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Synthesis and Cytotoxicity Studies

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Article

Ruthenafuran Complexes Supported by the Bipyridine-Bis(diphenylphosphino)methane Ligand Set: Synthesis and Cytotoxicity Studies

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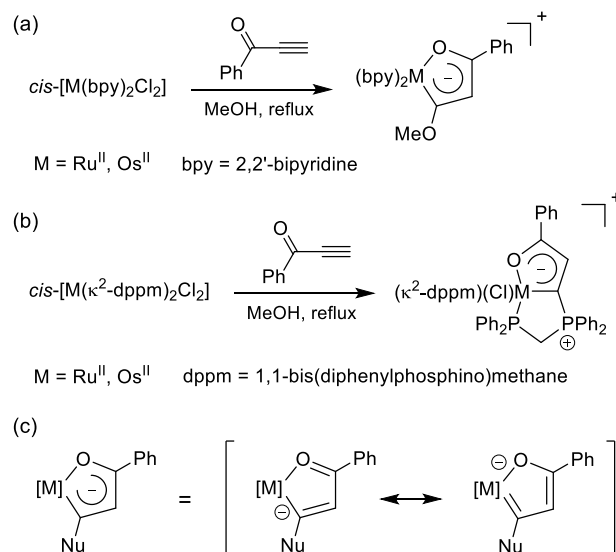
Abstract: Mononuclear and dinuclear Ru(II) complexes *cis*-[Ru(κ^2 -dppm)(bpy)Cl₂] (**1**), *cis*-[Ru(κ^2 -dppe)(bpy)Cl₂] (**2**) and [Ru₂(bpy)₂(μ -dpam)₂(μ -Cl)₂](Cl)₂ (**3**)(Cl)₂) were prepared from the reactions between *cis*(Cl), *cis*(S)-[Ru(bpy)(dmsom-S)₂Cl₂] and diphosphine/diarsine ligands (bpy = 2,2'-bipyridine; dppm = 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)methane; dppe = 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane; dpam = 1,1-bis(diphenylarsino)methane). While methoxy-substituted ruthenafuran [Ru(bpy)(κ^2 -dppe)(C[∘]O)]⁺ (**7**)⁺; C[∘]O = anionic bidentate [C(OMe)CHC(Ph)O][−] chelate) was obtained as the only product in the reaction between **2** and phenyl ynone HC≡C(C=O)Ph in MeOH, replacing **2** with **1** led to the formation of both methoxy-substituted ruthenafuran [Ru(bpy)(κ^2 -dppm)(C[∘]O)]⁺ (**4**)⁺ and phosphonium-ring-fused bicyclic ruthenafuran [Ru(bpy)(P[∘]C[∘]O)Cl]⁺ (**5**)⁺; P[∘]C[∘]O = neutral tridentate [(Ph)₂PCH₂P(Ph)₂CCHC(Ph)O] chelate). All of these aforementioned metallafuran complexes were derived from Ru(II)-vinylidene intermediates. The potential applications of these metallafuran complexes as anticancer agents were evaluated by in vitro cytotoxicity studies against cervical carcinoma (HeLa) cancer cell line. All the ruthenafuran complexes were found to be one order of magnitude more cytotoxic than cisplatin, which is one of the metal-based anticancer agents being widely used currently.

Keywords: ruthenium; alkyne activation; metallafuran; cytotoxicity

1. Introduction

Activation of alkynes by transition-metal complexes has recently gained increasing research interest in the field of organometallic chemistry [1–30]. Although the formation of metal–vinylidene species via alkyne–vinylidene rearrangement has been regarded as a key step in Ru(II)-induced alkyne transformations, a number of our synthetic studies revealed that Ru(II) can also activate alkynes via “non-vinylidene” pathways [31,32]. With the aim to gain control on the modes of alkyne activation, we initiated research activities on probing and isolating intermediates and products from the reactions between functionalized alkynes and a variety of Fe(II), Ru(II) and Os(II) complexes [31–47]. In 2015, we reported the synthesis of metallafuran complexes in the form of [M(bpy)₂(C[∘]O)]⁺ from the reactions between *cis*-[M(bpy)₂Cl₂] (M = Ru, Os; bpy = 2,2'-bipyridine) and ynone HC≡C(C=O)Ph in MeOH (Scheme 1a; C[∘]O represents an anionic bidentate [C(OMe)CHC(Ph)O][−] chelate, coordinating atoms in italics) [38]. Later in 2019, we discovered that reactions between

cis-[M(κ^2 -dppm) $_2$ Cl $_2$] (M = Ru, Os; dppm = 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)methane) and HC \equiv C(C=O)Ph in MeOH gave the phosphonium-ring-fused bicyclic metallafuran complexes in the form of [M(κ^2 -dppm)(P \hat{C} O)Cl] $^+$, but not [M(κ^2 -dppm) $_2$ (C \hat{O})] $^+$ (Scheme 1b; P \hat{C} O represents a neutral tridentate [(Ph) $_2$ PCH $_2$ P(Ph) $_2$ CCHC(Ph)O] chelate) [44]. This striking difference in reactivity suggested the participation of dppm in the reaction and led us to examine the reactions between HC \equiv C(C=O)Ph and [Ru(κ^2 -L \hat{L})(bpy)Cl $_2$], where L \hat{L} represents bidentate phosphine or arsine ligands. We, in this paper, report (1) our attempts to synthesize various Ru(II) precursors in the form of [Ru(κ^2 -L \hat{L})(bpy)Cl $_2$], (2) their reactivity towards ynone HC \equiv C(C=O)Ph, and (3) the cytotoxicity of the resultant complexes.

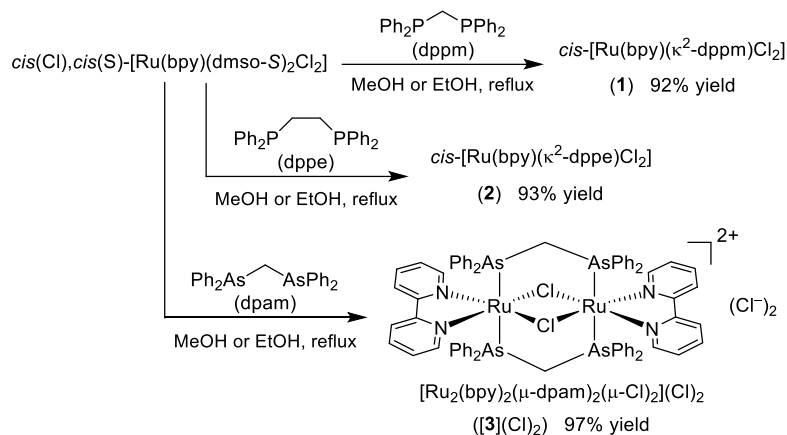


Scheme 1. Formation of different metallafuran complexes from the reactions between phenyl ynone and (a) *cis*-[Ru/Os(bpy) $_2$ Cl $_2$], (b) *cis*-[Ru/Os(κ^2 -dppm) $_2$ Cl $_2$]. (c) Mesomeric structures for the metallafuran moieties depicted in (a,b).

