

**Structural Factors that Govern the Synthesis
Efficiency of Organoplatinum Poly(dendrimer)s**

CHEUNG, Siu Yin

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Thesis/Assessment Committee

Professor Kin Shing CHAN (Chair)

Professor Hak-Fun CHOW (Thesis Supervisor)

Professor Qian MIAO (Committee Member)

Professor Takuzo AIDA (External Examiner)

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Siu-Yin Cheung

Department of Chemistry

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

HKSAR

Abstract

This thesis described the research work on the synthesis of poly(dendrimer)s using an outer-sphere–outer-sphere connection strategy. Two G1–G3 series of dendritic macromonomers having short branches (73–75) and long branches (76–78) containing two surfaces (functionalized acetylene surface groups) were prepared in high purity and copolymerized with three different type of platinum linkers **65**, **152** and **156** to form organoplatinum poly(dendrimer)s. The structural effects of the dendritic macromonomers and platinum linkers on the polymerization efficiency were investigated.

Chapter 1 gives a brief introduction about dendrimers, their synthesis, characterization methods and applications. Chapter 2 summarizes the current research progress on the various dendritic nanostructures, namely, dendronized polymers, dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids, poly(dendrimer)s and poly(dendrimer) networks. In Chapter 3, we reported the detailed synthesis of the two series of dendritic macromonomers (S-G_n and L-G_n, n = 1–3) with different branch lengths (C–O for S-G_n and C–C–C–O for L-G_n) and hence varying structural flexibilities. The structures of these dendritic compounds were characterized by ¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, gel permeation chromatography (GPC), mass spectrometry (MS) and elemental analysis. The polymerization reactions with *trans*-Pt-linker **65** was firstly conducted to obtain organoplatinum poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S/L-Gn **144–149**. It was found that the structurally more rigid dendritic macromonomers (S-G_n series) have a higher degree of polymerization (DP) than the structurally more flexible one (L-G_n series) of the same generation. This was attributed to the formation of cyclic oligomers in the latter series. In

Chapter 4, we investigated the polymerization behavior of the two series of dendritic macromonomers towards two other Pt-linkers of different geometry, namely, *cis*-Pt-linker **152** and *long-trans*-Pt-linker **156** to obtain poly(dendrimer)s *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn **157–162** and *long-trans*-Pt-S/L-Gn **163–168** respectively. It was revealed that only oligomers and/or cyclic oligomers were formed in both S-Gn and L-Gn series in the former case. In contrast, poly(dendrimer)s *long-trans*-Pt-S/L-Gn **163–168** were obtained in high DP values and the formation of oligomers and/or cyclic oligomers was greatly suppressed. A model was proposed to account for the different polymerization outcomes based on the different steric and structural environment of the two reacting partners. A conclusion of this work and an outlook of the project were given in Chapter 5.

摘要

本論文敘述了運用球外層之間的相互連接策略來合成聚樹枝狀化合物的研究工作。兩系列擁有短分枝(73–75)和長分枝(76–78)的高純度樹枝狀巨單體(第一代、第二代和第三代)被合成，它們擁有一個乙炔官能基在其表面，與三種鉑絡合物(65, 152 和 156)進行共聚反應而生成有機鉑聚樹枝狀化合物，當中樹枝狀巨單體和鉑絡合物的結構對聚合效益的影響已被研究。

第一章簡略地介紹了樹枝狀化合物的合成、表征方法和應用。第二章總結了現時樹枝狀納米結構的研究進展，包括樹枝狀聚合物、樹枝狀化合物-線性聚合物雜交物、聚樹枝狀化合物和樹枝狀聚合物網。在第三章中，我們詳細地報道了兩系列樹枝狀巨單體(S-Gn 和 L-Gn, n = 1–3)的合成方法。由於它們擁有不同長度的分枝(S-Gn: C–O 和 L-Gn: C–C–C–O)，所以它們在結構上也擁有不同的剛性。這些樹枝狀化合物的結構已通過核磁共振氫譜、碳譜、凝膠滲透色譜、質譜和元素分析進行了表征。我們首先以反式-鉑絡合物 65 進行共聚反應，從而生成了有機鉑聚樹枝狀化合物—鉑-S/L-Gn 144–149。其中發現了在同一世代中，結構上剛性較強的樹枝狀巨單體(S-Gn

系列)比結構上剛性較弱的樹枝狀巨單體(L-Gn 系列)有較高的聚合度。這是由於後者會生成環狀寡聚物之緣故。在第四章中，我們探討了兩系列樹枝狀巨單體與另外兩種鉑絡合物(包括順式-鉑絡合物 152 和長-反式-鉑絡合物 156)的聚合情況，繼而分別生成了順式-鉑-S/L-Gn 157–162 和長-反式-鉑-S/L-Gn 163–168。無論是 S-Gn 或 L-Gn 系列，與順式-鉑絡合物 152 進行共聚反應時，都只會生成寡聚物和/或環狀寡聚物。然而，獲得的長-反式-鉑-S/L-Gn 聚樹枝狀化合物 163–168 却擁有高聚合度，而只生成痕量寡聚物和/或環狀寡聚物。基於兩個反應物不同的空間和結構環境，我們提出了一個模型去說明不同的聚合結果。第五章總結了這個研究計劃及其展望。

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFM	atomic force microscopy	L	liter(s)
Ar	aromatic	LAH	lithium aluminium hydride
a.u.	arbitrary unit(s)	LLS	laser light scattering
Bn	benzyl	μ	micro
brs	broad singlet (spectral)	m	multiplet (spectral); milli
°C	degree Celsius	M	molar (moles per liter); mega
calcd	calculated	M^+	parent molecular ion
δ	chemical shift in parts per million	MALDI-TOF	Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of flight
d	day(s); doublet (spectral)	Me	methyl
DIBAL-H	diisobutylaluminium hydride	MHz	megahertz
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide	min	minute(s)
DP	degree of polymerization	mM	millimole(s) per liter
EI	electron impact	mmol	millimole(s)
equiv.	equivalent	M_n	number-average
ESI	electrospray ionization	mol	molecular weight
Et	ethyl	mp	mole(s)
EtOAc	ethyl acetate	MS	melting point
EtOH	ethanol	M_w	mass spectrometry
Et ₂ O	diethyl ether	<i>m/z</i>	weight-average
FAB	fast atom bombardment	NMR	molecular weight
g	gram(s)	PDI	mass-to-charge ratio
GPC	gel permeation chromatography	ppm	nuclear magnetic resonance
h	hour(s)	q	polydispersity index
HRMS	high-resolution mass spectrometry	quin	part(s) per million
Hz	hertz	R_f	quartet (spectral)
IR	infra-red	R_h	quintet (spectral)
<i>J</i>	coupling constant		retention factor
			hydrodynamic radius

rt	room temperature	THF	tetrahydrofuran
s	singlet (spectral)	TLC	thin layer
SEM	scanning electron microscopy	TMS	trimethylsilyl
STM	scanning tunneling microscopy	UV	ultraviolet
t	triplet (spectral)	vis	visible
		v/v	volume-to-volume ratio

Publications Originated from the Work of This Thesis

1. Cheung, S.-Y.; Chow, H.-F. "Organoplatinum Poly(dendrimer)s", *Abstract of "12th International Conference on Polymers and Organic Chemistry 2006 (POC'06)"*, 2006, Okazaki, Japan, p.P-43-a.
2. Cheung, S.-Y.; Chow, H.-F.; Ngai, T.; Wei, X. "Synthesis of Organometallic Poly(dendrimer)s by Macromonomer Polymerization: Effect of Dendrimer Size and Structural Rigidity on the Polymerization Efficiency", *Chem. Eur. J.* 2009, 15, 2278.
3. Cheung, S.-Y.; Chow, H.-F. "Synthesis of Organoplatinum Poly(dendrimer)s: Pronounced Effect of Size and Geometry of Small Organoplatinum Linkers on the Copolymerization Efficiency with Bifunctional Dendritic Macromonomers", *Chem. Eur. J.* 2009, 15, 8874.

Chapter 1

Introduction to Dendrimers

In the past two decades, a kind of special molecule—"dendrimer" not only played an important role in polymer chemistry, but also in nanotechnology. They also possess many applications in different fields (these will be discussed in Section 1.4) according to their functional structures. The synthesis and properties of dendrimers have already been summarized in several excellent reviews and monographs.¹

This thesis describes the use of dendritic units as the basic building blocks towards the construction of more complex macromolecular systems. Here we will first summarize some fundamental concepts about dendrimer chemistry, and in the next chapter we will review the use of dendritic units to build up higher order macromolecular systems.

1.1. Dendrimer

Dendrimers are hyperbranched, fractal-like macromolecules of defined three-dimensional size, shape and topology. Basically, a dendrimer can be mainly divided into two parts—the core and the dendrons (Greek: dendron means tree) (Figure 1).

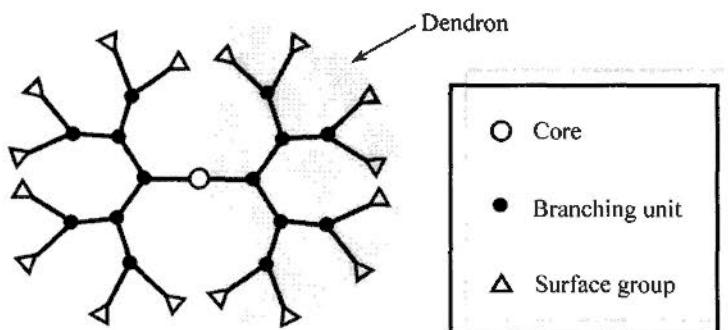


Figure 1. Schematic representation of a third-generation (G3) dendrimer.

A sector-shaped dendron consists of branching units and surface groups. Surface groups play an important role in the dendrimer properties such as solubility. The number of concentric layers between the core and the surface groups is referred to the dendrimer generation (G_x). Therefore dendrimers with high generation tend to adopt spherical structure because of steric hindrance between their surface groups.

1.2. Synthetic Approaches

In contrast to linear polymers and hyperbranched polymers, dendrimers are synthesized by stepwise and controlled procedures, therefore they have perfect architectures and are called “monodisperse”. By convention, “monodisperse” means that the polydispersity index ($PDI = M_w/M_n$) of a dendrimer is smaller than 1.05. Due to this structural homogeneity, the structural-property relationship of dendrimers, in contrast to that of polymers, can be precisely rationalized. Needless to say, the synthetic works are much more challenging.

The synthetic approaches of dendrimers are divided into two main categories—divergent and convergent methods. There were also some other synthetic methods for dendrimers, but the principles are still based on these two approaches.

1.2.1. Divergent Methods

The divergent synthetic method was developed at the early stage during the development stage of dendrimer chemistry. The contributors of this method include Vögtle,² Denkewalter,³ Tomalia,⁴ and Newkome.⁵

According to the divergent method, dendrimers grow from the core, through the branching units and finally ends in the surface groups (Figure 2). Firstly, the core **1** is coupled to the protected branching units **2** and the dendrimer starts to grow. After

deprotection, the surface groups are functionalized and readily react with the same protected branching units **2** again. By repeating this iterative cycle, the dendrimer grows larger and larger to form higher-generation dendrimers. The dendrimer growth can be terminated by anchoring the dendrimer with the desired surface groups **3**. Although this method is the most efficient procedure for preparing high-generation dendrimers, incomplete reaction of all the surface groups is a potential problem due to the sterically crowded environment. Therefore the anchoring reaction between the dendrimer and the surface groups must be highly efficient, otherwise it will create structural defects on the dendrimers. In addition, selective conversion of only one or several surface groups cannot be achieved, therefore specific surface-functionalized dendrimers^{6a, 6b} cannot be prepared by this method.

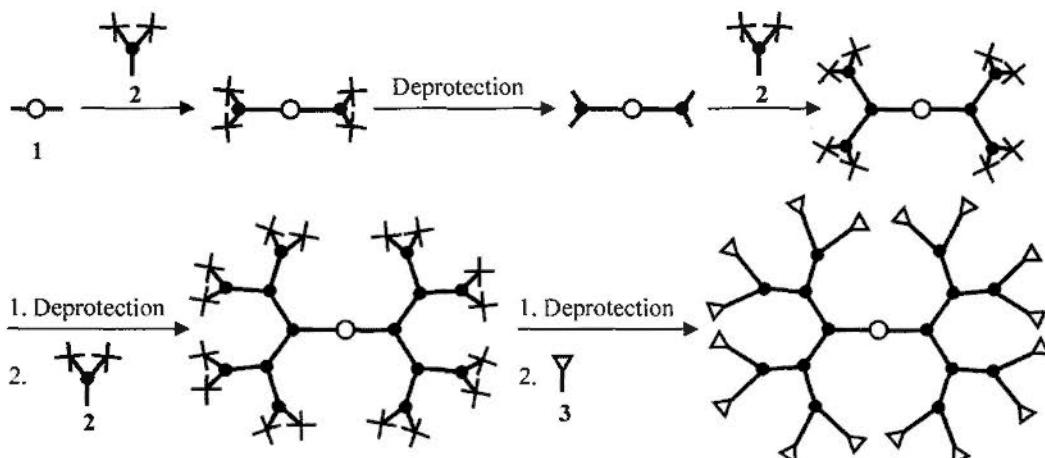


Figure 2. Divergent synthesis of a G3 dendrimer.

1.2.2. Convergent Method

This method was developed by Fréchet⁶ and Miller⁷ independently. In contrast to the divergent method, this synthetic pathway starts from the surface groups (Figure 3). The surface groups **3** are firstly fixed onto a focal point-protected branching unit **4** to form a protected G1 dendron **5**. After the functionalization (deprotection) of the focal point, the G1 dendron **6** is readily react with the branching unit **4** again.

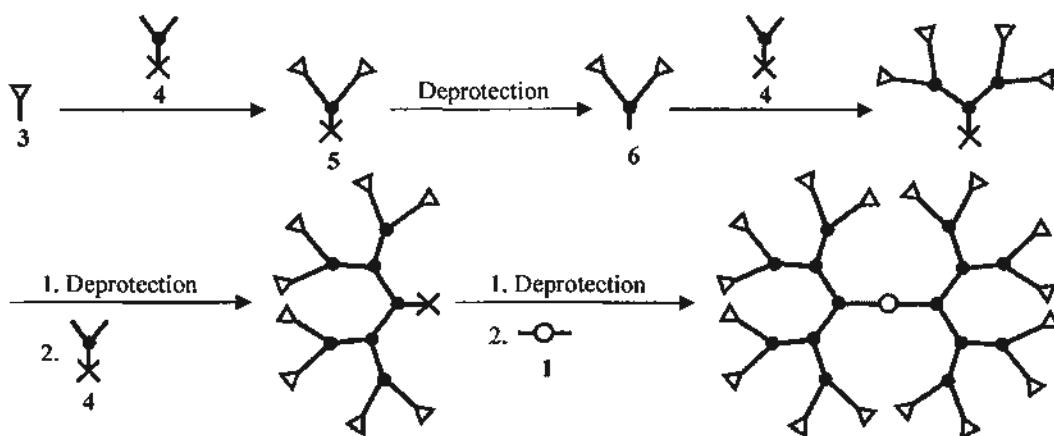


Figure 3. Convergent synthesis of a G3 dendrimer.

Higher-generation dendrons (e.g. G3) can be prepared by repeating the iterative cycle. The final step is anchoring of the dendrons onto the core 1. This method is more time-consuming when compared with the divergent method, but the number of side reactions is lowered and the resulting dendrimers would have more perfect structures or they are monodispersed. Moreover the surface groups can be functionalized specifically by the convergent method. This is very important because the required dendrimers in this project are specific surface-functionalized dendrimers that contain only two specific functional surface groups (Figure 4). By this method, layer-block dendrimers, segment-block dendrimer^{6e} and specific surface-functionalized dendrimers can now be easily prepared (Figure 4).

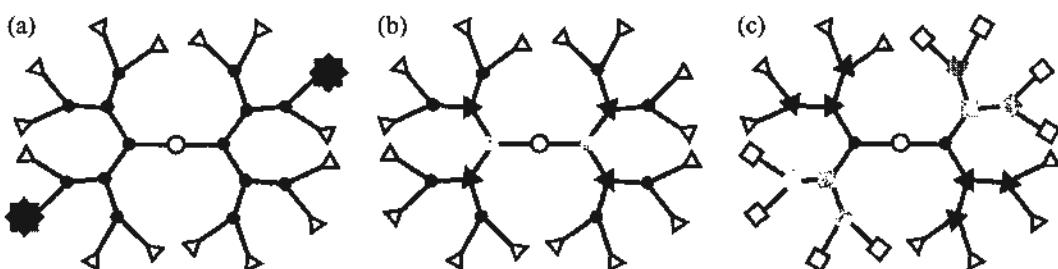


Figure 4. A schematic diagram for (a) specific surface-functionalized dendrimers, (b) layer-block dendrimers and (c) segment-block dendrimers.

1.2.3. Miscellaneous Methods

Divergent and convergent methods have their own advantages and disadvantages, and stepwise synthesis and purification are involved in both methods. In order to facilitate the preparation of high-generation dendrimers with narrow molecular weight distribution in large quantity, some other synthetic methods had been developed including double-stage hypercore convergent growth,⁸ double exponential growth,⁹ branched monomer approach,¹⁰ orthogonal coupling strategy¹¹ and solid support synthesis.¹² Details of such methods can be found in the references cited therein.

1.3. Applications

Since dendrimer molecules adopt spherical structures that cannot be found in linear polymers and they can also be functionalized at different positions including surface groups,¹³ branching units¹⁴ and the central core¹⁵ by stepwise synthetic procedures, they have many properties that are different from linear polymers and therefore have a wide range of applications in different fields such as catalysis,^{16a, 17, 18a} medicinal chemistry,¹⁷ light harvesting/emitting materials,^{15b, 18} electrochemistry^{18a},¹⁹ and molecular recognitions.²⁰

1.3.1. Catalysis

The catalytic sites can be anchored either on the surface groups or the interior parts of dendrimers. In the former case, it provides multiple catalytic sites with high local density at the dendrimer periphery.^{16c} For dendrimers with catalytic center located at the core, their dendritic sectors encapsulate the reactants and provide higher reaction selectivity, and sometimes enhance the reactivity due to microenvironment effect.^{14, 16d, 16f} Dendrimers can also be used as supports^{16e} and serve as hosts to

encapsulate metal nanoparticles^{16b} for recoverable catalysts.

1.3.2. Medicinal chemistry

The shape of dendrimers is generally spherical and they are easily functionalized to interact with cell membranes, therefore dendrimers are one of the suitable candidates for gene delivery purpose.^{17f} By anchoring targeting drugs onto dendrimers, they can also deliver drugs owing to their encapsulating ability.^{17d, 17i–17k} In addition, they can be used as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast agents.^{17a}

1.3.3. Light harvesting/emitting materials

Energy-donating and energy-accepting functionalities can be decorated on specific positions of dendrimers by stepwise synthetic procedures and the spacial distance and extent of electronic conjugation between them can also be adjusted, therefore providing tunable light-harvesting properties.^{18f} Some dendrimers also have liquid crystalline properties^{18m} and light-emitting properties^{18k} that can be used in organic light-emitting diodes (OLED).¹⁸ⁿ

1.3.4. Electrochemistry

Dendrimers containing metal centers are good candidates for simulating biological redox processes since the sterically hindered dendrons mimic metalloproteins surrounding a redox active site in the biological system.^{19b} In the case of dendrimers with multiple metal accepting ligating sites, they can also act as molecular sensors.^{19c}

1.3.5. Molecular recognitions

Dendrimers have defined size and shape that make them suitable for use as hosts in molecular recognition. They use their interior parts or peripheries to bind with guest molecules by non-covalent interactions such as hydrogen bonds, metal-ligand coordination, hydrophobic interaction and electrostatic interactions.^{20a}

Chapter 2

Using Dendritic Molecules as Building Blocks

2.1. Using dendritic molecules as building blocks

In the last chapter, the structures, synthesis, properties and applications of dendrimers have already been introduced. In this chapter, the author will focus on how to use dendritic molecules, including dendrons and dendrimers, as building blocks to obtain ordered macromolecular architectures.

Dendritic molecules can be linked up either randomly or in highly ordered manner. This chapter will only focus on the “ordered build-up” approach, and the “random build-up” of dendritic molecules will not be mentioned here.^{4a, 21}

Basically, there are four types of macromolecular architectures that are constructed from dendritic molecules: 1) dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids, 2) dendron-dendrimer connectivity, 3) dendron-dendron connectivity and 4) poly(dendrimer)s. In the following sections, the formations of these four macromolecular architectures will be reviewed.

2.2. Dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids

In the dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids, dendrons or dendrimers are connected to linear polymers. These architectures can be constructed by either connecting linear polymers to the focal point of dendrons or linking linear polymers to the periphery of dendrimers (Figure 5).

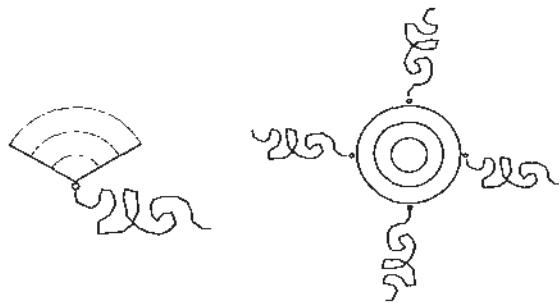


Figure 5. The structures of dendrimer-linear polymer

The first example of dendrimer-linear polymer hybrid was reported by Fréchet.²²

The hybrid 7 (Figure 6) was prepared by connecting polyethylene glycols (PEGs) with two G4-Fréchet-type dendrons by Williamson-ether synthesis.

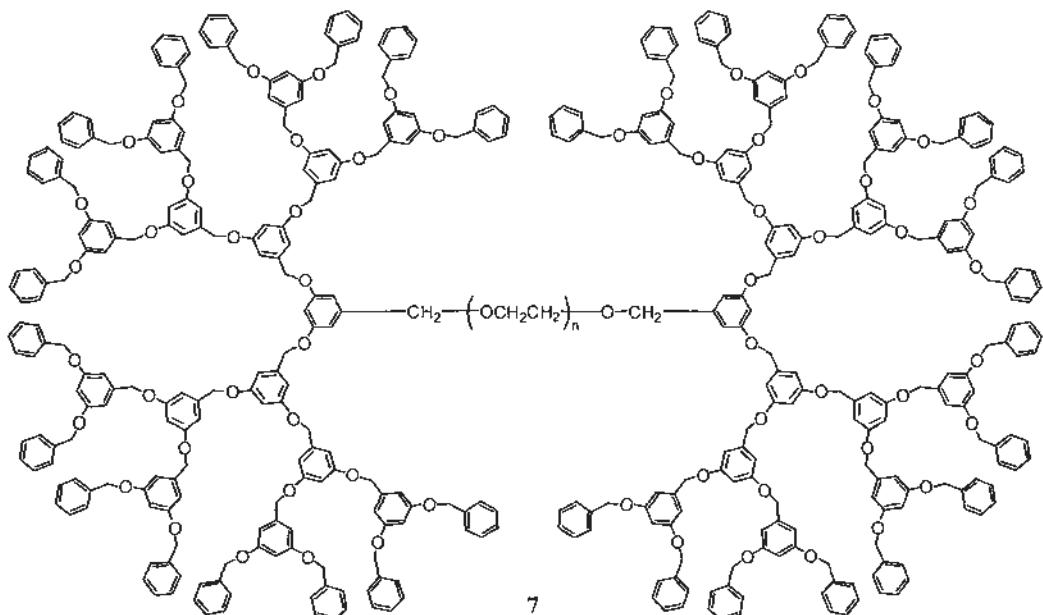
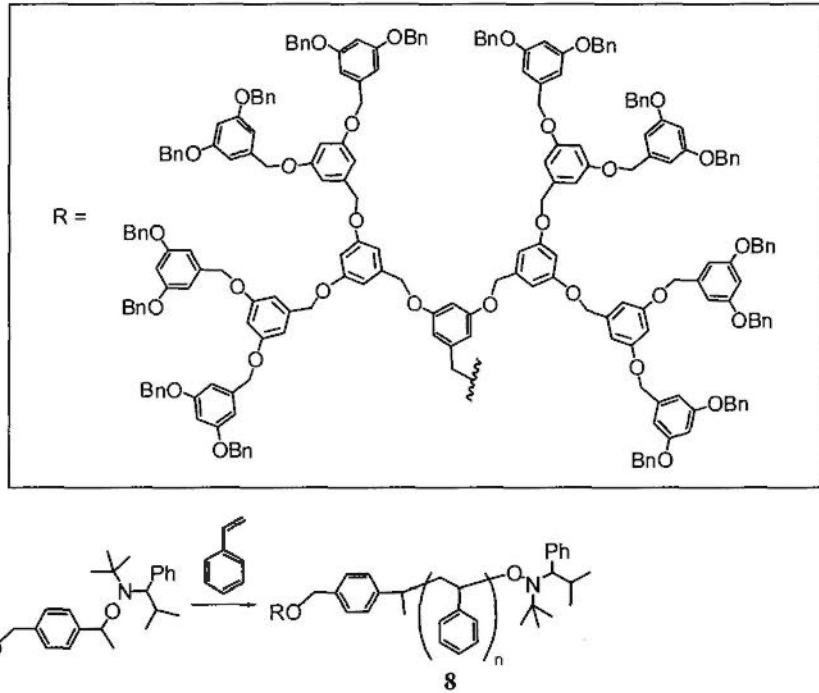


Figure 6. Dendrimer-linear polymer hybrid 7 reported by Fréchet.

Conformational changes of hybrid 7 in different solvents (THF, chloroform and methanol) were found as the “dendron part” and the “polymer part” of the hybrid would possess different solubilities in various solvents. In THF, dendrons are more soluble than the PEG chain, therefore the PEG chain would “hide” between two sterically hindered dendrons. On the other hand, the more hydrophobic dendrons were surrounded by the expanded PEG chain in the more polar MeOH solution.

The solvent dependent conformation property was also investigated by Mackay

and coworkers.²³ Dendrimer hybrid **8** was prepared by living free radical polymerization (Figure 7). It was found that the size of the dendron would expand in benzene, with the polystyrene (PS) chain wandered within the expanded dendron and led to less exposure to the solvent. On the contrary, the size of the dendron became relatively smaller in chloroform solution and the polystyrene chain became exposed to the solvent.



*Figure 7. Synthesis of dendrimer-linear polymer hybrid **8** by living radical polymerization.*

Apart from the conformational change, dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids also exhibit aggregation property that was first reported by Meijer.²⁴ A series of dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids **9** with different generations (G1–G5) were synthesized and their aggregation properties were investigated (Figure 8). Surprisingly, these hybrids showed generation-dependent aggregation. It formed vesicular structures for G3 **9a**, micellar rods for G4 **9b** and spherical micelles for G5 **9c** while the G1 and G2 macromolecules showed inverted micellar behavior.

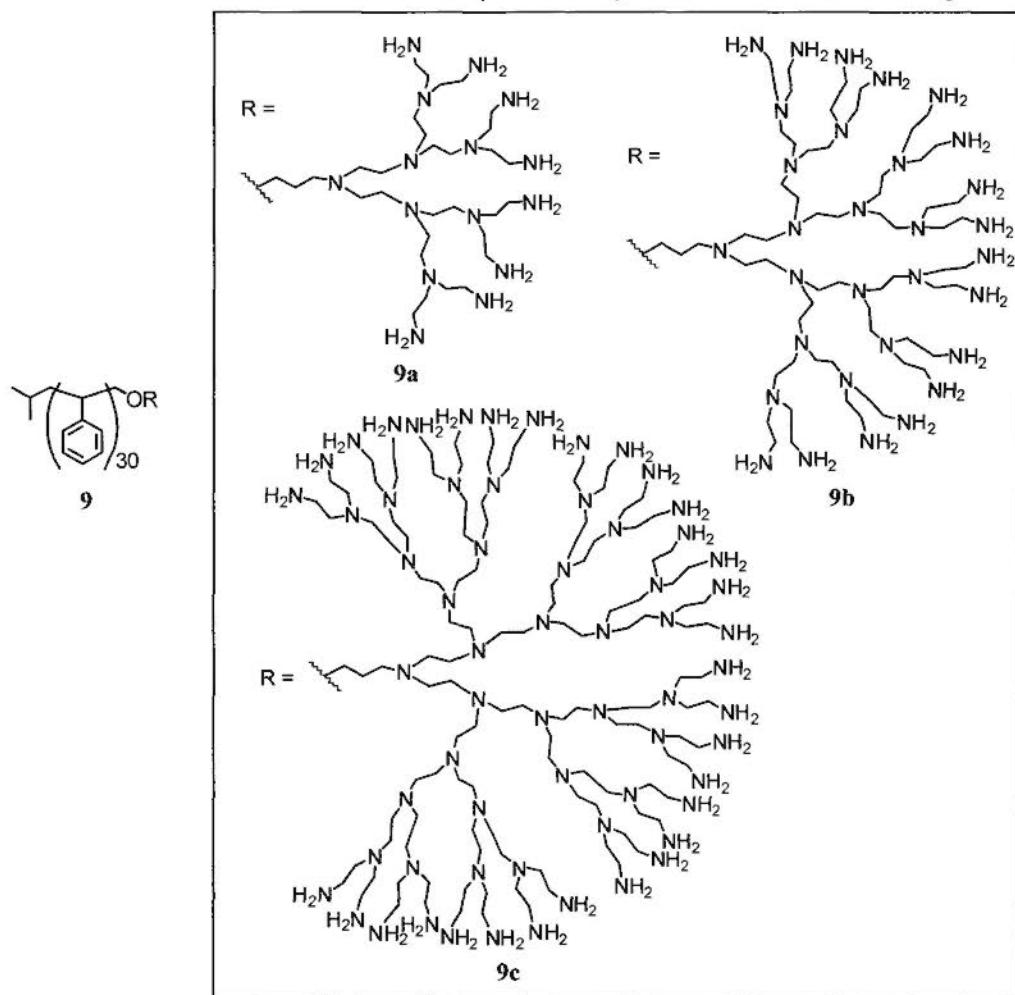


Figure 8. Meijer's dendrimer-polymer hybrids 9 that exhibit generation-dependent aggregation property.

Similar property was also reported by Wiesner and coworkers (Figure 9).²⁵ They found that the G1 hybrid **10a** aggregated to form cylindrical architectures while micellar structures were found for the G2 hybrid **10b**. This result was attributed to the different shapes of the hybrids (**10a** and **10b**) as they are bearing dendrons of different sizes.

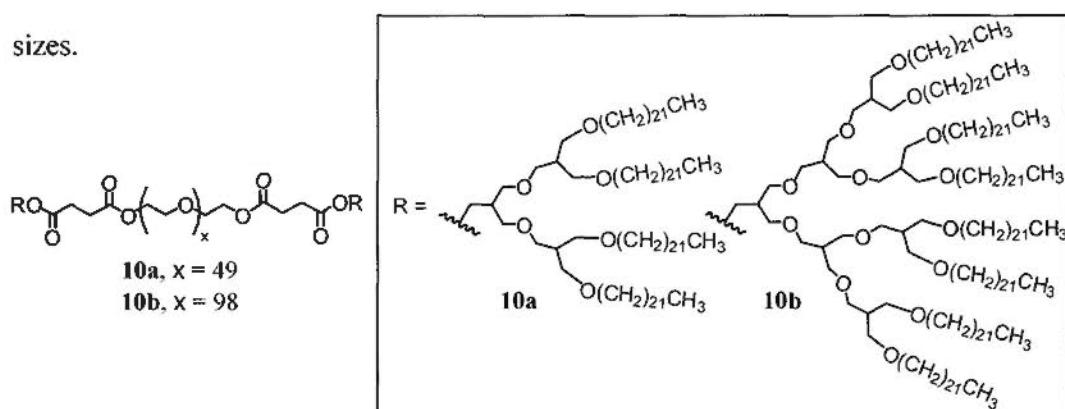
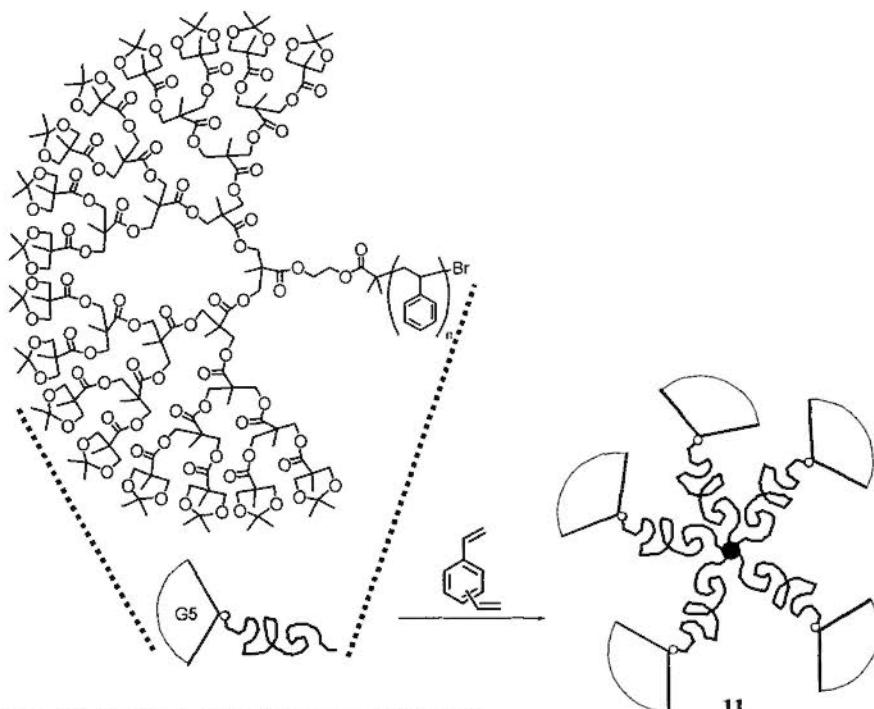


Figure 9. Generation-dependent aggregation of hybrid 10 was reported by Wiesner.

There were many other examples about the synthesis and properties of dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids.²⁶ Recently, Hawker and coworkers²⁷ prepared a new class of cross-linked star polymer by linking dendrimer-linear polymer hybrid **11** (G1–G5) with different polymer chain lengths together by atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) (Figure 10). The effects of the dendron size and the polystyrene chain length on the degree of polymerization were studied. It was found that smaller dendrons or shorter polymer chains could increase the polymerization efficiency and generate star polymers with more “arms”.



*Figure 10. Hawker’s cross-linked star polymer **11**.*

The above are some dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids in which the polymer chains are attached to the focal point of dendrons. The example of which the polymer chains were attached to the periphery of dendrimers was reported by Fréchet (Figure 11).^{17e, 28} For this type of dendrimer-linear polymer hybrids, their solubilities could be tuned by attaching PEG polymer chains of different lengths to periphery of the dendrimer. This increases the scope of applications to the biological system.²⁹ Several

biologically active tetracycline units were covalently linked to the dendrimer and the hybrid **12** was water soluble and its *in vitro* and *in vivo* biological properties were also studied.

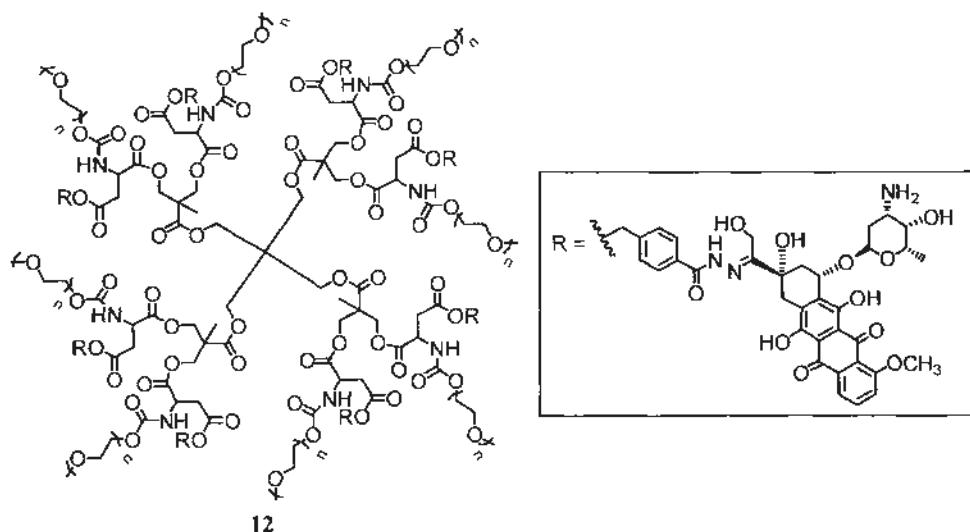


Figure 11. Fréchet's dendrimer-linear polymer hybrid **12**.

2.3. Dendron-dendrimer connectivity

Dendrons and dendrimers can be connected together deliberately to form higher order architectures and this type of connection is also called outer-sphere–inner-sphere connectivity.¹⁹ It is constructed by linking the inner focal points of the dendrons to the outer surfaces of the dendrimers.

Newkome and coworkers³⁰ connected one dendrimer molecule **13** with four dendron molecules **14** by the metal-ligand interactions between ruthenium ions and terpyridine units (Figure 12). The hybrid **15** was called “dendritic methane” and its electrochemical properties were studied by cyclic voltammetry (CV).

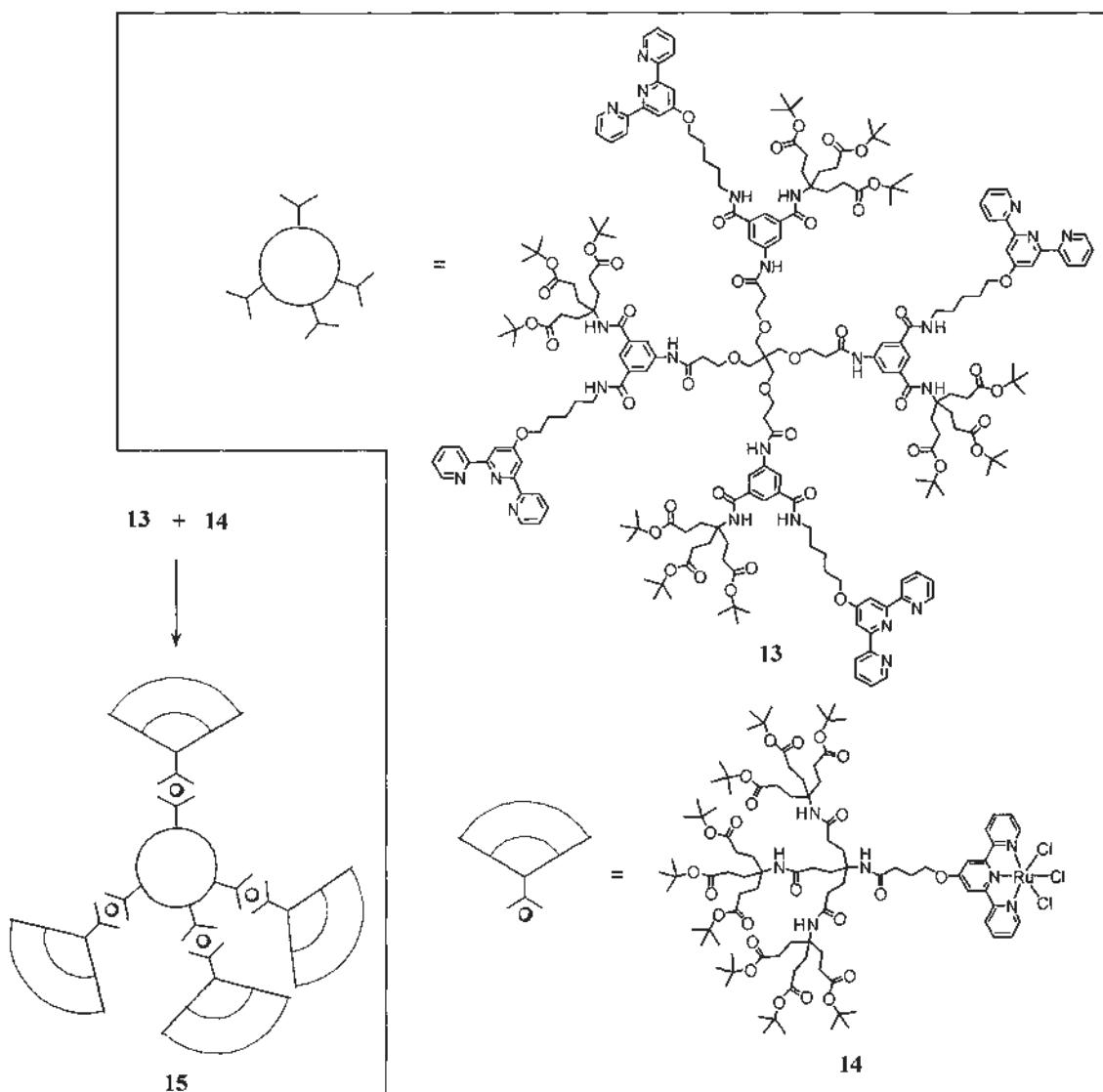


Figure 12. Newkome's dendron-dendrimer connectivity 15.

Another example was reported by Reinhoudt and coworkers (Figure 13).³¹ The connectivity was created by mixing three equivalent of **16** with one equivalent of **17** through the metal-ligand interaction between palladium (II) and nitrile groups. This resulted in a layer-block dendritic structure **18** that consisted of many SCS Pd^{II} pincer units and the structure was characterized by NMR spectroscopy and MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry.

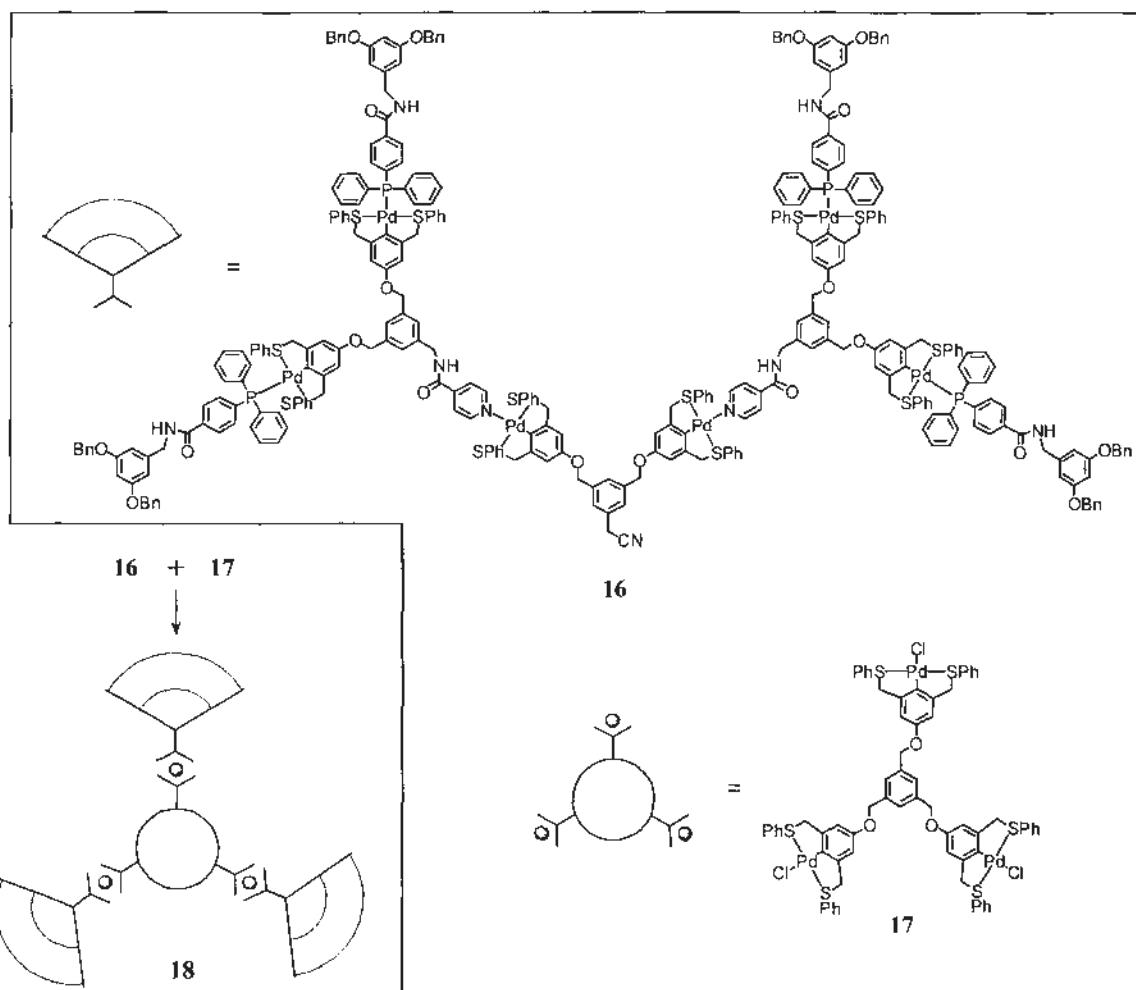


Figure 13. Reinhoudt's dendron-dendrimer connectivity 18.

2.4. Dendron-dendron connectivity

This is also known as inner-sphere–inner-sphere connection.¹⁹ Dendrons are connected together by linking their inner focal points to form ordered macromolecular structures. Generally, dendrons can either be connected together “at a point” or “along a rod” to create two different architectures. In the former case, “dendrimer-like” structures (Figure 14a) would be constructed and polymeric structures (Figure 14b) would be obtained in the latter case. The latter type of polymeric structures is also called “dendronized polymers”.

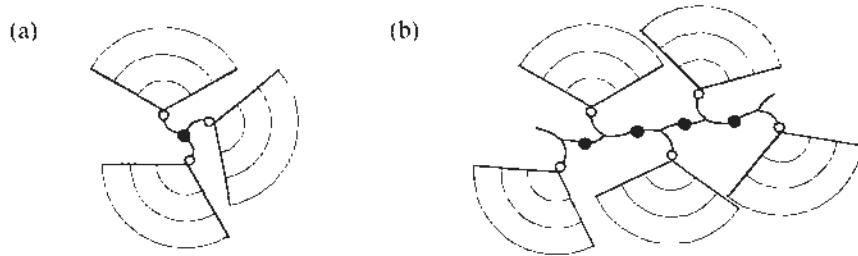


Figure 14. Connecting dendrons in different manners would form (a) “dendrimer-like” structures or (b) dendronized polymers.

2.4.1. “Dendrimer-like” structures constructed by connecting dendrons “at a point”

The earliest example of this architecture was reported by Newkome and coworkers.³² They prepared two different dendrons and both of them bear terpyridine units at the focal points. In the presence of ruthenium ions, the dendrons were connected together by metal-ligand interactions to form the “dendrimer-like” structure **19** (Figure 15).

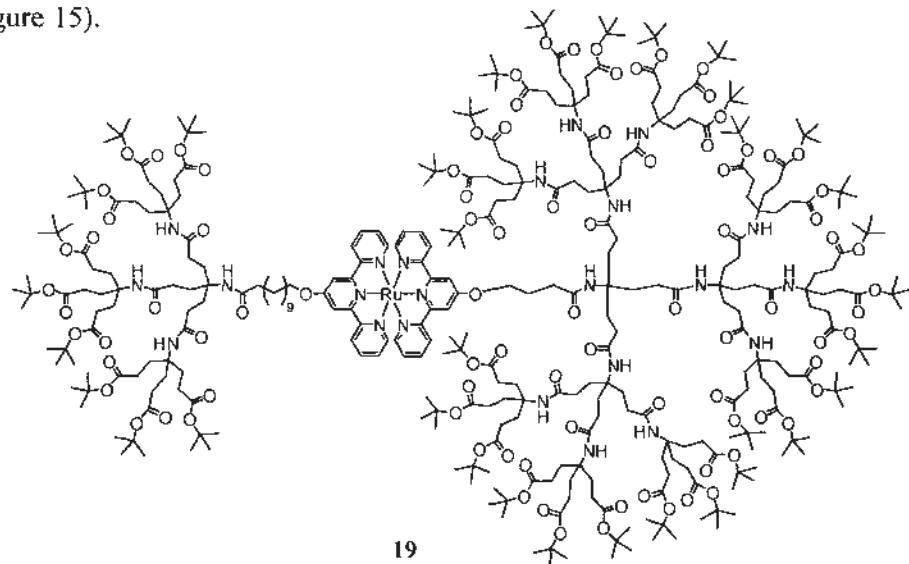


Figure 15. Newkome’s “dendrimer-like” structure **19**.

Later Zimmerman and coworkers³³ have synthesized a macromonomer **20** bearing Fréchet-type dendrons and two isophthalic acid moieties. This dendronized macromonomer formed hydrogen bonds with each other and resulted in the formation

of cyclic hexameric architecture **21** and/or linear dendronized polymers **22** (Figure 16). Compound **21** was the major product due to the well-preorganization of the isophthalic acid motifs.

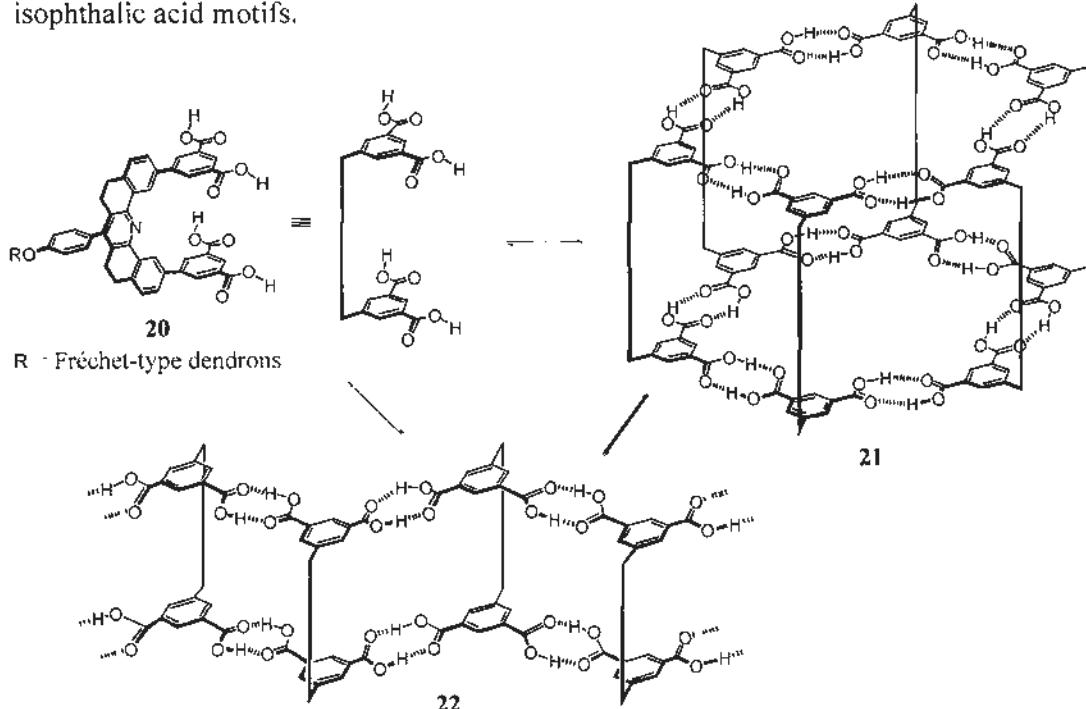


Figure 16. Zimmerman's dendronized cyclic hexamer **21**.

Another architecture constructed by hydrogen bonds was reported by Reinhoudt and coworkers.³⁴ They prepared pincer-type dendrons with barbituric acid units **23**. In the presence of melamine **24**, the dendrons bound with it through hydrogen bonding to form hexameric rosettes **25** (Figure 17).

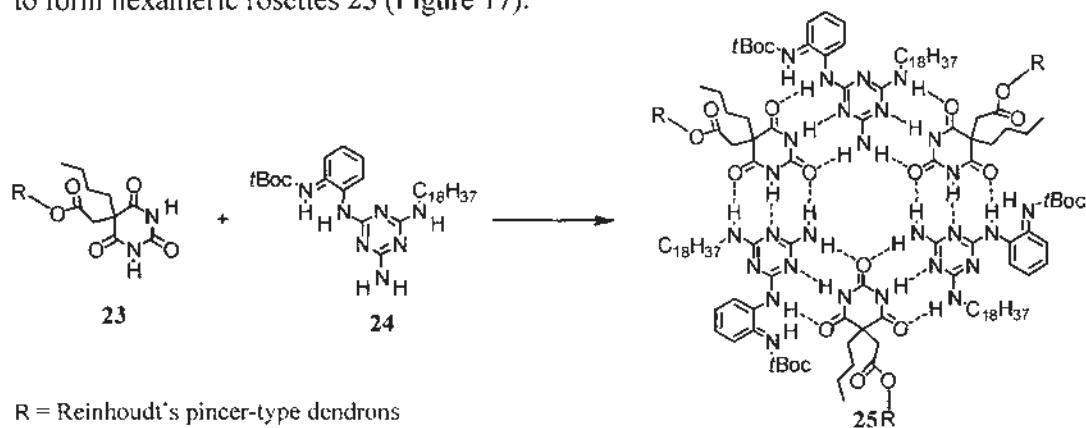


Figure 17. Reinhoudt's hexameric rosettes **25**.

Stoddart and coworkers³⁵ constructed “dendrimer like” architectures by using host-guest complexation chemistry. They have prepared two types of dendrons with different focal points—crown ether **26** and dialkyl ammonium ion **27**. These two dendrons self-assembled in dichloromethane to form the dendrimer-like structure **28** (Figure 18). The rotaxane system was also used for linking dendrons together by Gibson and coworkers.³⁶

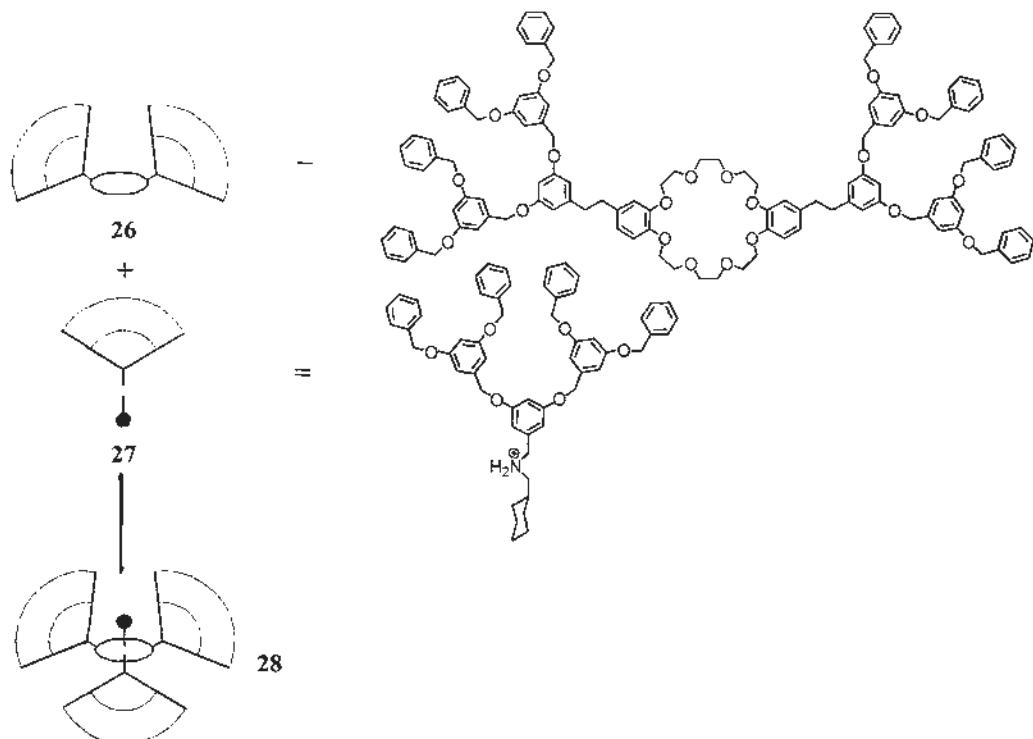


Figure 18. Stoddart's “dendrime-like” architecture **28**.

Dendronized cyclic dimer,^{37a} trimer^{37b} and hexamer^{37a} were prepared by Stang and coworkers by using metal-ligand interactions. They synthesized dendrons **29** with two pyridine units. In the presence of a platinum complex **30**, dendronized cyclic trimer **31** was formed through the interactions between platinum centers and pyridine units (Figure 19). By changing the platinum complex of different geometry, dendronized dimer and hexamer could also be formed.

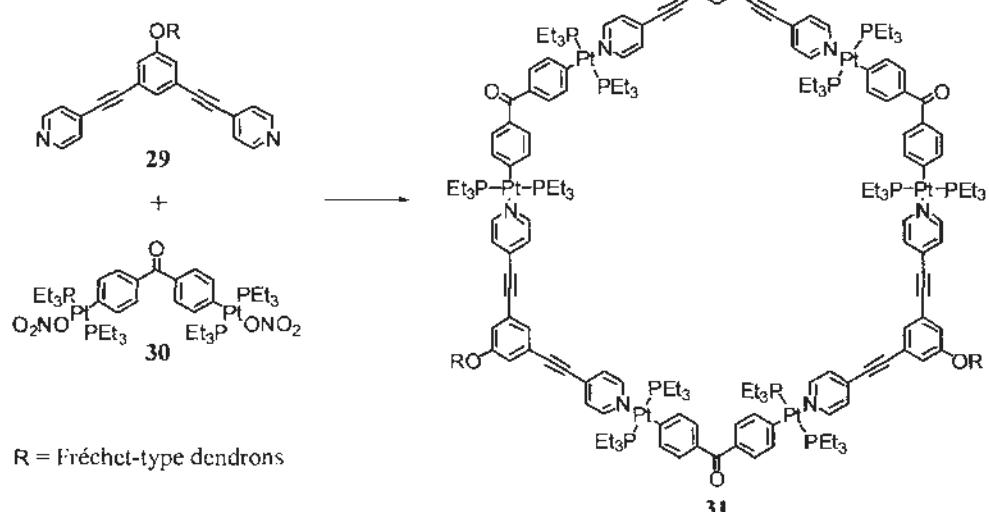


Figure 19. Stang's dendronized trimer 31 constructed by metal-ligand interactions.

2.4.2. Dendronized Polymers

In the past ten years, dendronized polymers³⁸ have played an important role in both polymer chemistry and dendrimer chemistry since they have unique properties that cannot be found in traditional polymers. First, the polymer backbone can be strengthened in the presence of sterically hindered dendron side chains (Figure 20). The conformation of polymer chains would change from a random coil (Figure 20a) to a rod-like structures (Figure 20d) with increasing dendron generation. Second, the polymer backbone can be shielded by the surrounding dendrons. For example, Aida

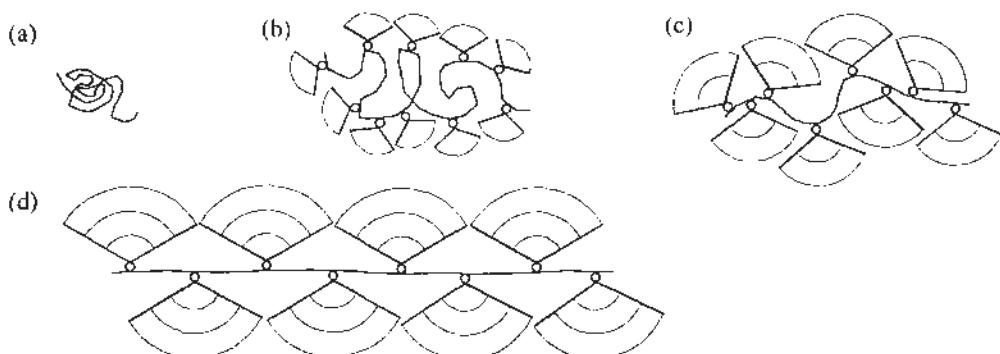


Figure 20. The conformation of dendronized polymers bearing (a) no dendrons, (b) G1 dendrons, (c) G2 dendrons and (d) G3 dendrons.

and coworkers³⁹ showed that dendronized poly(phenyleneethynylene) with G3 dendron side chain were discrete conjugated wires. Third, dendrons act as solubilizing groups to make the polymer chains dissolve in solvents, in which the polymer backbone is not soluble originally. Due to these special properties of dendronized polymers, they have applications in various areas such as optoelectronics,⁴⁰ surface patterning⁴¹ and bioscience.⁴²

There are three methods available for the preparation of dendronized polymers—graft-to, graft from and macromonomer approaches (Figure 21).

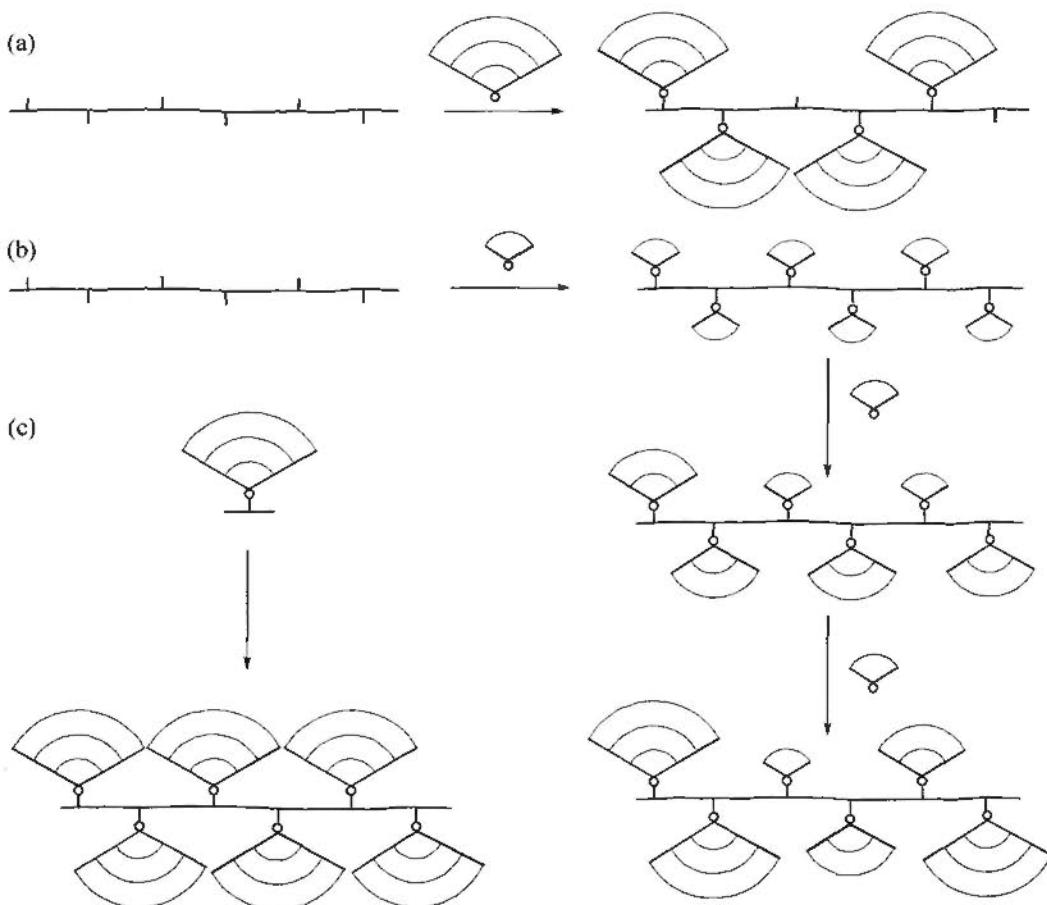
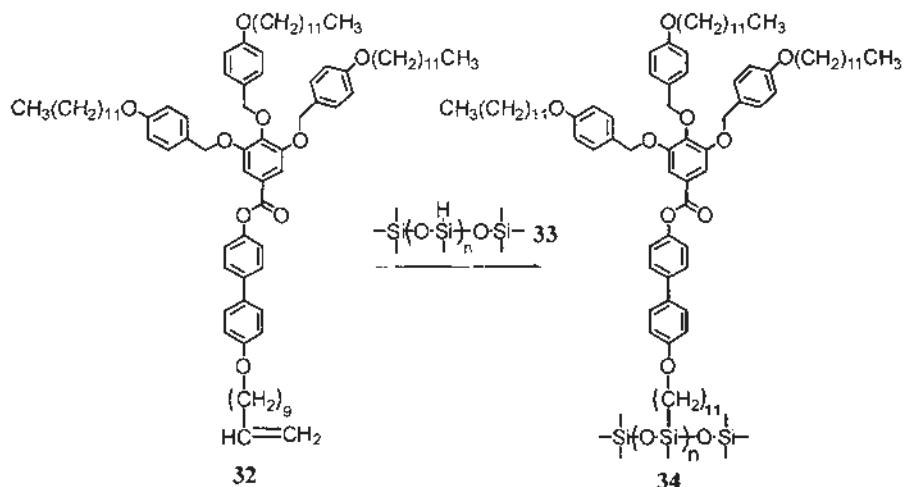


Figure 21. Preparation of dendronized polymers by (a) graft-to, (b) graft-from and (c) macromonomer approaches.

2.4.2.1. Graft-to approach

This is also known as “convergent growth”. According to this approach, preformed dendrons of desired generation are coupled to the preformed polymer (Figure 21a). This strategy is more efficient than graft-from approach (See Section 2.4.2.2) but the post-polymerization reaction between preformed dendrons and the polymer may not be complete. Since the original polymer chain is a random coil, some of the reactive sites along the backbone may be buried and dendrons cannot be “grafted”. Unfortunately, it is impossible to remove those polymer chains with such structural defects.

One of the earliest examples of dendronized polymers prepared by this approach was reported by Percec and coworkers.⁴³ The oligoether dendrons with an olefin unit at the focal points **32** were grafted to a poly(hydrogen methylsiloxane) chain **33** by the hydrosilylation reaction to form the dendronized polymer **34** (Figure 22). The resulting polymer has liquid crystalline property and characterized by GPC and optical polarized microscopy.



*Figure 22. Percec's dendronized polymers **34** with liquid crystalline property.*

Later Schlüter and coworkers⁴⁴ synthesized dendronized polymer **36** by reacting polymer **35** with Fréchet-type dendrons bearing an isocyanate unit at the focal point.

They also grafted dendrons (G1–G3) to a preformed polymer **37** to form a dendronized polymer **38** by Williamson ether synthesis (Figure 23). The percentage coverages of both G1 and G2 dendrons were 100%, but the percentage sharply decreased to 70% in the case of G3 dendrons due to its bulkiness.

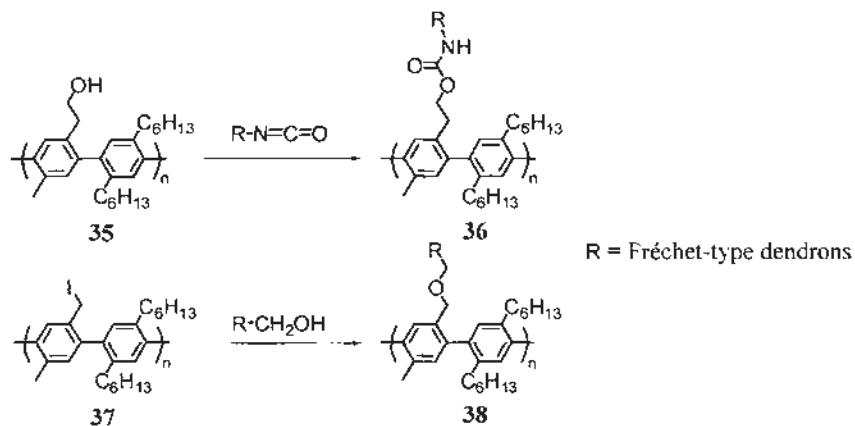


Figure 23. Schlüter's polymers **36** and **38** prepared by graft-to approach.

In order to graft high-generation dendrons to the preformed polymer, reactions with high efficiency must be applied. “Click reaction”⁴⁵ is the most suitable reaction. Fréchet and Hawker⁴⁶ made good use of Cu(I)-catalyzed Huisgen [2 + 3] dipolar cycloaddition reaction by coupling azide-containing dendrons **39** with alkyne-containing polymer **40** to generate the dendronized polymer **41** (Figure 24). In this case, the percentage coverage of G1 and G2 dendrons were quantitative, and it was >98% for G3 dendrons. Furthermore the rigid morphology of G3 dendronized polymers was observed by AFM.

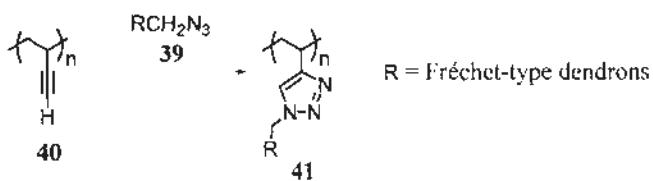


Figure 24. Fréchet's polymers **41** prepared by graft-to approach.

Apart from the above examples, there are other examples reported by Roy,⁴⁷ Ronda⁴⁸ and Bilibin.⁴⁹ Leung et al.⁵⁰ also reported that a reversible graft-to procedure

of dendrons through acid–base reactions.

2.4.2.2. Graft-from approach

This strategy is also called the “divergent route”. G1 dendrons are firstly attached to the preformed polymer, and then higher generations are obtained by successive attachment of G1 dendrons (Figure 21b). For preparing the high-generation dendronized polymer (e.g. G3), in contrast to graft-to route, the post-polymerization reaction is more efficient because the smaller G1 dendrons are grafted to the preformed polymer rather than large G3 dendrons. Unfortunately, G1 dendrons may not be attached to the polymer completely during the generation growth. This leads to the structural defects. Hence, a G3 dendronized polymer may contain small amount of G1 or G2 dendrons. In order to minimize this problem, very efficient coupling methods are needed.

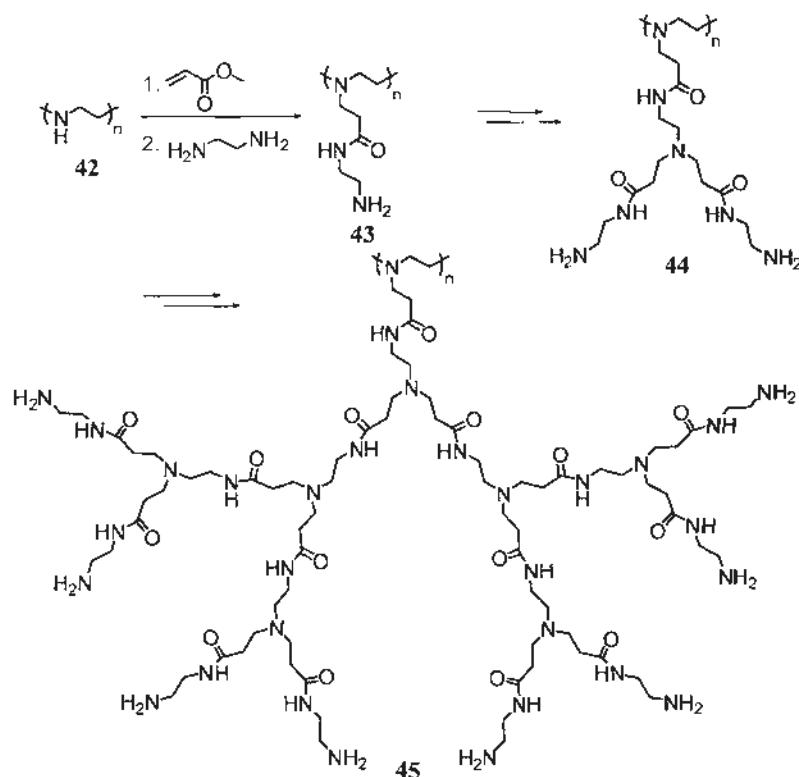


Figure 25. Tomalia's dendronized polymers 43–45 prepared by graft-from route.

Tomalia and coworkers^{1a, 51} showed the first example on the graft-from approach (Figure 25). They used a linear poly(ethylene imine) **42** as the preformed polymer. After adding methyl acrylate and ethylene diamine, the G0 dendronized polymer **43** was afforded. Through the same reactions, the G1 **44** and G2 dendronized polymers **45** were obtained. Although the degree of coverage was not reported, the rod-shaped features of the resulting polymer were observed by TEM.

Later Kim and coworkers⁵² functionalized poly(siloxane)s **46** by catalytic hydrosilylation and alkenylation to form G1 dendronized polymer **47**. After performing the same reaction sequence, G2 polymer **48** was also prepared (Figure 26). The polymers were characterized by NMR and GPC.

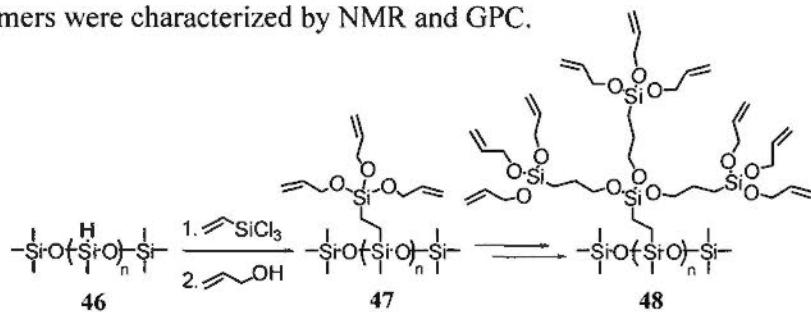


Figure 26. Kim's dendronized poly(siloxane) **47** and **48**.

Another example of graft-from route was reported by Fréchet and coworkers.⁵³ Poly(4-hydroxystyrene) **49** was firstly esterified to obtain the protected G1 polymer **50** (Figure 27). Then catalytic hydrogenolysis and esterification were performed again to afford the G2 polymer **51**. Similarly, G3 **52** and G4 (not shown in Figure 27) could

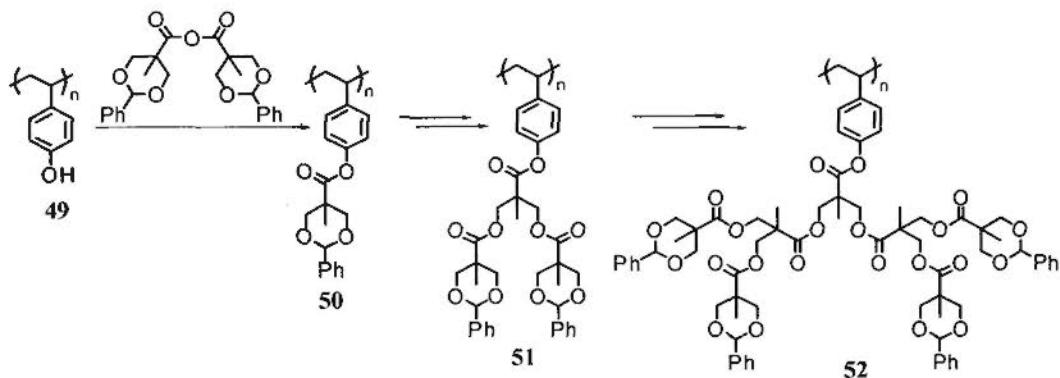


Figure 27. Fréchet's dendronized poly(4-hydroxystyrene) **50–52**.

be easily synthesized. By using NMR spectroscopy, MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry and GPC, the authors claimed that the “grafting reactions” were quantitative up to the G3 polymer. The coupling reaction might not proceed to completion during the preparation of the G4 polymer.

Other literatures related to graft-from route were also reported by Hay⁵⁴ and Méry.⁵⁵ Fréchet and Hawker⁵⁶ also prepared dendronized polymers through graft-from route *via* “click chemistry”.

2.4.2.3. Macromonomer approach

In this strategy, the desired-generation dendrons with polymerizable groups at their focal points are connected together by polymerization reactions (Figure 21c). Since this approach does not involve post-polymerization, the degree of dendron attachment must be quantitative. On the other hand, the chain length of the resulting polymer differs in various cases because no polymer chain is preformed. Due to the steric hindrance of high-generation dendrons and the flexibility of the polymerizable groups, oligomers and cyclic oligomers⁵⁷ may be formed respectively instead of the desired polymer.

Schlüter and coworkers⁵⁸ prepared dendronized macromonomer **53** and copolymerized with boronic acid **54** by Suzuki coupling reaction⁵⁹ to form desired polymer **55** (Figure 28). The difficulty of this method is to ensure equal stoichiometry of two monomers **53** and **54**, therefore weighing the exact amount of the smaller monomer **54** is very crucial. This method could be applied to a G4 dendronized polymer and the yield was quantitative. The degree of polymerization (DP_n) was 25 and the polydispersity index (PDI) was 5.0 by GPC measurement.

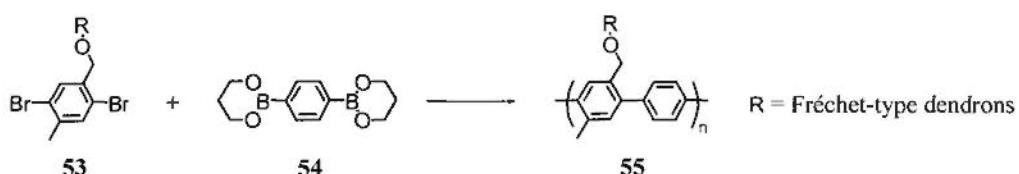


Figure 28. Schlüter's dendronized polymer **55** prepared by Suzuki coupling.

Apart from Suzuki coupling,⁶⁰ there were other coupling reactions commonly used in this approach including addition of isocyanate,⁶¹ acyl substitution,⁶² Williamson ether synthesis⁶³ and Yamamoto coupling.⁶⁴

Free radical polymerization was also reported by Schlüter and coworkers.⁶⁵ They firstly synthesized macromonomers with G1 and G2 Fréchet-type dendrons **56-G1** and **56-G2**. By radical polymerization, polymer **57-G1** was afforded (Figure 29a). The reaction failed in the case of the G2 polymer **57-G2** due to the sterical hindrance between the large G2 dendrons.

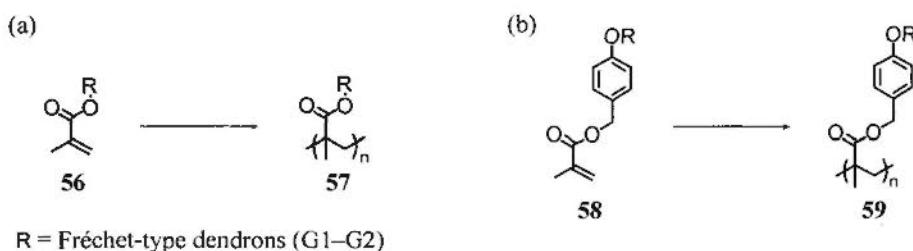


Figure 29. Free radical polymerization of dendronized macromonomers.

In a subsequent study, they tried to add a spacer between the dendron and the backbone in order to tackle this sterically crowded problem. Therefore compounds **58-G1** and **58-G2** were prepared and subjected to the polymerization reaction again (Figure 29b). Fortunately, the desired polymers **59-G1** and **59-G2** were formed and characterized by GPC with poly(styrene) standards. The DP_n value were 544 and 90 for G1 and G2 respectively, and the PDI value was 2.2 in both cases.

In addition to the above reports, similar examples had also been published by Schlüter,⁶⁶ Ritter,⁶⁷ Xi⁶⁸ and Chessa.⁶⁹

Instead of dendrons, dendrimers could also be used as macromonomers for polymerization. It involved “dendrimer-dendrimer connectivity”, and dendrimers were linked together by connection *via* the central cores. Therefore the resulting architectures formed are very different from poly(dendrimer)s (See Section 2.5) which are prepared from surface-group connection.

The first example was reported by Zimmerman and coworkers.⁷⁰ They first prepared a dendrimer with a tin-porphyrin central core **60** and then connect them together by adding a linker—butanedioic acid to obtain the dendronized polymer **61** (Figure 30). Then the outer surface of polymer **61** already containing many olefin functionalities was covalently linked by performing ring-closing metathesis reaction. After that, all the ester linkages were cleaved by hydrolysis and a hollow nanotube was generated.

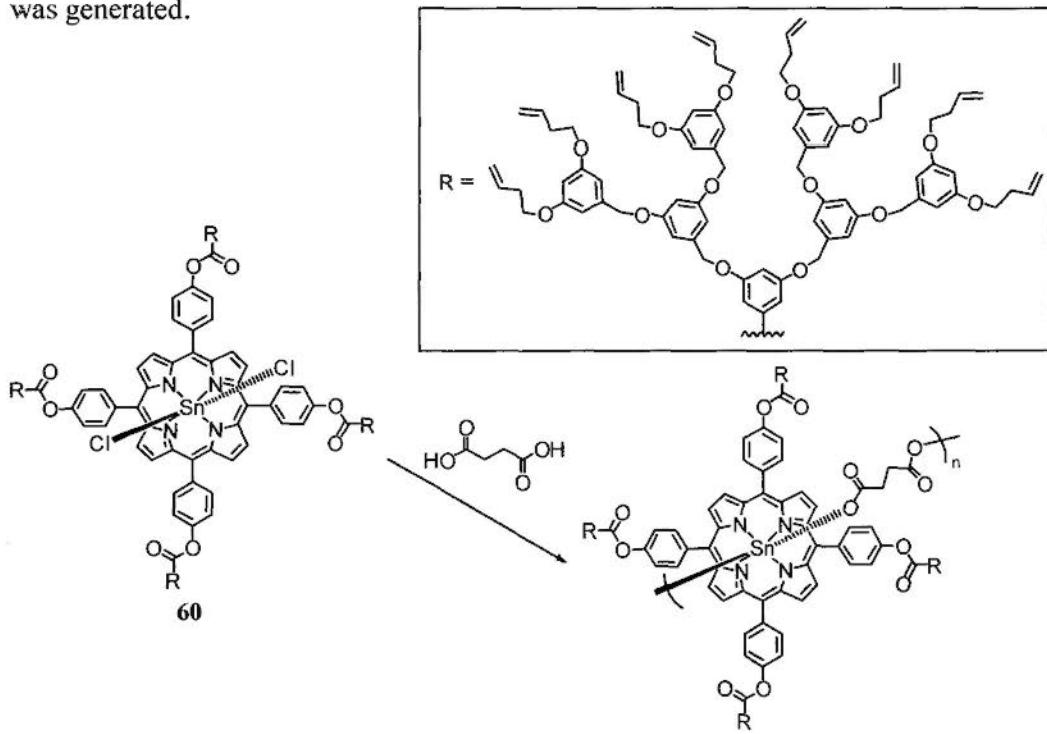


Figure 30. Zimmerman's dendronized polymer **61**.

Würthner and coworkers⁷¹ reported another example. Dendrimers (G1–G3) **62** were firstly synthesized and polymerized by adding silver ions. Polymers **63** were

formed through metal-ligand interactions between dendrimer cores (Figure 31). By using ^1H DOSY NMR spectroscopy, it was found that the G3 polymer, in contrast to G1 and G2 polymers, could not be formed because the diffusion coefficients were almost the same for compound **63-G3** and its 1:1 stoichiometric mixture with Ag^+ ion. Owing to the steric hindrance of the dendritic wedges, G3 monomer could not undergo polymerization by complexation with Ag^+ ions. This explanation was supported by molecular modeling studies. In addition, AFM images also showed G1 and G2 polymers existed as rod-like structures.

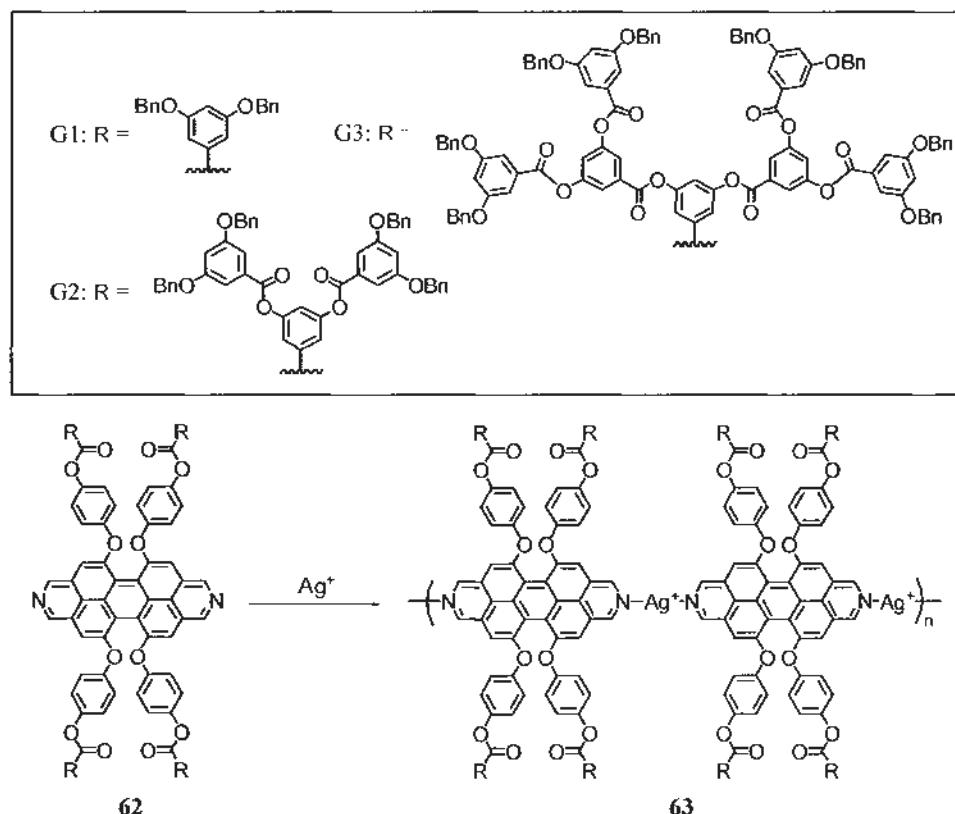


Figure 31. Würthner's dendronized polymer **63** mediated by metal-ligand interactions.

2.5. Poly(dendrimer)s

It is also known as outer-sphere–outer-sphere connectivity.¹⁹ Poly(dendrimer)s are constructed by linking specific surface-functionalized dendrimers together (Figure

32). In this case, the reactive sites (polymerizable groups) are located on the periphery of the monomer so that they are more accessible. On the contrary, the reactive sites are buried by sterically hindered dendrons in the case of dendronized polymers. As a consequence, poly(dendrimer)s may have a better polymerization result.

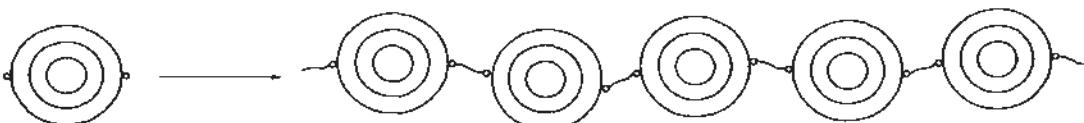


Figure 32. Construction of a poly(dendrimer).

Although the preparation of poly(dendrimer)s has this perceived advantage, synthetic investigations about them were scarce. The concept was firstly reported by Thayumanavan and coworkers.⁷² It was disappointing to note that the polymerization was not put into practice.

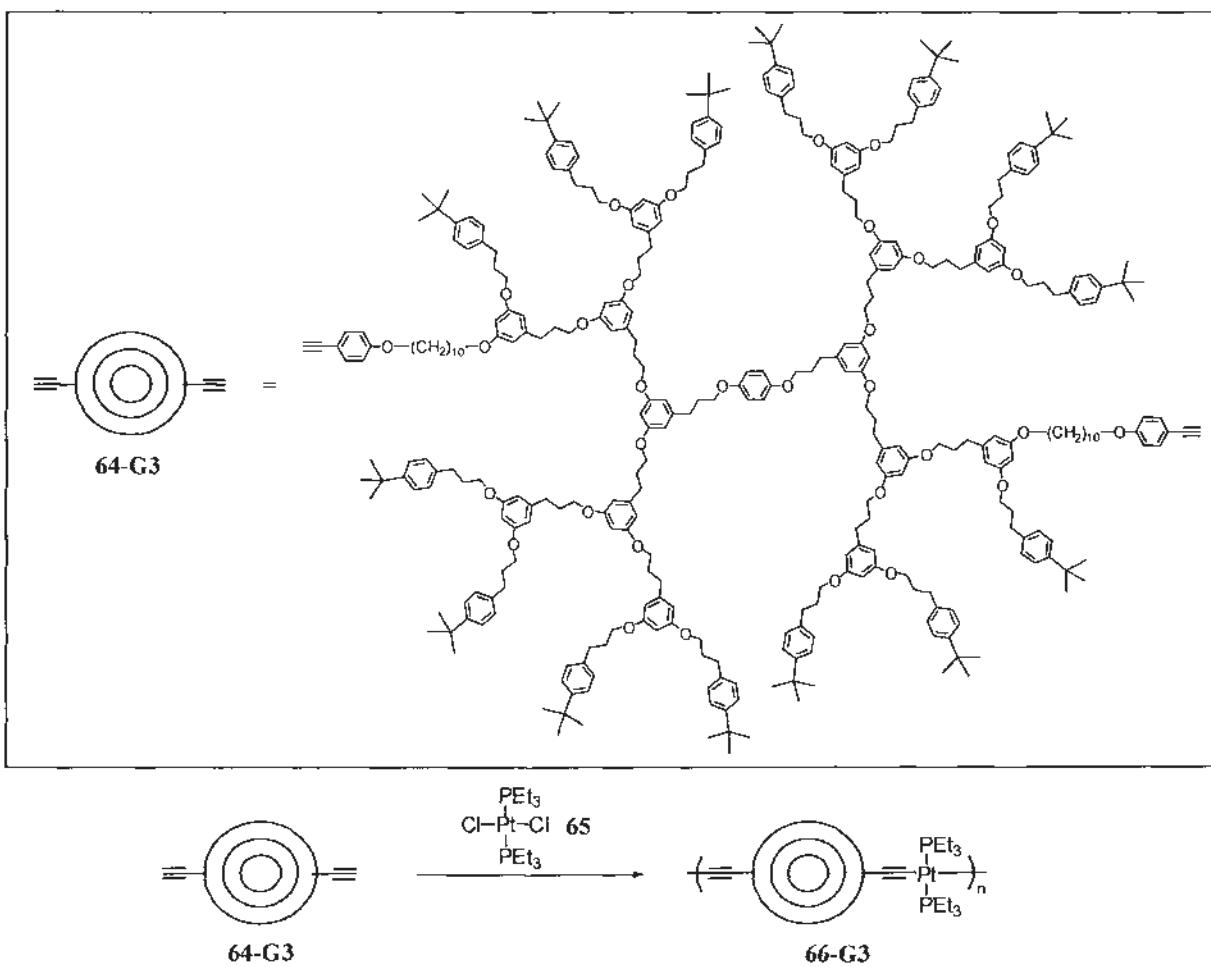


Figure 33. Poly(dendrimer)s 66 prepared in our laboratory.

The first real example using this outer-sphere–outer-sphere approach was reported by our group.⁹⁴ Dendrimers (G1–G3) **64** with two reactive acetylenes on the periphery were synthesized. Then they were copolymerized with *trans*-[Pt(Pt₃)₂Cl₂] **65** to form poly(dendrimer)s **66** or so-called “dendritic necklaces”. (Figure 33). The resulting polymers were characterized by NMR spectroscopy, GPC, laser light scattering (LLS), and visualized by STM. From the LLS results, the DP values of G1, G2 and G3 poly(dendrimer)s were 880, 90 and 30 respectively.

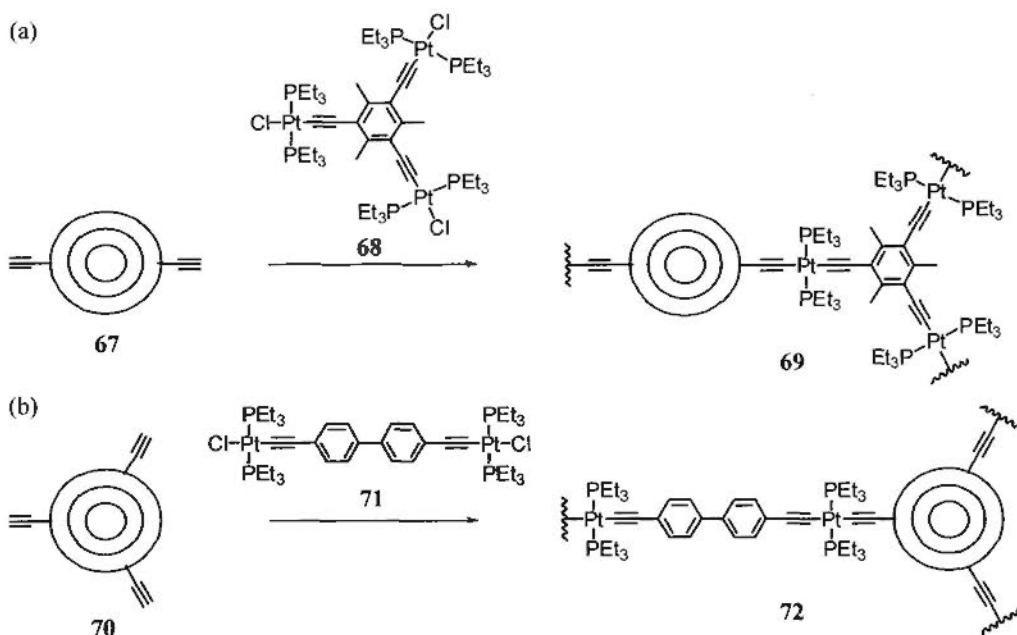


Figure 34. Poly(dendrimer) networks **69** and **72** prepared by (a) a bi-functional dendrimer **67** and a tri-functional linker **68**; (b) a tri-functional dendrimer **70** and a bi-functional linker **71** respectively.

Similar poly(dendrimer) networks were also prepared by our group.⁷⁴ One of the attempts was to link bi-functional dendrimers (G1–G3) **67** and a tri-functional linker **68** together to form a poly(dendrimer) network **69** (Figure 34a). In practice, linear poly(dendrimer)s instead of poly(dendrimer) networks were formed due to the close proximity of the three reactive platinum center on compound **68**. On the other hand, another type of insoluble poly(dendrimer) networks **72** were obtained by connecting a tri-functional dendrimer (G0–G2) **70** with a bi-functional linker **71** (Figure 34b). The

different copolymerization behavior between these two protocols was explained in terms of steric crowding around the branching points.

The formation of dendronized polymers and poly(dendrimer)s provides a new route for constructing ordered nanoscopic polymeric materials of which the properties are different from traditional polymers. Many people pay attention on dendronized polymers, on the contrary, poly(dendrimer)s are seldom investigated. Moreover in order to study the properties of poly(dendrimer)s, high polymerization efficiencies must be ensured. Therefore it is necessary to conduct a research project on studying how the structural elements, dendrimer beads and linkers, would affect the polymerization efficiencies. This thesis aims to address these issue with the goal to develop efficient polymerization methods for such poly(dendrimer)s.

Chapter 3

Objectives, Synthesis and Characterization of Poly(dendrimer)s

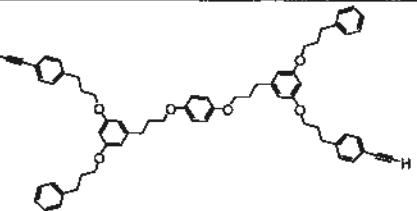
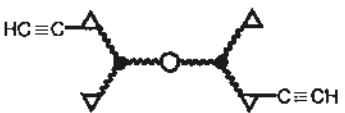
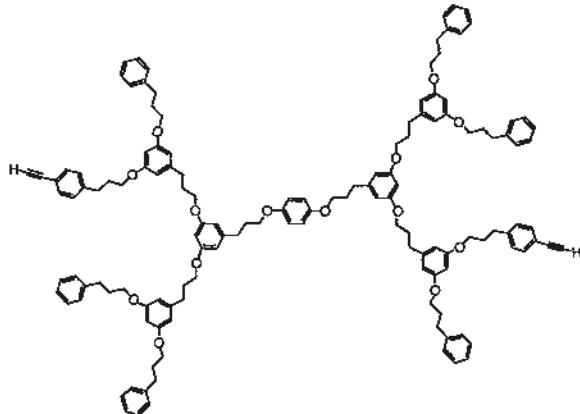
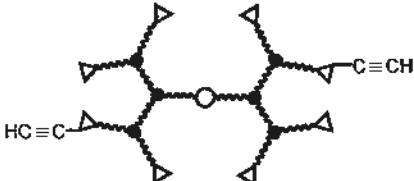
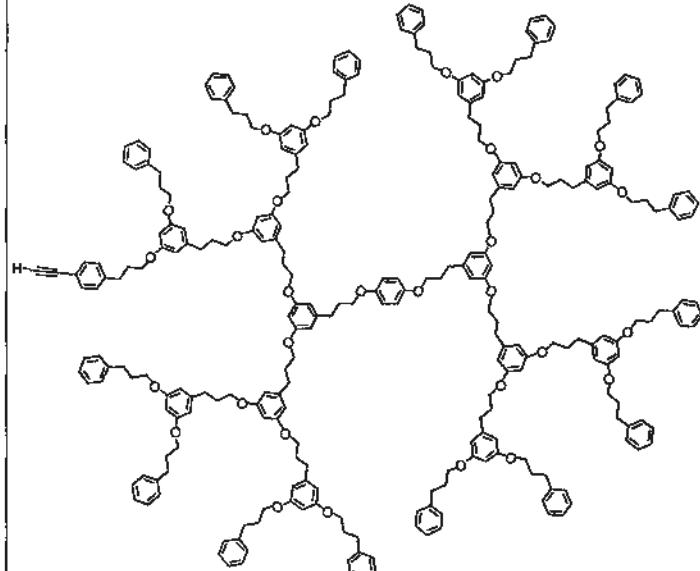
3.1. Objectives

As mentioned in the last chapter (See Section 2.5), our research group has successfully synthesized and characterized a novel class of dendritic macromolecules—organoplatinum poly(dendrimer)s (G1–G3). This offers a new entry for constructing nanoscopic-sized materials with controlled architecture. Poly(dendrimer)s are constructed by surface bifunctional dendritic monomers—dendrimer beads and a platinum linker, therefore the author believe that not only the size and the structural flexibility of dendrimer beads, but also the length and geometry of the platinum linkers would have some influences on the polymerization outcome. By investigating these factors, one should be able to exert better control on the construction of poly(dendrimer)s. In the mean time, the effect of the platinum linkers will be discussed in the chapter 4. This chapter will focus on how the size and structural flexibility of dendrimer beads affect the polymerization.

3.2. Design of dendritic macromonomers

Two series of surface bifunctional dendrimer beads (S-G_n vs L-G_n, where n = 1–3) 73–78 with different structural flexibilities were firstly synthesized (Table 1). The differences in structural flexibility are controlled by constructing the dendrimers with different branching units, i.e. a two atom C–O branch for S-G_n (S denotes shorter linker) and a four atom C–C–C–O branch for L-G_n (L denotes longer linker).

S-Gn Seires		
HC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CH 73	Structure	
	Schematic Diagram	
HC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CH 74	Structure	
	Schematic Diagram	
HC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CH 75	Structure	
	Schematic Diagram	

L-Gn Series		
HC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CH 76	Structure	
	Schematic Diagram	
HC≡C-[L-G2]-C≡CH 77	Structure	
	Schematic Diagram	
HC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CH 78	Structure	

	Schematic Diagram	
$\circ = \text{[O-phenylene-O]}$ $\text{---} = -\text{CH}_2-$ (S-Gn) $\text{---} = +\text{CH}_2\text{---}$ (L-Gn)	$\blacktriangleright-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH} = \text{[C}_6\text{H}_4\text{---C}\equiv\text{CH]}$ $\triangle = \text{[C}_6\text{H}_5]$	$\bullet = \text{[C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]$

Table 1. Structures and schematic diagrams of dendritic macromonomers 73–78.

Due to the extra degree of rotation freedom of the 4 atom units, therefore the L-Gn series has a more flexible dendritic skeleton than the S-Gn series. In addition, the former series also possess a larger hydrodynamic radius as compared to the latter series of the same generation. All the dendrimer beads (dendritic macromonomers) contain two terminal alkyne groups (polymerizable groups) on the surface of the dendrimer for the copolymerization reaction with a platinum linker—*trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] 65 (Figure 35).⁷⁵ In order to study the effect of structural flexibility on the polymerization efficiencies, the results obtained from dendrimer beads of the same generation among different series would be compared, i.e. 73 vs 76, 74 vs 77 and 75 vs 78. It should be noted that the purity of the dendritic beads is highly crucial to the success of the copolymerization. If there is a small amount of dendrimer bead that is mono-functionalized, it would become a chain stopper and decrease the degree of polymerization (DP) value. Theoretically, the presence of 1% of mono-functionalized dendrimer would make the maximum DP value become 200. On the other hand, if a small amount of tri-functionalized dendrimer bead is formed during the synthesis, poly(dendrimer) networks would be formed instead of poly(dendrimer)s. Unfortunately, the existence of 1% of mono-functional or

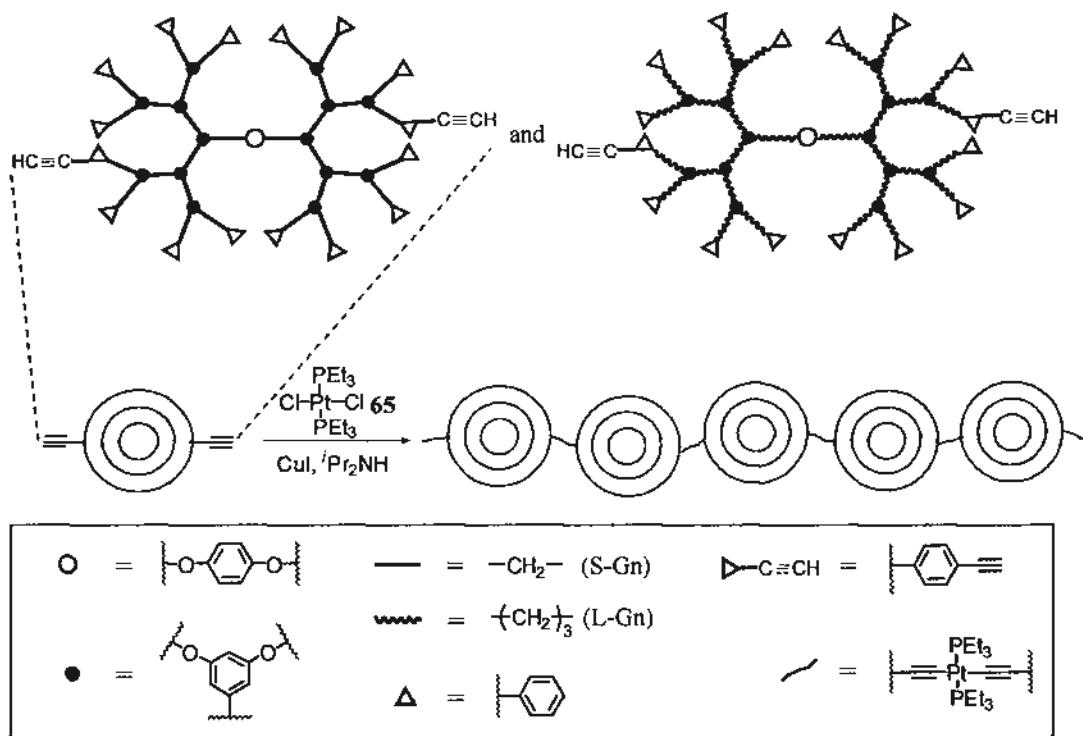


Figure 35. Schematic structure of the G3 dendritic beads (S-G3 and L-G3) and their copolymerizations with platinum linkers to form poly(dendrimer)s.

tri-functional impurities is not detectable by ^1H NMR spectroscopy and/or gel permeation chromatography (GPC) easily, therefore a well-designed synthetic route is needed to guarantee the production of the bi-functional macromonomers in extremely pure form. As a result, this makes the synthetic work become more challenging.

When comparing with the dendritic macromonomers used in our group before (compound 64-G3 in Figure 33 in chapter 2), two structural modifications are introduced in order to fulfill the objectives in this project. Firstly, the polymerizable acetylene surface groups were protruded by a 10-carbon-length spacer in our original work. Hence the polymerizable groups were stretched out from the dendritic surface with the aim to increase the polymerization efficiency. As this “long arm” system affected the polymerization result significantly, it was not employed in this project. On the contrary, the two terminal alkyne groups were directly anchored on the surface of the dendrimer in order to make sure that the polymerization result is only affected

by the structural flexibility of the dendrimer bead itself. Secondly, the inert surface groups in this project are simply benzyl groups instead of the original *p*-*tert*-butylbenzyl groups. Although the *p*-*tert*-butylbenzyl groups could increase the solubility of dendrons and dendrimers, their steric hindrance lower the accessibility of the neighboring terminal alkyne groups during polymerizations. Unfortunately, the poor solubility of dendrons and dendrimers makes the purification procedures become more complicated and time-consuming, as will be discussed in Section 3.3.2.

3.3. Synthesis

Our initial goal was to prepare the target dendrimer beads with two terminal alkyne surface groups (Figure 35). As the chemical tolerance of the alkyne groups is very low, therefore they should be anchored to the dendrimer at a later stage of the synthetic pathway. This could be accomplished by a Sonogashira coupling⁷⁶ between TMSC≡CH with an aryl iodide surface functionalized dendrimer followed by removal of the TMS protective group (Figure 36). In the following sections, the synthesis of the S-Gn dendrimers will be discussed first, followed by that of the L-Gn dendrimers.

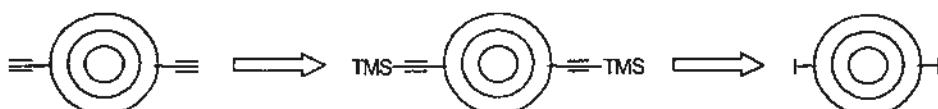


Figure 36. Retrosynthesis of dendrimer beads with two terminal alkyne surface groups.

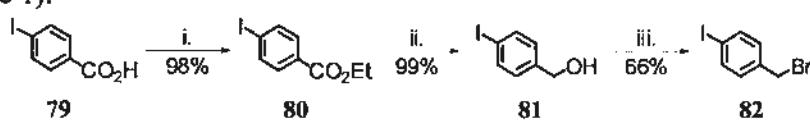
3.3.1. Synthesis of HC≡C-[S-Gn]-C≡CH dendrimers

The synthesis of HC≡C-[S-Gn]-C≡CH dendrimers ($n = 1-3$) could be divided into five separate processes: a) synthesis of the functionalized surface group, b) preparation of the branching unit, c) growth of the dendrons, d) coupling of the dendrons to the central core and e) chemical transformations of functionalized surface

group.

a) Synthesis of the functionalized surface group

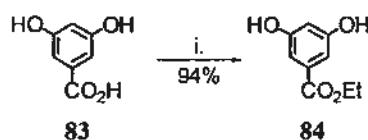
4-Iodobenzoic acid **79** was used as the starting material. It was firstly subjected to esterification to obtain the corresponding ethyl ester **80**⁷⁷ in 98% yield. After that, the ethyl ester was reduced to the corresponding alcohol **81**⁷⁸ by diisobutylaluminium hydride (DIBAL-H) and then followed by bromination (PPh_3 , CBr_4). 4-iodobenzyl bromide **82**⁷⁹ was obtained as the functionalized surface group in an overall 64% yield (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Reagents and conditions: *i.* EtOH , conc. H_2SO_4 , reflux, 24 h; *ii.* *1)* DIBAL-H/hexane, toluene, $-60^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 0^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h; *2)* H_3O^+ ; *iii.* PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF , 25°C , 2 h.

b) Preparation of the branching unit

In the S-G_n series, the preparation of the branching unit involved only one step. 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid **83** was dissolved in ethanol and refluxed for 24 h in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid to afford ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate **84**⁸⁰ in 94% yield (Scheme 2).



Scheme 2. Reagents and conditions: *i.* EtOH , conc. H_2SO_4 , reflux, 24 h.

c) Growth of the dendrons

Since the target dendrimers contain two different types of surface functionalities, hence both symmetrical and unsymmetrical dendrons were involved in the synthetic pathway. To simplify our description, some notations were used to represent dendrons and dendrimers. The notation S/L-G_n-X and Y-S/L-G_n-X are used to designate symmetrical S/L-dendrons and unsymmetrical surface Y-monofunctionalized

S/L-dendrons, both of generation n with an X focal point group, respectively. For hemi-substituted S/L-dendrons (i.e. dendrons that possess only one branch at the innermost branching juncture), the notation hemi-S/L-Gn-X will be used. Finally, the notation Y-[S/L-Gn]-Y is employed to represent S/L-dendrimers, instead of dendrons, containing two surface-functionalized Y substituents.

The growth of a symmetrical dendron was simply done by following the cycle on the left in Figure 37. The focal point of a Gn-ester was firstly transformed through an alcohol to a bromide and then the branching unit was doubly alkylated with S/L-Gn-Br. Finally G(n+1)-ester was obtained and it could be further grown by repeating this cycle. On the other hand, the growth of an unsymmetrical dendron was more complicated due to the involvement of hemi-Gn-ester that was prepared by a single *O*-alkylation of the branching unit with a symmetrical dendron Gn-Br, followed by the second *O*-alkylation with an unsymmetrical dendron I-S/L-Gn-Br. The growth of unsymmetrical dendrons was shown in the cycle on the right in Figure 37.

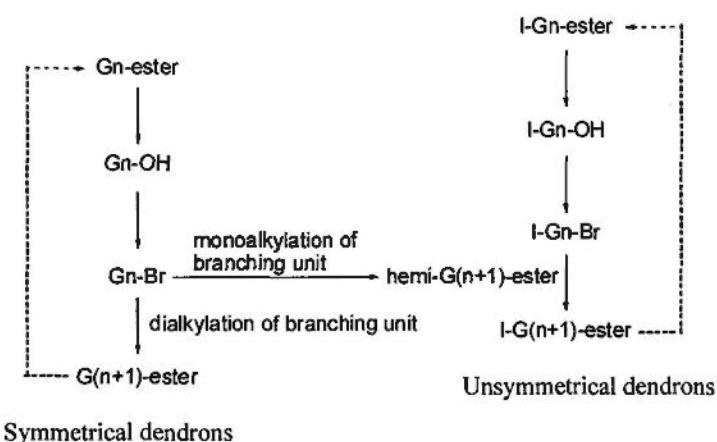
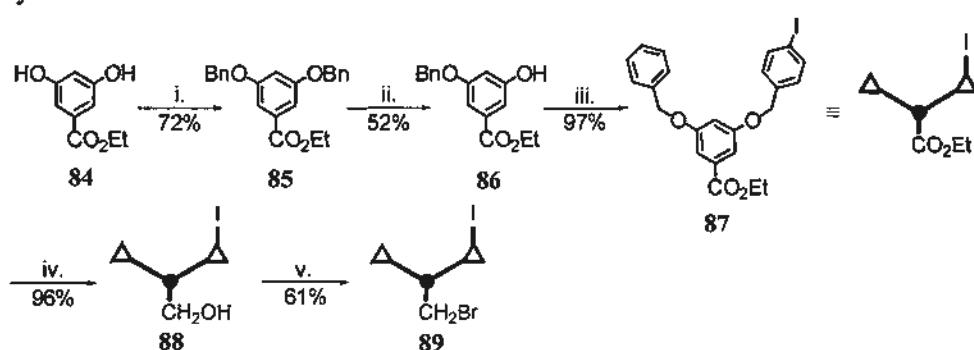


Figure 37. Schematic diagram representing the growth of S-Gn dendrons.

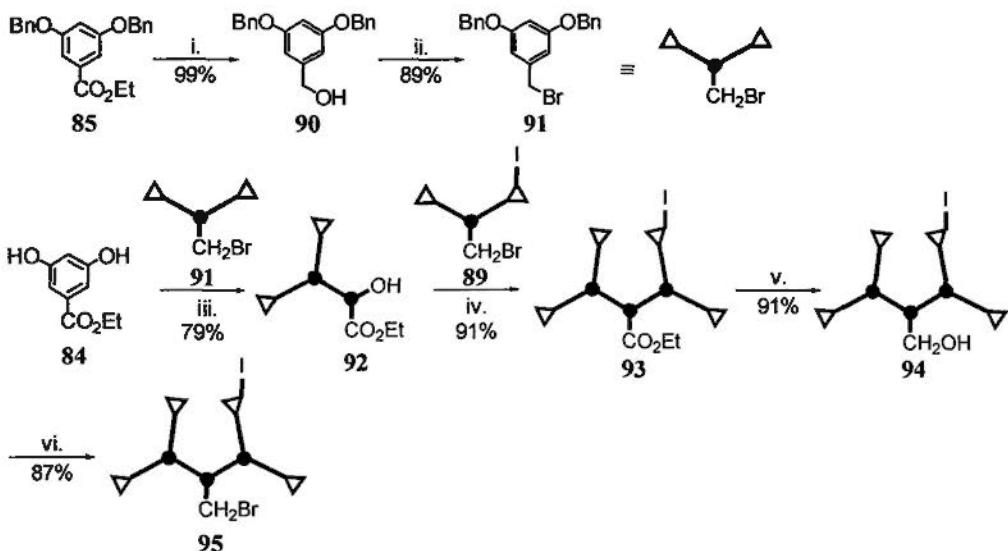
For the synthesis of I-S-G1-Br (Scheme 3), the shorter brancher **84** firstly underwent di-*O*-benzylation by reacting with benzyl bromide to obtain compound **85** (S-G1-ester)⁸¹ in 72% yield followed by partial hydrogenolysis (H_2 , Pd-C) to afford

compound **86** (hemi-S-G1-ester)⁸² in 52% yield. In this mono-debenzylation step, the fully deprotected ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate **84** and the unreacted starting material **85** could be cleanly removed by flash column chromatography owing to the large differences in their *R_f* values. Hemi-S-G1-ester **86** was then reacted with 4-iodobenzyl bromide **82** in the presence of K₂CO₃ and 18-crown-6 in acetone under reflux for 12 h to generate the unsymmetrical dendron **87** (I-S-G1-ester) in 97% yield.

It should be emphasized that if there was a small amount of compounds **84** and **85** remained in this step, a doubly surface-functionalized dendron and a dendron with no surface functionality would be formed. If the synthesis was carried on this mixture, an inseparable multi-functional cross-linkers and a polymer chain stopper would be generated and this could adversely affect the polymerization results. Therefore the complete removal of compounds **84** and **85** from compound **86** (hemi-S-G1-ester) was extremely important. After that, I-S-G1-ester **87** was subjected to diisobutylaluminium hydride (DIBAL-H) reduction and followed by bromination (PPh₃, CBr₄) to afford the unsymmetrical bromide **89** (I-S-G1-Br) in an overall 59% yield.



Scheme 3. Reagents and conditions: *i.* BnBr (2.2 equiv.), K₂CO₃, acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; *ii.* H₂, Pd-C, EtOAc/EtOH (1/1), 25 °C, 2 h; *iii.* 4-iodobenzyl bromide **82** (1.1 equiv.), K₂CO₃, acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; *iv.* *1)* DIBAL-H/hexane, toluene, -60 °C → 0 °C, 2 h; *2)* H₃O⁺; *v.* PPh₃, CBr₄, THF, 25 °C, 2 h.

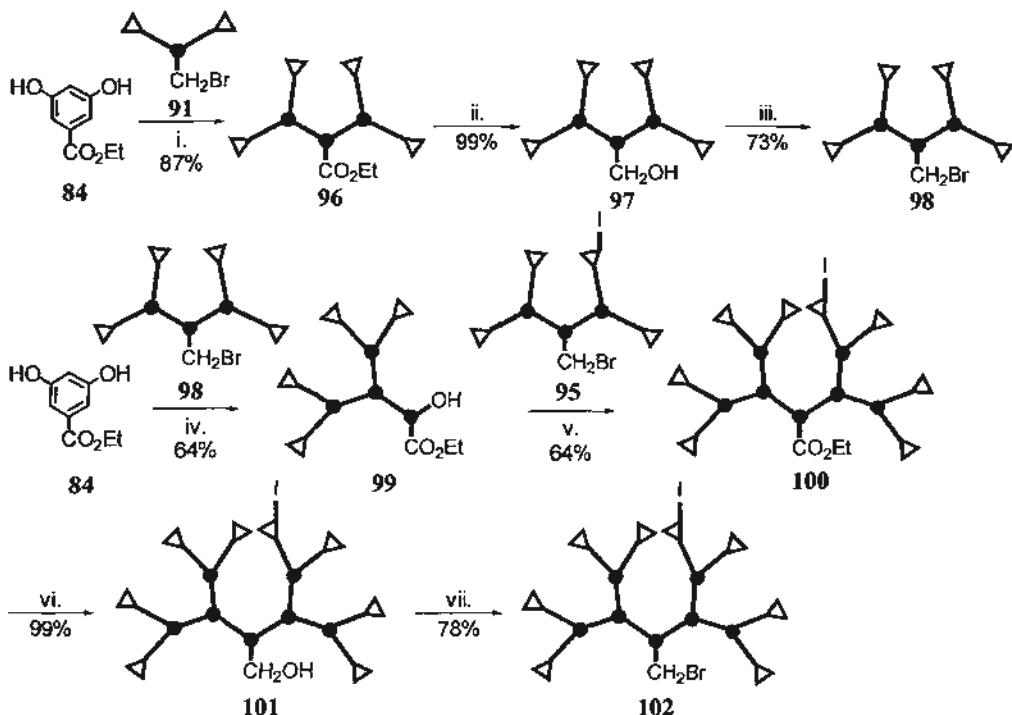


Scheme 4. Reagents and conditions: i. LiAlH_4 , THF, $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}\rightarrow 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h; 2) H_3O^+ ; ii. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF, $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h; iii. 91 (0.25 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; iv. 89 (1.1 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; v. 1) $\text{DIBAL-H}/\text{hexane}$, toluene, $-60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}\rightarrow 0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h; 2) H_3O^+ ; vi. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF, $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h.

The same strategy was applied to the synthesis of the G2 dendrons (Scheme 4).

First, compound 85 (S-G1-ester) underwent reduction by lithium aluminium hydride (LiAlH_4) and bromination (PPh_3 , CBr_4) to yield S-G1-Br 91^{6d} in overall 82% yield. Then the branching unit 84 was mono-*O*-alkylated with S-G1-Br 91 (0.25 equiv.) to afford hemi-S-G2-ester 92 in 79% yield.⁸³ No C-alkylated product was formed, but a small amount (~ 10%) of di-*O*-alkylated product and unreacted starting material 84 was found. Fortunately, they were separable from hemi-S-G2-ester 92 by flash column chromatography. Subsequently, hemi-S-G2-ester 92 was subjected to the second *O*-alkylation with I-S-G1-Br 89 to obtain I-S-G2-ester 83 under Williamson conditions in 91% yield. Finally the focal point functionality was transformed from ethyl ester to the corresponding alcohol I-S-G2-OH 94 by DIBAL-H reduction in 91% yield and the corresponding bromide I-S-G2-Br 95 was obtained finally by $\text{PPh}_3/\text{CBr}_4$ bromination in 87% yield.

Preparation of G3 dendrons was shown in Scheme 5. Firstly the branching unit 84 underwent di-*O*-alkylation with S-G1-Br 91 (2.2 equiv.) to provide the

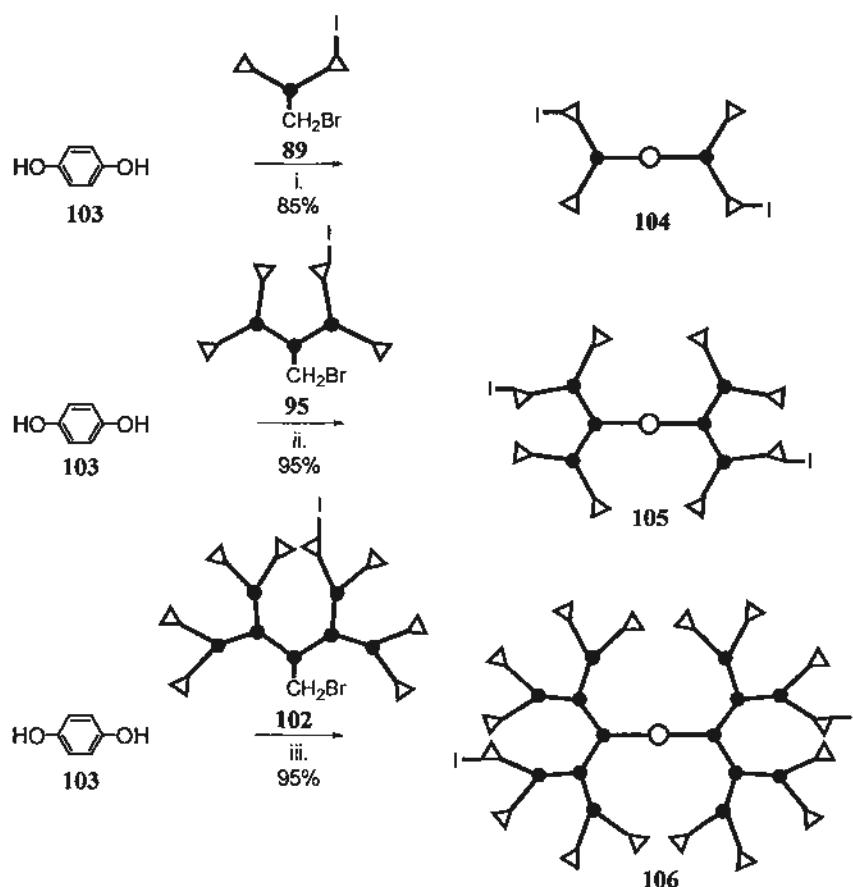


Scheme 5. Reagents and conditions: i. 91 (2.2 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; ii. 1) DIBAL-H/hexane, toluene, $-60^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 0^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h; 2) H_3O^+ ; iii. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF, 25°C , 2 h; iv. 98 (0.25 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; v. 95 (1.1 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 60 h; vi. 1) DIBAL-H/hexane, toluene, $-60^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 0^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h; 2) H_3O^+ ; vii. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF, 25°C , 2 h.

symmetrical G2 dendron S-G2-ester **96**⁸⁴ in 87%. It was then converted into S-G2-Br **98^{6d}** by reduction (DIBAL-H) and bromination (PPh_3 , CBr_4) in 72% overall yield. S-G2-Br **98** (0.25 equiv.) was then acted as an alkylating agent for the mono-*O*-alkylation of the same branching unit **84** to obtain hemi-S-G3-ester **99** in 64% yield.⁸³ Again, the di-*O*-alkylation product and the unreacted branching unit were removed by flash column chromatography. Hemi-S-G3-ester **99** was then further *O*-alkylated with the unsymmetrical dendron I-S-G2-Br **95** to afford I-S-G3-ester **100** under Williamson conditions in 64% yield. Finally, the ethyl ester was converted into the corresponding bromide I-S-G3-Br **102** in overall 77% yield.

d) Coupling of the dendrons to the central core

With I-S-Gn-Br ($n = 1-3$) in hand, coupling of hydroquinone **103** with the various I-S-Gn-Br **89**, **95** and **102** (2.2 equiv.) produced the corresponding dendrimer

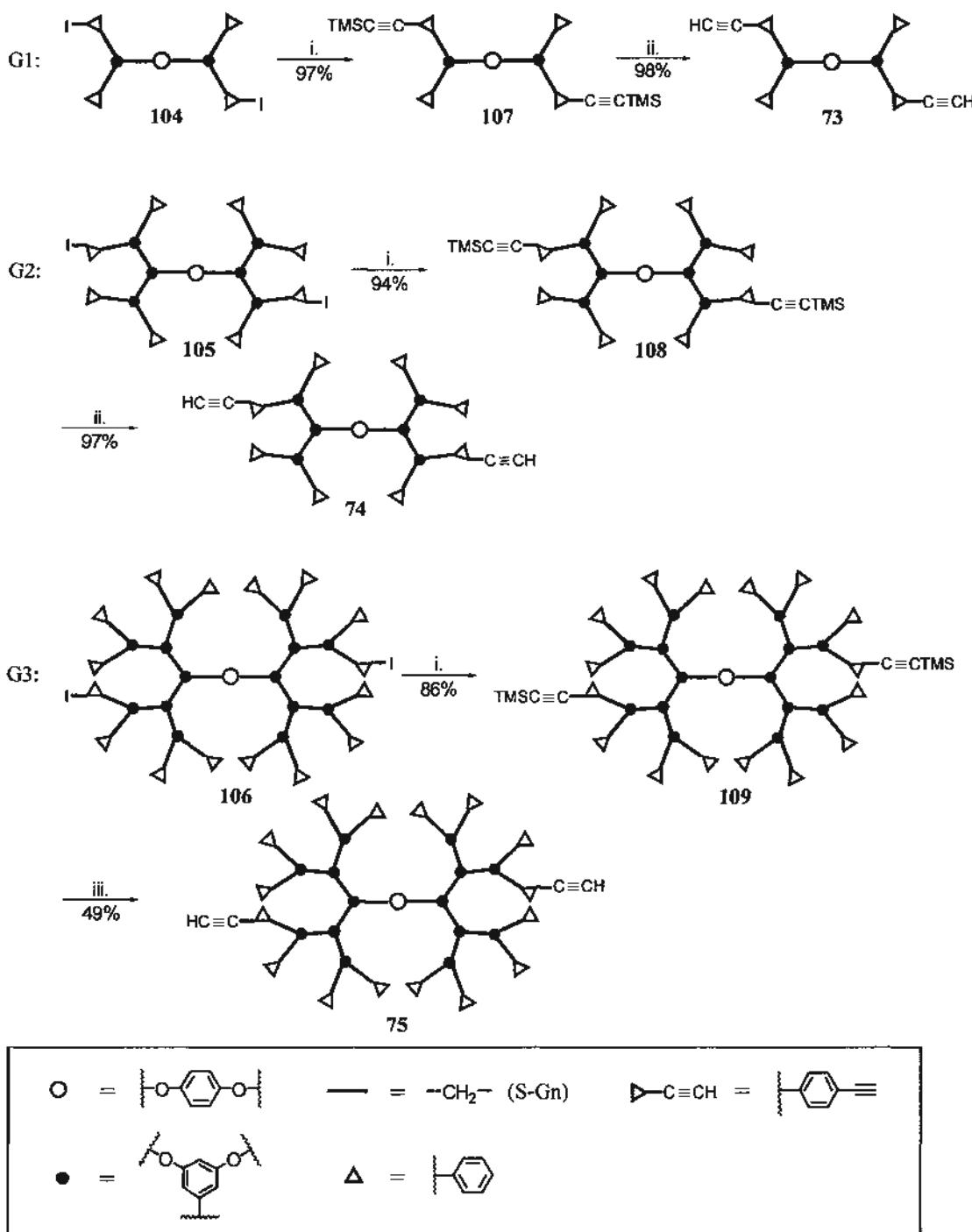


Scheme 6. Reagents and conditions: i. 89 (2.2 equiv), Cs_2CO_3 , DMF, dibenzo-24-crown-8, 25 °C, 12 h; ii. 95 (2.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 3 d; iii. 102 (2.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 3 d.

I-[S-Gn]-I 104–106 respectively, in 85–95% yield (Scheme 6). It should be mentioned that the conditions for preparing I-[S-G2]-I 105 and I-[S-G3]-I 106 were slightly different from the case of I-[S-G1]-I 104. For the G1 analog, Cs_2CO_3 was found to be a better base, but many difficultly separable side products were formed. For the G2 and G3 analogs, instead, K_2CO_3 /acetone was found to be a better choice as the desired products could be obtained in high yields (95%) although it took 72 h to complete the reaction.

e) Chemical transformations of functionalized surface group

The final operation of completing the synthesis of the dendrimer beads was to convert the two functionalized surface groups from iodide to terminal alkyne (Scheme



Scheme 7. Reagents and conditions: i. $\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{CH}$, CuI , $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2$, PPh_3 , Et_3N , toluene, 100°C in sealed tube, 3 d; ii. K_2CO_3 , MeOH/THF (1/1), 25°C , 2 h; iii. TBAF , THF , 25°C , 15 min.

7). Firstly, $\text{I}-[\text{S-Gn}]\text{-I}$ ($n = 1-3$) 104–106 were subjected to Sonogashira coupling reaction with trimethylsilyl acetylene ($\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{CH}$) at 100°C for 3 days to give $\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-Gn}]\text{-C}\equiv\text{CTMS}$ ($n = 1-3$) 107–109, respectively in 86%–97% yields. Then the TMS groups were removed by alkaline cleavage (for S-G1 and S-G2) and

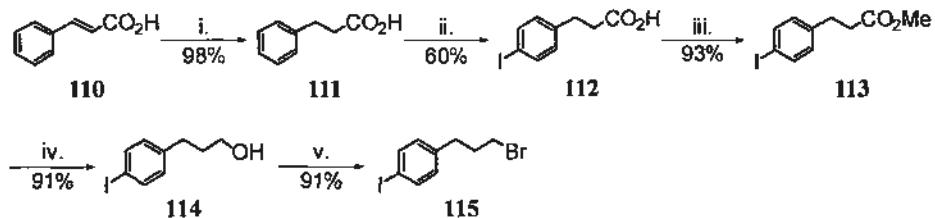
tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) (for S-G3) to afford the target compounds $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ ($n = 1-3$) **73–75**, respectively in 49–98% yield. The TMS groups in $\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-G3}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CTMS}$ **109** could also be removed by K_2CO_3 . Unfortunately, a mixture of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-G3}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ **75** together with 10% of some oligomeric Hay homocoupling products⁸⁵ were found according to ^1H NMR spectroscopy and GPC analysis. It was suspected that there was trace amount of copper salts left over from the previous Sonogashira coupling and led to the formation of oligomeric Hay homocoupling products. This side reaction could be suppressed by using TBAF as the deprotecting agent for 15 minutes but some homocoupling products could still be found if the reaction time was allowed to stay longer than 15 minutes.

3.3.2. Synthesis of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ dendrimers

Our next goal was to prepare target compounds belonging to the $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ dendrimers ($n = 1-3$). In the L-Gn series, the preparation of the functionalized surface group and the branching unit involved more steps but the reactions governing the growth of dendrons were similar to those of the S-Gn series.

a) Synthesis of the functionalized surface group

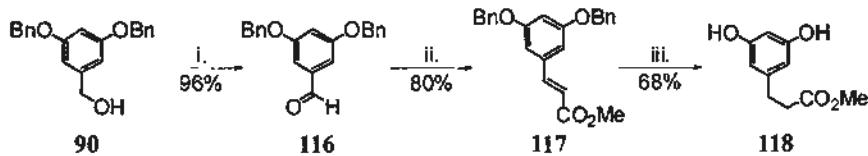
Starting from cinnamic acid **110** (Scheme 8), the double bond was hydrogenated in the presence of Pd-C to give dihydrocinnamic acid **111**⁸⁶ in 98% yield, subsequent mono-iodination of the phenyl ring then obtained 3-(4-iodophenyl)propanoic acid **112**⁸⁷ in 60% yield. The carboxylic acid group was converted to the corresponding bromide **115** through esterification, reduction (DIBAL-H) and bromination (PPh_3 , CBr_4) to afford the desired functional surface unit 1-bromo-3-(4-iodophenyl)propane **115**⁸⁸ in overall 77% yield.



