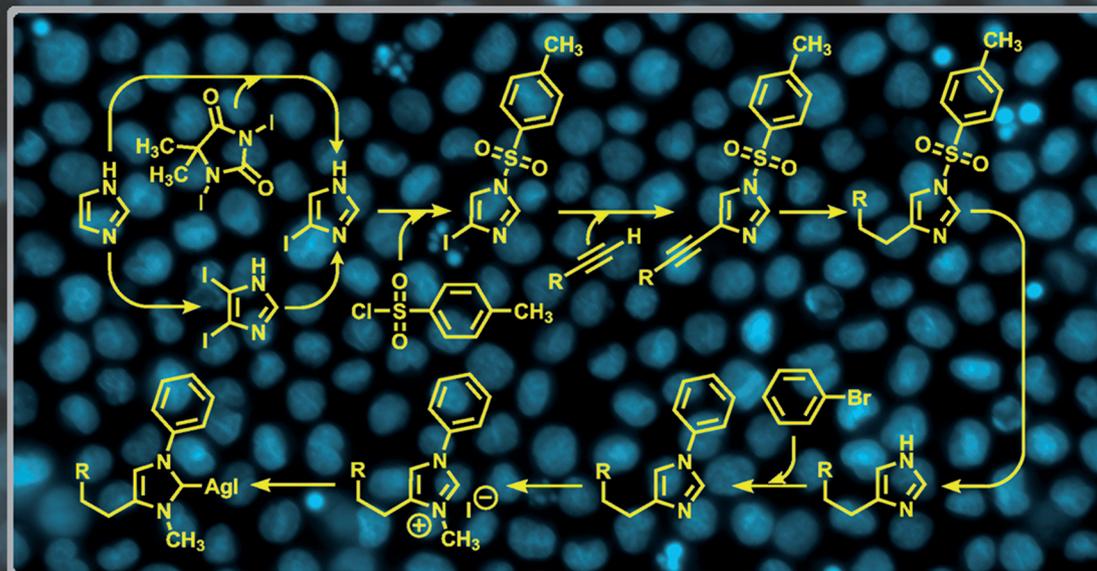
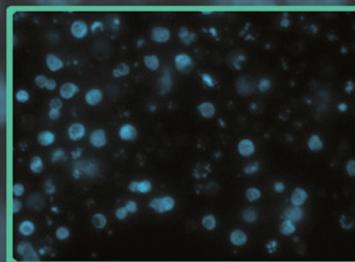
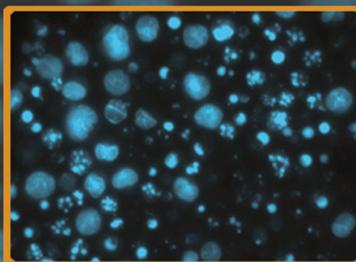
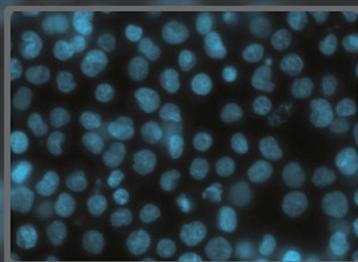
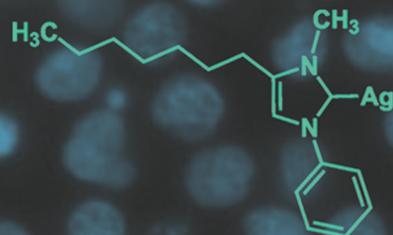
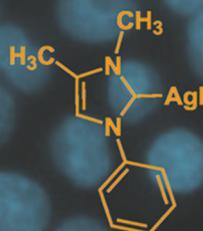


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Silver complexes
against leukemia



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4-Alkylated Silver–N-Heterocyclic Carbene (NHC)
Complexes with Cytotoxic Effects in Leukemia Cells

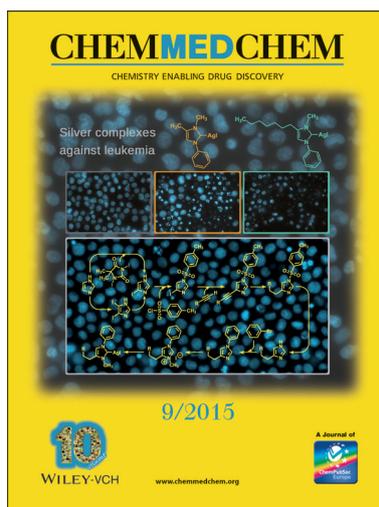
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A. H. Sandtorv, C. Leitch, S. L. Bedringaas,
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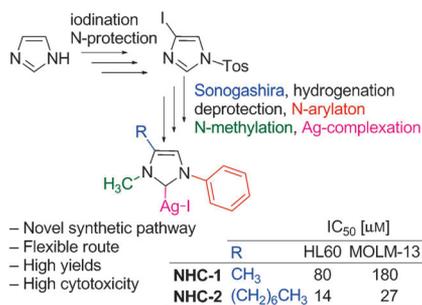
**4-Alkylated Silver–N-Heterocyclic
Carbene (NHC) Complexes with
Cytotoxic Effects in Leukemia Cells**



The inside cover picture shows two silver–N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) complexes with different alkyl side chains at the 4-position, namely NHC-1 (methyl, orange) and NHC-2 (heptyl, green). To accomplish the devised de novo total synthesis, we utilized novel and indispensable synthetic methods recently developed by our group. Both complexes exhibited potent cytotoxicity against two human leukemia cell lines, HL60 (shown) and MOLM-13, in the micromolar range. More information can be found in the Full Paper by Bjørsvik and co-workers (DOI: 10.1002/cmhc.201500234).

FULL PAPERS

Silver lining: A new class of Ag–NHC complex involving imidazoles with alkyl side chains on the backbone 4-position were realized by de novo synthesis using new methods developed by our research group. Two Ag–NHC complexes were prepared with different side chains, namely **NHC-1** (methyl) and **NHC-2** (heptyl). Both complexes exhibit potent cytotoxicity against two human leukemia cell lines (HL60 and MOLM-13) in the micromolar range.



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4-Alkylated Silver–N-Heterocyclic Carbene (NHC) Complexes with Cytotoxic Effects in Leukemia Cells





4-Alkylated Silver–N-Heterocyclic Carbene (NHC) Complexes with Cytotoxic Effects in Leukemia Cells

Alexander H. Sandtorv,^[a] Calum Leitch,^[b] Siv Lise Bedringaas,^[b] Bjørn Tore Gjertsen,^[b, c] and Hans-René Bjørsvik*^[a]

Computational chemistry has shown that backbone-alkylated imidazoles ought to be efficient ligands for transition metal catalysts with improved carbene-to-metal donation. In this work, such alkylated imidazoles were synthesized and complexed with silver(I) by means of an eight/nine-step synthetic pathway we devised to access a new class of biologically active silver complexes. The synthesis involves selective iodination of the imidazole backbone, followed by Sonogashira coupling to replace the backbone iodine. The installed alkyne moiety is then subjected to reductive hydrogenation with Pearlman's catalyst. The imidazole N1 atom is arylated by the palladium-catalyzed Buchwald N-arylation method. The imida-

zole N3 position was then methylated with methyl iodine, whereupon the synthesis was terminated by complexation of the imidazolium salt with silver(I) oxide. The synthetic pathway provided an overall yield of $\approx 20\%$. The resulting complexes were tested in vitro against HL60 and MOLM-13 leukemic cells, two human-derived cell lines that model acute myeloid leukemia. The most active compounds exhibiting low IC_{50} values of 14 and 27 μM , against HL60 and MOLM-13 cells, respectively. The imidazole side chain was found to be essential for high cytotoxicity, as the imidazole complex bearing a C_7 side chain at the 4-position was four- to sixfold more potent than the corresponding imidazole elaborated with a methyl group.

Introduction

Numerous imidazoles are known for their potent biological activities,^[1] including analgesic,^[2] antibacterial,^[3] cytotoxic,^[4] and anticancer properties.^[5] The imidazole framework is also an integral part of alkaloids,^[6] and as a precursor for N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) ligands^[7] in organometallic catalysis.^[8] Metallic silver has been known for centuries to possess bactericidal properties and has been used as a treatment for gonorrhoea^[9] before the development of modern antibiotics. In recent years, silver has reemerged as a viable option in the treatment of infectious diseases,^[10] and silver-based products are currently used as topical antibacterial agents.^[11] One such example is silver sulfadiazine,^[12,13] which has been associated with delayed wound-healing.^[14]

Silver–NHC complexes^[15,16] have been found to possess both antibiotic^[17] and anticancer properties^[18] and have an untapped potential as drug candidates. Furthermore, studies have shown that synergistic effects that involve both the silver and the NHC ligand play a profound role in the cytotoxicity of such complexes.^[19]

Theoretical calculations performed at our laboratories revealed that substitution on the imidazole backbone is beneficial for ligand-to-metal donation.^[20] We envisioned that imidazoles elaborated with aliphatic groups on the backbone would have a less labile C–Ag bond and thus be able to afford slow release of silver, an effect that we believe could be beneficial for a potential metallodrug. Although a great number of imidazole-based silver complexes have been reported, only few bear backbone substitution such as bis-methylation,^[21a] bis-chlorination,^[21b] and alkenylation^[21c] (Figure 1). However, the synthesis and biological activity of imidazoles elaborated with aliphatic alkyl chains on the backbone have not been previously reported. To date, such substitution patterns have been difficult to approach, due to lack of synthetic methodology. In fact, Ag–NHC complexes have been realized by elaboration of imidazoles with embedded functionality,^[21] or classical condensation reactions from linear precursors.^[22] A major drawback to these strategies is low synthetic flexibility and inferior structural diversity achieved in the target imidazoles.

To address these challenges, we have devised and developed new synthetic methods for the preparation of 4-alkylated imidazole–silver complexes. Along with this work, we have revealed new synthetic methods for imidazole functionalization that include selective halogenation,^[23] Suzuki cross-coupling,^[24]

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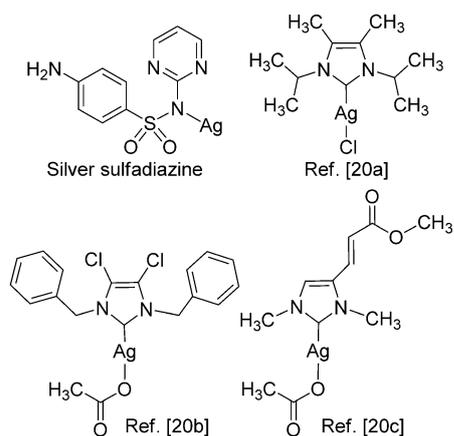


Figure 1. Previously disclosed biological active organosilver complexes.

Stille coupling,^[25] and a method for Sonogashira coupling,^[26] the latter of which was used in the study described herein.

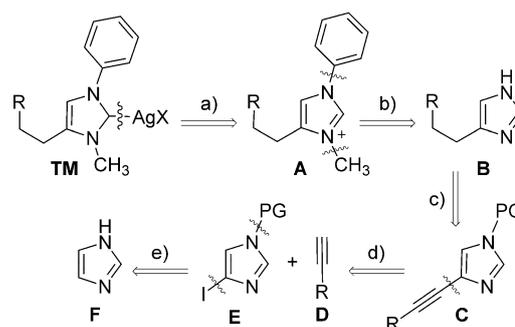
Results and Discussion

Chemistry

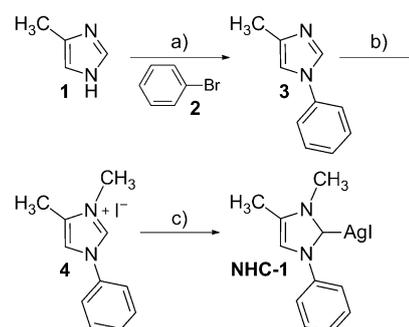
A retrosynthetic analysis to our target Ag–NHC is outlined in Scheme 1. We envisioned that the target (**TM**) could be produced by complexation of imidazolium salt **A** with a suitable silver salt. Two regioselective N-substitution reactions from 4-(5)-alkylated-1*H*-imidazole **B** might lead to the desired salt **A**. The backbone-substituted imidazole **C** could be produced from the iodoimidazole **E** and an appropriate alkyne **D** through a Sonogashira coupling reaction. The key intermediate **E** could be produced from commercially available imidazole **F**.

To directly compare the effect on the activity of the complexes with increasing length of the side chains, we devised two different target molecules, **NHC-1** (Scheme 2) and **NHC-2** (Scheme 3), which differ by one feature, namely the substituent at the imidazole backbone position 4; **NHC-1** contains a methyl group, and **NHC-2** contains a heptyl group. The two NHC–silver complexes of this study can be prepared via two different pathways. Because 4-methylimidazole **1** is commercially available, a short pathway leading to **NHC-1** was established, a synthesis that comprises a) N-arylation,^[27] b) N-methylation,^[28] and c) complexation with silver^[29] to obtain the **NHC-1** silver complex. The overall sequence provides a yield of 30%, which corresponds to a mean step yield of 67%.

The devised synthesis leading to **NHC-2** (Scheme 3) commenced with the preparation of *N*-toluenesulfonyl-4-iodoimidazole **4**, which served as a key intermediate for the synthesis of backbone-alkylated imidazoles. The synthetic pathway **1**→**4** involves a di-iodination step (a) followed by selective de-iodination (b), or a selective mono-iodination step (a'). The 4-iodinated imidazole is then subjected to the introduction of an auxiliary group at the N-tosylation step (c).^[30] With the key substrate **4** in hand, we used our recently disclosed method for Sonogashira coupling^[26] to perform the desired C–C coupling reaction of step (d). Reduction of the alkyne bond of **10** was



Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic analysis leading to 4-substituted imidazolium silver complexes **TM**.

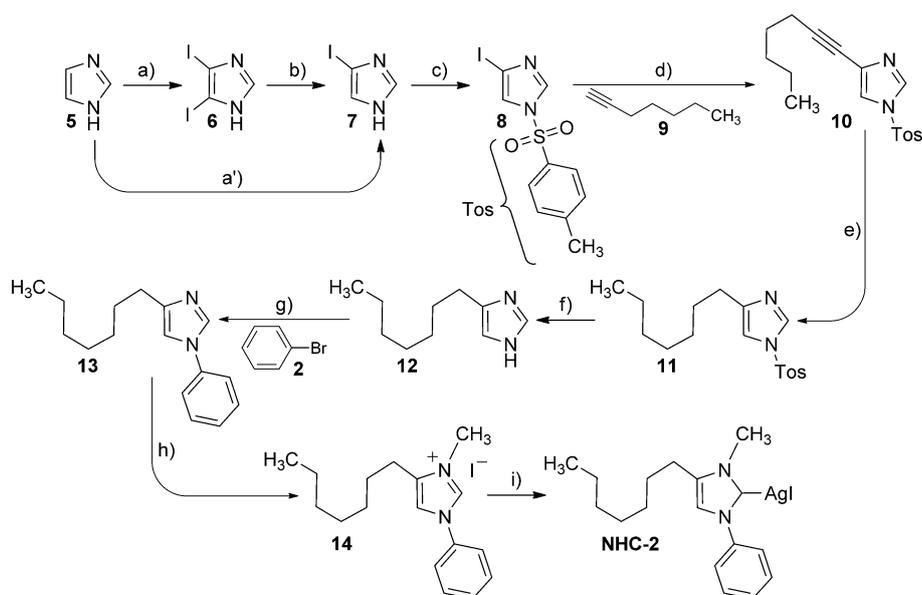


Scheme 2. Synthesis of *N*-1-phenyl-*N*-3-methyl-4-methylimidazol-2-ylidene silver iodide **NHC-1**. Reagents and conditions: a) PhBr (**2**), Pd₂(dba)₃, Me₄tBuXPhos, K₂HPO₄, toluene, 120 °C, 5 h, 87%; b) MeI, THF, reflux, 4 h, 62%; c) Ag₂O, CH₂Cl₂, RT, 3 h, 56%.

performed in excellent yield (92%) by means of Pearlman's catalyst (Pd(OH)₂/C) in methanol under a hydrogen atmosphere. The following step, removal of the toluenesulfonyl auxiliary group, was performed by treatment with concentrated hydrochloric acid in methanol at reflux in excellent yield (98%). The liberated imidazole derivative **12** was N-arylated [step (g)] by using bromobenzene in toluene with Pd₂(dba)₃ and Me₄tBuXPhos as ligand^[27] in good yield (78%). The last organic reaction step of the synthetic pathway involved conversion of the imidazole derivative into an imidazolium salt^[28] **14** from the *N*-aryl-4-substituted imidazole derivative **13** by reacting with methyl iodide at reflux in THF to obtain the *N*1-phenyl-*N*3-methyl-4-methylimidazolium iodine salt **14** (57%). Finally, the target silver salts were prepared by using silver(I) oxide in dichloromethane.^[29] The nine-step synthesis providing **NHC-2** afforded an overall yield of 19%, which corresponds to a mean step yield of 81%.

Biology

The cytotoxic potential of metallodrugs may be influenced by their capacity to release metals from the associated auxiliary ligand. We hypothesized that the varied nature of the R group of the 4-substituted imidazoles may further impact the cytotoxic potential of the compounds. To compare the biological



Scheme 3. Synthesis of *N*-1-phenyl-*N*-3-methyl-4-heptylimidazol-2-ylidene silver iodide **NHC-2**. *Reagents and conditions:* a) DIH, H₂SO₄ (cat.), H₂O, 0 °C, 81%; a) I₂, KI, NaOH, RT, 24 h, b) Pd(OAc)₂ (0.15%), XPhos, K₂HPO₄, MeOH, H₂O, reflux, 90 min, (quant.); c) TosCl, NEt₃, THF, RT, 24 h, 68%; d) Pd(PPh₃)₄, CuI, NEt₃, DMF, MW, 80 °C, 30 min, 79%; e) H₂ (1 atm), Pd(OH)₂/C, MeOH, RT, 24 h, 92%; f) HCl, MeOH, reflux, 2 h, 98%; g) PhBr (**2**), Pd₂(dba)₃, Me₄tBuXPhos, K₂HPO₄, toluene, 120 °C, 5 h, 78%; h) MeI, THF, reflux, 4 h, 57%; i) Ag₂O, CH₂Cl₂, RT, 3 h, 90%.

activity of the compounds, we incubated **NHC-1** and **NHC-2** with the human acute myeloid leukemia cell lines HL60 and MOLM-13. Following 24 h incubation, the WST1 viability assay was performed, revealing the estimated IC₅₀ values of the compounds to vary as a function of both the side chain R group and the cell type used (Figure 2). The p53-null cell line, HL60, proved more sensitive to both compounds. **NHC-1** showed an IC₅₀ value of 78 μM in HL60 cells, compared with an IC₅₀ value of 123 μM in MOLM-13 cells. A similar trend was observed for the more potent **NHC-2** (HL60 IC₅₀: 14 μM; MOLM-13 IC₅₀: 27 μM). To confirm the compounds are truly cytotoxic and not only antiproliferative, we performed nuclear staining with Hoechst 33342 in both cell lines after 24 h incubation (**NHC-1** at 100 μM, **NHC-2** at 30 μM). Condensed and fragmented nuclei were observed in both cell lines and are characteristic of apoptosis (Figure 2).

Using the WST1 assay to compare cell viability at 4, 12, and 24 h, we discovered the compounds (**NHC-1** at 100 μM and **NHC-2** at 20 μM) to induce rapid cell death. For both cell lines

and complexes the majority of cell death was observed after 4 or 12 h (Figure 3). The rapidity of death was best exemplified in the HL60 cell line. Finally, we performed flow cytometry combined with Annexin V staining in HL60 cells treated with **NHC-1**, **NHC-2**, or the chemotherapeutic pyrimidine analogue cytarabine (arabinofuranosyl cytidine) for comparison. Cell viability was determined by forward and side scatter properties (Figure 4). Exposure of the lipid membrane component phosphatidylserine (PS) allows its staining with Annexin V; this is indicative of apoptosis. Furthermore, PS exposure aids to effectively eliminate large numbers of dying cells from the systemic circulation without releasing noxious intracellular material.^[31] Significant PS staining was observed exclusively in HL60 cells treated with **NHC-1** and **NHC-2**, but was absent in cytarabine-treated cells. Our experiments confirm the cytotoxic potential of the silver-imidazole complexes and suggest that cell death in HL60 cells is mechanistically distinct from that which occurs in cells treated with the chemotherapeutic cytarabine.

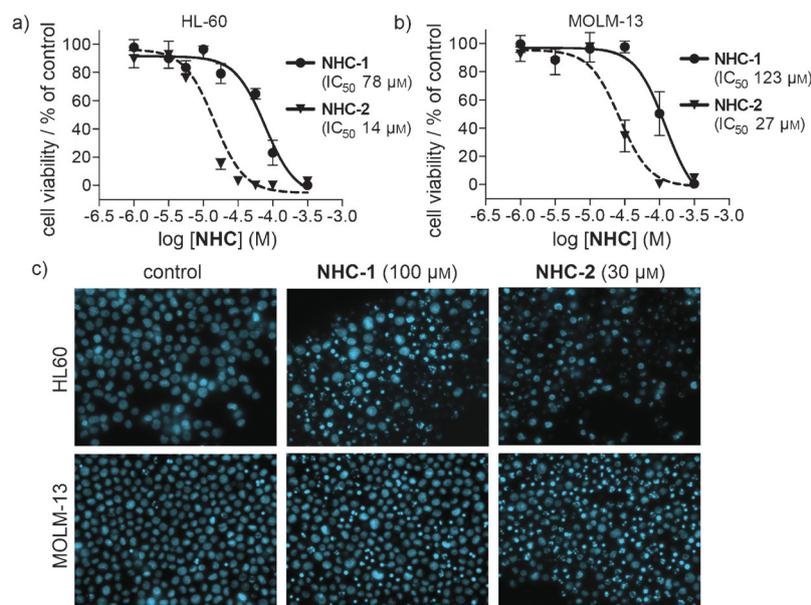


Figure 2. **NHC-1** and **NHC-2** are cytotoxic in leukemia cell lines. a) HL60 and b) MOLM-13 cells were treated with **NHC-1** and **NHC-2** for 24 h, and cell viability was determined by WST1 assay to generate dose–response curves. Experiments were performed in three independent replicates, and data are the mean ± SD. c) HL60 and MOLM-13 cells were treated with **NHC-1** (100 μM) and **NHC-2** (30 μM) as indicated for 24 h, and nuclear morphology was determined by Hoechst 33342 staining to identify dead cells.

