Supporting Information for

Magnetic Nanoparticle Supported Polyoxometalates (POMs) via Non-covalent Interaction: Reusable Acid Catalysts and Catalyst Supports for Chiral Amines

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General Information: Commercial reagents were used as received, unless otherwise stated. ¹H and ¹³C NMR were recorded on a Bruker-DPX 300 spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard. The following abbreviations were used to designate chemical shift mutiplicities: s= singlet, d= doublet, t= triplet, q= quartet, h= heptet, m= multiplet, br= broad. All first-order splitting patterns were assigned on the basis of the appearance of the multiplet. Splitting patterns that could not be easily interpreted are designated as multiplet (m) or broad (br). IR spectra were obtained from a Jasco FT/IR-480 Plus instrument using KBr disks. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images were obtained from a JEOL JEM-2010 instrument. X-ray diffraction (XRD) images were obtained from a Rigaku D/max-2400PC instrument with Cu K α radiation. Elemental analysis (EA) was obtained from ThermoQuest (Flash 1112EA, ITALY). The magnetization curve was obtained by a vibrating sample magnetometer

(JDM-13T, CHINA).

Synthesis of PVP-stabilized magnetite nanoparticles:

Magnetite (Fe₃O₄) particles were prepared in a co-precipitation step based on the procedure of Massart et al¹ and T. J. Yoon, et al.² FeCl₃·6H₂O (22.0 g, 81.4 mmol) and FeCl₂·4H₂O (8.0 g, 40.7 mmol) were dissolved in 120mL deionized water under argon with vigorous stirring at 85 °C. The pH value of the solution was adjusted to 9 by concentrated NH₃·H₂O. After 4 hours, the magnetite precipitates were washed to pH = 7 by deionized water. The black precipitate was collected with a permanent magnet under the reaction flask, and the supernatant was decanted. The sediment was redispersed in 100 mL of deionized water. The PVP aqueous solution (8.8 mL, 25.6 g/L) was added, and stirred for 1 day at room temperature. The PVP-stabilized magnetite nanoparticles were separated by addition of aqueous acetone (H₂O/acetone = 1/10, v/v) and centrifugation at 4000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant solution was removed and the precipitated particles were washed by ethanol twice. The obtained particles were dried in vacuum.

Synthesis of SiO₂-coated magnetite nanoparticles (SiO₂-MNP):

SiO₂-coated magnetite nanoparticles were prepared according to the procedure of Hyeon et al.³ PVP stabilized magnetite nanoparticles (2.0 g) were dispersed in 400 mL ethanol. NH₃.H₂O (12 mL) and TEOS (4.0 mL) were added successively. After stirring for 24 hours, the black precipitate was collected with a permanent magnet, and rinsed with ethanol three times. The product was dried and stored in vacuum. The

content of nitrogen is less than 0.3 % which is determined by elemental analysis.

Synthesis of amino-functionalized magnetite nanoparticles (MNP-1):

1.0 g SiO₂-coated magnetite nanoparticles were dispersed in 30 mL dry toluene by sonication for 1 hour. 2 mL of (3-aminopropyl) triethoxysilane (10 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 24 hours under argon. After being cooled to room temperature, the products were adsorbed on magnet and rinsed twice with 100 mL dry toluene and twice with 100 mL of dry acetone. The obtained particles were dried in vacuum. The loading of the base group is determined to be 1.42 mmol/g by elemental analysis. The loading of amino group can be tuned by changing the loading of (3-aminopropyl) triethoxysilane. The synthesis of MNP-2 has been previously reported (*Green. Chem.* **2009**, *11*, 455).

Synthesis of magnetic polyoxometalates (MNP-1-PW):

Amino-functionalized MNP (179 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dispersed in dry THF (30 mL), and sonicated for 30min. $H_3PW_{12}O_{40}$ (792 mg, 0.275 mmol) was added with another 1 hour-sonication. The self-assembly catalyst was collected by magnet, and wash twice by THF. After dryness in vacuum, the resulting magnetic POMs (gray powder) were obtained.

Synthesis of MNP-1-PW-A:

MNP-1-PW (900 mg, 0.25 mmol) was dispersed in dry THF (30 mL), and the chiral amine **1** (91.2mg, 0.5mmol) was added, and sonicated for 1 hour. The self-assembly catalyst was collected by magnet, washed twice by THF and dried in vacuum. The loading of the catalyst **MNP-1-PW-A** was 0.55 mmol/g, which was

determined by Elemental Analysis (EA).

