

Cytotoxicity of Diimine Palladium (II) Complexes of Alkyldithiocarbamate Derivatives on Human Lung, Ovary and Liver Cells

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Abstract

Three new Complexes of formula $[pd(bpy)(R-NH-CSS)] Cl$ (where bpy is 2/2'- bipyridine, and R-NH-CSS is butylamine, hexylamine- and octylamine-dithiocarbamate anion) have been synthesized by University of Sistan and Blachostan. These complexes have been characterized by spectroscopic methods such as ultraviolet-visible, infrared and ¹H-NMR as well as conductivity measurements and chemical analysis. In these complexes, each of the dithiocarbamate ligands coordinates to Pd (II) center as bidentate with two sulfur atoms. We have found a 1:1 electrolyte in water conductivity test for the above mentioned compounds. To measure the biologic activity and potential anticancer efficacy of these compounds, they have been compared with cisplatin and its palladium analogue of $[Pd (NH_3)_2 Cl_2]$ on three different cell lines of human hepatocarcinoma HepG2, human ovarian carcinoma OV2008, and human lung adenocarcinoma A549. Clonogenic assay has shown LD₅₀s in the range of 0.131 ± 0.025 to 0.934 ± 0.194 for these compounds on above cell lines. In comparison, cisplatin has shown LD₅₀s of 0.838 ± 0.074 , 2.196 ± 0.220 , and 2.799 ± 0.733 on OV2008, HepG2 and A549 cell lines, respectively. As a conclusion, above three new complexes have shown higher cytotoxicities compared to cisplatin on three different human cell lines. Based on biological tests, these compounds may potentially be considered as good anticancer candidates for further pharmacological studies.

Keywords: Palladium complex; Dithiocarbamates; Cytotoxicity; Liver cells.

Introduction

Currently, cis-diamminedichloroplatinum (II) (cisplatin) is being used as an anticancer drug against several human cancers, such as: testicular cancer, Ovarian and bladder cancer, osteogenic Sarcoma, head and neck cancer, endometrial and cervical cancer and non- small cell lung cancer

(1). Due to the frequent resistant to this drug during cancer chemotherapy (2), as well as dose limiting toxic side effects of platinum anticancer drugs, there have been many attempts to find complexes with greater potency and less toxicity than the existing clinical drugs. As a consequence of this, attention has naturally turned to the other platinum group metals, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium and iridium (3). Among them, preparation and study of cis-dichloropalladium

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(II) and other closely related complexes having chelating ligands such as *N,N*-diamines, *N,S*-amino-thioether, diaminoacids, dicarboxylic acids and dithiocarbamates are recent advances of palladium (II) complexes (4). It has been assumed that the chelating ligands will bound more effectively to the palladium(II) ion and thus imposing *cis*-coordination to the palladium (II) complexes of formula [*cis*- PdX_2A_2 : A_2 = a diamine or two amine. X_2 = anionic leaving ligand (s)] (5). Also, at physiological pH and ionic strength ($I = 0.15$), such dichloro complexes would give a variety of aqua, hydroxo, chloro or even polynuclear species depending on the compound concentration itself, as well as on the low (inside cell) and rich (blood or plasma) chloride ion concentrations. More over, such palladium (II) complexes can serve as good models for the understanding of more inert platinum (II) anticancer drugs (6). However, the chelated ligand may take part in processes such as acid dissociation, hydrolytic reactions and formation of insoluble complexes which are to be verified.

One of the strategies in an attempt to reduce the toxicity of cisplatin has been the use of sulphur containing ligands such as cysteine, penicillamine, methionine, thiourea, thiosulphate and particularly chelating diethyldithiocarbamate (DDTC) (7). This is because, the use of DDTC in combination with cisplatin has protected a variety of animal species from renal, gastrointestinal and bone marrow toxicities induced by cisplatin (8). More over, DDTC has remarkable property of reversing platinum binding to the macromolecules responsible for host toxicity. However, it does not interfere with the tumoricidal platinum-DNA interaction in the tumor cell. This protective action of DDTC against the toxicity of cisplatin seems to be the formation of stable Platinum-DDTC complex. Two α -diimine platinum (II) complexes of DDTC have also shown good antitumor activity (9). However, from the point of structural activity relationship, other derivatives of dithiocarbamates could be more interesting.

