entry	TA	<i>c</i> ^a (%)	<i>ee</i> ^b (%)
1	ATA-260	10	>99 (<i>S</i>)
2	ATA-P1-G05	14	>99 (<i>S</i>)
3	ATA-412	30	>99 (<i>R</i>)
4	ATA-P2-B01	5	>99 (<i>R</i>)
5	ATA-007	5	>99 (<i>R</i>)
6	ATA-113	16	>99 (<i>R</i>)
7	ATA-301	7	>99 (<i>R</i>)
8	ATA-P2-A07	4	>99 (<i>R</i>)

^a Conversion values calculated by reverse phase HPLC using calibration curves (see Section IV in the ESI[†]). ^b Enantiomeric excess values of amine **5** were measured by HPLC after derivatization of the reaction crude with methoxyacetyl chloride using pyridine as a base and dichloromethane as a solvent (see Section IV in the ESI[†]).

Since the (*R*)-amine was required for the synthesis of tamsulosin, TAs that showed complete stereoselectivity towards this enantiomer were selected for biotransamination optimization studies: ATA-412, ATA-P2-B01, ATA-007, ATA-113, ATA-301 and ATA-P2-A07. Firstly, to improve the ketone solubility, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was used as a cosolvent (5% v/v, Fig. 1)

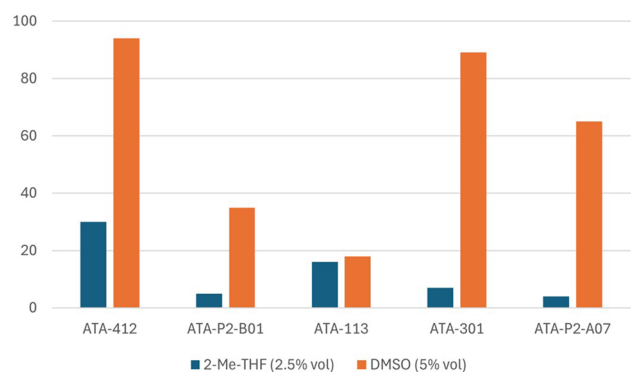
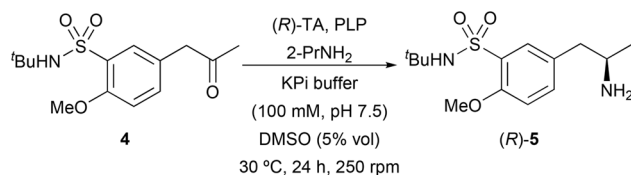
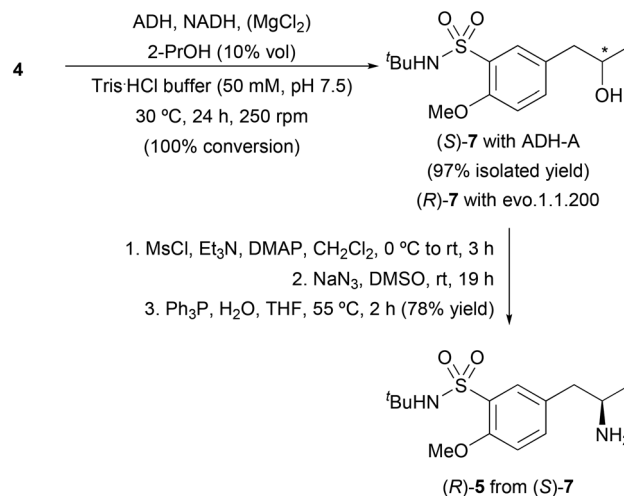


Fig. 1 Influence of the organic cosolvent in the TA-catalyzed biotransamination of ketone **4** (25 mM) using 2-PrNH₂ (50 equiv.) in KPi buffer (100 mM, pH 7.5) after 24 h at 30 °C and 250 rpm.

instead of 2-MeTHF. Notably, in all cases a significant increase in conversion was observed (from 4–30% to 18–94%), finding ATA-412 as the best enzyme for the formation of enantiopure amine (*R*)-**7** with a remarkable 94% conversion. This finding is consistent with the recent study from Mendonça and co-workers, in that case using the unprotected sulfonamide as starting material, which also identified the same transaminase as the most effective catalyst for their process.¹⁶

At this point, the reaction was scale-up 20-fold (74 mg of substrate) while maintaining the same parameters for substrate, reagent concentrations, ratios and reaction time. With this, (*R*)-**5** was obtained in 87% isolated yield after a liquid-liquid extraction and purification by column chromatography on silica gel.

