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SYNTHESIS, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, AND SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS OF N-(N-PROPYL)AMINOMETHANESULFONIC ACID. ACUTE TOXICITY OF AMINOMETHANESULFONIC ACID AND ITS N-ALKYLATED DERIVATIVES

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Aminomethanesulfonic acid (Ia), and its N-methyl (IIa), N-*n*-propyl (IIIa), N-*tert*-butyl (IVa) derivatives were synthesized (IIIa has not been previously described) and characterized by means of X-ray diffraction analysis, IR spectroscopy, and mass spectrometry. Aminosulfonic acid 3a of zwitterionic structure crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group Iba2 with the following cell parameters: $a=8.8405(6)$ Å, $b=20.6348(12)$ Å, $c=8.0433(7)$ Å, $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^\circ$, $V=1467.27(18)$ Å³. The aqueous solutions of sodium salts (Ib–IVb) were prepared by reacting NaOH with the corresponding Ia–IVa acids in equimolar amounts. The toxicity of Ib–IVb was studied on 132 mice. The derivatives of aminomethanesulfonic acid belong to almost non-toxic compounds (V category of toxicity) following both intraperitoneal and oral administration in mice. According to the LD₅₀ values, the compounds could be ranked in the following order: IIIb (2110 mg/kg) < IIb (2925 mg/kg) < IVb (3020 mg/kg) < Ib (3470 mg/kg). Aminomethanesulfonic acid derivatives may be safely used in buffer solution as well as for further investigation as potential medicine agents.

Keywords: aminomethanesulfonic acids, synthesis, crystal structure, spectral characteristics, acute toxicity.

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Introduction

The derivatives of aminoalkanosulfonic acids, in particular salts of aminomethanesulfonic acid (AMSA), have found widespread use in buffer solutions to maintain the pH of the medium to control the rate and efficiency of biological processes [1,2]. In biological studies, the use of AMSA is preferable to other classes of buffer compounds (citrate, borate, etc.) that are characterized by unacceptable toxicity or undesirable metabolic effects. AMSA and its derivatives also have cytostatic, antiviral, antimicrobial, and anti-atherogenic activity [1,3,4]. The non-narcotic analgesic metamizole (analgin) is a derivative of AMSA. The structure of 2-aminomethanesulfonic acid (taurine) is close to that of the aminomethanesulfonic acid. According to literature data, taurine regulates translocation of mitochondrial proteins, has antioxidant and

neuroprotective activity and activates GABAA and glycine receptors in the Central Nervous System (CNS) [5].

Earlier, we proposed a new one-stage synthesis of AMSA with a high yield of the targeted product (up to 95%) and easy availability of the original substances [6]. Only AMSA, and its N-methyl [7], N-(2-hydroxyethyl) [8], N-*tert*-butyl [9] derivatives were characterized structurally. AMSA and its N-alkylated derivatives demonstrated antiviral activity against the influenza virus strain A/PR/8/34 (H1N1) and A/Hong Kong/1/68 (H3N2) in chorio-allantoic covers of 10-12-days chicken embryos tissue culture [3].

On the basis of results [6,8,9], we attempted to prepare AMSA and three of its N-derivatives with the use of methylamine, *n*-propylamine, *tert*-butylamine. In present work, we describe the

synthesis of *N*-(*n*-propyl)aminomethanesulfonic acid and the study of its structure. In addition, we examine the toxicometric characteristics of aminomethanesulfonic acids in experiment via different routes of administration.

Experimental

Synthesis

Aminomethanesulfonic acid (Ia) was prepared using the procedure similar to that described elsewhere [6]. Mass spectrum EI: $[\text{SO}_2]^+$ (m/z 64, I, 100%), $[\text{SO}]^+$ (m/z 48, I, 31%), m/z 42, I, 15%.

