Unravelling the mechanism of Apoptosis Induced by Copper(II) Complexes of NN₂-Pincer Ligands in Lung Cancer Cells

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Synthesis of Ligands (L1(H) – L4(H))

Step 1: 2-bromoacetyl bromide (1.23 g, 6.09×10^{-3} mol) was added dropwise to 8aminoquinoline (0.8 g, 5.54×10^{-3} mol) pretreated with triethylamine (0.79 mL, 5.81×10^{-3} mol) in DCM (0 °C, N₂) and stirred for 30 minutes (Scheme S1). The reaction mixture was then washed with brine followed by the extraction with water and DCM. The organic fraction concentrated after filtered through celite and dried over sodium sulfate to obtain 2-bromo-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide as a yellow crystalline powder with yield of 90(2)%.

Step 2: 2-bromo-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide (1 g, 3.77×10^{-3} mol) and three equivalence (11.3 $\times 10^{-3}$ mol) of corresponding secondary amines (L1(H)-morpholine, L2(H)-diisopropylamine, L3(H)-dibutylamine, L4(H)-dibenzylamine) was dissolved in acetone and refluxed overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled and extracted using ethyl acetate followed by brine solution. The organic fraction was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The silica column was performed using hexane(4):ethyl acetate(1) mixture to obtain pure ligands, L1(H) [2-morpholino-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide], L2(H) [2-di-n-propylamino-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide], L4(H) [2-dibenzylamino-*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide].

Isolation of copper(II) complexes 1-4

The copper(II) bromide (0.1 g, 4.47×10^{-4} mol) was dissolved in methanol. Then the corresponding ligand (4.47×10^{-4} mol) was added to the methanolic solution of copper(II) bromide at a constant stirring. Following this, triethylamine (TEA, 0.062 mL, 4.47×10^{-4} mol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction continued for 4 hrs and isolated the green coloured precipitate with cold ether and cold methanol (Scheme S1).

Scheme S1. Synthetic Route for the Present Copper(II) Complexes 1–3.



NR2 - L1(H), 1 - NM; L2(H), 2 - NPr2; L3(H), 3 - NBu2; L4(H), 4 - NBz2

Lipophilicity

The lipophilicity of the ligands L1(H)–L4(H) and their copper complexes 1–4 were determined by the shake-flask method using a pre-saturated 1-octanol-water solution. Here, the partition coefficient, P (or log K_{ow}) was calculated by equation (1). In this study, water referred for, water pre-saturated with 1-octanol and octanol referrers, 1-octanol pre-saturated with water. First, 1 mg of the compound was stirred in water and the absorption of the resulting solution (A_i) using UV-visible spectroscopy was noted. This mixture was then extracted with 1-octanol and the absorption aqueous layer (A_f) was noted.

$$K_{ow} = \frac{(A_i DF_i - A_f DF_f) V_{water}}{A_f DF_f V_{octanol}}$$
(1)

 DF_{i} and DF_{f} are the dilution factors, V_{water} and $V_{octanol}$ are the volumes of the respective fluids.



Figure S1. ATR IR spectra of L1(H)–L4(H).



Figure S2. ATR IR spectra of 1–4.



Figure S3. Mass spectrum of 4 recorded in DMSO-methanol.



Figure S4. Percentage of cell viability of complexes 1–4 against MCF-7 cancer cell lines.



Figure S5. Phase images of (A) Control A549 cells and (B) A549 treated with 2, (C) 3, (D) 4.

