Synthesis, spectroscopic characterization, thermal studies, and molecular docking of novel Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes based on Schiff base: In vitro antibacterial and antitumor activities

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ABSTRACT

New chelates complexes of general formulae [Cr(H₂L)₂Cl₃·EtOH], [Fe(H₂L)(OH)SO₄(H₂O)·2H₂O], [Fe(HL)₂(H₂O)], and [Co(H₂L)(HL)₂·1/2 EtOH] were prepared and identified by spectral techniques and thermogravimetric analysis. Derivative thermo gravimetric analysis. The results confirmed that the ligand behaved as neutral tetradentate, bidentate, or monobasic tridentate. Coordination has occurred via carbonyl oxygen (C=O) and N(2)H or (C-S) groups in complex (3). Moreover, complex (3) was more stable than the analogs (1–3). The prepared mononuclear complexes exhibited an octahedral conformation. The ligand and Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes were investigated for their inhibitory action on the growth of Streptococcus pyogenes and Escherichia coli as Gram-positive and negative bacteria, respectively. The results indicated the effective behavior of Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes as being antibacterial compared to the ligand. The in vitro antitumor activity also displayed the potent action of compounds. In addition, it was revealed that the majority of complexes were more effective than their free ligand. Furthermore, molecular docking implementation demonstrated the intriguing possible interactions of the ligands and complexes with amino acid active sites of the ribosyltransferase moiety (PDB ID).

INTRODUCTION

Schiff-based ligands of thiosemicarbazones have gained significance over the decades as potential drug candidates (Nehar et al., 2020). Thiosemicarbazones are a group of compounds with numerous pharmacological applications, such as anti-inflammatory (Palaska et al., 2002), antibacterial (Plech et al., 2011), antifungal, antituberculosus (Küçükgüzel et al., 2006), antiviral (Pandeya et al., 1999), and antitumoral (de Oliveira et al., 2015) activities. The antitumoral activity of these compounds is due to their ability to restrain ribonucleotide reductase, which is an enzyme necessary for DNA synthesis (Sartorelli et al., 1970). Moreover, they have been proven to be good antiprotozoal, antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anticancer agents and have shown catalytic activities when coordinated with metals (Manikandan et al., 2015; Subarkhan and Ramesh, 2015). Several applications of these ligands have also been reported in the field of analytical chemistry (Garg and Jain, 1988; Pavon et al., 1975).

Furthermore, the role of transition metals as micronutrients as well as cofactors of various metalloenzymes in living systems reinforces the rationale beyond the preparation and quantification of new transition metal-based thiosemicarbazones complexes for their antitumor effects (Prajapati and Patel, 2019). When tested in vivo, the future use of alternative thiosemicarbazones as efficient anticancer drugs would rely on structural alterations that would
confer improved potency against a variety of tumors/cancers, as well as lower toxicity and better solubility. Chromium (III) complexes showed certain biological activity, especially in regulating carbohydrates and lipid metabolism (Pechova and Pavlata, 2007). As an essential micronutrient, a low diet of chromium will exhibit several adverse effects, such as glucose intolerance, growth disorders, and diminished longevity (Jumina and Harizal, 2019). Iron is fundamental for normal cellular function. It is involved in a wide assortment of cellular processes, including DNA synthesis (Fuss et al., 2015; White and Dillingham, 2012; Zhang, 2014), cellular respiration, and macromolecule biosynthesis. Moreover, it is required for cell proliferation and growth, and changes in intracellular iron availability can have a significant impact on cell division, cell cycle regulation, and cellular metabolism (Arnold et al., 2016; Grodick et al., 2015; Paul and Lill, 2015). Neoplastic cells have higher iron requirements than normal, nonmalignant cells, which is somewhat unsurprising. Iron chelation has been investigated as a potential therapeutic intervention in many malignancies. Iron homeostasis has been studied in nonmalignant and malignant cells, the widespread effects of iron depletion on the cell, various iron chelators in cancer treatment, and the tumor types that have been most commonly studied in the context of iron chelation (Kalinowski and Richardson, 2005; Lieu et al., 2001; Merlot et al., 2013). Thiosemicarbazones are synthetic tridentate metal chelators that bind iron while also chelating other metals, including zinc and copper (Murphy et al., 2017; Tang et al., 2017). Because of their tridentate structure, thiosemicarbazones allow iron to participate in redox reactions (Basha et al., 2014). Additionally, the complexes derived from Schiff bases and Co(II) were reported to exhibit bactericidal, fungicidal, antitubercular, and antiviral activities (Lv et al., 2006).

