ABSTRACT:

3 INVITRO BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON ORGANOMETALLIC 4 COMPOUNDS AS ANTICANCER AGENTS

This study aims to synthesis of copper complexes of 2,3-dihydroxy benzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (3a,b), followed by evaluating their in vitro anticancer properties. The prepared compounds have been also evaluated for their ability to induce apoptosis. A total number of 80 adult female swiss albino mice weighing 20-25 gm were divided randomly into 8 groups (10 mice /each group). The *in vitro* cytotoxic activities of compounds (3a, 3b) were evaluated. Minimum inhibitory concentrations of synthesized compound 3a were found to be 50 μ g/mL against MCF-7, HepG2 and PC3 cell lines; also, Minimum inhibitory concentrations of synthesized compound 3b were found to be 50 μ g/mL in all cell lines. The apoptotic effect of compounds 3a and 3b were evaluated by measurement Caspase-3 activity and Bcl-2 concentration. The mean values of Caspase-3 activity in positive control were found to be 2.6151 (ng/mL). On the other hand, the mean values of Bcl-2 in positive control were found to be 3.7 (ng/mL). The compounds (3a & 3b) exhibited a significant anticancer activity towards MCF-7, HEPG2 and PC3 cancer cell lines.

Keywords:

in vitro anticancer properties, copper complexes, 2,3-dihydroxy benzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, adult female swiss albino mice, MCF-7, HepG2 and PC3 cell lines.

1. INTRODUCTION:

2scancer is one of the leading causes of death in the developed world. Tumor is a group of cells that2have undergone un-regulated growth, and will often form a mass or lump, but may be distrated diffusely [1]. Carcinogenesis, also called oncogenesis or tumorigenesis, is the formation of a categor, where normal cells are transformed into cancer cells. The process is characterized by charages at cellular, genetic, and epigenetic levels and abnormal cell division. Cell division is a phyaelogical process that occurs in almost all tissues and under a variety of circumstances. Normally the 29alance between proliferation and programmed cell death, in the form of apoptosis, is maistained to ensure the integrity of tissues and organs [2].

Cancer is a disease characterized by failure of tissue growth regulation when the genes that regulate cell growth and differentiation are altered. Most cancers have multiple causes, only a small minority of cancer are due to inherited genetic mutations whereas the vast majority are non-hereditary epigenetic mutations that are caused by various agents (environmental factors, physical factors and hormones). Thus, although there are some genetic predispositions in a small fraction of cancers, the major fraction is due to a set of new genetic mutations (called "epigenetic" mutations) [3].

The quest for alternative drugs to the well-known cisplatin and its derivatives, which are still used in more than 50% of the treatment regimes for patients suffering from cancer, is highly needed. Despite their tremendous success, these platinum compounds suffer from two main disadvantages: they are inefficient against platinum-resistant tumors, and they have severe side effects such as nephrotoxicity. The latter drawback is the consequence of the fact that the ultimate target of these drugs is ubiquitous. In this context, organometallic compounds, which are defined as metal complexes containing at least one direct, covalent metal-carbon bond, have recently been found to be promising anticancer drug candidates [4].

Current emphasis towards the development organometallic chemotherapeutics has attracted many researchers in the search for new cancer therapeutic agents with improved activity and less toxicity. For centuries, organometallic compounds have been reviewed as catalysts, but are now studied in the exploration of new potential anticancer drugs after the landmark investigation on titanocene by Kopf and Kopf-Maier. Subsequently, several titanocene-based organometallic complexes entered clinical trials and their mechanism of action was found to be different to that of the clinically approved drug cisplatin [5].

This study aims to the synthesis of copper complexes of 2,3-dihydroxy benzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (3a,b), followed by evaluation of their in vitro anticancer properties and their ability to induce apoptosis.

