



Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/d5sc08648e

 All publication charges for this article have been paid for by the Royal Society of Chemistry

# Supramolecular protecting groups can impart prosthetic stereoselectivity to catalytic systems employing unmodified achiral heterogenous catalysts

B. Ivonne. Vergara-Arenas,<sup>ID</sup> J. Antonio. Morales-Serna<sup>ID</sup> and Andrew. J. Surman<sup>ID\*</sup>

Use of homogeneous catalysis – typically based on scarce precious metals – remains a dominant approach to afford good yields of enantiopure compounds. Combining typical strengths of heterogenous catalysts (low cost, sustainable, recyclable) with those of precious metal-mediated homogenous catalysis (amenability to design for selectivity) is desirable: several approaches have been demonstrated (chiral material surfaces, modification of surfaces with chiral auxiliaries, immobilisation of chiral catalysts), but it remains a challenge. Here we present a systems catalysis approach, with a heterogeneous material providing catalytic activity, and a separate host species controlling access to the catalyst to impart ‘prosthetic’ chiral selectivity. Since this non-covalent analogue to conventional covalent protecting group strategies is modular, the same substrate/host combination may be applied to a range of catalytic surfaces. The potential of this approach to achieve effective kinetic resolution is demonstrated in stereoselective synthesis of the drug (*R*)-cinacalcet.

Received 6th November 2025  
Accepted 16th February 2026

DOI: 10.1039/d5sc08648e

rsc.li/chemical-science

## Introduction

Catalysis is fundamental to the making of the modern world, with the manufacture of most consumer products involving some form of catalysis. Efficient, selective, asymmetric (chiral) catalysis in particular is paramount in the manufacture of fine chemicals (*e.g.* pharmaceutical and agrochemical products) and, increasingly, advanced materials. Archetypal stereoselective chemical catalysts consist of well-defined, soluble (homogenous), metal–ligand complexes.<sup>1–5</sup> These require careful design and are often difficult to develop/produce, making them expensive. Furthermore, many incorporate precious metals like platinum and palladium,<sup>6</sup> deposits of which are limited, leading to sustainability concerns,<sup>7</sup> which are only partially addressed by a movement to earth-abundant metals.<sup>8</sup> Alternative approaches to homogenous catalysis include selective chiral ‘poisoning’ of catalysts,<sup>9</sup> organocatalysis,<sup>10–15</sup> reaction inside molecular containers (“Supramolecular Catalysts”),<sup>16–27</sup> and the use of enzymes:<sup>28–33</sup> all can offer some measure of selectivity, activity, and sustainability, but often to varying degrees beyond a narrow range of reactions, substrates, or conditions.

By contrast, heterogeneous (insoluble/solid) catalysts are widely used in industrial chemistry, and typically are relatively

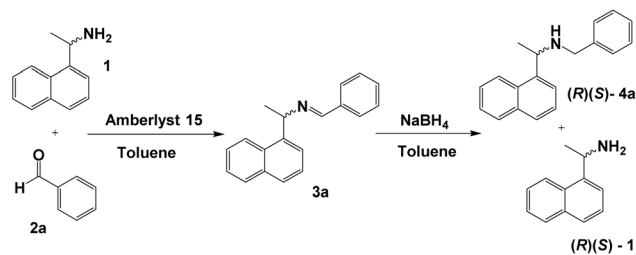
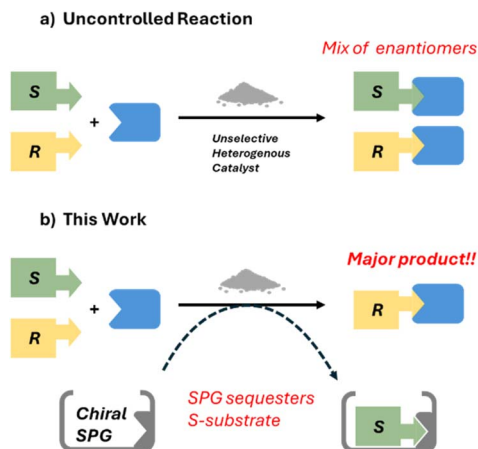
cheap, sustainable, stable, recyclable, and easy to produce/obtain.<sup>34</sup> However, heterogenous catalysts typically lack precisely-defined sterically-controlled active sites, akin to those which mediate control in homogenous catalysts, making design for (stereo)selectivity challenging.<sup>29,35–41</sup>

Attempts to achieve “the best of both worlds” – the selectivity of homogenous precious metal complexes, with the low cost and recyclability of heterogenous catalysts – have been numerous, but their success and adoption limited. Approaches to impart selectivity to catalytic surfaces by modifying them have included the tethering otherwise-soluble metal complexes to surfaces,<sup>42</sup> or depositing chiral compounds on their surface,<sup>29,35–41</sup> have met with some success, but are not widely reported in routine use. In all these approaches, the catalyst – or catalytic surface – is engineered for selectivity: a costly and laborious process, even when successful.

