

## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

### **Zn(II), Cd(II) and Hg(II) saccharinate complexes with 2,6-bis(2-benzimidazolyl)pyridine as promising anticancer agents in breast and lung cancer cell lines via ROS-induced apoptosis**

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**Table S1** Crystallographic data and structure refinement for the metal complexes.

	<b>Zn</b>	<b>Cd</b>	<b>Hg</b>
empirical formula	C <sub>52</sub> H <sub>38</sub> N <sub>12</sub> O <sub>8</sub> S <sub>2</sub> Zn	C <sub>33</sub> H <sub>21</sub> CdN <sub>7</sub> O <sub>6</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>33</sub> H <sub>21</sub> HgN <sub>7</sub> O <sub>6</sub> S <sub>2</sub>
formula weight	1088.43	788.09	876.28
crystal system	triclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
space group	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	<i>I</i> 2/ <i>a</i>	<i>I</i> 2/ <i>a</i>
<i>a</i> , Å	10.1938(5)	10.1600(7)	10.2014(6)
<i>b</i> , Å	12.5434(9)	14.1135(9)	14.2651(7)
<i>c</i> , Å	19.5581(14)	21.9573(14)	21.9691(12)
$\alpha$ , deg	88.570(6)	90	90
$\beta$ , deg	82.144(5)	97.560(6)	97.393(6)
$\gamma$ , deg	76.167(5)	90	90
<i>V</i> , Å <sup>3</sup>	2405.4(3)	3121.2(4)	3170.5(3)
<i>T</i> , K	150(10)	293(2)	293(2)
<i>Z</i>	2	4	4
$\rho_{\text{calc}}$ (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.503	1.677	1.836
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.669	0.893	5.045
<i>F</i> (000)	1120	1584	1712
$\theta$ (°)	3.042-25.681	2.946-25.678	3.148-25.676
collected refls	13899	5916	5075
data/ parameters	9069 /692	2968/227	3001/223
goodness-of-fit	1.011	1.074	1.031
<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> [ <i>I</i> >2 $\sigma$ ]	0.0472	0.0349	0.0337
<i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub>	0.1000	0.0702	0.0686

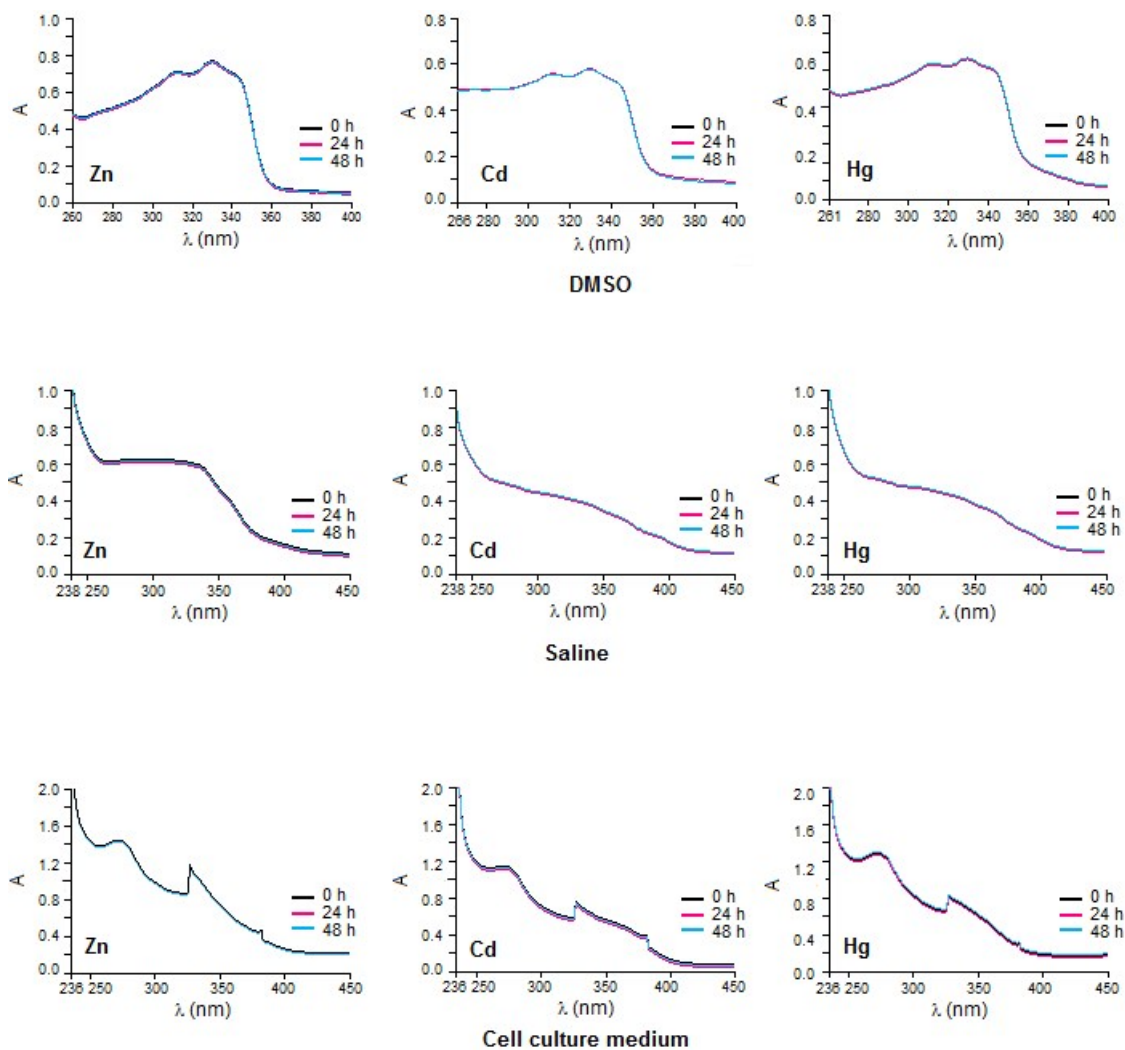
**Table S2** Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for the metal complexes.

	<b>Zn</b>	<b>Cd</b>	<b>Hg</b>
M1–N1	2.208(2)	2.359(4)	2.420(5)
M1–N2	2.139(2)	2.390(2)	2.437(3)
M1–N3	2.146(2)	-	-
M1–N4	-	2.222(3)	2.215(4)
M1–N6	2.151(3)	-	-
M1–N7	2.136(2)	-	-
M1–N8	2.181(3)	-	-
N1–M1–N2	74.01(8)	69.16(6)	68.02(9)
N1–M1–N3	149.08(9)	-	-
N1–M1–N4	-	117.01(8)	118.69(11)
N2–M1–N4	-	104.39(9)	104.34(14)
N2–M1–N2 <sup>i</sup>	-	138.32(13)	136.04(18)
N2–M1–N4 <sup>i</sup>	-	94.28(9)	96.41(13)
N4–Cd1–N4 <sup>i</sup>	-	125.97(15)	122.6(2)
N1–M1–N6	96.67(9)	-	-
N1–M1–N7	93.66(8)	-	-
N1–M1–N8	89.12(9)	-	-
N2–M1–N3	75.16(8)	-	-
N2–M1–N6	114.40(9)	-	-
N2–M1–N7	164.78(9)	-	-
N2–M1–N8	95.91(9)	-	-
N3–Zn1–N6	93.85(9)	-	-
N3–Zn1–N7	117.16(8)	-	-
N3–Zn1–N8	96.31(9)	-	-
N6–Zn1–N7	75.24(9)	-	-
N6–Zn1–N8	149.59(9)	-	-
N7–Zn1–N8	74.61(9)	-	-

