Supporting Information

to

Tracing the Anticancer Compound [Ru^{II}(η^6-*p*-cymene)(8-oxyquinolinato)Cl] in Biological Environment by Mass Spectrometric Methods

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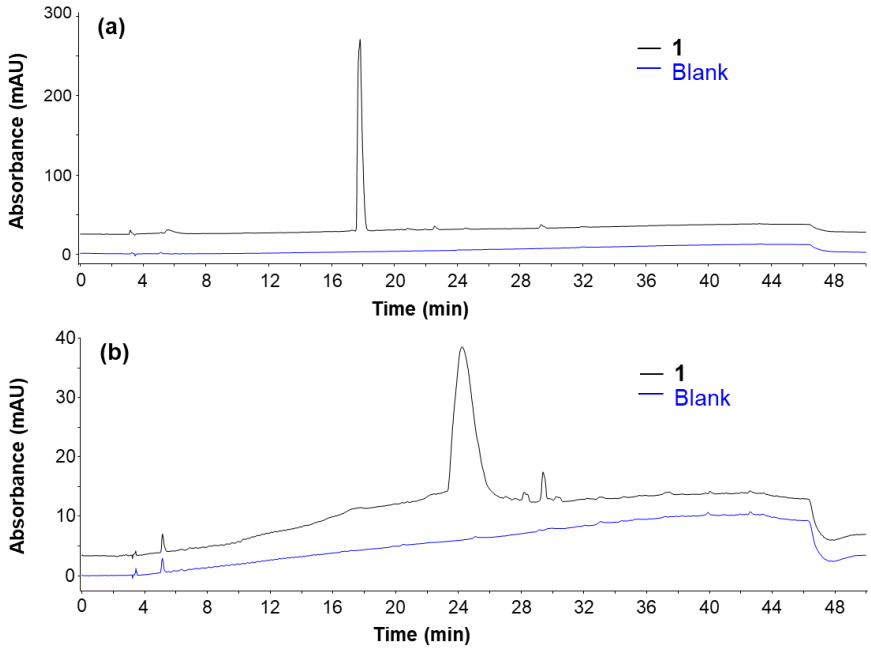

Figure S1. Chromatograms for **1** dissolved in MeOH (25 µM) and of a blank were recorded on a Hypersil GOLD olumn using a mobile phase A based on methanol and mobile phase B on water with (a) or without (b) 0.1% FA added to A and B. For both the following gradient was used: 0-40 min, linear increase from 10 to 90% B; 40-43 min, 90% B; 43-45 min, linear decrease from 90 to 10% B; and 45-55 min, 10% B. The flow rate was maintained at 0.2 mL/min and 254 nm was used as the detection wavelength.

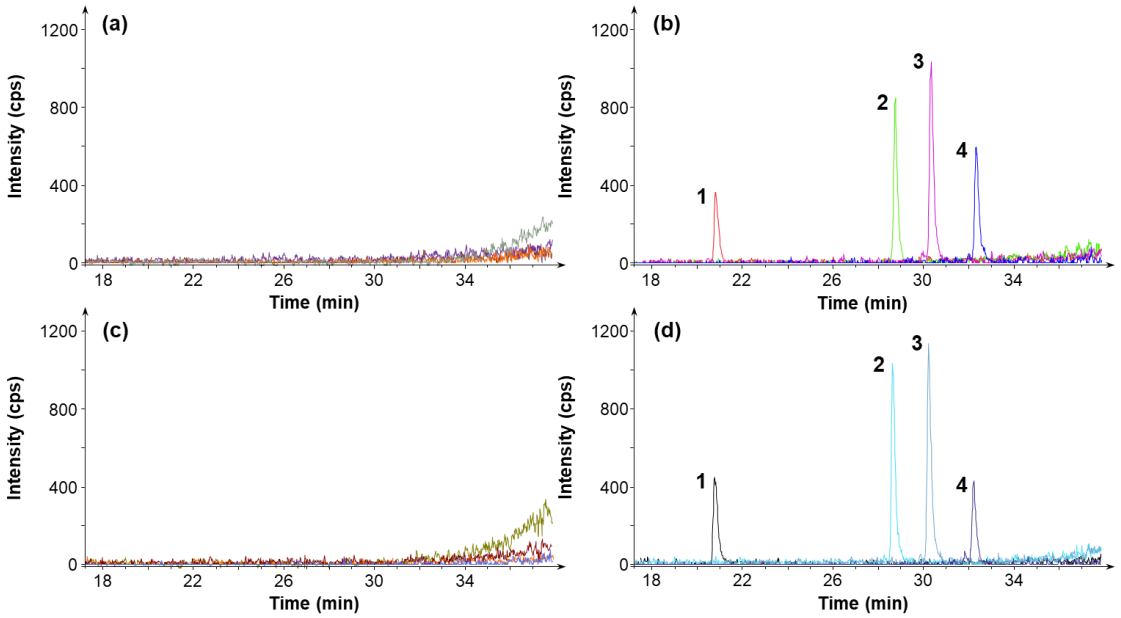

Figure S2. Chromatograms of (a) a solvent blank, (b) a mixture of **1**–**4** (1.0 µM of each complex), (c) a cell medium blank and (d) a cell medium sample spiked with a mixture of **1**–**4** (1.0 µM of each complex). The separations were conducted on an InertSustain® C18 HP column. The following gradient was used: 0-40 min, linear increase from 10 to 90% B; 40-43 min, 90% B; 43-45 min, linear decrease from 90 to 10% B; and 45-55 min, 10% B. Mobile phase A: 0.1% FA in methanol; mobile phase B: 0.1% FA in water. The flow rate was maintained at 0.2 mL/min and 254 nm was used as the detection wavelength.