Supporting Information

Figure 1s. Block-diagram of synthetic step-routes and resulting experimentally determined products established from initial reaction of Pd₁₀(CO)₁₂(PEt₃)₆ (5) with Au(SMe₂)Cl. Reaction conditions for different diagram-labeled steps and identified products are as follows: (a) Reaction under N₂ in acetone/HOAc solution at 50°C for 2 h afforded a black precipitate (BP) along with filtrate A. ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of BP in C₆D₆ indicated its compositions to consist of $Pd_{23}(CO)_{20}(PEt_3)_{10}$ (4) (ca. 60%), $Au_2Pd_{21}(CO)_{20}(PEt_3)_{10}$ (3) (ca. 5%), and unidentified products with strong signals at $\delta_1 = 8.1$ (br), $\delta_2 = -1.8$, $\delta_3 = -3.2$, $\delta_4 = -4.2$, $\delta_5 = -4.3$ ppm. ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of filtrate A showed the characteristic signal of Pd(PEt₃)₂Cl₂ (17.1 ppm), traces of $Pd_{34}(CO)_{24}(PEt_3)_{12}$, 26a,b and several non-assignable signals (in the range of (δ) 22.3 – 7.0 ppm) but provided no detectable evidence for the Pd₁₀ reactant 5, Au₂Pd₂₁ 3, or Pd₁₆(CO)₁₃(PEt₃)₉; (b) Room temperature extraction of BP with THF followed by crystallization under CO via vapor diffusion from hexane/acetone mixture (3/2 ratio) gave Au₂Pd₂₈(CO)₂₆(PEt₃)₁₀ (1) (20% based on Pd) and solution B; (c) Addition of heptane to concentrated solution B gave Pd₁₀ 5 (8%). (d) Crystallization from entire filtrate A under CO via vapor diffusion from 95% EtOH gave Au₂Pd₂₁ **3** (7%) and Pd₁₀ **5** (17%). (e) Crystallization from entire filtrate A under CO without additional solvents gave only Au₂Pd₂₁ **3** (4.7%). (f) Crystallization from entire filtrate A under N_2 via vapor diffusion from 95% EtOH gave $Pd_{16}(CO)_{13}(PEt_3)_9$ (11%) and $Pd_{34}(CO)_{24}(PEt_3)_{12}$; (<1%). (g) Crystallization from solution A' under CO via vapor diffusion from 75% EtOH gave Pd_{10} **5** (6%). Most reactions also gave rise to Pd black.

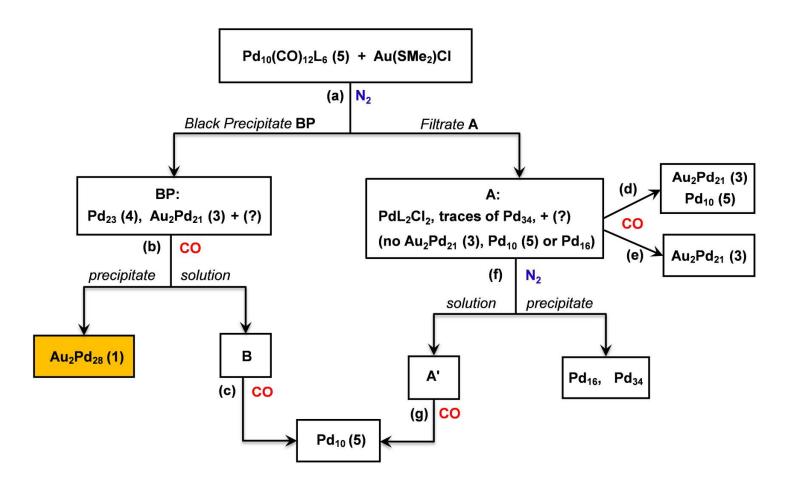


Figure 1s