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New ruthenium complexes containing *para*-substituted benzoic acid: Synthesis, characterization and cytotoxicity assays

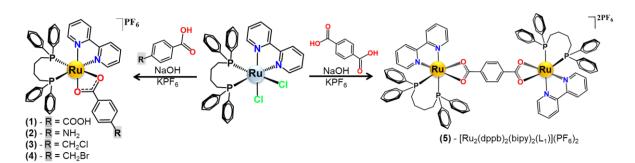
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Free functional groups are crucial in molecular interactions and biology as they enable the formation of bonds and interactions necessary for biochemical processes and cellular functions. [1,2] In this work we present the synthesis and characterization of five new ruthenium compounds with different para substituents in the coordinated benzoic acid, resulting in one new binuclear complex, with the formula $[Ru_2(L_1)(dppb)_2(bipy)_2](PF_6)_2$ and four mononuclear complexes, with general $[Ru(L)(dppb)(bipy)]PF_6$ where L = terephthalic acid (H_2L_1) , 4-aminobenzoic acid (chloromethyl)benzoic 4-(bromomethyl)benzoic acid (HL₃), acid (HL_4) , bis(diphenylphosphino)butane, and bipy = 2,2'-bipyridine. The complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, molar conductivity, cyclic voltammetry, NMR, IR spectroscopies and single crystal X-ray diffraction. All spectroscopic experiments confirm the initial structure proposed to this complex's series. The molar conductivity values in DMSO indicate 1:1 cationic complex and the ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra of the complexes display double doublet signals, suggesting the phosphorus atoms trans to oxygen and nitrogen are not magnetically equivalent. Slow evaporation of complexes 2 and 4 from a CH₃OH/CH₂Cl₂ (1:1) solution yielded single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction, confirming the proposed structures. The cytotoxicity of the complexes was tested against MDA-MB-231 human triplenegative breast tumor cells, A549 human lung tumor cells, A2780 human ovarian carcinoma cells, A2780cis cisplatin-resistant human ovarian carcinoma cells, and MRC-5 non-tumor human lung cells. The complex [Ru(L₂)(dppb)(bipy)]PF₆ was found to be the most cytotoxic and selective for the A2780 cell line. We conducted experiments on cell morphology using DAPI and PI staining and assessed colony formation.



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References

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- [2] A. E. Graminha et al., European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 243, 114772 (2022).