

Suplementary Data

Gold nanoparticle decorated with a cinchonine organocatalyst: application in the asymmetric α -amination of β -ketoesters

Lynay Santacruz,^{a,b} Sandra Niembro,^a Anna Santillana,^a Alexandr Shafir*^a and Adelina Vallribera*^a

^a Departament de Química, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain. Fax: 34 935812477; Tel: 34 935813045; E-mail: adelina.vallribera@uab.es

^b Departamento de Química, Universidad de Nariño, sede Torobajo, calle 18 carrera 50, Pasto, Colombia.

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General Information.

All NMR measurements were carried out at the Servei de Ressonància Magnètica Nucler at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Routine ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AC250 (250 MHz for ^1H) and Avance360 (360 MHz for ^1H) instruments. ^1H NMR chemical shifts are given relative to the residual protic solvent in CDCl_3 (7.26 ppm). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra are given relative to CDCl_3 (77.36 ppm).

Infrared spectra were recorded using a Bruker Tensor 27 instrument equipped with an ATR Golden Gate cell and a diamond window. Routine CHN elemental analyses were performed at the Servei de Microanàlisi del CSIC de Barcelona. ICP measurements of gold contents were done at the Serveis Cientificotècnics of the Universitat de Barcelona using a multichannel Perkin Elmer instrument, model Optima 3200 RL. HR-MS measurements were performed at the Servei Anàlisi Química of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

Gas chromatography analysis was accomplished using Hewlett-Packard 5890A chromatograph with a capillary HP Ultra 1 column (12 m x 0.2 mm x 0.33 μm). The integrated areas and peak positions in the chromatograms were referenced internally to undecane.

Melting points were determined using a Reichert brand melting point apparatus and are uncorrected.

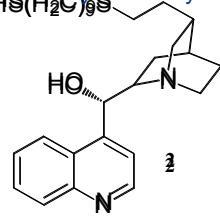
Alugram® SIL G/UV₂₅₄ sheets (Macherey-Nagel) were used for thin-layer chromatography. Column chromatography was carried out using SDS brand silica gel with a grain size of 35-70 μm and a pore size of 60 Å.

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analyses were performed in the *Servei de Microscòpia of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*, using a JEOL JEM-2010 model at 200 kV. The TEM measurements were made by sonication of the nanoparticulate material in perfluorooctyl bromide for several minutes; then, one drop of the finely divided suspension was placed on a specially produced structureless carbon support film having a thickness of 4-6 nm and dried before observation.