We next considered an alternative chemoenzymatic route to access amine (*R*)-**5** consisting of the initial bioreduction of ketone **4** followed by a functionalization-nucleophilic substitution strategy for the incorporation of the amine group, as shown in Scheme 3. Initially, a screening of ADHs was performed, including 6 enzymes from our in-house collection overexpressed in *E. coli*, and 16 obtained from commercial sources (Table S2 in the ESI[†]). The best results were found with the ADH from *Rhodococcus ruber* (*E. coli* ADH-A) and commercially available evo.1.1.200, which led to the enantiopure alcohols (*S*) and (*R*)-**7**, respectively, with complete conversion. These results agree with the exquisite activity and selectivity displayed by these two enzymes in the enantiocomplementary bioreduction of 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-one (**2**).²¹ Activation of (*S*)-**7** with mesyl chloride in the presence of Et₃N and DMAP in CH₂Cl₂, followed by bimolecular nucleophilic substitution with sodium azide (NaN₃) in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and final reduction of the resulting azide through the Staudinger reaction, gave the desired (*R*)-**5** in 78% isolated yield.



Scheme 3 Chemoenzymatic route towards amine (*R*)-**5** involving bioreduction of ketone **4** catalyzed by ADH-A and subsequent functionalization-nucleophilic substitution-reduction steps.



Full chemoenzymatic routes towards the synthesis of tamsulosin

Once the stereoselective synthesis of the amine intermediate (*R*)-5 was successfully achieved using ADH- or ATA-catalyzed processes, the chemical synthesis of the aldehyde fragment **10** was explored. Initially, a two-step route was designed consisting of the alkylation of 2-ethoxyphenol (**8**) and subsequent alcohol oxidation (Scheme 4). The alkylation of **8** was performed with ethylene carbonate in the presence of K_2CO_3 as the base and (*N,N*)-dimethylformamide (DMF) as the solvent, achieving complete conversion to the 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethane-1-ol (**9**, 91% yield) after 24 h at 140 °C. At this stage, different methods were studied for the oxidation of the primary alcohol in compound **9**, such as the use of a laccase mediator system, Swern oxidation or the use of 2-iodoxybenzoic acid (IBX) as the oxidizing agent. The reaction with IBX provided the best results, obtaining 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)acetaldehyde (**10**) with 90% isolated yield after 8 h at 77 °C in EtOAc as the solvent.

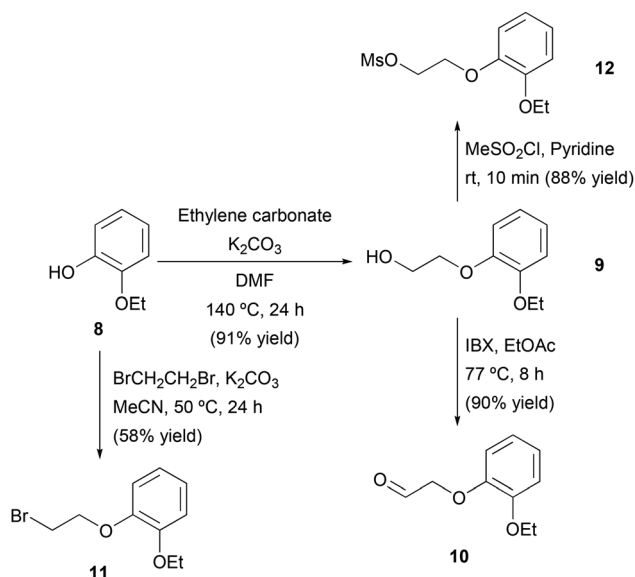
Attempts to purify **10** by column chromatography led to lower yields due to the decomposition of the product caused

by the acidity of the silica gel; therefore, and considering the high conversion obtained, we decided to use **10** directly after liquid–liquid extraction without further purification. Unfortunately, the reductive amination between aldehyde **10** and amine **5** using sodium triacetoxyborohydride and acetic acid in THF was unsuccessful. To solve this problem, an alternative route was envisioned to access the final drug through an S_N2 reaction between (*R*)-5 and fragments containing leaving groups such as bromo (**11**) or mesyl (**12**). On one hand, 2-ethoxyphenol (**8**) was reacted with 1,2-dibromoethane in the presence of K_2CO_3 and MeCN as a solvent, affording bromide **11** in 58% isolated yield after column chromatography purification. On the other hand, activation of alcohol **9** with the mesyl group using methanesulfonyl chloride ($MeSO_2Cl$) and pyridine led to the protected alcohol **12** in short reaction time and with 88% isolated yield after filtration and washing with water.

