

# A lipophilic copper(II) complex as an optical probe for intracellular detection of NO

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**Supplementary information**

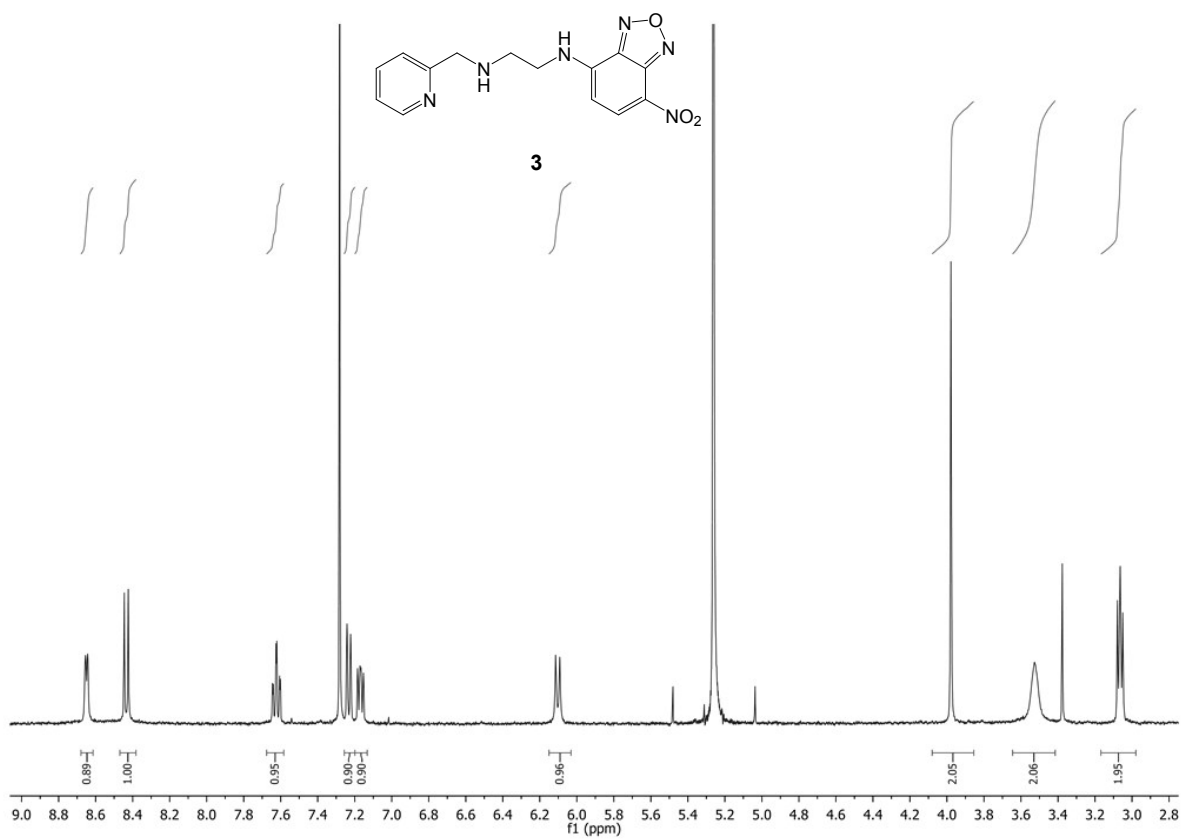


Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand **3** in a mixture of CDCl<sub>3</sub> and CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (peaks at 7.2 and 5.2 ppm correspond to residual solvents)

