

## Supporting Information

### Effect of *N*-Methylation on Dopamine Surface Chemistry

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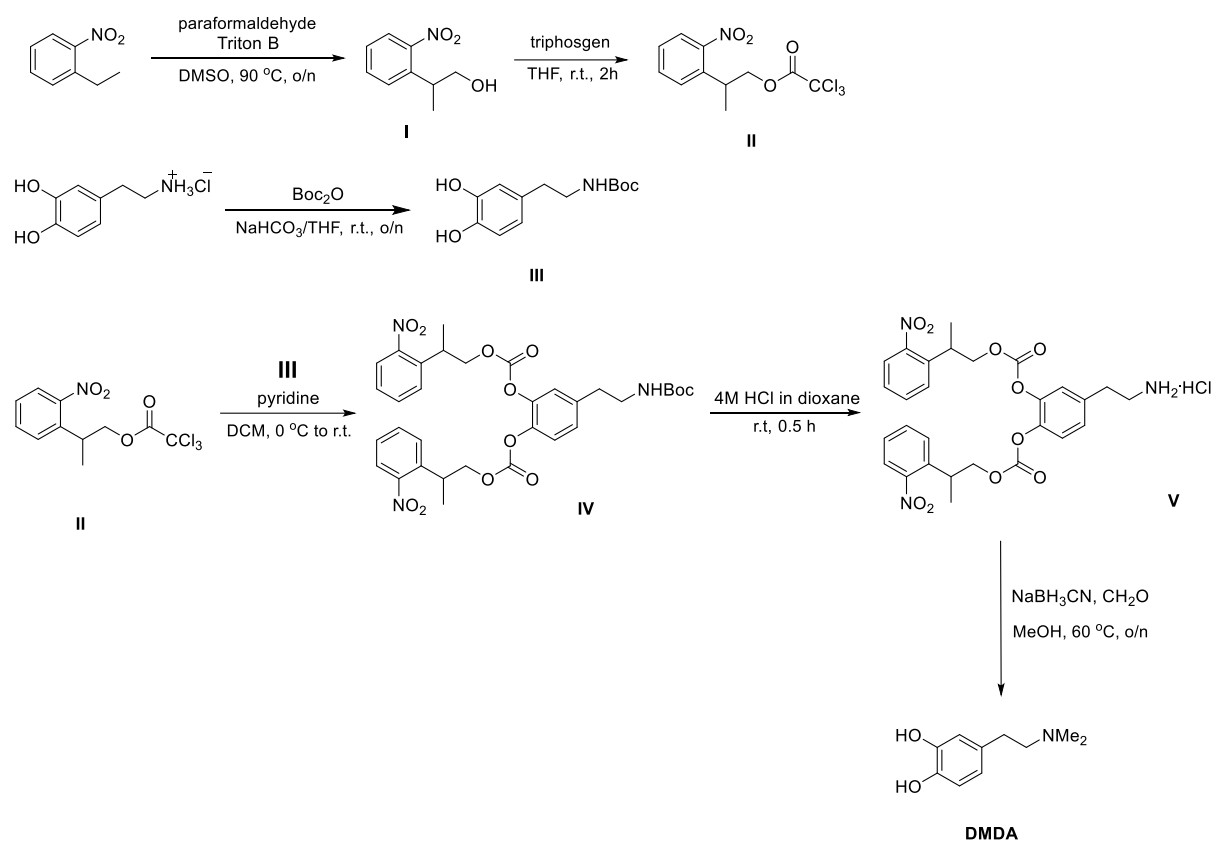
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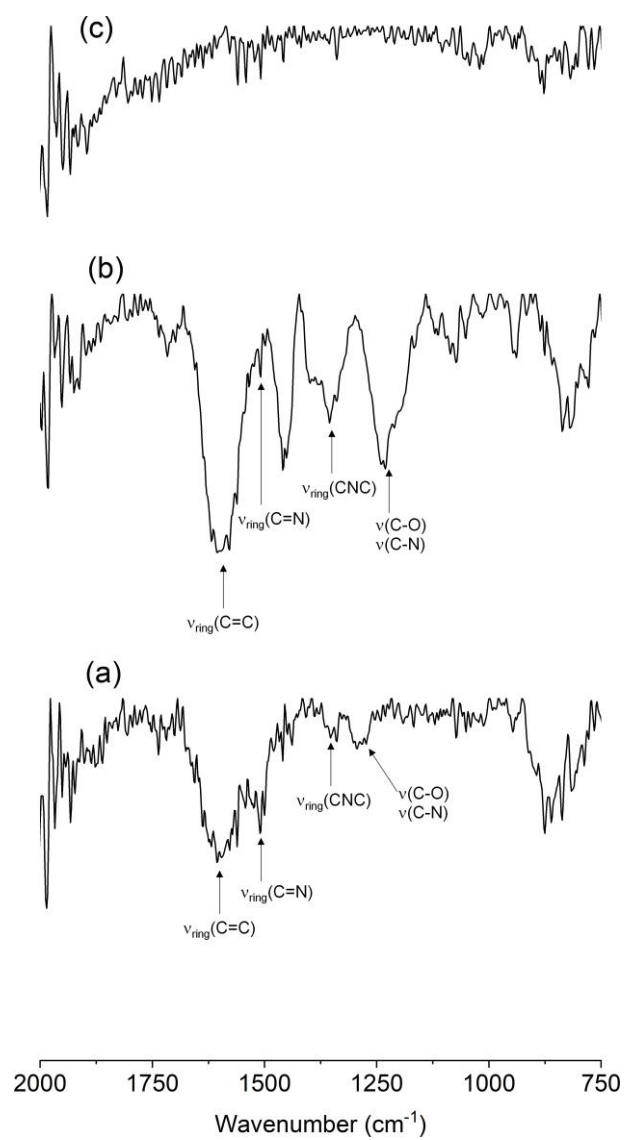
<sup>†</sup>These authors equally contributed to this work.

