Synthesis, crystal structures, and luminescent properties of Zn(II), Cd(II), Eu(III) complexes and detection of Fe(III) ions based on a diacylhydrazone Schiff base†

Aijing Han, Hao Su, Guohong Xu, Marooof Ahmad Khan and Hui Li*†

Acylhydrazone Schiff bases are rich in N and O atoms to coordinate with metal ions to form multidentate complexes. In this study, a novel diacylhydrazone Schiff base ($\text{N}^1\text{E},\text{N}^4\text{E}$)-$\text{N}^3\text{N}^6\text{bis}[2\text{-hydroxy}-5$-nitrobenzylidene)succinohydrazide (H$_4$L) was synthesized from the condensation of nitrosalicylaldehyde and succinic dihydrazide. The interactions of H$_4$L with common monovalent, divalent and trivalent metal ions were investigated by ultraviolet spectroscopy and fluorescence spectroscopy. The results showed that H$_4$L had no obvious effect on the monovalent metal ions (Li$^+$, Na$^+$, K$^+$), but reacted with most divalent and trivalent metal ions, and showed single selectivity in the fluorescence recognition of Fe$^{3+}$ ions. More importantly, three kinds of binuclear molecular structures, [Zn$_2$(H$_2$L)$_2$]·5DMF (Zn-L), [Cd$_2$(H$_2$L)$_2$]·DMF·H$_2$O (Cd-L) and [Eu$_2$(H$_2$L)$_3$]·6DMSO (Eu-L), have been studied to further illustrate the interaction mode of diacylhydrazone Schiff base and metal ions. In addition, the optical properties of these crystallized complexes have been studied in DMF solution.

Introduction

The acylhydrazone Schiff base is the product formed by condensation reaction of hydrazine derivatives with aldehydes or ketone derivatives.$^1$ According to the number of acylhydrazone groups (–NH–CO–), it can be divided into monoacylhydrazone, diacylhydrazone and polyacylhydrazone Schiff base. As a peculiar kind of Schiff base, the diacylhydrazone Schiff base formed by succinic dihydrazide not only shows good stability because of the p–π conjugated system$^{2,3}$ but also provides greater flexibility in three-dimensional space on account of the free rotation of the C–C single bond in the succinoyl fraction$^4$ so that this kind of ligand exhibits strong coordination abilities and good characteristics of forming a variety of complex structures. Particularly, acylhydrazone metal complexes have found extensive application in diverse fields, such as magnetism,$^5$–$^8$ catalytic performance,$^9$–$^{12}$ biological function$^{13,14}$ and molecular recognition.$^{15,16}$ And the application of rare earth metal complexes in ion recognition has attracted more and more attention due to their near infrared luminescence properties.$^{19,20}$ Scores of acylhydrazone metal complexes based on aromatic rings have been reported in the past few years. Nevertheless, merely a few studies on metal complexes of diacylhydrazone Schiff base containing flexible C–C single bond in the molecule, especially rare earth metal complexes have been reported. In 2013, Duan’s group reported three kinds of diacylhydrazone Schiff bases and got their complexes based on Ce(III), which can be used to recognize Mg$^{2+}$ and Al$^{3+}$, respectively.$^{21}$

In recent years, we have designed and synthesized series of monoacylehydrazone Schiff bases in our group. A variety of transition metals complexes based on them have indicated that this kind of ligands possessed the advantage of constructing different forms of structures.$^{22,23}$ To extend our research, we designed and synthesized a new diacylhydrazone Schiff base ($\text{N}^1\text{E},\text{N}^4\text{E}$)-$\text{N}^3\text{N}^6\text{bis}[2\text{-hydroxy}-5$-nitrobenzylidene)succinohydrazide (H$_4$L) (Scheme 1) by the condensation of nitrosalicylaldehyde and succinic dihydrazide. Even more importantly, we got three novel binuclear complexes Zn-L, Cd-L, Eu-L, and studied the structures and optical properties of them. It was worth mentioning that Zn(II) and Cd(II) are coordinated with two

*Key Laboratory of Cluster Science of Ministry of Education, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, P. R. China. E-mail: libui@bit.edu.cn

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Details about general methods, structure information, spectra ($^{1}$H, $^{13}$C NMR, IR, UV-vis, fluorescence, mass spectra), PXRD, thermogravimetric analysis. CCDC 1989009--1989011. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/d0ra03642k

Scheme 1 Synthetic route of H$_4$L
ligands to form butterfly-like structures while Eu(m) is coordinated with three ligands to form a complex with a cavity in the middle.

