16th International Symposium on Applied Bioinorganic Chemistry (16-ISABC) 11-14th June University of Ioannina Greece

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Chemists, Epirus Region and Municipality of Ioannina

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Metals in Medicine and Biology Oxorhenium(V) complexes with N,O ligands – synthesis and biological studies

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Rhenium complexes merit particular attention in the area of metallodrug design due to rhenium's broad spectrum of oxidation states and consequently, the possibility to design compounds of great structural diversity [1,2]. Thus, the synthesis, chemical characterization, and antitumor activity in vitro of the six Re(V) complexes are described. Novel compounds were obtained via reaction of [ReOCl₃(PPh₃)₂] with corresponding ligands (pyridine-2carboxylic acid, 3-methylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid, 6-methylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid, 2,3pyridinedicarboxylic acid, 2,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid, and 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid) in acetonitrile or dichloromethane/methanol at 78 °C for 3h. The complexes were fully characterized using NMR, IR, MS, and elemental analysis. Results of X-ray diffraction analysis for three of these compounds confirmed the proposed octahedral geometry with bidentate coordinated ligands, via both oxygen and nitrogen atoms. The antiproliferative effect was determined by MTT assay. All complexes expressed moderate to low cytotoxic potential. Complex with pyridine-2-carboxylic acid showed dose-dependent cytotoxic potential, particularly toward triple-negative breast adenocarcinoma cells MDA-MB-231 and pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells PANC-1. Drug combination studies in PANC-1 cells with that complex and Verapamil hydrochloride (VRP) showed a slight arrest of the cell cycle in the S phase and also increase its antiproliferative potential.



Stereoscopic ORTEP plot of complex with 3-methylpyridine-2-carboxylic ligand

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References

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