

Supporting Informations

Nitroxyl Radicals. Electrochemical Redox Behaviour and Structure-Activity Relationships

**Sushma Manda,^a Ikuo Nakanishi,^{a,b} Kei Ohkubo,^b Haruko Yakumaru,^c Ken-ichiro
Matsumoto,^a Toshihiko Ozawa,^{a,d} Nobuo Ikota,^e Shunichi Fukuzumi^b
and Kazunori Anzai^{*a}**

^a*Radiation Modifier Team, Heavy-Ion Radiobiology Research Group, Research Center for Charged
Particle Therapy, National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS), Inage-ku, Chiba 263-8555, Japan*

^b*Department of Material and Life Science, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University, SORST,
Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan*

^c*Mechanism Research Team, Medical Treatment for High Dose Exposure Research Group, Research
Center for Radiation Emergency Medicine, National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS),
Inage-ku, Chiba 263-8555, Japan*

^d*Yokohama College of Pharmacy, Yokohama 245-0066, Japan*

^e*School of Pharmacy, Shujitsu University, Okayama 703-8516, Japan*

*Correspondence should be addressed to: anzai@nirs.go.jp

Cyclic Voltammograms (CVs) of **NR 1** – **NR 5** in methanol (MeOH, 0.1 mol dm⁻³ Bu₄NClO₄) and phosphate buffer (PB, pH 7.4, 0.1 mol dm⁻³) at 298 K.
Scan rate: 0.1 V s⁻¹. (Figs. 1 to 10)

