Cobalt, nickel and copper complexes with glycinamide: structural insights and magnetic properties†

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Ten new compounds of Co, Ni and Cu with glycinamide (\(\text{HL} = \text{glycinamide}\)) \([\text{Co(H}_2\text{O)}_2(\text{HL})_2]\text{Cl}_2\) (1a), \([\text{Co(H}_2\text{O)}_2(\text{HL})_2]\text{Br}_{1.06}\text{Cl}_{0.94}\) (1b), \([\text{Co(H}_2\text{O)}_2(\text{HL})_2]\text{Cl}_2\) (1c), \([\text{Ni(H}_2\text{O)}_2(\text{HL})_2]\text{Cl}_2\text{Br}_0.96\text{Cl}_{0.04}\) (2b), \([\text{Ni(H}_2\text{O)}_2(\text{HL})_2]\text{I}_2\) (low and room temperature polymorph, \(2c\text{T} L\text{T}\) and \(2c\text{TR}\)), \([\text{CuCl}_2(\text{HL})_2]\) (3a), \([\text{CuBr}_2(\text{HL})_2]\) (3b) and \((\text{[Cu(HL)]}_2[\text{Cu}_2\text{I}_6])_x\) (3c), as well as glycinamide hydroiodide (\(\text{H}_2\text{LI}\)) and a new polymorph of glycaminide hydrochloride (\(\beta\text{-H}_2\text{LCl}\)) were prepared and characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction, infrared spectroscopy, thermal analysis (TG/DTA) and ESR spectroscopy. 1a, 1b, 1c and 2b are isomolecular, as well as 1c and 2cTR, while the Cu compounds (3a–c) have entirely different molecular structures. All investigated compounds are mononuclear with exception of the 1D coordination polymer 3c. Compound 3c contains copper ions in the mixed oxidation state Cu(II) and Cu(I) with interesting magnetic properties. Paramagnetic behaviour was found in 1a, 1b, 3a and 3b. Temperature induced polymorphic transformation was observed in 2c. Compounds 1a and 3a showed moderate antiproliferative activity and selectivity toward the human breast tumor cell line MCF-7.

Introduction

The orchestrated transport, exchange and incorporation of various metal ions in different metalloproteins is vital for their function. Metal ions are constituents of many proteins and have either catalytic or structural functions. They are usually coordinated by the side chain functionalities of peptides (histidyl, carboxylate, hydroxyl or amide groups), solvent molecules and ions.1–2 The search for small molecules with the desired structural and functional plasticity to perform, or even enhance, bioinspired processes – from mimicking and electron transfer to recognition and catalysis – has become an integral part of everyday research.3–9 Derivatization of ubiquitous amino acids seems to be an obvious synthetic strategy to provide coordination environments complementary to those found in metalloproteins.10 Accurately determined structures of metal complexes with ligands analogous to those of amino acids side chains are useful in protein crystallography for interpretation and validation of protein structural data.11–15 Amino acids/aminoc acid derivatives and their metal complexes possess various biological activities such as anti-retroviral,16 antibacterial and antifungal,17–20 and anti-proliferative effects on tumor cells,21 with potential applications in biomedicine. Copper coordination compounds, especially those with mixed oxidation states, are also of special interest because of their magnetic properties,12–14 Cobalt and nickel polynuclear compounds showed interesting ferro- and antiferromagnetic properties, specifically compounds containing the carboxylate group, such as amino acids and their derivatives.24–26 There are fewer published papers on magnetic measurements and structural studies of such cobalt and nickel compounds than for copper compounds.

Glycinamide (HL) is the simplest amino acid amide, being cheap, readily available and easily synthesized. In bio-systems its derivative glycaminide ribonucleotide is known as an intermediate in de novo biosynthesis of purine.27 Moreover, glycyl-prolyl-glycinamide and its metabolites (glycine, glycaminide, proline, glycol-proline and prolyl-glicinamide) were tested in vitro as potential HIV-1 replication inhibitors. It was shown that only glycol-prolyl-glycinamide and glycaminide showed a pronounced inhibitory effect.16 Glycinamide is capable of building various hydrogen bonding architectures, having four N–H hydrogen atoms in the

