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Interactions of metal complexes with DNA

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Interactions of Metal Complexes With DNA

A thesis submitted in (partial) fulfilment of the requirements for the
award of the degree

Doctor of Philosophy

from

University of Wollongong



by

Jihan Talib

Bachelor of Medicinal Chemistry Advanced (Honours)

School of Chemistry

November 2008

DECLARATION

I, Jihan Talib, declare that this thesis, submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy, in the School of Chemistry, University of Wollongong, is wholly my own work unless otherwise referenced or acknowledged. The work has not been submitted for qualification at any other academic institution.

Jihan Talib

4th November 2008

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PUBLICATIONS

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Talib, J., Green, C. Davis, K. J., Urathamakul, T., Beck, J. L., Aldrich-Wright, J. R and Ralph, S. F. (2008) A Comparison of the Binding of Metal Complexes to Duplex and Quadruplex DNA. *Dalton Trans.* **8**, 1018-1026

Talib, J., Harman, D., Dillon, C., Beck, J. L., Aldrich-Wright, J. R and Ralph, S. F. (2009) Does the Metal Influence the Non-covalent Binding of Complexes to DNA? *Dalton Trans.* DOI: 10.1039/B814156H.

ABSTRACT

Electrospray ionisation mass spectrometry (ESI-MS), absorption spectrophotometry and circular dichroism spectroscopy were used to investigate the non-covalent binding interactions of the nickel complexes $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{L})]\text{Cl}_2$, ($\text{L} = \text{phen}, \text{dpq}, \text{dpqc}$ and dppz) with the 16mer oligonucleotide D2, which has the following base sequence: (GCTGCCAAATACCTCC/GGAGGTATTTGGCAGC). In addition, the extent of unwinding of the negatively supercoiled plasmid pUC9 caused by the nickel complexes, and the extent to which they inhibit *in vitro* synthesis of mRNA, were investigated using gel electrophoresis. The results of these studies showed that DNA binding strengthened as the size of the unique ligand was increased. Comparison of each of the above sets of results with those obtained from identical experiments performed using the analogous ruthenium complexes $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{L})]^{2+}$ ($\text{L} = \text{phen}, \text{dpq}, \text{dpqc}, \text{dppz}$) showed that varying the metal ion had a measurable effect on DNA binding affinity, with the nickel complexes generally interacting more weakly with D2 than the corresponding ruthenium complexes.

ESI-MS/MS and in-source collision-induced dissociation experiments were performed using the tetrameric quadruplex DNA molecule Q5 (TTGGGGGT)₄ and antiparallel dimeric quadruplex Q2 (GGGGTTTTGGGG)₂ in order to determine their gas-phase dissociation profiles. It was found that the gas phase stability of the quadruplex DNA was dependent on its charge state, the number of oligonucleotide strands that make up the quadruplex, and the number of consecutive G-tetrads that it contains. ESI-MS and circular dichroism spectroscopy were also used to examine the non-covalent binding interactions of the octahedral nickel and ruthenium complexes stated above, as well as several square planar platinum complexes with Q5. The platinum complexes studied were

$[\text{Pt}(\text{en})(\text{phen})]^{2+}$, $[\text{Pt}(\text{en})(3,4,7,8\text{-Me}_4\text{phen})]^{2+}$, $[\text{Pt}(\text{en})(4,7\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})]^{2+}$ and $[\text{Pt}(5,6\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})(S,S\text{-dach})]^{2+}$. The results obtained from these experiments showed that each of the three groups of metal complexes were able to bind to Q5. In contrast to what was found in experiments involving the duplex DNA molecule D2, the presence of the intercalating dppz ligand in the coordination sphere of both the nickel and ruthenium complexes did not greatly increase their binding affinity towards quadruplex DNA. This observation suggests that intercalative binding interactions may not play as important a role in the binding of metal complexes to quadruplex DNA. ESI-MS was used to analyse mixtures containing the organic drug daunomycin, Q5, and either $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$ or $[\text{Pt}(\text{en})(4,7\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})]^{2+}$, in order to obtain information about the qDNA binding modes of these metal complexes. The affinity of the above two metal complexes towards parallel tetrameric quadruplexes with different lengths was also compared using ESI-MS in an attempt to shed light on whether they bind to the ends of the quadruplexes or in grooves along their lengths.

