

## Supporting Information

### **Novel poly(2-oxazoline)s with pendant L-prolinamide moieties as efficient organocatalysts for direct asymmetric aldol reaction**

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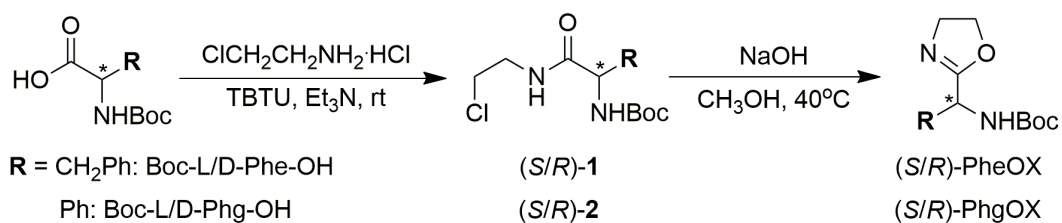
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## 1. Monomer synthesis



## 2. Spectroscopic data

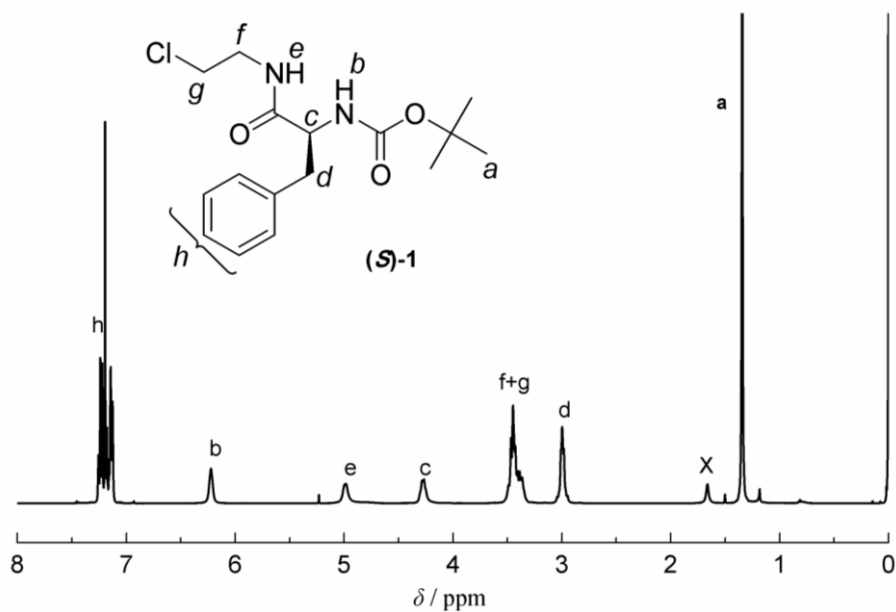


Figure S1.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of the intermediate product (S)-1

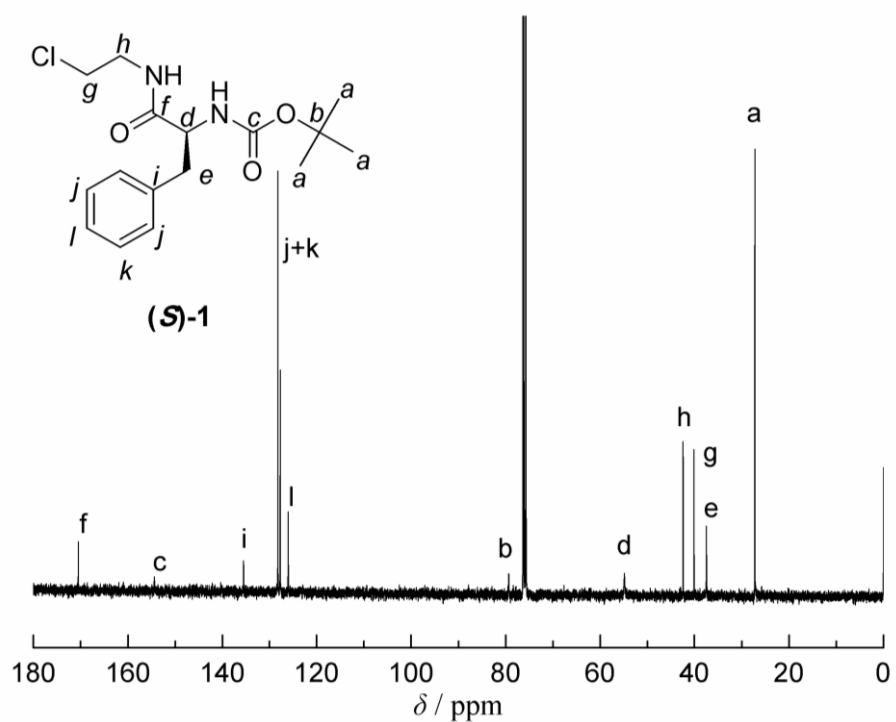
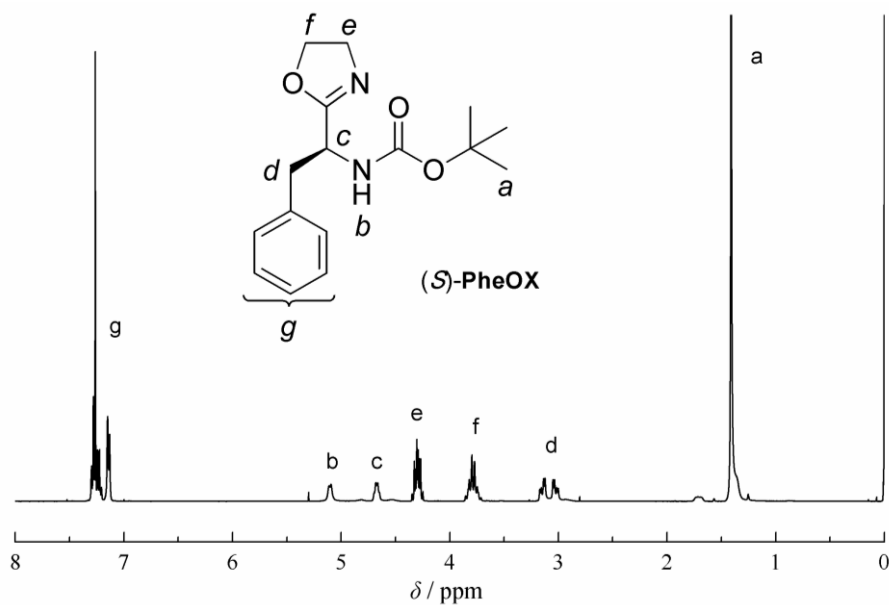
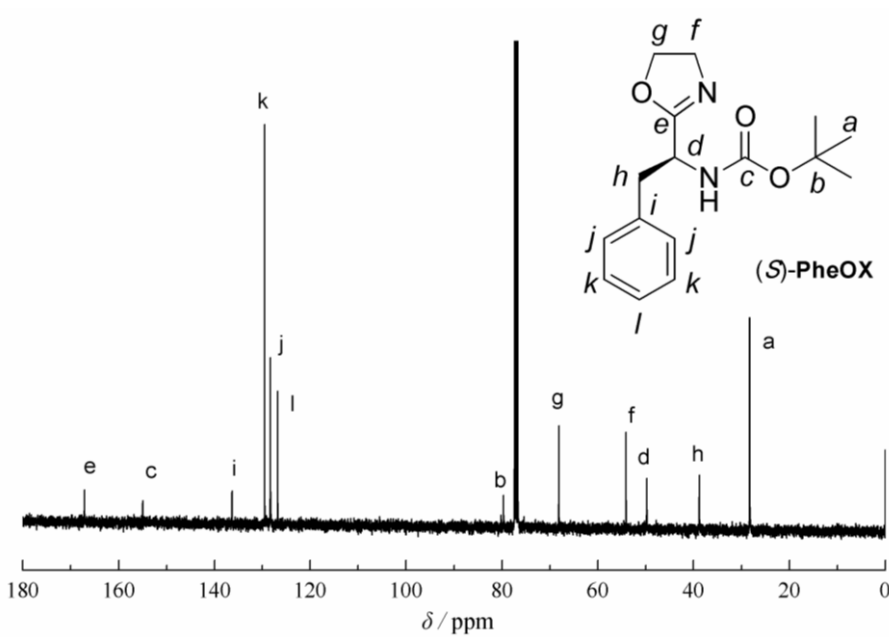


