

Supporting Information

Gold(I)-Catalyzed Route to α -Sulfenylated Carbonyl Compounds from Propargylic Alcohols and Aryl Thiols.

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
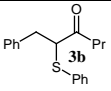
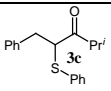

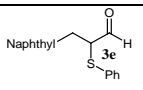
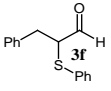
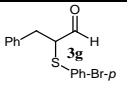
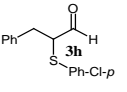
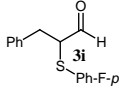
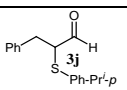
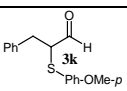
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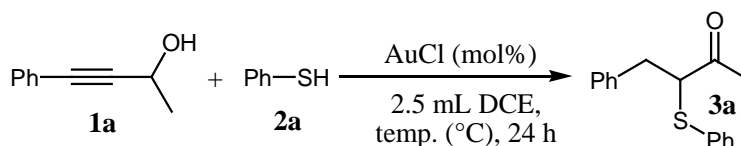
<u>Contents-</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. Checklist of Characterization data of all compounds-	2
B. General considerations-	3
C. Table of optimization of catalyst loading and reaction temperature-	3
D. Experimental procedures and Spectroscopic data of all compounds-	4–9
E. Experimental procedures for the AuCl catalyzed reaction between 1a and 2a in presence of 2, 6-di-<i>tert</i>-butylpyridine (DTBP)-	9–10
F. Experimental procedures for the AuCl catalyzed reaction between 1a-OD and 2a-SD-	10
G. Experimental procedures for the AuCl catalyzed reaction between 1f-CD and 2a-	10–11
H. Deuterium Kinetic Isotope Effect-	11–13
I. Conversion of intermediate 5 to the product 3f-	13
J. A cross-over experiment to investigate the intramolecularity of the hydride migration-	13
K. Copies of NMR spectra of all unknown products-	14–22
L. Copies of NMR spectra of isolated intermediate 5-	23–24
M. Copies of NMR spectra of deuterated products-	25–26
N. References-	27

A. Checklist of Characterization data of all compounds:

<i>Compounds</i>	<i>Known / Unknown</i>	<i>IR</i>	<i>¹H NMR</i>	<i>¹³C NMR</i>	<i>HRMS</i>	<i>CHN Analysis</i>
	Known	—	√	√	—	—
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Known	—	√	√	—	—
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Known	—	√	√	—	—
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Unknown	√	√	√	√	√
	Known	—	√	√	—	—
	Known	—	√	√	—	—

B. General considerations: ^1H and ^2H NMR spectra were recorded with a Varian 300 (300 MHz), Varian 400 (400 MHz) and Varian 500 (500 MHz) spectrometer as solutions in CDCl_3 . Chemical shifts are expressed in parts per million (ppm, δ) and are referenced to CHCl_3 ($\delta = 7.26$ ppm) as an internal standard. All coupling constants are absolute values and are expressed in Hz. The description of the signals include: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m = multiplet and dd = doublet of doublets, at = apparent triplet. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded with a Varian 300 (75 MHz) and Varian 400 (100 MHz) spectrometer as solutions in CDCl_3 with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are expressed in parts per million (ppm, δ) and are referenced to CDCl_3 ($\delta = 77.0$ ppm) as an internal standard. IR spectra were recorded by a Perkin Elmer FT-IR Spectrometer. High-Resolution Mass Spectra (HRMS) were performed with a micrOTOF (Bruker) spectrometer by Na-formate. The molecular fragments are quoted as the relation between mass and charge (m/z). CHN analysis were performed at eurofins MikroKemi, in Uppsala, Sweden. The routine monitoring of reactions was performed with silica gel pre-coated Al plate, which was analyzed with iodine and/or uv light respectively. Solvents, reagents and chemicals were purchased from Aldrich. Au^{I} -SPh was prepared according to a literature procedure.¹ All reactions were executed with oven-dried glassware under argon atmosphere. Solvent 1,2-Dichloroethane and chloroform was dried by distilling over anhydrous phosphorus pentoxide prior to use. NaBD_4 98 atom % D 90% (CP) purchased from Aldrich was used for reduction of aldehyde to prepare alcohol having one deuterium at the hydridic position. D_2O (99 atom % D) was purchased from Aldrich and was used to incorporate deuterium at the protic position of alcohol and thiophenol.

C. Table of optimization of catalyst loading and reaction temperature:^a

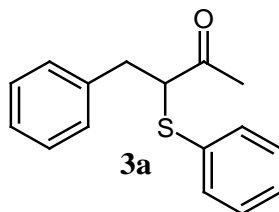


Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Temp (°C)	Yield (%) ^b
1	AuCl (10 mol%)	65	92
2	AuCl (5 mol%)	65	91
3	AuCl (2 mol%)	65	92
4	AuCl (1 mol%)	65	71
5	AuCl (2 mol%)	65	39 ^c
6	AuCl (2 mol%)	reflux	92
7	AuCl (2 mol%)	50	40

^a Reaction condition: **1a** (1 mmol), **2a** (1.5 mmol) and AuCl (x mol%) was run in 2.5 mL 1,2-DCE solvent for 24 h under argon atmosphere. ^b Yields refer to isolated yields. ^c The reaction was performed open to air.

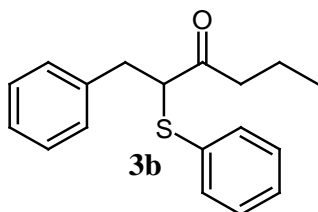
D. Experimental procedures for the synthesis of all compounds including their spectroscopic data are provided below:

1. 4-Phenyl-3-(phenylthio)butan-2-one (3a):²



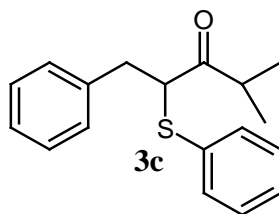
At first, the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) was weighed and transferred to a 5 mL microwave vial containing a small magnet in a glove box under argon atmosphere. After that, the cap of the vial was closed tightly and the vial was taken out from the glove-box. 2.5 mL of dry 1,2-dichloroethane solvent followed by alcohol **1a** (145 μ L, 1 mmol) and benzenethiol **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) were added to the vial by syringe and was stirred using a magnetic stirrer at 65 $^{\circ}$ C for 24 h. After completion of the reaction (by TLC or crude NMR), 1,2 dichloroethane was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica-gel (100–200 mess) column chromatography using 3% (v/v) ethyl acetate / pentane solution to afford the desired product **3a** as a pale yellow oil (236 mg, 0.92 mmol, 92%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.20 (s, 3 H, H-1), 3.00 (dd, J = 6.9 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 2.68 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 14.1 Hz, 1 H, H-4), 3.90 (dd, J = 6.9 Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 7.18–7.37 (m, 10 H, H-arom) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 28.1, 36.9, 59.0, 127.1, 128.5, 128.8, 129.4, 133.0, 133.3, 138.3, 204.5 ppm.

2. 1-Phenyl-2-(phenylthio)hexan-3-one (3b):



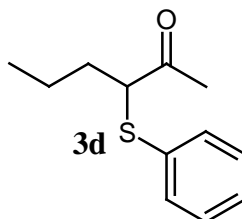
Alcohol **1b** (184 μ L, 1 mmol), benzenethiol **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3b** as a yellowish oil (255 mg, 0.89 mmol, 89%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2962, 1706, 1439, 690 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 0.80 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, H-6), 1.43–1.54 (m, 2 H, H-5), 2.29–2.40 (m, 1 H, H-4), 2.47–2.58 (m, 1 H, H-4), 2.98 (dd, J = 6.3, 14.1 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 3.19 (dd, J = 8.7, 14.1 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 3.88 (dd, J = 6.6, 8.7 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 7.16–7.37 (m, 10 H, H-arom) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 13.5, 17.2, 37.0, 42.8, 58.0, 126.6, 128.0, 128.4, 129.0, 129.1, 133.0, 133.1, 138.3, 206.0 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{OSNa}$ 307.1133; found 307.1115. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{OS}$ (284.4): C 76.0, H 7.1; found C 76.0, H 7.0.

3. 4-Methyl-1-phenyl-2-(phenylthio)pentan-3-one (3c):



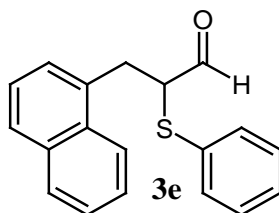
Alcohol **1c** (128 μ L, 1 mmol), benzenethiol **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3c** as a yellowish oil (248 mg, 0.88 mmol, 88%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2969, 1707, 1439, 699 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 0.76 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3 H, H-5), 1.04 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3 H, CH_3), 2.70–2.79 (m, 1 H, H-4), 3.00 (dd, J = 5.7 Hz, 13.8 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 3.22 (dd, J = 9.6 Hz, 13.8 Hz, 1 H, H-1), 3.97 (dd, J = 5.7 Hz, 9.6 Hz, 1 H, H-2), 7.42–7.38 (m, 2 H, H-arom), 7.14–7.35 (m, 8 H, H-arom) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 17.8, 18.3, 37.3, 39.3, 56.5, 126.5, 128.3, 129.0, 129.2, 132.8, 133.6, 138.5, 208.7 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{OSNa}$ 307.1133; found 307.1115. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{OS}$ (284.4): C 76.0, H 7.1; found C 76.0, H 7.4.

4. 3-(Phenylthio)hexan-2-one (3d):³



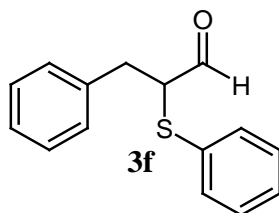
Alcohol **1d** (324 μ L, 3 mmol), benzenethiol **2a** (103 μ L, 1 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3d** as a yellowish oil (105 mg, 0.50 mmol, 50%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 0.96 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, H-6), 1.38–1.60 (m, 2 H, H-5), 1.64–1.86 (m, 2 H, H-4), 2.26 (s, 3 H, H-1), 3.65 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 7.24–7.44 (m, 5 H, H-arom) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 14.0, 20.8, 26.6, 32.7, 57.8, 128.1, 129.3, 132.4, 133.4, 205.8 ppm.