Herein, we also investigated the interaction of H4L with common metal ions by using ultraviolet spectroscopy and fluorescence spectrum, and found that H4L has a distinct fluorescence quenching in the presence of Fe3+ ions. Already well known, Fe3+ ions play critical roles in living organisms, and are essential elements in many biochemical processes.

Experimental

Materials and measurements

All chemicals used in synthesis were obtained from commercial sources without further refinement. FT-IR spectrum was recorded in the VERTEX 80V FT-IR spectrometer as KBr pellets in the wavelength range of 190–650 nm and the solvent used to register the UV-visible spectra was DMF. The photoluminescence spectra were recorded by using a Hitachi F-7000 luminescence spectrophotometer equipped with a 450 W xenon lamp as the excitation source. The photomultiplier tube voltage was 700 V, the scan speed was 1 mm/min, and the solvent used to register the UV-visible spectra was DMF. The UV–vis absorption spectra were examined on a PERSEE TU-1950 spectrophotometer in the wavelength range of 190–650 nm.

Preparation of complexes

A solution of H4L (22 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 2 mL DMF containing 20 drops of NaOH (0.1 M) methanol was added in the solution of Zn(NO3)2·6H2O (30 mg, 0.1 mmol) in 9 mL of methanol with continuous stirring for ca. 30 min. Then, the resulting solution was filtered and remained undisturbed at room temperature to give a yellow solution. A yellow single crystal suitable for X-ray analysis was produced by slow evaporation of mother liquor for three days. For C51H63Zn2N17O21 (Zn-L), yield: 69%.

A solution of H4L (22 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 3 mL DMF containing 30 drops of NaOH (0.1 M) methanol was added in the solution of Cd(NO3)2·4H2O (31 mg, 0.1 mmol) in 8 mL of methanol with continuous stirring for ca. 30 min. The resulting solution was then filtered and remained undisturbed at room temperature. A yellow green single crystal suitable for X-ray analysis was produced by slow evaporation of mother liquor for several days. For C39H37Cd2N13O21 (Cd-L), yield: 67%.

A solution of Eu(CH3COO)3·2H2O (12 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 3 mL DMSO was added by solution of Zn(NO3)2·6H2O (12 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 3 mL DMSO. The reaction solution was filtered after stirring with ca. 20 min. Yellow single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained from isopropanol vapor diffusion into the filtrate for several days. For C66H69Eu2N18O30S6 (Eu-L), yield: 78%.
X-ray crystal structure determinations

Diffraction intensity for the complexes were collected on a Rigaku RAXIS-RAPID CCD diffractometer equipped with a graphitemonochromatic MoKα radiation (l = 0.71073 Å) using a ω scan mode at 153 ± 2 K (complexes Zn-L and Cd-L), 296 ± 2 K (Eu-L). The structures were solved by direct methods and refined using full-matrix least square techniques on F² with the program SHELXL (complexes Cd-L and Eu-L) and Olex2 (three complexes). Crystallographic data were shown in Table 1.

Results and discussion

Crystal structure of [Zn₂(H₂L)₂]·5DMF (Zn-L)

X-ray crystallographic analysis reveals that Zn-L crystallizes in the monoclinic space group C2/c. As shown in Fig. 1, the binary core unit of Zn-L contains two Zn(II) ions, two partially deprotonated [H₂L]²⁻ ligands and five solvent DMF molecules. Moreover, it possesses a 2-fold axis of symmetry, in addition the atoms N9, C29 of one DMF molecule lies on the 2-fold axis. Each Zn(II) shows 6-coordination with O on the two phenolic hydroxyl groups, N on the imines and O on the two carbonyl groups of two ligands to form stable five-membered rings and six-membered rings. The coordination environment is Zn–N₂O₃, including Zn–O bonds fall in the range 2.016(Zn1–O3) to 2.243(Zn1–O2) Å and Zn–N fall in the range 2.086 (Zn1–N1) to 2.088 (Zn1–N4) Å to form a rhombic metallacycle with a Zn...Zn separation of 6.44 Å, making the double-nucleus structure looks like a butterfly. The dihedral angles between the two tridentate chelators in one bridge ligand both are about 88°. There are almost only Van der Waals interactions between the binuclear complexes to arrange into 3D structure. The free DMF molecules exist in the structure by forming hydrogen bonds with uncoordinated N on the amide groups in the ligands.
Crystal structure of $[\text{Cd}_2(\text{H}_2\text{L})_2]\cdot\text{DMF}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Cd-L)