This work aims to study the preparation and spectroscopic characterization of chromium, cobalt, and iron complexes of the ligand (4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2-(phenylamino)acetyl) thiosemicarbazone)(H₂L) and to investigate the antibacterial and antitumor activities of newly synthesized compounds.

**EXPERIMENT**

**Materials**

All involved reactions were performed in atmospheric conditions. The utilized substrates and reagents are hydrazide, 4-chlorophenyl isothiocyanate, CrCl₃·6H₂O, FeCl₃·6H₂O, and CoBr₂·6H₂O, which were of AnalaR grade and were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemie (Germany) and Fluka. Organic solvents were available at reagent grade without prior purification to prepare the ligand and complexes.

**Preparation of (4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2-(phenylamino)acetyl) thiosemicarbazone)**

The substituted thiosemicarbazone (H₂L) was obtained by refluxing the hydrazide (0.01 mol) and the 4-chlorophenyl isothiocyanate (0.01 mol) in ethanol (10 ml) for 6 hours. Cooling the mixture gave the precipitated product, which was filtered, followed by washing with ethanol and diethyl ether, and then dried using vacuum (P₄O₁₀).

**Preparation of metal complexes**

An absolute ethanol solution (20 ml) containing 0.001 moles of metal salt (where M = Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II)) was added to a solution (30 ml) containing 0.001 moles of the (4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2-(phenylamino)acetyl) thiosemicarbazone) (H₂L) and afforded mixture was stirred at 60°C for 4–7 hours; if any solid formed, the solution was directly filtered, or the solution was kept at 35°C to evaporate half of the solvent amount leading to crystallization followed by filtration and dryness.

**Physical and spectral techniques**

Various spectroscopic techniques were utilized to characterize the ligand (H₂L) and its derived complexes. Elemental analyses (C, H, and N) were investigated at the Microanalytical Unit of Cairo University, Egypt. The metal content was hydrolyzed with nitric acid and then estimated using EDTA following the standard methods. ¹H-NMR spectra in deuterated dimethyl sulfoxide d₆ Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) were recorded using a 300 MHz Varian nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectrometer. The chemical shift was measured relative to the solvent peak. The Fourier transform infrared spectrography (FTIR) of ligands and complexes was completed at the Microanalytical Unit, Cairo University, Egypt, in the wavelength range (4000–400 cm⁻¹) using KBr discs and a Nenexus-Nicolitide-640- MSAFT-IR FTIR infrared spectrophotometer. The electronic spectra (ultraviolet/visible) were recorded using a Perkin Elmer Lambda 330 spectrophotometer. The electronic spectra of the dimethylformamide (DMF) solution of each of the thiosemicarbazide ligand and metal complexes were recorded in 1 cm quartz cells. The molar conductivity measurements were determined in N, N'-DMF solution at (10⁻³M) using a Tacassel conductometer type CD6N. Magnetic susceptibilities of the complexes were investigated by modifying the Gouy technique at r.t. utilizing Magnetic Susceptibility Johnson–Matthey Balance. The efficient moments were determined by applying the following relation: \[ \mu_{eff} = 2.828(\chi_m T)^{1/2} \text{ B.M.} \] where \( \mu_{eff} \) stands for magnetic susceptibility effective and \( \chi_m \) is molar magnetic susceptibility.

