

## **Supporting Information**

for

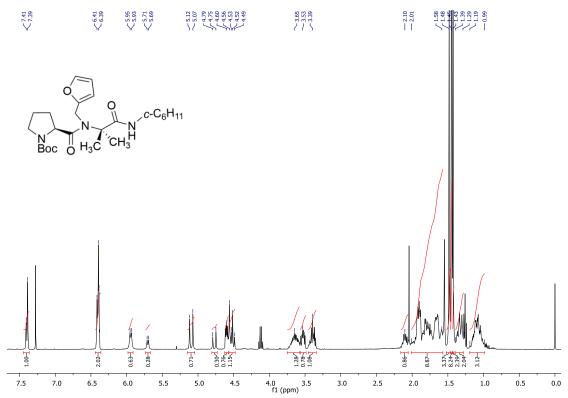
Ugi reaction-derived prolyl peptide catalysts grafted on the renewable polymer polyfurfuryl alcohol for applications in heterogeneous enamine catalysis

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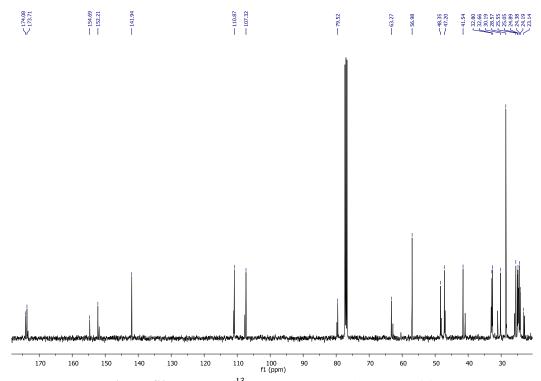
Beilstein J. Org. Chem. 2019, 15, 1210-1216. doi:10.3762/bjoc.15.118

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of prolyl pseudo-peptide catalysts and chiral-phase HPLC analysis of Michael adducts

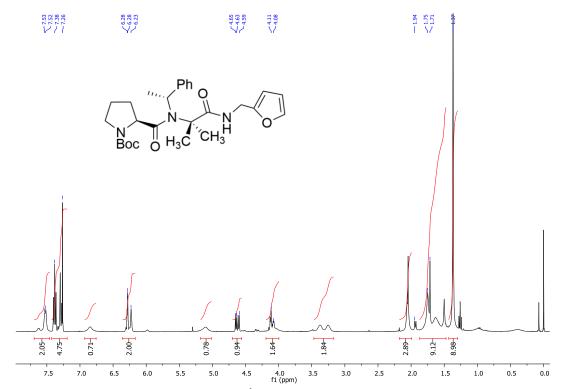
## Spectra of compounds



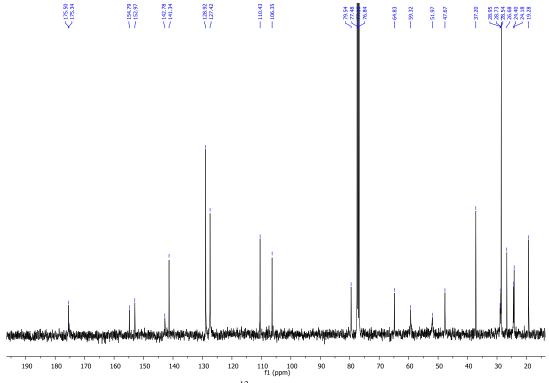
**Figure S1:** 400 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum in CDCl<sub>3</sub> of **1**.