5. 3-(Naphthalen-4-yl)-2-(phenylthio)propanal (3e):



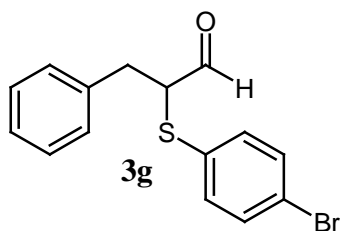
Alcohol **1e** (182 mg, 1 mmol), benzenethiol **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3e** as a reddish brown oil (260 mg, 0.90 mmol, 90%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3056, 1716, 1439, 776 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 3.47 (dd, J = 6.0 Hz, 14.7 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.66 (dd, J = 8.1 Hz, 14.7 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.98–4.04 (m, 1 H, H-2), 7.29–7.33 (m, 3 H, H-arom), 7.38–7.46 (m, 4 H, H-arom), 7.50–7.60 (m, 2 H, H-arom), 7.80 (dd, J = 2.4 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 1 H, H-arom), 7.89–7.92 (m, 1 H, H-arom), 7.99 (dd, J = 1.2 Hz, 7.8 Hz, 1 H, H-arom), 9.54 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1 H, H-1) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 31.7, 57.3, 123.3, 125.6, 125.7, 126.1, 126.7, 127.9, 128.2, 128.7, 129.4, 131.7, 131.9, 133.4, 133.7, 134.3, 194.3 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{OSNa}$ 315.0820; found 315.0813. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{OS}$ (292.4): C 78.1, H 5.5; found C 77.7, H 5.5.

6. 3-Phenyl-2-(phenylthio)propanal (**3f**):⁴



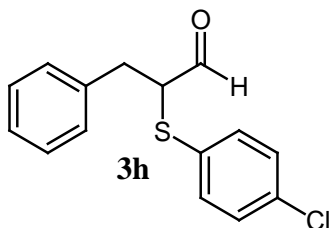
Alcohol **1f** (125 μ L, 1 mmol), benzenethiol **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3f** as a reddish brown oil (225 mg, 0.93 mmol, 93%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 3.00 (dd, J = 6.9 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.22 (dd, J = 8.1 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.81–3.87 (m, 1 H, H-2), 7.23–7.41 (m, 10 H, H-arom), 9.50 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1 H, H-1) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 34.4, 58.1, 127.1, 128.6, 128.8, 129.3, 129.3, 131.6, 133.4, 137.3, 194.2 ppm.

7. 2-(4-Bromophenylthio)-3-phenylpropanal (**3g**):



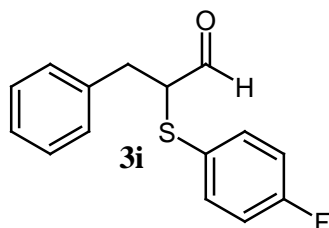
Alcohol **1f** (125 μ L, 1 mmol), 4-bromobenzenethiol **2b** (284 mg, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3g** as a yellowish oil (282 mg, 0.88 mmol, 88%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3421, 1716, 1471, 1007, 697 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.99 (dd, J = 6.9 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.21 (dd, J = 8.1 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.79–3.85 (m, 1 H, H-2), 7.21–7.38 (m, 7 H, H-arom), 7.42–7.45 (m, 2 H, H-arom), 9.48 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1 H, H-1) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 34.3, 57.9, 122.8, 127.0, 128.6, 129.0, 132.3, 134.5, 136.9, 137.7, 193.6 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrOSNa}$ 342.9768; found 342.9746. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrOS}$ (321.2): C 56.1, H 4.1; found C 55.9, H 3.8.

8. 2-(4-Chlorophenylthio)-3-phenylpropanal (**3h**):



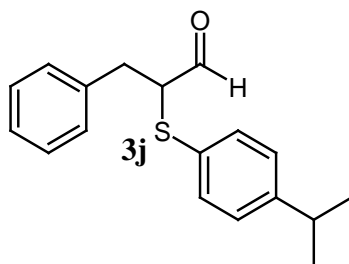
Alcohol **1f** (125 μ L, 1 mmol), 4-chlorobenzenethiol **2c** (218 mg, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3h** as a yellowish oil (255 mg, 0.92 mmol, 92%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3415, 2923, 1717, 1474, 1092, 715 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.98 (dd, J = 6.8 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.21 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.77–3.82 (m, 1 H, H-2), 7.22–7.35 (m, 9 H, H-arom), 9.49 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1 H, H-1) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 34.3, 58.1, 127.0, 128.6, 129.0, 129.3, 130.1, 134.5, 134.7, 136.9, 193.6 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClOSNa}$ 299.0273; found 299.0272. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClOS}$ (276.8): C 65.1, H 4.7; found C 65.3, H 4.7.

9. 2-(4-Fluorophenylthio)-3-phenylpropanal (**3i**):



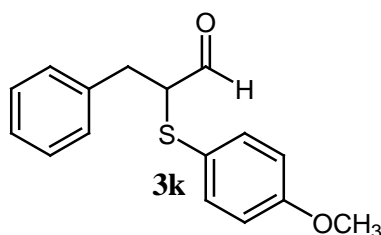
Alcohol **1f** (125 μ L, 1 mmol), 4-fluorobenzenethiol **2d** (160 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** for 48 h to obtain **3i** as a yellowish oil (125 mg, 0.48 mmol, 48%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3065, 1704, 1588, 1487, 1223, 826, 697 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.98 (dd, J = 6.8 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.20 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, 14.8 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.74–3.78 (m, 1 H, H-2), 6.99–7.04 (m, 2 H, H-arom), 7.22–7.40 (m, 7 H, H-arom), 9.51 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1 H, H-1) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 34.5, 58.8, 116.5, 116.7, 127.2, 128.9, 129.3, 136.4, 136.5, 137.4, 164.6, 193.9 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{FOSNa}$ 283.0569; found 283.0582. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{FOS}$ (260.3): C 69.2, H 5.0; found C 68.9, H 5.2.

10. 2-(4-Isopropylphenylthio)-3-phenylpropanal (**3j**):



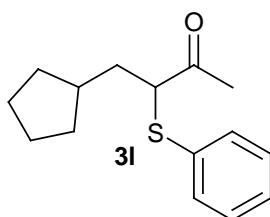
Alcohol **1f** (125 μ L, 1 mmol), 4-isopropylbenzenethiol **2e** (233 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3j** reddish yellow oil (216 mg, 0.76 mmol, 76%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2960, 1719, 825 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 1.27 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6 H, H-methyl), 2.88–2.95 (m, 1 H, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 3.01 (dd, J = 6.8 Hz, 14.8 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.23 (dd, J = 7.6 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.78–3.82 (m, 1 H, H-2), 7.19 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H, H-arom), 7.25–7.29 (at, 3 H, H-arom), 7.32–7.35 (at, 4 H, H-arom), 9.53 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1 H, H-1) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 24.0, 34.0, 34.6, 58.6, 127.1, 127.6, 128.4, 128.8, 129.4, 134.0, 137.7, 149.8, 194.3 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{OSNa}$ 307.1133; found 307.1164. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{OS}$ (284.4): C 76.0, H 7.1; found C 76.2, H 7.0.

11. 2-(4-Methoxyphenylthio)-3-phenylpropanal (**3k**):



Alcohol **1f** (125 μ L, 1 mmol), 4-methoxybenzenethiol **2f** (184 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** to obtain **3k** as reddish yellow oil (117 mg, 0.43 mmol, 43%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2836, 1717, 1590, 1490, 1248, 824, 698 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.96 (dd, J = 6.8 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.16 (dd, J = 8 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 3.68–3.79 (m, 1 H, H-2), 3.82 (s, 3 H, H-methoxy), 6.85–6.88 (m, 2 H, H-arom), 7.25–7.28 (m, 2 H, H-arom), 7.32–7.35 (m, 3 H, H-arom), 7.36–7.44 (m, 2 H, H-arom), 9.51 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 2 H, H-1) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 33.9, 55.3, 58.7, 114.6, 114.7, 126.8, 128.6, 129.0, 132.6, 136.7, 193.7 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2\text{SNa}$ 295.0769; found 295.0770. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (272.4): C 70.6, H 5.9; found C 70.5, H 5.8.

12. 4-Cyclopentyl-3-(phenylthio)butan-2-one (**3l**):



Alcohol **1g** (138 mg, 1 mmol), benzenethiol **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated as described for **3a** for 48 h to obtain **3l** as a yellowish oil (119 mg, 0.48 mmol, 48%). IR (Neat): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2947, 1705, 1353, 1209, 1025, 739, 690 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 1.08–1.18 (m, 2 H, H-aliphatic), 1.50–1.68 (m, 4 H, H-aliphatic), 1.71–1.90 (m, 4 H, H-aliphatic), 1.93–2.26 (m, 1 H, H-aliphatic), 2.26 (s, 3 H, H-1), 3.69 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H, H-3), 7.23–7.35 (m, 3 H, H-arom), 7.36–7.39 (m, 2 H, H-arom) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 24.9, 25.0, 26.2, 36.5, 37.7, 57.0, 127.7, 129.0, 132.1, 133.2, 205.6 ppm. HRMS: calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{NaOS}$ 271.1133; found 271.1131. Anal. calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{OS}$ (248.4): C 72.5, H 8.1; found C 72.3, H 8.0.

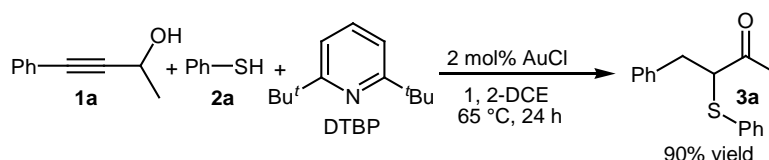
12. (Z)-3-Phenyl-2-(phenylthio)prop-2-en-1-ol (5-Z):⁵

Alcohol **1f** (125 μ L, 1 mmol), benzenethiol **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) were treated in 2.5 mL DCE solvent as described for **3f** at 65 °C for 2 h. Column chromatographic purification afforded the *E*- and *Z*- isomers of **5** (73 mg., 0.30 mmol, 30%) as a colorless oil (*Z* : *E* = 7 : 1). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.33 (bs, 1 H, H-alcohol), 4.23 (s, 2 H, H-1), 7.20 (s, 1 H, H-3), 7.26–7.43 (m, 8 H, H-aromatic), 7.68–7.70 (m, 2 H, H-arom) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 66.3, 126.9, 127.8, 128.1, 129.1, 129.2, 129.3, 130.3, 133.2, 133.3, 133.4, ppm.

