Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Metallomics.

Supporting information for

Inhibitory effects of NAMI-A-like ruthenium complexes on prion neuropeptide fibril formation

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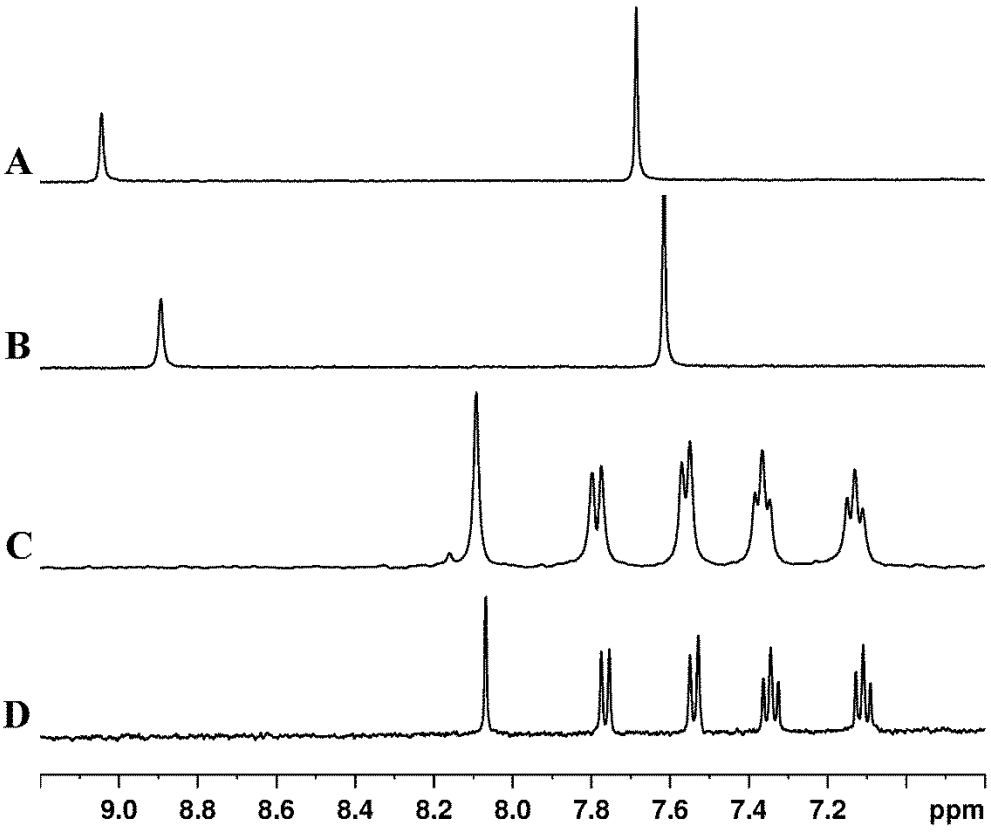

Figure S1. The ^{1}H-NMR spectra of the complexes KP418 (A), NAMI-A (B), KP1019 (C), and KP1019-2(D).

