

Synthesis and *In-Vitro* Antimicrobial Studies of Transition Metal Complexes of *Dpempa*

Abdul Wajid¹, Chandrashekhar A. Ladole², Nagesh R. Nahate³
Shri Shivaji College Arts, Commerce and Science College, Akot, Akola^{1,2,3}

Corresponding Author: Dr. Abdul Wajid
wajidabdul871@gmail.com

Abstract: In this work, we presented the synthesis of ligand [(2,2'-dibromo-1,2-diphenylmethane-1,2-dione)-4-methyl aniline] (DPEMPA) by the reaction of (2,2'-dibromo-1,2-diphenylmethane-1,2-dione) with 4-methyl aniline under reflux in ethano. The complexes of this ligand have been prepared using metal acetates/chlorides of Co(II), Ni(II), Cr(III), Cu(II) under reflux in ethano-DMF. The products were found to be crystalline solids. The ligand is characterized by analytical, FT-IR, proton NMR spectra data while complexes have been characterized by analytical, FT-IR, TGA and magnetic susceptibility measurements. The compounds were screened for antibacterial activity against some clinically important bacteria, such as *E. coli*, *S. typhi*, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and *K. pneumoniae* by using nutrient agar medium and antifungal activity against *C. albicans* and *A. niger* species by using potato dextrose agar medium.

Keywords: azomethine group, *in vitro*, antibacteria, antifunga

I. INTRODUCTION

Schiff bases are very important structures for synthetic organic chemistry. Their coordination compounds are known to possess the biological activities and inhibit many enzymatic reactions in the cell. Owing to their biological activities such as antifungal, antibacterial, antitumor, anti-inflammatory, anti-HIV, antidiabetic, antimalarial, and antipyretic, there has been an increasing interest towards the studies of the coordination compounds of the Schiff bases during the past few decades [1-4]. The unique ability of transition metal ions and their complexes to control the chemistry of environmental, industrial, and biological processes has increased the importance of clarifying their mechanistic behavior in simple and complex chemical processes [5-6]. Recent studies indicated that copper-based Schiff base compounds exhibited better antitumor and antibacterial activities than ligands. The copper complexes are also known to possess good antibacterial activity⁷. Keeping in view the above importance of the compounds, we thought it worthwhile to synthesize and characterize the Schiff base and its coordination compounds with Co(II), Ni(II), Cr(III), Cu(II) ions and these compounds have been studied for their antimicrobial activities.

II. EXPERIMENT

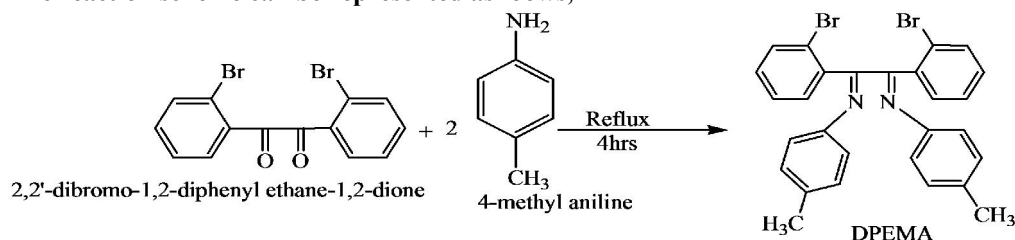
2.1 Materials and Methods

Cobalt(II), nickel(II), chromium(III), copper(II) acetate/chlorides salts used were of Merck and BDH make. Organic solvents such as absolute ethano, methano, petroleum ether, dimethylformamide (DMF) and dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) were of AR grade. The antibacterial activities of the compounds were assessed by using nutrient agar medium and antifungal activity by using potato dextrose agar medium.

