

End-capped poly(4,5-dichlorophthalaldehyde): A stable self-immolative poly(aldehyde) for translating specific inputs into amplified outputs, both in solution and the solid state

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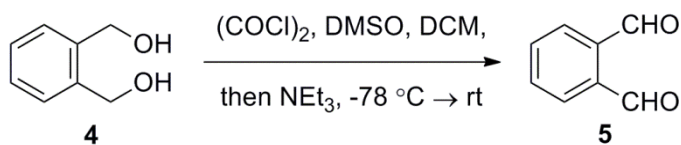
Supporting Information

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Screening Oxidation Conditions

Entry 1 – Swern Oxidation



To a round bottom flask charged with a magnetic stir bar was added oxalyl chloride (0.34 mL, 4 mmol, 2.2 equiv) and dichloromethane (4.5 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a solution of dimethylsulfoxide (0.57 mL, 8 mmol, 4.4 equiv) in dichloromethane (1.1 mL) was added dropwise via syringe. After 10 min, a solution of 1,2-benzenedimethanol (**4**) (250 mg, 1.8 mmol, 1 equiv) and the internal standard (1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene; 42 mg, 0.21 mmol) in 1:1 DCM–DMSO (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. After 30 min, triethylamine (4.5 mL, 32 mmol, 18 equiv) was added slowly to the reaction mixture, which was subsequently warmed to room temperature over 1 h, then took an aliquot from the reaction mixture, concentrated, and analyzed by ^1H NMR (Figure S1).

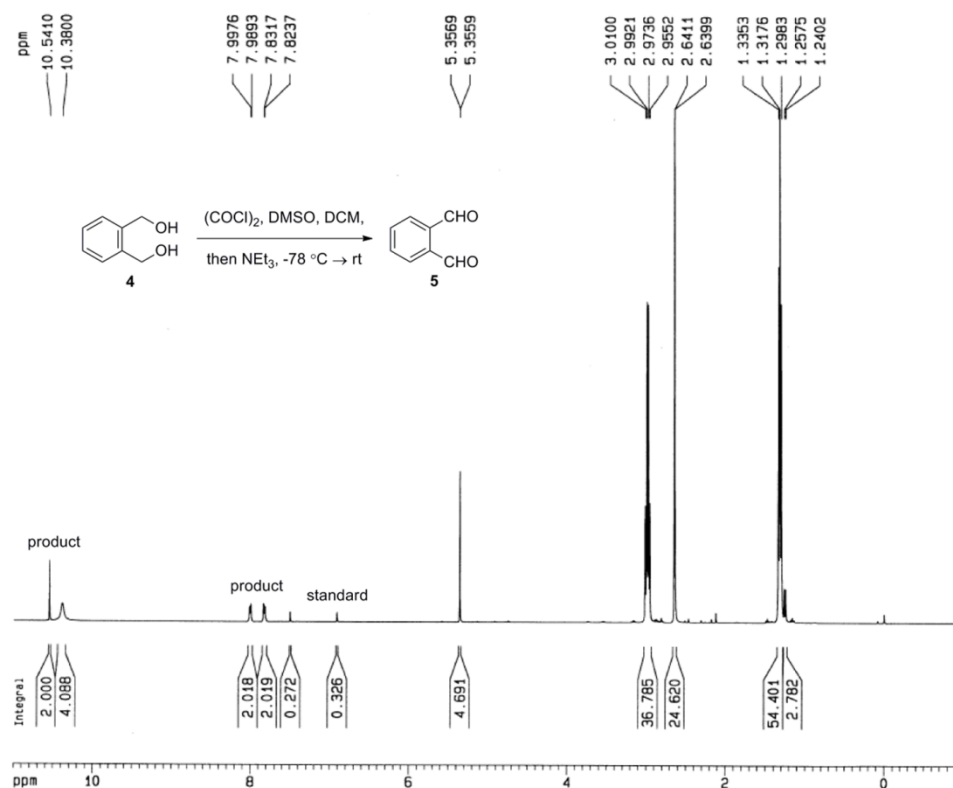
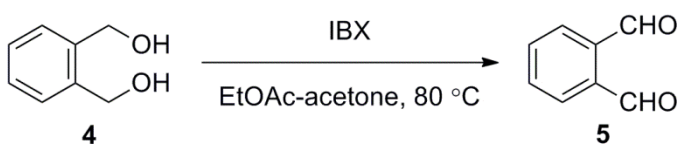


Figure S1. ¹H NMR for the oxidation of **4** to **5** using Swern oxidation conditions.

Entry 2 – IBX Oxidation



To a round bottom flask charged with a magnetic stir bar and a reflux condenser was added 2-iodoxybenzoic acid (1.5 g, 5.4 mmol, 3 equiv) and ethyl acetate (75 mL). A solution of 1,2-benzenedimethanol (**4**) (250 mg, 1.8 mmol, 1 equiv) and the internal standard (1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene; 100 mg, 0.6 mmol) in acetone (5 mL) was added, and the reaction was heated to $80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. After 6 h, the reaction was cooled to room temperature, and an aliquot was taken, concentrated and analyzed by ¹H NMR (Figure S2).

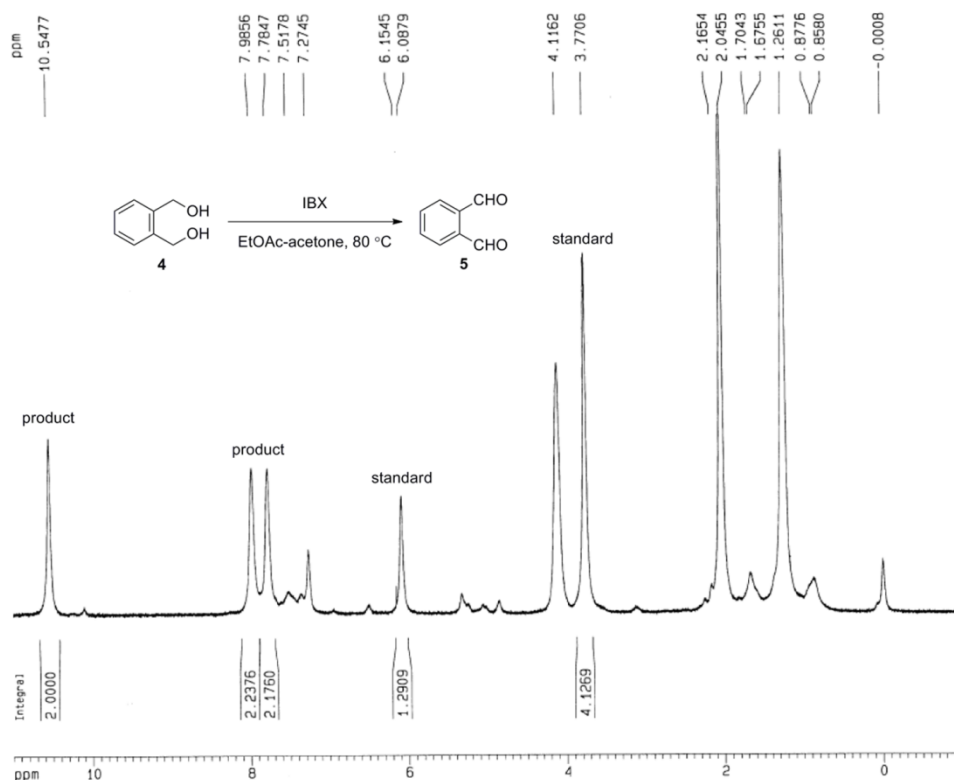
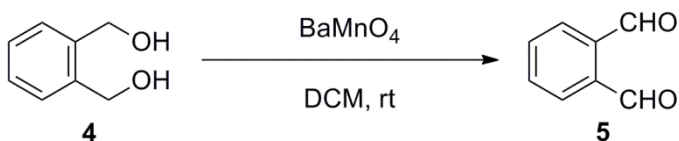


Figure S2. ¹H NMR for the oxidation of **4** to **5** using IBX.

Entry 3 – Barium Manganate Oxidation



To a round bottom flask charged with a magnetic stir bar was added 1,2-benzenedimethanol (**4**) (250 mg, 1.8 mmol, 1 equiv) and dichloromethane (25 mL). Barium manganate (3.8 g, 15 mmol, 8 equiv) was added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. After 16 h, the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (25 mL), then filtered through Celite. The solid filter cake was washed with dichloromethane (2 × 25 mL). The resulting filtrate was concentrated to give 220 mg of solid. Analysis of the solid by ¹H NMR (Figure S3) showed a ratio of 1,2-benzenedicarboxaldehyde to phthalide of 2:5.