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‡ Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: crystal and molecular structure data of \(\beta\text{-H}_2\text{LCl}, \text{H}_2\text{LI, 1a-c, 2a-b, 2c}\beta, 2c\alpha, 3a-c, \text{TG analysis of complexes, Hirshfeld surface analysis of } \alpha\text{- and } \beta\text{-H}_2\text{LCl, crystallographic data, bond lengths and angles, torsion angles, geometric parameters of intermolecular hydrogen bonds, conformational analysis of chelate rings. CCDC 1915361–1915372. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c9ra03693h}
neutral form as potential HB-donors and an amide oxygen as the acceptor. In the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD)\textsuperscript{28} there are only six structures containing the glycinamide fragment: glycinamide hydrochloride,\textsuperscript{29} two rhodium complexes,\textsuperscript{30,31} a bimetallic (Mn, Cr) ferrimagnet,\textsuperscript{32} a ruthenium complex\textsuperscript{33} and an iridium complex.\textsuperscript{34} This is surprising because coordination of metal ions by amide groups of simple amides, peptides and proteins is of great interest due to their importance in biological systems.\textsuperscript{35} Different modes of coordination to the metal ion were found. In the reported rhodium(ii) complexes glycinamide acts as a monodentate ligand coordinating rhodium through the amine nitrogen atom. In the manganese complex glycinamide acts as a bidentate $N,O$-coordinating ligand through the amine nitrogen and amide oxygen atoms, while in the ruthenium and iridium complexes the glycinamidato group acts as a bidentate $N,N'$-coordinating ligand through nitrogen atoms from amide and amino groups (Scheme 1).

As a part of our ongoing research on preparation and structural investigation of metal complexes with amino acids and their derivatives,\textsuperscript{31,36-39} we have prepared various copper(i) and nickel(ii) complexes with $N$-alkyliminodiacetamide.\textsuperscript{40} In order to expand our knowledge on the properties of amino acetamide complexes in the solid state, we report synthesis and solid-state characterization (X-ray structural analysis, IR and ESR spectroscopy, TG/DTA analysis) of cobalt, nickel and copper complexes with glycinamide. Structural characterization of glycinamide hydroxidoine ($H_3LI$) and a new polymorph of glycinamide hydrochloride ($\beta$-$H_2LCl$) is also given. Reactions of $H_3LI$ with cobalt(i), nickel(i) and copper(ii) halides, acetate or hydroxides yielded ten novel compounds: nine mononuclear $[Co(H_2O)_2(HL)Cl]$ ($\text{1a}$), $[Co(H_2O)_2(HL)Br]_{0.96}Cl_{0.94}$ ($\text{1b}$), $[Co(H_2O)_2(HL)]_2$ ($\text{1c}$), $[Ni(H_2O)_2(HL)Cl]$ ($\text{2a}$), $[Ni(H_2O)_2(HL)]_2$ $Br_{0.94}Cl_{1.06}$ ($\text{2b}$), $[Ni(H_2O)_2(HL)]_2$ $Cl_2$ ($\text{2c}$); $[CuCl(HL)]_2$ ($\text{3a}$); $[CuBrL_2]$ ($\text{3b}$) and a 1D coordination polymer $[[Cu(HL)Cl][CuL]]_n$ ($\text{3c}$).

Results and discussion

Synthesis and properties of the complex compounds

Reactions of $H_3LI$ with metal halides and sodium bicarbonate were performed in aqueous solutions, and the reactions of $H_2LCl$ with metal hydroxides mechanochemically by neat grinding (NG), Scheme 2. Synthesis of $\text{1c}$ was performed in an aqueous solution by using cobalt(i) acetate and surplus of potassium iodide. When metal bromides were used as reactants mixed halide compounds $\text{1b}$, $\text{2b}$ and $\text{3b}$ were obtained (bromide ions originated from the metal bromide, while the chloride ions originated from glycinamide hydrochloride). Cobalt(i) and nickel(ii) gave water-soluble compounds $\text{1a-c}$, $\text{2a,b}$ and $\text{2cRT}$ of the general formula $[M(H_2O)_2(HL)X_2]$ ($M = \text{Co, Ni}; X = \text{Cl, Br/Cl}$, I). On the other hand, copper(i) gave different and less soluble compounds $[\text{CuX}_2(HL)_2]$ ($X = \text{Cl, Br/Cl}$) ($\text{3a}$ and $\text{3b}$). A partial reduction of copper(ii) to copper(i) occurred when KI was introduced into the solution of CuCl$_2$, $H_2LCl$ and NaHCO$_3$ leading to the formation of a 1D coordination polymer $[[Cu(HL)Cl][CuL]]_n$ ($\text{3c}$). Compound $\text{3a}$ can also be prepared by NG mechaenochemical synthesis, using Cu(OH)$_2$ and $H_2LCl$, offering a very fast and clean route to the desired product (Scheme 2).

