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Marked Improvement in Photoinduced Cell Death by a New Tris-Heteroleptic Complex with Dual Action: Singlet Oxygen Sensitization and Ligand Dissociation

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Abstract. The new tris-heteroleptic complex $[Ru(bpy)(dppn)(CH_3CN)_2]^{2+}$ (**3**, bpy = 2,2′-bipyridine, dppn = benzo[*i*]dipyrido[3,2-*a*;2′,3′-*c*]-phenazine) was synthesized and characterized in an effort to generate a molecule capable of both singlet oxygen ($^1O_2$) production and ligand exchange upon irradiation. Such dual reactivity has the potential to be useful for increasing the efficacy of photochemotherapy (PCT) drugs by acting via two different mechanisms simultaneously. The photochemical properties and photoinduced cytotoxicity of **3** were compared to those of the $[Ru(bpy)_2(dppn)]^{2+}$ (**1**) and $[Ru(bpy)_2(CH_3CN)_2]^{2+}$ (**2**), since **1** sensitizes the production of $^1O_2$ and **2** undergoes ligand exchange of the monodentate CH_3CN ligands with solvent when irradiated. The quantum yield of $^1O_2$ production was measured to be 0.72(2) for **3** in methanol, which is slightly lower than that of **1**, 0.88(2), in the same solvent (λ_{irr} = 460 nm). Complex **3** also undergoes photoinduced ligand exchange when irradiated in H_2O (λ_{irr} = 400 nm), but with a low quantum efficiency (< 1%). These results are explained by the low-lying ligand-centered $^3\pi\pi^*$ excited state of **3** localized on the dppn ligand, thus decreasing the relative population of the higher energy ^{3}dd state; the latter is associated with ligand dissociation. Cytotoxicity data with HeLa cells reveals that complex **3** exhibits a greater photocytoxicity index, 1,110, than do either **1** and **2**, indicating that the dual action complex is more photoactive towards cells in spite of its low ligand exchange quantum yield.

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Introduction

Due to the drawbacks of many conventional chemotherapeutic treatments, including poor selectivity for tumor tissue and drug resistance, a wide variety of new drugs have been developed with varying levels of success.[1-7] Many of these treatments rely on either direct damage to DNA or on the disruption of the redox homeostasis of the tumor cell.[1-9] One approach to circumvent the drawbacks of the common current anticancer therapies is to develop new strategies whereby an external source can be used to activate the drug. The use of light for drug activation, photochemotherapy (PCT), is used to induce cell death only upon irradiation, which can be operative via a number of mechanisms, including redox reactions, damage to biological targets, or the production of a reactive species. An important consideration for a successful PCT agent is for the molecule to be nontoxic in the dark, such that it is only activated through the absorption of light. PCT provides low systemic toxicity, low levels of invasiveness, and increased selectivity, and in some cases it is superior to conventional cancer therapies.[10-13]

Research in the area of PCT that have demonstrated promising results to date include molecules that photosensitize the production of singlet oxygen, $^1O_2$ (commonly known as photodynamic therapy agents), compounds that release drugs when irradiated, and transition metal complexes that covalently bind to DNA when photolyzed.[14-19] Although compounds approved for PCT and those currently undergoing clinical trials are almost all organic molecules that produce $^1O_2$ upon irradiation,[14] inorganic complexes that possess ligands with extended π-systems and long excited state lifetimes have been shown to sensitize $^1O_2$ with significantly greater efficiency than those currently in use;[20–23] these species include $[Ru(bpy)_2(dppn)]^{2+}$ (**1**; bpy = 2,2′-bipyridine, dppn = benzo[i]dipyrido[3,2-a;2′,3′-c]-phenazine) whose structures are schematically depicted in Figure 1.[24] Upon irradiation with visible light, complex **1** produces $^1O_2$ with $\Phi = 0.88$ from a long-lived dppn $^3\pi\pi^*$ excited state, and efficiently photocleaves DNA, but is not reactive towards the DNA duplexes in the dark. Moreover, complexes with extended π-systems have been shown to exhibit strong intercalative binding to DNA.[25-27]

In addition to intercalation, inorganic complexes are also able to bind covalently to DNA by attachment of the metal center. Such metal nucleobase coordination represents a key feature of the mechanism of action of cisplatin, one of the current leading anticancer drugs.[8,9] Transition metal complexes with photolabile ligands are able to covalently bind to DNA in a manner similar to cisplatin, but only upon irradiation with visible light. The requirement of the use of photons for their activation results in increased spatiotemporal selectivity towards tumor tissue relative to traditional drugs.[14,15] Moreover, transition metal complexes that are activated by light have been shown to be less toxic in the dark and to exhibit a greater increase in cytotoxicity upon irradiation than the organic compounds currently approved for PCT.[16,28-31] One such complex, *cis*-$[Ru(bpy)_2(CH_3CN)_2]^{2+}$ (**2**, Figure 1), exhibits a relatively high quantum yield for ligand exchange with water to yield $[Ru(bpy)_2(H_2O)_2]^{2+}$ (Φ_{400} = 0.21), a value that is significantly greater than for related Ru(II) complexes.[16,32,33]

