

Note

Ferrocenyl compounds possessing protected phenol and thiophenol groups: Synthesis, X-ray structure, and in vitro biological effects against breast cancer

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Abstract

We have previously shown that conjugated ferrocenyl *p*-phenols show strong cytotoxic effects against both the hormone-dependent MCF-7 and hormone-independent MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell lines, possibly via metabolic quinone methide (QM) formation. To further evaluate this proposed mechanism, we have created a series of ferrocenyl prodrugs containing methyl and acetyl-protected thio- and oxo-phenols: 2-ferrocenyl-1,1-bis(4-acetoxyphenyl)-but-1-ene (**5**), 2-ferrocenyl-1,1-bis(4-thioacetylphenyl)-but-1-ene (**6**), 2-ferrocenyl-1,1-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-but-1-ene (**7**), and 2-ferrocenyl-1,1-bis(4-thiomethylphenyl)-but-1-ene (**8**), which might be activated by hydrolysis enzymes in situ. Only the acetoxy **5** displayed antiproliferative effects (IC₅₀ on MDA-MB-231 of 0.5 μM) while **6–8** act as pure estrogens (proliferative on MCF-7 and little to no effect on MDA-MB-231). The behaviour of **5** is similar to that previously found for the free phenol 2-ferrocenyl-1,1-di(4-hydroxyphenyl)-but-1-ene (**2**), indicating that **5** is metabolized in situ to **2**, which could then undergo oxidative QM formation. The observation that the thioacetyl **6** is not cytotoxic suggests that the in situ oxidative chemistry of the putative ferrocenyl thiophenol is different from that of **2**. Because *p*-thioquinone methides are practically unknown, the negative results for **6** further implicate the bioformation of the QM in the case of **2** and related compounds. The lack of cytotoxicity of **7** and **8** can be attributed to lack of efficient hydrolysis in situ. Estrogen receptor binding affinity studies for the compounds and the X-ray structure of **8** are also reported.

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1. Introduction

Bioorganometallic chemistry is a growing multidisciplinary field which encompasses the synthesis and study of organometallic complexes of biological importance [1]. One of the most promising applications of bioorganometallic chemistry is in the area of drug development. Ferro-

quine, a ferrocenyl analogue of chloroquine, has shown activity against chloroquine-resistant strains of malaria, and is currently in phase II clinical trials with Sanofi-Aventis [2], while two ruthenium arene complexes have entered clinical trials as antimetastatic candidates [3].

Our work is focused on the use of organometallic nano-vectors in oncology, especially cancers of the breast and prostate [4–7]. We have found that compounds possessing a ferrocenyl moiety linked to a *p*-phenol group by a conjugated system show considerable potency against breast cancer cells, with IC₅₀ values ranging from 0.44 to

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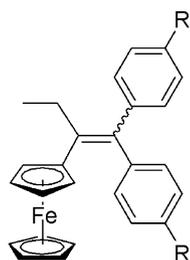
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1.1 μM against the hormone-independent MDA-MB-231 cell line, Chart 1. We have posited that these compounds can be activated by in situ oxidation to form a cytotoxic quinone methide (QM) species. Electrochemical experiments have suggested that this transformation can occur at low potentials, due to the role of the ferricenium cation as an intramolecular oxidant of the phenol group in basic conditions [8–10]. We now wish to understand how the replacement of the oxygen atom by a sulfur atom will influence the cytotoxicity of these types of molecules.

The formation of QMs is an important pathway for the metabolism of many compounds, including natural products [12–14], selective estrogen receptor modulators [15–18], and drugs [19–22]. However, to our knowledge, only one example of an isolable *p*-thioquinone methide has been reported, 10-(dicyanomethylene)thioanthrone, which is stabilized by electron withdrawing cyano groups and an annelated phenyl ring [23]. Thioquinone methides do not seem to be important in biology, because oxidation of aromatic thiols immediately leads to dimerization or reaction with other thiols, thiolates, or molecular oxygen [24]. Therefore, if QM formation is indeed an important mechanism of cytotoxicity in the series of ferrocenyl phenol compounds, one would expect their sulfur congeners to be non-cytotoxic.

However, other mechanisms of cytotoxicity could also be relevant. It should be mentioned that phenolic compounds [25] and ferricenium salts [26] can produce reactive oxygen species through phenol-quinone redox cycling and Fenton–Haber–Weiss reactions, leading to cell damage. The oxidation of aromatic thiols has also been shown to generate H_2O_2 and provoke oxidative stress [24,27]. Therefore, if the cytotoxicity observed in ferrocenyl phenols arises mainly through oxidative stress instead of QM formation, the substitution of the oxygen atom by a sulfur atom would be expected to retain the compounds' ability to undergo redox cycling, Fenton chemistry, and observed cytotoxic properties.

We have synthesized both oxo- and thio-analogues of compound 2, protected by methyl or acetyl groups, Chart 2, and tested their effects on the proliferation of



- 1 R = OH, R' = O(CH₂)₃N(CH₃)₂ (Z+E)
 2 R = R' = OH
 3 R = OH, R' = H (Z+E)

Chart 1. Previously reported cytotoxic ferrocenyl phenolic compounds 1 [6], 2 [11], and 3 [5].

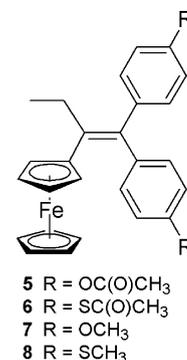


Chart 2. New compounds 5–8. Compound 4 is a reaction intermediate that was isolated and chemically characterized, although biological results are not reported here.

the estrogen receptor positive MCF-7 and estrogen receptor negative MDA-MB-231 cell line. Protecting groups are often used in drug formulation to enhance the stability and bioavailability of molecules [28,29]. The protected compounds can be considered as prodrugs; only after hydrolysis by appropriate enzymes is the active drug released. In terms of this study, the use of two different protecting groups is expected to provide information about the hydrolysis of these compounds to the free phenol or thio-phenol in vitro. Finally, we were also interested in determining the influence that the change from oxygen to sulfur has on estrogen receptor binding, and report here the affinity for the estrogen receptors α and β .

2. Experimental

2.1. General remarks

The synthesis of all compounds was carried out using standard Schlenk techniques, under an argon atmosphere. THF and diethyl ether were dried and distilled over sodium/benzophenone, while CH_2Cl_2 was dried and distilled over CaH_2 , prior to use. Thin layer and column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 GF254 and 60 M, respectively. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were acquired on a Bruker 300 MHz spectrometer. EI-MS was performed on a Nermag R 10-10C spectrometer; ESI-MS using a triple quadrupole mass spectrometer API 3000 LC-MS/MS system (Applied Biosystems, PE Sciex) in positive-ion mode; and high resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) with a Joel MS 7000 instrument. Elemental analyses were performed at the microanalysis laboratory of the CNRS (Gif sur Yvette, France). Melting points were measured with a Kofler device.

4-Bromothioanisole, 4-bromothiophenol and 4,4-dimethoxybenzophenone were purchased from Aldrich and used without further purification. (4-Bromo)phenyl-*t*-butylthioether [30], propionyl ferrocene [31], 4,4'-bis(*t*-butylthio)benzophenone [32], and 4,4'-bis(methylthio)benzophenone [32] were synthesized according to procedures found in the literature.

2.2. 2-Ferrocenyl-1,1'-bis(4-thio-*t*-butylphenyl)-but-1-ene, **4**

TiCl₄ (3.35 mmol, 0.636 g) was added dropwise to a slurry of zinc dust (5.02 mmol, 0.328 g) in THF (15 ml). The resulting black mixture was heated under reflux for 2 h and then cooled to r.t. Propionyl ferrocene (1.42 mmol, 0.344 g) and 4,4'-bis(*t*-butylthio)benzophenone (0.837 mmol, 0.300 g) were dissolved in THF (15 ml) and added to the Zn/TiCl₄ mixture. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 5 h (reaction monitored by TLC). After cooling to r.t. the mixture was poured onto H₂O/HCl/ice, whereupon the colour changed from dark brown to orange. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 × 25 ml) and the combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (3 × 20 ml), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/hexane 1:1) yielded the pure product as a red solid (120 mg, 25%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 4.12 (s, 5H, C₅H₅), 4.08 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H, C₅H₄), 3.86 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H, C₅H₄), 2.60 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.31 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 1.27 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 1.01 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 144.9, 144.5, 138.9 (C^{quat}), 137.3, 137.2 (C₆H₄), 136.5, 130.6, 130.4 (C^{quat}), 130.1, 129.5 (C₆H₄), 86.5 (Fc^{ipso}), 69.3 (C₅H₄), 69.2 (C₅H₅), 68.2 (C₅H₄), 45.8, 45.7 (C(CH₃)₃), 31.0, 30.9 (C(CH₃)₃), 28.1 (CH₂), 15.3 (CH₃). MS (EI, 70 eV) *m/z*: 568 [M]⁺, 121 [CpFe]⁺. HRMS calcd for C₃₄H₄₀FeS₂: 568.1921; found: 568.1929 [M]⁺. Elemental Anal. Calc. for C₃₄H₄₀FeS₂: C, 71.81; H, 7.09; S, 11.28. Found: C, 71.80; H, 7.01; S, 11.31. m.p. = 150 °C.