2. MATERIALS & METHODS:

2.1 Materials: 57

- 5\textit{Shemicals for synthesis of copper complexes of 2,3- dihydroxy- benzaldehyde 5\textit{Shiosemicarbazones} (3a,b) : 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde; 5,6 -dibromo -2,3-6\textit{Chipydroxybenzaldehyde; Thiosemicarbazide; Copper chloride; Ammonium hydroxide (10%) and 6\textit{Chipydroxybenzaldehyde; Copper chloride; Copper chlori
- 652gma Aldrich Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo, U.S.A., was the source of the following chemicals: 652PMI-1640 medium, Trypan blue, Fetal Bovine Serum, Penicillin/ Streptomycin antibiotic and 672rypsin- EDTA.
- GSPMI-1640 medium, Trypan blue dye, Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS), Penicillin/ Streptomycin, GGrypsin- EDTA.
- 67/4 tuman tumor cell lines MCF-7 (human breast cancer), HePG2 (Hepatocellular carcinoma), and 68/23 (human prostate cancer) cell lines were used in this study obtained from the American 69/9 Culture Collection (ATCC, Minisota, U.S.A.). The tumor cell lines were maintained at the 70/9 ational Cancer Institute, Cairo, Egypt, by serial sub-culturing.

2.2 Methods: 72

- 73ynthesis of 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazones derivatives (2a, b) were obtained 74a the condensation of aromatic aldehydes (namely , 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde & 5,6-75bromo-2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde) with thiosamicarbazide in ethanol under reflux. The 75opper complexes of 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazones derivatives (3a, b) were 75repared from the reaction of thiosemicarbazone derivatives (2a,b) with two mole of cupper 75hloride in ethanol under reflux (scheme 1).

79 - a, R¹=R²=H;

Scheme 1: synthesis of the compounds (2a, 2b, 3a & 3b).

82 - Groups of the study:

A total number of 80 adult female swiss albino mice weighing 20-25 gm were divided randomly into 8 groups (10 mice /each group) as following:

Group (1): Negative Control: This group received sterile saline solution (0.9 % NaCl) day after day for 9 days.

Group (2): Positive Control: This group received Ehrlich ascites carcinoma (EAC), (2.5×106 cells/ 0.3 ml/mouse) by (I.P) injection once at the first day.

Group (3): Drug group I: This group consisted of 10 mice were injected I.P. with compound 3a (5 mg/Kg) at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 days for 10 days (day after day).

Group (4): Preventive group I: (EAC + compound 3a): This group were injected I.P. with compound 3a (5 mg/Kg) in the day before EAC injection (2.5×106 cells/mouse), followed by I.P. injection of compound 3a at 3, 5, 7, 9 days of EAC injection for 10 days (day after day).

Group (5): Therapeutic group I: (EAC + compound 3a): This group were injected I.P. with compound 3a (5 mg/Kg) in the day after EAC injection (2.5×106 cells/mouse), followed by I.P. injection of compound 3a at 3, 5, 7, 9 days of EAC injection for 10 days (day after day).

Group (6): Drug group II: This group were injected I.P. with compound 3b (10 mg/Kg) at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 days for 10 days (day after day).

Group (7): Preventive Group II: (EAC + compound 3b): This group were injected I.P. with	103
compound 3b (10 mg/Kg) in the day before EAC injection (2.5×106 cells/mouse), followed	104
by I.P. injection of compound 3b at 3, 5, 7, 9 days of EAC injection for 10 days (day after	105
day).	106
Group (8): Therapeutic Group II: (EAC + compound 3b): This group were injected I.P. with	107
compound 3b (10 mg/Kg) in the day after EAC injection (2.5×106 cells/mouse), followed by	108
I.P. injection of compound 3b at 3, 5, 7, 9 days of EAC injection for 10 days (day after day).	109

- 11Blood, EAC and tissue sampling:

1412the end of the experiment, the blood samples were collected from the retro-orbital venous 1418xus under light ether anesthesia divided to 2 parts to obtain serum and plasma. Serum was 1414epared by centrifuging blood at 3000 r.p.m for 10 minutes. Serum samples were aliquoted 1415d stored at -20°C until biochemical analysis [6].