Ultrafast experiments previously showed that **2** violates Kasha's rule though simultaneous population of both its short-lived ^{3}MLCT state, τ = 51 ps, and the ^{3}LF (ligand-field) states, and the latter results in fast ligand exchange in water.[28] The high quantum yields for exchange of the nitrile ligands in **2** and its ability to simultaneously populate two different upon excitation through ultrafast interystem crossing, together with the efficient sensitization of $^1O_2$ by **1**, provides a platform for the possible combination of the two features to generate a new PCT agent

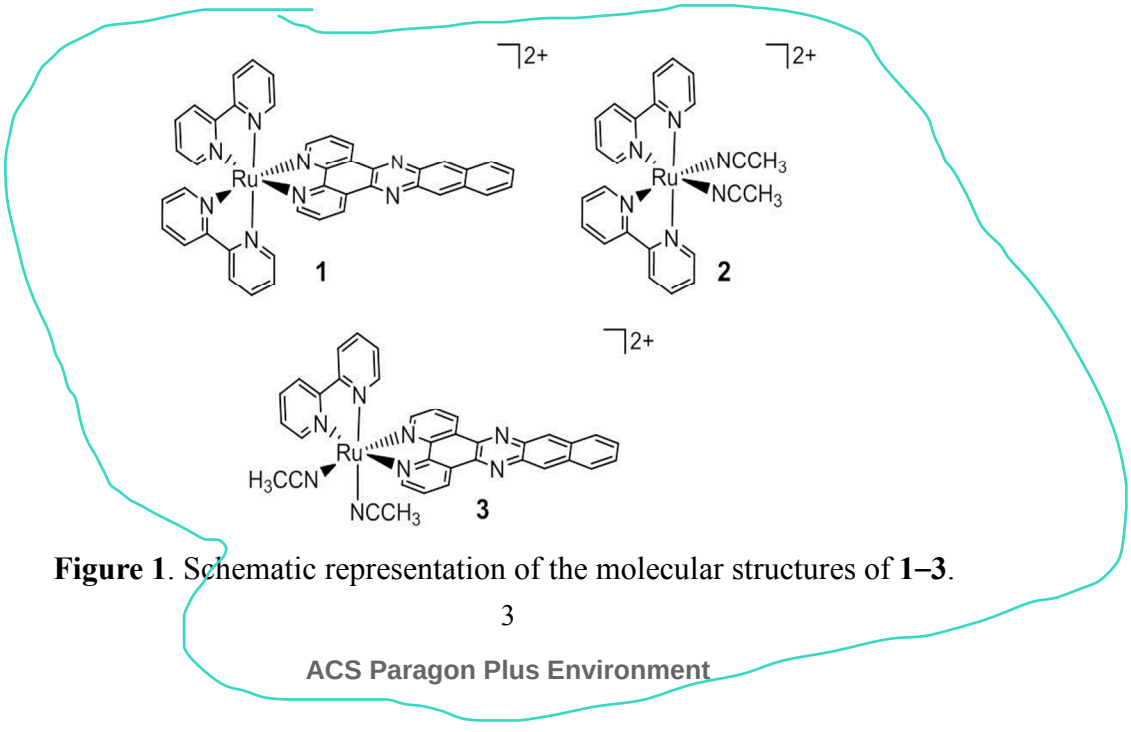

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the molecular structures of **1–3**.

that may simultaneously act via two different mechanisms, the production of $^1O_2$ and covalent binding to DNA upon irradiation, while remaining inactive in the dark. To this end, the tris-heteroleptic complex $[Ru(bpy)(dppn)(CH_3CN)_2]^{2+}$ (**3**) was synthesized and its photophysical properties and phototoxicity were compared to those of **1** and **2** (Figure 1).

Experimental Section

Materials. Standard Schlenk-line techniques (N_2 atmosphere) were used to maintain anaerobic conditions during the preparation of the compounds. The solvents used were of reagent grade quality. Normal butanol (*n*-BuOH, Mallinckrodt), water (ChromAR®, Mallinckrodt) and acetonitrile (EMD Chemicals) were used as received. The reagents $RuCl_3•3H_2O$ (Pressure Chemicals), 2,2′-bipyridine (Alfa Aesar), potassium ferrioxalate (Strem Chemicals), 1,3-diphenylisobenzofuran (DPBF, Sigma Aldrich), and NH_4PF_6 (Sigma Aldrich) were purchased and used without further purification. The compounds $[Ru(bpy)_2(dppn)][PF_6]_2$ (**1**),[34] *cis*-$[Ru(bpy)_2(NCCH_3)_2][PF_6]_2$ (**2**),[28] $[(\eta^6\text{-}C_6H_6)RuCl(bpy)][Cl]$,[35] $Ru(bpy)(DMSO)_2Cl_2$,[36] and the dppn ligand[37] were prepared according to literature procedures.

