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Spontaneous *in situ* generation of photoemissive aurophilic oligomers in water solution based on the 2-thiocytosine ligand†

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Complexes $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosine})(\text{PMe}_3)]$ (**2**, 2-thiocytosine = 4-amino-2-mercaptopyrimidine) and $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosine})(\text{PMe}_3)(\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)]$ (**3**) have been prepared by the reaction of $[\text{Au}(\text{acac})(\text{PMe}_3)]$ (**1**, acac = acetylacetonate) or $[\text{Au}(\text{OCOCF}_3)(\text{PMe}_3)]$ with 2-thiocytosine, respectively. The equimolecular mixture of complexes **1** and **3** also produces $[\{\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)\}_2(\mu\text{-S}, \text{N}^1\text{-2-thiocytosine})](\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)]$ (**4**), which features two distinct $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)]^+$ groups coordinated to the S and N^1 atoms of the heterocycle. Complex **4** experiences a ligand redistribution process in water solution that liberates $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2](\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)]$ and a brightly coloured and luminescent species of $[\text{Au}_n(\mu\text{-S}, \text{N}^1\text{-2-thiocytosine})_n]$ stoichiometry, presumably as a tetraauracycle ($n = 4$).

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Introduction

A feature that attracts the attention of inorganic chemists towards the production of water-soluble gold(I) complexes is in some cases their dynamic behaviour in solution. This is because of aurophilicity as the origin of the self-aggregation of gold(I) centres at sub-van der Waals distances.^{1,2} This close approximation of coordinatively unsaturated gold(I) atoms is by no means innocent, as it induces (a) a deviation from the hardly-photoemissive ideal dicoordinate linearity of gold(I), and (b) the mixing of suitable “atomic orbitals” (fully gold(I)-centered molecular orbitals would be a more realistic image) into pairs of new $\text{Au}^{\text{I}} \cdots \text{Au}^{\text{I}}$ axis-centered molecular orbitals. Those new orbitals are now accessible by optical excitation of the sample, giving rise to one of the most appealing properties of gold(I) complexes, photoluminescence.³

As devoted “aurophilic” chemists ourselves, we have considered in the recent years natural nucleobases as convenient ligands for the stabilization of molecular gold(I) compounds. In those, the co-existence of strong aurophilic interactions and numerous hydrogen bonds in an “orthogonal” fashion allows their effective self-aggregation in water and, hence, the design of low-molecular-weight gelators and/or

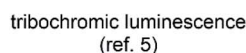
luminophores.⁴ On the other side, thiol-functionalized nucleobases are not unfamiliar ligands for the stabilization of gold(I) complexes. Indeed, they are interesting polydentate S,N-donor heterocycles and, for this reason, they had been considered for achieving the main goals of nowadays’ gold(I) chemistry (see Scheme 1). That resulted, for instance, in the discovery of diauracyclic 2-thiouracyl and 6-methyl-2-thiouracyl salts featuring tribochromic luminescence,⁵ or in the synthesis of a wide plethora of antiproliferative and/or antimicrobial complexes sharing the $[\text{Au}(\text{PR}_3)(\text{SR})]$ scaffold of antiarthritic $[\text{Au}(\text{PET}_3)\{\text{S-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-}\beta\text{-pyranosate)}\}]$ (trade name Auranofin®).⁶ The presence of amino and/or hydroxy groups in the nucleobases’ moieties also confers potential water solubility to the (thiolate)gold(I) complexes, converting them in non-toxic “liquid gold” sources for the deposition of thin metal layers over glass and ceramics, showing an industrial application of such.⁷ Furthermore, surprising structural arrangements have to be expected for their X-ray structures, e.g., the astonishingly simple complex bis(*S*-2-pyridinethione)gold(I) perchlorate $[\text{Au}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{-NS})_2](\text{ClO}_4)]$, where five of the six cations that are present in the unit cell form a discrete pentamer by $\text{Au}^{\text{I}} \cdots \text{Au}^{\text{I}}$ interactions of ca. 3.3 Å, whereas the remaining sixth is segregated.⁸

