Speciation study involving mononuclear binary transition metal (CoII, NiII and CuII) complexes of L-methionine in non-ionic micellar medium

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ARTICLE INFO
Keywords:
Chemical speciation
Metal ions
L-methionine
TX-100
MINIQUAD75

ABSTRACT
The present work aims to evaluate the binding capacities of binary complexes of L-Methionine with transition metal ions CoII, NiII and CuII in Triton X 100-water mixtures, a non-ionic micellar media of different compositions (0.0–2.5% (v/v)), investigated under the experimental conditions of 0.16 mol/dm3 ionic strength using NaNO3 at a temperature of 303.0 ± 0.1 K Potentiometrically. The potentiometric data was assessed by Irving-Rossotti pH metric technique with the least-squares method of MINIQUAD75, a computer program. The selectivity of the best fit model obtained by continuous exhaustive chemical modelling studies and the accuracy of the results is assessed based on statistical parameters. MLH, ML and ML2 are the identified species for the three M(CoII, NiII and CuII) - Met systems. The shift in the equilibrium of binary metal-methionine complexes with variation in composition (0.0–2.5%) of the solvent can be explained by electrostatic together with non-electrostatic forces contributed by the interaction of solute with solvent.

1. Introduction
Metals play an active role in biological reactions, as they exist in ionic form in body fluids. Some of them need to be in trace amounts, familiar as essential metals. Any deviation from this portion causes metabolic disorders [1, 2, 3]. Amino acids play a vital role in producing proteins and peptides and additionally forming some nitrogen compounds like hormones, enzymes are active in the body physiologically, hence they well regarded as foundation stone of living organisms [4]. Hence, the study of metal-amino acid complexes is of immense importance with wide applications in the field of biology, therapeutic use in drug designing and diagnosis of disease in medicinal inorganic chemistry [5], which offers a better chance to understand the binding affinities involved in metal-protein residues. Thus, researchers have made an extensive study on metal complexes with bioactive ligands [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14].

Study of Chemical speciation not only offers species distribution and availability in a particular environment but also provides its chemical composition and structural aspects [15, 16]. A lot of research is going on in first row transition metals owing to its availability and cost economy in addition to its biological applications [17, 18, 19, 20, 21]. CoII, NiII and CuII are essential trace metals which have wider applications in biological processes due to their ability to form various coordination numbers, geometries, accessible redox states and adaptive ability towards ligand substitution reactions in thermodynamics as well as in kinetic studies, and these trace metal complexes also have a wide scope of structural diversity [22].

L-Methionine (Met), an essential or indispensable amino acid, cannot be produced in the body acquired by diet only. In methionine metabolism, SAM(S-adenosyl methionine) is a key intermediate, which acts as a co-enzyme of its remarkable versatility. SAM can donate methyl group to all most all body moieties like amino acids of proteins, DNA, RNA and even to a metal, hence it is regarded as a universal methyl donor because at present a large number (60) of methyltransferases are found to be in mammals [23, 24]. In addition to its wide applications in biology, Met and derivatives of Met are often utilized in organic reactions as asymmetric catalysts [25, 26]. Generally ligand, met behaves like a bidentate through its active sites of amino together with carboxylic acid groups having high affinity to coordinate with these metal ions (CoII, NiII and CuII) [27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34]. Binary complexes of transition metals (CoII, NiII and CuII) of L-methionine in different media are reported earlier by Paper Ionophoretic technique and Potentiometric method [35, 36].

Triton X-100 (TX-100), a neutral surfactant, is often used like a lysis buffer in cell biology to extract protein and cellular organelles. When it is
dissolved in water at a concentration higher than its critical micelle concentration (CMC) value of 0.22 mM, it undergoes self-assembly process to develop a non-ionic spherical micelle. In this micelle the uncharged hydrophobic tail and the hydrophilic head groups are arranged at the interior and exterior of it respectively, which is very much similar to cellular membranes in living beings, where the phospholipids are likely to form a bilayer of similar kind. These permeable membranes are ion selective and participated in cell signalling, cell adhesion and ion conductivity like cellular process [37, 38].

