

Dendritic functionalized pyrenes in arene-ruthenium metalla-prisms as nanomedicine devices

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The target: Cancer cells

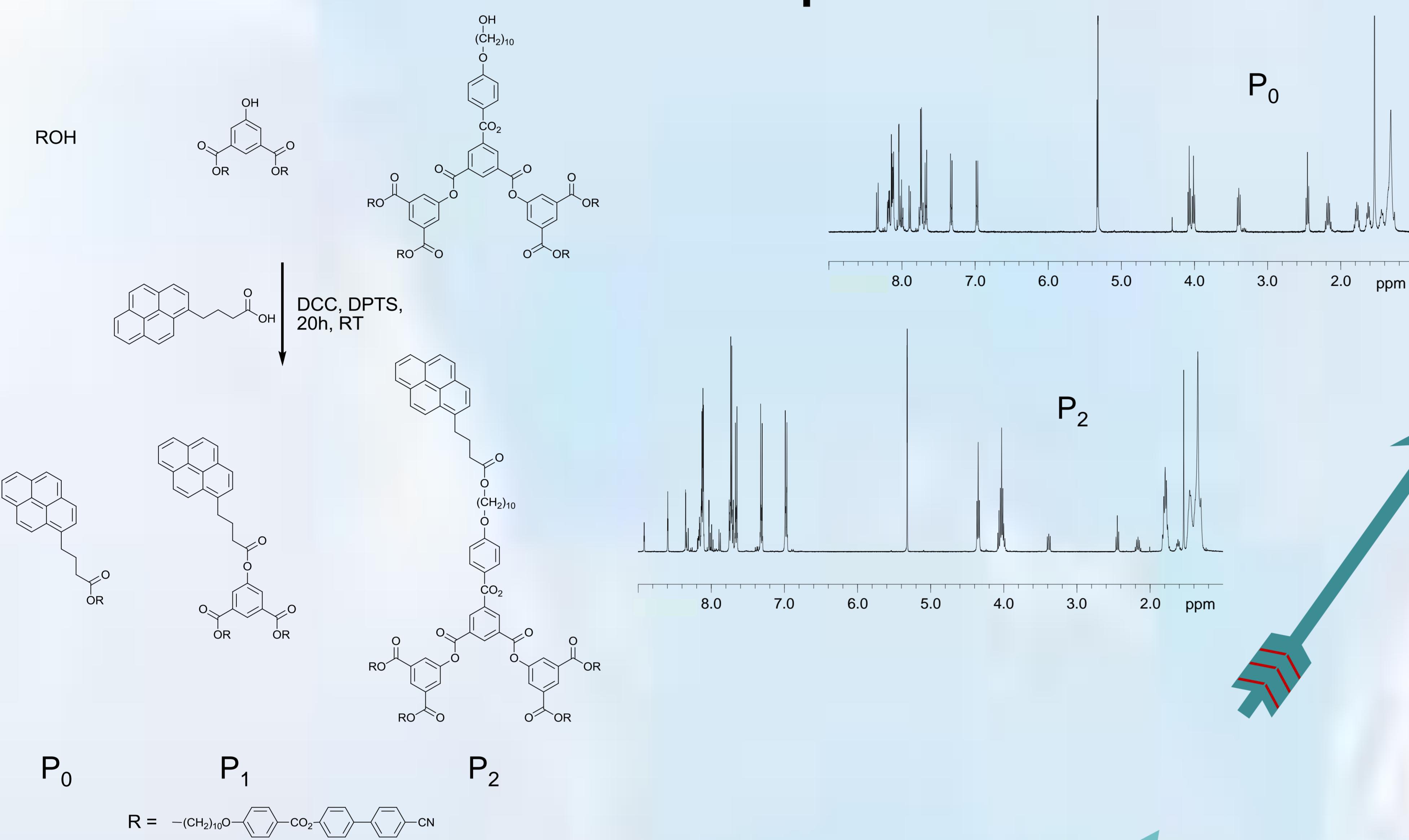
Extravasation of macromolecules is considerably enhanced in tumor tissues due to the "enhanced permeability and retention" (EPR) effect¹

EPR effect is believed to play a major role in selective delivery of nanomedicines

Nanomedicines lead up to 100 times greater intratumor drug delivery efficacy to cancer cells as compared to healthy cells



