Supporting Information

Heterogenization of Homogeneous Linear Chiral polymers in Metal–Organic Frameworks with Enhanced Catalytic Performance for Asymmetric Catalysis

Xiao-Wu Dong,*, a Yong Yang, a, c Jin-Xin Che, a Jun Zuo, a Xiao-Hua Li, b Liang Gao, d Yong-Zhou Hu, a Xin-Yuan Liu*, b

^a Hangzhou Institute of Innovative Medicine, College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, 310058, China

^b Department of Chemistry and Shenzhen Grubbs Institute, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, 518055, China

^c Institute of Pesticide and Environmental Toxicology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, 310029, China

^d School of Chemical Engineering and Light Industry, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510006, China

Keywords: Metal-organic framework (MOF); multiple functionalized polymers; Asymmetric Catalyst; Heterogeneous; Homogeneous polymer; Cooperative effect

* Corresponding Author: <u>dongxw@zju.edu.cn</u> (X.-W. Dong) <u>liuxy3@sustc.edu.cn</u> (X.-Y. Liu)

Table of Contents

Figure S1	S2
Figure S2	S3
Figure S3	S4
Figure S4	S5
Figure S5	S6
Figure S6	S7
Figure S7	S8
Table S1	S9
Table S2	S10
Experimental section	S11
Spectrum	S17



Figure S1. Catalytic performance of *L*-proline, Cr-MIL-101 and L-Proline+ Cr-MIL-101, all of the reactions were performed for 24 h and the yield was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using dibromomethane as an internal standard. The ee values were determined by chiral HPLC. The dr values (*anti:syn*) were determined from ¹H NMR of the crude reaction mixtures.



Figure S2. The comparison of solubility of linear polymers (**PP1**, 50mg/mL) prepared in solution approach, the release **PP1** from **MIL-101-PP1** and heterogeneously cross-linked *L*-proline containing resin **CPP1** in cyclohexanone (the reaction solvent in the catalytic system).



Figure S3. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of MIL-101-PP1.



Figure S4. PXRD of MIL-101-PP1-1 (methyl acrylate, 10 eqv) and MIL-101-PP1-2 (methyl acrylate, 20 eqv).



Figure S5. Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) of Cr-MIL-101 and MIL-101-PP1.



Figure S6. The molecular weight of encapsulated PP1 determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC)



Figure S7. The analysis of crotonization byproduct. The crotonization byproduct **A1** was synthesized according to the literature (Molecules **2014**, *19*, 1976-1989). HPLC analysis method (Column: InertSustain^R C18; Column temperature: 40 °C; Mobile phase: methanol: water=70:30; Flow rate: 1ml/min; Detection wavelength: 254nm).

Sample	Molar ratio of the L- proline-containing vinyl derivative S1 to methyl acrylate	Amount of active site ^[a] (mmol/g)			
MIL-101-PP1	1:5	0.28			
MIL-101-PP1-1 (methyl acrylate, 10 eqv)	1:10	0.05			
MIL-101-PP1-2 (methyl acrylate, 20 eqv)	1:20	< 0.01			

Table S1. The loading amount of *L*-proline moiety in the composites when we change the Molar ratio of the L-proline-containing vinyl derivative S1 to methyl acrylate in *in situ* polymerization.

^[a] Active site is defined as *L*-proline groups on the polymer and the amount is determined based on the loadings of polymer in the composites.

Comple	BET surface area	Pore volume	Amount of active site		
Sample	(m^{3}/g)	(mL/g)	(mmol/g)		
Cr-MIL-101	2980.2	1.81	0		
MIL-101-PP1	531.2	0.33	0.28 ^[a]		
MIL-101-PP1-1	1336.4	0 94	0.05 ^[a]		
(methyl acrylate, 10 eqv)	100011				
MIL-101-PP1-2	2024 3	1 21	$< 0.01^{[a]}$		
(methyl acrylate, 10 eqv)	2024.5	1.21			
Recovered MIL-101-PP1	978.0	0.61	0.23 ^[a]		

Table S2. Textural structure and active site amount of the catalytic composites.

[a] Active site is defined as *L*-proline groups on the polymer and the amount is determined based on the loadings of polymer in the composites (eq. 1).