As shown in Fig. 2, X-ray crystallographic analysis reveals that Cd-L is a binuclear molecule and crystallizes in the triclinic space group $P\overline{1}$, and the binary core unit contains two $\text{Cd}^{\text{II}}$ ions, two partially deprotonated $[\text{H}_2\text{L}]^{2-}$ ligands, solvent DMF molecules (including a partially occupied and unordered DMF) and $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ molecule. Similar to complex Zn-L, each Cd(II) exhibits 6-coordination with O on two phenolic hydroxyl groups, N on two imines and O on two carbonyl groups in two ligands to form stable five-membered rings and six-membered rings in the coordination environment of Cd-N$_2$O$_4$. The dihedral angles between the two tridentate chelators in one bridge ligand are about 85° and 80°, respectively. Thus, Cd-L demonstrates the similar double-nucleus structure with butterfly shape and the distance of Cd···Cd is ca. 6.54 Å. The four uncoordinated imine groups don’t deprotonate, making them easy to be donors of hydrogen bonds. N10 on imine group of the binuclear structure and O4 on phenolic hydroxyl in the other binuclear unit form an N–H···O hydrogen bond to come into being dimers. The distance between adjacent Cd in the two binuclear structures forming dimer is about 6.01 Å. Furthermore, each dimer interacts with two neighbours to form 1D chains by H-bonding between imine and terminal nitro group (N3···H3···O16: 2.049, 2.808, 141.31). In addition, the adjacent 1D chains are further assembled by four kinds of hydrogen bonds (N4–H4···O17: 2.056, 2.835, 144.15; N9–H9···O18: 2.013, 2.791, 144.15; O18–H18···O17: 1.975, 2.824, 177.94; O18–H18···O10: 1.963, 2.813, 177.32) between ligands, DMF and $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Fig. 2c) to form a 3D supramolecular structure (Fig. 2d).

Crystal structure of $[\text{Eu}_2(\text{H}_2\text{L})_3]\cdot6\text{DMSO}$ (Eu-L)

A single crystal X-ray analysis of compound Eu-L reveals that it crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group $Pbcn$. As shown in Fig. 3, the molecule of the compound Eu-L comprises three deprotonated ligands and two Eu(III) ions. The two Eu(III) ions are coordinated with three equivalent NOO tridentate chelators of three ligands to form a three-crown structure at both ends that cannot completely overlap, which shows that Eu-L doesn’t have an ideal $C_s$ symmetry (Fig. S3†). In fact, the compound Eu-L just possesses a 2-fold axis of symmetry. Each ligand bridges two Eu(III) ions in a twist manner with the Eu···Eu separation being 6.5219(12) Å. Three dihedral angles between the two tridentate chelators in one bridge ligand is about 86°, 83° and 80°. The opening of the cavity within the binuclear structure is a rhombus of size about 6.8 × 6.5 Å². The radius of the cavity is about 2.25 Å, and the closed separation from the cavity center to the oxygen atom of the carbonyl in the ligand is about 2.30 Å.

Interestingly, the binuclear structures are interlaced with each other (Fig. 3b) and interconnected by nonclassical hydrogen bonds such as C–H···O interaction (C30–H30C···O6 2.629 3.528 156.13; C29–H29B···O2 2.302 3.203 155.95) between the $-\text{OH}_{\text{phenol}}$ and the methyl of DMSO to form 2D sheets. Then each layer is further connected by the N–H···O interaction involving the amide N–H and the O of the DMSO extending the network in the third dimension. This 3D framework architecture is further supported by the hydrogen bonds of binuclear structures with other two DMSO molecules (Fig. 3c).

As a complement, the lengths (Å) and angles (deg) of hydrogen bonds and selected bonds data for the complexes Zn-L, Cd-L and Eu-L can be seen in Tables S1–S4†. The structures from the other viewing direction of Zn-L, Cd-L and Eu-L are shown in Fig. S4–S6†.

Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) analysis

To prove the purity and crystallinity of the bulk materials, the three complexes were employed towards the PXRD analysis, shown in Fig. 4. Notably, the experimental PXRD pattern of Zn-L, Cd-L and Eu-L matches quite well with that of the simulated pattern obtained from the Mercury, which shows rational crystalline phase purity of the bulk sample.

