

# **Zinc(II) Complexes with Dimethyl 2,2'-Bipyridine-4,5-dicarboxylate: Structure, Antimicrobial Activity and DNA/BSA Binding Study**

**Tina P. Andrejević<sup>1</sup>, Ivana Aleksic<sup>2</sup>, Jakob Kljun<sup>3</sup>, Bojana V. Pantović<sup>1</sup>, Dusan Milivojevic<sup>2</sup>, Sandra Vojnovic<sup>2</sup>, Iztok Turel<sup>3,\*</sup>, Miloš I. Djuran<sup>4</sup> and Biljana Đ. Glišić<sup>1,\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Kragujevac, R. Domanovića 12, 34000 Kragujevac, Serbia; tina.andrejevic@pmf.kg.ac.rs (T.P.A.); pantovic.bojana@pmf.kg.ac.rs (B.V.P.)

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering, University of Belgrade, Vojvode Stepe 444a, 11042 Belgrade, Serbia; ivana\_aleksic@imgge.bg.ac.rs (I.A.); dusan.milivojevic@imgge.bg.ac.rs (D.M.); sandravojnovic@imgge.bg.ac.rs (S.V.)

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, University of Ljubljana, Večna pot 113, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia; Jakob.Kljun@fkkt.uni-lj.si

<sup>4</sup> Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia; milos.djuran@pmf.kg.ac.rs

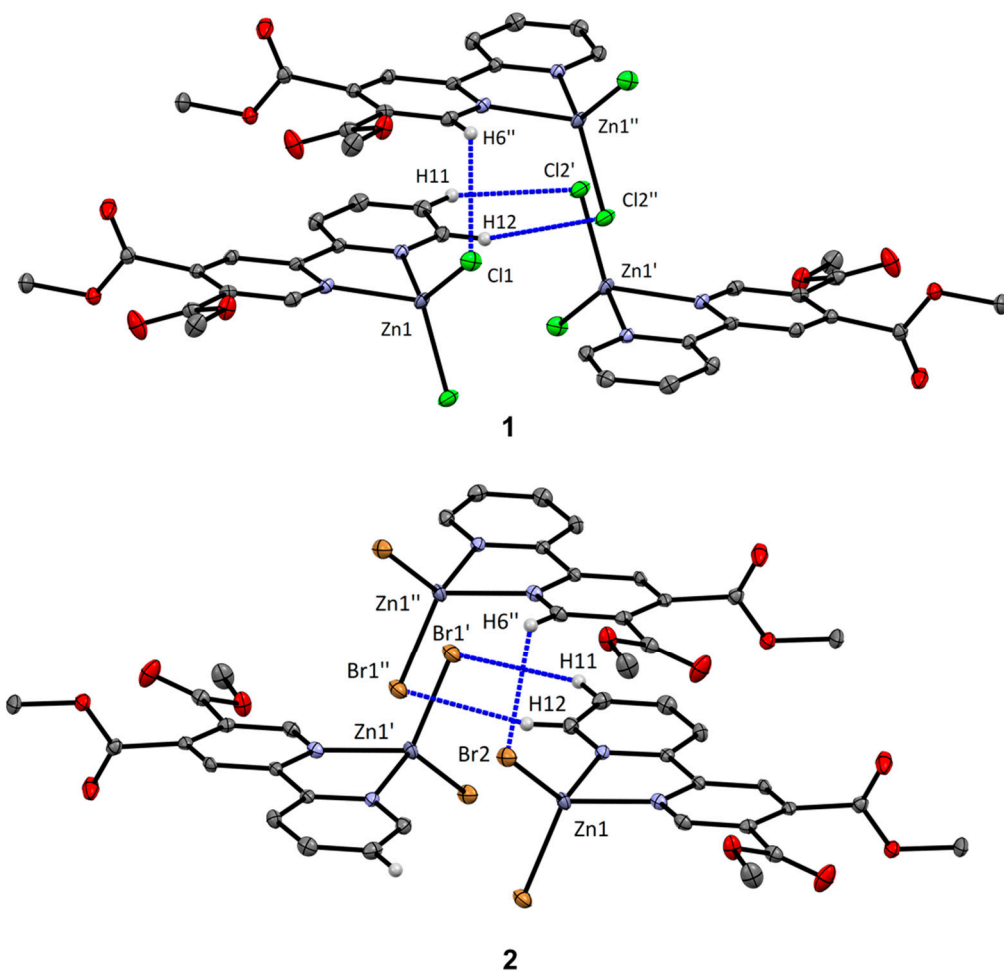
\* Correspondence: Iztok.Turel@fkkt.uni-lj.si (I.T.); biljana.glisic@pmf.kg.ac.rs (B.Đ.G.); Tel.: +386-1-47-98-525 (I.T.); +381-34-336-223 (B.Đ.G.)