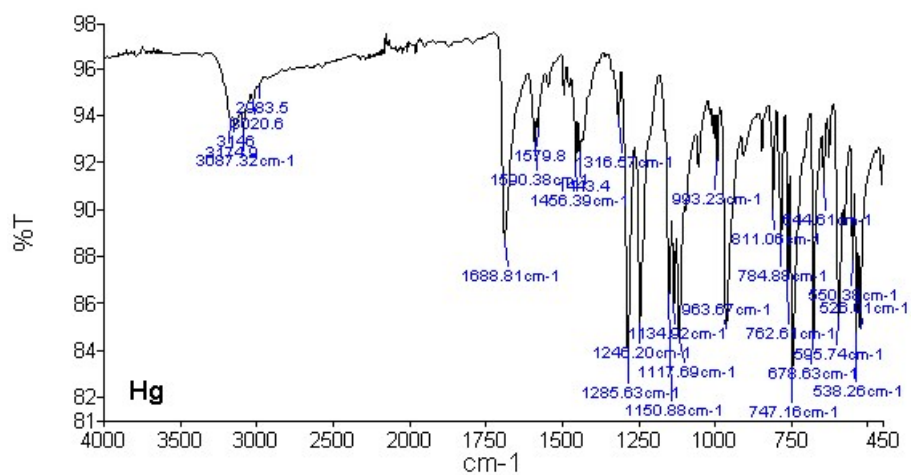
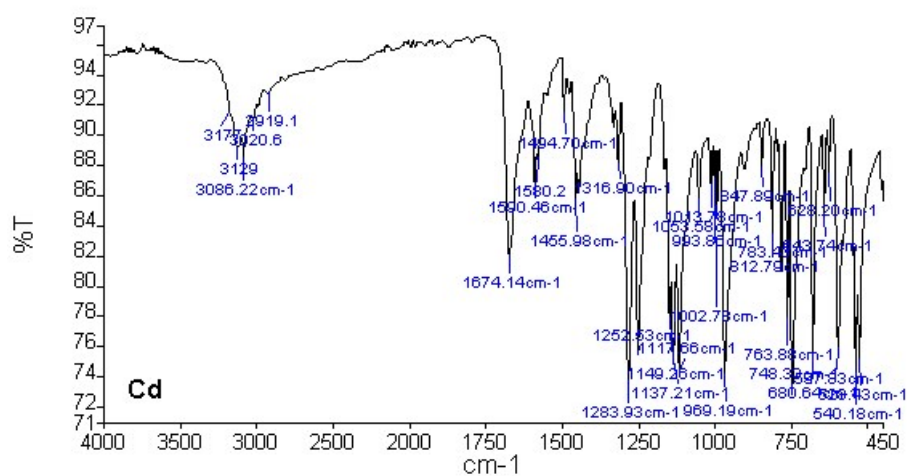
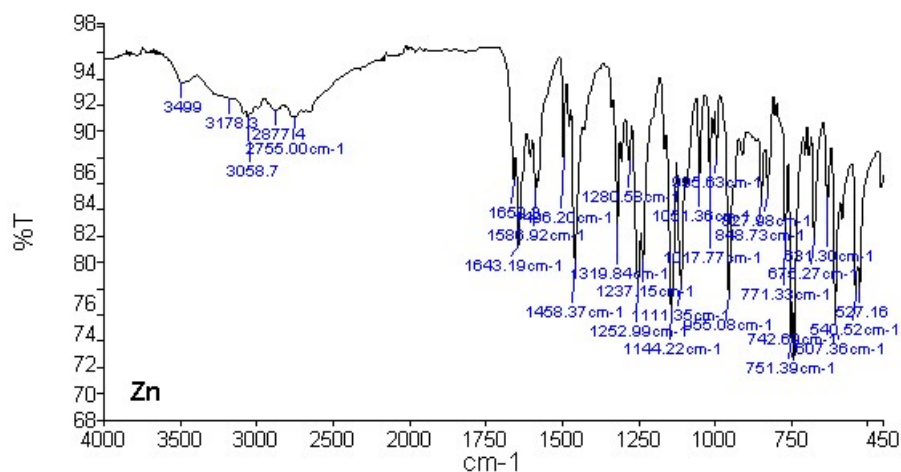
Symmetry code (i):  $-x+1/2, y, -z+1$ .

**Table S3** Intermolecular interactions of the metal complexes with DNA obtained from molecular docking models.

	(D–H)	Hydrogen bonds (H...A)	(H...A, Å)	Binding free energy (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )
PDB : 1BNA				
<b>Zn</b>	bzimpy-N5H	DA5:OP2	2.42	–34.73
	bzimpy-N10H	DT19:O4	2.51	
	DG4: OP2 <i>electrostatic</i>	$\pi$ (bzimpy)	3.69	
<b>Cd</b>	DG4:H21	O2-sac (sulfonyl)	2.03	–37.66
	DC23:H4'	O1-sac (carbonyl)	2.37	
	sac (sulfonyl-S) <i>electrostatic</i>	DA6: OP1	3.81	
<b>Hg</b>	DG4:H21	O3-sac (sulfonyl)	1.97	–38.49
	DC23:H4'	O1-sac (carbonyl)	2.36	
	DA5:H5'2	O2-sac (sulfonyl)	2.53	
	sac (sulfonyl-S) <i>electrostatic</i>	DA6: OP1	3.84	
PDB : 3CO3				
<b>Zn</b>	bzimpy-N10H	DG21:O6	2.12	–33.89
	bzimpy-N4H	DC2:OP2	2.61	
	DA20: OP2 <i>electrostatic</i>	$\pi$ (bzimpy)	3.89	
<b>Cd</b>	DC11:H5'1	O2-sac (sulfonyl)	2.10	–37.24
	DA17:H4'	O2-sac (sulfonyl)	2.59	
	bzimpy-N3H	DT10:O2	2.65	
	bzimpy-N3H	DC12:O5'	2.88	
	DC12:OP1 <i>electrostatic</i>	$\pi$ (bzimpy)	3.32	
	sac (sulfonyl-S) <i>electrostatic</i>	DC12: OP1	3.84	
	DA17:OP1 <i>electrostatic</i>	$\pi$ (sac)	3.88	
<b>Hg</b>	DG16:H21	O3-sac (sulfonyl)	2.19	–38.07
	DC11:H5'1	O1-sac (carbonyl)	2.43	
	DC11:H5'2	O2-sac (sulfonyl)	2.64	
	DC12:OP1 <i>electrostatic</i>	$\pi$ (sac)	3.64	
	sac (sulfonyl-S) <i>electrostatic</i>	DC12:OP1	3.96	
PDB : 1LU5				
<b>Zn</b>	bzimpy-N10H	DG6:OP2	2.01	–37.66
	bzimpy-N4H	DA15:N7	2.50	
	DA15: OP2 <i>electrostatic</i>	$\pi$ (bzimpy)	3.35	
	DT5: OP2 <i>electrostatic</i>	$\pi$ (bzimpy)	3.66	
<b>Cd</b>	DG16:H21	O2-sac (sulfonyl)	2.28	–37.24
	DA17:H5'2	O3-sac (sulfonyl)	2.71	
	DA17:H5'2	O1-sac (carbonyl)	2.75	
<b>Hg</b>	DG16:H21	O3-sac (sulfonyl)	2.06	–38.49
	DC11:H4'1	O3-sac (sulfonyl)	2.58	
	DT10:H1'	O3-sac (sulfonyl)	2.80	
	DT10:H1'	O2-sac (sulfonyl)	2.84	
	DC11:OP1 <i>electrostatic</i>	$\pi$ (sac)	3.92	



**Fig. S1** UV-Vis spectra of the metal complexes (10  $\mu$ M) showing their time-dependent stability in DMSO, saline and cell culture medium.



