

A combined EPR spectroscopy and DFT-based structural interpretation of the antitumor properties of oxindolimine-copper(II) complexes

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Dedicated to Professor José Manuel Riveros in the occasion of his 80th birthday

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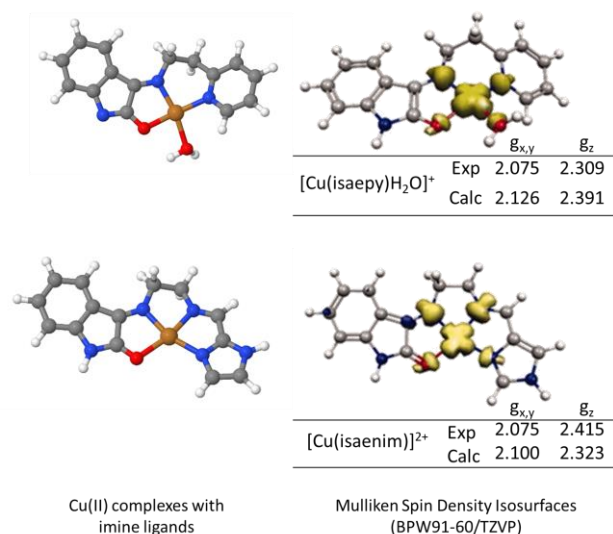
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Abstract

Some oxindolimine-copper(II) complexes have been designed and investigated as potential antitumor compounds, inhibiting significantly diverse tumor cell growth, and having as main targets DNA, and crucial proteins, as topoisomerases and kinases. Binding efficiently to DNA, they induce apoptosis by an oxidative mechanism. As lipophilic cations they also act as decoupling agents in the mitochondria, depleting the membrane potential. All those properties are direct consequences of their structural characteristics and geometry around the coordination center. By using a combination of DFT calculations and structural EPR spectroscopic data, we managed to rationalize experimental data, and uncover key factors affecting their reactivity.



Keywords: Oxindolimines; copper complexes; EPR spectroscopy; apoptosis; antitumor activity

Introduction

The computational study of metallodrugs with pharmacological or medicinal uses has received especial attention in recent decades, since the biological activity of such compounds can be simulated and explained by readily accessible and widespread methodologies, thereby focusing the development of novel therapeutic drugs. Additionally, structure-based prediction of biological activities of metallodrugs can often be achieved based on these computational analyses, by making a direct correlation with affinity and binding modes with specific biomolecular targets.^{1,2} Rationalizing the factors affecting the reactivity of these compounds in biological media is a challenge that demands much effort from multidisciplinary teams, with chemical computation providing a strong support for spectroscopic and biochemical assays.¹⁻⁴

SAR (structure-activity relationship) studies are ubiquitous in the literature, focusing potential compounds with pharmaceutical interest. Many lead compounds are optimized and expanded on by this methodology, before being synthesized and experimentally tested, minimizing the cost and time required for the development of new drugs. A recent example is the comparison of cyclic imides with remarkable activity against the parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*. A study based on the binding of this class of compound to cruzain, a cystein protease predominant in the parasites, allowed the development of reversible competitive inhibitors of the enzyme. Docking calculations to the protein catalytic site demonstrated that a bulky hydrophobic side chain is essential for a strong ligand-pocket interaction. Experimental results showed that the incorporation of different substituents in the imide moiety modulates the inhibitory activity.⁵

The field of copper(II)-based metallodrugs is thriving within the bioinorganic community,⁶⁻⁹ and many investigations include experimental data supported by magnetic spectroscopy and theoretical simulations.¹⁰ As a d^9 metal center, copper(II) is paramagnetic, and therefore EPR spectroscopy appears as a powerful technique providing structural information that NMR is often unable to offer for this class of compounds. One often-used approach to provide theoretical support for the EPR spectroscopic data is the simulation of the spectra based on EPR packages such as Easyspin,¹¹ Sinfonia (Bruker) and others. These programs make use of the EPR fundamental equations (Plank equation, g-factor equation) and wave functions to simulate the experimental spectrum, also providing accurate measurements of the g-factor and other EPR parameters. Another possible approach is based on spin-unrestricted density functional theory (DFT) calculations, which can accurately describe spectroscopic and spin density-based properties of paramagnetic systems. It is an excellent approach in order to determine the structure of the complexes beside the distribution of the spin density.^{12,13} DFT has also been successfully used for supporting or predicting interactions between metal compounds and vital proteins or biological targets.^{14,15}

