Applied Organometallic Chemistry

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Section: Bioorganometallic Chemistry

The synthesized dicoumarol complexes have been well characterized using spectroscopic techniques. They exhibit good antibacterial activity. The molecular analyses result of plasmid pBR322 DNA gel electrophoresis suggests effective DNA binding with metal complexes.

P. B. Pansuriya and M. N. Patel* 719–727

Dicoumarol complexes of Cu(II), Fe(II) and Fe(III): preparation, characterization, in-vitro antibacterial and DNA binding activity

Pyrrolyl and thienyl derived sulphonamides and their metal complexes have been synthesized and characterized by elemental analyses, molar conductances, magnetic moments, IR, NMR and electronic spectral data. These compounds have been screened for *in-vitro* antibacterial activity against four Gram-negative (*E. coli, S. flexeneri, P. aeruginosa and S. typhi*) and two Gram-positive (*B. subtilis* and *S. aureus*) bacterial strains and, for *in-vitro* antifungal activity against *T. longifusus, C. albicans, A. flavus, M. canis, F. solani* and *C. glaberata.* The brine shrimp bioassay was also carried out to study their *in-vitro* cytotoxic properties against *Artemia salina*.

M = Co(II), Cu(II), Ni(II) or Zn(II)

Metal-based sulfonamides: synthesis, characterization, antibacterial, antifungal and cytotoxic properties of pyrrolyl- and thienyl-derived compounds

Continued overleaf

Identification statement

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Cu(II) heterochelates have been synthesized and characterized using spectroscopic technique. All the chelates exhibit higher antimicrobial activity than



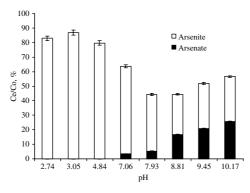
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parental compounds. The absorption titration for sperm herring DNA and gel electrophoresis for pBR322 DNA show interpretative interaction of DNA with Cu(II) heterochelates.

Synthesis, spectral, thermal, DNA interaction and antimicrobial properties of novel Cu(II) heterochelates

Section: Speciation Analysis and Environment

Batch experiments showed that arsenic sorption onto FeOMC depended on pH and some anions (i.e., PO₄³⁻ and SiO₃²⁻). Arsenate was observed in the systems spiked with only arsenite under alkaline conditions, attributed to both direct and catalytic oxidation of arsenite on the solid surfaces. Arsenic sorption under various pH conditions could be well explained by the surface complexation model.

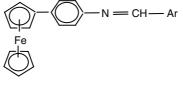


Z. Gu and B. Deng* 750-757

Arsenic sorption and redox transformation on iron-impregnated ordered mesoporous carbon

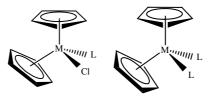
Section: Materials, Nanoscience and Catalysis

Some novel Schiff bases bearing phenyl ferrocene were synthesized and subsequently characterized by spectroscopic methods and elemental analyses. The structure of compound F1 was also determined by single crystal analysis.



Synthesis, structure and characterization of some Schiff bases bearing phenylfer-rocene

Derivatives of the types $Cp_2MCl_{2-n}\{O(C_6H_4)$ $CH=NC_6H_5\}_n$ and $Cp_2MCl_{2-n}\{OC(CH_3)=CHC(R)=NC_6H_5\}_n$ (where $R=CH_3$ or C_6H_5 and n=1 or 2) have been prepared and characterized by spectroscopic and FAB mass and TGA studies. These derivatives undergo soft transformation to pure titania and zirconia at low sintering temperatures as indicated by XRD and SEM studies.



[where M = Ti(IV) or Zr(IV)]

Synthesis, characterization and soft transformation of some bis(cyclopentadienyl) Ti(IV) and Zr(IV) complexes of Schiff's base ligands to nano-sized titania or zirconia materials

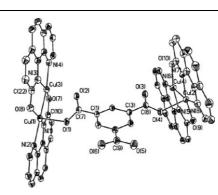
Highly efficient and chemoselective Nheterocyclic carbene palladium complexes-catalyzed multicomponent carbonyl-

S. Z. Zheng, L. W. Xu and C. G. Xia* 772-776

tive Suzuki reaction with sodium tetraphenylborate used as phenylating reagent has been demonstrated in this paper. Both electron-rich and electron-deficient aryl iodides gave unsymmetric aryl ketones in excellent yields.

Highly efficient N-Heterocyclic carbenepalladium complex-catalyzed multicomponent carbonylative Suzuki reaction: novel practical synthesis of unsymmetric aryl ketones

A new complex $[(Cu(II)/Cu(I))_2(ophen)_4]$ (Htpt)]-2H2O has been synthesized and characterized. The X-ray structural analysis of [(Cu(II)/Cu(I))₂(ophen)₄(Htpt)]·2H₂O reveals two crystallographically independent dimeric [Cu₂(ophen)₂]⁺ units bridged by two μ_{1-} carboxylate groups of the tpt ligand into a butterfly-shaped molecule in the crystal structure.