Thus, in this paper we report the synthesis, characterization and cytotoxicity of three diamine palladium (II) complexes of

alkyldithiocarbamate derivatives and the effect of hydrocarbon chain length present in the structure of these complexes on cytotoxicity. Also, the cytotoxic data obtained from these complexes have been compared with cisplatin and its palladium analogue.

Experimental

Materials

Butylamine, hexylamine and octylamine were bought from Merck and distilled before use. Other reagents like PdCl_2 , NaOH, NaCl, and 2/2'-bipyridine were also purchased from Merck and used without further purification. Solvents used were reagent grade and purified before use by standard procedures. Dichloro-2,2'-bipyridinepalladium (II), $[\text{Pd}(\text{bpy})\text{Cl}_2]$, cisplatin, *cis*- $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ and palladium analog of cisplatin, *cis*- $[\text{Pd}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ were prepared as reported earlier (10).

Human ovarian adenocarcinoma OV2008, human hepatocarcinoma HepG2, and human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cell lines were obtained from Pharmacology lab, Ottawa Regional Cancer Center (Ottawa, Canada). DMEM/F12 medium, fetal bovine serum and trypsin and tripan blue dye were purchased from Gibco BRL, USA.

Methods

Infrared spectra of ligands and metal complexes were recorded on a Nicolet 5-DXB FT-IR spectrophotometer in the range of $4000\text{-}400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ in KBr pellets. Electronic absorption spectra of palladium complexes were measured on a Shimadzu UV-265 recording spectrophotometer. Conductivity measurements were carried out on a Systronics conductivity bridge, model 305, with a cell (cell constant 0.59) using water conductivity as a solvent. Microchemical analysis (CHN) was done in the CHN-rapid Heraeus. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra were recorded on a Bruker DRX-500 Avance spectrometer at 500 MHz in DMSO-d_6 using sodium 2,2-dimethyl-2-silapentane-5-sulphonate (DSS) as internal references. Melting points were measured on a Unimelt capillary melting point apparatus and reported uncorrected.

Synthesis of ligands and complexes
Butylamine dithiocarbamate sodium salt (Bu-dtcNa)

A modified literature method (10) was followed for the synthesis of this compound: A mixture of butylamine (10.00 mL, 100 mmol) and NaOH (4.00 g, 100 mmol) in 80 mL acetone was stirred for 1 h. Stirring continued at 0°C in an ice bath and carbon disulfide (10.00 mL excess) was added dropwise over 15 min, after which the solution became cruddy and yellow. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 5 h at 0°C and overnight at room temperature. It was then filtered, and 100 mL ether was added to the filtrate and the solution was placed in the refrigerator overnight. The resulting white precipitate of crude product was filtered off and vacuum dried. For recrystallization, the crude product was stirred with 60 mL acetone and undissolved particles were filtered out. Dichloromethane (50 mL) was added to the filtrate and then left in a refrigerator overnight. The desired product was collected by filtration as white needle-like crystals and washed with small amount of dichloromethane and vacuum dried. Yield was 13.68 g (80%) with a melting point of 73°C. Analytical Calculation for $C_5H_{10}NS_2Na$ is as (171.12): C, 35.09; H, 5.85; N, 8.19. Found: C, 35.02; H, 5.84; N, 8.18%.

Hexylamine dithiocarbamate sodium salt (Hex-dtcNa)

The synthesis procedure adopted for Bu-dtcNa was used here except that hexylamine (13.25 mL, 100 mmol) was used in place of butylamine. Yield: 15.52 g (78%) and melting point is 138°C. Anal. Calc. for $C_7H_{14}NS_2Na$ (199.36): C, 42.21; H, 7.04; N, 7.04. Found: C, 42.20; H, 7.02; N, 7.05%.

Octylamine dithiocarbamate sodium salt (Oct-dtcNa)

The synthesis method adopted here is the same as for Bu-dtcNa, only octylamine (16.53 mL, 100 mmol) was used instead of butylamine. Yield: 17.03 g (75%) and melting point is 173°C. Anal. Calc. for $C_9H_{18}NS_2Na$ (227.29): C, 47.58; H, 7.93; N, 6.17. Found: C, 47.57; H, 7.92; N, 6.16%.