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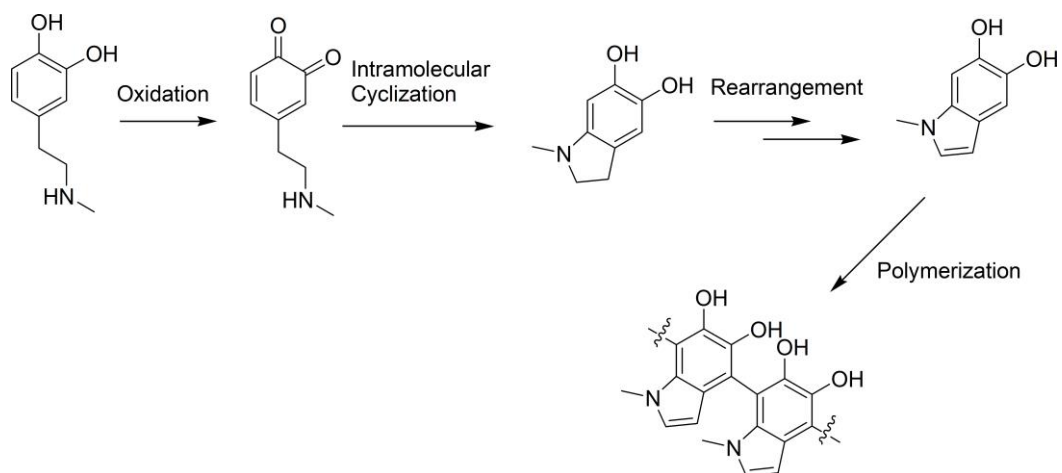
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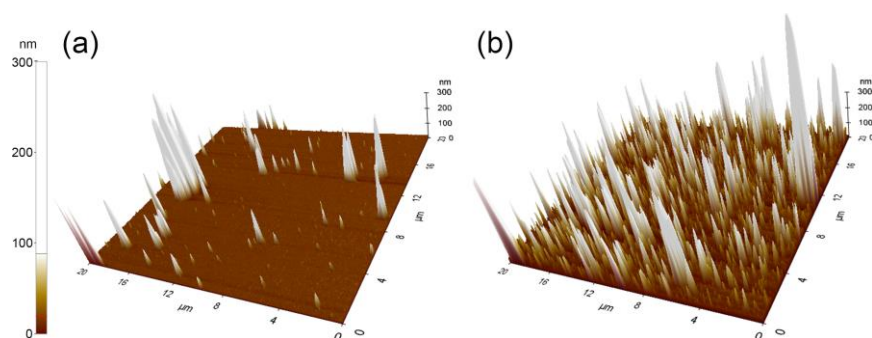
**Figure S1.** Schematic procedure for DMDA synthesis from 2-ethylnitrobenzene.



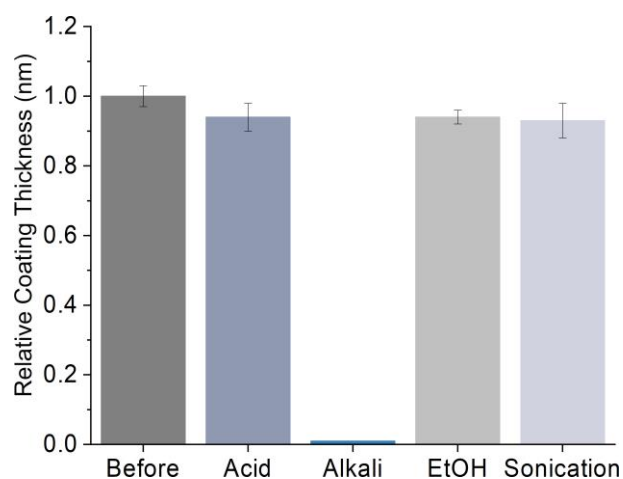
**Figure S2.** IR spectra of (a) DA-coated, (b) MDA-coated, and (c) DMDA-coated Ti/TiO<sub>2</sub> surfaces.



