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The X-ray structure of the primary adduct formed upon reaction between dirhodium tetraacetate and B-DNA double helical dodecamer

Chaired by **Dr. Alfredo Berzal-Herranz**
and **Prof. Dr. Maria Emília Sousa**



pharmaceuticals



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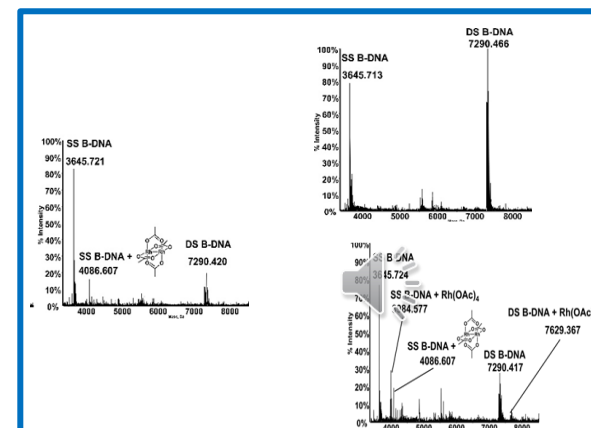
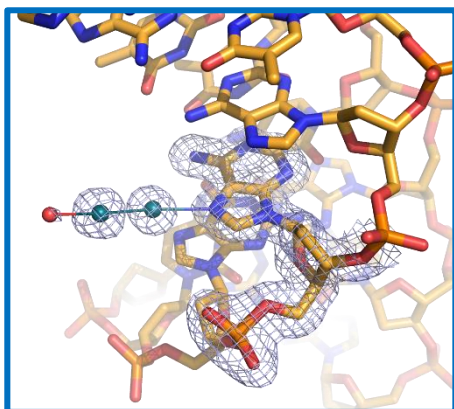
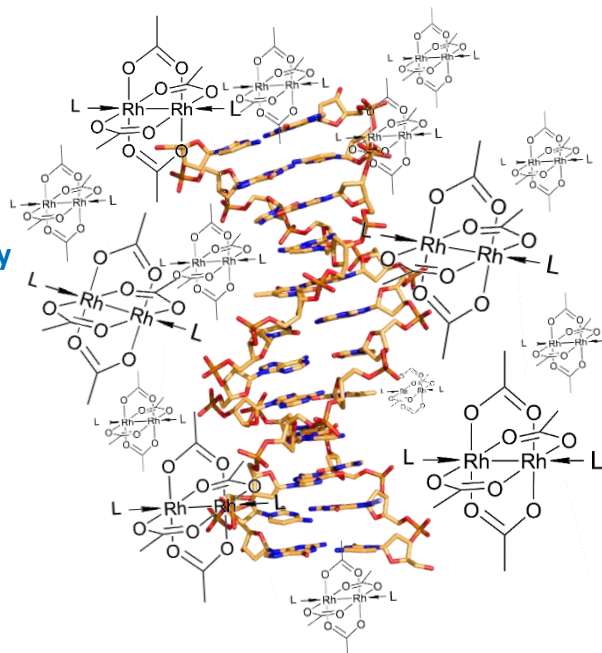




The X-ray structure of the primary adduct formed upon reaction between dirhodium tetraacetate and B-DNA double helical dodecamer

