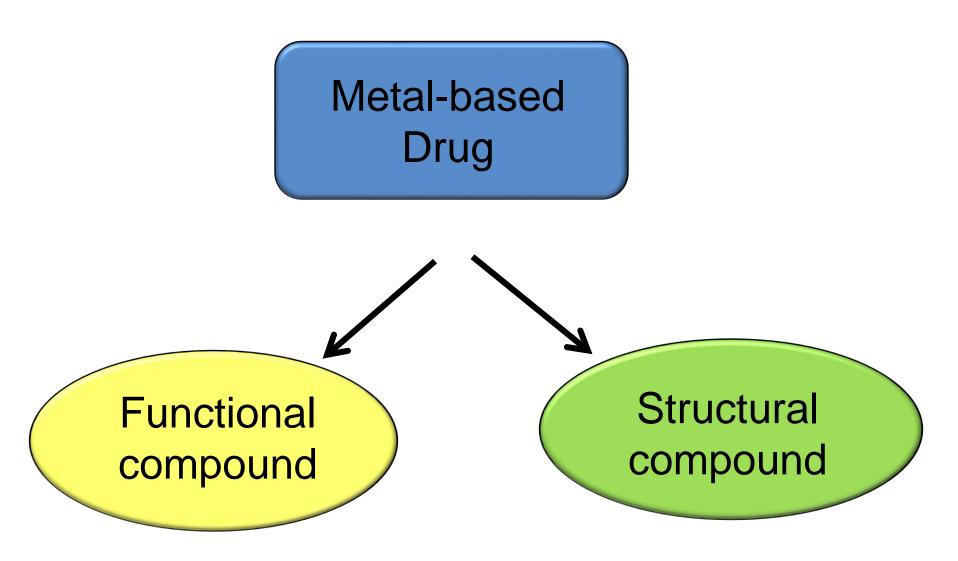
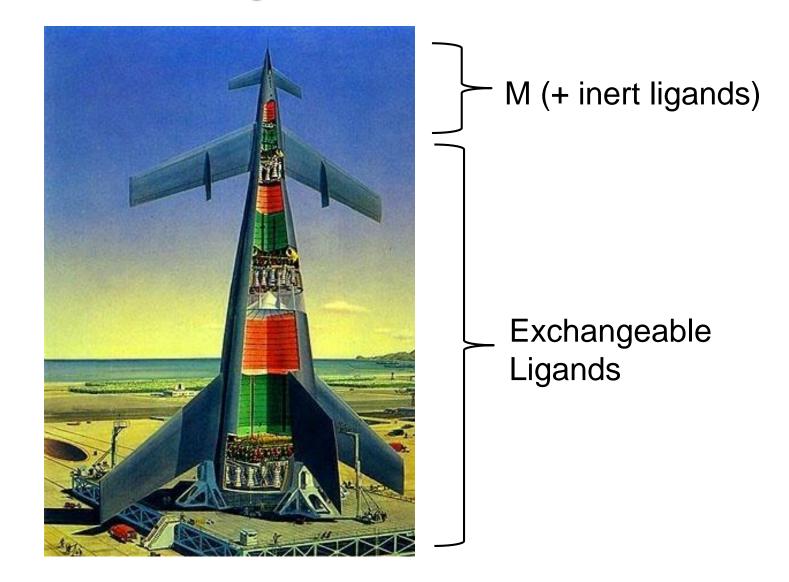


Antimicrobial agent introduced in early 1900 for the treatment of the deadly bacterial infection *Syphilis*. Later replaced by modern antibiotics

