

Electronic Supplementary Information

New highly brominated Mn-porphyrin: A good catalyst for activation of inert C-H bond

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The free-base porphyrin (H₂T3,5DMPP) (Fig. S1) was characterized by ¹H NMR (Fig. S2), which showed that the porphyrin contained two methoxy (-OCH₃) groups in the two *meta-mesoaryl* positions of the macrocycle. No chlorine emerged during the synthesis; indeed, integration of the signal relative to the β-pyrrole hydrogens evidenced the presence of eight hydrogen atoms. The signal at 1.55 refers to water in CDCl₃.

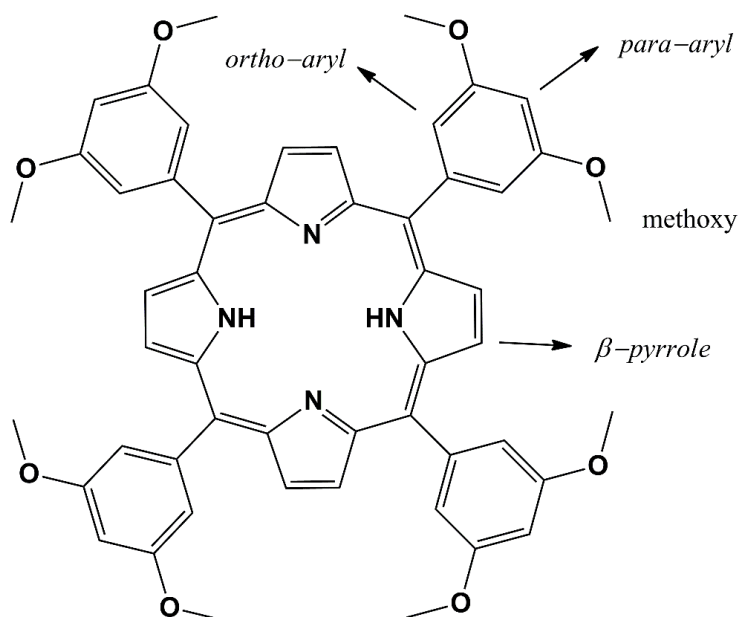


Figure S1. Structural representation of the free-base porphyrin (H₂T3,5DMPP).

