Copper(I) complexes with phosphine derived from sparfloxacin. Part III: multifaceted cell death and preliminary study of liposomal formulation of selected copper(I) complex

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ABSTRACT: Cytotoxic effect of iodide or thiocyanate copper(I) complexes (1-PSf, 2-PSf, 3-PSf, 4-PSf) with a phosphine derived from sparfloxacin (HSf) and 2,9-dimethyl-1,10phenanthroline (**dmp**) or 2,2'-biquinoline (**bq**) as diimine auxiliary ligands was proved in vitro on somatic (MRC-5) and neoplastic (MCF7) human cell lines. Differences in mode of action were investigated in-depth for selected the dmp and the bq complexes (1-PSf, 3-PSf, respectively) by elucidation of (i) efficiency to produce reactive oxygen species (ROS) in biological systems (cyclic voltammetry), (ii) their impact on mitochondrial membrane potential, (iii) potency to activation of caspases 3 and 9, and (iv) influence on the degree of DNA degradation (comet assay). It was concluded that the apoptosis of cancer cells is straightly connected with caspase-dependent mitochondrial pathway and supported by ROS production along with irreversible DNA fragmentations. Finally, it was demonstrated that the selected copper(I) complex encapsulated into liposomes (1-PSf-L) exhibited the enhanced accumulation inside cancer cells. This resulted in its higher cytotoxicity against cancer cells with therapeutic index even ca. 60. Increased selective accumulation in active neoplasm with simultaneous enhanced bioavailability and reduced systemic toxicity of liposomal formulations of copper(I) complexes can result in development of new copper-based therapeutics and their successful implementation in anticancer chemotherapy.



Fig. S1 Cyclic voltammogram of **PSf** ligand in dimethylformamide (DMF) with scan rate 10 mV s⁻¹.



Fig. S2 UV-vis spectra of studied copper(I) complexes in dimethylformamide (DMF) recorded during 24 hours at 25°C.



Fig. S3 UV-vis spectra before and after CV experiment for selected 1-PSf copper(I) complex.



Fig. S4 CV voltammograms for DMF and CH_2Cl_2 in the range of potentials from -0.5 V to 1.4 V. Scan rate: 10 mV s⁻¹.



Fig. S5 CV voltammograms for ferrocene in DMF in the range of potentials from -0.5 V to 1.4 V. Scan rate: 10 mV s⁻¹.