**Biological test**

**Bacterial strains and media**

The in vitro antibacterial activity was studied at the Microbial Biotechnology Department, Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Research Institute, University of Sadat City, Egypt, following the Broth Dilution Method. In the study, highly pathogenic Streptococcus pyogenes were isolated from human sources obtained from the soil of the Menoufia governorate and tested. Nutrient broth medium was prepared by using Brain heart infusion (BHI) broth medium (MP Bio) incorporated brain extract, heart extract, and peptones (27.5 g), D(+) glucose (2 g), in addition to 5 g NaCl and 2.5 g of Na₂HPO₄ per l. The pH was set to 7.4 by adding diluted NaOH. The bacterial strains were grown utilizing the medium, and SK activity was monitored during the growth curve of the microbes. NB medium comprises 1 g D(+) glucose, 15 g peptone, 6 g sodium chloride, and 3 g yeast extract per liter. The pH was regulated to be 7.4 using NaOH (Akhurst, 1982). The physiological saline solution incorporated NaCl 0.9 g/liter.

The antibacterial activity was investigated following a modified assay (Aly and El-Boraey, 2019) to study the inhibitory action of the resulting complexes and their hydrazide precursor against S. pyogenes (a type of Gram-positive organism) and Escherichia coli (Gram-negative species). The growing of S. pyogenes and E. coli cells was performed using BHI and Nutrient broth (NB) medium, respectively. With two concentrations of
DMSO, the investigated compounds were dissolved (1, 5, and 7 μg/ml) in DMSO; then activation of bacterial strains on the proper broth media via shaking was carried out. A culture of bacteria was incubated at 37°C for 24 hours, and one of them was utilized as inoculation in the broth media, and the cultures of S. pyogenes and E. coli were inoculated to grow aerobically on BHI broth medium and NB medium. A spectrophotometer was used for calculating growth turbidity at 650 nm. After bacterial culture was grown on the media that included the tested derivatives and the control group, measurements were taken after 24 and 48 hours of incubation.

**Antitumor activity**

The antitumor activity of the synthesized complexes was investigated using a breast cancer cell line (MCF7, ATCC HTB-22). The cell line was maintained and propagated in Modified Eagle's Medium supplemented with 10% inactivated fetal calf serum, 2.4 sodium bicarbonate, 1 × 10^6 Penicillin units, 1 g Streptomycin, and 1 ml Garamycin 80, respectively (all chemicals and reagents are purely purchased from Sigma-Aldrich). The cell line was incubated in 5% CO₂ at 37°C to reach confluence; then cells were harvested using 1:250 trypsin enzyme. The viability of cells was examined with a 0.5% trypan blue stain. Then, cells were seeded in 8 × 12 microtiter plates at concentrations that can reach confluence 24 hours after withdrawal of the seeding growth medium, and different doses of metal complexes were titrated to investigate acute dose, lethal dose fifty (LD50), and therapeutic doses applied to a microtiter plate in another experiment to investigate the antitumor activity of metal complexes.

**Superoxide dismutase (SOD)**

SOD (Veiga et al., 2021) was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions. In brief diluted standard, the blank and samples were added to the appropriate well of plate precoated with an antibody specific to SOD, followed by incubation of plate for 2 hours at 37°C, washing, the addition of detection reagent working solution (100 ml), and incubation at the same temperature for 1 hour. Detection reagent B was added after washing the plate and 100 ml to each well, followed by incubation for 30 minutes at 37°C. The plate was washed, followed by the addition of substrate solution (990 ml) and incubation for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark. The stop solution (50 ml) was added to each well. Finally, the result was obtained through a microplate reader at 450 nm.

**Sample preparation and storage**

**Tissue homogenates**

Cells have been rinsed in 0.01 mol/l of ice-cold Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) (pH 7.0-7.2) and homogenized in 5–10 ml of PBS, followed by sonication or subjected to two freeze-thaw cycles. The homogenates were centrifuged for 5 minutes at 5,000 × g; the supernate and assay were removed or aliquoted and then stored at ≤ −86°C.