All compounds are air-stable. Thermal stability of the cobalt(i) and nickel(ii) compounds ($\text{1a-c}$, $\text{2a,b}$ and $\text{2cRT}$) is characterized by the initial loss of coordinated water molecules in the range 100–120 °C, followed by further decomposition starting between 220 and 265 °C. Copper(ii) compounds ($\text{3a-c}$) are less stable than cobalt(i) and nickel(ii) compounds and decompose at significantly lower temperatures in the range 160–195 °C. Full thermal analyses data are given in Table S1 (ESI).

Infrared spectra of the compounds are characterized by the presence of very strong and sharp bands of the carbonyl group stretching, $\nu(C=O)$, occurring in the range of 1674–1644 cm$^{-1}$. Comparing the spectra of cobalt(i), nickel(i) and copper(ii) complexes with chlorides and bromides, the $\nu(C=O)$ bands occur at the highest wavenumbers in the spectra of copper(ii) complexes. Carbonyl stretching in protonated glycinamide, $\beta$-$H_2LCl$, was observed at higher wavenumber than in any of the complexes, at 1688 cm$^{-1}$, showing weakening of the $C=O$ bond upon coordination to the metal ion. The amide II band,\textsuperscript{41} which appears at 1594 cm$^{-1}$ in the spectrum of $\beta$-$H_2LCl$, was found in the similar region in the spectra of all compounds (1570–1600 cm$^{-1}$) and at 1555 cm$^{-1}$ for compound $\text{3c}$. The bands of antisymmetric and symmetric stretching of the amide amino groups are observed in the range 3300–3100 cm$^{-1}$, indicating that these are involved in hydrogen bonding, as evidenced by the crystal structures of all nine complexes. A

**Scheme 1** Structural diagrams of $H_2L^+$ and $HL^-$ modes of binding in complexes in the solid state.

**Scheme 2** Preparation of the glycinamide complexes with Co, Ni and Cu.
sharp band of medium intensity, which was assigned as O–H stretching, ν(OH, H₂O), was observed at roughly 3430 cm⁻¹ in the spectra of compounds 1a–c, 2a–c. The band is, of course, absent in the spectra of compounds 3a–c. IR spectra of representative compounds are given in Fig. S1 (ESI†).

Molecular and crystal structures of β-H₂LCl and H₂L

Both H₂LCl polymorphs crystallize in monoclinic space groups, α in P2₁/c and β in P2₁/m, while H₂L crystallizes in the orthorhombic crystal system, space group Pca2₁ (Table S2, ESI†). ORTEP drawings of β-H₂LCl and H₂L are given in Fig. S2 (ESI†). Selected bond distances and angles in the crystal structures of H₂LCl and H₂L are presented in Table S3 (ESI†). Structures of the [H₂L]⁺ ions are different in the two polymorphs: torsion angle N1–C1–C2–N2 is 149.64(15)° in α-H₂LCl, and 180° in β-H₂LCl and H₂L. In α-H₂LCl, centrosymmetric [H₂L]⁺ dimers [graph-set R₂(10)] are bridged by eight chloride ions thus forming sheets parallel to the crystallographic (101) plane (Fig. 1a). In β-H₂LCl and H₂L chains of [H₂L]⁺ ions [C(4)] are mutually connected via Cl⁻ or I⁻ ions (Fig. 1b and c). Each [H₂L]⁺ ion is hydrogen bonded to four Cl⁻ or I⁻ ions in a 3D charge-assisted hydrogen bond framework (Fig. 1b, c and Table S4, ESI†). Fingerprint plots and Hirshfeld surface analysis for H₂LCl polymorphs are given in Fig. S3 (ESI†).

Most of the intermolecular contacts in α-H₂LCl and β-H₂LCl are similar, however the most notable difference between the two structures is in the surrounding of the oxygen atom.

In β-H₂LCl the oxygen atom is in contact with CH₃ and NH₂ groups of the neighbouring H₂L⁺ ion, while in α-H₂LCl the oxygen atom is surrounded by two –NH₃⁺ groups, having more H···H contacts.