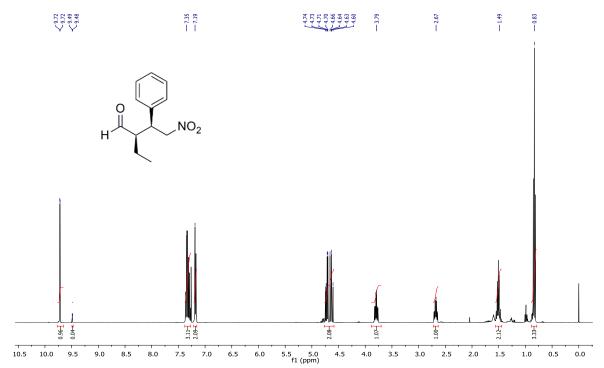
**Figure S2:** 100 MHz <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum in CDCl<sub>3</sub> of **1**.



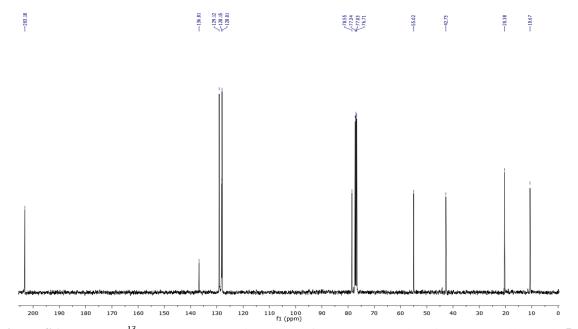
**Figure S3:** 400 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum in CDCl<sub>3</sub> of **2**.



**Figure S4:** 100 MHz <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum in CDCl<sub>3</sub> of **2**.



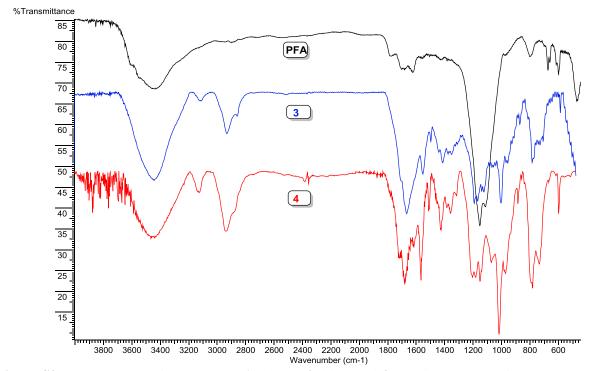
**Figure S5:** 400 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum in CDCl<sub>3</sub> of (2R,3S)-2-Ethyl-4-nitro-3-phenylbutanal (**5**).



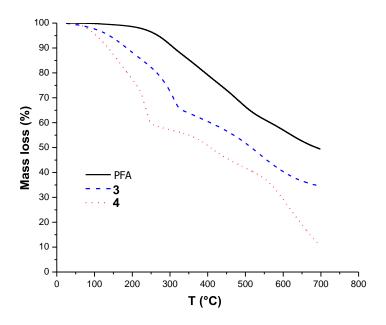
**Figure S6:** 100 MHz <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum in CDCl<sub>3</sub> of (2R,3S)-2-ethyl-4-nitro-3-phenylbutanal (**5**).



Figure S7: Photograph of PFA-supported catalysts material.

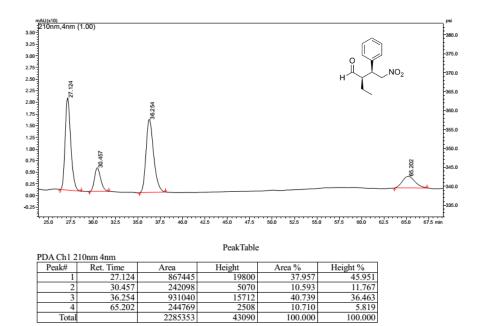


**Figure S8:** FT-IR spectra of polymers **PFA** (black), **3** (blue) and **4** (red) in the range of  $4000-600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

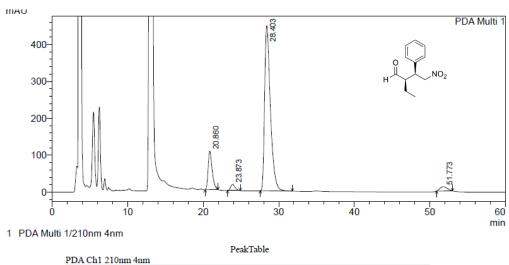


**Figure S9:** Variation of mass *versus* temperature measured by TGA for the **PFA**, **3** and **4** conducted under oxidative atmosphere at 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup>.