Hence, recalling both our reported results for extremely simple complexes featuring the natural nucleobase adenine (6-aminopurine), and those displayed by thiol-functionalized nucleobase-containing ones, we decided to investigate the properties of the products of the mono- and diauration of 2-thiocytosine (4-amino-2-mercaptopyrimidine). The choice of 2-thiocytosine responds to the existence of a previous report by H. Schmidbaur *et al.* that demonstrates its feasibility as a substrate for an analogous chemistry to that developed by us for adenine.⁹ Moreover, their study was completed with the crystal structure

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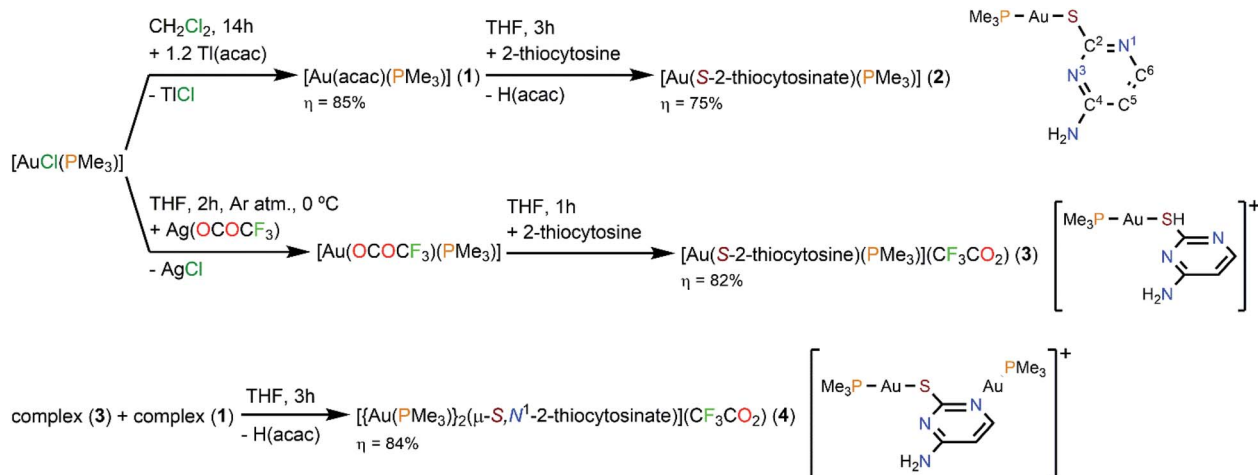


determination of [Au(S-2-thiocytosinate)(PR₃)] (PR₃ = PEt₃, PPh₃, PPh₂py) and [{Au(S-2-thiocytosinate)}₂(μ-dppm)] derivatives. As it will be illustrated, despite following conceptually identical synthetic strategies, the arrived properties of (2-thiocytosine)gold(I) complexes in water solution are dramatically different to those of (adenine)gold(I) ones.

Syntheses and characterization

Thus, we have implemented a two-step procedure for circumventing the experimental issues associated with the formation of NaCl as a by-product when synthesizing hydrophilic gold(I) complexes (as the ones discussed), analogous to that exploited by us and others, *e.g.*, for the coordination of $[\text{Au}(\text{PTA})]^+$ (PTA = 1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantane) moieties to acidic substrates.^{4a,10} For doing so, $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PME}_3)]$ was reacted with an slight excess of $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})_3$, affording pure $[\text{Au}(\text{acac})(\text{PME}_3)]$ (**1**) by complete ligand metathesis promoted by the progressive precipitation of insoluble TiCl_3 in dichloromethane solution. Complex **1** is characterized by the strong IR stretching absorption of the acetylacetonate $\text{C}=\text{O}$ bonds (1629 cm^{-1}). In the ^1H NMR spectrum, the substitution of chloride by acetylacetonate is evinced by the appearance of new singlet (CH_3 protons resonance) and doublet (phosphorus-coupled CH proton resonance) signals. Also, the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ singlet signal (-1.4 ppm) is downfield-shifted with respect to that of $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PME}_3)]$ (-10.3 ppm). Apart of stabilizing the gold(I) complex, the acetylacetonate ligand is an efficient base; thus, $[\text{Au}(\text{acac})(\text{PME}_3)]$ is able to deprotonate 2-thiocytosine and to coordinate the remaining $[\text{Au}(\text{PME}_3)]^+$ fragment to the thiolate