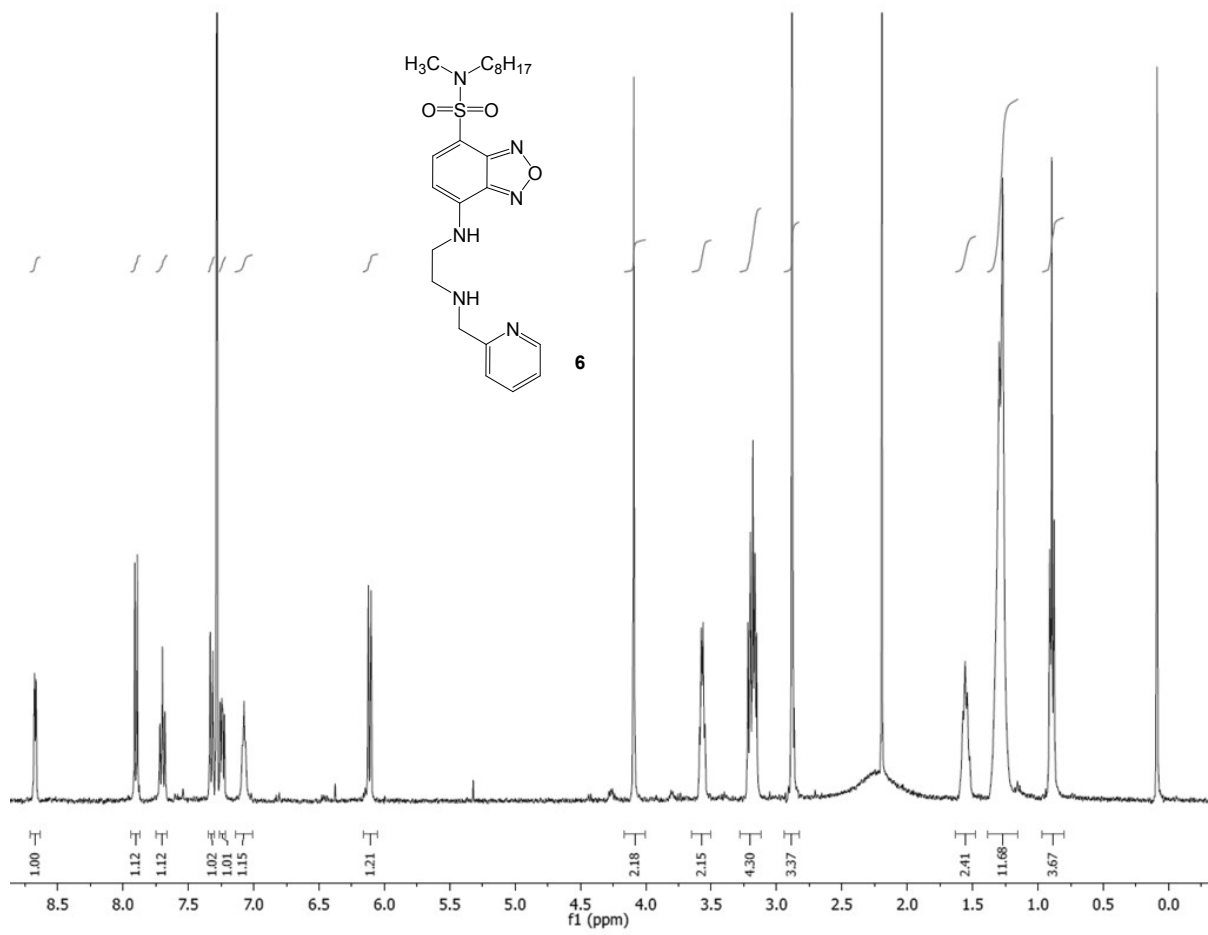


Figure S2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of ligand **6** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

