

Supporting Information

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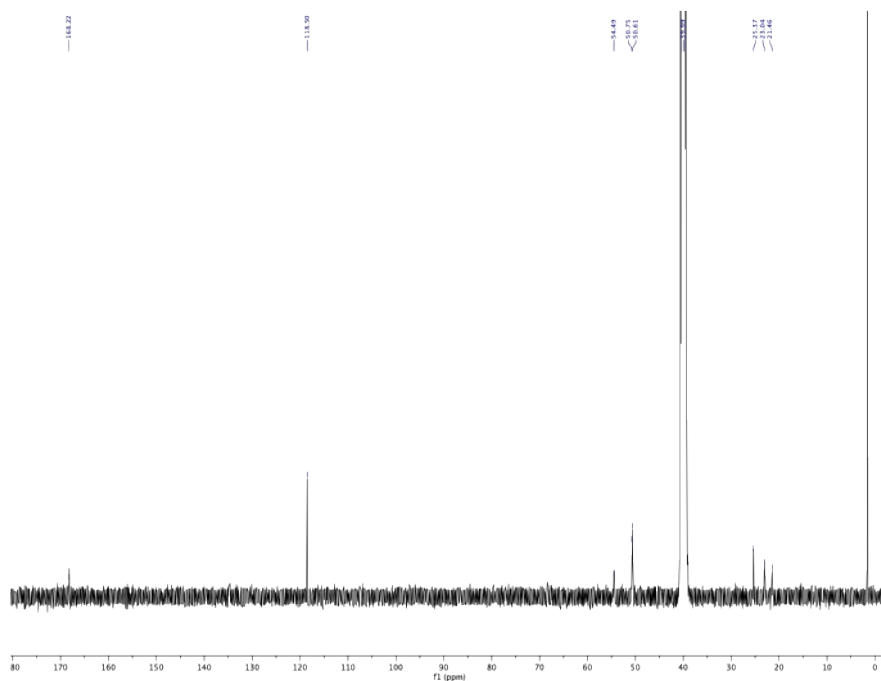


Figure S1. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}(\text{H}_2\text{NSNS2A})$ in DMSO-d_6 at 25°C .

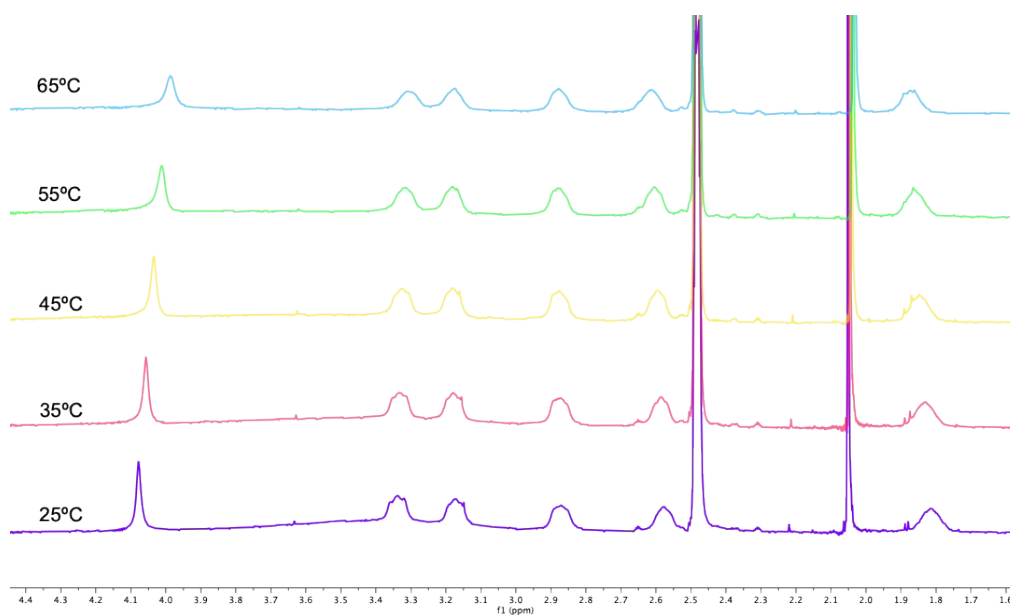


Figure S2. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}(\text{H}_2\text{NSNS2A})$ in DMSO-d_6 acquired at different temperatures.

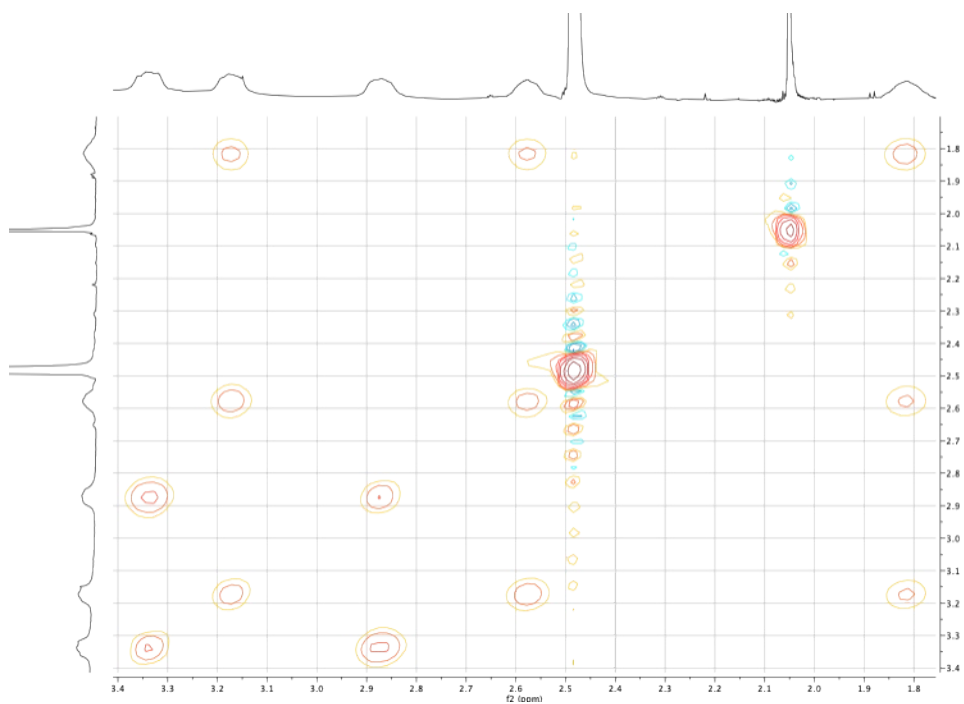


Figure S3. ^1H - ^1H COSY NMR spectrum of $\text{Cu}^{\text{0}}(\text{H}_2\text{NSNS2A})$ in DMSO- d_6 at 25°C .