$[Ru(bpy)(dppn)(CH_3CN)_2][PF_6]_2$ (3). Method 1. An orange suspension of $[(\eta^6\text{-}C_6H_6)RuCl(bpy)][Cl]$ (201 mg, 0.49 mmol) and dppn (165 mg, 0.50 mmol) in *n*-BuOH (15 mL) was refluxed for 14 h under reduced light conditions. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure to give a dark purple-red solid residue which was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (400 mL) to give a dark red solution. After filtration, the solution was washed with water several times and the resulting dark purple organic layer was dried with anhydrous $MgSO_4$ and reduced to *ca.* 10 mL. A dark purple solid (*cis*-$RuCl_2(bpy)(dppn)$) was obtained upon precipitation with diethyl ether (25 mL). This intermediate (28 mg, 42.5 μmol) was suspended in 3 mL of $MeCN/H_2O$ (2:1) and the suspension was heated at 100 °C for 3 h under reduced light conditions. The resulting dark orange solution was filtered while hot through a plug of glass wool and NH_4PF_6 (110 mg) dissolved in 1 mL of H_2O was added dropwise to the filtrate. The

resulting orange precipitate was collected by filtration, dissolved in 1.5 mL of hot MeCN and precipitated by slow addition of hot H_2O. After storing the mixture in the freezer for 4 h, the orange precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with H_2O (3 x 3 mL) and diethyl ether (15 mL). Yield: 24 mg (5%). ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, $(CD_3)_2CO$, Figure S1): δ 10.03 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 5.5 Hz, ^4J = 1.0 Hz, H-*l*), 9.91 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 8.0 Hz, ^4J = 1.0 Hz, H-*j*), 9.73 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5.5 Hz, H-1), 9.60 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 8.0 Hz, ^4J = 1.5 Hz, H-*c*), 9.19 (s, 1H, H-*d* or H-*i*), 9.13 (s, 1H, H-*i* or H-*d*), 8.88 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8.0 Hz, H-4), 8.71 (d, 1H, ^3J = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 8.50-8.45 (m, 2H, H-3, H-*k*), 8.41 (m, 2H, H-*f*, H-*g*), 8.33 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 5.5 Hz, ^4J = 1.0 Hz, H-*a*), 8.10-8.03 (m, 2H, H-2, H-6), 8.01 (d, 1H, ^3J = 5.5 Hz, H-8), 7.92 (dd, 1H, ^3J = 8.0 Hz, 5.5 Hz, H-*b*), 7.78 (m, 2H, H-*e*, H-*h*), 7.32 (ddd, 1H, ^3J = 7.5 Hz, 5.5 Hz, ^4J = 1.0 Hz, H-7), 2.58 (s, 3H, $NCCH_3$), 2.41 (s, 3H, $NCCH_3$). *Anal*. Calcd. for $C_{36}H_{26}F_{12}N_8P_2Ru$•0.9 H_2O: C, 44.22; H, 2.87; N, 11.46. Found: C, 44.25; H, 2.92; N, 11.39.

Method 2. $Ru(bpy)(DMSO)_2Cl_2$ (51 mg, 0.11 mmol) and one equivalent of the dppn ligand (35 mg, 0.11 mmol) were suspended in 8 mL of DMF and heated to reflux for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation resulting in a dark black solid. The solid was suspended in 50 mL of CH_2Cl_2 and was collected by vacuum filtration. The dark solid (*cis*-$RuCl_2$(bpy)(dppn)) was subsequently washed with copious amount of H_2O and then 30 mL of diethyl ether. This intermediate (10 mg, 0.015 mmol) was suspended in a 12 mL CH_3CN:H_2O (1:1) solvent mixture and heated to reflux in the dark for 16 hours. While hot, a saturated aqueous solution of NH_4PF_6 (5 mL) was added to the resulting orange reaction mixture. Upon cooling, an orange precipitate formed which was collected by vacuum filtration. The precipitate was washed with 20 mL of H_2O and 20 mL of diethyl ether. Product characterization results matched that of Method 1. Yield 4.4 mg (4%).

Instrumentation. ^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian 500 MHz spectrometer. Steady state absorption spectra were recorded on a Hewlett-Packard 8453 diode array spectrometer and emission data for $^1O_2$ experiments were collected on a Horiba Fluoromax-4 spectrometer.

Electrochemical measurements were carried out by using an HCH Electrochemical Analyzer model CH 1620A. Nanosecond transient absorption was carried out using a home built instrument previously reported,[38] using a frequency tripled (355 nm) Spectra Physics GCR-150 Nd:YAG laser (fwhm ~8 ns) as the excitation source. Femtosecond transient absorption experiments were carried out using laser and detection systems that were previously described.[39] The sample was excited at 300 nm by (1.5 mW at the sample) by the output of an optical parametric amplifier (OPA) with a sum frequency generation and ultraviolet visible harmonics attachment. Upon irradiation samples were kept in motion by use of a Harrick Scientific flow cell equipped with 1 mm CaF_2 windows (1 mm path length). A total volume of ~10 mL was required for the flow cell to operate correctly. The polarization angle between the pump and probe beams was 54.7° to avoid rotational diffusion effects. The measurement at each time delay was repeated four times and the spectra were corrected for the chirp in the white light probe continuum.[40] Ligand exchange quantum yields and photolysis experiments were performed using a 150 W Xe short arc lamp (USHIO) in a Miliarc lamp housing unit (PTI) powered by a LPS-220 power supply (PTI) equipped with a LPS-221 igniter (PTI). Bandpass filters (Thorlabs, fwhm ~ 10 nm) and 3 mm thick long-pass filters (CVI Melles Griot) were used to attain desired excitation wavelengths.