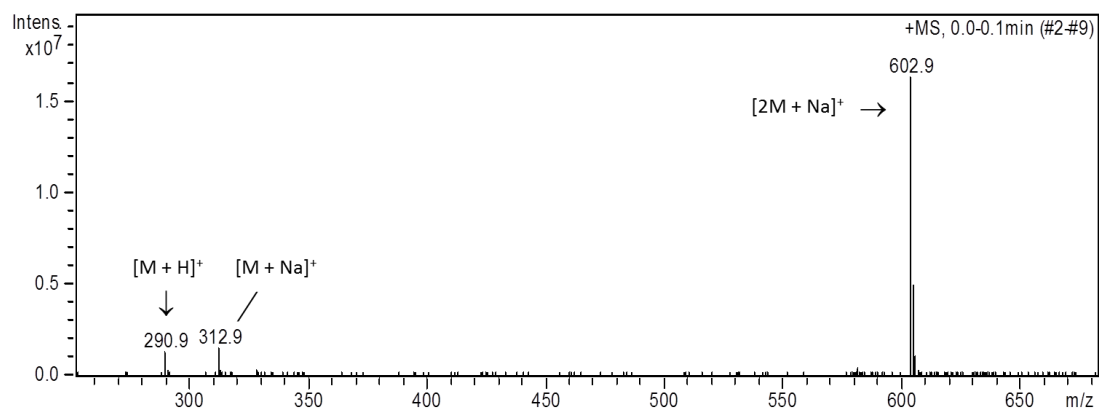
Figure S2.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of the intermediate product (S)-1



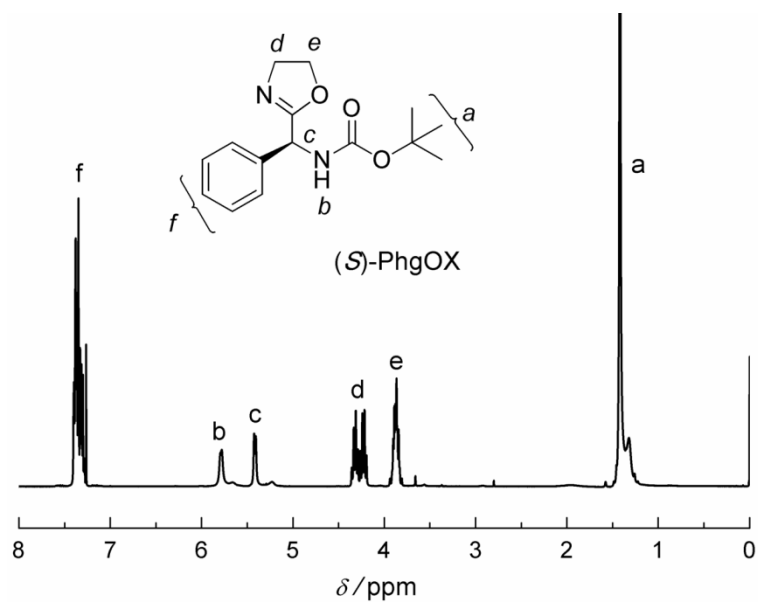
**Figure S3.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of (*S*)-PheOX



