

# Study, preparation and characterization of thiosemicarbazone ligands and their compounds

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## Abstract

Thiosemicarbazones are formed by the condensation of an aldehyde or ketone with a thiosemicarbazide. They have high coordinative capacity given that they have several potential donor atoms through which they can bind to transition metals. This coordinative capacity can be increased if the R1 and R2 substituents include additional donor atoms. In addition, thiosemicarbazones as well as their semicarbazones analogues have considerable biological and pharmacological interest because of their antibacterial, antiviral and antitumor activity [1-2].

This communication includes the preparation and characterization of a series of thiosemicarbazones and their applications in the synthesis of palladium organometallic compounds [3-4].

## Keywords

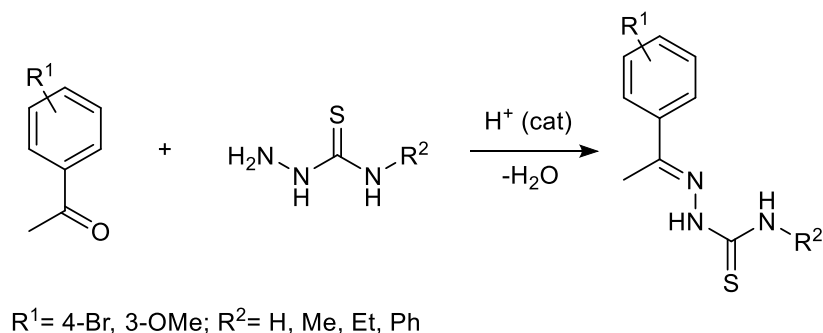
Thiosemicarbazones, metallacycle, palladium.

## Introduction

Thiosemicarbazone compounds display very interesting properties in the field of biomedicine as cytotoxic and antitumor species [5-6]. In this communication a family of thiosemicarbazone cyclometallated palladium compounds is presented, which may possess cytotoxic properties [7-9]; it is also well known that palladium compounds show catalytic properties for cross-coupling reactions [10-11]. We include herein the discussion related to the synthesis of palladium derivatives for the purpose of pursuing new properties and applications.

## Results and discussion

Thiosemicarbazone ligands have high coordinative ability since they possess several potentially donor atoms through which they can coordinate metals. Scheme 1 shows the synthesis of the ligands presented in this communication.



Scheme 1.

In the literature cyclometallated palladium and platinum compounds with thiosemicarbazone ligands have been described [12]; they show a tetranuclear structure (Figure 1) containing two types of metal-S bonds: metal-S<sub>chelate</sub> and metal-S<sub>bridging</sub>. Palladium is bonded to carbon and coordinated to a nitrogen atom and to two different sulfur atoms.

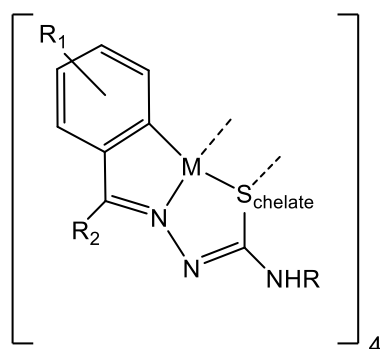
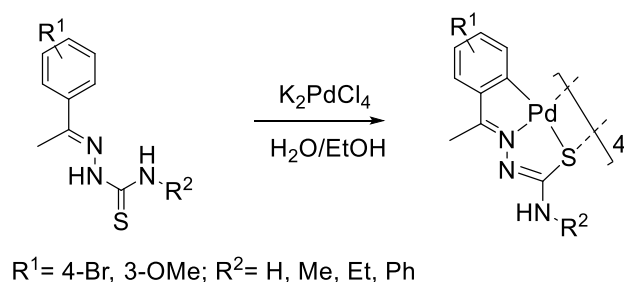


Figure1.

In the present case, palladium is bonded to phenyl ring, and it is coordinated to the imine nitrogen and S<sub>chelate</sub> and S<sub>bridging</sub> sulfur atoms, one of which is part of an adjacent metallated moiety. The metallation step is shown in Scheme 2,



Scheme 2.

The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data confirm formation of the ligand and of the compounds. In the spectra of the latter the C(2) proton resonance and the hydrazinic proton resonance NNH, are absent.

