

*Supporting Information for*

# A new class of platinum(II) complexes with phosphine ligand pta which show potent anticancer activity

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**Table S1.** Compound nomenclature according to IUPAC recommendations.

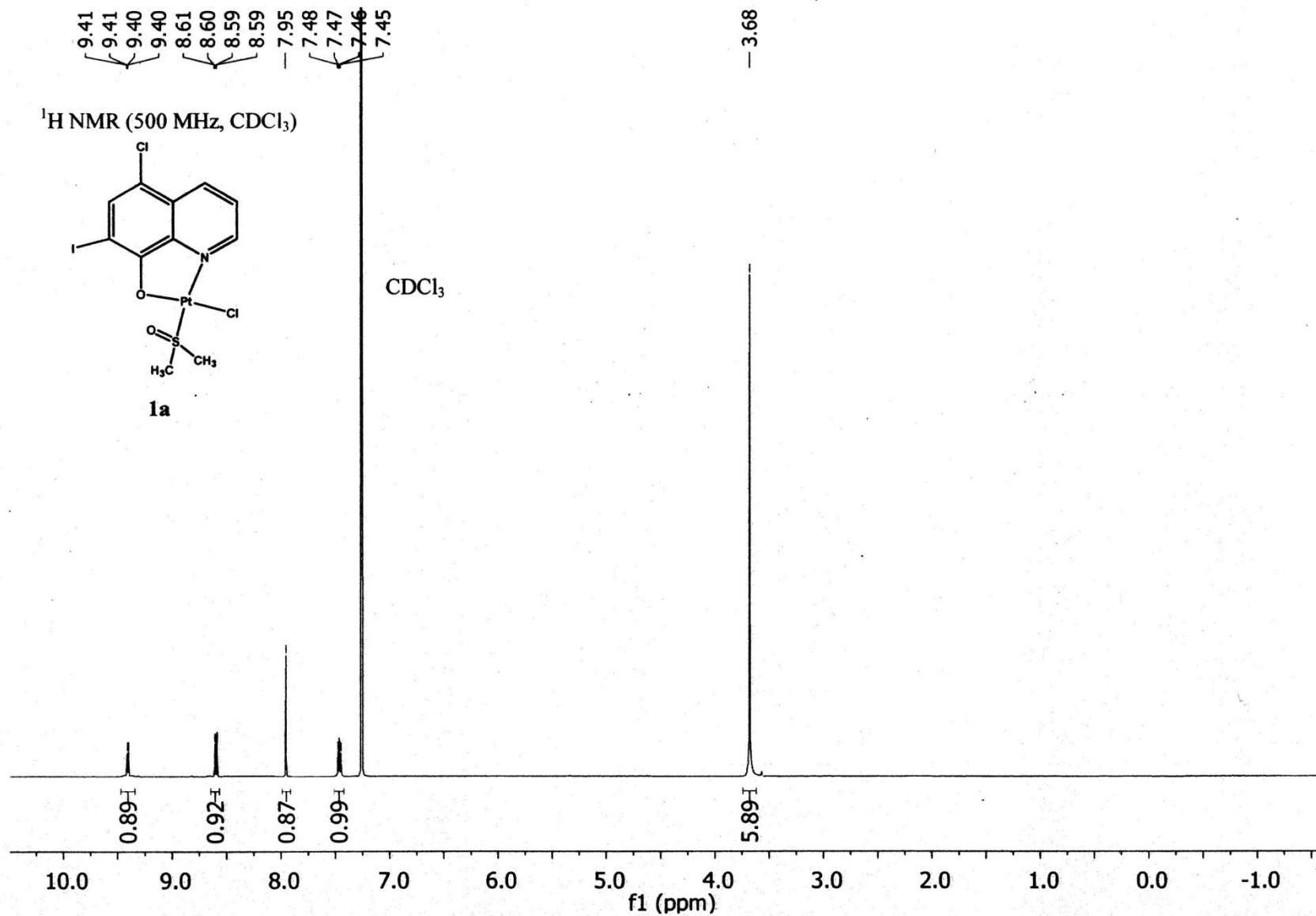
**Table S2.** Crystallographic data for compounds **1b**,  $\alpha$ -**2a**, and  $\beta$ -**2a**.

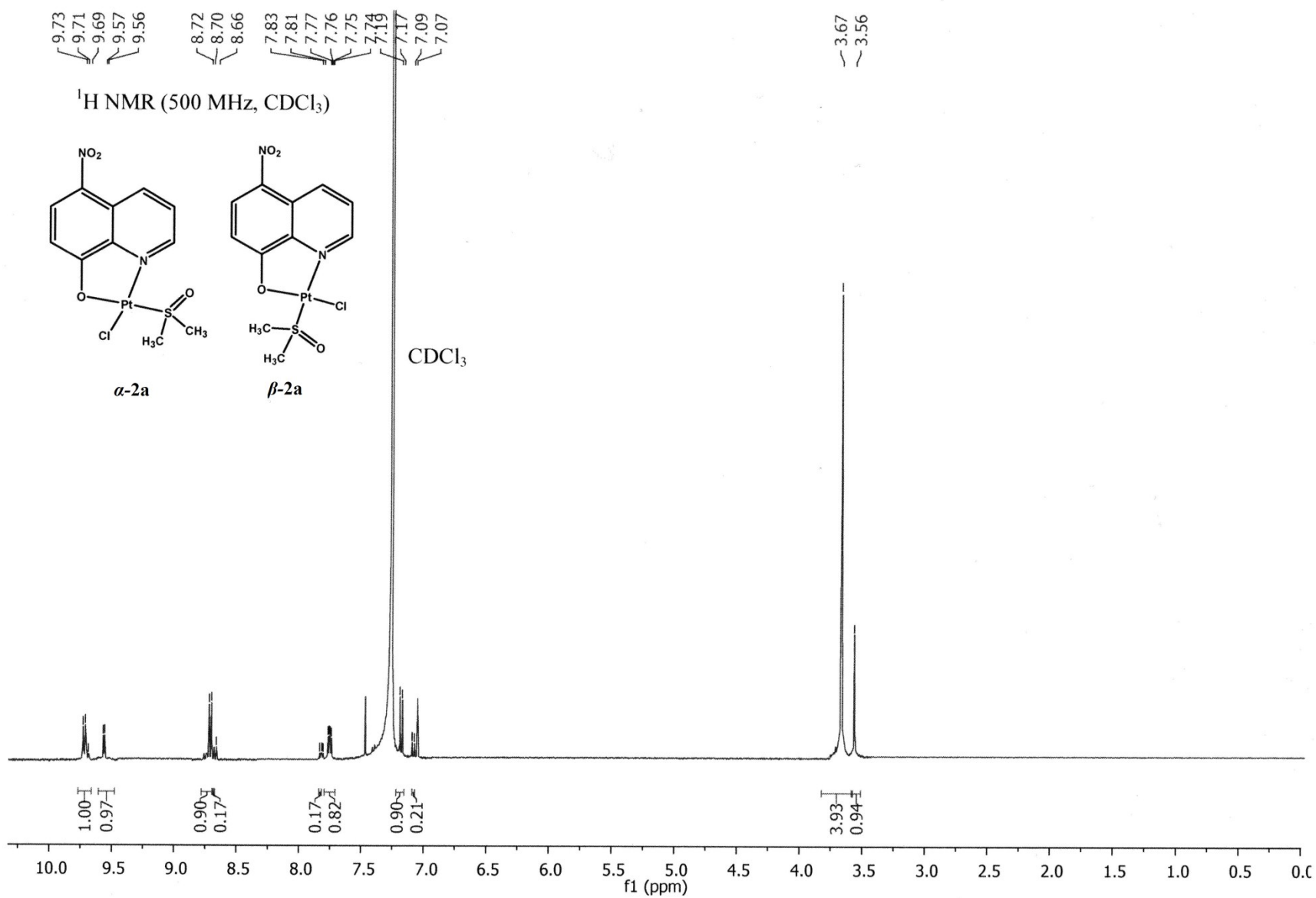
**Table S3.** Crystallographic data for compounds **4b** and **6a**.

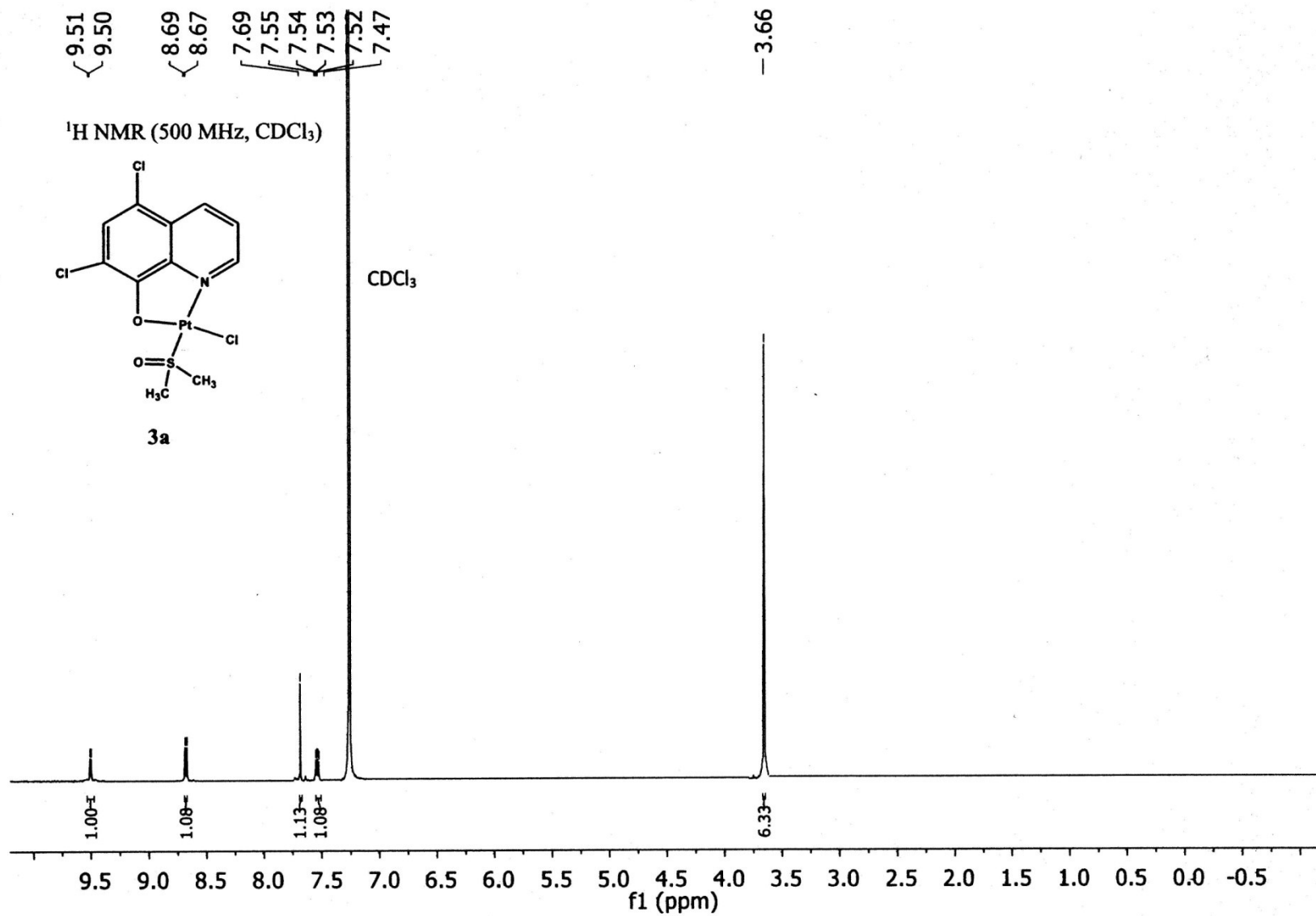
**Table S4.** Instrument operating conditions for ICP-QMS