N-Methylaminomethanesulfonic acid (IIa)

Equimolar amount of paraformaldehyde was added to the solution of methyamine (0.10 mol) in 25 mL of water at cooling ($t \leq 10^\circ\text{C}$) and the reaction mixture was left standing for 24 h. Then, SO_2 was bubbled through the resulting solution to $\text{pH} \leq 1.0$ followed by keeping the reaction mixture at room temperature to achieve complete evaporation of water. Yield 12.32 g (~100%), white crystals, mp. 167–168°C (decomp.). IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3172 (NH); 3060, 3027, 2973, 2896, 2818 (NH, CH); 2574, 2511, 2447, 2389 ($[\text{NH}_2]^+$); 1617, 1581 [$\delta(\text{N}^+\text{H}_2)$]; 1240, 1183 (SO_2); 1085, 1053, 1029 (SO_2); 541 (S–O). Mass spectrum FAB: $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ (m/z 126, I, 8%), $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^+$ (m/z 124, I, 5%), $[\text{M}-\text{SO}_3-2\text{H}]^+$ (m/z 43, I, 9%). Anal. calcd. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C 23.22; H 5.85; N 9.03; S 20.66. Found: C 19.67; H 5.27; N 10.84; S 25.93. M 155.15.

N-(*n*-Propyl)aminomethanesulfonic acid (IIIa)

Paraformaldehyde was added in an equimolar ratio to the solution of 0.10 mol of *n*-propylamine in 40 mL of water, cooled to $\leq 10^\circ\text{C}$ and kept for 24 h. Then, SO_2 was bubbled through the formed heterogenic mixture (oil-like cloudy white liquid over aqueous solution) till $\text{pH} \leq 1.0$ followed by keeping of the reaction mixture at room temperature to achieve complete evaporation of water. Yield 15.31 g (~100%), white crystals, mp. 145–147°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3215, 3020 (NH); 2942, 2898 (NH, CH); 2706, 2686, 2542 ($[\text{NH}_2]^+$); 1570, 1510 [$\delta(\text{N}^+\text{H}_2)$]; 1262, 1225, 1207 (SO_2); 1059, 1029 (SO_2); 547, 532 (S–O). Mass spectrum FAB: $[\text{M}-\text{NH}_3+2\text{H}]^+$ (m/z 138, I, 10%), $[\text{M}-\text{NH}_3+\text{H}]^+$ (m/z 137, I, 33%), $[\text{M}-\text{NH}_3]^+$ (m/z 136, I, 39%). Anal. calcd. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$: C 31.36; H 7.24; N 9.14; S 20.93. Found: C 31.94; H 7.12; N 8.91; S 20.47. M 153.20.

N-(*tert*-Butyl)aminomethanesulfonic acid (IVa)

was prepared using the procedure similar to that described elsewhere [9]. Mass spectrum EI: m/z 91, I, 10%; $[\text{M}-\text{SO}_3-2\text{H}]^+$ (m/z 85, I, 13%); $[\text{M}-\text{SO}_3-\text{NH}_3]^+$ (m/z 70, I, 98%), $[\text{SO}_2]^+$ (m/z 64, I, 87%); $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}]^+$ (m/z 57, I, 100%); $[\text{SO}]^+$ (m/z 48, I, 38%).

The aqueous solutions of sodium salts Ib–IVb were prepared by reacting NaOH with the corresponding Ia–IVa acids in equimolar amounts.

Characterization

IR spectra were recorded using a Spectrum BX II FTIR System (Perkin-Elmer) spectrophotometer in the range of 4000–350 cm^{-1} from KBr pellets. Mass spectra were registered by a MX-1321 instrument (direct input of the sample into the ion source, energy of ionizing electrons 70 eV). IR spectroscopy data of the compounds 2a and 3a indicated that the zwitter-ionic structures similar to the earlier investigated analogs [6,8,9].

The FAB mass spectra were registered by means of a spectrometer VG 7070 (VG Analytical) (desorption of ions from the surface of a liquid phase was performed by a beam of argon atoms with energy of 8 keV, *m*-nitrobenzyl alcohol was used as a matrix).