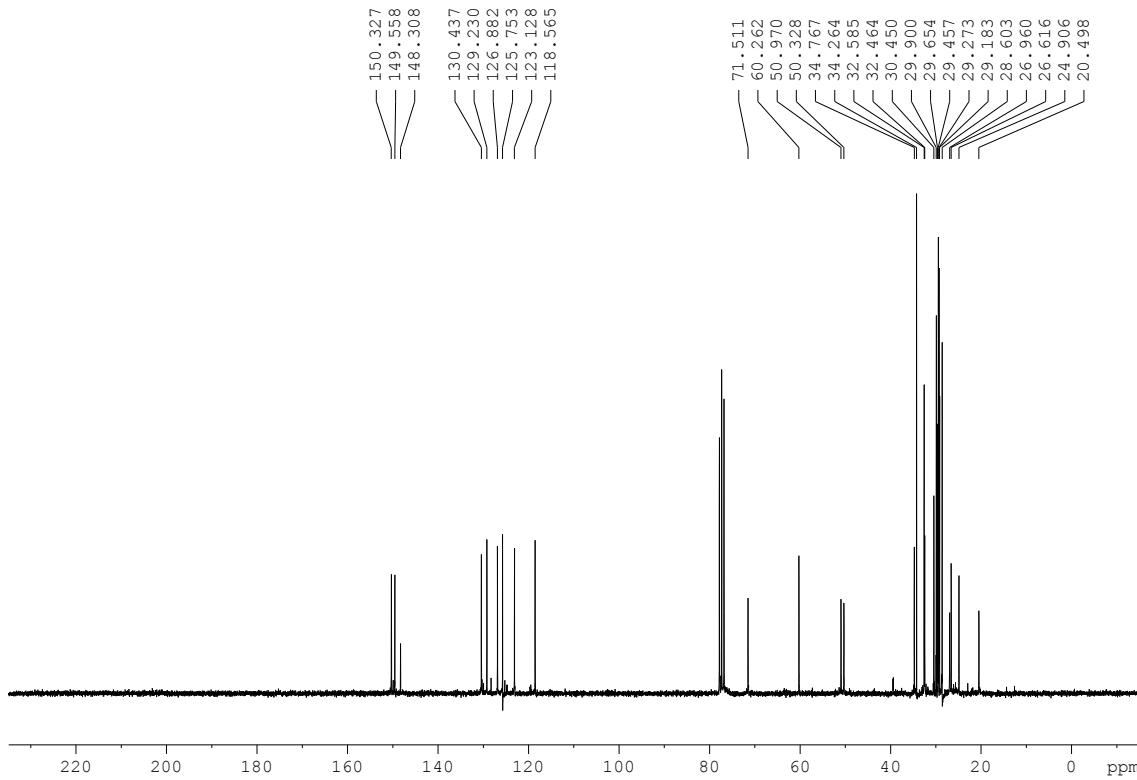
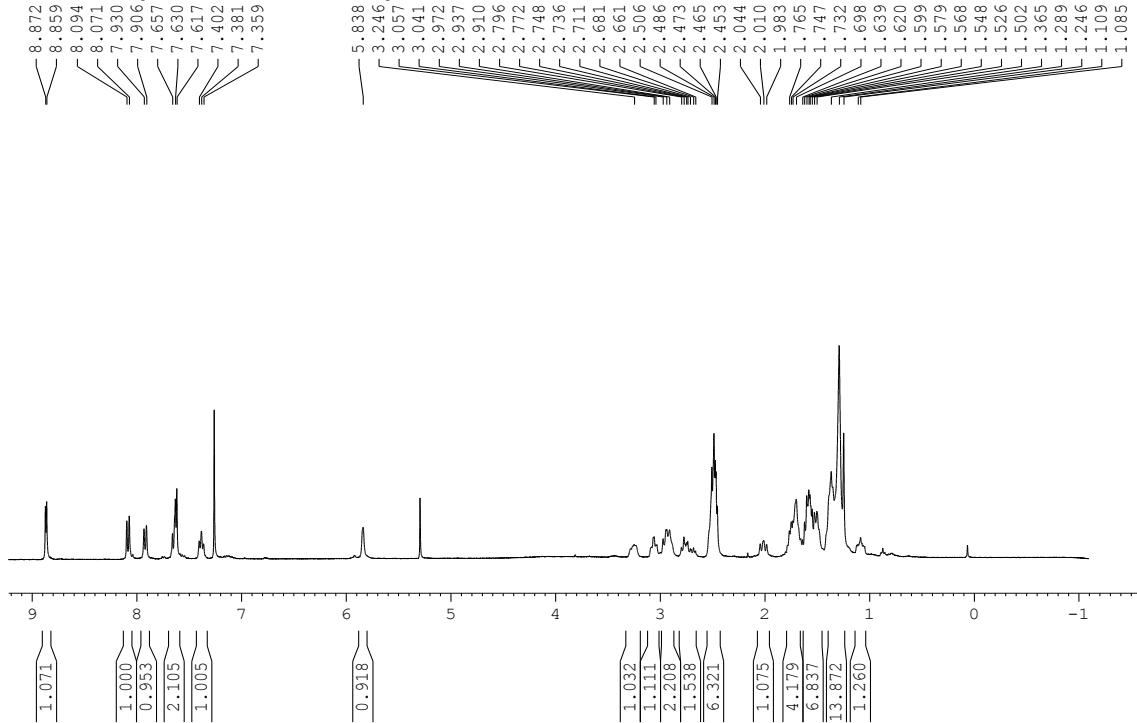
Enantiomeric excesses were determined, unless otherwise stated, by HPLC using a chiral column Chirapak IC.

Elemental analyses are the average of two determinations.