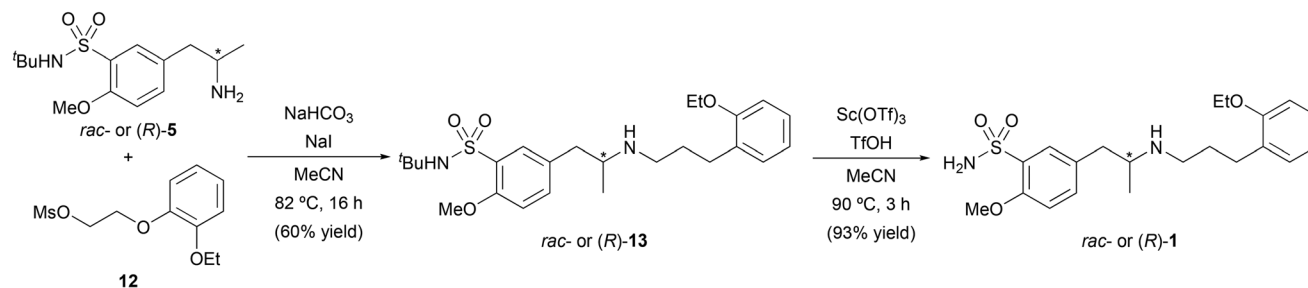
Finally, both approaches were separately explored by reacting racemic or enantiopure amine (*R*)-5 with **11** and **12** (Scheme 5). Unfortunately, the reaction of (*R*)-5 with **11** in DMF at 85 °C for 4 h, proceeded in low yield (13%). However, and to our delight, the reaction between (*R*)-5 and **12** in the presence of sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$) and sodium iodide (NaI) in MeCN, afforded (*R*)-**13** in 60% isolated yield. Finally, the resulting sulfonamide was deprotected using scandium(III) trifluoromethanesulfonate and trifluoromethanesulfonic acid in MeCN, yielding enantiopure tamsulosin [(*R*)-**1**] in 93% yield after column chromatography.⁹

Conclusions

In this report, different chemoenzymatic routes towards the stereoselective synthesis of the α_{1A} blocker tamsulosin have been explored. After initial retrosynthetic analysis, a chiral amine fragment was identified as a key precursor, with three alternative strategies considered for its synthesis. Initially, the lipase-mediated kinetic resolution of the bulky amine intermediate was attempted; unfortunately, all the enzymes tested resulted in low conversion and selectivity values. Therefore, other biotransformations were explored finding suitable amine transaminases for the biotransamination of the ketone precursor. Particularly, ATA-412 was demonstrated to be an excellent



Scheme 4 Chemical synthesis of fragments **10**, **11** and **12**.



Scheme 5 Reaction between fragments **5** and **12**, followed by sulfonamide deprotection for the synthesis of chiral and racemic tamsulosin.



and selective catalyst for the semipreparative transformation of the enantiopure (*R*)-5-(2-aminopropyl)-*N*-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide with high yield (87%). Alternatively, bioreduction of the ketone intermediate catalyzed by ADHs led to the formation of the (*S*)-alcohol in quantitative conversion and complete selectivity. A telescoped route to the corresponding (*R*)-amine also proved to be an efficient synthetic method, obtaining tamsulosin key precursor un 78% yield from the corresponding (*S*)-alcohol.

Finally, after exploring different approaches, reaction between the chiral amine **5** and the mesylated intermediate **12** led to the formation of the corresponding protected sulfonamide, which was successfully deprotected to afford tamsulosin without any loss of the optical purity in 49% overall yield from the ketone precursor **4**.

Experimental

General experimental procedures

4-Ethoxyphenol (**8**) and 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-one (**2**), as well as the different chemical reagents and solvents used in this work, have been purchased from commercial sources such as BLDpharm, Scharlau, Sigma-Aldrich and VWR. Organic solvents were used as obtained, except those used under an inert atmosphere that were previously dried using the appropriate desiccant (CH₂Cl₂, MeCN and THF). Regarding the enzymes, ADHs and TAs overexpressed in *E. coli* and commercial ones from Codexis Inc. were used, while the NAD(P)⁺ and PLP cofactors were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. The lipases used were obtained from Codexis Inc. and Sigma Aldrich, respectively. Immobilized *Candida antarctica* lipase B (CAL-B), marketed under the name Novozym 435, *Thermomyces lanuginosus* lipase and *Rhizomucor miehei* lipase were obtained from Novozymes; *Pseudomonas cepacia* (PSL IM) was a gift from Amano; Immobilized *Candida antarctica* lipase A (CAL-A), lyophilized lipase AK from *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (PFL) and lyophilized *Candida rugosa* lipase (CRL) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. When lyophilized *E. coli* cells heterologously overexpressing ADHs were used as biocatalysts, a control reaction with a model substrate was performed, and activity was measured *via* gas chromatography. For the ADH-A preparation overexpressed in *E. coli* BL21 cells the following procedure was performed: cells were grown in LB-amp medium (1 L, 100 mg L⁻¹) at 30 °C and 250 rpm for 24 h. Then, an additional amount of ampicillin (50 mg L⁻¹), ZnCl₂ (100 mg L⁻¹) and isopropyl thiogalactoside (IPTG, 450 mg L⁻¹) were added and shaken for 24 h at 20 °C. The cells were centrifuged, and the pellet was washed and suspended in phosphate buffer (pH 7.5, 50 mM), frozen with liquid nitrogen and stored at 4 °C. The activity was determined to be approximately 0.5–1 U mg⁻¹ of lyophilized catalyst ADH-A towards the reduction of 2-octanone.²²