**Fig. S2** IR spectra of the metal complexes.

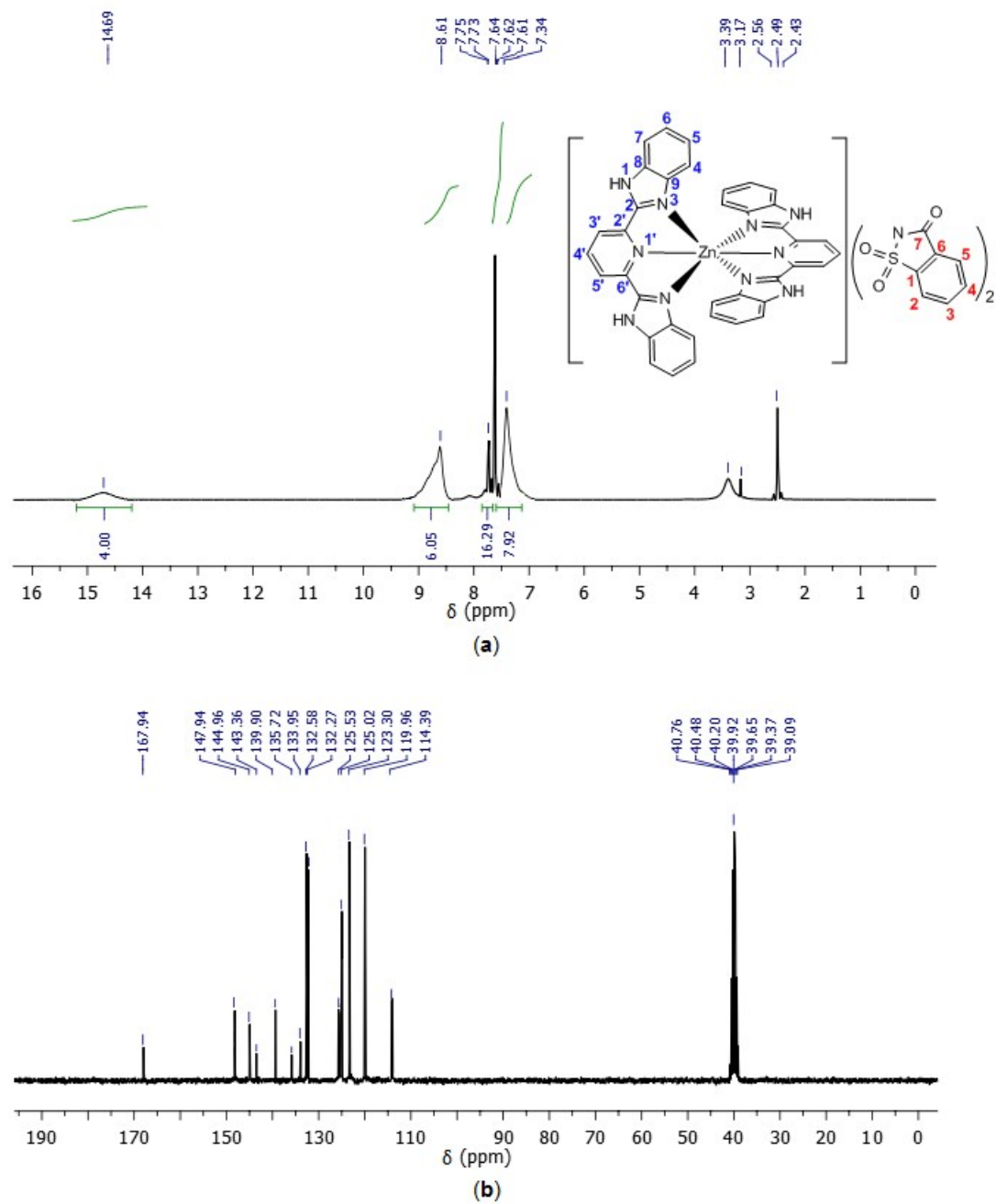
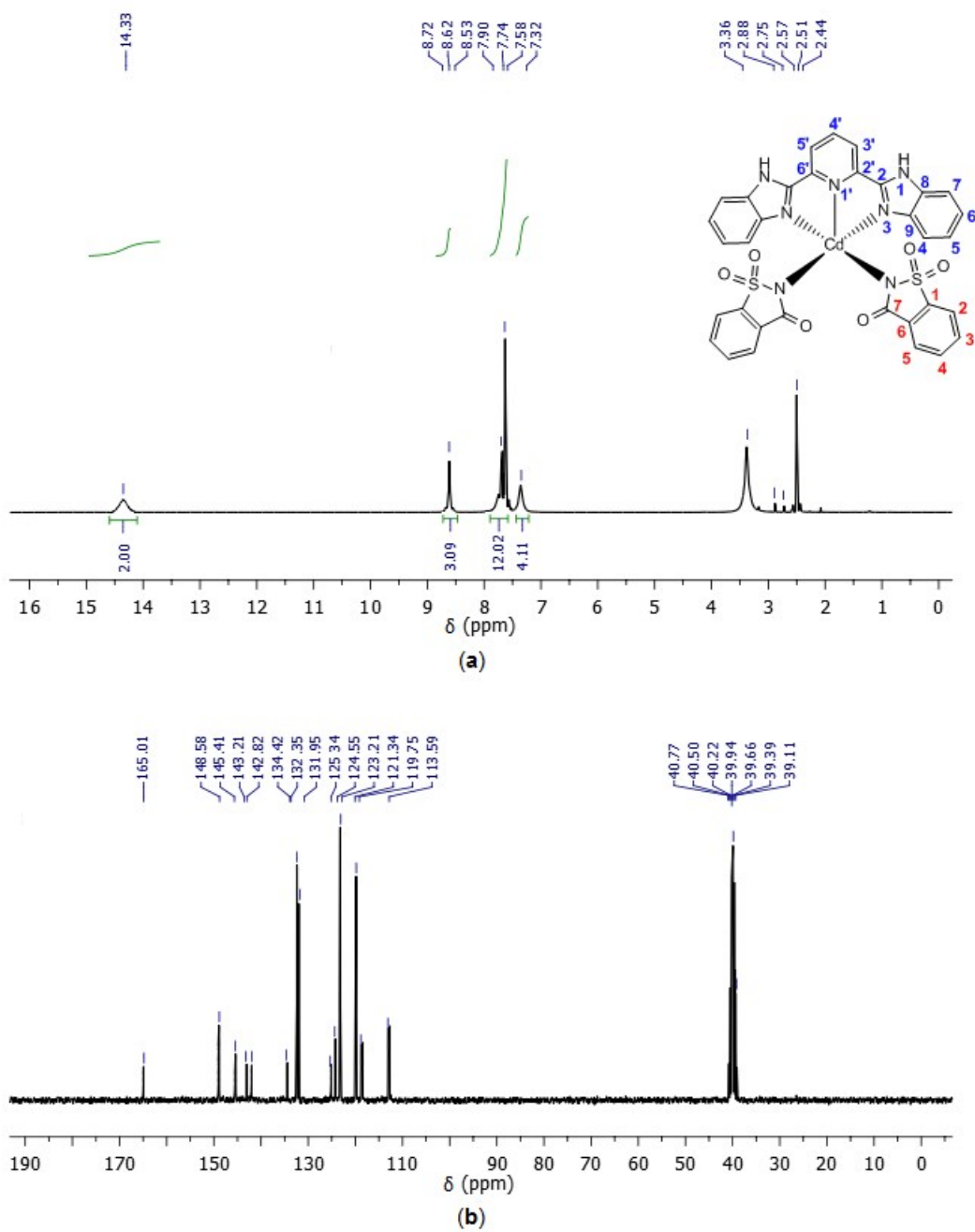
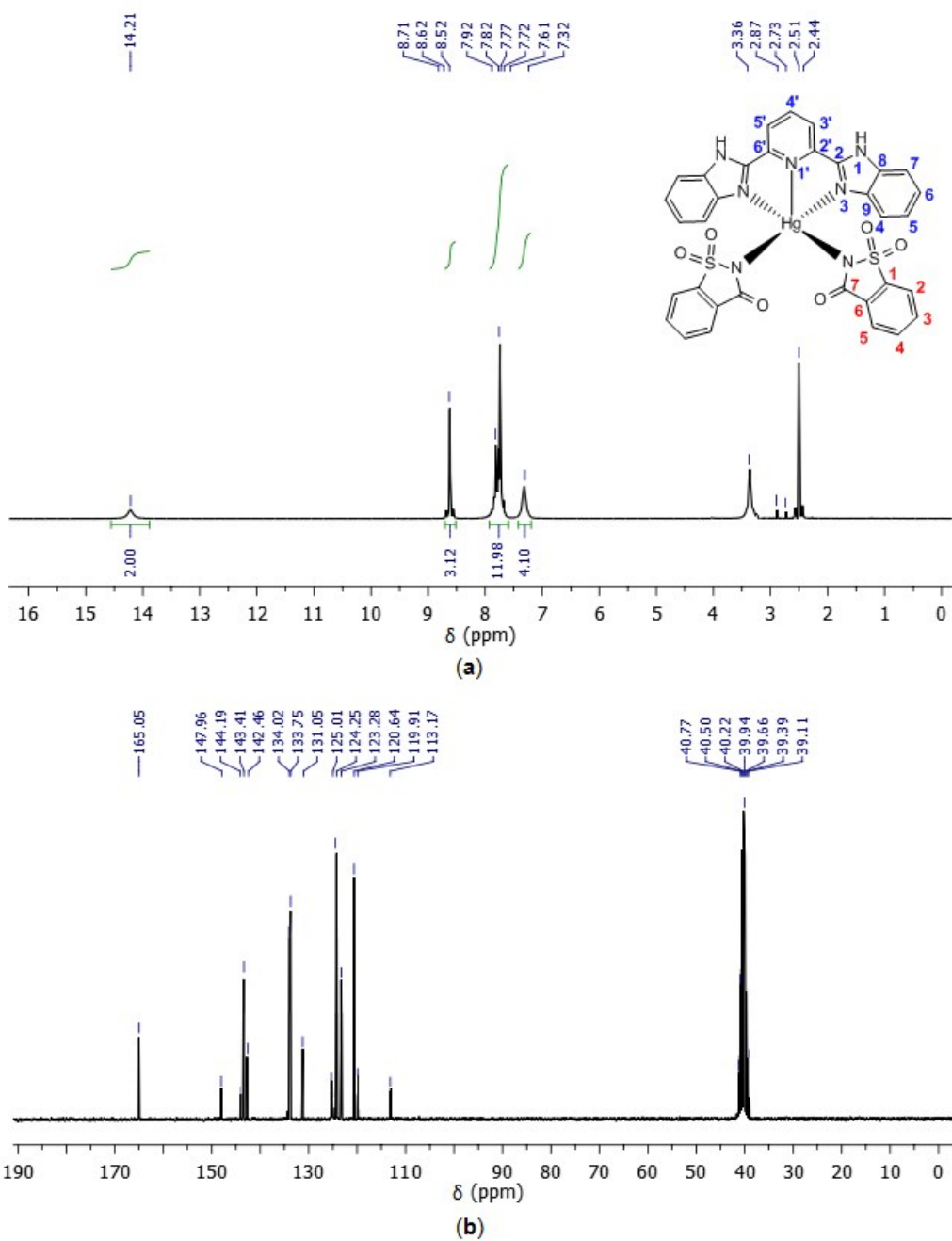