Scheme 8. Reagents and conditions: i. H_2 , Pd-C, $EtOAc/EtOH$ (1/1), $25\text{ }^\circ C$, 12 h; ii. H_5IO_6 , I_2 , conc. H_2SO_4 , $HOAc$, $70\text{ }^\circ C$, 12 h; iii. $MeOH$, conc. H_2SO_4 , reflux, 12 h; iv. 1) DIBAL-H/hexane, toluene, $-60\text{ }^\circ C \rightarrow 0\text{ }^\circ C$, 2 h; 2) H_3O^+ ; v. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF , $25\text{ }^\circ C$, 2 h.

b) Preparation of the branching unit

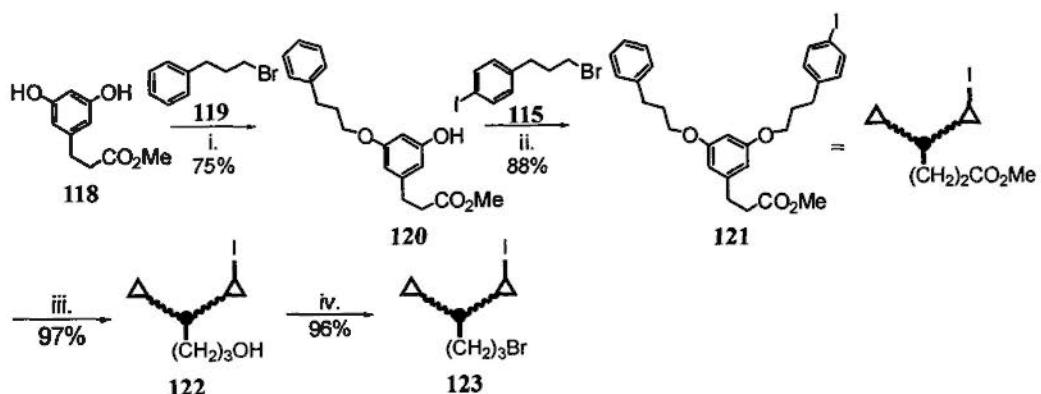
For the synthesis of the branching unit in L-Gn series (Scheme 9), compound **90** was firstly oxidized to the corresponding aldehyde **116**⁸⁹ in 96% yield and then reacted with trimethylphosphonoacetate under Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons conditions⁹⁰ to afford the α,β -unsaturated ester **117** in 80% yield.⁹¹ Debenzylation and hydrogenation were carried out simultaneously under hydrogen atmosphere in the presence of Pd-C to give the branching unit—methyl 3-(3,5-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoate **118**⁹¹ in 68% yield.



Scheme 9. Reagents and conditions: i. PCC , silica gel, CH_2Cl_2 , $25\text{ }^\circ C$, 2 h; ii. NaH , trimethylphosphonoacetate, THF , reflux, 12 h; iii. H_2 , Pd-C, $EtOAc/EtOH$ (1/1), $25\text{ }^\circ C$, 24 h.

c) Growth of the dendrons

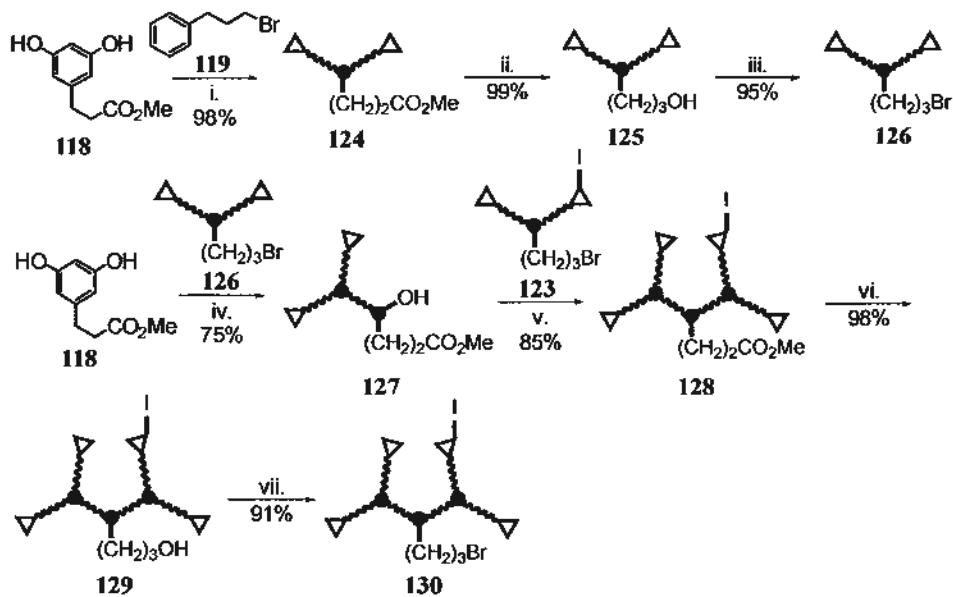
As the branching unit in the L-Gn series was lengthened by two carbon atoms, two differences were noted. Firstly, the dendrons and dendrimers in the L-Gn series had better solubility as compared to the S-Gn series. Secondly, some C-alkylation products were formed during the Williamson ether synthesis and this slightly increased the difficulties in the purification process.



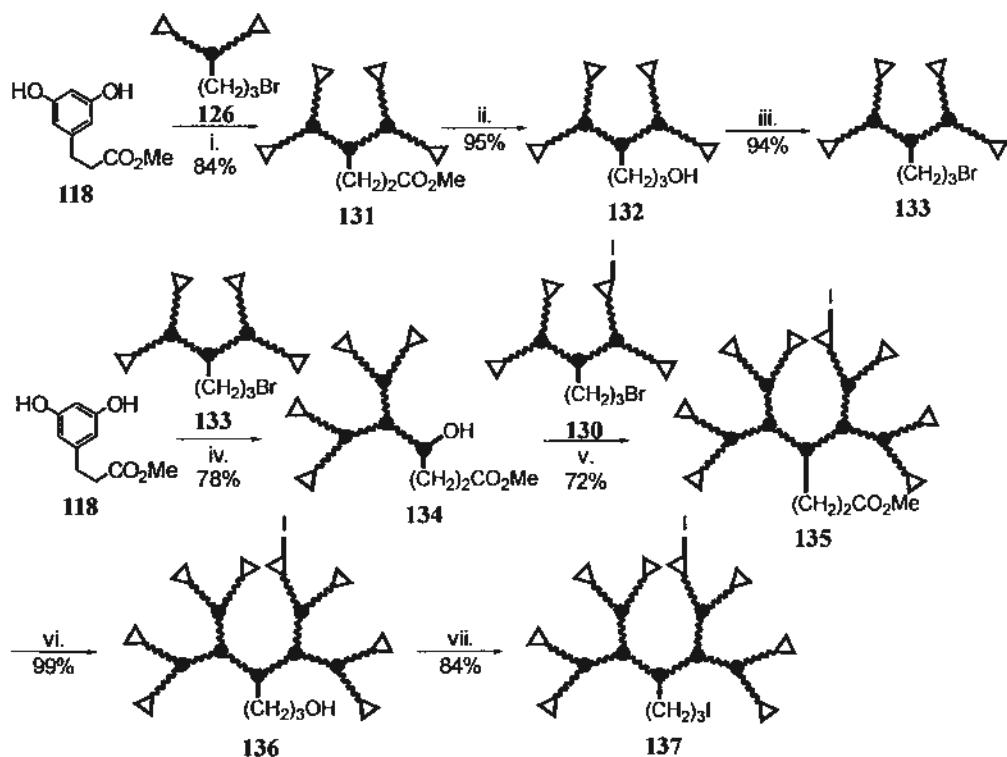
Scheme 10. Reagents and conditions: i. 119 (0.25 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; ii. 115 (1.1 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; iii. I) DIBAL-H/hexane, toluene, $-60\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h; 2) H_3O^+ ; iv. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF, 25 °C, 2 h.

For the synthesis of L-G1 dendrons (Scheme 10), the branching unit 118 firstly underwent mono-*O*-alkylation with 1-bromo-3-phenylpropane 119 (0.25 equiv.) under Williamson conditions to obtain hemi-L-G1-ester 120 in 75%.⁸³ Di-*O*-alkylation product (13%) and *C*, *O*-alkylation product (ca. 5%) were also found. Fortunately, these side products could be removed by flash column chromatography. Hemi-L-G1-ester 120 was then *O*-alkylated with the functionalized surface group 115 to provide the unsymmetrical dendron I-L-G1-ester 121 in 88% yield. I-L-G1-ester 121 was then converted to the corresponding bromide I-L-G1-Br 123 by DIBAL-H reduction and bromination (PPh_3 , CBr_4) in 93% overall yield in two steps.

En route to L-G2 dendrons, di-*O*-alkylation of the branching unit 118 with the bromide 119 gave L-G1-ester 124 in 98% yield (Scheme 11). Reduction of the ester group followed by bromination of the resulting alcohol 125, L-G1-Br 126 was afforded in 94% overall yield. Then the branching unit 118 was mono-*O*-alkylated with L-G1-Br 126 (0.25 equiv.) to produce hemi-L-G2-ester 127 in 75% yield.⁸³ It was then subjected to the second *O*-alkylation with I-L-G1-Br 123 followed by DIBAL-H reduction and bromination (PPh_3 , CBr_4) to afford the desired unsymmetrical dendron I-L-G2-Br 130 in 76% overall yield.



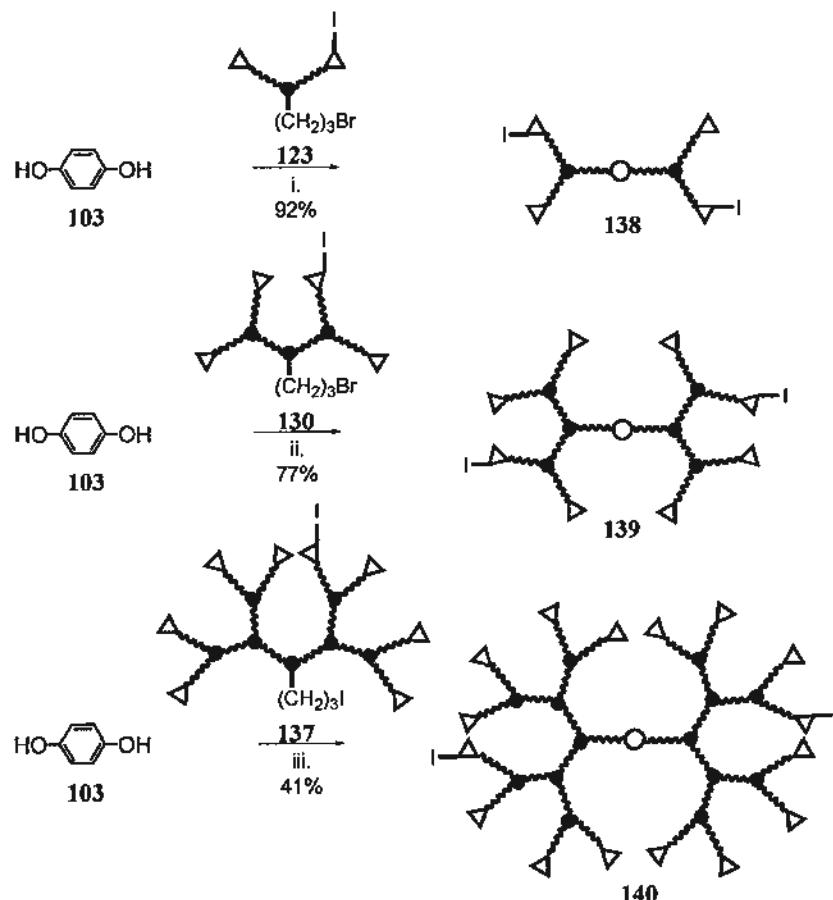
Scheme 11. Reagents and conditions: i. **119** (2.2 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; ii. $LiAlH_4$, THF, $0^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 25^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h; 3) H_3O^+ ; iii. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF, 25°C , 2 h; iv. **126** (0.25 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; v. **123** (1.1 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; vi. 1) $DIBAL-H/\text{hexane, toluene, } -60^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 0^\circ\text{C, 2 h; 2) } H_3O^+$; vii. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF, 25°C , 2 h.



Scheme 12. Reagents and conditions: i. **126** (2.2 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; ii. 1) $DIBAL-H/\text{hexane, toluene, } -60^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 0^\circ\text{C, 2 h; 2) } H_3O^+$; iii. PPh_3 , CBr_4 , THF, 25°C , 2 h; iv. **133** (0.25 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; v. **130** (1.1 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 12 h; vi. 1) $DIBAL-H/\text{hexane, toluene, } -60^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 0^\circ\text{C, 2 h; 2) } H_3O^+$; vii. PPh_3 , NiS , CH_2Cl_2 , $0^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 25^\circ\text{C}$, 12 h.

For the preparation of L-G3-dendrons (Scheme 12), the branching unit **118** was firstly di-*O*-alkylated with L-G1-Br **126** followed by DIBAL-H reduction and bromination (PPh_3 , CBr_4) to give L-G2-Br **133** in 75% overall yield. The branching unit **118** was then mono-*O*-alkylated with L-G2-Br **133** (0.25 equiv.) to yield hemi-L-G3-ester **134** in 78% yield.⁸³ It was further *O*-alkylated with I-L-G2-Br **130** followed by DIBAL-H reduction and iodination [PPh_3 , *N*-iodosuccinamide (NIS)] this time to obtain the desired product I-L-G3-I **137** in 60% overall yield.

d) Coupling of the dendrons to the central core



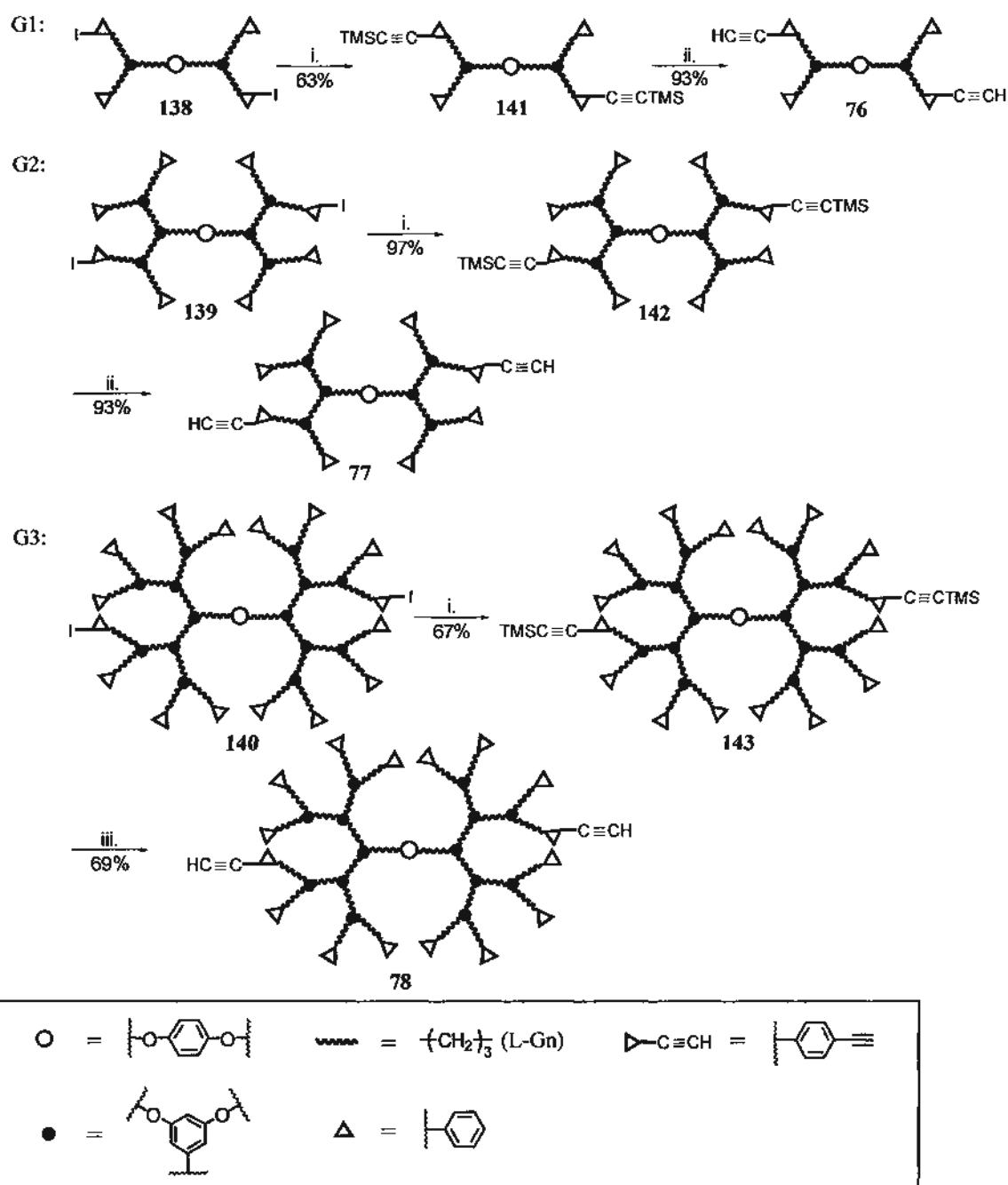
Scheme 13. Reagents and conditions: i. **123** (2.2 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 3 d; ii. **130** (2.2 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 3 d; iii. **137** (2.2 equiv.), K_2CO_3 , acetone, 18-crown-6, reflux, 3 d.

I-L-G1-Br **123**, I-L-G2-Br **130** and I-L-G3-I **137** were anchored to the

hydroquinone core **103** by Williamson ether synthesis to afford dendrimers I-[L-G_n]-I ($n = 1\text{--}3$) **138**–**140**, respectively in 41–92% (Scheme 13). As the generation increased, the coupling reaction yield decreased owing to the increasing steric hindrance. Comparing with benzyl bromides used in the S-G_n series, alkyl bromides used in the L-G_n series were less reactive and the coupling reaction proceeded much slower. Another side reaction, namely, hydrolysis of the halide became more significant but fortunately the hydrolyzed products I-L-G_n-OH ($n = 1\text{--}3$) **122**, **129** and **136** were separable from the target compounds. Due to the extremely poor reactivity of the I-L-G₃-Br, the coupling reaction was incomplete even performed under higher concentrations and for longer reaction time. As a result, the corresponding alkyl iodide (I-L-G₃-I) **137** was used as the alkylating agent. Although I-L-G₃-I **137** was more reactive, the reaction yield was still 41% and a large amount of the hydrolyzed product I-L-G₃-OH **136** was still formed.

e) Chemical transformations of functionalized surface group

Similar to the S-G_n series, the two surface iodide groups of dendrimers were converted to the corresponding bifunctional alkyne in two steps (Scheme 14). Thus, Sonogashira coupling reactions were performed on the dendrimers I-[L-G_n]-I ($n = 1\text{--}3$) **138**–**140** to obtain TMSC≡C-[L-G_n]-C≡CTMS ($n = 1\text{--}3$) **141**–**143**, respectively in 63–97% yield. Then the TMS groups were removed by alkaline hydrolysis (for G1 and G2) or TBAF (for G3) to afford the target compounds HC≡C-[L-G_n]-C≡CH ($n = 1\text{--}3$) **76**–**78** in 69–93% yield. Hence, the six dendrimer beads with two surface-functionalized terminal alkyne groups were prepared. In the next section, their copolymerizations with the linear *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] platinum linker **65** will be discussed.



Scheme 14. Reagents and conditions: i. $\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$, CuI , $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2$, PPh_3 , Et_3N , toluene, 100°C in sealed tube, 3 d; ii. K_2CO_3 , MeOH/THF (1/1), 25°C , 2 h; iii. TBAF , THF , 25°C , 15 min.

3.3.3. Formation of organoplatinum poly(dendrimer)s

Before carrying out the copolymerizations, the reaction conditions such as monomer concentrations, reaction temperature and solvent had to be optimized. The

dendritic monomers studied in this project were more soluble in chloroform (CHCl_3) than in dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) and as solubility was one of the major factors in determining the polymerization results. To prevent the precipitation of the poly(dendrimer)s, therefore the solvent was changed from $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Pr}_2\text{NH}$ ($v/v = 1/1$) to $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{Pr}_2\text{NH}$ ($v/v = 1/1$).

The concentration optimization process was then carried out by performing the 1:1 copolymerization reactions between monomer $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-G1}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 73 and the platinum linker—*trans*- $[\text{Pt}(\text{PEt}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ 65 in the presence of CuI in $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{Pr}_2\text{NH}$ ($v/v = 1/1$) at 40°C under three different monomer concentrations of 4.4, 8.7 and 17 mM. Three reactions were carried out inside sealed tubes to prevent the solvent evaporation and a change of concentration (Scheme 15). Since this is a 1:1 copolymerization reaction, the stoichiometric ratio between the dendritic macromonomer and the platinum linker must be ensured. The excess amount of either the dendritic monomer or the platinum linker would become a polymer chain stopper to lower the DP value. Therefore it was extremely important for weighing exact amounts of reagents in the weighing procedure.



Scheme 15. Reagents and conditions: i. *trans*- $[\text{Pt}(\text{PEt}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ 65 (1.0 equiv.), CuI , $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{Pr}_2\text{NH}$ ($v/v = 1/1$), 40°C in sealed tube, 2 d.

After the polymerization reactions, the solvent was evaporated and the crude reaction mixtures were redissolved in minimum amount of CHCl_3 followed by passing through a short pad of alumina in order to get rid of the remaining copper salt. The obtained crude products Pt-S-G1 144 under the different monomer concentrations (4.4, 8.7 and 17 mM) were subjected to GPC analysis (Figure 38). It was found that

many oligomeric species were formed at the lowest concentration of the monomer (4.4 mM) and therefore this concentration was not a good concentration for this

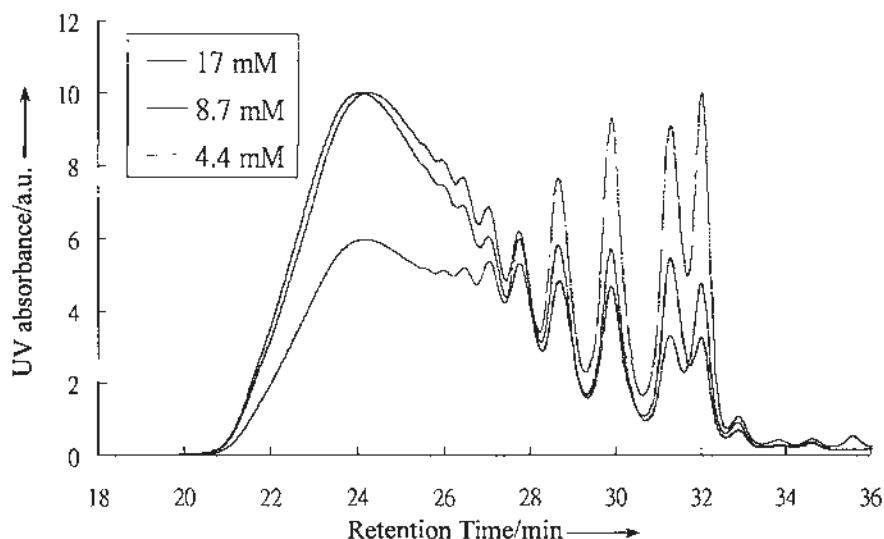
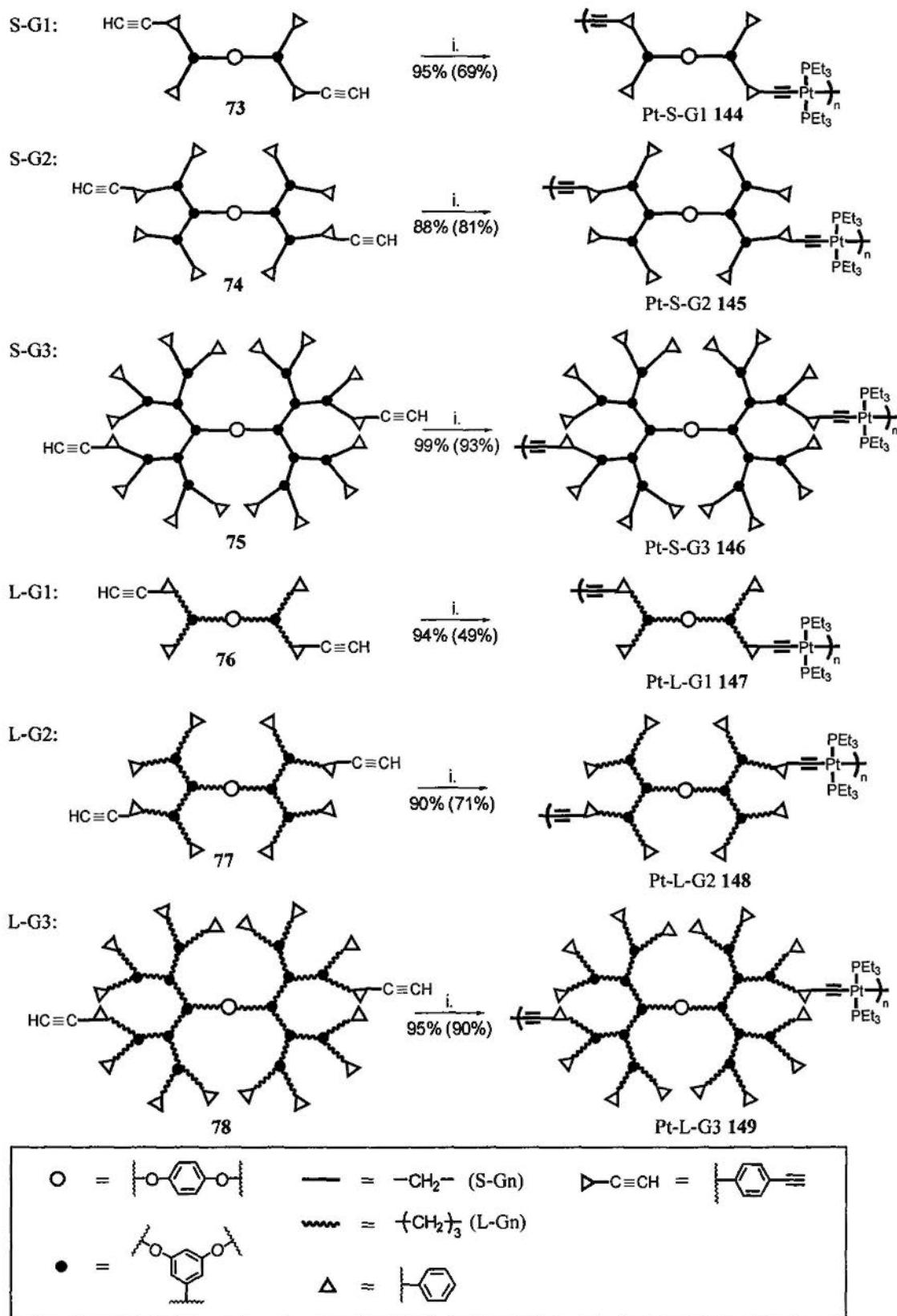


Figure 38. Copolymerizations of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-G}1]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 73 with $\text{trans-}[\text{Pt}(\text{PEt}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ at different concentrations.

polymerization reaction. On the contrary, the amount of low molecular weight oligomers was much less when the polymerizations were carried out at 8.7 and 17 mM. However, as the G3 monomers possessed higher molecular weights and would lead to a highly viscous solution if the polymerization reaction was performed at 17 mM. The high viscosity of the solution would lower the stirring efficiency, and therefore all copolymerization reactions were conducted in $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{Pr}_2\text{NH}$ ($v/v = 1/1$) at 40°C at 8.7 mM in sealed tubes.

In order to study the effect of structural flexibility of dendritic macromonomers (dendrimer beads) on the polymerization results, the polymerization reactions were conducted side by side (S-Gn *vs* L-Gn) for each generation (G1–G3) under identical reaction conditions (Scheme 16). Totally, three “pairs” of reactions were carried out and the yields of the crude products, after passing through a short pad of alumina, Pt-S-G1 **144**, Pt-L-G1 **147**, Pt-S-G2 **145**, Pt-L-G2 **148**, Pt-S-G3 **146** and Pt-L-G3 **149** were 95%, 94%, 88%, 90%, 99% and 95% respectively. A small sample of all these



Scheme 16. Reagents and conditions: *i.* $\text{trans-}[\text{Pt}(\text{PEt}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ 65 (1.0 equiv), CuI , $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{Pr}_2\text{NH}$ ($v/v = 1/1$), 40°C in sealed tube, 2 d.

products was taken out for the GPC analysis. Hence the GPC analysis is truly reflected the polymerization results and not those of the precipitated fractions. They were then dissolved in minimum amount of CHCl_3 and purified by precipitation in methanol (MeOH). The reaction yields after precipitation were shown in Scheme 16 (in blanket) and the purified products were characterized by ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy.

Although the synthesis of dendrimers involves many sequential steps, the synthetic strategy used in this project was quite efficient. For the preparation of dendritic macromonomers, $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S/L-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ (where $n = 1-3$) 73–78, most of the steps proceeded in >80% yields, some of the yields were even higher than 90%. The minor concern was the requirement of excess branching units in their mono-alkylation reactions. Fortunately, the branching unit of S-Gn series was easily accessible from commercial materials while the branching unit of L-Gn series could be recycled by column chromatography after the reaction. Typical in most dendrimer synthesis, reaction yields generally decreased for both S-Gn and L-Gn series upon increasing generation due to the increased steric hindrance round the reactive sites. For macropolymerization reactions, the product yields ranged from 88–99%, suggesting that the polymerization reactions between dendrimers with two acetylenic groups and the platinum linker were very efficient.

3.4. Characterization of dendritic macromonomers and poly(dendrimer)s

The structures of dendrons and dendrimers were characterized by ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy, mass spectrometry (MS), elemental analysis, high resolution MS and GPC analysis. Furthermore all the poly(dendrimer)s were characterized by ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{31}P NMR spectroscopies, GPC analysis, and laser light scattering (LLS).

3.4.1. ^1H NMR spectroscopy

3.4.1.1. The S-G_n Series

For the molecular structures of all dendrons in the S-G_n series, the aromatic proton signals of inert surface groups (benzyl groups) were located at δ 7.3–7.5. The functional surface groups (*p*-iodobenzyl groups) were characterized by two doublet signals located at δ 7.2 and δ 7.7 due to the aromatic protons. In addition, the aromatic proton signals and the benzylic proton signals of the branching units were found at δ 6.4–6.7 and δ 4.8–5.0 (as a sharp singlet), respectively. On the other hand, all the ethyl esters were characterized by two sets of signals—a triplet signal located at δ 1.4 ($J = 7.2$ Hz) and a quartet signal at δ 4.4 ($J = 7.2$ Hz) that were corresponding to the proton signals of $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ and CO_2CH_2 respectively. For the dendritic alcohols, they were characterized by a signal (singlet or doublet ($J \approx 5.4$ Hz)) located at δ 4.6 that corresponded to the proton signals of CH_2OH . Moreover the proton signals of the hydroxyl groups (OH) appeared as a broad singlet or a triplet ($J \approx 5.1$ Hz) at δ 1.7–2.0. Furthermore the proton signals of CH_2Br of dendritic bromides were found at δ 4.4 as a singlet. For the hemi-S-G_n-esters, the phenolic proton signals (ArOH) appeared as a broad singlet at δ 5.07 for hemi-S-G1-ester **86** and δ 5.37 for hemi-S-G2-ester **92** and hemi-S-G3-ester **99**.

After the dendrons were anchored to the core, the resulting dendrimers I-[S-G_n]-I were characterized by a singlet located at δ 6.9 that was corresponding to the aromatic proton signals of the hydroquinone core. En route to the transformation to $\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CTMS}$, the proton signals of TMS groups were found at δ 0.2 as a sharp singlet.

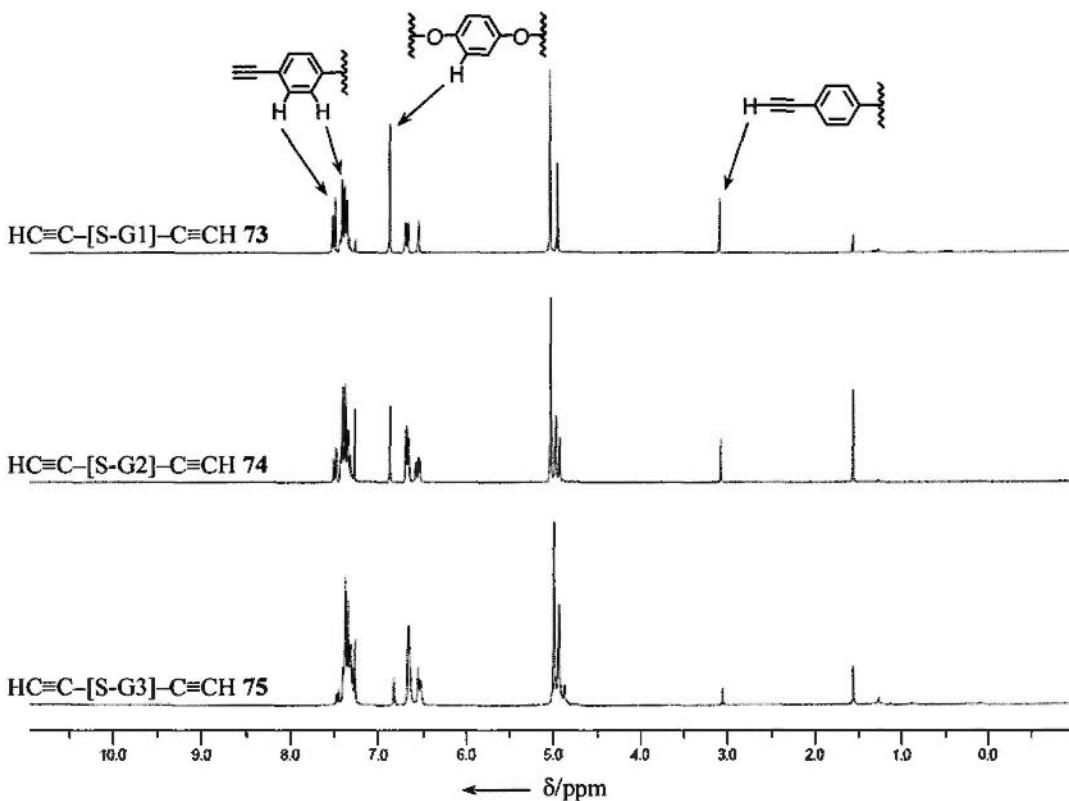


Figure 39. The stacked ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S}-\text{G}n]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 73–75.

For the dendritic macromonomers $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S}-\text{G}n]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ ($n = 1\text{--}3$) 73–75, the ^1H NMR spectra showed singlet signals at δ 3.0 and δ 6.9 that were due to the acetylenic protons ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$) and the aromatic protons of hydroquinone core, respectively (Figure 39). Besides one part of the aromatic AB system signal due to the aromatic protons of the functional surface groups was found at δ 7.5 and the other part was merged with other aromatic signals.

After copolymerization reactions, the resulting organoplatinum poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S-Gn 144, 145 and 146 were characterized by ^1H NMR spectroscopy (Figure 40). Their spectra illustrated the reactions were complete because of the disappearance of the acetylenic proton signals at δ 3.0. It was found that the aromatic signals *ortho* to the functional 4-ethynylphenyl surface moieties were upfield shifted. In addition, two sets of signals at δ 1.0–1.4 and δ 2.0–2.4 due to ethylphosphine ligands (PCH_2CH_3

and PCH_2 respectively) attaching to the platinum complex were present.

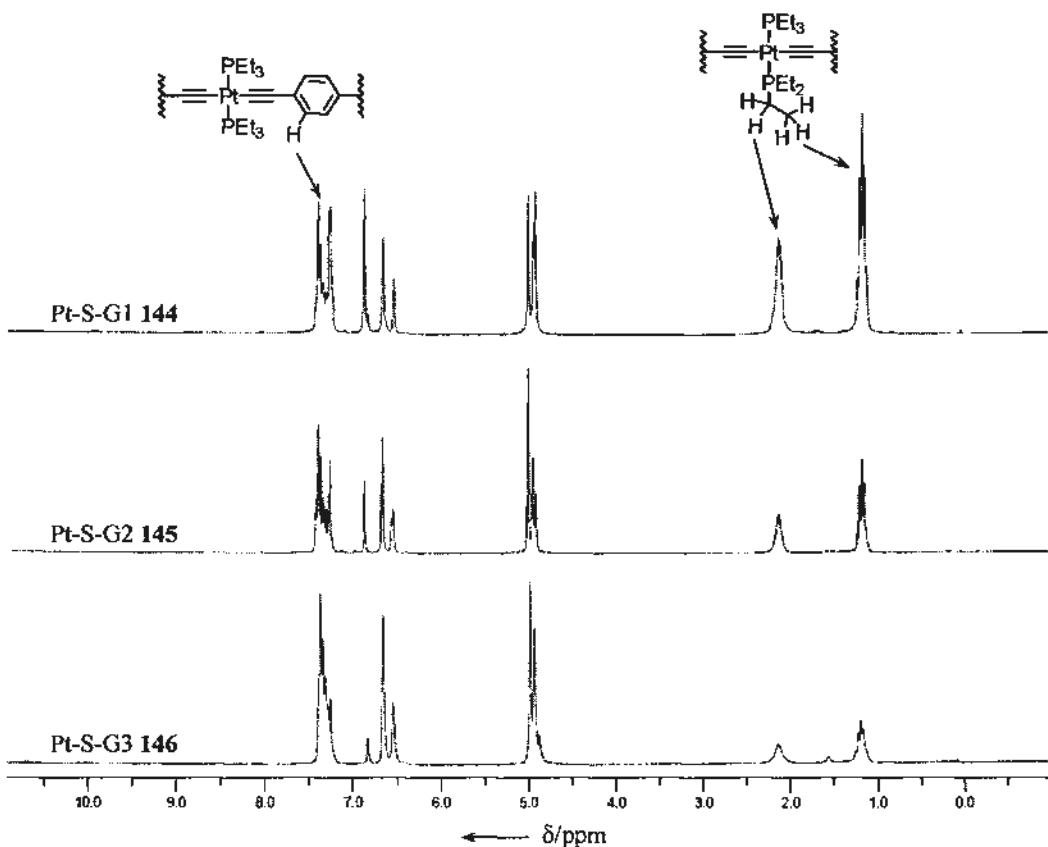


Figure 40. The stacked ^1H NMR ($300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3$) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S-Gn 144, 145 and 146.

3.4.1.2. The L-Gn Series

For all the dendrons in the L-Gn series, the aromatic proton signals due to inert peripheries were found at δ 7.1–7.4, whereas the aromatic AB system signals due to the aromatic protons of the functional surfaces were found at δ 7.0 and δ 7.6. For the elongated branching units, the aromatic proton signals at δ 6.2–6.4 and the benzylic proton signals at δ 3.8–4.0 were found. Furthermore, the aliphatic proton signals also appeared at δ 1.9–2.2 and δ 2.6–2.8.

All the esters were characterized by a sharp singlet located at δ 3.7 due to the protons of the methyl ester (CO_2CH_3). Moreover the structures of dendritic alcohols were characterized by a signal at δ 1.3–1.4 [broad singlet or triplet ($J \approx 5.1 \text{ Hz}$)] due

to the hydroxyl groups and a signal at δ 3.7 [triplet or quartet ($J \approx 6$ Hz)] due to the methylene protons adjacent to the OH group (CH_2OH). On the other hand, the characterization signal of the dendritic bromides appeared at δ 3.4 [triplet ($J \approx 6.6$ Hz)] due to the methylene protons attaching to the bromine atom (CH_2Br). In the case of I-L-G3-I, the proton signal of the corresponding methylene protons (CH_2I) was found at δ 3.2 as a triplet ($J = 6.9$ Hz). Furthermore the phenolic proton signals of the hemi-L-Gn-esters ($n = 1–3$) were located at δ 4.9–5.4 as a broad singlet.

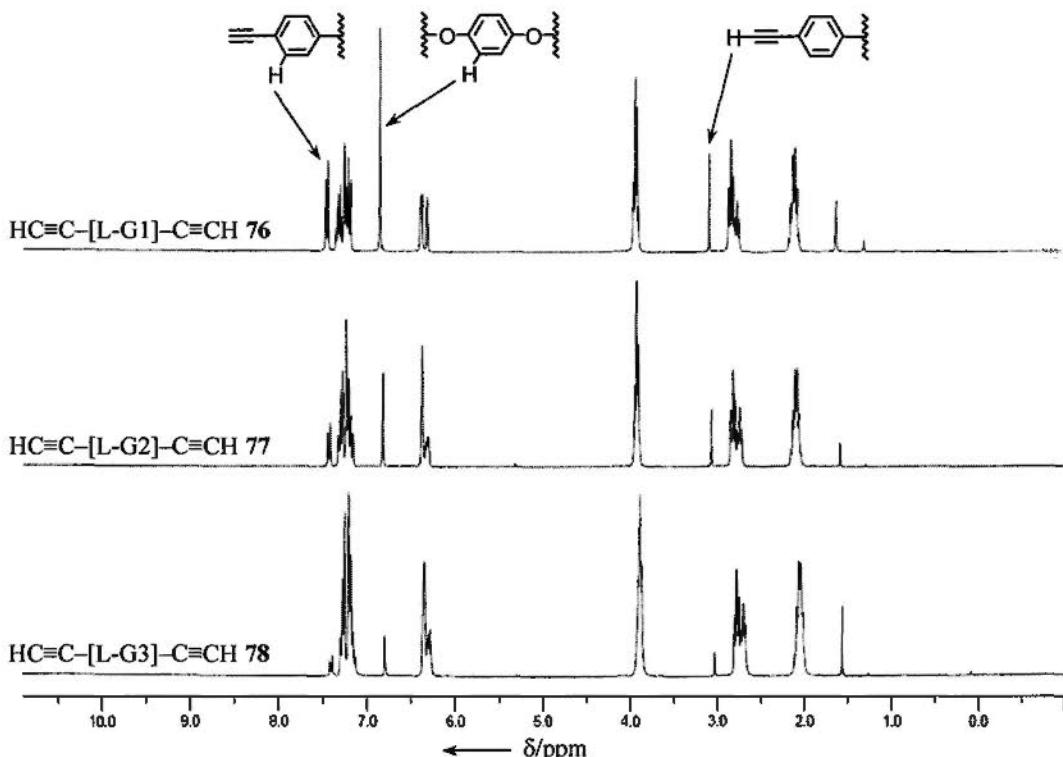


Figure 41. The stacked ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-G}1]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 76–78.

After coupling to the central cores, the dendrimers were characterized by the appearance of an aromatic proton signal at δ 6.8 due to the hydroquinone core protons. On the other hand, a sharp singlet was observed at δ 0.2 for the dendrimers with $\text{C}\equiv\text{CSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ groups. For the dendritic macromonomers $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-G}n]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ ($n = 1–3$) 76–78, their spectra exhibited the aromatic signals *ortho* to the functional 4-ethynylphenyl surface moieties at δ 7.4, the aromatic signals of central core at δ 6.8

and the acetylenic proton signals at δ 3.0 (Figure 41).

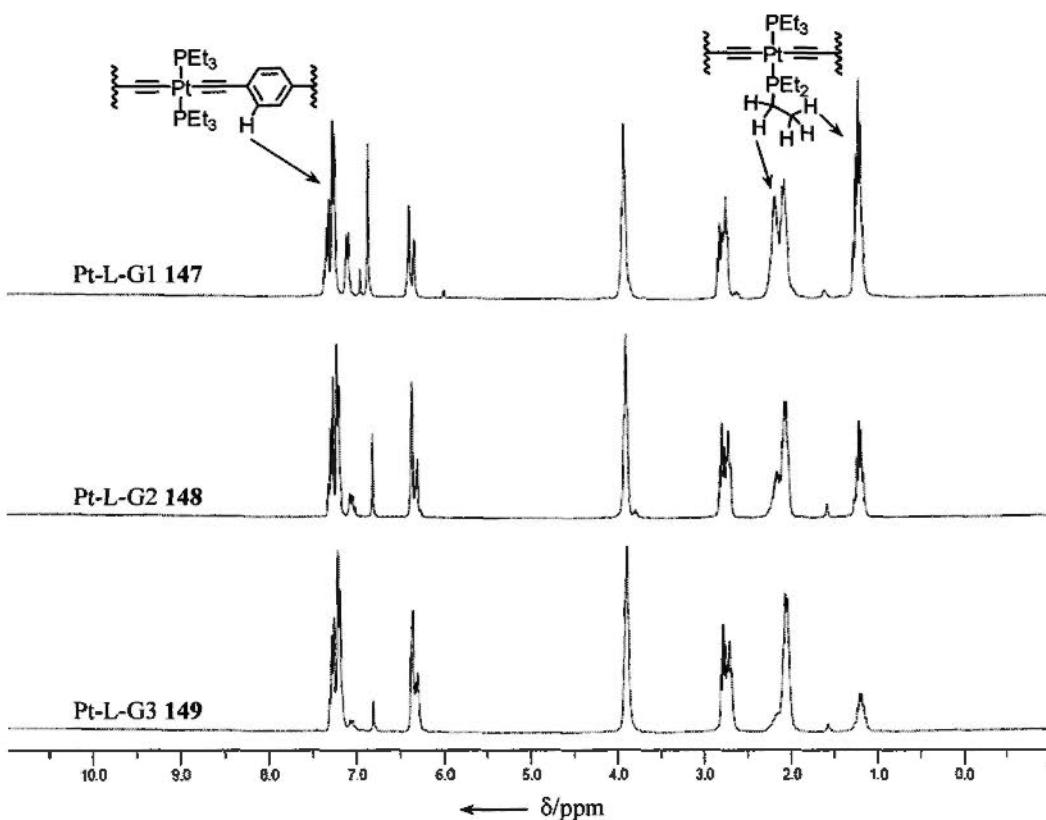


Figure 42. The stacked ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s Pt-L-Gn 147, 148 and 149.

Similar to the S-Gn series, the spectra of the Pt-L-Gn ($n = 1\text{--}3$) 147, 148 and 149 poly(dendrimer)s (Figure 42) showed an upfield shift of the aromatic signals *ortho* to the functional 4-ethynylphenyl surface moieties, the disappearance of the acetylenic proton signals at δ 3.0 and the appearance of the signals of ethylphosphine ligands at δ 1.1–1.4 (PCH_2CH_3) and δ 2.1–2.4 (PCH_2).

3.4.2. ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy

3.4.2.1. The S-Gn Series

The ^{13}C NMR spectral features of the synthesized compounds were consistent with the proposed structures. For all dendrons and dendrimers, the aromatic carbon signals of the surface groups, branching units and central core were located at δ

100–160 and the benzylic carbon signals were found at δ 69–71. The dendritic esters, alcohols and bromides were characterized by the carbon signals at δ 166, δ 65 and δ 34 due to the carbonyl carbon (C=O), the carbon atom attaching to the hydroxyl group (CH₂OH) and the carbon atom bearing bromine atoms (CH₂Br) respectively. For the compounds with iodo surface groups, the signals of the aromatic carbon atom attached to the iodine atom directly was found at δ 94.

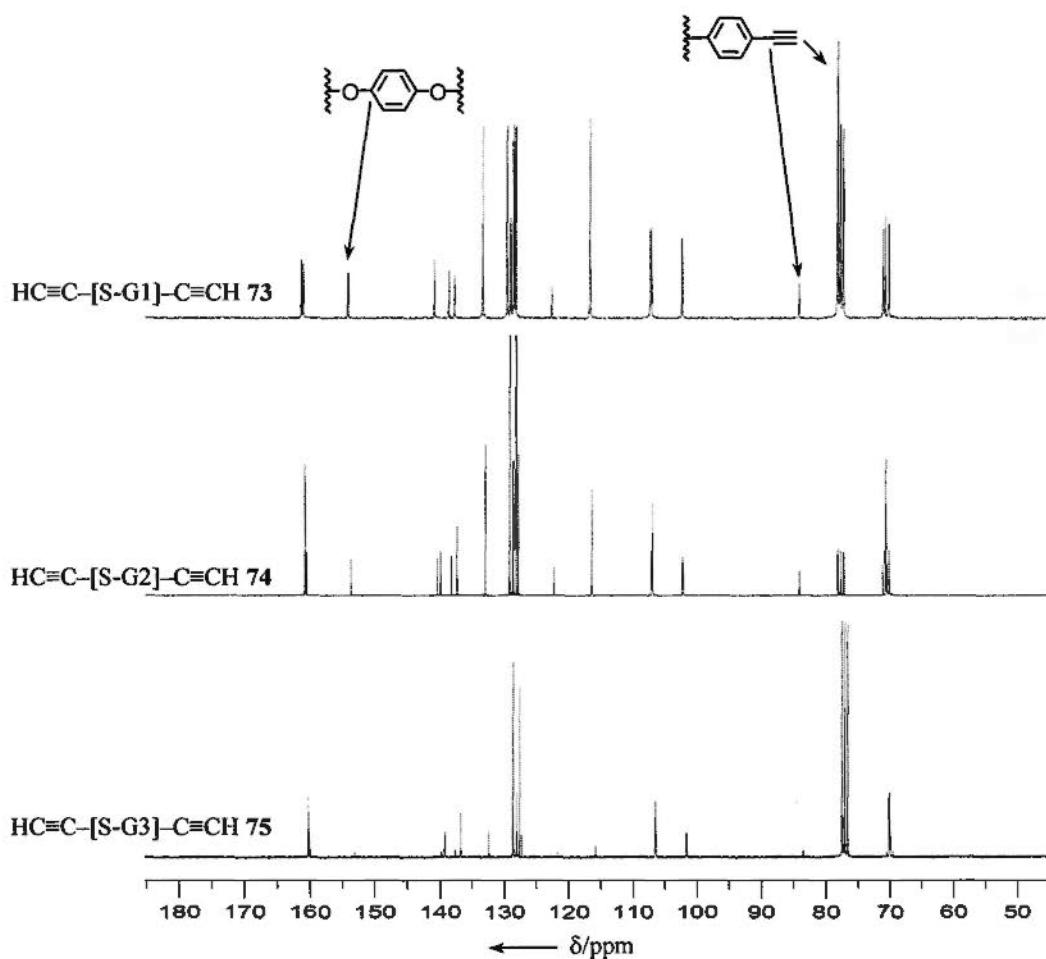


Figure 43. The stacked ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-}G_n]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 73–75.

After coupling to the central core, the dendrimers were characterized by the signals at δ 153 due to the aromatic carbon of the hydroquinone core moiety. On the other hand, the acetylenic carbon signals were found at δ 95 and δ 105 for the TMSC≡C groups and at δ 77 and δ 84 for the HC≡C functionality. The ^{13}C NMR

spectra of dendritic macromonomers $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ ($n = 1-3$) 73–75 showed that their molecular structures containing the hydroquinone core and the alkyne surface groups (Figure 43).

After copolymerization reactions, the terminal alkynes were attached to the platinum and therefore the carbon signals were downfield shifted to δ 108 [triplet ($J_{\text{C-Pt}} = 14.3$ Hz), $\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$] and δ 109 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), but the corresponding ^{13}C signals of G3 dendrimer were very weak to be observed. Moreover the carbon signals of ethylphosphine ligands were also found at δ 8.4 (PCH_2CH_3) and δ 16.4 [quintet like ($J \approx 18$ Hz), PCH_2] (Figure 44).

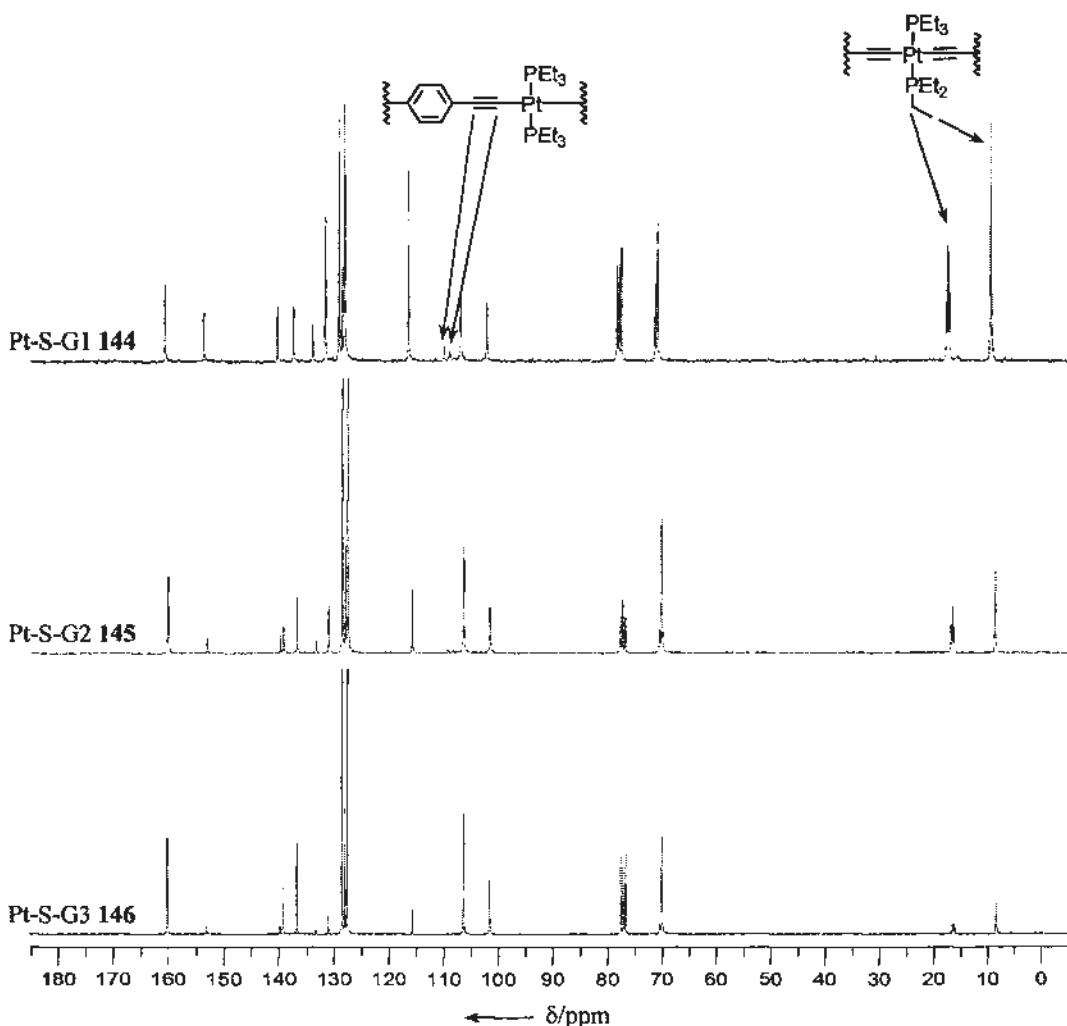


Figure 44. The stacked ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S-Gn 144, 145 and 146.

3.4.2.2. The L-Gn Series

The ^{13}C NMR spectra of compounds in S-Gn series were already investigated, similar trends were also observed for the L-Gn series, except for the presence of the aliphatic carbon signals at δ 30–33. Furthermore the signal of the aromatic carbon attached to the iodine atom was now found at δ 91 instead of δ 94. For the dendritic macromonomers $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ ($n = 1-3$) 76–78, their ^{13}C spectra showed that the signals of central core were found at δ 153 and the characteristic alkyne signals ($\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$) were observed at δ 77 and δ 84, but the signal located at δ 77 was very weak for G2 and G3 dendrimers (Figure 45).

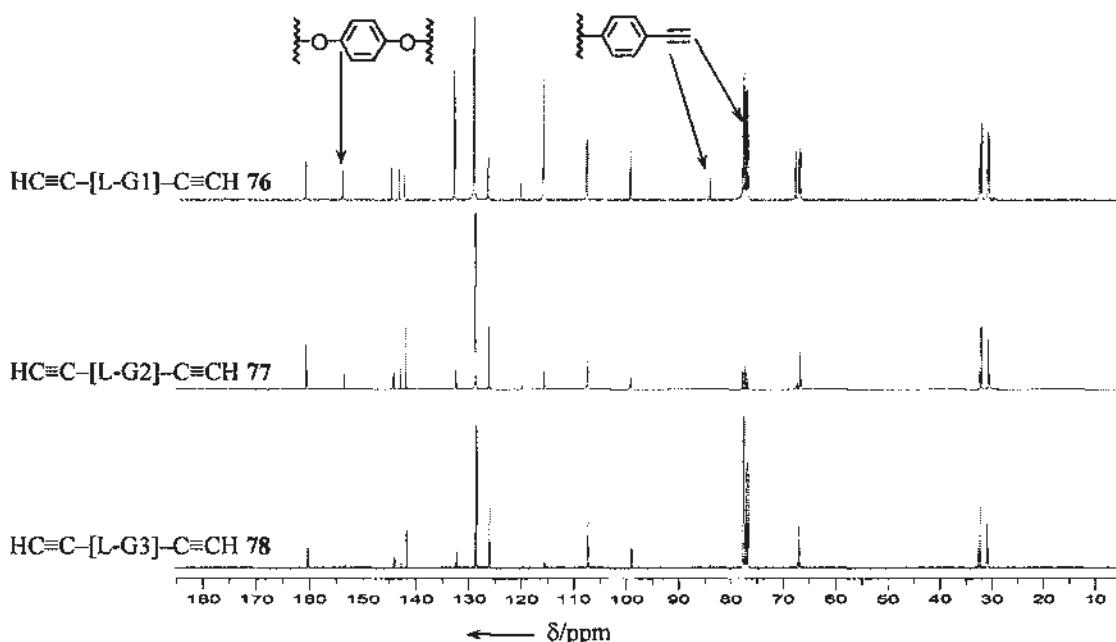


Figure 45. The stacked ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 76–78.

Similar to Pt-S-Gn, the poly(dendrimer)s Pt-L-Gn ($n = 1-3$) 147–149 would also be characterized by the acetylenic carbon signals at δ 107 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$) and δ 109 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), and the signals due to ethylphosphine ligands located at δ 8.4 (PCH_2CH_3) and δ 16 [quintet like ($J_{\text{C-P}} \approx 18$ Hz), PCH_2] (Figure 46). However the $\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$ signal of Pt-L-G3 149 was too weak to be observed.

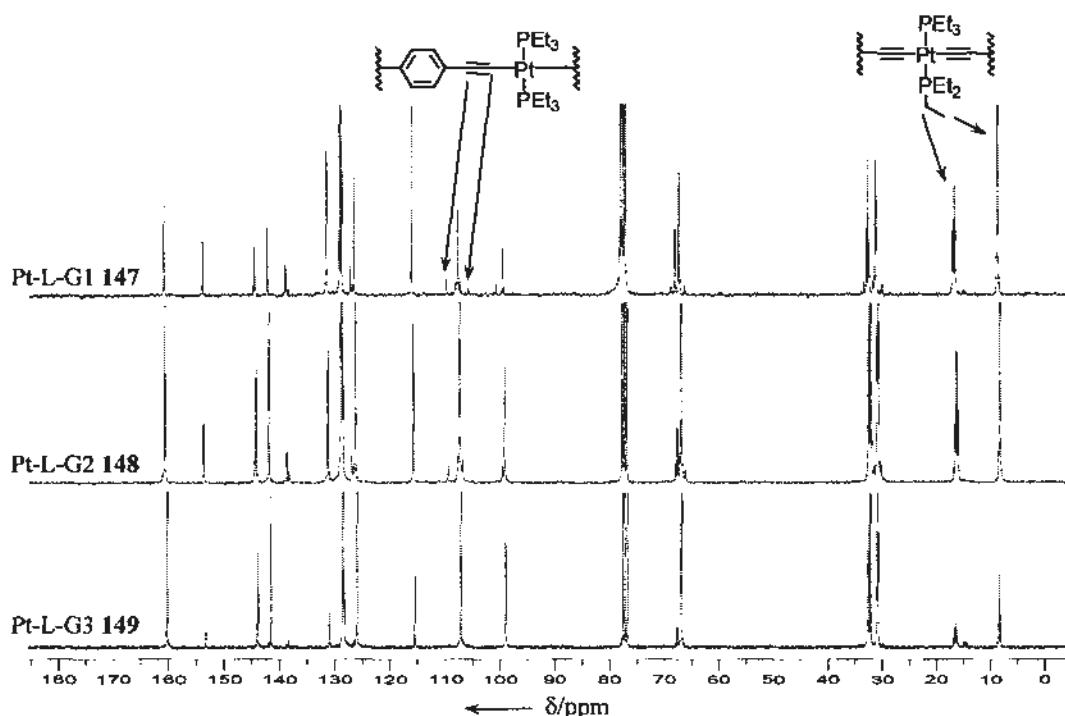


Figure 46. The stacked ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s Pt-L-Gn 147, 148 and 149.

3.4.3. ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy

All the poly(dendrimer)s were characterized by ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy due to the presence of ethylphosphine ligands of the platinum linker. The spectra of both Pt-S-Gn (Figure 47) and Pt-L-Gn (Figure 48) exhibited one major ^{31}P signal located at δ 11.1 with two ^{195}Pt satellite signals ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} \approx 2360$ Hz) of one sixth intensity. Moreover two minor peaks were also observed at δ 8.6 and δ 14.9 for the G3 polymers and this was probably due to signals arising from the oligomers because of the low efficiency of polymerization for the G3 monomers.

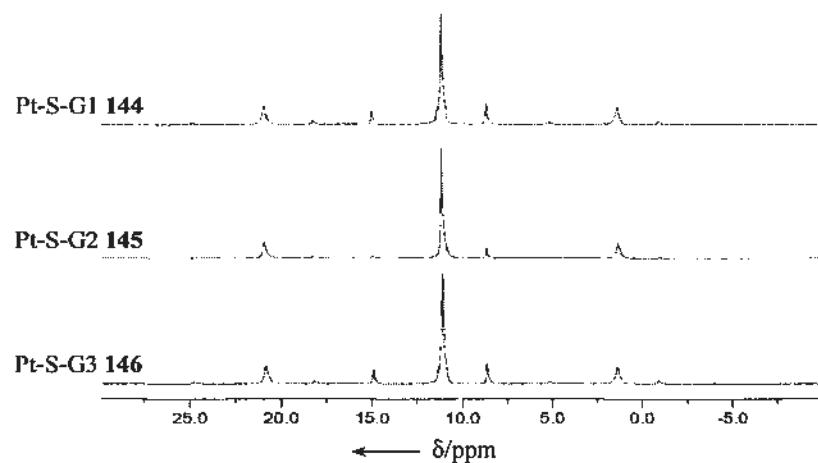


Figure 47. The stacked ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S-Gn 144, 145 and 146.

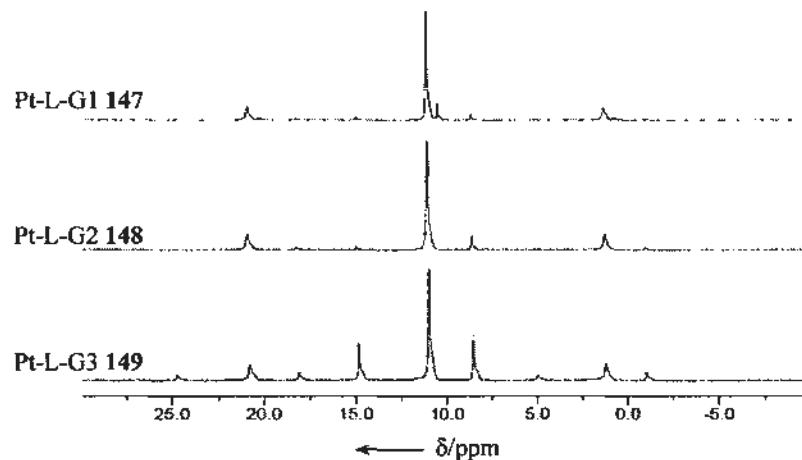


Figure 48. The stacked ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s Pt-L-Gn 147, 148 and 149.

3.4.4. GPC analysis

S-Gn Series	Theoretical MW (g mol ⁻¹)	<i>M_n</i> (g mol ⁻¹)	<i>M_w</i> (g mol ⁻¹)	PDI = <i>M_w</i> / <i>M_n</i>
S-Gn Dendrons				
hemi-S-G1-ester 86	272.30	311	313	1.01
S-G1-ester 85	362.42	337	339	1.01
S-G1-OH 90	320.38	334	337	1.01
S-G1-Br 91	383.28	301	303	1.01
I-S-G1-ester 87	488.31	375	379	1.01
I-S-G1-OH 88	446.28	370	374	1.01
I-S-G1-Br 89	509.17	335	338	1.01
hemi-S-G2-ester 92	484.54	567	572	1.01
S-G2-ester 96	786.91	874	883	1.01
S-G2-OH 97	744.87	873	883	1.01
S-G2-Br 98	807.77	834	841	1.01
I-S-G2-ester 93	912.80	921	930	1.01
I-S-G2-OH 94	870.77	910	925	1.02
I-S-G2-Br 95	933.66	873	887	1.02
hemi-S-G3-ester 99	909.03	1093	1114	1.02
I-S-G3-ester 100	1761.78	1966	1990	1.01
I-S-G3-OH 101	1719.74	1969	1988	1.01
I-S-G3-Br 102	1782.64	1902	1958	1.03
S-Gn Dendrimers				
I-[S-G1]-I 104	966.64	886	893	1.01
TMSC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CTMS 107	907.25	1402	1415	1.01
HC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CH 73	762.89	1025	1035	1.01
I-[S-G2]-I 105	1815.61	1991	2019	1.01
TMSC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CTMS 108	1756.22	2433	2458	1.01
HC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CH 74	1611.86	2146	2166	1.01
I-[S-G3]-I 106	3513.56	3807	3843	1.01
TMSC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CTMS 109	3454.18	4172	4296	1.03
HC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CH 75	3309.81	3499	3598	1.03

Table 2. GPC analysis of S-Gn dendrons and dendrimers.

L-Gn Series	Theoretical MW (g mol ⁻¹)	<i>M_n</i> (g mol ⁻¹)	<i>M_w</i> (g mol ⁻¹)	PDI = <i>M_w</i> / <i>M_n</i>
L-Gn Dendrons				
hemi-L-G1-ester 120	314.38	382	385	1.01
L-G1-ester 124	432.55	462	467	1.01
L-G1-OH 125	404.54	492	496	1.01
L-G1-Br 126	467.44	444	448	1.01
I-L-G1-ester 121	558.45	500	505	1.01
I-L-G1-OH 122	530.44	525	529	1.01
I-L-G1-Br 123	593.33	477	481	1.01
hemi-L-G2-ester 127	582.73	746	756	1.01
L-G2-ester 131	969.25	1227	1245	1.01
L-G2-OH 132	941.24	1223	1246	1.02
L-G2-Br 133	1004.14	1195	1205	1.01
I-L-G2-ester 128	1095.15	1247	1266	1.02
I-L-G2-OH 129	1067.14	1285	1298	1.01
I-L-G2-Br 130	1130.03	1250	1262	1.01
hemi-L-G2-ester 134	1119.43	1508	1530	1.01
I-L-G3-ester 135	2168.55	2569	2674	1.04
I-L-G3-OH 136	2140.54	2617	2720	1.04
I-L-G3-I 137	2250.44	2706	2740	1.01
L-Gn Dendrimers				
I-[L-G1]-I 138	1134.96	1238	1248	1.01
TMSC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CTMS 141	1075.57	1787	1808	1.01
HC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CH 76	931.21	1390	1404	1.01
I-[L-G2]-I 139	2208.36	2784	2814	1.01
TMSC≡C-[L-G2]-C≡CTMS 142	2148.97	3272	3329	1.02
HCC-[L-G2]-CCH 77	2004.61	2941	2987	1.02
I-[L-G3]-I 140	4355.16	5416	5484	1.01
TMSC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CTMS 143	4295.77	5839	5966	1.02
HC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CH 78	4151.41	4924	5029	1.01

Table 3. GPC analysis of L-Gn dendrons and dendrimers.

All the dendrons, dendrimers and poly(dendrimer)s were characterized by GPC analysis using polystyrene as the standards. The GPC studies on the dendrons and

dendrimers were aimed at checking the purity of the compounds that could be reflected by the polydispersity index (PDI). Generally, when the PDI value was smaller than or equals to 1.03, the dendrons or dendrimers could be considered as monodispersed and with high homogeneity. The determined PDI values of dendrons and dendrimers were reported in Table 2 (S-Gn series) and Table 3 (L-Gn series).

As nearly all the measured PDI values are ≤ 1.03 , the dendrons and dendrimers synthesized were monodispersed. Besides the relative hydrodynamic volume of dendrons (all hemi-Gn-esters were excluded) and dendrimers could be compared by the GPC cluster plot of retention time versus theoretical molecular weight (MW) (Figure 49). There were several findings observed from the graphs. First, the hydrodynamic volumes of dendrimers were larger than that of dendrons of the same generation (Figure 49a vs Figure 49b). Second, the hydrodynamic volumes of dendrons (or dendrimers) having the same generation number, irrespective of the focal point and surface functional groups, were very close to each other. Third, the size of dendrons (or dendrimers) increased as the generation increased. Fourth, the L-Gn dendrons (or dendrimers) had a shorter retention time than the corresponding S-Gn dendrons (or dendrimers) and therefore compounds in the L-Gn series had a slightly larger hydrodynamic volume.

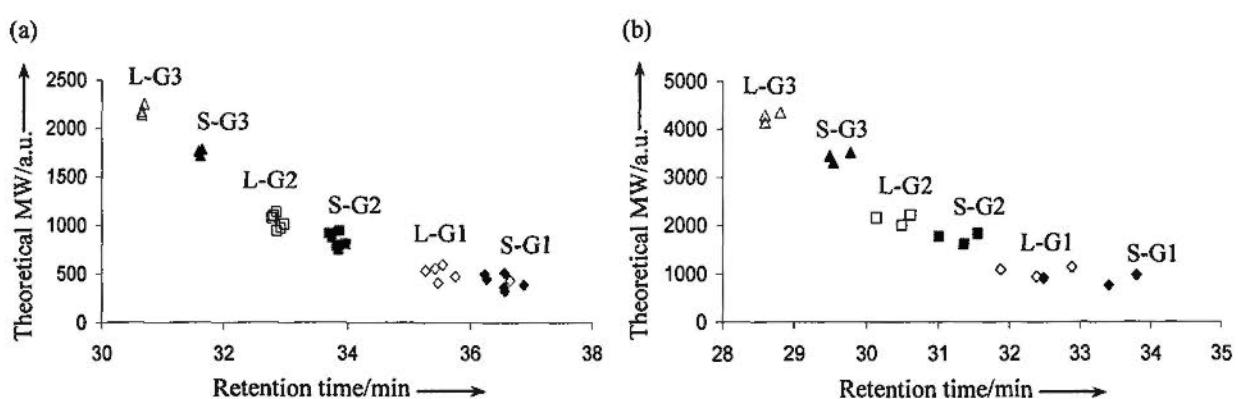


Figure 49. Theoretical MW against GPC retention time cluster plot of (a) dendrons and (b) dendrimers of various generations.

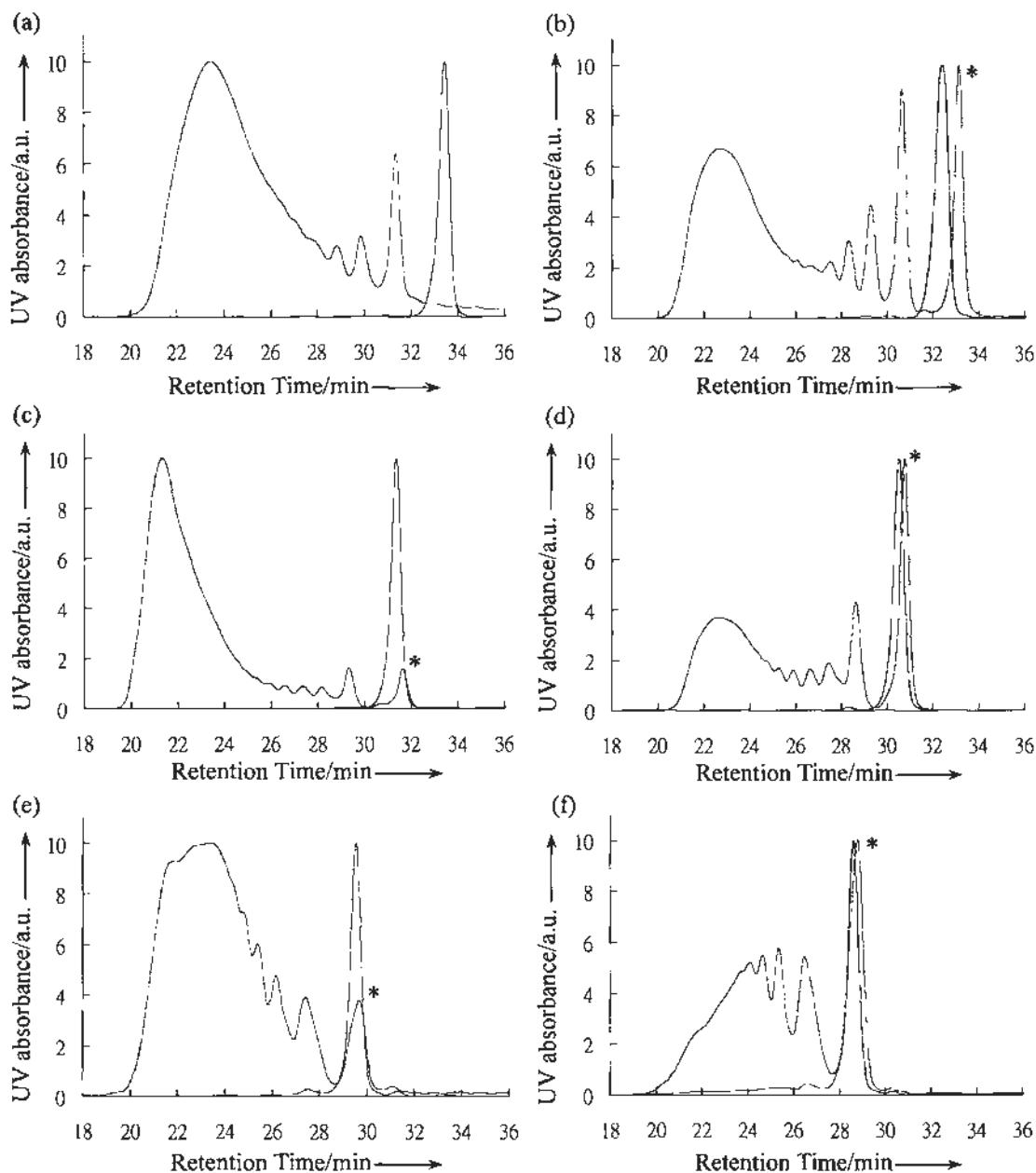


Figure 50. Stacked GPC chromatograms of poly(dendrimer)s (blue lines) with their corresponding dendritic monomers (red lines) for (a) Pt-S-G1 144, (b) Pt-L-G1 147, (c) Pt-S-G2 145, (d) Pt-L-G2 148, (e) Pt-S-G3 146 and (f) Pt-L-G3 149. The peaks labeled with an asterisk are the cyclic monomer peaks.

Poly(dendrimer)s	$M_w \times 10^3$	DP	PDI	% of LMW oligomers ^[a]
Pt-S-G1 144	40	34	1.9	1
Pt-L-G1 147	33	39	1.9	2
Pt-S-G2 145	122	60	2.3	<0.2
Pt-L-G2 148	55	22	1.6	4
Pt-S-G3 146	79	21	1.8	3
Pt-L-G3 149	86	19	1.6	14

Table 4. GPC data of poly(dendrimer)s 144–149 in THF at 40 °C. [a] Weight% up to pentamer.

The molecular weights and distributions of all the poly(dendrimer)s 144–149 were analyzed by GPC in order to investigate how the polymerization results (DP values) were affected by the various dendritic macromonomers with different structural flexibility (S-Gn *vs* L-Gn). The GPC chromatograms of poly(dendrimer)s 144–149 (blue lines) were plotted together with those of their corresponding dendritic macromonomers (red lines) (Figure 50). The weight-average molecular weights (M_w) and the degree of polymerization (DP) values were also calculated from the chromatograms (Table 4). Since polystyrenes were used as the standards for the GPC analysis, the calculated M_w values were known to be underestimated⁹² by a factor of 1.5–14 for poly(dendrimer)s.⁷³ However, the relative polymerization efficiencies of the two series (S-Gn *vs* L-Gn) could still be compared. As the GPC measurements were carried out in highly diluted solutions in THF at elevated temperature (40 °C), polymer aggregation should be avoided and hence the calculated M_w and DP values should reflect the polymer chains and not their aggregates.

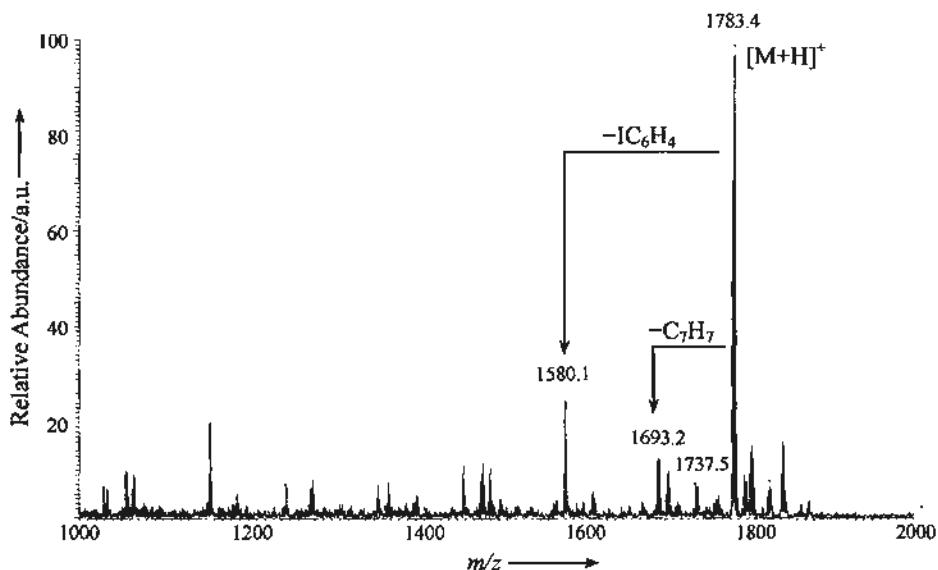
There were several interesting findings noted. First, the polymerization efficiency of dendrimers within the same series was dependent on the dendrimer generation. The DP values of G3 polymers was smaller than that of G1 and G2 polymers because the linking of individual G3 dendritic macromonomers was inhibited by the sterically congested environment and the lower functional surface density of the acetylenic groups (decreased from 1/8 of the G3 dendrimers to 1/2 of the G1 dendrimers). Second, the DP values of the poly(dendrimer)s were very similar to those obtained from our previous results involving C≡CH surface groups extended by a 10-C spacer on the surface (See Figure 33 in Chapter 2).⁷³ It was therefore suggested that dendrimers with the “longer arms” did not have any obvious advantage on increasing the polymerization efficiency. Third, significant amounts (0.2–14% by

weight, calculated up to the pentamer) of low molecular weight (LMW) oligomers were found. These oligomers were suspected as the partially reacted open-chain oligomers with free acetylene units or Pt-Cl end group initially. However, Figures 50b–50f showed the presence of a peak (labeled with an asterisk) that had a longer retention time than that of the corresponding dendritic macromonomer. Hence, this must be a compound that had a smaller hydrodynamic volume than the dendritic monomer. This species was then separated from the rest of the polymeric mixture by preparative GPC and later confirmed as the cyclic monomer by mass spectrometry (MS) (See Section 3.4.5). Fourth, the Pt-S-Gn polymers contained fewer amounts of LMW oligomers than the Pt-L-Gn polymers. This result was more significant for the G3 compounds, i.e. Pt-S-G3 **146** only contained 3% of LMW oligomers, and in contrast, Pt-L-G3 **149** contained 14%. As a result, for the polymerization of dendritic macromonomers (dendrimer beads) with two surface functionalities at a distant, the structural flexibility was an important factor in affecting the polymerization efficiency. Dendrimers with a higher structural flexibility were more prone to undergo cyclization rather than linear propagation. This was a significant finding as this had not been reported before.

3.4.5. Mass spectrometry (MS)

All the dendrons and dendrimers were characterized by FAB, EI, ESI or MALDI-TOF MS depending on their molecular masses. However, there were two significant uses of ESI and MALDI-TOF MS in this project. The first one was to confirm the absence of de-iodination in the DIBAL-H reduction reactions. As an example, I-S-G3-ester **100** was firstly reduced by DIBAL-H to the corresponding alcohol I-S-G3-OH **101** and then converted into I-S-G3-Br **102**. The iodo surface

group could be potentially removed during DIBAL-H reduction, then a small amount of S-G3-Br could be formed in addition to I-S-G3-Br **102** and a monofunctional dendrimer chain stopper could be generated. As mentioned before, the polymerization efficiency would be greatly affected when small amounts of monofunctional dendrimers were present. Therefore the absence of de-iodination must be confirmed. Fortunately, in the MS spectrum of I-S-G3-Br **102**, the major signals were the molecular peaks due to $[M]^+$, $[M+H]^+$, $[M+Na]^+$ or $[M+K]^+$ of the dendron having the iodo functional surface groups (Figure 51). No peak due to the corresponding de-iodinated dendron was observed.



*Figure 51. The ESI MS of I-S-G3-Br **102**.*

Second, the aforementioned cyclic monomers formed during the polymerization reactions were also characterized by MALDI-TOF MS (Figure 52). The major peak signals at m/z 1361.6254, 2433.2043 and 4581.4136 were due the cyclic monomers of Pt-L-G1, Pt-L-G2 and Pt-L-G3 respectively. These results were consistent with their theoretical molecular masses of 1361.6269 $[M+H]^+$, 2433.2053 $[M]^+$ and 4581.3901 $[M+H]^+$, respectively.

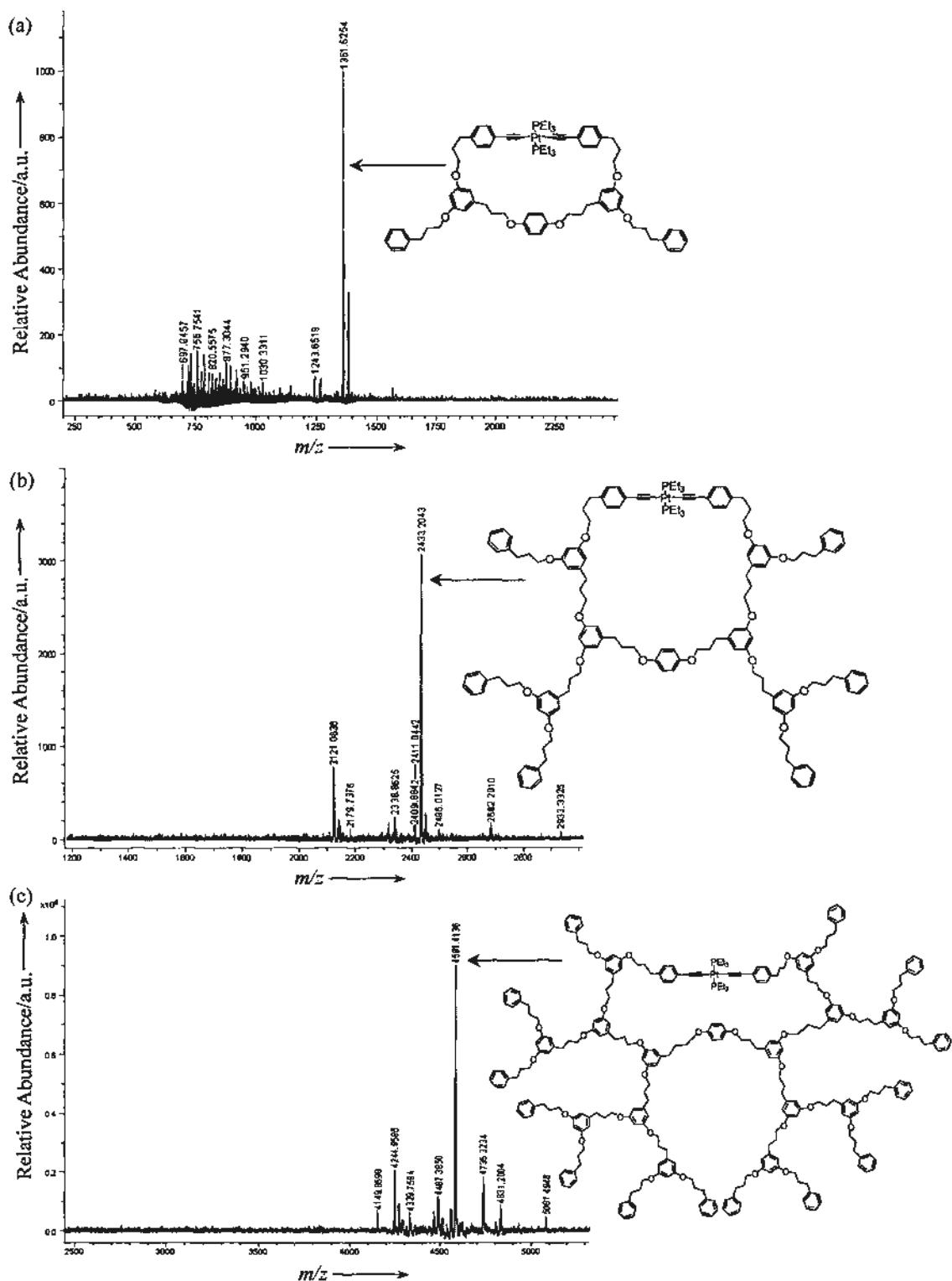


Figure 52. MS spectra and structures of cyclic monomers for (a) Pt-L-G1, (b) Pt-L-G2 and (c) Pt-L-G3.

3.4.6. Laser light scattering (LLS)

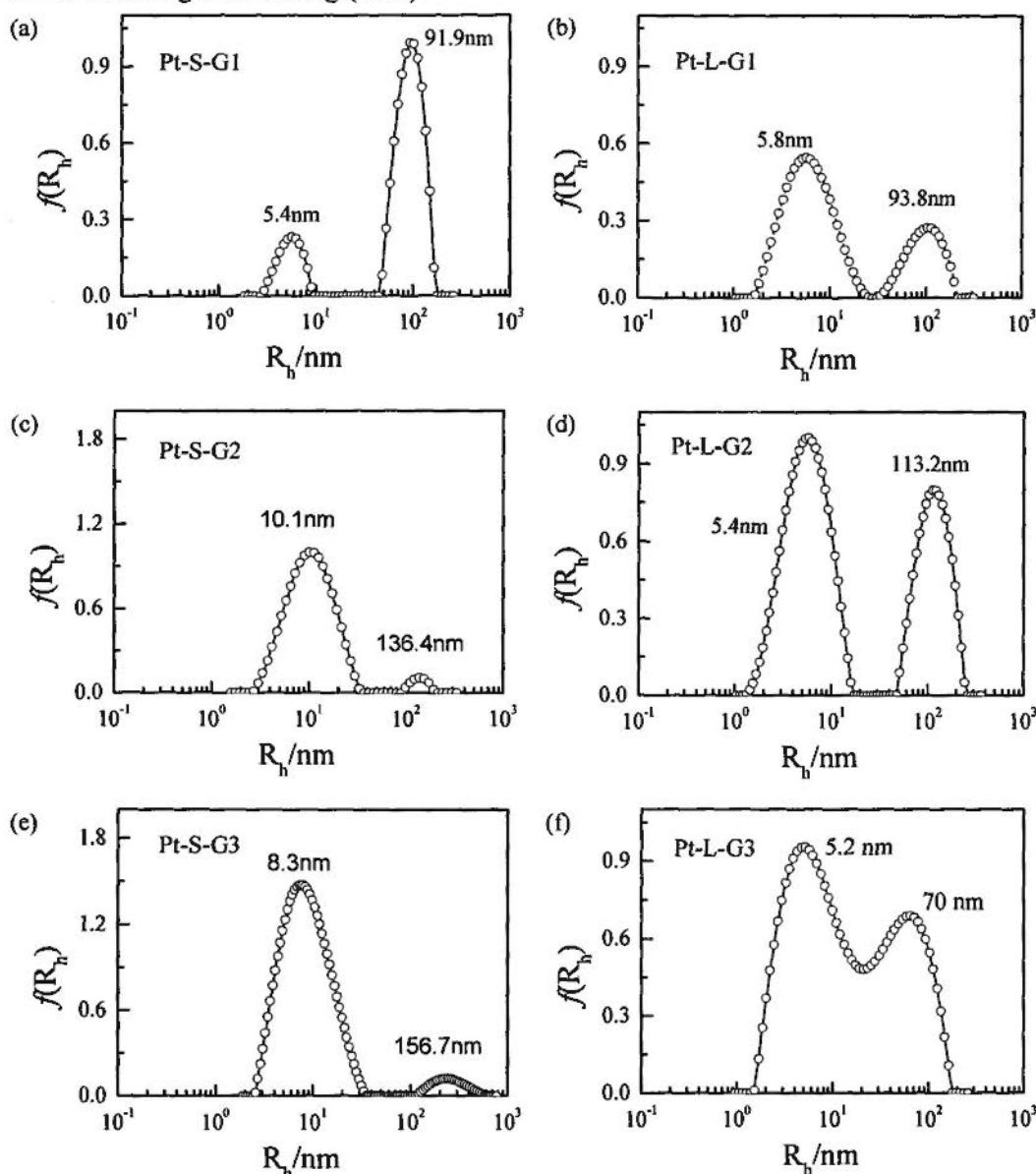


Figure 53. The hydrodynamic radius distribution $f(R_h)$ by dynamic LLS of (a) Pt-S-G1 144 at $5.6 \times 10^4 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$, (b) Pt-L-G1 147 at $5.8 \times 10^4 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$, (c) Pt-S-G2 145 at $1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$, (d) Pt-L-G2 148 at $4.67 \times 10^3 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$, (e) Pt-S-G3 146 at $8.4 \times 10^4 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$ and (f) Pt-L-G3 149 at $6.0 \times 10^4 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$.

All the poly(dendrimer)s 144–149 were investigated by LLS in order to determine their absolute molecular weights. The measurements were carried out in THF at 25 °C and the hydrodynamic radii (R_h) were determined by dynamic LLS (Figure 53 and Table 5). The presence of two peaks indicated that the samples contained two different species. The peak with a smaller R_h value was due to

individual polymers and the one with a larger R_h value was due to the polymer aggregates. In this case, the M_w values obtained were just the average M_w values of these two species, therefore the absolute M_w values of poly(dendrimer)s could not be determined. However, the intensity of the aggregate peaks for Pt-S-G2 (Figure 53c) and Pt-S-G3 (Figure 53e) were much lower than that of the non-aggregate one. As a result, these two determined values could be considered as the M_w values of the corresponding non-aggregated poly(dendrimer)s (Pt-S-G2 and Pt-S-G3) and these values matched very well with the results obtained from GPC analyses (Table 4).

Poly(dendrimer)s	R_h	M_w (g mol ⁻¹)
Pt-S-G1 144	5.4 nm, 92 nm	24.0×10^4
Pt-L-G1 147	5.8 nm, 94 nm	8.8×10^4
Pt-S-G2 145	10.1 nm, 136 nm	7.1×10^4 ^[a]
Pt-L-G2 148	5.4 nm, 113 nm	2.5×10^4
Pt-S-G3 146	8.3 nm, 156 nm	6.4×10^4 ^[a]
Pt-L-G3 149	5.2 nm, 70 nm	3.9×10^4

Table 5. The hydrodynamic radius (R_h) and M_w of the mixture of poly(dendrimer)s 144–149 and their aggregates. [a] M_w values could be considered due to the non-aggregate poly(dendrimer)s.

3.5. Summary

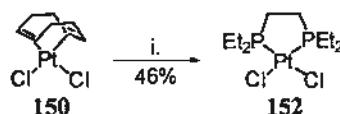
Two series of dendrimers (G1–G3) with different structural flexibilities (S-Gn vs L-Gn) were synthesized, then they acted as monomers and copolymerized with a platinum linker—*trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] 65 to form the corresponding poly(dendrimer)s. The polymerization efficiency was highly dependent on the structural flexibility of the dendritic macromonomers. Dendrimers with higher structural flexibility (L-Gn series), as compared to the more rigid one (S-Gn series), were more prone to undergo cyclization and thus led to a decrease of the polymerization efficiency. In the next chapter, we will focus on how the length and the geometry of the platinum linkers would affect the polymerization results.

Chapter 4

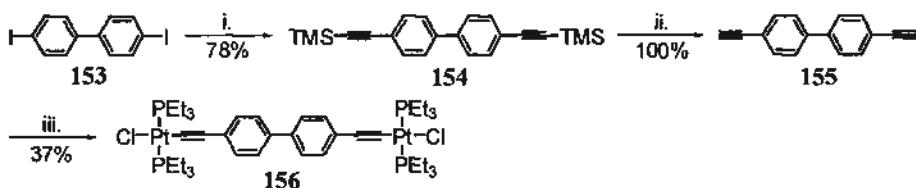
Synthesis of Poly(dendrimer)s by Using Different Platinum Linkers

In the last chapter, the effect of the structural flexibility of dendritic macromonomers on polymerization efficiencies for the formation of poly(dendrimer)s was already investigated. Apart from this factor, the other key factors that can potentially affect the polymerization efficiencies are the length and geometry of the platinum linker. In this chapter, this study by conducting the copolymerizations with two different types of linkers will be disclosed. The first was a *cis*-platinum **152**, and the second was an elongated rod-like platinum linker **156**.

4.1. Synthesis of platinum linkers



Scheme 17. Reagents and conditions: i. $\text{Et}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PEt}_2$ **151**, CH_2Cl_2 , -10°C , 10 min.

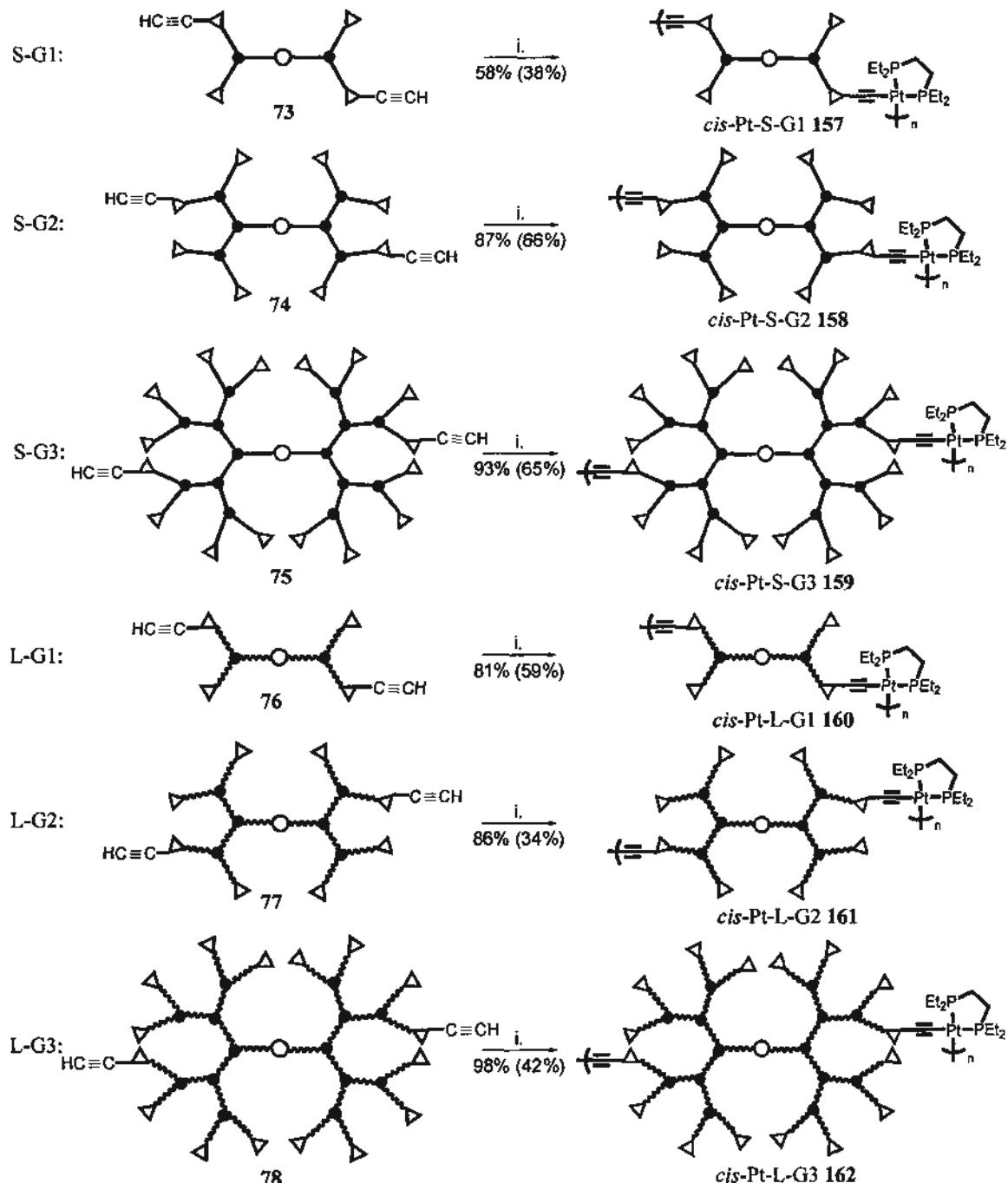


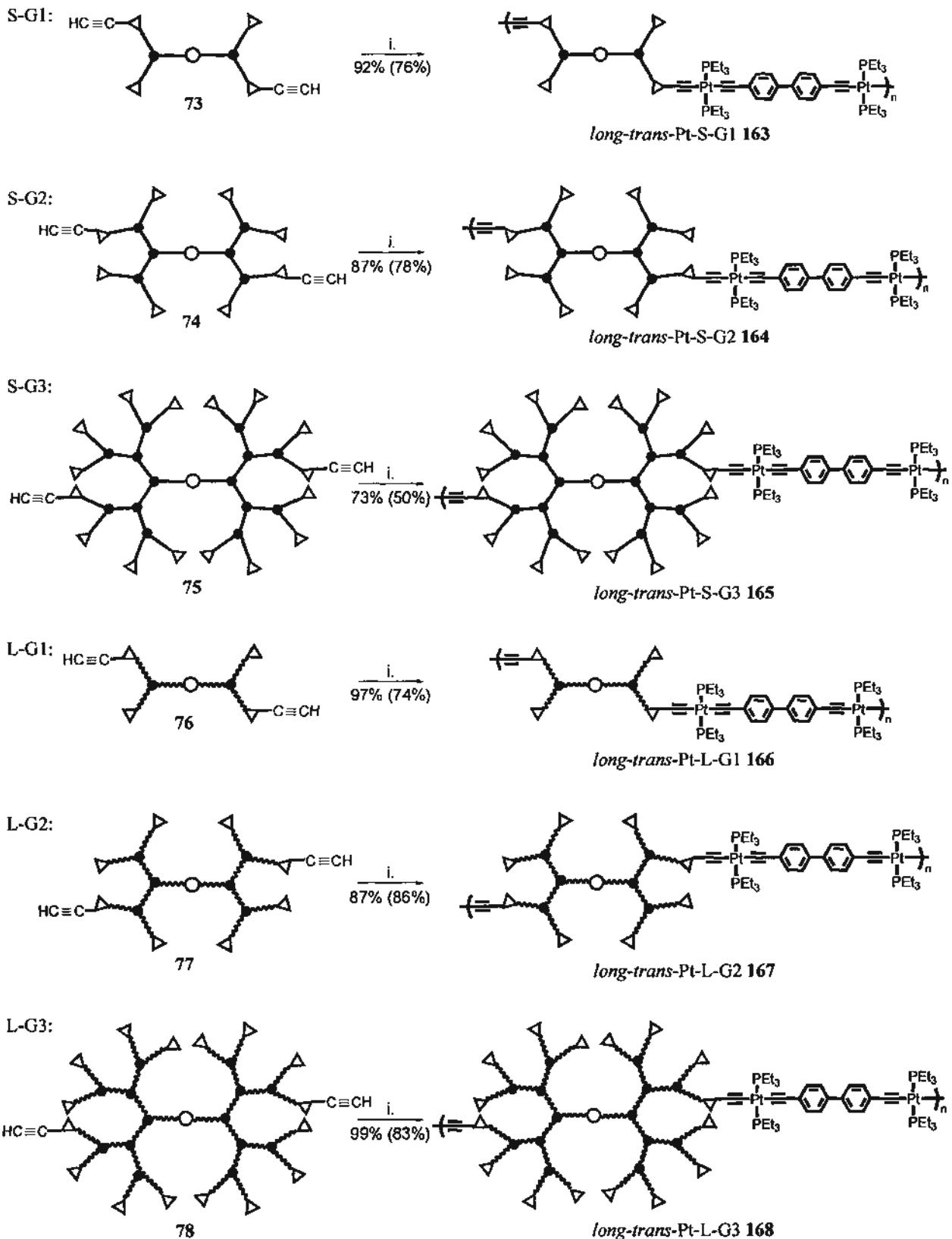
Scheme 18. Reagents and conditions: i. $\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{CH}$, $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2$, CuI , Et_3N , THF , 25°C , 12 h; ii. K_2CO_3 , THF/MeOH (v/v = 1/1), 25°C , 2 h; iii. $\text{trans-}[\text{Pt}(\text{PEt}_3)_2\text{Cl}]_2$ **65** (2.2 equiv.), CuCl , ${}^1\text{Pr}_2\text{NH}$, toluene, 100°C , 5 h.

Dichloro(1,5-cyclooctadiene)platinum(II) **150** was subjected to ligand exchange reaction with a bidentate phosphine ligand— $\text{Et}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PEt}_2$ **151** to afford the *cis*-platinum linker **152** in 46% yield (Scheme 17).⁹³ On the other hand, 4,4'-diiodobiphenyl **153** was coupled to trimethylsilylacetylene ($\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{CH}$) under

Sonogashira reaction conditions, followed by removal of the TMS group and ligand exchange with *trans*-[Pt(Pt₃)₂Cl₂] 65 to obtain the *long-trans*-platinum linker 160 in overall 29% yield (Scheme 18).⁷⁴

4.2. Preparation of poly(dendrimer)s by using different platinum linkers





Scheme 20. Reagents and conditions: *i.* long-trans-platinum linker 156 (1.0 equiv.), CuI, $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{Pr}_2\text{NH}$ ($v/v = 1/1$), 40°C in sealed tube, 2 d.

The dendritic macromonomers ($\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 73–75, and $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 76–78 where $n = 1–3$) were then subjected to the polymerization reactions with the two platinum linkers 152 (Scheme 19) and 156 (Scheme 20). In order to investigate the structural effect (length and geometry) of the platinum linker on the formation of poly(dendrimer)s, all reaction conditions were identical to those involving *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] 65 (Scheme 16 in chapter 3). The concentration of dendritic macromonomers used in the polymerization was 8.7 mM and the reactions proceeded in CHCl₃/⁷Pr₂NH ($v/v = 1/1$) at 40 °C for 2 days in the presence of CuI. After polymerization, the reaction mixtures were passed through a short pad of alumina to remove the copper salt and then purified by precipitation in methanol. GPC analyses were performed before precipitation in order to reflect the full molecular weight distribution. The precipitated poly(dendrimer)s were then characterized by NMR spectroscopy.

For the polymerization reactions with *cis*-platinum linker 152, *cis*-Pt-S-Gn 157–159 and *cis*-Pt-L-Gn 160–162 ($n = 1–3$) were obtained in 58–98% yields and the yields after precipitation were 34–66%. Similarly, *long-trans*-Pt-S-Gn 163–165 and *long-trans*-Pt-L-Gn 166–168 ($n = 1–3$) were afforded in 73–99% (50–86% after precipitation) by copolymerizing with *long-trans*-platinum linker 156.

4.3. Characterization

The poly(dendrimer)s 157–168 were characterized by ¹H, ¹³C and ³¹P NMR spectroscopy and the polymerization efficiencies were studied by GPC analysis. Since the poly(dendrimer)s tended to form aggregates in relatively concentrated solutions (See Section 3.4.6), their absolute molecular weights were therefore not determined by laser light scattering technique.

4.3.1. ^1H NMR spectroscopy

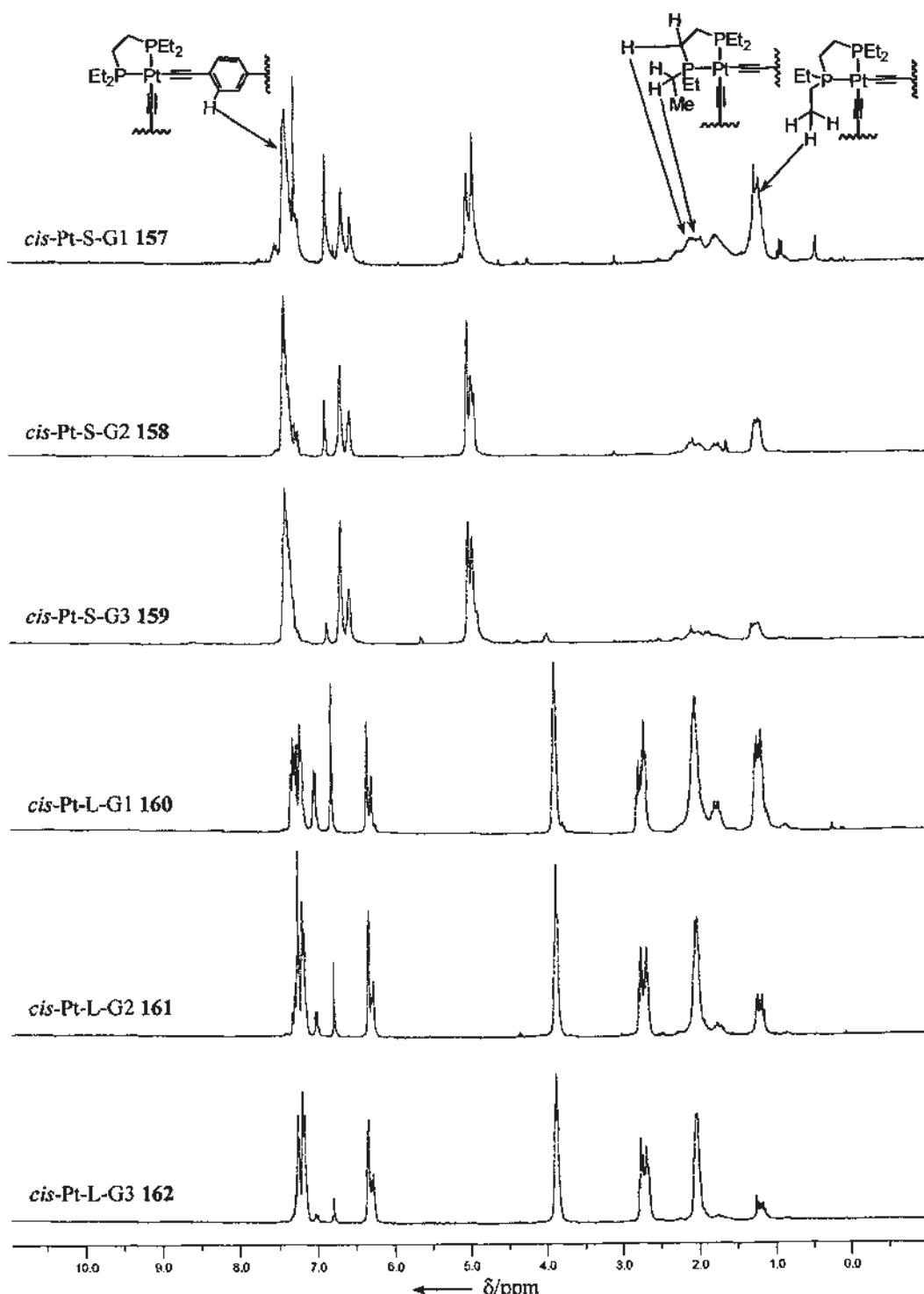


Figure 54. The stacked ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s *cis*-Pt-S-G_n 157–159 and *cis*-Pt-L-G_n 160–162.

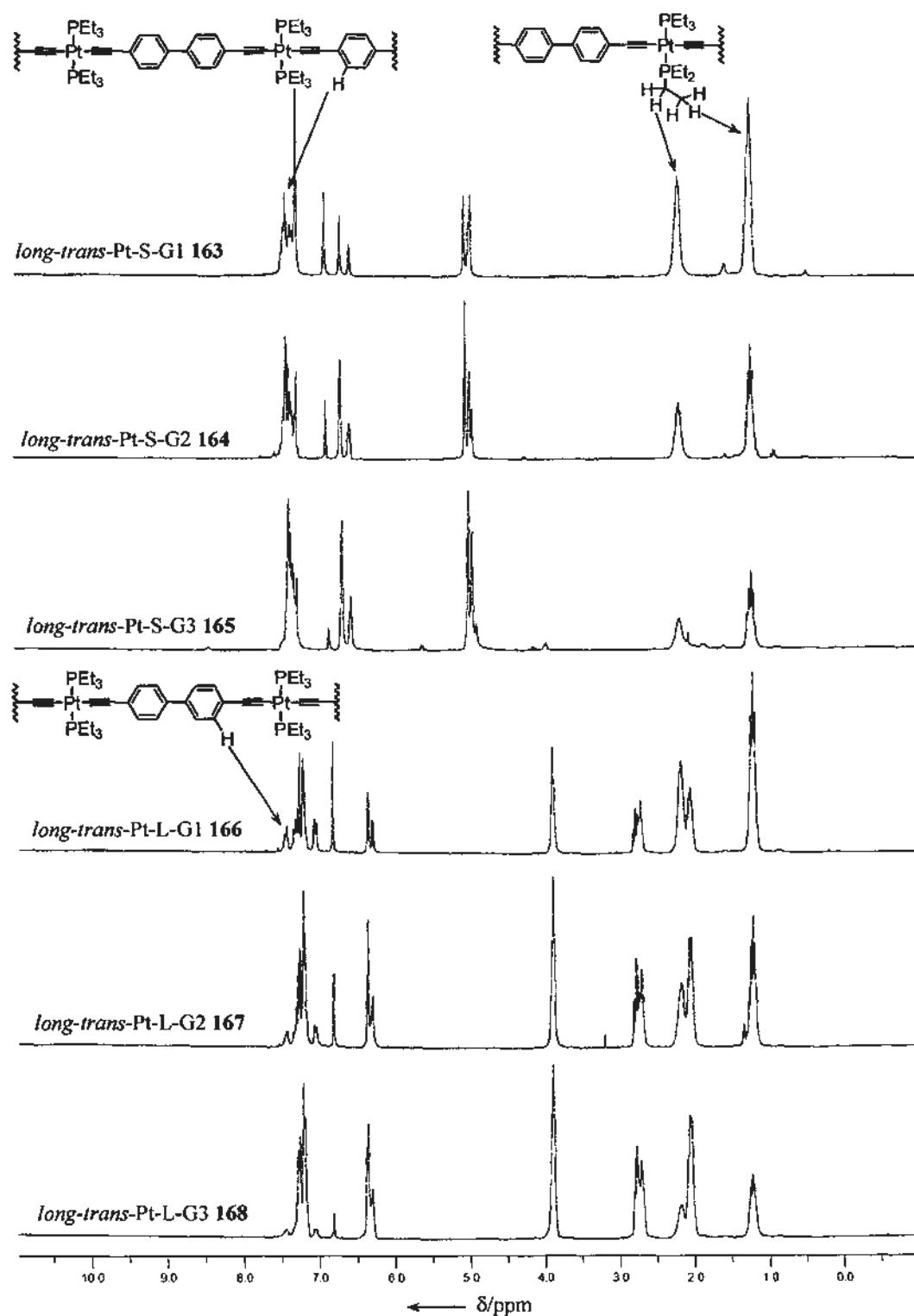


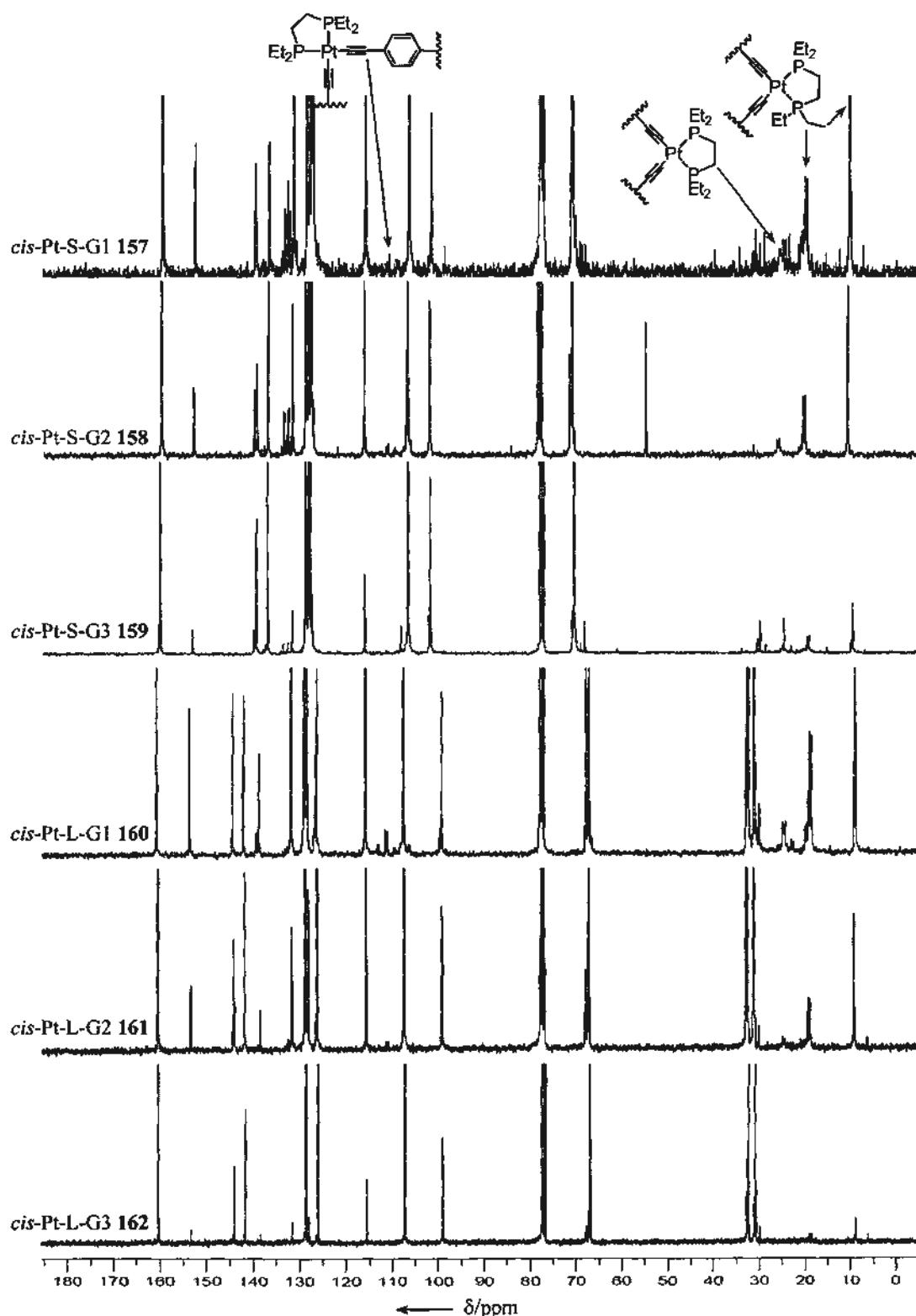
Figure 55. The stacked ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s $\text{long-trans-Pt-S-Gn}$ 163–165 and $\text{long-trans-Pt-L-Gn}$ 166–168.

The ^1H NMR spectra of *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn ($n = 1\text{--}3$) **157**–**162** showed the presence of both the dendritic and the *cis*-platinum linker moieties (Figure 54). The upfield shifting of the signal due to the aromatic protons that are *ortho* to the acetylenic unit proved the anchoring of the *cis*-platinum moiety to the dendritic macromonomer. Moreover the proton signals of the phosphine ligands located at δ 1.0–1.5 (PCH_2CH_3) and δ 1.5–2.4 (PCH_2CH_3 and $\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}$) were also observed.

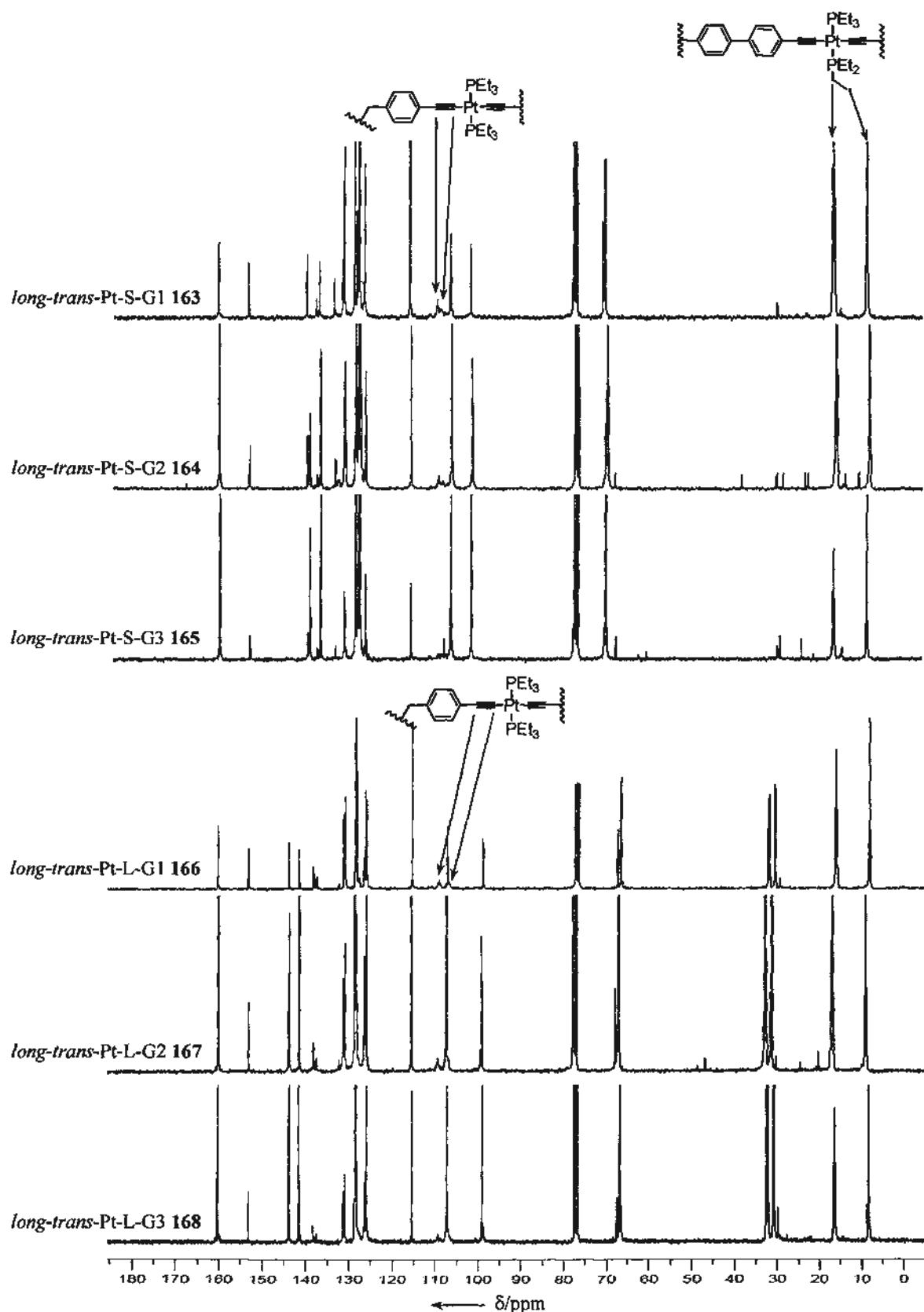
For the poly(dendrimer)s *long-trans*-Pt-S/L-Gn ($n = 1\text{--}3$) **163**–**168**, the aromatic signal corresponding to the functional surface of dendritic macromonomers was upfield shifted after copolymerization (Figure 55). The proton signals of the ethylphosphine ligand were found at δ 1.1–1.4 (PCH_2CH_3) and δ 2.0–2.3 (PCH_2). For the L-Gn compounds **166**–**168**, one of the aromatic proton signals due to the biphenyl moiety appeared as a doublet at $\delta \approx 7.4$.

4.3.2. ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy

From the ^{13}C NMR spectra of *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn ($n = 1\text{--}3$) **157**–**162** (Figure 56), the carbon signals of the bidentate phosphine ligand were observed at $\delta \approx 8.8$ (triplet like, $J \approx 10$ Hz, PCH_2CH_3), $\delta \approx 18.6$ (PCH_2CH_3) and $\delta \approx 24$ ($\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}$). However, the signal at $\delta \approx 24$ was too weak to be observed for *cis*-Pt-L-G3 **162**. The $\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$ signal was found as a doublet⁹⁴ at $\delta \approx 111$ except for *cis*-Pt-S-G3 **159** and *cis*-Pt-L-G3 **162** as the signal was again too weak to be observed again. Unfortunately, another acetylenic carbon signal ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$) could not be identified clearly as it was masked by a large signal at $\delta \approx 107$.



*Figure 56. The stacked ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s *cis*-Pt-S-Gn 157–159 and *cis*-Pt-L-Gn 160–162.*



*Figure 57. The stacked ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s *long-trans-Pt-S-Gn* 163–165 and *long-trans-Pt-L-Gn* 166–168.*

The ^{13}C NMR spectra of poly(dendrimer)s *long-trans*-Pt-S-Gn ($n = 1\text{--}3$) 163–165 (Figure 57) showed that the two acetylenic carbon signals were located at δ 108 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$) and δ 109 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), but the latter signal was not observable for *long-trans*-Pt-S-G3 165. In the case of L-Gn compounds 166–168, the signal due to the acetylenic carbon attached to the platinum center ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$) was found at δ 107, but it was also too weak to be observed for *long-trans*-Pt-L-G3 168. In addition, the carbon signals of the ethylphosphine located at δ 8.5 (PCH_2CH_3) and δ 16 (quintet like, $J \approx 18$ Hz, PCH_2) were also observed.

4.3.3. ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy

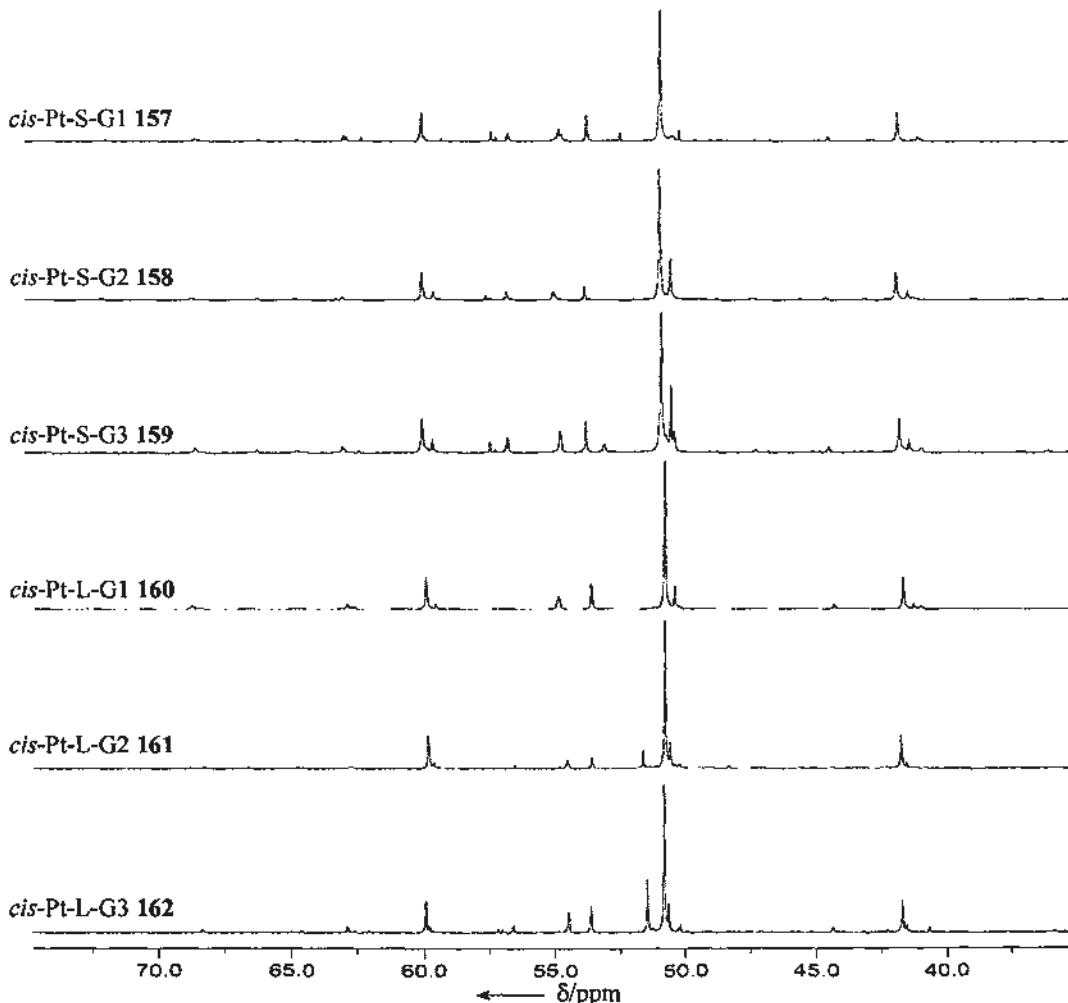


Figure 58. The stacked ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s *cis*-Pt-S-Gn 157–159 and *cis*-Pt-L-Gn 160–162.

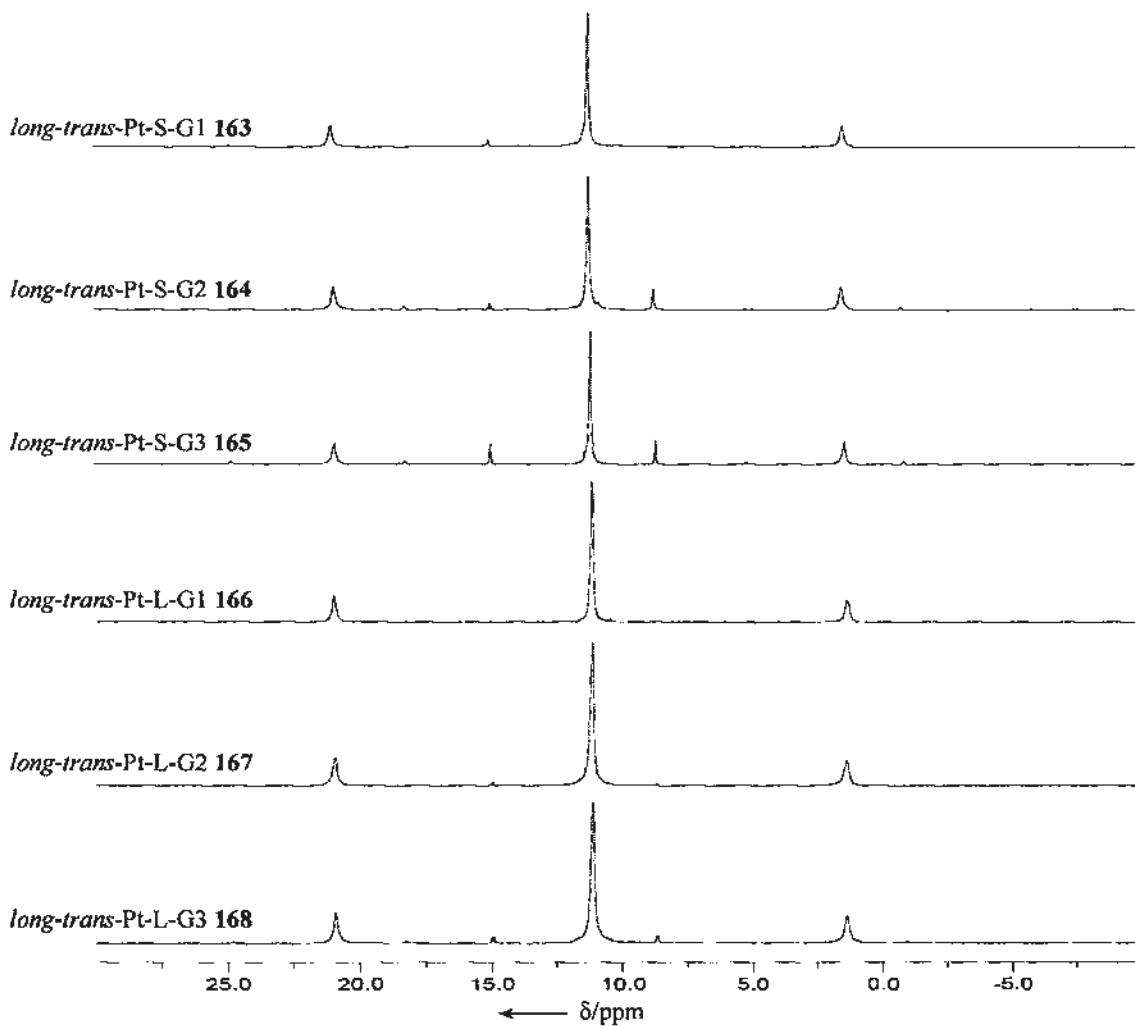


Figure 59. The stacked ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) spectra of poly(dendrimer)s *long-trans-Pt-S-Gn 163–165* and *long-trans-Pt-L-Gn 166–168*.

The ^{31}P NMR spectra of poly(dendrimer)s *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn 157–162 showed the presence of many peaks (Figure 58), therefore the products obtained were highly heterogeneous. As the bidentate phosphine ligand adopt a *cis*-geometry, all the signals were downfield shifted as compared to those of poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S/L-Gn 144–149 containing *trans*-platinum linkers (See Section 3.4.3). Generally, a major peak located at δ 51 with two ^{195}Pt satellite signals ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2210$ Hz)⁹⁴ of one sixth intensity was observed. However two sets of minor peaks located at δ 50 ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} \approx 2220$ Hz) and δ 54 ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2250$ Hz) were also found. For the *cis*-Pt-S-Gn compounds 157–159, an

extra minor peak at δ 57 ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} \approx 2300$ Hz) together with a peak at δ 55 were observed. The latter peak had a relatively larger coupling constant ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} \approx 3360$ Hz) and this signal was probably due to the Cl–Pt–P end-group. Again, the ^{31}P NMR results suggested that the degree of polymerization values of *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn 157–162 were very low and further evidence could also been obtained from GPC and MS analyses (See Section 4.3.4).

