

Supplementary Information

Efficient *N*-sulfopropylation of chitosan with 1,3-propane sultone in aqueous solutions: neutral pH as the key condition

Abolfazl Heydari,^{*a} Mahdiah Darroudi,^b Igor Lacík^{*a,c}

^aPolymer Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dúbravská cesta 9, 845 41
Bratislava, Slovakia

^bDepartment of Energy Science and Technology, Faculty of Science, Turkish-German
University, 106 34820 Istanbul, Turkey

^cCentre for Advanced Materials Application of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Dúbravská cesta 9, 845 11 Bratislava, Slovakia

*Corresponding authors: abolfazl.heydari@savba.sk, igor.lacik@savba.sk

Table of Contents

EQUATIONS	3
Eqs. S1 and S2. Determination of the degree of acetylation (DA) for chitosan (CS)	3
FIGURES	4
Figure S1. ^{13}C NMR spectra of N-(3-sulfopropyl)chitosan salt (SPCS) purified by different methods.....	4
Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectra of 1,3-propane sultone in D_2O	5
Figure S3. HMBC spectrum of N-(3-sulfopropyl)chitosan salt (SPCS).....	6
Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectra of N-(3-sulfopropyl)chitosan salt (SPCS) containing sulfopropyl salt.....	7
REFERENCES.....	8

EQUATIONS

Eqs. S1 and S2. Determination of the degree of acetylation (DA) for chitosan (CS)

Elemental analysis:

$$DA (\%) = \left(\frac{W_{(C/N)} - (C/N)_{GlcN}}{(C/N)_{GlcNAc} - (C/N)_{GlcN}} \right) \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. S1}$$

where $W_{(C/N)}$ is carbon/nitrogen mass ratio obtained by elemental analysis, $(C/N)_{GlcN}$ and $(C/N)_{GlcNAc}$ are the carbon/nitrogen ratios of GlcN and GlcNAc, respectively, equal to 5.145 and 6.861.¹

¹H NMR method:

$$DA (\%) = \left(\frac{I_{CH_3}/3}{I_{H_{2-6}}/6} \right) \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. S2}$$

where I_{CH_3} and $I_{H_{2-6}}$ are the integrals of the acetyl proton signal in GlcNAc and proton signals of H2-6 in GlcN and GlcNAc units, respectively.²

FIGURES

Figure S1. ^{13}C NMR spectra of N-(3-sulfopropyl)chitosan salt (SPCS) purified by different methods