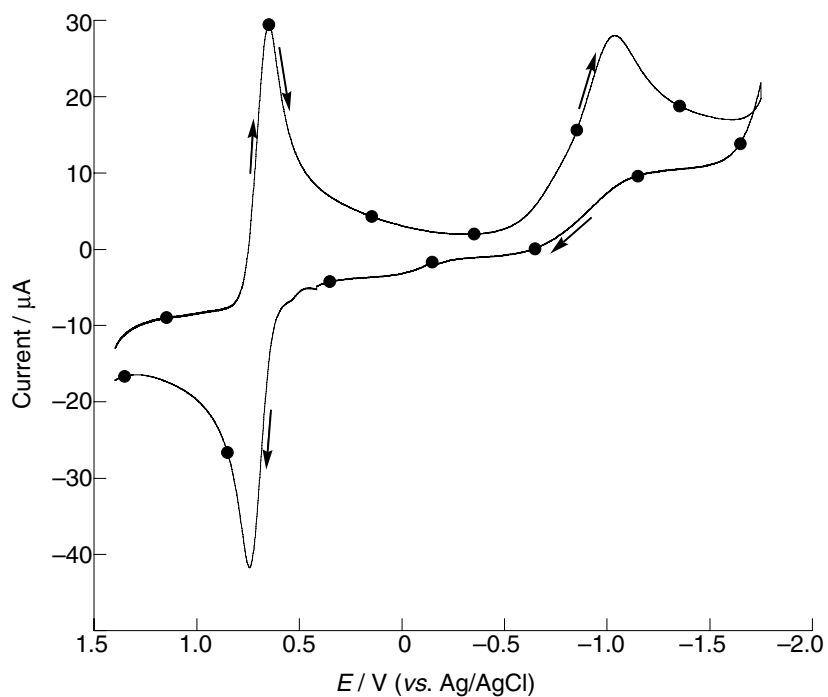


Fig. 1 NR 1 in MeOH

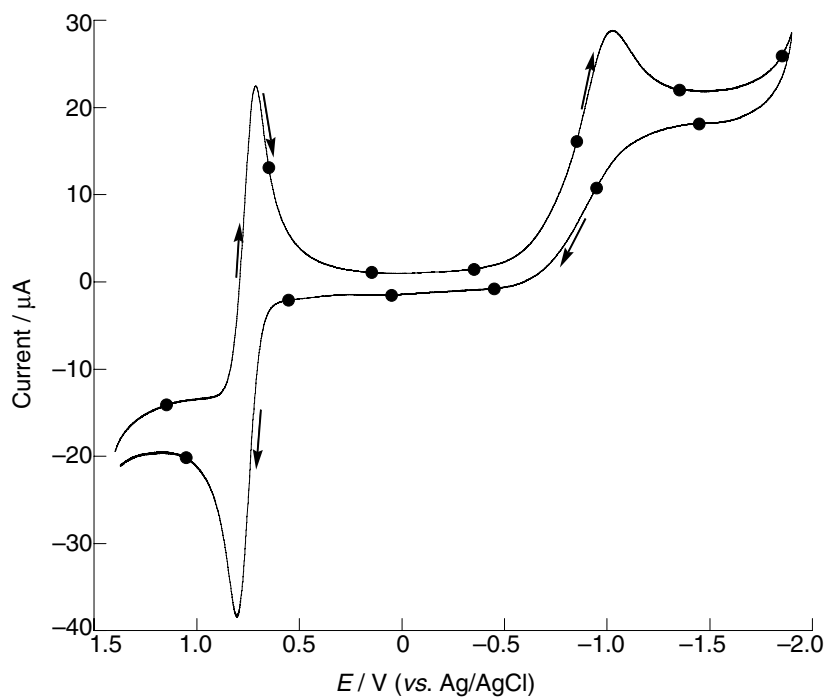


Fig. 2 NR 2 in MeOH

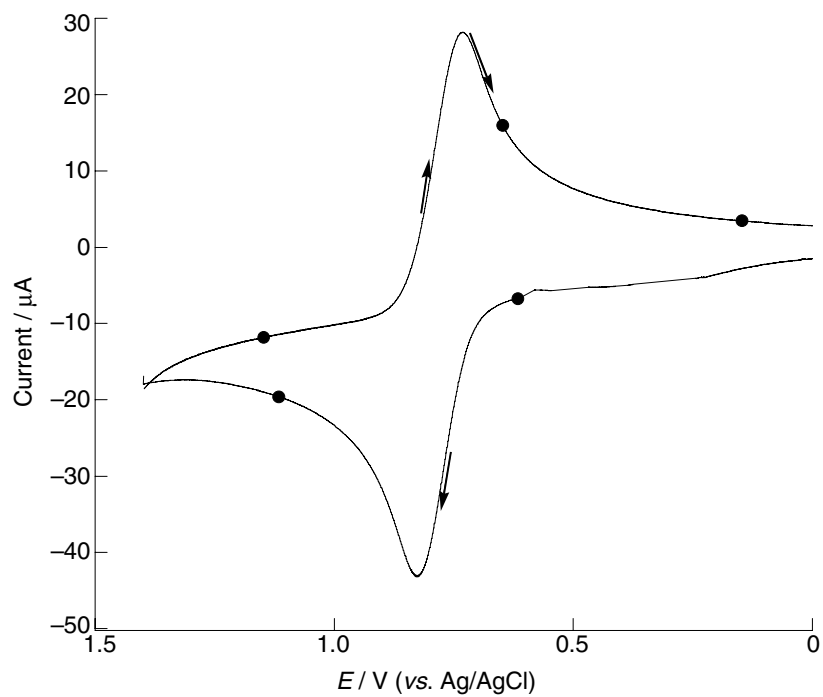


