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Defying the Darkness: Countering Cancer with Porphyrins and Lights

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Defying the Darkness: Countering Cancer with Light

A Senior Thesis by Travis Hankins

1. Background

2. Synthesis

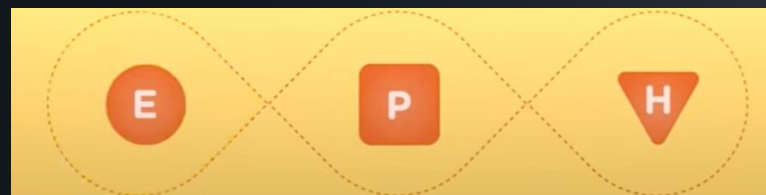
3. Purification and Characterization

4. Metabolic Analysis

5. Conclusions and Future Work

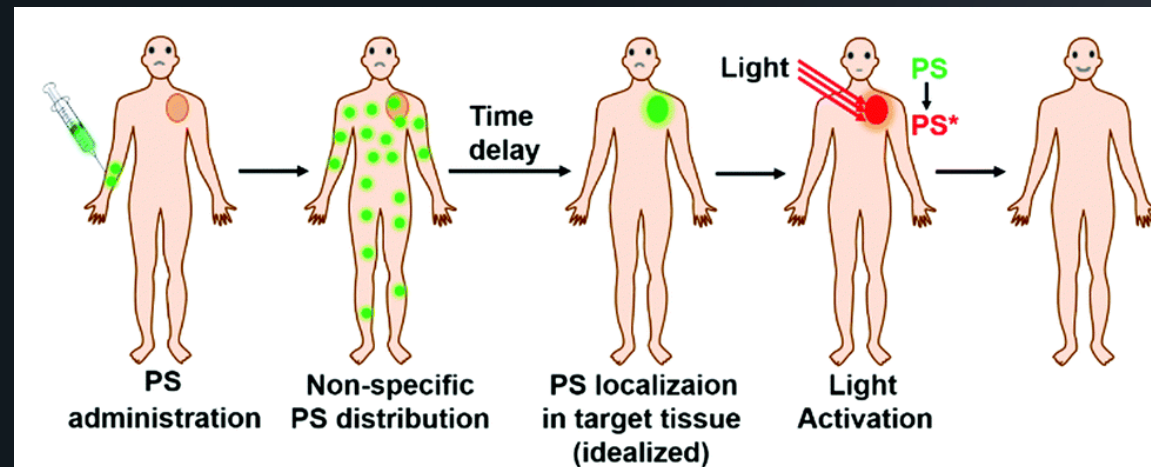
What's the Focus?

- This research focused on treating Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC)
 - TNBC tests negative for normal receptors in breast cancer
 - Many current treatments rely on these receptors
- Design compound that can work without cell receptors



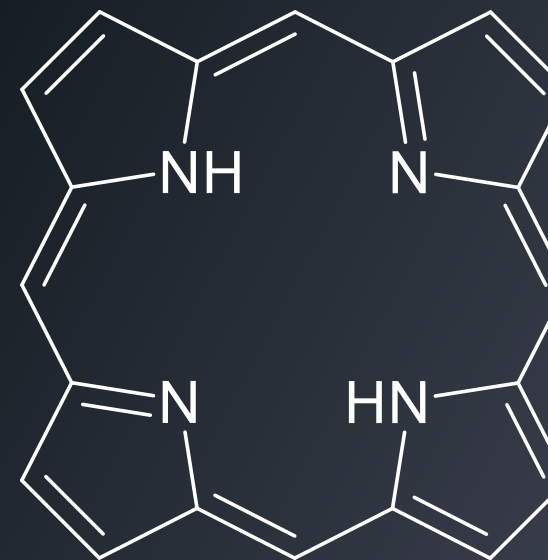
What is Photodynamic Therapy?

- Photodynamic Therapy (PDT): treatment of cancer using light and a photosensitive compound
 - Advantages – less invasive, fewer side effects
 - Disadvantages – relies on access to light, light sensitivity



What are Porphyrins?

- Porphyrins: large, cyclic molecules
 - Most widely known is heme, a component in hemoglobin
 - Chlorophyll – Mg-containing porphyrin
- Highly versatile and stable due to bond conjugation
- Research aimed to produce a novel porphyrin that is a PDT agent



Structure of Porphin, one of the simplest porphyrins

Project Goals

- Synthesize, purify, characterize, and test a novel porphyrin derivative
- To be a viable photodynamic agent:
 - The porphyrin should be water soluble
 - The porphyrin should be able to kill cells in low concentrations when exposed to light
 - The porphyrin should have a minimal effect on cells when not exposed to light

