

Electronic Supporting Information for:

“2,6-diiminopiperidin-1-ol: an overlooked motif relevant to uranyl and transition metal binding on poly(amidoxime) adsorbents”

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## EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Materials and methods. All reagents were used as received from commercial sources (typically Sigma Aldrich, TCI, or Fisher Scientific). Deuterated solvents were obtained from Cambridge Isotopes. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were obtained using a Varian 500 MHz spectrometer. High resolution mass spectrometry was performed on an Agilent Technologies 6530 Accurate-Mass Q-Tof LC/MS with positive ionization. Standard ESI-L low concentration tuning mix with addition of 0.1 mM HP-0321 was used as calibrant. Calculations of mass spectra were obtained using the Isotope Distribution Calculator and Mass Spec Plotter program.<sup>1</sup> UV-visible spectra were obtained using an Agilent Technologies 8453 spectrophotometer. Elemental analysis was performed at Robertson Microlit Laboratories (Lewiston, NJ, USA).

glutardiamidoxime (**H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup>**): Synthesized as reported by Tian et al<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR shifts in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> matched published values.<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 8.67 (s, 2H), 5.29 (s, 4H), 1.93 (t, 4H), 1.68 (quint, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 152.50, 30.31, 23.61.

**H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup> + HCl experiment:** A stock solution of HCl (diluted with D<sub>2</sub>O) of appropriate concentration was added to a stirring solution of ligand **H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup>** in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>/D<sub>2</sub>O (90:10 v/v, total volume = 0.7 mL) in a scintillation vial to achieve a final [HCl] = 100 mM and [**H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup>**] = 10 mM. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 7 days and analyzed by NMR. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>/D<sub>2</sub>O (90:10 v/v)): δ ppm 2.41 (t, 4H), 1.93 (quint, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>/D<sub>2</sub>O (90:10 v/v)): δ ppm 162.19, 27.60, 24.21.

(UO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>(μ-O)<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·THF (4): Ligand **H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup>** (4.0 mg, 2.5 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol) was dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>OH (0.8 mL) in a 1 dram vial. UO<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O (18.4 mg, 3.7 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol) was then added resulting in a rapid (seconds) colour change from colourless to bright orange. Vapour diffusion of tetrahydrofuran into the mixture afforded **4** after 10 days as irregular yellow crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis.

[Cu<sub>3</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>1</sup>)<sub>3</sub>(μ-O)<sub>3</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>3</sub>](NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (5): Ligand **H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup>** (26.9 mg, 1.7 x 10<sup>-4</sup> mol) was dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>OH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 2 mL total). Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•3H<sub>2</sub>O (84.8 mg, 3.5 x 10<sup>-4</sup> mol) was then added to the vial resulting in a colour change from colourless to dark yellow within seconds and eventually green (after ~1 h). After 24 hrs the solution was diluted with acetone (20 mL) and cooled to 0 °C resulting in a precipitate which was isolated by filtration, washed copiously with acetone and air-dried to yield crude **5** as a blue-green powder (25.2 mg, 56 %).

*Growth of single crystals:* Ligand **H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup>** (3.8 mg, 2.4 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol) was dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>OH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 0.5 mL total) in a 1 dram vial. Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•3H<sub>2</sub>O (12.0 mg, 5.0 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol) was then added to the vial. Vapour diffusion of acetone into the mixture afforded **5** after 4 days as dark green blocks suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 38.59 (br s, 2H), 14.75 (br s, 2H), -1.33 (br s, 4H). HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: [[Cu<sub>3</sub>(HL<sup>1</sup>)<sub>3</sub>(μ-O)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup>] Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>9</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>: 566.9716; found: 566.9719, [[Cu<sub>3</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>(HL<sup>1</sup>)(μ-O)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup>] NO<sub>3</sub> Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>Cu<sub>3</sub>: 629.9672; found: 629.9667. [[Cu<sub>3</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>(HL<sup>1</sup>) (μ-O)<sub>3</sub>+HCO<sub>2</sub>H+NO<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup>] Calcd

for  $C_{16}H_{25}N_{10}O_8Cu_3$ : 675.9727; found: 675.9720. Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{30}H_{61}N_{23}O_{28}Cu_6$ : C, 22.90%; H, 3.91%; N, 20.48%. Found: C, 22.97%; H, 3.67%; N, 20.11%.

**[ $Ni_3(H_2L^1)_3(\mu-O)_3(H_2O)_6]Cl_3$  (**6**)**: Ligand **H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup>** (4.5 mg,  $2.8 \times 10^{-5}$  mol) was dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>OH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 0.5 mL total) in a 1 dram vial. Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O (11.1 mg,  $3.8 \times 10^{-5}$  mol) was then added resulting in no observable colour change in solution. Vapour diffusion of acetone into the mixture afforded pale blue polycrystalline needles observed after 7 days. The mother liquor was removed and the crystals were washed with acetone and air-dried. Recrystallization was performed using a second acetone vapour diffusion process using the same conditions as during the initial crystallization to yield pale blue single crystalline rods of **6** suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis. HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: [ $Ni_2(H_2L^1)_2(HL^1)(\mu-O)_3+H^+$ ] Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>N<sub>9</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: 494.0709; found: 494.0661. [ $Ni(H_2L^1)_2(\mu-O)_2+H^+$ ]: Calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NiN<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: 311.0767; found: 311.0730. Notes: Chloride counter ions are thought to arise from residual NaCl present in **H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup>** starting material. While XRD, ESI-MS (Fig. S7), and UV analyses have been performed, conditions to isolate larger quantities of **6** have remained elusive, precluding further analysis by NMR and elemental analysis.