## Chiral HPLC results and spectra



**Figure S10:** Chiral HPLC of racemic 2-ethyl-4-nitro-3-phenylbutanal. Chiralpak OD-H (*n*-hexane/iPrOH 91:9), 25 °C at 0.9 ml min<sup>-1</sup>, UV detection at 210 nm.



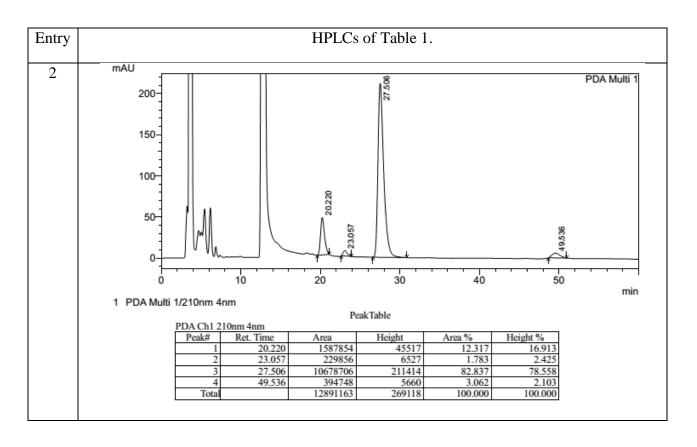
PDA Ch1 210nm 4nm										
Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %	Height %					
1	20.860	3875196	104361	13.278	17.997					
2	23.873	674856	16601	2.312	2.863					
3	28.403	23865884	447601	81.774	77.189					
4	51.773	769271	11317	2.636	1.952					
Total		29185207	579880	100.000	100.000					

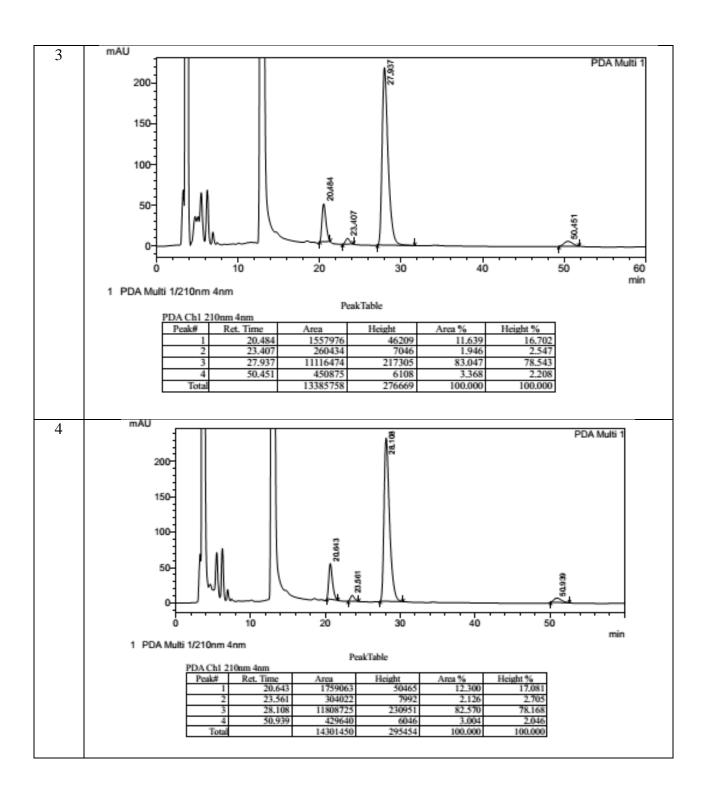
**Figure S11:** Chiral HPLC of the crude asymmetric 2-ethyl-4-nitro-3-phenylbutanal (**5**) obtained by bath reaction with PFA-supported catalyst **3**. Chiralpak OD-H (n-hexane/iPrOH 90:10), 25 °C) at 1.0 ml min<sup>-1</sup>, UV detection at 210 nm of the crude reaction.

