Testing the Functional Tolerance of the Piers-Rubinsztajn Reaction: A New Strategy for Functional Silicones

John B. Grande,^a David B. Thompson,^{a,b} Ferdinand Gonzaga^a and Michael A. Brook^a*

Experimental Section

1. Materials and Methods

Allyltriethoxysilane. allyltrimethoxysilane. vinyltriethoxysilane. methylphenylvinylsilane. dimethylphenylsilane, pentamethyldisiloxane, 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane, (3glycidoxy)propyltri-methoxysilane and (3-iodopropyl)trimethoxysilane were purchased from Gelest and used as received. Vinyltrimethoxysilane (98%), tetramethyl orthosilicate (98%), tetraethyl orthosilicate (98%), (3-chloropropyl)trimethoxysilane (97%), (3chloropropyl)triethoxysilane (95%). dodecanethiol (>98%). (3mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane (95%), (3-aminopropyl)trimethoxysilane (97%), diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate chromium (III)(95%). acetylacetonate. anhydrous dimethylformamide, sodium azide and tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (95%) were purchased from Aldrich and used as received.

Commercial solvents: hexane, dichloromethane and toluene were dried over activated alumina prior to use.

¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ²⁹Si NMR experiments were recorded at room temperature and performed on Bruker Avance 200, 500 and 600 MHz nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers. High-resolution mass Spectrometry was performed with a Hi-Res Waters/Micromass Quattro Global Ultima (Q-TOF mass spectrometer).

2. General Procedure for exploring functional group tolerance:

Initially, survey experiments using the Piers-Rubinsztajn reaction were tested on a series of silicone compounds with different functional groups on an NMR scale. When the initial results were positive, the reaction was scaled up and compounds were isolated.

This general procedure applies to the reaction of pentamethyldisiloxane with (3aminopropyl)triethoxysilane, (3-glycidoxypropyl)trimethoxysilane, and (3mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane,.

A. Reaction of pentamethyldisiloxane with (3-aminopropyl)triethoxysilane (Figure 4A)

To a solution of (3-aminopropyl)triethoxysilane (0.150 g, 0.67 mmol) in dry hexane (5 ml), was added pentamethyldisiloxane (0.402 g, 2.7 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (10 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 7.8x10⁻⁴ mmol). The reaction was monitored for 1 h with no evidence of the typical exotherm associated with the Piers-Rubinsztajn reaction. The mixture was left for an additional 12 h, and resulting solution was examined via NMR. The spectrum obtained was that of starting material, indicating no reaction had taken place.

B. Reaction of pentamethyldisiloxane with (3-mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane 4 (Figure 4B)

To a solution of (3-mercaptopropyl)trimethoxysilane (0.250 g, 1.27 mmol) in dry hexane (10 ml), was added pentamethyldisiloxane (0.848 g, 5.72 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (20 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 1.6 x 10⁻³ mmol). After a 45 s induction time, slight bubbling from the solution occurred, and continued for 5 min. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1.0 g). The resulting solution was filtered, purged with nitrogen, to remove residual solvent and subjected to Kugelrohr distillation (2 mm Hg, 120 degrees centigrade). The product, obtained as a colorless oil was then examined via NMR. The obtained spectrum had shown complete loss of the methoxy moieties, with slight evidence of an SH signal still present (~ 10 %), signifying slight cleavage of the prepared thiol-silicon linkage during filtration.

Data for protected thiol

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 2.55 (t, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SR, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 1.67-1.74 (m, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CR), 0.62-0.65 (m, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SR), 0.35 (s, 6 H's, CH₂SSi(CH₃)₂SiO(CH₃)₃), 0.14 (s, 9 H's, CH₂SSi(CH₃)₂SiO(CH₃)₃), 0.11 (s, 27 H's, H₂CSi(OSi(CH₃)₂OSi(CH₃)₃), 0.08 ppm (s, 18 H's, H₂CSi(OSi(CH₃)₂OSi(CH₃)₃)), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 29.57, 27.01, 14.26, 2.67, 1.95, 1.26 ppm.