The presence of 2-thiocytosine in complexes **2** and **3** is assessed by the observation of two well-resolved doublets in the aromatic region of the ^1H NMR spectra, corresponding to the resonance of C^6H and C^5H protons (check Scheme 2 for the canonical numbering of 2-thiocytosine). The proton signals of PMe_3 also appear as a doublet, displaying minimal differences in their chemical shifts that may relate to the neutral (**2**) and ionic (**3**) character of such similar gold(I) complexes. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of complexes **2** and **3** show one singlet in each case, at -1.2 ppm (**2**), and -1.3 ppm (**3**). The number and multiplicity of the ^1H NMR signals of complex **4** are identical to those described for **2** or **3**, except for the fact that it appears to be equilibrated with $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2]^+$ in, at least, methanol solution (check the residual $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ signal at 9.1 ppm in Fig. S16†). Moreover, only one $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)]^+$ -related signal is recorded in both ^1H (although with a higher integration than in **2** or **3**) and $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra, evidencing an extremely fast exchange of the $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)]^+$ groups between the diverse N- and S-donor



Scheme 2 Syntheses of complexes 1–4.

position of 2-thiocytochrome, a process that takes place even at 200 K (Fig. S17†).

The ESI-MS(+) spectra of complexes 2–4 feature identical major peaks, corresponding to $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2]^+$ (349.0 Da), $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosinate})(\text{PMe}_3)]^+$ (400.0 Da) and $[\{\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2\}_2(\mu\text{-S},\text{N}^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})]^+$ (672.0 Da), which represent extraordinary stable complex ions that, if not naturally present in the sample, are formed under the harsh ESI-MS measuring conditions. A peak corresponding to homoleptic $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosinate})_2]^-$ (449.0 Da) is also detected in the ESI-MS(–) spectra of 2 and 3.

Finally, molar conductivity measurements of complexes 3 (80.9 $\text{cm}^2 \Omega^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$) and 4 (83.2 $\text{cm}^2 \Omega^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$) in methanol solution pertain to the 1 : 1 electrolyte range, according with the proposed ion-pair stoichiometry.

X-ray crystal structure determination

Suitable single crystals for the elucidation of the structure of complexes 2–4 by X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow diffusion of diethyl ether into solutions of 95% ethanol (for 2) or acetone (for 4), or *n*-hexane into acetone (for 3), all of them at room temperature. The interested reader is referred to Tables S1–S6† in the ESI for further data collection details and selected bond lengths and angles.

Complex 2 crystallizes in the orthorhombic *Pbca* space group ($Z = 8$). Its asymmetric unit, which corresponds to one single $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosinate})(\text{PMe}_3)]$ molecule (Fig. 1), reveals the binding of the phosphinegold(i) fragment (Au–P distance, 2.2564(7) Å) to the deprotonated sulphur atom (Au–S distance, 2.3222(7) Å) of 2-thiocytochrome, in an almost linear fashion (S–Au–P angle, 177.14(3)°). The relative *syn* position of the C⁴–NH₂ group with respect to the gold(i) center is also noteworthy, although the H⋯Auⁱ distance is considerably long (4.518 Å) to suggest any kind of stabilizing interaction between them. The aforementioned work of H. Schmidbaur *et al.*⁹ and another one of A. Laguna, M. C. Gimeno *et al.*^{6a} provided valuable structural information of several $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosinate})(\text{PR}_3)]$ examples. In all cases, the coordination sphere of gold(i) is identical to that of 2, but displaying notably shorter Au–S distances despite bearing bulkier phosphine

ligands: $\text{PR}_3 = \text{PEt}_3$, 2.291(3)–2.307(2) Å; PPh_3 , 2.303(1)–2.308(1) Å; PPh_2py , 2.3068(8)–2.3083(8) Å; PPh_2NHpy , 2.3130(8) Å; $\mu\text{-dppm}$, 2.3052(9)–2.309(1) Å. However, the most significant fact is that the supramolecular network of these five examples is exclusively built-up by hydrogen bonds only (a long intramolecular $\text{Au}^i\cdots\text{Au}^i$ interaction of 3.3317(2) Å is present in dinuclear $[\{\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosinate})\}_2(\mu\text{-dppm})]$, giving rise to intricate 3-D structures. The authors explain the remarkable absence of aurophilic interactions as a result of competing weak forces that include hydrogen bonding rather than by the steric hindrance of the phosphines. Complex $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosinate})(\text{PMe}_3)]$ (2) is not an exception, because no $\text{Au}^i\cdots\text{Au}^i$ distances within the interaction range are found. Instead, the crystalline structure grows along the *b* axis by a combination of C⁴N–H⋯N¹, C⁴N–H⋯S and C⁵–H⋯S hydrogen bonds (Fig. S24†), and through the other two axes by weaker C⁶–H⋯N³ and PC–H⋯N bonds.

