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# [ $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N}$-Bis(2-chloroethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine$\left.N, N^{\prime}\right]$ bis(3-methyl-2,4-pentanedionato$O, O^{\prime}$ )cobalt(III) Perchlorate: a Potential Hypoxia Selective Anticancer Agent 

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## Abstract

The crystal structure of the title complex, $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)_{2}-\right.$ $\left.\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}\right)\right] \mathrm{ClO}_{4}$ or $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{Meacac})_{2}(\mathrm{DCE})\right] \mathrm{ClO}_{4}$, has been determined by X-ray diffraction. The coordination geometry about cobalt is typical of an octahedral trischelate complex. The $\mathrm{Co}-\mathrm{N}$ bond length involving the tertiary N atom of the DCE ligand [2.092 (4) $\AA$ ] is significantly longer than that to the primary N atom [1.931 (4) A].

## Comment

We have been engaged in the synthesis of cobalt(III) complexes designed to act as selective anticancer drugs. A potent cytotoxin such as the nitrogen mustard DCE is inactive when coordinated to the inert cobalt(III) centre. In a hypoxic environment such as that found in solid tumors, net reduction to the more labile cobalt(II) complex results in release of the free mustard and thus selective delivery of the cytotoxin to the interior of the tumor. The lead compound, $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\text { Meacac })_{2}(\mathrm{DCE})\right] \mathrm{ClO}_{4}$ or (I), has been found in biological assays to exhibit a 30 -fold hypoxic selectivity in some cell lines ( 30 times more cell killing in the absence of air than in its presence). The synthesis, chemistry and biological activity of a series of related compounds have been described previously (Ware, Wilson, Denny \& Rickard,

(I)

1991; Ware, Palmer, Wilson \& Denny, 1993). As a result of widespread interest in this new class of potential anticancer drugs, we have determined the X-ray crystal structure of the lead compound.
The six-coordinate Co atom in the complex shows the expected octahedral coordination geometry, with bond angles in the range 86.8 (2)-94.4 (2) and 175.3 (2)178.6 (2) ${ }^{\circ}$. The $\mathrm{Co}-\mathrm{O}$ bond lengths to the Meacac O atoms range from 1.868 (3) to 1.877 (4) $\AA$ and are all in the lower quartile of the range observed for sixcoordinate $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {III }}$-pentanedionato complexes, although they are also all within $2 \sigma$ of the mean (mean $=$ $1.887 \AA, \sigma=0.013, n=41$; Orpen et al., 1989). The DCE ligand $\left[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{NCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{~N}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}\right)_{2}\right]$ contains both primary and tertiary nitrogen donors. The CoN1 (primary) bond [1.931 (4) $\AA$ ] is significantly shorter than the Co-N2 (tertiary) bond [2.092 (4) $\AA$ ] which is indistinguishable from the longest $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {III }}$ tertiary N bond length on six-coordinate complexes reported to date. [A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (Allen \& Kennard, 1993) revealed 125 structures containing 208 comparable bonds, of which only two, 2.11 (2) A in ZACDEM (Baxter, Hanton, Simpson, Vincent \& Blackman, 1995) and 2.10 (2) Å in PEACOD (Di Vaira, Meli \& Sacconi, 1977), were nominally longer than that in the present complex, although the difference is less than $1 \sigma$ ]. These values can be compared with the $\mathrm{Co}-\mathrm{N}$ bond lengths of 1.988 (14) and 1.961 (12) $\AA$ to secondary amines in the closely related compound $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{Clacac})_{2}\left(\mathrm{BCE}^{2}\right)\right] \mathrm{ClO}_{4}$, where Clacac is 3-chloro-2,4pentanedionato and BCE is $N, N^{\prime}$-bis(2-chloroethyl)-1,2ethanediamine (Ware et al., 1991).


Fig. 1. Cation geometry and the atomic numbering scheme. Atoms are depicted as $50 \%$ probability ellipsoids. The Cl 2 atom is shown in its position of greater occupancy.