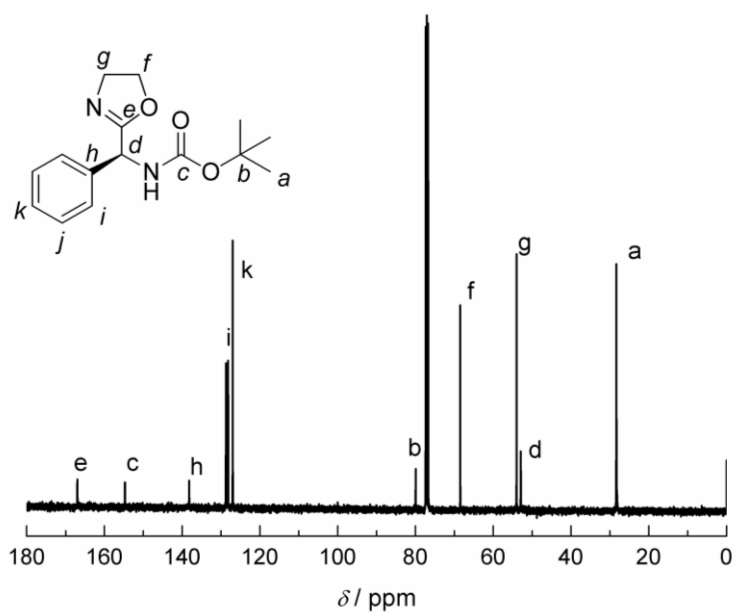
**Figure S4.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of (*S*)-PheOX



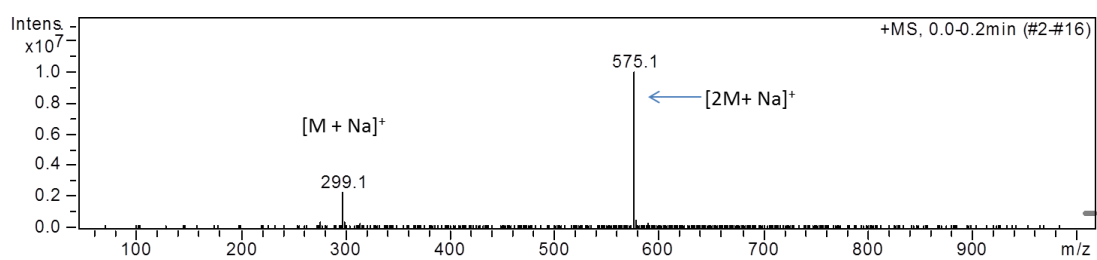
**Figure S5.** MS (ESI+) of (*S*)-PheOX



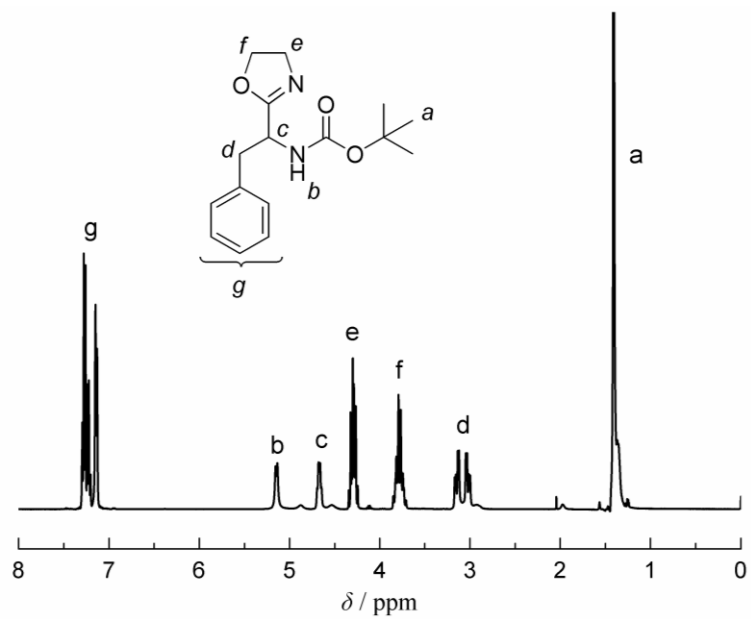
**Figure S6.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of (S)-PhgOX



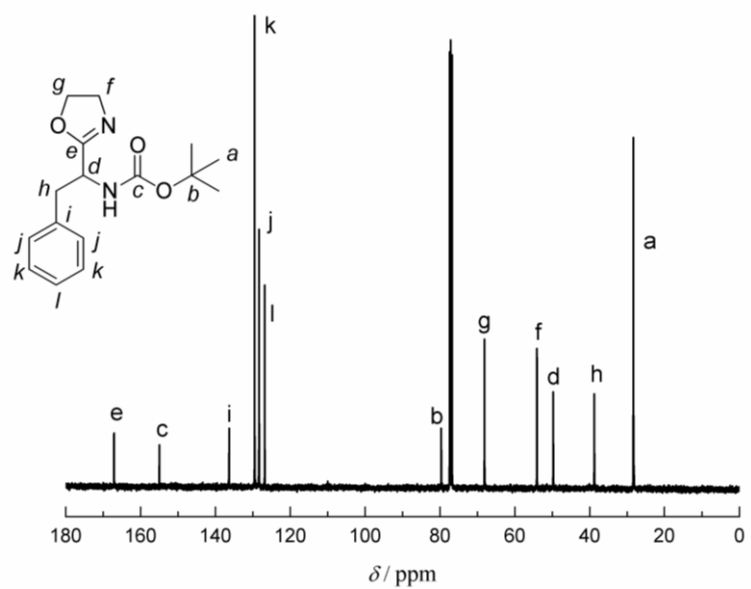
**Figure S7.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of (S)-PhgOX