In sharp contrast, the ^{31}P NMR spectra of *long-trans*-Pt-S/L-Gn 163–168 showed a major peak with ^{195}Pt satellites was located at δ 11 ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2370$ Hz) (Figure 59), suggesting that the samples possessed fair higher DP values. In some cases, peaks located at δ 8.7 ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} \approx 2330$ Hz) and δ 15 ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2390$ Hz) were also found.

4.3.4. GPC analysis

GPC analyses were performed in diluted THF solutions at elevated temperature 40 °C to prevent the poly(dendrimer)s from aggregation and polystyrenes were used as the calibration standards. For the polymerization reactions by using the *cis*-platinum linker 152, the efficiencies were very low. The DP values of the poly(dendrimer)s 157–162 were around 2–3, and the PDI values were ranged from 1.3–2.1 (Figure 60 and Table 6). The existence of a peak possessing a higher retention time than the dendritic macromonomer (labeled with an asterisk) in the GPC chromatograms revealed the presence of cyclic monomer species. However the slowest running fractions were obtained in much higher proportion and they were isolated by preparative GPC and further analyzed by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry.

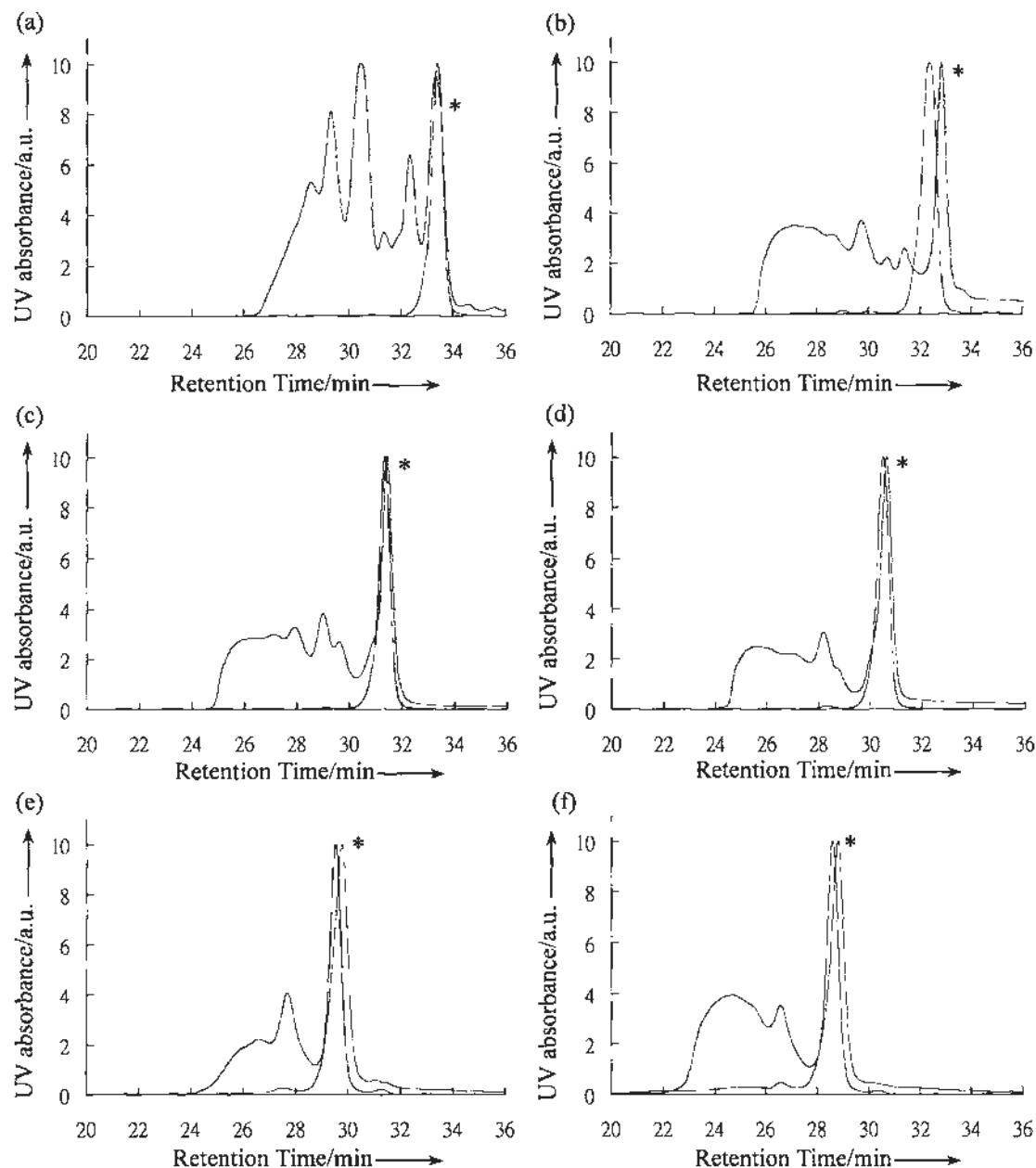


Figure 60. Stacked GPC chromatograms of poly(dendrimer)s (blue lines) with their corresponding dendritic monomers (red lines) for (a) *cis*-Pt-S-G1 157, (b) *cis*-Pt-L-G1 160, (c) *cis*-Pt-S-G2 158, (d) *cis*-Pt-L-G2 161, (e) *cis*-Pt-S-G3 159 and (f) *cis*-Pt-L-G3 162.

Compound	$M_w \times 10^3$	DP	PDI
<i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G1 157	3	3 (34) ^[a]	1.6
<i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G1 160	4	3 (39) ^[a]	2.1
<i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G2 158	6	3 (60) ^[a]	1.5
<i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G2 161	7	3 (22) ^[a]	1.6
<i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G3 159	6	2 (21) ^[a]	1.3
<i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G3 162	13	3 (19) ^[a]	1.6

Table 6. GPC data of poly(dendrimer)s *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn 157–162 in THF at 40 °C. [a] DP values of poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S/L-Gn 144–149 obtained from the short trans-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] linker 65.

The slowest running GPC fractions from *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn 157–162 were the mixture of unreacted dendritic macromonomer, 1:1 platinum-dendritic monomer adduct, cyclic monomer, and/or the fragmentation products. Taking *cis*-Pt-S-G2 158 as an example, the mass spectrum showed the presence of 1:1 platinum-dendritic monomer adduct, cyclic monomer and the platinum-dendritic monomer adduct with *iso*-propylamine as the ligand (Figure 61). When compared the DP values to those by using *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] linker 65, it was found that only oligomers/cyclic oligomers were formed when using the *cis*-platinum linker 152. The formation of dendritic cyclic oligomers by using non-linear platinum linkers *via* inner-sphere–inner-sphere connectivity had been reported before (Figure 19 in Chapter 2).³⁷ As the placement of two dendritic macromonomers at a 90° relationship at the platinum metal center would creat severe steric hindrance, the polymerization process was prohibited and only oligomers or cyclic oligomers were formed.

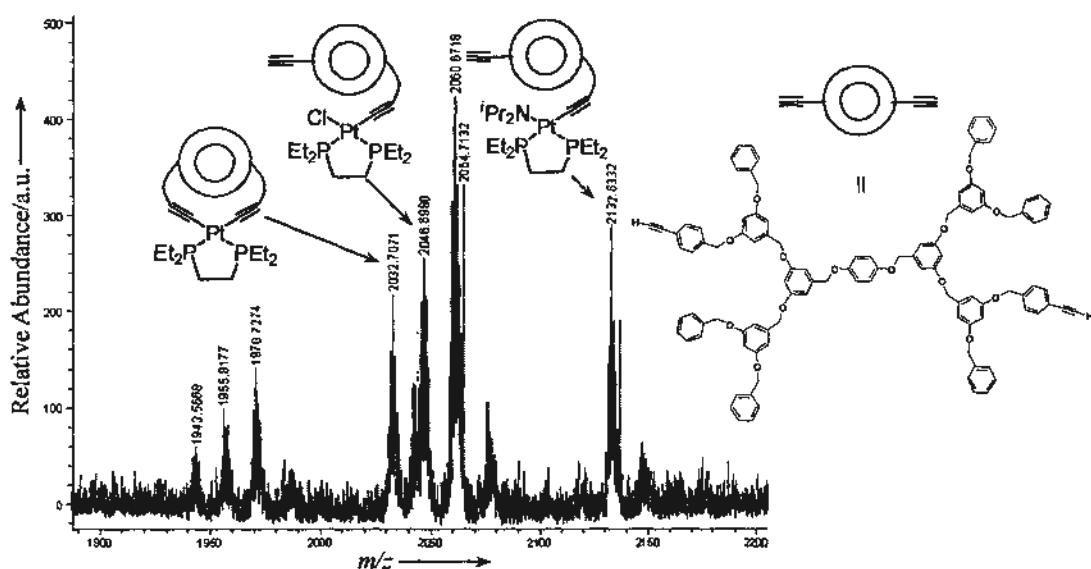


Figure 61. The MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of *cis*-Pt-S-G2 158.

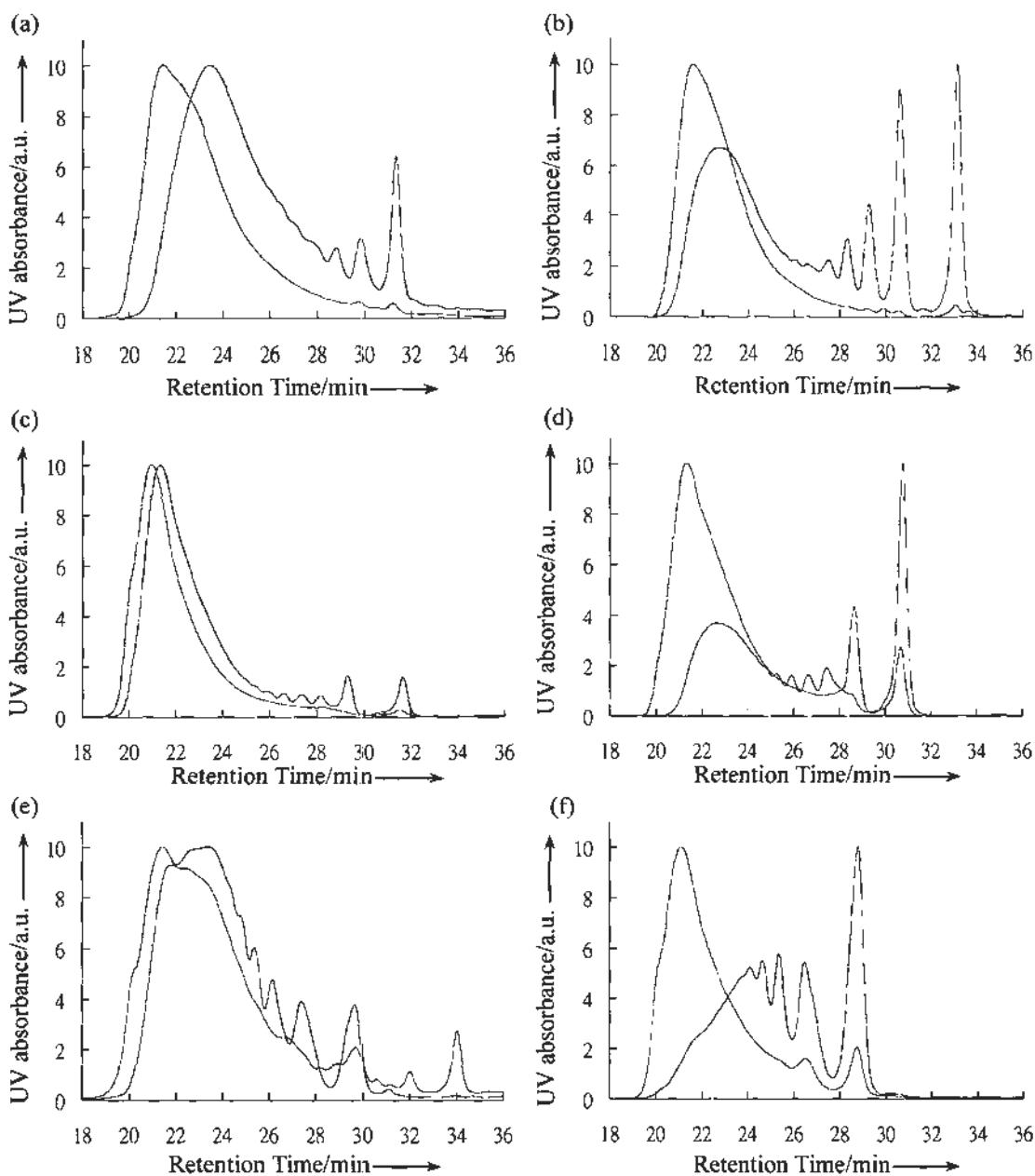


Figure 62. Stacked GPC chromatograms of poly(dendrimer)s (a) long-trans-Pt-S-G1 163, (b) long-trans-Pt-L-G1 166, (c) long-trans-Pt-S-G2 164, (d) long-trans-Pt-L-G2 167, (e) long-trans-Pt-S-G3 165 and (f) long-trans-Pt-L-G3 168 (blue lines) with their corresponding Pt-S/L-Gn series (red lines).

Compound	$M_w \times 10^3$	DP	PDI
long-trans-Pt-S-G1 163	107	59 (34) ^[a]	2.5
long-trans-Pt-L-G1 166	91	46 (39) ^[a]	2.0
long-trans-Pt-S-G2 164	191	72 (60) ^[a]	2.3
long-trans-Pt-L-G2 167	127	41 (22) ^[a]	2.0
long-trans-Pt-S-G3 165	148	34 (21) ^[a]	2.2
long-trans-Pt-L-G3 168	188	36 (19) ^[a]	1.9

Table 7. GPC data of poly(dendrimer)s long-trans-Pt-S/L-Gn 163–168 in THF at 40 °C. [a] DP values of corresponding Pt-S/L-Gn 144–149 by using the short trans-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] linker 65.

In contrast, by using the *long-trans*-platinum linker **156** to copolymerize with dendritic macromonomers, the polymerization reactions proceeded efficiently. There were several interesting findings. First, from the GPC chromatograms (Figure 62), the formation of cyclic oligomers was highly suppressed when compared to those by using the short or *trans*-platinum linker **65**. Second, the DP and PDI values ranged from 34–72 and 1.9–2.5 respectively, and all the DP values were higher than those of the corresponding Pt-S/L-Gn compounds **144–149** (Table 7). This showed that the polymerization efficiencies were enhanced by increasing the length of the platinum linker. Third, the DP values of *long-trans*-Pt-S-Gn ($n = 1–2$) generally were higher than those of *long-trans*-Pt-L-Gn ($n = 1–2$) of the same generation, and in the case of G3, the DP values were comparable. This revealed that the structural flexibility of dendritic macromonomers still exerted some effects on the polymerization efficiency. The dendritic macromonomers with higher structural rigidity (S-Gn series) tended to have higher DP values (See Section 3.4.4). Fourth, the polymerization efficiency involving the higher generation dendritic macromonomers, especially in the case of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-G}3]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ **78**, was significantly increased (Figure 62f). To conclude, by using the *long-trans*-platinum linker **156**, all the dendritic macromonomers would form organoplatinum poly(dendrimer)s efficiently. Although the DP values determined by GPC were in the order of 10^2 , one has to bear in mind that these values could be underestimated by a factor of 1.5–14.⁷³

4.4. Proposed model for the polymerization reactions

Based on the results obtained from the above experiments (Chapter 3 and Chapter 4), a reaction model for the formation of organoplatinum poly(dendrimer)s is proposed. This will explain how the structural flexibility of dendritic macromonomers

(S-Gn vs L-Gn) and the length and geometry of platinum linkers (*trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] **65** vs *cis*-platinum linker **152** vs *long-trans*-platinum linker **156**) can affect the polymerization efficiencies. For the three different platinum linkers, addition of the first dendritic macromonomer should proceed smoothly, but the addition of second dendritic macromonomer became more difficult because of the sterically hindered environment now around the platinum centers (Figure 63). In the case of the *long-trans*-platinum linker **156**, the steric hindrance was the smallest due to the large spatial separation between the two Pt–Cl groups and thus the second addition of dendritic macromonomer was highly favorable. As a result, the dendritic macromonomers possessing different structural flexibility (S-Gn and L-Gn) would both undergo polymerization (path A) while the cyclization process (path B) was

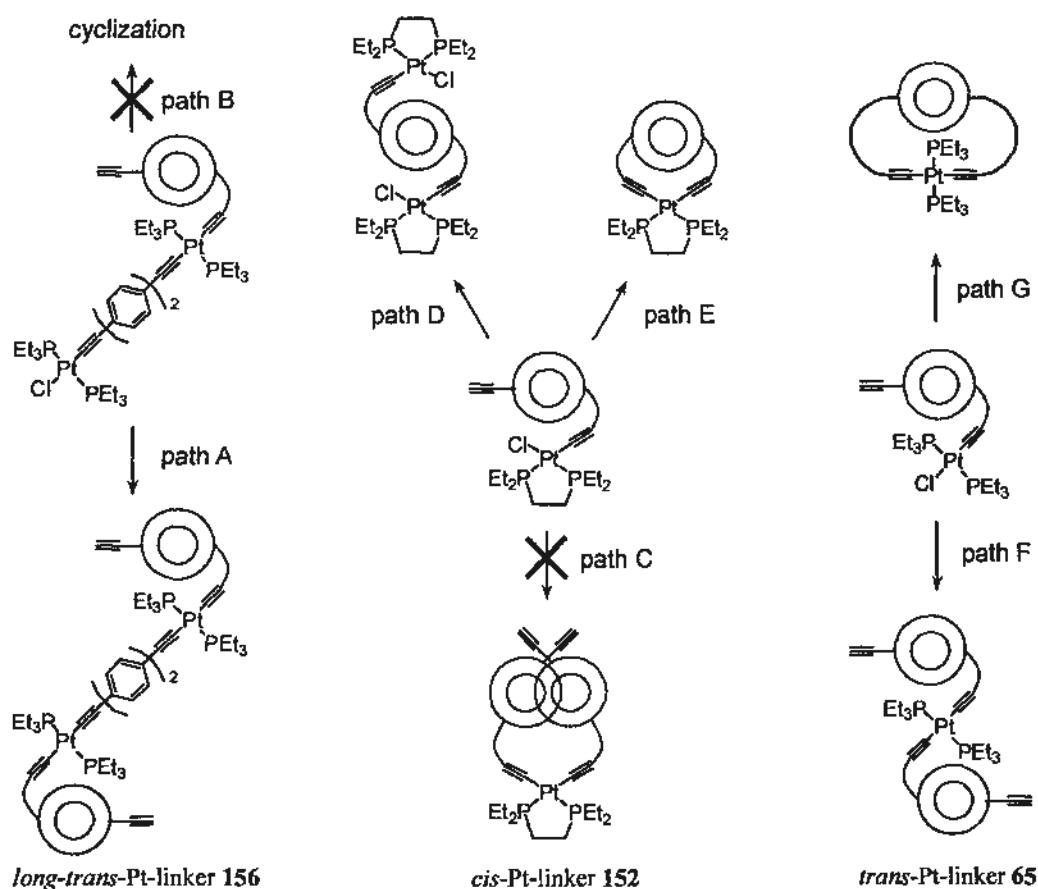


Figure 63. Polymerization vs cyclization of dendritic macromonomers with platinum linkers.

greatly suppressed. When performing copolymerization reactions by using the *cis*-platinum linker **152**, the Pt–Cl group was hindered by the anchored dendritic macromonomer as they were at a 90° relationship. Therefore the addition of second dendritic macromonomer to such a sterically hindered environment would be prohibited (path C). Nonetheless, both the addition of another *cis*-platinum linker **152** (path D) and cyclization (path E) were feasible. This results in the formation of only low molecular weight oligomers (including cyclic oligomers), regardless of the structural flexibility of dendritic macromonomers. For the *trans*-Pt-linker **65**, the steric congestion around the platinum center should be higher than the case of using *long-trans*-platinum linker **156** but lower than that of using *cis*-platinum linker **152**. Hence, addition of the second dendritic macromonomer to the *trans*-platinum linker **65** was not strongly deterred, therefore the polymerization process could still happen (path F), but the reaction rate must be slower when compared to the corresponding process involving the *long-trans*-platinum linker **156**. As a result, the free acetylenic moiety of the anchored denritic monomer might have enough time to react with the same platinum center and form a cyclic monomer (path G). In this situation, the structural flexibility of dendritic macromonomers (S-G_n vs L-G_n) played an important role in controlling whether the reaction should proceed *via* polymerization (path F) or cyclization (path G). As expected, the second acetylenic moiety of the L-G_n dendritic macromonomers possessed a higher degree of freedom and hence a higher opportunity to anchor to the platinum center to form cyclic monomers. Therefore the copolymerization reactions involving the *trans*-platinum linker **65** was determined by dendritic macromonomers with different structural flexibilities.

Chapter 5

Conclusion and Outlook

Organoplatinum poly(dendrimer)s were successfully synthesized by copolymerizing various dendritic macromonomers (dendrimer beads) possessing two polymerizable groups on the periphery with different platinum linkers. The effect of structural flexibility of dendritic macromonomers and the length and geometry of platinum linkers on the polymerization reaction was studied. Poly(dendrimer)s with high DP values (34–72) were obtained by using *long-trans*-platinum linker **156**. For the connection between dendritic macromonomers and *cis*-platinum linker **152**, only low molecular weight (LMW) oligomers, including cyclic oligomers were afforded (DP = 2–3). When the polymerization was performed *via trans*-platinum linker **65**, the structural flexibility of dendritic macromonomers also played an important role in determining the polymerization efficiency. Dendritic monomers possessing higher structural flexibility (L-Gn series) preferred to undergo cyclization than the S-Gn series of the corresponding generation. Based on the experimental results, a working model was proposed to rationalize the various observations. The author believe that this model could also be used to predict propagation *vs* cyclization pathways for other polymerization reactions involving dendritic macromolecules. This work also showed that the outer-shpere—outer-shpere connection was a viable strategy for the preparation of nano-sized materials with controlled architectures. Moreover multi-block poly(dendrimer)s can also be constructed by using dendritic macromonomers and linkers with different properties *via* similar polymerization methods.

Chapter 6

Experimental Procedures

(a). General Information.

All ^1H NMR (300 MHz), ^{13}C NMR (75.5 MHz) and ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance DPX 300 spectrometer at 298 K in CDCl_3 unless otherwise stated. Chemical shifts were reported as parts per million (ppm) in δ scale. Coupling constant (J) were reported in hertz (Hz). NMR signals were calibrated using the residual CHCl_3 proton signal at $\delta = 7.26$ ppm for ^1H NMR and at $\delta = 77.16$ ppm for ^{13}C NMR. For ^{31}P NMR, PPh_3 was used as the external standard at $\delta = -5.4$ ppm. Mass spectra analyses using electrospray ionization (ESI), electron ionization (EI) or fast atom bombardment (FAB) method were obtained on a ThermoFinnigan MAT 95 XL mass spectrometer, and matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight (MALDI-TOF) spectrometry analyses were performed on a MALDI Autoflex mass spectrometer. The reported molecular mass to charge ratio (m/z), unless otherwise specified, are monoisotopic mass. Elemental analyses were carried out at MEDAC Ltd., Surrey, United Kingdom. Melting points were measured on an Electrothermal IA9100 digital melting point apparatus. Unless otherwise stated, all chemicals were purchased commercially and used without purification. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) were freshly distilled prior to use over sodium-benzophenone and calcium hydride (CaH_2) respectively. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide (DMF), chloroform (CHCl_3), triethylamine (Et_3N)

and diisopropylamine (*i*-Pr₂NH) were distilled and dried with 4 Å molecular sieve prior to use. All reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere unless otherwise stated.

(b). General Procedures.

General Procedure A: Preparation of Esters.

A mixture of the carboxylic acid and 98% H₂SO₄ (5–10 mL) in ethanol or methanol was heated to reflux for 24 h. After the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue was treated with saturated NaHCO₃ solution until pH = 8 and extracted with Et₂O (3 ×). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo* to give the target compound.

General Procedure B: Preparation of Alcohols by DIBAL-H Reduction.

A mixture of the ester (1.0 equiv.) and DIBAL-H solution (1.0 M in hexane or toluene, 2.5–3.0 equiv.) in toluene was stirred at –60 → –10 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was acidified with 1 M HCl until pH = 3 and extracted with Et₂O (3 ×). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo* to give the target compound.

General Procedure C: Preparation of Alkyl/Benzyl Bromides.

A mixture of the alcohol (1.0 equiv.), PPh₃ (1.25–2.0 equiv.) and CBr₄ (1.25–1.5 equiv.) in THF was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with Et₂O. The combined filtrates were dried *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography to give the target compound.

General Procedure D: Synthesis of Di-*O*-alkylated Esters. A mixture of the phenol (1.0 equiv.), alkyl bromide (1.1–2.2 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (2.0–3.0 equiv.) and 18-crown-6 (2.0 mg) in acetone was heated to reflux for 12 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, dried *in*

vacuo and purified by either recrystallization or flash column chromatography to give the target compound.

General Procedure E: Preparation of Alcohols by LAH Reduction.

A mixture of the ester (1.0 equiv.) and LAH (1.0 equiv.) in THF was stirred at 0 → 25 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was acidified with 1 M HCl until pH = 3 and extracted with Et₂O (3 ×). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo* to give the target compound.

General Procedure F: Synthesis of Mono-*O*-alkylated Esters. A mixture of the phenol (1.0 equiv.), alkyl bromide (0.25 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.5 equiv.) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone was heated to reflux for 12 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, dried *in vacuo* and purified either by recrystallization or flash column chromatography to give the target compound.

General Procedure G: Synthesis of Arylacetylenes by Sonogashira Coupling. A mixture of the I-[S/L-Gn]-I (1.0 equiv.), (PPh₃)₂PdCl₂ (0.5 equiv.), PPh₃ (0.5 equiv.), CuI (0.5 equiv.), trimethylsilylacetylene (15 equiv.), Et₃N (15 equiv.) in toluene was frozen in a sealed tube by liquid N₂ and degassed with N₂ (3 ×). The mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C and then heated at 100 °C for 3 d. After the reaction was completed, Et₂O was added and the reaction mixture was filtered. The filtrate was dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography to give the target compound.

General Procedure H: Desilylation Reactions by K₂CO₃. A mixture of the TMSC≡C-[S/L-Gn]-C≡CTMS (1.0 equiv.) and K₂CO₃ (5.0 equiv.) in THF/MeOH (v/v = 1/1) was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂. The

combined filtrates were dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography to give the target compound.

General Procedure I: Desilylation Reactions by TBAF. A mixture of the $\text{TMSC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S/L-Gn}]\text{-C}\equiv\text{CTMS}$ (1.0 equiv.) and TBAF solution (1.0 M in THF, 3.0 equiv.) in THF was stirred at 25 °C for 15 min. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined filtrates were dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography to give the target compound.

General Procedure J: Synthesis of Poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S/L-Gn. A mixture of the $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S/L-Gn}]\text{-C}\equiv\text{CH}$ (1.0 equiv., concentration = 8.7 mM), *trans*- $[\text{Pt}(\text{PEt}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ 65 (1.0 equiv.) in $\text{CHCl}_3/i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NH}$ (v/v = 1/1) was frozen in a sealed tube by liquid N_2 and degassed with N_2 (3 \times). The mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C followed by the addition of CuI (0.5 equiv.). The mixture was then heated at 40 °C for 2 d. The solvent was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in minimum amount of CHCl_3 , filtered through a short pad of alumina. A sample of the aliquot was then taken out for GPC analysis. The residue compounds was purified by precipitation in MeOH to obtain the target poly(dendrimer)s.

General Procedure K: Synthesis of Poly(dendrimer)s *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn. A mixture of the $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S/L-Gn}]\text{-C}\equiv\text{CH}$ (1.0 equiv., concentration = 8.7 mM), *cis*-platinum linker 152 (1.0 equiv.) in $\text{CHCl}_3/i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NH}$ (v/v = 1/1) was frozen in a sealed tube by liquid N_2 and degassed with N_2 (3 \times). The mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C followed by the addition of CuI (0.5 equiv.). The mixture was then heated at 40 °C for 2 d. The solvent was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in minimum amount of CHCl_3 , filtered through a short pad of alumina. A sample of the aliquot was then taken out for

GPC analysis. The residue compounds was purified by precipitation in MeOH to obtain the target poly(dendrimer)s.

General Procedure L: Synthesis of Poly(dendrimer)s *long-trans*-Pt-S/L-Gn. A mixture of the $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{S/L-Gn}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ (1.0 equiv., concentration = 8.7 mM), *long-trans*-platinum linker **156** (1.0 equiv.) in $\text{CHCl}_3/i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NH}$ (v/v = 1/1) was frozen in a sealed tube by liquid N_2 and degassed with N_2 (3 \times). The mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C followed by the addition of CuI (0.5 equiv.). The mixture was then heated at 40 °C for 2 d. The solvent was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in minimum amount of CHCl_3 , filtered through a short pad of alumina. A sample of the aliquot was then taken out for GPC analysis. The residue compounds was purified by precipitation in MeOH to obtain the target poly(dendrimer)s.

(c). Preparation of Dendrimers.

(i). Shorter Branch Series (S-Gn Series)

Ethyl 4-iodobenzoate (80).⁷⁷ This compound was prepared by General Procedure A. Starting from 4-iodobenzoic acid **79** (30.0 g, 0.12 mol) and 98% H_2SO_4 (5 mL) in ethanol (1.5 L), the product (32.8 g, 98%) was obtained as a pale yellow liquid. R_f = 0.79 (hexane/EtOAc = 1/4); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.79 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.74 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 4.36 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H; CO_2CH_2), 1.38 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H; CH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 165.5, 137.3, 130.7, 129.6, 100.5, 60.9, 14.2.

4-Iodobenzyl alcohol (81).^{78a} This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from ethyl 4-iodobenzoate **80** (31.0 g, 0.11 mol) and DIBAL-H solution (1.0 M in hexane, 340 mL, 0.34 mol) in toluene (100 mL), the product (36.1 g, 99%) was

obtained as a white solid. M.p. 70.5–73.7 °C (lit. M.p. 61.0–66.5 °C;^{78b} 65–67 °C^{78c}); R_f = 0.38 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.68 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 4.62 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H; CH₂OH), 1.92 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H; OH); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 140.2, 137.4, 128.7, 93.0, 64.0.

4-Iodobenzyl bromide (82).⁷⁹ This compound was synthesized by General Procedure C. Starting from 4-iodobenzyl alcohol **81** (25.1 g, 0.11 mol), PPh₃ (56.2 g, 0.21 mol) and CBr₄ (53.3 g, 0.16 mol) in THF (300 mL), the product (20.9 g, 66 %) was obtained as a white solid. M.p. 78.6–80.6 °C (lit. M.p. 77–78.5 °C;⁷⁹ 78–79 °C⁹⁵); R_f = 0.79 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.68 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.14 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 4.42 (s, 2 H; CH₂Br); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 138.1, 137.5, 131.0, 94.3, 32.6.

Ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate (84).⁸⁰ This compound was synthesized by General Procedure A. Starting from 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid **83** (100 g, 0.65 mol) and 98% H₂SO₄ (10 mL) in EtOH (1.7 L), the product (112 g, 94%) was obtained as a white solid. M.p. 126.4–128.2 °C (lit. M.p. 124–126 °C⁸⁰); R_f = 0.71 (hexane/EtOAc = 1/4). ^1H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 9.62 (s, 2 H; ArOH), 6.82 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.43 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 4.24 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) (one aromatic C signal is missing due to signal overlapping): δ = 166.0, 158.8, 131.9, 107.4, 60.7, 14.3.

S-G1-ester (85).⁸¹ This compound was synthesized by General Procedure D. Starting from ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate **84** (80.0 g, 0.44 mol), BnBr (110 mL, 0.92 mol), K₂CO₃ (182 g, 1.32 mol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (1.0 L), the product (115.0 g, 72%) was obtained as a white solid. M.p. 68.2–69.4 °C (lit. M.p. 68–68.5 °C⁸¹); R_f = 0.74 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.33–7.48 (m, 10 H; ArH), 7.31 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 2 H;

ArH), 6.81 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.08 (s, 2 H; PhCH₂), 4.37 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.39 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 166.3, 159.8, 136.6, 132.5, 128.7, 128.2, 127.6, 108.4, 107.0, 70.3, 61.2, 14.4.$

Hemi-S-G1-ester (86).⁸² A mixture of S-G1-ester **85** (30.0 g, 82.8 mmol), 10% Pd-C (3.0 g) and K₂CO₃ (3.0 g) was stirred in EtOH/EtOAc ($v/v = 1/1$, 500 mL) under H₂ for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 2/1) to give the target compound (11.8 g, 52%) as a white solid. M.p. 90.7–92.5 °C; $R_f = 0.44$ (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.30\text{--}7.48$ (m, 5 H; ArH), 7.26–7.30 (m, 1 H; ArH), 7.20–7.25 (m, 1 H; ArH), 6.71 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.84 (brs, 1 H; ArOH), 5.07 (s, 2 H; PhCH₂O), 4.37 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.39 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 167.3, 159.9, 157.3, 136.4, 132.0, 128.6, 128.1, 127.6, 109.7, 108.0, 107.5, 70.2, 61.7, 14.1.$

I-S-G1-ester (87). This compound was prepared by General Procedure D. Starting from hemi-S-G1-ester **86** (12.0 g, 44.2 mmol), 4-iodobenzyl bromide **82** (14.4 g, 48.6 mmol), K₂CO₃ (12.2 g, 88.4 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (250 mL), the product (20.8 g, 97%) was obtained as a white solid after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 12/1). M.p. 83.5–86.4 °C; $R_f = 0.52$ (hexane/EtOAc = 4/1); ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.72$ (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.33–7.47 (m, 5 H; ArH), 7.29–7.33 (m, 1 H; ArH), 7.26–7.29 (m, 1 H; ArH), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.77 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.07 (s, 2 H; PhCH₂O), 5.01 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.37 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.39 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 166.1, 159.8, 159.5, 137.7, 136.5, 136.2, 132.5, 129.3, 128.6, 128.1, 127.6, 108.6, 108.3, 107.0, 93.7, 70.3, 69.5, 61.2, 14.4$; MS (EI): *m/z* (%): 488 (37) [M⁺]; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₂₃H₂₁IO₄⁺: 488.0479; found:

488.0474; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{23}H_{21}IO_4$: C 56.57, H 4.33; found: C 56.60, H 3.99, N <0.10.

I-S-G1-OH (88). This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from I-S-G1-ester **87** (19.8 g, 40.5 mmol) and DIBAL-H solution (1.0 M in hexane, 102 mL, 102 mmol) in toluene (150 mL), the product (17.4 g, 96%) was obtained as a white solid. M.p. 75.1–77.9 °C; R_f = 0.36 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1). 1H NMR: δ = 7.70 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.28–7.48 (m, 5 H; ArH), 7.15 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.63 (s, 1 H; ArH), 6.59 (s, 1 H; ArH), 6.52 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.03 (s, 2 H; PhCH₂O), 4.96 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.61 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 2 H; CH₂OH), 1.99 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1 H; OH); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.2, 159.9, 143.6, 137.7, 136.8, 136.6, 129.3, 128.7, 128.1, 127.6, 105.9, 105.8, 101.4, 93.6, 70.2, 69.4, 65.2; MS (EI): m/z (%): 466 (25) [M $^+$]; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{21}H_{19}IO_3^+$: 446.0373; found: 446.0375; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{21}H_{19}IO_3$: C 56.52, H 4.29; found: C 56.70, H 4.34, N <0.10.

I-S-G1-Br (89). This compound was prepared by General Procedure C. Starting from I-S-G1-OH **88** (17.4 g, 39.0 mmol), PPh₃ (19.4 g, 58.5 mmol) and CBr₄ (20.5 g, 78.0 mmol) in THF (280 mL), the product (12.1 g, 61%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 20/1). R_f = 0.38 (hexane/EtOAc = 20/1); 1H NMR: δ = 7.72 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.29–7.49 (m, 5 H; ArH), 7.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.66 (t, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.63 (t, J = 1.5 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.53 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 2 H; PhCH₂O), 4.97 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.42 (s, 2 H; CH₂Br); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.2, 159.9, 140.0, 137.8, 136.6, 136.4, 129.4, 128.7, 128.2, 127.7, 108.4, 108.2, 102.3, 93.7, 70.3, 69.5, 33.6; MS (EI): m/z (%): 508 (4) [M $^+$ (⁷⁹Br)];

HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{21}H_{18}BrIO_2^+$: 507.9529; found: 507.9531; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{21}H_{18}BrIO_2$: C 49.54, H 3.56; found: C 49.84, H 3.58, N <0.10.

S-G1-OH (90).⁹⁶ This compound was synthesized by General Procedure E. Starting from S-G1-ester **85** (38.0 g, 0.11 mol) and LAH (4.00 g, 0.11 mol) in THF (300 mL), the product (33.2 g, 99%) was obtained as a white solid. M.p. 80.6–82.4 °C (lit. M.p. 80–81 °C⁹⁶); R_f = 0.34 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); 1H NMR: δ = 7.30–7.53 (m, 10 H; ArH), 6.64 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.57 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 4 H; PhCH₂O), 4.62 (q, J = 5.7 Hz, 2 H; CH₂OH), 1.95 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H; OH); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.0, 143.6, 136.8, 128.6, 128.0, 127.5, 105.6, 101.2, 69.9, 64.9.

S-G1-Br (91).^{6d} This compound was synthesized by General Procedure C. Starting from S-G1-OH **90** (17.0 g, 53.1 mmol), PPh₃ (27.8 g, 106 mmol) and CBr₄ (26.4 g, 79.6 mmol) in THF (280 mL), the product (18.0 g, 89%) was obtained as a white solid after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 15/1). M.p. 85.5–86.9 °C (lit. M.p. 77–79 °C⁹⁷); R_f = 0.80 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); 1H NMR: δ = 7.28–7.47 (m, 10 H; ArH), 6.65 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.56 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 4 H; PhCH₂O), 4.42 (s, 2 H; CH₂Br); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.0, 139.8, 136.6, 128.6, 128.0, 127.6, 108.1, 102.1, 70.0, 33.7.

Hemi-S-G2-ester (92). This compound was prepared by General Procedure F. Starting from ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate **84** (8.00 g, 44.0 mmol), S-G1-Br **91** (4.21 g, 11.0 mmol), K₂CO₃ (9.10 g, 65.9 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (200 mL), the product (4.18 g, 79%)⁸³ was obtained as a white solid after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 5/2 to 2/1). M.p. 99.2–101.5 °C; R_f = 0.29 (hexane/EtOAc = 5/2); 1H NMR: δ = 7.28–7.47 (m, 10 H; ArH), 7.21–7.26 (m, 1 H; ArH), 7.13–7.21 (m, 1

H; ArH), 6.67 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.64 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.58 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.37 (brs, 1 H; ArOH), 5.04 (s, 4 H; PhCH₂O), 5.00 (s 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.36 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.38 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 166.9, 160.2, 159.9, 157.2, 139.0, 136.8, 132.3, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 109.7, 108.2, 107.4, 106.5, 101.8, 70.21, 70.17, 61.6, 14.3$; MS (FAB): m/z (%): 485 (25) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₃₀H₂₈O₆ + H⁺: 485.1959; found: 485.1955; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₃₀H₂₈O₆: C 74.36, H 5.82; found: C 74.12, H 5.79.

I-S-G2-ester (93). This compound was prepared by General Procedure D. Starting from hemi-S-G2-ester **92** (2.68 g, 5.52 mmol), I-S-G1-Br **89** (3.09 g, 6.08 mmol), K₂CO₃ (1.53 g, 11.0 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (125 mL), the product (4.61 g, 91%) was obtained as a white foam after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 5/2). $R_f = 0.58$ (hexane/EtOAc = 5/2); ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.70$ (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.48 (m, 17 H; ArH), 7.16 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.77 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.67–6.72 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.66 (t, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.59 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.55 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 6 H; PhCH₂O), 5.014 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 5.009 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.98 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.38 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.40 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 166.3, 160.2, 159.9, 159.71, 159.67, 139.1, 139.0, 137.7, 136.80, 136.75, 136.5, 132.5, 129.4, 128.7, 128.1, 127.6, 108.5, 106.9, 106.6, 106.5, 106.4, 101.7, 93.6, 70.2, 70.1, 69.4, 61.3, 14.4$; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 935 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₁H₄₅IO₈ + Na⁺: 935.2051; found: 935.2061; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₅₁H₄₅IO₈: C 67.11, H 4.97; found: C 67.47, H 5.05.

I-S-G2-OH (94). This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from I-S-G2-ester **93** (4.61 g, 5.05 mmol) and DIBAL-H solution (1.0 M in hexane, 15.1 mL,

15.1 mmol) in toluene (60 mL), the product (4.02 g, 91%) was obtained as a white foam.

$R_f = 0.18$ (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ^1H NMR: $\delta = 7.70$ (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.29–7.47 (m, 15 H; ArH), 7.15 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.67–6.73 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.65 (brs, 1 H; ArH), 6.56–6.63 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.49–6.56 (m, 2 H; ArH), 5.03 (s, 6 H; PhCH₂O), 4.97 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.96 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.62 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2 H; CH₂OH), 1.80 (t, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 1 H; OH); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 160.2, 160.12, 160.09, 159.9, 143.6, 139.5, 139.4, 137.7, 136.84, 136.79, 136.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 106.6, 106.5, 106.4, 105.8, 101.7, 101.6, 101.4, 93.6, 70.2, 70.0, 69.9, 69.4, 65.3$; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 893 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₉H₄₃IO₇ + Na⁺: 893.1946; found: 893.1954; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₄₉H₄₃IO₇: C 67.59, H 4.98; found: C 67.94, H 5.13.

I-S-G2-Br (95). This compound was prepared by General Procedure C. Starting from I-S-G2-OH **94** (3.26 g, 3.74 mmol), PPh₃ (1.23 g, 4.68 mmol) and CBr₄ (1.55 g, 4.68 mmol) in THF (20 mL), the product (3.27 g, 87%) was obtained as a white foam by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1). $R_f = 0.44$ (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1); ^1H NMR: $\delta = 7.70$ (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.49 (m, 15 H; ArH), 7.15 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.66–6.73 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.61–6.66 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.59 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.55 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.52 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 6 H; PhCH₂O), 4.974 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.966 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.41 (s, 2 H; CH₂Br); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 160.3, 160.1, 160.04, 160.00, 139.9, 139.3, 139.2, 137.8, 136.9, 136.8, 136.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.2, 127.7, 108.3, 106.6, 106.5, 106.4, 102.3, 101.8, 93.6, 70.3, 70.2, 70.1, 69.5, 33.7$; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 933 (95) [M(⁷⁹Br) + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₄₉H₄₂BrIO₆ + H⁺: 933.1282; found: 933.1271; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₄₉H₄₂BrIO₆: C 63.03, H 4.53; found: C 63.03, H 4.37, N <0.10.

S-G2-ester (96).⁸⁴ This compound was prepared by General Procedure D. Starting from ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate **84** (2.35 g, 12.9 mmol), S-G1-Br **91** (10.9 g, 28.4 mmol), K₂CO₃ (5.35 g, 38.7 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (100 mL), the product (8.86 g, 87%) was obtained as a white solid after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 3/2 to CH₂Cl₂). M.p. 121.4–124.7 °C; R_f = 0.29 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.30–7.46 (m, 20 H; ArH), 7.29 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.76 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.69 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.58 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 8 H; PhCH₂O), 5.01 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.37 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.39 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 166.3, 160.2, 159.7, 139.0, 136.8, 132.5, 128.6, 128.1, 127.6, 108.5, 106.9, 106.5, 101.7, 70.1, 61.2, 14.4.

S-G2-OH (97).^{6d} This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from S-G2-ester **96** (8.86 g, 11.3 mmol) and DIBAL-H solution (1.0 M in hexane, 28.0 mL, 28.0 mmol) in toluene (100 mL), the product (8.38 g, 99%) was obtained as a colorless foam. R_f = 0.58 (hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.30–7.49 (m, 20 H; ArH), 6.70 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.62 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.60 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.54 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 8 H; PhCH₂O), 4.98 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.62 (s, 2 H; CH₂OH), 1.77 (brs, 1 H; OH); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.0, 159.8, 143.6, 139.3, 136.7, 128.4, 127.9, 127.5, 106.3, 105.4, 101.4, 101.1, 69.8, 69.6, 64.7.

S-G2-Br (98).^{6d} This compound was prepared by General Procedure C. Starting from S-G2-OH **97** (8.37 g, 11.2 mmol), PPh₃ (4.42 g, 16.8 mmol) and CBr₄ (5.59 g, 16.8 mmol) in THF (150 mL), the product (6.61 g, 73%) was obtained as a white solid after passing through a short pad of silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) followed by recrystallization (hexane/EtOAc). M.p. 130.8–131.6 °C (lit. M.p. 129–130.5 °C^{6d}); R_f =

0.67 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.28–7.48 (m, 20 H; ArH), 6.67 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.62 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.58 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.52 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 8 H; PhCH₂O), 4.97 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.41 (s, 2 H; CH₂Br); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.3, 160.1, 139.9, 139.2, 136.9, 128.7, 128.2, 127.7, 108.3, 106.5, 102.4, 101.8, 70.3, 70.2, 33.7.

Hemi-S-G3-ester (99). This compound was prepared by General Procedure F. Starting from ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate **84** (3.05 g, 16.7 mmol), S-G2-Br **98** (3.38 g, 4.19 mmol), K₂CO₃ (3.47 g, 25.1 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (100 mL), the product (2.44 g, 64%)⁸³ was obtained as a white solid after flash column chromatography (eluent: CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 20/1). M.p. 121.4–123.7 °C; R_f = 0.69 (CH₂Cl₂); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.27–7.46 (m, 20 H; ArH), 7.19–7.25 (m, 1 H; ArH), 7.09–7.18 (m, 1 H; ArH), 6.66–6.71 (m, 4 H; ArH), 6.64 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.61 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.57 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.54 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.37 (brs, 1 H; ArOH), 5.03 (s, 8 H; PhCH₂O), 4.99 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.97 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.34 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.37 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 166.4, 160.3, 160.2, 159.9, 156.8, 139.4, 139.1, 136.9, 132.7, 128.7, 128.2, 127.7, 109.6, 108.3, 107.3, 106.5, 101.9, 101.8, 70.3, 70.1, 61.4, 14.4; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 931 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₈H₅₂O₁₀ + Na⁺: 931.3453; found: 931.3462; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₅₈H₅₂O₁₀: C 76.63, H 5.77; found: C 76.63, H 6.05.

I-S-G3-ester (100). This compound was prepared by General Procedure D. Starting from hemi-S-G3-ester **99** (2.42 g, 2.67 mmol), I-S-G2-Br **95** (2.74 g, 2.93 mmol), K₂CO₃ (0.55 g, 4.00 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (30 mL) for 60 h, the product (4.67 g, 99%) was obtained as a white foam after flash column chromatography (eluent:

hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 2/3 to CH₂Cl₂). R_f = 0.53 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.67 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.45 (m, 37 H; ArH), 7.13 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.76–6.81 (m, 1 H; ArH), 6.61–6.73 (m, 12 H; ArH), 6.50–6.60 (m, 6 H; ArH), 5.02 (s, 14 H; PhCH₂O), 4.99 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.97 (s, 8 H; ArCH₂O), 4.95 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.35 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H; CO₂CH₂), 1.38 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H; CH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 166.3, 106.3, 160.2, 160.1, 159.9, 159.8, 139.4, 139.3, 139.01, 138.98, 137.7, 136.9, 136.8, 136.6, 132.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.1, 127.6, 108.5, 107.0, 106.6, 106.5, 106.4, 101.8, 101.7, 93.6, 70.2, 70.1, 70.0, 69.4, 61.3, 14.4; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 1784 (85) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₀₇H₉₃IO₁₆ + Na⁺: 1783.5401; found: 1783.5381; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₀₇H₉₃IO₁₆: C 72.95, H 5.32; found: C 72.79, H 5.04, N <0.10.

I-S-G3-OH (101). This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from I-S-G3-ester **100** (4.15 g, 2.35 mmol) and DIBAL-H solution (1.0 M in hexane, 7.10 mL, 7.10 mmol) in toluene (20 mL), the product (4.03 g, 99%) was obtained as a white foam. R_f = 0.65 (CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.47 (m, 35 H; ArH), 7.12 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.61–6.73 (m, 12 H; ArH), 6.59 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.57 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 3 H; ArH), 6.49–6.55 (m, 4 H; ArH), 5.01 (s, 14 H; PhCH₂O), 4.96 (s, 12 H; ArCH₂O), 4.94 (s, 2 H; ArCH₂O), 4.58 (s, 2 H; CH₂OH), 1.70 (brs, 1 H; OH); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.1, 160.02, 159.98, 159.8, 143.7, 139.39, 139.35, 139.2, 137.6, 136.8, 136.7, 136.5, 129.3, 128.6, 128.0, 127.6, 106.5, 106.4, 106.3, 105.6, 101.6, 101.2, 93.5, 70.0, 69.9, 69.8, 69.2, 65.0; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 1742 (80) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₀₅H₉₁IO₁₅ + Na⁺: 1741.5295; found: 1741.5308; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₀₅H₉₁IO₁₅: C 73.33, H 5.33; found: C 73.52, H 5.36, N <0.10.

I-S-G3-Br (102). This compound was prepared by General Procedure C. Starting from I-S-G3-OH **101** (1.51 g, 0.876 mmol), PPh₃ (0.29 g, 1.09 mmol) and CBr₄ (0.36 g, 1.09 mmol) in THF (5 mL), the product (1.21 g, 78%) was obtained as a white foam after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1 to CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 100/1). R_f = 0.63 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.47 (m, 35 H; ArH), 7.13 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.66–6.72 (m, 7 H; ArH), 6.60–6.66 (m, 7 H; ArH), 6.57 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 3 H; ArH), 6.49–6.56 (m, 4 H; ArH), 5.02 (s, 14 H; PhCH₂O), 4.96 (s, 8 H; ArCH₂O), 4.95 (s, 6 H; ArCH₂O), 4.38 (s, 2 H; CH₂Br); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.15, 160.06, 159.9, 159.8, 139.8, 139.3, 139.2, 139.1, 137.6, 136.8, 136.5, 129.3, 128.6, 128.0, 127.6, 108.2, 106.45, 106.39, 106.3, 102.1, 101.6, 93.5, 70.0, 69.9, 69.3, 33.7; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 1781 (55) [M(⁷⁹Br) + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₀₅H₉₀BrIO₁₄ + H⁺: 1781.4631; Found: 1781.4657; elemental analysis calcd for C₁₀₅H₉₀BrIO₁₄: C 70.75, H 5.09; found: C 70.71, H 5.08, N < 0.10.

I-[S-G1]-I (104). A mixture of hydroquinone **103** (0.803 g, 7.29 mmol), I-S-G1-Br **89** (8.17 g, 16.0 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (8.32 g, 25.5 mmol) and dibenzo-24-crown-8 (5 mg) in DMF (40 mL) was stirred under N₂ at 25 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂. The combined filtrates were dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CHCl₃ = 1/1) to give the target compound (5.98 g, 85%) as a white solid. M.p. 136.5–137.6 °C; R_f = 0.30 (hexane/CHCl₃ = 1/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.29–7.48 (m, 10 H; ArH), 7.16 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.88 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.70 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.66 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.54 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.98 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.96 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.2, 159.9, 153.1, 139.9, 137.7, 136.8, 136.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.1, 127.6,

115.9, 106.5, 106.3, 101.5, 93.6, 70.5, 70.1, 69.4; MS (EI): *m/z* (%): 966 (<1) [M⁺]; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₄₈H₄₀I₂O₆⁺: 966.0909; found: 966.0913.

I-[S-G2]–I (105). A mixture of hydroquinone **103** (0.16 g, 1.46 mmol), I-S-G2-Br **95** (3.00 g, 3.21 mmol), K₂CO₃ (0.61 g, 4.38 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (80 mL) was heated to reflux for 3 d. The mixture was filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂. The combined filtrates were evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel to give the product (2.52 g, 95%) as a white foam (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2 to CH₂Cl₂). *R*_f = 0.33 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.47 (m, 30 H; ArH), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.86 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.66–6.71 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.60–6.66 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.57 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.53 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 5.03 (s, 12 H; PhCH₂O), 4.97 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.96 (s, 8 H; ArCH₂O), 4.92 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.1, 160.0, 159.9, 159.8, 153.0, 139.8, 139.3, 139.2, 137.5, 136.73, 136.68, 136.4, 129.3, 128.5, 128.0, 127.5, 115.7, 106.4, 106.3, 101.5, 93.5, 70.3, 69.9, 69.83, 69.77, 69.2; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 1816 (100) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₀₄H₈₈I₂O₁₄ + H⁺: 1815.4336; found: 1815.4327; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₀₄H₈₈I₂O₁₄: C 68.80, H 4.89; found: C 68.76, H 4.56, N <0.10.

I-[S-G3]–I (106). A mixture of hydroquinone **103** (13.6 mg, 0.124 mmol), I-S-G3-Br **102** (484 mg, 0.272 mmol), K₂CO₃ (51.2 mg, 0.371 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (10 mL) was heated to reflux for 3 d. The mixture was filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂. The combined filtrates were concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel to give the product (412 mg, 95%) as a colorless oil (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1 to CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 100/1). *R*_f = 0.52 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.48 (m, 70 H;

ArH), 7.12 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.85 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.61–6.74 (m, 28 H; ArH), 6.49–6.61 (m, 14 H; ArH), 5.01 (s, 28 H; PhCH₂O), 4.95 (s, 24 H; ArCH₂O), 4.93 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.89 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 160.2, 160.14, 160.11, 160.09, 159.9, 153.2, 139.9, 139.41, 139.39, 139.36, 139.3, 137.7, 136.9, 136.8, 136.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.1, 128.0, 127.6, 115.9, 106.6, 106.5, 106.4, 101.7, 93.6, 70.5, 70.1, 70.0, 69.4$; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for C₂₁₆H₁₈₄I₂O₃₀ + Na⁺: 3536.0921; found: 3536.1139; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₂₁₆H₁₈₄I₂O₃₀: C 73.84, H 5.28; found: C 73.64, H 5.21, N <0.10.

TMSC≡C-[S-G1]–C≡CTMS (107). This compound was prepared by General Procedure G. Starting from I-[S-G1]-I **104** (610 mg, 0.63 mmol), (PPh₃)₂PdCl₂ (220 mg, 0.32 mmol), PPh₃ (83 mg, 0.32 mmol), CuI (60 mg, 0.32 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (1.34 mL, 0.95 mmol) and Et₃N (1.32 mL, 0.95 mmol) in toluene (20 mL), the product (556 mg, 97%) was obtained as a pale yellow foam after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 8/1); $R_f = 0.24$ (hexane/EtOAc = 8/1); ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.47$ (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.28–7.44 (m, 14 H; ArH), 6.87 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.68 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.65 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.53 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 5.03 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 5.02 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.95 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 0.25 (s, 18 H; Si(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 160.2, 160.0, 153.2, 139.9, 137.4, 136.8, 132.3, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 127.2, 122.8, 115.9, 106.5, 106.4, 104.9, 101.6, 94.6, 70.6, 70.2, 69.7, 0.1$; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 929 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₈H₅₈O₆Si₂ + Na⁺: 929.3664; found: 929.3680; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₅₈H₅₈O₆Si₂: C 76.78, H 6.44; found: C 76.43, H 6.11, N <0.10.

HC≡C-[S-G1]–C≡CH (73). This compound was prepared by General Procedure H. Starting from TMSC≡C-[S-G1]–C≡CTMS **107** (320 mg, 0.35 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (240

mg, 1.76 mmol) in THF/MeOH (v/v = 1/1, 20 mL), the product (265 mg, 98%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1 to CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 100/1). R_f = 0.53 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/4); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.51 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.29–7.46 (m, 14 H; ArH), 6.87 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.69 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.66 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.55 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 5.04 (s, 8 H; PhCH₂O + ArCH₂O), 4.95 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 3.09 (s, 2 H; C≡CH); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.3, 160.0, 153.1, 140.0, 137.7, 136.8, 132.5, 128.7, 128.2, 127.7, 127.4, 121.8, 115.9, 106.5, 106.4, 101.6, 83.5, 77.6, 70.6, 70.2, 69.6; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 763 (100) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅₂H₄₂O₆ + H⁺: 763.3054; found: 763.3060; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₅₂H₄₂O₆: C 81.87, H 5.55; found: C 82.25, H 5.63, N <0.10.

TMSC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CTMS (108). This compound was prepared by General Procedure G. Starting from I-[S-G2]-I **105** (408 mg, 0.22 mmol), (PPh₃)₂PdCl₂ (79 mg, 0.11 mmol), PPh₃ (29 mg, 0.11 mmol), CuI (21 mg, 0.11 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.48 mL, 3.37 mmol) and Et₃N (0.47 mL, 3.37 mmol) in toluene (10 mL), the product (369 mg, 94%) was obtained as a pale yellow foam after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 4/5 to CH₂Cl₂). R_f = 0.54 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 2/3); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.47 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.45 (m, 34 H; ArH), 6.88 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.68–6.72 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.61–6.68 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.58 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.50–6.56 (m, 4 H; ArH), 5.03 (s, 12 H; PhCH₂O), 5.02 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.98 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.97 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.93 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 0.27 (s, 18 H; Si(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.1, 160.0, 159.9, 153.1, 139.8, 139.3, 137.3, 136.8, 132.1, 128.6, 128.0, 127.6, 127.2, 122.7, 115.8, 106.4, 105.0, 101.6, 94.5, 70.4, 70.0, 69.9, 69.5, 0.1; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 1756 (75) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁₄H₁₀₆O₁₄Si₂ + H⁺: 1755.7194; found: 1755.7201;

elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₁₄H₁₀₆O₁₄Si₂: C 77.96, H 6.08; found: C 77.69, H 5.96, N <0.10.

HC≡C-[S-G2]—C≡CH (74). This compound was prepared by General Procedure H. Starting from TMSC≡C-[S-G2]—C≡CTMS **108** (701 mg, 0.40 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (280 mg, 2.00 mmol) in THF/MeOH (v/v = 1/1, 10 mL), the product (623 mg, 97%) was obtained as a white foam after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2 to CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 100/1). *R*_f = 0.29 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.4, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.45 (m, 34 H; ArH), 6.86 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.67–6.71 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.61–6.67 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.57 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.49–6.56 (m, 4 H; ArH), 5.02 (s, 16 H; PhCH₂O + ArCH₂O), 4.97 (s, 8 H; ArCH₂O), 4.92 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 3.07 (s, 2 H; C≡CH); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.12, 160.08, 160.0, 153.2, 139.9, 139.4, 139.3, 137.7, 136.9, 136.8, 132.4, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 127.3, 121.8, 115.9, 106.6, 106.5, 106.4, 101.69, 101.66, 101.6, 83.5, 77.6, 70.6, 70.2, 70.04, 69.98, 69.6; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 1612 (100) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for C₁₀₈H₉₀O₁₄ + Na⁺: 1634.6257; found: 1634.6292; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₀₈H₉₀O₁₄: C 80.48, H 5.63; found: C 80.10, H 5.30, N <0.10.

TMSC≡C-[S-G3]—C≡CTMS (109). This compound was prepared by General Procedure G. Starting from HC≡C-[S-G3]—C≡CH **106** (346 mg, 0.098 mmol), (PPh₃)₂PdCl₂ (79 mg, 0.049 mmol), PPh₃ (29 mg, 0.049 mmol), CuI (21 mg, 0.049 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.48 mL, 1.48 mmol) and Et₃N (0.47 mL, 1.48 mmol) in toluene (3.5 mL), the product (294 mg, 86%) was obtained as a pale yellow foam after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2 to CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 100/1). *R*_f = 0.46 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH),

7.27–7.42 (m, 74 H; ArH), 6.83 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.59–6.71 (m, 28 H; ArH), 6.55 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 8 H; ArH), 6.48–6.54 (m, 6 H; ArH), 4.99 (s, 28 H; PhCH₂O), 4.98 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 4.94 (s, 24 H; ArCH₂O), 4.88 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 0.25 (s, 18 H; Si(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.14, 160.05, 160.0, 159.9, 153.1, 139.8, 139.32, 139.26, 137.3, 136.82, 136.79, 136.76, 132.1, 128.6, 128.0, 127.6, 127.2, 122.7, 115.8, 106.4, 105.0, 101.6, 94.5, 70.4, 70.0, 69.9, 69.5, 0.0; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for C₂₂₆H₂₀₂O₃₀Si₂ + Na⁺: 3476.3774; found: 3476.3867; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₂₂₆H₂₀₂O₃₀Si₂: C 78.58, H 5.89; found: C 78.37, H 5.83, N <0.10.

HC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CH (75). This compound was prepared by General Procedure I. Starting from TMSC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CTMS **109** (357 mg, 10.3 mmol) and TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 0.3 mL) in THF (10 mL), the product (169 mg, 49%) was obtained as a pale yellow foam after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1 to CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 50/1). R_f = 0.39 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/3); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.46 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.43 (m, 74 H; ArH), 6.82 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.59–6.73 (m, 28 H; ArH), 6.46–6.59 (m, 14 H; ArH), 4.99 (s, 32 H; PhCH₂O + ArCH₂O), 4.94 (s, 24 H; ArCH₂O), 4.87 (s, 4 H; ArCH₂O), 3.06 (s, 2 H; C≡CH); ¹³C NMR (one of the C≡C signal was too weak to be observed): δ = 160.3, 160.2, 160.1, 160.0, 153.2, 139.9, 139.4, 139.3, 137.7, 136.9, 136.8, 132.4, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 127.4, 121.8, 115.9, 106.5, 101.7, 83.5, 70.6, 70.2, 70.1, 69.6; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for C₂₂₀H₁₈₆O₃₀ + Na⁺: 3332.2988; found: 3332.2790; elemental analysis calcd for C₂₂₀H₁₈₆O₃₀: C 79.83, H 5.66; found: C 79.77, H 5.66.

(ii). Longer Branch Series (L-Gn Series)

3-Phenylpropanoic acid (111).⁸⁶ A mixture of cinnamic acid **110** (30.0 g, 202 mmol) and 10% Pd-C (3.0 g) was stirred in EtOH/EtOAc (*v/v* = 1/1, 500 mL) under H₂ at 1 atm for 24 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, dried *in vacuo* to give the target compound (29.9 g, 98%) as a white solid. M.p. 45.4–47.3 °C (lit. M.p. 46–48 °C⁸⁶); *R*_f = 0.79 (hexane/EtOAc = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 11.72 (brs, 1 H; CO₂H), 7.10–7.36 (m, 5 H; ArH), 2.98 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CH₂CO₂), 2.70 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 179.8, 140.2, 128.6, 128.3, 126.4, 35.7, 30.6.

3-(4'-Iodophenyl)propanoic acid (112).⁸⁷ A mixture of 3-phenylpropanoic acid **111** (3.00 g, 20.0 mmol), H₅IO₆ (0.98 g, 4.29 mmol), iodine (2.03 g, 7.99 mmol) and 98% H₂SO₄ (0.6 mL) in water (4 mL) and acetic acid (20 mL) was heated to 65–70 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (50 mL). The crude product was then filtered, re-dissolved in Et₂O (30 mL), washed with saturated Na₂S₂O₅ solution (2 × 30 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* and recrystallized (heptane) to give the target compound (3.31 g, 60%) as a white crystal. M.p. 139.7–141.7 °C (lit. M.p. 140–142 °C⁹⁸); *R*_f = 0.74 (hexane/EtOAc = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 11.40 (brs, 1 H; CO₂H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 2.90 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CH₂CO₂), 2.66 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 179.2, 139.8, 137.7, 130.5, 91.7, 35.4, 30.1.

Methyl 3-(4'-iodophenyl)propanoate (113).⁹⁹ This compound was prepared according to General Procedure A. Starting from 3-(4'-iodophenyl)propanoic acid **112** (20.1 g, 75.4 mmol) and 98% H₂SO₄ (5 mL) in methanol (350 mL), the product (20.4 g, 93%) was obtained as a white solid. M.p. 47.6–49.5 °C (lit. M.p. 47 °C⁹⁹); *R*_f = 0.67 (hexane/EtOAc

$\approx 2/1$); ^1H NMR: $\delta = 7.60$ (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.95 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 3.66 (s, 3 H; CO_2CH_3), 2.89 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2 H; $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2$), 2.60 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2 H; CH_2CO_2); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 172.6, 139.9, 137.3, 130.3, 91.4, 51.5, 35.1, 30.2$.

3-(4'-Iodophenyl)propan-1-ol (114).¹⁰⁰ This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from methyl 3-(4'-iodophenyl)propanoate **113** (20.4 g, 70.3 mmol) and DIBAL-H solution (1.0 M in hexane, 176 mL, 176 mmol) in toluene (100 mL), the product (16.8 g, 91%) was obtained as a white solid. M.p. 38.3–39.9 °C; $R_f = 0.26$ (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ^1H NMR: $\delta = 7.60$ (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.95 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 3.66 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2 H; CH_2OH), 2.65 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; Ar CH_2), 1.76–1.95 (m, 2 H; $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), 1.42 (brs, 1 H; OH); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 141.5, 137.4, 130.6, 90.9, 61.8, 33.9, 31.5$.

1-Bromo-3-(4'-iodophenyl)propane (115).⁸⁸ This compound was prepared by General Procedure C. Starting from 3-(4'-iodophenyl)propan-1-ol **114** (16.8 g, 64.2 mmol), PPh_3 (21.0 g, 80.2 mmol) and CBr_4 (26.6 g, 80.2 mmol) in THF (100 mL), the product (19.1 g, 91%) was obtained as a pale pink oil after flash chromatography (eluent: hexane). $R_f = 0.61$ (hexane); ^1H NMR: $\delta = 7.61$ (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.96 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), .38 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2 H; CH_2Br), 2.73 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; Ar CH_2), 2.01–2.25 (m, 2 H; $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 140.2, 137.6, 130.8, 91.4, 33.9, 33.5, 32.9$.

3,5-Dibenzoyloxybenzaldehyde (116).⁸⁹ A mixture of PCC (74.8 g, 0.35 mol) and silica Gel (74.8 g) was added to a stirred solution of S-G1-OH **90** (74.1 g, 0.23 mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (600 mL) at 0 °C and then allowed to warm to 25 °C over a period of 2 h. The solution was filtered by silica gel and dried *in vacuo* to give the target compound (70.6 g, 96%) as a pale orange solid. This product was used in the next reaction without further

purification. M.p. 81.2–83.1 °C (lit. M.p. 77.5–79 °C;^{89a} 80 °C^{89b}); R_f = 0.39 (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 9.91 (s, 1 H; CHO), 7.29–7.61 (m, 10 H; ArH), 7.12 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.88 (s, 1 H; ArH), 5.10 (s, 4 H; PhCH₂); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 191.9, 160.5, 138.5, 136.3, 128.8, 128.3, 127.7, 108.7, 108.4, 70.4.

Methyl 3-(3',5'-dibenzylxyphenyl)prop-2E-enoate (117).⁹¹ To a suspension of 60% NaH (12.0 g, 0.29 mol) in THF (300 mL), trimethylphosphonoacetate (47.0 mL, 0.29 mol) was added at 0 °C and allowed to stirred for 30 min, then 3,5-dibenzylxybenzaldehyde 116 (70.6 g, 0.22 mol) in THF (200 mL) was added and the mixture was heated to reflux for 12 h. The reaction mixture was dried *in vacuo*, acidified to pH = 3 and extracted with Et₂O (3 × 400 mL). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO_4), filtered, evaporated *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 8/1) to give the target compound (66.5 g, 80%) as a white solid. M.p. 84.2–85.2 °C (lit. M.p. 68–70 °C;⁹¹ 86 °C^{89b}); R_f = 0.37 (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.60 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1 H; CH=CHCO₂), 7.29–7.49 (m, 10 H; ArH), 6.76 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.66 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.39 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1 H; CH=CHCO₂), 5.05 (s, 4 H; PhCH₂O), 3.81 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 167.0, 160.0, 144.6, 136.5, 136.1, 128.5, 127.9, 127.4, 118.2, 107.0, 104.0, 69.9, 51.5.

Methyl 3-(3',5'-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoate (118).⁹¹ A mixture of methyl 3-(3',5'-dibenzylxyphenyl)prop-2E-enoate 117 (15.4 g, 41.0 mmol), 10% Pd-C (1.5 g) and K₂CO₃ (1.5 g) was stirred in EtOH/EtOAc (v/v = 1/1, 400 mL) under H₂ at 1 atm for 24 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 2/1 to 1/1) to give the target compound (5.45 g, 68%) as a white solid. M.p. 112.0–113.5 °C (lit. M.p. 110–112 °C⁹¹); R_f = 0.33 (hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); ^1H

NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 9.10 (s, 2 H; ArOH), 6.04 (s, 3 H; ArH), 3.58 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃), 2.65 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CH₂CO₂), 2.53 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 173.1, 158.6, 142.9, 106.6, 100.8, 51.5, 35.1, 30.7.

Hemi-L-G1-ester (120). This compound was prepared by General Procedure F. Starting from methyl 3-(3',5'-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoate **118** (69.1 g, 0.35 mol), 1-bromo-3-phenylpropane **119** (13.4 mL, 88.1 mmol), K₂CO₃ (73.1 g, 0.53 mol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (600 mL), the product (20.7 g, 75%)⁸³ was obtained as a pale yellow oil after flash chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 1/5). *R*_f = 0.38 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.27–7.34 (m, 2 H; ArH), 7.14–7.25 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.32 (s, 1 H; ArH), 6.27 (s, 1 H; ArH), 6.25 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 5.40 (brs, 1 H; ArOH), 3.91 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2 H, ArOCH₂), 3.68 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃), 2.85 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CH₂CO₂), 2.79 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; PhCH₂), 2.61 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂), 1.99–2.16 (m, 2 H; PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 174.3, 160.3, 157.2, 142.8, 141.5, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 107.9, 106.9, 100.1, 66.9, 51.9, 35.5, 32.1, 30.9, 30.8; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 337 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₂₂O₄ + Na⁺: 337.1410; found: 337.1410; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₉H₂₂O₄: C 72.59, H 7.05; found: C 72.09, H 7.15.

I-L-G1-ester (121). This compound was prepared by General Procedure D. Starting from hemi-L-G1-ester **120** (18.0 g, 57.3 mmol), 1-bromo-3-(4'-iodophenyl)propane **115** (20.5 g, 63.0 mmol), K₂CO₃ (15.8 g, 115 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (100 mL), the product (28.1 g, 88%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 8/1). *R*_f = 0.26 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.40 (m, 2 H; ArH), 7.07–7.25 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.30–6.39 (m, 2 H; ArH), 6.28 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1 H;

ArH), 3.93 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2 H; ArOCH_2), 3.90 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2 H; ArOCH_2), 3.68 (s, 3 H; CO_2CH_3), 2.88 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2$), 2.81 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; PhCH_2), 2.75 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2 H; ArCH_2), 2.62 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; CH_2CO_2), 1.86–2.22 (m, 4 H; $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2 + \text{ArCH}_2\text{CH}_2$); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 173.1, 160.2, 160.0, 142.7, 141.4, 141.0, 137.3, 130.6, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 106.8, 106.7, 99.1, 91.0, 66.7, 66.4, 51.5, 35.4, 32.1, 31.6, 31.1, 30.7, 30.5$; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 581 (100) [$\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{31}\text{IO}_4 + \text{Na}^+$: 581.1159; found: 581.1162; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{31}\text{IO}_4$: C 60.22, H 5.59; found: C 60.02, H 5.59, N <0.10.

I-L-G1-OH (122). This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from I-L-G1-ester 121 (26.9 g, 48.2 mmol) and DIBAL-H solution (1.0 M in hexane, 120 mL, 120 mmol) in toluene (100 mL), the product (24.9 g, 97%) was obtained as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.13$ (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); ^1H NMR: $\delta = 7.61$ (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.37 (m, 2 H; ArH), 7.16–7.25 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.97 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.32–6.40 (m, 2 H; ArH), 6.29 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1 H; ArH), 3.94 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2 H; ArOCH_2), 3.92 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2 H; ArOCH_2), 3.68 (t, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2 H; CH_2OH), 2.82 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; PhCH_2), 2.76 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; ArCH_2), 2.65 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; ArCH_2), 1.97–2.22 (m, 4 H; $\text{ArCH}_2\text{CH}_2 + \text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 1.76–1.97 (m, 2 H; $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), 1.40 (brs, 1 H; OH); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 160.1, 159.9, 144.1, 141.4, 141.0, 137.3, 130.6, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 107.1, 107.0, 98.7, 91.0, 66.7, 66.5, 61.9, 33.9, 32.3, 32.0, 31.6, 30.7, 30.5$; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 531 (100) [$\text{M} + \text{H}^+$]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{IO}_3 + \text{H}^+$: 531.1391; found: 531.1398; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{IO}_3$: C 61.14, H 5.89; found: C 60.92, H 6.06, N <0.1.

I-L-G1-Br (123). This compound was prepared by General Procedure C. Starting from I-L-G1-OH **122** (23.7 g, 44.7 mmol), PPh₃ (14.7 g, 55.9 mmol) and CBr₄ (18.5 g, 55.9 mmol) in THF (80 mL), the product (25.5 g, 96%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 20/1). R_f = 0.29 (hexane/EtOAc = 20/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.61 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.36 (m, 2 H; ArH), 7.15–7.25 (m, 3 H; ArH), 6.97 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.31–6.38 (m, 2 H; ArH), 6.29 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 3.94 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H; ArOCH₂), 3.91 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H; ArOCH₂), 3.40 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2 H; CH₂Br), 2.81 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; PhCH₂), 2.63–2.78 (m, 4 H; ArCH₂), 1.96–2.25 (m, 6 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.1, 142.8, 141.4, 141.1, 137.4, 130.7, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 107.2, 107.1, 99.1, 91.1, 66.8, 66.5, 34.2, 33.9, 33.2, 32.1, 31.7, 30.8, 30.6; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 593 (100) [M(⁷⁹Br) + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₇H₃₀BrIO₂ + H⁺: 593.0547; found: 593.0545; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₂₇H₃₀BrIO₂: C 54.66, H 5.10; found: C 54.26, H 5.12.

L-G1-ester (124). This compound was prepared according to General Procedure D. Starting from methyl 3-(3',5'-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoate **118** (27.0 g, 13.8 mmol), 1-bromo-3-phenylpropane **119** (46.0 mL, 30.3 mmol), K₂CO₃ (57.1 g, 41.3 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (400 mL), the product (58.5 g, 98%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 8/1). R_f = 0.28 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.27–7.36 (m, 4 H; ArH), 7.15–7.25 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.35 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.31 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 3.93 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 4 H; ArOCH₂), 3.68 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃), 2.88 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CH₂CO₂), 2.81 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 4 H; PhCH₂), 2.62 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂), 2.01–2.19 (m, 4 H; PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 173.2, 160.2, 142.7, 141.5, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 106.8, 99.2, 66.7, 51.5, 35.5,

32.1, 31.2, 30.8; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 455 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₈H₃₂O₄ + Na⁺: 455.2193; found: 455.2198; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₂₈H₃₂O₄: C 77.75, H 7.46; found: C 77.72, H 7.43.

L-G1-OH (125). This compound was prepared according to General Procedure E. Starting from L-G1-ester 124 (58.6 g, 135 mmol) and LAH (5.14 g, 135 mmol) in THF (250 mL), the product (54.0 g, 99%) was obtained as a colorless oil. *R_f* = 0.23 (hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.12–7.37 (m, 10 H; ArH), 6.37 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.31 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 3.95 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 4 H; ArOCH₂), 3.69 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2 H; CH₂OH), 2.82 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4 H; PhCH₂), 2.65 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; ArCH₂), 1.97–2.23 (m, 4 H; PhCH₂CH₂), 1.78–1.97 (m, 2 H; CH₂CH₂OH), 1.39 (brs, 1 H; OH); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.0, 144.1, 141.2, 128.24, 128.16, 125.7, 106.9, 98.6, 66.5, 61.5, 33.8, 32.2, 31.9, 30.6; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 427 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₇H₃₂O₃ + Na⁺: 427.2244; found: 427.2241; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₂₇H₃₂O₃: C 80.16, H 7.97; found: C 80.40, H 8.15.

L-G1-Br (126). This compound was prepared according to General Procedure C. Starting from L-G1-OH 125 (51.5 g, 127 mmol), PPh₃ (41.7 g, 159 mmol) and CBr₄ (52.8 g, 159 mmol) in THF (150 mL), the product (56.6 g, 95%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 20/1). *R_f* = 0.24 (hexane/EtOAc = 6/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.12–7.40 (m, 10 H; ArH), 6.34 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.31 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 3.94 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 4 H; ArOCH₂), 3.40 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2 H; CH₂Br), 2.81 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 4 H; PhCH₂), 2.70 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H; ArCH₂), 1.98–2.26 (m, 6 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.3, 142.7, 141.5, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 107.2, 99.1, 66.8, 34.2, 33.9, 33.2, 32.1, 30.8; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 489 (100) [M(⁷⁹Br) + Na⁺];

HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{27}H_{31}BrO_2 + Na^+$: 489.1400; found: 489.1398; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{27}H_{31}BrO_2$: C 69.38, H 6.68; found: C 69.30, H 6.74.

Hemi-L-G2-ester (127). This compound was prepared by General Procedure F. Starting from methyl 3-(3',5'-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoate **118** (32.0 g, 16.3 mmol), L-G1-Br **126** (19.1 g, 40.8 mmol), K_2CO_3 (33.8 g, 24.5 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (150 mL), the product (17.9 g, 75%)⁸³ was obtained as a pale pink oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 1/5). R_f = 0.35 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); 1H NMR: δ = 7.27–7.35 (m, 4 H; ArH), 7.14–7.25 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.37 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.32–6.35 (m, 1 H; ArH), 6.31 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 6.20–6.29 (m, 2 H; ArH), 5.24 (brs, 1 H; ArOH), 3.84–3.98 (m, 6 H; ArOCH₂), 3.68 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃), 2.75–2.92 (m, 6 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.72 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H; ArCH₂), 2.61 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂), 1.99–2.17 (m, 6 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 173.9, 160.3, 160.1, 157.2, 143.8, 142.8, 141.5, 128.44, 128.35, 125.9, 107.8, 107.2, 106.8, 100.0, 99.1, 66.8, 51.7, 35.3, 32.3, 32.1, 30.9, 30.8, 30.5; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 605 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{37}H_{42}O_6 + Na^+$: 605.2874; found: 605.2868; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{37}H_{42}O_6$: C 76.26, H 7.26; found: C 76.53, H 7.65.

I-L-G2-ester (128). This compound was prepared by General Procedure D. Starting from hemi-L-G2-ester **127** (17.3 g, 29.6 mmol), I-L-G1-Br **123** (19.3 g, 32.6 mmol), K_2CO_3 (8.19 g, 59.3 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (150 mL), the product (27.6 g, 85%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 4/1). R_f = 0.35 (hexane/EtOAc = 4/1); 1H NMR: δ = 7.60 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.25–7.37 (m, 6 H; ArH), 7.10–7.25 (m, 9 H; ArH), 6.96 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.20–6.49 (m, 9 H; ArH), 3.81–4.00 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 3.67 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃),

2.66–2.94 (m, 14 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.61 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂), 1.93–2.20 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 172.9, 160.14, 160.06, 159.9, 143.6, 143.5, 142.6, 141.3, 141.0, 137.2, 130.5, 128.3, 128.2, 125.8, 106.9, 106.7, 99.1, 98.8, 90.9, 66.5, 66.3, 51.3, 35.3, 32.3, 32.0, 31.5, 31.0, 30.7, 30.4; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 1095 (100) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆₄H₇₁IO₈ + H⁺: 1095.4266; found: 1095.4263.

I-L-G2-OH (129). This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from I-L-G2-ester **128** (26.1 g, 23.8 mmol) and DIBAL-H (1.0 M in hexane, 60.0 mL, 60.0 mmol) in toluene (100 mL), the product (24.9 g, 98%) was obtained as a colorless oil. *R*_f = 0.34 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.26–7.37 (m, 6 H; ArH), 7.10–7.24 (m, 9 H; ArH), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.24–6.41 (m, 9 H; ArH), 3.79–4.04 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 3.66 (q, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2 H; CH₂OH), 2.67–2.87 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.63 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H; ArCH₂), 1.95–2.19 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.79–1.95 (m, 2 H; CH₂CH₂OH), 1.27 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1 H; OH); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.19, 160.17, 160.16, 160.0, 144.2, 143.8, 143.7, 141.48, 141.47, 141.1, 137.4, 130.6, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 107.2, 107.14, 107.10, 98.94, 98.90, 91.0, 66.8, 66.5, 62.1, 34.0, 32.42, 32.37, 32.1, 31.6, 30.8, 30.6 ppm; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 1068 (100) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆₃H₇₁IO₇ + H⁺: 1067.4317; found: 1067.4330; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₆₃H₇₁IO₇: C 70.91, H 6.71; found: C 71.02, H 6.82.

I-L-G2-Br (130). This compound was prepared by General Procedure C. Starting from I-L-G2-OH **129** (21.7 g, 20.3 mmol), PPh₃ (6.65 g, 25.4 mmol) and CBr₄ (8.41 g, 25.4 mmol) in THF (100 mL), the product (20.8 g, 91%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 6/1). *R*_f = 0.35 (hexane/EtOAc = 6/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.27–7.41 (m, 6 H; ArH), 7.10–7.25

(m, 9 H; ArH), 6.97 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.25–6.42 (m, 9 H; ArH), 3.84–4.00 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 3.39 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2 H; CH₂Br), 2.62–2.89 (m, 14 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.97–2.24 (m, 14 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 160.21, 160.20, 160.12,$ 160.11, 160.0, 143.61, 143.55, 142.6, 141.3, 141.0, 137.2, 130.5, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 107.0, 99.1, 98.9, 91.0, 66.6, 66.3, 34.1, 33.8, 33.1, 32.3, 32.0, 31.5, 30.7, 30.52, 30.47; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 1129 (90) [M(⁷⁹Br) + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆₃H₇₀BrIO₆ + H⁺: 1129.3473; found: 1129.3473; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₆₃H₇₀BrIO₆: C 66.96, H 6.24; found: C 66.87, H 6.31.

L-G2-ester (131). This compound was prepared by General Procedure D. Starting from methyl 3-(3',5'-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoate **118** (3.82 g, 19.5 mmol), L-G-Br **126** (20.0 g, 42.8 mmol), K₂CO₃ (8.07 g, 58.4 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (150 mL), the product (15.8 g, 84%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 3/2 to CH₂Cl₂). $R_f = 0.32$ (hexane/EtOAc = 4/1); ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.27\text{--}7.35$ (m, 8 H; ArH), 7.15–7.25 (m, 12 H; ArH), 6.31–6.40 (m, 7 H; ArH), 6.30 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 3.81–4.00 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 3.67 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃), 2.66–2.92 (m, 14 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.61 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂), 1.98–2.17 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 172.8, 160.2, 160.1, 143.5,$ 142.6, 141.3, 128.3, 128.2, 125.7, 106.9, 106.6, 99.1, 98.8, 66.5, 51.2, 35.2, 32.2, 31.9, 31.0, 30.7, 30.4; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 991 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆₄H₇₂O₈ + Na⁺: 991.5119; found: 991.5127.

L-G2-OH (132). This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from L-G2-ester **131** (17.5 g, 18.1 mmol) and DIBAL-H (1.0 M in hexane, 45.2 mL, 45.2 mmol) in toluene (100 mL), the product (16.2 g, 95%) was obtained as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.26$

(hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.26–7.38 (m, 8 H; ArH), 7.14–7.25 (m, 12 H; ArH), 6.26–6.42 (m, 9 H; ArH), 3.84–4.02 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 3.66 (q, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H; CH₂OH), 2.80 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 8 H; PhCH₂), 2.73 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 4 H; ArCH₂), 2.63 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; ArCH₂), 1.98–2.20 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.80–1.95 (m, 2 H; CH₂CH₂OH), 1.29 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 1 H; OH); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.21, 160.17, 144.2, 143.8, 141.5, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 107.14, 107.07, 99.0, 98.9, 66.8, 62.0, 34.0, 32.41, 32.37, 32.1, 30.8, 30.6; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 963 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆₃H₇₂O₇ + Na⁺: 963.5170; found: 963.5180; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₆₃H₇₂O₇: C 80.39, H 7.71; found: C 80.43, H 7.83.

L-G2-Br (133). This compound was prepared by General Procedure C. Starting from L-G2-OH **132** (16.2 g, 17.2 mmol), PPh₃ (5.65 g, 21.5 mmol) and CBr₄ (7.14 g, 21.5 mmol) in THF (50 mL), the product (16.3 g, 94%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 8/1). R_f = 0.32 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.26–7.36 (m, 8 H; ArH), 7.15–7.25 (m, 12 H; ArH), 6.27–6.41 (m, 9 H; ArH), 3.85–4.00 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 3.39 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2 H; CH₂Br), 2.63–2.86 (m, 14 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.97–2.24 (m, 14 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.3, 160.2, 143.8, 142.8, 141.5, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 107.2, 99.2, 99.0, 66.9, 66.8, 34.3, 34.0, 33.2, 32.5, 32.2, 30.9, 30.6; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 1003 (75) [M(⁷⁹Br) + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆₃H₇₁BrO₆ + H⁺: 1003.4507; found: 1003.4503; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₆₃H₇₁BrO₆: C 75.36, H 7.13; found: C 75.43, H 7.28.

Hemi-L-G3-ester (134). This compound was prepared by General Procedure F. Starting from methyl 3-(3',5'-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoate **118** (10.9 g, 55.5 mmol), L-G2-Br **133** (13.9 g, 13.9 mmol), K₂CO₃ (11.5 g, 83.2 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (100

mL), the product (12.2 g, 78%)⁸³ was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 1/5, then CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc = 120/1). R_f = 0.32 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.19–7.29 (m, 8 H; ArH), 7.09–7.19 (m, 12 H; ArH), 6.22–6.35 (m, 10 H; ArH), 6.20 (brs, 1 H; ArH), 6.15 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1 H; ArH), 4.90 (brs, 1 H; ArOH), 3.76–3.93 (m, 14 H; ArOCH₂), 3.61 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃), 2.59–2.85 (m, 16 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.54 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂), 1.91–2.11 (m, 14 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 173.6, 160.2, 160.1, 160.0, 157.2, 143.7, 142.7, 141.3, 128.3, 128.2, 125.8, 107.6, 107.0, 106.7, 99.8, 98.9, 66.6, 51.5, 35.2, 32.3, 31.9, 30.7, 30.5; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 1142 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₇₃H₈₂O₁₀ + Na⁺: 1141.5800; found: 1141.5801.

I-L-G3-ester (135). This compound was prepared by General Procedure D. Starting from hemi-L-G3-ester **134** (9.94 g, 8.88 mmol), I-L-G2-Br **130** (11.0 g, 9.77 mmol), K₂CO₃ (2.45 g, 17.8 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (60 mL), the product (13.9 g, 72%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 2/3 to CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 50/1). R_f = 0.56 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.58 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.26–7.33 (m, 14 H; ArH), 7.10–7.24 (m, 21 H; ArH), 6.94 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.23–6.41 (m, 21 H; ArH), 3.81–3.97 (m, 28 H; ArOCH₂), 3.65 (s, 3 H; CO₂CH₃), 2.64–2.90 (m, 30 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.59 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H; CH₂CO₂), 1.94–2.15 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 173.3, 160.32, 160.26, 160.1, 143.9, 142.9, 141.6, 141.2, 137.5, 130.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 126.0, 107.2, 106.9, 99.4, 99.0, 91.0, 66.9, 66.6, 51.7, 35.6, 32.5, 32.2, 31.7, 31.3, 30.9, 30.7; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 2191 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃₆H₁₅₁IO₁₆ + Na⁺: 2190.9973; found: 2190.9956.

I-L-G3-OH (136). This compound was prepared by General Procedure B. Starting from I-L-G3-ester **135** (12.9 g, 5.96 mmol) and DIBAL-H (1.0 M in hexane, 18.0 mL, 18.0 mmol) in toluene (20 mL), the product (12.7 g, 99%) was obtained as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.26$ (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/4); ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.59$ (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.26–7.35 (m, 14 H; ArH), 7.10–7.23 (m, 21 H; ArH), 6.95 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.24–6.40 (m, 21 H; ArH), 3.80–3.99 (m, 28 H; ArOCH₂), 3.64 (q, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2 H; CH₂OH), 2.65–2.84 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.61 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H; ArCH₂), 1.94–2.15 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.78–1.91 (m, 2 H; CH₂CH₂OH), 1.29 (t, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 1 H; OH); ¹³C NMR: $\delta = 160.30, 160.27, 160.2, 160.1, 144.2, 143.89, 143.85, 141.58, 141.56, 141.2, 137.5, 130.7, 128.6, 128.5, 126.0, 107.2, 99.1, 99.0, 91.0, 66.92, 66.86, 66.6, 62.2, 34.0, 32.5, 32.4, 32.2, 31.7, 30.9, 30.8, 30.7$; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 2163 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃₅H₁₅₁IO₁₅ + Na⁺: 2163.0023; found: 2163.0035; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₃₅H₁₅₁IO₁₅: C 75.75, H 7.11; found: C 75.86, H 7.40.

I-L-G3-I (137). *N*-Iodosuccinimide (0.86 g, 3.80 mmol) was added to a solution of I-L-G3-OH **136** (6.50 g, 3.04 mmol) and PPh₃ (1.00 g, 3.80 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was then stirred at 25 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1 to CH₂Cl₂) to give the target compound (5.72 g, 84%) as a colorless oil. $R_f = 0.47$ (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/4); ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.59$ (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 7.26–7.35 (m, 14 H; ArH), 7.10–7.24 (m, 21 H; ArH), 6.95 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2 H; ArH), 6.23–6.48 (m, 21 H; ArH), 3.81–4.03 (m, 28 H; ArOCH₂), 3.15 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2 H; CH₂I), 2.66–2.84 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.63 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2 H; ArCH₂), 1.94–2.19 (m, 30 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR (some overlapping peaks): $\delta = 160.2, 160.15, 160.10, 160.0,$

143.7, 143.6, 142.5, 141.4, 141.0, 137.2, 130.5, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 128.0, 125.8, 107.5, 107.0, 106.2, 98.9, 91.0, 67.4, 67.2, 66.6, 66.3, 36.4, 34.6, 32.4, 32.0, 31.5, 30.7, 30.6, 29.39, 29.37, 6.4; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for $C_{135}H_{150}I_2O_{14} + Na^+$: 2272.9041; found: 2272.9048; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{135}H_{150}I_2O_{14}$: C 72.05, H 6.72; found: C 72.42, H 6.51.

I-[L-G1]–I (138). A mixture of hydroquinone **103** (216 mg, 1.97 mmol), I-L-G1-Br **123** (2.57 g, 4.32 mmol), K_2CO_3 (815 mg, 5.90 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (50 mL) was heated to reflux for 3 d. The mixture was filtered and washed with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel to give the product (2.05 g, 92%) as a colorless oil (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 10/1). R_f = 0.30 (hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); 1H NMR: δ = 7.62 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.39 (m, 4 H; ArH), 7.13–7.25 (m, 6 H; ArH), 6.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.84 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.38 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.36 (s, 2 H; ArH), 6.30 (s, 2 H; ArH), 3.83–4.00 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 2.68–2.88 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.95–2.20 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.1, 153.2, 143.9, 141.5, 141.2, 137.4, 130.7, 128.5, 128.4, 125.9, 115.4, 107.2, 107.1, 98.9, 91.1, 67.4, 66.8, 66.5, 32.5, 32.2, 31.7, 30.9, 30.7, 30.6; MS (ESI): m/z (%): 1135 (100) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{60}H_{64}I_2O_6 + H^+$: 1135.2865; found: 1135.2875; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{60}H_{64}I_2O_6$: C 63.50, H 5.68; found: C 63.58, H 5.83.

I-[L-G2]–I (139). A mixture of hydroquinone **103** (111 mg, 1.01 mmol), I-L-G2-Br **130** (2.50 g, 2.21 mmol), K_2CO_3 (0.42 g, 3.02 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (15 mL) was heated to reflux for 3 d. The mixture was filtered and washed with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined filtrates were concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed on

silica gel to give the product (1.73 g, 77%) as a colorless oil (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1 to CH₂Cl₂). R_f = 0.50 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 2/3); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.57 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.33 (m, 12 H; ArH), 7.08–7.27 (m, 18 H; ArH), 6.92 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.79 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.21–6.40 (m, 18 H; ArH), 3.77–3.96 (m, 28 H; ArOCH₂), 2.61–2.83 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.91–2.16 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.13, 160.11, 160.0, 153.0, 143.7, 143.64, 143.59, 141.34, 141.33, 141.0, 137.2, 130.5, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 115.3, 107.0, 98.9, 91.0, 67.2, 66.6, 66.3, 32.3, 32.0, 31.5, 30.7, 30.5, 30.4; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 2208 (65) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃₂H₁₄₄I₂O₁₄ + H⁺: 2207.8718; found: 2207.8739; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₃₂H₁₄₄I₂O₁₄: C 71.79, H 6.57; found: C 71.55, H 6.75, N <0.10.

I-[L-G3]-I (140). A mixture of hydroquinone **103** (66.7 mg, 0.61 mmol), I-L-G3-I **137** (3.00 g, 1.33 mmol), K₂CO₃ (0.25 g, 1.82 mmol), and 18-crown-6 (2 mg) in acetone (50 mL) was heated to reflux for 3 d. The mixture was filtered and washed with CH₂Cl₂. The combined filtrates were evaporated *in vacuo* to give the product (1.07 g, 41%) as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2 to CH₂Cl₂). R_f = 0.47 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.10–7.36 (m, 70 H; ArH), 6.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.80 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.19–6.48 (m, 42 H; ArH), 3.73–4.02 (m, 60 H; ArOCH₂), 2.59–2.86 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.91–2.16 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.4, 160.31, 160.30, 160.28, 160.2, 153.3, 144.1, 144.01, 143.98, 143.9, 141.7, 141.6, 141.3, 137.5, 130.8, 128.6, 128.5, 126.0, 115.5, 107.3, 107.2, 99.0, 91.1, 67.8, 67.1, 67.0, 66.9, 66.6, 32.7, 32.6, 32.3, 31.8, 31.0, 30.9, 30.8; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for C₂₇₆H₃₀₄I₂O₃₀ + Na⁺: 4378.0344;

found: 4378.0749; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{276}H_{304}I_2O_{30}$: C 76.12, H 7.04; found: C 76.12, H 6.97.

TMSC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CTMS (141). This compound was prepared by General Procedure G. Starting from I-[L-G1]-I **138** (59.5 mg, 0.52 mmol), $(PPh_3)_2PdCl_2$ (180 mg, 0.26 mmol), PPh_3 (69 mg, 0.26 mmol), CuI (50 mg, 0.26 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (1.11 mL, 7.86 mmol) and Et_3N (1.10 mL, 7.86 mmol) in toluene (20 mL), the product (357 mg, 63%) was obtained as a pale yellow oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 8/1). R_f = 0.28 (hexane/EtOAc = 8/1); 1H NMR: δ = 7.39 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.26–7.34 (m, 4 H; ArH), 7.16–7.25 (m, 6 H; ArH), 7.14 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.82 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.30–6.39 (m, 4 H; ArH), 6.27 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; ArH), 3.79–3.97 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 2.63–2.86 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.94–2.16 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 0.24 (s, 18 H; Si(CH₃)₃); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.24, 160.16, 153.2, 143.9, 142.3, 141.6, 132.1, 128.6, 128.50, 128.47, 126.0, 120.7, 115.5, 107.24, 107.16, 105.3, 99.0, 93.6, 67.4, 66.8, 66.6, 32.5, 32.2, 32.1, 30.9, 30.8, 30.6, 0.1; MS (ESI): m/z (%) 1097 (100) [M + Na⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $C_{70}H_{82}O_6Si_2 + Na^+$: 1097.5542; found: 1097.5532; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{70}H_{82}O_6Si_2$: C 78.17, H 7.68; found: C 77.83, H 7.61.

HC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CH (76). This compound was synthesized by General Procedure H. Starting from TMSC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CTMS **141** (301 mg, 0.28 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (190 mg, 1.40 mmol) in THF/MeOH (v/v = 1/1, 20 mL), the product (242 mg, 93%) was obtained as a pale yellow oil after flash chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 6/1). R_f = 0.32 (hexane/ EtOAc = 5/1); 1H NMR: δ = 7.43 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.35 (m, 4 H; ArH), 7.10–7.25 (m, 10 H; ArH), 6.83 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.32–6.43 (m, 4 H;

ArH), 6.29 (*t*, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2 H; *ArH*), 3.79–4.02 (m, 12 H; *ArOCH₂*), 3.05 (s, 2 H; C≡CH), 2.66–2.86 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.95–2.23 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.3, 160.2, 153.3, 144.0, 142.7, 141.7, 132.3, 128.68, 128.66, 128.5, 126.0, 119.7, 115.5, 107.3, 107.2, 99.0, 83.8, 76.9, 67.6, 66.9, 66.7, 32.6, 32.3, 32.2, 31.0, 30.8, 30.7; MS (ESI): *m/z* (%): 931 (100) [M + H⁺]; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆₄H₆₆O₆ + Na⁺: 931.4932; found: 931.4947; elemental analysis calcd for C₆₄H₆₆O₆: C 82.55, H 7.14; found: C 82.74, H 7.28, N <0.10.

TMSC≡C-[L-G2]—C≡CTMS (142). This compound was synthesized by General Procedure G. Starting from I-[L-G2]—I 139 (1.16 g, 0.52 mmol), (PPh₃)₂PdCl₂ (180 mg, 0.26 mmol), PPh₃ (69 mg, 0.26 mmol), CuI (50 mg, 0.26 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (1.11 mL, 7.86 mmol) and Et₃N (1.10 mL, 7.86 mmol) in toluene (20 mL), the product (1.09 g, 97%) was obtained as a pale yellow oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 4/1). *R_f* = 0.45 (hexane/EtOAc = 4/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; *ArH*), 7.17–7.36 (m, 30 H; *ArH*), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; *ArH*), 6.82 (m, 4 H; core-*ArH*), 6.23–6.47 (m, 18 H; *ArH*), 3.77–4.02 (m, 28 H; *ArOCH₂*), 2.62–2.90 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.93–2.22 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 0.26 (s, 18 H; Si(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.1, 160.0, 153.1, 143.7, 143.62, 143.59, 142.1, 141.3, 131.9, 128.4, 128.3, 125.8, 120.6, 115.2, 107.0, 105.4, 98.9, 93.5, 67.1, 66.5, 66.4, 32.3, 32.0, 31.9, 30.7, 30.5, 30.4, 0.0; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for C₁₄₂H₁₆₂O₁₄Si₂ + Na⁺: 2171.1427; found: 2171.1419; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₄₂H₁₆₂O₁₄Si₂: C 79.37, H 7.60; found: C 79.20, H 7.94.

HC≡C-[L-G2]—C≡CH 77. This compound was prepared by General Procedure H. Starting from TMSC≡C-[L-G2]—C≡CTMS 142 (903 mg, 0.42 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (290

mg, 2.10 mmol) in THF/MeOH (v/v = 1/1, 10 mL), the product (787 mg, 93%) was obtained as a colorless oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2 to CH₂Cl₂). R_f = 0.41 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/2); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.42 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.27–7.37 (m, 12 H; ArH), 7.18–7.25 (m, 18 H; ArH), 7.16 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.81 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.25–6.42 (m, 18 H; ArH), 3.79–3.99 (m, 28 H; ArOCH₂), 3.04 (s, 2 H; C≡CH), 2.66–2.85 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.94–2.20 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR (one of the C≡C signal was too weak to be observed): δ = 160.2, 160.1, 160.0, 153.1, 143.8, 143.7, 143.6, 142.4, 141.4, 132.1, 128.43, 128.39, 128.3, 125.8, 119.6, 115.3, 107.0, 98.9, 83.7, 67.2, 66.6, 66.4, 32.3, 32.0, 31.9, 30.7, 30.6, 30.4; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for C₁₃₆H₁₄₆O₁₄ + Na⁺: 2027.0639; found: 2027.0640; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₃₆H₁₄₆O₁₄: C 81.49, H 7.34; found: C 81.83, H 7.71.

TMSC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CTMS (143). This compound was prepared by General Procedure G. Starting from I-[L-G3]-I **140** (1.07 g, 0.25 mmol), (PPh₃)₂PdCl₂ (86 mg, 0.12 mmol), PPh₃ (32 mg, 0.12 mmol), CuI (23 mg, 0.12 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (0.52 mL, 3.69 mmol) and Et₃N (0.51 mL, 3.69 mmol) in toluene (9 mL), the product (709 mg, 67%) was obtained as a pale yellow oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 1/2). R_f = 0.68 (hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.37 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.14–7.33 (m, 70 H; ArH), 7.11 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.79 (m, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.20–6.42 (m, 42 H; ArH), 3.75–4.01 (m, 60 H; ArOCH₂), 2.62–2.83 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.94–2.15 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 0.23 (s, 18 H; Si(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.13, 160.05, 153.1, 143.6, 142.1, 141.4, 131.9, 131.8, 128.4, 128.3, 128.0, 125.8, 120.6, 115.3, 107.0, 105.3, 98.9, 93.5, 66.6, 66.4, 32.4, 32.0,

30.8, 30.6, 30.4, 0.0; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for $C_{286}H_{322}O_{30}Si_2 + Na^+$: 4318.3195; found: 4318.2975; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{286}H_{322}O_{30}Si_2$: C 79.96, H 7.55; found: C 79.74, H 7.79.

HC≡C-[L-G23]-C≡CH (78). This compound was prepared by General Procedure I. Starting from TMSC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CTMS **143** (435 mg, 10.1 mmol) and TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 0.3 mL) in THF (10 mL), the product (289 mg, 69%) was obtained as a pale brown oil after flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/1 to CH₂Cl₂ to CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O = 50/1). R_f = 0.45 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/5); ¹H NMR: δ = 7.41 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 7.23–7.35 (m, 28 H; ArH), 7.07–7.23 (m, 46 H; ArH), 6.80 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.22–6.44 (m, 42 H; ArH), 3.74–4.00 (m, 60 H; ArOCH₂), 3.03 (s, 2 H; C≡CH), 2.61–2.85 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.90–2.17 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.4, 160.3, 160.2, 153.3, 144.1, 144.04, 144.00, 143.97, 142.7, 141.7, 132.3, 128.6, 128.5, 126.0, 119.7, 115.5, 107.2, 99.0, 83.8, 76.9, 67.8, 67.0, 66.9, 66.7, 32.7, 32.6, 32.3, 31.0, 30.8, 30.7; HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for $C_{280}H_{306}O_{30} + Na^+$: 4174.2411; found: 4174.2310; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $C_{280}H_{306}O_{30}$: C 81.01, H 7.43; found: C 81.02, H 7.15.

(d). Preparation of Poly(dendrimer)s Pt-S/L-Gn.

Pt-S-G1 (144). This compound was prepared by General Procedure J. Starting from HC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CH **73** (100 mg, 0.131 mmol), *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] **65** (65.8 mg, 0.131 mmol) and CuI (12.5 mg, 0.066 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 15 mL), the product (148 mg, 95%; 107 mg, 69% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.15–7.55 (m, 18 H; ArH), 6.89 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.67 (s, 4 H; ArH), 6.55 (s, 2 H;

ArH), 5.03 (s, 4 H; ArCH_2O), 4.97 (s, 4 H; ArCH_2O), 4.95 (s, 4 H; ArCH_2O), 1.97–2.31 (m, 12 H; PCH_2), 1.03–1.37 (m, 18 H; PCH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.23, 160.16, 153.1, 139.8, 136.8, 133.3, 131.1, 128.6, 128.1, 127.6, 127.5, 115.8, 109.3 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), 108.4 (t, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 14.3$ Hz, $\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), 106.4, 106.3, 101.5, 70.6, 70.1, 16.4 (quintet like, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 17.5$ Hz), 8.4; ^{31}P NMR (major peak): δ = 11.1 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2370$ Hz); (minor peaks): δ = 14.9 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2390$ Hz), 8.6 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2320$ Hz).

Pt-S-G2 (145). This compound was prepared by General Procedure J. Starting from $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C-[S-G2]-C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 74 (211 mg, 0.131 mmol), *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] 65 (65.8 mg, 0.131 mmol), CuI (12.5 mg, 0.066 mmol) in $\text{CHCl}_3/i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NH}$ (v/v = 1/1, 15 mL), the product (236 mg, 88%; 218 mg, 81% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR: δ = 7.17–7.51 (m, 38 H; ArH), 6.87 (s, 4 H; core- ArH), 6.67 (s, 12 H; ArH); 6.49–6.60 (m, 6 H; ArH), 5.02 (s, 12 H; ArCH_2O), 4.96 (s, 12 H; ArCH_2O), 4.93 (s, 4 H; ArCH_2O), 1.97–2.31 (m, 12 H; PCH_2), 1.08–1.32 (m, 18 H; PCH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.1, 153.1, 139.8, 139.3, 139.2, 136.8, 133.3, 131.0, 128.6, 128.0, 127.6, 127.5, 115.8, 109.3 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), 108.4 (t, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 14.3$ Hz, $\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), 106.4, 101.6, 70.5, 70.1, 16.4 (quintet like, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 17.5$ Hz), 8.4; ^{31}P NMR: (major peak): δ = 11.2 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2370$ Hz); (minor peak): δ = 8.7 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2320$ Hz).

Pt-S-G3 (146). This compound was prepared by General Procedure J. Starting from $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C-[S-G3]-C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 75 (155 mg, 0.047 mmol), *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] 65 (23.5 mg, 0.047 mmol), CuI (4.5 mg, 0.023 mmol) in $\text{CHCl}_3/i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NH}$ (v/v = 1/1, 5.4 mL), the product (173 mg, 99%; 162 mg, 93% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR: δ = 7.15–7.47 (m, 78 H; ArH), 6.84 (s, 4 H; core- ArH), 6.66 (brs, 28 H; ArH), 6.55 (brs, 14 H; ArH), 4.99 (s, 32 H; ArCH_2O), 4.94 (s, 24 H; ArCH_2O), 4.88 (s, 4 H; ArCH_2O),

1.95–2.39 (m, 12 H; PCH₂), 1.05–1.38 (m, 18 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.2, 160.1, 153.1, 139.8, 139.31, 139.26, 139.2, 136.8, 133.3, 131.1, 128.6, 128.1, 127.6, 127.5, 115.8, 109.4 (C≡CPt), 108.4 (C≡CPt, weak signal), 106.4, 101.6, 70.5, 70.1, 70.0, 16.4 (quintet like, J_{C-P} = 17.7 Hz), 8.4; ³¹P NMR: (major peak): δ = 11.1 (J_{Pt-P} = 2370 Hz); (minor peaks): δ = 14.9 (J_{Pt-P} = 2380 Hz), 8.6 (J_{Pt-P} = 2320 Hz); HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for cyclic monomer C₂₃₂H₂₁₄O₃₀P₂Pt⁺: 3738.4401; found: 3738.4399.

Pt-L-G1 (147). This compound was prepared by General Procedure J. Starting from HC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CH **76** (122 mg, 0.131 mmol), *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] **65** (65.8 mg, 0.131 mmol), CuI (12.5 mg, 0.066 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 15 mL), the product (168 mg, 94%; 88 mg, 49% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.12–7.35 (m, 14 H; ArH), 6.98–7.12 (m, 4 H; ArH), 6.90 (s, 4 H, core-ArH), 6.23–6.42 (m, 6 H; ArH), 3.73–4.02 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂); 2.53–2.94 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.11–2.43 (m, 12 H; PCH₂), 1.88–2.11 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.07–1.37 (m, 18 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.3, 160.1, 153.3, 144.2, 144.0, 141.7, 138.4, 131.0, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 126.6, 126.0, 115.5, 109.2 (C≡CPt), 107.7, 107.3, 107.2, 106.8 (t, J_{C-P} = 14.3 Hz, C≡CPt), 99.0, 67.7, 66.9, 65.9, 32.6, 32.3, 32.1, 31.5, 31.3, 31.0, 30.9, 16.4 (quintet like, J_{C-P} = 17.5 Hz), 8.5; ³¹P NMR: (major peak): δ = 11.0 (J_{Pt-P} = 2380 Hz); (minor peaks): δ = 14.8 (t, J_{Pt-P} = 2390 Hz), 10.4 (J_{Pt-P} = 2370 Hz), 8.5 (J_{Pt-P} = 2330 Hz); HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for cyclic monomer C₇₆H₉₄O₆P₂Pt + H⁺: 1361.6269; found: 1361.6254.

Pt-L-G2 (148). This compound was prepared by General Procedure J. Starting from HC≡C-[L-G2]-C≡CH **77** (263 mg, 0.131 mmol), *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] **65** (65.8 mg, 0.131 mmol), CuI (12.5 mg, 0.066 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 15 mL), the product

(286 mg, 90%; 227 mg, 71% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR: δ = 7.11–7.37 (m, 34 H; ArH), 6.97–7.11 (m, 4 H; ArH), 6.81 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.21–6.43 (m, 18 H; ArH), 3.72–4.05 (m, 28 H; ArOCH₂), 2.59–2.93 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 2.12–2.33 (m, 12 H; PCH₂), 1.94–2.12 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.08–1.34 (m, 18 H; PCH₂CH₃); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 160.2, 153.2, 144.0, 143.9, 143.8, 141.5, 138.3, 130.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 126.5, 125.9, 115.4, 109.2 (C≡CPt), 107.4, 107.1, 106.8 (t, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 16.3$ Hz, C≡CPt), 99.4, 98.9, 67.7, 67.5, 66.8, 66.0, 32.7, 32.5, 32.2, 32.0, 31.4, 30.9, 30.7, 16.3 (quintet like, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 17.5$ Hz), 8.4; ^{31}P NMR: (major peak): δ = 11.1 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2380$ Hz); (minor peaks): δ = 15.0 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2390$ Hz), 8.7 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2330$ Hz); HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for cyclic monomer C₁₄₈H₁₇₄O₁₄P₂Pt⁺: 2433.2053; found: 2433.2043.

Pt-L-G3 (149). This compound was prepared by General Procedure J. Starting from HC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CH **78** (194 mg, 0.047 mmol), *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] **65** (23.5 mg, 0.047 mmol), CuI (4.5 mg, 0.023 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 5.4 mL), the product (204 mg, 95%; 193 mg, 90% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR: δ = 6.97–7.36 (m, 78 H; ArH), 6.82 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.17–6.46 (m, 42 H; ArH), 3.73–4.03 (m, 60 H; ArOCH₂), 2.57–2.92 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.88–2.33 (m, 72 H; PCH₂ + ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.06–1.40 (m, 18 H; PCH₂CH₃); ^{13}C NMR (C≡CPt signal is too weak to be observed): δ = 160.3, 160.2, 153.2, 144.0, 143.94, 143.88, 141.6, 138.4, 130.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 126.0, 115.4, 109.2 (C≡CPt), 107.2, 99.0, 67.6, 66.93, 66.86, 32.5, 32.2, 32.0, 30.9, 30.8, 30.7, 16.4 (quintet like, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 17.7$ Hz), 14.8, ¹⁰¹14.6, ¹⁰¹14.3, ¹⁰¹8.45, 8.4, ¹⁰¹8.1; ¹⁰¹ ^{31}P NMR: (major peak): δ = 11.0 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2380$

Hz); (minor peaks): $\delta = 14.9$ ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2390$ Hz), 8.6 ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2330$ Hz); HRMS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for cyclic monomer $\text{C}_{292}\text{H}_{334}\text{O}_{30}\text{P}_2\text{Pt} + \text{H}^+$: 4581.3901; found: 4581.4136.

(e). Preparation of Platinum Linkers.

cis-Platinum linker (152).⁹³ A solution of dichloro(1,5-cyclooctadiene)platinum(II) **150** (62.5 mg, 0.17 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (7.5 mL) was cooled at -10 °C, then a solution of 1,2-bis(diethylphosphino)ethane **151** (39 μL , 0.17 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.25 mL) was added dropwise over a period of 2 min and the reaction mixture was allowed to stirred at -10 °C for another 10 min. Then the reaction mixture was dried *in vacuo*, CH_2Cl_2 (*c.a.* 35 mL) was added and the solution was filtered. The filtrate was collected and the solvent was evaporated until the solution became cloudy. Then Et_2O was added and some solid was precipitated, filtered and washed by Et_2O to give the target compound (36.6 mg, 46%) as a pale yellow solid. M.p. >295 °C dec.; ^1H NMR: $\delta = 1.90\text{--}2.44$ (m, 8 H; PCH_2CH_3), 1.66–1.90 (m, 4 H; $\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}$), 1.24 (dt, $J_{\text{P-H}} = 18.6$ Hz and $J_{\text{H-H}} = 7.5$ Hz, 12 H; PCH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 23.5$ (dd, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 38.0$ Hz and $J_{\text{C-P}} = 7.3$ Hz; $\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}$), 18.9 (dt, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 38.9$ Hz and $J_{\text{Pt-C}} = 33.6$ Hz; PCH_2CH_3), 8.9 (td, $J_{\text{Pt-C}} = 28.4$ Hz and $J_{\text{C-P}} = 3.2$ Hz; PCH_2CH_3); ^{31}P NMR: $\delta = 57.1$ ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 3540$ Hz).

4,4'-Bis(trimethylsilyl ethynyl)biphenyl (154).^{76b} A mixture of 4,4'-diiodobiphenyl **153** (1.00 g, 2.46 mmol), $(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{PdCl}_2$ (34.5 mg, 0.049 mmol), CuI (46.9 mg, 0.25 mmol), trimethylsilylacetylene (1.0 mL, 7.39 mmol) and Et_3N (1.0 mL, 7.39 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was stirred at 25 °C for 12 h. Hexane (*c.a.* 20 mL) was added into the reaction mixture and then the reaction mixture was filtered. The filtrate was collected, dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (eluent: hexane) to give the target compound

(662 mg, 78%) as a white solid. M.p. 168.3–170.9 °C (lit. M.p. 166–167 °C^{76b}); R_f = 0.69 (hexane); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.53 (s, 8 H; ArH), 0.26 (s, 18 H; Si(CH₃)₃); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 140.3, 132.6, 126.8, 122.5, 105.0, 95.3, 0.1.

4,4'-Diethynylbiphenyl (155).^{76b} A mixture of 4,4'-bis(trimethylsilyl)ethynylbiphenyl **154** (435 mg, 1.26 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (870 mg, 6.28 mmol) was stirred in THF/MeOH (v/v = 1/1, 20 mL) at 25 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 30/1 to 5/1) to give the target compound (254 mg, 100%) as a white solid. M.p. 172.2–173.2 °C (lit. M.p. 169–170 °C^{76b}); R_f = 0.44 (hexane/EtOAc = 20/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.51–7.60 (m, 8H; ArH), 3.14 (s, 2 H; C≡CH); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 140.6, 132.8, 127.0, 121.6, 83.5, 78.3.

long-trans-Platinum linker (156).⁷⁴ A mixture of 4,4'-diethynylbiphenyl **155** (175 mg, 0.87 mmol), *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] **65** (958 mg, 1.91 mmol), CuCl (21.5 mg, 0.22 mmol), *i*-Pr₂NH (5 mL) in toluene (5 mL) was frozen in a Schlenk tube by liquid N₂ and degassed with N₂ (3 ×). The mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C and then heated at 100 °C for 5 h. The reaction mixture was then dried *in vacuo* and purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 5/1) to give the target compound (364 mg, 37%) as a pale yellow solid. M.p. >220 °C dec. (lit. M.p. >230 °C dec.⁷⁴); R_f = 0.29 (hexane/EtOAc = 5/1); ^1H NMR: δ = 7.44 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; biphenyl-ArH), 7.29 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4 H; biphenyl-ArH), 1.96–2.20 (m, 24 H; PCH₂), 1.13–1.31 (m, 36 H; PCH₂CH₃); ^{13}C NMR: δ = 137.4, 131.1, 127.4, 126.1, 101.3, 83.3 (t, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}}$ = 14.6 Hz, C≡CPt), 14.4 (quintet like, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}}$ = 17.1 Hz), 7.9; ^{31}P NMR: δ = 14.9 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}}$ = 2390 Hz).

(f). Preparation of Poly(dendrimer)s *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn.

***cis*-Pt-S-G1 (157).**¹⁰² This compound was prepared by General Procedure K. Starting from HC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CH **73** (100 mg, 0.131 mmol), *cis*-platinum linker **152** (61.9 mg, 0.131 mmol) and CuI (12.5 mg, 0.066 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 15 mL), the product (88.6 mg, 58%; 58.5 mg, 38% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellowish foam. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.10–7.57 (m, 18 H; ArH), 6.86 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.65 (brs, 4 H; ArH), 6.53 (brs, 2 H; ArH), 4.65–5.22 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂O), 1.47–2.35 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₂P + PCH₂CH₃), 0.95–1.47 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR (C≡CPt signal could not be observed,⁹⁴ probably masked by a large signal at δ = 106.4): δ = 160.2, 153.1, 139.8, 136.9, 133.4, 132.8, 132.4, 131.6, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 127.5, 127.3, 115.3, 111.0 (d, ³J_{C-P} (trans) = 34.1 Hz, C≡CPt),⁹⁴ 106.4, 101.5, 70.6, 70.2, 24.4 (m, PCH₂CH₂P), 18.6 (dt, J_{C-P} = 35.1 Hz and J_{Pt-C} = 35.8 Hz; PCH₂CH₃), 8.8 (triplet like, J_{C-P} = 10.1 Hz); ³¹P NMR (major peak): δ = 50.8 (J_{Pt-P} = 2210 Hz);⁹⁴ (minor peaks): δ = 57.2 (J_{Pt-P} = 2170 Hz), 54.6 (J_{Pt-P} = 3350 Hz),¹⁰³ 53.6 (J_{Pt-P} = 2250 Hz), 50.0 (J_{Pt-P} = 2220 Hz).

***cis*-Pt-S-G2 (158).**¹⁰² This compound was prepared by General Procedure K. Starting from HC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CH **74** (150 mg, 0.093 mmol), *cis*-platinum linker **152** (43.9 mg, 0.093 mmol), CuI (8.9 mg, 0.047 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 10.6 mL), the product (163 mg, 87%; 124 mg, 66% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellowish foam. ¹H NMR : δ = 7.17–7.53 (m, 38 H; ArH), 6.78–6.92 (m, 4 H, core-ArH), 6.46–6.77 (m, 18 H; ArH), 4.81–5.10 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂O), 1.65–2.34 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₂P + PCH₂CH₃), 1.00–1.40 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR (C≡CPt signal could not be observed,⁹⁴ probably masked by a large signal at δ = 106.7): δ = 160.1, 160.0, 153.1, 139.8, 139.3, 139.2, 136.8, 133.3, 132.7, 132.3, 131.5, 128.6, 128.0, 127.6, 127.2, 115.8,

110.8 (d, $^3J_{C-P}$ (trans) = 33.7 Hz, C≡CPt),⁹⁴ 106.7, 106.3, 101.5, 70.6, 70.1, 69.9, 69.5, 53.5, 24.2 (m, PCH₂CH₂P), 18.5 (dt, J_{C-P} = 34.9 Hz and J_{Pt-C} = 35.5 Hz; PCH₂CH₃), 8.7 (triplet like, J_{C-P} = 10.5 Hz); ³¹P NMR (major peak): δ = 50.8 (J_{Pt-P} = 2210 Hz);⁹⁴ (minor peaks): δ = 56.7 (J_{Pt-P} = 2300 Hz), 54.9 (J_{Pt-P} = 3360 Hz),¹⁰³ 53.7 (J_{Pt-P} = 2250 Hz), 50.4 (J_{Pt-P} = 2220 Hz).

cis-Pt-S-G3 (159).¹⁰² This compound was prepared by General Procedure K. Starting from HC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CH **75** (119 mg, 0.036 mmol), *cis*-platinum linker **152** (17.0 mg, 0.036 mmol), CuI (3.4 mg, 0.018 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 4.1 mL), the product (124 mg, 93%; 86.6 mg, 65% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.15–7.51 (m, 78 H; ArH), 6.84 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.67 (brs, 28 H; ArH), 6.55 (brs, 14 H; ArH), 4.69–5.09 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂O), 1.50–2.37 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₂P + PCH₂CH₃), 1.00–1.43 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR (C≡CPt signal was too weak to be observed⁹⁴ and C≡CPt signal could not be observed,⁹⁴ probably masked by a large signal at δ = 106.4): δ = 160.2, 160.1, 153.1, 139.8, 139.3, 136.8, 133.3, 132.4, 131.5, 128.6, 128.1, 127.6, 127.3, 127.1, 115.8, 106.4, 101.6, 70.5, 70.1, 70.0, 24.3 (m, PCH₂CH₂P), 18.6 (dt, J_{C-P} = 35.1 Hz and J_{Pt-C} = 35.4 Hz; PCH₂CH₃), 8.8 (triplet like, J_{C-P} = 9.9 Hz); ³¹P NMR (major peak): δ = 50.8 (J_{Pt-P} = 2210 Hz);⁹⁴ (minor peaks): δ = 56.6 (J_{Pt-P} = 2300 Hz), 54.6 (J_{Pt-P} = 3350 Hz),¹⁰³ 53.6 (J_{Pt-P} = 2250 Hz), 50.4 (J_{Pt-P} = 2210 Hz).

cis-Pt-L-G1 (160).¹⁰² This compound was prepared by General Procedure K. Starting from HC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CH **76** (129 mg, 0.139 mmol), *cis*-platinum linker **152** (65.6 mg, 0.139 mmol), CuI (13.2 mg, 0.069 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 15.9 mL), the product (150 mg, 81%; 110 mg, 59% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.11–7.47 (m, 14 H; ArH), 7.03 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.82 (s, 4 H;

core-ArH), 6.21–6.42 (m, 6 H; ArH), 3.74–4.03 (m, 12 H; ArOCH₂), 2.61–2.89 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.64–2.35 (m, 24 H; PCH₂CH₂P + PCH₂CH₃ + ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.02–1.43 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR (C≡CPt signal could not be observed,⁹⁴ probably masked by a large signal at $\delta = 107.1$): $\delta = 160.2, 153.2, 143.9, 141.6, 138.8, 138.3, 131.3, 128.5, 128.4, 127.9, 126.3, 125.9, 115.4, 110.8$ (d, $^3J_{\text{C-P(trans)}} = 34.7$ Hz, C≡CPt),⁹⁴ 107.1, 98.9, 67.5, 66.9, 66.8, 32.5, 32.2, 32.0, 30.9, 30.8, 29.7, 24.3 (m, PCH₂CH₂P), 18.6 (dt, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 34.9$ Hz and $J_{\text{Pt-C}} = 32.5$ Hz; PCH₂CH₃), 8.7 (triplet like, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 10.3$ Hz); ³¹P NMR (major peak): $\delta = 50.9$ ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2210$ Hz);⁹⁴ (minor peaks): $\delta = 54.9$ ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 3360$ Hz),¹⁰³ 53.7 ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2250$ Hz), 50.5 ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2220$ Hz).

cis-Pt-L-G2 (161).¹⁰² This compound was prepared by General Procedure K. Starting from HC≡C-[L-G2]-C≡CH 77 (131 mg, 0.066 mmol), *cis*-platinum linker 152 (31.0 mg, 0.066 mmol), CuI (6.2 mg, 0.033 mmol) in CHCl₃/i-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 7.5 mL), the product (135 mg, 86%; 54 mg, 34% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR: $\delta = 7.08$ –7.45 (m, 34 H; ArH), 7.02 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.80 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.20–6.40 (m, 18 H; ArH), 3.77–3.99 (m, 28 H; ArOCH₂), 2.60–2.88 (m, 28 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.65–2.32 (m, 40 H; PCH₂CH₂P + PCH₂CH₃ + ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.05–1.38 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR (C≡CPt signal could not be observed,⁹⁴ probably masked by a large signal at $\delta = 107.2$): $\delta = 160.3, 153.3, 144.0, 143.9, 141.7, 138.4, 131.5, 128.6, 128.5, 127.9, 126.0, 115.5, 111.0$ (d, $^3J_{\text{C-P(trans)}} = 35.3$ Hz, C≡CPt),⁹⁴ 107.2, 99.0, 67.7, 66.9, 32.6, 32.3, 32.1, 31.0, 30.8, 24.4 (m, PCH₂CH₂P), 18.7 (dt, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 34.7$ Hz and $J_{\text{Pt-C}} = 32.2$ Hz; PCH₂CH₃), 8.8 (triplet like, $J_{\text{C-P}} = 10.3$ Hz); ³¹P NMR (major peak): $\delta = 50.8$ ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2210$ Hz);⁹⁴ (minor peaks): $\delta = 54.6$ ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 3360$ Hz),¹⁰³ 53.6 ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2250$ Hz), 50.6 ($J_{\text{Pt-P}} = 2210$ Hz).

cis-Pt-L-G3 (162).¹⁰² This compound was prepared by General Procedure K. Starting from HC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CH **78** (154 mg, 0.037 mmol), *cis*-platinum linker **152** (17.5 mg, 0.037 mmol), CuI (3.5 mg, 0.019 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 4.2 mL), the product (165 mg, 98%; 71.3 mg, 42% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.08–7.36 (m, 74 H; ArH), 7.02 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.80 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.21–6.44 (m, 42 H; ArH), 3.76–4.00 (m, 60 H; ArOCH₂), 2.55–2.87 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.58–2.34 (m, 72 H; PCH₂CH₂P + PCH₂CH₃ + ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.05–1.35 (m, 12 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR (C≡CPt signal was too weak to be observed⁹⁴ and C≡CPt signal could not be observed,⁹⁴ probably masked by a large signal at δ = 107.2): δ = 160.4, 160.3, 153.3, 144.03, 143.96, 141.7, 131.5, 128.6, 128.5, 127.9, 126.0, 115.5, 107.2, 99.0, 67.8, 67.0, 66.9, 32.6, 32.3, 31.0, 30.8, PCH₂CH₂P signal was too weak to be observed, 18.7 (d, *J*_{C-P} = 34.9 Hz), 8.8 (triplet like, *J*_{C-P} = 9.4 Hz); ³¹P NMR (major peak): δ = 50.8 (*J*_{Pt-P} = 2210 Hz);⁹⁴ (minor peaks): δ = 54.5 (*J*_{Pt-P} = 3360 Hz),¹⁰³ 53.6 (*J*_{Pt-P} = 2250 Hz), 50.7 (*J*_{Pt-P} = 2210 Hz).

(g). Preparation of Poly(dendrimer)s *long-trans*-Pt-S/L-Gn.

long-trans-Pt-S-G1 (163). This compound was prepared by General Procedure L. Starting from HC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CH **73** (100 mg, 0.131 mmol), *long-trans*-platinum linker **156** (148 mg, 0.131 mmol) and CuI (12.5 mg, 0.066 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 15 mL), the product (220 mg, 92%; 182 mg, 76% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.16–7.58 (m, 26 H; ArH + biphenyl-ArH), 6.88 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.67 (s, 4 H; ArH), 6.54 (s, 2 H; ArH), 4.86–5.12 (m, 12 H; ArCH₂O), 2.00–2.32 (m, 24 H; PCH₂), 1.10–1.36 (m, 36 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.3, 160.2,

153.2, 139.8, 137.6, 136.9, 133.4, 131.3, 131.1, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 127.5, 126.4, 115.9, 109.4 ($C\equiv CPt$), 108.4 ($C\equiv CPt$), 106.4, 101.6, 70.7, 70.2, 16.5 (quintet like, $J_{C-P} = 17.5$ Hz), 8.5; ^{31}P NMR (major peak): $\delta = 11.1$ ($J_{Pt-P} = 2370$ Hz); (minor peaks): $\delta = 14.9$ ($J_{Pt-P} = 2390$ Hz).

long-trans-Pt-S-G2 (164). This compound was prepared by General Procedure L. Starting from $HC\equiv C-[S-G2]-C\equiv CH$ **74** (60.0 mg, 0.037 mmol), *long-trans*-platinum linker **156** (42.1 mg, 0.037 mmol), CuI (3.5 mg, 0.019 mmol) in $CHCl_3/i-Pr_2NH$ (v/v = 1/1, 4.2 mL), the product (86.8 mg, 87%; 78.1 mg, 78% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. 1H NMR: $\delta = 7.20-7.51$ (m, 46 H; ArH + biphenyl-ArH), 6.88 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.67 (s, 12 H; ArH), 6.50–6.60 (m, 6 H; ArH), 4.88–5.07 (m, 28 H; $ArCH_2O$), 2.01–2.32 (m, 24 H; PCH_2), 1.09–1.36 (m, 36 H; PCH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 160.2, 160.1,$ 153.1, 139.8, 139.3, 137.6, 136.8, 133.3, 131.3, 131.1, 128.6, 128.1, 127.6, 126.6, 126.3, 115.8, 109.3 ($C\equiv CPt$), 108.4 ($C\equiv CPt$), 106.4, 101.6, 70.5, 70.1, 16.4 (quintet like, $J_{C-P} = 17.7$ Hz), 8.4; ^{31}P NMR (major peak): $\delta = 11.2$ ($J_{Pt-P} = 2370$ Hz); (minor peaks): $\delta = 15.0$ ($J_{Pt-P} = 2390$ Hz), 8.7 ($J_{Pt-P} = 2320$ Hz).

long-trans-Pt-S-G3 (165). This compound was prepared by General Procedure L. Starting from $HC\equiv C-[S-G3]-C\equiv CH$ **75** (119 mg, 0.036 mmol), *long-trans*-platinum linker **156** (40.8 mg, 0.036 mmol), CuI (3.4 mg, 0.018 mmol) in $CHCl_3/i-Pr_2NH$ (v/v = 1/1, 4.1 mL), the product (115 mg, 73%; 78.7 mg, 50% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. 1H NMR: $\delta = 7.16-7.50$ (m, 86 H; ArH + biphenyl-ArH), 6.83 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.66 (brs, 28 H; ArH), 6.55 (brs, 14 H; ArH), 4.79–5.06 (m, 60 H; $ArCH_2O$), 1.99–2.34 (m, 24 H; PCH_2), 1.08–1.35 (m, 36 H; PCH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR ($C\equiv CPt$ signal was too weak to be observed): $\delta = 160.2, 160.1, 153.1, 139.9, 139.3, 137.6, 136.8, 133.3,$

131.3, 131.1, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 126.4, 115.8, 108.0 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), 106.4, 101.7, 70.6, 70.2, 70.1, 16.4 (quintet like, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 17.7$ Hz), 8.5; ^{31}P NMR (major peak): $\delta = 11.1$ ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2370$ Hz); (minor peaks): $\delta = 14.9$ ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2390$ Hz), 8.6 ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2320$ Hz).

long-trans-Pt-L-G1 (166). This compound was prepared by General Procedure L. Starting from $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-G1}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 76 (111 mg, 0.119 mmol), long-trans-platinum linker 156 (134 mg, 0.119 mmol), CuI (11.3 mg, 0.059 mmol) in $\text{CHCl}_3/i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NH}$ (v/v = 1/1, 13.6 mL), the product (229 mg, 97%; 174 mg, 74% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR: $\delta = 7.44$ (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4 H; biphenyl-ArH), 7.12–7.38 (m, 18 H; ArH + biphenyl-ArH), 7.05 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.82 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.35 (s, 4 H; ArH), 6.21–6.31 (m, 2 H; ArH), 3.77–3.97 (m, 12 H; ArOCH_2), 2.57–2.85 (m, 12 H; $\text{ArCH}_2 + \text{PhCH}_2$), 2.11–2.32 (m, 24 H; PCH_2), 1.91–2.11 (m, 12 H; $\text{ArCH}_2\text{CH}_2 + \text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 1.07–1.34 (m, 36 H; PCH_2CH_3); ^{13}C NMR: $\delta = 160.31, 160.28, 153.3, 144.0, 141.7, 138.4, 137.6, 131.3, 131.0, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 126.6, 126.4, 126.0, 115.5, 109.2$ ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), 107.3, 106.8 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$), 99.0, 67.6, 66.9, 32.6, 32.3, 32.1, 31.0, 30.9, 16.4 (quintet like, $J_{\text{C}-\text{P}} = 17.5$ Hz), 8.5; ^{31}P NMR (major peak): $\delta = 11.1$ ($J_{\text{Pt}-\text{P}} = 2370$ Hz).

long-trans-Pt-L-G2 (167). This compound was prepared by General Procedure L. Starting from $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-[\text{L-G2}]-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ 77 (131 mg, 0.066 mmol), long-trans-platinum linker 156 (74.2 mg, 0.066 mmol), CuI (6.2 mg, 0.033 mmol) in $\text{CHCl}_3/i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NH}$ (v/v = 1/1, 7.5 mL), the product (175 mg, 87%; 174 mg, 86% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR: $\delta = 7.45$ (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 4 H; biphenyl-ArH), 7.12–7.39 (m, 38 H; ArH + biphenyl-ArH), 7.06 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.82 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.24–6.45 (m, 18 H; ArH), 3.82–4.02 (m, 28 H; ArOCH_2), 2.62–2.89 (m, 28 H; $\text{ArCH}_2 + \text{PhCH}_2$), 1.92–2.34 (m, 52 H; $\text{PCH}_2 + \text{ArCH}_2\text{CH}_2 + \text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 1.09–1.44 (m, 36 H;

PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR: δ = 160.3, 153.2, 144.0, 143.9, 141.6, 138.3, 137.5, 131.3, 130.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 126.6, 126.3, 126.0, 115.5, 109.2 (C≡CPt), 107.2, 106.8 (C≡CPt), 99.0, 67.6, 66.9, 32.5, 32.2, 32.0, 30.9, 30.7, 16.4 (quintet like, J_{C-P} = 17.6 Hz), 8.5; ³¹P NMR (major peak): δ = 11.1 (J_{Pt-P} = 2370 Hz).

long-trans-Pt-L-G3 (168). This compound was prepared by General Procedure L. Starting from HC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CH **78** (154 mg, 0.037 mmol), *long-trans*-platinum linker **156** (41.9 mg, 0.037 mmol), CuI (3.5 mg, 0.019 mmol) in CHCl₃/*i*-Pr₂NH (v/v = 1/1, 4.2 mL), the product (191 mg, 99%; 160 mg, 83% after precipitation) was obtained as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.12–7.53 (m, 82 H; ArH + biphenyl-ArH), 7.07 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 4 H; ArH), 6.82 (s, 4 H; core-ArH), 6.25–6.47 (m, 42 H; ArH), 3.79–4.04 (m, 60 H; ArOCH₂), 2.61–2.95 (m, 60 H; ArCH₂ + PhCH₂), 1.95–2.34 (m, 84 H; PCH₂ + ArCH₂CH₂ + PhCH₂CH₂), 1.08–1.41 (m, 36 H; PCH₂CH₃); ¹³C NMR (C≡CPt signal was too weak to be observed): δ = 160.31, 160.26, 153.2, 144.0, 143.94, 143.88, 141.6, 138.3, 137.5, 131.3, 130.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 126.3, 126.0, 115.4, 109.2 (C≡CPt), 107.2, 99.0, 67.6, 66.92, 66.85, 32.5, 32.2, 32.0, 30.9, 30.8, 30.7, 16.4 (quintet like, J_{C-P} = 17.7 Hz), 8.5; ³¹P NMR (major peak): δ = 11.1 (J_{Pt-P} = 2370 Hz); (minor peaks): δ = 14.9 (J_{Pt-P} = 2390 Hz), 8.7 (J_{Pt-P} = 2330 Hz).

