

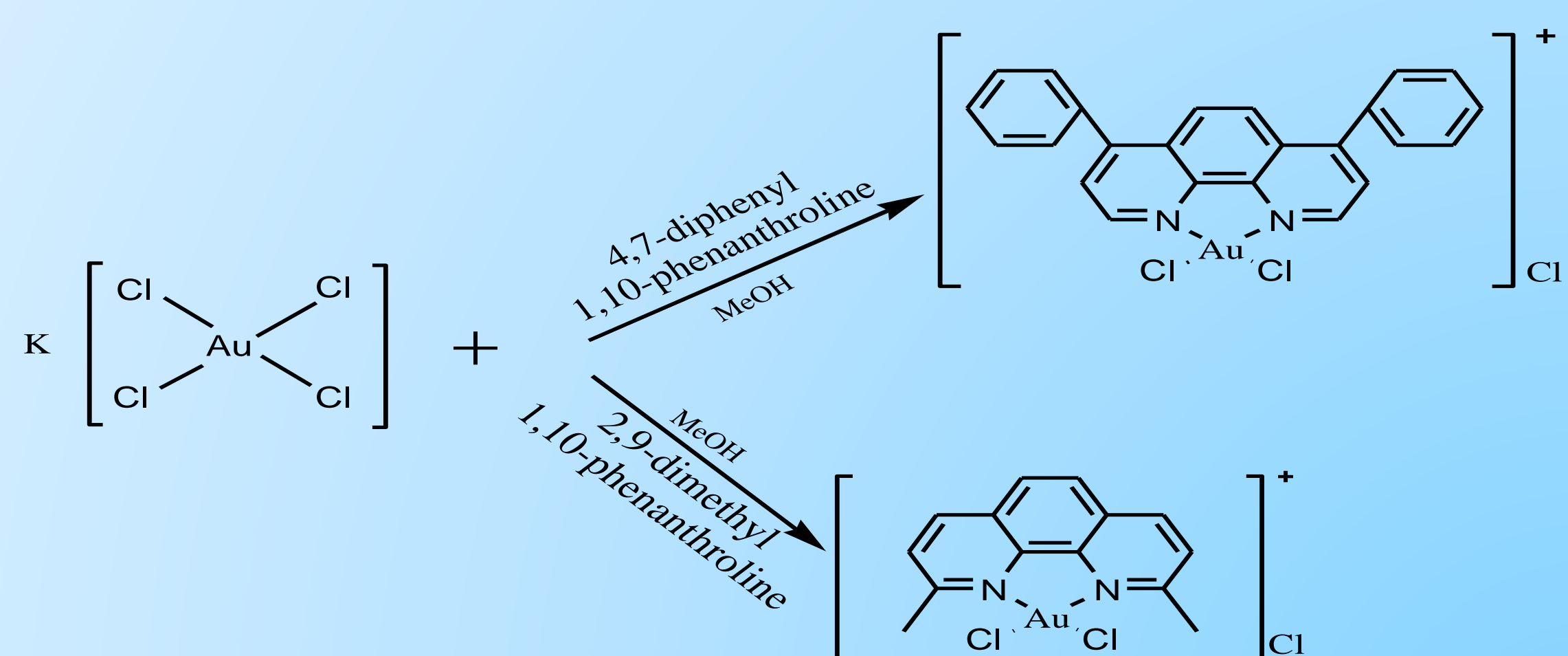
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The pharmacologic properties of gold compounds have been known since the end of 19th century. They have been used for different studies, even though they are usually used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. In the last decade gold complexes have received increased attention due to the variety of their applications. Primary, they have been investigated as potential anticancer and chemotherapeutic agents.¹ It is well known that gold(III) complexes are very similar to platinum(II) compounds, so they could exhibit prospective anticancer, cytotoxic and antitumor properties.²

In this study we have synthesized two new gold(III) complexes with general formula $[Au(N-N)Cl_2]$ in which *N-N* is a bidentate ligand (4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline and 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline). These complexes were characterized by spectroscopic techniques (IR, UV-Vis, ¹H NMR). Kinetic of the substitution reactions between complexes and biological important molecules, such as guanosine-5'-monophosphate (5'-GMP), glutathione (GSH) and L-methionine (L-Met), were performed by stopped-flow technique. Also, we performed DNA binding studies using UV-Vis spectrophotometry, fluorescence spectroscopy and viscosity measurements, as like as interaction with bovine serum albumine (BSA).