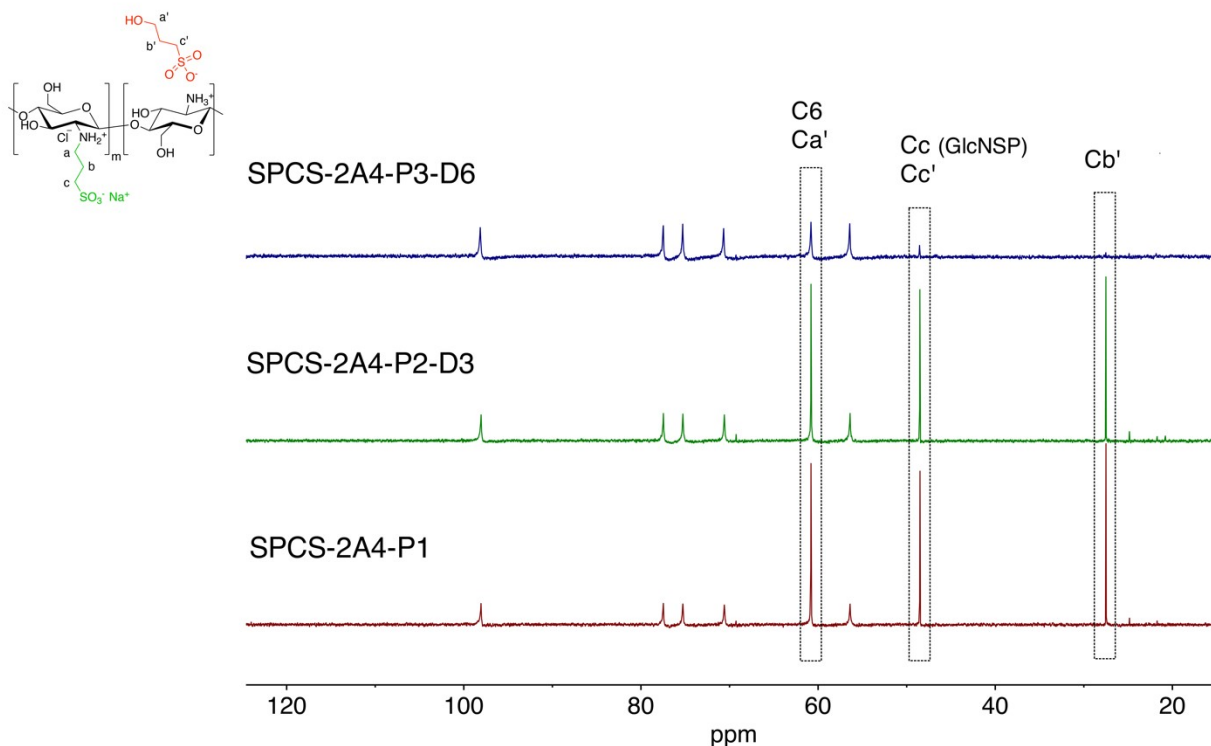


Figure S1. ^{13}C NMR spectra of SPCS-2A4 in $\text{D}_2\text{O}/\text{DCI}$ (100 MHz, pH \sim 3.0, 65 $^\circ\text{C}$). SPCS was purified by precipitation (P1), dialysis against water at pH 6.5 (P2), and dialysis against water at pH 9 (P3). The representative carbon signals are labeled in the spectra.

Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectra of 1,3-propane sultone in D_2O