X-ray crystallography

ESI mass spectrometry





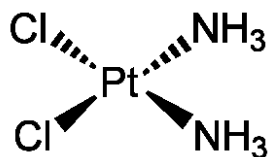
Abstract: Since the clinical success of cisplatin, there is a growing demand for cytotoxic metal complexes able to overcome the limitations associated with cisplatin therapy. It has been extensively demonstrated that its cytotoxic activity is due to interaction with DNA. In fact, cisplatin interferes with DNA replication and transcription processes, kinking the DNA duplex by covalently binding two adjacent guanines in the major groove. Unfortunately, the use of cisplatin is associated with undesirable side effects. Therefore, a second generation of Pt-based complexes (oxaliplatin, carboplatin), and a series of non-Pt-based complexes, with different mechanisms of action, have been developed. In this frame, dirhodium tetracarboxylates, especially dirhodium tetraacetate [$\text{Rh}_2(\mu\text{-O}_2\text{CCH}_3)_4$], attracted great interest. The paddlewheel dirhodium tetraacetate complex has been considered a potential anticancer compound since it exhibits an appreciable carcinostatic activity. Information on the interaction of this metallodrug with DNA are limited. To obtain insights on its mechanism of action, X-ray crystallography and mass spectrometry have been carried out. The X-ray structure of the dirhodium/DNA adduct reveals a bimetallic center bound to an adenine via axial coordination. This result is significant since dirhodium mode of binding to DNA is different from that of cisplatin, which binds guanines. This view is supported by ESI MS experiments, pointing out that, at short incubation times, adducts are formed between the DNA and [$\text{Rh}_2(\mu\text{-O}_2\text{CCH}_3)_4$] in agreement with crystallographic results. Furthermore, for longer incubation times, the dirhodium tetraacetate converts into a mono-rhodium tetraacetate fragment as the consequence of progressive cleavage of the Rh-Rh bond.



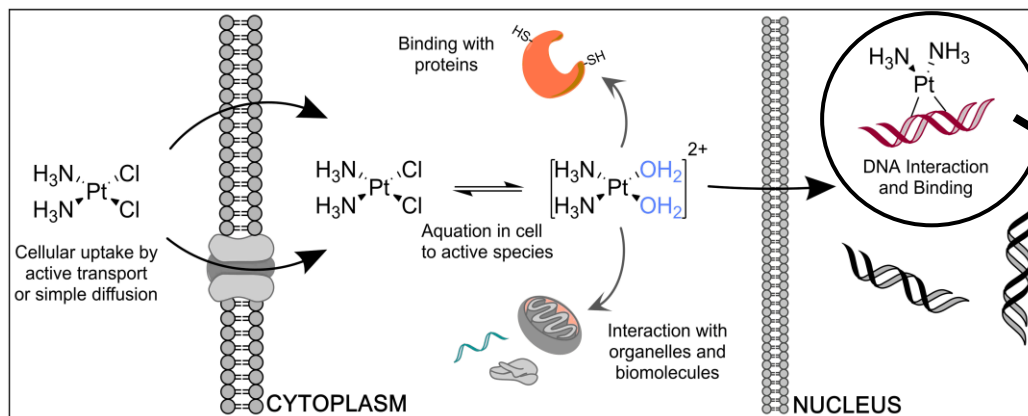
Keywords: antitumor complexes, DNA-binding, dirhodium compounds



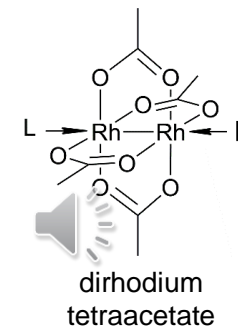
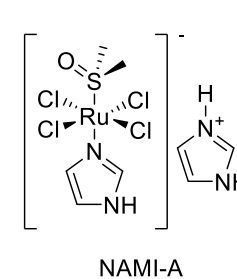
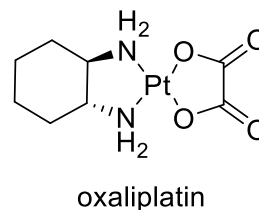
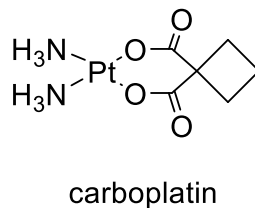
Metal complexes in medicine



1960 Barnett Rosenberg
Cisplatin

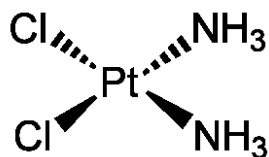


Searching new
metal-based drugs...