In this work, we explore an alternative: a modular systems approach, where instead of engineering the catalytic species for selectivity, we separate the roles of catalysis and selection (Fig. 1). A non-selective catalyst may be used, and “prosthetic” selectivity (selectivity not mediated by the catalyst) is imparted by molecular recognition of one enantiomer by stoichiometric amounts of a Supramolecular Protecting Group (SPG), preventing its reaction in a manner analogous to a covalently-bound protecting group. Using SPGs to control reactivity, where molecular recognition prevents access of reagents or catalysts to a substrate – or a region of a substrate – has been

Department of Chemistry, King's College London, 7 Trinity Street, London, SE1 1DB, UK. E-mail: andrew.surman@kcl.ac.uk





Scheme 1 Model reductive amination reaction, which may be carried out over a range of temperatures (see SI, Section 2).

Fig. 1 Supramolecular Protecting Groups (SPGs) impart prosthetic enantioselectivity to reactions mediated by unmodified achiral solid catalysts. In this work (b) a chiral SPG selectively recognises one enantiomer of substrate (S-enantiomer), allowing only one enantiomer to access catalyst.

reported for some time,<sup>43</sup> including for regioselectivity<sup>43–50</sup> and kinetic resolution reactions,<sup>51,52</sup> particularly following a landmark publication by Gibb *et al.* applying this principal to control a simple, otherwise-unselective, ester hydrolysis reactions.<sup>51</sup> Indeed, the approach might be more well-recognised but for the diverse range of terms used to describe it ('Supramolecular Inhibitors', 'Noncovalent Auxiliaries', 'Shadow Mask', among others).<sup>53</sup> However we are not aware of examples incorporating this into a catalytic system employing an unselective solid catalyst, which may be recycled.

Specifically, here we demonstrate how a Supramolecular Protecting Group may be applied to impart stereoselectivity to an otherwise-achiral catalytic system, a reductive amination: a common reaction in pharmaceutical synthesis.<sup>54</sup> We employ an unmodified, commercially-available, solid acid catalyst, which is active, but not stereoselective, and an established host molecule (a modified  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin) which provides stereoselectivity by selectively recognising one enantiomer of the starting material selectively, preventing its reaction. We demonstrate this system in kinetic resolution in a model reductive amination reaction, and in the stereoselective synthesis of the drug (*R*)-cinacalcet, sold under the names Sensipar®, Mimpara®, or Regpara® in enantiopure form,<sup>55,56</sup> from a racemic amine.

## Results and discussion

### Catalysis of model reductive amination by unselective solid catalyst

To establish our approach, we chose a model reductive amination of racemic 1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine ((*R/S*)-1), initially reacting with an aldehyde (2) to produce an imine (3), which can then be reduced to form the amine product (4) (Scheme 1).

The amine, 1, was chosen, since a stereoselective host/SPG for this amine (6-O-triisopropylsilylated  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin, "TIPS- $\beta$ -CD", see Fig. 3) is already established by Kida *et al.*,<sup>52</sup>

achieving 2:1 stereoselective recognition of the (*S*)-1 and kinetic resolution in more simple model reactions at low temperatures ( $-20$  °C). Amberlyst 15, a polymeric resin with strongly acidic sulfonic acid groups, with was chosen as an available, affordable, achiral, and reusable solid acid catalyst.<sup>57,58</sup>

Exploring reaction conditions in the absence of TIPS- $\beta$ -CD, in toluene (see SI, Table S1; protic solvents absent) we found that the imine (3a) formation proceeds at reduced temperatures only in the presence of the Amberlyst 15 catalyst (Brønsted acid) (Table S1, Entries 4 & 5). Furthermore, the subsequent reduction of the imine (without isolation) to yield the amine (4a) product requires the catalyst, even at room temperature (Table S1, Entries 7 & 8); likely as the catalyst acts as a source of H<sup>+</sup> (4.7 mmol H<sup>+</sup> per g)<sup>59</sup> for initiation of the reduction by NaBH<sub>4</sub> in an aprotic solvent.<sup>60</sup> Taken together, in the low-temperature conditions required for selective recognition of (*S*)-1 by TIPS- $\beta$ -CD, the reaction only proceeds when catalysed by Amberlyst 15.