## SINGLE CRYSTAL X-RAY DIFFRACTION DATA AND STRUCTURE REFINEMENT

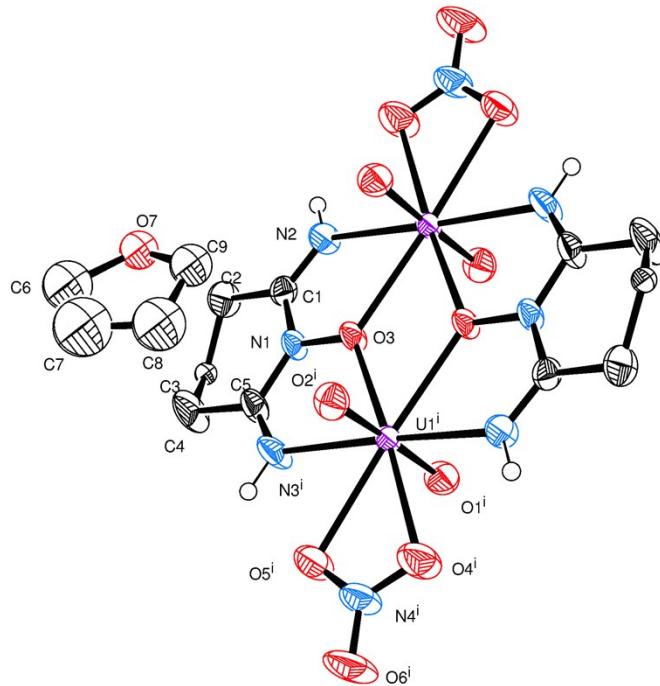
Single crystals of **5** and **6** were selected and mounted on a Bruker-APEXII-CCD diffractometer. The crystals were kept at 100 K during data collection. Using Olex2,<sup>4</sup> structures **5** and **6** were solved with the ShelXS<sup>5</sup> structure solution program using direct methods and refined with the olex2.refine<sup>6</sup> refinement package using Gauss-Newton minimisation.

A single crystal of **4** was mounted in a radiological fume hood on a MiTeGen MicroMounts® loop using Krytox® grease which was then encapsulated with a polyester tubing epoxied to the pin base and transferred to a Bruker D8 VENTURE diffractometer. Data was collected at room temperature. The initial unit cell was determined using the APEX2<sup>7</sup> program package. Data integration was performed using SAINT<sup>8</sup> and SADABS<sup>9</sup> was used to determine the semi-empirical absorption correction. A numerical absorption correction using face-indexing was not implemented due to the difficulty in identifying the crystal faces through the polyester tubing. Subsequent data reduction, structure solution and refinement were carried out using the SHELXTL<sup>10</sup> program. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined on F<sup>2</sup> by full-matrix least-squares techniques.

The structure of **4** is located about an inversion center, and there is a disordered tetrahydrofuran molecule of solvation in the asymmetric unit. C(3) was disordered and included using multiple components with partial site-occupancy-factors and isotropic thermal parameters. Hydrogen atoms were included using a riding model.

**Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for complexes 4-6**

Identification code	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Empirical formula	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>14</sub> U <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>32</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> N <sub>12</sub> O <sub>16</sub>	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>44</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> N <sub>9</sub> Ni <sub>3</sub> O <sub>13</sub>
Formula weight	1060.57	827.13	841.07
Temperature/K	296	100	100
Crystal system	Monoclinic	triclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	P 2 <sub>1</sub> /n	P-1	P 2 <sub>1</sub> /c
a/Å	8.3529(4)	12.6421(9)	17.1605(12)
b/Å	21.2854(8)	14.2612(10)	13.4761(10)
c/Å	8.9198(4)	17.0125(11)	14.8097(11)
$\alpha/^\circ$	90.00	90.192(3)	90.00
$\beta/^\circ$	111.8841(15)	96.380(3)	111.774(4)
$\gamma/^\circ$	90.00	113.941(3)	90.00
Volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	1471.61(11)	2782.0(3)	3180.5(4)
Z	2	4	4
$\rho_{\text{calc}}/\text{g/cm}^3$	2.393	1.9747	1.757
$\mu/\text{mm}^{-1}$	11.068	2.371	2.081
F(000)	984.0	1688.9	1744.0
Crystal size/mm <sup>3</sup>	0.50 × 0.32 × 0.24	0.34 × 0.28 × 0.24	0.40 × 0.26 × 0.12
Radiation	Mo K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ )	Mo K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ )	Mo K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ )
2 $\Theta$ range for data collection/°	3.01 to 28.57	3.12 to 56.74	3.96 to 56.8
Index ranges	-11 ≤ h ≤ 11, -28 ≤ k ≤ 28, -11 ≤ l ≤ 11	-16 ≤ h ≤ 16, -19 ≤ k ≤ 19, -22 ≤ l ≤ 17	-22 ≤ h ≤ 22, -18 ≤ k ≤ 17, -19 ≤ l ≤ 19
Reflections collected	62272	50230	32907
Independent reflections	3673	13844	7953
Data/restraints/parameters	3673/0/184	13844/8/903	7953/7/453
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.210	1.062	1.027
Final R indexes [I>=2σ (I)]	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0336, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0759	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0273, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0651	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0294, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0733
Final R indexes [all data]	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0375, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0778	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0364, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0710	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0351, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0765
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.97/-2.66	1.17/-0.93	1.37/-0.92



**Figure S1.** Crystal structure of complex **4** shown as thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability. Aliphatic hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity.