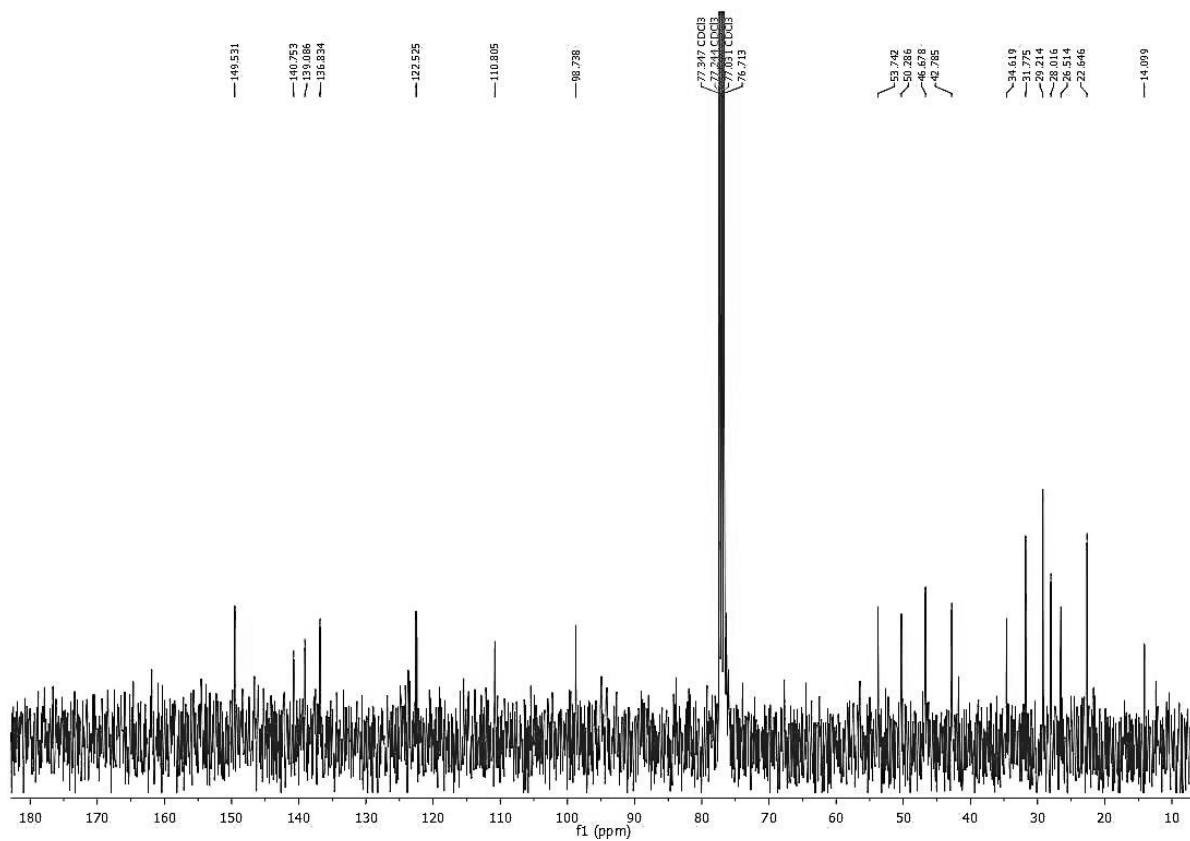


Figure S3.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of ligand **6** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