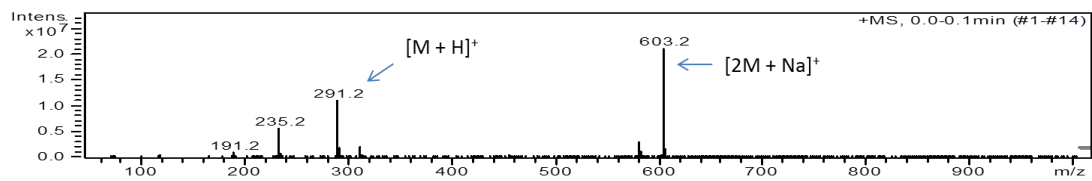
**Figure S8.** MS (ESI+) of (S)-PhgOX



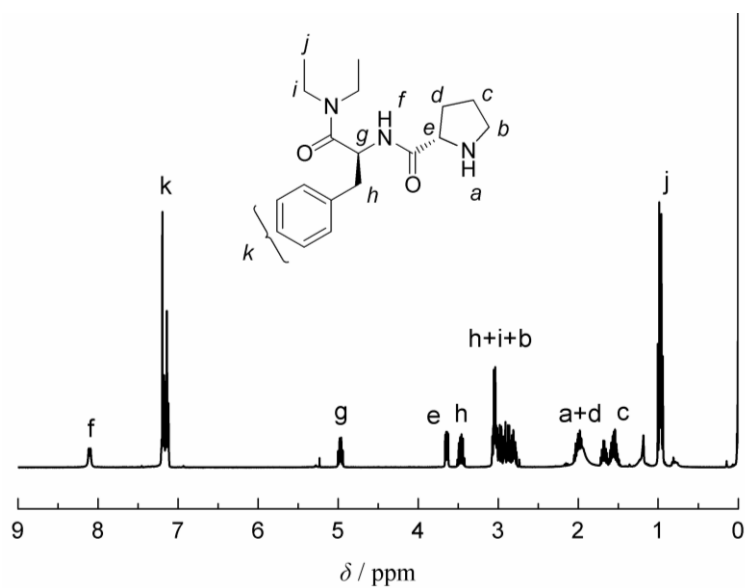
**Figure S9.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $(RS)$ -PheOX



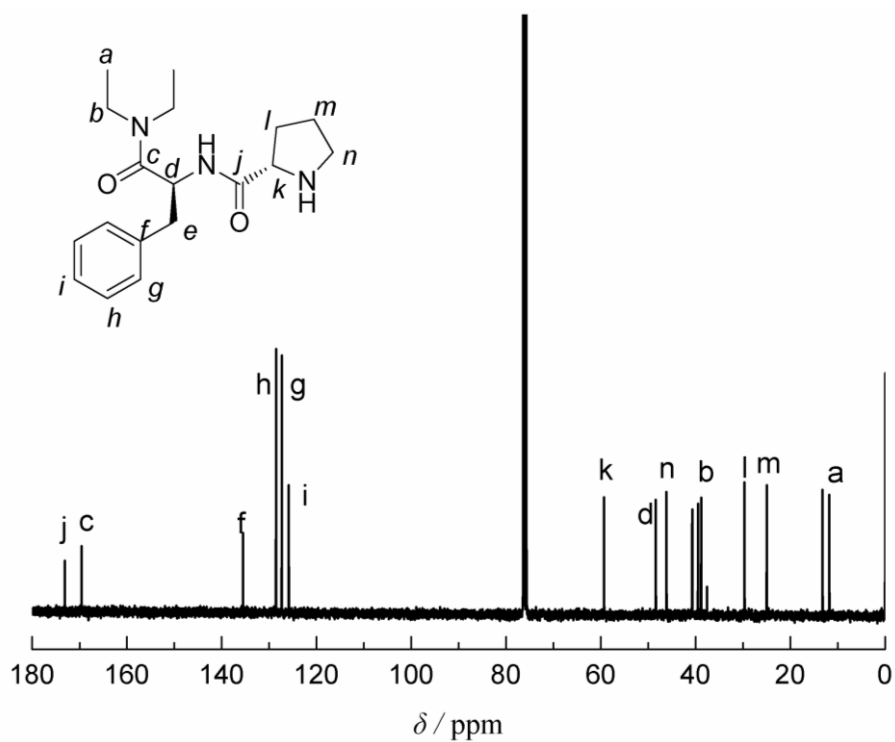
**Figure S10.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of  $(RS)$ -PheOX



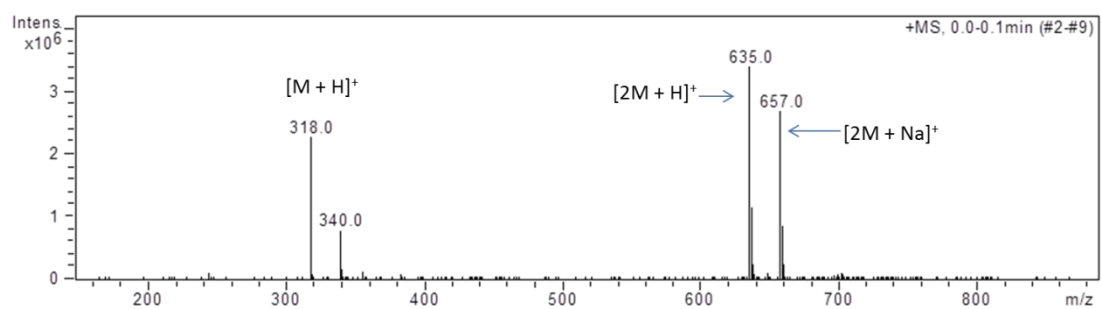
**Figure 11.** MS (ESI+) of  $(RS)$ -PheOX