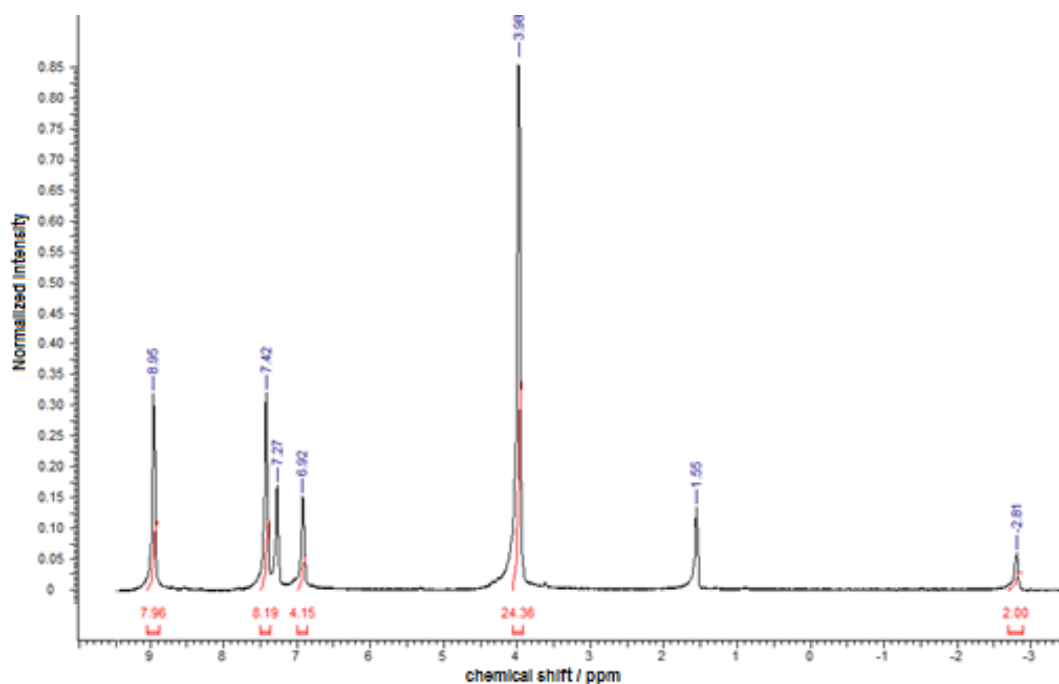


Figure S21. ^1H NMR spectrum of $\text{H}_2\text{T3,5DMPP}$ recorded at 200 MHz, in CDCl_3 . δ 8.95 (s, 8H, β -pyrrole), 7.42 (s, 8H, *ortho*-aryl), 6.92 (s, 4H, *para*-aryl), 3.98 (s, 24H, methoxy), -2.81 (s, 2H, pyrrole NH).

The UV-vis spectrum of Cat.2 in DMF (Fig. S3) is typical of a brominated MnP bearing Mn(II).

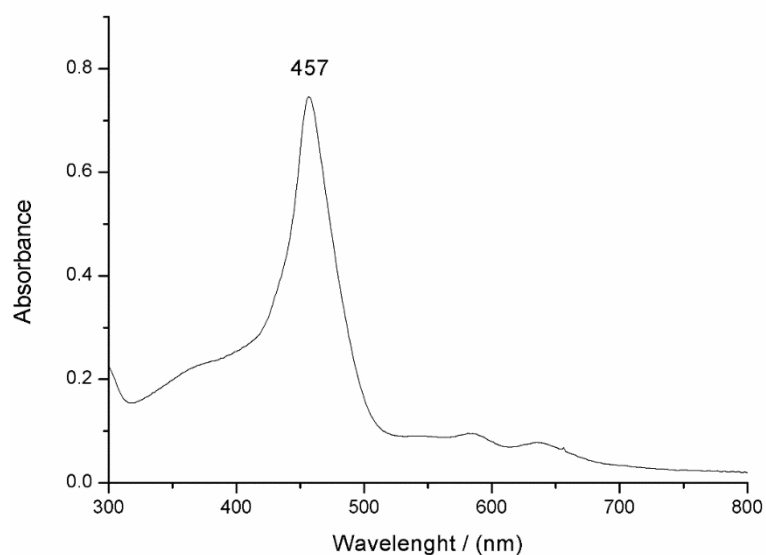


Figure S3. UV-vis spectrum of $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}\text{Br}_{12}\text{T3,5DMPP}]\text{Cl}$ in DMF.

FTIR results confirmed formation of the free-base porphyrin, Cat.1, and Cat.2 (Figure S4).

$[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}\text{T3,5DMPP}]\text{Cl}$: FTIR in KBr (cm^{-1}): (1593) δ C=C; (1206) ν C-O-C; (1155) ν OCH_3 ; (1009) δ Mn-N (pyrrole).

[Mn^{III}Br₁₂T₃,5DMPP]Cl: FTIR in KBr (cm⁻¹): (1569) δ C=C; (1277) δ C_β-Br; (1210) ν C-O-C, (1155) ν OCH₃; (1022) δ Mn-N(pyrrole).