## Experimental

The complex as the perchlorate salt was prepared and purified as described in the literature (Ware et al., 1993). Suitable
crystals were obtained by the slow evaporation of a solution of the complex in methanol/ 0.05 M NaClO 4 .

## Crystal data

$\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{14-}\right.\right.$
$\left.\left.\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}\right)\right] \mathrm{ClO}_{4}$
$M_{r}=569.74$
Monoclinic
$P 2_{1} / c$
$a=17.229$ (3) $\AA$
$b=10.817$ (5) $\AA$
$c=14.851$ (6) $\AA$
$\beta=110.78(3)^{\circ}$
$V=2587.7(16) \AA^{3}$
$Z=4$
$D_{x}=1.462 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{m}^{-3}$
$D_{m}$ not measured
Data collection
Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer
$2 \theta / \omega$ scans
Absorption correction: empirical via $\psi$ scans (North, Phillips \& Mathews, 1968)
$T_{\min }=0.722, T_{\max }=0.859$
4307 measured reflections
4049 independent reflections

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$
$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.050$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.160$
$S=1.142$
4049 reflections
299 parameters
H atoms riding
Mo $K \alpha$ radiation
$\lambda=0.71069 \AA$
Cell parameters from 25
reflections
$\theta=9.5-11.8^{\circ}$
$\mu=1.016 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1}$
$T=293$ (2) K
Thin plate
$0.32 \times 0.18 \times 0.15 \mathrm{~mm}$
Green

$$
(\Delta / \sigma)_{\max }=0.033
$$

$$
\Delta \rho_{\max }=0.922 \mathrm{e} \mathrm{~A}^{-3}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta \rho_{\max }=0.922 \mathrm{e} \mathrm{~A}^{-} \\
& \Delta \rho_{\min }=-0.635 \mathrm{e}^{-3}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
w= & 1 /\left[\sigma^{2}\left(F_{o}^{2}\right)+(0.0572 P)^{2}\right. \\
& +6.1844 P]
\end{aligned}
$$

Extinction correction: none
Scattering factors from International Tables for Crystallography (Vol. C)

$$
\text { where } P=\left(F_{o}^{2}+2 F_{c}^{2}\right) / 3
$$

Disorder was apparent in the position of Cl 2 . It was therefore refined as two part-atoms, with occupancies summing to 1.0 .

Data collection: CAD-4 Software (Enraf-Nonius, 1989). Cell refinement: CAD-4 Software. Data reduction: local program. Program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS86 (Sheldrick, 1990). Program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL93 (Sheldrick, 1993). Molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1995). Software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL93.

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# Bis[aqua(chlorodifluoroacetato-O)triphenyl-tin-1,10-phenanthroline] 

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#### Abstract

The coordinated water molecule in the centrosymmetric title compound $\left[\mathrm{Sn}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{ClF}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)\right]_{2}$.$2 \mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$, engages in hydrogen bonding with two heterocycles. The Sn atom shows trans $-\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{SnO}_{2}$ trigonal bipyramidal coordination.


## Comment

An earlier study (Ng, Kumar Das \& Kennard, 1996) documented the 'outer-sphere coordination' of $1,10-$ phenanthroline in dimeric bis[aqua(trifluoroacetato)tri-phenyltin-1,10-phenanthroline]. Despite the difference in electron-withdrawing ability of the F and Cl atoms, the bis[aqua(chlorodifluoroacetato) triphenyltin-1,10phenanthroline] analogue, (I), is isomorphous with bis-[aqua(trifluoroacetato)triphenyltin-1,10-phenanthroline], both compounds crystallizing with matching unit-cell dimensions. The latter compound displays a somewhat longer $\mathrm{Sn} \cdots \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ interaction [2.335 (4) A] but its two hydrogen bonds [2.809 (6) and 2.814 (6) A] are of the same length as those [ 2.799 (6) and 2.846 (6) $\AA$ ] of the


[^0]:    Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BS1025). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

