Luminescent Closed Shell Nickel(II) Pyridyl-azo-oximates and the Open Shell Anion Radical Congener: Molecular and Electronic Structure, Ligand Redox and Biological Activity

Shuvam Pramanik,^{*a*} Suhana Dutta,^{*b*} Sima Roy,^{*a*} Soumitra Dinda,^{*a,b*} Tapas Ghorui,^{*a*} Arup Kumar Mitra,^{*b*} Kausikisankar Pramanik^{**a*} and Sanjib Ganguly^{**b*}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry Section, Jadavpur University, Kolkata – 700032, India. *E-mail: kpramanik@hotmail.com, Tel: +9133 2457 2781*^bDepartment of Chemistry, St. Xavier's College, Kolkata – 700016, India. *E-mail:icsgxav@gmail.com Tel: +9133 2255 1266*

Experimental details

Physical measurements

¹H NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker FT 300 MHz spectrometer. Elemental analyses (C, H, N) were performed on a PerkinElmer 2400 series II analyzer. The electro-analytical instrument, BASi Epsilon-EC for cyclic voltammetric experiments in acetonitrile solutions containing 0.2 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate as supporting electrolyte, was used. The BASi platinum working electrode, platinum auxiliary electrode, and Ag/AgCl reference electrode were used for the measurements. The electronic spectra in dichloromethane solution were obtained using a Perkin-Elmer LAMDA 25 spectrophotometer with a solute concentration of about 10⁻⁵ M. Emission spectra were recorded on Horiba FluoroMax-4 spectrometer in deaerated dichloromethane solutions at room temperature. Emission quantum yields of the complexes were determined in deaerated solutions of the complexes by a relative method using 2-aminopyridine in 0.1 N H₂SO₄ as the standard.¹ The emission quantum yield (Φ_r) and radiative (k_r) and nonradiative (k_{nr}) decay rate constants for complexes was calculated by the equations given below:²

$$\Phi_r = \Phi_{std} \frac{A_{std} I_r \eta_r^2}{A_r I_{std} \eta_{std}^2}$$
(1)
$$k_r = \frac{\Phi}{\tau}$$
(2)
$$k_{nr} = \frac{1 - \Phi}{\tau}$$
(3)

where Φ_r and Φ_{std} are the quantum yields of unknown and standard samples ($\Phi_{std} = 0.60$ for 2-Aminopyridine), A_r and A_{std} are the solution absorbance at the excitation wavelength (λ_{ex}), I_r and I_{std} are the integrated emission intensities, and η_r and η_{std} are the refractive indices of the solvents. For all luminescence measurements excitation and emission slit widths of 2 nm was used. Quantum yields of complexes were determined at 25 °C in freeze–pump–thaw degassed solutions of dichloromethane. Timecorrelated single-photon counting (TCSPC) measurements were carried out for the luminescence decay of complexes in dichloromethane. For TCSPC measurement, the photoexcitation was made at 300nm for ligand 1 and 330 nm for the complexes 2 and 3 using a picosecond diode laser (IBH Nanoled-07) in an IBH Fluorocube apparatus. The fluorescence decay data were collected on a Hamamatsu MCP photomultiplier (R3809) and were analyzed by using IBH DAS6 software. Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra were recorded in standard quartz EPR tubes using JEOL JES-FA200 X-band spectrometer.

Crystallographic Studies

X-ray intensity data for compounds **2b** was measured at 298(2) K on a Bruker AXS SMART APEX CCD diffractometer Mo K α ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). Metal atoms were located by direct methods, and the rest of the non-hydrogen atoms emerged from successive Fourier synthesis. The structures were refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures on F^2 . The hydrogen atoms were included in calculated positions and treated as riding atoms using SHELXL default parameters. Calculations were performed using the SHELXTL V 6.14 program package.³ Thermal ellipsoids were drawn at the 50% probability level. Molecular structure plots were drawn using the Oak Ridge thermal ellipsoid plot ORTEP.⁴ Hydrogen atoms were kept fixed using the riding model during refinement for both **2** and **3**.

