**Synthesis, X-ray Structure, Hirshfeld Surface Analysis and Antimicrobial Assessment of Tetranuclear *s*-Triazine Hydrazine Schiff Base Ligand**

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**Method S1. Crystal structure determination**

Rigaku SCX-Mini diffractometer with graphite-monochromated Mo-K radiation (0.71075 Å) at 173 K. Intensity data were collected using ω steps accumulating area detector images spanning at least a hemisphere of reciprocal space. All data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and long-term intensity fluctuations. Absorption effects were corrected on the basis of multiple equivalent reflections or by semi-empirical methods. Structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares against *F*2 (SHELXL). Hydrogen atoms were assigned riding isotropic displacement parameters and constrained to idealised geometries [46]

**Method S2. Evaluation of antimicrobial activity [49]**

*a) Tested pathogenic microbes*

The antimicrobial activity of the ligand (**HDPPT**) and the [Cu4(DPPT)2Cl6] complex was evaluated against two Gram positive bacteria ((S. aureus (ATCC 25923) and B. subtilis (RCMB015(1)NRR LB-543)), two Gram negatvie bacteria ((E. coli (ATCC 25922) and P. vulgaris (RCMB 004(1)ATCC 13315)) and two fungi ((A. fumigatus (RCMB 002008) and C. albicans (RCMB 005003(1) ATCC 10231)). Gentamycin was used as standard antibacterial agent. The samples maintained in Brain heart infusion (BHI) at 20oC; 300 mL of each stock–culture was added to 3 mL of BHI broth. Overnight cultures were kept for 24 h at 37 oC ± 1oC and the purity of cultures was checked after 24 h of incubation. After 24 h of incubation, bacterial suspension was diluted with sterile physiological solution, for the diffusion and indirect bioautographic tests, to 108 CFU/mL (turbidity = McFarland barium sulfate standard 0.5). In case of fungi *A. fumigatus* (RCMB 002008) and *C. albicans* (RCMB 005003(1) ATCC 10231), the used medium in antagonistic activity against tested fungi is Potato Dextrose Agar, where Ketoconazole was used standard antifungal agent.

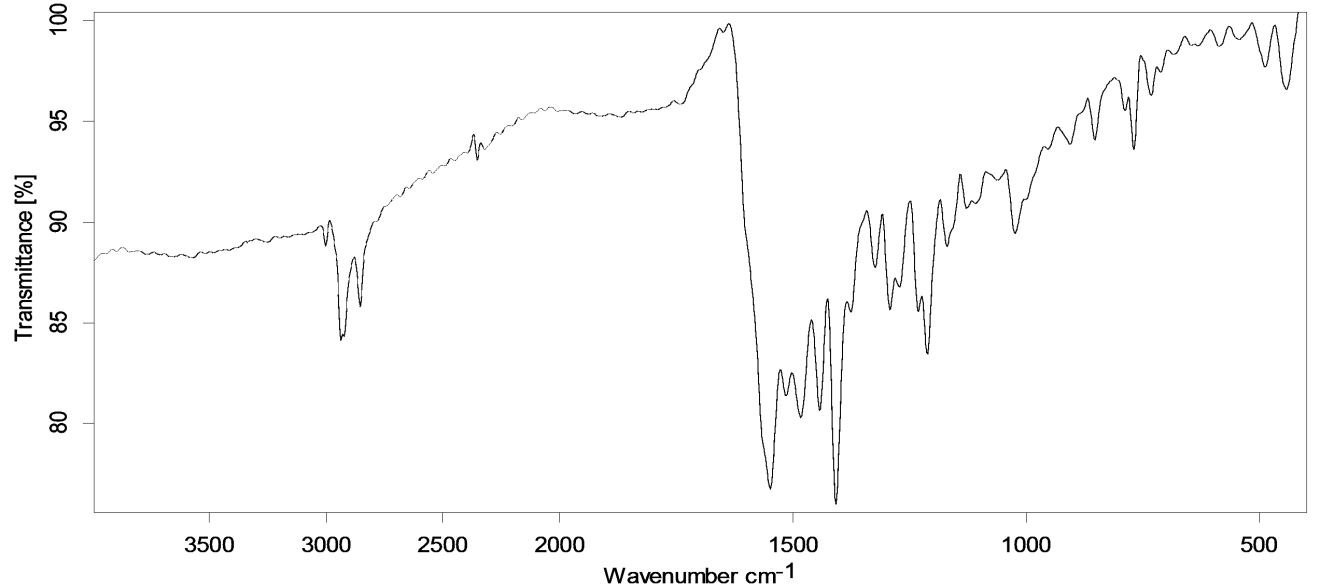
*b) Agar well diffusion method*

Synthetic compound was prepared at concentration 10 mg/mL dissolved in DMSO as stock solutions. Preparation of sterilized Mueller Hinton agar plates seeded with tested pathogenic bacteria occurred. The wells are done by sterilized cork borer in size 6 mm and hence 100 μL of the synthetic compound was poured in each well comparably with DMSO as control. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 24-48 h (for bacteria) and at 28°C for 48 h (for fungi). After incubation period; antimicrobial activity was determined

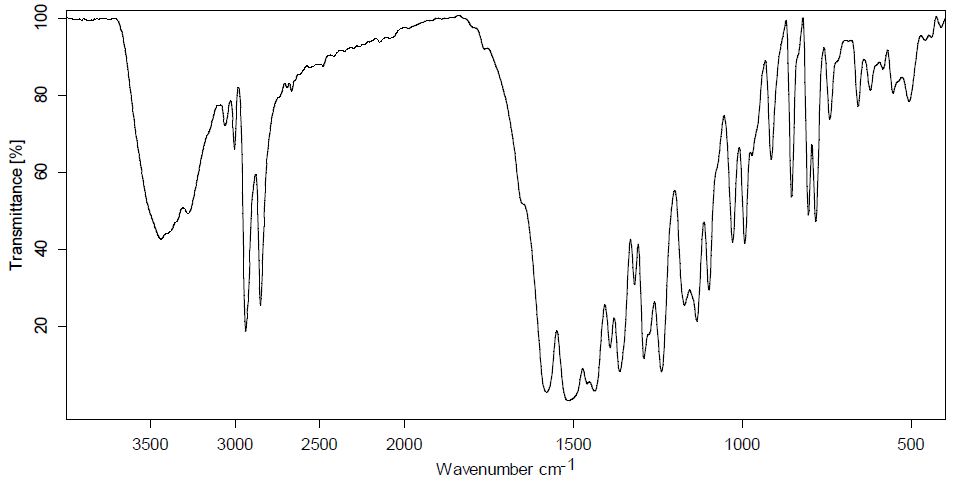
by inhibition zones.

*C) Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)*

Different dilutions of the compound are inoculated with tested pathogenic microbes. After incubation period of 96 well microplate, the results are measured using microplate reader. To determine at what level the MIC endpoint is established; subculture of test samples at different concentrations occurred in nutrient agar plates.



**Fig. S1** FTIR spectra of the [Cu4(DPPT)2Cl6] complex.



**Fig. S2** FTIR spectra of the HDPPT.