Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for ChemComm. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2017

Nickel Catalyzed Enantioselective Hydroarsination of Nitrostyrene

Wee Shan Tay, Xiang-Yuan Yang, Yongxin Li, Sumod A. Pullarkat, Pak-Hing Leung*

Division of Chemistry & Biological Chemistry, School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 637616, Singapore Fax: (+65) 6791 1961

e-mail: pakhing@ntu.edu.sg

Electronic Supporting Information

Table of Contents	S1
General Information	S2
Experimental Section	S3-5
NMR Spectra	S6-7
References	S8
HPLC Spectra	S9-20
Investigation of possible interactions between complex 5c and reagent(s)	S21-24
Conducting of catalysis in MeOD	S25
Investigation of Complex 5c	S26
X-Ray Structure of Complex (S)-6	S27
Crystallographic Data for Complex (S)-6	S27-29

General Information

All reactions were carried out under a positive pressure of nitrogen using standard Schlenk technique. Solvents were purchased from their respective companies (ACN, MeOH, DCM: VWR Chemicals, DEE: Merck, toluene, n-hexane Avantor, Acetone: Sigma-Aldrich, THF: Tedia) and used as supplied. DCM and THF were dried and distilled. Where necessary, solvents were degassed prior to use. A Low Temp Pairstirrer PSL-1400 was used for controlling low temperature reactions. Column chromatography was done on Silica gel 60 (Merck). Melting points were measured using SRS Optimelt Automated Point System SRS MPA100. Optical rotation were measured with JASCO P-1030 Polarimeter in the specified solvent in a 0.1 dm cell at 22.0°C. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AV 300, AV 400 and AV 500 spectrometers. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm and referenced to an internal SiMe₄ standard (0 ppm) for ¹H NMR, chloroform-d (77.23 ppm) for ¹³C NMR, and an external 85% H₃PO₄ for ³¹P{¹H} NMR.

The catalysts (S)- $1a/b^{[1]}$ were prepared according to literature methods. Conversion of M-Cl complexes 5 to M-OAc complexes 2 were performed as described in literature. All other reactants and reagents were used as a supplied.

Figure s1. Catalysts involved in this work.

Caution! Perchlorate salts of metal complexes are potentially explosive compounds and should be handled with care.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Complexes (R,R)-5

To a solution of dimethyl malonate (5.40g, 14.91 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and piperidine (6.34g, 1.49 mmol, 0.2 equiv) in *n*-heptane (5 mL), isophthaldehyde **A** (1.00g, 7.45 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and glacial AcOH (89.47 mg,1.49 mmol, 0.2 equiv.) were added sequentially. The mixture was refluxed at 140°C under Dean-Stark conditions for 24 h. The mixture was cooled to RT and volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was extracted with DCM (3 X 30 mL) and the organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (1 X 30 mL) and water (3 X 30 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (2 *n*-hexanes : 1 EA) to afford compound **B** as a pale yellow solid in 80% yield. The spectroscopic data obtained is consistent with literature.^[3]

MeO₂C CO₂Me
MeO₂C CO₂Me
MeO₂C CO₂Me
MeO₂C CO₂Me
$$Ph_2P \rightarrow Pd \rightarrow PPh_2$$
 CO₂Me

(R,R)-5a

Scheme s2. Synthesis of complex (R,R)-5a.

Catalyst (S)-1a (38.29 mg, 0.061 mmol, 5 mol %) was added to a solution of HPPh₂ (0.25 g, 1.33 mmol, 2.3 equiv.) in DCM (10 mL) and stirred for 10 minutes at room temperature before cooling to -80°C. Compound **B** (0.21 g, 0.578 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added followed by the addition of NEt₃ (0.12 g, 1.16 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in DCM (1 mL) dropwise. After stirring at -80°C for 3 days, the solution was warmed up to RT. PdCl₂(CH₃CN)₂ (0.15 g, 0.578 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added and the solution was stirred overnight at RT. Volatiles were removed and the crude product was purified *via* silica gel chromatography (DCM) to afford complex (R,R)-5a as a white solid in 86% yield. The spectroscopic data obtained is consistent with literature. [3]

MeO₂C CO₂Me
MeO₂C CO₂Me
MeO₂C Ph₂
$$\vec{P}$$
 Pt PPh₂
Cl

B (R,R)-5b
Scheme s3. Synthesis of complex (R,R)-5b.

Catalyst (S)-1a (38.29 mg, 0.061 mmol, 5 mol %) was added to a solution of HPPh₂ (0.25 g, 1.33 mmol, 2.3 equiv.) in DCM (10 mL) and stirred for 10 minutes at room temperature before cooling to 80°C. Compound **B** (0.21 g, 0.578 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added followed by the addition of NEt₃ (0.12 g, 1.16 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in DCM (1 mL) dropwise. After stirring at -80°C for 3 days, the solution was warmed up to RT. Volatiles were removed and the residue was redissolved in toluene. PtCl₂(CH₃CN)₂ (0.20 g, 0.578 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added and the solution was heated at 100°C for 4h. Upon cooling to RT, volatiles were removed and the crude product was purified *via* silica gel chromatography (19 DCM : 1 EA)

to afford complex (R,R)-5b as a white solid. The spectroscopic data obtained is consistent with literature.^[3]

MeO₂C CO₂Me

MeO₂C CO₂Me

MeO₂C CO₂Me

MeO₂C CO₂Me

MeO₂C CO₂Me

$$(R,R)$$
-5c

Scheme s4. Synthesis of complex (R,R) -5c.