**Calculation of the results**

The results were recorded by determining the average of the readings for standard and control samples and then subtracting the standard optical density (OD) average zero. The standard curve was constructed by plotting the mean OD and concentration. Then, the best fit curve was drawn, and a standard curve was created. In the case of sample dilution, the concentration read from the standard curve has to be multiplied by the dilution factor.

**Molecular docking study**

The crystal structure of the active site complexed with a reference inhibitor was obtained. Water and inhibitor molecules were removed, and hydrogen atoms were added. The optimized 3D structures of molecules were subjected to generate different poses of compounds. The pose generated was rescored using the London dG scoring function. The poses generated were refined with the MMFF94 × force field. The best ten binding poses were analyzed after allowing auto-rotatable bonds to achieve the best score (Ali and El-Molla, 2019).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Analytical data**

The stoichiometries of the isolated complexes with H₂L are displayed in Table 1, and the proposed structure of ligand and different metal salts of Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) produces complexes is shown in Figure 1. The molar conductivities of the complexes in DMF solution (10⁻⁴ M) are listed in Table 1. All complexes are nonelectrolytes except Cr(III) complex is an electrolyte (Mahmoud et al., 2015).

**Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy**

The ¹H-NMR spectrum of thiosemicarbazide has been recorded as a d₄-DMF solution (Fig. 2). The amide N(4)H linked to the Ph group was detected within the spectral region of 8.1 ppm, indicating the absence of H-bonding with d₄-DMF agreeing with previous studies. The ¹H peak attributed to [N(1)H and N(2) H] was displayed at 9.8 and 9.2 ppm revealing the isolation of hydrogen bonding with a combination of neutral and anionic ligands. The singlet at 3.3 and 3.2 ppm and the multiplet at 6.7–7.5 ppm were attributed to the CH₂ and aryl signals, respectively (Aly et al., 2021).

**Mass spectroscopy**

The mass spectrum of the ligand exhibited a molecular ion peak at m/z = 336 amu (Calc. m/z = 334.5). The major

![Table 1. Analytical and physical data for the ligand H₂L, Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes.](image-url)
Fragment ions appear at m/z = 77, 112, 127, 201, 228.5, 259, and 336 for \([\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-3\text{H}]^+\), \([\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl-H}]^+\), \([\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NCl-2H}]^+\), \([\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{SCl}]^+\), \([\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{SOCl-H}]^+\), \([\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{OSCl-2H}]^+\), and \([\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_4\text{OSCl}]^+\), respectively (Fig. S1).

\[^1^3\text{C}\text{NMR spectra}\]

\[^1^3\text{C}\text{NMR} (\delta, \text{ppm}): 58.3 \text{ (NCH}_2\text{)}; 113.5, 113.5, 117.8, 129.8, 129.8, 147.6 \text{ (Ph-C)}; 127.9, 127.9, 129.8, 129.8, 130.3, 135.6 \text{ (Cl-Ph-C)}; 170.7 \text{ (C=O)}; 181.5 \text{ (C=S)} \text{ (Figure 3)\).

\[^{13}\text{C}\text{NMR spectra of ligand}\]

The significant absorptions of the functions incorporated in the ligand were recorded in the range of 400–4000 cm\(^{-1}\), as presented in Table 2 (Abdalla et al., 2021). The intense absorption bands appeared at 1,673 and 752 cm\(^{-1}\) for \(\nu(\text{C=O})\) and \(\nu(\text{C=S})\), respectively, as shown in Table 2 and Figure 3. The absence of the \(–\text{OH}\) or \(–\text{SH}\) signals in the related NMR of the free ligand indicated the keto form of such ligand. The spectra of \(\nu(\text{N4-H})\),

\[^{13}\text{C}\text{NMR spectra of ligand}\]

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υ(N2-H), and υ(N1-H) were detected at 3,335, 3,301, and 3,100 cm⁻¹, respectively.