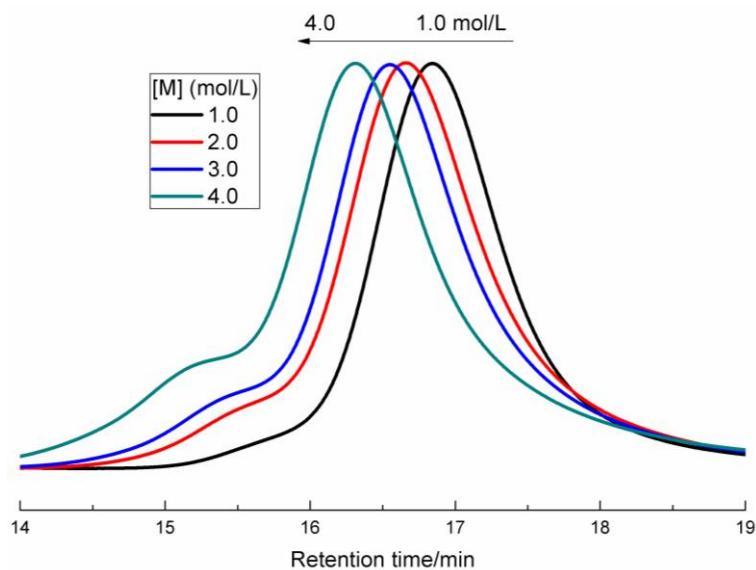
**Figure S12.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the model compound (*S*)-M1



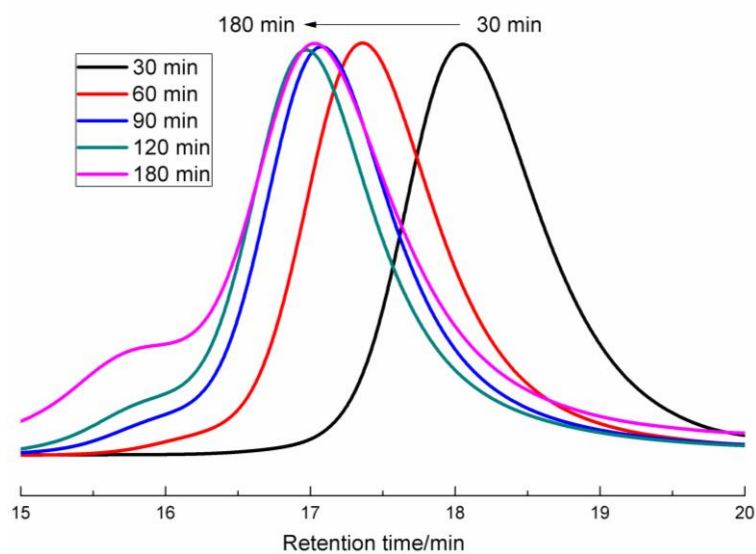
**Figure S13.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of (*S*)-M1