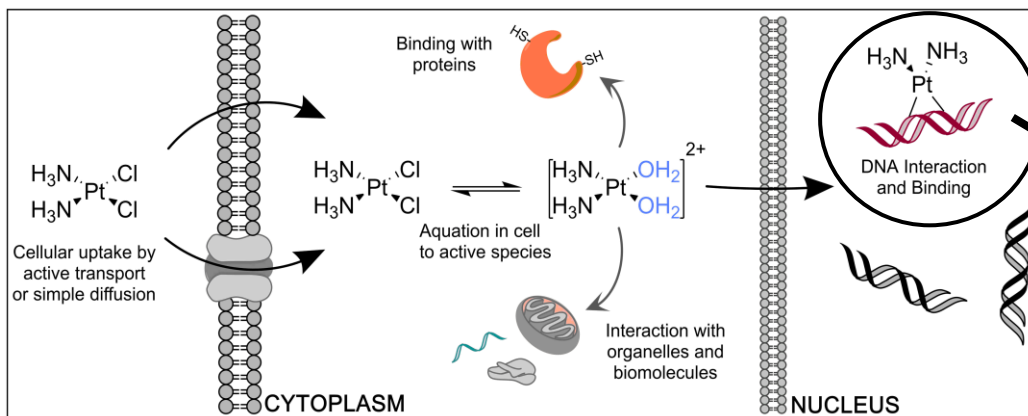




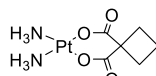
Metal complexes in medicine



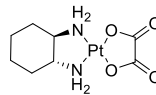
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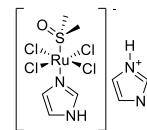
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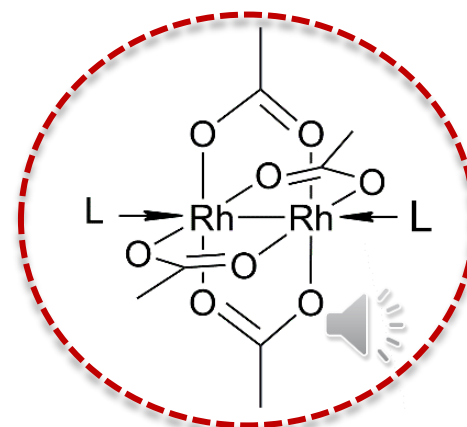
carboplatin



oxaliplatin



NAMI-A



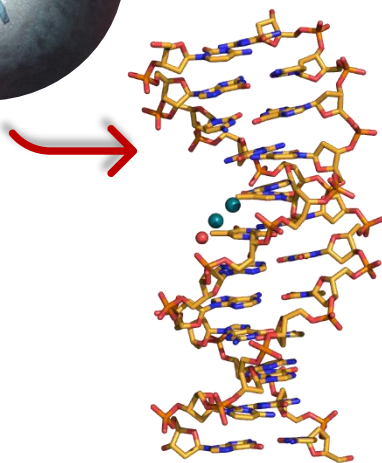
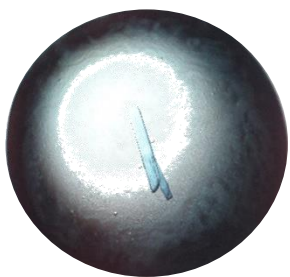
dirhodium tetraacetate



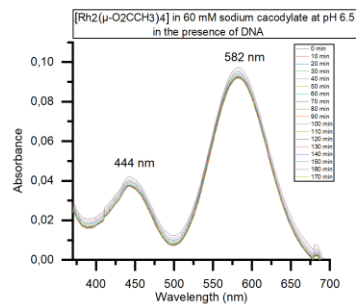
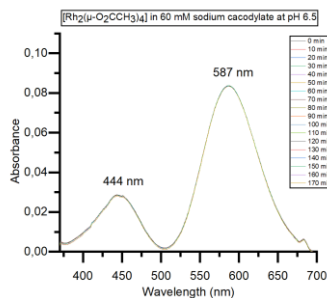
Aim of the work