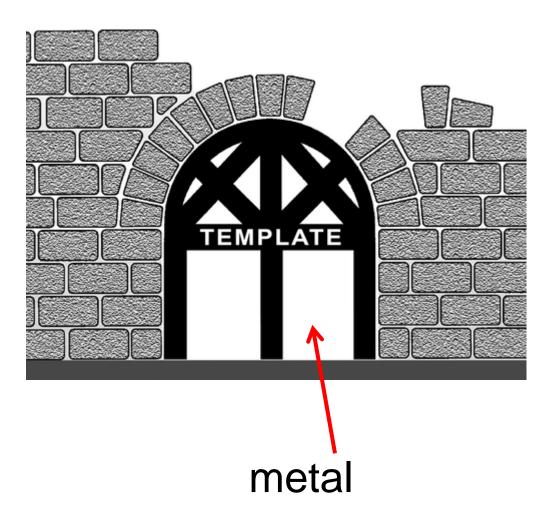


#### prodrugs

#### The *multi-stage rocket model*



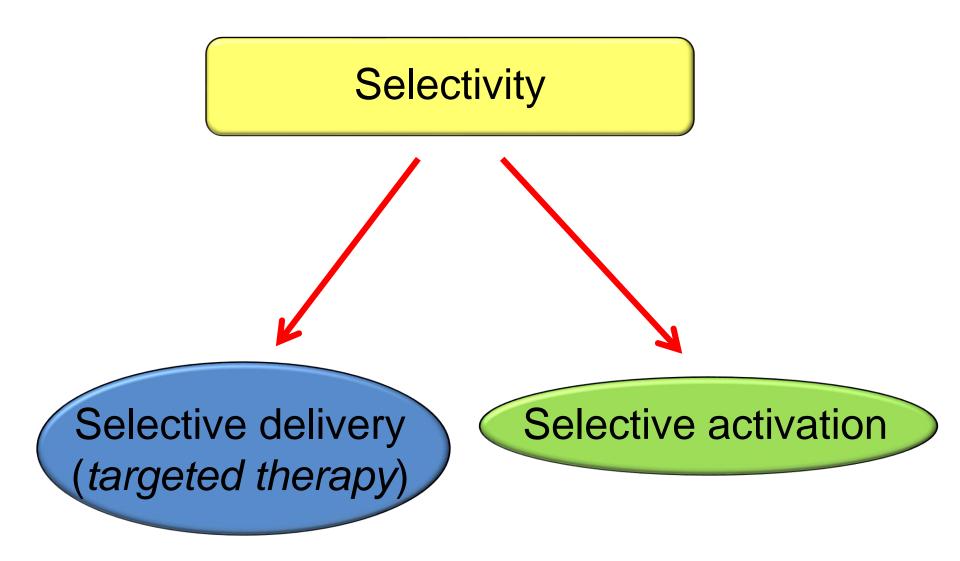
#### Structural compounds



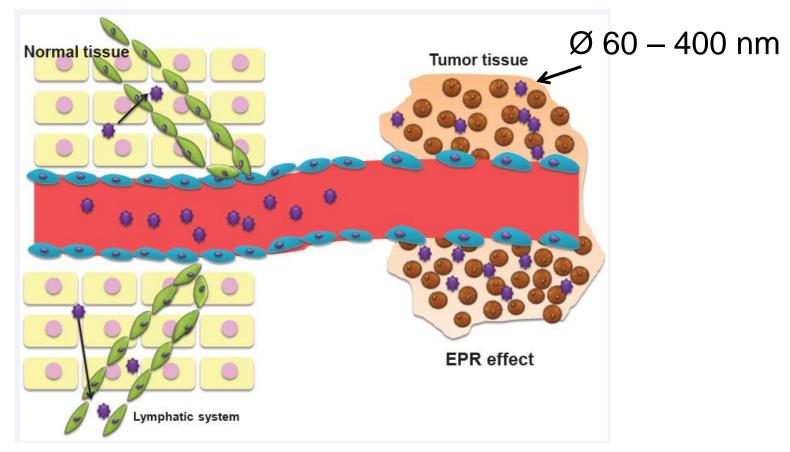
#### Structural compounds

Physical properties of the metal that are exploited:

- Radioactive emissions
- Relaxivity (depends on unpaired electrons)
- Absorption and photoreactivity