13. (E)-3-Phenyl-2-(phenylthio)prop-2-en-1-ol (5-E):⁵

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.09 (brs, 1 H, H-alcohol), 4.37 (s, 2 H, H-1), 6.96 (s, 1 H, H-3), 7.28–7.39 (m, 8 H, H-arom), 7.49–7.51 (m, 2 H, H-arom) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 60.3, 127.6, 127.7, 128.1, 128.5, 128.7, 128.8, 129.1, 129.3, 129.4, 131.5, 135.5, 135.9, 136.7 ppm.

E. Experimental procedures for the AuCl catalyzed reaction between **1a** and **2a** in presence of **2**, 6-di-*tert*-butylpyridine (DTBP):



At first, the catalyst AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) was weighed and transferred to a 5 mL microwave vial containing a small magnet in a glove box under argon atmosphere. After that, the cap of the vial was closed tightly and the vial was taken out from the glove-box. 2.5 mL of dry 1,2-dichloroethane solvent followed by DTBP (65 μL , 30 mol%) was added and stirred at r. t. for 15 mint. After that, alcohol **1a** (145 μL , 1 mmol) and benzenethiol **2a** (154 μL , 1.5 mmol) were added to the vial by syringe and was stirred using a magnetic stirrer at 65 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h. After completion of the reaction (by TLC), 1,2 dichloroethane was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica-gel (100–200 mess) column chromatography using 3% (v/v) ethyl acetate / pentane solution to afford the desired product **3a** as a pale yellow oil (231 mg, 0.90 mmol, 90%).

F. Experimental procedures for the AuCl catalyzed reaction between 1f-OD and 2a-SD:



Preparation of 1f-OD from 1f:

1f (125 μL , 1 mmol) dissolving in 1.5 mL CDCl_3 was taken in a oven-dried (pre-rinsed by D_2O) slink tube attached with argon line and high vacuum pump. D_2O (180 μL , 10 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred vigorously for 30 mint maintaining complete argon atmosphere inside the reaction vessel. Excess D_2O and CDCl_3 were completely removed carefully under vacuum and kept under high vacuum for 2 h. ^1H NMR of a small amount of this reveals the formation of **1f-OD** (80% deuterium incorporation). The residue was dissolved in 1.5 mL freshly distilled CHCl_3 .

Preparation of 2a-SD from 2a:

2a (154 μL , 1.5 mmol) and D_2O (270 μL , 15 mmol) was treated in CDCl_3 (1.5 mL) following the same method described above for the synthesis of **1f-OD** to obtain **2a-SD** (80% deuterium incorporation).

Reaction between 1f-OD and 2a-SD:

2a-SD dissolved in 1 mL freshly distilled CHCl_3 was added to the 1.5 mL CHCl_3 solution of **1f-OD**. AuCl (13 mg, 5 mol%) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed under argon for 24 h. Usual purification yielded **3f-D1** (195 mg, 0.80 mmol, 80%). ^1H NMR and ^2H NMR spectroscopic studies of the purified product revealed that the total deuterium content was 75%, of which deuterium incorporation at the benzylic position (**3f-D1**) was 90%.

G. Experimental procedures for the AuCl catalyzed reaction between 1f-CD and 2a:



Preparation of 1f-CD:

1f-CD (90% deuterium purity) was prepared by usual reduction of the corresponding aldehyde by NaBD₄ (98 atom % D 90% CP) in methanol solvent.

Reaction between 1f-CD and 2a:

Alcohol **1f-CD** (125 μ L, 1 mmol), benzenethiol **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and the catalyst AuCl (13 mg, 5 mol%) in 1,2-dichloroethane solvent (2.5 mL) were treated at 65 $^{\circ}$ C as described for **3a**. Usual purification was carried out to obtain a mixture of **3f-D2** and **3f-D1** as yellowish oil (221 mg, 0.91 mmol, 91%). ^1H NMR and ^2H NMR spectroscopic studies of the purified product show that the total deuterium content of the product was 90%, of which deuterium incorporation at the aldehyde position (**3f-D2**) was 79% and the remaining 11% deuterium was incorporated at the α -position of the product (**3f-D3**).

H. Deuterium Kinetic Isotope Effect.

For kinetic experiments, a total of 6 sets of reactions were investigated simultaneously for better reproducibility; 3 of them were reaction between the deuterated alcohol **1f-CD** and **2a** and other 3 were reaction between non-deuterated **1f** and **2a**.

For each reaction, **1f-CD** (133 mg, 1 mmol) or **1f** (132 mg, 1 mmol), **2a** (154 μ L, 1.5 mmol) and AuCl₃ (13 mg, 5 mol%) were used in 2.5 mL DCE solvent in a similar way as described for the synthesis of **3a**. During the course of the reaction, 100 μ L of the reaction mixture was taken out by syringe in different time intervals and passed through a short silica packed pipette eluting with 50% ethyl acetate / pentane. The solvent was evaporated out and crude NMR was checked in CDCl₃. The disappearance of **1f-CD** or **1f** as well as formation of the product was calculated by comparing the integration of proton signals at 4.52 (singlet; starting alcohol), 4.24 (singlet; major intermediate), 4.37 (singlet; minor intermediate) and 3.83 (multiplet; product) ppm.

When substrate **1f-CD** was used in the kinetic experiments, two different products were generated (**3f-D2** and **3f-D3**). The rate constants k_{H}^{D} and k_{D}^{H} for the generation of **3f-D2** and **3f-D3** together with k_{H}^{H} were investigated by different experiments. The consumption of **1f** and also generation of **3f** followed first-order kinetics over three half-lives and the rate constant was determined ($k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}} = 1.39 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.007$).

To determine the ratio between rate constants k_H^D and k_D^H the reaction of substrate **1f-CD** was performed and the ratio between the products **3f-D2** and **3f-D3** were determined by ^1H NMR and ^2H NMR (7.2:1). We make the assumption that the product ratio is due to difference in rate constants.

The ratio between k_{H}^{H} to $(k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}} + k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}})$ was studied by running kinetic experiments and plotting them to determine the difference in the corresponding rate constants. The observed ratio in rate $k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}} \div (k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}} + k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}})$ was determined to 1.3.

Solving k_{D}^{H} : The ratio $k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}} \div (k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}} + k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}})$ was determined to 1.3. Making the assumption that the observed ratio between the product distribution of **3f-D2** and **3f-D3** is reflected by the relative rate constants $k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}} \div k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}}$ the following equation was obtained:

$$1.3 = \frac{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}}}{\frac{1}{8} \cdot 2k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}}} + \frac{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}}}{7 \cdot \frac{2}{8} \cdot 2k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}}}$$

$$k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}} = 1.65 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.0045$$

Giving a primary kinetic isotope effect of $(k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}} \div k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}})$:

$$\frac{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}}}{k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}}} = \frac{1.39 \times 10^{-2}}{1.65 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$\frac{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}}}{k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}}} = 8.4 \pm 0.2$$

Solving k_{H}^{D} : We use the value obtained for k_{D}^{H} and the ratio $k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}} \div k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}}$ discussed above.

$$\frac{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}}}{k_{\text{D}}^{\text{H}}} = \frac{7.2}{1}$$

$$k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}} = 7.2 \times 1.65 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}} = 1.18 \times 10^{-2} \pm 0.003$$

Giving a secondary kinetic isotope effect of ($k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}} \div k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}}$):

$$\frac{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}}}{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}}} = \frac{1.39 \times 10^{-2}}{1.18 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$\frac{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{H}}}{k_{\text{H}}^{\text{D}}} = 1.17 \pm 0.1$$