Experimental section:

1) The synthesis of Cr-MIL-101

Cr-MIL-101 was synthesized via hydrothermal reaction according to the literature^{S1}. A solution of Cr(NO₃)₃.9H₂O (2.4 g, 6.6 mmol, fluorhydric acid (6.6 mmol) and 1,4-benzene dicarboxylic acid (984 mg, 6.6 mol) in water (29 mL) was placed in a Teflon-lined Parr stainless steel vessel. The vessel was sealed and placed in oven at 120 °C for 8 hours. After natural cooling, the mixture is filtered firstly using a large pore fritted glass filter (n°2), the water and the MIL-101 powder can pass through the filter while the free acid stays inside the glass filter. Then, the MIL-101 powder is separated from the solution using a small pores fritted glass filter (n°5), washed with hot ethanol, and dried *in vacuum* at 100 °C for 2 hours.

2) The synthesis of L-proline-containing vinyl derivative S1



A solution of *trans*-Boc-4-hydroxy-*L*-proline (2.0 g, 8.65 mmol) in anhydrous THF (30 mL) was added dropwise under nitrogen at 0 °C to a suspension of NaH (60% mineral oil, 751 mg, 18.77 mmol) in anhydrous THF (20 mL), and stirred at r.t. for 1 h. Then, the mixture was added 4-chloromethylstyrene (90%, 3.66 g, 21.6 mmol), and stirred at r.t. for 1 h and then at 50 °C for overnight. After cooling to r.t., water (100 mL) was added. The aqueous phase was extracted with petroleum ether in order to remove the unreacted 4-chloromethylstyrene. The aqueous phase was acidified to pH 2–3 by adding a solution of KHSO₄, and was then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in *vacuum*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give desired compound S1 as a pale yellow and viscous oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): (two rotamers): $\delta = 10.96$ (brs, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.2Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.2Hz, 2H), 6.70 (dd, J = 17.6, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (dd, J = 17.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (dd, J = 10.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.56 – 4.34 (m, 3H), 4.20 – 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.76–3.60 (m, 2H), 2.50 – 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.41 and 1.46 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR(125 MHz, CDCl₃):(two rotamers): $\delta = 179.27$, 177.66, 176.45, 155.92, 153.97, 137.32, 137.25, 136.47, 127.96, 126.45, 126.44, 114.19, 81.50, 80.90, 76.44, 76.01, 71.08, 70.92, 58.00, 57.94, 52.06, 51.43, 36.72, 34.87, 28.44, 28.30, 20.97. ESI-MS: m/z [M+H]⁺348.

3) The synthesis of linear polymer PP1 in solution approach



A solution of compound S1 (300 mg, 0.86 mmol), methyl acrylate (4.3 mmol, as co-polymerization vinyl monomers) and 2,2-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN, 42.3 mg, 0.26 mmol, as radical initiator) in toluene (5 mL) was to 80 °C for 24 hours under nitrogen atmosphere. Then, the reaction mixture was concentrated in *vacuum* to remove toluene. The residue was added isopropanol to form

precipitation. The desired polymer was obtained by further deprotection of N-Boc group in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) and CF_3CO_2H (1 mL) for 4 hours at room temperature. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d6*): 7.5–6.5 (m, 4H), 4.6–4.2 (m, 4H), 3.9–3.1 (m, 20H), 2.4–1.1 (m, 20H). IR (KBr pellet): 3685, 296, 2904, 1747, 1706, 1461, 1284, 1213, 1203, 1060, 1004, 841 cm⁻¹. The weight average (Mw) molecular weights determined by Gel permeation chromatography (GPC): 4834.

4) The synthesis of cross-linked polymer CPP1



A solution of compound **S1** (300 mg, 0.86 mmol), methyl acrylate (4.3 mmol, as co-polymerization vinyl monomers), 1,4-diethenylbenzene (67 mg, 0.51 mmol, as cross-linking agent) and 2,2-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN, 42.3 mg, 0.26 mmol, as radical initiator) in toluene (5 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 24 h under nitrogen atmosphere. The suspension was cooled to room temperature, and methanol was added and the supernatant was decanted off. The process was repeated once more, the polymer beads

were then filtered, washed with methanol, and dried at room temperature. The desired beads was obtained by further deprotection reaction of N-Boc group in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) and CF_3CO_2H (1 mL) for 4 hours at room temperature. The beads were then filtered and washed with CH_2Cl_2 and MeOH successively, and then was dried in a desiccator over P_2O_5 for 36 hours to give pale yellow solid. CHN-Analysis (%): N 2.18, C 55.32, H 6.33 (catalyst loading: 1.55 mmol/g). IR (KBr): 3755, 2987, 2794, 1695, 1637, 1367, 1209, 1176, 1051, 966 cm⁻¹.

