

SYNTHESIS, REACTION AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES
OF TRIORGANOTIN CARBOXYLATES

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Abstract

Two series of carboxylic acids namely substituted cinnamic acids with the general formula $p\text{-Z-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH=CHCOOH}$ where $Z = \text{H, CH}_3, \text{OCH}_3, \text{NO}_2, \text{Cl}$ and diorganodithiocarbamylacetic acid with the general formula $\text{R}'\text{R}''\text{NCS}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ where $\text{R}', \text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5, \text{C}_4\text{H}_9, \text{C}_3\text{H}_7, \text{morpholinyl}$ and piperidinyl were prepared. Triorganotin carboxylates with the general formula $\text{R}_3\text{SnOCOCH=CHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-Z-}p$ where $\text{R} = \text{C}_4\text{H}_9, \text{Cyh}$ and Bz ; $Z = \text{H, CH}_3, \text{OCH}_3, \text{NO}_2, \text{Cl}$ and $\text{R}_3\text{SnOCOCH}_2\text{CS}_2\text{NR}'\text{R}''$ where $\text{R} = \text{Cyh}$; R' and $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5, \text{C}_4\text{H}_9, \text{C}_3\text{H}_7, \text{morpholinyl}$ and piperidinyl were prepared by reacting the triorganotin hydroxides with the respective carboxylic acids. These carboxylic acids and their triorganotin derivatives were characterised by elemental analysis, infrared spectroscopic technique and ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectrometry. The crystal structures of p -nitrocinnamic acid and four triorganotin carboxylate derivatives namely tricyclohexyltin cinnamate (**C6**), tributyltin p -chlorocinnamate (**C5**), tribenzyltin p -nitrocinnamate (**C14**) and tricyclohexyltin dimethyldithiocarbamylacetate (**D1**) were determined by single crystal X-ray crystallographic technique. The carboxylic acids and triorganotin carboxylates prepared were also investigated for their bromination reactions using various types of brominating agents such as bromine liquid, N -bromosuccinimide, pyridinium tribromide and 4,4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide. In general, the bromination of the substituted cinnamic acids leads to the formation of bromine addition products such as substituted 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acids. The bromination of triorganotin carboxylates by bromine and 4,4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide gave the bromine substituted carboxylic acid, $p\text{-ZC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH(Br)CH(Br)COOH}$ as the major product. In the case of bromination of triorganotin cinnamates using N -bromosuccinimide and methanol, $p\text{-Z-}$

$C_6H_4CH(Br)CH(OCH_3)COOH$ was obtained as the major product. The triorganotin diorganodithiocarbamylacetate were found to be inert towards any brominating agents. The bromination products were characterized by spectroscopic techniques such as 1H , ^{13}C NMR and FT-IR spectroscopies. The X-ray structures of four bromination products namely 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid (**A6**), 2-bromo-3-methoxy-3-(*p*-methoxyphenyl)propionic acid (**A7**), bis(4,4-dimethyl-aminopyridinium)-2,3-dibromo-3-(*p*-chlorophenyl)propionate (**A9**) and tricyclohexyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylprionate (**P4**) were also determined.

In addition, ten selected triorganotin carboxylates, **C4–C10**, **C14**, **P4–P6** were investigated for their cytotoxic activities against the human leukemia HL60 cells. In general, the triorganotin carboxylates exhibit comparable cytotoxic activities to that of *cisplatin*.

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	Bis(cyclopentadienyl)tin(II)	1
Figure 1.2	The idealized structures of triorganotin carboxylates, $R_3Sn(O_2CR')$	12
Figure 3.1	<i>p</i> -Substituted cinnamic acid	59
Figure 3.2	Substituted 3-phenylpropionic acid	59
Figure 3.3	Bis[4-dimethylaminopyridinium]-2,3-dibromo-3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)propionate bromide	59
Figure 3.4	Diorganodithiocarbamylacetatic acid	60
Figure 3.5	Triorganotin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamate	60
Figure 3.6	Triorganotin substituted 3-phenylpropionate	60
Figure 3.7	Tricyclohexyltin diorganodithiocarbamylacetate	61
Figure 3.8	Synthesis of <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamic acids	62
Figure 3.9	Synthesis of tributyltin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamates	62
Figure 3.10	Bromination of tributyltin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamates	64
Figure 3.11	Synthesis of bis(4-dimethylaminopyridinium)-2,3-dibromo-3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)propionate bromide	64
Figure 3.12	Synthesis of tribenzyltin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamates	65
Figure 3.13	Synthesis of brominated triorganotin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamates	66
Figure 3.14	Synthesis of diorganodithiocarbamylacetate	67
Figure 3.15	Synthesis of tricyclohexyltin diorganodithiocarbamylacetates	68
Figure 3.16	Bromination of tricyclohexyltin diorganodithiocarbamylacetates	69

