

Prebiotic Carbohydrate Synthesis: Zinc-Proline Catalyzes Direct Aqueous Aldol Reactions of α -Hydroxy Aldehydes and Ketones

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Supporting Information

NMR and GC spectra.

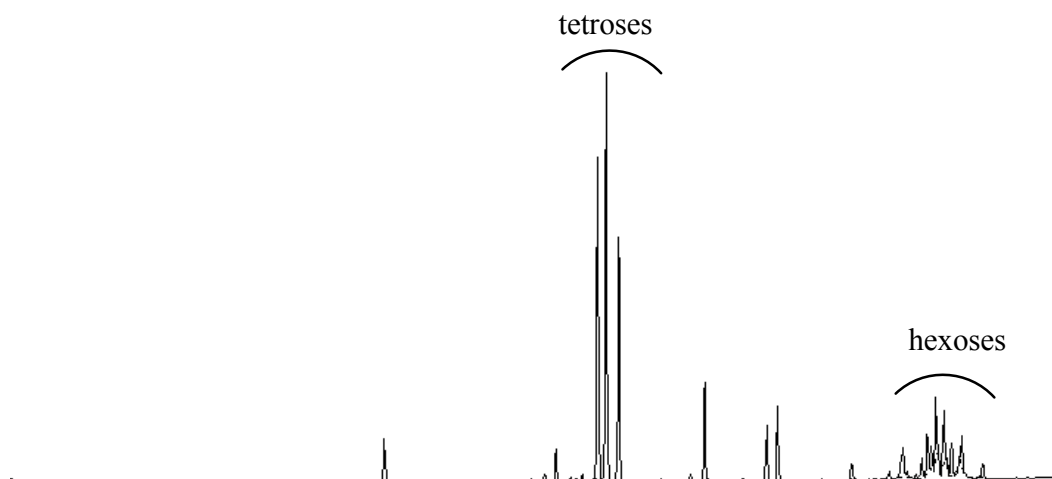


Figure S1. GC of the peracetylated crude from aldolisation of glycolaldehyde.

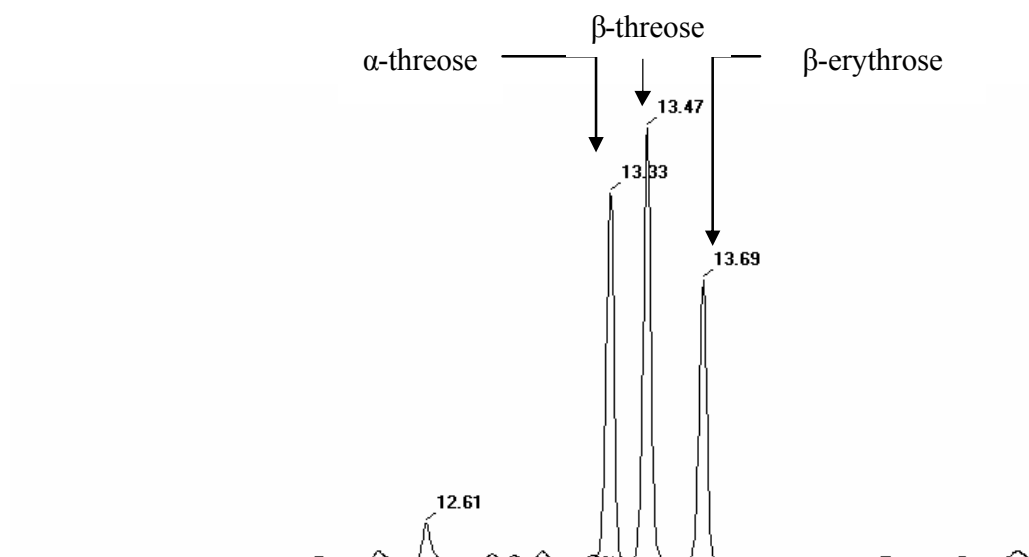


Figure S2. GC of the peracetylated crude sugar mixture showing α -threose, β -threose and β -erythrose (time shown in min).

