

Copper(II) Complexes of 2-methyl-8-hydroxyquinoline and tri/diimine Co-ligand: DFT Calculation, DNA and BSA Binding, DNA Cleavage, Cytotoxicity and Induction of Apoptosis

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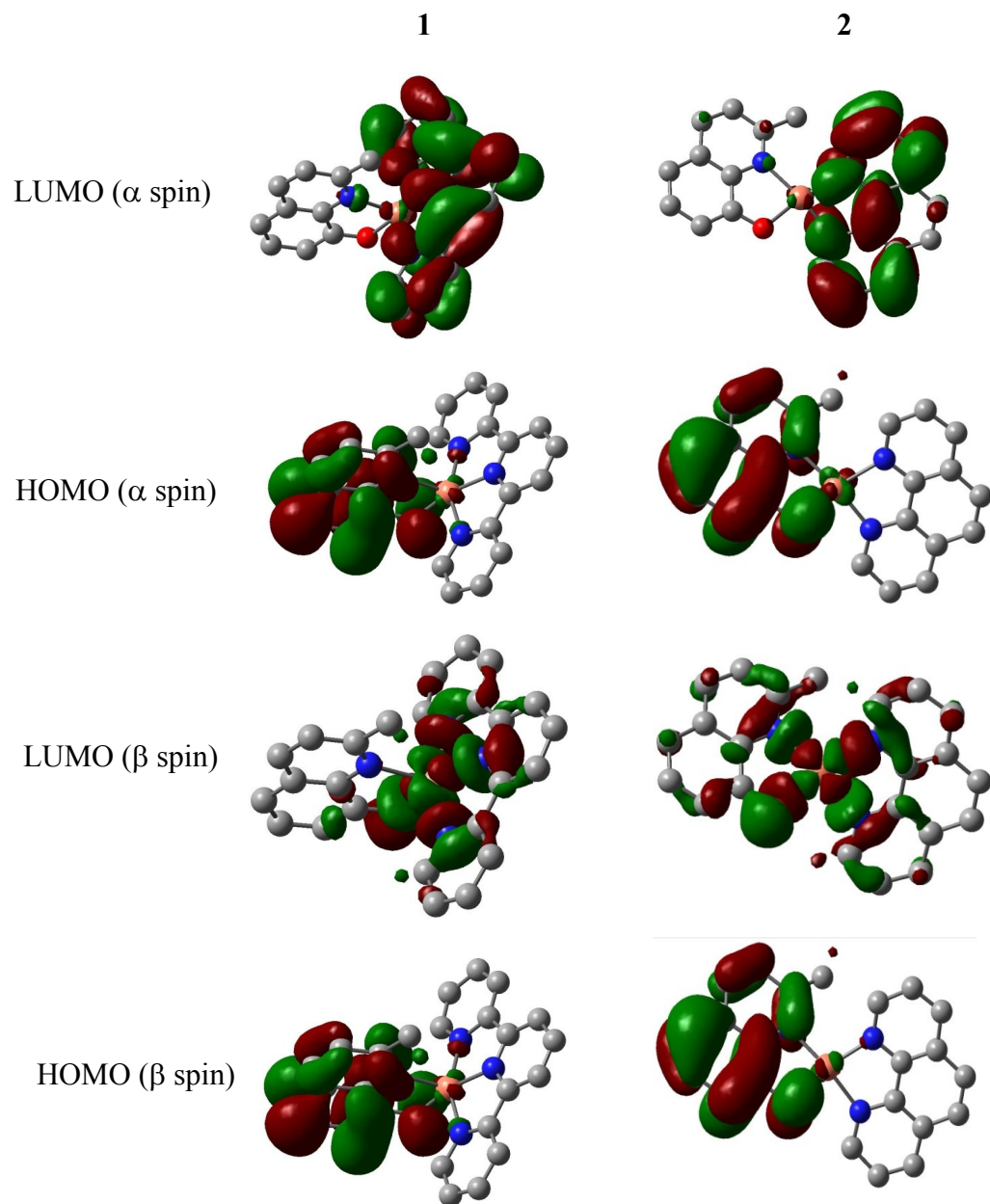


Fig. S1 Computed frontier molecular orbitals of complexes $[\text{Cu}(\text{terpy})(\text{mq})]^{1+}$ **1** and $[\text{Cu}(\text{phen})(\text{mq})]^{1+}$ **2** calculated at the B3LYP 6-31G/ LANL2DZ levels.

