

Chiral Ag(I) and Pt(II) complexes of ditopic NHC ligands: synthesis, structural and spectroscopic properties†‡

Paul Marshall,^a Robert L. Jenkins,^a William Clegg,^b Ross W. Harrington,^b Samantha K. Callear,^c Simon J. Coles,^c Ian A. Fallis^a and Athanasia Dervisi^{*a}

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The butyl and isopropyl derivatives (**4I**, **5Br**) of chiral pool derived bis-imidazolium dehydrohexitol salts have been prepared. The ditopic N-heterocyclic carbenes **4** and **5** form dinuclear Ag(I) and Pt(II) complexes. All compounds were fully characterised by multinuclear NMR spectroscopy. The bis-imidazolium salt **4I** and platinum complexes *cis*-[Pt₂(μ-**2**)(dmsO)₂Cl₄] and *cis*-[Pt₂(μ-**4**)(dmsO)₂Cl₄] were characterised by X-ray crystallography. In the case of the Pt(II) complexes, the carbene ring is positioned in a sterically preferred orientation, approximately perpendicular to the platinum coordination plane. The ¹H, ¹³C, ¹⁵N and ¹⁹⁵Pt NMR spectra of the platinum complexes show the presence of rotamers due to hindered rotation about the carbene–metal bond.

Introduction

N-Heterocyclic carbene (NHC) ligands and their transition metal complexes have established themselves as a cornerstone of modern coordination chemistry and are now used in a wide range of applications. Platinum(II)–NHC complexes in particular catalyse a number of important reactions, such as hydrosilylations,¹ hydroaminations,² tandem hydroboration-cross-coupling reactions³ and diboration of unsaturated molecules.⁴ Platinum(II)–NHC complexes have also seen recent activity in medicinal applications as possible chemotherapeutic agents.⁵ Thus efficient syntheses of platinum–NHC complexes are of considerable current interest. Synthetic routes to Pt–NHC complexes include direct reaction of the carbene precursor in the presence of base,^{1e,6} or of the free carbene, with suitable platinum salts.⁷ Alternatively, transmetalation of Ag–NHC complexes with a platinum source is also known.⁸

Silver(I) carbenes are extensively used as ligand transfer agents for the majority of imidazolium and other azolium salts,

forming a part of a convenient, and sometimes the only, route for the synthesis of metal carbene complexes.⁹ Ag(I)–NHC complexes have also found many medicinal applications, mainly due to their activity as antimicrobials.¹⁰ Other potential uses include high-end materials applications, such as luminescent chemosensors.¹¹ Silver–carbene complexes are structurally diverse, displaying a broad range of coordination motifs, ranging from simple two-coordinate linear molecules^{9e,12} to helicates,¹³ polymers,¹⁴ rings,¹⁵ cages¹⁶ and clusters.¹⁷

Based on our previously reported chiral pool derived dehydrohexitol framework precursor **1**,¹⁸ we recently described an efficient method leading to the bis-carbene precursor imidazolium salts **2X** (Scheme 1) with 2,5-*exo* stereochemistry.¹⁹ The *endo* and *exo* stereochemistry refers to the substitution with respect to the bent V-shaped core of the fused dehydrohexitol ring. Here we report the synthesis of the isopropyl- and butyl-imidazole derivatives (**4X** and **5X**) following an alternative synthetic route and expand on the coordination chemistry for this family of bridging NHC ligands, to include examples of their Pt(II) complexes.

Discussion

The 2,5-*exo*-bisimidazole **3** was prepared from the reaction of ditosylate **1** with imidazole in dmf in the presence of Cs₂CO₃ (Scheme 1). Subsequent quaternisation with the corresponding alkyl halide afforded the bis-isopropyl- and butyl-imidazolium salts **4I** and **5Br**. Following counterion metathesis with potassium hexafluorophosphate in water, **4PF₆** is furnished as a crystalline white solid and **5PF₆** as a colourless viscous ionic liquid. The imidazolium salts have the expected *exo* stereochemistry at the 2 and 5 positions of the bicyclic ring as in the parent hexitol, L-*iditol*. The dicationic salts are readily soluble in water and

^aSchool of Chemistry, Cardiff University, Main Building, Park Place, Cardiff, CF10 3AT, UK. E-mail: dervisi@cardiff.ac.uk; Fax: +44 (0) 29 20874030; Tel: +44 (0) 29 20874081