The optimal conditions required to obtain ESI mass spectra of the non-covalent adduct formed between the DNA binding domain of mouse transcription factor PU.1, and a short 10mer DNA molecule containing its 5'-GGAA-3' consensus sequence, were determined. ESI-MS was then used to probe the extent of inhibition of formation of this non-covalent complex caused by addition of $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$ or $[\text{Pt}(5,6\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})(S,S\text{-dach})]^{2+}$. Both metal complexes were shown to inhibit binding of the transcription factor to its DNA recognition site, demonstrating the potential of these complexes for transcription therapy.

ABBREVIATIONS

A	adenine
AML	acute myeloid leukemia
bip	biphenyl
Bqdi	1,2-benzoquinone diimine
Bpy	bipyridine
C	cytosine
CD	circular dichroism
CI	chemical ionisation
CID	collision induced dissociation
CT-DNA	calf thymus DNA
Dach	1,2-diaminocyclohexane
DCM	dichloromethane
DMB	4,4'-dimethyl-2,2'-bipyridine
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
dppm	1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)methane
dppz	dipyrido[3,2- <i>a</i> :2',3'- <i>c</i>]phenazine
dpq	dipyrido[3,2- <i>d</i> :2',3'- <i>f</i>]quinoxaline
dpqc	dipyrido[3,2- <i>a</i> :2',3'- <i>c</i>](6,7,8,9-tetrahydrophenazine)
dsDNA	double-stranded DNA
DTC	diethylthiocarbocyanide
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EGR1	early growth response factor 1

EI	electron ionisation
en	(1,2-diaminoethane)
ESI	electrospray ionisation
FAB	fast atom bombardment
FD	field desorption
FDA	food and drug administration
G	guanine
GSH	glutathione
GST	glutathione-S-transferase
HAT	1,4,5,8,9,12-hexaazatriphenylene
HIF-1	hypoxia inducible factor 1 α
I κ B	inhibitor of κ B
ICD	induced circular dichroism
MALDI	matrix assisted laser desorption ionisation
MGP	4-(guanidylmethyl)-1-10-phenanthroline
MOPS	3-(<i>N</i> -morpholino)propanesulfonic acid
MS	mass spectrometry
<i>m/z</i>	mass-to-charge
NF- κ B	nuclear factor- κ B
NH ₄ OAc	ammonium acetate
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
PD	plasma desorption
phi	9,10-phenanthrenequinone diimine
phen	1,10-phenanthroline

Q-TOF	quadrupole time-of-flight
qDNA	quadruplex DNA
RNA	ribonucleic acid
R,R-Me ₂ trien	2R,9R-diamino-4,7-diazadecane
Sp1	Specficity Protein 1
Stat3	Signal transducer and activator of transcription
T	thymine
TBACl	tetrabutylammonium chloride
terpy	2,2':6'2''-terpyridine
TFOs	triplex forming oligonucleotides
TMPyP4	[tetra(<i>N</i> -methyl-4-pyridyl-porphine)]
tpphz	tetrapyridophenazine
yAP-1	yeast Activator Protein 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>DECLARATION</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>PUBLICATIONS</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>ABBREVIATIONS</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>TABLE OF CONTENTS</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	<i>xiv</i>
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	<i>xx</i>
<i>Chapter 1 General Introduction</i>	<i>1</i>
1.1 DNA as a Drug Target for Metal Complexes	1
1.2 Double-Stranded DNA	4
1.3 Quadruplex DNA	9
1.4 Non-covalent Binding of Small Molecules to B-DNA	15
1.4.1 Electrostatic Interactions	15
1.4.2 Groove Binding	16
1.4.3 Intercalation	21
1.5 Non-covalent Binding of Transition Metal Complexes to B-DNA	23

