



UDC: 546.47;615.4; 546.05;.546.06; 548.315.2

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RUX TUZLARINING KETOPROFEN BILAN KOMPLEKS BIRIKMASI SINTEZI VA TADQIQOTI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada $[Zn(Kar)_2(H_2O)_2] \cdot (Ket)_2 \cdot (H_2O)_2$, $[Zn(Ket)_2(Kar)_2] \cdot (H_2O)_2$, $[Zn(Ket)_2(NO_3)_2] \cdot (EDA)_2$ va $[Zn(Ket)_2(Cl)_2] \cdot (MEA)_2$ tarkibli kompleks birikmalarining olinish sharoiti va uni sintez qilishda dastlab ishlatilgan moddalarning konsentratsiya nisbati, harorat, bosim qanday tasir qilishi tahlil qilingan hamda tegishli xulosalar olingan. Bu koordinatsion birikmalar aralash ligandli kompleks birikmalar bo'lib, ularni sintez qilib olishda ishlatilgan birikmalar quyidagicha tarkibli bo'lgan. Bunda ketoprofen (Ket), karbamid (Kar), etilendiamin (EDA), monoetanlamin (MEA) va ruxning nitrat, xlorid, sulfat, atsetat tuzlari ishlatilgan. Olingan ligand hamda sintez qilingan kompleks birikmalar tarkibi va tuzilishi element analizi, IQ-spektroskopiya usuli va rentgen strukturaviy analiz usullari yordamida aniqlandi. Ushbu birikmalarni sintez qilishda biofaol ligand ketoprofen va biogen element hisoblangan ruxning suvda eruvchan bir necha tuzlari tanlab olingan. Sintezlangan barcha kompleks birikmalarda markaziy atom ruxning koordinatsion soni 6 ga tengligini, rentgen tuzilish tahlili va IQ-spektroskopiya usullari yordamida olingan natijalar ko'rsatib berilgan. Ketoprofen molekulasi koordinatsion birikma hosil qilishda karboksil guruhidagi kislorod atomi orqali markaziy atom ruxga bog'langan. Rux $3d^{10}$ elektron konfiguratsiyasiga ega, 3d orbitallari bilan to'liq to'ldirilgan, antibakterial va virusga qarshi ta'sirga ega muhim element hisoblanadi. Aynan shu

ta'sirini inobatga olgan holda, ushbu sintez jarayonlarida biogen element rux tanlab olingan. Bugungi kunda tabiatda bo'layotgan turli salbiy hodisalar tufayli, bakteriali, virusli va zararli zamburug'lar keltirib chiqaradigan kasalliklar soni ortib bormoqda. Ularni davolashda ishlatilayotgan dori vositalarining soni va turi ham ko'payib bormoqda. Ushbu maqolada nosteroid yallig'lanishga qarshi keng qo'llaniladigan dori vositasi ketoprofenning yangi turdagi kompleks birikmlari sintez qilindi va tarkibi o'rganildi. Yangi olingan kompleks birikmalarning antibakterial faolligi ketoprofenga nisbatan sezilarli darajada ortganligi, bundan tashqari, monoligandli metallokomplekslarga nisbatan aralash-ligandli kompleks birikmalarda biologik faollik yuqori samaradorligi isbotlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ketoprofen, karbamid, etilendiamin, monoetanolamin, sintez, element analizi, IQ-spektroskopiya, rentgenstrukturaviy analiz, monokristall, koordinatsion sig'im, reaksiya unumi, antibakterial faollik.