An important advantage of solid catalysts is recyclability. To screen the recyclability of the Amberlyst 15, two reactivation processes were applied to the material after catalysing reaction between 1 and 2a at in our reaction conditions (see SI, Fig. S1). While reuse of the catalyst after simple washing with an organic solvent (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) led to decreased activity in subsequent reactions, an additional wash with dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid maintained the efficiency of the catalyst for at least three subsequent reactions.

### SPG-mediated kinetic resolution with an achiral catalyst

Next we introduce the TIPS- $\beta$ -CD as an SPG in the reaction between racemic (*R/S*)-1 and benzaldehyde (2a) in presence of Amberlyst 15 at different temperatures, exploring its ability to impart enantioselectivity to the otherwise-unselective system (see Fig. 2, and SI, Table S2). TIPS- $\beta$ -CD was synthesised in a modification of reported procedures for microwave reaction (see SI, Section 5).<sup>61</sup>

In our initial experiments (all 1 h imine formation; 1 h NaBH<sub>4</sub> reduction), the reaction was conducted with 2 equivalents of (*R/S*)-1 at room temperature (relative to aldehyde 2a), and we obtained 90% conversion observed with 4% enantiomeric excess (ee). This is consistent with observations of mild enantioselectivity in 1/TIPS- $\beta$ -CD interactions at room temperature.<sup>52</sup> Progressively lowering temperature (all reactions: 1 h imine formation, 1 h reduction) led to progressively increasing



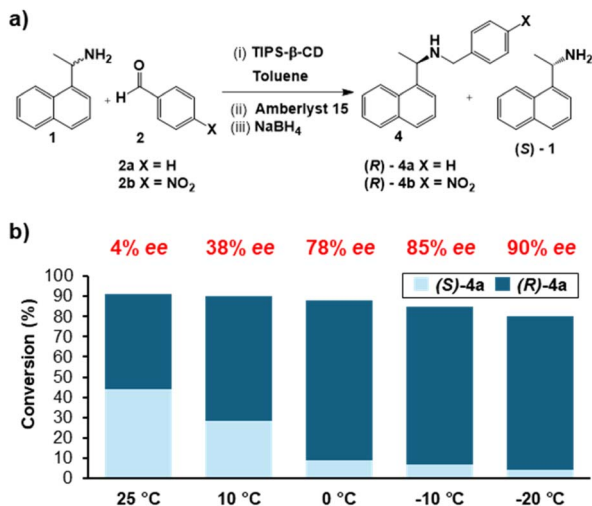


Fig. 2 (a) Model kinetic resolution reactions scheme. [(i) amine **1** (0.1 mmol), aldehyde **2a** (0.05 mmol), TIPS- $\beta$ -CD (0.4 mmol) and toluene (2 mL), 15 min. (ii) Amberlyst 15 (50% mmol), 1 h. (iii) NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.20 mmol), 1 h.] (b) Results for varying temperature of reaction between amine **1** and aldehyde **2a**, showing increasing enantioselectivity as temperature decreases. [Conversion of aldehyde **2a** to **4a**, and % ee of product **4a** determined by HPLC (see SI, Section 7), with yield of (*R*)-**4a** shaded light, and (*S*)-**4a** shaded dark].

chiral selectivity in product **4a**, up to 90% ee, with only a minimal drop in conversion (to *ca.* 80%). Decreasing the amount of limiting reagent (aldehyde) to 0.2 eq. at the lowest temperature led to negligible change in selectivity (ee = 91%), and the use of a different aldehyde (**2b**, 4-nitrobenzaldehyde) provided similarly high yield and selectivity profiles to **2a** (see SI, Section 7).

While fresh samples of TIPS- $\beta$ -CD were used here, the host (used in stoichiometric amounts) can be readily recovered and reused after each reaction. To remove the amine **1**, an extraction can be performed using ethyl acetate and an acidic aqueous solution, with the amine retained in the aqueous layer. After two extraction cycles, the TIPS- $\beta$ -CD was not distinguishable from fresh host (unused as SPG) by <sup>1</sup>H NMR (see SI, Section 9).

### Exploring selective recognition of amine (*S*)-**1** in reaction conditions

To explore the interaction responsible for the remarkable enantioselectivity observed in model reactions, (*S*)-**1** by TIPS- $\beta$ -CD (see Fig. 3a), we performed <sup>1</sup>H NMR binding titrations with both enantiomers of amine **1**.