Elemental analysis of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen was done using a CNH analyzer; sulfur content was determined in Schoeniger flask. The values of index of lgP_{ow} were calculated by QSAR method with HyperChem 8.01 program.

X-ray study was carried out with the automated Oxford Diffraction diffractometer (Mo K_α -radiation, graphite monochromator, the Sapphire-3 CCD-detector). The structure was solved with the SHELX-97 and WinGX program packages [10]. Hydrogen atoms were found from the Fourier D-map and refined using the riding model for the methyl and methylene H-atoms. The hydrogen atoms involved into hydrogen bonds were refined isotropically. The main crystal data and refinement results for the 3a crystal are presented in Table 1. Full data on the structure 3a have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre under the number CCDC 1818345 and can be obtained on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 IEZ, UK (fax: +44-1223-336-033; E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk or <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>).

Powder diffraction study was carried out using a Siemens D500 diffractometer (Bragg-Brentano geometry, Cu K_α radiation, diffracted-beam graphite monochromator).

Biological assays

The toxicity of AMSA derivatives was studied on 132 male mice (ISR line with 18–25 g weight) that were bred in experimental biologic clinics of Odessa National Medical University. The animals were kept on a common food diet with free access to food and water. Animal studies were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes

Table 1
Selected crystallographic data and structure refinement parameters of $n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3^-$ (IIIa)

Empirical formula	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$
Formula mass	153.20
Temperature, T (K)	293(2) K
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Space group	Iba2
a (Å)	8.8405(6)
b (Å)	20.6348(12)
c (Å)	8.0433(7)
Unit-cell volume, V (Å ³)	1467.27(18)
Formula per unit cell, Z	8
Density, D_{calc} (g cm ⁻³)	1,387
Crystal size (mm)	0.10×0.15×0.34
Absorption coefficient, μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.346
θ range (°)	3.75–25.98
$T_{\text{min}}/T_{\text{max}}$	0.8740/0.9931
Fullness, %	94.3
No. of reflections	4828
No. of unique reflections	1257
R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R1=0.0347$, $wR^2=0.0865$
R indices (all data)	$R1=0.0409$, $wR^2=0.0940$
S	0.982
$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}}/\rho_{\text{max}}$, e/Å ³	-0.160/0.189

(Strasbourg, 1986, with changes made in 1998) and Basel declaration defending animal research (2010). The tested substances included the following, four derivatives of AMSA (as sodium salt): aminomethanesulfonic acid (Ib), *N*-(*tert*-butyl)aminomethanesulfonic acid (IVb), *N*-methylaminomethanesulfonic acid (IIb), *N*-(*n*-propyl)aminomethanesulfonic acid (IIIb).

At the preliminary stage, the boundaries of new compounds toxicity has been studied ($n=3$) [11]. During the next stage, clarification of toxicity was performed within the doses established on the first stage ($n=5$). Aqueous solutions of compounds 1b–4b were injected once either intraperitoneally or orally, taking into account the volume of the solution, depending on the route of administration. The compounds were given orally by a syringe with a special attachment, which prevents oesophagus injury of the involved animals.

The leading criterion for toxicity of the studied compounds was LD_{50} , which was determined using the probit analysis of mortality curves with the help of «StatPlus 2009» program (AnalystSoft, USA, 2009). In addition, we have calculated a few indexes of the compounds toxicity as follows: inverse value

