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SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF Zn, Co and Cu COMPLEXES

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Article history Received: 2025-02-20 Received in revised form: 2025-04-02 Accepted: 2025-04-16 Available online	<i>We have been synthesized hydrogenated Schiff base ligand with Co(II), Cu (II) and Zn(II) complexes. Ligand was synthesized hydrogenation of salicylidene-aniline. Ligand and three metal complexes structure have been proved by spectral analyses. The antimicrobial properties of synthesized compounds have been investigated. Synthesized compounds have shown high antifungal and antibacterial properties. Comparing Schiff bases metal complexes with hydrogenated Schiff base complex compounds hydrogenated complex compounds has shown higher antimicrobial properties, because when azomethines group double bond break down and hydrogen atom enter the structure of ligand it changes complex formation ability of ligand and also influence antimicrobial properties. Other positive side of of our ligand and complex compounds, they have shown antimicrobial properties even 0,25% concentration and they are durable 6 month.</i>
Keywords: <i>Schiff bases, transition metal, hydrogenation, metal complexes, antifungal properties, antibacterial properties.</i>	

1. Introduction

Microelements are metals which plays important role of life process. In living systems they generally include the structure of enzymes, catalyst different chemical reactions. Zinc is microelement which includes all enzymes structure and plays lively role in human body [1-5]. Zinc also controls action of immune systems and cell metabolism

Copper after iron and zinc form importance stands in the third stage and protect cell membrane damages [8]. Cobalt includes the structure of B₁₂ vitamin and several enzymes. All three microelements in our body form different complex compounds, because they have free d orbital [9].

Schiff Bases are condensation of primary amines with carbonyl compounds and they were first reported by Schiff in 1864 [10-12]. Because of the relative easiness of preparation, synthetic flexibility, and the special property of C=N group [16]. Schiff bases are generally excellent chelating agents, especially when a functional group like -OH or -SH is present close to the azomethine group so as to form a five or six membered ring with the metal ions versatility of Schiff base ligands and biological, analytical and industrial applications of their complexes make further investigations in this area highly desirable [17-22]. Nowadays, the research field dealing with Schiff base coordination chemistry has expanded enormously. The importance of Schiff base complexes for bioinorganic chemistry, catalysis and material science, separation

and encapsulation processes, and formation of compounds with unusual properties and structures has been recognized and reviewed [23-28].

Schiff Bases are compounds which form many metal complexes [29]. These compounds have shown large application. Antimicrobial, anticancer, antiallergic antinflammatory properties of compounds give to scientists continue their research in this field [30-34].

After synthesis and successful antitumor investigation of iron (III) N, N¹ bis-(salicyclidene)-1,2(phenylidenediamine (SAP) scientist decided to continue next triad elements Co(II) and Ni(II) SAP complexes. Nowadays many Schiff bases derivatives have been synthesizing. In this work we are going to show synthesis and hydrogenation of Schiff bases ligand and synthesis of metal complexes [35].

2. Experimental part

Synthesis of Schiff base ligand

The ligand was synthesized by the condensation of o-salicyclic aldehyde and aniline in 1:1 molar ratio using absolute alcohol as the reaction medium. The mixture was refluxed on water bath for 1 and a half an hour and then allowed to stand overnight at room temperature. The product was crystallized from the same solvent.

IR spectra (⊙, sm-1): 1678 (C=N), 1610 (C=C), 1470, 1180 (C-N (CH₃)₂). NMR spectra (⊙, ppm): 8.146 (C=N), 3.641-3.028 (CH₃)₂N, 2.050 (4H), 1.205-1.131 (CH₂).

The IR spectra of the complexes C=N zone is observed at 1650 sm-1. In comparison with its position in the spectrum of the ligand (1678 sm-1) it is shifted to low-frequency zone. Such a change proves presence of coordination of metal with N atom C=N bond (635-620 sm-1, M=N). On the base of above-mentioned we can conclude that complexes should have such a structure: M(L)₂X₂, where X-anion. The following is the NMR spectrum.

Synthesis of hydrogenated Schiff Base

Schiff base ligand were added in sodium-borhydride in water solution molar ratio 1:4, solution were filtered out. White crystals separated from solution.

Synthesis of metal complexes

They were prepared by reacting ethanolic solution of metal acetate (Co,Cu, and Zn) in 1:2 molar ratio. The settled down solid coloured complexes were filtered, washed with ethanol, dried in oven.