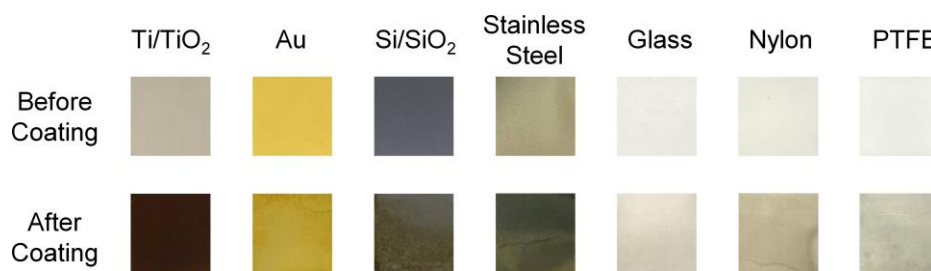
**Figure S3.** Proposed mechanism of the oxidative polymerization of MDA.



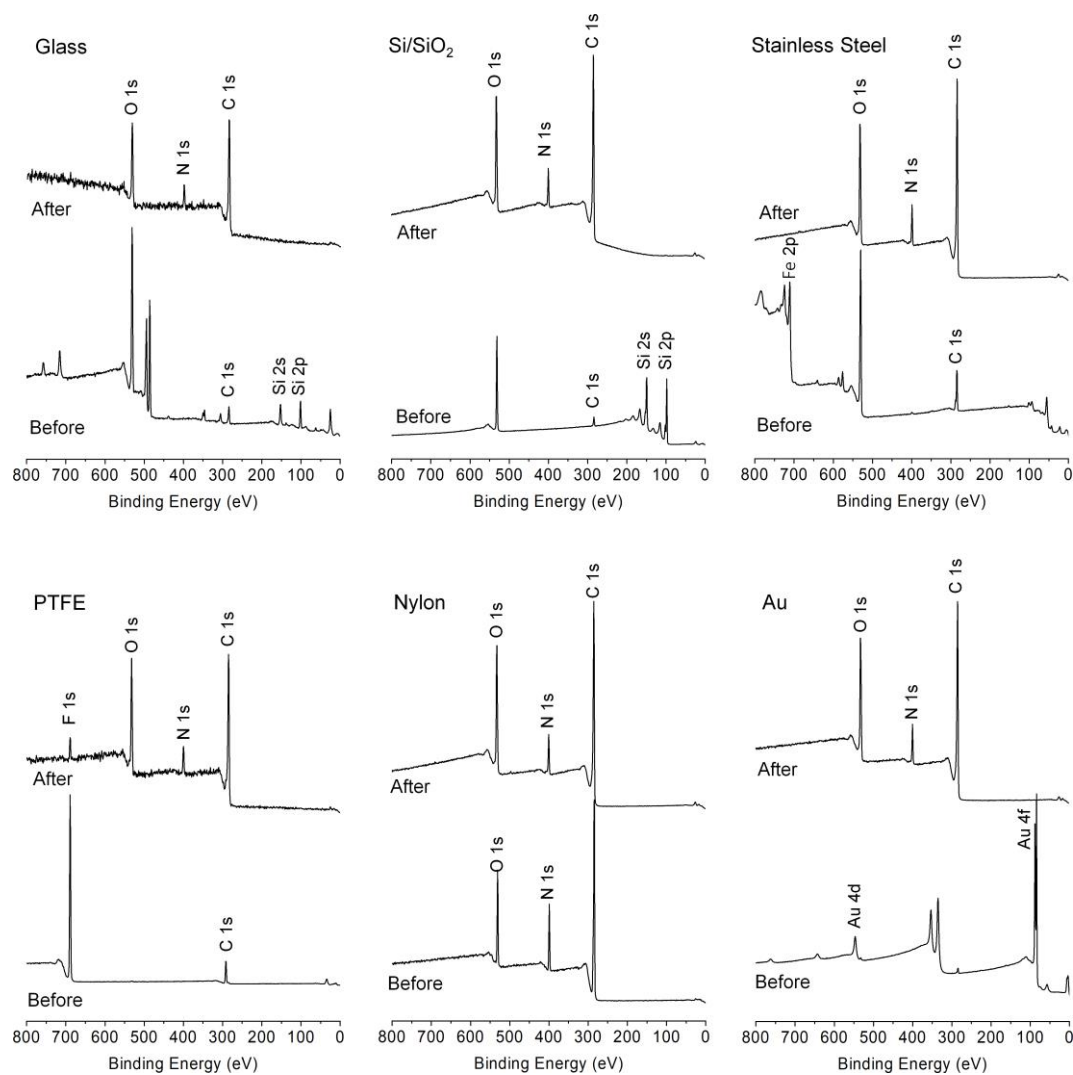
**Figure S4.** AFM images of (a) DA-coated and (b) MDA-coated Ti/TiO<sub>2</sub> surfaces.



