

Anthracenedione Analogues – Synthesis and Biological Activity

by K. Dzierzbicka and A.M. Kołodziejczyk

*Department of Organic Chemistry, Gdansk University of Technology,
11/12 G. Narutowicza Street, 80-952 Gdansk, Poland*

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This article concerns synthesis and biological activity of anthracenedione analogues which are considered as prodrugs.

Bond-valence Approach to the Semicoordination in Seven-Coordinated Copper(II) Complexes with 4-Aminopyridine: Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis(4-aminopyridine)di(acetato)(aqua)copper(II)

by R. Grobelny¹, F. Valach², T. Głowiak¹ and J. Mroziński¹

¹University of Wrocław, Faculty of Chemistry, F. Joliot-Curie 14, 50-383 Wrocław, Poland
e-mail: jmroz@wchuwr.chem.uni.wroc.pl

²Slovak University of Technology, Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Department of Chemical Physics, Radlinského 9, SK-812 37 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

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The structure of $[\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2(4\text{-aminopyridine})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ was X-ray studied. Heptacoordinated copper atoms of $[\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2(4\text{-aminopyridine})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ complex are consistent with bond valence sum model based on orbital metal-ligand interaction. Equatorial plane of deformed tetragonal bipyramid as copper coordination polyhedron is formed by atoms O of carboxylato ligands and water molecule. Two N atoms of 4-aminopyridine molecules occupy the axial sites. Each copper atom is semicoordinated by two atoms O from two carboxylato chelates. The lengths of two semicoordinated Cu...O bonds are 3.041(2) Å (twice). Seven-coordinated copper atom of the studied compound and $\text{Cu}(\text{oxalato})(\text{H}_2\text{O})(4\text{-aminopyridine})_2$ is consistent with the bond valence sum model.

Synthesis and Magnetic Studies of Copper(II)–Lanthanide(III) Heterobinuclear Complexes Bridged by N,N'-Bis[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]oxamido

by Y.-T. Li¹, C.-W. Yan², Z.-Y. Wu¹ and C.-Y. Zhu¹

¹*Marine Drug & Food Institute, Ocean University of China, 5 Yushan Road,
Qingdao, Shandong, 266003, P. R. China*

²*Marine Life College, Ocean University of China,
Qingdao, Shandong, 266003, P. R. China*

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Ten new copper(II)–lanthanide(III) heterobinuclear complexes bridged by N,N'-bis[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]oxamido dianions (dmoxpn) and end-capped with 2,2'-bipyridine (bpy), namely, Cu(dmxpn)Ln(bpy)₂(NO₃)₃ (Ln = La, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Yb), have been synthesized and characterized by elemental analyses, molar conductivity measurements, and spectroscopic (IR, UV, ESR) studies. The Cu(dmxpn)Gd(bpy)₂(NO₃)₃ complex was further characterized by variable-temperature magnetic susceptibility (4.2–300 K) measurements and the magnetic data have been also used to deduce the indicated heterobinuclear structure. The results derived from least-squares fit of the experimental data have confirmed that the adjacent copper(II) and gadolinium(III) ions through the oxamido-bridge in the complex are ferromagnetically coupled with the exchange integral $J_{\text{Cu-Gd}} = +8.59 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. A plausible mechanism for the ferromagnetic coupling between gadolinium(III) and copper(II) is discussed in terms of spin-polarization.

Ligand-Field Analysis of Low-Spin N,N'-Propylenebis(naphthyldiiminate)nickel(II) in Ethanol Solution

by K. Kurzak, A. Gonciarz and I. Kuźniarska-Biernacka

Department of Chemistry, University of Podlasie, 08-110 Siedlce, Poland

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Titled complex denoted as $[\text{Ni}(\text{nappn})]\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, where H_2nappn is tetradentate Schiff base: 1,3-bis(naphthylideneimine)propane, has been characterized by elemental analysis, molar conductivity, ultraviolet (UV) and visible (Vis) spectroscopy. The known X-ray structure of this complex shows that Ni atom adopts square-planar coordination. Combined multi-technique experiments have been applied to establish the structure of complex in solution. The molar conductivity value indicates non-electrolytic properties of solution studied. The spectroscopic measurements were used to study the coordination properties of donor-atoms and their bonding abilities. All the experimental transition energies are derived from Gaussian analysis of the solution spectrum. The d-d transition energies were used to derive the angular overlap model (AOM) and crystal-field model (CFM) parameters for the studied complex in D_{4h} symmetry. The first full ligand-field interpretation of the low-spin Schiff base nickel(II) complex in solution has been presented.

