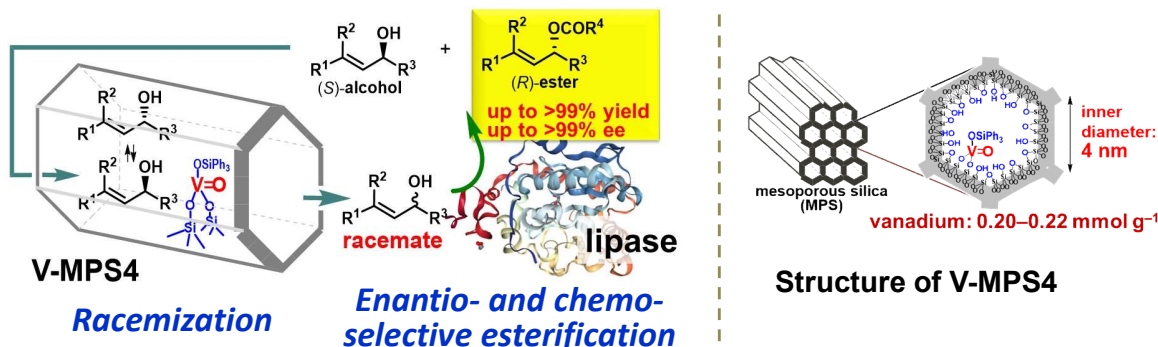
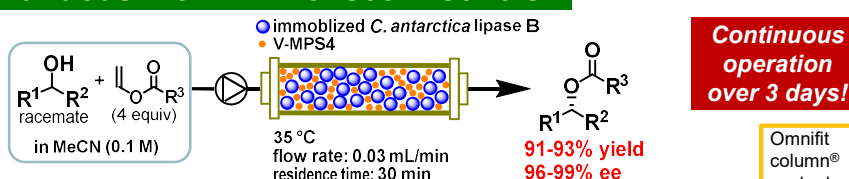


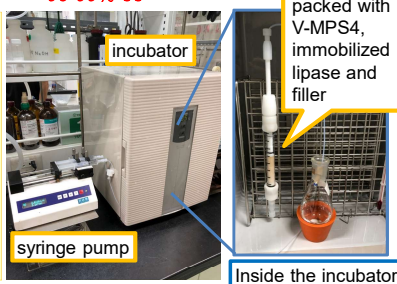
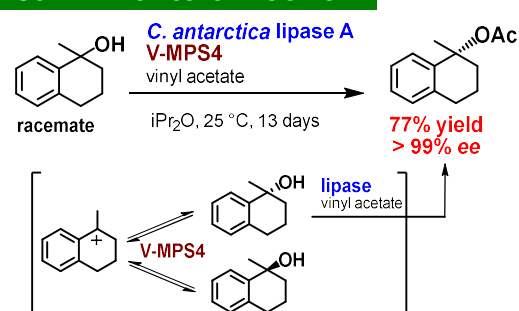


Alcohols

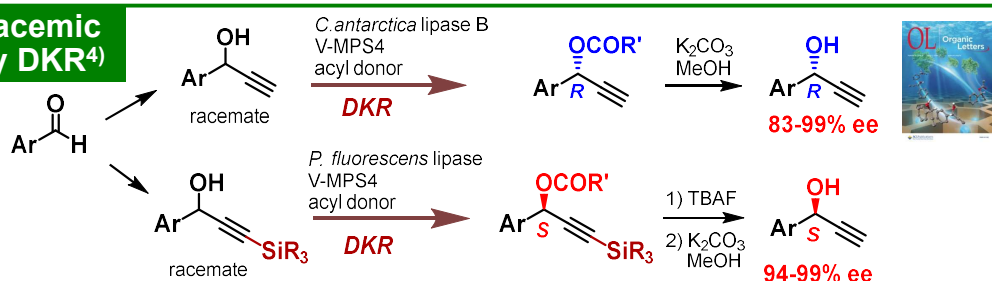
Lipase/VMPS4 cocatalyzed Dynamic Kinetic Resolution (DKR) of *sec*-Alcohols¹⁾Continuous Flow DKR of *sec*-Alcohols²⁾

Advantages of our method

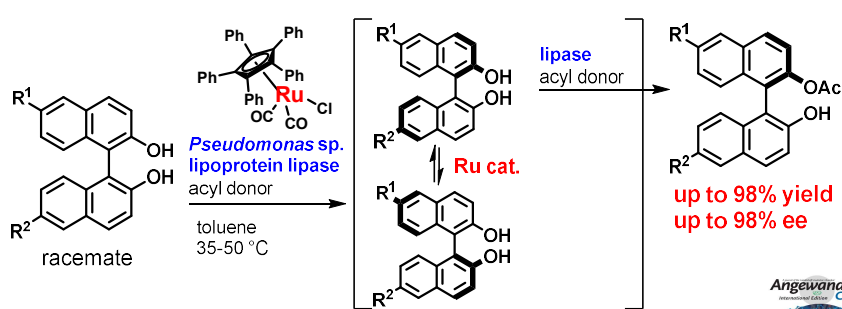
- ✓ **Shorter reaction time**
Flow reaction: 30 min (residence time) vs. batch: 12-24 h
- ✓ **Easy workup**
An excess amount of the acyl donor can be distilled off.
- ✓ **Easy scale up**
- ✓ **Reduction of amounts of catalysts**
lipase: flow (0.28 w/w) vs. batch (3 w/w)
VMPS4: flow (0.18 mol%) vs. batch (1 mol%)

First DKR of *tert*-Alcohol³⁾Enantiodivergent Conversion of Racemic Alcohols into Both Enantiomers by DKR⁴⁾

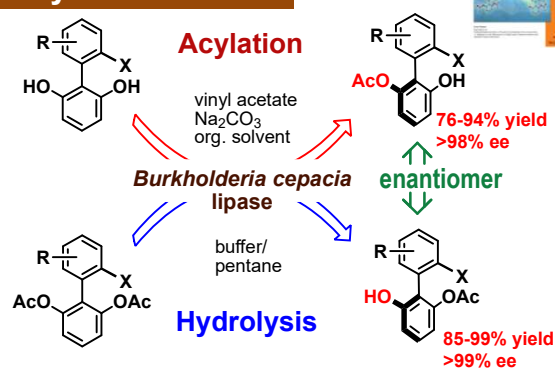
A suitable combination of substrates with or without a silyl group and lipases provides a practical protocol for converting readily available racemic *sec*-alcohols into both enantiomers.



Biaryl Diols

DKR of Racemic Biaryl Diols⁵⁾

Combining the lipase-catalyzed kinetic resolution of racemic 2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-biaryls and Ru-catalyzed in-situ racemization led to the first chemoenzymatic DKR of racemic axially chiral biaryls.

Desymmetrization⁶⁾

A single commercial lipase conducted the enantiodivergent synthesis of axially chiral biphenyl compounds in high chemical and optical yields.