СИНТЕЗ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ КОМПЛЕКСНОГО СОЕДИНЕНИЯ СОЛЕЙ ЦИНКА С КЕТОПРОФЕНОМ

Аннотация. В статье анализируются условия получения комплексных соединений, содержащих $[Zn(Kar)_2(H_2O)_2] \cdot (Ket)_2 \cdot (H_2O)_2$, $[Zn(Ket)_2(Kar)_2] \cdot (H_2O)_2$, $[Zn(Ket)_2(NO_3)_2] \cdot (EDA)_2$ и $[Zn(Ket)_2(Cl)_2] \cdot (MEA)_2$, а также влияние на них соотношения концентраций, температуры и давления исходно используемых при их синтезе веществ и делаются соответствующие выводы. Эти координационные соединения представляют собой комплексные соединения со смешанными лигандами, и соединения, использованные при их синтезе, имели следующий состав. Использовались кетопрофен (Ket), мочеви́на (Kar), этилендиамин (ЭДА), моноэтаноламин (МЭА), а также нитратные, хлоридные, сульфатные и ацетатные соли цинка. Состав и структура полученного лиганда и синтезированных комплексных соединений определены с помощью элементного анализа, ИК-спектроскопии и рентгеноструктурного анализа. При синтезе этих соединений были выбраны биоактивный лиганд кетопрофен и несколько водорастворимых солей цинка, который считается биогенным элементом. Результаты, полученные с помощью рентгеноструктурного анализа и ИК-спектроскопии, показали, что координационное число центрального атома цинка во всех синтезированных комплексных соединениях равно 6. Молекула кетопрофена связана с центральным атомом цинка через атом кислорода в карбоксильной группе, образуя координационное соединение. Цинк имеет электронную конфигурацию $3d^{10}$ с полностью заполненными $3d$ -орбиталями и является важным элементом с антибактериальным и противовирусным действием. Именно с учетом этого эффекта в данных процессах синтеза был выбран биогенный элемент цинк. Сегодня из-за различных негативных явлений, происходящих в природе, увеличивается количество заболеваний, вызываемых бактериями, вирусами и вредоносными грибами. Число и виды препаратов, используемых для их лечения, также увеличиваются. В данной статье синтезирован новый тип комплексного соединения

кетопрофена — широко используемого нестероидного противовоспалительного препарата, и изучен его состав. Антибактериальная активность вновь полученных комплексных соединений была существенно повышена по сравнению с кетопрофеном, кроме того, биологическая активность смешаннолигандных комплексных соединений была выше, чем у монолигандных металлокомплексов.

Ключевые слова: Кетопрофен, мочеви́на, этилендиамин, моноэтаноламин, синтез, элементный анализ, ИК-спектроскопия, рентгеноструктурный анализ, монокристалл, координационная емкость, выход реакции, антибактериальная активность.

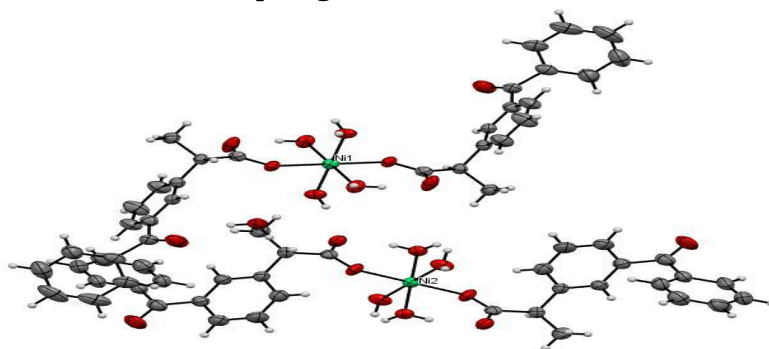
SYNTHESIS AND STUDY OF ZINC SALTS WITH KETOPROFEN COMPLEX COMPOUNDS

Annotation. This article analyzes the conditions for obtaining complex compounds containing $[\text{Zn}(\text{Kar})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot (\text{Ket})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$, $[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{Kar})_2] \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$, $[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2] \cdot (\text{EDA})_2$ and $[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{Cl})_2] \cdot (\text{MEA})_2$, as well the effect of the concentration ratio, temperature, and pressure of the initially used substances in their synthesis, and draws relevant conclusions. These coordination compounds are complex compounds with mixed ligands, and the compounds used in their synthesis had the following composition. In this case, nitrate, chloride, sulfate, acetate salts of ketoprofen (Ket), urea (Kar), ethylenediamine (EDA), monoethanolamine (MEA) and zinc were used. The composition and structure of the obtained ligand and the synthesized complex compounds were determined using elemental analysis, IR spectroscopy and X-ray structural analysis methods. In the synthesis of these compounds, the bioactive ligand ketoprofen and several water-soluble salts of zinc, which is considered a biogenic element, were selected. The results obtained using X-ray structural analysis and IR spectroscopy methods showed that the coordination number of the central atom of zinc in all synthesized complex compounds is 6. The ketoprofen molecule is bonded to the central atom of zinc through the oxygen atom in the carboxyl group when forming a coordination compound. Zinc has a $3d^{10}$ electronic configuration, is fully filled with 3d orbitals, and is an important element with antibacterial and antiviral effects. Taking into account this effect, the biogenic element zinc was chosen in these synthesis processes. Today, due to various negative phenomena occurring in nature, the number of diseases caused by bacteria, viruses and harmful fungi is increasing. The number and type of drugs used to treat them is also increasing. In this article, new types of complex compounds of the widely used non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug ketoprofen were synthesized and their composition was studied. The antibacterial activity of the newly obtained complex compounds was significantly increased compared to ketoprofen, and in addition, the biological activity of mixed-ligand complex compounds was proved to be higher than that of monoligand metal complexes.