Methods. ^{1}H NMR spectral studies were performed in $(CD_3)_2CO$ (acetone-d_6) and all chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) and internally referenced to the residual acetone peak (2.05 ppm). Emission experiments were measured using a 1 × 1 cm^2 quartz cuvette. Cyclic voltammetric measurements were performed in CH_3CN (distilled from 3 Å molecular sieves) with 0.1 M tetra-*n*-butylammonium hexafluorophosphate, [^{n}Bu$_4$N][PF$_6$], as the supporting electrolyte. The working electrode was a BAS Pt disk electrode, the reference electrode was Ag/AgCl (KCl 3M), and the auxiliary electrode was a Pt wire. The ferrocene/ferrocenium couple occurs at $E_{1/2}$ = +0.44 V vs Ag/AgCl under the same experimental conditions. Elemental analyses were performed by Atlantic Microlab Inc. (GA). The $^1O_2$ quantum yields for complex **3**

were measured using $[Ru(bpy)_3]^{2+}$ as the standard (Φ = 0.81 in CH_3OH), DPBF as a trapping agent, with 460 nm irradiation.[41] The experiment was performed by absorption matching **3** and the standard at the irradiation wavelength (0.01 at 460 nm). The complexes were irradiated at regular time intervals in the presence of DPBF (1.0 μM) and the decrease in emission of DPBF was monitored as a function of time (λ_{ex} = 405 nm, λ_{em} = 479 nm). The DPBF emission intensity *vs* irradiation time was plotted and the slopes of the standard and **3** were compared to give the $^1O_2$ quantum yield. Data points were collected for each complex until the slopes became nonlinear. The quantum yields for photoinduced ligand exchange in **2** and **3** were measured at an irradiation wavelength of 400 nm in H_2O using potassium ferrioxalate as the actinometer following an established procedure.[42]

The IC_{50} values were determined using the human cervical adenocarcinoma cell line (HeLa cells, ATCC CCL-2) cultured in Dulbecco's Minimun Eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% penicillin/streptomycin at 37 °C in a humid incubator with 5% CO_2. Cells were seeded in 48-well plates (1.5×10^4 cells/well) and, after attachment, were exposed to the complexes **1**–**3** in DMEM 1% FCS during 24 hours from 0-750 μM. Each well was then washed with phosphate buffer saline (PBS 1 mM, pH 7.2), and fresh PBS was added to the wells. One plate was then irradiated for 20 min (LED system 466 ± 20nm; 6.50 mW/cm^2) while the other was kept in the dark during that time. After irradiation, PBS was replaced with DMEM 1% FCS, and the plates were kept in the incubator for an additional 48 h, at which time the MTT assay was conducted using methods described previously.[43]

Cellular uptake studies were conducted using 12-well plates (1×10^5 HeLa cells per well). The plates were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS and 1% penicillin/streptomycin, in an incubator at 37°C in humid atmosphere with 5% CO_2 for 18 to 24 h. After washing with PBS, each well was filled with a 200μM solution of complex in DMEM 1% FCS and were incubated for 24 h in the dark. After that time, 500 μL of the supernatant was removed from each well for quantification, to which 500 μL of a 50 mM SDS was added. The spare supernatant from each well was removed and discarded. The remaining cells were washed

with PBS, followed by the addition of 500 μL of a 25 mM SDS solution to promote lysis of the cellular membrane. These solutions were used to quantify the ruthenium complex taken up by the cells determining the absorbance in the wavelength of maximum absorption (Shimadzu UV-2401PC spectrophotometer) using the corresponding molar extinction coefficient in the lysed solutions, A_{lysed}, relative to that of the supernatant, $A_{supernatant}$, using the equation: (% Uptake) = $[(A_{lysed}/2)/(2 \times A_{supernatant} + (A_{lysed}/2))] \times 100$.[43]

Results and Discussion

Electronic Absorption Spectroscopy and Electrochemistry. The steady state electronic absorption spectra of **1**–**3** in CH_3CN are provided in Figure 2a. The absorption spectrum of **1** exhibits dppn-based $^1\pi\pi^*$ transitions with maxima at 387 nm (9 900 M^{-1} cm^{-1}) and 411 nm (13 400 M^{-1} cm^{-1}) that are similar to those of the free dppn ligand in $CHCl_3$ observed at 390 nm (9 400 M^{-1} cm^{-1}) and 414 nm (12 500 M^{-1} cm^{-1}). These ligand-centered transitions are slightly blue shifted and more intense in **3**, with maxima at 382 nm (11 100 $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$) and 405 nm (13 500 $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$). The typical ^{1}MLCT bands arising from Ru(dπ)→L(π*) transitions are prominent in **1** and **3** centered at 444 nm (13 500 M^{-1} cm^{-1}) and 430 nm (11 000 M^{-1} cm^{-1}), respectively, and blue-shifted with maximum at 425 nm (8 900 M^{-1} cm^{-1}) in **2**.

