Supplementary information

Acid	Form	Alpha H	Beta H	Ester CH ₃	Alpha C	Beta C	Carboxyl C	Ester C H ₃
OA+	free	_	-	-	-	-	161.65	-
Si(OMe) ₄	monomethyl ester	-	-	3.854 s	-	-	160.90; 160.33	53.64
	dimethyl ester	-	-	3.863 s	-	-	159.53	53.86
MA+ Si(OMe) ₄	Free	4.480 dd, J=7.78, 4.33	2.799 dd, J=16.13, 4.33;	-	68.45	40.03	176.50; 174.11	-
	monomethyl	4.491 dd,	2.649, J=16.05, 7.80 2.770 dd, J=16.00,	3.739 s	68.61	39.85	175.13;	51.59
	ester	J=7.50, 4.50	4.50; 2.661 dd, J=16.00, 7.50				173.83	
	dimethyl	4.507 dd, J=7.25, 4.75	2.801 dd, J=15.00, 4.50;	3.739 s;	68.56	39.86	174.94;	51.59;
	ester		2.702 dd, J=16.25, 7.25	3.679 s			172.49	51.66
TA+ Si(OMe) ₄	free	4.531 s	-	-	73.38	-	174.70	-
	monomethyl ester	4.510 d, J=2.0; 4.569 d, J=2.0	-	3.780 s	73.48; 73.80	-	174.44; 173.58	51.60
	dimethyl ester	4.553 s	-	3.775 s	73.81	-	173.34	52.86
	transient	4.484 s	-	-	76.93	-	177.10	-
TA+	monoethylest er	4.500 d J=2.5;	-	1.295 t, J=7.0;	73.40; 73.70	-	174.31;	62.46;
Si(OEt) ₄		4.561 d J=2.5		4.239 q, J=7.0			173.47	14.48
	diethylester	4.545 s	-	1.290 t, J=7.25; 4.234 q, J=7.17	73.74	-	173.22	62.48; 14.48
	transient	4.465 s	-	-	76.82	-	177.09	-
TA+	free	4.495 s	-	-	73.04	-	174.23	-
Si(OEt) ₄ / EtOD ^a	monoethyl	4.465 d,		4.222 q, J=7.17	73.13;	-	173.88;	61.99

^{13}C and ^{1}H NMR of acid/ Si(OMe)₄ mixtures in CD₃OD – the acid and ester signals

	ester	J=2.0; 4.510 d,		(-C H ₃);	73.40		172.58	(-OCH ₂ -);
				1.286 t, J=7.25				14.41
				(-OC H ₂ -)				(- C H ₃)
	diethylester	4.494 s	-	4. 222 q, J=7.17	73.46	-	172.33	62.03
				(-C H ₃);				(-OCH ₂ -); 14.41
				1.283 t, J=7.00				
				(-OC H ₂ -)				(- C H ₃)
CA+	free	-	2.791 d, J=15.73;	-	74.16	43.83	176.73;	-
Si(OMe) ₄			2.906 d, J=16.05				173.44	
	monomethyl ester	-	2.787 d, J=15.25;	3.658 s	74.20	43.82; 44.03	176.56; 173.39; 171.91	51.60
			2.817 d, J=14.38;					
			2.918 d, J=15.63;					
			2.922 d, J=15.63					
	dimethyl	-	2.816 d, J=15.33;	3.658 s	74.23	44.01	176.38; 171.87	52.21
	ester		2.938 d, J=15.83					

Table S1. Assignment of signals in 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra. Measured in CD₃OD except a measured in C₂D₅OD.

When MA was incubated with MeOH or with $Si(OMe)_4$, the concentrations of the products were calculated from the integrals of the four regions A-D in Figure 4a). The concentration of monomethyl MA was calculated as

$$\left[\text{monomethyl}\,\mathbf{M}\mathbf{A}\right]_{t} = \left(1 - \frac{\text{int}\mathbf{A}_{t}}{0.485} - \frac{\text{int}\mathbf{D}_{t}}{0.515}\right) \times \left[\mathbf{M}\mathbf{A}\right]_{0}$$

$$[S1]$$

and of diester as

$$\left[\text{dimethy} 1\text{MA}\right]_{t} = \frac{\text{intA}_{t}}{0.485} \times \left[\text{MA}\right]_{0}$$
[S2]

where $intA_t$ etc are the normalised integrals of the four regions A etc. at time t, and 0.485:0.515 is the ratio of the two left-hand peaks of the doublet of doublets to the two right-hand peaks, measured for both the pure acid and pure diester.