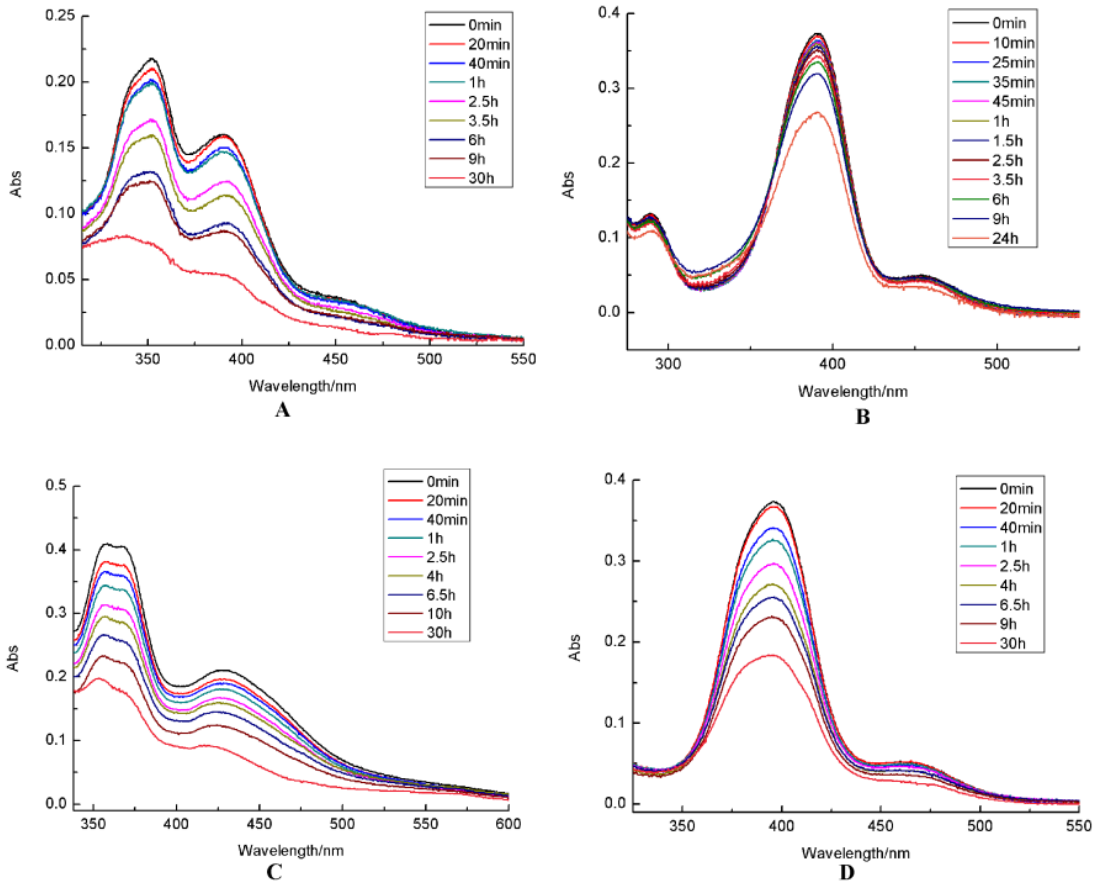

Figure S2. The UV-vis spectra of NAMI-A-like complexes carried out in aqueous solution. A. KP418, B. NAMI-A, C. KP1019, D. KP1019-2.

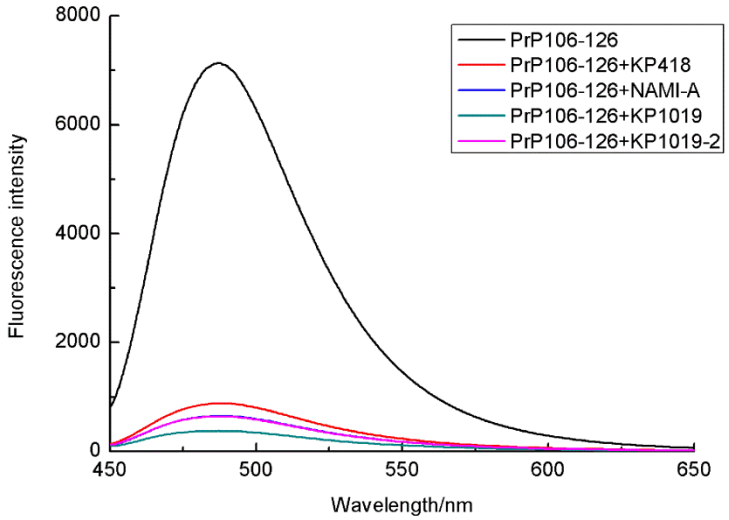

Figure S3. Evaluation of the ability of KP418, NAMI-A, KP1019, and KP1019-2 to inhibit the aggregation of PrP106−126.

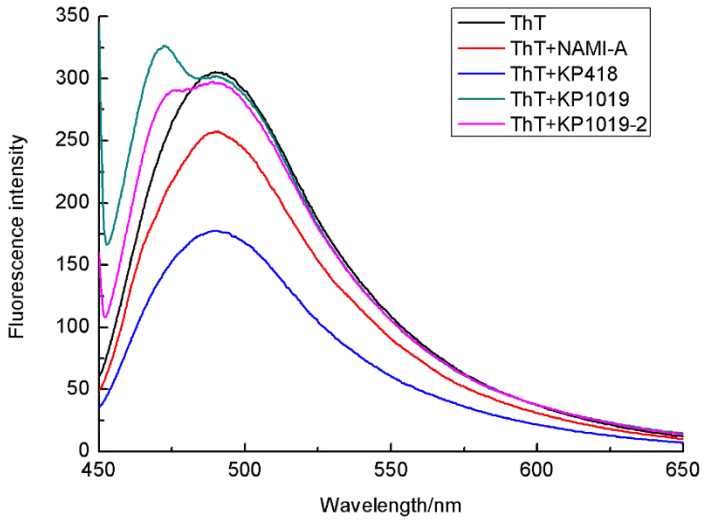

Figure S4. The ThT spectra carried out in the presence and absence of ruthenium complexes. Compared with fluorescence intensity of PrP106-126, the FL intensity of metal complex is small enough to be ignored.