New Dinuclear Nonaazadentate Schiff Base Podates of Rare Earth(III) Ions

by V. Patroniak

*Department of Bioinorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University,
Grunwaldzka 6, 60-780 Poznan, Poland, E-mail: violapat@amu.edu.pl*

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As a result of [1+2] Schiff base condensation in the template reaction between 2,6-diacetylpyridine and 3,7-diazaonane-1,9-diamine in the presence of rare earth(III) ions ($M = Y^{3+}, La^{3+}, Pr^{3+}, Sm^{3+}, Eu^{3+}, Gd^{3+}, Tb^{3+}, Ho^{3+}, Er^{3+}, Tm^{3+}, Yb^{3+}$), new dinuclear architectures containing a ligand with N_9 set of donor atoms with terminal amine groups have been formed. The complexes have been characterized by the spectroscopic and thermogravimetric data and microanalyses.

Reversal of Diastereoselectivity of Mesitronitrile Oxide 1,3-Dipolar Cycloadditions with Penta-1,4-diene-3-ol by Mg(II)

by P. Mičúch¹, E. Fišera¹ and M.K. Cyrański²

¹*Department of Organic Chemistry, Slovak University of Technology,
SK – 812 37 Bratislava, Slovak Republic*

²*Department of Chemistry, Warsaw University, 02 093 Warsaw, Poland*

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1,3-Dipolar cycloadditions of mesitronitrile oxide (**4**) to penta-1,4-diene-3-ol (**5**) proceed regioselectively irrespective of the presence or absence of the Mg(II) additive. Addition of Grignard reagent reverses the diastereoselectivity of the cycloaddition. The reaction of mesitronitrile oxide with magnesium alkoxide of penta-1,4-diene-3-ol (**5**) proceeded with exclusive diastereoselectivity giving the *syn* **6b** and **7c** isomer of the resulting isoxazolines.

Efficient Synthesis of Macrocyclic Dilactam Crown Ethers by Fast Addition Method

by **M. Rahimizadeh**¹, **H. Eshghi**^{1,2}, **F. Rostami**² and **Z. Faghihi**¹

¹*Department of Chemistry, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad 91775-1436, Iran
E-mail: heshghi@hamoon.usb.ac.ir*

²*Department of Chemistry, Sistan & Baluchestan University, Zahedan 98135-674, Iran*

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A simple and convenient method for preparing macrocyclic dilactam crown ethers containing N_2O_5 , N_3O_3 , N_3O_4 , N_3O_5 and N_2O_{10} donor atoms with 18–32 membered rings was developed. These compounds were obtained in the macrocyclization step under vigorous stirring conditions as well as fast addition of reactants. This step does not require external cyclization factors such as high dilution approach, template effect or nitrogen protection and provides the expected dilactams in high yields, ranging from 65–95%. The course of the reaction is assumed to depend on the occurrence of self assembly phenomena which are stimulated by a logic concentration in a selected solvent and the yields are improved by application of high speed stirring and fast addition of reactants.

Preparation of New Phenol-based Acyclic Ligands with Double Set of Coordination Sites

by **A. Ghaffarinia** and **H. Golchoubian**

*Department of Chemistry, University of Mazandaran,
P.O.Box 453, Postal Code 47416-1467, Babolsar, Iran*

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A convenient four-step preparation of the two compartmental ligands 1,6-bis(2-pyridyl)-2,5-bis(2-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-5-chlorobenzyl)-2,5-diazaheptane **3a** and 1,7-bis(2-pyridyl)-2,6-bis(2-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-5-chlorobenzyl)-2,6-diazaheptane **3b** starting from 4-chlorophenol **4** is reported. Compound **4** was converted to triol **5** which was then protected to 2,2-dimethyl-6-chloro-8-(hydroxymethyl)benzo-1,3-dioxin **6** with 2-methoxy propene. Compound **6** was chlorinated to 2,2-dimethyl-6-chloro-8-(chloromethyl)benzo-1,3-dioxin **7** and then reacted with 1,6-bis(2-pyridyl)-2,5-diazaheptane or 1,7-bis(2-pyridyl)-2,6-diazaheptane in the presence of Na₂CO₃ in dioxane. Subsequent acid hydrolysis gave **3a** and **3b**, respectively. The total yields were 38%.