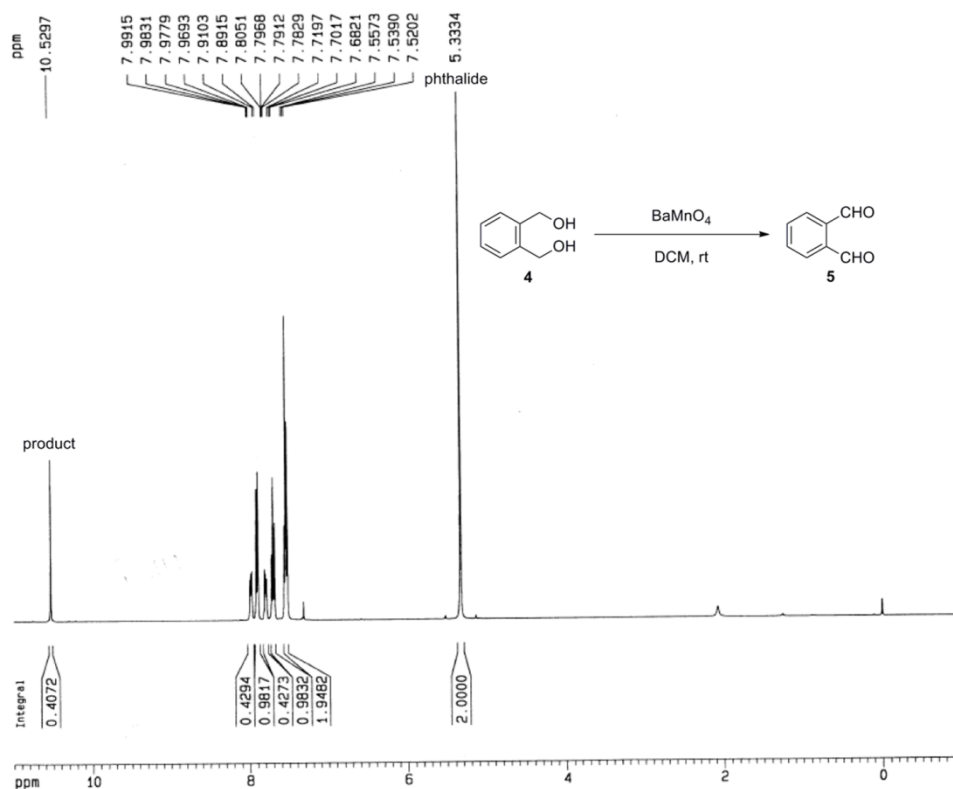


Figure S3. ^1H NMR for the oxidation of **4** to **5** using BaMnO_4 .

Entry 4 – PDC Oxidation



To a round bottom flask charged with a magnetic stir bar was added potassium dichromate (2.7 g, 7.2 mmol, 4 equiv) and dichloromethane (57 mL). A solution of 1,2-benzenedimethanol (**4**) (250 mg, 1.8 mmol, 1 equiv) and the internal standard (1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene; 100 mg, 0.6 mmol) in dichloromethane (11 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. After 6.5 h, an aliquot was taken from the reaction mixture, concentrated, and analyzed by ^1H NMR (Figure S4).

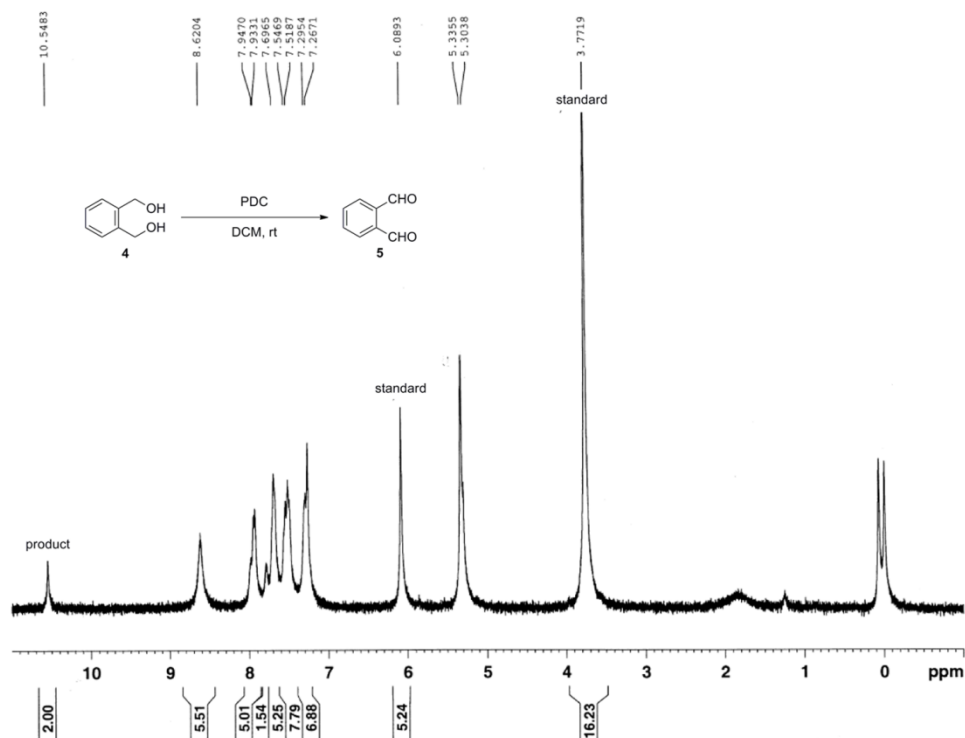
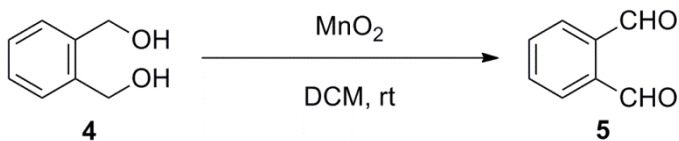


Figure S4. ¹H NMR for the oxidation of **4** to **5** using PDC.

Entry 5 – Manganese Dioxide Oxidation



To a round bottom flask charged with a magnetic stir bar was added 1,2-benzenedimethanol (**4**) (250 mg, 1.8 mmol, 1 equiv) and dichloromethane (25 mL). Manganese dioxide (1.75 g, 20 mmol, 11 equiv) was added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. After 72 h, the reaction was filtered through Celite. The solid filter cake was washed with dichloromethane (2 × 25 mL). The resulting filtrate was concentrated. The standard (1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene; 100 mg, 0.6 mmol) was added, and the mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR (Figure S5).

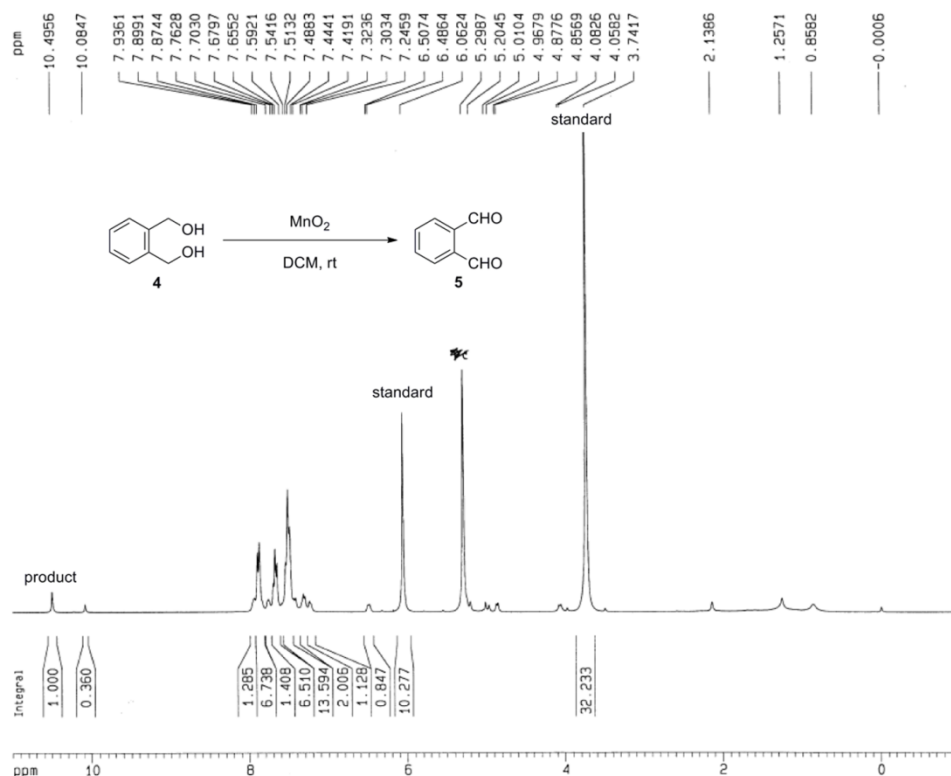
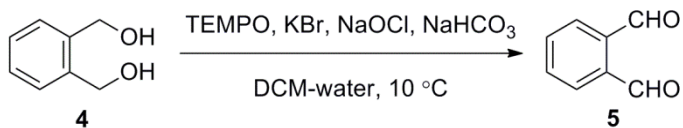


Figure S5. $^1\text{H NMR}$ for the oxidation of **4** to **5** using MnO_2 .