Computational Study

The molecular geometry of the singlet ground state (S_0) and the first excited triplet state (T_1) of the synthesized complexes **2** and **3** have been calculated by DFT method using the (U)B3LYP⁵ hybrid functional approach incorporated in GAUSSIAN 09 program package.⁶ The geometries of the complexes were fully optimized in gas phase without imposing any symmetry constraints. The nature of all the stationary points was checked by computing vibrational frequencies, and all the species were found to be true potential energy minima, as no imaginary frequency were obtained (NImag= 0). The single crystal X-ray coordinates have been used as the initial input in all calculations for **2b**. On the basis of the optimized ground and excited state geometries, the absorption and emission spectra properties in acetonitrile (CH₂Cl₂) media were calculated by the time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT)⁷ approach associated with the conductor-like polarizable continuum model (CPCM).⁸ The results of the TD calculations were qualitatively similar to the observed spectra. The TD-DFT approach is now well-known as a rigorous formalism for the treatment of electronic excitation energies within the DFT framework for calculating spectral properties of many transition metal complexes.⁹ Hence TD-DFT had been shown to provide a reasonable spectral feature for the compounds under investigation. Moreover, to get an insight about the ground state geometry, electronic structure and nature of FMOs of **3**, it was optimized by

assuming an $S = \frac{3}{2}$ spin state.

The nickel atom was described by a double-ζbasis set with the effective core potential of Hay and Wadt (LANL2DZ)¹⁰ and the modified 6-31G basis set¹¹ was used for the other elements present in the complexes to optimize the geometries. The calculated electronic density plots for frontier molecular orbitals were prepared by using the GaussView 5.0 software. GaussSum program, version 2.2¹² was used to calculate the molecular orbital contributions from groups or atoms.

Antimicrobial activity: Determination of MIC

The pyridyl-azo-oxime ligand and its synthesized nickel chelate along as well as the starting nickel acetate were evaluated for their antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*MTCC 3160, *Streptococcus epidermidis*MTCC 9041 (as Gram-positive bacteria) *E.coli*MTCC 443 and *Pseudomonas aeroginosa*, MTCC 741 (as Gram-negative bacteria) by using turbidimetric assay method¹³. To determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Stock concentration of each test compound was 1mM and was further diluted within the range of $1.56-50\mu$ M. The lowest concentration of the compound that completely inhibits bacterial growth (no turbidity) in comparison to control was regarded as MIC.¹⁴ The result of MIC from turbidity method was further confirmed by Agar cup plate method.¹⁵

Study of antibacterial mechanism of action:

Determination of bacterial motility: Bacterial motility was observed by hanging drop method using phase contrast microscope.¹³

Preparation of bacterial lysate: The bacterial cells were incubated with IC_{50} dose of the test compounds for overnight at 37°C. Cell lysis buffer was added to the pellet and after sonication tubes were centrifuged at 10000rpm for 10minutes at 4°C. Supernatant was collected stored at -20°C for biochemical analysis. The protein in the supernatant was estimated by the Bradford assay.

Measurement of enzymatic antioxidants: Catalase (CAT) activity was determined using a reaction mixture containing 200 μ L of 40 mM H₂O₂ in a 50mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) and 0.1 mL of bacterial lysate in a total volume of 3 ml. The absorbance of H₂O₂ was measured at 240 nm and the activity of enzyme was expressed in units/mL.¹⁶

Superoxide dismutase(SOD): The rate of pyrogallol auto-oxidation was measured at 470 nm every 30 seconds for 5 minutes by a spectrophotometer. The activity of SOD was expressed as unit/mg protein (1 unit was the amount of enzyme that was utilized to inhibit 50% of auto-oxidation of pyrrogallol/min).¹⁷

Peroxidase (Perx) activity: was determined according to Mohammadiet al., 2015.¹⁸

Measurement of non-enzymatic antioxidant:Glutathione (GSH): was measured according to Khan *et al.*, 2015. The level of GSH was expressed as μ M.¹⁹

Measurement of lipid damage: Lipid damage was measured in terms of malonaldehyde (MDA) in the bacterial lysate using the modified method of Beuge and Aust.²⁰