5) The procedure for Post-synthetic modification of PP1~MIL-101 with pyridine

Dehydrated **PP1~MIL-101** (0.5 g) and **pyridine** (0.825 g) were mixed with anhydrous toluene (150 mL) in a 250mL round-bottom flask. The mixture was then refluxed for 24 h. After cooling down to room temperature, the mixture was collected via filtration. After thoroughly washing with dichloromethane, the **pyridine-grafted PP1~MIL-101** was then dispersed in ethanol under

ultrasonication for 1 h and collected via filtration. The washing process was repeated at least 3 times to remove the unreacted pyridine from the pyridine-grafted PP1~MIL-101. The product was then dried in vacuum under 80° C for 12 h.

6) Filtration experiment:

A suspension of *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde (0.1 mmol), cyclohexanone (0.1 mL) and MIL-101-PP1 (0.005 mmol, 17.8 mg) was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, then MIL-101-PP1 was removed and the mixture was stired for another 20 hours. The reaction was quenched by adding ethyl acetate. Upon filtration, the catalyst was washed with ethyl acetate (10 mL). The organic layers were collected and washed with water (3 mL×3). The crude product was obtained after concentration in vacuum. Reaction yield was obtained by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy using dibromomethane (12.1 mg) as an internal standard.

7) The characterization of the products in asymmetric Aldol reaction

(S)-2-((R)-Hydroxy(4-nitrophenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one 3a



Yield: 91%, diastereoselectivity (dr value): 12:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.21 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.90 (dd, J = 8.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.63-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.52-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.42-1.36 (m, 1H); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 214.7, 148.3, 147.5, 127.8, 123.5, 74.0, 57.1, 42.6, 30.7, 27.6, 24.6. The ee value was 92 % [Daicel Chiralpak AD-H, isopropanol/hexane = 10/90, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda = 270$ nm, $t_R(minor) = 26.5$ min, $t_R(major) = 35.5$ min].

(S)-2-((R)-hydroxy(3-nitrophenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one **3b**



Yield: 86%, diastereoselectivity (dr value): 11:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.14-8.13 (m, 1H), 8.09-8.06 (m, 1H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (br, 1H), 2.59-2.52 (m,

1H), 2.44-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.34-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.06-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.48 (m, 3H), 1.36-1.29 (m, 1H); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 214.9, 148.2, 143.2, 133.2, 129.3, 122.8, 122.0, 74.0, 57.1, 42.6, 30.7, 27.6, 24.6. The ee value was 92% [Daicel Chiralpak AD-H, isopropanol/hexane = 10/90, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 214 nm,t_R(major) = 22.5 min,t_R(minor) = 29.5 min].

(S)-2-((R)-hydroxy(2-nitrophenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one 3c



Yield: 87%, diastereoselectivity (dr value): 13:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.86 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (td, J =7.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (td, J = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 5.54 (d, J = 7.2Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br, 1H), 2.79-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.12-2.07

(m, 1H), 1.87-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.56 (m, 4H); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 214.9, 148.7, 136.6, 133.1, 129.0, 128.4, 124.0, 69.7, 57.3, 42.8, 31.1, 27.7, 24.9. The ee of **1c** was 93 % [Daicel Chiralpak AS-H, isopropanol/hexane = 10/90, 1.0 mL/min, λ = 214 nm, t_R(minor) = 18.1 min, t_R(major) = 21.4 min].

(S)-2-((R)-(4-Chlorophenyl)(hydroxy)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one 3d



Yield: 63%, diastereoselectivity (dr value): 8:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.76 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.59-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.39-

2.31 (m, 1H), 2.10-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.52 (m, 3H), 1.33-1.26 (m, 1H); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 215.3, 139.4, 133.5, 128.5, 128.4, 74.1, 57.3, 42.6, 30.7, 27.7, 24.7. The ee value was 87 % [Daicel ChiralpakAS-H, isopropanol/hexane = 10/90, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 220 nm, t_R(minor) = 36.1 min, t_R(major) = 42.4 min].