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Synthesis of Metal Precursors

Attempts were made to prepare Ru(II) precursors in the form of [Ru(κ^2 -L \hat{L})(bpy)Cl $_2$] by reacting *cis*(Cl),*cis*(S)-[Ru(bpy)(dmsO-5) $_2$ Cl $_2$] with one equivalent of dppm, dppe (1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane) or dpam (1,1-bis(diphenylarsino)methane) in alcoholic solvents (Scheme 2). While mononuclear Ru(II) precursors *cis*-[Ru(κ^2 -dppm)(bpy)Cl $_2$] (**1**) and *cis*-[Ru(κ^2 -dppe)(bpy)Cl $_2$] (**2**) were obtained as expected, the reaction involving dpam did not lead to any analogous mononuclear precursor but a dinuclear Ru(II) complex [Ru $_2$ (bpy) $_2$ (μ -dpam) $_2$ (μ -Cl) $_2$](Cl) $_2$ (**3**)(Cl) $_2$. The molecular structures for **1**·CH $_2$ Cl $_2$ and **3**(OTf) $_2$ ·2CH $_2$ Cl $_2$ were determined by X-ray crystallography (Figure 1). While the solid-state structure of **3**(OTf) $_2$ revealed the existence of an inversion center at the center of the [Ru $_2$ Cl $_2$] rhomboid in **3** $^{2+}$, both the 1 H and 13 C spectra signified that **3** $^{2+}$ possessed a pseudo D $_{2h}$ symmetry in solution on the NMR time scale at room temperature (see Supplementary Materials).



Scheme 2. Reactions between *cis*(Cl), *cis*(S)-[Ru(bpy)(dmsO-S)₂Cl₂] and bidentate phosphine/arsine ligands.

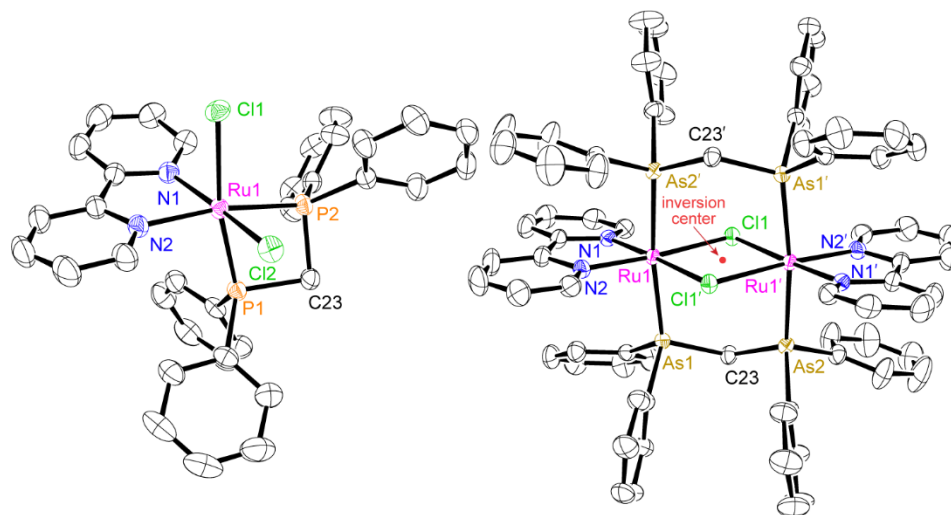
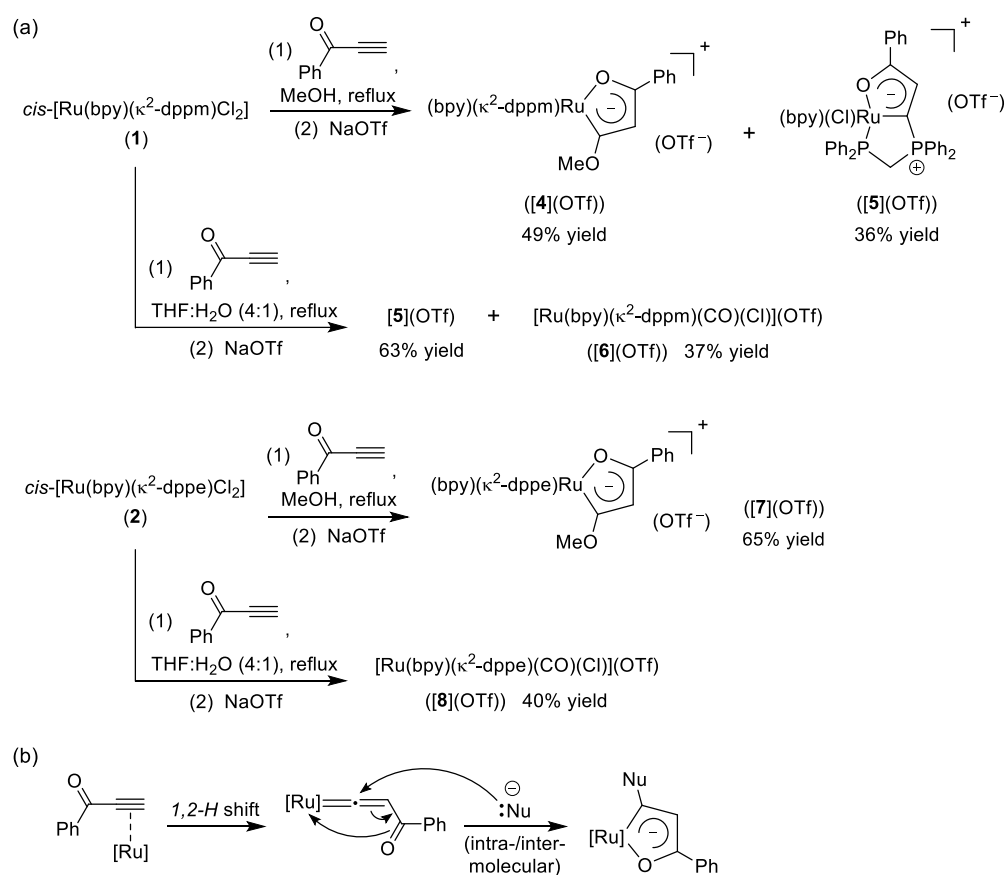


Figure 1. Perspective views of **1** (left) and **[3]²⁺** (right) as represented by 50% probability ellipsoids (hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity). Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): **1**: Ru1–Cl1 2.5059(6), Ru1–Cl2 2.4387(7), Ru1–N1 2.063(2), Ru1–N2 2.115(2), Ru1–P1 2.2654(7), Ru1–P2 2.2966(7), P1–Ru1–P 2 72.11(2), P1–C23–P2 93.25(11); **[3]²⁺**: Ru1–Cl1 2.4418(8), Ru1–Cl1′ 2.4383(8), Ru1–N1 2.031(3), Ru1–N2 2.046(3), Ru1–As1 2.4491(4), Ru1–As2 2.4570(4), Cl1–Ru1–Cl1′ 83.00(3), Ru1–Cl1–Ru1′ 97.00(3), As1–C23–As2 118.16(17).

