## The water-soluble Re<sub>6</sub>-clusters with aromatic phosphine ligands – from synthesis to potential biomedical applications

Anton Α. Ivanov,<sup>a,b</sup> Dmitry Ι. Konovalov,<sup>a,c</sup> Tatiana Ν. Pozmogova,<sup>b,c,d</sup> Anastasiya Solovieva,<sup>b,d</sup> Anatoly R. Melnikov,<sup>c,e</sup> Konstantin Brylev,<sup>a,c</sup> О. Α. Kuratieva,<sup>a,c</sup> V. Yanshole,<sup>c,f</sup> Kaplan Kirakci,<sup>g</sup> Natalia V. Vadim Kamil Lana,<sup>g</sup> Svetlana N. Cheltygmasheva,<sup>b</sup> Noboru Kitamura,<sup>h</sup> Lidiya V. Shestopalova,<sup>c</sup> Yuri V. Mironov<sup>a,c</sup> and Michael A. Shestopalov\*a,b,c,d

- <sup>a.</sup> Nikolaev Institute of Inorganic Chemistry SB RAS, 3 Acad. Lavrentiev Ave., 630090 Novosibirsk, Russia.
- <sup>b</sup> Federal Research Center of Fundamental and Translational Medicine, 2 Timakova str., 630117 Novosibirsk, Russia.
  <sup>c</sup> Novosibirsk State University, 2 Pirogova str., 630090 Novosibirsk, Russia.
- <sup>d</sup> Scientific Institute of Clinical and Experimental Lymphology branch of ICG SB RAS, 2 Timakova str., 630060 Novosibirsk, Russia.
- e. Voevodsky Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion SB RAS, 3 Institutskaya st., Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia.
- <sup>f.</sup> International Tomography Center SB RAS, 3a Institutskaya St., 630090 Novosibirsk, Russia.
- Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Czech Academy of Sciences, v.v.i., Husinec-Řež 1001, 250 68 Řež, Czech Republic.
- <sup>h</sup> Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, 060-0810 Sapporo, Japan.

## Table of content:

Figure 1S. HR-ESI-MS of H <sub>4</sub> -1·2HBr and H <sub>4</sub> -2·2HBr	3
Figure 2S. 1H NMR of H₄-1·2HBr and H₄-2·2HBr	3
Figure 3S. FTIR spectra of H <sub>4</sub> -1·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O and H <sub>4</sub> -2·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O	4
Table 1S. Crystal data and experimental details	5
Table 2S. Selected interatomic distances	6
Figure 4S. Layers parallel to the ab plane	6
Figure 5S. Hydrogen bonds in H <sub>4</sub> -2·2HBr·6H <sub>2</sub> O·Et <sub>2</sub> O structure	7
Figure 6S. Hydrogen bonds in H <sub>4</sub> -2·2HBr·6H <sub>2</sub> O·Et <sub>2</sub> O structure	7
Figure 7S. HR-ESI-MS of Na₄-1·18H₂O in water	8
<b>Figure 8S</b> . HR-ESI-MS of Na <sub>4</sub> - <b>2</b> ·16H <sub>2</sub> O in water	8
Figure 9S. 1H NMR of Na <sub>4</sub> - $1\cdot$ 18H <sub>2</sub> O and Na <sub>4</sub> - $2\cdot$ 16H <sub>2</sub> O	9
Figure 10S. FTIR spectra of Na <sub>4</sub> -1·18H <sub>2</sub> O and Na <sub>4</sub> -2·16H <sub>2</sub> O	9
Figure 11S. Non-porous 3D-coordination polymer in Na <sub>4</sub> -1·4H <sub>2</sub> O and Na <sub>4</sub> -2·4H <sub>2</sub> O structures	10
Table 3S.      The Na–O and hydrogen bond lengths	10
<b>Figure 12S</b> . Normalised luminescence spectra of acetonitrile solutions of H <sub>4</sub> - <b>1</b> ·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O and H <sub>4</sub> - <b>2</b> ·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O	11
Figure 13S. Luminescence decay curves of powdered $H_4$ -1·2HBr· $H_2O$ and $H_4$ -2·2HBr· $H_2O$	11
<b>Figure 14S</b> . Luminescence decay curves of acetonitrile solutions of $H_4$ - <b>1</b> ·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O and $H_4$ - <b>2</b> ·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O	12
Eigure 155 Luminescence spectra of H., 1,2HBr.H.O in DBS	12
Figure 155. Luminescence spectra of $H_4$ -1 21101 $H_2$ O in PBS	12
Figure 175. Luminescence decay curves of $H_{4}$ -2.2HBr $H_{2}$ O in PBS.	12
Figure 185 Luminescence decay curves of $H_2$ -2.2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O in PBS	
Figure 195. Photoluminescence and X-ray excited optical luminescence (XEOL) spectra of	13
$H_4$ - <b>1</b> ·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O and $H_4$ - <b>2</b> ·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O powders	14
<b>Figure 20S</b> . Fragment of HR-ESI-MS of H <sub>4</sub> - <b>1</b> ·2HBr in ethanol containing HBr	14
<b>Figure 21S</b> . Fragment of HR-ESI-MS of H <sub>4</sub> - <b>1</b> ·2HBr in ethanol containing HBr	15
<b>Figure 22S</b> . TGA curves of $H_4$ - <b>1</b> ·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O and $H_4$ - <b>2</b> ·2HBr·H <sub>2</sub> O	15
Figure 23S. TGA curves of Na <sub>4</sub> - $1\cdot$ 18H <sub>2</sub> O and Na <sub>4</sub> - $2\cdot$ 16H <sub>2</sub> O	16
<b>Figure 24S</b> . FTIR spectra of Na <sub>4</sub> - $1.4H_2O$ and Na <sub>4</sub> - $2.4H_2O$	16
<b>Figure 25S</b> . TGA curves of Na <sub>4</sub> - $1$ ·4H <sub>2</sub> O and Na <sub>4</sub> - $2$ ·4H <sub>2</sub> O	17