**FTIR spectra of Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes**

The fundamental infrared bands which provide the structural evidence for the nature of the organic ligand binding to the ions are shown in Table 2, Figure 4, and Figures S2 and S3. The hydrate water molecules have been omitted from Table 2 for convenience. The coordination sites were identified by comparing ligand and complex spectra. Moreover, the infrared spectra of [Cr(H₂L)₂Cl₂]ClEtOH, [Fe(HL)₂(OH)]H₂O, [Fe(H₂L) (OH)SO₄(H₂O)]₂H₂O, and [Co(H₂L)(HL)₂]¹⁄₂EtOH showed that the ligand acts as neutral tetradeinate, bidentate, or monobasic tridentate, coordinating with the C=O, υ(N2-H) group, and (C-S) resulting in a five-membered ring incorporating metal atom. However, υN(4)H remained at the same frequency or slightly shifted in position. In Cr(III) complex, υN(2)H shifted to low-frequency complexes (3 and 4) even in complexity. The appearing absorption spectra (621–504 and 459–416 cm⁻¹) attributed to υ(M-O) and υ(M-N), respectively (Al-Farhan et al., 2021). Hydroxo of complexes (2 and 3) revealed a broad strong band at 3,449–3,404 cm⁻¹ for υ(OH) (Abdel-Rahman et al., 2021). For complex (3), a new band appeared at 1,018 cm⁻¹ and was assigned to the monocoordinated sulfate group.

![Figure 2. ¹H NMR spectra of ligand (H₂L) in DMSO-d₆ solution.](image)

![Figure 3. ¹³C NMR spectra of ligand (H₂L) in DMSO-d₆ solution.](image)
Electronic spectra and magnetic moment

The electronic spectral data are presented in Table 3. The ligand transitions were recorded at 245 and 300 nm for $\pi-\pi^*$ and $n-\pi^*$ transitions.

**Cr(III) complexes**

Cr(III) complex spectra have been recorded in regions of 335 and 362 nm, which were assigned to the octahedral geometry (Abdel-Rahman et al., 2021). In addition, the magnetic moment of the complex was 2.49 B.M.

**Fe(III) complexes**

Fe(III) complexes (2 and 3) spectra have been recorded in DMF solution in regions 320 and 550 as well as 280, 295, and 440 nm, respectively, attributed to the octahedral geometry (Darari et al., 2020). The r.t. magnetic moments of complexes (2 and 3) were 5.0 and 4.8 B.M., respectively.

**Co(II) complexes**

Co(II) complex(4) spectra revealed bands in the visible region at 600 and 305 nm attributed to $^4T_{1g}(F) \rightarrow ^4A_{2g}(F)$ and $^4T_{1g}(F) \rightarrow ^4T_{1g}(P)$ transition showing an octahedral conformation (Shebl et al., 2010). Also, the r.t. magnetic moment was 4.2 B.M.

Thermal studies thermogravimetric and derivative thermogravimetry (TG/DTG)

The thermal properties of the ligand for Fe(III) and Co(II) complexes were performed by thermogravimetric analysis (TG/DTG) under a nitrogen atmosphere with a temperature range of 25–800°C (Table 4).

### Table 2. Infrared spectral bands (cm$^{-1}$) for ligand (H$_2$L), Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>$v$(OH)/EtOH</th>
<th>$v$(N$_2$-H)</th>
<th>$v$(N1-H)</th>
<th>$v$(C=O)</th>
<th>$v$(C=S)</th>
<th>$v$(M-O)</th>
<th>$v$(M-N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[Cr(H$_2$L)$_2$Cl$_2$]ClEtOH</td>
<td>3,335</td>
<td>3,302</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[Fe(H$_2$L)(OH)SO$_4$(H$_2$O)$_2$]2H$_2$O</td>
<td>3,410</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,306</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>[Fe(HL)$_2$(OH)]H$_2$O</td>
<td>3,404</td>
<td>3,321</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>[Co(H$_2$L)(HL)$_2$]1/2EtOH</td>
<td>3,408</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4. FTIR spectra of the ligand (H$_2$L) and Fe(III) complexes (2 and 3).
Ligand

The TG curve of the ligand showed that the ligand was thermally stable up to 189°C followed by the melting point at 190°C (Fig. 5a). Additionally, the curve revealed that the decomposition step occurred in a temperature range of 190°C–633°C, accompanied by a total mass loss of 100% (Found 100%).

