

## MS35-P01 | MONONUCLEAR COBALT, NICKEL AND COPPER COMPLEXES WITH GLYCINAMIDE: STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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Glycinamide (**HL**) is the simplest amino acid amide, cheap and available and easily synthesized. In the CSD there are only six structures containing the glycinamide fragment: glycinamide hydrochloride, two rhodium complexes, a bimetallic (Mn, Cr) ferrimagnet, a ruthenium complex and an iridium complex. As a part of our ongoing research on investigation of metal complexes with amino acids and their derivatives, we report synthesis, solid-state characterization and antiproliferative activity of cobalt, nickel and copper complexes with glycinamide. In the cobalt(II) and nickel(II) complexes  $[M(H_2O)_2(HL)_2]X_2$  ( $M = Co, Ni$ ;  $X = Cl, Br/Cl, I$ ), the metal(II) cation is octahedrally coordinated by two glycinamide molecules in a *cis*-fashion and by two water molecules. In  $[CuCl_2(HL)_2]$  and  $[CuBr_{1.3}Cl_{0.7}(HL)_2]$  the octahedral coordination environment around the Cu(II) ions consists of two *N,O*-bidentate glycinamide ligands in a *trans*-fashion and two halide ions.  $[Co(H_2O)_2(HL)_2]Cl_2$  and  $[CuCl_2(HL)_2]$  showed moderate antiproliferative activity and selectivity towards MCF-7 cell lines.

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