2.2. Reactions between the Metal Precursors and Phenyl Ynone

Reactions between phenyl ynone $HC\equiv C(C=O)Ph$ and metal precursors **1**, **2**, and **[3](Cl)₂** were investigated. While the ynone did not react with **[3](Cl)₂**, the reactions between $HC\equiv C(C=O)Ph$ and metal precursors **1** and **2** led to different products, depending on the reaction conditions (Scheme 3a). A mixture of methoxy-substituted ruthenafuran $[Ru(bpy)(\kappa^2-dppm)(C^{\circ}O)]^+$ (**[4]⁺**; $C^{\circ}O = \text{anionic bidentate } [C(OMe)CHC(Ph)O]^-$ chelate) and phosphonium-ring-fused bicyclic ruthenafuran $[Ru(bpy)(P^{\circ}C^{\circ}O)Cl]^+$ (**[5]⁺**; $P^{\circ}C^{\circ}O = \text{neutral tridentate } [(Ph)_2PCH_2P(Ph)_2CCHC(Ph)O]$ chelate) was obtained when the reaction between **1** and $HC\equiv C(C=O)Ph$ was performed in MeOH. Separation of this mixture could be conveniently performed by column chromatography.



Scheme 3. (a) Reactions between phenyl ynones $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{Ph}$ and metal precursors **1** and **2**, and (b) a plausible mechanism for the formation of metallafuran complexes in this work.

The molecular structures for $[\mathbf{4}](\text{ClO}_4)$ and $[\mathbf{5}](\text{OTf})\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ were determined by X-ray crystallography (Figure 2). The α -metallafuran structure (metal fragment at the α -carbon atom of the original furan) in $[\mathbf{4}]^+$ is apparently a result of a rearranged $[\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{Ph} + ^-\text{OMe}]$ structure on Ru center, therefore the formation of $[\mathbf{4}]^+$ was due to a combination of an alkyne–vinylidene rearrangement of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{Ph}$ on the Ru center, followed by a nucleophilic attack by ^-OMe (originated from the solvent MeOH) and O_{ynone} coordination to Ru (Scheme 3b). The five-membered metallacycle is essentially planar with the sum of interior angle close to 540° (539.5°). The Ru–C and C–C distances in the metallacycle (1.964(6) and 1.413(8)–1.414(8) Å, respectively) revealed the partial double bond character in the Ru–C and C–C bonds and supported the resonance representation (see Scheme 1c). $[\mathbf{5}]^+$ features a neutral tridentate $\text{P}^-\text{C}^-\text{O}$ pincer ligand $[(\text{Ph})_2\text{PCH}_2\text{P}(\text{Ph})_2\text{CCHC}(\text{Ph})\text{O}]$, which could be formed as a result of an alkyne–vinylidene rearrangement of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{Ph}$ on the Ru center, followed by a nucleophilic attack by a P_{dppm} atom and O_{ynone} coordination to Ru (Scheme 3b). The $[\text{Ru}(\text{P}^-\text{C}^-\text{O})]$ moiety is a bicyclic system comprising a planar α -metallafuran (sum of interior angle = 539.9°) fused with a five-membered C^-P -chelate ring adopting an envelope conformation with the CH_2 unit on the dppm as the flap. Again, the Ru–C and C–C distances in the metallacycle (1.967(4) and 1.375(5)–1.441(5) Å, respectively) revealed the partial double bond character in the Ru–C and C–C bonds.

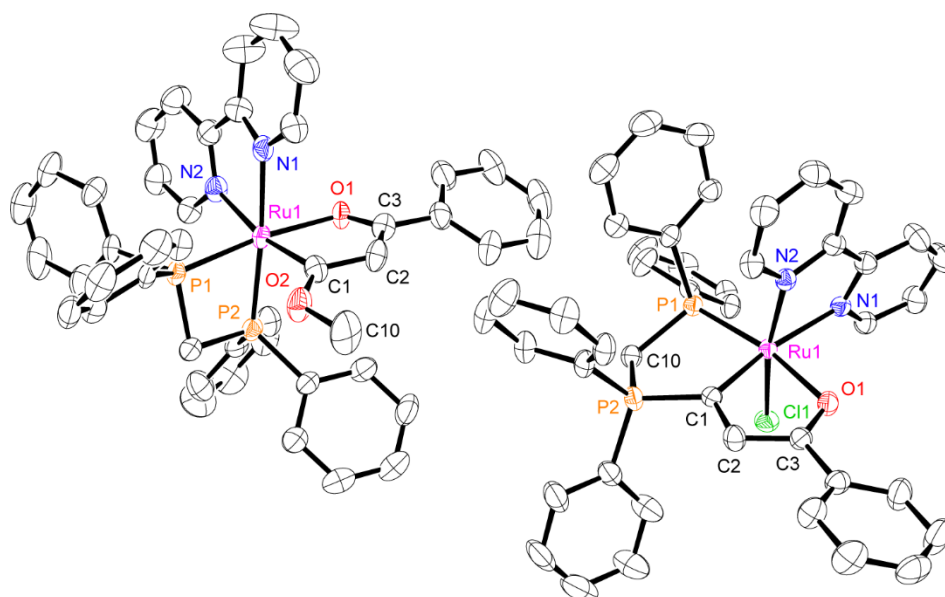


Figure 2. Perspective views of $[4]^+$ (left) and $[5]^+$ (right) as represented by 50% probability ellipsoids (hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity). Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles ($^\circ$): $[4]^+$: Ru1–C1 1.964(6), C1–C2 1.414(8), C2–C3 1.413(8), C3–O1 1.271(7), Ru1–O1 2.127(4), C1–O2 1.339(7), C1–Ru1–O1 79.4(2), P1–Ru1–P2 72.07(5); $[5]^+$: Ru1–O1 2.166(2), Ru1–C1 1.967(4), Ru1–P1 2.2311(9), C1–C2 1.375(5), C2–C3 1.441(5), C3–O1 1.267(4), C1–P2 1.794(4), P2–C10 1.802(4), P1–C10 1.858(4), P1–Ru1–C1 89.31(10), C1–Ru1–O1 77.10(12).

The formation of $[4]^+$ and $[5]^+$ in the reaction between $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{Ph}$ and **1** revealed that there are two competing reactions for the Ru–vinylidene intermediate, namely intermolecular nucleophilic attack by ^-OMe originated from the solvent MeOH, and intramolecular nucleophilic attack by the auxiliary ligand dppm. However, such competition was not observed in the reaction between $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{Ph}$ and **2** in MeOH, where methoxy-substituted ruthenafuran $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})(\kappa^2\text{-dppm})(\text{C}^{\circ}\text{O})]^+$ ($[7]^+$) was found to be the only product (Scheme 3a). The difference in reactivity between **1** and **2** may be attributed to their difference in natural bite angle (72° for dppm; 85° for dppe) [48], as bidentate ligands are known to be more labile due to the ring strain. The molecular structure for $[7](\text{OTf})\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ was also determined by X-ray crystallography (Figure 3); the structural parameters on the metallafuran moiety (Ru–C, C–C, and C–O distances are 1.982(3), 1.393(4)–1.399(4), and 1.276(3) Å, respectively; sum of interior angle = 539.8°) were found to be very similar to those in $[4]^+$.

