



Complexes of Group 12 metals with sterically-hindered thiolate ligands. The crystal and molecular structures of $[Zn_2(2-SC_5H_3N-3-SiMe_3)_4]$ and $[CdI_2(2-SC_5H_3NH-6-SiMe_2Bu^t)_2]$

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Introduction

Zinc-thiolate coordination chemistry has received considerable contemporary attention as a consequence of the presence of zinc-cysteine coordination in numerous metalloproteins [1-8]. As part of our extensive studies of the coordination chemistry of sterically-hindered thiolate ligands [9], we have synthesized and characterized the complexes of zinc, and of its congener cadmium, with 2-HSC₅H₃N-3-SiMe₃ (A) and 2-HSC₅H₃N-6-SiMe₂Bu^t (B).



Experimental

Reaction of $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ with A in ethanol yields colorless crystals of $[Zn_2(2-SC_3H_3N-3-SiMe_3)_4]$

(1) in 80% yield. Crystal data for $C_{32}H_{48}N_4Si_4S_4Zn_2$ (1): monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$, a=16.439(3), b=13.627(2), c=19.154(3) Å, $\beta=96.69(1)^\circ$, V=4261.4(11) Å³, Z=4, $D_{calc}=1.338$ g cm⁻³. Structure solution and refinement based on 2962 reflections with $I_o \ge 3\sigma(I_o)$ converged at R=0.048.

Reactions of ZnX_2 precursors (X = Cl, I) with **B** in ethanol yield [$ZnX_2(2-SC_5H_3NH-6-SiMe_2Bu')_2$] (X = Cl, **2a**; I, **2b**). *Anal*. Calc. for $C_{22}H_{38}N_2Si_2Cl_2Zn$: C, 45.0; H, 6.48; N, 4.77. Found: C, 44.7; H, 6.10; N, 4.92%.

Reaction of CdI₂ with **B** in ethanol yields the analogous species [CdI₂(2-SC₅H₃NH-6-SiMe₂Bu¹)₂] (3). Anal. Calc. for C₂₂H₃₈N₂Si₂S₂I₂Cd: C, 32.3; H, 4.66; N, 3.43. Found: C, 31.9; H, 4.42; N, 3.21%. Crystal data for C₂₂H₃₈N₂Si₂S₂I₂Cd (3): monoclinic space group P2₁/c, a = 25.804(4), b = 10.228(2), c = 12.585(3) Å, $\beta = 104.01(1)^{\circ}$, V = 3222.6(11) Å³, Z = 4, $D_{calc} = 1.682$ g cm⁻³. Structure solution and refinement based on 2262 reflections with $I_o \ge 3\sigma(I_o)$ converged at R = 0.048.

Discussion

The structure of 1, shown in Fig. 1, consists of discrete neutral binuclear units with the Zn centers in distorted tetrahedral $[ZnS_2N_2]$ environments. Each Zn atom coordinates to the sulfur and nitrogen donors of a terminally ligated 2-pyridinethiolate ligand and to the sulfur and nitrogen donors of two different (N, S)-bridging pyridinethiol groups, which results in an unusual eight-membered heterocyclic ring [Zn-S-C-N-Zn-S-C-N] which adopts a chair-like configuration. The binuclear Zn-thiolate complexes previously reported [7] are invariably dianionic species $[Zn_2(SR)_6]^{2-}$ with planar $[Zn_2S_2]$ bridge cores. Complex 1 provides a novel structural type for consideration as a possible coordination mode in zinc-cysteine proteins.

In attempting to prepare the analogous species with ligand **B**, only mononuclear complexes of the general type $[ZnX_2(2-SC_5H_3NH-6-SiMe_2Bu^t)_2]$ (X = Cl, 2a; I, 2b) could be isolated, presumably as a consequence of the steric influence of the bulky SiMe₂Bu^t in the 6-position preventing coordination of the pyridyl nitrogen. Since 2a and 2b are neutral, the ligand must be present in the neutral 1H-2pyridinethione form. This was confirmed by the structural analysis of the analogous cadmium complex $[CdI_2(2-SC_5H_3NM-6-SiMe_2Bu^t)_2]$ (3), whose structure is shown in Fig. 2. The isolation of neutral [MX₂(HL)₂] complexes from the reactions of zinc and cadmium dications with **B**, rather than binuclear

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Fig. 1. ORTEP view of the structure of $[Zn_2(2-SC_5H_3N-3-SiMe_3)_4]$ (1), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Zn(1)-S(1), 2.405(3); Zn(1)-S(3), 2.337(3); Zn(1)-N(1), 2.072(6); Zn(1)-N(4), 2.066(7); Zn(2)-S(2), 2.410(3); Zn(2)-S(4), 2.335(3); Zn(2)-N(2), 2.055(6), Zn(2)-N(3), 2.032(7); S(1)-Zn(1)-S(3), 123.8(1); N(1)-Zn(1)-N(4), 141.7(3); S(1)-Zn(1)-N(1), 70.4(2); S(2)-Zn(2)-S(4), 123.9(1); N(2)-Zn(2)-N(4), 140.0(3); S(2)-Zn(2)-N(2), 69.9(2).



Fig. 2. ORTEP view of the structure of $[CdI_2(2-SC_5H_3NH-6-SiMe_2Bu')_2]$ (3). Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Cd-I, 2.7358(8); Cd-S, 2.558(2); S-C(1), 1.720(6); I-Cd-I(a), 119.30(4); I-Cd-S, 100.13(4); I-Cd-S(a), 116.70(4); S-Cd-S(a), 103.56(8).

thiolate bridged species or mononuclear $[ML_3]^{1-}$ or $[ML_4]^{2-}$ types, demonstrates the dramatic influence of substituents and their locations on the chemistry of the derivatized 2-pyridinethiol ligands.

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