Synthesis and Biological Activities of Nine 1,2,3,5-Tetrahydroimidazo[2,1-*b*]quinazoline Derivatives

by A. Kornicka¹, F. Sączewski¹, J. Petruszewicz², A. Rejdych², R.J. Tyacke³,
A.L. Hudson³ and D.J. Nutt³

¹*Department of Chemical Technology of Drugs, Medical University of Gdańsk,
Al. Gen. J. Hallera 107, 80-416 Gdańsk, Poland*

²*Department of Pharmacology, Medical University of Gdańsk, Poland*

³*Psychopharmacology Unit, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TD, UK*

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A series of variously substituted 1,2,3,5-tetrahydroimidazo[2,1-*b*]quinazoline derivatives **3–4** and **6–7** were prepared by the reactions of 2-chloro-4,5-dihydroimidazole (**1**) with the appropriate 2-aminophenyl ketones **2** and **5**. The structures of the new compounds obtained were determined by elemental analysis as well as IR and NMR spectroscopic data. Biological activities of the compounds **3** and **6** was examined on P₂ membrane preparations obtained from rat whole brains and rat tail artery. Among the compounds tested, 5-methylidene-1,2,3,5-tetrahydroimidazo[2,1-*b*]quinazoline (**6a**) showed high and moderate binding affinities to I₂ imidazoline ($K_i = 5.2$ nM) and α_2 -adrenergic ($K_i = 149$ nM) receptors, respectively.

Octasilsesquioxanes as Hybrid Nanocomposite Platforms. II. Synthesis, Characterization and Properties of Some Alkyl-functionalized Silsesquioxanes

by **E.O. Dare**¹, **G.A. Olatunji**² and **D.S. Ogunniyi**²

¹*Department of Chemistry, University of Agriculture, P. O. Box 28,
UNAAB post office, Abeokuta, Nigeria*

²*Department of Chemistry, University of Ilorin, P. M. B 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria*

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The syntheses of octaalkylsilsesquioxanes **3**, **4**, **5** and **6** have been achieved by the platinum-catalyzed hydrosilylation of octahydrogensilsesquioxane **2** with ω -halo-alkenes and other unsaturated substrates. These compounds were characterized by spectroscopic techniques and elemental analysis. Thermogravimetric analyses of **3** and **4** shows that they are reasonably stable thermally, and may act as building blocks to ceramics, nanometer ball bearing at around 400°C and photoresist materials.

New Routes to Functionalized Polyhedral Oligomeric Silsesquioxanes *via* Friedel-Crafts Alkylation and Dichlorocarbene Addition to Octavinylsilsesquioxane

by **E.O. Dare**¹, **G.A. Olatunji**², **D.S. Ogunniyi**² and **A.A. Lasisi**¹

¹*Department of Chemistry, University of Agriculture, P. O. Box 28, UNAAB post office, Abeokuta, Nigeria*

²*Department of Chemistry, University of Ilorin, P. M. B 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria*

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Selective functionalization of $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_8\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{12}$ **1** by the addition of dichlorocarbene to vinyl double bonds giving $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_3)_8\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{12}$ **2** or $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3)_4(\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2)_4\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{12}$ **3** respectively is described. The dichlorocarbene was generated from CHCl_3 in phase transfer catalytic system (PTC). Furthermore, $(\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_8\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{12}$ **4** has been synthesized by Friedel-Crafts alkylation reaction of benzene with **1** using AlCl_3 as catalyst.

Transformation of *O*-Amidinyldihydroxylamine into Benzothiazoles via Iminocarbonyl Sulfenamides

by **F. Sączewski¹**, **A. Kornicka¹** and **M. Gdaniec²**

¹*Department of Chemical Technology of Drugs, Medical University of Gdańsk,
Al. Gen. J. Hallera 107, 80-416 Gdańsk, Poland*

²*Faculty of Chemistry, A. Mickiewicz University, 60-780 Poznań, Poland*

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The reaction of *O*-amidinyldihydroxylamine **3** with aryl isothiocyanates leads to the formation of benzothiazole derivatives **5a–c**. The proposed mechanism of the reaction involves initial formation of iminocarbonyl sulfenamides **A** which, in turn, undergo spontaneous sulfurization of aromatic ring with loss of amine **7**. The later compound reacts with excess aryl isothiocyanate to give 1,3-diazaspiro[4,5]decane-2-thione **6**.

