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## Facile synthesis and structural variation of novel heterobimetallic alkali metal-zinc-alkoxide and -siloxide clusters †

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The novel alkali metal zinc-alkoxide and the first -siloxide aggregates  $[(thf)M(MeZn)(O'Bu)_2]_2$  **1a** (M = Li), **1b** (M = Na),  $[(thf)_2K(MeZn)(OSiMe_3)_2]_2$  **2** and  $[(tmeda)KZn(OSiMe_3)_3]_2$  **3** are easily accessible from the reaction of Me<sub>2</sub>Zn with MOR (molar ratio 1 : 1; M = Li, Na, K; R = 'Bu, SiMe\_3) in boiling thf and tmeda, respectively. While **1a**, **1b** and **2** possess distorted M<sub>2</sub>Zn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> heterocubane frameworks, compound **3** consists of a K<sub>2</sub>Zn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub> core of a strongly distorted, face-fused double-heterocubane with two missing corners. In contrast, heating a mixture of Me<sub>2</sub>Zn and KO'Bu in the molar ratio of 1 : 1 in toluene affords the donor solvent-free K–Zn–O cluster [K(MeZn)<sub>3</sub>(O'Bu)<sub>4</sub>] **4** which crystallizes as a polymer of strongly distorted [KZn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>] heterocubanes *via* intermolecular agostic K ··· MeZn interactions. The formation of the clusters may be rationalized in terms of alkali metal ion- and donor solvent-dependent ligand exchange reactions of methyl(alkoxide)- and methyl(siloxide)-zincates as initial products. Some of the initial products have been detected by means of electro spray ionisation (ESI) mass spectrometry.