Cr(III) complexes

TG curves of Cr(III) complex (1) showed four decomposition steps in a temperature range of 23°C–149°C (Calc./Found % 8.25/7.91) (Fig. S4). In addition, it was designated to dissolve an ethanol molecule and a C₂H₂ moiety. In the first and second steps, the TG curve showed that the complex gradually decomposed at a temperature range between 149°C and 408°C and ended with the formation of Cr associated with DTG peaks at 234°C, 320°C, and 379°C.

Fe(III) complexes

TG curves of Fe(III) complexes indicated the mass loss in temperature ranges of 32°C–158°C and 27°C–153.6°C (Calc./Found % 2.4/2.2.; 12.4/12.5), respectively, besides DTG peaks at 33°C and 94.6°C, assigned for releasing one and four water molecules of crystallization and coordination (complexes 2 and 3). The TG showed a gradual decomposition at 158°C–550°C and 153.6°C–489°C, leading to the formation of the metal complex (2), metal oxide, and CO in complex (2) (Fig. 5b and c).

Co(II) complexes

The TG curves of Co(II) complex (4) are presented in Figure 5d. The data revealed that the mass loss was in the temperature range of 24°C–153.8°C (Calc./Found % 2.2/2.1), respectively, with DTG peak at 31°C assigned to the desolation of a half molecule of the solvent. Also, complex (4) was gradually decomposed at 154°C–438°C resulting in the formation of metal oxide and CO.

Biological activities

Antibacterial activities

The dose-dependent pattern of Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes and their corresponding legends showed remarkable activities (Table 5). For the concentrations of 1, 5, and 7 μg/ml of ligand, Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes, the antibacterial activity was tested against E. coli and S. pyogenes as represented in Figure 6. The results were found as follows: the antibacterial activity of the complexes > ligand for the two bacterial species, where the Co(II) complex was the highest one among them. According to the results, in the case of complexes, the role of chelation in facilitating the cross-potency into the cell membrane of E. coli can be explained by Tweedy's chelation theory (Abdalla et al., 2020; Fathima et
Chelation/complication has the potential to induce the lipophilic character of the central metal, thus favoring its penetration through the lipid layer of the cell membrane. In the instance of *S. pyogenes* (gram +), the complex was effective at concentrations of 1, 5, and 7 μg/ml. It was noticed that the incorporation of certain moieties, such as N(2)H linkage, introduced into such compounds, enhanced their bioactivity (Singh et al., 2013). Furthermore, the results reflected that the observed activity may allow such compounds as potential drugs against pathogenic bacterial diseases.

Antitumor activity of ligand, Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes

**Determining SOD activity**

Cancer is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Scientific evidence revealed that oxidative stress...
(OS) was related to cancer because it is associated with the existence of increased reactive oxygen species. Moreover, it was believed to be associated with DNA, proteins, and lipids damage, thus initiating carcinogenesis resulting in cancer development, and characterized by altered intracellular redox homeostasis (Vera-Ramirez et al., 2011). Additionally, carcinogenesis was proposed to be indicated by lower expression or low antioxidant enzyme activity (Sharma et al., 2009).

In this study, all compounds (H₂L, Fe(III), and Co(II)) were investigated regarding the antioxidant enzyme status, which was elucidated by measuring SOD activities by their OD and concentration of all tested compounds. The concentration and of SOD in the tested compounds are presented in Table 6, where the OD of ligand was 0.785 (Fig. 7a) and their concentration was 1.357 mg/ml, while the OD of Fe(III) and Co(II) complexes was 0.695 and 0.959 (Fig. 7b and c), and their concentration was 1.164 and 1.77, respectively.