The ionic analogue $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosinate})(\text{PMe}_3)](\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)$ (3) also crystallizes in the *Pbca* space group of the orthorhombic system ($Z = 8$). The molecular structure of the gold(i) cation is

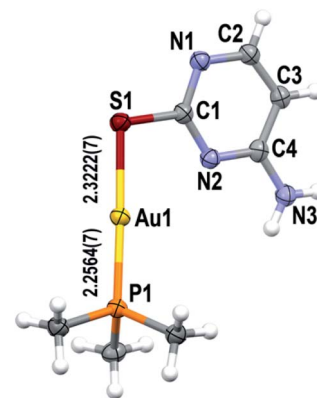
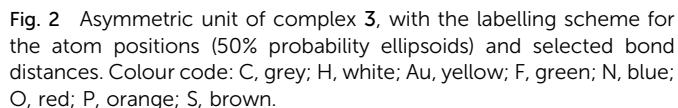


Fig. 1 Asymmetric unit of complex 2, with the labelling scheme for the atom positions (50% probability ellipsoids) and selected bond distances. Colour code: C, grey; H, white; Au, yellow; N, blue; P, orange; S, brown.

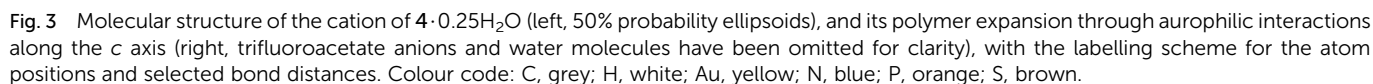




Lastly, the crystalline structure of dinuclear $[\{\text{Au}(\text{PME}_3)_2(\mu\text{-}S,N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})\}(\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2) \cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O} (4 \cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ has been determined. This complex crystallizes in the monoclinic $P2_1/c$ space group ($Z = 8$), with two formula units integrating the asymmetric unit. The cationic part of the formula (Fig. 3, left) features one $[\text{Au}(\text{PME}_3)]^+$ fragment coordinated to the S-donor position of 2-thiocytosine (as in complexes 2 and 3), in a relative *syn* fashion with respect to the $\text{C}^4\text{-NH}_2$ group, and with Au–S bond distances of 2.331(3) and 2.324(3) Å. The second $[\text{Au}(\text{PME}_3)]^+$ unit, by its side, coordinates to the endocyclic N^1 position, with identical Au–N bond distances of 2.091(10) Å for both cations in the asymmetric unit. The Au–P bond distances are clearly affected by the nature of the second donor atom bound to gold(1), shortening from 2.251(3), 2.254(3) Å (phosphorus *trans* to sulphur) to 2.235(4), 2.238(3) Å (phosphorus

Solid-state optical properties

From the three complexes 2–4, only [Au(*S*-2-thiocytosinate)(PMe₃)]₂ (2) and [{Au(PMe₃)₂(μ-*S*,*N*¹-2-thiocytosinate)](CF₃CO₂) (4) display visible photoluminescence when irradiated with 365 nm UV light at room temperature (see Fig. 4). In both cases, the yellowish emission corresponds to a non-structured band with respective maxima at 515 nm (for 2, λ_{ex} = 370 nm, ϕ = 1.7%) and 531 nm (for 4, λ_{ex} = 406 nm, ϕ =