Entry 6 – Oxoammonium Oxidation



To a round bottom flask charged with a magnetic stir bar was added 1,2-benzenedimethanol (**4**) (250 mg, 1.8 mmol, 1 equiv), the internal standard (1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene; 100 mg, 0.6 mmol), TEMPO (3 mg, 0.018 mmol, 0.01 equiv), potassium bromide (22 mg, 0.18 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and dichloromethane (6 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to 10 °C. A solution of 0.87 M aqueous sodium hypochlorite (5 mL, 4.4 mmol, 2.4 equiv) was buffered by adding sodium bicarbonate (85 mg, 1.0 mmol), then added to the reaction mixture dropwise via syringe filter. After

15 min, the organic layer of the reaction was separated, dried over sodium sulfate, then concentrated and analyzed by ^1H NMR (Figure S6).

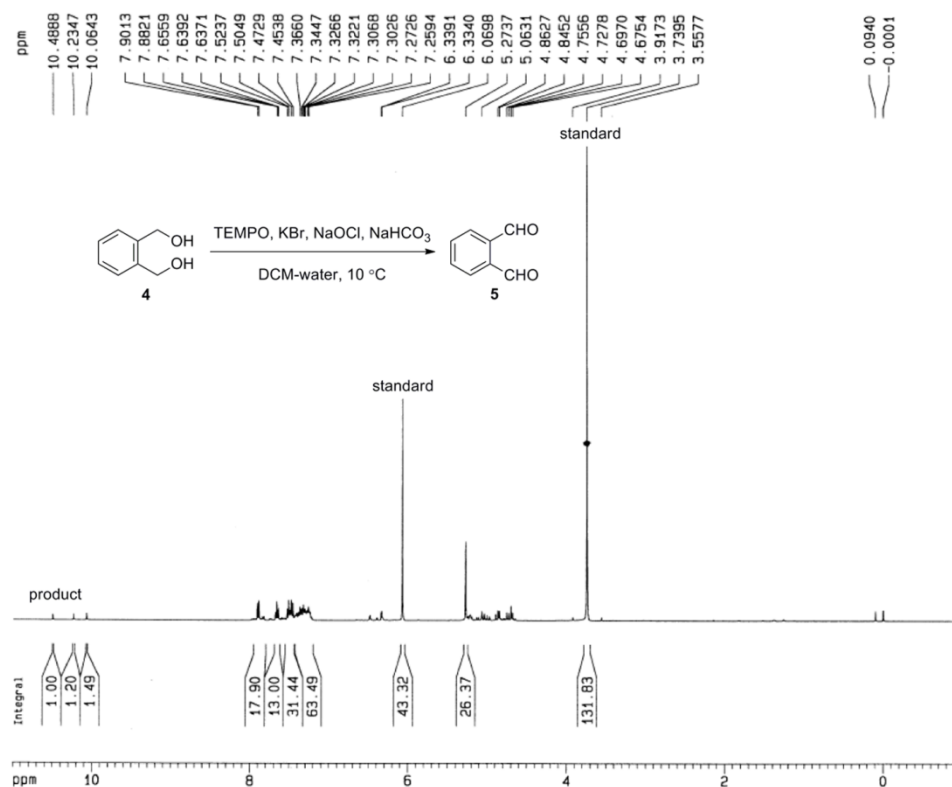


Figure S6. ^1H NMR for the oxidation of **4** to **5** using oxoammonium oxidation conditions.

Solution Phase Stability Studies

Table S1. Percent degradation of 7.0 mM solutions of polymers **6** ($M_n = 14$ kDa), **7** ($M_n = 34$ kDa), **8** ($M_n = 16$ kDa), **9** ($M_n = 14$ kDa), **10** ($M_n = 30$ kDa) and **11** ($M_n = 24$ kDa) in THF- d_8 after 6 d.

Polymer	Integration of Monomer	Integration of Standard	% Degradation
6	2	2.3	18
6	2	1.885	22
6	2	2.17	19
7	2	3.1	5
8	2	748	0
9	2	54.46	1
10	2	67.3	0
11	2	403.1	0

Acid Stability Studies

Table S2. Percent degradation of 5.2 mM solutions of polymers **7** ($M_n = 34$ kDa), **8** ($M_n = 39$ kDa), **10** ($M_n = 30$ kDa), and **11** ($M_n = 21$ kDa) in THF- d_8 and in the presence of 100 equiv of benzoic acid after 6 d.

Polymer	Integration of Monomer	Integration of Standard	% Degradation
7	2	1	23
7	2	0.65	35
7	2	0.73	31
8	2	0.6	31
10	2	23.66	1
11	2	37.14	2

Dose-Dependent Response of PCl₂PA to Pd(0)

Table S3. Depolymerization of polymer **10** ($M_n = 30$ kDa) in response to increasing concentrations of Pd(0).

[Pd(0)] (mM)	Integration of Monomer	Integration of Standard	% Depolymerization
0	2	581.43	1
0.16	2	6.62	45
0.41	2	4.00	75
0.82	2	3.33	90
1.2	2	3.18	94
1.6	2	3.21	93

Table S4. Depolymerization of polymer **11** ($M_n = 21$ kDa) in response to increasing concentrations of Pd(0).

[Pd(0)] (mM)	Integration of Monomer	Integration of Standard	% Depolymerization
0	0	3	0
0.16	2	470.63	1
0.41	2	161.91	3
0.82	2	277.62	2
1.2	2	409.59	1
1.6	2	148.4	3

NMR Spectra

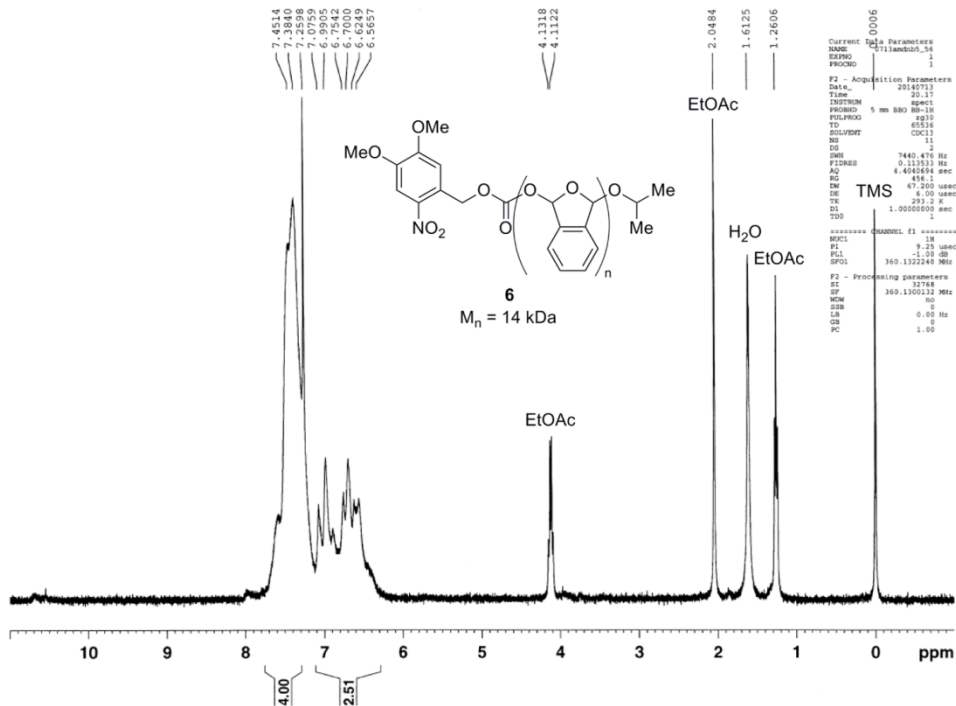


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of 6 ($M_n = 14$ kDa).

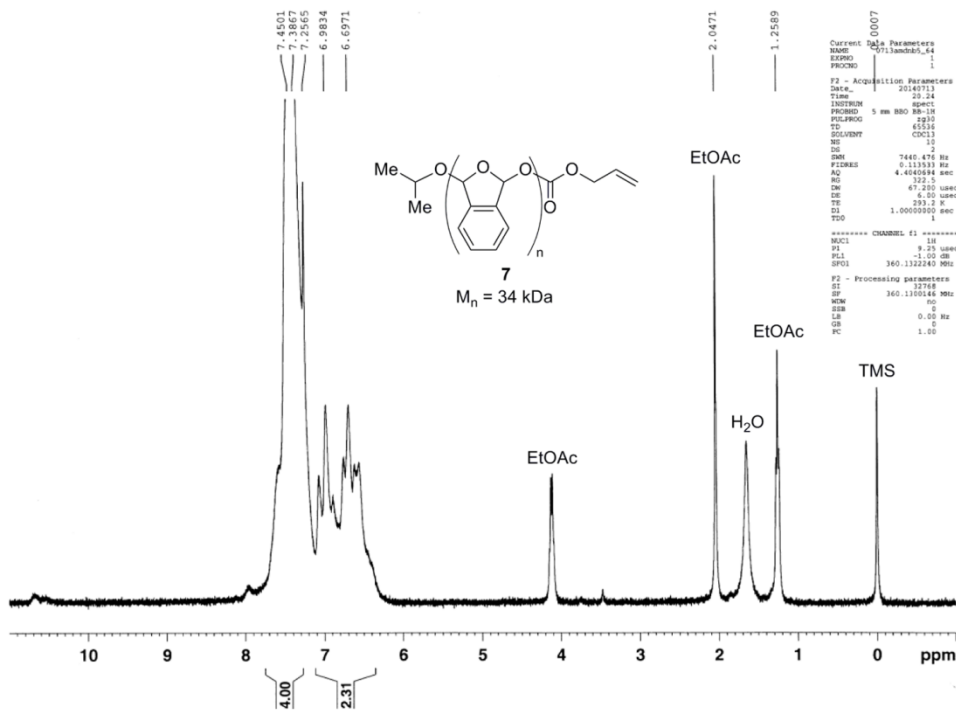


Figure S8. ^1H NMR spectrum of 7 ($M_n = 34$ kDa). This spectrum was previously reported in ref. 1, and is reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.