General Procedure for Friedel-Crafts reactions:

Catalyst **MNP-1-PW** (0.01 mmol, 5 mol% of the substrate) was dispersed in 0.2 mL THF. The semi-homogeneous solution was stirred for 10 minutes. Chalcone derivative (0.20 mmol) and indole derivative (0.25 mmol) were added. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC. After the indicated reaction time, CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) was added, and the extracts were easily seperated by a magnet. The extracts were combined and concentrated. The residue was purified by FC on silica gel to afford pure product. All of the Friedel-Crafts products are known compounds.⁴

General Procedure for direct aldol reactions:

Catalyst **MNP-1-PW-A** (0.013 mmol, 5 mol% of the substrate) was dispersed in 0.20 mL acetone. The semi-homogeneous solution was stirred for 10 minutes, then corresponding aldehyde (0.25 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC. After the indicated reaction time, CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) was added, and the extracts were easily separated with the assistant of a magnet. The extracts were combined and concentrated. The residue was purified by FC on silica gel to afford pure product. All of the aldol products are known compounds.⁵ We have also reported the characterizations of these products.⁶

Sample	d (nm)					
Prepared Fe ₃ O ₄	0.296	0.252	0.209	0.170	0.161	0.148
Standard Fe ₃ O ₄	0.296	0.253	0.209	0.171	0.161	0.148

Table S1. XRD of magnitite nanoparticles

A dry powder sample of magnetic nanoparticles was used to analyse the XRD pattern of the nanoparticles. The observed diffraction pattern coincides with the JCPDS database for magnetite. The interlayer spacings (d), calculated using the Bragg equation, agree well with the data for standard magnetite (Table S1).

	O + N H		Cat. (5 r.t.	$\begin{array}{c} Cat. (5 \text{ mol}\%) \\ \hline r.t. 12 \text{ h} \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow[]{} Ph \\ O \\ H \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow[]{} O \\ H \\ \end{array}$		
Entry	Solvent	$\mathrm{Yield}(\%)^b$	Entry	Solvent	Yield $(\%)^b$	
1	MeOH	92	5	DMF	Trace	
2	EtOH	90	6	MeCN	55	
3	THF	94	7	H ₂ O	85	
4	CH_2Cl_2	trace	8	ClCH ₂ CH ₂ Cl	43	

Table S2. Solvent screening of Friedel-Crafts reactions catalyzed by $\mathbf{MNP-1}$ - \mathbf{PW}^{a}

^{*a*} Reaction condition: indole (0.25 mmol), chalcone (0.20 mmol), solvent (0.2 mL), 12 h. ^{*b*} Isolated yield.

Table S3. Selected screening results for asymmetric direct aldol reaction^a







D



Entry	Cat.	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^[b]	<i>ee</i> % ^[c]
1	MNP-1-PW-A	13	79	92
2	MNP-1-PW-B	24	77	90
3	MNP-1-PW-C	24	78	86
4	MNP-1-PW-D	24	66	84
5	MNP-1-PW-E	24	71	72

^{*a*} Reaction condition: Catalyst (10 mol%), acetone (0.20 mL), aldehyde (0.25 mmol). ^{*b*} Isolated yield. ^{*c*} Determined by chiral HPLC.

C		MNP-2-PW-A 5 mol% O OH				
		neat r.t.		R		
Entry	R	Time (h)	Yield $(\%)^b$	<i>ee</i> (%) ^c		
1	2-NO ₂ Ph	12	85	89		
2	3-NO ₂ Ph	12	88	88		
3	4-CF ₃ Ph	30	81	89		
4	4-ClPh	48	75	94		
5	2-ClPh	48	77	88		
6	2-BrPh	48	77	87		
7	4-MeOPh	120	16	89		

Table S4. MNP-2-PW-A catalyzed aldol reaction of acetone^a

^{*a*} Reaction condition: Catalyst (5 mol%), acetone (0.20 mL), aldehyde (0.25 mmol). ^{*b*} Isolated yield. ^{*c*} Determined by chiral HPLC.