Measurement of protein damage: To obtain the degree of protein carbonylation, derivatization was done with 2, 4 dinitrophenyl-hydrazine DNPH. The carbonyl concentration was calculated from the specific absorption at 370nm (relative to the reagent blank), the extinction coefficient of the protein-hydrazone complex being 22,000 M⁻¹cm⁻¹ and expressed as nmoles of carbonyl groups/mg protein.²¹

Measurement of Ni-uptake: Nickel uptake by selected test organisms was measured by atomic absorption spectroscopy following the protocol of Ronchini *et al.*, 2015.²²

In vitro radical scavenging assay:

Radical scavenging activity was measured by a decrease in absorbance at 517 nm of DPPH (2,2-Diphenyl-1-Picrylhydrazyl) solution. To determine RSC of the metal complex and its respective ligand and inorganic nickel acetate, 1ml of DPPH (0.1mM) solution was mixed with 2ml of each test compound in methanol of varying concentration (1–15mg/ml)and kept for 20 minutes incubation in dark. After 20 minutes absorbance was measured at 517 nm. Decrease in the absorbance of the DPPH solution indicates an increase of the DPPH antioxidant activity and percentage of Radical Scavenging Activity (% RSC) was calculated by $(A_0-A_s)/A_0 \times 100$ $[A_0 = DPPH$ solution without the sample, $A_s = DPPH$ solution with the sample].

Statistical analysis: All experiments were carried out in triplicate. Data obtained was analyzed by one-way analysis of variance, and mean was compared by Duncan's tests. Differences were considered significant at P < 0.05.

References

- 1 R. Rusakowicz, A. C. Testa, J. Phys. Chem., 1968, 72, 2680–2681.
- 2 J. V. Houten, R. J. Watts, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1976, 98, 4853-4858.
- 3 G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXTL, v. 6.14; Bruker AXS Inc.: Madison, WI, 2003.

- 4 C. K. Johnson, *ORTEP*, Report ORNL-5138, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, **1976**.
- 5 C. Lee, W. Yang and R.G. Parr, *Phys. Rev. B*, 1998, **37**, 785–789.
- M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J. A. Montgomery, Jr., J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, O. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski and D. J. Fox, *Gaussian 09 (Revision A.01)*, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2009.
- 7 (a) J. Autschbach, T. Ziegler, S. J. A. Gisbergen and E. J. Baerends, J. Chem. Phys., 2002, 116, 6930–6940; (b) K. L. Bak, P. Jørgensen, T. Helgaker, K. Rund and H. J. A. Jenson, J. Chem. Phys., 1993, 98, 8873–8887; (c) T. Helgaker and P. Jørgensen, J. Chem. Phys., 1991, 95, 2595–2601; (d) E. K. U. Gross and W. Kohn, Adv. Quantum Chem., 1990, 21, 255–291.
- 8 (a) M. Cossi, N. Rega, G. Scalmani and V. Barone, J. Comput. Chem., 2003, 24, 669–681; (b) M. Cossi and V. Barone, J. Chem. Phys., 2001, 115, 4708–471; (c) V. Barone and M. Cossi, J. Phys. Chem. A, 1998, 102, 1995–2001.
- (a) T. Liu, H. X. Zhang and B. H. Xia, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2007, **111**, 8724–8730; (b) A. Albertino, C. Garino, S. Ghiani, R. Gobetto, C. Nervi, L. Salassa, E. Rosenverg, A. Sharmin, G. Viscardi, R. Buscaino, G. Cross and M. Milanesio, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 2007, **692**, 1377–1391; (c) X. Zhou, H. X. Zhang, Q. J. Pan, B. H. Xia and A. C. Tang, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2005, **109**, 8809–8818; (d) X. Zhou, A. M. Ren and J. K. Feng, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 2005, **690**, 338–347.
- (a) P. J. Hay and W. R. Wadt, J. Chem. Phys., 1985, 82, 299–310; (b) P. J. Hay and W. R. Wadt, J. Chem. Phys., 1985, 82, 270–283
- (a) M. S. Gordon, J. S. Binkley, J. A. Pople, W. J. Pietro and W. J. Hehre, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1982, 104, 2797–2803; (b) J. S. Binkley, J. A. Pople and W. J. Hehre, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1980, 102, 939–947.
- 12 N. M. O'Boyle, A. L. Tenderholt and K. M. Langner, J. Comp. Chem., 2008, 29, 839–845.