The weapon: Dendritic functionalized pyrene and ruthenium metalla-prism



Biological activity on human ovarian cancer cell lines

Complex	A2780 (IC ₅₀ , μM)	A2780cisR (IC ₅₀ , μM)
P_0	inactive	inactive
P_1	inactive	inactive
P_2	inactive	inactive
$[1]^{6+}$	3.1 ± 1.0	4.6 ± 0.5
$[P_0 \subset 1]^{6+}$	0.4 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.4
$[P_1 \subset 1]^{6+}$	2.2 ± 1.1	2.4 ± 0.8
$[P_2 \subset 1]^{6+}$	2.6 ± 0.8	2.8 ± 1.0
cisplatin	1.6 ± 0.6	8.6 ± 0.6

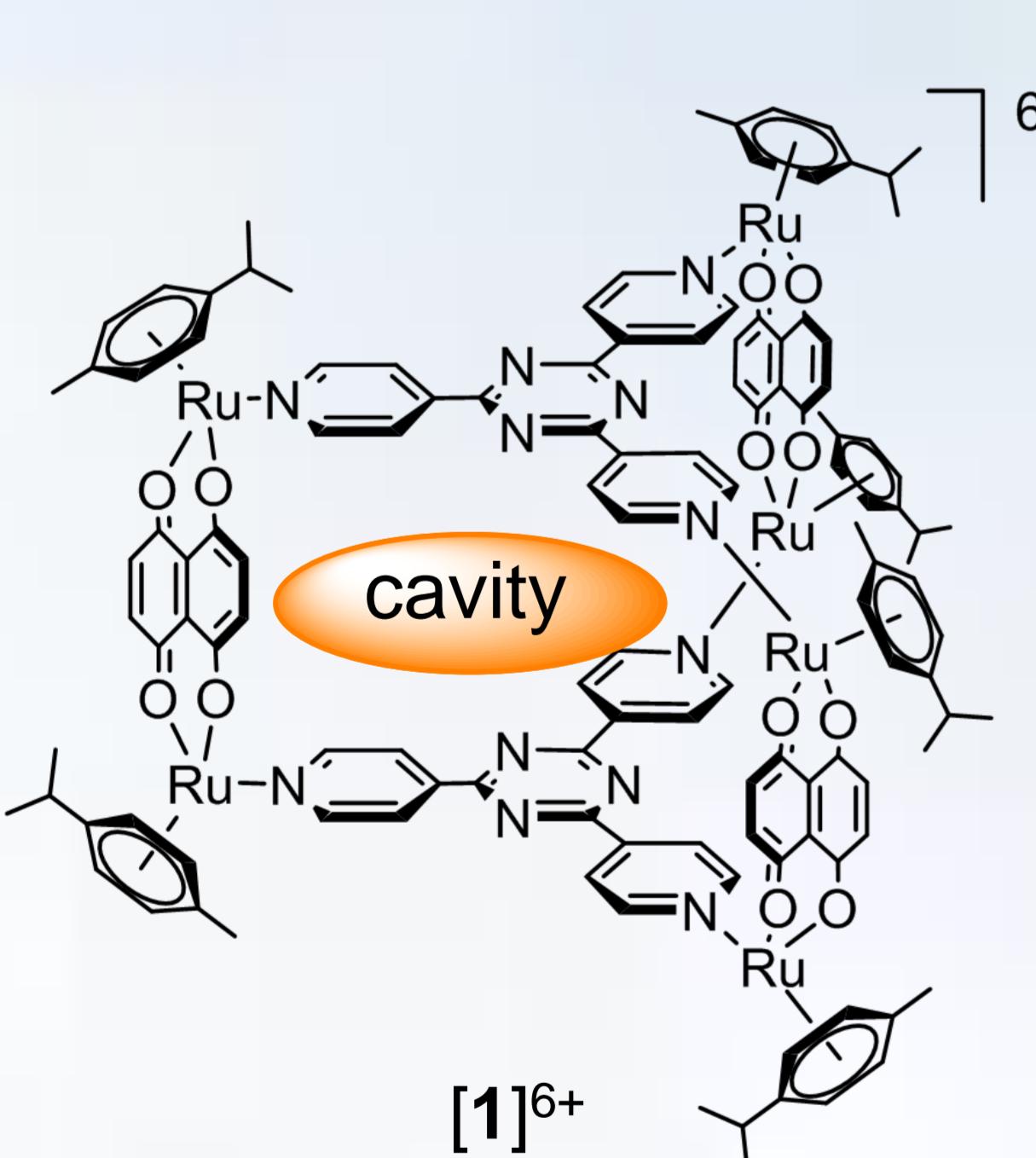
IC₅₀ is the drug concentration necessary for 50% inhibition of cell viability

