

Electronic Supporting Information

Nano ordered polyacrylonitrile-grafted chitosan as a robust bio-based catalyst for efficient synthesis of highly substituted pyrrole derivatives

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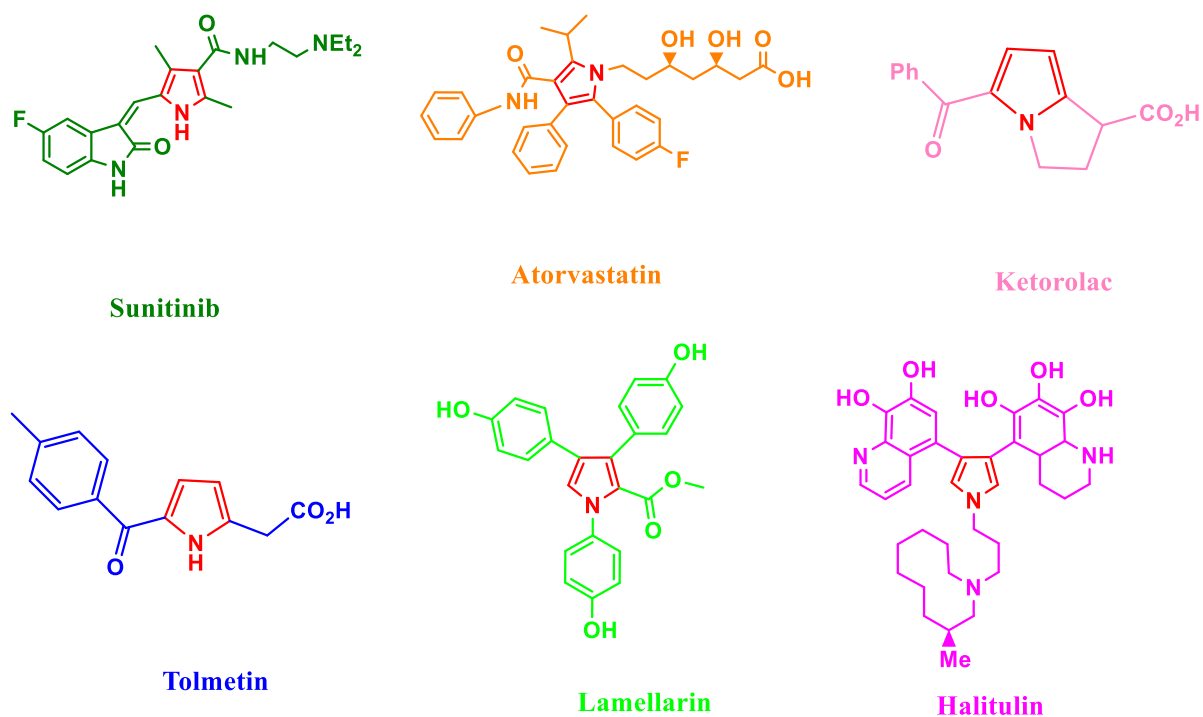


Fig. S1. The chemical structure of selected examples of pharmacologically-active pyrrole derivatives.

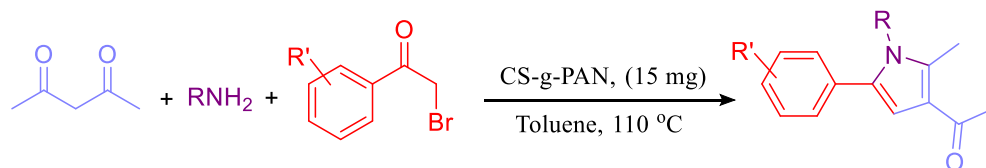


Fig. S2. One-pot three-component reaction of acetyl acetone, phenacyl bromide and amine derivatives catalyzed by the CS-g-PAN for synthesis of pyrrole derivatives.