I. Conversion of intermediate **5** to the product **3f**:

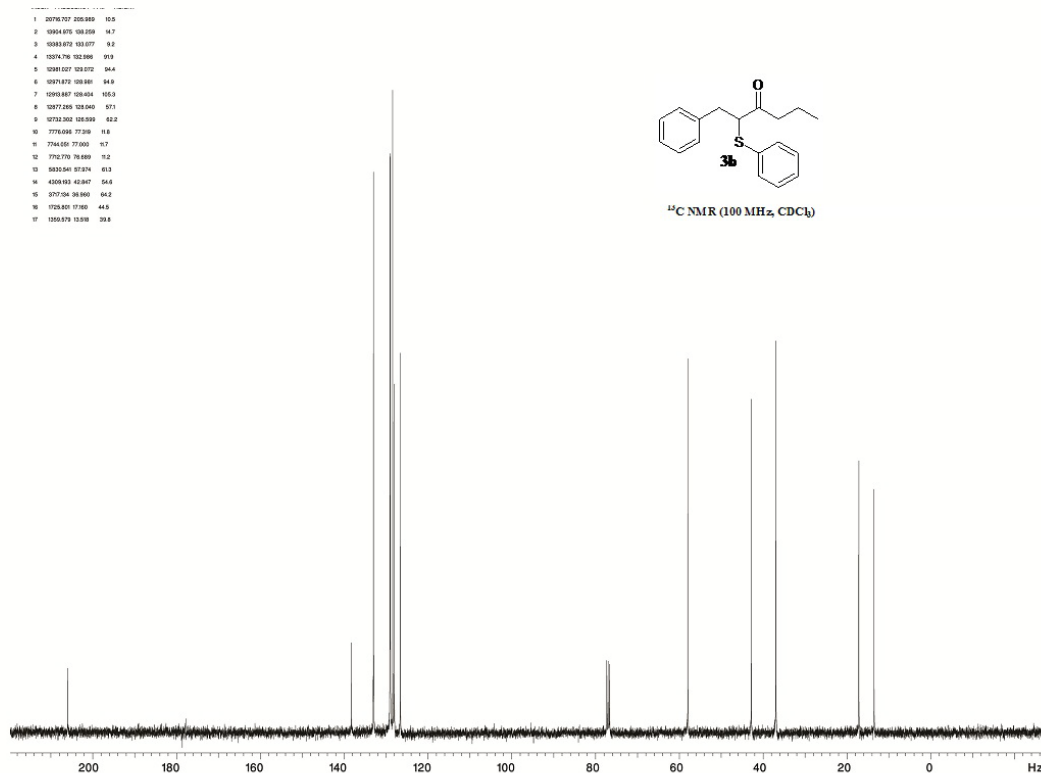
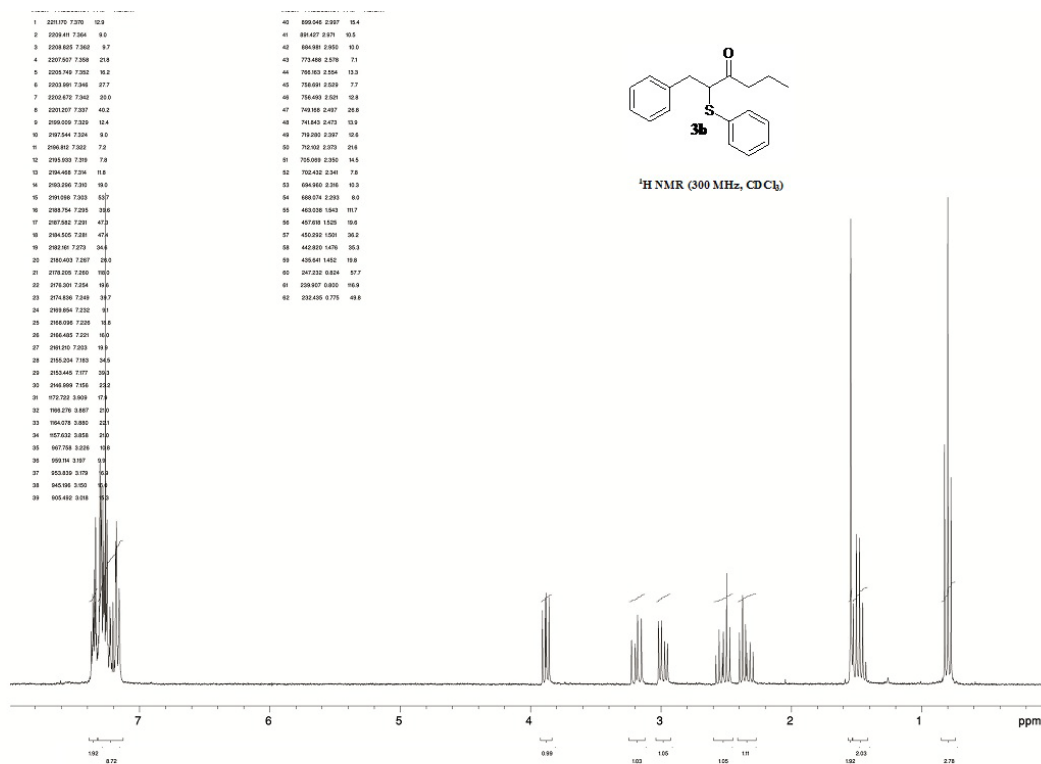


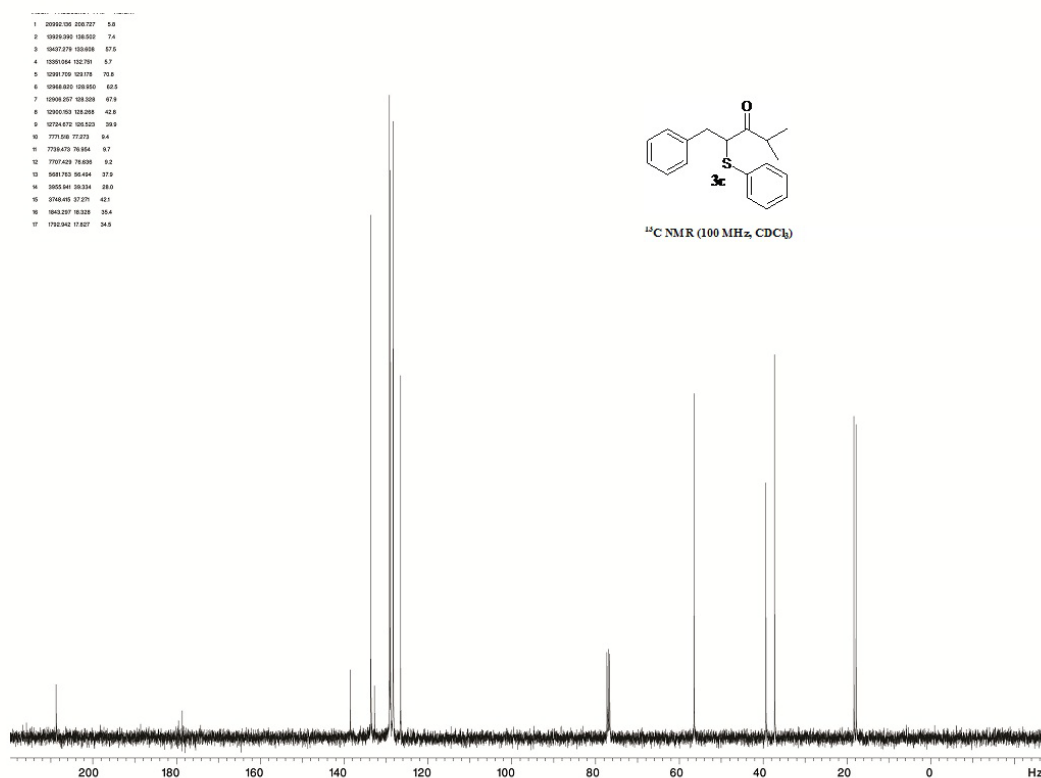
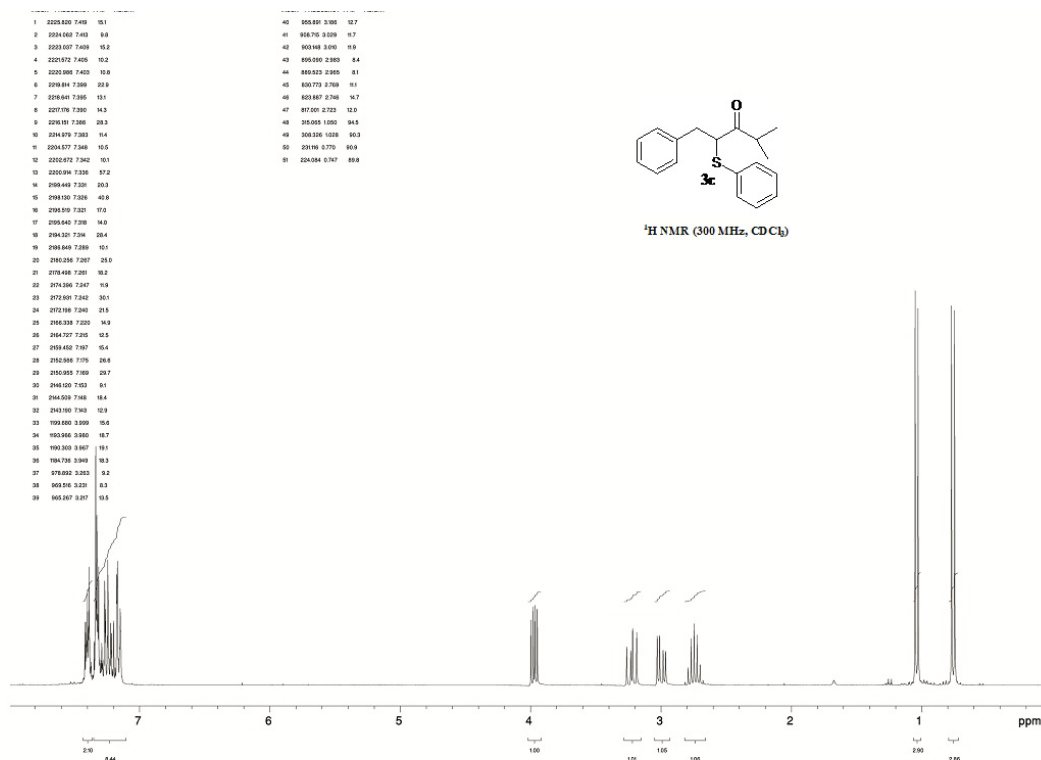
Intermediate **5** (242 mg, 1 mmol) and AuCl (5 mg, 2 mol%) was treated in DCE solvent (2.5 mL) at 65 °C following the standard method described for the synthesis of **3a** to afford the product **3f** as a yellow oil (240 mg, 0.99 mmol, 99%). Attempt to use gold(I) benzenethiolate (Au-SPh), acetic acid and thiophenol as catalyst towards this transformation were not successful and no product formation was observed.

