

Synthesis of Two Cadmium Complexes of 6-Thioguanosine by Different Ways

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Abstract: In this paper, two complexes of 6-ThioGua with cadmium ions were synthesised. The binding ratio of 6-ThioGua ligand with Cd^{+2} in the complex, 1 was revealed to be two ligands to one Cd^{+2} where one of the ligands is deprotonated. On the other hand, in the situation of complex, 2 the binding ratio of 6-ThioGua ligand with Cd^{+2} was shown to be two deprotonated ligands to one cadmium (II) ion. These complexes were characterised by ES-MS, IR, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and elemental analysis.

Keywords: "6-thioguanosine" cadmium ion" complexes.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, thiopurines have attractive attentions for many researches, as they have several applications. For example, 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP) and 6-thioguanine (6-TG) have immune-suppressive and anticancer activities.¹⁻³ In addition, 6-MP has a clinical treatment for lymphoblast leukemia⁴ and 6-TG is used in the myelocyticleukaemia treatment.^{5,6}

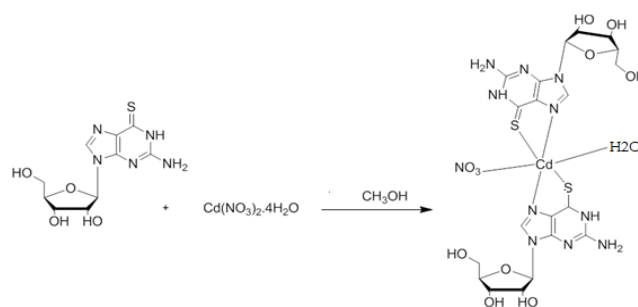
Moreover, the interactions of thiopurines with metal ions have attracted considerable initial investigation mostly focussed on understanding the essential aspects of the coordination chemistry.⁷ For instant, it has been found that some complexes of thiopurines with metals such as 6-MP, in particular those of platinum and palladium, show activity toward antitumor which in some situations is enhanced with respect to the free ligand activity.^{8,9}

Lately, interest in possible applications of systems containing nucleobases and metal ions in the framework of nanotechnology based on DNA and associated systems¹⁰⁻¹² propelled researchers to consider these complexes as promising applicants in the field of molecular materials. Especially, the systems of the 6-MP have the ability for metal ions assembly, either as metal complexes high nuclearity or as (1D) one dimension coordination polymer such as $[\text{M}(6\text{-MP})_2]$ that bear similarity to the suggested structure for M-DNA.¹³ Filix and his group was able to form 1D-coordination polymer $[\text{Cd}(6\text{-MP})_2]_n$ of 6-MP and $\text{Cd}(\text{II})$.¹⁴ In addition, they demonstrated the isolation of single molecular chain of this polymer on a surface. However, it was found that these systems insulating.¹⁵ Moreover, they found that 6-MP and 6-TG form 1D-coordination polymers with Ni(II) ions that

reveal semiconducting behaviour.¹⁰ In the recent, the complexes of 6-thioguanosine (6-ThioGua) and 2'-deoxy-6-thioguanosine (2'-d-6-ThioGua) with cobalt and nickel ions were reported.¹⁶ It was found that, their binding ratio was three ligands coordinating to one metal ion. In this study, we report the synthesis and characterisation of two new complexes of 6-ThioGua with cadmium (II) ions (Cd^{2+}) by different methods.

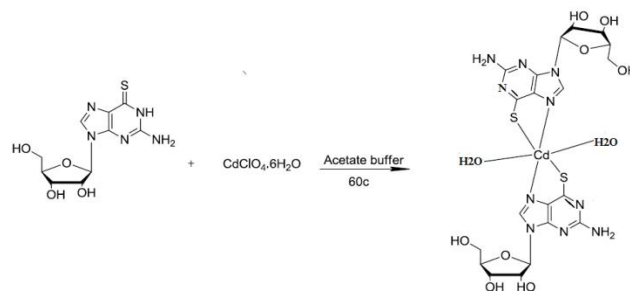
II. SYNTHESIS OF CADMIUM COMPLEXES

The cadmium complex, 1 was prepared by the direct reaction of two equivalents of 6-ThioGua with one equivalent of cadmium nitrate in methanol as seen in scheme 1 according to procedure described by Zamora, *et al.*¹⁷ The yellow powder was obtained after one day.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of cadmium(II) complex, 1