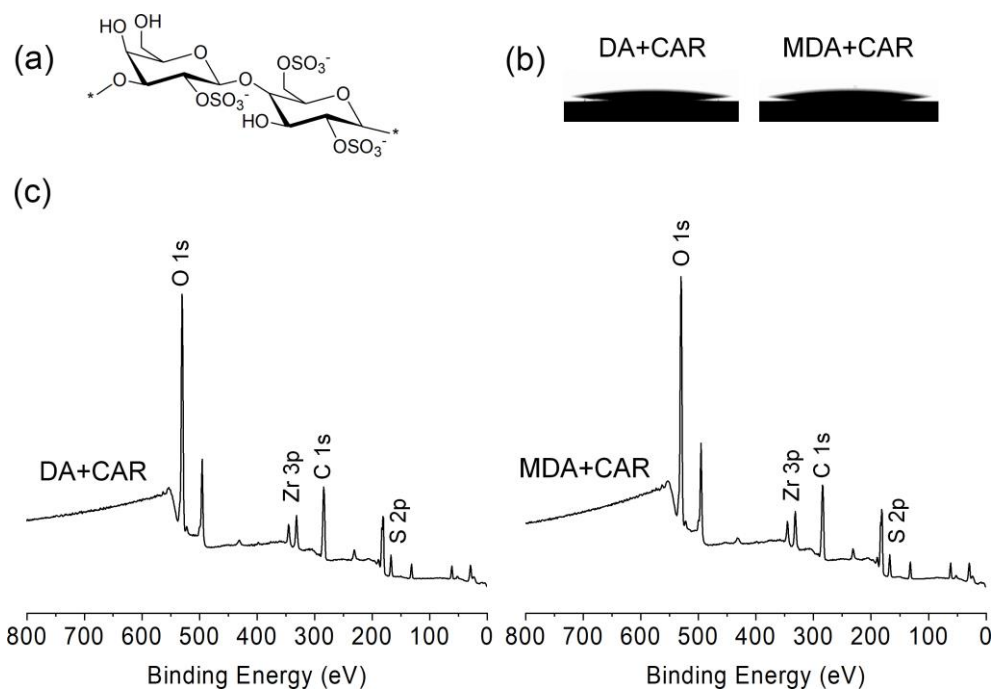
**Figure S5.** Relative coating thickness of MDA layers on Ti/TiO<sub>2</sub> surfaces before and after acid, alkali, ethanol (EtOH), and sonication treatments. Error bars display the 95% confidence limits.



**Figure S6.** Photographs of various solid substrates before and after MDA coatings.

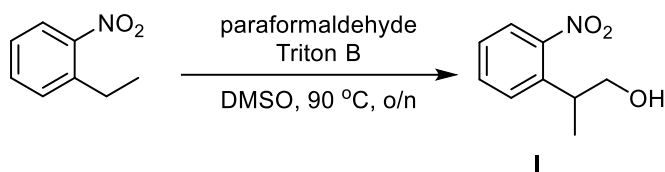


**Figure S7.** X-ray photoelectron spectra of glass, Si/SiO<sub>2</sub>, stainless steel, PTFE, nylon, and Au surfaces before and after MDA coatings.



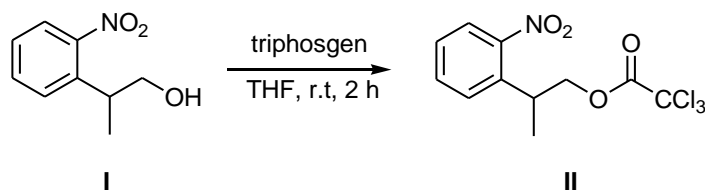
**Figure S8.** (a) Chemical structure of  $\lambda$ -carrageenan (CAR). (b) Water contact angle images and (c) XPS spectra of CAR-grafted DA and MDA coatings (solid substrate: Ti/TiO<sub>2</sub>).

### Synthesis of 2-(2-nitrophenyl)propanol (I)



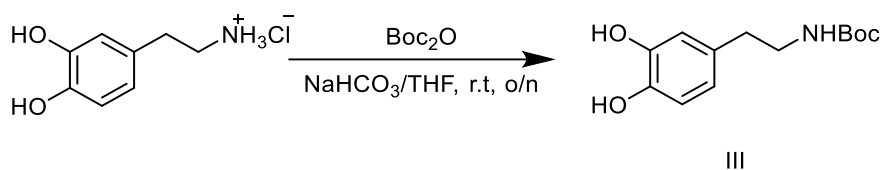
After dissolve 2-ethylnitrobenzene (8.0 mL, 60 mmol) in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO, 80 mL), Triton B (40% w/w in MeOH, 0.72 mL) and *para*-formaldehyde (740 mg, 20 mmol) were added to solution. The reaction mixture was refluxed for overnight at 90 °C. After completion (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and neutralized with 1.0 M aqueous HCl solution. The organic layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (EtOAc, 3×2 5mL) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed under the reduced pressure. A dark red oil was obtained with the flash column chromatography. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, chloroform-*d*) δ: 1.24 (3H, d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.98 (1H, s), 3.37-3.48 (1H, m), 3.68 (2H, m), 7.25-7.31 (1H, m), 7.40-7.43 (1H, m), 7.47-7.53 (1H, m), 7.65-7.68 (1H, m); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, chloroform-*d*) δ: 17.6, 36.4, 67.9, 124.1, 127.2, 128.2, 132.7, 138.1, 150.7.

