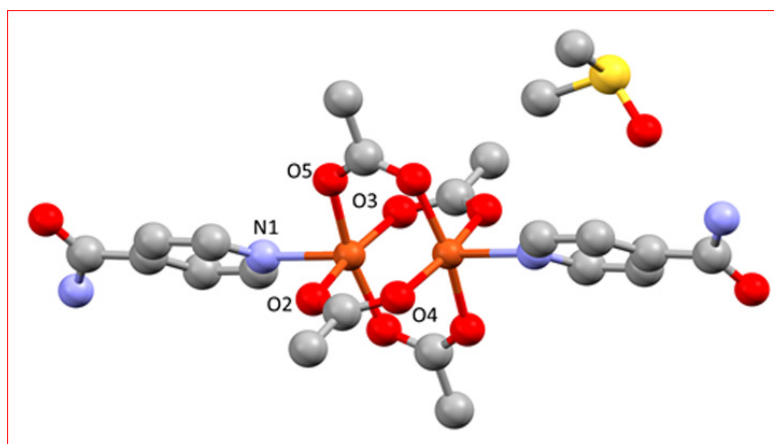


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New copper compounds synthesized and characterized



In the supramolecular chemistry field, some extremely useful ligands are those with carboxylate groups and aromatic amines in their structure, since they have a great interest in the study of this discipline and can be used, for example, to develop molecules for therapeutic purposes. In this work, five copper compounds -Cu (II)-, four dimers and a monomer, have been synthesized and characterized, using different solvents. Their structures have also been studied, obtaining 2D and 3D networks.

The study of the coordination chemistry of Cu(II) complexes with carboxylate groups has a great interest due to their labile nature and versatility. In particular, the acetate group provides the primary basic structure motif for constructing coordination complexes. Cu(II) acetates have been widely used not only as a starting reagent but also in the synthesis of coordination compounds and present different structures.

The most common array when Cu(II) acetates are in presence of monodentate N-donor ligands.

The different structural compounds and coordination modes of the acetate ligand is governed for different factors as solvent, pH, temperature or concentration.

Numerous dimeric Cu(II) compounds $[\text{CuX}_2\text{L}_2\text{L}]_2$ (X = acetate or derivatives; L = pyridine or

derivatives). One auxiliary ligand is the isonicotinamide (Isn), which is antitubercular, antipyretic, fibrinolytic, and antibacterial medicinal agent. It is worthwhile to mention that Isn has a higher pK_a value of 10.61. In addition, it is a valuable directing motif for its role as a main stone in the resulting architecture. This is due to its characteristic amide-amide patterns and its potential for constructing supramolecular 1D chains.

In the field of supramolecular chemistry, suitable directing motifs, either belonging to N-aromatic donor or carboxylic ligands have been thoroughly studied.

In this study, we present the reactivity of the compound [Cu(μ-OAc)(μ-Pip)(MeOH)]₂ (OAc = acetate anion, Pip = carboxylic acid, MeOH = methanol) with Isn ligand in different solvents (methanol, N,N-dimethylformamide, water, dimethylsulfoxide and acetonitrile) with the finality to study the solvent-dependent formation of the set compounds (monomers and dimers).

In this paper, we have synthesized and characterized five compounds: The monomer is obtained where the solvent is acetonitrile, and with the other solvents the compounds obtained are dimers.

All compounds have been characterized by analytical and spectroscopic techniques, thermogravimetric analysis, and for all compounds the X-ray crystal structures have been resolved. In addition, we analyzed and studied the supramolecular structures of all compounds, obtained 2D and 3D networks.

Josefina Pons

Chemistry Department

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Josefina.Pons@uab.cat

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