

Research Article

Antibacterial Activities of Palladium (II) Complexes Derived from Chitosan Biopolymer Schiff Base

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Chitosan is a biopolymer, contains polymeric amine which can be modified chemically by condensation reaction with aldehyde in homogeneous phase. This polymeric primary amine (-NH₂) of chitosan is functioning for the chemical modification with 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde, and 2-hydroxy benzaldehyde to form corresponding schiff base derivatives. This schiff base derivatives are becomes a complexing agent or ligand. The Palladium (II) complex was obtained by complexation of Palladium with schiff base ligands and this product exhibits as an excellent solubility and more biocompatibility. The novel series of schiff base Palladium (II) complexes were characterized by Elemental analysis, spectral analysis to confirm the structure and functional groups of chitosan schiff bases, also their metal complex. The synthesized complex has been subjected to antibacterial study. The synthesized chitosan schiff base metal complexes are showed significant antibacterial result against pathogenic bacteria. These findings are giving suitable support for developing new antibacterial drugs and this has motivated us to expand our research and scope for applications.

Keywords: Chitosan; Schiff base; Palladium (II) complex; Antibacterial study**Introduction**

The Chemistry of Schiff base and their metal complexes kindled remarkable attentions to the researchers, due to the important development of new drugs and biological important compounds. In this view of motivation, chitosan biopolymer has been chosen to synthesis a new series of drugs. Chitin and chitosan are the second most abundant natural polymers after cellulose and are nitrogenous polysaccharides [1]. They can be extracted from fungi, insects, lobster, shrimp and krill. Crabs obtained from seafood processing waste are an important commercial source [2], it can also be extracted from the exoskeleton of insects and in the cell walls of fungi [3-6].

Chitosan consists of (1-4) - linked β -D-glucosamine (N-acetyl glucosamine) units [7,8], and possesses important physiological properties such as biocompatible, biodegradable, and non-allergenic and this shows various functional properties, which has been applied (or used) in the fields of pharmaceutical, medicinal, biomedical etc. The amine and hydroxyl group of glucosamine present as the repeating unit of the chitosan well behaves as reactive site for the chemical modification [9], which can improve their complexation property with many transition metal ions to form stable complexes. Chitosan has film forming properties and it forms good film and membrane. This attributed the good antibacterial characteristics while it is used in various applications [10]. The interest in Schiff bases and their complexes containing oxygen and nitrogen donor atoms is caused by their significant antimicrobial activity [11]. Additionally, transition metal-schiff base complexes have been found to exhibit some biological properties like antibacterial and antifungal activities [12,13]. In this paper, we have characterized the Palladium (II) complexes derived from schiff base ligands through which the

antibacterial activities of Palladium (II) complexes are carried out.

The important pathogens such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* are causes for many diseases and poses significant problems to human health. The effective control of these disease causing bacteria is performed by using the synthesized schiff base Palladium (II) complexes. So, antibacterial activity of these complexes against some kinds of bacteria was estimated. The transition metal ions enhance the biological activity of different schiff ligands, and this increased biological activity attributed by metal ion. In future, this work will be focused on biomedical areas, including drug delivery, biosensors, biodegradable packaging, and wound dressing etc.

Materials and Methods

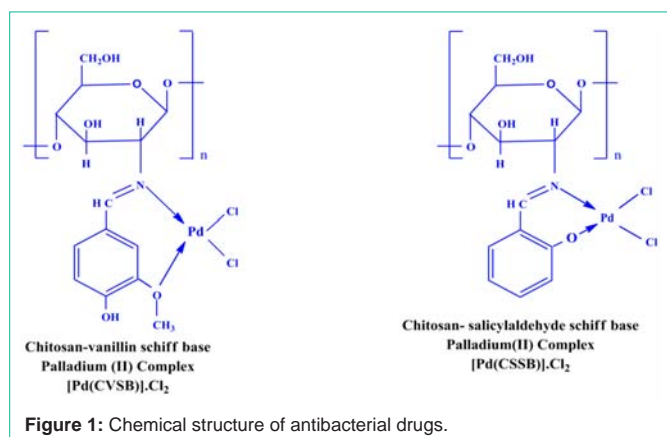
Chitosan was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co., Bangalore, India with a deacetylation percentage in the range of 85 – 90%. All aldehydes were obtained from Merck, Mumbai, India. Acetic acid and ethanol (AR) were obtained from SD fine chemicals, Mumbai. Palladium Chloride (98% Purity) was obtained from Avra Synthesis, Hyderabad, India.