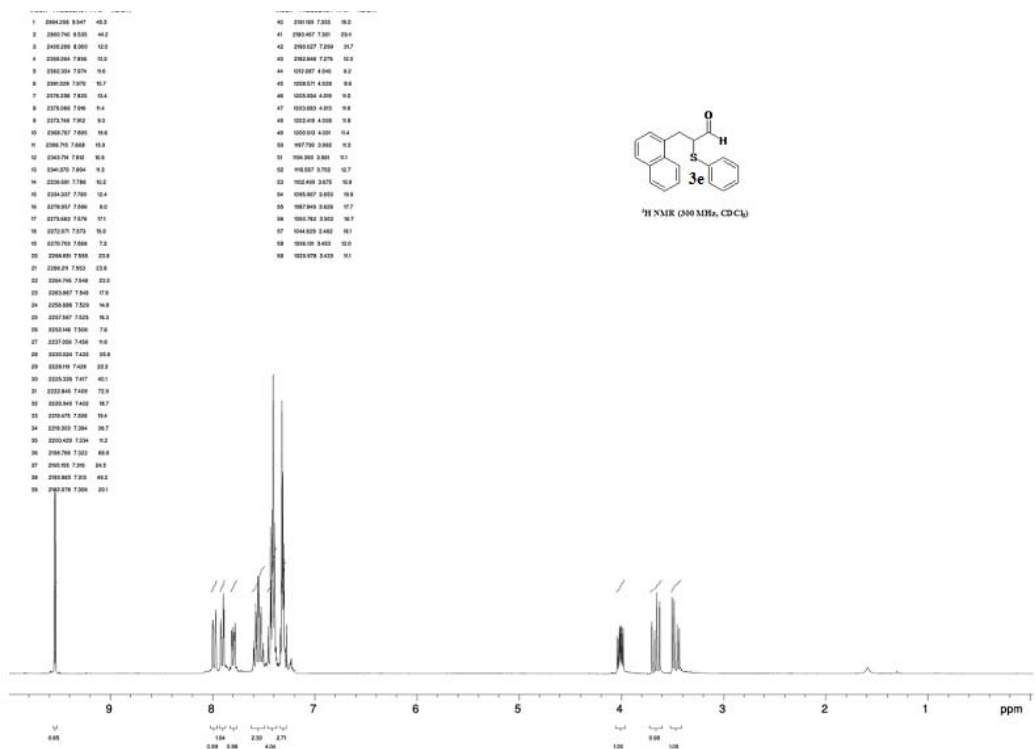
J. A cross-over experiment to investigate the intramolecularity of the hydride migration:

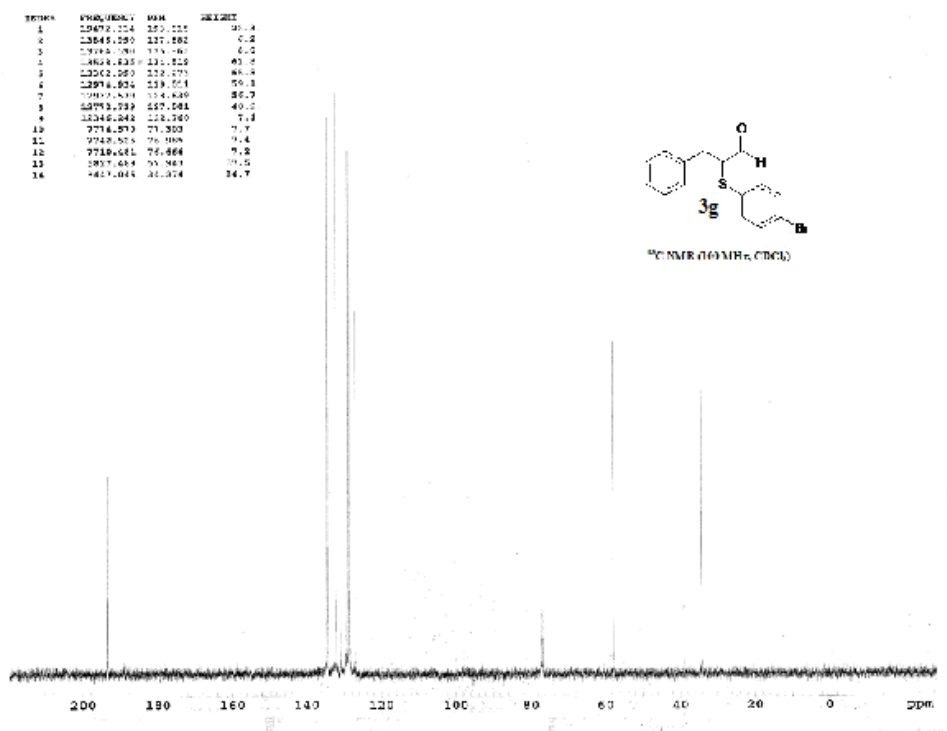
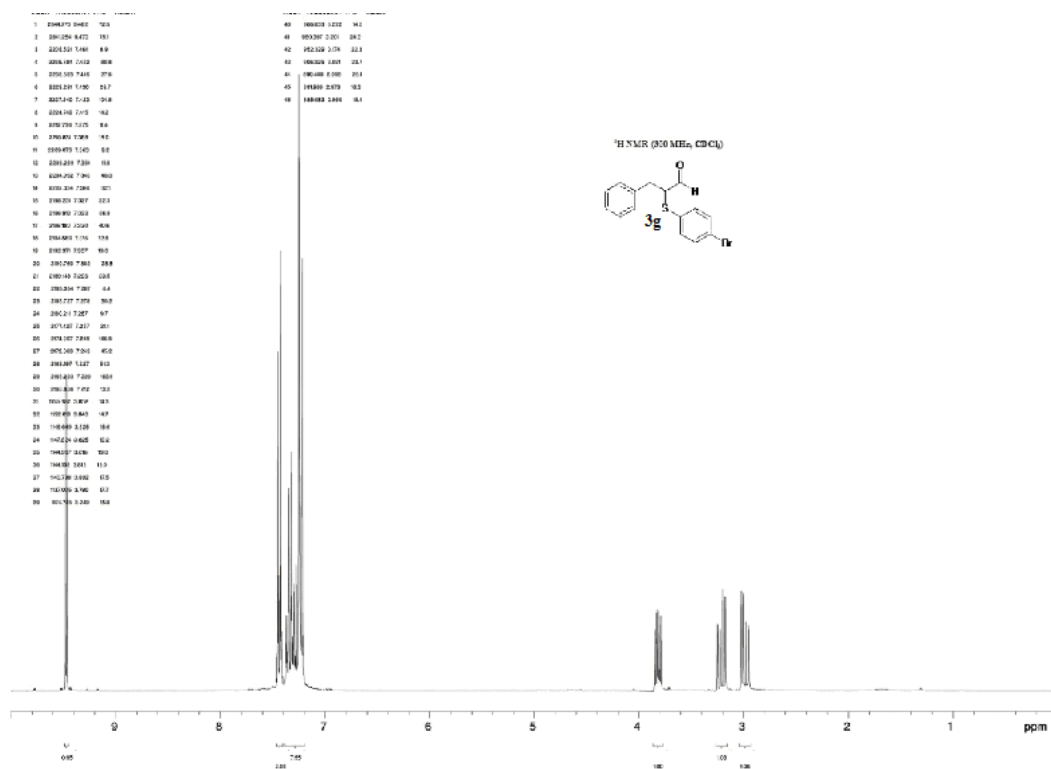
To investigate the intramolecularity of the reaction, a cross over experiment was carried using **1f-CD** (1 mmol), **1e** (1 mmol), **2a** (3 mmol) and AuCl (10 mol%) in 2.5 mL DCE solvent. The reaction was run for 24 h at 65 °C following the standard method. The two products resulting from the reactions between each alcohol and thiophenol have distinguishable differences in chemical shift in ^1H NMR spectra for aldehydic as well as the α - and β -protons. Usual purification followed by ^1H and ^2H NMR spectroscopy clearly indicated no deuterium incorporation in any position of the product **3e**, whereas deuterium incorporation in **3f** was obtained in the aldehydic position and in the α - position in a similar ratios as mentioned in **Scheme 4** of the manuscript.

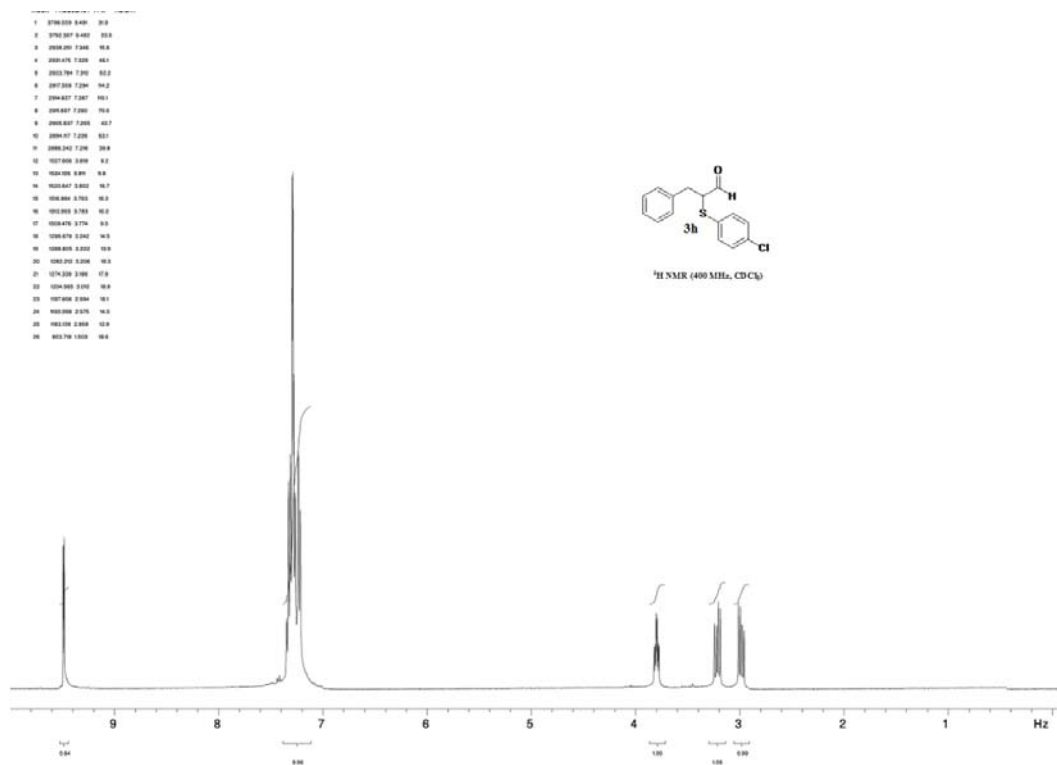
K. Copies of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra of all Unknown Products-