**Table S2. Bond Length and Interatomic Distances for **4**.**

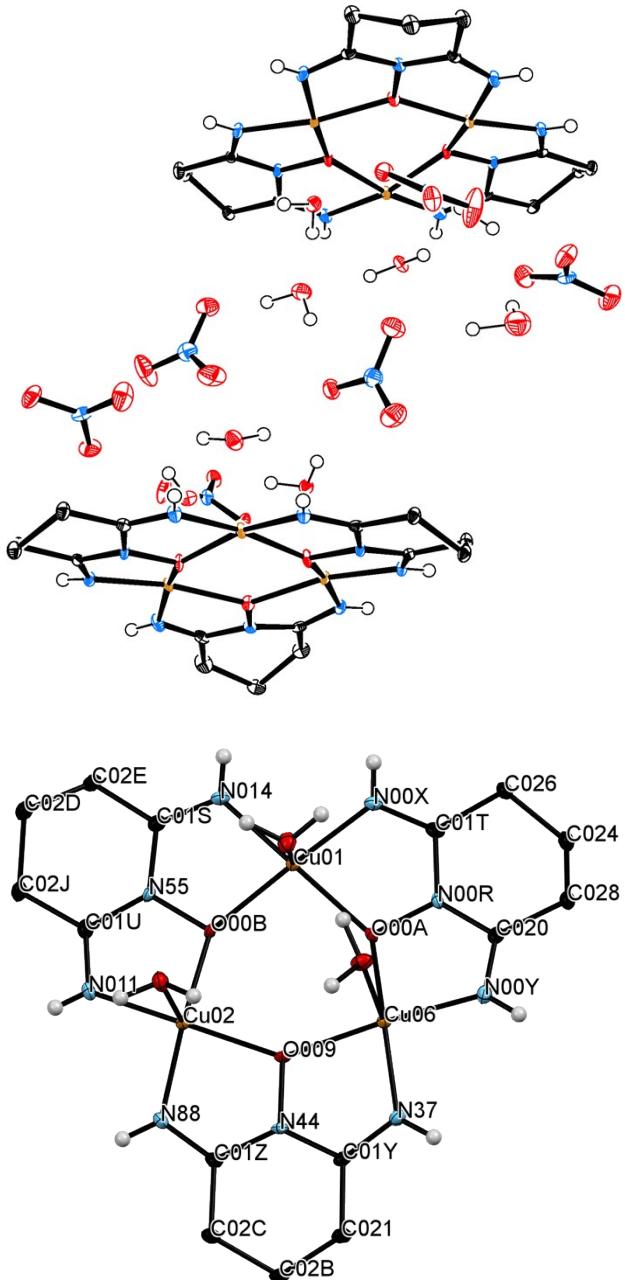
Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
U1	O2	1.759(4)	C1	C2	1.501(8)
U1	O1	1.766(4)	C2	C3A	1.479(17)
U1	O3	2.464(4)	C2	C3	1.500(13)
U1	O3 <sup>1</sup>	2.468(4)	C3	C4	1.554(14)
U1	N3	2.480(5)	C3A	C4	1.318(18)
U1	N2	2.493(5)	C4	C5	1.507(8)
U1	O4	2.519(5)	C5	N3 <sup>1</sup>	1.273(8)
U1	O5	2.546(5)	O7	C9	1.36(2)
U1	N4	2.970(5)	O7	C6	1.51(2)
N1	C5	1.358(8)	C6	C7	1.18(4)
N1	C1	1.363(7)	C7	C8	1.34(4)
N1	O3	1.393(5)	C8	C9	1.37(4)
N2	C1	1.259(8)	O7A	C6A	1.34(2)
N3	C5 <sup>1</sup>	1.273(8)	O7A	C9A	1.45(2)
N4	O6	1.216(7)	C6A	C7A	1.52(3)
N4	O4	1.256(8)	C7A	C8A	1.50(3)
N4	O5	1.259(8)	C8A	C9A	1.50(3)
O3	U1 <sup>1</sup>	2.468(4)			