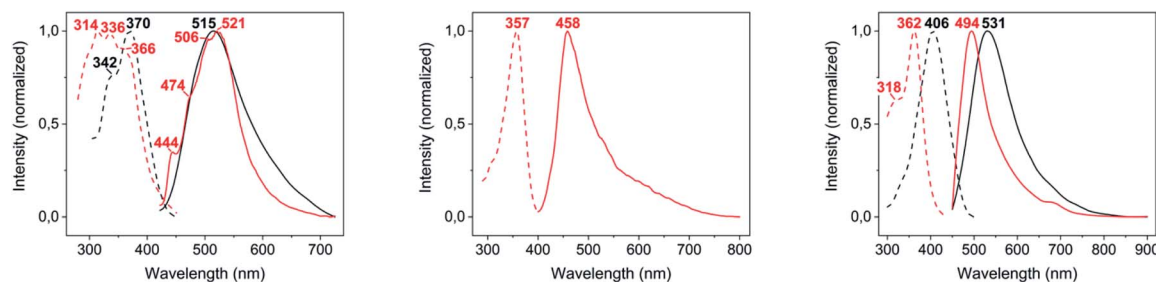


Fig. 4 Excitation (dashed lines) and emission (solid lines) spectra in the solid state of complexes 2–4 (from left to right), at room temperature (black lines) and 77 K (red lines).

Table 1 Summary of the photophysical properties of complexes 2–4 in the solid state

	Absorption (nm)	Photoluminescence			
		λ_{em} (nm) (λ_{ex} (nm))		τ (ns) (λ_{ex} (nm))	ϕ (%)
		RT	77 K		
2	244, 275, 298, 309	515 (370)	521 (366)	512 (370)	1.7
3	253, 281, 291	—	458 (357)	722 (370) ^a	—
4	254, 275, 291	531 (406)	494 (362)	550 (390)	6.6

^a Measured at 77 K.

6.6%), and associated long lifetimes of 512 ns (2) and 550 ns (4) that suggest a phosphorescent deactivation process of the optically accessible excited states. When the temperature is lowered to 77 K, a poorly resolved vibronic profile with negligible energy shifting arises for 2 (spacings of 1425, 1334 and 569 cm^{-1} between consecutive peaks), suggesting the ligand participation in the emission as the spacings' energies match those of C=C or C=N stretching modes. Upon cooling, complex 4 shifts its greenish emission up to 494 nm (λ_{ex} = 362 nm). Also, complex 3 turns photoluminescent, displaying an asymmetric broad emission with a maximum at 458 nm (λ_{ex} = 357 nm, τ = 722 ns) and a low-energy tail extending up to 800 nm (Table 1).

Computational studies

The photoluminescent emission that gold(i) thiolates commonly display has been traditionally assigned to a spin-forbidden (phosphorescent) charge transfer from sulphur to gold(i) ($^3\text{LMCT}$) or to the gold(i) \cdots gold(i) axis ($^3\text{LMMCT}$), in the basis of the observation of large Stokes shifts in their luminescence spectra and long emission lifetimes.¹²

A possible origin of the photoluminescent emission of complexes 2 and 4 in the solid state is proposed in here with the aid of DFT and TD-DFT calculations. For modelling complex 2, a single molecule of $[\text{Au}(\text{S-2-thiocytosinate})(\text{PMe}_3)]$ was considered, whereas for complex 4, which possesses a more intricate supramolecular structure in terms of gold(i)-related interactions, two consecutive $[\{\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)\}_2(\mu\text{-S}, N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})]^+$ cations were picked from the X-ray structure. Both respective models 2a and 4a were freely optimized (DFT-D3/PBE

level of theory) and then employed as inputs for further TD-DFT calculations including singlet-to-singlet and, as possible phosphors, singlet-to-triplet vertical excitations. A comparison between the calculated transitions and the experimental absorption and excitation profiles is shown in Fig. 5; for a full description of the labelled ones (transition, wavelength, oscillator strength, involved orbitals, their shapes and population analysis), the ESI† should be checked.

Regarding the superimposition of model 2a (Fig. 5, top), the excitation and absorption spectra only overlap in the low energy

