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Investigation of cytotoxicity and DNA binding modes of Ruthenium(II)-phosphine-naphthoquinone complexes

Saulo H. M. Abe (PG)¹, Marcos V. Palmeira-Mello (PQ)¹, Carlos André F. Moraes (PG)¹, Camila B. Pinto (PQ)², Javier Ellena (PQ)² and Alzir A. Batista (PQ)¹

saulohma@gmail.com; daab@ufscar.br

¹Departamento de Química, UFSCar. ²Instituto de Física, USP São Carlos.

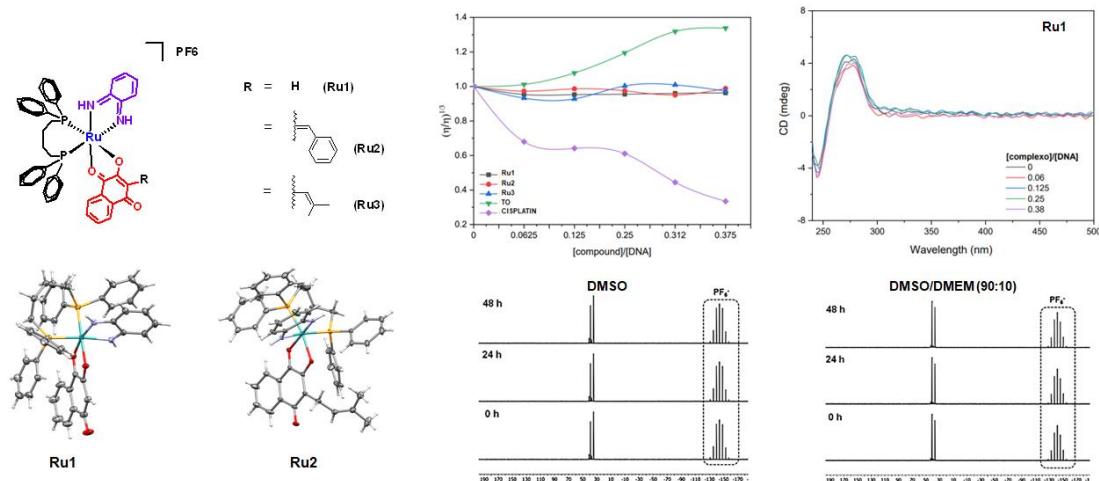
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Highlights

Three novel ruthenium-phosphine-naphthoquinone complexes were obtained and the modes of interaction with DNA were investigated.

Resumo/Abstract

The coordination of biological molecules to a metal center seems to be a promising strategy to develop new compounds with increased anticancer properties. In this direction, ruthenium arises as an alternative to conventional platinum drugs to obtain new cytotoxic metal-based compounds with lower side effects. In this work, we investigate three novel ruthenium-phosphine-naphthoquinone complexes $[\text{Ru}(\text{NQ1})(\text{dppb})(\text{bdqi})\text{PF}_6]$ (**Ru1**), $[\text{Ru}(\text{NQ2})(\text{dppb})(\text{bdqi})\text{PF}_6]$ (**Ru2**) and $[\text{Ru}(\text{NQ3})(\text{dppb})(\text{bdqi})\text{PF}_6]$ (**Ru3**]), where NQ1 = Lausone, NQ2 = Lapachol and NQ3 = 3-styryl-lausone in their deprotonated forms, dppb = 1,4-Bis(diphenylphosphino)butane and bdqi is o-phenylenediamine. The complexes were synthesized and characterized *via* MS-q TOF. The purity of the complexes was assessed *via* elemental analysis and mass spectrometry. Additionally, the structure of the complexes were confirmed by X-ray diffraction. Molar conductivity revealed 1:1 species. The presence of the PF_6^- counterion was confirmed by IR spectroscopy (bands at 842 and 557 cm^{-1}) and by $^{31}\text{P}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR (signal at -144 ppm). All complexes demonstrated to be stable in DMSO and DMSO/DMEM (90:10) solutions, over 48 hours. To obtain more insights of main DNA binding modes, circular dichroism, viscosity and fluorescence competition experiments were employed. Taken together, our results revealed the interaction between **Ru1-Ru3** and DNA is driven by weak forces. *In vitro* cytotoxicity experiments using different cancer and non-cancerous cell lines are ongoing and will be presented.



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