2,2'-Bipyridinebutylaminedithiocarbamatopalladium (II) Chloride. [Pd(bpy)(Bu-dtc)] Cl

[Pd (bpy) Cl₂] (0.333 g, 1 mmol) was well suspended in 150 mL acetone by vigorous stirring for 2 h and then temperature was adjusted at 40°C. To this was added dropwise Bu-dtcNa (0.205 g, 1.2 mmol) dissolved in acetone (50 mL), after which the colour of suspension was yellow. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 1 h and stirred for another 10-12 h at room temperature. It was then filtered and the volume of yellow filtrate reduced to 20 mL on a rotary evaporator. It was allowed to cool to room temperature and the yellow solid formed was filtered and washed with small amount of cold water, acetone and vacuum dried. Yield: 0.268 g (60%) and decomposes at 170°C. Anal. Calc. for $C_{15}H_{18}N_3S_2ClPd$ (445.50): C, 40.40; H, 4.04; N, 9.43. Found: C, 40.30; H, 4.05; N, 9.45%.

2,2'-bipyridinehexylaminedithiocarbamatopalladium (II) Chloride, [Pd(bpy)(Hex-dtc)] Cl

This compound was synthesized and purified by following the procedure as given for [Pd(bpy)(Bu-dtc)]Cl complex except that Hex-dtcNa (0.239 g, 1.2 mmol) was used in place of Bu-dtcNa. Yield: 0.289 g (61%) and decomposes at 180°C. Anal. Calc. for $C_{17}H_{22}N_3S_2ClPd$ (473.50): C, 43.08; H, 4.65; N, 8.87. Found: C, 43.05; H, 4.62; N, 8.84%.

2,2'-bipyridineoctylaminedithiocarbamatopalladium (II) chloride, [Pd(bpy)(Oct-dtc)] Cl

This complex was synthesized and isolated by following the procedure as given for [Pd(bpy)(Bu-dtc)]Cl complex, except that Oct-dtcNa (0.272 g, 1.2 mmol) was used instead of Bu-dtcNa. Yield: 0.316 g (63%) and decomposes at 178°C. Anal. Calc. for $C_{19}H_{26}N_3S_2ClPd$ (501.50): C, 45.46; H, 5.18; N, 8.37. Found: C, 45.42; H, 5.20; N, 8.30%.

Cell culture experiments and clonogenic assay

Cells were cultured in DMEM/F12 medium supplied with 10% fetal calf serum of 37°C in humidified incubator with 5% CO₂. All cellular experiments were carried out in triplicates. To examine cells' growth in this condition, 30,000 cells per well in 6 well petridishes were

Table 1. Molar conductance and electronic absorption bands of [Pd (bpy)(R-NH-CSS)]Cl complexes in water.

Compound	Molar conductance of 5×10^{-4} solution $\text{cm}^2 \text{ohm}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	Band maxima in nm			
		Band I	Band II	Band III	Band IV
[Pd(bpy)(Bu-dtc)]Cl	96	317(2.19) ^a	307(1.96)	248(4.71)	303(2.76)
[Pd(bpy)(Hex-dtc)]Cl	92	319(2.13)	308(2.06)	249(5.71)	201(3.57)
[Pd(bpy)(Oct)]Cl	97	318(1.88)	307.4(1.82)	247(6.50)	203(3.78)

^aExtinction coefficients in liter mole⁻¹ cm⁻¹ × 10⁴ are given in parenthesis

seeded and growth curves were drawn for each cell line. All experiments were performed on the exponentially growing cells, which were prepared by minimum three passages of the initial seed of frozen stock.

For the clonogenic assay, cells from above three different cell lines were harvested with trypsin, washed with medium, and plated in quadruplicate onto 60 mm plastic tissue culture dishes at a density of 500 cells/dish in 4 mL culture medium. The cells were incubated overnight and allowed to attach on the surface of the dishes. Cells were then exposed to the various concentrations of each of above synthesized compounds, and/or cisplatin for one hour at 37°C. Three controls were used to normalize resulting data. To do so, a quadruplicate set of dishes was treated with saline, another set with DMSO solvent of these compounds as controls for experiments. The medium was then aspirated and cells were twice rinsed with saline and then the fresh medium was added to each dish. Each experiment was performed in triplicates. After 714- days incubation (based on the cell line growth parameters) the medium was aspirated, and cells were fixed and stained with tripan blue dye. Colonies of cells containing at least 50 cells were counted under a microscope. Percentages of colonies for each concentration compared to the appropriate control were assigned as the measurement of cytotoxicity for different concentrations.