At room temperature, progressive changes in the chemical shift of the well-resolved host proton resonances (H1, H3, H6(a), H6(b), see Fig. 3 and SI Section 6; others are not well-resolved) on guest addition reveals binding with a fast exchange regime, in contrast to reports which observed slow exchange for **1**/TIPS- $\beta$ -CD binding in cyclohexane/benzene.<sup>52</sup> This difference may be attributed to inclusion of bulkier solvent molecules (toluene) in the host cavity, analogous to inclusion of benzene in reported XRD-derived structures (no crystallisation was observed in our system, despite many attempts).<sup>52</sup>

Comparing chemical shift changes at multiple host protons (Fig. 3c and d) reveals the nature of the binding of (*S*)-**1** and (*R*)-**1** is qualitatively distinct. While binding of (*S*)-**1** leads to marked changes in all four protons (suggesting binding deep in the cyclodextrin cavity to perturb H6), binding of (*R*)-**1** affects H6(a) and H6(b) notably less, suggesting a distinct binding conformation for (*R*)-**1** (likely sandwiched more 'flatly' between the two hosts) resulting from a poorer 'fit' in the host. This is also reflected in the broadening of some (*S*)-**1** aromatic protons on binding TIPS- $\beta$ -CD, not observed for the corresponding resonances from (*R*)-**1** (see SI, Fig. S3). Rotating Frame Overhauser Effect Spectroscopy (ROESY) NMR spectra of the (*S*)-**1** and (*R*)-**1** recognition by TIPS- $\beta$ -CD in the same conditions (see SI, Section 6) show interactions between the aromatic protons of **1** and cavity protons (H-3 and H-5) of TIPS- $\beta$ -CD, with notably more intense cross-peaks with (*S*)-**1** reflecting closer interaction.

Consistent with all other reports of guest binding by TIPS- $\beta$ -CD binding in other solvents being 2 : 1 "sandwich-like", a Job's plot suggests 2 : 1 host : guest binding (see SI Section 6).<sup>52,61-63</sup> We applied a standard stepwise 2 : 1 binding model to fit binding (a simultaneous fit of the chemical shifts of H1, H3, H6(a), and H6(b) (see Fig. 3b, and SI, Section 6; we note that, since chemical shift changes are not exclusively monotonic responses, the unusual one-step 2 : 1 binding model applied elsewhere,<sup>52</sup> or a 1 : 1 model, are not appropriate here). The binding constants estimated show modestly increased binding constants for (*S*)-**1** (estimating  $K_{11}$  as 0.22 M<sup>-1</sup> and  $K_{12}$  as 2000 M<sup>-1</sup>), relative to (*R*)-**1** (estimating  $K_{11}$  as 0.08 M<sup>-1</sup> and  $K_{12}$  as 1220 M<sup>-1</sup>), and in both cases these are consistent with 2 : 1 binding predominating in reaction conditions (*i.e.* in the absence of large excess of TIPS- $\beta$ -CD). The small differences between these values reflect the scant selectivity observed in SPG-mediated reactions at room temperature.

Since greater selectivity in our SPG-mediated reactions is observed at -20 °C (-253 K), a series of <sup>1</sup>H spectra were acquired at this temperature (see SI, Fig. S8; all resonances broadened at low temperature). While all room-temperature studies manifest fast guest exchange regimes, these spectra suggest slow guest exchange for the second ( $K_{12}$ ) binding of (*S*)-**1**, but fast exchange for the first binding ( $K_{11}$ ); contrastingly, both binding steps of (*R*)-**1** appear in fast exchange. Furthermore, the disappearance of the resonance corresponding to unbound host on the addition of 1 equivalent of (*S*)-**1** suggest complete guest binding in these conditions. Together these observations explain increased (*S*)-**1** protection at low temperatures, however the mixed fast/slow regime observed for (*S*)-**1** binding prevents fitting under these conditions using established models.

Overall these results support the reaction selectivity we observe being derived from selective binding of (*S*)-**1** by TIPS- $\beta$ -CD.

### Modular substitution of catalyst

An important advantage of our approach of separating the roles of catalytic activity and selectivity is the modular nature of the system. In such modular catalytic systems, it should be possible