Studies of the interaction between dirhodium tetraacetate compound
and a B-DNA double helical dodecamer by:

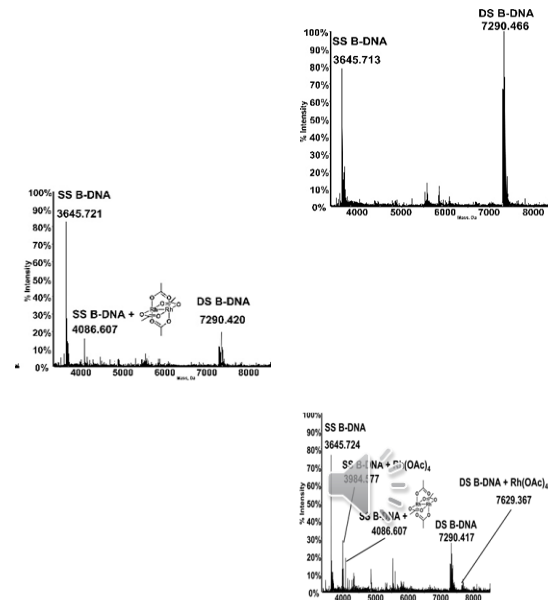
1. X-ray crystallography



2. Spectroscopic technique

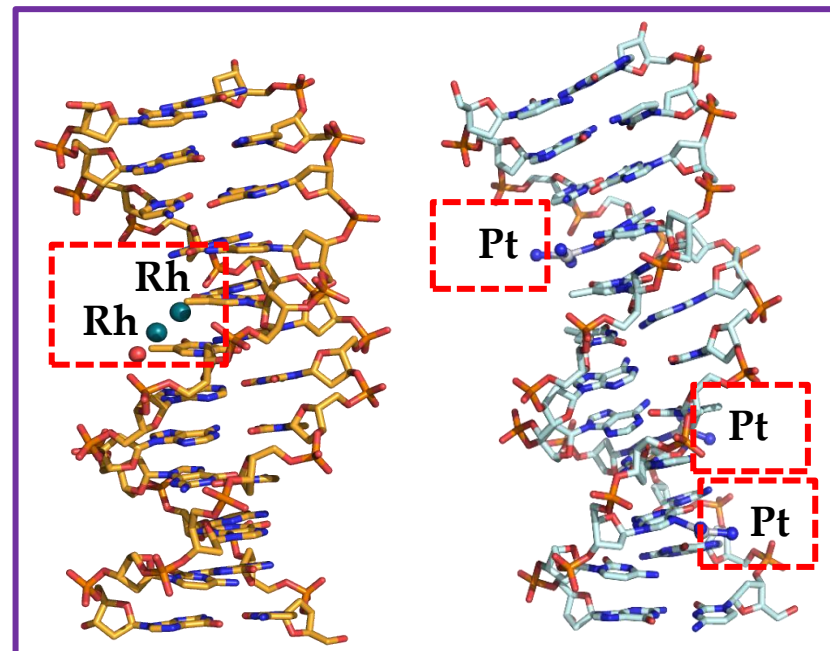
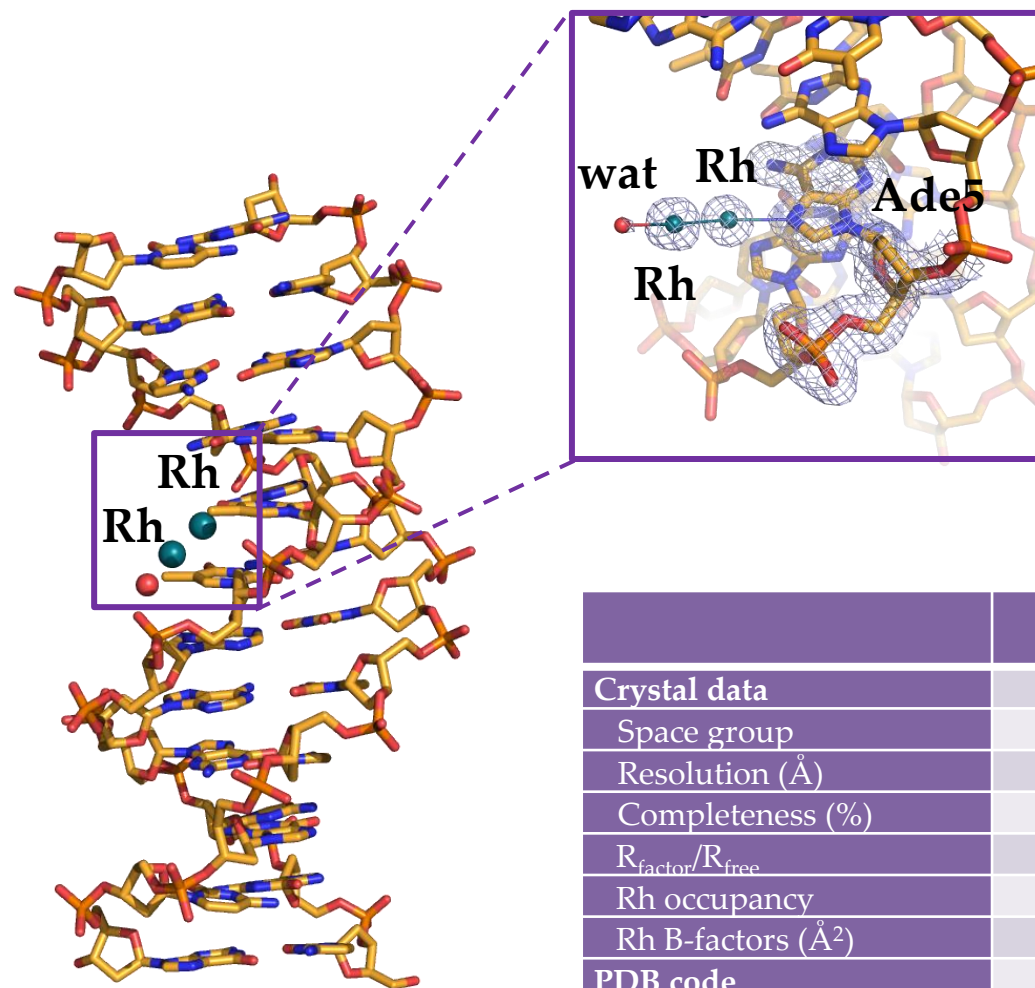


3. Mass spectrometry