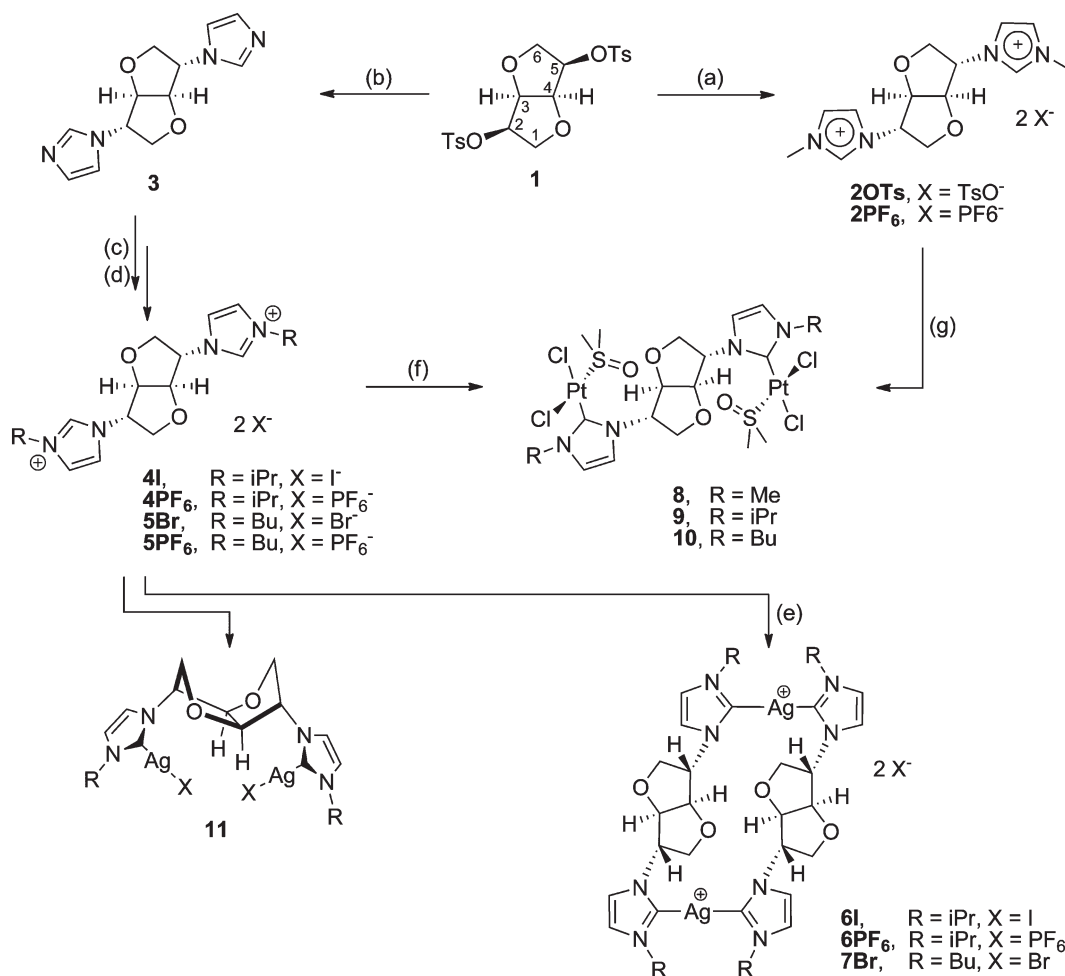
^bSchool of Chemistry, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, UK. E-mail: bill.clegg@newcastle.ac.uk; Tel: +44 (0) 191 222 6649

^cSchool of Chemistry, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK. E-mail: s.j.coles@soton.ac.uk; Fax: +44 (0) 2380 596 723; Tel: +44 (0) 2380 596 722

†Dedicated to Professor David Cole-Hamilton on the occasion of his retirement and for his outstanding contribution to transition metal catalysis.

‡Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: X-ray crystallographic data as CIF files for the compounds **4I**, **8** and **9**; figures showing NMR spectra. CCDC 893546–893548. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c2dt31740k





Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions. (a) *N*-Methylimidazole, 140 °C; (b) Cs_2CO_3 , dmf, 100 °C; (c) **4I**: excess isopropylbromide, CH_3CN , reflux, **5Br**: excess butylbromide, dmf, 100 °C; (d) excess KPF_6 , H_2O ; (e) Ag_2O , CH_2Cl_2 , room temperature, 2 days; (f/g) K_2PtCl_4 or PtCl_2 , NaOAc , dmsO, 70 °C, 2 days.

polar organic solvents such as lower alcohols, acetone, acetonitrile and dmsO. Single crystals of **4I** suitable for X-ray studies were grown from an acetonitrile solution of the salt, and the structure of the cation is shown in Fig. 1.

Silver(i) complexes

The silver(i) complexes of carbenes **4** and **5** were prepared from the reaction of Ag_2O with the corresponding imidazolium salts, **4I**, **4PF₆** and **5Br**. NHC carbenes **4** and **5** form the bridged metallacyclic dinuclear silver complexes, $[\text{Ag}_2(\mu\text{-NHC})_2][X]_2$ shown in Scheme 1, irrespective of the metal to ligand ratio and type of counterion used. The analogous methyl-imidazolyl complex $[\text{Ag}_2(\mu\text{-2})][\text{PF}_6]_2$ and its solid-state structure has been reported previously by us.¹⁹ Unfortunately, the isopropyl and butyl derivatives, **6I** and **7Br**, did not afford good crystals of sufficient quality to allow for their X-ray structure determinations. As was the case for NHC ligand **2**, the neutral acyclic bis-monocarbene complexes (**11**) were not observed. Electro-spray mass spectra show maximal mass peaks at m/z 1001 and 1009 for the silver metallacycle complexes, **6I** and **7Br** respectively, corresponding to loss of one of the counterions from the

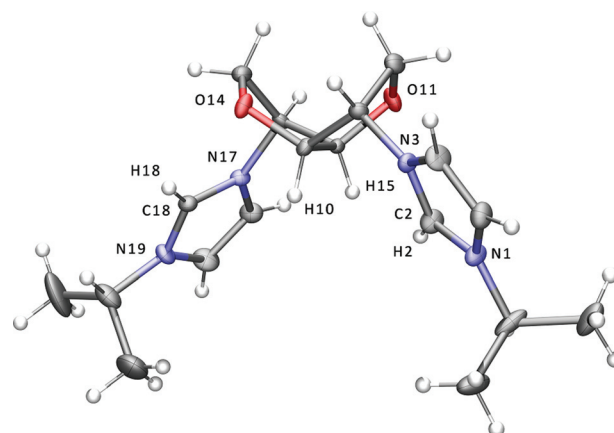


Fig. 1 Displacement ellipsoid plot at the 50% probability level of the bis-imidazolium cation of **4I**. The iodide anions are omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): N1–C2 1.333(5), C2–N3 1.341(5), N17–C18 1.331(5), C18–N19 1.329(5), N1–C2–N3 109.3(4), N17–C18–N19 109.5(3).

parent compound, $[\text{Ag}(\mu\text{-NHC})_2][X]_2$. In the ^{13}C NMR spectra of the silver complexes the carbene resonance appears as a sharp



singlet at δ 180.6 ppm for **6I** and δ 181.6 ppm for **7Br**. Coupling to ^{107}Ag or ^{109}Ag was unobserved in both cases. Silver–carbene complexes have been used previously in transmetalation reactions with platinum(II) salts to afford the corresponding Pt(NHC) complexes.^{8b,20} In the case of the silver complex **7Br** reaction with Pt(cod)Cl₂ afforded mixtures of Pt(II)-containing species and partially protonated carbene ligand.