Attempts were made to improve the yield of the phosphonium-ring-fused bicyclic ruthenafuran $[5]^+$ by changing the reaction solvent from MeOH to THF. While no reaction was observed between $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{Ph}$ and **1** in dry THF, performing the reaction in a mixture of THF and H_2O led to the formation of a mixture of $[5]^+$ and carbonyl complex $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})(\kappa^2\text{-dppm})(\text{CO})(\text{Cl})]^+$ ($[6]^+$, Scheme 3a). The role of H_2O in this reaction is unknown, and the carbonyl complex is likely a result of an oxidative cleavage of a vinylidene species [49,50]. The reaction between $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{Ph}$ and **2** in the THF/ H_2O mixture gave an analogous carbonyl complex $[\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})(\kappa^2\text{-dppe})(\text{CO})(\text{Cl})]^+$ ($[8]^+$) as the sole product. Both $[6]^+$ and $[8]^+$ featured ν_{CO} (1994 and 1983 cm^{-1} , respectively) and ^{13}C NMR signal (202 ppm) in the range typical for terminal carbonyl ligands.

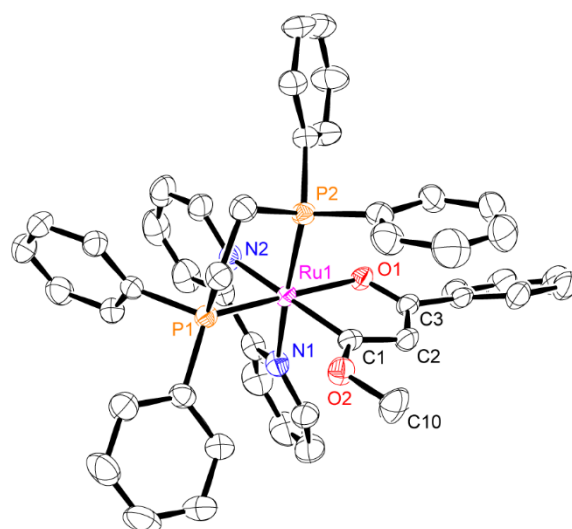


Figure 3. Perspective view of [7]⁺ as represented by 50% probability ellipsoids (hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity). Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Ru1–C1 1.982(3), C1–C2 1.393(4), C2–C3 1.399(4), C3–O1 1.276(3), Ru1–O1 2.139(2), C1–O2 1.344(4), C1–Ru1–O1 79.20(10), P1–Ru1–P2 84.01(3).

2.3. Cytotoxicity Study

The serendipitous discovery of the platinum-based anticancer complex cisplatin (*cis*-[Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂]) and its successful approval from FDA for the treatment of cancer initiated the exploration of new metal-based chemotherapeutics. Among many metal-based anticancer agents being studied, Ru-based complexes have been proven to be promising alternatives to platinum-based drugs [51–63]. Unlike cisplatin and its derivatives, the six coordination sites of Ru complexes allow more flexibility in the design of coordination sphere for maximizing the overall efficacy of the drugs. In addition, Ru-based anticancer agents have shown far less drug resistance against different types of cancer cells than their Pt counterparts. Motivated by these reasons, the *in vitro* cytotoxicity of the ruthenafuran [4](OTf), [5](OTf) and [7](OTf) against cervical carcinoma (HeLa) cancer cell line was evaluated by CCK8 assay and benchmarked with cisplatin and the previously reported phosphonium-ring-fused bicyclic ruthenafuran complex [Ru(κ²-dppm)(P⁺C⁺O)Cl](OTf) ([9](OTf)). Interestingly, all the ruthenafuran complexes exhibited moderate to strong cytotoxicity, with IC₅₀ values ranging from 0.8 to 2.8 μM (Table 1). Compared with cisplatin (IC₅₀ = 21.8 μM), the ruthenafuran complexes are one order of magnitude more cytotoxic. It is worth noting that phosphonium-ring-fused ruthenafurans ([5]⁺ and [9]⁺) showed stronger cytotoxicity than those without phosphonium moiety.

Table 1. Cytotoxicity (IC₅₀, μM) of complexes [4](OTf), [5](OTf), [7](OTf), [9](OTf) and *cis*-[Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂] against a HeLa cancer cell line ¹.

Complex	IC ₅₀ (μM)
[4](OTf)	2.53 ± 0.40
[5](OTf)	1.60 ± 0.20
[7](OTf)	2.83 ± 0.45
[9](OTf)	0.84 ± 0.08
<i>cis</i> -[Pt(NH ₃) ₂ Cl ₂]	21.8 ± 1.34

¹ Maximum complex concentration tested: 10 μM for [4](OTf) and [7](OTf); 25 μM for [5](OTf) and [9](OTf); 250 μM for cisplatin.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. General Procedures

All reactions were performed under an argon atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques unless otherwise stated. All reagents were used as received, and solvents for

reactions were purified by a PureSolv MD5 solvent purification system. *cis*(Cl), *cis*(S)-[Ru(bpy)(dmsO-S)₂Cl₂] (bpy = 2,2'-bipyridine; dmsO = dimethyl sulfoxide) were prepared in accordance with the literature methods [64]. ¹H, ¹H{³¹P}, ³¹P{¹H}, ¹³C{¹H}, ¹H-¹H COSY, ¹H-¹H NOESY, ¹H-¹³C HSQC, ¹H-³¹P HMBC and ¹H-¹³C HMBC NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker 600 AVANCE III FT-NMR spectrometer. Peak positions were calibrated with solvent residue peaks as internal standard. The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra were referenced to external P(C₆H₅)₃ (−4.7 ppm) [65]. Labeling scheme for H, C and P atoms in the NMR assignments is shown in Figure 4. Electrospray mass spectrometry was performed on a PE-SCIEX API 3200 triple quadrupole mass spectrometer, and the reported or simulated mass values correspond to the most abundant isotopic peaks in the experimental or simulated spectra, respectively. Elemental analyses were performed on an Elementar Vario Micro Cube carbon–hydrogen–nitrogen elemental microanalyzer. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded at room temperature using Pekin Elmer “Spectrum 100” FTIR Spectrometer. HeLa (human cervical carcinoma) cell line was preserved by our laboratory. Fetal bovine serum (FBS), phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), penicillinstreptomycin (PS), trypsin-EDTA and Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM) were purchased from Gibco BRL (Gaithersburg, MD, U.S.A.). Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, >99.8%) was obtained from Acros Organics and the cell counting kit-8 (CCK8) containing the active chemical WST-8 ([2-(2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-5-(2,4-disulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium] sodium salt) was purchased from Beyotime.

