# Supporting Informations

# Magnetic Nanoparticle-Supported Hoveyda-Grubbs Catalysts for Ring-Closing Metathesis Reactions

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#### 1. General methods

Unless noted otherwise, all oxygen and moisture-sensitive reactions were executed in flame-dried glasswares under a positive pressure of dry argon or nitrogen. The moisture sensitive solutions and anhydrous solvents were transferred *via* standard syringe or cannula. All commercial available reagents were used as received, and solvents were dried by standard methods under nitrogen atmosphere: THF and diethyl ether were distilled over Na/benzophenone; CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, Et<sub>3</sub>N and pyridine were distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub>. Purification of products was conducted by flash column chromatography on silica gel (200-300 mesh) purchased from Qing Dao Hai Yang Chemical Industry Co. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 500 MHz and 300 MHz spectrometer using residual solvent ( $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 7.26) as internal standard. All the coupling constants are reported in Hz. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on the same instruments, and chemical shifts were measured relative to solvent resonances ( $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 77.0). High-resolution mass spectra were obtained on a qadrupole time-of-flight (QqTOF) mass spectrometer. The particle size and morphology of the samples were determined by transmission electronic microscopy (TEM, JEOL, JEM-200CX, 200 kV). Elemental analysis of ruthenium was determined by ICP-AES.

#### 2. Synthesis of iron oxide magnetic nanoparticles

#### 2-1: Synthesis of Iron–oleate complex

Magnetic nanoparticles were produced by the thermal decomposition. Typically, 5.4 g of iron chloride (FeCl<sub>3</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O, 20 mmol) and sodium oleate (18.2 g, 60 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture solvent composed of 40 mL ethanol, 30 mL distilled water and 70 mL hexane. The resulting solution was heated to 70 °C and kept stirring at that temperature for 4 hours. When the reaction was completed, the upper organic layer containing the iron–oleate complex was washed three times with deionized water in a separatory funnel. After washing, hexane was evaporated off, resulting in iron–oleate complex in a waxy solid form.

#### 2-2: Synthesis of supermanetic iron oxide nanoparticles

The iron-oleate complex (36 g, 40 mmol) synthesized as described above and oleic acid (5.7 g, 20 mmol) were dissolved in 200 g of 1-octadecene at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 320 °C with a constant heating rate of 3 °C/min, and then kept at that temperature for 30 min. When the reaction temperature reached 320 °C, a severe reaction occurred and the initial transparent solution became turbid and brownish black. The resulting solution containing the nanocrystals was then cooled to room temperature, and 500 mL solution of acetone/hexane (4/1, v/v) was added to the solution to precipitate the nanocrystals. The nanocrystals were separated by

centrifugation and washed with acetone/hexane mixture to remove 1-octadecene.

#### 3. Surface modification of iron oxide nanoparticles with APTS

Iron oxide magnetic nanoparticles (1.0 g) were refluxed with 3-aminopropyl- triethoxysilane (APTS, 4 mL, 55 mmol) in dry toluene (6.0 mL) for 3 days. The solids were separated by applying an external magnetic field and washed with dry toluene 4 times followed with dry acetone for 2 times. The resulting product was dried under vacuum.

#### 4. Synthesis of Hoveyda's o-isopropoxy styrene ligand

#### 4-1: Synthesis of 5-bromo-2-isopropoxybenzaldehyde<sup>[1]</sup>



To a solution of 5-bromosalicylaldehyde (20 mmol, 4.02 g) in DMF (50 mL) was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (60 mmol, 8.28 g), leading to precipitation of a bright yellow solid. 2-Iodopropane (26mmol, 4.42 g) was then added dropwise to the mixture with a syringe. The mixture was refluxed for 3h, at which point TLC analysis showed complete consumption of the starting phenol. The reaction mixture was then diluted with 100 mL each of water and a saturated ammonium chloride solution and transferred to a separatory funnel. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with 400 mL of Et<sub>2</sub>O. The combined organic layers were then washed three times with 200 mL saturated brine to remove residual DMF. The product solution was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to a crude oil. Flash chromatography (*n*-hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O, 20/1) gave the desired product as colorless oil. (4.66 g, 96%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  10.39 (*s*, 1H), 7.91 (*d*, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (*dd*, *J* = 2.7, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (*d*, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.61-4,69 (*m*, 1H), 1.39 (*d*, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  188.7, 159.4, 138.1, 130.9, 126.9, 115.9, 113.1, 71.6, 21.9; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Br(+) 240.9864, found 240.9848.