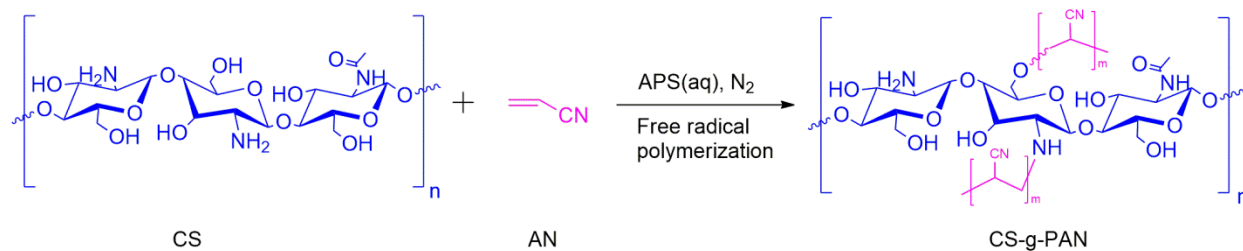


Fig. S3. Schematic representation for the preparation of CS-g-PAN nanomaterial (1).

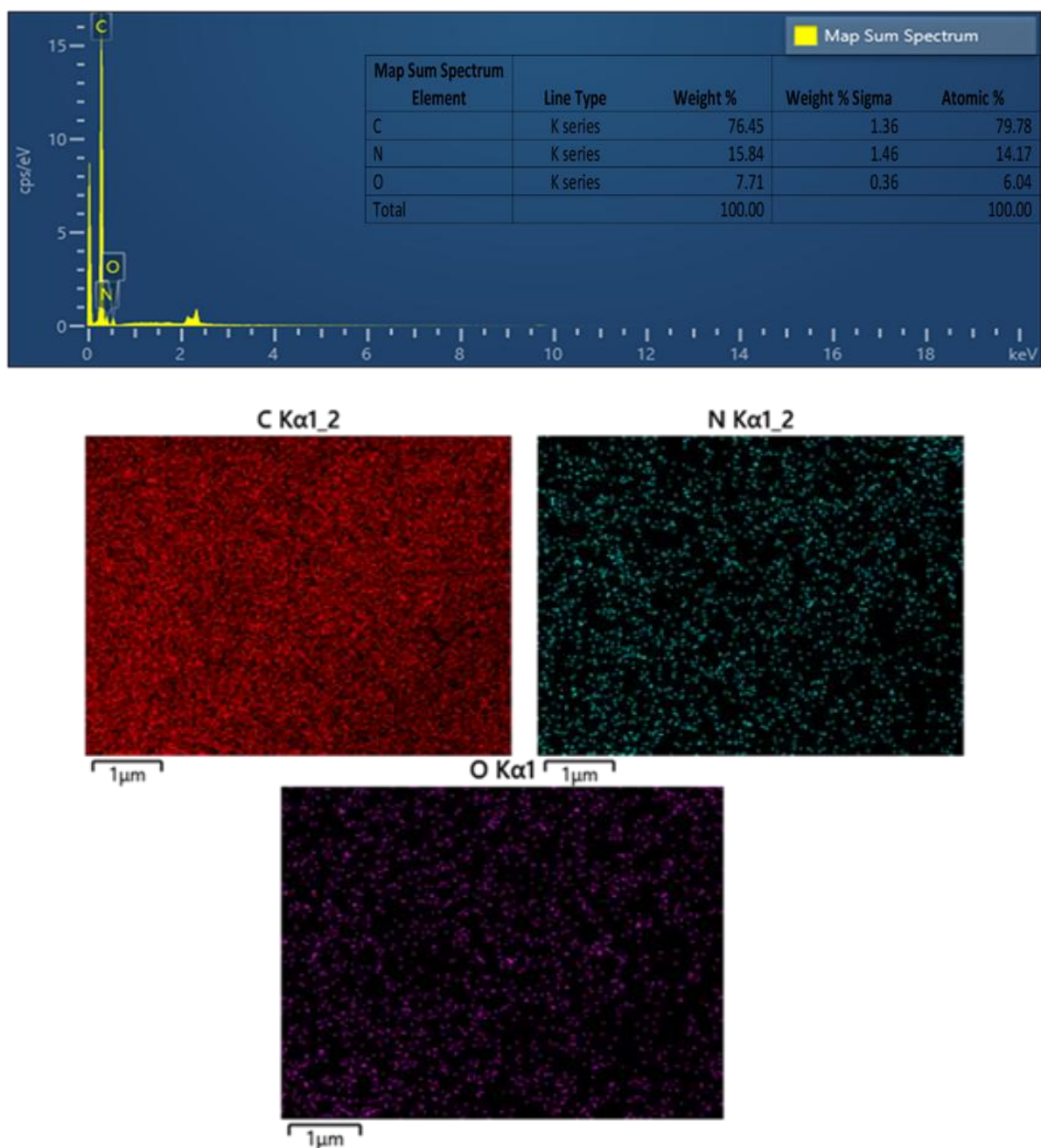


Fig. S4. (a) Eenergy-dispersive X-ray