Fig. 3 NR 3 in MeOH

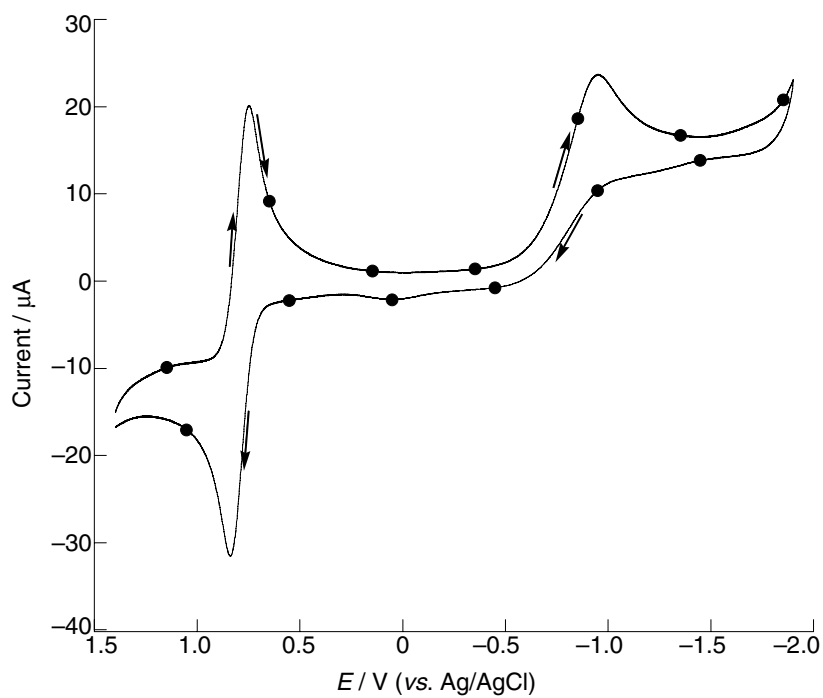


Fig. 4 NR 4 in MeOH

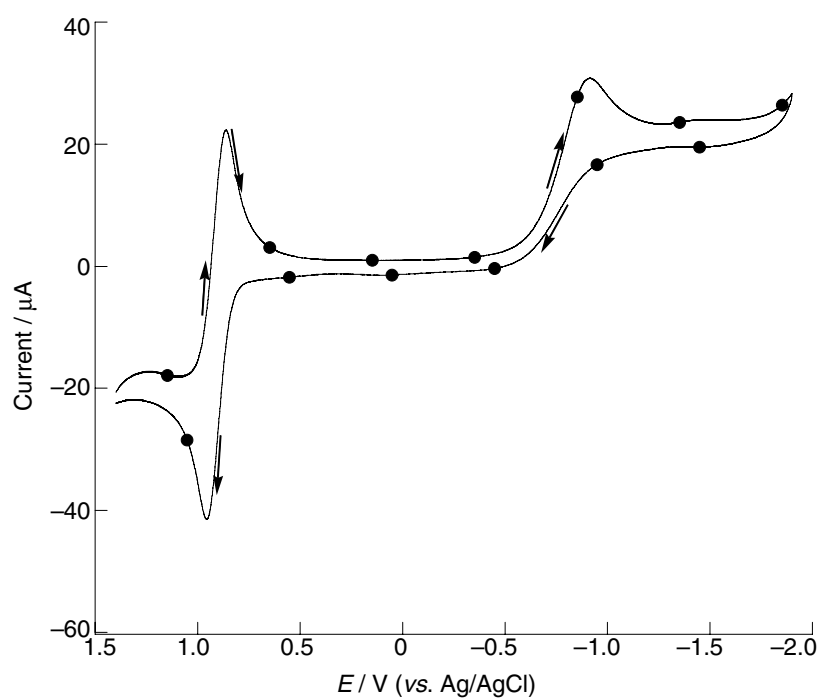


Fig. 5 NR 5 in MeOH