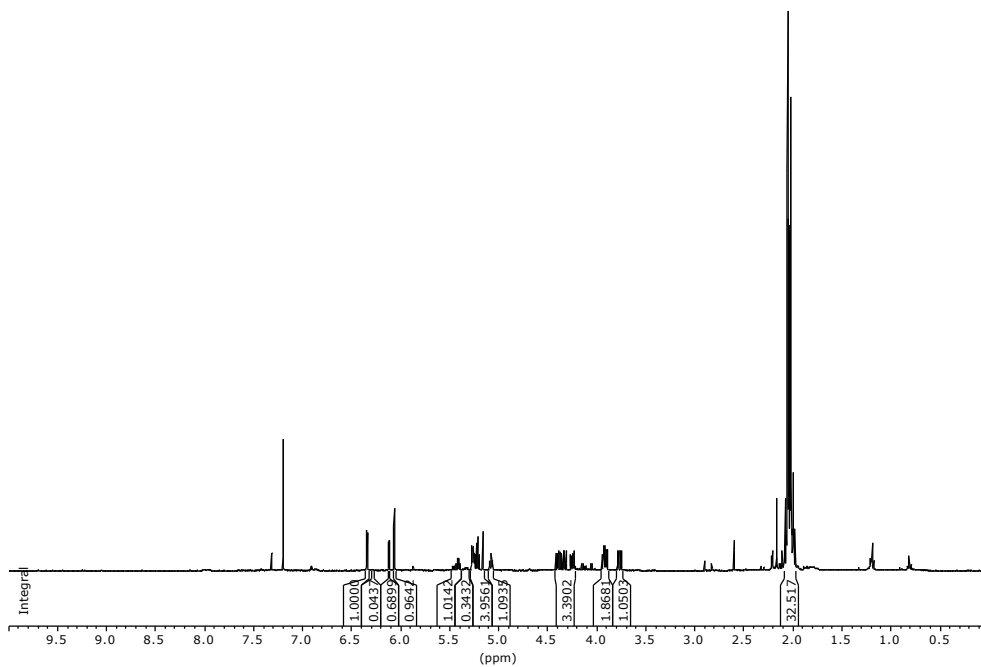


Figure S3. ^1H NMR (500 MHz) in CDCl_3 of the tetroses acetate mixture showing α -threose, β -threose and β -erythrose.

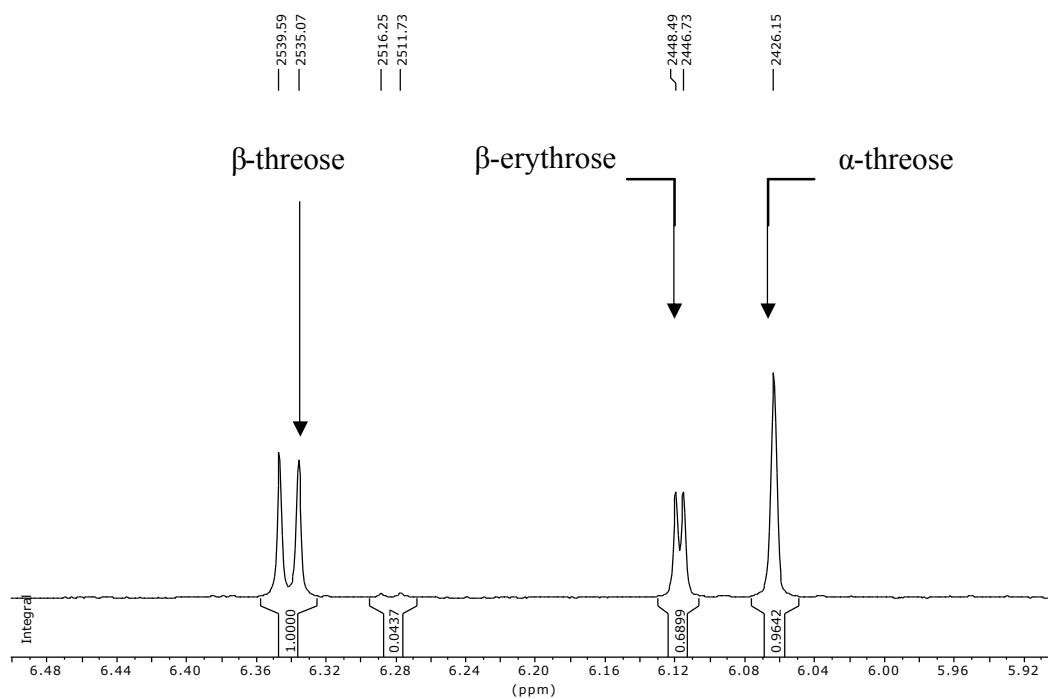


Figure S3. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz) showing the anomeric protons of acetylated α -threose, β -threose and β -erythrose.