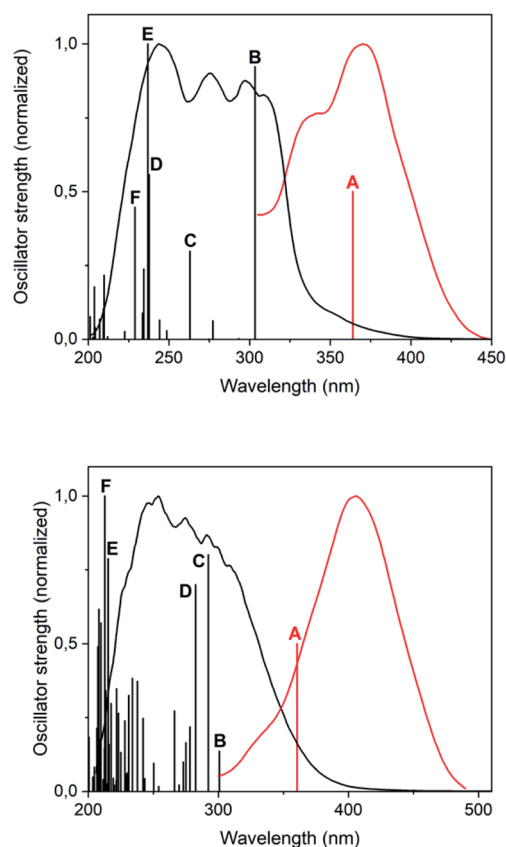


Fig. 5 Superimposition of the TD-DFT singlet-to-singlet (black bars) and first singlet-to-triplet (red bar, arbitrary oscillator strength of 0.5) transitions with the absorption (black line, anhydrous KBr mull) and excitation (red line, pure solid sample) spectra, for models 2a (top) and 4a (bottom).



region of the latter, what accords with the speculated spin forbiddance of the excitation transition. Also, the calculated singlet-to-triplet transition energy nicely matches with that of the overlap and, according to the population analysis, is composed of the mixture of $^3\text{LMCT}$ and ^3IL charge transfers from HOMO to LUMO, and a second ^3IL contribution from HOMO to LUMO+4. Whereas this qualitative description provided for model **2a** also serves for **4a**, the orbitalic origin of the forbidden singlet-to-triplet transition of the latter is less evident, since any relevant MO surface is clearly located over definite areas of the model. It can be roughly concluded, however, that a metal-perturbed intraligand transition (^3IL) is responsible for the vertical excitation of the model.

Absorption and emission properties in aqueous solution

Among the series of complexes **2–4**, only the trifluoroacetate salts, namely $[\text{Au}(S\text{-}2\text{-thiocytosine})(\text{PMe}_3)](\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)$ (**3**) and $[\{\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2(\mu\text{-}S,N^1\text{-}2\text{-thiocytosinate})\}](\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)$ (**4**), are freely water-soluble. This probably may be because the numerous and varied hydrogen bonds that are found in the crystalline structure of neutral $[\text{Au}(S\text{-}2\text{-thiocytosinate})(\text{PMe}_3)]$ (**2**) preclude its solvation by usual organic solvents or water. Strikingly, those complexes **3** and **4** give rise to brightly coloured solutions of a vivid yellow hue, even at concentrations as low as 1 mM, with its colour intensity gradually augmenting upon aging (see Fig. S32†).

The poor thermodynamic stability of complex **3** in water solution precluded the completion of a full photophysical study (grey decomposition is observed after few hours); however, aqueous solutions of **4** are perfectly stable even for days, allowing the collection of absorption data for extremely long periods of time. For this reason, variable absorption spectra of a diluted aqueous solution of **4** (0.1 mM) were collected at constant intervals of 900 s (15 min) for 12 h (720 min), which are superimposed in Fig. 6. In the initial measurement, only three high-energy absorptions are registered at 205, 241 and 280 nm, matching the energies of the corresponding absorption bands of free 2-thiocytosine (Fig. S33†). Thus, those absorptions may

be assigned to spin-allowed intraligand transitions (^1IL) with negligible contributions of the phosphinegold(i) fragments. Immediately afterwards, a new band arises at 405 nm with no appreciable energy-shifting within the considered time interval of 12 h. The appearing of this absorption in the violet-to-blue region of the visible spectrum would be responsible for the vivid yellow colour of the solution, and its increase with respect to time for the attractive color saturation. The original absorption at 241 nm is not static either, as its absorbance decreases at a more pronounced rate; thus, an isosbestic point near 280 nm appears, suggesting chemical equilibria between coexisting entities in solution. Besides, yellow solutions of **4** are photoluminescent, emitting orange light when irradiated with a 365 nm UV hand lamp (see inset in Fig. 7). Neither special solvent handling (argon bubbling, *etc.*) is needed for achieving such luminescence, which is even observed in aerated water solutions. The emission profile that is recorded from a 5 mM aged solution is structureless, centered at 603 nm, and associated to a lifetime of 129 ns which, in fact, is notably shorter than that of complex **4** in the solid state. The nature of the radiant process cannot be securely elucidated from the lifetime value itself due to the high spin-orbit coupling effect of gold, although it is likely that is associated to a fluorescent one. The excitation profile shows two different bands associated with a dynamic equilibrium within the experimental timescale, although the emission energy is apparently independent from the excitation wavelength (Fig. S34†).