Key words: Ketoprofen, urea, ethylenediamine, monoethanolamine, synthesis, elemental analysis, IR spectroscopy, X-ray structural analysis, single crystal, coordination capacity, reaction yield, antibacterial activity.

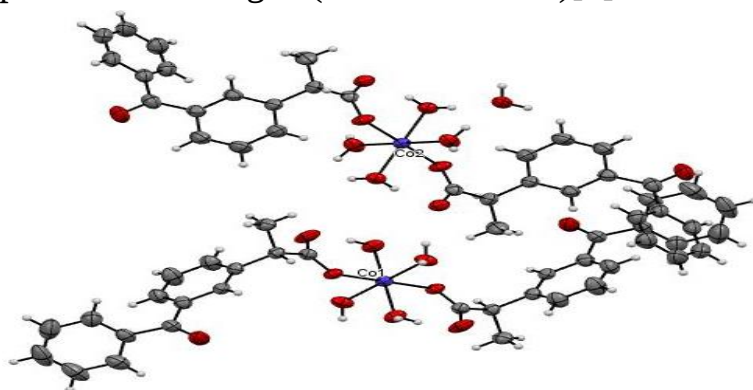
KIRISH. Bugungi kunda dunyoda sotuvda mavjud bo‘lgan biologik faol birikmalarning biometallar bilan metallokompleks birikmalarini sintez qilish usullarini ishlab chiqish va ularning fizik - kimyoviy xossalarini aniqlashga bo‘lgan qiziqish ortib bormoqda. Ushbu birikmalar farmatsevtikada antibiotiklar va yallig‘lanishga qarshi vositalar, tibbiyotda biologik faol moddalar hamda mikroorganizm hujayralari uchun bakteriyalarni o‘rishini ingibirlovchi antibakterial faol moddalar sifatida foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [1]. Dunyo olimlarining ishlari tahlil qilib chiqilganda ketoprofenning 3d metallari bilan ko‘plab koordinatsion birikmalari sintez qilinganligini ko‘rish mumkin. Xozirgi vaqtgacha propion kislotalari hosilalaridan hisoblangan, ketoprofenning Kembrij kristallografik ma‘lumotlar (CCDC-2025) bazasiga kiritilgan koordinatsion birikmalar soni 67 ta (<https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures/>) bo‘lib, ularning ko‘pchiligi monoligandli koordinatsion birikmalardir [2]. Ketoprofenning eritma muhitida aralash ligandli kompleks birikmalari sintezi kam amalga oshirilganligi tufayli, bu tadqiqotimizda ushbu muammoni yechishni asosiy vazifa qilib qo‘ydik. Shuningdek, antibakterial xossaga ega bo‘lgan biofaol ligand ketoprofenning, yordamchi ligandlar (monoetanolamin, karbamid, etilendiamin) va biometall kimyoviy element rux atomi bilan, yangi to‘rtta koordinatsion birikmasi sintez qilinib, tuzilishi tahlil qilingan. Bu kompleks birikmalarning ta‘sir jarayonlarni ketoprofenga nisbatan ortgan yoki kamayganligini o‘rganish maqsadida, sintezlangan birikmalar eritmalari tayyorlanib ularni gramm musbat bakteriyalar *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis* va gramm manfiy bakteriyalar *Escherichia coli* va *Candida albicans* zamburug‘i shtammlariga *in vitro* sharoitida ta‘siri o‘rganilgan.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR. Jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va kimyogar olimlari tomonidan ketoprofen hamda uning koordinatsion birikmalari sintezlanib, tuzilishi, tegishli parametrlari va biologik faolligi o‘rganilganligini ko‘plab ilmiy baza ma‘lumotlari, shuningdek adabiyot ma‘lumotlarini tahlil qilish orqali ko‘rish mumkin [3]. Mirsasan Mirpour, Hossein Zahmatkesh tomonidan “Ketoprofenning *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bakteriyasiga ta‘sirining molekulyar doking tadqiqotlari” nomli maqolasida biologik jarayonlar chuqur o‘rganilganligi ko‘rsatilib berilgan [4]. Zhu-Yan Zhang, Nan Yu, Xiao-Xi Guo, Jiao Pu, Jian-Ping Sunlar tomonidan ketoprofenning nikel metali bilan olingan koordinatsion birikmasi sintezi va monokristall strukturasi tahlil qilingan [5].