When CA was incubated with MeOH or with Si(OMe)₄, the concentrations of the products were calculated from the integrals of the nine regions A-I in Figure 4b). The concentration of monomethyl CA was calculated as

$$\left[\text{monomethylCA}\right]_{t} = \frac{\text{intB}_{t} + \text{intD}_{t}}{\text{intA}_{t} + \text{intB}_{t} + \text{intC}_{t} + \text{intD}_{t}} \times \left[\text{CA}\right]_{0}$$
[S3]

and of diester as

$$\left[\operatorname{dimethyl} \operatorname{CA}\right]_{t} = \frac{\operatorname{intA}_{t}}{0.369 \times \left(\operatorname{intA}_{t} + \operatorname{intB}_{t} + \operatorname{intC}_{t} + \operatorname{intD}_{t}\right)} \times \left[\operatorname{CA}\right]_{0}$$
[S4]

where $intA_t$ etc are the normalised integrals of the nine regions A etc. at time t, and 0.369:0.631 is the ratio of the left-hand peak of the left-hand doublet to the right-hand peak of the left-hand doublet, measured for both the pure acid and pure triester so extrapolated to the diester.

¹³C and ¹H NMR of acid/ Si(OMe)₄ mixtures in CD₃OD – the siloxane signals

Additional information regarding the mechanism of interaction and esterification in each case might be drawn from studying the changes in the siloxane signals. When $Si(OMe)_4$ is incubated alone in CD_3OD , slow processes of ligand exchange (3.1) and hydrolysis (3.2) are observed:

$$\equiv Si-OCH_3 + CD_3OD \rightarrow \equiv Si-OCD_3 + CH_3OD \qquad 3.1$$

$$[\equiv Si-OCH_3 \text{ or } \equiv Si-OCD_3] + D_2O \rightarrow \equiv Si-OD + [CH_3OD \text{ or } CD_3OD]$$
 3.2

(where D_2O is derived from H_2O , which is initially present or which ingresses into the tube and exchanges its protons with the deuteriums of the more abundant CD_3OD). Both processes lead to the loss of the SiOCH₃ (3.56 ppm singlet, figure 2b) and SiOCH₃ (51.6 ppm singlet, figure 2e) signals but the growth of new CH₃OD (3.35 ppm singlet) and CH₃OD (49.9 ppm singlet) signals, almost overlaying the CHD₂OD and CD₃OD signals. The ligand exchange process 3.1, additionally leads to a signal for SiOCD₃ (50.8 ppm septet), which subsequently decays due to process 3.2.

In the presence of added H_2O these processes are accelerated and, because \equiv Si-OD is formed in larger quantities, condensation reactions to form \equiv Si-O-Si \equiv also become significant:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \equiv Si \text{-}OCH_3 \text{ or } \equiv Si \text{-}OCD_3 \end{bmatrix} + \equiv Si \text{-}OD \rightarrow \equiv Si \text{-}O-Si \equiv + \begin{bmatrix} CH_3OD \text{ or } CD_3OD \end{bmatrix}$$
 3.3
$$\equiv Si \text{-}OD + \equiv Si \text{-}OD \rightarrow \equiv Si \text{-}O-Si \equiv + D_2O$$
 3.4

Each of these processes leads to further signals due to \equiv Si-OCH₃ or \equiv Si-OCD₃ within hydrolysed or oligomeric species which can also be seen in figures 2b) and 2e).

It was shown in the previous paper that the concentrations of SiOCH₃, SiOCD₃ and CH₃O[D/H] change ~1000 fold faster in mixtures of Si(OMe)₄ with 2HOAs in CD₃OD than in Si(OMe)₄+H₂O in CD₃OD. All of these processes are accelerated for OA, MA, TA and CA also. Figure 5 shows the rapid growth of the SiOCD₃ signal for each of these acids immediately after addition of Si(OMe)₄, and its slow decay due to hydrolysis and condensation. It can be seen that the processes occur at similar rates for each acid, though the removal of SiOCD₃ is perhaps slower in the case of MA. Thus, changes in the ¹H and ¹³C spectra due to the siloxane species reveal little about any differences in the mechanism of reactions for the four acids.