Molecular and crystal structures of 1a–c, 2a, b, 2c_LT and 2c_RT

In cobalt(II) and nickel(II) compounds [M(H₂O)₂(HL)₂]X₂ (M = Co, Ni; X = Cl, Br/Cl, I), the metal(II) cation is octahedrally coordinated by two N,O-donating glycinamide ligands and two water molecules (Fig. S4, ESI†). 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b are isostructural and crystallize in the tetragonal crystal system. 1c and 2c_RT are also isostructural and crystallize in the orthorhombic crystal system (Tables S2 and S5, ESI†). Two glycinamide molecules are bound to the metal ion via amido O and amino N-atoms in a cis-fashion, and two water molecules occupy the axial coordination sites. Selected bond distances and angles in [M(H₂O)₂(HL)₂]X₂ (M = Co, Ni; X = Cl, Br/Cl, I) can be found in Tables S6 and S7 in ESI†.

The same building block, a dimer, is found in the isostructural Co(II) and Ni(II) compounds 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b (Fig. 2a). A dimer consists of complex ion pairs mutually connected by four hydrogen bonds of the Ow-H···O type [graph-set
three neighbouring cations thus forming a three dimensional framework (Fig. 2a, Tables S8 and S9, ESI†). Halide ions (Cl or Br/Cl) are placed between almost perpendicular dimers forming chains parallel to crystallographic a axis (Fig. S5, ESI†). The remaining hydrogen bond donors N–H and O–H are used for counter ion hydrogen bonding, thus forming a three dimensional framework.

In 1c, 2cRT and 2cLT the complex ions are connected by Ow–H···O hydrogen bonds forming zig-zag chains along the a-axis (Fig. 2b and c, Tables S8 and S9, ESI†). In 1c and 2cRT six-membered hydrogen bond rings are formed, \( R_2^2(6) \) (Fig. 2b), while in 2cLT the hydrogen bond rings are eight-membered, \( R_2^2(8) \) (Fig. 2c). Iodide ions are hydrogen bonded by N–H and O–H groups from three neighbouring cations thus forming a three dimensional framework (Fig. S6–S9, Tables S8 and S9, ESI†).

Two polymorphs 2cRT and 2cLT are both cis-octahedral complexes with axial positions occupied by water molecules. At room temperature the orthorhombic polymorph 2cRT is the stable one, while at low temperature (<220 K) it transforms into the monoclinic polymorph 2cLT. The main difference between the two is the orientation of water molecules (rotation by approx. 90°), which consequently changes the intermolecular interactions, as seen in Hirshfeld surface plots (Fig. S10, ESI†). In 2cRT one water molecule (O1w) forms Ow–H···O hydrogen bonds with two carbonyl oxygen atoms of adjacent complexes, while the other water molecule forms two Ow–H···I hydrogen bonds. After rotation by 90° at low temperature, both water molecules form both Ow–H···O and Ow–H···I hydrogen bonds (Table S9, ESI†).

### Molecular and crystal structures of 3a–c

The octahedral coordination environment around the Cu(n) ions in the structures of 3a and 3b consists of two \( N,O \)-bidentate glycaminamide ligands and two halide ions (Cl or Br/Cl) (Fig. 3 and S11, ESI†). Cu(n) complex molecules are trans isomers. In the crystal structures of 3a and 3b all amide H-atoms participate in hydrogen bonds with the neighboring halide ions (in total, every halide ion is hydrogen bonded by two amide N–H and one amino N–H hydrogen bond donor) forming a very dense three dimensional framework (Fig. S12, S13 and Table S11, ESI†).

In terms of the crystal structure, the most interesting compound is 3c. It is a 1D coordination polymer built up of dinuclear copper \([\text{Cu}_2\text{I}_6]^{4+}\) and \([\text{Cu(HL)}_2]^{2+}\) units (Fig. 4a). The connectivity within this polymer is unique among the copper complexes since it is the only copper complex where the \([\text{Cu}_2\text{I}_6]^{4+}\) unit links four Cu(n) complex units, in this case \([\text{Cu(HL)}_2]^{2+}\) (Fig. 4b). The two bridging atoms within the

![Fig. 3](Image 14x290 to 26x354)

**Fig. 3** Molecular structure of 3a with the atom labelling scheme. Cu(n) is located on the center of inversion (space group \( P2_1/n \)).

![Fig. 4 (a) Molecular structure of 3c with atom labelling scheme.](Image 105x79 to 230x165)

**Fig. 4** (a) Molecular structure of 3c with atom labelling scheme. Cu(n) is located on the center of inversion (space group \( P2_1/n \)). Cu(n) ions are octahedrally coordinated in the cis-HL fashion. Two Cu(n) ions, Cu2 and Cu2 are both coordinated tetrahedrally with a shared edge. Symmetry operators \( i = -x, y - 1, -z \); \( ii = x + 1, y - 1, z - 1 \). (b) double chain of the coordination polymer.