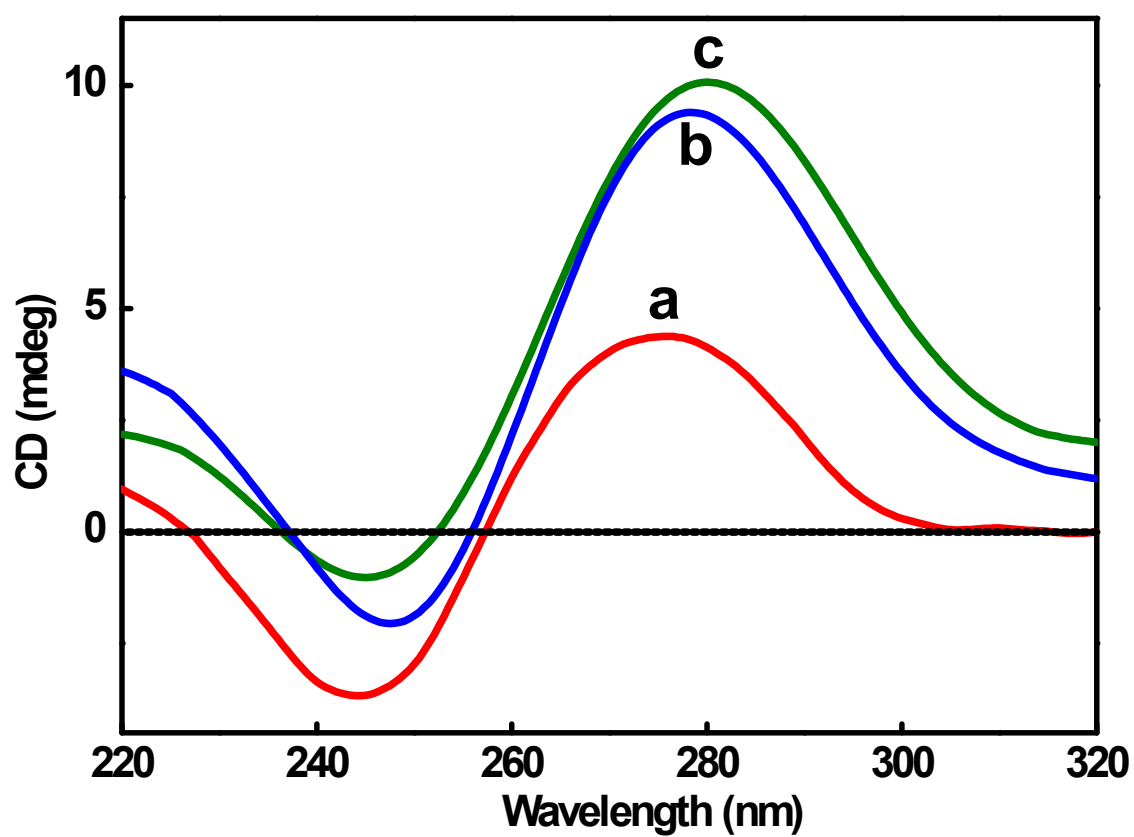


Fig. S2 Circular dichroism spectra of CT DNA in 2% DMF/5mM Tris-HCl/50 mM NaCl buffer at pH 7.1 and 25 °C in absence (a) and presence of **1** (b) and **2** (c) at 1/R value of 3.

