

Chlorido[4-(pyridin-2-yl- κ N)pyrimidine-2-sulfonato- κ^2 N³,O]palladium(II)

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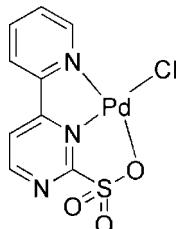
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005\text{ \AA}$; R factor = 0.021; wR factor = 0.053; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.2.

In the title compound, $[\text{Pd}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S})\text{Cl}]$, the Pd^{II} ion is coordinated by one O and two N atoms from a 4-(pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine-2-sulfonate ligand and one chloride anion in a distorted square-planar geometry. In the crystal, all molecules are situated on mirror planes and interact through weak intermolecular C–H···O hydrogen bonds.

Related literature

For antitumor drugs with platinum, see: Wong (1999). For recent advances in developing of autitumor palladium-based coordination compounds, see: Caires (2007).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[\text{Pd}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S})\text{Cl}]$

$M_r = 378.09$

Orthorhombic, $Pnma$
 $a = 15.4598 (16)\text{ \AA}$
 $b = 6.5974 (7)\text{ \AA}$
 $c = 11.0844 (12)\text{ \AA}$
 $V = 1130.5 (2)\text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 2.06\text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 298\text{ K}$
 $0.19 \times 0.15 \times 0.12\text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2001)
 $T_{\min} = 0.697$, $T_{\max} = 0.781$

9511 measured reflections
1522 independent reflections
1433 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.021$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.053$
 $S = 1.06$
1522 reflections

107 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.60\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.61\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
C8—H8A···O1 ⁱ	0.93	2.48	3.379 (4)	164
C7—H7A···O2 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.60	3.238 (3)	127
C7—H7A···O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.60	3.238 (3)	127
Symmetry codes: (i) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (ii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (iii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$				

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: *SAINT-Plus*; 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: *SHELXTL*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CV5004).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, m1685 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810049184]

Chlorido[4-(pyridin-2-yl- κ N)pyrimidine-2-sulfonato- $\kappa^2 N^3,O$]palladium(II)

Hai-Bin Zhu and Xian-Shan Hou

S1. Comment

In order to overcome the drawbacks of antitumor platinum drugs in clinical treatment (Wong *et al.*, 1999), design and screening of anticancer palladium-based coordination compounds have been actively pursued in recent years (Caires, 2007). In this paper, we report a new palladium (II) coordination compound based on **2-ppsa** ligand (**2-ppsa** = 4-(pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine-2-sulfonate).

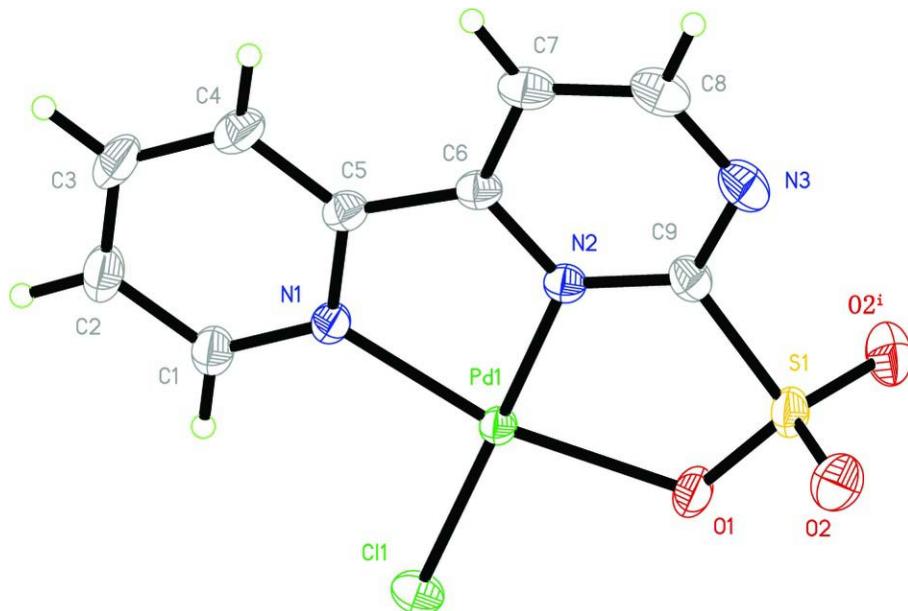
In the title compound (Fig. 1), each palladium(II) atom in a distorted square-planar environment is coordinated by one O and two N atoms, and one chloro anion ($Pd1—N1 = 2.002\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$; $Pd1—N2 = 1.947\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$; $Pd1—O1 = 2.081\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$; $Pd1—Cl1 = 2.2918\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$). **2-ppsa** ligand offers two N atoms and one sulfonato O atom in NNO-chelation manner ($N1—Pd1—N2 = 80.8\ (1)^\circ$; $N2—Pd1—O1 = 83.60\ (9)^\circ$). In sulfonato group, the $S1—O1$ bond distance ($1.494\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$) is slightly longer than that for $S1—O2(O2^i)$ bond ($1.428\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$) due to the $O1—Pd1$ coordination. Weak C—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) are involved into intermolecular interactions.