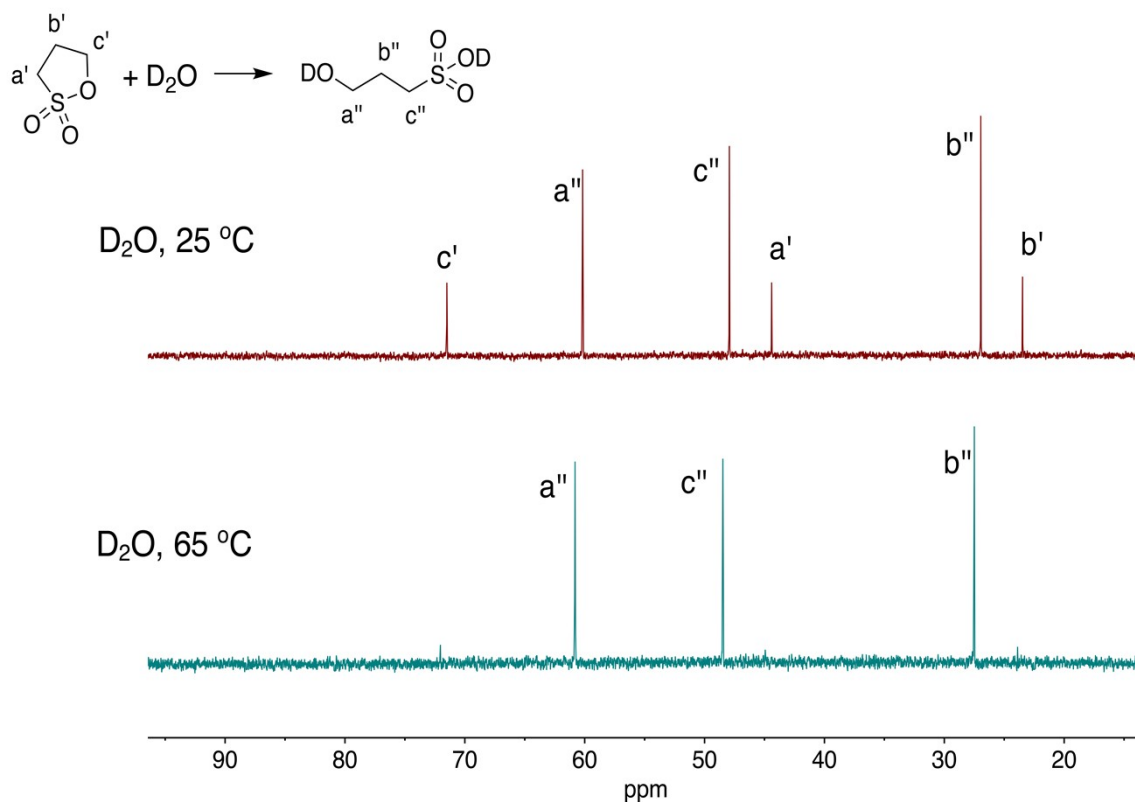


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR of PrS in D_2O (100 MHz) measured at 25 and 65 $^\circ\text{C}$. PrS was dissolved around 2 h before performing NMR analysis and stored at ambient temperature. The spectra at 65 $^\circ\text{C}$ were measured after 30 min exposure of PrS to this temperature (by setting the acquisition time to 30 min).

Figure S3. HMBC spectrum of N-(3-sulfopropyl)chitosan salt (SPCS)