Catalyst (*S*)-1a (38.29 mg, 0.061 mmol, 5 mol %) was added to a solution of HPPh₂ (0.25 g, 1.22 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) in DCM (10 mL) and stirred for 10 minutes at room temperature before cooling to -80°C. Compound **B** (0.21 g, 0.578 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added followed by the addition of NEt₃ (0.12 g, 1.16 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in DCM (1 mL) dropwise. After stirring at -80°C for 3 days, the solution was warmed up to RT. Volatiles were removed and the residue was redissolved in EtOH. NiCl₂(CH₃CN)₂ (0.12 g, 0.578 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in H₂O (1 mL) was added and the mixture heated at 60°C for 4 h. Subsequently, NEt₂ⁱPr (74.70 mg, 0.578 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added and the mixture was refluxed at 80°C for 1 h. Upon cooling to RT, volatiles were removed and the crude product was purified *via* silica gel chromatography (19 DCM : 1 EA) to afford complex (*R*,*R*)-5c as a yellow solid in 68% yield. The spectroscopic data obtained is consistent with literature.^[3]

General Procedure for Catalytic Hydroarsination Reaction

Scheme s5. Catalytic asymmetric hydroarsination reaction.

A stock solution of the catalyst in MeOH (1.00 mM, 5 mL, 5 mol %) was added to a solution of diphenylarsine (2.76 mg, 12.00 µmol, 1.2 equiv.) in the stated solvent (1 mL) and brought to the desired temperature. Nitrostyrene 3 (1.49 mg, 10.0 µmol, 1.0 equiv.) was subsequently added and washed down with the stated solvent to make 2 mL. The reaction was stirred at the indicated temperature and checked every 15 mins by TLC to monitor the consumption of nitrostyrene. Upon completion of the reaction, two drops of the crude reaction mixture was withdrawn from the flask and diluted with hexane (1 mL) to prepare the HPLC sample. The arsine adduct could be crystallized from a mixture of DCM/MeOH to afford the pure product 4 as white crystalline needles. The ee was determined on a Daicel Chiralpak ID column with n-hexane/2-propanol = 99/1, flow = 0.8 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm. Retention times: 8.7 min (minor, R isomer), 9.5 min (major, S isomer). $[\alpha]_D = -45.2$ (c 2.75, MeOH) (measured for Table 3 Entry 9). Mp: 88-90°C. 1 H NMR (CD₃CN, 400 MHz): δ 7.68-7.65 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.48-7.47 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.29-7.27 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.25-7.21 (m, 6H, Ar), 7.19-7.16 (m, 1H, Ar), 4.99 (dd, 1H, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 13.0 \text{ Hz}$, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 12.8 \text{ Hz}$, AsCH), 4.60 (dd, 1H, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 13.0 \text{ Hz}$, ${}^{2}J_{HH} = 4.0 \text{ Hz}$, NCH), (dd, 1H, ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 12.6 \text{ Hz}$, ${}^{2}J_{HH} = 4.0 \text{ Hz}$, NCH); ${}^{13}C$ NMR (CD₃CN, 100 MHz): δ 134.5-128.1 (15C, Ar), 79.7 (s, 1C, AsC), 43.8 (s, 1C, NC). HRMS (+ESI) m/z: (M + H) calcd for C₂₀H₁₉NO₂As, 380.0632; found, 380.0625. Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₈NO₂As: C, 63.33; H, 4.78; N, 3.69. Found: C, 63.34; H, 5.09; N, 3.95 %.

Additional Notes: The arsine adduct 4 can be selectively precipitated from the crude reaction mixture by removing the reaction solvent, redissolving the residue in a minimal

amount of DCM and topping up with MeOH (2 mL). Upon stirring under reduced pressure, a white solid precipitates from the DCM/MeOH mixture.

General Procedure for Synthesis of Complex (S)-6

Scheme s6. Synthesis of complex (S)-6.

To a solution of adduct **4** (10.10 mg, 29.00 μmol, 1.0equiv.) in DCM (3 mL) was added AuCl(SMe₂) (10.25 mg, 34.80 μmol, 1.2 equiv.). The mixture was stirred in the dark overnight at RT and subsequently washed with H₂O (3 X 10 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The crude complex **6** could be recrystallized from ACN to afford pure complex (*S*)-**6** as colourless crystals in 48% yield. [α]_D = -84.4 (*c* 1.58, ACN). Mp: 130-131°C (*dec.*). ¹H NMR (CD₃CN, 400 MHz): δ 7.94-7.91 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.66-7.46 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.40-7.37 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.35-7.35 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.34-7.33 (m, 2H, Ar), 7.27-7.24 (m, 3H, Ar), 5.27 (dd, 1H, 3 J_{HH} = 13.88 Hz, 3 J_{HH} = 11.96 Hz, AsCH), 5.00 (dd, 1H, 3 J_{HH} = 11.90 Hz, 2 J_{HH} = 4.18 Hz, NCH), 4.85 (dd, 1H 3 J_{HH} = 13.92 Hz, 2 J_{HH} = 4.2 Hz, NCH); 13 C NMR (CD₃CN, 100 MHz): δ 134.5-128.1 (15C, Ar), 76.9 (s, 1C, AsC), 43.8 (s, 1C, NC). HRMS (+ESI) m/z: (M + H)⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₁₉NO₂AsAuCl, 613.9956; found, 613.9951. Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₈NO₂AsAuCl: C, 39.27; H, 2.97; N, 2.29. Found: C, 39.73; H, 3.36; N, 2.27 %.