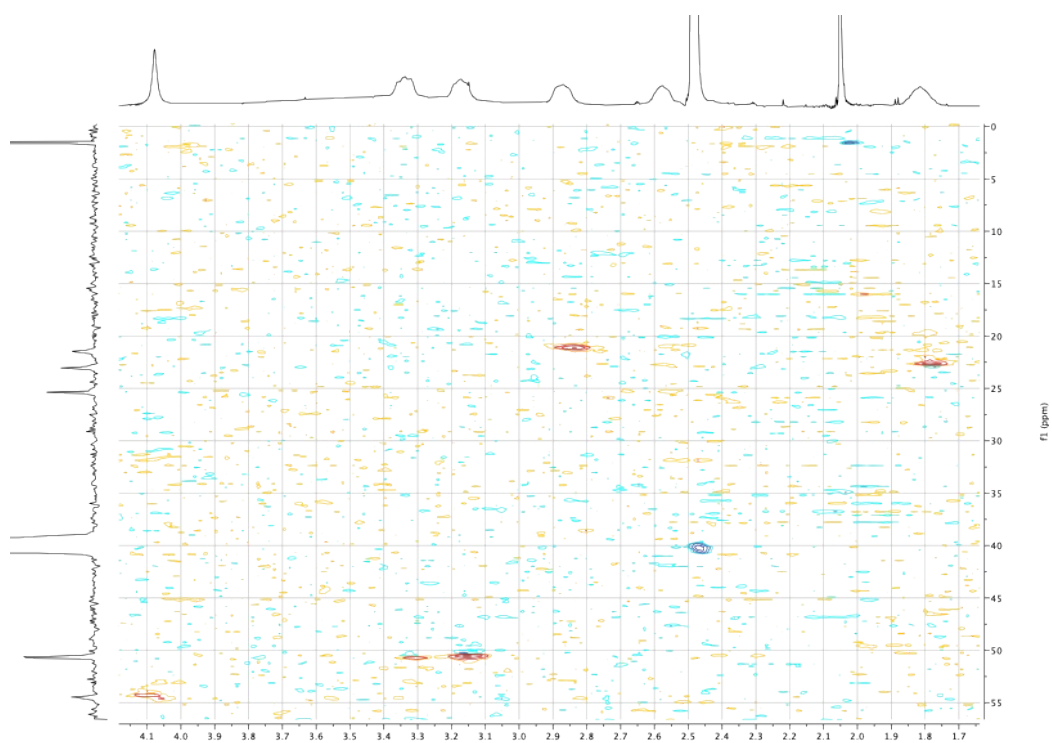


Figure S4. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR spectrum of $\text{Cu}^{\text{0}}(\text{H}_2\text{NSNS2A})$ in DMSO- d_6 at 25°C .

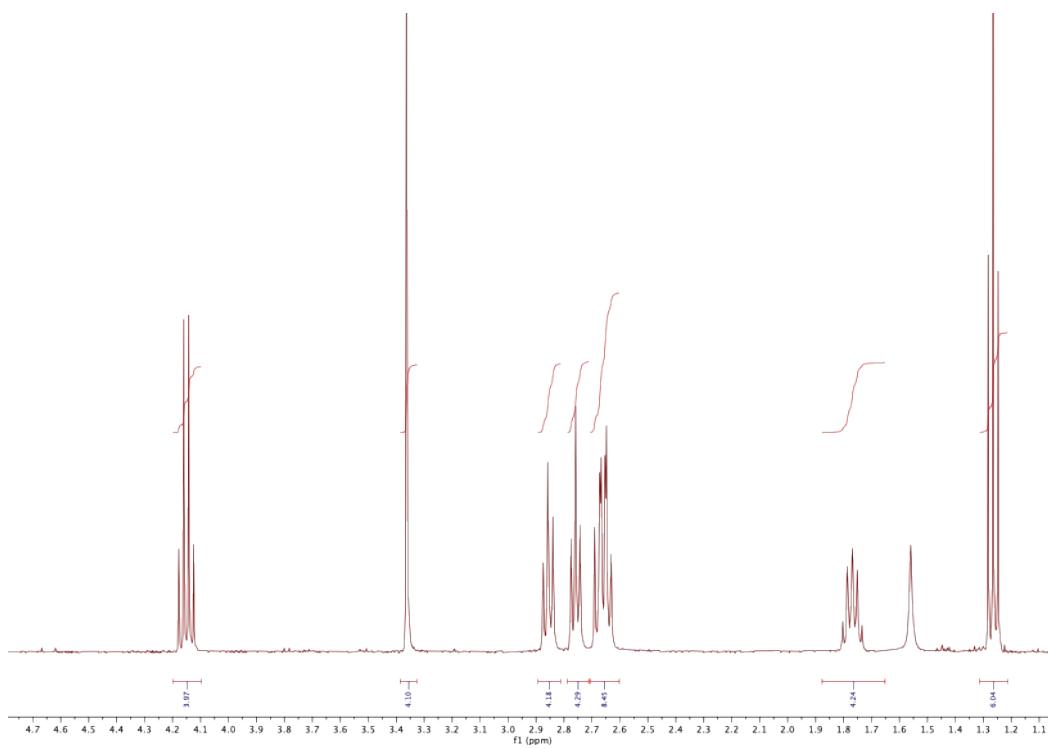


Figure S5. ^1H NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at 25°C .

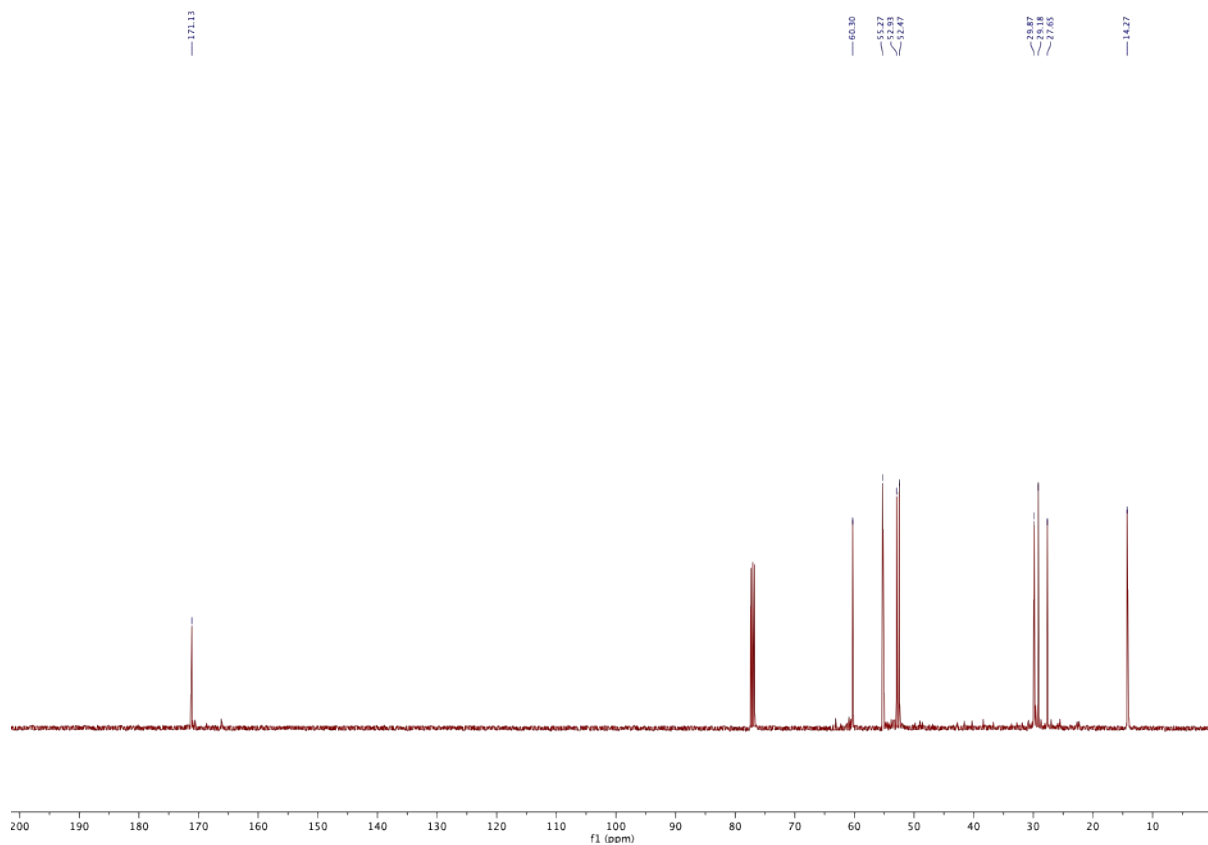


Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at 25°C .