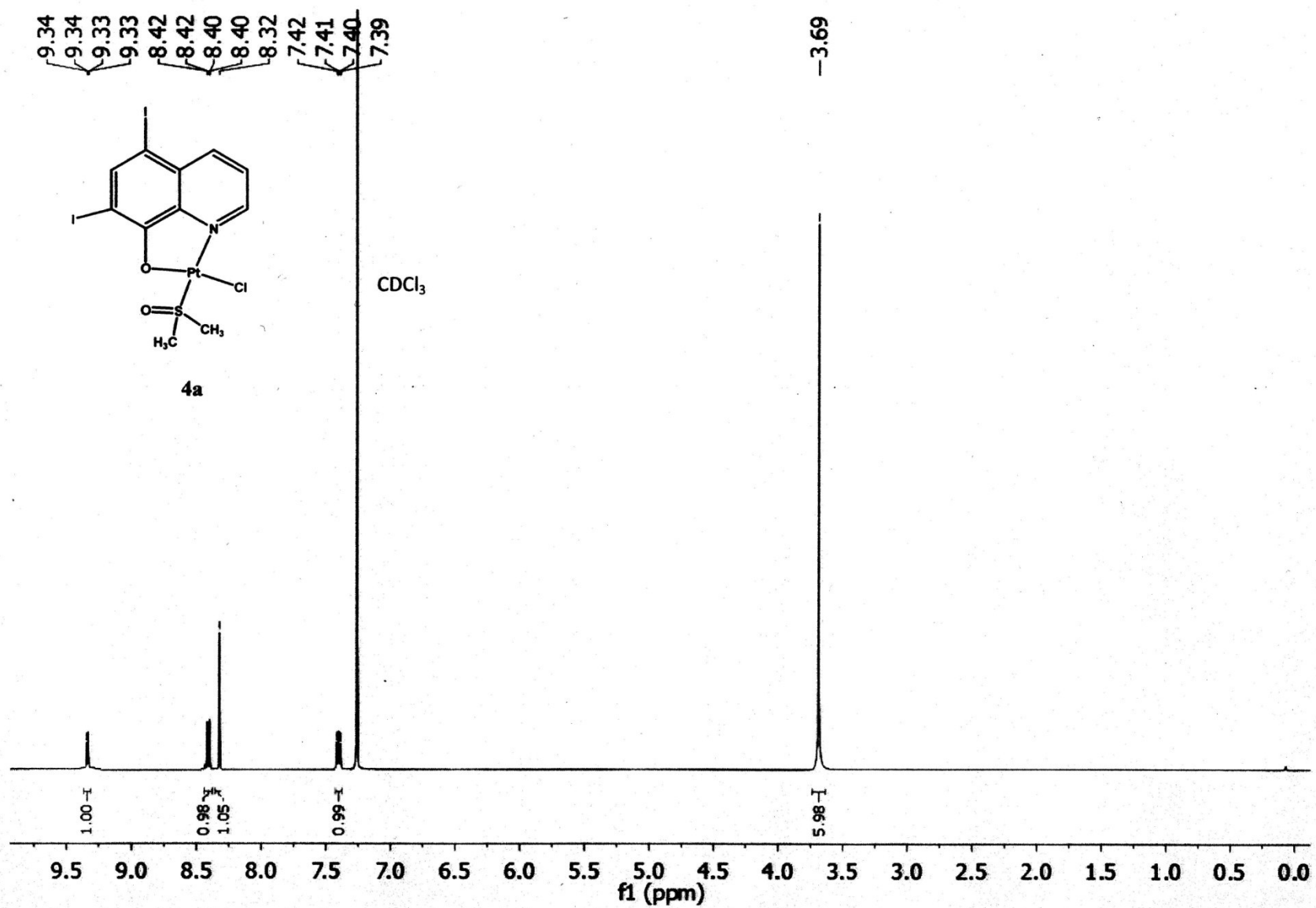
**Table S5.** Lethal and teratogenic effects observed in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) embryos at different hours post fertilization (hpf).



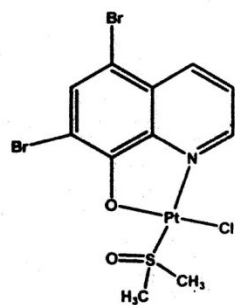




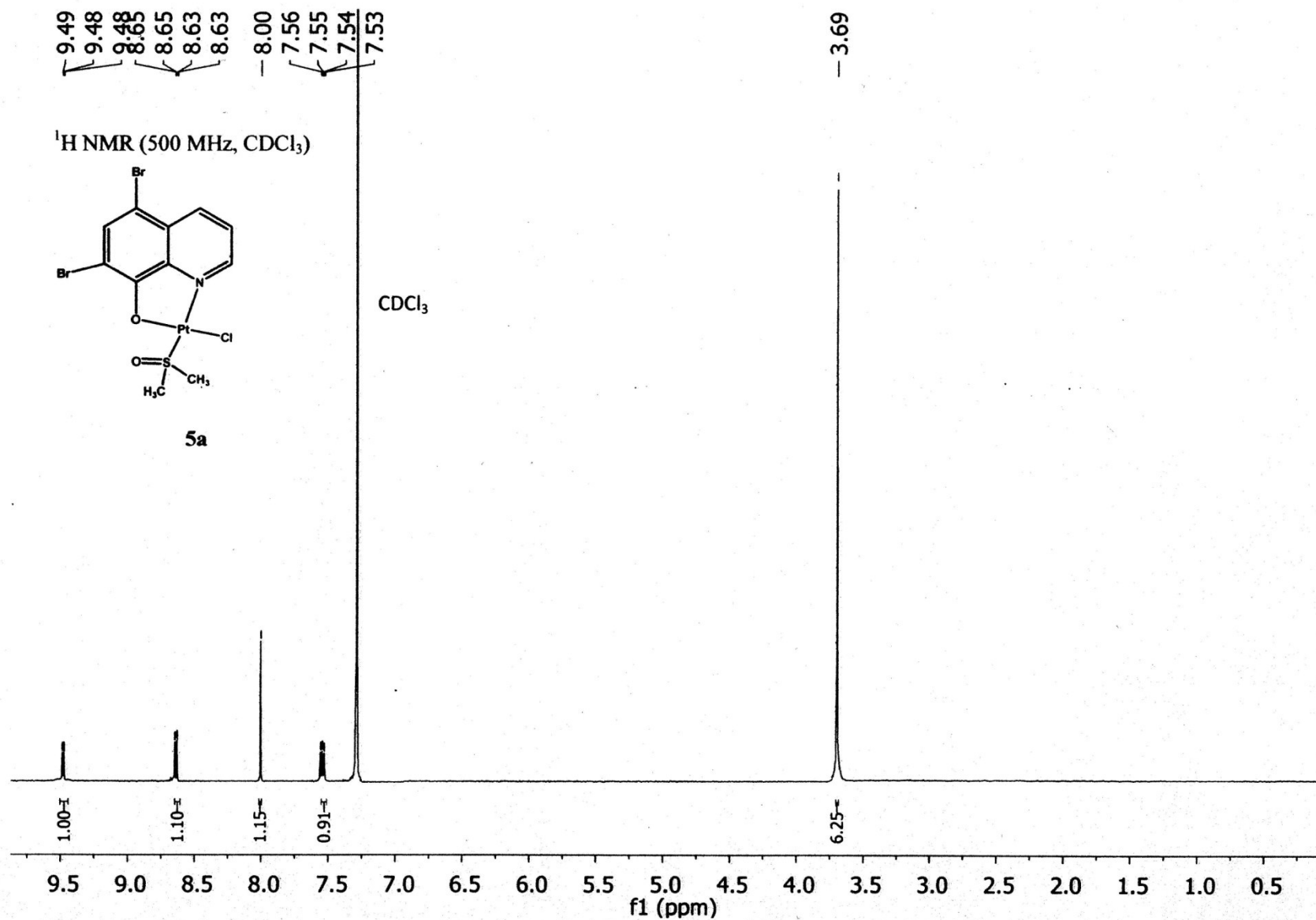


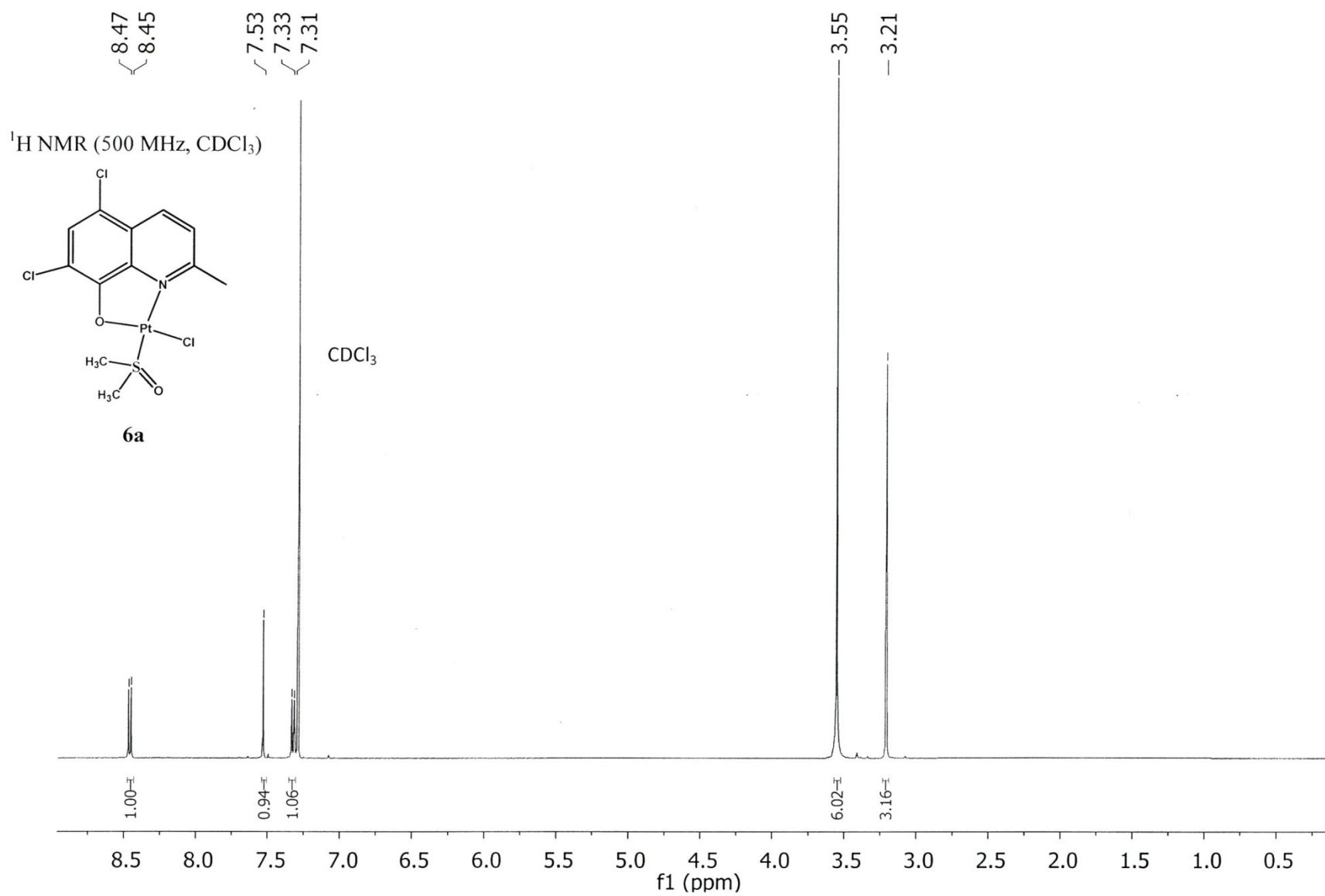


<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



**5a**



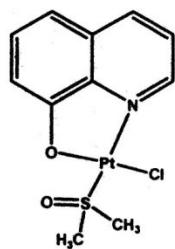




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 8.36 8.36 8.35 8.35  
 7.52 7.50 7.48 7.44 7.43 7.42 7.41 7.08 7.06