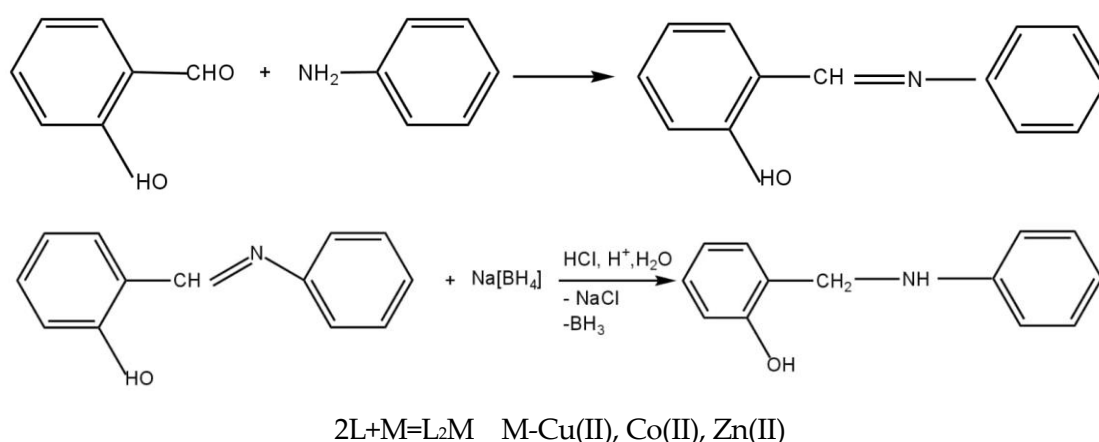
Antimicrobial properties

In literature, it is maintained that ligands and their metal complexes are considerably active against Baccilus megaterium and Candide tropicals, but that the effect of metal complexes is stronger than that of lgands.It was also reported that ligands and their metal complexes are active against Fuherica Coli, Barilum sp and Pseudomanan acurtuginan, while that Cu are more effective.Moreover, Cu complexes of ligands were reported to be inhibiting active agents against bacteria and fungus.It was also determined that ligands could produce an inhibiting effect on the development of Aspergillus niger, Penisilum rubium and Augergillus ferreus.Furthermore, it was also established that ligands had an actibacterial effect at 100ppm concentration and they had and antifungisid effect [6].

Antimicrobial activity of the compounds of tested against using *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa*, *Mycobacterium lacticolium*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Cladasporium resinale*, *Penicillium Chrosegenum*, *Chastomium gloloodium* *Trichoderma viride*. The sterilized (autoclaved 121⁰ C for 15 min) medium (40-50⁰) was poured into the Petri dishes to give a depth of 3-4 mm and allowed to solidfy. The suspension of the microorganism the steaked on plates. The paper discs impregnated with the test compounds was placed on the solidified medium. The plates were pre-incubated forth at room temperature and incubated at 37⁰ C for 24 hour[7].

3. Result and discussion.

We have described the synthesis and antimicrobial properties of Co, Cu and Zn. The structure of ligands and metal complexes were proved IR spectra. First ligand were synthesized by de condensation salicylic aldehyde and aniline. Second ligand were synthesized saliclidene-aniline with sodiumborhydride reaction.



The synthesized compounds structure were proved by IR spectra fig.1,2 In the first spectra we can easily observe azomethine fragment in first spectra 1678 cm^{-1} , but when Schiff base hydrogenated the bond between $-\text{CH}=\text{N}-$ break down and new fragment $\text{CH}_2\text{-NH}$ formed in 3448 cm^{-1}