NMR Spectra

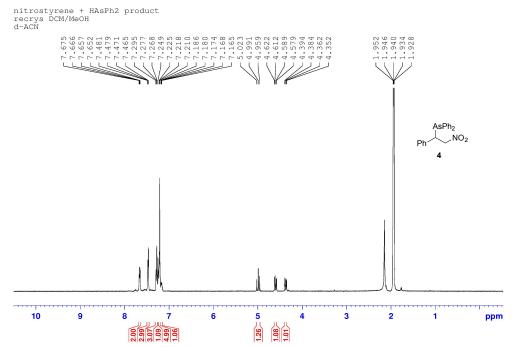


Figure s2. ¹H NMR spectrum of adduct 4 in CD₃CN, 400MHz.

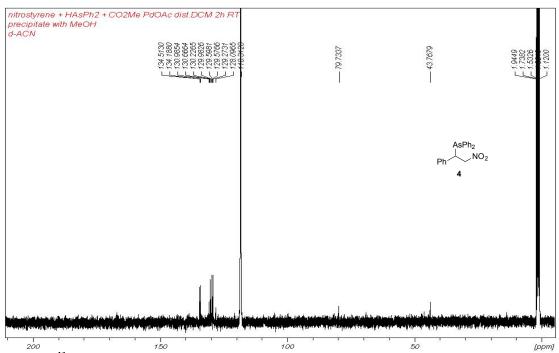
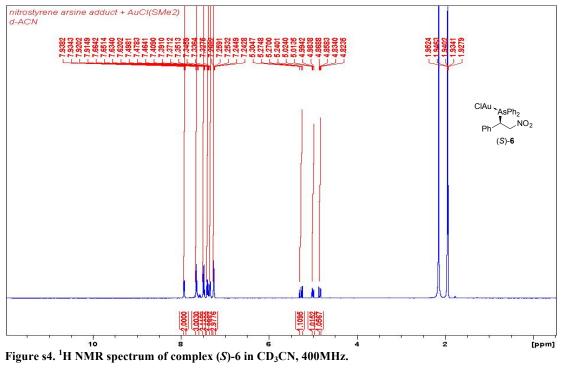


Figure s3. ¹³C NMR spectrum of adduct 4 in CD₃CN, 100MHz.



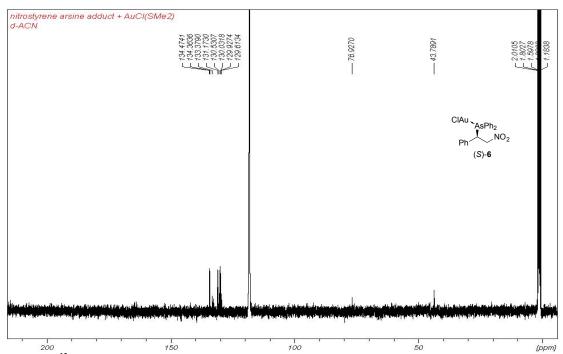


Figure s5. ¹³C NMR spectrum of complex (S)-6 in CD₃CN, 100MHz.

References

- [1] a) Y. Huang, R. J. Chew, Y.; Li, S. A. Pullarkat and P.-H. Leung, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 5862; b) Y. Huang, S. A. Pullarkat, Y. Li and P.-H. Leung, *Chem. Commun*, 2010, **46**, 6950.
- [2] X.-Y. Yang, W. S. Tay, Y. Li, S. A. Pullarkat and P.-H. Leung, *Organometallics*, 2015, 34, 5196.
- [3] X.-Y. Yang, W. S. Tay, Y. Li, S. A. Pullarkat and P.-H. Leung, *Organometallics*, 2015, **34**, 1582.

HPLC Spectra

Racemic adduct 4

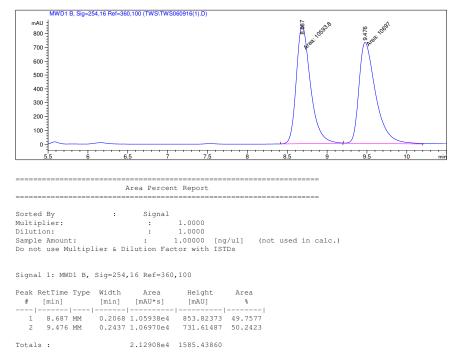


Figure s6. HPLC spectrum of racemic adduct 4.

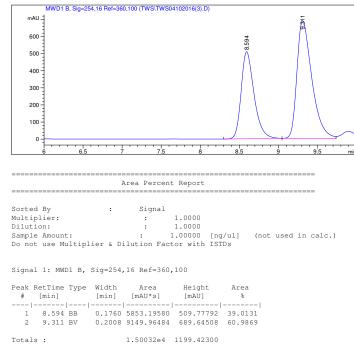


Figure s7. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 1 Entry 3.

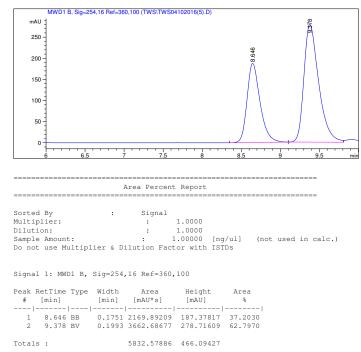


Figure s8. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 1.

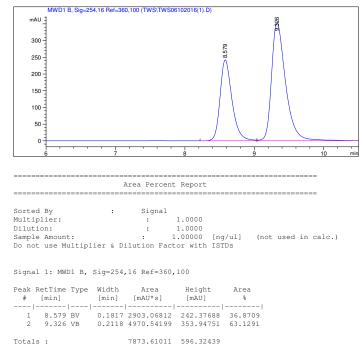


Figure s9. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 2.