Normally, water is chosen as a suitable solvent for representing biological conditions, but combination of TX-100 and Water mixture becomes the best solvent, since they form micelle with membrane proteins at lipid bilayers very much simulate to physiological conditions. To the best of the resources available existing on this knowledge database, there are no previous reports on speciation study involving mononuclear binary complexes of transition metal (CoII, NiII and CuII) complexes of L-methionine in TX 100-water mixture are studied under the present experimental conditions.

2. Experimental and instrumentation

2.1. Materials

Analytical Reagent Grade chemicals and triply distilled deionized water free of dissolved CO2(g) and O2(g) were used to prepare all solutions necessary for the experiment. Solutions of 0.2 mol/dm3 mineral acid (HNO3, Qualigens, India), 2.0 mol/dm3 sodium salt of nitric acid (NaNO3, Qualigens, India), 0.4 mol/dm3 Sodium Hydrate (NaOH, Qualigens, India) were prepared. To Know the concentration of NaOH free from CO2(g), standardized with Potassium Hydrogen Phthalate. Solution of freshly prepared 0.1 mol/dm3 of L-Methionine (E-Merck, Germany) and prepare 0.2 mol/dm3 of Nitrate salts of metal ions (CoII, NiII and CuII) have 0.05 mol/dm3 of mineral acid (HNO3) to enhance the dissolvability of solutes and repress the generation of metal hydroxides from their respective salts. Complexometric titrations used to standardize all these ingredients, the research data was treated with the analysis of variance (ANOVA) [42].

2.2. Instrumentation

The experimentation was carried out by using a digital pH meter (Model, L1-120) have an accuracy of 0.01 connected to a glass electrode with an internal reference, sensitive to a pH of 0–14. The potentiometric titrations were done at constant temperature and ionic strength of 303.0 ± 0.1 K and 0.16 mol/dm3 respectively under inert atmosphere. Instrument is calibrated with 0.05 mol/dm3 mono potassium Phthalate of pH 4.01 and with a proper mol/dm3 of Sodium tetra borate decahydrate of pH 9.18. The electrode was immersed in a properly stirred solvent, till the electrode undergoes complete equilibration, this can be checked thoroughly by titrating strong acid versus alkali. To produce accurate results, triplicate titrations were done and the results obtained were not differing more than 0.02 units.

2.3. Procedure

Initially, free acid titrations were done, until reproducible results were obtained; this data is used to calculate log F (correction factor). If prepared a set of solutions have a total content of 50 mL and concentration of metal and ligand are maintained in the ratio of 1.0:2.5, 1.0:3.5 and 1.0:5.0 in all compositions of TX-100-water mixtures.

a) Free acid titration: Acid (5.0 mL, 0.2 mol/dm3 HNO3).

b) Ligand titration: Acid (5.0 mL, 0.2 mol/dm3 HNO3) + Ligand (5.0/7.0/10.0 mL, 0.1 mol/dm3).

c) Metal ligand titration: Acid (5.0 mL, 0.2 mol/dm3 HNO3) + Ligand (5.0/7.0/10.0 mL, 0.1 mol/dm3) + Metal (2.0 mL, 0.1 mol/dm3).

d) Metal ligand titration in TX-100: Acid (5.0 mL, 0.2 mol/dm3 HNO3) + Ligand (5.0/7.0/10.0 mL, 0.1 mol/dm3) + Metal (2.0 mL, 0.1 mol/dm3) +TX-100 (5.0 mL, varies from 0.0-2.5% (v/v)).

The above analytes were titrated with a titrant, 0.4 mol/dm3 of NaOH solution.

2.4. Modelling studies

SCPHD [43], a computer program required to evaluate the correction factor in data given by free acid titrations, which accounts the errors occurred at the glass electrode during the experimentation via discrepancy in asymmetric potential, diffusion potential, liquid junction potential, alkaline error, activity coefficient, dissolved inorganic carbon (CO2) at the membrane of the Ion-selective electrode. Input the data to MINIQUAD75 [44], to determine the stability of binary metal (CoII, NiII and CuII)-methionine system, – log Kstab, correction factor [45, 46] and acidity constants of met are set to be constant throughout the process of refinement.

