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# Structural features and *in silico* prediction of the biological properties of a pyrazolebased coordination complex

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# Structural features and *in silico* prediction of the biological properties of a pyrazole-based coordination complex

**Graphical Abstract** 





#### Abstract:

A pyrazole-based Co(II) complex, was synthesized and structurally characterized using single-crystal X-ray diffraction which showed that it crystallizes in the monoclinic C2/c space group with discrete  $[CoPz_4Cl_2]$  units held together *via* intraand intermolecular hydrogen bonds. The structure was optimized, the MEP maps were obtained and the NLO properties estimated. Additionally, the optical properties were measured at room temperature by means of optical UV-visible absorption and photoluminescence spectroscopy, and the complex presented  $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ ,  $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ ,  $d \rightarrow d$  and ligand-field transitions resulting in a predominant bright red photoluminescence. Furthermore, an *in silico* study was carried by estimating the binding ability of the cobalt complex with *Staphylococcus aureus* tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase and *Pyrococcus kodakaraensis* aspartyl-tRNA synthetase.

**Keywords:** Pyrazole-based complex, crystal structure, photoluminescence, *in silico* study, molecular docking.



#### Introduction

Pyrazole derivatives have been widely studied for their applications as analgesic [1], antibacterial [2], anti-hyperglycemic [3], anti-inflammatory [4], antipyretic [5], hypoglycaemic [6] and sedative hypnotic agents [18]. For instance, *celecoxib*, *rimonabant, fomepizole* and *sildenafil* were reported to be selective drugs [7]. In fact, *celecoxib* demonstrated an anti-inflammatory effect and inhibited cox-2 [8], whereas *rimonabant* is considered as a cannabixiod receptor and is used for obesity treatment. On the other hand, *Bindenafil* and *fomepizole* are known for inhibiting phosphodiesterase and alcohol dehydrogenase, respectively [9]. Additionally, some pyrazole derivatives have non-nucleoside HIV-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitory activities [10-13], their metallic complexes are active metallobiomolecules and have shown excellent antibacterial and antifungal efficiency [14-16]. In order to contribute to the enrichment of these systems study, we will discuss the synthesis of a pyrazole-based cobalt(II) complex [17] together with its structural and physical properties. Furthermore, an *in silico* study of the complex was performed in order to estimate its biological activity towards Staphylococcus aureus tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase and Pyrococcus kodakaraensis aspartyl-tRNA synthetase using molecular docking calculations.



Synthesis





#### **Crystal structure**



Space Group	C2/c
a (Å)	13.6170(1)
b (Å)	9.2934(5)
c (Å)	14.9550(1)
β (°)	117.920(1)
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$	0.0424
wR(F <sup>2</sup> )	0.0952
Δ $ρ_{max}$ , Δ $ρ_{min}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.36, -0.30



**Crystal structure** 





#### **Crystal structure**

D—H···A	D—H	Н…А	D····A	D—H…A
N2—H2N…Cl1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	3.05	3.739 (3)	139
N4—H4N…Cl1	0.86	2.53	3.138 (2)	129
C3—H3…Cl1	0.93	2.74	3.324 (2)	121



#### **Optimized structure**

Quantum chemical calculations were performed by GaussView 5.0.9 [18] and Gaussian 09 AS64L-G09RevD.01 [19] programs, by using HF and B3LYP methods with 6-31+G(d)(LANL2DZ) mix basis sets in gas phase.





#### **Optimized structure**





**MEP** map





#### SOMO and LUMO contour diagram





#### **Estimated NLO properties**

Compound	E <sub>HOMO</sub> a	E <sub>LUMO</sub> a	la	A <sup>a</sup>	<b>E</b> <sub>GAP</sub> <sup>a</sup>	η <sup>a</sup>
Co complex	-6.118	-1.685	6.118	1.685	4.433	2.216
Urea	-7.314	-0.372	7.314	0.372	6.942	3.471
Compound	$\sigma^{b}$	$\sigma_0^{\ b}$	χ <sup>a</sup>	CP <sup>a</sup>	$\Delta N_{Max}$	α <sup>c</sup>
Co complex	0.451	0.226	3.902	-3.902	1.760	245.662
Urea	0.288	0.144	3.843	-3.843	1.107	32.505
<sup>a</sup> in eV	<sup>b</sup> in eV <sup>-1</sup>	c	n a.u.			



#### **Optical properties**





#### **Photoluminescence properties**





#### **Molecular docking**

Molecular docking calculations were done against *Staphylococcus aureus* tyrosyltRNA synthetase and *Pyrococcus kodakaraensis* aspartyl-tRNA synthetase by using Maestro 12.2 program [20-25]. The related proteins were selected from protein data bank web tool (**1JIL** [26] and **1B8A** [27]).

Protein	Docking Score	van der Waals Energy	Coulomb Energy	Total Interaction Energy
1JIL	-2.690	-27.127	0.000	-27.127
1B8A	-3.072	-31.415	0.000	-31.415



#### **Molecular docking**





#### **Molecular docking**





#### Conclusions

The X-ray crystal structure of the pyrazole Co(II) complex showed the presence of weak inter- and intramolecular N—H···Cl and C—H···Cl hydrogen bonds. The optimized structure results showed a very good agreement with the experimental ones and the molecular electrostatic potential maps exhibited the complex active regions. The analysis of the optical properties of the cobalt complex investigated at room temperature using optical absorption UV-visible and photoluminescence spectroscopy showed its interesting photoluminescence behavior with a particular bright red relaxation. The estimated NLO properties suggested that the complex could be a candidate for NLO applications. On the other hand, the molecular docking calculations showed that the material displays an inhibition activity against *Pyrococcus kodakaraensis* aspartyl-tRNA synthetase.



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