<sup>1</sup>-X,-Y,-Z

**Table S3. Bond Angles for 4.**

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/ <sup>°</sup>	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/ <sup>°</sup>
O2	U1	O1	177.9(2)	C5	N1	O3	116.2(4)
O2	U1	O3	91.07(18)	C1	N1	O3	116.7(4)
O1	U1	O3	90.59(18)	C1	N2	U1	124.5(4)
O2	U1	O3 <sup>1</sup>	91.76(19)	C5 <sup>1</sup>	N3	U1	124.5(4)
O1	U1	O3 <sup>1</sup>	90.23(19)	O6	N4	O4	121.8(6)
O3	U1	O3 <sup>1</sup>	60.67(14)	O6	N4	O5	122.7(6)
O2	U1	N3	89.1(2)	O4	N4	O5	115.5(5)
O1	U1	N3	91.1(2)	O6	N4	U1	178.6(6)
O3	U1	N3	122.61(15)	O4	N4	U1	57.1(3)
O3 <sup>1</sup>	U1	N3	61.96(15)	O5	N4	U1	58.3(3)
O2	U1	N2	86.8(2)	N1	O3	U1	120.2(3)
O1	U1	N2	92.7(2)	N1	O3	U1 <sup>1</sup>	120.4(3)
O3	U1	N2	62.04(15)	U1	O3	U1 <sup>1</sup>	119.33(14)
O3 <sup>1</sup>	U1	N2	122.65(14)	N4	O4	U1	98.1(4)
N3	U1	N2	173.94(19)	N4	O5	U1	96.7(4)
O2	U1	O4	92.1(2)	N2	C1	N1	116.6(5)
O1	U1	O4	85.8(2)	N2	C1	C2	126.0(6)
O3	U1	O4	125.14(15)	N1	C1	C2	117.4(5)
O3 <sup>1</sup>	U1	O4	172.93(16)	C3A	C2	C1	114.0(8)
N3	U1	O4	112.19(18)	C3	C2	C1	113.0(6)
N2	U1	O4	63.50(17)	C2	C3	C4	107.8(8)
O2	U1	O5	87.7(2)	C4	C3A	C2	123.6(13)
O1	U1	O5	90.5(2)	C3A	C4	C5	117.3(9)
O3	U1	O5	174.57(14)	C5	C4	C3	110.9(7)
O3 <sup>1</sup>	U1	O5	124.64(14)	N3 <sup>1</sup>	C5	N1	116.7(5)
N3	U1	O5	62.68(17)	N3 <sup>1</sup>	C5	C4	126.8(6)
N2	U1	O5	112.60(16)	N1	C5	C4	116.5(6)
O4	U1	O5	49.66(17)	C9	O7	C6	102.3(15)
O2	U1	N4	90.3(2)	C7	C6	O7	109(2)
O1	U1	N4	87.6(2)	C6	C7	C8	110(3)
O3	U1	N4	149.90(15)	C7	C8	C9	111(3)
O3 <sup>1</sup>	U1	N4	149.32(15)	O7	C9	C8	104(2)
N3	U1	N4	87.48(17)	C6A	O7A	C9A	109.7(15)
N2	U1	N4	88.03(17)	O7A	C6A	C7A	109.2(16)
O4	U1	N4	24.76(17)	C8A	C7A	C6A	108.1(17)
O5	U1	N4	24.91(16)	C9A	C8A	C7A	101.8(17)
C5	N1	C1	127.1(5)	O7A	C9A	C8A	111.0(16)

<sup>1</sup>-X,-Y,-Z

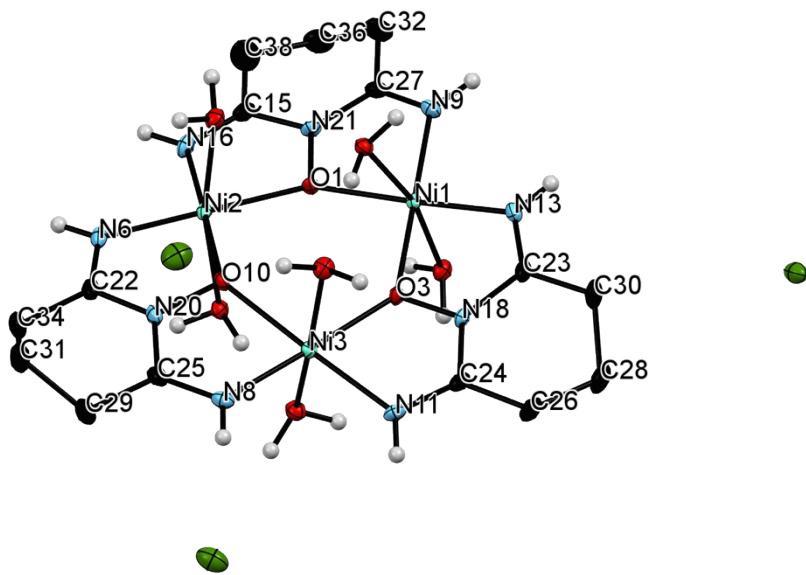


**Figure S2.** Full crystal structure (top) of complex **5** shown as thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability and crystal formula unit with atom labels (bottom). Copper atoms labeled tan, nitrogen atoms labeled blue, and oxygen atoms labeled red. Aliphatic hydrogen atoms omitted.

**Table S4. Selected Bond Lengths for **5**.**

Atom1	Atom2	Length/Å	Atom1	Atom2	Length/Å
Cu01	O00A	2.004(1)	N00Y	C020	1.280(2)
Cu01	O00B	1.991(1)	N011	C01U	1.278(2)

Cu01	O00H	2.283(2)	N014	C01S	1.282(2)
Cu01	N00X	1.921(2)	N55	C01S	1.371(2)
Cu01	N014	1.935(2)	N55	C01U	1.369(2)
Cu02	O009	2.000(1)	N44	C01Y	1.373(2)
Cu02	O00B	1.980(1)	N44	C01Z	1.370(2)
Cu02	O00D	2.366(2)	N37	C01Y	1.278(2)
Cu02	N011	1.939(2)	N88	C01Z	1.283(3)
Cu02	N88	1.938(2)	C01S	C02E	1.500(3)
Cu06	O009	2.026(1)	C01T	C026	1.499(3)
Cu06	O00A	1.967(1)	C01U	C02J	1.503(3)
Cu06	O00G	2.266(2)	C01Y	C021	1.500(2)
Cu06	N00Y	1.955(2)	C01Z	C02C	1.497(2)
Cu06	N37	1.921(2)	C020	C028	1.503(3)
O009	N44	1.400(2)	C021	C02B	1.524(3)
O00A	N00R	1.401(2)	C024	C026	1.526(3)
O00B	N55	1.407(2)	C024	C028	1.516(3)
N00R	C01T	1.370(2)	C02B	C02C	1.525(3)
N00R	C020	1.376(2)	C02D	C02E	1.521(3)
N00X	C01T	1.276(3)	C02D	C02J	1.528(3)