3. Results and discussion

Alkali metric titration curves obtained from potentiometric data reveals the existence of acid-base equilibria of L-met in TX100-water mixture in the region of 2.0 < pH > 10.0. The active pH region of the met is taken into consideration, exhaustive modelling studies were carried out by considering various model numbers with different combinations of alkali metric titration data were fed to MINIQUAD75. Study on exhaustive modelling of a representative system shown in Table 1. The potentiometric data obtained was subjected to modelling studies; the outcomes of the best suitable systems for the binary transition complexes of L-met with CoII, NiII and CuII in TX 100- water mixture at varying compositions of 0.0–2.5% (v/v) were listed in Table 2.

Standard deviation of formation constants of binary complexes is very low, represents the precision of these parameters. The sum of the least squares of all experimental points, such as variation in concentration of ingredients (metal (CoII, NiII and CuII) ions, met and proton) in each stage of the experimental point emended for degrees of freedom, Ucor is very low. Small values of mean, standard deviation (S.D) and also mean deviation for the systems indicate that the residuals are approximate to zero mean with low scattering [47, 48]. For any perfect normal distribution system kurtosis value must be “3” and skewness must be a value of “0”. From Table 2 most of the residuals follow leptokurtic (sharp peak, >3), few of them follow platykurtic (flat peak, <3). In the present data skewness ranges from -1.01 to 0.47. This data is evident to notify that the residuals follow Gaussian dispersion, because of this least squares approximation is applicable to the collected data. The acceptability of the model was noticeable via another statistical factor discrepancy index (R-factor). Thus, these statistical measures indicate the best suitable systems corroborate to binary complex equilibria in TX 100-water mixture. The reported data in literature listed in Table 3 were in good agreement with the experimental results.

4. Effect of systematic errors on best suitable system

To achieve best suitable systems, an investigation has been carried out knowingly enter the pessimistic errors within the ingredients (NaOH, HNO3, Metal (CoII, NiII and CuII), met and correction factor) concentration, obtained results shown in Table 4. Observed, from modelling studies, there is an increase in standard deviation and sometimes rejected the species also. The magnitude of formation constants are effected due to these concentration errors following the order NaOH > HNO3 > met > metal > correction factor. Thus modelling studies show the correctness of the proposed models, which best fit under the experimental conditions.
5. Effect of surfactant

Dielectric constant is an important property of a solvent, which can alter the equilibrium of a reaction mixture by surfactants. The concentration and dielectric constant of a solvent are interrelated inversely. If the concentration of the solvent increases, the dielectric constant of the medium decreases as well as micellar size increases. The anisotropic bulk water dispersion in micellar media causes uneven dispersion in polarity, viscosity and degree of hydration inside the structure of the micelle in micro level [49, 50]. According to Born's classical treatment [51] and previous studies [52] represent system dielectric constant in influenced by electrostatic forces. These factors cause accountable changes in the magnitude of formation constants in binary complexes with concentration (here 0.0–2.5% (v/v)) of the micelle and the linear and non-linear

| Table 1. Exhaustive modeling studies of transition complexes of CuII-met complexes in 0.5% (v/v) of TX 100-water mixture, pH range: 1.64–5.12, NP = 44. |
| Modelling Number | log f(SD) ML | MLH | ML2 | Ucorr | Skewness | Kurtosis | $\chi^2$ | R-factor |
|------------------|-------------|-----|-----|-------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1                | 7.55 (26)   |     |     | 80.23 | -1.20    | 3.50     | 56.24   | 0.0291  |
| 2                |             | 12.81 (37) |     | 72.79 | -0.02    | 14.35    | 147.76  | 0.0277  |
| 3                |             |       | 13.87 (22) | 84.65 | -1.15    | 3.26     | 70.67   | 0.0299  |
| 4                | 8.61 (13)   | 12.76 (11) |     | 8.09  | 0.44     | 3.57     | 11.88   | 0.0091  |
| 5                | 7.38 (33)   |       | 13.62 (56) | 80.47 | -1.25    | 3.66     | 83.88   | 0.0288  |
| 6                |             | 12.80 (12) | 15.19 (13) | 8.30  | -0.31    | 5.47     | 12.73   | 0.0092  |
| 7                | 8.26 (13)   | 12.50 (09) | 14.74 (13) | 4.97  | 0.41     | 2.62     | 3.76    | 0.0071  |