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Chapter 1:

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94. Sadowy, A. L.; Ferguson, M. J.; McDonald, R.; Tykwienski, R. R. *Organometallics* **2008**, *27*, 6321. According to the above paper, for ^{13}C NMR, $\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$ signal was observed at $\delta \approx 112$ ppm (d , $^3J_{\text{C}-\text{P}(\text{trans})} = 35$ Hz) and $\text{C}\equiv\text{CPt}$ signal was observed at $\delta \approx 106$ ppm (dd , $^2J_{\text{C}-\text{P}(\text{trans})} = 143$ Hz); for ^{31}P NMR, the $P\text{-Pt}$ signal appeared as a pseudo-triplet and the coupling constant ≈ 2200 Hz. Our results were quite matched with the above literature values.

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101. Minor signal peaks due to oligomeric species.
102. For all the *cis*-Pt-S/L-Gn compounds ($n = 1, 2$ and 3), they were the mixture of oligomers and cyclic oligomers even after precipitation, therefore the NMR data

were just taken for the recording purpose.

103. For ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy, the signal at $\delta \approx 55$ ppm ($^1J_{\text{Pt-P}} \approx 3360$ Hz) was probably due to the Cl–Pt–P end-group.

NMR Spectra

1.	^1H NMR spectrum of ethyl 4-iodobenzoate 80	168
2.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of ethyl 4-iodobenzoate 80	169
3.	^1H NMR spectrum of 4-Iodobenzyl alcohol 81	170
4.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4-Iodobenzyl alcohol 81	171
5.	^1H NMR spectrum of 4-Iodobenzyl bromide 82	172
6.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4-Iodobenzyl bromide 82	173
7.	^1H NMR spectrum of ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate 84	174
8.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of ethyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate 84	175
9.	^1H NMR spectrum of S-G1-ester 85	176
10.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of S-G1-ester 85	177
11.	^1H NMR spectrum of Hemi-S-G1-ester 86	178
12.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hemi-S-G1-ester 86	179
13.	^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G1-ester 87	180
14.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G1-ester 87	181
15.	^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G1-OH 88	182
16.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G1-OH 88	183
17.	^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G1-Br 89	184
18.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G1-Br 89	185
19.	^1H NMR spectrum of S-G1-OH 90	186
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21.	^1H NMR spectrum of S-G1-Br 91	188
22.	^{13}C NMR spectrum of S-G1-Br 91	189
23.	^1H NMR spectrum of Hemi-S-G2-ester 92	190

24. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hemi-S-G2-ester 92	191
25. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G2-ester 93	192
26. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G2-ester 93	193
27. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G2-OH 94	194
28. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G2-OH 94	195
29. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G2-Br 95	196
30. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G2-Br 95	197
31. ^1H NMR spectrum of S-G2-ester 96	198
32. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of S-G2-ester 96	199
33. ^1H NMR spectrum of S-G2-OH 97	200
34. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of S-G2-OH 97	201
35. ^1H NMR spectrum of S-G2-Br 98	202
36. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of S-G2-Br 98	203
37. ^1H NMR spectrum of Hemi-S-G3-ester 99	204
38. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hemi-S-G3-ester 99	205
39. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G3-ester 100	206
40. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G3-ester 100	207
41. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G3-OH 101	208
42. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G3-OH 101	209
43. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-S-G3-Br 102	210
44. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-S-G3-Br 102	211
45. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-[S-G1]-I 104	212
46. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-[S-G1]-I 104	213
47. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-[S-G2]-I 105	214
48. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-[S-G2]-I 105	215
49. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-[S-G3]-I 106	216

50. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-[S-G3]-I 106	217
51. ^1H NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CTMS 107	218
52. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CTMS 107	219
53. ^1H NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CH 73	220
54. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[S-G1]-C≡CH 73	221
55. ^1H NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CTMS 108	222
56. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CTMS 108	223
57. ^1H NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CH 74	224
58. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[S-G2]-C≡CH 74	225
59. ^1H NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CTMS 109	226
60. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CTMS 109	227
61. ^1H NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CH 75	228
62. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[S-G3]-C≡CH 75	229
63. ^1H NMR spectrum of 3-Phenylpropanoic acid 111	230
64. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 3-Phenylpropanoic acid 111	231
65. ^1H NMR spectrum of 3-(4'-Iodophenyl)propanoic acid 112	232
66. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 3-(4'-Iodophenyl)propanoic acid 112	233
67. ^1H NMR spectrum of Methyl 3-(4'-iodophenyl)propanoate 113	234
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69. ^1H NMR spectrum of 3-(4'-Iodophenyl)propan-1-ol 114	236
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71. ^1H NMR spectrum of 1-Bromo-3-(4'-iodophenyl)propane 115	238
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79. ^1H NMR spectrum of Hemi-L-G1-ester 120	246
80. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hemi-L-G1-ester 120	247
81. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G1-ester 121	248
82. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G1-ester 121	249
83. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G1-OH 122	250
84. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G1-OH 122	251
85. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G1-Br 123	252
86. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G1-Br 123	253
87. ^1H NMR spectrum of L-G1-ester 124	254
88. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of L-G1-ester 124	255
89. ^1H NMR spectrum of L-G1-OH 125	256
90. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of L-G1-OH 125	257
91. ^1H NMR spectrum of L-G1-Br 126	258
92. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of L-G1-Br 126	259
93. ^1H NMR spectrum of Hemi-L-G2-ester 127	260
94. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hemi-L-G2-ester 127	261
95. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G2-ester 128	262
96. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G2-ester 128	263
97. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G2-OH 129	264
98. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G2-OH 129	265
99. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G2-Br 130	266

100. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G2-Br 130	267
101. ^1H NMR spectrum of L-G2-ester 131	268
102. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of L-G2-ester 131	269
103. ^1H NMR spectrum of L-G2-OH 132	270
104. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of L-G2-OH 132	271
105. ^1H NMR spectrum of L-G2-Br 133	272
106. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of L-G2-Br 133	273
107. ^1H NMR spectrum of Hemi-L-G3-ester 134	274
108. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hemi-L-G3-ester 134	275
109. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G3-ester 135	276
110. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G3-ester 135	277
111. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G3-OH 136	278
112. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G3-OH 136	279
113. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-L-G3-I 137	280
114. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-L-G3-I 137	281
115. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-[L-G1]-I 138	282
116. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-[L-G1]-I 138	283
117. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-[L-G2]-I 139	284
118. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-[L-G2]-I 139	285
119. ^1H NMR spectrum of I-[L-G3]-I 140	286
120. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of I-[L-G3]-I 140	287
121. ^1H NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CTMS 141	288
122. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CTMS 141	289
123. ^1H NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CH 76	290
124. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[L-G1]-C≡CH 76	291
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126. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[L-G2]-C≡CTMS 142	293
127. ^1H NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[L-G2]-C≡CH 77	294
128. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[L-G2]-C≡CH 77	295
129. ^1H NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CTMS 143	296
130. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of TMSC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CTMS 143	297
131. ^1H NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CH 78	298
132. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of HC≡C-[L-G3]-C≡CH 78	299
133. ^1H NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G1 144	300
134. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G1 144	301
135. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G1 144	302
136. ^1H NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G2 145	303
137. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G2 145	304
138. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G2 145	305
139. ^1H NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G3 146	306
140. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G3 146	307
141. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of Pt-S-G3 146	308
142. ^1H NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G1 147	309
143. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G1 147	310
144. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G1 147	311
145. ^1H NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G2 148	312
146. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G2 148	313
147. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G2 148	314
148. ^1H NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G3 149	315
149. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G3 149	316
150. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of Pt-L-G3 149	317
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153. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Platinum linker 152	320
154. ^1H NMR spectrum of 4,4'-Bis(trimethylsilylethynyl)biphenyl 154	321
155. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4,4'-Bis(trimethylsilylethynyl)biphenyl 154	322
156. ^1H NMR spectrum of 4,4'-Diethynylbiphenyl 155	323
157. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4,4'-Diethynylbiphenyl 155	324
158. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Platinum linker 156	325
159. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Platinum linker 156	326
160. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Platinum linker 156	327
161. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G1 157	328
162. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G1 157	329
163. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G1 157	330
164. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G2 158	331
165. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G2 158	332
166. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G2 158	333
167. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G3 159	334
168. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G3 159	335
169. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-S-G3 159	336
170. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G1 160	337
171. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G1 160	338
172. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G1 160	339
173. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G2 161	340
174. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G2 161	341
175. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G2 161	342
176. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G3 162	343
177. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G3 162	344

178. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>cis</i> -Pt-L-G3 162	345
179. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G1 163.....	346
180. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G1 163.....	347
181. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G1 163.....	348
182. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G2 164	349
183. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G2 164.....	350
184. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G2 164.....	351
185. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G3 165	352
186. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G3 165	353
187. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-S-G3 165	354
188. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G1 166	355
189. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G1 166	356
190. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G1 166	357
191. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G2 167	358
192. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G2 167	359
193. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G2 167	360
194. ^1H NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G3 168	361
195. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G3 168	362
196. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of <i>long-trans</i> -Pt-L-G3 168	363

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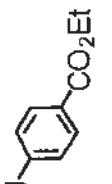
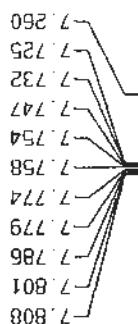
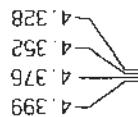
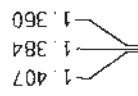
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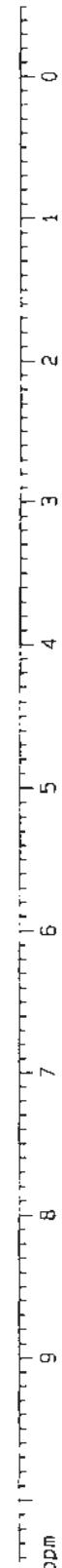
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ppm

Integral



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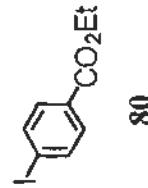
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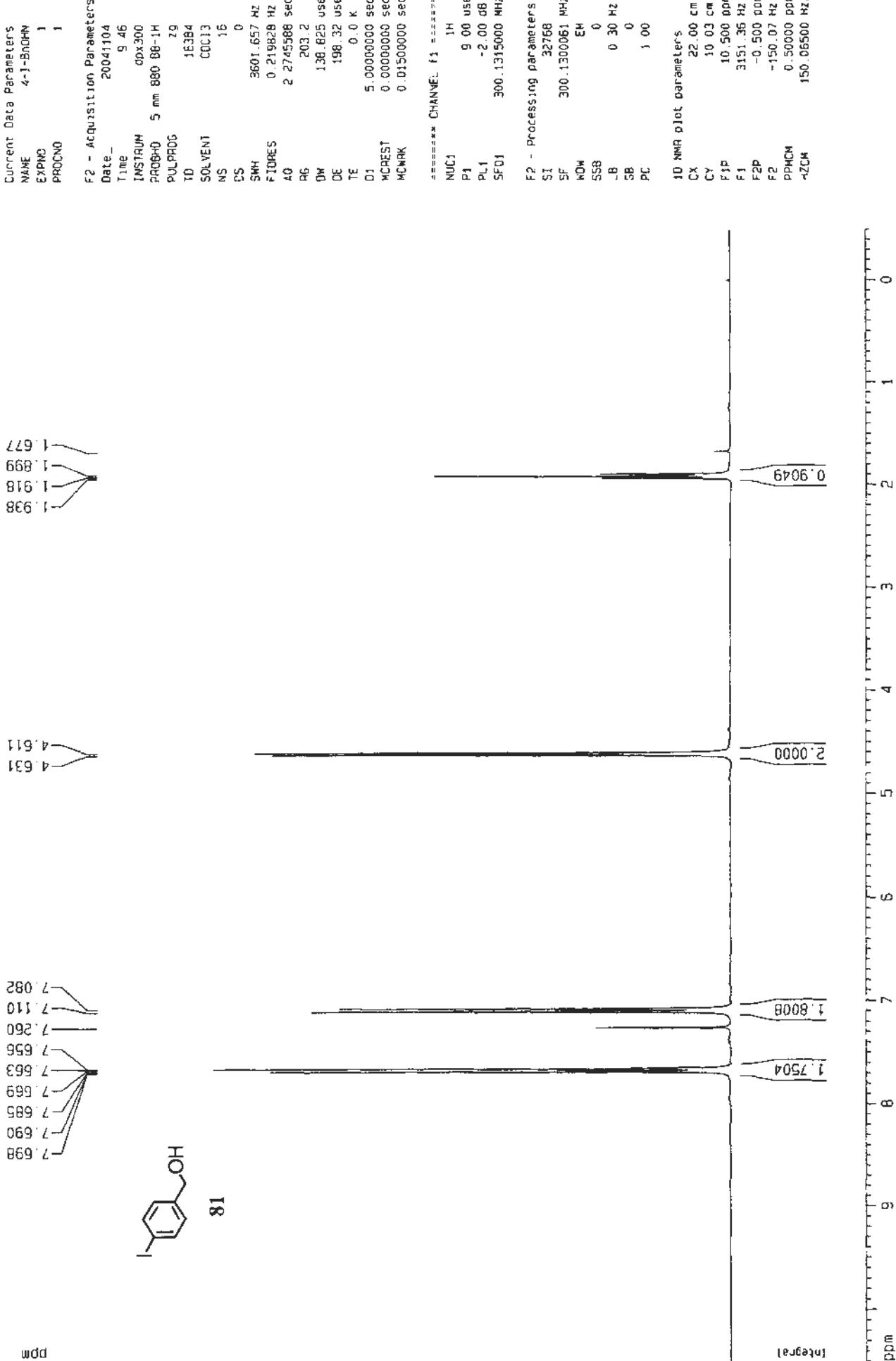
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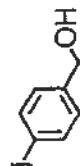
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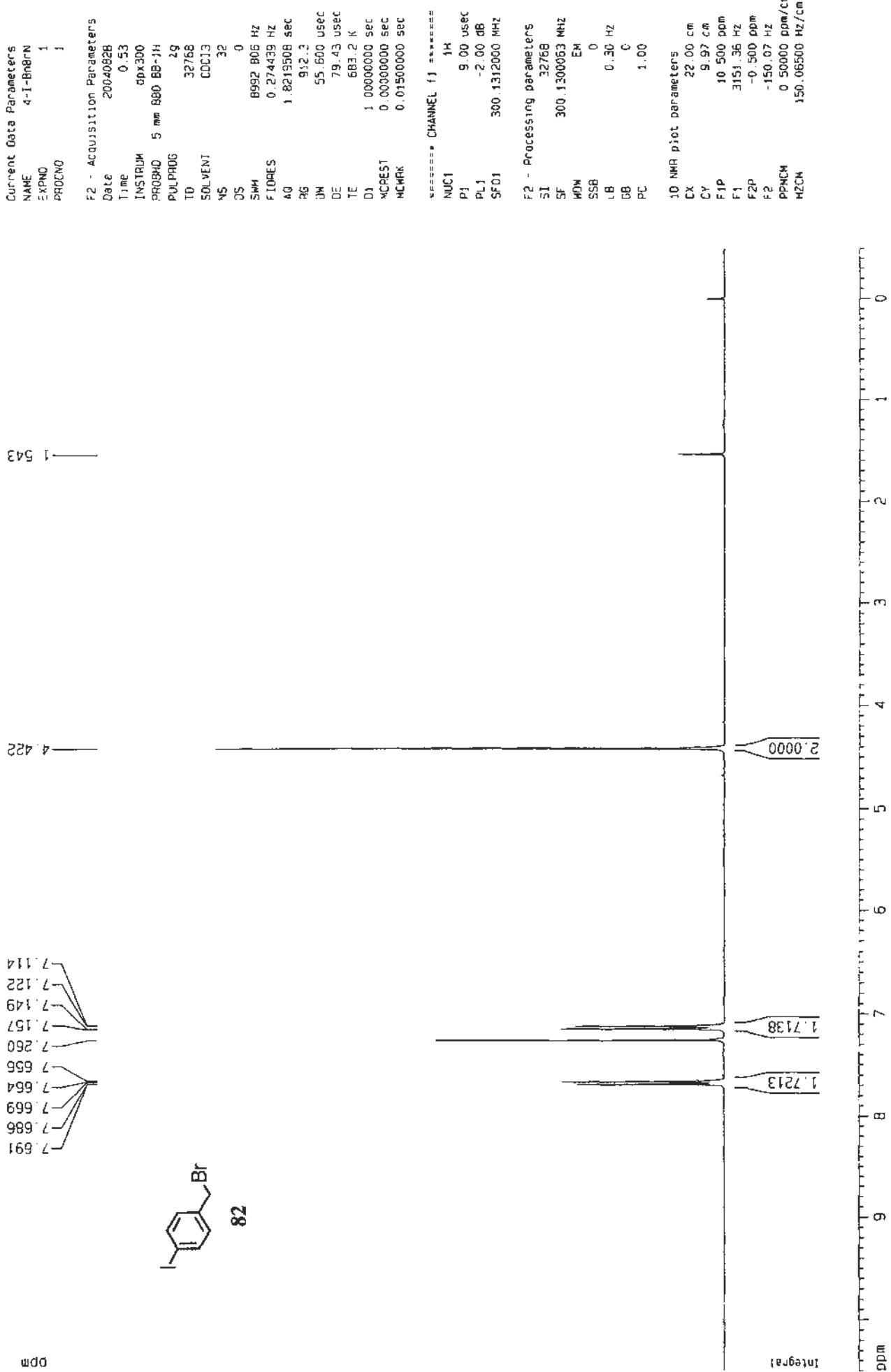
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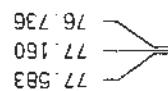
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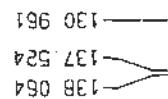
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 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 WALTZ16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPDQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677411 MHz
 MDW EN
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

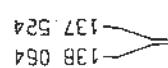
10 NMR Pilot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 9.97 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 zppCM 9.50545 ppm/cm
 HzCM 7201.37364 Hz/cm



94.300



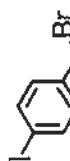
130.961



137.524

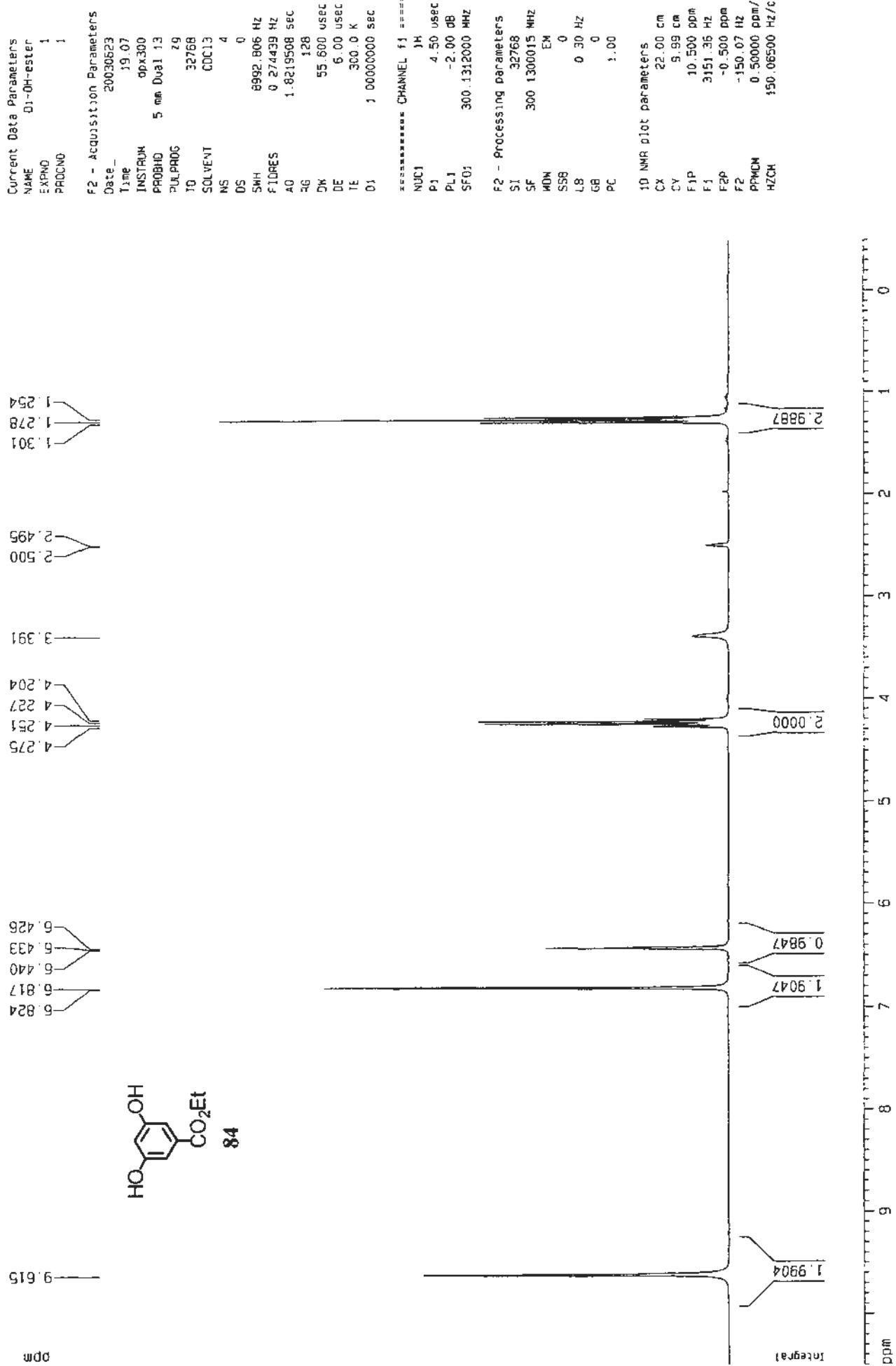


138.064



82

ddd



Current Data Parameters
 NAME: O1-OH-esterC
 EXPNO: 1
 PROBNO: 1

-2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date: 20050201
 TIME: 19:11
 INSTRUM: dpX300
 PROBHD: 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG: 29dc
 TD: 65536
 SOLVENT: CDCl₃
 PS: 400

DS: 0
 SH: 22675 736 Hz
 FIDRES: 0.346004 Hz
 A0: 1.451188 sec
 R6: 8192
 DW: 22.050 usec
 DE: 6.00 usec
 TE: 0.0 K
 D1: 1.0000000 sec
 d11: 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST: 0.000000 sec
 NCARD: 0.0150000 sec

= = = = = CHANNEL f1 = = = = =

NUC1: ¹³C
 P1: 3.00 usec
 PL1: -6.00 dB
 SF01: 75.4745111 MHz

= = = = = CHANNEL f2 = = = = =

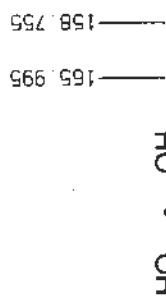
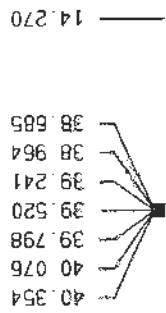
CPDPRG2: WALTZ16
 NUC2: ¹H
 PCPD02: 100.00 usec
 PL2: 120.00 dB
 PL12: 19.00 dB
 SF02: 300.1315007 MHz

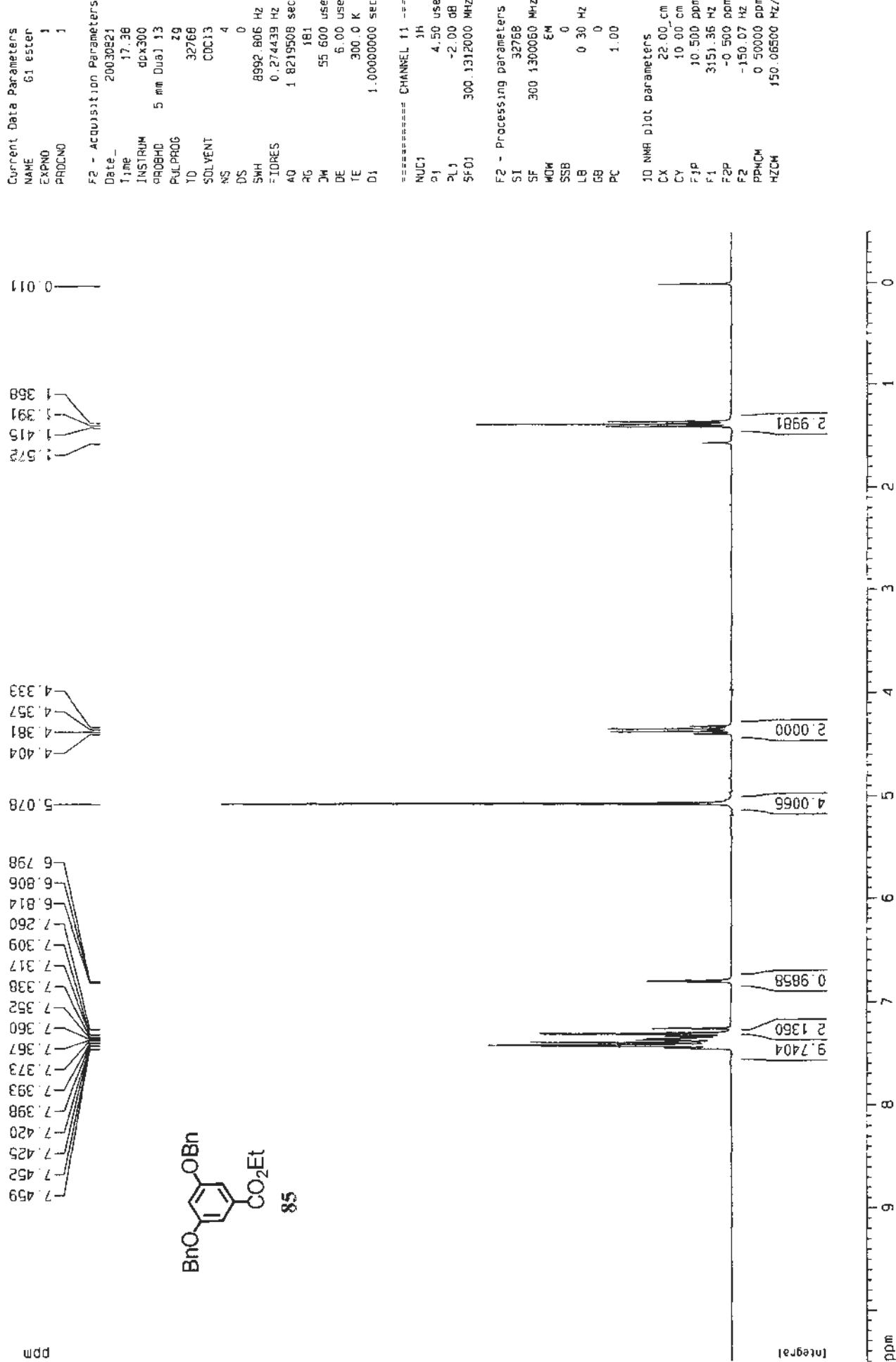
F2 - Processing parameters

SJ: 65536
 SF: 75.4677654 MHz
 MDW: EH
 SSB: 0
 LB: 3.00 Hz
 GB: 0
 PC: 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX: 22.00 cm
 CY: 9.97 cm
 F1P: 200.000 ppm
 F1: 15093.55 Hz
 F2P: -10.000 ppm
 F2: -754.68 Hz
 PPCH: 9.53545 ppm/cm
 HZCM: 720.37408 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters
NAME G1-esterC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20050201
Time 19:35
INSTRUM qpx300
PROBHD 5 mm BB0 60°-1H
PULPROG 29ac
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 275
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.3466004 Hz
AQ 1.445168 sec
RG 4096
DM 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
t1crest 0.0000000 sec
t1mark 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUT1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPRG2 Weitz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
P12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
SF 75.4673927 MHz
WDW EH
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
T 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 9.96 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.48 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.67 Hz
PPM 9.56545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37048 Hz/cm

14.359

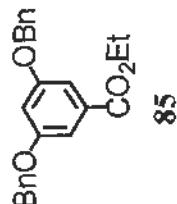
61.180

70.297
76.736
77.160
77.584

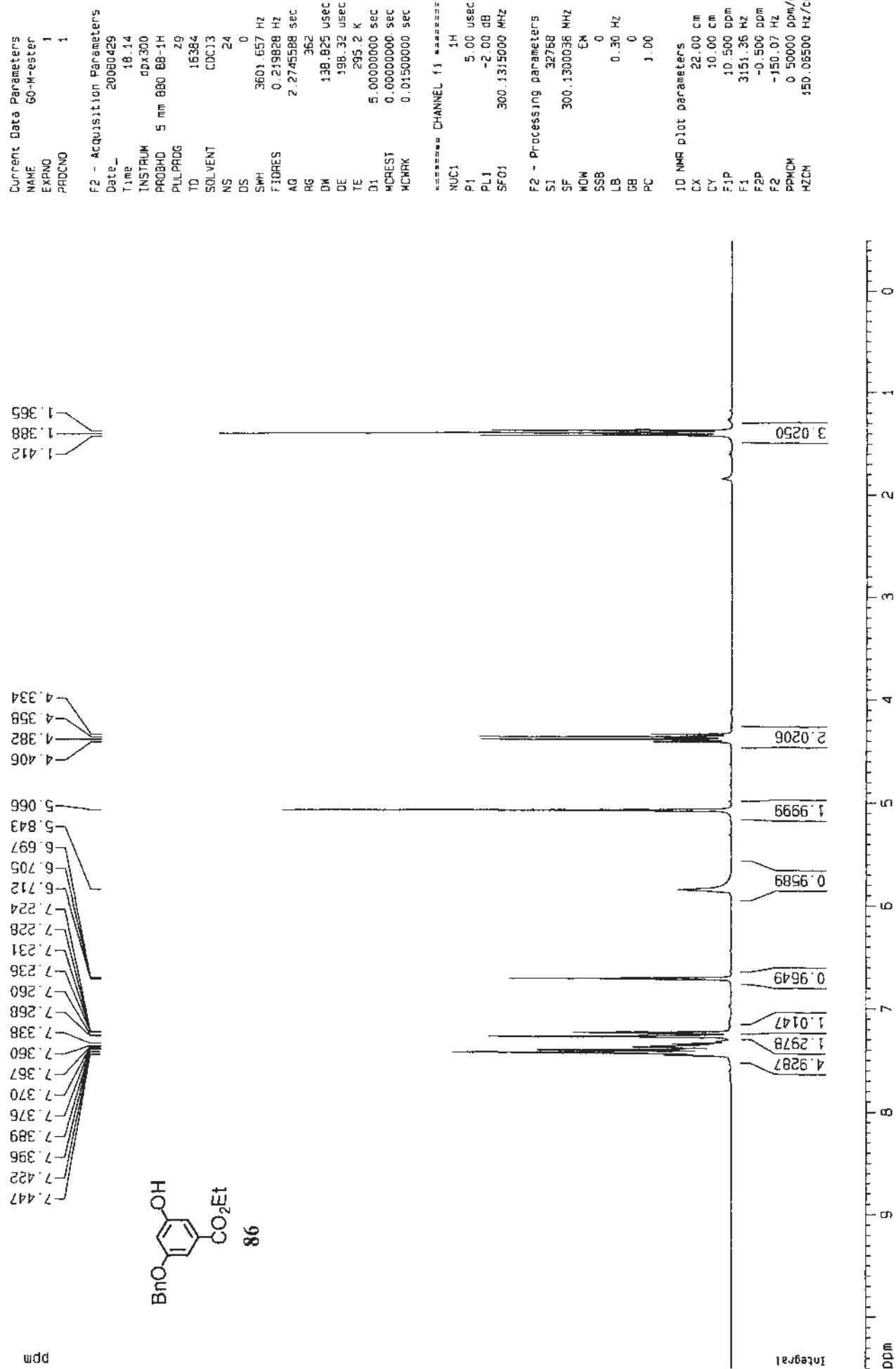
107.008
108.444

127.635
128.150
128.659
132.484
135.553

159.813
166.271



ppm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME G0-M-esteric
 EXPNO 1
 PROCN0

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

DATE 20000201
 TIME 19:33
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm B50 BB-1H
 PULPROG 290C
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 181
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.445188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREFST 0.0000000 sec
 MCARK 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

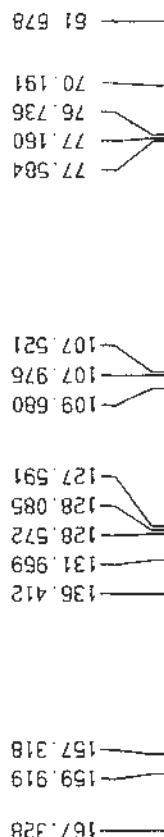
NUC2 1H
 SCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PLJ2 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

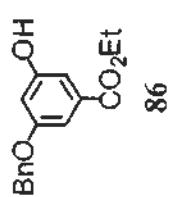
SJ 65536
 SF 75.4677555 Hz
 MDW 0
 SSB 3.00 Hz
 LB 0
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

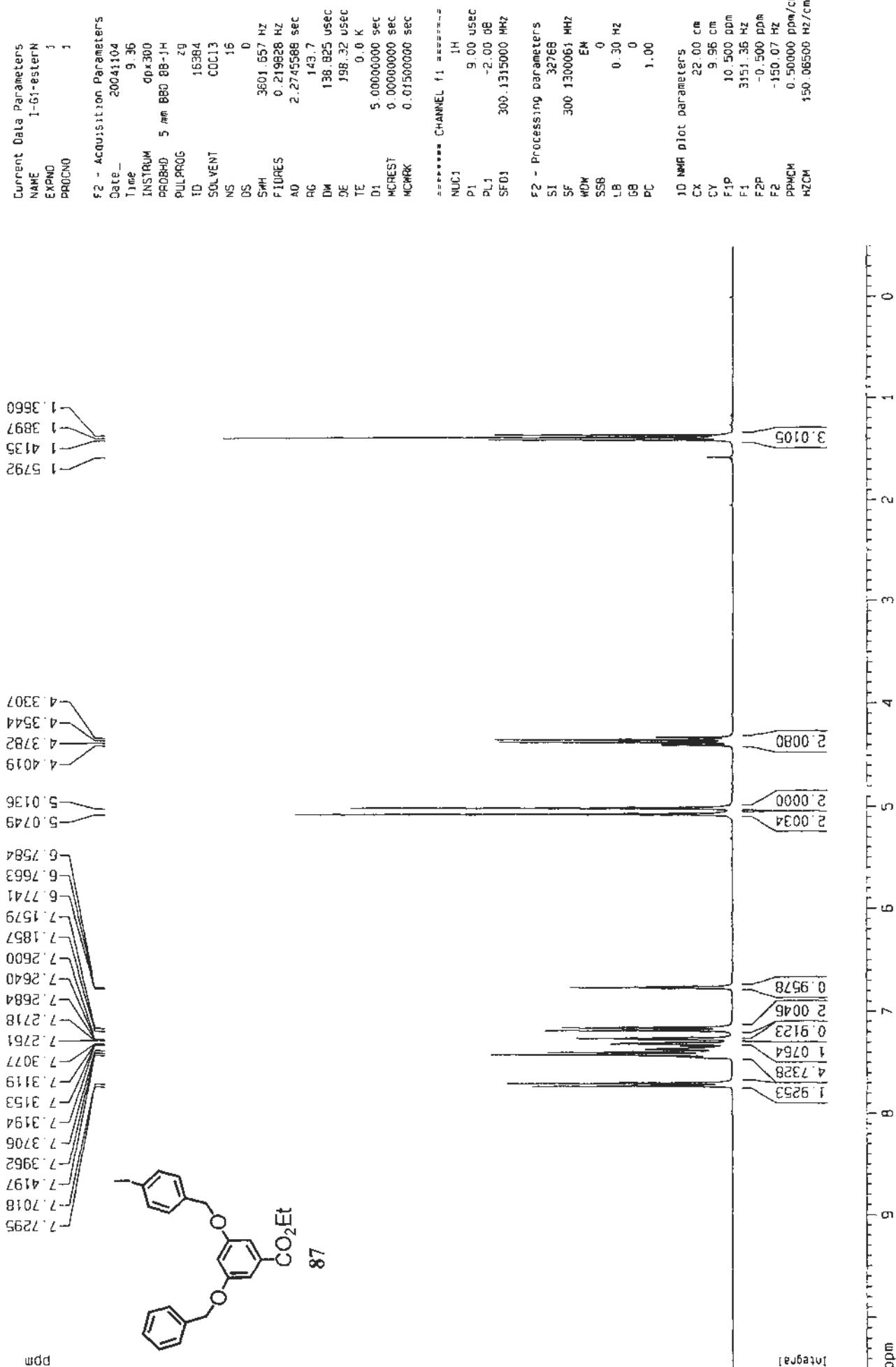
10 NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 10.01 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 QPCW 9.5345 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37402 Hz/cm



ppm





Current Data Parameters
NAME I-61-esterINC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20041104
Time 16:52
INSTRUM dpx300
PROBHD 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
PULPROG zgdc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 800
DS 0
SWH 22675.735 Hz
F1ORES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4461188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCARAK 0.01500000 sec

=*=*=*=*= CHANNEL f1 =*=*=*=

NUC1 13C
F1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
SF 75.4677535 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
RR 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 10.00 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -75.68 Hz
PPMCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37390 Hz/cm

14.365

61.194

69.495

70.273

75.736

77.160

77.584

93.684

106.970

108.322

108.571

127.589

128.141

128.638

129.323

129.323

132.499

136.217

136.450

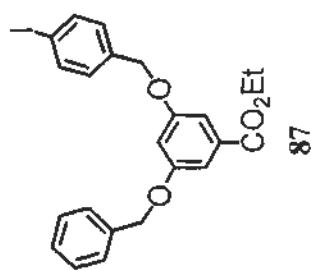
137.678

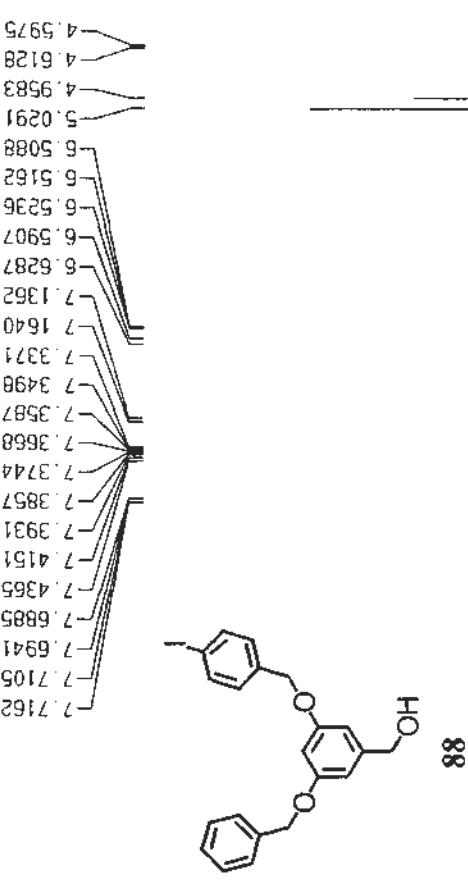
159.459

159.775

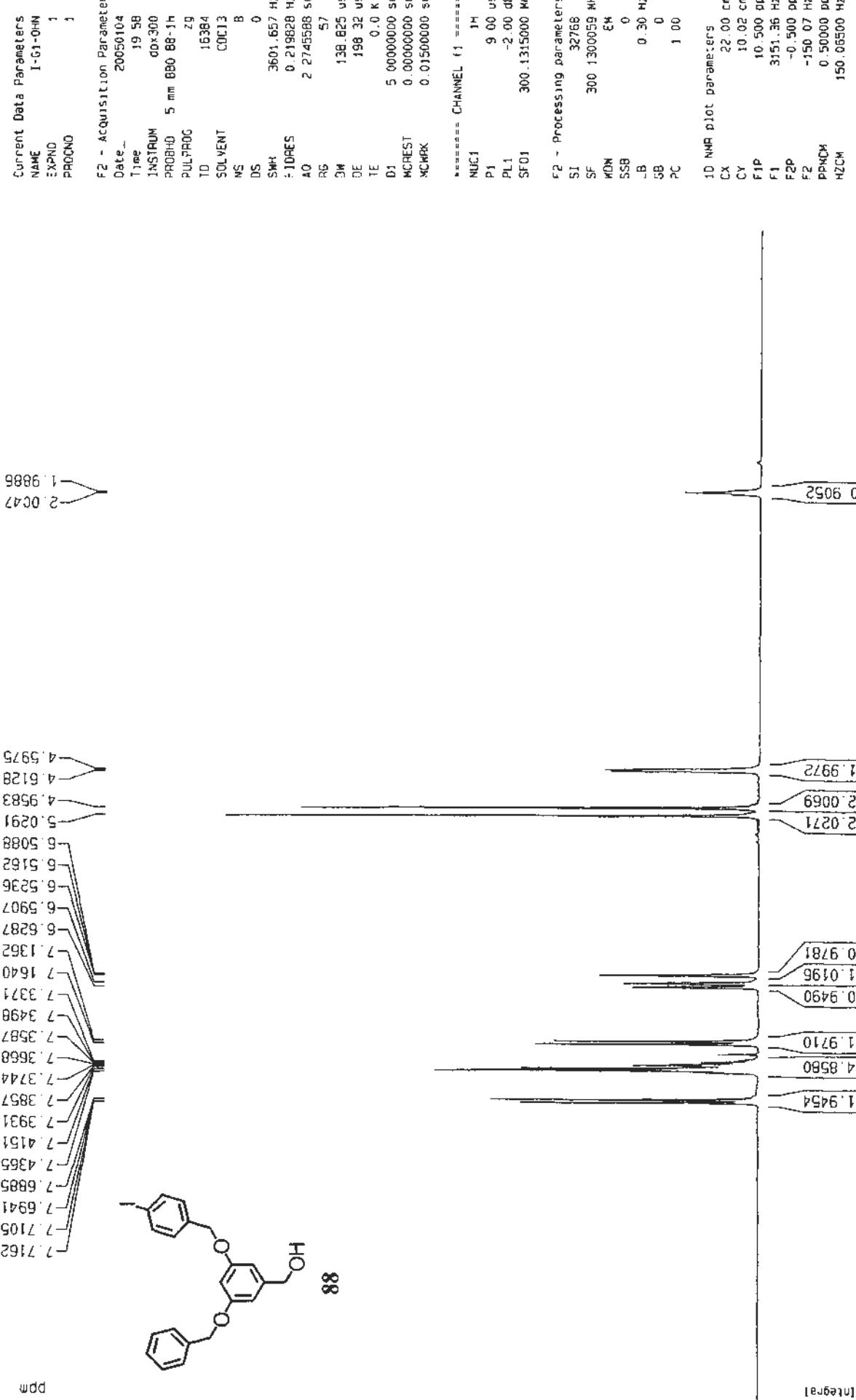
166.118

DPPM





1.9886
2.0047



Current Data Parameters
 NAME J-13-DHNC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date ~ 20050106
 Time 1.43
 INSTRUM dp300
 PROBQ 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG 29dc
 TD 65536
 DQC13
 SOLVENT 8800
 NS 0
 DS 22675 736 Hz
 SWH 0.346004 Hz
 FIDRES 1.4451188 sec
 AC 2896 3
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 t1 0.0300000 sec
 t2 0.0300000 sec
 t3 0.0150000 sec
 MCWAK

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****
 CPDPG2 wgtz16
 NUC2 1H
 CPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 S1 55335
 SF 4677458 MHz
 MDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 10.00 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P 10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPNCH 9.5455 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37364 Hz/cm

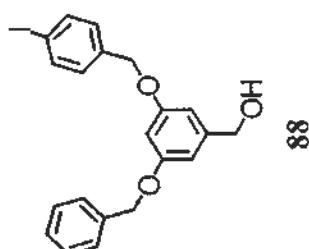
65.208
 69.385
 70.151
 76.737
 77.160
 77.584
 77.577
 77.560
 77.553

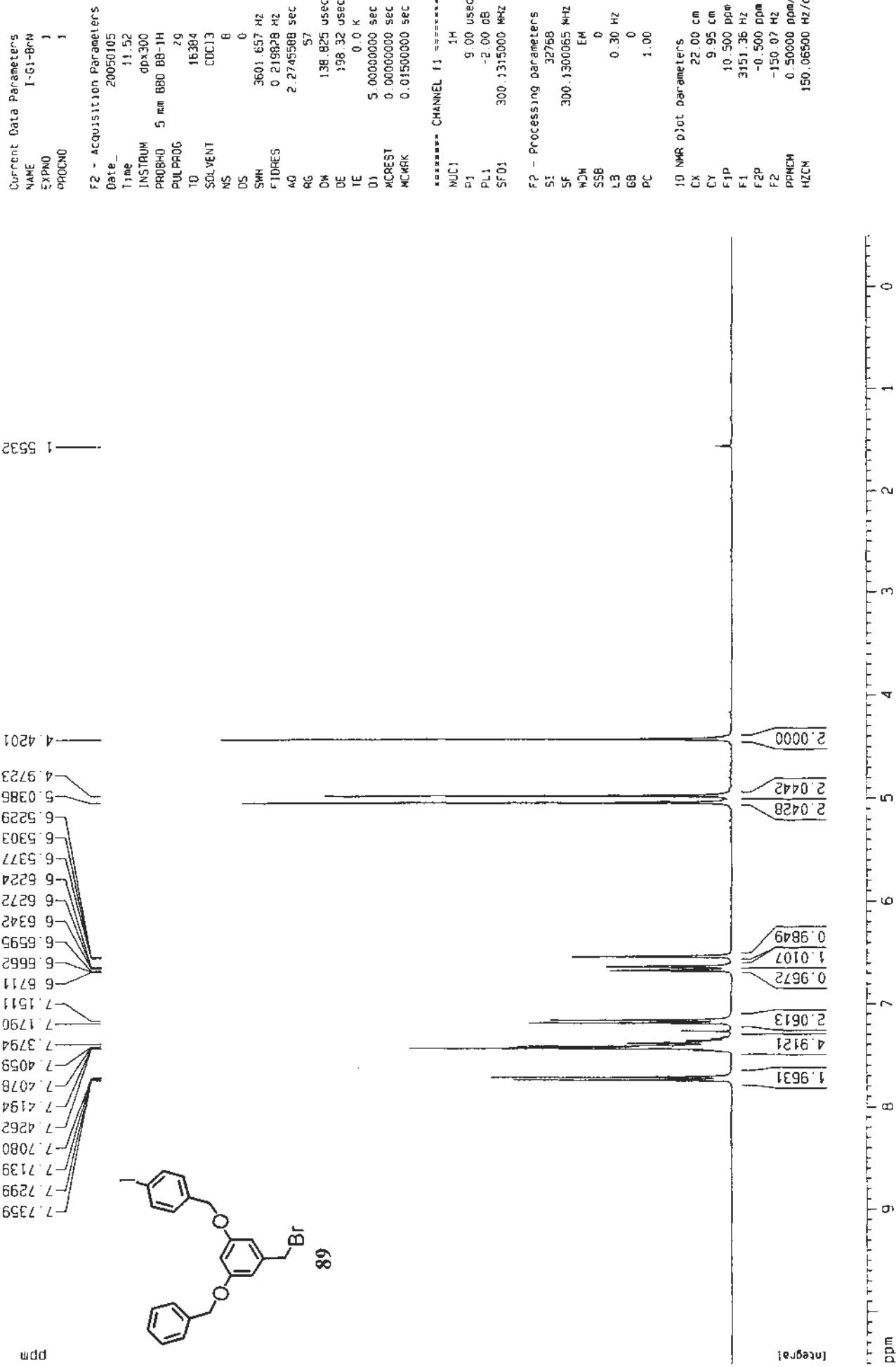
93.590
 101.356
 105.754
 105.923

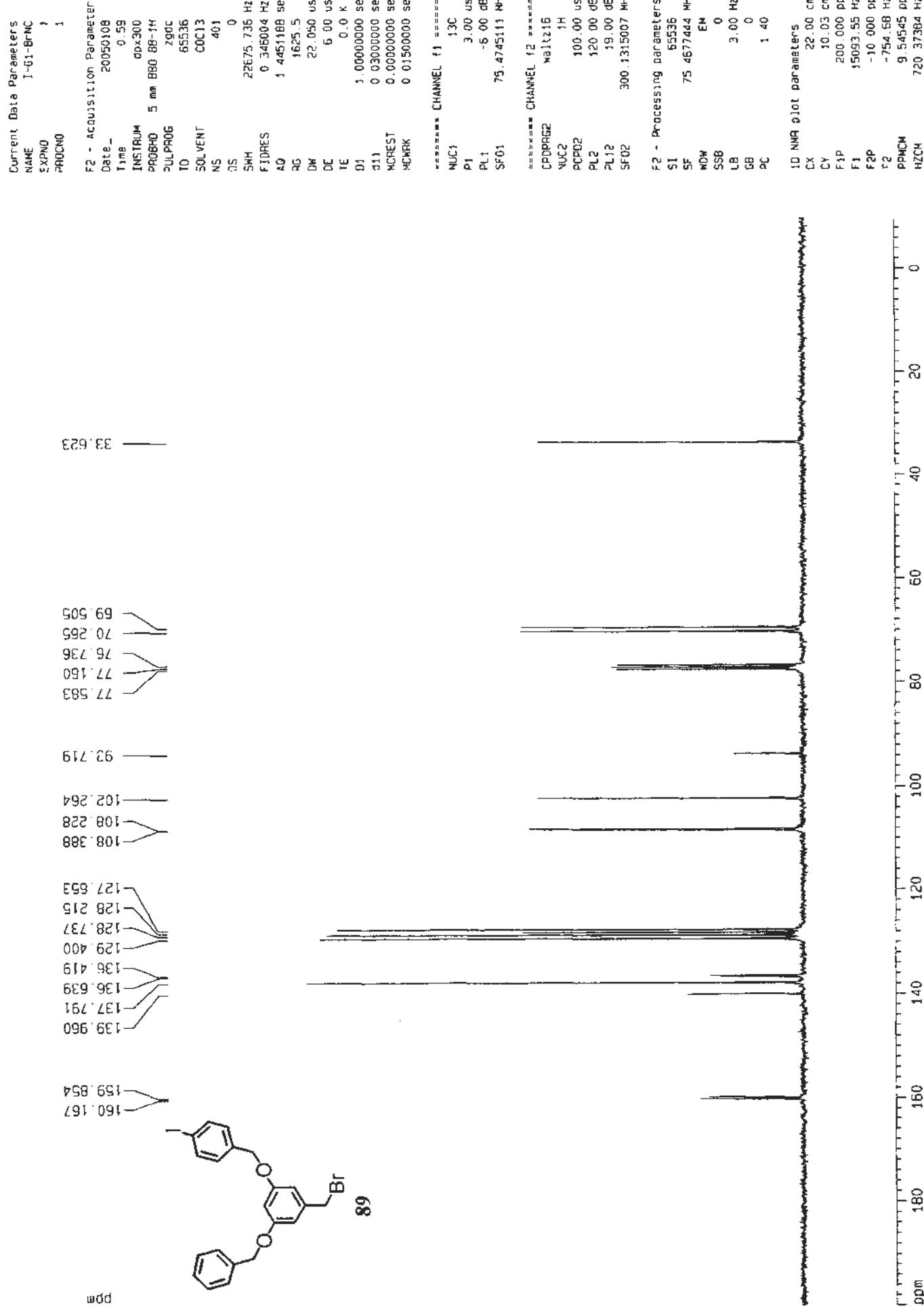
127.590
 128.111
 128.687
 129.344
 136.623
 136.840
 137.729
 143.627

159.905
 160.209

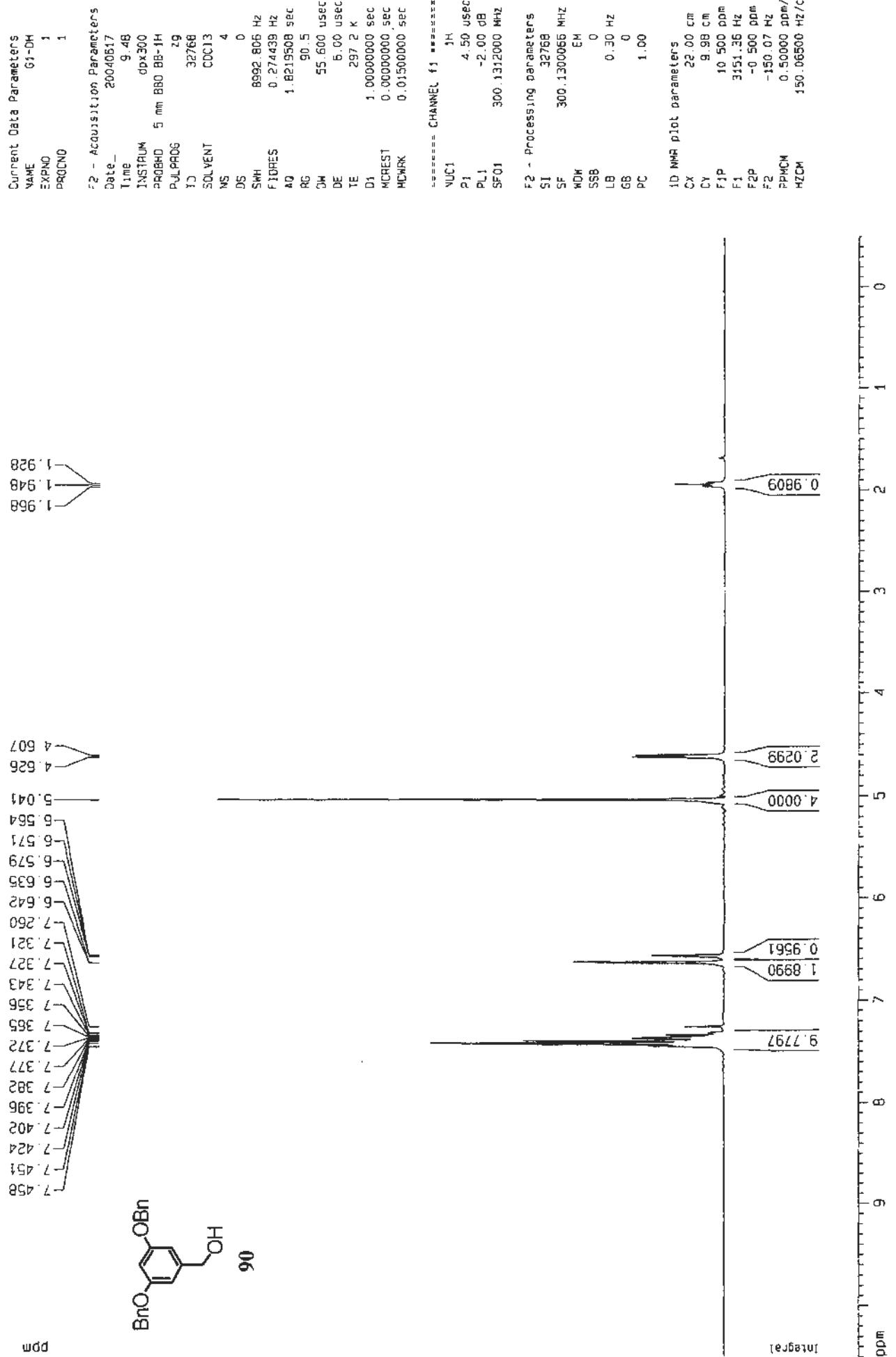
ppm







89



ppm

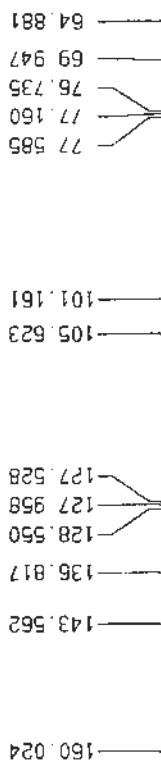
Current Data Parameters
 NAME: 61-OHC
 EXPNO: 1
 PROCNO: 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 2006/2005
 Time 19:33
 INSTRUM d0+300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG zgdc
 T1 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 120
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.34604 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TF 0.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 tD1 0.0300000 sec
 NCPLIST 0.0000000 sec
 MCWRT 0.0500000 sec

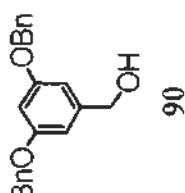
==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 CPDPG2 Wait216
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD02 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677613 MHz
 MW EM
 SSB 0
 L8 3.00 Hz
 SB 0
 AC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 10.00 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15693.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPMH 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37402 Hz/cm



PPM



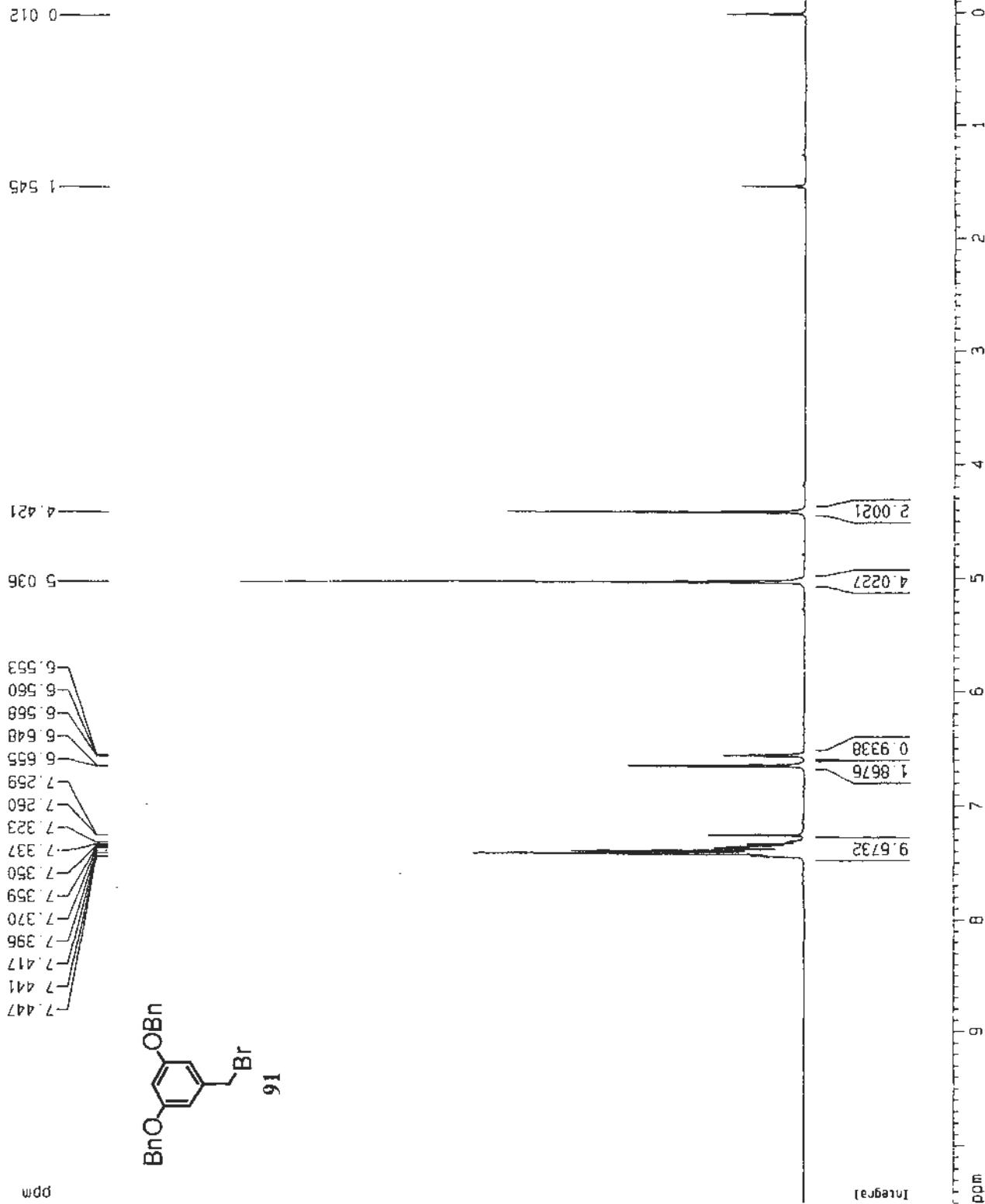
Current Data Parameters
 NAME G1-Br
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNC

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20030821
 Time 17:46
 INSTRNM dp300
 PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13
 PULPROG 32768
 TD 29
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 4
 DS 0
 SWH 6992.806 Hz
 FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
 AQ 1.8219508 sec
 R6 228.1
 DW 55.600 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 360.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 4.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SFD1 300.1312000 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1300063 MHz
 WM 0
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 9.97 cm
 F1P 10.500 ppm
 F1 3151.36 Hz
 F2P -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.07 Hz
 RF90M 0.50000 ppm/cm
 WZCM 150.06500 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
NAME G1-BrC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

==== Acquisition Parameters

Date 20051007
Time 13:33
INSTRUM QMX360
PROBHD 5 mm BB0 68-1H
DULPROG
TD 65536
SWH 22625.736 Hz
SOLVENT CDCl₃
VS 100
DS 0
SFH 0.346004 Hz
TDRES 1451188 sec
AQ 8192
DW 22.050 usec
OF 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
a1 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCRK 0.0150000 sec

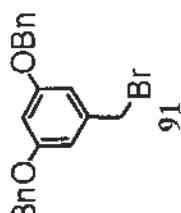
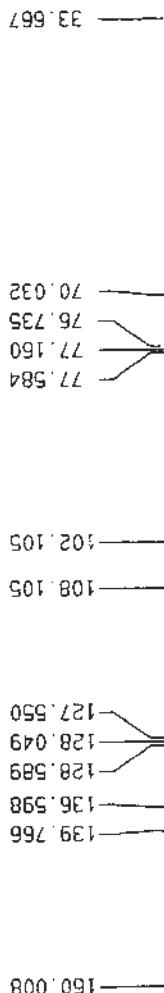
==== CHANNEL f1 =====

AUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz
CPDPQ2 Weitz16
AUC2 1H
PCPQ2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
SF12 19.00 dB
SFQ2 300.1315007 MHz

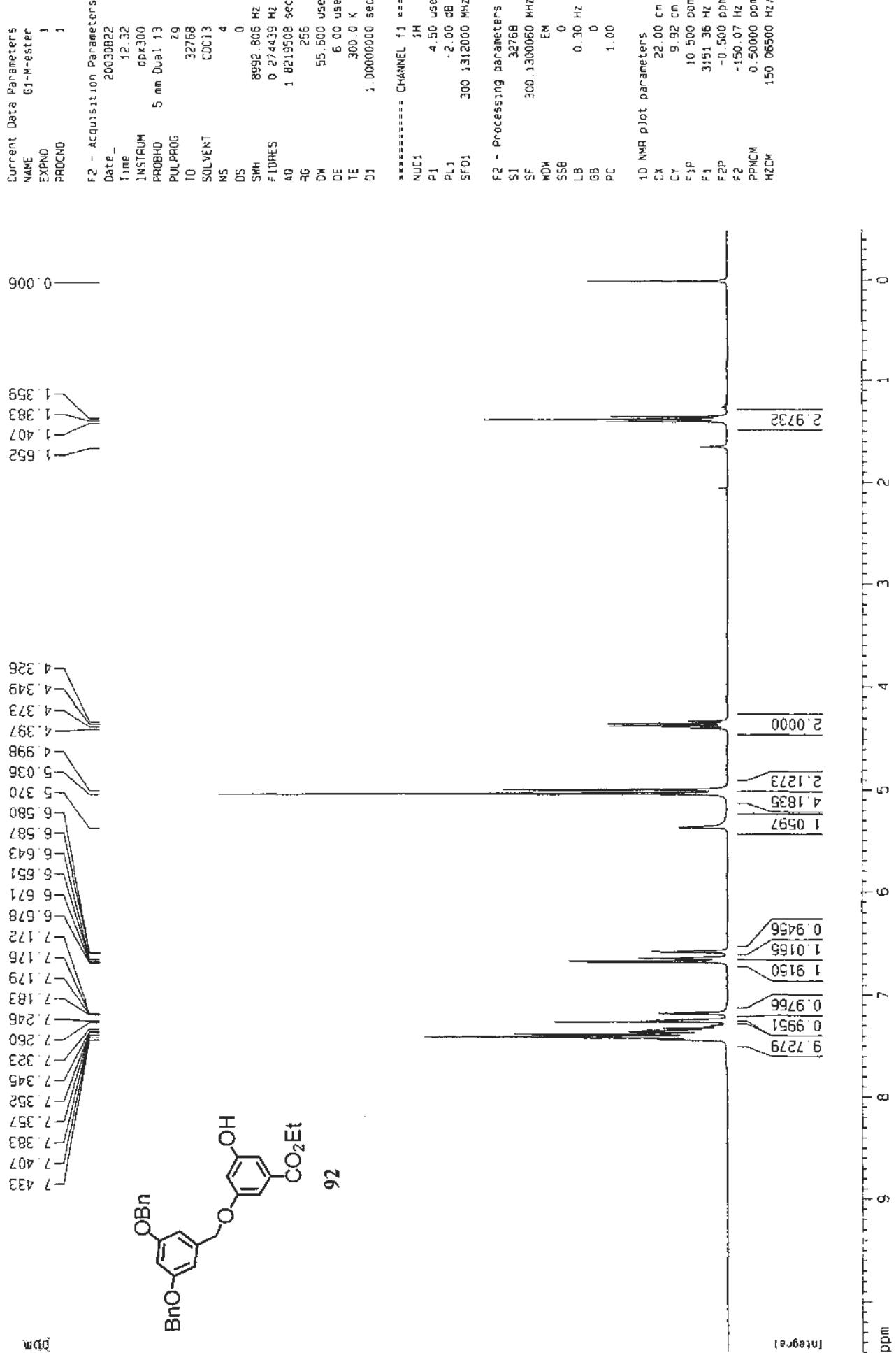
==== Processing parameters

SJ 65536
SF 75.4677656 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters
CX 22.00 cm
CY 10.00 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -75.68 Hz
PIPQCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
HZCH 720.37408 Hz/cm



PDP



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Gi-Mester
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20030905
 Time 16.32
 INSTRUM dpn300
 PROBOD 5 mm Dual 13
 PULPROG PULPROG
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 PS 0
 DS 0
 SWH 22675 736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.34604 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 1.000000 sec
 Q1 0.0300000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

COPROG2 Mult16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SJ 65536
 SF 75.4677756 MHz
 WDW EM
 SS6 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

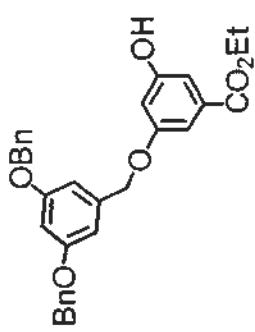
CX 22.00 cm
 CY 9.99 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 c1 15693.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPNCM 9.54345 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37384 Hz/cm

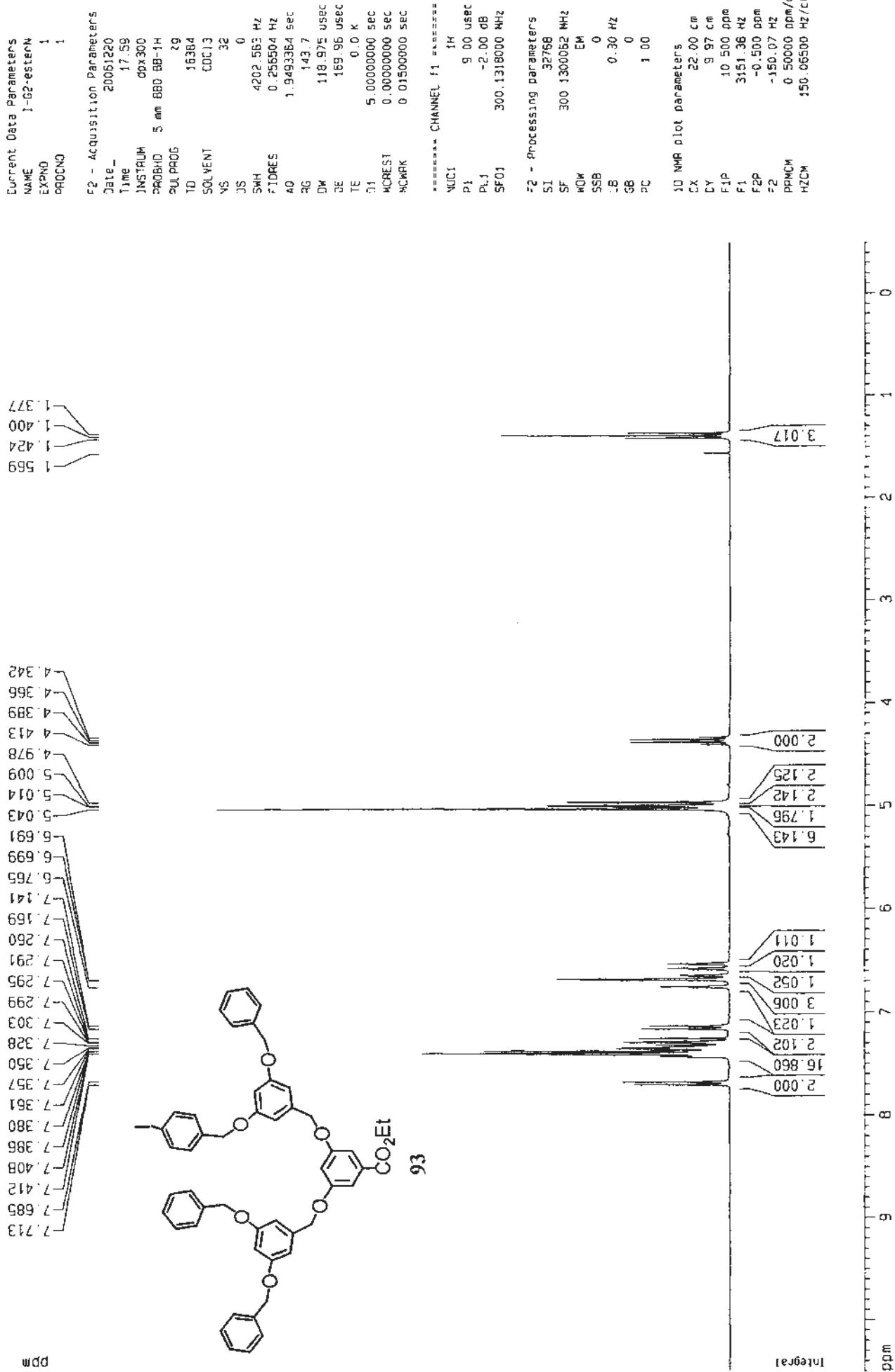
77.583
 77.160
 76.736
 76.212
 70.170
 61.583

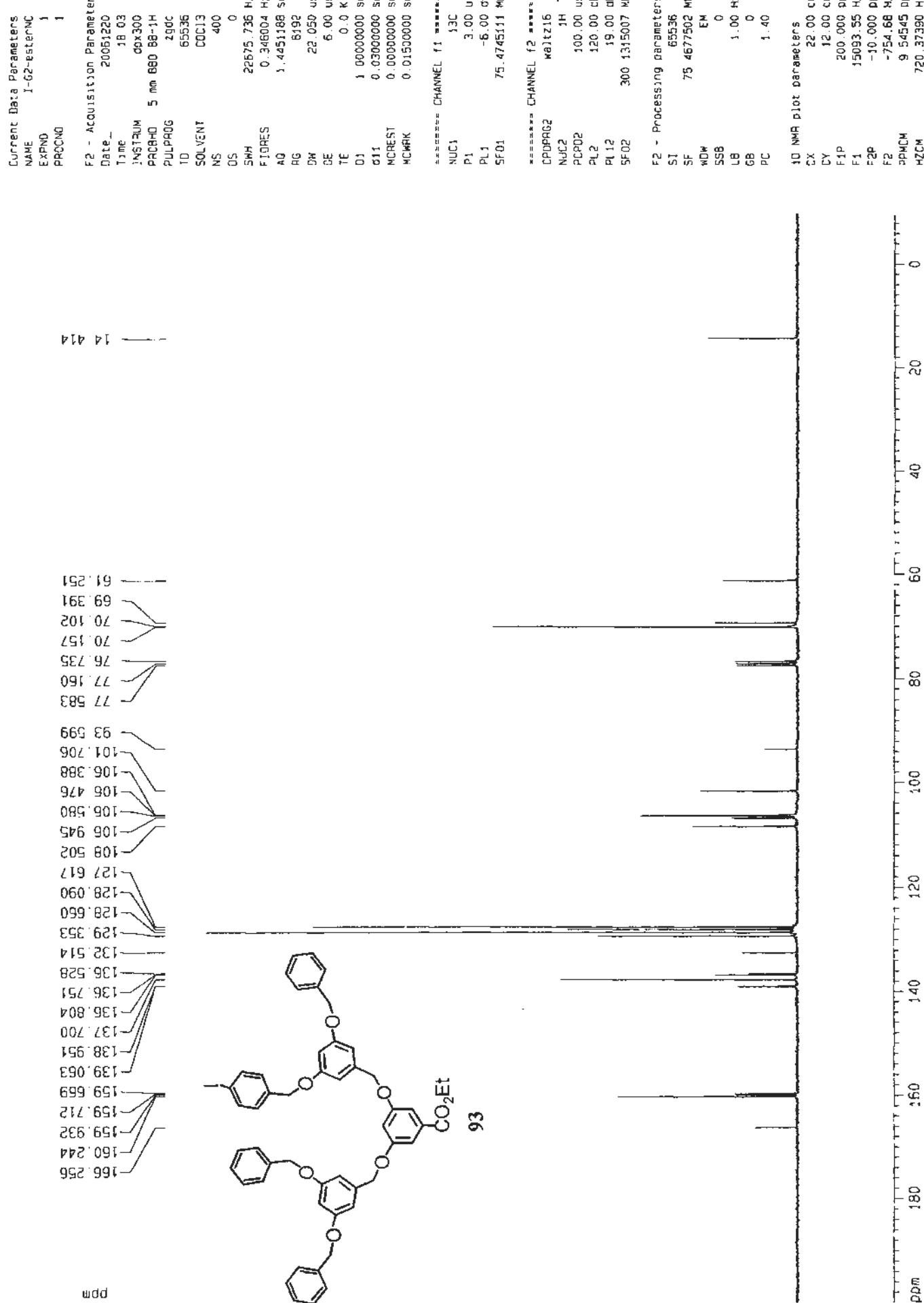
101.772
 106.507
 107.360
 108.230
 109.696
 127.674
 128.125
 128.685
 132.290
 136.801
 138.999

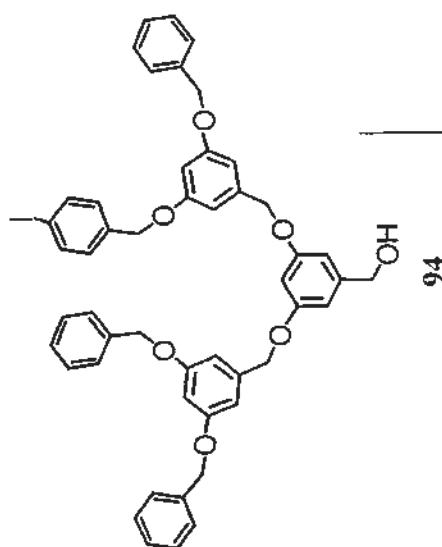
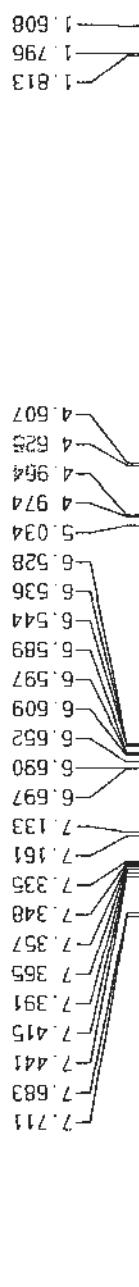
157.152
 159.910
 160.226
 166.925

ppm







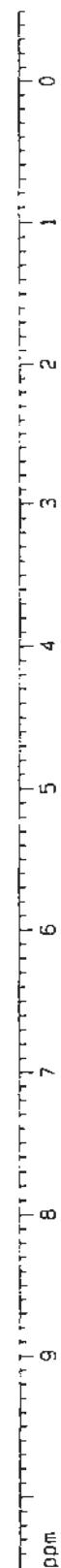


F2 - Processing parameters

S1	32768
SF	300.1300062 MHz
WDW	EM
SSB	0
L6	0.30 Hz
SB	0
PC	1.00

10 NMR plot parameters

CX	22.00 cm
CY	9.95 cm
F1P	10.500 ppm
F1	3151.36 Hz
F2P	-0.500 ppm
F2	-150.07 Hz
PPCM	0.50000 ppm/cm
HZCM	150.06500 Hz/cm

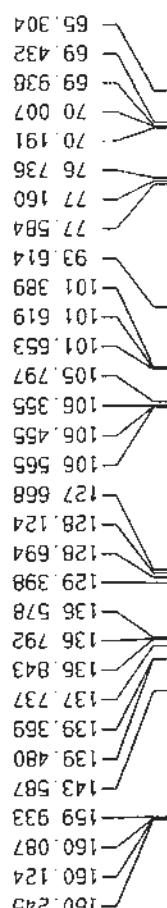


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 1-G2-DHNC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

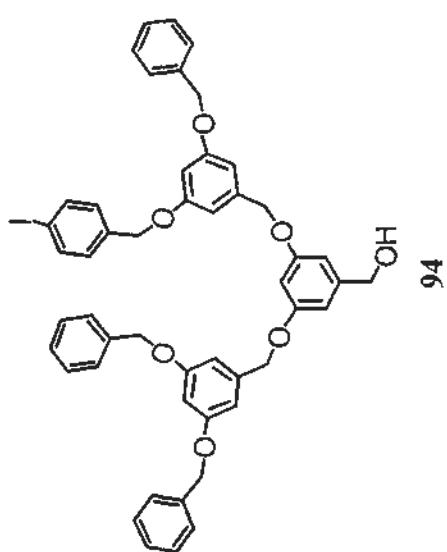
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 201051222
 time 23.36
 INSTRUM dp300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG 290C
 TD 65536
 SW 400
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 400
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.445188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 1.000000 sec
 J1:1 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCWTRK 0.0500000 sec

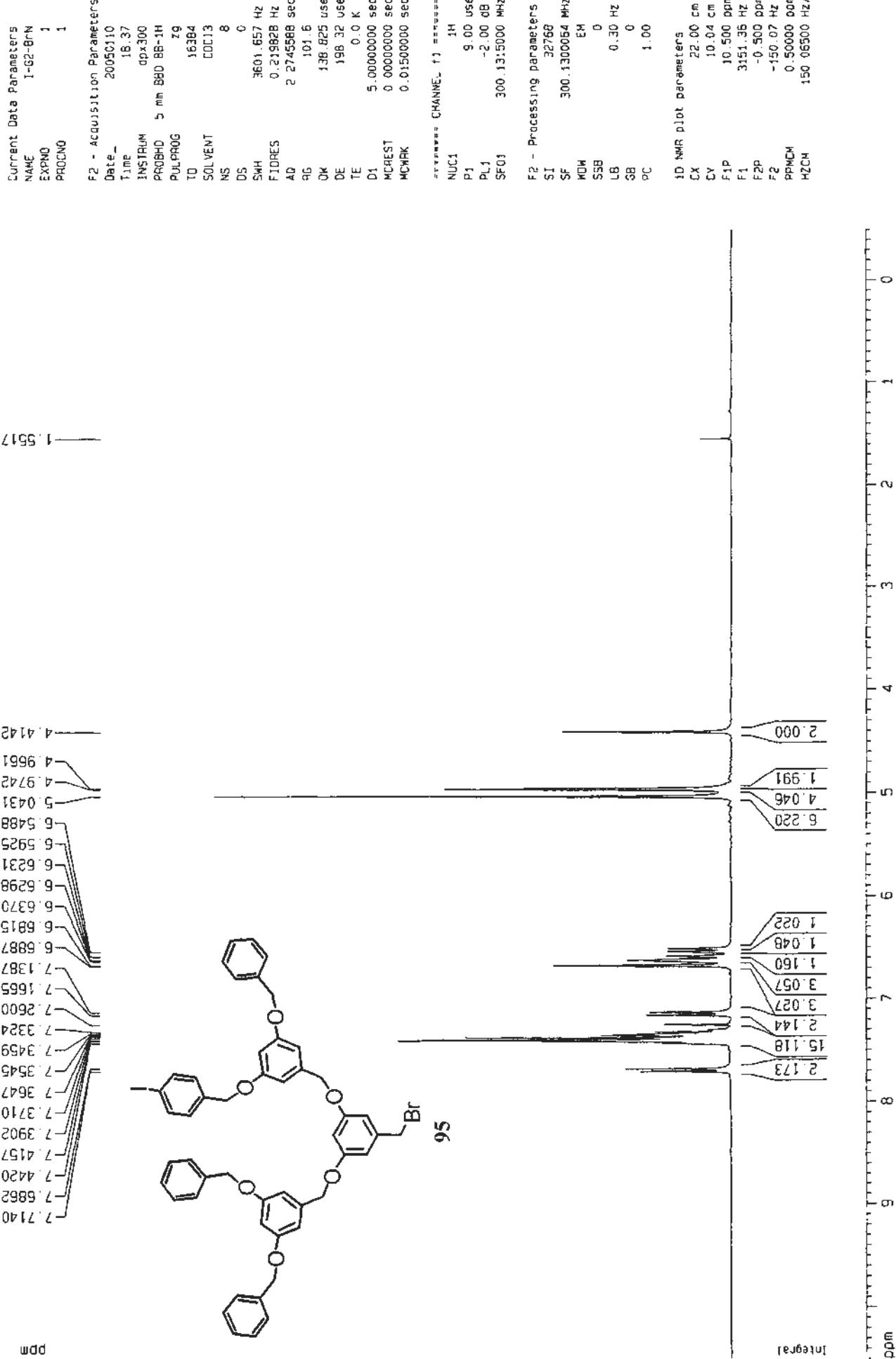
==== CHANNEL f1 ======
 NUC1 13C
 S1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 S1 65536
 SF 75.4677453 MHz
 W1P 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.4315007 MHz
 F1 0
 L1 1.00 Hz
 G1 0
 PC 140

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 10.02 cm
 Z1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPMCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37384 Hz/cm



ppm





Current Data Parameters
NAME 1-G2-E9NC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

=2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20050129
Time 0 04
INSTRUM dpx300
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG 29dc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 11040
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
fIDRES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4451186 sec
RG 8192
DW 27.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
NCWRFK 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 ¹³C
F1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

CPDPG2 ¹H Mertz16
NUC2 ¹H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

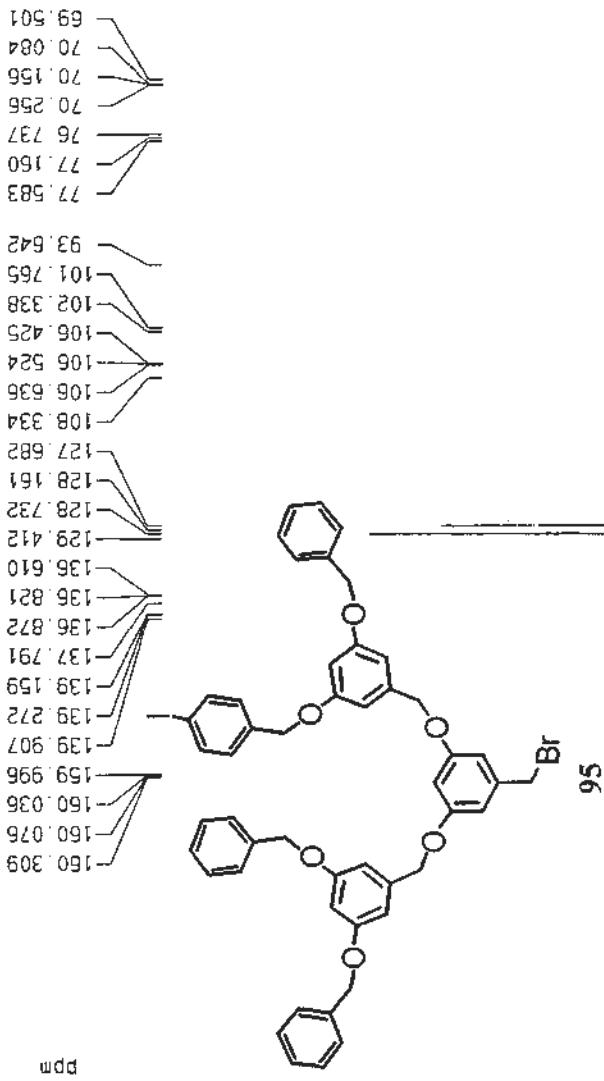
=2 - Processing parameters

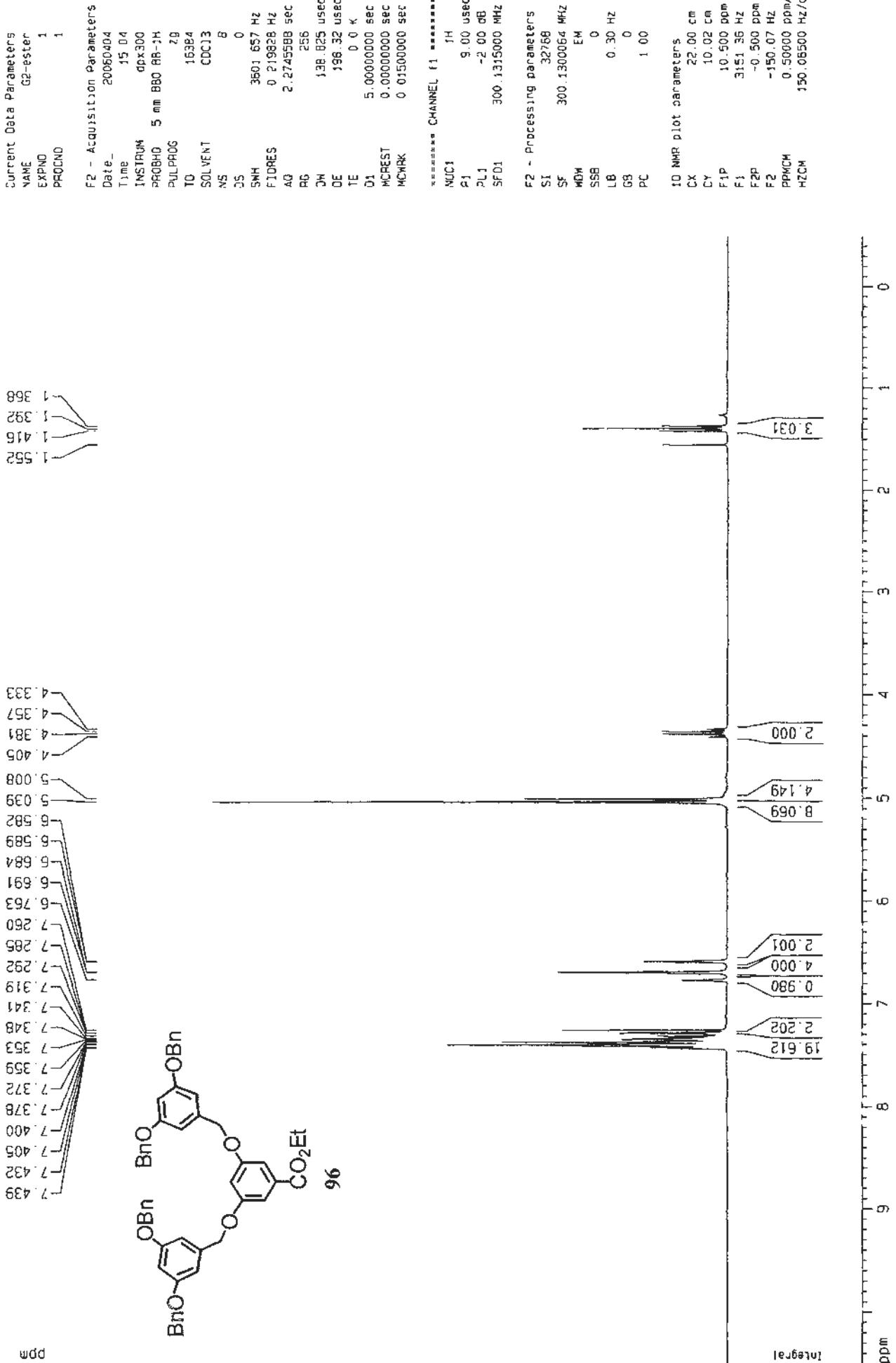
S1 65536
SF 75.4677411 MHz
WM EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

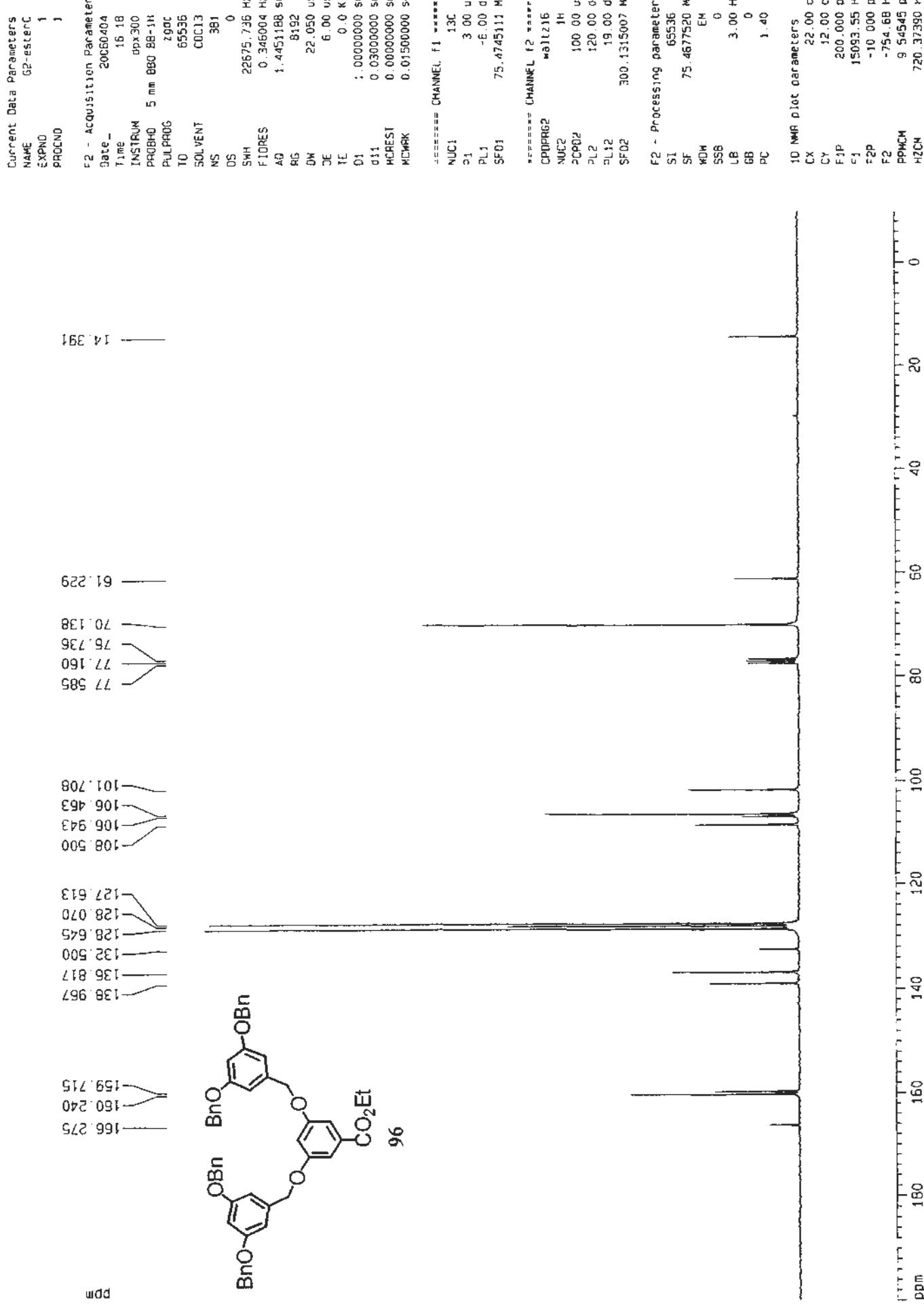
1D NMR plot parameters

EX 22.00 cm
CY 9.95 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.58 Hz
PPMCM 9.54345 ppm/cm
H2CM 720 37384 Hz/cm

33.729







Current Data Parameters
 NAME G2-¹H
 EXPNO 1
 PROLNO ;

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20060509
 Time 16:43
 INSTRUM PROBHD 5 mm B60 BB-1H
 PULPROG PULPROG
 TD 16384
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 16
 DS 0
 SWH 4202.563 Hz
 EDRES 0 25504 Hz
 AQ 1.9493364 sec
 RG 28.5
 DW 118.975 usec
 DE 169.96 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 J1 5.0000000 sec
 MCRES1 0.0000000 sec
 MCNUK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 ¹H
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SF01 300.1318000 MHz

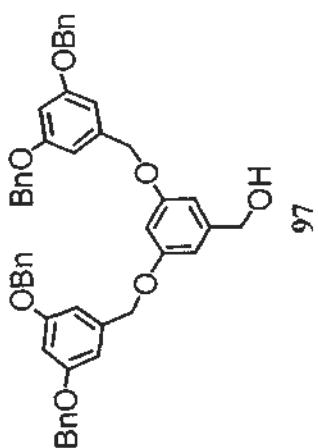
F2 - Processing Parameters

S1 32768
 SF 300.1300063 MHz
 MW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR Plot Parameters

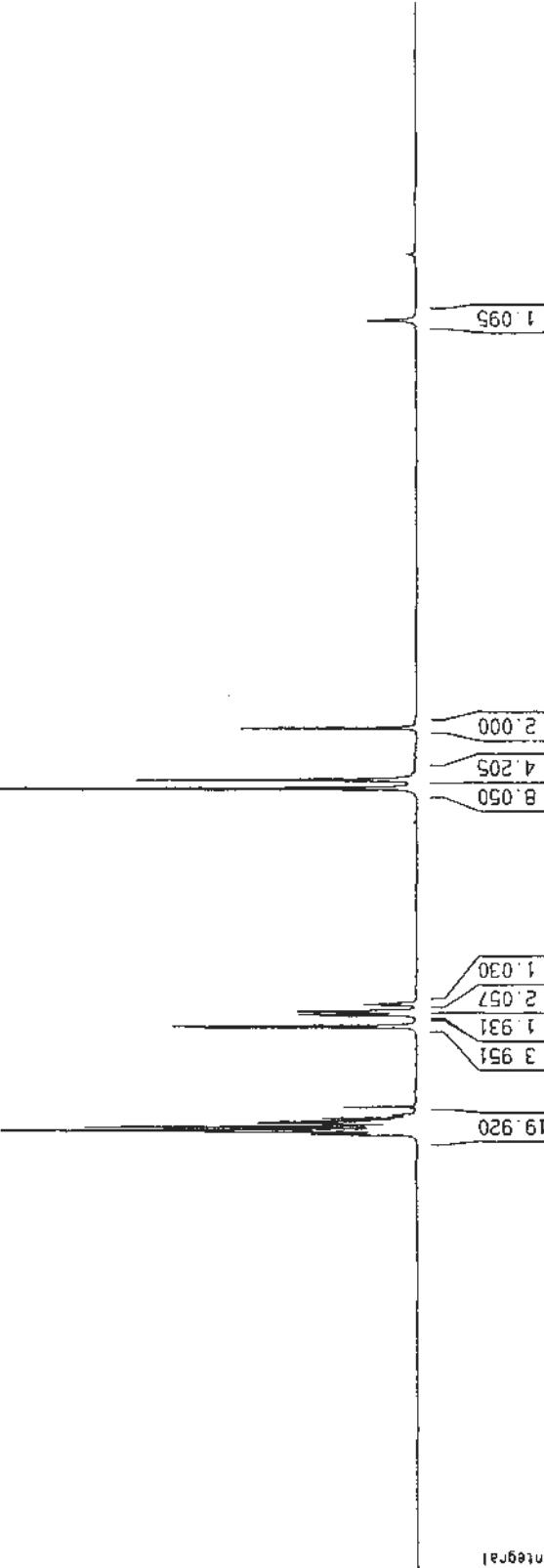
CX 22.00 cm
 CY 9.98 cm
 F1P 10.500 ppm
 F1 3.151.36 Hz
 F2P -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.07 Hz
 DPPM 0 500000 ppm/cm
 HZCM 150.06500 Hz/cm

7.455 7.448 7.430 7.422 7.397 7.390 7.378 7.371 7.369 7.361 7.353 7.339 7.260 7.205 6.697 6.622 6.615 6.603 6.595 6.579 6.560 6.540 6.522 6.503 6.480



ppm

1.766



integrat

Current Data Parameters
 NAME G2-0HC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBHD

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20060509
 TIME 16:02
 INSTRUM dp300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG zgdc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CBC13
 NS 101
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 6192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 NOEST 0.0000000 sec
 NCWPK 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDP462 1H
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1515007 MHz

F2 - Processing Parameters

S1 65536
 SF 75.4677791 MHz
 WDM EM
 SSB 0
 SP 3.00 Hz
 CB 0
 PC 1.40

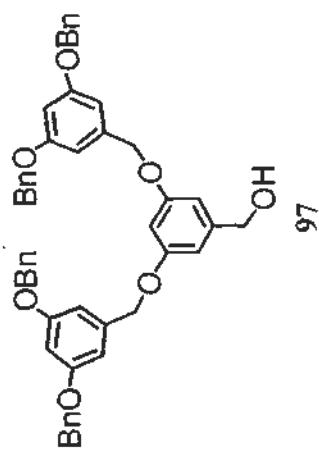
1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.97 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -75.46 Hz
 FPPCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37421 Hz/cm

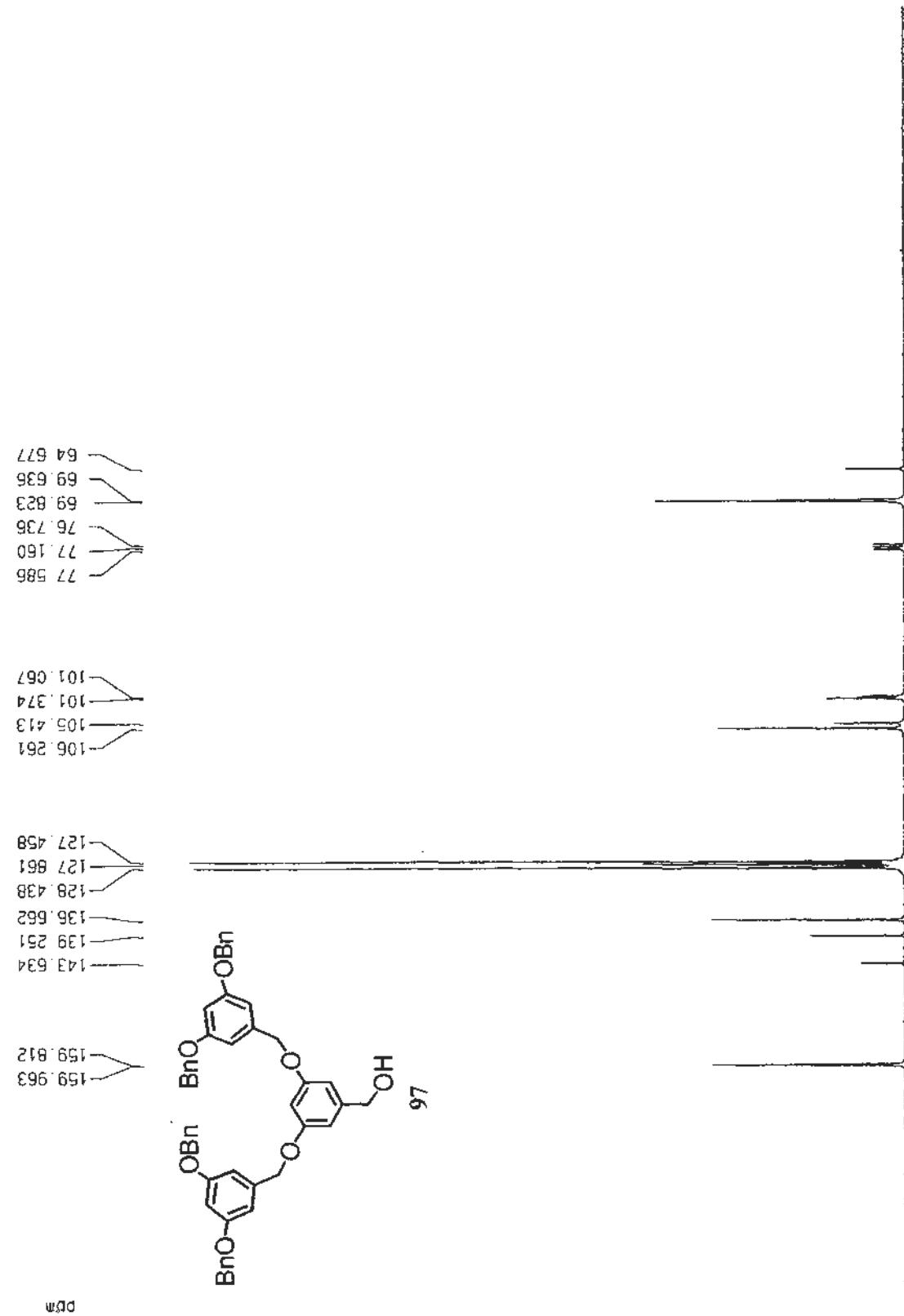
64.677
 69.636
 69.823
 76.736
 77.160
 77.586
 101.061
 101.374
 105.413
 127.458
 127.661
 128.438
 135.662
 139.251
 143.634
 159.812
 159.963

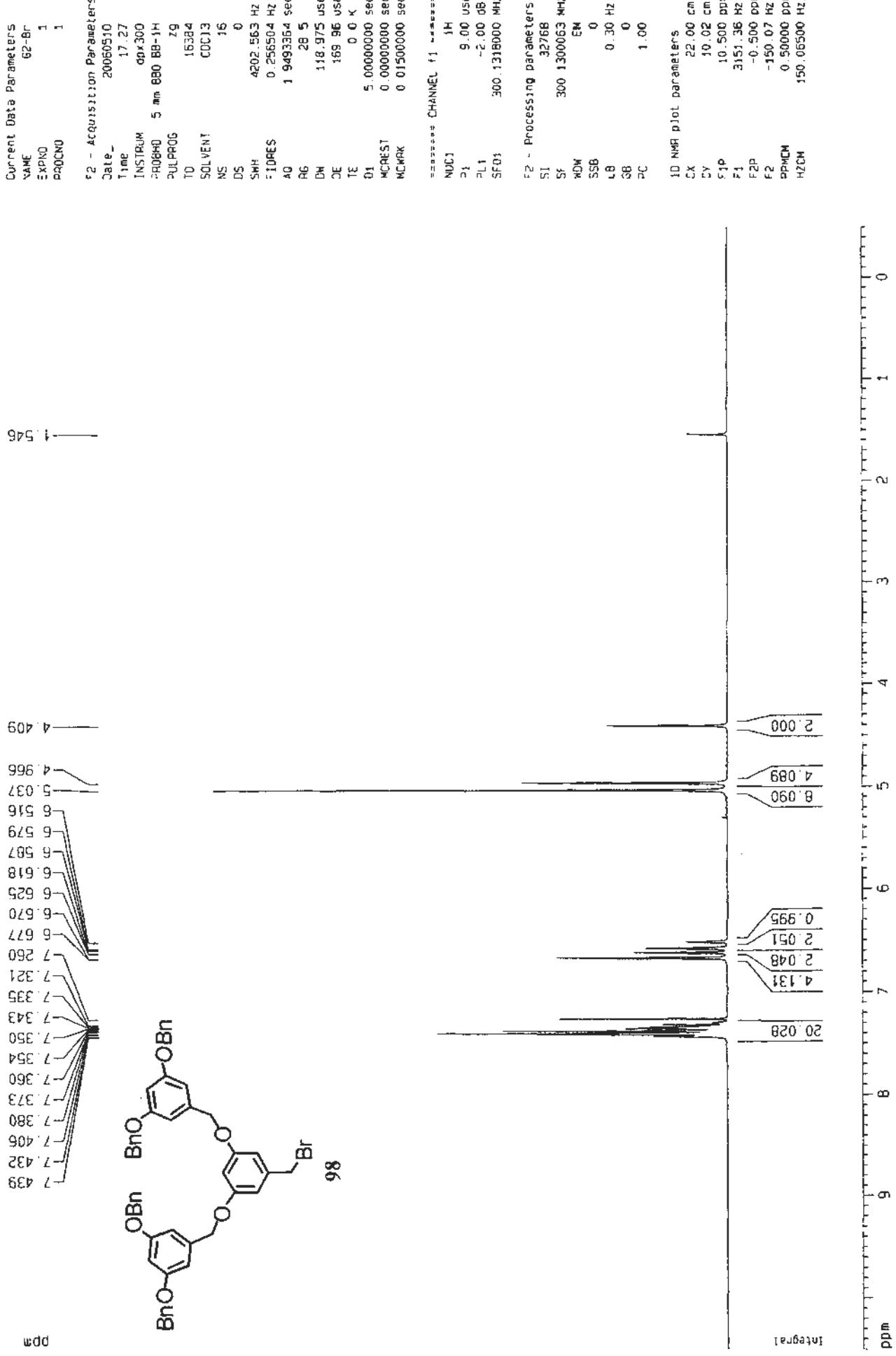
101.061
 101.374
 105.413
 127.458
 127.661
 128.438
 135.662
 139.251
 143.634
 159.812
 159.963

127.458
 127.661
 128.438
 135.662
 139.251
 143.634
 159.812
 159.963

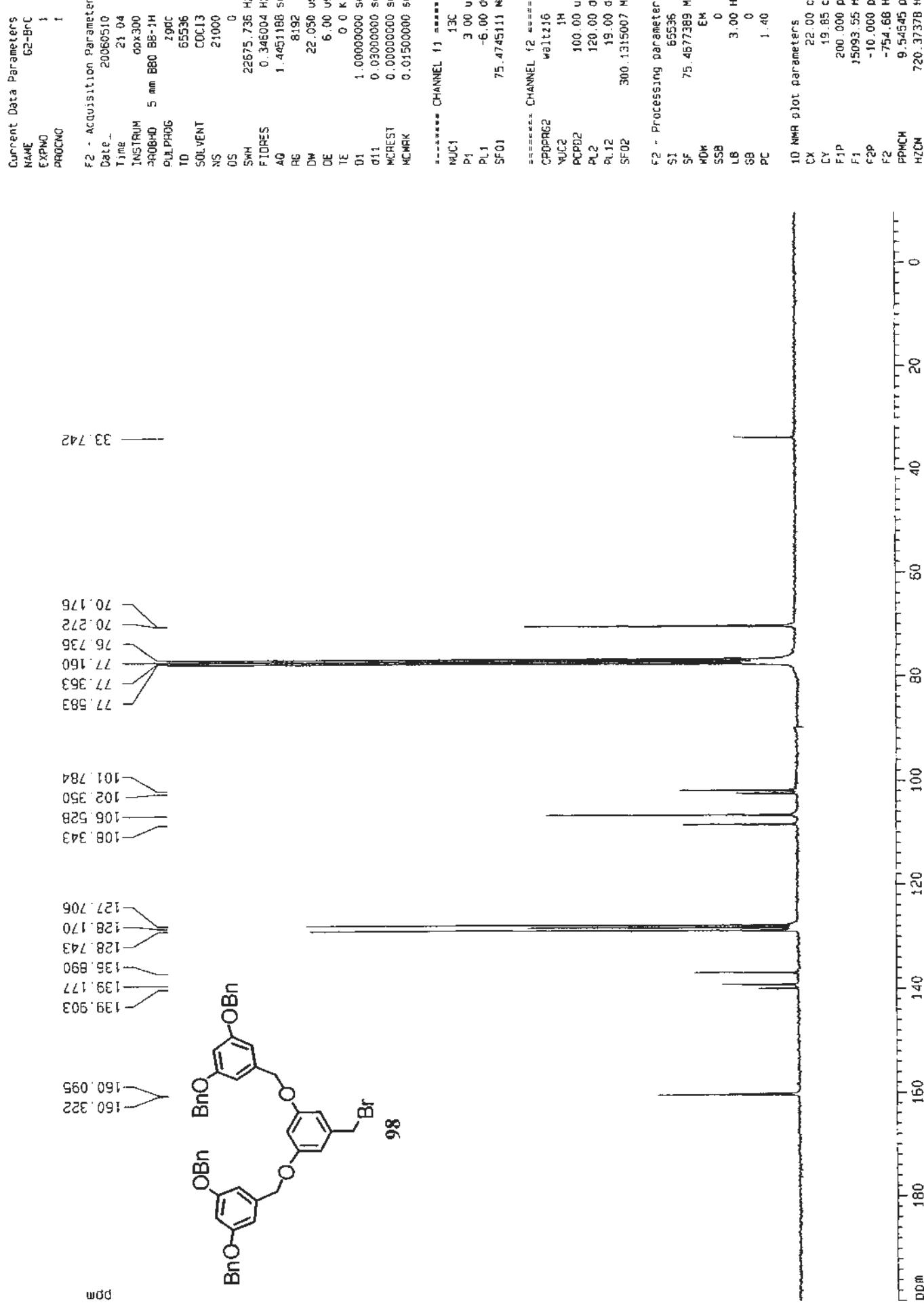


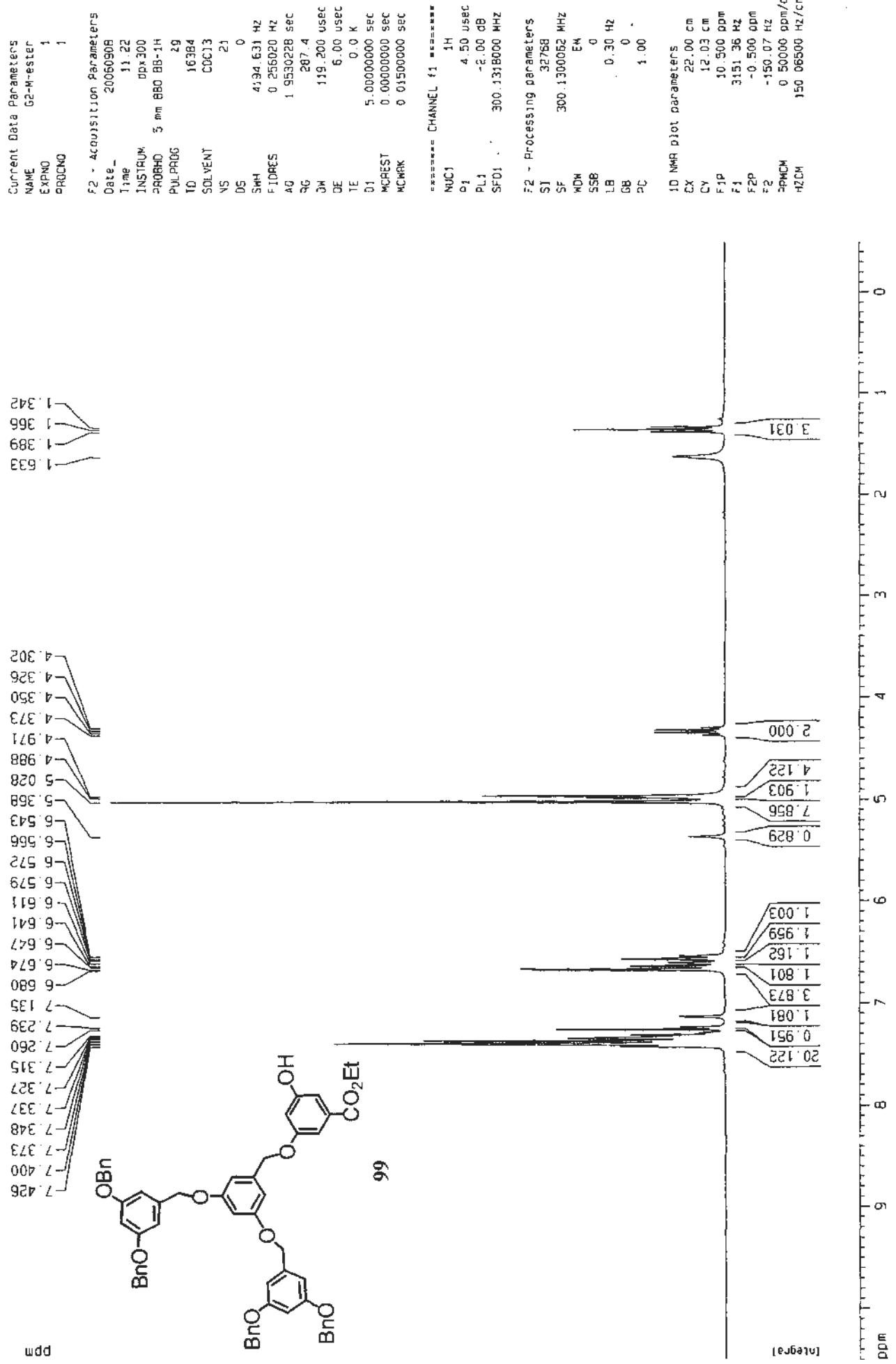
DG3

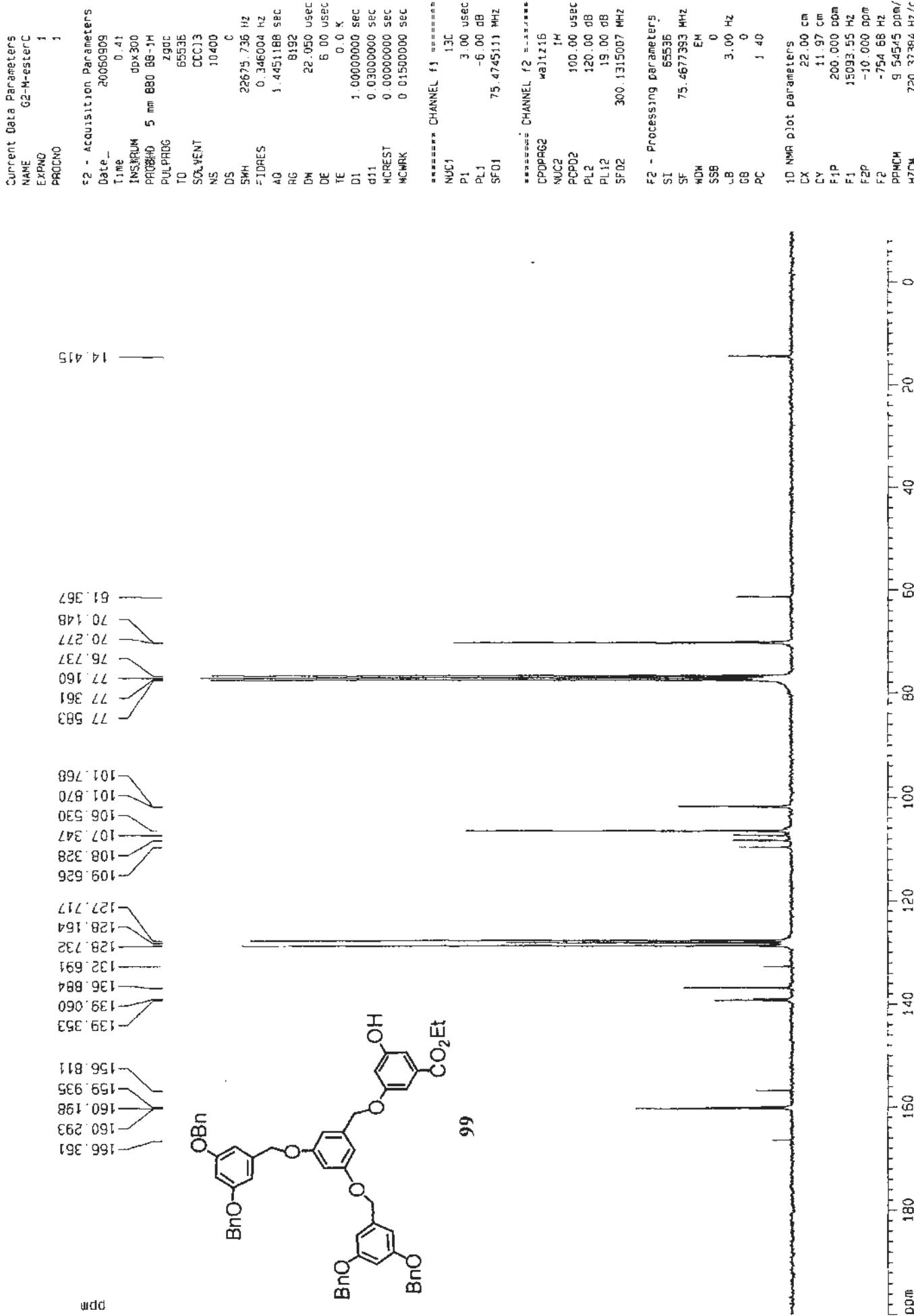


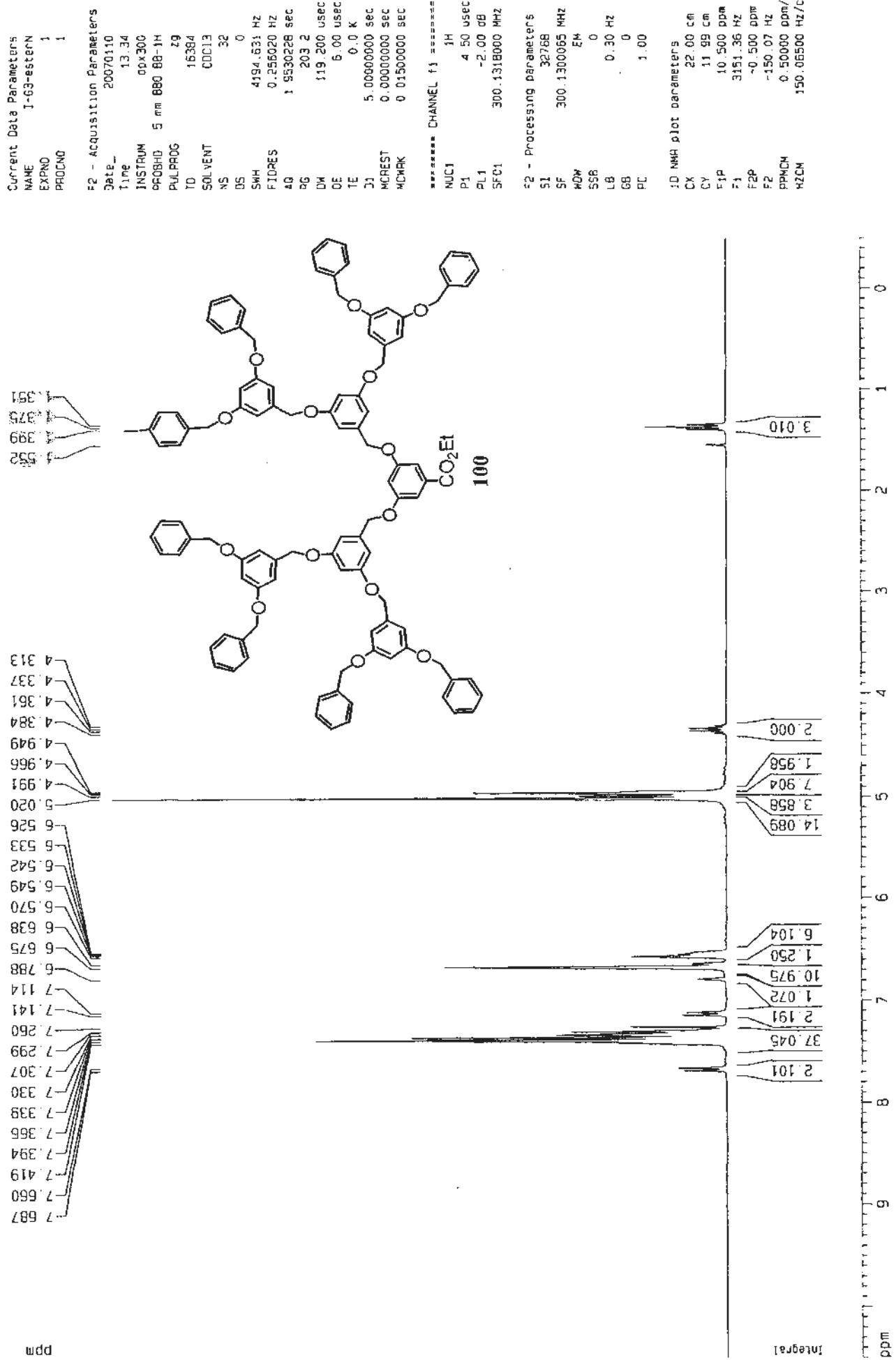


ppm









Current Data Parameters
NAME 1-G3-ester-NC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20070113
Time 0:56

INSTRUM dpx300

PROBHD 5 mm BBP-1H

PULPROG zg3c

ID 65536

SOLVENT CDCl3

NS 10000

DS 0

SWH 22675.736 Hz

SFIDRES 0.346004 Hz

AQ 1.4491168 sec

DW 8192

DE 22.050 usec

DE 6.00 usec

TE 0.0 K

D1 1.0000000 sec

TD 0.03000000 sec

MOREST 0.0000000 sec

NCHAK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C

P1 3.00 usec

PL1 -6.00 dB

SF01 75.475111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPOPRG2

NUC2 1H

PCP02 100.00 usec

PL2 120.00 dB

PL12 19.00 dB

SF02 300.1315037 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SJ 65536

SF 75.4677473 MHz

WDW EM

SSB 0

LB 1.00 Hz

GB 0

PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm

CY 12.02 cm

F1P 200.000 ppm

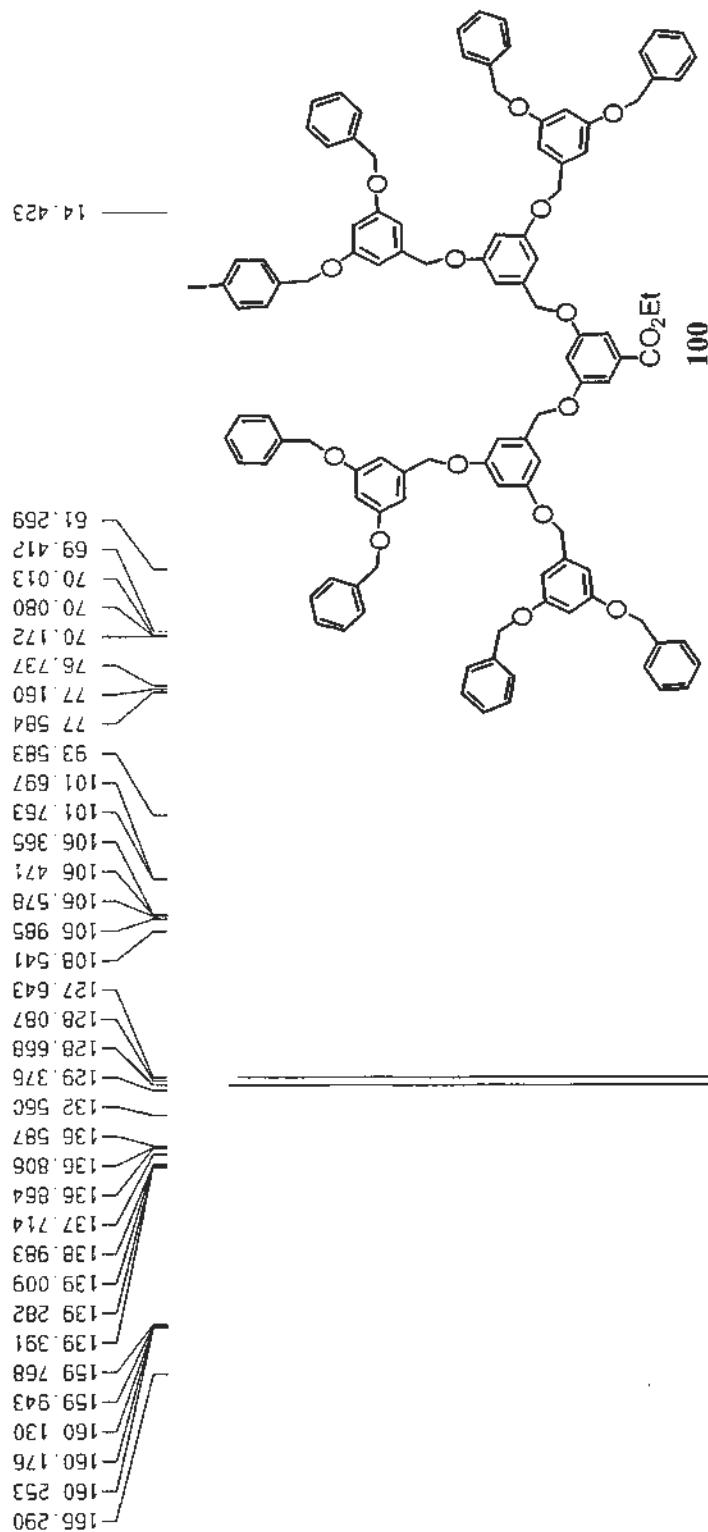
F1 150.93 .55 Hz

F2P -10.000 ppm

=2 -754.68 Hz

PPMCK 9.54545 ppm/cm

H2CH 720.37390 Hz/cm



ppm

Current Data Parameters
 NAME I-G3-DHN
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20070110
 Time 13:20
 INSTRUM 00x300
 PROBOD 5 mm BB-1H
 DULPROG Z9
 T0 16.884
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 32
 DS 0
 SWH 4.194.631 Hz
 FIDRES 0.256020 Hz
 AQ 1.9530328 sec
 RG 181
 DM 119.200 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 sec
 D1 5.0000000 sec
 NCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NCWORK 0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