- 13. L. Xia, A. Idhayadhulla, Y. R. Lee, Y.-J. Wee and S. H. Kim, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **86**, 605-612.
- R.-F. Shang, G.-H. Wang, X.-M. Xu, S.-J. Liu, C. Zhang, Y.-P. Yi, J.-P. Liang and Y. Liu, *Molecules*, 2014, 19, 19050-19065.
- 15. A. Mitra and K. Sarkar, *Manual of Modern Microbiology*, 1st Ed, Himalaya Publishing House, India, 2013.
- 16. M. Masoud, F. Ebrahimi and D. Minai-Tehrani, J Mol Microbiol Biotechnol., 2014, 24, 196–201.
- 17. X.-B. Fu, Z.-H. Lin, H.-F. Liu and X.-Y. Le, Spectrochim. Acta A, 2014, 122, 22–33.
- P. Jahangoshaei, L. Hassani, F. Mohammadi, A. Hamidi and K. Mohammadi, J. Biol. Inorg. Chem., 2015, 20, 1135–1146.
- Z, Khan, M. A. Nisar, S. Z. Hussain, M. N. Arshad and A. Rehman, *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.*, 2015, **99**, 10745–10757.
- 20. C. C. Otto, J. L. Koehl, D. Solanky and S. E. Haydel, PLoS One, 2014; 9, e115172.
- C. Pimentel, S. M. Caetano, R. Menezes, I. Figueira, C. N. Santos, R. B. Ferreira, M. A. Santos and C. Rodrigues-Pousada, *Biochim Biophys Acta*, 2014, 1840, 1977-1986.
- 22. M. Ronchini, L. Cherchi, S. Cantamessa, M. Lanfranchi, A. Vianelli, P. Gerola, G. Berta and A. Fumagalli, *Environ. Sci Pollut Res Int.*, 2015, **22**, 7600-7611.



Fig. S1 Perpendicular disposition of the two coordinated ligand around Ni(II) in 2b

	2b	
Empirical formula	$C_{26}H_{22}N_8O_2Ni$	_
fw	537.20	
T/K	298(2)	
Cryst syst	Triclinic	
Space group	pl	
$a/\text{\AA}$	7.2755(3)	
b/Å	12.9036(5)	
c/Å	13.5575(5)	
α/deg	100.275(2)	
β /deg	92.818(2)	
γ/deg	96.958(2)	
$V/Å^3$	1239.39(8)	
Z	2	
D_c/mgm^{-3}	1.418	
μ/mm^{-1}	0.820	
F(000)	556	
cryst size/mm ³	0.18×0.15×0.11	
θ /deg	1.53-28.8	
measured reflns	21940	
unique reflns, <i>R</i> _{int}	6308, 0.0227	
GOF on F^2	0.890	
$R1,^{a}WR2^{b}[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	0.0344, 0.1033	
R1,wR2(all data)	0.0463, 0.1132	

Table S1 Summarized Crystallographic Data for $\mathbf{2b}$

aR1= Σ | F_o |-| F_c | $/\Sigma$ | F_o |.

 ${}^{b}wR2 = [\Sigma w(F_{o}{}^{2} - F_{c}{}^{2})^{2}/\Sigma w(F_{o}{}^{2})^{2}]^{1/2}.$



Fig. S2 Partial molecular orbital diagram and isodensity surface plots of some selected FMOs for complexes **2**. The arrows are intended to highlight the HOMO–LUMO energy gaps. All the DFT energy values are given in eV.

