Research Article

Cytotoxic Properties of Titanocenyl Amides on Breast Cancer Cell Line MCF-7

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A new titanocenyl amide containing flavone as pendant group has been synthesized by reaction of titanocenyl carboxylic acid chloride and 7-Aminoflavone and structurally characterized by spectroscopic methods. This species and eight previously synthesized titanocenyl amide complexes have been tested in breast adenocarcinoma cancer cell line, MCF-7. The functionalization of titanocene dichloride with amides enhances the cytotoxic activity in MCF-7. Two sets of titanocenyl amides can be identified, with IC_{50} < 100 μM and IC_{50} > 100 μM. The most cytotoxic species is Cp(CpCO-NH-C_6H_4-(CH_2)_2CH_3)TiCl_2 with an IC_{50} of 24(2) μM, followed by Cp(CpCO-NH-C_6H_4-Br)TiCl_2, IC_{50} of 46(4) μM and Cp(CpCO-NH-C_6H_4-OCF_3)TiCl_2, IC_{50} of 49(6) μM. There is no correlation between the nature of the para substituent on the phenyl ring and the cytotoxic properties on MCF-7 cell line.

1. Introduction

The development of efficient metal-based anticancer drugs currently still is a scientific challenge. The design of such species requires careful selection of the metal center and ligands surrounding their coordination sphere in order to achieve the desired biological activity but, keeping in mind that it is also desirable to maintain low-toxic side effects. In 1979, Köpf and Köpf-Maier opened a new chapter in the medicinal chemistry with the discovery of the first metallocene-based organometallic anticancer agent, titanocene dichloride, Cp_2TiCl_2. The fact that it possesses antitumor properties in cancer cell lines that are insensitive to cisplatin as well as lower toxic effects than cisplatin, has motivated the scientific community to continue investigating this species [1–8].

The structure modification of titanocene dichloride to enhance its anticancer properties requires a careful selection of the functional group to be appended to the cyclopentadienyl ring or replacement of the ancillary ligands for more active ones. Recently, we published the synthesis, structure, and biological activity of titanocenyl amide complexes in colon cancer cell line HT-29 [9]. We were able to achieve cytotoxic activities (IC_{50} values) on HT-29 in the micromolar range, which are two orders of magnitude more cytotoxic than titanocene dichloride as is the case for the titanocenyl amide containing a trifluoromethoxy group on the para position of the phenyl ring in Scheme 1 [9]. Apparently, the Ti-O (amide) coordination provided more stability in aqueous solution (resisting hydrolysis) and resulted in the formation of more cytotoxic species [9]. Motivated by these optimistic results, we decided to explore their activity on breast cancer cell line MCF-7. Herein we report our findings.

2. Experimental Details

2.1. General Procedure. All reactions were run under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen using Schlenk glassware or a glovebox, unless otherwise stated. Reaction vessels were flame-dried under a stream of nitrogen, and anhydrous solvents were transferred by oven-dried syringes or cannula. Tetrahydrofuran was dried and deoxygenated by distillation over K-benzophenone under nitrogen. Infrared spectra were obtained in dried KBr pellets. The NMR spectra were obtained on a DRX-500 MHz Bruker spectrometer. For the samples prepared on CDCl_3, chemical shifts were reference...
relative to CHCl₃ at 7.27 ppm (¹H-NMR) and CHCl₃ at 77.00 ppm (¹³C-NMR) as standard internal. Analytical data were obtained from Atlantic Microlab Inc.

The breast adenocarcinoma cell line MCF7 was purchased from American Type Culture Collection and was kept at 37°C and 95% Air/5% CO₂. Growth medium for MCF7 was Eagle's Minimum Essential Media supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum, 1% (v/v) antibiotic/antimycotic, nonessential aminoacids, and 0.01 mg/mL bovine insulin. MTT and Triton X-100 used for the cytotoxic assay were obtained from Sigma. All MTT manipulations were performed in a dark room.

2.2. Synthesis and Characterization. Titanocenyl carboxylic acid chloride and its precursor TiCl₂(C₆H₅)(OCF₃) were synthesized as described by Gansäuer and coworkers [10, 11].