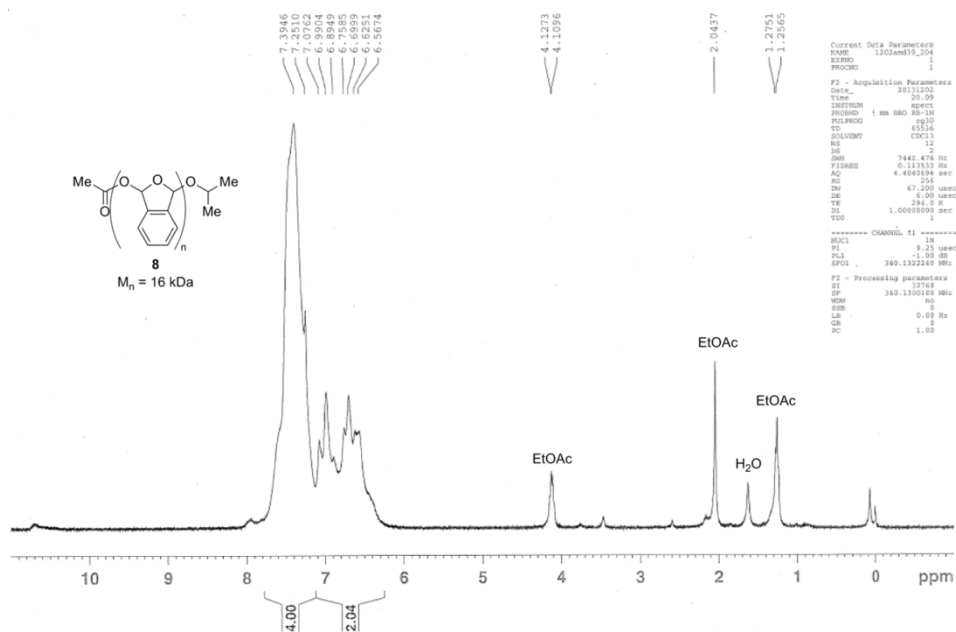


Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectrum of polymer **8** ($M_n = 16$ kDa). This polymer was used for the stability study under neutral conditions.

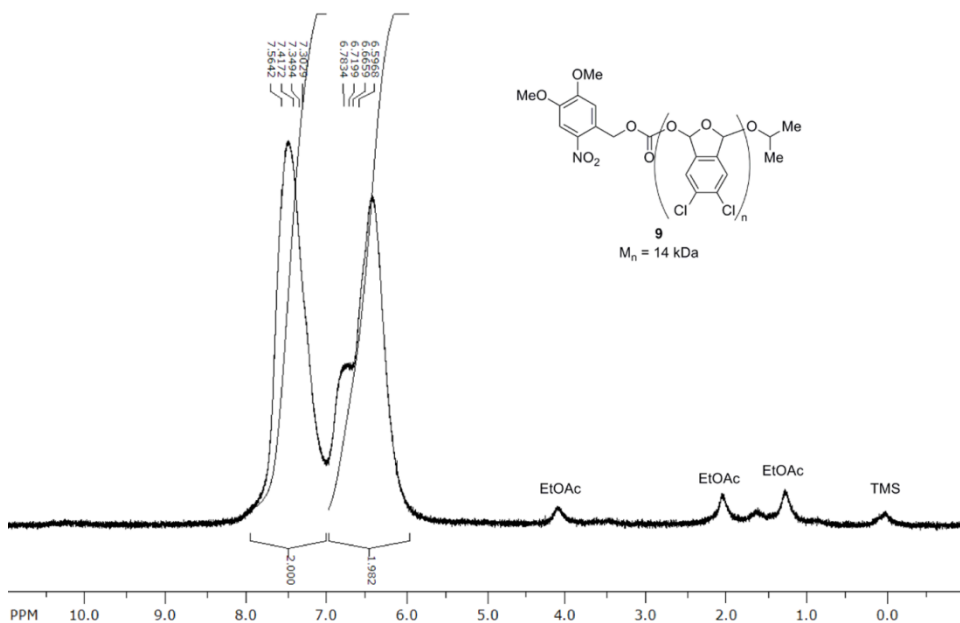


Figure S10. ^1H NMR spectrum of polymer **9** ($M_n = 14$ kDa).

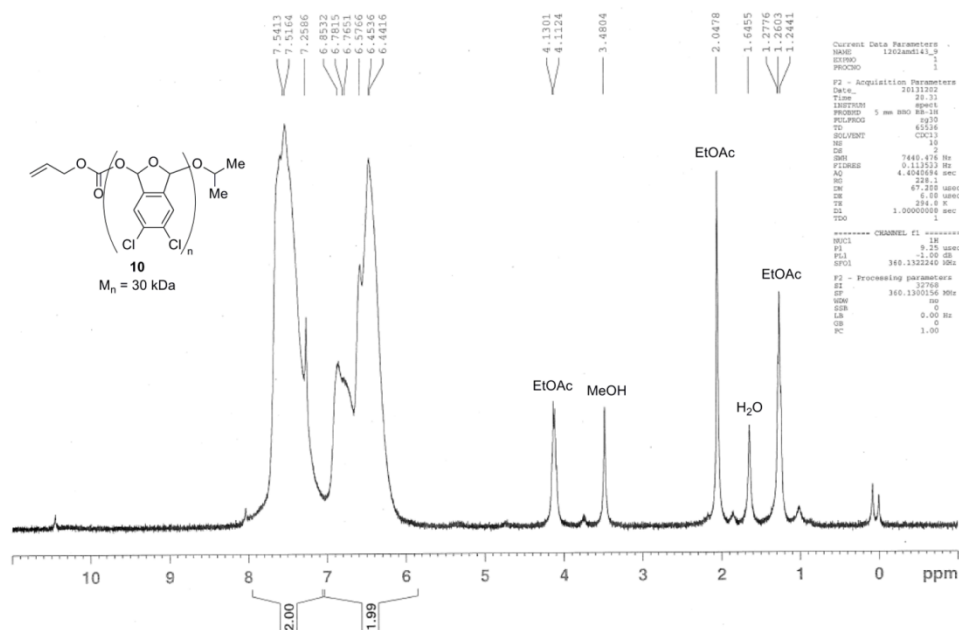


Figure S11. ^1H NMR spectrum of polymer **10** ($M_n = 30$ kDa). This spectrum was previously reported in ref. 1, and is reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.

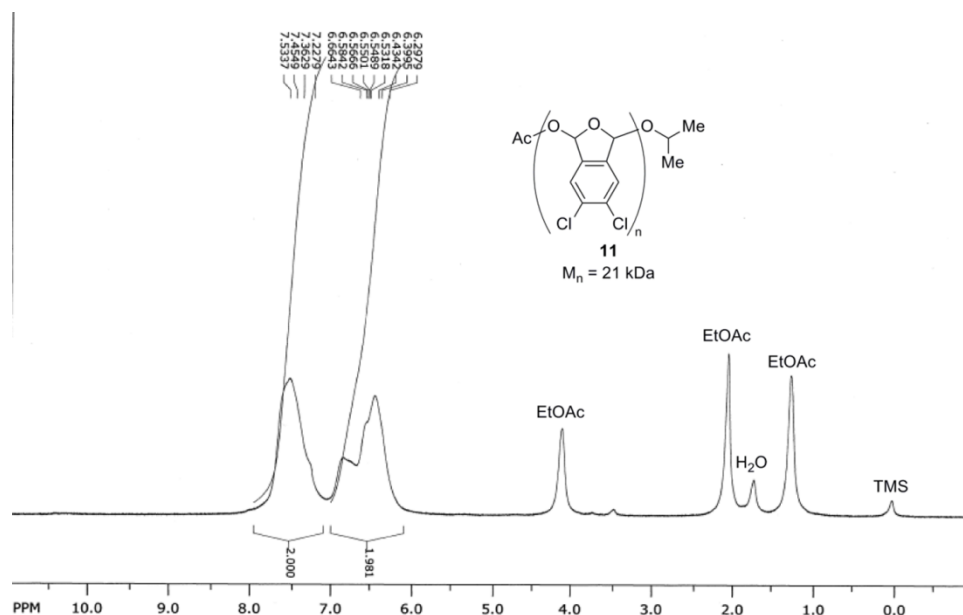


Figure S12. ^1H NMR spectrum of polymer **11** ($M_n = 21$ kDa). This polymer was used for the acid stability study, and as the control polymer was evaluating the dose-dependent response of the polymer to Pd(0). This spectrum was previously reported in ref. 1, and is reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.