1-rasm. $[\text{Ni}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kompleks birikma molekulasining tuzilishi

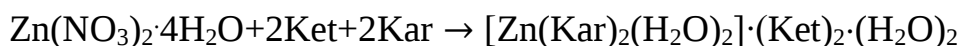
$[\text{Ni}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ bu koordinatsion birikma hosil bo‘lishida har bir inversiya markazida joylashgan nikel atomiga, ikkita ketoprofen molekulasini karboksil guruhi kislorod atomi orqali bog‘lanib, nikelning qolgan valent elektronlari esa to‘rtta suv molekulasini bilan bog‘lanib, oktaedr shaklidagi kompleks birikma strukturasi shakllantirgan. Bu $[\text{Ni}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ koordinatsion birikmaning monokristali o‘stirilib, tegishli parametrlari Kembrij kristallografik ma’lumotlar bazasiga kiritilgan va depozit nomer olingan (CCDC-672577)[2]. Kompleks birikma kristalining shakli triklinik, $P1$, $a = 8.559(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.851(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 21.875(4) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 92.05(3)^\circ$, $\beta = 99.78(3)^\circ$, $\gamma = 108.90(3)^\circ$, $V = 1537.7(6) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 2$. Zhu-Yan Zhang, Peng-Gang Chen, Zhao-Peng Deng, Nan Yu, Bing-Yi Liular tomonidan esa ketoprofenning kobaltli koordinatsion birikmasi sintez qilingan va monokristallari o‘stirib, unga tegishli parametrlar ham Kembrij kristallografik ma’lumotlar bazasiga kiritilgan va depozit nomer olingan (CCDC- 654760)[6].



2-rasm. $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kompleks birikma molekulasining tuzilishi

$[\text{Co}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kompleks birikma kristalining shakli triklinik, $P1$, $a = 8.5966(17) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.8939(18) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 21.872(4) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 92.08(3)^\circ$, $\beta = 99.69(3)^\circ$, $\gamma = 108.92(3)^\circ$, $V = 1551.9(6) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 2$. Access Structures ma’lumotlar bazasining ko‘rsatishicha hozirgi vaqtgacha ketoprofenning 17 ta koordinatsion birikmasi sintezlanib, ularning monokristallarini o‘stirish orqali olingan struktura ma’lumotlari tegishli bazaga joylashtirilgan. Ushbu strukturalarga tegishli ma’lumotlar maqolalarni tahlil qilish orqali o‘rganilib chiqildi va yangi koordinatsion birikmalar sintezi metodi yaratildi. Ruxning ketoprofen bilan kompleks birikmalarini sintez qilish jarayonida, $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, ZnCl_2 , $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{OO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{OO})_2$ kabi tuzlar ishlatilib, yordamchi ligand sigatida monoetanolamin, dietilamin, karbamid ishlatildi. Ketoprofen(L) dastlab etil spirtida eritilib, uning $0,02 \text{ mol/l}$, 100 ml li eritmasi tayyorlab olindi. Keyin $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tuzi suvda eritish orqali uning $0,01 \text{ mol/l}$, 100 ml li eritmasi tayyorlandi. Eritmalar tayyor bo‘lgach, tubi dumaloq kolba olinib ($V = 200 \text{ ml}$ li) unga dastlab tuz eritmasidan 20 ml solinib, uning ustiga ligand eritmasidan 40 ml ni asta sekin to‘rt marta har 15 minutdan qo‘shib borildi. Bu kolba shativga mahkamlanib, uni magnitli mishalka ustiga qo‘yiladi va 60-80 minut davomida aralashtirib turiladi. Keyingi bosqichda aralash ligandli koordinatsion birikma olish uchun, dastlabgi olingan aralashma ustiga yordamchi ligandlar (monoetanolamin, dietilamin, karbamid) $1-3 \text{ ml}$

tomchilatib qo‘shilib, yana aralashtirish davom qildiriladi. Keyin hosil bo‘lgan aralashma xona haroratida biroz vaqt tindirish uchun tinch holatda qoldiriladi. Keyin olingan kompleks birikmaning monokristalini olish uchun, tayyorlangan aralashma to‘rtta stakanga teng bo‘lib solingan holda, 30°C haroratda termostatda 7-10 kun saqlanadi [7].



