

molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: GG2076).

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supplementary materials

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Tetrakis{2-[2-(2,6-dichloroanilino)phenyl]ethanoato- $\kappa^2O:O'$ }bis[(dimethyl sulfoxide- κO)copper(II)](Cu—Cu): a binuclear Cu^{II} complex with the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug diclofenac

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Comment

The proposed curative properties of Cu-based non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have led to the development of numerous Cu(II) complexes of NSAIDs with enhanced anti-inflammatory activity and reduced gastrointestinal toxicity compared with their uncomplexed parent drug (Weder *et al.*, 2002). Furthermore, little is known of their pharmacokinetic and biodistribution profile in both humans and animals, stability in biological media, or of the relative potency/efficacy of the Cu^{II} monomeric *versus* Cu^{II} dimeric complexes. The structure of the Cu-NSAID is likely to be an important factor for its biological activity. For example, the anti-tumor activity of the monomeric Cu^{II} complex of aspirin ([Cu(Asp)₂(py)₂]) is reportedly more effective than the dimeric [Cu₂(Asp)₄] complex (Oberley & Buettner, 1979). Thus, it appears to be essential to obtain structural information on Cu^{II} complexes of NSAIDs in order to fully understand their biological activity. Being able to act as a ligand through its carboxylate function of the aromatic ring, different diclofenac complexes (Cu-NSAID complex) were described in the literature. It gives rise to a mononuclear [Cu(diclofenac)₂(H₂O)₂].2H₂O complex (Sayen *et al.*, 2012) and a binuclear [Cu₂(diclofenac)₄(DMF)₂] complex without a metal-metal bond (Kovala-Demertzis *et al.*, 1997). The former resulted in a distorted octahedral geometry, whereas the latter resulted in a binuclear copper complex where each metal centre is described as a perfect square bipyramidal with a DMF oxygen occupying apical position. In order to favour the metal···metal bond, which stabilizes the complex and thus impact the biological activity, we have tried various coordinating solvents during the recrystallization.

The structure of the binuclear [bis(2-[2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)aminophenyl]ethanoate)bis(DMSO)copper(II)] complex (I) has been obtained. It consists of a quadruply bridged neutral molecule lying on a crystallographic centre of inversion (Fig. 1). Indeed, the four carboxylato moieties act as bridging ligands exhibiting a centre of symmetry midway between the two Cu atoms. The solvent used in the synthesis binds in the position *trans* to the Cu—Cu axis. The dimeric structure has a Cu—Cu distance of 2.6619 (12) Å, with an octahedral stereochemistry tetragonally elongated along the Cu—Cu—O_{solvent} axis due to the Jahn-Teller effect (Table 1).

In the binuclear unit, the carboxylic acids are fully deprotonated to balance the charge from the Cu^{II} ions. The stability of the structure is ensured *via* a network of /p···/p interactions involving the phenyl acetate rings of the diclofenac molecules. On the other hand, no intermolecular H-bonding is observed (Fig. 2).

The use of DMSO solvent allowed the formation of a binuclear complex with a Cu₂ metal core, which stabilizes the complex in biological media. It was shown that binuclear Cu-NSAID complexes exhibit similar biological activity as the mononuclear complex, but with a higher stability (Dimiza *et al.*, 2011), making them relevant compounds in the treatment of tumor cell lines (Theodorou *et al.*, 1999).

Experimental

The [bis(2-[2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)aminophenyl]ethanoate)bis(DMSO)copper(II)] was prepared from a mixture of copper sulfate and diclofenac sodium salt in the molar ratio 1:2 in deionized water. After stirring for 2 hrs at room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered and the green precipitate was washed with water and dried in air. Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction measurements were obtained by slow evaporation of a DMSO solution of the complex.

Computing details

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2010); data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2010); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008).