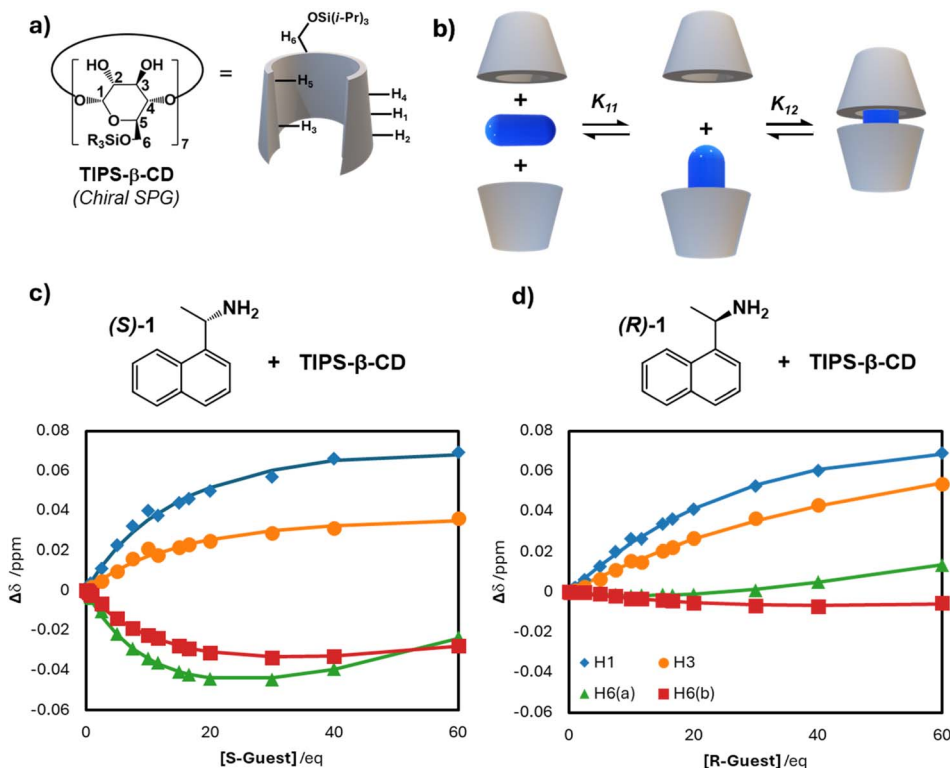


Fig. 3 (a) Structure of TIPS- $\beta$ -CD, with key protons labelled, and (b) schematic representation of stepwise 2 : 1 complexation of **1** by TIPS- $\beta$ -CD, to yield 1C-TIPS- $\beta$ -CD<sub>2</sub> (note: asymmetry omitted in this schematic for illustrative clarity). (c and d) <sup>1</sup>H NMR chemical shift of TIPS- $\beta$ -CD (0.05 M) protons on titration with (S)-**1** (c) and (R)-**1** (d); lines correspond to fitting stepwise 2 : 1 binding to all four protons' data simultaneously [*d*<sub>6</sub>-toluene, room temperature (ca. 298 K), see SI, Section 6].

to vary the catalyst, and maintain selectivity (though activity may vary).

To establish this, we performed a series of reactions employing a range of solid acid catalysts (Montmorillonite, Graphene Oxide, MCM-41, SiO<sub>2</sub>), without further optimisation of conditions. We observe that in all cases where measurable yield is observed, selectivity remains almost constant, at around 90% ee. Very similar results were observed on varying the aldehyde to **2b** (see SI, Table S3). This demonstrates the modularity of the system. While selectivity is unaffected, yield varies to a great extent, reflecting the optimisation of conditions/catalyst loading for Amberlyst 15 (Table 1).

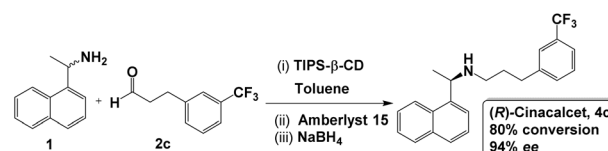
Table 1 Scope of reaction with different solid acids<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Aldehyde	Catalyst	Conv. <sup>b</sup> (%)	% ee <sup>b</sup>
1	<b>2a</b>	Amberlyst 15	78	90
2	<b>2a</b>	Graphene oxide	28	87
3	<b>2a</b>	Montmorillonite	20	87
4	<b>2a</b>	MCM-41	—	—
5	<b>2a</b>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Reagents: (a) amine **1** (0.1 mmol), aldehyde **2a** (0.05 mmol), TIPS- $\beta$ -CD (0.4 mmol) and toluene (2 mL), 15 min; (ii) solid acid (50% mmol), 1 h; (iii) NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.20 mmol), 1 h at -20 °C. <sup>b</sup> The conversion of **2a** to **4**, and % ee of product **4a** was determined by HPLC (see SI, Section 8).