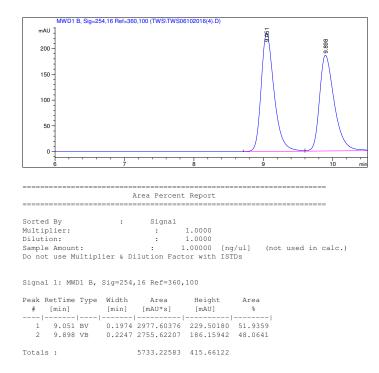


Figure s10. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 3.

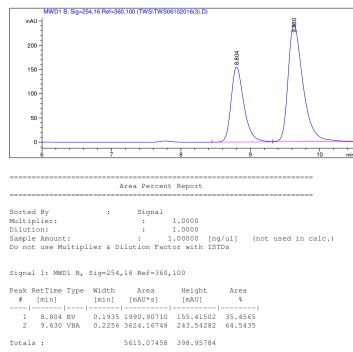


Figure s11. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 4.

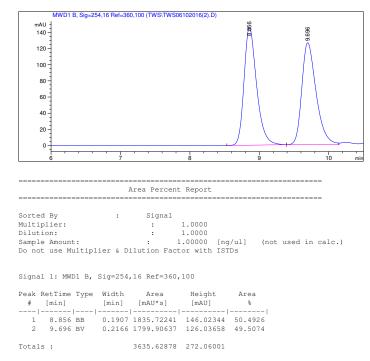


Figure s12. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 5.

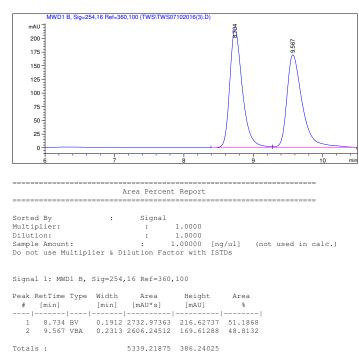


Figure s13. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 6.

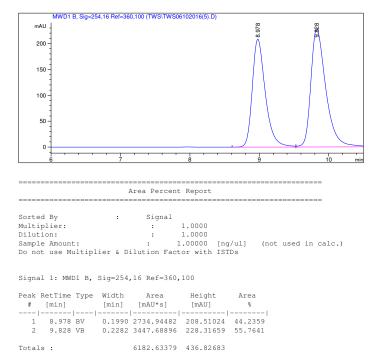


Figure s14. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 7.

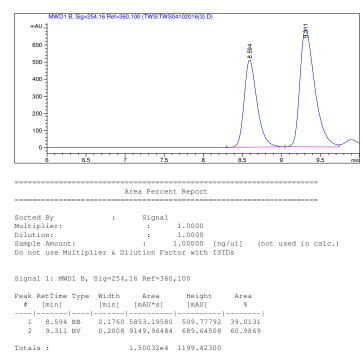


Figure s15. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 8.

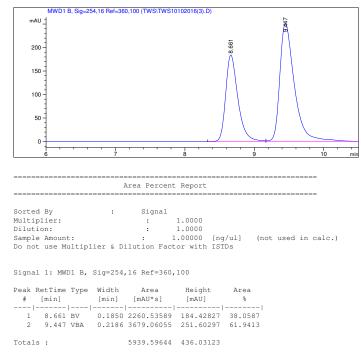


Figure s16. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 9.

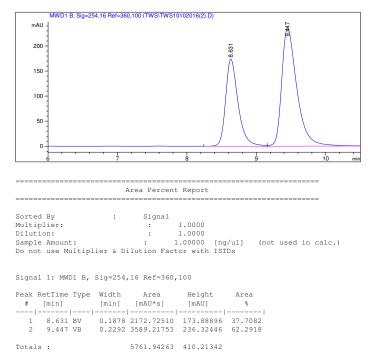


Figure s17. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 10.

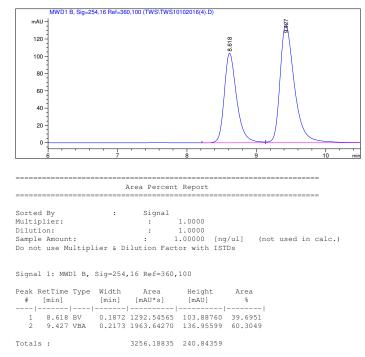


Figure s18. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 2 Entry 11.

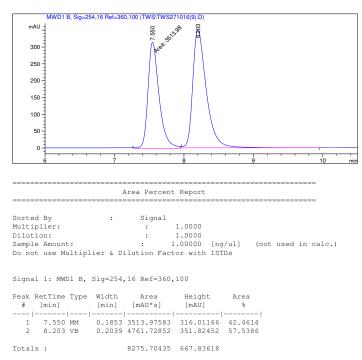


Figure s19. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 1.

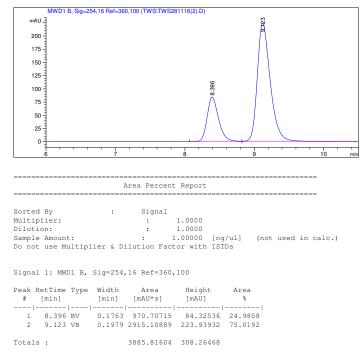


Figure s20. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 2.

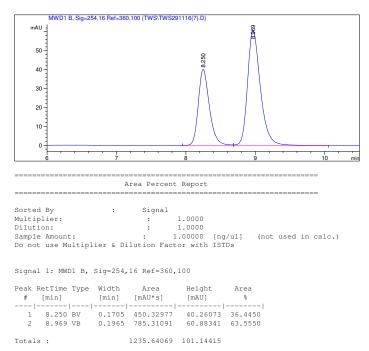


Figure s21. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 3.