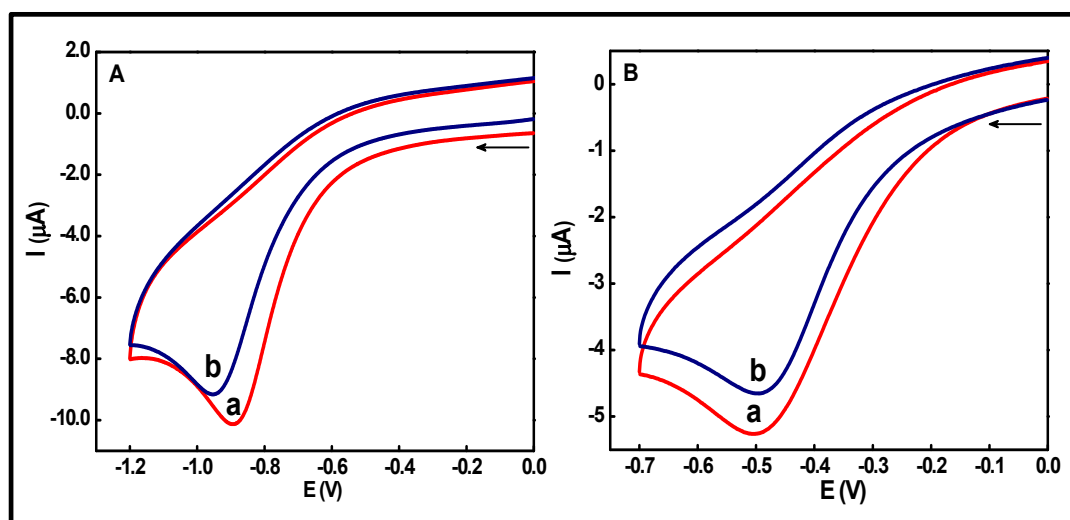


Fig. S3 Cyclic voltammograms of **1** (left, **A**) and **2** (right, **B**) (0.5 mM) in the absence (a) and presence (b) of CT DNA ($R = 5$) at 25.0 ± 0.2 °C at 50 mV s^{-1} scan rate in 2% DMF/5mM Tris-HCl/50 mM NaCl buffer at pH 7.1.

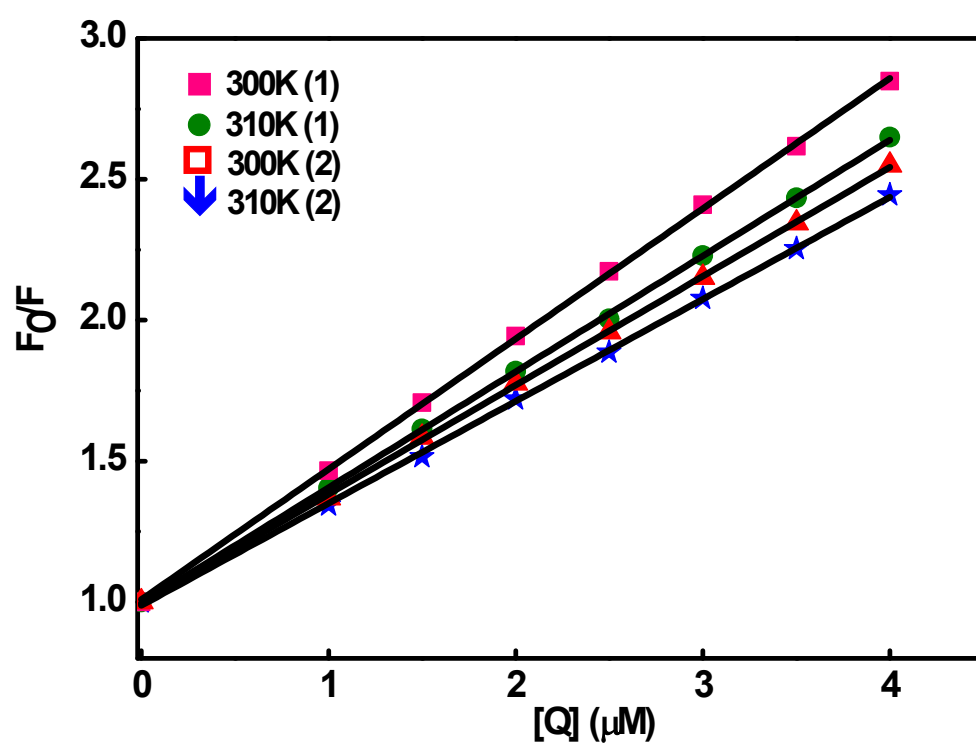


Fig. S4 The Stern-Volmer plots of BSA at different temperatures for addition of **1** and **2**. $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 280 \text{ nm}$; $\text{pH} = 7.4$.