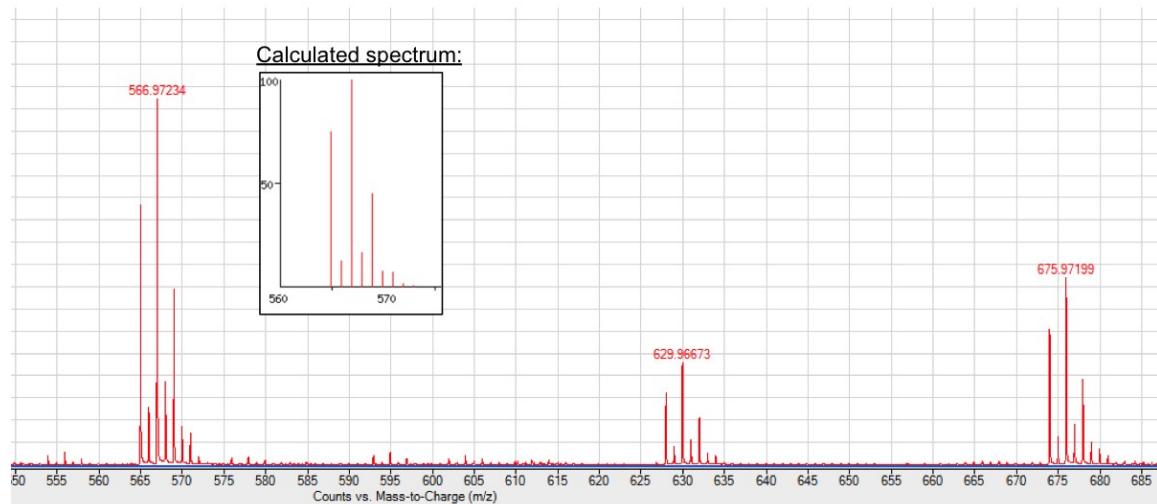


**Figure S3.** Crystal structure of complex **6** shown as thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability. Nickel atoms labeled aqua, nitrogen atoms labeled blue, oxygen atoms labeled red, and chloride counter ions labeled green. Aliphatic hydrogen atoms omitted.

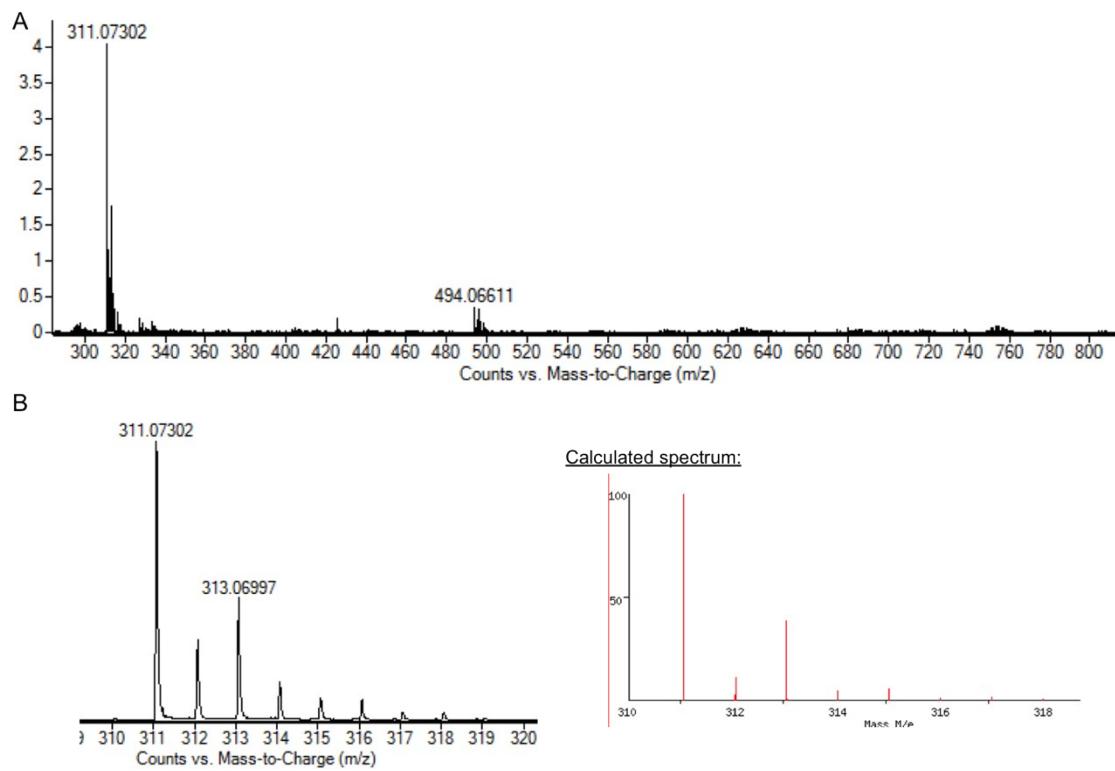
**Table S5. Selected Bond Lengths for 6.**

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Ni1	O1	2.021(2)	O10	N20	1.393(3)
Ni1	O3	2.033(2)	N11	C24	1.284(3)
Ni1	O5	2.219(1)	N13	C23	1.276(3)
Ni1	N9	2.005(2)	C15	N16	1.282(4)
Ni1	O12	2.103(1)	C15	N21	1.370(3)
Ni1	N13	1.995(2)	C15	C38	1.485(4)
Ni2	O1	2.019(2)	N18	C23	1.378(3)
Ni2	O2	2.163(1)	N18	C24	1.364(3)
Ni2	N6	1.994(2)	N20	C22	1.373(3)
Ni2	O10	2.065(1)	N20	C25	1.372(3)
Ni2	O14	2.128(1)	N21	C27	1.371(3)
Ni2	N16	2.004(2)	C22	C34	1.502(4)
Ni3	O3	2.021(2)	C23	C30	1.498(3)
Ni3	O4	2.138(1)	C24	C26	1.495(3)
Ni3	O7	2.200(1)	C25	C29	1.501(4)
Ni3	N8	1.993(2)	C26	C28	1.530(4)
Ni3	O10	2.067(1)	C27	C32	1.498(3)
Ni3	N11	2.007(2)	C28	C30	1.518(3)
O1	N21	1.385(2)	C29	C31	1.518(4)
O3	N18	1.387(2)	C31	C34	1.508(3)
N6	C22	1.278(3)	C32	C36	1.503(5)
N8	C25	1.277(3)	C36	C38	1.445(7)
N9	C27	1.284(3)			