### Synthesis of 2-(2-nitrophenyl)propyl 2,2,2-trichloroacetate (II)



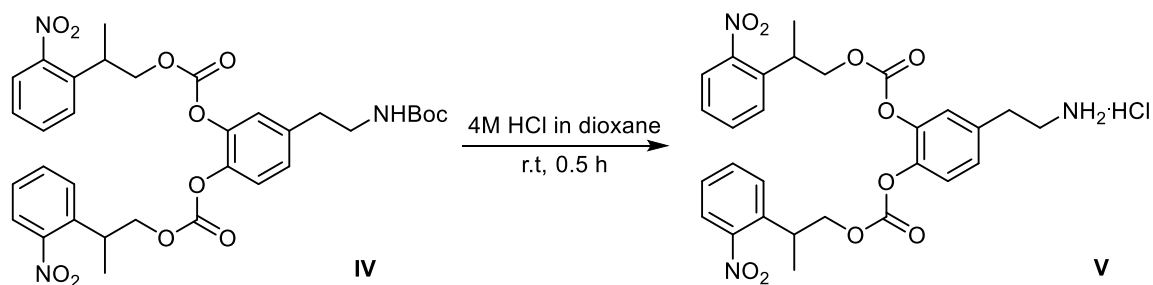
A solution of I (710 mg, 4.0 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Then, a solution of triphosgen (15% w/w in toluene, 6.4 mL) was added to THF solution for 10 min (by dropwise). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. Excess of triphosgene was removed via N<sub>2</sub>-flush. The solvent was subsequently removed under reduced pressure. After drying in high vacuum, the desired compound was obtained as brownish oil and was reacted immediately with *N*-Boc dopamine (III).

### Synthesis of *N*-Boc dopamine (III)



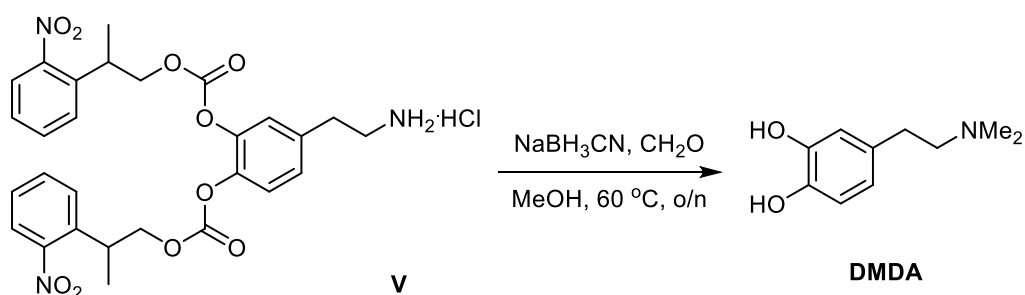






**[Main reaction and storage of IV should be performed without light]** IV (547 mg, 0.82 mmol) was added to 4 M HCl/dioxane (22 mL) solution, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to obtain an ivory powder (222 mg, 68%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 1.30-1.31 (6H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.94-2.95 (2H, t, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 3.03 (2H, s), 3.54-3.57 (2H, m), 4.37-4.43 (4H, m), 7.23-7.28 (3H, m), 7.49-7.53 (2H, m), 7.49-7.53 (2H, m), 7.68-7.72 (2H, m), 7.84-7.87 (2H, m) 8.30 (3H, s, br); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 17.9, 17.9, 32.5, 33.3, 72.6, 72.6, 123.7, 123.7, 124.4, 124.4, 127.9, 128.5, 128.6, 129.0, 133.5, 133.6, 136.4, 136.4, 137.4, 141.0, 142.1, 150.4, 152.3, 152.3.