| Table 2. Statistical measures of best suitable systems of CuII, NiII and CuII-met complexes in TX 100-water mixture. |
| % v/v TX 100 | log f(SD) MLH | NP | Ucorr | Skewness | Kurtosis | $\chi^2$ | R-factor |
|--------------|---------------|-----|-------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| CoII (pH: 1.69–9.5) | 10.53 (13) | 3.28 (20) | 5.65 (37) | 86 | 7.92 | -0.27 | 3.78 | 53.01 | 0.0220 |
| NiII (pH: 1.69–9.5) | 11.56 (06) | 5.59 (08) | 8.98 (12) | 126 | 0.98 | 0.09 | 5.56 | 64.50 | 0.0097 |
| CuII (pH: 1.63–5.2) | 11.18 (08) | 7.19 (13) | 13.56 (12) | 134 | 2.56 | -0.19 | 3.38 | 26.7  | 0.0154 |

| Table 3. Comparison of experimental data with literature by various techniques. |
| Transition Metal ion | Chemical Species | Experimental value | Literature value | Ionic Strength | Temperature | Instrumental Technique | References |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|
| Co(II)              | MLH              | 10.53             |      | 0.10 mol/dm³ NaNO₃ 308K | Paper Ionophoretic Technique | [35] |
| Ni(II)              | MLH              | 11.56             |      | 0.16 mol/dm³ NaNO₃ 303K | Potentiometry | [36] |
| Cu(II)              | MLH              | 11.18             |      | 0.16 mol/dm³ NaNO₃ 303K | Potentiometry | [36] |
trends in log β values with surfactant concentration purely depends on two opposing factors namely electrostatic with non-electrostatic forces operated by the substrate with the medium. The results of the present experimental study indicates log β values of the binary complexes linearly growing as the concentration of the surfactant increases incrementally by 0.5 % (v/v) showing electrostatic forces are dominative. Moreover, the stabilization of the binary complexes can be explained by dielectric constant of the non-ionic surfactant medium (TX 100-water).

Table 4. Effect of errors in influential measures on the stability constants of NiII-met complexes in 0.5% (v/v) TX 100-water intermediate.

| Ingredient | % of error | log β_{sth} (SD) |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
|            |            | MLH             | ML              | ML_{2}          |
| Alkali     | -5         | 11.76 (20)      | 4.59 (28)       | 6.84 (23)       |
|            | -2         | 12.16 (16)      | 5.30 (22)       | 8.36 (48)       |
|            | +2         | 12.63 (17)      | 6.15 (21)       | 9.99 (26)       |
|            | +5         | 13.11 (25)      | 6.91 (27)       | 11.23 (28)      |
| Acid       | -5         | 14.42 (52)      | 7.23 (52)       | 11.13 (52)      |
|            | -2         | 13.03 (21)      | 6.54 (33)       | 10.33 (37)      |
|            | +2         | 11.91 (16)      | 5.12 (21)       | 8.28 (43)       |
|            | +5         | Rejected        | 4.14 (25)       | 6.93 (79)       |
| Ligand(L)  | -5         | 12.05 (13)      | 5.46 (17)       | 8.98 (29)       |
|            | -2         | 12.26 (14)      | 5.62 (19)       | 9.11 (32)       |
|            | +2         | 12.55 (19)      | 5.87 (26)       | 9.33 (34)       |
|            | +5         | 12.84 (29)      | 6.13 (31)       | 9.56 (40)       |
| Metal      | -5         | 12.48 (18)      | 5.82 (23)       | 9.46 (31)       |
|            | -2         | 12.43 (17)      | 5.77 (21)       | 9.31 (31)       |
|            | +2         | 12.37 (19)      | 5.71 (20)       | 9.11 (32)       |
|            | +5         | 12.33 (20)      | 5.66 (19)       | 8.97 (33)       |
| log F      | -5         | 12.57 (19)      | 5.9 (23)        | 9.38 (33)       |
|            | -2         | 12.47 (17)      | 5.8 (21)        | 9.28 (32)       |
|            | +2         | 12.33 (15)      | 5.68 (20)       | 9.15 (31)       |
|            | +5         | 12.24 (15)      | 5.6 (19)        | 9.06 (31)       |