**Cells of ligand and metal complexes**

The antioxidant status has been noted as the first investigation of Co(II) and Fe(III) complexes’ effects on the treatment of MCF7 cells. In addition, the SOD levels were elevated in the Co complex compared to that of Fe (Fig. 8 and Table 6), which could be due to the OS under which the cancer cells were exposed. The antioxidants were always detoxifying or scavenging free radicals, which leads to lowering the levels of the intracellular antioxidant enzyme. Similarly, the data revealed that the antioxidant enzymes SOD and catalase were elevated in normal cells compared to cancer cells (Khan et al., 2015). Hydrogen peroxide has been widely used as an OS catalyst in various in vitro studies (Hwang and Yen, 2008). There are hypothetical studies to increase cell proliferation at low levels of exogenous H₂O₂ while inducing OS and cytotoxic effects on cells at higher concentrations (Kim et al., 2001).

Due to their potentially beneficial pharmacological properties and the great diversity of bonding patterns and stereochemistry, the synthesis and the structural investigations of thiosemicarbazone and related metal complexes have received much interest (Mishra et al., 2006). This work showed a strong antibacterial behavior of Cr(III), Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes in comparison with the ligand. In line with a similar study in the last two decades, these compounds have emerged as important sulfur-containing ligands (Dutta et al., 2002). The broad spectra of biological properties based on the parent aldehyde or ketones, such as antitumor (Afrasiabi et al., 2004), antibacterial, and antifungal (Agarwal et al., 2006; Singh and Singh, 2001), and their physicochemical effects (Labisbal et al., 2003) are the driving force behind the coordination chemistry. Furthermore, due to their cytotoxic effect, their medicinal properties have been examined. They also maintain unusual oxidation states and produce a distinct oxidation state making them very potent antibiological and sterilizing drugs.

**Table 6. Antitumor activity of ligand, Fe(III), and Co(II) complexes.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample ID</th>
<th>SOD OD</th>
<th>Conc. (mg/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H₂L</td>
<td>0.785</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe complex (3)</td>
<td>0.695</td>
<td>1.164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co complex (4)</td>
<td>0.959</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7. (a–c). Cancer cell after treatment with ligand (a), Fe(III) (b), and Co(II) (c) complexes.

Figure 8. Antitumor activity of ligand and Co(II) and Fe(III) complexes.
The in vitro results of the antibacterial activities are presented in Table 7. The obtained outcomes may be attributed to the coincidental formation of H-bonds by toxophoric groups (–C=O and NH) with the active cell center constituents, which leads to significant overlap with the normal cell (Al-Farhan et al., 2021). In addition, being an important functional center, the amino (SO4^2-) and oxygen water molecules are active participants, as shown in the docking results (Fig. 9). Table 7 presents the results and the corresponding amino acid interactions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Scoring energy (RMSD) Kcal/mol</th>
<th>Involved amino acids</th>
<th>Type of interaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H2L</td>
<td>~4.53 (1.60)</td>
<td>Asp-A623, Leuc-A624, and Lys-A518 and His-B550</td>
<td>Side chain acceptor, backbone donor, and arene-cation interaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cr (1)</td>
<td>~3.37 (1.38)</td>
<td>Solvent contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Fe (2)</td>
<td>~3.94 (1.38)</td>
<td>Asp-A626, Ly-A525, and Ly-A525</td>
<td>Side chain donor and side chain acceptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Fe (3)</td>
<td>~6.53 (2.84)</td>
<td>Thr-A622</td>
<td>Side chain acceptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Co (4)</td>
<td>~6.33 (2.17)</td>
<td>Asp-A623 and Ly-A616</td>
<td>Side chain acceptor and arene-cation interaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) [Cr(H2 L)2 Cl2 ]Cl.EtOH.
(2) [Fe(H2 L)(OH)SO4 (H2 O)2 ]2H2 O.
(3) [Fe(HL)2 (OH).H2 O.
(4) [Co(H2 L)(HL)2 ].1/2EtOH.