spectrum and (b) EDS elemental mapping of CS-g-PAN nanomaterial (1) for the distribution of C, N, and O atoms, respectively.

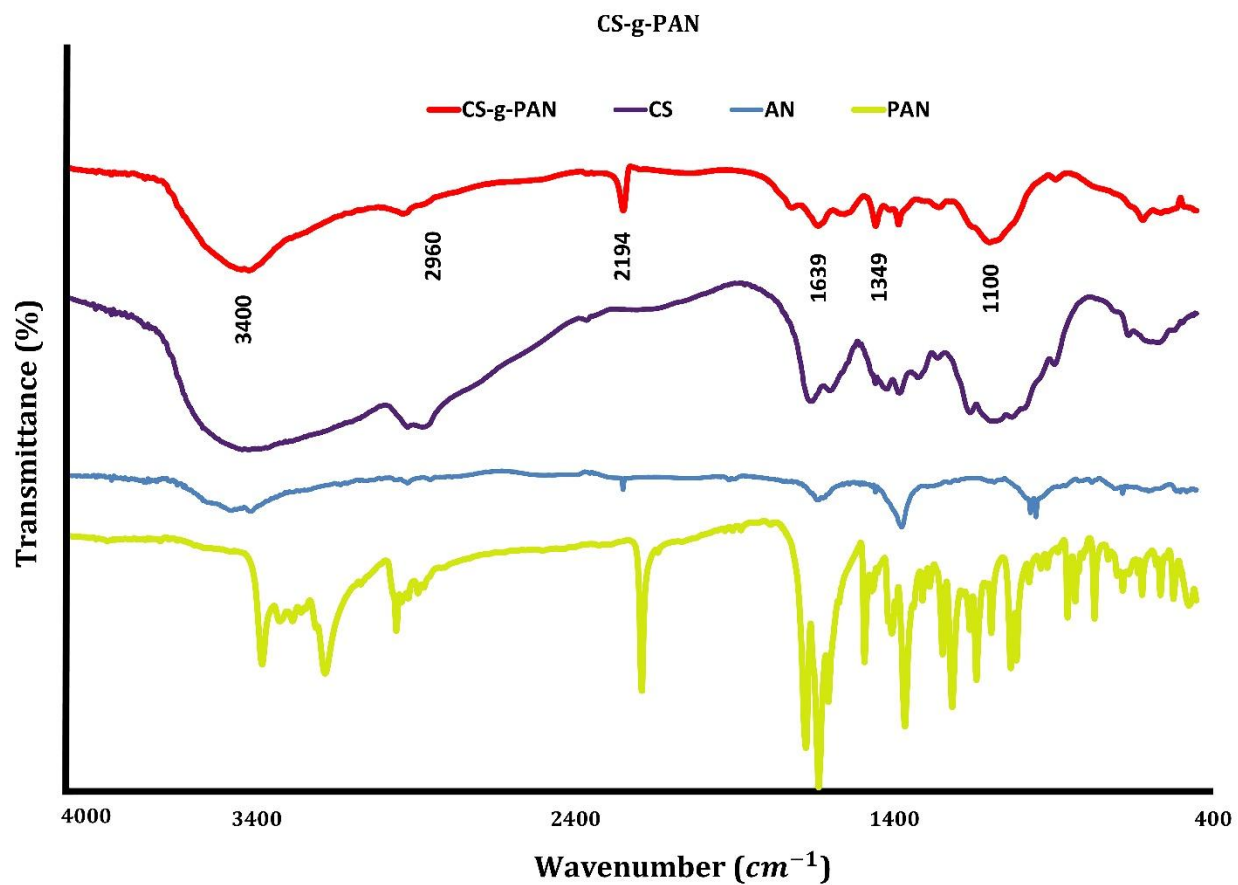
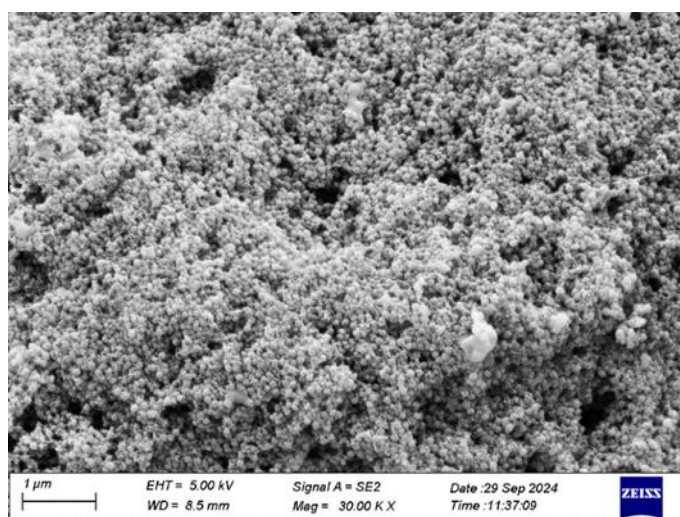