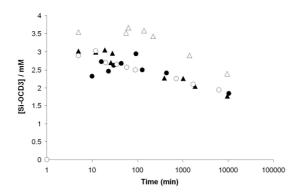
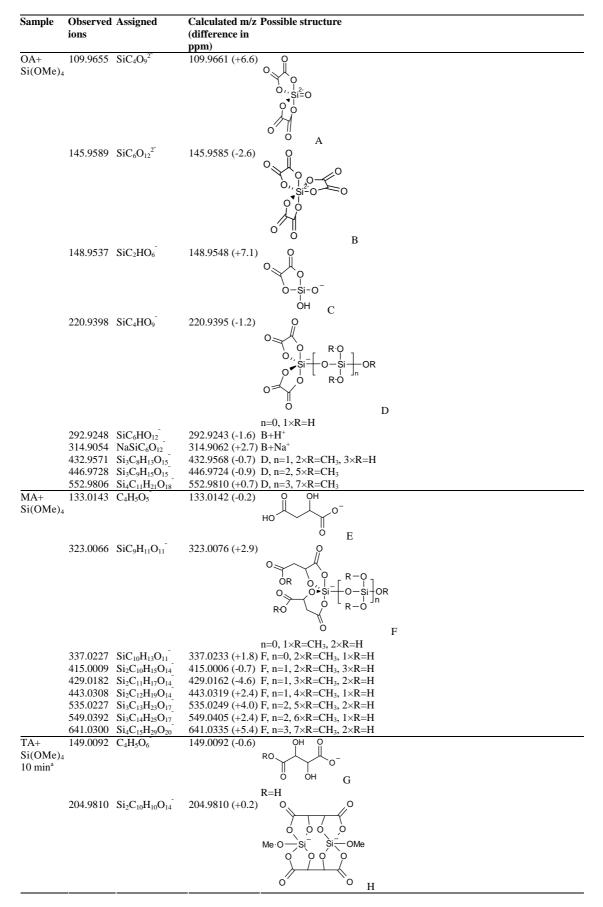
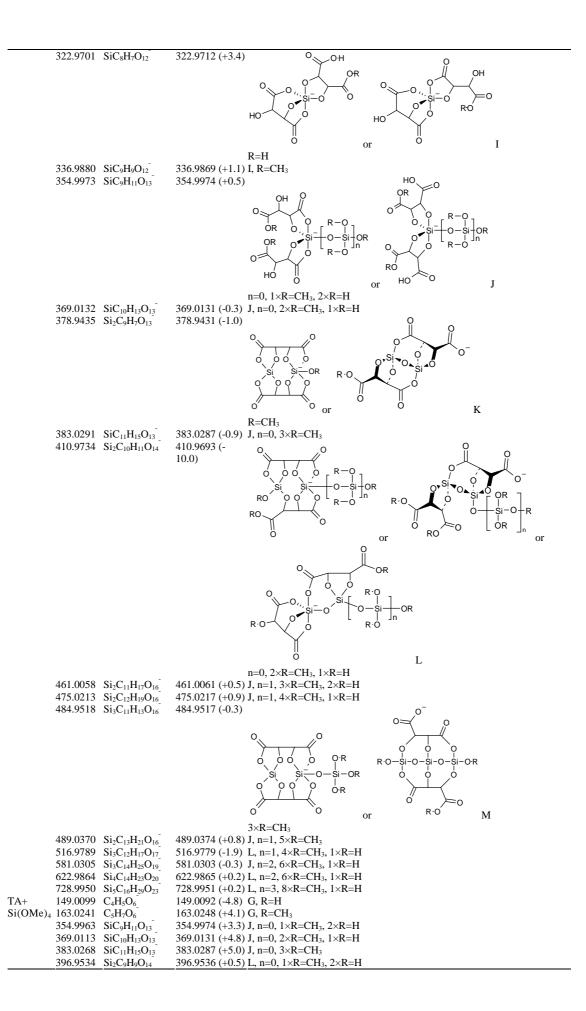


Figure S1: Changes in the concentration of \equiv SiOCD₃ after Si(OMe)₄ (0.75 mmol) is added to CD₃OD containing 0.375 mmol of OA (open circles), MA (open triangles), TA (filled circles) or CA (filled triangles).