Fig. S3a  $^1\text{H}$ - (a) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ - (b) spectra of Zn.

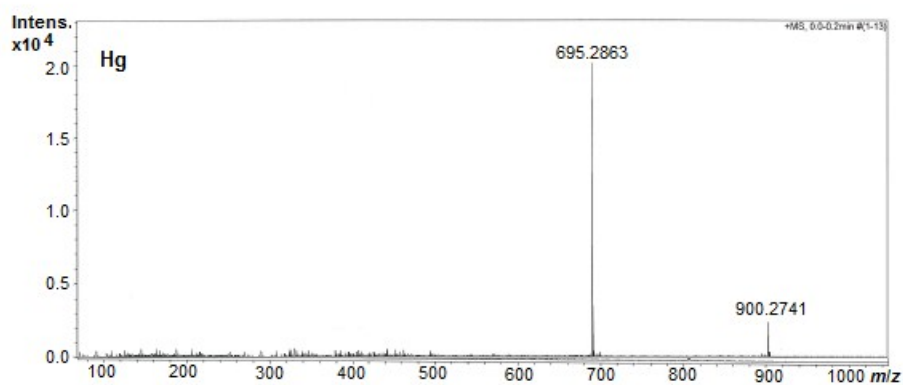
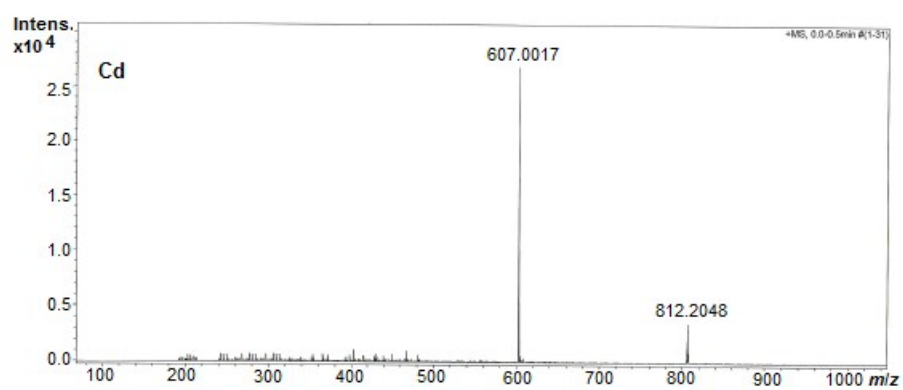
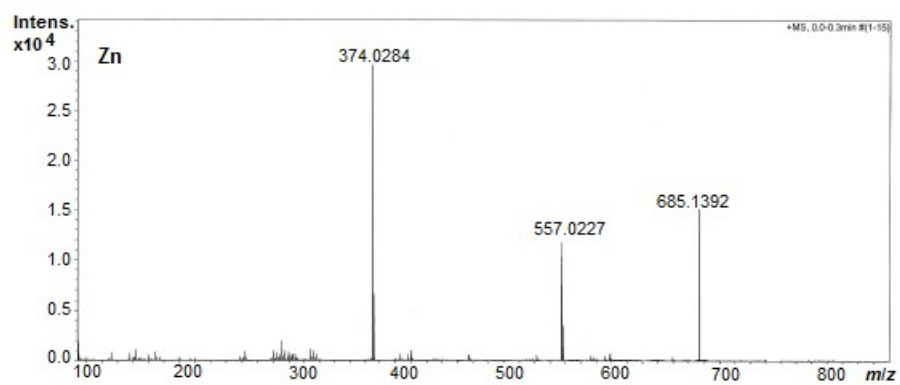