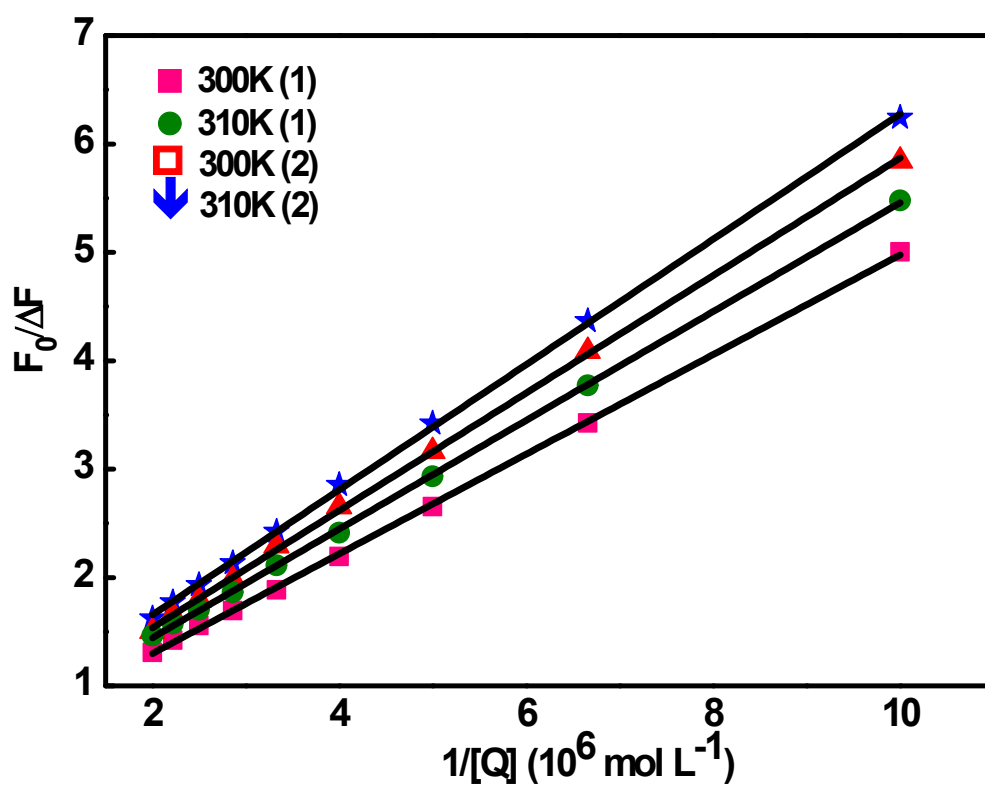


Fig. S5 The modified Stern-Volmer plots of BSA at different temperatures for addition of **1** and **2**. $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 280 \text{ nm}$; $\text{pH} = 7.4$.

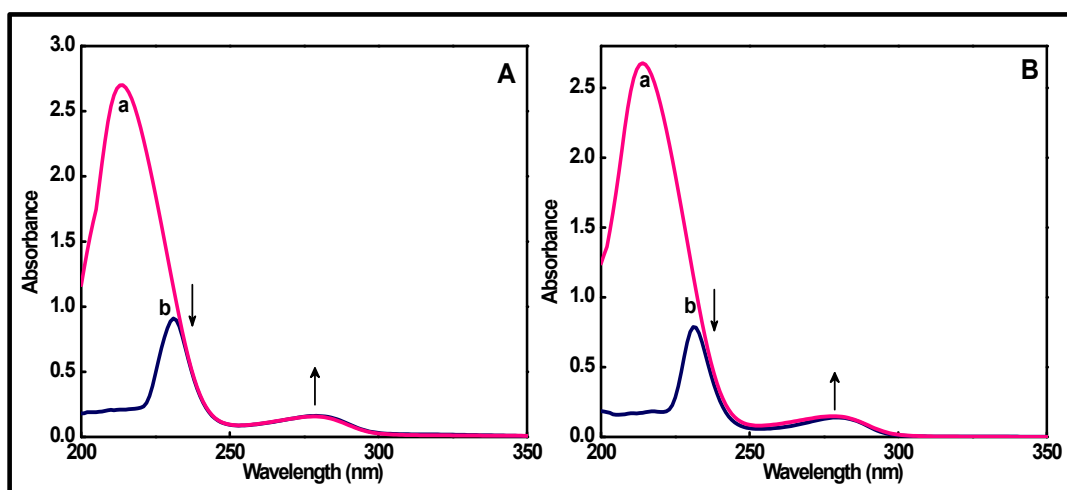


Fig. S6 UV-Vis absorption spectra of BSA in the absence and presence of **1** (left, **A**) and **2** (right, **B**). (a) Absorption spectrum of BSA. (b) Absorption spectrum of BSA in the presence of **1** and **2** at the same concentration, $[BSA] = [Cu\ complex] = 3.5 \times 10^{-6}\ mol\ L^{-1}$.