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- Determination and counting of viable cells: 1-50μL of 0.05 % Trypan blue solution was added to 50μL of the single cell suspension. The cells were examined under the inverted microscope using the 100 mocytometer. Non stained (viable) cells were counted and the following equation was used to cal 20 late the cell count /ml of cell suspension.

Viable cells /mL = number of cells in 4 quarters X 2 (dilution factor) X10⁴

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The cells were then diluted to give the required cell number for each experiment.

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Cryopreservation of cells: To avoid the loss of the cell line, excess cells were preserved in liquid

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nitrogen as follows: Equal parts of the cell suspension and freezing medium (10 % DMSO In

124 supplemented medium) were dispersed to cryotubes. The cryotubes were racked in appropriately labeled polystyrene boxes, gradually cooled till reaching -80 °C. Then the cryotubes were stored in a liquid nitrogen (-180 °C) till use [7].

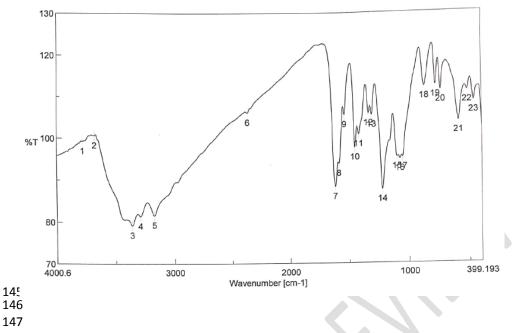
- 1128termination of potential cytotoxicity of synthetic compounds on human cancer cell 1129e: The cytotoxicity was carried out using Sulphorhodamine-B (SRB) assay. SRB is a bright pink 1290inoxanthrene dye with two sulphonic groups. It is a protein stain that binds to the amino 1291oups of intracellular proteins under mildly acidic conditions to provide a sensitive index of 1322 lular protein content [8].
- 1830 optosis Assays: Colorimetric assay of caspase-3 activity [9] and Detection of Bcl2 by Enzyme 134 ked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) [10].

2145Statistical Analysis:

136 All statistical analyses were done by a statistical for social science package "SPSS" 14.0 for M18:7 osoft Windows, SPSS Inc and considered statistically significant at a two-sided P < 0.05. NL3:80 erical data were expressed as mean ± SD. The levels of markers were analyzed by ANOVA. The closelations between serum biochemical data in different studied groups were evaluated by P1:40 son's correlation coefficient, to quantify the relationship between the studied parameters. P v3:41 e < 0.01 was considered significant [11].

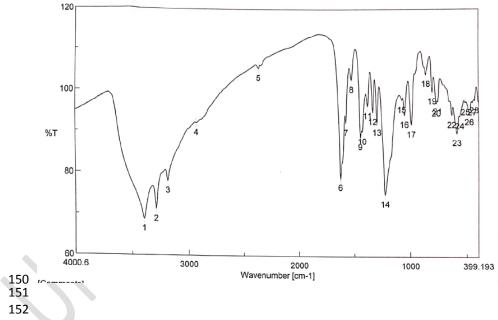
314RESULTS:

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Figult 4: IR spectroscopy of compound 3a.





Figut62: IR spectroscopy of compound 3b.

The 154 vitro cytotoxic activities of compounds (3a, 3b) were evaluated. Minimum inhibitory condestrations of synthesized compound 3a were found to be 50 μg/mL against MCF-7, HepG2 and PC3 156 lines; also, Minimum inhibitory concentrations of synthesized compound 3b were found to be 50 μg/mL in all cell lines.

Table (1): Minimum inhibitory concentration of compound 3a against MCF-7 cell line. 159

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	Concentration (ug/ml)	MCF7-1
	0.000	1.000
	5,000	0.800

12.500	0.360
25.000	0.400
50.000	0.356

Table (2): Minimum inhibitory concentration of compound 3a against HepG2 cell line.