## ESI-MS DATA

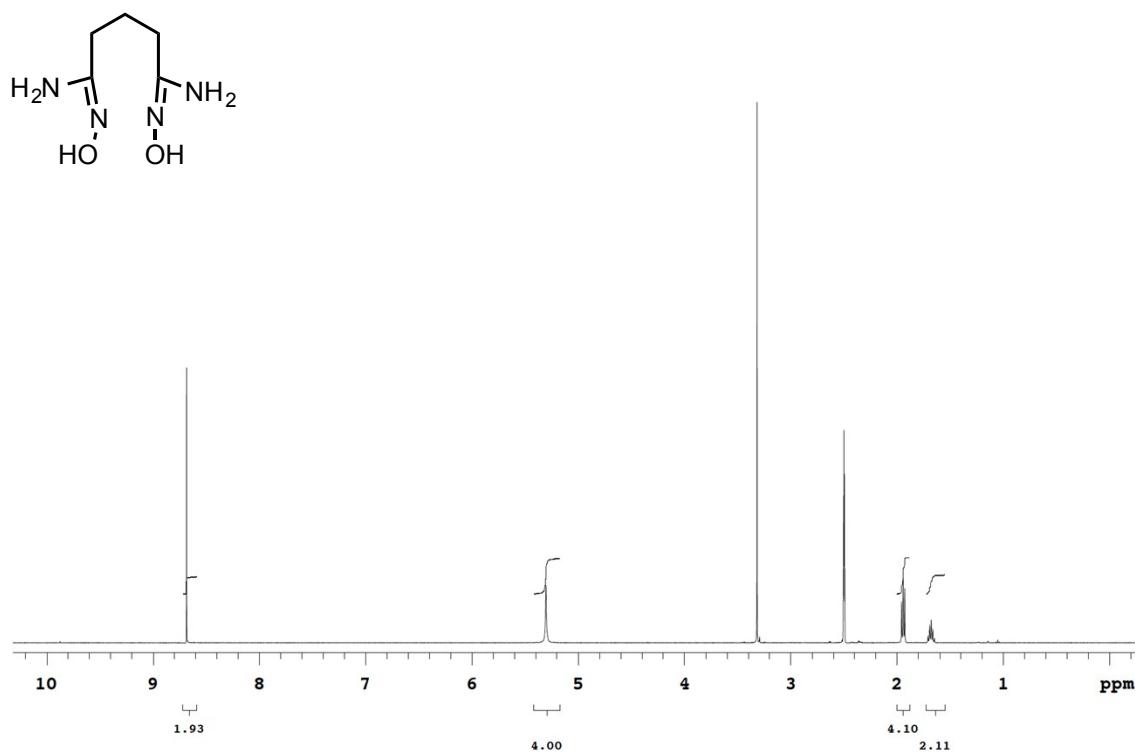


**Figure S4.** ESI-MS spectrum of complex **5** dissolved in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with calculated mass spectrum for  $[[\text{Cu}_3(\text{HL}^1)_3(\mu-\text{O})_3]+\text{H}]^+$  at  $m/\text{z} = 567$  (inset).

