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Synthesis, characterization, DFT studies of piperazine derivatives and its Ni(II), Cu(II) complexes as antimicrobial agents and glutathione reductase inhibitors

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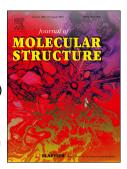
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### **ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**

Synthesis, characterization, DFT studies of piperazine derivatives and its Ni(II), Cu(II) complexes as antimicrobial agents and glutathione reductase inhibitors

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## **Abstract**

1,4-Piperazinediacetic acid and 1,4-diethyl ester (1) were prepared by treating 1,4-piperazine with ethylchloroacetate; and its structure was identified by single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis. Then, 1,4-piperazinediacetic acid, 1,4-dihydrazide (2) and its metal complexes (2-Ni(II) and 2-Cu(II)) were synthesized, respectively. Their structures were characterized by elemental analysis, ESI-MS, IR and NMR spectral data. The electrochemical behavior of compounds was investigated using cyclic voltammetry (CV). The density functional theory (DFT) was used for geometry optimization, HOMO and LUMO energies, HOMO-LUMO energy gap and dipole moment of the compounds. It has been observed that the calculated band gaps for complexes are much smaller than ligands. Furthermore, <sup>13</sup>C and <sup>1</sup>H NMR analyses of (1) and (2) compounds were performed at B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory and compared with the experimental findings. Observed <sup>13</sup>C and <sup>1</sup>H NMR chemical shifts were very good agreement with calculated chemical shifts. The antibacterial activities of synthesized compounds were studied against three Gram-positive and three Gram-negative

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