

Supporting Information

Synthesis of End-functionalized Poly(methyl methacrylate) by Organocatalyzed Group Transfer Polymerization Using Functional Silyl Ketene Acetals and α -Phenylacrylates

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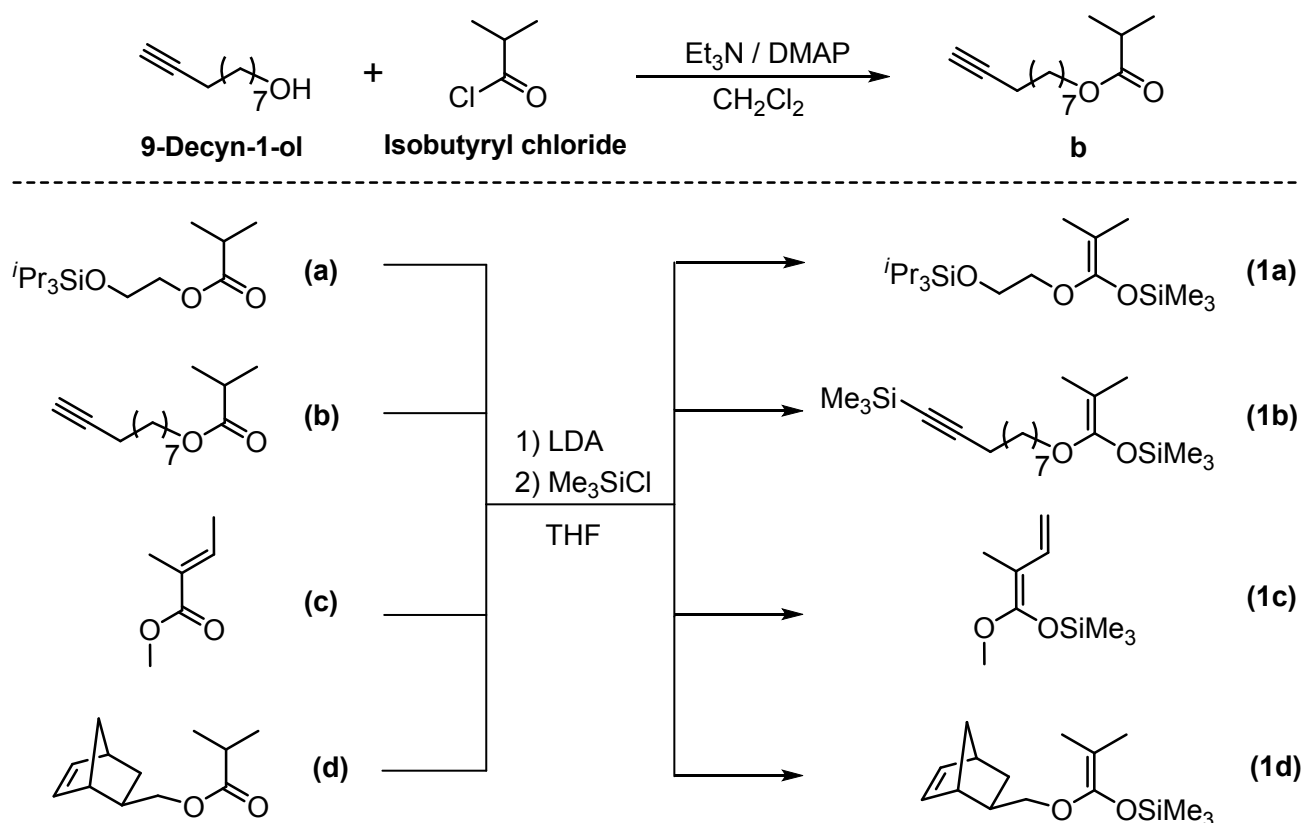
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Scheme S1. Synthesis of functional trimethyl SKA initiators (**1a-1d**)



DMAP, 4-dimethylaminopyridine; LDA, lithium diisopropylamide; *i*Pr, *iso*-propyl group.