Optical properties

UV-vis absorption studies of ligand and complexes. The ligand $\text{H}_4\text{L}$ and complexes have good solubility in DMF solution. The UV-vis spectrum of the free $\text{H}_4\text{L}$ in DMF solution
exhibits a major absorption band at 287 nm attributed to the conjugate system formed by the co-plane of benzene ring and C=N bond, the maximum absorption peak ($\lambda_{\text{max}}$) located at 450 nm corresponding to the $\pi-\pi^*$ and $n-\pi^*$ transitions. The addition of divalent metal ions (Ca$^{2+}$, Mg$^{2+}$, Ba$^{2+}$, Mn$^{2+}$, Co$^{2+}$, Cu$^{2+}$ and Zn$^{2+}$) and trivalent metal ions (Al$^{3+}$, Cr$^{3+}$, Fe$^{3+}$ and Eu$^{3+}$) to the solution of H$_4$L (20 mM) significantly change the $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ of pure H$_4$L (Fig. S8†). Remarkably, it shows same equivalence points after the addition of Eu$^{3+}$ compared with divalent metal ions, such as Zn$^{2+}$, indicating the similar coordination pattern between them (see Fig. 5). It can clearly be seen that the result matches the UV-vis spectrum of the complexes, and is consistent with the previous structural analysis. Whereas the addition of monovalent cations (Li$^+$, Na$^+$ and K$^+$) to the H$_4$L solution do not impose obvious change to the absorption spectrum.

**Fluorescent properties of ligand and complexes.** The photoluminescent behaviours of three complexes as well as the free ligand H$_4$L were investigated in the solution of DMF at room temperature (Fig. 6). The fluorescence emission spectra of pure H$_4$L exhibits dual emission at $\lambda_{\text{em}}$ values of 320 nm (accompanied by two shoulder peaks at 307 nm, 331 nm) and 417 nm, upon irradiation at 290 nm, which may be caused by the $\pi-\pi^*$ transition of the conjugated system in the Schiff base ligand. Apparently, the emission of complexes Zn-L and Cd-L are similar to that of the ligand, and the emission at 424 nm of complex Eu-L is similar to that of the ligand, indicating that the binuclear complexes have an L-based emission. As for the complex Zn-L, compared to the free ligand, the intensity of the

---

Fig. 4  The XRPD patterns of complexes Zn-L, Cd-L and Eu-L.

Fig. 5  UV-vis titration spectra of Zn$^{2+}$ (a), Cd$^{2+}$ (b) and Eu$^{3+}$ (c) to H$_4$L in DMF.

Fig. 6  PL spectra of H$_4$L, Zn-L, Cd-L in DMF with 20 mM ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ = 290 nm) (a), PL spectra and photos of H$_4$L and Eu-L in DMF with 20 Mm ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ = 390 nm) (b).
shoulder peaks is reduced, and the peak at 420 nm has a visible redshift, which can be attributed to \(\pi-\pi^*\) intraligand (IL) transitions of the ligand and ligand-to-metal charge transfer. Fluorescence spectra of Cd-L shows similar changes with Zn-L, which may be due to their similar molecular structures. Due to the complexation of H4L with Eu(n) ions, the intensity of the peak at 417 nm is reduced, accompanied by a slight redshift, and a new peak centred on \(\lambda_{em}=615\) nm appears, which is the characteristic peak of the Eu(n) complex. In the meantime, the complex Eu-L exhibits a red luminescence while the free ligand H4L shows a blue-green luminescence in DMF solution under the irradiation of \(\lambda=375\) nm ultraviolet light.

**Fluorescence recognition of Fe^{3+} ions**

As shown in Fig. 7a, after the addition of different metal ions including Li\(^+\), Na\(^+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^{2+}\), Mg\(^{2+}\), Ba\(^{2+}\), Al\(^{3+}\), Cr\(^{3+}\), Mn\(^{2+}\), Fe\(^{3+}\), Co\(^{2+}\), Ni\(^{2+}\), Cu\(^{2+}\), Zn\(^{2+}\), Cd\(^{2+}\) and Hg\(^{2+}\) to H4L solutions, only Fe\(^{3+}\) ions cause the apparent fluorescence quenching of H4L. Differently, the addition of Mg\(^{2+}\), Al\(^{3+}\), Zn\(^{2+}\) results in different degrees of weak fluorescence enhancement.