1. Background

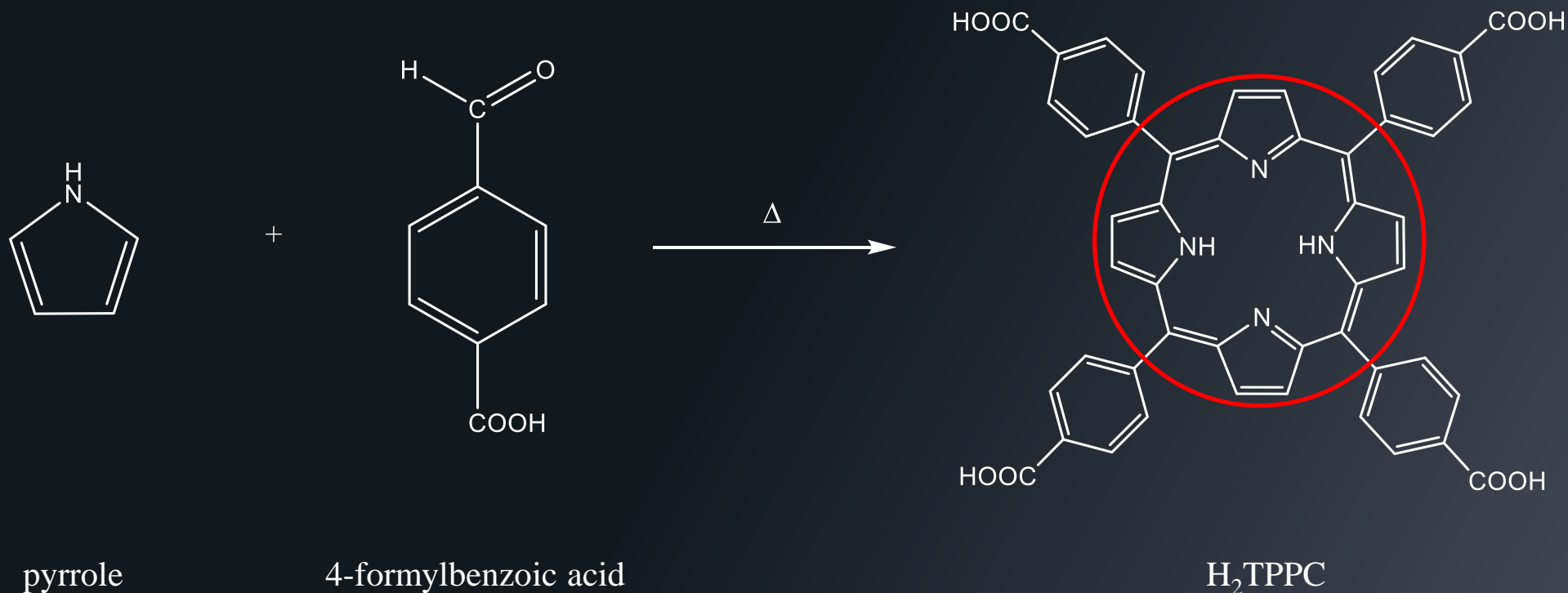
2. Synthesis

3. Purification and Characterization

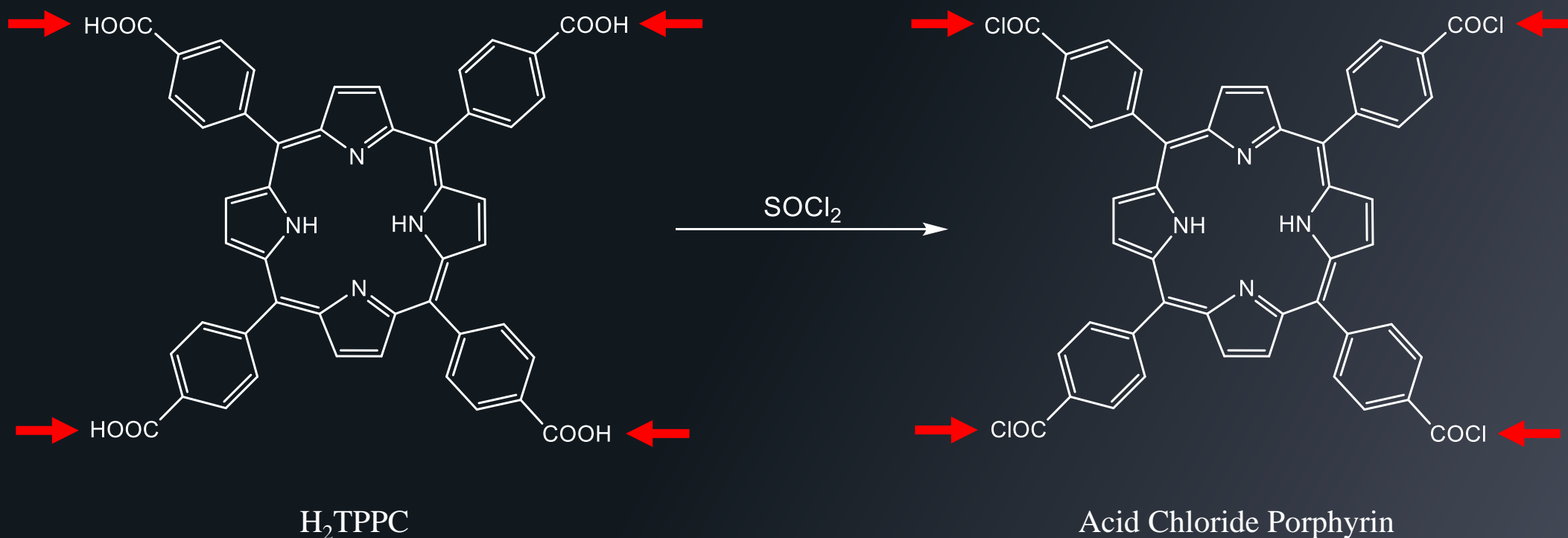
4. Metabolic Analysis

5. Conclusions and Future Work

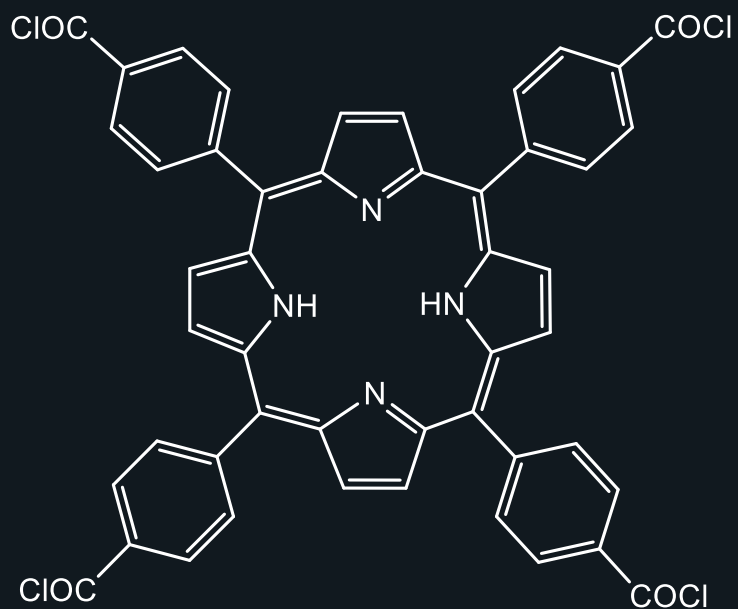
Synthesis of H₂TPPC



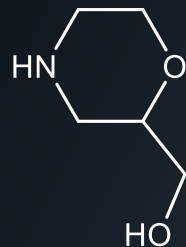