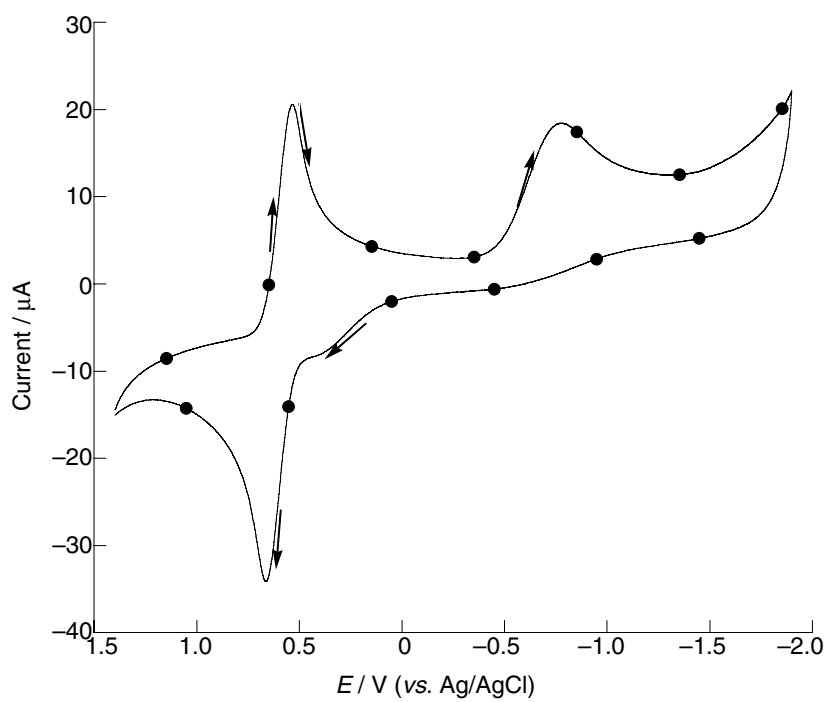


Fig. 6 NR 1 in PB

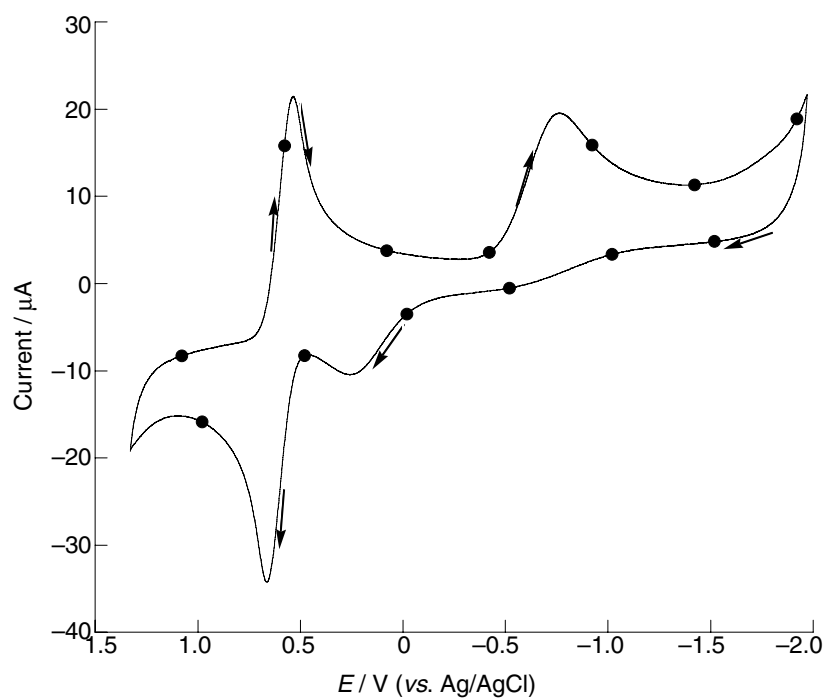


Fig. 7 NR 2 in PB

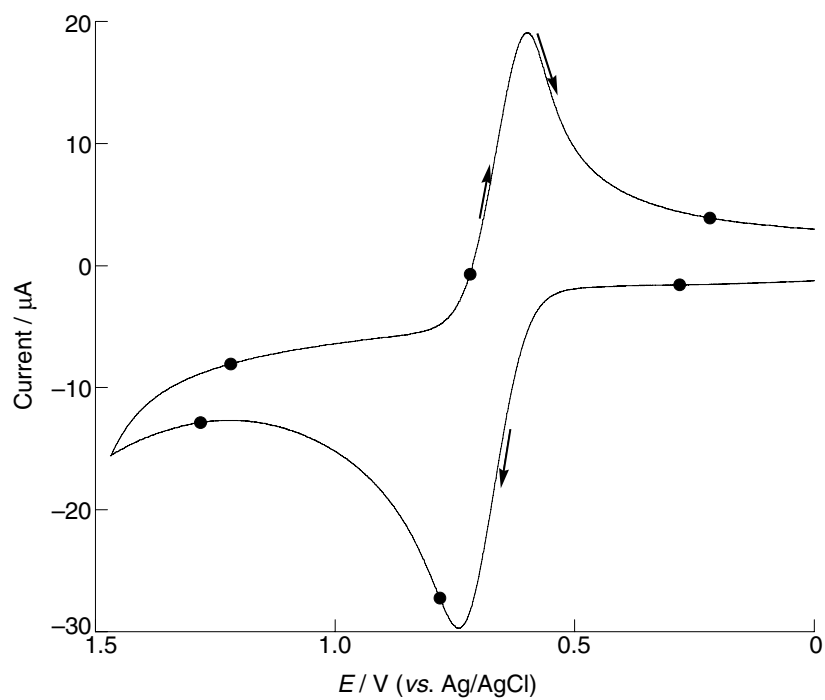