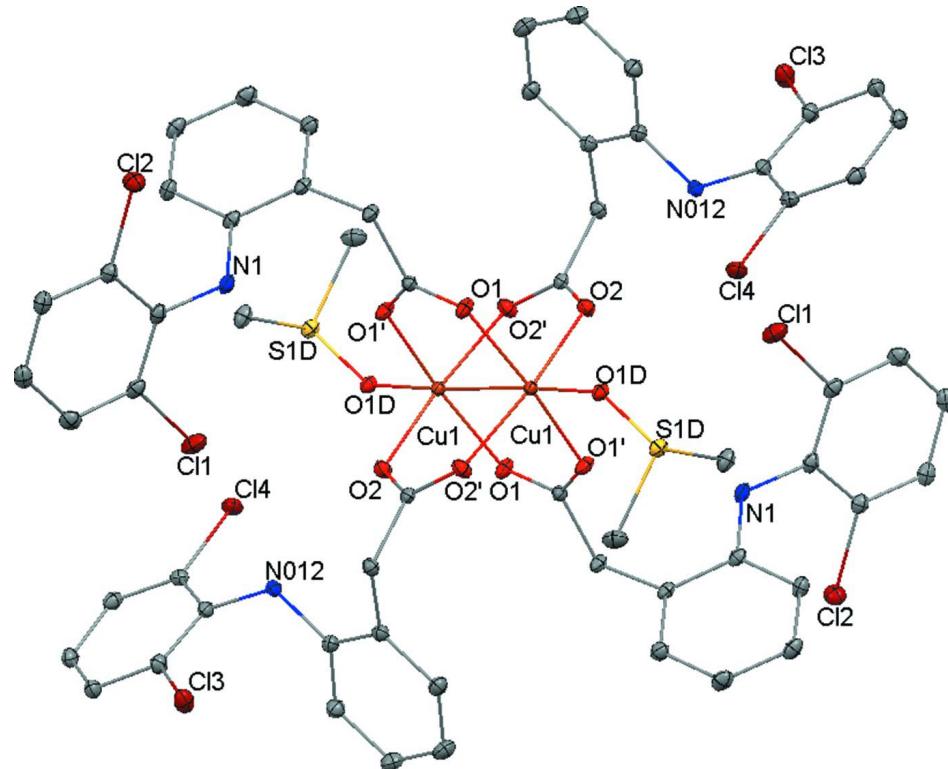
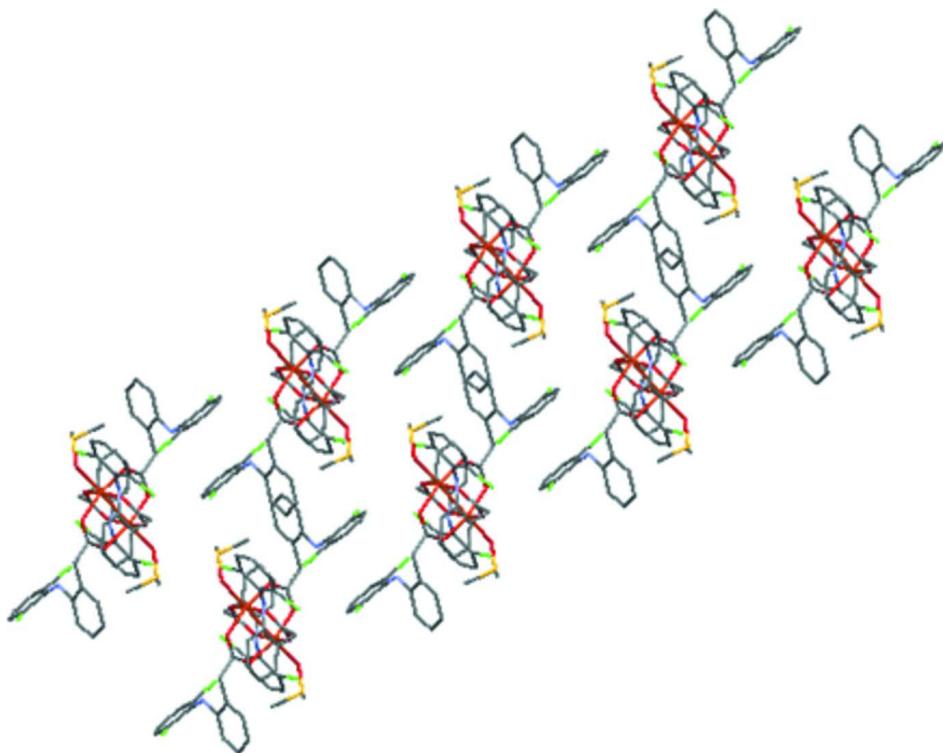


Figure 1

A representation of the title compound (I) with displacement ellipsoids at the 30% probability level.

**Figure 2**

The $\pi\cdots\pi$ stacking interactions in the $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{diclofenac})_4(\text{DMSO})_2]$ complex (H atoms are omitted for clarity).

Tetrakis{2-[2-(2,6-dichloroanilino)phenyl]ethanoato- $\kappa^2\text{O}:\text{O}'$ }bis[(dimethyl sulfoxide- κO)copper(II)](Cu—Cu)

Crystal data



$$M_r = 1463.90$$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$$a = 10.357 (5) \text{ \AA}$$

$$b = 12.787 (5) \text{ \AA}$$

$$c = 12.925 (5) \text{ \AA}$$

$$\alpha = 81.605 (5)^\circ$$

$$\beta = 75.561 (5)^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 68.489 (5)^\circ$$

$$V = 1539.4 (11) \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$Z = 1$$

$$F(000) = 746$$

$$D_x = 1.579 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 19895 reflections

$$\theta = 3.0\text{--}33.3^\circ$$

$$\mu = 1.17 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$T = 100 \text{ K}$$