Herein, in a critical account, we briefly discuss and summarize some results from our laboratory on the antitumor properties of oxindolimine-copper(II) complexes (see Figure 1) that have benefited from a theoretical-experimental approach. All the metal complexes discussed here were synthesized in previous studies,^{16,17} with ligands prepared from appropriate carbonyl and amine precursors, and afterwards metalated based on procedures outlined formerly.¹⁸ Investigations of their antiproliferative activity toward HeLa cells and interactions with crucial biomolecules have been published elsewhere.¹⁹ Geometry optimizations, harmonic frequencies, and Cu-L bonding analysis in different imine-copper complexes had been performed by density functional theory (DFT) by Caramori *et al.*,²⁰ using the exchange functional of Becke²¹ and the correlation functional of Perdew²² (PB86) as implemented in the Gaussian03 package.²³

The strategy of uncovering the most important structural and spectroscopic characteristics of such oxindolimine-copper complexes by combining DFT studies and experimental EPR data has allowed further rationalization of their antiproliferative activities against tumor cells.

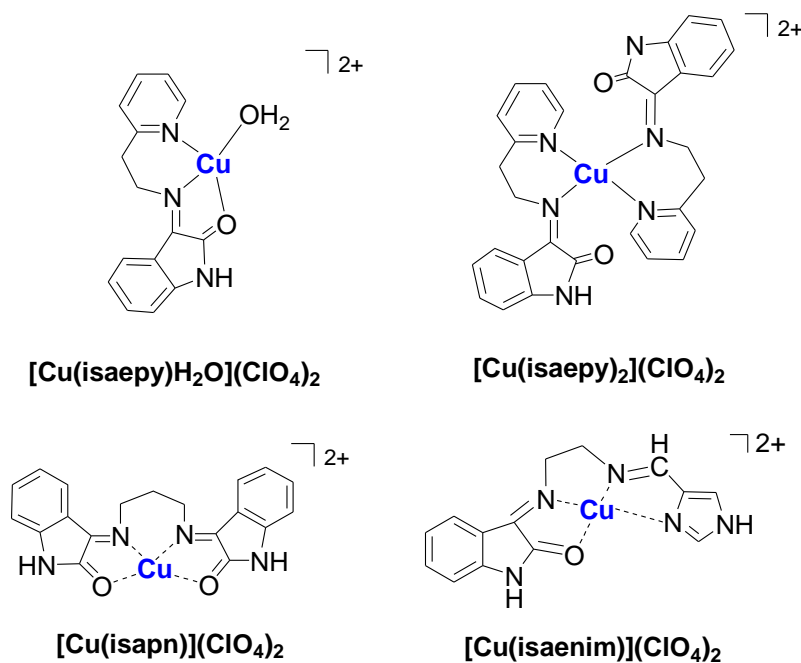


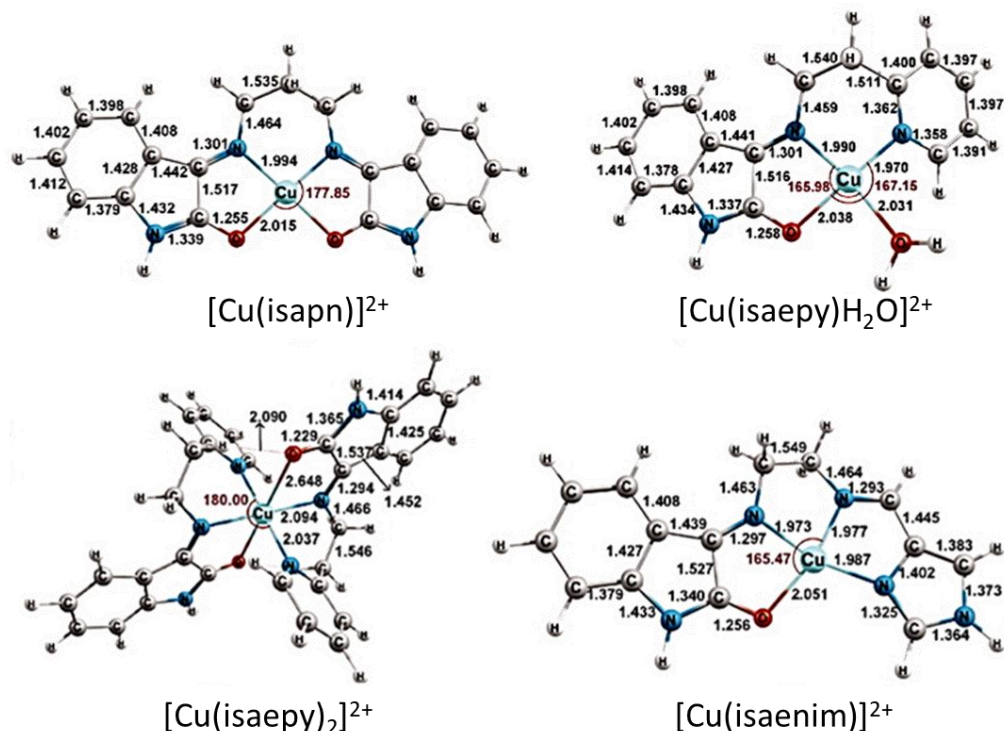
Figure 1. Structures of the copper(II) complexes discussed here.

DFT methods as a theoretical support for EPR spectroscopy

As a case study for the utility of DFT simulations for the combined interpretation of EPR-based structural data with biologically relevant properties of copper(II) compounds, we will use a series of anticancer copper(II) compounds bearing imine ligands. Figure 2 shows the DFT-optimized structures evaluated in previous investigations.²⁰

Two functionals, namely BPW91-35 and BPW91-60, were evaluated to understand the influence of spin density and EPR parameters on the combination of exact exchange in hybrid functionals, as previously studied by Kaupp.²⁴ BP86 was shown to produce underestimated $g_{//}$ values.