Platinum(II) complexes

In order to avoid time- and resource-consuming routes, the platinum complexes **8–10** were prepared directly from the reaction of the corresponding ligand salts (**2PF₆**, **4PF₆** and **5PF₆**) with PtCl₂ or K₂PtCl₄ in quantitative yields (Scheme 1). Reactions were carried out in the presence of NaOAc in dmsO, under aerobic conditions using unpurified technical grade solvent. Reactions in other solvents, *e.g.* dma (*N,N'*-dimethylacetamide), afforded complex mixtures of intractable products. The above synthetic procedure afforded the bis-monocarbene complexes, *cis*-[Pt₂(μ -NHC)(dmsO)₂Cl₄], regardless of the metal to ligand ratio used.^{7,8,20} 1 : 1 metal to ligand reactions afforded the corresponding *cis*-[Pt₂(μ -NHC)(dmsO)₂Cl₄] complexes, with the excess imidazolium salt remaining unreacted. Complexes **8–10** are air- and moisture-stable and can be stored for prolonged times in air without any visible decomposition. They are soluble in chlorinated solvents, acetonitrile and dmsO.

Solution NMR measurements

Relatively small changes are observed in the ¹H NMR spectra for the hydrogen atoms of the proligands of **2**, **4** and **5** upon coordination to silver(I). More pronounced deshielding of the proton resonances, however, is seen for the platinum complexes, most likely due to the divalent metal. Notably, there are large downfield shifts of the methine protons (H^{2/5}) adjacent to the imidazolyl nitrogen atoms from *ca.* δ 5.1 ppm (CD₃CN) in the imidazolium salts to δ 5.9–6.1 ppm (CD₃CN) in the coordinated ligands. A large downfield shift is also observed for the isopropyl methine proton of **9**, from δ 4.73 ppm in **4I** to 5.63 ppm (CD₃CN).

Restricted rotation about the C–Pt bond

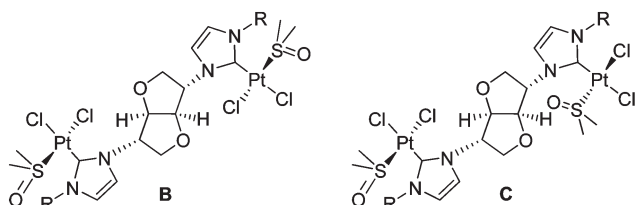
The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of the platinum complexes, **8–10**, reveal more than one isomers present in solution which have been attributed to rotamers arising from restricted rotation about the Pt–C_{NHC} bond. High metal–carbene rotation barriers (>92 kJ mol^{−1}) have been observed for Rh(I)– and Ir(I)–NHC systems and attributed mainly to steric effects.²¹ Similarly, for Pt(NHC)(dmsO)Cl₂-type complexes Rourke *et al.* have reported barriers to rotation in excess of 85 kJ mol^{−1}.^{8a}

In the case of the dinuclear complexes, **8–10**, there are three possible rotamers arising from slow rotation about the Pt–C_{NHC} bond; two of C₂ symmetry with the dmsO ligands either *in* (isomer A, Scheme 1) or *out* (isomer B) with respect to the dehydrohexitol core, and one of C₁ symmetry with *in* and *out* dmsO ligands (isomer C). All three rotamers of **8–10** were observed in different ratios, although due to the complexity of the overlapping signals, these rotamers could not be individually assigned. One common feature in the spectra of the complexes, supporting the existence of three isomers in solution, is the appearance of four distinct doublets for one of the imidazolyl proton resonances, with one doublet for each of the C₂ symmetric isomers and two doublets for the C₁ symmetric isomer. In addition, the two methyl groups of the coordinated dmsO are diastereotopically inequivalent, as of course are the methyls on the isopropyl group of **9**. In an attempt to simplify the ¹H NMR spectra, a dmsO-d₆ solution of complex **8** was heated to 100 °C. However, no significant changes in the chemical shifts were observed, leading us to conclude that a high barrier to rotation about the Pt–C_{NHC} bond also exists for these complexes.

In the ¹⁹⁵Pt NMR spectra of complexes **8–10** two signals were observed in each case, centred at *ca.* −3500 ppm (referenced to Na₂PtCl₆).²² Presumably, some of the rotamer signals remain unresolved in the corresponding ¹⁹⁵Pt NMR spectra. For comparison, the $\delta^{195\text{Pt}}$ reported for the related carbene complexes, [Pt(NHC)(dmsO)Me₂], are in the region of −3900 to −4000 ppm.²⁰ The effect of the different N-imidazole substituents (Me, *i*Pr, Bu) of complexes **8–10** on the ¹⁹⁵Pt NMR chemical shifts ($\delta^{195\text{Pt}}$) is negligible. This is in agreement with reports for other PtCl₂ systems, such as those of chelating dipyrrolyl ligands.²³ Due to solubility limitations, different solvents were used for each complex during these measurements (dmsO-d₆ for **8**, CD₃CN for **9** and CD₂Cl₂ for **10**). Contrary to previous observations, where large $\Delta\delta^{195\text{Pt}}$ of *ca.* 400 ppm were observed with changes in the solvent from CD₂Cl₂ to dmsO-d₆, there were no significant solvent effects observed for complexes **8–10**.²⁴

¹H–¹⁵N HMBC spectra were also collected for the platinum complexes. In most cases analyses of the cross-peaks in the two-dimensional spectra provided a means of differentiating and assigning the two non-symmetrically substituted imidazolyl ¹⁵N resonances. Relatively small differences in the chemical shifts of the imidazole derived nitrogens were observed ($\Delta\delta^{15\text{N}}$), with the largest $\Delta\delta^{15\text{N}}$ observed for complex **9** at 16 ppm and the smallest for complex **10**. In this case, the two ¹⁵N resonances centred at 204.5 ppm remained unresolved. Although the signals for N^O and N^R in the ¹⁵N dimension of the spectra for **8–10** were not resolved further, the presence of rotamers is implied after inspection of the cross-section of the peaks in the 2D-spectra (where N^O represents the nitrogen atom next to the oxolane ring and N^R the one next to the corresponding alkyl substituent).

