SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Graphene oxide as catalyst for the diastereoselective transfer hydrogenation in the synthesis of prostaglandin derivatives

Simona M. Coman,^a Iunia Podolean,^a Madalina Tudorache,^a Bogdan Cojocaru,^a Vasile I. Parvulescu^a, Marta Puche,^b Hermenegildo Garcia^b

Preparation of GO.

GO has been obtained starting from graphite by conventional Hummers oxidation to graphite oxide, followed by exfoliation by ultrasounds.³³ In brief, graphite flakes (3 g) were suspended in a mixture of concentrated H_2SO_4/H_3PO_4 (360:40 ml). To this mixture, KMnO₄ (18 g) was added by producing an exothermic reaction raising the temperature to 35–40 °C. This reaction mixture was then heated to 50 °C under stirring for 12 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and poured into 400 g of ice containing 30 % H_2O_2 (3 ml). After allowing the suspension to cool at the air, the mixture was filtered, washed with 1:10 HCl (37%) solution and then further washed with additional water. The remaining solid was sonicated in 400 ml of water for 30 min and centrifuged at 4,000 r.p.m. for 4 h. The supernatant was again centrifuged at 15,000 r.p.m. for 1 h. The solid obtained, after centrifugation at 15,000 r.p.m., was dried at 60 °C.

NH₃-TPD measurement was performed using an AutoChem II 2920 station from Micromeritics. Before NH₃ adsorption, the fresh sample was heated to 120°C (20°C min⁻¹) in 30 mL high pure He flow. Subsequently, the sample was cooled down to RT in He flow. NH₃ adsorption was performed under ambient conditions for 120 min in a flow of 10% ammonia in He (30 mL.min⁻¹). Then, the samples were purged with He to allow the physisorption of ammonia to be evacuated. Desorption of NH₃ was carried out with the linear heating rate (10°C min⁻¹) in a flow of He till 500°C.



Figure SI 1. NH₃-TPD of GO

The NH_3 -TPD measurements of the GO evidenced the presence of two desorption peaks: a low intensity peak at 230°C and a high intensity peak at 380°C indicating the presence of acidic sites preponderantly of high strength.

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