Synthesis of [(2,2'-dibromo-1,2-diphenylmethane-1,2-dione)-4-methyl aniline] (DPEMPA)

The ligand DPEMPA was synthesized by condensation of (2,2'-dibromo-1,2-diphenylmethane-1,2-dione) with 4-methyl aniline by taking ethano as a solvent. It was filtered and dried under reduced pressure at ambient temperature. The purity of ligand was checked by elemental analysis and m.p. It was also characterized by IR and ¹H NMR spectra studies. The purity of the synthesized compounds was monitored by TLC using silica gel. (Yield = 79.5 %)

The reaction scheme can be represented as follows,



Synthesis of meta complexes:

The complexes were synthesized by mixing an ethanoic solution of $M(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_n \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and meta ligands with the ethanoic solution of Schiff base DPEMPA in a 1:2 molar ratio. The resulting mixture was refluxed on a water bath for 7–9 hrs. A colored product appeared on standing and cooling the solution. The complexes were filtered, washed with petroleum ether and dried under reduced pressure over anhydrous CaCl_2 in desiccators. They were further dried in an electric oven at 60–70°C.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The stoichiometry of the ligand and its complexes were confirmed by their elemental analysis. The elemental analysis of the ligand and its meta complexes show good support with the proposed structures of the ligand and its complexes and have been reported in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Analytical data of DPEMPA and its Complexes

S.N.	Compounds	Solvent used	Color	Time of Reflux (hrs.)	Elemental analyses % found (calc.)			
					M	C	H	N
1.	DPEMPA	EtOH	Dark red	4.5	--	75.02 (75.27)	6.22 (6.71)	5.78 (5.49)
2.	$[\text{Co}(\text{DPEMPA})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$	EtOH	brown	3	9.87 (9.76)	63.73 (63.68)	6.09 (6.01)	4.70 (4.64)
3.	$[\text{Ni}(\text{DPEMPA})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$	EtOH	Reddish brown	4	9.82 (9.73)	63.74 (63.70)	5.99 (6.01)	4.58 (4.64)
4.	$[\text{Cr}(\text{DPEMPA})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\text{H}_2\text{O}$	DMF-EtOH	Golden buff	3	8.54 (8.46)	62.48 (62.53)	6.18 (6.23)	4.60 (4.56)
5.	$[\text{Cu}(\text{DPEMPA})_2]2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	DMF-EtOH	Copper color	3.5	10.39 (10.45)	63.29 (63.20)	6.02 (5.97)	4.56 (4.61)

Spectra Studies

^1H NMR (300MHz, CDCl_3 , δ in ppm) [8-9]:

12.67 (1H, s, phenolic -OH), 7.64-6.637 (7H, m, Aromatic protons), 2.32-2.37 (2H, t, protons attached to Nitrogen), 2.55 (2H, t, benzylic protons), 2.19 (3H, s, $-\text{CH}_3$).

Fourier Transform-IR (KBr, cm^{-1}):

In a complex, the band for azomethine group undergoes a shift to lower energy, indicating coordination of azomethine nitrogen with metal ion [10]. This fact is further supported by appearance of some new bands $\nu(\text{M}-\text{N})$ at 510-578 cm^{-1} and $\nu(\text{M}-\text{O})$ at 457-490 cm^{-1} in the spectra of complexes. In the complex broad band from 3200 to 3600 cm^{-1} may be assigned to presence of lattice water. In addition to above bands, the IR bands due to phenyl ring systems between 1520 and 1566 cm^{-1} which are most unaffected in the complex have been assigned to aromatic $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$. In a complex the band for phenolic (C-O) stretching shows a marked shift of 17–25 cm^{-1} to higher wave number due to the C-O-M bond.

formation[11]. The band for intramolecular H bonding is absent in complexes indicating deprotonation of phenolic -OH group and coordination with metal. Bands at 820-850 cm^{-1} may attribute to rocking and wagging modes of the coordinated water. This band is absent in the spectra of Cu indicating absence of coordinated water. It is concluded from the significant shift of free ligand $\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$ to lower wave number side, increased wave number for phenolic $\nu(\text{C}-\text{O})$ stretching band in complexes, that bonding of the ligand to metal ion is through phenolic oxygen and azomethine nitrogen. The data of IR is tabulated in Table 2.