2.3. 2-Ferrocenyl-1,1-bis(4-acetoxyphenyl)-but-1-ene, **5**

Acetyl chloride (1 ml) was added dropwise to a suspension of **2** (0.471 mmol, 0.200 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 ml) at r.t. The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. overnight, yielding a clear orange solution. The solution was then poured into H₂O (20 ml) and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 20 ml) and the combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (2 × 20 ml), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated. Flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂) yielded the pure product as an orange solid (216 mg, 90 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 7.06 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 4.11 (s, 5H, C₅H₅), 4.10 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H, C₅H₄), 3.90 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H, C₅H₄), 2.59 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.30 (s, 3H, C(O)CH₃), 2.27 (s, 3H, C(O)CH₃), 1.03 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 169.3, 169.2 (C=O), 149.0, 149.0, 141.8, 141.6, 138.6, 135.9 (C^{quat}), 130.9, 130.3, 121.3, 121.1 (C₆H₄), 86.3 (Fc^{ipso}), 69.3 (C₅H₄), 69.1 (C₅H₅), 68.3 (C₅H₄), 28.0 (CH₂), 21.2 (C(O)CH₃), 15.4 (CH₃). MS (EI, 70 eV) *m/z*: 508 [M]⁺, 465 [M-CH₃CO]⁺, 121 [CpFe]⁺, 43 [CH₃CO]⁺. HRMS calcd for C₃₀H₂₈FeO₄: 508.1337; found 508.1337. m.p. = 119 °C.

2.4. 2-Ferrocenyl-1,1-bis(4-thioacetylphenyl)-but-1-ene, **6**

Compound **4** (0.341 mmol, 0.194 g) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (25 ml) and acetyl chloride (1.4 ml) was added at r.t. To the resulting mixture, a 1.0 M solution of BBr₃ in CH₂Cl₂ (2.73 ml, 2.73 mmol) was added and the dark brown solution was stirred at r.t. for 6 days. The mixture was poured into an aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and CH₂Cl₂ (20 ml) was added. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 × 25 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (3 × 20 ml), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂) yielded the pure product as a red oil (113 mg, 61%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.38 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 7.27–7.23 (m, 4H, C₆H₄), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 4.13–4.11 (m, 7H, C₅H₄/C₅H₅), 3.91 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H, C₅H₄), 2.61 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.42 (s, 3H, C(O)CH₃), 2.39 (s, 3H, C(O)CH₃), 1.03 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 194.1, 194.0 (C=O), 145.3, 145.0, 139.7, 135.7 (C^{quat}), 134.2, 134.1, 130.9, 130.3 (C₆H₄), 125.7, 97.0 (C^{quat}), 86.1 (Fc^{ipso}), 69.5 (C₅H₄), 69.2 (C₅H₅), 68.5 (C₅H₄), 30.2, 30.1 (C(O)CH₃), 28.2 (CH₂), 15.5 (CH₃). MS (ESI) *m/z*: 540.3 [M]⁺. HRMS calcd for C₃₀H₂₈FeO₂S₂: 540.0880; found: 540.0880 [M]⁺. m.p. = 111–113 °C.

2.5. 2-Ferrocenyl-1,1-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-but-1-ene, **7**

Same procedure as **4** using TiCl₄ (32.8 mmol, 6.22 g), zinc dust (61.2 mmol, 4.00 g) in THF, propionyl ferrocene (10.0 mmol, 2.42 g) and 4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone (20.0 mmol, 4.84 g). Yield = 3.890 g, 86%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 7.01 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 6.79 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H, C₆H₄), 4.15 (s, 5H, C₅H₅), 4.12 (t, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 2H, C₅H₄), 3.95 (t, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 2H, C₅H₄), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.62 (q, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.07 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 157.9, 137.5, 137.3, 137.2, 136.7 (C^{quat}), 131.0, 130.4, 113.6, 113.5 (C₆H₄), 87.2 (Fc^{ipso}), 69.3 (C₅H₄), 69.2 (C₅H₅), 68.0 (C₅H₄), 55.2, 55.1 (OCH₃), 28.0 (CH₂), 15.5 (CH₃). MS (EI, 70 eV) *m/z*: 452 [M]⁺, 423 [M-Et]⁺, 387 [M-Cp]⁺, 121 [FeCp]⁺. Elemental Anal. Calc. for C₂₈H₂₈FeO₂: C, 74.34; H, 6.24. Found: C, 73.99; H, 6.26%. m.p. = 94 °C.

This compound had previously been obtained by a different route [33]; this is the first communication of its characterization.

2.6. 2-Ferrocenyl-1,1-bis(4-thiomethylphenyl)-but-1-ene, **8**

Same procedure as **4** using TiCl₄ (3.28 mmol, 0.623 g), zinc dust (5.91 mmol, 0.386 g), propionyl ferrocene (1.09 mmol, 0.265 g) and 4,4'-bis(methylthio)benzophenone (0.729 mmol, 0.200 g). Yield = 106 mg, 30 %. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H,

C_6H_4), 7.10 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 4H, C_6H_4), 6.96 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, C_6H_4), 4.11 (s, 5H, C_5H_5), 4.09 (t, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 2H, C_5H_4), 3.92 (t, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 2H, C_5H_4), 2.59 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, CH_2), 2.49 (s, 3H, SCH_3), 2.45 (s, 3H, SCH_3), 1.02 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): $\delta = 141.4, 141.3, 137.9, 136.6, 136.0, 135.9$ (C^{quat}), 130.4, 129.9, 126.4, 126.2 (C_6H_4), 86.6 (Fe^{ipso}), 69.3 (C_5H_4), 69.1 (C_5H_5), 68.2 (C_5H_4), 28.0 (CH_2), 15.8, 15.7, 15.5 (CH_3). MS (EI, 70 eV) m/z : 484 $[M]^+$, 419 $[M-Cp]^+$, 121 $[FeCp]^+$. Elemental Anal. Calc. for $C_{28}H_{28}FeS_2$: C, 69.41; H, 5.83; S, 13.24. Found: C, 69.35; H, 5.75; S, 13.23%. m.p. = 118–120 °C.

2.7. X-ray crystal structure of compound 8

A stable orange plate of $0.41 \times 0.32 \times 0.19$ mm³ was mounted directly into the coldstream of an Oxford Cryostream crystal cooling apparatus installed on a STOE IPDS-II two-circle diffractometer, using perfluoropolyether oil. Data were collected using the ω -scan technique. An empirical absorption correction was performed using the MULABS option [34] in PLATON [35]. The structure was solved by direct methods [36] and refined based on F^2 using the SHELXL-97 program [37]. All atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. Hydrogen atoms were placed in idealized positions and allowed to ride on the relevant carbon atom.

Crystallographic data for **8**: $C_{28}H_{28}FeS_2$; triclinic, $P\bar{1}$, $a = 7.6480(4)$ Å, $b = 9.4223(6)$ Å, $c = 17.491(1)$ Å, $\alpha = 103.537(5)^\circ$, $\beta = 90.396(5)^\circ$, $\gamma = 107.989(5)^\circ$; $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å; $Z = 2$; Number of reflections total/unique/

observed = 33 343/5079/4639 ($2\theta = 54.26$); 284 parameters; R_1, wR_2 (all data) = 0.0311, 0.0725.

2.8. Biochemical experiments

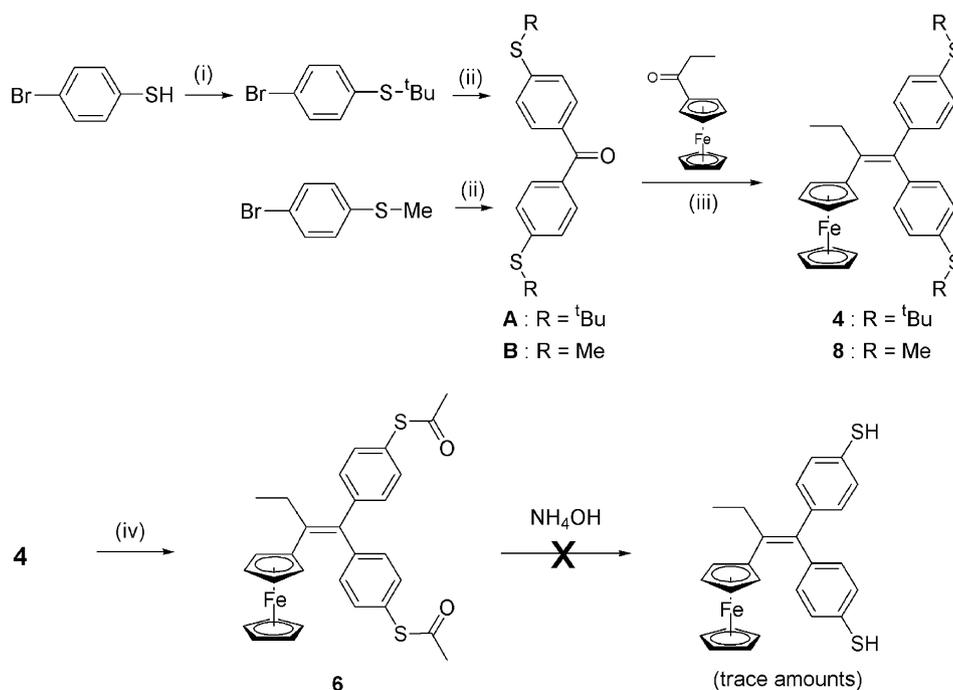
Procedures for the determination of the relative binding affinity (RBA) for ER α and ER β and cell culture conditions have been previously reported [38].

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Synthesis

Compounds **4** and **8** were synthesized by McMurry cross-coupling reactions between propionyl ferrocene and 4,4'-bis(*t*-butylthio)benzophenone or 4,4'-bis(methylthio)benzophenone, respectively, as shown in Scheme 1. The reaction of the *t*-butylthioether **4** with an excess of BBr_3 and acetyl chloride gave us the expected thioacetyl **6** in moderate yield. Although this deprotection/acetylation process proceeded smoothly in the case of **4**, the methylthioether **8** was unreactive under these conditions. Even a mixture of $HNET_2/NaH/HMPT$, which has been described as a dealkylation reagent for alkyl aryl sulfides [39], was not strong enough to demethylate **8**.

We then attempted to deacetylate **6** to obtain the free thiol by reaction with aqueous NH_4OH . Although traces of the desired compound could be detected in the mass spectrum, the free thiol has not yet been isolated. Free aromatic thiols are known to be unstable to oxidation, and thus can be difficult to isolate [40].



Scheme 1. (i) 1 - *t*BuCl, $AlCl_3$, r.t., 1 h and 2 - H_2O ; (ii) 1 - *n*BuLi, Et_2O -30 °C \rightarrow -10 °C, 3 h, 2 - $Me_2NC(O)Cl$, Et_2O , -50 °C \rightarrow 0 °C, 3 h, and 3 - NH_4Cl , H_2O ; (iii) 1 - $TiCl_4/Zn$, THF, reflux, 3–6 h and 2 - HCl , H_2O ; and (iv) 1 - exc. BBr_3 , exc. $H_3CC(O)Cl$, CH_2Cl_2 , r.t., 6 days and 2 - $NaHCO_3(aq)$.

