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Supporting Information

for

Highly stable selenadiazole derivatives induce bladder cancer cell

apoptosis and inhibit cell migration and invasion through activation of

ROS-mediated signaling pathways

Results and Discussion



Figure S1. The ESI-MS spectrum of 1b.







Figure S3. The ESI-MS spectrum of 1d.



Figure S4. The ¹H NMR spectra of **1d**.



Figure S5. The ESI-MS spectrum of **2b**.







Figure S7. The ESI-MS spectrum of 2c.



Figure S8. The ¹H NMR spectra of **2c**.



Figure S9. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) of SeDs.



Figure S10. HPLC chromatogram of **1b**.



Figure S11. The lipophilicity (log*P*) of **1a-2c** and MMC.



Figure S12. Fluorescence spectra of 1c, 1d, 2a and 2c (5 μ M) incubated in PBS at pH 4.0 and 7.0 for various periods of time.



Figure S13. (A) (B) Cell viability of bladder cancer cells (EJ, T24) treated with low concentrations of **1b**. (C) Light microscopy images of exposed to low concentrations of **1b**.



Figure S14. Effects of LY294002 and U0126 on 1b-induced inhibition on the growth of EJ cells. Cells were pretreated with 10 μ M LY294002 or U0126 for 2 h and co-treated with **1b** for another 24 h. Bars with different characters (a–c) are statistically different at the *P* <0.05 level.