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Antibacterial activity of polypiridinearene ruthenium(II) complexes

Aleksandra Margetić^{1*}, Stefan Nikolić², Ljiljana Mihajlović-Lalić², Zoran Vujčić³, Sanja Grgurić-Šipka³, Miroslava Vujčić¹

Few studies concerning antibacterial activity of ruthenium complexes have been published but all of them have been performed on small limited number of strains ^{1,2}. In this study complex 1 ($[(\eta^6\text{-toluene})\text{Ru}(ppf)\text{Cl}]\text{PF}_6$) and complex 2 ($[(\eta^6\text{-}p\text{-cymene})\text{Ru}(ppf)\text{Cl}]\text{PF}_6$) where ppf is pyrido[2',3':5,6]pyrazino[2,3-f][1,10]phenanthrolinewere investigated as antibacterial agents. Previous study proved the cytotoxicity of these compounds³. The structural difference between 1 and 2 reflected through the presence or absence of isopropyl group onto one of the ligand (toluene), resulted in significant different activity against melanoma cells³. Five strains of Gram-positive bacteria (C. sporagenes, M. flavus, B. subtilis. S. lutea and S. aureus), and four strains of Gram-negative bacteria (S. enteritidis, P. vulgaris, P. aeruginosa and E. coli) were used for study of antibacterial activity of 1 and 2. While 2 did not show activity against most strains, complex 1 showed good results against all strains, but the best against Clostridium sporagenes and Proteus vulgaris. The obtained antibacterial activity of the complexes was in accordance with the nuclease activity obtained by plasmid DNA cleavage study. Complex 2 showed higher damaging effect to supercoiled DNA, than complex 1. Minor structural modifications of arene moiety resulted in major difference in activity of the complexes.

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¹Department of Chemistry, University of Belgrade – Institute of Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy, Belgrade; Serbia

² Innovative Centre of the Faculty of Chemistry, University of Belgrade

³ Department of Biochemistry, University of Belgrade- Faculty of Chemistry

^{*}e-mail: aleksandra.margetic@ihtm.bg.ac.rs

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