While, the complex, 2 was prepared according to general procedure of Gosh and Chatterjee¹⁸ and more details of synthesis have been previously reported by Dubler and Gry.¹⁹ 6-ThioGua was dissolved in the hot buffer solution of acetic acid/sodium acetate, and then the same buffer solution of cadmium perchlorate was added as seen in scheme 2. After two days yellowish white powder of complex, 2 was obtained.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of cadmium (II) complex, 2

Spectroscopic characterization was used to determine the chemical structure of these complexes. In complex, **1** the ES-MS indicated the forming of a complex having two ligands of **6-ThioGuo** coordinating to one $\text{Cd}^{2+}\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_8\text{N}_{10}\text{S}_2\text{Cd}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) (m/z found 711.0049). Similarly in the case of the complex, **2** ES-MS showed the complex comprises of two deprotonated **6-ThioGuo** ligands coordinating to one $\text{Cd}^{2+}\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_8\text{N}_{10}\text{S}_2\text{Cd}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) is (733.0159).

The IR spectra of complexes of Cd (II) were studied to suggest the best possible structures of complexes, (**1** and **2**). The IR spectra of complex, **1** and complex, **2** were compared with the respective free ligand **6-ThioGuo**. In the free **6-ThioGuo**, the C=S stretching frequency absorbs at 1207 cm^{-1} while this band in the complex, **1** is moved to 1194 cm^{-1} see **Figure 1**.

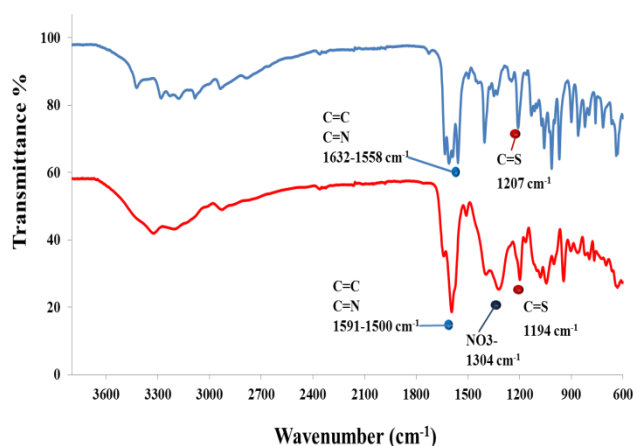


Figure 1. The comparison of IR spectra between **6-ThioGuo** (blue line) and Cd (II) complex, **1** (red line)

However, the C=S stretching of the complex, **2** is moved to 1199 cm^{-1} compared with free ligand **6-ThioGuo** as seen in **Figure 2**. These results are evidences for the involvement of the thione group in the complexation.

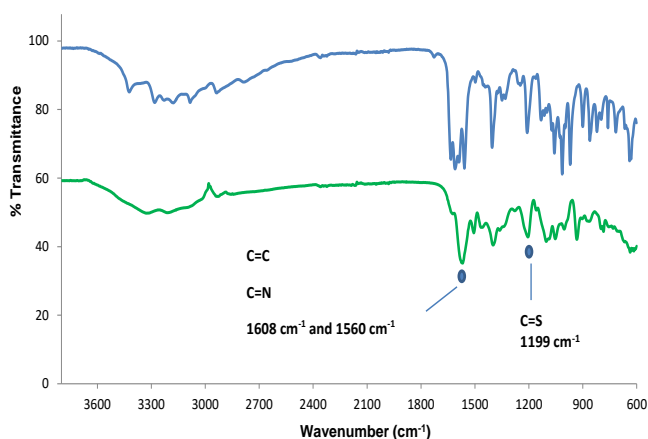


Figure 2. The comparison of IR spectra between **6-ThioGuo** (blue line) and Cd(II) complex, **2** (green line).