Scheme 1. Synthetic pathways for the preparation of complexes 1 – 2

	k_1 [$M^{-1}s^{-1}$]	k_2 [$M^{-1}s^{-1}$]	ΔH^\ddagger [$kJ\ mol^{-1}$]	ΔS^\ddagger [$J^{-1}k\ mol^{-1}$]
1				
5'-GMP				
288K	6.44×10^3	6.08×10^3	10 ± 1	-154 ± 2
298K	7.46×10^3	6.87×10^3	9 ± 2	-156 ± 5
308K	9.14×10^3	8.53×10^3		
Glutathione				
288K	9.24×10^3	7.33×10^3	3 ± 1	-176 ± 1
298K	9.81×10^3	7.81×10^3	8 ± 3	-160 ± 10
308K	1.07×10^4	9.79×10^3		
Methionine				
288K	1.13×10^4	1.03×10^4	3 ± 0	-172 ± 1
298K	1.23×10^4	1.06×10^4	1 ± 0	-181 ± 3
308K	1.32×10^4	1.13×10^4		
2				
5'-GMP				
288K	1.12×10^4	1.03×10^4	7 ± 2	-159 ± 6
298K	1.21×10^4	1.14×10^4	4 ± 1	-169 ± 1
308K	1.47×10^4	1.24×10^4		
Glutathione				
288K	1.20×10^4	1.08×10^4	6 ± 2	-161 ± 7
298K	1.28×10^4	1.17×10^4	3 ± 1	-172 ± 1
308K	1.54×10^4	1.27×10^4		
Methionine				
288K	1.38×10^4	1.17×10^4	2 ± 1	-174 ± 6
298K	1.41×10^4	1.20×10^4	1 ± 0	-179 ± 2
308K	1.57×10^4	1.28×10^4		

Table 1. Rate constants and activation parameters for the substitution reactions between complexes with 5'-GMP, Glutathione or Methionine