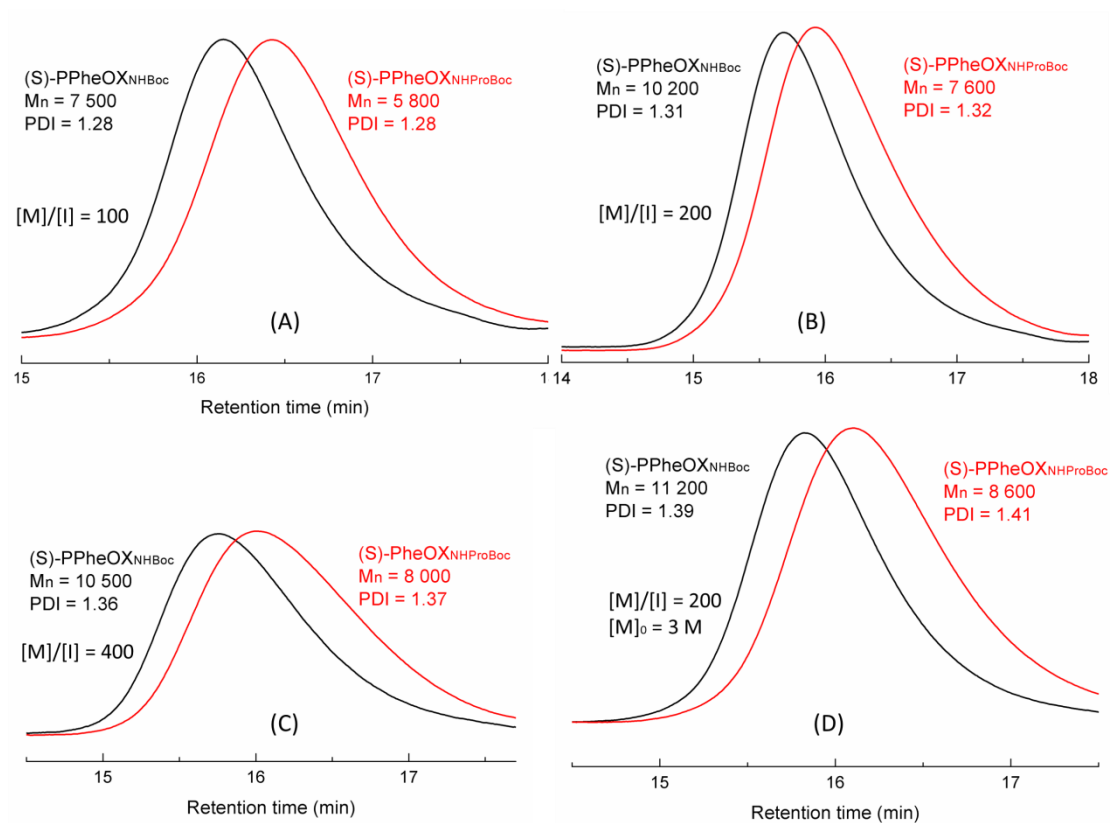
**Figure S14.** MS (ESI+) of (*S*)-M1



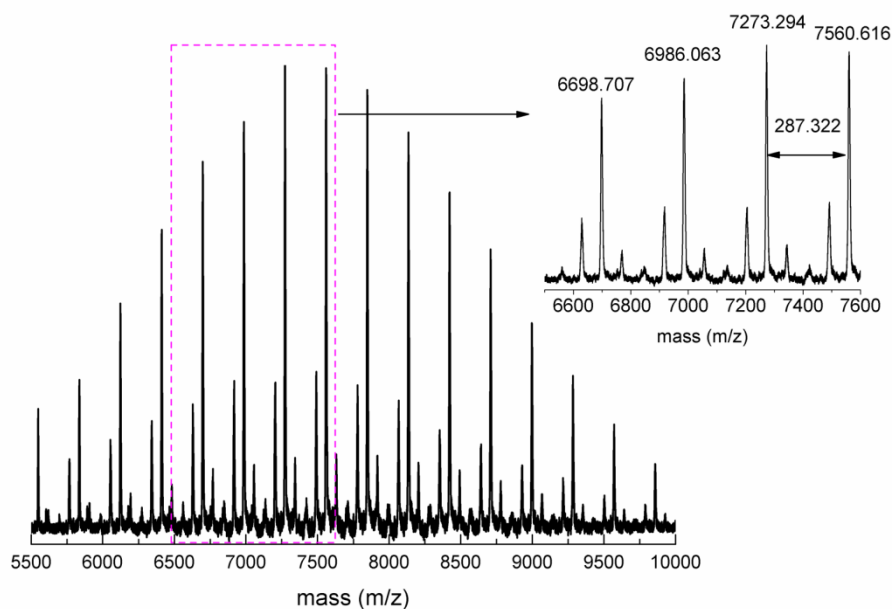
**Figure S15.** SEC traces of (S)-PPheOX<sub>NHBoc</sub> samples, PMMA standard, DMF with 50 mM LiBr as the eluent. Polymerization conditions:  $[M]_0 = 1\sim 4.0$  M,  $[M]_0/[I]_0 = 100$ , acetonitrile, using Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub> as the initiator, 90°C, 2 h.



**Figure S16.** SEC traces of (S)-PPheOX<sub>NHBoc</sub> samples collected periodically from the polymerization kinetic experiments, PMMA standard, DMF with 50 mM LiBr as the eluent. Polymerization conditions:  $[M]_0 = 2$  M,  $[M]_0/[I]_0 = 100$ , acetonitrile, using Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub> as the initiator, reaction temperature: 90°C.

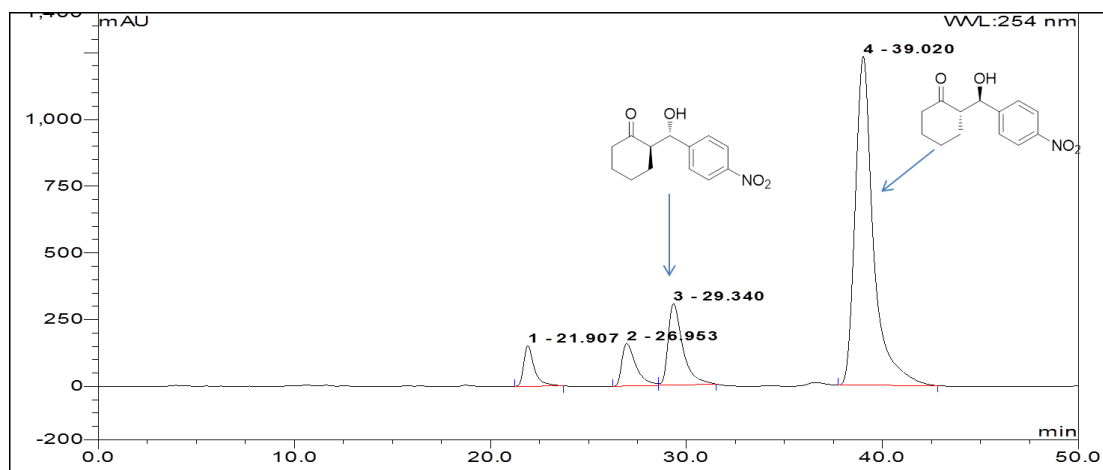


**Figure S17.** Comparison of SEC traces of (S)-PPheOX<sub>NHBoc</sub> and (S)-PPheOX<sub>NHProBoc</sub>. (A), (B), C, and D correspond to Entries 2–5 in Table 1, respectively.



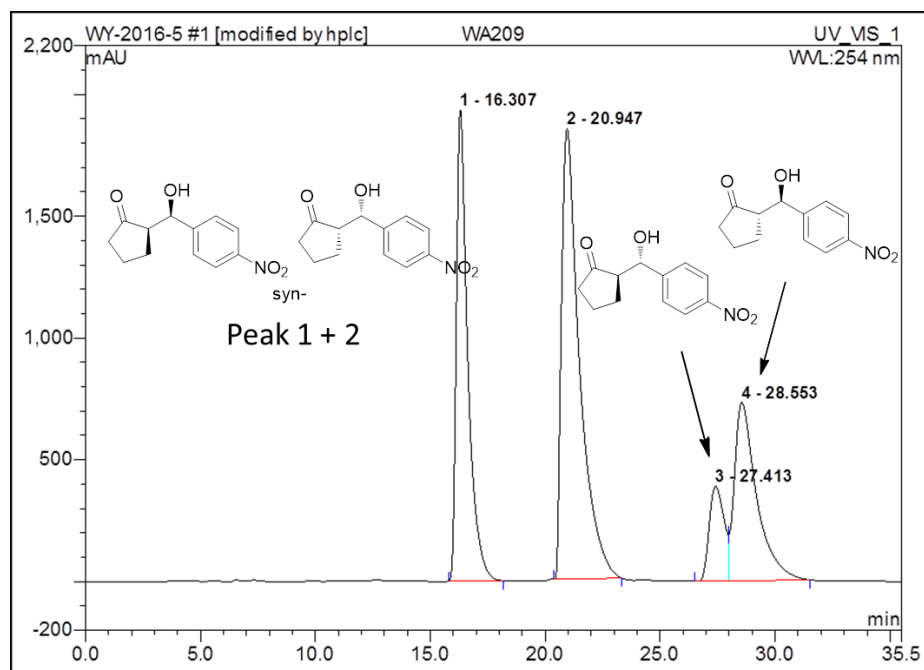
**Figure S18.** A representative MALDI-ToF MS of (S)-PPheOX<sub>NHPro</sub>.