In the **6-ThioGuo**, the stretching band of (C=C) is 1632 cm^{-1} whereas the (C=N) stretching band is 1558 cm^{-1} . Subsequently, in the complex formation these bands in the complex, **1** shifted to about 1591 cm^{-1} and 1500 cm^{-1} . Although, in the complex, **2** these bands moved to

about 1608 cm^{-1} and 1560 cm^{-1} respectively. These results are indicative of N-7 and C6 of free ligands are involved in the complexes of cadmium (II). The obtained data were compared with the results of Sodhis' on the forming of a 6-thioguanine complex with mercury metal.²⁰ In addition, in the complex, **1** there is a new broad band at about 1304 cm^{-1} pointed to nitrate group NO_3^- . This result, suggests the involvement of the NO_3^- in the complex as shown in **Figure 1**. The finding data are parallel to Zamora results for the formation of cobalt(II) complexes.¹⁶

¹H-NMR of Cadmium (II) complexes

The spectrum of ¹H-NMR of cadmium (II) complex, **1** appears overall downfield shift and broadening for the protons compared to the free ligand **6-ThioGuo**. In particular, the N(1) proton, H(8) and NH_2 peaks as seen in **Figure 3**. In the free ligand **6-ThioGuo**, the signal at $\delta 11.9$ in the ¹H-NMR spectrum is related to N(1) proton. After, the complex, **1** was formed, this peak shifted to $\delta 12.7$ ppm. Moreover, the protons of H(8) and NH_2 in the complex, **1** are shifted to 8.1 and 6.7 ppm respectively compared to when in the free ligand, 8.4 & 7.1 ppm. The obtained finding agree with the previous research for the complex formation of mercaptopurine with cadmium.¹⁷ Furthermore, the peaks of N(1) proton, H(8) and NH_2 integrated as 1:1:2 respectively in the **6-ThioGuo** ligand. In the complex, **1** these peaks were integrated as 1:2:4 respectively as shown in **Figure 3**. These results show forming complex contains two ligands coordinate to one Cd^{2+} where one of the ligands is deprotonated and involves the highlighted structure given alongside the spectrum of NMR below. This complex in other words has a deprotonated ligand (anionic thiol ligand) and a neutral ligand (thione ligand).

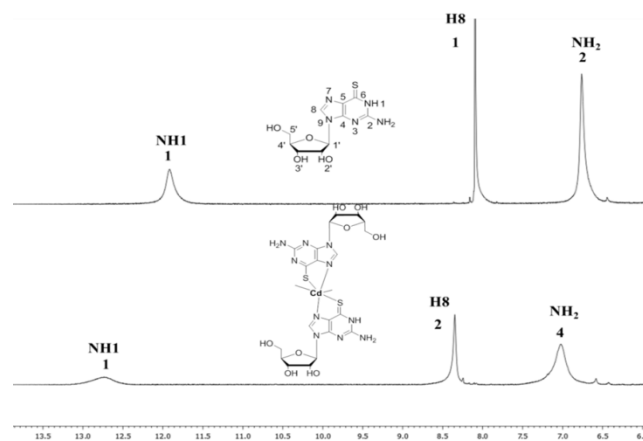


Figure 3. The comparison of ¹H-NMR between **6-ThioGuo** (top) and Cd (II) complex **1** (below) in d^6 -DMSO.

The data of ¹H-NMR of the complex, **2** were shown sharp peaks, see **Figure 4**. This is possibly because the Cd^{2+} in hexa-coordinated complex now reveals diamagnetic properties.²¹ This is because of its low spin paired electron configuration.⁶ The H(8) and NH_2 protons of the complex, **2** shifts as well, however, the NH_2 shifts were toward up field compared with the outcome result of the NH_2 of complex, **1** that shifted towards downfield. In addition, the N(1) proton is about 11.9 ppm in the free ligand **6-ThioGuo**, where this proton disappeared in the spectrum of the

complex, **2** as shown in the **Figure 4**. These findings are agreed with previously report for the complex of **6-ThioGuo** with Co (III) ion.¹⁶ These findings suggesting the deprotonation of **6-ThioGuo** ligands during complex formation. Furthermore, the integration of N(1) proton, H(8) and NH₂ peaks were as 0:2:4 respectively. This indicates the creation of complex containing two deprotonated **6-ThioGuo** ligands bound to one cadmium (II) ion.