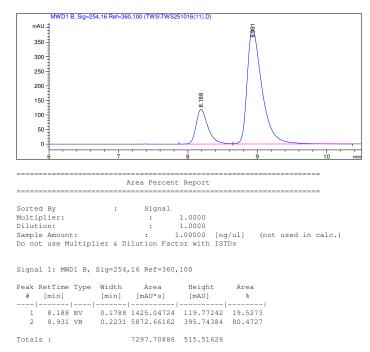


Figure s22. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 4.

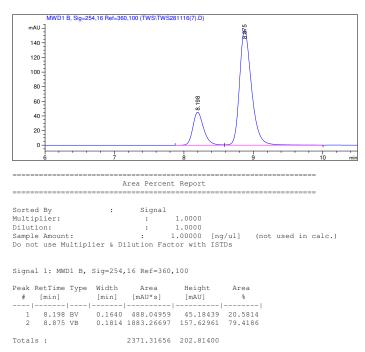


Figure s23. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 5.

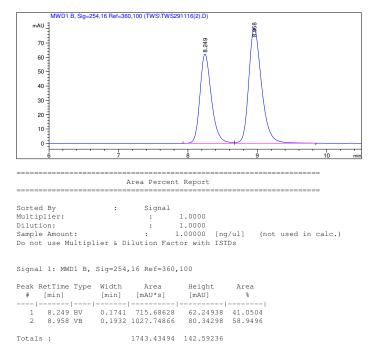


Figure s24. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 6.

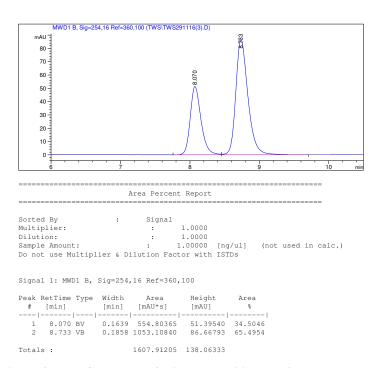


Figure s25. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 7.

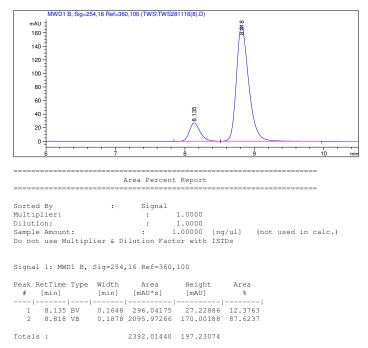


Figure s26. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 8.

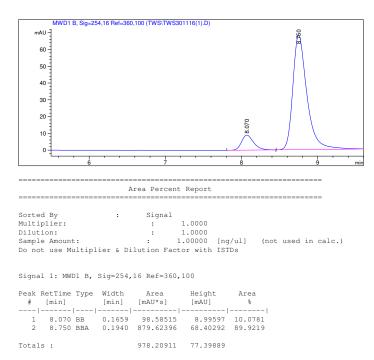


Figure s27. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 9.

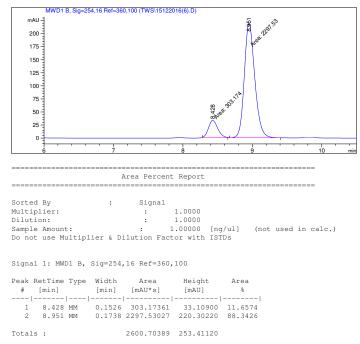


Figure s28. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 10.

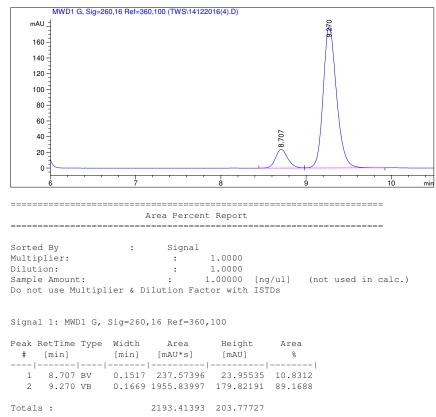


Figure s29. HPLC spectrum of chiral adduct 4 in Table 3 Entry 11.

Investigation of possible interactions between complex 5c and reagent(s)

We wish to examine whether complex **5c** interacts with (1) both nitrostyrene **3** and diphenylarsine or only (2) either one of the reagents. This was done by a combination of ¹H and ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectroscopy. To ensure that any transient interaction(s) between complex **5c** and reagent(s) were detected, a series of variable temperature (VT) NMR experiments (-60°C to 25°C) were conducted.

Control A: Nitrostyrene **3** (5.00 mg, 33.50 µmol) was stirred in MeOD (0.5 mL) for 10 mins at RT.

Control **B**: Complex **5c** (8.80 mg, 10.70 µmol) was stirred in MeOD (0.5 mL) for 10 mins at RT.

Sample C: Nitrostyrene 3 (2.00 mg, 13.40 μ mol, 1.0 equiv.) and complex 5c (1.10 mg, 1.34 μ mol, 0.1 equiv.) were stirred in MeOD (0.5 mL) for 10 mins at RT.

Sample **D**: Diphenylarsine (5.20 mg, 22.60 μ mol, 1.0 equiv.) and complex **5c** (1.88 mg, 2.25 μ mol, 0.1 equiv.) were stirred in MeOD (0.5 mL) for 10 mins at RT.