### Stereoselective synthesis of (R)-cinacalcet

To demonstrate the usefulness of our approach to catalytic selectivity, we applied it to the synthesis of the drug (R)-cinacalcet (**4c**), which is approved for the treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism and hypercalcaemia.<sup>56</sup> In almost all reported syntheses of this drug, enantiopure (R)-**1** has been used as a starting material (typically obtained by enzymatic resolution) to ensure only one enantiomer is produced<sup>55</sup> (one exceptional report employs another enantiopure feedstock, (R)-tert-butanesulfinamide, to introduce an asymmetric C-N bond).<sup>64</sup> Here we use our SPG-mediated approach to perform the stereoselective synthesis from a racemic starting material – the amine (R/S)-**1** and an achiral aldehyde (**2c**) reported in a number of syntheses of (R)-cinacalcet – and achiral Amberlyst 15 as the catalyst for the enantioselective bond-forming step.



Scheme 2 Synthesis of (R)-cinacalcet using SPG to impart selectivity. (i) Amine **1** (0.1 mmol), aldehyde **2c** (0.05 mmol), TIPS- $\beta$ -CD (0.4 mmol) and toluene (2 mL), 15 min; (ii) solid acid (50% mmol), 1 h; (iii) NaBH<sub>4</sub> (0.20 mmol), 1 h at -20 °C.



Following the approach developed in our model reactions, we performed implemented the reaction as shown in Scheme 2. Varying conditions (see SI, Table S4), we find similar responses to temperature: at room temperature no enantioselectivity is observed in the system. Lowering temperature to favour TIPS- $\beta$ -CD acting as an SPG for (*S*)-1 (preventing access to catalyst and reagents), we are able to produce (*R*)-cinacalcet (**4c**) in good yield and high enantiopurity (up to 94% ee with 80% aldehyde conversion) from the racemic amine.

## Conclusions and outlook

Our approach of separating the roles of catalytic activity and selectivity in a system, using stoichiometric amounts of an established Supramolecular Protecting Group to impart selectivity to solid catalysts, can produce chiral products (over 90% ee) from racemic feedstocks, employing otherwise-unselective (low-cost and recyclable) solid catalysts. We have also demonstrated that these low-cost catalysts can be recycled, that modular ‘catalyst swapping’ does not hinder selectivity, and that all this can be used in an unprecedented synthesis of the chiral drug (*R*)-cinacalcet from a racemic starting material. We emphasise that this SPG approach is distinct to Supramolecular Catalysis,<sup>16</sup> as molecular recognition is employed to prevent reaction (just as covalent protecting groups are distinct from covalent activation).

While we are not aware of previous applications to systems employing solid catalysts, we have noted that the use of Supramolecular Protecting Groups to control reactivity is not a new phenomenon (though nomenclature may vary). Since early reports,<sup>43</sup> however, concepts and implementation of catalytic systems for synthesis have developed enormously. Where refining/engineering catalysts (the selectivity and activity of singles species) was long the overarching focus, increasingly catalytic systems are becoming accessible. Whether they employ multiple enzymes in a ‘cascade’,<sup>31</sup> chemo–enzymatic combinations,<sup>65</sup> or the use of multiple chemical catalysts,<sup>66</sup> all these approaches share the division of roles into modules, comprising a (catalytic) system.<sup>67</sup> We suggest that the value of SPGs is not as stand-alone alternatives to ‘traditional’ selective catalysts, but promising modules for use in developing more advanced catalytic systems. We hope this demonstration of their use in a catalytic system incorporating a solid catalyst, and multiple steps, will lead to the exploration of more complex catalytic systems.

## Author contributions

Conceptualization and methodology were by AJS and JAMS. Investigation, data curation, formal analysis were by BIVA and JAMS. Funding acquisition and writing – review & editing were by AJS, JAMS and BIVA.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the supplementary information (SI). Supplementary information is available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5sc08648e>.

## Acknowledgements

BIVA is grateful to Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología – México for a postdoctoral fellowship (CONACyT CVU: 556069, support number: 770736 and 800994). JAMS is grateful to the Royal Society (UK) for the International Alumni Grant. AJS thanks both JAMS and the Royal Society for facilitating the taxi journey on which this line of research was conceived in conversation between AJS and JAMS. All authors gratefully acknowledge the support and facilities of King’s College, London. We are also grateful to Drs Tom Hicks and James Jarvis to assistance with carrying out NMR spectroscopy.