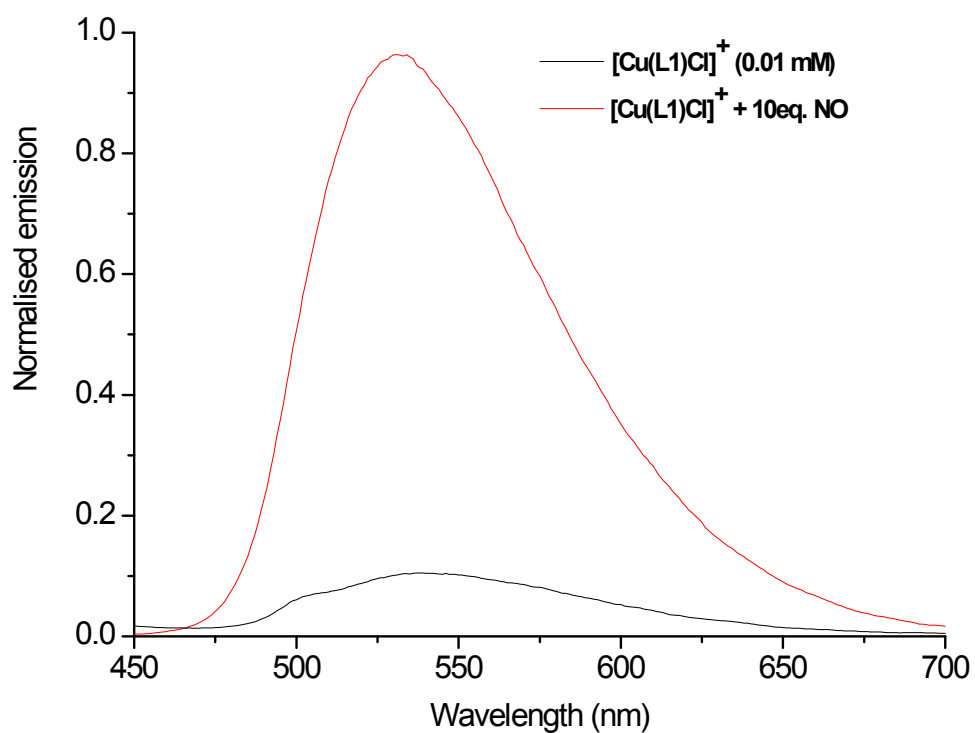


Figure S4. Fluorescent enhancement of complex **4** (0.01 mM) in presence of 10 eq. of NO (red trace) generated from DEA-NO (50 mM PIPES, pH 7.0, 100 mM KCl).

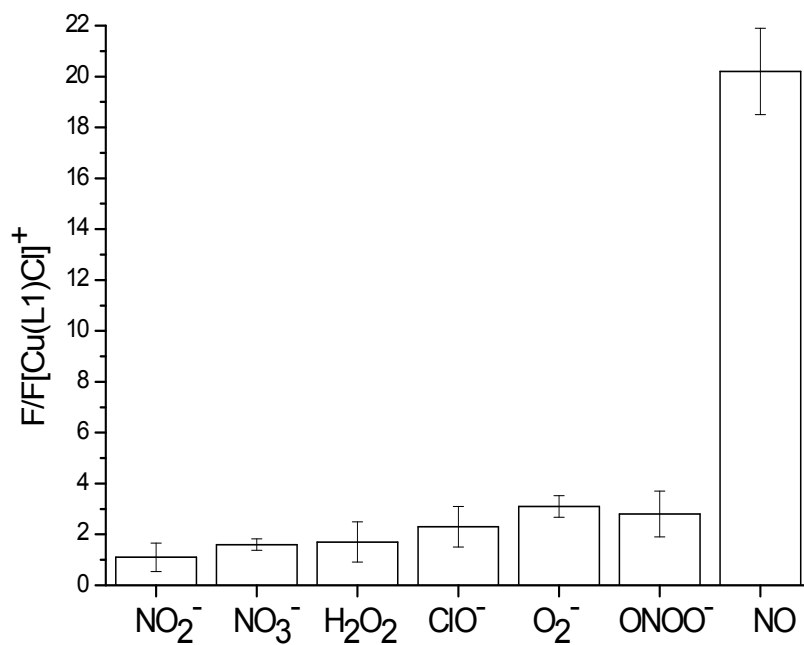


Figure S5. The fluorescent response of complex **4** (540 nm) after addition of 100 eq. of  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{ClO}^-$ ,  $\text{O}_2^-$  and  $\text{NO}$  for 1 hour in buffered PBS (pH 7). All data (emission intensity, F) are normalised with respect to the emission of a 10  $\mu\text{M}$  solution of **4** (50 mM PIPES, pH 7.0, 100 mM KCl).