Spin density plays a crucial role on the accurate representation of the simulated EPR parameters. To estimate the dependence of the spin polarization and spin delocalization on the exact-exchange admixture, the Mulliken spin densities were evaluated at the BP86/ TZVP level, where the exact-exchange admixture is 0.00, and at the BPW91-60/TZVP levels, with 0.60 exact-exchange admixture.



Figures 2. DFT optimized structures of selected oxindolimine-Cu(II) compounds at the BP86/TZVP level of theory as implemented in Gaussian03. Adapted from Caramori *et al.*²⁰

Spin-density distributions are shown in Figure 3 as isosurface plots. In column a, the isosurface plot obtained from the BPW91-60/TZVP combination, with a cutoff of 0.003 shows not only positive spin accumulation at the metal center and bonding atoms but also depletion in the spin density distribution along the Cu(II)-L bonds, as expected for a d^9 configuration. Columns b and c compare the spin-density distributions calculated by using 60% of Hartree-Fock exchange (BPW91-60) and the gradient-corrected level (BP86) in a cut-off of 0.0007, respectively. The Mulliken spin densities reveal that at the gradient-corrected level (BP86), an extensive delocalization onto the Schiff-base nitrogen is observed. In this case, the spin density values on the metal range from 0.320 to 0.518 (a.u.), while for nitrogen atoms they range from 0.074 up to 0.216 (a.u.). At a 60% HF Exchange level (BPW91-60), a more metal-centered spin distribution typical of a covalent Cu(II)-L bonding is observed, which is more consistent with the relatively large experimental g anisotropy. In this case, the spin density on the metal center ranges from 0.658 up to 0.792 (a.u.). For $[\text{Cu}(\text{isapn})]^{2+}$, a slightly more delocalized spin density, independent of the functional, suggests an increase of the Cu(II)-L bond covalency.