Synthesis of the Acid Chloride Porphyrin



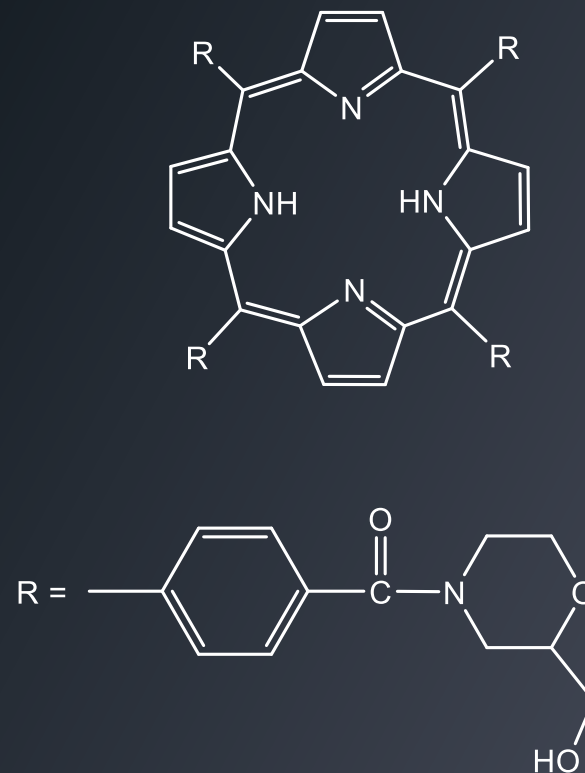
Synthesis of H₂TPP-MorphMeOH



Acid Chloride Porphyrin



morpholin-2-yl methanol



H₂TPP-MorphMeOH

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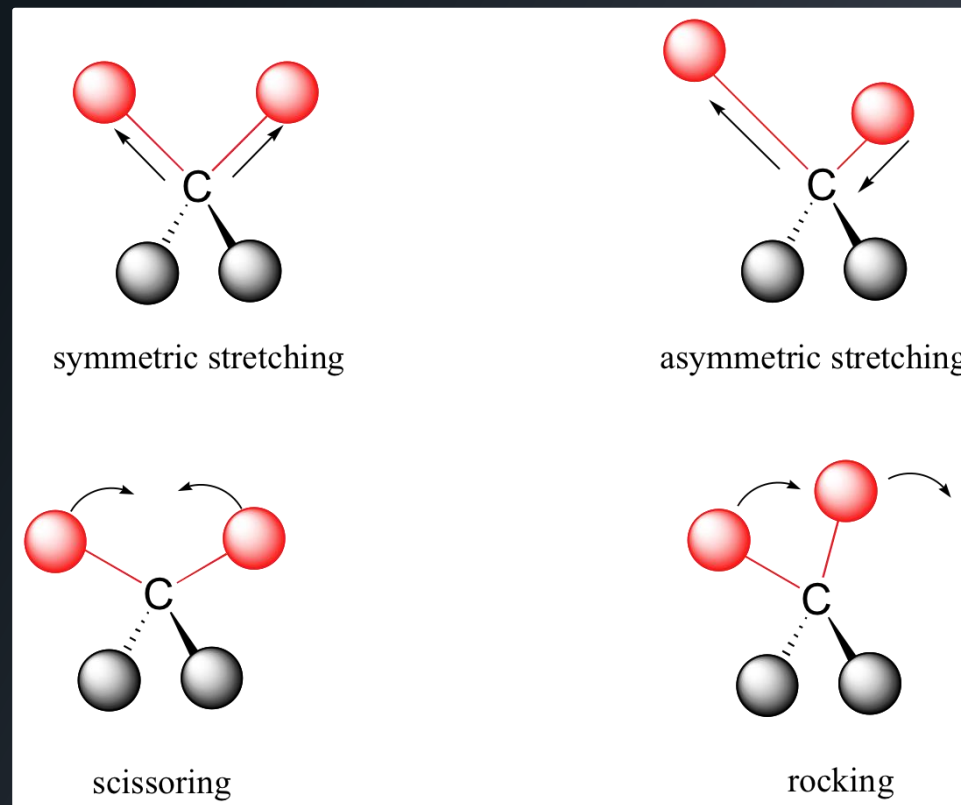
Product Purification