Preparation, Characterization of MCM-49 and Catalytic Performance of Pd/MCM-49 Catalysts in One-step Synthesis of MIBK from Acetone

**by P.-P. Yang, Z.-L. Wang, J.-F. Yu, M.-P. Xu, Q.-S. Liu,
S.-B. Jing and T.-H. Wu**

College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130023, P.R. China

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Highly crystalline and pure MCM-49 was hydrothermally synthesized by a dynamic method, and it was used as supports to prepare Pd/MCM-49 catalysts by ion-exchange method. The physicochemical properties of the samples were characterized by XRD, TEM, TG-DTG and ICP. MCM-49 synthesized was markedly different from those in previous reports, showing much smaller crystals. One-step synthesis of methyl isobutyl ketone from acetone was investigated over Pd/MCM-49. These catalysts showed a high reactivity and selectivity to MIBK, reaching a conversion of 35.6% and a selectivity of 85% to MIBK. Stable MIBK yields were obtained during 60 h of time on stream.

The Study of the Micropolarity of the Interfaces in Iridescent Solutions of Tetradecyldimethylaminoxid

by A. Jakubowska and E. Dutkiewicz

*Department of Physical Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University,
6 Grunwaldzka Str., 60780 Poznan, Poland*

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We have studied the micropolarity of the interfaces in iridescent solutions of tetradecyldimethylaminoxid (C_{14} DMAO) on increasing the mean distance between the bilayers. The values of the effective dielectric constant have been determined both on and under the surface of the bilayers, *i.e.* on the bulk water side, and on the micelle hydrocarbon interior side, respectively. For the surface region and micelle interior, hexaldehyde and pyrene were used as the polarity probes, respectively. Interpretation of the obtained results indicates that the micropolarity of the interfaces depends on the thickness of the bilayers, and does not depend on the mean distance between the lamellar layers.

Regularities in Complex Asymptotic Oscillations in the Belousov-Zhabotinsky Reaction at Various Residence Times and Inflow Malonic Acid Concentration

by **M. Rachwalska¹** and **A.L. Kawczyński²**

¹*Department of Chemistry, Jagiellonian University, Ingardena 3, 30-060 Kraków, Poland*

²*Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kasprzaka 44/52, 01-224 Warsaw, Poland*

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Simple and complex oscillations have been observed in an asymptotic regime of the Belousov-Zhabotinsky (BZ) system of bromate-malonic acid-ferroin in a continuously stirred tank reactor (CSTR). Changes of the residence time and the influx concentration of malonic acid induce the appearance of regularities in complex patterns which resemble the period adding bifurcation. All experimental results can be reproduced by a simple model suggested earlier for qualitative description of asymptotic and transient oscillations observed in the BZ system.

The Characterization of Modified Higher Aliphatic Alcohols – Synthesis Catalysts by EPR and XPS Methods

by **D. Skrzypek¹, K. Krupa², A. Winiarski¹ and B. Szymanska¹**

¹*Chelkowski Institute of Physics, University of Silesia, Uniwersytecka 4, 40-007 Katowice, Poland*

²*Institute of Chemical Engineering, Polish Academy of Sciences, Baltycka 5, 44-100 Gliwice, Poland*

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A series of copper-zinc catalysts for aliphatic alcohols synthesis with a varying amount of additives was prepared by thermal decomposition of metal citrates. The results of catalytic experiments, made in a laboratory high-pressure reactor, showed a good stability and almost constant activity and selectivity during 4 months. In this paper the catalyst before (A) and after (B) reaction is characterized by EPR and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopies. For catalyst A the copper species were identified as isolated Cu^{2+} ions in a dynamic Jahn-Teller configuration. For the sample B the EPR spectrum is complex and its features are corresponding to: clustered Cu^{2+} species with dipole-dipole interaction; Fe^{3+} ions in rhombically distorted symmetry; O_2 centres.