Figure 3.17	Synthesis of triorganotin diorganodithiocarbamylacetic acid by using LDA	70
Figure 3.18	Molecular plot of <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamic acid (A4) at 70% probability	104
Figure 3.19a	Close packing of <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamic acid (A4) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis	105
Figure 3.19b	Close packing of <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamic acid (A4) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis	106
Figure 3.19c	Close packing of <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamic acid (A4) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	107
Figure 3.20	Molecular plot of 2, 3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid (A6) at 70% probability	112
Figure 3.21a	Close packing of 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid (A6) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis	113
Figure 3.21b	Close packing of 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid (A6) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis	114
Figure 3.21c	Close packing of 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid (A6) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	115
Figure 3.22	Molecular plot of 2-bromo-3-methoxy-3-(<i>p</i> -methoxyphenyl)-propionic acid (A8) at 70% probability	119
Figure 3.23a	Close packing of 2-bromo-3-methoxy-3-(<i>p</i> -methoxyphenyl)-propionic acid (A8) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis	120
Figure 3.23b	Close packing of 2-bromo-3-methoxy-3-(<i>p</i> -methoxyphenyl)-propionic acid (A8) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis	121
Figure 3.23c	Close packing of 2-bromo-3-methoxy-3-(<i>p</i> -methoxyphenyl)-propionic acid (A8) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	122
Figure 3.24	Molecular plot of bis(4-dimethylaminopyridinium) 2,3-dibromo- 3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)propionate bromide (A9) at 70% probability.	127

Figure 3.25a	Close packing of bis(4-dimethylaminopyridinium) 2,3-dibromo-3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)propionate bromide (A9) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis	128
Figure 3.25b	Close packing of bis(4-dimethylaminopyridinium) 2,3-dibromo-3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)propionate bromide (A9) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis	129
Figure 3.25c	Close packing of bis(4-dimethylaminopyridinium) 2,3-dibromo-3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)propionate bromide (A9) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	130
Figure 3.26a	Molecular plot of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate (C6)	134
Figure 3.26b	Ellipsoids drawn of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate (C6) at 70% probability	135
Figure 3.27a	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate (C6) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis.	136
Figure 3.27b	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate (C6) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis	137
Figure 3.27c	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate (C6) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	138
Figure 3.28	Molecular plot of tributyltin <i>p</i> -chlorocinnamate (C5)	142
Figure 3.29a	Close packing of tributyltin <i>p</i> -chlorocinnamate (C5) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis	143
Figure 3.29b	Close packing of tributyltin <i>p</i> -chlorocinnamate (C5) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis.	144
Figure 3.29c	Close packing of tributyltin <i>p</i> -chlorocinnamate (C5) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	145
Figure 3.30	Molecular plot of tribenzyltin <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamate (C14) at 70% probability.	150

Figure 3.31a	Close packing of tribenzyltin <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamate (C14) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis	151
Figure 3.31b	Close packing of tribenzyltin <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamate (C14) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis	152
Figure 3.31c	Close packing of tribenzyltin <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamate (C14) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	153
Figure 3.32	Molecular plot of tricyclohexyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate (P4) at 70% probability	157
Figure 3.33a	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate (P4) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis	158
Figure 3.33b	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate (P4) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis	159
Figure 3.33c	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate (P4) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	160
Figure 3.34	Molecular plot of tricyclohexyltin dimethyldithiocarbamylacetate (D1) at 70% probability	164
Figure 3.35a	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin dimethyldithiocarbamylacetate (D1) viewed along <i>a</i> -axis	165
Figure 3.35b	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin dimethyldithiocarbamylacetate (D1) viewed along <i>b</i> -axis	166
Figure 3.35c	Close packing of tricyclohexyltin dimethyldithiocarbamylacetate (D1) viewed along <i>c</i> -axis	167
Figure 3.36	The cytotoxicity of selected triorganotin carboxylates against human leukemia HL 60 cells.	171

