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Roghayeh Fekri, Mehdi Salehi, Asadollah Asadi, Maciej Kubicki

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DNA/BSA interaction, bio-activity, molecular docking simulation study and electrochemical properties of hydrazone Schiff base derived Cu(II)/Ni(II) metal complexes: Influence of the nuclearity and metal ions

Roghayeh Fekri^a, Mehdi Salehi^{a,*}, Asadollah Asadi^b, Maciej Kubicki^c

^a Department of Chemistry, College of Science, Semnan University, Semnan, Iran

^b Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardabil, Iran

^c Faculty of Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University, Umultowska 89b, 61-614 Poznań, Poland

Abstract

Three new transition metal complexes of a tridentate Schiff base ligand, **H₂L** = *N*-(2-hydroxybenzylideneamino) benzamide, were synthesized in the presence of pyridine, 3-methylpyridine and the corresponding metal salts, and were characterized by FT-IR, UV-Vis and Raman spectroscopies, and cyclic voltammetry (CV). The crystal structures of the three complexes, [Cu^{II}₂(L)₂(py)₂]·2ClO₄ (**1**), Cu^{II}₂(L)₂(3-Mepy)₂(ClO₄)₂ (**2**) and [Ni^{II}(L)(py)₃]ClO₄ (**3**), were determined through X-ray crystallography. In the Cu complexes two different kinds of contacts were found: shorter (in typical ranges) and longer (Cu-O around 2.5 Å), which assemble the complexes into dimers. The coordination geometry is (taking into account the longer contacts) square-pyramidal in **1**, while complexes **2** and **3** show an octahedral geometry. Numerous biological studies have been conducted on **H₂L** and complexes **1-3**. In vitro, their antibacterial activities were examined against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The results of these studies indicated that all compounds had antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Furthermore, binding studies of **H₂L** and its complexes with calf thymus DNA (CT-DNA) were studied. Results analyzing the binding of **H₂L** and the complexes to CT-DNA revealed a hyperchromic effect and a non-intercalative mode of binding. These observations also indicate significant alterations of the bovine serum albumin

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