Instrumentation

The FTIR spectra were measured with FT-IR Shimadzu, Prestige-21 Spectrophotometer. Thermal analysis measurement were made in the 40°C – 600°C range at a heating rate 10°C minimum, using Alumel, Perk alloy, and Iron as the references, on a Pyris-6 analyzer TGA – 4000.

Preparation of chitosan – 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde (CVSB)

CS-4Hdmb was prepared by the condensation of a suspension



of 1 g of chitosan with small amount of acetic acid and 0.82 g of 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde in 20 ml of ethanol. This mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h followed by heating for 12 h under water bath at 60°C. The yellow colour product was filtered off, washed with ethanol and dried *in vacuo*.

Preparation of chitosan – 2-hydroxy benzaldehyde (CSSB)

About 1 g of chitosan powder was dissolved in 25 ml of ethanol with a small amount of acetic acid, shake well until chitosan emulsion was obtained. By adding slowly to the solution of 0.87g of 2-hydroxy benzaldehyde was also dissolved in 25ml ethanol. The solution mixture was stirred, and heated for 12h under water bath at 60°C. The bright yellow colour product was filtered, washed with ethanol and dried *in vacuo*.

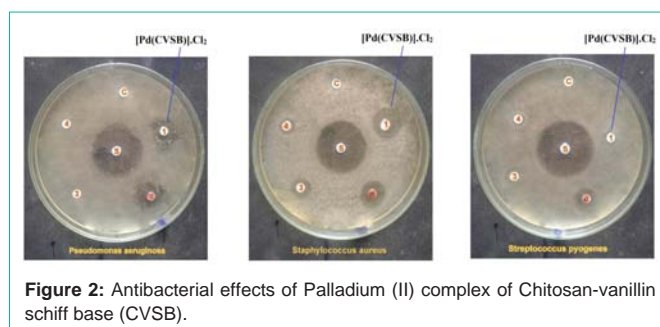
Preparation of schiff base palladium (II) complexes: [Pd(CVSB)].Cl₂ and [Pd(CSSB)].Cl₂

To a suspension of schiff base ligands (0.2g) in 10ml of ethanol, and it was added to the solution of PdCl₂ (0.15g in ethanol). The mixture was stirred and heated for 12h under water bath at 60°C. The brown colour product was filtered off, washed with excess of ethanol and dried *in vacuo*.

Procedure for measurement of antibacterial activities of Palladium (II) complexes

The test organisms were sub-cultured using nutrient agar medium. The tubes containing sterilized medium were inoculated with the respective bacterial strain. After incubation at 37°C±1°C for 18 hours, they were stored in a refrigerator. The nutrient agar medium was sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 min. The petriplates, tubes and flasks plugged with cotton were sterilized in hot-air oven at 160 °C, for an hour. To each sterilized petriplate (20cm diameter), was poured about 125ml of molten nutrient agar medium which was already inoculated with the respective strain of bacteria (5ml of inoculum to 250ml of nutrient agar medium) aseptically. The plates were left at room temperature aseptically to allow the solidification. After solidification, the paper discs containing the derivatives were placed at different areas on the surface of each plate and labelled accordingly.

Each test compound (5mg) was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (5ml Analar grade) to give a concentration of 1000µg/ml. Ciprofloxacin solution was also prepared to give a concentration of 1000µg/ml in sterilized distilled water. The pH of all the test solutions



and control was maintained in between 2 to 3 by using conc. HCl. All the compounds were tested at dose levels of 1000µg and DMSO used as a control. The solutions of each test compound, control and reference standard were added separately in the cups and the plates were kept undisturbed for at least 2 hours in a refrigerator to allow diffusion of the solution properly into nutrient agar medium. Petri dishes were subsequently incubated at 37±1°C for 24 hours. After incubation, the diameter of zone of inhibition surrounding each of the cups was measured with the help of an antibiotic zone reader.

Results and Discussion

Structural confirmation by infra spectroscopy

The FT-IR spectra of chitosan exhibits strong peak at 3379cm⁻¹ which can be assigned due to coaxial stretching vibration of O-H superimposed to the N-H stretching band and inter hydrogen bands of the polysaccharide. The C-H axial stretching band arises at 2881cm⁻¹. The bands at 1851cm⁻¹ and 1554cm⁻¹ are due to acetyl unit with C = O stretching and N-H bending vibration respectively. Besides, the band at 1151cm⁻¹ due to C-O stretching (1- 4)-linked-β-D-glucosamine unit [14] (Figure 1).