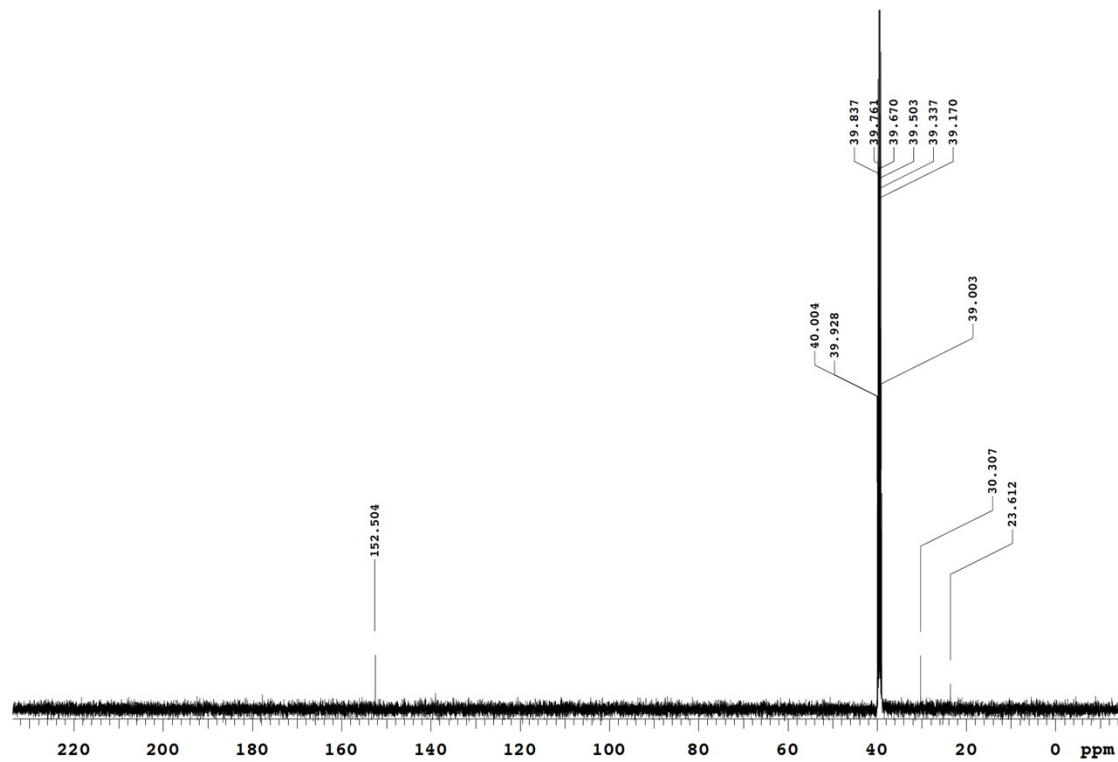


**Figure S5.** (A) ESI-MS spectrum of complex **6** dissolved in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . (B) Zoom of isotopic pattern for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{L}^1)_2(\mu\text{-O})_2\text{H}]^+$  at  $m/z = 311$  (left) and calculated pattern in this region (right)

### NMR Spectra

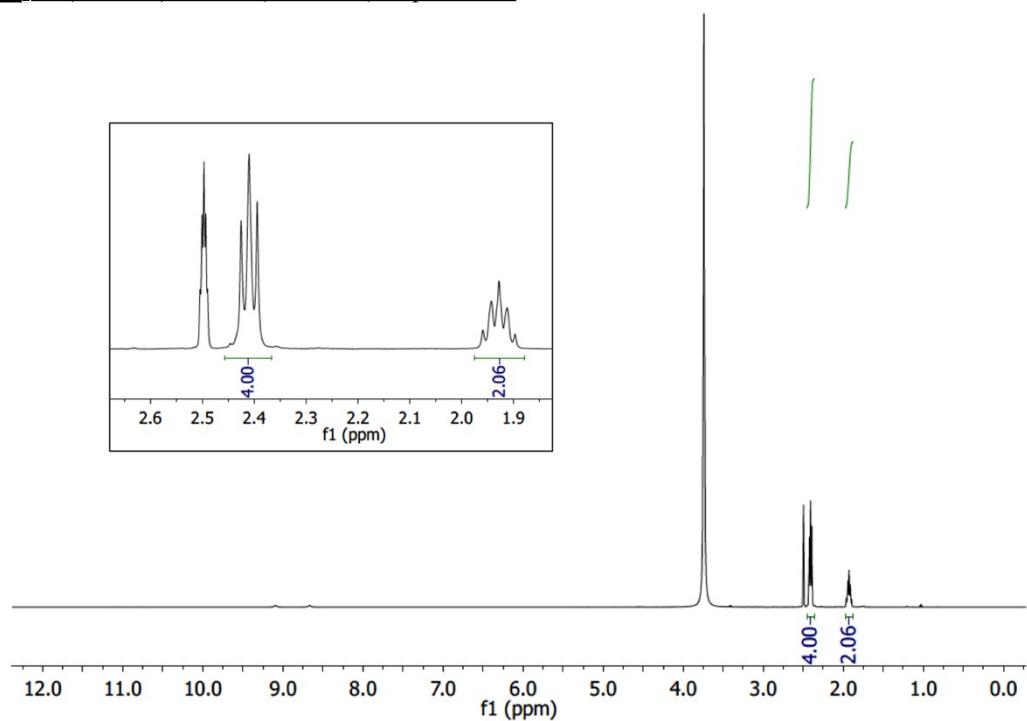


**Figure S6.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of  $\text{H}_2\text{L}^2$  in  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  recorded at 500 MHz.

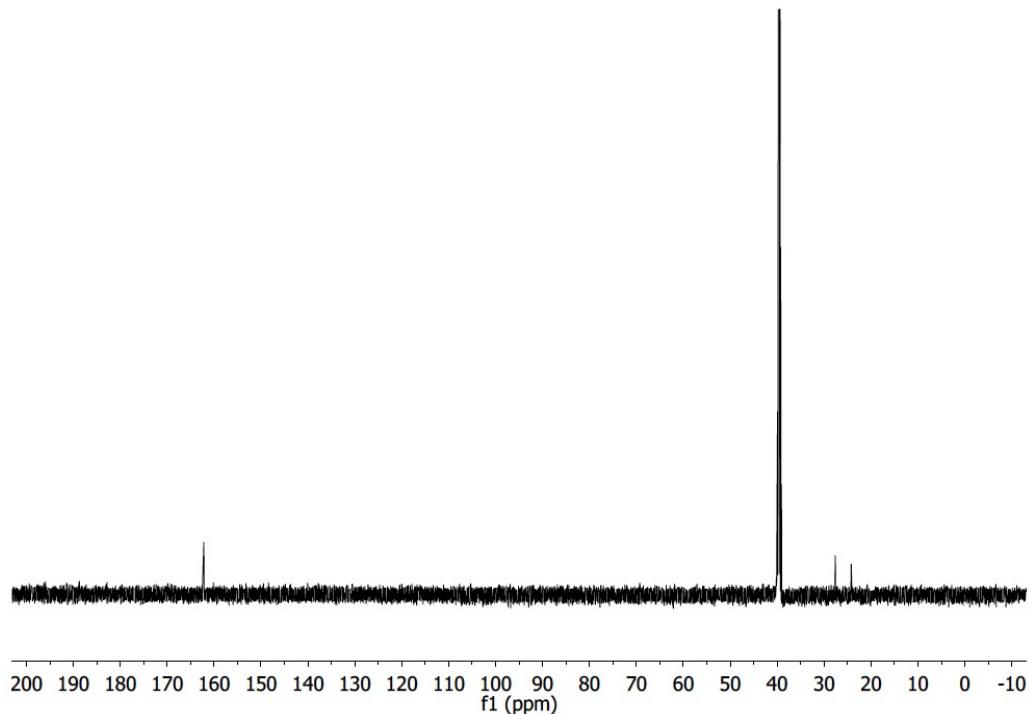


**Figure S7.**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of  $\text{H}_2\text{L}^2$  in  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$  recorded at 500 MHz.