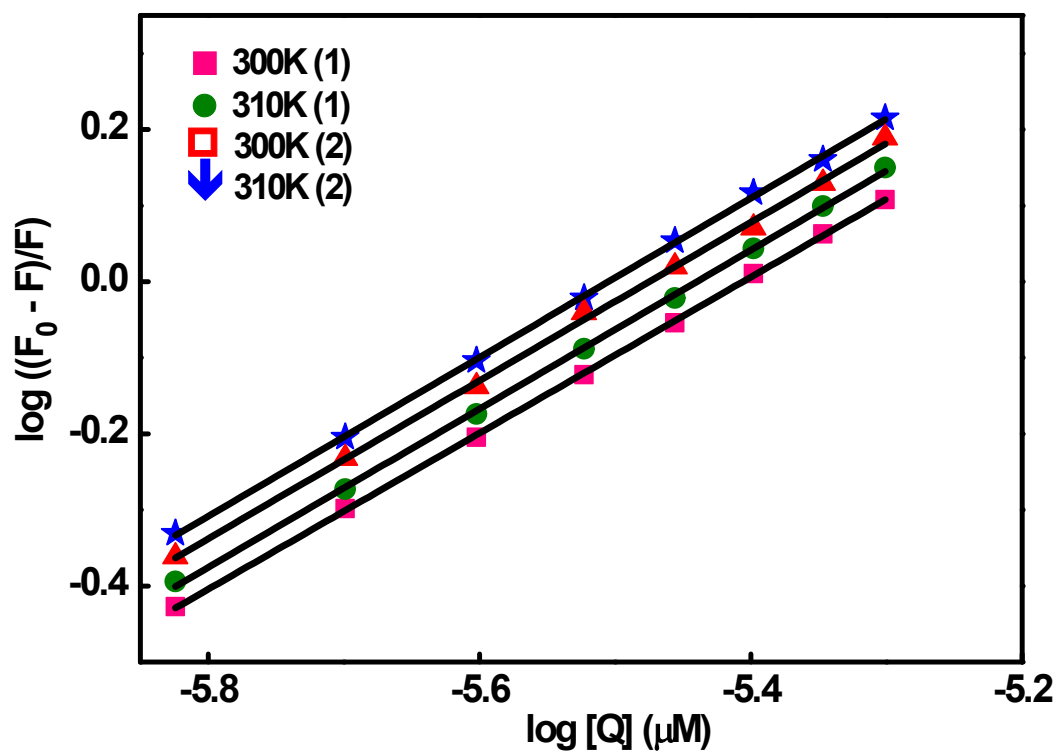


Fig. S7 Double-log plot of quenching effect of 1 and 2 on BSA fluorescence at pH = 7.4.

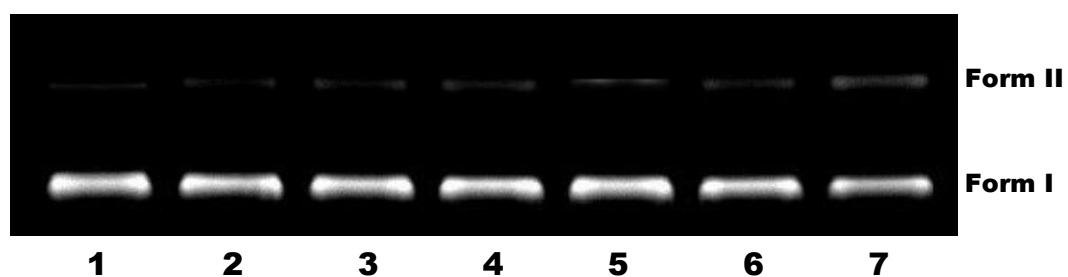


Fig. S8 Agarose gel showing cleavage of 20 μM SC ϕX174 RF DNA incubated with **1** in 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.2) at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h. Lane 1, DNA; Lanes 2-7, DNA + **1** (10,20,40,60,80,100 μM respectively). Form I and II are supercoiled and nicked circular forms of DNA respectively.