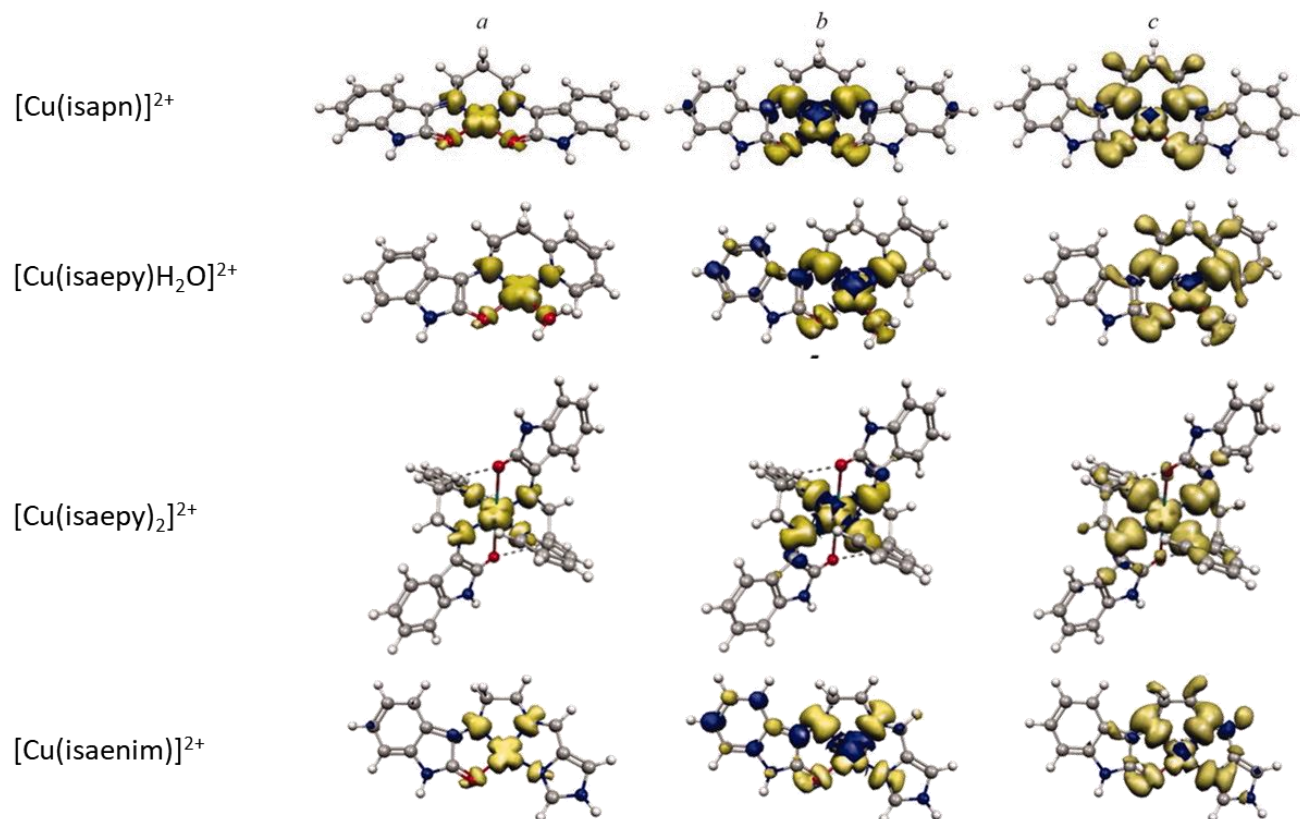


Figure 3. Isosurface plots of the Mulliken spin density obtained for the compounds using (a) cutoff of 0.003 at BPW91-60/TZVP, (b) 0.0007 at BPW91-60/TZVP and (c) 0.0007 at BP86/TZVP. Golden shapes correspond to positive spin densities. Adapted from Caramori *et al.*²⁰