Fig. 8 NR 3 in PB

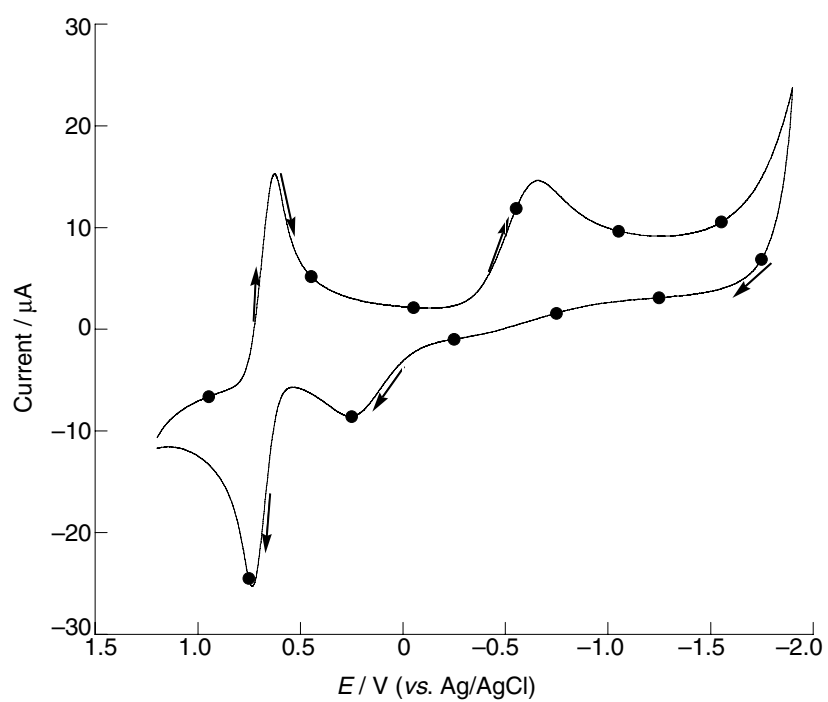


Fig. 9 NR 4 in PB

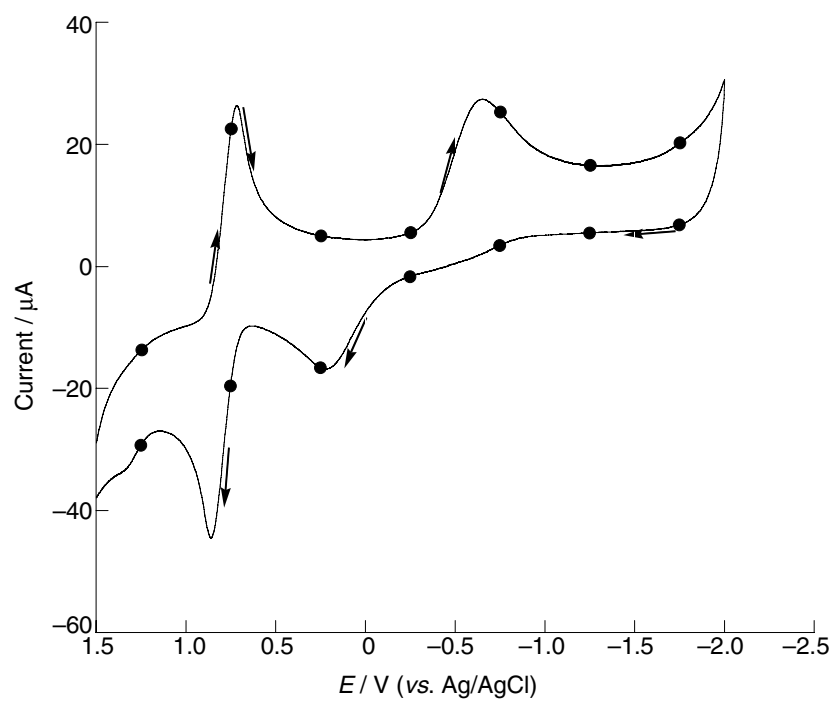


Fig. 10 NR 5 in PB