- The final product was purified three ways: syringe filtration, Sephadex LH-20, and Sephadex G-50
 - Syringe – eliminate coarse particulate
 - LH-20 – lipophilicity
 - G-50 – molecular size

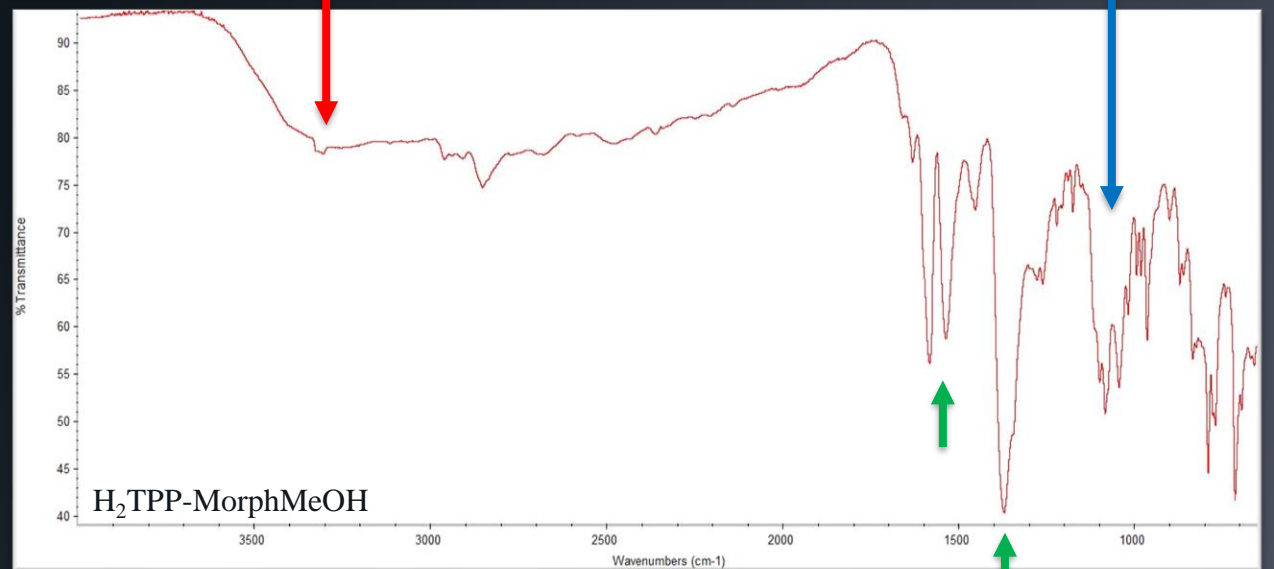
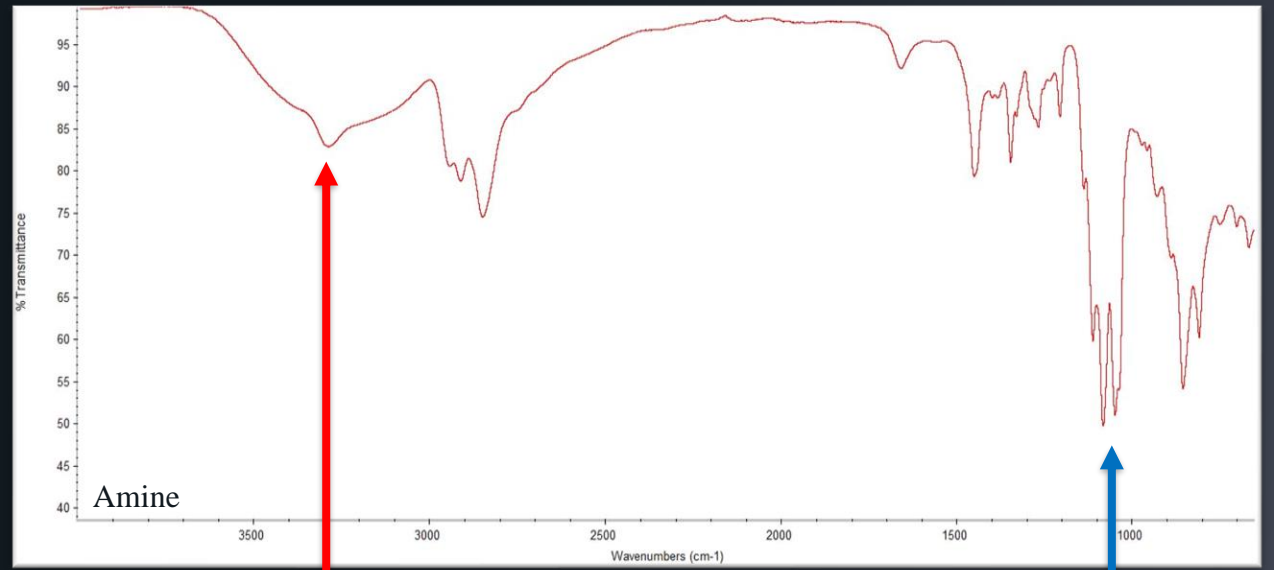
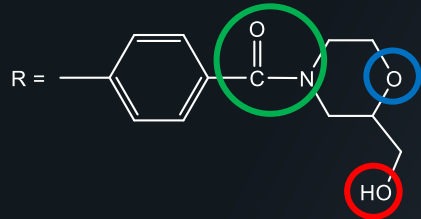
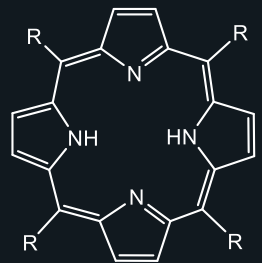
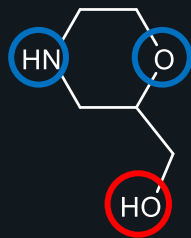