Experimental Section

2-Triisopropylsiloxyethyl isobutyrate (**a**) and (1*S*, 4*S*)-norborn-5-en-2-ylmethyl isobutyrate (**d**) were used as described in *Ref. 1*. Methyl tiglate (**c**) was commercially available from Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Synthesis of dec-9-yn-1-yl isobutyrate (b). Isobutyryl chloride (4.75 mL, 45.0 mmol) was dropwise added to a solution of 9-decyn-1-ol (5.00 g, 32.4 mmol), triethylamine (5.40 mL, 36.0 mmol), and DMAP (190 mg, 1.56 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere at 0 °C. After 22 h of stirring at room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered and washed with conc. aq. NaHCO_3 (50 mL $\times$ 3) and distilled water (50 mL $\times$ 3). The organic layer was then dried over Na_2SO_4 . The

obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography using $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/n\text{-hexane} = 2/3$ (v/v) to give dec-9-yn-1-yl isobutyrate as a colorless liquid. Yield, 7.01 g (96%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 4.05 (t, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz, $-\text{COOCH}_2-$), 2.54 (sep, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}-$), 2.18 (dt, $^4J = 2.4$ Hz and $^3J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H, $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CCH}_2-$), 1.94 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H, $\text{CH}\equiv\text{C}-$), 1.62 (m, 2H, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 1.53 (m, 2H, $\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 1.46-1.24 (m, 8H, $-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_4-$), 1.16 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 6H, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}-$). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 177.1 ($-\text{COO}-$), 84.6 ($\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-$), 68.1 ($\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-$), 64.2 ($-\text{COOCH}_2-$), 34.0 ($((\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}-)$), 29.0-28.3 ($-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_4-$), 25.8 ($-\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 18.9 ($((\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}-)$), 18.3 ($\text{CH}\equiv\text{CCH}_2-$). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_2$ (224.33): C, 74.95; H, 10.78. Found: C, 74.97; H, 10.94.

Synthesis of 1-(2-triisopropylsiloxyethoxy)-1-trimethylsiloxy-2-methyl-1-propene (1a). Method

A: $n\text{-BuLi}$ (18.1 mL, 1.62 mol L^{-1} in $n\text{-hexane}$, 29.1 mmol) was dropwise added to a solution of DIPA (5.31 mL, 29.1 mmol) in THF (40 mL) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere, then the mixture was stirred for 30 min to produce lithium diisopropylamide (LDA). 2-Triisopropylsiloxyethyl isobutyrate (8.00 g, 27.7 mmol) was added to the LDA solution and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0°C . Me_3SiCl (5.05 mL, 30.5 mmol) was then added to the reaction mixture at 0°C . After stirring for 5 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was directly distilled from the reaction container under reduced pressure to give **1a** as a colorless liquid. Yield, 7.10 g (71 %). b.p., $117^\circ\text{C} / 0.08 \text{ mmHg}$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 3.85 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H, $=\text{C}-\text{OCH}_2-$), 3.78 (t, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{OSi}-$), 1.59 (s, 3H, $=\text{C}(\text{}^Z\text{CH}_3)(\text{}^E\text{CH}_3)$), 1.52 (s, 3H, $=\text{C}(\text{}^Z\text{CH}_3)(\text{}^E\text{CH}_3)$), 1.02–1.18 (m, 21H, $-\text{OSi}[\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_3$), 0.20 (s, 9H, $-\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 148.3, 91.9, 70.3, 62.3, 18.1, 17.1, 16.4, 12.1, 0.2.

Synthesis of 1-(10-trimethylsilyldec-9-yn-1-yloxy)-1-trimethylsiloxy-2-methyl-1-propene (**1b**).

Method A was applied to *n*-BuLi (20.9 mL, 1.62 mol L⁻¹ in *n*-hexane, 33.8 mmol), DIPA (4.74 mL, 33.8 mmol), THF (50 mL), 9-yn-1-yl isobutyrate (3.58 g, 16.0 mmol), and Me₃SiCl (7.60 mL, 60.0 mmol) to give **1b** as a pale yellow liquid. Yield, 2.87 g (49 %). b.p., 115 °C / 0.06 mmHg. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 3.68 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H, -OCH₂-), 2.21 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H, -C≡CCH₂), 1.54 (s, 3H, =C(^ECH₃)(^ZCH₃)), 1.52 (s, 3H, =C(^ECH₃)(^ZCH₃)), 1.68-1.24 (m, 12H, -OCH₂(CH₂)₆-), 0.20 (s, 9H, -OSi(CH₃)₃), 0.15 (s, 9H, -C≡C(CH₃)₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 148.44 (-C=C(CH₃)₂), 107.85 (≡C-Si(CH₃)₃), 91.56 (=C(CH₃)₂), 84.40 (-C≡CSi(CH₃)₃), 69.13 (-OCH₂-), 29.62, 29.45, 29.17, 28.89, 28.75, 26.23, 19.99 (≡CCH₂-), 17.10 (^ZCH₃C(^ECH₃)=), 16.50 (^ZCH₃C(^ECH₃)=), 0.34 (-OSi(CH₃)₃), 0.22 (≡CSi(CH₃)₃).