Finally, looking at the DFT-calculated g -tensor values: they were able to reproduce the same trend observed for experimental data, that is, $g_{||} > g_{\perp} > 2.0023$. This can be assigned to the unpaired electron of Cu(II) in a $d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbital. It is important to notice that the gradient-corrected functional BP86 provided underestimated $g_{||}$ and g_{\perp} values in comparison with the available experimental data. This difference can be interpreted as a consequence of the covalent delocalization of $d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbitals onto the ligands, reducing their d character and consequently the orbital angular momentum, making the g values closer to 2.0023. However, the increase of HF exchange admixture, particularly when 35% of HF exchange (BPW91-35) is employed, improves the overall agreement with the experimental data.

This approach demonstrates the utility and efficacy of combining DFT-obtained EPR parameters and spin density maps for interpreting the EPR data.

EPR-based structural data and antiproliferative activities of copper(II) compounds

The experimental EPR data for the oxindolimine-copper(II) compounds shown in Table 1 demonstrates that all compounds have an axial elongated geometry around the copper center, with some tetrahedral distortion in a tetragonal environment. They are corroborated by the corresponding DFT-obtained EPR parameters, that indicate a square planar geometry around the metal for all the compounds except for $[\text{Cu}(\text{isaepy})_2]$ which shows an octahedral geometry with a z axis longer than the others. Differences between the DFT-obtained EPR parameters explored by Caramori *et al.*²⁰ and the experimental results may be related to the matrix influence on the g -tensors, which was not taken into account during the simulation.

Our group has also explored the antiproliferative activities of the same compounds towards neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y¹⁶ and cervical HeLa¹⁷ cell lines. The results are summarized in Table 1. In this study we can observe that the copper compound containing a single (asymmetric, tridentate) *isaepy* ligand is more active than the analog containing a single (symmetric, tetradentate) *isapn* complex. Very similar data were verified toward other tumor cell lines, as sarcoma uterine MES-SA cells, with IC₅₀ of 15.3 and 92.2 μM, for [Cu(*isaepy*)H₂O] and [Cu(*isapn*)], respectively.²⁵ This behavior could be associated with the unpaired spin density, as observed by the isosurface plots shown in Figure 2. Compounds with the paramagnetic electron density less delocalized have a less covalent M-L bond. A delocalization of the unpaired electron between metal and the ligand is a strong evidence that this bond is more covalent, which has direct consequences on the complex stability in solution, polarity and other properties, as redox potential.

Table 1. Comparison of experimental and DFT-based EPR parameters obtained at the BPW91-35/TZVP level of theory, geometric parameters and antiproliferative activities of oxindolimine-copper(II) compounds, after 24h incubation at 37 °C.

		g _{x,y}	g _z	A _z (10 ⁻⁴ cm ⁻¹)	g /A	IC ₅₀ / μM		
						SH-SY5Y	U937	HeLa
[Cu(<i>isapn</i>)] ²⁺	Exp	2.116 ^a	2.301 ^a	126 ^a	183 ^a			
	Calc	2.091	2.375	174	136.2		62 ^a	82.3 ^b
[Cu(<i>isaepy</i>)H ₂ O] ⁺	exp	2.075 ^c	2.309 ^c	154 ^c	150 ^c			
	Calc	2.126	2.391	172	138.5			19.2 ^b
[Cu(<i>isaepy</i>) ₂] ²⁺	exp	2.082 ^a	2.503 ^a	132 ^a	188 ^a	48 ^a	65 ^a	10.9 ^b
	Calc	2.103	2.369	169.9	139.4			
[Cu(<i>isaenim</i>)] ²⁺	Exp	2.075 ^c	2.415 ^c	139 ^c	174 ^c			
	Calc	2.100	2.323	169.1	137.4			