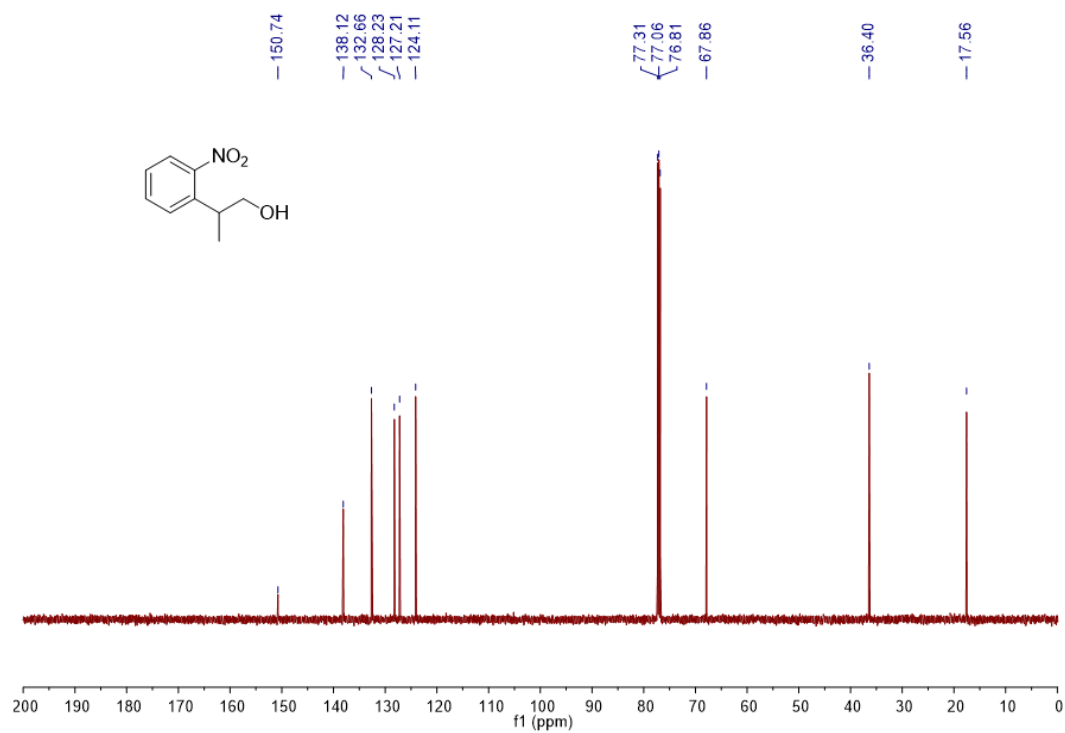
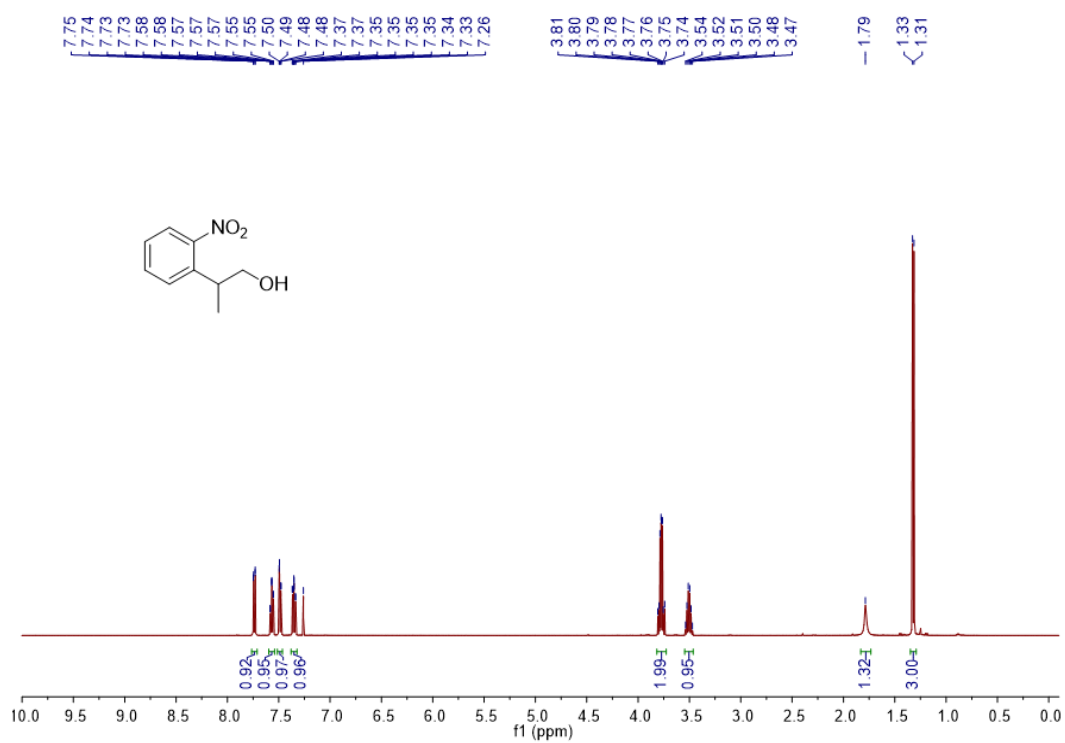
### Synthesis of *N,N*-dimethyldopamine (DMDA)