Synthesis of 1-methoxy-1-trimethylsiloxy-2-methyl-1,3-butadiene (**1c**). Method A was applied to

n-BuLi (42.2 mL, 1.62 mol L⁻¹ in *n*-hexane, 67.5 mmol), DIPA (9.48 mL, 67.5 mmol), THF (70 mL), methyl tiglate (7.00 g, 61.3 mmol), and Me₃SiCl (8.60 mL, 67.5 mmol) to give **1b** as a colorless liquid. Yield, 4.23 g (37 %). b.p., 55 °C / 7.50 mmHg. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.71 (ddd, ³*J*-cis = 10 Hz, ³*J*-trans = 17.0 Hz, ³*J*-cis = 10 Hz), 4.85 (dd, ³*J*-trans = 17.0 Hz, ²*J* = 1.8 Hz), 4.78 (dd, ³*J*-cis = 10 Hz, ²*J* = 1.8 Hz, 4-H), 3.57 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 1.63 (s, 3H, =CCH₃), 0.25 (s, 9H, -C≡C(CH₃)₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 152.32 (-C=CCH₃CH=CH₂), 134.83 (-CH=CH₂), 107.45 (-CH=CH₂), 97.43 (-C=CCH₃CH=CH₂), 57.62 (-OCH₃), 18.12 (-C=CCH₃CH=CH₂), 0.20 (-OSi(CH₃)₃).

Synthesis of 1-((1*S*, 4*S*)-norborn-5-en-2-ylmethoxy)-1-trimethylsiloxy-2-methylprop-1-ene (**1d**).

Method A was applied to *n*-BuLi (11.5 mL, 1.64 mol L⁻¹ in *n*-hexane, 18.9 mmol), DIPA (2.66 mL,

18.9 mmol), THF (20.0 mL), (1*S*,4*S*)-norborn-5-en-2-ylmethyl isobutyrate (3.50 g, 18.0 mmol), and Me₃SiCl (2.53 mL, 19.8 mmol) to give **1d** as a yellow liquid. Yield, 3.52 g (73 %). b.p., 77 °C / 0.08 mmHg. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.00-6.17 (m, 2H, -CH=CH-), 3.75 (dd, *J* = 6.0 Hz, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H, -OCH₂-), 3.65 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H, -OCH₂-), 2.80 (br s, 2H, -CH-CH=CH-CH-), 1.70 (m, 1H, -CH-CH-CH₂-), 1.14-1.66 (m, 4H, bridgehead and -CH-CH-CH₂-), 1.60 (s, 3H, =C(^{*E*}CH₃)(^{*Z*}CH₃)), 1.52 (s, 3H, =C(^{*E*}CH₃)(^{*Z*}CH₃)), 0.20 (s, 9H, -OSi(CH₃)₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 148.29 (-C=C(CH₃)₂), 136.65, 136.48, 91.47 (=C(CH₃)₂), 73.36 (-OCH₂-), 44.99, 43.81, 41.55, 33.60, 29.78, 16.98 (^{*Z*}CH₃C(^{*E*}CH₃)=), 16.38 (^{*Z*}CH₃C(^{*E*}CH₃)=), 0.09 (-OSi(CH₃)₃).

Reference

- (1) Takada, K.; Fuchise, K.; Kubota, N.; Ito, T.; Chen, Y.G.; Satoh, T.; Kakuchi, T.; *Macromolecules* **2014**, *47*, 5514–5525.
- (2) Rozkiewicz, D. I.; Jańczewski, D.; Verboom, W.; Ravoo, B. J.; Reinhoudt, D. N. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 5292–5296.

