



Synthesis, Computational, DFT Calculations, Photophysical and Docking Studies of Novel Fluorescent Pyrimidine-Chlorothymol Hybrid as Potent Antimicrobial Agent

S. Chandrasekhar¹ · B. S. Prathibha² · S. Bindu³ · M. S. Raghu⁴ · M. K. Prashanth² · K. Yogesh Kumar⁵ · Fahd Alharethy⁶ · Byong-Hun Jeon⁷

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Abstract

Molecular fluorescent probes have found numerous applications in material science and biology. Fluorescently labelled heterocyclic compounds are found usage in light-emitting diodes, high throughput screening, bioanalytical applications, and diagnostics. Hence, this study focuses on the synthesis of a novel functionalized 4-((6-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-4-yl)amino)-2-isopropyl-5-methyl phenol (CTPP) molecule using molecular hybridization approach as an antimicrobial agent and fluorescent probe. The synthesized CTPP molecule was characterized utilizing various spectroscopic techniques. The synthesized CTPP molecule was validated for their antimicrobial studies. With MIC values of 11.8 ± 0.26 and 14.6 ± 0.35 μM against *S. aureus* and *C. albicans* strains, respectively, the CTPP molecule significantly surpassed the reference medications streptomycin and fluconazole. The molecular docking results revealed that CTPP molecules has shown favourable binding interactions with good binding site energies against the target 3VO8 and 7PJC proteins. Computational studies were performed using the DFT method with a B3LYP/6–311G basis set used to explore the molecular geometry, global reactive descriptors, MEP, absorption, emission, ELF, LOL, RDG and NLO characteristics. It was discovered that the CTPP molecule's calculated NLO values were superior to reference molecule urea in both the gas and solvent phases. Moreover, the first and second hyperpolarizability values for CTPP molecule in gas and DMSO phase indicate that they could be employed as good nonlinear optical materials. The results of both theoretical and experimental research demonstrate that the CTPP molecule is a promising one that can be applied to NLO-based products in the optoelectronic industry.

Keywords Pyrimidine · Chlorothymol · Photophysical · NLO properties · Molecular docking

✉ M. S. Raghu
dr.msraghu@newhorizonindia.edu

✉ M. K. Prashanth
prashanthmk87@gmail.com

✉ Byong-Hun Jeon
bhjeon@hanyang.ac.kr

¹ Department of Physics, B N M Institute of Technology, Bengaluru 560 070, India

² Department of Chemistry, B N M Institute of Technology, Bengaluru 560 070, India

³ Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, B N M Institute of Technology, Bengaluru 560 070, India

⁴ Department of Chemistry, New Horizon College of Engineering, Bengaluru 560 103, India

⁵ Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Jain University, Ramanagara 562 112, India

⁶ Department of Chemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

⁷ Department of Earth Resources and Environmental Engineering, Hanyang University, 222, Wangsimni-ro, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 04763, Republic of Korea