Solid state structures of the Pt(II) complexes. The solid-state structures of platinum complexes **8** and **9** were determined by synchrotron X-ray crystallography. Complexes **8** and **9** adopt the same C₂ symmetric spatial arrangement shown in Fig. 2, with complex **9** containing a true C₂ crystallographic axis. The two platinum centres are *trans* to each other, facing away from the



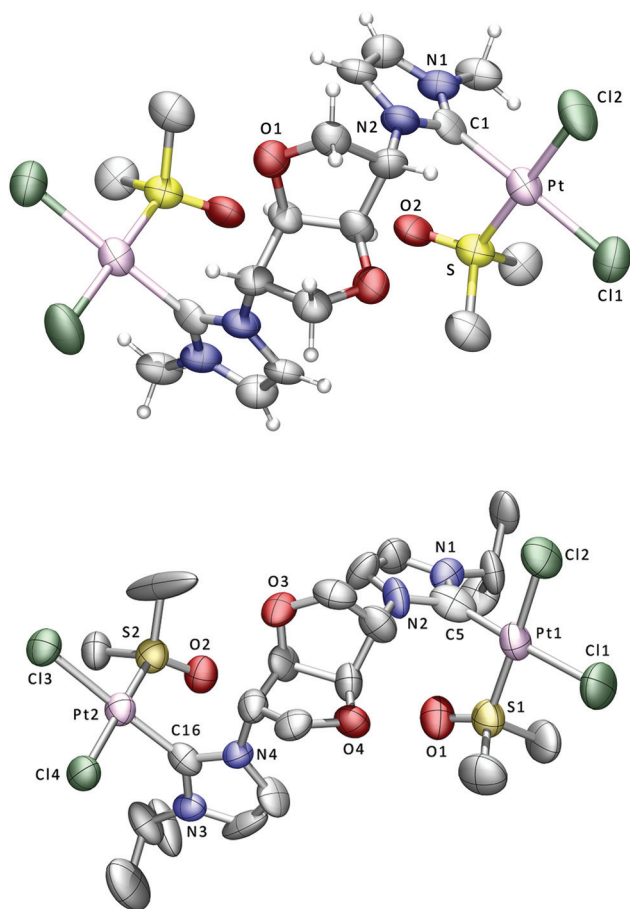


Fig. 2 Displacement ellipsoid plots at the 50% probability level of the platinum complexes **8** (above) and **9**; for clarity only some of the H atoms are shown. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for **8**: Pt–Cl(1) 2.361(8), Pt–Cl(2) 2.305(8), Pt–S 2.205(7), Pt–C(1) 1.98(2), Cl(1)–Pt–Cl(2) 90.0(3), Cl(1)–Pt–S 90.4(3), Cl(1)–Pt–C(1) 176.1(8), Cl(2)–Pt–S 178.9(3), Cl(2)–Pt–C(1) 88.4(6), S–Pt–C(1) 91.2(6). Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for **9**: Pt(1)–Cl(1) 2.335(4), Pt(1)–Cl(2) 2.328(4), Pt(1)–S(1) 2.189(4), Pt(1)–C(5) 1.948(14), Pt(2)–Cl(3) 2.338(4), Pt(2)–Cl(4) 2.306(4), Pt(2)–S(2) 2.190(4), Pt(2)–C(16) 1.88(2), Cl(1)–Pt(1)–Cl(2) 90.86(13), Cl(1)–Pt(1)–S(1) 90.88(14), Cl(1)–Pt(1)–C(5) 177.1(4), Cl(2)–Pt(1)–S(1) 175.60(14), Cl(2)–Pt(1)–C(5) 88.3(4), S(1)–Pt(1)–C(5) 90.2(4), Cl(3)–Pt(2)–Cl(4) 90.62(18), Cl(3)–Pt(2)–S(2) 91.02(18), Cl(3)–Pt(2)–C(16) 176.0(5), Cl(4)–Pt(2)–S(2) 178.04(16), Cl(4)–Pt(2)–C(16) 88.3(5), S(2)–Pt(2)–C(16) 90.1(5).

dehydrohexitol core and the dmsoligands assume a *syn* arrangement facing towards the core (isomer A, *vide supra*). This more crowded conformation may be stabilised by non-classical C–H...O hydrogen bonding interactions between the dmsoligand oxygen and bridgehead hydrogen atoms of the dioxolane unit; for complex **9** the relevant O...H distances are 2.54 and 2.46 Å, and for **8**, 2.47 Å (two distances equal by symmetry).²⁵ The Pt–C_{NHC} bonds are in the range 1.88(2)–1.98(2) Å, at the lower end of the range reported for other Pt–NHC–dmsoligand complexes.^{7,8} The carbene ring is placed in a sterically preferred orientation, approximately perpendicular to the platinum coordination plane in each case; the corresponding dihedral angles between the imidazole and coordination planes are 81.9° for **8**, and 86.2° and 89.7° for **9**.

Experimental

General remarks

All manipulations were performed using standard glassware under aerobic conditions, except where otherwise noted. Solvents of analytical grade and deuterated solvents for NMR measurements were used as received. Literature methods were employed for the synthesis of **1**¹⁹ and Ag₂O.²⁶ All other reagents were used as received. Ether means diethyl ether and dmf dimethylformamide unless specified otherwise. NMR spectra were obtained on Bruker Avance AMX 250, 400, 500, 600 (QCI Quadruple Resonance CryoProbe) or Jeol Eclipse 300 spectrometers. The chemical shifts are given as dimensionless δ values and are frequency referenced relative to TMS for ¹H and ¹³C and Na₂PtCl₆ for ¹⁹⁵Pt. For ¹H–¹⁵N heteronuclear multiple-bond correlation (HMBC) experiments, CH₃NO₂ was used as the standard for the ¹⁵N chemical shifts (δ = 381.7 vs. liquid NH₃).²⁷ In the HMBC experimental, N^R stands for the alkyl substituted nitrogen of the imidazole ring and N^O for the one next to the dioxolane ring.

Coupling constants *J* are given in hertz (Hz) as positive values regardless of their real individual signs. The multiplicity of the signals is indicated as s, d, or m for singlets, doublets, or multiplets, respectively. The abbreviation br is given for broadened signals. Mass spectra and high-resolution mass spectra were obtained in electrospray (ES) mode unless otherwise reported, on a Waters Q-ToF micromass spectrometer. IR spectra were measured on a JASCO 660plus FT-IR spectrometer from 4000 to 600 cm^{−1}.