Although the single crystal structure of Fe-L has not been obtained after many efforts on preparing high quality of single crystals, the coordination interaction between Fe\(^{3+}\) and H4L has been investigated by UV-vis titration of H4L (20 \(\mu\)M by incremental addition of Fe\(^{3+}\) ions (0.03 M) in DMF solution (Fig. 7b). By addition of Fe\(^{3+}\) ions into H4L, the absorption band of H4L at 450 nm disappears. These changes are along with the appearance of two clear isosbestic points at 425 nm and 495 nm. Moreover, the absorption band of H4L at 287 nm shows a slight redshift. These changes are accompanied by the appearance of two clear isosbestic points at 270 nm and 290 nm, which indicate that Fe\(^{3+}\) ions complexed with H4L.

The turn-off of the fluorescence of H4L by Fe\(^{3+}\) ions is explained with the help of a fluorescence emission titration (Fig. 7c). Addition of incremental amounts of Fe\(^{3+}\) ions lead to a fluorescence quenching of the ligand solution, which may be caused by the complexation of H4L with Fe\(^{3+}\) ions, resulting in the change transfer from ligand to the half-filled 3d orbital of Fe\(^{3+}\) ions. As shown in the mass spectra (Fig. S9f), the peak assigned to [Fe(HL)2-H\(^+\)] helps us to speculate the coordination mode of H4L with Fe\(^{3+}\) ions in solution, which is similar with complexes Zn-L, Cd-L and Eu-L with single crystal structural analysis comprehensively (Fig. S10f). In addition, anti-interference experiment (Fig. 8) reveals the absence of any interference with the detection of Fe\(^{3+}\) ions by the inclusion of metal ions, indicating the excellent selectivity of H4L for Fe\(^{3+}\) ions.

**Conclusions**

In summary, we have successfully demonstrated the synthesis and characterizations of a new diacylhydrazone Schiff base (H4L), which contains Schiff base (\(-\text{CH=NH}\)), imine group (\(-\text{NH}\)), nitro group (\(-\text{NO}_2\)) and phenolic hydroxyl group (\(-\text{OH}\)). It can nicely coordinate with divalent and trivalent metal ions. In addition, three new binuclear coordination compounds namely Zn-L, Cd-L and Eu-L have been synthesized based on H4L. Among them, Zn(n) or Cd(n) can coordinate with two ligands respectively to show a butterfly shape, while Eu(n) can coordinate with three ligands. What’s more, the ligand H4L shows a “turn-off” fluorescence sense for Fe\(^{3+}\) ions in DMF solution with high selectivity, which provides a potential of detection applications in the future.

---

**Fig. 7** Fluorescence intensity after adding 40 equiv. of different metal ions to H4L solution (2 \(\times\) 10\(^{-5}\) M, DMF) (\(\lambda_{ex}=290\) nm) (a); UV-vis titration spectra of Fe\(^{3+}\) to H4L in DMF (b); The change of the fluorescence spectra of H4L (2 \(\times\) 10\(^{-5}\) M, DMF) upon gradual addition of Fe\(^{3+}\) ions (c).

**Fig. 8** Fluorescence intensity at 420 nm of H4L (in DMF solution, 20 \(\mu\)M containing 40 equiv. of iron ions and 40 equiv. of other competing ions. /0 represents the fluorescence intensity of the ligand solution, / represents the fluorescence intensity of the solution after adding metal ions.
Conflicts of interest

The authors confirm that there are no conflicts of interest to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 21471017).