		Engran	Contri	bution (%)				
Orbital	α−MO	-MO (aV)		Ligand				
		(ev)	Ni	Azo	Ру	Oxime	Tolyl	
141	L+5	-0.93	0	2	21	28	48	
140	L+4	-0.96	1	3	28	25	43	
139	L+3	-1.51	0	2	95	3	0	
138	L+2	-1.58	1	2	89	6	2	
137	L+1	-3.17	3	35	27	35	1	
136	LUMO	-3.18	2	34	27	36	1	
135	SOMO	-5.65	0	16	13	32	40	
134	H-1	-5.71	1	15	12	30	42	
133	H-2	-5.95	10	1	4	83	1	
132	H-3	-5.99	12	32	3	50	3	
131	H-4	-6.77	1	1	0	0	98	
130	H-5	-6.77	0	0	0	0	99	

Table S2 Frontier Molecular Orbital Composition (%) in the Ground State for 2 (S = 1)

		E augus		bution (%)				
Orbital	<i>β</i> -MO	Energy		Ligand				
		(ev)	Ni	Azo	Ру	Oxime	Tolyl	
139	L+5	-1.31	67	15	4	11	4	
138	L+4	-1.5	2	2	93	3	0	
137	L+3	-1.57	2	2	89	5	2	
136	L+2	-1.59	76	1	13	10	0	
135	L+1	-3.09	3	33	25	37	1	
134	LUMO	-3.11	3	33	26	37	1	
133	SOMO	-5.64	0	16	13	31	39	
132	H-1	-5.69	2	16	13	29	41	
131	H-2	-6.29	16	2	2	78	2	
130	H-3	-6.31	19	0	4	75	1	
129	H-4	-6.77	0	0	0	0	99	
128	H-5	-6.77	0	0	0	0	99	

		Enorgy	Contri	bution (%)				
Orbital	<i>а</i> –МО	Energy		Ligand				
		(ev)	Ni	Azo	Ру	Oxime	Tolyl	
142	L+5	2.03	16	5	0	0	97	
141	L+4	1.77	1	3	37	10	50	
140	L+3	1.73	0	3	27	11	58	
139	L+2	1.61	0	1	76	10	13	
138	L+1	1.49	1	2	64	13	21	
137	LUMO	-0.29	2	34	26	37	1	
136	SOMO	-1.03	2	34	27	35	1	
135	H-1	-2.55	9	5	7	75	4	
134	H-2	-2.59	13	32	6	46	4	
133	H-3	-2.73	2	14	16	49	19	
132	H-4	-2.82	3	18	17	39	22	
131	H-5	-3.56	32	19	9	34	6	

Table S3 Frontier Molecular Orbital Composition (%) in the Ground State for 3 (S = 3/2)

		Energy	Contri	bution (%)				
Orbital	<i>β</i> -MO	Energy		Ligand				
		(ev)	Ni	Azo	Ру	Oxime	Tolyl	
139	L+5	1.89	12	2	12	15	60	
138	L+4	1.87	18	1	12	16	53	
137	L+3	1.7	1	2	95	1	1	
136	L+2	1.62	1	2	81	9	6	
135	L+1	0.45	3	31	30	33	3	
134	LUMO	0.4	3	31	30	33	3	
133	SOMO	-2.47	0	20	20	39	21	
132	H-1	-2.54	3	19	19	38	22	
131	H-2	-2.86	17	1	1	80	1	
130	H-3	-2.89	19	0	3	77	0	
129	H-4	-3.85	16	66	0	15	3	
128	H-5	-4.17	13	15	25	0	46	



Figure S3 Experimental absorption spectra of 3 in dichloromethane solution.

Table S4 Main optical transition at the TD-DFT/B3LYP Level for the complex **2**with composition in terms of molecular orbital contribution of the transition, Computed Vertical excitation energies, and oscillator strength in dichloromethane

Transition	CI	Composition	E (eV)	Oscillato r strength (f)	$\lambda_{ m theo} \ (nm)$
$S_0 \rightarrow S_{16}$	0.49638 0.49263	H - 1(A) → L + 1(A) (37%) H - 1(B) → L + 1(B) (35%)	2.302 8	0.1688	538.4 0
$S_0 \mathop{\longrightarrow} S_{17}$	0.59242 0.48666	H - 1(A) \rightarrow L (A) (52%) H - 1(B) \rightarrow L (B) (46%)	2.309 3	0.2192	536.9 0
$S_0 \mathop{\longrightarrow} S_9$	0.63480	$H - 6 \rightarrow L (81\%)$	2.813 6	0.0430	440.6 6
$S_0 \rightarrow S_{59}$	-0.47848 0.45284	H (A) \rightarrow L + 2(A) (32%) H (B) \rightarrow L + 3(B) (31%)	3.793 1	0.3935	326.8 7
$S_0 \to S_{86}$	0.52484 0.50886	H (A) \rightarrow L + 4(A) (28%) H (B) \rightarrow L + 6(B) (26%)	4.264 8	0.1346	290.7 1
$S_0 \rightarrow S_{87}$	0.60786 -0.55434	H (A) \rightarrow L + 5(A) (37%) H (B) \rightarrow L + 7(B) (31%)	4.269 7	0.2778	290.3 8