1,4,3,6-Dianhydro-2,5-dideoxy-2,5-bisimidazole-1-itol, 3. 1 (9.1 g, 20.0 mmol) was dissolved in dmf (20 mL). Imidazole (2.9 g, 42.9 mmol) and caesium carbonate (16.3 g, 50.0 mmol) were added to the solution and the reaction temperature maintained at 100 °C for 1 day. A saturated brine solution (150 mL) was added to the reaction vessel and stirred until the yellow solid that formed had dissolved. The product was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 50 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The solution was filtered and solvent removed by reduced pressure to leave a white solid. The solid was washed with ether and dried. Yield: 3.9 g, 79%. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, dmsoligand-d₆): 4.17 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 2.4, 1H, *endo*-H^{1/6}), 4.25 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 4.9, 1H, *exo*-H^{1/6}), 4.75 (s, 1 H, H^{3/4}) 4.87 (dd, *J* = 4.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H^{2/5}), 7.01 (d, *J* = 1.0, 1H, imid-H) 7.02 (d, *J* = 1.0, 1H, imid-H), 7.45 (s, 1H, C_{NHC}H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 63.00 (C^{2/5}), 72.75 (C^{1/6}), 88.23 (C^{3/4}), 117.27 (imid-C), 130.66 (imid-C), 135.95 (C_{NHC}). ¹⁵N NMR (from ¹H–¹⁵N HMBC, 600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm −122.5 (N^R), 191.2 (N^O). MS (AP⁺) *m/z* (%): [M]⁺, [C₁₂H₁₅N₄O₂]⁺ 247.1195; measured: 247.1183 (100); [MH + CH₃CN⁺], 288.1459.

1,4,3,6-Dianhydro-2,5-dideoxy-2,5-bis(3-isopropyl imidazolium)-1-itol iodide, 4I. The bis-imidazole **3** (1.4 g, 5.7 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (15 mL), followed by the addition of isopropyl iodide (1.5 mL, 15.0 mmol). The mixture was refluxed for 1 day and subsequently left to cool to room temperature. The product crystallised out of the reaction solution and was subsequently filtered under suction and dried in air. Yield: 2.6 g, 69%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O): δ ppm 1.44



(d, 6H, $J = 6.7$, CHMe₂), 4.30 (m, 2H, H^{1/6}), 4.56 (m, 1H, CHMe₂), 5.10 (s, 1H, H^{3/4}), 5.15 (m, 1H, H^{2/5}), 7.45 (br s, 1H, imid-H), 7.55 (br s, 1H, imid-H), 8.86 (s, 1H, C_{NHC}H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O) δ ppm 22.2 (CHMe₂), 53.9 (CHMe₂), 65.0 (C^{2/5}), 72.1 (C^{1/6}), 87.3 (C^{3/4}), 121.3 (imid-C), 121.7 (imid-C), 134.0 (C_{NHC}). MS (ES⁺) m/z : [M – I]⁺, [C₁₈H₂₇N₄O₂¹²⁷I]⁺: 459.1262; measured: 459.1262 (30); [MH – 2I]⁺, 331.2138 (40). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₂₈I₂N₄O₂ (586.25): C, 36.88; H, 4.81; N, 9.56. Found: C, 36.78; H, 4.79; N, 9.42.

1,4:3,6-Dianhydro-2,5-dideoxy-2,5-bis(3-isopropylimidazolium)-L-iditol hexafluorophosphate (4PF₆). An aqueous solution of KPF₆ (2.2 g, 12.0 mmol) was added slowly to a 20 mL aqueous solution of the bis-iodide salt **5I** (1.9 g, 3.2 mmol). Immediately a white solid precipitated; it was collected by filtration. The solid was washed with cold ethanol and ether and left to dry under suction. Yield: 1.8 g, 91%. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, dms_o-d₆): δ = 1.50 (d, $J = 6.7$, 6H, CHMe₂), 4.33 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.70 (m, 1H, CHMe₂), 5.10 (s, 1H, CH), 5.25 (m, 1H, CH) 7.80 (s, 1H, imid-H), 8.05 (s, 1H, imid-H), 9.25 (s, 1H, C_{NHC}H); δ ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O) δ = 22.29 (CHCH₃), 53.92 (CHCH₃), 65.05 (C^{2/5}), 72.13 (C^{1/6}), 87.36 (C^{3/4}), 121.34 (imid-C), 121.75 (imid-C), 133.99 (C_{NHC}); IR (KBr) 844 (s), 1097 (m), 1160 1182 (m), 1555 (m), 2906 (w), 3172 (sh, m), 3423 (br, w).

1,4:3,6-Dianhydro-2,5-dideoxy-2,5-bis(3-butyl imidazolium)-L-iditol bromide (5Br). Bis-imidazole **3** (0.526 g, 2.14 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (4 mL), followed by addition of excess butylbromide (4.2 g, 31.0 mmol). The mixture was heated to 100 °C for 2 days and subsequently left to cool to room temperature. Volatiles were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in hot CH₃CN. After storing for one day at –5 °C colourless crystals of the product were obtained. Yield: 0.805 g, 73%. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 0.98 (t, $J = 7.3$, 3H, CH₃), 1.43 (m, $J = 7.3$, 2H, CH₂), 1.94 (m, $J = 7.5$, 2H, CH₂), 4.34 (m, 3H, NCH₂/H^{1/6}), 4.54 (dd, $J = 4.50$, 1H, H^{1/6}), 5.71 (br s, 1H, H^{2/5}), 5.77 (br s, 1H, H^{3/4}), 7.46 (s, 1H, imid-H), 8.28 (s, imid-H, 1H), 10.22 (s, 1H, C_{NHC}H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃Cl): δ = 13.57 (CH₃), 19.64 (CH₂), 32.02 (CH₂), 50.20 (NCH₂), 64.96 (C^{2/5}), 72.34 (C^{1/6}), 87.17 (C^{3/4}), 122.24 (CH), 122.93 (CH), 136.8 (C_{NHC}). ¹⁵N NMR (from ¹H–¹⁵N HMBC, 600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm 201.0 (N^O), 202.3 (N^R). MS (ES⁺) m/z : [M – Br]⁺, [C₂₀H₃₂BrN₄O₂]⁺: 439.17 (30). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₃₂Br₂N₄O₂ (520.30): C, 46.17; H, 6.20; N, 10.77. Found: C, 46.07; H, 6.23; N, 10.66.