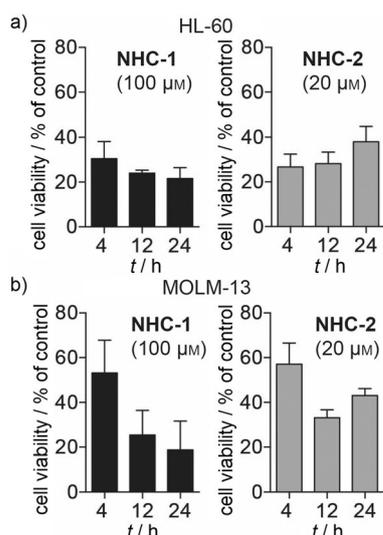


Figure 3. NHC-1 and NHC-2 induce rapid cell death in leukemia cell lines. a) HL60 cells (TP53-null, FLT3 wild-type) were treated with NHC-1 (100 μM) and NHC-2 (20 μM) for 4, 12, and 24 h, and viability was determined by WST1 cell viability assay. b) MOLM-13 cells (TP53 wild-type, FLT3-internal tandem mutation) were treated with NHC-1 (100 μM) and NHC-2 (20 μM) for 4, 12, and 24 h, and viability was determined by WST1 cell viability assay. Experiments were performed in three independent replicates, and data are the mean ± SD.

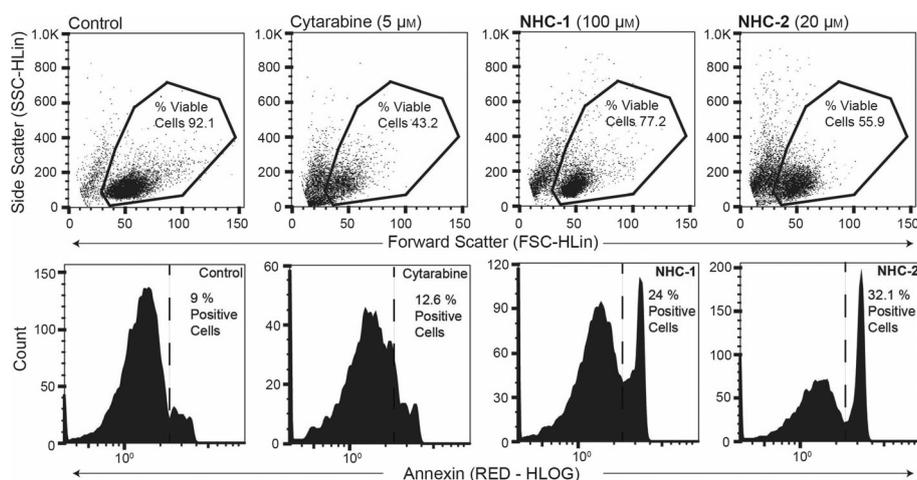


Figure 4. NHC-1 and NHC-2 induce expression of cell-surface phosphatidylserine (PS) in HL60 cells. Cells were treated with NHC-1 (100 μM), NHC-2 (20 μM), or cytarabine (5 μM) for 24 h. Cell viability was determined by comparing the forward scatter and side scatter properties with those of untreated control cells using flow cytometry, as illustrated by figures in the upper row. Gated events represent viable cells. PS expression was determined by Annexin V staining and analysis by flow cytometry as illustrated by histograms in the lower row. Events to the right of the dashed lines are considered positive for Annexin V as determined by comparison with unstained control cells. All analyzed cells are taken from events deemed viable.

Conclusions

A novel class of Ag–NHC complexes encompassing imidazoles furnished with alkyl side chains on the backbone 4-position have been realized by de novo synthesis using new methods developed in our research group. Two Ag–NHC complexes were prepared with different side chains: NHC-1 (methyl) and NHC-2 (heptyl). Both complexes were found to be potently cytotoxic against two human leukemia cell lines, HL60 and

MOLM-13, in the micromolar range. IC₅₀ values for NHC-2 were 14 and 27 μM, respectively, and are motivation for further development as an anticancer therapy. As the demand for novel alternative cancer therapeutics remains unmet, metallodrugs are an increasingly important compound class for investigation. The unique anti-leukemic properties of the Ag–NHC complexes described herein further underscore the value of exploring novel synthetic organometallic chemistry in drug development.

Experimental Section

Chemistry

GC analyses were performed on a capillary gas chromatograph equipped with a fused silica column (*l*: 25 m, i.d.: 0.20 mm, film thickness: 0.33 μm) at a helium pressure of 200 kPa, split less/split injector and flame ionization detector. DART-MS spectra were obtained using PEG as an internal standard under positive ionization mode with a ToF mass analyzer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on instruments operating at 400 and 150 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts were referenced to the deuterated solvent used in that experiment. All melting points are uncorrected. Synthesis of precursors **2**, **3**, **4**, and **10** were reported previously. The microwave-assisted experiments were performed with a Biotage Initiator

Sixty EXP Microwave System operating at 0–400 W at 2.45 GHz. The instrument operates in the temperature range 40–250 °C, a pressure interval of 0–20 bar (2 MPa, 290 psi) with reactor vial volumes of 0.2–20 mL. Multiple attempts to grow crystals of NHC-1 and NHC-2 suitable for X-ray analysis were performed in various solvent systems, but unfortunately only amorphous material was obtained in most cases.

N-Toluenesulfonyl-4-heptylimidazole 11. Imidazole (0.10 g) and Pd(OH)₂/C (15% w/w) were transferred to a round-bottom flask (50 mL) equipped with a magnetic stir bar. MeOH (25 mL) was added, and the flask was evacuated under reduced pressure and flushed with H₂ from a balloon three times. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. The post-reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite that was subsequently washed with multiple small portions of MeOH. The solvent was

evaporated to give the product as a tan oil in 92% yield (purity: ≥ 95% as determined by GC) without need for further purification. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.34 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 2.48 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 1.57 (2H, m), 1.23 (8H, m), 0.86 ppm (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 146.1, 136.3, 135.4, 130.5, 127.4, 112.9, 29.3, 29.1, 28.7, 28.3, 22.7, 21.8, 14.2 ppm; HRMS (DART): *m/z* [*M*+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₅N₂O₂S: 321.16367, found: 321.16367.

4-(5)-Heptyl-1H-imidazole 12. Imidazole (2.94 mmol, 0.20 g) was dissolved in MeOH (20 mL) in a round-bottom flask (25 mL). HCl (concd, 1 mL) was added to this mixture in one portion. The reaction mixture was held at reflux for 2 h, whereupon the MeOH was evaporated and HCl (3 M, 10 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was extracted with Et₂O (2 × 20 mL), and the organic phases discarded. The aqueous phase was made alkaline with NaOH (4 M) and again extracted with Et₂O (3 × 20 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to provide the product at high purity. The product was isolated as a tan oil in 98% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 11.07 (1 H, m, br), 7.64 (1 H, s), 6.76 (1 H, s), 2.59 (t, 2 H), 1.61 (m, 2 H), 1.26 (m, 8 H), 0.85 ppm (t, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 137.0, 134.2, 117.7, 31.9, 29.4, 29.4, 29.2, 26.6, 22.8, 14.2 ppm; HRMS (DART): *m/z* [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₉N₂: 167.15482, found: 167.15466.

General procedure for Pd-catalyzed N-arylation coupling reaction between 4-(5)-alkyl-1H-imidazoles and bromobenzene.^[27] To an oven-dried tube was transferred imidazole (1.2 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), and bromobenzene (2.0 mmol). The vial was sealed with a septum and carefully flushed with argon through the septum. A second oven-dried tube was charged with Pd₂(dba)₃ (0.0125 mmol) and Me₄tBuXPhos (0.025 mmol) before it was sealed with a septum and flushed with argon. The catalyst was dissolved in a mixture of anhydrous toluene (0.83 mL) and anhydrous 1,4-dioxane (0.17 mL), and the resulting dark-purple mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 3 min, at which point the color of the mixture turned to red-brown. The catalyst was then transferred to the first vial, and the reaction mixture was heated at 120 °C for 5 h. At the end of the reaction time, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (10 mL), washed with brine (2 mL), and dried over MgSO₄. The drying agent was filtered off, and the organic solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography with the eluent systems specified below.

N-Phenyl-4-methylimidazole 3. Isolated as a yellow oil by silica gel column chromatography [EtOAc/hexanes (4:6)→(1:1)] in 87% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 7.74 (1 H, s), 7.44 (2 H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 7.33 (3 H, m), 6.99 (s, 1 H), 2.29 ppm (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 139.6, 134.6, 134.7, 129.9, 127.1, 121.1, 114.7, 13.8 ppm.

N-Phenyl-4-heptylimidazole 13. The product was isolated by flash silica gel chromatography [EtOAc/hexanes (1:9)→(1:1)] as pale crystals in 78% yield. *R*_f = 0.58 [EtOAc/hexanes (1:1)]; mp: 53.9–55.0 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 7.77 (s, 1 H), 7.45 (t, 2 H, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.33 (m, 3 H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.00 (s, 1 H), 2.62 (t, 2 H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 1.69 (t, 2 H, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 1.31 (m, 8 H), 0.87 ppm (t, 3 H, *J* = 7.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 144.8, 137.7, 134.7, 129.9, 127.2, 121.3, 114.2, 320, 29.5, 29.5, 29.5, 29.3, 28.6, 22.8, 14.3 ppm; HRMS (DART): *m/z* [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₃N₂: 243.18558, found: 243.1860.

General procedure for N-3-methylation of N-1-phenyl-4-alkylimidazole.^[28] N-phenyl-4-alkylimidazole (2.0 mmol) was dissolved in THF (15 mL). Methyl iodide (4.00 mmol) was added in one portion, and the reaction mixture was held at reflux for 4 h. The post-reaction mixture was allowed to cool, resulting in crystallization of the product which was filtered, washed with small portions of hexane, and air-dried to furnish the product.

N-1-Phenyl-N-3-methyl-4-methylimidazolium iodide. Isolated as a white solid in 62% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 10.12 (s, 1 H), 7.65 (d, 2 H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.60 (s, 1 H), 7.42 (m, 3 H), 3.98 (s, 3 H), 2.37 ppm (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 135.2, 134.5, 132.8, 130.7, 130.3, 122.0, 117.8, 34.9, 9.7 ppm; HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₃N₂:

173.10787, found: 173.10779; [M₂]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₆N₄I: 473.12021, found: 473.12594.

N-1-Phenyl-N-3-methyl-4-heptylimidazolium iodide. Isolated as a tan solid in 57% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 10.60 (s, 1 H), 7.74 (d, 2 H, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.54 (m, 3 H), 4.12 (s, 3 H), 2.69 (t, 2 H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 1.71 (m, 3 H), 1.35 (m, 7 H), 0.87 ppm (t, 3 H, *J* = 6.9 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 137.3, 135.9, 134.7, 130.8, 130.4, 122.1, 116.7, 34.9, 31.7, 29.3, 29.0, 27.3, 23.9, 22.8, 14.2 ppm; HRMS (DART): *m/z* [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₅N₂: 257.20177, found: 257.20179.

General procedure for the synthesis of imidazole-based silver complexes.^[29] Imidazolium salt (1.77 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), and silver(I) oxide (0.89 mmol) was added in one portion. The black reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h 25 min, at which point the mixture became pale brown. The solution was poured into a beaker containing hexanes (100 mL), resulting in precipitation of a crystalline solid. This was filtered and recrystallized from CH₂Cl₂ to furnish the silver complexes.

N-1-Phenyl-N-3-methyl-4-methylimidazol-2-yliden silver(I) iodide. Isolated as a white solid in 56% yield after pooling three crops. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 7.52 (m, 2 H), 7.39 (m, 3 H), 6.98 (s, 1 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 2.29 ppm (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 140.4, 131.3, 129.8, 128.6, 124.1, 119.0, 36.9, 10.0 ppm; HRMS (DART): *m/z* [M + H – Ag]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₃N₂: 173.10732, found: 173.10215.

N-1-Phenyl-N-3-methyl-4-heptylimidazol-2-yliden silver(I) iodide. Isolated as a white solid in 90% yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.54 (d, 2 H), 7.42 (m, 3 H), 6.95 (s, 1 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H), 2.58 (m, 2 H), 1.65 (m, 2 H), 1.30 (m, 8 H), 0.89 ppm (t, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 182.6, 140.4, 136.0, 129.9, 128.7, 124.0, 118.1, 36.7, 31.8, 29.3, 29.1, 27.8, 24.5, 22.8, 14.2 ppm; HRMS (DART): *m/z* [M – Ag]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₅N₂: 257.20177, found: 257.20156.

Biology

The human cell lines MOLM-13 and HL60 were purchased from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA) and cultured in RPMI 1640 (Invitrogen), containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (GE Healthcare, Life Sciences), 2 mM L-glutamine, and 50 U mL⁻¹ penicillin/streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich). Evaluation of viability/apoptosis was performed as described previously.^[32,33] Cell analysis after drug treatment (2 × 10⁵ cells per mL) was carried out by fixing cells in 8% formaldehyde in PBS, DNA-specific staining with Hoechst 33342 (Invitrogen; 10 μg mL⁻¹), followed by counting of normal and fragmented/condensed cell nuclei in an inverse fluorescence microscope (Zeiss Axio Vert.A1), or by flow cytometric analysis and Annexin staining. Annexin staining (Invitrogen) was performed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedure and run on the Guava easyCyte flow Cytometer (EMD Millipore). The WST1 assay cell proliferation reagent (Life Sciences) was used in accordance with the manufacturer's procedure, followed by respective reading of luminescence and absorbance (Spectra Max Gemini EM, Molecular Devices). All cell viability assays were performed in flat-bottomed 96- or 24-well tissue culture test plates.

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Keywords: cytotoxicity · imidazoles · leukemia · metallodrugs · silver

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Supporting Information

4-Alkylated Silver–N-Heterocyclic Carbene (NHC) Complexes with Cytotoxic Effects in Leukemia Cells

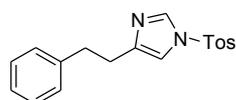
Alexander H. Sandtorv,^[a] Calum Leitch,^[b] Siv Lise Bedringaas,^[b] Bjørn Tore Gjertsen,^[b, c] and
Hans-René Bjørsvik*^[a]

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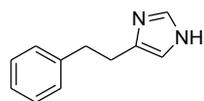
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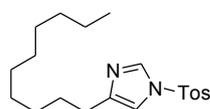
Synthesis of additional derivatives.



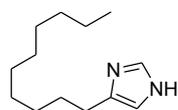
N-tosyl-4-(2-phenylethyl)imidazole 15 [NEW]. Isolated as pale crystals in a yield of 98%. $R_f = 0.58$ [EtOAc: Hx (4:6)]. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.34 (d, 2H, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 7.19 (m, 3H), 7.11 (d, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 6.89 (s, 1H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 146.1, 144.8, 141.3, 136.3, 135.3, 130.5, 128.5, 128.4, 127.4, 126.1, 113.4, 35.0, 30.2, 21.9. HRMS (DART): m/z $[\text{MH}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: 327.11617, found 327.11499



4-(5)-(2-phenylethyl)-1H-imidazole 16 [NEW]. Isolated in high purity (100%, based on GC) as a tan oil in a yield of 86%. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 9.90 (1H, s, br), 7.55 (1H, s), 7.25 (2H, m), 7.14 (m, 3H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 2.93 (s, 4H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 141.7, 136.7, 134.5, 128.7, 126.2, 117.7, 36.1, 29.2. HRMS (DART): m/z $[\text{MH}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2$: 173.10787, found: 173.10765.

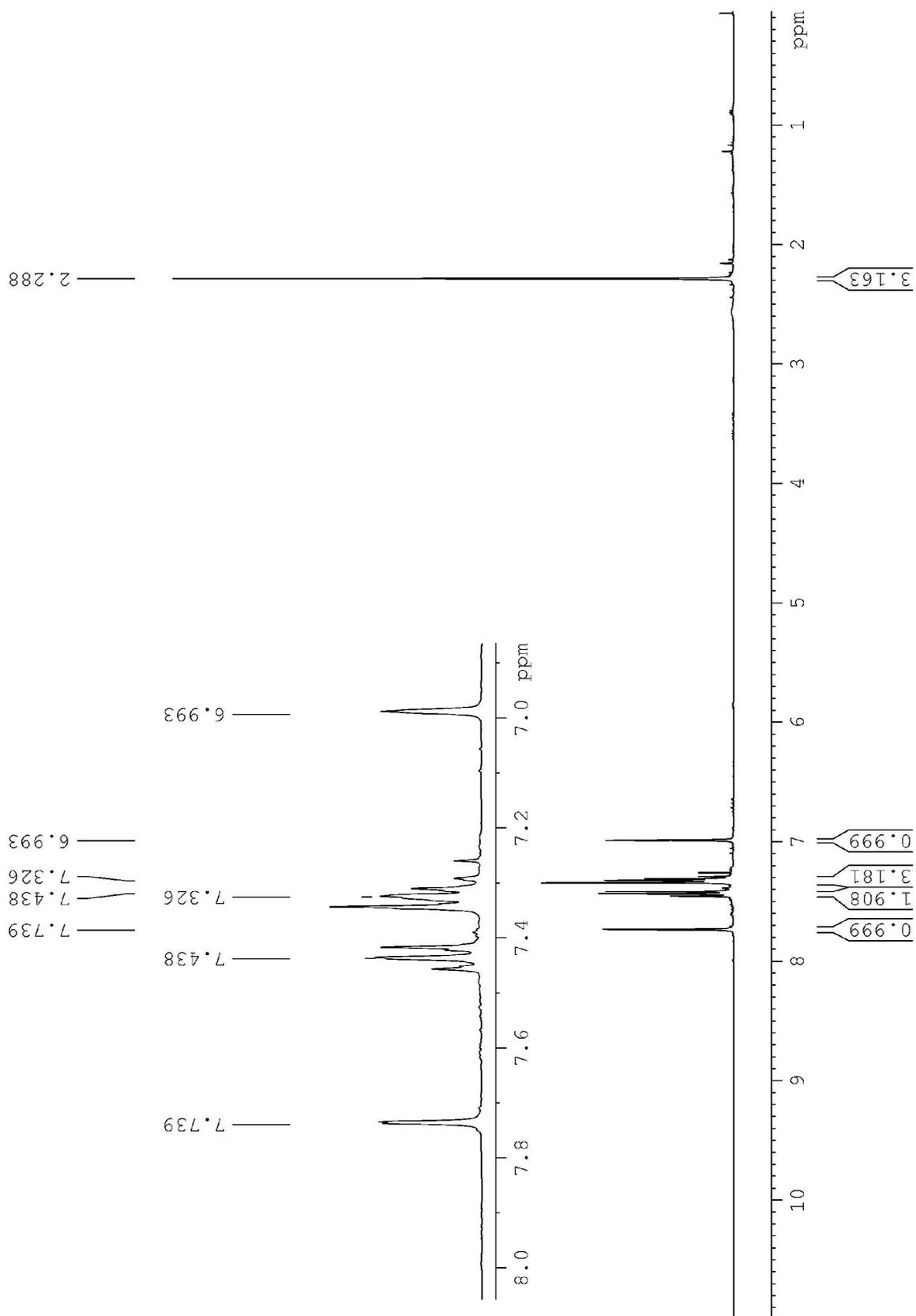


N-tosyl-4-decylimidazole 17 [NEW]. Isolated as tan crystals in the yield of 98%. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 6.96 (s, 1H), 2.49 (t, 2H, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 2.43 (s, 3H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.25 (m, 16H), 0.87 (t, 3H, $J = 7.0$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 146.1, 136.2, 135.4, 130.5, 127.4, 127.4, 112.8, 32.0, 29.71, 29.66, 29.5, 29.44, 29.37, 28.7, 28.3, 22.8, 21.8, 14.3. HRMS (DART): m/z $[\text{MH}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: 363.21062, found 363.21053.

