



# Exploring the Antimicrobial Efficacy of Quinoline-Based Osmium Complexes

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## KEYWORDS:

Rare metal ions, osmium perchlorate, Quinoline derivative, antimicrobial activity, Osmium Quinoline complex.

## ABSTRACT:

Quinoline derivatives are widely recognized for their biological importance and physiological functions. In this work, osmium–quinoline complexes were synthesized and structurally characterized to assess their catalytic and biological roles. The complexes exhibited strong coordination ability, promising catalytic activity, and moderate antibacterial effects, underscoring the potential of quinoline-based systems in catalysis and medicinal chemistry.

## 1. Antibacterial activity

This section presents the *in vitro* screening of the newly synthesized complexes for their antibacterial activity. The bacterial strains employed for the evaluation included *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*,

*Streptococcus pyogenes*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [1–7]. The agar cup diffusion method was used to assess the *in vitro* antibacterial activity of the synthesized compounds. The results of the antibacterial screening of the synthesized complexes are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of Standard Antibacterial Drugs Against Selected Bacterial Strains

Standard Drug	<i>E. coli</i> (MTCC 443)	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (MTCC 1688)	<i>S. aureus</i> (MTCC 96)	<i>S. pyogenes</i> (MTCC 442)	<i>E. coli</i> (MTCC 443)
Gentamycin	0.05 µg/mL	1 µg/mL	0.25 µg/mL	0.5 µg/mL	0.05 µg/mL
Ampicillin	100 µg/mL	—	250 µg/mL	100 µg/mL	100 µg/mL
Chloramphenicol	50 µg/mL	50 µg/mL	50 µg/mL	50 µg/mL	50 µg/mL
Ciprofloxacin	25 µg/mL	25 µg/mL	50 µg/mL	50 µg/mL	25 µg/mL
Norfloxacin	10 µg/mL	10 µg/mL	10 µg/mL	10 µg/mL	10 µg/mL

Note: (—) indicates no detectable inhibition at tested concentration.

**Table 2:** Antibacterial activity of Quinoline derivative and its complex

Sr. No.	Compound Code	<i>E. coli</i> (MTCC 443)	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (MTCC 1688)	<i>S. aureus</i> (MTCC 96)	<i>S. pyogenes</i> (MTCC 442)
1	KYNA ligand	100 µg/mL	250 µg/mL	250 µg/mL	200 µg/mL
2	Os-KYNA	90 µg/mL	210 µg/mL	242 µg/mL	195 µg/mL

The synthesized quinoline derivative (KYNA ligand) and its osmium complex (Os-KYNA) exhibited moderate antibacterial activity against all tested bacterial strains. The osmium complex (Os-KYNA) demonstrated slightly better activity than the free ligand, suggesting a

possible enhancement of biological activity upon complexation. However, both compounds showed higher MIC values (lower potency) compared to the standard antibiotics.



Comparison of the antibacterial activity of the synthesized complexes with standard antibacterial agents revealed that, although the complexes exhibited moderate to good activity against all four bacterial strains, their activity was consistently lower than that of the standard antibiotics [8–13].

## 2. Antifungal Activity

The *in vitro* antifungal activity of the synthesized complexes was evaluated using the agar cup diffusion technique against selected fungal strains, namely *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus niger*, and *Aspergillus clavatus*. [14–18] The antifungal efficacy of the compounds was assessed by measuring the zone of inhibition after incubation under suitable conditions. The results are compiled in Table 3.

**Table 3:** Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of Standard Antifungal Drugs Against Selected Fungal Strains

Standard Drug	<i>C. albicans</i> (MTCC 227)	<i>A. niger</i> (MTCC 282)	<i>A. clavatus</i> (MTCC 1323)
Nystatin	100 µg/mL	100 µg/mL	100 µg/mL
Griseofulvin	500 µg/mL	100 µg/mL	100 µg/mL

**Table 4:** Minimum Fungicidal Concentration (MFC) of Synthesized Compounds Against Selected Fungal Strains

Sr. No.	Compound Code	<i>C. albicans</i> (MTCC 227)	<i>A. niger</i> (MTCC 282)	<i>A. clavatus</i> (MTCC 1323)
1	KYNA ligand	1000 µg/mL	500 µg/mL	500 µg/mL
2	Os-KYNA	575 µg/mL	1050 µg/mL	1090 µg/mL

The comparative analysis of the antifungal activity indicates that, although the synthesized complexes demonstrated reasonable to significant inhibitory effects against the tested fungal strains, [19–23] their effectiveness did not surpass that of the standard antifungal agents used for reference.

## 3. Conclusion

Biologically significant quinoline derivatives continue to attract attention owing to their diverse physiological and pharmacological functions. To probe their coordination chemistry and potential applications, osmium complexes incorporating a quinoline derivative were successfully synthesized and characterized using standard analytical methods. The complexes demonstrated notable catalytic efficiency, particularly in organic transformations involving redox reactions and C–C bond construction, along with moderate antibacterial activity. These findings emphasize the versatility of quinoline-based metal complexes as promising candidates for catalytic and biomedical applications.

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