Synthesis of Complex (9). Titanocenylcarboxylate (0.25 mmol, 77.4 mg) was dissolved in SOCl₂ (1.0 mL), and stirred for 2 h at rt. Excess SOCl₂ was removed under high-vacuum and dried for 24 h. The precipitate was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL), added dropwise to a mixture of the NaH (0.75 mmol, 18 mg) and the 7-Aminoflavone (0.25 mmol, relative to CH₂) and allowed to recover overnight. Various concentrations of the complexes (1–1300 μM) dissolved in 5% DMSO/95% Medium were added to the wells (eight wells per concentration; experiments performed in quadruplicate plates). The complexes’ solutions were prepared first by dissolving the corresponding titanocenyl in DMSO and then Medium was added to a final composition of 5% DMSO/95% Medium. In addition to the cells treated with the titanocenyls, two controls experiments were run: one without any addition of solvent mixture (5% DMSO/95% Medium) and one adding 5% DMSO/95% Medium to the cells. Both control experiments behaved identical, showing that 5% of DMSO in the Medium did not have any toxic effect on the cell growth. The cells were incubated for an additional 70 hours. After this time, MTT dissolved in complete growth medium was added to each well to a final concentration of 1.0 μg/mL and incubated for two additional hours. After this period of time, all MTT containing medium was removed; cells were washed with cold PBS and dissolved with 200 μL of a 10% (v/v) Triton X-100 solution in isopropanol. After complete dissolution of the formazan complexes, well absorbances were recorded in triplicates on a 340 ATTC Microplate Reader (SLT Lab Instruments) at 570 nm with background subtraction at 630 nm. Concentrations of compounds required to inhibit cell proliferation by 50% (IC₅₀) were calculated by fitting data to a four-parameter logistic plot by means of SigmaPlot software from SPSS.

3. Results and discussion

The syntheses of eight of the nine titanocenyl amide complexes presented have been reported previously by our group [9]. We applied the synthetic methodology developed by Gansäuer and co-workers [10, 11]. A new titanocenyl amide complex, 9, has been synthesized and spectroscopically characterized, to complete the series of titanocenyls with a wide variety of substituents on the para position of the phenyl ring (see experimental). The ¹H NMR spectrum shows a signal at 13.98 corresponding to the NH group and four multiplets from 7.42 to 6.14 ppm attributed to the three carbonyl groups. The IR spectrum corroborated the presence of the carbonyl groups with a band at 1626 cm⁻¹.
Table 1: Cytotoxicities of titanocenyl amides studied on MCF-7 breast cancer cell line at 72 h, as determined by MTT assay. IC values are the average of four independent measurements with their standard deviations ( ).

| Complex | IC_{50} μM | Structure |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1       | 46(4)      | ![Structure 1](image1) |
| 2       | 102(35)    | ![Structure 2](image2) |
| 3       | 140(28)    | ![Structure 3](image3) |
| 4       | 76(5)      | ![Structure 4](image4) |
| 5       | 61(4)      | ![Structure 5](image5) |
| 6       | 49(6)      | ![Structure 6](image6) |
| 7       | 24(2)      | ![Structure 7](image7) |
| 8       | 160(58)    | ![Structure 8](image8) |
| 9       | 62(49)     | ![Structure 9](image9) |
| Cp₂TiCl₂ | 570(5)     | ![Structure Cp₂TiCl₂](image10) |
The cytotoxicities of the titanocenyl complexes on breast adenocarcinoma cancer MCF-7 cell line were measured using a slightly modified MTT assay at 72 hours [12, 13]. As a reference, the cytotoxic activity of Cp₂TiCl₂ was tested at 72 hours and an IC₅₀ value of 570(5) μM was obtained. In addition, two control experiments were run in 100% Medium and 5% DMSO/95% Medium. Both control experiments behaved identically, demonstrating that 5% DMSO in the Medium does not have any cytotoxic effect on these cells.

The objective of this study is to investigate the role of the substituents on the phenyl ring with different polarities, steric and electrodonating capabilities and the resulting anticancer properties on breast cancer. Figure 1 depicts the dose-response curve for the most active titanocenyls and Table 1 summarizes the results of the in vitro cytotoxicity experiments on MCF-7 breast cancer cell line as determined by MTT assay. The IC₅₀ value represents the concentration of the titanocenyl at which the cell growth is inhibited by 50%.

Upon analysis of Table 1, it can be noted that all the functionalized titanocenyls are more cytotoxic than Cp₂TiCl₂ (IC₅₀ = 570(5) μM). Identical pattern was observed for these species on HT-29 colon cancer cell line (see Comparative Table in Supplementary Material) [9]. As previously reported, the amide functionalization increases the cytotoxic activity of the titanocenes as compared to Cp₂TiCl₂ [9]. Second, the titanocenyls fall in two categories: highly cytotoxic species with IC₅₀ < 100 μM and moderately cytotoxic species with IC₅₀ > 100 μM. The most cytotoxic species is Cp(CpCO-NH-C₆H₄-(CH₂)₂CH₂)TiCl₂ with an IC₅₀ of 24(2) μM, followed by Cp(CpCO-NH-C₆H₄-Br)TiCl₂, IC₅₀ of 46(4) μM and Cp(CpCO-NH-C₆H₄-OCF₃)TiCl₂, IC₅₀ of 49(6) μM. Interestingly, these three species are the most cytotoxic in HT-29 colon cancer cell line [9]. Third, there is no correlation between para substituent on the phenyl ring (polarity, steric, and electrodonation) and cytotoxicity. Furthermore, although the titanocenyl-flavone derivative, 9, showed an IC₅₀ < 100 μM, we were expecting better cytotoxic activity based on the fact that flavones have antioxidant and anticancer properties as well as serving as transport agent for drugs without side effects [14].