C. Reaction of pentamethyldisiloxane with (3-glycidoxypropyl)trimethoxysilane (Figure 4C)

To a solution of (3-glycidoxypropyl)trimethoxysilane (0.150 g, 0.63 mmol) in dry hexane (5 ml), was added pentamethyldisiloxane (0.376 g, 2.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (10 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 7.8 x 10⁻⁴ mmol). After a 30 s induction time, the reaction flask becomes warm, signifying the onset of an exothermic reaction, lasting roughly 10 min. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1.5 g). The resulting solution was filtered and examined via NMR. The obtained spectrum was had shown evidence of complete loss epoxide, with no evidence of reaction at the methoxy moieties. The major and minor product deduced by proton and carbon NMR experiments are shown below.

Major Product: (~ 88% by NMR)



¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 4.01-4.05 (m, 1 H, **g**, *J* = 6.0 Hz) 3.56 (s, 9 H's, **a**), 3.39-3.39-3.43 (m, 2 H's, **d**), 3.37 (dd, 1 H, **e**, *J* = 6.0, 9.6 Hz), 3.24 (dd, 1 H, **e'**, *J* = 6.0, 9.6 Hz), 1.66 (m, 2 H's, **c**), 1.17 (d, 3 H's, **f**, *J* = 6 Hz), 0.65-0.68 (m, 2 H's, **b**), 0.09 (s, 9 H's, **i**), 0.07 ppm (s, 6 H's, **h**). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 76.53, 73.56, 67.23, 50.64, 22.93, 20.94, 5.39, 1.92, -0.15 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ 7.07 (M), -13.56 (D), -42.01 ppm (T). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+H⁺] calculated = 385.1898, found = 385.1878. Minor Product: (~ 12% by NMR)



¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 3.72 (t, 2 H, **g**, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 3.48 (t, 2 H, **e**, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 3.56 (s, 9 H's, **a**), 3.39-3.43 (m, 2 H's, **d**), 1.79 (m, 2 H, **f**) 1.66 (m, 2 H's, **c**), 0.67 (m, 2 H's, **b**), 0.09 (s, 9 H's, **i**), 0.06 ppm (s, 6 H's, **h**). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 73.12, 67.56, 59.33, 50.64, 33.61, 22.93, 5.39, 1.92, -0.17 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ 7.31 (M), -13.02 (D), -42.01 ppm (T).

3. Scaled Experimental Procedures (Table 1)

The compounds synthesized below have been scaled as preliminary small-scale studies have shown that the Piers-Rubinsztajn reaction has been functionally tolerant to chloro, iodo, vinyl and allyl containing species.

Synthesis of (3-chloropropyl)tris(dimethylphenylsilyloxy)silane. (Table 1, Entry 1):

Si

To a solution of chloropropyltriethoxysilane (0.100 g, 0.5 mmol) in dry hexane (4 ml), was added dimethylphenylsilane (0.308 g, 2.3 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (10 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 7.8x10⁻⁴ mmol). After a 2 min induction time, rapid evolution of gas and heat from the solution occurred. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The

remaining solvent and excess reagents were removed *in vacuo*, affording pure chloropropyltris(dimethylphenylsilyl)silane (0.260 g, 91 % yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz): δ 7.38-7.54 (m, 6 H's, phenyl) 7.27-7.33 (m, 9 H's, phenyl), 3.36 (t, 2 H's, O₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂Cl, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 1.54-1.67 (m, 2 H's, O₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂Cl), 0.31-0.57 (m, 2 H's, O₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂Cl), 0.31 (s, 18 H's, OSi(CH₃)₂(C₆H₅)). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 139.3, 133.2, 129.5, 127.9, 47.7, 26.9, 12.1, 0.64 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ -1.98 (M), -66.90 ppm (T). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 576.2009, found = 576.2003.

Synthesis of (3-iodopropyl)tris(methylphenylvinylsilyloxy)silane (Table 1, Entry 2):



