Konkurrierende Liganden: Theophyllin als nicht- und stark koordinierender Ligand in Quecksilber(II)-Komplexen

Competing Ligands: Theophylline as Non- and Strongly Coordinating Ligand in Mercury(II) Complexes

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 $[Hg(CF_3)_2](ThpH)(H_2O)[H_2O)$ (1), $[Hg_4(Thp)_4](ClO_4)_4(H_2O)_8[(H_2O)_4$ (2), $[Hg(ThpH)_2]$ $(NO_3)(NO_3)$ (3) and $\{Hg(Thp)Cl\}(H_2O)$ (4) $(ThpH = theophylline, C_7H_8N_4O_2)$ have been synthesized by slow evaporation of aqueous solutions of the mercuric salts Hg(CF₃)₂, Hg(ClO₄)₂, Hg(NO₃)₂, or HgCl₂ and theophylline. Their crystal structures were determined on the basis of single crystal X-ray data. The coordination polymers 1 and 2 crystallize with triclinic symmetry, $P\bar{1}$ (no. 2), with a = 468.8(2), b = 1256.4(5), c = 1445.5(6) pm, $\alpha = 67.15(3)$, $\beta = 89.21(3)$, $\gamma = 89.40(3)^\circ$ and a = 833.6(1), b = 1862.7(2), c = 2182.9(2) pm, $\alpha = 111.61(1)$, $\beta = 90.98(1)$, $\gamma = 95.51(1)$, respectively. 3 and 4 crystallize with monoclinic symmetry, Pc (no. 7), a = 1194.1(1), b = 1258.8(2), $c = 735.5(2) \text{ pm}, \beta = 96.96(2)^{\circ} \text{ and } P2_1/n \text{ (no. 14)}, a = 1069.0(2), b = 911.6(1), c = 1089.9(2) \text{ pm}$ and $\beta = 96.87(2)^{\circ}$. In 1 the theophylline molecules are non-coordinating to mercury and leave the Hg(CF₃)₂ molecule unchanged. Only weak electrostatic attractions to one keto-oxygen atom of theophylline and one water molecule hold this co-crystallisate together. In 2, the theophyllinate anion, Thp⁻, strongly coordinates with both N(7) and N(9) to Hg^{II} forming a large ring with eight Hg atoms that incorporates the water molecules. One sort of nitrate ions in 3 is weakly attached to Hg^{II} with the theophylline molecules still bound strongly through N(9). The chloride ligand and the theophyllinate ion seem to have the same strengths as ligands in 4 as they are both attached to Hg^{II} with the shortest distances possible.

Key words: Mercury, Bis(trifluormethyl)mercury, Mercuric Nitrate, Mercuric Chloride, Theophylline