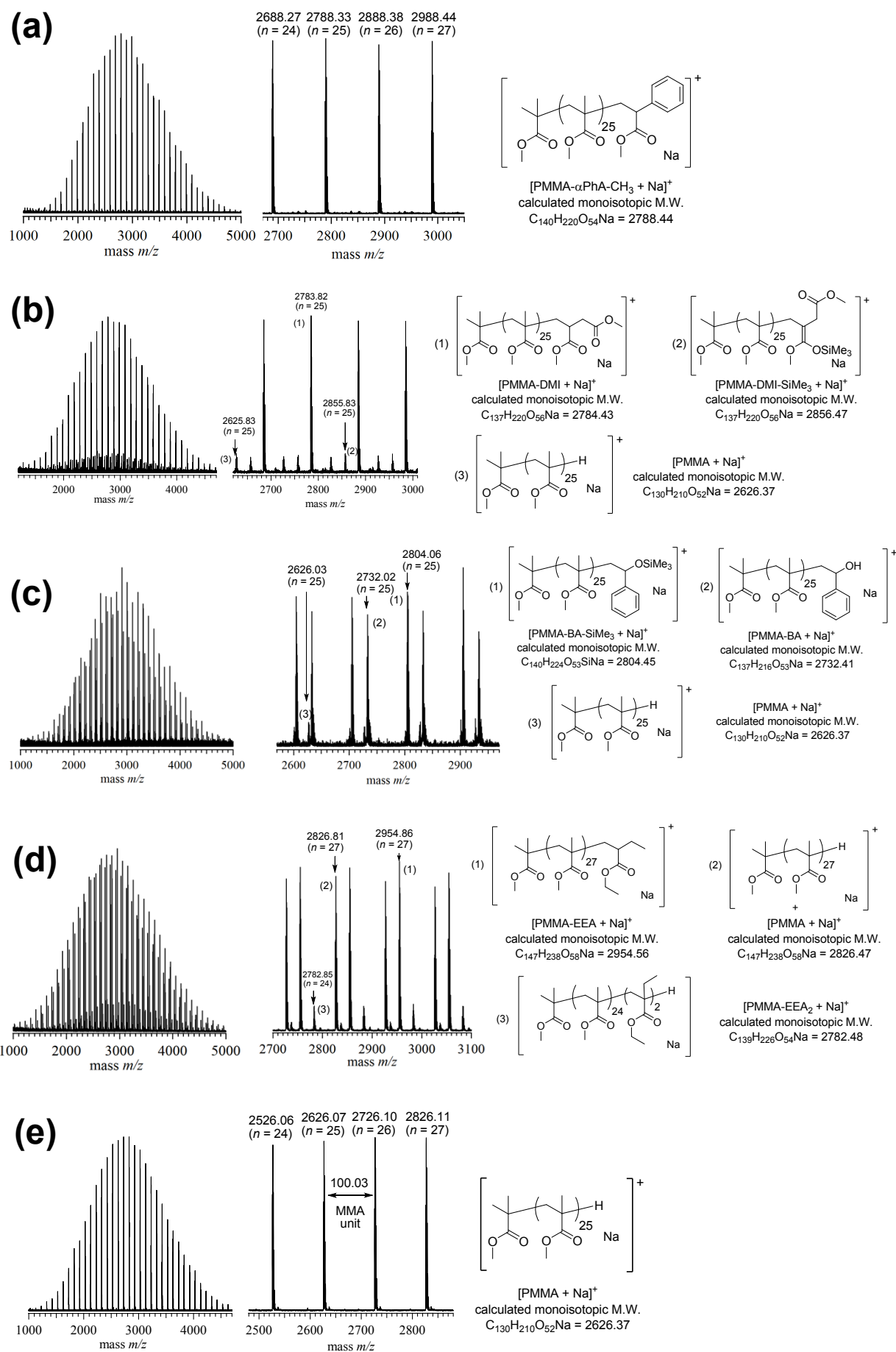


Figure S1. MALDI-TOF MS spectra of PMMAs terminated by (a) α PhA-Me, (b) DMI, (c) BA, (d) EEA, and (e) DMMAm.