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Melting point or boiling point of triorganotin hydroxides and oxides	6
Table 1.2	The effect of R groups on $\delta(^{119}\text{Sn})$ of organotin chlorides $\text{R}_n\text{SnCl}_{4-n}$	20
Table 1.3	Spin-spin Coupling constant between ^{119}Sn and various nuclei in alkyltin compounds $\text{R}_n\text{SnX}_{4-n}$ in non-coordinating solvents	21
Table 3.1	Melting point and elemental analysis	72
Table 3.2	Selected infrared spectroscopic data for carboxylic acids	79
Table 3.3	Selected infrared spectroscopic data for triorganotin <i>p</i> -substituted Cinnamates	81
Table 3.4	Selected infrared spectroscopic data for triorganotin substituted 3-phenylpropionates	82
Table 3.5	Selected infrared spectroscopic data for tricyclohexyltin diorganodithiocarbamylacetates	83
Table 3.6	^1H NMR data for carboxylic acids	86
Table 3.7	^1H NMR data for triorganotin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamates	88
Table 3.8	^1H NMR data for triorganotin substituted 3-phenylpropionates	90
Table 3.9	^1H NMR data for tricyclohexyltin diorganodithiocarbamylacetates	91
Table 3.10	^{13}C NMR chemical shift data for carboxylic acids	92
Table 3.11	^{13}C NMR data for triorganotin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamates	94
Table 3.12	^{13}C NMR data for triorganotin substituted 3-phenylpropionates	97
Table 3.13	^{13}C NMR data for tricyclohexyltin diorganodithiocarbamylacetates	99
Table 3.14	Crystal data and structure refinement for <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamic acid (A4)	102
Table 3.15	Crystal data and structure refinement for 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid (A6)	110
Table 3.16	Crystal data and structure refinement for 2-bromo-3-methoxy-3-(<i>p</i> -methoxyphenyl)propionic acid (A8)	117

Table 3.17	Crystal data and structure refinement for bis(4-dimethylamino-pyridinium) 2,3-dibromo-3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)propionate bromide (A9)	125
Table 3.18	Crystal data and structure refinement for tricyclohexyltin cinnamate (C6)	132
Table 3.19	Crystal data and structure refinement for tributyltin <i>p</i> -chlorocinnamate (C5)	140
Table 3.20	Crystal data and structure refinement for tribenzyltin <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamate (C14)	148
Table 3.21	Crystal data and structure refinement for tricyclohexyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate (P4)	155
Table 3.22	Crystal data and structure refinement for tricyclohexyltin dimethyldithiocarbamylacetate (D1)	162
Table 3.23	The cytotoxicity of selected triorganotin carboxylates against human leukemia HL 60 cells	170

List of Abbreviations

Me	-CH ₃
Bu	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
Bz	-CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅
Cyh	-C ₆ H ₁₁
DMF	dimethylformamide
DMSO	dimethylsulphoxide
Et	-CH ₂ CH ₃
EtOH	ethanol
Ph	-C ₆ H ₅
THF	tetrahydrofuran

CONTENTS

Acknowledgement	i
Abstract	ii
List of figures	iv
List of tables	viii
List of abbreviations	x
Chapter 1: Organotin Chemistry	
1.1 General Introduction	1
1.2 Synthetic Methods	
1.2.1 Synthesis of tetraorganotins	3
1.2.2 Synthesis of tri-, Di and monoorganotins	4
1.3 Introduction of Organotin Carboxylate	
1.3.1 Synthesis of organotin carboxylates	10
1.3.2 Coordination of organotin carboxylates	11
1.3.3 Triorganotin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamates	13
1.3.4 Triorganotin diorganodithiocarbamyl acetates	14
1.3.5 Bromination reactions of triorganotin carboxylates	14
1.4 Structural techniques	
1.4.1 Infrared Spectroscopy	17
1.4.2 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	19
1.4.3 X-ray Crystallography	22

1.5	Application of organotin compounds	24
1.6	Objective	25
	References	26

Chapter 2: Experimental Section

2.1	General	32
2.2	Synthesis of triorganotin	
2.2.1	Conversion of tricyclohexyltin chloride to tricyclohexyltin hydroxide	34
2.2.2	Preparation of tribenzyltin chloride	34
2.2.3	Conversion of tribenzyltin chloride to tribenzyltin hydroxide	35
2.2.4	Preparation of tris(<i>p</i> -chlorobenzyltin) chloride	35
2.2.5	Conversion of tris(<i>p</i> -chlorobenzyltin) chloride to tris(<i>p</i> -chlorobenzyltin) hydroxide	35
2.2.6	Preparation of cyclopentyltriphenyltin	36
2.2.7	Preparation of cyclopentyl diphenyltin hydroxide	37
2.3	Preparation of carboxylic acid	
2.3.1	Preparation of <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamic acid	38
2.3.2	Preparation of 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid	38
2.3.3	Preparation of 2,3-dibromo(<i>p</i> -methyl-3-phenyl)propionic acid	39
2.3.4	Preparation of 2-bromo-3-methoxy(<i>p</i> -methoxy-3-phenyl)propionic acid	39
2.3.5	Preparation of <i>N</i> -piperidinyldithiocarbamylacetic acid	39