### Table 1 Conformations of chelate rings of the investigated compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>5 membered chelate ring conformations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a, 1b, 2a, 2b and 3c</td>
<td>Envelope and half chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c and 2cRT</td>
<td>Planar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a, 3b and 2cLT</td>
<td>Half chair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
conformation. In 1c and 2c_{RT} both rings are planar, while in 3a, 3b and 2c_{LT} the chelate rings are in a half chair conformation (Table 1). A more detailed conformational analysis is given in Table S14 (ESI†).

Magnetic properties

1a–b, 2a–c, 3a–c were investigated by X-band electron spin/paramagnetic resonance (ESR/EPR) spectroscopy.

Ni(n) complexes (2a, 2b and 2c_{RT}, 2c_{LT} (<220 K)) were ESR silent i.e. from room down to 4 K no ESR signal was detected. This effect could be related to a high value of the zero-field splitting (ZFS) parameter of the Ni(n) ion or with the spin-relaxation phenomena.56 Additionally, it is also possible that, due to Jahn–Teller distortion, Ni(n) ions have a low-spin configuration (S = 0), instead of high-spin (S = 1) expected for octahedral complexes.

Representative spectra of 1a, 3a and 3c, obtained at several selected temperatures, are shown in Fig. 5 while the corresponding spectra of 1b and 3b are shown in Fig. S16, ESI†.

The simulation of the spectra was performed by EasySpin software57 using the following form of the spin-Hamiltonian for Cu(n) and Co(n) ions:49

\[
H = \mu_B \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{S}
\]  

(1)

In eqn (1), the constant \(\mu_B\) is the Bohr magneton, \(\mathbf{g}\) is the \(\mathbf{g}\)-tensor, \(\mathbf{B}\) is the magnetic field vector and \(\mathbf{S}\) is the spin operator. Hyperfine interaction between electron spin \(S = 1/2\) and nuclear spin \(I = 3/2\) for Cu(n) ion was not detected probably due to weak interactions between Cu(n) ions (the nearest Cu···Cu distances are around 6.5 Å). For octahedral Co(n) ions in the high-spin state \(S = 3/2\), it is assumed that magnetic anisotropy is very large and therefore only the lowest states \((m = 1/2\) and \(m = −1/2\)) are thermally occupied.58 As a result only one ESR line with very anisotropic \(g\)-values is observed.31 Also, hyperfine interaction for Co(n) ions were not detected. Therefore, the spectra for both Cu(n) and Co(n) ions were simulated using anisotropic \(g\)-tensor and allowing only linewidth for assumed Lorentzian lineshape to change with temperature. The obtained \(g\)-values, together with the parameters used for the simulations, are given in Table S15 (ESI†). For 3a and 3b complexes, it was necessary to include \(g\)_{strain} values in the simulation. Namely, small variations in the local geometry in Cu(n) octahedra can cause distribution of ESR parameters around some average \(g\)-values, described by the \(g\)_{strain} parameter.52 This effect is not observed for 1a and 1b complexes because of their very broad ESR lines. The obtained \(g\)-values are the same for 3a and 3b complexes, as expected due to their similar crystal structures. Here obtained results for the \(g\)-values are in agreement with the \(g\)-values for Cu(n) and Co(n) ions that can be found in the literature.49,51,53

Contrary to the paramagnetic behaviour of 1a, 1b, 3a and 3b samples, 3c shows the most interesting magnetic behaviour, due to its linear 1D structure which contains dinuclear copper units [Cu_{2}I_{6}]^{4−} (Cu···Cu distance in the dimer is 3.2057 Å). Beside the unusual ESR spectra, it was noticed that when the compound was heated from 5 K to 78 K, the spectra show different patterns compared to the spectra recorded when the compound was cooled from 78 K to 5 K, Fig. 5. This observation points to possible interesting magnetic behaviour of this compound. Further investigation of 3c should also include magnetic susceptibility measurement.

Biological assays

Antiproliferative activities of 1a and 3a were tested on human lung (H 460), breast (MCF-7) and colon carcinoma (HCT116) cell lines (paragraph biological activity in the ESI†). The tested compounds showed moderate antiproliferative activity towards the MCF-7 cell line, and minor to negligible activity towards HCT116 and H 460 cell lines. However, the effects of the two compounds were almost identical, pointing to negligible structural influence on their biological/antitumor activity (Table S16, ESI†).