To a solution of iodopropyltrimethoxysilane (0.500 g, 1.7 mmol) in dry hexane (10 ml), was added methylphenylvinylsilane (1.14 g, 7.75 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (20 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 1.6 x 10⁻³ mmol). After a 1 min induction time, rapid evolution of gas and heat from the solution occurred. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1.5 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure affording pure iodopropyltris(methylphenylvinylsilyloxy)silane (1.1 g, 93% yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.49-7.51 (m, 6 H's, phenyl), 7.36-7.39 (m, 3 H's, phenyl), 7.29-7.32 (m, 6 H's, phenyl), 6.15-6.23 (m, 3 H, R₃SiCHCHH), 6.02-6.06 (m, 3 H's, R₃SiCHCHH), 5.75-5.80 (m, 3 H's, R₃SiCHCHH), 3.03 (t, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂I, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.71-1.77 (m, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂I), 0.57-0.60 (m, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂I), 0.371 ppm (t, 9 H's, OSi(CH₃)(C₆H₅)(CHCH₂), *J* = 3.5 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 137.36, 136.89, 134.20, 133.74, 129.69, 127.84, 27.93, 16.16, 10.94, -1.18 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ -13.38 (M), -67.49 ppm (T). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 704.1365, found = 704.1349. Synthesis of tris(pentamethyldisiloxy)vinylsilane (Table 1: Entry 3):

To a solution of vinyltriethoxysilane (2 g, 10.5 mmol) in dry hexane (15 ml), was added pentamethyldisiloxane (7.01 g, 47 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (50 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 3.9 x 10⁻³ mmol). After a 5 min induction time, rapid evolution of gas and heat from the solution occurred. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (2.5 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The remaining solvent and excess reagents were removed in vacuo, affording pure tris(pentamethyldisiloxy)vinylsilane (5.06 g, 9.3 mmol, 89% yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 5.86-6.0 (m, 3 H's, O₃SiCHCH₂), 0.09 (s, 27 H's (H₃C)₃SiO), 0.07 ppm (s, 18 H's (CH₃)₂SiO₂). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 133.97 (CH vinyl), 133.53 (CH₂ vinyl), 1.95 (Si(CH₃)₃), 1.24 ppm (O₂Si(CH₃)₂). ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ 7.0 (M), -21.6 (D), -82.2 ppm (D). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 562.2180, found = 562.2153.

Synthesis of tris(1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxy)vinylsilane (Table 1: Entry 4):



To a solution of vinyltrimethoxysilane (0.513 g, 3.5 mmol) in dry hexane (10 ml) was added 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane (3.85 g, 17.3 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (40 μ l of a prepared solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 3.1 x 10⁻³ mmol). After a 3 min induction time, rapid evolution of gas and heat from the solution occurred. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced

pressure. The remaining solvent and excess reagents were removed *in vacuo*, affording pure tris(1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxy)vinylsilane (2.40 g, 89.5% yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 5.89-5.98 (m, 3 H's, O₃SiCHCH₂), 0.09 (s, 54 H's (H₃C)₃SiO), 0.05 ppm (s, 9 H's (CH₃)SiO₃); ¹³C NMR: δ (CDCl₃ 125 MHz) 134.75 (CH vinyl), 133.74 (CH₂ vinyl), 2.48 (Si(CH₃)₃), -1.33 ppm (O₃SiCH₃); ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ 7.16 (M), -66.43 (D), -84.02 ppm (D). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 784.2743, found = 784.2771.

Synthesis of allyltris(pentamethyldisiloxy)silane (Table 1: Entry 5):



To a solution of allyltriethoxysilane (0.500 g, 2.4 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 ml), was added pentamethyldisiloxane (1.63 g, 11 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (20 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 1.6 x 10⁻³ mmol). After a 3 min induction time, rapid evolution of gas and heat from the solution occurred. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The remaining solvent and excess reagents were removed *in vacuo*, affording pure allyltris(pentamethyldisiloxy)silane (1.18 g, 87% yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 5.74-5.83 (m, 1 H, O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂), 4.93 (dd, 1 H, O₃SiCH₂CHCHH, *J* = 2.0, 17.0 Hz), 4.87 (dd, 1 H, O₃SiCH₂CHCHH, *J* = 2.0, 10.0 Hz), 1.55 (d, 2 H's O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 0.09 (s, 27 H's, ((CH₃)₃SiO), 0.06 ppm (s, 18 H's, (CH₃)₂SiO). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 133.78 (O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂), 114.31 (O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂), 22.3 (O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂), 1.97 (CH₃)₃SiO), 1.24 ppm (CH₃)₂SiO₂). ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ 6.95 (M), -21.96 (D), -74.08 ppm (T). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 576.2336, found = 576.2369

Synthesis of allyltris(1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxy)silane (Table 1: Entry 6):