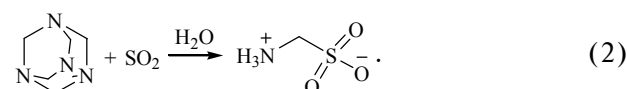
of medium toxicity (absolute toxicity), $1/LD_{50}$; range of lethal doses (toxicity zone), LD_{84}/LD_{16} ; total index of toxicity, $1/(LD_{50}-S)$; and function of angle slope (range of lethal doses), S . The value of S was determined according to the following equation:

$$S = (LD_{84}/LD_{50} + LD_{50}/LD_{16})/2. \quad (1)$$

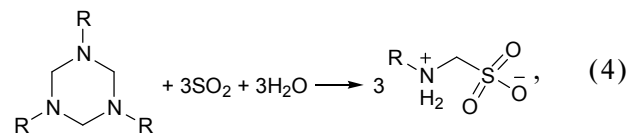
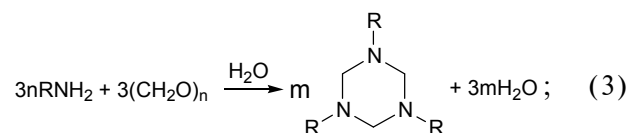
Results and discussion

Chemistry

Aminomethanesulfonic acid (AMSA, Ia) was prepared using a one-step synthesis method [6] (Eq. (2)).



N-alkylated AMSA derivatives were synthesized using the reaction of formaldehyde with various primary alkylamine in two stages without isolation of the intermediate product in the first stage [8,9]:



where $\text{R}=\text{CH}_3$ (2a), $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ (3a), or $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}$ (4a).

The basic zwitter-ionic $n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3^-$ unit for the structure 3a is shown in Fig. 1; the values of bond lengths and bond angles are listed in Table 2. The atoms S(1), N(1), C(1)–C(4) are planar within 0.027 Å, the deviation of oxygen atoms from this plane is 1.151(4), 0.243(4), and $-1.223(4)$ Å for O(1), O(2) and O(3), respectively.

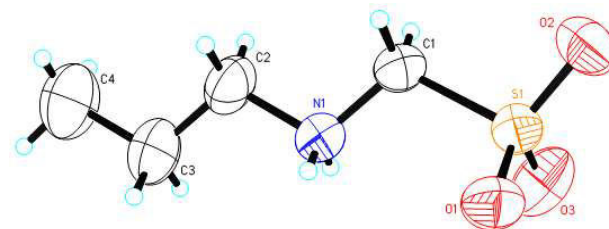


Fig. 1. Atomic numbering scheme and the thermal ellipsoids in the molecule of *N*-(*n*-propyl)-aminomethanesulfonic acid (3a) (50% probability)

When packed in a crystal (Fig. 2), the molecules form the layers in $z=0$ and $z=0.5$ planes in such a way that the polar parts of the molecules from the neighboring layers interact with the formation of hydrogen bonds. The bond $N(1)-H(1D)\cdots O(1)^{x,-y+1,z-1/2}$ is a classical hydrogen bond due to which molecules in a layer are coming into pairs, while $N(1)-H(1C)\cdots O(1)^{-x+1,-y+1,z}$ and $N(1)-H(1C)\cdots O(3)^{x,-y+1,z+1/2}$ are bifurcated H-bonds of N(1) atom with oxygen atoms lying in the adjacent layers. Thus, a one-dimensional system of H-bonds along the crystallographic axis c appears in this structure (Fig. 2). The characteristics of the hydrogen bonds are given in Table 3.

The Rietveld analysis of the X-ray powder pattern, which was performed by FullProf software

(Rodriguez-Carvajal J., Roisnel T. FullProf.98 and WinPLOTR: New Windows 95/NT Applications for Diffraction. Commission for powder diffraction, International Union of Crystallography. – Newsletter no 20. 1998 May-Aug), shows that the sample IIIa is a single phase that does not include any impurities (Fig. 3).

Hence, a possibility of the direct synthesis of N-derivatives of aminomethanesulfonic acid through the condensation accompanied by oxidation $S(IV)\rightarrow S(VI)$ was confirmed using the system $SO_2-AlkNH_2-CH_2O-H_2O$ ($Alk=CH_3, CH_3CH_2CH_2$) as an example.