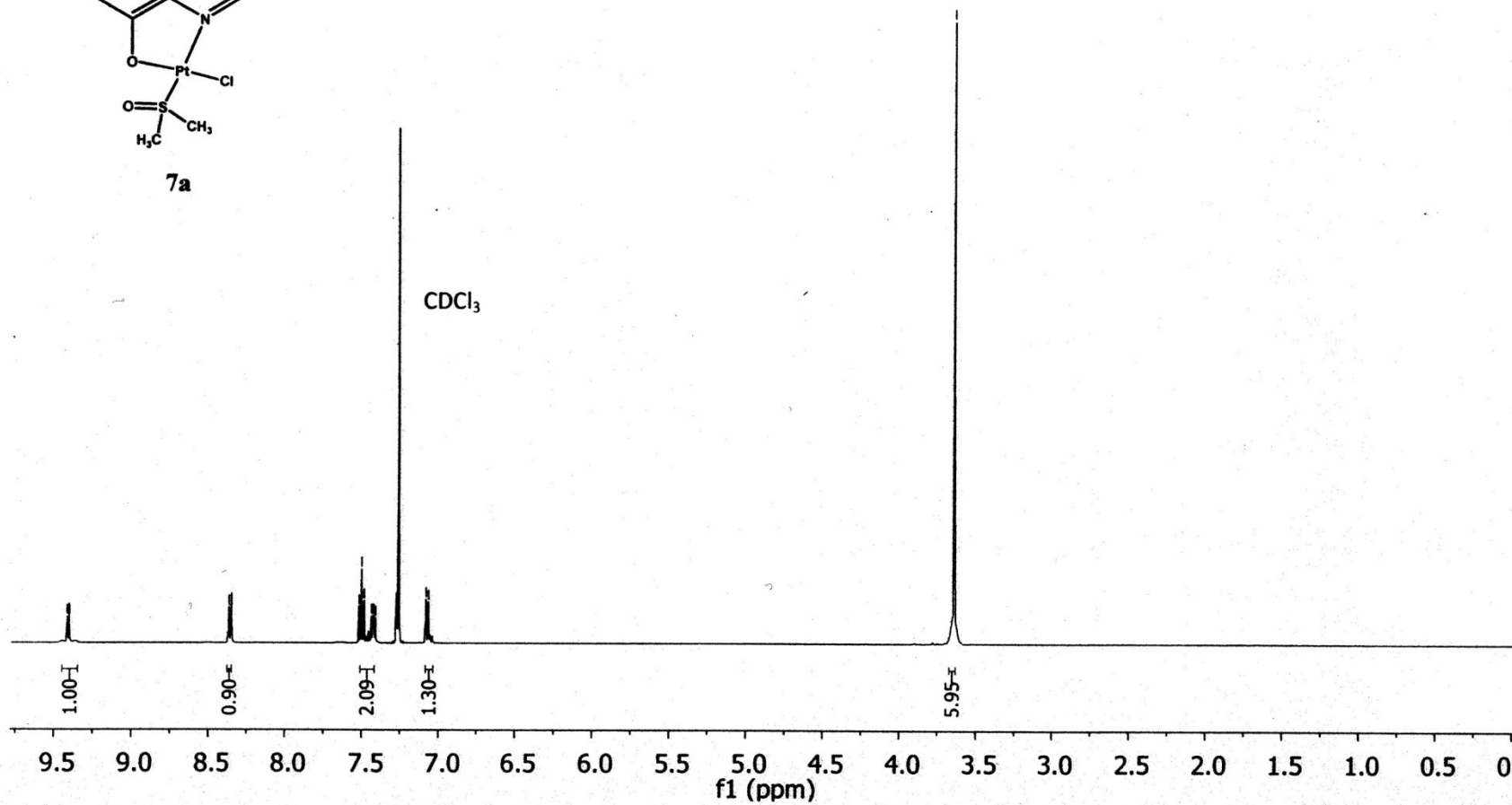
— 3.64

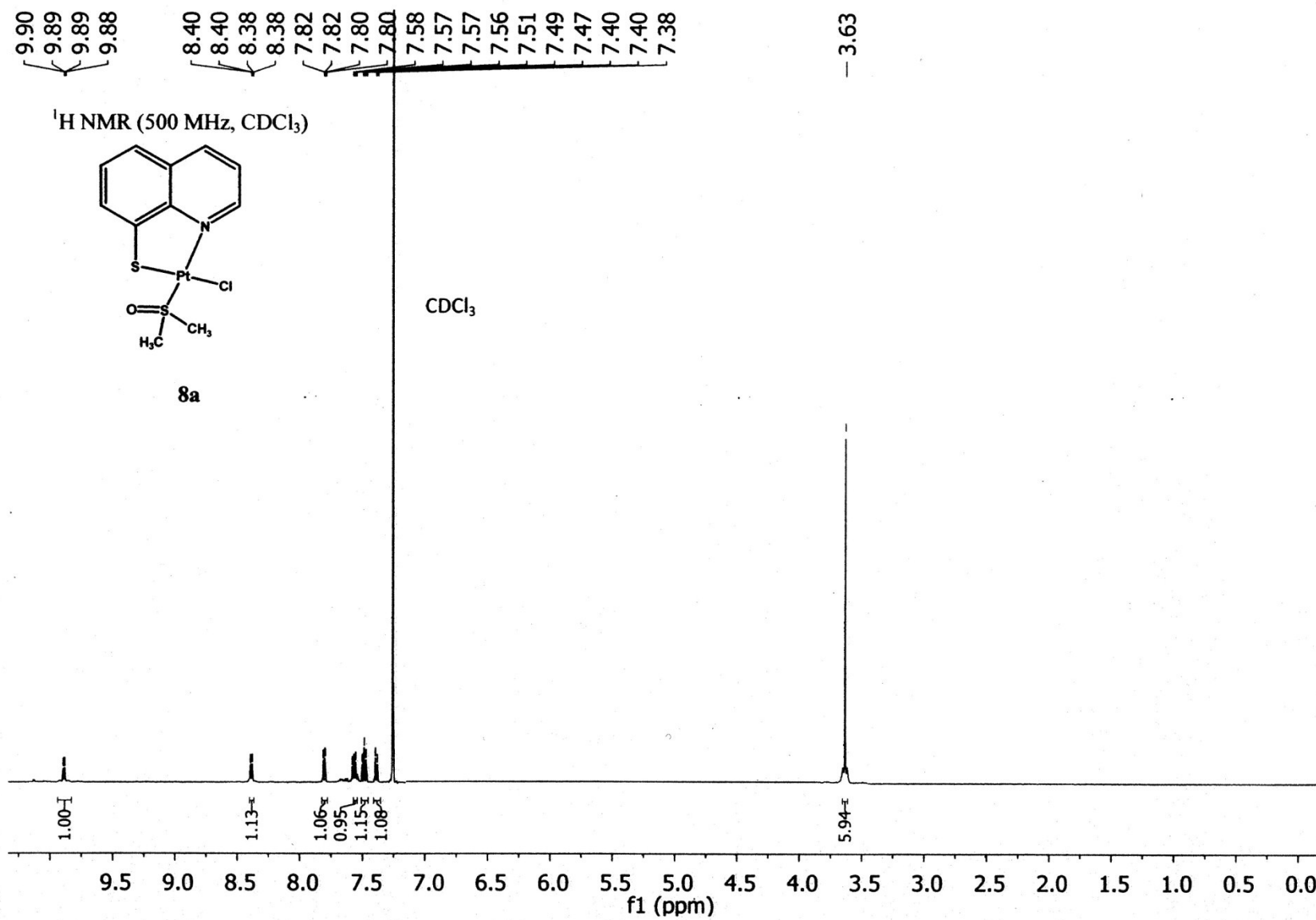
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )



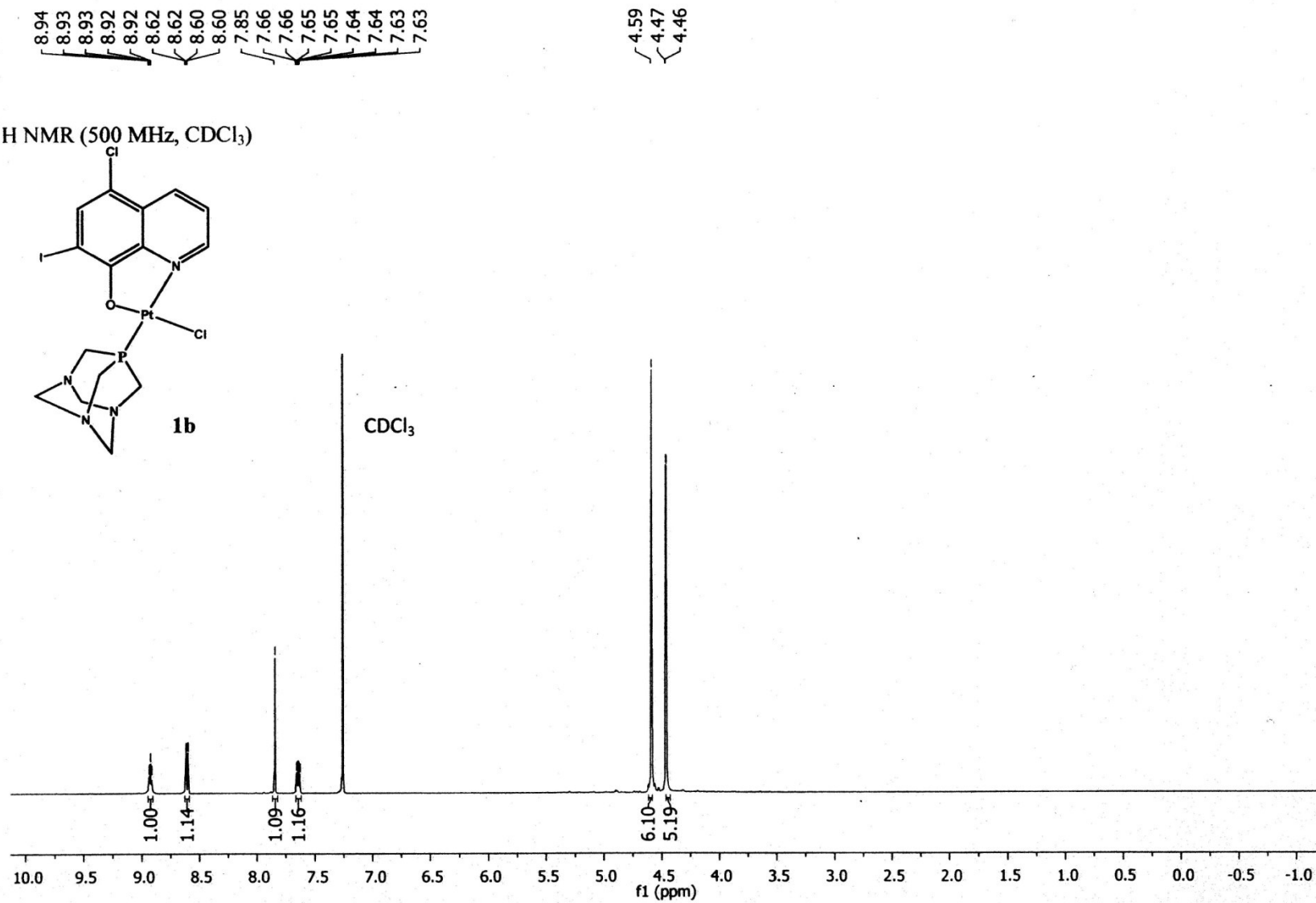
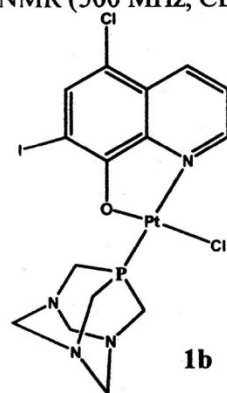
7a