IR Spectroscopy

- Sample exposed to range of IR light, monitor how much of each wavelength is transmitted
- Certain bonds absorb certain wavelengths and begin vibrating in response → transmittance decreases
- Spectrum is used to identify functionalities

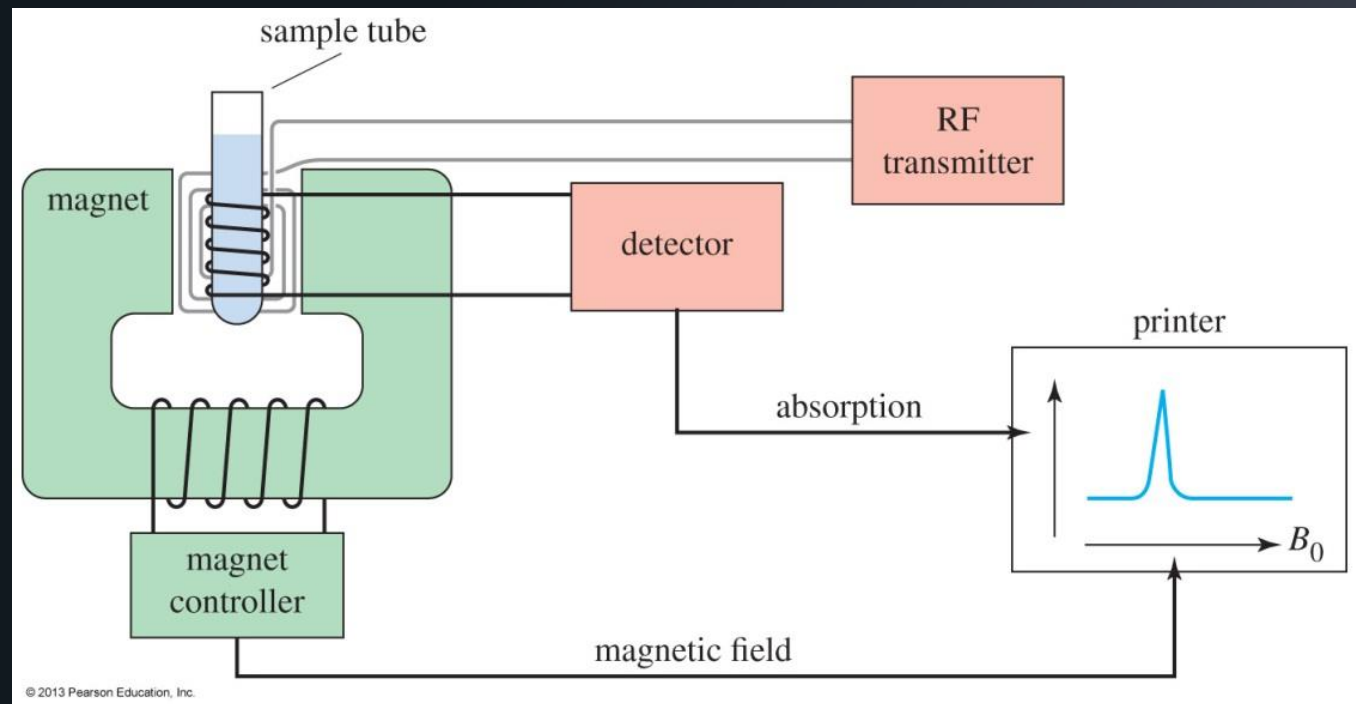


IR Spectroscopy

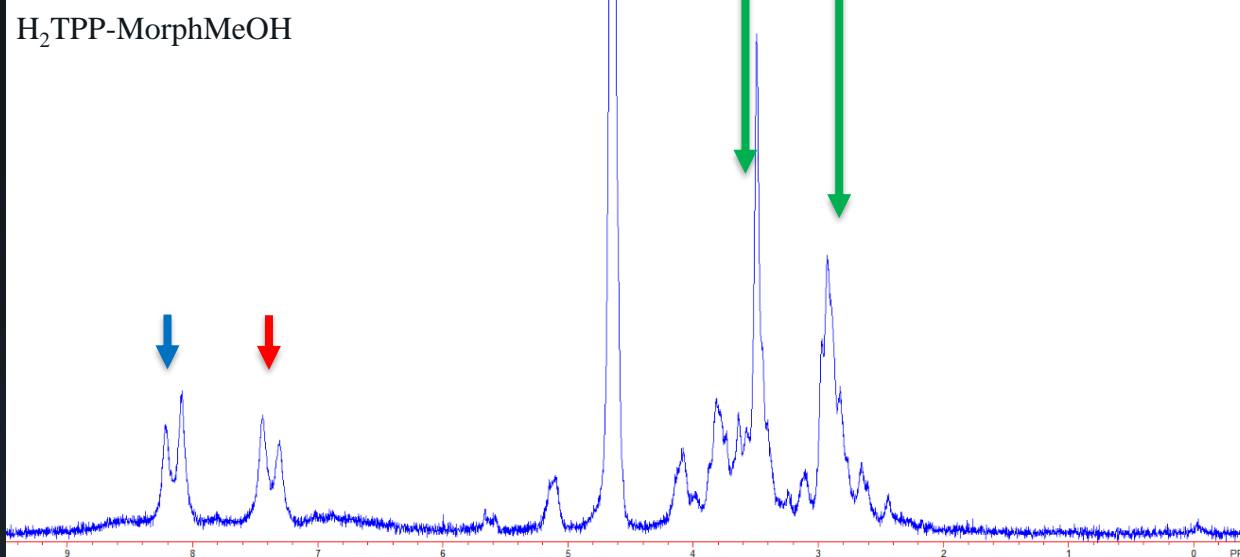