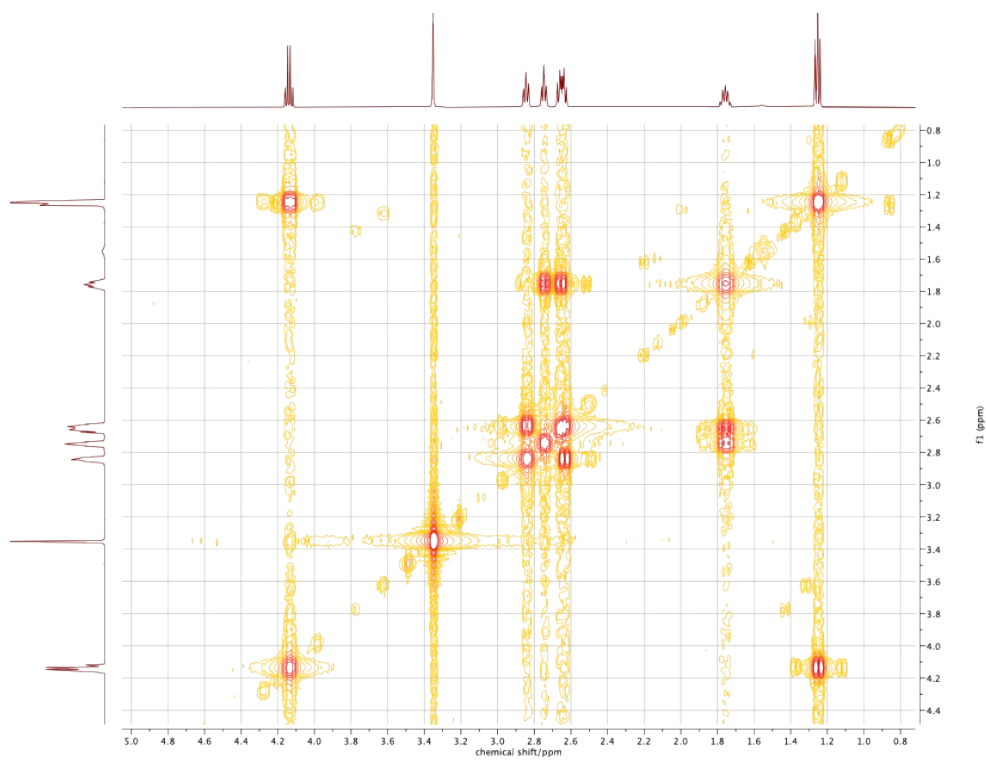


Figure S7. ^1H - ^1H COSY NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at 25°C .

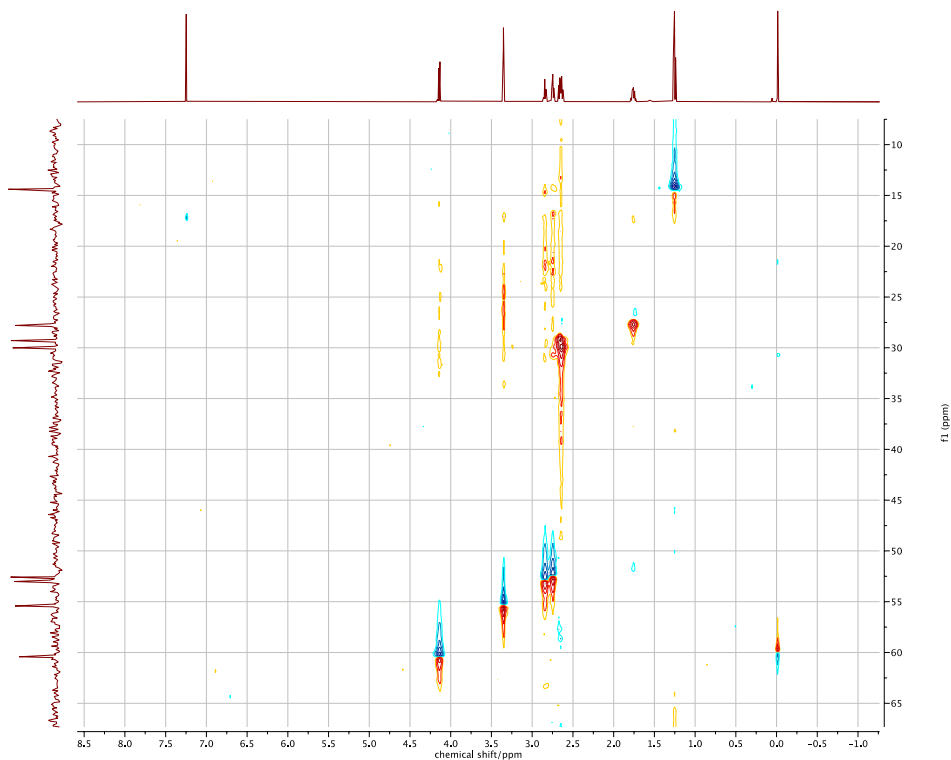


Figure S8. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at 25°C .

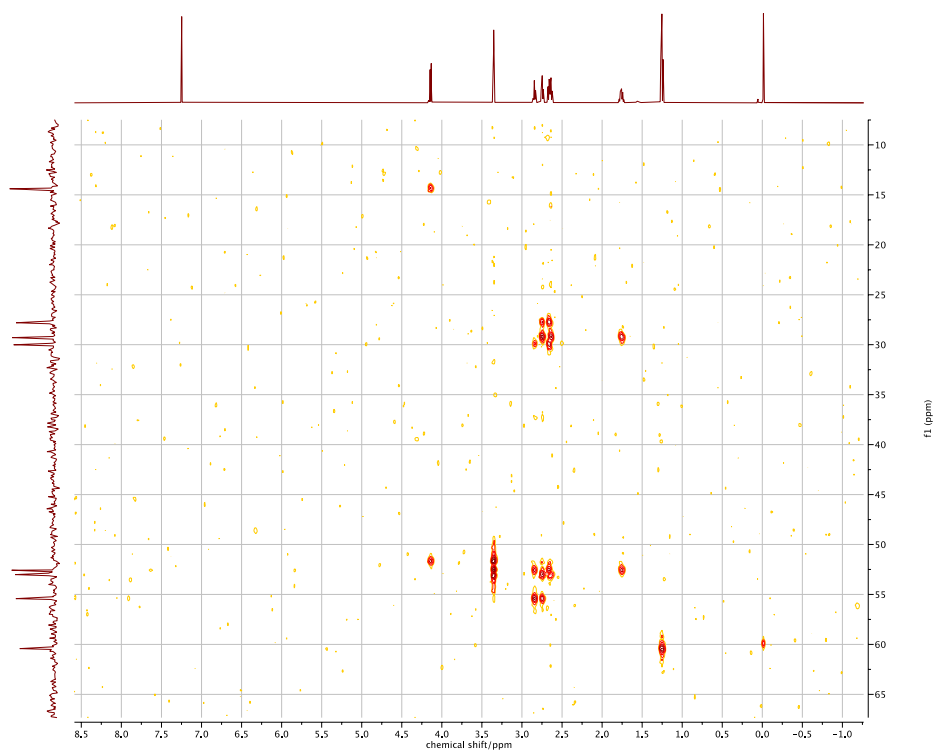


Figure S9. ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at 25°C .