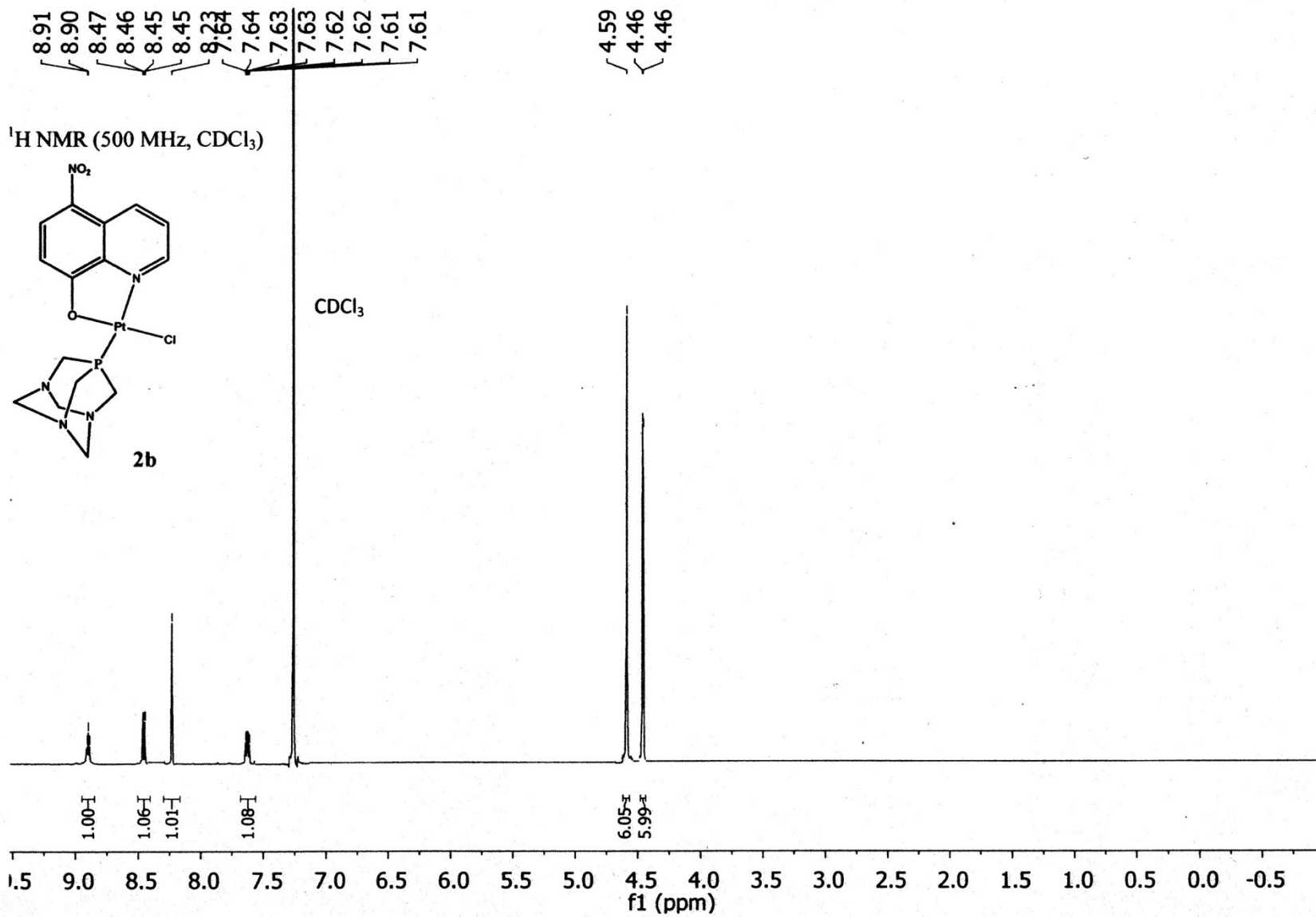
$\text{CDCl}_3$

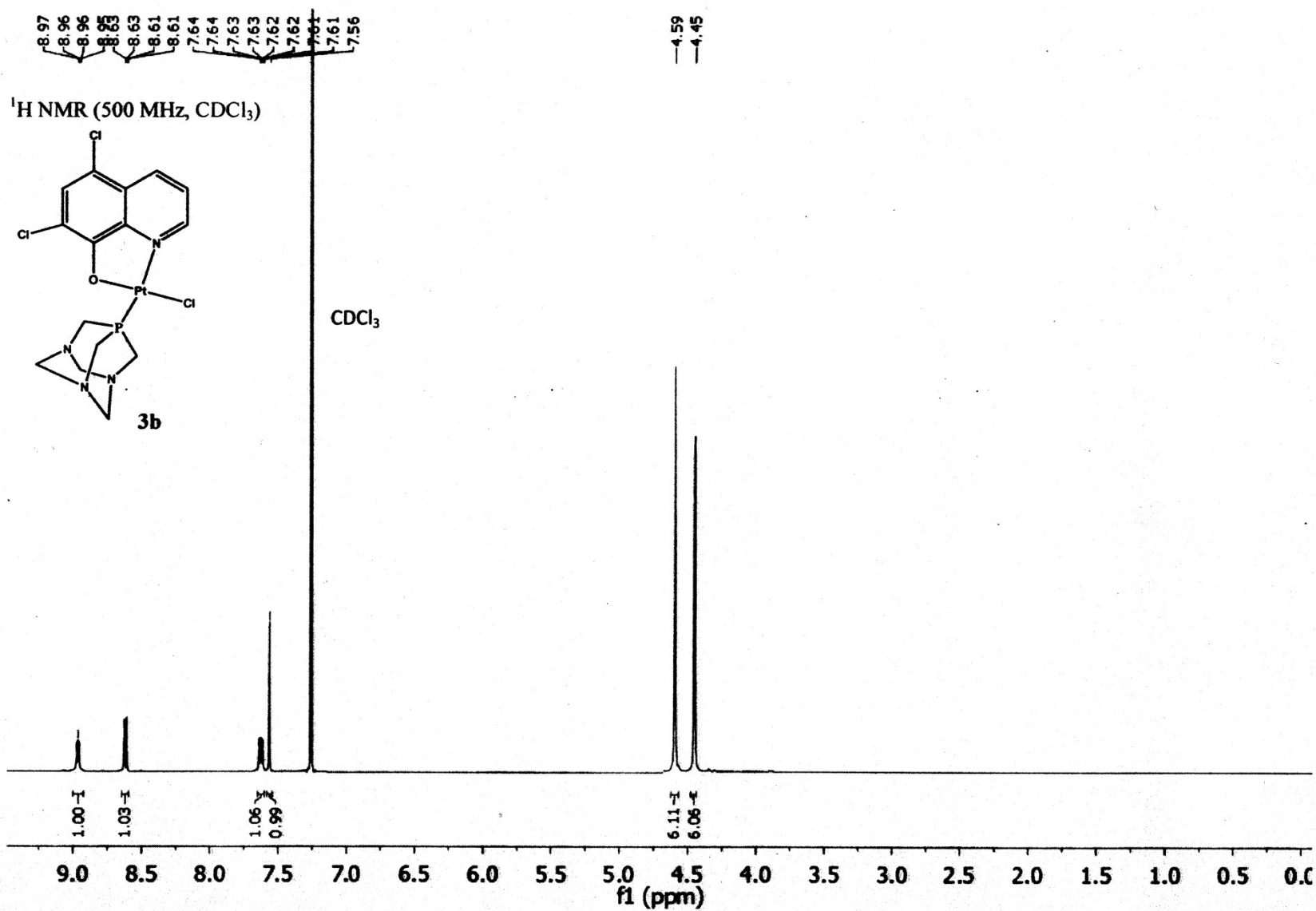


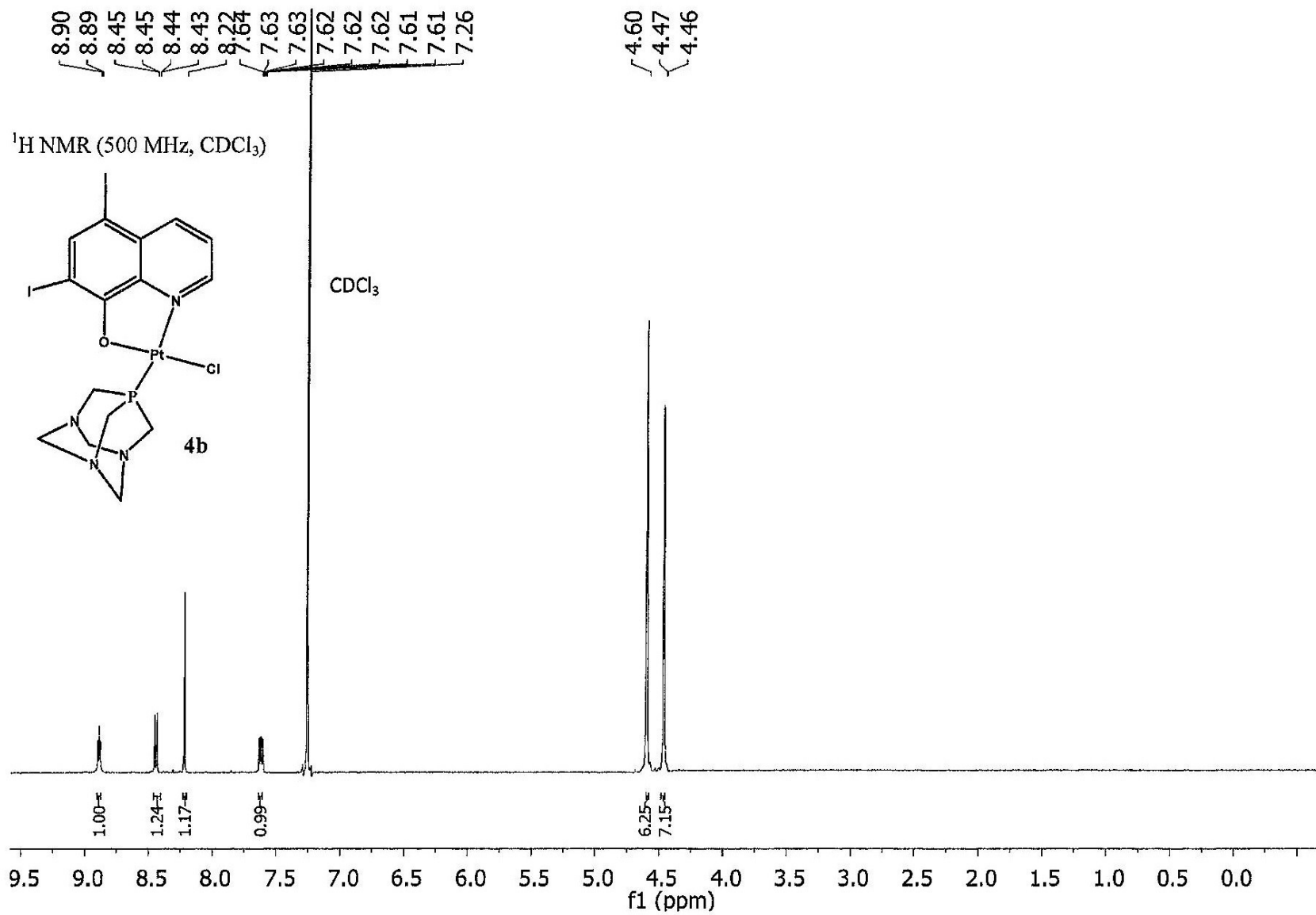


$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )





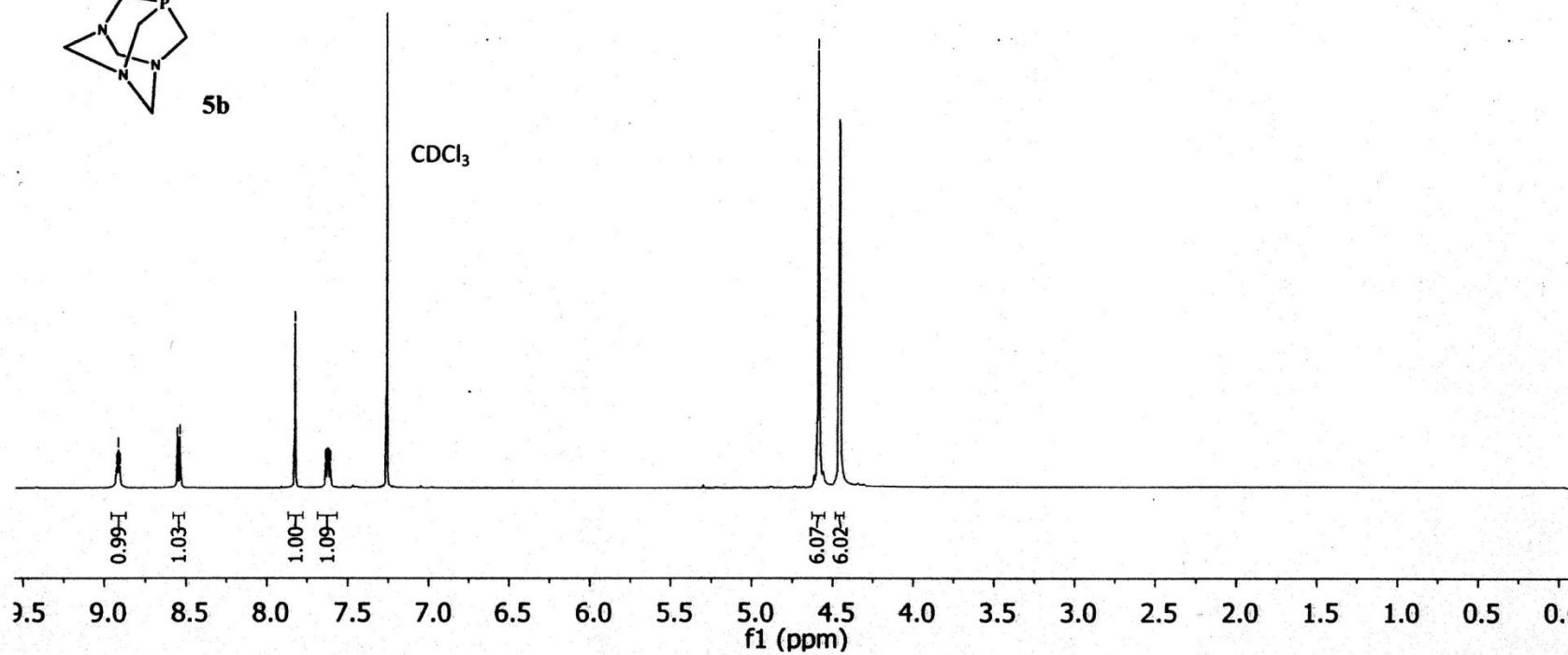