Figure 1S. HR-ESI-MS of H<sub>4</sub>-**1**·2HBr (left, m/z = 1461.9931) and H<sub>4</sub>-**2**·2HBr (right, m/z = 1649.7751) in acetone (black) and the simulation of  $[{Re_6Q_8}(PPh_2CH_2CH_2COOH)_6]^{2+}$  clusters (Q = S (m/z = 1461.9959) and Se (m/z = 1649.7768)) (red).



Figure 2S. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of (2-carboxyethyl)diphenylphosphine (black),  $1 \cdot 2HBr \cdot H_2O$  (red) and  $H_4$ - $2 \cdot 2HBr \cdot H_2O$  (blue) in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



Figure 3S. FTIR spectra of  $H_4$ -1·2HBr· $H_2O$  and  $H_4$ -2·2HBr· $H_2O$  compared with that of the ligands, i.e., (2-carboxyethyl)diphenylphosphine.

Table 1S. Crystal data and experimental details for [{Re<sub>6</sub>Se<sub>8</sub>}(PPh<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH)<sub>6</sub>]Br<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O·Et<sub>2</sub>O $(H_4-2\cdot2HBr\cdot6H_2O\cdotEt_2O)$ , $Na_4[{Re_6S_8}(PPh_2CH_2CH_2COO)_6]$  $(Na_4-1\cdot4H_2O)$ , and $Na_4[{Re_6Se_8}(PPh_2CH_2CH_2COO)_6]$  $(Na_4-2\cdot4H_2O)$ .