#### 4-2: Synthesis of 4-bromo-1-isopropoxy-2-vinylbenzene<sup>[1]</sup>



A 250 mL round-bottom flask was charged with methyl triphenylphosphonium bromide (19.8 mmol, 7.07 g, 1.2 equiv) and THF (60 mL). To the resulting white suspension was added a solution of

potassium *tert*-butoxide (19.8 mmol, 2.22g, 1.2equiv) in THF (50 mL) through a cannula. The reaction mixture truned yellow in color upon formation of the ylide. This mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and then cooled to  $-78^{\circ}$ C. A THF solution (50 mL) of 5-bromo-2-isopropoxybenzaldehyde(16.5 mmol, 4.0 g) was then added dropwise via cannula. The reaction mixture was warmed slowly to the room temperature and stirred for another 4 h. 100 mL of water were then added, and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with 250 mL of Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic layer was washed with 100 mL of saturated brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The resulting crude oil was purified through flash chromatography (*n*-hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O, 40/1) to afford the desired product (3.42 g, 86%) as colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.57 (*d*, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (*dd*, *J* = 2.4, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.97(*dd*, *J* = 11.1, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (*d*, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (*dd*, *J* = 0.9, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (*dd*, *J* = 0.9, 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.45-4,53 (*m*, 1H), 1.34 (*d*, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  154.1 131.1, 130.7, 129.9, 129.1, 115.8, 115.2, 113.0, 71.2, 22.0; HRMS (*m*/z) calc. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>OBr(+) 241.0228, found 241.0219.

#### 4-3: Synthesis of 4-isopropoxy-3-vinylbenzaldehyde<sup>[1]</sup>



250 flask А mL flame-dried was charged 80 mL of anhydrous THF and 4-bromo-1-isopropoxy-2-vinylbenzene (3.2 g, 13.3 mmol). When cooled to -78°C, the solution was added n-BuLi (2.86 M in hexanes, 14.6 mmol, 5.1 mL, 1.1 equiv) through a syringe. The resulting yellow solution was stirred at this temperature for 30 min, at which point DMF (16.0 mmol, 1.17 g, 1.2 equiv) was introduced dropwise from a syringe. After removing the cold bath, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm slowly to the room temperature and stirred for another 4 h. The reaction was cooled to 0°C and quenched with 10 mL of water. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel, diluted with 200 mL of Et<sub>2</sub>O and washed twice with 100 mL of saturated brine. The organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated to yellow oil. Purification by flash chromatography (n-hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O, 4/1) delivered the desired product as colorless oil (2.2 g, 87%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.88 (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.95-7.08 (m, 2H), 5.87 (*d*, *J* = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (*d*, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.66-4,74 (*m*, 1H), 1.41 (*d*, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 191.0, 160.1, 131.1, 130.8, 129.2, 128.4, 128.0, 115.7, 112.6, 70.9, 21.9; HRMS (*m/z*) calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(+) 191.1072, found 191.1070.