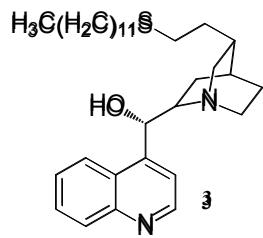
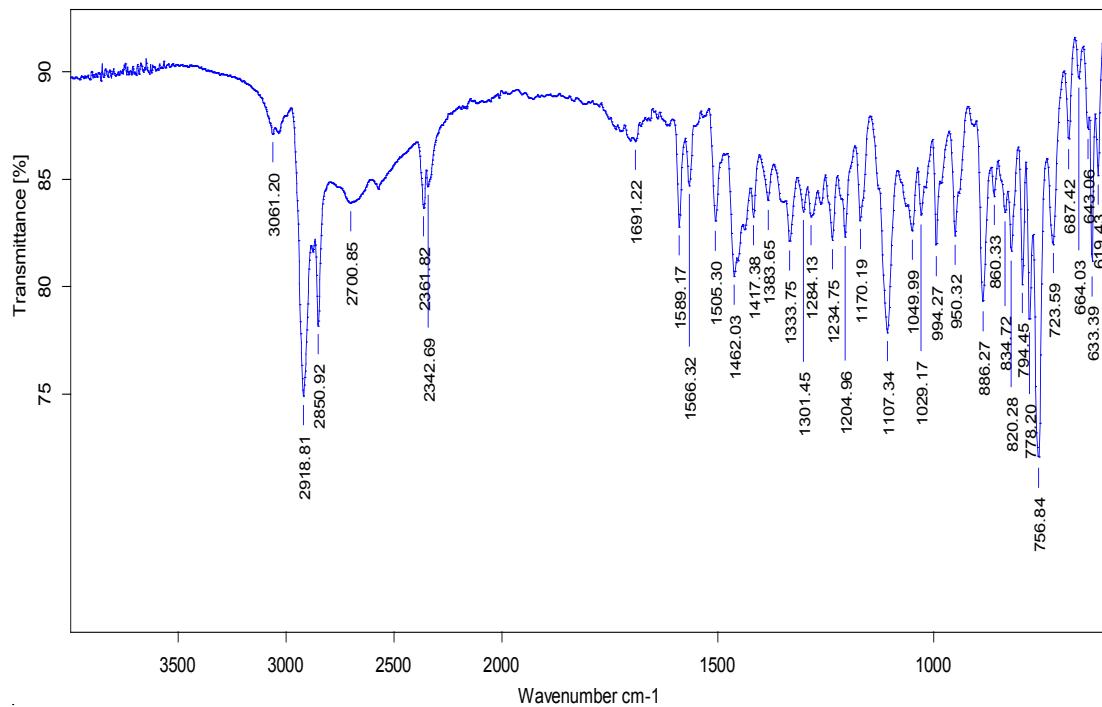
Experiments requiring argon atmosphere were carried out using standard Schlenk techniques.



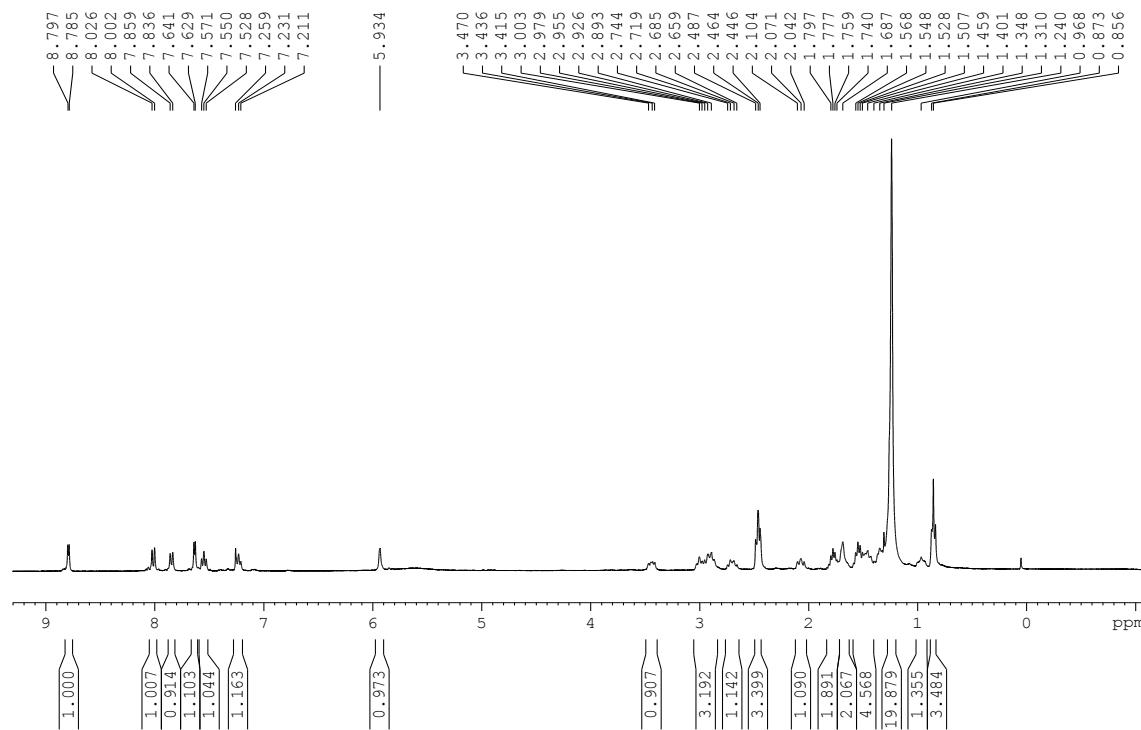
¹H-RMN (360 MHz, CDCl₃)