Fig. S4 Natural transition orbitals (NTOs) for complex **2** illustrating the nature of singlet excited states in the absorption bands in the range 250–600 nm. For each state, the respective number of the state, transition energy (eV), and the oscillator strength (in parentheses) are listed. Shown are only occupied (holes) and unoccupied (electrons) NTO pairs that contribute more than 55% to each excited state.

Table S5 Main optical transition at the TD-DFT/B3LYP Level for the complex **3** with composition in terms of molecular orbital contribution of the transition, Computed Vertical excitation energies, and oscillator strength in dichloromethane

Transition	CI	Composition	E (eV)	Oscillator strength (f)	λ _{theo} (nm)
$S_0 \mathop{\longrightarrow} S_{18}$	0.69876	$\mathrm{H}\left(\mathrm{A}\right) \to \mathrm{L} + 4 \left(\mathrm{A}\right) \left(49\%\right)$	2.4882	0.1258	498.29
$S_0 \rightarrow S_{19}$	0.58957	$\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{A}) \rightarrow \mathrm{L} + 3 \ (\mathrm{A}) \ (35\%)$	2.5130	0.1359	493.37
0 0	0 400 40	$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{I} + \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{D}) (2\mathbf{C})^{1}$	4 12 52	0.0410	200.02
$S_0 \rightarrow S_{91}$	0.49849	$H(B) \rightarrow L + 6(B) (25\%)$	4.1353	0.0419	299.82

λ_{expt}		Hole	Flectron
(nm)			
	S ₁₈		
509	w = 0.87	Y a the	
nm	2.4882 (0.1258)		
	498.29 nm		and the second
	ILCT/LLCT		
	S ₁₉		
	w = 0.70		
	2.5130 (0.1359)	× .	
	493.37 nm		
	ILCT/LLCT		3-16 3-9
	$\pi(\text{py+azo} + \text{oxime}) \rightarrow \pi^*(\text{py} + \text{tolyl})$		
	+ azo + oxime)		
	S_{91}		
275	w = 0.49	Va and	
nm	4. 1353 (0.0419)		
	299.82		
	ILCT/LLCT		

Fig. S5 Natural transition orbitals (NTOs) for complex **3** illustrating the nature of singlet excited states in the absorption bands in the range 250–600 nm. For each state, the respective number of the state, transition energy (eV), and the oscillator strength (in parentheses) are listed. Shown are only occupied (holes) and unoccupied (electrons) NTO pairs that contribute more than 50% to each excited state.



Fig. S6 Changes in the time-resolved photoluminescence decay of complexes 2(left) and 3 (right) in CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature obtained with 330 nm excitation. The emission at 409 and 410 nm was monitored for complex 2 and 3 respectively.



Fig. S7 Agar cup plate assay showing ZOI. 1 indicates treatement with IC_{50} of Ni(II) complex, 2 indicates IC₅₀ dose of free ligand 3 indicates treatment with IC_{50} of nickel acetate. Tet= tetracyclin, strp = streptomycin.

