Supplementary Information

Supramolecular Chiral Dendritic Monophosphites Assembled by Hydrogen Bonding and Their Use in the Rh-Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydrogenation

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1. General Method

Unless otherwise noted, all experiments were carried out under an inert atmosphere of dry nitrogen by using standard Schlenk-type techniques, or performed in a nitrogen-filled glovebox. ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ³¹P NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Model Avance DMX 300 or 400 Spectrometer (¹H 300 MHz, ¹³C 75 MHz and ³¹P 162 MHz, respectively). Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm and are referenced to residual solvent peaks (¹H and ¹³C NMR) or to an external standard (85% H₃PO₄, ³¹P NMR). MALDI-TOF mass spectra were obtained on a BIFLEX III instrument with α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (CCA) as the matrix. All enantiomeric excess values were obtained from GC analysis with a Chrompack CHIR-L-VAL column. All solvents were dried using standard, published methods and were distilled under a nitrogen atmosphere before use. All other chemicals were used as received from Aldrich or Acros without further purification.

2. Synthesis and Characterization of the Supramolecular Dendritic Chiral Monophosphite Ligands



Figure S1: Supramolecular dendritic chiral monophosphite ligands

DGnL: The complexation between **DGn** and **L**₁ or **L**₂ was observed when an equal amount of **DGn** and **L**₁ or **L**₂ was mixed in CDCl₃. The formation of **DGnL** was confirmed by ¹H, ³¹P NMR. As shown in **Figure S2-7**, it was noted that the signals of

NH protons of **DGn** and **L** shifted significantly downfield. In the ³¹P NMR spectrum, only one new peak at ca. 139 ppm was observed without appearing the signals of the free ligands. These results revealed the formation of supramolecular chiral dendritic monophosphite ligands.



Figure S2. Partial ¹H NMR Spectra (CDCl₃, 300 MHz, 295k, 8.0 mM) of (a) free receptor DG_1 (in DMSO-d₆), (b) DG_1 and L_1 , (c) free ligand L_1 .



Figure S3. Partial ¹H NMR Spectra (CDCl₃, 300 MHz, 295k, 8.0 mM) of (a) free receptor DG_2 , (b) DG_2 and L_1 , (c) free ligand L_1 .



Figure S4. Partial ¹H NMR Spectra (CDCl₃, 300 MHz, 295k, 8.0 mM) of (a) free receptor DG_3 , (b) DG_3 and L_1 , (c) free ligand L_1 .



Figure S5. Partial ¹H NMR Spectra (CDCl₃, 300 MHz, 295k, 8.0 mM) of (a) free receptor DG_1 (in DMSO-d₆), (b) DG_1 and L_2 , (c) free ligand L_2 .



Figure S6. Partial ¹H NMR Spectra (CDCl₃, 300 MHz, 295k, 8.0 mM) of (a) free receptor DG_2 , (b) DG_2 and L_2 , (c) free ligand L_2 .



Figure S7. Partial ¹H NMR Spectra (CDCl₃, 300 MHz, 295k, 8.0 mM) of (a) free receptor DG₃, (b) DG₃ and L₂, (c) free ligand L₂.

3. Representative NMR Spectra

¹H and ¹³C NMR of **DG**₁



ppm



¹H and ¹³C NMR of **DG**₂





¹H and ¹³C NMR of **DG**₃







¹H and ¹³C NMR of **5**a











¹H, ¹³C and ³¹P NMR of L_1





 L_1 in CDCl3



L_1 in DMSO-d₆







 L_2 in DMSO-d₆



 L_2 in CDCl3





³¹P NMR of supramolecular chiral dendritic monophosphite ligands DGnL:



³¹P NMR of DG_1L_1 in CDCl₃

ppm Hz ppm Hz

³¹P NMR of DG_2L_1 in CDCl₃



³¹P NMR of DG_3L_1 in CDCl₃



^{31}P NMR of $\mathbf{DG_1L_2}$ in CDCl_3



³¹P NMR of DG_2L_2 in CDCl₃



³¹P NMR of DG_3L_2 in $CDCl_3$