**Fig. S3b**  $^1\text{H}$ - (a) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ - (b) spectra of Cd.

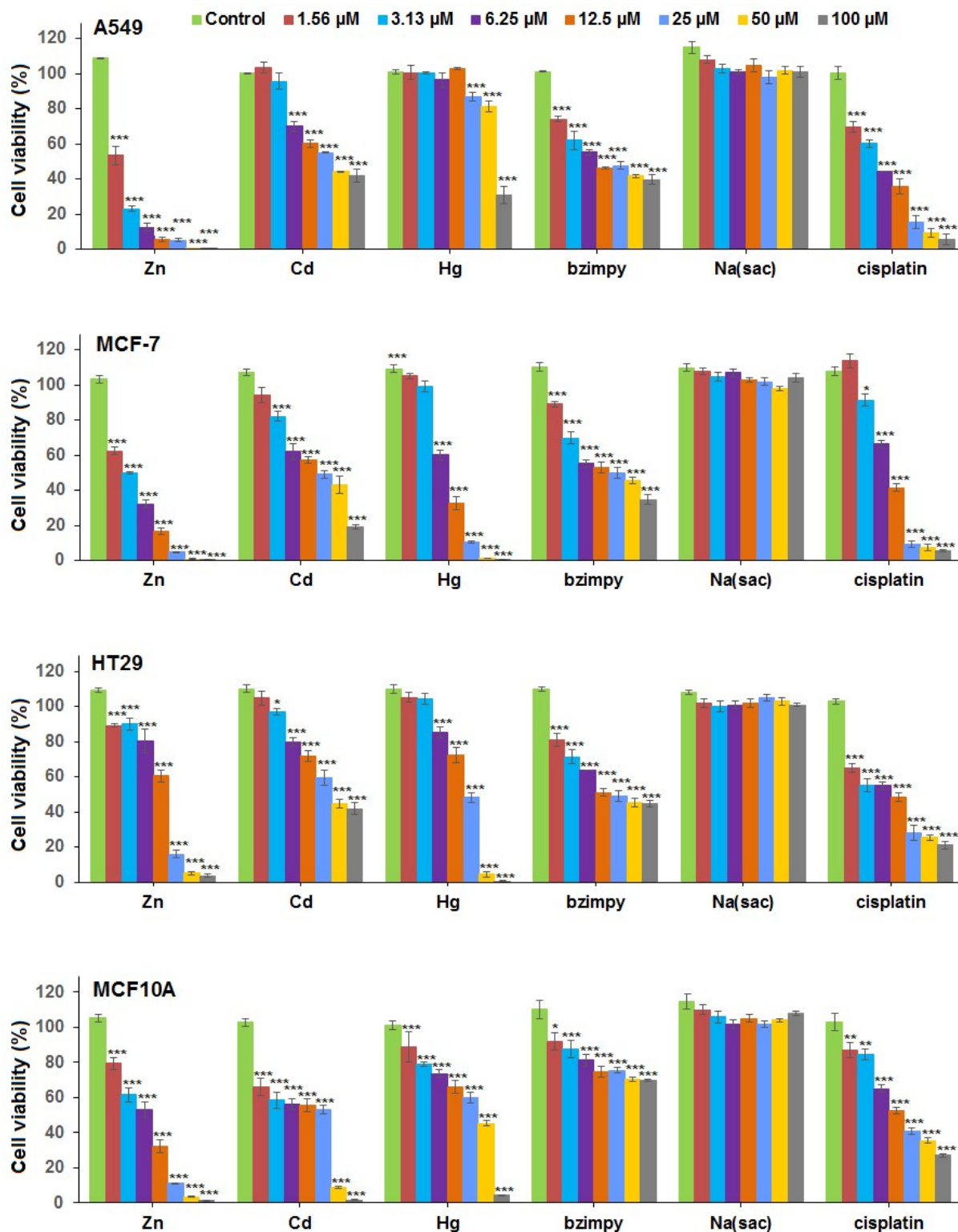




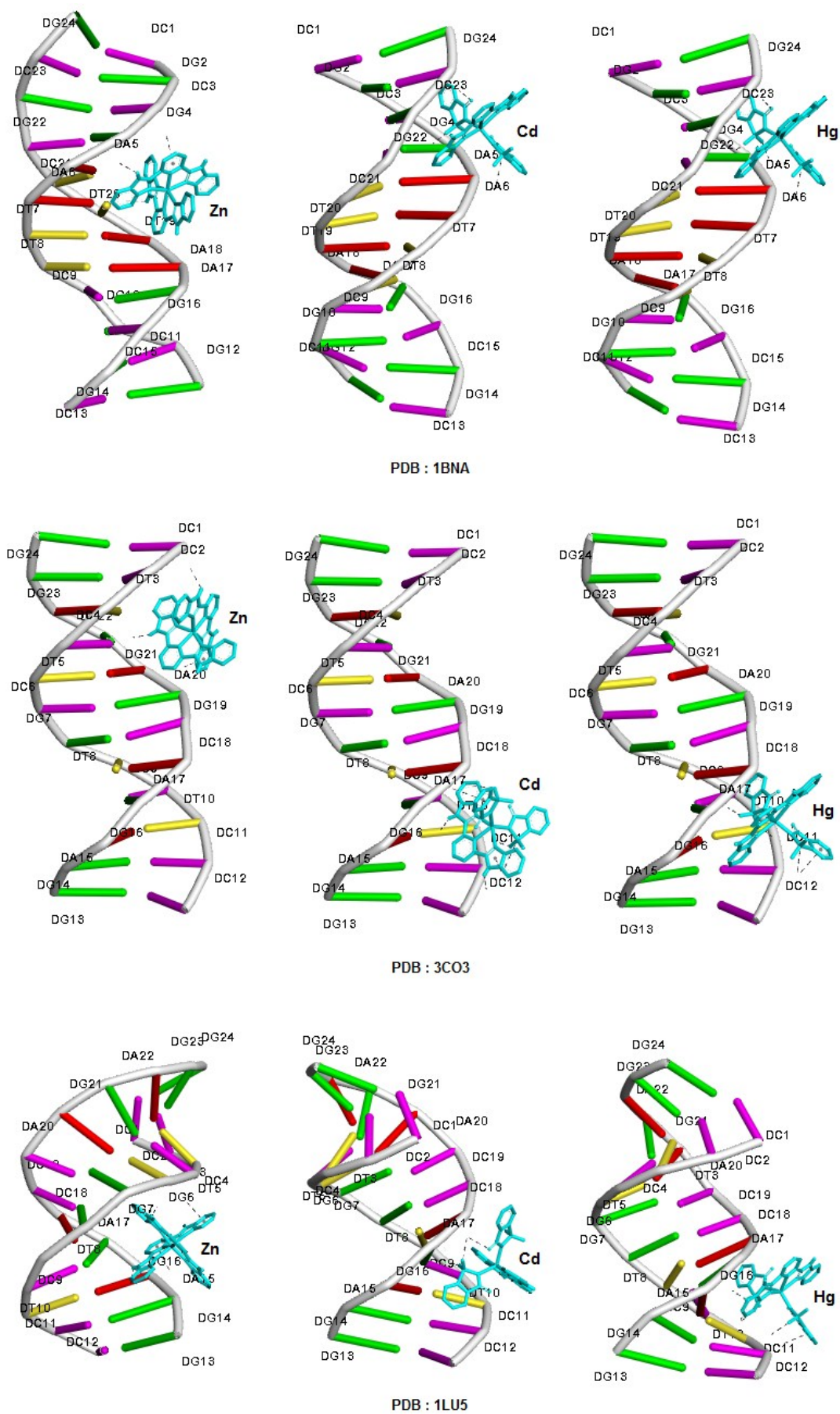
**Fig. S3c**  $^1\text{H}$ - (a) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ - (b) spectra of **Hg**.



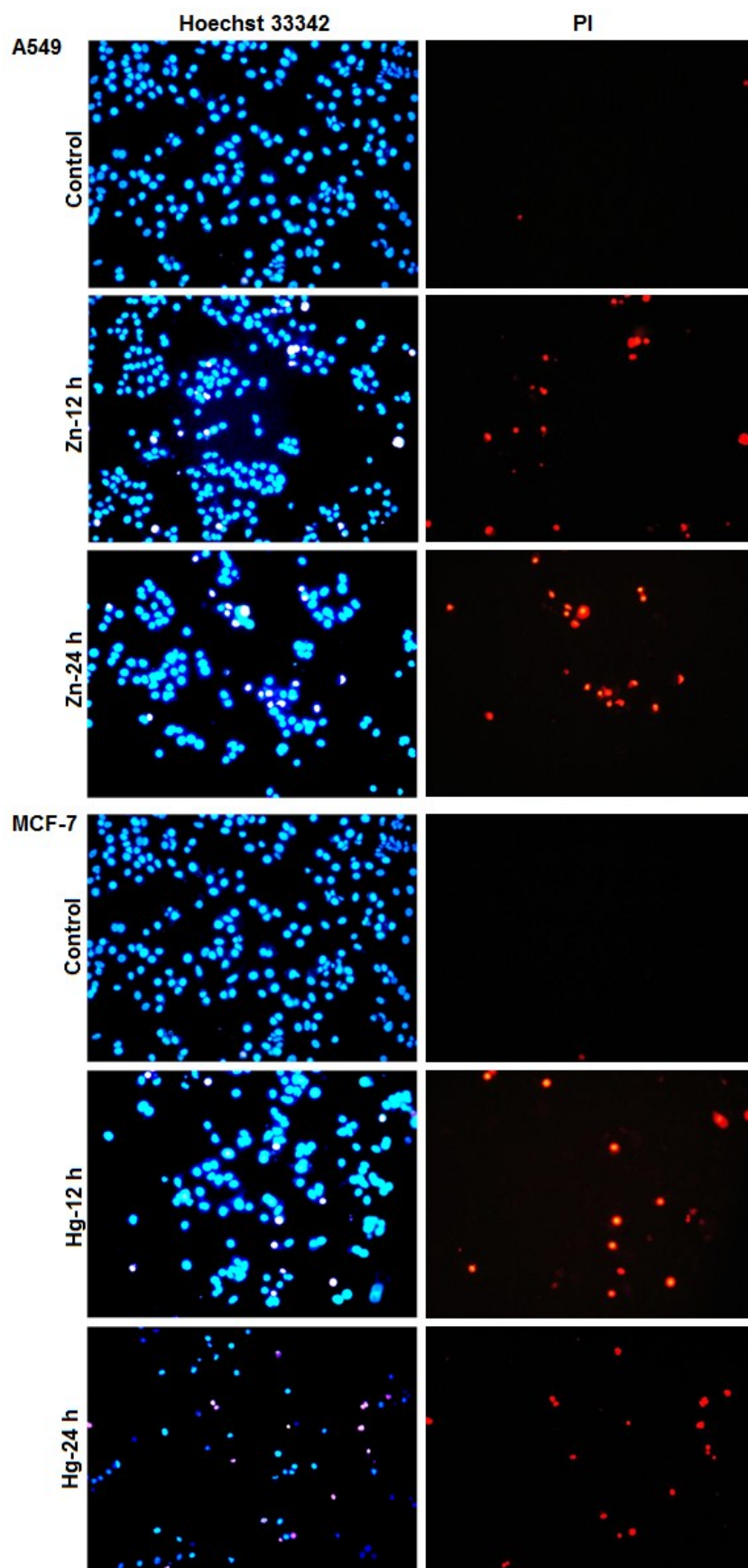
**Fig. S4** ESI-MS spectra of the metal complexes.