Results and Discussion

Three complexes of formula [Pd(bpy)(R-NH-CSS)]Cl (Where bpy is 2,2'- bipyridine and R-NH-CSS is an anion of butylamine-, hexylamine-, and octylamine-dithiocarbamate) were prepared by interaction of [Pd (bpy) Cl₂] with sodium salt of dithiocarbamate in molar

ratio of 1:1. The molar conductance values of these complexes in water conductivity are in the range of 9197- $\text{cm}^2 \text{ohm}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ (Table 1). These values suggest that they are 1:1 electrolytes (11). The chemical analysis and molar conductance data support the above formulation of the palladium complexes.

In the electronic absorption spectra of above three complexes, four bands are observed. The band maxima with their extinction coefficients are given in Table 1. The band I and II show blue shifts of 67- nm from less polar chloroform to more polar water. Therefore, These bands may tentatively be assigned to charge transfer from metal to 2,2'- bipyridine ligand. Band III and IV are assigned to first and higher internal $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition of 2,2'- bipyridine (11).

Two most significant bands in the IR spectra of the ligands and the complexes are of interest; the ligands Bu-dtcNa, Hex-dtcNa and Oct-dtcNa showed a strong absorption at 1480, 1491 and 1492 cm^{-1} respectively, which is assigned to N-CSS stretching mode, while the complexes [Pd (bpy) (Bu-dtc)] Cl, [Pd (bpy)(Hex-dtc)] Cl and [Pd (bpy)(Oct-dtc)] Cl showed absorption at 1534, 1551 and 1539 cm^{-1} respectively. These absorption data suggested that the N-CSS bond order is in between a single bond ($1350\text{-}1250 = \bar{\nu} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and a double bond ($1690\text{-}1640 = \bar{\nu} \text{ cm}^{-1}$). Also, on passing from free dithiocarbamate ligands to corresponding complexes, the ν (N-CSS) mode shifted to higher energies on coordination, showing an increase in the nitrogen-carbon double bond character, caused by electron delocalization towards the palladium center. Thus the above alkylidithiocarbamate ligands coordinate to Pd (II) centers through sulfur atoms. Second, the presence of a single strong band at 923, 983 and 930 for Bu-dtcNa, Hex-dtcNa and Oct-dtcNa, respectively, and at 1026, 1027 and 1030 cm^{-1} for [Pd(bpy)(Bu-

Table 1. ¹H NMR spectral data of R-NH-CSSNa ligands and [Pd(bpy)(R-NH-CSS)]Cl complexes in deuterated DMSO.

compounds	2,2'-bipyridine protons				Dithiocarbamate proton				
	H-6,6'	H-4,4'	H-3,3'	H-5,5'	H-a	H-b	H-c	H-d	H-e
Bu-dtcNa					0.82 (t)	1.21(m)	1.39 (m)	3.31 (m)	8.08 (sb)
[Pd(bpy)(But-dtc)]Cl	8.50 ^a (d) ^β	8.25(t)	8.06(q)	7.64(t)	0.86 (m)	1.29 (m)	1.55 (m)	3.37 (m)	11.51 (sb)
Hex-dtcNa					0.84 (m)	1.23 (m)	1.41(m)	3.31 (m)	7.98 (sb)
[Pd(bpy)(Hex -dtc)]Cl	8.54(d)	8.32(t)	8.22(q)	7.71(t)	0.83 (m)	1.23 (m)	1.54 (m)	3.40 (m)	11.59 (sb)
Oct-dtcNa					0.84 (t)	1.23 (m)	1.41(m)	3.31 (m)	7.98 (sb)
[Pd(bpy)(Oct-dtc)]Cl	8.51(d)	8.26(t)	8.15(q)	7.69(m)	0.82 (m)	1.24 (m)	1.57 (m)	3.45 (m)	11.53 (sb)

^a chemical shift in ppm. ^βs,d,t,q,m and sb are singlet, doublet, triplet, quartet, multiplet and singlet broad, respectively.

dtc)]Cl, [Pd (bpy)(Hex-dtc)]Cl and [Pd (bpy) (Oct-dtc)]Cl, respectively attributed to ν (SCS) mode is a strongly indicative of a completely symmetrically bonding at dithiocarbamate ligands, acting in a bidentate mode in our complexes (Figure 1). Otherwise a doublet would be expected in the 1000 ± 70 region which indicates an asymmetrically bonded ligand or a monodentate bound ligand.

