



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GUWAHATI
SHORT ABSTRACT OF THESIS

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SHORT ABSTRACT

The PhD dissertation entitled, “**Metal nitrosyl and dinitrosyl complexes as small molecule models for NOD and FNOR**” contains five chapters on the topic of mainly the non-heme iron nitrosyls and dinitrosyls and a chromium nitrosyl. The reactivity of these metal nitrosyls with dioxygen (O₂) and other reactive oxygen species such as H₂O₂ have been described in this thesis. Chapter 1 provides a review of recent literature on Fe, Co, Cu, Mn, and Cr nitrosyls, focusing on their reactivity with dioxygen and other reactive oxygen species. The reactivity of the metal nitrosyls with O₂ and H₂O₂ was explored with an aim to understand the mechanism of the nitric oxide dioxygenase (NOD) enzyme, as discussed in chapters 2 to 4. For instance, in chapter 2, the formation of Fe(III)-peroxynitrite intermediate was observed, which decomposes to [Fe^{IV}=O] and NO₂, leading to the ligand modification. In chapter 3, study of the dioxygen reactivity of two iron-nitrosyls having same ligand framework but different spin-states suggest that the reaction proceeds through different pathways based on M-NO bond strength. In chapter 4, a [Cr^V=O] intermediate was observed in the reaction of chromium nitrosyl with H₂O₂. These findings definitely enhance our current understanding of NOD chemistry and make a substantial contribution to the field of metalloenzyme chemistry. In chapter 5, a diiron dinitrosyl complex was synthesized as a model complex of flavodiiron nitric oxide reductase (FNOR). This diiron dinitrosyl complex promotes N–N bond formation leading to transient hyponitrite species through a {Fe(NO)₂}⁹ intermediate to result in the spontaneous release of N₂O.