



Photophysical characterization of tetrahydroxyphenyl porphyrin Zn(II) and V(IV) complexes: experimental and DFT study

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Abstract Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a promising technique for the treatment of various diseases. In this sense, the singlet oxygen quantum yield (Φ_{Δ}) is a physical–chemical property that allows to establish the applicability of a potential photosensitizers (PS) as a drug for PDT. In the herein report, the Φ_{Δ} of three photosensitizers was determined: metal-free tetrahydroxyphenyl porphyrin (THPP), THPP-Zn and the THPP-V metal complexes. Their biological application was also evaluated. Therefore, the in vitro study was carried out to assess their biological activity

against *Escherichia coli*. The metal-porphyrin complexes exhibited highest activities against the bacterial strain *Escherichia coli*. at the highest concentration (175 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and show better activity than the free base ligand (salts and blank solution). Results indicated a relation between Φ_{Δ} and the inhibitory activity against *Escherichia coli*, thus, whereas higher is the Φ_{Δ} , higher is the inhibitory activity. The values of the Φ_{Δ} and the inhibitory activity follows the tendency THPP-Zn > THPP > THPP-V. Furthermore, quantum chemical calculations allowed to gain deep insight into the electronic and optical properties of THPP-Zn macrocycle, which let to verify the most

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