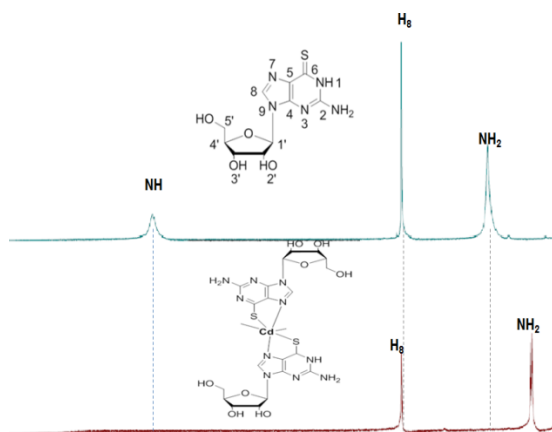


Figure 4. ¹H-NMR comparison between **6-ThioGuo** and cadmium complex **2** in d⁶-DMSO.

Because of the lack of a crystal structure of the Cd (II) complexes with **6-ThioGuo**, the molecular formula and structure of the complexes were measured by ES-MS, IR, ¹H NMR and elemental analysis. These results propose that the complex, **1** consists of two ligands (neutral and anionic ligands) bound to one Cd (II) ion via N7 and C6. Additionally, the inner sphere of cadmium (II) complex is anionic as one of the two ligands is deprotonated (thiol form). As a result, the one nitrate group neutralizes the complex. As previous report the geometry for cadmium complex of mercaptopurine is octahedral arrangement.¹⁷ Therefore it was expected for this complex to have the octahedral geometry as seen in **Figure 5**. Moreover, elemental analysis of complex, **1** is consistent with this suggested structure. The C, H, N analysis of the complex, **1** indicated the formula of the complex was C₂₀H₂₇N₁₁O₁₂S₂Cd.2H₂O, Calcd (found): C, 29.08 (29.05); H, 3.78 (3.09); N, 18.65 (17.12).

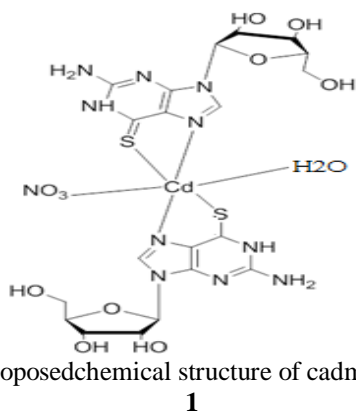


Figure 5. Proposed chemical structure of cadmium complex, **1**

Whereas the results of ES-MS, IR, ¹H-NMR and elemental analysis of complex, **2** proposed the complex formed of two deprotonated ligands (anionic ligands-thiol form) bound to one Cd²⁺ by N7 and C6. Therefore the inner sphere of the cadmium (II) complex, **2** is anionic. In addition, there are two H₂O molecules coordinate to the cadmium ion to obtain the octahedral geometry as shown in **Figure 6**. Additionally, The C, H, N analysis of the complex, **2** showed the formula of the complex was C₂₀H₂₈N₁₀O₁₀S₂Cd. CH₃COONa. 4H₂O, Calcd (found): C, 29.70 (29.66); H, 3.80 (4.38); N, 14.98 (15.73).

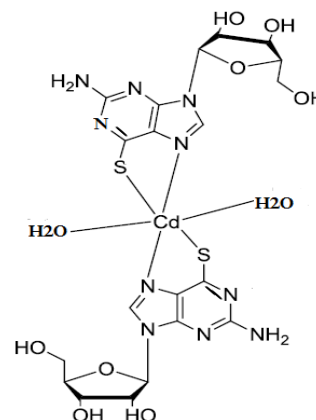


Figure 6. Proposed chemical structure of cadmium complex, **2**.