GPC Chromatograms

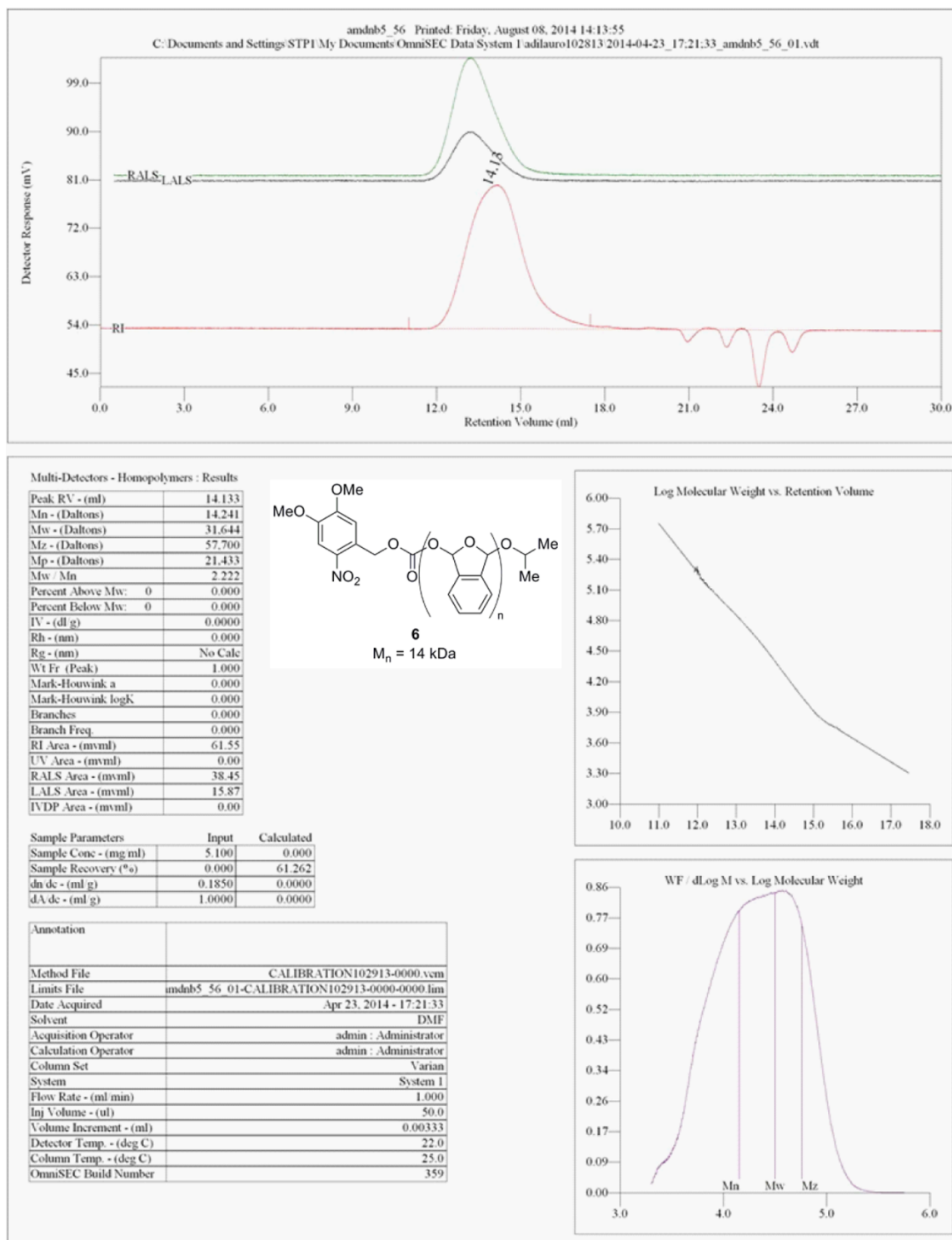


Figure S13. GPC chromatogram of **6** ($M_n = 14 \text{ kDa}$).

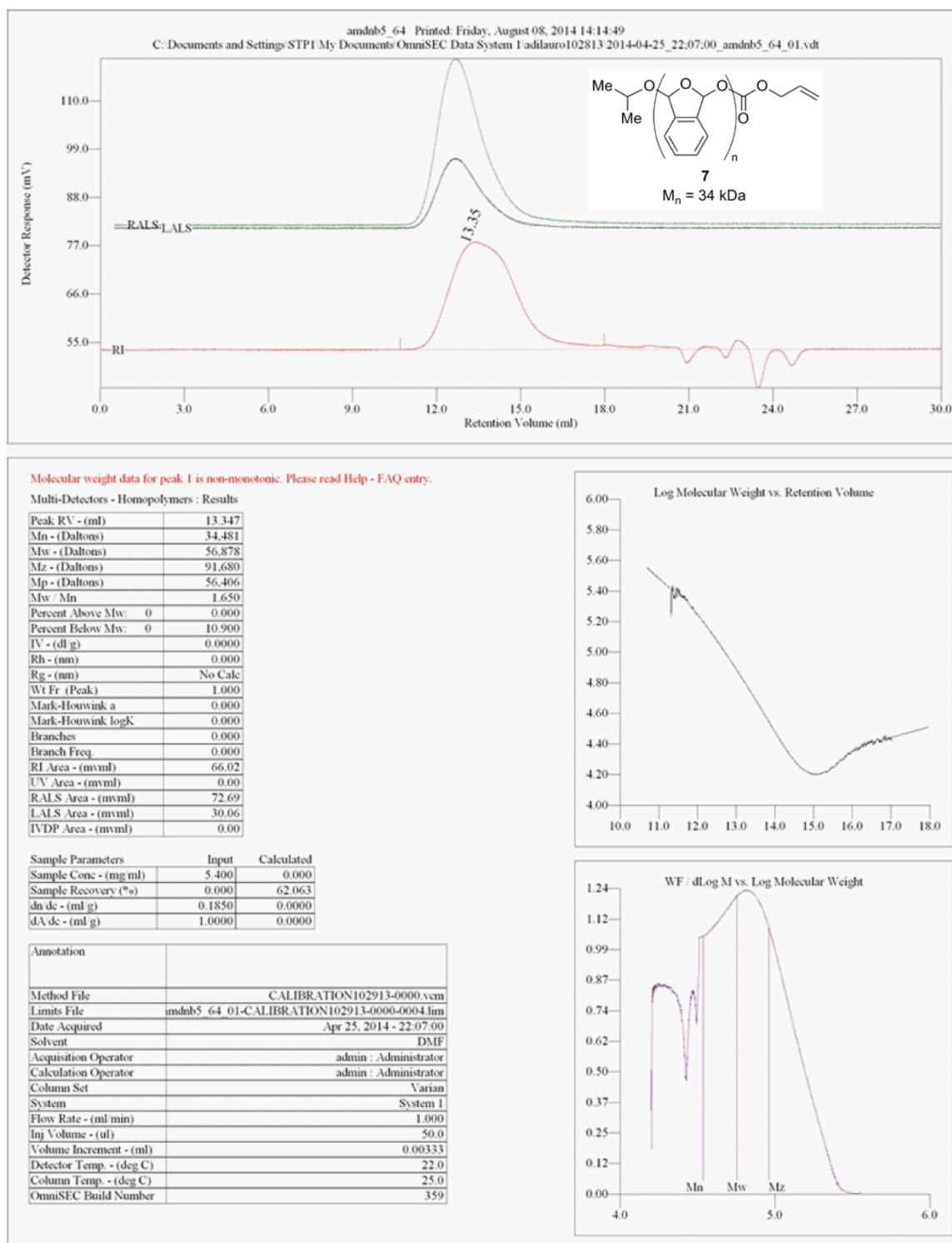


Figure S14. GPC chromatogram of 7 ($M_n = 34$ kDa). This chromatogram was previously reported in ref. 1, and is reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.