S2. Experimental

The CH_3CN solution of PdCl_2 (0.1 mmol) was layered above the aqueous solution of **2-ppsa** sodium salt (0.1 mmol). Orange crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained after one week.

S3. Refinement

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with $C—H = 0.93\ \text{\AA}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound showing the atomic numbering and 30% probability displacement ellipsoids [symmetry code: (i) $x, -y + 1/2, z$].

Chlorido[4-(pyridin-2-yl- κ N)pyrimidine-2-sulfonato- κ^2 N³,O]palladium(II)

Crystal data



$M_r = 378.09$

Orthorhombic, $Pnma$

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2n

$a = 15.4598 (16)$ Å

$b = 6.5974 (7)$ Å

$c = 11.0844 (12)$ Å

$V = 1130.5 (2)$ Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 736$

$D_x = 2.221$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 1522 reflections

$\theta = 2.3\text{--}25.5^\circ$

$\mu = 2.06$ mm⁻¹

$T = 298$ K

Block, orange

0.19 × 0.15 × 0.12 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2001)

$T_{\min} = 0.697$, $T_{\max} = 0.781$

9511 measured reflections

1522 independent reflections

1433 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$

$\theta_{\max} = 28.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.3^\circ$

$h = -20 \rightarrow 20$

$k = -8 \rightarrow 8$

$l = -12 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.021$

$wR(F^2) = 0.053$

$S = 1.06$

1522 reflections

107 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0313P)^2 + 0.4917P] \\ \text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.60 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.61 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008), $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Extinction coefficient: 0.0057 (4)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Pd1	0.026756 (12)	0.2500	0.969638 (16)	0.02762 (9)
C11	-0.11601 (4)	0.2500	1.02532 (7)	0.04094 (18)
S1	0.08397 (5)	0.2500	0.70360 (6)	0.03980 (17)
N1	0.08013 (14)	0.2500	1.1342 (2)	0.0307 (4)
N2	0.14834 (13)	0.2500	0.9239 (2)	0.0296 (4)
C6	0.20748 (17)	0.2500	1.0130 (3)	0.0326 (5)
C5	0.16952 (17)	0.2500	1.1331 (3)	0.0333 (6)
C9	0.17219 (18)	0.2500	0.8096 (3)	0.0359 (6)
N3	0.25317 (17)	0.2500	0.7706 (3)	0.0472 (6)
C7	0.29440 (19)	0.2500	0.9801 (3)	0.0446 (7)
H7A	0.3382	0.2500	1.0376	0.053*
C4	0.2151 (2)	0.2500	1.2392 (3)	0.0443 (7)
H4A	0.2753	0.2500	1.2380	0.053*
C1	0.0393 (2)	0.2500	1.2392 (3)	0.0410 (7)
H1A	-0.0209	0.2500	1.2396	0.049*
C8	0.3128 (2)	0.2500	0.8575 (4)	0.0517 (8)
H8A	0.3706	0.2500	0.8344	0.062*
C3	0.1715 (2)	0.2500	1.3479 (3)	0.0509 (8)
H3B	0.2019	0.2500	1.4203	0.061*
C2	0.0826 (2)	0.2500	1.3478 (3)	0.0507 (8)
H2A	0.0521	0.2500	1.4201	0.061*
O1	0.00639 (14)	0.2500	0.78404 (18)	0.0474 (6)
O2	0.09105 (11)	0.0660 (3)	0.63642 (15)	0.0575 (4)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Pd1	0.02287 (12)	0.03579 (13)	0.02421 (12)	0.000	-0.00022 (6)	0.000
C11	0.0254 (3)	0.0465 (4)	0.0508 (5)	0.000	0.0048 (3)	0.000