X.-B. Chen*, B. Chen, Y.-Z. Li and X.-Z. You 777 - 781

Remarkable solvent effects in the hydroand solvothermal synthesis of copper-1,10-phenanthroline complexes

Fluorides promote the palladium-phenanthroline-catalyzed carbonylation of nitroarenes to carbamates. The effect is more evident on the rate of the reaction at short reaction times, but a positive effect on selectivity is also observed under certain conditions. The effect is observed even under conditions under which chloride inhibits the reaction. Tetraethylammonium is a better countercation than sodium.

$${\rm ArNO_2 + MeOH} \xrightarrow[{\rm CO}]{\rm cat.} {\rm ArNHCOOMe}$$

 $cat. = [Pd(Phen)_2][BF_4]_2 +$ H_3PO_4 or $(HO)_2P(O)Ph +$ [Et₄N]F or NaF

M. Gasperini, F. Ragaini*, S. Cenini. E. Gallo and S. Fantauzzi 782-787

Fluoride effect on the palladium - phenanthroline catalyzed carbonylation of nitroarenes to carbamates

The hexacoordinate ruthenium(III) complexes of the type $[RuB(EPh_3)_2(L)]$ (B = CI or Br; E = P or As; L =tridentate Schiff base dianion) were synthesized and characterized by analytical and spectral techniques. The new complexes were found to catalyze the oxidation of benzyl alcohol and cyclohexanol to corresponding

carbonyl compounds in presence of N-

methylmorpholine-N-oxide.

 $(R = H \text{ or } OCH_3; X = O \text{ or } S; B = Cl \text{ or } Br)$

S. Priyarega, R. Prabhakaran, K. R. R. Karvembu Aranganayagam, and K. Natarajan* 788-793

Synthetic and catalytic investigations of ruthenium(III) complexes with triphenylphosphine/triphenylarsine and tridentate Schiff base

Continued overleaf

Formal [2 + 2 + 2] addition reactions of $[Cp*Ru(H_2O)$ $(NBD)]BF_4$ (NBD = norbornadiene) with $PhC \equiv CR$ (R = H,

W.-C. Xiong, G.-A. Yu, Q. Gan, J. Yin, X.-G. Meng and S. H. Liu* ... 794–797

Reactions of $[Cp*Ru(H_2O)(NBD)]^+$ with alkynes

COOEt) give [Cp*Ru(η^6 -C₆H₅-C₉H₈R)] BF₄ (1a, R = H; 2a, R = COOEt), respectively. While treatment of [Cp*Ru(H₂O)(NBD)]BF₄ with PhC=C-C=CPh give [Cp*Ru(η^6 -C₆H₅-C=C-C=CPh)] BF₄(3a). Their structures were determined by X-ray crystallography.

Section: Main Group Metal Compounds

Sodium L-histidine acts as a highly effective catalyst for the cyanosilylation of various carbonyl compounds to the corresponding cyanohydrin trimethylsilyethers up to 99% yield. The reaction

Cyanosilylation of carbonyl compounds catalyzed by sodium L-histidine

proceeds smoothly with 1 mol% of the catalyst loading at room temperature.

1,3,5-tris(diisobutylhydroxysilyl)benzene and *trans*-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene form a supramolecular 1:1 complex featuring both SiO-H···O(H)Si and Si-OH···N hydrogen bonds. The supramolecular motif differs substantially from previously reported complexes between 1,3,5-tris(diisopropylhydroxysilyl)benzene and related spacer bridged 4,4′-bis(pyridines).

A supramolecular hydrogen-bonded complex between 1,3,5-tris(diisobutylhydroxysilyl)benzene and trans-bis(4-pyridyl) ethylene

Various aldehydes were subjected to enantioselective addition of TMSCN catalyzed by $1/Ph_3PO$. The reaction proceeds smoothly with 0.25 mol% of catalyst loading at 0 $^{\circ}$ C, giving up to 95% yield and 67% ee.

Enantioselective cyanosilylation of aldehydes catalyzed by Mn(salen)complex/triphenyl phosphine oxide

Continued from overleaf

The reaction of bisgermavinylidene [(Me₃SiN=PPh₂)₂C=Ge \rightarrow Ge=C(PPh₂= NSiMe₃)₂] (1) with AdNCO (Ad = Adamantyl) and Ph₃SiOH afforded the [2 + 2] cycloaddition product [(Me₃SiN=PPh₂)₂CGeC(0)NAd] (2) and the base-stabilized germanium(II) triphenylsiloxide [H₂C(PPh₂=NSiMe₃)₂Ge(OSiPh₃)₂] (3), respectively. The X-ray structures of 2 and 3 have been determined.

Some addition reactions of bisgermaviny-lidene

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