**Abstract:** Two zinc(II) complexes with dimethyl 2,2'-bipyridine-4,5-dicarboxylate (py-2py) of the general formula  $[\text{Zn}(\text{py-2py})\text{X}_2]$ ,  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}^-$  (**1**) and  $\text{Br}^-$  (**2**) were synthesized and characterized by NMR, IR and UV-Vis spectroscopy and single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis. Complexes **1** and **2** are isostructural and adopt a slightly distorted tetrahedral geometry with values of tetrahedral indices  $\tau_4$  and  $\tau'_4$  in the range of 0.80–0.85. The complexes were evaluated for their in vitro antimicrobial activity against two bacterial (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*) and two fungal strains (*Candida albicans* and *Candida parapsilosis*), while their cytotoxicity was tested on the normal human lung fibroblast cell line (MRC-5) and the model organism *Caenorhabditis elegans*. Complex **1** showed moderate activity against both *Candida* strains. However, this complex was twofold more cytotoxic compared to complex **2**. The complexes tested had no effect on the survival rate of *C. elegans*. Complex **2** showed the ability to inhibit filamentation of *C. albicans*, while complex **1** was more effective than complex **2** in inhibiting biofilm formation. The interactions of complexes **1** and **2** with calf thymus DNA (ct-DNA) and bovine serum albumin (BSA) were studied to evaluate their binding affinity towards these biomolecules.

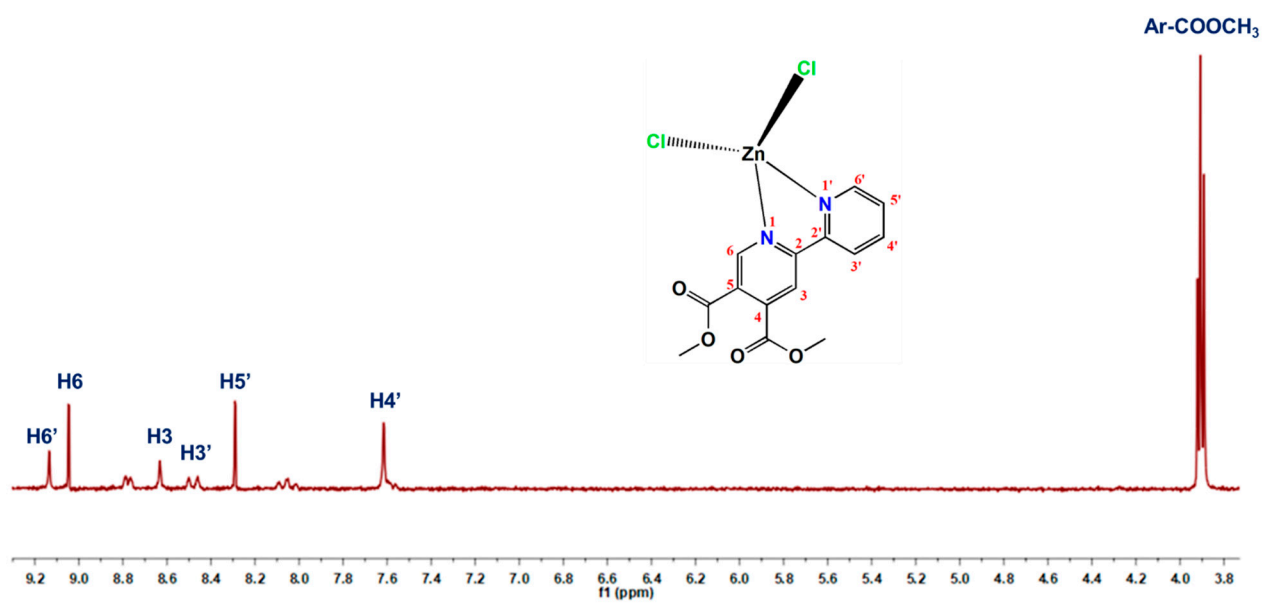
**Keywords:** zinc(II) complexes; pyridine-4,5-dicarboxylate esters; antimicrobial activity; cytotoxicity; anti-biofilm activity; DNA/BSA interaction