Fig. S5. FTIR spectra of the CS-g-PAN (1), CS, AN and PAN.



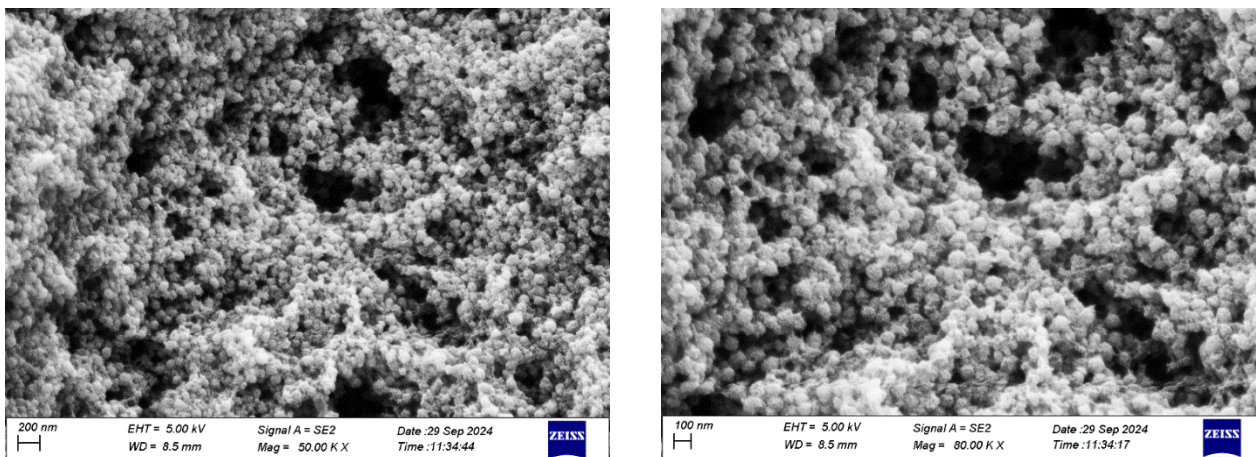


Fig. S6. FESEM images of CS-g-PAN nanomaterial (1) (scale bars: 1 μm , and 200 and 100 nm).