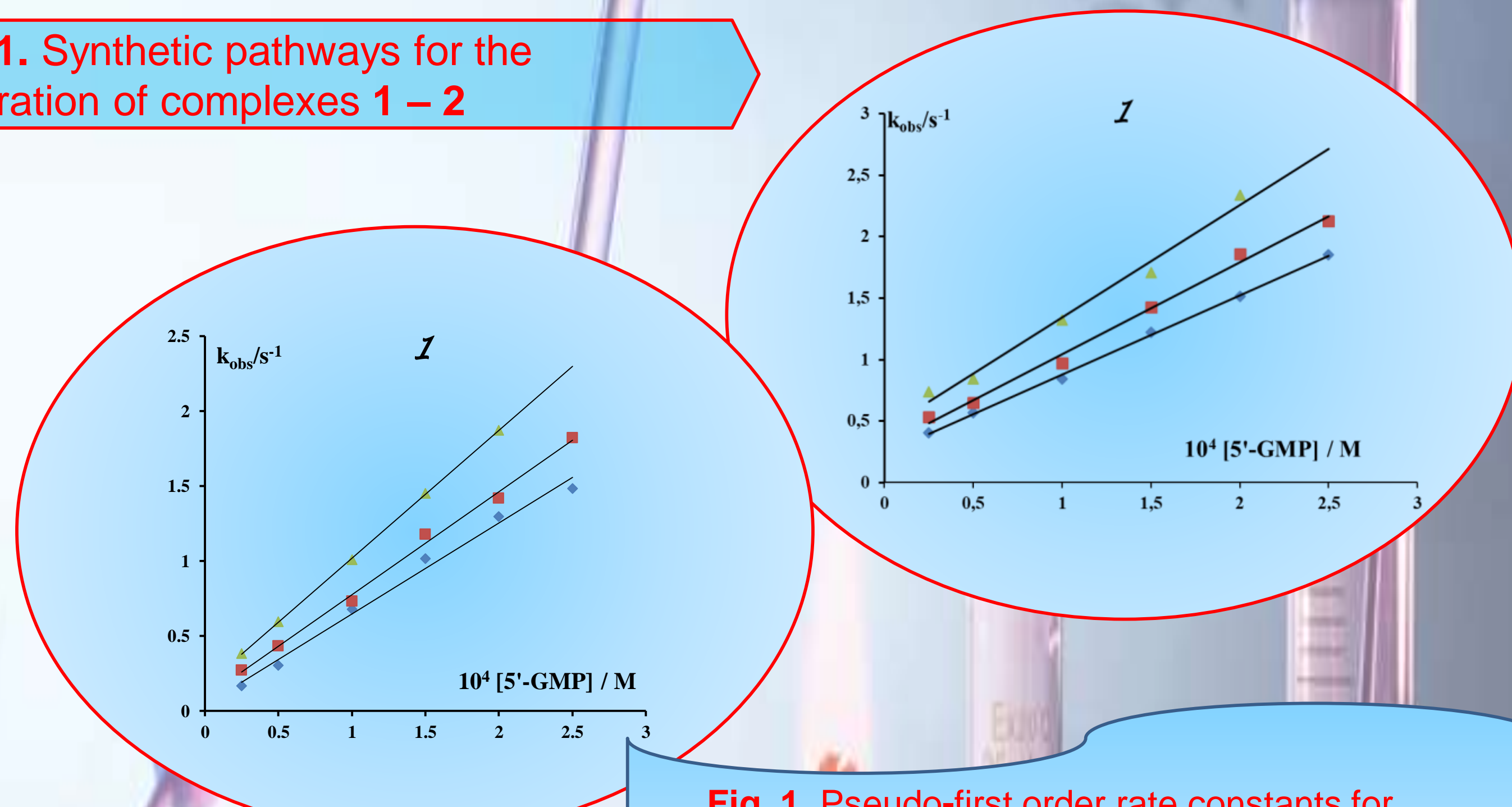


Fig. 1. Pseudo-first order rate constants for first and second step, k_{obs} as a function of nucleophile concentration for the substitution reaction between complex 1 and 5'-GMP in HEPES buffer.