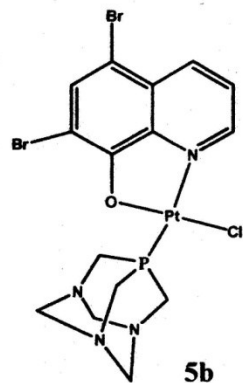


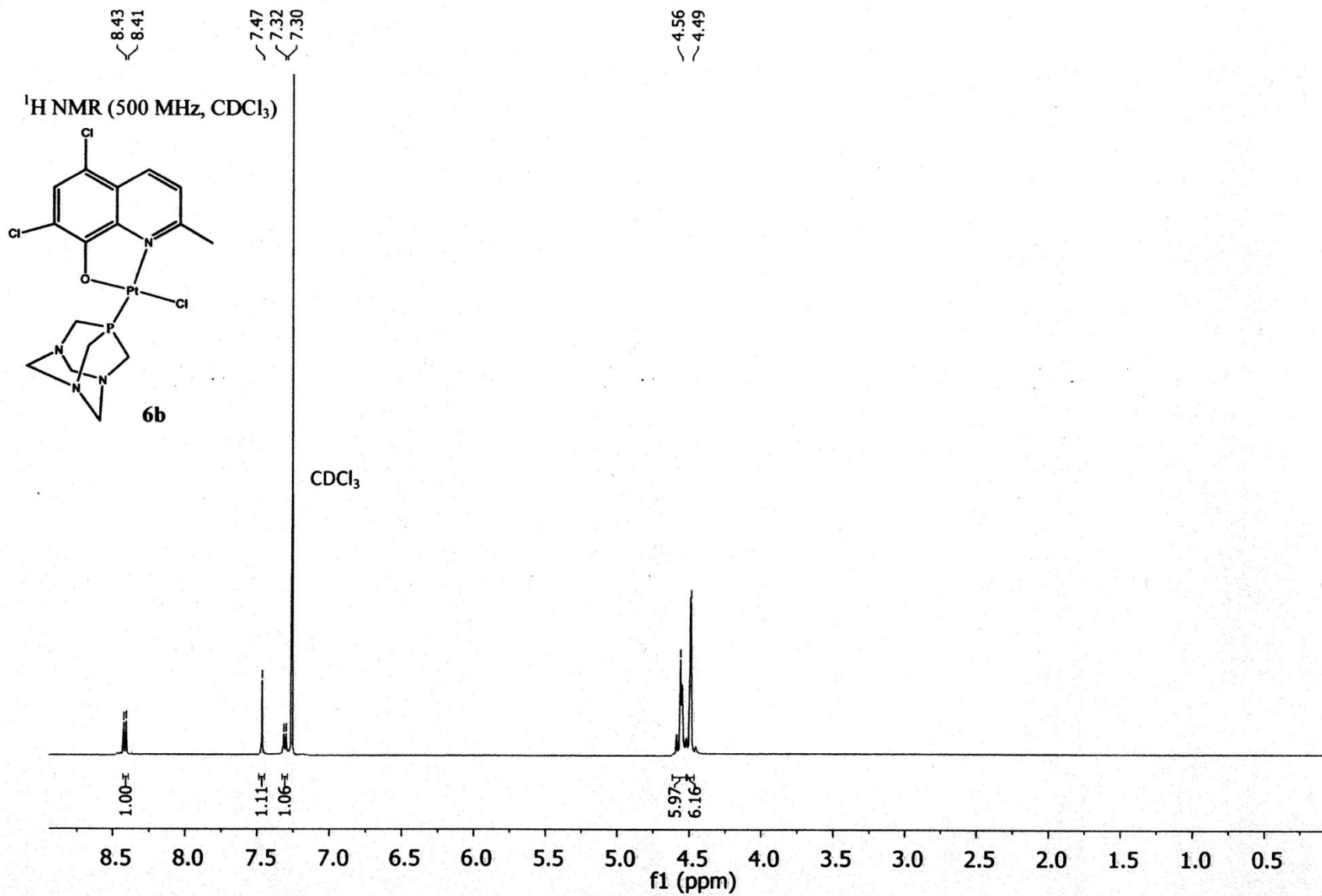


8.92  
8.92  
8.91  
8.91  
8.90  
8.56  
8.54  
7.83  
7.64  
7.63  
7.63  
7.63  
7.62  
7.62  
7.61  
7.61

4.59  
4.46

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )







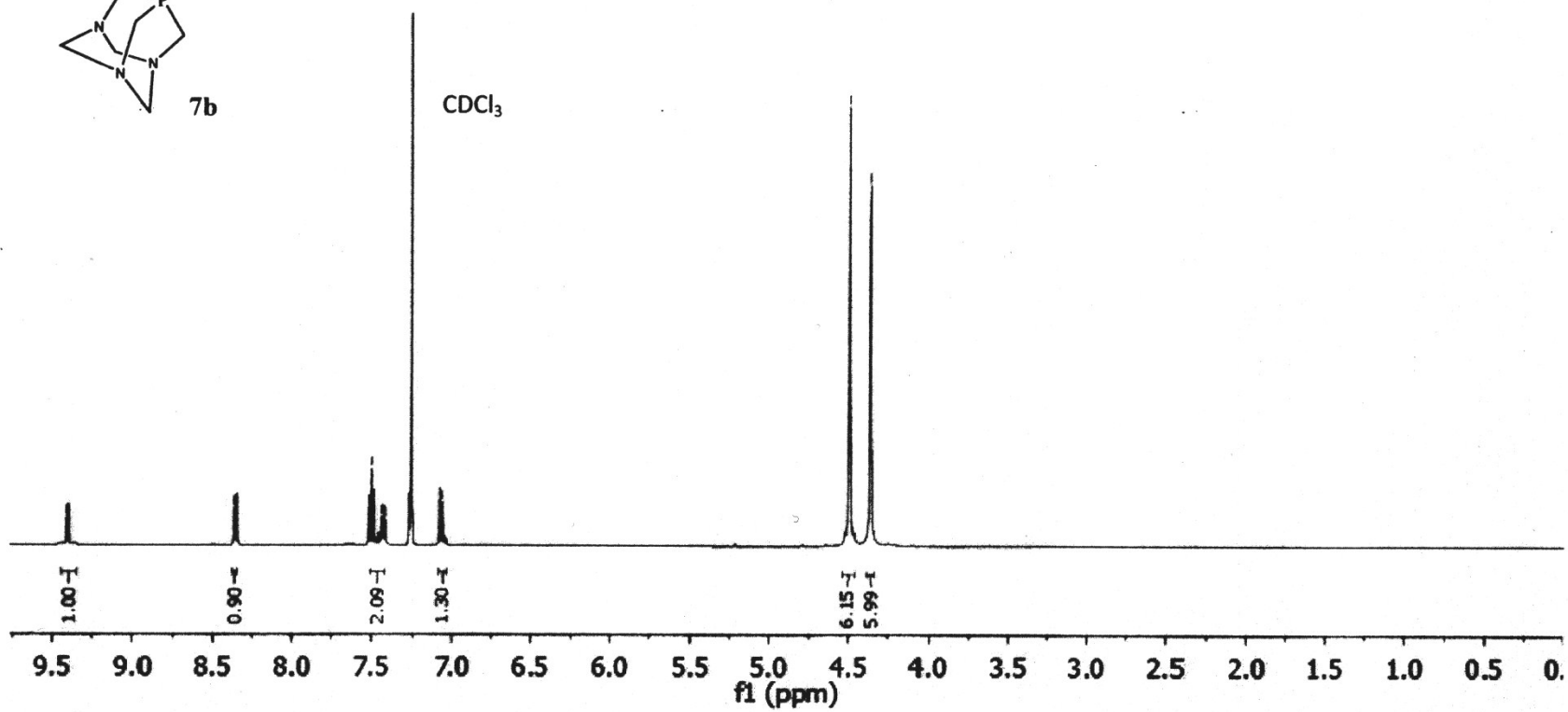
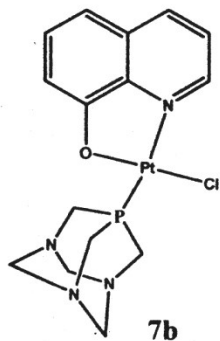
9.41  
9.41  
9.40  
9.40

8.36  
8.36  
8.35  
8.35

7.52  
7.50  
7.48  
7.44  
7.43  
7.06

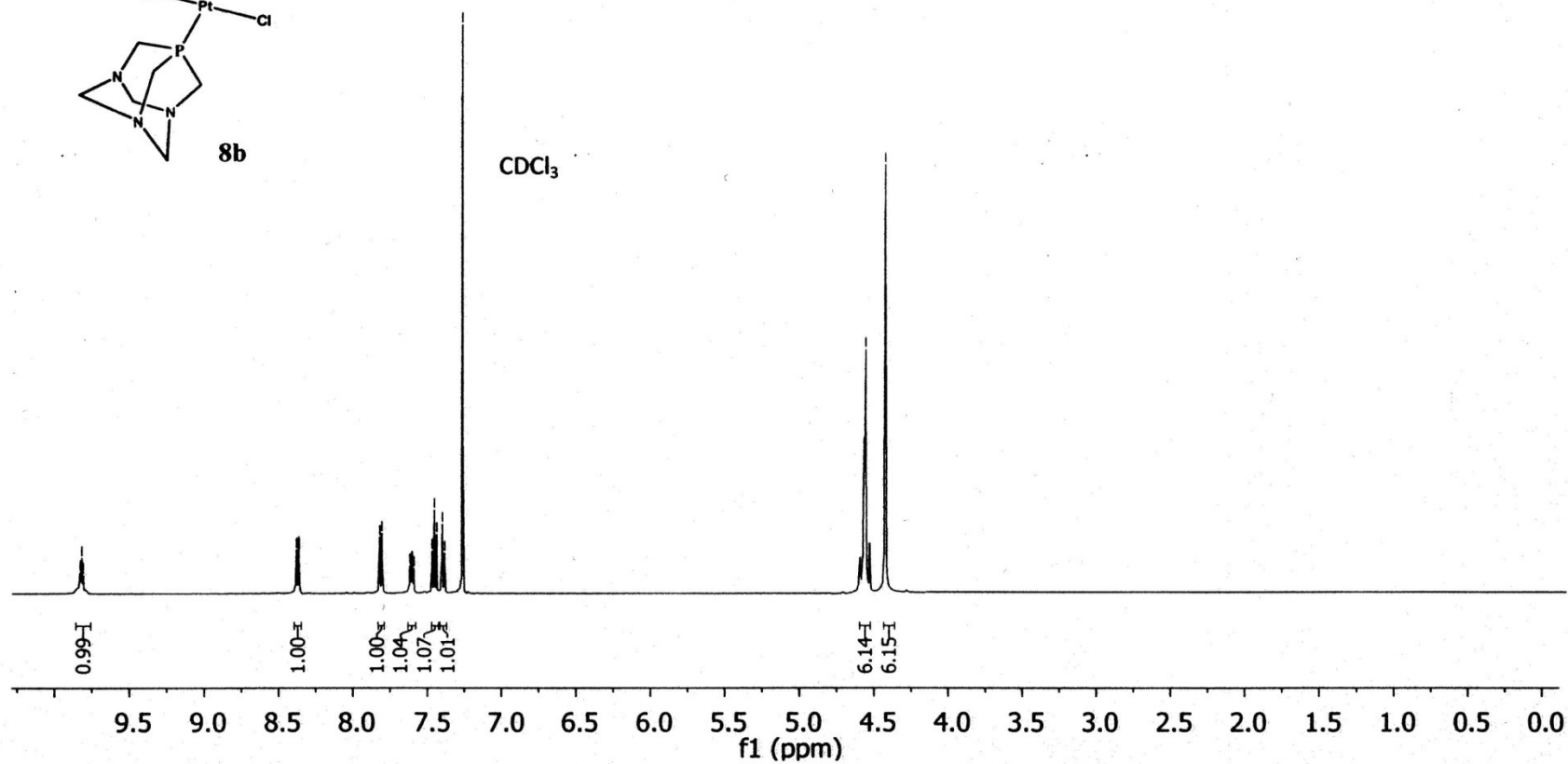
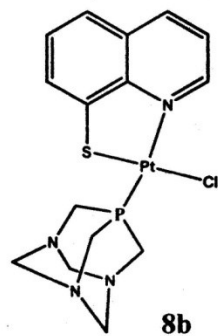
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4.459

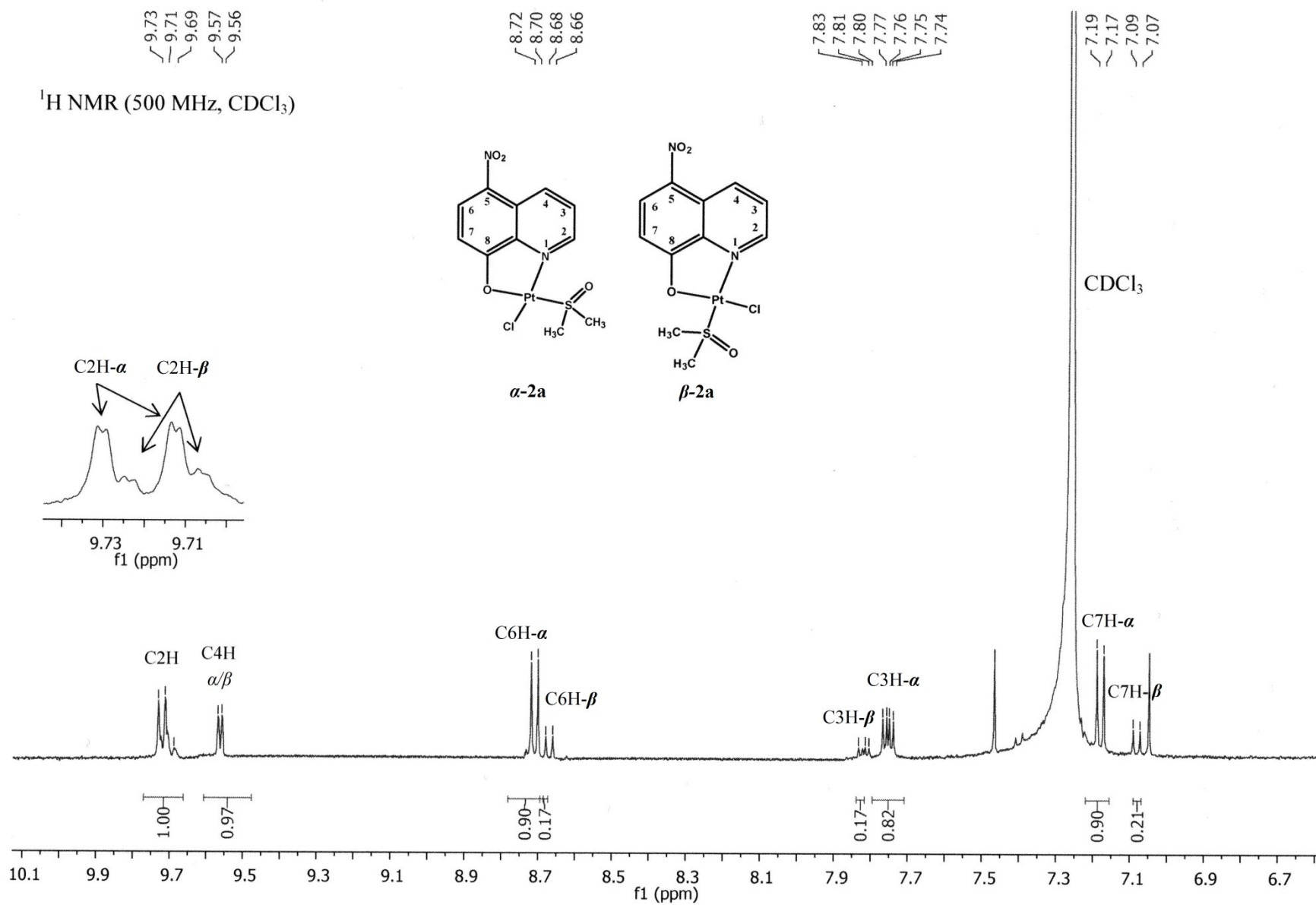
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )



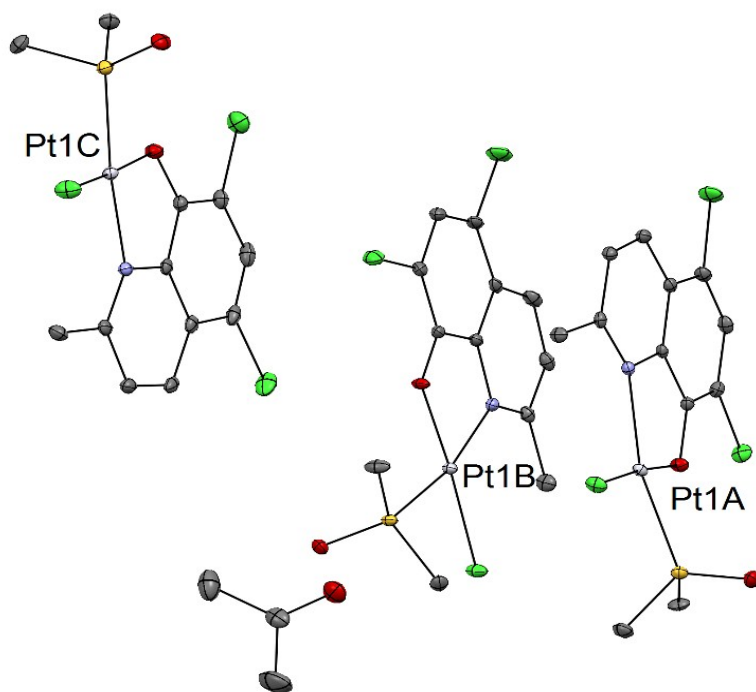
9.83 9.83 9.82 9.81 9.81  
 8.38 8.38 8.36 8.36  
 7.82 7.81 7.62 7.62 7.61 7.60 7.59 7.47 7.45 7.44 7.40 7.38 7.26  
 ~4.55 ~4.42

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

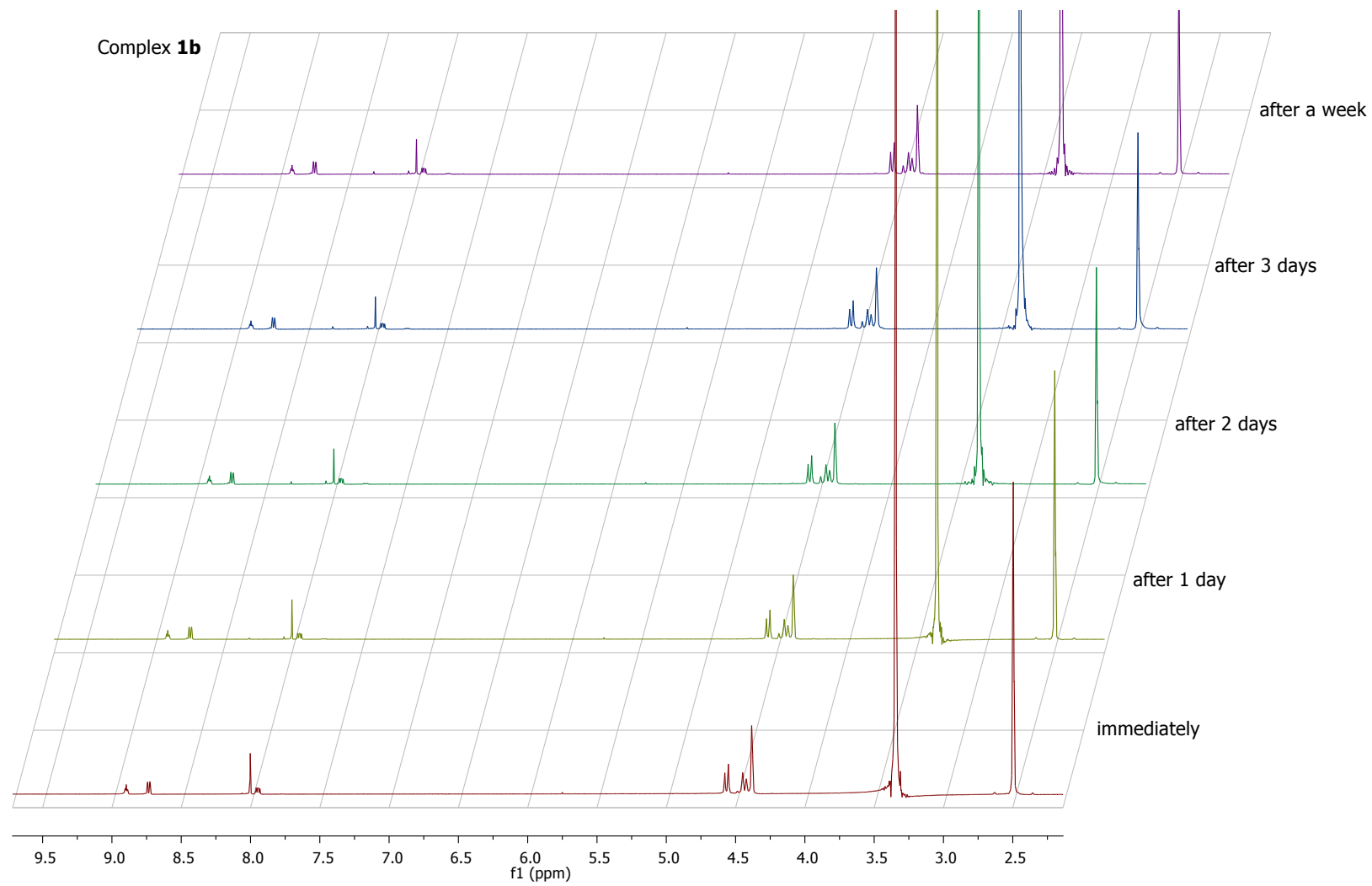


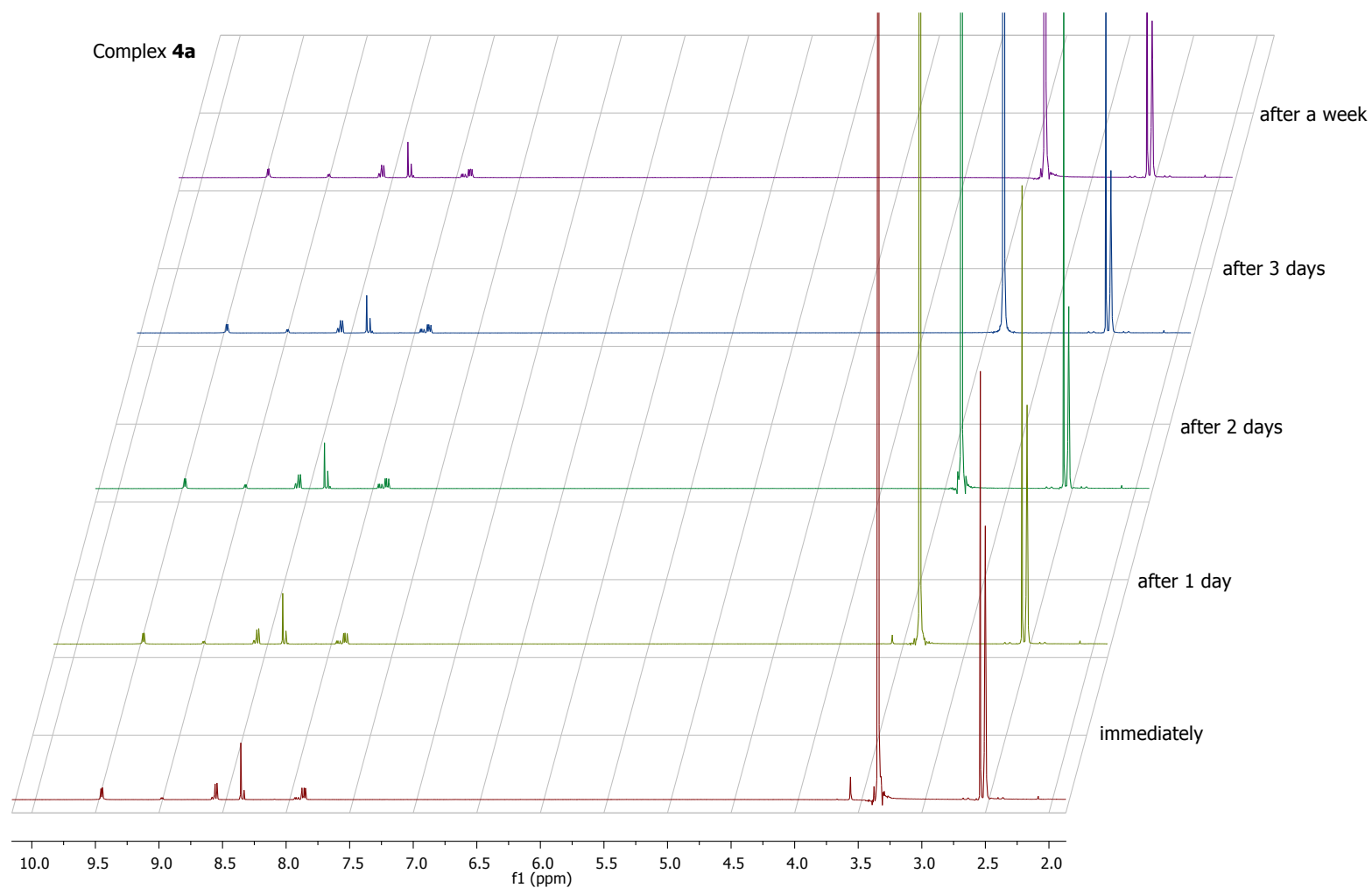


**Figure S1.** A mixture of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  isomer of complex **2a** evidenced in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum.



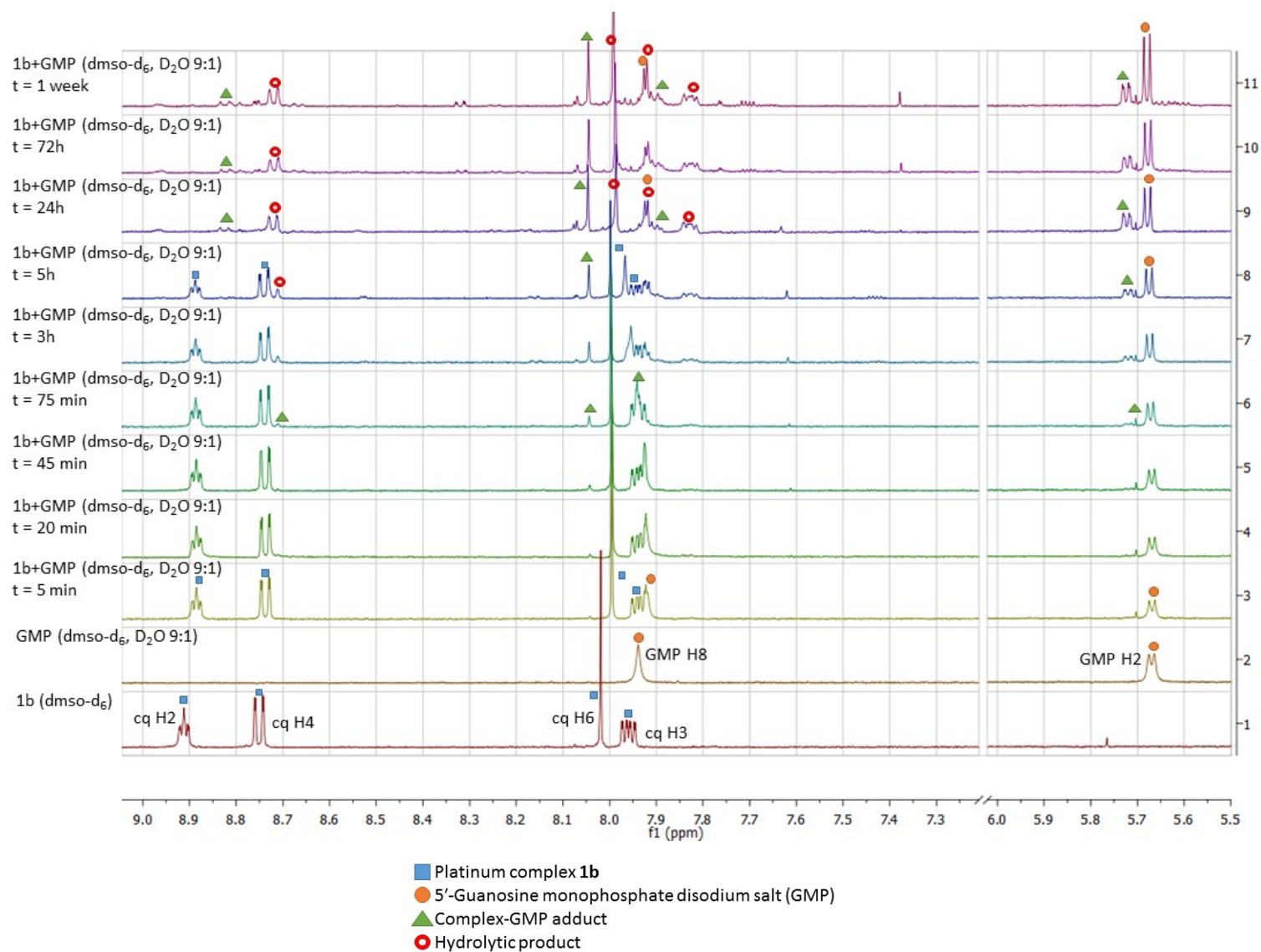
**Figure S2.** Three crystallographically independent molecules of complex **6a**. Thermal ellipsoids are shown at 30% probability level and hydrogen atoms are omitted for better clarity of presentation.





