

## **2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on** roup Pharmaceutics & <u>Conference's</u> Accelerating Scientific Discovery Novel Drug Delivery Systems

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## TITLE

Synthesis, Characterization and Antimicrobial Activities of Novel Oxovanadium(IV) Hydroxamate Complexes

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The coordination chemistry of vanadium has drawn enormous research interest owing to promising insulin-mimetic, appetite-suppressing and anti- hypertensive effects displayed by vanadium complexes. The biological relevence of vanadium regarding the essensiality, distribution and toxicity in +4 and +5 oxidation states has been abundantly established. Of the numerous ligands known to form vanadium complexes, hydroxamaic acids ( naturally occurring or syntheic ) consititute an important family of organic bioligands with NHOH moiety as constituent of antibiotic and antifuingal agents , food additives, tumor inhibitors and growth factors because of their low toxicities. The biological and medicinal impotrance of hydroxamic acids owing to their pharmacological, pathological and toxicological properties is well-documented. The powerful biological activity of hydroxamic acids is related to their ability to form stable metal chelates.

In view of the biological importance of vanadium and hydroxamic acids, new oxovanadium (IV) hydroxamate complexes derived from 4-nitrocinnamo and nicotinohydroxamic acids have been synthesized. The newly synthesized complexes have been structurally characterized by physicochemical ,spectral (IR, UV-Vis, ESR, Mass ) and electrochemical studies. As the development of effective antimicrobial drugs is a matter of great concern, the antimicrobial activities of newly synthesized complexes have been evaluated against some pathogenic bacteria as E.coli, S.aureus, S.typhi, S. paratyphi, S.epidermidis and K.pneumoniae and fungi such as C.albicans, A.niger and F.oxysporum by minimum inhibitory concentration method. The complexes exhibited promising antimicrobial activity relative to standard drug compounds. Cytotoxicity of complexes was studied on mamalian transformed cell line Hep2C, a derivative of human cervix carcinoma HeLa cells by means of MTT assay. The detailed results will be presented.