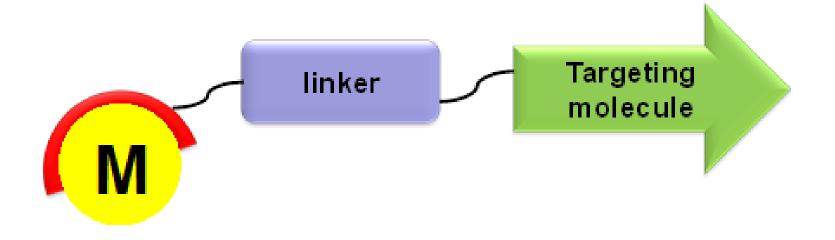


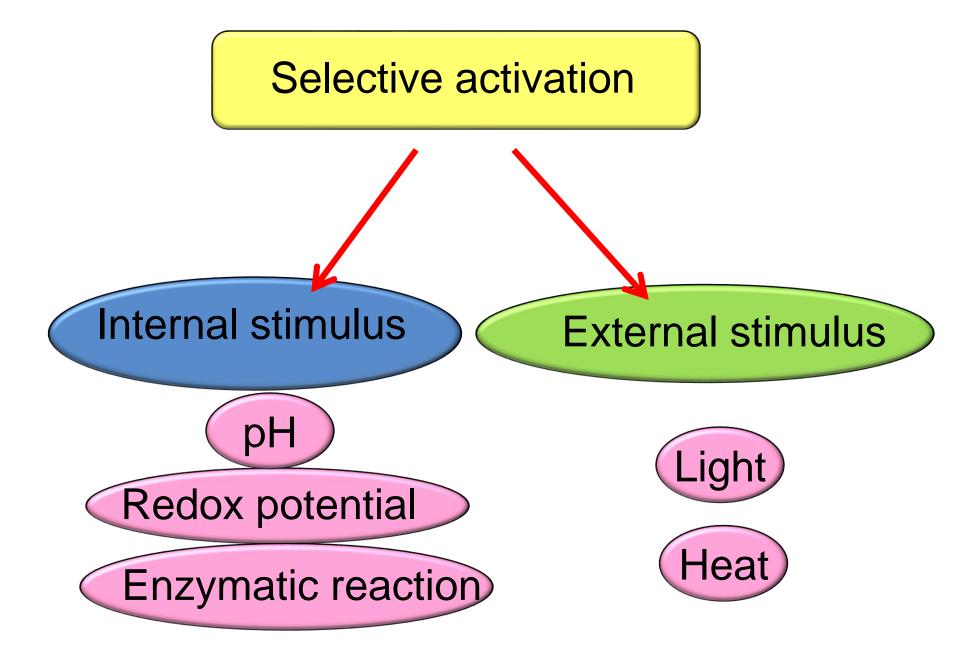
# Selettività passiva: Effetto EPR (*Enhanced Permeability and Retention*)

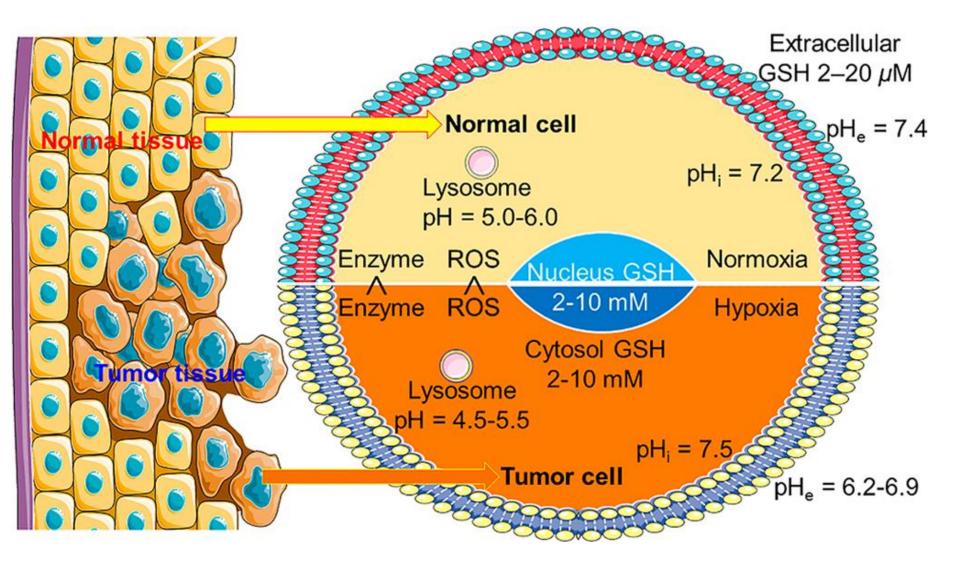


vale per i tumori solidi

#### Active selectivity: targeted approach



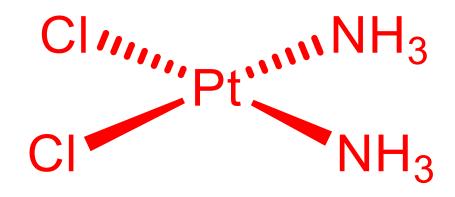




Platinum anticancer compounds

Worldwide most widely used anticancer compounds Sales for billions of \$ Lifesaver compounds

## The story of cisplatin



Cisplatin and few other platinum coordination complexes (i.e. without Pt–C bonds) are included in approximately 50–70% of therapeutic schemes used to treat cancer patients.