S1	0.0425 (4)	0.0520 (4)	0.0249 (3)	0.000	0.0033 (3)	0.000
N1	0.0315 (11)	0.0333 (11)	0.0273 (10)	0.000	-0.0022 (9)	0.000
N2	0.0256 (10)	0.0309 (11)	0.0322 (11)	0.000	-0.0004 (9)	0.000
C6	0.0267 (12)	0.0322 (13)	0.0389 (14)	0.000	-0.0033 (11)	0.000
C5	0.0319 (12)	0.0324 (13)	0.0356 (14)	0.000	-0.0052 (11)	0.000
C9	0.0347 (13)	0.0384 (14)	0.0347 (14)	0.000	0.0072 (11)	0.000
N3	0.0373 (13)	0.0543 (16)	0.0499 (16)	0.000	0.0166 (12)	0.000
C7	0.0256 (14)	0.0476 (17)	0.060 (2)	0.000	-0.0022 (13)	0.000
C4	0.0425 (16)	0.0455 (16)	0.0449 (17)	0.000	-0.0164 (14)	0.000
C1	0.0433 (16)	0.0487 (17)	0.0309 (14)	0.000	0.0010 (12)	0.000
C8	0.0294 (14)	0.058 (2)	0.068 (2)	0.000	0.0110 (15)	0.000
C3	0.063 (2)	0.0545 (19)	0.0348 (16)	0.000	-0.0199 (16)	0.000
C2	0.063 (2)	0.060 (2)	0.0291 (15)	0.000	-0.0005 (15)	0.000
O1	0.0333 (10)	0.0831 (17)	0.0257 (10)	0.000	-0.0025 (9)	0.000
O2	0.0666 (10)	0.0630 (11)	0.0430 (8)	-0.0049 (8)	0.0037 (8)	-0.0151 (8)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Pd1—N2	1.947 (2)	C5—C4	1.372 (4)
Pd1—N1	2.002 (2)	C9—N3	1.324 (4)
Pd1—O1	2.081 (2)	N3—C8	1.333 (5)
Pd1—Cl1	2.2918 (7)	C7—C8	1.388 (5)
S1—O2	1.4282 (17)	C7—H7A	0.9300
S1—O2 ⁱ	1.4282 (17)	C4—C3	1.381 (5)
S1—O1	1.494 (2)	C4—H4A	0.9300
S1—C9	1.800 (3)	C1—C2	1.378 (5)
N1—C1	1.324 (4)	C1—H1A	0.9300
N1—C5	1.382 (3)	C8—H8A	0.9300
N2—C9	1.319 (4)	C3—C2	1.374 (5)
N2—C6	1.346 (4)	C3—H3B	0.9300
C6—C7	1.392 (4)	C2—H2A	0.9300
C6—C5	1.455 (4)		
N2—Pd1—N1	80.76 (10)	N2—C9—N3	125.3 (3)
N2—Pd1—O1	83.60 (9)	N2—C9—S1	114.5 (2)
N1—Pd1—O1	164.36 (9)	N3—C9—S1	120.2 (2)
N2—Pd1—Cl1	179.48 (7)	C9—N3—C8	114.7 (3)
N1—Pd1—Cl1	98.72 (7)	C8—C7—C6	117.0 (3)
O1—Pd1—Cl1	96.92 (6)	C8—C7—H7A	121.5
O2—S1—O2 ⁱ	116.39 (15)	C6—C7—H7A	121.5
O2—S1—O1	111.87 (8)	C5—C4—C3	119.8 (3)
O2 ⁱ —S1—O1	111.87 (8)	C5—C4—H4A	120.1
O2—S1—C9	106.40 (9)	C3—C4—H4A	120.1
O2 ⁱ —S1—C9	106.40 (9)	N1—C1—C2	122.4 (3)
O1—S1—C9	102.63 (12)	N1—C1—H1A	118.8
C1—N1—C5	119.0 (2)	C2—C1—H1A	118.8
C1—N1—Pd1	127.17 (19)	N3—C8—C7	124.5 (3)
C5—N1—Pd1	113.83 (18)	N3—C8—H8A	117.8

C9—N2—C6	121.0 (2)	C7—C8—H8A	117.8
C9—N2—Pd1	121.33 (19)	C2—C3—C4	119.2 (3)
C6—N2—Pd1	117.69 (19)	C2—C3—H3B	120.4
N2—C6—C7	117.6 (3)	C4—C3—H3B	120.4
N2—C6—C5	113.4 (2)	C3—C2—C1	119.1 (3)
C7—C6—C5	129.0 (3)	C3—C2—H2A	120.4
C4—C5—N1	120.4 (3)	C1—C2—H2A	120.4
C4—C5—C6	125.3 (3)	S1—O1—Pd1	117.92 (12)
N1—C5—C6	114.3 (2)		

Symmetry code: (i) $x, -y+1/2, z$.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D\text{—H}\cdots A$	$D\text{—H}$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{—H}\cdots A$
C8—H8A \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.48	3.379 (4)	164
C7—H7A \cdots O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.60	3.238 (3)	127
C7—H7A \cdots O2 ^{iv}	0.93	2.60	3.238 (3)	127

Symmetry codes: (ii) $x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+3/2$; (iii) $-x+1/2, -y, z+1/2$; (iv) $-x+1/2, y+1/2, z+1/2$.