



Società Chimica Italiana Divisione di Chimica Inorganica Divisione di Chimica dei Sistemi Biologici

BioMet2021

XX Workshop on Pharmacobiometallics 15-16 aprile 2021

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS









Antimicrobial Studies of Silver (I) *N*-Heterocyclic carbene complexes containing acridine moiety and non classical pyrazole derived.

Filippo Prencipe¹, Anna Zanfardino², Michela Di Napoli², Stefano D'Errico³, Giuseppe Felice Mangiatordi¹, Michele Saviano¹, Mario Varcamonti², Diego Tesauro³

¹ Institute of Crystallography (IC) CNR, Via Amendola 122/O, 70126 Bari (Italy)

Corresponding Author, e-mail: prenzfp@gmail.com

Silver and its complexes have long been used as antimicrobial agents in medicine due to the lack of silver resistance and the effectiveness at low concentration as well as to their low toxicities

compared to the most commonly used antibiotics¹. N-Heterocyclic Carbenes (NHCs) have been extensively applied as carrier molecules for metals in anticancer applications. In the present study we selected two NHC-carbene based on acridine scaffold and detailed non classical pyrazole derived mono NHC-Ag neutral and bis NHC-Ag cationic complexes. Their inhibitor effect on bacterial strains Gram-negative and positive was evaluated. Imidazolium **NHC** silver complex containing the acridine chromophore showed effectiveness at extremely low MIC values. Although pyrazole NHC silver complexes are less active than the acridine NHC-silver, they represent the first example of this class of compounds with antimicrobial properties. Fluorescence images (Figure 1) allow to demonstrate the interaction with Escherichia coli of silver complex after 1 incubation. Moreover complexes are not toxic and they show not significant activity against mammalian cells (Hek lines) after 4 and 24 h. Based on experimental evidence, we

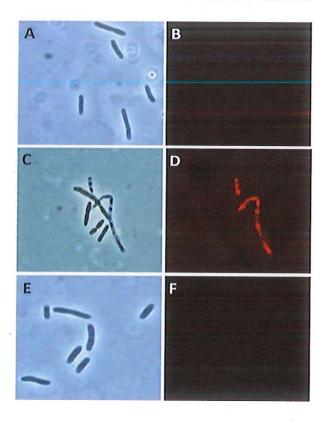


Figure 1. Panels show *Escherichia coli* DH5α bacterial cells observed in optical microscopy and in fluorescence microscopy. Untreated bacterial cells (A and B); cells treated with Ag complex (C and D), cells treated with ligand (E and F).

confident that this promising class of complexes could represent a valuable starting point for developing candidates for the treatment of bacterial infections.

References

- [1] Lansdown, A.B.J., Silver I.: It's antibacterial properties and mechanims of action. *J. Wound Care* 2002; 11: 125–130
- [2] Patil S.A., Patil S.A., Patil R., Keri R.S., Budagumpi S., Balakrishna G.R., Tacke M.: N-heterocyclic carbene metal complexes as bio-organometallic antimicrobial and anticancer drugs. Future Med. Chem. 2015; 7: 1305–1333

² Department of Biology University of Naples "Federico II", via Cynthia 80143, Napoli, Italy

³Department of Pharmacy and Interuniversity Research Centre on Bioactive Peptides (CIRPeB), University of Naples "Federico II", via Mezzocannone 16, 80134 Naples, Italy.