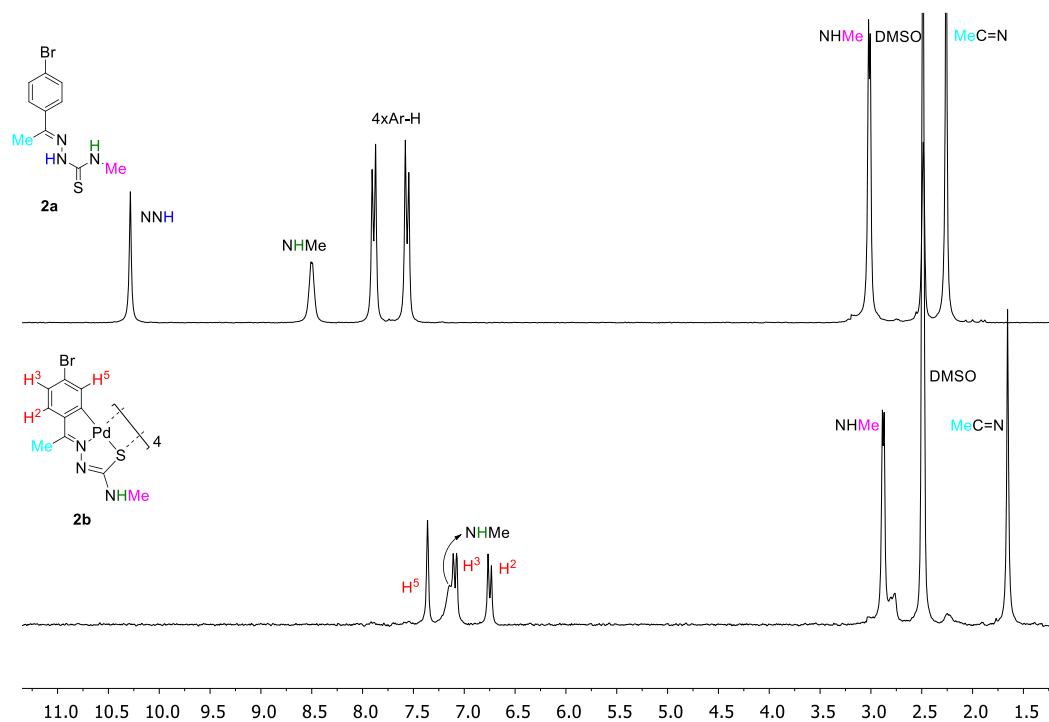


Figure 2.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum for ligand 2a (top) and compound 2b (bottom)

The IR spectra show that the hydrazinic  $\nu(\text{N-H})$  and the  $\nu(\text{C=S})$  stretches are absent in the complexes, confirming deprotonation of the NH group and loss of the C=S double bond character.

Ligand	$\nu(\text{N-H})$	Compound	$\nu(\text{N-H})$
1a	3240/3329/3415	1b	3427/3498
2a	3219/3387	2b	3425
3a	3241/3335	3b	3427
4a	3158/3241/3366	4b	3342/3460
5a	3237/3358	5b	3406
6a	3226/3351	6b	3428
7a	3220/3295	7b	3406

Table 1.

Suitable crystals for X-ray diffraction were possible. The structure of the ligand is essentially planar; the tetranuclear complexes show two mutually perpendicular sets of parallel metallated moieties. Palladium and sulfur atoms are arranged in a boat-boat type structure.

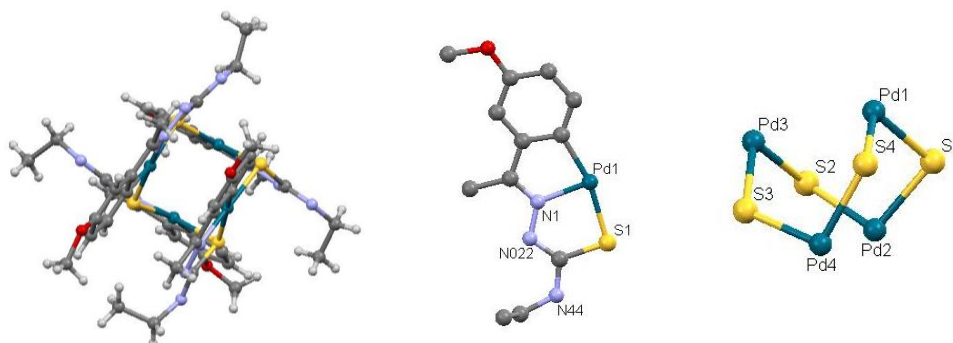


Figure 3.

Empirical formula	$C_{50}H_{63}Cl_6N_{12}O_4Pd_4S_4$
Formula weight	1662,66
Temperature	293(2) K
Wavelength	0,71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	Ia
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 14,068(5)$ Å, $\alpha = 90,000(5)^\circ$ $b = 32,485(5)$ Å, $\beta = 106,932(5)^\circ$ $c = 14,446(5)$ Å, $\gamma = 90,000(5)^\circ$
Volumen	$6316(3)$ Å <sup>3</sup>
Z	2
Density (calculated)	0,874 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Absorption coefficient	0,780 mm <sup>-1</sup>
F(000)	1658
Crystal size	0,30 x 0,16 x 0,10 mm <sup>3</sup>
Theta ( $\theta$ ) range for data collection	1,60 – 26,37°
Index ranges $h, k, l$	$-17 \leq h \leq 17$ , $-40 \leq k \leq 40$ , $-18 \leq l \leq 18$
Reflections collected	47031
Independent reflections	12848 [R(int) = 0,0334]
Data / restraints / parameters	12848 / 2 / 735
Goodness-of-fit-on F <sup>2</sup>	1,157
Fynal R indices [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]	$R_1 = 0,0336$ , $wR_2 = 0,0817$
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0,0369$ , $wR_2 = 0,0866$
Largest diff. peak and hole	1,378 y -0,670 e/Å <sup>3</sup>

Table 2.

## Experimental

### Ligands

Radley's tube the thiosemicarbazide was dissolved in distilled water (20 cm<sup>3</sup>) under stirring at room temperature. Then, hydrochloric acid (0,4 cm<sup>3</sup>) was added. After complete solution the ketone was added. A solid appeared after stirring for 8 h, which was filtered off, washed with water and dried under vacuum.

### Complexes:

In a Radley's tube a solution of potassium tetrachloropalladate solution is prepared in water under stirring. Then ethanol (10 cm<sup>3</sup>) and the appropriate amount of thiosemicarbazone were added. The mixture was stirred for 24 h at r. t. The resulting suspension was centrifuged and the solid was taken to dryness under vacuum.

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