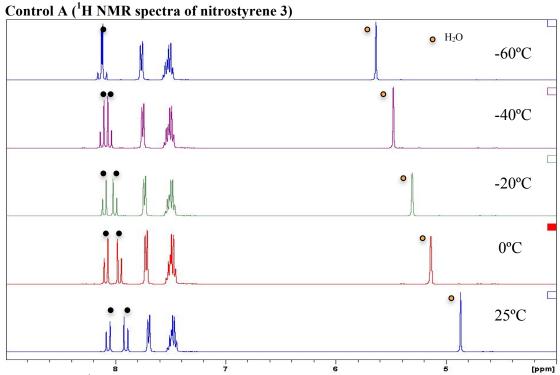
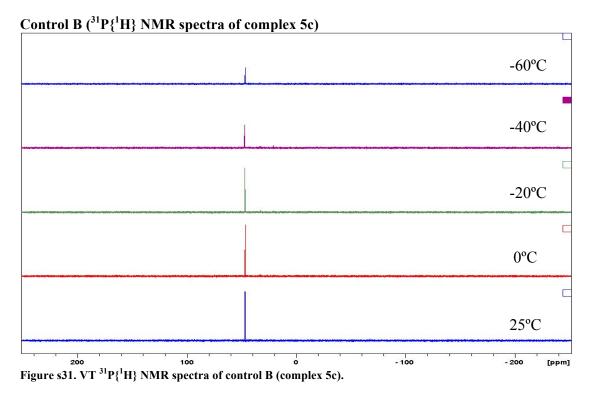


Figure s30. VT ¹H NMR spectra of control A (nitrostyrene 3). Signals corresponding to vinylic protons of nitrostyrene 3 labeled with a black dot.

The vinylic proton signals of nitrostyrene 3 (labeled with a black dot) were observed to symmetrically converge towards 8.15 ppm as the temperature was lowered (Figure s30).



The ³¹P{¹H} of complex **5c** remained unchanged as temperature was lowered (Figure s31).

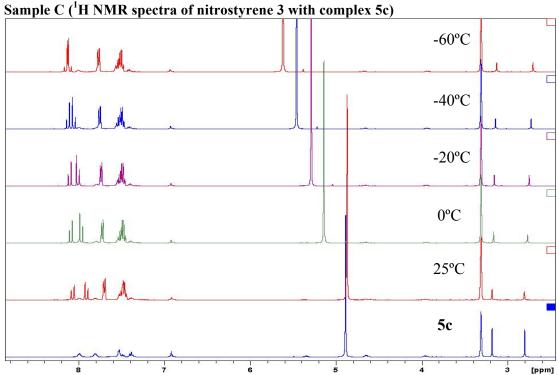
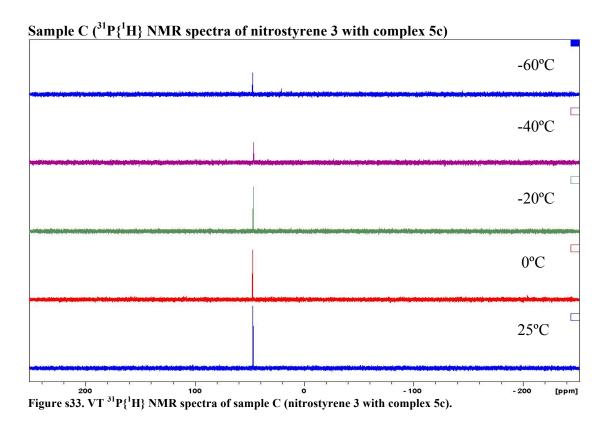


Figure s32. VT ¹H NMR spectra of sample C (nitrostyrene 3 with complex 5c).



By comparing the NMR spectra of sample C (Figures s32 and s33) to controls A and B (Figures s30 and s31), it is clear that there were no interactions between nitrostyrene $\bf 3$ and complex $\bf 5c$.

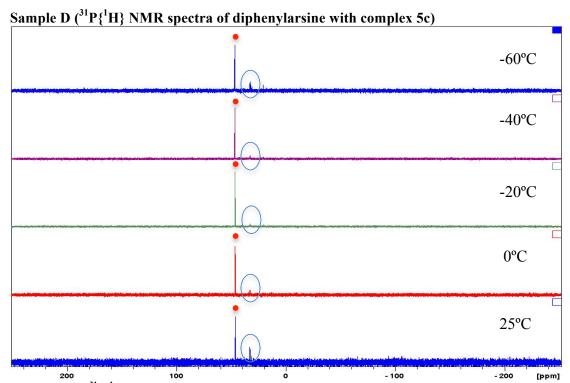


Figure s34. VT ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra of sample D (diphenylarsine with complex 5c). Signals corresponding to ester functionalities of catalyst 5c labeled with a red dot.

By comparison of the $^{31}P\{^{1}H\}$ NMR spectra of sample **D** (Figure s34) with control **B** (Figure s31), we observed the appearance of a new signal at 33.1 ppm (see circles on Figure s34). While we are unable to identify the species corresponding to the minor signal at 33.1 ppm, it may be concluded that the appearance of this signal is attributed to some interaction of complex **5c** with diphenylarsine.

Conducting of catalysis in MeOD

Sample E: Nitrostyrene 3 (5.60 mg, 36.55 μ mol, 1.0 equiv.), diphenylarsine (10.30 mg, 44.76 μ mol, 1.2 equiv.) and complex 5c (2.50 mg, 3.02 μ mol, 0.08 equiv.) were stirred in CD₃OD (1 mL) for 5.5 h at RT.