1. X-ray crystallography



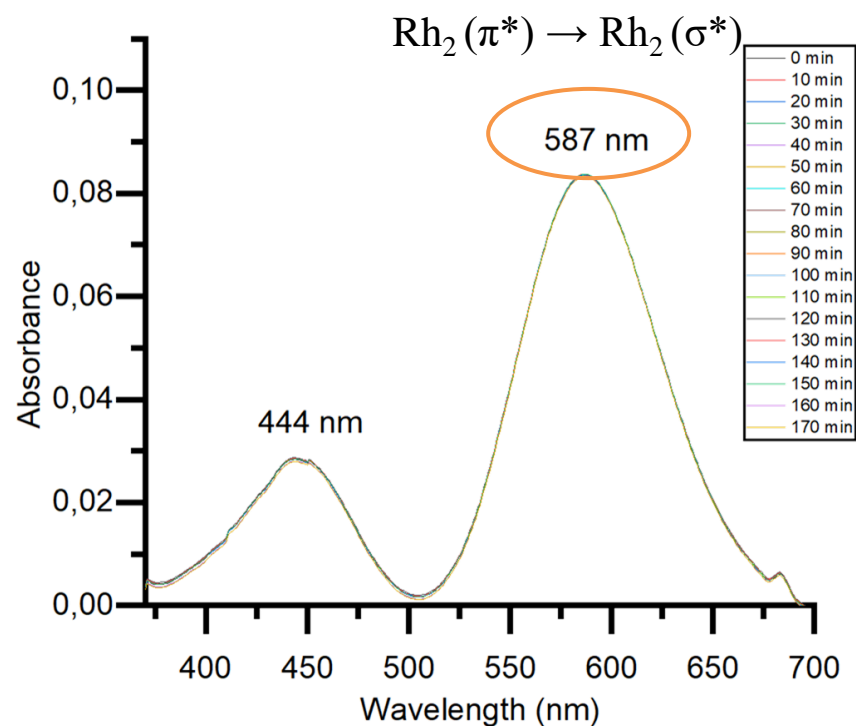
	[Rh ₂ (μ-O ₂ CCH ₃) ₄]/DNA adduct
Crystal data	
Space group	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
Resolution (Å)	1.24
Completeness (%)	99.9 (100.0)
R _{factor} /R _{free}	0.197/0.223
Rh occupancy	0.20/0.20
Rh B-factors (Å ²)	19.94/24.30
PDB code	8CE2