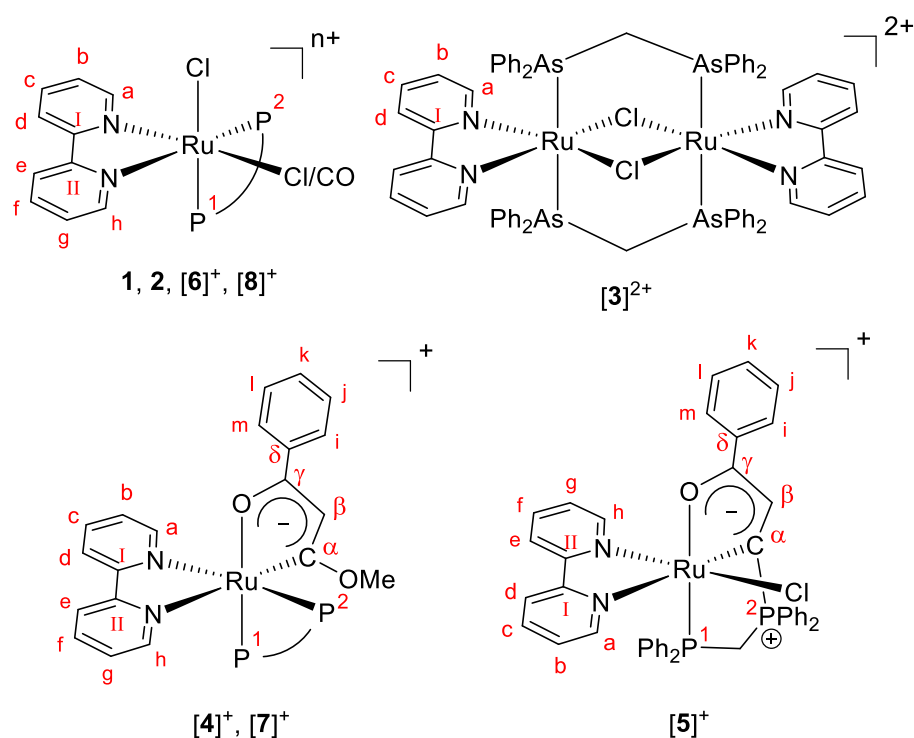


Figure 4. Labeling scheme for H, C and P atoms in this work.

3.2. Synthesis

3.2.1. Synthesis of 1, 2 and [3]²⁺

Method 1: A mixture of *cis*(Cl), *cis*(S)-[Ru(bpy)(dmsO-S)₂Cl₂] (0.825 mmol) and 1,1-bis(diphenylphosphino)methane (dppm)/1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane (dppe)/1,1-bis(diphenylarsino)methane (dpam) (0.825 mmol) was refluxed in EtOH (36 mL) under argon for 3 h. During refluxing, the color of the solution changed from orange to red, accompanied with the formation of red precipitates. Upon cooling to room temperature, the resultant red precipitate was collected by suction filtration, washed with cold EtOH (5 mL × 3) and finally Et₂O (10 mL × 3). These precipitates were pure enough for further

reactions. Analytically pure **1**, **2** and **[3]**(Cl)₂ red crystals were obtained by the recrystallization of the precipitates via layering of *n*-hexane onto the CH₂Cl₂ solutions of the complexes.

Method 2: A mixture of *cis*(Cl), *cis*(S)-[Ru(bpy)(dmsO-S)₂Cl₂] (0.825 mmol) and dppm/dppe/dpam (0.825 mmol) was refluxed in MeOH (50 mL) under argon for 16 h. During refluxing, the color of the solution changed from orange to deep red. Upon cooling to room temperature and the removal of all solvent by reduced pressure, the reaction mixture was dissolved in a minimum amount of CH₂Cl₂ and added to Et₂O (300 mL) to yield red precipitates. These precipitates were pure enough for further reactions and could further be recrystallized as mentioned in Method 1.

1. Yields: 92%. Anal. Calcd for C₃₅H₃₀Cl₂N₂P₂Ru: C, 59.00; H, 4.24; N, 3.93. Found: C, 59.12; H, 4.25; N, 3.94. ¹H{³¹P} NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 4.58–4.60, 5.28–5.31 (m, 2H, CH₂ on P₁^P₂), 6.26–6.28 (m, 1H, H_b), 7.48–7.50 (m, 1H, H_c), 7.50–7.51 (m, 1H, H_a), 7.54–7.56 (m, 1H, H_g), 7.95–7.97 (m, 1H, H_f), 7.99–8.01 (m, 1H, H_d), 8.19–8.21 (m, 1H, H_e), 9.94–9.95 (m, 1H, H_h), 7.34–7.36, 7.35–7.37, 7.38–7.41, 7.75–7.76, 8.19–8.21 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₂), 6.75–6.76, 6.93–6.96, 7.09–7.11, 7.21–7.24, 7.28–7.31 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₁). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 44.23 (CH₂ on P₁^P₂), 122.03 (C_e), 122.47 (C_d), 124.50 (C_b), 125.23 (C_g), 134.91 (C_c), 136.64 (C_f), 152.39 (C_h), 155.99 (C_a), 156.72 (C_{II}), 158.93 (C_I), 128.04, 129.82, 130.04, 131.78, 133.66, 134.23, 136.20 (12C of Ph rings on P₂), 128.33, 128.63, 129.60, 129.94, 130.75, 132.14, 134.50 (12C of Ph rings on P₁). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (243 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 2.66 (d, J_{P₂P₁} = 67.2 Hz, P₂), 10.11 (d, J_{P₁P₂} = 67.2 Hz, P₁), ESI-MS m/z calcd. for C₃₅H₃₀ClN₂P₂Ru ([**1** – Cl]⁺): 677.1, Found: 677.0.

2. Yields: 93%. Anal. Calcd for C₃₆H₃₂Cl₂N₂P₂Ru: C, 59.51; H, 4.44; N, 3.86. Found: C, 58.98; H, 4.42; N, 3.86. ¹H{³¹P} NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 2.48–2.53, 2.65–2.70, 3.03–3.06, 3.32–3.35 (m, 4H, (CH₂)₂ on P₁^P₂), 6.05–6.07 (m, 1H, H_b), 7.20–7.21 (m, 1H, H_a), 7.37–7.40 (m, 1H, H_c), 7.53–7.56 (m, 1H, H_g), 7.92–7.93 (m, 1H, H_d), 7.98–8.01 (m, 1H, H_f), 8.19–8.23 (m, 1H, H_e), 9.82–9.83 (m, 1H, H_h), 7.24–7.29, 7.31–7.34, 8.03–8.04, 8.23–8.24 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₂), 6.51–6.52, 6.81–6.84, 6.97–6.99, 7.18–7.21, 7.53–7.55 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₁). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 24.35, 26.33 ((CH₂)₂ on P₁^P₂), 121.61 (C_e), 122.31 (C_d), 123.50 (C_b), 125.06 (C_g), 134.24 (C_c), 136.63 (C_f), 152.29 (C_h), 156.73 (C_{II}), 156.80 (C_a), 159.07 (C_I), 127.31, 128.58, 129.36, 129.78, 132.35, 132.71, 135.32 (12C of Ph rings on P₂), 127.66, 128.13, 128.63, 129.72, 132.77, 133.57, 135.32 (12C of Ph rings on P₁). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (243 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 61.38 (d, J_{P₂P₁} = 22.4 Hz, P₂), 68.42 (d, J_{P₁P₂} = 22.4 Hz, P₁). ESI-MS m/z calcd. for C₃₆H₃₂ClN₂P₂Ru ([**2** – Cl]⁺): 691.1, Found: 691.2.