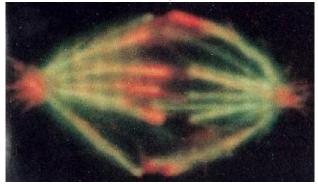
#### Barnett Rosenberg 1927 - 2009

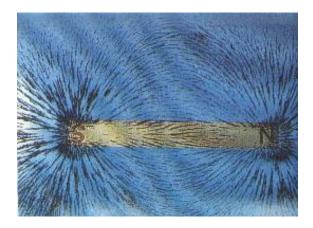


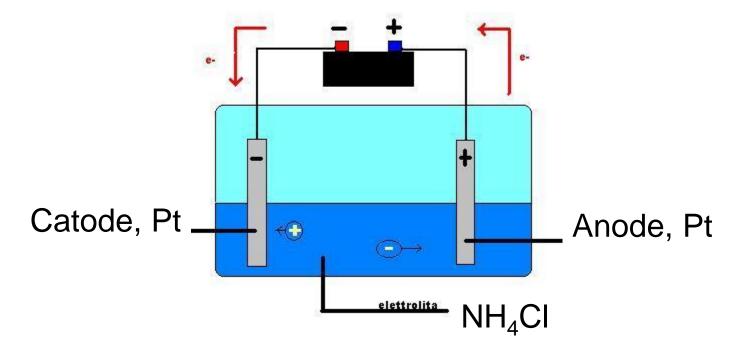
1961: Rosenberg joins the Biophysics Department at Michigan State University

**Serendipity**: when you discover something unexpected and unsought for, while searching for something else.

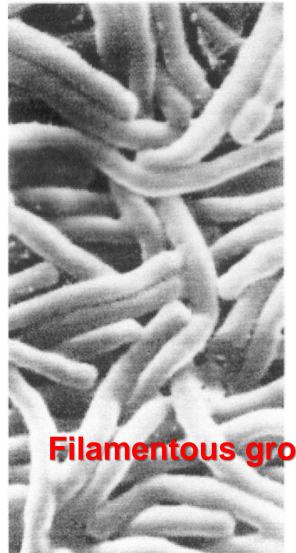
#### mitotic spindles











1963 - 1964

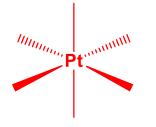
#### Filamentous growth in E. coli

Platinum has two positive oxidation states:

Pt(II), d<sup>8</sup>, diamagnetic, square planar

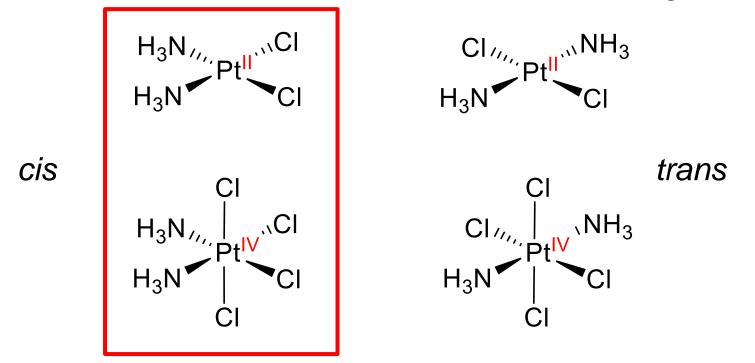


Pt(IV), d<sup>6</sup>, diamagnetic, octahedral

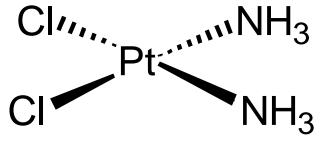


In both oxidation states platinum behaves as a *soft* Lewis acid (high affinity for sulfur ligands), makes stable compounds (strong coordination bonds) and is very inert.