Biological activity

The AMSA and its derivatives are relatively

Table 2

Selected bond lengths and bond angles in the structure of N-(*n*-propyl)-aminomethanesulfonic acid (IIIa)

Bond	d, Å	Angle	ω , deg	Angle	ω , deg
S^1-O^2	1.427(2)	$O^2-S^1-O^3$	116.84(15)	$O^1-S^1-C^1$	104.63(9)
S^1-O^3	1.440(2)	$O^2-S^1-O^1$	112.56(13)	$C^1-N^1-C^2$	110.96(18)
S^1-O^1	1.462(2)	$O^3-S^1-O^1$	110.98(13)	$N^1-C^1-S^1$	113.12(14)
S^1-C^1	1.7957(16)	$O^2-S^1-C^1$	104.74(11)	$N^1-C^2-C^3$	112.28(19)
N^1-C^1	1.456(3)	$O^3-S^1-C^1$	105.88(11)	$C^2-C^3-C^4$	113.3(3)
N^1-C^2	1.483(2)				
C^2-C^3	1.494(4)				
C^3-C^4	1.503(4)				

Table 3

Characteristics of hydrogen bonds D-H...A in the molecule of N-(*n*-propyl)-aminomethanesulfonic acid (IIIa)

Atoms involved D-H...A	Distance, Å			Angle DHA, deg	Coordinates of atom A
	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)		
$N^1-H^{1C}\cdots O^1$	0.805(19)	2.158(19)	2.880(3)	150(2)	$-x+1,-y+1,z$
$N^1-H^{1C}\cdots O^3$	0.805(19)	2.52(2)	3.027(3)	122.7(19)	$x,-y+1,z+1/2$
$N^1-H^{1D}\cdots O^1$	0.801(19)	2.02(2)	2.794(3)	163(3)	$x,-y+1,z-1/2$

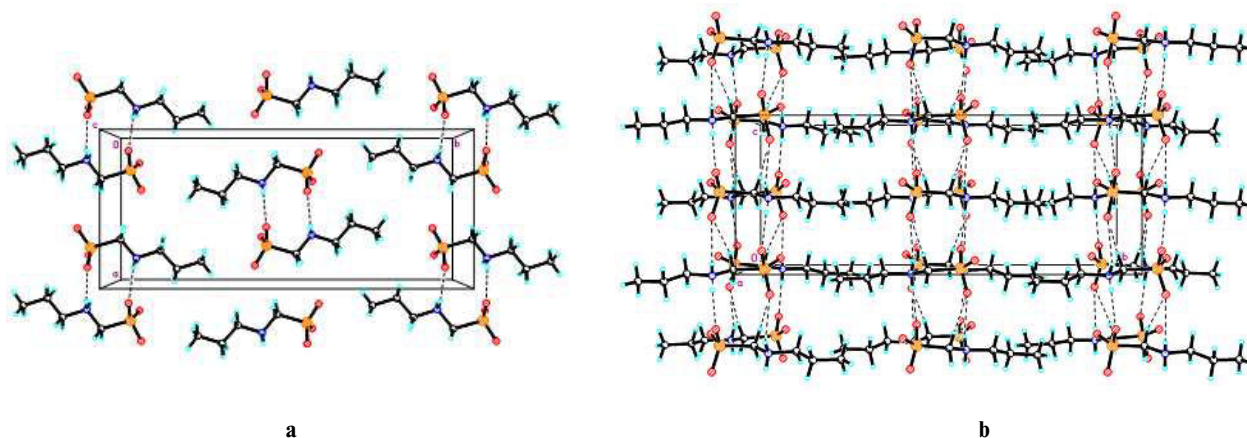


Fig. 2. Crystal packing and hydrogen bonds in the molecule of N-(*n*-propyl)aminomethanesulfonic acid (IIIa): a – the location of the molecules in a layer; and b – the mutual arrangement of layers and hydrogen bonds system. Hydrogen bonds are depicted by dashed lines