The ¹H NMR spectra of sodium salts of butylamine dithiocarbamate (Bu-dtcNa), hexylamine dithiocarbamate (Hex-dtcNa) and octylamine dithiocarbamate (Oct-dtcNa) in DMSO-d₆ were recorded using DSS as internal reference. The ¹H NMR spectrum of Bu-dtcNa shows five peaks at 0.82, 1.21, 1.39, 3.31 and 8.08 ppm which are assigned to three H-a, Two H-b, two H-c two H-d and one H-e protons respectively (Table 2 and figure 1-I). Similar assignments have been done for analogous ligands Hex-dtcNa and Oct-dtcNa which data are collected in Table 2. The integrated areas under the peaks correspond to the ratio 3 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 1 for Bu-dtcNa, 3 : 6 : 2 : 2 : 1 for Hex-dtcNa and 3 : 10 : 2 : 2 : 1 for Oct-dtcNa and thus support the proposed structures.

The ¹H NMR spectra of [Pd (bpy)(R-NH-CSS)]Cl complexes were recorded in deuterated dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO-d₆) using DSS as internal reference. Their chemical shifts along with the coupling constants are summarized in Table 2 and proposed structure and NMR numbering scheme are given in Figure 1. The protons of 2,2'-bipyridine moieties in [Pd (bpy) (Bu-dtc)] Cl appear as a doublet at 8.50 ppm, a triplet at 8.25 ppm, quartet at 8.06 ppm and triplet at 7.64 ppm which are assigned to H-6,6',

H-4,4', H-3,3' and H-5,5' protons, respectively (10). similar assignments for protons of 2,2'-bipyridine moieties in [Pd (bpy)(Hex-dtc)] Cl and [Pd(bpy)(Oct-dtc)]Cl are given in Table 2. In the [Pd(bpy) (Bu-dtc)]Cl Complex two multiplets observed at 0.86 and 1.99ppm are assigned to three H-a and two H-b protons (Figure 1). The two other multiplets appeared at 1.55 and 3.37 ppm is assigned to H-c and H-d protons of dithiocarbamate moieties. Another broad singlet (possibly multiplet) resonates at 11.51 ppm is assigned to H-e proton of coordinated dithiocarbamate. This peak disappear on D₂O exchange and also shows an upfield shift of 3.35 ppm in the complex as compared to its value in sodium dithiocarbamate. This suggests the bonding of dithiocarbamate ligand to palladium (II) through both sulphur atoms. Similar assignments have been done for protons of dithiocarbamate moieties in the analogous complexes [Pd(bpy)(Hex-dtc)]Cl and [Pd(bpy)(Oct-dtc)]Cl (Table 2). The integrated areas under the peaks of 2,2'-bipyridine and dithiocarbamate protons in the ratio 8 : 10 for [Pd (bpy)(Bu-dtc)]Cl and 8:14 for [Pd(bpy)(Hex-dtc)]Cl and 8 : 18 for [Pd (bpy)(Oct-dtc)]Cl are further supporting the proposed structures.

Finally, ¹H NMR spectra of the complexes dissolved in DMSO-d₆ and recorded after 24 h observed no changes in these spectra, suggesting no dissociation of dithiocarbamate anions.

DNA binding and antitumor activities of these compounds on human K562 cell line have been published before (10). Here, using the same derivatives, we have examined the cytotoxicity effects of above mentioned compounds on three different human cell lines

