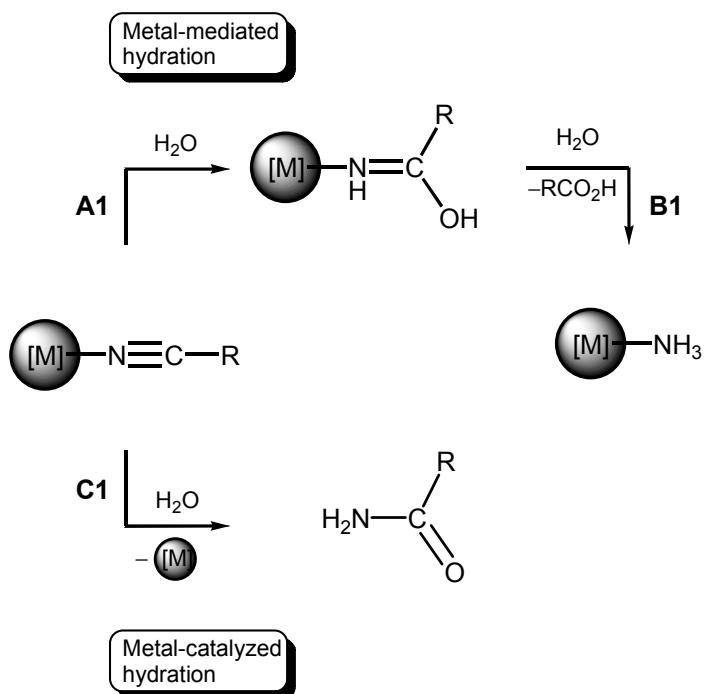


## Metal-mediated and Metal-catalyzed Hydration: a Brief Review of Recent Works

After publication of three surveys<sup>1-3</sup> on reaction of metal-activated RCN substrates and, in particular, a review specifically focused on hydration of nitrile ligands,<sup>3</sup> a number of works on addition of water to nitrile species in metal complexes has rapidly expanded.<sup>4-14,15-41</sup> The major part of reports, which were not covered in the reviews<sup>1,1,2</sup> is devoted to metal-catalyzed<sup>4,15-35,38</sup> and metal-mediated<sup>5-11,36-41</sup> hydration of nitriles producing free or complexed amides, respectively, and in some instances ammonia complexes and carboxylic acids<sup>22,42,43</sup> (Scheme S1, Routes A1–C1).



**Scheme S1**

Within these works, metal-catalyzed conversion of nitriles to amides was reported for a range of transition metals (group 6: Mo<sup>IV</sup>,<sup>23,24</sup> 8: Ru<sup>II</sup>,<sup>15-21</sup> Os<sup>II</sup>,<sup>20,22-24</sup> 9: Ir<sup>III</sup>,<sup>25</sup> Rh<sup>I</sup>,<sup>26</sup> 10: Ni<sup>0</sup>,<sup>27-30</sup> Pd<sup>II</sup>,<sup>31,32</sup> Pt<sup>II</sup>,<sup>33-35</sup> 11: Au<sup>I</sup>)<sup>4</sup> (Scheme S1, Route C1). Metal-mediated processes involve group 6 (Mo<sup>IV</sup>,<sup>36</sup>) 8 (Fe<sup>II</sup>,<sup>8</sup> Ru<sup>II</sup>,<sup>37-40</sup> Ru<sup>III</sup>,<sup>37,38</sup>) 9 (Co<sup>II</sup>,<sup>11</sup>) 10 (Pd<sup>II</sup>,<sup>5</sup> Pt<sup>II</sup>,<sup>9,36,41</sup>) and 12 (Zn<sup>II</sup>,<sup>10</sup>) metals (Scheme S1, Route A1). It is worthwhile mentioning that hydrolysis of acetonitrile ligated to bimetallic sulfur core {Mo<sub>2</sub>Cp<sub>2</sub>(μ-SMe)<sub>3</sub>} is accelerated by the oxygen-containing anions XO<sup>-</sup>

(X = NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, ClO<sub>3</sub>), and this reaction involves intermediate derived from an intramolecular nucleophilic addition, which was detected by cyclic voltammetry.<sup>36</sup>