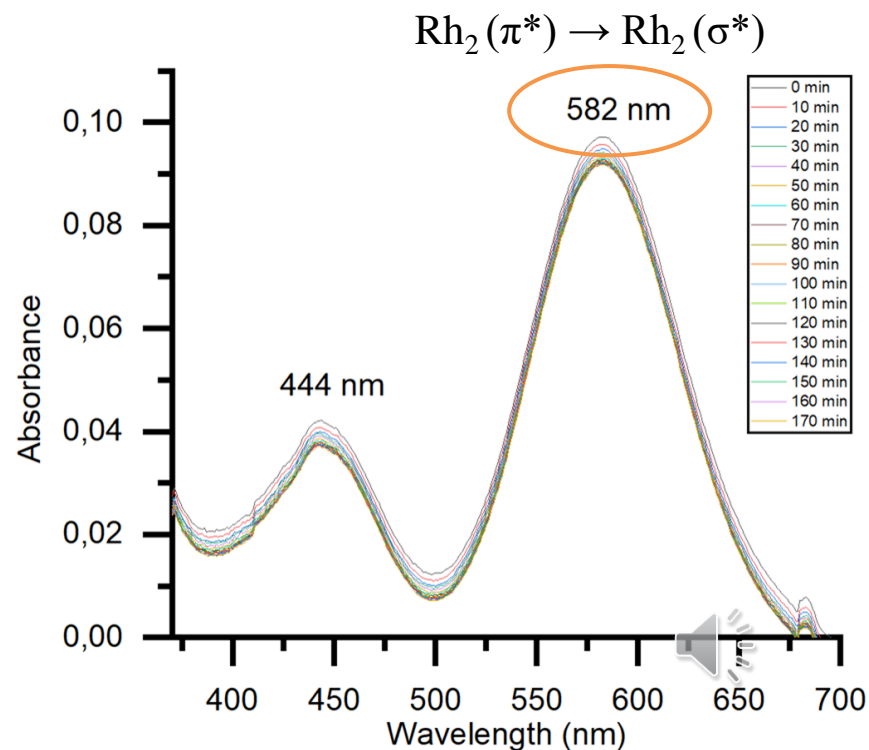


2. Spectroscopic technique

[Rh₂(μ-O₂CCH₃)₄] in 60 mM sodium cacodylate at pH 6.5

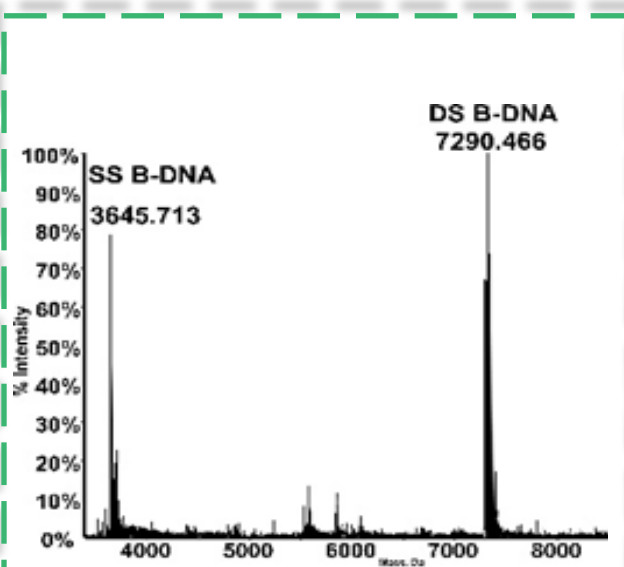


[Rh₂(μ-O₂CCH₃)₄] in 60 mM sodium cacodylate at pH 6.5
in the presence of DNA



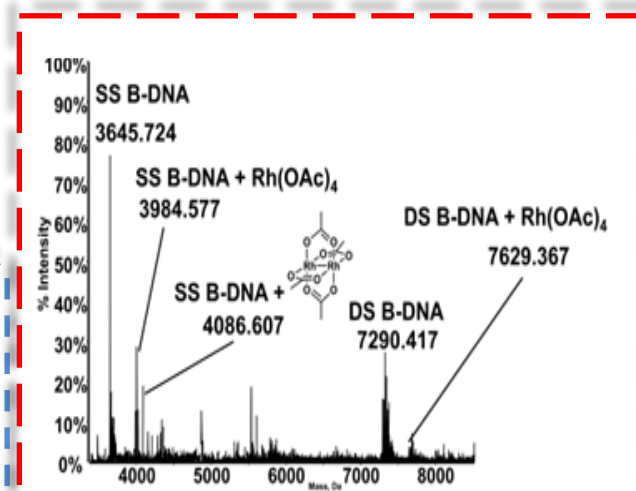
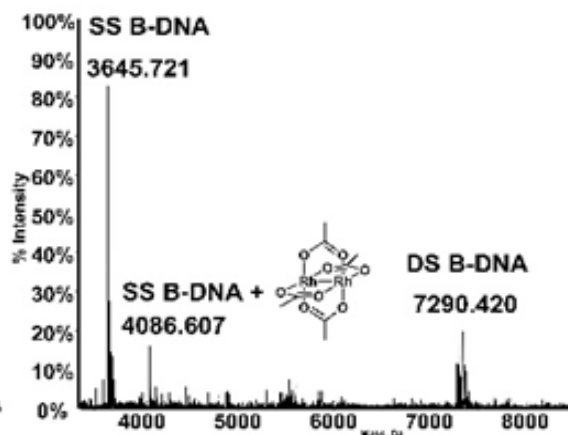


3. Mass spectrometry



Deconvoluted ESI-MS mass
spectra of B-DNA

Deconvoluted ESI-MS mass spectra
of B-DNA with dirhodium
tetraacetate in a 1:5 DNA to
complex ratio (incubation 5 h).



Deconvoluted ESI-MS mass spectra
of B-DNA with dirhodium
tetraacetate in a 1:5 DNA to complex
ratio (incubation 24 h).





Conclusions

- ✓ The results of this work reported the first crystal structure of an adduct formed upon reaction of a dirhodium paddlewheel complex, $[\text{Rh}_2(\mu\text{-O}_2\text{CCH}_3)_4]$, and a DNA duplex model system.
- ✓ The present data also indicate that dirhodium tetraacetate reacts with DNA **differently from cisplatin:** the Rh-Rh center binds to the N7 atom of an adenine, at the axial position, instead of the N7 atom of a guanine.
- ✓ These results support the idea that dirhodium compounds are able to bind to DNA and provide new insights for the understanding of the molecular basis of the antitumor activity of dirhodium tetracarboxylates.





Acknowledgments

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