## Notes and references

- P. S. Steinlandt, L. Zhang and E. Meggers, *Chem. Rev.*, 2023, **123**, 4764–4794.
- K. T. Mahmudov and A. J. L. Pombeiro, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2023, **29**, e202203861.
- X. Xiao, K. Xu, Z.-H. Gao, Z.-H. Zhu, C. Ye, B. Zhao, S. Luo, S. Ye, Y.-G. Zhou, S. Xu, S.-F. Zhu, H. Bao, W. Sun, X. Wang and K. Ding, *Sci. China: Chem.*, 2023, **66**, 1553–1633.
- T. Yu, Z. Ding, W. Nie, J. Jiao, H. Zhang, Q. Zhang, C. Xue, X. Duan, Y. M. A. Yamada and P. Li, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2020, **26**, 5729–5747.
- Y. G. Shelke, A. Yashmeen, A. V. A. Gholap, S. J. Gharpure and A. R. Kapdi, *Chem.–Asian J.*, 2018, **13**, 2991–3013.
- A. Rimmel, *Nature*, 2022, **606**, 448–451.
- M. Pitts, *New Sci.*, 2011, **209**, 26–27.
- S. Shekhar, T. S. Ahmed, A. R. Ickes and M. C. Haibach, *Org. Process Res. Dev.*, 2022, **26**, 14–42.
- J. W. Faller, A. R. Lavoie and J. Parr, *Chem. Rev.*, 2003, **103**, 3345–3368.
- D. W. C. MacMillan, *Nature*, 2008, **455**, 304–308.
- E. Reyes, L. Prieto and A. Milelli, *Molecules*, 2023, **28**, 271.
- A. Antenucci, S. Dughera and P. Renzi, *ChemSusChem*, 2021, **14**, 2785–2853.
- M. P. van der Helm, B. Klemm and R. Eelkema, *Nat. Rev. Chem.*, 2019, **3**, 491–508.
- M. C. Holland and R. Gilmour, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 3862–3871.
- P. I. Dalko and L. Moisan, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2004, **43**, 5138–5175.
- P. W. M. N. van Leeuwen and M. Reynal, *Supramolecular Catalysis: New Directions and Developments*, Wiley-VCH, 2021.
- J. W. Steed and J. L. Atwood, *Supramolecular Chemistry*, Wiley-VCH, 3rd edn, 2022.
- M. Morimoto, S. M. Bierschenk, K. T. Xia, R. G. Bergman, K. N. Raymond and F. D. Toste, *Nat. Catal.*, 2020, **3**, 969–984.
- Q. Zhang and K. Tiefenbacher, *Nat. Chem.*, 2015, **7**, 197–202.