## 4-4: Synthesis of (4-isopropoxy-3-vinylphenyl)methanol<sup>[1]</sup>



To a solution of 4-isopropoxy-3-vinylbenzaldehyde (2.0 g, 10.5 mmol) in anhydrous THF (20 mL) was added LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (418 mg, 11 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 2 h, at which point TLC analysis showed the complete consumption of the starting aldehyde. Then, the reaction mixture was poured into a 250 ml beaker and diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (50 mL), to which 10 drops of water was added slowly with stirring the mixture. The resulting white suspension was filtered through celite and rinsed with Et<sub>2</sub>O. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by flash chromatography (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate, 4/1) to give the desired product (1.97 g, 98%) as colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.48 (*d*, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (*dd*, *J* = 2.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (*dd*, *J* = 11.4, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (*d*, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (*dd*, *J* = 1.5, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (*dd*, *J* = 1.5, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.49-4,60 (*m*, 3H), 1.35 (*d*, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  154.7, 132.9, 131.7, 127.9, 127.7, 125.6, 114.3, 114.2, 71.0, 65.1, 22.1; HRMS (*m/z*) calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(+) 193.1229, found 193.1228.





100 А mL round-bottom flask charged 50 mL of anhvdrous THF. was (4-isopropoxy-3-vinylphenyl)methanol (1.80 g, 9.4 mmol) and glutaric anhydride (1.61 g, 14.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv). To the solution was added dropwise Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.52 g, 15.04 mmol, 1.6equiv) via a syringe. The reaction mixture was then refluxed under nitrogen overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with 20 mL of water, and transferred to a separatory funnel. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with ethyl acetate (150 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by flash chromatography (n-hexane/ethyl acetate, 2/1) to give the desired product (2.2 g, 76%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.46 (*s*, 1H), 7.21 (*d*, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (*dd*, *J* = 11.1, 17.7 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.50-4,58 (*m*, 1H), 2.43 (*t*, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 1.94-2.02 (m, 2H), 1.35 (*d*, J = 6.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz,

CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 179.0, 172.7, 155.2, 131.5, 129.1, 127.8, 127.7, 127.1, 114.4, 113.9, 70.8, 66.2, 33.1, 32.9, 22.1, 19.7; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na(+) 329.1365, found 329.1378.

#### 5. Immobilization of Hoveyda-type ligand on the Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles (2)



To a solution of 5-(4-isopropoxy-3-vinylbenzyloxy)-5-oxopentanoic acid (0.40 g, 1.31 mmol) in 20 mL of DMF was added dicyclohexylcarbodimide (288 mg, 1.40 mmol), DMAP(50 mg) and TsOH (20 mg). This solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Then, amino-functionalized Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> manetic nanoparticles (200 mg) were added to the first solution in one portion. The resulting solution mixture was stirred at 70°C for 48 h. After the reaction, the immobilized ligand was magnetically separated through using an external magnet. Typically, the magnetic nanoparticles were magnetized to one side of the flask by a magnet, and the reaction mixture was drawn out via a syringe. The 20 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was then added and stirred for a minute. After the magnetic separation, the washing CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> were drawn out. The above process was repeated another two times and the magnetic nanoparticle was dried under vacuum.

#### 6. Preparation of magnetic Hoveyda-Grubbs catalyst (3).



The magnetic nanoparticles (400 mg) prepared in the section **6**, and CuCl (20 mg, 0.20 mmol) was charged to a 25 mL tube-flask. In the glove box,  $RuCl_2$ -(=CHPh)(PCy<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (170 mg, 0.2 mmol) was weighed to the above tube flask, and the flask was vacuumed and charged with N<sub>2</sub> for three times. Then, 15 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 40°C for 12 h before magnetic separation. Typically, the magnetic nanoparticle catalysts were magnetized to one side of the flask by a magnet, and the reaction mixture was drawn out via a syringe. The 5 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was then added and stirred for a minute. After the magnetic separation, the washing CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> were drawn

out. The above process was repeated another two times and the magnetic nanoparticle catalyst was dried under vacuum.