Cyclic voltammetric measurements reveal that **2** and **3** exhibit a reversible metal-based oxidation event at $E_{1/2}$ ($[Ru]^{3+/2+}$) = +1.74 and +1.69 V, *vs* NHE, respectively, both of which are more positive than the respective redox events in $[Ru(bpy)_3]^{2+}$, +1.54 V *vs* NHE, and **1**, +1.58 V *vs* NHE (Figures S2 and S3, respectively).[24] This cathodic shift is ascribed to the greater π-backbonding afforded by the acetonitrile ligands in **2** and **3**. Both complexes exhibit quasi-reversible redox events at negative potentials which are involve reduction of the polypyridyl ligands. Compound **3** shows a characteristic dppn ligand-based reduction at $E_{1/2}$ ($[Ru]^{2+/+}$) = –0.46 V *vs* NHE, which occurs at less negative potentials than the bpy reduction in **1**, $E_{1/2}$ ($[Ru]^{2+/+}$) = –1.14 V *vs* NHE, as has been noted in the literature for other Ru-dppn compounds.[24,44]

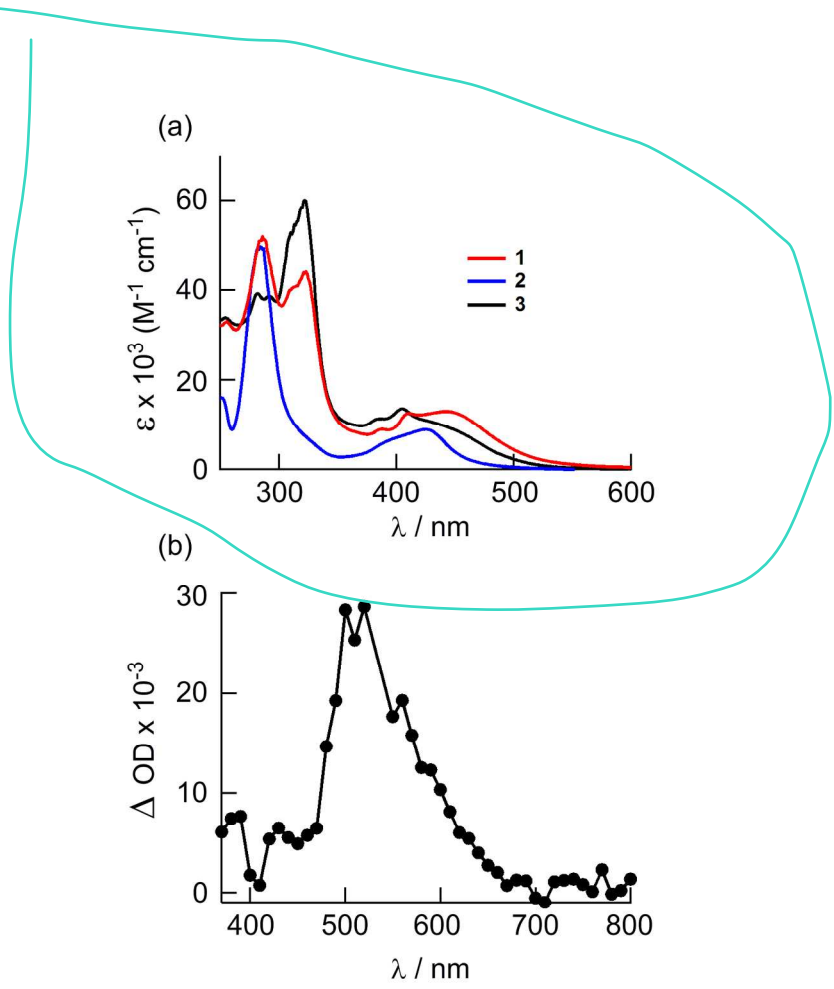

Figure 2. (a) Electronic absorption spectra of complexes **1-3** in CH_3CN and (b) transient absorption spectrum of **3** in CH_3CN collected 0.2 μs after the excitation pulse (λ_{exc} = 355 nm, fwhm ~ 8 ns).

Excited State Properties. Nanosecond transient absorption spectra (λ_{exc} = 355 nm, fwhm ~ 8 ns) measured in deaerated CH_3CN reveals a strong absorption band at ~540 nm for **3** with τ = 20 μs shown in Figure 2b. A similar feature is observed for **1** under the same experimental conditions and the free dppn ligand in $CHCl_3$ with τ = 33 μs and τ = 18 μs, respectively, and has been assigned as the $^3\pi\pi^*$ excited state on the dppn ligand.[24] Therefore, the lowest energy excited state in **3** is the $^3\pi\pi^*$ state centered on the dppn ligand. In contrast, **2** exhibits a very short ^{3}MLCT lifetime of 51 ps at room temperature in CH_3CN owing to the competing ligand dissociation process and thermal depopulation of the ^{3}MLCT state through the ^{3}LF state(s), expected to lie at a slightly higher energy.[28] The different spectral profile and short lifetime of

the ^{3}MLCT state of **2** further supports that the excited state of **3** is the low lying dppn $^3\pi\pi^*$ state.[28]

As previously reported, the ^{3}MLCT states of **1** and **2** are populated within the ~300 fs laser pulse (310 and 385 nm), as expected from the known fast intersystem crossing (ISC) rates typical of Ru(II) complexes, and are vibrationally cooled within ~1 ps.[24] A point of interest is that the population of both the ^{3}MLCT and dppn-centered $^3\pi\pi^*$ states is observed in **1** and **3** within the excitation with an ultrafast laser pulse (~300 fs, 300 – 355 nm). Previously reported ultrafast transient absorption spectra of **1** in CH_3CN are consistent with the formation of vibrationally cooled dppn $^3\pi\pi^*$ state with $\tau \sim 2$ ps.[24] In that case, the population of the ^{3}MLCT state is observed at $t < 5$ ps, but it is relatively small and it is not clear whether it decays back to the ground state or to the dppn $^3\pi\pi^*$ state. Figure 3a shows the presence of a significantly greater relative population of the ^{3}MLCT state in **3** as compared to **1** (λ_{exc} = 300 nm, fwhm ~ 300 fs), evident at 350-365 nm and in the 430–470 nm range. The sharp ground state absorption features of the $^1\pi\pi^*$ transitions of the dppn at ~400 nm are superimposed as bleach signals on the positive transient absorption spectrum, which resemble the spectra reported for **1** (Figure 3a).