III. SUMMARY

Overall, two complexes of **6-ThioGuo** with cadmium ions were performed. The formation of complexes was characterized by ES-MS, IR, ¹H NMR and elemental analysis. The results revealed, the binding ratio of **6-ThioGuo** ligand with Cd²⁺ in complex, **1** was shown to be two ligands to one Cd²⁺ where one of the ligands is deprotonated. However, in the case of complex, **2** the binding ratio of **6-ThioGuo** ligand with Cd²⁺ was revealed to be two deprotonated ligands to one cadmium (II) ion.

Experiment

NMR spectrum was measured on a 400 MHz Delta Jeol. IR analysis was performed on a Varian 800 FT-IR and ESI-MS was performed on a Waters- LCT-Premier mass spectrometer. A Carlo-Erba CE1108, configured for % CHN was used. All chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich.

Synthesis of complex, **1** [Cd(6-ThioGuoH)(6-ThioGuo)NO₃H₂O]

6-ThioGuo (56 mg, 0.2 mmole) was dissolved in 10 ml methanol, and a solution of cadmium nitrate Cd(NO₃)₂.4H₂O (30 mg, 0.1 mmole) was added in the same solvent. The mixture was stirred at 80°C for overnight. After 24 h, a yellow powder was obtained and filtered and was dried at room temperature (33 mg, 59 %). Anal. Calcd (found) for C₂₀H₂₇N₁₁O₁₂S₂Cd.2H₂O, Calcd (found): C, 29.08 (29.05); H, 3.78 (3.09); N, 18.65 (17.12). IR selected data: 3294 (s), 3181 (w), 3115 (s), 2966 (m), 2876 (s),

1591(s), 1500 (s), 1371 (s), 1304 (s), 1194 (s), 1038 (w), 941 (s), 854 (m), 630 (m). ¹H-NMR (399.78 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 12.74 (br, 1H, NH), 8.40 (s, 1H, H₈), 7.11 (br, 2H, NH₂), 5.69 (d, 1H, J= 5.01 Hz, H₁'), 5.47 (br, 1H, 2'-OH), 5.18 (br, 1H, 3'-OH), 5.06 (br, 1H, 5'-OH), 4.41 (br, 1H, H₃'), 4.07 (br, 1H, H₄'), 3.87 (m, 2H, H₅', 5''), 3.52 (m, 1H, H₂'). ES-MS: m/z (positivemode) C₂₀H₂₅O₈N₁₀S₂Cd (M+H) (m/z found 711.0049 (calcd for C₂₀H₂₅O₈N₁₀S₂Cd (M+H) 711.0334.

Synthesis of complex, 2 [Cd(6-ThioGuo)₂(H₂O)]

A(31.13 mg 0.1 mmol) of CdClO₄.6H₂O was dissolved in the 100 ml of 0.1 M acetic acid/sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.6) then was added to the solution of (52.4 mg, 0.175 mmol) of 6-ThioGuo in 400 ml of 0.1 M acetic acid/sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.6) at 95 °C and it was stirred for 3 mins after that kept at 60 °C. The yellowish white powder was filtered after two days and the percentage of the yield was (40 mg, 76.33%). Anal. Calcd (found) for C₂₀H₂₈N₁₀O₁₀S₂Cd. CH₃COONa. 4H₂O, Calcd (found): C, 29.70 (29.66); H, 3.80 (4.38); N, 14.98 (15.73). IR selected data: 3296 (w), 3192 (w), 2947 (m), 2876 (s), 1608 (m), 1560 (s), 1509 (m), 1396 (s), 1198 (s), 1085 (w), 931 (s), 804 (w), 636 (m). ¹H-NMR (399.78 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 8.00 (s, 1H, H₈), 6.11 (s, 2H, NH₂), 5.7 (d, 1H, J= 5.01 Hz, H₁'), 5.3 (br, 1H, 2'-OH), 5.1 (br, 1H, 3'-OH), 4.4 (br, 1H, 5'-OH), 4.00 (br, 1H, H₃'), 3.9 (br, 1H, H₄'), 3.5 (m, 2H, H₅', 5''), 3.4 (m, 1H, H₂'). ES-MS: m/z (positivemode) for C₂₀H₂₄O₈N₁₀S₂Cd (M+Na) m/z found is (733.0159). (calcd for C₂₀H₂₄O₈N₁₀S₂Cd (M+Na) 733.0153.

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