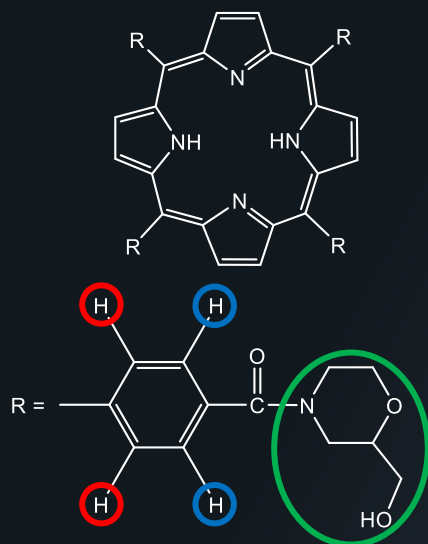
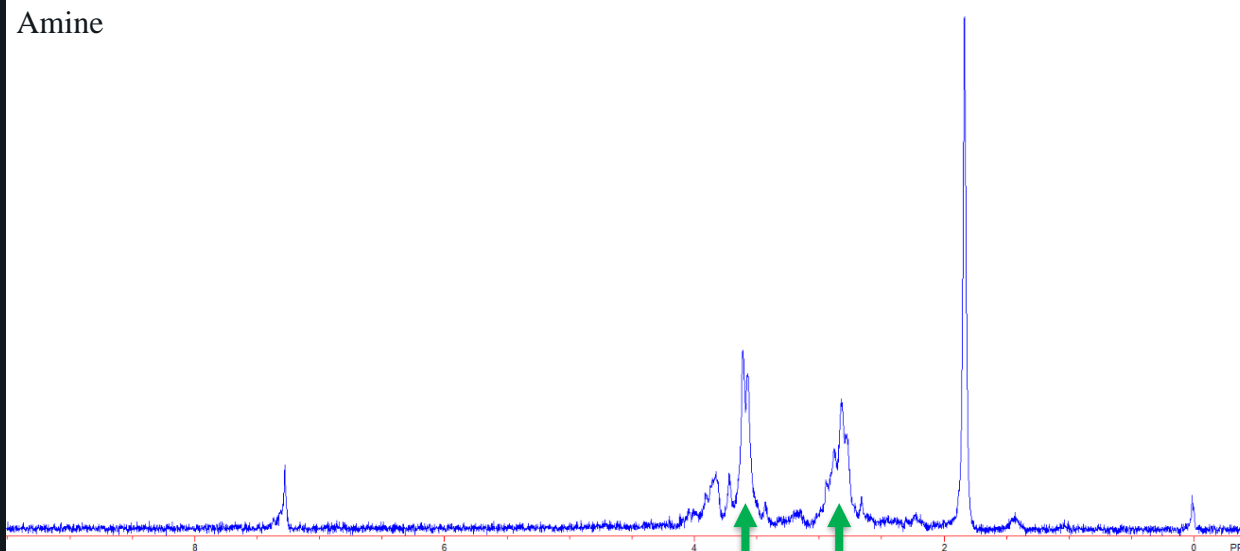
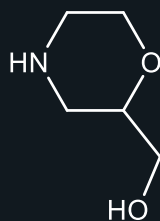


NMR Spectroscopy

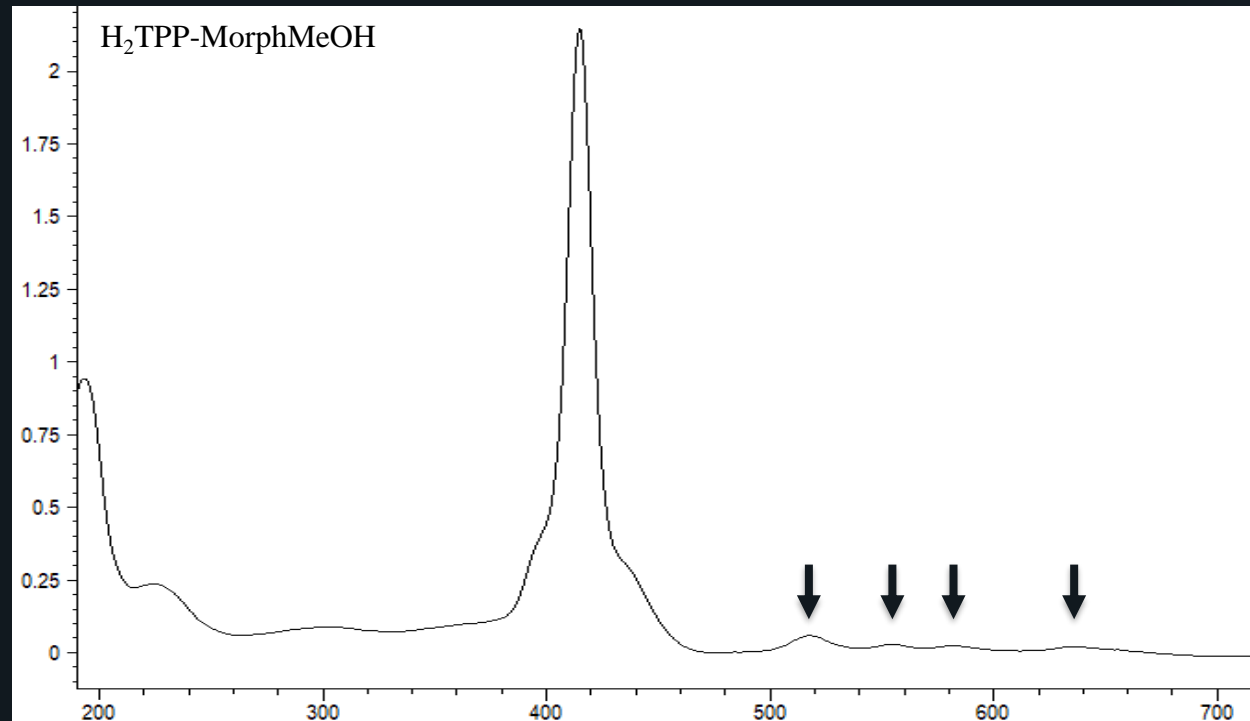
- Sample hit with an electromagnetic pulse, causing the production of signals
- Signals are interpreted by the detector and turned into a spectrum
- Spectrum is used to elucidate structures