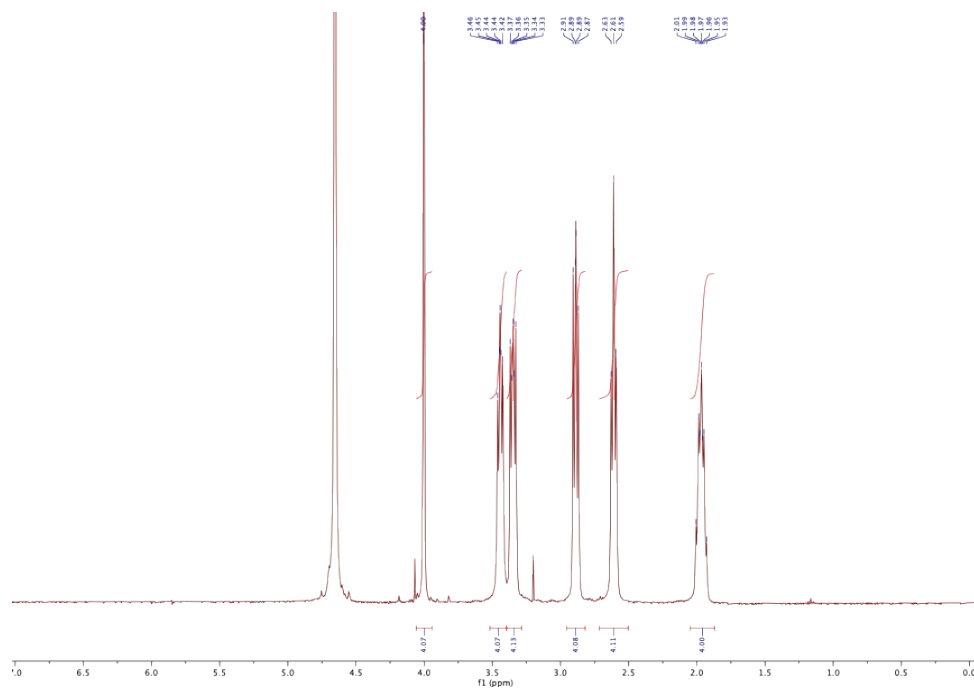


Figure S10. ^1H NMR spectrum of **2** in D_2O at 25°C .

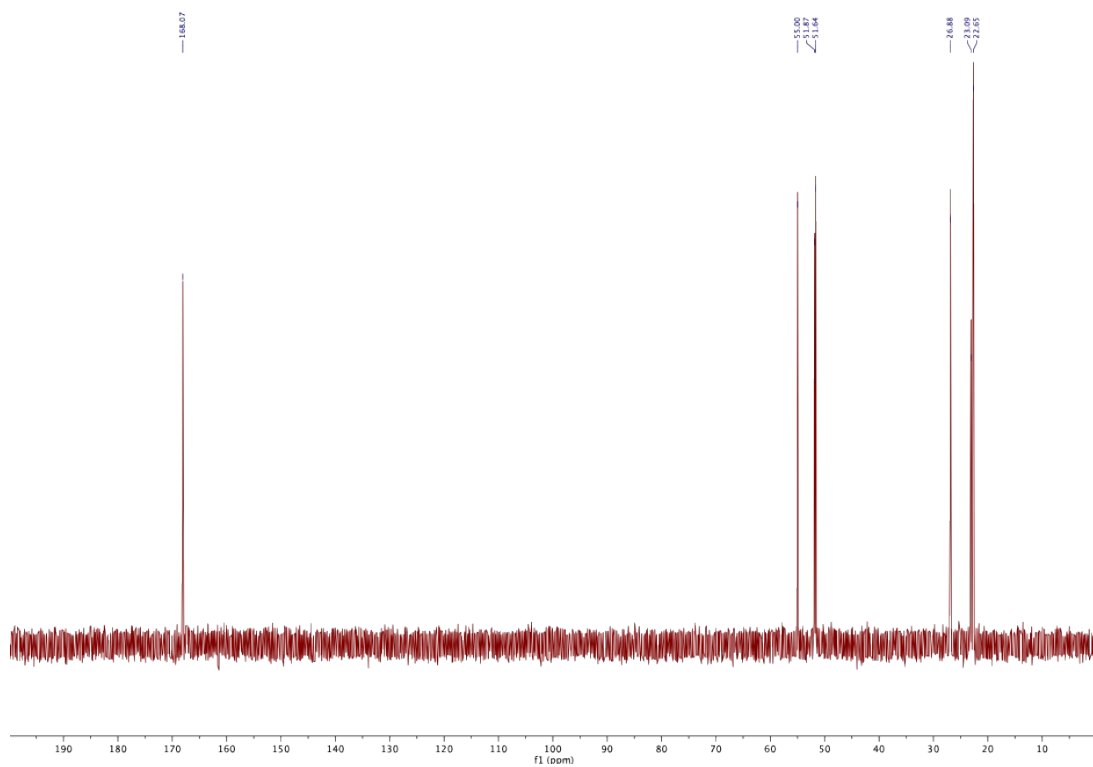


Figure S11. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **2** in D_2O at 25°C .