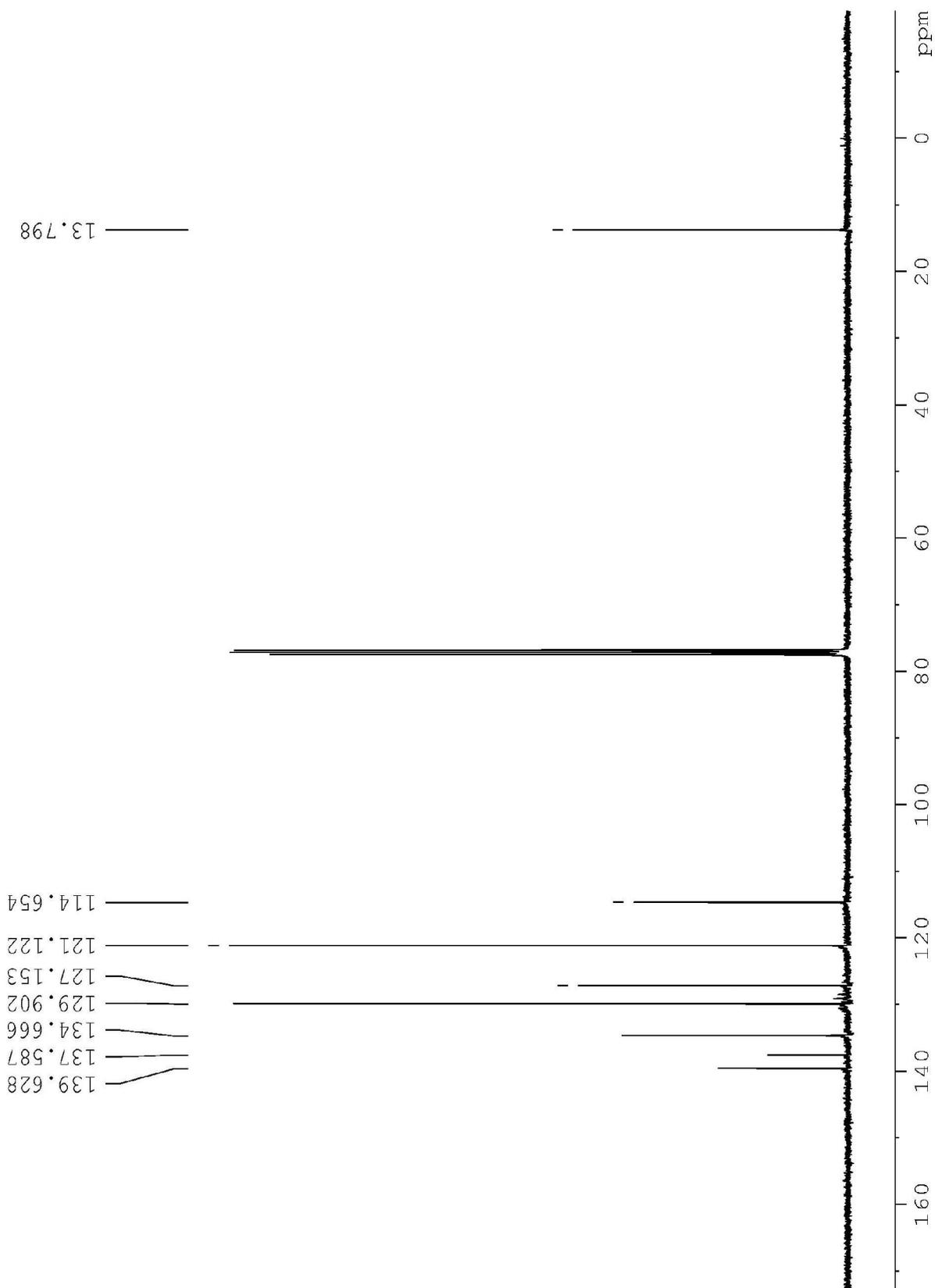


4-(5)-decyl-1H-imidazole 18 [NEW]. Isolated as a yellow oil that was prone to crystallization in a yield of 58%. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 9.00 (1H, br, s), 7.00 (1H, s), 3.63 (2H, s, br), 1.49 (1H, m), 1.67 (2H, m), 1.26 (15H, m), 0.86 (3H, t). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 134.4, 133.1, 114.5, 31.9, 29.57, 29.53, 29.3, 29.2, 29.0, 28.4, 24.6, 22.7, 14.1. HRMS (ESI): m/z $[\text{MH}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2$: 209.20177, found: 209.20123.

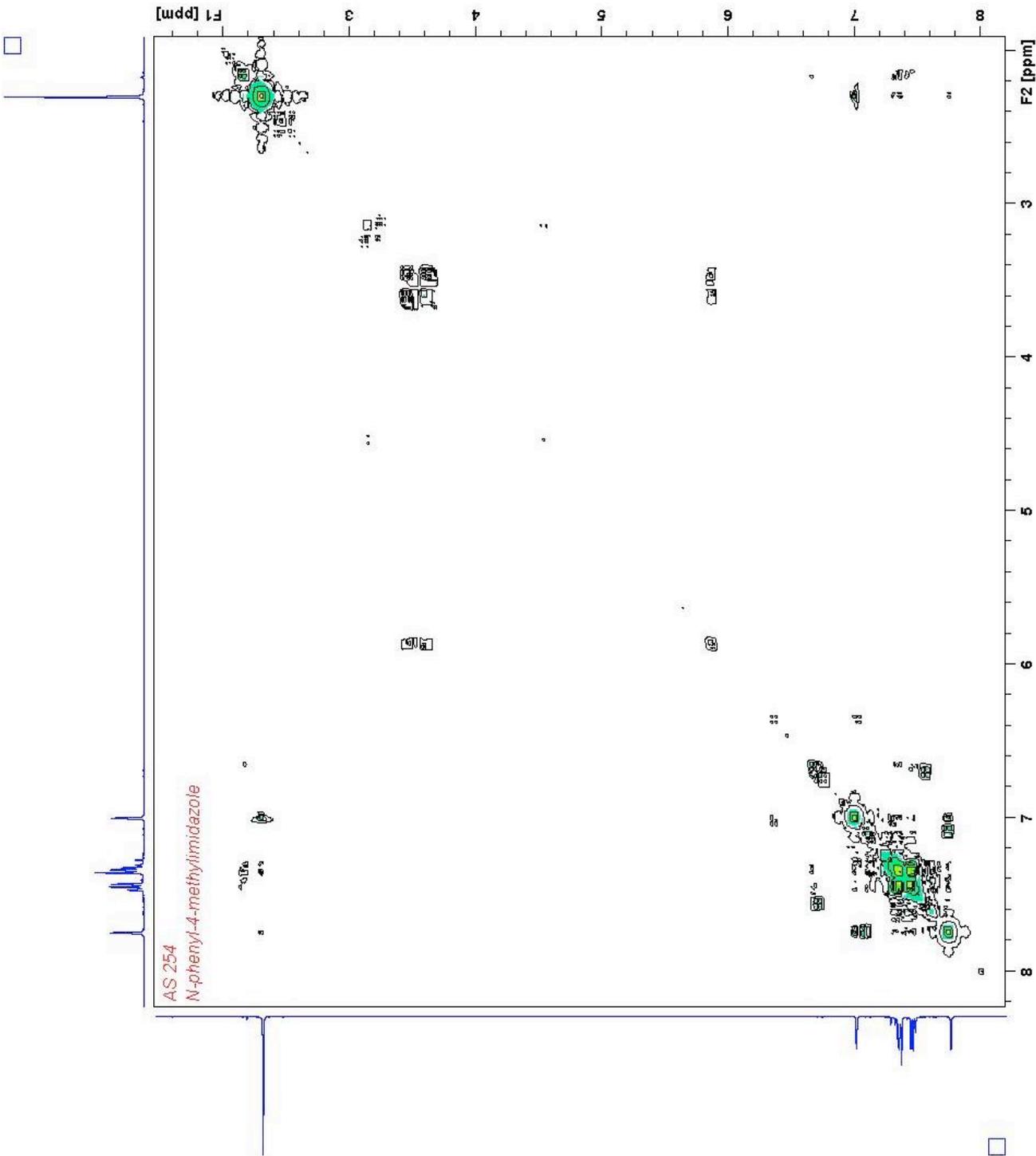
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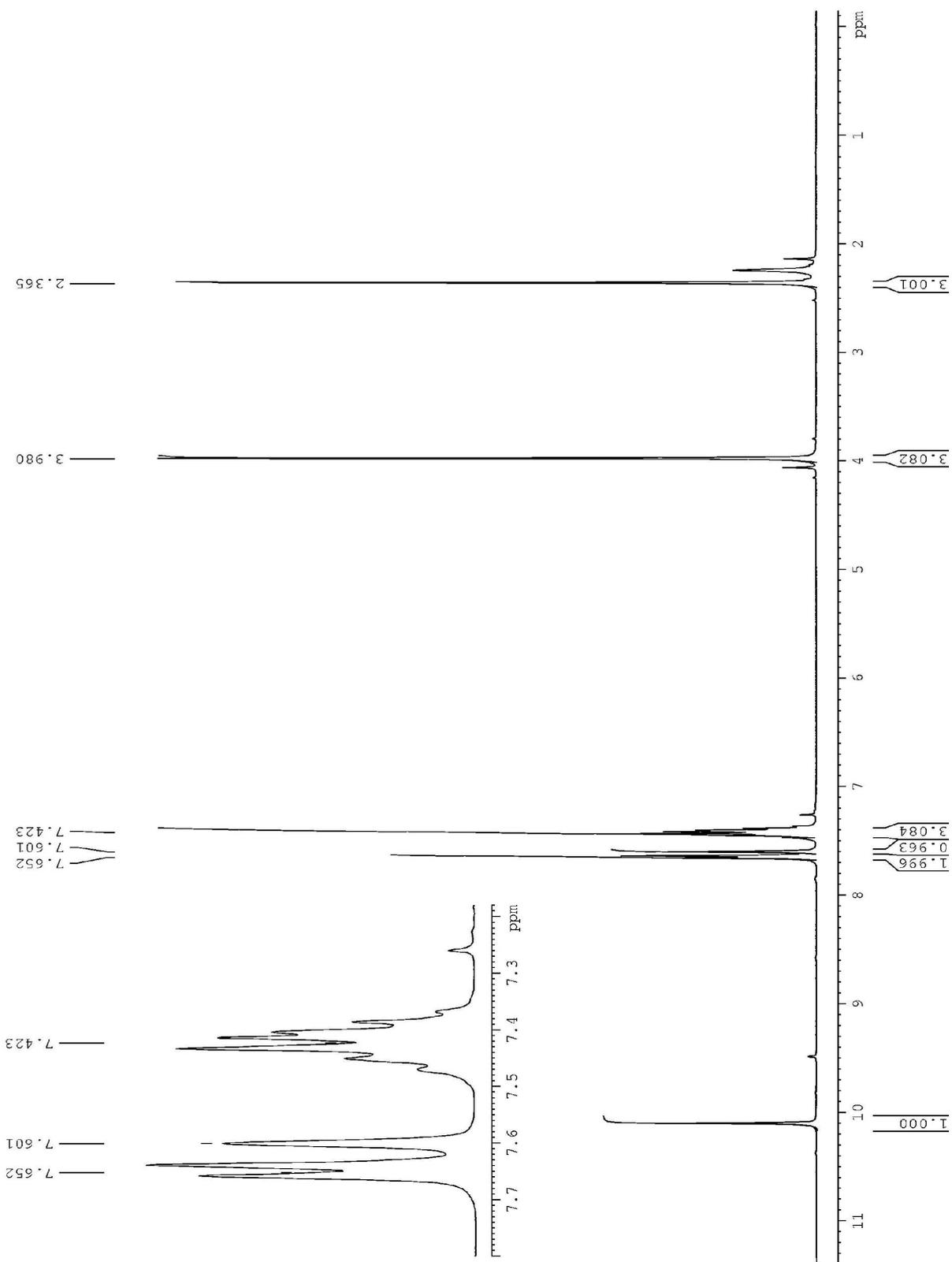
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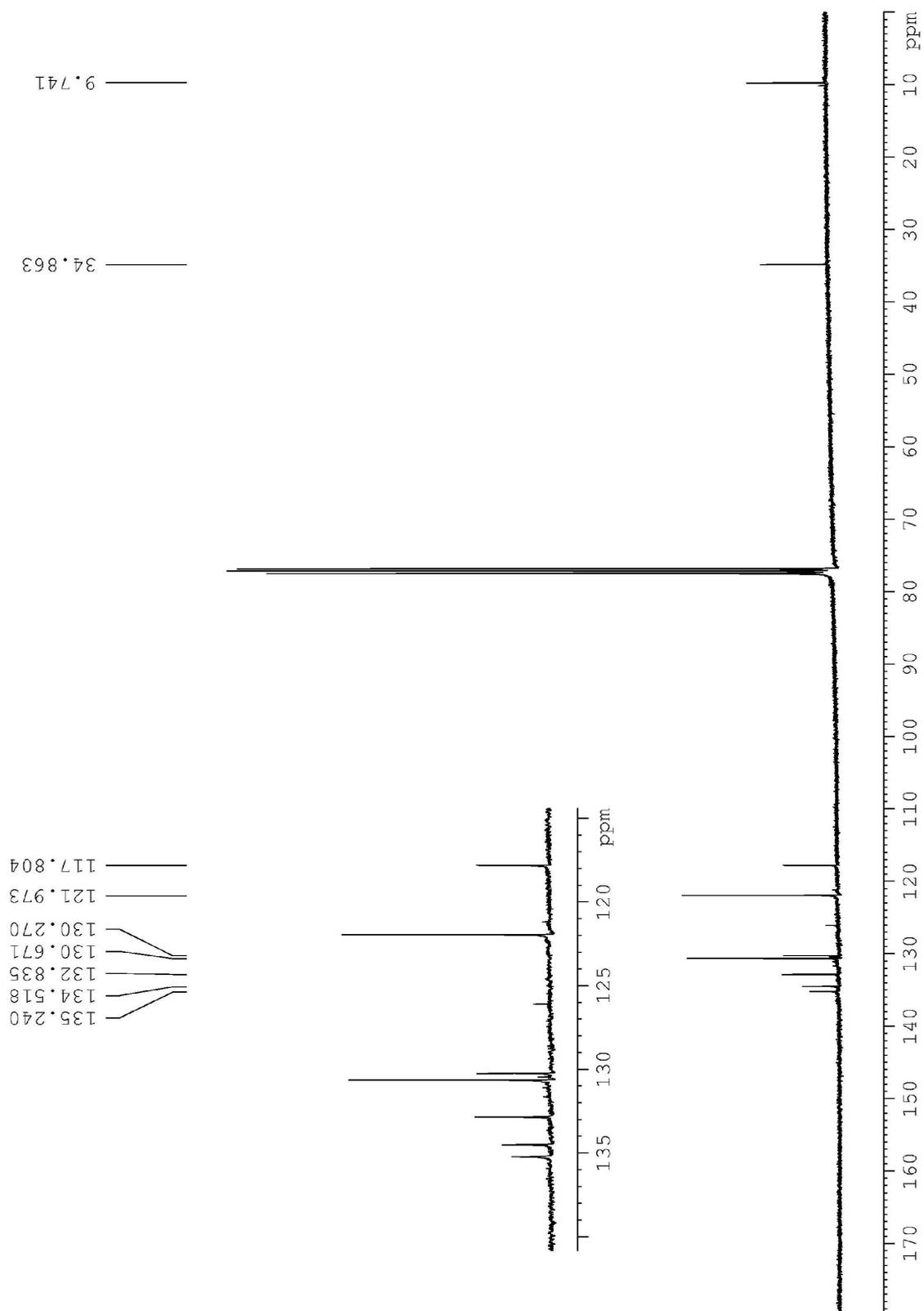
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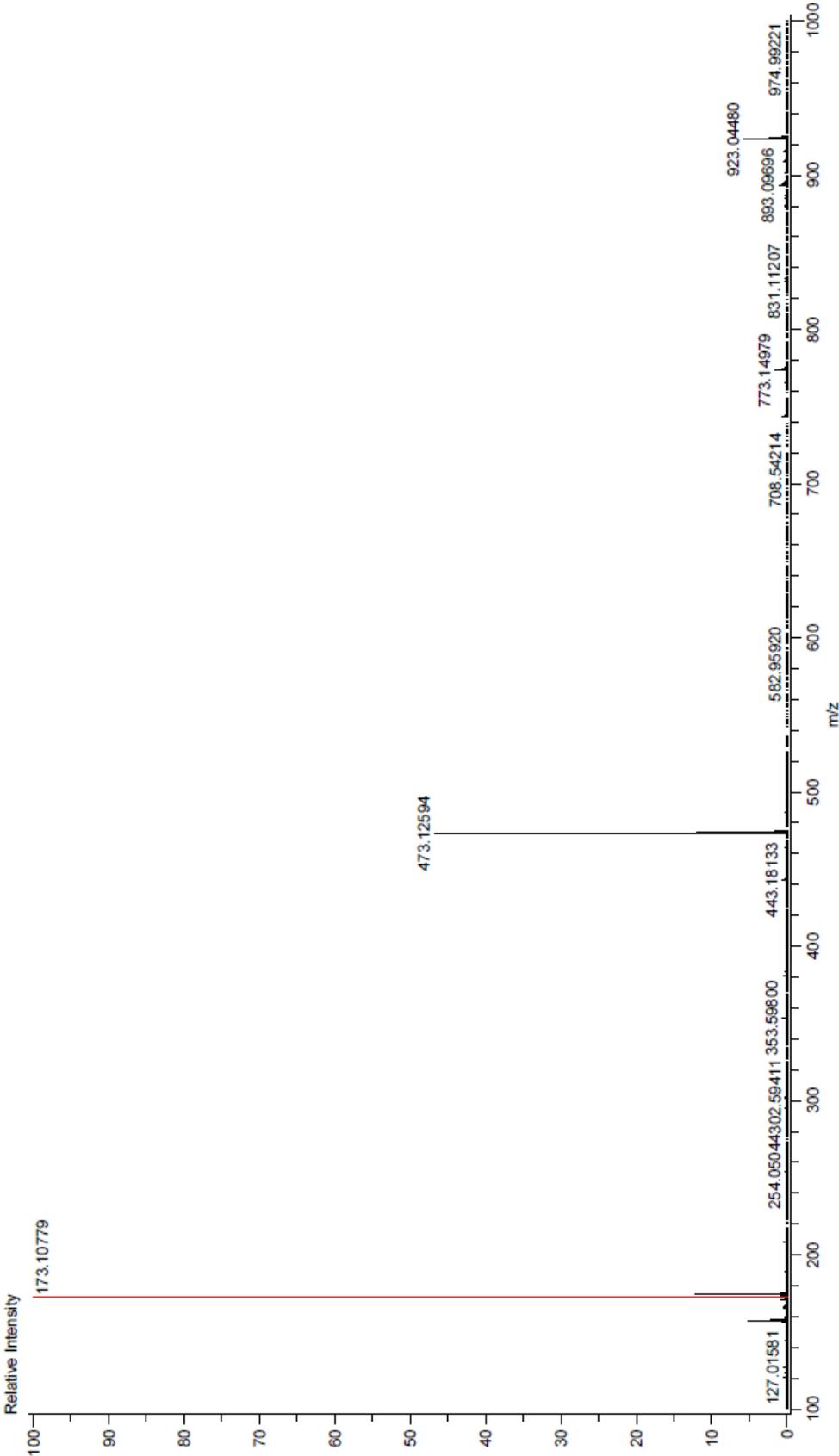
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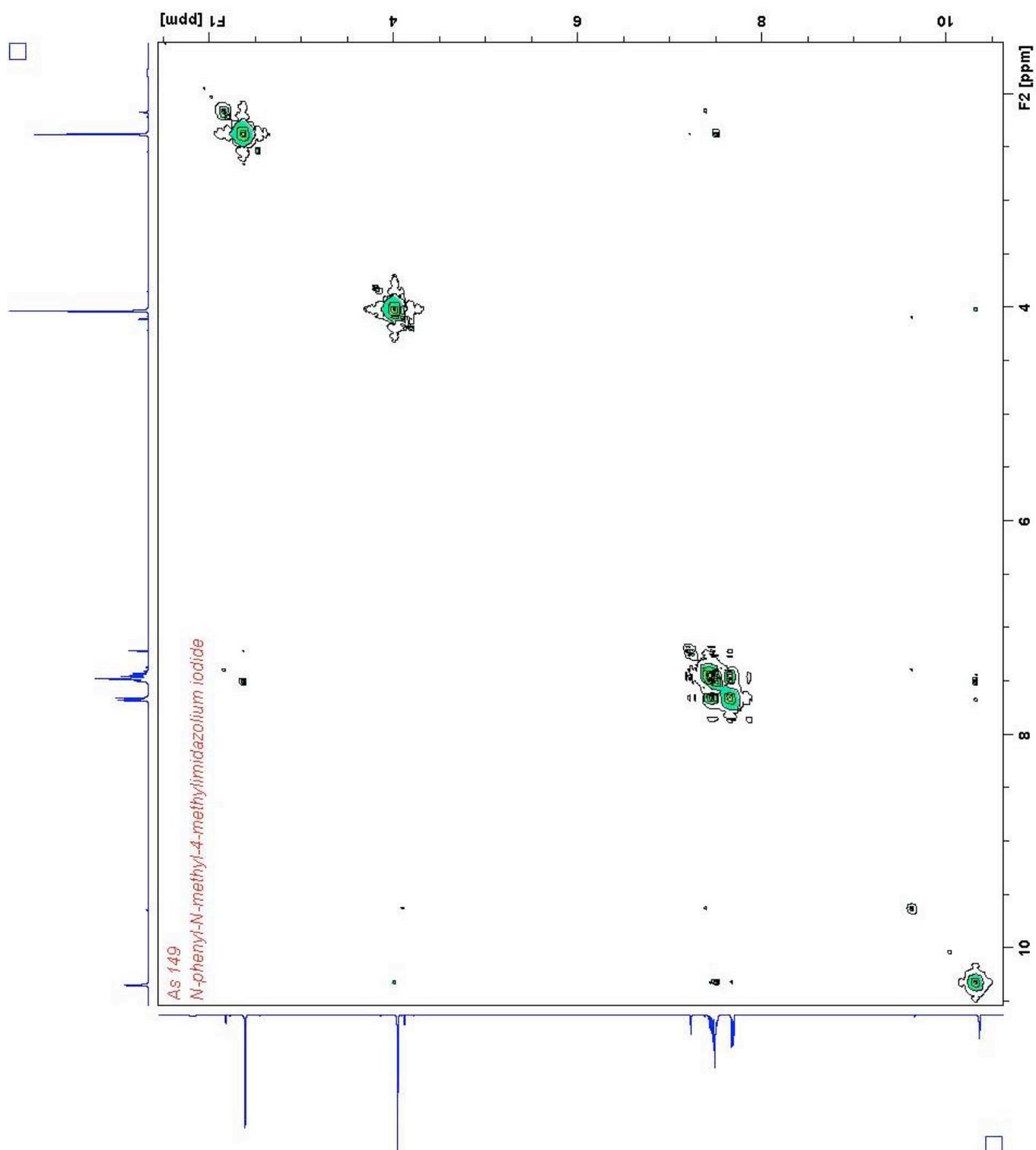
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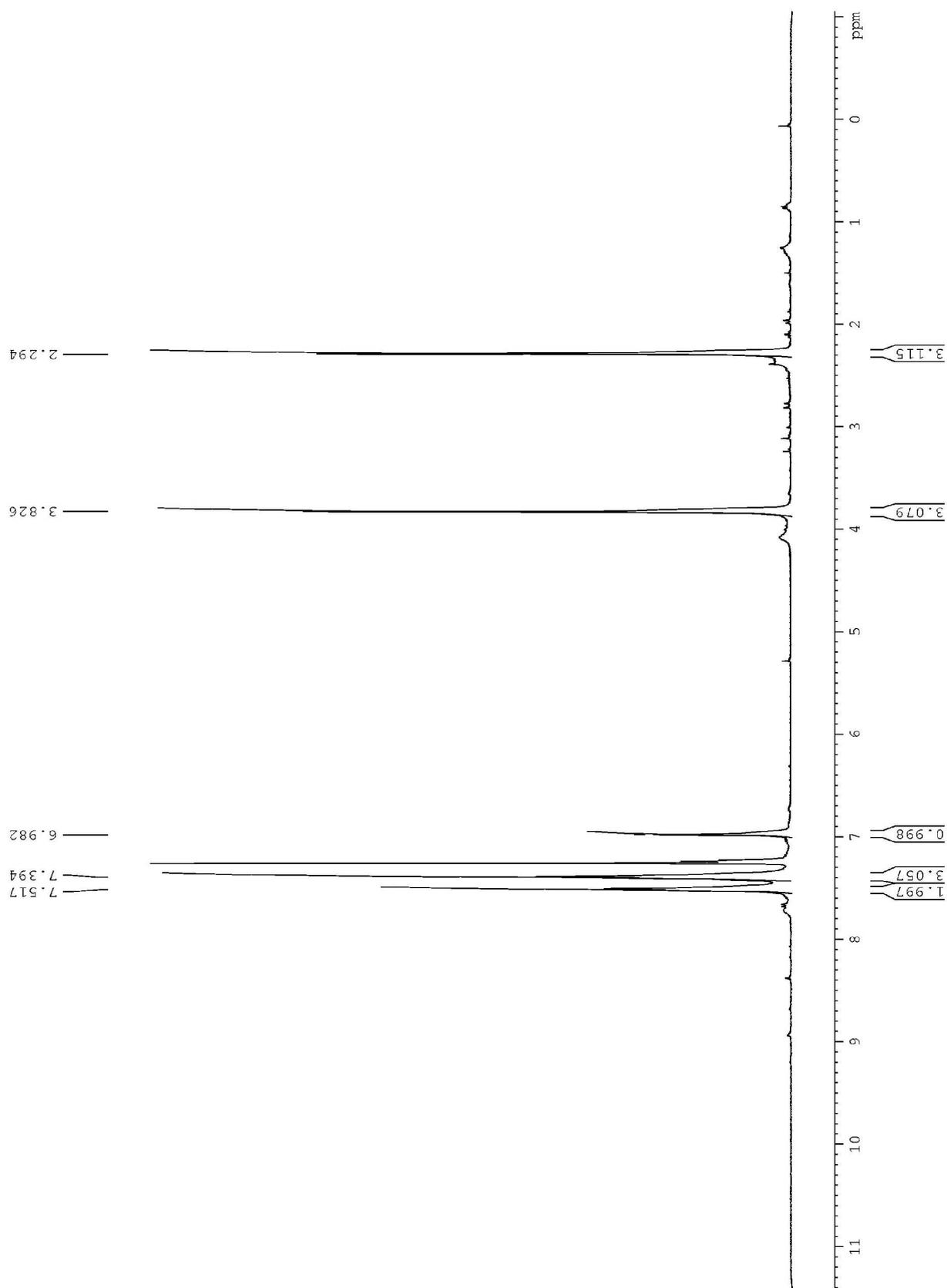
HRMS spectrum of *N*-1-phenyl-*N*-3-methyl-4-methylimidazolium iodide (4)



