



Ferrocenylchalcone–uracil conjugates: synthesis and cytotoxic evaluation

Amandeep Singh¹ · Vishu Mehra² · Neda Sadeghiani³ · Saghar Mozaffari³ · Keykavous Parang³ · Vipin Kumar¹

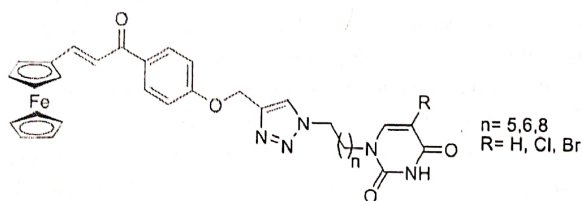
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Abstract

Huisgen's azide–alkyne cycloaddition reaction was employed to synthesize a series of 1*H*-1,2,3-triazole-tethered uracil–ferrocenyl chalcone conjugates with the aim of evaluating their *in vitro* anti-proliferative efficacy on human leukemia (CCRF-CEM) and human breast adenocarcinoma (MDA-MB-468) cell lines. Cytotoxic evaluation studies identified a number of synthesized conjugates that inhibited the proliferation of leukemia cancer cells by ~70% after 72 h. The selected synthesized conjugates were found to be significantly less cytotoxic against normal kidney cell line (LLC-PK1) when compared with CCRF-CEM cancer cells.

Graphical Abstract

Synthesis and *in vitro* anti-proliferative efficacy of 1*H*-1,2,3-triazole-tethered uracil–ferrocenylchalcone conjugates on human leukemia (CCRF-CEM) and human breast adenocarcinoma (MDA-MB-468) cell lines.



Keywords Click chemistry · Cytotoxic evaluation · Ferrocenylchalcone · Uracil

Abbreviations

CCRF-CEM	ATCC No. CCL-119, human leukemia cell line
MDA-MB-468	ATCC, No. HTB-132, human breast adenocarcinoma
LLC-PK1	ATCCCL-101, normal kidney cell line

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✉ Vipin Kumar
vipan_org@yahoo.com

¹ Department of Chemistry, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab 143005, India

² Department of Chemistry, Hindu College, Amritsar, Punjab 143001, India

³ Centre for Targeted Drug Delivery, Chapman University School of pharmacy, Irvine, CA 92618, USA

Introduction

Cancer, an uncontrolled growth and rapid proliferation of abnormal cells, is one of the most formidable challenges in the world (Fadeyi et al. 2008). Most cancers are recognized by the uninhibited growth of cells without demarcation due

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