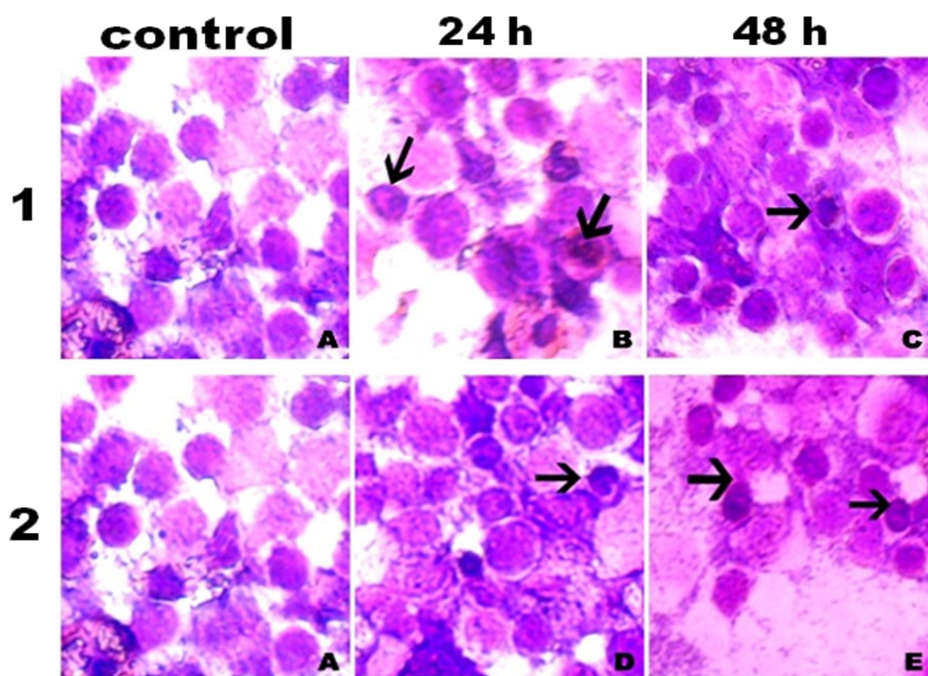


Fig. S9. Giemsa staining of MCF7 breast cancer cells untreated with **1** and **2** (**A**), treated with **1** and **2** at 24 (**B** and **D**) and 48 h (**C** and **E**) of incubation.