1.6	Non-covalent Binding to G-quadruplex DNA	31
1.7	Interactions of Transition Metal Complexes with G-Quadruplex DNA	33
1.8	Techniques used to Investigate Binding of Metal Complexes to DNA	35
1.8.1	Circular Dichroism Spectroscopy	36
1.8.2	Absorption Spectral Studies	38
1.8.3	Gel Electrophoresis	39
1.9	Electrospray Ionisation Mass Spectrometry of Small Molecule Binding	
	Interactions with B-DNA	41
1.10	Electrospray Ionisation Mass Spectrometry of Small Molecule Binding	
	Interactions with G-quadruplex DNA	47
1.11	Transcription of DNA	49
1.11.1	Transcription Factors	50
1.11.2	Transcription Therapy	52
1.12	Thesis Synopsis	55
<i>Chapter 2 Materials and Methods</i>		57
2.1	Materials	57
2.2	Synthesis of Nickel Complexes	59
2.2.1	Synthesis of Phendione	59
2.2.2	Synthesis of Quinoxaline and Phenazine Ligands	60
2.2.3	Synthesis of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$	61
2.2.4	Synthesis of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_3]\text{Cl}_2$	61
2.2.5	Synthesis of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{L})]\text{Cl}_2$, L = dppz, dpqc and dpq	62

2.2.6	Synthesis of $[M(\text{phen})_3](\text{ClO}_4)_2$ $M = \text{Fe}^{2+}$ or Zn^{2+}	63
2.3	Oligonucleotides	63
2.3.1	Purification of Single Stranded Oligonucleotides	63
2.3.2	Preparation of 16mer dsDNA and qDNA	64
2.4	Reactions of Oligonucleotides with Metal Complexes	65
2.4.1	ESI-MS Experiments	65
2.4.2	CD Experiments: Titration of DNA with Metal Complexes	67
2.4.3	Absorption Spectrophotometry	67
2.4.4	Gel electrophoresis: Gel Mobility Shift Assays	68
2.5	Inhibition of Transcription Factor Binding to DNA	69
2.6	Transcription inhibition assays	70

***Chapter 3 Analysing the Effect of the Metal Ion on Non-covalent Binding of
Metal Complexes to DNA*** **72**

3.1	Scope of this Chapter	72
3.2	Synthesis of Nickel Complexes	75
3.3	ESI-MS Studies of the Binding Interactions of Nickel Complexes with dsDNA	78
3.4	Circular Dichroism Studies of the Binding Interactions of Nickel Complexes With D2	87
3.5	Absorption Spectrophotometric Studies Of the Binding Interactions of Nickel Complexes with D2	91

3.6	Gel Electrophoresis Studies of the Binding Interactions of Nickel and Ruthenium Complexes with Plasmid DNA	96
3.7	Transcription Inhibition Assays	101
3.8	Conclusions	106

Chapter 4 Investigation of the Binding of Metal Complexes to Quadruplex DNA **109**

4.1	Scope of this Chapter	109
4.2	Conditions for Obtaining ESI-Mass Spectra of Quadruplex DNA	112
4.3	Tandem Mass Spectrometry Studies Using Q5 and Q2	115
4.3.1	Studies performed using Q5	115
4.3.2	Studies performed using Q2	121
4.3.3	Effect of increasing cone voltage (in-source CID)	125
4.4	ESI-MS Studies of the Binding Interactions of Metal Complexes with qDNA	127
4.4.1	Ruthenium Complexes and Q5	127
4.4.2	Nickel Complexes and Q5	132
4.4.3	Platinum Complexes with dsDNA and qDNA	136
4.4.4	Competition Between Daunomycin and Metal Complexes for Q5	143
4.4.5	Binding of Metal Complexes to Tetrameric Quadruplexes of Different Lengths	149
4.5	CD Studies of the Binding Interactions of Metal Complexes with qDNA	154
4.5.1	CD Studies of the Binding of Ruthenium Complexes to Q5	154
4.5.2	CD Studies of the Binding of Nickel Complexes to Q5	157