^a from Cerchiaro *et al.*¹⁶ ^b from Miguel *et al.*¹⁷ ^c from Da Silveira *et al.*¹⁹

Interactions of oxindolimine-copper(II) complexes with biomolecules

Da Silveira *et al.*¹⁹ evaluated the nuclease activity of compounds [Cu(*isaepy*)H₂O], [Cu(*isaepy*)₂] and [Cu(*isaenim*)] towards a plasmid DNA by agarose gel electrophoresis studies. Resultant comparative results are shown in Figure 4. In terms of nuclease activity, the three compounds were shown to be similarly potent, acting mainly by an oxidative mechanism, where reactive oxygen species participate. However, the kinetics of reaction is different. As attested by Da Silveira *et al.*,¹⁹ complexes [Cu(*isaepy*)H₂O] and [Cu(*isaepy*)₂] are in equilibrium. DNA cleavage is observed as soon as after 15 minutes of incubation, and at concentrations as low as 1 μM. After 30 min, plasmid samples treated with 25 μM of each compound show evidence of a second cleavage that yields a linear fragment. In the Figure the formation of form III (Linear DNA) in each case is compared. This assay demonstrates that the antiproliferative activities observed for the compounds can be linked to intracellular DNA damage. Further, relating binding constants to plasmid DNA, in competitive assays with ethidium bromide inserted in the strands, are consistent with these data, since the determined values are in the range of 3 to 9×10² M⁻¹,²⁶ comparable to that of copper(II)-phenanthroline species, [Cu(*o-phen*)₂]²⁺.