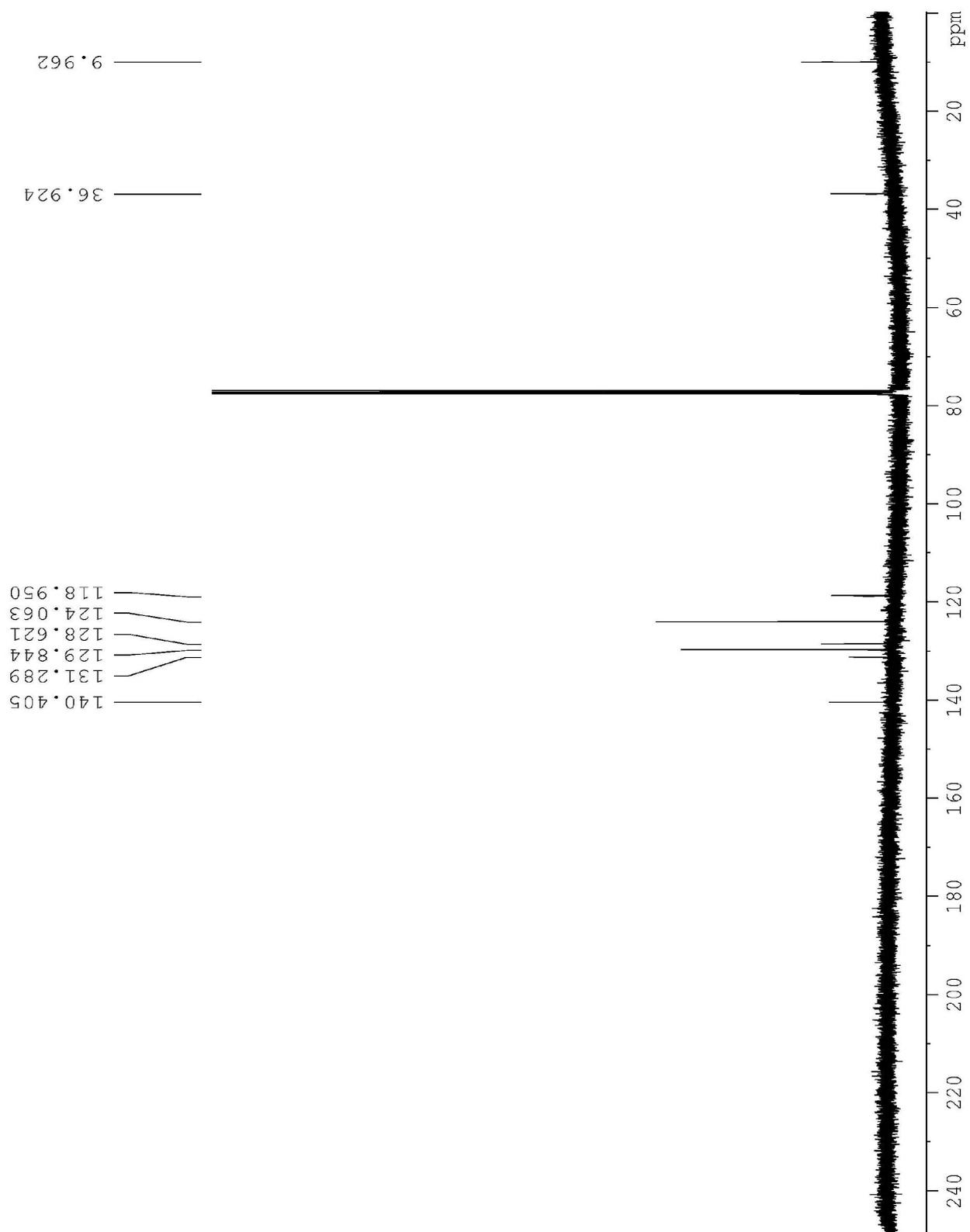
2D-COSY NMR spectrum of *N*-1-phenyl-*N*-3-methyl-4-methylimidazolium iodide
(4)



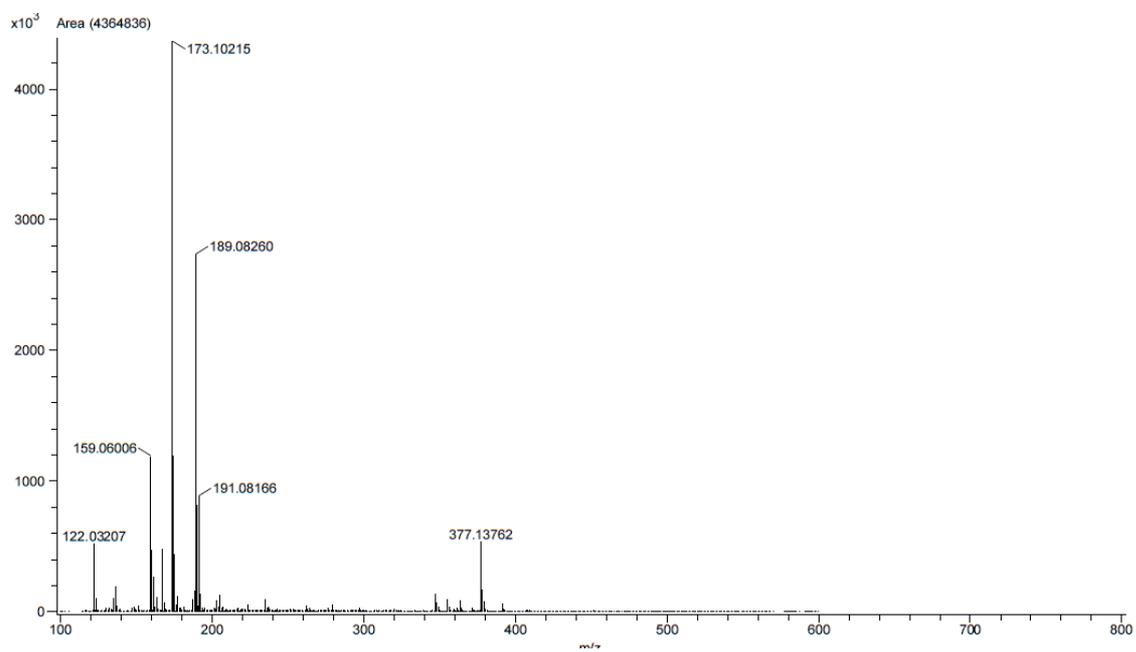
¹H-NMR spectrum of NHC-1



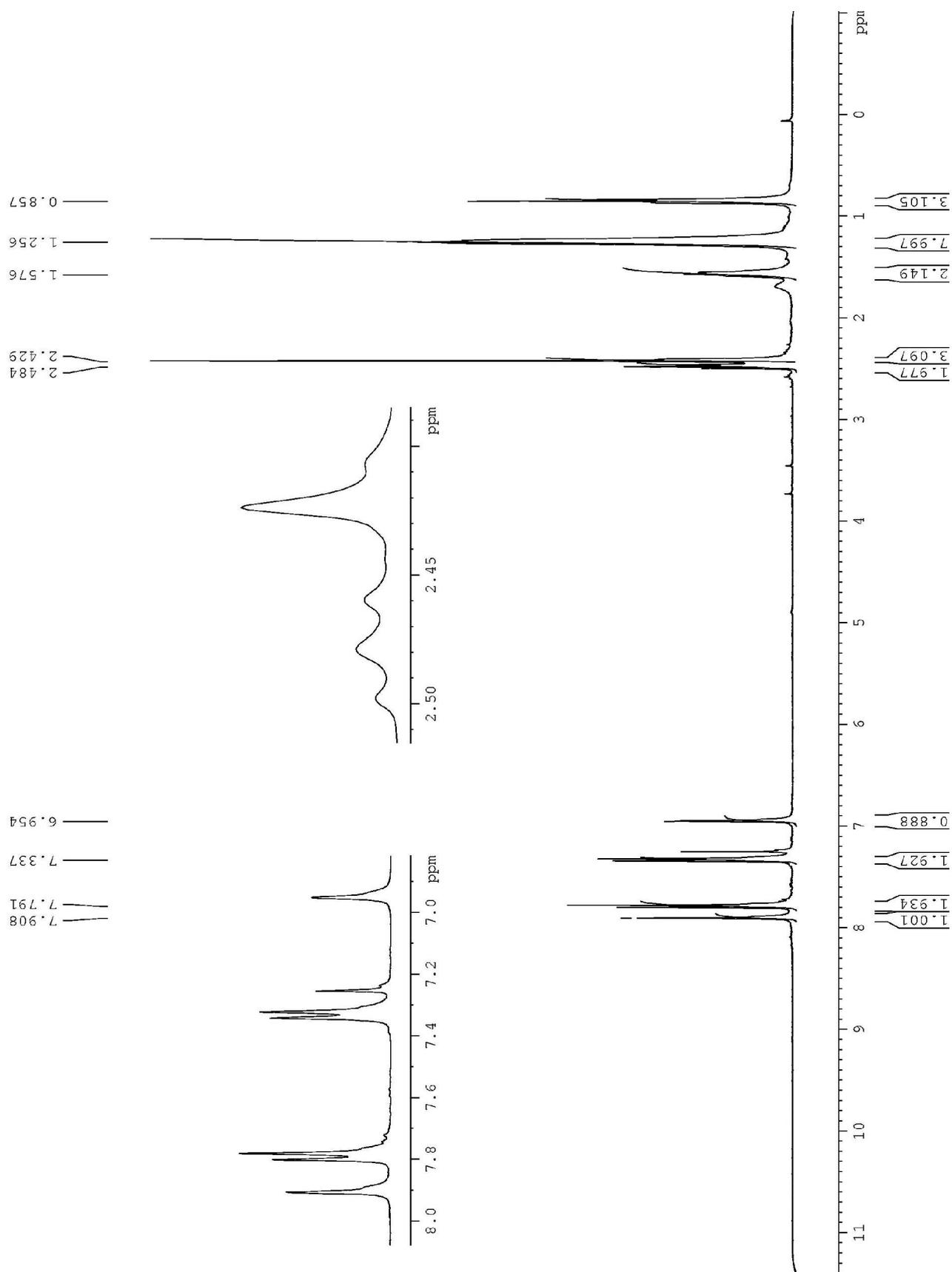
¹³C-NMR spectrum of NHC-1



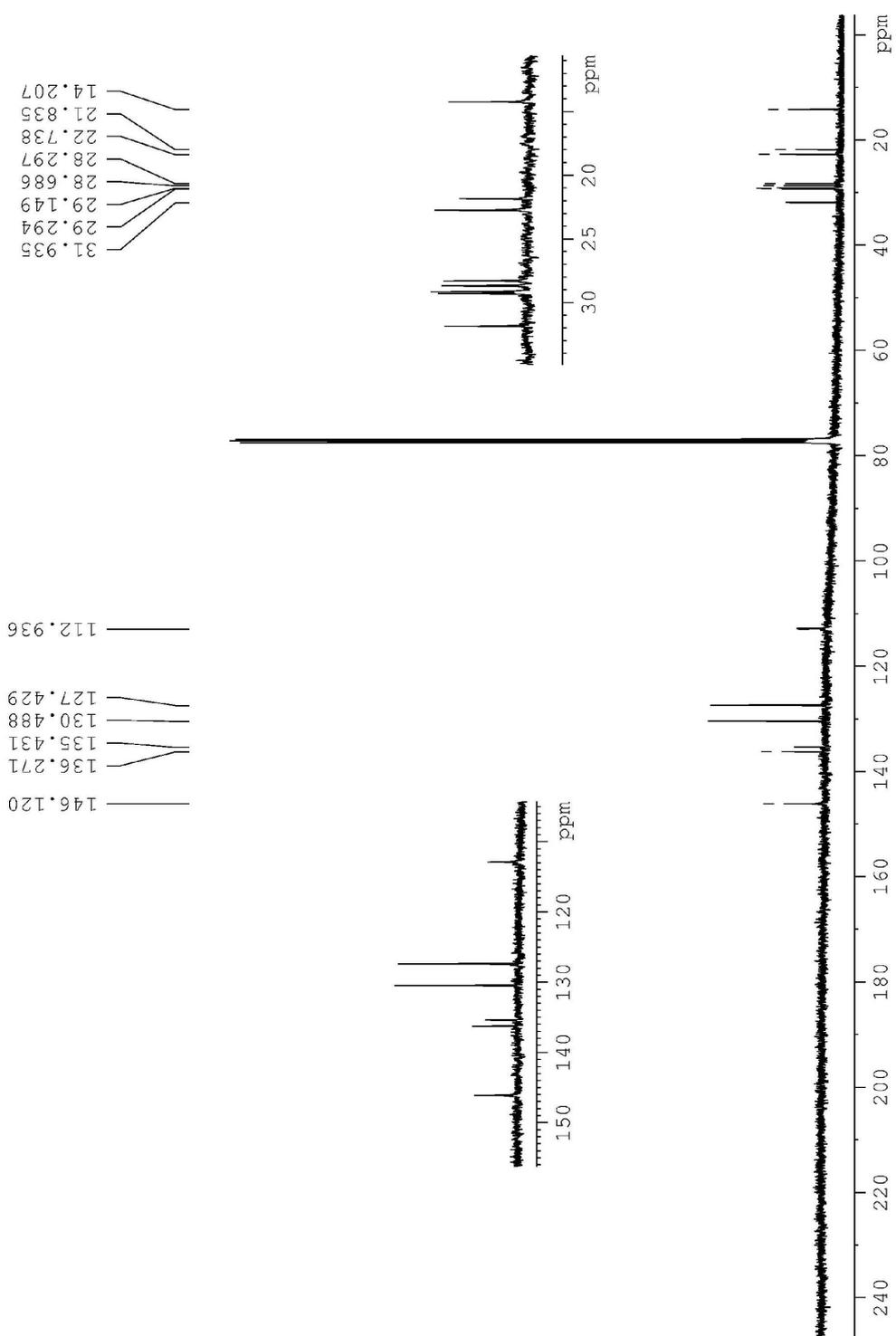
HRMS spectrum of NHC-1



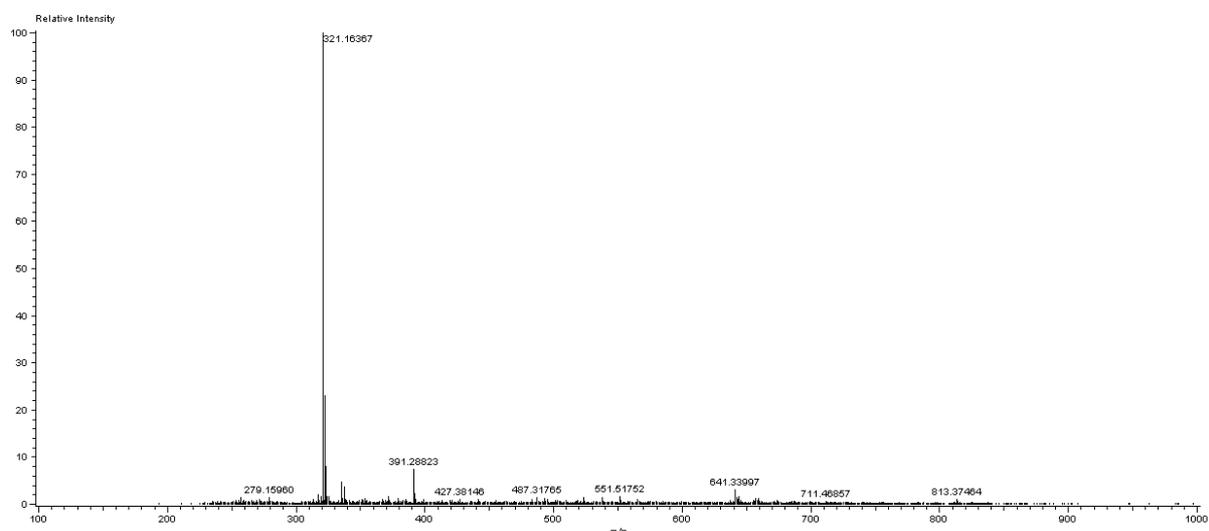
¹H-NMR spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-heptylimidazole (11)