ES-MS analysis of acid/Si(OMe)₄ mixtures in CH₃OH



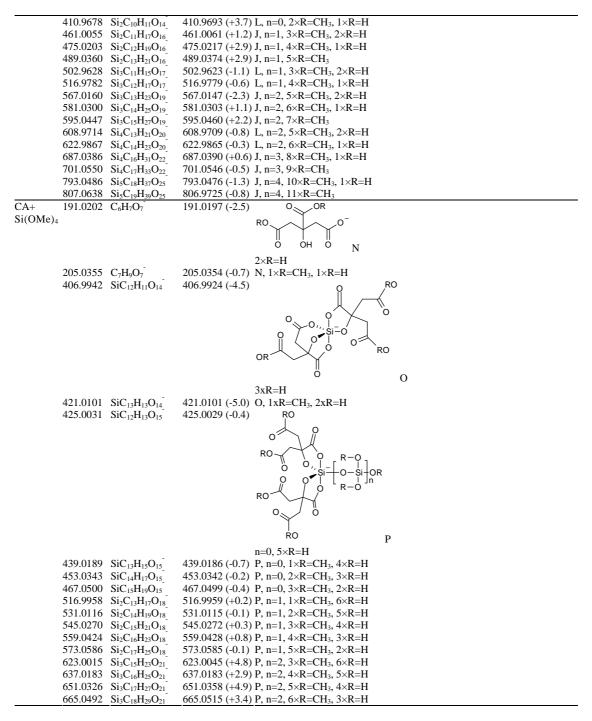


Table S2. Assignment of ES-MS spectra shown in Fig. 6

FTIR analysis of 2HOA+ Si(OMe)₄ mixtures in d₄-methanol

The mixtures of acids with $Si(OMe)_4$ in CD_3OD as studied by NMR above were also studied by FTIR and their spectra compared with those recorded for the pure acid and pure ester (where available) at the same concentration in CD_3OD (Table S3), as had previously been done with monocarboxylic acids³¹.

Spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum One instrument using a solid sample holder attachment. Acid (0.375 mmol) was dissolved completely in CD_3OD (0.75 mL). Aliquots were withdrawn, spotted onto the sample holder, and spectra, corrected for the empty sample holder, were recorded. Si(OMe)₄ (0.750 mmol) was then added and the sample incubated at room temperature. Further spectra were recorded after varying intervals. Spectra were also recorded for CD_3OD and Si(OMe)₄ in CD_3OD controls.

The spectra recorded after 1 wk displayed signals previously assigned to $CH_3O[D/H]$ produced by hydrolysis/condensation of $Si(OMe)_4^{31}$. Mixtures of $Si(OMe)_4$ with OA, MA, TA and CA displayed C-O and C=O stretch absorbances closer to those of the esters than those of the starting acids, as expected.

	C-O stretch				C=O stretch			absorbance ~ 823 cm^{-1}		
	acid	ester	acid + Si(OMe) ₄ , 1 wk	acid	ester	acid + Si(OMe) ₄ , 1 wk	acid	ester	acid + Si(OMe)4, 1 wk	
OA	1238	1219 ^b	1224 ^a		1708		823	823	816	
		1334 ^b		1747	1748	1748				
	1398	1367 ^b	1361		1774	1771				
MA	1317	1288 ^c	1306	1727	1746	1742	824	824	804	
	1385	1372 °	1386							
TA	1310	1282 ^d	1292	1732	1754	1753	823	824	807	
	1373	1367 ^d	1371							
CA	1249	1207 ^e	1230 ^a	1726	1746	1742	823	825	810	
	1383	1364 ^e	1368							

Table S3: Selected FTIR absorbances for the various acids, their esters, and their mixtures with $Si(OMe)_4$ after 1 wk, all recorded in CD₃OD. ^a Overlaps with bands due to $Si(OMe)_4$ and/or MeOH at ~ 1200 cm⁻¹. ^b dimethyloxalate ^c dimethyl L-malate ^d dimethyl L-tartrate ^e trimethyl citrate.