Monitorization of the chemical reactions and analysis of the fractions collected in the chromatographic column purifications were carried out by thin layer chromatography analyses

using silica gel chromatographs (230–400 mesh, Merck Silica Gel 60 F254). The monitorization of enzymatic reactions was performed using HPLC analyses as specified in the ESI.† ¹H, ¹³C and DEPT NMR experiments were carried out on a Bruker DPX-300 spectrometer (300.13 MHz for ¹H and 75.5 MHz for ¹³C and DEPT), using deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃) as a solvent. The chemical shifts (δ) have been expressed in parts per million (ppm) and the spectra have been calibrated taking as reference the residual signal of the protonated solvent at 7.26 ppm. Coupling constants (*J*) are given in hertz (Hz). The multiplicity of the signals has been indicated as follows: singlet (s), doublet (d), doublet (dd), doublet of doublets (ddd), and doublet of doublet of triplets (dddt), triplet of doublets (td), triplet (t), double triplet (dt), quadruplet (q), quintuplet (quint), quintuplet of doublets (quintd) and multiplets (m). All NMR spectra can be found in the ESI.†

Infrared (IR) experiments have been carried out using a Jasco FT/IR-4700 spectrophotometer using neat samples. Selected tension bands are given in cm⁻¹, highlighting the most significant signals such as those of carbonyl, amine or alcohol groups. Melting points (Mp) were recorded using a Gallenkamp apparatus in open capillary tubes and they are uncorrected. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained in a Bruker Daltonics spectrometer using the ESI-TOF positive mode. Measurements of the optical rotation values were carried out using a PerkinElmer 241 polarimeter at 590 nm.

Synthetic procedures

General procedure for the synthesis of *N*-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methoxy-5-(2-oxopropyl)benzenesulfonamide (4**).** Chlorosulfonic acid (HSO₃Cl, 3.02 mL, 45.5 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of 4-methoxyphenylacetone (**2**, 1.0 mL, 6.50 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6.5 mL) at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere inside a Schlenk flask. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 120 minutes, after which the reaction was quenched by adding cold water (20 mL). The resulting solution was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 × 80 mL), collecting the organic phases that were washed with brine (3 × 80 mL) until disappearance of the aqueous phase color. The resulting organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure. The brown oily reaction crude containing chlorosulfone **3** (791.3 mg, 46% yield) was used directly in the next step without further purification. Chlorosulfone **3** (791.3 mg, 3.01 mmol, 0.1 M) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (16.25 mL) and added dropwise to a solution of *tert*-butylamine (530 μ L, 5.07 mmol) and triethylamine (Et₃N, 290 μ L, 6.76 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (16 mL) at 0 °C inside a round bottom flask. The resulting solution was stirred for 28 h at room temperature, and after this time it was washed with H₂O (4 × 50 mL), brine (3 × 70 mL) and a saturated aqueous solution of K₂CO₃ (3 × 50 mL). The resulting organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure. The reaction crude was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (5% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂), obtaining sulfonamide **4** (396.8 mg, 47% yield from **3**, and 21% overall yield from **2**) as a white solid. *R*_f (5% MeOH/



CH₂Cl₂) 0.68. Mp 120–122 °C. IR ν 3271, 2967, 1712, 1497, 1316, 1143, 588 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.19 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 205.5 (C), 155.0 (C), 134.8 (CH), 131.2 (C), 130.1 (CH), 126.8 (C), 112.5 (CH), 56.3 (CH), 54.4 (C), 49.4 (CH₂), 30.0 (3 CH₃), 29.4 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for C₈H₁₀O₃: 322.1079 [M + Na]⁺; found: 322.1083.