Table 2: Most important IR spectra bands of DHPEPEA ligand and its Complexes (cm^{-1})

S.N.	Compounds	$\nu(\text{O}-\text{H})/\nu(\text{OH}-\text{N})$	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$	$\nu(\text{C}-\text{O})$	$\nu(\text{M}-\text{N})$	$\nu(\text{M}-\text{O})$	H_2O
1.	DPEMPA	3237	1625	1290	--	--	--
2.	$[\text{Co}(\text{DPEMPA})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$	--	1603	1387	514	490	3222, 1512, 840
3.	$[\text{Ni}(\text{DPEMPA})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$	--	1591	1360	525	470	3329, 1538, 820
4.	$[\text{Cr}(\text{DPEMPA})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ H_2O	--	1596	1367	520	457	3300, 1511, 834
5.	$[\text{Cu}(\text{DPEMPA})_2]2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	--	1580	1350	526	485	3439

Antimicrobial Activity

Determination of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)

The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) is the lowest concentration of an antimicrobial compound that inhibits the visible growth of a microorganism after overnight incubation. MIC of the various compounds against bacteria and yeast strains was tested through a modified agar well diffusion method [12]. In this method, a two-fold serial dilution of each compound was prepared by first reconstituting the compound in DMSO followed by dilution in sterile distilled water to achieve a decreasing concentration range of 512 to 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. 100 μL of each dilution was introduced into wells (in triplicate) in the agar plates already seeded with 100 μL of standardized inoculums (10^6 cfu/mL) of the test microbial strain. A test plate was incubated aerobically at 37°C for 24 h, and the inhibition zones were observed. MIC was recorded for each test organism.

Antibacterial activity

To assess the antibacterial activity of obtained compound Agar Well Diffusion method [13] was used. This activity was determined by using Mueller Hinton Agar [14]. A loopful culture of each test organism were inoculated in sterilized nutrient agar and incubated overnight to obtain the broth culture. A loopful of the culture was inoculated on Mueller Hinton Agar plate by using sterile cotton swab after swabbing we were punched on media and the different dilutions of the compounds were added into the wells with the help of dropper. After addition of sample the plate was incubated at 37 °C for 24 hours. After incubation period plates were examined and zone of inhibition were measured.

Antifungal activity

The *in vitro* antifungal assay was performed by the disc diffusion method [15]. The complexes and ligand were tested against the fungi *Aspergillus niger*, and *Candida albicans*, cultured on potato dextrose agar as the medium. In a typical procedure, a well was created on the agar medium and nystatin as the control was inoculated with the fungi. The well was filled with the test solution, which diffuses and the growth of the inoculated fungi is affected. The inhibition zone which developed on the plate was measured.

Table 3: Antimicrobial activity of ligand DHPEPEA and its complexes (diameter in mm)

Compound	Antibacteria					Antifunga	
	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. typhi</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	<i>A. Niger</i>	<i>C. albicans</i>
DPEMPA	13	15	12	14	14	18	14
Co- DPEMPA	-	19	14	15	20	19	18
Ni- DPEMPA	-	-	-	08	12	20	19
Cr- DPEMPA	21	10	-	20	21	19	22

Cu- DPEMPA	13	12	10	12	17	22	20
Amikacin	19	24	23	24	22	--	--
Fuconazoe	-	-	-	-	-	26	24

From the Table 3, it is clear that the Co(II) complex shows good antimicrobial activity against *S. typhi*, *K. pneumonia* and *A. niger*. Ni(II) complex shows good antimicrobial activity against *A. niger*. Cr(III) and Cu(II) complexes show strong activity against *A. niger* and *C. albicans*.