References

1 J. Fan, S. Zhang, Y. Xu, N. Wei, B. Wan, L. Qian and Y. Liu, Carbohydr. Polym., 2020, 228, 115379.
2 R. Dwivedi, D. P. Singh, S. Singh, A. K. Singh, B. S. Chauhan, S. Srikrishna and V. P. Singh, Org. Biomol. Chem., 2019, 17, 7497–7506.
3 L. Wu, P. Wu, D. Guo, W. Fu, D. Li and T. Luo, Croat. Chem. Acta, 2015, 88, 1–6.
4 R. Borthakur, A. Kumar and R. A. Lal, Spectrochim. Acta, Part A, 2014, 118, 94–101.
5 A. Adhikary, S. Goswami, J. A. Sheikh and S. Konar, Eur. J. Inorg. Chem., 2014, 2014, 963–967.
6 S. Xue, L. Zhao, Y. N. Guo and J. Tang, Dalton Trans., 2012, 41, 351–353.
7 A. Adhikary, J. A. Sheikh, S. Biswas and S. Konar, Dalton Trans., 2014, 43, 9334–9343.
8 U. Golla, A. Adhikary, A. K. Mondal, R. S. Tomar and S. Konar, Dalton Trans., 2016, 45, 11849–11863.
9 S. D. Kurbah, A. Kumar, I. Syiemlieh, M. Asthana and R. A. Lal, Inorg. Chem. Commun., 2017, 86, 39–43.
10 R. Arunachalam, E. Chinnaraja, A. Valkonen, K. Rissanen, S. K. Sen, R. Natarajan and P. S. Subramanian, Inorg. Chem., 2018, 57, 11414–11421.
11 C. He, J. Wang, L. Zhao, T. Liu, J. Zhang and C. Duan, Chem. Commun., 2013, 49, 627–629.
12 W. Zhu, X. Wu, C. He and C. Duan, Tetrahedron, 2013, 69, 10477–10481.
13 S. D. Kurbah, A. Kumar, I. Syiemlieh and R. A. Lal, Polyhedron, 2018, 139, 80–88.
14 Q. Yao, J. Qi, Y. Zheng, K. Qian, L. Wei, M. Maimaitiyiming, Z. Cheng and Y. Wang, J. Inorg. Biochem., 2019, 193, 1–8.
15 S. Chopra, J. Singh, H. Kaur, A. Singh, N. Singh and N. Kaur, Eur. J. Inorg. Chem., 2015, 2015, 4437–4442.
16 K. Santhiya, S. K. Sen, R. Natarajan, R. Shankar and B. Murugesapandian, J. Org. Chem., 2018, 83, 10770–10775.
17 S. Gao, L. Li, I. Vohra, D. Zha and L. You, R. Soc. Open Sci., 2017, 4, 170466.
18 X. Ma, Y. Cui, S. Liu and J. Wu, Soft Matter, 2017, 13, 8027–8030.
19 D. Shi, X. Yang, H. Chen, Y. Ma, D. Schipper and R. A. Jones, J. Mater. Chem. C, 2019, 7, 13425–13431.
20 D. Shi, X. Yang, Z. Xiao, X. Liu, H. Chen, Y. Ma, D. Schipper and R. A. Jones, Nanoscale, 2020, 12, 1384–1388.
21 L. Zhao, Y. Liu, C. He, J. Wang and C. Duan, Dalton Trans., 2014, 43, 335–343.
22 B.-b. Tang, H. Ma, G.-z. Li, Y.-b. Wang, G. Anwar, R. F. Shi and H. Li, CrystEngComm, 2013, 15, 8069–8073.
23 B.-b. Tang, X.-p. Sun, G.-l. Liu and H. Li, J. Mol. Struct., 2010, 984, 111–116.
24 G. Xu, B. Tang, L. Gu, P. Zhou and H. Li, J. Mol. Struct., 2016, 1120, 205–214.
25 G. Xu, B.-b. Tang, L. Hao, G.-l. Liu and H. Li, CrystEngComm, 2017, 19, 781–787.
26 J. Kaplan and D. M. Ward, EBioMedicine, 2015, 2, 1582–1583.
27 P. T. Lieu, M. Heiskala, P. A. Peterson and Y. Yong, Mol. Aspect. Med., 2001, 22, 1–87.
28 M. A. Alam, T. K. Pal, M. A. Mumit and M. A.-A.-A.-A. Islam, J. Sci. Res., 2012, 4, 635–647.
29 X. Gong, X. Ding, N. Jiang, T. Zhong and G. Wang, Microchem. J., 2020, 152, 104351.
30 M. W. Hentze, M. U. Muckenthaler, B. Galy and C. Camaschella, Cell, 2010, 142, 24–38.
31 D. Zhang, W. Zhao, Z. Feng, Y. Wu, C. Huo, L. He and W. Lu, E-Polymers, 2019, 19, 15–22.
32 D. Majumdar, D. Das, S. S. Sreejith, S. Nag, S. Dey, S. Mondal, K. Bankura and D. Mishra, Inorg. Chim. Acta, 2019, 496, 119069.
33 L. Hou, Y. Song, Y. Xia, R. Wu and L. Wang, Talanta, 2020, 209, 120534.
34 M. Saif, H. F. El-Shafiy, M. M. Mashaly, M. F. Eid, A. I. Nabeel and R. Fouad, J. Mol. Struct., 2018, 1161, 26–33.
35 Z. F. Pu, Q. L. Wen, Y. J. Yang, X. M. Cui, J. Ling, P. Liu and Q. E. Cao, Spectrochim. Acta, Part A, 2020, 229, 117944.
36 D. M. Arvapalli, A. T. Sheardy, K. C. Alapati and J. Wei, Talanta, 2020, 209, 120538.