[3](OTf)₂. Yields: 97%. Anal. Calcd for C₇₂H₆₀Cl₂F₆N₄O₆S₂As₄Ru₂: C, 47.30; H, 3.31; N, 3.06. Found: C, 47.24; H, 3.30; N, 3.05. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 4.00 (s, 4H, CH₂ on dpam), 7.01–7.03 (m, 4H, H_b), 7.46–7.49 (m, 4H, H_c), 7.68–7.70 (m, 4H, H_d), 8.90–8.91 (m, 4H, H_a), 6.91–6.97, 7.11–7.14 (m, 40H, protons of Ph rings on dpam). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 16.22 (CH₂ on dpam), 124.16 (C_d), 126.84 (C_b), 136.64 (C_c), 154.06 (C_a), 159.10 (C_I), 129.66, 130.75, 132.16, 133.08 (48C of Ph rings on dpam). ESI-MS m/z calcd. for C₇₀H₆₀Cl₂N₄As₄Ru₂ (**[3]**²⁺): 765.0, Found: 764.9.

3.2.2. Synthesis of **[4]**(OTf) and **[5]**(OTf)

A mixture of 1-phenylprop-2-yn-1-one (HC≡C(C=O)Ph, 0.14 mmol) and *cis*-[Ru(bpy)(dppm)Cl₂] (0.07 mmol) were refluxed in MeOH (50 mL) under argon for 16 h, during which the metal precursor gradually dissolved and the color of the reaction mixture changed from red to deep red. Upon cooling to room temperature, a saturated aqueous NaOTf solution (5 mL) was added into the reaction mixture, and the mixture was concentrated to about 5 mL by reduced pressure to give a suspension of brown red solids. The solids were then collected by suction filtration, washed with deionized water (10 mL × 3) and finally Et₂O (10 mL × 3). The separation of the crude products **[4]**(OTf) and **[5]**(OTf) was performed by column chromatography. Conditions: basic alumina, CH₂Cl₂/(CH₃)₂CO 9:1 (*v/v*) as eluent gave **[4]**(OTf) as the first band (orange); the second band (purple) containing **[5]**(OTf) was then eluted with a CH₂Cl₂/(CH₃)₂CO 7:3 (*v/v*) mixture. Analytically pure orange crystals

of [4](OTf) and deep purple crystals of [5](OTf) were obtained by the recrystallization of the collected bands via layering of *n*-hexane onto a CH₂Cl₂ solution of the complexes.

[4](OTf). Yield: 49%. Anal. Calcd for C₄₆H₃₉F₃N₂O₅P₂SRu: C, 58.04; H, 4.13; N, 2.94. Found: C, 58.02; H, 4.12; N, 2.94. ¹H{³¹P} NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ 3.43 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.09–5.12, 5.35–5.38 (m, 2H, CH₂ on P₁^P₂), 6.62 (s, 1H, H_β), 7.08–7.10 (m, 1H, H_g), 7.34–7.36 (m, 2H, H_i + H_j), 7.42–7.45 (m, 1H, H_k), 7.55–7.57 (m, 1H, H_b), 7.71–7.72 (m, 2H, H_i + H_m), 7.96–7.97 (m, 1H, H_h), 8.64–8.65 (m, 3H, H_a + H_d + H_e), 8.09–8.12 (m, 1H, H_f), 8.14–8.17 (m, 1H, H_c), 7.26–7.28, 7.36–7.37, 7.38–7.41, 7.43–7.46, 7.64–7.65 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₂), 7.04–7.05, 7.17–7.20, 7.38–7.42, 7.51–7.54 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₁). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ 43.12 (CH₂ on P₁^P₂), 58.90 (OCH₃), 107.36 (C_β), 123.84 (C_d), 124.24 (C_e), 126.62 (C_g), 127.18 (C_b), 128.36 (C_i + C_m), 129.28 (C_l + C_j), 132.15 (C_k), 137.99 (C_δ), 139.09 (C_f), 139.25 (C_c), 153.86 (C_h), 155.37 (C_a), 156.59 (C_{II}), 157.31 (C_l), 198.61 (C_γ), 255.00 (C_α), 129.08, 129.23, 130.14, 130.71, 131.40, 131.59, 132.57, 134.09 (12C of Ph rings on P₂), 129.23, 130.38, 130.71, 131.47, 132.08, 135.93, 136.18 (12C of Ph rings on P₁). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (243 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ 6.10 (d, *J*_{P₂P₁} = 70.3 Hz, P₁), 12.30 (d, *J*_{P₁P₂} = 70.3 Hz, P₂). ESI-MS *m/z* calcd. for C₄₅H₃₉N₂O₂P₂Ru ([4]⁺): 802.8, Found: 803.2.

[5](OTf). Yield: 36%. Anal. Calcd for C₄₅H₃₆ClF₃N₂O₄P₂SRu: C, 56.52; H, 3.79; N, 2.93. Found: C, 56.41; H, 3.78; N, 2.92. ¹H{³¹P} NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ 4.23–4.25, 5.03–5.06 (m, 2H, CH₂ on P₁^P₂), 6.92–6.94 (m, 1H, H_g), 7.39–7.41 (m, 2H, H_j + H_l), 7.52–7.55 (m, 1H, H_k), 7.72–7.74 (m, 1H, H_h), 7.78–7.82 (m, 1H, H_f), 7.92–7.94 (m, 1H, H_b), 8.03–8.04 (m, 2H, H_i + H_m), 8.31–8.34 (m, 1H, H_c), 8.38–8.39 (m, 1H, H_e), 8.63–8.64 (m, 1H, H_d), 9.01 (s, 1H, H_β), 9.78–9.79 (m, 1H, H_a), 7.56–7.59, 7.79–7.81, 7.87–7.90, 7.98–8.00, 8.44–8.46 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₁), 6.46–6.47, 6.73–6.75, 7.02–7.05, 7.26–7.29, 7.37–7.40, 7.64–7.65 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ 35.31 (CH₂ on P₁^P₂), 124.35 (C_d), 125.00 (C_e), 128.06 (C_g), 128.20 (C_b), 130.39 (C_j + C_l), 130.41 (C_i + C_m), 134.16 (C_k), 138.11 (C_δ), 138.49 (C_f), 139.77 (C_c), 144.21 (C_β), 152.57 (C_a), 155.82 (C_l), 155.98 (C_h), 158.68 (C_{II}), 198.55 (C_γ), 239.91 (C_α), 120.26, 131.20, 132.21, 135.19, 135.26, 135.67, 135.74, 136.47 (12C of Ph rings on P₁), 129.63, 129.66, 130.98, 131.78, 131.89, 134.53, 135.19 (12C of Ph rings on P₂). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (243 MHz, (CD₃)₂CO): δ 25.09–25.39 (m, P₂), 61.16–61.58 (m, P₁). ESI-MS *m/z* calcd. for C₄₄H₃₆ClN₂OP₂Ru ([5]⁺): 807.3, Found: 807.1.