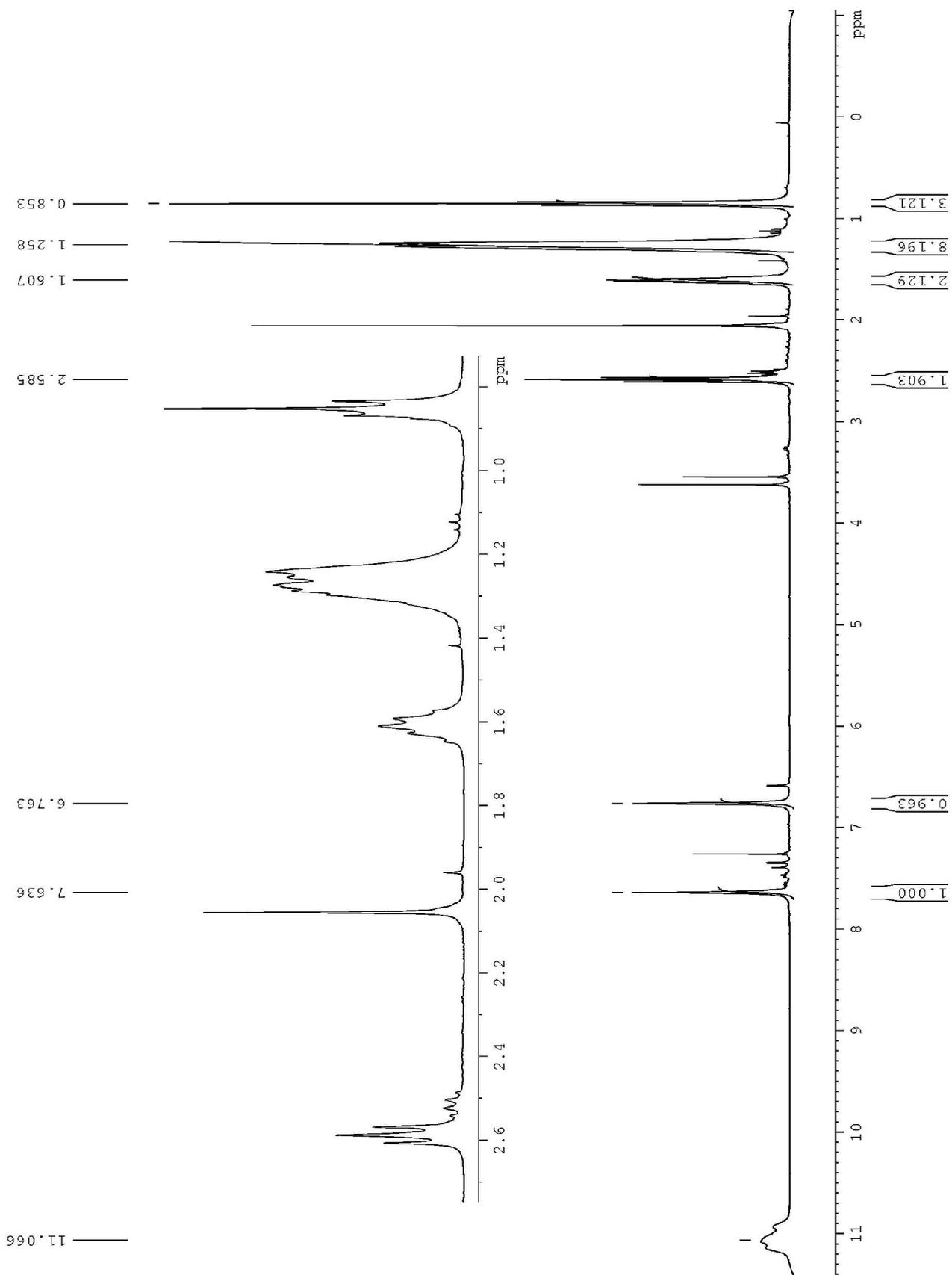
¹³C-NMR spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-heptylimidazole (11)



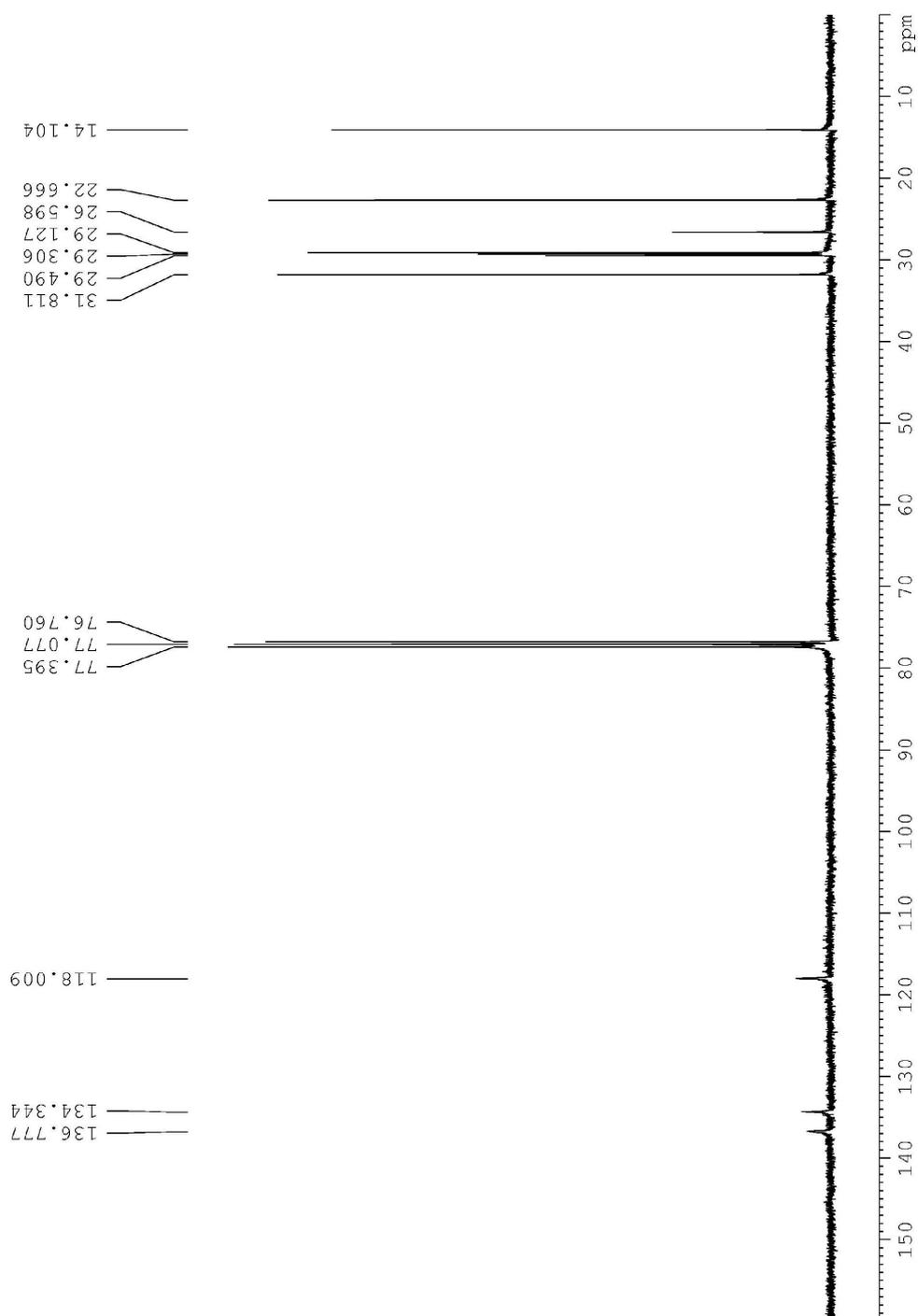
HRMS spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-heptylimidazole (11)



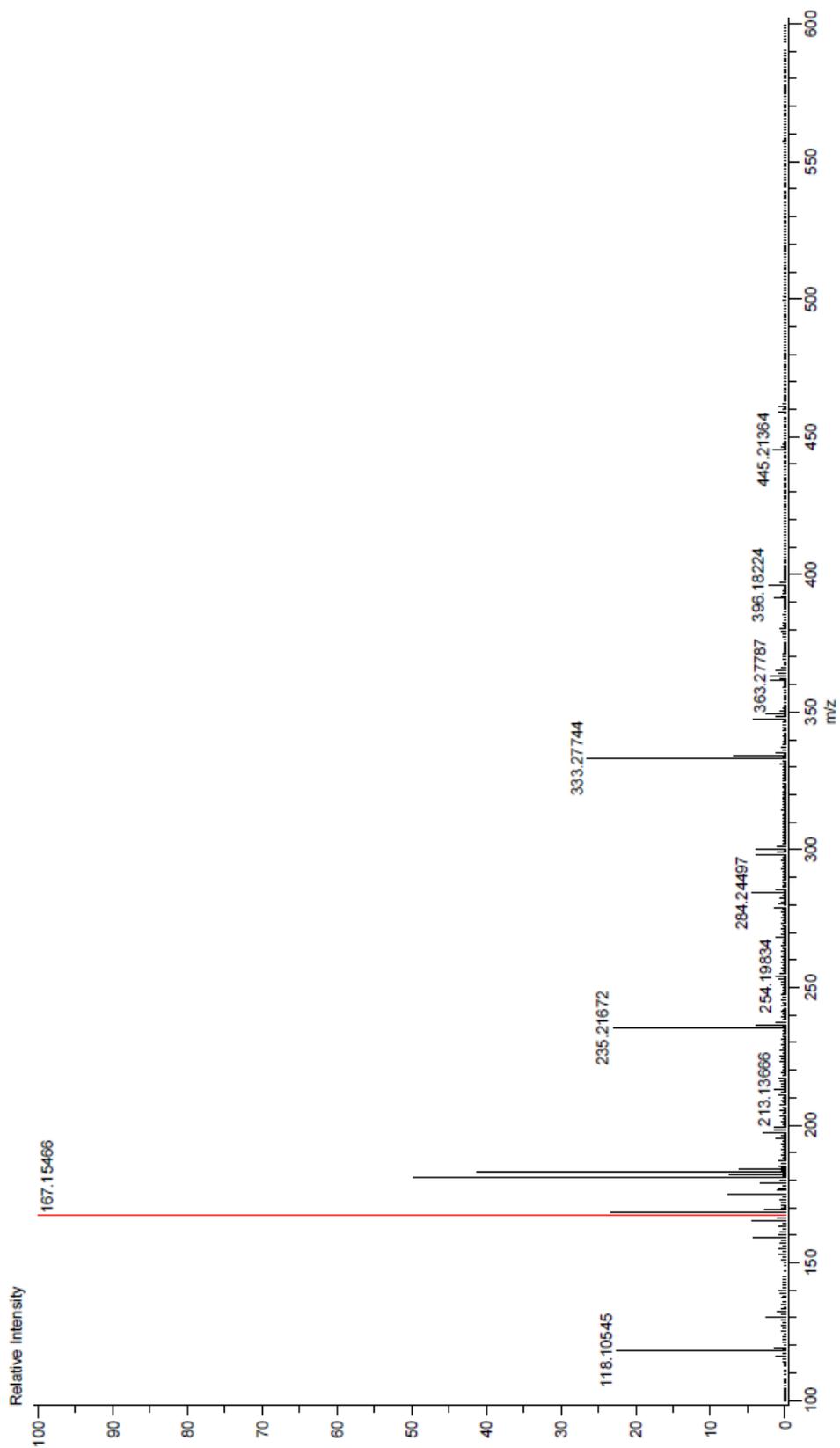
¹H-NMR spectrum of 4-(5)-heptyl-1H-imidazole (12)



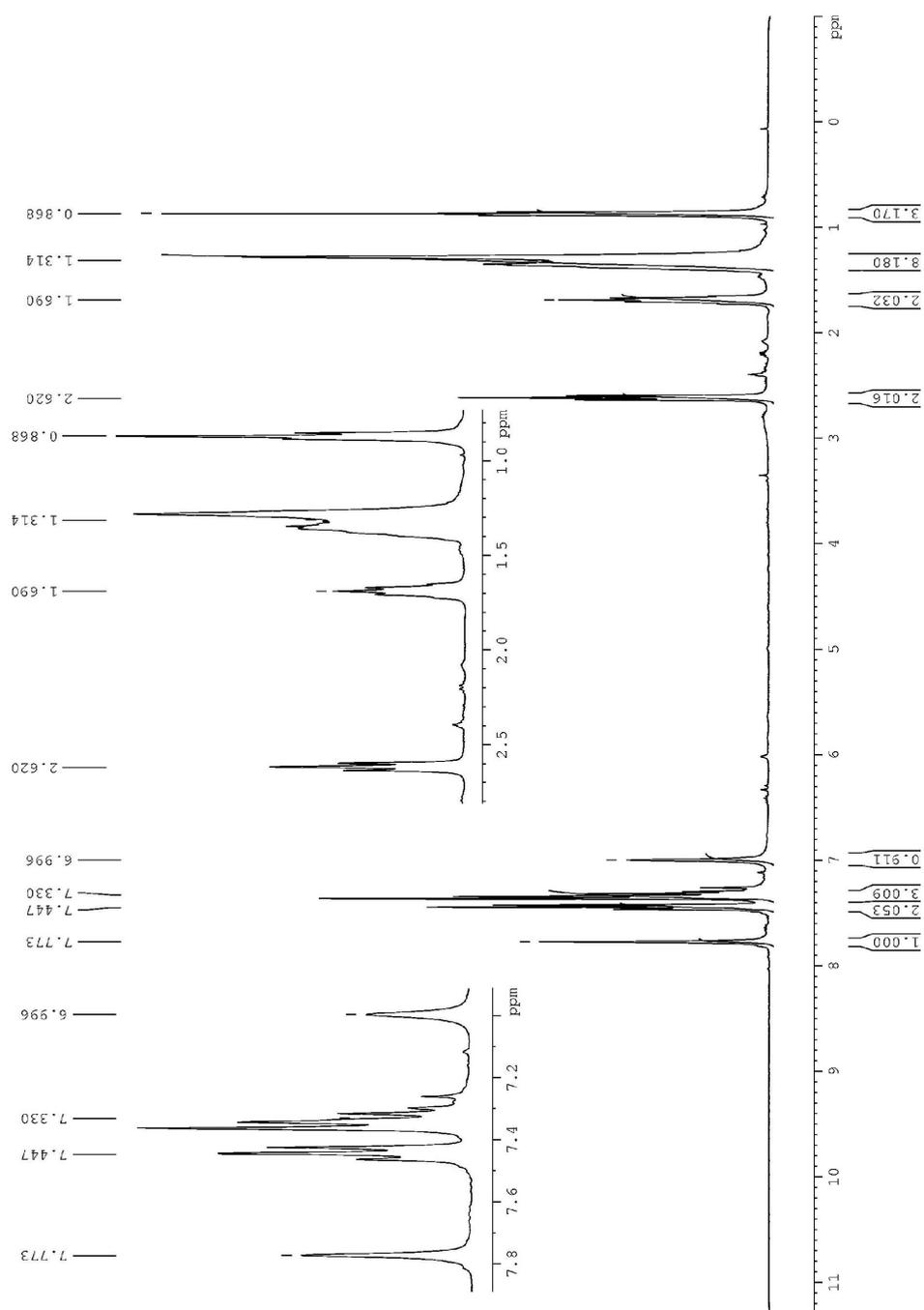
¹³C-NMR spectrum of 4-(5)-heptyl-1H-imidazole (12)



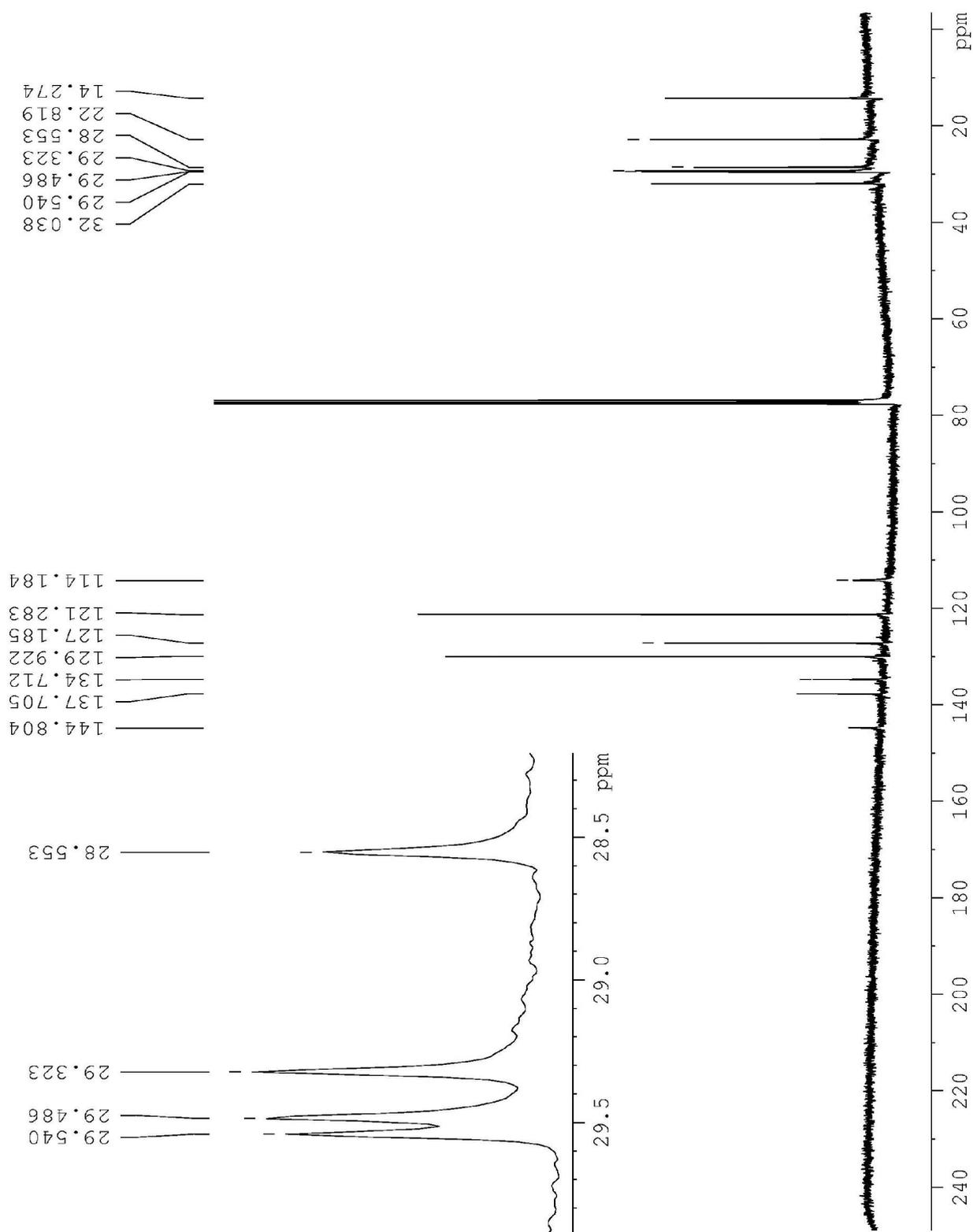
HRMS spectrum of 4-(5)-heptyl-1H-imidazole (12)



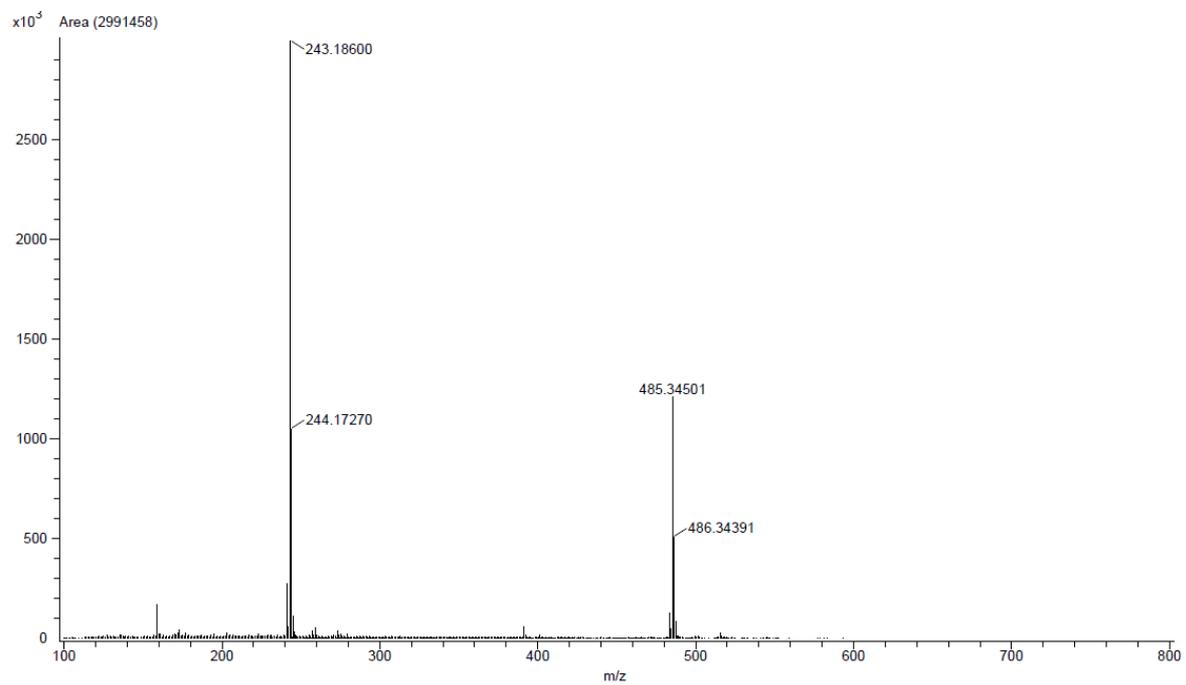
¹H-NMR spectrum of *N*-phenyl-4-heptylimidazole (13)