4.5.3	CD studies of the Binding of Platinum Complexes to Q5	159
4.5.4	CD Studies of the Binding of Platinum Complexes to D2	162
4.6	Conclusions	165
<i>Chapter 5 Inhibition of DNA Transcription Using Metal Complexes</i>		<i>169</i>
5.1	Scope of this Chapter	169
5.2	NanoESI-MS Mass Spectra of Transcription factor PU.1	171
5.3	NanoESI-MS of PU.1-DBD/dsDNA Complex	173
5.4	NanoESI Mass Spectra of Metal Complexes with P3	178
5.5	Effect of Metal Complexes on the Binding of a Transcription Factor to DNA	182
5.2	Conclusions	188
<i>REFERENCES</i>		<i>190</i>

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Structures of some platinum complexes known to bind to DNA.	3
Figure 1.2: A single polymer chain of DNA.	4
Figure 1.3: The double helical structure of DNA.	6
Figure 1.4: A-DNA, B-DNA, and Z-DNA.	7
Figure 1.5: Structure of a G-tetrad.	10
Figure 1.6: Different conformers for G-quadruplex DNA.	11
Figure 1.7: Proposed model for the anti-parallel G-quadruplex DNA structure formed from the human telomere DNA sequence d(TTAGGGTTAGGG).	12
Figure 1.8: Examples of DNA minor groove binders.	17
Figure 1.9: Crystal structure of netropsin binding to the minor groove of d(CGCAAATTTGCG).	18
Figure 1.10: Derivatives of the minor groove binder distamycin which have shown greater therapeutic potential.	20
Figure 1.11: Structures of some analogues of Hoechst 33258.	21
Figure 1.12: Examples of classical intercalators.	23
Figure 1.13: Structures of some transition metal complexes used in early studies of non-covalent binding to DNA.	25
Figure 1.14: Examples of octahedral metallointercalators.	26
Figure 1.15: Crystal structure of $\Delta\text{-}\alpha\text{-}[\text{Rh}[(R,R)\text{-Me}_2\text{trien}](\text{phi})]^{3+}$ to the DNA sequence 5'-TGCA-3'.	28
Figure 1.16: Structure of a synthetic restriction enzyme based on the complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{phi})_2(\text{bpy})]^{3+}$.	30

Figure 1.17: Examples of G-quadruplex DNA binding molecules.	32
Figure 1.18: Structure of the nickel(II) complexes studied by Reed and co-workers.	34
Figure 1.19: Structures of dinuclear ruthenium(II) complexes shown to bind selectivity to G-quadruplex DNA.	36
Figure 1.20: Gel electropherogram of plasmid DNA in the presence of different amounts of $[(\eta^6\text{-bip})\text{RuCl}(\text{Et-en})]^{2+}$.	40
Figure 1.21: A schematic representation of ion formation in ESI.	43
Figure 1.22: Schematic illustration of the general flow of genetic information within a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell.	49
Figure 3.1: Structures of metal complexes used in this study.	74
Figure 3.2: Positive ion ESI mass spectra of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2\text{Cl}_2]$.	76
Figure 3.3: Positive ion ESI mass spectra of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})(\text{dppz})_2]^{2+}$.	77
Figure 3.4: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of solutions containing different $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$:D2 ratios.	80
Figure 3.5: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of solutions containing a 6:1 ratio of nickel complex and duplex D2.	83
Figure 3.6: Relative abundances of non-covalent complexes present in solutions containing a 6:1 ratio of different nickel complexes and D2.	84
Figure 3.7: Circular dichroism spectra recorded over the wavelength range 220 – 320 nm for solutions containing different ratios of nickel complexes and D2.	88
Figure 3.8: Circular dichroism spectra recorded over the wavelength range 200 – 600 nm for solutions containing either D2 alone, or a 10:1 ratio of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dpqc})]^{2+}$ and D2.	91