IV. CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analytical data and other spectral techniques it can be concluded that the complexes of DPEMP. According to its azomethine N and both enolic O atoms. The coordination compounds show significant enhanced antimicrobial activities as compared to the free Schiff base. Therefore, these compounds can be further used in pharmaceutical industry as antimicrobial agents for mankind, after testing its toxicity to human beings.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are greatly thankful to SAIF, CDRI Lucknow and SAIF Cochin (Kerala) for providing spectral data and the Principal, Shri Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science College, Akot dist. Akola for providing necessary facilities.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Konekar H.J., K. R. Reddy K.R., Isolation And Synthesis Of Biologically Active Carbazole Alkaloids, JHem. Rev. 2002, 102(11), 4303–4428.
- [2]. Pandeya S.N., Sriram D., Nath G., European Pharm. Sci., Synthesis, Antibacterial, Antifungal And Anti-HIV Activities Of Norfloxacin Mannich Bases, 2(35), 2000, 249-255
- [3]. More P.G., Bhavankar R.B., Patter S.C.. Synthesis And Biological Activity Of Schiff Bases Of Aminothiazoles. Journal Of Indian Chemical Society. 2001, 78(9), 474–475.
- [4]. Yau A.R., Dhande V.V., Bhadange S.G., Aswar A.S., Synthesis, Structural Studies And Biological Activity Of Dioxomolybdenum(VI), Dioxotungsten(VI), Thorium(IV) And Dioxouranium(VI) Complexes With 2-Hydroxy-5-Methyl And 2-Hydroxy-5-Chloroacetophenone Benzoylhydrazone, Russian J. Inorg. Chemistry. 54(4), 2011, 549–554.
- [5]. AbduWajid, Mohod R.B., Synthesis and In Vitro Antimicrobial Studies of [1-(2, 4-Dihydroxyphenyl) Ethanone-B-Phenyl Ethyl Amine] And Its Complexes, Int. J. Chem. Sci.: 12(2), 2014, 611-617.
- [6]. AbeerTaha, AbeerKarim, Physicochemical Studies And Biological Activity Of Mixed ligand Complexes Involving Bivalent Transition Metals With A Novel Schiff Base And Glycine As A Representative Amino Acid, European Journal Of Chemistry 5(2), 328-333, 2014.
- [7]. Chetana P., VibhaVinayakumarBhat, Hetero-Binuclear Complexes Of anthranilic Acid Using Bridging N,N-Bis(2-Pyridylmethyl)Oxamide And Terphenyl 1,10-Phenanthroline: Synthesis, Characterization And Biological Evaluation, International Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences And Drug Research, 10(6), 460-73, 2018
- [8]. Dyer Jr, "Application Of Absorption Spectroscopy Of Organic Compounds", Pearson Private limited, New Delhi; (2010).
- [9]. Skellern Rm And Webster Fx, "Spectroscopic Identification Of Organic Compounds", 6th Ed., John Wiley And Sons, Inc, New York; (2011).
- [10]. Agrawal N. K., Aneja K. R., Dhiman R., In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity And Phytochemical Studies Of Terminalia Chebula Against The Microbes Isolated From Fruit Juices, Journal Of Microbiology, Biotechnology And Food Sciences, December, 5(3):243-247, 2015.
- [11]. Mishra A.P., Mishra R. K. and Shrivastava S. P., Structural And Antimicrobial Studies Of Coordination Compounds Of V (II), Co (II), Ni (II) And Cu (II) With Some Schiff Bases involving 2-Amino-4-Chlorophenol, J. Serb. Chem. Soc. 74(5), 523–535, 2009.
- [12]. British Pharmacopoeia-II, Biological Assay and Tests, The Stationary Office Ltd., London; A-205, 1998.
- [13]. Mueer J.H. And Hinton J., Proc. Soc. Exp. Bio. Med., 48, 330, 1941.
- [14]. Prescott S.C., Dunn C.G., Industrial Microbiology, 3rd Ed., McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, 519, 1949.

- [15]. Abdu Wajid And Mohod R. B., Synthesis Of Amino Acid Based Schiff Base And Its Complexes As Microbia Growth Inhibitors Rasayan J. Cem., ,6 (4), 284 – 287, 2013.