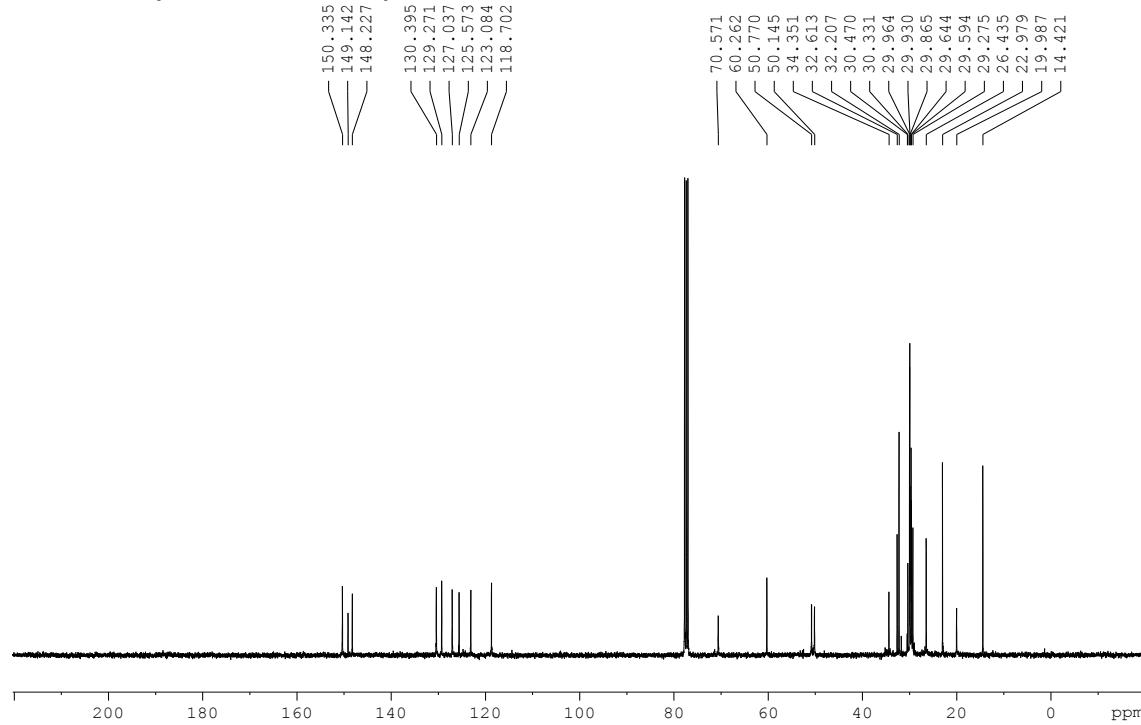
IR (ATR)