1,4:3,6-Dianhydro-2,5-dideoxy-2,5-bis(3-butylimidazolium)-L-iditol hexafluorophosphate (5PF₆). An aqueous solution of KPF₆ (2.2 g, 12.0 mmol) was added slowly to a 20 mL aqueous solution of the bis-bromide salt **5Br** (0.527 g, 1.0 mmol). The product separated from the solution as a colourless oil. This was collected and dried to afford 0.353 g of the product. Yield: 0.353 g, 54%. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ ppm 0.96 (t, $J = 7.5$, 3H, CH₃) 1.39 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.96 (m, $J = 7.5$, 2H, CH₂), 4.40 (t, $J = 7.5$, 2H, NCH₂), 4.52 (m, $J = 2.2$, 2H, H^{1/6}) 5.33 (s, 1H, H^{3/4}) 5.42 (m, 1H, H^{2/5}) 7.83 (m, $J = 1.9$, 1H, imid-H), 7.90 (m, 1H, imid-H), 9.20 (s, 1H, C_{NHC}H).

Preparation of [Ag₂(μ -4)]I₂, 6I. **4I** (0.59 g, 1 mmol) was dissolved in a 1/1 mixture of CH₂Cl₂/acetone (60 mL). Silver(i)

oxide (0.25 g, 1.1 mmol) was subsequently added to the solution and the mixture was left stirring for 1 day. Then the solution was filtered through celite and dried. Yield: 0.814 g, 72%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dms_o-d₆): δ ppm 1.48 (d, $J = 6.7$, 6H, CHMe₂), 1.49 (d, $J = 6.4$, 6H, CHMe₂), 4.33 (m, 4H, H^{1/6}), 4.77 (m, 2H, CHMe₂), 5.01 (s, 2H, H^{3/4}), 5.30 (m, 2H, H^{2/5}) 7.49 (m, 2H, imid-H), 7.67 (m, 2H, imid-H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, dms_o-d₆): δ ppm 23.85 (CHMe₂), 54.21 (CHMe₂), 66.73 (C^{2/5}), 72.72 (C^{1/6}), 88.51 (C^{3/4}), 119.53 (imid-C), 120.76 (imid-C), 180.62 (s, C_{NHC}). MS (ES⁺, CH₃CN): m/z (%), calcd mass for [M – I]⁺ = [C₃₆H₅₂N₈O₄¹⁰⁷Ag₂¹²⁷I]⁺ 1001.1258, measured: 1001.1306 (100).

Preparation of [Ag₂(μ -4)]PF₆ 2. **4PF₆** (0.310 g, 0.50 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (1 mL). Silver(i) oxide (0.115 g, 0.5 mmol) was added to the solution along with sodium bromide (0.27 g, 2.67 mmol) and the mixture heated to 100 °C for 1 day. The solvent was removed to leave a waxy light yellow solid. Yield: 0.443 g, 76%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dms_o-d₆): δ ppm 1.44 (d, $J = 6.7$, 6H, CHMe₂), 1.45 (d, $J = 6.4$, 6H, CHMe₂), 4.32 (dd, $J = 10.5$, 5.3, 2H, *endo*-H^{1/6}), 4.45 (br s, $J = 10.5$, 2H, *exo*-H^{1/6}), 4.72 (m, 2H, CHMe₂), 4.95 (s, 2H, H^{3/4}), 5.29 (br s, 2H, H^{2/5}) 7.50 (d, $J = 1.8$, 2H, imid-H), 7.70 (d, $J = 1.8$, 2H, imid-H); MS (ES⁺, CH₃CN): m/z (%), calcd mass for [M – PF₆]⁺ = [C₃₆H₅₂N₈O₄F₆P¹⁰⁷Ag₂]⁺ 1019.1855, measured 1019.1844 (100), 1033.1464 (15).

Preparation of [Ag₂(μ -5)]Br₂, 7Br. The imidazolium salt **5Br** (0.390 g, 0.75 mmol) was dissolved in 30 mL of CHCl₃, and Ag₂O (0.174 g, 0.75 mmol) was added to the solution. After two hours the complex separated from the solution as an opaque oil. Volatiles were evaporated and the foam obtained was dissolved in CHCl₃ with heating, filtered through celite and dried. Yield: 0.557 g, 68%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ ppm 0.86 (t, $J = 7.4$, 6H, Me), 1.27 (m, $J = 7.4$, 4H, CH₂), 1.73 (m, 4H, CH₂), 4.08 (t, $J = 7.2$, 4H, NCH₂), 4.24 (dd, $J = 11.0$, 2.3, 2H, *endo*-H^{1/6}), 4.34 (dd, $J = 11.0$, 5.0, 2H, *exo*-H^{1/6}), 4.97 (s, 2H, H^{3/4}), 5.20 (dd, $J = 5.0$, 2.3, 2H, H^{2/5}), 7.02 (d, $J = 2$, 2H, imid-H), 7.13 (d, $J = 2$, 2H, imid-H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ ppm 13.52 (CH₃), 19.84 (CH₂), 33.46 (CH₂), 52.24 (NCH₂), 67.22 (C^{2/5}), 72.76 (C^{1/6}), 88.44 (C^{3/4}), 119.42 (imid-C), 121.90 (imid-C), 181.26 (s, C_{NHC}). ¹⁵N NMR (from ¹H–¹⁵N HMBC, 600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ ppm 211.3 (N^R), 212.5 (N^O). MS (ES⁺) m/z : [M – Br]⁺, [C₄₀H₆₀¹⁰⁷Ag₂⁷⁹BrN₈O₄]⁺: 1009.2023; measured: 1009.1985 (30).