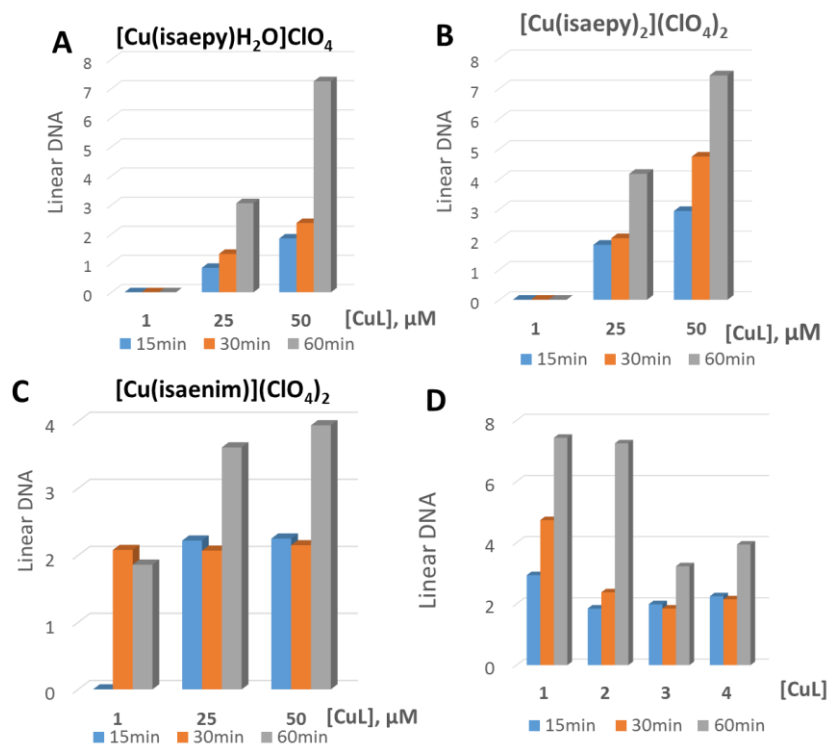


Figure 4. Double DNA cleavage by oxindolimine-copper(II) complexes **A.** $[\text{Cu}(\text{isaepy})\text{H}_2\text{O}]\text{ClO}_4$, **B.** $[\text{Cu}(\text{isaepy})_2](\text{ClO}_4)_2$ and **C.** $[\text{Cu}(\text{isaenim})](\text{ClO}_4)_2$ at different concentrations and incubation times. **D.** Relative amounts of formed linear DNA after treatment with the different complexes (50 μM), following the code: 1. $[\text{Cu}(\text{isaepy})_2](\text{ClO}_4)_2$; 2. $[\text{Cu}(\text{isaepy})\text{H}_2\text{O}]\text{ClO}_4$; 3. $[\text{Cu}(\text{enim})\text{H}_2\text{O}](\text{ClO}_4)_2$; and 4. $[\text{Cu}(\text{isaenim})](\text{ClO}_4)_2$. Adapted from Da Silveira *et al.*¹⁹

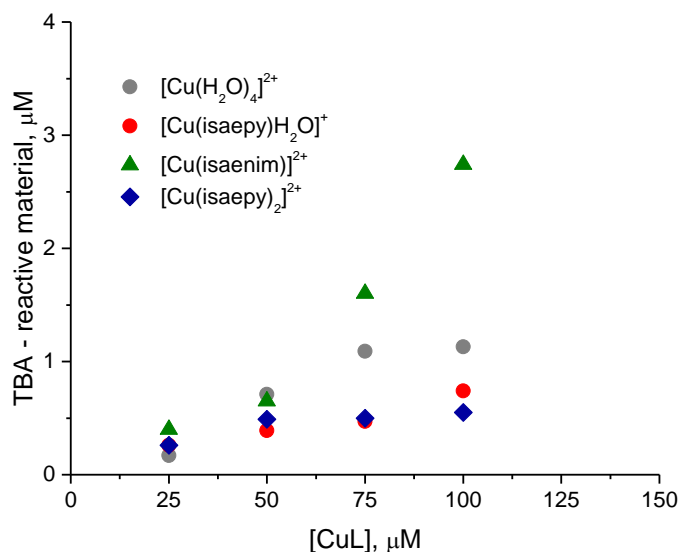


Figure 5. Oxidation of 2-deoxy-*D*-ribose (2.5 mM) catalyzed by different oxindolimine-copper(II) complexes. Incubation for 1 h, at 37°C and pH 7.4, in the presence of H_2O_2 (1.0 mM). Adapted from Da Silveira *et al.*¹⁹

The same series of compounds was also studied in terms of catalytic oxidative damage towards 2-deoxy-*D*-ribose.¹⁹ The copper(II) compounds were evaluated under different concentrations against a fixed amount

of the ribose and the reaction monitored by the TBARS (2-thiobarbituric acid reactive species) method. Figure 5 shows that [Cu(isaenim)] has the most pronounced oxidative effect towards the substrate, while [Cu(isaepy)H₂O] and [Cu(isaepy)₂] had lower activities, compared to the control [Cu(aqua)₄]²⁺.

Comparing nuclease activity with the oxidative properties towards 2-deoxy-*D*-ribose, we can observe that all three compounds are able to interact with DNA to some extent and efficiently promote cleavages. On the other hand, among the three compounds evaluated in these studies, [Cu(isaenim)]²⁺ was the only potent oxidant of 2-dexy-*D*-ribose, indicating a possible targeting on the sugar moiety of the nucleotide. This compound also exhibited a substantially delocalized spin density, as demonstrated by the isosurface plots in Figure 3. A correlation of oxidative damage caused with spin density delocalization once again arises from these studies.

Conclusions

Correlating the experimental data on the reactivity of these copper(II) complexes toward target biomolecules and tumor cells with DFT-obtained electron density distribution and optimized geometries, along with EPR parameters, we observe interesting trends. Our data indicated that the more asymmetric ligands lead to a higher delocalization and stabilization of the corresponding complexes, improving their reactivity. That explains why [Cu(isaepy)] or [Cu(isaenim)] are more reactive than [Cu(isapn)] in the biological studies, comprehending antiproliferative assays, 2-deoxy-*D*-ribose oxidation as well as DNA binding and cleavage tests. This approach can inspire future studies in bioinorganic and medicinal fields, based mainly on asymmetric compounds.

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