The absorbance in the 750-850 cm⁻¹ region of the spectra of the mixtures is again included in table S3. The only absorbance observed in this region with pure samples of the acids and esters was the band at ~823 cm⁻¹ attributed to CD₃OD. Ignatyev *et al.* suggest two Si-O stretches appear at 843 and 827 cm⁻¹ in Si(OCH₃)₄ but at 801 and 779 cm⁻¹ for Si(OCD₃)₄. For Si(OCH₃)₄+H₂O in CD₃OD this band appears initially at 832 cm⁻¹ and after 1 wk at 821 cm⁻¹ due to the replacement of SiOCH₃ with SiOCD₃. Interestingly with Si(OMe)₄+acetic acid and Si(OMe)₄+3-hydroxybutyric acid in CD₃OD this band moved further, to 798 cm⁻¹, as more SiOCD₃ was present after 1 week³¹. In the current work the band moves further for MA than for OA, TA and CA, corresponding with the ¹³C results which suggest more SiOCD₃ is present after 1 wk in the MA+ Si(OMe)₄ sample.

Samples of acid+ $Si(OMe)_4$ in CD_3OD that had been incubated for just 30 min were also subjected to FTIR in the hope that this might show evidence of different absorbances that might be attributed Si-acid complexes or other reaction intermediates. However, these spectra were essentially intermediate between the initial spectra for the acids alone and the spectra recorded for acids+ $Si(OMe)_4$ at 1 week, suggesting any absorbances due to transient siloxane-acid complexes were weak and/or obscured by the other absorbances.

¹³C, ¹H and ²⁹Si NMR and ESI-MS of TA/Si(OEt)₄ mixtures

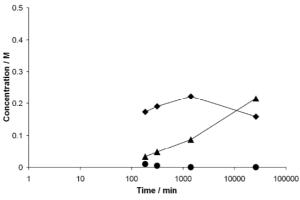


Figure S2: Concentrations of product monoester (diamonds), diester (triangles) and transient intermediate (circles) *versus* time for the mixture of TA (0.40M) with Si(OEt)₄ (0.79 M) in C₂D₅OD.

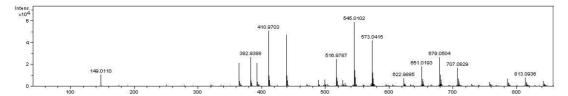


Figure S3 ES-MS spectra obtained in negative ion mode with direct infusion of samples. Si(OEt)₄ (0.79 M)+ TA (0.40 M) in EtOH, collected c. 2h after mixing.

TA+ Si(OEt) ₄	149.0110	$C_4H_5O_6$	149.0092 (-12.7)	G, R=H
	364.9278	Si ₂ C ₈ H ₅ O ₁₃	364.9274 (-1.1)	K, R=H
	382.9389	$Si_2C_8H_7O_{14}$	382.9380 (-2.5)	L, n=0, 3×R=H
	392.9599	$Si_2C_{10}H_9O_{13}$	392.9587 (-3.0)	K, R= C_2H_5
	410.9703	$Si_2C_{10}H_{11}O_{14}$	410.9693 (-2.5)	L, n=0, 1×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 2×R=H
	439.0017	$Si_2C_{12}H_{15}O_{14}$	439.0006 (-2.5)	L, n=0, 2×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 1×R=H
	488.9473	$Si_{3}C_{10}H_{13}O_{17}$	488.9466 (-1.5)	L, n=1, 1×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 4×R=H
	498.9678	$Si_{3}C_{12}H_{15}O_{16}$	498.9673 (-0.9)	M, $2 \times R = C_2H_5$, $1 \times R = H$
	516.9786	Si ₃ C ₁₂ H ₁₇ O ₁₇	516.9779 (-1.4)	L, n=1, 2×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 3×R=H
	545.0101	$Si_{3}C_{14}H_{21}O_{17}$	545.0092 (-1.6)	L, n=1, 3×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 2×R=H
	573.0413	Si ₃ C ₁₆ H ₂₅ O ₁₇	573.0405 (-1.3)	L, n=1, 4×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 1×R=H
	622.9880	$Si_4C_{14}H_{23}O_{20}$	622.9865 (-2.4)	L, n=2, $3 \times R = C_2 H_5$, $4 \times R = H$
	651.0191	$Si_4C_{16}H_{27}O_{20}$	651.0178 (-2.0)	L, n=2, 4×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 3×R=H
	679.0507	$Si_4C_{18}H_{31}O_{20}$	679.0491 (-2.3)	L, n=2, 5×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 2×R=H
	707.0827	$Si_4C_{20}H_{35}O_{20}$	707.0804 (-3.3)	L, n=2, 6×R=C ₂ H ₅ , 1×R=H

Table S4 Assignment of ES-MS spectrum shown in figure S3.