The FT-IR spectrum of the Schiff base ligands show a strong band at 1649cm⁻¹, 1629cm⁻¹ which are characteristic stretching frequency of azomethine group (C = N). These bands are shifted to higher frequency such as 1610cm⁻¹, 1610cm⁻¹ due azomethine group complexed with metal ion. This indicates that the coordination of metal centre with azomethine nitrogen group [15,16]. The band arrived at 1076cm⁻¹ which confirms that the phenolic group of chitosan-salicylaldehyde schiff base (CVSB) coordinated with metal ion for complex formation. The bands arrived at 1070cm⁻¹ in the IR spectrum of both Schiff bases, which are characterized due to C-O-C symmetric stretching of methoxy (R-O-CH₃). Further, the band at 2920cm⁻¹ in the IR spectrum of complex has been assumed as 4-OH is not affected and also it is confirmed that methoxy group of chitosan-vanillin schiff base made complex with metal ion [17-18]. Some bands are appeared at between 600-400cm⁻¹, these bands may be assigned to the M-O, and M-Cl stretching [19, 20].

Antibacterial activities

The antibacterial studies of synthesized compounds have been carried out with some bacterial microorganisms namely *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* having *Ciprofloxacin* as the standard antibiotic under the disc diffusion method (Figure 2, 3).

The *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* organism has been used for analyzing the capacity of the synthetic drug [Pd(CVSB)].Cl₂ and

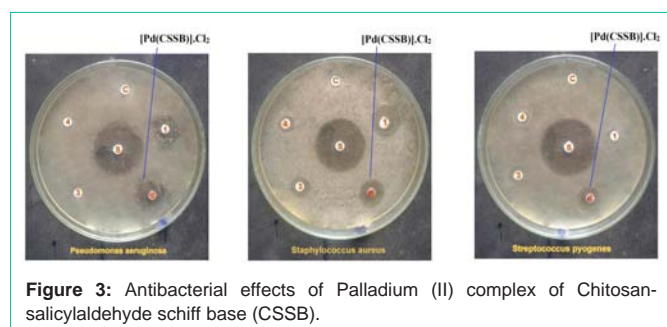


Figure 3: Antibacterial effects of Palladium (II) complex of Chitosan-salicylaldehyde schiff base (CSSB).

Table 1: Antibacterial activity data of Palladium (II) complexes.[disc diffusion method].

Antibacterial activity data of Palladium (II) complexes (each 1000 mg/L)					
S. No.	Bacteria	Standard Antibiotic Disk*	Zone of inhibition mm in diameter		
			[Pd(CVSB)].Cl ₂	[Pd(CSSB)].Cl ₂	Control
1	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	17	10	11	-
2	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	19	11	10	-
3	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	20	07	09	-

*Ciprofloxacin.

[Pd(CSSB)].Cl₂ with 17 units standard antibiotic *Ciprofloxacin*. The synthesized drugs were employed for antibacterial activity against bacterial pathogen *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, the inhibitory activity of both drugs are observed as higher by its zone of inhibition. The zone of inhibition of both drugs is 11 mm units.

The Gram positive organism *Staphylococcus aureus* requires 19 parts of *Ciprofloxacin* to compare the efficacy of [Pd(CVSB)].Cl₂ offers 11 mm of antibacterial activity but the [Pd(CSSB)].Cl₂ complex goes to lesser its activity which has 10 mm units of inhibition against the same bacterial organism. It is found that the complexes are more active against two bacterial micro organisms such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

A 20 units of *Streptococcus pyogenes* has been chosen for the standard antibiotic *Ciprofloxacin* for comparing the antimicrobial activity of [Pd(CVSB)].Cl₂ and [Pd(CSSB)].Cl₂ against *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Even though the inhibition is found to be greater under [Pd(CVSB)].Cl₂ but [Pd(CVSB)].Cl₂ is lesser effects. The zone of inhibition of the synthesized drugs is 07 mm and 09 mm units respectively against the same organism. The antibacterial results are furnished in Table 1.

Conclusion

The new series of chitosan schiff base Palladium (II) complexes were synthesized by the chemical reaction of chitosan with aldehydes. The antibacterial screening of the complexes and the ligands have been carried out against bacterial pathogen such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* using nutrient agar medium by disc diffusion method. The test solutions were prepared in DMSO. Generally, the Palladium (II) complexes have shown good antibacterial activity than the schiff base ligands against the same bacterial organisms under the identical experimental conditions. The results further support the fact that the Palladium (II) complexes with potential ligand can exaggerated the antibacterial activity increases with minimum concentration. The antibacterial

effects of the synthesized chitosan schiff base complexes are more active against the bacterial pathogens. This is due the permeation process of the complex compounds. The metal ion of the complex compounds involved the permeation process to stop further growth of the bacterial organisms.

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