

Introduction





- Reactive oxygen species (ROS): Atoms/molecules that contain unpaired valence electrons and at least one oxygen atom within the structure.
- ROS is necessary: Natural metabolic byproduct that serves important functions in cellular processes, including immune system and homeostasis.



- Radical scavengers: Substances that react with ROS to neutralize them and make them less reactive.
- Natural Antioxidant Sources Include:



Measurement of SOD Activity



McCord, J. M.; Fridovich, I. Superoxide dismutase: an enzymic function for erythrocuprein (hemocuprein). J. Biol. *Chem.* **1969**, *244*(22), 6049–6055, DOI: 10.1016/S0021-9258(18)63504-5

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Copper Macrocycles as Mimics of SOD1

MARK SAYEGH, KATHERINE SMITH, GRANT ELIM, TIM J. HUBIN, AND KAYLA N. GREEN, PH.D. GREEN RESEARCH GROUP, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND BIOCHEMISTRY AT TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

HUBIN RESEARCH GROUP, SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, WEATHERFORD, OKLAHOMA

Impact of Metal Coordination on SOD Activity

- Metal Coordination in SOD: SOD enzymes use Cu, Mn, Fe, or Zn active sites to catalyze superoxide dismutation
- Small Molecule Mimics: Catalytic mechanisms are largely unexplored for copper macrocyclic complexes
- Insufficient Coordination Sites: Fewer binding residues reduce metal stability and redox cycling, impairing enzymatic activity.
- Steric Hindrance by Large R Groups: Bulky side chains block substrate access, distort coordination geometry, and destabilize the enzyme.
- SOD Mimics and Design Considerations: Synthetic complexes must balance metal accessibility, redox potential, and steric effects for optimal function.
- How does the coordination chemistry around the copper center impact reactivity?





Cu^{II}[^RPyN₃]²⁺



SOD Assay Results

		IC ₅₀ (μΜ)	k _{cat}
^R Py ₂ N ₂	Cu ^{II} [^{OMe} Py ₂ N ₂] ²⁺	0.679(1)	3.94
	Cu ^{II} [^H Py ₂ N ₂] ²⁺	1.554(1)	1.72
	Cu ^{II} [^I Py ₂ N ₂] ²⁺	0.352(1)	7.58
	Cu ^{II} [^{CI} Py ₂ N ₂] ²⁺	0.517(1)	5.16
	Cu ^{II} [^{CF3} Py ₂ N ₂] ²⁺	0.059(1)	45.36
	Cu ^{II} [^{OMe} PyN ₃] ²⁺	5.020(1)	1.58
^R PyN ₃	Cu ^{II} [^H PyN ₃] ²⁺	2.981(1)	0.53
	Cu ^{II} [^I PyN ₃] ²⁺	1.043(1)	0.90
	Cu ^{II} [^{CI} PyN ₃] ²⁺	2.788(1)	0.96
	Cu ^{II} [^{CF3} PyN ₃] ²⁺	0.082(1)	32.87
	Cu ^{II} [^{OH} Py(NMe) ₃] ²⁺	0.236 (69)	7.05
	Cu ^{II} [^H Py(NMe) ₃] ²⁺	-	-
	Cu ^{II} [CB-MePyCyclen] ²⁺	-	-
	Cu ^{II} [^H Py(NPy) ₃] ²⁺	-	-

Mekhail, M. A.; Smith, K. J.; Freire, D. M.; Pota, K.; Nguyen, N.; Burnett, M. E.; Green, K. N. Increased Efficiency of a Functional SOD Mimic Achieved with Pyridine Modification on a Pyclen-Based Copper(II) Complex. Inorganic Chemistry 2023, 62 (14), 5415–5425. https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.2c04327.



Conclusions

Cu^{II}[CB-MePyCyclen]²⁺ had poor activity because steric hindrance blocked key coordination sites.

Cu^{II}[^HPy(NPy)₃]²⁺ was ineffective due to an insufficient number of coordination sites for stable metal binding.

Cu^{II}[OHPy(NMe)₃]²⁺ had good activity due to the open and strong coordination sites

Results highlight the importance of design in optimizing metal ligand coordination for enzymatic function.

Future Directions

Analyze ligands with varying coordination sites to confirm the impact on metal binding and enzymatic function.

Investigate how steric and electronic effects influence catalytic efficiency in SOD mimics.

• Test manganese-containing compounds to compare their activity with copper-containing molecules

Optimize ligand design to improve accessibility and stability for enhanced activity.

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