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

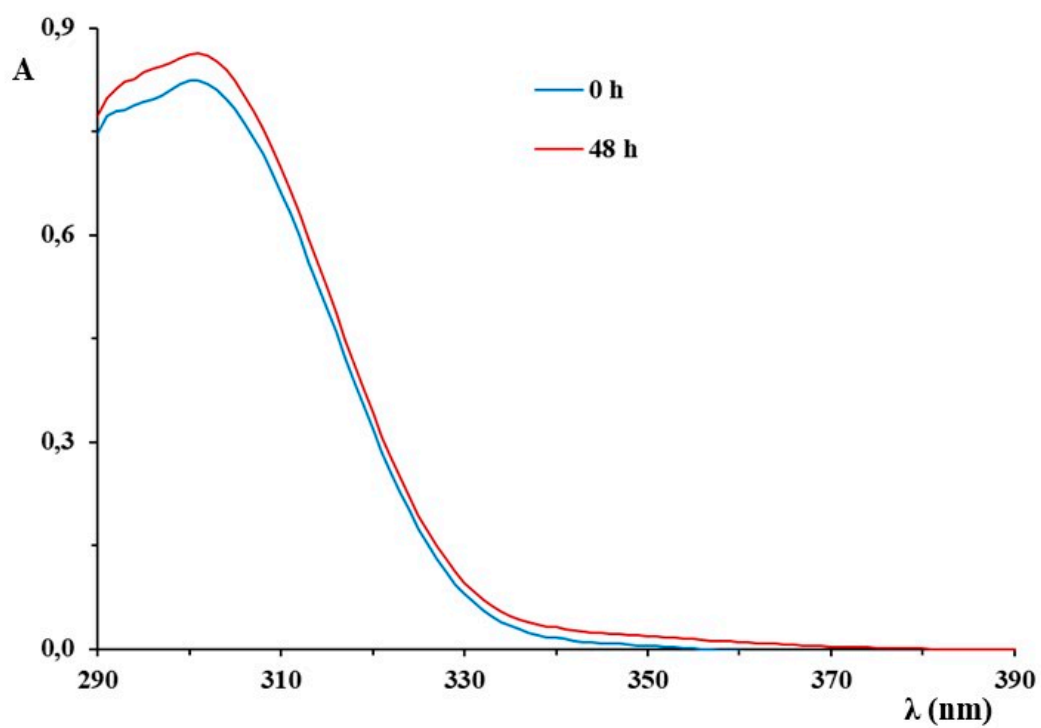
<b>Figure S1.</b> C <sub>Ar</sub> –H···Cl and C <sub>Ar</sub> –H···Br interactions in complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b> . Selected distances (Å): ( <b>1</b> ) H6''–Cl1 2.761, H11–Cl2' 2.875, H12–Cl2'' 2.855, ( <b>2</b> ) H6''–Br2 2.851, H11–Br1' 3.010, H12–Br1'' 2.941.	S4
<b>Figure S2.</b> <sup>1</sup> H NMR spectrum of complex <b>1</b> recorded in DMSO- <i>d</i> <sub>6</sub> at room temperature.	S5
<b>Figure S3.</b> Time stability of complex <b>2</b> followed by UV-Vis spectrophotometry at room temperature in DMSO.	S6
<b>Figure S4.</b> <i>C. elegans</i> under the microscope after 72 h of incubation with complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b> and the corresponding zinc(II) salts.	S7
<b>Figure S5.</b> Filamentation of <i>C. albicans</i> ATCC 10231 in the presence of zinc(II) complex <b>2</b> (25 µg/mL), ZnBr <sub>2</sub> (25 µg/mL) and amphotericin B (1 µg/mL) in RPMI liquid medium (Olympus BX51, Applied Imaging Corp., San Jose, CA, United States, under 20 × magnification).	S8
<b>Figure S6.</b> Inhibition of prodigiosin (a) and violacein (b) production in the presence of zinc(II) complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b> , and the corresponding zinc(II) salts tested on <i>Serratia marcescens</i> (a) and <i>Chromobacterium violaceum</i> CV026 (b) at 500 µg per disc concentration.	S9
<b>Figure S7.</b> Fluorescence emission spectra of EthBr–DNA system in the presence of an increasing amount of complexes <b>1</b> (a) and <b>2</b> (b). The arrow shows the intensity changes upon the gradual addition of the complex. Inserted graph: Stern-Volmer plots of F <sub>0</sub> /F vs. complex.	S10
<b>Figure S8.</b> Photographs of single crystals of complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b> .	S11
<b>Table S1.</b> Details of the crystal structure determination for complexes <b>1</b> and <b>2</b> .	S12
<b>Experimental data for dimethyl 2,2'-bipyridine-4,5-dicarboxylate (py-2py)</b>	S13



