Organo-Lead Compounds in the Treatment of Cancer

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CHEMISTRY ABSTRACTS

A number of derivatives of this product have been obtained, but there is still some doubt as to the exact structure of the compound. Negative results are due in part to the stability of diphenyl ether derivatives, which makes it difficult to "split" the compounds in such a way as to recognize the character of the radicals present.

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HENRY GILMAN AND JACK ROBINSON

New organo-lead compounds have been prepared by means of the Grignard reagent. These compounds are being tested in cancer studies, as anti-knock agents, and as reagents to combat some plant diseases. Grignard reagents are being prepared from tetra-p-bromophenyl-lead, diphenyl-di-p-bromophenyl-lead, and halogeno-alkyl lead types by reaction with the special magnesium-copper alloy using mercuric salts as catalysts. Solubilizing groups like dialkylamino, diethyl-aminoethyl, and various carboxylic acid groups are being attached to the R groups which in turn are attached to lead.

For allied purposes the same types are being prepared where the lead has been replaced by tin, antimony, selenium and tellurium.

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SOME ABNORMAL REACTIONS OF ORGANOMAGNESIUM HALIDES

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Nitro and nitroso groups react with methylmagnesium halides (and other RMgX compounds) to give methane and some ethane. The gases so evolved make it necessary to correct for the ordinary determination of active hydrogen by means of the Zerewitinoff method. Accordingly, the new hydroxy structure proposed for