NMR Spectroscopy



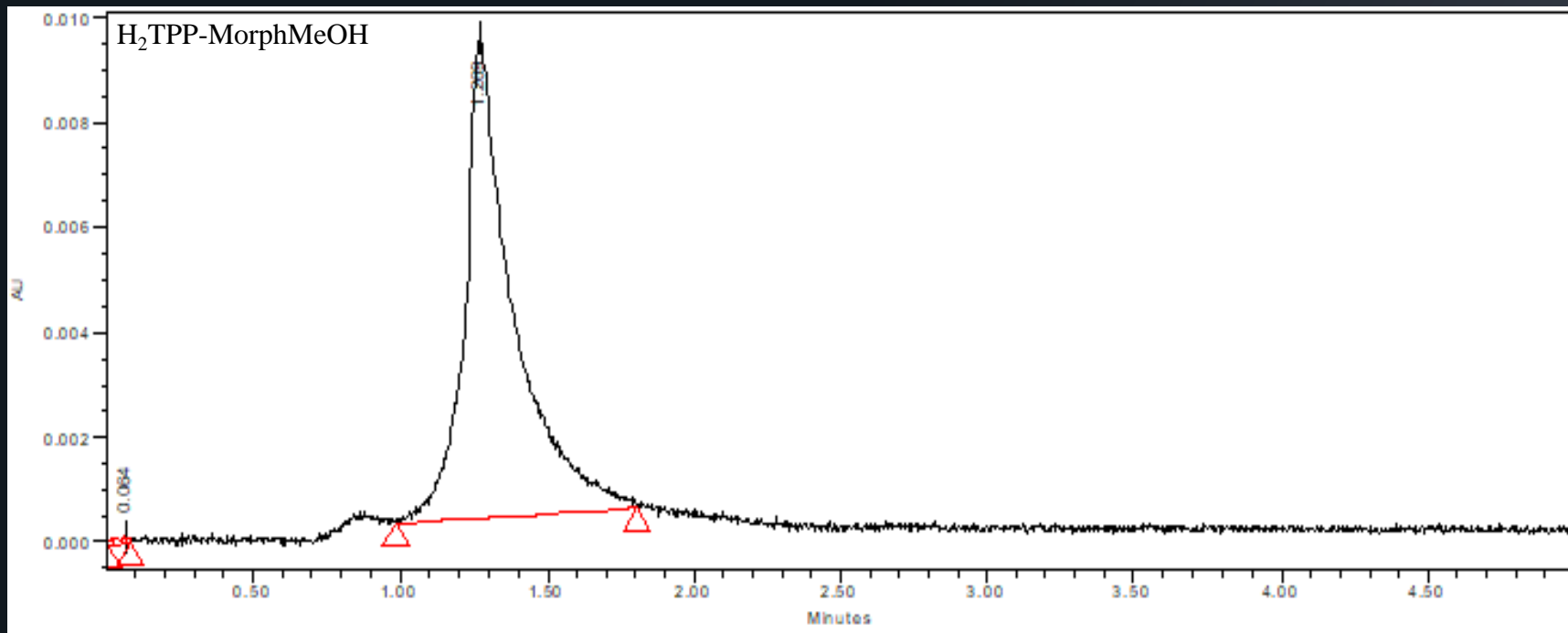
UV-Vis Spectroscopy



Peaks (nm)	Molar Absorptivity Coefficient, ϵ (cm ⁻¹ mM ⁻¹)
413	120
518	5.35
555	2.93
581	2.45
636	1.95

High-Performance Liquid Chromatography

- Purity is based on area of chromatogram that corresponds to the compound – the purity of H₂TPP-MorphMeOH was determined to be 98%



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MTT Analysis

- MTT analysis – method of determining viability based on cell metabolic activity.
- Several concentrations of the compound were tested across two plates; one was kept in the dark, and the other exposed to light.
- Compound efficacy was determined using LD_{50}