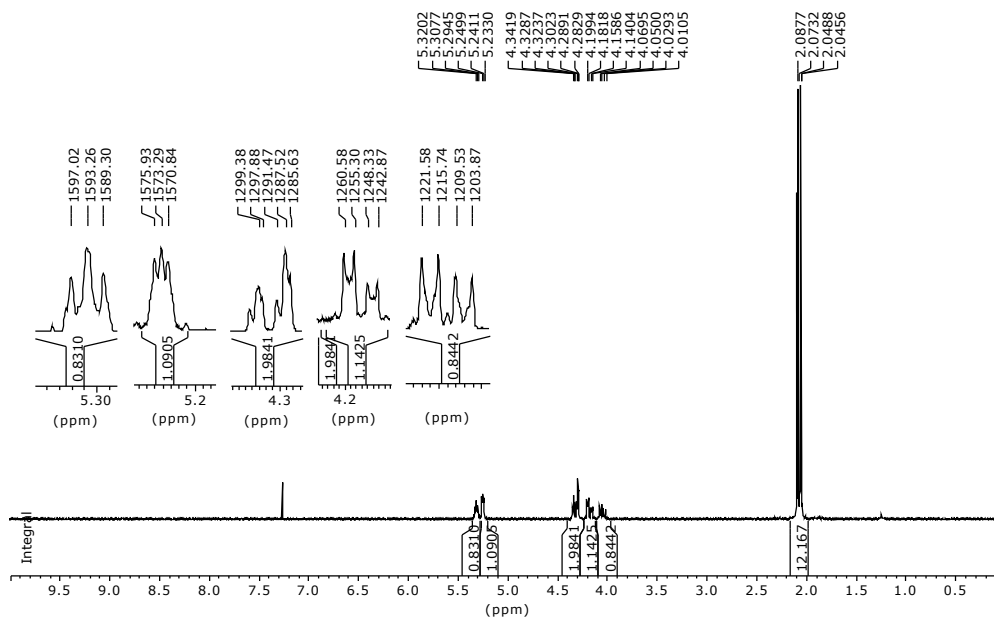


Figure S4. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) of tetrol peracetates.

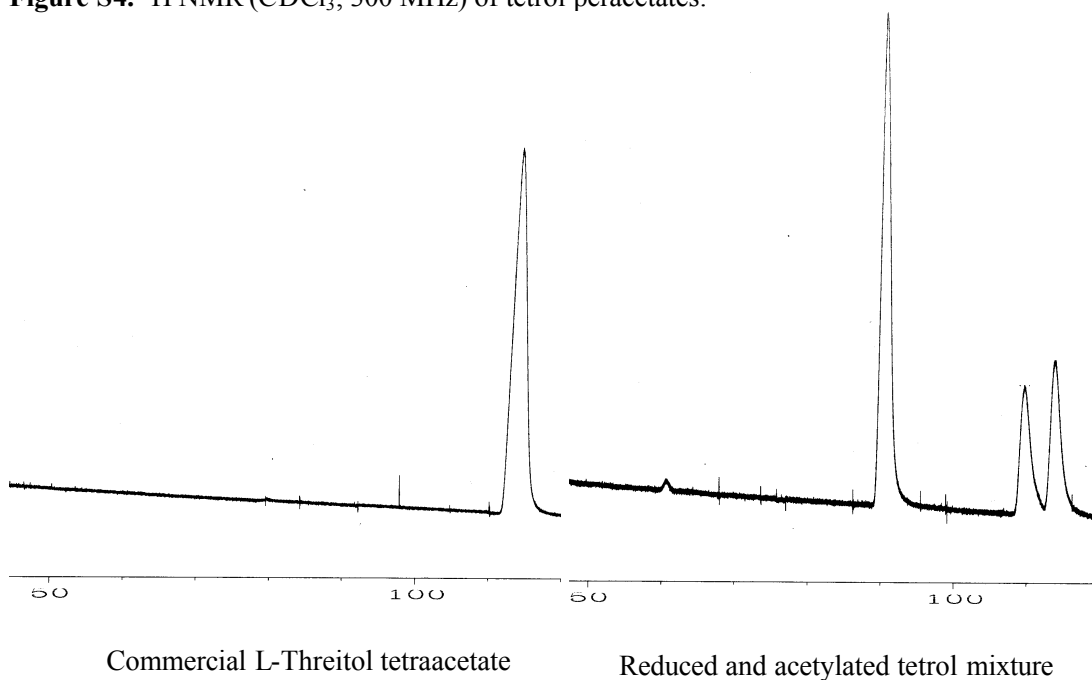


Figure S5. Chiral GC trace of reduced and acetylated tetrols showing the *meso*-erythritol and the two enantiomers of threitol.