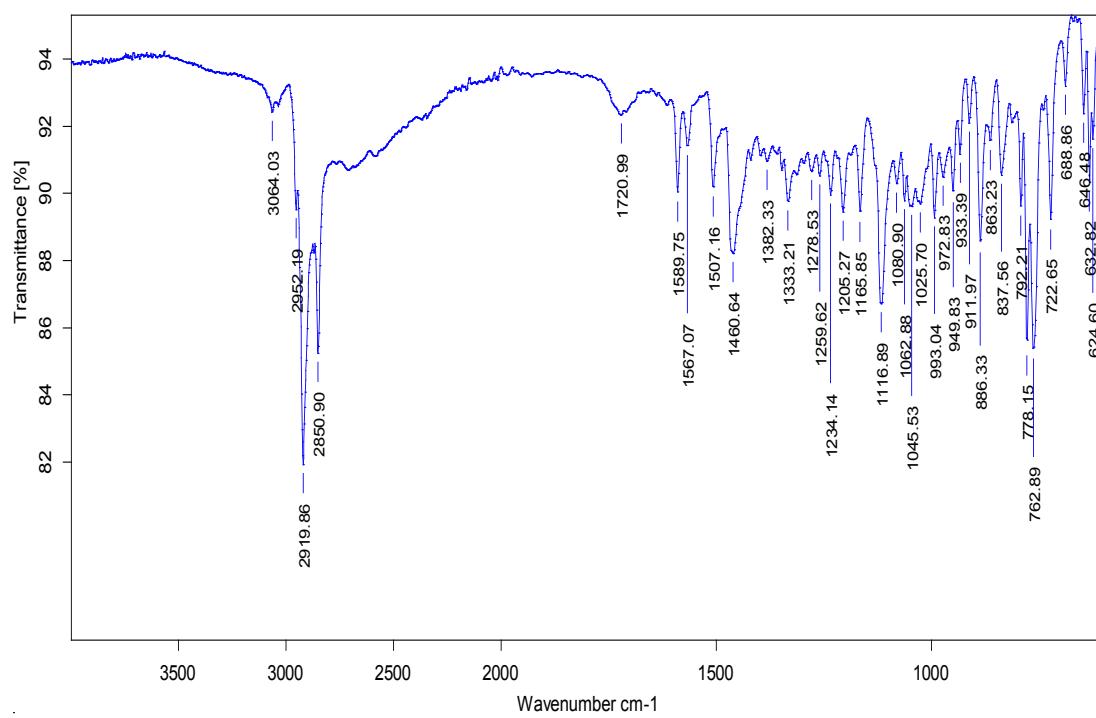
^1H -RMN (360 MHz, CDCl_3)



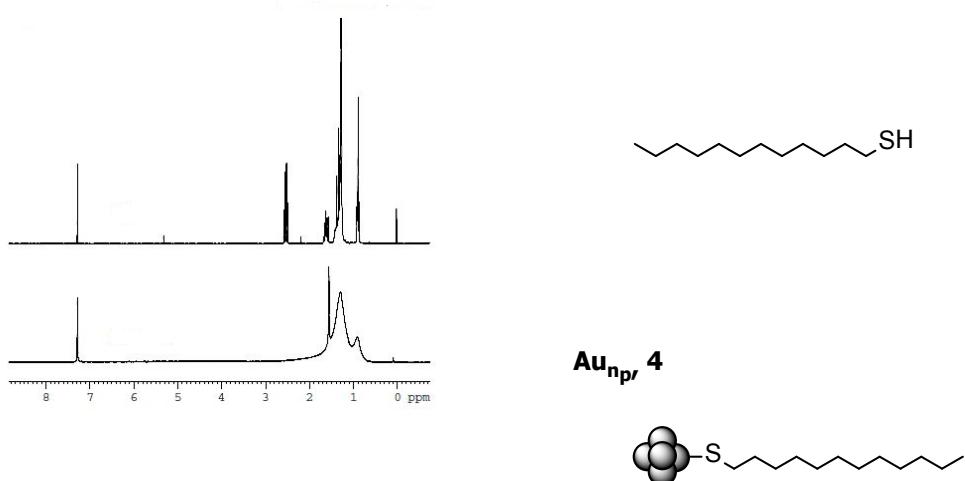
¹³C-RMN (90 MHz, CDCl₃)



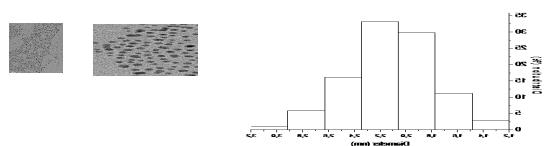
IR (ATR)