1-sxema. $[\text{Zn}(\text{Kar})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot (\text{Ket})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ tarkibli koordinatsion birikmani olish reaksiyasi

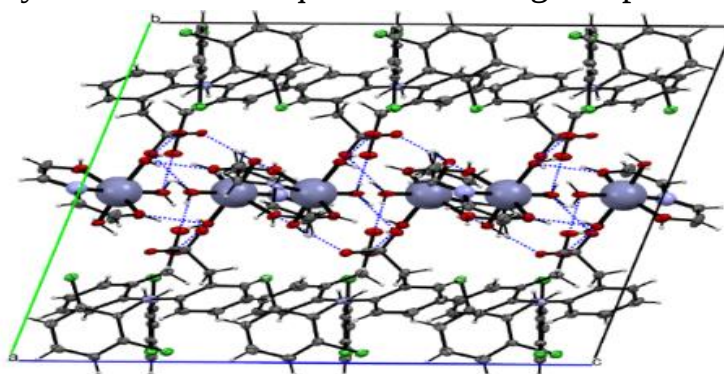
Qolgan koordinatsion birikmalar ham xuddi shu usulda sintez qilindi. Olingan birikmalarning element analizi olinib, ularning tegishli brutto formulalari haqida xulosalar qilindi [8].

1-jadval

Dastlabgi ligandlar va olingan koordinatsion birikmalarning element analizi natijalari

№	<u>Ligandlar va olingan kompleks birikmalar</u>	Brutto formula	M		C		N		H	
			<u>Topilgan</u>	<u>Hisoblangan</u>	<u>Topilgan</u>	<u>Hisoblangan</u>	<u>Topilgan</u>	<u>Hisoblangan</u>	<u>Topilgan</u>	<u>Hisoblangan</u>
1	Ketoprofen	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3$	-	-	75,6	75,2	-	-	5,52	5,48
2	Karbamid	CON_2H_4	-	-	20	19,92	46,67	46,62	6,66	6,72
3	Monoetanolamin	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NO}$	-	-	39,34	39,28	22,95	22,91	11,47	11,44
4	Etilendiamin	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$	-	-	40	39,92	46,67	46,63	13,33	13,27
5	Nitrat anioni	NO_3^-	-	-	-	-	22,58	22,54	-	-
6	$[\text{Zn}(\text{Kar})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot (\text{Ket})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$	$\text{ZnC}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_{12}$	8,52	8,48	53,47	53,43	7,34	7,28	5,50	5,46
7	$[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{Kar})_2] \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$	$\text{ZnC}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_{10}$	8,94	8,87	56,12	56,08	7,71	7,68	5,23	5,25
8	$[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2] \cdot (\text{EDA})_2$	$\text{ZnC}_{36}\text{N}_6\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_{12}$	7,97	7,92	53,00	52,88	10,31	10,35	5,15	5,17
9	$[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{Cl})_2] \cdot (\text{MEA})_2$	$\text{ZnC}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_8\text{Cl}_2$	8,51	8,48	56,54	56,47	3,66	3,62	5,23	5,18

NATIJARLAR VA MUHOKAMA. Sintezlangan ruxli kompleks birikmalardan $[\text{Zn}(\text{Kar})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot (\text{Ket})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ tarkibli koordinatsion birikmaning monokristali o‘stirildi va rentgen strukturaviy tahlil yordamida analiz qilindi hamda tegishli parametrlari aniqlandi.