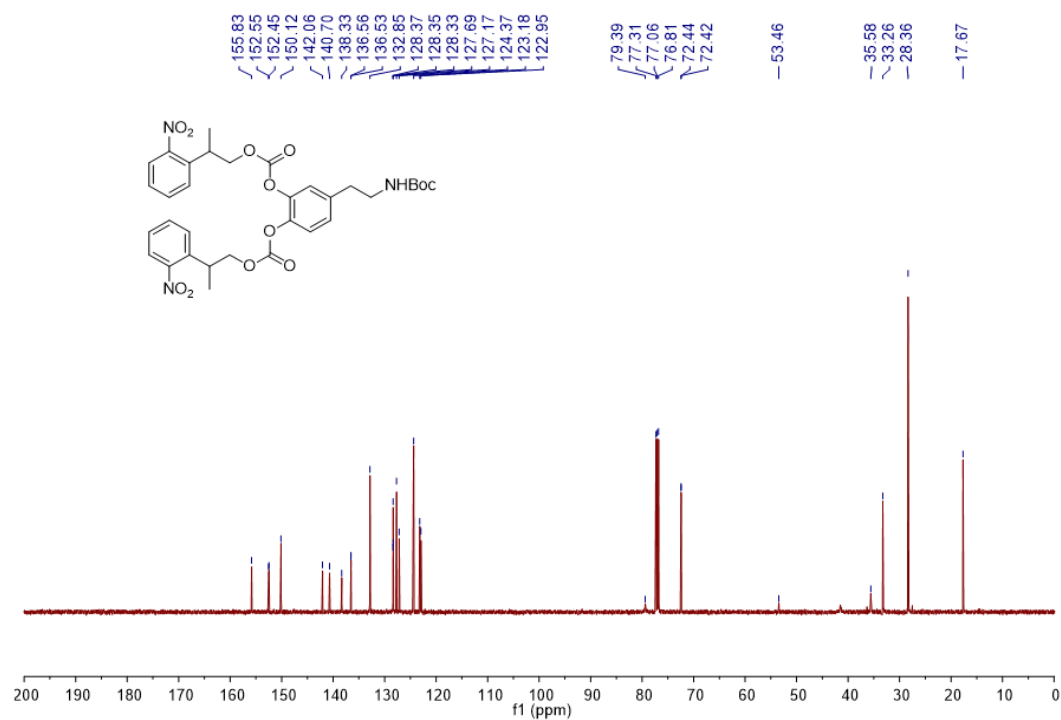
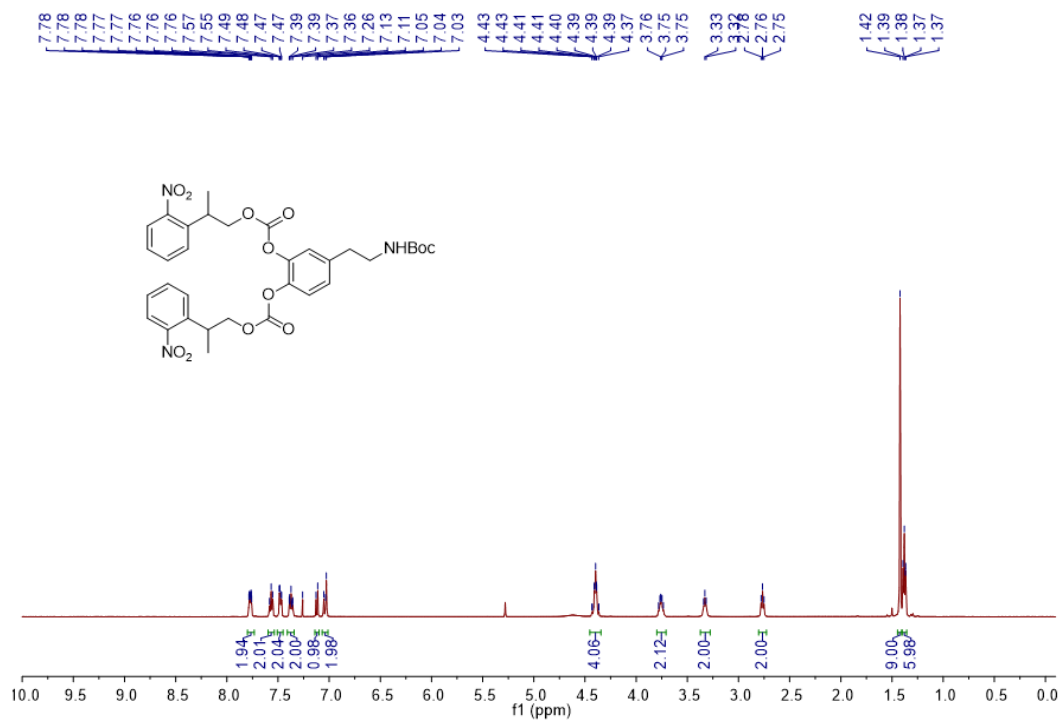
**[Main reaction in normal condition with light for *in situ* deprotection]** After dissolve V (471 mg, 0.831 mmol) in MeOH (1.45 mL), 36% aqueous formaldehyde solution (290 μL) and NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (42.3 mg, 0.673 mmol) were added to the solution. Then, the reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for overnight. After completion (monitored by TLC), the insoluble salts were filtrated out by Celite, and the organic solvent and residues were removed under the reduced pressure. A yellowish brown oil (32 mg, 21.3%) was obtained by flash column chromatography (EtOAc to MeOH). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 2.73-2.74 (6H, m), 2.82-2.84 (2H, m), 3.11-3.15 (2H, m), 6.47-6.70 (3H, m), 8.98 (2H, br); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 29.3, 41.9, 48.6, 57.6, 115.9, 116.3, 119.3, 127.6, 144.1, 145.4. High Resolution MS (ESI) Calculated for [DMDA+H<sup>+</sup>; C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>] = 182.1176; Found = 182.1171.