#### 7. Synthesis of substrates for ring-closing metathesis

7-1: Synthesis of N,N-diallyl-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (4)<sup>[3]</sup>



Triethylamine (1.09 g, 10.68 mmol) and tosyl chloride (2.0 g, 10.48 mmol) were added to a solution of diallylamine (1.0 g, 10.29 mmol) in 35 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The mixture was stirred at 20°C overnight. The organic phase was washed twice by a 10% aqueous solution of KHSO<sub>4</sub> (30 mL) and twice by a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (30 mL), then by water (30 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated under vacuum and purified through flash chromatography to give the product (95%) as a colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.72 (*d*, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (*d*, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 5.54-5.68 (*m*, 2 H), 5.16 (*dd*, *J* = 1.2, 13.2 Hz, 4 H), 3.80 (*d*, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 4 H), 2.43 (*s*, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  143.2, 137.4, 132.6, 129.6, 127.2, 118.9, 49.3, 21.5; HRMS (*m/z*) calc. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>NaS(+) 274.0878, found 274.0871.

7-2: Synthesis of diethyl 2-allyl-2-(but-3-enyl)malonate (9)<sup>[4]</sup>



Alkylation of allylmalonate was carried out according to the previously reported procedure. Sodium metal (0.23 g, 10 mmol) was added to absolute ethanol (10 mL). When the sodium had completely reacted, diethyl allylmalonate (2.0 g, 10 mmol) was slowly added, and then 4-bromo-1-butene (1.62 g, 12 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 3 h. The mixture was then acidified with glacial acetic acid, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography to give the desired product (1.82 g, 72%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.59-5.78 (*m*, 2 H), 4.93-5.11 (*m*, 4 H), 4.16 (*q*, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4 H), 2.65 (*d*, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.95 (*s*, 4 H), 1.22 (*t*, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  171.1, 137.5, 132.3, 118.9, 114.9, 61.1, 57.1, 36.9, 31.4, 28.2, 14.1; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na(+) 277.1416, found 277.1423.

## 7-3: Synthesis of diethyl 2-allyl-2-(pent-4-enyl)malonate (11)<sup>[4]</sup>



The compound was prepared in a manner similar to that of **7-2** using 5-bromopent-1-ene. The compound was obtained in 78% yield as colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.58-5.77 (*m*, 2 H), 4.93-5.09 (*m*, 4 H), 4.16 (*q*, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4 H), 2.63 (*d*, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.01-2.05 (*m*, 2 H), 1.84-1.87 (*m*, 2 H), 1.21-1.32 (*m*, 8 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  171.3, 138.2, 132.7, 118.8, 115.0, 61.2, 57.4, 37.1, 33.8, 31.8, 23.3, 14.2; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na(+) 291.1572, found 291.1578.

#### 7-4: Synthesis of 3-(allyloxy)tridec-1-ene (6)



Undecanal (8.50 g, 50 mmol) was dissolved under  $N_2$  in dry THF (250 mL), cooled to 0°C and treated with vinylmagnesium bromide (1M solution in THF, 60 mL, 60 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0°C and worked up. After removal of all volatiles in vacuo, the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (*n*-hexanes/EtOAc, 5/1) to yield carbinols.

A 50% suspension of NaH in mineral oil (2.4 g, equivalent to ca. 50 mmol of active hydride) was washed three times under N<sub>2</sub> with dry hexane. Dry THF (30 mL) was then added, followed by a solution of the above carbinol (1.98 g, 10 mmol) in dry THF (20 mL). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Allyl bromide (1.80 g, 15 mmol) was then added dropwise, followed by tetrabutyl ammonium bromide (370 mg, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was then heated overnight at reflux. Work-up and column chromatography on silica gel (*n*-hexanes/EtOAc, 30/1) furnished the expected ethers (1.61 g, 68%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.84-5.92 (*m*, 1H), 5.61-5.68 (*m*, 1H), 5.11-5.25 (*m*, 4H), 4.0 (*dd*, *J* = 5.5, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (*dd*, *J* = 6.0, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 3.62-3.66 (*m*, 1H), 1.44-1.61 (*m*, 2H), 1.23 (*s*, 16H), 0.87 (*t*, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  139.4, 135.4, 116.7, 116.5, 80.8, 69.2, 35.6, 32.0, 29.7, 29.6, 29.4, 25.4, 22.8, 14.1; HRMS (*m*/z) calc. for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O(+) 239.2375, found 239.2368.