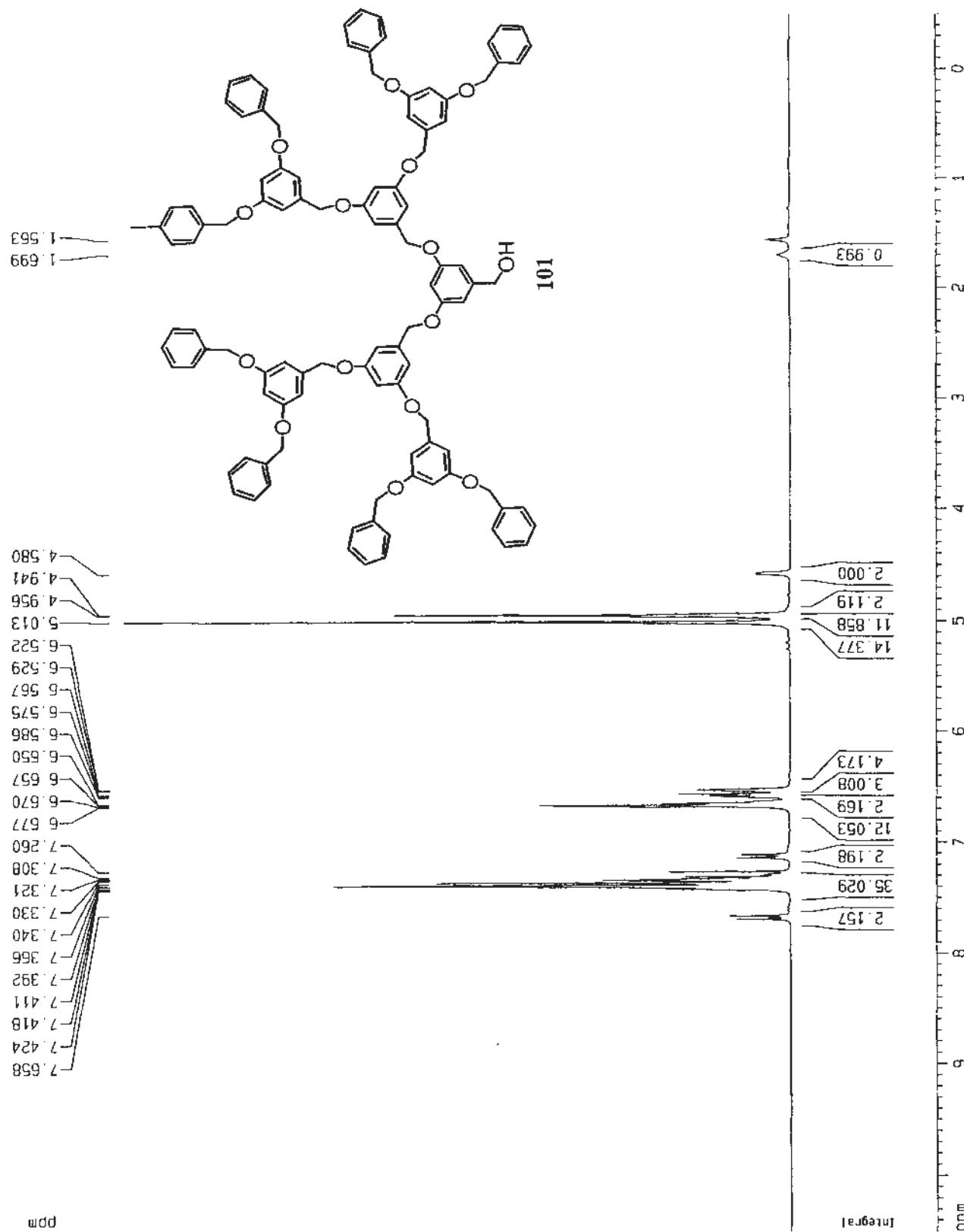
NUC1 1H
 P1 4.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SF01 300.1318000 MHz

=2 - Processing parameters

SI 32768
 SF 300.1300064 MHz
 MDW EH
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 SB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.96 cm
 F1P 10.500 ppm
 F1 31.51.36 Hz
 F2P -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.07 Hz
 PPVCM 0.50000 ppm/cm
 HZCM 150.06500 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
NAME 1-G3-OHNC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 2007/01/13
Time 0.33
INSTRUM dpX300
PROB1D 5 mm BB-1H
PULPROG zgdc
TD 85536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 400
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FTORCS 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4451188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCHBK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
Q1 76.00 dB
SF01 75.474511 MHz

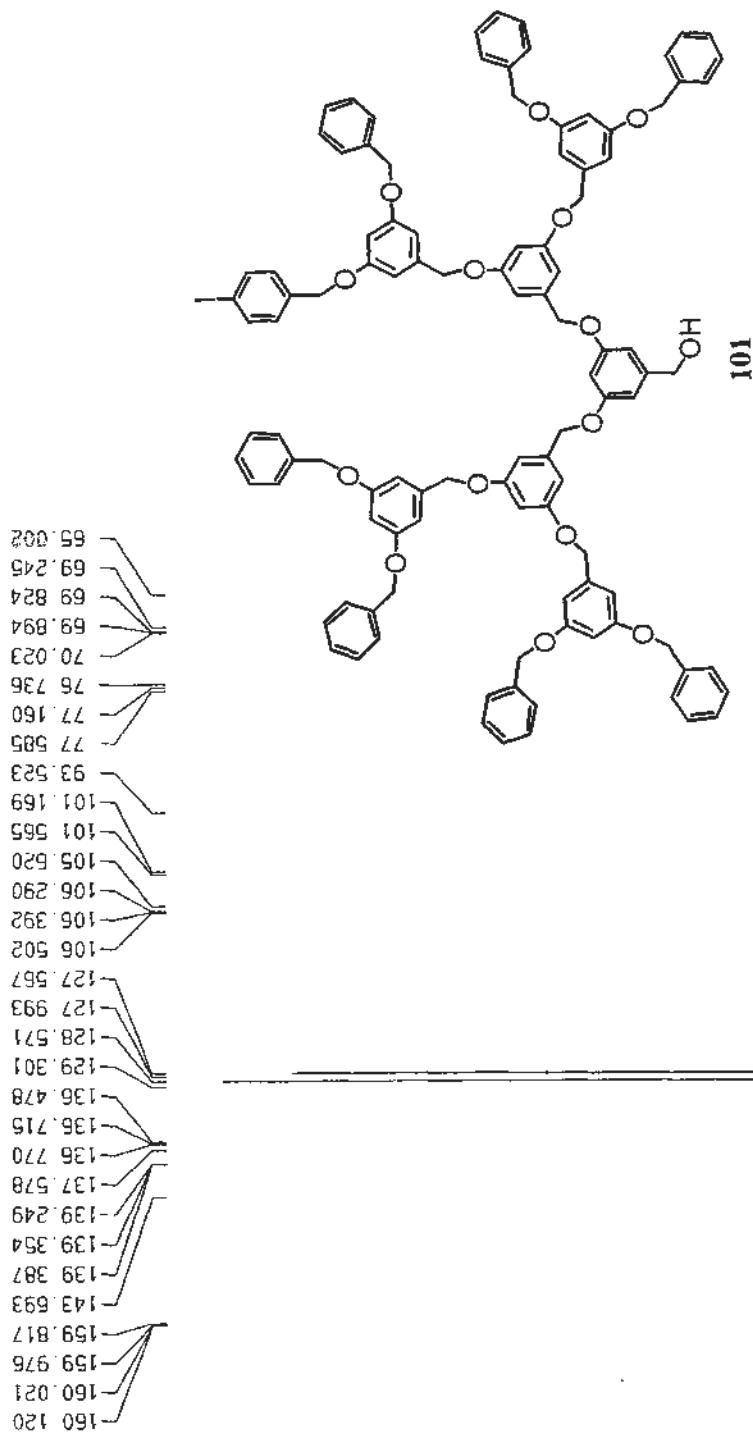
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
NUC2 1H
PCPQ2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

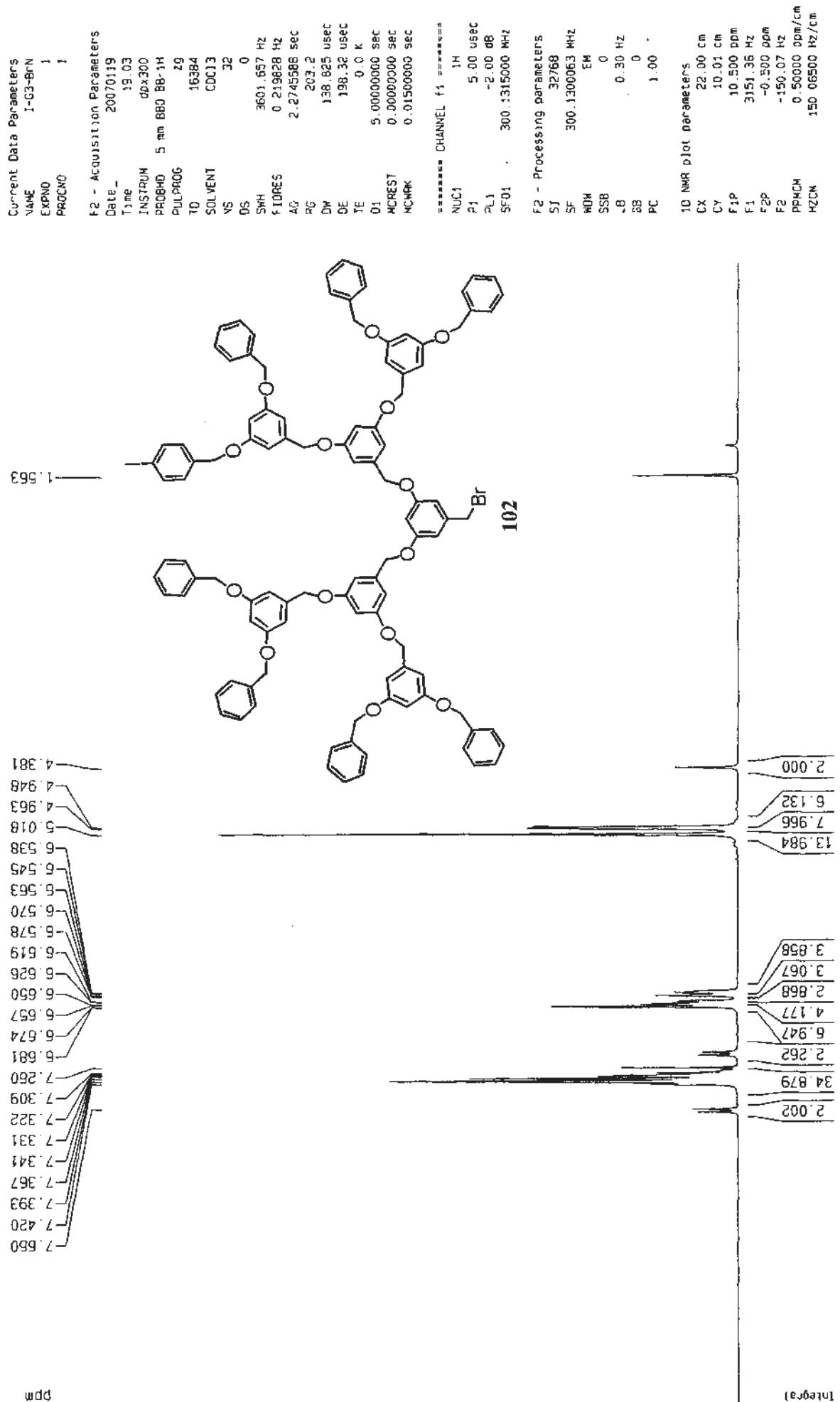
F2 - Processing parameters

SI 55536
SF 75.4677613 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 11.96 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.68 Hz
RPNORM 9.5/545 ppm/cm
-ZCM 720.37402 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters

NAME I-G3-B-NC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20070720
Time 0:50
INSTRUM dpix300
PROBOD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG 20dc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 600
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4551188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
q11 0.0360000 sec
MCRES1 0.0000000 sec
INCRAK 0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 ¹³C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

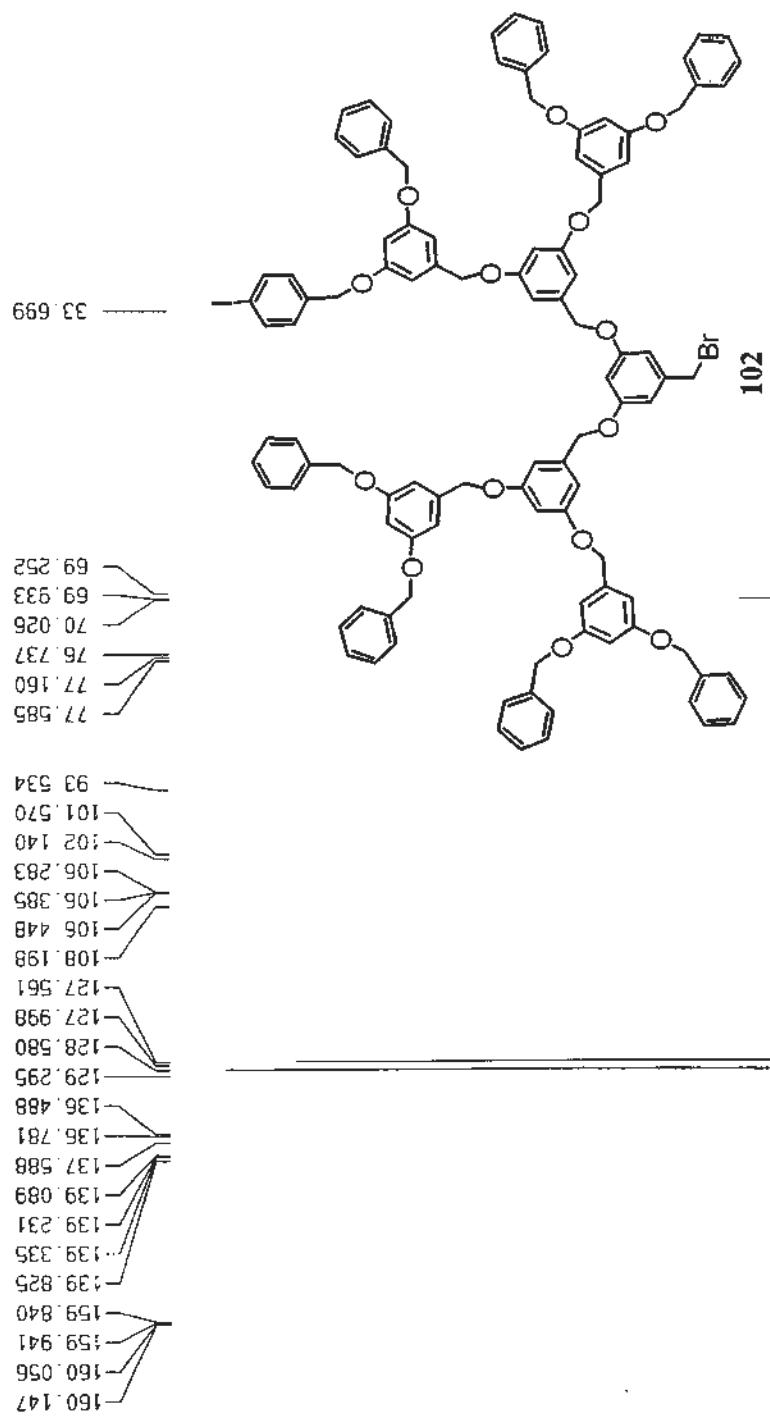
CPDPQG2
NUC2 ¹H
PCPDQ2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

S1 65536
SF 75.4677619 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 23.00 cm
CY 11.99 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -1754.68 Hz
F2 9.13043 ppm/cm
PPMCH 669.05347 Hz/cm



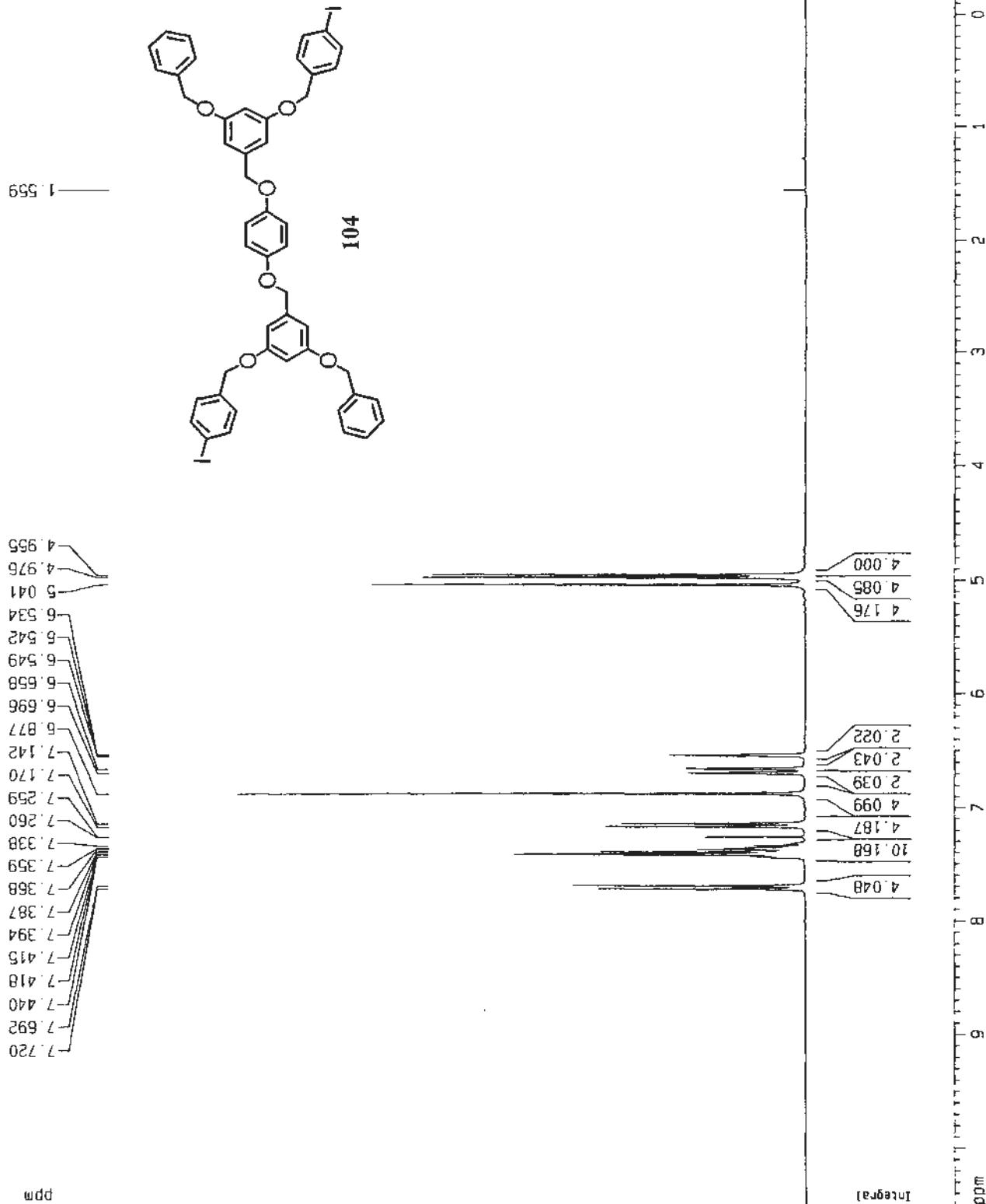
DPPM

Current Data Parameters
 NAME 1-G1-denN
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20060405
 Time 12:32
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD F mm 880 66-1H
 PULPROG ZQ
 TD 16384
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 3601.657 Hz
 FIDRES 0.219828 Hz
 AQ 2.274588 sec
 QG 256
 D1 1.38 825 usec
 2E 198.32 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 5.0000000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NCWKRK 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 5.00 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SF01 300.1315000 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 C1 32768
 SF 300.1300050 MHz
 MDW EM
 SSF 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 F2P 0
 F2 3151.36 Hz
 -0.500 ppm
 F2P -150.07 Hz
 DPNCM 0.50000 ppm/cm
 RZDR 150.06500 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 1-61-deINC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20050407
 Time 22:26
 INSTRUM qpx300
 PROBID 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG 65536
 T1 290C
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 445
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 J1 1.0000000 sec
 J1 0.03000000 sec
 J1 0.0000000 sec
 MCRES 1
 NCPLK 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

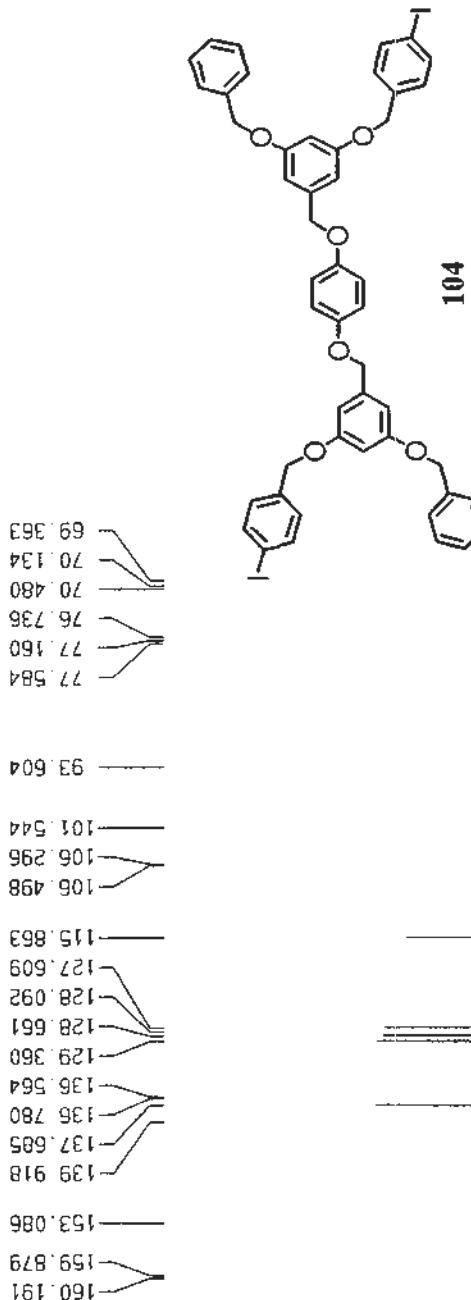
CPPR62 WALTZ16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SFQ2 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

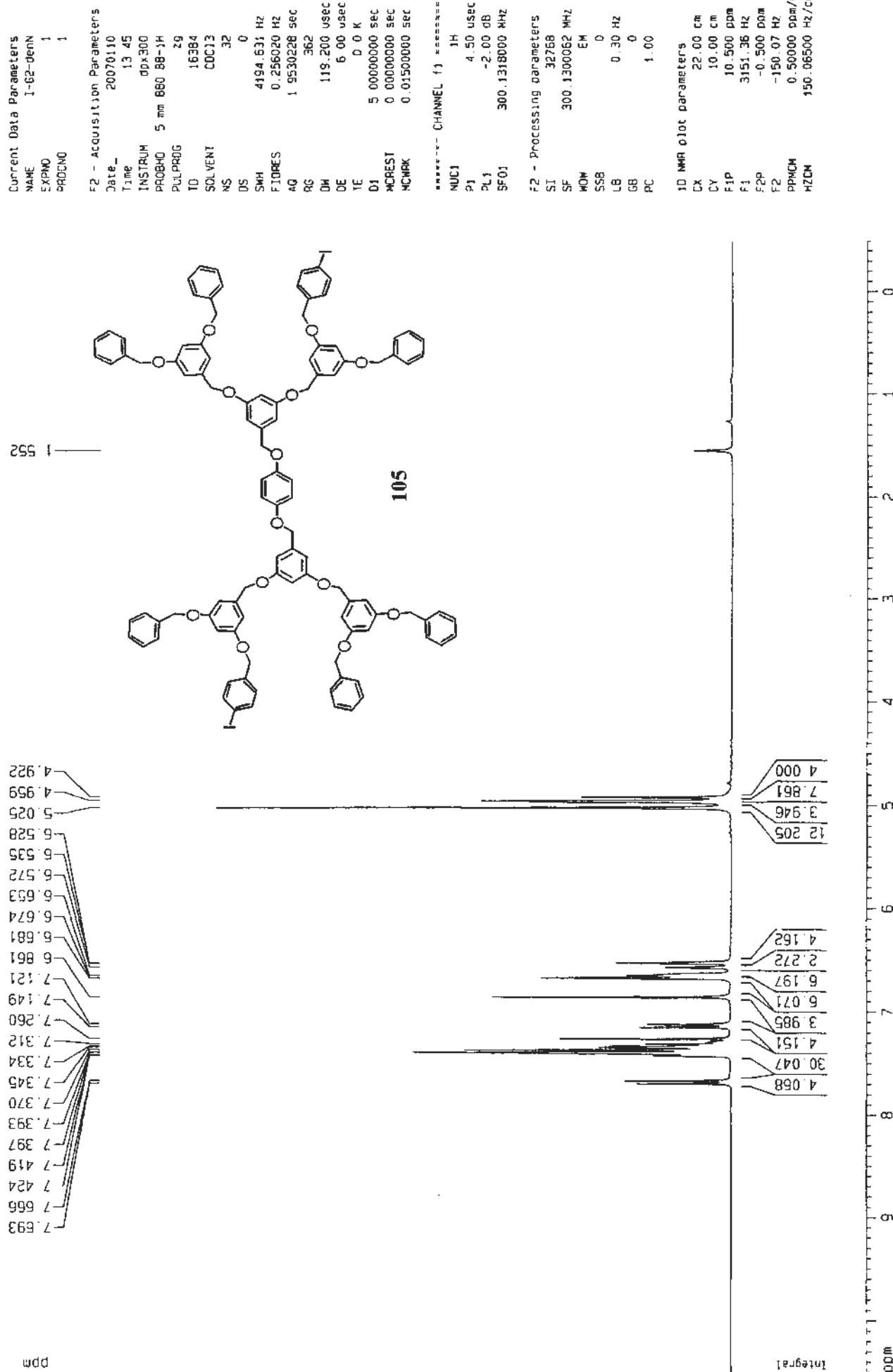
S1 65536
 SF 75.4677519 MHz
 MDW 0
 SSB 15093.55 kHz
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 9.95 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 kHz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 754.68 Hz
 PIPCM 9.5545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37390 Hz/cm



ppm



Current Data Parameters
NAME 1-G2-DEMC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20070113
Time 0 14
INSTRUM dpX300D
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG PULPROG
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 352
JS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346304 Hz
AQ 1.4451188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCMARK 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

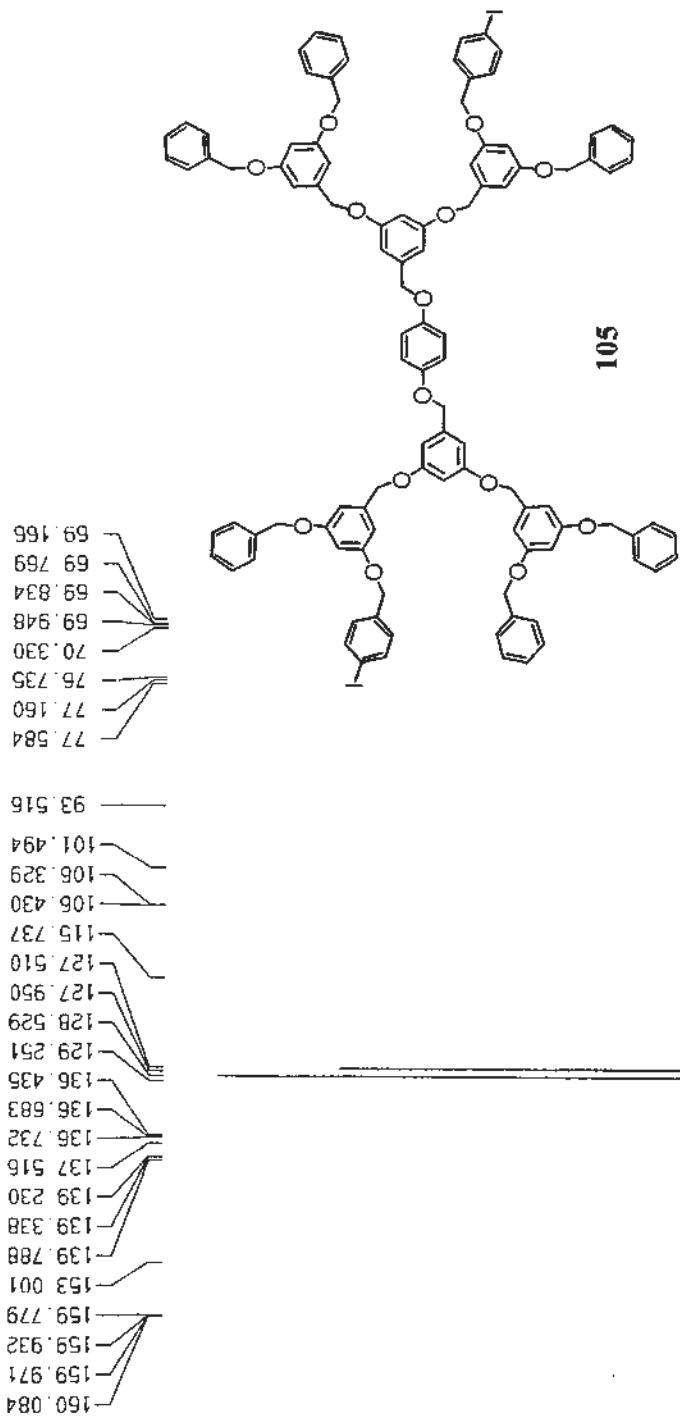
CPDPG2 Waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCP02 100.00 usec
Q_L2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

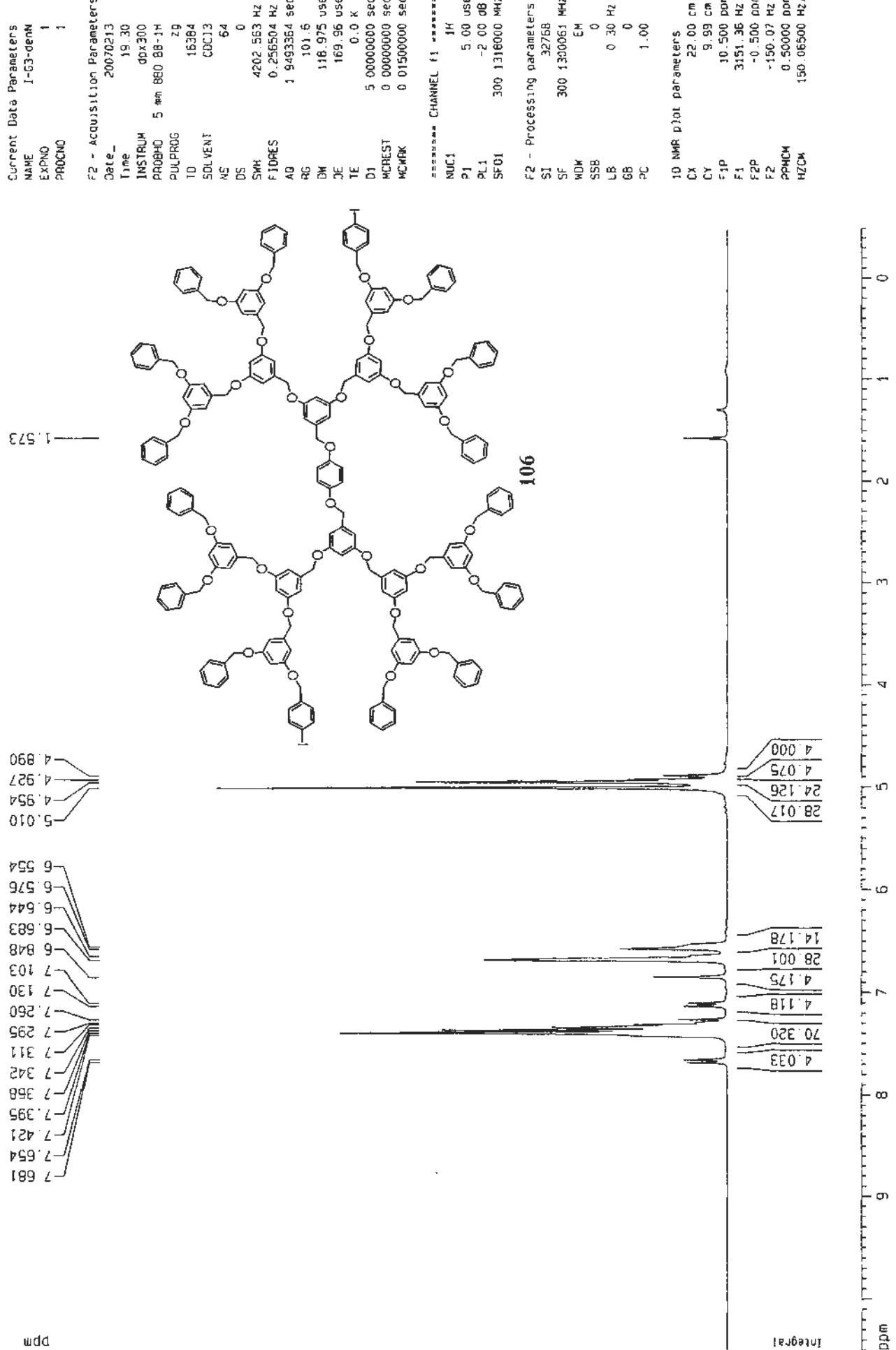
F2 - Processing parameters

S1 65536
SF 75.4677705 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 140

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 11.99 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.68 Hz
F2P 9.54545 ppm/cm
PPM 720.37415 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters
NAME I-G3-39N
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

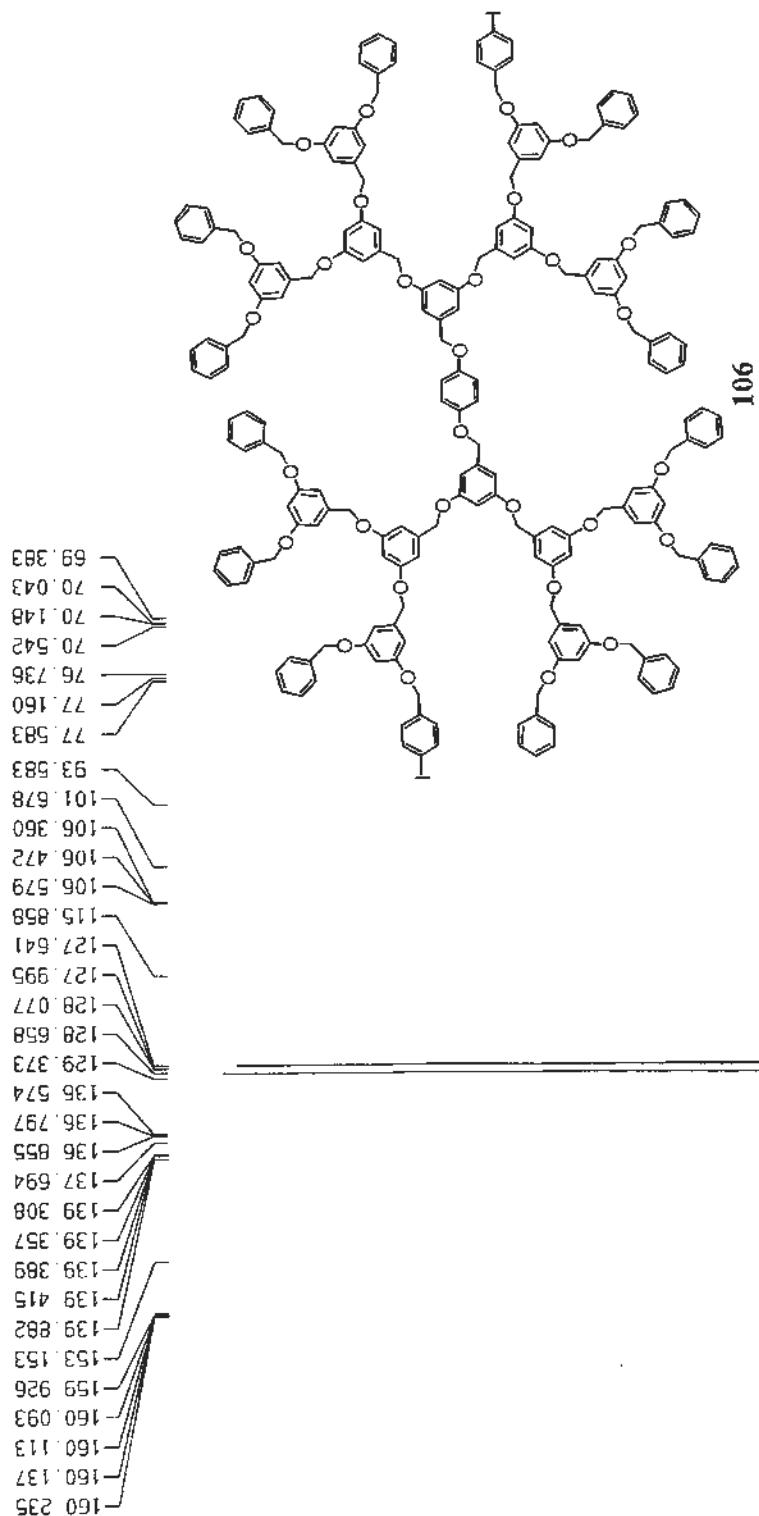
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date 20/07/2025
Time 21:58
INSTRUM dp5-300
PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
PULPROG 29dc
TD 65536
SWH 8800 Hz
SOLVENT NS
NS 14600
DS 0
DE 0
TE 22675.736 Hz
T1FID 0.346004 sec
A0 1.445118 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
OE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
MCRESLT 0
MCWRTK 0.0500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

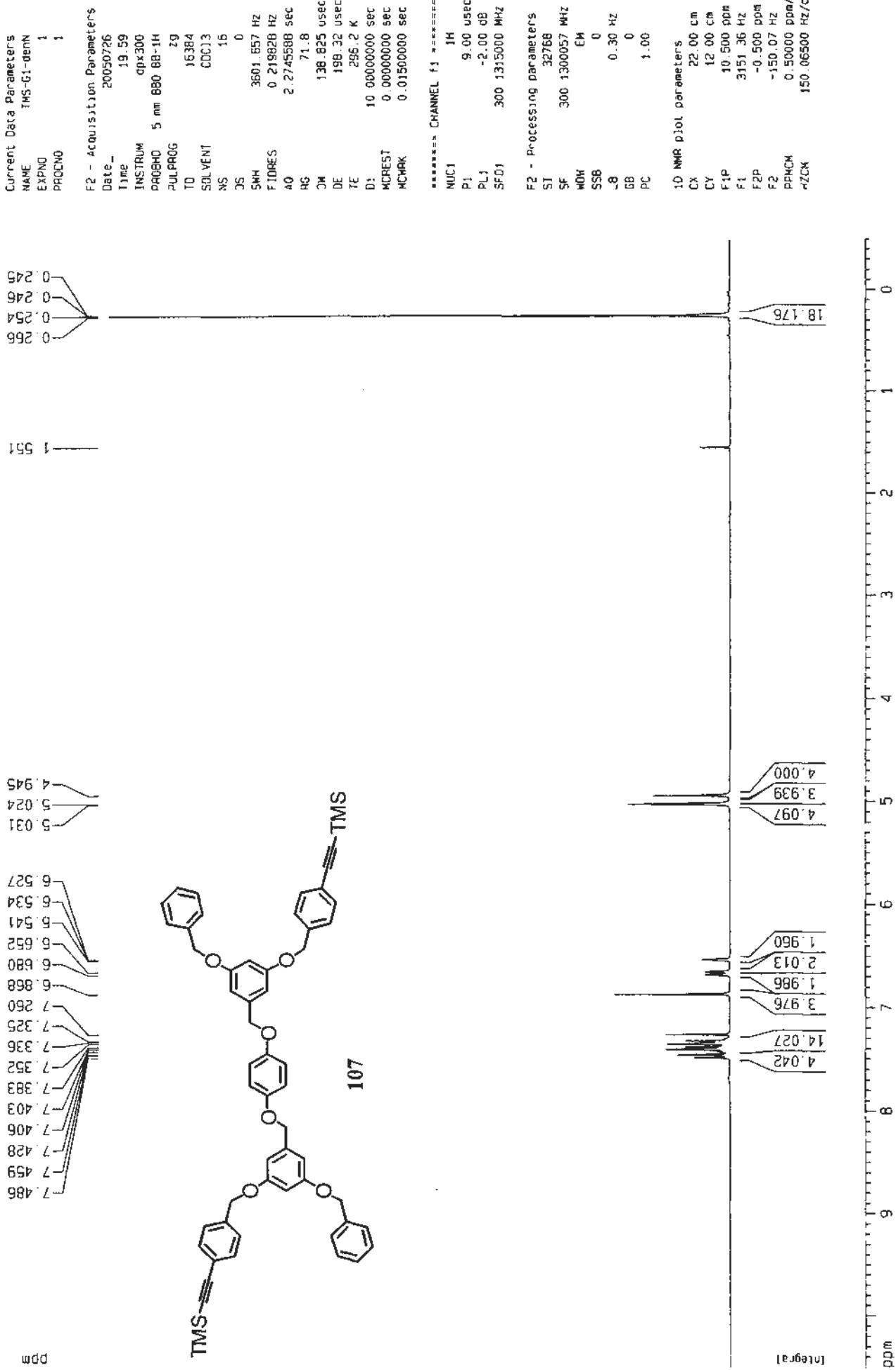
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDP062 13C
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315907 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 75.4677481 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.50 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters
CX 22.00 ppm
CY 11.98 ppm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 754.68 Hz
PPMCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37393 Hz/cm



ppm



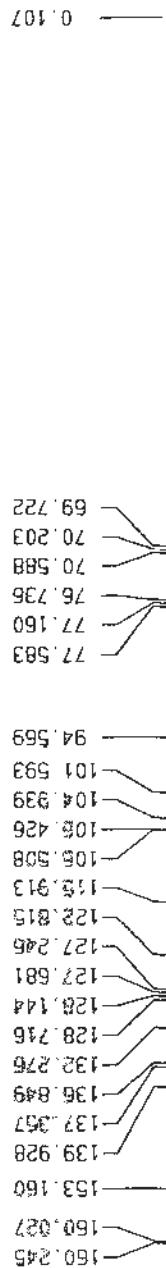
Current Data Parameters
 NAME TMS-61-tetraNC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

!2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20050726
 Time 20:35
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBOD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG 55536
 TD 512000
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 558
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 J11 0.0300000 sec
 R1EST 0.0000000 sec
 RCHBK 0.01500000 sec

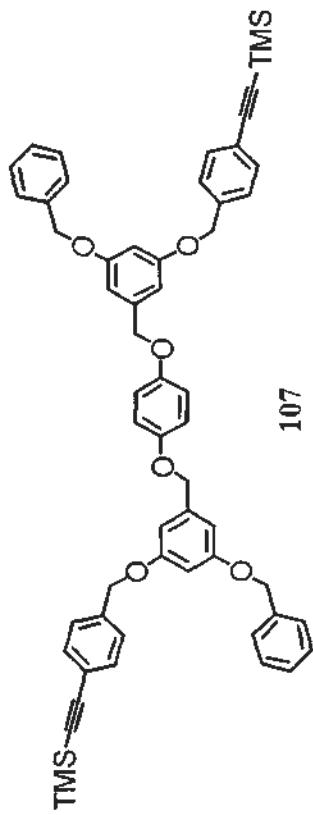
!2 - CHANNEL f1 *****
 CPDPRG2 WALTZ16
 NUC1 13C
 OJ 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

!2 - Processing Parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677431 MHz
 MDW EH
 SS8 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

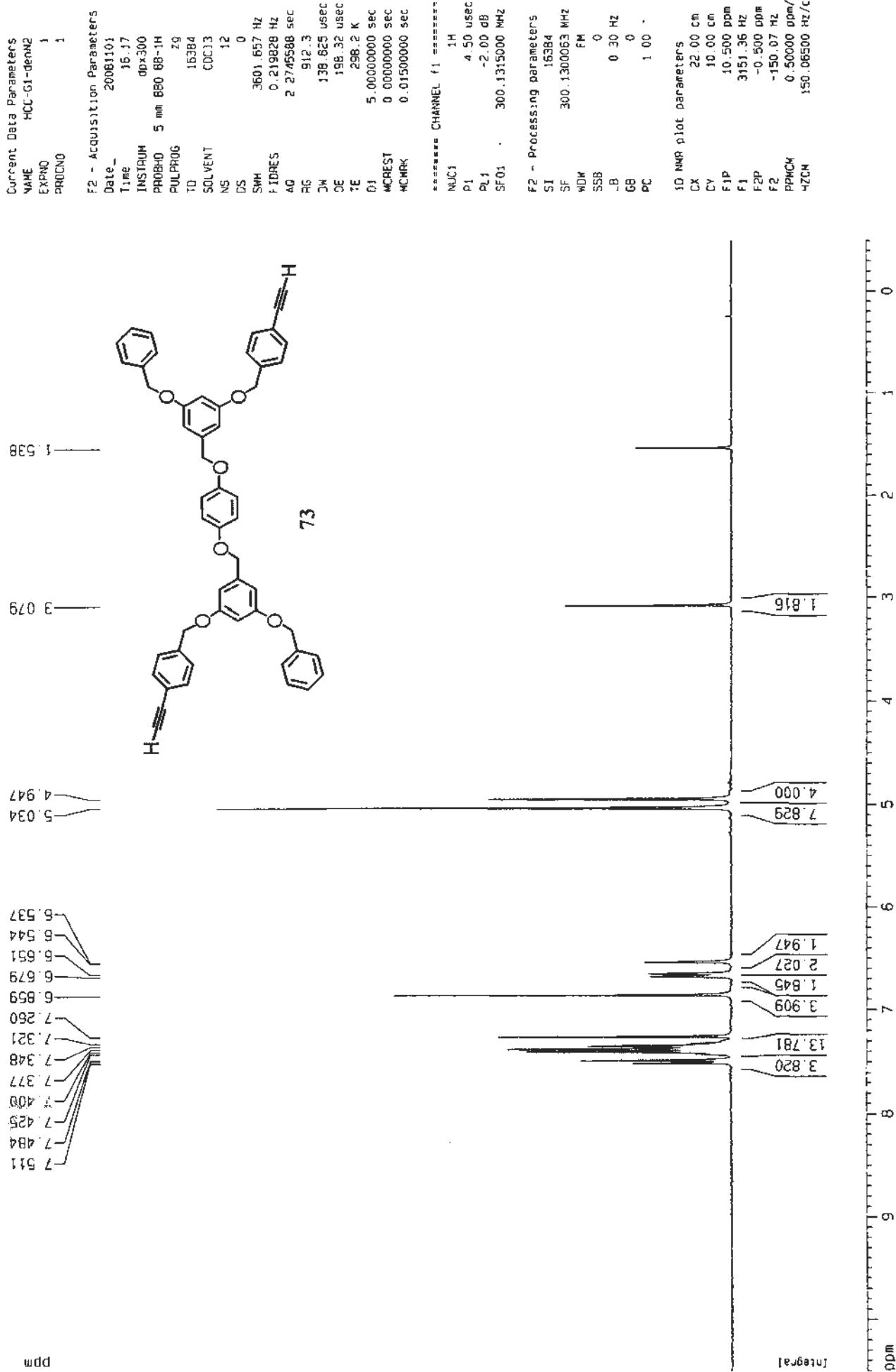
!D NMR pilot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 10.02 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPMECM 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37384 Hz/cm



ppm



107



Current Data Parameters
 NAME HCC-61-DEGNC
 EXPNO 1
 PROQNC

=====
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080905
 Time 18:54
 INSTRUM dp300
 DQFBO 5 mm BB6 88-1H
 PULPROG 290C
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 4912
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AD 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 J1 1.0000000 sec
 J11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCWRK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 Q1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.474511 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

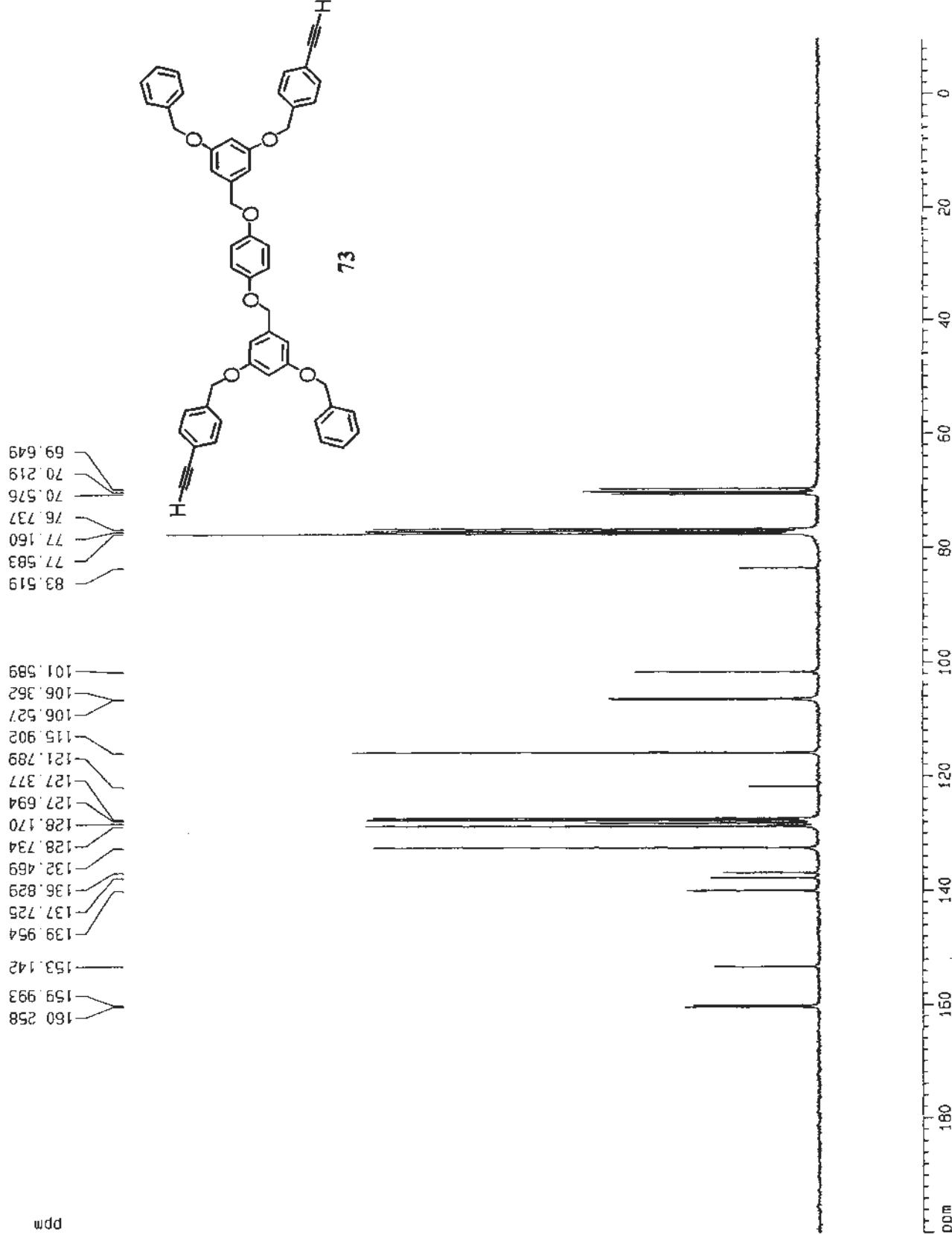
CPDP62 Wait16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 QL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

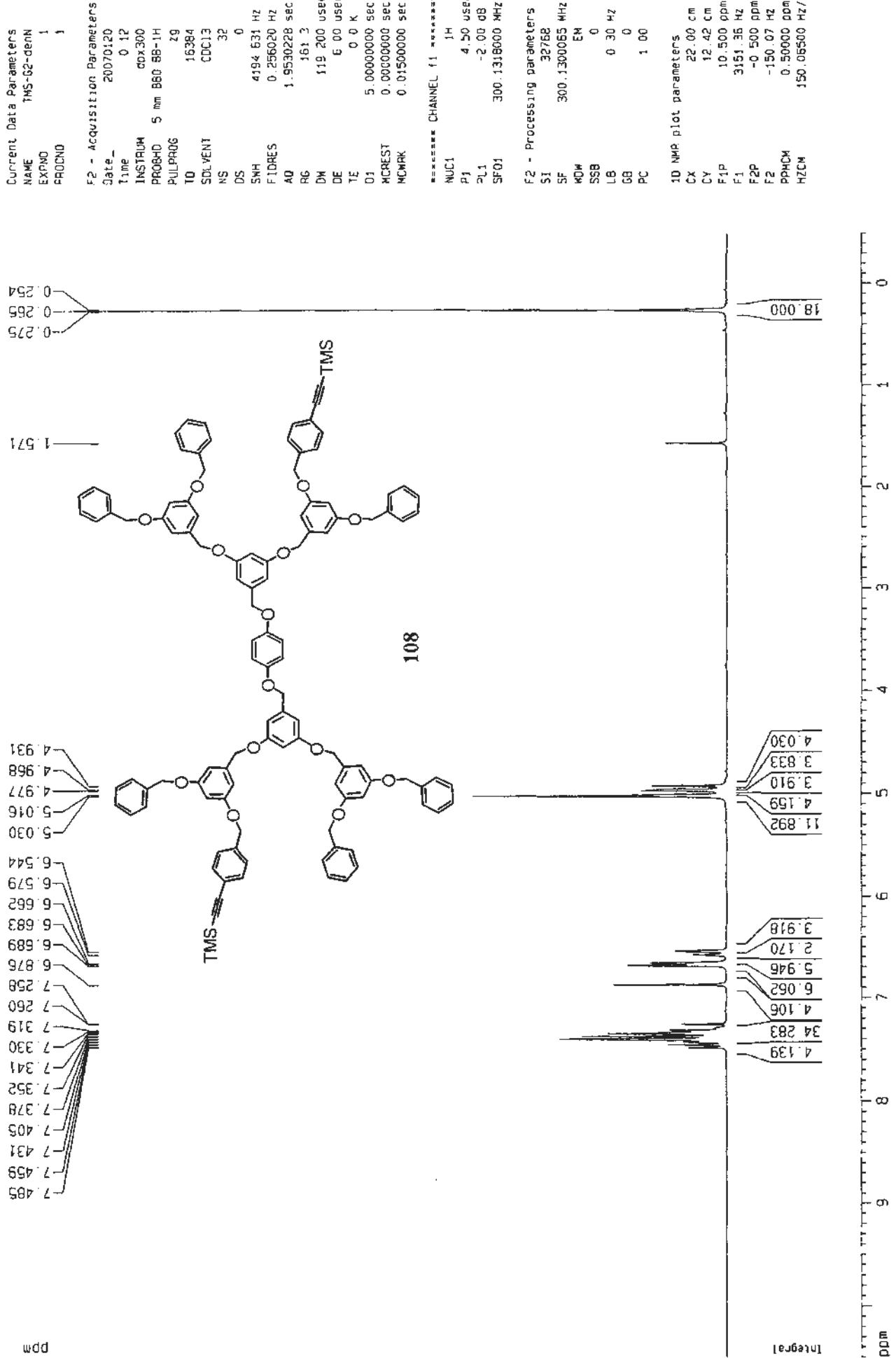
SI 65536
 SF 75.4677418 MHz
 MDW EM
 SS8 0
 L8 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.00 cm
 F1P 200.00 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.00 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPDM 9.54645 ppm/cm
 HZDM 720.37384 Hz/cm



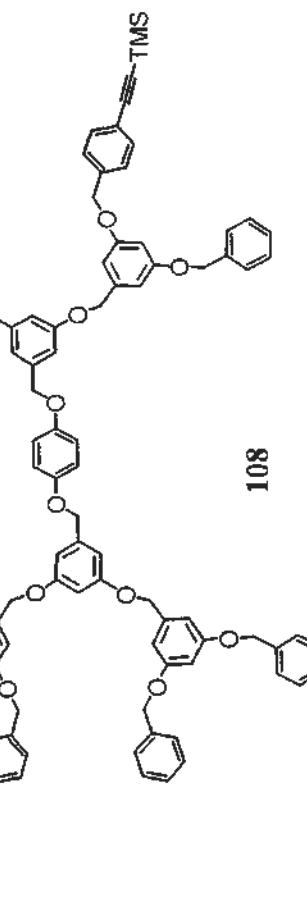
DPPM



Current Data Parameters
 NAME TMS-62-009C
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 2000/01/20
 Time 0.26
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm B60 BB-1H
 PULPROG 2gdc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 600
 DSW 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 TM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 21 1.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 t1 0.0000000 sec
 t2 0.0150000 sec



160.142
 159.918
 153.066
 139.831
 139.306
 137.300
 136.777
 132.126
 128.574
 127.991
 127.553
 122.669
 115.786
 106.350
 104.980
 101.555
 94.497
 77.583
 77.402
 70.006
 69.879
 69.499
 69.442

ppm

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SF01 75.4677631 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 Waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz
 ===== Processing parameters =====
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677631 MHz
 WDM EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



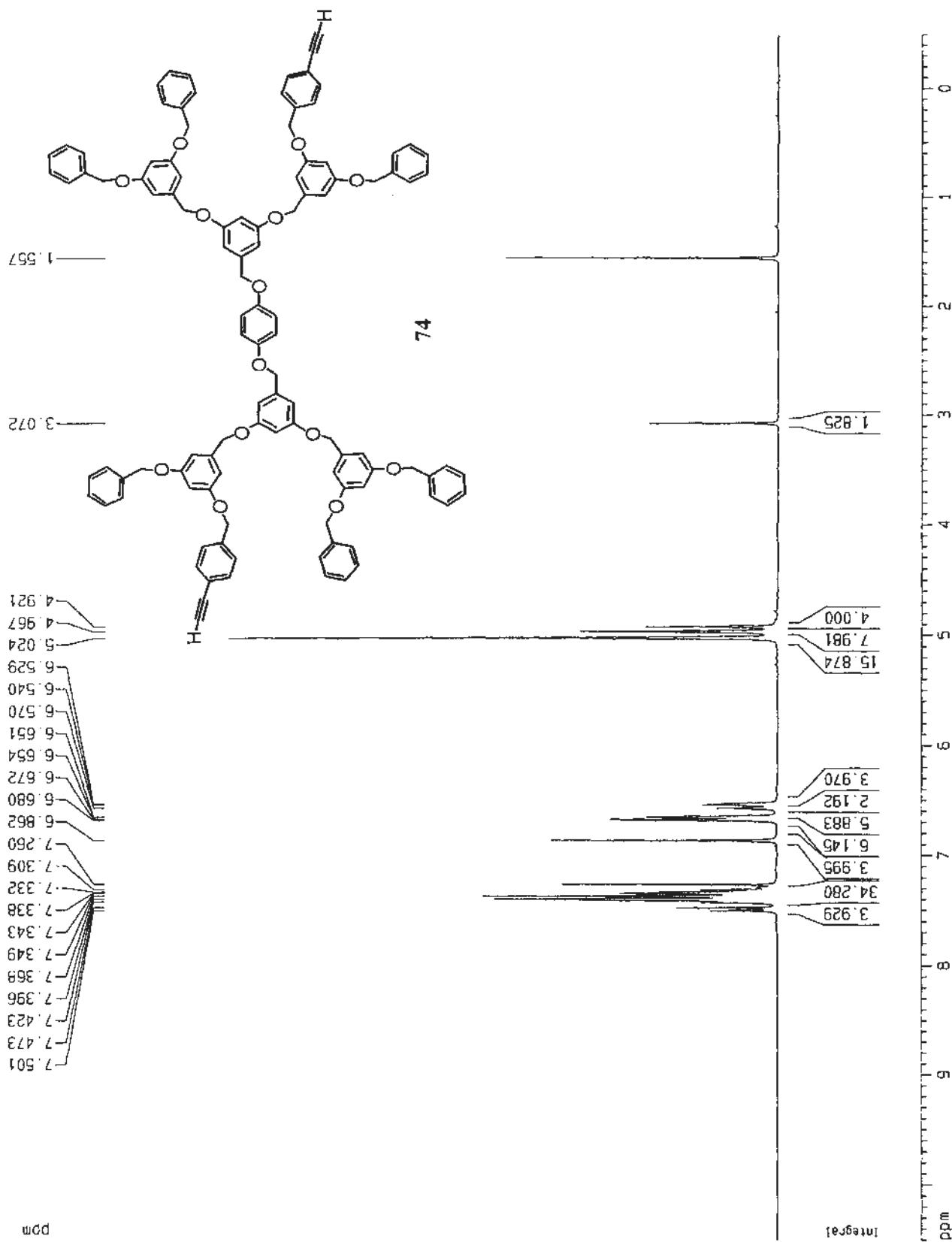
Current Data Parameters
 NAME HCC-G2-deN
 EXPNO 1
 PRODNO]

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20070210
 Time 0.29
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
 PULPROG zg3276B
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 4202.563 Hz
 FIDRES 0.128232 Hz
 AQ 3.9896228 sec
 RG 362
 DW 118.975 usec
 DE 169.96 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 5.0000000 sec
 MCRESLT 0.0000000 sec
 NMARK 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 1H
 P1 5.00 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SFO1 300.1318000 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1300005 MHz
 NDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 G 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
NAME HCl-G2-denrc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 2007/02/16
Time 22:09
INSTRUM spect
PROBID 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
PULPROG zg300
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 15000
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.445118 sec
RG 8192
DM 22.050 usec
DE 5.00 usec
TE 9.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCHAK 0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL F1 *****

NUC1 13C
CPDPFG2 3.00 usec
P1 -6.00 dB
SF 01 75.445111 MHz

***** CHANNEL F2 *****

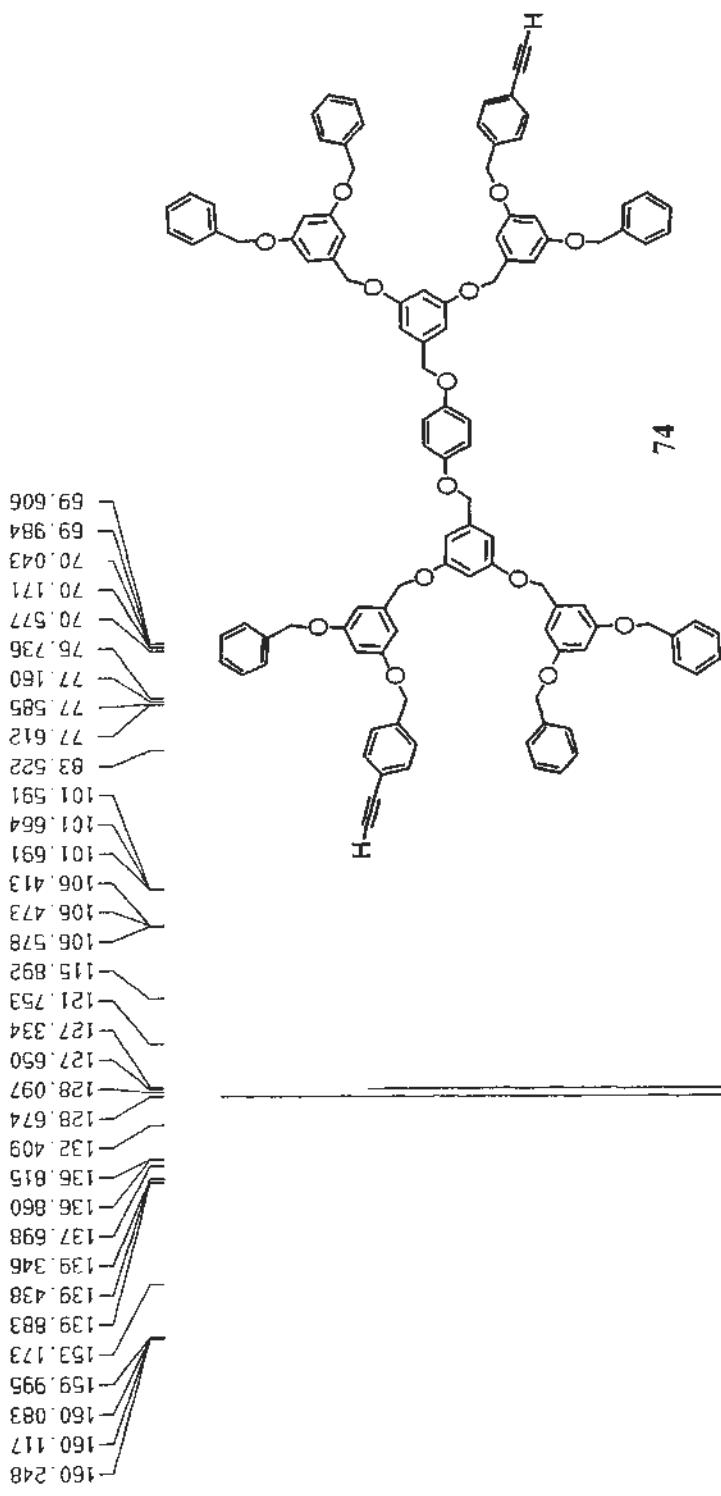
NUC2 1H
CPDQ2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
P_12 19.00 dB
SF 02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

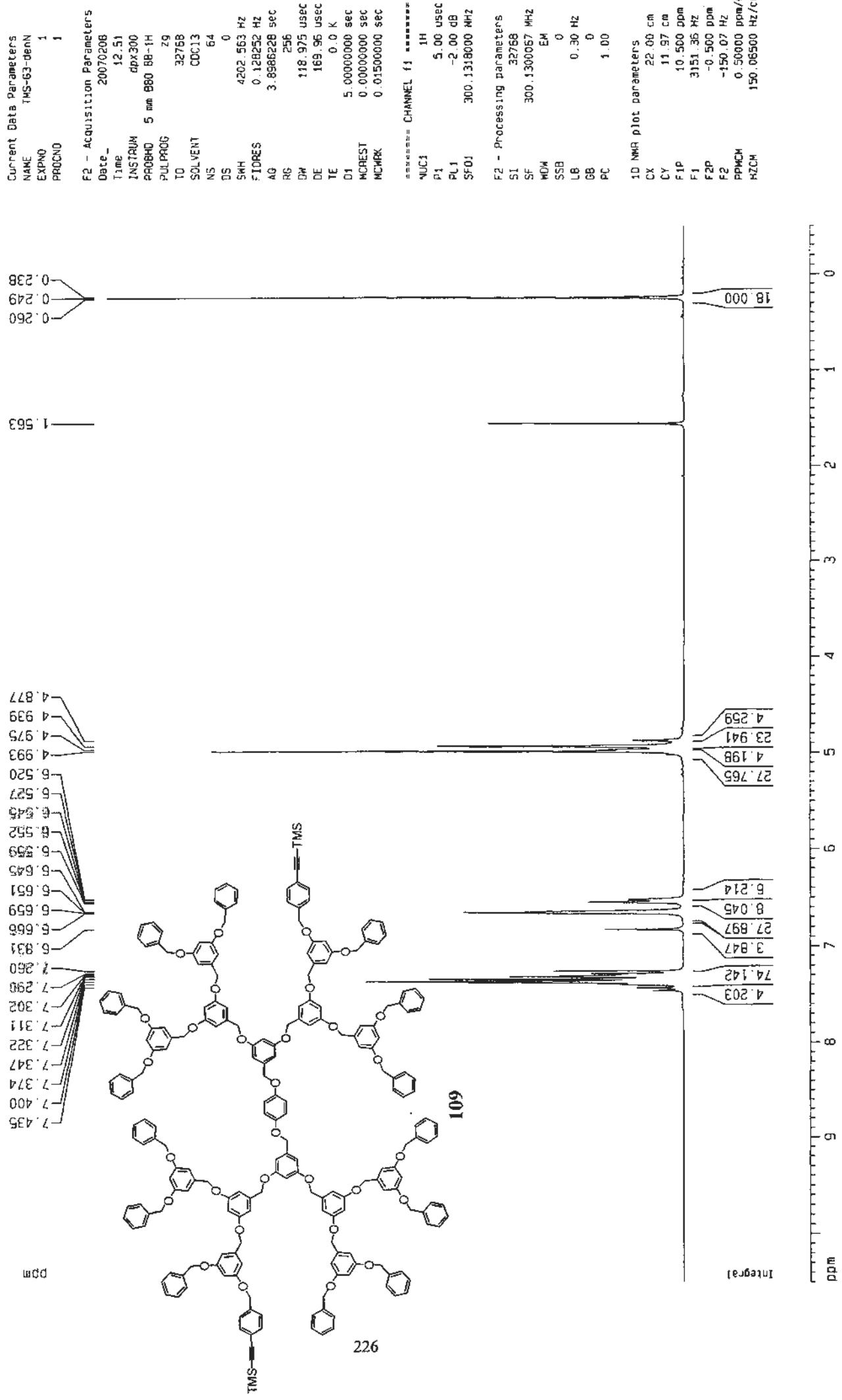
SJ 65536
SF 75.4677460 MHz
MC 0
SSB 0.00 Hz
LB 0.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 11.97 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15893.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -574.68 Hz
PPMCH 9.5455 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37390 Hz/cm



ppm



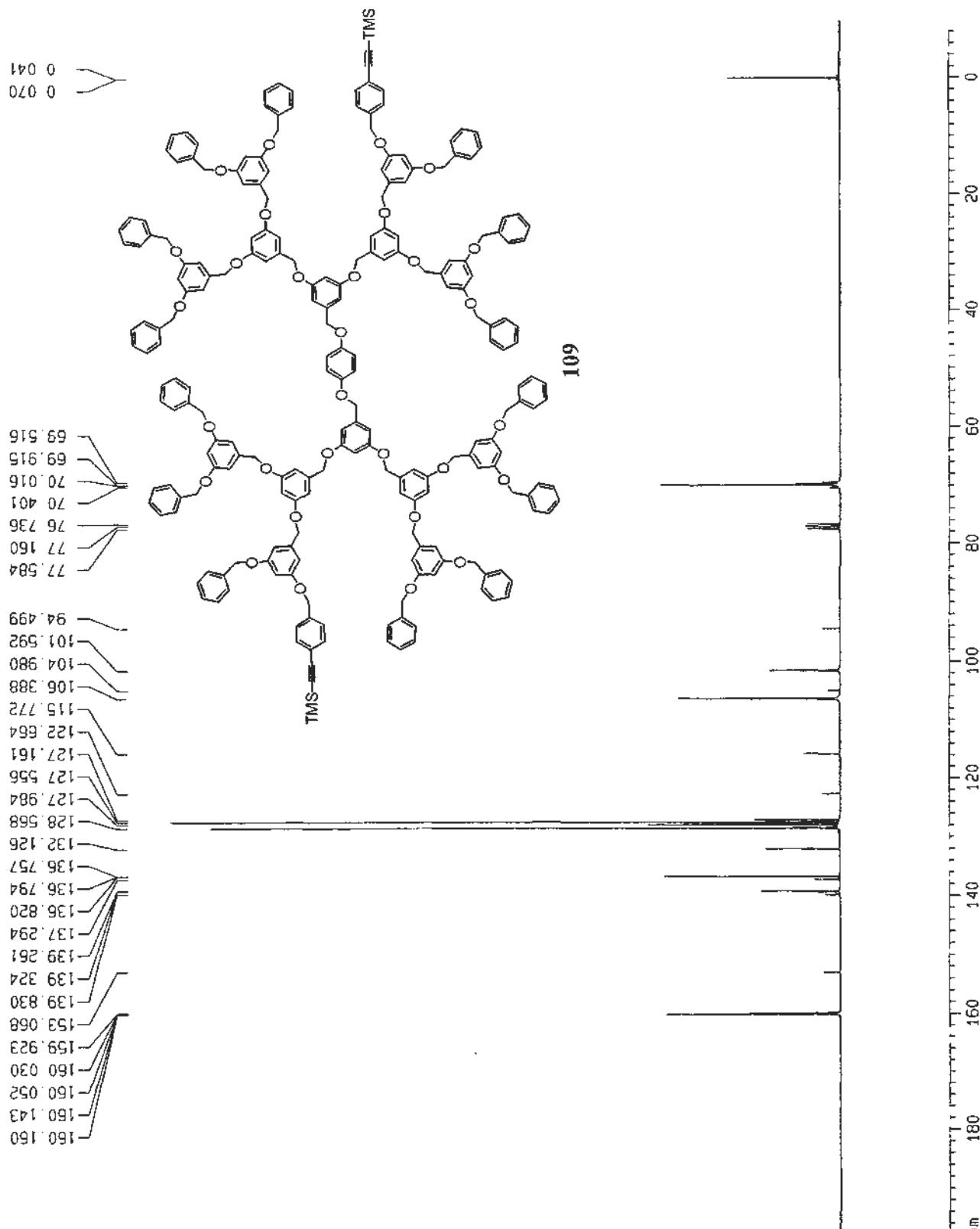
Current Data Parameters
 NMR 1H-63-d3NQ 1
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNQ

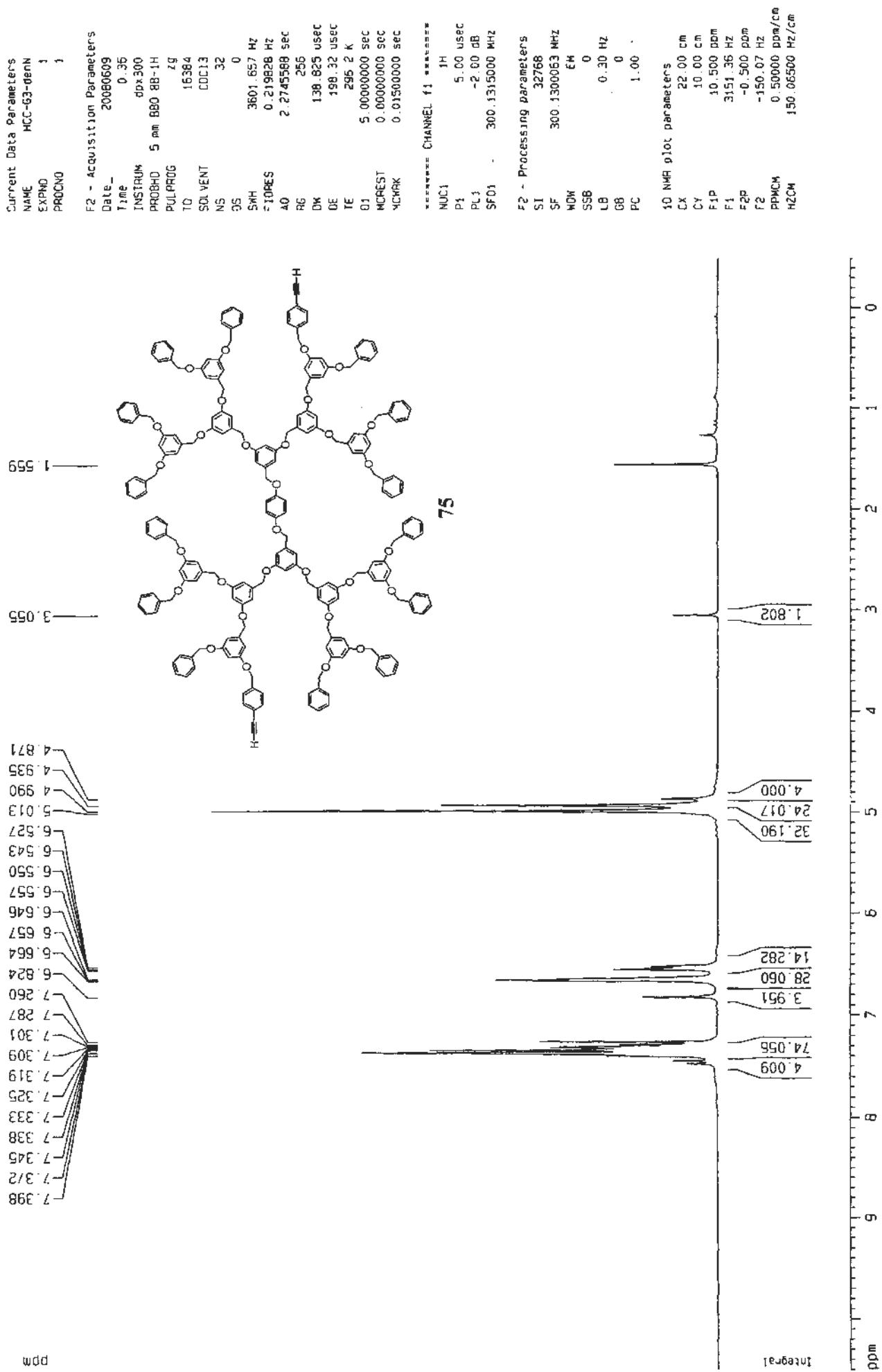
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date ~ 20070210
 Time 1.06
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 aULPROB 290C
 TD 65536
 SW 800 Hz
 SOLVENT CCC13
 NS 10000
 DS 0
 DE 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451168 sec
 t1 8192
 J1 22.050 usec
 D1 6.00 usec
 T1 0.0 K
 J2 1.0000000 sec
 J3 0.0300000 sec
 NCREFST 0.0000000 sec
 QCWRK 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 D1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPG2 Wait15
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.39 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 150993.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.66 Hz
 PPNCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
 NZCM 720.37402 kHz/cm





Current Data Parameters
 NAME HCC-63-Genic
 EXPNO :
 PROBNO :

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20080609
 Time_ 0:56
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB1-H
 PULPROG FID0C
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 5000
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 14051188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 q1 0.0300000 sec
 NCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NOEMAX 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 q1J -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

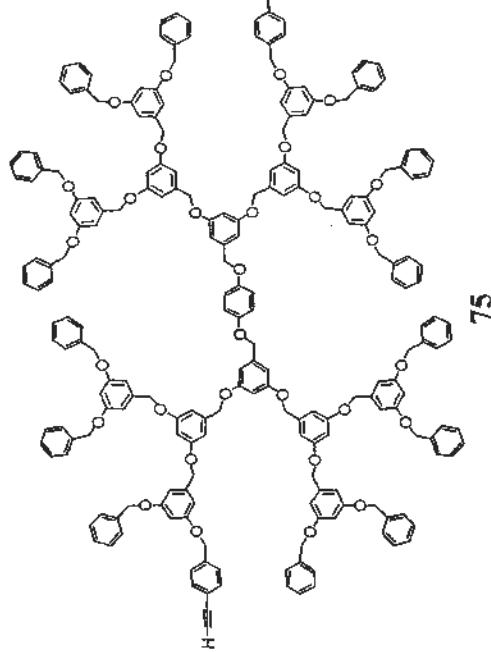
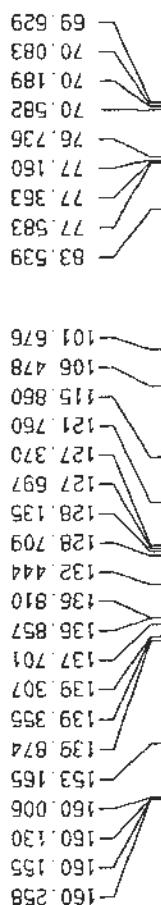
==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPOPRO2 WALTZ16
 NUC2 1H
 PCP02 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

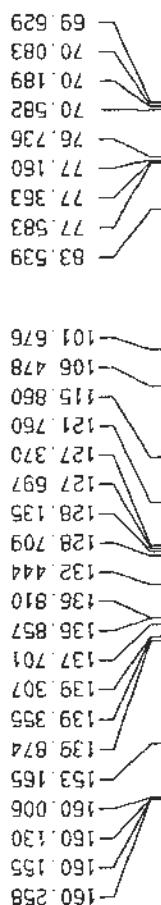
F2 - Processing parameters

S1 65536 :
 SF 75.4677405 MHz
 MDK EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.50 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

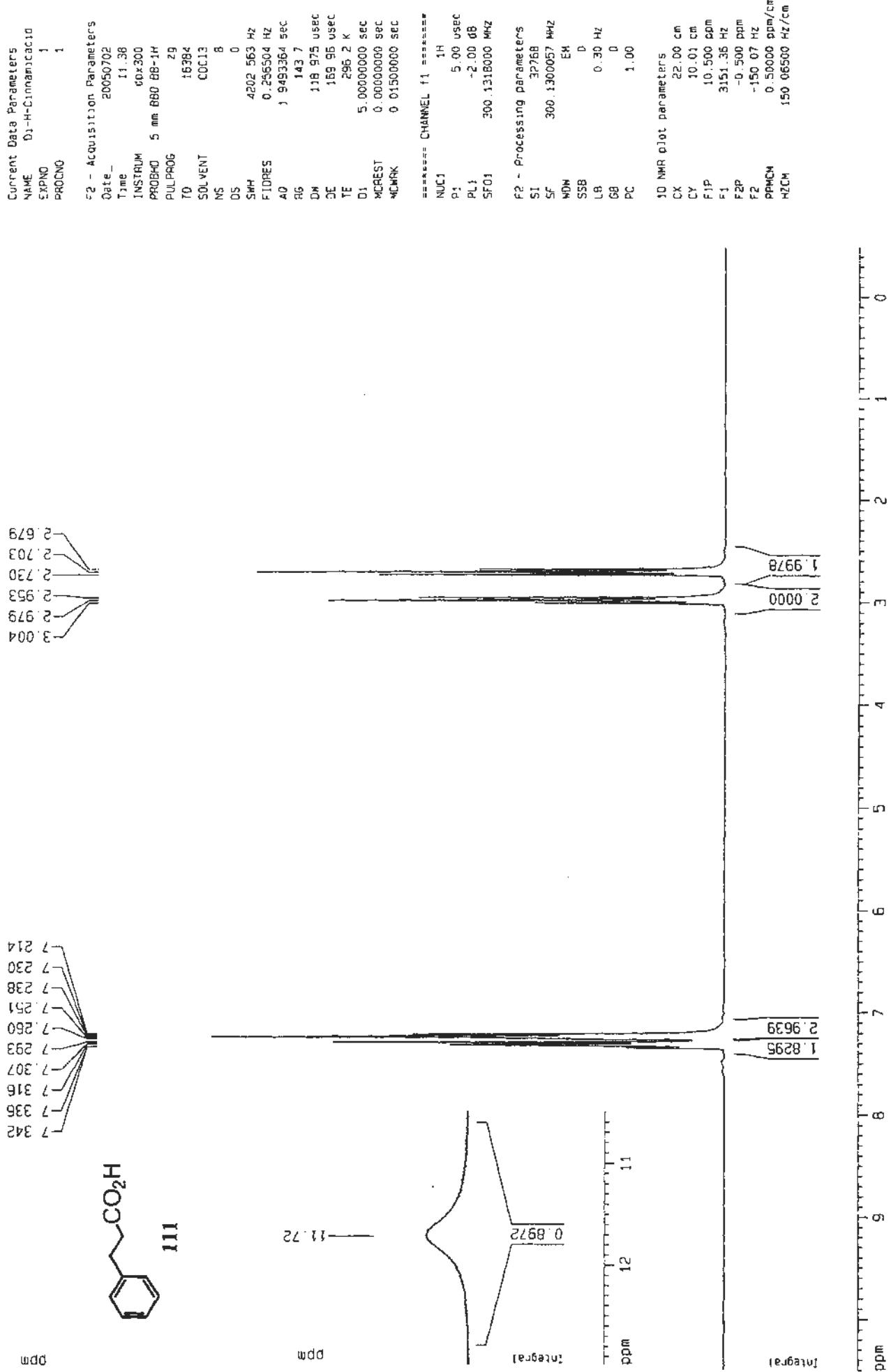
CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.09 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -140.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPRCM 9.5455 ppm/cm
 HZCN 720.37384 Hz/cm



75



ppm



Current Data Parameters

NAME D1->Cinnamyl acidC
EXPTD 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20050704
Time 13:45
INSTRUM dpx300
PROBHD 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
PULPROG zgdc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 1080
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4451188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 295.2 °K
D1 1.0000000 sec
c11 0.0300000 sec
ROEST 0.0000000 sec
MCARRK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPOBPC2 Wait16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

S1 65536
SF 75.4677581 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 9.98 cm
CPD 200.00 ppm
F1 150.93-155 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.68 Hz
PPM 9.54-945 ppm/cm
HZCH 720.37402 Hz/cm

30.551
35.673

76.736
77.160
77.582
77.583

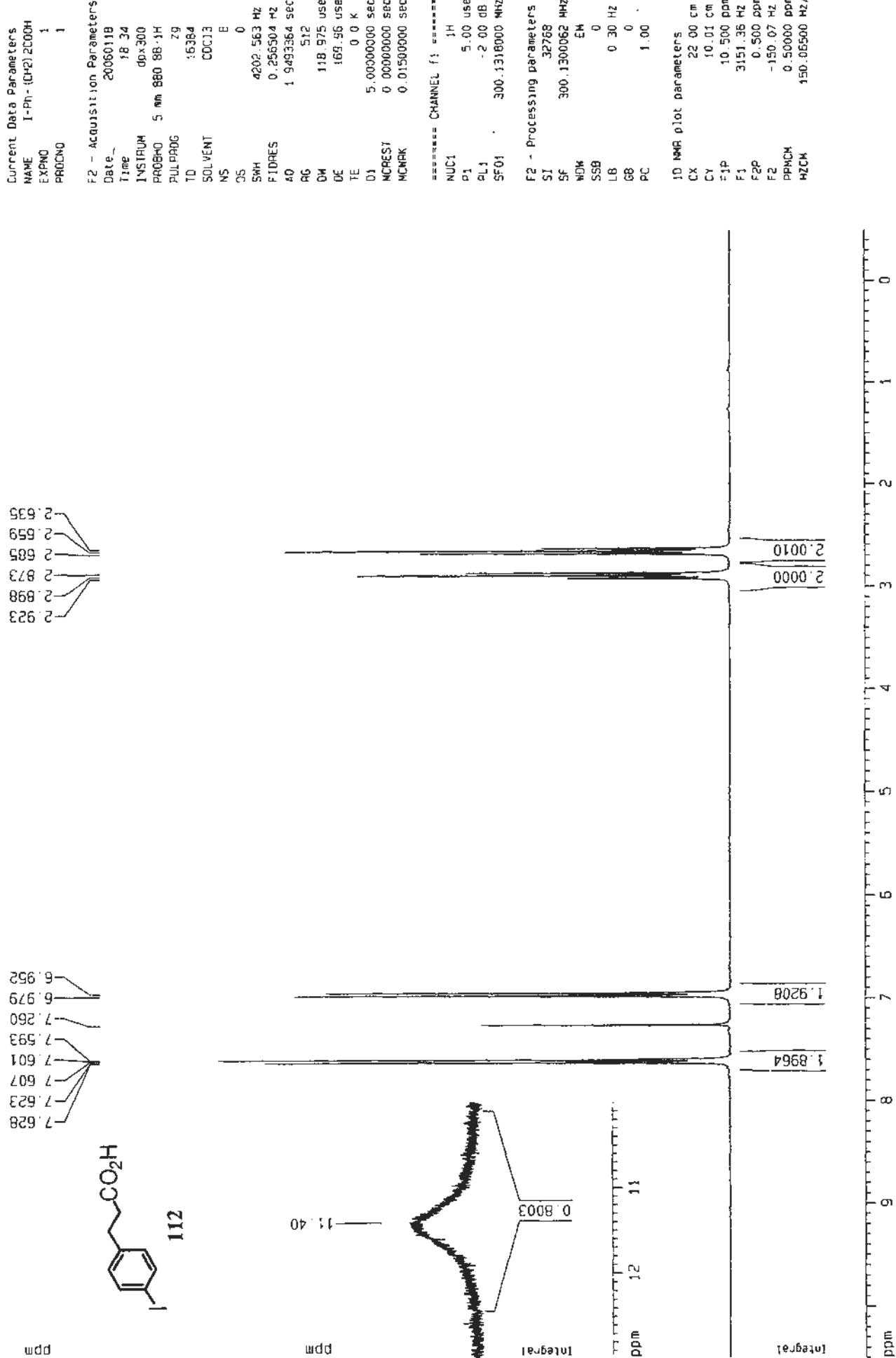
126.415
128.305
128.602
140.177



179.832

ppm





Current Data Parameters

NAME 1-Ph-C(=O)C₆H₄C₂H₅

EXPNO 1

PRODNO

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20050314

Time 18:39

INSTRUM dpx300

PROBHD 5 mm BBQ 98-1H

PULPROG 29dc

TD 65535

SOLVENT CDCl₃

NS 401

DS 0

SWH 22675.736 Hz

RFIOPES 0.346004 Hz

A0 1.4051188 sec

RG 10321.3

DW 22.050 usec

DE 6.00 usec

TE 0.0 K

D1 1.0000000 sec

Q11 0.0300000 sec

MQRES1 0.0000000 sec

NCMRK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C

P1 3.00 usec

PL1 -6.00 dB

SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPFG2 1H

NUC2 1H

PCPD02 100.00 usec

PL2 120.00 dB

PL12 19.00 dB

SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SJ 65536

SF 75.4677413 MHz

NDW EM

SSB 0

L8 3.00 Hz

GB 0

PC 1.40

10 NMR edit parameters

CX 22.00 cm

CY 10.00 cm

F1P 200.000 ppm

F1 15993.55 Hz

F2P -10.000 ppm

F2 -354.68 Hz

PPMCH 9.5455 ppm/cm

-42CH 720.37384 Hz/cm

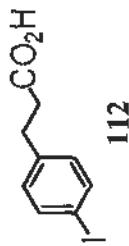
30.123
35.416

76.737
77.160
77.584

91.716

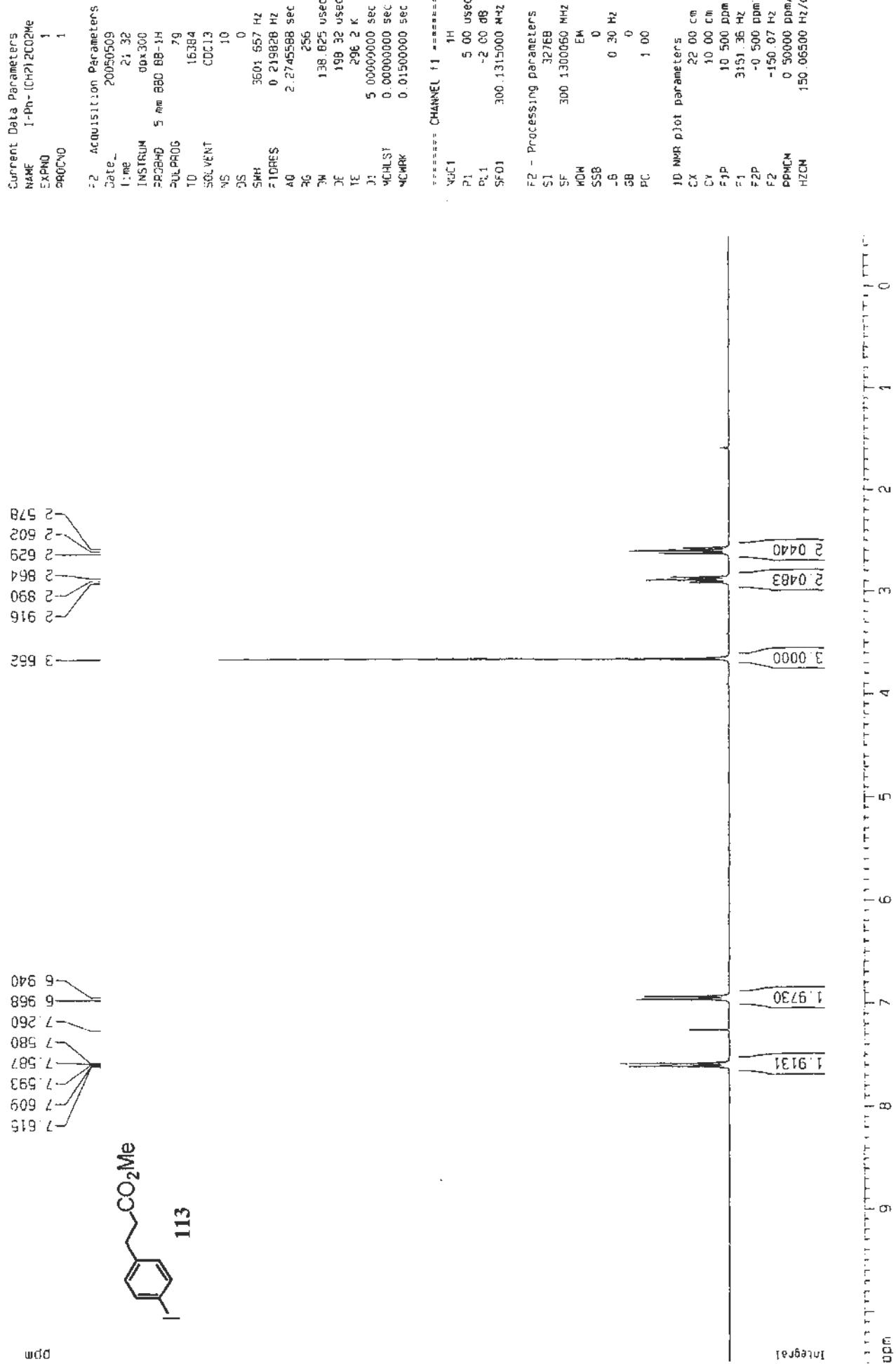
130.511

137.727
139.839



179.154

ppm

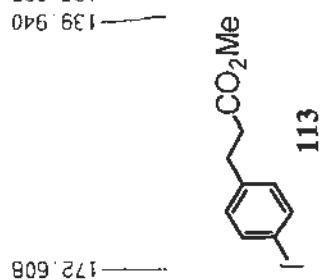
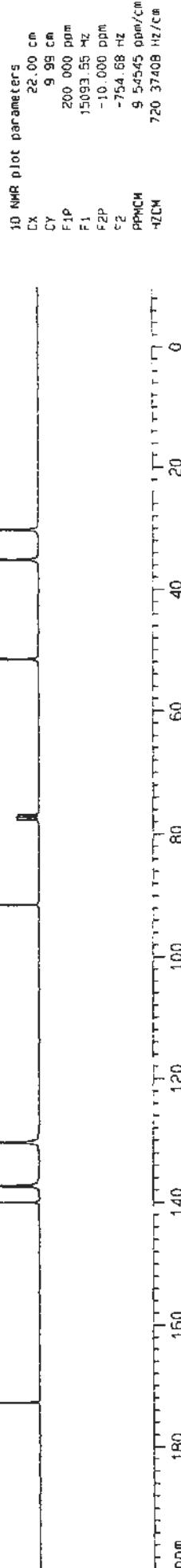


Current Data Parameters
NAME 1-Ph-C(=O)C₂HMe
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

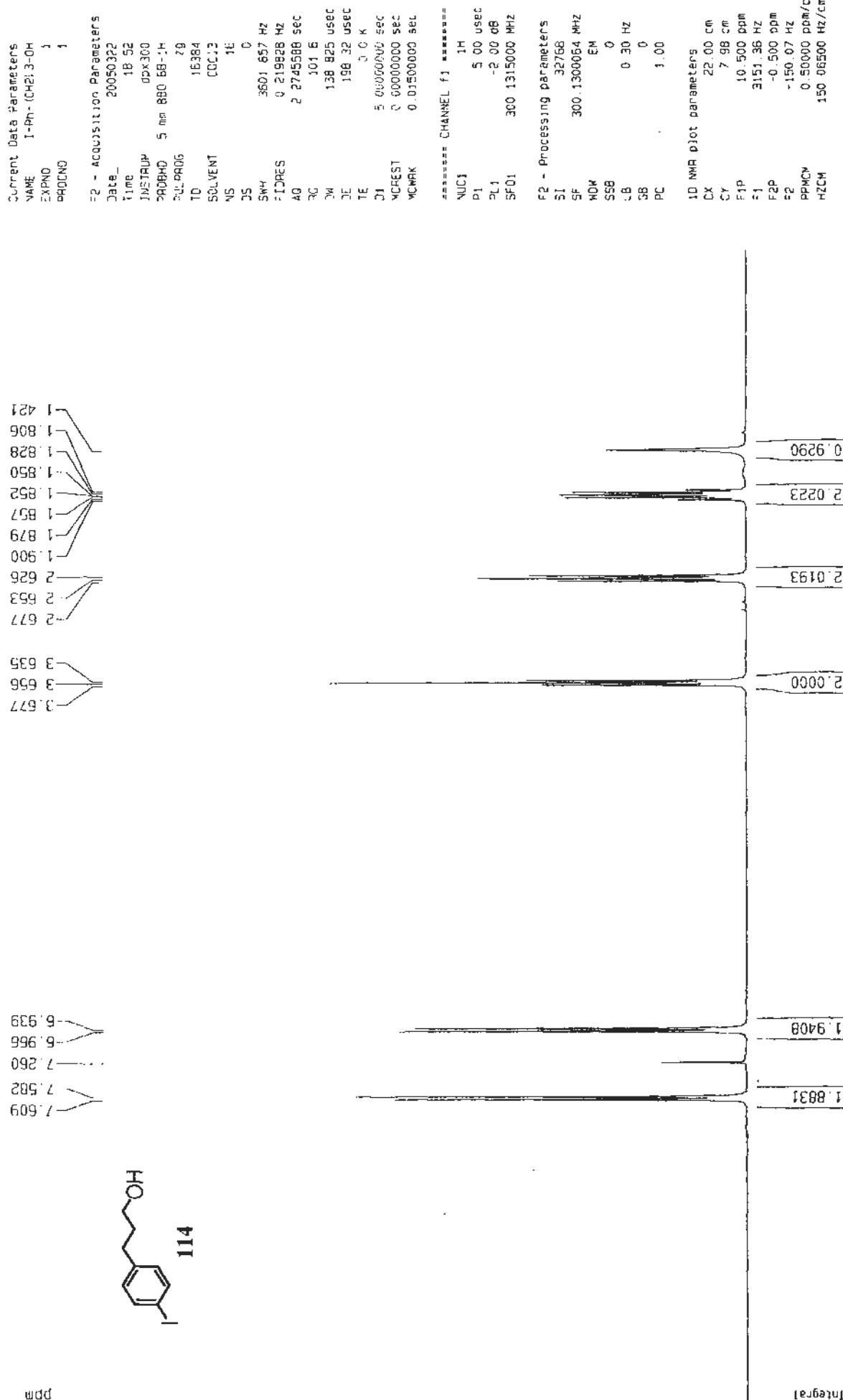
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date 20050510
Time 18:56
INSTRUM dpx300
PROBID 5 mm BB1H
PULPROG PULPROG
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 400
DS 0
SF 5MHz
T1 22675.736 Hz
TDRES 0.34604 Hz
AQ 1.4451188 sec
RG 8192
TM 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TF 295.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
SI 0.0300000 sec
*CREST 0 0.0000000 sec
*W1NK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 ======
NUC1 13C
SI 3.00 usec
P1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745113 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 ======
CPDPRG2 walt16
NUC2 1H
P1P2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 75.477659 MHz
ND4 EH
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40



ppm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME: 1-Ph- [CH_2] 3-OHC
 EXPNO: 1
 PRGNAME:

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date: 20050322
 Time: 20.38
 INSTRUM: dpX300
 PROBHD: 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG: zgddc
 TO: 65535
 SOLVENT: CDC13
 NS: 183
 SWH: 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES: 0.346004 Hz
 AG: 1.4451188 sec
 RG: 8192
 DW: 22.050 usec
 DE: 6.00 usec
 TE: 0.0 K
 D1: 1.0000000 sec
 d1f: 0.0300000 sec
 MCRESIT: 0 000000 sec
 MWORK: 0 0500000 sec

=*=*=*=*= CHANNEL f1 =*=*=*=--
 NUC1: 13C
 PCPDG1: 1H
 D1: 100.00 usec
 PL1: -6.00 dB
 SFQ1: 75.4745111 MHz
 =*=*=*=*= CHANNEL f2 =*=*=*=--
 PCPDG2: Weitz16
 NUC2: 1H
 PCPD2: 120.00 dB
 PL2: 19.00 dB
 SFQ2: 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI: 65536
 SF: 75.4677522 MHz
 EDW: 0
 SSB: 0
 LB: 3.00 Hz
 GB: 0
 PC: 1 40

1D NMR Plot Parameters
 CX: 22.00 cm
 CY: 9.97 cm
 F1P: 200.000 ppm
 S1: 150.93 55 Hz
 F2P: -10.000 ppm
 S2: -75.4 68 Hz
 PPMCM: 9.54545 ppm/cm
 -ZCM: 720.37390 Hz/cm

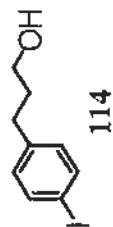
33.913

61.799

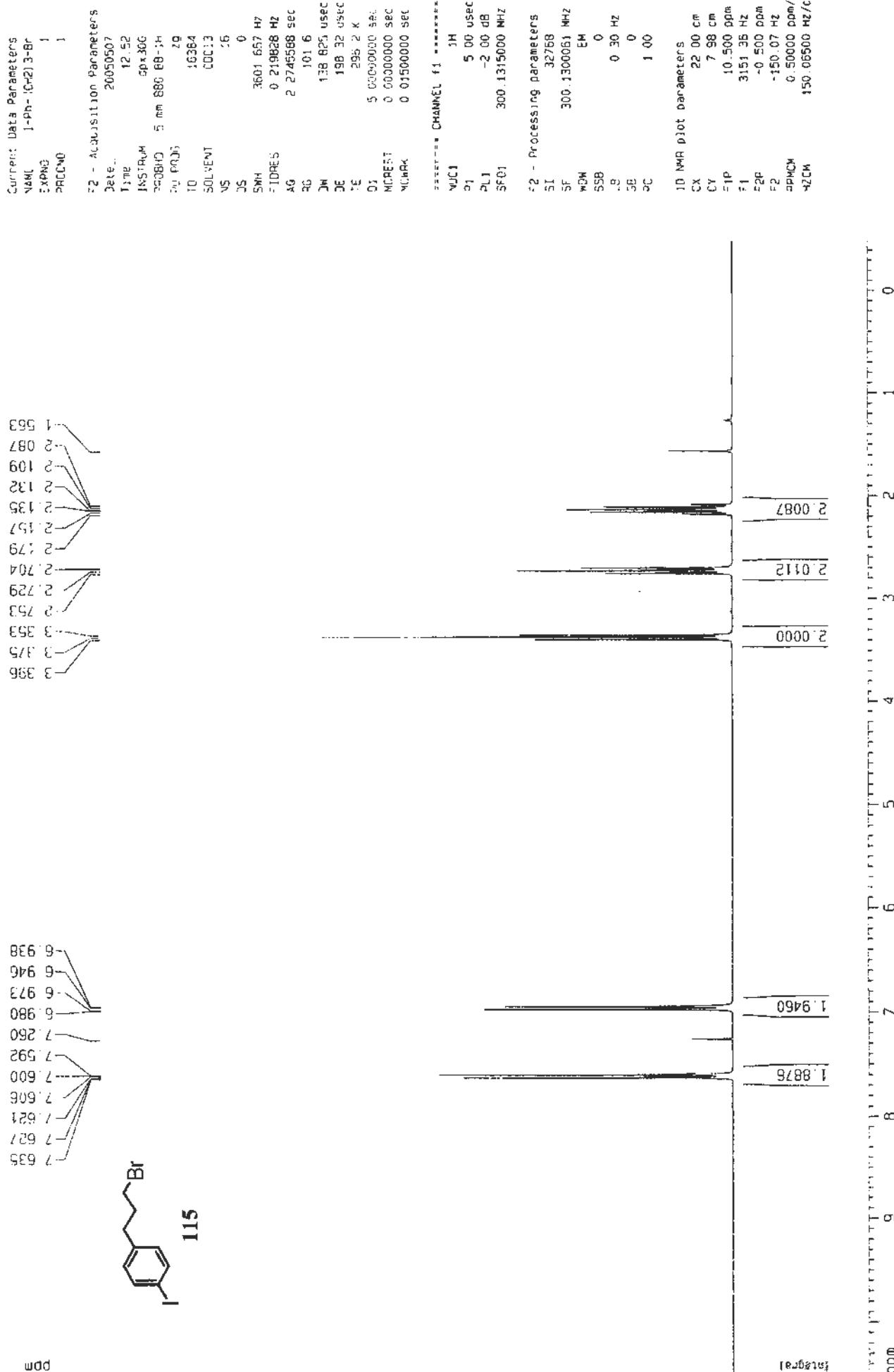
77.584
77.160
76.736

90.928

130.579
137.382
141.453



DPPM



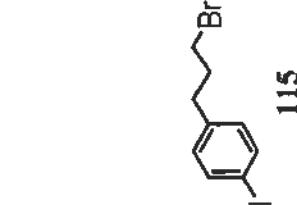
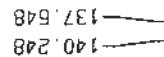
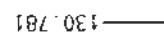
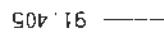
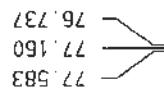
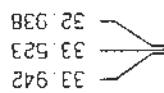
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 1-Ph-(CH₂)₃-BrC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCN0 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 200509
 Time 23:58
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG zgdc
 TD 65536
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 A0 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TF 296.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 J11 0.0300000 sec
 NCRE 1
 NCMBR 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 ======
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.90 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 ======
 CPDPG2 walt16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677429 MHz
 MDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 DX 22.00 cm
 CY 9.95 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 150.933.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPMCM 9.54535 ppm/cm
 HCM 720.37384 Hz/cm



ppm

Current Data Parameters
 NAME D1-OAn-CHD
 EXPNO 1
 PROTONS

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20040625
 Time 16:15
 INSTRUM QPDX300
 QROBHD 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
 PULPROG 32768
 T0 10
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 VS 16
 DS G
 SWH 8902.605 Hz
 FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
 AQ 1.8319508 sec
 RG 101.6
 DW 55.600 usec
 DE 79.43 usec
 TE 296.2 K
 T1 1.0000000 sec
 NCYC 1
 MREV91 0.0000000 sec
 MWCK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL 11 =====

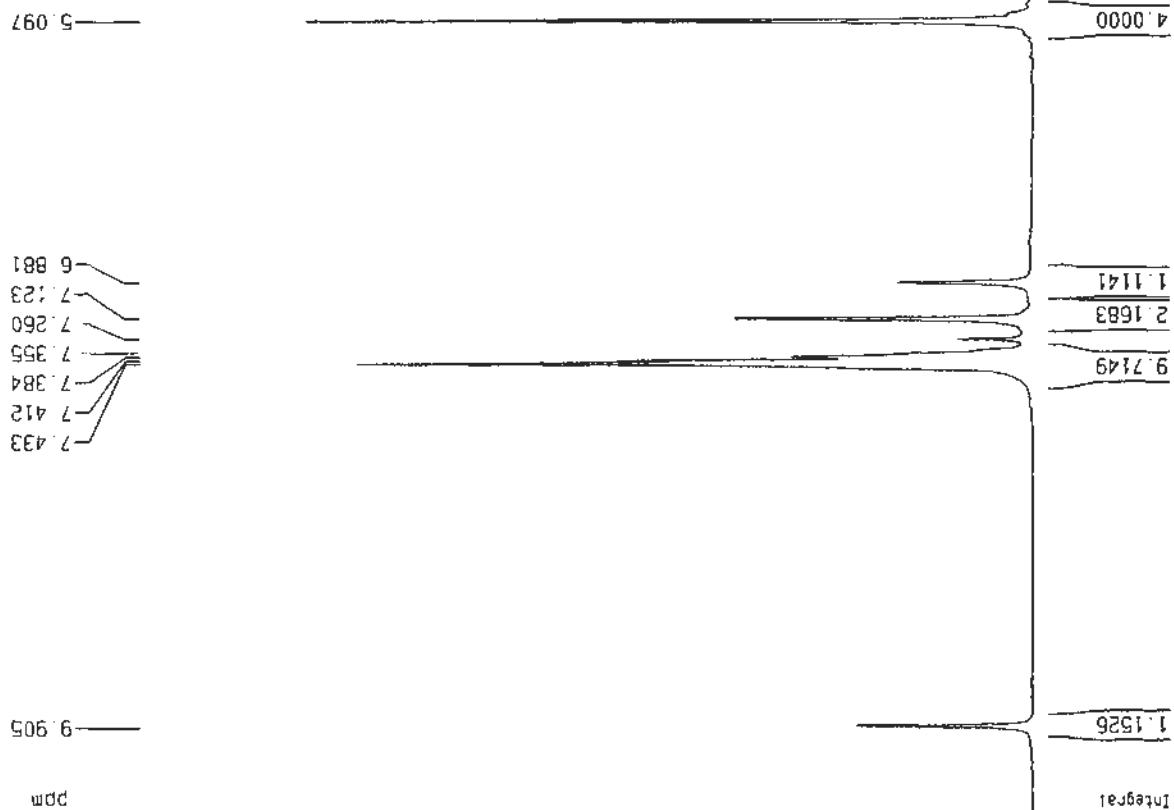
NUC1 1H
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SF01 300.1312000 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 32768
 SF 300.1300063 MHz
 RM EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CN 9.99 cm
 F1P 10.500 ppm
 F1 3151.36 Hz
 F2P -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.07 Hz
 PPVCM 0.50000 ppm/cm
 HZCM 150.06500 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME D1-OBu-CHOC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCID 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20030214
 Time 17:22
 INSTRUM QMX300
 PROBHD BBO 88-1H
 PULPROG 290C
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 466
 TDS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 SEC
 RG 3251
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 J11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NCRAK 0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

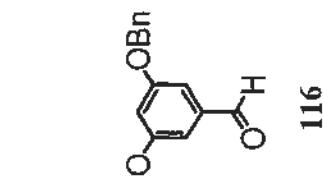
CPDPRG2 Wait:216
 NUC2 1H
 PCPQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
 SF 75.4677461 MHz
 WDM EH
 SSB 0
 B 3.00 Hz
 SB 0
 TC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.95 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 r1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 DPW1 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37384 Hz/cm



77.584
 77.160
 76.736
 75.440

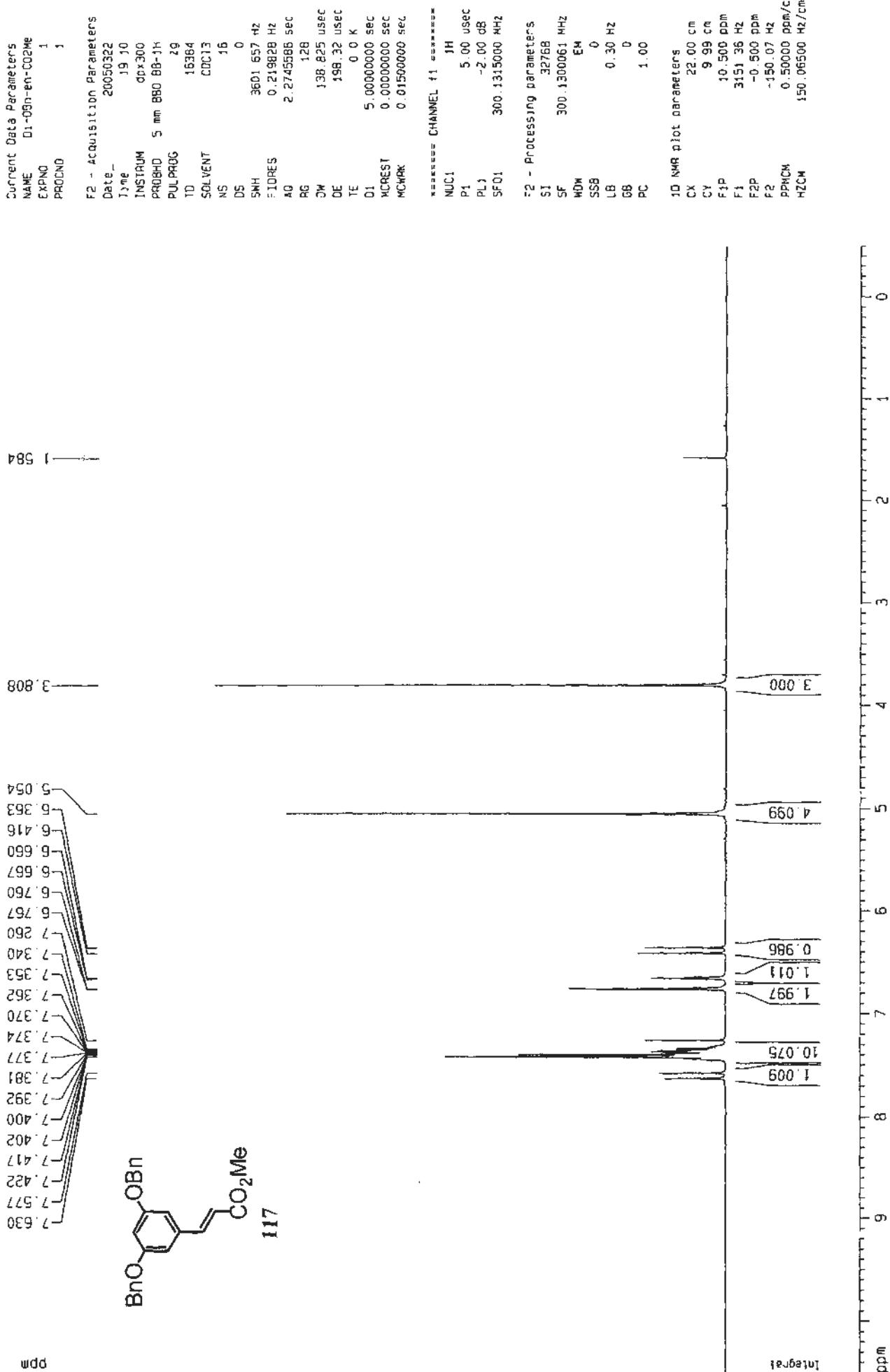
108.375
 108.377

138.503
 136.345
 128.768
 128.313
 127.651

160.455

191.890

ppm



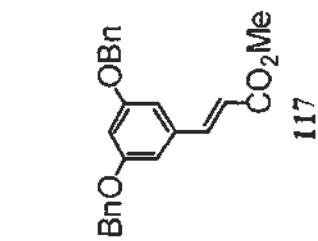
Current Data Parameters
NAME Dr-Bn-n-T02MeC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date 20050322
Time 20:51
INSTRUM opx300
PROBID 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg3c
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 89
D1 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
F1RES 0.146004 Hz
A9 1.4051188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
NCMRK 0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz
***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPDPR22 WALTZ16
NUC2 1H
PCPQ2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing Parameters
SI 65536
SF 75.4677696 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters
CX 22.00 cm
CY 10.02 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -734.68 Hz
PPNCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
H2DM 720.37408 Hz/cm



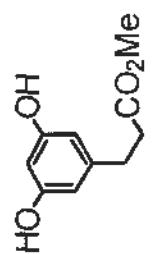
51.505

69.897
76.735
77.160
77.586
77.586
77.586

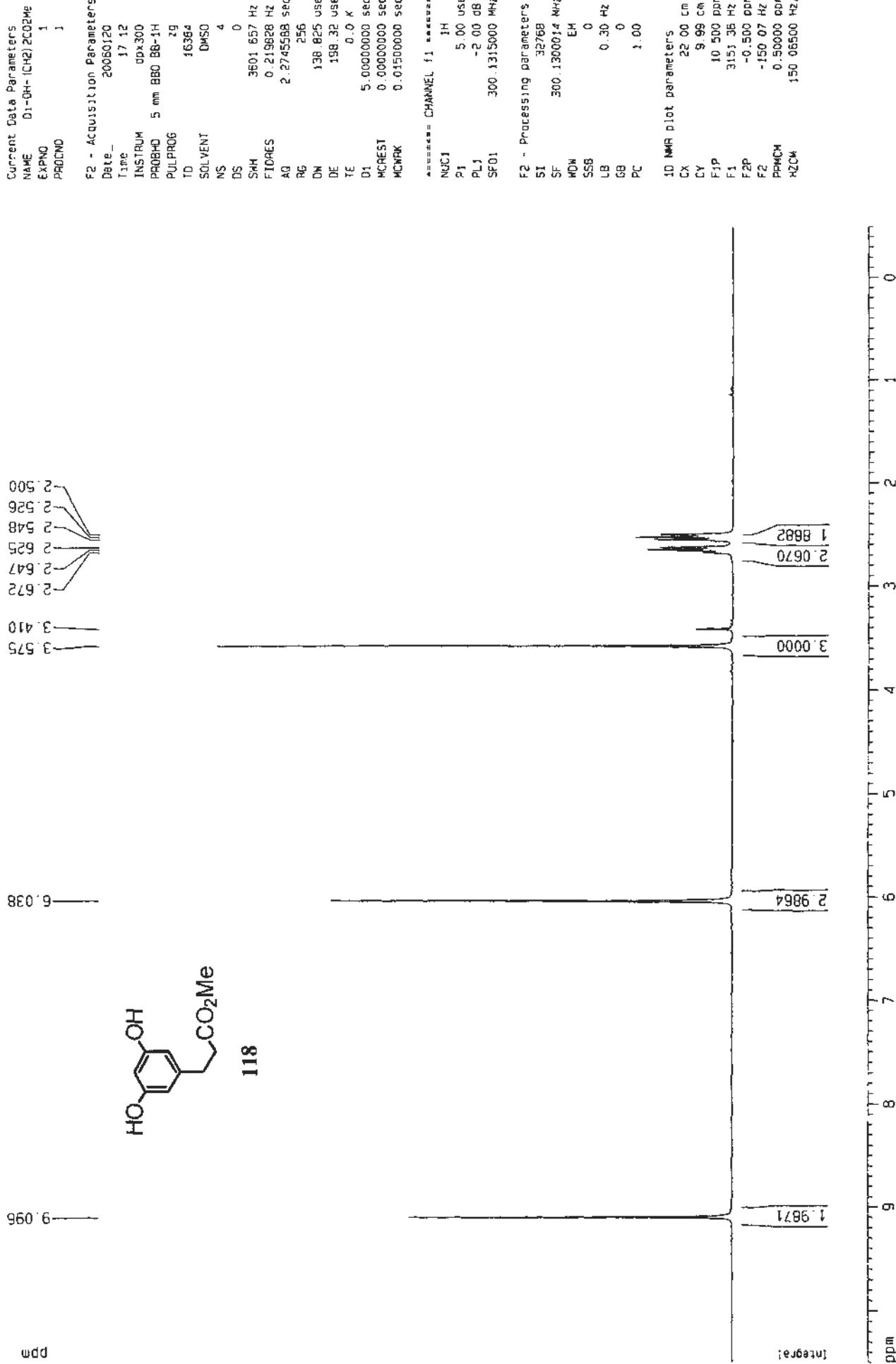
104.035
106.998
118.207
127.374
127.944
128.485
136.135
136.163
144.579

159.994
167.033

ppm



118



Current Data Parameters

NAME D1-Dr-1C1212C024eC

EXPO 1

PROCNQ 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20060121

Time 14:41

INSTRUM dpx300

PROBOD 5 mm BB-1H

PROG 29dc

TD 65536

SOLVENT CDCl₃

NS 449

JX 0

SHH 22675.736 Hz

FIRES 0.348004 sec

AQ 1.445118 sec

RG 8192

DM 22.050 usec

DE 6.00 usec

TE 0.0 K

T1 1.0000000 sec

D1 0.0300000 sec

MRES1 0.0000000 sec

NCMRK 0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 13C

P1 3.00 usec

PL1 -6.00 dB

SF01 75.474511 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

CPDPB2 Mult16

NUC2 1H

PCPD2 100.00 usec

PL2 120.00 dB

PL12 19.00 dB

SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536

SF 75.4677566 MHz

WDW EM

SSB 0

LB 3.00 Hz

GB 0

PC 1.40

1D NMR Plot Parameters

CX 22.00 cm

CY 10.01 cm

F1P 200.000 ppm

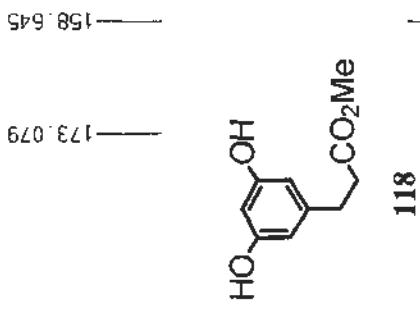
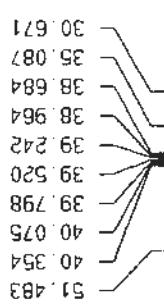
F1 15093.55 Hz

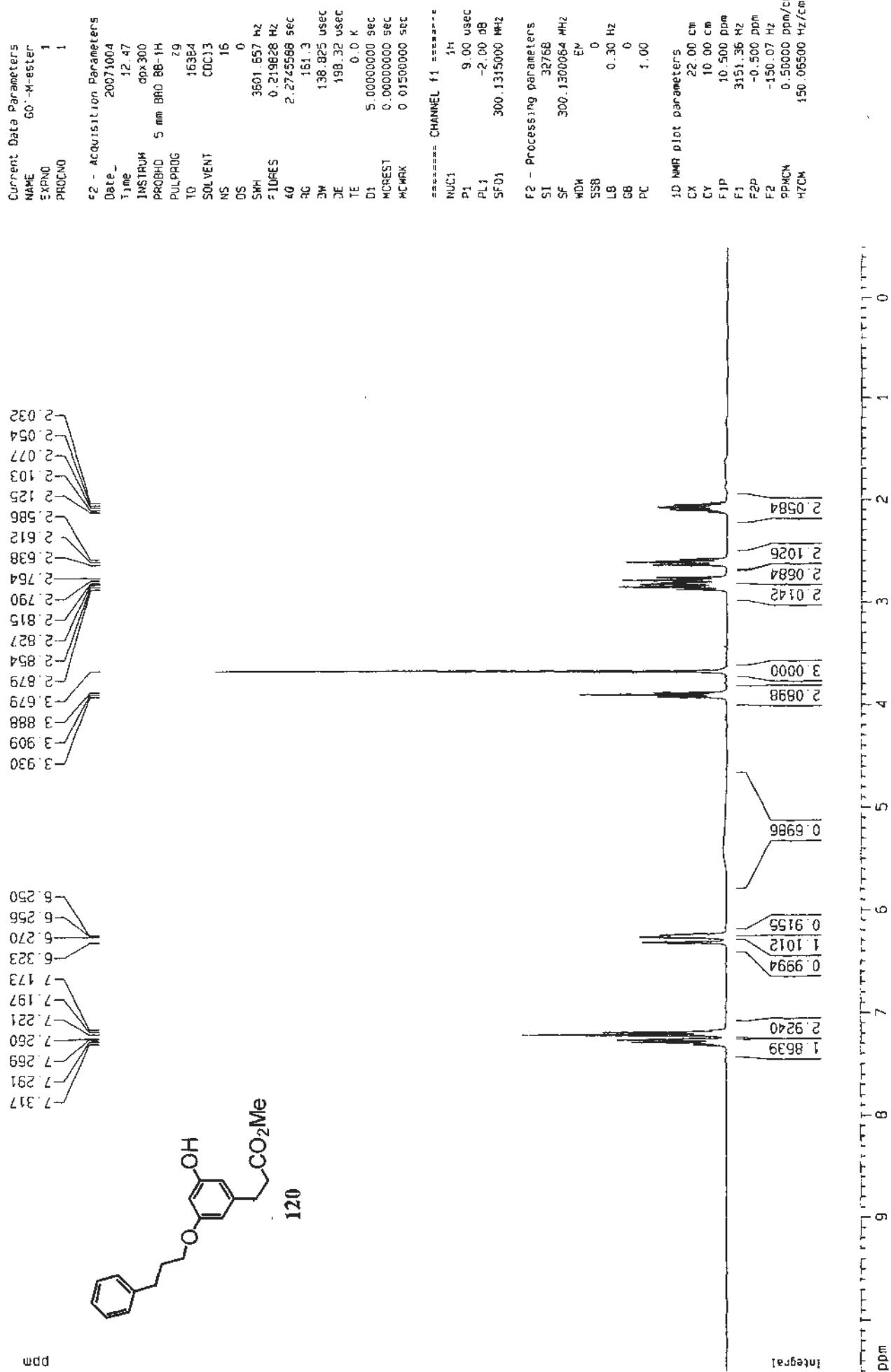
F2P -10.000 ppm

F2 -754.58 Hz

PPNCH 9.54545 ppm/cm

HZEM 720.37402 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters

NAME GO-M-esterC

EXPNO 1

PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition parameters

Date 2007/10/04

Time 12:30

INSTRUM QPDX300

PROBOD 5 mm BB0 BB-1H

PULPROG zgac

TD 65336

SOLVENT CDCl3

NS 500

DS 0

SWH 22625.236 Hz

FIDRES 0.346004 Hz

AQ 1.451168 sec

RG 8192

DW 32.050 usec

DE 6.00 usec

TE 0.0 K

D1 1.0000000 sec

d11 0.0300000 sec

MCREST 0.0000000 sec

MCRAK 0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 13C

P1 3.00 usec

PL1 -6.00 dB

SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

NUC2 1H

CPDPAR2 WALTZ16

PCPD2 100.00 usec

PL2 120.00 dB

PL12 19.00 dB

SF12 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536

SF 75.4677512 MHz

WDW EM

SSB 0

LB 3.00 Hz

SB 0

PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm

CY 9.97 cm

F1P 200.000 ppm

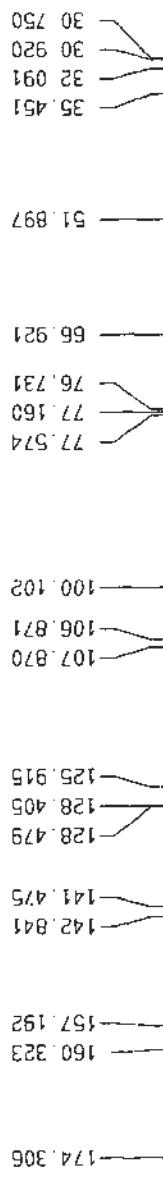
F1 15393.55 Hz

F2P -30.000 ppm

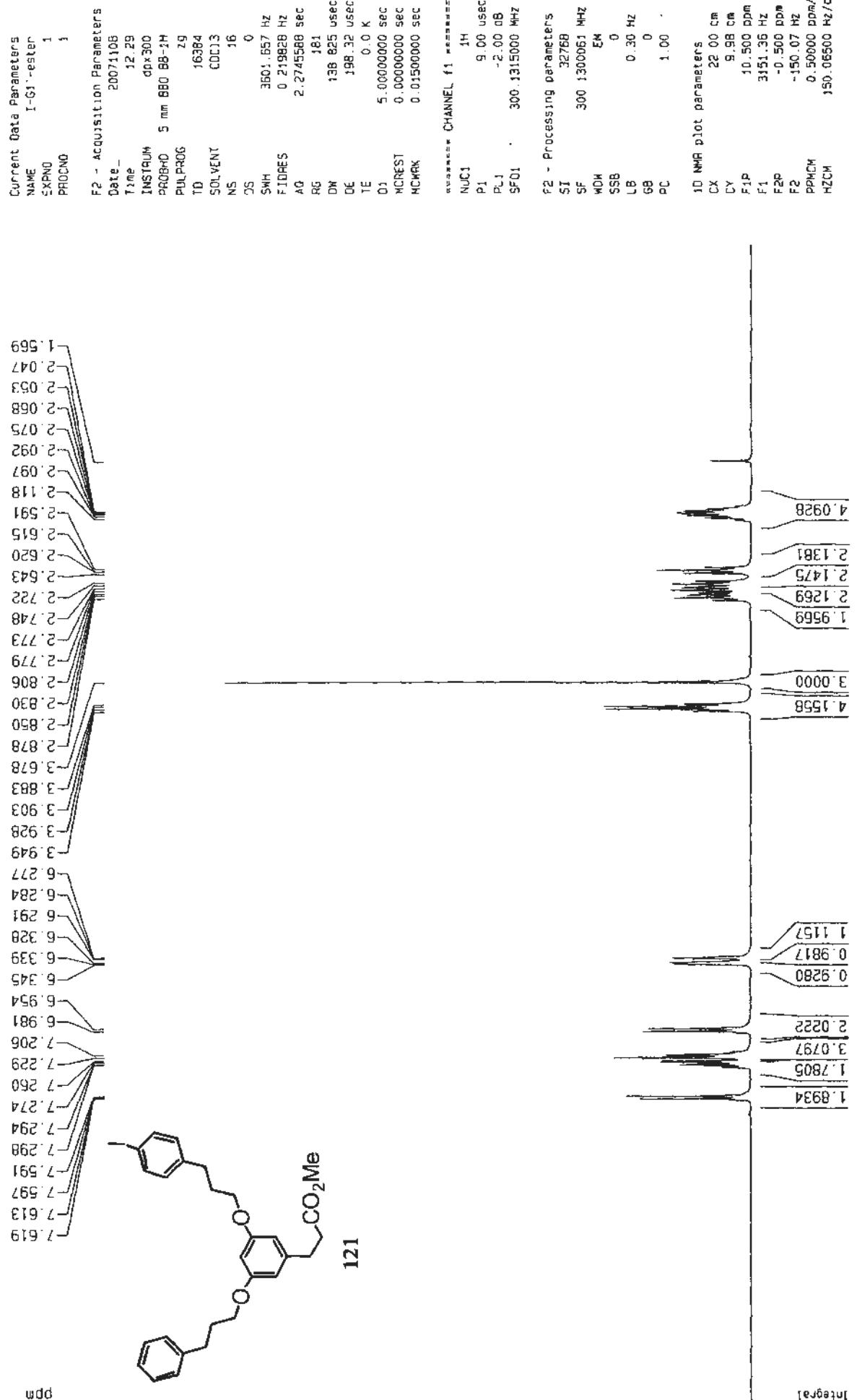
F2 -754.68 Hz

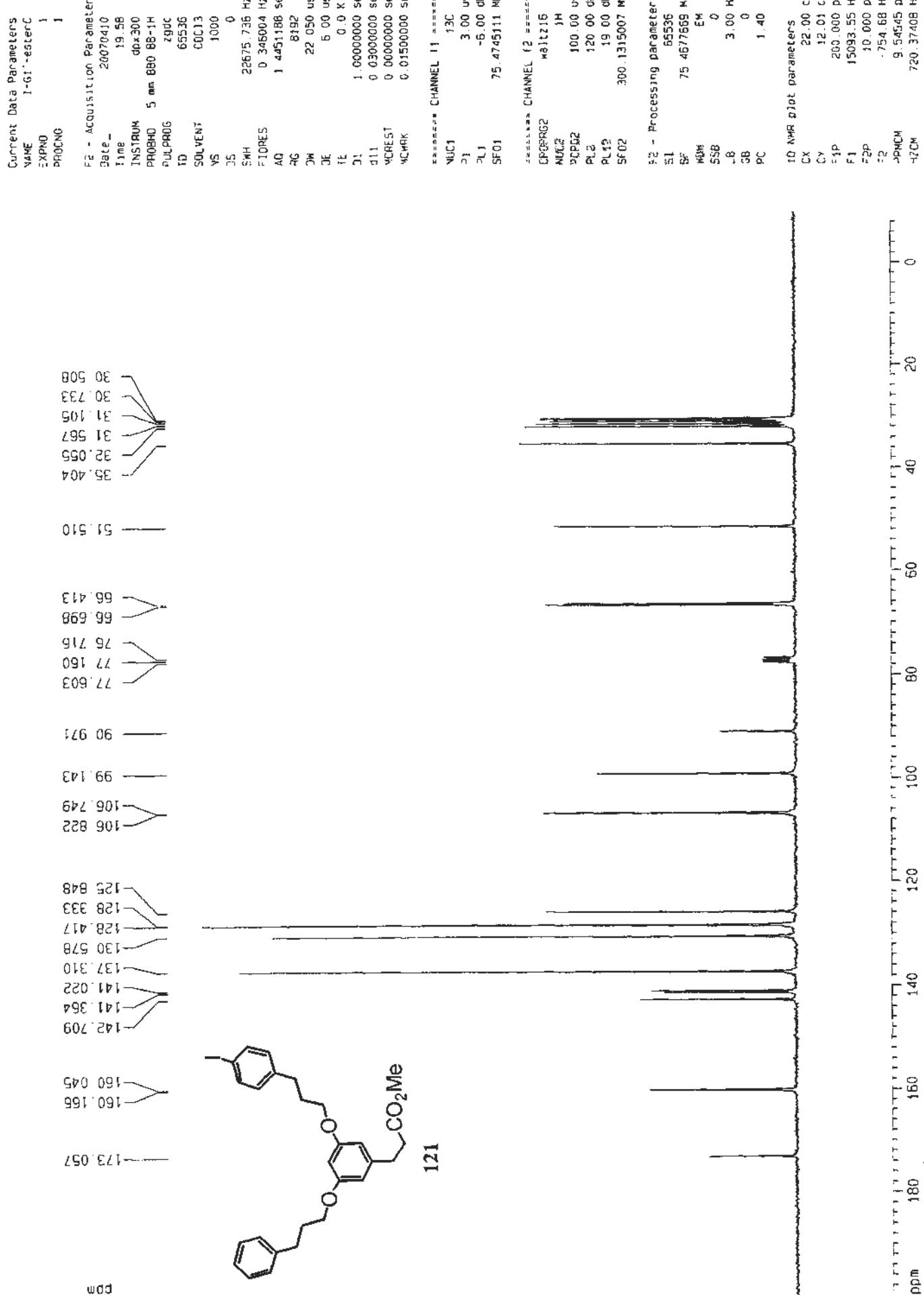
PPMCH 9.54545 ppm/cm

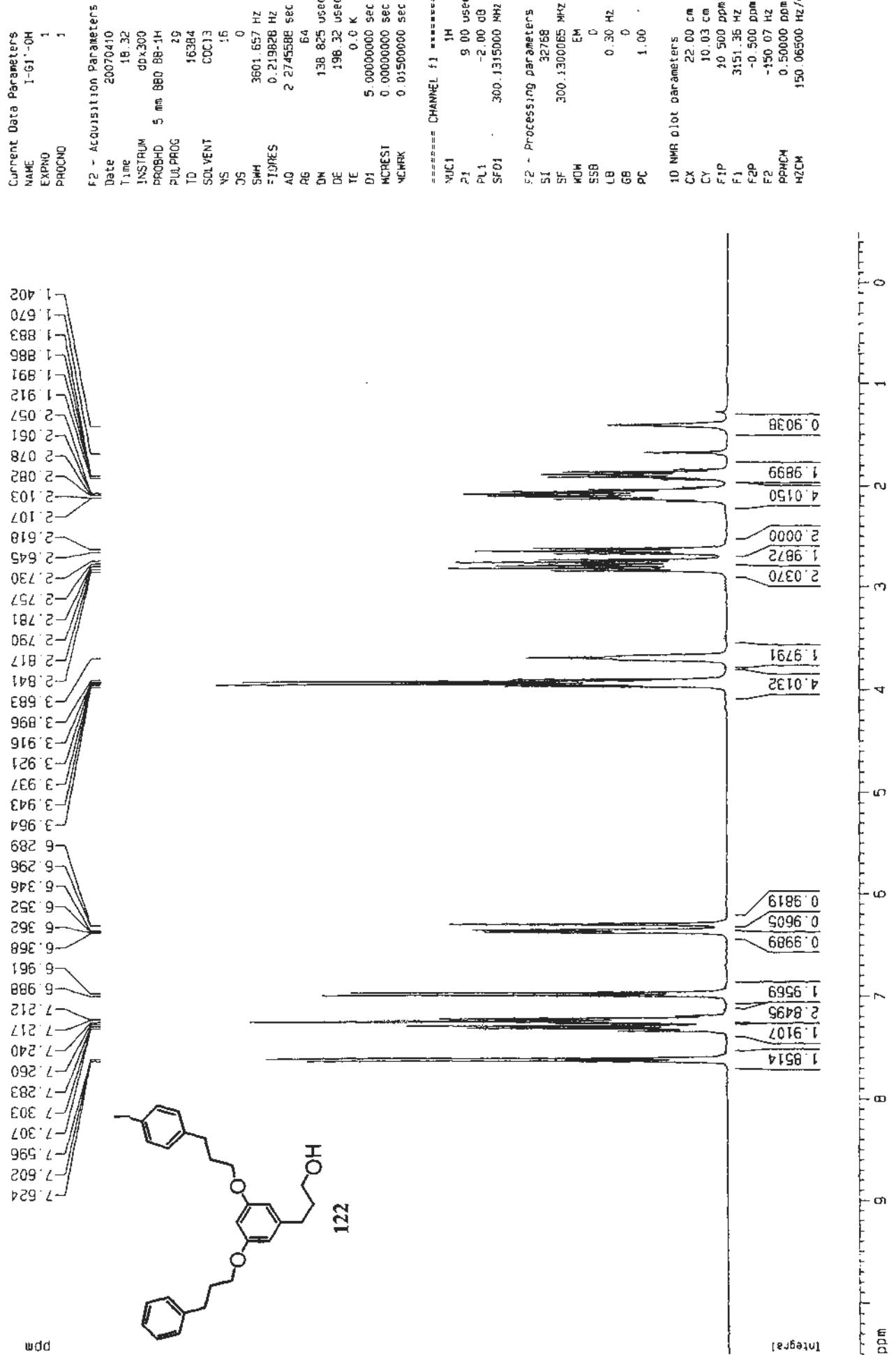
HZCM 720.37402 Hz/cm



ppm







Current Data Parameters
 NAME 1-g1 : QHC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date - 20070310
 Time 19:33
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBID 5 mm BB-1H
 DULPROG 290C
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 404
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.34604 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 7298.2
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCIRK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 P1 1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPG2 6511215
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SJ 65336
 SF 75.4677709 MHz
 RDW 0
 SSB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.95 cm