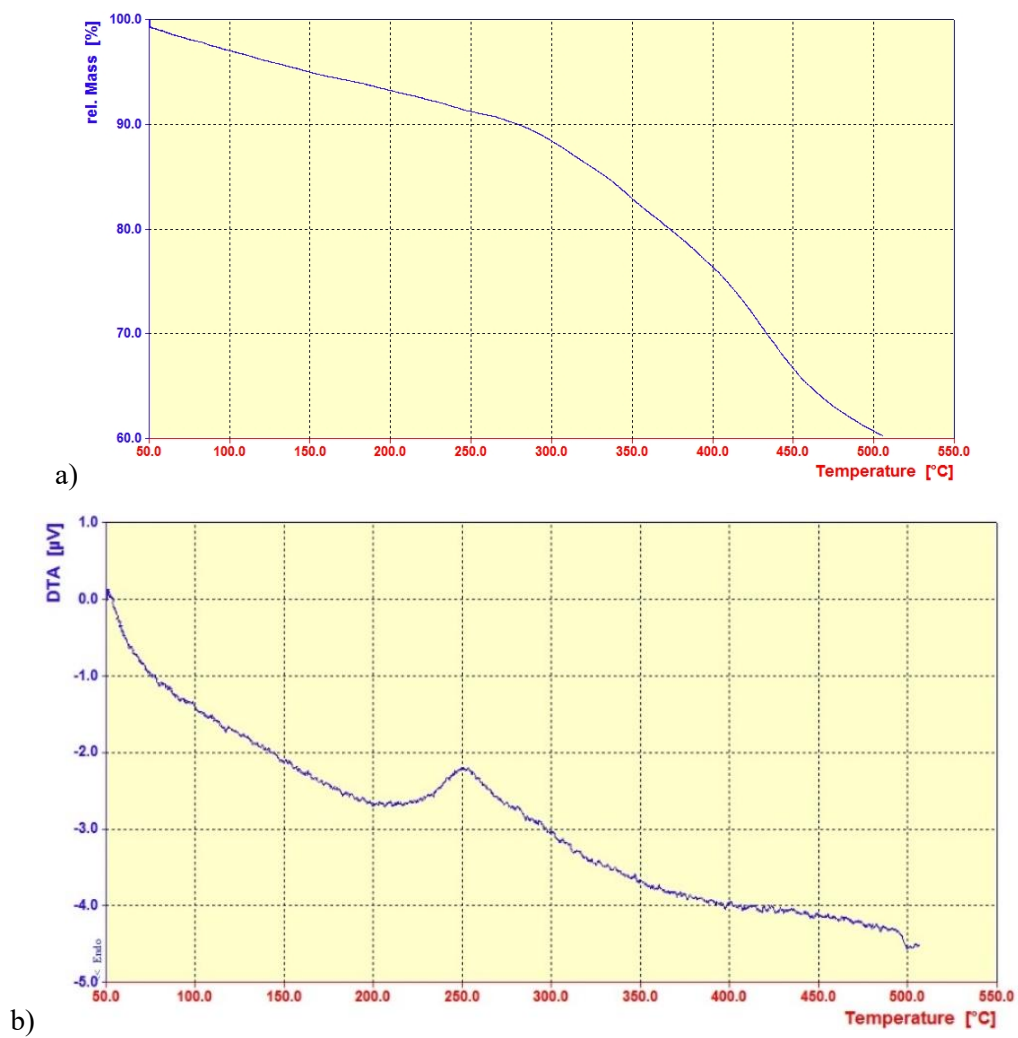


Fig. S7. (a) TGA and (b) DTA curves of the CS-g-PAN nanomaterial (1).