To put in perspective these titanocenyl amides, we should compare them with other functionalized titanocenes. Recently, other amide-functionlized titanocenes have been reported with anticancer properties with cytotoxicities in the 10⁻⁵ M range in six cancer cell lines: BJAB (lymphoma), MelHo and A375 (melanoma), MCF-7 (breast carcinoma), and Nalm-6 and Jurkat (leukemia) [15]. As it can be seen, our most active titanocenyl amides have cytotoxicities in MCF-7 similar to those reported by Gansäuer and co-workers. However, their cytotoxic data was obtained by measuring apoptosis (AC₅₀) and not IC₅₀ and these results must be looked carefully since the AC₅₀ and not IC₅₀ are determined differently. In any event, both titanocenyl amides species, those prepared by Gansäuer and co-workers and by our group, have very good response in breast cancer, MCF-7, and we believe that our species could have applications in other cancer cell lines.

Other types of functionalized titanocenes have been reported with enhanced cytotoxic properties and IC₅₀ values in the micromolar range [16–22]. For instance, McGowan and co-workers reported the anticancer activity of a titanocene containing a cyclic amino pendant group attached to the cyclopentadienyl ring, [C₅H₄(CH₂)₂N-(CH₂)₂]₂TiCl₂·2HCl, on MCF-7 with an IC₅₀ of 62 μM [16]. Our more cytotoxic species, Cp(CpCO-NH-C₆H₄-(CH₂)₃CH₂)TiCl₂, Cp(CpCO-NH-C₆H₄-Br)TiCl₂ and Cp(CpCO-NH-C₆H₄-OCF₃)TiCl₂, have IC₅₀ of value below 50 μM demonstrating higher cytotoxic activity than this water soluble [C₅H₄(CH₂)₂N-(CH₂)₂]₂TiCl₂·2HCl.

Beckhove and co-workers have reported anticancer properties of bis-[p-methoxybenzyl]cyclopentadienyl] titanium dichloride (Titanocene Y). This is active against a wide variety of cancer cell lines. Moreover, Titanocene Y has been tested in explanted human breast tumor cells and in xenografted MCF-7 tumors in mice with promising results in terms of doses, low toxicity, and reduction of tumor volume [21]. Also it has been tested in MCF-7 incubated in presence of serum albumin and showed good cytotoxic activity at micromolar concentrations [22]. Lately, fluorinated derivatives of Titanocene Y have been synthesized and their cytotoxic properties have been examined in Caki-1 and LLC-PK cell lines [23]. They have evidence that incorporation of fluorine on the benzyl group improves substantially its cytotoxicity when compared to the parent compound, Titanocene Y. In particular, the trifluoromethoxy group on the para position has demonstrated to increase the cytotoxic of the corresponding titanocenes as compared to the parent ones. While we have found similar evidence for our titanocenyl amides in colon cancer, HT-29 cell line, such correlation for MCF-7 cell line cannot be extrapolated. In our case, the titanocenyl with the less polar and more hydrophobic substituent (complex 7), with a propyl group on the para position of the phenyl ring, exhibited the highest...
cytotoxic activity. Finally, other strategies are currently being pursued such as replacement of chlorides by fluorides as ancillary ligands on Titanocene Y and derivatives [24]. It has been found that due to the increased hydrolytic stability in the Ti–F bond, these species improved 4–7 times their cytotoxic activities in Hela and Hep cell lines when compared to the chlorides derivatives, but there are no cytotoxic studies on MCF-7 cell line on these complexes to compare with our complexes [24].

4. Conclusion

The functionalization of titanocene dichloride with amides (phenyl amides) increases the cytotoxic activity of the resulting titanocenyl amide complexes. One possible explanation could be the Ti-O(amide) bond which provides stability in aqueous environment and makes the complex more resistant to hydrolysis. Although this is highly speculative, based on the structural features of these titanocenyl amides and the hypothesis that albumin is the carrier protein of titanocene into the target place inside the cell [22, 25], we can envision that the phenyl ring could provide the hydrophobic environment to incorporate the titanocene into the hydrophobic cavities where the fatty acid docks and N–H moiety could be involved in hydrogen bonding with nearby amino acids. Another scenario could be that these cationic species are uptaken by the cells by mean of organic cation transporters [26]. Mechanistic studies and cytotoxicity of these complexes in other cell lines will be investigated in the future.

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