**Figure S1.**  $C_{Ar}-H\cdots Cl$  and  $C_{Ar}-H\cdots Br$  interactions in complexes **1** and **2**. Selected distances (Å): (**1**)  $H6''-Cl1$  2.761,  $H11-Cl2'$  2.875,  $H12-Cl2''$  2.855, (**2**)  $H6''-Br2$  2.851,  $H11-Br1'$  3.010,  $H12-Br1''$  2.941.



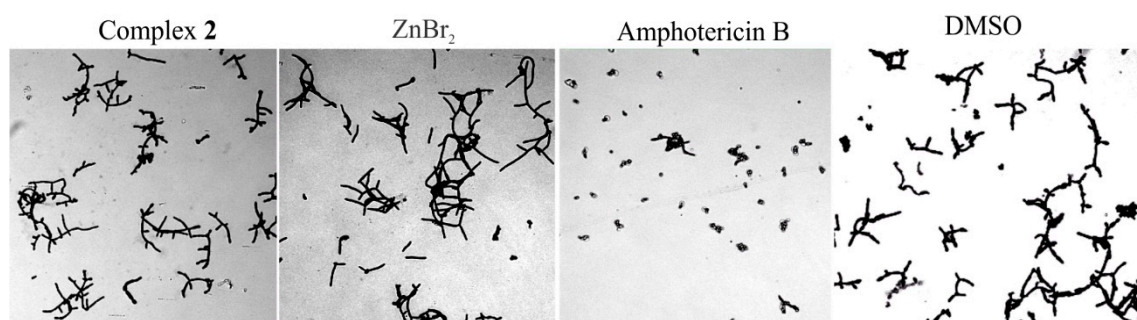
**Figure S2.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of complex **1** recorded in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  at room temperature.



**Figure S3.** Time stability of complex **2** followed by UV-Vis spectrophotometry at room temperature in DMSO.

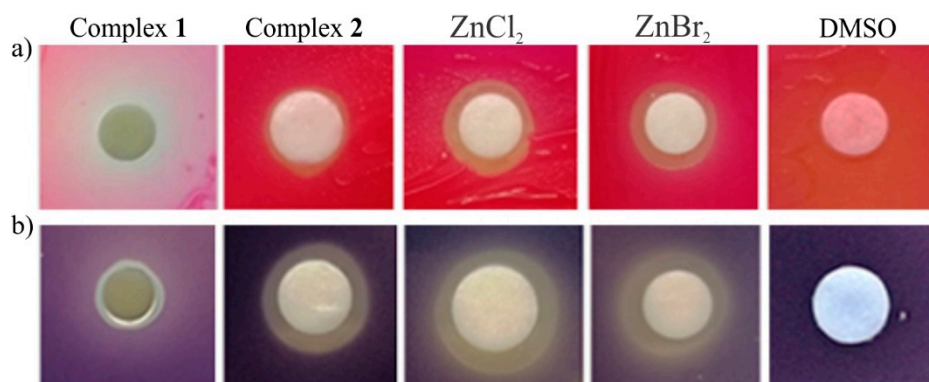


**Figure S4.** *C. elegans* under the microscope after 72 h of incubation with complexes **1** and **2** and the corresponding zinc(II) salts.