Figure 1. Change in stability of Metal-Met complexes in TX 100-water system: (a) CoII, (b) NiII, and (c) CuII.
mixture) is lesser compared to pure water. TX-100, a non-ionic surfactant which destabilizes the charged particles in the stern bilayer of the micelle, as a result charged ions get repelled and availability of vacant orbital present in H$^+$ ions and metal ions becomes the competents to the ligand have lone pair of electrons residing at donor atoms. Increase in surfactant concentration reduces the accepting ability of proton and particularly to that of the metal ion increases by the ligand. Since the lone pair donation becomes easy to the vacant atomic orbital of the metal ion, forming a dipolar bond between metal ion and ligand. As a result there is a raise in binding capacity of the metal complexes with concentration of surfactant; hence the magnitude of the stability constants increases. The effects of composition of surfactant on stability of metal complex species of L-methionine are presented in Figure 1 are in good agreement with this concept. Effect of co-solvent interactions in molecular levels can be investigated by this study [53, 54, 55, 56].

Figure 2. Distribution diagrams of L-Met Complexes of (a) Co$^{II}$, (c) Ni$^{II}$ and (e) Cu$^{II}$ in 1.0% (v/v) and (b) Co$^{II}$, (d) Ni$^{II}$ and (f) Cu$^{II}$ in 0.0–2.5% (v/v) TX 100-water mixture.
5.1. Distribution diagrams

LH₂⁺, LH and L⁻ are the active forms of protonated L-methionine in the pH region 2.0–4.0, 2.0–11.0 and 6.0–11.0 due to the involvement of protonated amino and deprotonated carboxylic acid groups. In this study MLH, ML and ML₂ are the three dominant species investigated for the met complexes of these three transition metal ions. The remaining species ML₂H₂ & ML₂H (equilibrium (4) & (7)) are generated by free metal ion binded with 2 moles of active met and also ML₃H₂, ML₃H and ML₃ (equilibrium (8), (9), (10) & (11)) are produced by 3 moles of met coordinated with free metal ion, but these species are not found to be in considerable amount (<10%). The generation of possible different chemical species is listed by the given equilibria [36, 43, 57]:

\[
\text{M(II)} + \text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{MLH}^2 + \text{H}^+ [36] \\
\text{MLH}^2 + \rightarrow \text{ML}^+ + \text{H}^+ [36] \\
\text{M(II)} + \text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{ML} + 2\text{H}^+ [57] \\
\text{M(II)} + 2\text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{ML}_2^2 + 2\text{H}^+ [36, 43, 57] \text{ (minor process)} \\
\text{ML}_2^2 + 2\text{H}^+ [57] \\
\text{M(II)} + 2\text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{ML}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ [36] \\
\text{M(II)} + 2\text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{ML}_2^2 + 3\text{H}^+ [43] \text{ (minor process)} \\
\text{M(II)} + 3\text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{ML}_3^2 + 3\text{H}^+ [43] \text{ (minor process)} \\
\text{M(II)} + 3\text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{ML}_3^2 + 4\text{H}^+ [43] \text{ (minor process)} \\
\text{M(II)} + 3\text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{ML}_3 + 5\text{H}^+ [43] \text{ (minor process)} \\
\text{M(II)} + 3\text{LH}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{ML}_3 + 6\text{H}^+ [43] \text{ (minor process)}
\]

Distribution diagrams gives a clear picture, how the concentration of complex species distributed in the solution as a measure of pH and also informs the key optimization pH, where the maximum species formed with percentage can be obtained from SIM refined data drawn by using Origin

Pro 8. Interplay of free metal ion and LH₂⁺ at lower pH forms MLH species (equilibrium (1)). Species ML can be generated either by deprotonation of MLH (equilibrium (2)) or by the binding affinity of the free metal ion with the active LH₂⁺ form (equilibrium (3)). Due to the deprotonation of ML₂H₂⁺ or active LH₂⁺ form react with free metal ion (equilibrium (5) & (6)) forming ML₂ species. The depletion of metal ion concentration with pH shows the reaction tendency towards the ligand forming different complexes.