The ^{3}MLCT signal at 365 nm can be fitted to a monoexonential decay with τ = 720 fs, while the risetetime of the $^3\pi\pi^*$ peak at 540 nm follows a biexponential growth with τ_1 = 630 fs and τ_2 = 22 ps (Figure 3). Given the similarity of the fast time constant, the growth of the signal at 540 nm at early times is believed to arise from internal conversion from the ^{3}MLCT to the $^3\pi\pi^*$ state. The sharpening of the 540 nm signal occurs with a time constant of 22 ps, attributed to vibrational cooling. The excited state dynamics of **3** in CH_3CN are schematically depicted in the Jablonski diagram shown in Figure 3b. Ligand dissociation likely proceeds through direct population of the ^{3}LF (ligand field) states from the Franck-Condon state (Figure 3b), but are not observed under the present experimental conditions because of the low quantum yield for this process.

The difference in the relative initial populations of the ^{3}MLCT and $^3\pi\pi^*$ states in **1** and **3** can be explained by higher energy ^{1}MLCT and ^{3}MLCT states in **3** as compared to **1**, while the

$^3\pi\pi^*$ state in both complexes is expected to remain constant. The greater ^{1}MLCT-$^3\pi\pi^*$ energy gap in **3** results in a slower ISC ^{1}MLCT$\rightarrow{}^3\pi\pi^*$ rate than in **1**, while the ^{1}MLCT-^{3}MLCT rate constant is expected to be similar in the two compounds. The slower ^{1}MLCT$\rightarrow{}^3\pi\pi^*$ rate results in a greater relative population of the ^{3}MLCT *vs* $^3\pi\pi^*$ state in **3** relative to **1**.

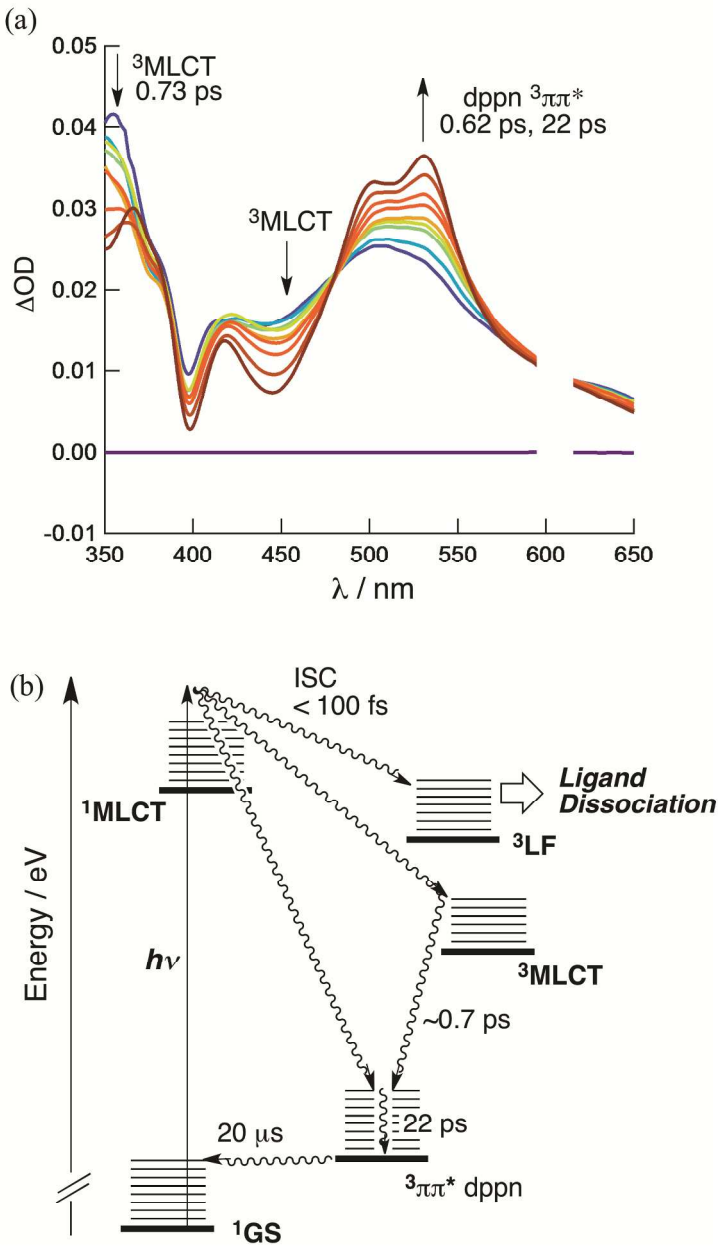

Figure 3. (a) Transient absorption spectra of **3** in CH_3CN collected at 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 40 ps following the excitation pulse (λ_{exc} = 300 nm, fwhm ~ 300 fs) and (b) Jablonski diagram for the excited state dynamics of **3** in CH_3CN.