(S)-2-((R)-hydroxy(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one 3e



Yield: 70%, diastereoselectivity (dr value): > 20:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.60 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), (dd, J = 8.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.61-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.46 (m, 1H),

2.40-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.11-2.07 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.76 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.53 (m, 3H), 1.37-1.27 (m, 1H); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 215.0, 145.0, 130.1 (q, J_{CF} = 32.2 Hz), 127.3, 125.3 (q, J_{CF} = 3.8 Hz), 124.1 (q, J_{CF} = 270.4 Hz), 74.2, 57.2, 42.6, 30.7, 27.7, 24.6; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz,CDCl₃): δ -62.5 (s, 3F). The ee value of **1d** was 93 % [Daicel ChiralpakIA, isopropanol/hexane = 10/90, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 210 nm, t_R(minor) = 24.8 min, t_R(major) = 35.5 min].

4-((R)-Hydroxy((S)-2-oxocyclohexyl)methyl)benzonitrile 3f



Yield: 99%, diastereoselectivity (dr value): 8:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.65 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.84 (dd, J = 8.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.59-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.13-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.50

(m, 3H), 1.40-1.30 (m, 1H); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 214.8, 146.3, 132.2, 127.7, 118.7, 111.6, 74.2, 57.1, 42.6, 30.7, 27.6, 24.6. The ee value was 91 % [Daicel ChiralpakAD-H, isopropanol/hexane = 20/80, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 230 nm, t_R(minor) = 28.1 min, t_R(major) = 36.2 min].

(S)-2-((R)-Hydroxy(perfluorophenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one 3g



Yield: 89%, diastereoselectivity (d.r. value): > 20:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.32 (dd, J = 9.6, 3.2Hz, 1H), 3.96 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.04-2.97 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.12 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.58 (m, 3H), 1.34-1.30 (m, 1H); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz,

CDCl₃): δ 214.1, 146.5-113.7 (multiplet, C₆F₅), 65.9, 54.1, 42.3, 30.1, 27.4, 24.4; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz,CDCl₃): δ -141.2--141.3 (m, 1F), -141.3--141.4 (m, 1F), -154.3 (t, *J* = 21.0 Hz, 1F), -161.6--161.8 (m, 2F). The ee value was 96 % [Daicel ChiralpakIA, isopropanol/hexane = 10/90, 0.5 mL/min, λ = 210 nm, t_R(major) = 17.5 min, t_R(minor) = 21.0 min].

8) Reaction procedure for Aldol reaction for buky aldehyde catalyzed by *L*-proline in homogenous system

A solution of 5-formyl-1,3-phenylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butylbenzoate) **1h** (57 mg, 0.1 mmol) and cyclohexanone (0.1 mL) and *L*-proline (2.3 mg, 0.02 mmol), and was stirred at room temperature for indicated time (Table 1). The reaction was quenched by adding ethyl acetate, upon filtration, the catalyst was washed with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layers were collected and concentrated in *vacuum*. The crude product was purified by chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate) to afford desired product.

5-((R)-Hydroxy((S)-2-oxocyclohexyl)methyl)-1,3-phenylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butylbenzoate) 3h



Yield: 81%, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 2.0Hz, 4H), 7.71 (t, *J* = 2.0Hz, 2H), 7.16-7.13 (m, 3H), 4.86 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.0Hz, 1H), 4.04 (d, *J* = 2.8Hz, 1H), 2.67-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.13-2.09 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.68-1.59 (m, 1H),1.38 (s, 36H); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 215.2, 165.5, 151.5, 151.4, 143.6, 128.6, 128.0, 124.4, 117.8, 115.3, 74.2, 57.4, 42.7, 35.0, 31.3, 30.8, 27.8, 24.7. ESI-MS: m/z [M+H]⁺ 669.

9) Reaction procedure for crotonization byproduct A1

A solution of Cyclohexanone (98 mg, 1 mmol) and pyrrolidine (85.2 mg, 1.2 mmol) in 10 mL CH_2Cl_2 was stirred about 5 min at room temperature. Then, *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde (151 mg, 1 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 4 h at 40 °C. After completion of the reaction (TLC), the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate as the eluent to afford the product.

2-(4-nitrobenzylidene)cyclohexan-1-one A1



Yield: 52%, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.24 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.58 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 2H).

References:

[S1] Ferey, G.; Mellot-Draznieks, C.; Serre, C.; Millange, F.; Dutour, J.; Surble S.; Margiolaki, I. *Science*, 2005, **309**, 2040.

Spectrum















30 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 C

 	 		· .		 	 	· · · · ·	 <u> </u>
				4				
				1				
				1				
				Ŷ				







230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 -10 -20







HPLC spectra