To a solution of allyltriethoxysilane (0.500 g, 2.4 mmol) in dry hexane (10 ml), was added 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxane (2.72 g, 12 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (65 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 5.1 x 10⁻³ mmol). After a 5 min induction time, rapid evolution of gas and heat from the solution occurred. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The remaining solvent and excess reagents were removed *in vacuo*, affording pure allyltris(1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyltrisiloxy)silane (1.78 g, 94% yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 5.78-5.86 (m, 1 H, O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂), 4.95 (dd, 1 H, O₃SiCH₂CHCHH, *J* = 1.8, 17.0 Hz), 4.87 (dd, 1 H, O₃SiCH₂CHCHH *J* = 1.8, 10.5 Hz), 1.57 (d, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂ *J* = 7.5 Hz), 0.10 (s, 54 H's, (CH₃)₃SiO)), 0.04 (s, 9 H's, CH₃SiO₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 133.63 (O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂), 114.48 (O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂), 22.04 (O₃SiCH₂CHCH₂), 1.91 (CH₃)₃SiO), -1.94 ppm (CH₃SiO₃). ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ 7.14 (M), -66.57 (D), -75.67 ppm (D). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 798.2900, found = 798.2928.

Synthesis of tetrakis(vinyltetramethyldisiloxy)silane (Table 1: Entry 7):



To a solution of tetraethyl orthosilicate (0.200 g, 0.96 mmol) in dry hexane (5 ml), was added vinyltetramethyldisiloxane (0.85 g, 5.28 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (10 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 7.81 x 10⁻⁴ mmol). After a 2 min induction time, rapid evolution of gas and heat from the solution occurred. The mixture

was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The remaining solvent and excess reagents were removed *in vacuo,* affording pure tetrakis(vinyltetramethyldisiloxy)silane (0.520 g, 75% yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 6.13 (dd, 4 H's, R₃SiCHCHH, *J* = 15.0, 20.5 Hz), 5.93 (dd, 4 H's, R₃SiCHCHH, *J* = 4.0, 15.0 Hz), 5.74 (dd, 4 H's, R₃SiCHCHH, *J* = 4.0, 20.5 Hz), 0.166 (s, 24H's O(H₃C)₂Si(CHCH₂)), 0.09 ppm (s, 24 H's (CH₃)₂SiO₂)). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 139.47 (CH vinyl), 131.82 (CH₂ vinyl), 1.17 (SiCH₃), 0.45 ppm (SiCH₃). ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ -4.34 (M), -20.95 (D), -110.18 ppm (D). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 746.2555, found = 746.2564.

Synthesis of tetrakis(methylphenylvinylsiloxy)silane (Table 1: Entry 8):



To a solution of tetramethyl orthosilicate (0.500 g, 3.3 mmol) in dry hexane (15 ml), was added methylphenylvinylsilane (2.92 g, 19.7 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before the addition of tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane (25 μ l of a solution containing 40 mg dissolved in 1 ml of toluene, 1.95 x 10⁻³ mmol). After a 2.5 min induction time, rapid evolution of gas and heat from the solution occurred. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature before the addition of neutral alumina (1.5 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The remaining solvent and excess reagents were removed *in vacuo,* affording pure tetrakis(methylphenylvinylsiloxy)silane (1.98 g, 2.9 mmol, 89 % yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.49-7.51 (d, 8 H's, *J* = 7.5 Hz, phenyl), 7.36-7.39 (m, 4 H's, phenyl), 7.26-7.29 (m, 8 H's, phenyl), 6.16 (dd, 4 H's, R₃SiCHCHH, *J* = 14.5, 20.0 Hz), 6.0 (dd, 4 H's, R₃SiCHCHH, *J* = 3.5, 14.5 Hz), 5.76 (dd, 4 H's, R₃SiCHCHH, *J* = 3.5, 20 Hz), 0.34 ppm (s, 12 H's, OSi(CH₃)(C₆H₅)(CHCH₂)). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 137.34, 136.86, 133.97, 133.80, 129.48, 127.67, -1.37 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz,

1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ -12.84 (M), -106.12 ppm (Q). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 698.2430, found = 698.2447.