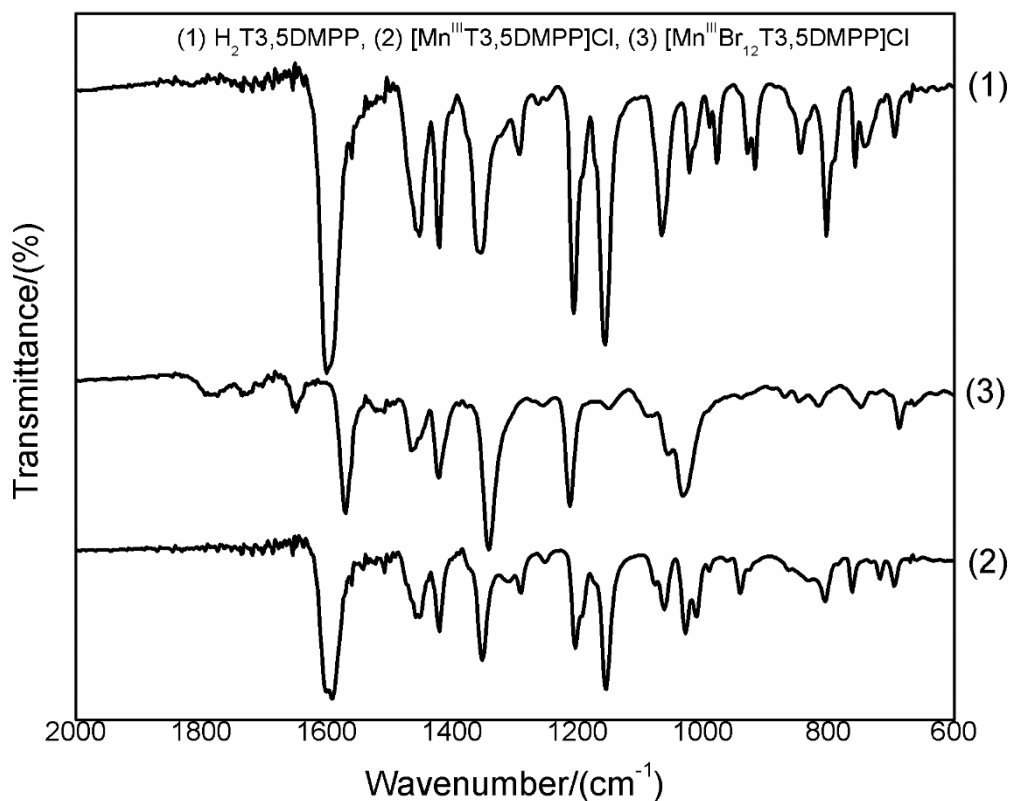


Figure S4. FTIR spectrum of H₂T₃,5DMPP (1), [Mn^{III}T₃,5DMPP]Cl (2); and [Mn^{III}Br₁₂T₃,5DMPP]Cl (3) in KBr pallets.

The mass spectrum obtained for Cat.2 by electrospray ionization (ESI) in the positive mode revealed a peak at *m/z* 1886.02, with 100% relative intensity (Figure S5).

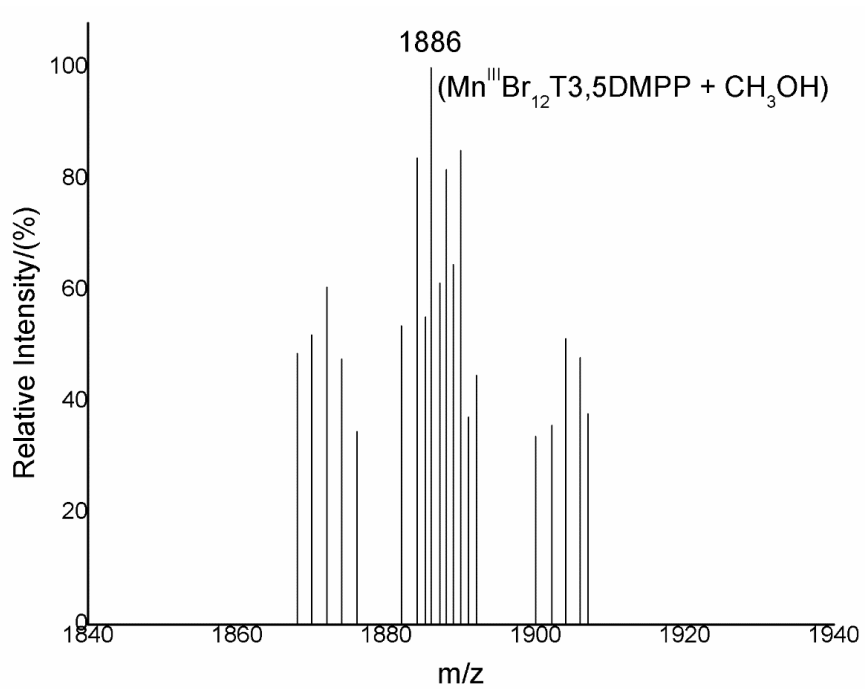


Figure S5. (a) Mass spectrum of $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}\text{Br}_{12}\text{T}_{3,5}\text{DMPP}]\text{Cl}$. Analysis conducted in CH_3OH with the ESI-MS operating in the positive mode.