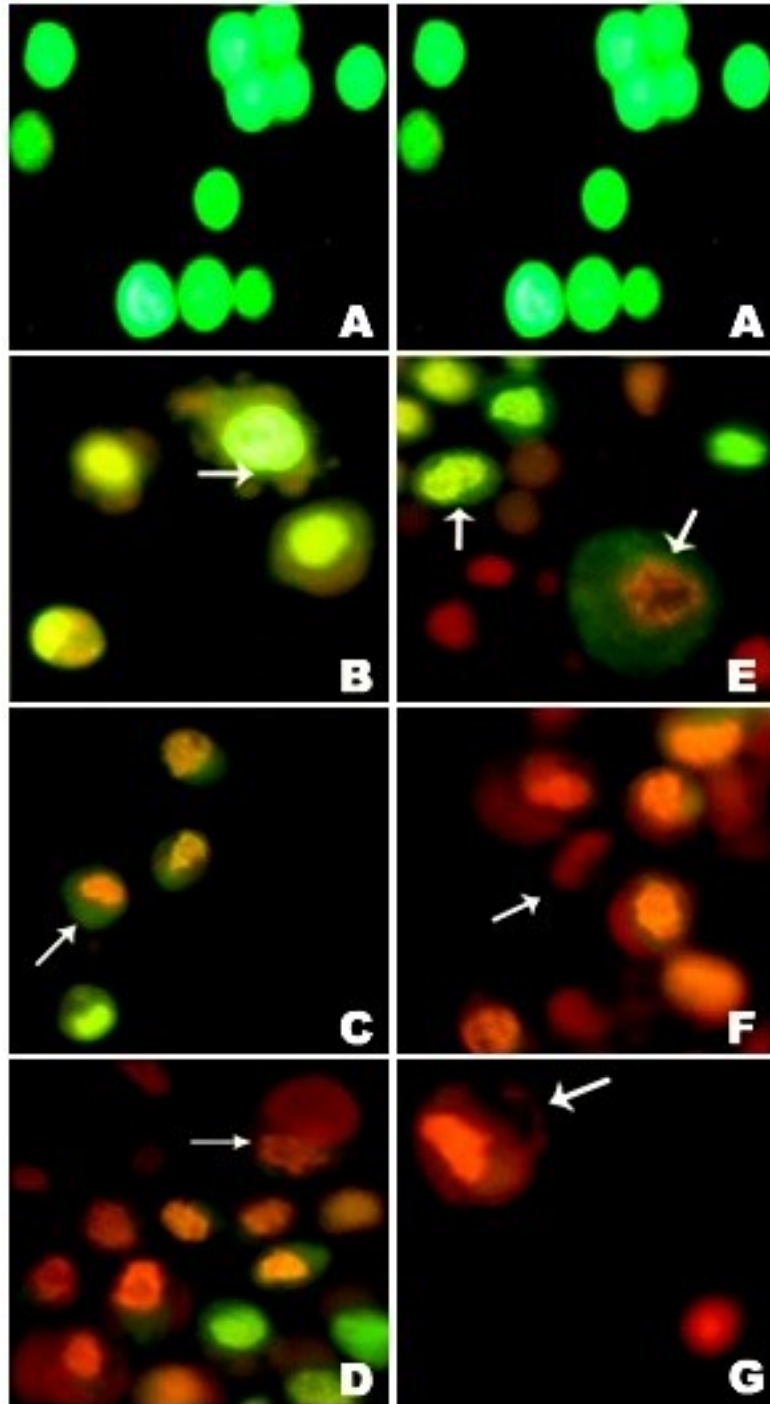


Fig. S10 AO/EB staining of MCF7 breast cancer cells untreated with **1** (**A**), treated with **1** at 24 (**B**, **C**, **D**) and 48 h (**E**, **F**, **G**) of incubation (arrow head indicate chromatin fragmentation, chromatin condensation and late apoptosis indication of apoptotic bodies)

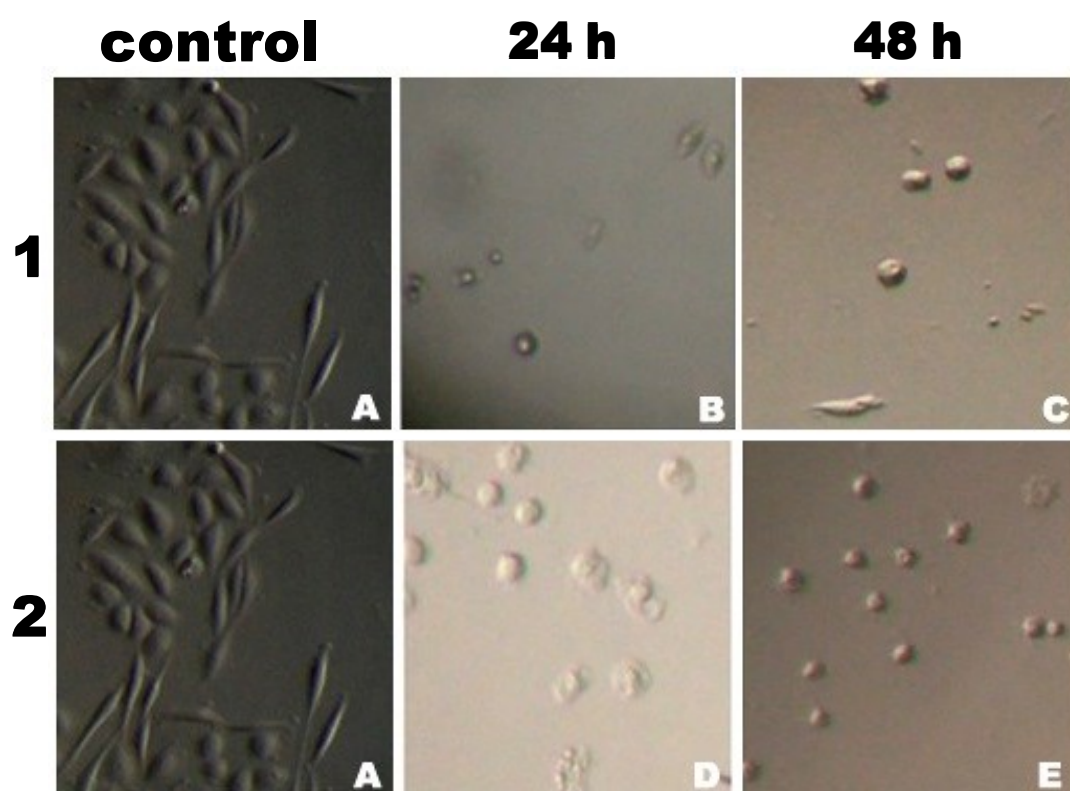


Fig. S11 Phase contrast of MCF7 breast cancer cells untreated with **1** and **2** (**A**), treated with **1** and **2** at 24 h of incubation (**B** and **D**) and 48 h of incubation (**C** and **E**).