#### 7-5: Synthesis of 4-(allyloxy)tetradec-1-ene (7)



The compound was prepared in a manner similar to that of **7-4** using allylmagnesium bromide which was generated from allyl bromide by means of the standard procedure. The compound was obtained as a colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.79-5.95 (*m*, 2H), 5.03-5.28 (*m*, 4H), 3.95-4.05 (*m*, 2H), 3.32-3.37 (*m*, 1H), 2.27 (*dd*, *J* = 5.6, 11.1 Hz, 2H), 1.45-1.49 (*m*, 2H), 1.26 (*s*, 16H), 0.87 (*t*, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  135.7, 135.3, 116.7, 116.3, 78.7, 70.1, 38.5, 33.9, 32.0, 29.8, 29.7, 29.4, 25.4, 22.7, 14.1; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O(+) 253.2531, found 253.2513.

7-6 : Synthesis of 5-(allyloxy)pentadec-1-ene (12)



The compound was prepared in a manner similar to that of **7-4** using homoallylmagnesium bromide which was generated from 4-bromo-1-butene by means of the standard procedure. The compound was obtained as a colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.77-5.90 (*m*, 2H), 5.22 (*d*, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (*d*, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (*d*, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (*d*, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (*t*, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.25-3.31 (*m*, 1H), 2.08-2.18 (*m*, 2H), 1.41-1.57 (*m*, 4H), 1.26 (*s*, 16H), 0.87 (*t*, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  138.9, 135.8, 116.3,114.4, 78.6, 70.0, 34.0, 33.3, 32.0, 29.9, 29.8 29.7, 29.4, 25.4, 22.7, 20.2, 14.1; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O(+) 267.2688, found 267.2679.

#### 7-7: Synthesis of N-allyl-N-(but-3-enyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (8)<sup>[5]</sup>



Triethylamine (1.21 g, 12 mmol) and tosyl chloride (2.3 g, 12 mmol) were added to a solution of allylamine (0.68 g, 12 mmol) in 40 mL of  $CH_2Cl_2$ . The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was diluted with 100 mL Et<sub>2</sub>O, transferred to the separatory funnel, and washed with water and saturated brine. The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (*n*-hexane/ EtOAc, 30/1) to give the *N*-allyl-*p*-toluenesulfonamide.

To a solution of N-allyl-p-toluenesulfonamide (211 mg, 1.0 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (414

mg, 3 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (12 mL) was added 4-bromo-1-butene (243 mg, 1.8 mmol), and the mixture was refluxed for 8 hours. The solution was filtrated through a celite pad and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was subjected to column chromatography (*n*-hexanes/EtOAc, 10/1) on silica gel to give the desired product (222 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.68 (*d*, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (*d*, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 5.58-5.72 (*m*, 2 H), 4.99-5.18 (*m*, 4 H), 3.79 (*d*, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.17 (*t*, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.41 (*s*, 3 H), 2.25 (*q*, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 143.2, 137.4, 134.8, 133.4, 129.7, 127.3, 118.7, 117.0, 50.8, 46.8, 32.9, 21.5; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>NaS(+) 288.1034, found 288.1026.

### 7-8: Synthesis of N-allyl-N-(pent-4-enyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (10)<sup>[6]</sup>



The compound was prepared in a manner similar to that of **7-7** using 5-bromopent-1-ene. The compound was obtained as a colorless oil in 82% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.67 (*d*, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.27 (*d*, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 5.59-5.77 (*m*, 2 H), 4.94-5.17 (*m*, 4 H), 3.78 (*d*, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.10 (*t*, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.41 (*s*, 3 H), 1.99-2.04 (*m*, 2 H), 1.58-1.64 (*m*, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  143.2, 137.6, 137.4, 133.5, 129.7, 127.3, 118.7, 115.2, 50.8, 47.0, 30.8, 27.5, 21.5; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S(+) 280.1371, found 280.1380.

