Supporting Information

Enantioselective Michael Reaction of Anthrone Catalyzed by Chiral Tetraoxacalix[2]arene[2]triazine Derivatives

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General

All the reactions were performed under an atmosphere of nitrogen in flame-dried or ovendried glassware with magnetic stirring. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded on a Thermo Scientific Nicolet iS5 spectrometer equipped with an ATR unit and were reported in wavenumbers (cm⁻¹). Melting points were determined on an Electrothermal 9100 apparatus in a sealed capillary. Optical rotations were measured on an Atago AP-100 digital polarimeter using a 1 dm cell. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400MHz spectrometer in CDCl₃ with TMS as an internal standard. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm. Data are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m = multiplet, br = broad), and coupling constants (Hz). Chiral HPLC analysis were carried out on Agilent 1100 equipment connected with Chiralpak AS-H or OD-H columns using a mixture of isopropanol and hexanes as eluents. Elemental analyses were performed using a Leco CHNS-932 analyzer. All solvents and reagents were purified by standard techniques. Crude products were purified by column chromatography on a Silica Gel 60 (230-400 Mesh). Thin-layer chromatograph (TLC) analysis was performed with Merck prepared plates (silica gel 60 F254 on aluminum). Dichloromethane was dried (CaCl₂), distilled from CaH₂, and stored over molecular sieves. Other commercial grade solvents were distilled, and then stored over molecular sieves. The drying agent employed was anhydrous MgSO₄



