For the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of the platinum complexes, **8–10** reported below, signals for all 3 observed isomers are reported with individual peaks not assigned to a specific isomer.

Preparation of cis-[Pt₂(μ -2)(dms_o)₂Cl₄], 8. **2PF₆** (0.187 g, 0.33 mmol), K₂PtCl₄ (0.278 g, 0.67 mmol) and NaOAc (0.057 g, 0.70 mmol) were dissolved in 1 mL of dms_o at 70 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at that temperature for 3 days. The solution was dried under vacuum and the yellowish solid obtained was washed three times with methanol and subsequently dried. The white solid obtained was recrystallised by diffusion of hexane into a dichloromethane solution to afford block colourless plates of the product. Yield: 0.300 g (94%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN) δ ppm 3.44/3.45/3.47/3.51/3.52/3.53 (s, 12H, Me₂SO), 3.96/3.97/3.97/3.98 (s, 6H, Me), 4.14 (dd,





$J = 3.8, 7.2/4.17$ (dd, $J = 3.2, 7.2/4.20$ (m)/4.23 (m, 2H, *endo*-H^{1/6}), 4.50 (m, 2H, *exo*-H^{1/6}), 5.05 (br s, 2H, H^{3/4}), 5.92/6.06 (m, 2H, H^{2/5}), 7.08 (d, $J = 2.3/7.09$ (d, $J = 2.3/7.12$ (d, $J = 2.1/7.13$ (d, $J = 2.3, 2H$, imid-H), 7.18 (br s, 2H, imid-H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, dms_o-d₆) δ ppm 37.61/37.64/37.71 (CH₃), 65.80/65.90/66.05/66.11 (C^{2/5}), 72.04/72.08/72.11/72.17 (C^{1/6}), 87.48/87.56/87.75/87.48 (C^{3/4}), 118.54/118.69/118.82 (imid-C), 124.74/124.79 (imid-C), 143.60 (C_{NHC}). ¹⁵N NMR (from ¹H-¹⁵N HMBC, 600 MHz, dms_o-d₆) δ ppm 192.4 (N^R), 193.1 (N^R), 203.2 (N^O), 205.3 (N^O). ¹⁹⁵Pt NMR (107 MHz, dms_o-d₆) δ ppm -3525, -3533. IR (KBr, $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$) 1022 (s), 1092 and 1134 (s, SO). UV (CH₃CN, 0.14 mM) 254 nm (intense dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹), 300 nm (faint shoulder 1214 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). MS (accurate mass, ES⁺, CH₃CN) m/z (%), calculated mass for [M + K]⁺, [C₁₈H₃₀Cl₄KN₄O₄Pt₂S₂]⁺: 1000.9360; measured: 1000.9361. Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₃₀Cl₄N₄O₄Pt₂S₂ (962.55): C, 22.46; H, 3.14; N, 5.82. Found: C, 22.44; H, 3.13; N, 5.90.

Preparation of *cis*-[Pt₂(μ -4)(dms_o)₂Cl₄], **9.** In a round bottom flask, K₂PtCl₄ (0.278 g, 0.67 mmol) and **4PF₆** (0.208 g, 0.33 mmol) were dissolved in 2 mL of dms_o. NaOAc (0.057 g, 0.70 mmol) was subsequently added, and the mixture heated to 70 °C for 1 day. The solution was dried in a K  gelrohr under vacuum and the yellowish solid obtained was extracted with CH₃CN. The CH₃CN washings were condensed to *ca.* 2 mL volume and methanol was added to precipitate the complex as a white solid. Complex **9** was recrystallised by storing a saturated CH₃CN/methanol solution of **9** at -5 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ ppm 1.40 (m, 12H, CHMe₂), 3.38/3.42/3.53/3.54 (s, 12H, Me₂SO), 4.23 (dd, $J = 11.4, 1.9, 2H$, *endo*-H^{1/6}), 4.31 (dd, $J = 11.4, 4.8/4.37$ (dd, $J = 11.1, 5.6, 2H$, *exo*-H^{1/6}), 4.89 (d, ³ $J = 5/4.93$ (s)/5.01 (s)/5.07 (d, ³ $J = 5, 2H$, H^{3/4}), 5.56 (m, 2H, CHMe₂), 5.81/6.16 (m, 2H, H^{2/5}), 6.89/6.90/6.95/6.97/6.98-7.00 (m)/7.03 (d, ³ $J = 2.2, 4H$, imid-H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN) δ ppm 20.78/20.80/20.93/20.95 (CHMe₂), 44.52/44.59/44.66/44.71 (Me₂SO), 52.77/52.82 (CHMe₂), 65.63/65.74/65.93/66.03 (C^{2/5}), 71.26/71.35/71.45/71.62 (C^{1/6}), 86.87/86.94/87.11/87.26 (C^{3/4}), 118.11/118.17/118.25/118.60 (imid-C), 118.57/118.60 (imid-C), 142.43/142.16 (C_{NHC}). ¹⁵N NMR (from ¹H-¹⁵N HMBC, 600 MHz, CD₃CN) δ ppm 202.1 (N^O), 218.1 (N^R). ¹⁹⁵Pt NMR (107 MHz, CH₃CN-d₃) δ ppm -3514, -3521. IR (KBr, $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$) 1022 (m), 1096 and 1144 (s, SO). MS (ES⁺, CH₃CN): m/z (%), calcd mass for [M + K]⁺ = [C₂₂H₃₈Cl₄KN₄O₄Pt₂S₂]⁺ 1055.9971, measured 1055.9971 (22), 1000.09 (45). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₃₈Cl₄-N₄O₄Pt₂S₂ (1018.66): C, 25.94; H, 3.76; N, 5.50. Found: C, 25.89; H, 3.81; N, 5.30.

