Supplementary Information:

Semi-conductive helical homochiral metal-organic frameworks

based on enantiomeric proline derivatives

Yu-Lu Ma,^b Qin Meng^a and Zhong-Xuan Xu*^a

^aSchool of chemistry and chemical engineering, Zunyi Normal College, Zunyi, Guizhou 563002, P.R China

^bSchool of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Yunnan Key Laboratory of Pharmacology for Natural Products, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, 650500, P.R China.

E-mail: xuzhongxuan4201@163.com

1. Synthesis of (S)-H₂PCA and (R)-H₂PCA



Scheme S1. Synthetic routes to the compounds (*S*)-H₂PCA and (*R*)-H₂PCA 1.1 Synthesis of methyl 1-(4-(methoxycarbonyl)benzoyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (**3**) Compound 1 (1.8g, 10mmol), freshly distilled SOCl₂ (20 mL) and dimethylformamide (0.1 mL) were added in a round-bottomed flask under a nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was heated at 90 °C for three hours, the excess SOCl₂ was removed under in vacuo, giving compound 2 as a colorless liquid. Compound 2 in dry CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added dropwise into a solution of methyl ester of L-proline or D-proline (1.6 g, 12 mmol) in the dry CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and triethylamine (2.2 g, 22 mmol) under a nitrogen atmosphere and ice-water bath. The reaction mixture was washed with 1.0 M HCl (2 × 150 mL) and saturated NaCl (2 × 15 mL), then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (EtOAc: petroleum ether = 1:2) to give compound **3** as a white solid (2g, 68%). ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl3), δ (ppm): 8.11–8.06 (2H, d), 7.65–7.63 (2H, d), 3.94 (3H, s), 3.79 (3H, s),

3.65–3.61 (1H, m), 3.52–3.46 (1H, m), 2.35–2.33(1H, m), 2.01–1.90(3H, m), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃), δ(ppm): 172.46, 168.97, 165.49, 140.46, 131.75, 129.86, 127.45, 58.83, 52.40, 49.52, 29.36, 24.78; LRSM (ESI): Mass calcd for C₁₅H₁₇NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 292.3; found 292.3.



Figure S1. ¹HNMR of compound **3** in CDCl₃



Figure S2. ¹³CNMR of compound **3** in CDCl₃

LC/MS Report



LCMS047 3/16/2020 2:04:28 PM 72monitor

Page 3 of 4

Figure S3. The LRSM of compound **3**

1.2 Synthesis of (S)-H₂PCA and (R)-H₂PCA

Compound **3** (1.45g, 5mmol), CH₃OH (10 mL), H₂O (20 mL) and sodium hydroxide (0.8 g, 20 mmol) were added to a 50mL flask with a stirring bar. After the reaction mixture was stirred and heated at 50 °C for 6 h, the result solution was slowly acidified to pH 1–2 in an ice bath. The (*S*)-H₂PCA ((*R*)-H₂PCA) was obtained as a white solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD), δ (ppm): 8.12–8.10 (2H, d), 7.67–7.65 (2H, d), 4.61–4.58 (2H, q), 3.61–3.50 (2H, m), 2.41–2.38 (1H, m), 2.01–1.90 (3H, m), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD), δ (ppm): 173.25, 167.72, 167.06, 140.72, 132.57, 129.79, 127.64, 59.12, 49.51, 29.42, 25.07; LRSM (ESI): Mass calcd for C₁₃H₁₃NO₅ [M+H]⁺, 264.3; found 264.3.



Figure S4. ¹H NMR of H₂PCA in CD₃OD









Figure S6. The LRMS of H_2PCA



Figure S7. The IR spectra of 1-L



Figure S8. The IR spectra of 1-D



Figure S10. The IR spectra of 2-D



Figure S11. The *sql* net of Cu-(*S*)-PCA layer in compound **1-L**



Figure S12. The *sql* net of Co-(*S*)-PCA layer in compound **2-L**



Figure S13. The 6-Connected *pcu* net of **2-L**



Figure S14. PXRD patterns of 1-D and 1-L



Figure S16. PXRD patterns of 1-L and 2-L after photocatalytic experiments







Figure S19. The bandgap of **1-L** from solid UV-vis absorption spectrum according to KM method



Figure S20. Solid UV-vis reflection spectrum of 1-L



Figure S21. The bandgap of 2-L from solid UV-vis absorption spectrum according to

KM method



Figure S22. Solid UV-vis reflection spectrum of 2-L



Figure S23. EIS plot of 1-L



Figure S24. EIS plot of **2-L**



Figure S25. Photocatalytic degradation of RhB solution under UV irradiation without catalyst