## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## Solvent free base Catalysis and Transesterification over basic functionalised Metal-Organic Frameworks

M. Savonnet, S. Aguado, U.Ravon, D. Bazer-Bachi, V. Lecocq, N. Bats, C. Pinel, D. Farrusseng\*

IRCELYON, Institut de recherches sur la catalyse et l'environnement de Lyon, 2 avenue Albert Einstein, F-69626 Villeurbanne

| Figure 1 : Powder X-Ray diffraction patterns of IRMOF-3 1a                                                               | S2         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Figure 2: N <sub>2</sub> isotherm at 77K of IRMOF-3 <b>1a</b>                                                            | S2         |
| Figure 3 : FT-IR spectrum of IRMOF-3 1a and modified IRMOF-3 1b                                                          | <b>S</b> 3 |
| Figure 4 : Synthesis and <sup>1</sup> H-NMR results of the functionalised ligand                                         | <b>S</b> 3 |
| Figure 5 : <sup>1</sup> H-NMR results of digested modified IRMOF-3 <b>1b</b>                                             | S4         |
| Figure 6 : Negative ion mode ESI-MS spectra of digested modified IRMOF-3 1b                                              | S4         |
| Figure 7 : Powder X-Ray diffraction patterns of as-synthesized <b>2a</b> and modified ZnF(Am <sub>2</sub> TAZ) <b>2b</b> | S5         |



Figure 1. Powder X-Ray diffraction patterns of IRMOF-3 1a. Experimental result (top), simulated pattern from IRMOF-3.cif file (bottom).



Figure 2.  $N_{\rm 2}$  isotherm at 77K of IRMOF-3 1a



Figure 3. FT-IR spectrum of as-synthesized (red) 1a and modified IRMOF-3 1b (blue).

The functionalised ligand was obtained by acylation of dimethylaminoterephthalate (1.5 g) with nicotinoyl chloride (3 g) in a dichloromethane solution containing triethylamine (9 mL) and DMAP (0.7 g) at room temperature for 5 h. The ligand is obtained after saponification, followed by acidification on Amberlite IR-120 resin.



 $\label{eq:HRMN: DMSO, D_2O/DCl_250 MHz): $$ (ppm) 13.44 (s, 2H, H_1, H_4), 12.09 (s, 1H, H_6), 9.16 (d, 1H, {}^4J_{HH} = 1.58 Hz, H_5), 9.13 (d, 1H, {}^4J_{HH} = 1.9 Hz, H_7), 8.82 (dd, {}^4J_{HH} = 1.58 Hz, {}^3J_{HH} = 4.9 Hz, H_8), 8.30 (ddd, {}^4J_{HH} = 1.9 Hz, {}^4J_{HH} = 1.58 Hz, {}^3J_{HH} = 8 Hz, H_{10}), 8.14 (d, 1H, {}^1J_{HH} = 8 Hz, H_2), 7.76 (dd, 1H, {}^3J_{CH} = 1.58 Hz, {}^3J_{CH} = 8 Hz, H_3), 7.64 (dd, 1H, {}^3J_{CH} = 4.9 Hz, {}^3J_{CH} = 8 Hz, H_9$ 

Figure 4. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR results of the functionalised ligand.



Figure 5. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR results of digested modified IRMOF-3 **1b** without washing (black) and digested modified IRMOF-3 **1b** with repeated washings (red).



Figure 6. Negative ion mode ESI-MS of digested modified IRMOF-3 1b



Figure 7. Powder X-Ray diffraction patterns of  $ZnF(Am_2TAZ)$  2a (black), post-functionalized  $ZnF(Am_2TAZ)$  2b (red) and post-functionalised  $ZnF(Am_2TAZ)$  2b after reaction.