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Anexos

A.1

A NEW UNSYMMETRIC BINUCLEATING LIGAND DERIVED FROM ISONIAZID AND ITS FIRST DICOPPER(II) COMPLEX

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DNA is an important target of antitumoral drugs. Recently, we reported the cytotoxic activity and DNA cleavage by a hydroxo-bridged Cu^ICu^{II} complex.¹ In this context, the present work describes the synthesis and structure of the new binucleating ligand H₃L, derived from the antituberculosis drug isoniazid (INH). A preliminary report on its first dicopper(II) complex is also included.

H₃L was obtained by reaction between 1.0 mmol of 2-[(2-hydroxybenzyl)(2-pyridylmethyl)amino]methyl-4-methyl-6-formylphenol² and INH (1.0 mmol), in a 1:1 MeOH:Et₂O mixture under reflux. After 24 hours, light-brown crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were isolated by filtration and washed with cold MeOH. Yield 90%. Melting point: 200°C. Elemental analysis: %Found(Calcd. for C₂₈H₂₇O₃N₅) - C, 69.6(69.8); H, 5.9(5.7); N, 14.5(14.5). Structure of H₃L is showed in Figure 1. The molecular conformation is influenced by intra- and intermolecular hydrogen bonds involving both phenol groups (dashed lines).

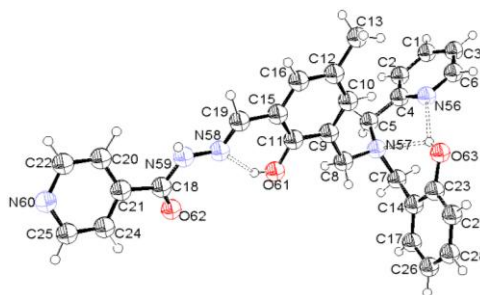


Figure 1. Molecular structure of the hexadentate binucleating ligand H₃L.

Microanalysis points to [Cu₂(μ-OH)(HL)]ClO₄·3 H₂O as a possible formula for the dicopper(II) complex of H₃L. %Found(Calcd.): C, 43.6(43.3); H, 3.7(4.2); N, 9.1(9.0). Some of the main vibrational IR bands of the ligand are shifted in the spectrum of the complex. Additional studies are in progress.

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A. 2

NOVEL ISONICOTINOYL HYDRAZONE DICOPPER(II) COMPLEX: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND DFT STUDY

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N,N'-diisonicotinoyl-2-hydroxy-5-methylisophthalaldehyde dihydrazone ¹ is a compartmental ligand able to form dinuclear coordination compounds with several metal ions. The fact that the antituberculosis drug isoniazid is part of this ligand makes the study of its complexes specially interesting. This work presents the synthesis, characterization and structural/vibrational (B3LYP/6-31G) DFT investigation of a new dicopper(II) complex of this dihydrazone.

The ligand (C₂₁H₁₈O₃N₆) was synthesized according to the previous reported methodology. ² A warm methanolic solution of C₂₁H₁₈O₃N₆ (0.5 mmol) readily reacts with copper(II) acetate monohydrate (1.0 mmol) to give a green solid. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with cold methanol. Yield 85%.

Elemental analysis points to [Cu₂(μ-CH₃COO)(H₂O)₂(C₂₁H₁₅O₃N₆)]·1½ H₂O as a possible formula for the compound. %Found(Calcd.): C, 42.66(42.59); H, 3.57(3.89); N, 13.28(12.96). The TG curve reveals the lost of water of hydration below 100°C, corresponding to 4.52% of the total mass (Calcd. for 1½ H₂O: 4.17%). Infrared data are in good agreement with the theoretical vibrational frequencies calculated for the proposed structure of the complex (Figure 1), which shows two doubly-bridged distorted square pyramidal five-coordinated copper(II) centers at a distance of 3.118 Å.

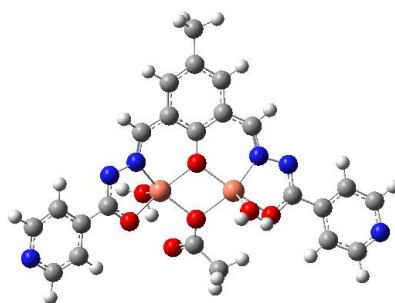


Figure 1. Optimized gas phase structure for [Cu₂(μ-CH₃COO)(H₂O)₂(C₂₁H₁₅O₃N₆)].

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A.3