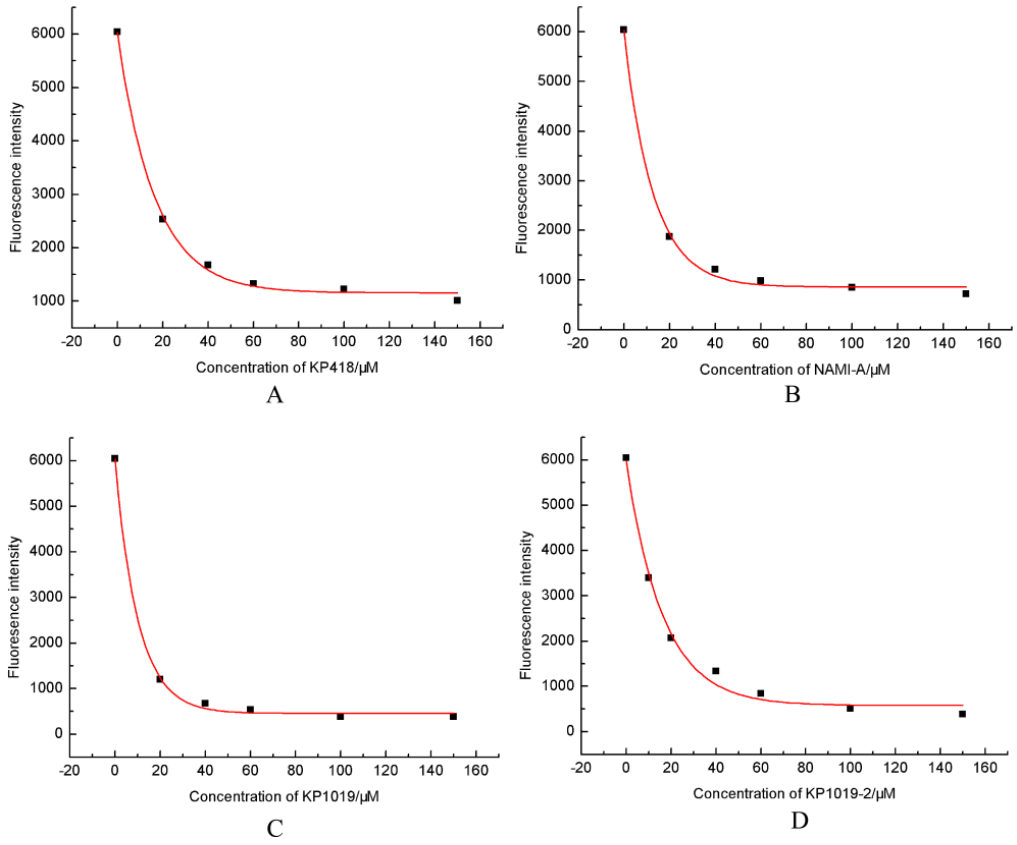

Figure S5. The ability of ruthenium complexes to inhibit the aggregation of PrP106−126, KP418 (A), NAMI-A (B), KP1019 (C), and KP1019-2 (D) measured by ThT fluorescence assay. The concentration of the peptide was 100 μM and the IC^{50} values were summarized in Table 2.

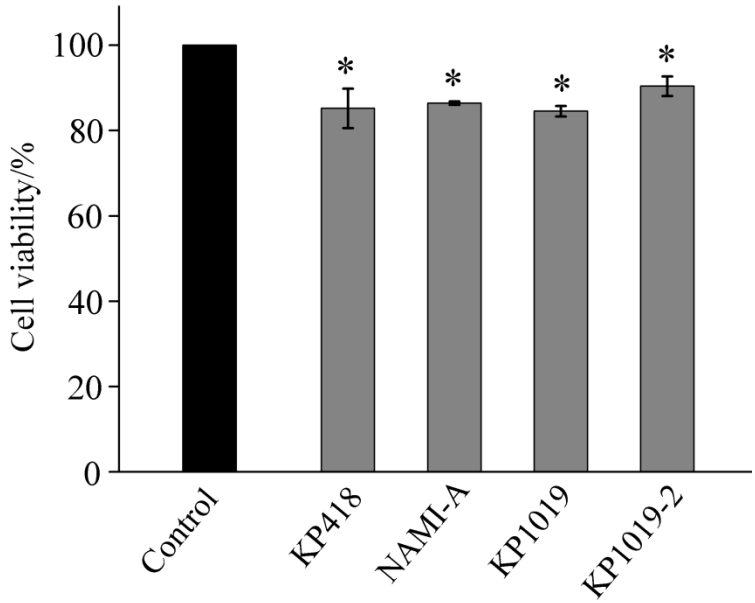

Figure S6. Effects of ruthenium complex on the viability of human SH-SY5Y cells determined with a MTT assay. It means that ruthenium complex have a relative low cytotoxicity. $^{*}P < 0.01$ versus control group.