F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.58 Hz
 APNOM 9.54345 ppm/cm
 VZCM 720.37415 Hz/cm

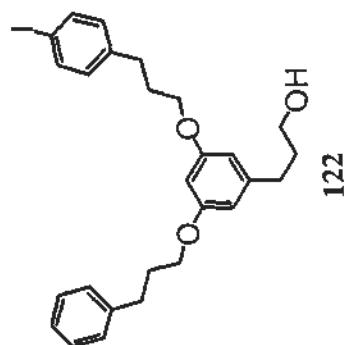
33.869
 32.301
 32.043
 31.555
 30.734
 30.504

61.888
 66.450
 66.734
 76.735
 77.160
 77.585

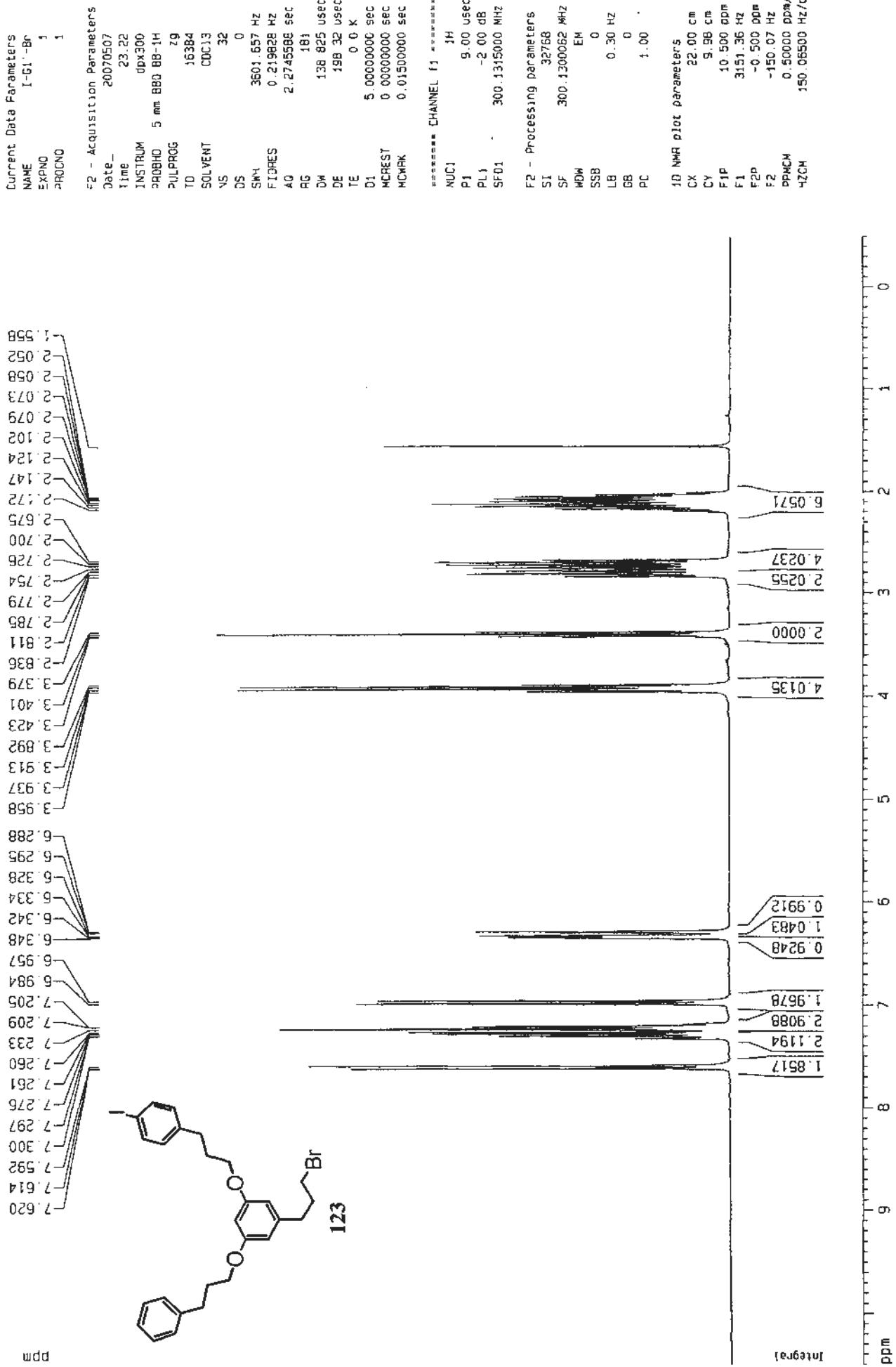
90.965
 98.723
 106.984
 107.073

125.831
 128.321
 128.405
 130.567
 137.278
 141.028
 144.144
 144.374

159.937
 160.054



ppm



Current Data Parameters
NAME 1-61-Brc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20070508
Time 1.52
INSTRUM dpx300
PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
PULPROG 65536
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 400
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.445188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
TM 1.000000 sec
D1 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
NCMRK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

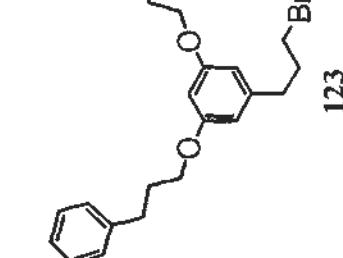
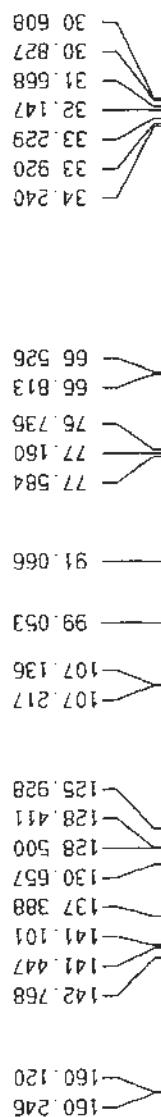
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

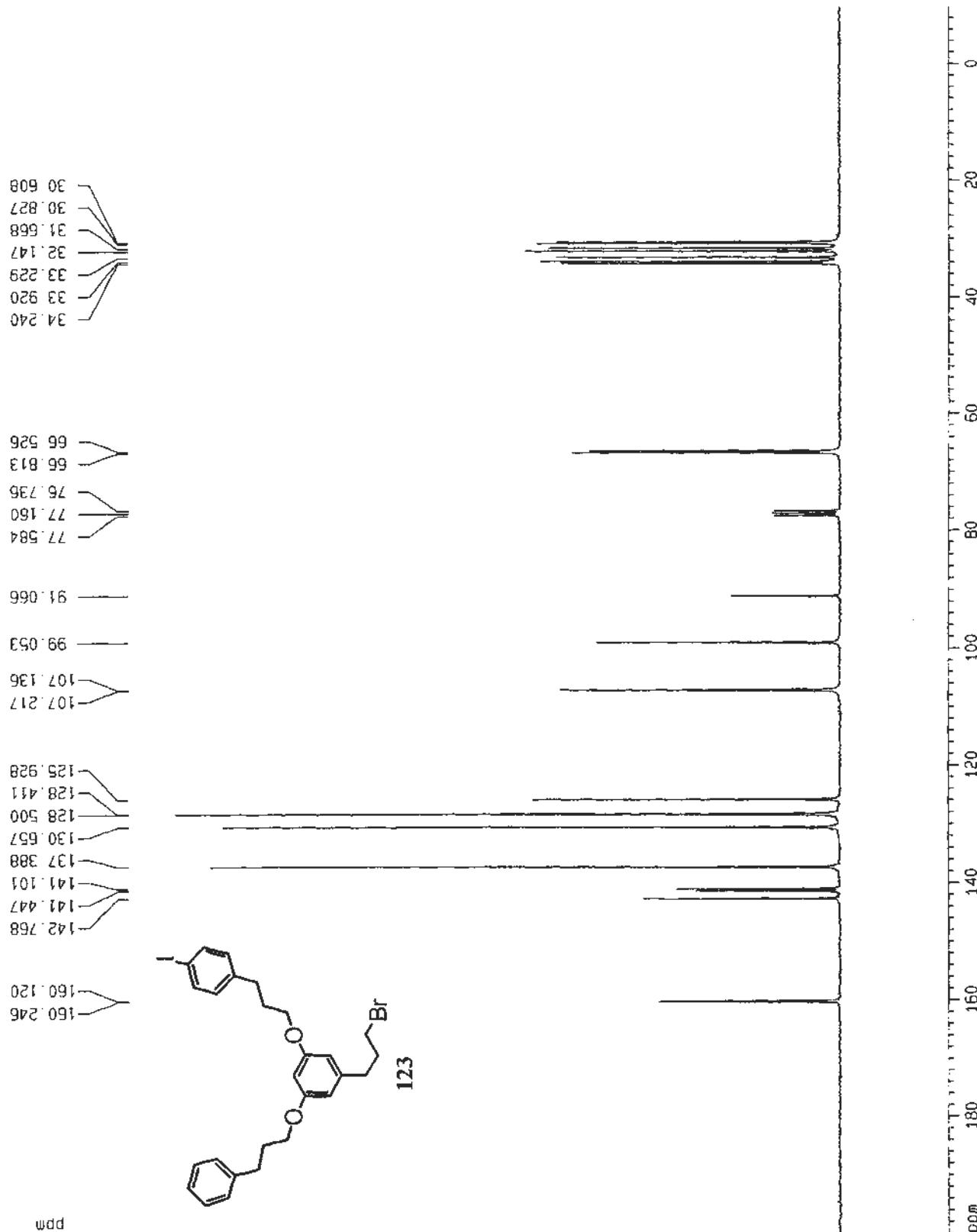
NUC2 1H
PCP02 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

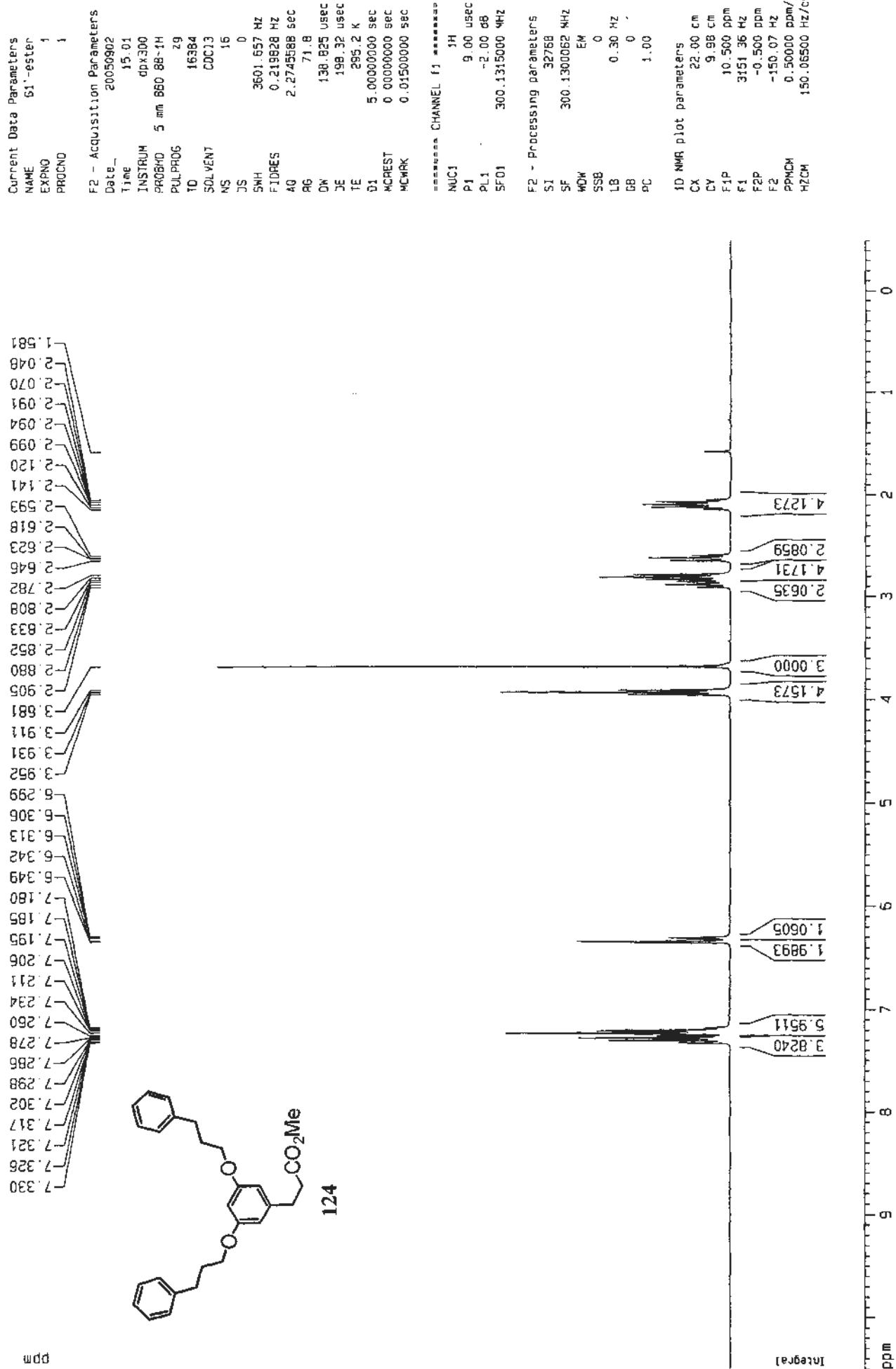
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 75.4677635 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters
CX 22.00 cm
CY 11.98 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15993.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.68 Hz
PPMCD 9.54545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37408 Hz/cm



ppm





Current Data Parameters
 NAME: G1'-esterC
 EXPNO: 1
 PROCNO: 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date: 20070925
 Time: 15:39
 INSTRUM: 400x300
 PROBOD: 5 mm BB0 88-1H
 PULPROG: zgdc
 TD: 65536
 SOLVENT: CDCl₃
 NS: 300
 D1: 0
 US: 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES: 0.346004 Hz
 AQ: 1.445118 sec
 RG: 8192
 DW: 22.050 usec
 DE: 6.00 usec
 TE: 9.0 K
 D1: 1.0000000 sec
 D11: 0.0300000 sec
 MCRES: 0.0000000 sec
 MCHAK: 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

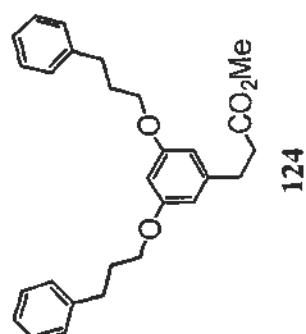
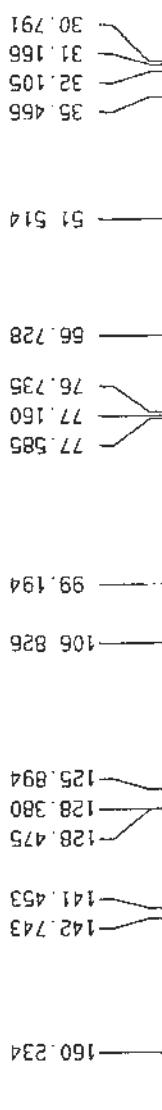
NUC1: 13C
 P1: 3.00 uspc
 PL1: -6.00 dB
 SF01: 75.4745111 MHz
 CPDPG2: waltz16
 NUC2: 1H
 PCPD2: 100.00 usec
 PL2: 120.00 dB
 PL12: 19.00 dB
 SF02: 300.1315007 MHz

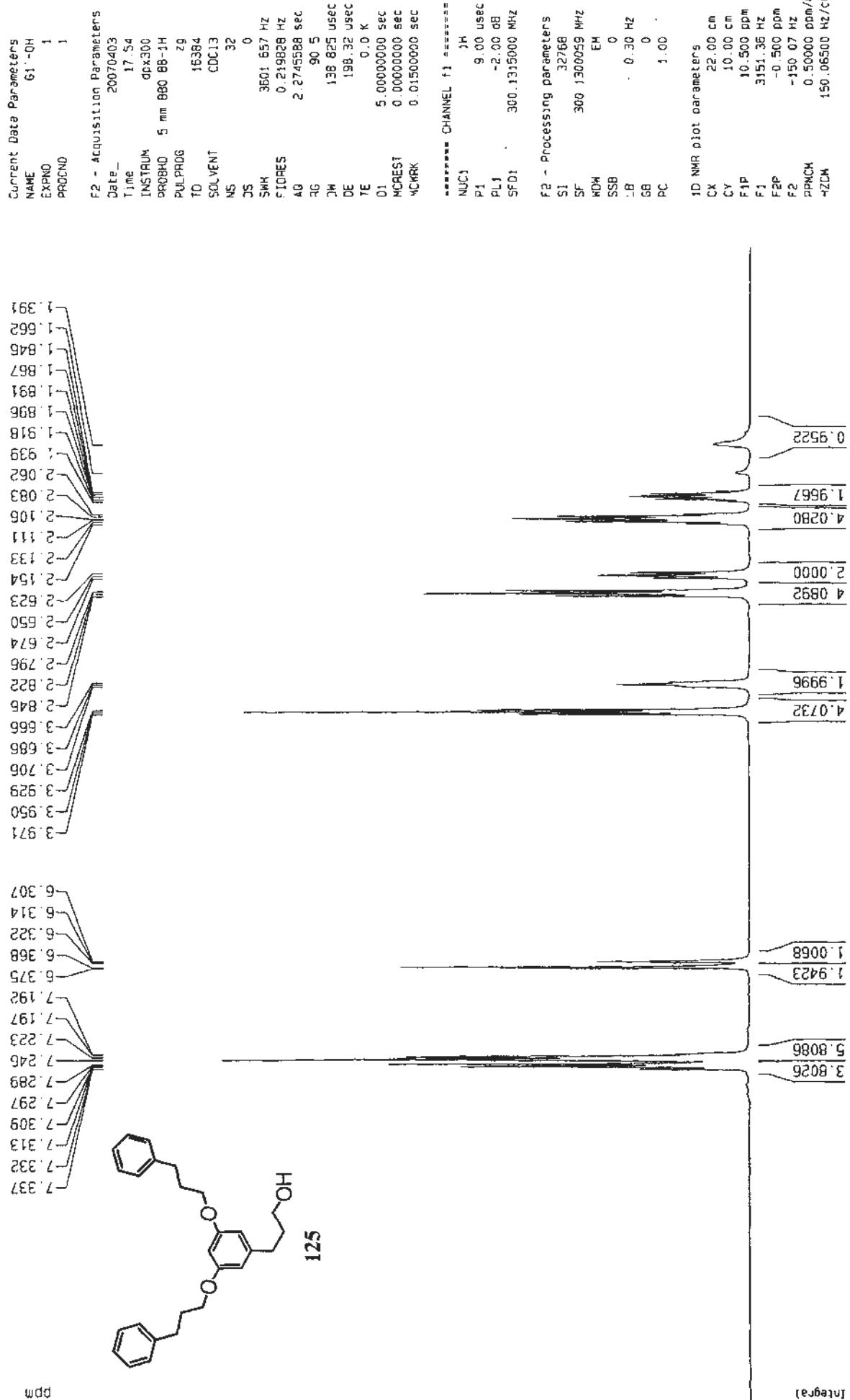
F2 - Processing parameters

S1: 65536
 SF: 75.4677636 MHz
 MDW: EH
 SSB: 0
 LB: 3.00 Hz
 GB: 0
 PC: 1 40

10 NMR plot parameters

CX: 22.00 cm
 CY: 11.98 cm
 F1P: 200.000 ppm
 F1: 15093.55 Hz
 F2P: -10.000 ppm
 F2: -754.68 Hz
 PPM: 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM: 720.37408 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters
 NAME G1 - DHC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

==== Acquisition Parameters

Date 2000/04/10
 Time 16:43
 INSTRUM 00x300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB · JH
 PULPROG 296c
 T1 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 400
 JS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.445118 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TF 0.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 MCBEST 0 0000000 sec
 MCWRT 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPFG2 WALTZ16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPDQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

f2 - Processing parameters

SJ 65536
 SF 75.4677962 MHz
 MDW EM
 SS8 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 S8 0
 PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.00 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 150.9356 Hz
 C2P -10.000 ppm
 Z2 -75.468 Hz
 DPFGN 9.54545 dm³/cm
 ZC4M 72.0 32.439 Hz/cm

30 594
 31 867
 32 172
 33 771

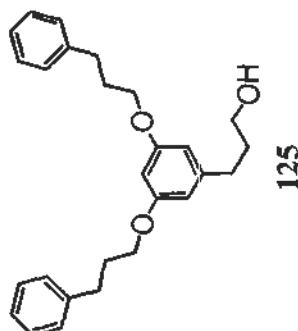
61 511
 66 500
 76 733
 77 160
 77 586

98 621
 106 888

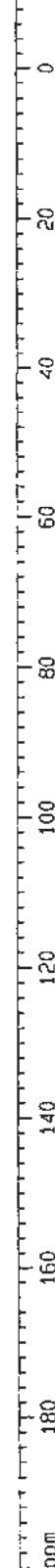
125 673
 128 166
 128 237

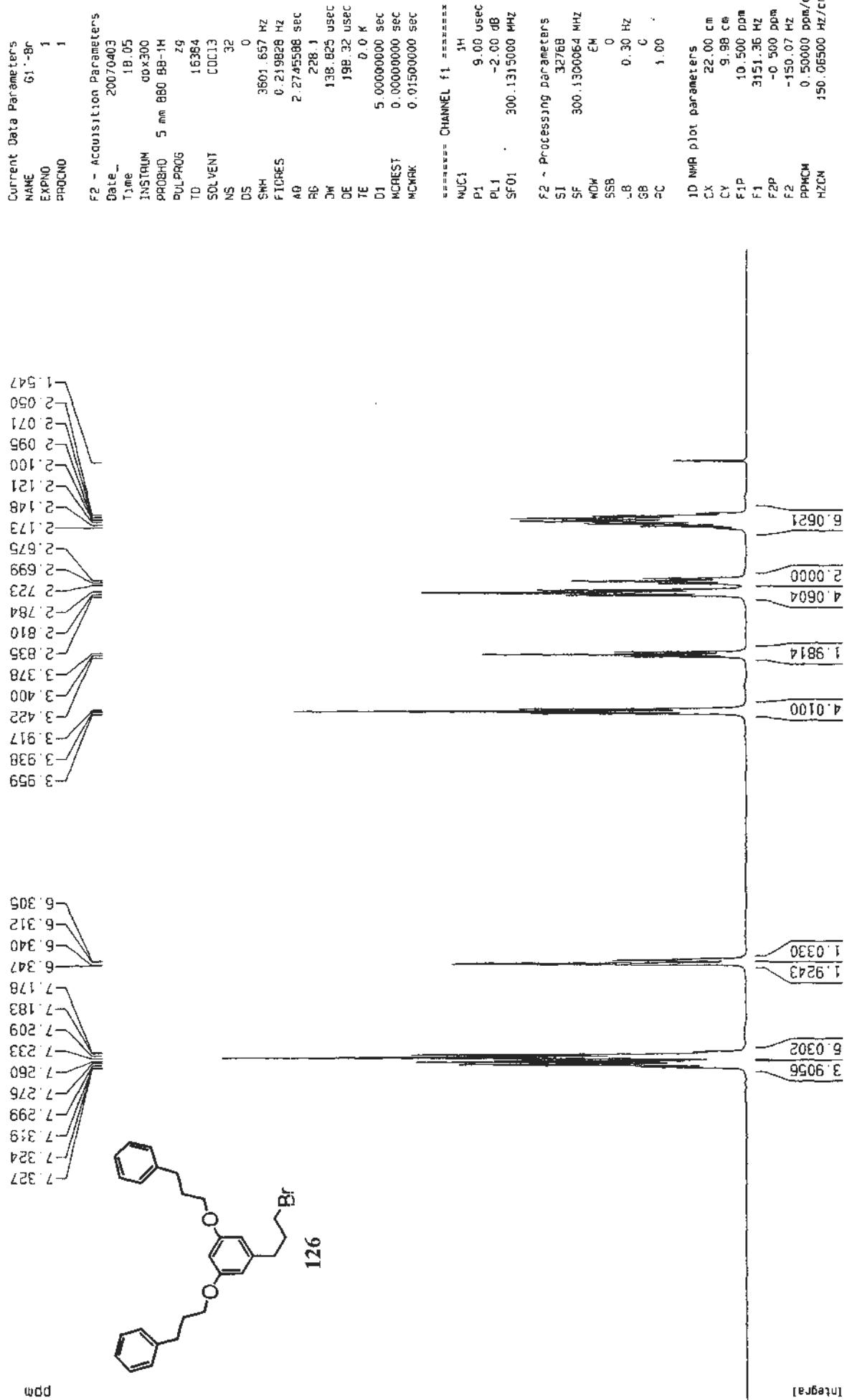
141 244
 144 050

159 957



PPM





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 61-BrC
 EXPNO 1
 PROGNO

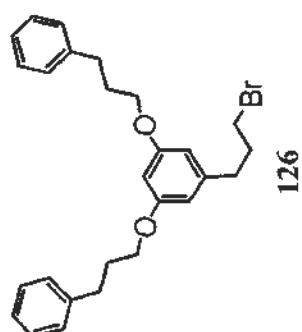
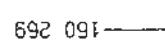
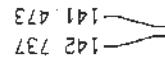
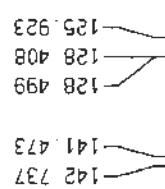
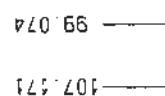
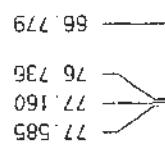
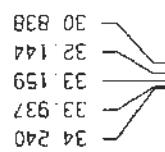
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20070407
 Time 0:42
 INSTRUM 0px300
 PROBOD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG zgdc
 TD 65536
 SW 880 Hz
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 VS 16428
 JS 0
 SH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4051188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 d1 0.0300000 sec
 MCRES 0.0000000 sec
 NCWKR 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 ======
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 D1 -6.00 dB
 PL1 75.475111 MHz
 SF01

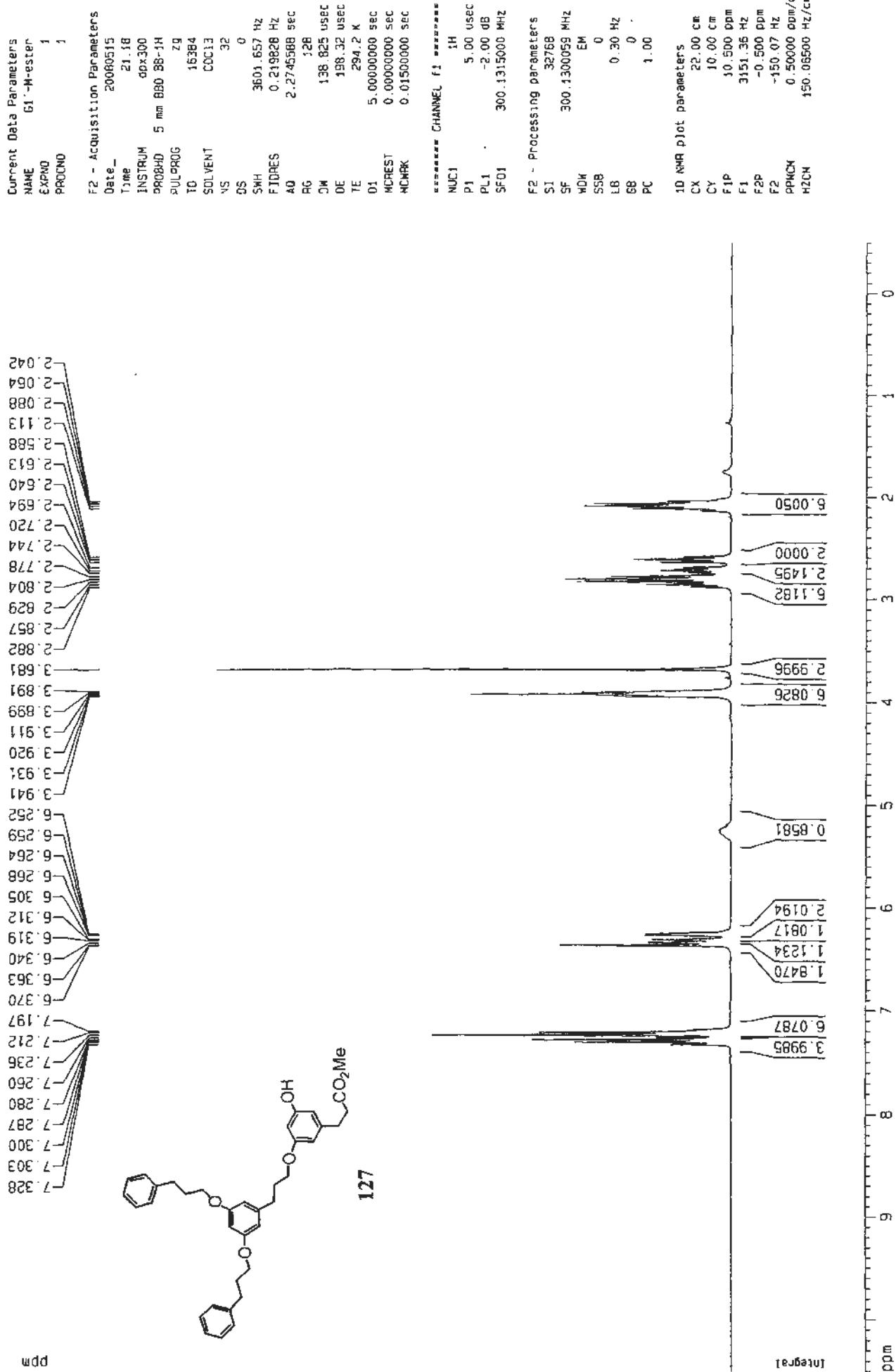
==== CHANNEL f2 ======
 CPDPRG2 Waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677682 MHz
 WDW EH
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CXY 22.00 cm
 CY 12.00 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.58 Hz
 PRPCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37408 Hz/cm



ppm



Current Data Parameters
NAME G1-MeesterC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

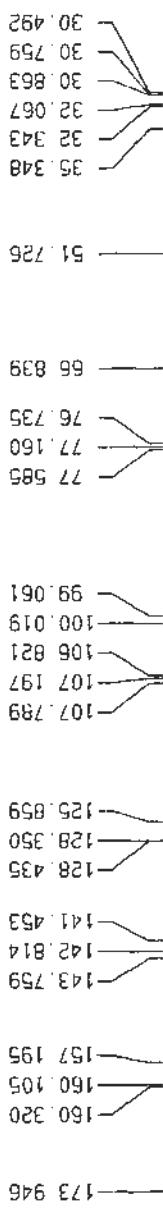
==== Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 2007/11/2
Time 21:29
INSTRUM 5 mm 660 BB-1H
PROBHD 5 mm 660 BB-1H
PULPROG 2gdc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 1400
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
ETRATES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4451186 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
MCRES1 0.0000000 sec
MCHBK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL 11 =====

NUC1 13C
CPDPG2 1H
P1 3.00 usec
P2 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

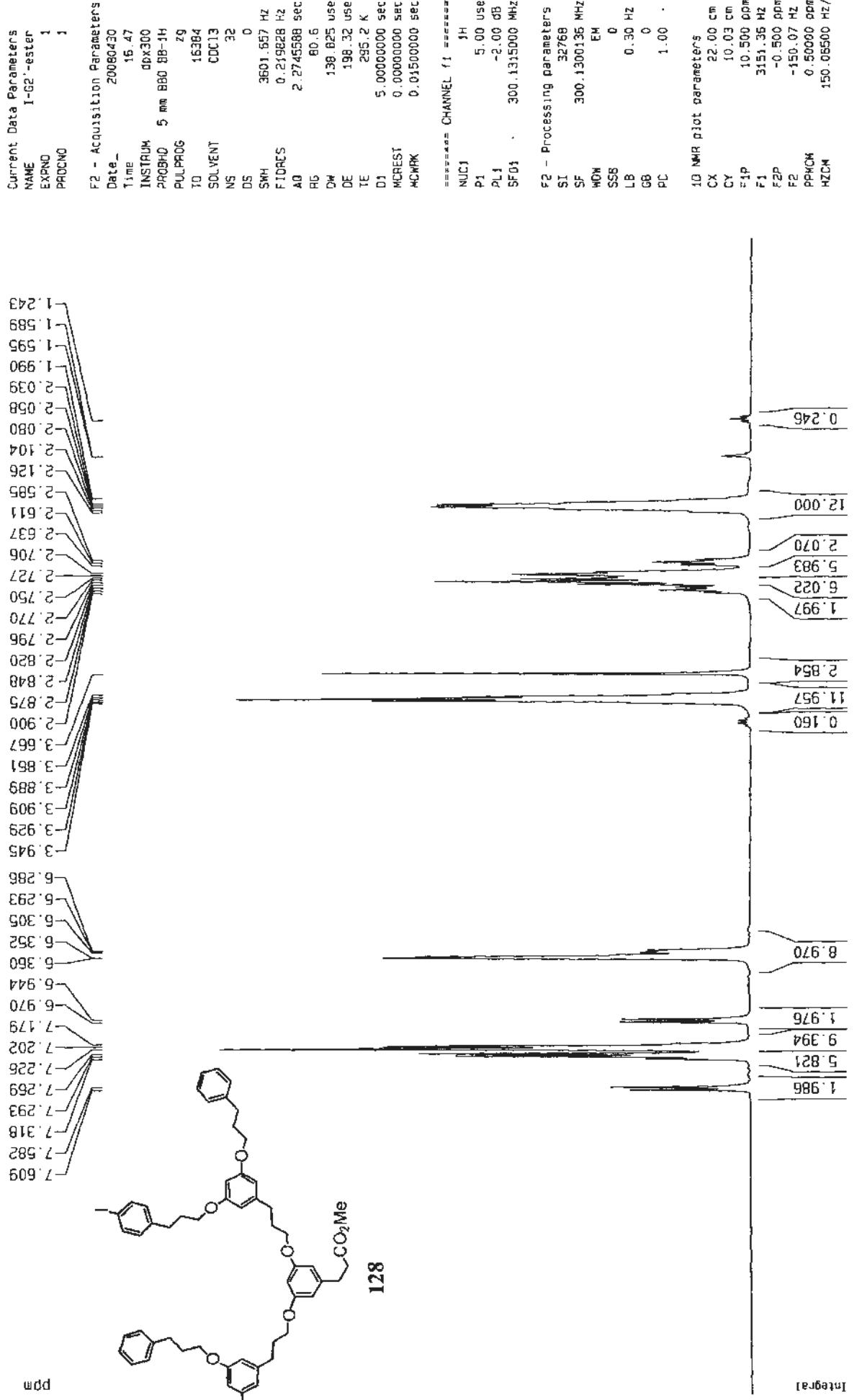
==== Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 75.4677690 MHz
W0W EN
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR Data Parameters
CX 22.00 cm
CY 10.00 cm
F1P 200.00000 ppm
F1 16093.55 Hz
F2P -10.00000 ppm
z2 -754.56 Hz
OPWCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
zZCM 7220.37406 Hz/cm



127

ppm

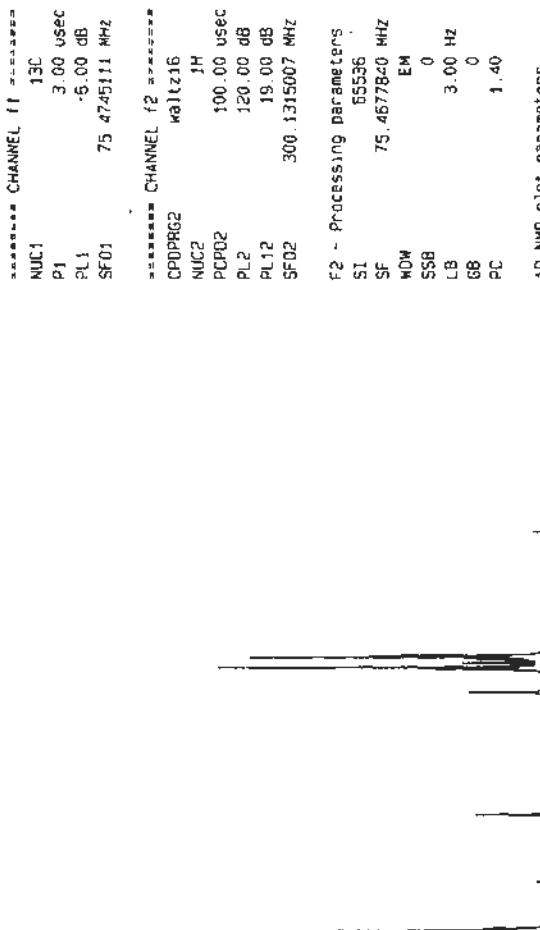
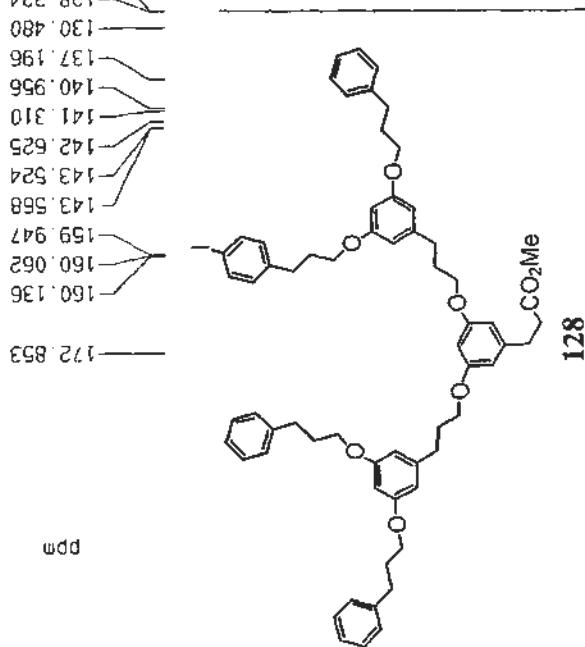


Current Data Parameters
 NAME J-G2'-esterC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20080428
 Time 5.40
 INSTRUM QP300
 PROBID 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
 PULPROG zgac
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 700
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.3456004 Hz
 AG 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 J1 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NCWAK 0.0150000 sec

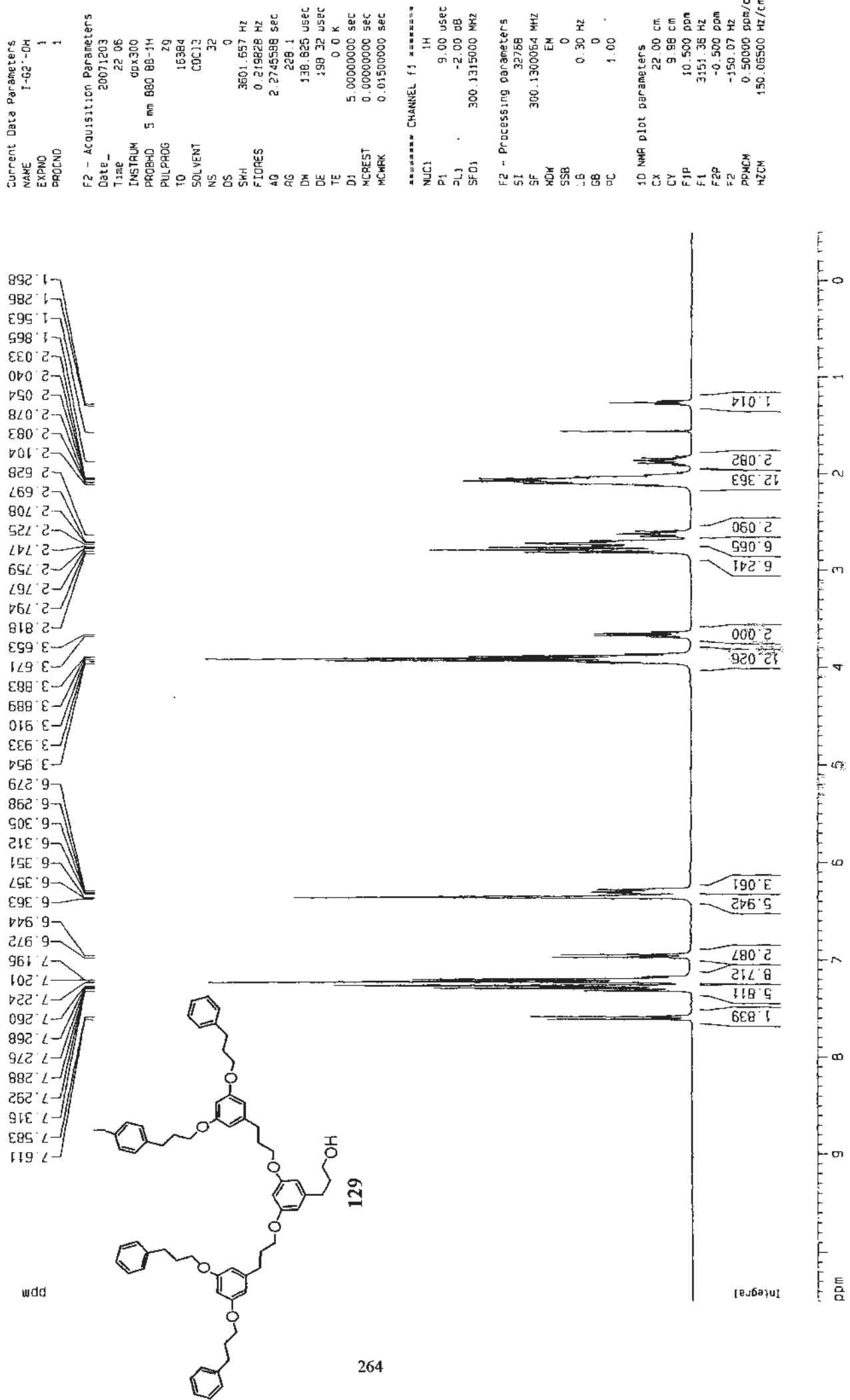
==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PT1 6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPQ2 WALTZ16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPDQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

ppm



F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.46778e0 MHz
 RDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.97 cm
 F1P 200.0000 ppm
 F1 15053.55 Hz
 F2P -754.68 Hz
 F2 9.54545 ppm/cm
 PHPCM 720.37421 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters

NAME	I-G2'-DHC
EXPO	1
PROCNO	1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

DATE	2007/05/09
TIME	2:17
INSTRUM	DPX300
PROBHD	5 mm BB6 0B-1H
PULPROG	Zgdc
TD	65536
SOLVENT	CCl ₃
NS	400
DS	0
SWH	22675.735 Hz
FINIT	0.346004 Hz
AQ	1.445118 sec
RG	8192
DW	22.050 usec
DE	6.00 usec
TE	0.0 K
D1	1.0000000 sec
d11	0.0300000 sec
NUC1	0.0000000 sec
NUC2	0.0150000 sec

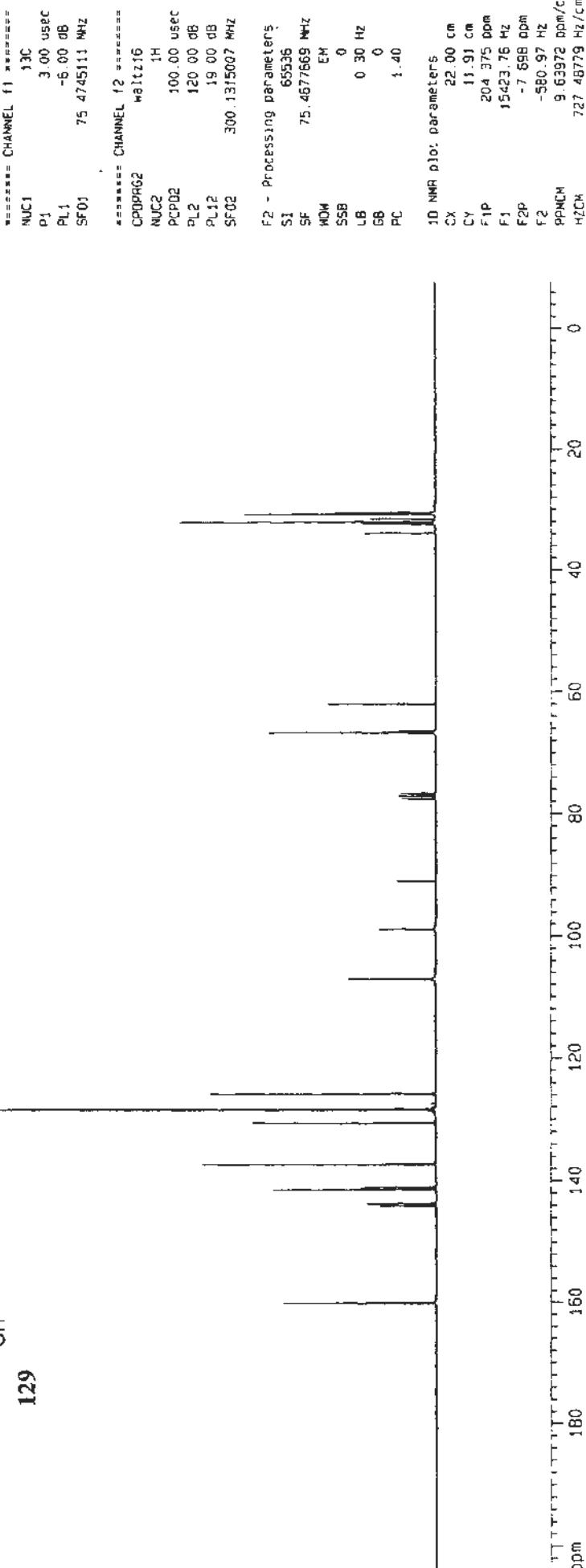
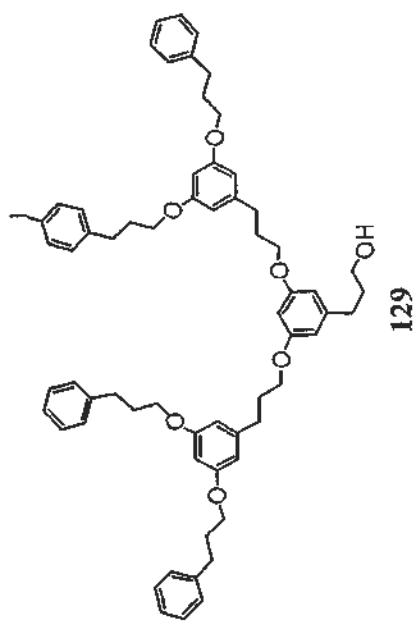
==== CHANNEL f1 =====

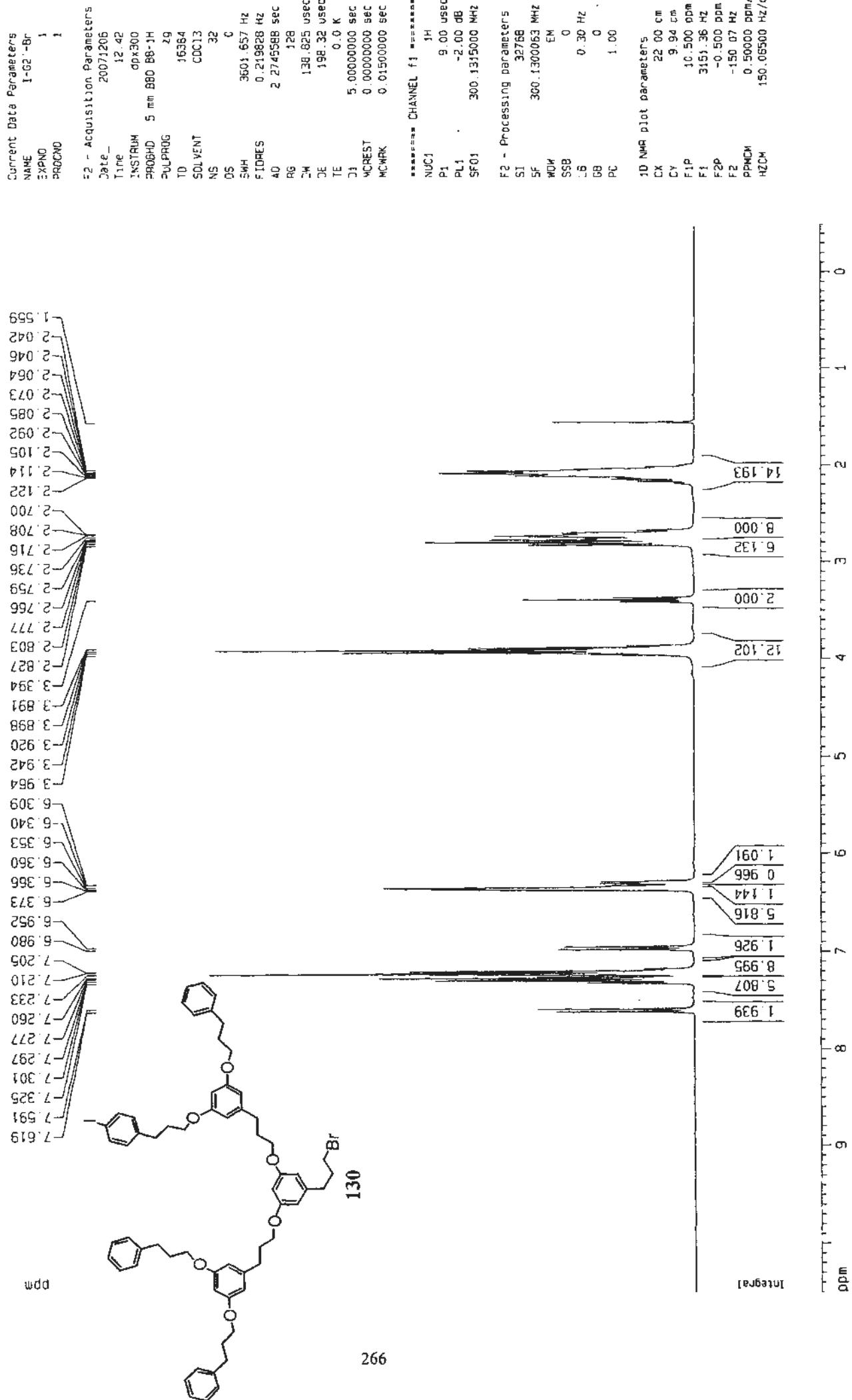
AUC1	13C
P1	3.00 usec
PL1	-6.00 dB
SFO1	75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPG2	Waltz16
NUC2	1H
PCPD2	100.00 usec
PL2	120.00 dB
PL12	19.00 dB
SF02	300.1315007 MHz

ppm





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 1-B2 -BrC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

==== Acquisition Parameters

DATE 2007/02/05
 TIME 12:56
 INSTRUM 00x300
 PROBID 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zgdc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 800
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.735 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AG 1.445188 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 0.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 MCRES1 0.0000000 sec
 MCRK 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 1H
 D1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 *****

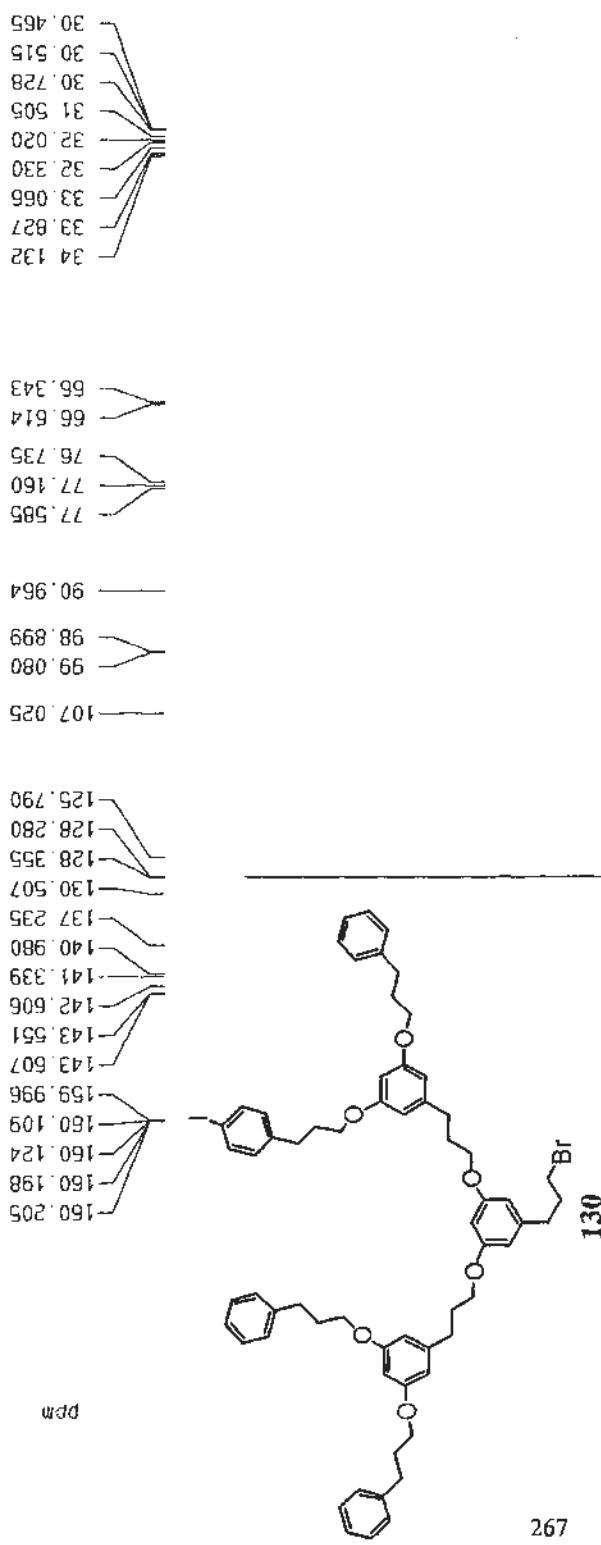
CPDPB62 Wait1216
 NUC2 1H
 PCP02 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

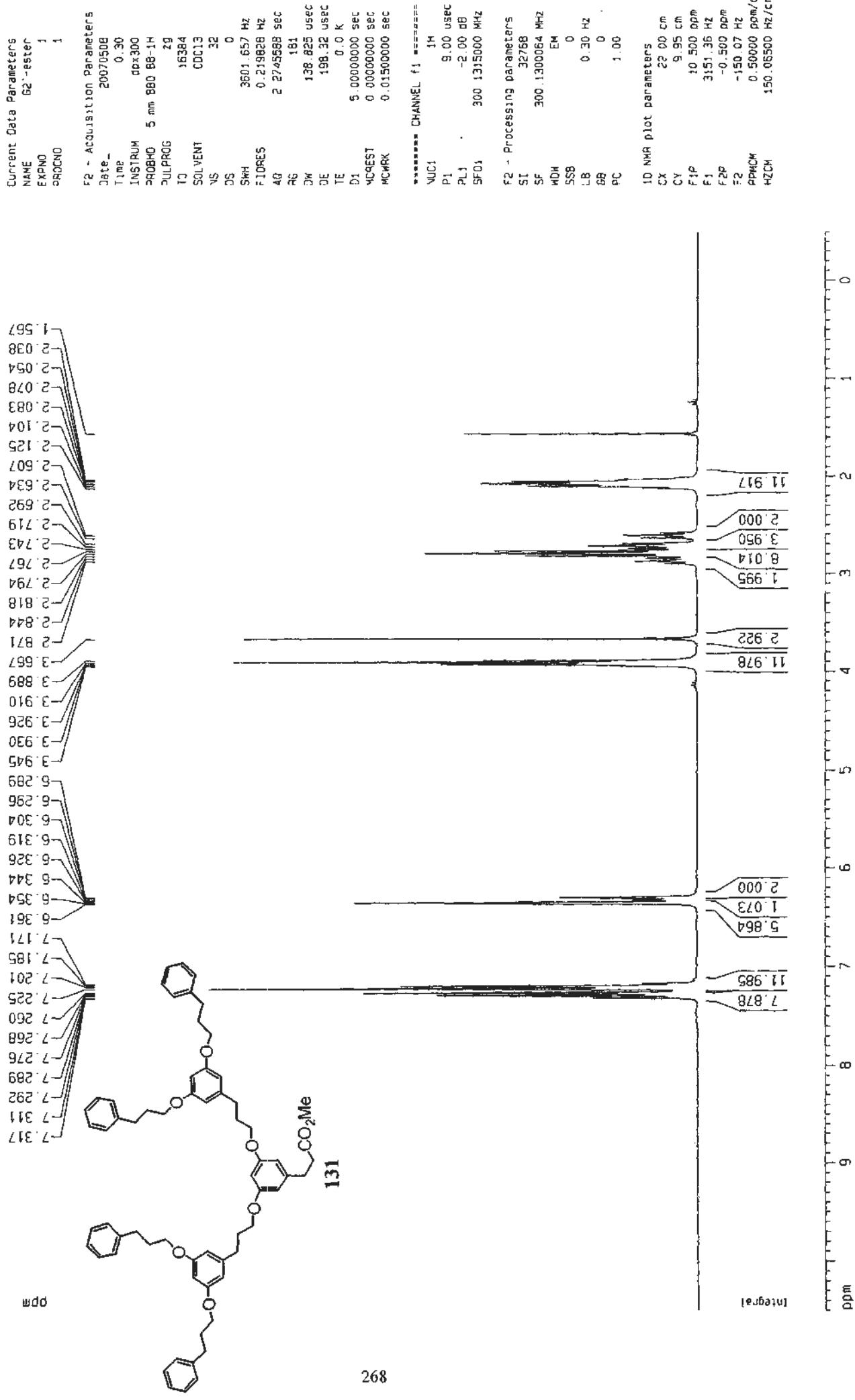
F2 - Processing parameters.

S1 65536
 SF 75.4677869 MHz
 W0W EX
 SS0 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

13C NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.00 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.56 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.58 Hz
 RPHCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37427 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters
NAME G2 - esterC
EXPND 1
PROCND 1

==== Acquisition Parameters

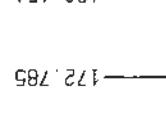
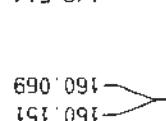
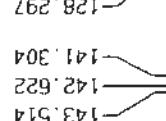
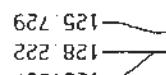
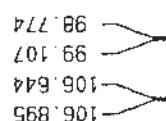
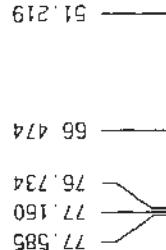
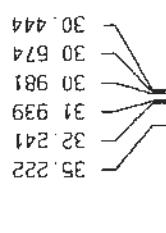
Date 20080423
Time 16.51
INSTRUM opx300
PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
PULPROG 290fC
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 274
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
ETRATES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4451188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 295.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCHAK 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

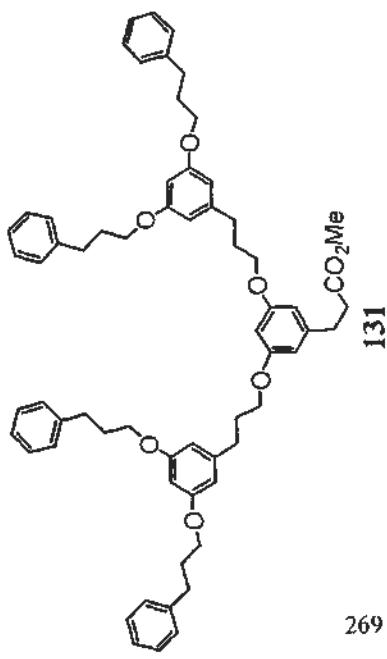
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz
CPDPRG2 1H
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

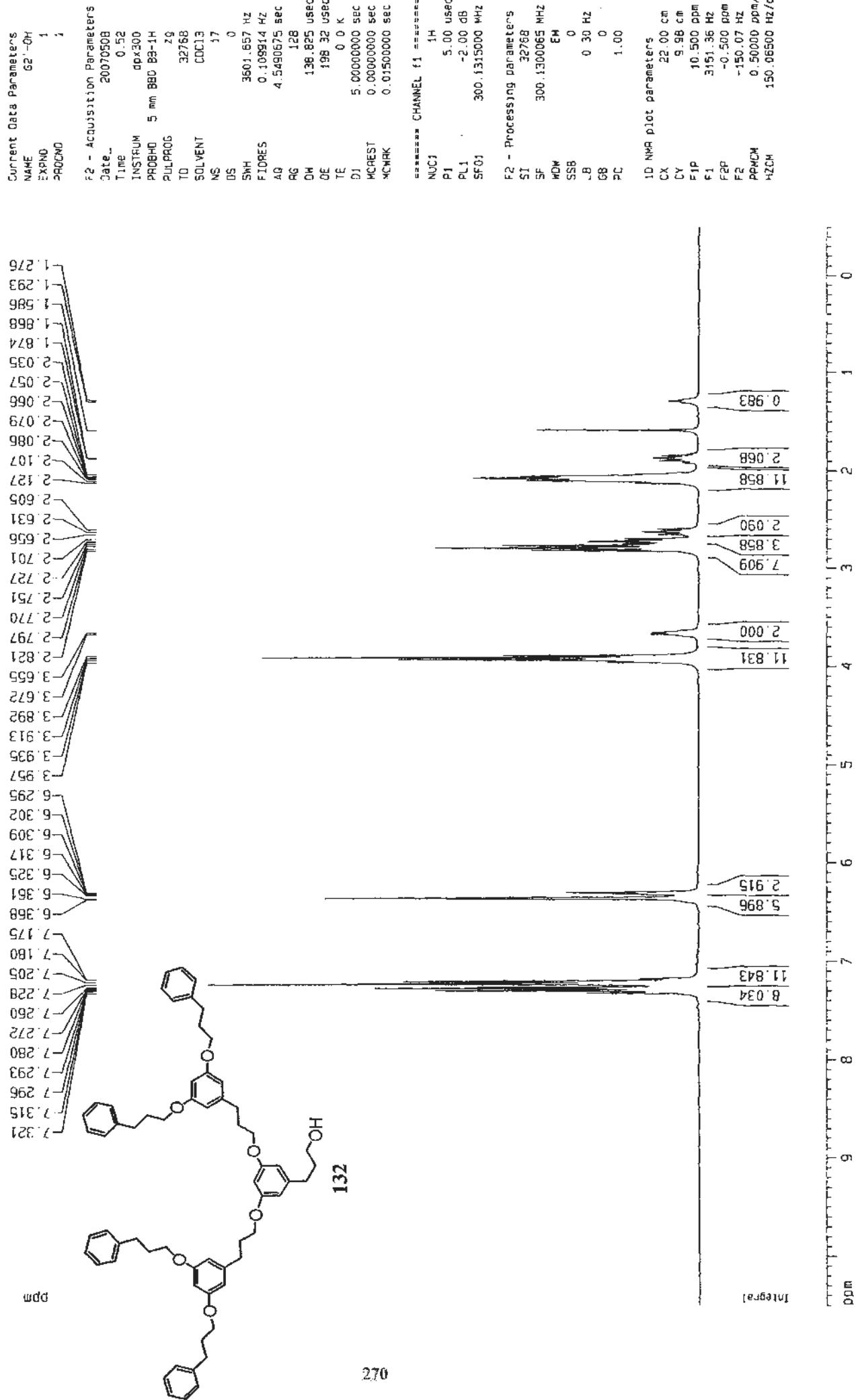
==== Processing parameters:

SI 65536
SF 75.4677910 MHz
MDW 0
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
BB 0
PC 1.40
1D NMR plot parameters
CX 22.00 cm
CY 12.03 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.56 Hz
S2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.68 Hz
APNOM 9.5545 ppm/cm
t2CH 720.37427 Hz/cm



ppm





Current Data Parameters
NAME G2-DHC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20/07/05
Time 2:40
INSTRUM dpx-300
PROBHD 5 mm BBP-1H
PULPROG 290C
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 300
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4451188 sec
RG 8192
DM 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCWRF 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPFG2 w811z15
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters:

S1 65536
SF 75.4677690 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

10 NMR D1 parameters:

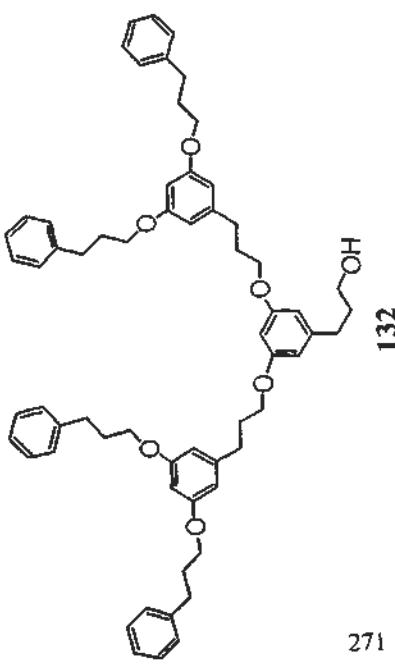
CX 22.00 cm
CY 11.95 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -754.68 Hz
F2 -10.00 ppm
APNDK 9.54245 ppm/cm
42CM 720.37408 Hz/cm

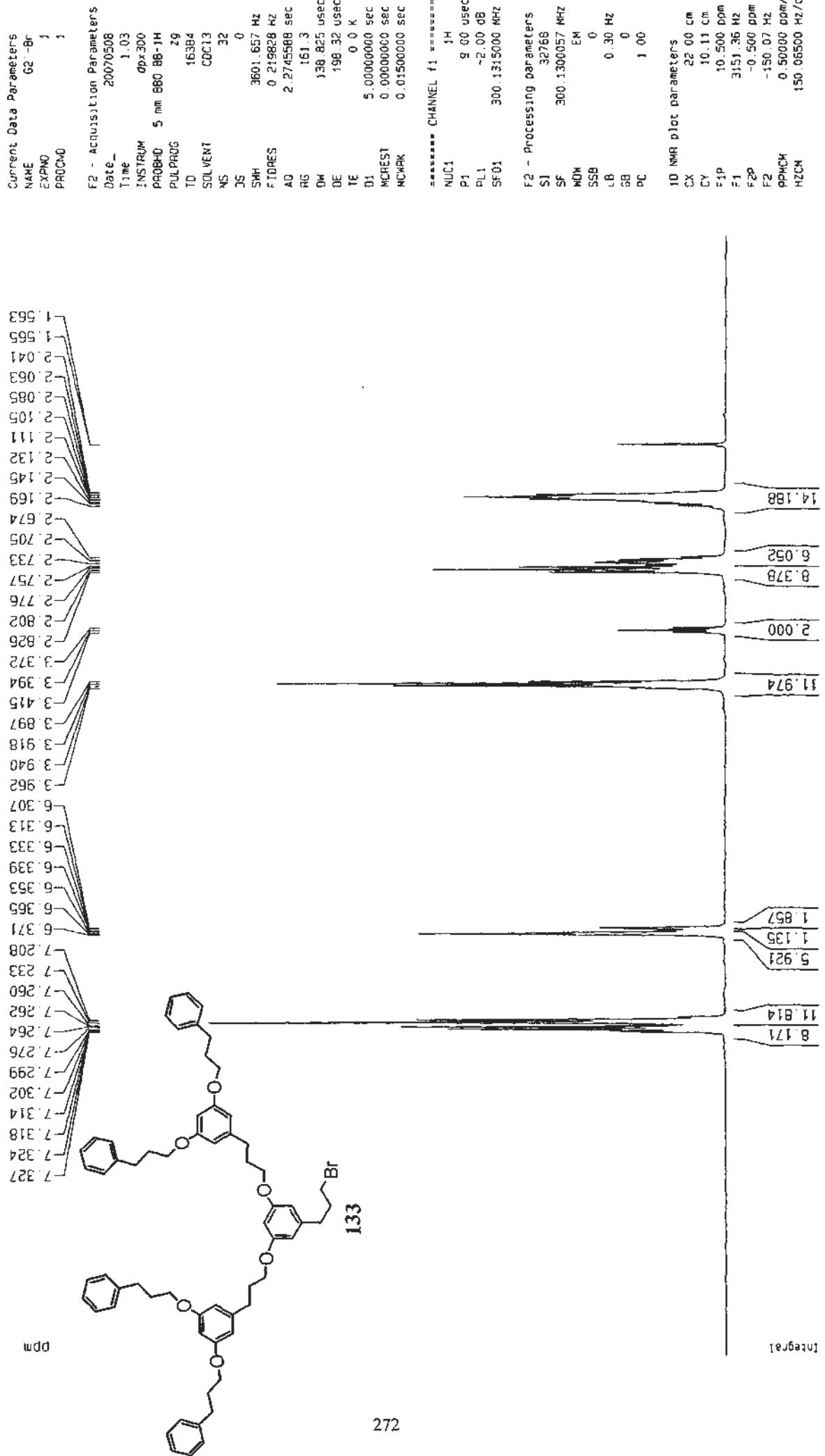
33.966
32.414
32.366
32.111
30.814
30.601

66.759
76.734
77.160
77.595

98.953
98.894
107.072
107.135

125.886
128.380
128.473
141.488
143.754
144.185
160.206
160.169





Current Data Parameters
 NAME G2 -Br-C
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition parameters

Date 20070508
 Time 2.57
 INSTRNMN QPDX300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG zgac
 T0 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 400
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 =TDRES 0.346094 sec
 =T0 1 4d51198 sec
 =RG 8192
 =DW 22.059 usec
 =JE 5.00 usec
 =TE 0.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 =D1 0.03000000 sec
 =MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 =MCHBK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

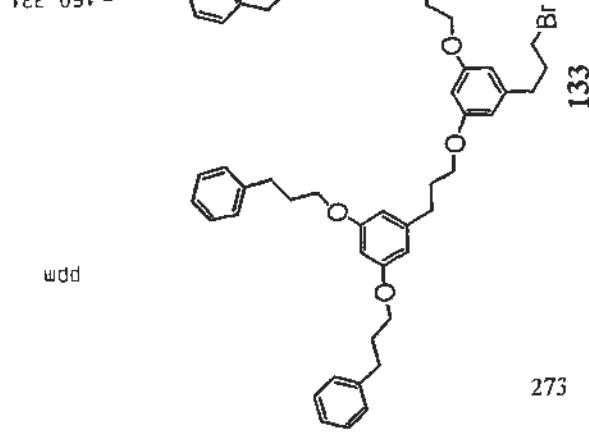
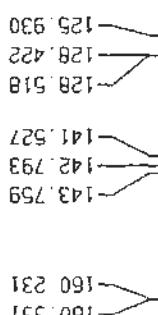
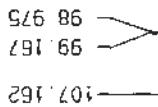
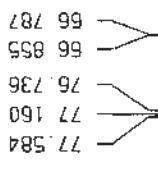
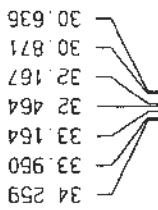
NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 CPDPRG2 Waltz15
 NUC2 1H
 PCPDQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

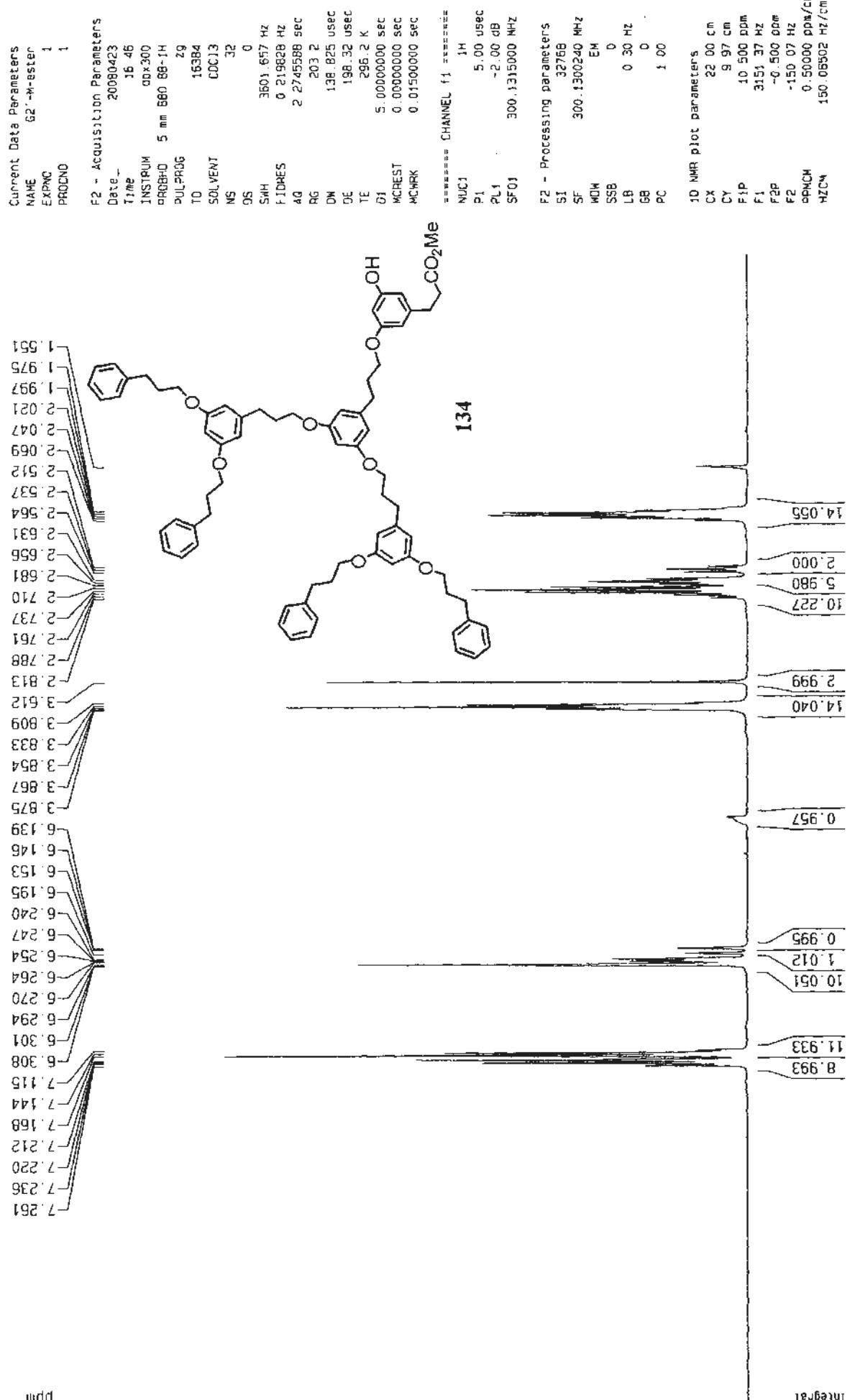
F2 - Processing parameters:

SJ 65536
 SF 75.4677651 MHz
 WD* 0
 SS6 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.01 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15.093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 =PCW 9.5545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37408 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters
NAME 62'-H-asterC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080423
Time 16.20
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm BBP-B6-1H
PULPROG zgpc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 465
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.34604 Hz
AQ 1.4451188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 295.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
J11 0.03000000 sec
NUEST 0.00000000 sec
QCRHK 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
WUC1 13C
q1 3.00 usec
2L1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

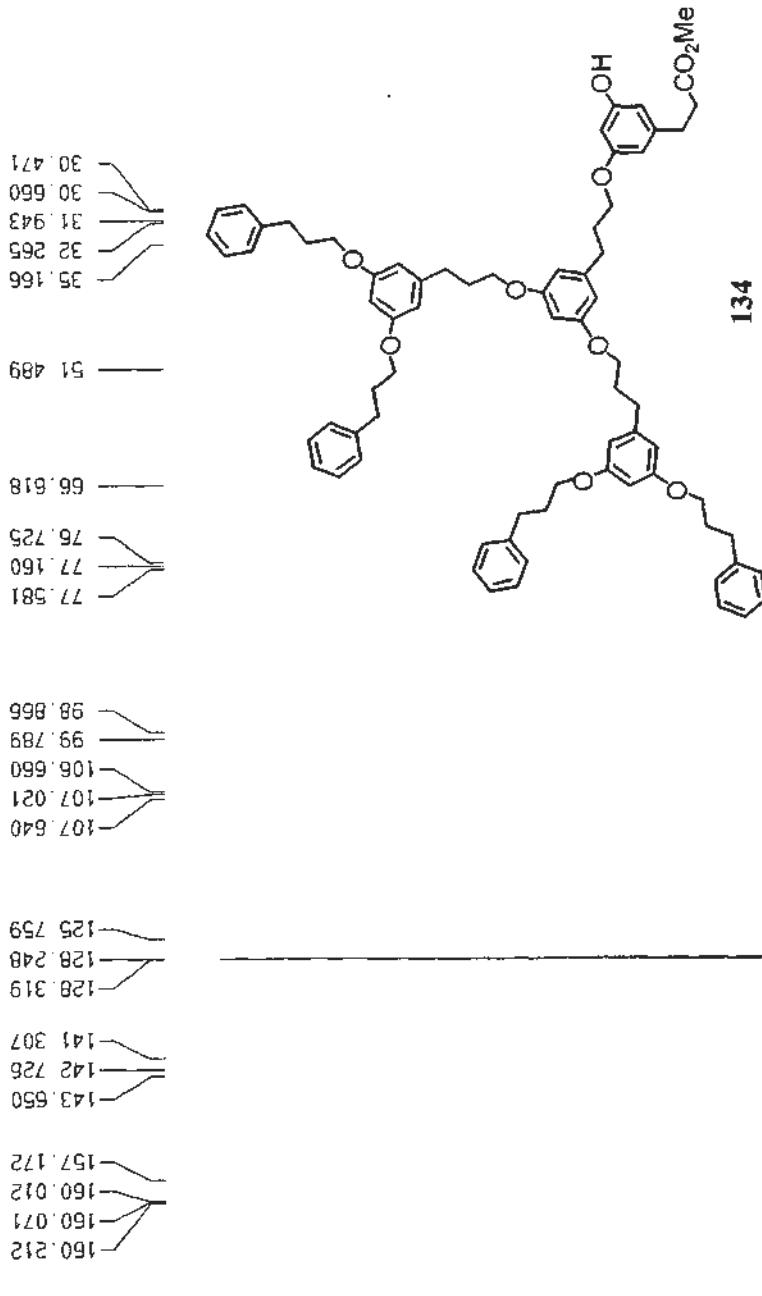
***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPDPRG2 W11216
NUC2 1H
PCPDQ2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters.

S1 65536
SF 75.4677862 MHz
WDW EN
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters.

CX 22.00 cm
CY 12.00 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.56 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 754.68 Hz
PPMCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37427 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters

NAME 1-G3'-ester
EXPO 1
PROBID 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20070508
Time 1.18
INSTRUM dpx300
PROBOD 5 mm BB3 88-1H
PULPROG 29
TD 16384
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 32
DS 0
SWH 3601.657 Hz
FIDRES 0.219326 Hz
AD 2.2745568 sec
RG 287.4
DW 138.825 usec
DE 198.32 usec
TE 0.0 K
D1 5.0000000 sec
MEST1 0.0000000 sec
MCMRK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL F1 =====

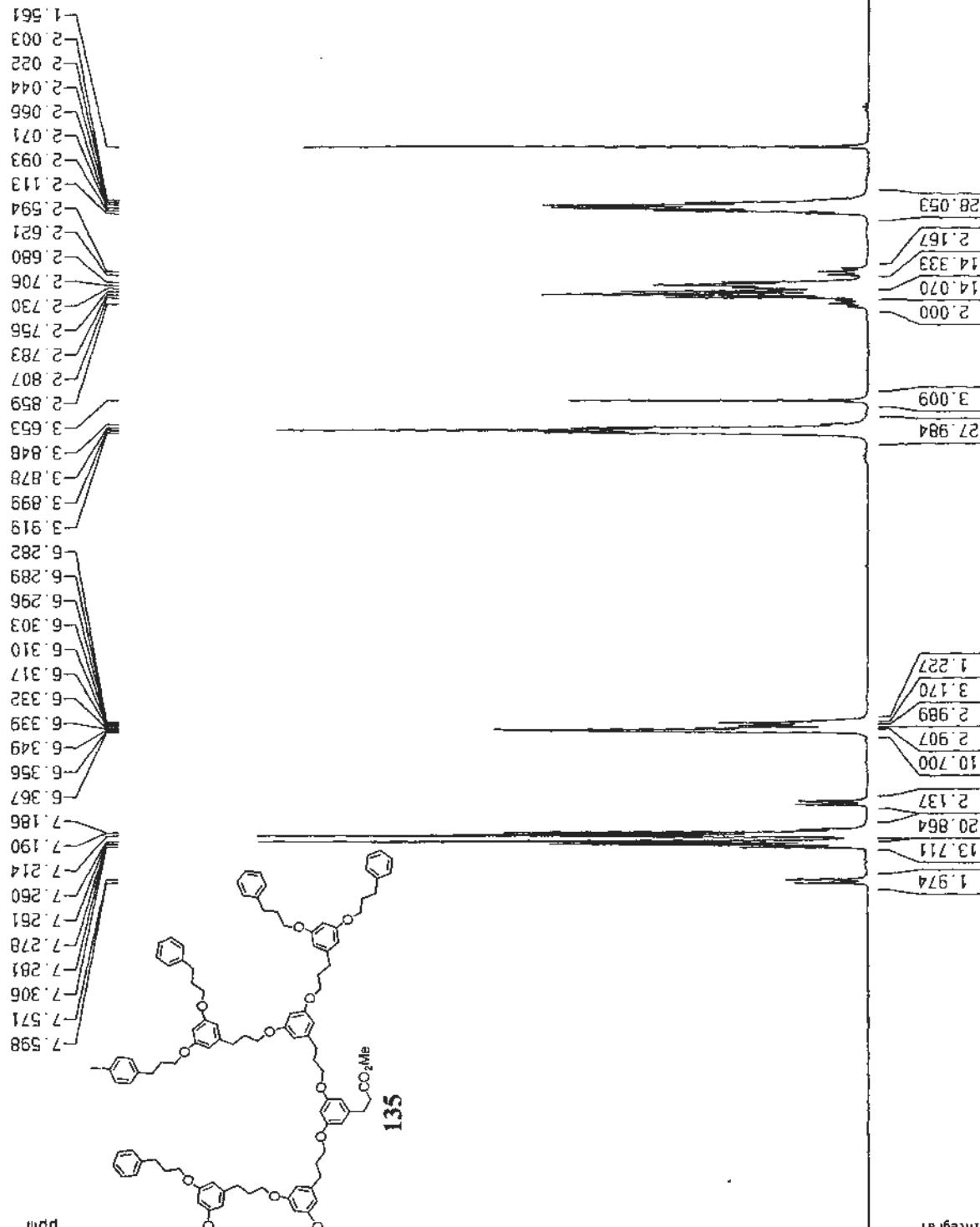
NUC1 ¹H
P1 9.00 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
SF01 300.1315000 MHz
MDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

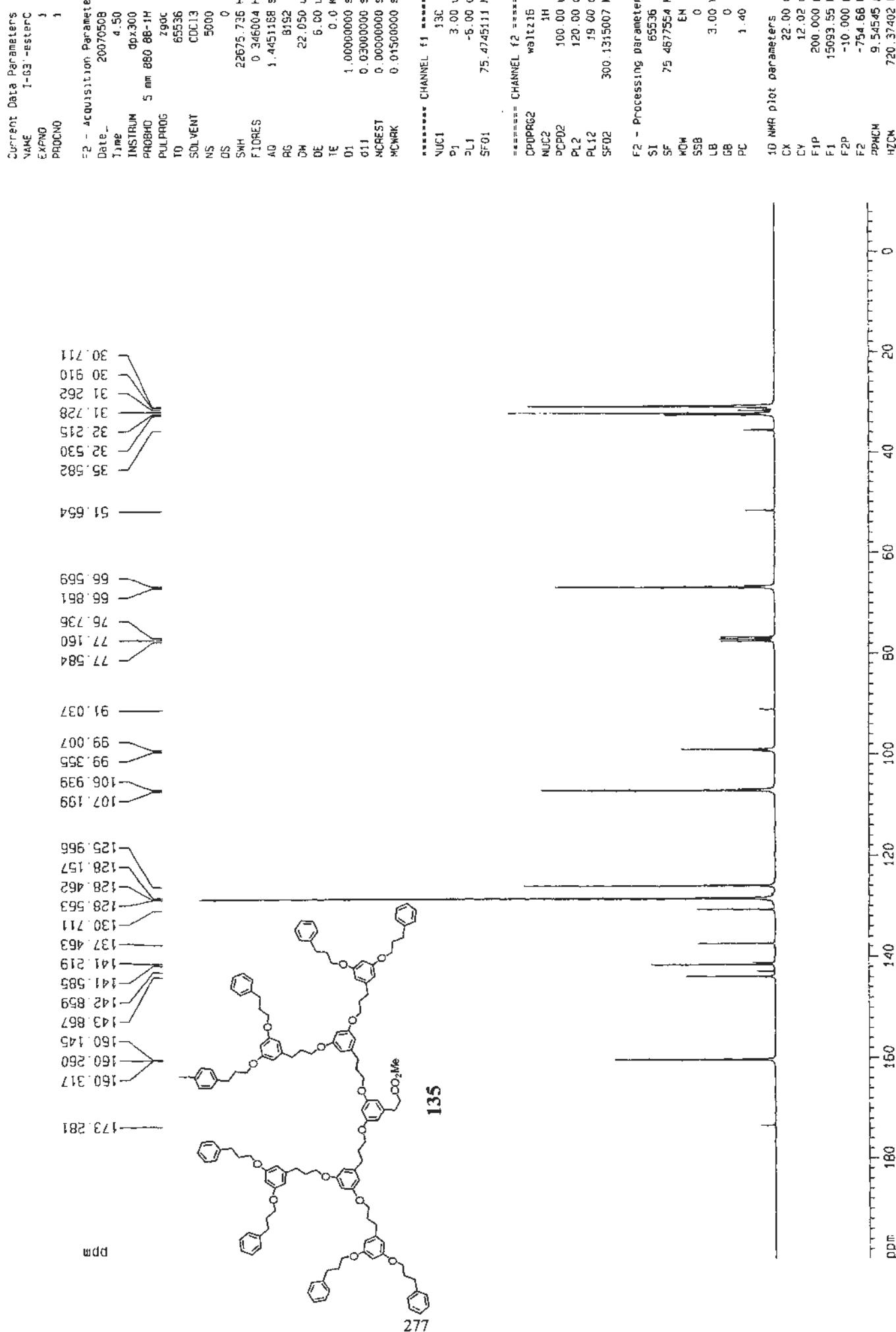
F2 - Processing parameters

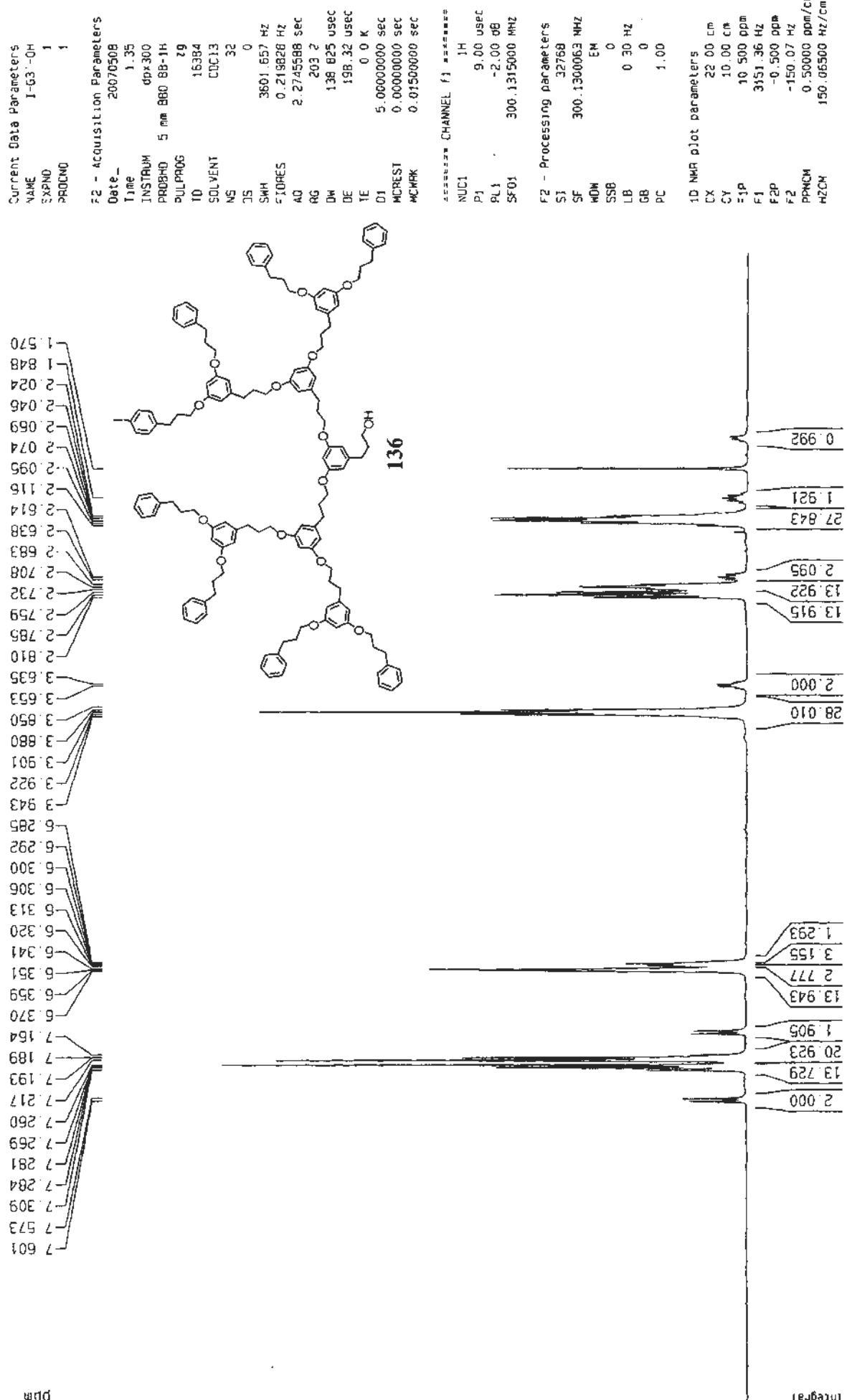
SI 32768
SF 300.1300060 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 9.98 cm
F1P 10.500 ppm
F1 3151.36 Hz
F2P -0.500 ppm
F2 -150.07 Hz
PPMCH 0.50000 ppm/cm
HZCM 150.06500 Hz/cm







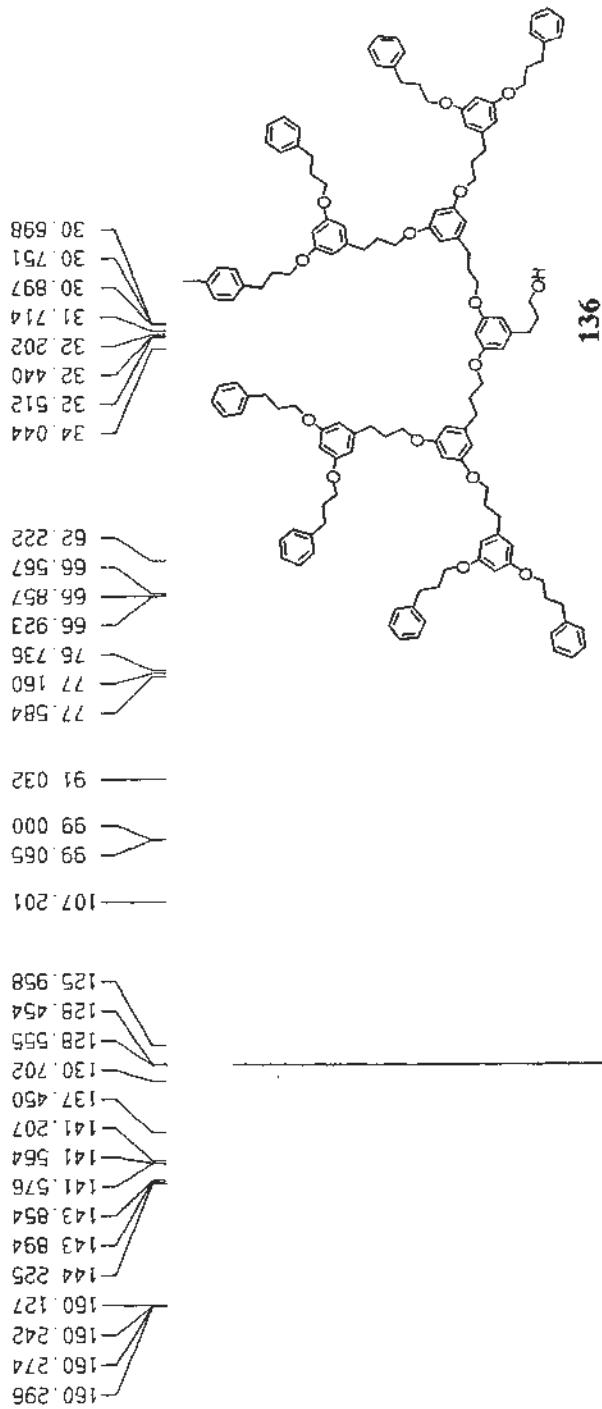
Current Data Parameters
NAME I-63'-OH-C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

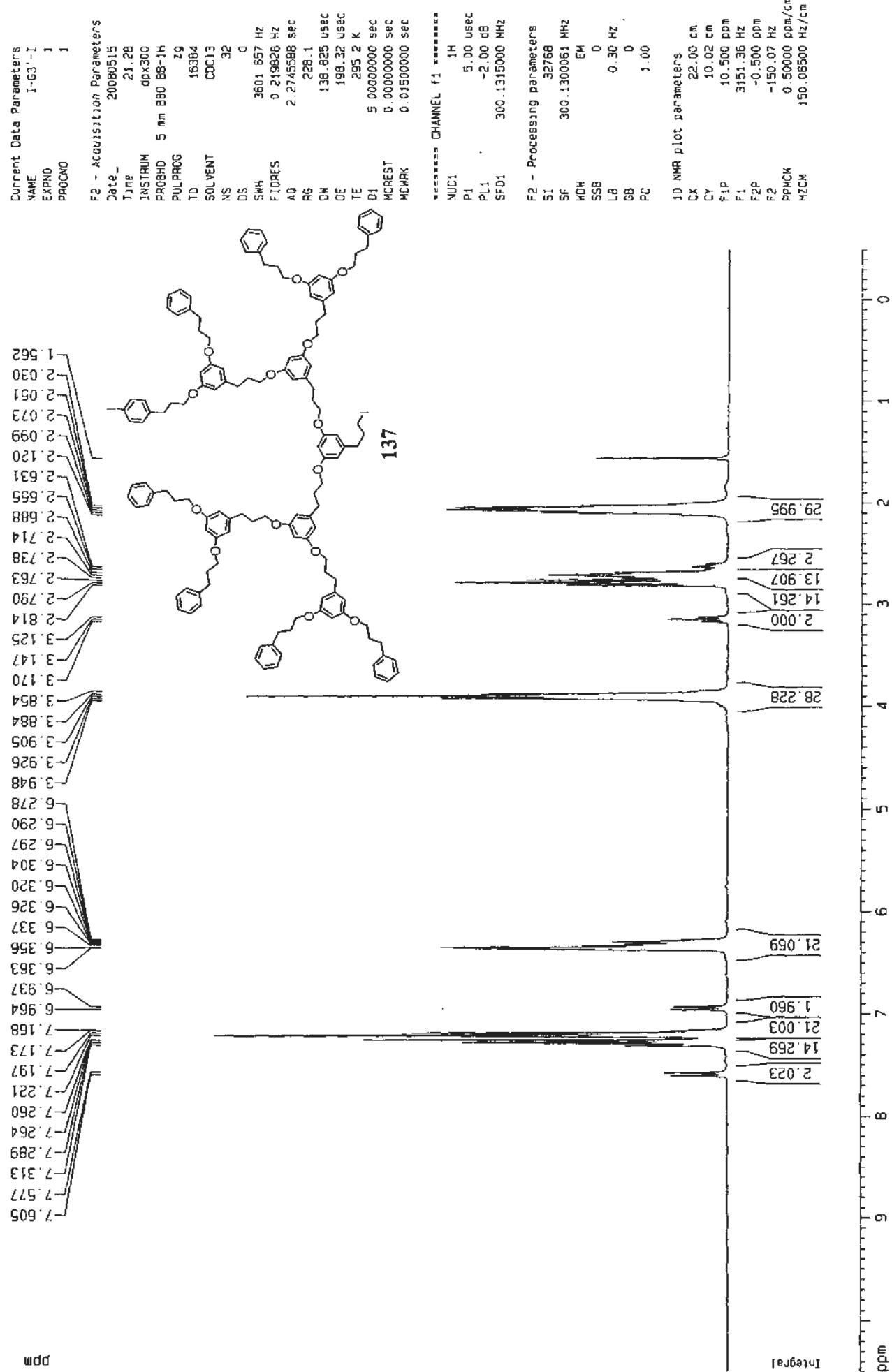
F2 - Acquisition parameters
Date 20070508
Time 3.23
INSTRUM QDX300
PROBOD 5 mm B6C BB-1H
PULPROG 65536
TD 1600
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 0
DS 22675 736 Hz
SWH 0.346004 Hz
ETD 1.4651188 sec
AQ 8192
RG 22.050 usec
DW 6.00 usec
DE 0.0 K
TE 1.0000000 sec
D1 0.0300000 sec
D11 0.0000000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
WCARRK 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz
***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPDOPG2 65336
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65336
SF 75.4677569 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.40 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
CX 22.00 cm
CY 12.02 cm
F1P 204.375 ppm
F1 15.623.75 Hz
F2P -7.698 ppm
F2 -580.97 Hz
PPMCH 9.63912 ppm/cm
H2CN 727.48773 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters
NAME T-G3-JC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080228
Time 12:23
INSTRUM dpX300
PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
PULPROG 29dc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 1000
DS 0
SWH 225/5.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.34604 Hz
AQ 1.445118E sec
P6 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 296.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCNUK 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPG2 Wattz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

1D NMR plot parameters-

CX 22.00 cm
CY 12.02 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.56 Hz
F2n 0.00 Hz
F2 -10.00 dB
F2 754.68 Hz
PPMCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37427 Hz/cm

137

ppm

Current Data Parameters
 NAME I-G1-den
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 2000-04-29
 Time 18:22
 INSTRUM spect 300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG 29
 TD 16384
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 16
 SWH 3601.657 Hz
 FIDRES 0.219888 Hz
 AQ 2.2745568 sec
 R6 114
 DM 138.825 usec
 DE 198.32 usec
 TE 296.2 K
 D1 5.0000000 sec
 t1 0.0000000 sec
 t2 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 1H
 P1 5.00 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SF01 300.1315000 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

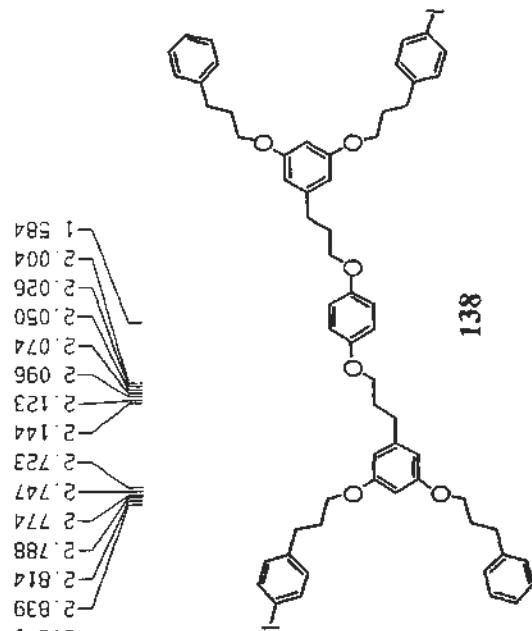
SI 32768
 SF 300.1300005 MHz
 MDW FM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters

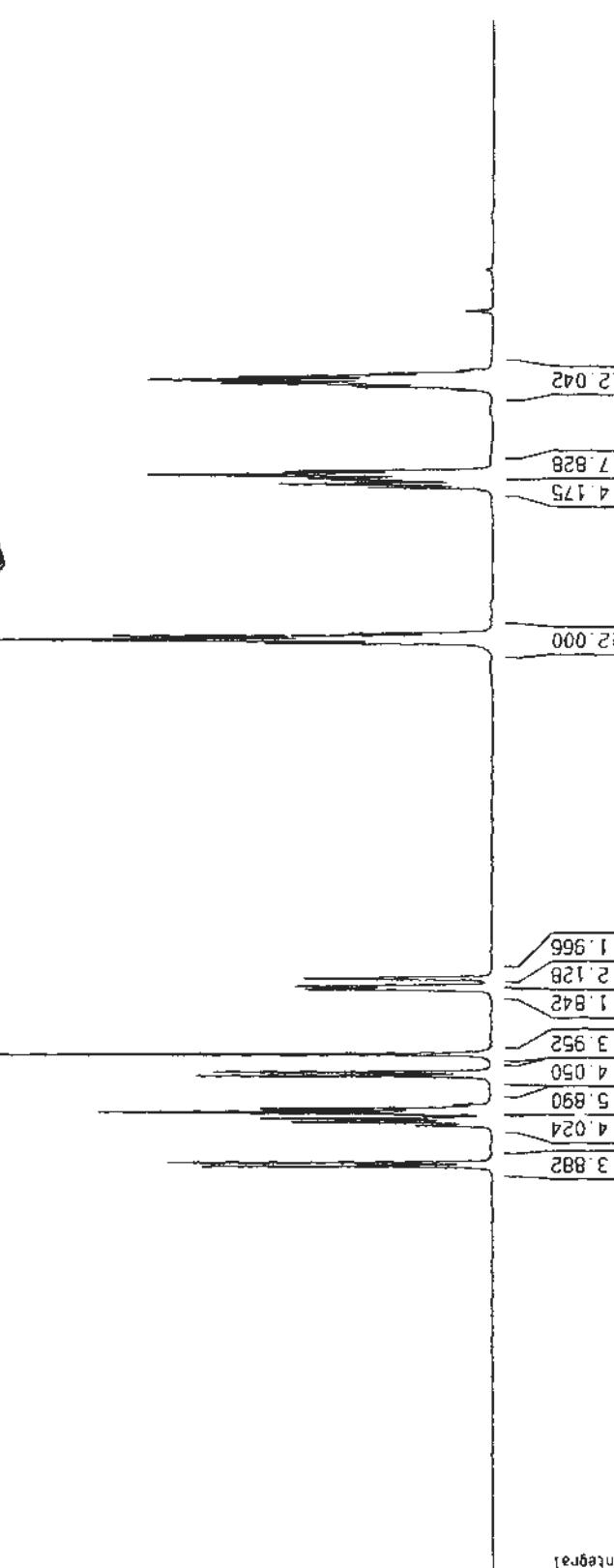
CX 22.00 cm
 CY 9.98 cm
 F1P 10.500 ppm
 F1 3151.36 Hz
 F2P -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.07 Hz
 PPMIN 0.50000 ppm/cm
 HZCM 150.06560 Hz/cm

7.629
 7.602
 7.338
 7.313
 7.297
 7.260
 7.245
 7.219
 7.193
 6.990
 6.962
 6.839
 6.376
 6.359
 6.302
 3.940
 3.871
 3.839
 2.814
 2.774
 2.753
 2.747
 2.733
 2.723
 2.714
 2.096
 2.062
 2.026
 2.004
 1.974
 1.962
 1.938
 1.926
 1.913
 1.900
 1.886
 1.873
 1.860
 1.847
 1.834
 1.821
 1.808
 1.795
 1.782
 1.769
 1.756
 1.743
 1.730
 1.717
 1.704
 1.691
 1.678
 1.665
 1.652
 1.639
 1.626
 1.613
 1.600
 1.587
 1.574
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 1.548
 1.535
 1.522
 1.509
 1.496
 1.483
 1.470
 1.457
 1.444
 1.431
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 1.405
 1.392
 1.379
 1.366
 1.353
 1.340
 1.327
 1.314
 1.301
 1.288
 1.275
 1.262
 1.249
 1.236
 1.223
 1.210
 1.207
 1.194
 1.181
 1.168
 1.155
 1.142
 1.129
 1.116
 1.103
 1.090
 1.077
 1.064
 1.051
 1.038
 1.025
 1.012
 1.000
 1.000

ppm



138



Current Data Parameters
 NAME I-G1 -denc
 EXPNO 1
 PROCN 1

=2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20060208
 Time 4.06
 INSTRUM Qpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
 PULPROG zgdc
 T0 65336
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 924
 D6 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4511188 sec
 R16 8192
 D1 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 296.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 Q11 0.0300000 sec
 MCPIST 0.0000000 sec
 MCWAK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

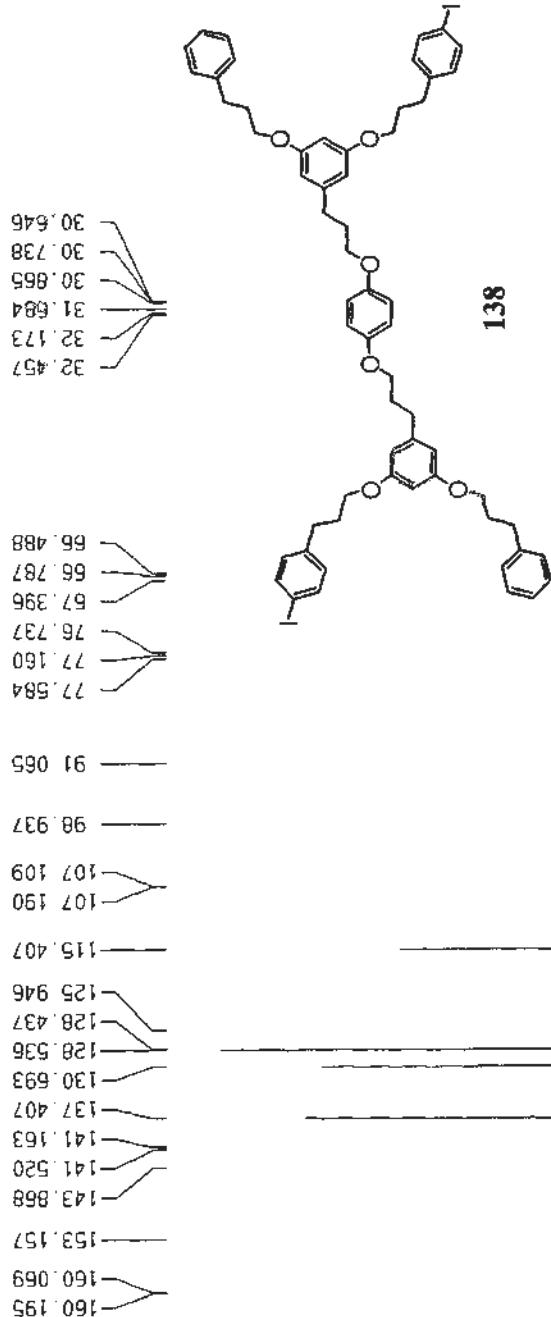
NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

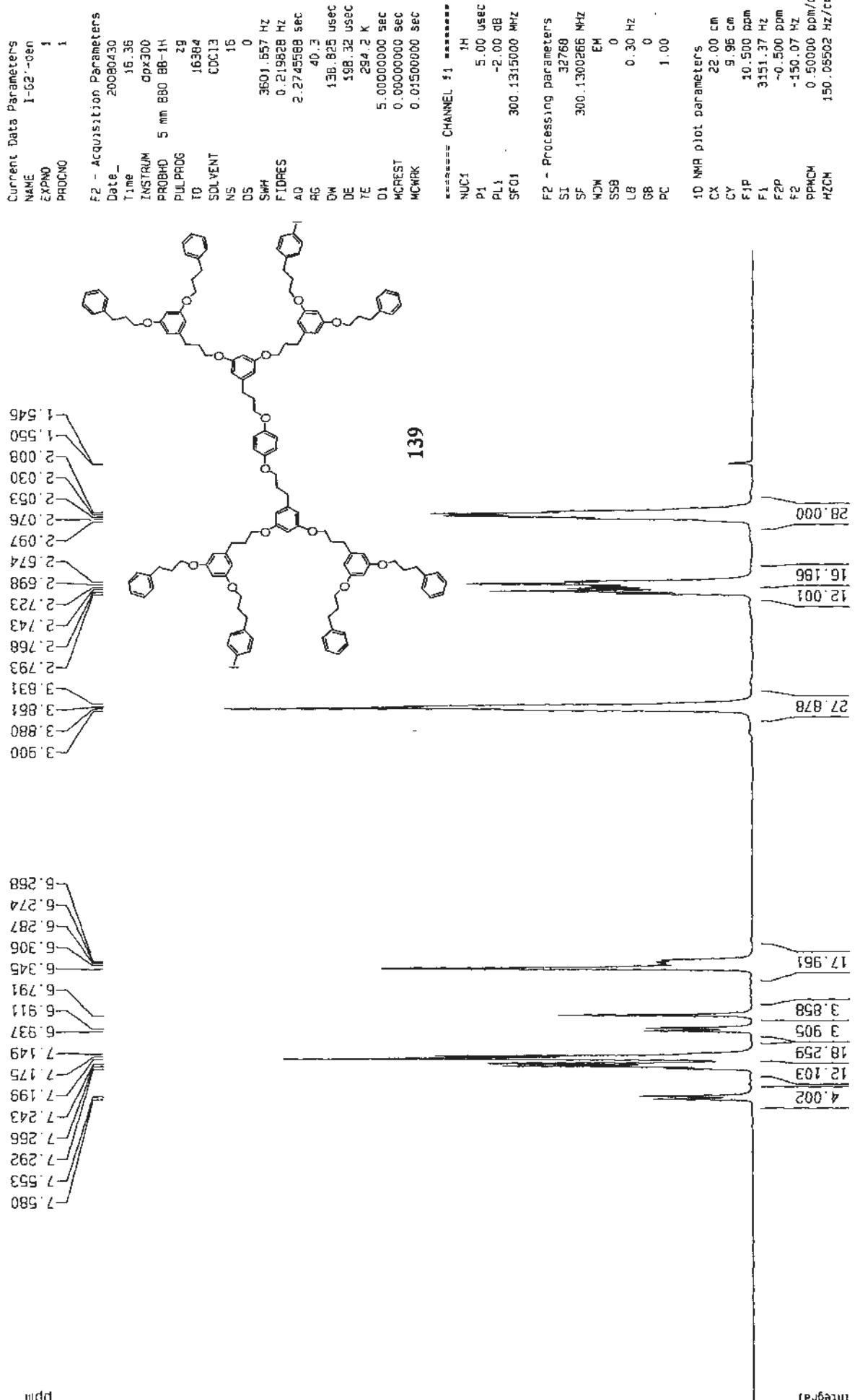
CPDPR2 65536
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1375007 MHz

f2 - Processing parameters.