Experimental

Materials and methods

All chemicals for the syntheses were purchased from commercial sources (Aldrich, Acros or Alfa Aesar) and used as received without further purification. Glycinamide hydrochloride was
Prepared by aminolysis of chloroacetamide according to the method of E. Fischer.\textsuperscript{14} CHN analyses were performed on a PerkinElmer 2400 Series II CHNS analyzer in the Analytical Services Laboratories of the Ruder Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia. The IR spectra were obtained in the range 4000–450 cm\textsuperscript{-1} on a PerkinElmer Spectrum Two\textsuperscript{TM} FTIR-spectrometer in the ATR mode. TGA measurements were performed at a heating rate of 10 °C min\textsuperscript{-1} in the temperature range of 25–800 °C, under an oxygen flow of 100 mL min\textsuperscript{-1} on a Mettler-Toledo TG/SDTA 851\textsuperscript{E} instrument. Approximately 5–10 mg of each sample was placed in a standard aluminia crucible (70 μL). The NMR spectra of the ligand were recorded on a Bruker AV 600 spectrometer, operating at 600.130 MHz for the \textsuperscript{1}H nucleus and at 150.903 MHz for the \textsuperscript{13}C nucleus. The samples of the ligand were measured in DMSO-d\textsubscript{6} solutions at 298 K, using 5 mm NMR tubes. The chemical shifts in ppm were referenced to TMS.

The ESR measurements were performed on a Bruker Elexsys 580 FT/CW spectrometer from room down to liquid helium temperature. The microwave frequency was around 9.7 GHz with the magnetic field modulation amplitude of 0.5 mT and modulation frequency of 100 kHz. 3a and 3b complexes, due to observed passage effect\textsuperscript{35} at low temperatures, were recorded with modulation amplitude of 0.1 mT and modulation frequency of 1 kHz.

\textbf{Synthetic procedures}

\textbf{Preparation of glycinamide hydrochloride, H\textsubscript{2}LCl and H\textsubscript{2}LI β-H\textsubscript{2}LCl. CAUTION – the experiment should be performed in a fume hood!}

Chloroacetamide (18.6 g; 0.2 mol) mixed with a concentrated ammonia solution (200 mL) and the mixture was heated at 100 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was then concentrated at \(\approx 80 \degree C\) until the product started to crystallize (the final volume was about 20–30 mL) and immediately mixed with ethanol (200 mL). The reaction mixture was left to stand overnight in a refrigerator and the product was filtered off, washed with ethanol (50 mL) and air-dried. Additional amount of the product can be obtained by evaporation of the filtrate at room temperature.\textsuperscript{3} When prepared in this manner, the product can be used without any further purification.

White crystals; yield: 16.8 g (76%); mp 210 °C. \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (DMSO-d\textsubscript{6}, δ, ppm): 3.50 (s, 2H) CH\textsubscript{2}, 7.49 (s, br, 1H) NH\textsubscript{a}, 8.05 (s, br, 1H) NH\textsubscript{b}, 8.27 (s, br, 3H) NH\textsubscript{3}. \textsuperscript{13}C NMR (DMSO-d\textsubscript{6}, δ, ppm): 39.85 CH\textsubscript{2}, 167.66 CONH\textsubscript{2}. IR (ATR, cm\textsuperscript{-1}): 3364(w), 3263(w), 3184(w), 2997(m), 2893(w), 2773(w), 2566(w), 1688(s), 1594(m), 1578(m), 1464(s), 1417(s), 1314(s), 1151(w), 1093(m), 1038(m), 891(s), 826(m), 528(w), 479(w).

\textit{H\textsubscript{2}LI.} Green crystals of H\textsubscript{2}LI were obtained from a solution containing Co\textsubscript{1} (0.156 g, 0.5 mmol), H\textsubscript{2}LCl (0.110 g, 1.0 mmol) and NaHCO\textsubscript{3} (0.076 g, 0.9 mmol) and 10 mL of water in a very low yield. Crystals decomposed after several weeks.

\begin{itemize}
  \item The reaction mixture becomes orange-coloured when overheated, leading to a very impure yellow-orange product which is not easily purified.
  \item Crystals obtained by slow evaporation of the filtrate were suitable for X-ray structural analysis.
\end{itemize}
1312(w), 1191(w), 1131(s), 1040(s), 941(w), 858(w), 755(w), 640(s), 592(s), 544(w), 495(w).