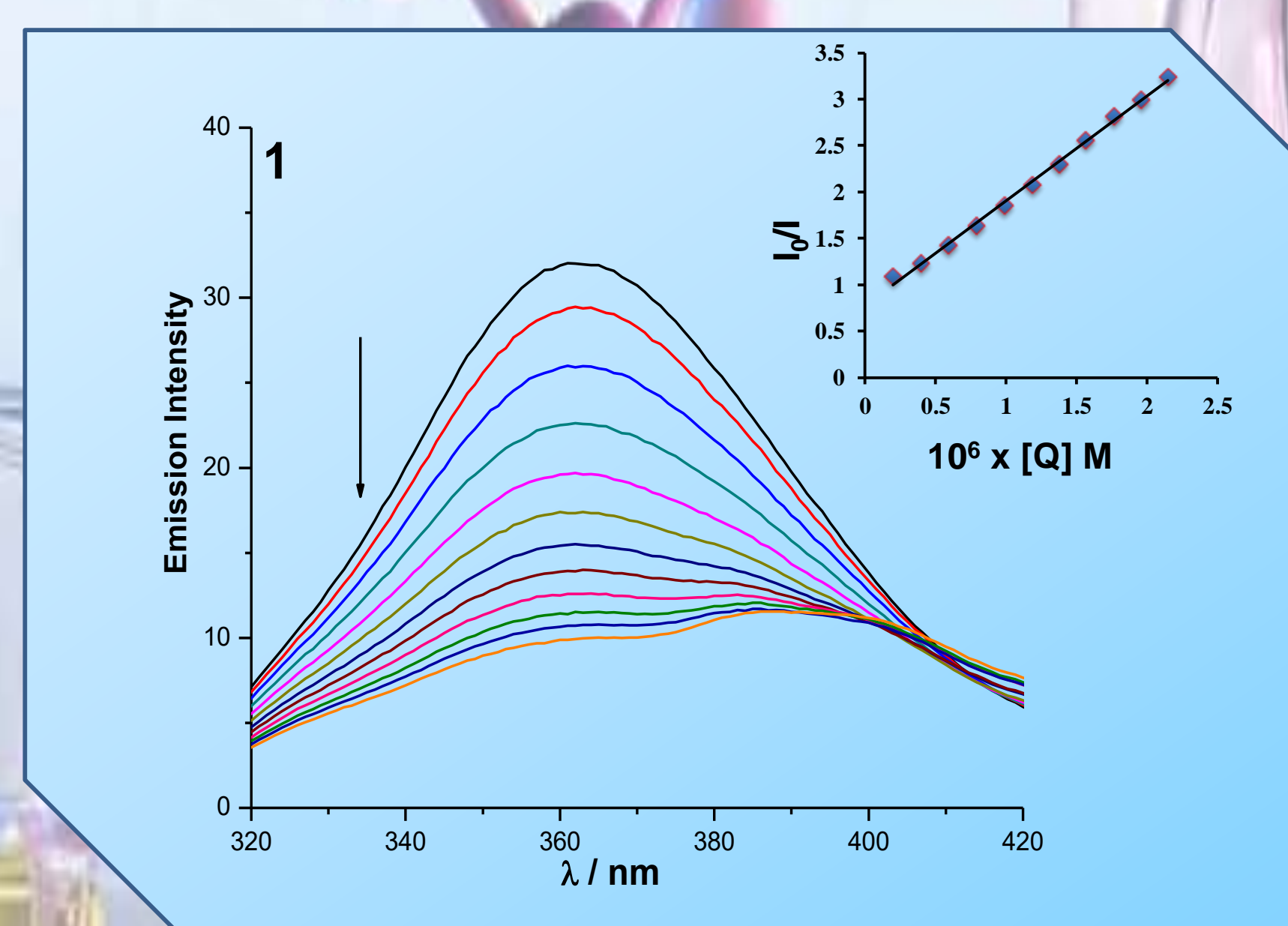


Fig. 2. Emission spectra of BSA in the presence of complex 1. [BSA] = 2 μ M, [complex] = $(0.199 - 2.91) \times 10^{-6}$ M. Arrow shows the absorbance changing upon increasing DNA concentrations. Insert plots of $[DNA]/(\epsilon_A - \epsilon_t)$ versus $[DNA]$ for complex 1.

