

## Structure-Activity Study of Pt(II) and Pd(II) Spermidine Complexes

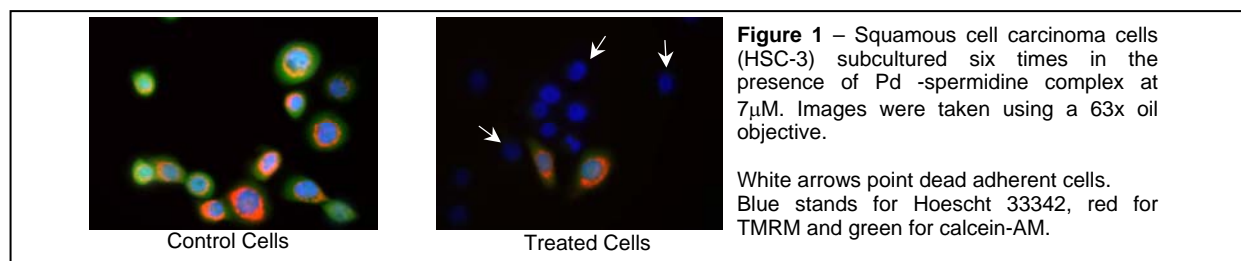
Sónia M. Fiuza<sup>1</sup>, Ana M. Amado<sup>1</sup>, Paulo J. Oliveira<sup>2</sup>, Vilma A. Sardão<sup>2</sup>, Maria P. M. Marques<sup>1</sup>,  
and Luis A. E. Batista de Carvalho<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Unit “Molecular Chemical-Physics”, Coimbra University, PORTUGAL

<sup>2</sup>Center for Neurosciences and Cellular Biology of Coimbra, Coimbra University, PORTUGAL

The widely used anticancer drug cisplatin ( $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$ , *c*DDP) presents several and severe drawbacks. Therefore, the search for alternative antitumour agents has been a particularly active area of research in the last decade. Some of these third-generation drugs are multinuclear complexes containing two or more *c*DDP-like centers, linked by polyamine bridging units of variable length.

We describe the study of such chelates - synthesized as in Navarro-Ranninger *et al.* - which are under investigation as to their conformational preferences through spectroscopic methods and *ab initio* molecular orbital calculations. The biological effect of the compounds was evaluated by using end-points for cell viability and density, with Alamar Blue and sulphorhodamine-B, respectively. We also used epifluorescence microscopy with the mitochondrial probe TMRM, the nuclear probe Hoescht 33342 and calcein-AM, a probe for plasma-membrane integrity (Fig.1). Expectantly the conjugation of these different techniques would gather information on the *structure-activity relationships* ruling their biological activity.



1. Navarro-Ranninger *et al.*, *J. Inorg. Biochem*, **53**, 177-190 (1994).

*The authors acknowledge financial support from FCT (Portugal) – Project POCTI/47256/QUI/2002 (co-financed by the European Community fund FEDER) and PhD scholarship SFRH/BD/17493/2004.*