o U U U n		СНО	MNP-2	PW-A 5 mol%	O OH	
		+ R ²	neat r.t.		(n N	
Entry	n	R	Time (h)	Yield $(\%)^b$	d.r. ^c (syn:anti)	<i>ee</i> (%) ^d (anti)
1	1	4-NO ₂ Ph	5	95	9:91	98
2	1	2-NO ₂ Ph	5	95	24:76	97
3	1	3-NO ₂ Ph	5	94	16:84	97
4	1	4-CF ₃ Ph	12	86	17:83	96
5	1	4-ClPh	48	83	21:79	97
6	2	2-NO ₂ Ph	8	97	12:88	97
7	2	3-NO ₂ Ph	8	95	14:86	98
8	2	4-NO ₂ Ph	6	95	14:86	99
9	2	4-CF ₃ Ph	11	93	17:83	98
10	2	4-ClPh	48	90	17:83	98
11	2	Ph	72	56	7:93	95

Table S5. MNP-2-PW-A catalyzed aldol reactions of various aldol donors^a

^{*a*} Reaction condition: Catalyst (5 mol%), ketone (0.20 mL), aldehyde (0.25 mmol). ^{*b*} Isolated yield. ^{*c*} Determined by chiral HPLC. ^{*d*} Determined by chiral HPLC.



Fig S1. XRD pattern of magnetite nanoparticles.



(a) MNP-1(dash line), MNP-1-PW (solid line); (b) MNP-2 (dash line), MNP-2-PW (solid line).

Fig. S2 IR spectrum of MNP-1, MNP-2, MNP-1-PW & MNP-2-PW.

The absorption band at 589 cm⁻¹ is attributed to the Fe-O bonds. The silica coated particles have stretches at 1092, 1632 and 3433 cm⁻¹ corresponding to the Si-O-Si, and water stretches respectively. The absorption at 987, 895, 801 cm⁻¹ were for POMs (**MNP-1-PW**, Figure S2, a). The same phenomenon was also appeared between **MNP-2** (Figure S2, b) and **MNP-2-PW** (Figure S2, b).



MNP-1-PW (dash line), MNP-1-PW-A (solid line);

Fig. S3 IR spectrum of MNP-1-PW-A

IR spectra indicated that additional stretches are attributed to the presence of the catalyst. Alkyl C-H stretches are found at 2931 and 2863 cm⁻¹. The amine C-N stretch is found at 1457 cm⁻¹.



Fig. S4 TEM image of the MNP-1-PW-A.

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HPLC conditions



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 20:80), 25 °C, 0.5 mL/min; anti: $t_{\rm R}$ = 24.50 (major), $t_{\rm R}$ = 31.21 (minor); syn: $t_{\rm R}$ = 21.14 (minor), $t_{\rm R}$ = 24.75 (major).

O OH

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 5:95), 25 °C, 1.0 mL/min; anti: t_R = 42.65 (major), t_R = 45.42 (minor); syn: t_R = 21.14 (minor), t_R = 24.75 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 5:95), 25°C, 0.8 mL/min; anti: $t_{\rm R}$ = 57.84 (major), $t_{\rm R}$ = 65.30 (minor); syn: $t_{\rm R}$ = 39.10 (minor), $t_{\rm R}$ = 48.08 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 10:90), 25 °C, 0.5 mL/min; anti: t_R = 29.81 (minor), t_R =33.80 (major); syn: t_R = 19.68 (minor), t_R =22.75 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 10:90), 25 °C, 0.8 mL/min; anti: t_R = 18.08 (major), t_R = 20.14 (minor); syn: t_R = 14.72 (minor), t_R = 17.11 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 5:95), 25°C, 1.0 mL/min; anti: t_R = 30.48 (major), t_R = 33.23 (minor); syn: t_R = 21.15 (minor), t_R = 24.76 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 5:95), 25°C, 1.0 mL/min; anti: t_R = 35.44 (major), t_R = 53.10 (minor); syn: t_R = 25.95 (minor), t_R = 29.67 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 10:90), 25 °C, 0.8 mL/min; anti: t_R = 45.69 (major), t_R = 58.11 (minor).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 5:95), 25°C, 1.0 mL/min; anti: t_R = 14.495 (major), t_R = 16.15 (minor); syn: t_R = 9.03 (minor), t_R = 11.08 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 5:95), 25°C, 1.0mL/min; anti: $t_R = 47.87$ (major), $t_R = 50.50$ (minor); syn: $t_R = 27.80$ (minor), $t_R = 35.74$ (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 5:95), 25 °C, 1.0 mL/min; anti: t_R = 14.21 (major), t_R = 16.73 (minor); syn: t_R = 8.10 (minor), t_R = 11.20 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 30:70), 25°C, 0.5 mL/min; t_R = 24.26 (minor), t_R = 32.63 (major).



enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 30:70), 25 °C, 0.8mL/min; $t_{\rm R}$ = 10.46 (minor), $t_{\rm R}$ = 13.75 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an OJ-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 30:70), 25 °C, 0.5 mL/min; t_R = 33.33 (major), t_R = 38.26 (minor).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 20:80), 25 °C, 0.5 mL/min; $t_{\rm R}$ = 12.32 (major), $t_{\rm R}$ = 14.58 (minor).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 30:70), 25°C, 0.5 mL/min; t_R = 22.39 (major), t_R = 41.18 (minor).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 10:90), 25°C, 0.8 mL/min; t_R = 10.81 (major), t_R = 16.72 (minor).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 10:90), 25 °C, 0.5 mL/min; t_R = 25.56 (major), t_R = 37.47 (minor).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 25:75), 25 °C, 0.8 mL/min; t_R = 9.11 (minor), t_R = 11.48 (major).



The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with an

AS-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: Hexane = 10:90), 25° C,

0.8 mL/min; $t_{\rm R}$ = 39.85 (major), $t_{\rm R}$ = 45.41 (minor).

NMR Data:



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.64-3.78 (2H, m), 5.05 (1H, t), 6.91-7.51 (14H, m), 7.90 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 38.3, 45.3, 111.1, 119.3, 119.4, 121.4, 122.1, 126.2, 127.8, 128.1, 128.4, 128.5, 132.9, 136.6, 137.2, 144.2, 198.6.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.64-3.83 (2H, m), 5.04 (1H, t), 6.91-7.51 (13H, m), 7.90 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 37.7, 45.0, 111.1, 119.0, 119.4, 119.5, 121.3, 122.3, 126.4, 128.0, 128.5, 129.2, 131.9, 133.0, 136.7, 137.1, 142.7, 198.1.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.26 (3H, s), 3.69-3.82 (2H, m), 5.01 (1H, t), 6.92-7.42 (13H, m), 7.89 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 20.9, 37.9, 45.3, 111.1, 119.3, 119.5, 121.4, 122.0, 127.6, 128.1, 128.5, 129.1, 132.9, 135.7, 136.7, 137.2, 141.2, 198.7.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.06 (3H, s), 3.10-3.27 (2H, m), 4.82 (1H, t), 6.92-7.43 (10H, m), 8.07 (1H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 30.2, 38.4, 50.3, 111.2, 118.8, 119.4, 121.4, 122.1, 126.3, 126.5, 127.7, 128.4, 136.6, 144.0, 207.5.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.64-3.81 (5H, m), 5.00 (1H, t), 6.92-7.43 (12H, m), 7.89-7.91 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 38.2, 45.2, 55.8, 101.5, 111.8, 112.1, 118.9, 122.2, 126.3, 127.1, 127.8, 128.1, 128.4, 128.6, 131.8, 133.0, 137.2, 144.2, 153.8, 198.8.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.36 (3H, s), 3.66-3.82 (2H, m), 5.03 (1H, t), 6.91-7.52 (12H, m), 7.90-7.93 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 21.4, 38.2, 45.3, 110.7, 119.1, 121.6, 123.8, 126.2, 127.8, 128.0, 128.4, 128.5, 132.9, 144.2, 198.5.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.63-3.80 (2H, m), 4.98 (1H, t), 6.95-7.52 (12H, m), 7.90-8.05 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 38.1, 45.2, 112.5, 112.7, 118.9, 122.0, 122.6, 125.0, 126.5, 127.7, 128.0, 128.4, 128.5, 128.6, 133.0, 135.2, 137.0, 143.8, 198.2.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.63-3.80 (2H, m), 4.98 (1H, t), 6.96-7.58 (12H, m), 7.89-8.03 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 38.1, 45.2, 112.1, 118.9, 122.5, 122.8, 125.1, 126.5, 127.7, 128.1, 128.5, 128.6, 133.1, 134.9, 137.6, 143.8, 198.4.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.61-3.77 (2H, m), 4.96 (1H, t), 6.985-7.54 (12H, m), 7.73-8.05 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 38.0, 45.3, 82.9, 113.1, 118.5, 122.3, 126.5, 127.7, 128.1, 128.2, 128.6, 129.2, 130.5, 133.1, 135.6, 137.0, 143.8, 198.5.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.63-3.82 (2H, m), 5.01 (1H, t), 6.93-7.53 (12H, m), 7.90-7.92 (3H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 38.1, 45.1, 111.0, 119.0, 120.1, 120.4, 121.9, 125.7, 126.4, 127.7, 128.0, 128.5, 128.6, 133.0, 136.9, 144.0, 198.4.



