8. General methods for ring-closing metathesis reaction catalyzed by magnetic Hoveyda-Grubbs catalyst



To a tube flask containing magnetic nanoparticles supported Hoveyda-Grubbs I catalyst (500 mg) was added a solution of diene (0.5 mmol) in the  $CH_2Cl_2$  (5 mL) via a syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at 40°C for 1-12 h. After cooling to the room temperature, the reaction mixture was magnetically separated by an external magnet. The magnetic catalyst was kept in the flask, and the solution was drawn out through a syringe. The flask was then allowed to be washed with  $CH_2Cl_2$  for twice, and the combined solution was concentrated under vacuum to give the pure RCM product. The second run of the RCM using the recycled catalyst was conducted in exactly the same way as described for the first cycle. This reaction was repeated for eight more cycles, each time using the catalyst from previous cycle.

## 8-1: Spectra data for 1-Tosyl-2,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrrole (4p)<sup>[3]</sup>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.71 (*d*, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (*d*, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.65 (*s*, 2H), 4.13 (*d*, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 4H), 2.42 (*s*, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 143.4, 134.2, 129.7, 127.4, 125.4, 54.8, 21.5; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>NaS (+) 246.0565, found 246.0565.

8-2: Spectra data for Diethyl cyclopent-3-ene-1,1-dicarboxylate (5p)<sup>[7]</sup>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.61 (*s*, 2H), 4.19 (*q*, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 3.02 (*s*, 4H), 1.26 (*t*, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 172.2, 127.8, 61.5, 58.8, 40.8, 14.0; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na(+) 235.0946, found 235.0954.

### 8-3: Spectra data for 2-Decyl-2,5-dihydrofuran (6p)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.77-5.88 (*m*, 2H), 4.79-4.83 (*m*, 1H), 4.59-4.65 (*m*, 2H), 1.50-1.55 (*m*, 2H), 1.26 (*s*, 16H), 0.87 (*t*, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  129.8, 126.2, 86.1, 74.9, 36.0, 31.9, 30.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.3, 25.2, 22.6, 14.1; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O(+) 211.2062, found 211.2047.

8-4: Spectra data for 2-Decyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran (7p)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.72-5.79 (*m*, 2H), 4.18 (*s*, 2H), 3.48 (*m*, 1H), 1.99 (2H), 1.26-1.44 (*m*, 18H), 0.87 (*t*, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 126.3, 124.3, 73.7, 65.9, 36.0, 31.9, 31.0, 29.7, 29.6, 29.3, 25.4, 22.6, 14.1; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O(+) 225.2218, found 225.2223.

8-5: Spectra data for 1-Tosyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (8p)<sup>[5]</sup>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.69 (*d*, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (*d*, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.74-5.77 (*m*, 1H),

5.60-5.63 (*m*, 1H), 3.58 (*t*, J = 2.7 Hz, 2H), 3.18 (*t*, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (*s*, 3H), 2.21 (*t*, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  143.5, 133.9, 129.7, 127.8, 125.2, 122.9, 44.8, 42.7, 25.4, 21.5; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>NaS(+) 260.0721, found 260.0707.

8-6: Spectra data for Diethyl cyclohex-3-ene-1,1-dicarboxylate (9p)<sup>[4]</sup>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.67 (*s*, 2H), 4.16-4.21 (*m*, 4H), 2.56 (*s*, 2H), 2.10-2.15 (*m*, 3H), 1.26 (*t*, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.7, 126.2, 124.1, 61.3, 53.1, 30.5, 27.5, 22.4, 14.1; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na(+) 249.1103, found 249.1105.

8-7: Spectra data for 1-Tosyl-2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-azepine (10p)<sup>[6]</sup>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.68 (*d*, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (*d*, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.73-5.78 (*m*, 1H), 5.62-5.66 (*m*, 1H), 3.83 (*d*, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (*t*, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (*s*, 3H), 2.15-2.20 (*m*, 2H), 1.75-1.83 (*m*, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 143.1, 136.6, 132.9, 129.6, 127.3, 126.7, 49.7, 46.5, 29.8, 26.9, 21.5; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>NaS(+) 274.0878, found 274.0878.