Concentration (ug/ml)	HEPG2 – 1
0.000	1.000
5.000	0.768
12.500	0.709
25.000	0.577
50.000	0.291

Table (3): Minimum inhibitory concentration of compound 3a against PC3 cell line. 165

Concentration (ug/ml)	PC3 - 1
0.000	1.000
5.000	0.922
12.500	0.711
25.000	0.702
50.000	0.565

Table (4): Minimum inhibitory concentration of compound 3b against MCF-7 cell line

tration (ug/ml) MCE7.2

Concentration (ug/ml)	MCF7-2
0.000	1.000
5.000	0.680
12.500	0.640
25.000	0.516
50.000	0.496

Table (5): Minimum inhibitory concentration of compound 3b against PC3 cell line

Concentration (ug/ml)	PC3 – 2
0.000	1.000
5.000	0.962
12.500	0.923
25.000	0.923
50.000	0.885

Table (6): Minimum inhibitory concentration of compound 3b against HepG2 cell line.

The 200 ptotic effect of compounds (3a, 3b), was evaluated through the estimation of caspase-3 and Bcl2102 els. The mean values of caspase-3 activity in positive control were found to be 2.6151 (ng/02). Furthermore, the treatments with 3a and 3b showed a significant increase in caspase-3 activity 02 4.85& 3.66 ± (ng/ml) (p<0.001); in comparison to the positive control group.

1935 the other hand, the mean values of Bcl-2 in positive control were found to be 3.7 (ng/mL). Furth@6more, the treatments with 3a and 3b showed a significant decrease in Bcl-2 which found to be 2197& 2.92 (ng/mL) (p<0.001), in comparison to the positive control group.

Table (7): the effect of compounds (3a, 3b) effect on caspase-3 activity in all studied groups (mean \pm

Group	SD
	Mean <u>+</u> SD (ng/ml)
Negative	4.8988 <u>+</u> 0.14541
Positive	2.6151 <u>+</u> 0.37377
Drug I	7.2785 <u>+</u> 1.24961
Thr I	4.8452 <u>+</u> 0.35076

Concentration (ug/ml)	HEPG2 – 2
0.000	1.000
5.000	0.573
12.500	0.455
25.000	0.417
50.000	0.364

Prev I	5.0785 <u>+</u> 0.31448
Drug II	7.4477 <u>+</u> 0.37329
Thr II	3.6605 <u>+</u> 0.22552
Prev II	4.5075 <u>+</u> 0.37144

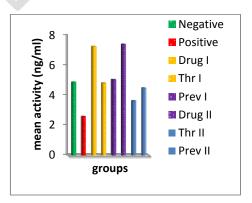
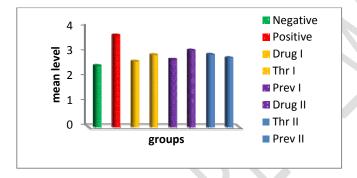


Figure (1): the effect of compounds (3a, 3b) effect on caspase-3 activity in all studied groups

Table (8): The effect of compounds (3a, 3b) on Bcl2 activity in all studied groups (ng/mL):

Group	Mean <u>+</u> SD
Negative	2.4734 <u>+</u> 0.01002
Positive	3.7013 <u>+</u> 0.04840
Drug I	2.6513 <u>+</u> 128360
Thr I	2.9089 <u>+</u> 0.0717
Prev I	2.7310 <u>+</u> 0.15130
Drug II	3.0924 <u>+</u> 0.19262
Thr II	2.9171 <u>+</u> 0.08258
Prev II	2.7918 <u>+</u> 0.10419



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Figure (2): The effect of compounds (3a, 3b) on Bcl2 activity in all studied groups.