[Appendix:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR]

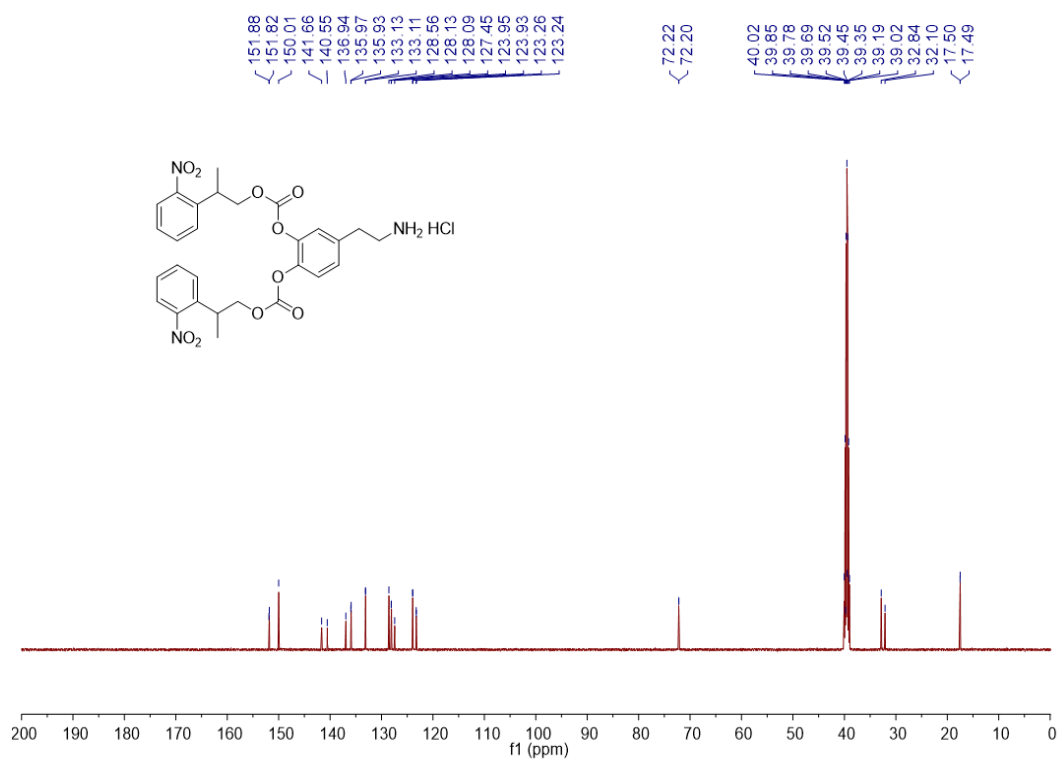
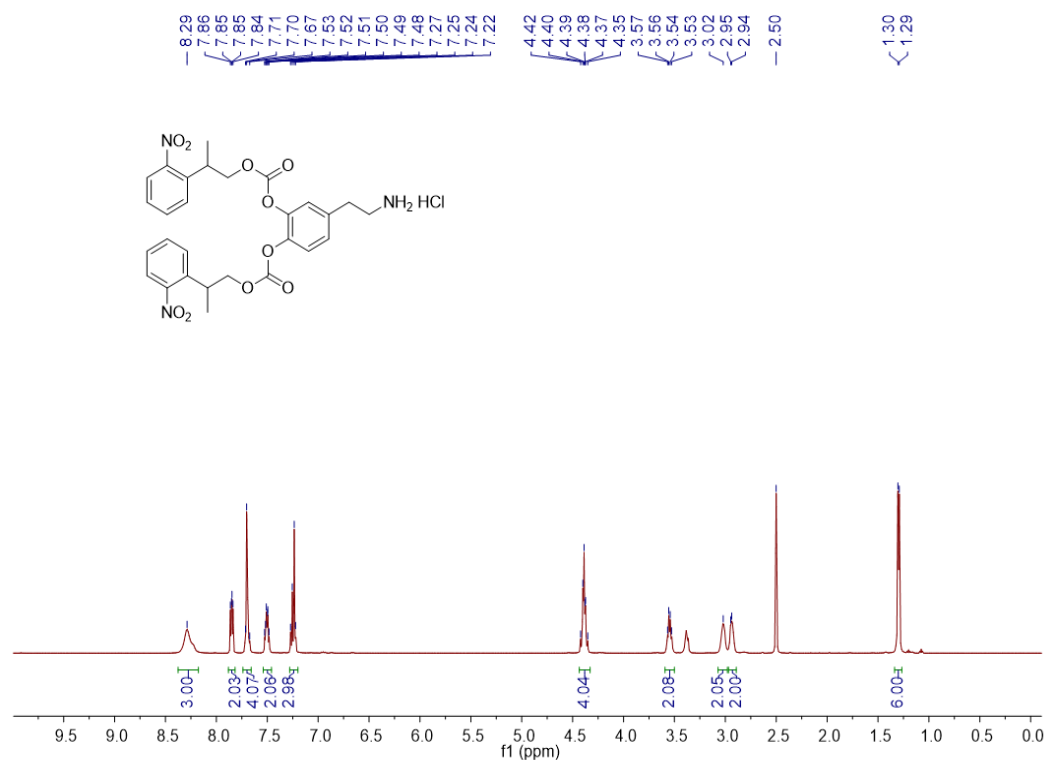
2-(2-Nitrophenyl)propanol (I)



*N*-Boc-(2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl)<sub>2</sub>dopamine (IV)



(2-Nitrobenzyloxy)<sub>2</sub>dopamine·HCl (V)



# *N,N*-Dimethyldopamine (DMDA)