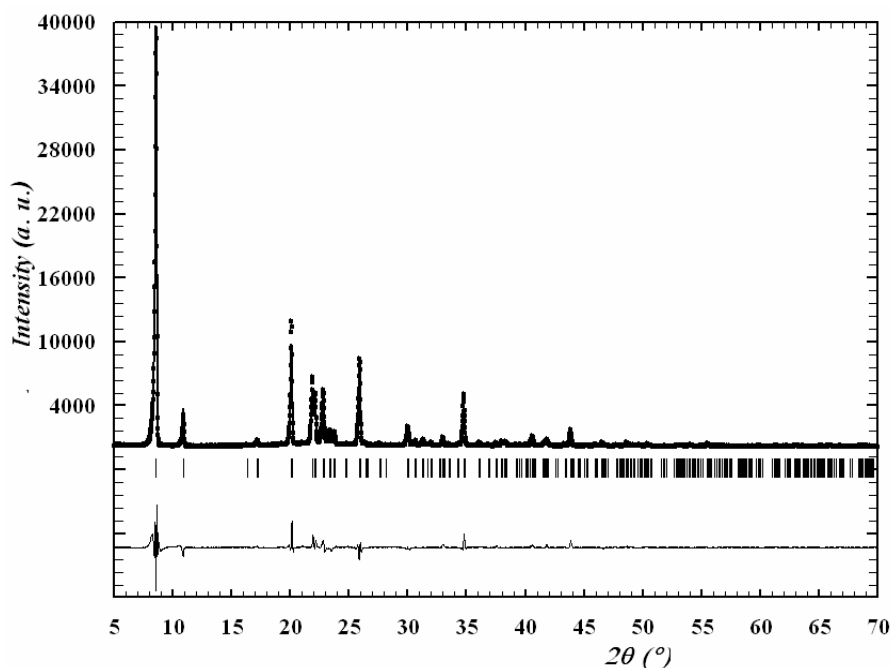


Fig. 3. The Rietveld refinement results for the powder diffraction pattern of the sample 3a. The observed intensities are represented by circles and calculated ones are shown as a solid line. Vertical bars show the Bragg position of the diffraction maxima. The bottom curve shows the difference between the observed and calculated intensity at each point

slightly soluble, so the sodium salts of acids were used for toxicity assay. At the preliminary stage, the upper (100% lethal outcome) and lower limits (0% lethal outcome) of LD_{50} were determined (Table 4).

Table 4

Range of toxic doses of aminomethanesulfonic acid derivatives at the preliminary stage of study (mg/kg)

Compound	Route of administration	
	Oral	Intraperitoneal
Ib	>5000	3000÷5000
IIb	>5000	1000÷5000
IIIb	>5000	1000÷3000
IVb	>5000	3000÷5000

Changes in the behavior of experimental animals after oral administration of new compounds at the highest dose of 5000 mg/kg were similar for all the studied AMSA derivatives. For instance, just after the substances administration, there was a decrease in motor activity, general sedation, and extension of the posterior extremities. However, on the next day, the behavior of exposed animals did not differ from those of control animals. An intraperitoneal administration of new compounds in lethal doses led to an increased restlessness of animals followed by a decreased motor activity and sluggishness, and finally to a lethal outcome.

The purpose of the next stage was to determine

the values of toxicity of the new compounds via different routes of administration. According to the obtained results, oral administration of the compounds Ib–IVb did not cause death of experimental animals in the range of 100–5000 mg/kg (Table 5). The intraperitoneal LD_{50} values of the same compounds were within the range of 2110–3471 mg/kg. Thus, the studied AMSA derivatives represents V category of toxicity according to OECD guideline for testing of chemicals [12] or IV category of toxicity according to US Environmental Protection Agency [13] (Table 5). The LD_{50} of the compounds followed the order IIIb < IIb < IVb < Ib. So, AMSA derivatives belong to the practically non-toxic compound. The fact of lower toxicity of new compounds after oral administration comparatively to intraperitoneal route witnessed certain peculiarities of their pharmacokinetics.