Table S6 Effect of IC_{50} dose of synthesized nickel azo-oxime complex, free ligand and nickel acetate onantioxidant enzymes of tested bacteria

	E.coli	P.aeruginosa	S.aureus	S.epidermidis
Catalase (U/mg protein)				
Cont	0.82±0.05	0.39±0.02	2.9± 0.03	1.5±0.08
Nickel(II) complex, 2	0.5±0.03***	0.2±0.03***	1.2±0.02***	0.5±0.03***
Azo-oxime ligand, 1	0.65±0.03**	0.36±0.05*	2.1±0.03**	1.2±0.08**
Nickel acetate	0.60±0.03**	0.30±0.03**	2.5±0.03**	1.25±0.03**
SOD (U/mg protein)				
Cont	18.5±0.73	13.56±0.58	21.7±0.9	15.6±0.89
Nickel(II) complex, 2	7.2±0.6***	6.6±0.95***	9.5±1.1***	8.4±0.6***
Azo-oxime ligand, 1	$12.5 \pm 1.2^{***}$	$10.6 \pm 0.85^{**}$	$12.5 \pm 1.2^{***}$	10.2±1***
Nickel acetate	$11.2 \pm 1.2^{***}$	10.1±0.6***	$14.5 \pm 1.0^{***}$	$11.2 \pm 0.9^{***}$
Peroxidase(U/mg protein)				
Cont	0.88 ± 0.02	0.48±0.01 *	0.69±0.03	0.5±0.02
Nickel(II) complex, 2	0.52±0.02**	0.24±0.03**	0.3±0.02***	0.3±0.01***
Azo-oxime ligand, 1	0.72±0.03**	$0.41 \pm 0.5^{*}$	0.55±0.03**	$0.38{\pm}0.0^{*}$
Nickel acetate	0.81±0.3*	0.38±0.4*	$065 \pm 0.05^{*}$	$0.4 \pm 0.03^{*}$

All values are expressed as mean \pm SD (*Indicates p<0.05, **indicates p<0.01 ***indicates P<0.001)



Fig. S8 Effect of IC_{50} dose of nickel complex 2, free ligand 1 and nickel acetate on lipid peroxidation level in all tested bacteria (All values expressed as mean \pm SD)



Fig. S9 Analysis of nickel uptake by tested organisms.

Table S7 Coordinates of optimized geometry 2b

Tag	Symbol	Х	Y	Z
1	Ni	0.000259	0.054389	-0.00172
2	Ν	-0.21483	1.494874	-1.57453
3	С	0.693115	2.253779	-2.19978
4	Н	1.716515	2.162294	-1.84477
5	С	0.368144	3.114255	-3.24754
6	Н	1.141255	3.707772	-3.72433
7	С	-0.96849	3.181915	-3.65956
8	Н	-1.26154	3.839173	-4.47375
9	С	-1.9191	2.395978	-3.01899
10	Н	-2.96597	2.407187	-3.30277
11	С	-1.51012	1.551518	-1.97229
12	Ν	-2.48151	0.760852	-1.35195
13	Ν	-1.9845	0.010861	-0.42589
14	С	-2.71341	-0.85613	0.318634
15	C	-4.16625	-1.13209	0.261703
16	Č	-5.02667	-0.57277	-0.70142
17	Н	-4.63212	0.10021	-1.44911
18	C	-6 39087	-0.88114	-0 70456
19	H	-7.02671	-0.43302	-1.4657
20	C	-6 95379	-1 74631	0 238545
21	Č	-6 0922	-2 30268	1 20001
22	H	-6 49317	-2.98165	1 950621
23	C	-4 73403	-2.00881	1 215419
24	н	-4 09548	-2 45859	1 966693
25	C II	-8 42774	-2 07873	0 231997
25	н	-8 90317	-1 80836	1 183861
20	Н	-8 59377	-3 15388	0.084117
28	Н	-8 95431	-1 54691	-0 56775
20	N	-1 99642	-1 56131	1 243876
30	0	-0 74187	-1 36772	1 328441
31	N	0.214722	1 496528	1.520111
32	C	-0.69378	2 250864	2 199184
33	Е	-1 71839	2.250001	1 849059
34	C II	-0.36821	3 112297	3 245994
35	н	-1 14202	3 70195	3 726426
36	C II	0 96984	3 185691	3 652517
37	Ч	1 26338/	3 8/3/2/	1 466131
38	II C	1 020005	2 /03936	3 007618
30	Ч	2 968668	2.405750	3 288263
3) 40	II C	2.900000	1 558/6	1 062035
40	U N	2 182716	0.77252	1.902033
41	IN N	2.483740	0.77255	0.416662
42 13		7 71/167	_0.85528	0.410002
45 11		2./1410/ 1 166157	-0.03330	-0.32231
44 15		4.100132	-1.13492	-0.20003
45 16	U U	J.UJ/J07 1686762	-0.4340/	0.3/31/8
40	П	4.000/00	0.349130	1.210313
4/	U	0.421329	-0./4417	0.360/91

