Organometallic anticancer complexes of lapachol: metal centre-dependent formation of reactive oxygen species and correlation with cytotoxicity†

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Organometallic Ruii, Osii and Rhiii complexes of lapachol induce apoptosis in human tumour cell lines in the low μM range by a mode of action involving oxidative stress, especially in the case of the ruthenium compound.

Multi-targeted drugs are molecules whose different components impact multiple separate biotargets. In cancer chemotherapy this approach provides a means of overcoming major disadvantages of currently applied drugs by influencing pharmacological properties, metabolism and resistance development, enabling tuneable antitumour activity, “intramolecular combination therapy”, and introduction of more selective targeted properties. One approach to multi-targeted compounds is the combination of anticancer metal complexes with bioactive ligands, as reported for ethacynic acid, flavonol derivatives and other compound classes. Lapachol (2-hydroxy-3-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)naphthalene-1,4-dione) and flavonol derivatives share with hydroxypyr(id)ones used in medicinal chemistry the same 5-membered ring coordination motif of O,O-bidentate anionic ligands. Furthermore, lapachol has antibiotic and antitumour properties and was investigated in clinical trials as an anticancer agent. Its mode of action is supposed to be related to the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), which harm DNA and subsequently induce apoptosis, and biologically active Bi and Sb complexes were reported recently. Active organometallic Ruii(arene) complexes have clearly emerged as highly promising candidates to overcome the disadvantages of clinically-used platinum drugs. The RAPTA family and ethylenediamine complexes are the most prominent representatives of this compound class and are at an advanced preclinical development stage. Therefore, the combination of bioactive lapachol with an organometallic moiety is a promising strategy, with the metal centre altering the chemical and biological properties of the ligand.

The organometallic complexes 1a-c were synthesised by deprotonating commercially available lapachol I with NaOMe followed by conversion with the respective dimer [MCld(arene)]2 (M = RuII 1a, OsII 1b, RhIII 1c; arene = η5-p-cymene for RuII, OsII and η5-pentamethylcyclopentadiene for RhIII) to the corresponding organometalllics 1a-c in good to excellent yields (75–96%). The complexes were characterised by NMR, ESI-MS and elemental analysis, confirming the proposed structure of the compounds. In addition, single crystals of 1a and 1b suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis (Table S1, ESI†) were obtained from dichloromethane/n-hexane by using the slow diffusion method. Complexes 1a and 1b crystallise in the monoclinic space group P21/n and adopt the pseudo-octahedral “piano-stool” configuration (Fig. 1j), which is typical for this class of organometallic compounds. Lapachol acts as an anionic bidentate O,O-chelating ligand leading to the formation of a five-membered, non-planar ring with envelope conformation. The M-O2 distances were slightly shorter (2.0764(10) Å for 1a, 2.077(2) Å for 1b) than the corresponding M-O1 bond lengths (2.1072(11) Å for 1a, 2.128(2) Å for 1b), which is in good agreement with data obtained for related organometallic complexes.

The coordination of the keto group to the metal centre induces an elongation of the C-O bond length of the coordinated carbonyl group (1.259(4) Å for 1b) as compared to the uncoordinated carbonyl in para-position (1.240(4) Å for 1b), which confirms the [1,4]-dioxo form of the attached ligand.

The aqueous chemistry of the lapachol-containing organometalllics 1a-c was studied by ESI-IT-MS (Scheme 1). In all cases, aquation gave the respective aqua complexes (2a–c; Scheme 1), accompanied by ligand release and resulting in the formation of chlorido-bridged (2c) or hydroxido-bridged (2a, 2b) dimers.
The extent of ligand release followed the order 2c < 2a < 2b, i.e. compound 2c is largely stable for at least 24 h, while ligand release was most pronounced for 2b as determined by analysis of relative abundances of ions in mass spectra (see Fig. S1, ESI†).

The reactivity of metal complexes towards biomolecules is a crucial parameter for their biological activity. Therefore, 1a–c were exposed to a mixture containing the DNA model 9-ethylguanine (EtG) and the amino acids glycine (Gly), L-cysteine (Cys), L-histidine (His) and L-methionine (Met). EtG adducts were only transiently formed during the first hour and were only observed for 1a and 1b, while Gly adducts were not detected. Compounds 1a–c formed structurally similar products, i.e., His and mainly Met adducts detected as [M(aa) – H]⁺ ions (M = (Cp*)Rh, (cym)Ru or (cym)Os; aa = His or Met). Interestingly, different reaction pathways were observed for 1a–c. 1c transiently formed Cys adducts, which disappeared again after 24 h. A two-step binding process of amino acids was detected involving initial mono-dentate coordination of an amino acid which induces the labilisation of the metal centre (Fig. 2; Table S3, ESI†). The extent of His or Met adduct formation seems to be pH dependent (Fig. S2, ESI†), which is of relevance in certain slightly more acidic environments, the organometallic Rh III, Ru II and Os II compounds seem to favour thioether over imine binding. In addition, the reactivity of 1a–c toward the model protein ubiquitin (ub) was investigated using ESI-TOF-MS. Incubation of 1a–c with ub (2:1) for 24 h yielded primarily monoadducts accompanied by lapachol release from the metal centre (Fig. 2; Table S3, ESI†). These monoadducts were then subjected to in-source collision-induced dissociation (ISCID), in order to obtain information on the binding site of the metal ion on the protein. Detection of Ru(cym)B1 and Os(cym)B1 fragments suggest Met1 as the primary binding site for 2a and 2b, as did the fragment (Cp*)RhB3 for 2c (Table S4, ESI†). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report on binding site determination of a Rh metallodrug on a protein in a top-down approach.