Synthesis of (3-azidopropyl)tris(dimethylphenylsiloxy)silane 6:



To a 10 ml round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added a solution of (3-chloropropyl)tris(dimethylphenylsiloxy)silane **5** (0.500 g, 0.89 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (2.5 ml). To the solution was added sodium azide (0.116 g, 1.78 mmol). The mixture was then allowed to stir overnight at 90 °C. To the mixture was added to 40 ml of water and extracted with 25 ml of hexane. The aqueous layer was washed once more to maximize product recovery. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate (10 g). The resulting solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure affording pure pale yellow (3-azidopropyl)tris(dimethylphenylsiloxy)-silane **6** (0.489 g, 97% yield).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz): δ 7.48-7.53 (m, 6 H's, phenyl) 7.29-7.38 (m, 9 H's, , phenyl), 3.04 (t, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂N₃, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.45-1.53 (m, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂N₃), 0.43-0.52 (m, 2 H's, O₃SiCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂N₃), 0.30 (s, 18 H's, OSi(CH₃)₂(C₆H₅)). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 139.3, 133.1, 129.5, 127.9, 53.9, 23.1, 11.6, 0.62 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ -1.97 (M), -66.94 ppm (T). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M+NH₄⁺] calculated = 583.2412, found = 583.2407.

Synthesis of 7:



To a 5 ml round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar and previously prepared (3-azidopropyl)tris(dimethylphenylsiloxy)silane (0.250 g, 0.44 mmol), was added diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (0.13 g, 0.88 mmol). The mixture was then stirred at room

temperature overnight. Once completed, excess staring materials were removed under reduced pressure readily affording pure **7** (0.324 g, 99.6% yield)

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): δ 7.46-7.48 (m, 6 H's, c) 7.34-7.37 (m, 3 H's, a), 7.29-7.31 (m, 6 H's, b), 4.43 (q, 2 H's, g, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 4.39 (t, 2 H's, f, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 4.35 (q, 2 H's, g', *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.77 (m, 2 H's, c), 1.42 (t, 3 H's, h, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 1.33 (t, 3 H's, h', *J* = 7.0 Hz), 0.41-0.44 (m, 2 H's, d), 0.28 ppm (s, 18 H's, i). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 125 MHz): δ 160.42, 158.58, 140.22, 139.07, 133.05, 129.48, 127.81, 62.78, 61.87, 52.87, 24.57, 14.29, 13.95, 11.41, 0.50 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ -1.68 (M), -67.75 ppm (T). HRMS (ES Positive mode): m/z [M ⁺] calculated = 736.2726, found = 736.2702.

Synthesis of 8:



In a round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar and water jacket condenser with drying tube (Drierite desiccant) was dissolved tris(pentamethyldisiloxy)vinylsilane (0.250 g, 0.46 mmol) in toluene (5 ml). Trimethoxysilane (0.073 g, 0.59 mmol) was then added, followed by Karstedt's platinum complex (15 μ l; 2% solution in xylenes). The reaction flask was then immersed in an oil bath at 80 °C. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 18 h, at which time activated charcoal was added (0.25 g), and the resulting solution was stirred for an additional 2 h. The crude reaction mixture was filtered over celite, and residual solvent and excess hydrosilane was removed *in vacuo*, affording **8**. (0.214 g, 70% yield)

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 3.56 (s, 9 H's, **e**), 0.639 (m, 2 H's, **c**), 0.55 (m, 2 H's, **d**), 0.09 (s, 27 H's, **f**), 0.60 ppm (s, 18 H's, **b**). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150 MHz): δ 50.70, 5.39, 1.97, 1.30, 0.95 ppm. ²⁹Si NMR (CDCl₃, 99 MHz, 1 % w/v Cr(acac)₃): δ -6.90 (M), -22.12 (D), -41.89 (T), -69.16 ppm (T)

3. Spectroscopic Data from NMR experiments

Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane + pentamethyldisiloxane

¹H NMR





Pentamethyldisiloxane + (3-glycidoxypropyl)trimethoxysilane

¹H NMR



¹³C NMR



²⁹Si NMR



Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications This journal is $\textcircled{\sc online 0}$ The Royal Society of Chemistry 2010

4. Spectroscopic Data from Table 1

Table 1 Entry #1:



_





Table 1 Entry #2:







Table 1 Entry #3:







Table 1 Entry #4:







Table 1 Entry #5:







د

Table 1 Entry #6:







Table 1 Entry #7:





-



Table 1 Entry #8:







Compound 6 Spectra:







Compound 7 Spectra:







Compound 8 Spectra:



