

Supplementary Information

Investigating the antibacterial, antioxidant, cytotoxic, and computational studies of Co(II) and Zn(II) compounds of heteroatom-based dicarboxylic acids

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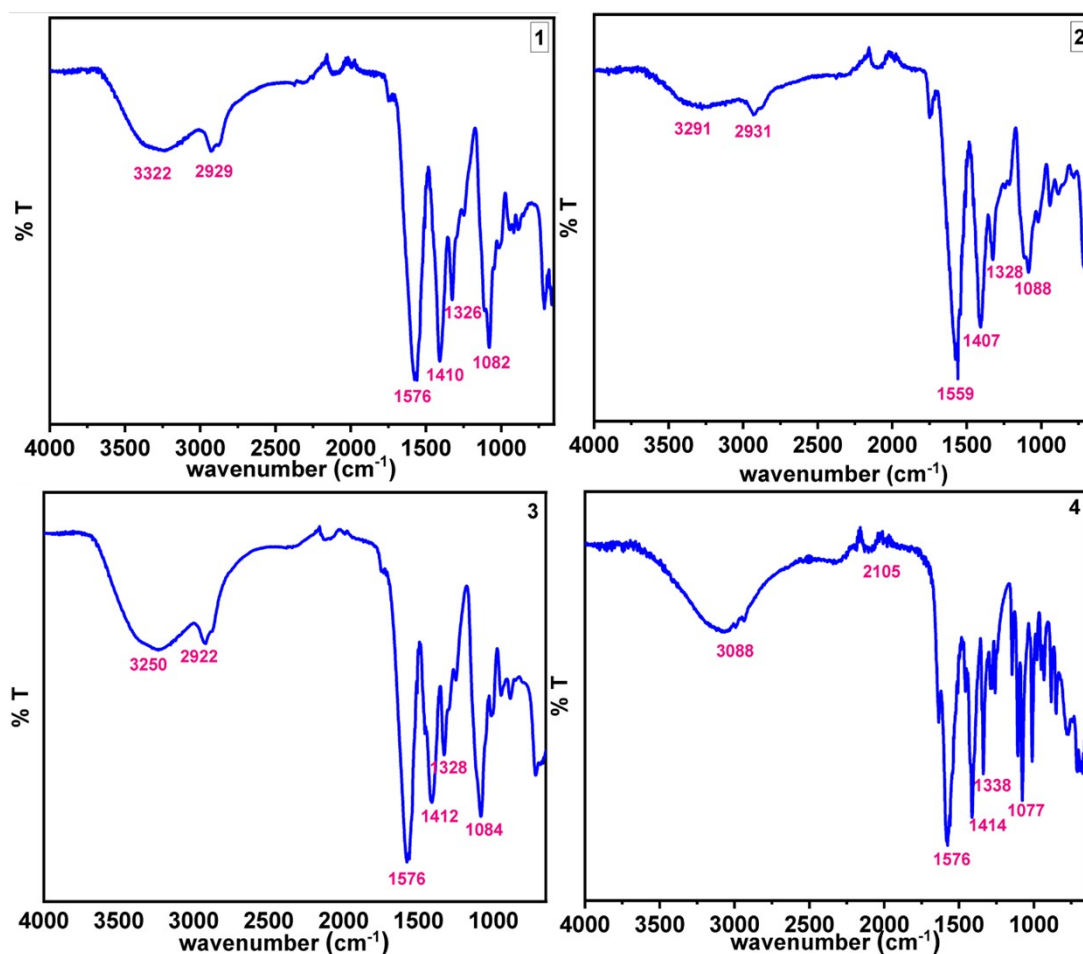
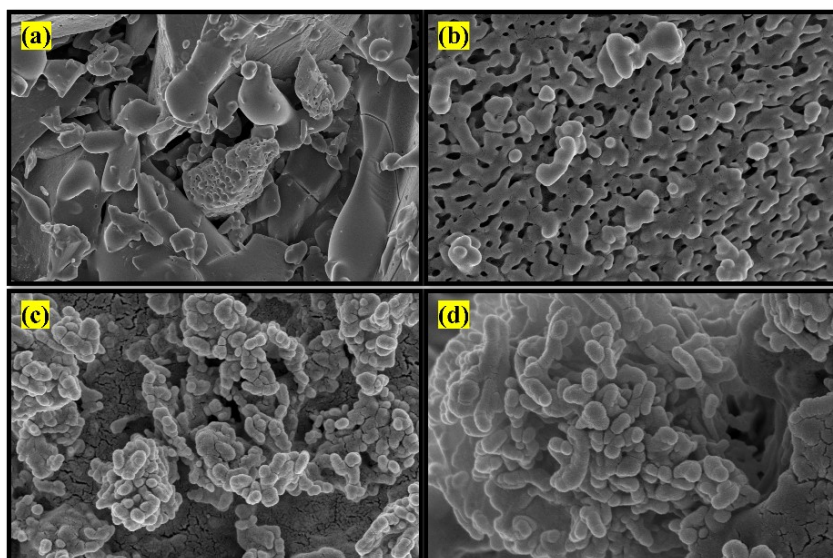
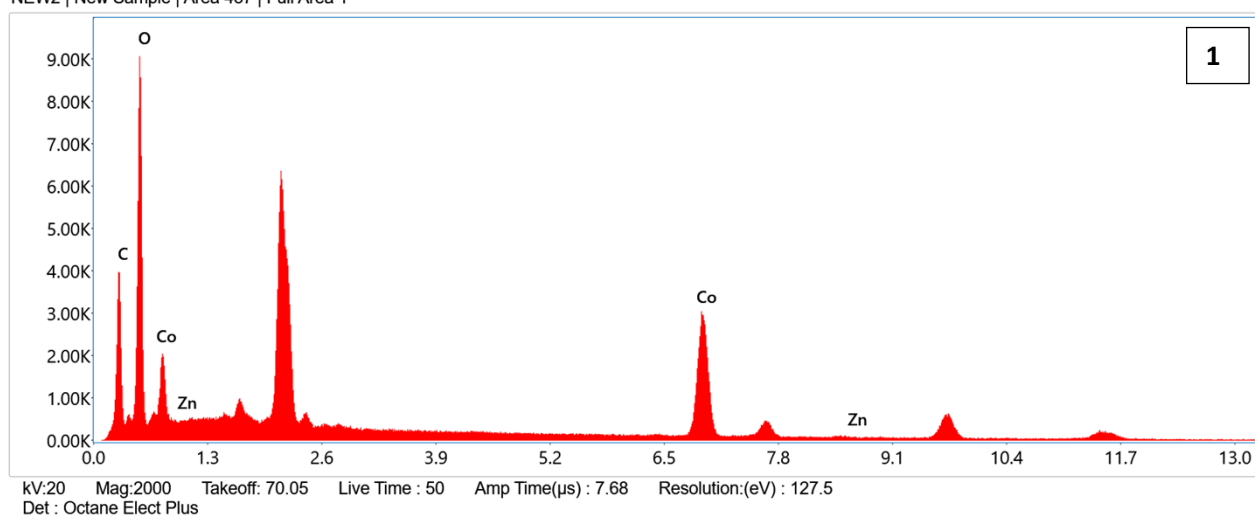


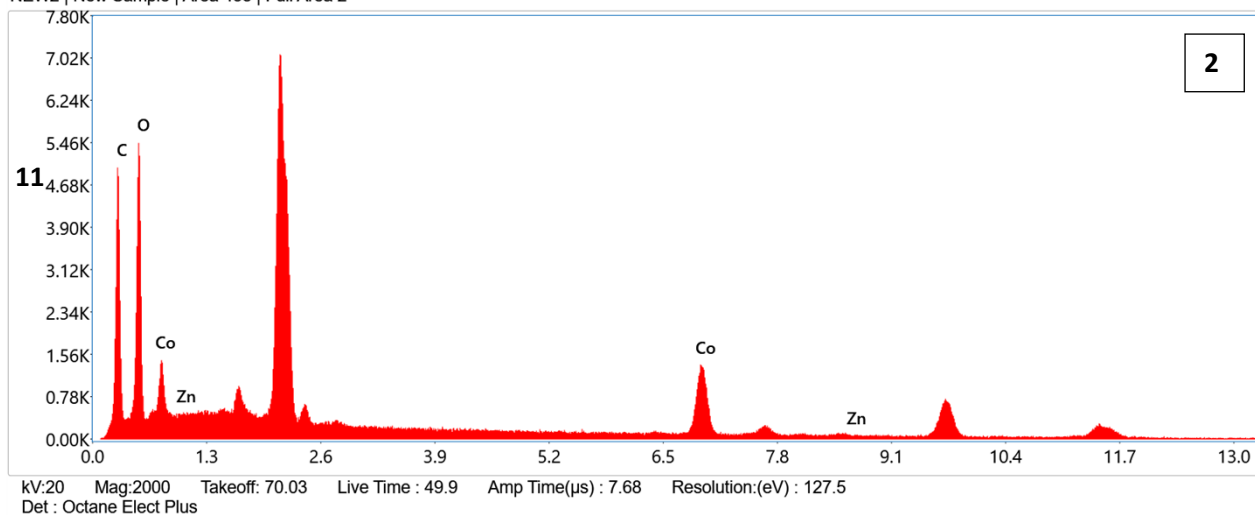
Fig. S1. FTIR spectra of 1-4.



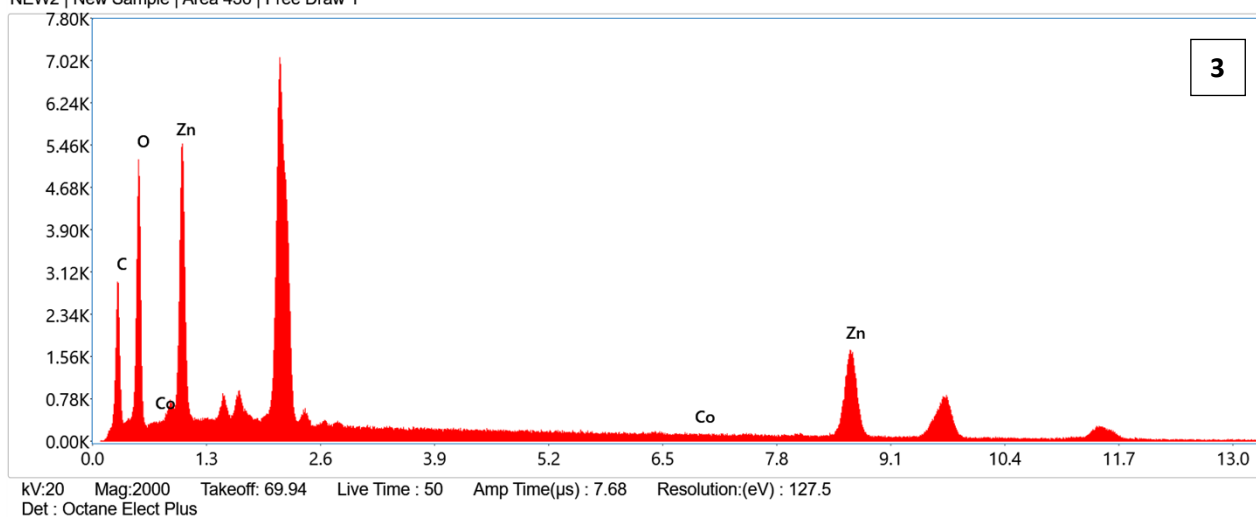
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NEW2|New Sample|Area 435

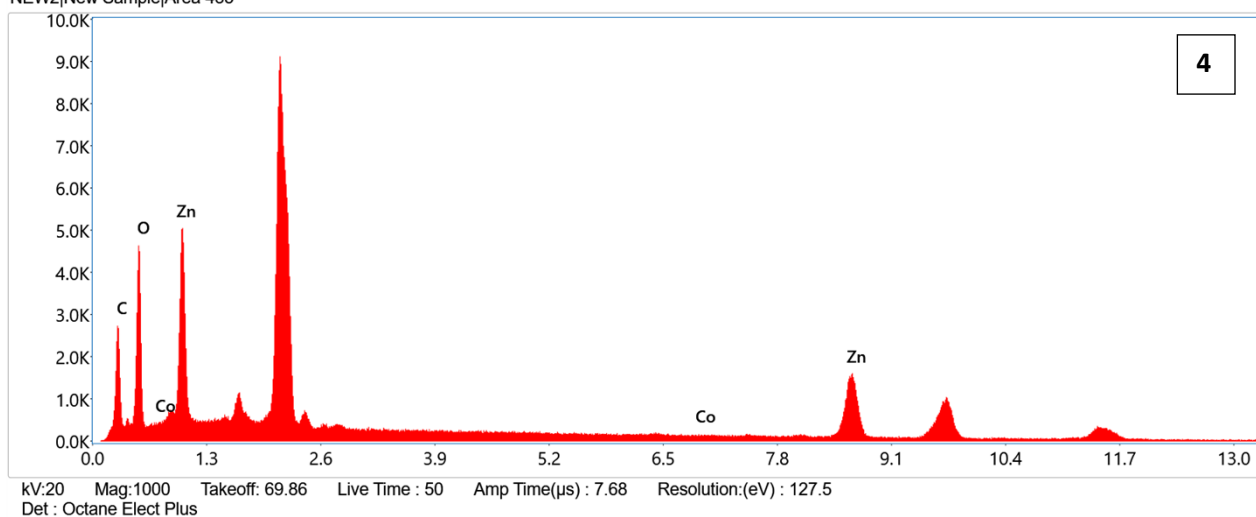


Fig. S2. FE-SEM images of 1-4 and EDX spectra of 1-4.

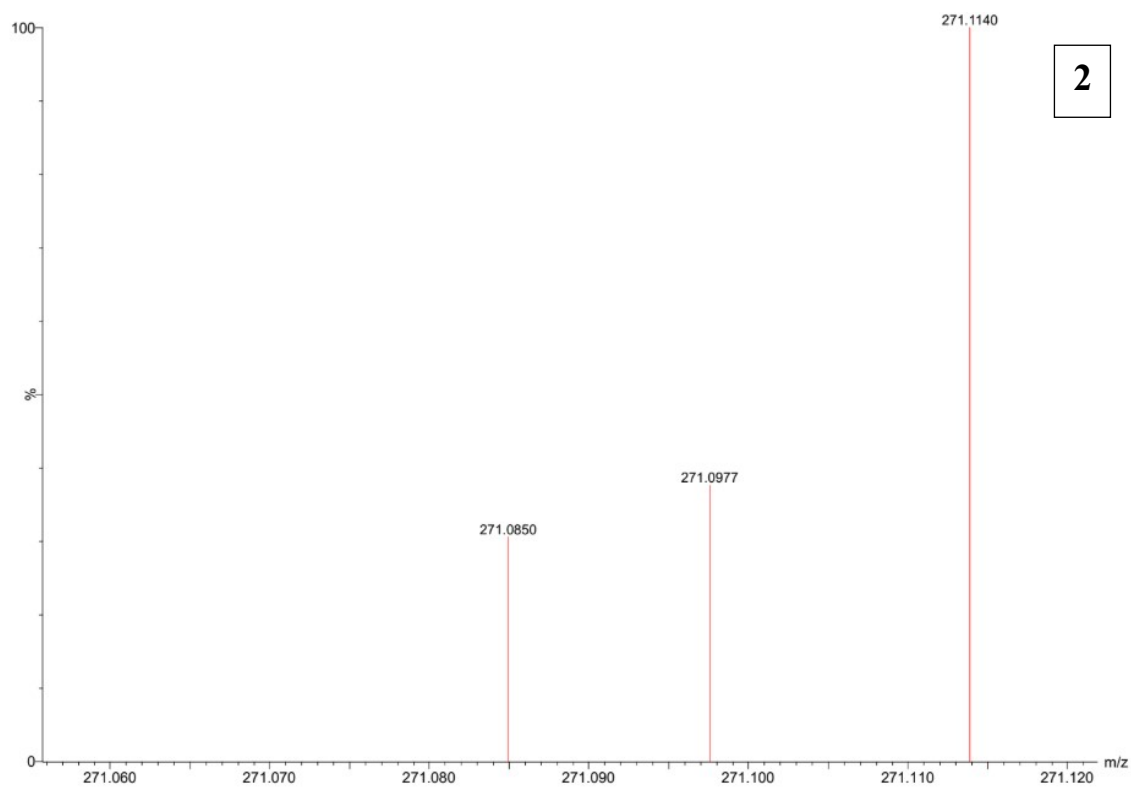
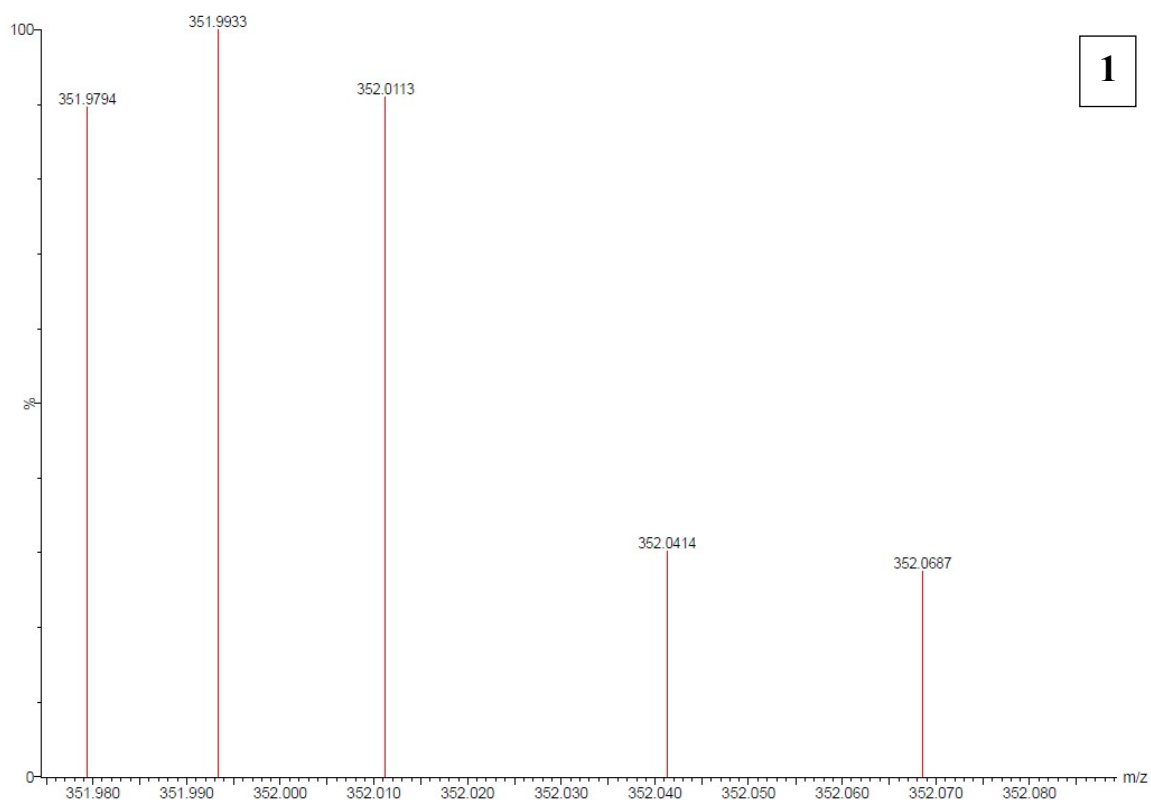


Fig. S3. Mass spectra of 1-2.

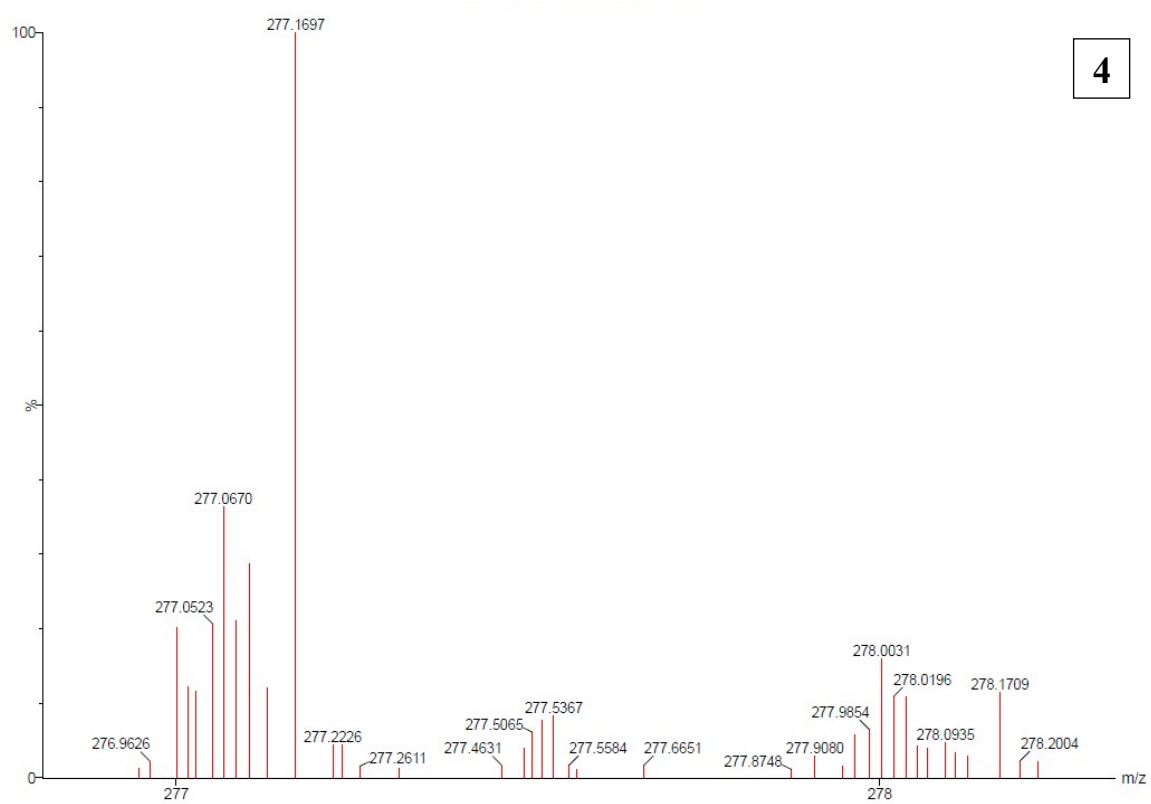
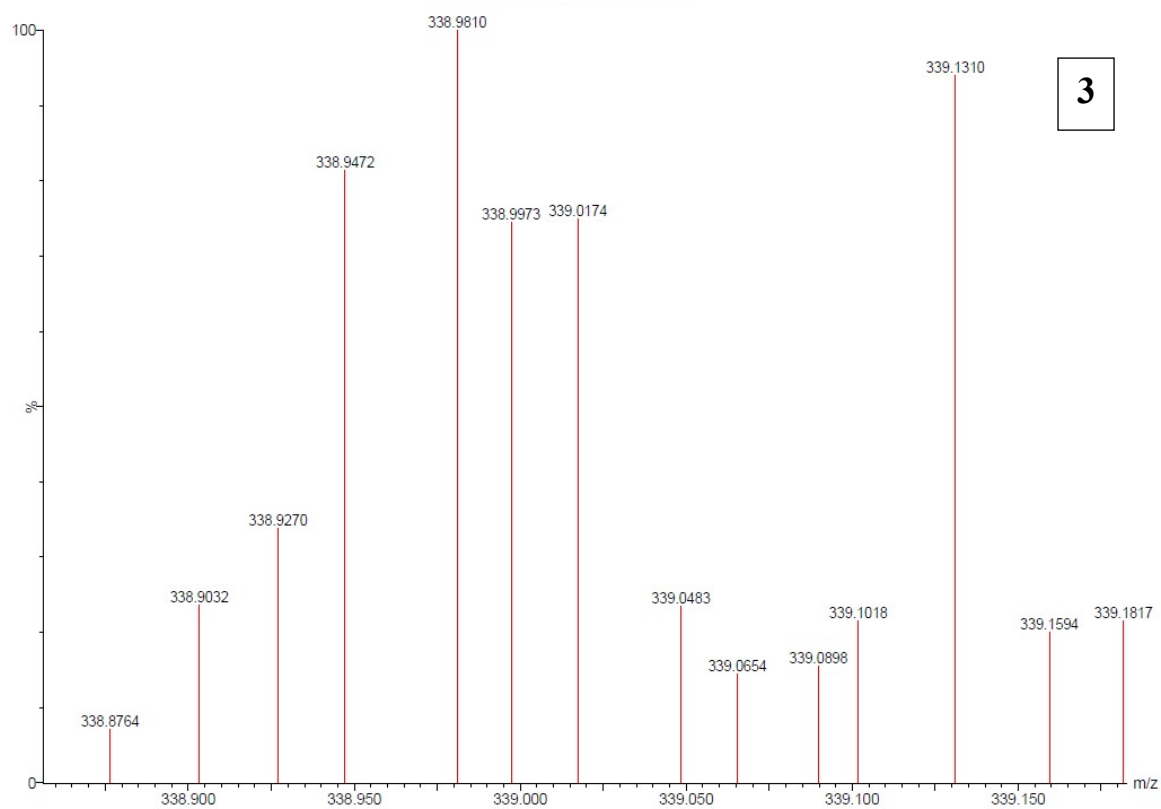


Fig. S4. Mass spectra of 3-4.

XPS Spectroscopy

In compound **2**, the Co 2p peaks appeared at 781.9 eV ($2p_{3/2}$) and 797.8 eV ($2p_{1/2}$), with a $\Delta E_{3/2-1/2}$ binding energy gap of two peaks of 15.1 eV, confirming the presence of cobalt is in the Co^{2+} oxidation state as shown in **Fig. S6** along with their corresponding peaks (785.9 and 802.4 eV). The O 1s peak at 532.58 eV also corresponded to the hydroxyl group, **Fig. S6**. Three significant peaks of the C 1s spectrum showed at 285.0 eV (C-C), 286.4 eV (C-O-C), and 288.5 eV (O=C-OH), consistent with the carboxyl group,^{S1} as shown in **Fig. S6**. Similarly, compound **3** contains Zn 2p, C 1s, and O 1s peaks. The Zn 2p peaks appeared at 1022.8 eV ($2p_{3/2}$) and 1045.28 eV ($2p_{1/2}$), with a binding energy difference $\Delta E_{3/2-1/2}$ of 23.2 eV, confirming that zinc exists in Zn^{2+} oxidation state, as shown in **Fig. S7**. The O 1s peak around 532.28 eV corresponded to the hydroxyl group in **Fig. S7**. C 1s peaks at 284.6 eV (C-C), 286.38 eV (C-O), and 288.78 eV (C=O), indicating the presence of the carboxyl group in **Fig. S7**. Similarly, for compound **4**, peaks corresponding to Zn 2p, C 1s, and O 1s were identified. The Zn 2p spectrum exhibited two peaks at 1022.28 eV ($2p_{3/2}$) and 1045.38 eV ($2p_{1/2}$), with a $\Delta E_{3/2-1/2}$ of 23.1 eV, indicating that the zinc is in the Zn^{2+} oxidation state, as shown in **Fig. S8**. The O1s spectrum, with a peak at 532.18 eV, corresponds to the oxygen atom in the hydroxyl group, as shown in **Fig. S8**. The C 1s spectrum displayed three peaks at 284.78 eV (C-C), 286.48 eV (C-O), and 288.88 eV (C=O), confirming the presence of the carboxyl group as shown in **Fig. S8**.

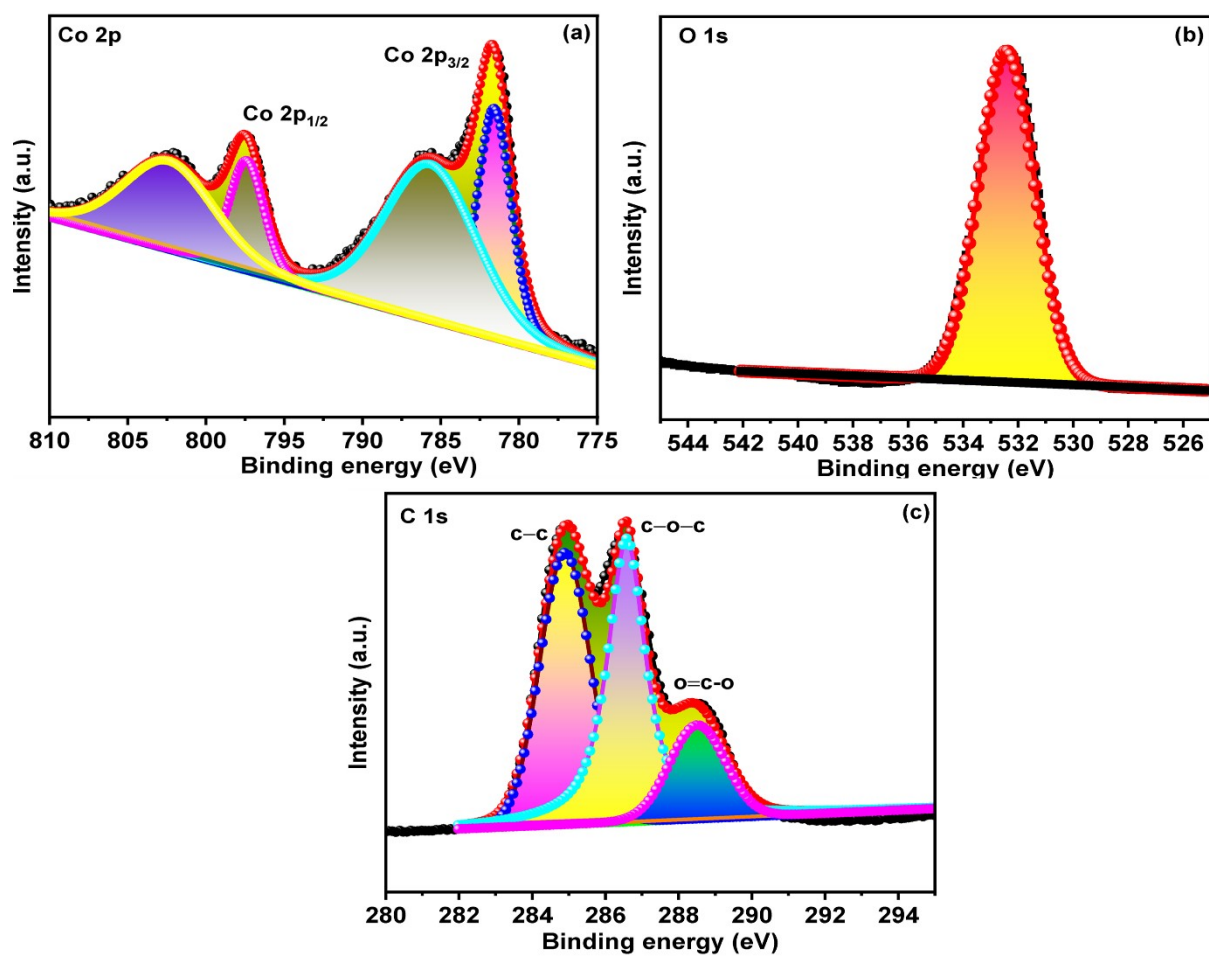


Fig. S5. XPS survey spectra of 1: Co 2p, O1s and C1s

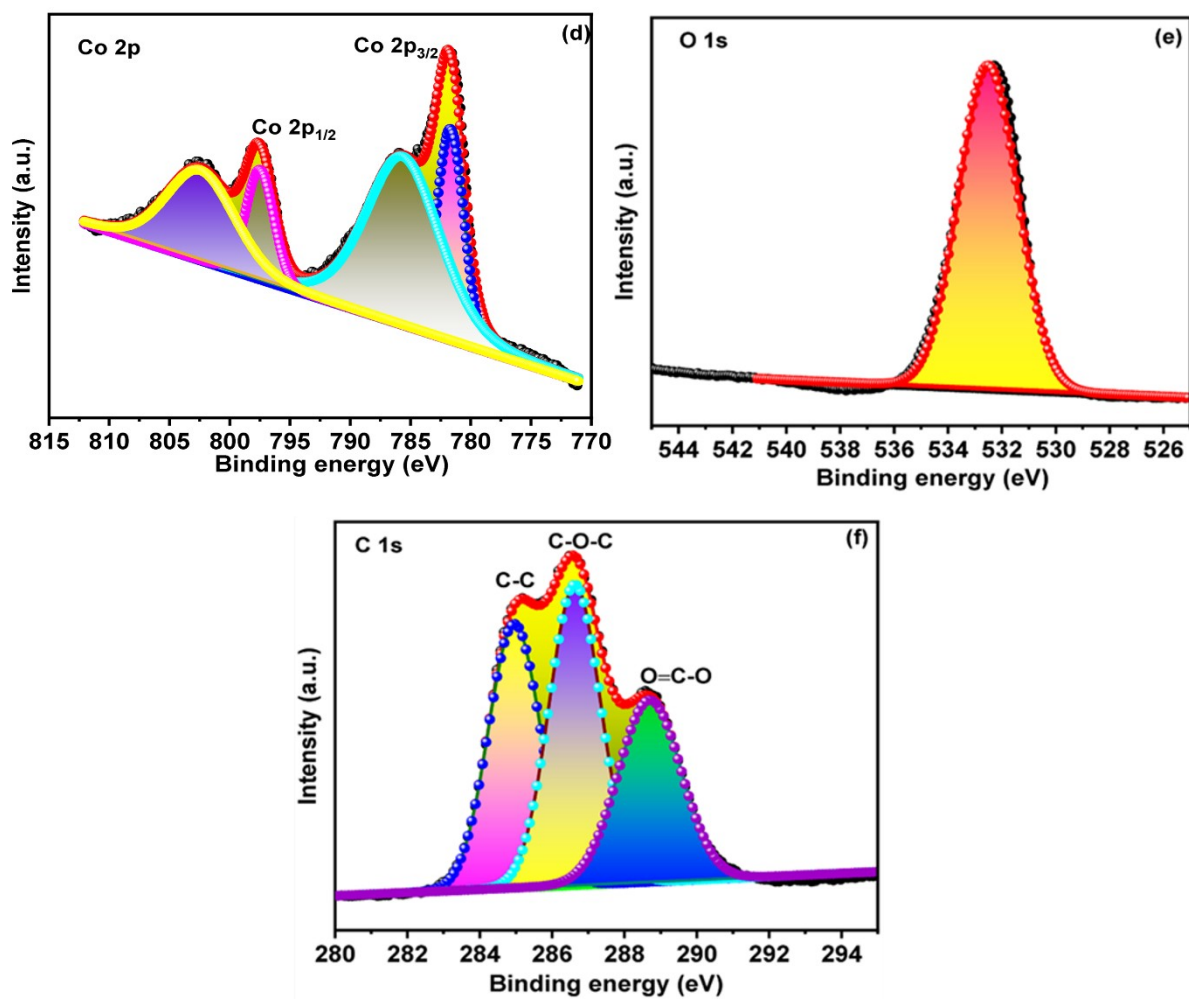


Fig. S6. XPS survey spectra of **2**: Co 2p, O1s and C1s

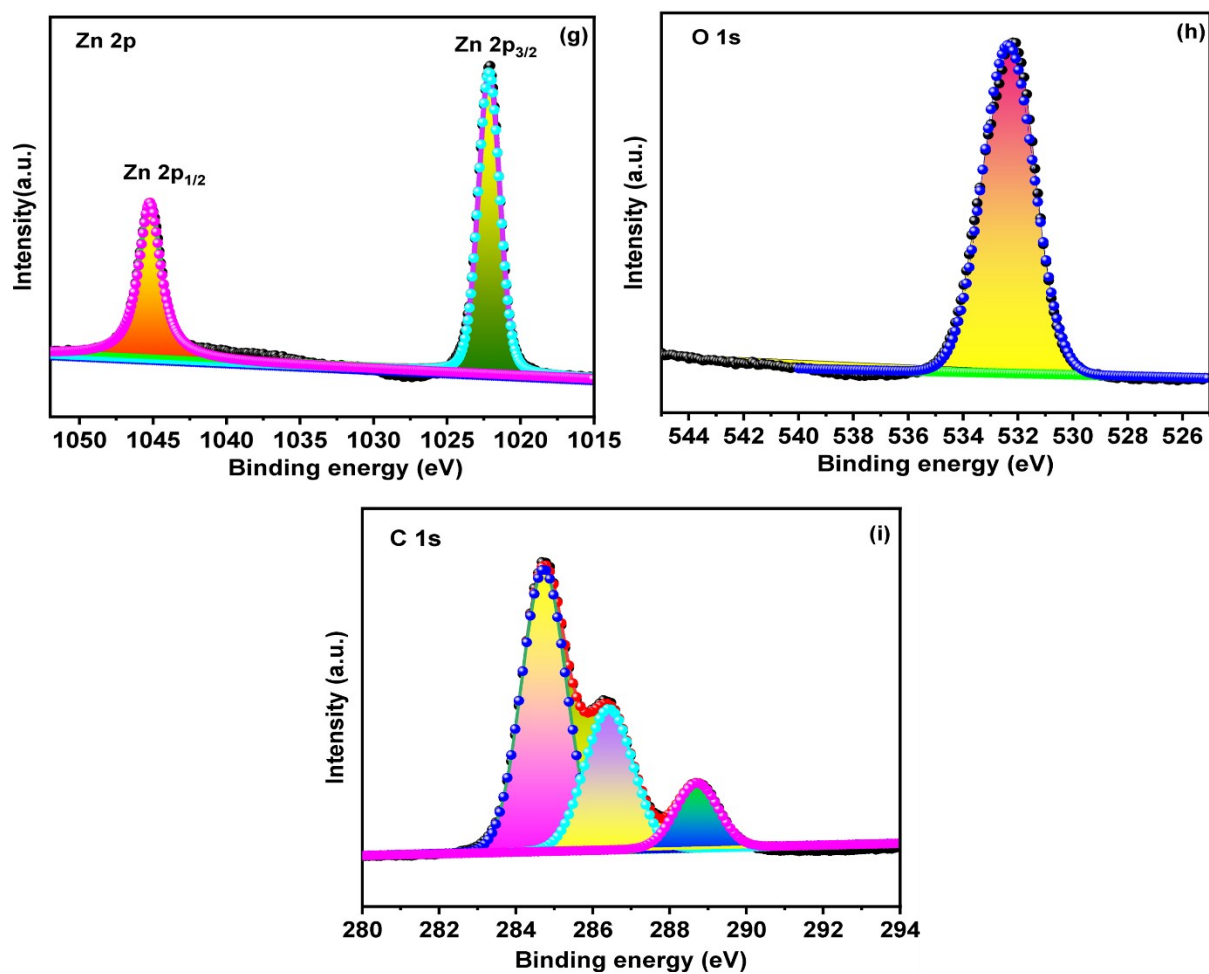


Fig. S7. XPS survey spectra of **3**: Co 2p, O1s and C1s

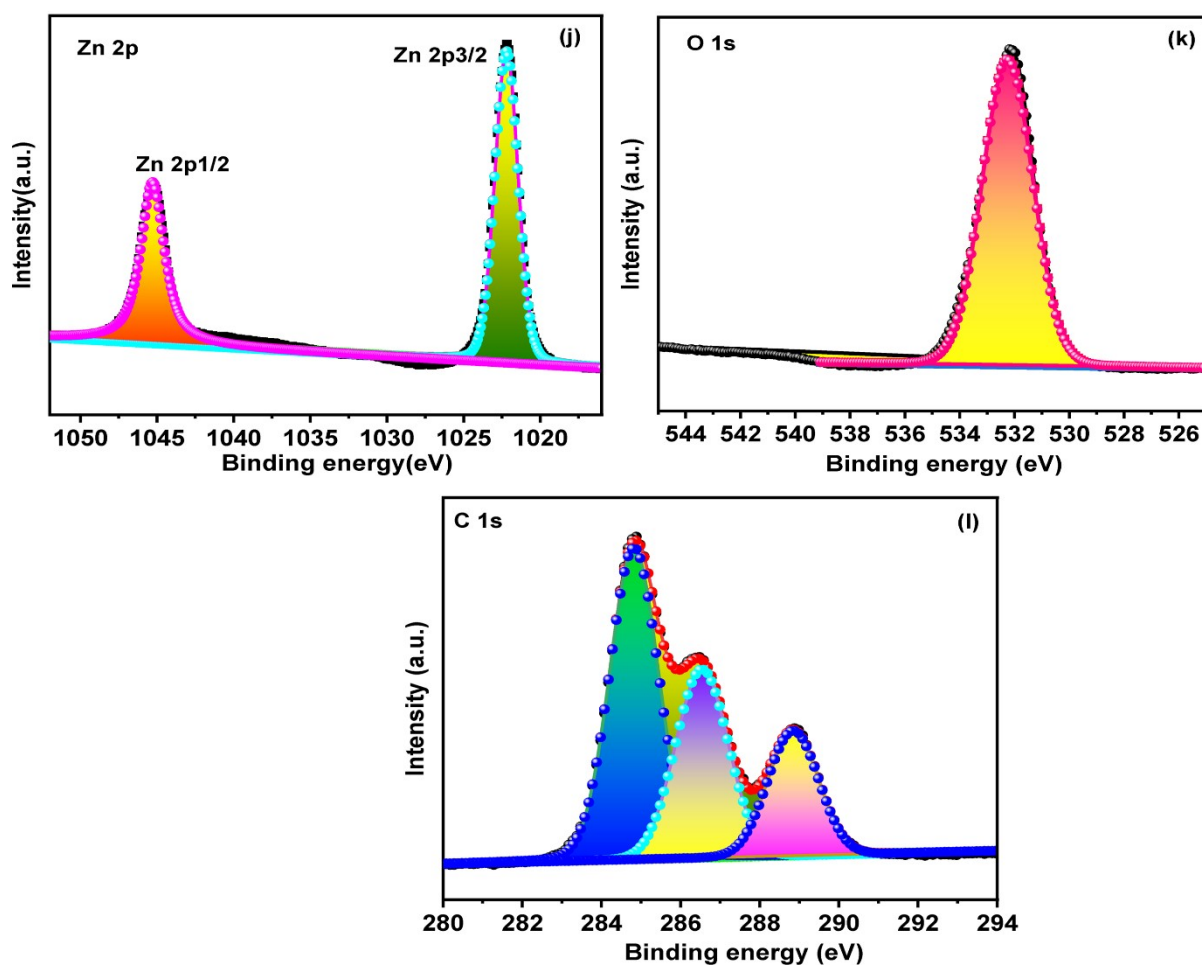


Fig. S8. 4: Zn 2p, O1s and C1s.

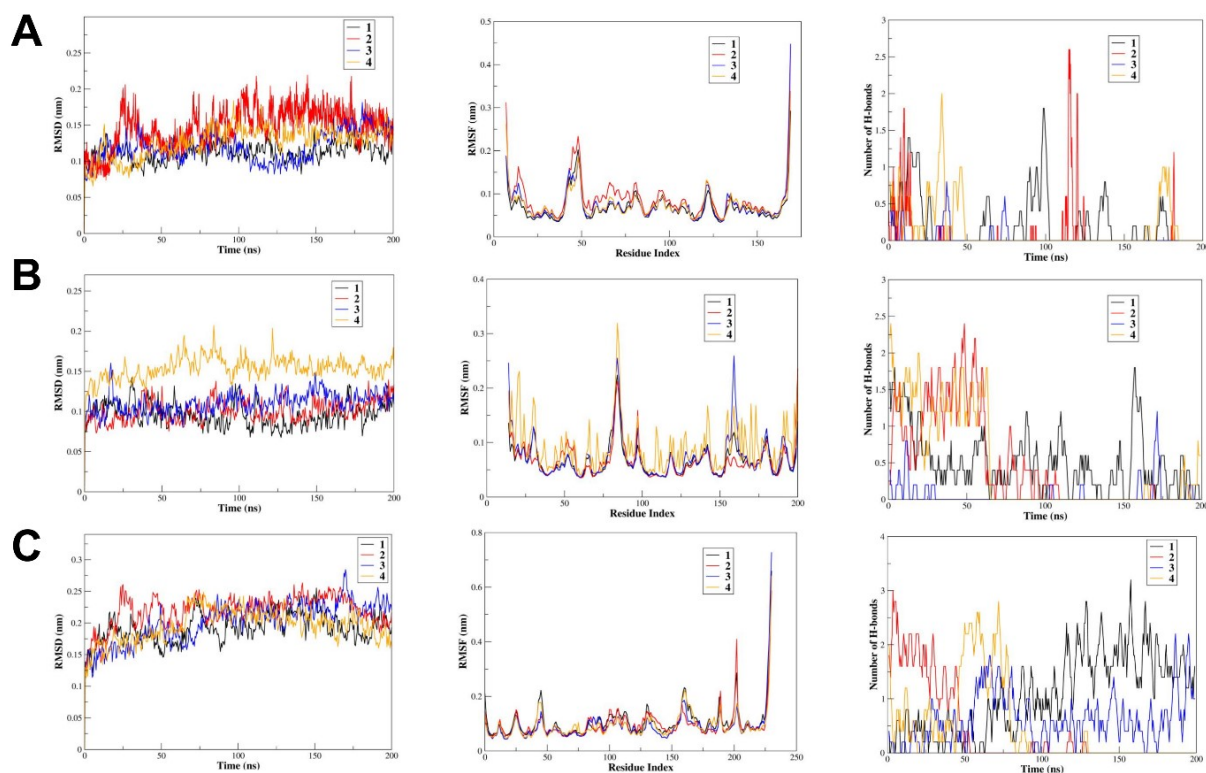


Fig. S9: The root mean square deviation (RMSD), root mean square fluctuation (RMSF), and the number of hydrogen bonds (H-bonds) values for complexes of compounds **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4** against LasR protein receptor of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (**B**), *Escherichia coli* gyrase B (**A**), and LcpA ligase from *Bacillus subtilis* (**C**) as calculated from 200 ns all-atom molecular dynamics simulations.

Table S5. Inhibitory percentages of metal salt($\text{Co}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) at various concentrations against the three strains.

Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>
125	12.0 \pm 0.13	15.1 \pm 0.009	12.6 \pm 0.05
250	16.6 \pm 0.05	23.1 \pm 0.04	18.9 \pm 0.01
500	23.2 \pm 0.01	28.2 \pm 0.04	22.9 \pm 0.05
600	49.6 \pm 0.02	48.0 \pm 0.03	43.0 \pm 0.01
800	64.1 \pm 0.05	57.7 \pm 0.008	50.3 \pm 0.02
1000	65.30 \pm 0.02	63.1 \pm 0.01	52.4 \pm 0.05

Table S6. Inhibitory percentages of metal salt($\text{Zn}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) at various concentrations against the three strains.

Concentrations ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>
125	8.45 \pm 0.006	6.69 \pm 0.005	4.0 \pm 0.05
250	14.7 \pm 0.03	13.7 \pm 0.039	8.93 \pm 0.001
500	17.9 \pm 0.002	16.7 \pm 0.027	18.2 \pm 0.05
600	24.7 \pm 0.005	20.6 \pm 0.01	23.9 \pm 0.01
800	40.7 \pm 0.001	32.6 \pm 0.007	27.0 \pm 0.03
1000	53.0 \pm 0.01	50.1 \pm 0.01	44.6 \pm 0.1

Table S7. Inhibitory percentages of parent ligand (H_2toua) at various concentrations against the three strains.

Concentrations ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>
125	22.2 \pm 0.009	7.72 \pm 0.01	4.05 \pm 0.13
250	24.9 \pm 0.004	13.7 \pm 0.09	10.3 \pm 0.01
500	31.6 \pm 0.01	22.1 \pm 0.05	11.2 \pm 0.010
600	31.4 \pm 0.007	34.4 \pm 0.03	16.1 \pm .004
800	51.9 \pm 0.05	43.2 \pm 0.08	22.5 \pm 0.04
1000	57.9 \pm 0.04	45.8 \pm 0.07	30.3 \pm 0.005

Table S8. Inhibitory percentages of parent ligand(H_2eoba) at various concentrations against the three strains.

Concentrations ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>
125	17.1 \pm 0.04	8.79 \pm 0.05	1.17 \pm 0.007
250	21.9 \pm 0.004	5.38 \pm 0.01	10.9 \pm 0.01
500	26.8 \pm 0.01	42.5 \pm 0.005	10.4 \pm 0.03
600	43.8 \pm 0.03	55.5 \pm 0.01	15.9 \pm 0.001
800	49.7 \pm 0.01	56.5 \pm 0.2	23.7 \pm 0.006
1000	57.42 \pm 0.09	48.5 \pm 0.01	36.9 \pm 0.2

References

- S1. N. Joshi, L. F. da Silva, F. M. Shimizu, V. R. Mastelaro, J.-C. M'Peko, L. Lin and O. N. Oliveira Jr, *Microchim. Acta*, 2019, 186, 418.