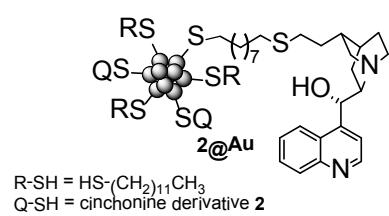
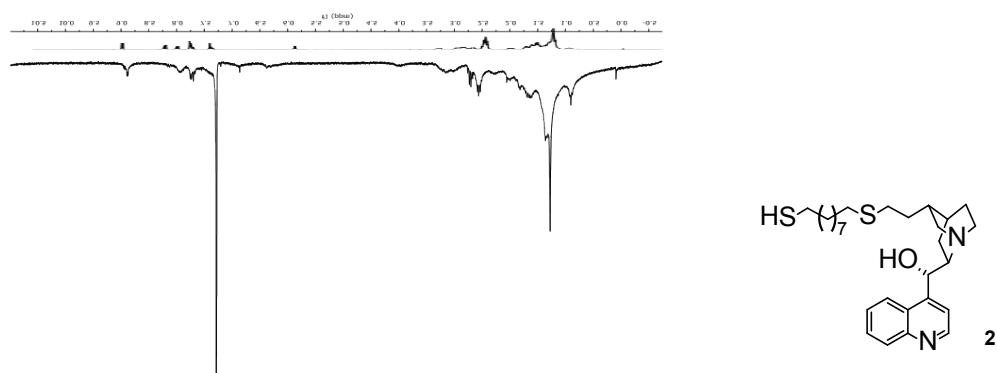
Comparison ^1H NMR of dodecanthiol, **4**, and dodecanthiolate-gold nanoparticles **4@Au**



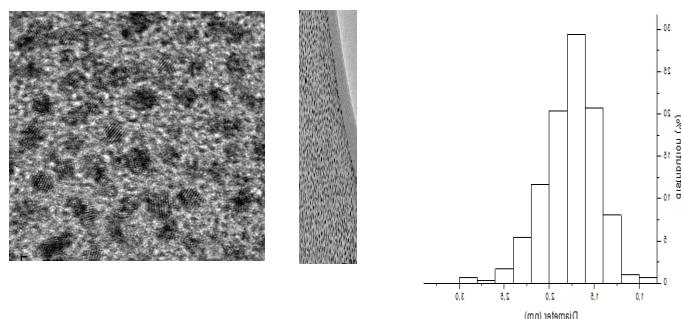
TEM images and particle size distribution of **4@Au**



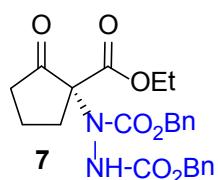
Comparison ^1H NMR of cinchonine derivative **2** and **2@Au_{np}**



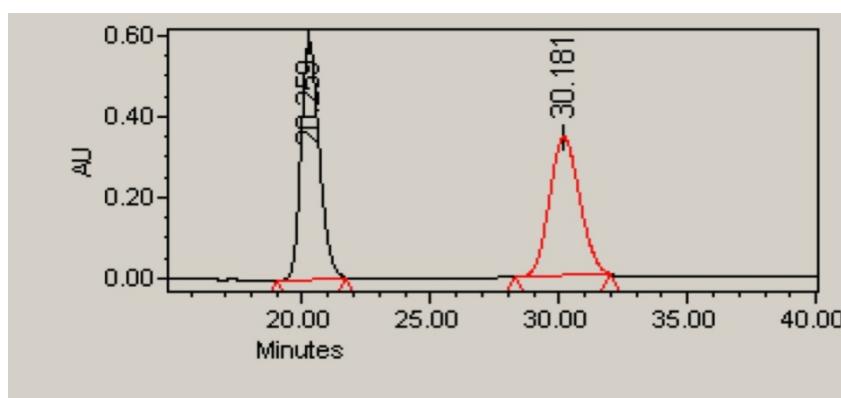
TEM images and particle size distribution of **2@Au_{np}**



General experimental procedure for asymmetric α -amination reaction: to a solution of the dibenzyl azodicarboxylate (0.066 g, 0.21 mmol), in 2 mL of CH_2Cl_2 at -0°C was added the β -ketoester **5** (29 μL , 0.2 mmol) and the catalyst **2@Au** (0.010 g, 5 % mol). The resulting solution was stirred at 0°C for one hour. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and then the residue was purified by chromatography through silica-gel using hexanes/AcOEt (5:1) as eluent to give 87 mg (92% rdt) of *N,N'*-bis(benzyloxycarbonyl)-1-hydrazino-2-oxo-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester, **7**, with a 76 ee.



HPLC chromatogram of racemic mixture of **7**:



HPLC chromatogram 79% ee of **7**:

