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2-AMINO-5-ALLILTIO-1,3,4-TIADIAZOLNING MIS (II) KOMPLEKSI SINTEZI, SPEKTROSKOPIK VA MOLEKULAR DOKING TADQIQOTLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu tadqiqotda 2-amino-5-alliltio-1,3,4-tiadiazol (L) ligandi asosida yangi mis (II) komplekslari sintez qilindi va ularning tuzilishi element analiz, IQ-spektroskopiyasi hamda termik tahlil (TG/DTA) usullari yordamida tavsiflandi. Spektroskopik tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, $[\text{Cu}(\text{L})_4\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}$ monodentat koordinatsiyalangan tetragonal piramidal geometriyaga ega. Termik tahlil natijalari kompleksning 136 °C gacha barqarorligini va yakuniy mahsulot sifatida CuO hosil bo'lishini tasdiqladi. Molekulyar doking tadqiqotlari ushbu komplekslarning inson ko'krak bezi saratoni (MCF-7 hujayra liniyasi) retseptorlari - ER α , HER2 va EGFR bilan yuqori yaqinligini ko'rsatdi. Xususan, ER α retseptori bilan (-7,40 kkal/mol) eng yuqori bog'lanish energiyasini namoyon qilib, saratonga qarshi potensial agent sifatida namoyon bo'ldi.

Kalit so'zlar: 2-amino-5-alliltio-1,3,4-tiadiazol, mis komplekslari, molekulyar doking, MCF-7 hujayra liniyasi, termik tahlil, ER α retseptori, IQ-spektroskopiya.

СИНТЕЗ, СПЕКТРОСКОПИЧЕСКИЕ И МОЛЕКУЛЯРНО-ДОКИНГОВЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ КОМПЛЕКСА МЕДИ(II) С 2-АМИНО-5-АЛЛИЛТИО-1,3,4-ТИАДИАЗОЛОМ

Аннотация

В данном исследовании на основе лиганда 2-амино-5-аллилтио-1,3,4-тиадиазол (L) были синтезированы новые комплексы меди (II), структура которых была охарактеризована методами элементного анализа, ИК-спектроскопии и термического анализа (ТГ/ДТА). Данные спектроскопических исследований показали, что комплекс состава $[\text{Cu}(\text{L})_4\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}$ имеет тетрагонально-пирамидальную геометрию, в которой лиганд координирован монодентатно. Термический анализ подтвердил стабильность комплекса до 136 °C, а также образование CuO в качестве конечного продукта разложения. Исследования молекулярного докинга продемонстрировали высокое сродство полученных комплексов к рецепторам рака молочной железы человека (клеточная линия MCF-7) - ER α , HER2 и EGFR. В частности, комплекс продемонстрировал наибольшую энергию связи с рецептором ER α (-7.40 ккал/моль), что указывает на его потенциал в качестве противоопухолевого агента.

Ключевые слова: 2-амино-5-аллилтио-1,3,4-тиадиазол, комплексы меди, молекулярный докинг, клеточная линия MCF-7, термический анализ, рецептор ER α , ИК-спектроскопия.

SYNTHESIS, SPECTROSCOPIC AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES OF A COPPER(II) COMPLEX WITH 2-AMINO-5-ALLYLTHIO-1,3,4-THIADIAZOLE

Annotation

In this study, new copper (II) complexes based on the ligand 2-amino-5-allylthio-1,3,4-thiadiazole (L) were synthesized, and their structures were characterized using elemental analysis, IR spectroscopy, and thermal analysis (TG/DTA). Spectroscopic analyses revealed that the $[\text{Cu}(\text{L})_4\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}$ complex exhibits a tetragonal pyramidal geometry with monodentately coordinated ligands. Thermal analysis confirmed the stability of the complex up to 180°C, with CuO forming as the final decomposition product. Molecular docking studies demonstrated the high affinity of these complexes for human breast cancer (MCF-7 cell line) receptors, namely ER α , HER2, and EGFR. Notably, the complex exhibited the highest binding energy with the ER α receptor (-7.40 kcal/mol), highlighting its potential as an anti-cancer agent.

Keywords: 2-amino-5-alliltio-1,3,4-thiadiazole, copper complexes, molecular docking, MCF-7 cell line, thermal analysis, ER α receptor, IR spectroscopy.

Kirish. Saraton kasalligi butun dunyo bo'ylab o'lim ko'rsatkichining yuqoriligi bo'yicha yetakchi o'rinlarda qolmoqda; xususan, ko'krak bezi saratoni ayollar o'rtasida eng ko'p uchraydigan xavfli o'smalardan biridir [1]. Erta tashxis qo'yish va davolash strategiyalaridagi sezilarli yutuqlarga qaramay, dorilarga chidamlilikning rivojlanishi va an'anaviy ximiyaterapiyaning og'ir nojo'ya ta'sirlari klinik muammoligicha qolmoqda. Bu esa yanada samarali va xavfsiz yangi terapevtik agentlarni izlashni taqozo etadi. Shu munosabat bilan, tarkibida mis saqlagan metallokomplekslar o'zining xilma-xil biologik faolligi va yuqori saratonga qarshi salohiyati tufayli tadqiqotchilar e'tiborini tortmoqda [2,3].

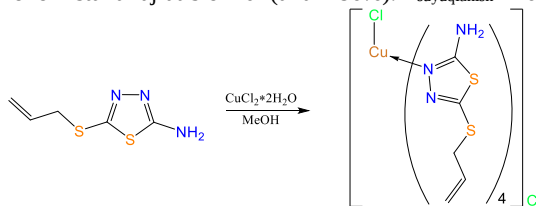
Simmetrik joylashgan uchta geteroatom saqlovchi besh a'zoli aromatik geterosikllar, xususan, 1,3,4-tiadiazollar o'ziga xos farmakologik xususiyatlarga ega. Ayniqsa, 1,3,4-tiadiazollardagi $=N-C-S$ funksional guruhi ularning keng ko'lamli biologik faolligini ta'minlaydi [4]. Ularning kuchli xelatlash qobiliyati DNK bilan o'zaro ta'sir, fermentativ modulyatsiya, elektron transferi va strukturaviy barqarorlashtirish kabi jarayonlarda muhim rol o'ynovchi metallokomplekslar hosil qilish imkonini beradi [5].

O'tgan yillar davomida bizning tadqiqot guruhimiz tiadiazol asosidagi metallokomplekslarni sintez qilish va ularning dorivor kimyodagi qo'llanilishini o'rganishga e'tibor qaratib kelmoqda [6-8]. Metallarni ligandlar bilan xelatlash orqali ularning lipofilligi oshadi, bu esa hujayra membranalaridan o'tish qobiliyatini va sitotoksikligini kuchaytiradi. Mis ionlarining 1,3,4-tiadiazol hosilalari bilan koordinatsiyalanishi natijasida barqaror va bioaktiv komplekslar hosil bo'lib, ular hujayra o'limini keltirib chiqarishi va o'simta o'sishini to'xtatishi mumkin [9-13].

Ushbu tadqiqotda yangi mis (II) kompleksini sintez qilish va tavsiflash haqida ma'lumot beramiz. Sintez qilingan kompleks tuzilishi tetragonal piramidal geometriyaga ega bo'lib, unda markaziy Cu(II) ion to'rtta tiadiazol ligandi va bitta xlorid ion bilan koordinatsiyalangan $[Cu(L)_4Cl]Cl$. Tadqiqotda ushbu komplekslarning tuzilishi va ularning MCF-7 ko'krak bezi saratoni liniyasiga qarshi nazariy jihatdan faolligi o'rganildi.

Tajriba bo'limi. Barcha erituvchilar va reagentlar Merck, Sigma-Aldrich kompaniyalarida ishlab chiqarilgan va qo'shimcha tozalashsiz ishlatildi. Komplekslarning element tahlillari Bruker VERTEX 70 FT-IR spektrometri $4000 - 400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ sohasida. TG va DTA N_2 atmosferasida $30-900 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ harorat oralig'ida $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ daqiqa $^{-1}$ tezlikda termik tahlil asbobida (Perkin Elmer Diamond -TG/DTA) o'tkazildi.

Kompleks sintezi. $[Cu(L)_4Cl]Cl$ kompleksini sintez qilish uchun dastlab 2-amino-5-allitio-1,3,4-tiadiazol (L) ligandi ma'lum metodika [14] asosida yuqori unum bilan (93%) olindi. Kompleks birikmani sintez qilish uchun 10 ml metanolda eritilgan L (0,692 g; 4 mmol) eritmasiga $CuCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (0,171 g; 1,00 mmol) tuzi qo'shildi va aralashma uzluksiz ravishda magnit aralashtirgichda aralashtirildi. Hosil bo'lgan to'q yashil rangli eritma 3 soat davomida gomogen holatga keltirilib, so'ngra xona haroratida kristallanish uchun qoldirildi. Bir hafta davomida erituvchining sekin bug'lanishi natijasida rentgen-struktura tahlili uchun yaroqli bo'lgan yashil rangli monokristallar ajratib olindi (unum 86%). $T_{suyuqlanish} = 460 - 462 \text{ K}$.



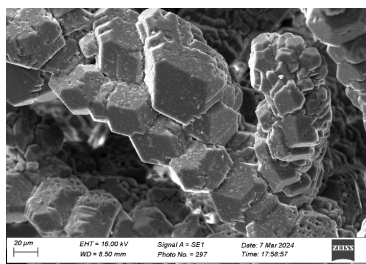
1-sxema. Kompleksning sintezi

Natijalar va muhokama. SEM-EDA va rentgenfluorescent tahlili ma'lumotlariga asosan, metall ionlarining organik ligandlar bilan kompleks birikmalarida ligandlarning mikro tuzilishlarining o'zgarishiga, xususan ko'plab metall cho'qqilarning qayd etilganligi EDA da tasdiqlandi va elementlarning foiz miqdorlarini solishtirish natijasida kompleks birikmada M:L 1:4 nisbatda birikkanligi aniqlandi (1-rasm, 1-jadval). Ligand va uning asosida olingan komplekslarning IQ-spektrlari 1-rasmda keltirilgan. Erkin ligand spektrida amin guruhiga tegishli valent tebranish chiziqlari 3276 cm^{-1} sohasida, allil guruhining C-H bog'i valent tebranishlari esa $2972-2633 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ va 920 cm^{-1} intervallarida namoyon bo'ladi. Tiadiazol halqasidagi C=N bog'ining valent tebranishlari 1642 va 1518 cm^{-1} sohasida yuqori intensivlikdagi o'tkir chiziqlar shaklida kuzatildi. Shuningdek, halqaning C-N tebranishlari 1421 va 1327 cm^{-1} da, C-S bog'iga tegishli chiziqlar esa taxminan 1043 cm^{-1} sohasida qayd etildi.

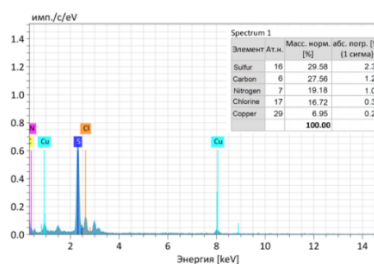
Kompleksning IQ-spektri tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, NH valent tebranish chizig'i (3295 cm^{-1}) deyarli siljishga uchramagan. Bu holat kompleks birikma hosil bo'lishda NH_2 guruhi koordinatsiyada ishtirok etmay, erkin holatda qolganligidan dalolat beradi. Tiadiazol halqasining C=N valent tebranishlari 1614 va 1533 cm^{-1} oralig'iga siljigan, bu ligandning metall bilan endotsiklik azot atomi orqali monodentat usulda koordinatsiyalanganidan dalolat beradi.

1-jadval. Ligand va kompleks birikmaning xarakteristikasi

№	Birikma	Rang	η (%)	$T_s, ^\circ\text{C}$	Topildi, %				Hisoblendi, %			
					C	N	S	M	C	N	S	M
1	L	sariq	93	115-117	32.6	25.8	38.9		34.66	24.25	37.01	
2	$[Cu(L)_4Cl]Cl$	to'q yashil	94	187-189	27.6	19.2	29.6	7	29.03	20.31	31	7.68

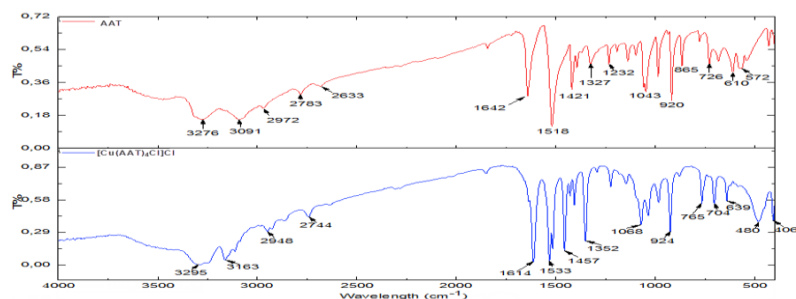


a)



b)

1-rasm. $[Cu(L)_4Cl]Cl$ kompleks birikmasining mikro tuzilishi (a) va EDS ma'lumotlari (b)



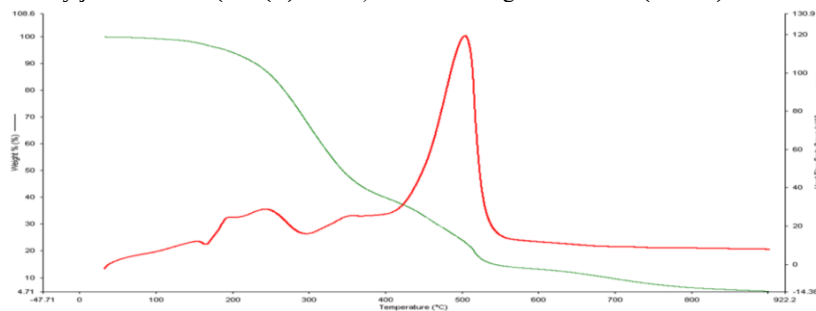
2-rasm. Ligand va kompleksning IQ spektrlari

Termik tahlil. $[Cu(L)_4Cl]Cl$ kompleksining termik xususiyatlari inert muhitda, 30–900 °C harorat oralig'ida TG (termogravimetriya) va DTA (differensial termik tahlil) usullari yordamida o'rganildi (2-rasm). Kompleksning taxminan 136 °C gacha termik barqaror. Bu haroratdan yuqorida birinchi massa yo'qolishi kuzatiladi. DTA egri chizig'ida bu sohada kichik ekzotermik/endotermik tebranishlar ko'rinadi, bu kristall panjarasining buzilishi va dastlabki ligandlarning ajralishi bilan bog'liq. Grafikda massaning keskin kamayishi asosan ikki-uchta katta hududga bo'lingan:

136 – 350 °C oralig'i: TG egri chizig'i sezilarli darajada pasayadi. Bu bosqichda organik ligandlarning (allil-tiadiazol) birinchi qismi ajralib chiqadi. DTA chizig'idagi kichik cho'qqilar bu jarayonning murakkabligini ko'rsatadi.

400 – 550 °C oralig'i: bu sohada DTA chizig'ida juda kuchli ekzotermik cho'qqi (taxminan 500 °C atrofida) kuzatilmoqda. Bu organik qoldiqning yonishi yoki intensiv parchalanishidan dalolat beradi. TG chizig'i ham shu nuqtada keskin pasayib, massa 20% atrofida qoladi.

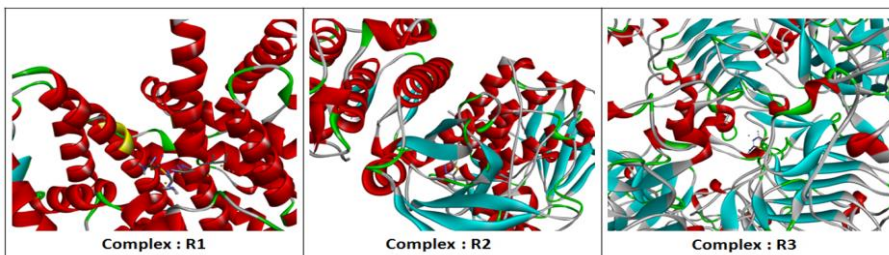
550 – 900 °C oralig'i: Parchalanish davom etib, qoldiq massa barqarorlashadi. 800 °C dan keyin TG chizig'i gorizontol holatga keladi, bu barcha organik qismlar chiqib ketganini anglatadi. Tahlil oxirida qolgan massa taxminan 10–12% ni tashkil etmoqda. Bu miqdor nazariy jihatdan CuO (mis (II)-oksidi) hosil bo'lishiga mos keladi (2-rasm).

2-rasm. $[Cu(L)_4Cl]Cl$ kompleksining termogravimetrik (TG) va differensial termik tahlil (DTA) grafiklari

Molekulyar doking tadqiqoti. $[Cu(L)_4Cl]Cl$ kompleksni inson ko'krak bezi saratoni (MCF-7 hujayra liniyasi) retseptorlariga nisbatan faolligi molekulyar doking usuli yordamida tadqiq qilindi (3-rasm). Bunda nishon sifatida Estrogen retseptori alfa ($ER\alpha$, R1), inson epidermal o'sish omili retseptori 2 (HER2, R2) va epidermal o'sish omili retseptori (EGFR, R3) faol markazlaridan foydalanildi. Doking tahlili natijalariga ko'ra, birikmalarning bog'lanish energiyalari ularning ushbu oqsil retseptorlariga nisbatan yuqori selektivlikka va maqsadli ta'sirga ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Komplekslarning oqsillar bilan hosil qilgan tizimlaridagi bog'lanish energiyalari –3,50 dan –7,40 kkal/mol oralig'ida o'zgarishi aniqlandi (1-jadval). Xususan, kompleks R1 retseptori bilan eng yuqori bog'lanish qiymatini (–7,40 kkal/mol) namoyon qildi.

1-jadval. 1 va 2-komplekslarning $ER\alpha$ (R1), HER2 (R2) va EGFR (R3) nishon oqsillari bilan molekulyar doking natijalari

Nishonlar	Ligand nomi	Ulanish ko'rsatkichi (kkal/mol)	Jami holatlar	Mukammal lik	Retseptor	Ligand	Katak markazi	Katak o'lchami	Bog'lanish usullari
R1	kompleks	-7.40	9	8	R1_1a52.pdb	mol_Nc2nncSCC_1752930999720	X:96.99, Y:23.17, Z:85.06	X: 30,0, Y: 30,0, Z: 30,0	9
R2	kompleks	-5,60	9	8	R2_3pp0.pdb	mol_Nc2nncSCC_1752933972790	X:21,45, Y:31.22, Z: 14,7	X: 30,0, Y: 30,0, Z: 30,0	9
R3	kompleks	-3,60	9	8	R3_5wb7.pdb	mol_Nc2nncSCC_1752934514305	X:80.45, Y: 11,7, Z: 66,58	X: 30,0, Y: 30,0, Z: 30,0	9

3-rasm. Kompleksning $ER\alpha$ (R1), HER2 (R2) va EGFR (R3) nishon oqsillari bilan molekulyar doking modellarning vizual ko'rinishi

Ko'krak bezi saratonini, xususan, MCF-7 inson hujayra liniyasini davolashda uchta asosiy estrogen retseptori hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega: Estrogen retseptori alfa ($ER\alpha$), HER2 (inson epidermal o'sish omili retseptori 2) va EGFR (epidermal o'sish omili retseptori).

MCF-7 hujayralari estrogen-pozitiv ($ER+$) to'plam hisoblanib, bunda $ER\alpha$ hujayralar ko'payishini ta'minlovchi asosiy omildir. Estrogen $ER\alpha$ ni faollashtirganda, o'simta o'sishi jadallashadi; shuning uchun ushbu retseptorni ingibirlash ko'plab endokrin terapiyalarning asosiy strategiyasi hisoblanadi. MCF-7 hujayralarida HER2 ekspressiyasi odatda past bo'lsa-da, u ko'krak bezi saratonining boshqa turlarida agressiv o'simta o'sishini, hujayralarning yashab qolishi va ko'payish yo'llarini rag'batlantiruvchi markaziy nishon hisoblanadi.

Shuningdek, MCF-7 hujayralarida o'zgaruvchan darajada namoyon bo'ladigan EGFR retseptori ham hujayralar bo'linishi va yashab qolishini nazorat qiluvchi signal kaskadlarida ishtirok etadi.

Molekulyar doking natijalariga ko'ra: Kompleks birikma Estrogen retseptori alfa ($ER\alpha$) bilan eng yuqori bog'lanish yaqinligini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu metallokompleks saraton patofiziologiyasi va metastaz bosqichlarida hujayralar rivojlanishini to'xtatib turish xususiyatiga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu retseptorlar majmuasi ko'krak bezi saraton biologiyasida kritik ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ularga yo'naltirilgan spetsifik terapiyalar gormon va retseptorga bog'liq saraton turlarini davolash samaradorligini oshirishga va tizimli nojo'ya ta'sirlarni minimallashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa. 2-amino-5-allitio-1,3,4-thiadiazol ligandining koordinatsion imkoniyatlari markaziy metall ioni va muhitga qarab o'zgarishi aniqlandi; kompleksda ligand monodentat holatda koordinatsiyalangan. $[Cu(L)_4Cl]Cl$ kompleksi o'rtacha termik barqarorlikka (136 °C gacha) ega bo'lib, parchalanish jarayoni organik ligandlarning bosqichma-bosqich chiqib ketishi va CuO qoldig'i hosil bo'lishi bilan yakunlanadi. Molekulyar doking natijalari sintez qilingan metallokomplekslarning ko'krak bezi saraton hujayralaridagi asosiy retseptorlar bilan faol bog'lanishini tasdiqladi. Kompleks Estrogen retseptori alfa ($ER\alpha$) uchun yuqori selektivlik ko'rsatdi, bu esa kelajakda gormonga bog'liq saraton turlarini davolashda qo'llash imkoniyatini beradi.

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