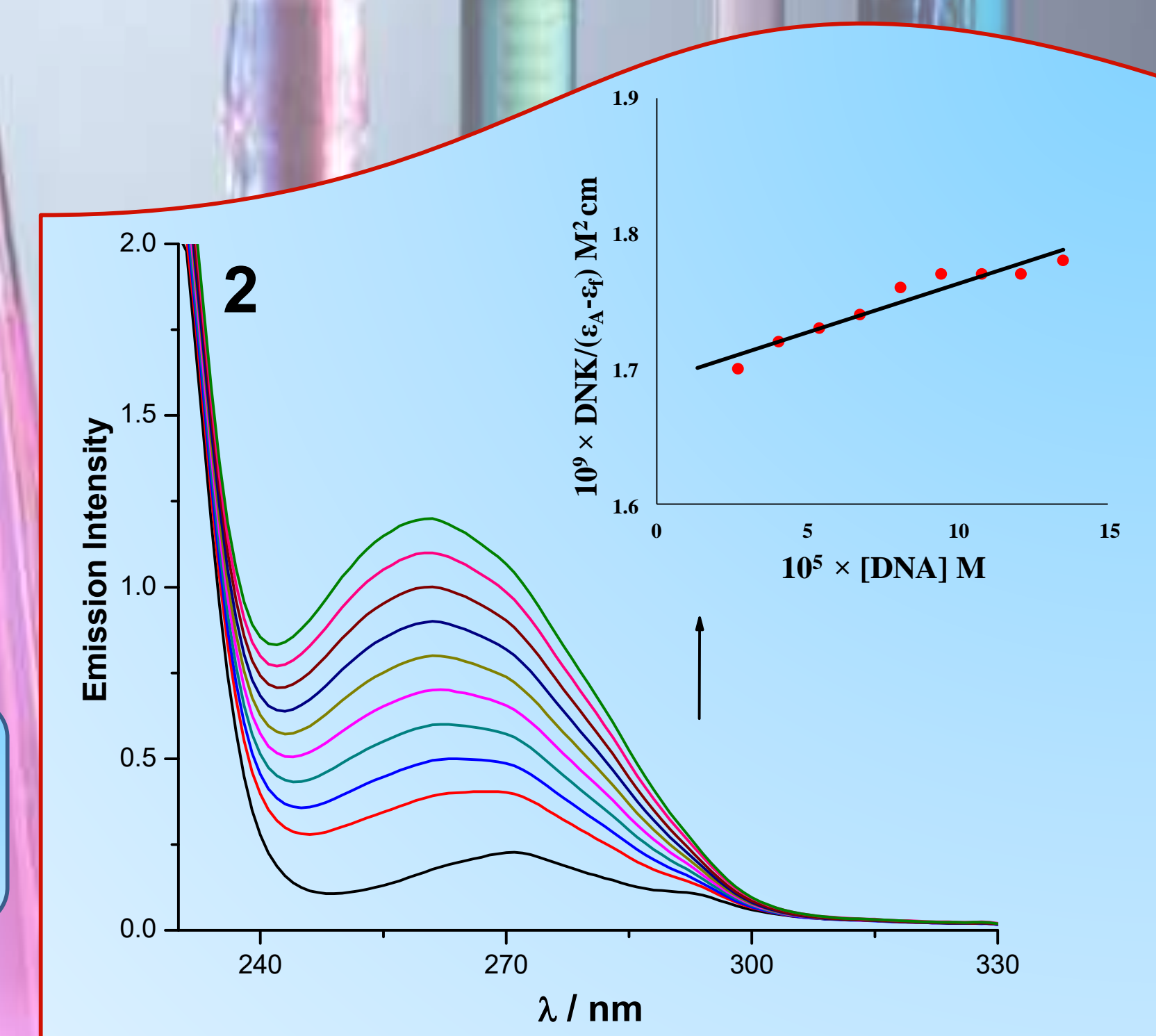


Fig. 4. Absorption spectra of the complex 2 in buffer (HEPES) upon addition of CT DNA. $[Au] = 1.35 \times 10^{-5}$ M, $[DNA] = (0.135 - 1.35) \times 10^{-4}$ M. Arrow shows the absorbance changing upon increasing DNA concentrations. Insert plots of $[DNA]/(\epsilon_A - \epsilon_t)$ versus $[DNA]$ for complexes 2.