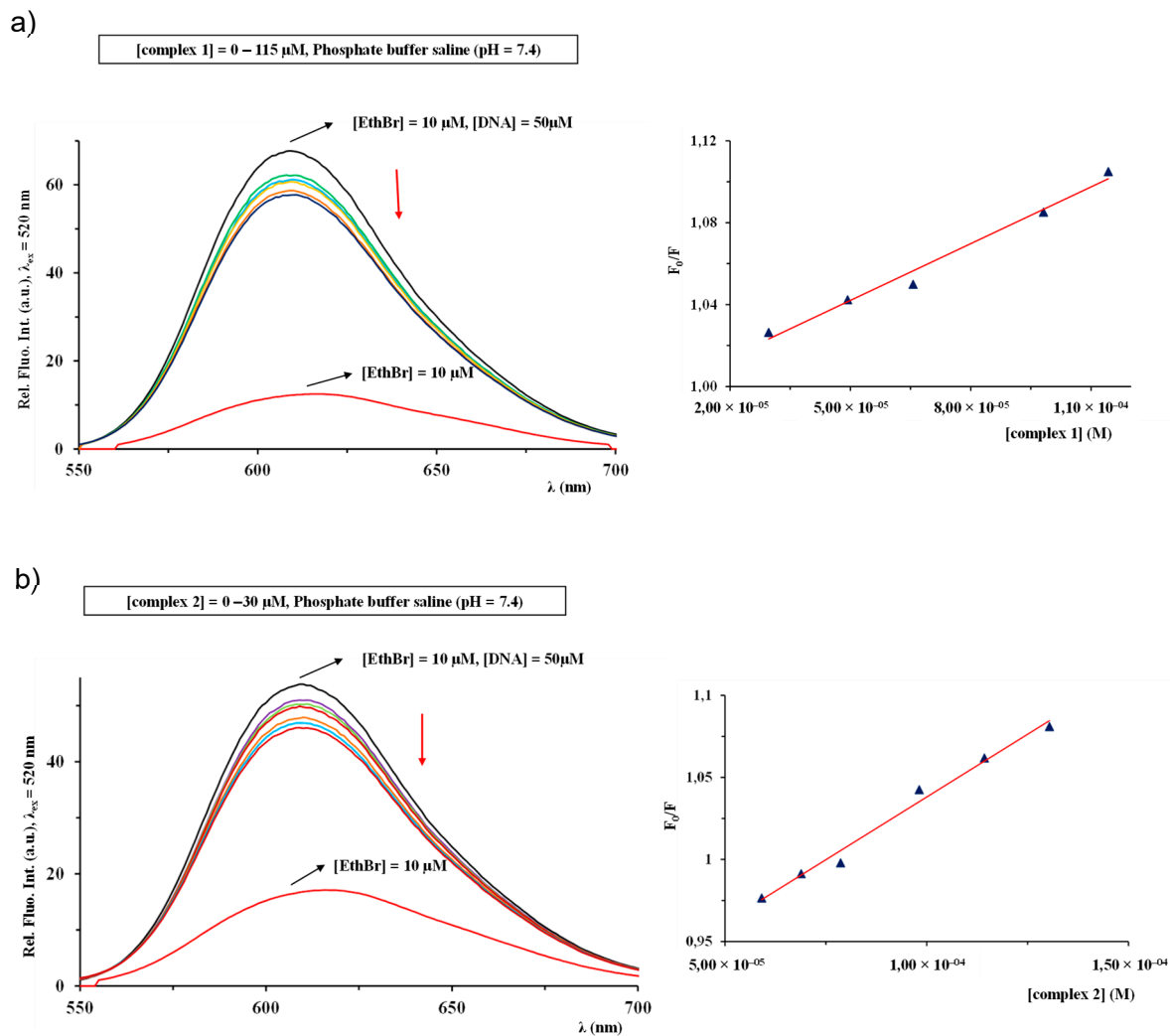


**Figure S5.** Filamentation of *C. albicans* ATCC 10231 in the presence of zinc(II) complex **2** (25  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ),  $\text{ZnBr}_2$  (25  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) and amphotericin B (1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) in RPMI liquid medium (Olympus BX51, Applied Imaging Corp., San Jose, CA, United States, under 20  $\times$  magnification).

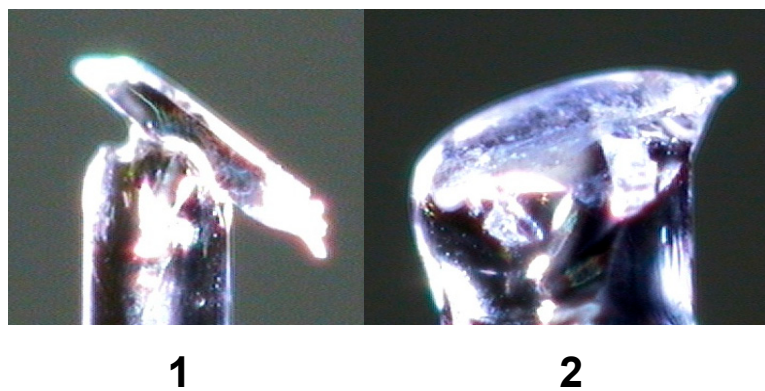




**Figure S6.** Inhibition of prodigiosin (a) and violacein (b) production in the presence of zinc(II) complexes **1** and **2**, and the corresponding zinc(II) salts tested on *Serratia marcescens* (a) and *Chromobacterium violaceum* CV026 (b) at 500 µg per disc concentration.