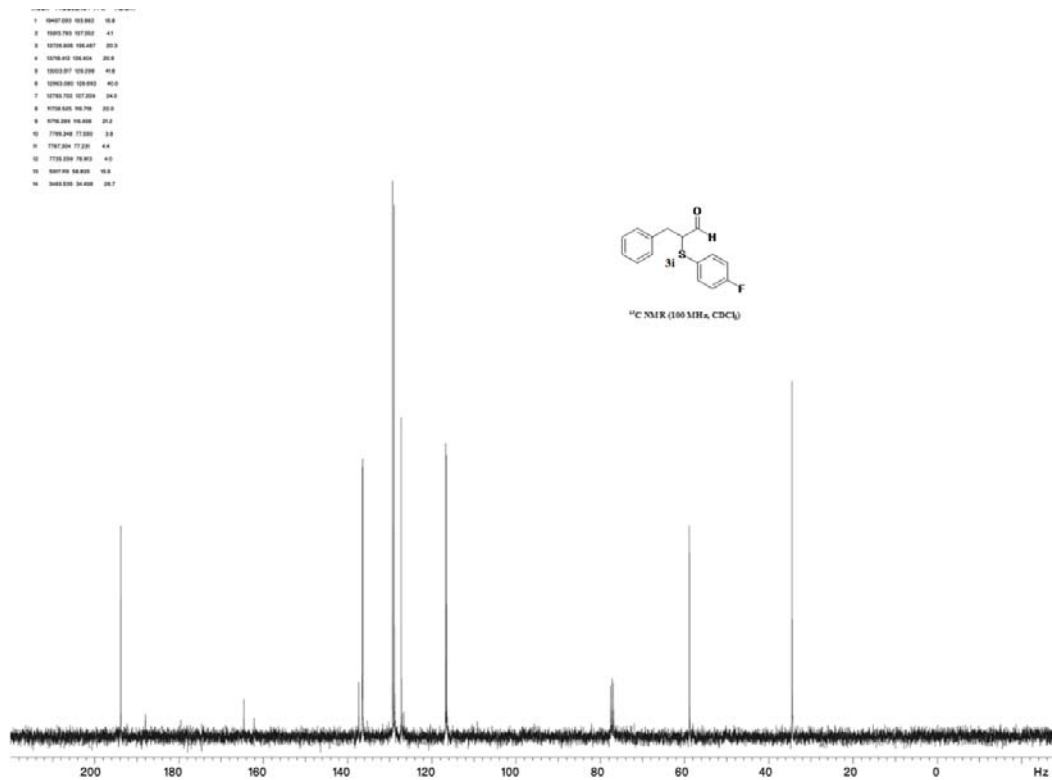
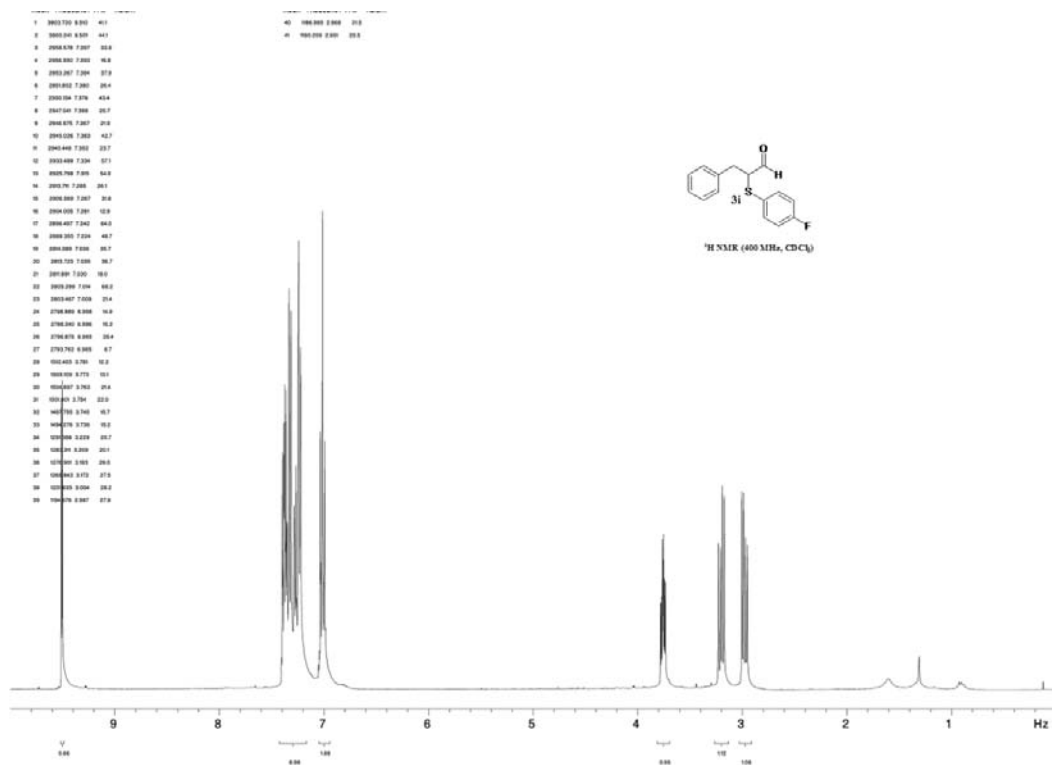


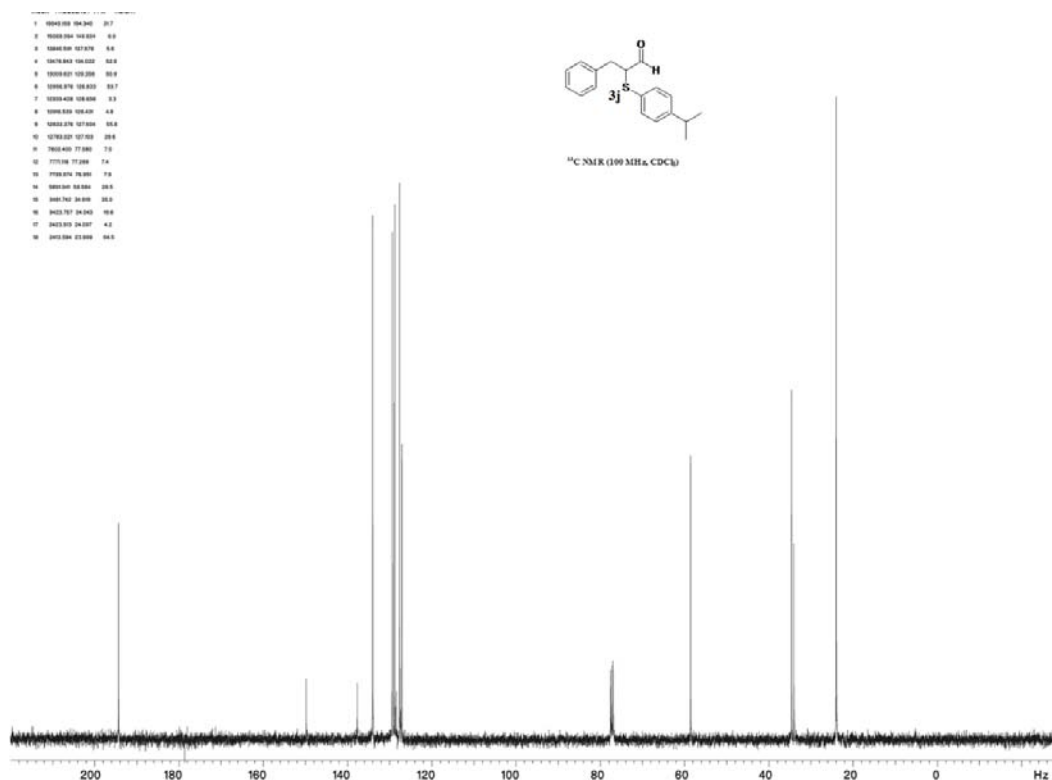
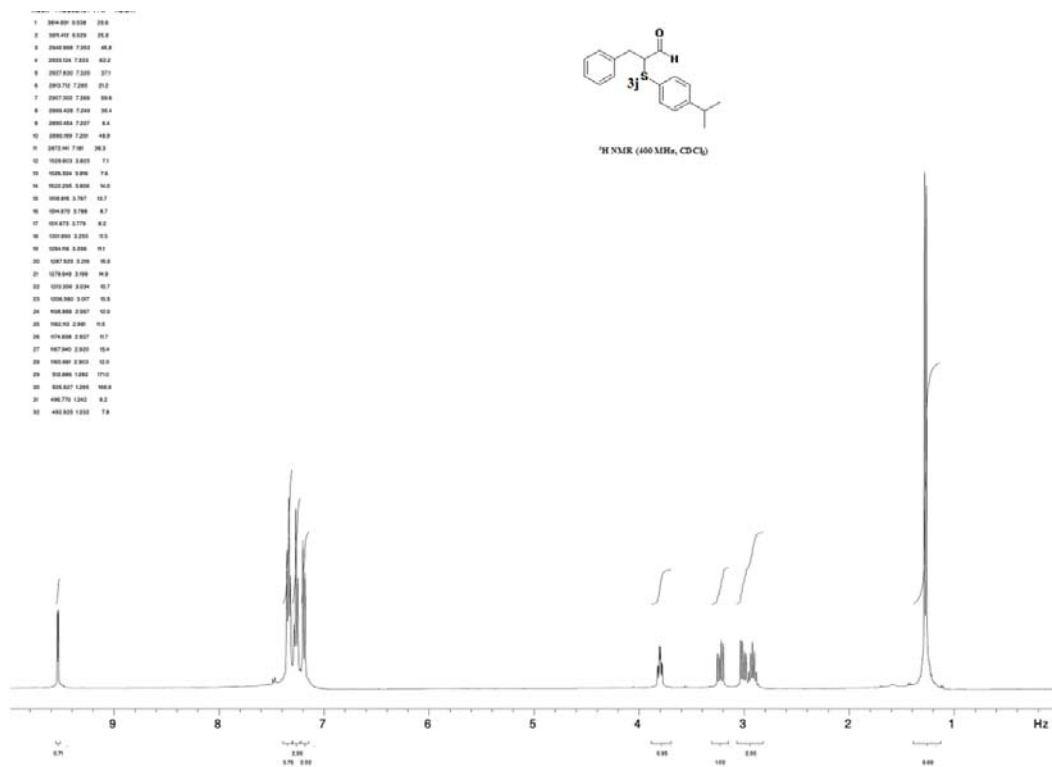


