Antibacterial and Molecular Study of Thiourea Derivative Ligand and its Dimethyltin(IV) Complex with the Superior of its Copper(II) Complex as a Hepatocellular Antitumor Drug

Safaa S. Hassan¹*, Rania N. Shallan¹ and Mabrouk M. Salama²

1 Department of chemistry, Faculty of science, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt.

Safaa_inorgchem@yahoo.com

2 Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Benghazi, Benghazi, Libya mabrouk.salama@uob.edu.ly



Figure 1. The suggested structure for Me₂Sn(IV) (BTThU)₂ complex



Figure 2. Tautomers of BTThU



Figure 3. (a) Optimized geometry with the arrows representing the dipole moments



Molecular graphs of BTThU and DMT(BTThU)₂



Figure 4. The acid dissociation constants of 1-benzoyl(1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)thiourea [BTThU] (H_2L^{\ast})



Figure 5. Potentiometric titration curve of 0.05 mmoles of [(Methyl)₂Sn(IV)- BTThU] complexes at 25° C.



Figure 6. Speciation distribution of DMT- BTThU system as a function of pH at 25 °C with concentration of 1.25 mmole/liter for DMT and 2.5 mmole/liter for BTThU.



Figure 7. Speciation distribution of DBT- BTThU system as a function of pH at 25 °C with concentration of 1.25 mmole/liter for DBT and 2.5 mmole/liter for BTThU.



Figure 8. Speciation distribution of DPT- BTThU system as a function of pH at 25 °C with concentration of 1.25 mmole/liter for DPT and 2.5 mmole/liter for BTThU.



Figure 9. The cell viability (HepG2 human liver cancer) with the concentration change of the suggested drugs $\,$ complexes. IC_{50} values of the suggested complexes.



Figure 10. Biological activity of the DMT(BTThU)₂ complex towards different types of bacterial and antifungal strain.



Figure 11. Docking results of BTThU and $DMT(BTThU)_2$