

Supramolecular binding of the designed meta- and para-carboxyl-terminated monoribbed-difunctionalized Iron(II) clathrochelate isomers to a transport albumin's macromolecule



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Changes in the shapes and in the intensities of the clathrochelate-based induced CD (ICD) spectra of clathrochelate – protein assemblies are known to reflect both the conformation transitions of proteins macromolecules and their structural alterations [1-3].

Current task

To examine the interaction of the *meta*- and *para*-carboxyl-terminated monoribbed-difunctionalized Iron(II) clathrochelate isomers with human serum albumin (HSA) by Induce circular dichroism (ICD) method.

Results

ICD spectrum of the HSA – clathrochelate **2** assembly contains two negative (350 and 520 nm), and one positive (440 nm) bands, Δ ICD=11.1 mdeg, while that for its *meta*-substituted analog **1** possesses a "classical" possess two maxima and one minimum, Δ ICD=17.4 mdeg (Fig.2).

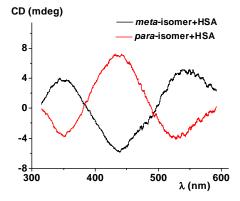


Fig.2. ICD spectra of the HSA – clathrochelate (*meta*-and *para*-isomers) assemblies. These spectra were measured at $c_{protein} = 4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ and $c_{clt} = 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mol·L⁻¹ in 0.05 M tris–HCl aqueous buffer with pH 7.9 at 25°C.

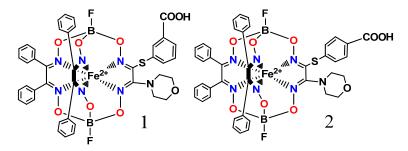


Fig. 1. meta- and para-carboxyl-terminated constitutional isomers (1 and 2) of a monomorpholinemonocarboxyphenylsulfide iron(II) clathrochelate with two functionalizing biorelevant vicsubstituents [3].

Conclusions

- 1. Thus, iron(II) clathrochelates **1** and **2** were found to give a pronounced CD output upon their binding to globular protein HSA.
- 2. The constitutional isomerism of these clathrochelates (*meta-* or *para-*position of the single terminal carboxyl group) is found to strongly affect induced CD-activity of clathrochelates upon their binding to protein, in its presence, possessing the inverted shapes.
- 3. So, the cage iron(II) complexes of this type are prospective for the design of the proteinsensitive ICD reporters.

References

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