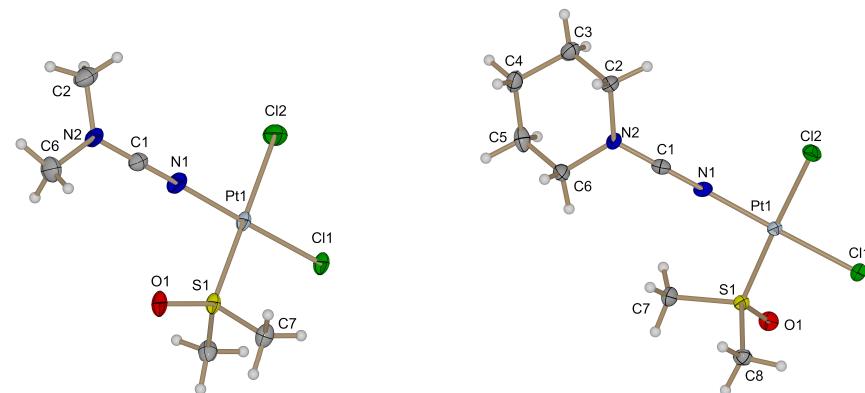
### Characterization of [PtCl<sub>2</sub>(NCNR<sub>2</sub>)(Me<sub>2</sub>SO)]

The IR spectra of *cis*-**1** and *trans*-**1**, *cis*- and *trans*-**2**, and *cis*-**3**, exhibit one strong band each in the range 2276–2300 cm<sup>−1</sup> due to the C≡N stretching vibrations. Values of these vibrations are higher than those for the corresponding free NCNR<sub>2</sub> species (ca. 2215 cm<sup>−1</sup>) indicating some degree of electrophilic activation of the C≡N bond in the ligated state.<sup>44</sup> The IR spectra also exhibit the medium-to-strong absorption band in the range 1136–1150 cm<sup>−1</sup>, which is attributed to ν(S=O).<sup>45</sup> These values are higher than those for the corresponding free Me<sub>2</sub>SO species (ca. 1055 cm<sup>−1</sup><sup>46</sup>) favoring *S*-coordination of dimethyl sulfoxide in all isolated complexes. In the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of **1**–**3**, the PtSCH<sub>3</sub> group was detected as a singlet in the range 3.47–3.49 ppm and this peak is flanked with satellites, specific for *S*-coordinated Me<sub>2</sub>SO,<sup>46</sup> with <sup>3</sup>J<sub>PtH</sub> varying from 21.5 to 24.0 Hz, and PtSCH<sub>3</sub> resonance gives expected integration with the amido protons. In the <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra of **1**–**3**, the carbons of the NR<sub>2</sub> group were observed in the ranges 40.0–49.9, 22.9–25.0, and at 65.6 ppm, while the nitrile carbon was not detected. The SCH<sub>3</sub> resonances were found in the range 43.2–45.1 ppm (<sup>2</sup>J<sub>PtC</sub> 58–64 Hz). The characteristic feature of **1**–**3** is their dimerization under the ESI<sup>+</sup>-MS conditions (MeCN or MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, 70V). In the ESI<sup>+</sup> spectra, [2M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, [2M – Cl]<sup>+</sup>, and [2M – 3Cl]<sup>+</sup> ions were observed.

The *cis*- and *trans*-isomers for **1** and **2** have no significant differences in IR, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra but these isomers have two distinct spots on TLC.