The cytotoxicity of the organometallic complexes 1a–c was determined by means of the colorimetric MTT assay in the human cancer cell lines CH1 (ovarian carcinoma), SW480 (colon carcinoma), A549 (non-small cell lung carcinoma), HCT-116 (colon carcinoma) and HL60 (acute promyelocytic leukemia) and was compared to lapachol and cisplatin (Table 1 and Fig. S3, ESI†). Compounds 1a–c exhibit antitumour activity in the low μM range. In general, the activity of 1b was widely similar to that of lapachol (L), indicating that the ligand was the cytotoxicity-determining moiety of the compound. This may be related to ligand release in the presence of biomolecules as shown by the MS studies. The rhodium complex 1c was less cytotoxic than lapachol and more stable under physiological conditions. The organoruthenium compound 1a was the most potent compound of the series, especially in the otherwise less sensitive A549 and HCT-116 cells, where IC₅₀ values suggest a synergistic effect of the metal ion. The complexes induced moderate but significant levels of apoptosis as determined by means of the annexin V assay in SW480 cells. The amount of annexin V/PI positive cells increased significantly after addition especially of 1a and 1c, where a more than 2-fold increase of apoptotic cells compared to the control was observed. In the cases of 1a and 1c but not 1b

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<td>IC₅₀/μM</td>
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<td>1a</td>
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<td>1b</td>
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Cisplatin 0.14 ± 0.03b 3.3 ± 0.4b 1.3 ± 0.4b 2.7 ± 0.7b |

a 96 h exposure. b Taken from ref. 13. c Taken from ref. 14.

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The IC₅₀ values of 1a–c in CH1, SW480, A549, HCT-116 and HL60 cells compared to cisplatin and lapachol (L)

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apoptosis induction was significantly enhanced as compared to L (Fig. S4, ESI†).

The cytotoxic activity of lapachol is related to the generation of ROS and interaction with nucleic acids.7,8 The potential of 1a–c to induce oxidative stress through ROS was investigated by means of the DCFH-DA assay in HL60 cells. 1a was found to generate ROS to a higher extent than the free ligand and the Os and Rh compounds (Fig. 3). The induction of oxidative stress and apoptosis was accompanied by increased phosphorylation of the stress kinase p38 and enhanced levels of p53 in HCT-116 cells (Fig. 4). These observations confirm a synergistic effect of the organoruthenium coordination to the bioactive quinone. In addition, the impact of G1/S checkpoint is phase, especially for the ruthenium complex 1a resistant HCT-116 cells caused a significant arrest in the G2/M phase (Fig. S5 and S6, ESI†). Treatment of the more bioactive quinone. In addition, the impact of the different cell cycle arrests after treatment with 1a and lapachol (L) for 24 h.

Notes and references

† Crystallographic details: 1a: C25H27ClO3Ru, Mf = 511.19, 0.60 × 0.10 × 0.10 mm, monoclinic, P21/n, a = 12.8956(5) Å, b = 11.8913(4) Å, c = 14.2756(5) Å, α = 90°, β = 98.504(2)°, γ = 90°, V = 2165.05(13) Å3, Z = 4, μ (calcld) = 1.571 mg m−1, μ (meas) = 0.872 mm−1, T = 150(2) K, 50.32 measured independent reflections, Rint = 0.0382, R = 0.0225, wR2 = 0.0595, GOF = 1.000; 1b: C26H28ClO3Ru, Ms = 601.12, 0.12 × 0.10 × 0.02 mm, monoclinic, P21/n, a = 13.4764(4) Å, b = 8.4120(2) Å, c = 21.0225(5) Å, α = 90°, β = 107.9860(10)°, γ = 90°, V = 2266.72(10) Å3, Z = 4, μ (calcld) = 1.761 mg m−1, μ (meas) = 5.767 mm−1, T = 150(2) K, 17682 measured independent reflections, Rint = 0.0426, R = 0.0247, wR2 = 0.0507, GOF = 0.997; description of data collection and refinement see ESI†; CCDC 918728 and 918729.