Sample F: Nitrostyrene 3 (5.60 mg, 36.55 μ mol, 1.0 equiv.), diphenylarsine (10.30 mg, 44.76 μ mol, 1.2 equiv.) and complex 5c (2.50 mg, 3.02 μ mol, 0.08 equiv.) were stirred in CD₃OD (1 mL) for 0.5 h at RT.

Sample **G**: Nitrostyrene **3** (5.60 mg, 36.55 μ mol, 1.0 equiv.), diphenylarsine (10.30 mg, 44.76 μ mol, 1.2 equiv.) and complex **5c** (2.50 mg, 3.02 μ mol, 0.08 equiv.) were stirred in CH₃OH (1 mL) for 0.5 h at RT.

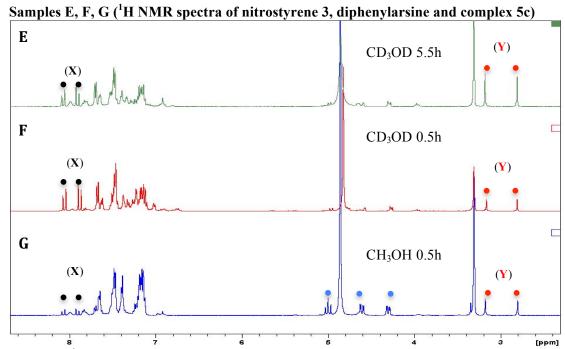


Figure s35. ¹H NMR spectra of AHAs reaction in CH₃OH and CD₃OD. Signals corresponding to vinylic protons of nitrostyrene 3 labelled with a black dot, aliphatic protons of adduct 4 with a blue dot and ester functionalities of catalyst 5c with a red dot.

Table s1. Ratios of signals X:Y.

Sample	Ratio of X:Y ^a
E	0.7966 : 1
${f F}$	0.8347 : 1
G	0.5695 : 1

^a Ratio of X:Y was determined by integration of the respective signals. Cat. **5c** signals indicated by red dots were taken as internal standard.

The integrals of vinylic protons on nitrostyrene **3** (black dots on Figure s35) were taken with respect to catalyst $-CO_2\underline{Me}$ signals (red dots on Figure s35, taken as internal standard) in the ratio of X:Y (Table s1). It was observed that the X:Y ratio of Sample E (0.7966: 1) was still higher than that of sample G (0.5695: 1), reflecting a slower rate of consumption of nitrostyrene **3** when the reaction was conducted in CD_3OD .

Investigation of Complex 5c

To examine the structural integrity of the tridentate PCP ligand on complex **5c**, complex **5c** (8.80 mg, 10.70 µmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DCM (2 mL) was treated with 10 mM aqueous KCN (2.00 mL, 0.21 mmol, 20.0 equiv.) and stirred overnight (Figure s36, Spectrum I). Based on previous experience, decomplexation of the ligand from the metal should occur (Scheme s7). However, we did not observe the appearance of the free phosphine peak (Figure s36, Spectrum H) even after stirring for three days. Therefore we are convinced that the PCP ligand does not dissociate.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \operatorname{MeO_2C} & \operatorname{CO_2Me} \\ \operatorname{MeO_2C} & \operatorname{CO_2Me} \\ \operatorname{Ph_2P} & \operatorname{Ni} & \operatorname{PPh_2} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{KCN}} (20 \text{ equiv.}) \xrightarrow{\operatorname{MeO_2C}} \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{CO_2Me} \\ \operatorname{MeO_2C} & \operatorname{Ph_2} \\ \operatorname{Ph_2} & \operatorname{Ph_2} \end{array}$$

Scheme s7. Attempted decomplexation of catalyst 5c.

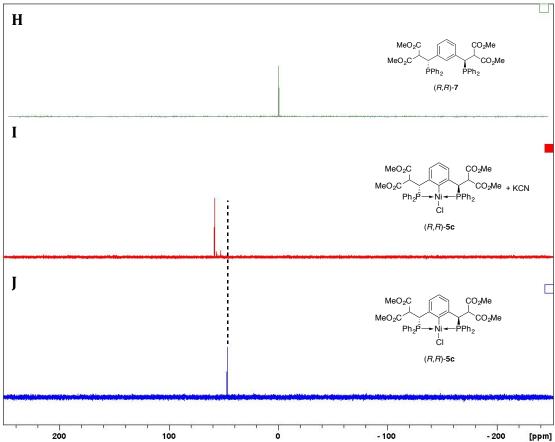


Figure s36. Attempted decomplexation of complex 5c with aq. KCN.

X-Ray Structure of Complex (S)-6

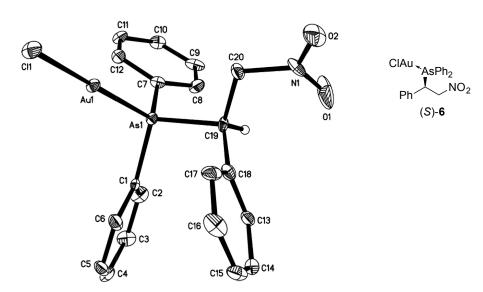


Figure s37. ORTEP of arsine-gold adduct (S)-6.