Parameter	$H_4$ - <b>2</b> ·2HBr·6H <sub>2</sub> O·Et <sub>2</sub> O	Na <sub>4</sub> - <b>1</b> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O	Na <sub>4</sub> - <b>2</b> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O
Empirical formula	$C_{94}H_{112}Br_2O_{19}P_6Re_6Se_8$	$C_{90}H_{92}Na_4O_{16}P_6Re_6S_8$	$C_{90}H_{92}Na_4O_{16}P_6Re_6Se_8$
Formula weight	3640.35	3081.09	3456.29
Crystal system	Hexagonal	Triclinic	Triclinic
Space group	R 3c	P 1	P 1
Z	6	1	1
Т (К)	150(2)	150(2)	150(2)
a (Å)	17.6727(5)	13.9958(3)	14.1316(15)
b (Å)	17.6727(5)	14.5841(3)	14.6796(15)
<i>c</i> (Å)	75.9637 (19)	14.8362(4)	14.8908(15)
V (Å)	20546.7(13)	2374.12(10)	2374.12(10)
α (º)	90	61.351(1)	60.961(3)
β (º)	90	78.554(1)	78.277(3)
γ (º)	120	63.323(1)	63.097(3)
D <sub>calc</sub> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.765	2.155	2.384
μ (mm⁻¹)	8.110	7.977	10.715
Crystal size (mm)	$0.395 \times 0.195 \times 0.185$	$0.20 \times 0.12 \times 0.10$	$0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.16$
ϑ scan range (º)	1.709 to 26.372	2.283 to 26.371	1.564 to 28.426
	$-22 \le h \le 22$	<i>−</i> 17 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 17	$-18 \le h \le 18$
indices ranges	$-21 \le k \le 22$	$-18 \le k \le 17$	$-19 \le k \le 19$
	<i>−</i> 94 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 93	–18 ≤ / ≤ 18	$-19 \le l \le 18$
Reflections	52436	20301	21291
collected Independent	4675	9667	11836
reflections Observed			
reflections [1 >	4134	8955	10372
2σ(I)]			
Parameters	236	603	601
Rint	0.0256	0.0304	0.0181
Goodness-of-fit	1 116	1 028	1 055
$(GOE)$ on $E^2$	1.110	1.020	1.000
$R^{a}_{\mu}/wR^{b}_{\mu}[1 > 2\sigma(1)]$	0 0355/0 0979	0 0192/0 0464	0 0205/0 0467
$n_1 / m n_2 [1 > 20(1)]$	0.033370.0373	0.0132/0.0404	0.0203/0.0407
$R_1^a/wR_2^b$ (all data)	0.0433/0.1034	0.0215/0.0472	0.0261/0.0486
Δρ <sub>max</sub> /Δρ <sub>min</sub> (e·Å <sup>-3</sup> )	1.986/-1.316	1.274/-1.004	1.631/-1.037

Table 2S. Selected interatomic distances (Å) for [{Re<sub>6</sub>Se<sub>8</sub>}(PPh<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH)<sub>6</sub>]Br<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O·Et<sub>2</sub>O (H<sub>4</sub>- $2 \cdot 2$ HBr·6H<sub>2</sub>O·Et<sub>2</sub>O),Na<sub>4</sub>[{Re<sub>6</sub>S<sub>8</sub>}(PPh<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COO)<sub>6</sub>]·4H<sub>2</sub>O (Na<sub>4</sub>-1·4H<sub>2</sub>O),andNa<sub>4</sub>[{Re<sub>6</sub>Se<sub>8</sub>}(PPh<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COO)<sub>6</sub>]·4H<sub>2</sub>O (Na<sub>4</sub>-2·4H<sub>2</sub>O). $Na_4$ -1·4H<sub>2</sub>O) $Na_4$ -1·4H<sub>2</sub>O)

Compound	Re–Re (Å)	Re–Q (Å)	Re–P (Å)
$H_4$ - <b>2</b> ·2HBr·6H <sub>2</sub> O·Et <sub>2</sub> O	2.6389(4)-	2 5060(7)-2 5244(6)	2.4807(15)
	2.6455(4)	2.5000(7)=2.5244(0)	
Na <sub>4</sub> - <b>1</b> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O	2.60495(16)-	2 2064/7) 2 4120/7)	2 4042(0) 2 4012(7)
	2.61506(15)	2.3004(7)=2.4129(7)	2.4842(8)-2.4913(7)
Na <sub>4</sub> - <b>2</b> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O	2.6363(3)-	2.4994(4)–2.5269(4)	2.4849(8)–2.4909(8)
	2.6515(3)		



Figure 4S. Layers parallel to the *ab* plane observed in the  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·6H<sub>2</sub>O·Et<sub>2</sub>O structure.



Figure 5S. Hydrogen bonds observed in the  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·6H<sub>2</sub>O·Et<sub>2</sub>O structure.



Figure 6S. Hydrogen bonds observed in the  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·6H<sub>2</sub>O·Et<sub>2</sub>O structure.



Figure 7S. HR-ESI-MS of Na<sub>4</sub>-1·18H<sub>2</sub>O in water (black) and corresponding simulations of  $\{Na_x[\{Re_6S_8\}(PPh_2CH_2CH_2COO)_6]\}^{4-x}$  (x = 0, m/z = 729.4872; x = 1, m/z = 980.3126; x = 2, m/z = 1481.9633) (coloured).



Figure 8S. HR-ESI-MS of Na<sub>4</sub>-**2**·16H<sub>2</sub>O in water (black) and a simulation of cluster forms Na<sub>x</sub>[{Re<sub>6</sub>Se<sub>8</sub>}(PPh<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COO)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>4-x</sup> (x = 0 (m/z = 823.3777), 1 (m/z = 1105.4996)) and 2 (m/z =

1669.7442) (coloured).