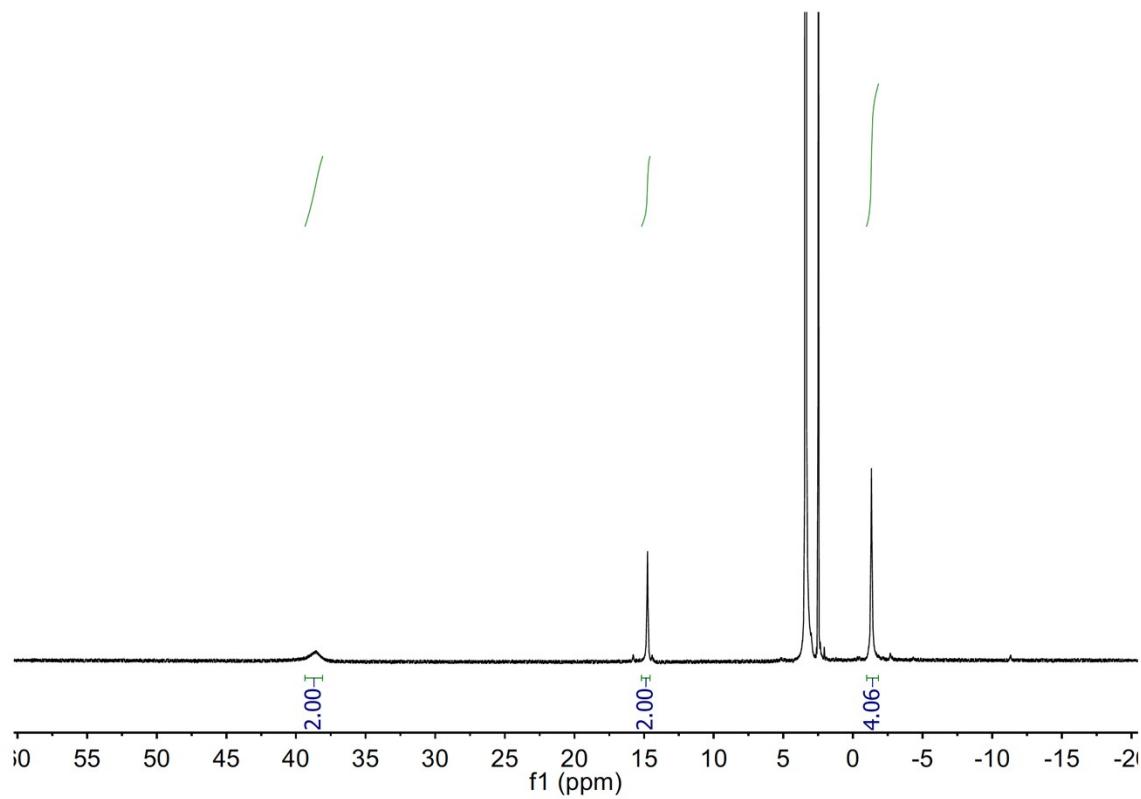
**H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup> (10 mM) + HCl (100 mM) experiment**



**Figure S8.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup> (10 mM) + HCl (100 mM) in 90% DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> / 10% H<sub>2</sub>O recorded after 7 days at 500 MHz with zoom of upfield region (inset).

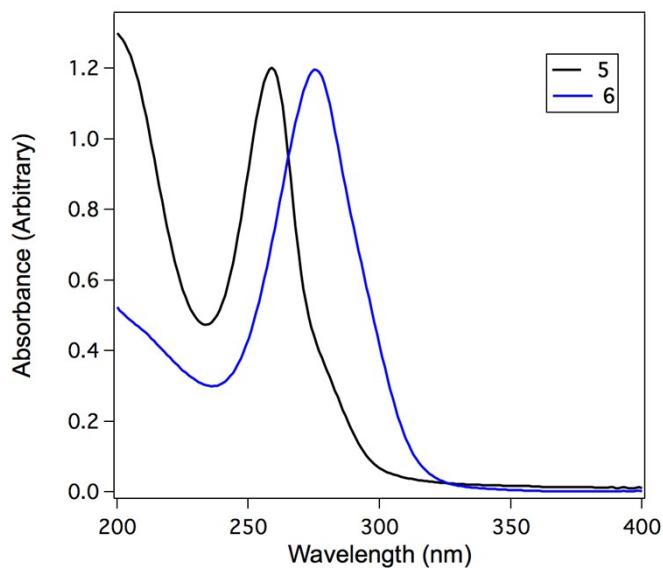


**Figure S9.** <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>2</sup> (10 mM) + HCl (100 mM) in 90% DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> / 10% H<sub>2</sub>O recorded after 7 days at 500 MHz.



**Figure S10.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of complex **5** in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> recorded at 500 MHz.

## UV Spectra of Complexes **5** and **6**



**Figure S11.** UV spectra for **5** ( $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{H}_2\text{L}^1)_3(\mu-\text{O})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3](\text{NO}_3)_3$ ) and **6** ( $[\text{Ni}_3(\text{H}_2\text{L}^1)_3(\mu-\text{O})_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{Cl}_3$ ) in deionized  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

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