Table 1

Relative binding affinity (RBA) of the compounds for the two isoforms of the estrogen receptor (ER α and ER β) and effect of 1 μ M (1 nM of 17 β -estradiol) on cell growth after 5 days of culture of hormone-dependent (MCF-7) and hormone-independent (MDA-MB-231) breast cancer cells

Compound	RBA (%) ^a		MCF-7 ^{a,*} (%)	MDA-MB-231 ^{a,*} (%)
	ER α	ER β ^b		
17 β -Estradiol	100 ^{c,d}	100 ^d	222 \pm 8 ^f	No effect
5	6.5 \pm 0.5 ^c	0.8 \pm 0.1	37.7 \pm 2 ^g	22.5 \pm 0.9
6	0.270 \pm 0.005 ^b	0.03 ^c	187 \pm 32 ^f	99 \pm 5
7	0.20 \pm 0.1 ^c	0.26 \pm 0.02	151 \pm 15 ^f	101 \pm 1
8	0.04 \pm 0.01 ^c	0.037 \pm 0.005	169.5 \pm 20 ^f	99 \pm 4
2 ^h	9.6 \pm 0.6 ^c	16.3 \pm 1.5	37 \pm 5 ^g	29 \pm 1.6

* Values compared to control, defined as 100%.

^a Mean of two experiments \pm range.

^b Purified receptor.

^c Receptor from lamb uterine cytosol.

^d Value by definition.

^e One determination.

^f Medium without phenol red.

^g Medium with phenol red.

^h Values from Ref. [5].

known ferrocene diphenol **2** for ER β is much higher than for ER α , while this trend is not observed with the new compounds **5–8**. This indicates that neither **5** nor **7** were hydrolysed to **2** under the experimental conditions which involve purified ER instead of living cells.

3.3.2. Effect of the compounds on the growth of breast cancer cells

The effect of these complexes at a concentration of 1 μ M was studied on hormone-independent (MDA-MB-231) and hormone-dependent (MCF-7) breast cancer cells and the results are displayed in Table 1. Any antiproliferative effect observed on the hormone-independent breast cancer cells can be attributed only to a cytotoxic effect. On these cells, only compound **5** showed a antiproliferative effect, which is of comparable magnitude to that shown by the reference compound ferrocenyl diphenol **2** (IC₅₀(**5**) = 0.5 μ M; IC₅₀(**2**) = 0.6 μ M). This strongly suggests that enzymes in the living cells hydrolysed the ester function of **5** to generate the dihydroxyl derivative **2** in situ, as observed in other systems such as ester-estrogen cleavage [41–43] and the activation of fluorescent probes [44]. Compound **2** can then engage in QM formation to give rise to cytotoxic effects. As thioesterases are also known to exist in breast cancer cells [45], one might therefore expect hydrolysis to proceed in the case of the analogous sulfur compound **6** as well. However, no antiproliferative effect was observed for **6**, suggesting that the putative ferrocenyl thiophenol is not cytotoxic.

Neither of the ether compounds **7** nor **8** had any significant effect against the MDA-MB-231 cell line (IC₅₀(**7**) = 82.5 μ M), likely because these compounds are simply not hydrolysed in situ. Eukaryotic etherase enzymes have been detected in liver cells [46] but not yet in breast cancer cells, and thus hydrolysis of the methyl protected compounds does not proceed in vitro. Finally, as expected, estradiol has no effect on these cells lacking ER α (see Table 1).

At 1 μ M, all of the compounds show a strong proliferative effect on the hormone-dependent breast cancer cell line MCF-7, except compound **5**, which shows an antiproliferative effect. Again, this antiproliferative effect is similar to that of previously reported compound **2**, suggesting in situ hydrolysis and possible QM formation. The strong estrogenic effects exhibited by **6–8** are surprising, considering the low affinity the compounds have for ER α . However, we have already noticed that some compounds with low RBA values are estrogenic at this high concentration [38].

4. Conclusions

We have synthesized four new ferrocene compounds containing protected phenol and thiophenol functions to determine how the replacement of an oxygen atom by a sulfur atom and the presence of two types of protecting groups influence the compounds' proliferative/antiproliferative effects against breast cancer. Compounds **6–8** acted as pure estrogens, while compound **5** showed cytotoxic effects similar in magnitude to those observed with previously described ferrocenyl diphenol **2**. These results suggest that the thiophenol analogue of **6** is non-cytotoxic, further implicating the production of QM in the cytotoxicity of **2** and related compounds.

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Appendix A. Supplementary material

CCDC 665513 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free

of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif. Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at [doi:10.1016/j.jorgchem.2007.12.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jorgchem.2007.12.011).

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