

Title: Redox-active cytotoxic diorganotin(IV) cycloalkylhydroxamate complexes with different ring sizes: Reduction behaviour and theoretical interpretation

Author(s): Shang, Xianmei^{1,5}; Alegria, Elisabete C. B. A.^{1,2}; Guedes da Silva, M. Fátima C.^{1,3}; Kuznetsov, Maxim L.¹; Li, Qingshan⁴; Pombeiro, Armando J. L.¹

Source: Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry

Volume: 117 **Pages:** 147-156 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.jinorgbio.2012.08.019 **Published:** Dec 2012

Document Type: Article

Language: English

Abstract: Two series of new diorganotin(IV) cycloalkylhydroxamate complexes with different ring sizes (cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl), formulated as the mononuclear $[R_2Sn(HL)(2)]$ (1:2) (a, R=Bu-n and Ph) and the polymeric $[R_2SnL](n)$ (1:1) (b, R=Bu-n) compounds, were prepared and fully characterized. Single crystal X-ray diffraction for $[(Bu_2Sn)-Bu-n\{C_5H_9C(O)NHO\}(2)]$ (3a) discloses the cis geometry and strong intermolecular NH center dot center dot center dot O interactions. The in vitro cytotoxic activities of the complexes were evaluated against HL-60, Bel-7402, BGC-823 and KB human tumour cell lines, the greater activity concerning $[(Bu_2Sn)-Bu-n(HL)(2)]$ [HL=C₃H₅C(O)NHO (1a), C₆H₁₁C(O)NHO (4a)] towards BGC-823. The complexes undergo, by cyclic voltammetry and controlled-potential electrolysis, one irreversible overall two-electron cathodic process at a reduction potential that does not appear to correlate with the antitumour activity. The electrochemical behaviour of $[R_2Sn(C_5H_9C(O)NHO)(2)]$ [R=Bu-n (3a), Ph (7a)] was also investigated using density functional theory (DFT) methods, showing that the ultimate complex structure and the mechanism of its formation are R dependent: for the aromatic (R = Ph) complex, the initial reduction step is centred on the phenyl ligands and at the metal, being followed by a second reduction with Sn-O and Sn-C ruptures, whereas for the alkyl (R=Bu-n) complex the first reduction step is centred on one of the hydroxamate ligands and is followed by a second reduction with Sn-O bond cleavages and preservation of the alkyl ligands. In both cases, the final complexes are highly coordinative unsaturated Sn-II species with the cis geometry, features that can be of biological significance. (C) 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords: Organotin(IV) Complexes; Cycloaliphatic Hydroxamate; Redox Potential; Cytotoxic Activity; Electron-Transfer Induced Bond Cleavage; Mechanism of Reduction

Keywords Plus: SN-119 NMR-Spectra; Antitumor-Activity; Organotin(IV)(N+) Complexes; Coordination-Compounds; Ruthenium Complexes; Crystal-Structures; Anticancer Drugs; Acid; Iminoacylation; Organonitriles

Reprint Address: Pombeiro, AJL (reprint author), Univ Tecn Lisboa, Inst Super Tecn, Ctr Quim Estrutural, Complexo 1, Av Rovisco Pais, P-1049001 Lisbon, Portugal.

Addresses:

1. Univ Tecn Lisboa, Inst Super Tecn, Ctr Quim Estrutural, P-1049001 Lisbon, Portugal
2. ISEL, Area Dept Engn Quim, P-1959007 Lisbon, Portugal
3. Univ Lusofona Humanidades & Tecnol, ULHT Lisbon, P-1749024 Lisbon, Portugal

4. Shanxi Med Univ, Sch Pharmaceut Sci, Taiyuan 030001, Peoples R China
5. Huazhong Univ Sci & Technol, Tongji Sch Pharm, Wuhan 430030, Peoples R China

E-mail Address: pombeiro@ist.utl.pt

Funding:

Funding Agency	Grant Number
Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), Portugal	PEst-OE/QUI/UI0100/2011
Ministry of Science and Technology of China	2009ZX09103-104
FCT	SFRH/BPD/44773/2008

Publisher: Elsevier Science Inc

Publisher Address: 360 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10010-1710 USA

ISSN: 0162-0134

Citation: Shang X, Alegria E C B A, Silva M F C G, Kuznetsov M L, Li Q, Pombeiro A J L. Redox-active cytotoxic diorganotin(IV) cycloalkylhydroxamate complexes with different ring sizes: Reduction behaviour and theoretical interpretation. *Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry*. 2012; (117): 147-156.