Photosensitization of $^1O_2$ and Photoinduced Ligand Exchange. The changes in the electronic absorption spectrum of **3** in H_2O as a function of irradiation time are shown in Figure 4. A red shift is observed in the spectrum at early times with the appearance of new features with maxima at ~470 nm and ~540 nm (Figure 4). Over a longer photolysis period, the ~470 nm peak begins to decrease in intensity with concomitant growth of a band with a maximum at 547 nm. Overall, a final shift in the MLCT absorption maximum from 430 nm to 547 nm is observed; the latter is consistent with the formation of the product $[Ru(bpy)(dppn)(H_2O)_2]^{2+}$. This shift in energy (4,737 cm^{-1}) upon forming the bis-aqua species is similar to that in **2** (3,121 cm^{-1}) and other related Ru(II) complexes in which two CH_3CN ligands are replaced by two water molecules.[28,45] No changes in the electronic absorption spectrum of **3** are observed when the complex is stored in the dark in water under similar experimental conditions (Figure S5 and S6).

The quantum yield for the first ligand exchange, Φ_{ex}, for **3** in H_2O to form *cis*-$[Ru(bpy)(dppn)(CH_3CN)(H_2O)]^{2+}$ was measured to be 0.002(3) with λ_{irr} = 400 nm, a value that is two orders of magnitude lower than that measured for **2**, Φ_{ex} = 0.21, to form $[Ru(bpy)_2(CH_3CN)(H_2O)]^{2+}$ under similar irradiation conditions.[16c] The population of the dissociative ^{3}LF state(s) with Ru–CH_3CN(σ^* character), either directly from the ^{1}MLCT state or due to thermal population from the ^{3}MLCT state, is required for ligand dissociation to take place (Figure 3b).[46-49] The low-lying $^3\pi\pi^*$ state in **3**, which is not present in **2**, results in fast ^{3}MLCT–^{3}LF internal conversion (IC, τ ~ 0.7 ps), such that thermal population of the higher-lying ^{3}LF state from the ^{3}MLCT does not favorably compete with IC. In addition, the ISC from the ^{1}MLCT state in **3** is partitioned between the three available triplet states, ^{3}LF, ^{3}MLCT, and $^3\pi\pi^*$ (Figure 3b), instead of only two states in **2**, ^{3}LF and ^{3}MLCT. The presence of an additional low-lying $^3\pi\pi^*$ state reduces the population of the ^{3}LF state and, therefore, quantum yield of ligand dissociation.

The long lifetime of the $^3\pi\pi^*$ excited state of **3** is expected to result in the sensitization of $^1O_2$. The quantum yield for the generation of $^1O_2$, Φ_Δ, by **3** was measured to be 0.72(2) (λ_{irr} = 460 nm) using 1,3-diphenylisobenzofuran (DPBF) as a trapping agent and $[Ru(bpy)_3]^{2+}$ as a

standard (Φ_Δ= 0.81) in methanol (Figure S4). This value is slightly lower than that previously reported for **1**, $\Phi_\Delta = 0.88(2)$ in the same solvent,[24] which may be due to the competing photoinduced ligand exchange process.

Cytotoxicity

Table 1 lists cytotoxicity and phototoxicity data for **1**–**3** toward HeLa cancer cells, the relative molar absorptivity (RA) of each complex at the irradiation wavelength (466 nm), and the phototoxcity index (PI). It is evident from Table 1 that **3** is the least toxic complex when