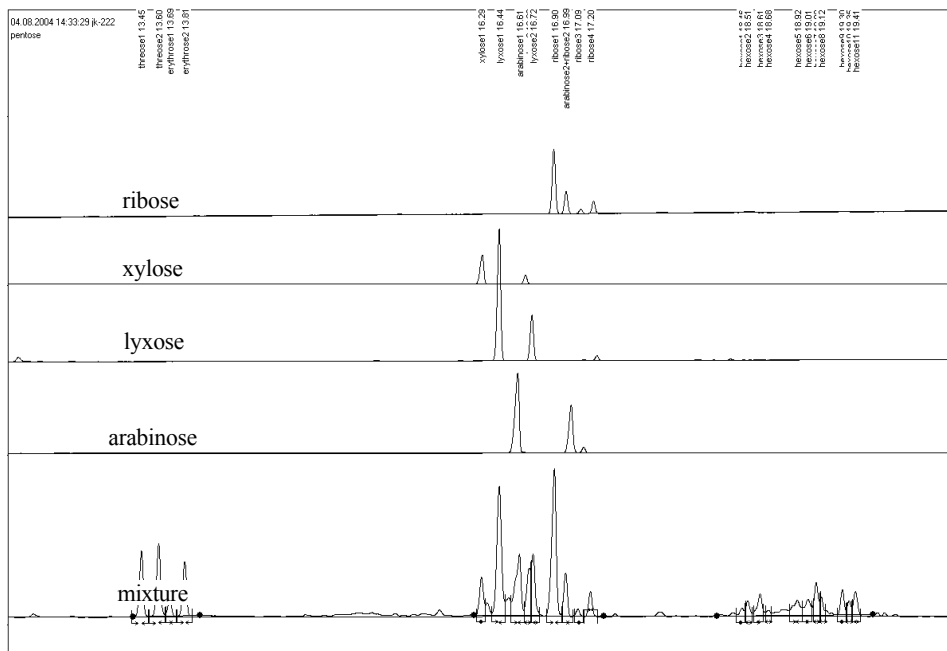


Figure S8. Overlaying of reference sugars and crude mixture from the cross-aldolisation of glycolaldehyde and glyceraldehyde.

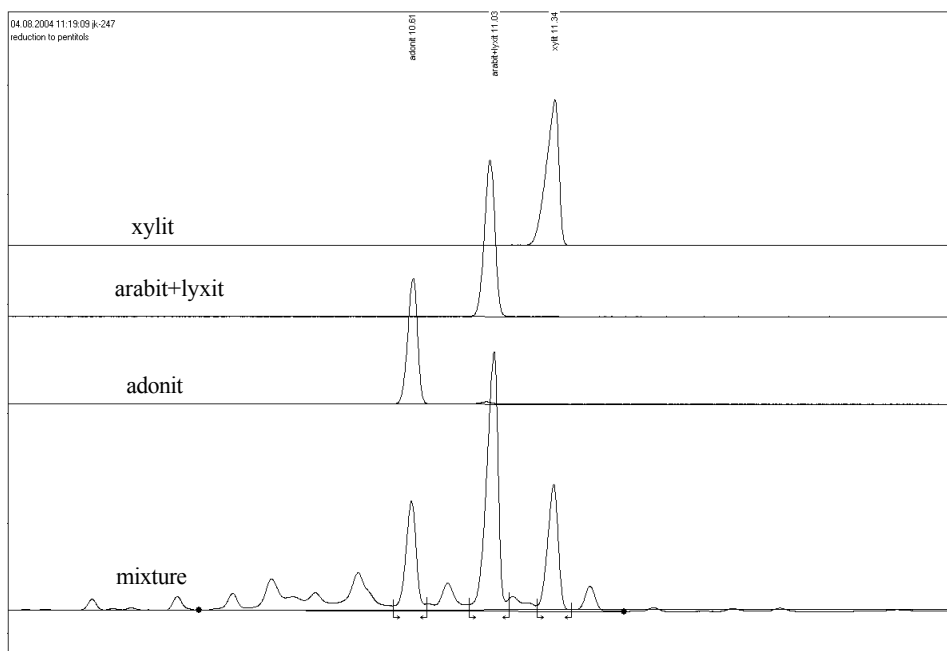


Figure S9. Overlaying of reduced reference sugars and crude mixture from the cross-aldolisation of glycolaldehyde and glyceraldehyde.