Presumably, after the administration of aqueous solutions of sodium aminomethanesulfonates, an increase in the pH of the physiological fluid occurs due to the following processes:

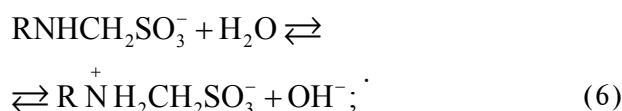


Table 5

Toxicity of sodium aminomethanesulfonates in mice at intraperitoneal administration (mg/kg)

Indexes	Compound			
	Ib	IIb	IIIb	IVb
pK _a [2]	5.75	9.67	9.81	9.96
lgP _{ow}	-0.67	-0.27	0.55	0.57
LD ₅₀	3470	2925	2110	3020
LD ₁₀	1420	1130	420	1225
LD ₁₆	1875	1525	790	1620
LD ₈₄	5070	4325	3430	4415
LD ₉₀	5520	4720	3805	4810
LD ₁₀₀	5870	5025	4090	5115
Absolute toxicity (1/LD ₅₀)	0.000288	0.000342	0.000474	0.000331
Toxicity zone (LD ₈₄ /LD ₁₆)	2.70	2.84	4.34	2.73
Function of angle slope (range of lethal doses, S)	1.66	1.70	2.15	1.66
Total index of toxicity	0.000288	0.000342	0.000474	0.000332

Under the condition of oral administration, the excess of OH⁻ is neutralized by H⁺ ions of gastric juice, due to which the acid-base balance is stabilized. Typically, intracellular pH is about 7.2 and extracellular (or arterial) pH is between 7.36 and 7.44 [14]. After intraperitoneal administration, the pH excess of OH⁻ ions causes acid-base imbalance (alkalosis) and results in metabolic disorders [14].

Comparison of toxicity values of the new compounds following intraperitoneal administration also showed some differences between them. For example, the toxicity zone for mice in compounds Ib, IIb and IVb was in the interval of 2.70–2.84 that is in 1.6 times lower than in compound IIIb. The above-mentioned difference between compounds is most likely related to the chemical structure of the aminomethanesulfonic acid radical.

Taking into account the range of lethal doses, that at intraperitoneal administration was 1.66–1.70 (Ib, IIb and IVb) and 2.15 (IIIb), one can conclude that the new AMSA derivatives, especially compounds Ib, IIb and IVb, belong to substances without significant potential hazard or danger of poisoning. It is worth mentioning that compound IIIb, which carries the N-(*n*-propyl) radical in its molecule, had the biggest range of lethal doses. The intermediate level of total index of toxicity was detected in compounds with N-methyl and N-(*tert*-butyl) radicals (IIb and IVb, respectively), while the compound without any additional radicals in its molecule (Ib) had the smallest range of lethal doses.

Conclusions

The AMSA, and its N-methyl, N-*n*-propyl and N-*tert*-butyl derivatives were synthesized (IIIa was not previously described). The structural characterization of the obtained compounds was

performed using X-ray diffraction analysis, IR spectroscopy, mass spectrometry and elemental analysis. A possibility of the direct synthesis of AMSA N-derivatives through the condensation accompanied by oxidation S(IV)→S(VI) was confirmed using the system SO₂-AlkNH₂-CH₂O-H₂O (Alk=methyl, *n*-propyl) as an example. Aminomethanesulfonic acid derivatives belong to almost non-toxic compounds (V category of toxicity) following both intraperitoneal and oral administrations in mice. Moreover, oral administration of up to 5000 mg/kg of compounds did not lead to death at all. According to the LD₅₀ values, compounds could be ranked in the following order: sodium N-(*n*-propyl)aminomethanesulfonate (2110 mg/kg) < sodium N-methylaminomethanesulfonate (2925 mg/kg) < sodium N-(*tert*-butyl)aminomethanesulfonate (3020 mg/kg) < sodium aminomethanesulfonate (3470 mg/kg). Thus, sodium N-(*n*-propyl)aminomethanesulfonate was the most toxic, while sodium salt of aminomethanesulfonic acid was the safest of all the studied substances. Aminomethanesulfonic acid derivatives may be safely used in buffer solutions as well as for further investigation as potential medicine agents.