SI 65536
 SF 75.4677611 MHz
 NOD 1M
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40
 1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.99 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15993.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPMCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37402 Hz/cm



ppm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME F2G2-derC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20071218
 Time 16:38
 INSTRUM QMX300
 PROBHD 5 mm 850 BB-1H
 PULPROG 290c
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 VS 1000
 DM 0
 TS 0.00 sec
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.345004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 QG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 JE 6.00 usec
 TE 0.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 tMCREST 0.00000000 sec
 tMCRAK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 ¹³C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

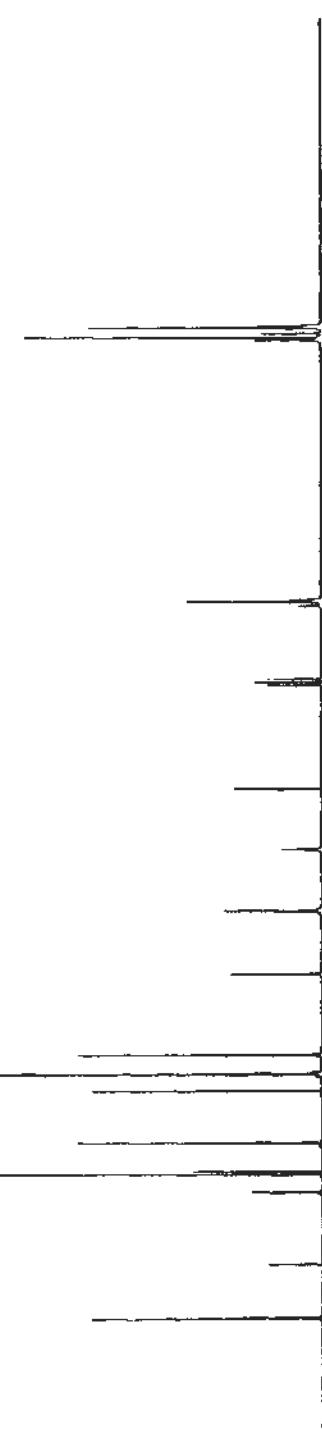
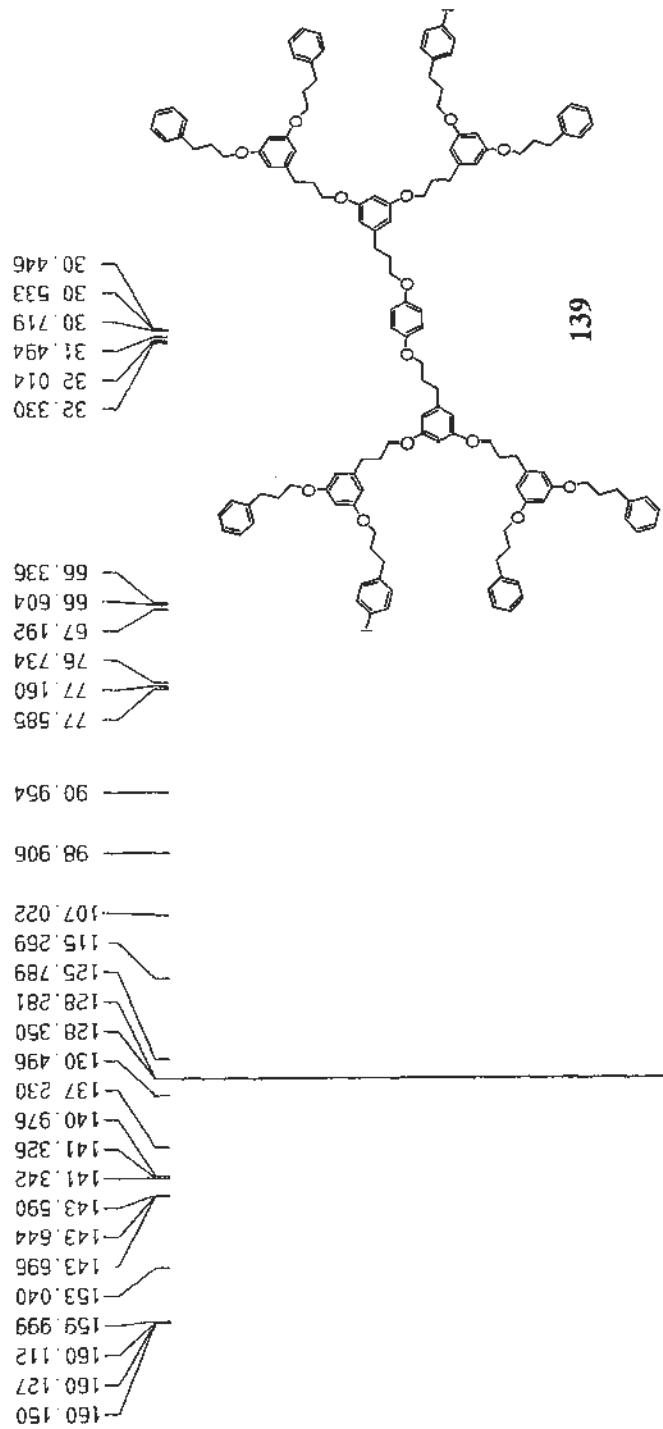
CPDPRG2 ¹H12z16
 NUC2 ¹H
 PCPQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SFQ2 300.1315007 NH2

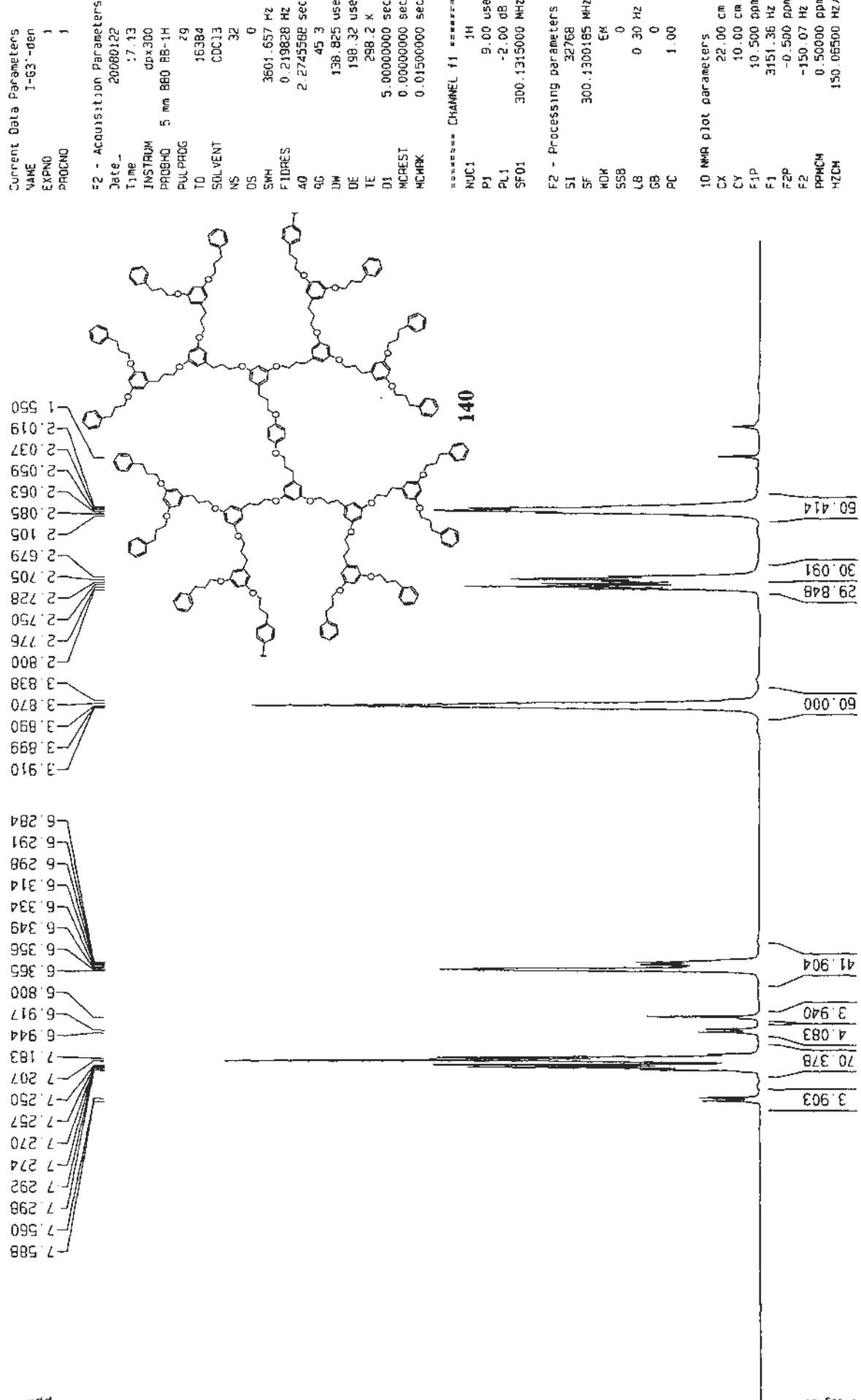
F2 - Processing parameters

SJ 65536
 SF 75.4677698 MHz
 MDW 0
 SSB 0
 J8 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 14.40 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.56 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 SPCH 5.5545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37427 Hz/cm





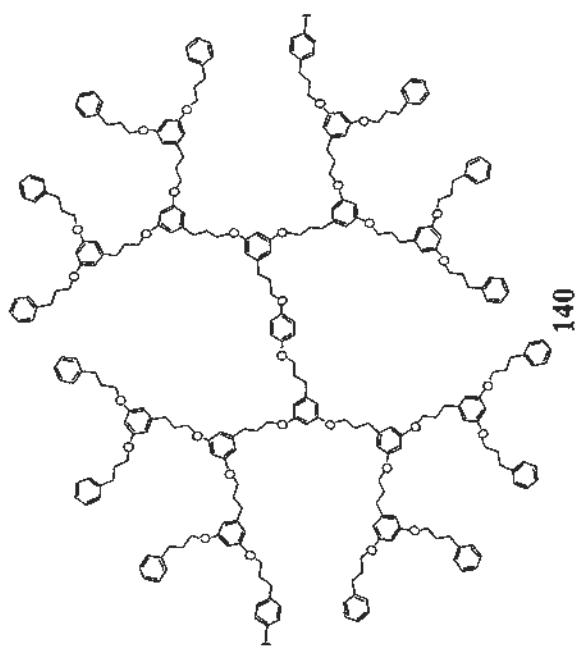
ppm

Current Data Parameters

NAME	I-G3 -denc
EXPO	1
PROCNO	1

F2 - Acquisition parameters

DATE	20080125
TIME	21:59
INSTRUM	dpx300
PROBHD	5 mm BB-1H
PULPROG	zgdc
TD	65536
SOLVENT	CCl ₃
NS	15608
SWH	22675.736 Hz
EDDRESSES	0, 0.346904 Hz
AQ	1.4451168 sec
RG	81.92
DW	22.050 usec
DE	5.00 usec
TE	296.2 K
DT	1.0000000 sec
SI	0.0300000 sec
MCREST	0.0000000 sec
MGRK	0.0150000 sec



ppm

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1	13C
P1	3.00 usec
P2	-6.00 dB
SF01	75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

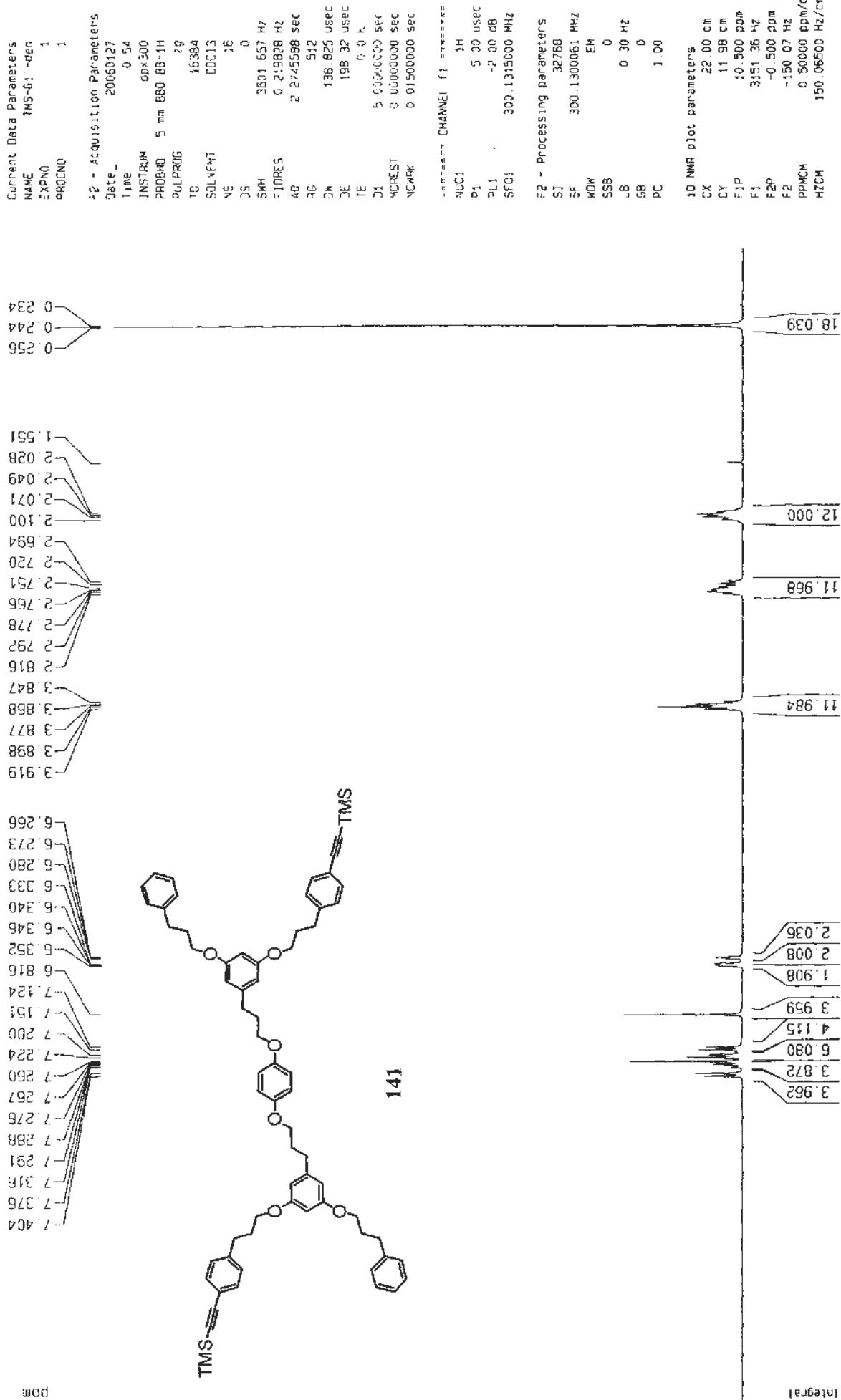
CPDP02	1H
NUC2	1H
PCPD2	100.00 usec
PL2	120.00 dB
PL12	19.00 dB
SF02	300.1315007 MHz

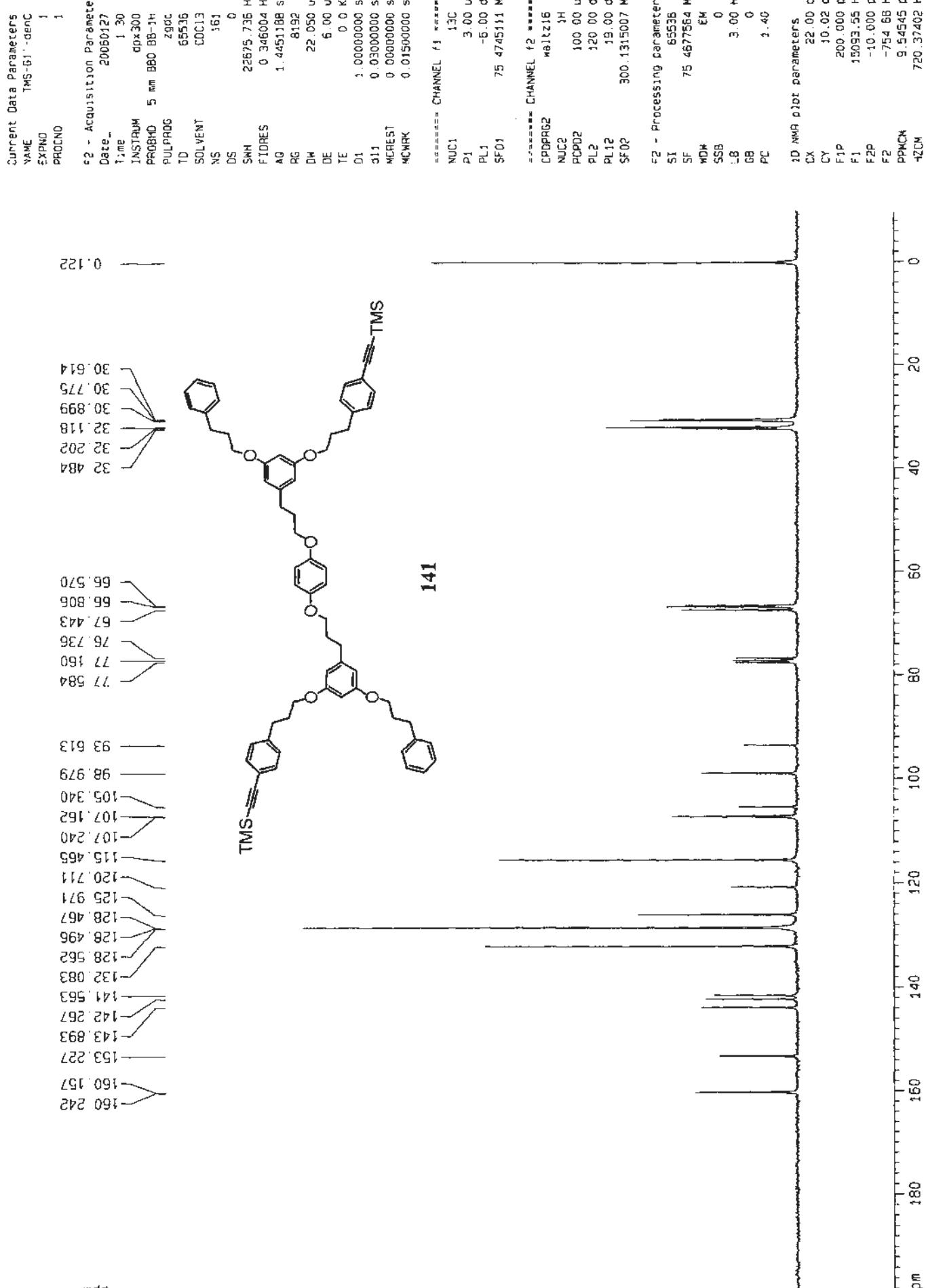
F2 - Processing parameters

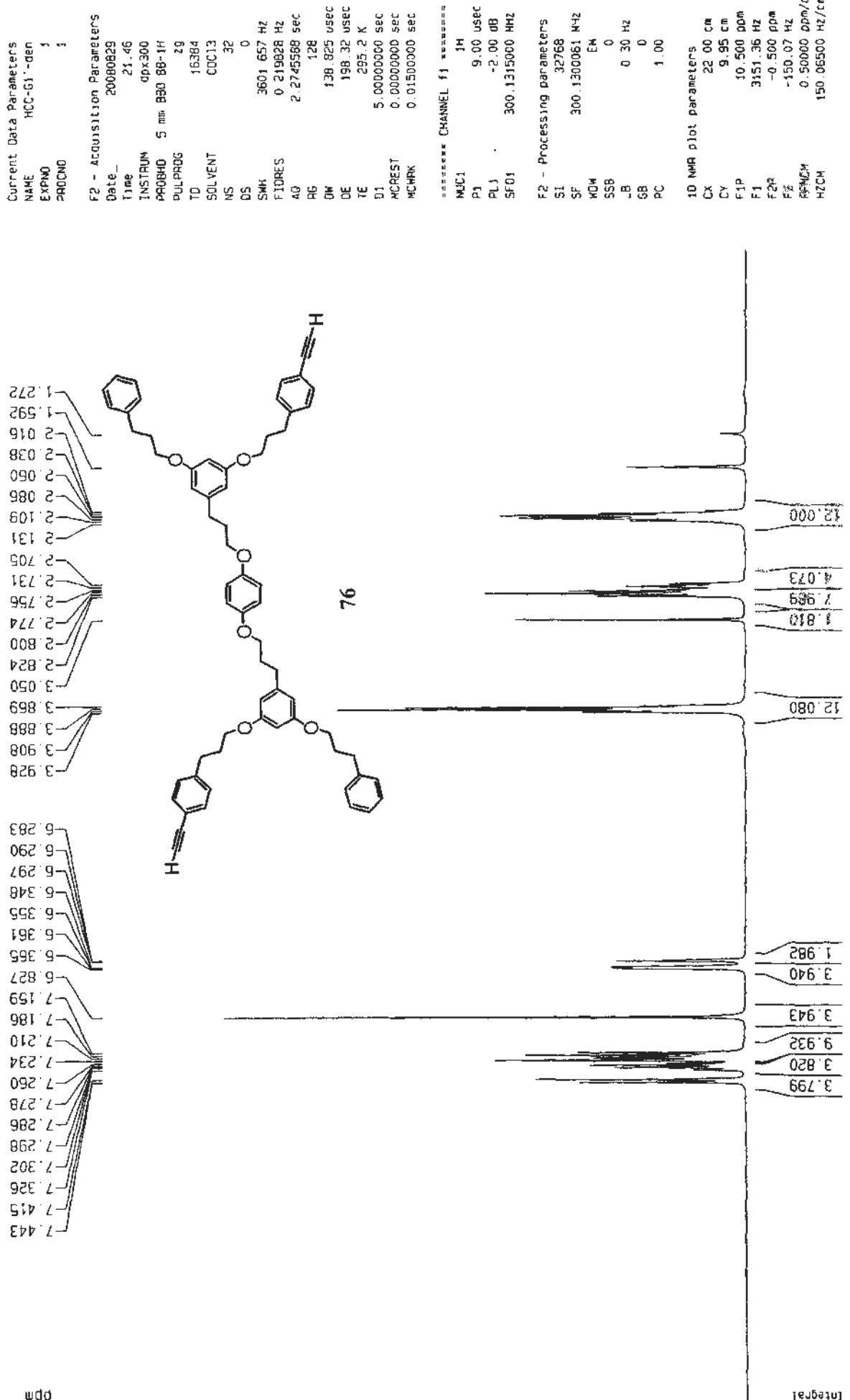
CX	22.00 cm
CY	11.96 cm
F1P	200.000 ppm
F1	15093.55 Hz
SSB	0
L8	0.00 Hz
G8	0
DC	1.40

10 NMR plot parameters

CX	22.00 cm
CY	11.96 cm
F1P	200.000 ppm
F1	15093.55 Hz
F2P	-10.000 ppm
F2	-734.68 Hz
PPCM	9.54545 ppm/cm
Hz/cm	720.37384 Hz/cm





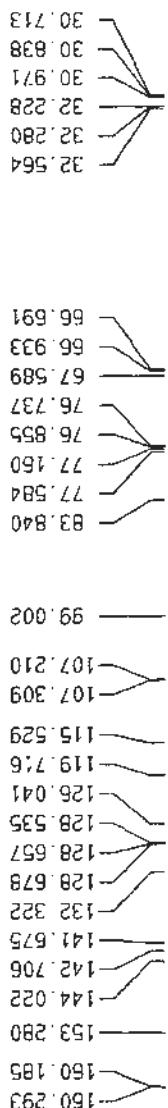


Current Data Parameters
NAME HCC-61-dentC
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20060829
Time 19:21
INSTRUM 30x300
PROBOD 5 mm BB0 88-1H
PULPROG 29dc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 3000
DS 3
SWH 22675.736 Hz
=1DRES 0.346004 Hz
TD 1.451186 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 295.2 K

76



99.002
107.210
107.309
115.529
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142.706
144.022
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150.185

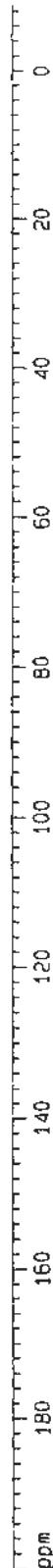
ppm

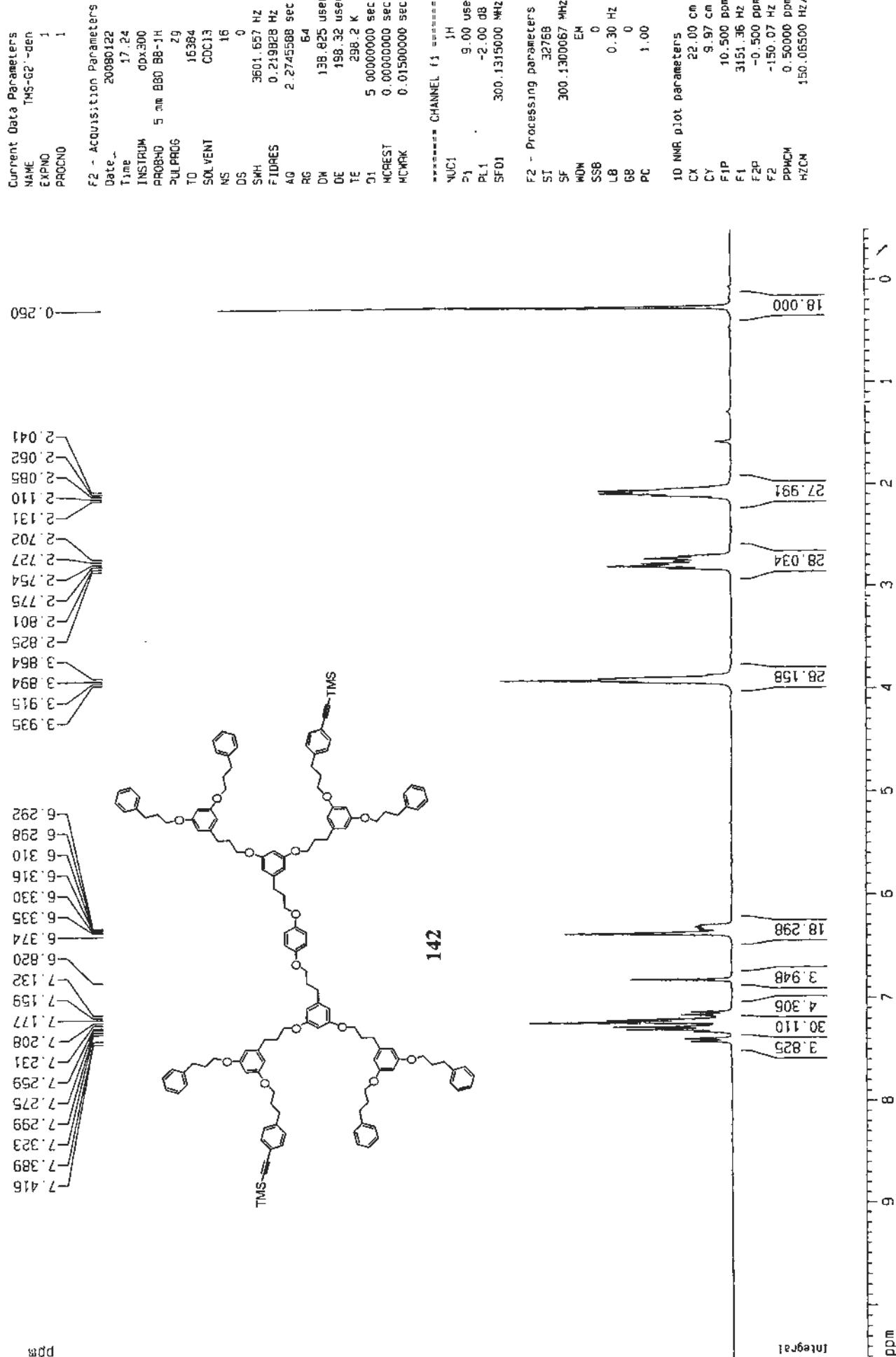
F2 - CHANNEL f1 ======
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.474511 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 ======
CPDPRG2 WALTZ16
NUC2 1H
SCPDRI 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 75.4677419 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
CX 22.00 cm
CY 11.97 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15093.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.68 Hz
PPMCH 9.5545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37384 Hz/cm





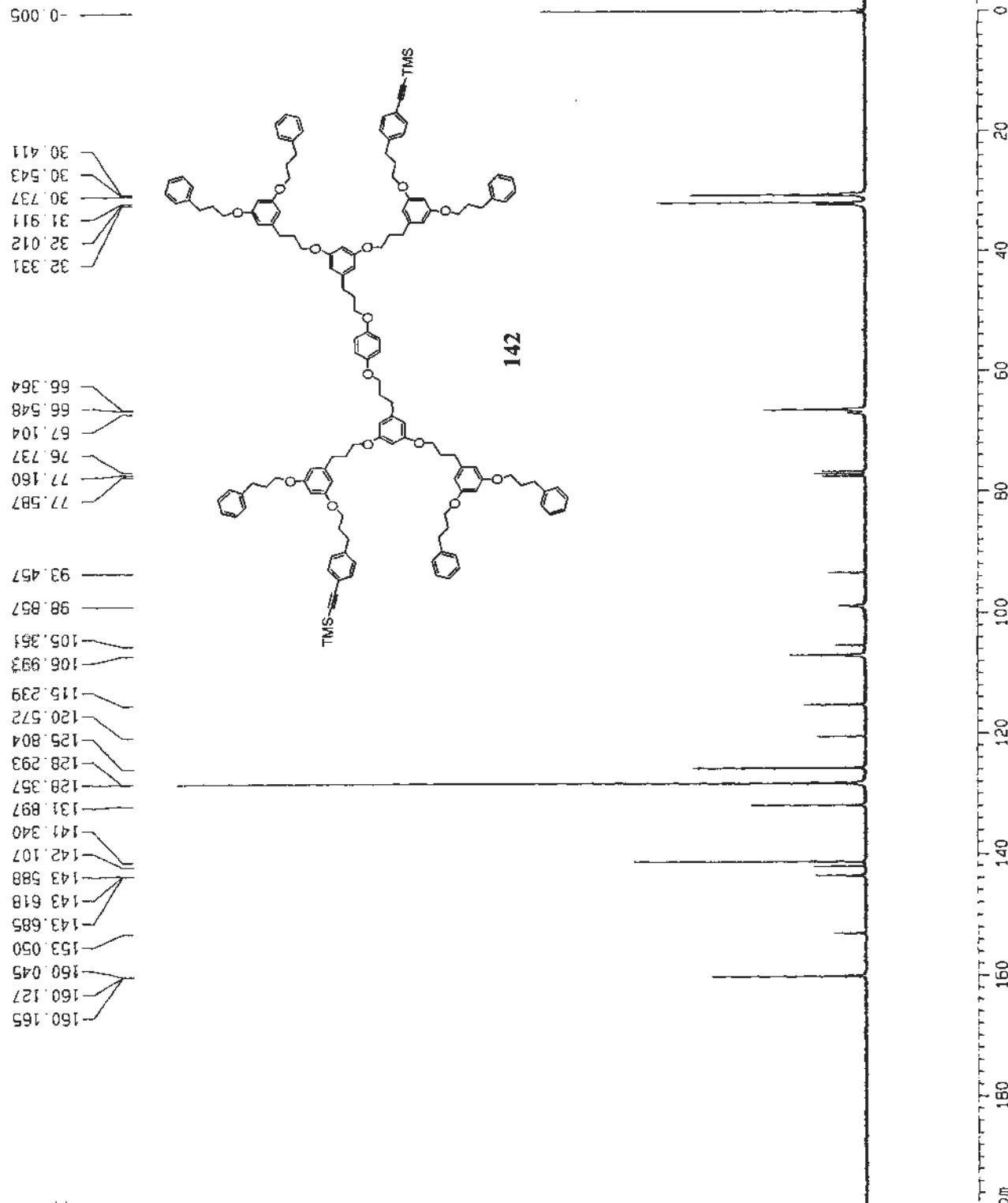
Current Data Parameters
 NAME THG-62°-denc
 EXPNO 1
 PGCDNO

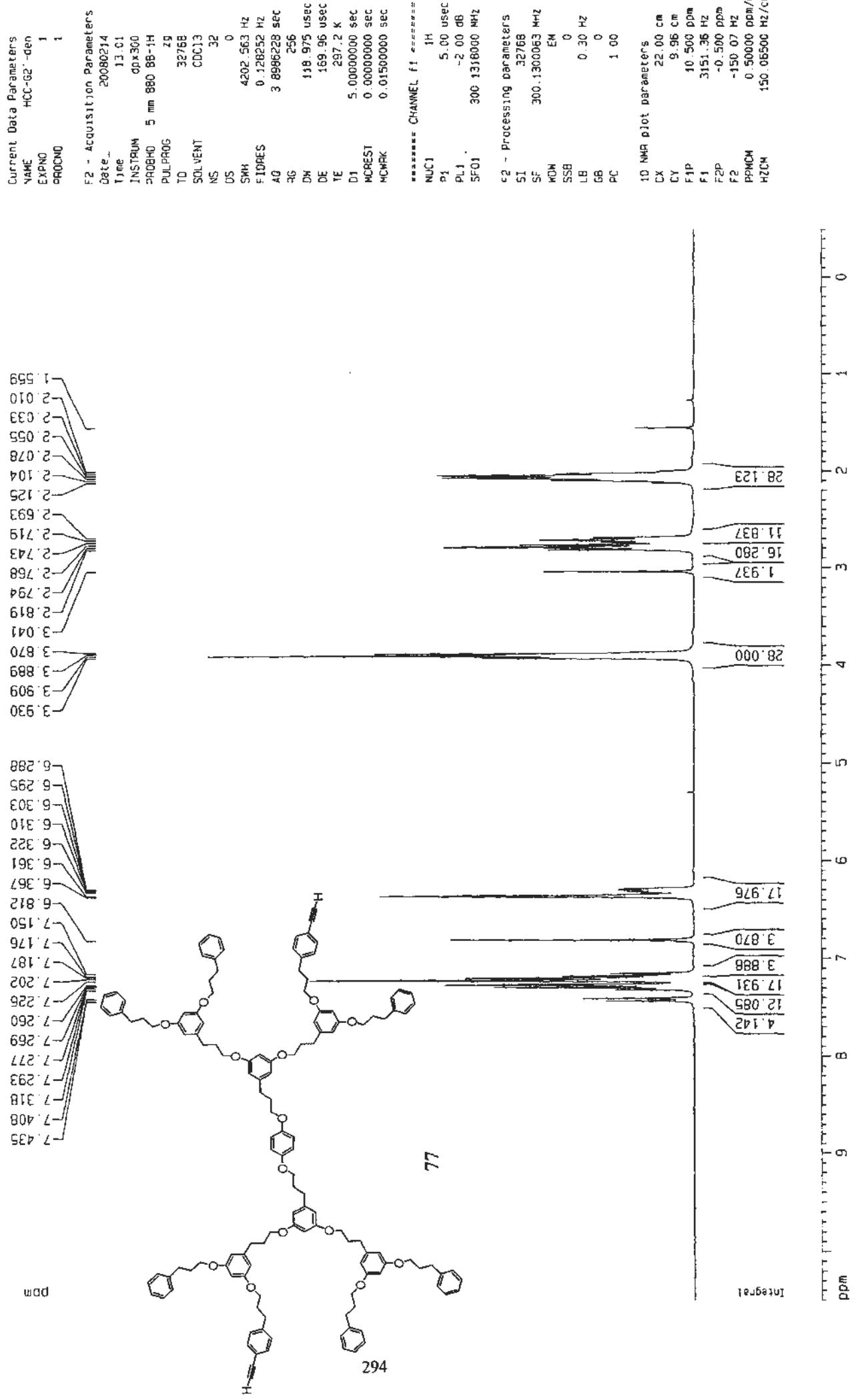
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20080122
 Time 17.33
 INSTRUM dpX300
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG 20dc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 700
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FTDDRES 0.346004 Hz
 A0 1.4051188 sec
 R6 8192
 DM 222.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 0114 0.03000000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCRAK 0.0100000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPB2 Wattz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4676882 MHz
 NOD 16933.54 Hz
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 RC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.00 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15933.54 Hz
 =2P -10.000000 Hz
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPMCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
 x1CH 720.37335 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters
 NAME HCD-52 -denc
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080219
 Time 5.42
 INSTRUM dpX300
 PROBHD 5 mm BBP-BH
 PULPROG 29dc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 10000
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.451188 SEC
 T6 8192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 SEC
 d11 0.03000000 SEC
 MCRES1 0.0000000 SEC
 MCWAK 0.01500000 SEC

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

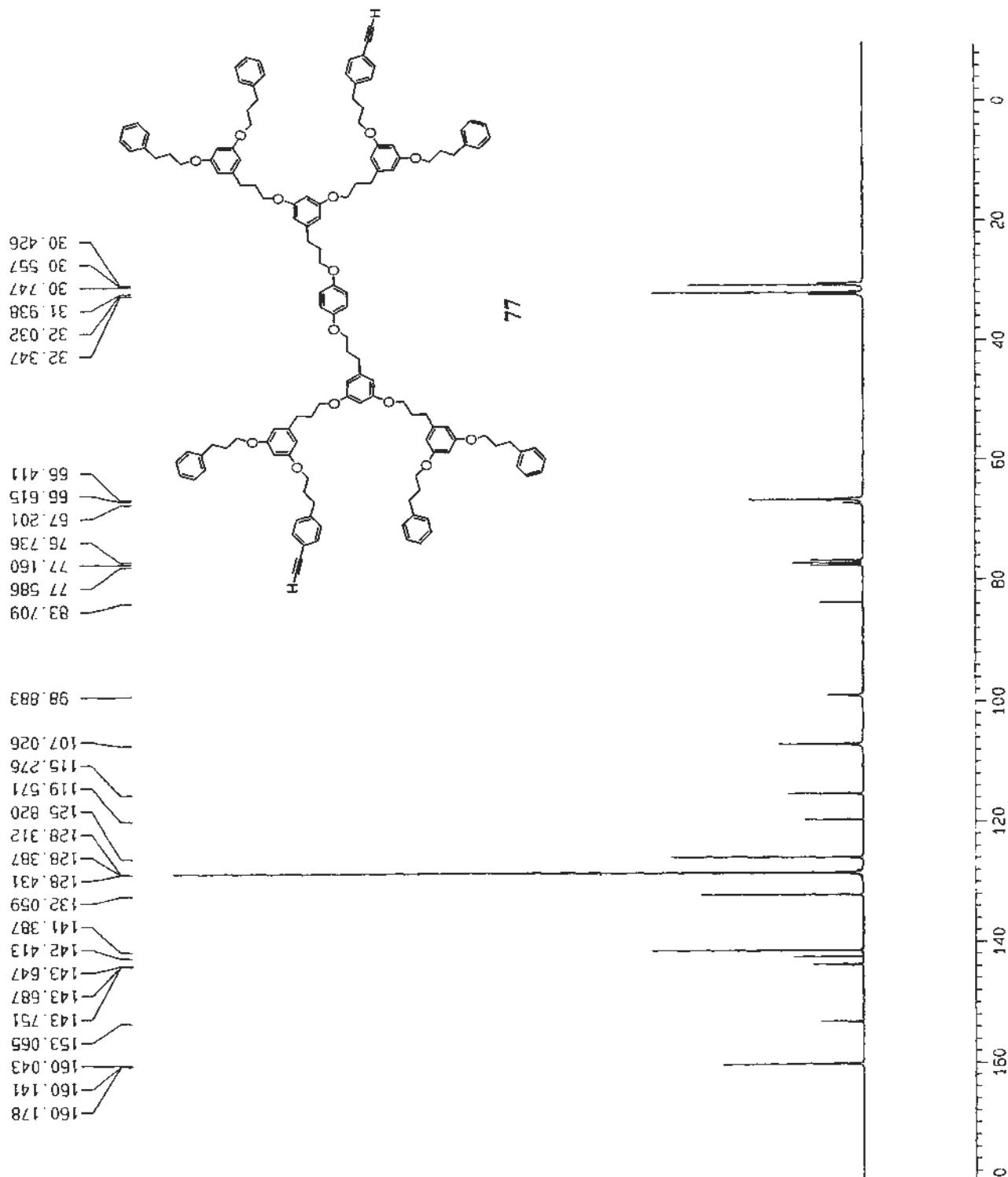
SPGRG2 w11216
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

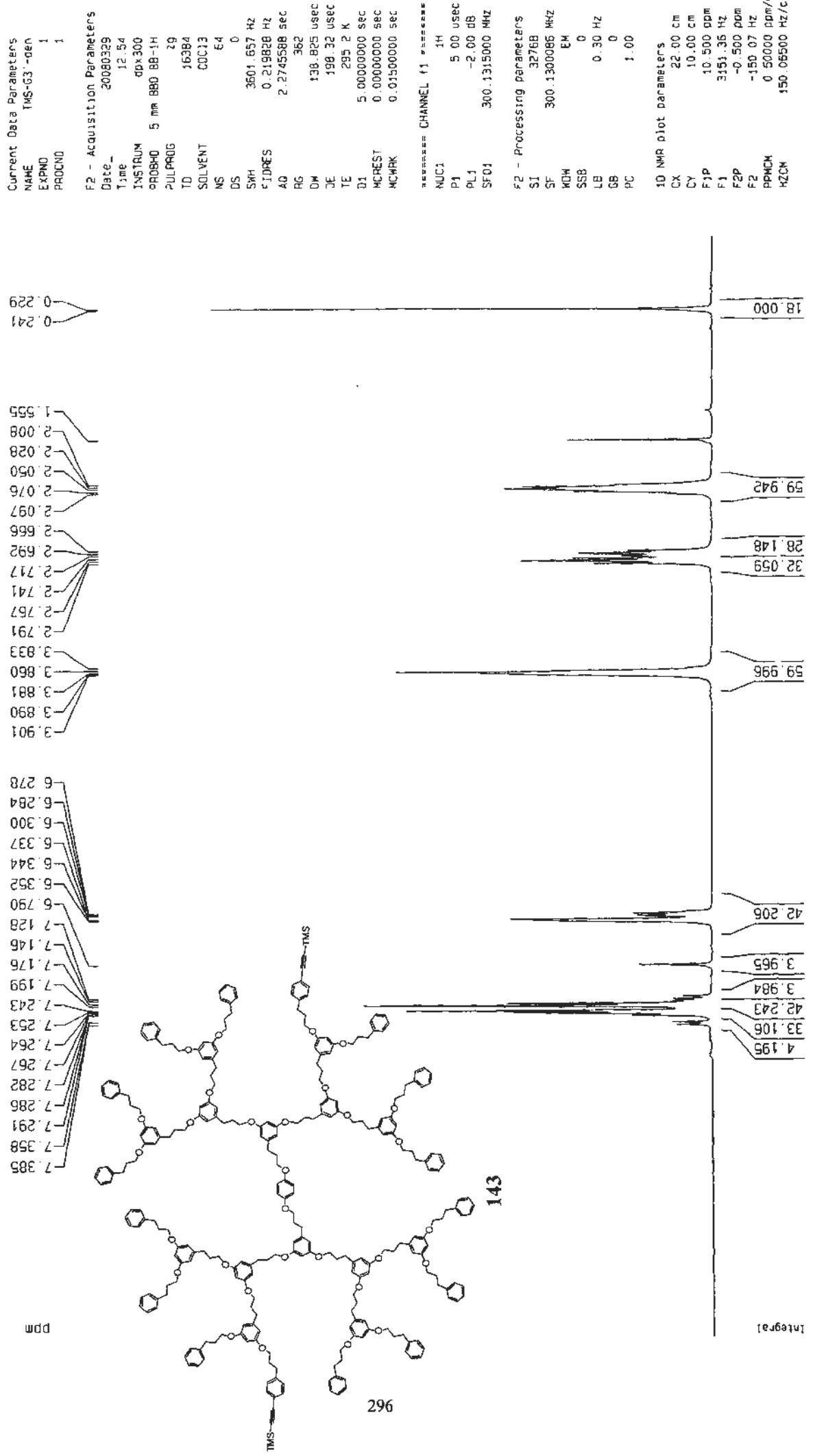
F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
 SF 75.4677855 MHz
 WDM EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

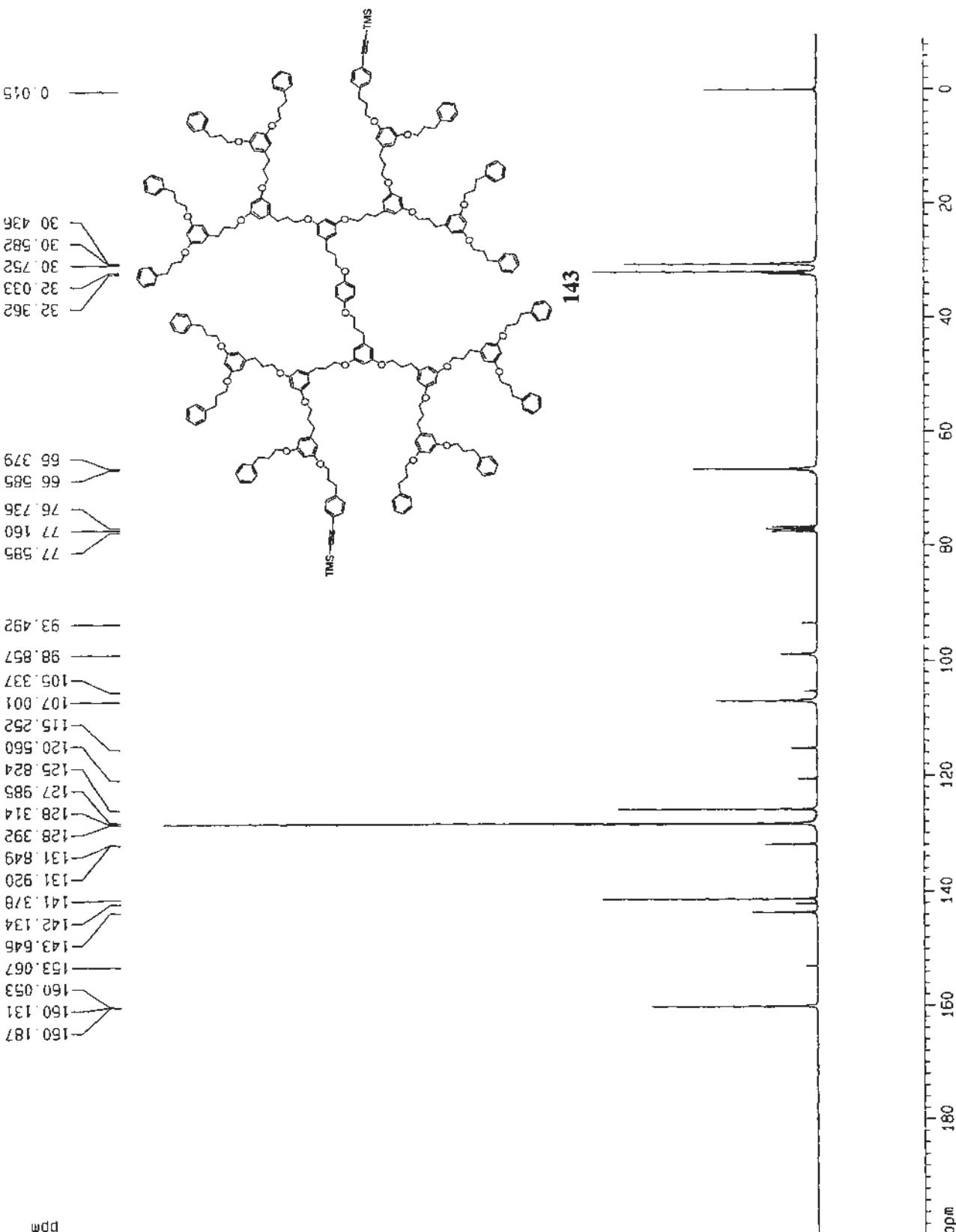
CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.01 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.56 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPWCM 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37427 Hz/cm





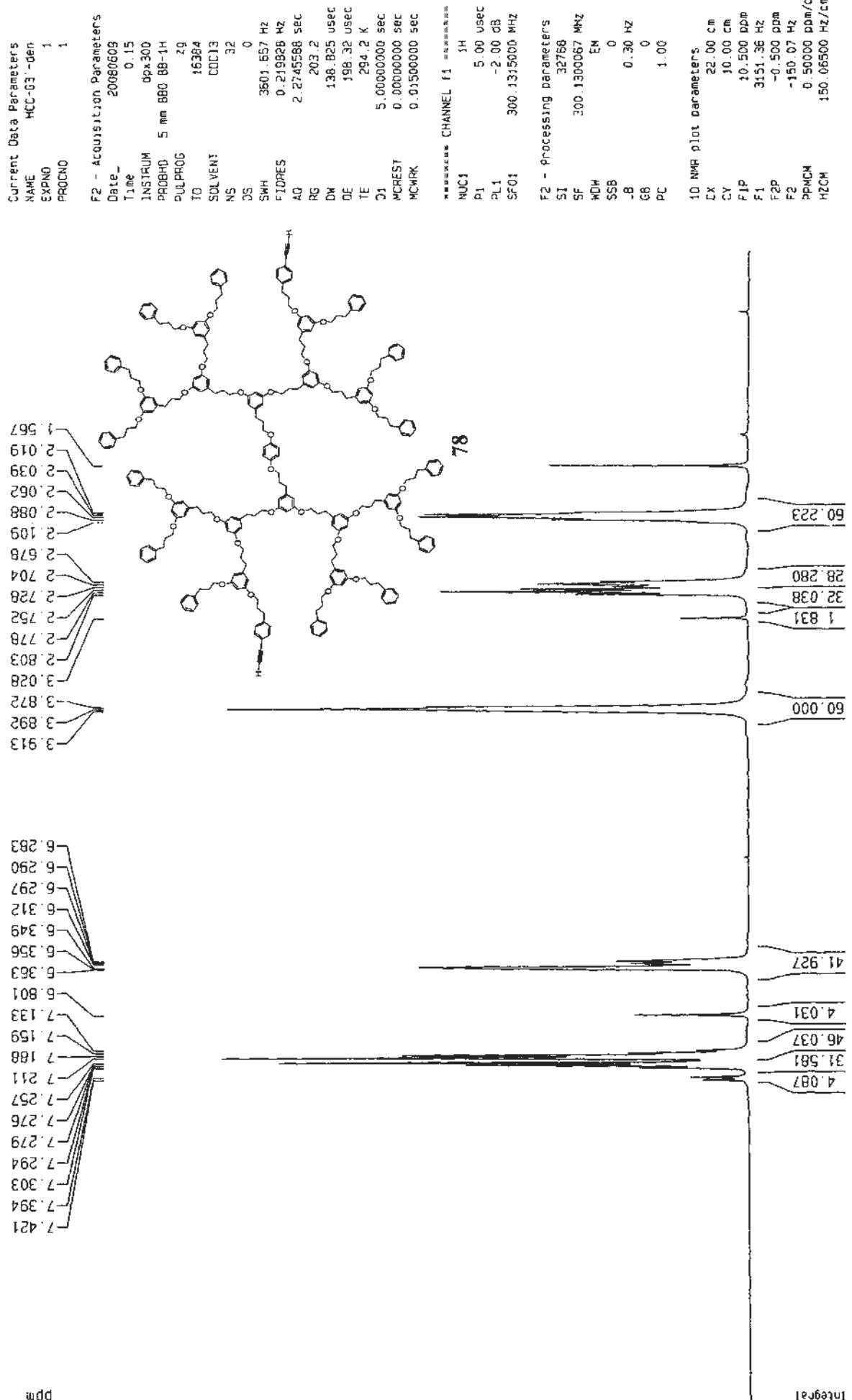
Current Data Parameters
 NAME TMS-G3-denc
 EXPNO 1
 PROCN0

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20060329
 time 19:23
 INSTRUM QPX300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB0 60°
 DULPROG zgac
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 3800
 JS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.046004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451168 sec
 PG 5160 6
 DM 22.050 usec
 RF 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 G11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCRAK 0.0150000 sec



F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.467789 MHz
 WDM EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 Cx 22.00 cm
 Cy 11.98 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 1593.56 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPINCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37427 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
NAME HCC-63'-derC
EXPTNO 1
PROCNO 1

=2 ~ Acquisition Parameters

Date 20030509
Time 7.30
INSTRUM dpx300
PROBHD 5 mm B60 BB-1K
DULPROB 29dc
TJ 65536
SOLVENT DDC13
NS 6080
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
RG 40 1.4451168 sec
AG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 234.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
J11 0.03000000 sec
NCREST 0.0000000 sec
CWPRK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NJ1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

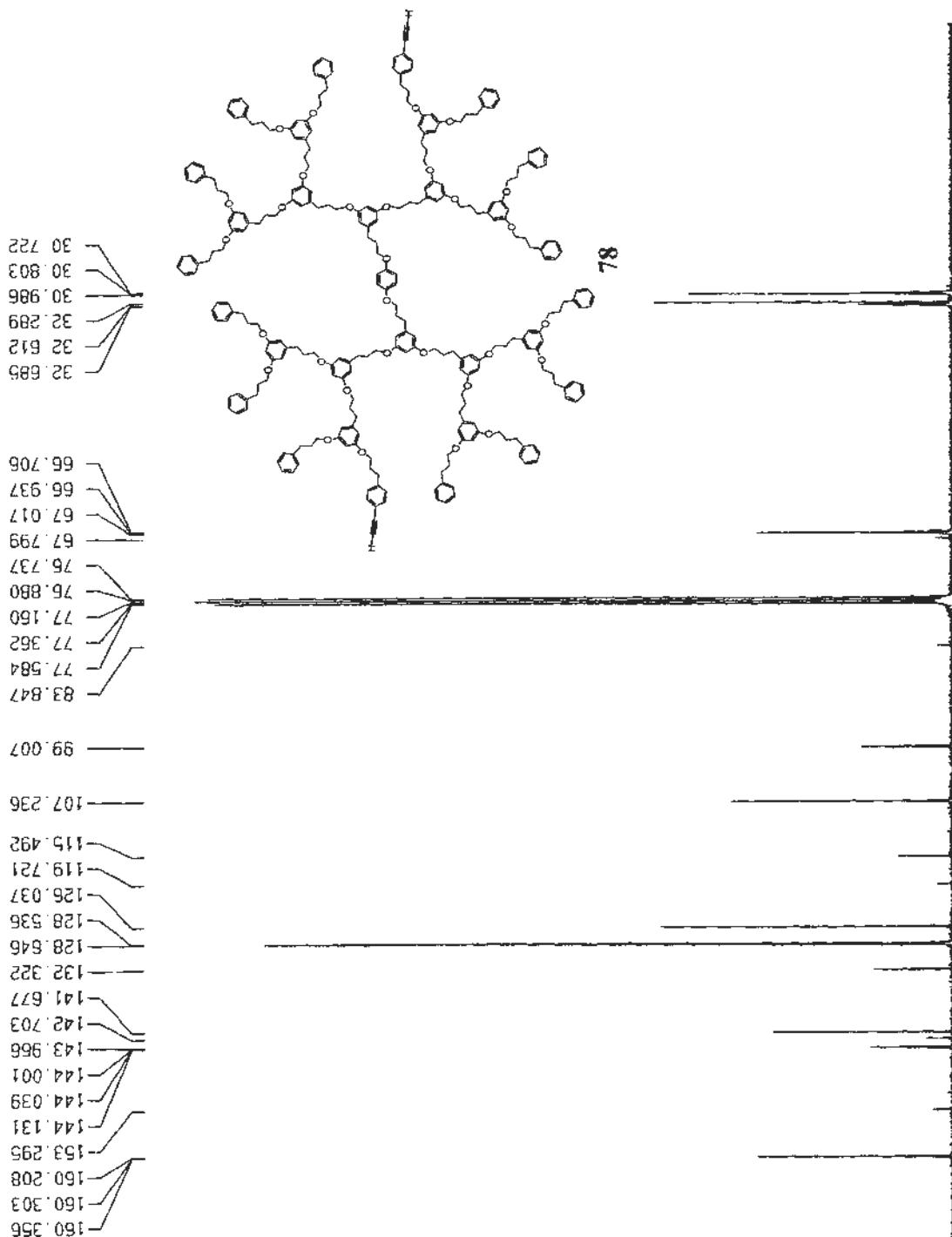
CPDPFG2 w11216
NJ2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 ~ Processing parameters

S1 65536
SF 75.4677407 MHz
PL 0
DW 1.00 Hz
LB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 11.95 cm
ZP 200.000 ppm
F1 150.93.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -754.68 Hz
PPMCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37384 Hz/cm



ppm

Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly [Et-GI] N
 EXPNO 1
 PROCHD 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20080711
 Time 19:52
 INSTRUM 00px300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
 PULPROG zg
 TD 16384
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 32
 DS 0
 SWH 3601.657 Hz
 FIDRES 0.219826 Hz
 AQ 2.2745568 sec
 RG 161.3
 DW 138.825 usec
 DE 198.32 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 5.0000000 sec
 MC 1
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NC 1
 DWCRK 0.0150000 sec

= ===== CHANNEL F1 ======

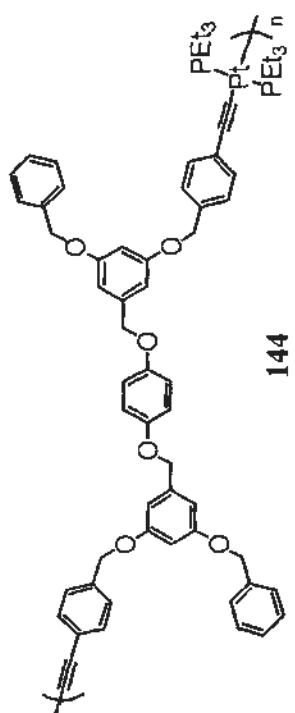
NUC1 1H
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SF01 300.1315000 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.130064 MHz
 MDW EM
 SSB Q
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

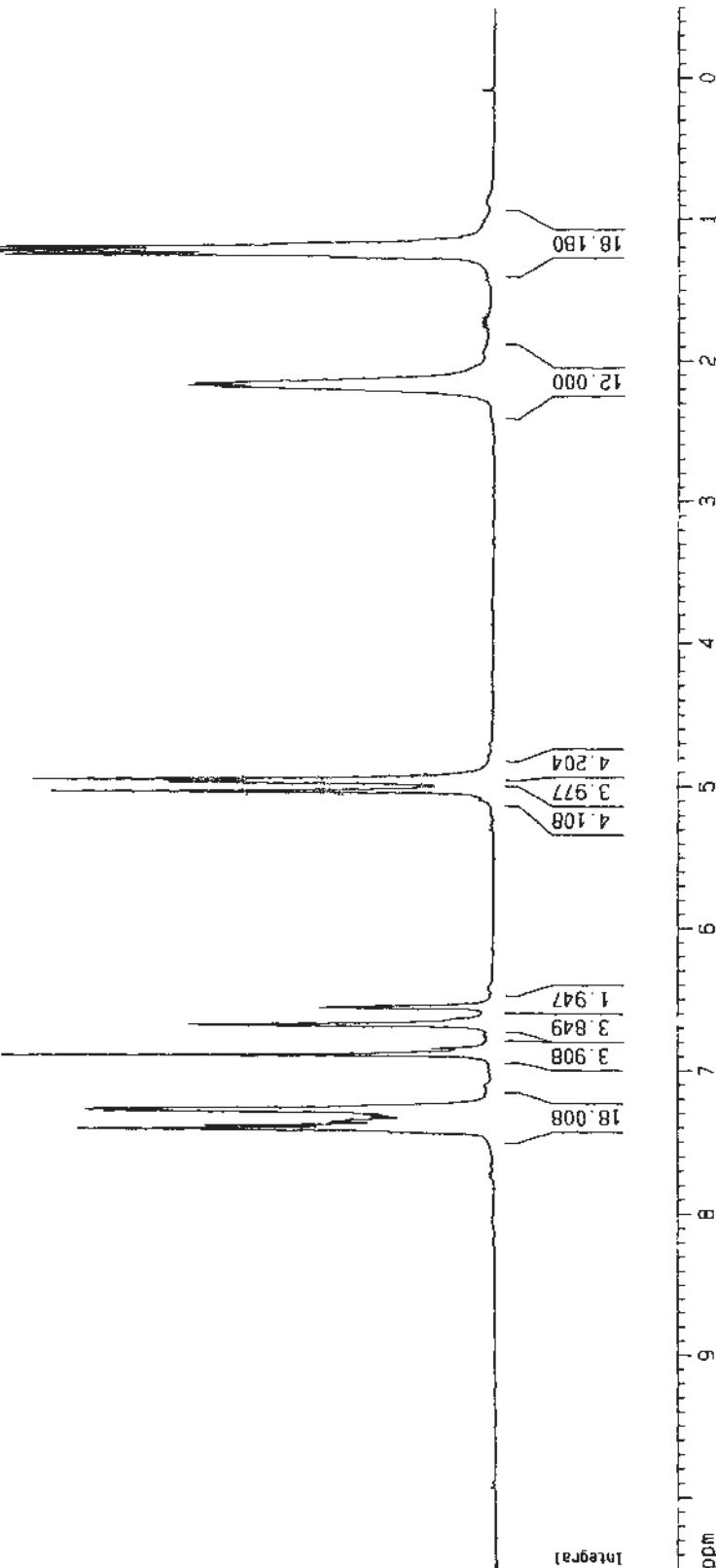
1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 9.97 cm
 F1P 10.500 ppm
 F1 3551.35 Hz
 F2P -0.500 ppm
 F2 -150.07 Hz
 FPPDM 0.50000 ppm/cm
 HZDM 150.06500 Hz/cm

1.150
 1.169
 1.195
 1.221
 1.248
 1.274
 1.295
 1.321
 1.344
 1.356
 1.382
 1.406
 1.431
 1.463
 1.477
 1.490
 1.495
 1.500
 2.149
 2.160
 2.165
 2.173
 2.185
 2.197
 2.221
 2.248
 2.274
 2.295
 2.321
 2.344
 2.356
 2.382
 2.406
 2.431
 2.463
 2.477
 2.490
 2.495
 2.500

4.948
 4.968
 5.031
 6.673
 6.887
 7.260
 7.270
 7.282
 7.310
 7.321
 7.344
 7.356
 7.382
 7.406
 7.431
 7.463
 7.477
 7.490
 7.495
 7.500



PPM

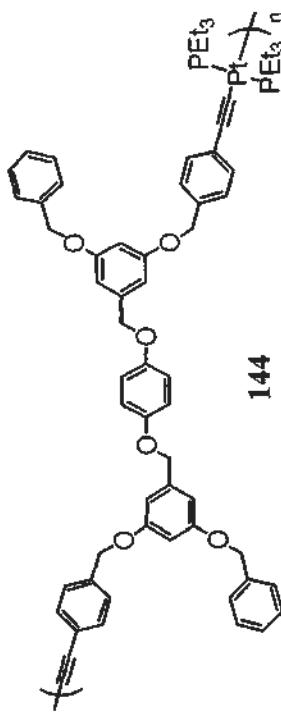
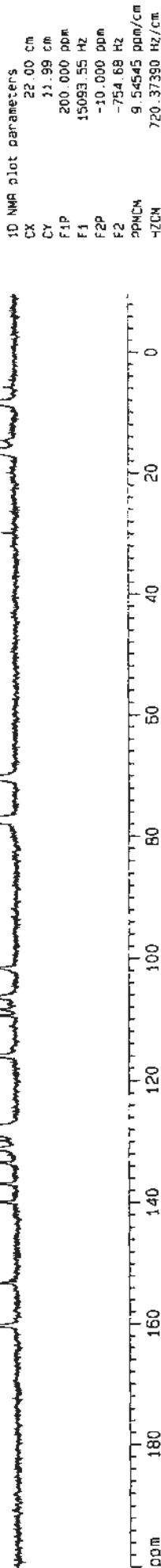


Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly (Pt-G) NC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNC 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20080711
 TIME 20.37
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BBG BB-1H
 DULPROG 290C
 TO 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 1201
 JS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.34604 Hz
 AG 1.4451168 sec
 B192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 296.2 K
 J1 1.0000000 sec
 J11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCHAK 0.0150000 sec

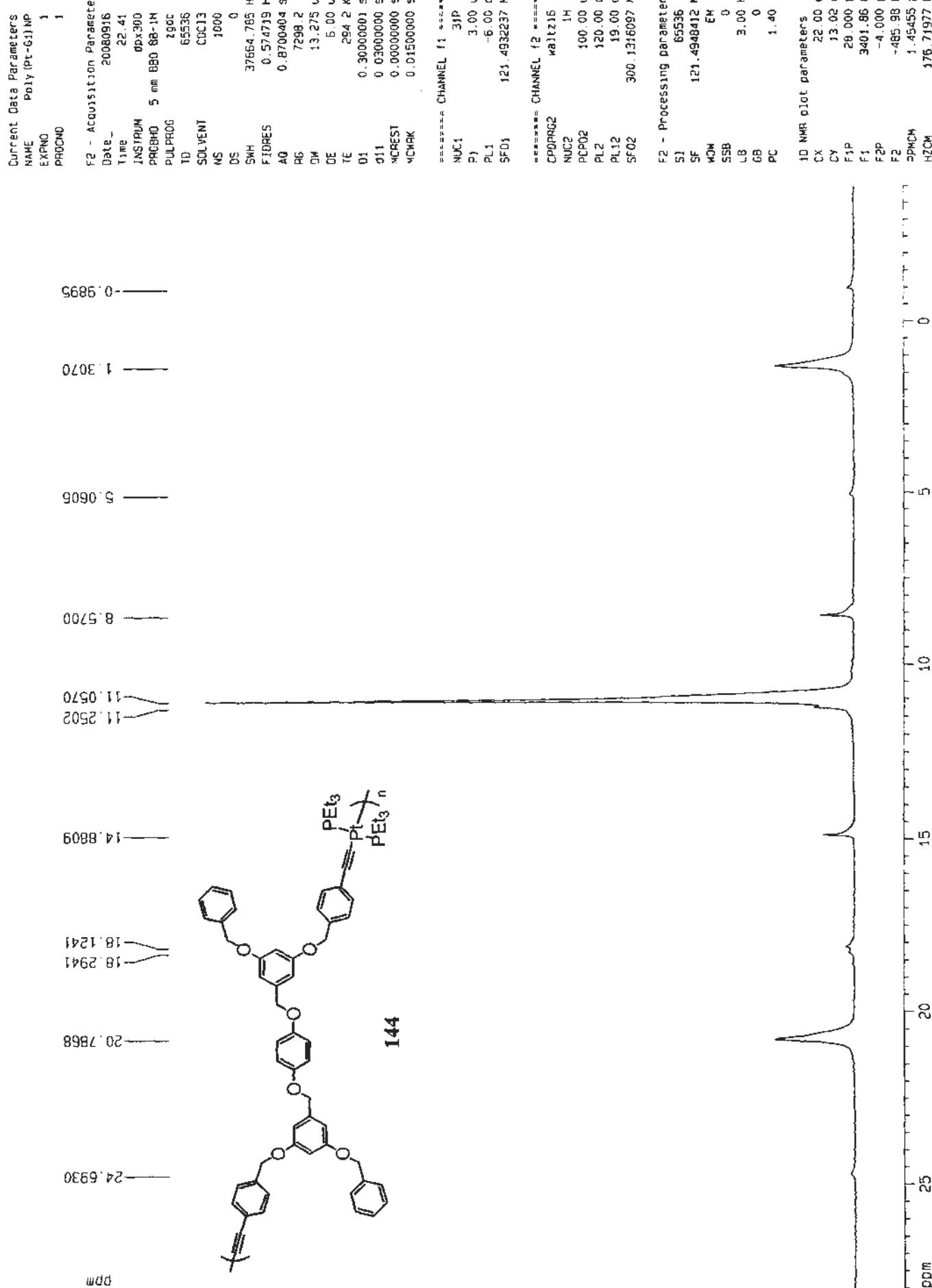
==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.474511 MHz

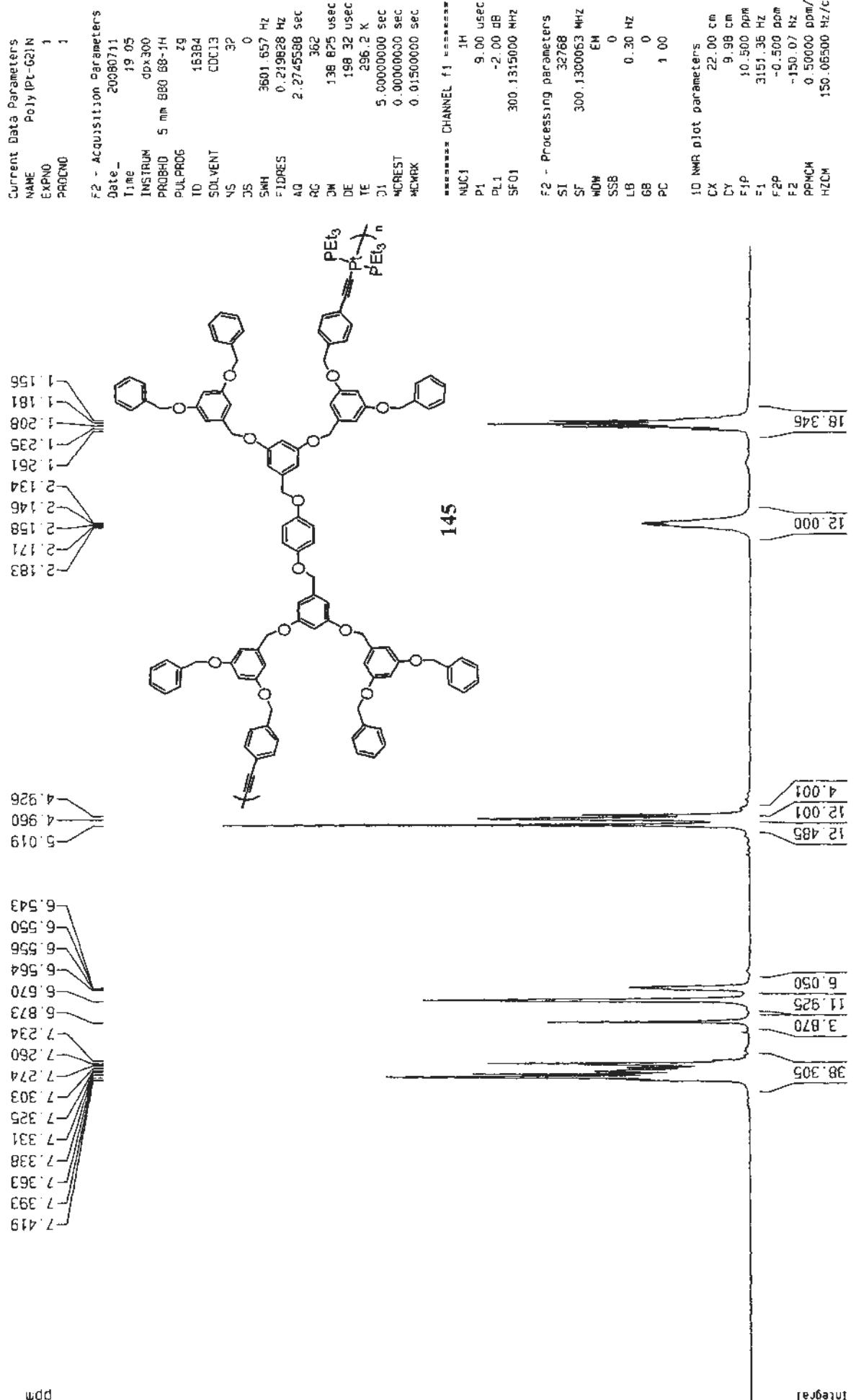
==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPG2 1611215
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1313507 MHz



16.629
 16.397
 16.165
 16.022
 8.439
 8.165
 7.736
 7.7160
 7.584
 7.574
 7.550
 7.36
 7.34
 7.0118
 101.500
 106.386
 108.351
 109.343
 115.845
 127.486
 127.640
 128.061
 128.648
 131.072
 133.329
 136.847
 139.765
 153.128
 160.158
 160.229

DPPM





Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(Pt-G2)NC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080711
 TIME 21:35
 INSTRUM spectrometer
 PROBHD 5 mm BB00 BB-1H
 PULPROG 29dc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 1564
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346804 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCRAK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 ¹³C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL: -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

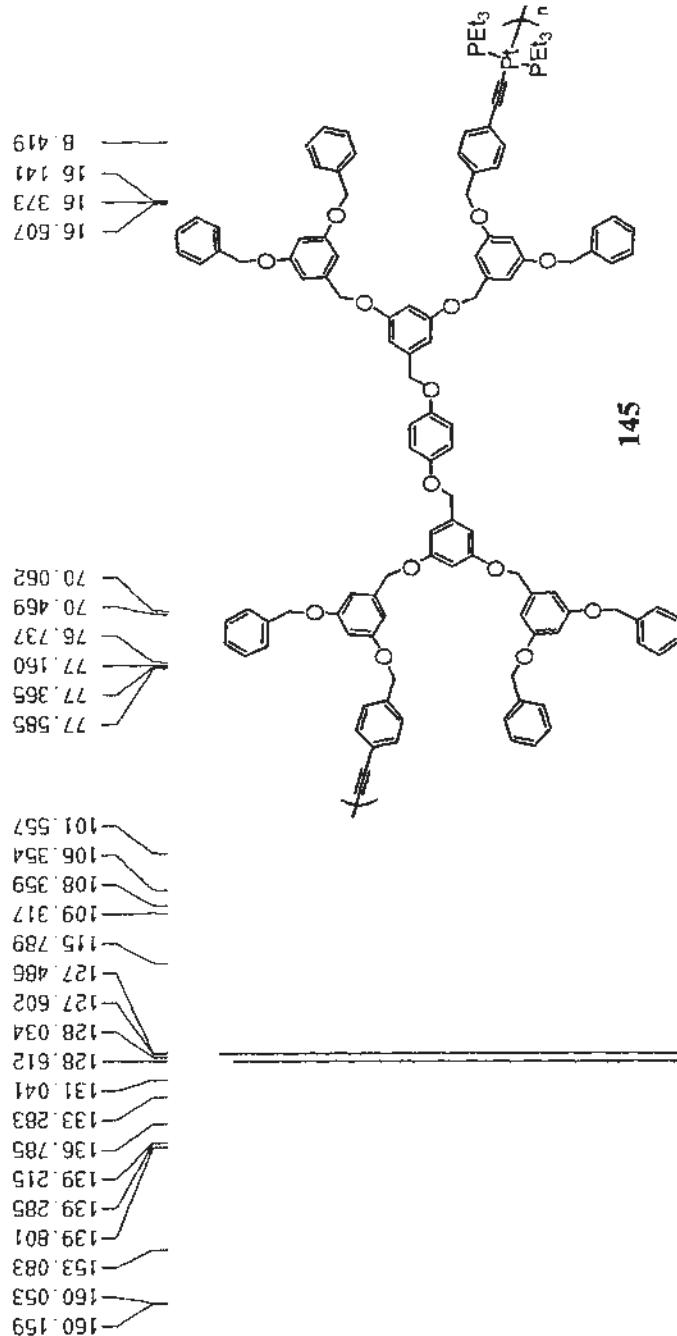
CPDPRG2 65536
 NUC2 ¹H
 PCPDP2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.4315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
 SF 75.4677366 MHz
 ED
 WDW SSB 0
 L8 3.00 Hz
 G6 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.00 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15933.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPWCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
 42CM 720.37402 Hz/cm



ppm

Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly IPt-621 NP
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080916
 Time 22:24
 INSTRUM 00x300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG 290C
 T1 65536
 SOLVENT C6C13
 NS 413
 DS 0
 SWH 37664.785 Hz
 cTDRES 0.574719 Hz
 AQ 0.870404 sec
 fID 5160.6
 d1 13.275 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 0.30000001 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 NCREFST 0.00000000 sec
 NCWAK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

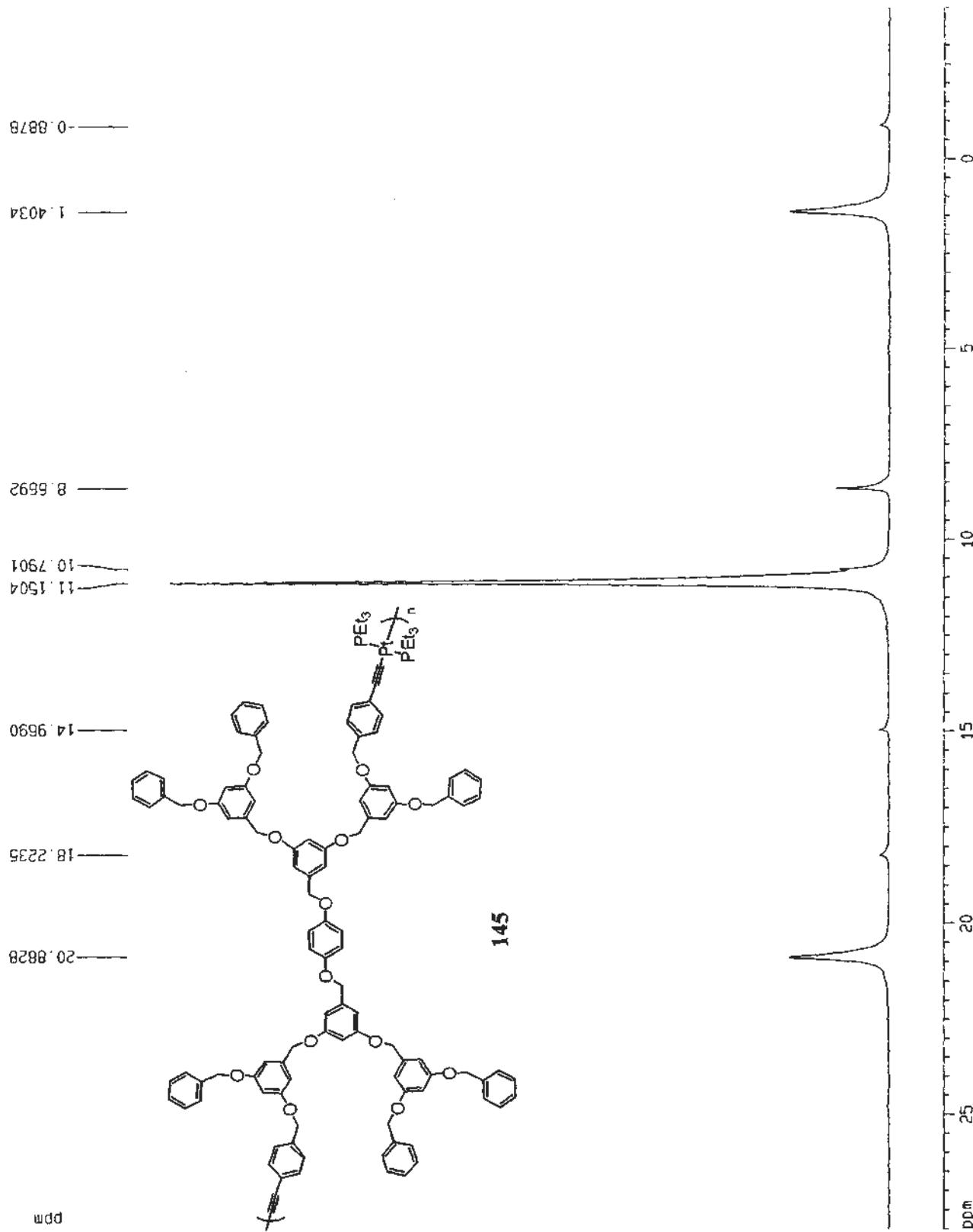
NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz

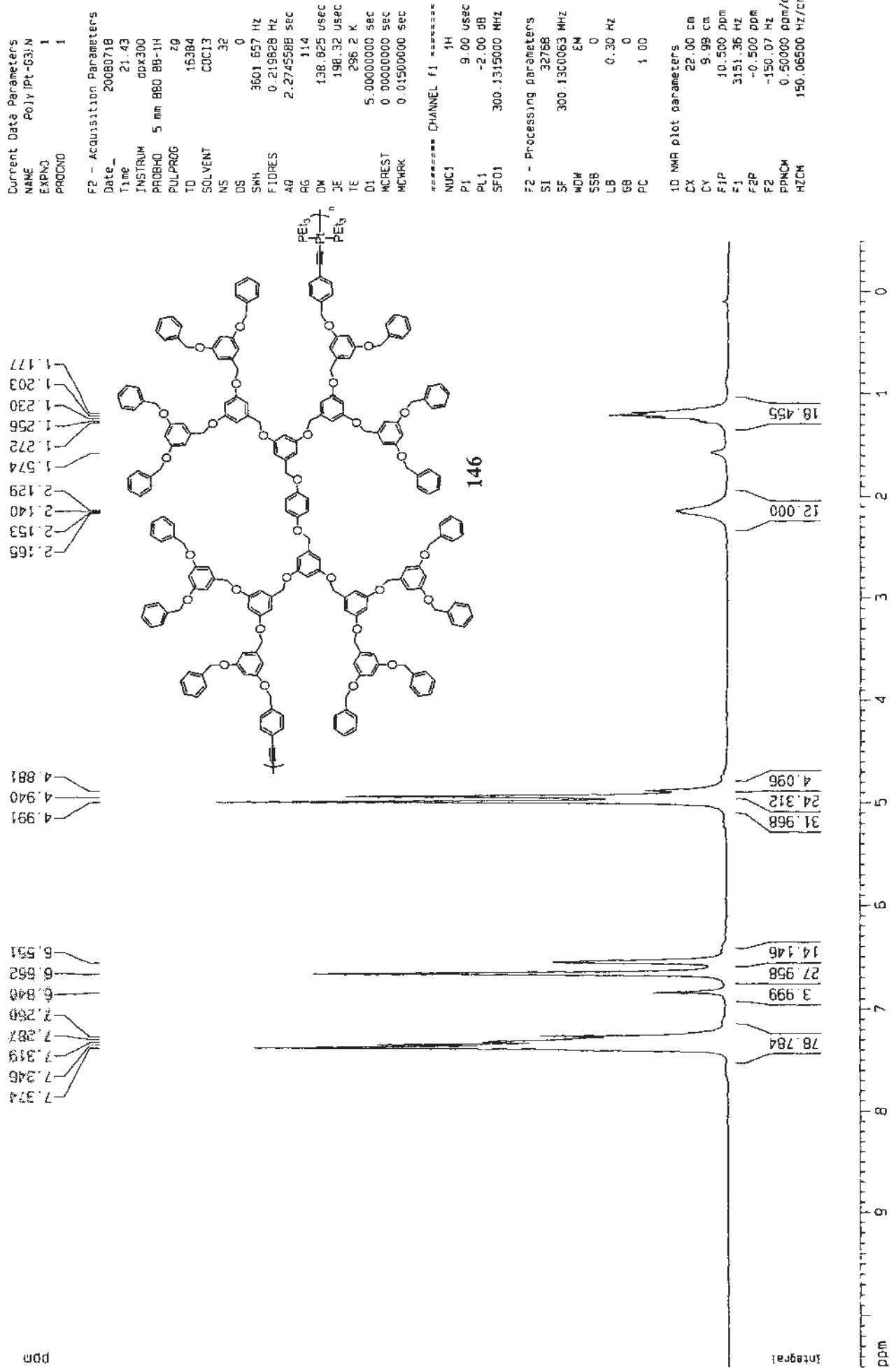
==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPD2 65536
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 -120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1316037 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 121.49-8412 MHz
 SF 0
 EM 3001.86 Hz
 NDM 0
 SSB 3.00 Hz
 F1 0
 F2P -4.000 ppm
 F2 -485.98 Hz
 F2P 14545 ppm/cm
 PRNCM 176.71977 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters

NAME	Poly (Pt-G3) NC
EXPRO	1
PROCNO	1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_	20080718
Time	23.14
INSTRUM	dp300
PROBOD	5 mm BBO BB-3H
PULPROG	290C
TD	65536
SOLVENT	CDCl ₃
NS	2764
DS	0
SWH	22575.736 Hz
FINRES	0.34604 Hz
AQ	1.4451188 sec
RG	7298.2
DW	22.050 usec
DE	6.00 usec
TE	296.2 K
T1	1.0000000 sec
dt	0.0300000 sec
MCPCNT	0.0000000 sec
NCHAKR	0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

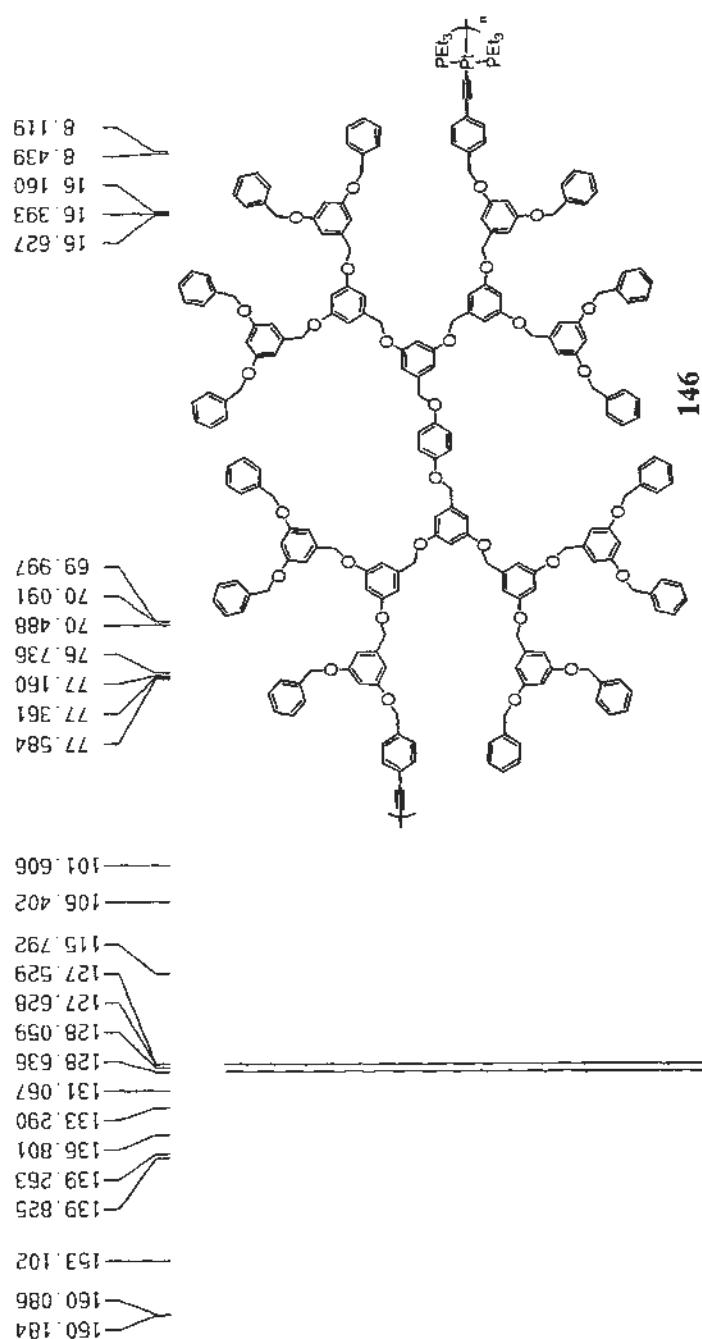
NUC1	¹³ C
P1	3.00 usec
pL1	-6.00 dB
SF01	75.4745111 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPFG2	wait:16
NUC2	¹ H
POPO2	100.00 usec
PL2	120.00 dB
TL12	19.00 dB
SF02	300.1315007 MHz

1D NMR plot parameters

CX	22.00 cm
CY	12.01 cm
F1P	200.00 ppm
F1	150.9355 Hz
EW	0
SSB	1.00 Hz
LB	0
GB	1.40
PC	ppm
PPM	720.37390 Hz/cm



ppm

Current Data Parameters
NAME Poly(pT-G3) NP
EXPTD 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20060916
TIME 22:03
INSTRUM qpx300
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG 29dt
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 800
DS 0
SWH 37664.795 Hz
FIDRES 0.574719 Hz
AQ 0.8000404 sec
RG 7298.2
DW 13.215 usec
DE 5.00 usec
TE 295.2 K
D1 0.3000001 sec
t1 0.0300000 sec
t2 0.0000000 sec
t3 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 31P
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 121.4932237 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPD2 65536
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1316097 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
SF 121.4948412 MHz
MDW 0
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 13.01 cm
F1P 28.000 ppm
F1 3401.86 Hz
F2P -4.000 ppm
F2 -465.98 Hz
PPMCH 1.45435 ppm/cm
PPCM 175.71976 Hz/cm

0.9160

1.3712

5.1233

8.6414

11.3346

11.1167

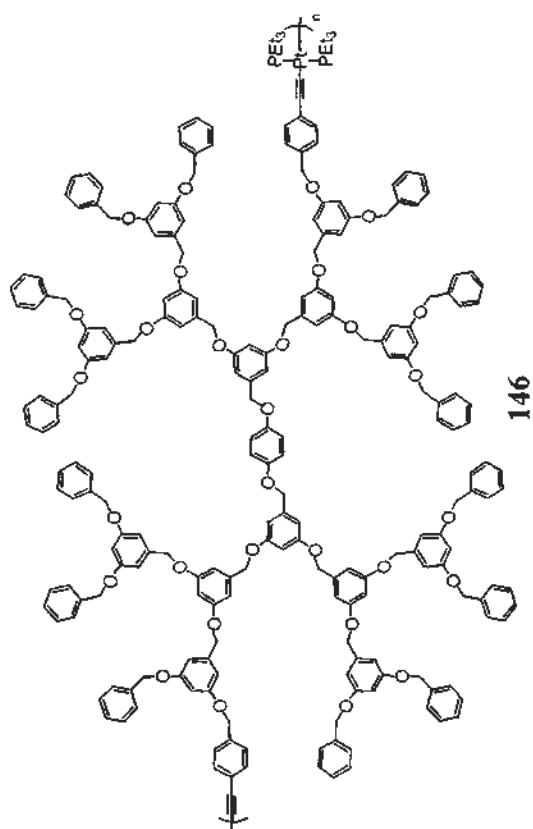
14.9445

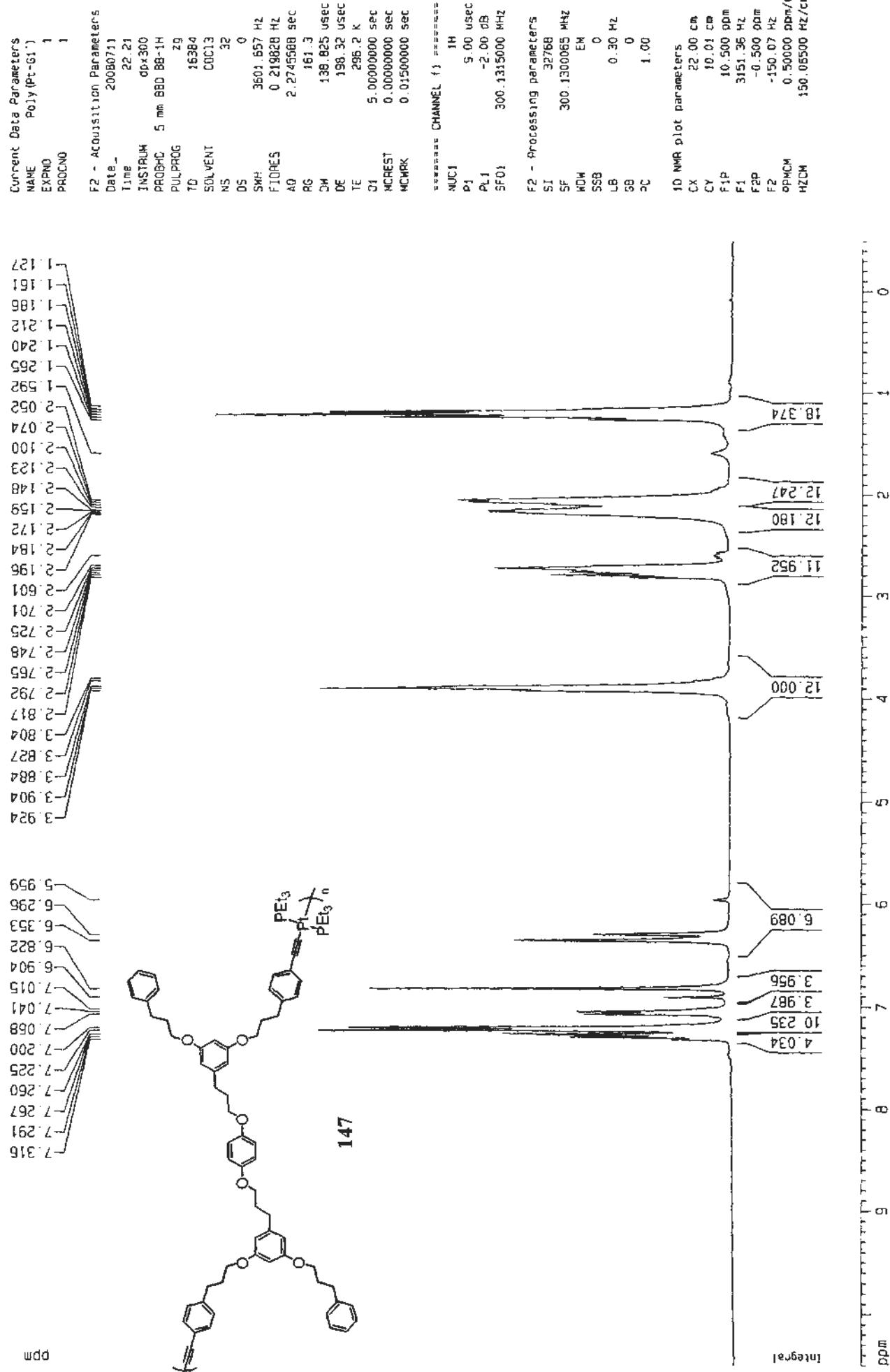
18.1490

20.8462

24.7510

ppm



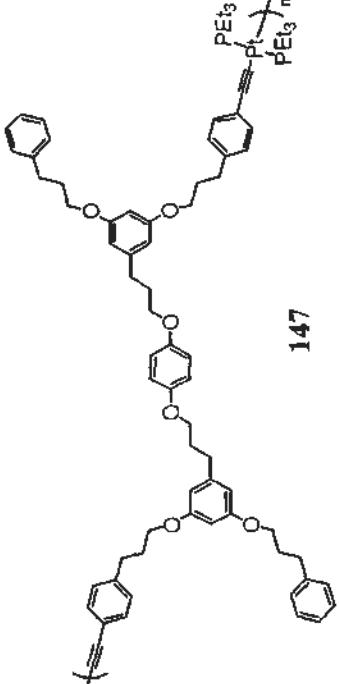


Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly (Pt-61) C
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080719
 Time 1:44
 INSTRUM EDX300
 PROBHD 5 mm 680 BB-1H
 PULPROG zgdc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 14969
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 JE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 MCQEST 0.0000000 sec
 MCHBK 0.01500000 sec

147



***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

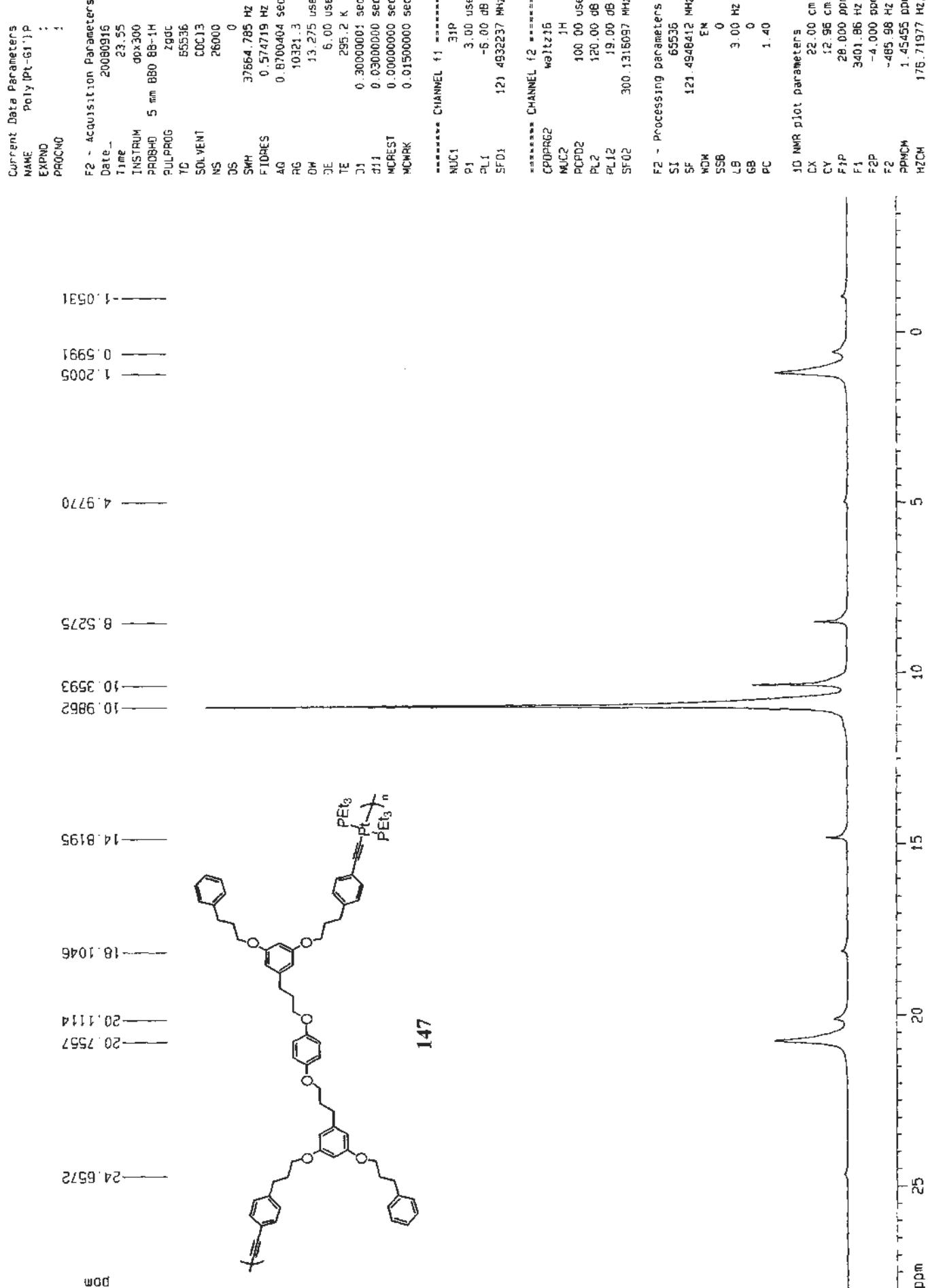
CPDPR2 100.00 usec
 NUC2 1H
 RCPD2 65536
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SJ 65536
 SF 75.4677468 MHz
 WDM EM
 SSB 0
 TB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

10 NMR 1H1 parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 22.18 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 F2PPM 9.50545 ppm/cm
 HZCH 720.37384 Hz/cm

δ_{ppm}

24.6572

20.7557

20.1114

18.1046

14.8195

10.9862

10.3593

8.5275

4.9770

11.0531

10.5991

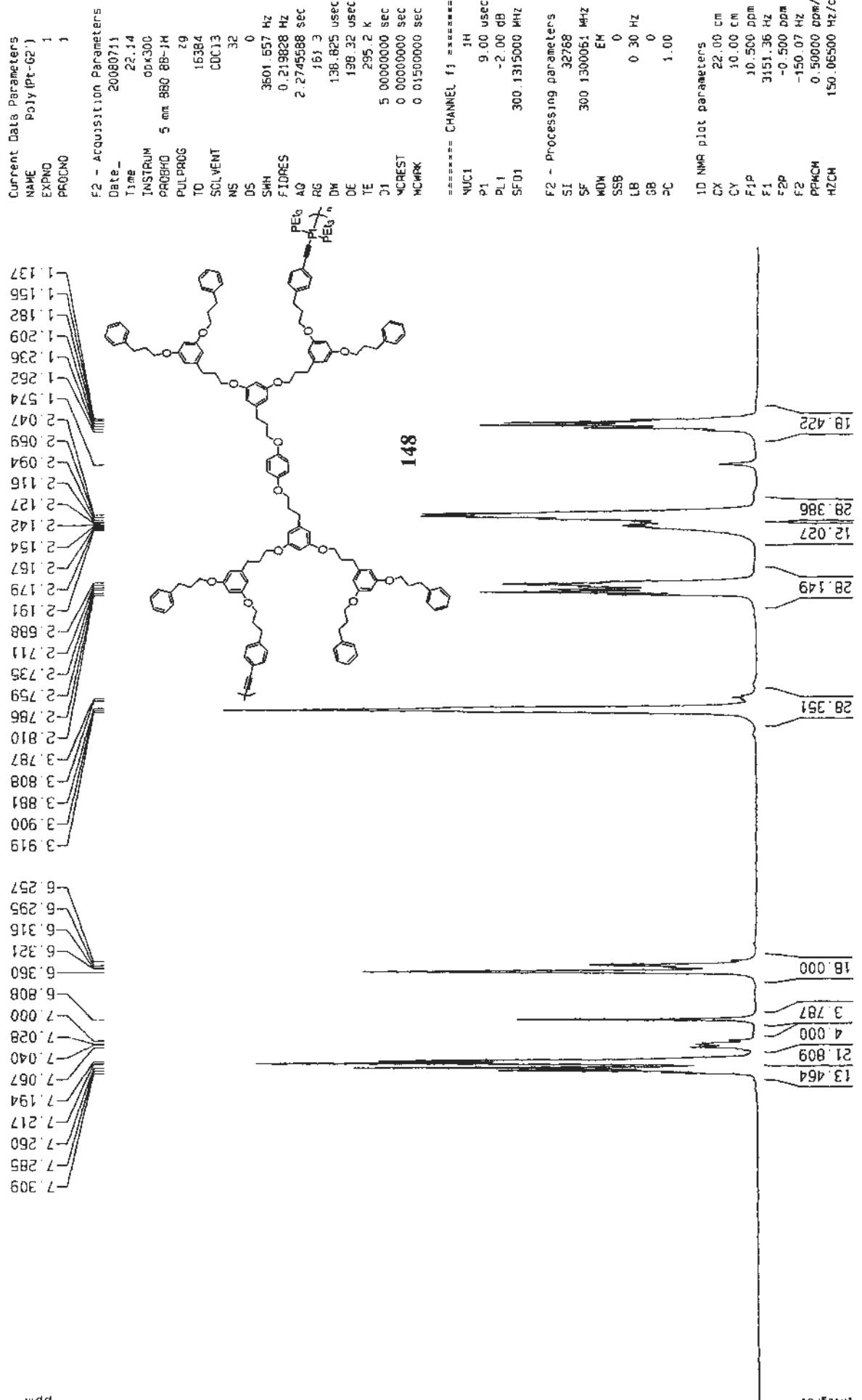
11.2005

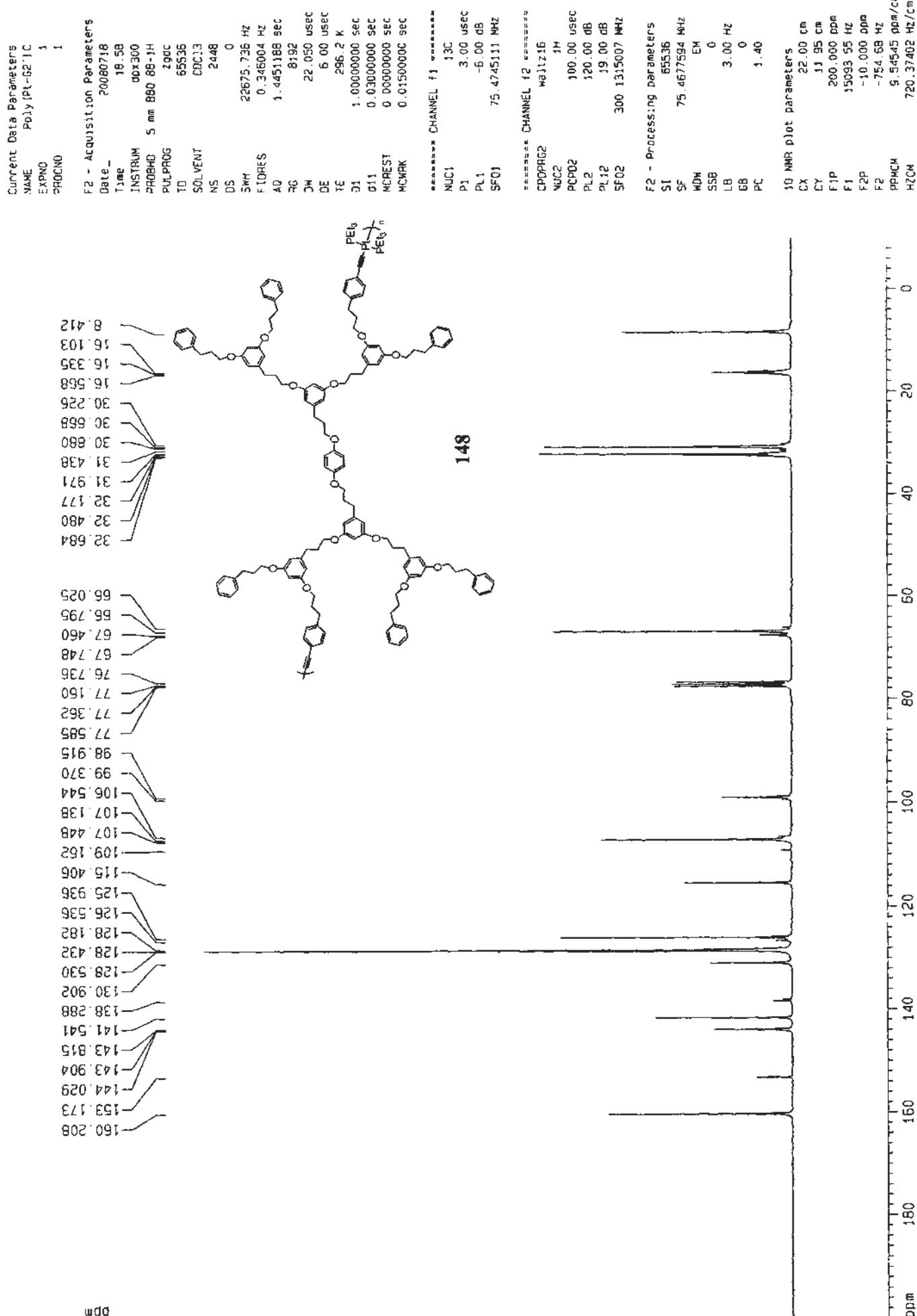
147

311

JD NMR plot parameters

CX	22.00 cm
CY	12.96 cm
F1P	20.000 ppm
F1	3001.86 Hz
F2P	-4.000 ppm
F2	-485.98 Hz
PPMCH	1.45455 ppm/cm
H2CM	176.71977 Hz/cm



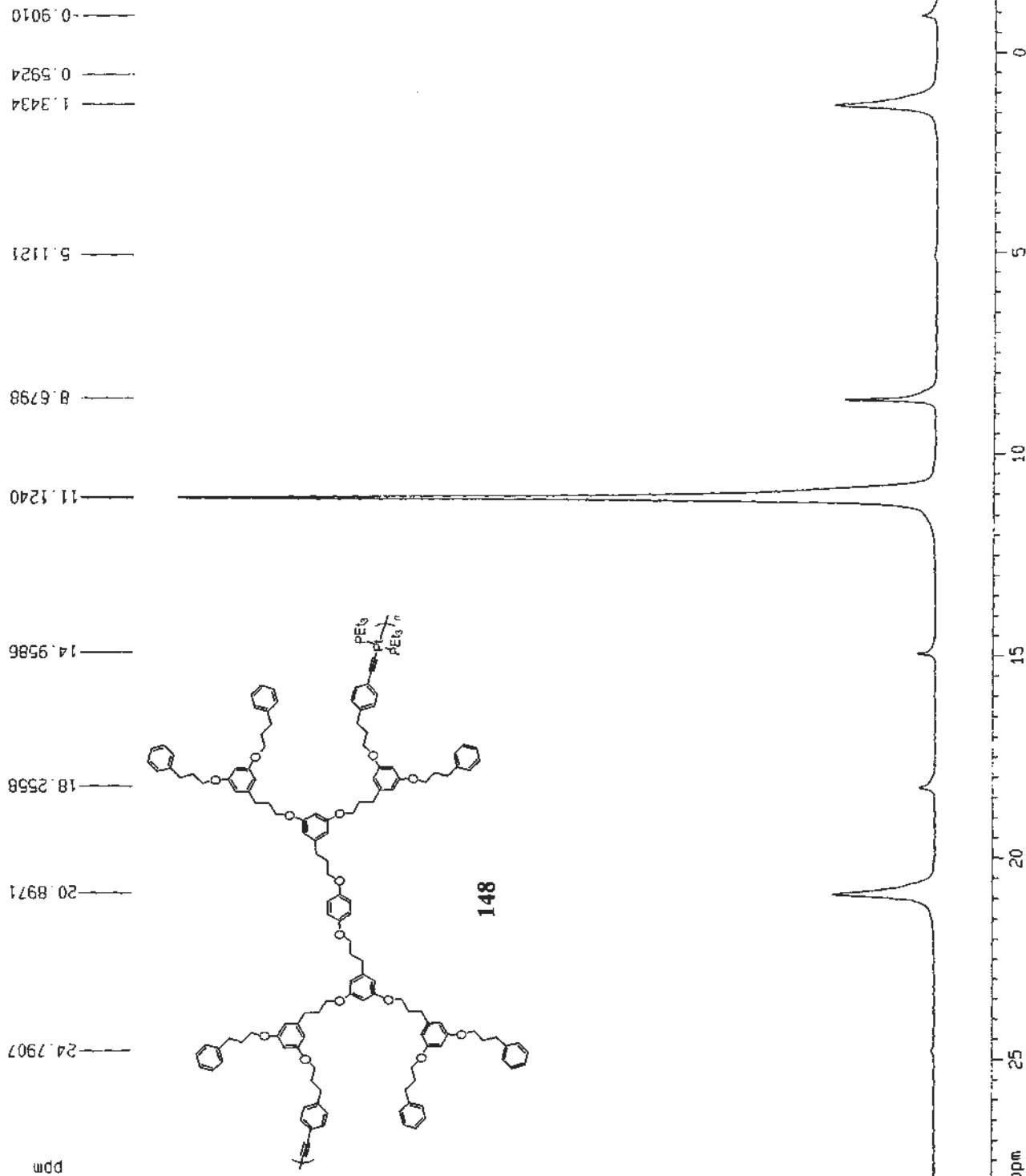


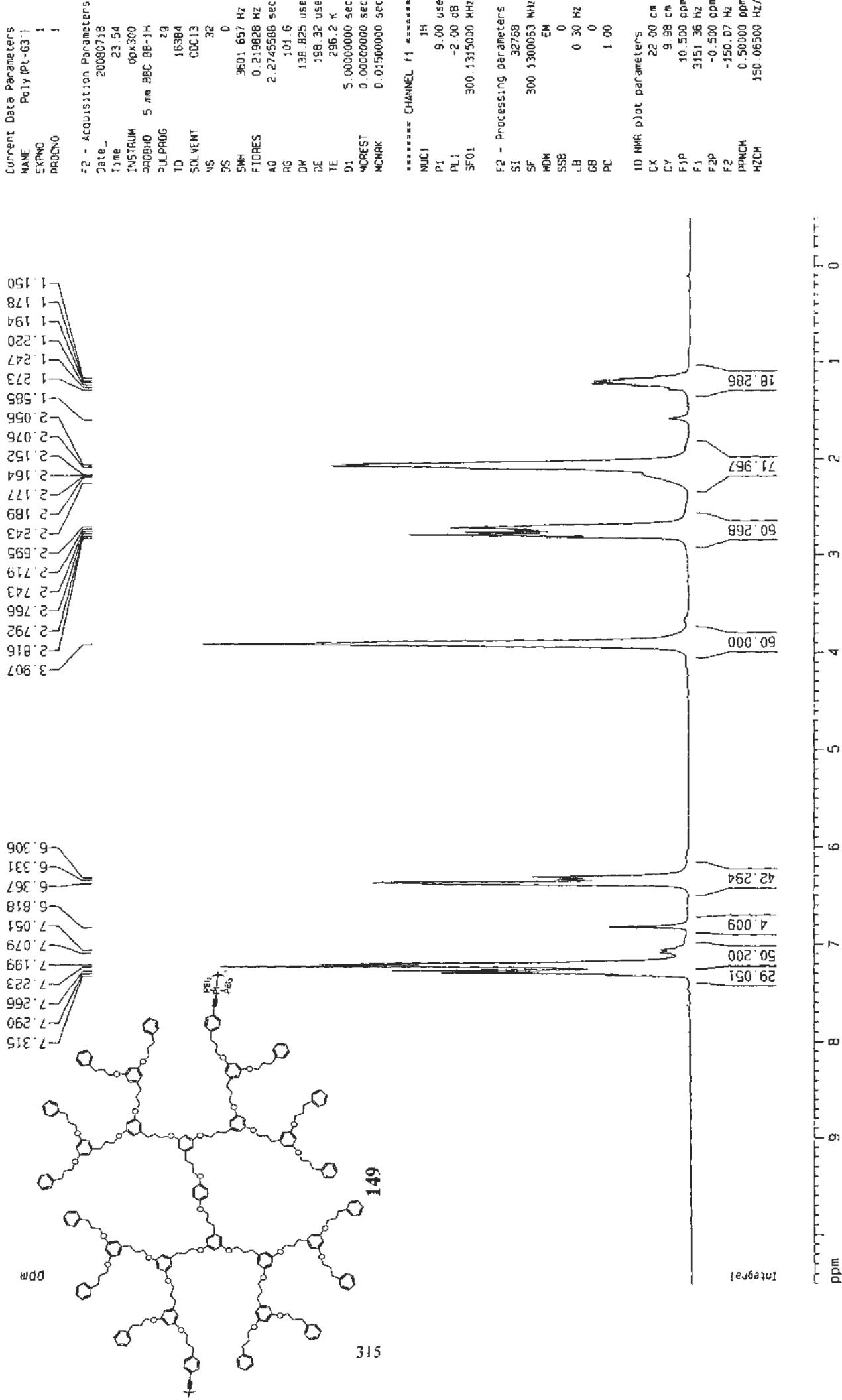
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(Pt-G2')P
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

=2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20080916
 Time 23.09
 INSTRUM DDx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG 65535
 TD 700
 SOLVENT DDC13
 NS 0
 DS 0
 SWH 37654.785 Hz
 FIDRES 0.574719 Hz
 AQ 0.8700404 sec
 RG 4597.6
 DW 13.275 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 0.3000001 sec
 Q1 0.0300000 sec
 NCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NCMBK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPR2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1316997 MHz

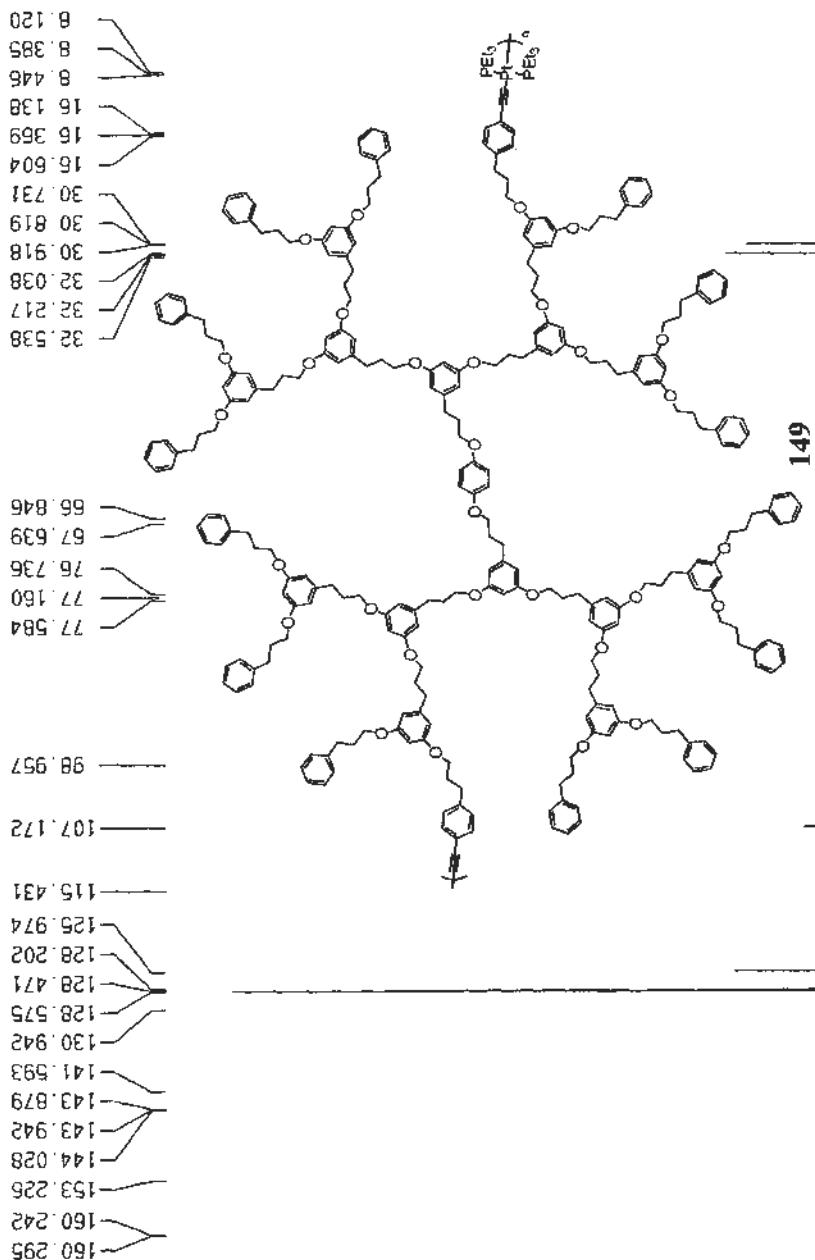
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65535
 SF 121.4948412 MHz
 RW 0
 SSB EH
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40
 1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.97 cm
 F1P 28.000 ppm
 F1 3401.86 Hz
 F2P -4.000 ppm
 F2 485.98 Hz
 PRWCH 1.45455 ppm/cm
 HZCM 176.71977 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters
NAME Poly(PT-G3)C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date _ 20080719
Time 0.13
INSTRUM Qpx300
PROBHD 5 mm 880 88-1H
PUL PROG zgcc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 2000
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346804 Hz
AQ 1.4451188 sec
RG 8192
DM 222.050 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 295.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
NCWAK 0.0150000 sec



ppm

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz
CHANNEL F1 *****
CPDPACQ
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz
CHANNEL F2 *****
CPDPACQ
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 75.4677538 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40
10 NMR plot parameters
CX 22.00 cm
CY 12.00 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 1593.55 Hz
F2P -30.000 ppm
F2 -754.68 Hz
PPMCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37390 Hz/cm

Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(p-t-G3')P
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 ~ Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080916
 Time 23:28
 INSTRUM Qpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-¹H
 PULPROG 2qpc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 900
 DS 0
 SWH 37664.795 Hz
 FIDRES 0.574719 Hz
 AQ 0.800404 sec
 RG 2298.2
 DW 13.275 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 0.3000001 sec
 q11 0.0300000 sec
 NCEST 0.0000000 sec
 NCWRK 0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
 NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****
 CPDPRG2 wait16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1316097 MHz

F2 ~ Processing parameters

SJ 65335
 SF 121.4948112 MHz
 RDW EH
 SSB 0
 R -8 3.00 Hz
 G 0 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 13.02 cm
 F1P 28.000 ppm
 F1 3401.86 Hz
 F2P -4.000 ppm
 F2 -485.98 Hz
 PPMCH 1.45455 ppm/cm
 HZCM 176.71977 Hz/cm

1.0108

1.2388

5.0074

8.5731

11.0276

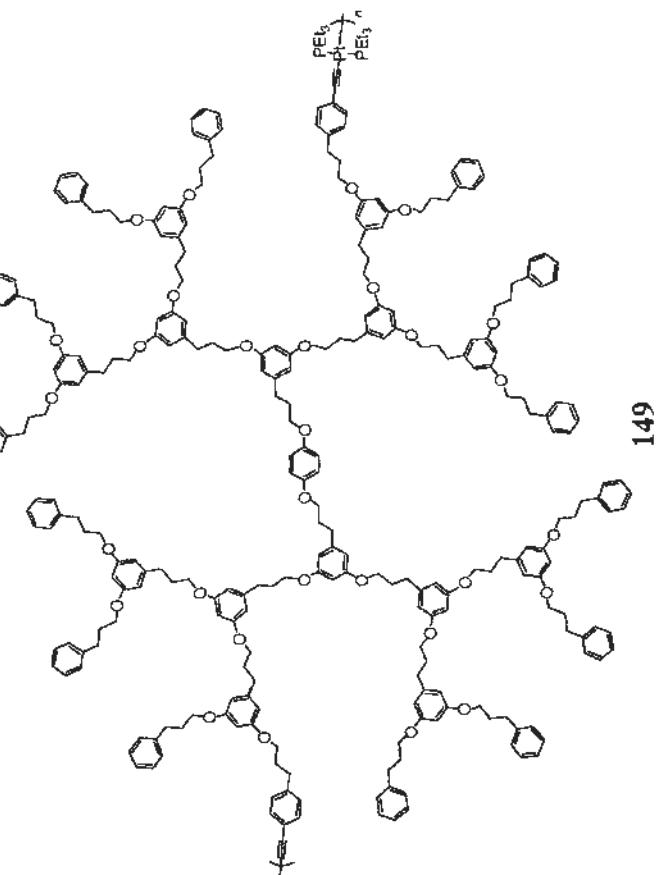
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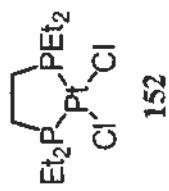
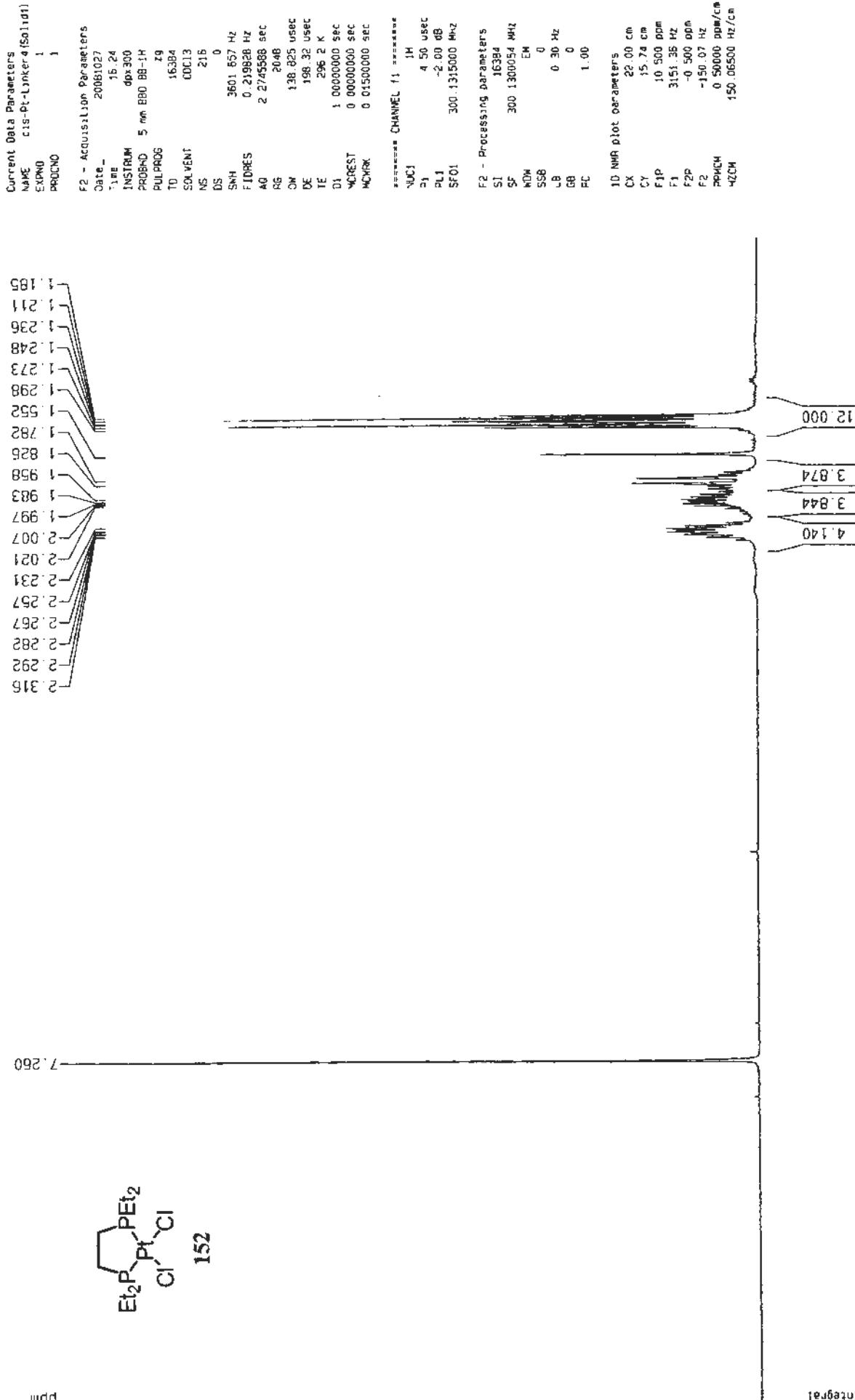
18.1510

20.7987

24.6938

ppm





Current Data Parameters
 NAME c15-³Pt-Linker4C
 EXPNO 1
 PROCMOD 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20081201
 Time 23:22
 INSTRNMN dpx300
 PROBOD 5 mm BBO 8B-1H
 PULPROG 290c
 T0 65536
 SOLVENT C6C13
 NS 13300
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346604 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NCACN 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SI[0] 75.4745111 MHz
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

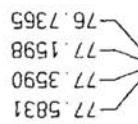
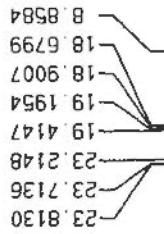
CPDPRG2 Waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCP02 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

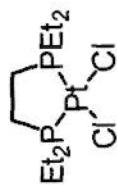
SI 65536
 SF 75.4677388 MHz
 HDW EH
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 SB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR pilot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 155.05 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 150.93.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.58 Hz
 PPMCM 9.5a545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37378 Hz/cm



DPP



Current Data Parameters
 NAME C15-PI-1-linker4P
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

=====
 #2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 2006:02:28
 Time 18:57
 INSTRUM opx300
 PROBID 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zotic
 T0 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 400
 DS 0
 SWH 37654.785 Hz
 FIDRES 0.57419 Hz
 A0 0.8700404 sec
 TG 7298.2
 TM 13.275 usec
 JE 6.0C usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 0.3000001 sec
 Q1 0.0300000 sec
 MCREFST 0.0000000 sec
 MCHMARK 0.0150000 sec

=====
 CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz

=====
 CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPR2 WALT216
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 QL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1316093 MHz

=====
 Processing parameters

SI 65536
 SF 121.4948412 MHz
 MDW EM
 SSB 0
 L8 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

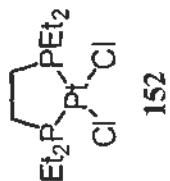
CX 22.00 cm
 CY 13.00 cm
 F1P 85.000 ppm
 F1 10327.06 Hz
 F2P 30.000 ppm
 F2 3644.85 Hz
 PPNM 2.50000 ppm/cm²
 dZCM 303.73712 Hz/cm

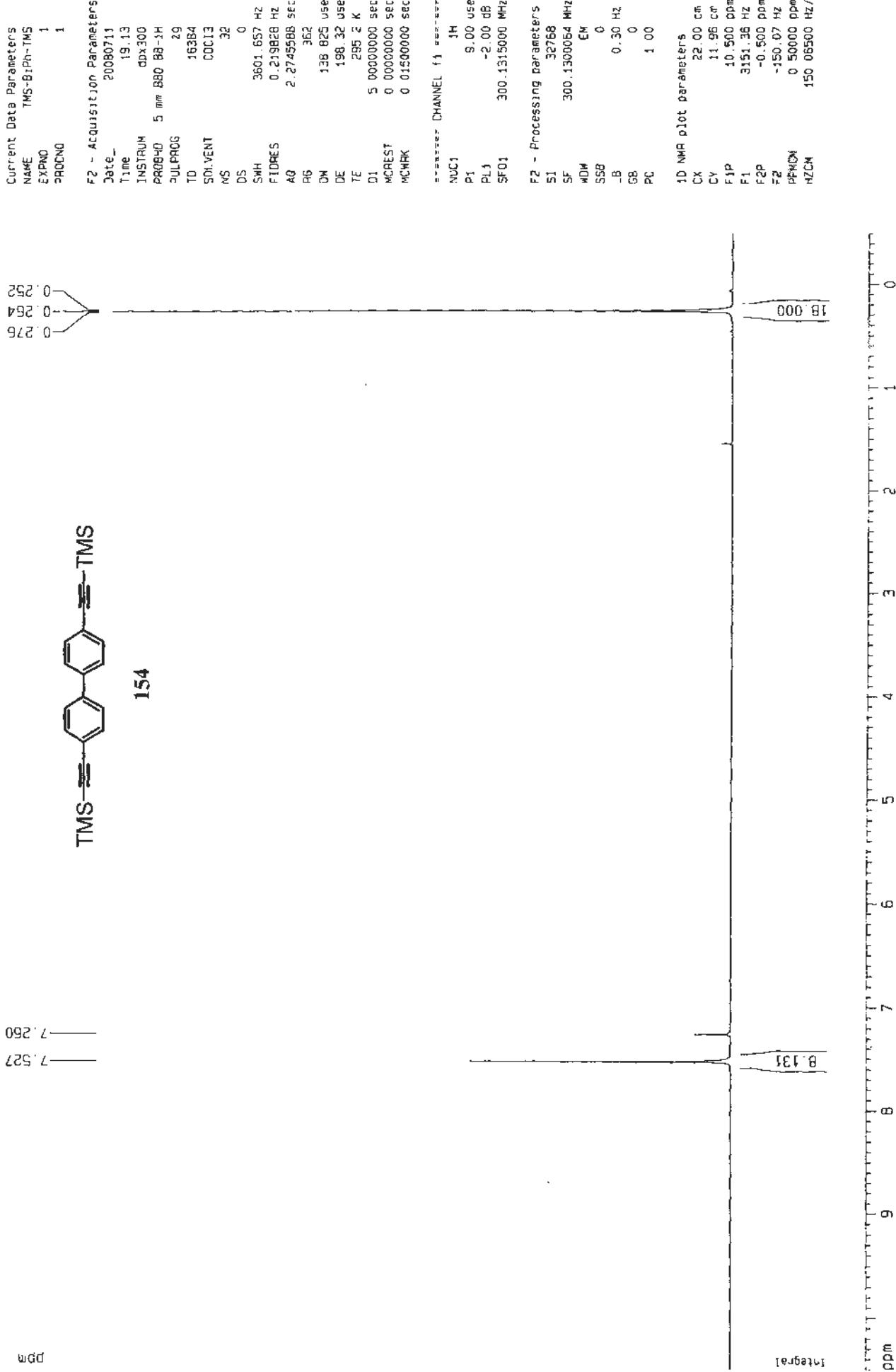
71.7116

57.1259

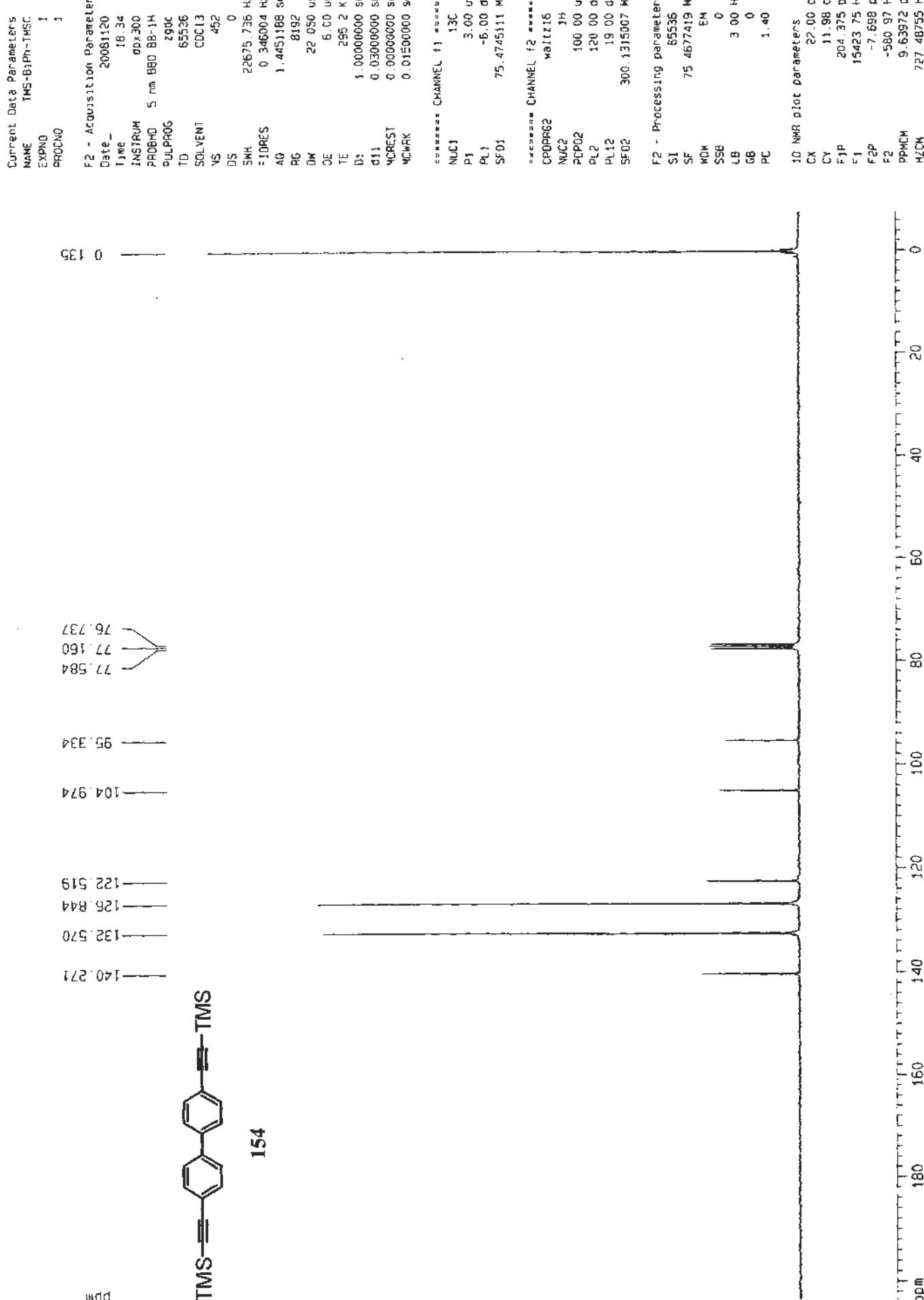
42.5397

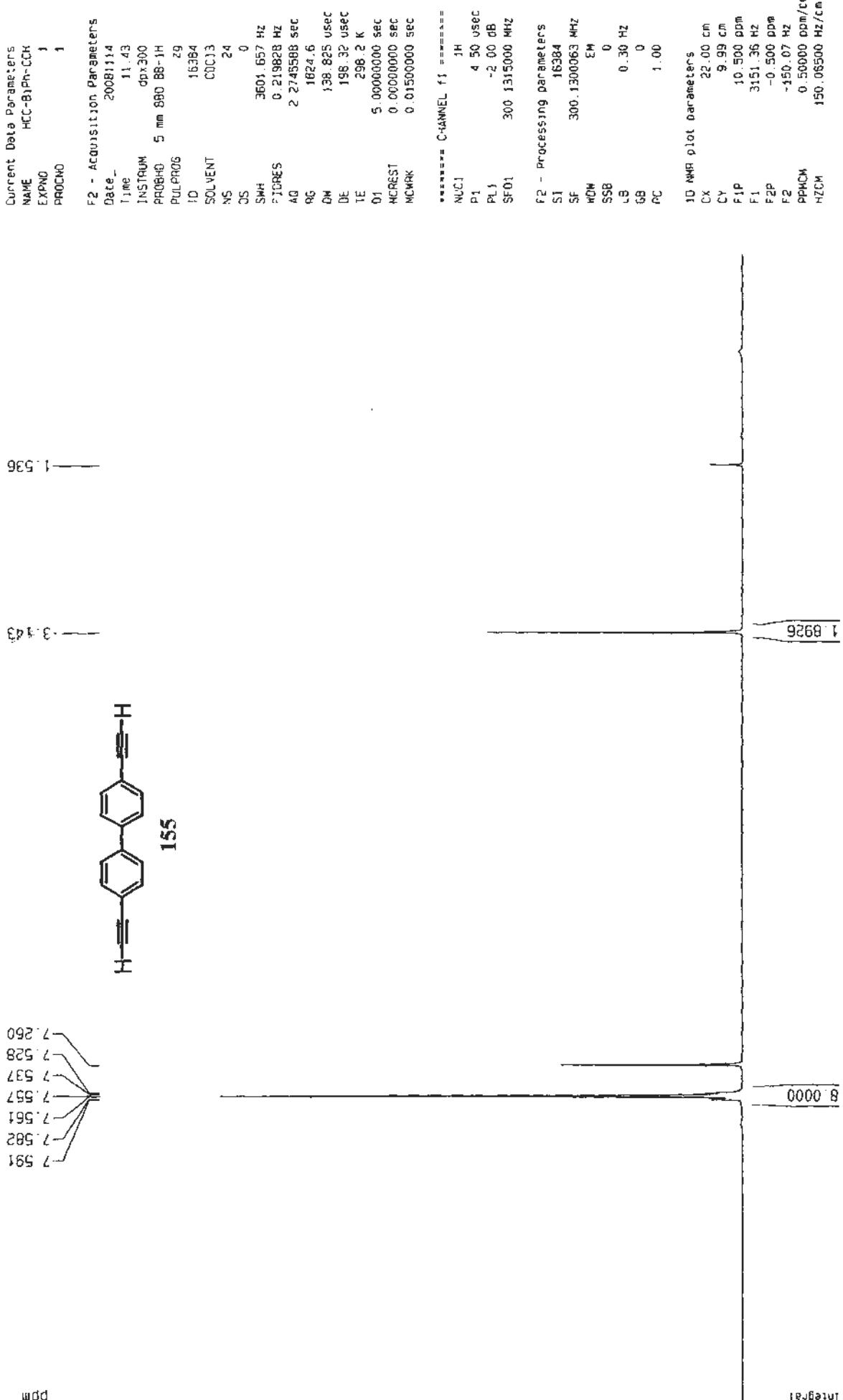
ddd





DDG





Current Data Parameters
 NAME HCC-B1Ph-CHC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNC 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

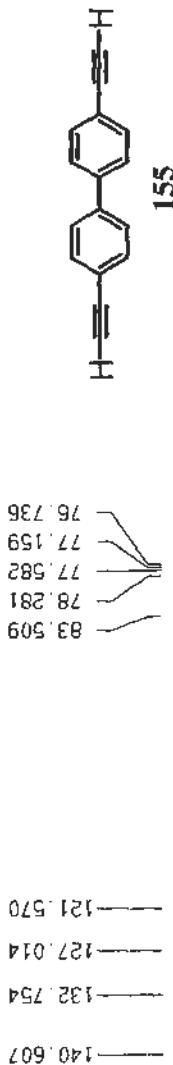
Date 2008-12-20
 Time 22:17
 INSTRUM DPX-300
 PROBHC 5 mm BB0 86-1H
 PULPROG 65536
 TO 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 300
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 ETDRS 0 346004 Hz
 AQ 1 4451188 sec
 RG 6192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 q11 0.0300000 sec
 NCREFST 0 0000000 sec
 NCMRK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 ======
 YUC1 13C
 D1 3.00 user
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

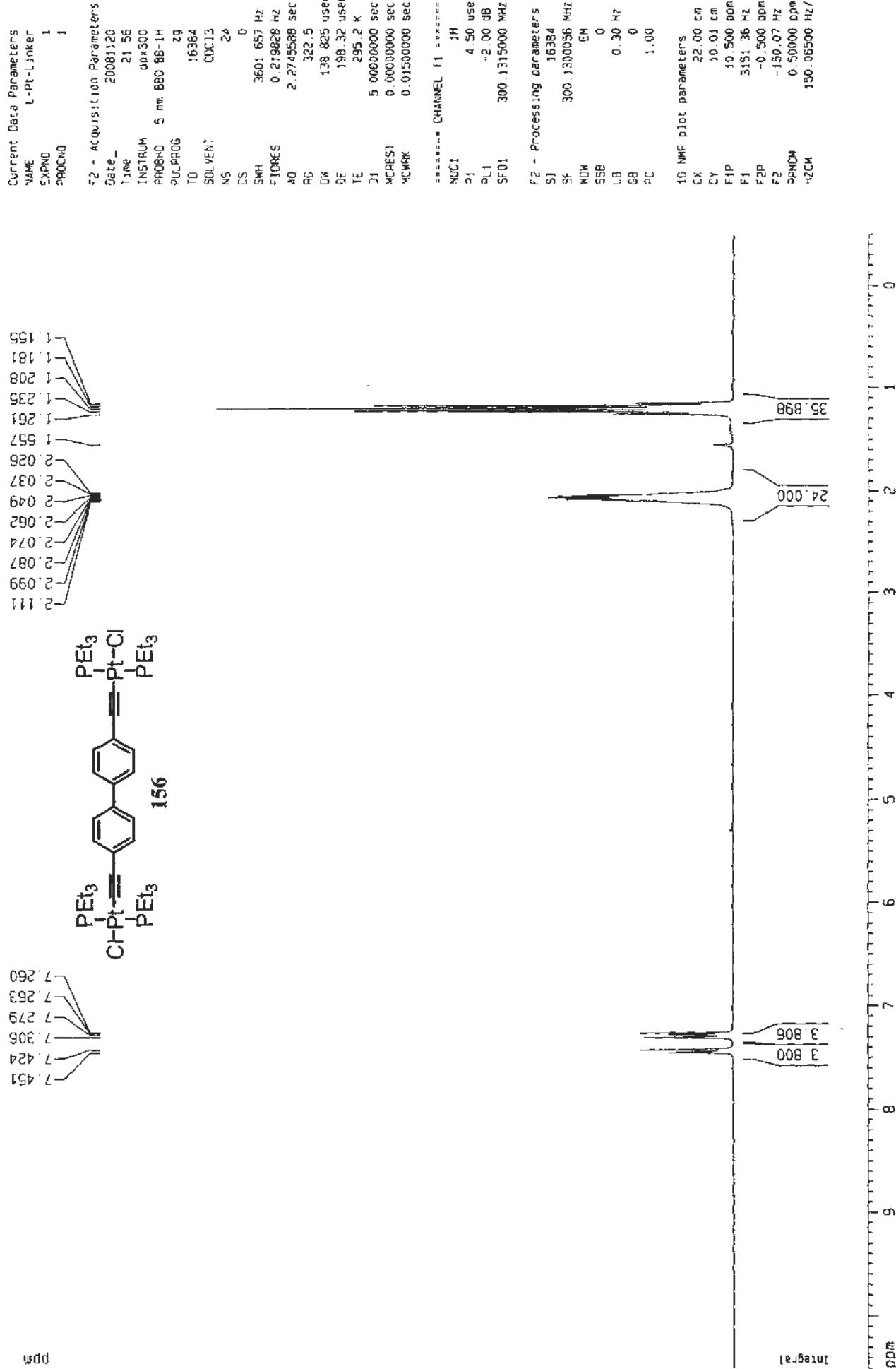
===== CHANNEL f2 ======
 CPDPRG2 65536
 YJC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SR02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677431 MHz
 WM EM
 SS8 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.97 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 FPMCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HzCM 720.37384 Hz/cm



EDD



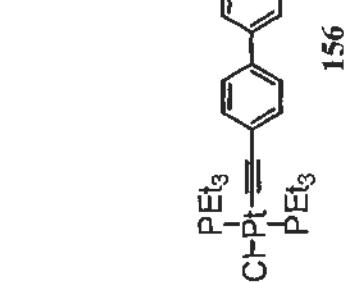
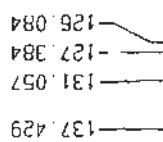
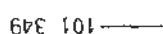
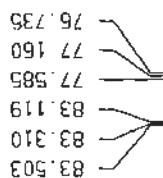
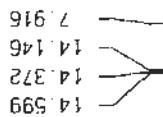
Current Data Parameters
 NAME L-Pt-LinkerC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNDO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20081122
 Time 11:13
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
 PULPROG 200C
 T0 65536
 SOLVENT C6C13
 Q5 164
 DS 0
 SHIM 22675, 735 Hz
 F1DPRFS 0, 346504 Hz
 t451498 sec
 AQ 8192
 R6 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 T1 296.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 t011 0.0300000 sec
 t0CREST 0.0000000 sec
 t0CWRK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 ======
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 ======
 CPDPHQ2 WALTZ16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPQ2 100.00 usec
 t2L2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing Parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677617 MHz
 WIDEM 15933.55 Hz
 SSBB 0
 t0B 3.00 Hz
 t0B 0
 PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 ppm
 CY 11.97 ppm
 t1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15933.55 Hz
 F2P -30.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPMCM 9.5455 ppm/cm
 t2C 720.37402 Hz/cm



ppm

Current Data Parameters
 NAME l-Pt-LinkerP
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20081122
 Time 1.31
 INSTRUM dpr300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG 290C
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 112
 DS G
 SWH 37654.285 Hz
 FIDRES 0.574719 Hz
 AQ 0.8700404 sec
 RG 724.1
 DW 13.275 usec
 JE 6.00 usec
 TE 296.2 K
 D1 0.3000001 sec
 D11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCWAK 0.0150000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPG2 Walt16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.13160977 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