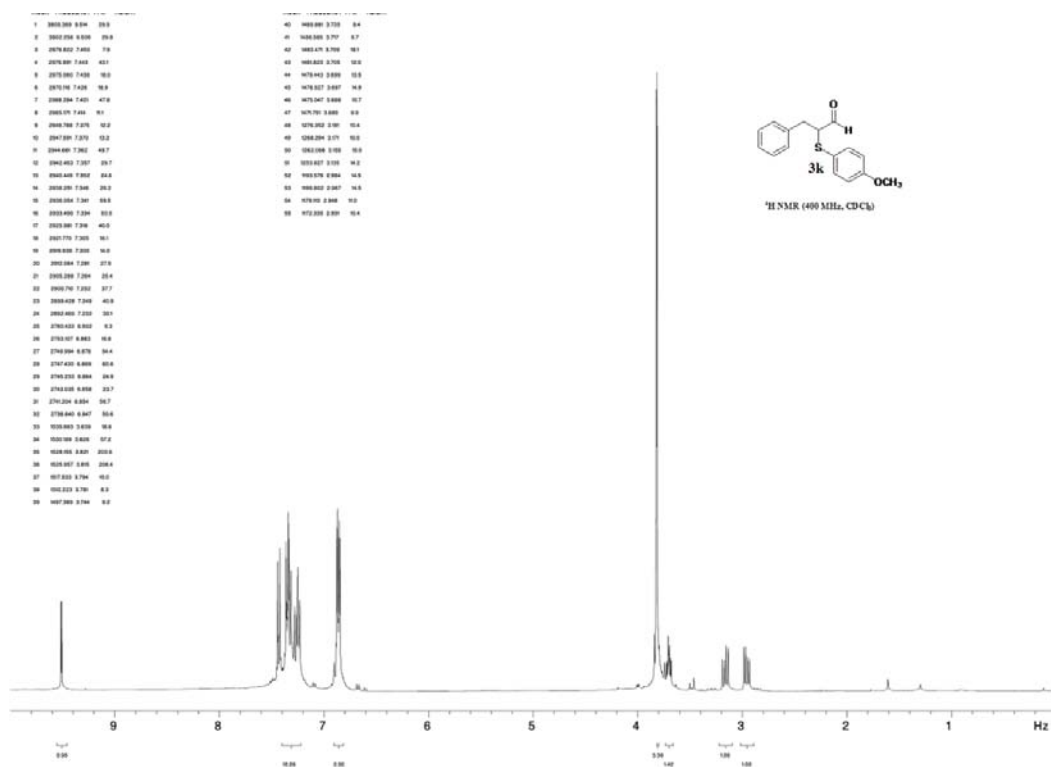


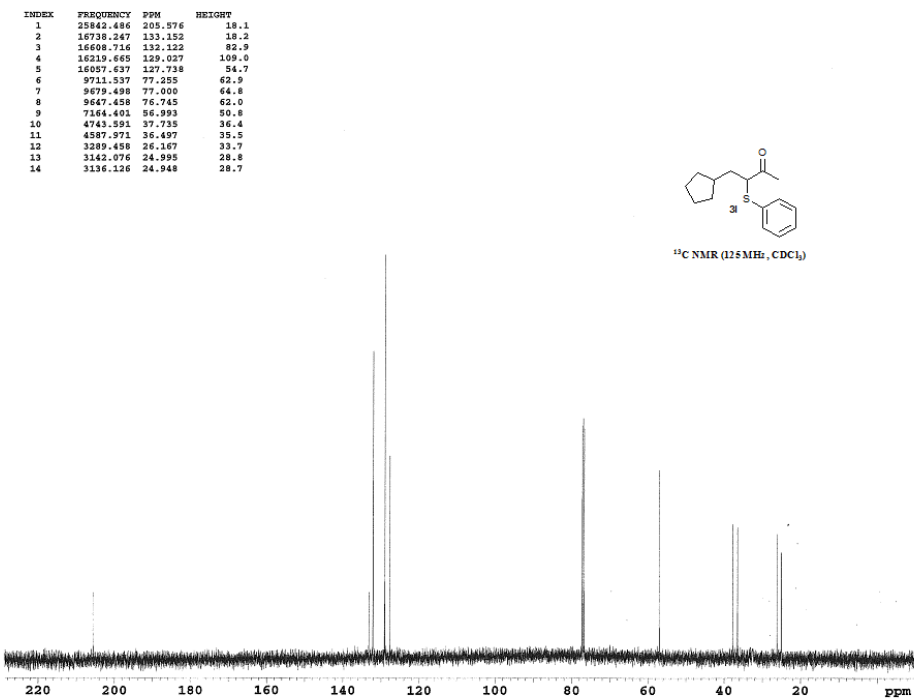
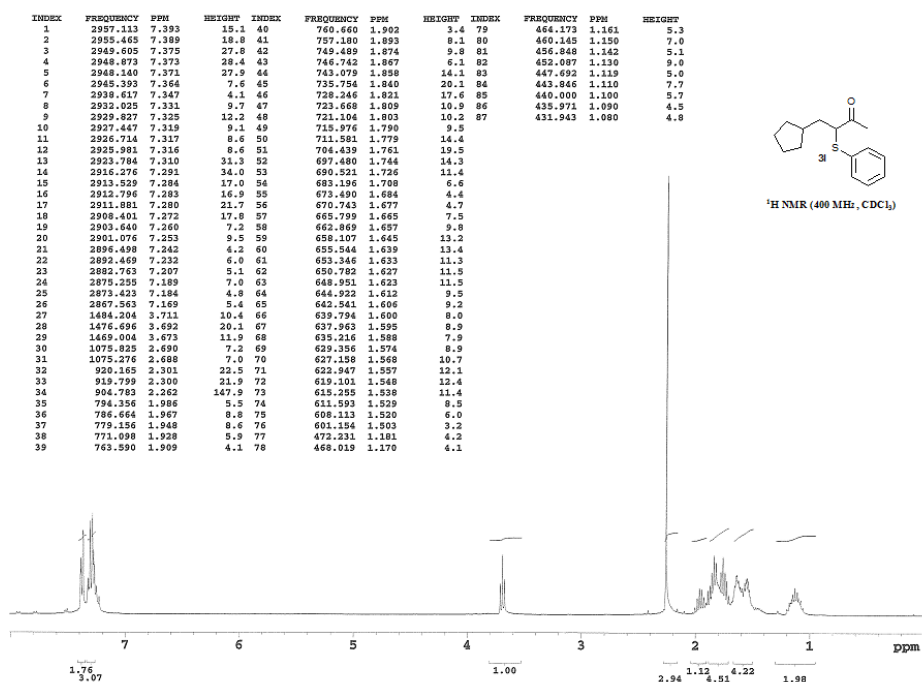




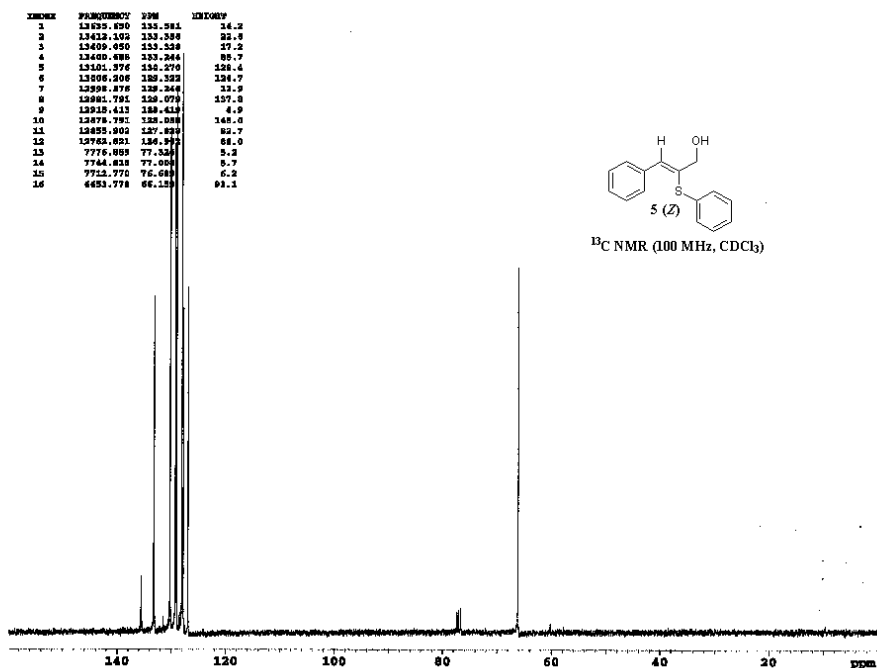
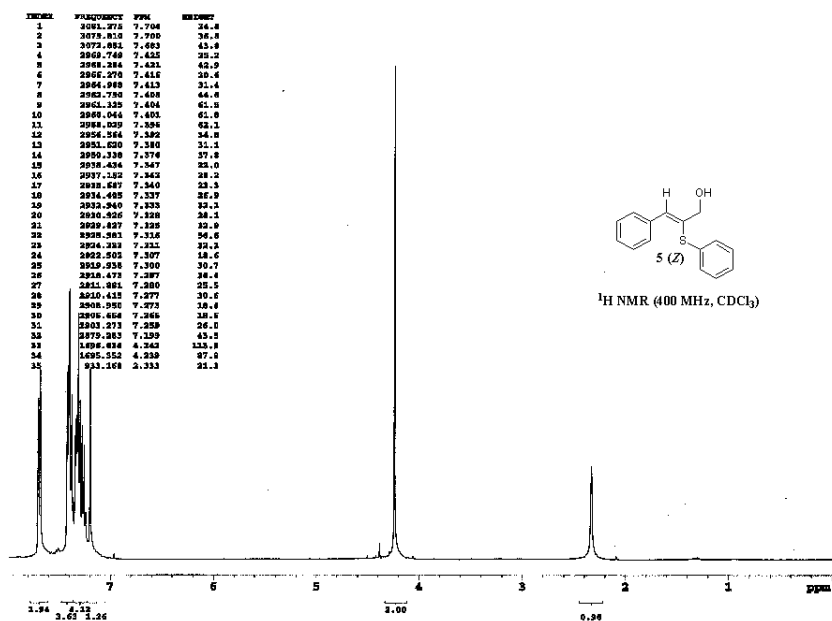