Pyrenyl-containing dendrimers²

High molecular weights

Lipophilic molecules

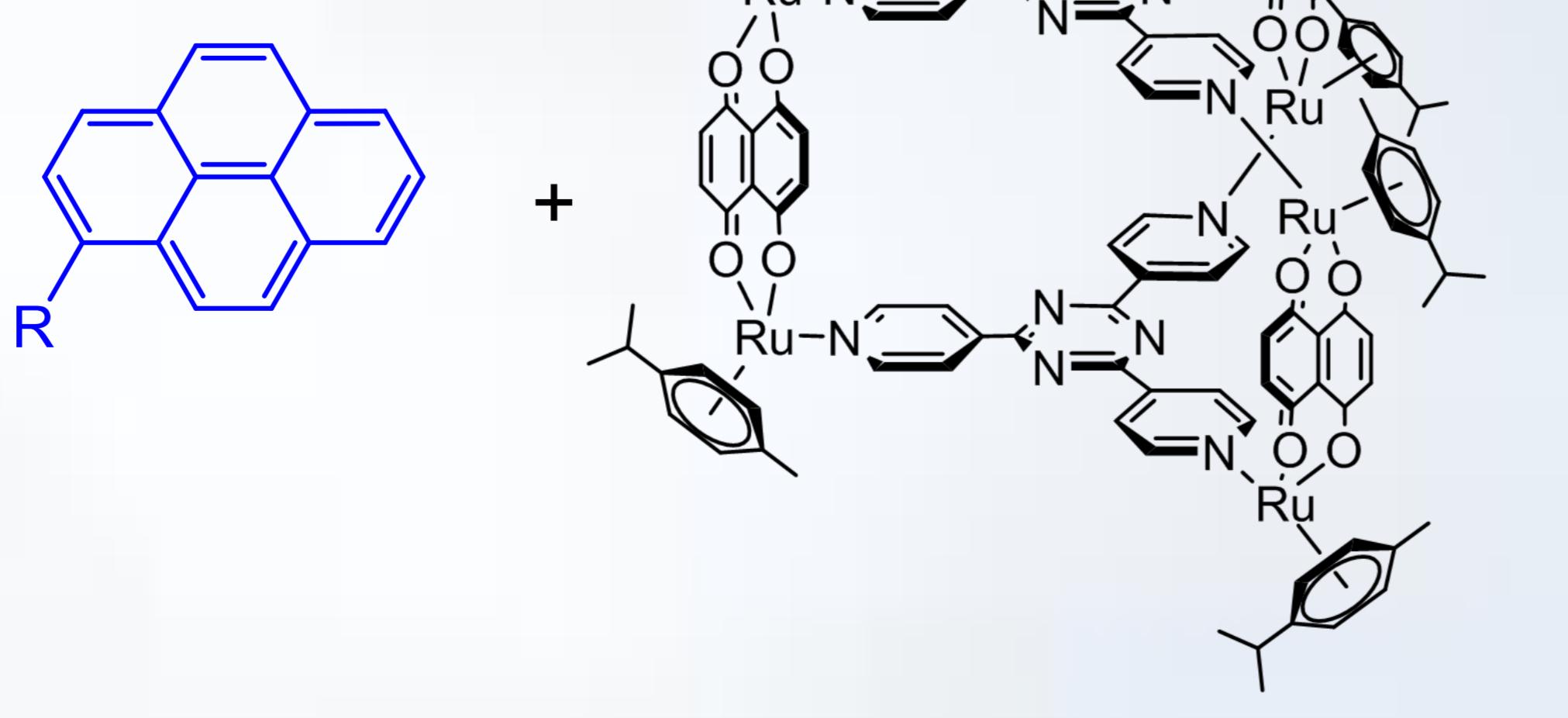
No cellular internalization



Arene-ruthenium prism³

Water soluble

Cytotoxic agent



Host-guest system⁴

1:1 host-guest systems

$$K_a > 1.0 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}$$