Prismatic, green

$$0.30 \times 0.21 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction SuperNova Atlas
diffractometer

Radiation source: SuperNova (Mo) X-ray
Source

Mirror monochromator

Detector resolution: 10.4508 pixels mm⁻¹

CCD scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(ABSPACK; Oxford Diffraction, 2010)

$$T_{\min} = 0.867, T_{\max} = 1.000$$

42084 measured reflections

10796 independent reflections

9113 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$$R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$$

$$\theta_{\max} = 33.4^\circ, \theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$$

$$h = -15 \rightarrow 15$$

$$k = -18 \rightarrow 19$$

$$l = -19 \rightarrow 19$$

Cl3—C30	1.7350 (17)	C1D—H02C	0.9800
Cl2—C14	1.7344 (17)	C5—C6	1.389 (2)
S1D—O1D	1.5122 (11)	C5—C4	1.390 (2)
S1D—C1D	1.7889 (16)	C5—H5	0.9500
S1D—C2D	1.7905 (18)	C12—C11	1.388 (2)
Cl4—C34	1.7368 (15)	C12—H12	0.9500
Cl1—C10	1.7406 (16)	C11—C10	1.385 (2)
O2—C21	1.2649 (17)	C11—H11	0.9500
O1—C1	1.2595 (16)	C7—C6	1.389 (2)
O1'—C1 ⁱ	1.2592 (17)	C7—H7	0.9500
O2'—C21 ⁱ	1.2578 (16)	C6—H6	0.9500
N012—C29	1.3959 (18)	C2D—H03A	0.9800
N012—C28	1.4212 (18)	C2D—H03B	0.9800
N012—H012	0.80 (2)	C2D—H03C	0.9800
C14—C13	1.386 (2)	C4—C3	1.392 (2)
C14—C9	1.405 (2)	C4—H4	0.9500
C28—C27	1.394 (2)	C26—C25	1.388 (2)
C28—C23	1.397 (2)	C26—H26	0.9500
C8—C7	1.3966 (19)	C22—C23	1.511 (2)
C8—C3	1.401 (2)	C22—C21	1.5198 (19)
C8—N1	1.4193 (18)	C22—H22A	0.9900
N1—C9	1.4003 (19)	C22—H22B	0.9900
N1—H1	0.81 (2)	C32—C33	1.384 (2)
C31—C30	1.386 (2)	C32—H32	0.9500
C31—C32	1.387 (2)	C21—O2 ⁱ	1.2579 (16)
C31—H31	0.9500	C23—C24	1.3992 (19)
C13—C12	1.389 (2)	C24—C25	1.390 (2)
C13—H13	0.9500	C24—H24	0.9500
C27—C26	1.388 (2)	C25—H25	0.9500
C27—H27	0.9500	C33—C34	1.386 (2)
C2—C3	1.5050 (19)	C33—H33	0.9500
C2—C1	1.5203 (19)	C34—C29	1.402 (2)
C2—H2A	0.9900		
O2—Cu1—O1	86.92 (5)	H02A—C1D—H02C	109.5
O2—Cu1—O2'	167.83 (4)	H02B—C1D—H02C	109.5
O1—Cu1—O2'	92.47 (6)	C6—C5—C4	119.31 (14)
O2—Cu1—O1'	90.59 (5)	C6—C5—H5	120.3
O1—Cu1—O1'	167.60 (4)	C4—C5—H5	120.3
O2'—Cu1—O1'	87.41 (6)	C11—C12—C13	120.00 (14)
O2—Cu1—O1D	97.11 (5)	C11—C12—H12	120.0
O1—Cu1—O1D	94.31 (4)	C13—C12—H12	120.0
O2'—Cu1—O1D	95.06 (4)	C10—C11—C12	119.50 (15)
O1'—Cu1—O1D	98.06 (4)	C10—C11—H11	120.3
O2—Cu1—Cu1 ⁱ	86.45 (4)	C12—C11—H11	120.3
O1—Cu1—Cu1 ⁱ	85.35 (3)	C6—C7—C8	120.25 (13)
O2'—Cu1—Cu1 ⁱ	81.39 (4)	C6—C7—H7	119.9
O1'—Cu1—Cu1 ⁱ	82.36 (3)	C8—C7—H7	119.9
O1D—Cu1—Cu1 ⁱ	176.41 (3)	C5—C6—C7	120.16 (13)

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C14—C13—C12—C11	−0.1 (2)	C33—C34—C29—C30	2.9 (2)
C13—C12—C11—C10	−0.9 (2)	C14—C34—C29—C30	−177.30 (10)

Symmetry code: (i) $-x, -y, -z+1$.