- 20 N. Abuhafez, A. Perennes and R. Gramage-Doria, *Synthesis*, 2022, **54**, 3473–3481.
- 21 B. Tang, J. Zhao, J.-F. Xu and X. Zhang, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2020, **26**, 15446–15460.
- 22 S. Kosiorek, N. Rad and V. Sashuk, *ChemCatChem*, 2020, **12**, 2776–2782.
- 23 S. Funk and J. Schatz, *J. Inclusion Phenom. Macrocyclic Chem.*, 2020, **96**, 1–27.
- 24 A. Pappalardo, R. Puglisi and G. Trusso Sfrazzetto, *Catalysts*, 2019, **9**, 630.
- 25 C. Deraedt and D. Astruc, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 2016, **324**, 106–122.
- 26 L. Cunningham, *Synlett*, 2025, **36**, 1189–1200.
- 27 R. Ning and Q.-Q. Wang, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2025, **54**, 11105–11140.
- 28 Z. Song, Q. Zhang, W. Wu, Z. Pu and H. Yu, *Front. Bioeng. Biotechnol.*, 2023, 1129149.
- 29 K.-Y. Wang, J. Zhang, Y.-C. Hsu, H. Lin, Z. Han, J. Pang, Z. Yang, R.-R. Liang, W. Shi and H.-C. Zhou, *Chem. Rev.*, 2023, **123**, 5347–5420.
- 30 T. Chen, Y. Peng, M. Qiu, C. Yi and Z. Xu, *Int. J. Biol. Macromol.*, 2023, **230**, 123206.
- 31 A. I. Benítez-Mateos, D. Roura Padrosa and F. Paradisi, *Nat. Chem.*, 2022, **14**, 489–499.
- 32 E. L. Bell, W. Finnigan, S. P. France, A. P. Green, M. A. Hayes, L. J. Hepworth, S. L. Lovelock, H. Niikura, S. Osuna, E. Romero, K. S. Ryan, N. J. Turner and S. L. Flitsch, *Nat. Rev. Methods Primers*, 2021, **1**, 1–21.
- 33 D. C. M. Albanese and N. Gaggero, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 10588–10598.
- 34 G. Busca, *Heterogeneous Catalytic Materials*, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 2014.
- 35 A. Iemhoff, M. Vennewald and R. Palkovits, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, **62**, e202212015.
- 36 V. B. Saptal, V. Ruta, M. A. Bajada and G. Vilé, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, **62**, e202219306.
- 37 J. Guo, H. Liu, D. Li, J. Wang, X. Djitchou, D. He and Q. Zhang, *RSC Adv.*, 2022, **12**, 9373–9394.
- 38 L. Zhang, M. Zhou, A. Wang and T. Zhang, *Chem. Rev.*, 2020, **120**, 683–733.
- 39 F. Zaera, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 7374–7398.
- 40 A. Baiker, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2015, **44**, 7449–7464.
- 41 V. Demers-Carpentier, G. Goubert, F. Masini, R. Lafleur-Lambert, Y. Dong, S. Lavoie, G. Mahieu, J. Boukouvalas, H. Gao, A. M. H. Rasmussen, L. Ferrighi, Y. Pan, B. Hammer and P. H. McBreen, *Science*, 2011, **334**, 776–780.
- 42 M. P. de Almeida and S. A. C. Carabineiro, *ChemCatChem*, 2012, **4**, 18–29.
- 43 R. Breslow and P. Campbell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1969, **91**, 3085.
- 44 P. S. Bols and H. L. Anderson, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 7874–7877.
- 45 Q. Sun, L. Escobar and P. Ballester, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 10359–10365.
- 46 A. A. A. Smith, C. L. Maikawa, G. A. Roth and E. A. Appel, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2020, **18**, 4371–4375.
- 47 K. Iizuka, H. Takezawa and M. Fujita, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2023, **145**, 25971–25975.
- 48 E. Ubasart, O. Borodin, C. Fuertes-Espinosa, Y. Xu, C. García-Simón, L. Gómez, J. Juanhuix, F. Gándara, I. Imaz, D. Maspoch, M. von Delius and X. Ribas, *Nat. Chem.*, 2021, **13**, 420–427.
- 49 R. M. Yebeutchou and E. Dalcanale, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 2452–2453.
- 50 R. Pinalli, G. Brancatelli, A. Pedrini, D. Menozzi, D. Hernández, P. Ballester, S. Geremia and E. Dalcanale, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 8569–8580.
- 51 S. Liu, H. Gan, A. T. Hermann, S. W. Rick and B. C. Gibb, *Nat. Chem.*, 2010, **2**, 847–852.
- 52 T. Kida, T. Iwamoto, H. Asahara, T. Hinoue and M. Akashi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 3371–3374.
- 53 A. B. Grommet, M. Feller and R. Klajn, *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2020, **15**, 256–271.
- 54 O. I. Afanasyev, E. Kuchuk, D. L. Usanov and D. Chusov, *Chem. Rev.*, 2019, **119**, 11857–11911.
- 55 M. Barniol-Xicota, R. Leiva, C. Escolano and S. Vázquez, *Synthesis*, 2016, **48**, 783–803.
- 56 *Mimpara*, European Medicines Agency, <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/EPAR/mimpara>, accessed 20 May 2024.
- 57 P. Gupta and S. Paul, *Catal. Today*, 2014, **236**, 153–170.
- 58 P. Mäki-Arvela, I. L. Simakova and D. Yu. Murzin, *Catal. Rev.*, 2023, **65**, 501–568.
- 59 H. B. El-Nassan, *Russ. J. Org. Chem.*, 2021, **57**, 1109–1134.
- 60 H. Alinezhad, M. Tajbakhsh and N. Mahdavi, *Synth. Commun.*, 2010, **40**, 951–956.
- 61 T. Kida, T. Iwamoto, Y. Fujino, N. Tohnai, M. Miyata and M. Akashi, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 4570–4573.
- 62 H. Asahara, T. Kida, T. Iwamoto, T. Hinoue and M. Akashi, *Tetrahedron*, 2014, **70**, 197–203.
- 63 H. Asahara, T. Kida, T. Hinoue and M. Akashi, *Tetrahedron*, 2013, **69**, 9428–9433.
- 64 V. R. Arava, L. Gorentla and P. K. Dubey, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2012, **8**, 1366–1373.
- 65 S. González-Granda, L. Escot, I. Lavandera and V. Gotor-Fernández, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2023, **62**, e202217713.
- 66 J. Hou, S. Chevallier-Michaud, M. Jean, L. Favre, D. Héroult and C. Bressy, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2023, **145**, 27236–27241.
- 67 S. Burgener, S. Luo, R. McLean, T. E. Miller and T. J. Erb, *Nat. Catal.*, 2020, **3**, 186–192.