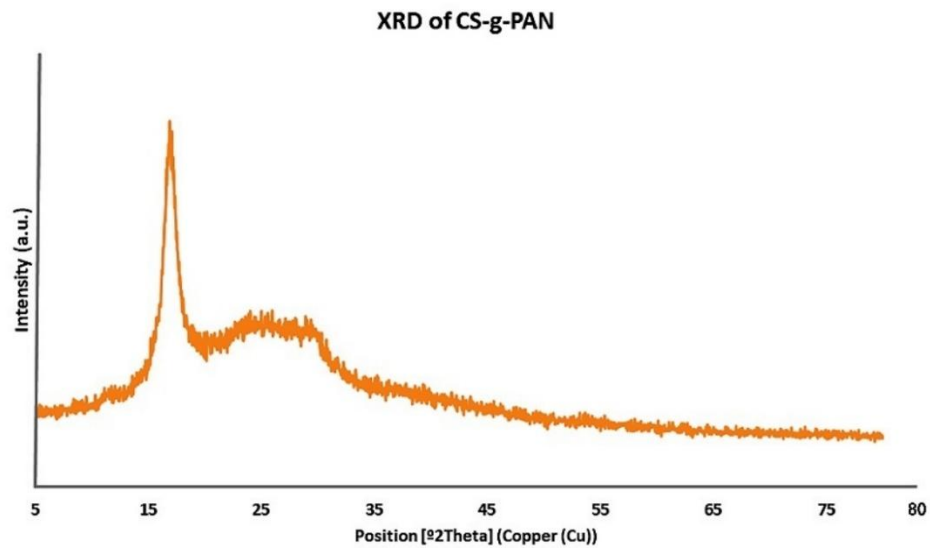


Fig. S8. XRD analysis of the CS-g-PAN nanomaterial (1).

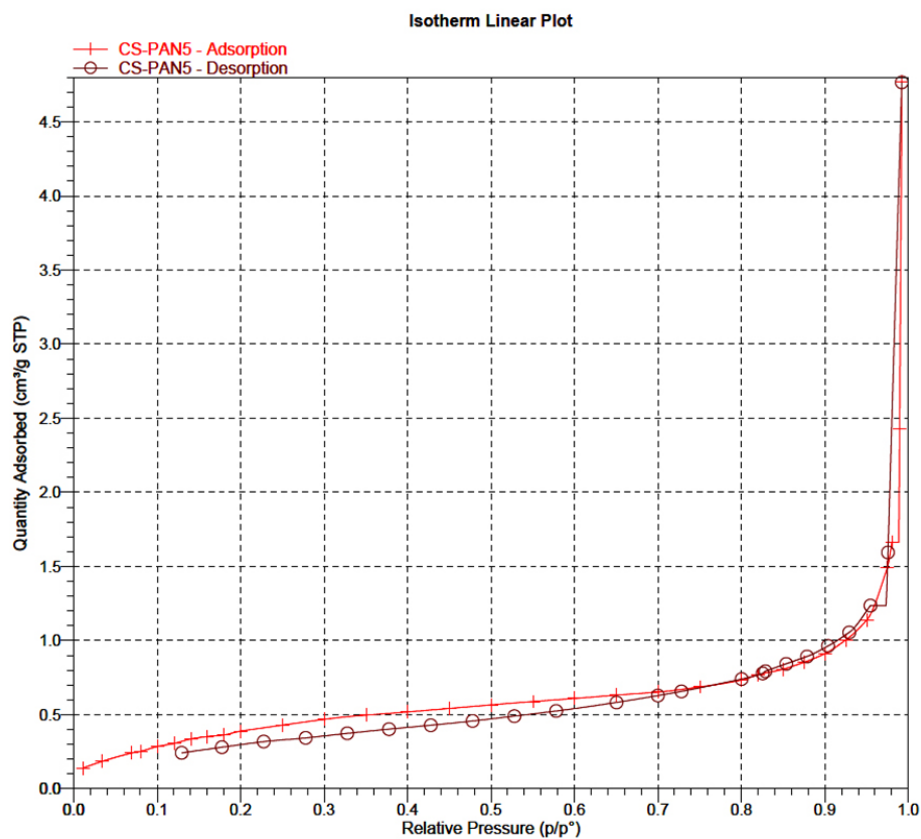
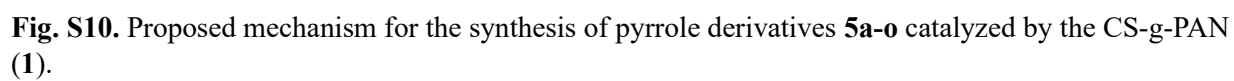