These results prompted us to deepen in its study through time-resolved ^1H and $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR. For this purpose, a solution of complex **4** in deuterium oxide was monitored between constant dwell times for 3 h (180 min). The most clarifying fact that revealed such experiment, which is depicted in the ESI,† is the increasing appearance of the homoleptic cation $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2]^+$, which is easily identified by its characteristic ^1H triplet-like resonance that exhibits in deuterium oxide,¹³ and by a singlet in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum.

The steady formation of $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2](\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)$ leaves a second neutral species of empirical formula $[\text{Au}(\mu\text{-}S,N^1\text{-}2\text{-thiocytosine})(\text{PMe}_3)]$ (**2a**).

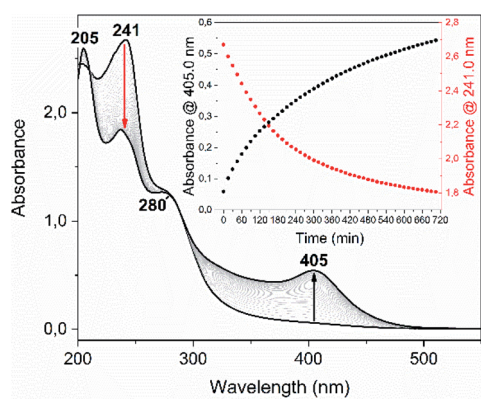


Fig. 6 UV-Vis spectra collection of complex **4** (0.1 mM in distilled water), recorded at constant intervals of 900 s (15 min) for 12 h (720 min) and at room temperature. Inset: absorbance at 405.0 nm (black dots) and 241.0 nm (red dots) versus time.

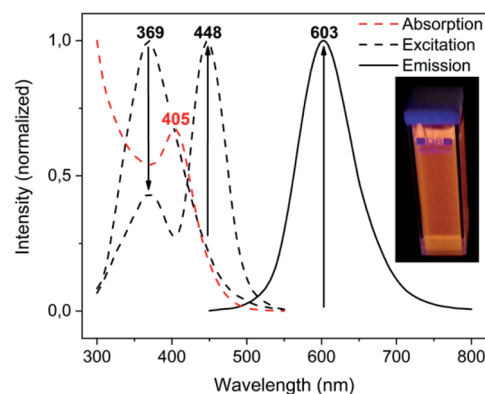
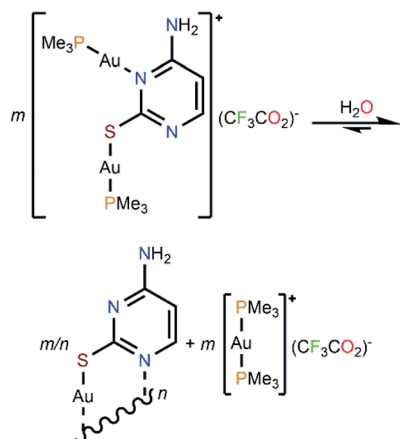


Fig. 7 Luminescence spectra of an aqueous solution of complex **4** (0.5 mM), as freshly prepared and after 3 h. The arrows denote the direction of the excitation and emission bands' intensity variation. Inset: sample under 365 nm UV light.