**Cytotoxicity studies using MTT assay.**

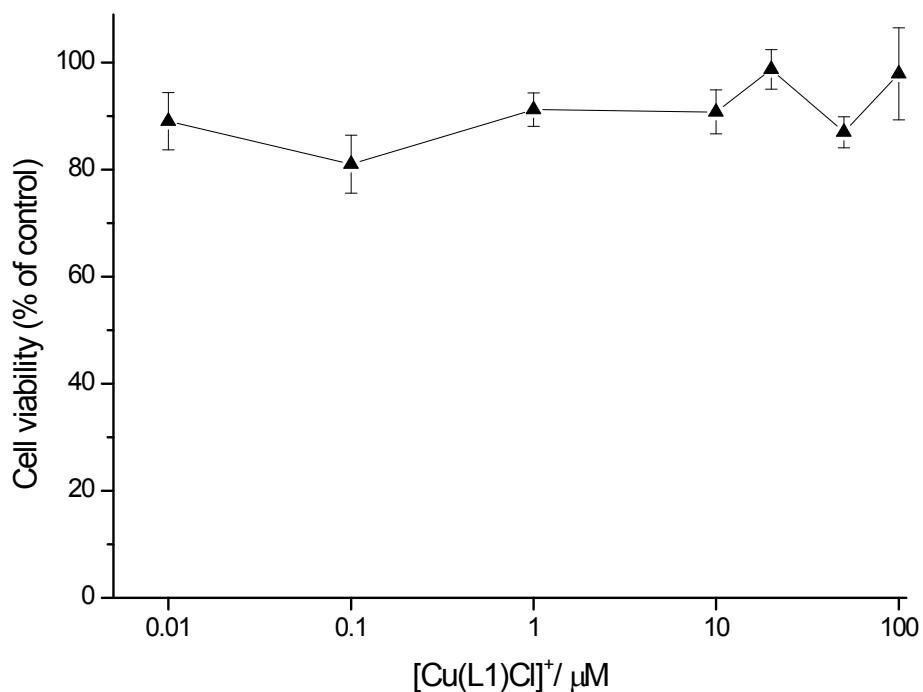


Figure S6. MTT cytotoxicity assay of **4** against NIH 3T3 mouse fibroblasts cells. NIH 3T3 cells were transferred to a 96 well plate in 90  $\mu\text{l}$  of phenol red free media and 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of **4** (0.01 – 100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was added and incubated for 1 hour (37°C). To each well was then added 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of 5 mg/ml of thiazolyl blue tetrazolium bromide (yellow) and incubated for 3.5 hours (37°C). The media was removed carefully and the precipitated formazon (purple) was dissolved in 150  $\mu\text{L}$  of MTT solvent (4 mM HCl, 0.1% Nondet P-40). The plate was analysed by UV-vis spectroscopy at 590 nm and compared against the control to determine cell viability in the presence of **4**.

