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Siletanylmethyllithium: An Ambiphilic Organosilane

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Supporting Information

Experimental section

All the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Mercury Varian 300 MHz using CDCl₃ as deuterated solvent. ¹H NMR spectra are reported in ppm (δ) relative to the CHCl₃ peak at 7.26 ppm. ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in ppm (δ) relative to the CDCl₃ peak at 77.0 ppm. The IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Paragon 1000 FTIR spectrometer on NaCl discs. Low and high resolution mass spectra were performed on a JEOL JMS600 apparatus. The melting points were determined on a Köfler melting point apparatus. Yields refer to isolated material judged to be 95% pure by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

1-(Tributyltin)methyl-1-methylsiletane (1). A solution of tributyltinmethyl iodide (6, 5.63 g, 13.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 10 mL of ethyl ether (Et₂O) was added dropwise to a solution of *t*-BuLi (24 mL, 1.3 M in pentane, 31 mmol, 2.4 equiv.) in 20 mL of ether at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was maintained at this temperature for 90 min, warmed to 0°C over 30 min, and then recooled to -78 °C. The resulting solution was added *via* canula (in portions over 15 min) to a solution of 1-chloro-1-methylsiletane (**3**, 2.29 g, 18.9 mmol, 1.4 equiv.) in 12 mL of THF at -78 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred for an additional 20 min and then allowed to warm to room temperature over 1 h. The crude product mixture was quenched with 70 mL of saturated NH₄Cl solution and extracted with two portions of hexanes (70 mL and 40 mL). The combined organic phases were washed (70 mL of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and 70 mL of saturated NaCl solution),

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dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to leave a crude oil, which was distilled under vacuum (bp 100–104 C, 0.1 mmHg) to afford 4.10 g (80%) of **1** as a colorless liquid: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 2.12-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.41 (m, 6H), 1.37-1.25 (m, 6H), 0.96 (apparent t, 4H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 9H), 0.84 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, $J(^{119}\text{Sn}^{-1}\text{H}) = 50.6$ Hz, 6H), 0.25 (s, 3H), -0.02 (s, $J(^{119}\text{Sn}^{-1}\text{H}) = 64.5$ Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 29.2 ($J(^{119}\text{Sn}^{-13}\text{C})=19.8$ Hz), 27.4 ($J(^{119}\text{Sn}^{-13}\text{C})=56.5$ Hz), 17.5, 17.0 ($J(^{119}\text{Sn}^{-13}\text{C})=16.5$ Hz), 13.7, 10.3 ($J(^{119}\text{Sn}^{-13}\text{C})=327.0$ Hz), 0.5, -6.3. FTIR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2957, 2926, 1464, 1249, 1119. HRMS (CI⁺): Calc'd for C₁₇H₃₈SiSn [M + 1]: 391.1843; Found: 391.1841±0.0005.

1-(Tribenzylsily1)methyl-1-methylsiletane (8). A solution of *n*-BuLi (0.50 mL, 1.0 M in hexane, 0.50 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) was added over 1 min to a solution of 1-(tributyltin)methyl-1-methylsiletane (**1**, 200 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) in 1 mL of THF at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min, and then a solution of tribenzylsilyl chloride (140 mg, 0.42 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 2 mL of THF was added dropwise over 10 min. The resulting mixture was kept at -78 °C for 2 hours, quenched with water at -78 °C and allowed to warm to room temperature. The quenched reaction mixture was extracted with 10 mL of ethyl ether, and the organics were washed with 10 mL of saturated NH₄Cl solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with 3 mL of ethyl ether. The combined organic phases were washed (10 mL of saturated NaHCO₃ solution and 10 mL of saturated NaCl solution), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 332 mg of the crude oil. The product (**8**) was purified by chromatography 25 g of silica gel (gradient elution with hexane and then 10% toluene/hexane) to afford 95 mg (57 % yield) of a white solid: M.p. = 39–41 °C.

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¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.22 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 6H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 6.96 (d, J

= 7.2 Hz, 6H), 2.14 (s, 6H), 2.14-1.92 (m, 2H), 0.97 (apparent t, 4H), 0.23 (s, 3H), -0.03

(s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 139.3, 128.6, 128.3, 124.3, 23.6, 18.0, 16.5, 0.76,

–0.35. FTIR (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3026, 2926, 1550, 1493. HRMS (CI⁺): Calc'd for

 $C_{26}H_{32}Si_2$ [M + 1]: 401.2121; Found: 401.2118±0.0007.