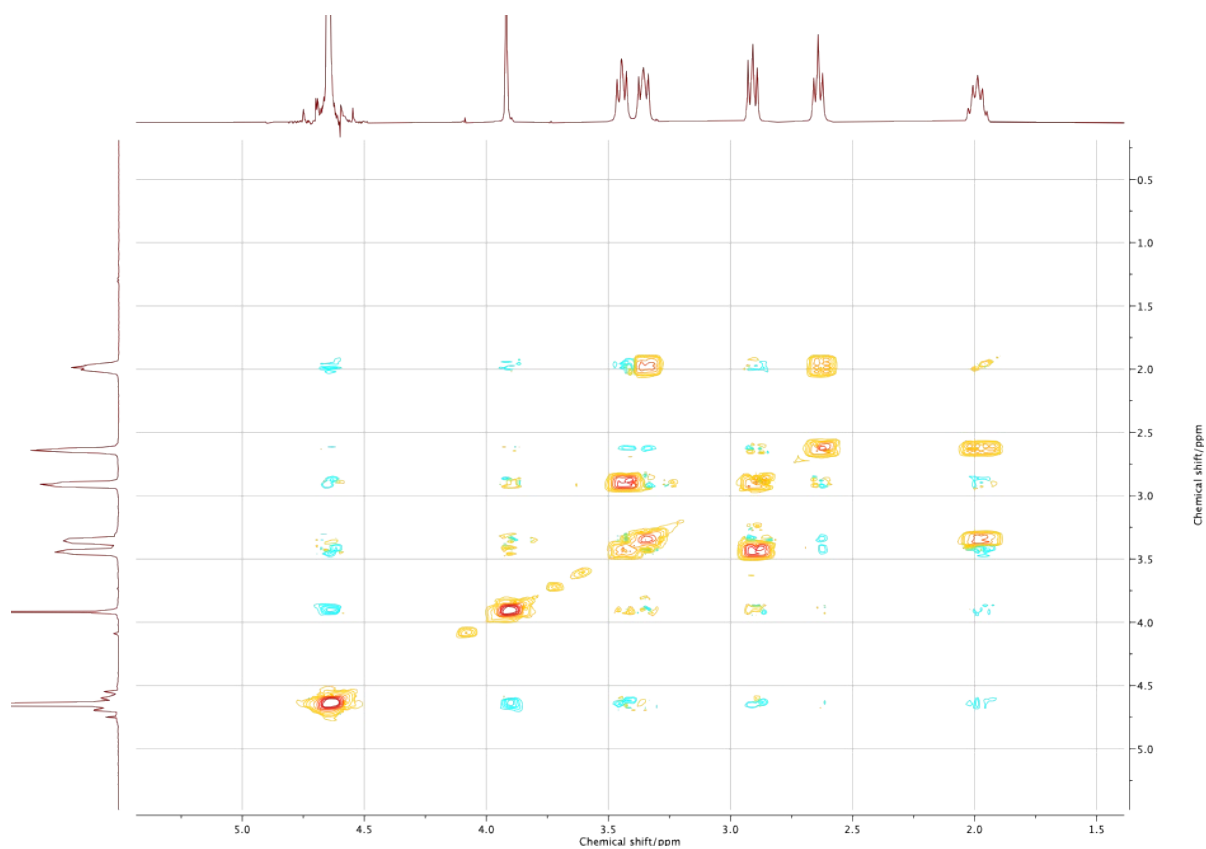


Figure S12. ^1H - ^1H COSY NMR spectrum of **2** in D_2O at 25°C .

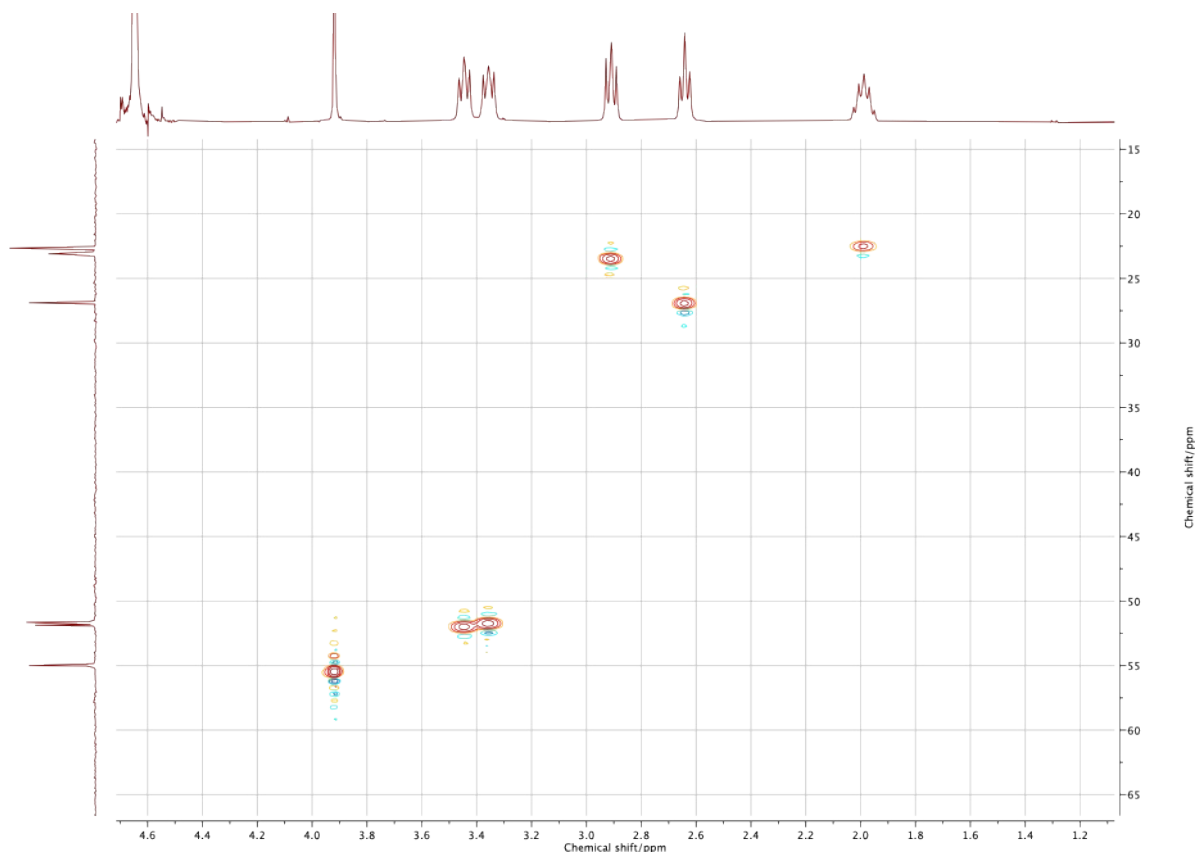


Figure S13. ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC NMR spectrum of **2** in D_2O at 25°C .

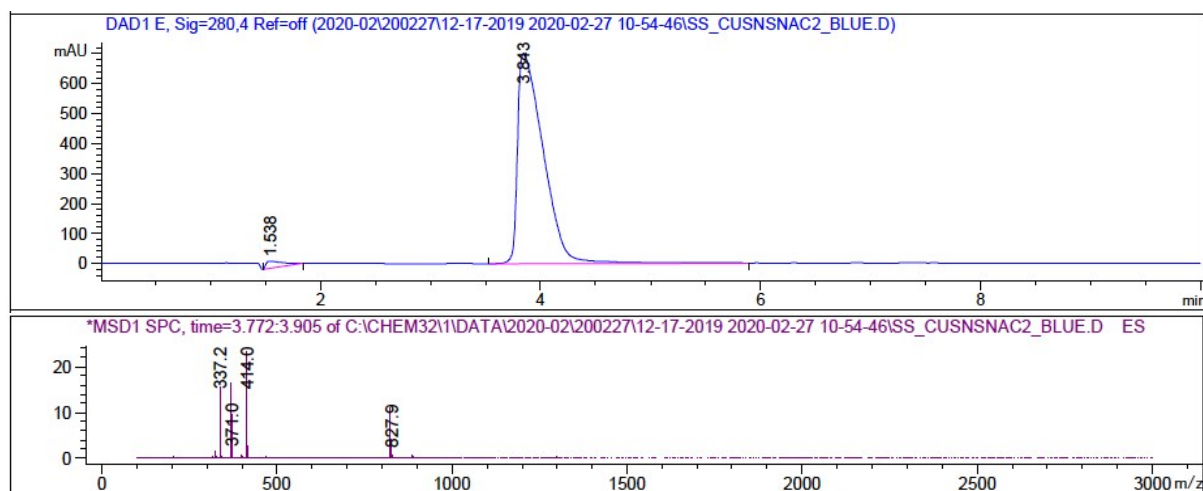


Figure S14. HPLC trace (top) of $\text{Cu}(\text{II})(\text{NSNS2A})$ and the corresponding ESI-MS signal (positive ion mode, bottom). Restek Ultra AQ C18 $5\ \mu\text{m}$, $100 \times 4.6\ \text{mm}$ column. Solvent A - $50\ \text{mM}$ ammonium acetate in water, solvent B - 90% acetonitrile/ 10% solvent A. 5% - 95% solvent B over $6\ \text{min}$. Flow rate is $1\ \text{mL}/\text{min}$.