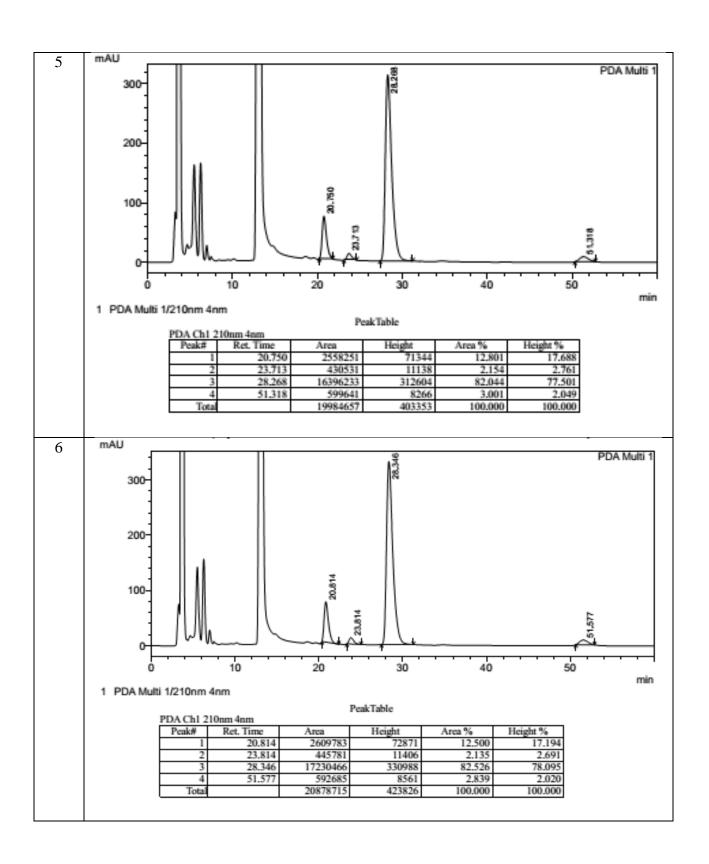
**Table S1:** Results of continuous flow Michael addition between n-butanal and β-nitrostyrene using the microreactor filled with PFA-supported catalyst 3.

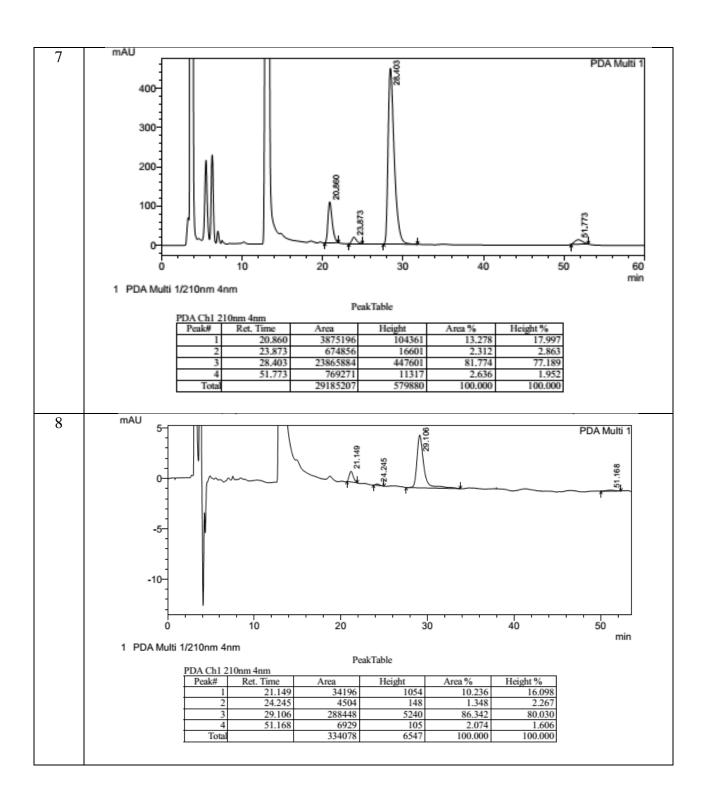
Entry	Flow rate	Running	Residence	Conversion	dr.	ee%
a	$\phi(\mu L \min^{-1}$	time (h)	time	С	(syn:anti)	f
	1)		$\tau(\min)^{b}$		e	
1	2.5	0-10	-	-	-	_
2	2.5	10-12	140	25	95:5	74
3	2.5	12-14	140	27	95:5	75
4	2.5	14-16	140	30	95:5	74
5	2.5	16-18	140	31	95:5	73
6	2.5	18-20	140	38	95:5	74
$7^{\mathrm{d}}$	2.5	20-22	140	42	95:5	72
8	1	24-36	349	43	94:6	72
9	1	36-48	349	21	94:6	72
10	1	48-72	349	24	94:6	72

