UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

SYNTHESIS OF ANTHRACENE ZINC (II) CYCLEN COMPLEX FOR RECOGNITION OF CARBAMAZEPINE

SOFIAH BINTI JUNAIDI

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons.)

Faculty of Pharmacy

July 2016

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah the most gracious and merciful, I am very grateful to have the determination, motivation, and strength to complete my thesis for my final year project as one of the student in Bachelor of Pharmacy with honors at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM). Without the help from the Almighty, this thesis would not have been complete.

Also, I would like to express my highest appreciation and gratitude to my supervisor, Dr Mohd Zulkefeli B. Mat Jusoh for giving me the opportunity to learn and also guiding me throughout the project. I am most thankful and feeling oblige to his willpower and passion to teach me in every aspect of this research.

A special gratitude to a postgraduate student Nur Amina Bt. Zainal for her willingness and kindness to show and help me in finding information about synthesis and guiding me in the lab work. Thank you to all lecturers and friends who involved in this project directly and indirectly in helping me completing this research.

Lastly, to my family which is most important thing in my life that makes this research possible. Their endless support and faith in me are what that makes me keep going. Thank you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TITLE	
APPROVAL SHEET	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF ABRREVIATIONS	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research background	1
1.2 Problem statement	2
1.3 Significance of study	3
1.4 Objectives of study	3
1.5 Scope and limitations	4
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Carbamazepine	5
2.2 Detector of carbamazepine	8
2.3 Anthracene Zn ²⁺ -cyclen complex	10
2.4 Possibility of anthracene Zn ²⁺ -cyclen complex as recognition of	11
carbamazepine	
CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY	13
3.1 List of materials	13
3.2 General information	16

ABSTRACT

9,10-Bis(1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1-ylmethyl)anthracene or anthracene Zn²⁺cyclen complex is synthesized through three step chemical reaction as a complex compound that will form π - π stacking with carbamazepine. The aim of the study was to evaluate the π - π interaction between anthracene Zn²⁺-cyclen complex with carbamazepine through fluorescence intensity. The fluorescence activity will be assessed using fluorescence spectrometer. The first step was protection of cyclen with ditertbutyl dicarbonate forming 1,4,7-tris(tertbutyloxycarbonyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane. The second step was formation of 9,10-bis(3Boc-cyclen)anthracene by reacting 3Boccyclen with 9,10-bis(bromomethyl)anthracene. The last step was deprotection of 9,10bis(3Boc-cyclen)anthracene with concentrated HBr and MeOH to form anthracene Zn²⁺cyclen complex. Then, the anthracene Zn²⁺-cyclen complex and carbamazepine will be placed in aqueous condition to allow π - π interaction. However, identification by TLC and confirmation by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the last step does not show desired outcome. The deprotection of 9,10-bis(3Boc-cyclen)anthracene to form 9,10-Bis(1,4,7,10tetraazacyclododecane-1-ylmethyl)anthracene was unsuccessful. Thus, the study cannot be proceed until evaluation of fluorescence intensity to demonstrate interaction between carbamazepine and anthracene Zn²⁺-cyclen complex. Yet, there are still possibilities of anthracene Zn²⁺-cyclen complex usage for recognition of carbamazepine.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Carbamazepine is a tricyclic compound which is used as an anticonvulsant drug for the treatment of epilepsy. Epilepsy is a condition of brain disorder described by recurrent and unpredictable disruption of normal brain function (Fisher et al., 2005). Epilepsy is a common disorder worldwide and currently, carbamazepine is recommend as the first-line antiepileptic drug treatment for this disease (Perucca & Tomson, 2011). Carbamazepine is also extensively used for the treatment of partial seizures, bipolar depression and trigeminal neuralgia (Bertilsson & Tomson, 2012). Due to its wide range of usage, carbamazepine had raised attention as it can be detected in the ground as well as in surface water and considered as an emerging pharmaceutical pollutants in treated water recycling (Pruneanu et al., 2011). Among pharmaceutical drugs, carbamazepine is one of the drugs that are found in highest frequency (Zhang et al., 2008).