**Figure S7.** Fluorescence emission spectra of EthBr–DNA system in the presence of an increasing amount of complexes **1** (a) and **2** (b). The arrow shows the intensity changes upon the gradual addition of the complex. Inserted graph: Stern-Volmer plots of  $F_0/F$  vs. complex.



**Figure S8.** Photographs of single crystals of complexes **1** and **2**.

**Table S1.** Details of the crystal structure determination for complexes **1** and **2**.

Compound	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
CCDC No.	2162358	2162359
Empirical formula	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>12</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Zn	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>12</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Zn
Formula weight	408.53	497.45
Temperature [K]	150.00(10)	150.00(10)
Crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	<i>I</i> 2/a	<i>I</i> 2/a
a [Å]	16.9633(5)	17.3072(6)
b [Å]	5.1483(2)	5.1940(2)
c [Å]	35.7066(9)	36.0564(12)
$\alpha$ [°]	90	90
$\beta$ [°]	90.557(2)	90.665(3)
$\gamma$ [°]	90	90
Volume [Å <sup>3</sup> ]	3118.19(17)	3241.0(2)
Z	8	8
$\rho_{\text{calc}}$ [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	1.740	2.039
$\mu$ [mm <sup>-1</sup> ]	1.938	6.467
F(000)	1648.0	1936.0
Crystal size [mm <sup>3</sup> ]	0.5 × 0.5 × 0.3	0.3 × 0.3 × 0.03
Radiation	Mo K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda$ = 0.71073)	Mo K $\alpha$ ( $\lambda$ = 0.71073)
2 $\theta$ range for data collection [°]	5.338 to 54.964	4.708 to 58.68
Index ranges	-22 ≤ h ≤ 20, -6 ≤ k ≤ 5, -45 ≤ l ≤ 46	-23 ≤ h ≤ 16, -5 ≤ k ≤ 6, -49 ≤ l ≤ 47
Reflections collected	10560	10656
Independent reflections	3569 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0187, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0185]	3881 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0542, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0543]
Data/restraints/parameters	3569/0/210	3881/0/210
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.046	1.028
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2 $\sigma$ (I)]	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0216, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0559	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0383, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0879
Final R indexes [all data]	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0240, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0570	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0522, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0955
Largest diff. peak / hole [e/Å <sup>3</sup> ]	0.36/-0.24	0.98/-0.73

**Experimental data for dimethyl 2,2'-bipyridine-4,5-dicarboxylate (py-2py)**

IR (KBr,  $\nu$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3065w, 3004w ( $\nu(\text{C}_{\text{ar}}\text{--H})$ ), 2951w ( $\nu(\text{C--H})$ ), 1734vs, 1718vs ( $\nu(\text{C=O})$ ), 1599w, 1585m, 1569w, 1549m, 1460m, 1439s, 1426m ( $\nu(\text{C}_{\text{ar}}=\text{C}_{\text{ar}})$ ) and ( $\nu(\text{C}_{\text{ar}}=\text{N})$ ), 1297vs, 1282vs ( $\nu(\text{C--O})$ ), 785s ( $\gamma(\text{C}_{\text{ar}}\text{--H})$ ).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ ):  $\delta$  = 3.92 (*d*,  $J$  = 7.7 Hz, 6H, Ar-COOCH<sub>3</sub>), 7.61 (*ddd*,  $J$  = 7.6, 4.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H, H4'), 8.06 (*td*,  $J$  = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H, H5'), 8.49 (*dt*,  $J$  = 8.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H, H3'), 8.63 (*d*,  $J$  = 0.8 Hz, 1H, H3), 8.78 (*ddd*,  $J$  = 4.8, 1.8, 0.9 Hz, 1H, H6), 9.14 (*d*,  $J$  = 0.8 Hz, 1H, H6') ppm. UV-Vis ( $\text{DMSO}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm): 300.0 ( $\epsilon$  =  $1.3 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).