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СИНТЕЗ, КРИСТАЛІЧНА СТРУКТУРА І СПЕКТРАЛЬНІ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ N-(N-ПРОПІЛ)АМІНОМЕТАНСУЛЬФОНОВОЇ КИСЛОТИ. ГОСТРА ТОКСИЧНІСТЬ АМІНОМЕТАНСУЛЬФОНОВОЇ КИСЛОТИ ТА ЇЇ N-АЛКІЛОВАНИХ ПОХІДНИХ

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Синтезовано амінометансульфонову кислоту (Ia) та її N-метил (IIa), N-n-пропіл (IIIa) та N-трет-бутил (IVa) похідні (IIIa раніше не описано), які охарактеризовано за допомогою методів РСА, ІЧ-спектроскопії та мас-спектрометрії. Амінометансульфорова кислота IIIa цвиртеріонної структури кристалізується в орторомбичній просторовій групі Iba2 з наступними параметрами комірки: a=8,8405(6) Å, b=20,6348(12) Å, c=8,0433(7) Å, α=β=γ=90°, V=1467,27(18) Å³. Водні розчини натрієвих солей (Ib–IVb) готували шляхом взаємодії NaOH з відповідними Ia–IVa кислотами в еквімолярних кількостях. Токсичність Ib–IVb вивчена на 132 мишах. Амінометансульфонати натрію відносяться до практично нетоксичних сполук (V клас токсичності) після внутрішньочеревного та перорального введення у мишей. Відповідно до значень LD₅₀, солі можна розташувати в наступний ряд: n-C₃H₇NHCH₂SO₃Na (2110 мг/кг) < CH₃NHCH₂SO₃Na (2920 мг/кг) < t-C₄H₉NHCH₂SO₃Na (3020 мг/кг) < NH₂CH₂SO₃Na (3470 мг/кг). N-алкіловані похідні амінометансульфорової кислоти можна безпечно використовувати як компоненти буферних розчинів, а також для подальшого дослідження як потенційні лікарські засоби.

Ключові слова: амінометансульфонові кислоти; синтез; кристалічна структура; спектральні характеристики; гостра токсичність.

SYNTHESIS, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, AND SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS OF N-(N-PROPYL)AMINOMETHANESULFONIC ACID. ACUTE TOXICITY OF AMINOMETHANESULFONIC ACID AND ITS N-ALKYLATED DERIVATIVES

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Aminomethanesulfonic acid (Ia), and its N-methyl (IIa), N-n-propyl (IIIa), N-tert-butyl (IVa) derivatives were synthesized (IIIa has not been previously described) and characterized by means of X-ray diffraction analysis, IR spectroscopy, and mass spectrometry. Aminosulfonic acid 3a of zwitterionic structure crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group Iba2 with the following cell parameters: a=8.8405(6) Å, b=20.6348(12) Å, c=8.0433(7) Å, α=β=γ=90°, V=1467.27(18) Å³. The aqueous solutions of sodium salts (Ib–IVb) were prepared by reacting NaOH with the corresponding Ia–IVa acids in equimolar amounts. The toxicity of Ib–IVb was studied on 132 mice. The derivatives of aminomethanesulfonic acid belong to almost non-toxic compounds (V category of toxicity) following both intraperitoneal and oral administration in mice. According to the

LD₅₀ values, the compounds could be ranked in the following order: IIIb (2110 mg/kg) < IIb (2925 mg/kg) < IVb (3020 mg/kg) < Ib (3470 mg/kg). Aminomethanesulfonic acid derivatives may be safely used in buffer solution as well as for further investigation as potential medicine agents.

Keywords: aminomethanesulfonic acids; synthesis; crystal structure; spectral characteristics; acute toxicity.

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