

A Possible I_d Process in the Reaction of 5'-Guanosinemonophosphoric Acid and cis -[Pt(NH₂Prⁱ)₂(OH₂)₂]²⁺, a Reduced Form of CHIP or Iproplatin, the Anti-cancer Drug

David J. Evans and Michael Green*

Department of Chemistry, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, U.K.

Rate data are presented for the reaction of cis -[Pt(NH₂Prⁱ)₂(OH₂)₂]²⁺ with 5'-guanosinemonophosphoric acid which occurs in two steps, the second of which has a large positive entropy of activation.

CHIP, $cis,cis,trans$ -[Pt^{IV}(NH₂Prⁱ)₂Cl₂(OH)₂], is one of the second generation of platinum-containing anti-cancer drugs. However compared with cisplatin, cis -[Pt^{II}(NH₃)₂Cl₂], the original drug, it reacts very slowly with nucleotides; (we¹ have estimated that the rate constant at 37 °C for the reaction of

CHIP and 5'-guanosinemonophosphoric acid, 5'-GMPH₂ or B, is less than 10 dm³ mol⁻¹ h⁻¹†). Therefore it has been suggested that in order to be active, CHIP must be modified to a

† At 37.0 °C, if [Pt] = [B] = 10⁻⁵ mol dm⁻³, $t_4 > 10^4$ h.

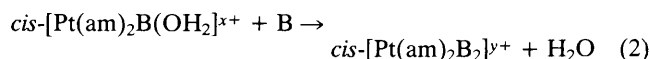
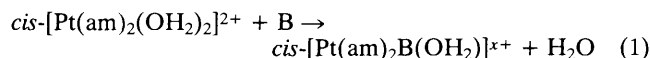
Table 1. Rate constants, activation parameters, and changes in δ -value of H(8) of the guanine unit (G) in reactions (1) and (2).^a

am	Reaction	$k(25.0^\circ\text{C})$ /dm ³ mol ⁻¹ s ⁻¹	$k(37.0^\circ\text{C})$ /dm ³ mol ⁻¹ s ⁻¹	ΔH^\ddagger /kJ mol ⁻¹	ΔS^\ddagger /J K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	Change in δ H(8) of G
NH ₂ Pr ⁱ	(1)	1.69	2.96	33.4 ± 2.8	-128.5 ± 9.5	8.84 to 8.66
NH ₃	(1)	1.44	2.82	40.6 ± 4.4	-106 ± 16	8.84 to 8.64
NH ₂ Pr ⁱ	(2)	0.162	0.848	103.7 ± 3.2	87.8 ± 11	8.66 to 8.49
NH ₃	(2)	0.238	0.650	62.8 ± 1.7	-46.6 ± 5.1	8.64 to 8.49

^a Kinetic data for am = NH₃ from ref. 5; ¹H n.m.r. data remeasured.

platinum(II) form and is, in fact, reduced by iron(II) or by ascorbic acid.² The rate constant for the latter process is 0.58 dm³ mol⁻¹ s⁻¹ at 37.0°C.^{3‡} In this communication we present rate data for the reaction of the platinum(II) species, *cis*-[Pt(NH₂Prⁱ)₂(OH₂)₂]²⁺, and 5'-GMPH₂.

Cis-[Pt(NH₂Prⁱ)₂I₂] was converted into *cis*-[Pt(NH₂Prⁱ)₂(OH₂)₂](CF₃SO₃)₂ using the method of Tobias's group.⁴ The reaction of *cis*-[Pt(NH₂Prⁱ)₂(OH₂)₂]²⁺ and 5'-GMPH₂ was observed to proceed in two steps, and was studied quantitatively at λ 222 nm under similar conditions used to investigate the corresponding reaction of *cis*-[Pt(NH₃)₂(OH₂)₂]²⁺ and 5'-GMPH₂.⁵ Each step is first order in platinum and in 5'-GMPH₂, or B, and ¹H n.m.r. demonstrates the formation of two products in sequence. This behaviour and the similarity with the reaction of *cis*-[Pt(NH₃)₂(OH₂)₂]²⁺ and 5'-GMPH₂⁵ lead us to propose the same processes in each case, [see equations (1) and (2), am = NH₂Prⁱ or NH₃], the guanine unit(s) G being bonded through N(7). Rate data, activation parameters, and δ -values for H(8) of G are given in Table 1.



Usually entropies of activation for ligand exchange reactions of platinum(II) are negative, as normally expected for an *I_a* or *A* process, and those involving *cis*-[Pt(NH₃)₂(OH₂)₂]²⁺ and nucleobases are unexceptional⁵ (see Table 1, am = NH₃). Thus the large positive value observed here for ΔS^\ddagger (am =

NH₂Prⁱ) is remarkable. However proposals have been made that various reactions involving platinum(II) are dissociative, though some have been disproved.⁶ Fairly recently, positive ΔS^\ddagger values have been observed in substitution reactions involving a platinum(II) system,⁷ while in another, a *D* mechanism has been established.⁸ In the present system changing am from NH₃ to NH₂Prⁱ in *cis*-[Pt(am)₂B(OH₂)]^{x+} introduces three bulky groups around the platinum centre. It is suggested, therefore, that this replacement causes reaction (2) to change from being associative to dissociative in character.

Added in proof. An article on the testing of Iproplatin has recently appeared.⁹

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‡ At 37.0°C, if [Pt] = [ascorbic acid] = 10⁻⁵ mol dm⁻³, *t*₄ = 5 h.