From Figure 2 (a) and (b), in Co³⁺-met system, predominant species are observed in the pH region 2.0–8.5 for MLH, 5.0–9.0 for ML and 7.9–9.0 for ML₂. The maximum % of species is found at pH 2.2–6.0, 8.0 and 9.0 for MLH, ML and ML₂ respectively. Interestingly rise in surfactant concentration favours MLH, ML₂ formation nearly 100% and simultaneously decrease in ML species concentration. The observed dominative species are MLH in acidic region and ML and ML₂ in basic region.

From Figure 2 (c) and (d), in Ni³⁺-met system, MLH, ML and ML₂ species are appeared between 2.0–7.0, 4.5–10.0 and 7.0–10.0 pH ranges respectively. The highest % of species appeared at pH 3.9, 7.9 and 8.9 for MLH, ML and ML₂ sequentially. More over gain in concentration of MLH, ML₂ and lose in concentration of ML with increase in micellar concentration is noticed. MLH and ML₂ with nearly 100% formation are appeared in this system.

In Cu²⁺-met system, from Figure 2 (e) and (f), have 2.0–5.0 pH for MLH, 3.5–5.5 pH for ML and 4.0–5.7 pH for ML₂ successively. All the species are found in acidic region only, in which MLH and ML₂ are dominative. So this study illustrates the species formation with a particular composition, apart from this, it gives information of bioavailability of the species with physiological pH conditions.

5.2. Proposed structures for metal complexes

The proposed structures for Co³⁺ and Ni³⁺ complexes were found to be octahedral geometry in literature by various authors. But apart from these complexes, Cu³⁺ complexes have been suggested geometry of square planar or distorted octahedral. This distortion is caused by the effect of Jahn-Teller distortion [10, 28]. In addition to this, residing nitrogen donor sites at amino group have high affinity towards accepting electron

Figure 3. Schematic representation of L-Met complexes with Co³⁺, Ni³⁺ and Cu³⁺ (S is either solvent or water molecules)(a) MLH, (b) ML and (c) ML₂.
pair in the physiological pH region. Thus metal ions become the opponents to the protons (H⁺) in binding the ligand sites, consequently forming protonated and deprotonated species accomplished in the solution equilibrium of the metal-methionine complexes.

From literature, the two active sites of Met are binded via carboxylate (-COO⁻) and amino (-NH₂) groups through the respective donor atoms of “O” and “N” with these metal ions create a five membered stable cyclic rings, in which Met acted as a bidentate chelate ligand [29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34]. At lower pH, the carboxylate “O” of Met can donate the electron pair to the metal ion forming protonated species, ML and retaining lone pair of electrons in amino group contributed to the proton. At higher pH, the active sites amino and carboxylate bind through the donor atoms ‘N’ and ‘O’ of met with the metal ion, thereby forming deprotonated species, ML and ML₂. Also with the knowledge of valence shell electron pair repulsion theory, the binary complexes of M(CO)₃, Ni and Cu₃-Met systems must be octahedral in shape [30], due to the availability of six electron pairs in its outer most shell, which suggests the schematic structures in Figure 3 [29–34].

6. Conclusions

The present study investigates L-Methionine forms protonated (MLH) and deprotonated (ML and ML₂) species, where the formation of protonated species at lower pH becomes deprotonated species with increase in pH by the addition of alkali in potentiometric titration. Influential parameters such as concentration of alkali and acid can affect significantly the magnitude of stability of binary complexes more compared to that of the other parameters like ligand, metal and correction factor. The formation constants (log β) fluctuated linearly with concentration (0.0–2.5% (v/v)) of TX 100-water mixtures predict that electrostatic forces are dominative than non-electrostatic forces. M (CoII, NiII and CuII)-Met systems stability constants follows the Irving-William order Cu(II)–Met systems stability constants follows the Irving-William order Cu(II) > Ni(II) > Co(II), Cu(II) > Ni(II) > Co(II), and Cu(II) > Ni(II) > Co(II), which was due to the availability of six electron pairs in its outer most shell, which suggests the schematic structures in Figure 3 [29–34].

Declarations

Author contribution statement

Robbi Neeraja: Performed the experiments; Contributed reagents, materials, analysis tools or data; Wrote the paper.
Gandham Hima Bindu: Conceived and designed the experiments; Analyzed and interpreted the data.

Funding statement

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Data availability statement

Data will be made available on request.

Declaration of interests statement

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Additional information

No additional information is available for this paper.

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