3.2.3. Synthesis of [5](OTf) and [6](OTf)

The synthesis of [5](OTf) and [6](OTf) was similar to that of [4](OTf), except that a mixture of THF and H₂O (40 and 10 mL, respectively) was used as the reaction solvent. During refluxing, the metal precursor gradually dissolved and the color of the reaction mixture changed from yellowish red to purple red. Upon cooling to room temperature, the mixture was concentrated to about 10 mL by reduced pressure and the resultant aqueous solution was washed with Et₂O (10 mL × 2). A saturated aqueous NaOTf solution (5 mL) was added to the aqueous phase, and the resultant mixture was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL × 3). The organic phases were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After the removal of MgSO₄ by a simple filtration, the filtrate was concentrated to give a dark purple red oil. The separation of the crude products [5](OTf) and [6](OTf) was performed by column chromatography. Conditions: basic alumina, CH₂Cl₂/(CH₃)₂CO 7:3 (*v/v*) as eluent gave [5](OTf) as the first band (purple); the second band (yellow) containing [6](OTf) was then eluted with a CH₂Cl₂/(CH₃)₂CO 5:5 (*v/v*) mixture. The yield of [5](OTf) prepared by this method was found to be 63%.

[6](OTf). Yield: 37%. Anal. Calcd for C₃₇H₃₀ClF₃N₂O₄P₂SRu: C, 52.03; H, 3.54; N, 3.28. Found: C, 51.91; H, 3.54; N, 3.28. ¹H{³¹P} NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 4.84–4.87, 5.63–5.65 (m, 2H, CH₂ on P₁^P₂), 6.85–6.86 (m, 1H, H_b), 7.72–7.74 (m, 1H, H_g), 7.80–7.81 (m, 1H, H_a), 7.83–7.86 (m, 1H, H_c), 8.13–8.15 (m, 1H, H_d), 8.18–8.21 (m, 1H, H_f), 8.34–8.35 (m, 1H, H_e), 9.32–9.33 (m, 1H, H_h), 7.48–7.49, 7.58–7.62, 7.98–7.99, 8.22–8.23 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₂), 6.85–6.86, 7.04–7.07, 7.20–7.22, 7.47–7.48, 7.51–7.53, 7.56–7.57, (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₁). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 43.27 (CH₂ on P₁^P₂), 124.08 (C_d), 124.56 (C_e), 127.04 (C_b), 127.89 (C_g), 139.93 (C_f), 140.00 (C_c), 152.49 (C_a), 153.44 (C_h), 155.20 (C_{II}),

155.66(C₁), 202.56 (CO), 130.32, 130.55, 131.55, 132.00, 132.81 (12C of Ph rings on P₂), 128.43, 129.69, 129.75, 130.03, 130.39, 131.87, 131.95, 132.60, (12C of Ph rings on P₁). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (243 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ -9.78 (d, J_{P2P1} = 48.5 Hz, P₂), 1.24 (d, J_{P1P2} = 48.5 Hz, P₁). IR(KBr, cm⁻¹): ν_{CO} = 1994. ESI-MS *m/z* calcd. for C₃₆H₃₀ClN₂OP₂Ru ([6]⁺): 705.1, Found: 705.1.

3.2.4. Synthesis of [7](OTf)

The procedure for the synthesis of [7](OTf) was the same as that for the synthesis of [4](OTf), except that *cis*-[Ru(bpy)(dppe)Cl₂] was used instead of *cis*-[Ru(bpy)(dppm)Cl₂]. The color of the reaction mixture was found to be orange during refluxing. The crude product, [7](OTf), was eluted as an orange band using a CH₂Cl₂/(CH₃)₂CO 8:2 (*v/v*) mixture as eluent on a basic alumina column. Analytically pure orange crystals of [7](OTf) were obtained by the recrystallization of the collected band via layering of *n*-hexane onto a CH₂Cl₂ solution of the complex.

[7](OTf). Yield: 65%. Anal. Calcd for C₄₇H₄₁F₃N₂O₅P₂SRu: C, 58.44; H, 4.28; N, 2.90. Found: C, 58.33; H, 4.26; N, 2.89. ¹H{³¹P} NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 2.35–2.39, 2.65–2.69, 3.46–3.52 (m, 4H, (CH₂)₂ on P₁^P₂), 3.21 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.97 (s, 1H, H_β), 6.52–6.54 (m, 1H, H_g), 7.27–7.33 (m, 2H, H_i + H_j), 7.37–7.39 (m, 1H, H_k), 7.42–7.46 (m, 2H, H_b + H_h), 7.57–7.58 (m, 2H, H_i + H_m), 7.73–7.75 (m, 1H, H_f), 8.03–8.06 (m, 1H, H_c), 8.17–8.19 (m, 1H, H_e), 8.34–8.35 (m, 1H, H_d), 8.67–8.68 (m, 1H, H_a), 6.95–6.97, 7.07–7.10, 7.19–7.21, 7.36–7.39, 7.90–7.92 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₁), 6.54–6.58, 6.84–6.86, 6.97–7.00, 7.28–7.34, 7.43–7.48 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 26.34, 28.88 ((CH₂)₂ on P₁^P₂), 58.51 (OCH₃), 106.86 (C_β), 123.05 (C_d), 123.12 (C_e), 125.33 (C_g), 126.47 (C_b), 127.73 (C_i + C_m), 128.36 (C₁ + C_j), 131.59 (C_k), 137.58 (C_δ), 137.83 (C_f), 138.79 (C_c), 154.00 (C_a), 154.52 (C_h), 155.50 (C_{ll}), 156.83 (C_l), 198.31 (C_γ), 254.61 (C_α), 128.24, 129.20, 129.86, 131.59, 133.49, 136.16 (12C of Ph rings on P₁), 128.64, 128.70, 129.03, 129.68, 132.37, 132.43, 134.88, 137.55, (12C of Ph rings on P₂). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (243 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 67.50 (d, J_{P1P2} = 20.3 Hz, P₁), 74.16 (d, J_{P2P1} = 20.3 Hz, P₂). ESI-MS *m/z* calcd. for C₄₆H₄₁N₂O₂P₂Ru ([7]⁺): 816.9, Found: 817.1.