48	Н	7.082019	-0.18217	1.238189
49	С	6.952567	-1.75366	-0.22764
50	С	6.059705	-2.45289	-1.05851
51	Н	6.435607	-3.24755	-1.70067
52	С	4.702154	-2.1564	-1.07902
53	Н	4.039399	-2.71537	-1.72916
54	С	8.424895	-2.09252	-0.21152
55	Н	8.981166	-1.42739	0.457691
56	Н	8.866429	-2.0069	-1.21285
57	Н	8.593253	-3.12343	0.126731
58	Ν	1.996133	-1.56692	-1.24206
59	О	0.741675	-1.37303	-1.32719

Tag	Symbol	х	Y	Z
1	Ni	0.003842	0.003566	-0.05716
2	Ν	-0.17077	1.784316	1.137557
3	С	0.766173	2.518094	1.750243
4	Н	1.777893	2.120699	1.703003
5	С	0.494394	3.711702	2.412926
6	Н	1.292388	4.263118	2.900552
7	С	-0.83801	4.169943	2.422384
8	Н	-1.09578	5.101336	2.922321
9	С	-1.81784	3.429646	1.785339
10	Н	-2.85544	3.747914	1.757147
11	С	-1.46655	2.218658	1.13597
12	Ν	-2.45258	1.504144	0.501855
13	Ν	-1.97361	0.447142	-0.12279
14	С	-2.73595	-0.42693	-0.81604
15	С	-4.20312	-0.39956	-1.02657
16	С	-5.04492	0.614345	-0.52903
17	Н	-4.61178	1.425148	0.040012
18	С	-6.42478	0.583784	-0.76456
19	Н	-7.04174	1.387653	-0.36394
20	С	-7.02749	-0.44323	-1.4965
21	С	-6.18705	-1.4543	-1.99545
22	Н	-6.61723	-2.27194	-2.57375
23	С	-4.81495	-1.43705	-1.77067
24	Н	-4.18941	-2.22793	-2.16825
25	С	-8.51892	-0.47524	-1.74547
26	Н	-8.98373	-1.36943	-1.3068
27	Н	-8.75002	-0.4892	-2.81962
28	Н	-9.01346	0.401594	-1.31115
29	Ν	-2.07732	-1.48482	-1.37416
30	0	-0.79446	-1.5281	-1.24427
31	Ν	0.155603	-1.34705	1.610346
32	С	-0.79006	-1.86077	2.406182
33	Н	-1.80031	-1.49842	2.227309
34	С	-0.52916	-2.79362	3.405607
35	Н	-1.33413	-3.17084	4.028754
36	С	0.802586	-3.2234	3.571794
37	Н	1.052685	-3.95587	4.336499
38	С	1.791271	-2.71138	2.751172
39	Н	2.828665	-3.02003	2.83547
40	С	1.450993	-1.75771	1.757859
41	Ν	2.445655	-1.26892	0.949042
42	N	1.977652	-0.44396	0.033086
43	С	2.750033	0.180522	-0.88306
44	С	4.216022	0.07148	-1.07489
45	С	5.034399	-0.81371	-0.34646
46	Н	4.584823	-1.44676	0.405643

 Table S7 Coordinates of optimized geometry 3b

47	С	6.412205	-0.88082	-0.58518
48	Н	7.010793	-1.58053	-0.00263
49	С	7.035779	-0.08052	-1.54666
50	С	6.219347	0.804446	-2.27305
51	Н	6.667033	1.445746	-3.03219
52	С	4.849178	0.881205	-2.04825
53	Н	4.241337	1.568737	-2.62515
54	С	8.524147	-0.15811	-1.80424
55	Н	9.004842	-0.88696	-1.14117
56	Н	9.014922	0.811901	-1.64331
57	Н	8.740651	-0.45798	-2.83913
58	Ν	2.104984	1.036365	-1.72838
59	0	0.821457	1.128956	-1.62264