2.4	Preparation of triorganotin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamates	
2.4.1	Preparation of tributyltin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamate	41
2.4.2	Preparation of tricyclohexyltin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamate	41
2.4.3	Preparation of tribenzyltin <i>p</i> -substituted cinnamate	42
2.4.4	Attempted preparation of tris(<i>p</i> -chlorobenzyltin) cinnamate	42
2.4.5	Attempted reaction of mixed organotin hydroxide and cinnamic acid	42
2.5	Preparation of triorganotin substituted propionate	
2.5.1	Preparation of tributyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate	43
2.5.2	Preparation of tricyclohexyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate	43
2.5.3	Preparation of tribenzyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate	44
2.6	Preparation of triorganotin diorganodithiocarbamylacetate	
2.6.1	Preparation of tricyclohexyltin <i>N</i> -piperidinyldithiocarbamylacetate	45
2.6.2	Attempted lithiation of <i>N</i> -morpholinyldithiocarbamylacetic acid followed by addition of triphenyltin chloride	45
2.7	Bromination of triorganotin carboxylate with brominating agents	
2.7.1	Bromination reaction of tributyltin cinnamate with bromine at room temperature	47
2.7.2	Bromination reaction of tributyltin cinnamate with 4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide at room temperature	47
2.7.3	Bromination reaction of tributyltin cinnamate with pyridinium tribromide at room temperature	48
2.7.4	Bromination reaction of tributyltin cinnamate with dibromotriphenylphosphine at room temperature	48
2.7.5	Bromination reaction of tributyltin cinnamate with 4-dimethyl-	

	aminopyridinium tribromide at refluxing temperature	49
2.7.6	Bromination reaction of tributyltin <i>p</i> -methylcinnamate with 4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide at refluxing temperature	49
2.7.7	Bromination reaction of tributyltin <i>p</i> -methoxycinnamate with 4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide at refluxing temperature	49
2.7.8	Bromination reaction of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate with bromine at room temperature	50
2.7.9	Bromination reaction of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate with 4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide at room temperature	50
2.7.10	Bromination reaction of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate with pyridinium tribromide at room temperature	51
2.7.11	Bromination reaction of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate with dibromotriphenylphosphine at room temperature	52
2.7.12	Bromination reaction of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate with brominating agents at refluxing temperature	52
2.7.13	Bromination reaction of tribenzyltin cinnamate with bromine at room temperature	52
2.7.14	Bromination reaction of tribenzyltin cinnamate with 4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide at room temperature	53
2.7.15	Bromination reaction of tribenzyltin cinnamate with 4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide at refluxing temperature	54
2.7.16	Bromination reaction of tricyclohexyltin dimethyldithiocarbamate with 4-dimethylaminopyridinium tribromide at room temperature	54

2.8	Procedure for determining <i>in vitro</i> cytotoxic activity (MTT assay)	56
	References	58

Chapter 3: Result and Discussion

3.1	General	59
3.2	Synthesis	
3.2.1	Synthesis and reaction of substituted cinnamic acid	62
3.2.2	Synthesis of diorganodithiocarbamylacetic acids and their reactions with triorganotin chloride.	67
3.3	Infrared spectral data	77
3.4	¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectral data	84
3.5	X-ray structural studies	
3.5.1	X-ray crystal structure of <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamic acid (A4)	100
3.5.2	X-ray crystal structure of 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid (A6)	108
3.5.3	X-ray structure of 2-bromo-3-methoxy-3-(<i>p</i> -methoxyphenyl)-propionic acid (A8)	116
3.5.4	X-ray crystal structure of bis(4-dimethylaminopyridinium) 2,3-dibromo-3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)propionate bromide (A9)	123
3.5.5	X-ray structure of tricyclohexyltin cinnamate (C6)	131
3.5.6	X-ray structure of tributyltin <i>p</i> -chlorocinnamate (C5)	139
3.5.7	X-ray structure of tribenzyltin <i>p</i> -nitrocinnamate (C14)	146

3.5.8	X-ray structure of tricyclohexyltin 2,3-dibromo-3-phenylpropionate (P4)	154
3.5.9	X-ray crystal structure of tricyclohexyltin dimethyldithiocarbamylacetate (D1)	161
3.6	Cytotoxicity activity	168
	References	172
4.0	Conclusion	173

Appendix

List of publication