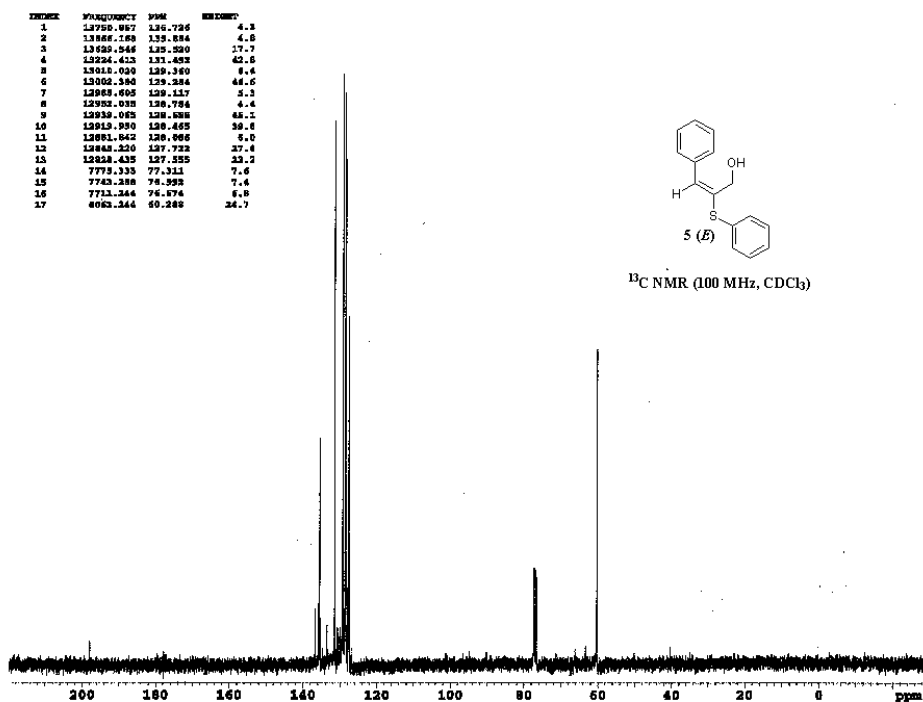
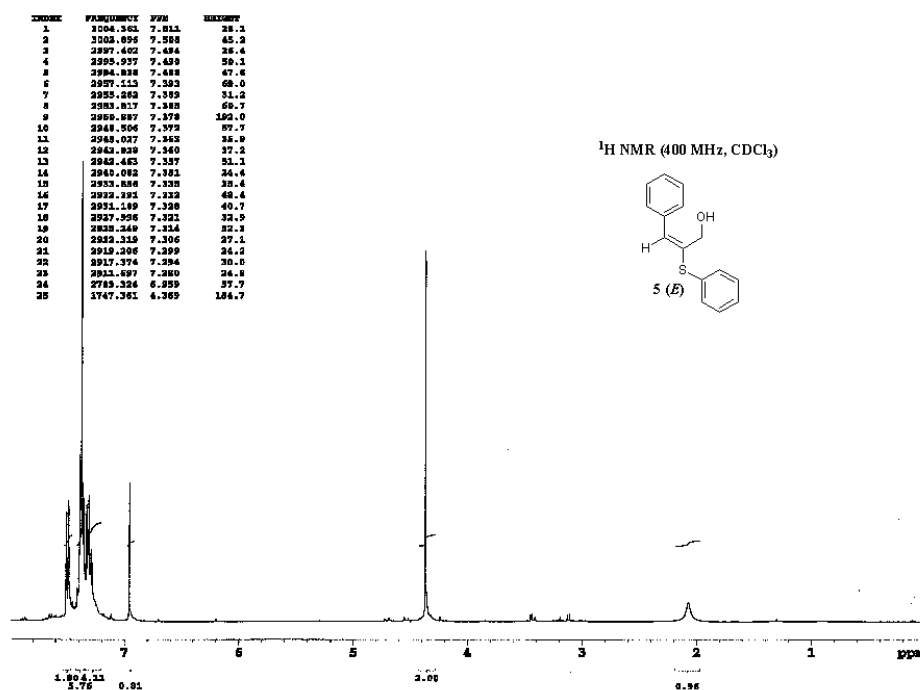




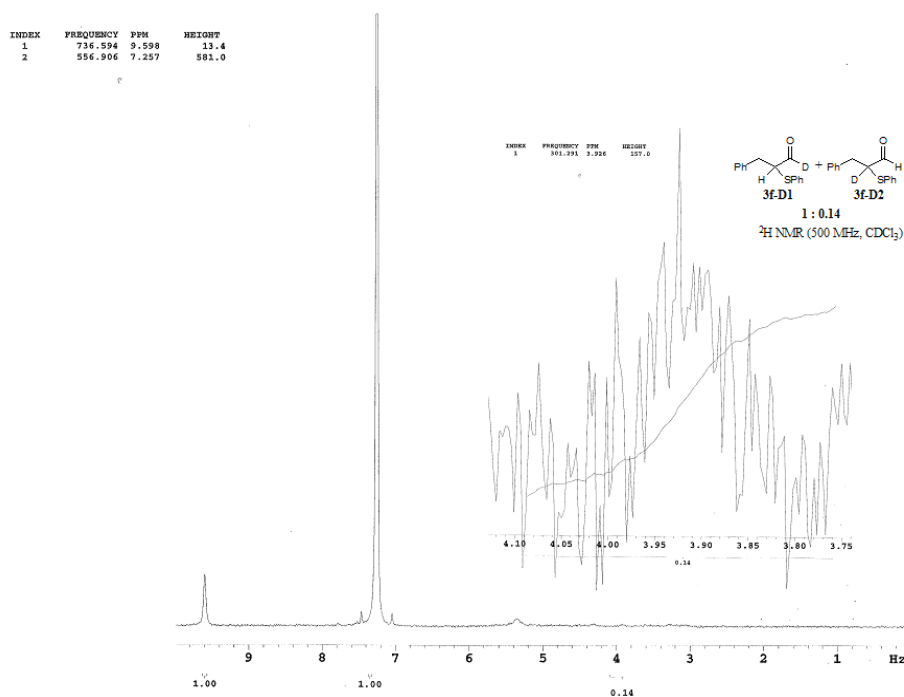
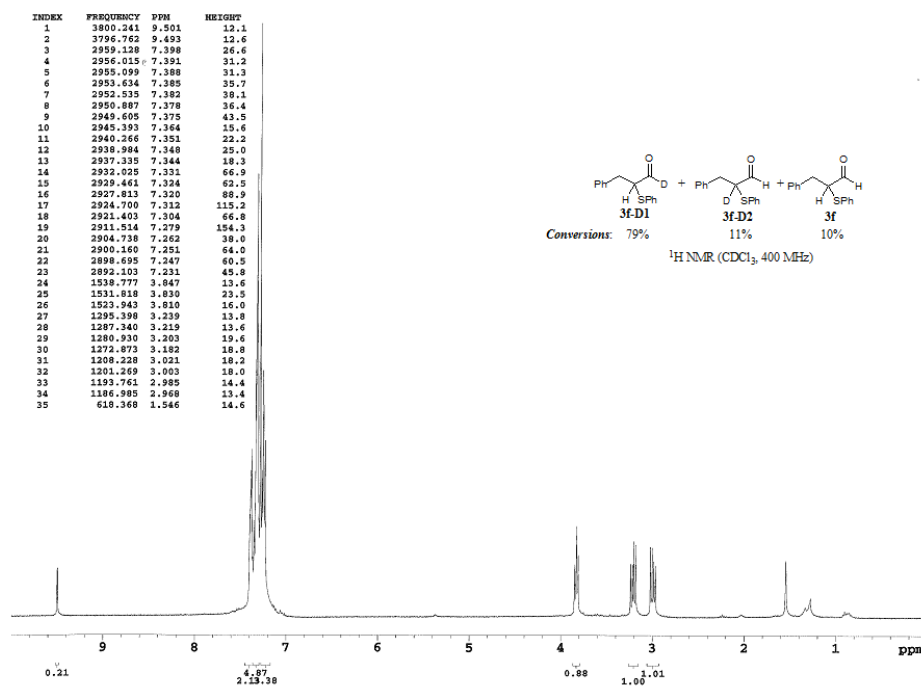


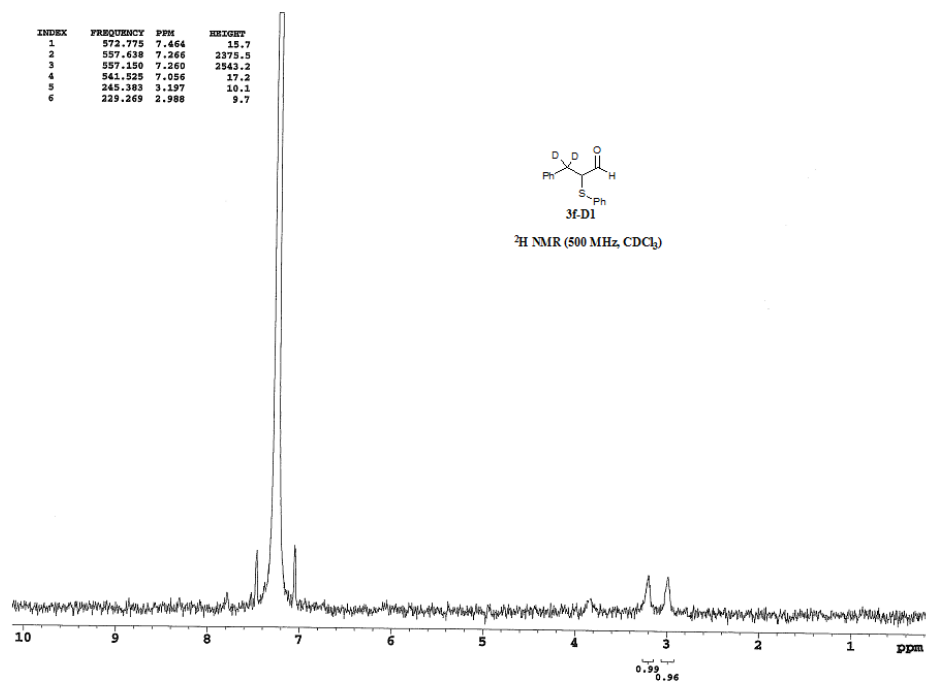
L. Copies of NMR spectra of isolated intermediate 5-





M. Copies of NMR spectra of deuterated products-





N. References-

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