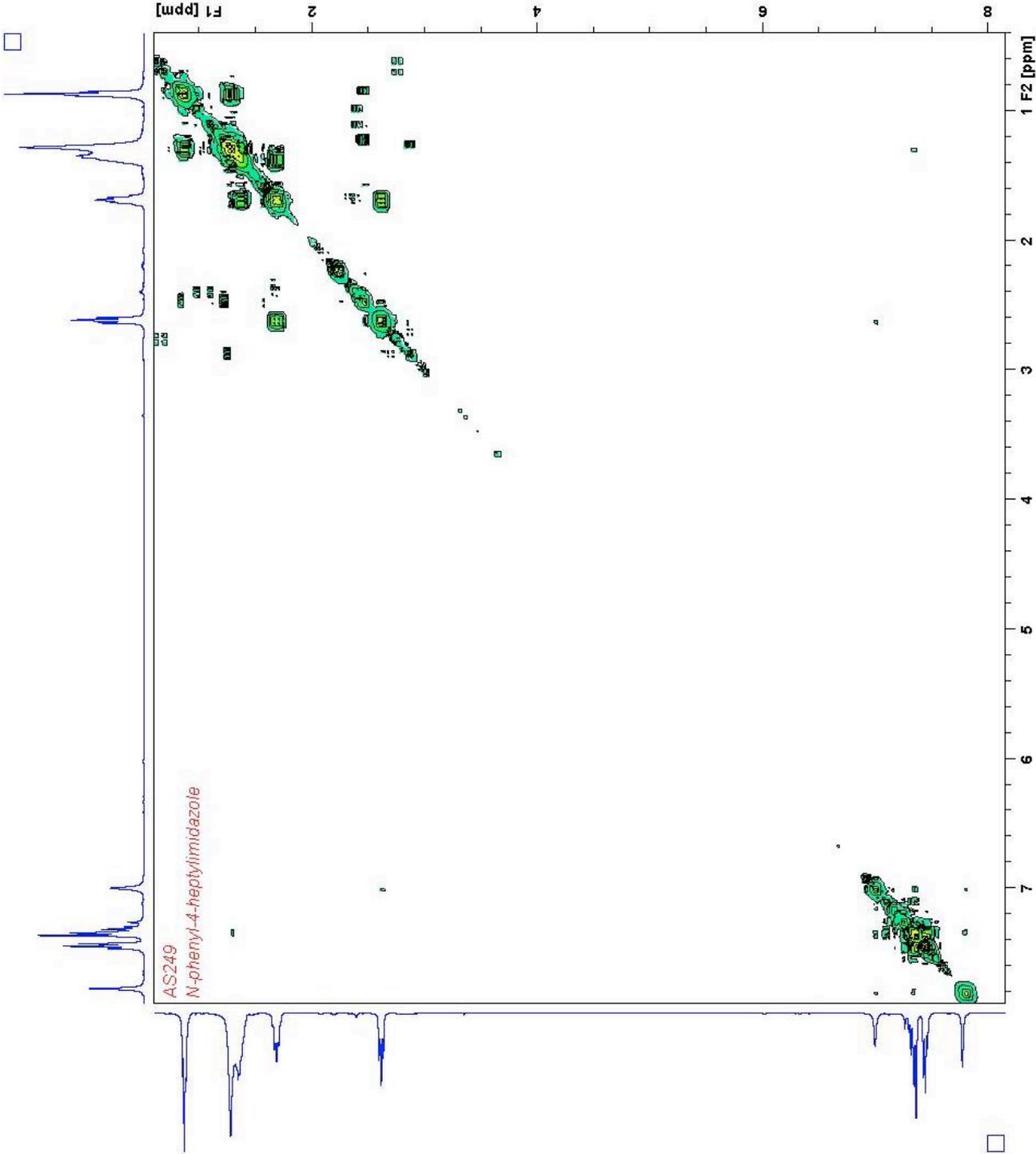
¹³C-NMR spectrum of *N*-phenyl-4-heptylimidazole (13)



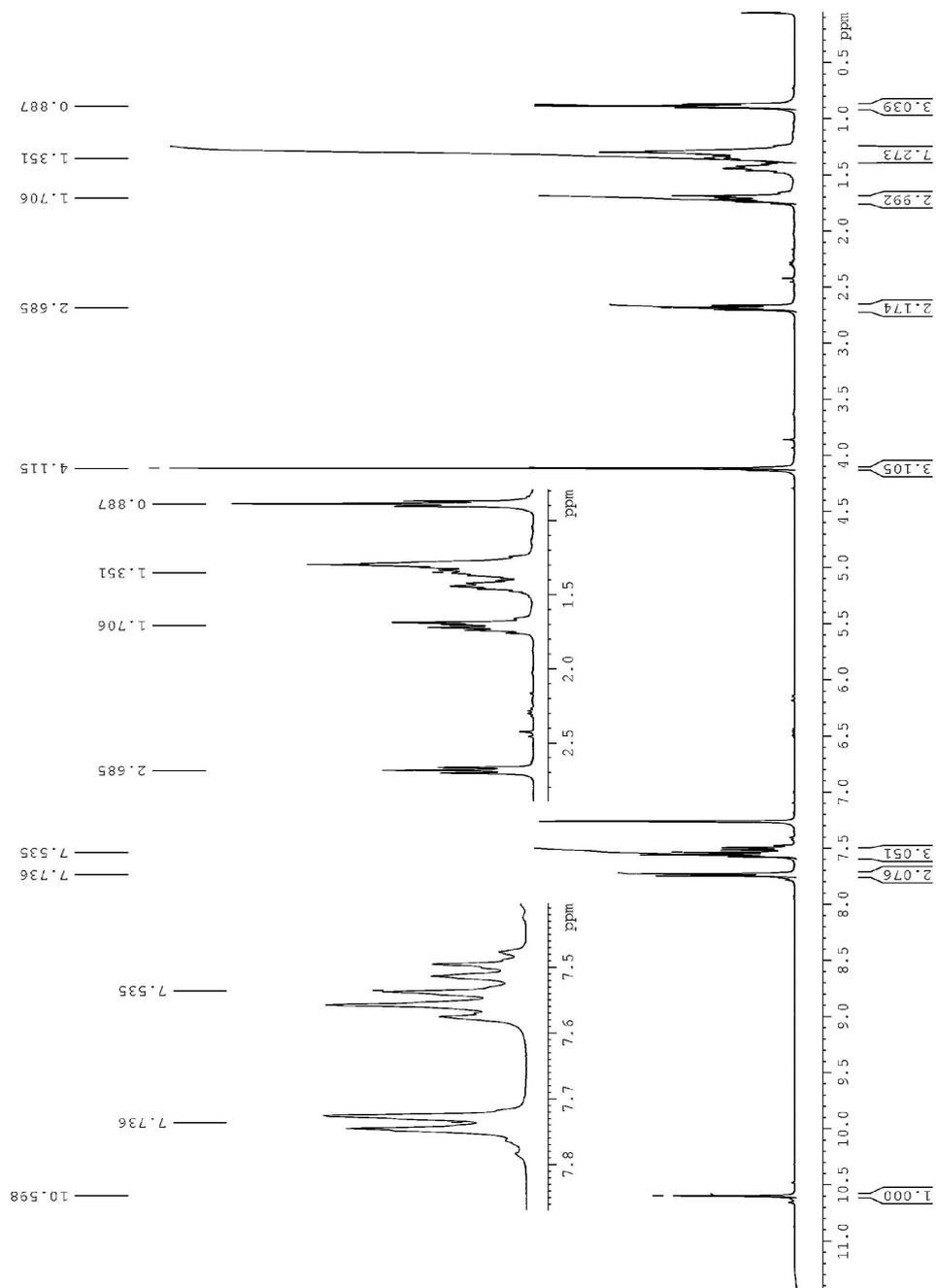
HRMS spectrum of *N*-phenyl-4-heptylimidazole (13)



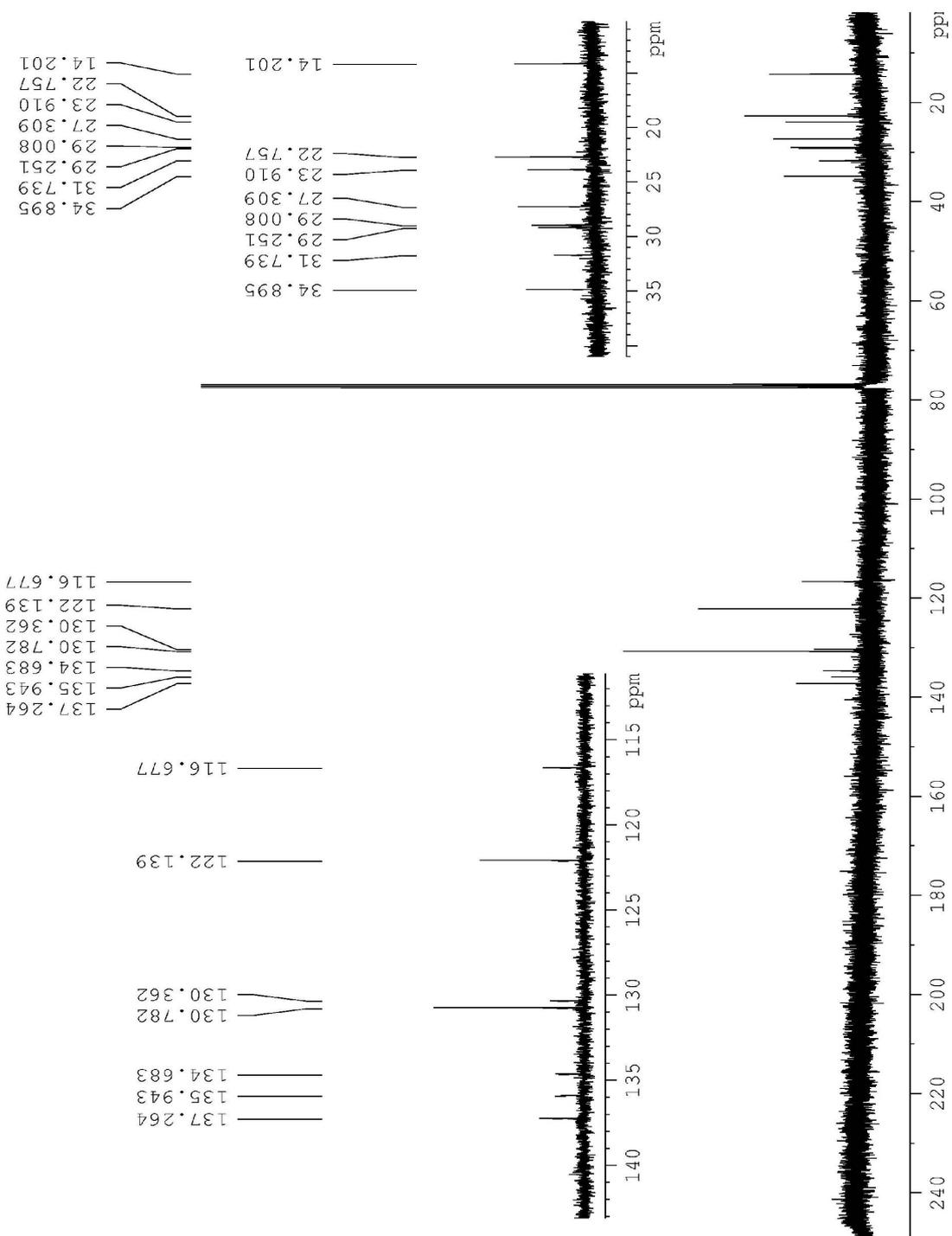
COSY 2D-NMR spectrum of *N*-phenyl-4-heptylimidazole (13)



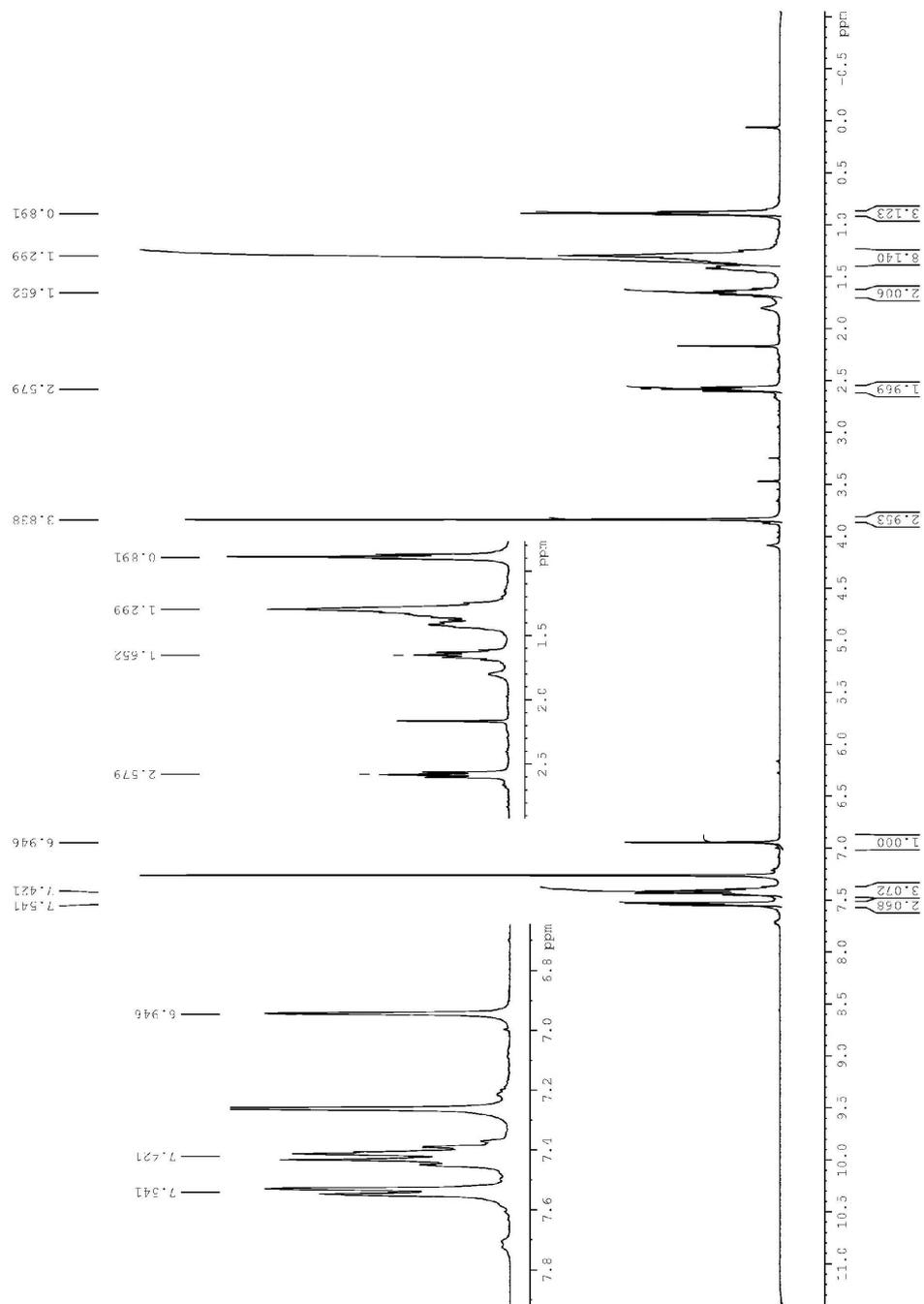
¹H-NMR spectrum of *N*-1-phenyl-*N*-3-methyl-4-heptylimidazolium iodide (14)



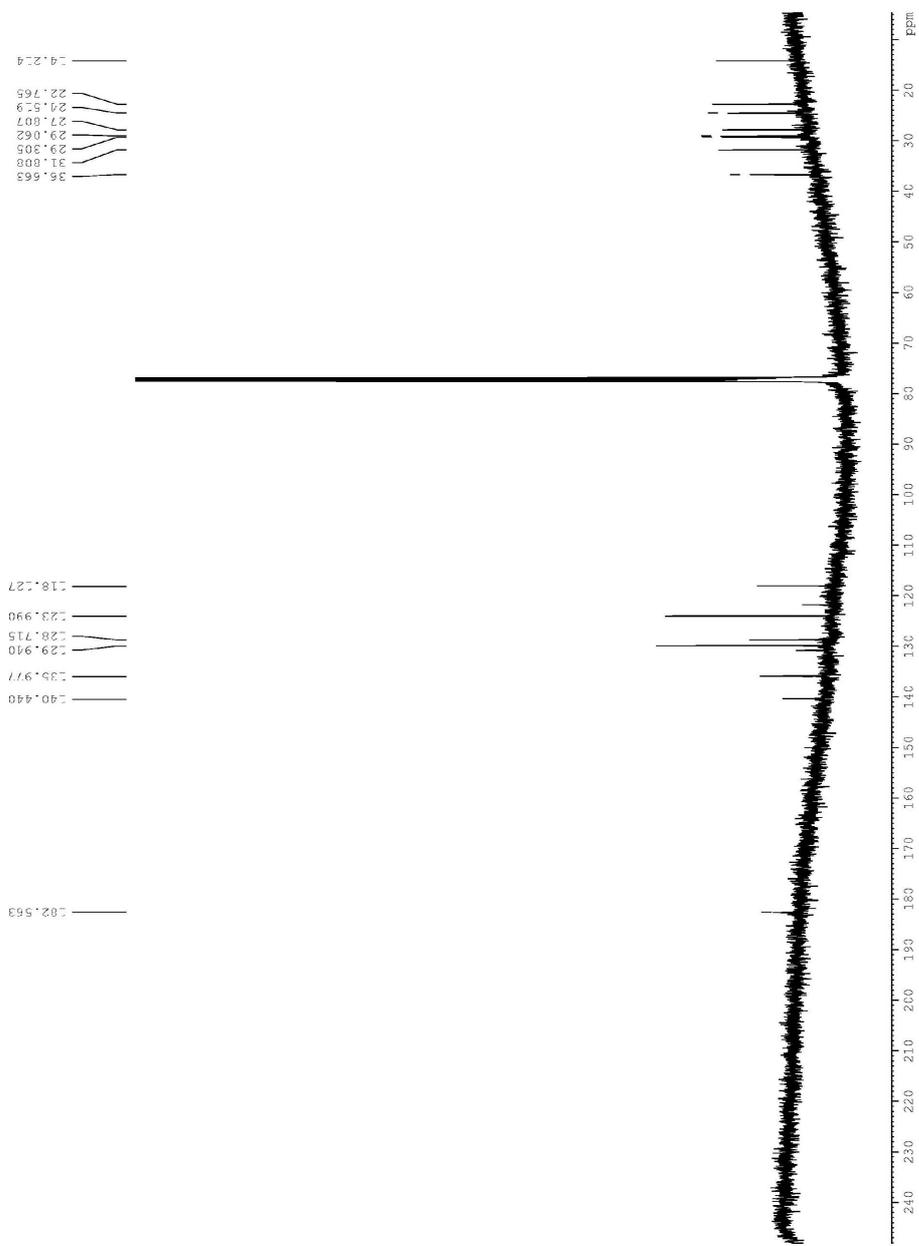
¹³C-NMR spectrum of *N*-1-phenyl-*N*-3-methyl-4-heptylimidazolium iodide (14)