Scheme 3 Proposed rearrangement process for complex **4** in aqueous solution.

thiocytosinate)] (Scheme 3). This product is insoluble in all common organic solvents and precludes single crystal seeding methods. Therefore, its exact structure and nuclearity remain non-elucidated. The photophysical properties of complex **4**, however, give a clue of the effective establishing of additional $\text{Au}^{\text{I}} \cdots \text{Au}^{\text{I}}$ interactions. In a similar example, N. W. Mitzel *et al.* demonstrated that certain rigid bis((phosphine)gold(i))-substituted 1,8-diethynylanthracenes rearrange towards diauracyclization for releasing torsional strain.¹⁴ That does not seem to be the underlying reason in here (much less bulkier phosphines are coordinating to both gold(i) atoms) but, according to the numerous examples of eight-membered diauracycles that are findable in the literature,¹⁵ such a cyclization process may also happen in here. A wide range of solid-state structures has been described in the literature for neutral homoleptic digold(i) complexes, spanning from discrete dimers to higher nuclearities' forms, including tetramers, triangular or arrow tip-shaped hexamers, and infinite arrays of 1-D polymers. Even, some of them present an additional degree of self-assembly through intermolecular $\text{Au}^{\text{I}} \cdots \text{Au}^{\text{I}}$ interactions.^{15c} This evinces the potential polymorphic character of $[\text{Au}_n(\text{L}\wedge\text{L})_n]$ complexes ($\text{L}\wedge\text{L}$ = anionic ditopic ligand) and, in particular, those where $n = 2$. Thus, to propose a likely molecular geometry for $[\text{Au}_n(\mu\text{-S},N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})_n]$, the ground state energies and the first singlet-to-singlet vertical transitions of two additional tetragold(i) models, namely $[\text{Au}_2(\mu\text{-S},N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})_2]_2$ (**4b**) and $[\text{Au}_4(\mu\text{-S},N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})_4]$ (**4c**, Chart 1), were computed and compared. The energetic difference of $34.61 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ favouring model **4c** indicates it to be a more stable species, which may be attributed to the additional aurophilic interactions that are established within the square tetragold(i) cluster. Also, the most intense among the lowest-lying singlet-to-singlet transitions of models **4b** and **4c**, which are summarized in the ESI,[†] are suggested to have a different origin. For model **4b**, the HOMO \rightarrow LUMO transition has a major $^1\text{LMCT}$ character and a minor ^1IL contribution, whereas for model **4c**, $^1\text{LMCT}$ and ^1IL contributions are identified in the symmetry-related HOMO-2 \rightarrow LUMO and HOMO-1 \rightarrow LUMO transitions.

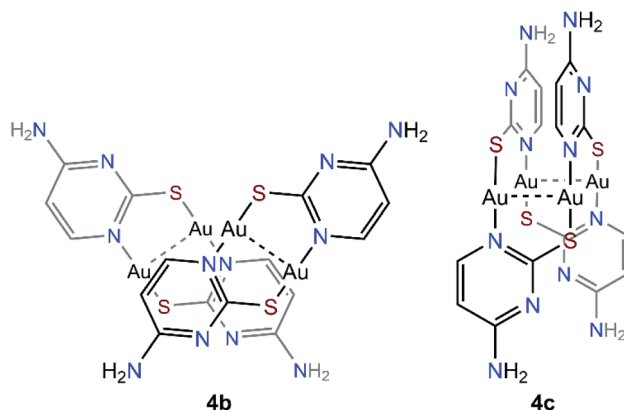


Chart 1 Theoretical models $[\text{Au}_2(\mu\text{-S},N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})_2]_2$ (**4b**) and $[\text{Au}_4(\mu\text{-S},N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})_4]$ (**4c**).

Conclusions

The products of the mono- and diauration of 2-thiocytosine show different photoluminescence behaviour depending on the ionic charge (complexes **2** versus **3**) or the number of gold atoms coordinated to the thiol-functionalized nucleobase (complexes **2** and **3** versus **4**). Likewise, the nature of the emission-leading excitation is fully different ($^3\text{LMCT} + ^3\text{IL}$ for **2**, metal-perturbed ^3IL for **4**). When left free in fluid solution, gold(i) complexes rearrange themselves by, for instance, ligand exchange, to reach a more stable form. In the present case, this implies the water-promoted breakage of the structure of $[\{\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2\}(\mu\text{-S},N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})](\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)$ (**4**) towards ionic $[\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)_2](\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)$ and neutral $[\text{Au}_n(\mu\text{-S},N^1\text{-2-thiocytosinate})_n]$ species. The excellent properties of water molecules for solvating ionic pairs or hydrogen-bond donors/acceptors may explain this spontaneous process, rather than structural strain loss.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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