General procedure for the synthesis of racemic 5-(2-amino-propyl)-*N*-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide (5). H₂O (1 mL) and ammonium formate (1.10 g, 17.5 mmol) were added to a solution of ketone 4 (500 mg, 1.67 mmol) in deoxygenated MeOH (8 mL) inside a round-bottom flask. After complete dissolution of the mixture, Pd/C (66.7 mg, 0.062 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 20 h, at which time the disappearance of the starting product was observed by TLC analysis (20% MeOH/EtOAc). The suspension was filtered through Celite®, washed with MeOH (5 × 10 mL) and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure. H₂O (5 mL) and a concentrated aqueous HCl solution (2 mL) were added to the residue until reaching an acidic pH. The resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL), collecting the aqueous phase and treating it with an aqueous solution of 4 M NaOH until reaching a basic pH. This was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL) and the combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure, obtaining the racemic amine 5 (463.4 mg, 92%) as a white solid. R_f (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) 0.20. Mp 132–134 °C. IR ν 3287, 2964, 1606, 1494, 1311, 1144, 1005, 564 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.20 (m, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 8, 4 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (s, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 2.66 (dd, J = 13.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.53 (dd, J = 13.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.39 (s, 2H), 1.17 (s, 9H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.4 (C), 134.6 (CH), 132.2 (C), 130.8 (C), 129.4 (CH), 112.2 (CH), 56.2 (CH), 54.2 (C), 48.4 (CH₃), 45.3 (CH₂), 29.9 (3 CH₃), 23.1 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₂₅N₂O₃S: 301.1580 [M + H]⁺; found: 301.1573.

General procedure for the lipase-catalyzed kinetic resolution of racemic 5 with different acyl donors. The acyl donor, EtOAc (25.5 μ L, 3.0 equiv.) or methoxyacetyl acetate (22.8 μ L, 3.0 equiv.) was added to a suspension of racemic amine 5 (25.0 mg, 0.08 mmol, 100 mM) and the corresponding lipase (enzyme:7 ratio 1:1 w/w) in THF (0.80 mL) inside an Erlenmeyer flask. The reaction was stirred on an orbital shaker at 250 rpm at 30 or 45 °C for 48–96 h, following the reaction course by HPLC analysis. At a certain time, the reaction was stopped by filtering the enzyme and washing it with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 1.5 mL). The solvent was distilled under reduced pressure and the reaction crude was analyzed by ¹H NMR analysis to measure the conversion. Selected reactions were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂), while the other reaction crudes were conveniently derivatised for the measurement of the enantiomeric excess of the amine and amide resulting from the lipase-catalyzed process.

Biotransamination of ketone 4 using transaminases. Ketone 4 (3.7 mg, 25 mM) was placed into a 1.5 mL tube, to which lyophilized *E. coli* cells that overexpressed the corresponding TA (10 mg) or a TA from the commercial kit from Codexis Inc. (2 mg) were added. Tests have been carried out with different cosolvents, as well as proportions of aqueous solution and organic cosolvent: (i) 487.5 μ L of a 100 mM KPi buffer solution pH 7.5 containing the cofactor PLP (1 mM) and isopropylamine (2-PrNH₂, 1 M) and 12.5 μ L of 2-MeTHF (2.5% v/v) as a cosolvent; or (ii) 475 μ L of a 100 mM KPi buffer solution pH 7.5 containing the cofactor PLP (1 mM) and 2-PrNH₂ (1 M) and 25 μ L of DMSO (5% v/v) as a cosolvent. The mixture was shaken at 250 rpm and 30 °C for 24 h, and after that time, the solution was basified with an aqueous solution of 4 M NaOH (200 μ L) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 0.5 mL). The organic phases were combined and dried over Na₂SO₄. After solvent distillation under reduced pressure. The reaction crude was derivatized *in situ* (see ESI⁺) and the conversion and enantiomeric excess of the product were measured by HPLC analysis using reverse or normal phase, respectively (see ESI⁺). For the scale-up experiments using 74 mg of ketone 4 (20-fold scale), the same procedure was followed, using ATA-412 as the catalyst and purifying (*R*)-5 through column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂), but on a 20-fold scale of all reagents, enzymes and solvents and auxiliary substances (87% isolated yield for (*R*)-5 in >99% ee). [α]_D²⁰ = -13.0 (10 mg mL⁻¹, CHCl₃, >99% ee for the (*R*)-5).