Fig. S9. BET analysis of the CS-g-PAN nanomaterial (1).



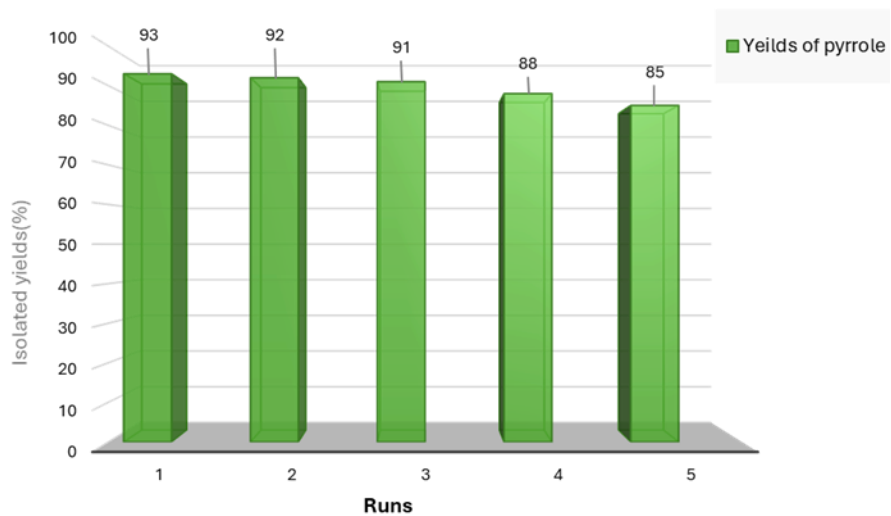


Fig. S11. Reusability of the recycled CS-g-PAN (1) for the synthesis of pyrrole derivative **5a**.