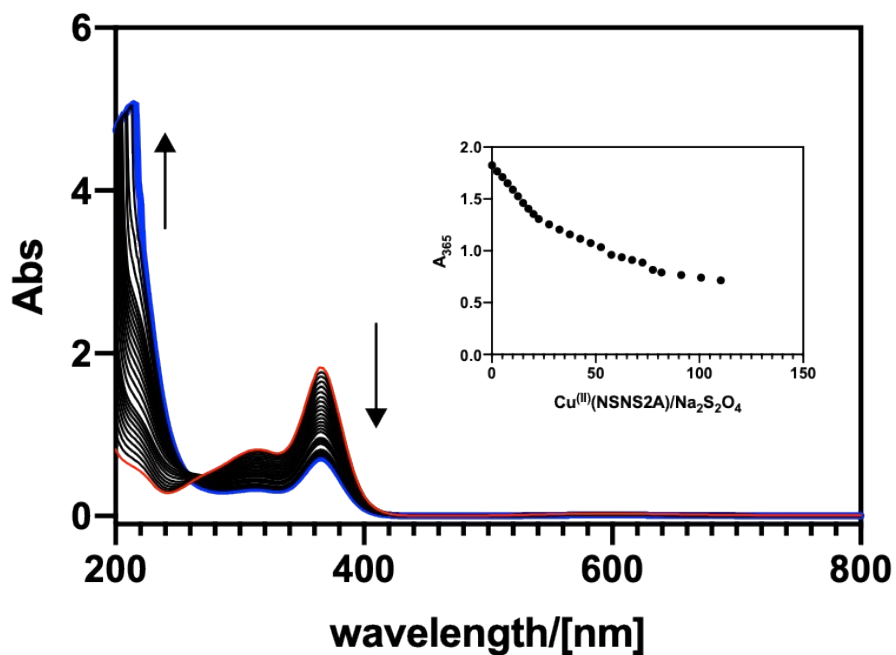


Figure S15. Change in the absorption spectrum of $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NSNS2A})$ upon addition of sodium dithionate (pH = 6.0).

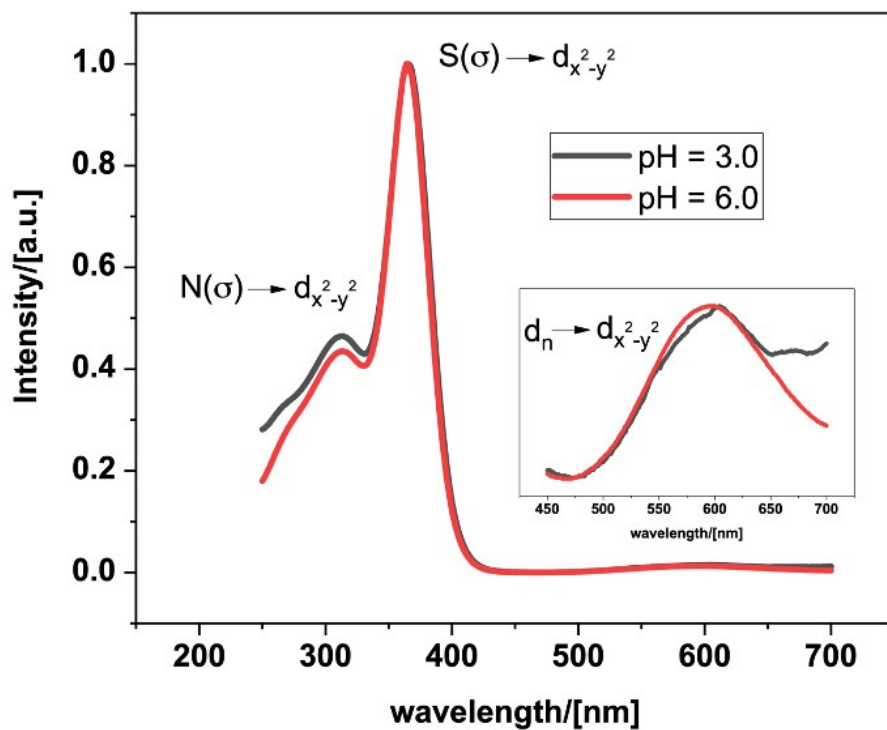


Figure S16. Absorption spectra of $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NSNS2A})$ at pH=3.0 (black) and pH=6.0 (red).

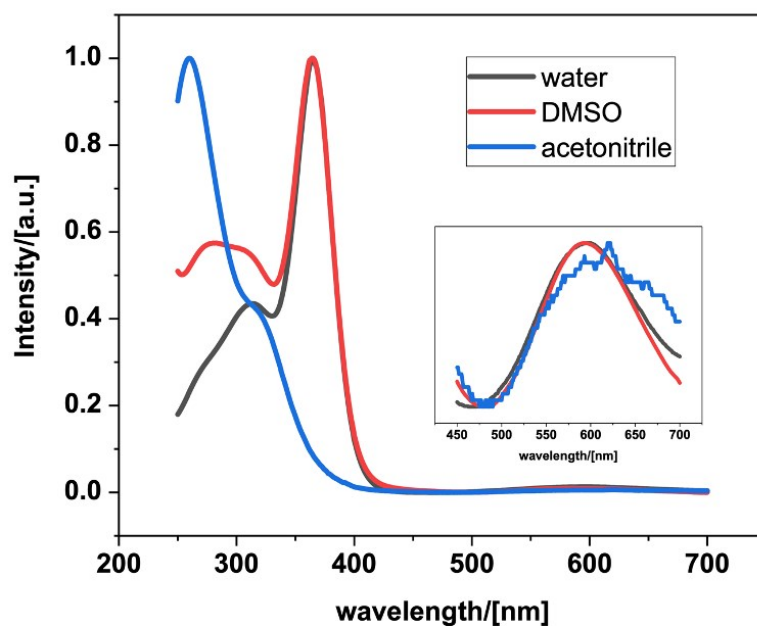


Figure S17. Absorption spectra of $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NSNS2A})$ in water (black), DMSO (red) and acetonitrile (blue).

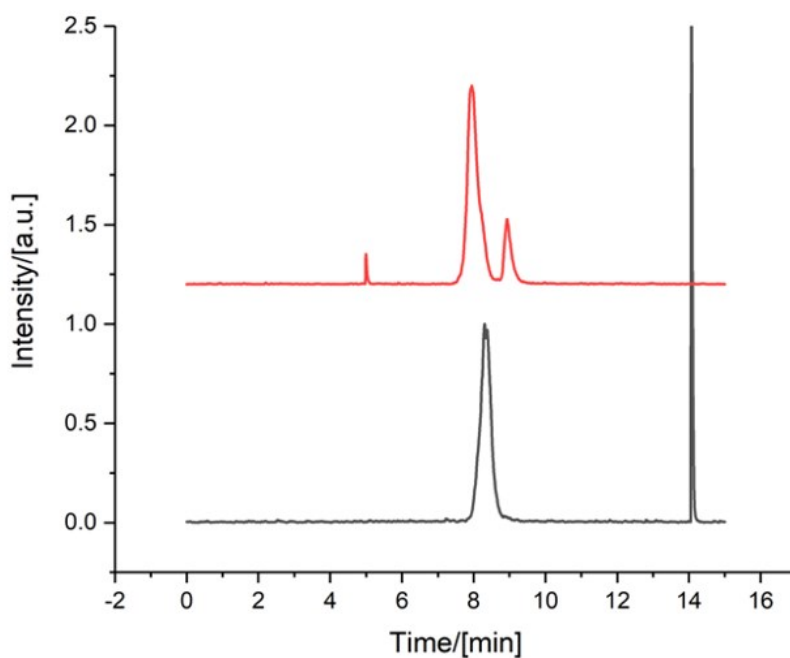


Figure S18. Radio-HPLC traces of $^{64}\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NSNS2A})$ (bottom) and the mixture of $^{64}\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NSNS2A})$ with $^{\text{nat}}\text{Cu}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ added (top). XBridge Amide 3.5 μm , 4.6 x 150 mm, solvent A – ammonium citrate solution in H_2O (20 mM, pH = 6.0), solvent B – 80% acetonitrile/20% solvent A. 100% solvent A over 0.5 min, then 0%-50% solvent B over 4 min. Flow rate is 1 mL/min.