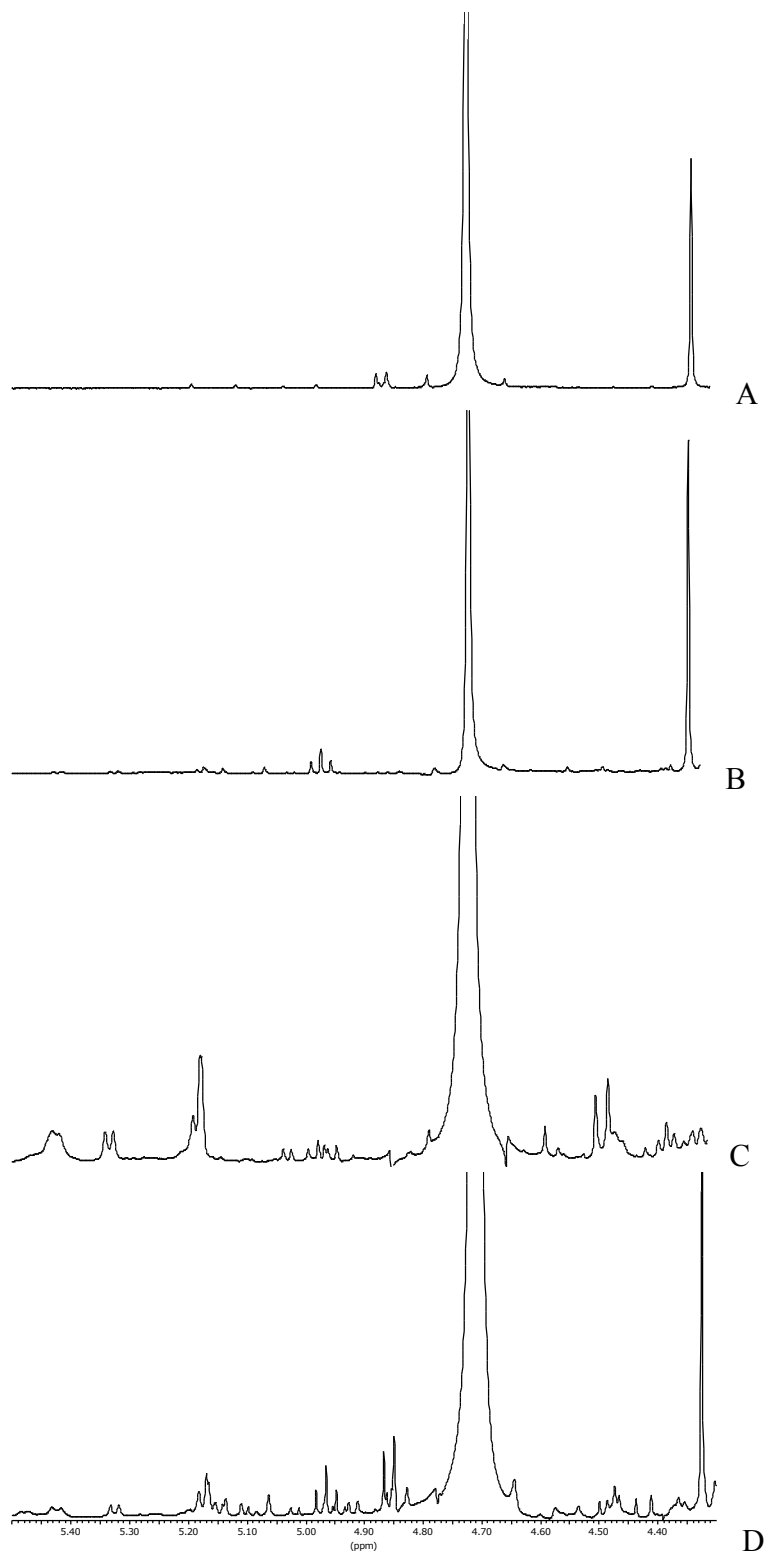


Figure S11. Overlaying of the four different experiments showing the anomeric region. A: ketohehexoses, B: ketopentoses, C: tetroses and hexoses, D: tetroses and pentoses.