

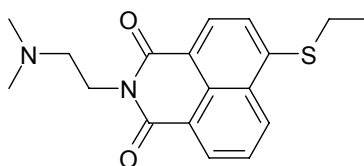
Electronic Supporting Information

Naphthalimide Gold(I) Phosphine Complexes as Anticancer Metallodrugs

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Studies on the inhibition of angiogenesis in zebrafish embryos and reduction of tumor cell-induced neovascularization in a zebrafish/tumor xenograft angiogenesis assay by a non metal naphthalimide derivative.

The below depicted compound was obtained as described in more detail in ref. 22 of the main article. The results described here were obtained by the respective assays described in the main article.



Inhibition of angiogenesis

	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h
	% defects	% defects	% defects	% defects / % alive
control	0	0	0	0 / 91 ^{±7}
0.01 μM	45 ^{±6}	48 ^{±5}	48 ^{±3}	48 ^{±4} / 93 ^{±8}
0.05 μM	41 ^{±4}	45 ^{±5}	45 ^{±4}	45 ^{±2} / 85 ^{±7}

Table 1: Inhibition of angiogenesis in developing zebrafish embryos; given are the percentages of embryos with defects in DLAV or/and SIV formation after the indicated period and the percentages of embryos alive after 96h.

Reduction of tumor cell-induced neovascularization

	(% positive)
0 μ M (solvent control)	81 \pm 6
0.05 μ M	24 \pm 4
0.1 μ M	21 \pm 5

Table 2: Inhibition of tumour cell induced neovascularization in developing zebrafish embryos transplanted with human pancreatic cancer cells; given are the percentages of embryos with induced vessel formation at 24 hours post injection of tumour cells. Three independent experiments were performed and for each concentration and compound 100 embryos were investigated. The assay was essentially performed as described in the main text. Non-transplanted zebrafish embryos do not show a similar formation of microvasculature from the SIV (data not shown).