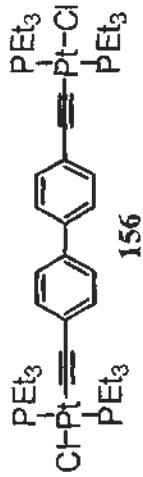
SI 65536
 SF 121.4932237 MHz
 WM EM
 SS6 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 13.01 cm
 F1F 27.000 ppm
 F2P 3280.36 Hz
 F2P 2.000 ppm
 F2 242.99 Hz
 PPNCM 1.13636 ppm/cm
 HZCM 138.05232 Hz/cm

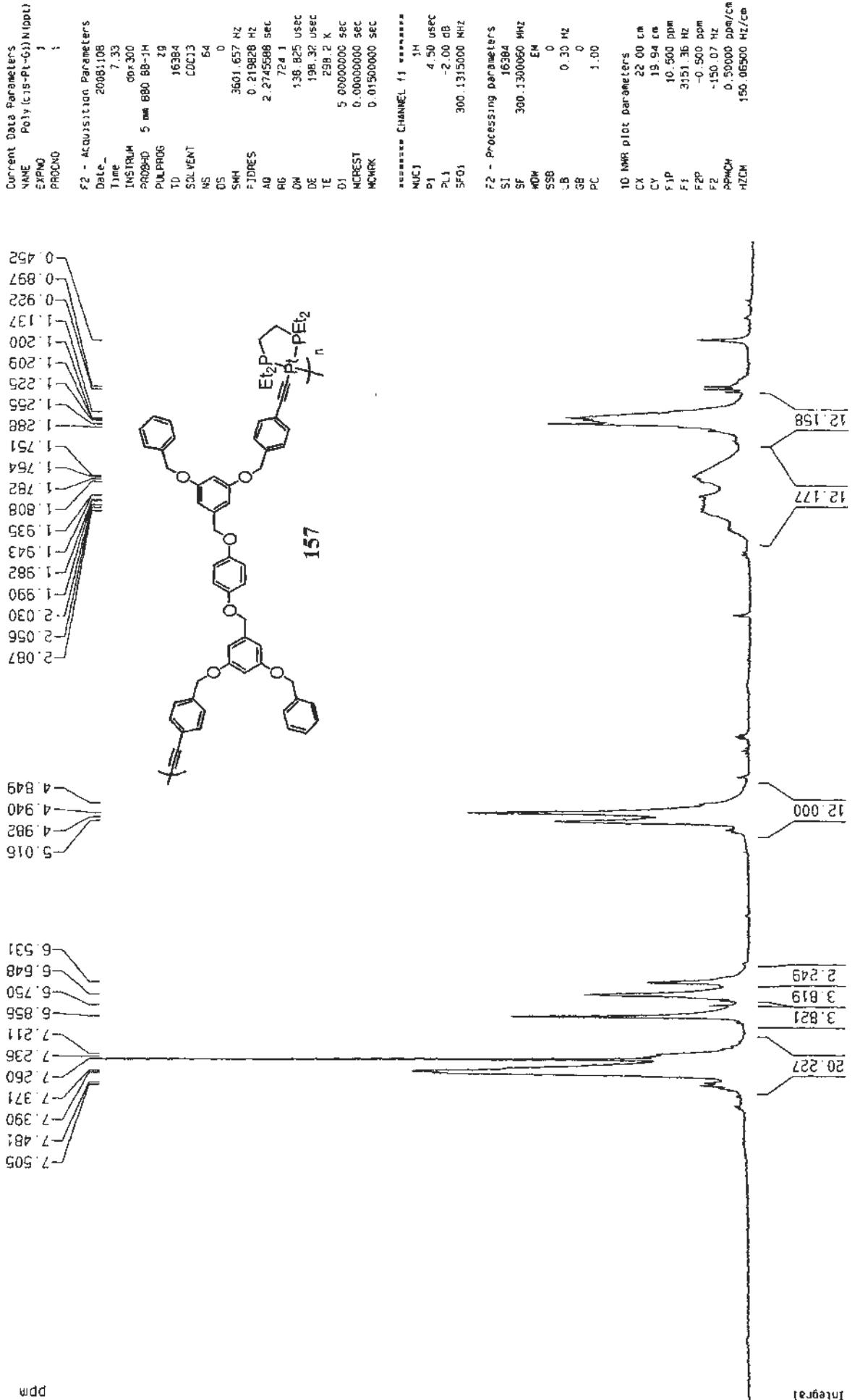
24.7460

ppm



14.9236

— — — — —



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(cis-PT-GI) NC
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20081122
 Time 5.53

INSTRUM dp-x300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG zgrc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 4600
 DS 0
 SWH 226.75 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 AQ 1.4051988 sec
 RG 8192
 JW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 296.2 K

C1 1.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 MCZERO 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB

SF01 75.4745111 MHz
 SF02 300 131.5007 MHz

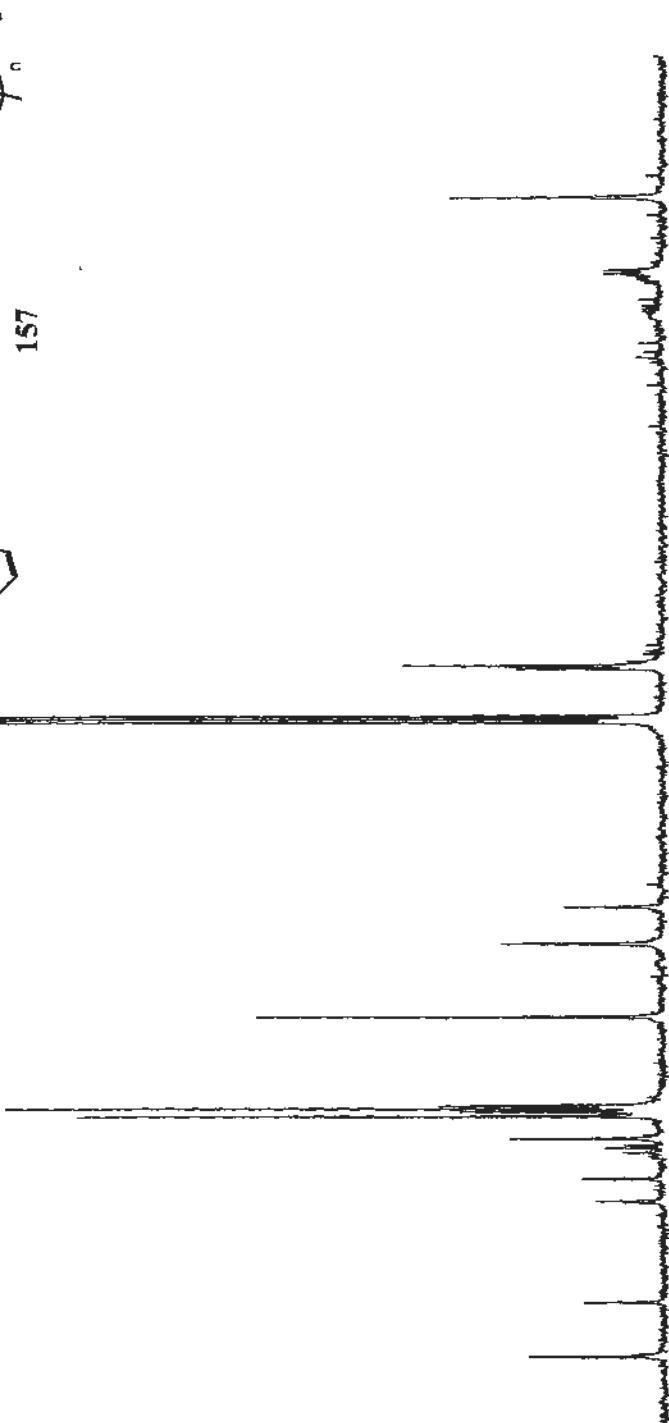
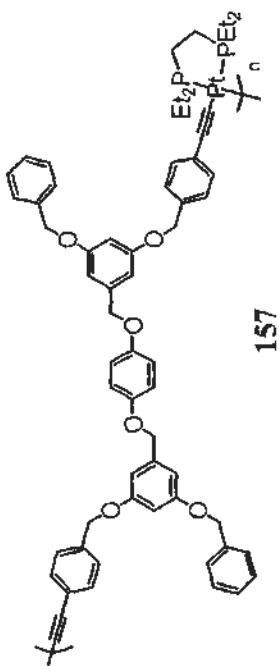
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677423 MHz
 MDW EH
 SS6 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.04 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 150.93.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -734.68 Hz
 PPMDM 9.54505 ppm/cm
 HZCH 720.37384 Hz/cm

18.895
 18.643
 18.430
 18.310
 18.676

77.584
 77.367
 77.160
 76.737
 70.608
 70.169
 69.628

160.179
 153.130
 149.822
 146.904
 133.392
 132.436
 131.571
 128.684
 127.676
 127.455
 127.280
 115.893
 106.363
 101.508



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly[(c_{is}-Pt-G)] NP
 EXPNO 1
 PROCN 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20081008
 Time 7.55
 INSTRM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB1H
 PULPROG PULPRO6
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT GPC13
 NS 601
 DS 0
 SWH 37564.785 Hz
 FIDRES 0.57419 Hz
 AD 0.8000404 sec
 RG 7298.2
 DW 13.275 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 0.30000001 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 RCWRK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL 11 =====

NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz

===== CHANNEL 12 =====

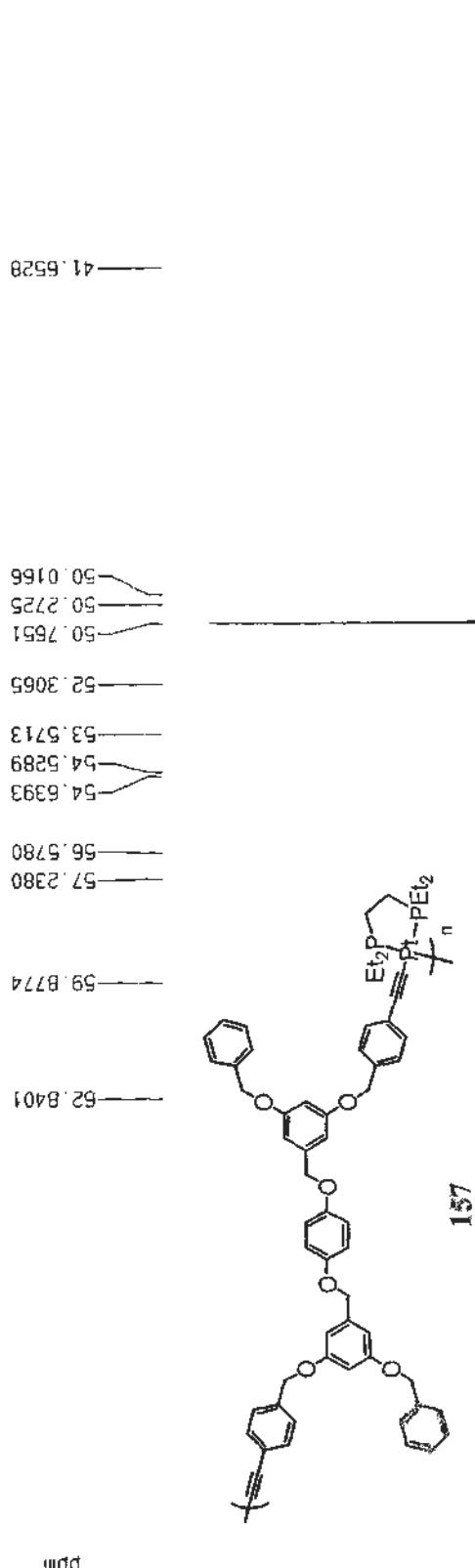
CPDPHG2 1H
 NUC2 1H
 DCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1316097 MHz

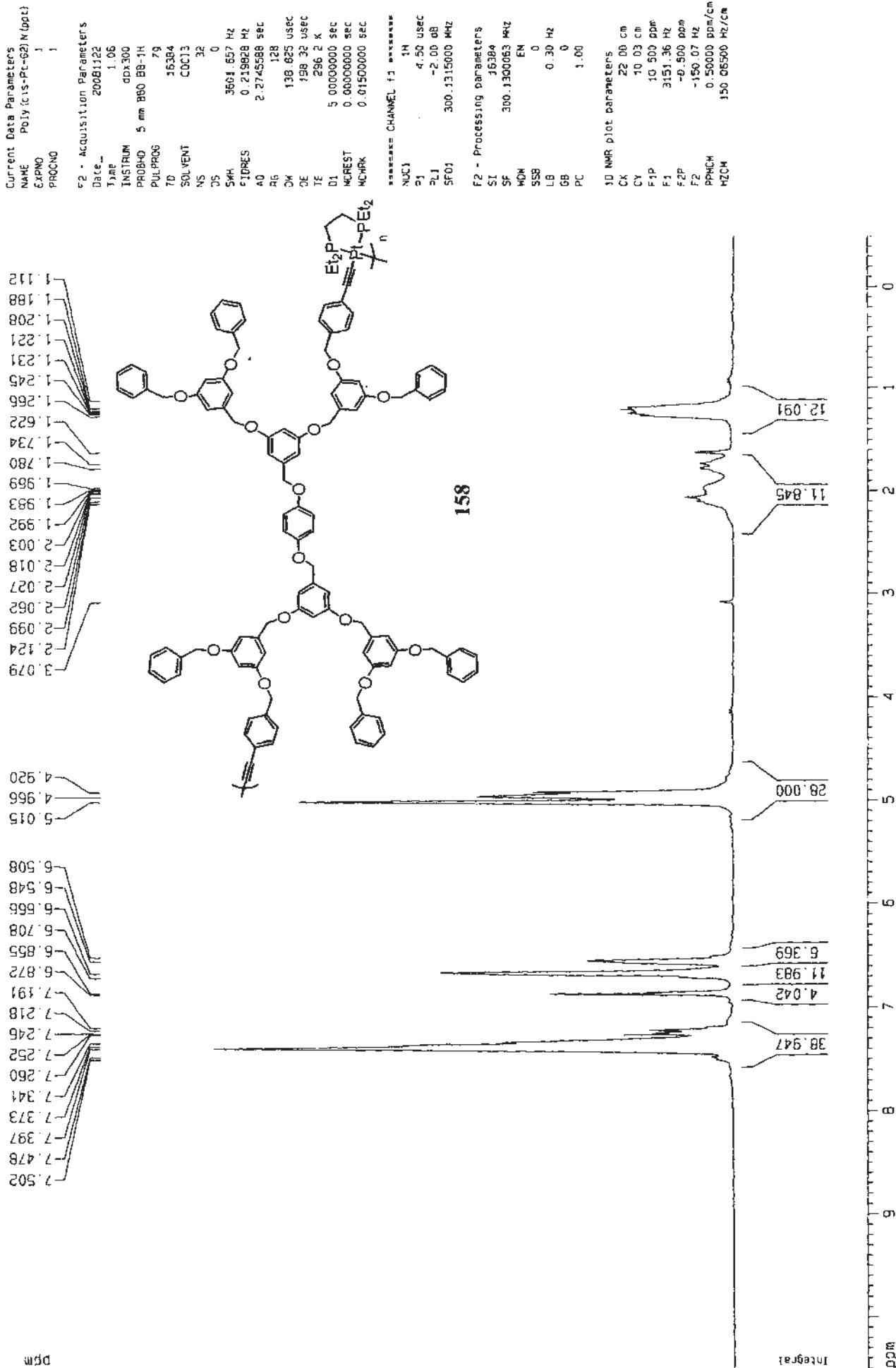
F2 - Processing parameters

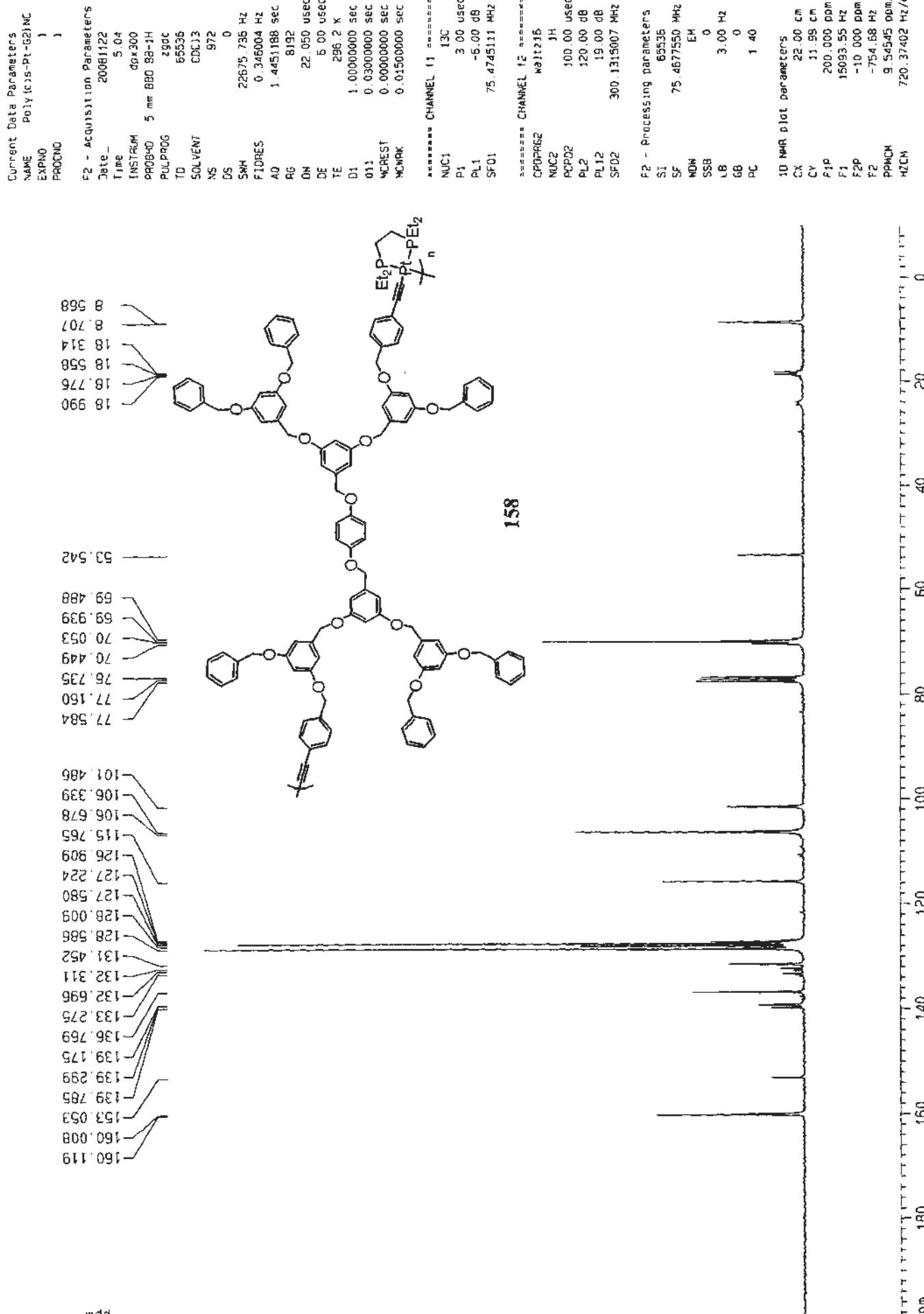
SI 65536
 SF 121.4948112 MHz
 WM EM
 SSBO 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

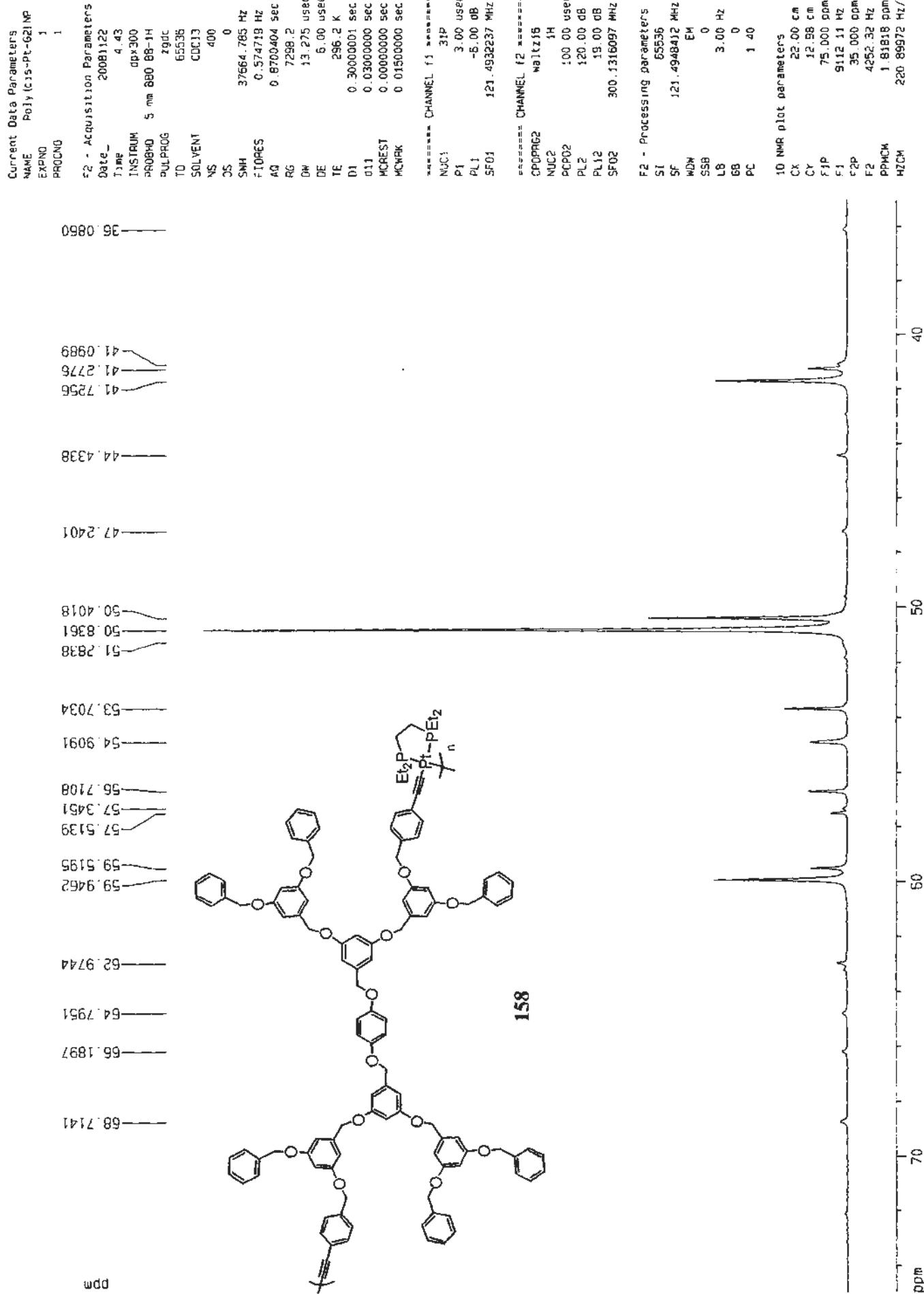
1D NMR plot parameters

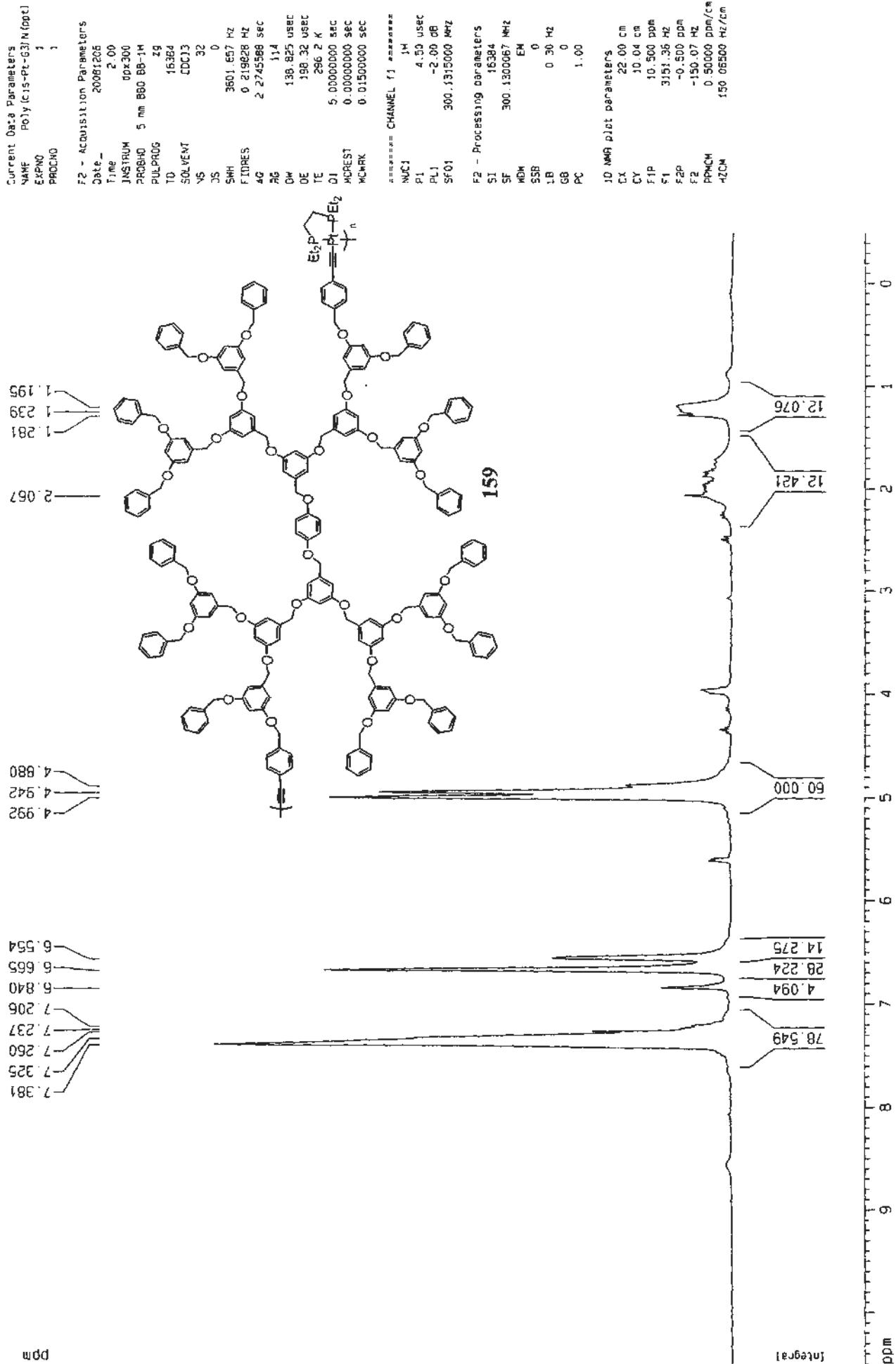
CX 22.00 ppm
 CY 13.05 ppm
 F1P 75.00 ppm
 F1 9112.11 Hz
 F2P 35.000 ppm
 F2 4252.32 Hz
 PPM 1.81818 ppm/cm
 HZCM 220.89972 Hz/cm











Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(cis-Pt-63) NC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20081206
 Time 6.23
 INSTRUM dp300
 PROBHD 5 mm BBP BB-1H
 PULPROG 290c
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 7525
 JS 0
 SWH 2275.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.34604 Hz
 AQ 1.4451188 sec
 R6 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 P1 0.0300000 sec
 MESTD 0.0000000 sec
 MCWAK 0.0500000 sec

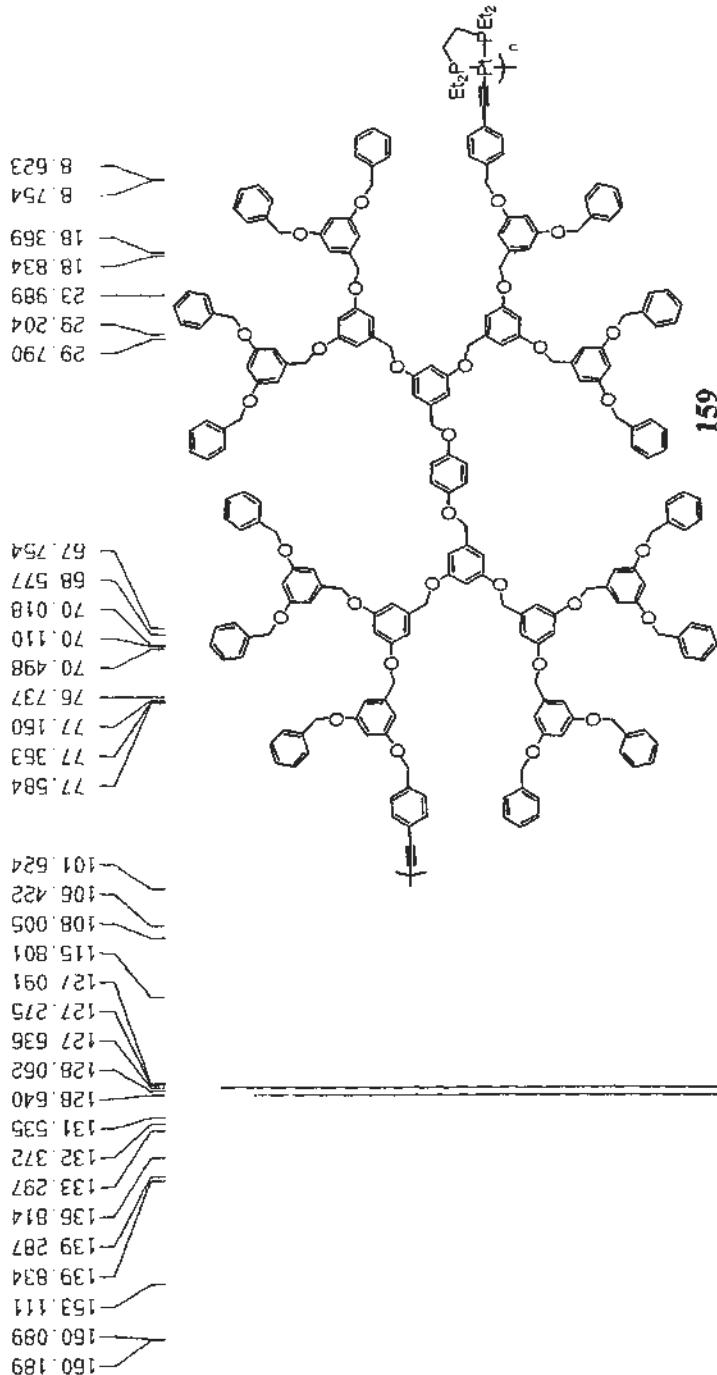
==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPOPGS2 1H
 NUC2 1H
 P0D2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

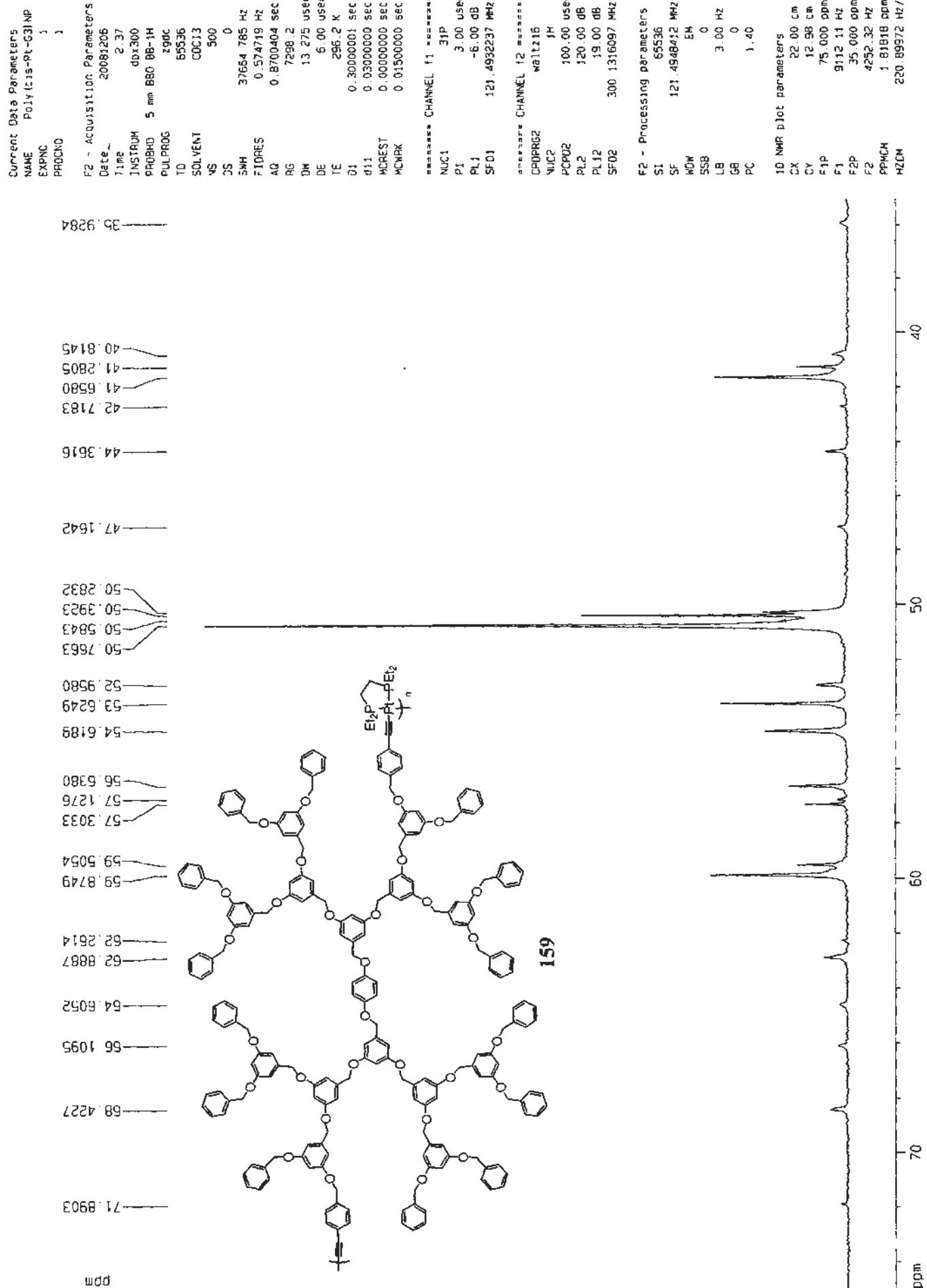
F2 - Processing parameters

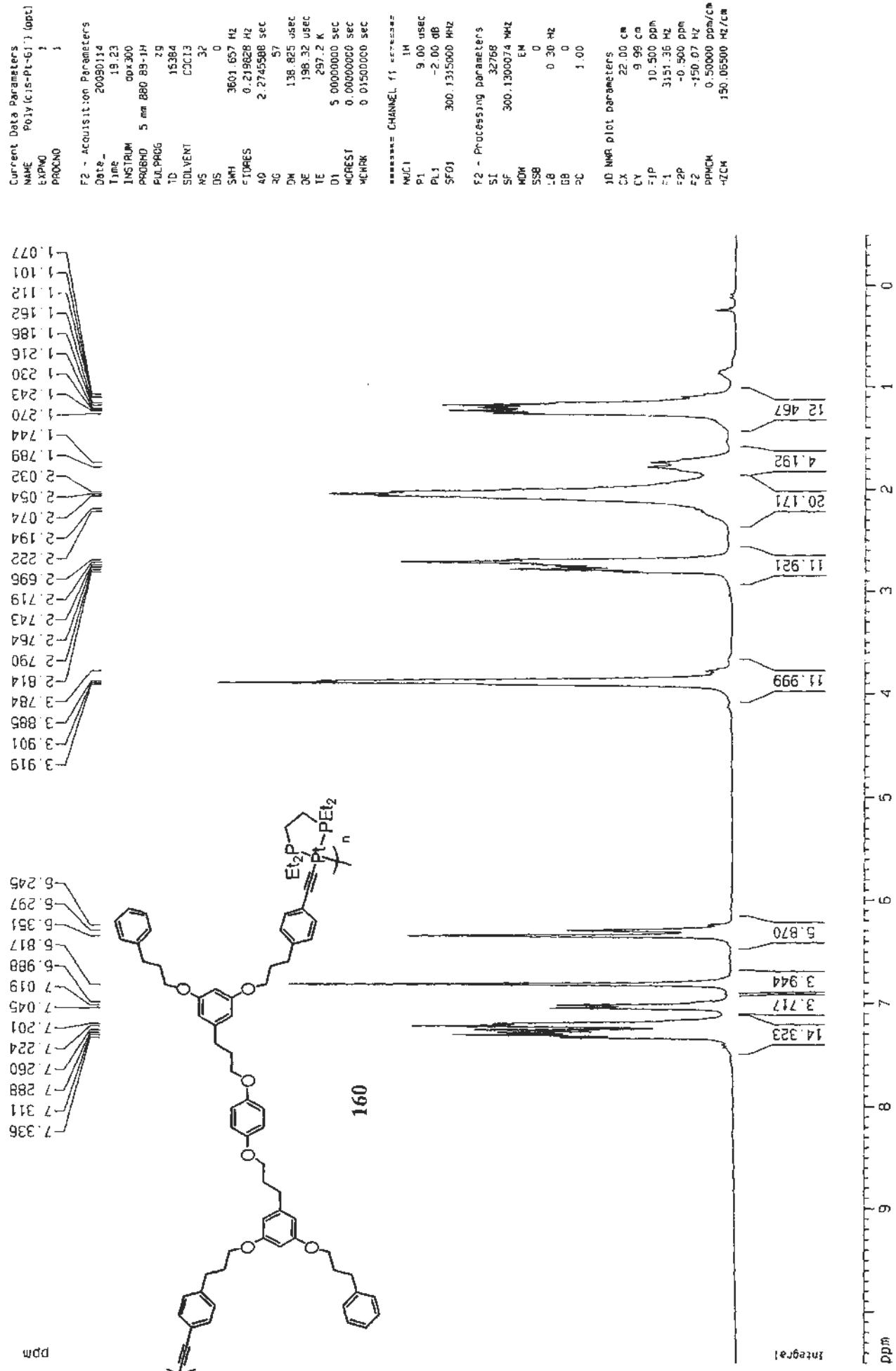
S1 65536
 SF 75.4677483 MHz
 R0W EM
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters
 CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.02 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15093.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.68 Hz
 PPMCM 9.56545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37390 Hz/cm



ppm





Current Data Parameters

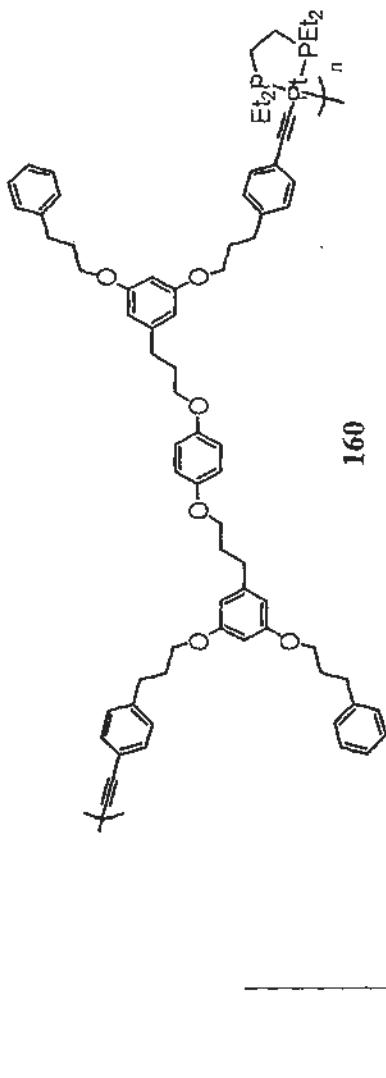
NAME Poly [cis-Pt-G1'] C
EXPGN 1
PRGND 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

date	20090115
time	21.47
INSTRUM	ddx300
PROBHD	5 mm BB-1h
PULPROG	zgdc
TD	85536
SOLVENT	DDC13
NS	2500
DS	0
SWH	22575.736 Hz
FLDRES	0.348004 Hz
AQ	1.445188 sec
RG	8192
DW	22.050 usec
DE	6.00 usec
TE	257.2 K
J1	1.0000000 sec
J11	0.03000000 sec
J12	0.00000000 sec
MCREST	0.01500000 sec
MCHAKR	0.01500000 sec

PPM

160.169
153.165
143.870
141.586
138.803
138.283
131.334
128.535
128.407
127.875
126.286
125.900
115.430
111.025
110.580
107.146
98.903
77.584
76.735
76.507
67.197
66.910
66.816
32.461
30.760
29.714
24.011
19.477
19.249
19.014
18.808
18.583
18.346
18.139
18.075
18.011
18.001
18.001



F2 - CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

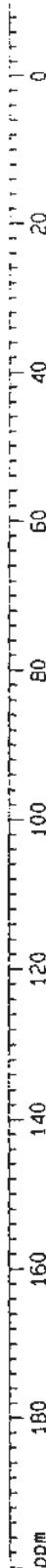
CPDPG2 wait16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
SF12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

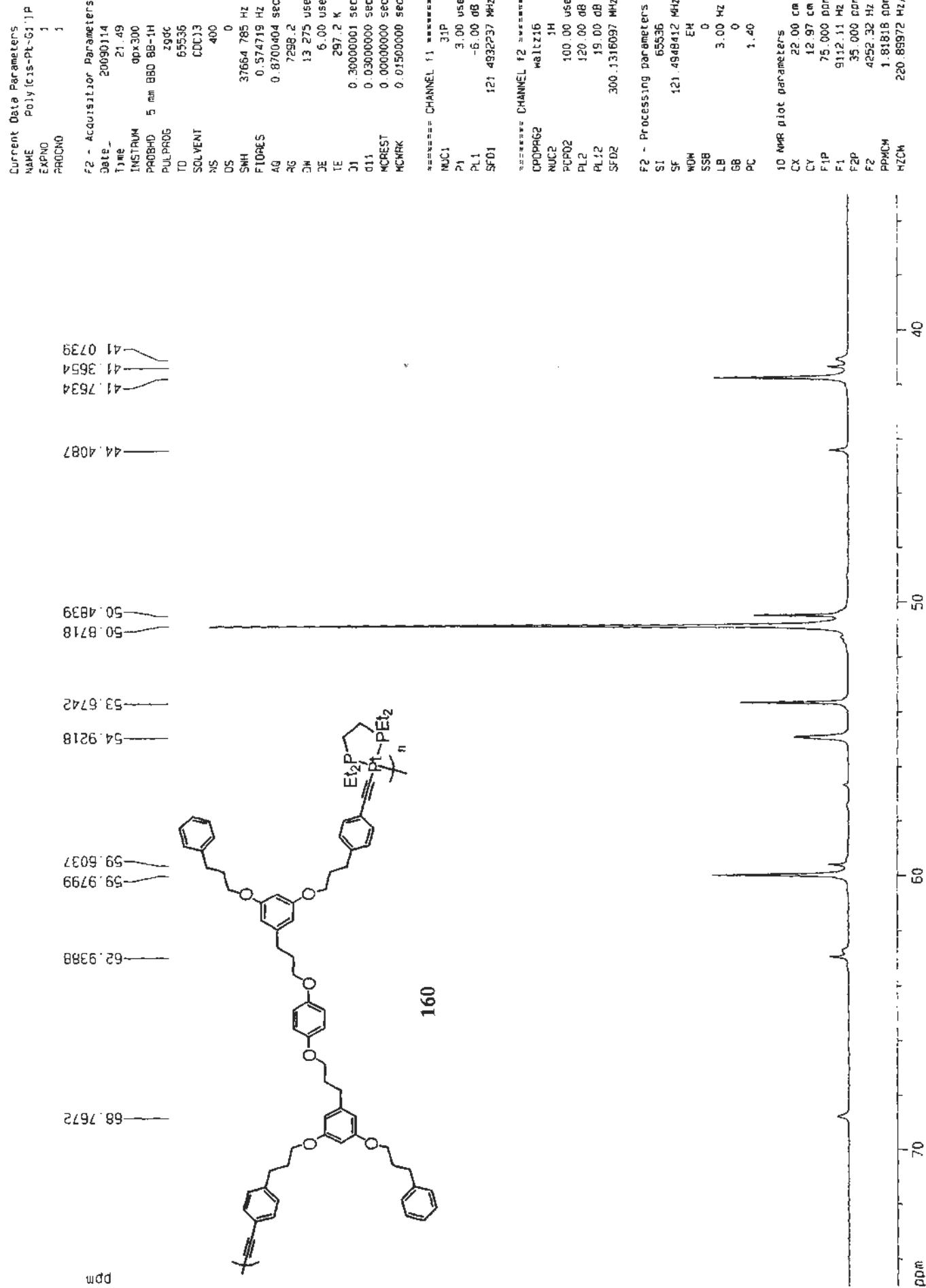
F2 - Processing parameters

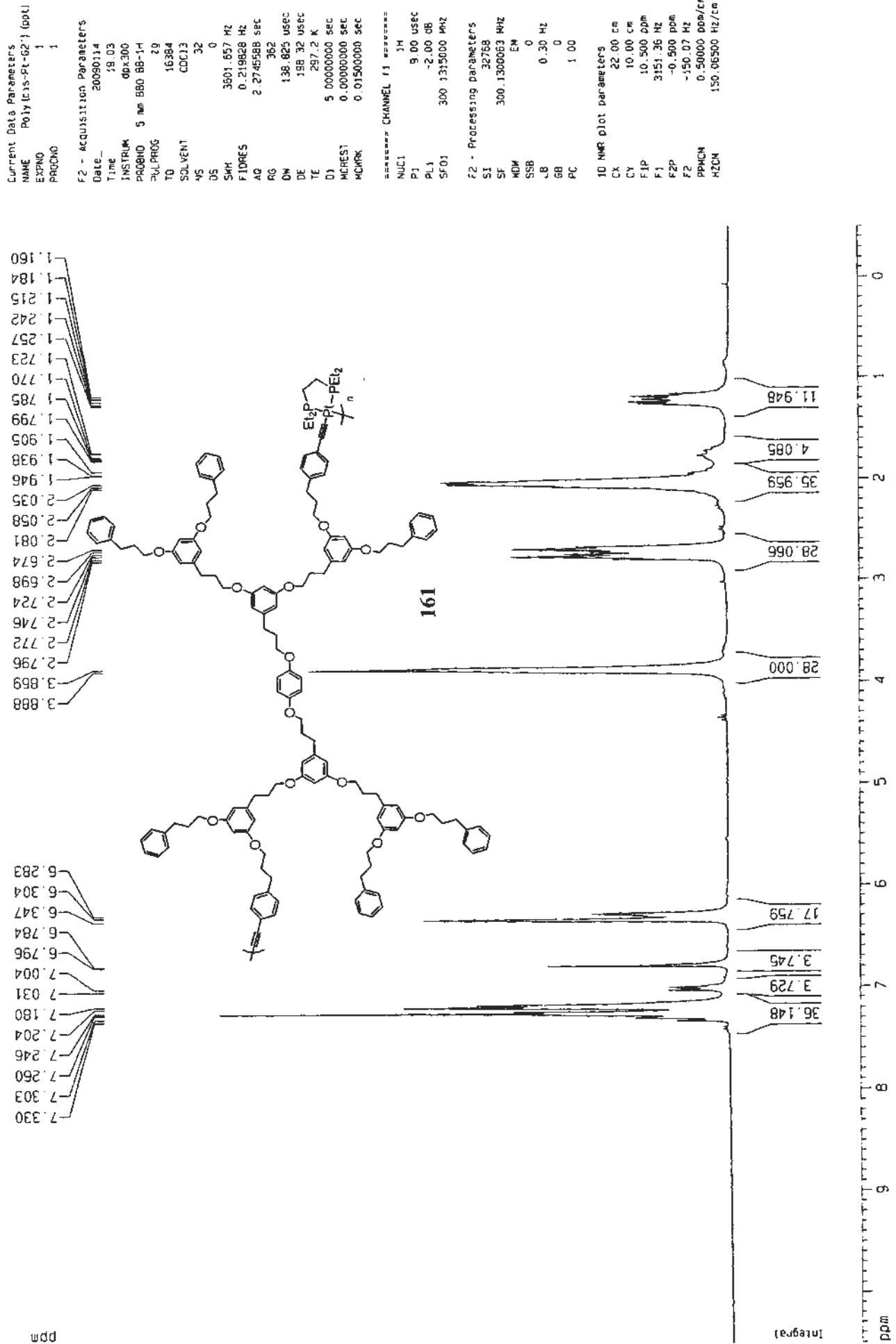
SI	65536
SF	75.4677516 MHz
WDW	EH
SSB	0
LB	3.00 Hz
GB	0
PC	1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX	22.00 cm
CY	11.99 cm
F1P	200.000 ppm
F1	15093.55 Hz
F2P	-10.000 ppm
F2	-754.66 Hz
PPMOM	9.5545 ppm/cm
HZCM	720.37390 Hz/cm







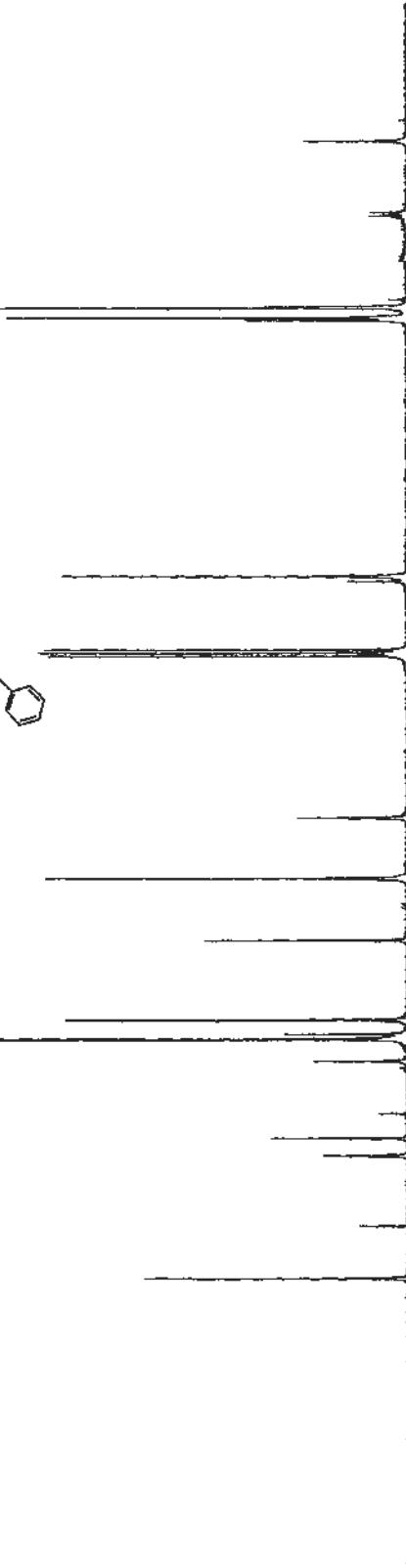
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(is-PI-62)C
 EXPNO 1
 SPCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20090115
 Time 23:38
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBID 5 mm B80 BB-1H
 PULPROG 290c
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 4624
 D5 0
 DE 226.75, 7.36 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 TG 1.4451188 sec
 BG 8192
 DN 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.2 K
 D1 0.0000000 sec
 Q1 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NCWAK 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

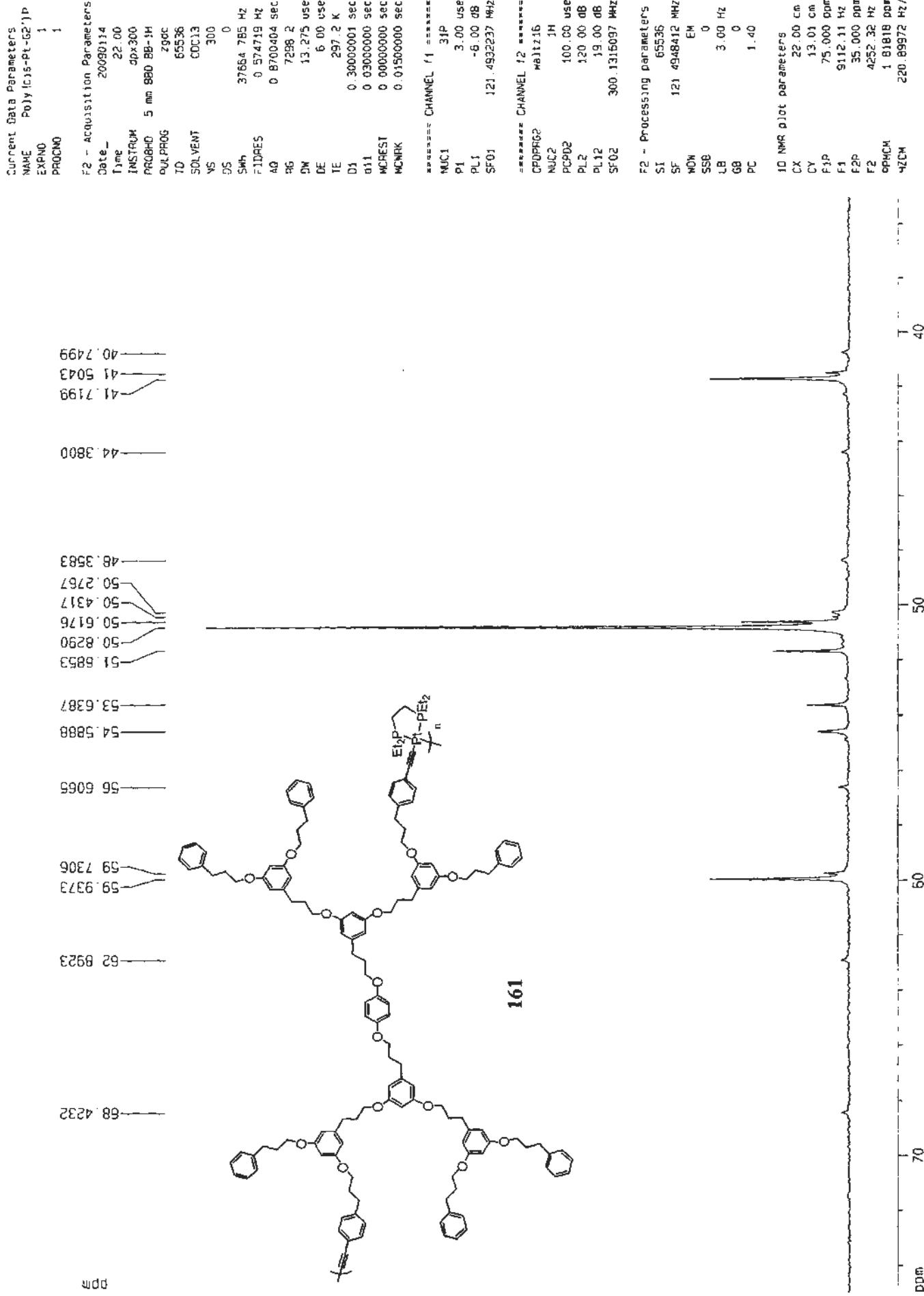
NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 q1 0.0000000 sec
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

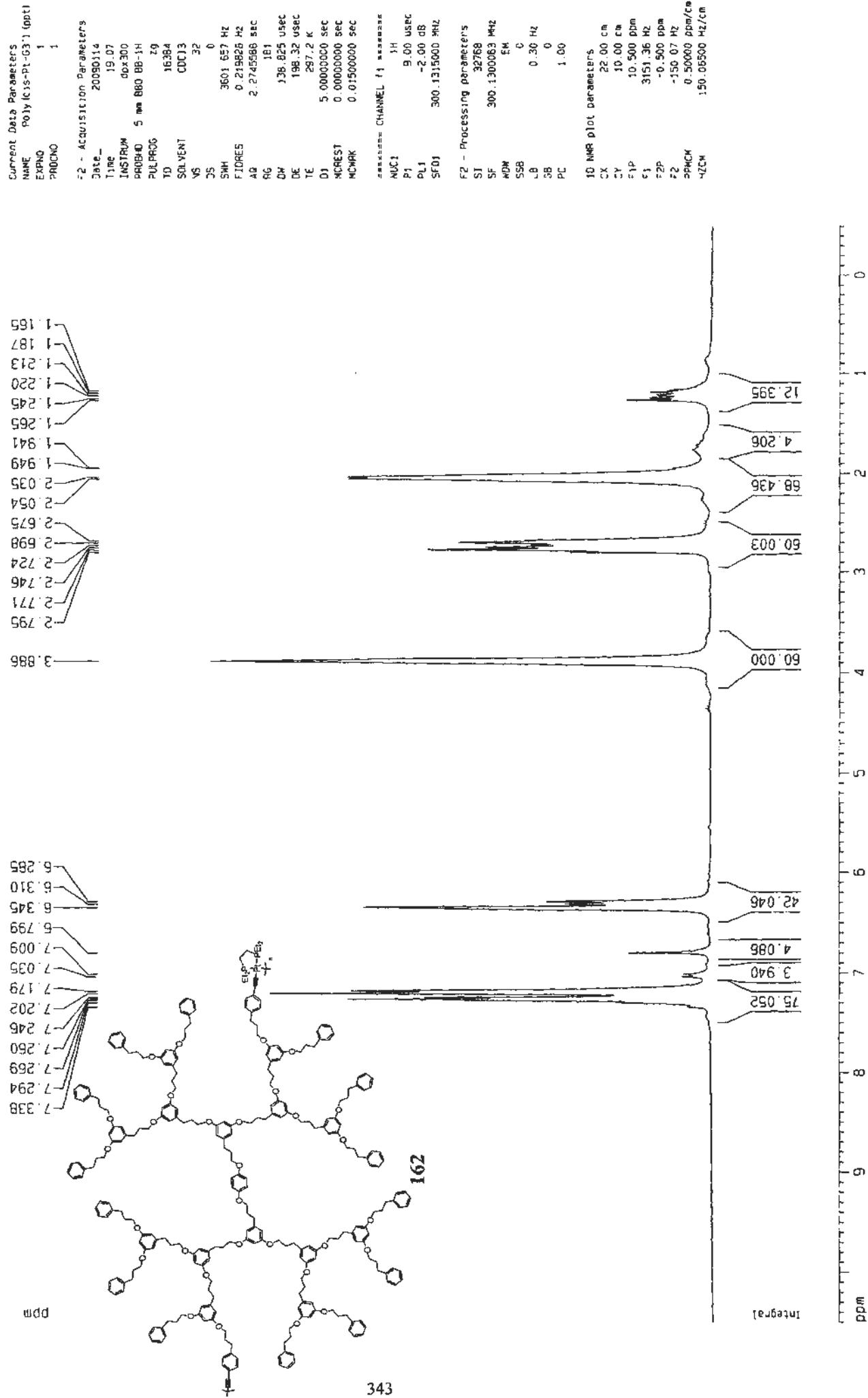


1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.05 cm
 SF 65536
 TZ 15093.55 Hz
 MD 0
 SS 2.00 Hz
 LB 0
 GB 1.40
 PC 1.40
 F2 75.477438 MHz
 PCD02 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PR12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz
 F2 - Processing parameters
 S1 65536
 SF 75.477438 MHz
 TZ 15093.55 Hz
 MD 0
 SS 2.00 Hz
 LB 0
 GB 1.40
 PC 1.40
 F2 9.54545 ppm/cm
 PPMCH 720.37384 Hz/cm
 TZ 22.00 cm

ppm

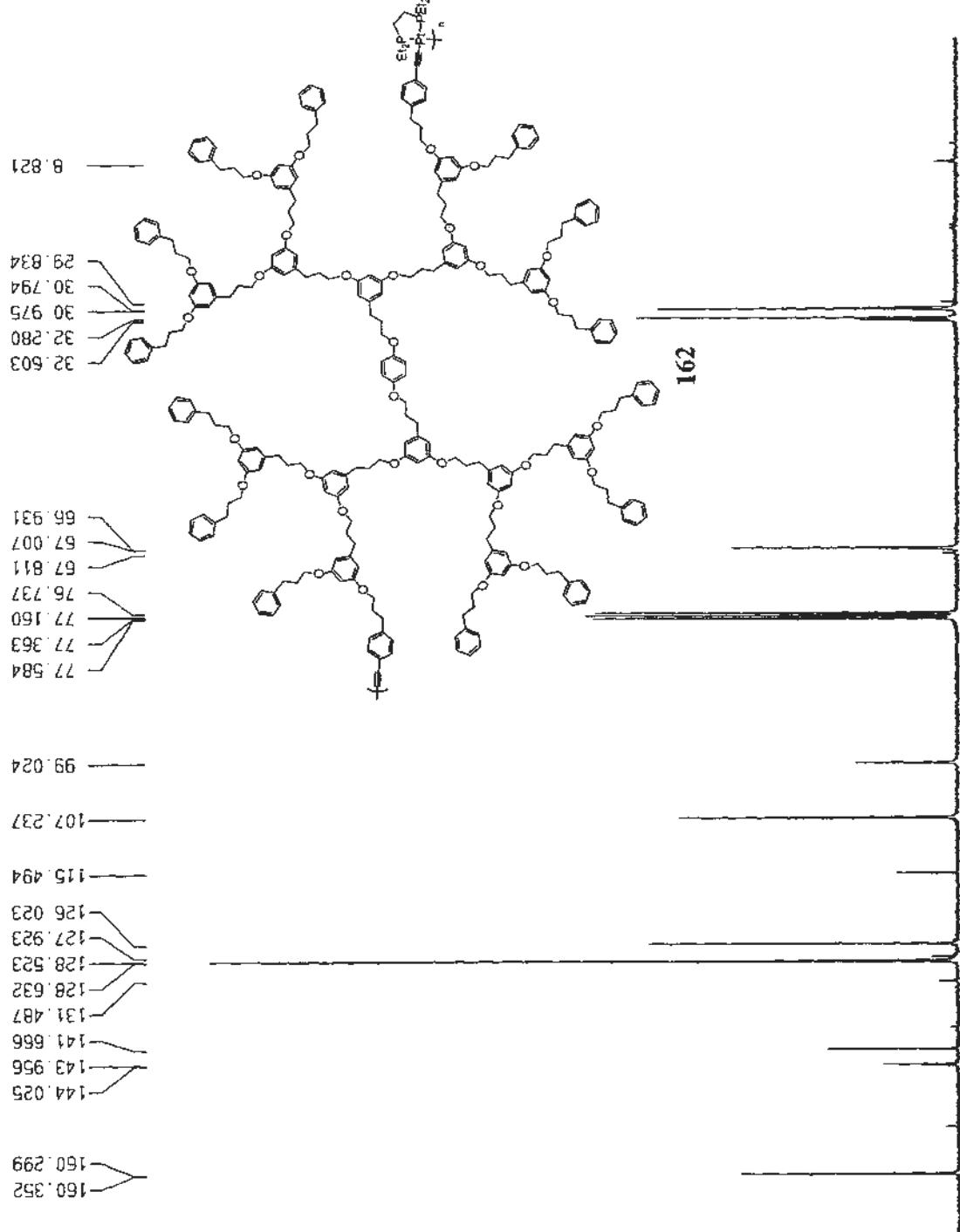




Current Data Parameters
NAME Poly[tcis-PT-G3] C
EXPO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition parameters

Date 20050116
Time 2.355
INSTRUM 0D300
PROBOD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgdc
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
VS 4864
DS 0
SWH 22675.736 Hz
=TDRES 0 346004 Hz
AQ 1 4451188 sec
RG 8192
DW 22.050 usec
DE 5.00 usec
TE 257.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
NCMRK 0.0150000 sec



1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
CY 11.91 cm
F1P 200.000 ppm
F1 15993.55 Hz
F2P -10.000 ppm
F2 -254.58 Hz
PPMCM 9.5455 ppm/cm
HZCM 720.37384 Hz/cm

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
SF 75 467420 MHz
MDW 1H
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
6B 0
PC 1.40

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 13C
P1 3.00 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75 474511 MHz
***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPDPR2 16bitz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

Current Date Parameters
 NAME PolyIC5-Pr-G31P
 EXPNO 1
 PROBID 1

F2 - Acquisition parameters

Date 20090114
 Time 22:35
 INSTRNMN dpx300
 PROBID 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG 65536
 TD 290C
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 1200
 DS 0
 SWH 37604.785 Hz
 FIDRES 0.574719 Hz
 AG 0.8700404 sec
 RG 7298.2
 DM 13.275 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.2 K
 D1 0.3000001 sec
 q11 0.03000000 sec
 MCREFST 0.00000000 sec
 MCWAK 0.01500000 sec

==== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDPRF2 1H
 NUC2 1H
 qCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PLJ2 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1316097 MHz

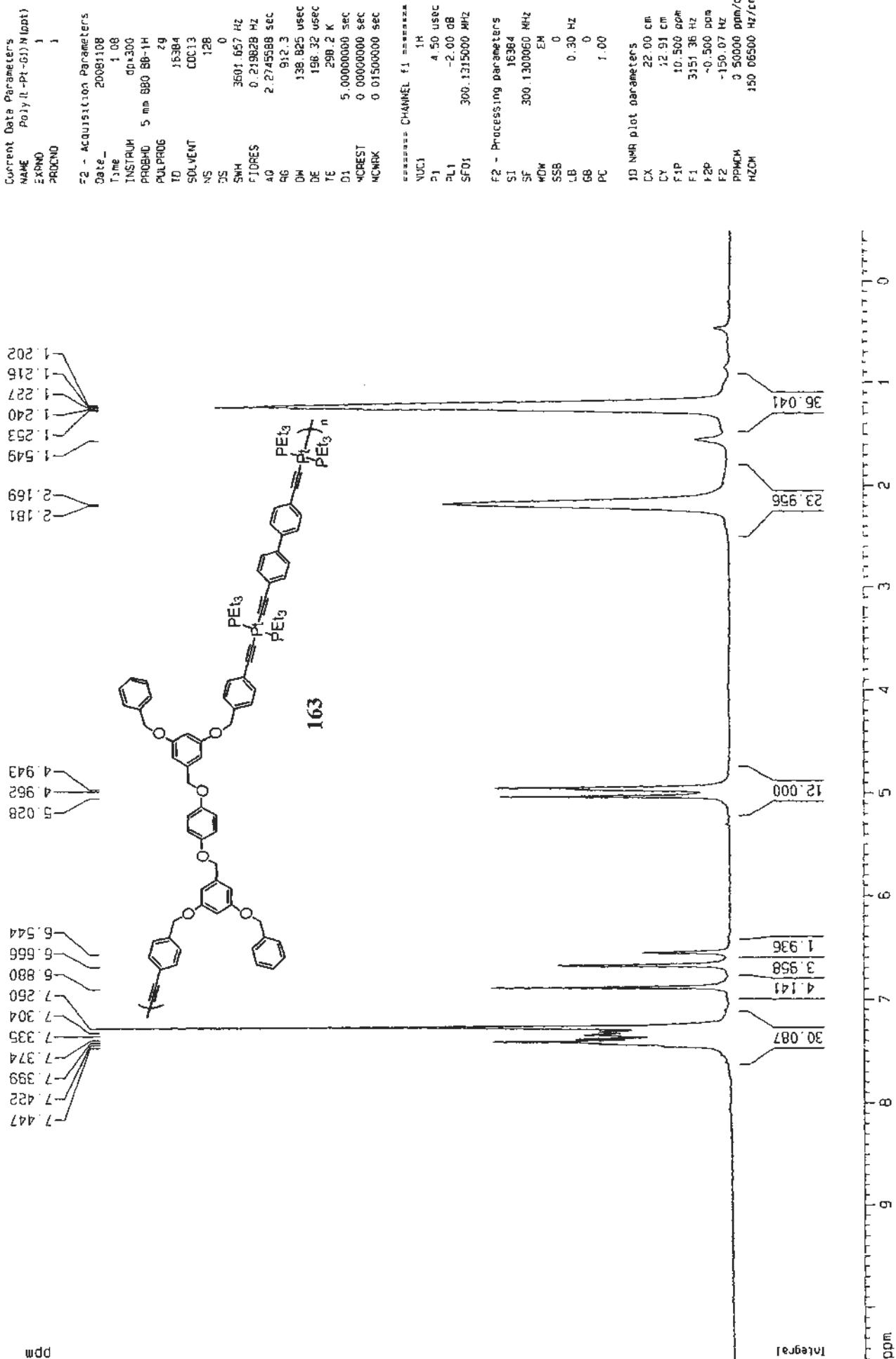
F2 - Processing parameters

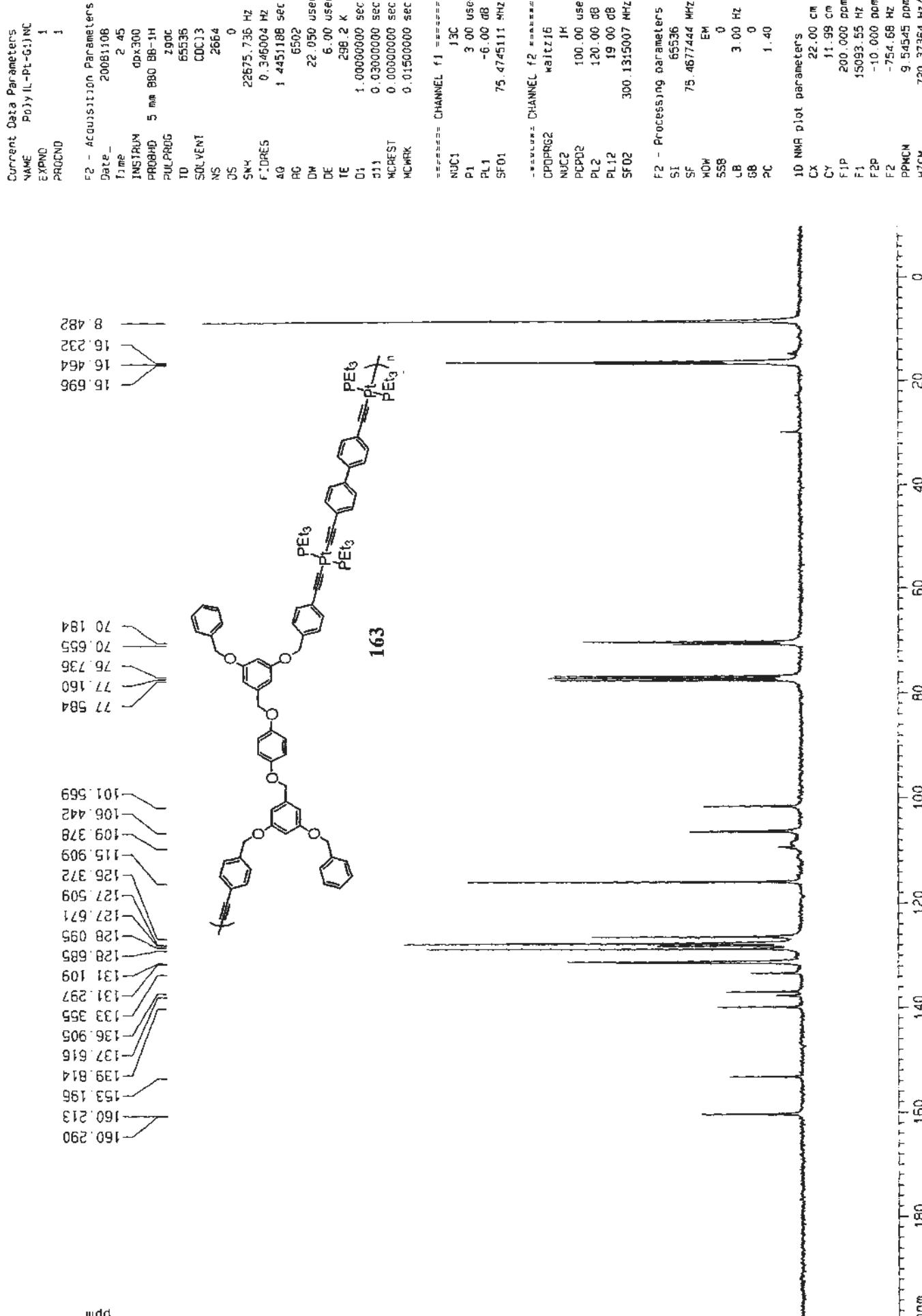
S1 65536
 SF 121.4948412 MHz
 MDN 0
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

10 NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 ppm
 CY 12.98 ppm
 F1P 75.000 ppm
 F1 9112.11 Hz
 F2P 35.000 ppm
 F2 4652.32 Hz
 PPHM 1.8188 ppm/cm
 HZCH 220.89912 Hz/cm

ppm





Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(L-pt-G1)NP
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20081006
 Time 2.30
 INSTRUM QX300
 PROBID 5 mm BB0 BB-1H
 PULPROG 65536
 TD 290C
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 317
 SWH 0
 FIDRES 37664.785 Hz
 AQ 0.574719 Hz
 D1 0.870004 sec
 RG 45976
 DW 13.275 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 0.3000001 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 MCREST 0.0000000 sec
 NCPLK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL F1 =====
 NUC1 31P
 p1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz
 SF02 300.1316097 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

S1 65536
 SF 121.4948112 MHz
 W0K 64
 SSB 0
 L8 3.00 Hz
 G8 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 13.03 cm
 F1P 30.000 ppm
 F1 3644.85 Hz
 F2P -5.000 ppm
 F2 -507.47 Hz
 PPNM 159091 ppm/cm
 HZCM 193.2875 Hz/cm

1.3842

5.0927

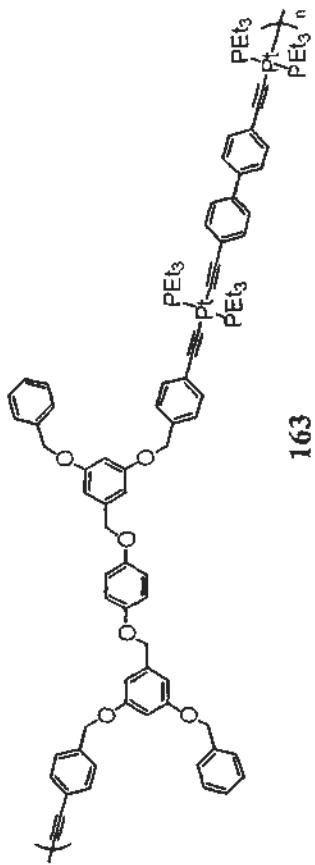
11.1261

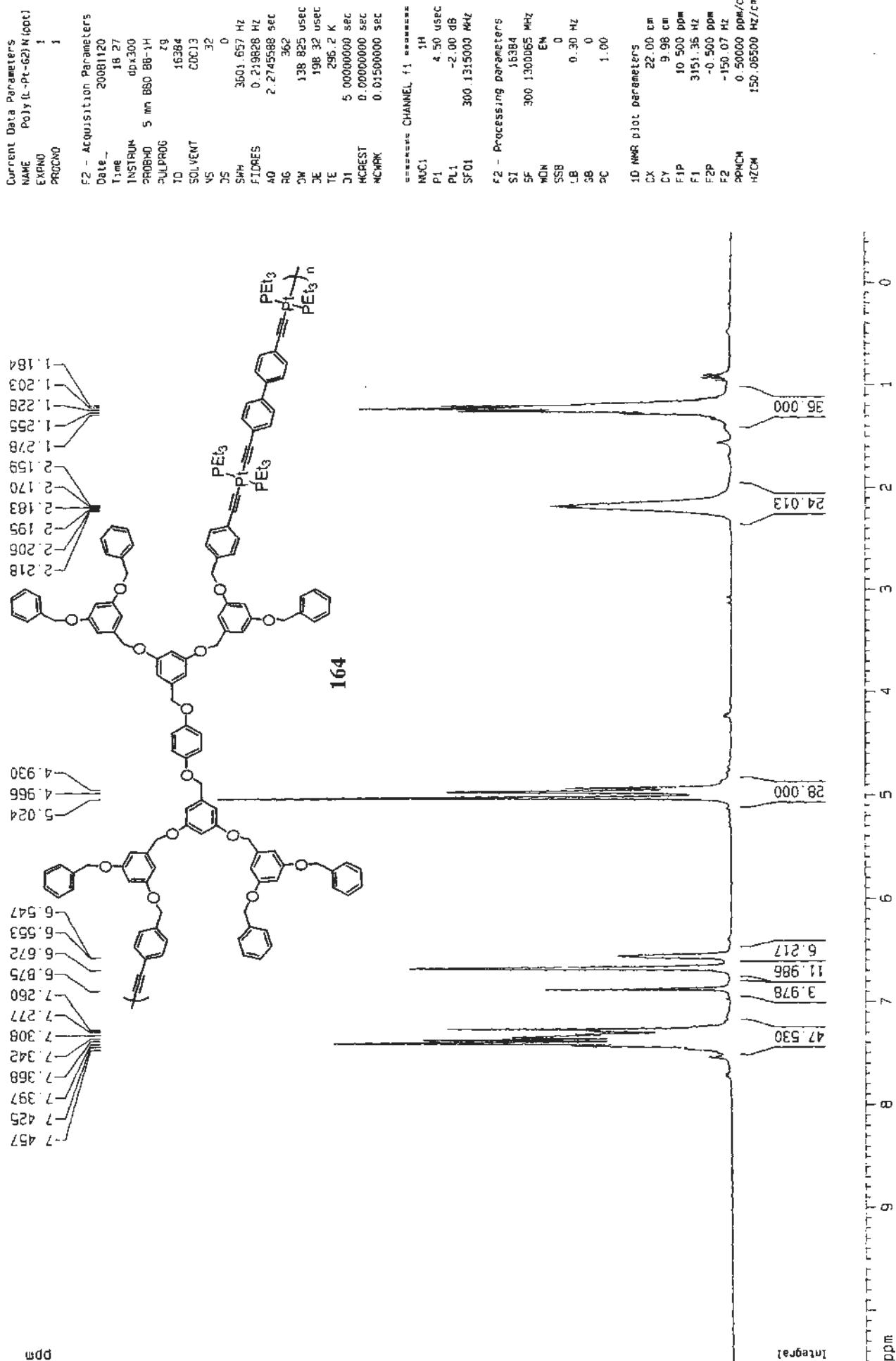
14.9192

20.8789

24.7332

PPM





Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly[il-Pt-G2]NC
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition parameters

Date 20081122
 Time 1.46
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BBC BB-1H
 PULPROG 65536
 T0 0.4088 sec
 SOLVENT DDC13
 NS 4088
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346604 Hz
 AQ 1.455188 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 296.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 q11 0.0300000 sec
 NOEST 0.0000000 sec
 NCWKR 0.0150000 sec

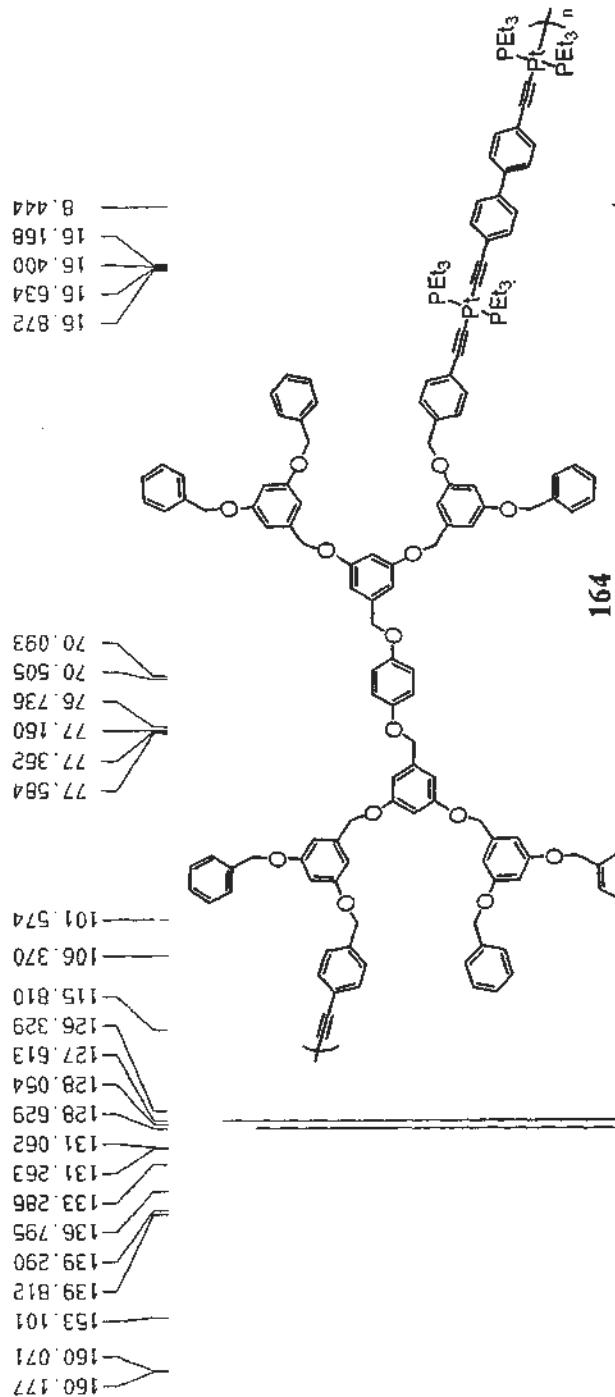
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 g1 2.00 usec
 pL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.474511 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPG2 WALTZ16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

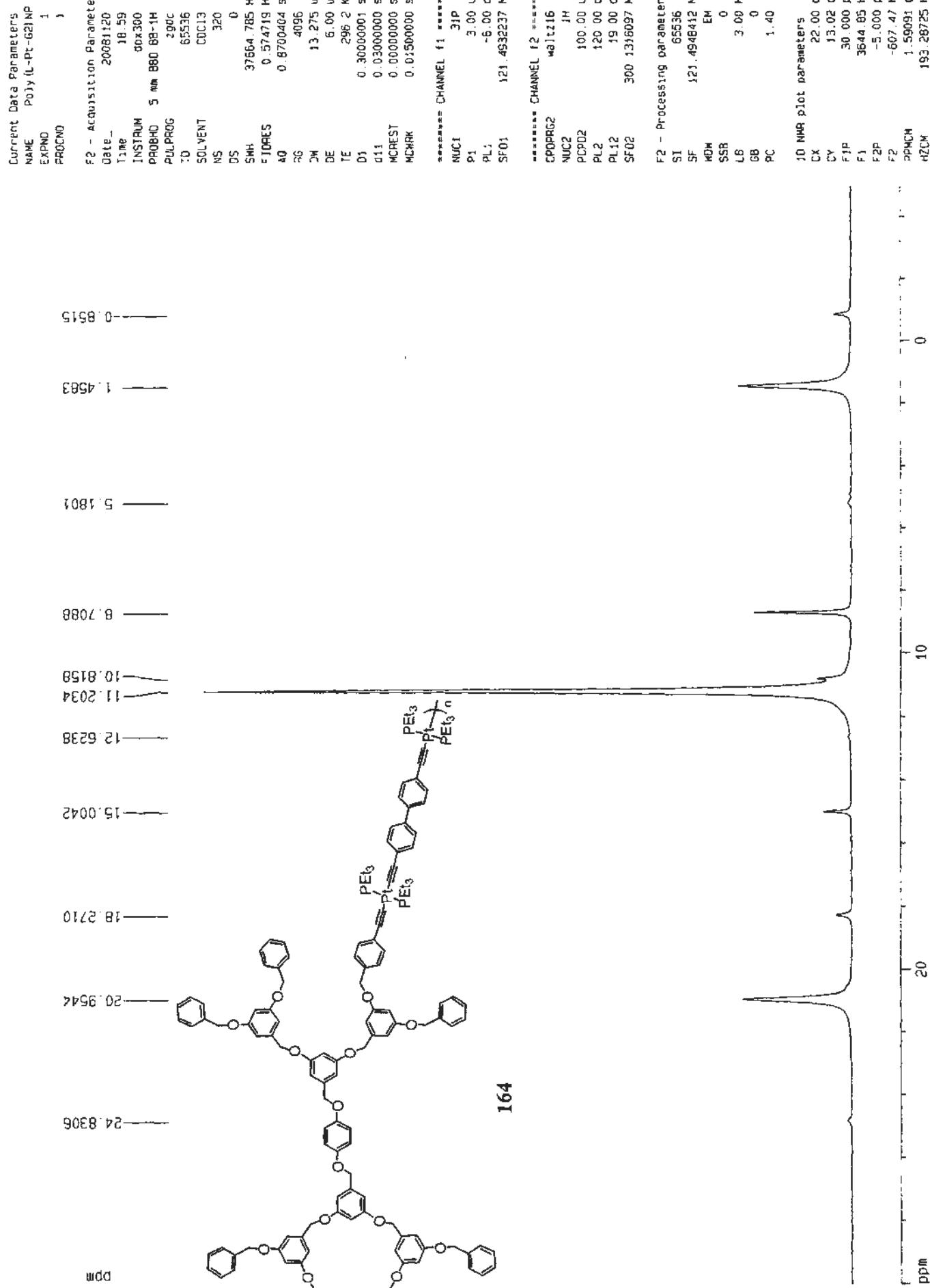
SI 65536
 SF 75.4677527 MHz
 RDW EM
 SS8 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 SB 0
 PC 1.40

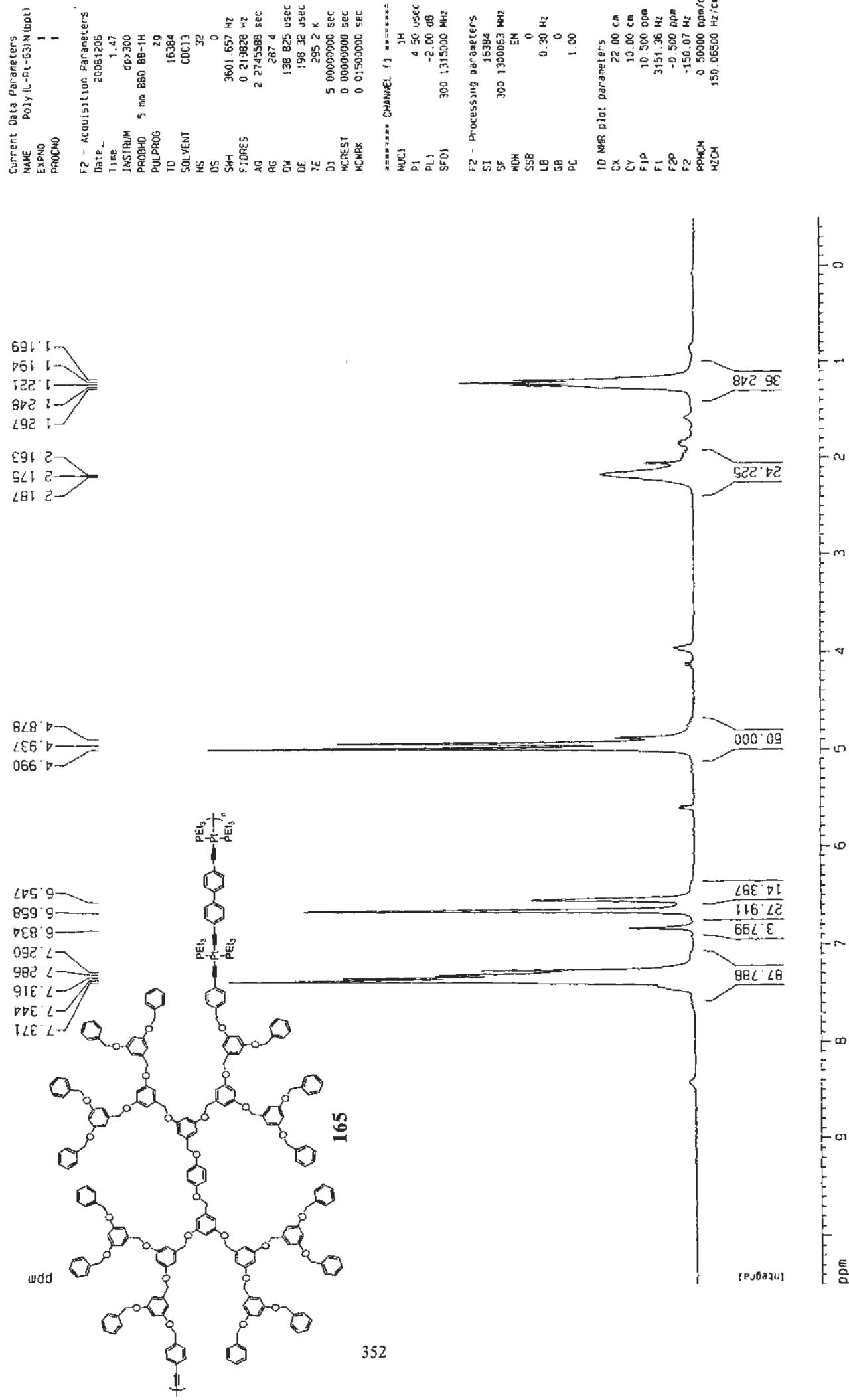
ID NMR plot parameters

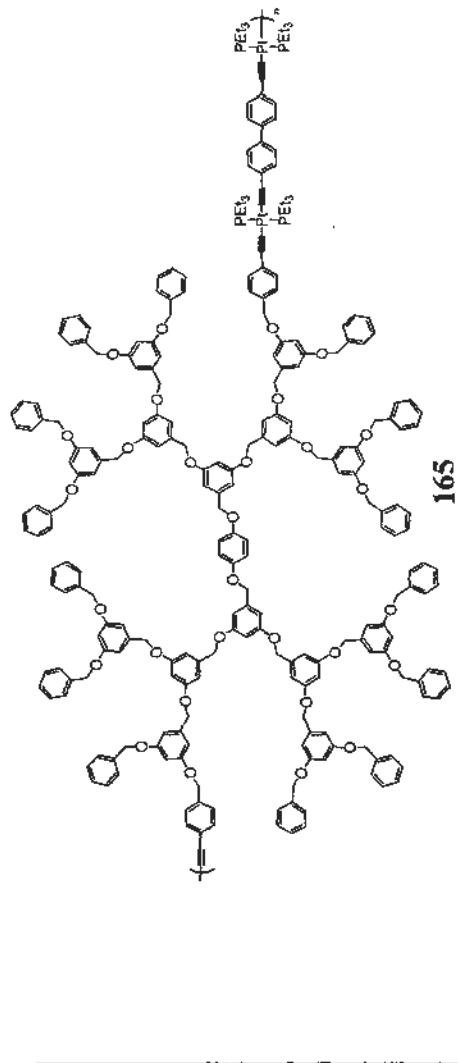
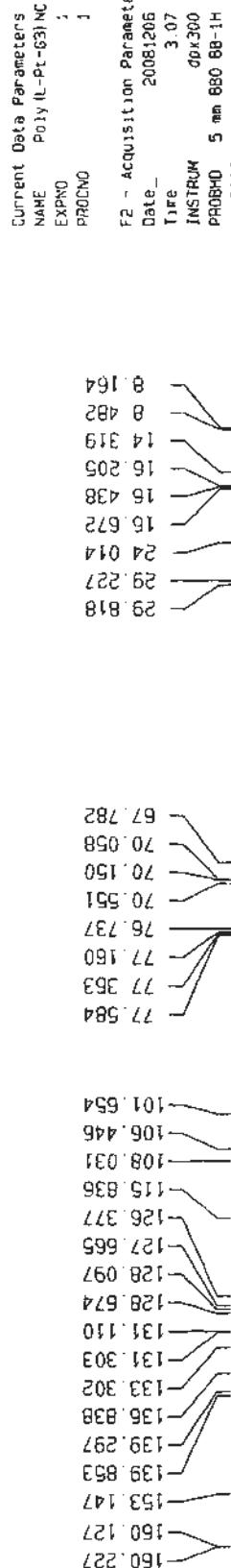
CX 22.00 ppm
 CY 11.98 ppm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15493.55 Hz
 F2P -30.000 ppm
 F2 -254.58 Hz
 PPCH 9.5455 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37350 Hz/cm



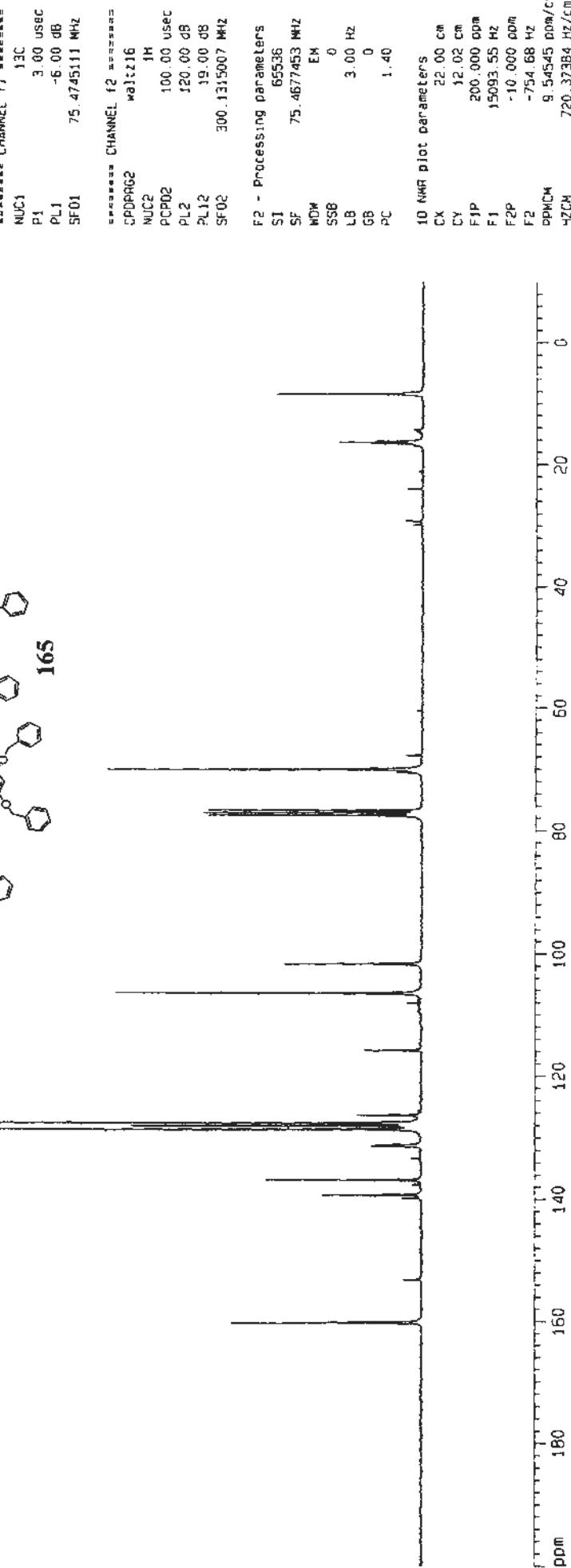
ppm







ppm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly IL-Pt-031 NP
 EXPNO 1
 PROCD

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20081206
 Time 2.51
 INSTRUM dpX300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB0 89.1H
 PULPROG zgdc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 400
 DS 0
 SWH 37664.785 Hz
 FIDRES 0.574719 Hz
 AQ 0.8700404 sec
 R1 7298.2
 D1 13.275 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.2 K
 D1 0.30000001 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 MCREST 0.00000000 sec
 NCURR 0.01500000 sec

CHANNEL f1

NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 φL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz

CHANNEL f2

SPDPBG2 300.1316997 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 PCPQ2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SFQ2

F2 - Processing parameters

S1 65536
 SF 121.4548112 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 SB 0
 PC 1 40

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.98 cm
 F1P 30.00 ppm
 F1 3644.85 Hz
 F2P -5.900 ppm
 F2 -507.47 Hz
 SPWOM 1.59091 ppm/cm
 HZCM 193.2875 Hz/cm

0.9378

1.3692

5.1136

8.6248

11.3177

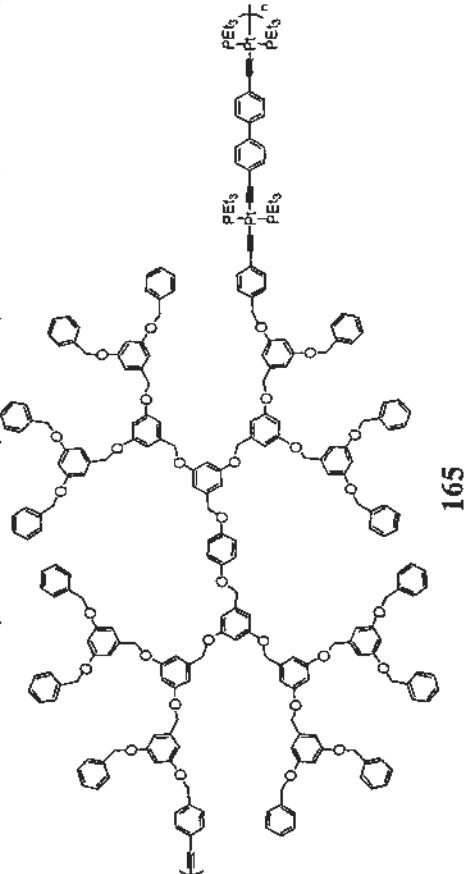
14.9377

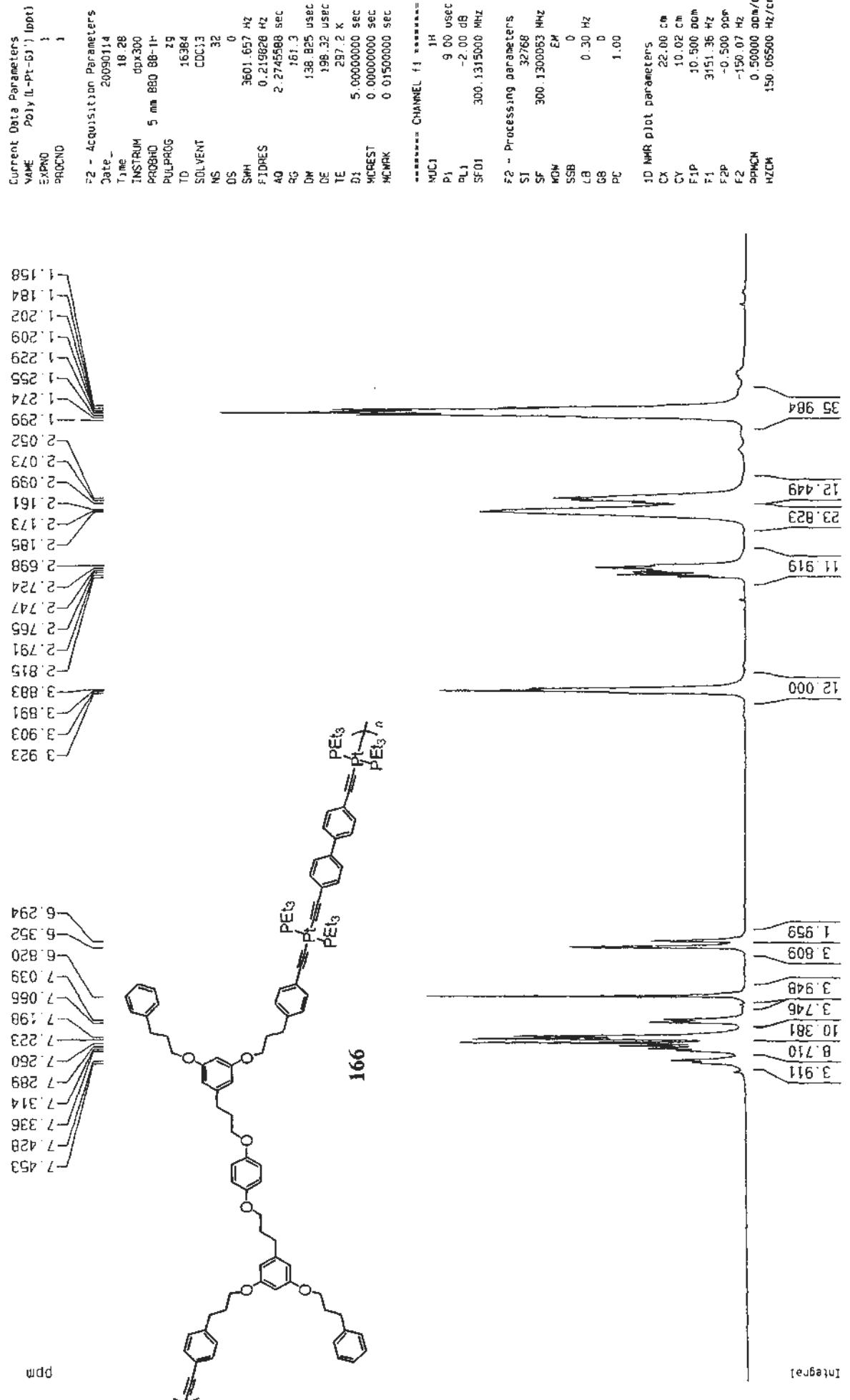
18.1682

20.8626

24.7528

ppm





Current Data Parameters

NAME Poly[Li(Pt-GI)]C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 2009/11/15
Time 6.22
INSTRUM 00x300
PROBHD 5 mm BB00 98-1H
DULPROG 29dC
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 4071
SWH 22675.736 Hz
FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
AQ 1.4451186 sec
RG 8192
DM 22.350 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 297.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
MCREST 0.0000000 sec
MCHBK 0.0150000 sec

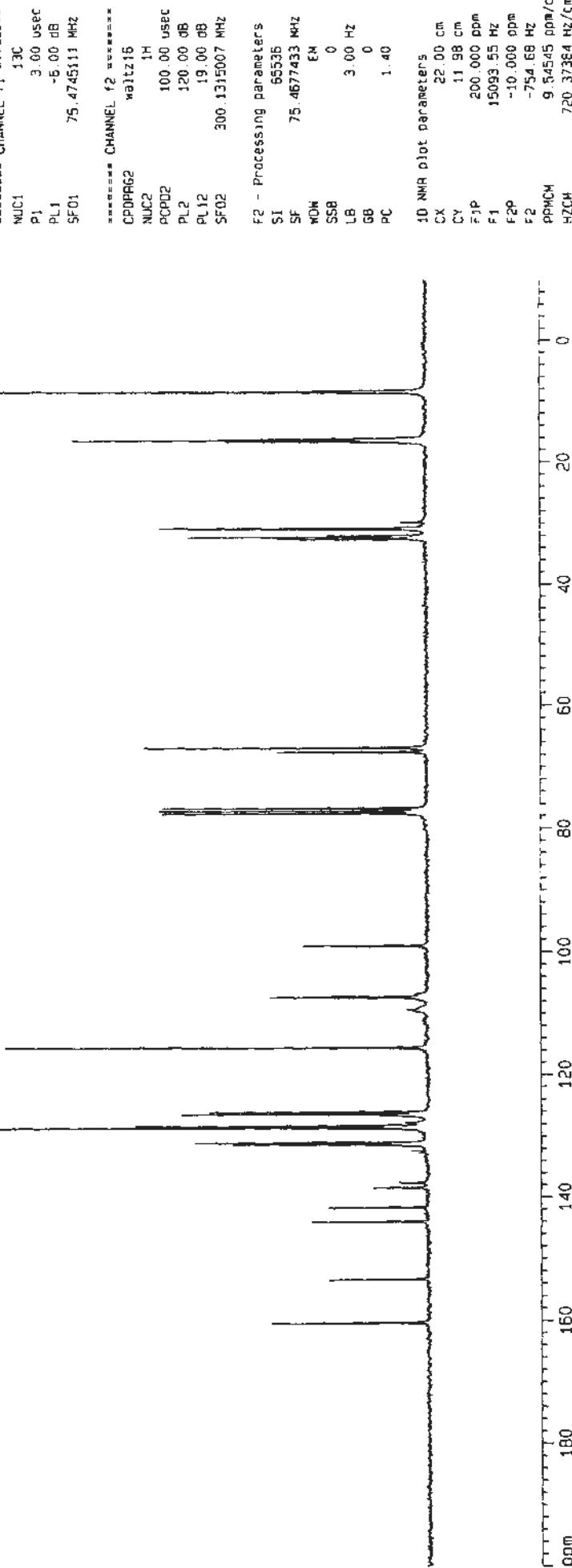
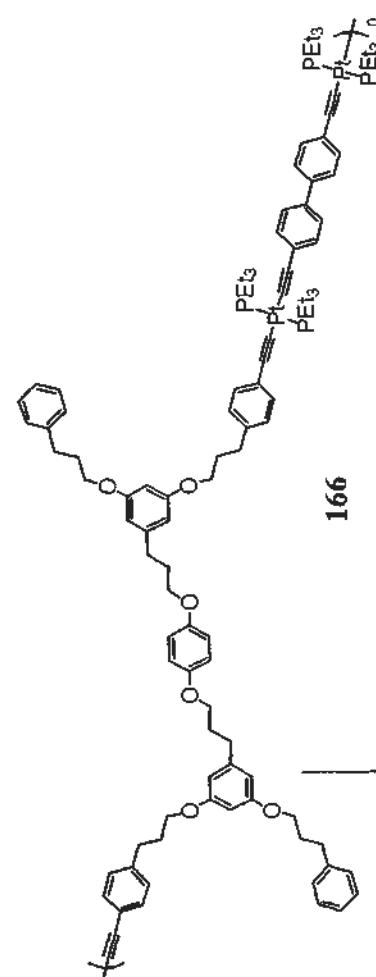
===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
P1 3.60 usec
PL1 -6.00 dB
SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPDP62 Waitz15
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 120.00 dB
PL12 19.00 dB
SF02 300.1315007 MHz

ppm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly[IL-Pt-G1]¹H
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNQ 1

=2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20090114
 Time 19:34
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB0 88-1H
 PULPROG 29dc
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 100
 JS 0
 SWH 37664.785 Hz
 FIDRES 0.57479 Hz
 AQ 0.8700404 sec
 R6 4597.6
 DM 13.275 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.2 K
 D1 0.30000001 sec
 d1j 0.03000000 sec
 NCEST 0.00000000 sec
 NCMBK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 31P
 P1 3.00 usec
 PLJ -6.00 dB
 SF01 121.4932237 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

DCPDRG2 1H
 NUC2 1H
 DCPD2 100.00 usec
 Q_L2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1316097 MHz

=2 - Processing parameters

S1 65536
 SF 121.4948112 MHz
 MW 0
 SSB 3.00 Hz
 LB 0
 GB 1.40
 PC

10 NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 13.01 cm
 F1P 30.00 ppm
 F1 3644.85 Hz
 F2P -5.000 ppm
 F2 -607.47 Hz
 CPDW 1.59091 pch/cm
 -ZCM 193.2875 Hz/cm

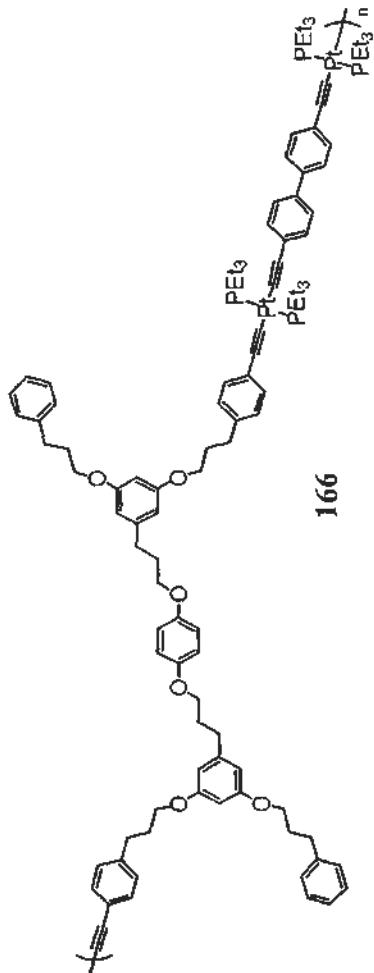
1.3059

11.0319

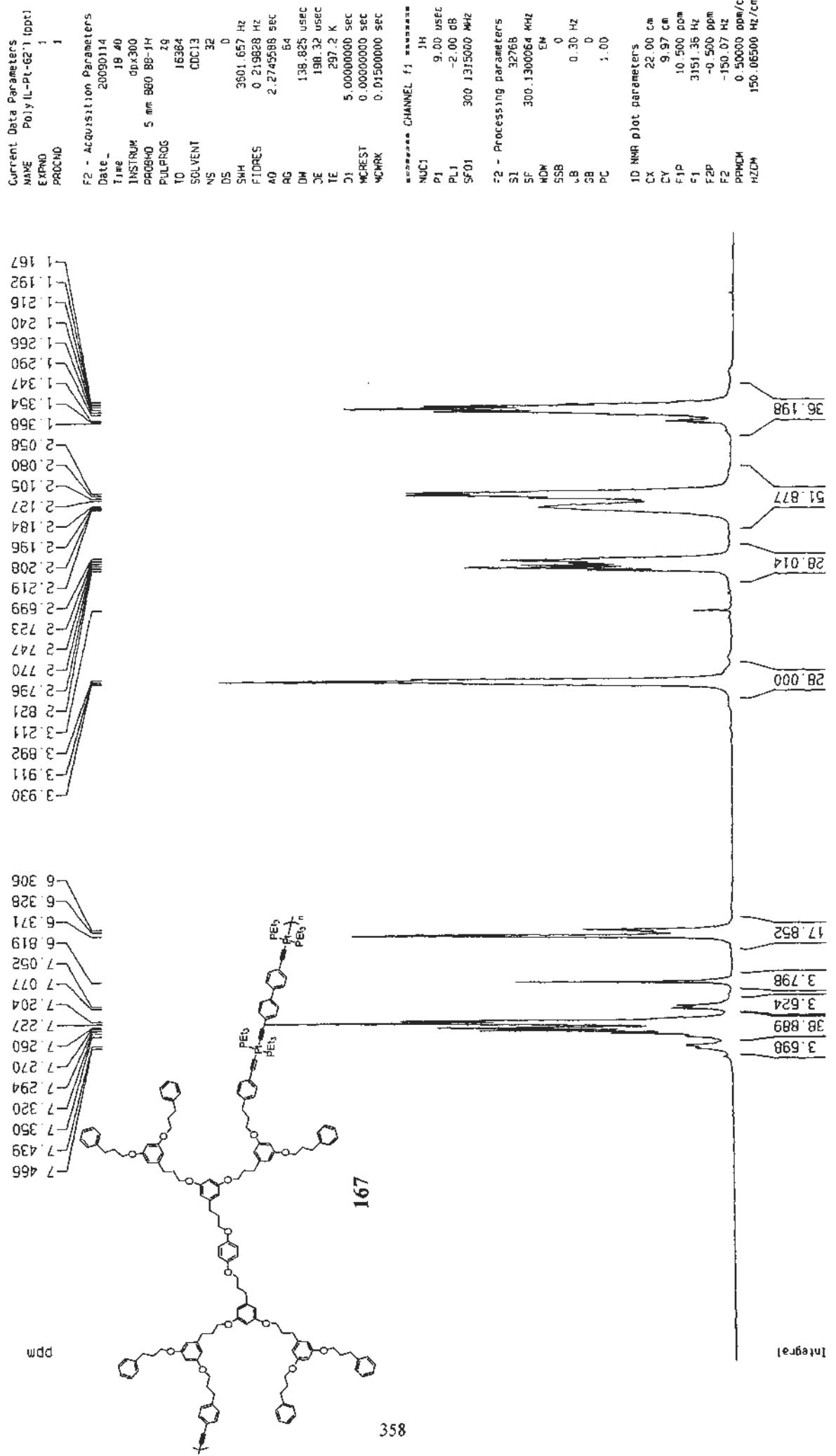
11.0804

-20.8436

ppm



357



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(l-L-¹-C
 EXPNO 1
 PROBNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20090118
 Time 23.39
 INSTRUM d01300
 PROBHD 5 mm B80 BB-1H
 PULPROG 29dc
 TO 65336
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 5000
 DS 0
 SWH 22675.736 Hz
 FIDRES 0.346004 Hz
 A0 1.4451188 sec
 R1G 8192
 DM 22.050 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 011 0.0300000 sec
 NCREFST 0.0000000 sec
 NCMBK 0.01500000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C
 P1 3.00 usec
 PL1 -6.00 dB
 SF01 75.4745111 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

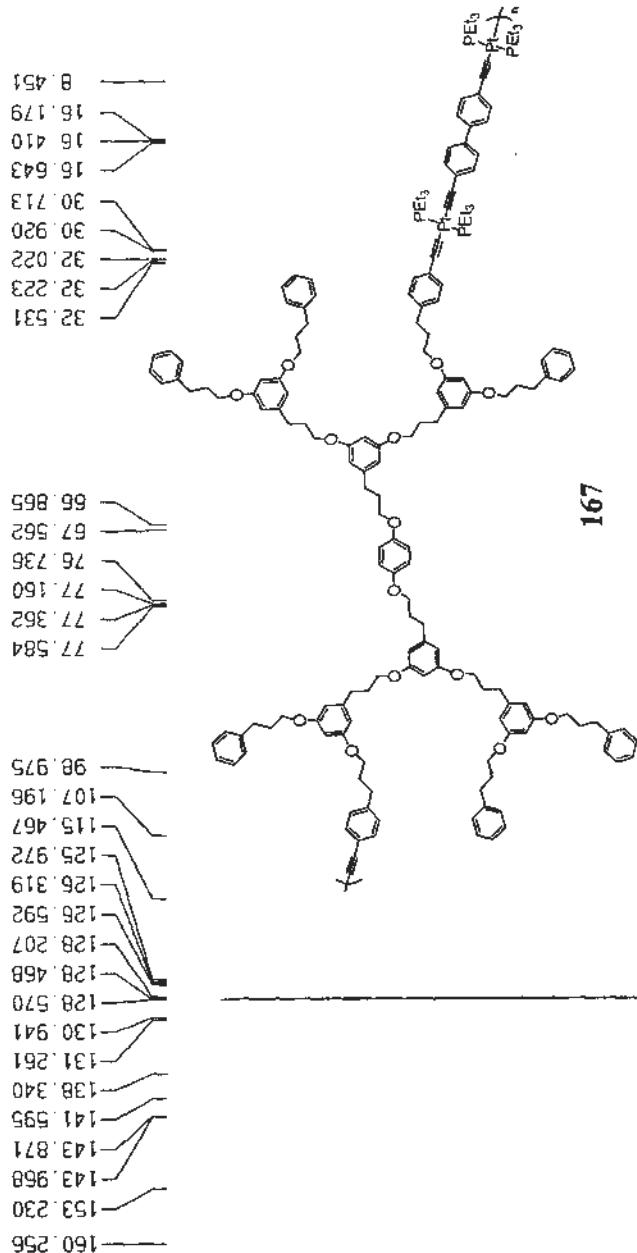
DPDPRG2 65336
 NUC2 1H
 PCP02 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1315007 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65336
 SF 75.4677520 MHz
 W0W 15933.55 Hz
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters

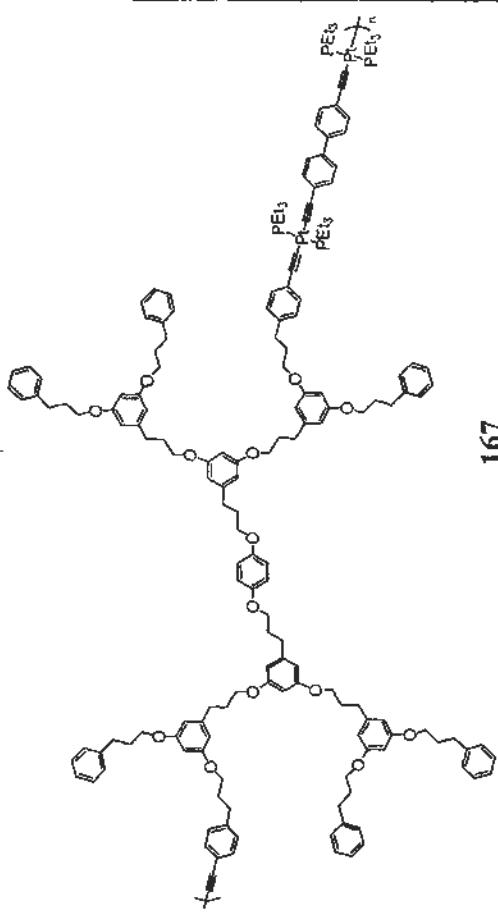
CX 22.00 cm
 CY 11.98 cm
 F1P 200.000 ppm
 F1 15933.55 Hz
 F2P -10.000 ppm
 F2 -754.58 Hz
 PPMCH 9.54545 ppm/cm
 HZCM 720.37390 Hz/cm



ppm

ddd

20.9220



11.1210

1.3817

Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(1c-Pt-G2')P
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20090114
 Time 21:37
 INSTRUM dpx300
 PROBHD 5 mm BB-1H
 PULPROG zguc
 T0 65536
 SOLVENT C6C13
 NS 120
 DS 0
 SWH 37664.795 Hz
 TDRES 0.574719 Hz
 AQ 0.8700404 sec
 PG 2580 3
 D1 13.275 usec
 JE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.2 K
 D1 0.30000001 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 MCRES1 0.00000000 sec
 MCMAX 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1 31P
 off 3.00 usec
 D1 -6.00 dB
 PL1 121.4932237 MHz
 SF01

***** CHANNEL f2 *****

CPOPPR2
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 120.00 dB
 PL12 19.00 dB
 SF02 300.1316097 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
 SF 121.4948412 MHz
 MDW FM
 SSB 0
 LB 3.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

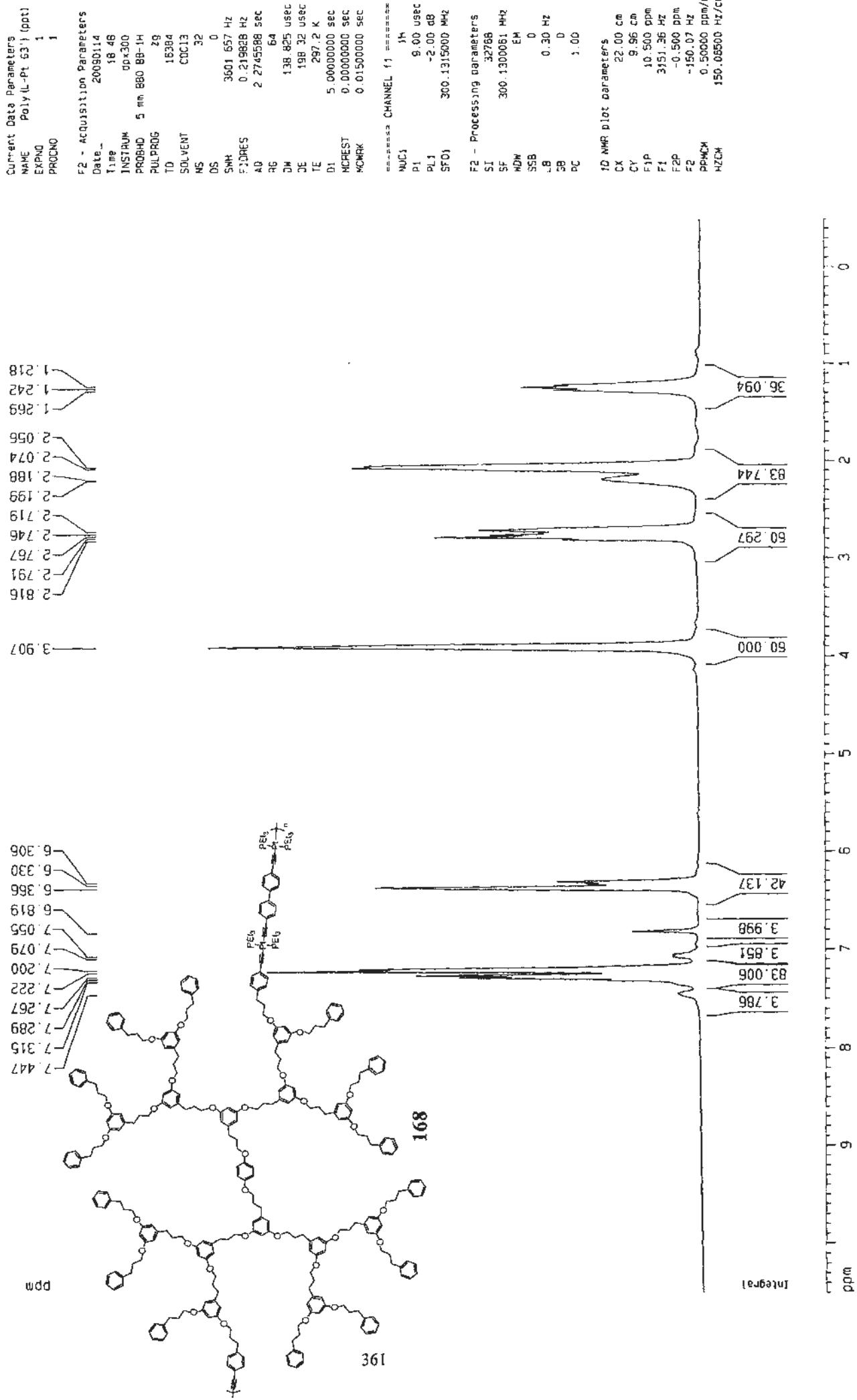
1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.00 cm
 CY 12.99 cm
 F1P 30.00 ppm
 F1 364.85 Hz
 F2P -5.000 ppm
 F2 -607.47 Hz
 PRPCM 1.59091 ppm/cm
 HZCM 193.28725 Hz/cm

ppm

10

20



Current Data Parameters

NAME	Poly(L-Pt-G3)C
EXPNO	1
PADENO	1

z2 - Acquisition Parameters

date	20090119
time	3:09
INSTRUM	dp300
PROBHD	5 mm BBO BB-1H
DULPROG	29ac
T0	65536
SOLVENT	CDC13
NS	7000
DS	0
SWH	2275.736 Hz
FINRES	0.34604 Hz
AQ	1.445188 sec
RG	8192
DW	22.050 usec
ZF	5.00 usec
TE	297.2 K
D1	1.0000000 sec
J11	0.0300000 sec
MCPSI	0.0000000 sec
NCAMK	0.0150000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****

NUC1	¹³ C
P1	3.00 usec
PL1	-6.00 dB
SFO1	75.4745111 MHz

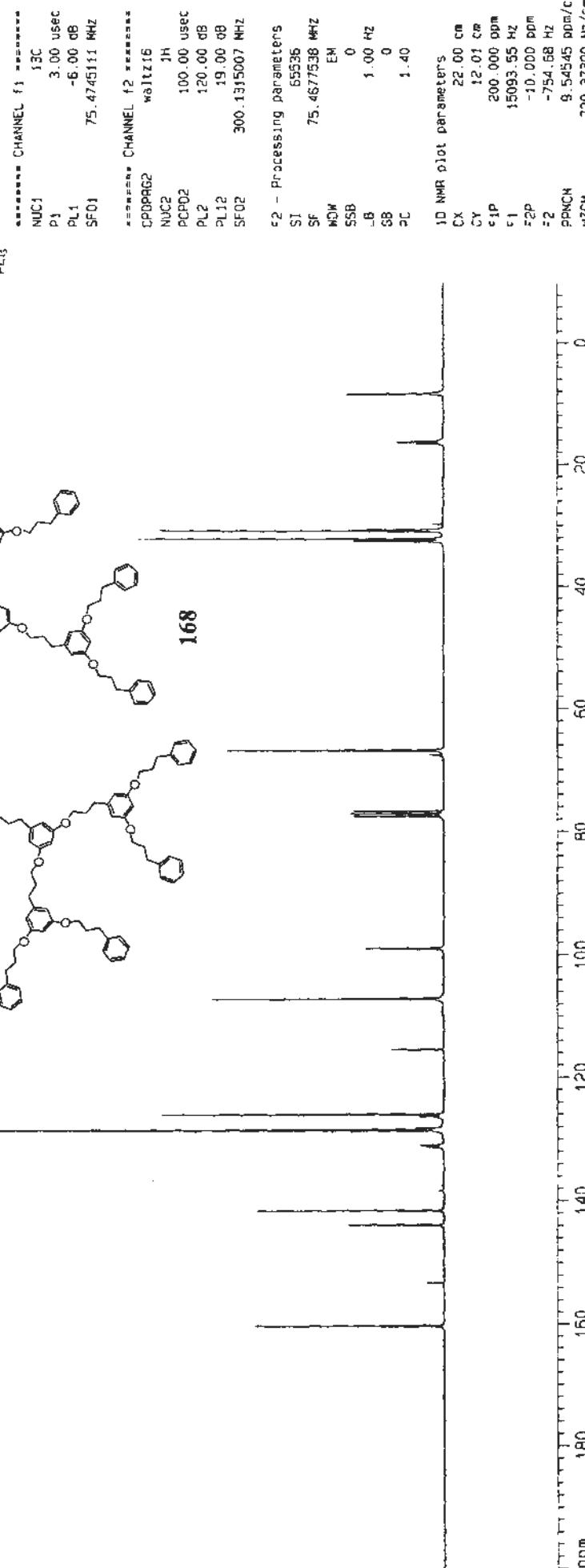
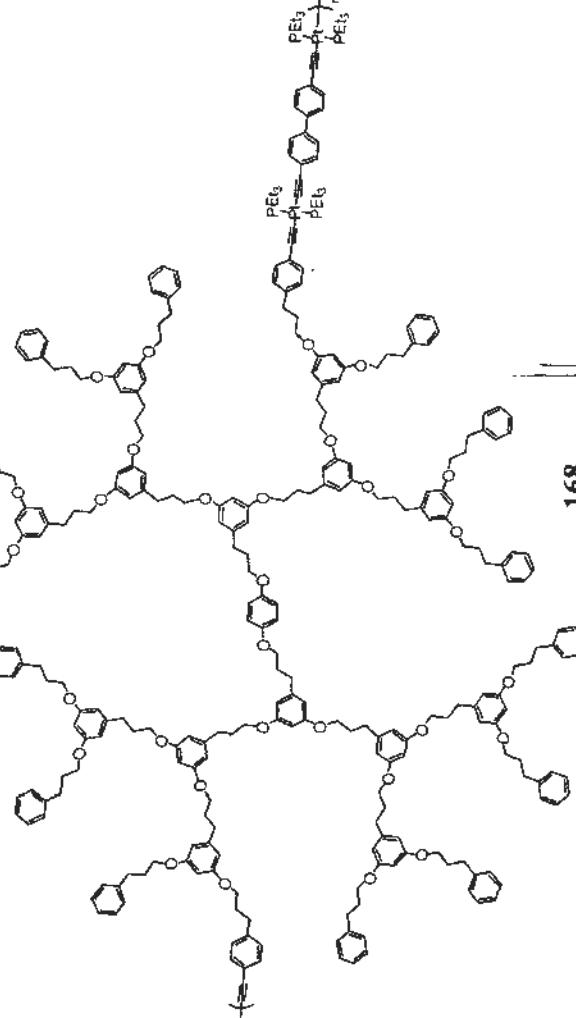
***** CHANNEL f2 *****

CPDPRG2	water16
NUC2	¹ H
PCPD2	100.00 usec
PL2	120.00 dB
PL12	19.00 dB
SFO2	300.1315007 MHz

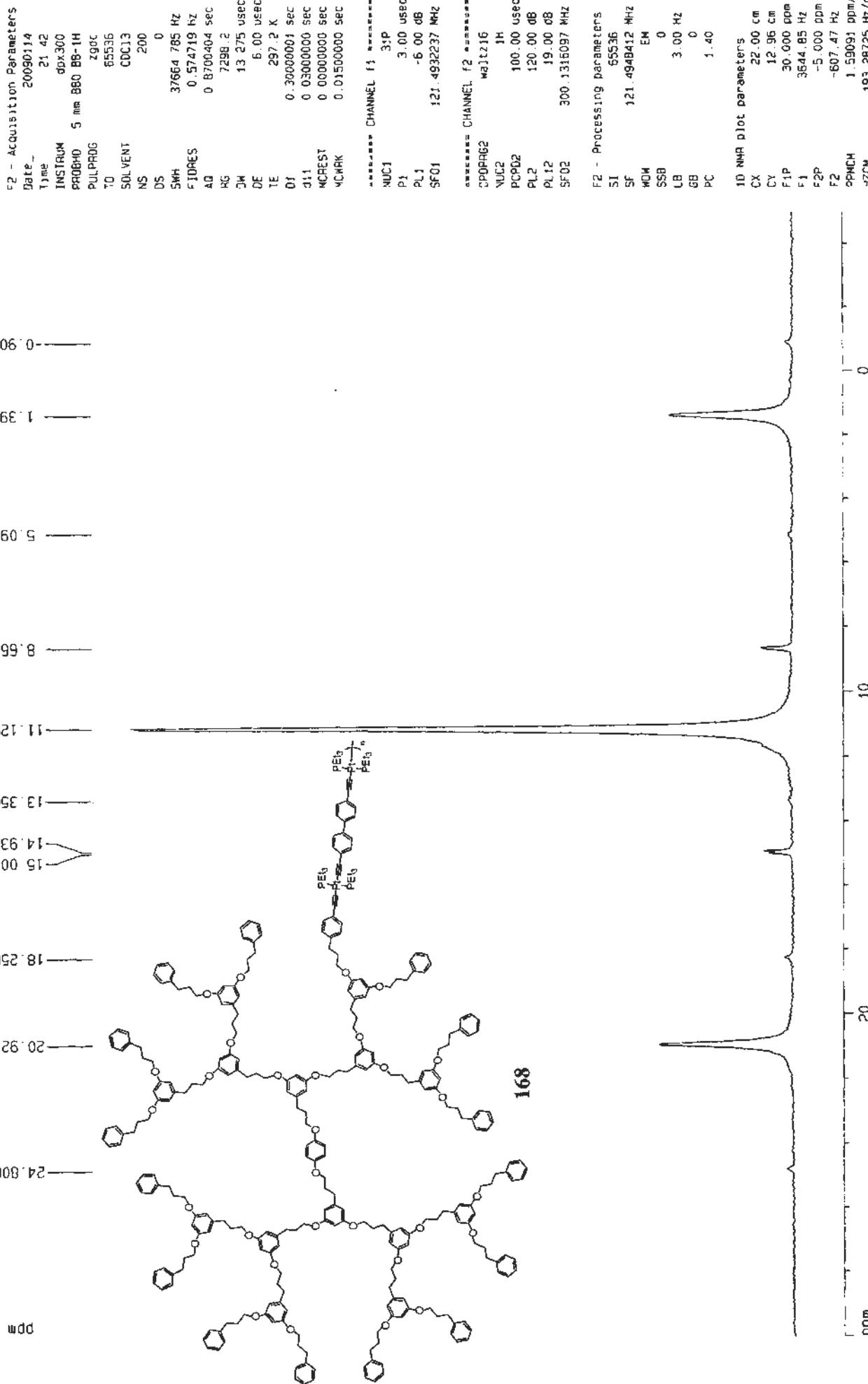
z2 - Processing parameters

S1	65536
SF	75.4677538 MHz
MW	EM
SSB	0
BW	1.00 Hz
SB	0
SC	1.40

ppm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Poly(1c-Pt-G3)1P
 EXPNO 1
 PROCD 1



EDD