Table S1. Selected crystal data and structure refinement parameters for **1**

Formula	C ₂₅ H ₁₉ N ₄ ClO ₅ Cu
Formula weight	554.53
Temperature (K)	293(2)
Wavelength (Å)	0.71069
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> -1
<i>a</i> (Å)	7.3527(8)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.8535(14)
<i>c</i> (Å)	13.2223(15)
α (°)	75
β (°)	79.635(2)
γ (°)	87
<i>V</i> (Å) ³ , <i>Z</i>	1188.3(2), 2
<i>D</i> _{calc} (g cm ⁻³)	1.550
μ (mm ⁻¹)	1.077
<i>F</i> (000)	566
Crystal size (mm)	0.18 x 0.10 x 0.09
θ (°)	1.62-29.01
Index ranges	-10 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 10, -17 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 17, -18 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 17
Reflections collected	17029
Independent reflections	6274
Reflections observed [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	4623
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0251
GOF	1.006
<i>R</i> ₁ [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	0.0341
w <i>R</i> ₂ [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	0.0890
<i>R</i> ₁ , w <i>R</i> ₂ all data	0.0481/0.0939

Table S2. Electrochemical data^a for the copper(II) complexes at 25.0 ± 0.2 °C

Complexes	R	E _{pc} (V)	E _{pa} (V)	E _{1/2} (V)		ΔE _p (mV)	i _{pa} / i _{pc}	D (10 ⁻⁶ cm ² s ⁻¹)	K ₊ / K ₂₊
				CV	DPV ^b				
1	0	-0.895	-0.674	-0.784	-0.805	221	0.52	6.59	
	5	-0.953	-0.623	-0.788	-0.799	330	0.54	6.02	1.30
2	0	-0.504	-0.312	-0.408	-0.413	192	0.62	7.62	
	5	-0.501	-0.295	-0.398	-0.390	206	0.57	7.45	2.30

^aMeasured vs. SCE electrode; scan rate: 50 mV s⁻¹, supporting electrolyte 2% DMF/5mM Tris-HCl/50mM NaCl; complex concentration: 2.5 × 10⁻⁴ M.

^bDifferential pulse voltammetry (DPV), scan rate: 2 mV s⁻¹, pulse height 50 mV.

Calculations of BSA binding parameters

Fluorescence quenching property can be described by the Stern-Volmer equation [1]:

$$F_0/F = 1 + K_{SV}[Q] = 1 + k_q\tau_0[Q]$$

where F_0 and F are the steady-state fluorescence intensities in the absence and the presence of quencher, respectively. K_{SV} is the Stern-Volmer quenching constant and $[Q]$ is the concentration of quencher. The plot of F_0/F versus $[Q]$ shows the value of K_{SV} . According to the above equation

$$K_{SV} = k_q/\tau_0$$

where K_q is the quenching rate constant and τ_0 is the fluorescence lifetime of protein in the absence of quencher, the value of τ_0 is considered to be 10^{-8} s [2].

The binding constant (K_b) and the numbers of binding sites (n) can be determined using the following equation [3]:

$$\log[F_0-F/F] = \log K_b + n \log[Q]$$

where K_b is the binding constant, reflecting the degree of interaction of the BSA and complex, and n is the number of binding sites. The plots of $\log[(F_0-F)/F]$ versus $\log[Q]$ gives a straight line. The values of n and K_b can be calculated from the slope and intercept of the linear plot respectively.

The thermodynamic parameters can be calculated from the following Van't Hoff equations [4, 5] to elucidate the binding forces between complex and BSA.

$$\ln(K_2/K_1) = (1/T_1 - 1/T_2) \Delta H^\circ/R$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ = -RT \ln K$$

where K_1 and K_2 are equilibrium binding constants at temperature T_1 and T_2 , respectively, and R is the gas constant.

References

1. Lakowicz JR (2006) Principles of fluorescence spectroscopy, 3rd ed. (New York: Springer Science+Business Media).
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