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## Exploring heterometallic bridged Pt(II)-Zn(II) complexes as potential antitumor agents

Tanja V. Soldatović<sup>a,\*</sup>, Biljana Šmit<sup>b</sup>, Emina M. Mrkalić<sup>b</sup>, Sanja Lj. Matić<sup>b</sup>, Ratomir M. Jelić<sup>c</sup>, Marina Ćendić Serafinović<sup>d</sup>, Nevenka Gligorijević<sup>e</sup>, Milena Čavić<sup>e</sup>, Sandra Aranđelović<sup>e</sup>, Sanja Grgurić-Šipka<sup>f,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Natural-Mathematical Sciences, State University of Novi Pazar, Vuka Karadžića bb, Novi Pazar 36300, Serbia

<sup>b</sup> Department of Science, Institute for Information Technologies, University of Kragujevac, Jovana Cvijića bb, Kragujevac 34000, Serbia

<sup>c</sup> Faculty of Medical Sciences, Department of Pharmacy, University of Kragujevac, Svetozara Markovića 69, Kragujevac 34000, Serbia

<sup>d</sup> Faculty of Science, Department of Chemistry, University of Kragujevac, Radoja Domanovića 12, Kragujevac 34000, Serbia

e Institute for Oncology and Radiology of Serbia, Pasterova 14, Belgrade 11000, Serbia

<sup>f</sup> Faculty of Chemistry, University of Belgrade, Studentski trg 12-16, Belgrade 11000, Serbia

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## ABSTRACT

The four novel complexes [{cis-PtCl(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(µ-4,4'-bipyridyl)ZnCl(terpy)}](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (C1), [{trans-PtCl(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(µ-4,4'-bipyridyl)ZnCl(terpy)}](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (C1), [{trans-PtCl(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(µ-4,4'-bipyridyl)ZnCl(terpy)}](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (C1), [{trans-PtCl(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(µ-4,4'-bipyridyl)ZnCl(terpy)}](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (C1), [{trans-PtCl(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(µ-4,4'-bipyr 4,4'-bipyridyl)ZnCl(terpy)}](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (C2), [{cis-PtCl(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(µ-pyrazine)ZnCl(terpy)}](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (C3) and [{trans- $PtCl(NH_3)_2(\mu$ -pyrazine)ZnCl(terpy)}](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (C4) (where terpy = 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine) were synthesized and characterized. Acid-base titrations and concentration dependent kinetic measurements for the reactions with biologically relevant ligands such as guanosine-5'-monophosphate (5'-GMP), inosine-5'-monophosphate (5'-IMP) and glutathione (GSH), were studied at pH 7.4 and 37 °C. The binding of the heterometallic bridged cis- or trans-Pt(II)-Zn(II) complexes to calf thymus DNA (CT-DNA) was studied by UV absorption and fluorescence emission spectroscopy and molecular docking. The results indicated that the complexes bind strongly to DNA, through groove binding, hydrogen bonds, and hydrophobic or electrostatic interaction. The possible in vitro DNA protective effect of cis- and trans-Pt-L-Zn complexes has shown that C3 had significant dose-dependent DNA-protective effect and the same ability to inhibit peroxyl as well as hydroxyl radicals. Antiproliferative effect of the complexes, mRNA expression of apoptosis and repair-related genes after treatment in cancer cells indicated that newly synthesized C2 exhibited highly selective cytotoxicity toward colon carcinoma HCT116 cells. Only treatment with trans analog C2 induced effect similar to the typical DNA damaging agent such as cisplatin, characterized by p53 mediated cell response, cell cycle arrest and certain induction of apoptotic related genes. Both cis- and trans-isomers C1 and C2 showed potency to elicit expression of PARP1 mRNA and in vitro DNA binding.

\* Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: tsoldatovic@np.ac.rs (T.V. Soldatović), sanjag@chem.bg.ac.rs (S. Grgurić-Šipka).

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*Abbreviations*: terpy, 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine; CDDP, *cis*-diamminedichloridoplatinum(II), *cis*-[PtCl<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]; 5'-GMP, guanosine-5'-monophosphate; 5'-IMP, inosine-5'-monophosphate; GSH, glutathione; DMF, dimethylformamide; ESI, electrospray ionization; CT-DNA, calf thymus deoxyribonucleic acid; B-DNA, right-handed double helix; cDNA, complementary DNA; EB, ethidium bromide; MTT, 3-(4,5-dymethylthiazol-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; A549, human lung adeno-carcinoma cells; HCT116, human adenocarcinoma colon cells; LS-174, human caucasian colon adenocarcinoma; MDA-MB-231, human breast carcinoma cell; MRC-5, non-tumor fibroblast cell line; IC<sub>50</sub>, inhibitor concentration; DDR, DNA damage response; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; RNaseA, Ribonuclease A from bovine pancreas; AZD2461, 4-[[4-Fluoro-3-[(4-methoxy-1-piperidinyl)carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-1(2H) - phthalazinone; SDS, sodium dodecyl sulfate; PI, propidium iodide; HEPES, 4- (2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1- ethanesulfonic acid; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; D<sub>2</sub>O, deuterium oxide; TSP, trimethylsilylpropionic acid; DFT, density functional theory; AAPH, 2-methylpropionamidine dihydrochloride; qRT-PCR, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction; Bax, bcl-2-like protein 4; Bcl2, B-cell lymphoma 2; XRCC2, X-ray repair cross complementing 2; ERCC1, endonuclease non-catalytic subunit; TP53, *homo sapiens* tumor protein p53; PARP1, poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase; H2AX, H2A histone family member X; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.