**Fig. S5** The dose-response graphics for the metal complexes, bzimpy, Na(sac) and cisplatin obtained from ATP assay, showing the effect of the complexes on the growth of the cell lines after 48 h of treatment. Results are represented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation ( $n = 3$ ). The asterisks denote statistically significant differences in comparison with the control group ( $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.01$  and  $***p < 0.001$ ).

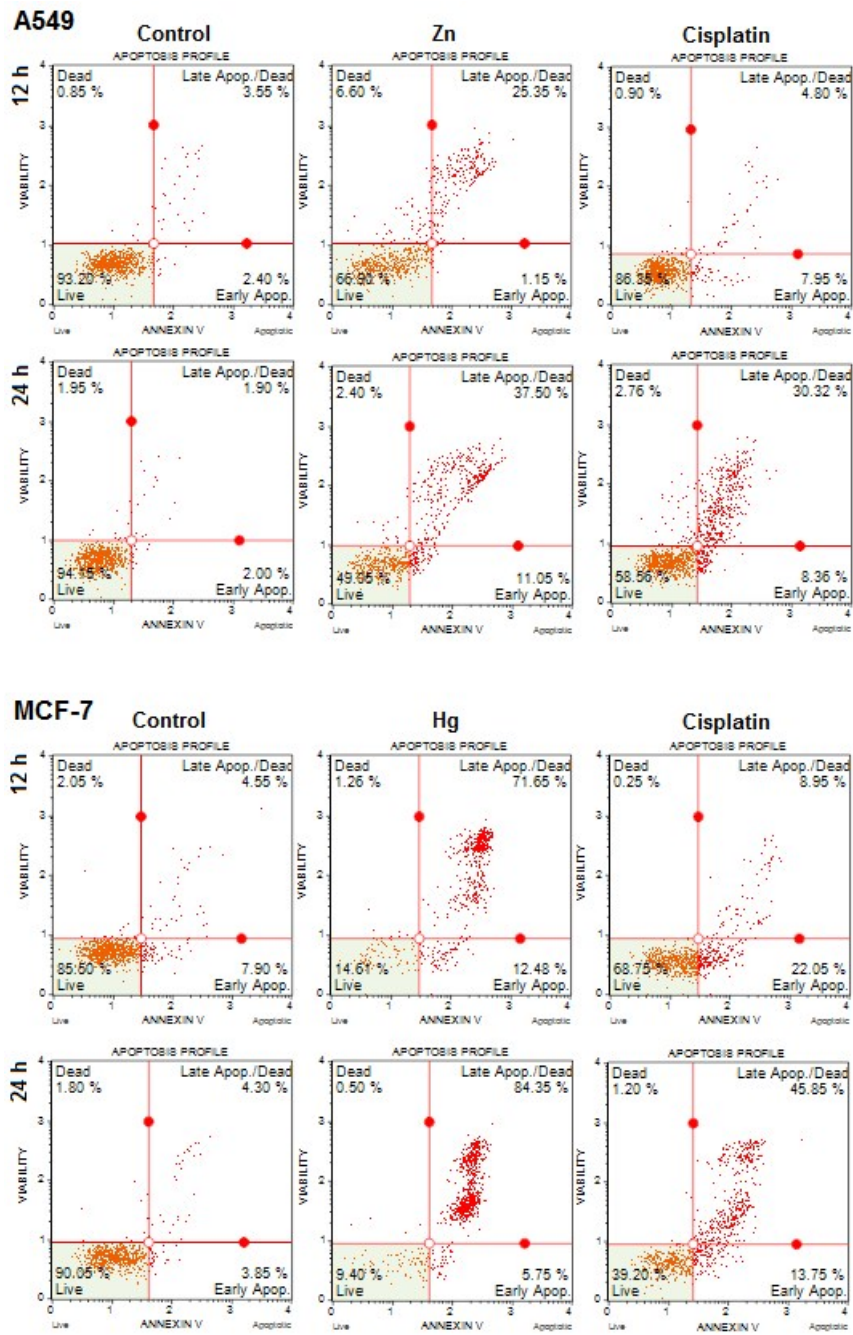


**Fig. S6** DNA docking models of the metal complexes with 1BNA, 3CO3 and 1LU5.

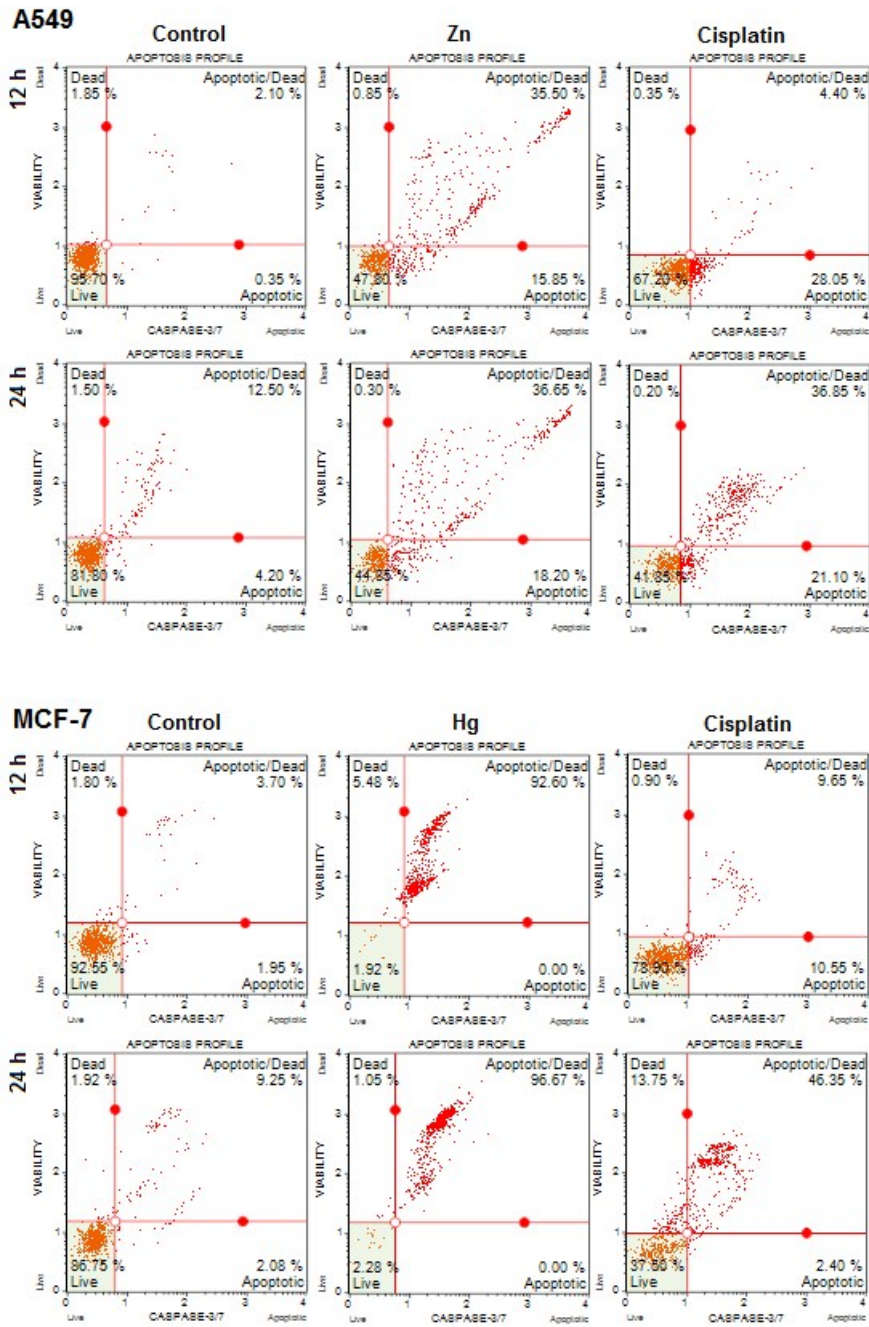