General procedure for the synthesis of racemic *N*-(*tert*-butyl)-5-(2-hydroxypropyl)-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide (7). NaBH₄ (9.5 mg, 250 μ mol) was portionwise added to a solution of ketone 4 (50 mg, 170 μ mol) in MeOH (2.0 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. Unreacted excess of hydride was destroyed by careful addition of water (0.5 mL), and at this point MeOH was distilled under reduced pressure. The mixture was basified with an aqueous NaOH 3 M solution (250 μ L) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 5 mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure. The reaction crude was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂), affording the racemic alcohol 7 (49.8 mg, 98% isolated yield) as a white solid. R_f (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂): 0.41. Mp = 126–128 °C. IR ν 3294, 3201, 1525, 1337, 1203, 1067, 783, 688 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (s, 1H), 3.94 (m, 4H), 2.70 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.80 (brs, 1H), 1.16 (m, J = 6.9 Hz, 12H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.5 (C), 134.8 (CH), 131.3 (C), 130.9 (C), 129.7 (CH), 112.2 (CH), 68.7 (CH), 56.3 (CH₃), 54.4 (C), 44.4 (CH₂), 30.0 (3 CH₃), 22.7 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₂₃NNaO₄S: 324.1240 [M + Na]⁺; found: 324.1231.

General procedure for the ADH-catalyzed bioreduction of ketone 4 at analytical scale. Ketone 4 (3.7 mg, 12.4 μ mol), 2-PrOH (31.3 mmol, 50 μ L), a NAD(P)H 10 mM aqueous solution (50 μ L), a MgCl₂ aqueous solution in those reactions that required it (50 μ L), Tris·HCl 50 mM pH 7.5 (400 μ L, 350 μ L for



the reactions where the MgCl_2 solution is added), and the corresponding enzyme (2 mg of the commercial available ones or 10 mg of those as lyophilized cells of *E. coli* overexpressing the ADH) were successively added to a 1.5 mL tube. Then, the recipient was closed and kept under orbital shaking at 30 °C and 250 rpm for 24 h. After this time, the solution was extracted with EtOAc (3×0.5 mL), the organic layers combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The solution was concentrated, measuring then the reaction conversion and the enantiomeric excess of alcohol **7** by HPLC analyses (see ESI†).

General procedure for the semi-preparative bioreduction of ketone **4 using ADH-A.** Ketone **4** (74.8 mg, 0.25 mmol), 2-PrOH (626 mmol, 1.0 mL), a NADH 10 mM aqueous solution (1.0 mL), Tris·HCl 50 mM pH 7.5 buffer (8 mL) and lyophilized cells of *E. coli* overexpressing ADH-A (50 mg) were successively added to a 50 mL Falcon tube. Then, the recipient was closed and kept under orbital shaking at 30 °C and 250 rpm for 24 h. After this time, the solution was extracted with EtOAc (3×5 mL), the organic layers combined, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The solution was concentrated, measuring then the reaction conversion (>99%) and the optical purity of alcohol **7** (>99% ee) by HPLC analyses (see ESI†). The reaction crude was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/ CH_2Cl_2), affording (*S*)-**7** as a white solid (73.6 mg, 97% isolated yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +10.9$ (10 mg mL^{-1} , CHCl_3 , >99% ee).

Chemical synthesis of amine (R)-5** from alcohol (S)-**7**.** Et_3N (60.2 μL , 0.45 mmol), DMAP (2.7 mg, 22.6 μmol) and MsCl (34.8 μL , 0.45 mmol) were successively added to a solution of alcohol (*S*)-**7** (68 mg, 0.23 μmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2.2 mL) at 0 °C and under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 3 h. After this time, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and used for the next step without further purification. The raw material from step 1 was transferred to a Schlenk tube and redissolved in dry DMSO (2.2 mL). Then, sodium azide (NaN_3 , 73.6 mg, 1.13 mmol) was added under nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction was stirred for 19 h at room temperature. After this time the mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×5 mL), and the combined organic phase was washed with H_2O (6×10 mL). The resulting organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure. The resulting material was used for the step 3 without further purification. The raw material from step 3 was redissolved in THF (2.2 mL), adding then Ph_3P (178 mg, 0.678 mmol) and H_2O (40.8 μL , 2.26 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 55 °C for 2 h. The product was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×5 mL), and the organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure. The reaction crude was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/ CH_2Cl_2), affording amine (*R*)-**5** (53.1 mg, 78% isolated yield, >99% ee) as a white solid. The measurement of the enantiomeric excesses of the amine was carried out after *in situ* derivatization with methoxyacetyl chloride (4 μL) in the presence of pyridine (2 μL) to obtain the corresponding amide (*R*)-**6b**, which was subjected to HPLC analyses (see ESI†).

