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New synthesis chemotherapeutic agents and melatonin as coadjutant: Antitumoral potential

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Graphical Abstract





Abstract:

One of the most widely used strategies for drug development is the coordination of bioactive ligands to transition metals, which could improve biological activity. Herein, we have reported the synthesis and characterization of two Pt(II) complexes with thiazoline rings (PtPzTn and PtDPhPzTn) and checked whether the presence of aromatics groups in the ligand could influence the biological activity of the complexes. Likewise, we have analysed their potential anticarcinogenic ability in the absence or presence of melatonin, a renowned antioxidant molecule with antitumoral actions, in several tumour cell lines. Our findings indicated that PtDPhPzTn was far more effective in terms of cytotoxicity than both PtPzTn and cisplatin (reference drug), especially in triple breast negative (TNBC) MDA-MB-231 cells ($IC_{50} = 10.4$ µM). Besides, its pro-apoptotic effect in TNBC cells was markedly higher than that observed in non-tumour breast epithelial MCF10A cells (~60% vs. ~30% apoptosis induction, respectively). Moreover, PtDPhPzTn significantly reduced the ability of MDA-MB-231 cells to migrate. Most importantly, co-stimulation with PtDPhPzTn and melatonin considerably enhanced the population of apoptotic cells and noticeably increased the anti-migratory actions of the complex. Therefore, our results suggest that aromatic groups improved the cytotoxicity of the compound and provide evidence that PtDPhPzTn and melatonin could be potentially applied to TBNC treatment as powerful synergistic agents.

Keywords: Apoptosis, Cancer, Cytotoxicity, Melatonin, Pt(II) complexes



Introduction







Synthesis:





IR spectroscopy:



	PzTn	PtPzTn		DPhPzTn	PtDPhPz
W ₁ [v(C=N)]	1641	1596	W₁[∨(C=N)]	1639	1587
_	1514	1518		1560	1555
Pyrazole ring	1382	1413	Pyrazole ring	1408	1412
vibrations	1350	1359	vibrations	1319	1319
	991	1004		1000	998



¹H NMR spectroscopy:



Compound	N-CH ₂	S-CH ₂	H(4)	H(5)	H(6)
PzTn	4.34	3.58	8.40	6.60	7.81
PtPzTn	4.47	4.20	9.08	7.11	8.29



¹H NMR spectroscopy:



Compound	N-CH ₂	S-CH ₂	H(5)	H(8-18)
DPhPzTn	4.19	3.51	7.20	7.46-8.08
PtDPhPzTn	4.42	3.87	7.19	7.49-7.86



Single cristal X-ray analysis:







Hydrolysis studies:





Viability:

Cytotoxicity (IC₅₀ \pm SD, μ M) of the different Pt(II) complexes towards selected tumour and non-tumour cell lines after 24 h of treatment

	CisPt	PtPzTn	PtDPhPzTn
HeLa	16.08 ± 1.01	140.20 ± 24.31	12.15 ± 0.89
HL-60	11.32 ± 1.04	15.02 ± 1.41	6.05 ± 0.47
U-937	7.89 ± 0.54	6.48 ± 0.81	3.23 ± 0.34
MDA-MB-231	56.83 ± 2.41	33.51 ± 3.83	10.47 ± 1.02
MCF10-A	50.34 ± 5.16	46.14 ± 5.93	10.29 ± 0.74

HeLa: epithelial cervix carcinoma cells HL-60: human promyelocytic leukemia cells U-937: human histiocytic lymphoma cells MDA-MB-231: triple negative breast cancer cells MCF10-A: human breast epithelial cells



In vitro cytotoxicity assay:

Dose-response curve of the thiazoline-containing Pt(II) complexes and cisplatin on cell viability of **MDA-MB-231** cells after 24h of treatment



Values are presented as means \pm SD of 5 separate experiments and expressed as percentage of control values (DMF-treated samples). *P < 0.05 compared to control values.



Determination of apoptosis:



Values represent means \pm S.D. of 5 independent experiments. *P < 0.05 compared to control values. #P < 0.05.

Treatments (24 h):

- 10.4 µM PtDPhPzTn
- 10.4 µM PtDPhPzTn + 1 mM melatonin

Wound-healing assay:



Histogram bars show percentage of wound closure after 12 and 24 h after scratch, where 100% represents a fully closed wound. Values represent means \pm S.D. of 5 independent experiments. *P < 0.05 compared to control values. #P < 0.05 compared to PtDPhPzTn values.



Conclusions





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