Figure 9S. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of (2-carboxyethyl)diphenylphosphine sodium salt (black), Na<sub>4</sub>- $1\cdot18H_2O$  (red) and Na<sub>4</sub>- $2\cdot16H_2O$  (blue) in D<sub>2</sub>O.



Figure 10S. FTIR spectra of Na<sub>4</sub>- $1\cdot$ 18H<sub>2</sub>O and Na<sub>4</sub>- $2\cdot$ 16H<sub>2</sub>O compared with that of the ligands, i.e., (2-carboxyethyl)diphenylphosphine.



Figure 11S. Non-porous 3D-coordination polymer based on octahedral clusters and alkali metals observed in the  $Na_4$ -**1**·4H<sub>2</sub>O and  $Na_4$ -**2**·4H<sub>2</sub>O structures.

Contact	Na₄- <b>1</b> ·4H₂O (Å)	Na₄- <b>2</b> ·4H₂O (Å)
01W…0212	2.774	2.771
02W…0311	2.804	2.825
01W…02W	2.764 and 2.890	2.780 and 2.895
Na1…O111	2.297	2.289
Na1…O112	2.357	2.367
Na1…O211	2.262	2.257
Na1…O312	2.231	2.227
Na2…O111	2.347	2.368
Na2…O112	2.364	2.384
Na2…O212	2.265	2.293
Na2…O311	2.313	2.308
Na2…O312	2.615	2.696

Table 3S. The Na–O and hydrogen bond lengths in Na<sub>4</sub>- $1\cdot$ 4H<sub>2</sub>O and Na<sub>4</sub>- $2\cdot$ 4H<sub>2</sub>O.



Figure 12S. Emission spectra of acetonitrile solutions of  $H_4$ -**1**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O (black line) and  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O (red line) under oxygen-free conditions.



Figure 13S. Luminescence decay curves of powdered  $H_4$ -**1**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O (black line) and  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O (red line).



Figure 14S. Luminescence decay curves of aerated (left) and deaerated (right) acetonitrile solutions of  $H_4$ -**1**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O (black line) and  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O (red line).



Figure 15S. Luminescence spectra of  $H_4$ -1·2HBr· $H_2O$  in argon- (a) and oxygen-saturated (b) PBS.



Figure 16S. Luminescence spectra of  $H_4$ -2·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O in argon- (a) and oxygen-saturated (b) PBS.



Figure 17S. Luminescence decay curves of  $H_4$ -**1**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O recorded at 720 nm in argon- (a) and oxygen-saturated (b) PBS.



Figure 18S. Luminescence decay curves of  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O recorded at 765 nm in argon- (a) and oxygen-saturated (b) PBS.



Figure 19S. Photoluminescence and X-ray excited optical luminescence (XEOL) spectra of  $H_4$ -**1**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O (A) and  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O (B) powders.



Figure 20S. Fragment of HR-ESI-MS of H<sub>4</sub>- $1\cdot$ 2HBr in ethanol containing HBr (black) and corresponding simulation (coloured). R<sup>1</sup> = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH, R<sup>2</sup> = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOEt. Measured m/z values correspond to theoretical values: 1476.0116, 1490.0273 and 1504.0429 from left to right.



Figure 21S. Fragment of HR-ESI-MS of H<sub>4</sub>- $2\cdot$ 2HBr in ethanol containing HBr (black) and corresponding simulation (coloured). R<sup>1</sup> = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH, R<sup>2</sup> = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOEt. Measured m/z values correspond to theoretical values: 1677.8082, 1691.8239, 1705.8396 from left to right.



Figure 22S. TGA curves of  $H_4$ -**1**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O and  $H_4$ -**2**·2HBr·H<sub>2</sub>O. Heating rates are 10° C·min<sup>-1</sup>.



Figure 23S. TGA curves of Na<sub>4</sub>-1·18H<sub>2</sub>O and Na<sub>4</sub>-2·16H<sub>2</sub>O. Heating rates are 10° C·min<sup>-1</sup>.



Figure 24S. FTIR spectra of Na<sub>4</sub>- $1\cdot$ 4H<sub>2</sub>O and Na<sub>4</sub>- $2\cdot$ 4H<sub>2</sub>O compared with that of the ligands, i.e., (2-carboxyethyl)diphenylphosphine.



Figure 25S. TGA curves of Na<sub>4</sub>- $1\cdot$ 4H<sub>2</sub>O and Na<sub>4</sub>- $2\cdot$ 4H<sub>2</sub>O. Heating rates of 10° C·min<sup>-1</sup>.