$[\text{Ni(H}_2\text{O})_2\text{L}]_2\text{Br}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Nickel(ii) iodide (0.31 g, 1.0 mmol), glycinamide hydrochloride (0.22 g, 2.0 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (0.15 g, 1.8 mmol) were mixed in 10 mL of water. Blue crystals, suitable for X-ray structural analysis, were obtained. Anal. calc. for C$_{18}$H$_{32}$N$_4$O$_7$I$_2$: C 37.39, H 6.18, N 16.18%. Found: C 37.39, H 6.18, N 16.18%. IR (ATR, cm$^{-1}$): 3282(m), 3209(w), 3137(m), 2981(w), 2949(w), 2876(m), 1669(m), 1633(vs), 1572(vs), 1456(m), 1415(m), 1339(m), 1290(w), 1177(w), 1118(vs), 1100(vs), 1055(m), 946(m), 852(w), 755(m), 677(s), 646(s), 560(m), 504(m), 460(m).

$[\text{CuCl}_{2}\text{L}](\text{HL})_2$ (3a). Copper(ii) chloride dihydrate (0.17 g, 1.0 mmol), nickel(ii) iodide (0.31 g, 1.0 mmol), glycinamide hydrochloride (0.22 g, 2.0 mmol) and sodium bicarbonate (0.15 g, 1.8 mmol) were mixed in 10 mL of water. The mixture was stirred for few minutes, until the effervescence subsided, and was left to stand at room temperature. Dark blue crystals, suitable for X-ray structural analysis, were obtained. Anal. calc. for C$_{18}$H$_{32}$N$_4$O$_7$I$_2$: C 37.39, H 6.18, N 16.18%. Found: C 37.39, H 6.18, N 16.18%. IR (ATR, cm$^{-1}$): 3282(m), 3209(w), 3137(m), 2981(w), 2949(w), 2876(m), 1669(m), 1633(vs), 1572(vs), 1456(m), 1415(m), 1339(m), 1290(w), 1177(w), 1118(vs), 1100(vs), 1055(m), 946(m), 852(w), 755(m), 677(s), 646(s), 560(m), 504(m), 460(m).

Crystallization of complex compounds

All compounds crystallized from aqueous solutions by slow evaporation of solvent at room temperature. 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, and 3b crystallized after several days. Coordination polymer 3c crystallized within minutes upon addition of potassium iodide due to very low solubility. On the other hand, 1c and 2cER are highly soluble in water, hence crystallization occurred after several months.

X-ray crystallography

The single-crystal X-ray diffraction data of β-H$_3$LCl, H$_3$L, 1a–c, 2a, 2b, 2cER, 3a–c were collected by o-scans on an Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur3 CCD diffractometer with graphite-monochromated MoK$_\alpha$ radiation. Data reduction was performed using the Crysalis software package. Solution, refinement and analysis of the structures were done using the programs integrated in the WinGX system. All structures were solved by the direct methods using SHELX and the refinement procedure was performed by the full-matrix least-squares method based on $F^2$ against all reflections using SHELXL. The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. All hydrogen atoms were located in the difference Fourier maps. Because of poor geometry for some of them they were placed in calculated positions and refined using the riding model. In structures 1b, 2b and 3b bromide and chloride ions statistically occupy almost the same site (slightly longer distances are associated with the bromide ion). Displacement parameters of these ions were restrained to the same values. Occupancies were refined to the final ratios Br/Cl: 1.06 : 0.94 in 1b, 0.94 : 1.06 in 2b, and 1.3 : 0.7 in 3b. Geometrical calculations were done using PLATON. Drawings of the structures were prepared using PLATON and MERCURY program. The crystallographic data are summarized in Tables S2 and S3, see ESI.
measured, 4042 unique (Rint = 0.030). Final R(F, I > 2σ(I)) value was 0.0269, wR2(F2, I > 2σ(I)) = 0.0592, S = 1.08. CCDC 1915364.†

Crystal data for 2b. C14H13N2O8NiBr2, M = 355.61, monoclinic, a = 11.3175(3), b = 11.3175(3), c = 38.0842(14) Å, V = 4878.1(3) Å³, T = 150 K, space group P4/c (no. 110), Z = 16, 11 070 reflections measured, 2662 unique (Rint = 0.028). Final R(F, I > 2σ(I)) value was 0.0223, wR2(F2, I > 2σ(I)) = 0.0485, S = 1.10. CCDC 1915369.†