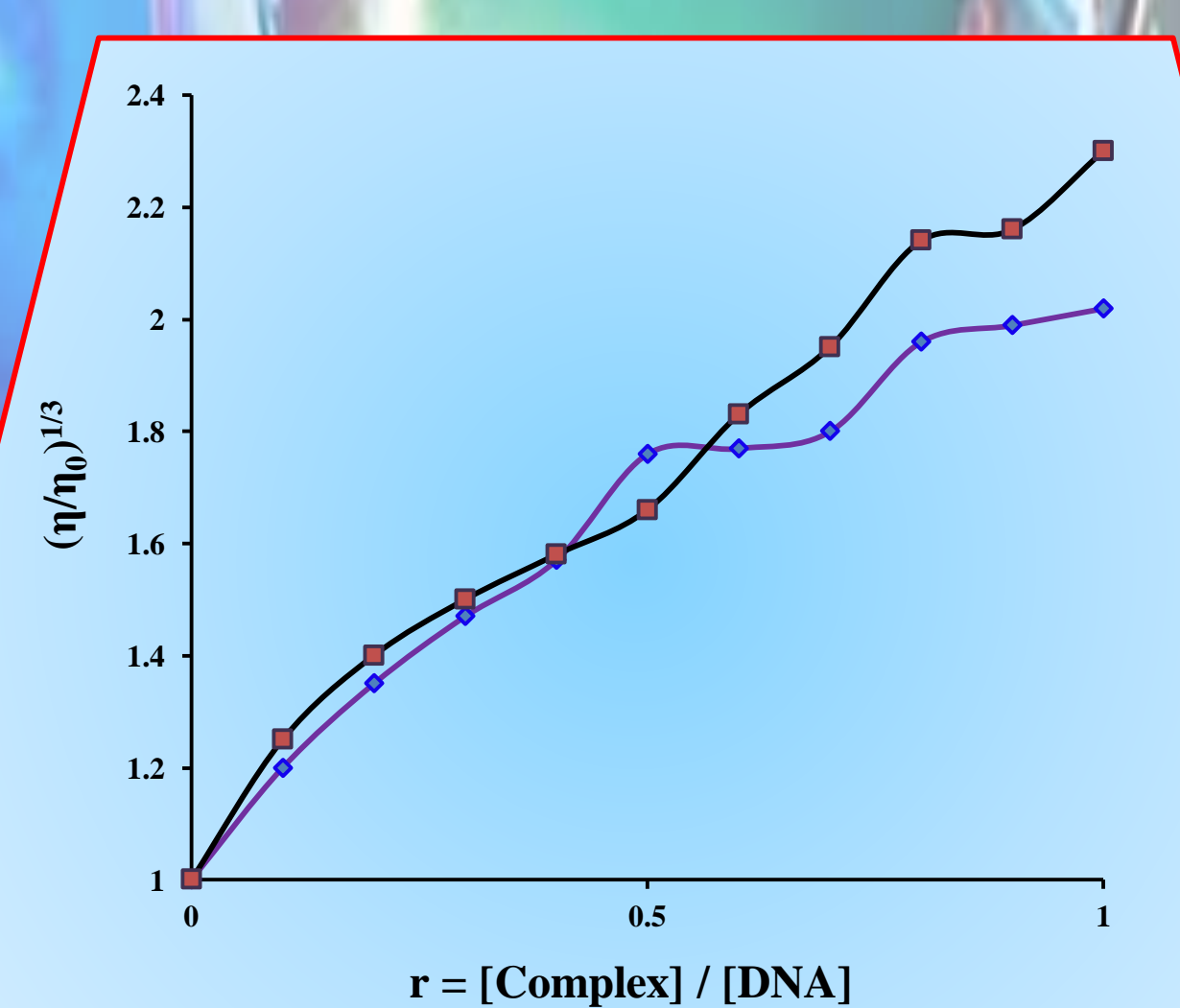


Fig. 3. Relative viscosity $(\eta/\eta_0)^{1/3}$ of CT DNA (0.011mM) in buffer (HEPES) in the presence of the complexes 1 – 2 at increasing amounts (*r*).

Conclusion

The new gold complexes were synthesized and characterized by different experimental methods. Kinetic experiments were performed with small bio-molecules and new synthesized complexes have a good affinity toward studied biomolecules

The studied complexes exhibited good DNA and BSA interaction ability.