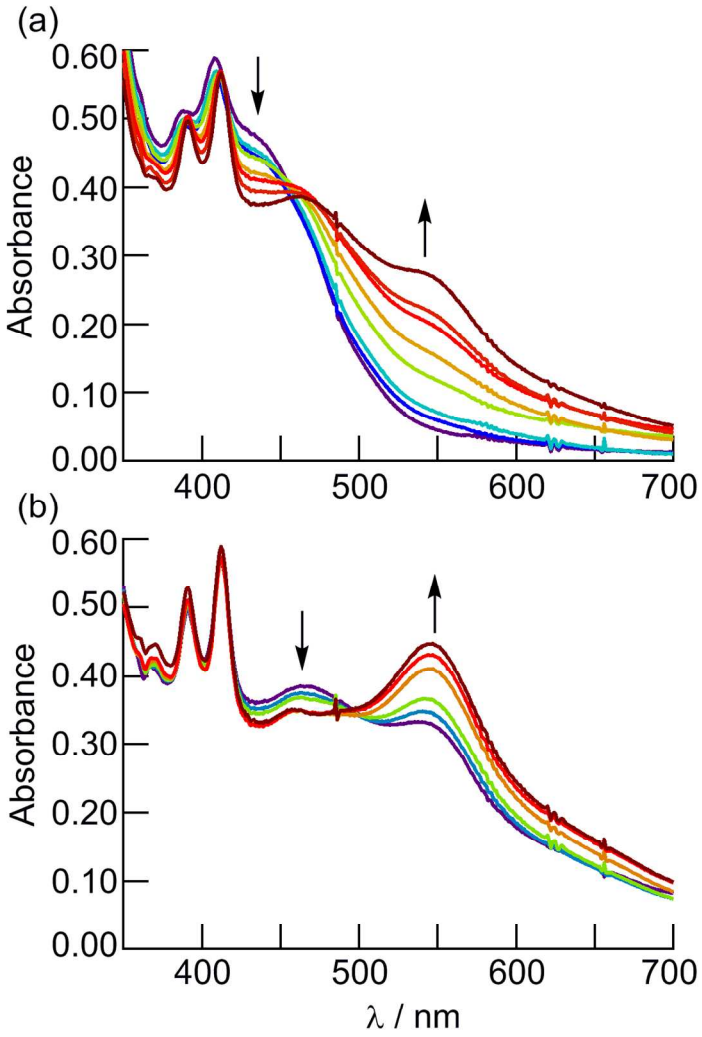

Figure 4. Changes in the electronic absorption spectrum of **3** (20 μM) in H_2O as a function of irradiation time collected at (a) 0, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30 min and (b) 40, 50, 60, 100, 120, and 210 min.(λ_{irr} = 400 nm).

incubated in the dark for 48 h, with half maximal inhibitory concentration, IC_{50}^{Dark}, of 334 μM, followed by **2** (IC_{50}^{Dark} = 244 μM) then **1** (IC_{50}^{Dark} = 110 μM). It should be noted that the phototoxic enhancement of **2** towards HeLa cells under the present experimental conditions is modest (Table 1). A similar result was published recently using the PC3 cell line for the same complex.[50] In contrast, both **1** and **3** exhibit enhanced cytotoxicities upon irradiation with visible light (466 nm ± 20 nm), followed by incubation for 48 hours in the dark, resulting in IC_{50}^{Irr} values of 390 nM and 470 nM, respectively. Although the photocytotoxicity of **3** is slightly lower than that of **1**, the important factor in photochemotherapy is the relative toxicity when the complex is kept in dark and when it is irradiated, given by the photocytoxicity index (PI), where PI = (IC_{50}^{Dark})/(IC_{50}^{Irr}). The PI value for **3** is 2.5-fold greater than that for **1**, and represents the effective PCT activity of the complex.[51] The PI for complexes **1** and **3** are 282 and 711, respectively, but **1** exhibits a greater absorption of the excitation wavelength, which appears as the RA value in Table 1 (RA = relative molar extinction coefficient at 466 nm). It should be noted that the percent cellular uptake of **1** and **3** were measured to be 5±2% and 6±2%, respectively, while that for **1** was 0.76±0.03%. Given the similarity in hydrophobicity, overall charge, size, shape, and molecular structures of **1** and **3**, the fact that their cellular uptake is nearly identical is expected and does not account for the difference in PI values measured for the complexes. The PI values corrected for difference in absorption at 466 nm, PI_{cor}, results in even greater phototoxicity of **3** relative to that of **1**. This result is unexpected, since **1** is able to generate $^1O_2$ in greater yields than **3**, but complex **3** may be able to induce DNA crosslinks or it may bind to proteins or other biomolecules in the cell following photoinduced ligand exchange. This additional mode of action to $^1O_2$ production may result in the enhanced phototoxicity of **3**, with PI_{cor} = 1,110±206.

Table 1. Toxicity Data in the Dark and Upon Irradiation for **1** – **3**.

Complex	RA[a]	IC_{50}^{Dark} / μM [b]	IC_{50}^{Irr} / μM [b]	PI[c]	PI_{cor} [d]
1	1	110 ± 28	0.39 ± 0.06	282 ± 69	282 ± 69
2	0.17	244 ± 23	223 ± 94	1.1 ± 0.4	6.4 ± 2.3
3	0.64	334 ± 74	0.47 ± 0.02	711 ± 132	1,110 ± 206

[a] Relative molar absorptivity (RA) to that of **1** at the irradiation wavelength for phototoxicity studies (466 nm). [b] IC_{50} represents the concentration required to attain 50% cell death; IC_{50}^{Irr} value determined by irradiating the cell culture with a 466 ± 20 nm LED for 20 min, then incubated for 48 hrs; errors determined from two or three experimental trials. [c] PI = Phototoxicity index; PI = $(IC_{50}^{Dark})/(IC_{50}^{Irr})$. [d] PI_{cor} represents the corrected PI value, given by I_{cor} = (PI)/(RA).

Conclusions

In order to circumvent the drawbacks of current chemotherapeutic treatments and improve upon current PCT agents, complex **3** was synthesized and characterized to function as a multimodal PCT complex capable of producing $^1O_2$ and to undergo ligand exchange to potentially covalently bind DNA and other biomolecules upon irradiation. The photophysical properties of the new complex were compared to those of **1** and **2**, which have been established to undergo efficient $^1O_2$ production and ligand exchange when irradiated, respectively. Under analogous conditions, complex **3** produces $^1O_2$ slightly less efficiently than **1** and photoinduced ligand exchange occurs in **3** to a much lesser extent than in **2**. It appears, however, that **3** may be a more useful PCT agent since its corrected phototoxicty index, PI_{cor}, is nearly **3** times greater than that of **1**. Future work includes designing complexes that improve upon the dual efficiency of $^1O_2$ production and ligand exchange, as well as an investigation aimed at gaining further understanding of the mechanism of cell death.

Supporting Information. ^{1}H NMR data, cyclic voltammetry, singlet oxygen quantum yield data, complete photolysis data, and dark stability. This material is available free of charge at http://pubs.acs.org.

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