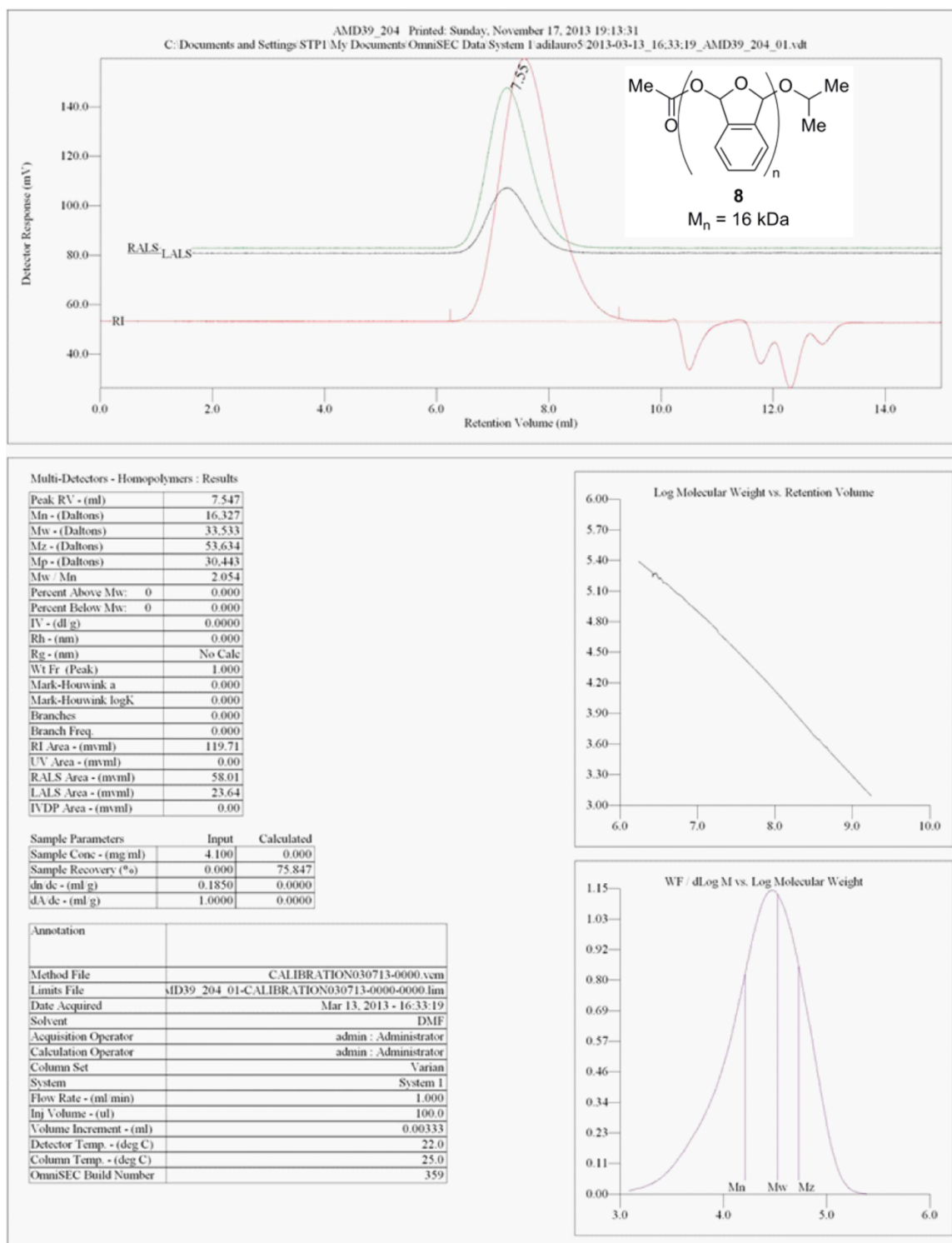


Figure S15. GPC chromatogram of **8** ($M_n = 16$ kDa). This polymer was used for the stability study under neutral conditions.

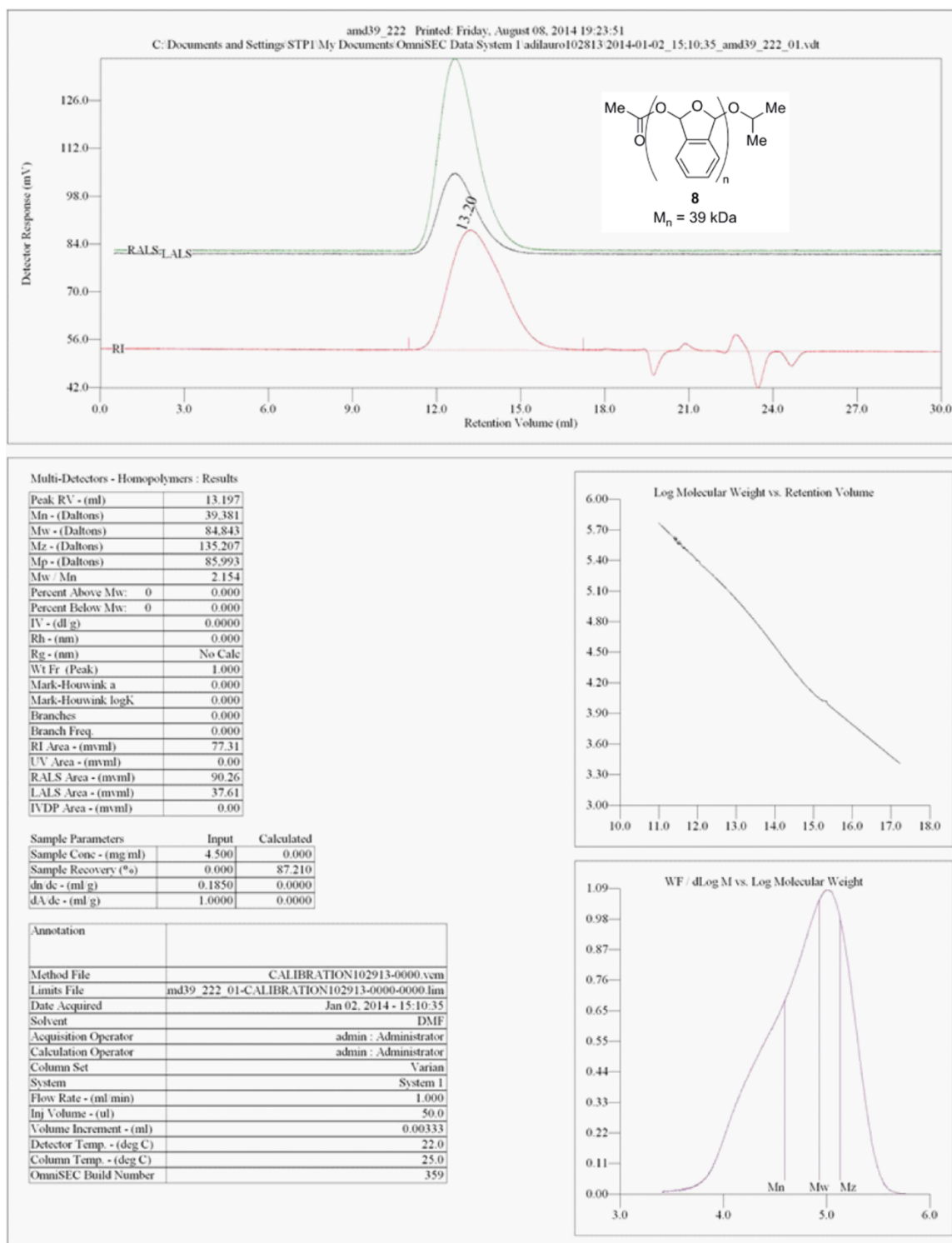


Figure S16. GPC chromatogram of **8** ($M_n = 39 \text{ kDa}$). This polymer was used for the acid stability study and for TGA measurements.