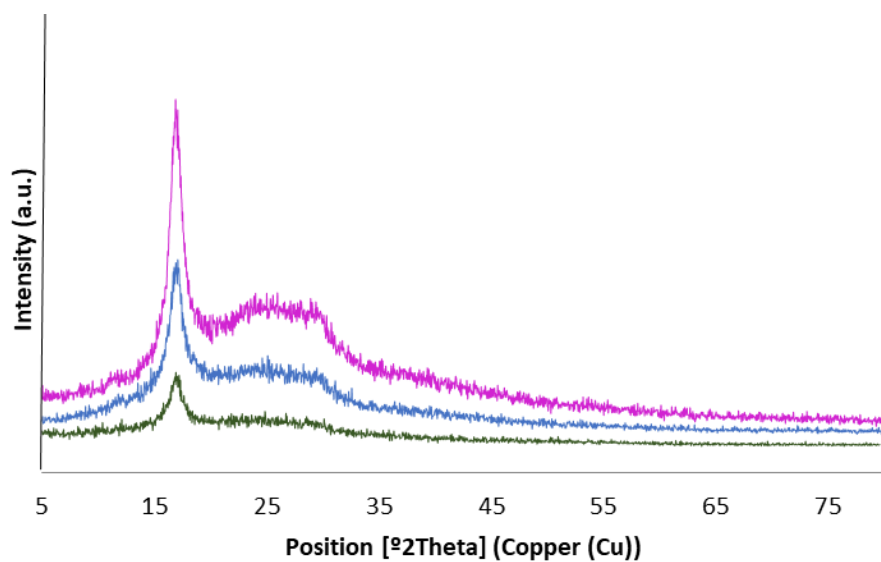
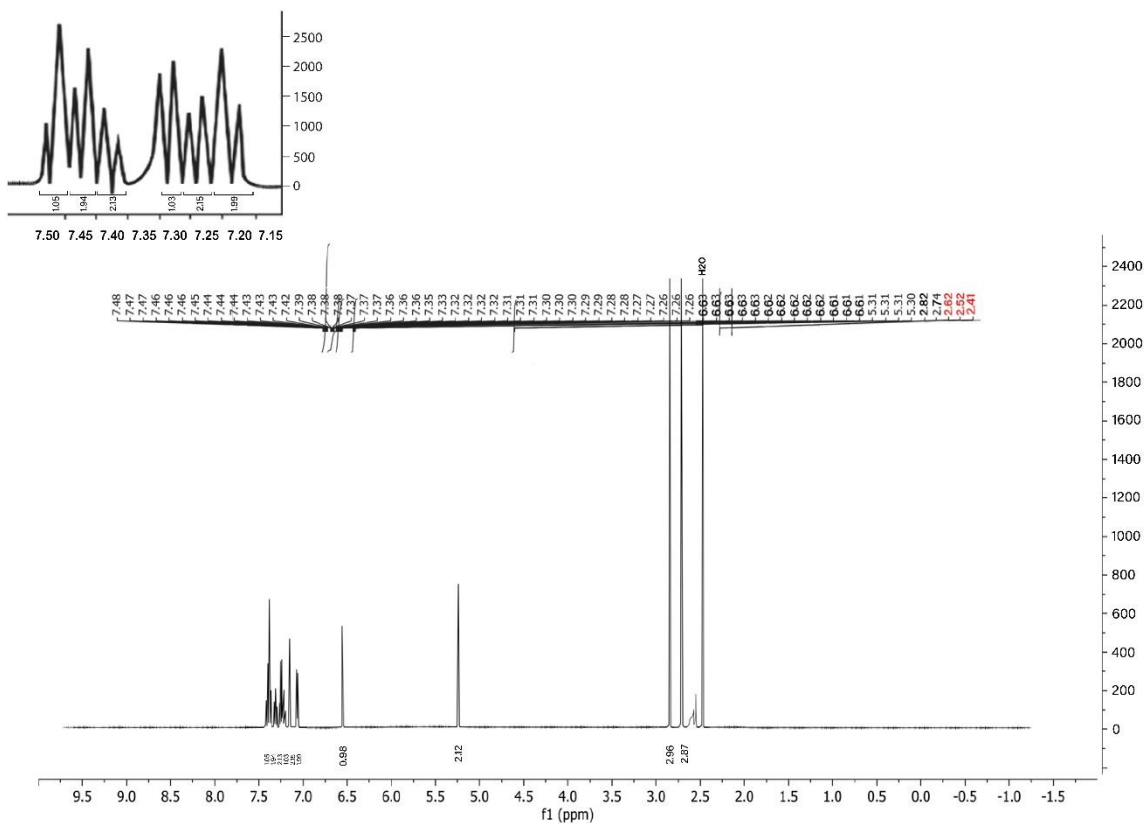
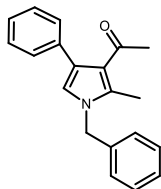


Fig. S12. XRD analysis of the recycled CS-g-PAN (1) catalyst after first, third and fifth runs (from top to down).

Selected Spectral Data:

1-(1-benzyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrol-3-yl) ethanone: Brown solid; M.P = 48 - 50 °C; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.74 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.82 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.31 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.62 (s, 1H, CH), 7.26–7.48 (m, 10H).



1-(4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrrol-3-yl) ethanone: Light brown solid; M.P = 148 - 149 °C; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz) δ (ppm): 2.74 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.81 (s, 3H, CH₃), 6.75 (s, 1, CH), 7.55-7.70 (m, 9H).