General procedure for the synthesis of 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethane-1-ol (9). 2-Ethoxyphenol (**8**, 0.50 g, 3.62) was added to a solution of potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3 , 1.10 g, 7.96 mmol) and ethylene carbonate (0.64 g, 7.24 mmol) in DMF (5.0 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere inside a Schlenk flask. The solution was stirred at 140 °C for 24 h, and after this time, the crude oil was extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL) and the combined organic fractions were washed with brine (3×10 mL). The resulting organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4), filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure. The resulting reaction crude was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (20% EtOAc/Hexane), obtaining 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethane-1-ol (**9**, 601.2 mg, 91% yield) as a yellow oil. R_f (30% EtOAc/Hexane) 0.25. IR ν 3367, 2925, 1504, 1278, 1127, 765 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.98–6.90 (m, 4H), 4.15–4.06 (m, 4H), 3.91 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.29 (s, 1H), 1.46 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.4 (C), 148.2 (C), 122.3 (CH), 121.1 (CH), 116.2 (CH), 113.3 (CH), 72.0 (CH_2), 64.4 (CH_2), 61.2 (CH_2), 14.8 (CH_3). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$: 154.0630 [$\text{M} - \text{C}_2\text{H}_4$]⁺; found: 154.0625.

General procedure for the synthesis of 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)acetaldehyde (10). 2-Iodobenzoic acid (IBX, 45% dispersion, 8.78 g, 11.0 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethane-1-ol (**9**, 1.00 g, 5.49 mmol) in EtOAc (91 mL) inside a round bottom flask. The solution was stirred at 77 °C for 8 h, and after this time the mixture was filtered and extracted with EtOAc (3×100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed, first with brine (3×100 mL) and then with a saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution (5% w/w, 4×50 mL). The resulting organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure, obtaining the aldehyde **10** (892.2 mg, 90% yield) as a green oil. R_f (20% EtOAc/Hexane) 0.26. IR ν 3376, 3063, 1684, 1502, 1321, 1114, 747 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.94 (t, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.05–6.73 (m, 4H), 4.61 (d, $J = 1, 2$ Hz, 2H), 4.13 (quint, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.48 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 200.8 (CH), 149.2 (C), 147.5 (C), 128.7 (CH), 123.1 (CH), 120.9 (CH), 115.8 (CH), 113.5 (CH), 74.6 (CH_2), 64.4 (CH_2), 14.8 (CH_3). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{NaO}_3$: 203.0679 [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$]⁺; found: 203.0677.

General procedure for the synthesis of 1-(2-bromoethoxy)-2-ethoxybenzene (11). 4-Ethoxyphenol (**8**, 2.00 g, 14.5 mmol) was added to a solution of K_2CO_3 (2.67 g, 19.3 mmol) and 1,2-dibromoethane (5.00 mL, 29.0 mmol) in dry MeCN (9.6 mL) inside a Schlenk flask under nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 24 h, and then extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (3×20 mL), and the resulting organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent was distilled under reduced pressure. The reaction crude was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (10% EtOAc/Hexane), obtaining compound **11** (2.05 g, 58% yield) as a colorless oil. R_f (10% EtOAc/Hexane) 0.57. IR ν 2979, 1738, 1500, 1245, 1046, 751 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.95 (dddt, $J = 9.6, 7.5, 3.6, 1.8$ Hz, 4H), 4.35 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.11 (quint, $J = 7.0$



Hz, 2H), 3.67 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.47 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.5 (C), 147.9 (C), 122.7 (CH), 121.1 (CH), 116.14 (CH), 114.2 (CH), 69.7 (CH₂), 64.6 (CH₂), 29.3 (CH₂), 15.0 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrNaO}_2$: 266.9991 [M + Na]⁺; found: 266.9987.

General procedure for the synthesis of 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethyl methanesulfonate (12). Mesityl chloride (210.4 μL , 2.7 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethane-1-ol (**9**, 300.0 mg, 1.64 mmol) in pyridine (5.50 mL) at 0 °C and under an inert atmosphere inside a Schlenk flask. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes, after which an ice-water mixture was added and left stirring for additional 10 minutes. The reaction was filtered and washed with H₂O (5 \times 5 mL) obtaining **12** (376.8 mg, 88% yield) as a white solid. R_f (40% EtOAc/Hexane) 0.63. Mp 84–86 °C. IR ν 3306, 2934, 1590, 1341, 1124, 922, 729 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.00–6.90 (m, 4H), 4.64–4.61 (m, 2H), 4.28–4.25 (m, 2H), 4.07 (quint, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 1.43 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.0 (C), 147.6 (C), 122.4 (CH), 120.9 (CH), 114.5 (CH), 113.2 (CH), 69.0 (CH₂), 67.1 (CH₂), 64.1 (CH₂), 37.9 (CH₃), 14.9 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{NaO}_5\text{S}$: 283.0611 [M + Na]⁺; found: 283.0600.