3.2.5. Synthesis of [8](OTf)

The procedure for the synthesis of [8](OTf) was the same as that for [6](OTf), except that *cis*-[Ru(bpy)(dppe)Cl₂] was used instead of *cis*-[Ru(bpy)(dppm)Cl₂]. During refluxing, the metal precursor gradually dissolved and the color of the reaction mixture changed from deep yellow to pale yellow. The crude product, [8](OTf), was eluted as a yellow band using a CH₂Cl₂/(CH₃)₂CO 5:5 (*v/v*) mixture as eluent on a basic alumina column. Analytically pure yellow crystals of [8](OTf) were obtained by the recrystallization of the collected band via layering of *n*-hexane onto a CH₂Cl₂ solution of the complex.

[8](OTf). Yield: 40%. Anal. Calcd for C₃₈H₃₂ClF₃N₂O₄P₂SRu: C, 52.57; H, 3.71; N, 3.23. Found: C, 52.57; H, 3.72; N, 3.24. ¹H{³¹P} NMR (600 MHz, MeOD): δ 2.90–2.95, 3.07–3.11, 3.33–3.36 (m, 4H, (CH₂)₂ on P₁^P₂), 6.86–6.98 (m, 1H, H_b), 7.59–7.60 (m, 1H, H_a), 7.80–7.82 (m, 1H, H_g), 7.86–7.89 (m, 1H, H_c), 8.25–8.28 (m, 2H, H_d + H_f), 8.48–8.49 (m, 1H, H_e), 9.30–9.31 (m, 1H, H_h), 7.46–7.47, 7.48–7.50, 7.55–7.57, 8.09–8.10, 8.28–8.30 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₂), 6.64–6.65, 6.92–6.95, 7.14–7.16, 7.51–7.55, 7.68–7.69 (m, 10H, protons of Ph rings on P₁). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, MeOD): δ 24.80, 27.35 ((CH₂)₂ on P₁^P₂), 125.35 (C_d), 125.70 (C_e), 127.26 (C_b), 129.01 (C_g), 141.05 (C_f), 141.14 (C_c), 153.50 (C_a), 156.57 (C_{ll}), 154.90 (C_h), 157.21 (C₁), 202.14 (CO), 130.05, 130.60, 132.15, 132.20, 132.21, 133.02, 134.16, 136.12 (12C of Ph rings on P₂) 130.00, 130.10, 130.54, 130.93, 131.74, 133.09 (12C of Ph rings on P₁). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (243 MHz, MeOD): δ 51.09 (d, J_{P2P1} = 13.29 Hz, P₂), 62.71 (d, J_{P1P2} = 13.29 Hz, P₁). IR(KBr, cm⁻¹): ν_{CO} = 1983. ESI-MS *m/z* calcd. for C₃₇H₃₂ClN₂OP₂Ru ([8]⁺): 719.1, Found: 719.0.

3.3. X-ray Crystallographic Data

CCDC 2144812–2144816 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/>

[retrieving.html](#), accessed on 3 February 2022 (or from the CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge, CB2 1EZ, U.K.; Fax: +44-1223-336033; E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

3.4. Cytotoxicity Studies

The cytotoxicity of [4](OTf), [5](OTf), [7](OTf), [9](OTf) and cisplatin (*cis*-[Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂]) against HeLa cancer cells was evaluated using the CCK8 assay [66]. Briefly, HeLa cells were seeded at 4000 cells per well in a 96-well culture microplate using 100 µL 10% FBS and 1% PS DMEM as culture solution and incubated for 12 h at standard incubation conditions for mammalian cells (37 °C, 5% CO₂, 95% air). Stock solutions of [4](OTf), [5](OTf), [7](OTf) and [9](OTf) (100 µM) were prepared using DMSO as solvent, whereas that of cisplatin (100 µM) was prepared using 0.9% (*w/v*) saline solution as solvent. A series of concentrations for [4](OTf) and [7](OTf) (7.8 nM–10 µM), [5](OTf) and [9](OTf) (0.38 nM–25 µM), and cisplatin (9.5 nM–250 µM) were prepared in solutions with 10% FBS and 1% PS DMEM; 100 µL of each solution was added to each well and the microplate was incubated for 24 h at standard incubation conditions for mammalian cells (37 °C, 5% CO₂, 95% air). For [4](OTf), [5](OTf), [7](OTf) and [9](OTf), the highest concentration of the complex-treated cell culture medium constitutes 0.5% DMSO. For the corresponding control experiments, 0.5% DMSO were used. Afterwards, the complex-containing culture medium was replaced by CCK8 reagent in 10% FBS and 1% PS DMEM (1:10 *v/v*) and the microplate was incubated for 2 h. Upon incubation, the microplate was shaken at room temperature for 10 s and absorbance measurement was carried out at 450 nm using a microplate reader. The cytotoxicity of each complex, expressed as IC₅₀, was determined by the surviving cells curve after exposure to the complexes for 24 h. Each experiment was repeated three times to obtain the mean values.

4. Conclusions

Mononuclear *cis*-[Ru(κ²-dppm)(bpy)Cl₂] (**1**), *cis*-[Ru(κ²-dppe)(bpy)Cl₂] (**2**), and dinuclear [Ru₂(bpy)₂(μ-dpam)₂(μ-Cl)₂](Cl)₂ (**[3](Cl)₂**), were prepared from the reactions between *cis*(Cl), *cis*(S)-[Ru(bpy)(dmsO-S)₂Cl₂] and diphosphine/diarsine ligands dppm, dppe, and dpam, respectively. The reaction between **2** and HC≡C(C=O)Ph in MeOH only led to the formation of methoxy-substituted ruthenafuran [Ru(bpy)(κ²-dppe)(C^ˆO)]⁺ (**[7]⁺**), but reacting **1** with HC≡C(C=O)Ph under identical reaction conditions gave a mixture of methoxy-substituted ruthenafuran [Ru(bpy)(κ²-dppm)(C^ˆO)]⁺ (**[4]⁺**) and phosphonium-ring-fused bicyclic ruthenafuran [Ru(bpy)(P^ˆC^ˆO)Cl]⁺ (**[5]⁺**). These findings revealed that (1) the functionalized alkyne HC≡C(C=O)Ph was activated by **1** and **2** via a vinylidene-involving pathway, and (2) bidentate ligands with small bite-angles, such as dppm, could induce new reactivity due to a ring strain. Both methoxy-substituted ruthenafuran and phosphonium-ring-fused bicyclic ruthenafuran were found to exhibit moderate-to-strong cytotoxicity against cervical carcinoma (HeLa) cancer cell line. Encouragingly, they were found to be one order of magnitude more cytotoxic than the classic metal-based anticancer agent cisplatin.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online. Figures S1–S69: NMR spectra of all complexes reported in this work; Figures S70–S85: Experimental and simulated mass spectra of all complexes reported in this work.

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