Improving anticancer activity, stability, and lipophilicity of cisplatin by through substitution of different amine ligands

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In this study, several cisplatin analogs were designed to investigate the antitumor activity and lipophilicity effects with in amine change. The amines of the cisplatin molecule were substituted with aliphatic amines in different analogs. The Ccytotoxicity of analogs against human colon cancer (HCT116) was investigated using MTT assay and spectroscopic methods were used to determine the DNA binding mode. Cytotoxicity studies revealed cisplatin and cis-dichlorodiisobutylamine-platin are were strong and weak inhibitors of human colon cancer cells (HCT116), respectively. DNA denaturation study represents indicated that the stability of DNA in the presence of these compounds decreases diminished and substitution of propylamine and methylamine groups increased DNA denaturation. MoreoverFurther, the interaction of the desired compounds with DNA is proved to be a spontaneous process. Tm analysis also revealed that cisplatin, cis-dichloro-dimethylamine-platinum, and cis-dichloro-dipropylamine-platinum complexes make made DNA double helix unstable via covalent bond, while cis-dichlorodibutylamine-platinum and cis-dichloro-diisobutylamine-platinum stabilized DNA electrostatic binding to DNA. The Rresults of fluorescence studies reveal showed that the quenching nature of cisplatin, methyl-, and propyl- systems are was dynamic while the static quenching is—was observed in the presence of cis-dichloro-dibutylamine-platinum and cisdichloro-diisobutylamine-platinum. The molecular docking simulations and DFT analysis were performed to investigate the binding sites and chemical behavior of cisplatin analogs, respectively. Molecular docking showed-demonstrated that except cis-dichloro-diisobutylamine-platin, other complexes have had higher negative docking energy than cisplatin for interaction with DNA, and methyl and propyl complexes may be good candidates for the anticancer drugs.