The molecular structures of complexes *cis*-**1** and *cis*-**3** indicate that both coordination polyhedra have one dialkylcyanamide and one dimethyl sulfoxide ligand in the *cis* orientation and two Cl<sup>−</sup> ligands, resulting in a typical square planar conformation. All bond angles around the Pt<sup>II</sup> center are close to 90°, varying from 87.53(3) to 93.57(7)° (Table 2). The Pt–Cl distances

(2.2775(15)–2.3213(7) Å) are typical for the Pt–Cl bonds,<sup>47–49</sup> the Pt–Cl bond in the *trans* position to any of the dialkylcyanamide ligands [2.2775(15) and 2.2827(7) Å for **1** and **3**, correspondingly] is slightly shorter than the other one [2.306(2) and 2.3213(7) Å for **1** and **3**, respectively] thus reflecting a higher ground-state *trans*-influence of Me<sub>2</sub>SO ligand than that of the R<sub>2</sub>NCO ligands. Bond lengths and angles of the dimethyl sulfoxide ligands agree well with those for other (sulfoxide)Pt<sup>II</sup> complexes<sup>50,51</sup> The Pt–N1–C1–N2 arrangement is almost linear [Pt–N1–C1 178.8(6) and 177.4(3)°, N1–C1–N2 179.7(8) and 178.1(3)° for **1** and **3**, correspondingly] and the piperidine ring in *cis*-**3** has a chair conformation. All C–C distances in this ring are the typical C–C single bonds,<sup>52</sup> ranging from 1.514(4) to 1.530(4) Å. The Pt–N1 distance [1.970(6) and 1.978(3) Å for **1** and **3**, respectively] agrees well with the corresponding value observed in *trans*-[PtCl<sub>2</sub>(NCNMe<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] [1.973(8) Å].<sup>47</sup> The C1–N1 distance is the normal C≡N triple bond<sup>52</sup> [1.137(9) and 1.150(4) Å for **1** and **3**, respectively] and comparable with those reported for the dialkylcyanamide complex *trans*-[PtCl<sub>2</sub>(NCNMe<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] (1.129(14) Å).<sup>48</sup>



**Figure S1.** View of *cis*-**1** (left) and *cis*-**3** (right) with atomic numbering schemes. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

**Table S1.** Crystal Data for *cis*-**1** and *cis*-**3**.

	<i>cis</i> - <b>1</b>	<i>cis</i> - <b>3</b>
empirical formula	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OPTs	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>16</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OPTs
fw	414.22	454.28
temp (K)	120(2)	120(2)
$\lambda$ (Å)	0.71073	0.71073
cryst syst	Orthorhombic	Triclinic
space group	Pbcm	$P\bar{1}$
<i>a</i> (Å)	8.5581(8)	7.9021(6)
<i>b</i> (Å)	18.0603(9)	8.3489(5)
<i>c</i> (Å)	7.4262(6)	9.9116(7)
$\alpha$ (deg)	90	85.659(5)
$\beta$ (deg)	90	87.383(7)
$\gamma$ (deg)	90	81.935(7)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1147.81(15)	645.17(8)
<i>Z</i>	4	2
$\rho_{\text{calc}}$ (Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2.397	2.338
$\mu$ (Mo K $\alpha$ ) (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	12.833	11.427
No. reflns.	19315	10663
Unique reflns.	1426	2949
GOOF ( $F^2$ )	1.090	1.048
R <sub>int</sub>	0.0549	0.0303
R1 <sup>a</sup> ( $I \geq 2\sigma$ )	0.0249	0.0169
wR2 <sup>b</sup> ( $I \geq 2\sigma$ )	0.0538	0.0350

<sup>a</sup> RI =  $\sum|F_o| - |F_c|/\sum|F_o|$ . <sup>b</sup> wR2 =  $[\sum[w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2]/\sum[w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}$ .

**Table S2.** Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for *cis*-**1** and *cis*-**3**.

	<i>cis</i> - <b>1</b>	<i>cis</i> - <b>3</b>
Pt(1)–N(1)	1.970(6)	1.978(3)
Pt(1)–S(1)	2.202(2)	2.2133(7)
Pt(1)–Cl(1)	2.2775(15)	2.2827(7)
Pt(1)–Cl(2)	2.306(2)	2.3213(7)
N(1)–C(1)	1.137(9)	1.150(4)
C(1)–N(2)	1.293(8)	1.298(4)
Cl(1)–Pt(1)–Cl(2)	90.18(7)	90.53(3)
S(1)–Pt(1)–N(1)	91.3(2)	93.57(7)
Pt(1)–N(1)–C(1)	178.8(6)	177.4(3)
N(1)–C(1)–N(2)	179.7(8)	178.1(3)

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