Figure S19. The thermal ellipsoid diagram showing the structure of the cationic unit for **1**. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Thermal ellipsoids are set at 35% probability.

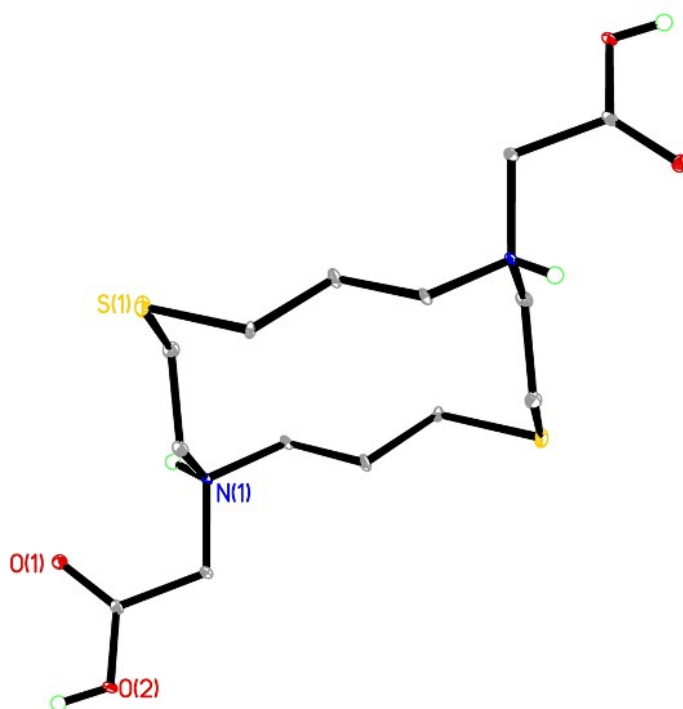


Figure S20. The thermal ellipsoid diagram showing the structure of the cationic unit $[H_22]^{2+}$ for a solid-state structure of $2 \cdot 2HCl$. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Thermal ellipsoids are set at 35% probability.

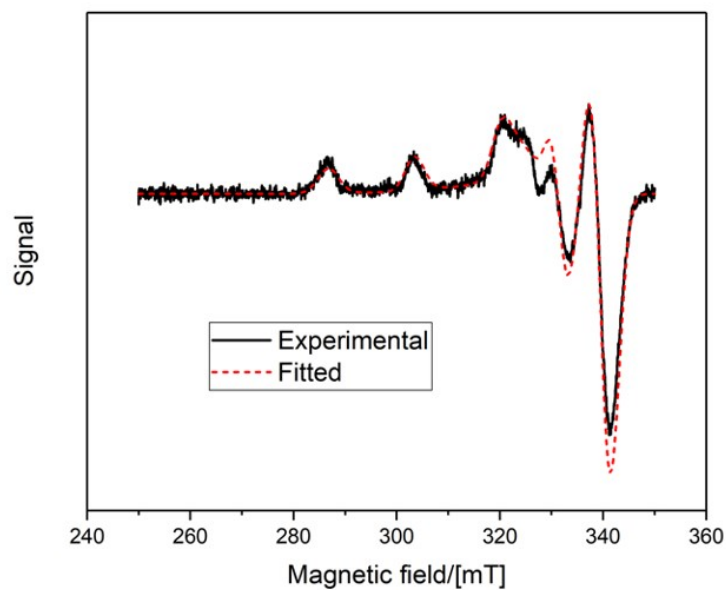


Figure S21. CW X-band EPR spectra (solid line) and fitted curves (dashed lines) for $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NSNS2A})$. 45% glycerol/55% 0.1 HEPES solution (pH = 4.5), T = 77K.

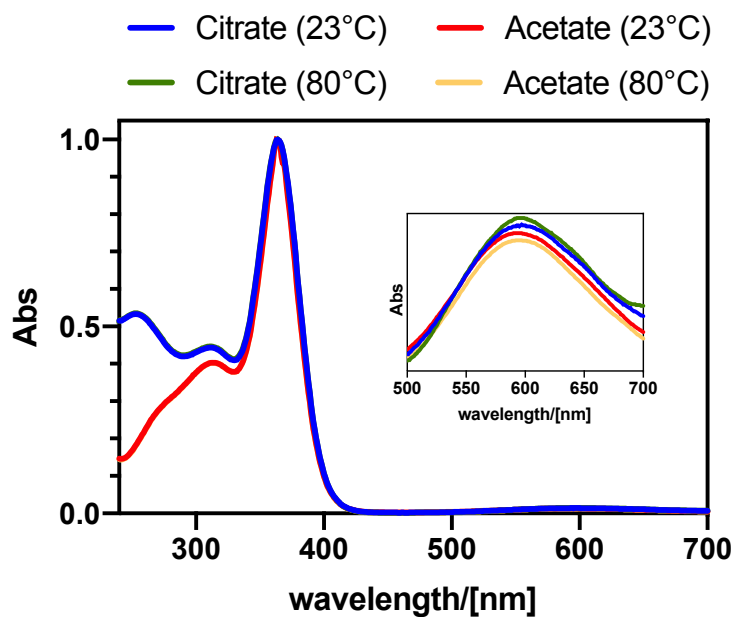


Figure S22. UV-vis absorption spectra of $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NSNS2A})$ prepared in acetate or citrate buffer. The inset shows the magnified region of the spectra corresponding to d-d transitions. The spectra were acquired in sodium acetate (40 mM, pH = 5.5) or ammonium citrate (0.3 M, pH = 6.0) buffers.