Figure 3.9: Visible absorption spectra of nickel complexes in the presence of increasing volumes of D2.	93
Figure 3.10: Saturation curve for the binding of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$ to D2 and binding isotherm derived using absorption spectrophotometric titration data for $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$.	94
Figure 3.11: Gel electropherograms of the products obtained from reaction of pUC9 negatively supercoiled plasmid DNA with varying amounts of nickel complexes.	98
Figure 3.12: Gel electropherograms of the products obtained from reaction of pUC9 negatively supercoiled plasmid DNA with varying amounts of ruthenium complexes.	100
Figure 3.13: Ethidium bromide stained agarose gel (1%) of transcribed mRNA in the presence of nickel complexes and ruthenium complexes.	102
Figure 3.14: Ethidium bromide stained agarose gel (1%) of transcribed mRNA in the presence of increasing concentrations of different nickel complexes.	103
Figure 3.15: Ethidium bromide stained agarose gel (1%) of transcribed mRNA in the presence of increasing concentrations of different ruthenium complexes.	105
Figure 4.1: Structures of metal complexes used in studies with qDNA.	111
Figure 4.2: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of Q5 and Q2.	113
Figure 4.3: Negative ion MS/MS of $[\text{Q5} + 4\text{NH}_4^+ - 9\text{H}]^{5-}$ at different collision energies.	117
Figure 4.4: Negative ion MS/MS spectra of $[\text{Q5} + 4\text{NH}_4^+ - 8\text{H}]^{4-}$.	119
Figure 4.5: Effect of increasing collision energy on the relative abundance of the Q5 ions in MS/MS experiments.	120
Figure 4.6: Negative ion ESI-MS/MS spectra of Q2 ions.	124

Figure 4.7: Effect of increasing cone voltage on negative ion ESI mass spectra of Q5 and Q2.	126
Figure 4.8: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of free Q5 and solutions containing different ratios of $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$ and Q5.	128
Figure 4.9: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of free Q5 and solutions containing a 40:1 ratio of different ruthenium complexes and Q5.	130
Figure 4.10: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of solutions containing a 10:1 ratio of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dpq})]^{2+}$ and Q5; and a 10:1 ratio of $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dpqc})]^{2+}$ and Q5.	133
Figure 4.11: Negative ion MS/MS spectra of $[\text{Q5} + 4\text{NH}_4^+ + [\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_3]^{2+} - 11\text{H}]^{5-}$ and $[\text{Q5} + 4\text{NH}_4^+ + 2[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_2]^{2+} - 8\text{H}]^{5-}$ at different collision energies.	135
Figure 4.12: Negative ion ESI mass spectrum of a solution containing a 40:1 ratio of $[\text{Fe}(\text{phen})_3]^{2+}$ and D2.	136
Figure 4.13: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of free D2 and solutions containing a 6:1 ratio of different platinum complexes and D2.	139
Figure 4.14: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of free Q5 and solutions containing 40:1 ratios of different platinum complexes and Q5.	141
Figure 4.15: Relative abundances of non-covalent complexes present in solutions containing a 10:1 ratio of either $[\text{Pt}(\text{en})(4,7\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})]^{2+}$ or $[\text{Pt}(5,6\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})(S,S\text{-dach})]^{2+}$, and either Q5 or D2.	142
Figure 4.16: Crystal structure showing two $d(\text{TGGGGT})_4$ quadruplexes are stacked at their 5'-ends.	144