Crystallographic Data for Complex (S)-6

Chemical formula	$C_{20}H_{18}AsAuClNO_2$
Formula weight	611.69 g/mol
Temperature	103(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å

Crystal size 0.100 x 0.120 x 0.360 mm

Crystal habit colorless block
Crystal system monoclinic
Space group P 1 21 1

Unit cell dimensions a = 9.8186(5) Å $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$

b = 9.2688(5) Å $\beta = 99.2433(18)^{\circ}$

c = 10.8223(5) Å $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$

Volume 972.11(9) Å³

 \mathbf{Z}

Density (calculated) 2.090 g/cm³ **Absorption coefficient** 9.407 mm⁻¹

F(000) 580

Theta range for data collection 1.91 to 27.99°

Index ranges -12<=h<=12, -6<=k<=12, -14<=l<=14

Reflections collected 14442

Independent reflections 3710 [R(int) = 0.0664]

Coverage of independent reflections 100.0% **Absorption correction** Multi-Scan

Max. and min. transmission 0.4530 and 0.1330

Structure solution technique direct methods

Structure solution program XT, VERSION 2014/5

Refinement method Full-matrix least-squares on F² **Refinement program** SHELXL-2014/7 (Sheldrick, 2014)

Function minimized $\Sigma \text{ w}(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$ Data / restraints / parameters 3710 / 1 / 235

Goodness-of-fit on F^2 1.029

Final R indices 3401 data; $I > 2\sigma(I)$ R1 = 0.0348, wR2 = 0.0675

all data R1 = 0.0421, wR2 = 0.0706

Weighting scheme $w=1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2)+(0.0198P)^2]$ where $P=(F_o^2+2F_c^2)/3$

Absolute structure parameter -0.005(13)

Largest diff. peak and hole 2.361 and -2.019 eÅ⁻³

R.M.S. deviation from mean 0.181 eÅ⁻³

Table s2. Bond lengths (Å) of complex (S)-6.

As1-C7	1.913(9)	As1-C1	1.923(9)
As1-C19	1.979(9)	As1-Au1	2.3309(11)
Au1-Cl1	2.279(3)	C1-C2	1.379(14)
C1-C6	1.410(12)	C2-C3	1.400(14)
C2-H2	0.95	C3-C4	1.392(14)
С3-Н3	0.95	C4-C5	1.377(16)
C4-H4	0.95	C5-C6	1.377(13)
C5-H5	0.95	C6-H6	0.95
C7-C12	1.395(13)	C7-C8	1.398(14)
C8-C9	1.397(12)	C8-H8	0.95
C9-C10	1.372(16)	С9-Н9	0.95
C10-C11	1.376(14)	C10-H10	0.95
C11-C12	1.388(12)	C11-H11	0.95
C12-H12	0.95	C13-C14	1.375(12)
C13-C18	1.394(13)	C13-H13	0.95
C14-C15	1.387(15)	C14-H14	0.95
C15-C16	1.391(15)	C15-H15	0.95
C16-C17	1.416(13)	C16-H16	0.95
C17-C18	1.402(14)	C17-H17	0.95
C18-C19	1.504(12)	C19-C20	1.508(13)
C19-H19	1.0	C20-N1	1.495(13)
C20-H20A	0.99	C20-H20B	0.99
N1-O1	1.205(14)	N1-O2	1.218(12)

Table s3. Bond angles (°) of complex (S)-6.

C7-As1-C1	104.9(4)	C7-As1-C19	105.3(4)
C1-As1-C19	105.2(4)	C7-As1-Au1	117.1(3)
C1-As1-Au1	112.8(3)	C19-As1-Au1	110.7(3)
Cl1-Au1-As1	176.63(7)	C2-C1-C6	119.6(9)
C2-C1-As1	121.1(7)	C6-C1-As1	119.3(7)
C1-C2-C3	119.9(9)	C1-C2-H2	120.0
C3-C2-H2	120.0	C4-C3-C2	119.5(10)
C4-C3-H3	120.3	С2-С3-Н3	120.3
C5-C4-C3	120.8(10)	C5-C4-H4	119.6
C3-C4-H4	119.6	C4-C5-C6	119.8(10)
C4-C5-H5	120.1	C6-C5-H5	120.1
C5-C6-C1	120.3(10)	C5-C6-H6	119.8
C1-C6-H6	119.8	C12-C7-C8	119.5(8)
C12-C7-As1	117.7(7)	C8-C7-As1	122.5(7)
C9-C8-C7	119.2(10)	С9-С8-Н8	120.4
С7-С8-Н8	120.4	C10-C9-C8	120.5(12)
С10-С9-Н9	119.8	С8-С9-Н9	119.8
C9-C10-C11	120.5(10)	C9-C10-H10	119.7
C11-C10-H10	119.7	C10-C11-C12	120.0(9)
C10-C11-H11	120.0	C12-C11-H11	120.0
C11-C12-C7	120.2(9)	C11-C12-H12	119.9
C7-C12-H12	119.9	C14-C13-C18	121.5(9)
C14-C13-H13	119.2	C18-C13-H13	119.2
C13-C14-C15	120.4(9)	C13-C14-H14	119.8
C15-C14-H14	119.8	C14-C15-C16	119.9(9)
C14-C15-H15	120.0	C16-C15-H15	120.0
C15-C16-C17	119.5(10)	C15-C16-H16	120.3
C17-C16-H16	120.3	C18-C17-C16	120.3(10)
C18-C17-H17	119.9	C16-C17-H17	119.9
C13-C18-C17	118.3(9)	C13-C18-C19	119.5(9)
C17-C18-C19	122.1(9)	C18-C19-C20	115.8(8)
C18-C19-As1	108.9(6)	C20-C19-As1	106.7(6)
C18-C19-H19	108.4	C20-C19-H19	108.4
As1-C19-H19	108.4	N1-C20-C19	111.5(8)
N1-C20-H20A	109.3	C19-C20-H20A	109.3
N1-C20-H20B	109.3	C19-C20-H20B	109.3
H20A-C20-H20B	108.0	O1-N1-O2	122.6(11)
O1-N1-C20	119.3(10)	O2-N1-C20	118.1(10)