**Fig. S7** Morphological changes in the nuclei of A549 and MCF-7 cells treated with  $IC_{90}$  doses of **Zn** and **Hg**, respectively, for 12 and 24 h. Cells were stained with Hoechst 33342/PI followed by detection using a fluorescence microscope. Magnification: 20 $\times$ .

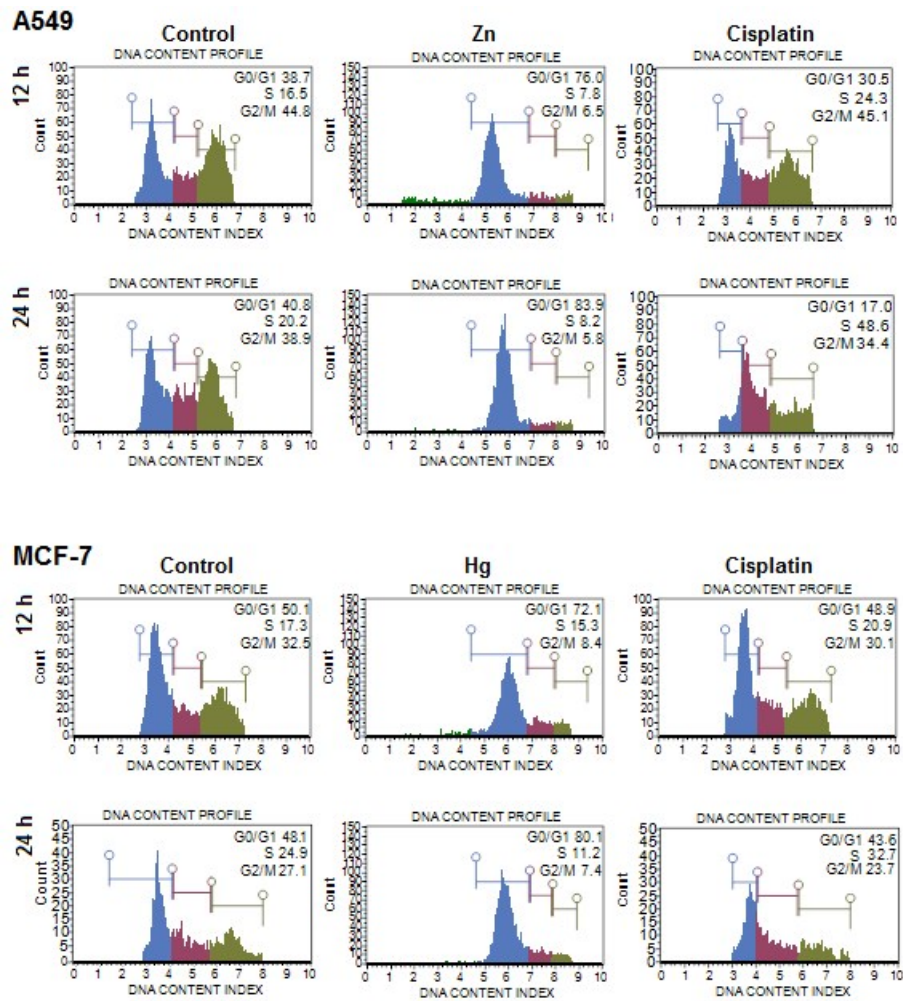




**Fig. S8** Annexin-V/7-AAD staining assay. A549 and MCF-7 cells treated with IC<sub>90</sub> doses of **Zn** and **Hg**, respectively, for 12 and 24 h. Cisplatin Zn was used as a positive control.

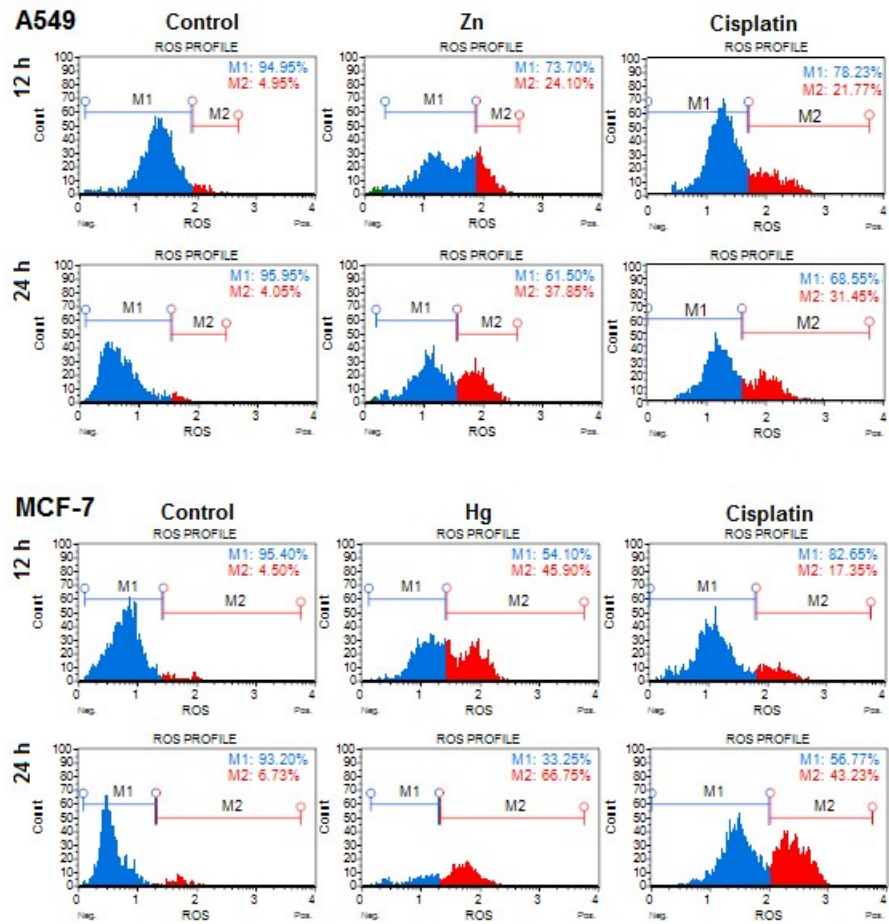


**Fig. S9** Caspase 3/7 activity in A549 and MCF-7 cells treated with IC<sub>90</sub> doses of Zn and Hg, respectively, for 12 and 24 h. Cisplatin was used as a positive control.