Figure 4.17: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of solutions containing Q5 and: (a) 30 equivalents of daunomycin; (b) 30 equivalents of daunomycin and 6 equivalents of $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$.	146
Figure 4.18: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of solutions containing Q5 and: (a) 30 equivalents of daunomycin; 30 equivalents of daunomycin and 10 equivalents of $[\text{Pt}(\text{en})(4,7\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})]^{2+}$.	149
Figure 4.19: Negative ion ESI mass spectra of Q4 and Q7.	151
Figure 4.20: Relative abundances (as judged from ESI mass spectra) of different non-covalent complexes present in solutions containing Q4, Q5 or Q7 and 10-equivalents of daunomycin, $[\text{Pt}(\text{en})(4,7\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})]^{2+}$ or $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$.	153
Figure 4.21: Circular dichroism spectra of solutions containing different ratios of ruthenium complexes and Q5.	155
Figure 4.22: Circular dichroism spectra of solutions containing different ratios of nickel(II) complexes and Q5.	158
Figure 4.23: Circular dichroism spectra of solutions containing different ratios of platinum complexes and Q5.	160
Figure 4.24: Circular dichroism spectrum of a 150 mM NH_4OAc , pH 7 solution containing $[\text{Pt}(5,6\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})(S,S\text{-dach})]^{2+}$.	161
Figure 4.25: Circular dichroism spectra of solutions containing different ratios of platinum complexes and D2.	163
Figure 5.1: Positive ion nanoESI mass spectrum of PU.1-DBD in 400 mM NH_4OAc , pH 7.2.	172

Figure 5.2: Positive ion nanoESI mass spectra of reaction mixtures containing equimolar amounts of PU.1-DBD and P2.	176
Figure 5.3: Positive ion nanoESI mass spectra of solutions containing a 1:1 ratio of PU.1-DBD and P1, P2 and P3.	177
Figure 5.4: Negative ion nanoESI mass spectra of solutions containing P3 with either $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$ or $[\text{Pt}(5,6\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})(S,S\text{-dach})]^{2+}$.	180
Figure 5.5: Positive ion nanoESI mass spectra of solutions containing P3 with either $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$ or $[\text{Pt}(5,6\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})(S,S\text{-dach})]^{2+}$.	181
Figure 5.6: Positive ion nanoESI mass spectra (transformed to a mass scale using MassLynx software TM) of solutions containing PU.1-DBD and either $[\text{Pt}(5,6\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})(S,S\text{-dach})]^{2+}$ or $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$.	184
Figure 5.7: Relative abundances of various components present in solutions containing different ratios of the transcription factor PU.1-DBD, the dsDNA molecules P3, and either $[\text{Pt}(5,6\text{-Me}_2\text{phen})(S,S\text{-dach})]^{2+}$ or $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2(\text{dppz})]^{2+}$.	186

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Examples of clinically used drugs whose mechanisms of action involve interference with DNA chemistry. _____	2
Table 1.2 Transcription factors associated with cancer development. _____	52
Table 2.1 Metal complexes that were used in this study. _____	57
Table 2.2 Base sequences of the dsDNA and qDNA molecules used in this study. ____	64
Table 2.3 ESI-MS conditions used for the analysis of duplex and quadruplex DNA. _	66
Table 2.4 ESI-MS conditions used for the analysis of reaction mixtures containing PU.1-DBD, P3 and metal complexes. _____	70
Table 2.5 Reagents used in transcription inhibition assays. _____	71
Table 3.1 Assignments for ions observed in ESI mass spectra of solutions containing nickel complexes and D2. _____	81
Table 3.2 Comparison of the effects of related nickel(II) and ruthenium(II) complexes on the CD spectrum of D2. _____	90
Table 3.3 Comparison of binding constants determined spectrophotometrically for binding of related ruthenium(II) and nickel(II) complexes to D2. _____	96
Table 3.4 Comparison of $M_{50\%inh}$ values, the concentration of metal complex required for 50% inhibition of DNA transcription, for related ruthenium(II) and nickel(II) complexes. _____	106
Table 4.1 Summary of $E_{1/2}$ values for precursor ions formed from Q5 and Q2. ____	123
Table 4.2 Differences between the maximum ellipticity observed for the positive CD band at 265 nm in the spectrum of free Q5, and the ellipticity observed at the same	

wavelength in the spectrum of solutions containing a 40:1 ratio of various metal complexes and Q5. _____ **159**

Table 4.3 Comparison of $\Delta\epsilon$ values for platinum complexes with qDNA and dsDNA **164**

Table 5.1 DNA/Protein complexes detected by ESI-MS. _____ **175**