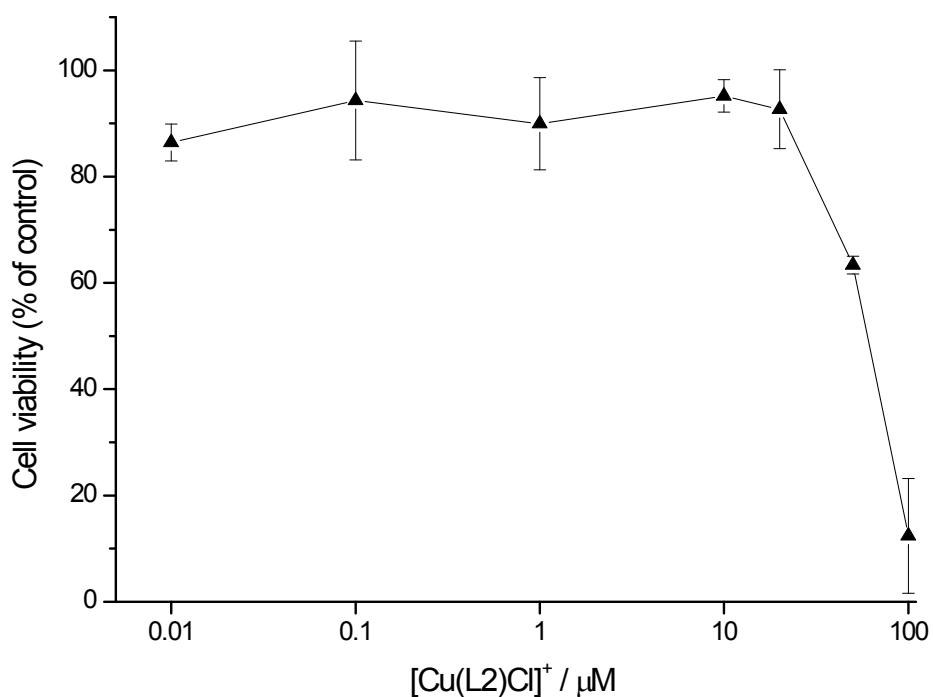


Figure S7. MTT cytotoxicity assay of **7** against NIH 3T3 mouse fibroblasts cells. NIH 3T3 cells were transferred to a 96 well plate in 90  $\mu\text{L}$  of phenol red free media and 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of **7** (0.01 – 100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was added and incubated for 1 hour (37°C). To each well was then added 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of 5 mg/ml of thiazolyl blue tetrazolium bromide (yellow) and incubated for 3.5 hours (37°C). The media was removed carefully and the precipitated formazon (purple) was dissolved in 150  $\mu\text{L}$  of MTT solvent (4 mM HCl, 0.1% Nondet P-40). The plate was analysed by UV-Vis spectroscopy at 590 nm and compared against the control to determine cell viability in the presence of **7**.



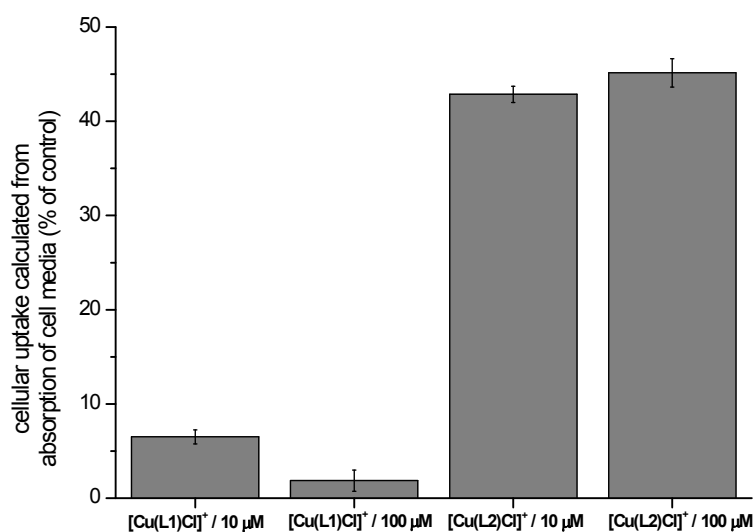


Figure S8. Uptake determination in cell media of **4** (i.e. [Cu(L1)Cl]Cl) vs. **7** (i.e. [Cu(L2)Cl]Cl) by NIH 3T3 mouse fibroblast cells measured via UV/Vis spectroscopy. NIH 3T3 cells were incubated for 1 hour at 37°C with 500 μL of 10 and 100 μM solutions of **4** or **7** in phenol red free media. After this time, the cells were spun down and 200 μl aliquots of cell free media were transferred to a 96 well plate and the absorbance was measured at 480 nm for **4** and 440 nm for **7**. The values were compared with the controls (known concentration of compound in cell free, phenol red free media) in order to determine the percentage of cellular uptake (triplicate +/- SD) of each compound.