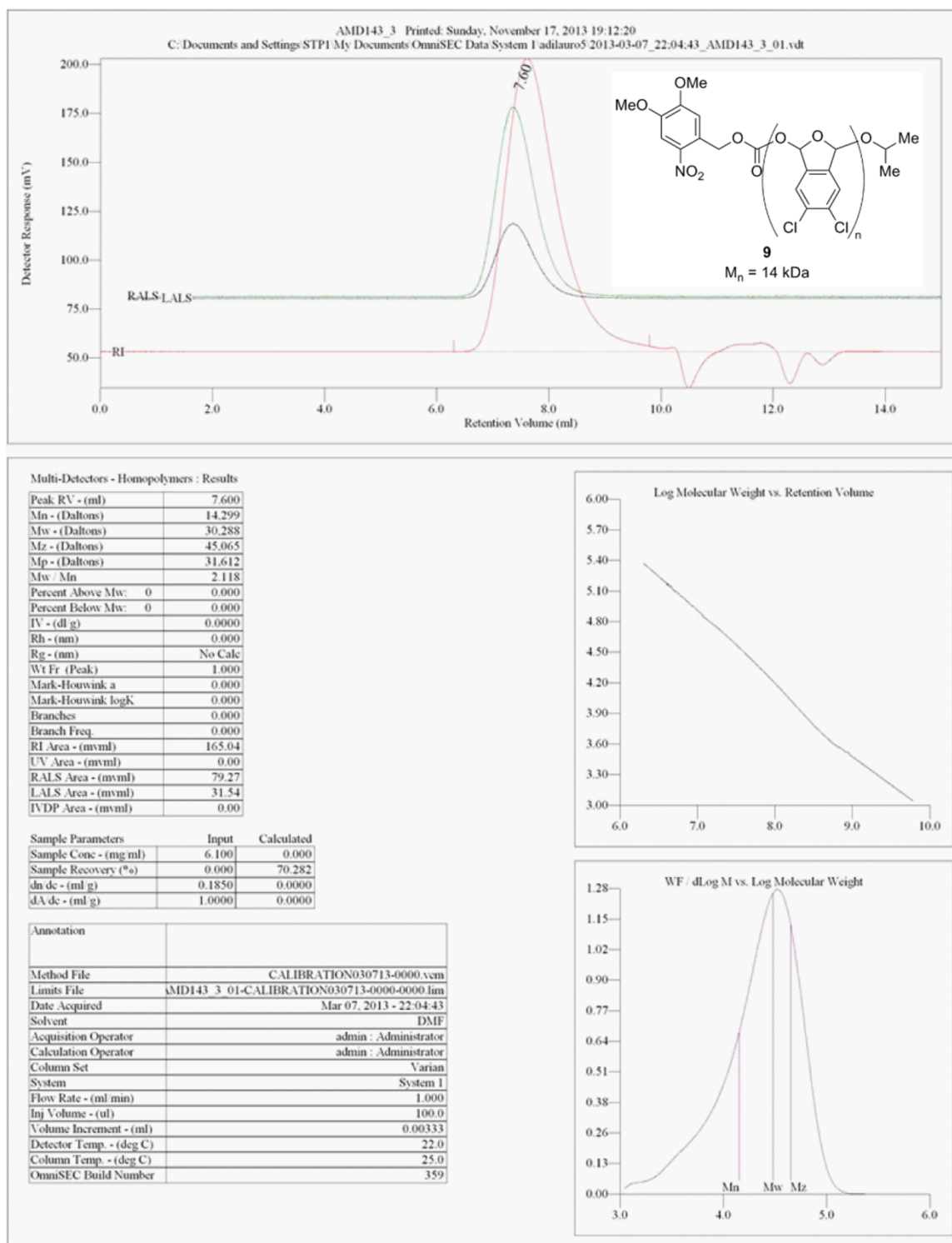


Figure S17. GPC chromatogram of polymer 9 ($M_n = 14$ kDa).

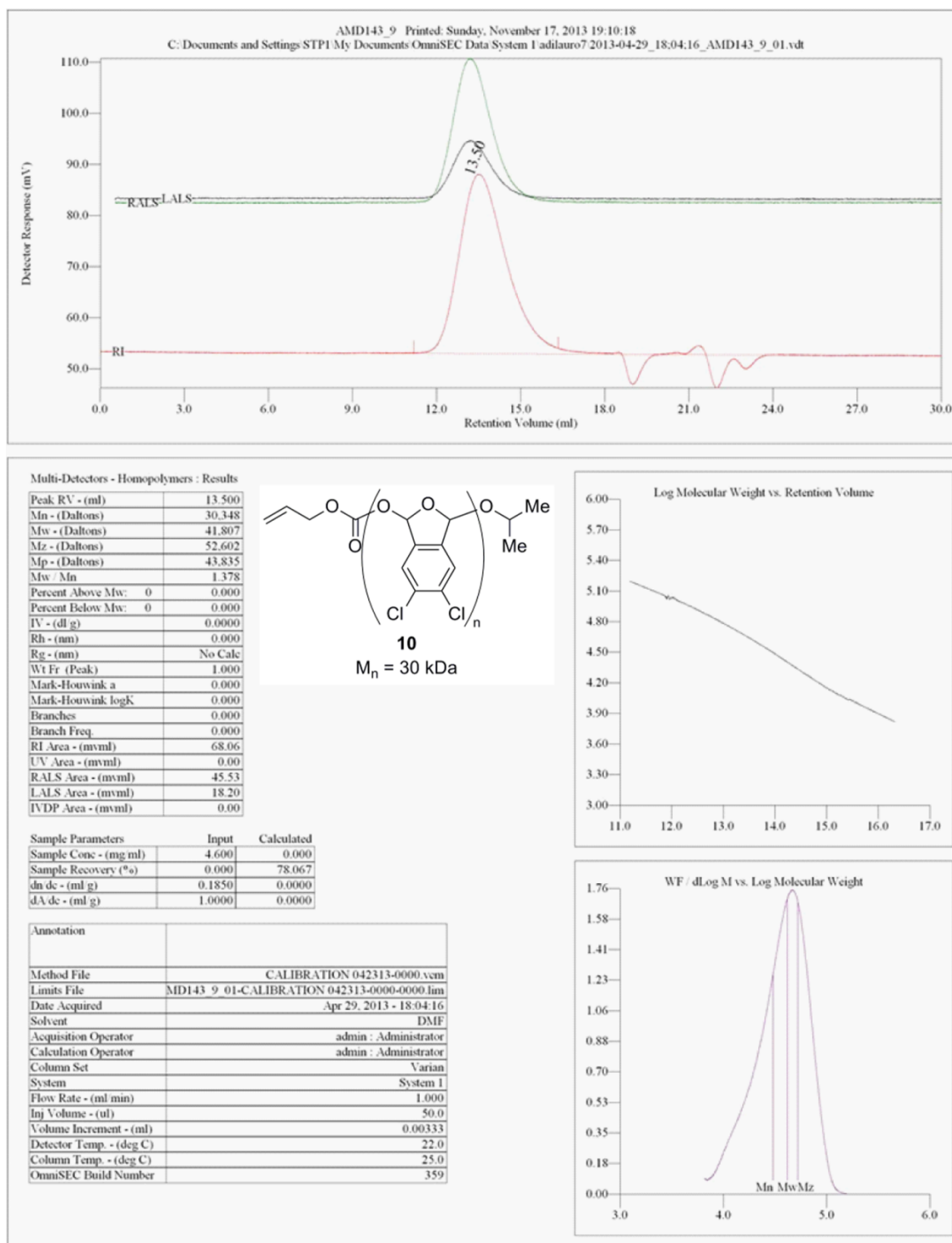


Figure S18. GPC chromatogram of polymer **10** ($M_n = 30 \text{ kDa}$). This chromatogram was previously reported in ref. 1, and is reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.