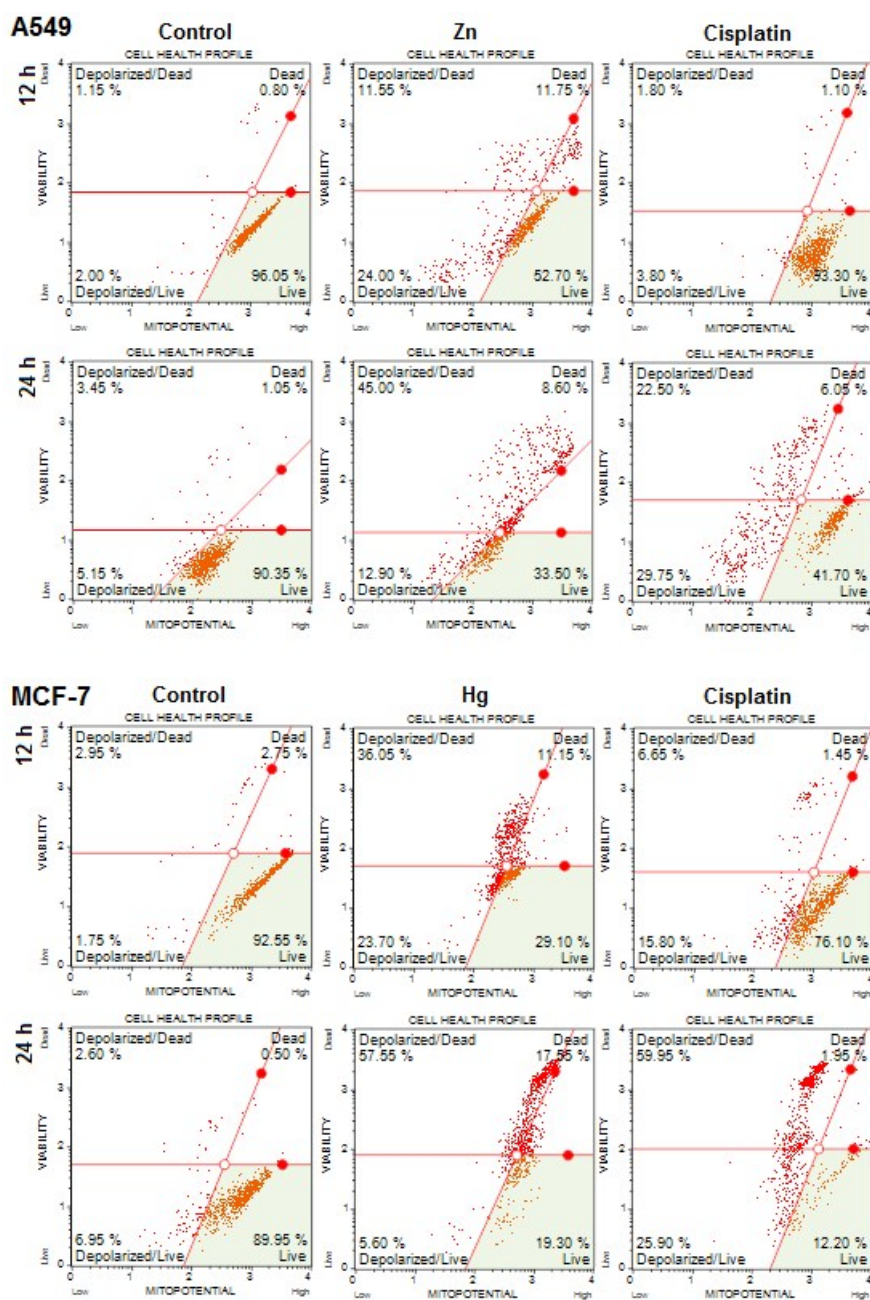


**Fig. S10** Cell cycle progression of A549 and MCF-7 cells treated with IC<sub>90</sub> doses of Zn and Hg, respectively, for 12 and 24 h. Cisplatin was used as a positive control.

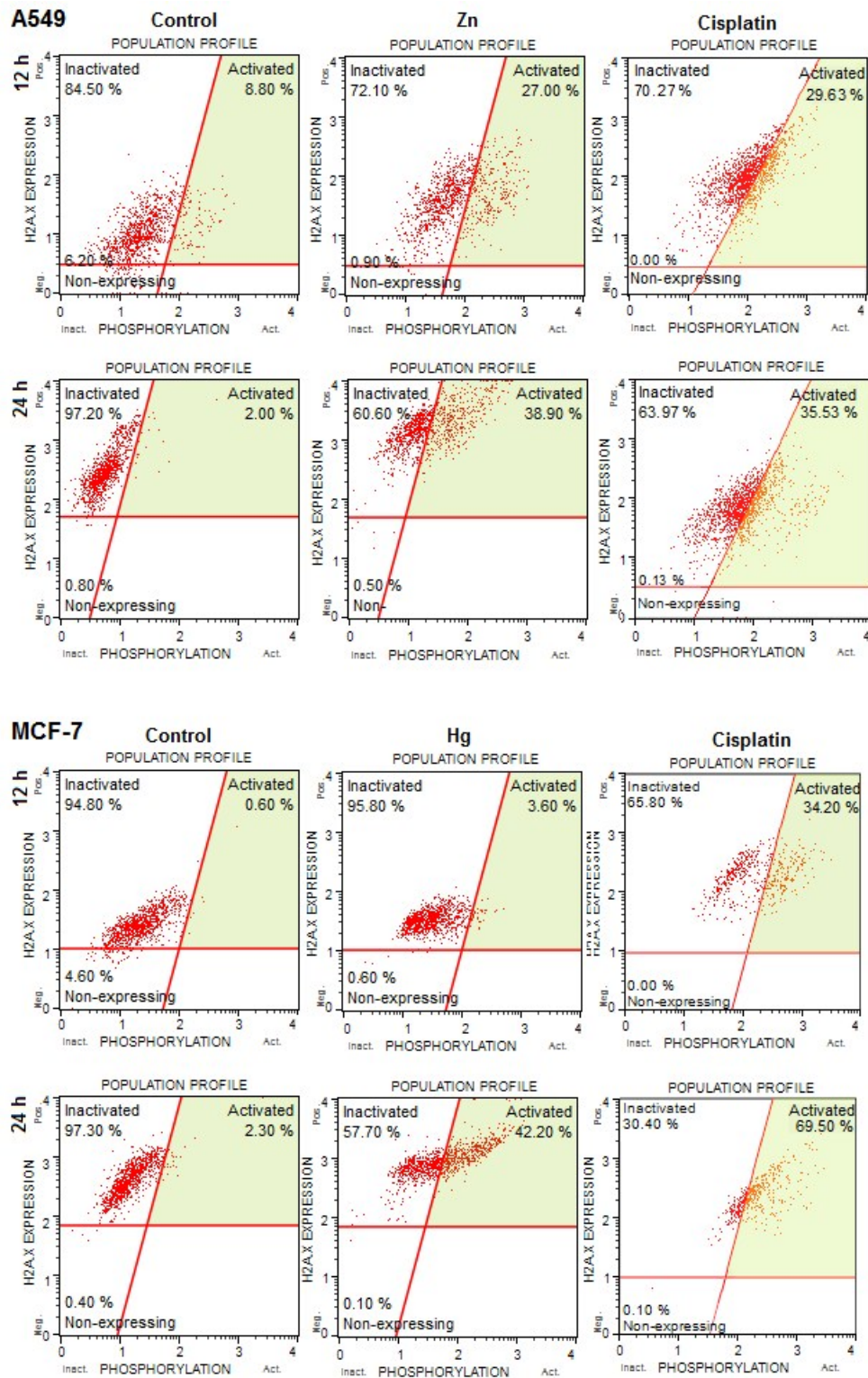




**Fig. S11** ROS generation in A549 and MCF-7 cells treated with IC<sub>90</sub> doses of **Zn** and **Hg**, respectively, for 12 and 24 h. Cisplatin was used as a positive control.



**Fig. S12** Mitochondrial membrane depolarization in A549 and MCF-7 cells treated with IC<sub>90</sub> doses of Zn and Hg, respectively, for 12 and 24 h. Cisplatin was used as a positive control.



**Fig. S13** Formation of DNA double-strand breaks in A549 and MCF-7 cells treated with  $IC_{90}$  doses of Zn and Hg, respectively, for 12 and 24 h. Cisplatin was used as a positive control.