Crystal data for 2cLT. C14H13N2O8NiBr2, M = 496.72, orthorhombic, a = 7.5456(3), b = 18.9706(7), c = 10.1903(2) Å, V = 1458.67(9) Å³, T = 295 K, space group Pnma (no. 62), Z = 4, 5770 reflections measured, 1626 unique (Rint = 0.024). Final R(F, I > 2σ(I)) value was 0.0299, wR2(F2, I > 2σ(I)) = 0.0698, S = 1.09. CCDC 1915363.†

Crystal data for 2cLT. C14H13N2O8NiBr2, M = 496.72, monoclinic, a = 7.2589(7), b = 10.3706(10), c = 19.2258(17) Å, β = 98.742(9)°, V = 1430.5(2) Å³, T = 150 K, space group P21/a (no. 15), Z = 4, 2506 reflections measured, 2506 unique (Rint = 0.038). Final R(F, I > 2σ(I)) value was 0.0353, wR2(F2, I > 2σ(I)) = 0.1020, S = 1.19. CCDC 1915370.†

Crystal data for 3a. C14H13N2O8CuCl2, M = 282.62, monoclinic, a = 6.8813(2), b = 7.7420(2), c = 9.2635(2) Å, β = 101.779(3)°, V = 483.12(2) Å³, T = 293 K, space group P21/c (no. 14), Z = 2, 11 873 reflections measured, 1159 unique (Rint = 0.016). Final R(F, I > 2σ(I)) value was 0.0151, wR2(F2, I > 2σ(I)) = 0.0479, S = 0.98. CCDC 1915371.†

Crystal data for 1b. C14H13N2O8CuBr2Cl2, M = 340.41, monoclinic, a = 7.0098(5), b = 7.8128(3), c = 9.4100(5) Å, β = 101.9636(6)°, V = 504.16(5) Å³, T = 293 K, space group P21/c (no. 14), Z = 2, 4025 reflections measured, 1092 unique (Rint = 0.028). Final R(F, I > 2σ(I)) value was 0.0238, wR2(F2, I > 2σ(I)) = 0.0571, S = 1.12. CCDC 1915372.†

Crystal data for 3c. C14H13N2O8Cu2I3, M = 655.96, triclinic, a = 8.0185(4), b = 8.6901(4), c = 11.0929(5) Å, α = 84.575(4), β = 77.367(4)°, γ = 72.679(4)°, V = 719.69(6) Å³, T = 293 K, space group P1 (no. 2), Z = 2, 7861 reflections measured, 3084 unique (Rint = 0.039). Final R(F, I > 2σ(I)) value was 0.0259, wR2(F2, I > 2σ(I)) = 0.0686, S = 0.84. CCDC 1915365.†

Conclusions

New cobalt(n), nickel(n) and copper(n) compounds with glycaminamide were prepared and characterized by X-ray crystallography, IR spectroscopy and thermal analysis.

Cobalt(n) and nickel(n) compounds 1a–1c and 2a–2c have an analogous chemical composition, [M(H2L)2(H2O)2]X2. In these compounds two glycaminamide ligands coordinate Co(n) or Ni(n) ions in the N,O-bidentate chelating mode arranged in a cis-configuration, while water molecules occupy the axial coordination sites. Halide ions are counter-ions in all six mentioned complexes. Copper compounds 3a and 3b are trans isomers with two N,O-bidentate glycaminamide ligands in the equatorial plane and two halide ions coordinated at the axial coordination sites.

Interestingly, bromide and chloride ions are almost equally preferred by cobalt(n) and nickel(n) complex ions, hence crystal structures are disordered at the halide ion position. Bromide and chloride ions occupy the same positions in the Br/Cl ratio close to 1 : 1 (1.06 : 0.94 in Co(n) complexes; 0.94 : 1.06 in Ni(n) compounds). Copper(n) ion, on the other hand, has slightly more preference towards the bromide ion, which resulted in Br to Cl ratio 1.3 : 0.7. Copper showed interesting chemical behavior in reaction of copper(n) ions, glycaminamide and iodide ions. Copper(n) was partially reduced to copper(n) and the coordination polymer 3e was formed with mixed oxidation states of copper. 1D polymer 3e contains double chains of copper(n) coordinated by two glycaminamide ligands in a cis configuration bridged by [CuL]1+ species. 3e also showed possible interesting magnetic properties which will be investigated in more details in further research.

Notes and references