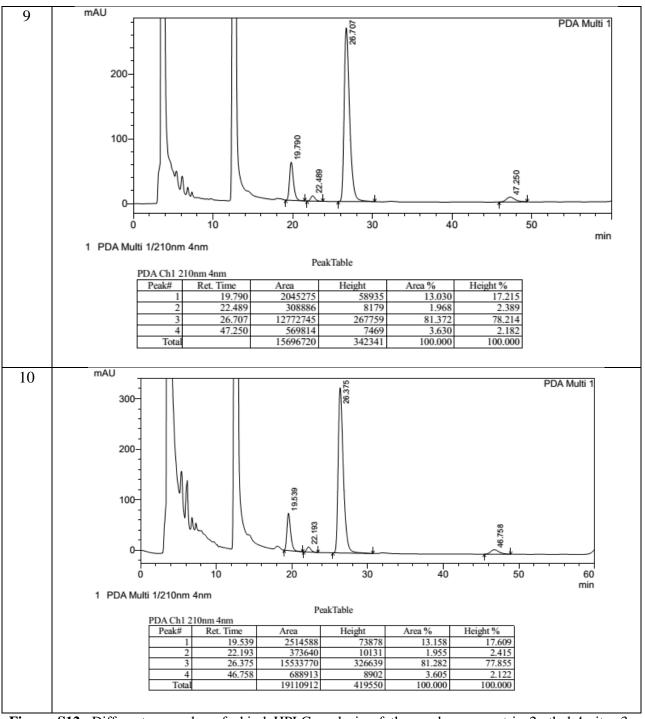
a) Reaction conditions: HPLC column (0.21 cm i.d. x 15 cm, containing 0.639 mmol of catalyst 3);  $\beta$ -nitrostyrene (2.5 mmol, 1 equiv, 0.25 M), n-butanal (3 equiv, 0.75 M) in toluene. b) Residence time calculated as void volume/rate flow ( $\tau$ =V<sub>0</sub>/ $\phi$ ). c) Conversion determined by  $^1$ H NMR spectroscopy. d) Productivities are measured in mmol product  $h^{-1}$  mmol catalyst<sup>-1</sup>. e) dr determined by  $^1$ H NMR spectroscopy. f) Determined by chiral-stationary phase HPLC analysis.











**Figure S12:** Different examples of chiral HPLC analysis of the crude asymmetric 2-ethyl-4-nitro-3-phenylbutanal (**5**) obtained by continuous flow Michael addition reaction with PFA-supported catalyst **3** (Table S1). Chiralpak OD-H (*n*-hexane/iPrOH 90:10), 25 °C, 1.0 ml min<sup>-1</sup>, UV detection at 210 nm of the crude reaction.