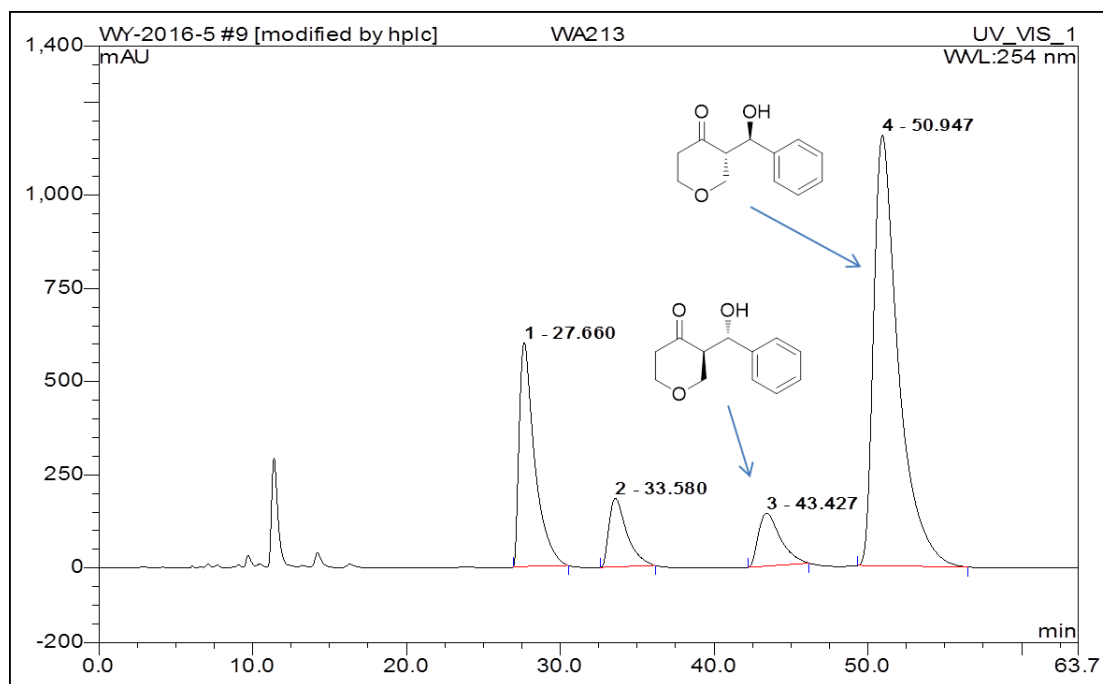
No.	Ret.Time/min	Peak Name	Height/ mAU	Area/ mAU*min	Rel.Area/%
1	21.91	1#	151.894	95.055	5.22
2	26.95	2#	159.086	132.068	7.25
3	29.34	3#	305.176	262.831	14.43
4	39.02	4#	1231.101	1331.268	73.10
<b>Total:</b>			1847.256	1821.222	100.00

**Figure S19.** Representative HPLC curve of aldol products of cyclohexanone with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde and the corresponding analysis data.



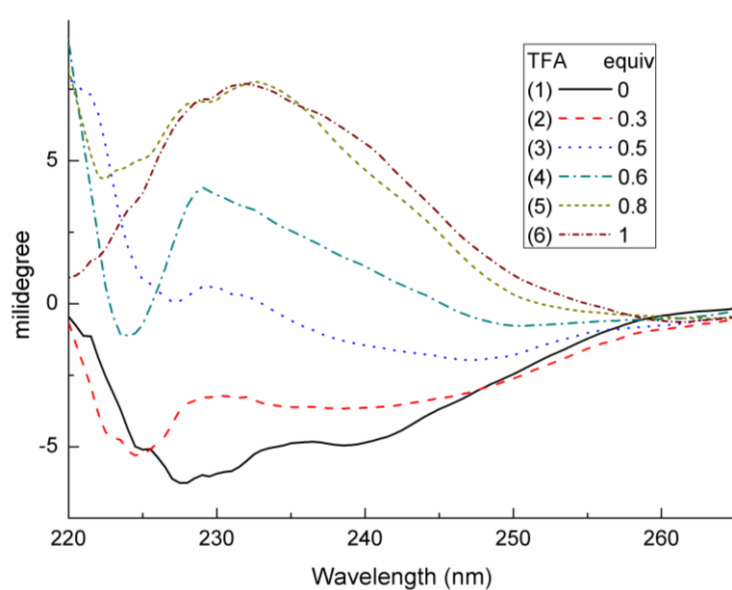
No.	Ret.Time min	Peak Name	Height mAU	Area mAU*min	Rel.Area %
1	16.31	1#	1934.904	1110.879	28.44
2	20.95	2#	1849.659	1682.576	43.07
3	27.41	3#	389.444	289.231	7.40
4	28.55	4#	732.105	823.675	21.09
<b>Total:</b>			4906.111	3906.361	100.00

**Figure S20.** Representative HPLC curve of aldol products of cyclopentanone with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde and the corresponding analysis data.

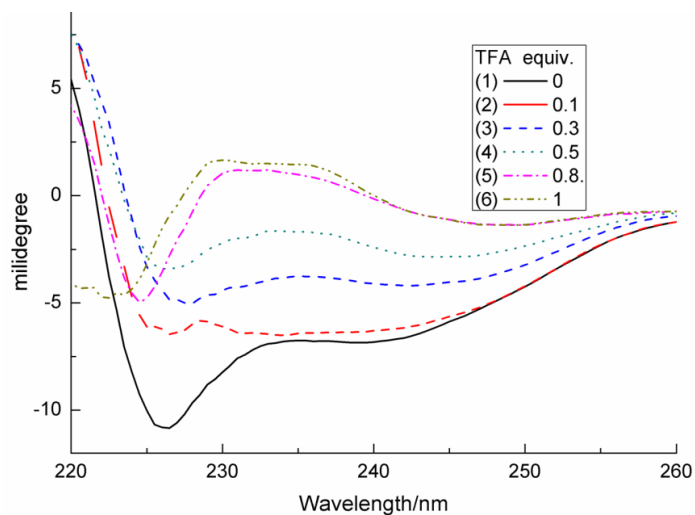


No.	Ret.Time min	Peak Name	Height mAU	Area mAU*min	Rel.Area %
1	27.66	1#	600.274	701.190	21.02
2	33.58	2#	184.272	247.817	7.43
3	43.43	3#	141.953	235.589	7.06
4	50.95	4#	1155.043	2151.849	64.50
<b>Total:</b>			2081.542	3336.446	100.00

**Figure S21.** Representative HPLC curve of aldol products of 4-pyranone with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde and the corresponding analysis data.