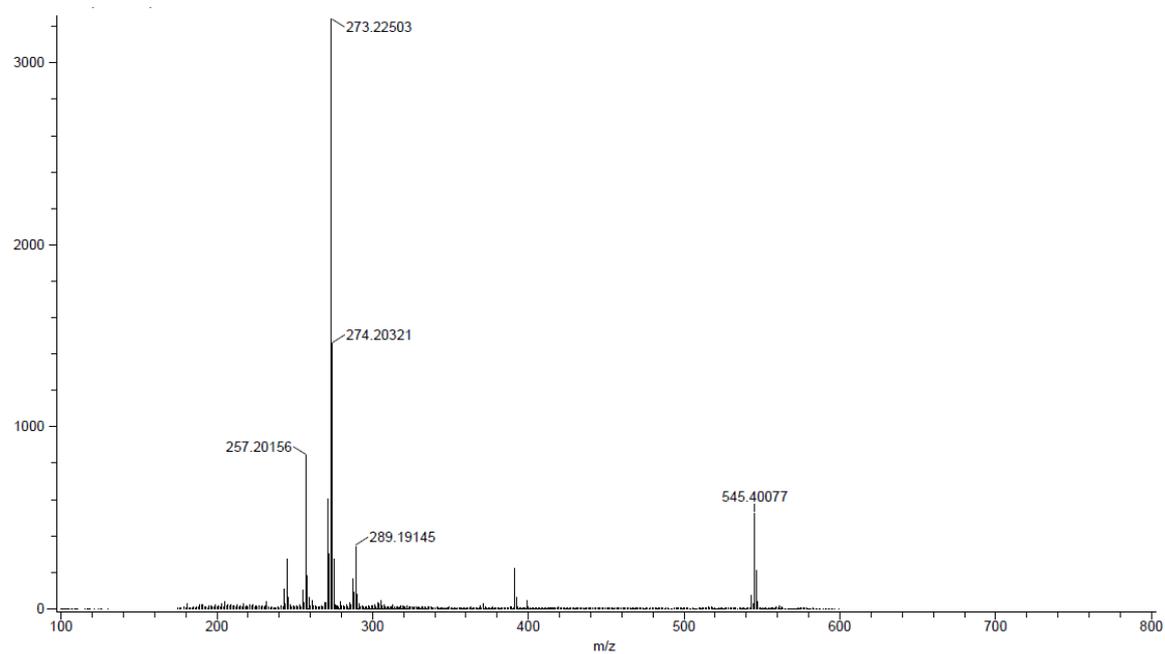
¹H-NMR spectrum of NHC-2



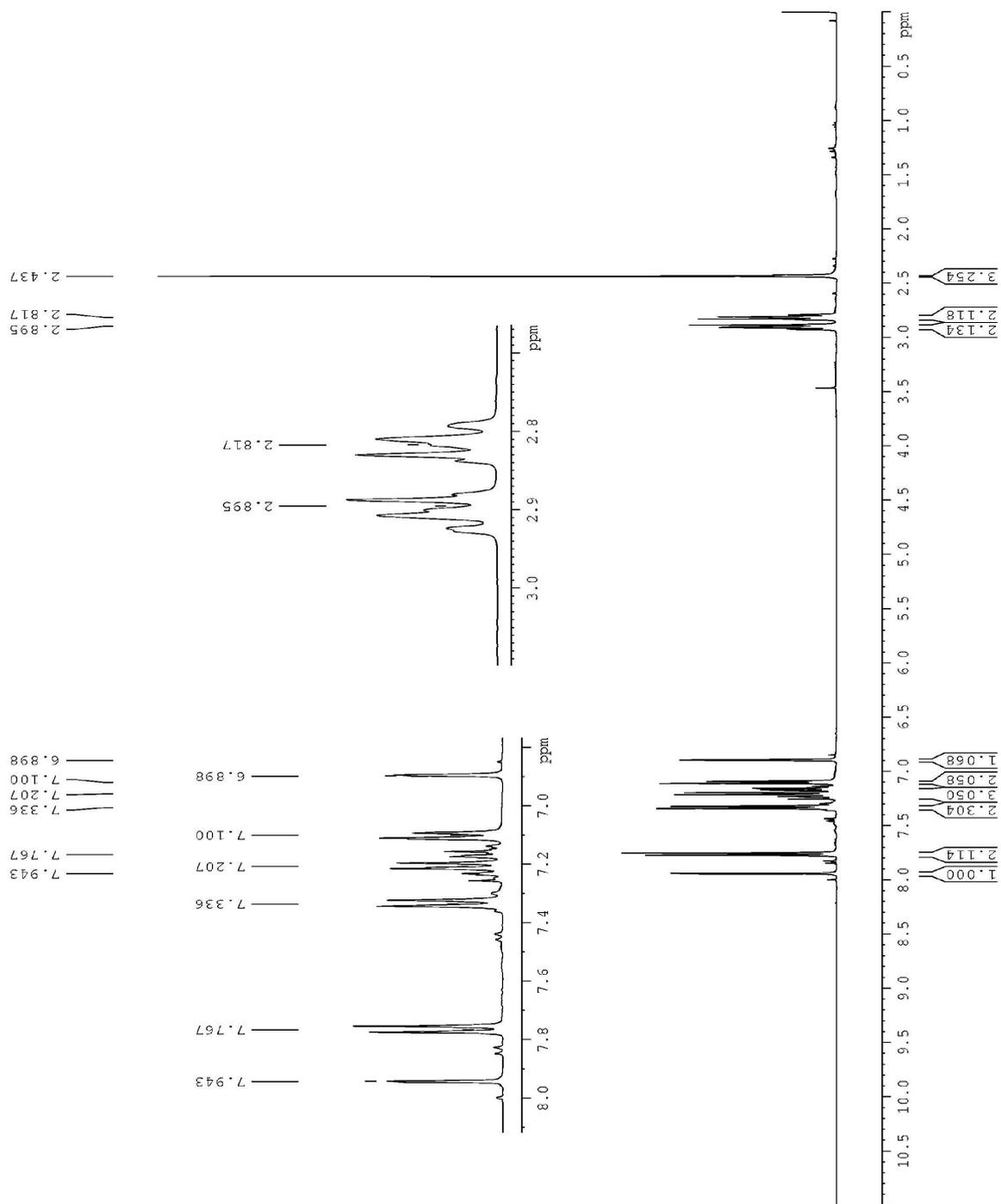
¹³C-NMR spectrum of NHC-2



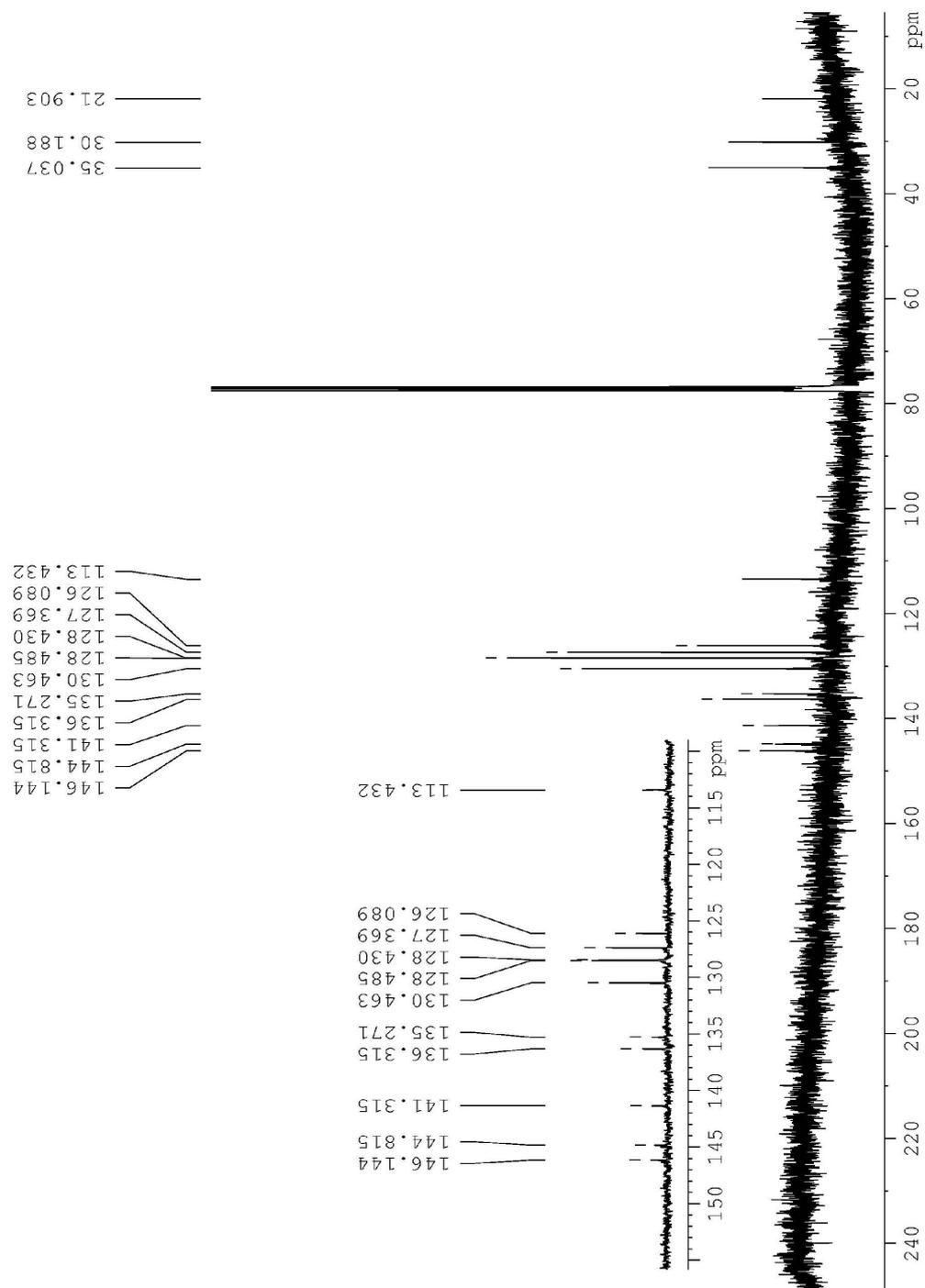
HRMS spectrum of NHC-2



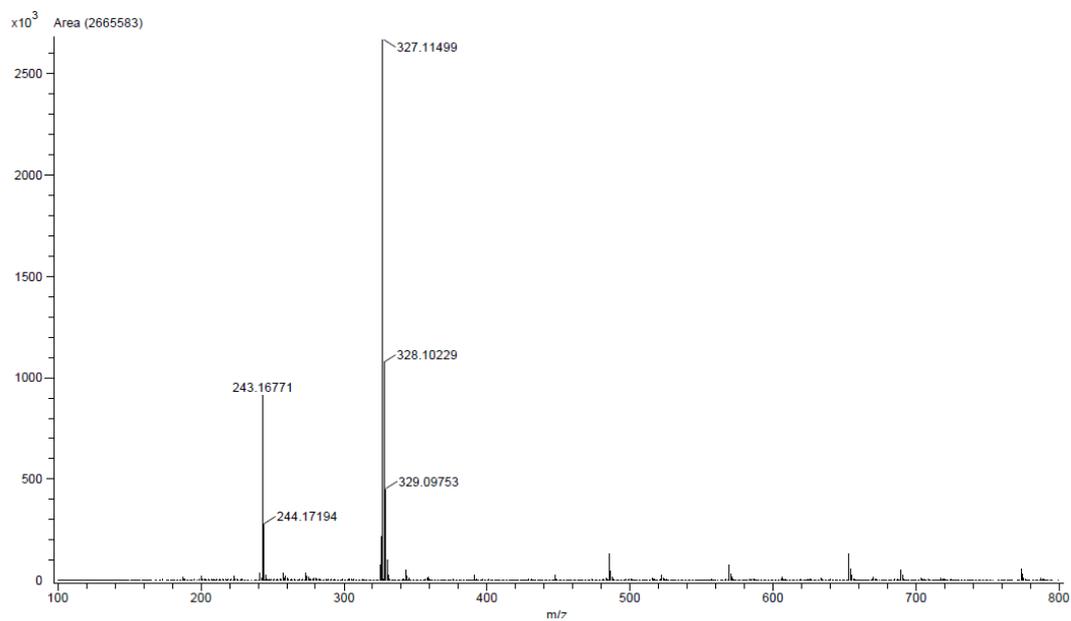
¹H-NMR spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-(2-phenylethyl)imidazole (15)



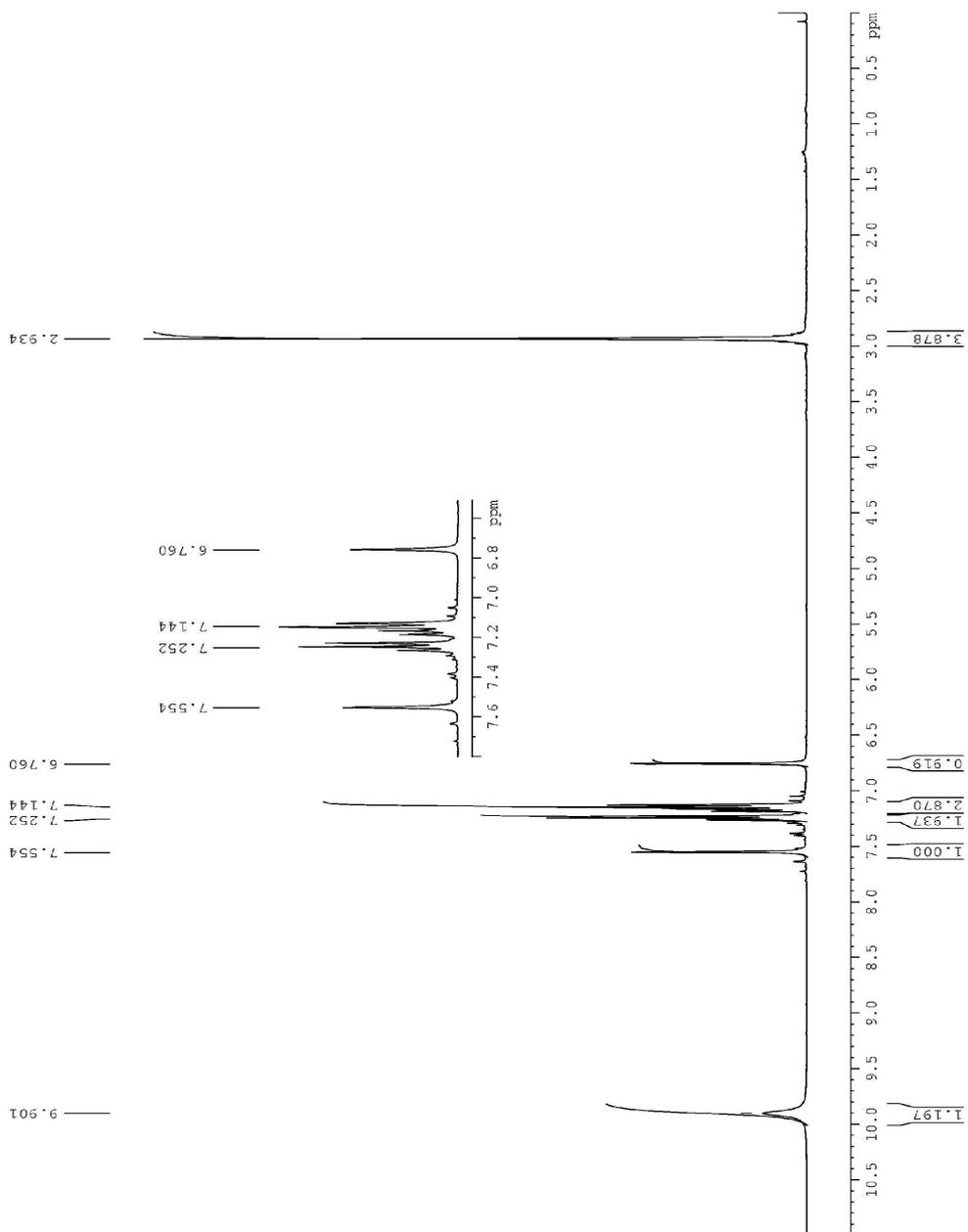
¹³C-NMR spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-(2-phenylethyl)imidazole (15)



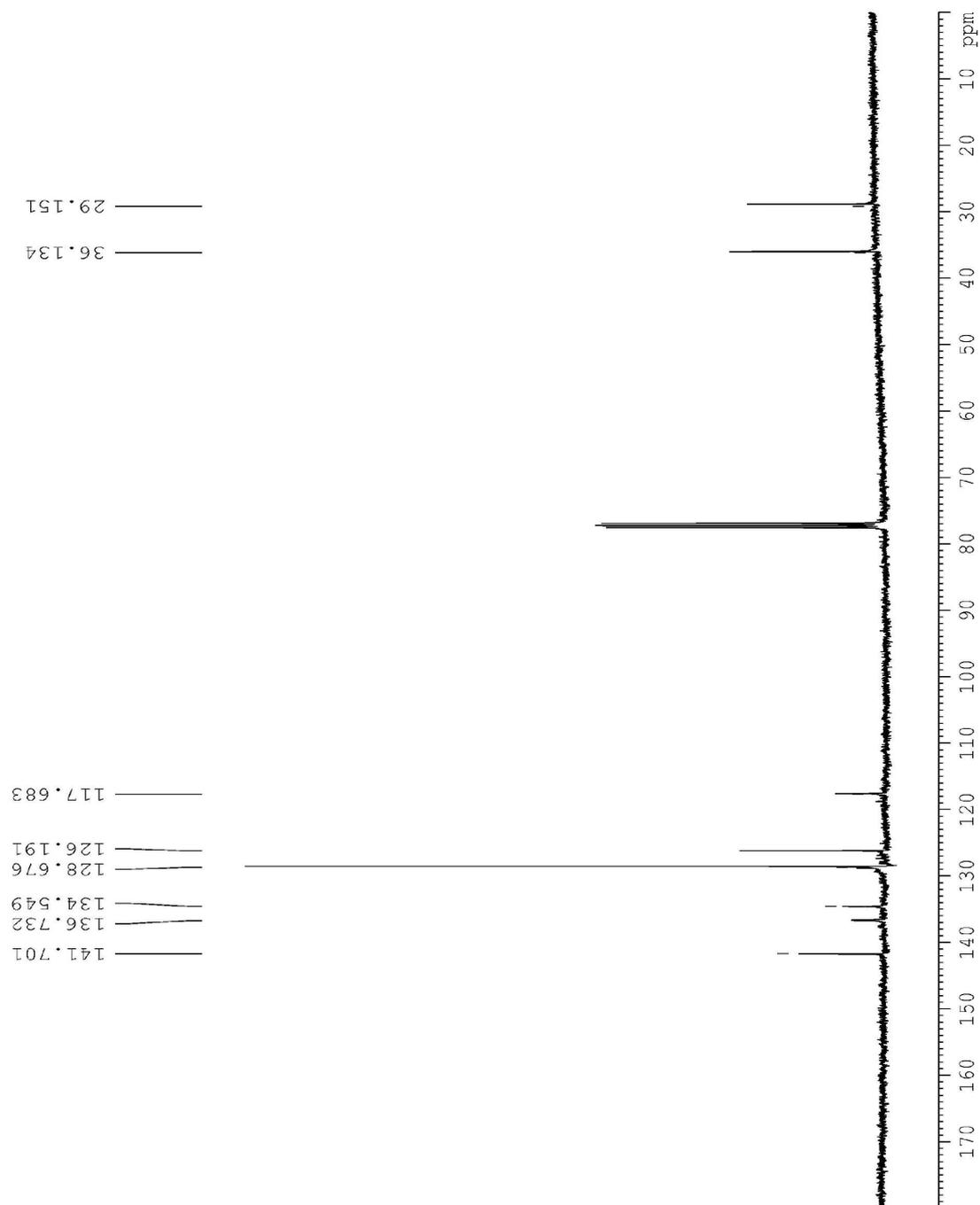
HRMS spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-(2-phenylethyl)imidazole (15)



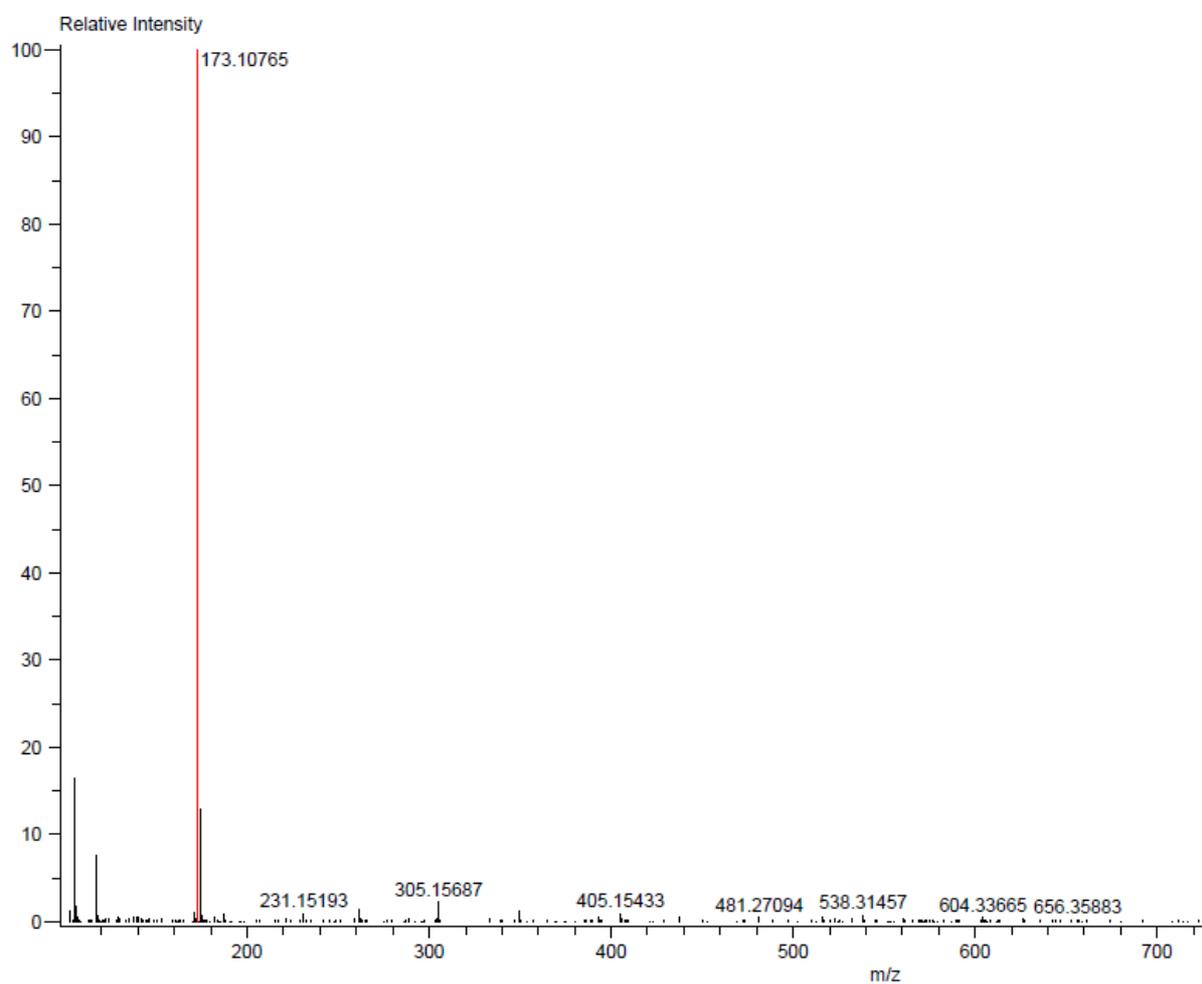
¹H-NMR spectrum of 4-(5)-(2-phenylethyl)-1H-imidazole (16)