General procedure for the synthesis of racemic *N*-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methoxy-5-{2-[(2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)ethyl)amino]propyl}benzenesulfonamide (13). A solution of racemic or (*R*)-5-(2-aminopropyl)-*N*-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide (**5**, 100.0 mg, 0.33 mmol), 2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethyl methanesulfonate (**12**, 95.0 mg, 0.36 mmol), NaHCO₃ (30.8 mg, 0.36 mmol) and NaI (49.7 mg, 0.33 mmol) in MeCN (3.34 mL) was stirred in a Schlenk flask under inert nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was heated at 82 °C for 16 h, and after this time H₂O (5 mL) was added and extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 10 mL), washing the combined organic phases with brine (3 \times 10 mL). The resulting organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent distilled under reduced pressure. The reaction crude was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂), obtaining the **13** (92.5 mg, 60% yield) as a white solid. R_f (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) 0.32. Mp 90–92 °C. IR ν 3528, 3289, 2972, 2160, 1495, 1149, 751, 604 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73–7.67 (m, 1H), 7.43 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.96–6.88 (m, 4H), 5.02 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.24 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.10–4.03 (m, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.30–3.09 (m, 3H), 2.70 (dd, $J = 13.3$, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 1.42 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.15 (s, 12H). ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 154.7 (C), 148.9 (C), 147.8 (C), 135.0 (CH), 130.9 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 122.3 (CH), 121.2 (CH), 115.2 (CH), 113.5 (CH), 112.4 (CH), 67.5 (CH₂), 64.5 (CH₂), 56.4 (CH), 55.3 (CH), 54.4 (C), 45.7 (CH₂), 40.6 (CH₂), 30.0 (CH₃), 18.1 (CH₃), 15.0 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}$: 465.2418 [M + H]⁺; found: 465.2405.

General procedure for the synthesis of 5-{2-[(2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)ethyl)amino]propyl}benzenesulfonamide (Tamsulosin, 1). A mixture of racemic or (*R*)-*N*-(*tert*-butyl)-2-methoxy-5-{2-[(2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)ethyl)amino]propyl}benzenesulfonamide (**13**, 50.0 mg, 0.11 mmol), scandium(III) trifluoromethanesulfonate [Sc(OTf)₃, 5.5 mg, 0.01 mmol] and trifluoromethanesulfonic

acid (TfOH, 10.7 μL , 0.12 mmol) in MeCN (1.8 mL) inside a round-bottom flask was heated at 90 °C for 3 h. After this time, the product was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 5 mL), and the combined organic phases were washed with brine (3 \times 5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent distilled under reduced pressure. The reaction crude was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (10% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂), obtaining **1** (41.1 mg, 93% yield) as a white solid. R_f (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂): 0.18. Mp 92–94 °C. IR ν 3319, 2974, 2248, 1494, 1250, 1159, 907, 729, 515 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.76 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.07–6.79 (m, 4H), 4.29–4.03 (m, 4H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 3.08 (dd, $J = 13.8$, 9.7, 5.9 Hz, 3H), 2.86 (dd, $J = 13.6$, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (dd, $J = 13.6$, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.68–1.31 (m, 3H), 1.12 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 154.8 (C), 148.7 (C), 147.6 (C), 135.3 (CH), 129.8 (C), 129.6 (C), 129.1 (CH), 122.3 (CH), 121.3 (CH), 114.9 (CH), 113.6 (CH), 112.5 (CH), 66.7 (CH₂), 64.5 (CH₂), 56.5 (CH), 55.0 (CH₃), 45.1 (CH₂), 40.2 (CH₂), 17.5 (CH₃), 14.9 (CH₃). HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}$: 409.1792 [M + H]⁺; found: 409.1778. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +22.1$ (1.0 mg mL⁻¹, CHCl₃, >99% ee for the (*R*)-**1**).

Author contributions

E. P. performed the experimental work (chemical synthesis, biotransformations and analytical data management), while J. M. S. and V. G.-F. were responsible of funding acquisition, project conceptualization, and manuscript writing (initial draft, revision and edition).

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI.† Additional data are available upon request from the authors.

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, Vicente Gotor-Fernández, upon reasonable request.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

Financial support from the Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI), Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (MCI) and the EU is gratefully acknowledged through grants PID2022-137893OB-I00, PID2020-113351RA-I00/AEI/10.13039/501100011033 and TED2021-130803B-I00 MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033 NextGenerationEU/PRTR. J. M.-S. also thanks the AEI for a Ramón y Cajal Fellowship (RYC2021-032021-I). Technical support from the Scientific-Technical Services



(University of Oviedo) is acknowledged. Prof. Wolfgang Kroutil (University of Graz, Austria) is also acknowledged for providing us with ADHs and TAs overexpressed in *E. coli* cells.

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