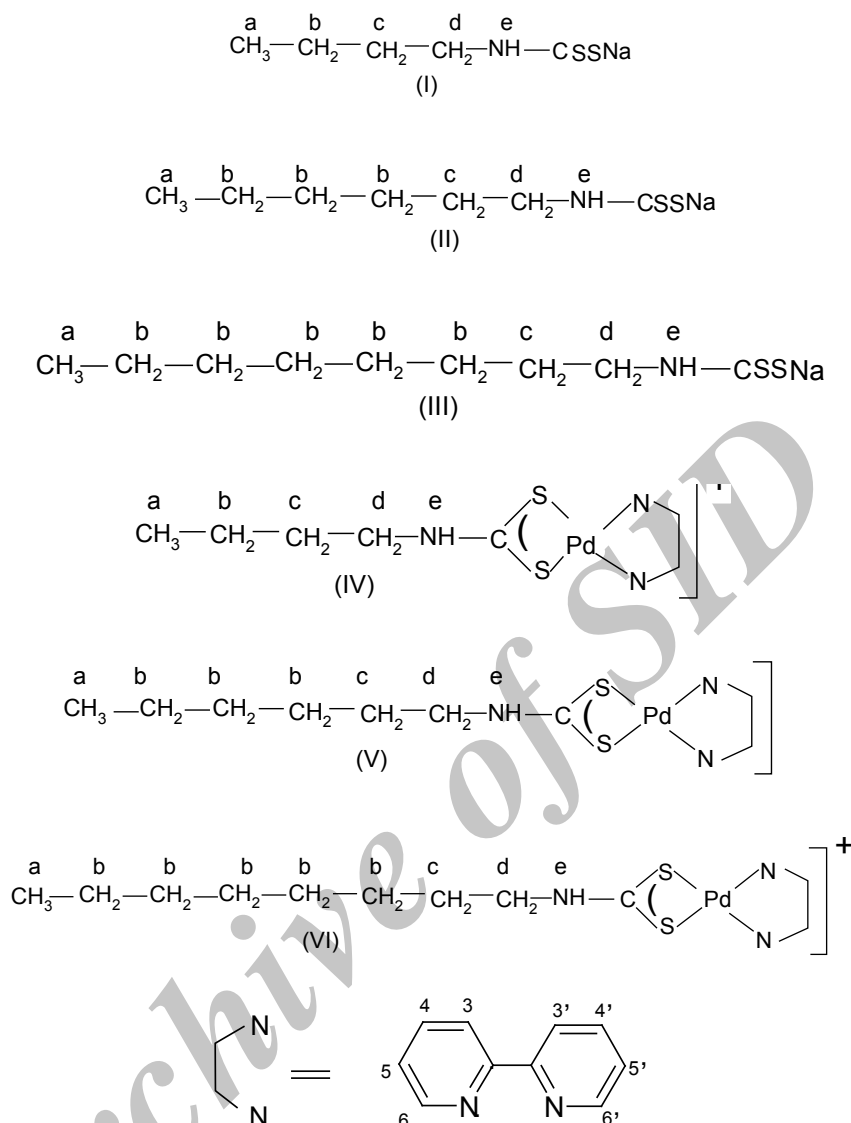


Figure 1. Proposed structures and numbering scheme of (1) Bu-dtcNa (2) Hex-dtcNa (3) Oct-dtcNa (4) [Pd(bpy)(Bu-dtc)]Cl (5) [Pd(bpy)(Hex-dtc)]Cl and (6) [Pd(bpy)(Oct-dtc)]Cl compounds.

as potential candidates for human cancer therapy with the results shown in Table 3. In this table, clonogenic results (mean \pm SEM) are listed as the percentages of colonies survived after exposure to different concentrations of compounds in comparison with the control. As is shown in this table from the clonogenic assay, a typical dose-response curve with LD₅₀s of 0.838 ± 0.074 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 2.196 ± 0.220 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ and 2.799 ± 0.733 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, have been shown on OV2008, HepG2 and A549, respectively for cisplatin. The rank order of cisplatin cytotoxicity on these cell lines is in

well agreement with the previous publication and the cell lines sensitivities to this anticancer drug. This may be counted as a proof for the accuracy of cytotoxicity assay. As is shown in Table 3, the Pd analogue of cisplatin is not following the same ranking order of cytotoxicity on these cell lines, being most toxic for OV2008 and A549 and less for the HepG2. This compound may be a good candidate for further studies as a potential anticancer drug for the lung adenocarcinoma which is considered as a very resistant cancer to chemotherapy. Other synthetic Pd compounds

Table 3. Cytotoxicity in LD₅₀ of synthesized Pd compounds (abbreviations as per Figure 1), as well as cisplatin and its Pd analogue on three different human cancer cell lines in µg/mL.

CELL LINE COMPOUND	A549	HepG2	OV2008
IV	0.379 ± 0.107	0.934 ± 0.194	0.234 ± 0.023
V	0.605 ± 0.054	0.131 ± 0.052	0.914 ± 0.097
VI	0.482 ± 0.152	0.172 ± 0.060	0.258 ± 0.043
Pd Analogue	1.721 ± 0.793	8.833 ± 0.729	1.53 ± 0.557
cisplatin	2.799 ± 0.733	2.196 ± 0.220	0.838 ± 0.074

are in the same cytotoxic range as cisplatin for different cell lines, but with a distinguished effect on lung adenocarcinoma. Above biological study may suggest these Pd analogues of cisplatin as good candidates to be considered for the treatment of human lung cancer. Further cellular and animal studies are suggested aiming toward the potential clinical application of these compounds.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the University of Sistan and Bluchestan, and the Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences Research Councils for their support of this work.

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