Anionic complexes, e.g. [PtCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2-</sup>, are quite toxic at low concentrations, but induce no filamentous growth



The *cis* neutral species are active at sub-toxic concentrations The *trans* neutral species are inactive at low concentrations (ppm), become toxic at higher concentrations.



# *cis*-dichloridodiamminoplatinum(II) (*cisplatin*, cisDDP, *platinol*,...)

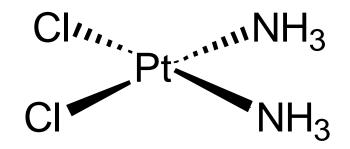


Peyrone's chloride, 1844

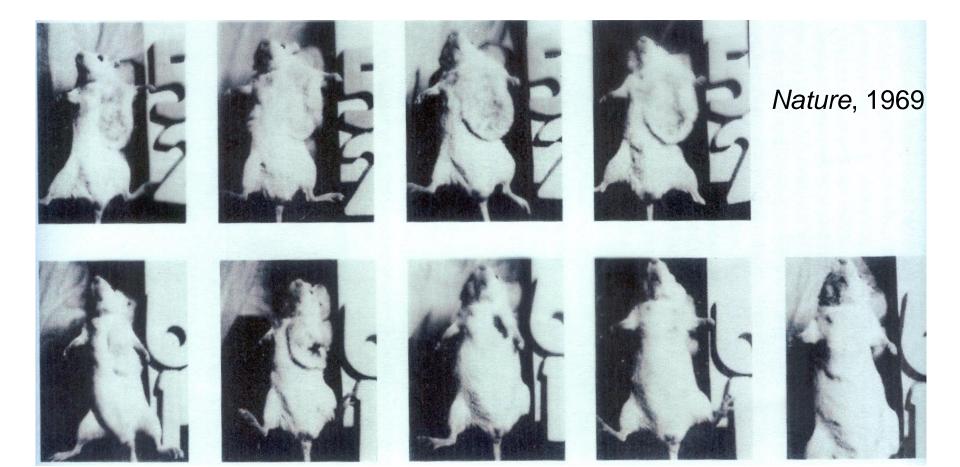
Michele Peyrone (1813–1883)

..the complex stopped cell division in bacteria at concentrations without marked toxicity.

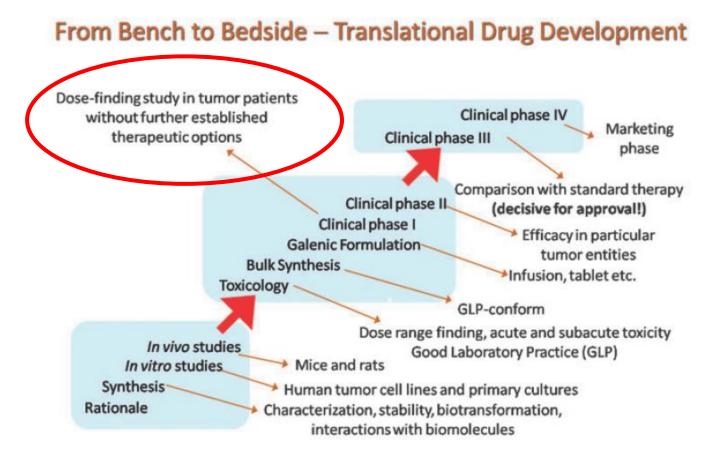
Perhaps then it would stop cell division in tumors which grow rapidly, without unacceptable toxicity to the host animal.



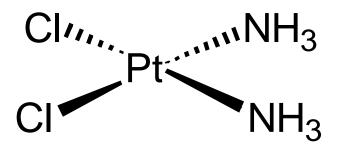
#### Sarcoma 180 Cisplatin injection on day 8



In 1971 a phase I study of cisplatin, which included 11 patients with refractory testicular cancer was performed: 9 of 11 responded to cisplatin, including several CRs, an unprecedented finding for a phase I trial even today









#### 1978 FDA approval



Shotgun Drug

### Cisplatin

High Anticancer Activity

Testicular and ovarian cancer, cervical, bladder, head/neck tumors.

#### Minor Anticancer Activity

Breast cancer, lung, colon and rectum adenocarcinomas.

#### Toxic Side Effects

Nausea, vomiting, neurotoxicity (*dose-limiting toxicity*), kidney and ear damage.

#### Resistance

Spontaneous or acquired.