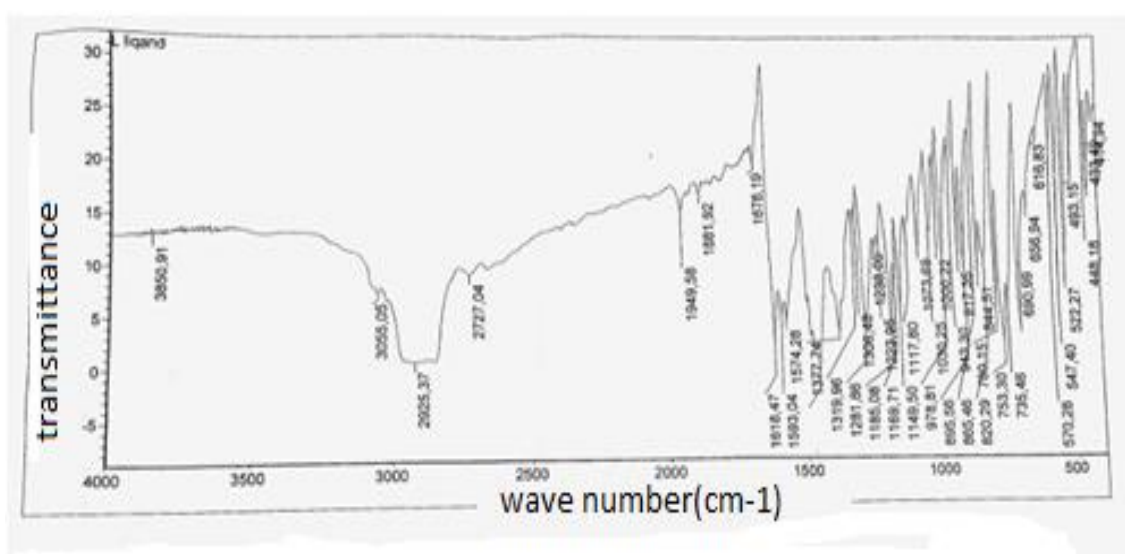


Fig 1. L ligand IR spectra

Fig 2. L ligand IR spectra

We have also been synthesized three metal complex of hydrogenated Schiff base. We can also describe structure of three complex, here observable all spectra of complexes fig 3,4..