8-8: Spectra data for Diethyl cyclohept-3-ene-1,1-dicarboxylate (11p)<sup>[4]</sup>



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.63-5.87 (*m*, 2H), 4.16 (*q*, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 2.64 (*d*, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.11-2.25 (*m*, 4H), 1.61-1.65(*m*, 2H), 1.22 (*t*, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  171.7, 134.0, 127.1, 61.1, 56.1, 36.6, 32.3, 28.3, 22.7, 14.0; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Na(+) 263.1259, found 263.1266.

8-9: Spectra data for 2-Decyl-2,3,4,7-tetrahydrooxepine (12p)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.63-5.88 (*m*, 2H), 4.24-4.31(*m*, 1H), 3.99-4.06 (*m*, 1H), 3.51-4.58 (*m*, 1H), 2.12-2.36 (*m*, 2H), 1.85-1.92 (*m*, 1H), 1.53-1.60 (*m*, 1H), 1.26 (*s*, 18H), 0.88 (*t*, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H);

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 131.9, 130.0, 81.2, 66.8, 36.1, 34.0, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.3, 26.1, 25.8, 22.7, 14.1; HRMS (*m*/*z*) calc. for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O(+) 239.2375, found 239.2364.

#### 9. Characterization of magnetic nanoparticles

#### 9-1: Magnetic measurements

Magnetic characteristics were measured on Magnetic Properties Measurement System-5 (MPMS, Quantum Design) at the College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University. The following quantities were measured: saturated induced magnetization (in a field of 7 T) in the temperature range 5–300K (cooling–heating run), remanent magnetization from 5 to 300K after previous cooling in zero field (ZFC), magnetic susceptibility (as a complex quantity, its in-phase and out of phase component) from 5 to 300K at the field intensity 4 Oe (320 A/m) and frequencies 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 500 and 1000 Hz, hysteresis loops in the range -1 to +1 T at 5, 100, 150 and 300 K. All the quantities were measured in the same sample.

#### 9-2: Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)

TEM analyses were conducted on a Hitachi 800 transmission electron microscope at an acceleration of voltage of 200 kV. The sample for TEM analysis was prepared by placing dispersed particle solutions on copper grids coated with thin films of carbon successively.



Figure 1 TEM micrographs of iron oxide nanoparticles







Figure 3 Magnetization curves of magentic nanoparticle supported Hoveyda-Grubbs Catalyst

#### **Reference:**

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# 10. <sup>1</sup>HNMR and <sup>13</sup>CNMR Spectra:







sample name:N-1-2009-2-7-4-1H



sample name:N-1-2009-05-04







sample name:N-1-2009-5-1-hoveyda-grubbs-H9











sample name:2009-01-10-metathesis product-01



sample name:N-1-2009-5-1-hoveyda-grubbs-H



# <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectra for the selected products 4p and 10p in RCM Reactions with recyclable Magnetic Catalyst 3



![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

sample name:N-1-2009-5-1-hoveyda-grubbs-H6

![](_page_31_Figure_2.jpeg)

sample name:N-1-2009-5-1-hoveyda-grubbs-H7

![](_page_31_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

-

![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

S34

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Figure_1.jpeg)

S39

![](_page_39_Figure_1.jpeg)

sample name:N-1-2009-5-4-hoveyda-grubbs-H2

![](_page_40_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Figure_3.jpeg)

S41

sample name:N-1-2009-5-4-hoveyda-grubbs-H4

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![](_page_41_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_46_Figure_1.jpeg)

sample name:N-1-2009-5-4-hoveyda-grubbs-H15

![](_page_46_Figure_3.jpeg)

sample name:N-1-2009-5-4-hoveyda-grubbs-H16

![](_page_47_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_1.jpeg)