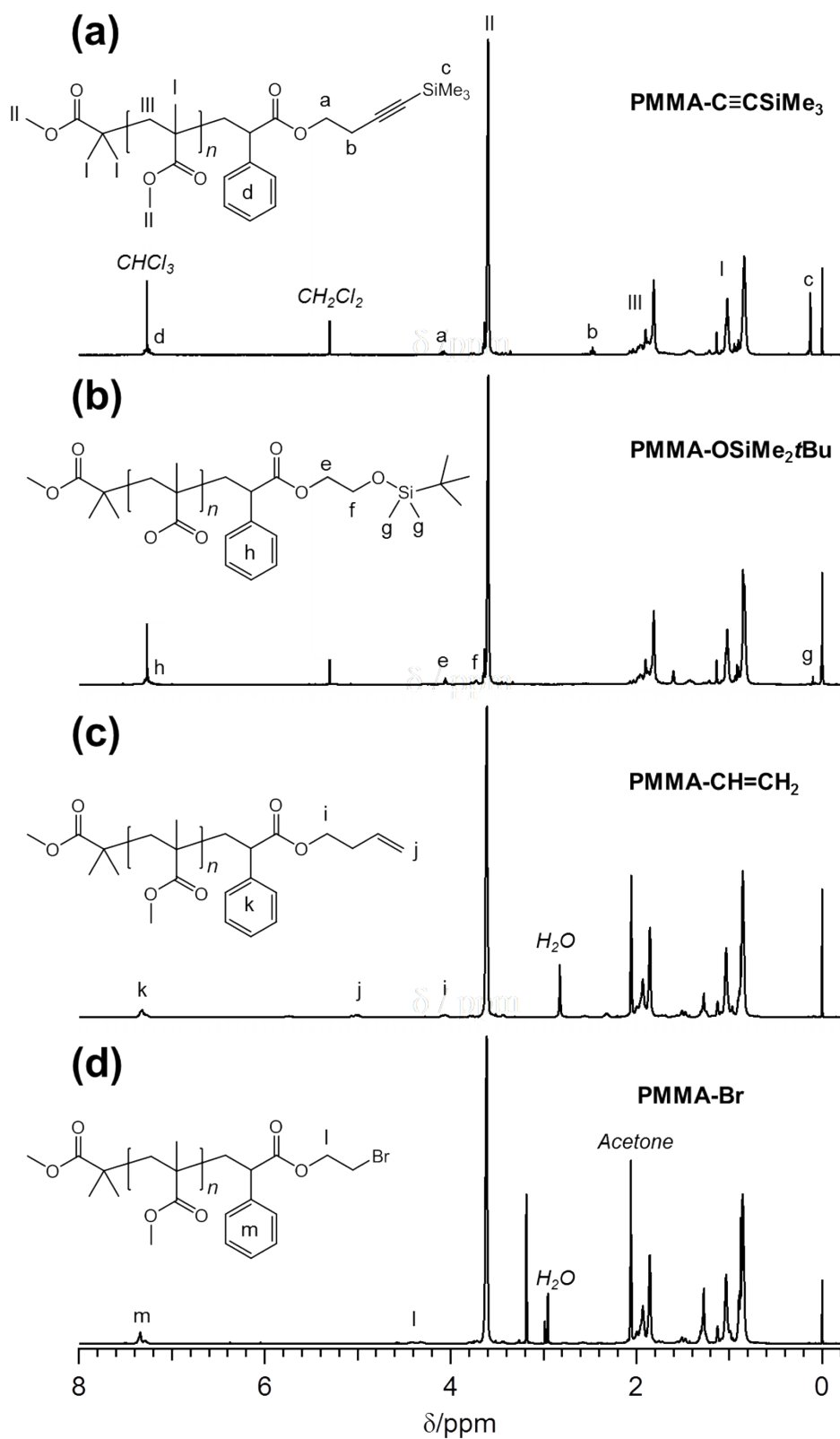


Figure S2. ^1H NMR spectra of (a) PMMA-C $\equiv$ CSiMe $_3$ (Run 26, $M_{n,\text{SEC}} = 3,460$; $M_w/M_n = 1.07$) in CDCl_3 , (b) PMMA-OSiMe $_2$ tBu (Run 27, $M_{n,\text{SEC}} = 3,250$; $M_w/M_n = 1.06$) in CDCl_3 , (c) PMMA-CH=CH $_2$ (Run 28, $M_{n,\text{SEC}} = 3,730$; $M_w/M_n = 1.07$) in $\text{acetone-}d_6$, and (d) PMMA-Br (Run 29, $M_{n,\text{SEC}} = 3,690$; $M_w/M_n = 1.07$) in $\text{acetone-}d_6$.