Preparation of *cis*-[Pt₂(μ -5)(dms_o)₂Cl₄], **10.** In a round bottom flask, PtCl₂ (0.291 g, 1.1 mmol) and **5PF₆** (0.353 g, 0.54 mmol) were dissolved in 4 mL of dms_o. NaOAc (0.097 g, 1.2 mmol) was subsequently added, and the mixture heated to 65 °C for 2.5 days. The pale yellow solution was dried under vacuum and the yellowish oil obtained was extracted with CHCl₃ (2 $\times$ 20 mL). The CHCl₃ washings were condensed to afford a colourless oil. Yield: 0.522 g, 93%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-d₆/dms_o-d₆) δ ppm 0.97 (t, $J = 7.5, 6H$, Me), 1.43 (m, ³ $J = 7.5, 4H$, CH₂), 1.99 (m, 4H, 2 $\times$ CH₂), 3.60 (m, 12H, Me₂SO), 4.12 (dd, $J = 10.5, 4.2/4.21$ (m, $J = 10.7, 3.4, 2H$, *endo*-H^{1/6}), 4.44

(m, 1H + 4H, CH₂, *exo*-H^{1/6}), 4.63 (dd, $J = 10.7, 5.1/4.64$ (dd, $J = 10.5, 4.2, 1H$, *exo*-H^{1/6}), 5.15 (m, 2H, H^{3/4}), 6.02/6.12 (m, 2H, H^{2/5}), 7.26 (d, $J = 2.1/7.29$ (d, $J = 2.1/7.38$ (d, $J = 2.1/7.42$ (d, $J = 2.1, 2H$, imid-H), 7.51 (br s, 2H, imid-H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, acetone-d₆/dms_o-d₆) δ ppm 13.50 (CH₃), 19.67 (CH₃CH₂), 32.03 (CH₂), 50.41 (NCH₂), 66.20/66.44/66.69 (C^{2/5}), 72.17/72.23/72.41 (C^{1/6}), 87.68/87.77/87.92 (C^{3/4}), 118.49/118.80 (imid-C), 122.92/123.14/123.19 (imid-C), 144.15/144.31 (C_{NHC}). ¹⁵N NMR (from ¹H-¹⁵N HMBC, 600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ ppm 204.5 (br s). ¹⁹⁵Pt NMR (107 MHz, CH₂Cl₂-d₂) δ ppm -3518, -3521. MS (ES⁺) m/z : [M + Na]⁺, [C₂₄H₄₂³⁵Cl₄²³NaN₄O₄¹⁹⁴Pt₂³²S₂]⁺: 1065.0553; measured: 1065.0503 (20). Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₄₂Cl₄N₄O₄Pt₂S₂ (1046.71): C, 27.54; H, 4.04; N, 5.35. Found: C, 27.48; H, 3.97; N, 5.49.

X-ray crystallography

Data for **4I** were measured at 120 K on a Bruker Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer at the window of a Bruker Nonius FR591 rotating anode ($\lambda_{\text{Mo-K}\alpha} = 0.71073$ Å) driven by COLLECT and processed by DENZO software.²⁸ The structure was determined in SHELXS-97 and refined using SHELXL-97.²⁹ Data for **8** and **9** were obtained from very small and weakly diffracting crystals by use of synchrotron radiation ($\lambda = 0.6889$ Å) at 120 K, with a Crystal Logics kappa diffractometer and Rigaku Saturn 724+ CCD detector at beamline I19 of Diamond Light Source; software was Rigaku CrystalClear,³⁰ and Bruker APEX2³¹ and SHELXTL.²⁹ Key crystallographic data are shown in Table 1.

In addition to the intended compound **9** (with 8 identical molecules in the tetragonal unit cell, all of the same chirality), the structure also contains highly disordered solvent and/or other components that could not be modelled as discrete atoms and could not be identified from the observed electron density distribution. This has been treated with the SQUEEZE option of the program PLATON.³² The refined structural model contains only the ordered part of the crystal structure and the unidentified disordered components are not included in any of the tabulated or deposited values. The crystal structure of **8** contains disordered dichloromethane solvent molecules, which it was possible to model with discrete atom positions. For all three structures, the correct enantiomer was confirmed on the basis of significant anomalous scattering effects.³³

Crystallographic data for all compounds have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publications CCDC 893546-893548.

Conclusions

Short synthetic routes to the chiral, ether-functionalized NHC precursors, **2OTs**, **4I** and **5Br** have been developed. The bridging ligands **2**, **4** and **5** form either cationic dinuclear cyclic structures with Ag(I) or neutral linear complexes in the case of Pt(II). The robust nature of the Pt(II) complexes is indicated by their synthesis being achieved under aerobic conditions using bench grade solvents. For the *cis*-Pt(dms_o)Cl₂ complexes,

Table 1 Crystallographic data for **4I**, **8** and **9**

Compound	4I	8	9
Chemical formula	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ N ₄ O ₂ ²⁺ ·2I [−]	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ Cl ₄ N ₄ O ₄ Pt ₂ S ₂ ·CH ₂ Cl ₂	C ₂₂ H ₃₈ Cl ₄ N ₄ O ₄ Pt ₂ S ₂
Formula mass	586.2	1047.5	1018.66
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	Orthorhombic	Tetragonal
<i>a</i> /Å	8.9301(2)	15.032(12)	19.248(6)
<i>b</i> /Å	10.8793(2)	15.651(13)	
<i>c</i> /Å	23.2605(4)	6.587(5)	23.080(14)
Unit cell volume/Å ³	2259.83(8)	1550(2)	8551(6)
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2	<i>P</i> 4 ₁ 2 ₁ 2
<i>Z</i>	4	2	8
μ /mm ^{−1}	2.80	8.90	6.34
No. of reflections measured	19 225	10 347	67 854
No. of independent reflections	5180	2790	7575
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0479	0.1691	0.1014
Final <i>R</i> values (<i>F</i> , <i>F</i> ² > 2σ)	0.0313	0.0797	0.0530
Final <i>R</i> values (<i>F</i> ² , all data)	0.0723	0.2144	0.1457
Goodness of fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.045	1.063	0.982
Difference map extremes, e Å ^{−3}	1.06, −0.85	3.22, −1.55	1.02, −0.80

hindered rotation of the carbene ligand about the metal–NHC bond is evident in their ¹H, ¹³C, ¹⁵N and ¹⁹⁵Pt NMR spectra, where more than one rotamers can be observed.

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