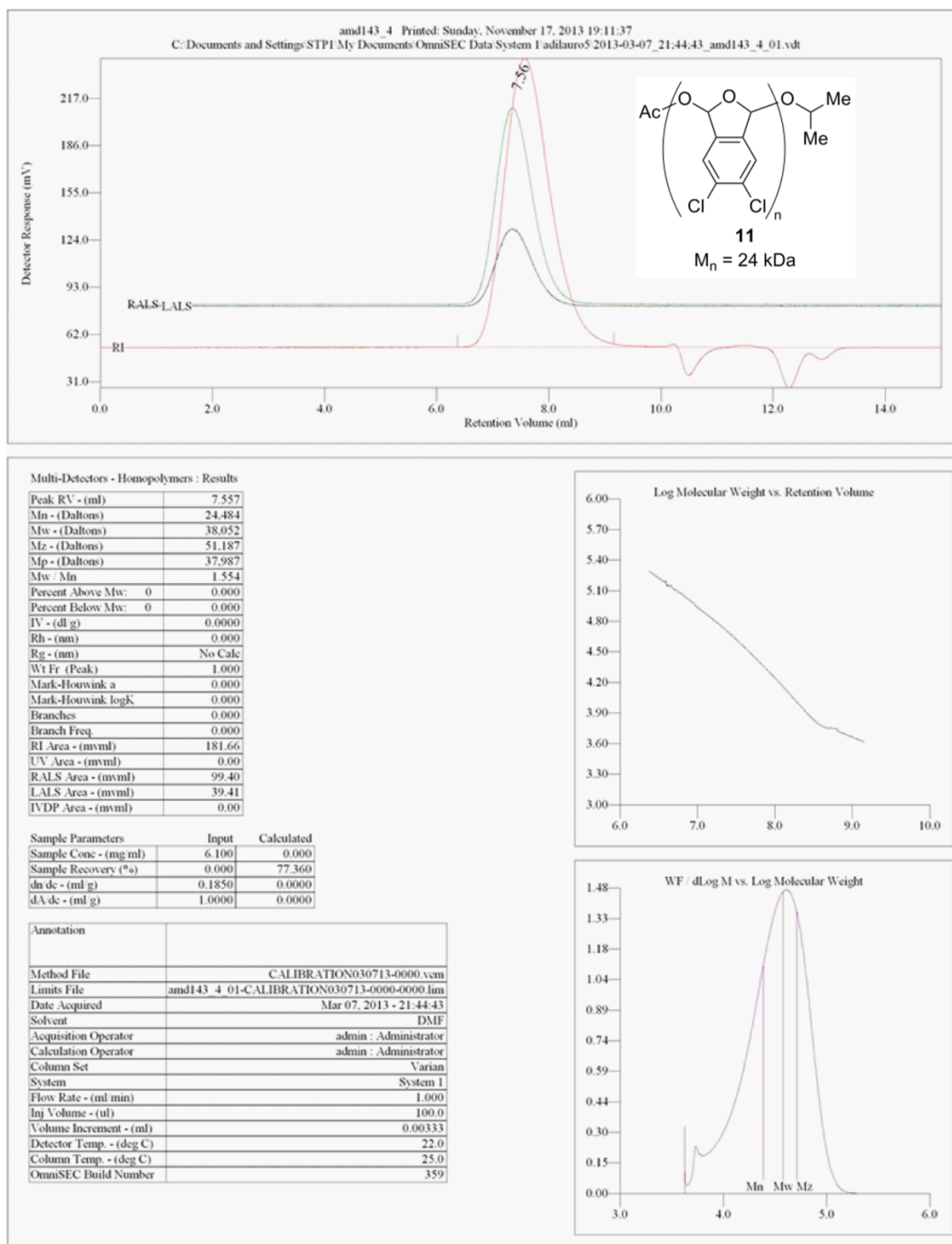
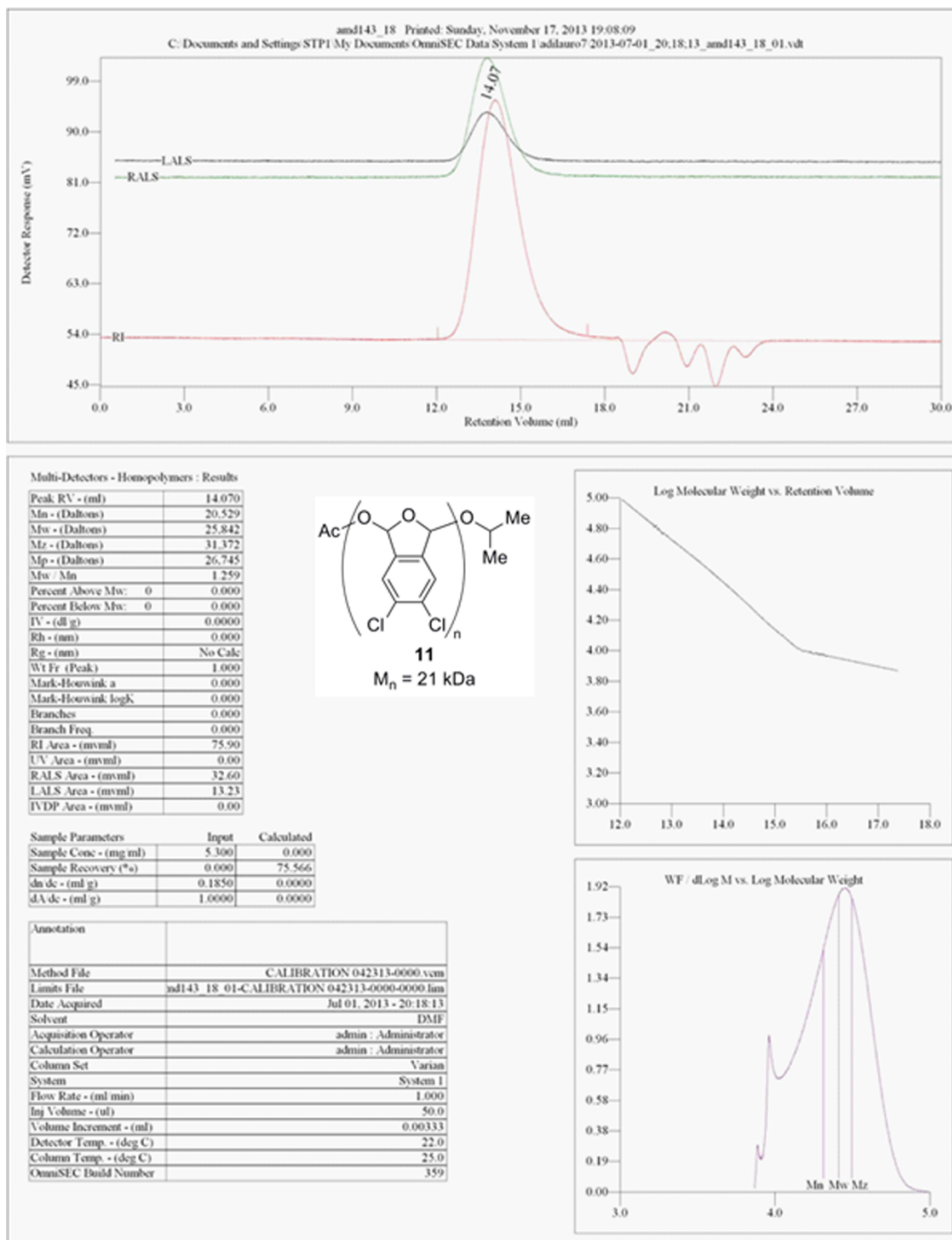


Figure S19. GPC chromatogram of polymer **11** ($M_n = 24 \text{ kDa}$). This polymer was used for the stability study under neutral conditions. This chromatogram was previously reported in ref. 1, and is reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.



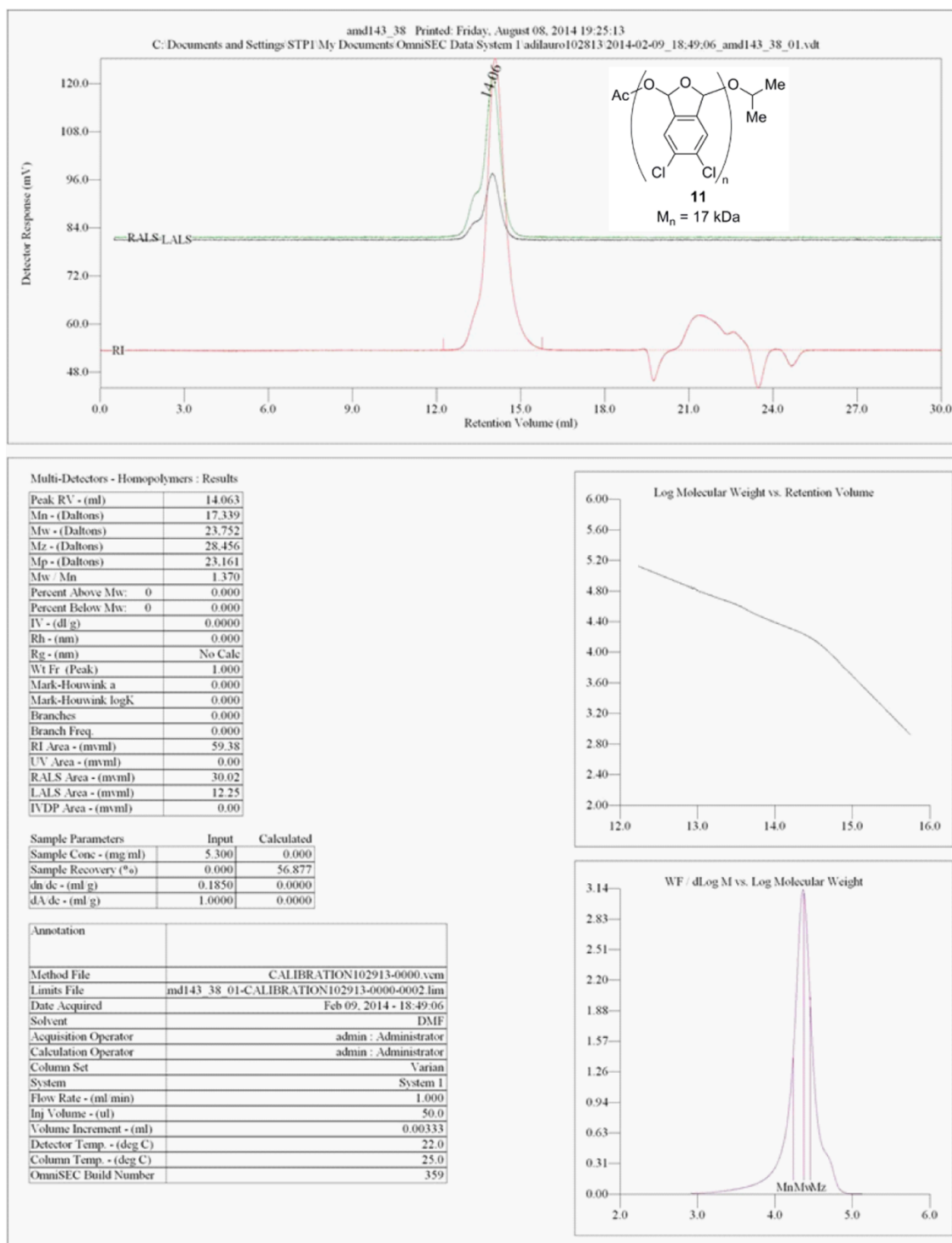


Figure S21. GPC chromatogram of polymer **11** ($M_n = 17$ kDa). This polymer was used for TGA measurements. This chromatogram was previously reported in ref. 1, and is reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.

References

1. A. M. DiLauro, G. S. Lewis and S. T. Phillips, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2015, DOI: 10.1002/anie.201501320R1.