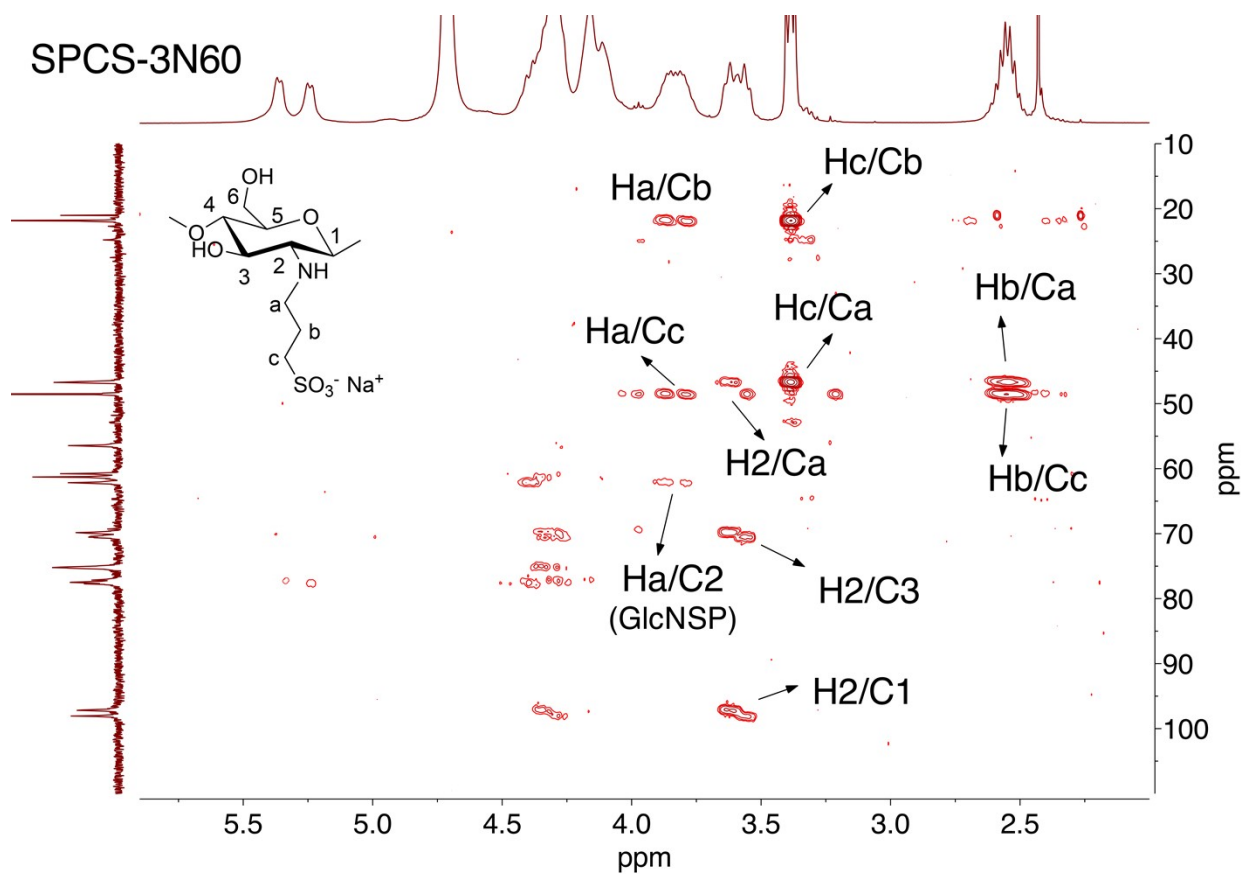


Figure S3. ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC spectrum of SPCS-3N60 (400 MHz, $\text{D}_2\text{O}/\text{DCl}$, $\text{pH} \sim 3.0$, 65°C). The representative cross peaks are labeled in the spectrum.

Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectra of N-(3-sulfopropyl)chitosan salt (SPCS) containing sulfopropyl salt

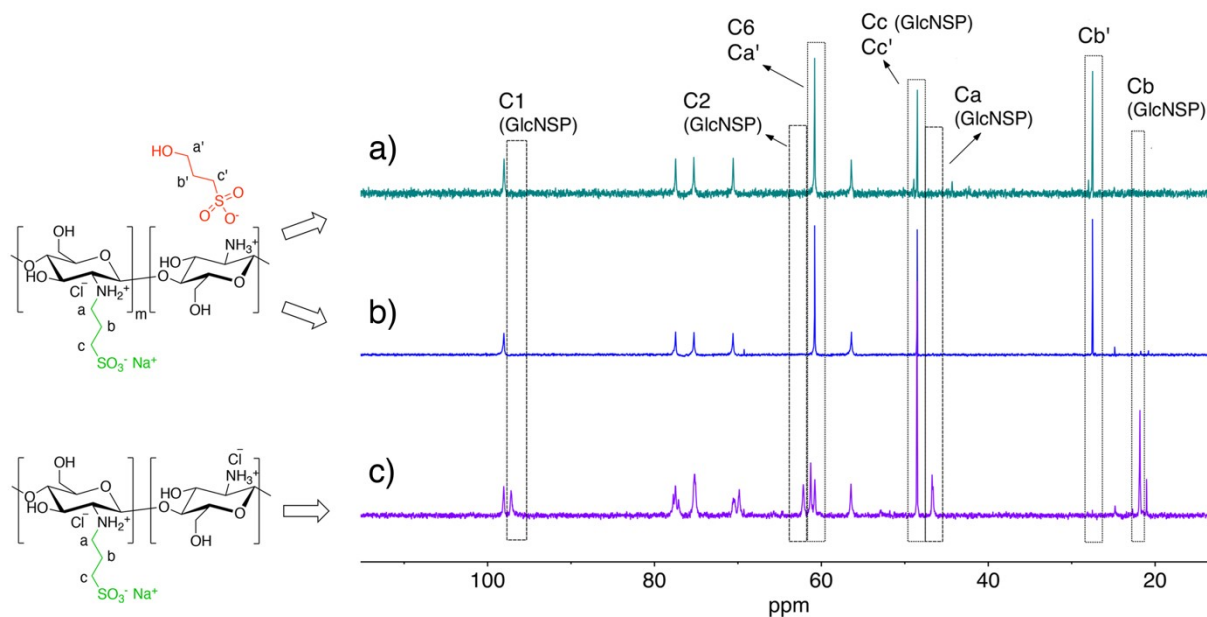


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz) (a) CS@PrS (weight ratio of 1 : 1) in D_2O after 30 min exposure of the solution to this temperature (by setting the acquisition time to 30 min), (b) SPCS-2A4@sulfopropyl salt in $\text{D}_2\text{O}/\text{DCl}$, and (c) SPCS-3N60 in $\text{D}_2\text{O}/\text{DCl}$.

REFERENCES

1. Kasaai, M. R.; Arul, J.; Charlet, G., Intrinsic Viscosity-Molecular Weight Relationship for Chitosan. *J Polym Sci Pol Phys* **2000**, 38, (19), 2591-2598.
2. Hirai, A.; Odani, H.; Nakajima, A., Determination of degree of deacetylation of chitosan by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. *Polym Bull* **1991**, 26, (1), 87-94.