Figure 9. 3D binding affinity of compounds ligand and complexes 1–4, respectively, against ribosyltransferase (PDB ID).
of the docked compounds. The complexes and their ligand precursors revealed interesting interactions with the amino acids of the ribosyltransferase active site (code: 3GEY) as a side chain acceptor, backbone donor, and arene-cation interaction. The – NH group promoted a binding interaction with Asp-A623 in both ligand and complex (4), Asp-A626 and Thr-A622, complex (2), and complex (3), respectively. Additionally, we have Asp-A623 in OCET, NOCET, Rh–OCET, Rh–BOCET, and Rh-NOCET, respectively. Moreover, the oxygen of the carbonyl group in the ligand interacted with the Leu-624 amino acid. On the other hand, the oxygen of the involved H$_2$O molecule forms a hydrogen bond with Lys-A525 in complex (2). In addition, there are interactions of arene-cation with Lys-A518 and Lys-A616 in both ligands and their complexes (4). Accordingly, an agreement was observed with the molecular dockings of the selected enzyme target. However, complex (2) showed the lowest zone inhibition value with the highest recorded energy values.

CONCLUSION
To conclude, this study focused on the biological applications and molecular docking of four new complexes of [Cr(H$_2$L)$_2$]ClEtOH, [Fe(H$_2$L) (OH)$_2$SO$_4$(H$_2$O)$_2$]2H$_2$O, [Fe(H$_2$L)$_2$]ClEtOH, and [Co(H$_2$L)(HL)$_2$]1/2EtOH. The complexes were evaluated for their biological activities as antibacterial and anticancer compounds. All the new complexes showed significant antibacterial activity against two members of the most pathogenic bacteria (E. coli and S. pyogenes). Activities were investigated as follows: complexes > ligand against the two bacterial species, with the highest values for Co(II) complex. In vitro cytotoxicity of the complexes indicated that the complexes exhibited a potent cytotoxic activity. The super complex had anticancer efficacy against MCF-7 compared to the free ligand. Furthermore, they have also retained unusual oxidation states, making them very promising antibiotics and sterilizers. The affinity patterns towards the amino acids in the active site of ribosyltransferase (code: 3GEY) were shown by hydrogen bond formation and interaction. Consequently, the present findings provide an opportunity to develop and discover novel antimicrobials and thus counteract the growing resistance.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
H2L: Ligand; Complex 1: [Cr(H$_2$L)$_2$]ClEtOH; Complex 2: [Fe(H$_2$L)(OH)$_2$SO$_4$(H$_2$O)$_2$]2H$_2$O; Complex 3: [Fe(H$_2$L)$_2$]ClEtOH; Complex 4: [Co(H$_2$L)(HL)$_2$]1/2EtOH; BHI, Brain heart infusion; DMF, Dimethylformamide; DMSO, Dimethylsulfoxide; DTG, Derivative thermogravimetry; NB, Nutrient broth; OD, Oxaoprotein derivative; OS, Oxidative stress; PBS, Phosphate buffered saline; ROS, Reactive oxygen species; SOD, Superoxide dismutase; TG, Thermogravimetric

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work. All the authors are eligible to be an author as per the international committee of medical journal editors (ICMJE) requirements/guidelines.

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ETHICAL APPROVALS
This study does not involve experiments on animals or human subjects.

DATA AVAILABILITY
All data generated and analyzed are included in this research article.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Figure S1. Mass spectrum of ligand.

Figure S2. FT-IR spectra of Cr spectra of Cr(III) complexes.
Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of Co(II) complexes.

Figure S4. TGA/DTG curves of the complex $[\text{Cr(H}_2\text{L})_2\text{Cl}_2]\text{ClEtOH}$.