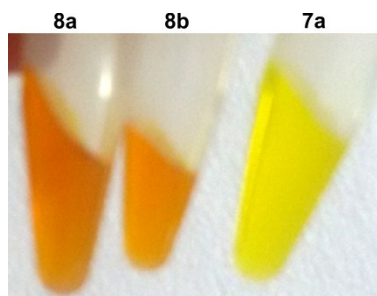
**Figure S3.** Stability of complexes **1b** and **4a** in dmso solution over a period of 7 days followed by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy. Spectra were taken 1) immediately, 2) after 1 day, 3) after 2 days, 4) after 3 days and d) after a week indicating that no degradation of complexes was observed.



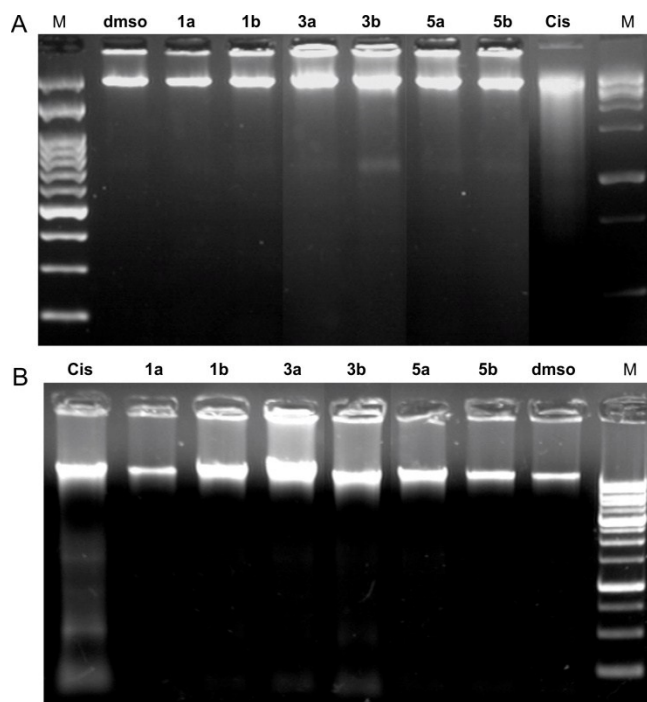


**Figure S5:** Reactivity of complex **1b** towards GMP in dmsO-d<sub>6</sub>/D<sub>2</sub>O 9:1.





**Figure S6.** Visual appearance of **8a** and **8b** in comparison to **7a** showing bright orange color of these two complexes in comparison to yellow or pale yellow of all other complexes.



**Figure S7.** Cellular DNA degradation in **A)** carcinoma A549 cells and **B)** zebrafish embryos, induced by complexes **1a**, **1b**, **3a**, **3b**, **5a** and **5b** in comparison to cisplatin (**Cis**) and dmsol treated cells. DNA molecular weight marker in lane M (1 kb ladder, Nippon Genetics).

**Table S1: Compound nomenclature according to IUPAC recommendations.\***

<b>Cpd</b>	<i>Isomer</i>	<b>IUPAC</b>	<b>Cpd</b>	<i>Isomer</i>	<b>IUPAC</b>
<b>1a-7a</b>	$\alpha$	SP-4-4	<b>1b-7b</b>	$\alpha$	SP-4-4
	$\beta$	SP-4-3		$\beta$	SP-4-3
<b>8a</b>	$\alpha$	SP-4-3	<b>8b</b>	$\alpha$	SP-4-4
	$\beta$	SP-4-4		$\beta$	SP-4-2

\* In *Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry*, IUPAC Recommendations, ed. N. G. Connelly, T. Damhus, R. M. Hartshorn, A. T. Hutton, Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, 2005, IR-9.3, 180.

**Table S2.** Crystallographic data for compounds  $\beta$ -1b,  $\alpha$ -2a, and  $\beta$ -2a.

Compound	$\beta$ -1b	$\alpha$ -2a·CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> *	$\beta$ -2a*
Empirical formula	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>16</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> IN <sub>4</sub> OPt	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> PtS	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> PtS
M <sub>w</sub>	692.18	582.74	497.82
T, K	150(2)	150(2)	150(2)
Crystal system	<i>Triclinic</i>	<i>Monoclinic</i>	<i>Monoclinic</i>
Space group	<i>P</i> -1	<i>C</i> 2/c	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> /m
a, Å	5.810(5)	19.3571(7) Å	9.4359(6)
b, Å	12.770(5)	6.8349(3)	6.7378(4)
c, Å	12.865(5)	25.1990(10)	10.5414(5)
$\alpha$ , deg.	84.543(5)	90	90
$\beta$ , deg.	81.308(5)	95.245(4)	97.352(5)
$\gamma$ , deg.	78.412(5)	90	90
V, Å <sup>3</sup>	922.2(9)	3320.0(2)	664.68(7)
Z	2	8	2
D <sub>calc</sub> , g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.493	2.332	2.487
$\mu$ , mm <sup>-1</sup>	9.670	9.080	10.926
F(000)	644	2208	468
Crystal size, mm	0.2×0.15×0.10	0.25×0.25×0.20	0.15×0.05×0.05
Color	yellow	orange	yellow
Data collected / unique	7153 / 4237	7110 / 3800	3476 / 1655
R <sub>int</sub>	0.0271	0.0250	0.0326
Restraints / parameters	0 / 226	0 / 208	0 / 118
S	1.022	1.047	1.103
R <sub>1</sub> , wR <sub>2</sub> [I>2 $\sigma$ (I)]	0.0288 / 0.0544	0.0248 / 0.0506	0.0384 / 0.0814
R <sub>1</sub> , wR <sub>2</sub> (all data)	0.0348 / 0.0580	0.0295 / 0.0527	0.0429 / 0.0833
Larg. diff. peak/hole (e·Å <sup>-3</sup> )	1.452 / -1.359	0.705 / -1.125	5.411 / -2.641

\* for  $\alpha/\beta$  notations see Table 1.

**Table S3.** Crystallographic data for compounds  $\beta$ -**4b** and  $\beta$ -**6a**.

Compound	$\beta$ - <b>4b</b>	(3· $\beta$ - <b>6a</b> )·acetone
Empirical formula	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClI <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub> OPPt	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>42</sub> Cl <sub>9</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>7</sub> Pt <sub>3</sub> S <sub>3</sub>
M <sub>w</sub>	783.63	1665.25
T, K	150(2)	150(2)
Crystal system	<i>Triclinic</i>	<i>Monoclinic</i>
Space group	<i>P</i> -1	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> /c
a, Å	5.8236(3)	23.9829(5)
b, Å	9.9683(6)	10.1789(3)
c, Å	17.4696(9)	20.8153(5)
$\alpha$ , deg.	86.328(4)	90
$\beta$ , deg.	88.630(4)	103.822(2)
$\gamma$ , deg.	73.328(5)	90
V, Å <sup>3</sup>	969.49(9)	4934.3(2)
Z	2	4
D <sub>calc</sub> , g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.684	2.242
$\mu$ , mm <sup>-1</sup>	10.653	9.149
F(000)	716	3152
Crystal size, mm	0.15×0.05×0.05	0.15×0.05×0.05
Color	yellow	yellow
Data collected / unique	7583 / 4435	36804 / 11011
R <sub>int</sub>	0.0323	0.0403
Restraints / parameters	0 / 226	0 / 588
S	1.011	0.983
R <sub>1</sub> , wR <sub>2</sub> [ <i>I</i> >2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> )]	0.0327 / 0.0599	0.0247 / 0.0423
R <sub>1</sub> , wR <sub>2</sub> (all data)	0.0422 / 0.0652	0.0358 / 0.0448
Larg. diff. peak/hole (e·Å <sup>-3</sup> )	2.258 / -1.579	0.973 / -1.111

\* for  $\alpha/\beta$  notations see Table 1.

**Table S4.** Instrument operating conditions for ICP-QMS

Rf power (W)	1548
Gas flows (L/min)	13.9; 1.09; 0.8
Acquisition time	3 x 50s
Points per peak	3
Dwell time (ns)	10
Detector mode	Pulse
Measured isotopes	<sup>194</sup> Pt

**Table S5.** Lethal and teratogenic effects observed in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) embryos at different hours post fertilization (hpf).

Category	Developmental endpoints	Exposure time (hpf)			
		24	48	72	96
Lethal effect	Egg coagulation <sup>a</sup>	•	•	•	•
	No somite formation	•	•	•	•
	Tail not detached	•	•	•	•
	No heart-beat		•	•	•
Teratogenic effect	Malformation of head	•	•	•	•
	Malformation of eyes <sup>b</sup>	•	•	•	•
	Malformation of sacculi/otoliths <sup>c</sup>	•	•	•	•
	Malformation of chorda	•	•	•	•
	Malformation of tail <sup>d</sup>	•	•	•	•
	Scoliosis	•	•	•	•
	Heart beat frequency		•	•	•
	Blood circulation		•	•	•
	Pericardial edema	•	•	•	•
	Yolk edema	•	•	•	•
	Yolk deformation	•	•	•	•
	Growth retardation <sup>e</sup>	•	•	•	•

<sup>a</sup> No clear organs structure are recognized

<sup>b</sup> Malformation of eyes was recorded for the retardation in eye development and abnormality in shape and size.

<sup>c</sup> Presence of no, one or more than two otoliths per sacculus, as well as reduction and enlargement of otoliths and/or sacculi (otic vesicles).

<sup>d</sup> Tail malformation was recorded when the tail was bent, twisted or shorter than to control embryos as assessed by optical comparison.

<sup>e</sup> Growth retardation was recorded by comparing with the control embryos in development or size (before hatching, at 24 hpf and 48 hpf) or in a body length (after hatching, at and onwards 72 hpf) using by optical comparison using a inverted microscope (CKX41; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).