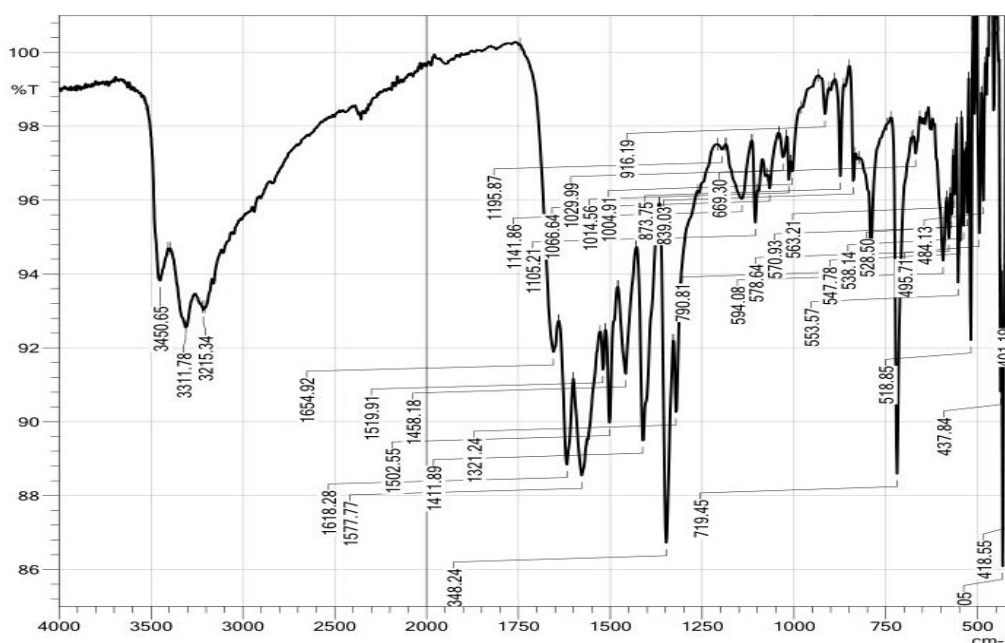
3-rasm. $[\text{Zn}(\text{Kar})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot (\text{Ket})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ tarkibli kompleks birikma molekulasining tuzilishi

$[\text{Zn}(\text{Kar})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot (\text{Ket})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ tarkibli kompleks birikma tetradentat (ikkita karbamid kislorod atomlari orqali) va ikkita suv molekulasini kislorod atomlari orqali $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ atomiga koordinatsiyalangan, shuningdek ushbu koordinatsiyada 2 ta ketoprofen molekulasini ham qatnashgan. Ketoprofen molekulasini tashqi sferada vodorod bog‘lari orqali lokallangan. Ruxning koordinatsion soni 6 ga teng. IQ spektrlar yutilish sohalari “SHIMADZU” firmasining IR Traser–100 ($500\text{--}4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$) spektrometrda qayd qilindi [9]. Sintezlangan koordinatsion birikmalarning

4-rasm. a- $[\text{Zn}(\text{Kar})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot (\text{Ket})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$, b- $[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{Kar})_2] \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ tarkibli kompleks birikmalarning IQ-spektroskopiyasi

IQ-spektroskopiyasi olinganda yuqoridagicha cho‘qqilar kuzatilganini ko‘rish mumkin. Rux kislorod orqali birikib, o‘zining turli tarkibli tuzlarini hosil qiladi. Bunda Zn-O bog‘ining IQ- spektroskopiya cho‘qqilari $802\text{--}820\text{ cm}^{-1}$ da kuzatilishi adabiyot ma‘lumotlardan ma‘lum. Sintezlangan koordinatsion birikmalarda bu qiymat $823\text{--}830\text{ cm}^{-1}$ sohada kuzatildi. $\text{vs}(\text{CO})+(\text{OH})$ valent tebranishlari 1300 cm^{-1} sohadan 1290 cm^{-1} sohagacha quyi sohaga siljigan intensiv tebranish chizig‘i qayd etildi. Karbamid molekulasi karbonil guruhida $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ $1850\text{--}1650\text{ cm}^{-1}$ sohada IQ-cho‘qqilari kuzatilishi ma‘lum. Koordinatsion birikmada bu soha tebranishlari o‘zgarib, $1862\text{--}1654\text{ cm}^{-1}$ sohada kuzatildi [10].

XULOSA. $[\text{Zn}(\text{Kar})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot (\text{Ket})_2 \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$, $[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{Kar})_2] \cdot (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$, $[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2] \cdot (\text{EDA})_2$ va $[\text{Zn}(\text{Ket})_2(\text{Cl})_2] \cdot (\text{MEA})_2$ tarkibli kompleks birikmalarining sintez qilish metodi yaratildi. Bu metodni qo‘llash orqali keyinchalik o‘xshash koordinatsion birikmalarni sintezlash imkoniyati yaratildi. Bu kompleks birikmalar tarkibidagi markaziy atom ruxning koordinatsion soni 6 ga tengligi, rentgen strukturaviy tahlil metodi yordamida isbotlab berildi. Ruxning bu koordinatsion birikmalarda gibrirlanishi sp^3d^2 dir. Ketoprofen molekulasini kompleks birikma hosil qilishda karboksil guruhidagi kislorod atomi bilan, karbamid molekulasini esa karbonil guruhidagi kislorod atomi orqali va nitrat anioni ham kislorod orqali monodentant holda



bog‘langanligini ko‘rish mumkin.

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