

6th World Congress and Expo on

BREAST PATHOLOGY AND CANCER DIAGNOSIS

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20th International Conference on

MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY AND RATIONAL DRUGS

July 25-26, 2018 | Vancouver, Canada

Conventional and computational investigation of the newly synthesized organotin (IV) complexes derived from o-vanillin and 3-nitro-o-phenylenediamine

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Novel Schiff base with general formula H₂L was derived from condensation of o-vanillin and 3-nitro-o-phenylenediamine. This Schiff base was used for the synthesis of organotin(IV) complexes with general formula R₂SnL [R=Phenyl or Me] using equimolar quantities. Elemental analysis UV-Vis, FTIR and multinuclear spectroscopic techniques (¹H, ¹³C and ¹¹⁹Sn) NMR were carried out for the characterization of the synthesized complexes. These complexes were coloured and soluble in polar solvents. Computational studies have been performed to obtain the details of the geometry and electronic structures of ligand as well as complexes. Geometry of the ligands and complexes have been optimized at the level of Density Functional Theory with B3LYP/6-311G (d,p) and B3LYP/MPW1PW91 respectively followed by vibrational frequency analysis using Gaussian 09. Observed ¹¹⁹Sn NMR chemical shifts of one of the synthesized complexes showed tetrahedral geometry around Tin atom which is also confirmed by DFT. HOMO-LUMO energy distribution was calculated. FTIR, ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were also obtained theoretically using DFT. Further IRC calculations were employed to determine the transition state for the reaction and to get the theoretical information about the reaction pathway. Moreover molecular docking studies can be explored to ensure the anticancer activity of the newly synthesized organotin(IV) complexes.

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