4. DISCUSSION: 210

Cancer is a complex disease characterized by at least six hallmark characteristics. Some of 211 these hallmarks, such as proliferation and resistance to cell death (including apoptosis) act at a 212 cellular level and are frequently caused by changes in the genome. An increased rate of cellular 213 proliferation is frequent, but not exclusively found in cancer cells [12]. Most cancer cells divide 214 more often than normal cells and the process of cell division can be targeted to treat cancer 215 patients. The aim of targeting cell proliferation is to arrest the cell cycle and/or cause cancer cell 216 death using cytotoxic compounds (chemotherapy) or ionising radiation (radiation therapy). DNA 217 is one of the main targets of these therapies because DNA replication is an essential phase of the 218 cell cycle. Many of the cytotoxic agents commonly used to treat cancer patients cause high levels 219 of DNA damage, that initiate cell cycle checkpoints, leading to cell cycle arrest and/or cell death 220

The search for new chemo-preventive and anti-tumor agents that are more effective and 222 less toxic has kindled great interest [14]. Medicinal organometallic complexes consist of 223 platinum, ruthenium, iron, titanium, and gold among other metals. Fundamental studies have 224 been carried out on the organometallic complexes in which the mechanism of action exert their 225 medicinal effect (e.g., induce cell death in cancer cells), the synthesis of new organometallic 226 compounds and the development of combination therapies containing organometallic 227 components. Research has shown significant progress in utilization of transition metal complexes 228 as anticancer agents [15].

Thiosemicarbazones have emerged as ligands of great biological activity. The ability of 230 thiosemicarbazones to chelate metal ions has now been recognized as a major factor in their 231 antiproliferative effects [16]. 232

synthetic copper complexes of 2,3-dihydroxy benzaldehyde thiosami carbazne (3a,b), a anticancer agents, followe by evaluating for their in vitro anticancer properties against breast liver and prostate cancer cell lines.	s 234
The <i>in vitro</i> cytotoxic activities of compounds (3a, 3b) were evaluated. Minimum inhibitor concentrations of synthesized compound 3a were found to be 50 μg/mL against MCF-7, HepG and PC3 cell lines; also, Minimum inhibitory concentrations of synthesized compound 3b were found to be 50 μg/mL in all cell lines, Compared to Koňariková <i>et al.</i> , who studied the cytotoxicity of new copper complex derivatives against MCF-7 breast cancer cell line, and found that they have antiproliferative activity against cancer cells but not against healthy cells as the have induced autophagy in the cancer cell line MCF-7 [17].	2 238 e 239 e 240 d 241
Copper-based complexes have been investigated on the assumption that endogenou metals may be less toxic to normal cells compared to cancer cells and can induce apoptotic ce death or autophagy. Apoptotic cell death and autophagy are programmed cell deaths without inflammation of the surrounding healthy tissue [18].	II 245
Also, other authors have reported that Schiff base Cu(II) complexes exhibit significant cytotoxic effects against several cancer cell lines, such as PC3 (human prostate cancer cell lines [19], MCF-7 (human breast carcinoma cells), apoptosis in human liver cancer cell line Hep-Gocells [20].) 249
The apoptotic effect of compounds 3a and 3b were evaluated by measurement Caspase-activity and Bcl-2 in the EAC cells.	3 252 253
The mean values of Caspase-3 activity in positive control were found to be 2.615 (ng/mL). Furthermore, the treatments with 3a and 3b showed a significantly increase in Caspase 3 activity, 4.85 & 3.66 ± (ng/ml) respectively (p<0.001); compared to the positive control group (ng/mL). 3.7 On the other hand, the mean values of Bcl-2 in positive control were found to be 2 2.9 & 2.9 Furthermore, the treatments with 3a and 3b showed a significantly decrease in Bcl-2 (ng/mL) respectively (p<0.001), compared to the positive control group. Our results are in concordance with previous studies which concluded the apoptotic effect of copper thiosemicarbazone complex derivaties [21].	- 255 256 257 258 258
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5. CONCLUSION:	263
The compounds (3a & 3b) exhibited a significant anticancer activity towards MCF-7, HEPG2 and PC3 cancer cell lines The synthesized compounds are good inducer for apoptosis.	264 265 266
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