

P041 The interaction of a new ciprofloxacin ruthenium(III) complex with DNA: a preliminary study

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The binding capacity to DNA is often correlated with cytotoxicity of the anticancer inorganic drugs, such as ruthenium(III) compounds. Despite a large amount of biological data has indicated that DNA gyrase was the target for quinolone compound, recent experiments suggest that DNA could bind by quinolone antibacterial agents and their metallic complexes.

The interaction of a new ruthenium(III) complex $[\text{RuCl}_3(\text{Cp})_2(\text{DMSO})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Cp: quinolone antibacterial agent ciprofloxacin) with DNA were *in vitro* investigated by fluorescence and UV – spectra method. There is a linear relationship between the fluorescence intensity of the complex and concentration of DNA.