**Figure S22.** CD titration of (*RS*)-PPheOX<sub>NHPro</sub> ( $10^{-3}$  M) with TFA (0 ~ 1 equiv.) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> containing ~1% water at 25°C.



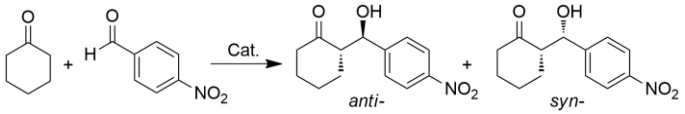
**Figure 23.** CD titration of (*S*)-M1 with TFA (0 ~ 1 equiv.) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> containing ~1% water at 25°C.

**Table S1** Results on the cationic ring-opening polymerization of 2-oxazolines and the post-modification for the resulting polymers <sup>a</sup>

<b>POX<sub>NHBoc</sub></b>	<b>M/I</b>	<b>Yield (%)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>M<sub>n</sub><sup>c</sup> (10<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>PDI<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>POX<sub>NHPro</sub></b>	<b>E<sub>NHPro</sub><sup>d</sup></b>	<b>[α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20e</sup></b>
<i>(R)</i> -P1	100	90	6.7	1.13	<i>(R)</i> -PPheOX <sub>NHPro</sub>	97	-30
	200	83	10.0	1.09		95	-30
<i>(RS)</i> -P1	100	92	7.6	1.09	<i>(RS)</i> -PPheOX <sub>NHPro</sub>	95	-26
	200	75	10.1	1.1		95	-28
<i>(S)</i> -P2	100	87	5.7	1.16	<i>(S)</i> -PPhgOX <sub>NHPro</sub>	97	-31
	200	75	9.2	1.11		98	-32
<i>(R)</i> -P2	100	90	5.9	1.15	<i>(R)</i> -PPhgOX <sub>NHPro</sub>	96	-35
	200	71	8.3	1.12		98	-39

<sup>a</sup> Polymerization conditions: [M] = 2 mol/L, CH<sub>3</sub>CN, 90°C, 3 h. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yield. <sup>c</sup> Determined by SEC measurements, PS calibration, THF as the eluent. <sup>d</sup> Amide coupling efficiency of repeating monomeric units was measured by <sup>1</sup>H NMR integration (CDCl<sub>3</sub>). <sup>e</sup> c = 10 mg/mL, MeOH, 20°C. *(R)*-P1 = *(R)*-PPheOX<sub>NHBoc</sub>, *(RS)*-P1 = *(RS)*-PPheOX<sub>NHBoc</sub>, *(S)*-P2 = *(S)*-PPhgOX<sub>NHBoc</sub>, *(R)*-P2 = *(R)*-PPhgOX<sub>NHBoc</sub>. The corresponding monomers are *(R)*-PheOX, *(RS)*-PheOX, *(S)*-PhgOX, and *(R)*-PhgOX, respectively.

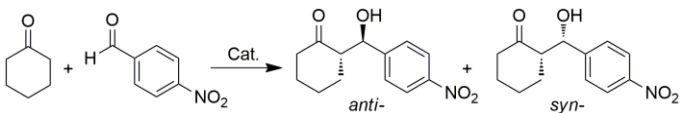
**Table S2** Effect of solvent on the direct asymmetric aldol reaction of cyclohexanone with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde in the presence of polymeric catalyst (*S*)-PPheOX<sub>NHPrO</sub><sup>a</sup>



Entry	Loading <sup>b</sup> [mol-%]	Solvent (total 1 mL)	Time [h]	Yield <sup>c</sup> [%]	anti:syn <sup>d</sup>	ee <sup>e</sup>
1	20	MeOH or DMSO or NMP	48	<5	–	–
2	20	H <sub>2</sub> O	12	82	81:19	65
3	10	MeOH/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1)	36	85	72:28	45
4	20	MeOH/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1)	12	72	79:21	74
5	10	NMP/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1)	12	95	88:12	68
6	20	NMP/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1)	12	98	83:17	80
7	20	DMSO/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1)	24	82	81:19	60
8 <sup>f</sup>	20	none	48	<5	–	–

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: aldehyde (0.25 mmol), cyclohexanone (5 mmol, 0.516 mL), 10°C. <sup>b</sup> Catalyst 20 mol-% or 10 mol-% in the repeating units. <sup>c</sup> Isolated yield. <sup>d</sup> Determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopic analysis of the crude product. <sup>e</sup> Determined by HPLC using a chiral column; *ee* values are referred to the major isomer. <sup>f</sup> In this case, cyclohexanone served as solvent.

**Table S3** Effect of the molar mass on the catalytic activity of (*S*)-PPheOX<sub>NHPrO</sub> in the direct aldol reaction.



Entry	<i>M</i> <sub>n</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O/TFA(μL)	Time (h)	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)	anti/syn <sup>c</sup>	ee <sup>d</sup> (%)
1	4000	9:2	12	92	80/20	92
2	4000	9:2.6	24	70	80/20	93
3	6700	9:2	12	96	78/22	91
4	6700	9:2.6	24	66	71/29	93
5	9000	9:2	12	98	84/16	89

6	9000	9:2.6	24	68	77/23	92
7	10400	9:2	12	97	78/22	88
8	10400	9:2.6	24	64	83/17	89

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