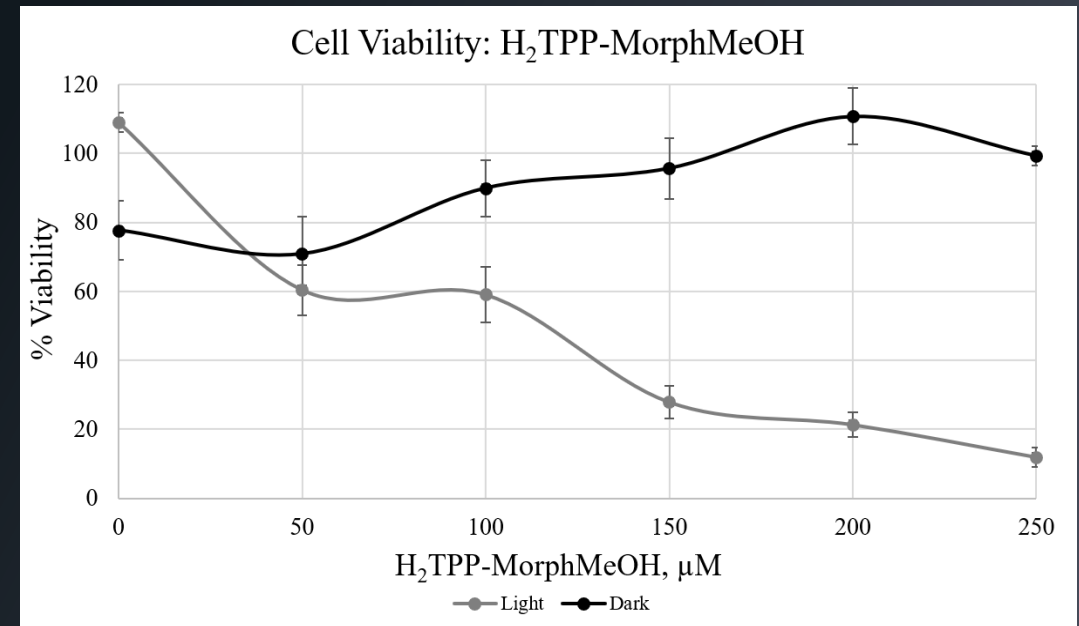
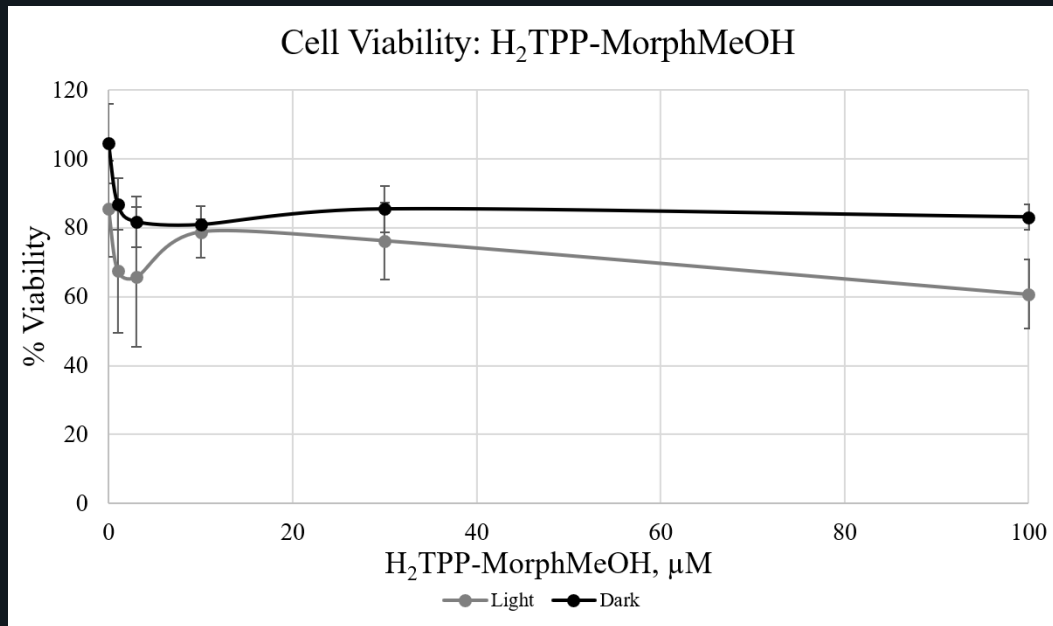
Plate kept in the dark – consistent, deep purple color

Plate exposed to light – color lessens as porphyrin concentration increases and cell death occurs

MTT Results for H₂TPP-MorphMeOH

- Plated concentrations: 0, 1, 3, 10, 30 and 100 μM

- Plated concentrations: 0, 50, 100, 150, 200, and 250 μM



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Project Review

- The novel porphyrin H₂TPP-MorphMeOH was successfully synthesized from H₂TPPC and the amine morpholin-2-yl methanol
 - The product was successfully purified (HPLC)
 - The product retained internal structure (UV-Vis, NMR)
 - The product coupled with the amine (NMR, IR)
- H₂TPP-MorphMeOH was determined to be a weak antineoplastic agent based on the results of the MTT assays

Project Goals (Revisited)

- Synthesize, purify, characterize, and test a novel porphyrin derivative
- To be a viable photodynamic therapy agent:
 - The porphyrin should be water soluble
 - ~~The porphyrin should be able to kill cells in low concentrations when exposed to light~~
 - ~~The porphyrin should have minimal effect on cells when not exposed to light~~
- Since H₂TPP-MorphMeOH doesn't satisfy all three requirements, it would not be fit as a PDT agent

Future Work

- Re-perform second MTT assay to resolve error
- Continue exploring H₂TPP-MorphMeOH's potential uses
- Continue searching for and developing other porphyrin derivatives

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- Dr. Joseph Bradshaw
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- J.D. Patterson School of Natural Sciences

Questions?