Complex 1											
Conc.(µM)	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Abs. 1	1.312	0.963	0.763	0.712	0.654	0.612	0.601	0.462	0.412	0.364	0.312
Abs. 2	1.302	0.835	0.812	0.763	0.702	0.532	0.513	0.432	0.402	0.321	0.284
Abs. 3	1.336	0.867	0.795	0.725	0.626	0.602	0.524	0.502	0.423	0.402	0.364
Average	1.317	0.888	0.79	0.733	0.661	0.582	0.546	0.465	0.412	0.362	0.32
Mean	0	33	40	44	50	56	59	65	69	72	76
Viability	100	67	60	56	50	44	41	35	31	28	24
Complex 2											
Conc.(µM)	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Abs. 1	1.326	1.102	0.945	0.912	0.845	0.812	0.745	0.684	0.624	0.602	0.462
Abs. 2	1.384	1.023	0.963	0.903	0.856	0.802	0.726	0.624	0.603	0.547	0.512
Abs. 3	1.372	1.035	0.984	0.923	0.812	0.785	0.719	0.691	0.621	0.526	0.507
Average	1.361	1.053	0.964	0.913	0.838	0.8	0.73	0.666	0.616	0.558	0.494
Mean	0	23	29	33	38	41	46	51	55	59	64
Viability	100	77	71	67	62	59	54	49	45	41	36
Complex 3											
Conc.(µM)	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Abs. 1	1.364	1.108	0.995	0.963	0.845	0.802	0.745	0.684	0.623	0.584	0.512
Abs. 2	1.348	1.115	0.987	0.924	0.812	0.764	0.712	0.648	0.578	0.526	0.503
Abs. 3	1.387	0.998	0.992	0.934	0.863	0.823	0.802	0.624	0.614	0.523	0.522
Average	1.366	1.074	0.991	0.94	0.84	0.796	0.753	0.652	0.605	0.544	0.512
Mean	0	21	27	31	39	42	45	52	56	60	63
Viability	100	79	73	69	61	58	55	48	44	40	37
Complex 4											
Conc.(µM)	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Abs. 1	1.346	1.299	1.154	1.154	1.113	0.972	0.896	0.812	0.728	0.688	0.629
Abs. 2	1.325	1.195	1.128	1.123	0.982	0.913	0.862	0.847	0.755	0.693	0.566
Abs. 3	1.229	1.186	1.103	0.998	0.934	0.888	0.846	0.824	0.802	0.768	0.744
Average	1.3	1.227	1.128	1.092	1.01	0.924	0.868	0.828	0.762	0.716	0.646
Mean	0	6	13	16	22	29	33	36	41	45	50
Viability	100	94	87	84	78	71	67	64	59	55	50

Table S1. Different concentrations and corresponding cell viability that obtained from MTTassay of complexes 1–4 against A549.



Figure S6. Phase images of (A) control MCF-7 cells and (B) MCF-7 treated with 1, (C) 2 (D) 3, (E) 4.



Figure S7. UV-vis spectra of complexes (A (1), B (2), C(3) and D(4)) were recorded in DMSO at a time interval of 24h.



Figure S8. UV-vis spectra of complexes ((A (1), B (2), C (3) and D(4))) were recorded in FBS at a time interval of 24 h.



Figure S9. Phase images of (A) control A549 cells and (B) A549 treated with L1(H), (C) control MCF-7 cells (D) MCF-7 cells treated with L1(H).



Figure S10. Percentage of cell viability of ligand L1(H) against A549 and MCF-7 cancer cell lines.



Figure S11. Phase images of (A) control L929 cells and (B) L929 treated with **1**, (C) percentage of cell viability of **1** against L929 cells.



Figure S12. (A) Molecular docked conformation and (B) interactions of **2** in the active site of 5XTD.



Figure S13. (A) Molecular docked conformation and (B) interactions of **3** in the active site of 5XTD.



Figure S14. (A) Molecular docked conformation and (B) interactions of **4** in the active site of 5XTD.



Figure S15. UV-visible spectra of L4(H) (black and red) and 4 (Blue and pink) in aqueous phase before (black and blue) and after (red and pink) extraction with the water-saturated 1-octanol.



Figure S16. Changes observed in UV-visible absorption spectra during the reaction of a fixed concentration (0.25 mM) of CuBr₂ with an incremental addition (0.025 mM) of 2-di-n-benzylamino-N-(quinolin-8-yl)acetamide up to 0.275 mM in methanol.