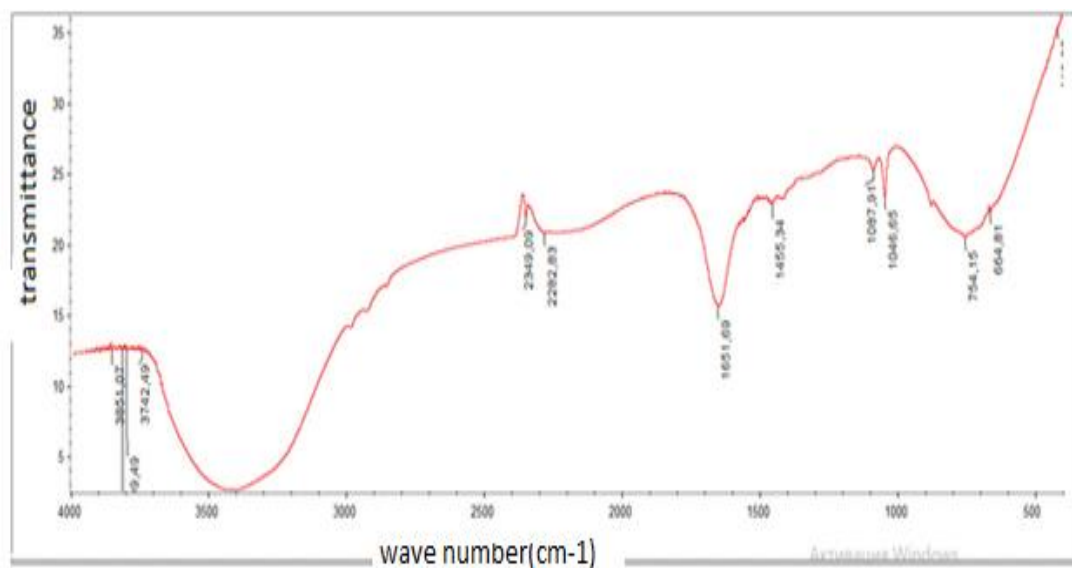


Fig 3. Co complex IR spectra

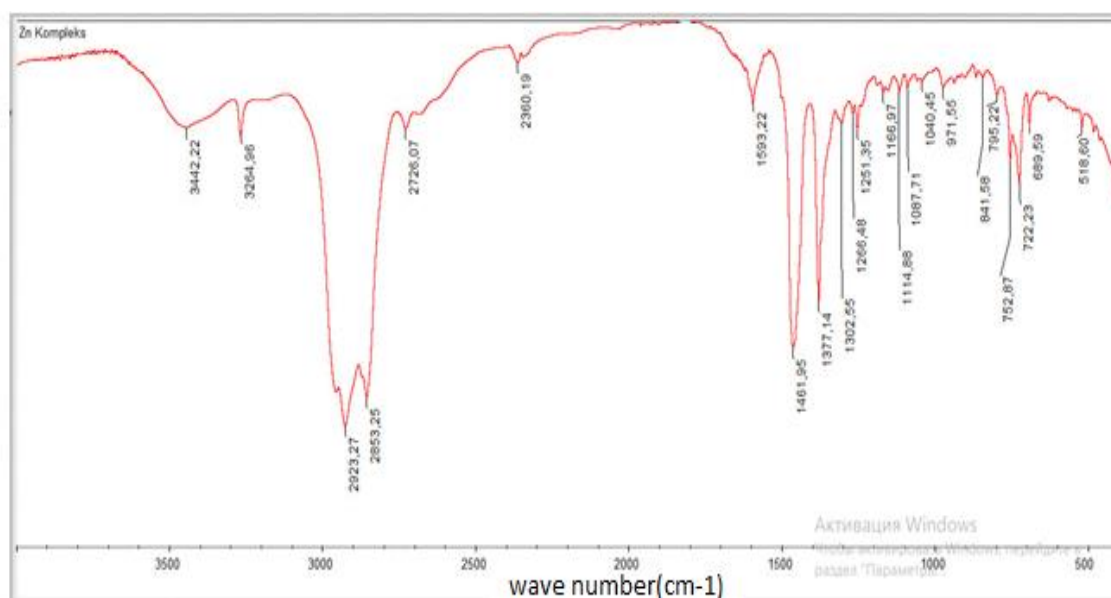


Fig 4. Zn complex IR spectra

If we compare IR Spectra of ligands and complexes. By the formation of hydrogenated ligand the azomethine group break down. $\text{-CH}_2\text{-NH-}$ group appeared higher than 3000 cm^{-1} . In metal complexes appeared 4-5 cm^{-1} differences comparing with ligand.

We firstly have checked by the express method antimicrobial properties of synthesized ligands. When we observed the antimicrobial feature, we checked the antimicrobial properties of the ligand and metal complexes table 1.

From the table, we observed high antimicrobial properties. When we hydrogenated the ligand, we evaluated the antimicrobial properties.

Table 1. Antimicrobial properties of synthesized compounds

No	Ligand and complexes	Concentration%	Bactericidal	Fungicidal
1	Ligand	1,0	2,8-2,8	2,80-2,8
		0,5	2,4-2,4	2,4-2,4
		0,25	2,3-2,3	2,3-2,3
2	hydrogenated ligand	1,0	2,9-2,9	2,9-2,9
		0,5	2,5-2,5	2,5-2,6
		0,25	2,4-2,3	2,4-2,4
3	Complex of Co	1,0	3,0-3,0	3,3-3,3
		0,5	2,6-2,6	2,8-2,8
		0,25	2,4-2,4	2,6-2,6
4	Complex of Cu	1,0	3,0-3,0	3,0-3,0
		0,5	2,5-2,6	2,5-2,5
		0,25	2,4-2,4	2,2-2,2
5	Complex of Zn	1,0	3,3-3,4	3,3-3,3
		0,5	2,8-2,8	2,8-2,8
		0,25	2,7-2,7	2,7-2,7

If we give attention of above table we have witness high antibacterial and antifungal properties of metal complexes. Comparing with ligands metal complexes have shown high killing effect of microbe. Zinc complexes has shown highest both bacterial and fungi, Co has shown moderate bacteria and highest fungi, copper has shown moderate antimicrobial properties both anti fungi and anti bacterial properties.

Comparing Schiff bases metal complexes with hydrogenated Schiff base complex compounds hydrogenated complex compounds has shown higher antimicrobial properties, because when azomethine group double bond break down and hydrogen atom enter the structure of ligand it changes complex formation ability of ligand and also influence antimicrobial properties. Other positive side of our ligand and complex compounds, they have shown antimicrobial properties even 0,25% concentration and they are durable 6 month.

4. Conclusion

We have been synthesized hydrogenated Schiff bases metal complexes. We have investigated antimicrobial properties of ligand and Co, Cu, Zn complexes. Comparing with ligand complexes have shown high antimicrobial properties. Zn complex has shown highest antimicrobial properties. Co has shown moderate bacteria and highest fungi, copper has shown moderate antimicrobial properties both anti fungi and anti bacterial properties.

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