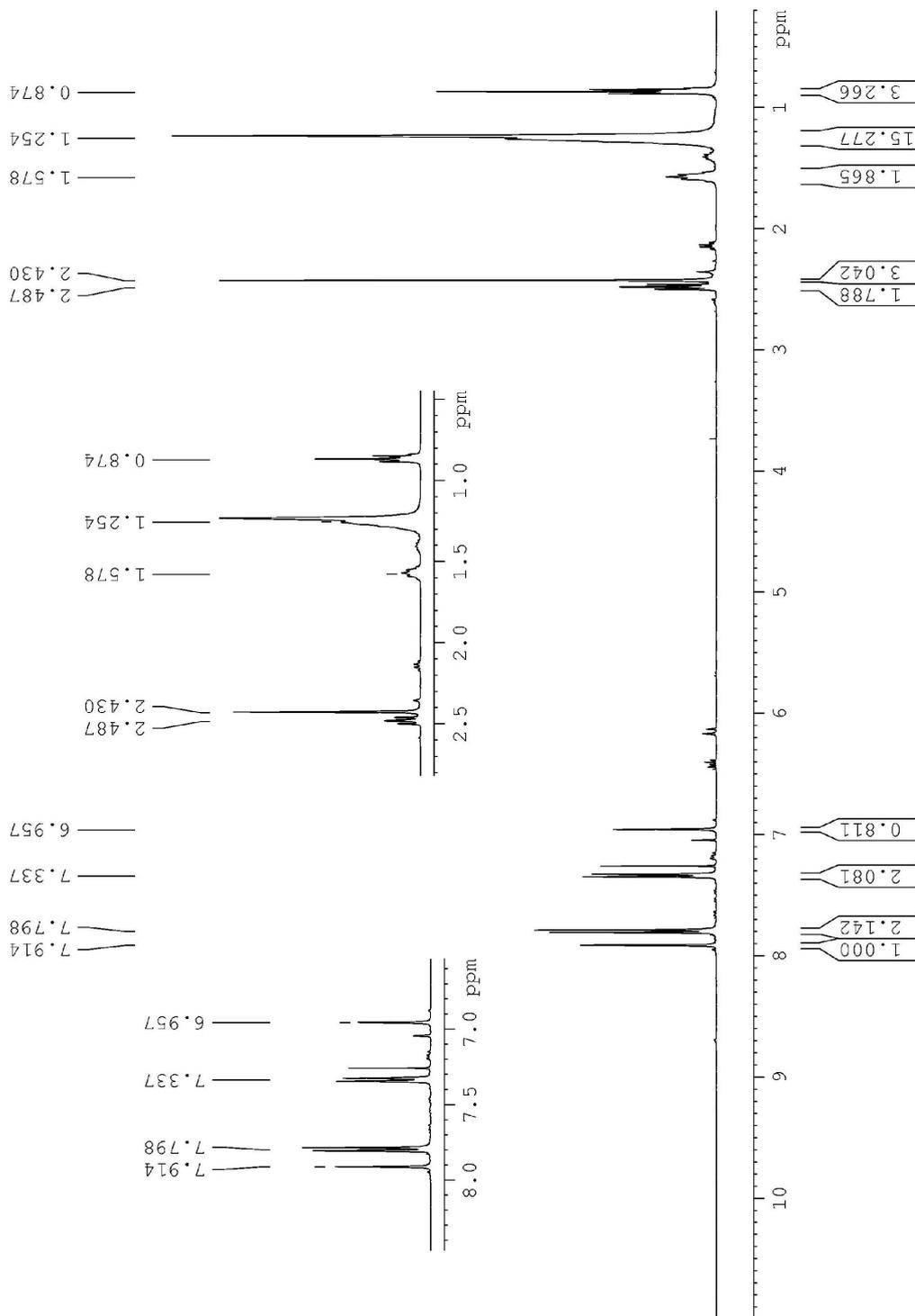
¹³C-NMR spectrum of 4-(5)-(2-phenylethyl)-1H-imidazole (16)



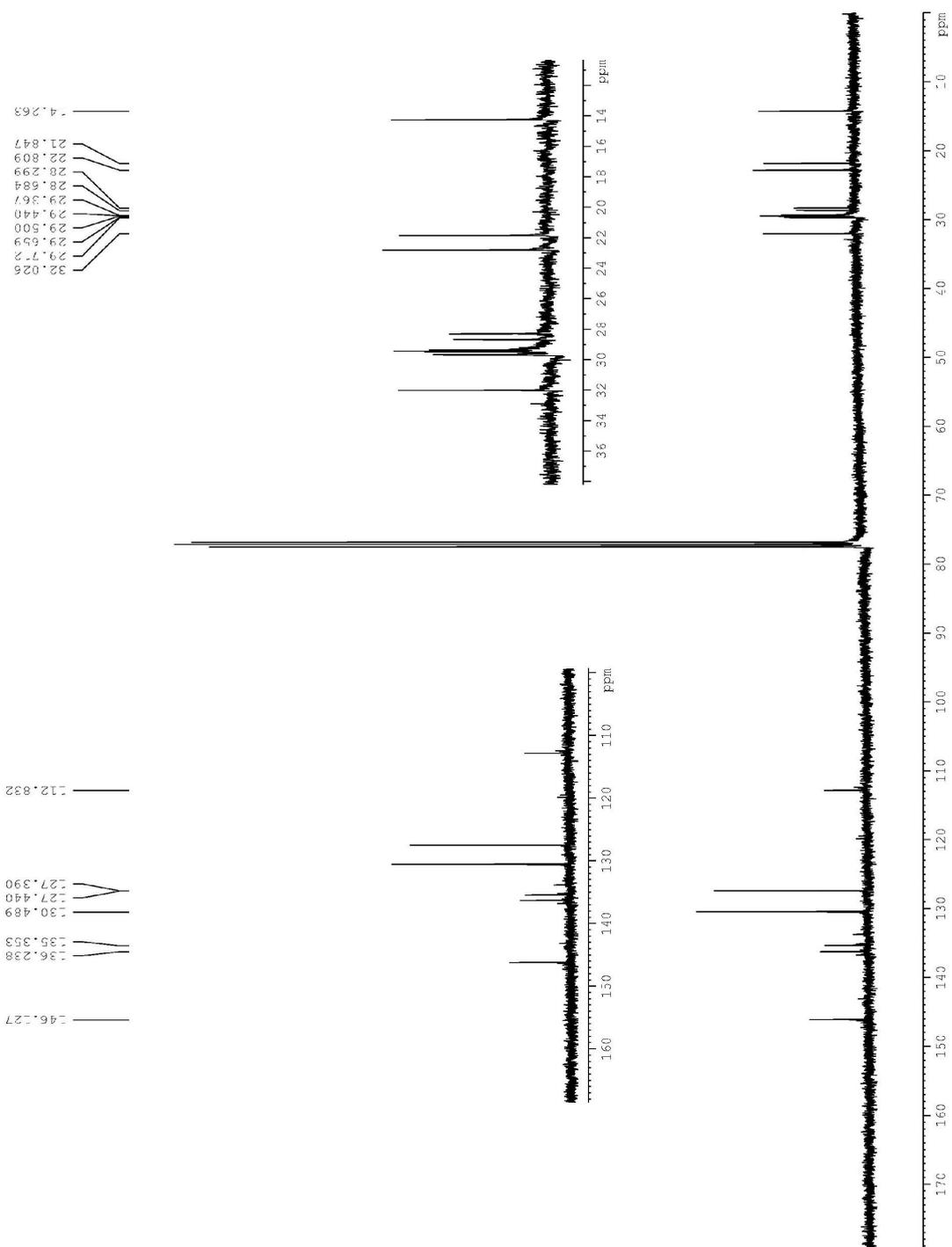
HRMS spectrum of 4-(5)-(2-phenylethyl)-1H-imidazole (16)



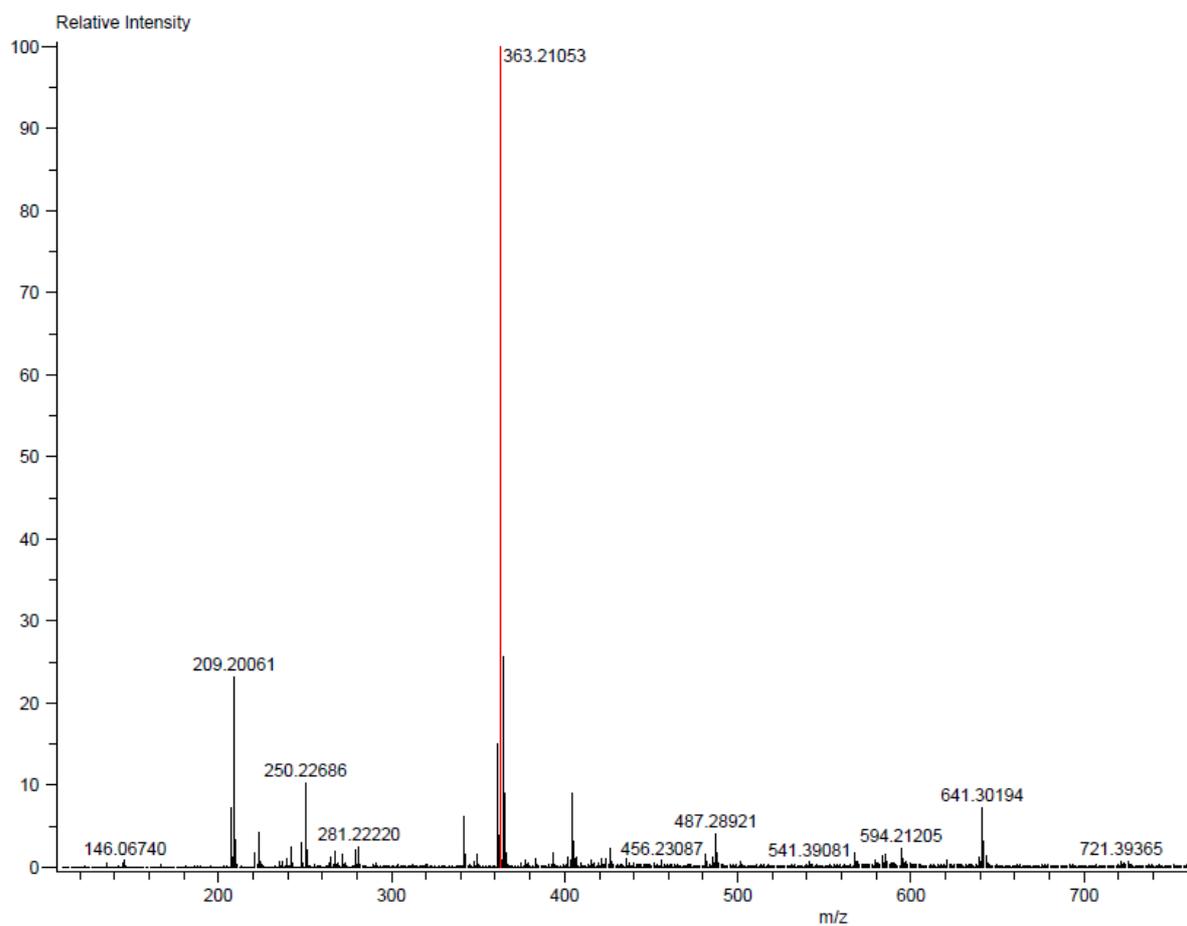
¹H-NMR spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-decylimidazole (17)



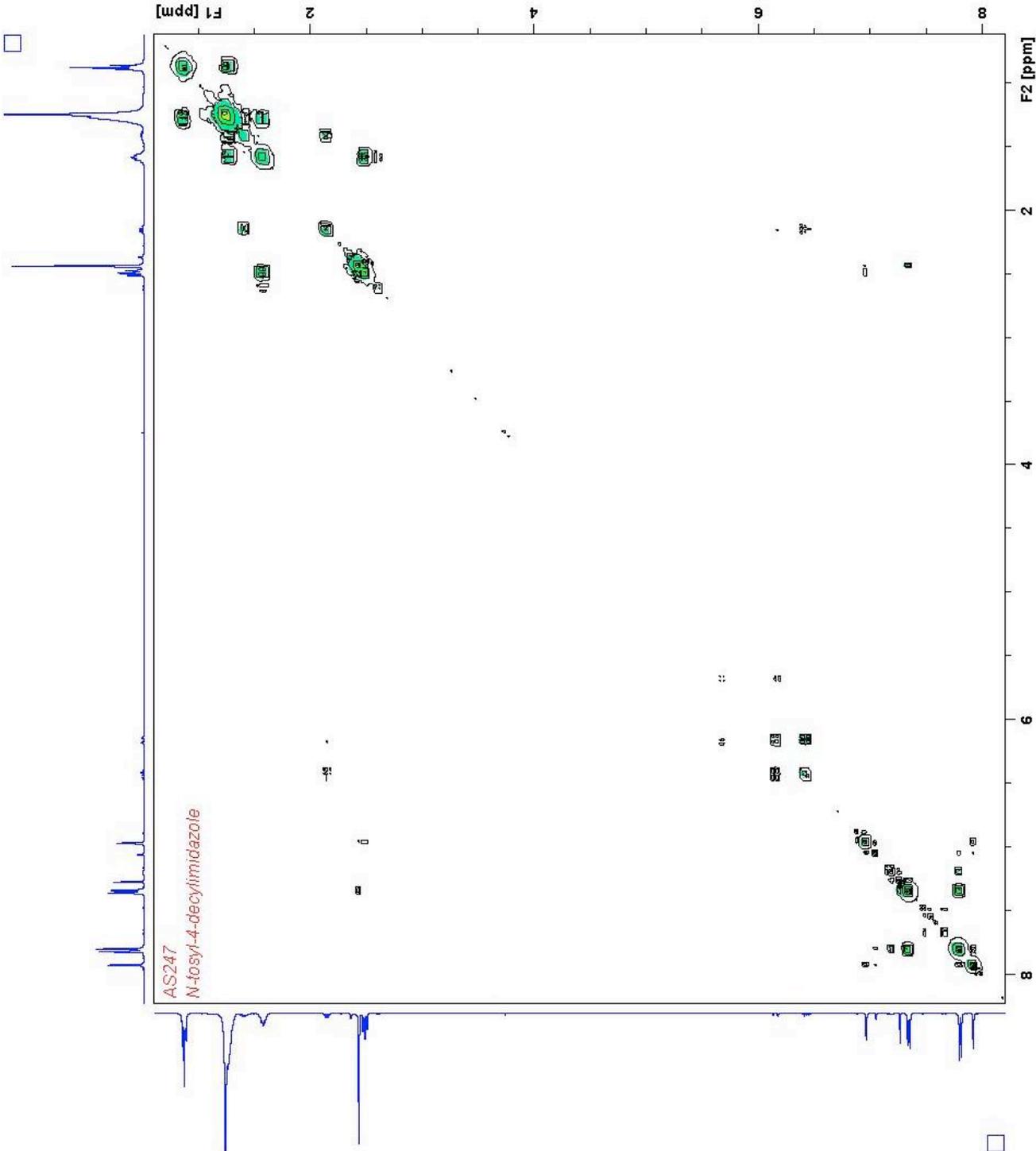
¹³C-NMR spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-decylimidazole (17)



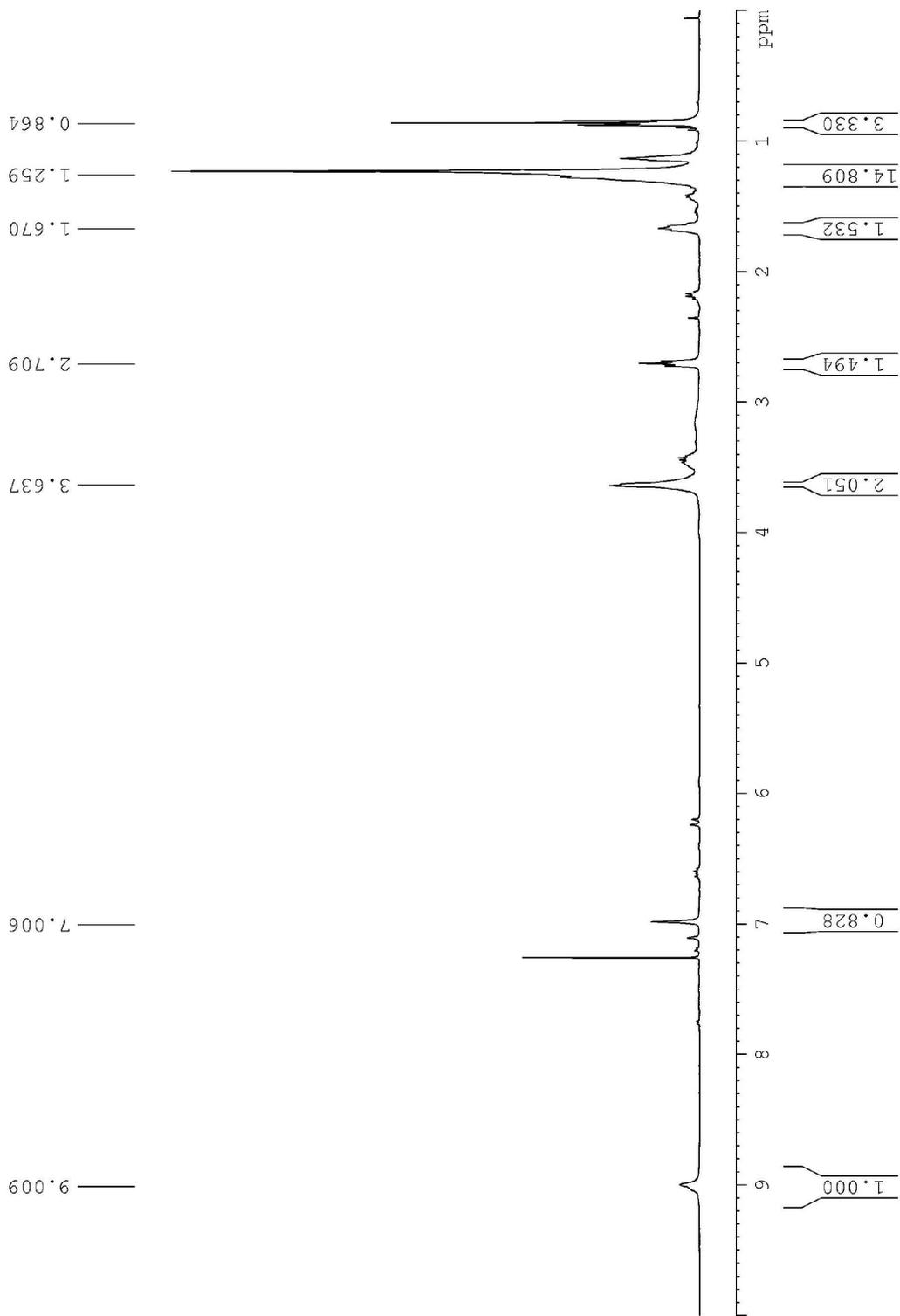
HRMS spectrum of *N*-tosyl-4-decylimidazole (17)



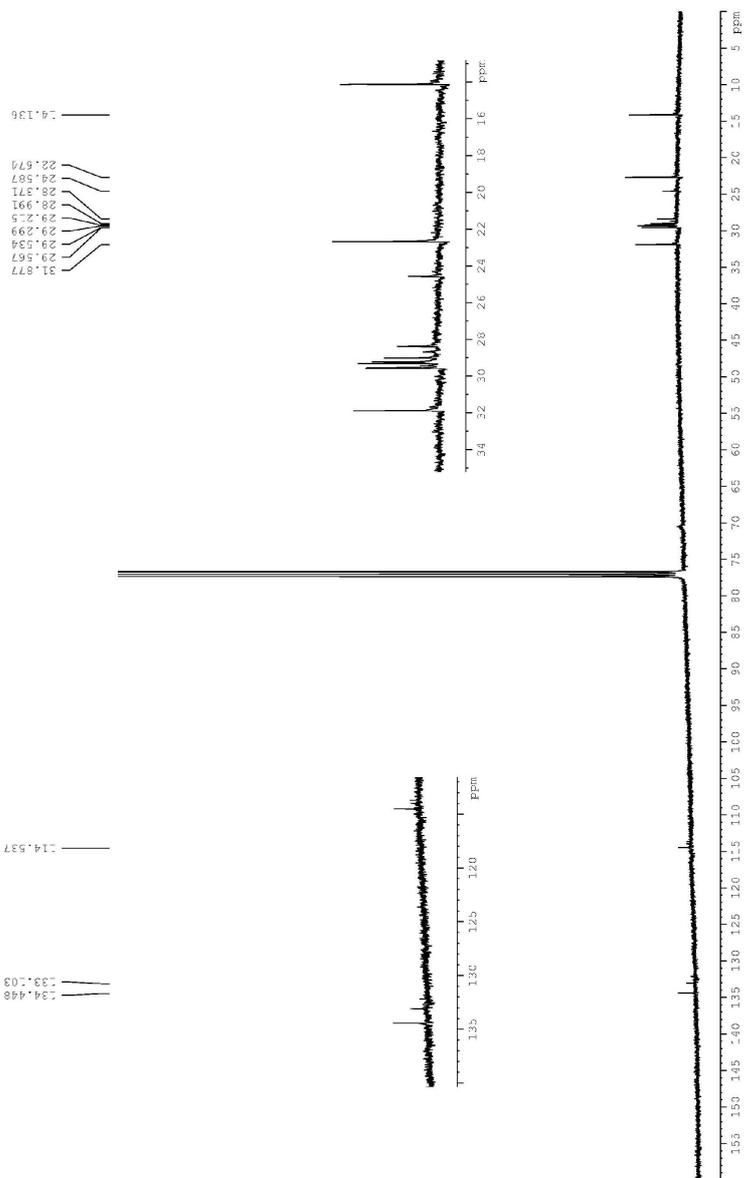
COSY-NMR spectrum of N-tosyl-4-decyimidazole (17)



¹H-NMR spectrum of 4-(5)-decyl-1H-imidazole (18)



¹³C-NMR spectrum of 4-(5)-decyl-1H-imidazole (18)



HRMS spectrum of 4-(5)-decyl-1H-imidazole (18)