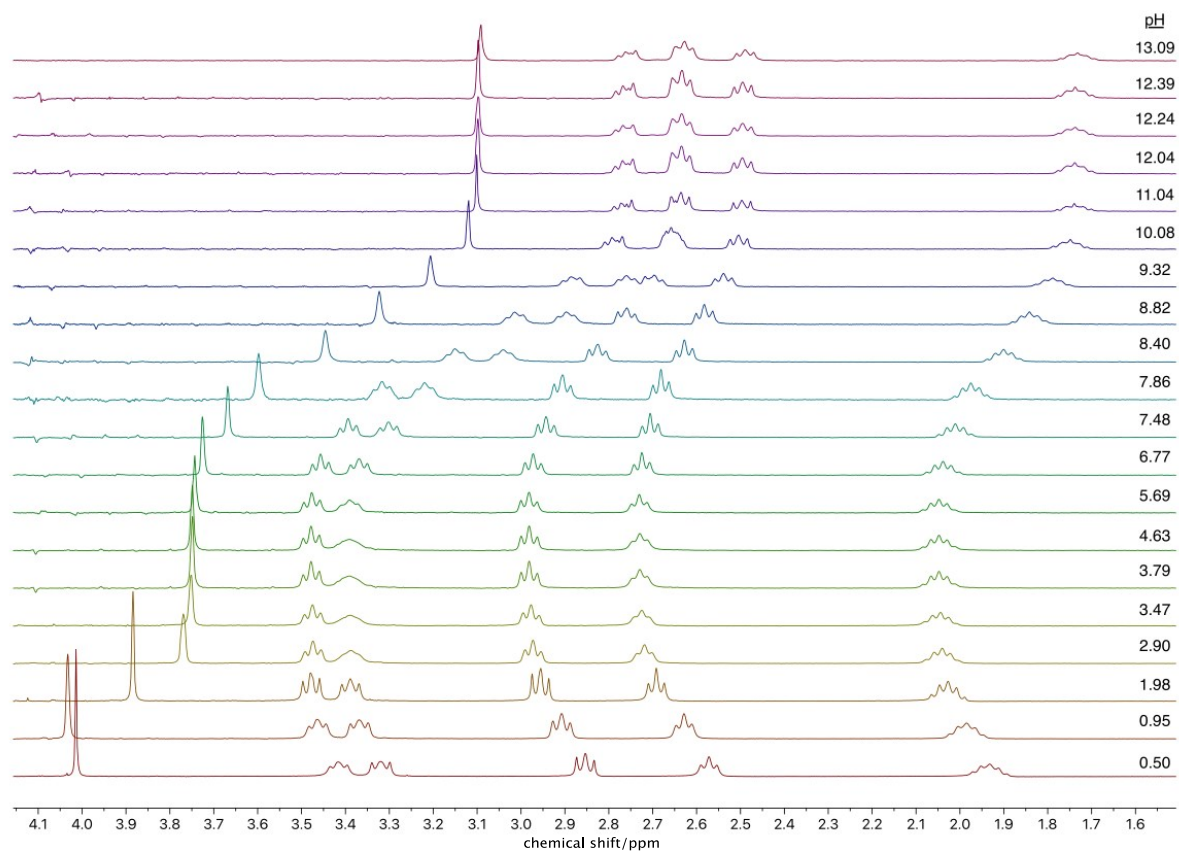


Figure S23. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{H}_2\text{NSNS2A}$ in D_2O at different pH values.

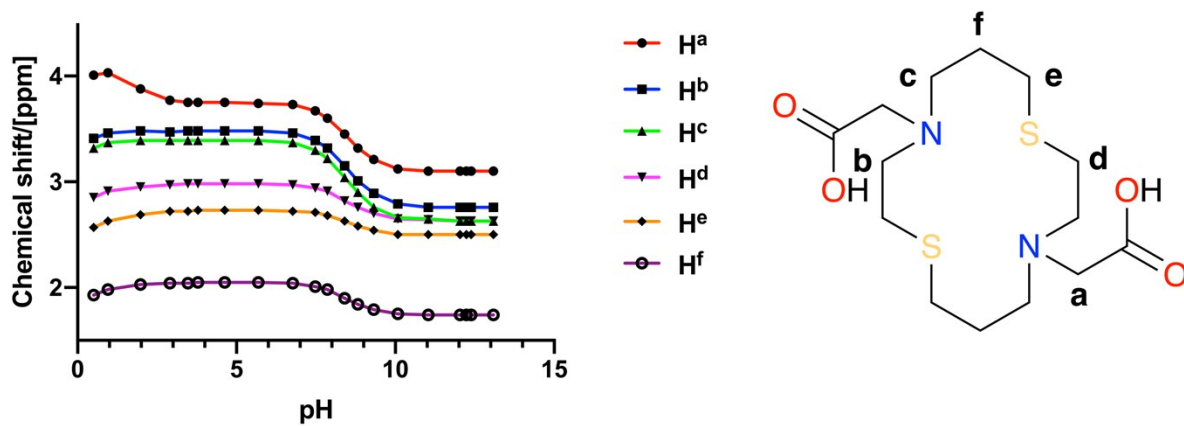


Figure S24. Variation of chemical shift values in $\text{H}_2\text{NSNS2A}$ as a function of pH.

Table S1: X-ray crystal data and structure parameters for compounds **1-2** and **[Cu(1)](ClO₄)₂**.

Compound	1	[H₂2]²⁺	[Cu(1)](ClO₄)₂
Empirical formula	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₄ S ₂	C ₁₄ H ₃₂ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₆ S ₂	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ Cl ₂ CuN ₂ O ₁₂ S ₂
CCDC	2003358	2003359	2003361
Formula weight	406.59	459.43	669.03
Crystal system	Triclinic	Triclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	P-1	P-1	P2 ₁ /n
a/ Å	5.1763(4)	8.2747(5)	9.4305(4)
b/ Å	8.0757(6)	8.4428(5)	16.2613(8)
c/ Å	12.7460(10)	8.5526(5)	9.6556(5)
α(°)	92.297(5)	64.705(3)	90
β(°)	98.372(5)	89.681(3)	114.665(2)
γ(°)	96.965(5)	71.834(3)	90
Volume (Å ³)	522.34(7)	507.59(5)	1345.61(11)
Z	1	1	2
Dc (Mg/m ³)	1.293	1.503	1.651
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.280	0.559	1.227
F(000)	220	244	694
reflns collected	9470	9216	12390
indep. reflns	2531	2508	3398
GOF on F ²	1.083	1.126	1.021
R1 (on F _o ² , I > 2σ(I))	0.0490	0.0667	0.0447
wR2 (on F _o ² , I > 2σ(I))	0.1202	0.2021	0.0974
R1 (all data)	0.0781	0.0734	0.0602
wR2 (all data)	0.1338	0.2080	0.1043

Table S2. Main UV-Vis spectra bands computed by TD-DFT (B3LYP/def2-TZVP) for optimised structure of **Cu^(II)(H₂NSNS2A)**, hydrogens are omitted for clarity.

Excited state	Energy (cm ⁻¹)	Wavelength (nm)	f_{osc}	Difference electron density between excited and ground state (blue –
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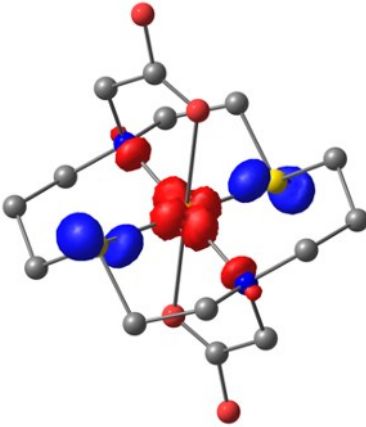
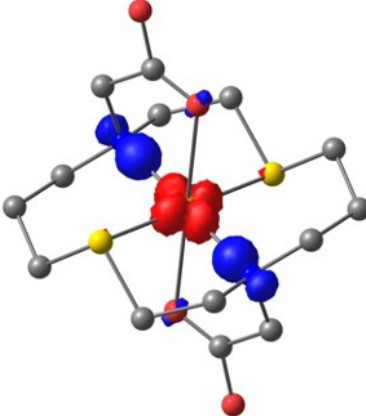
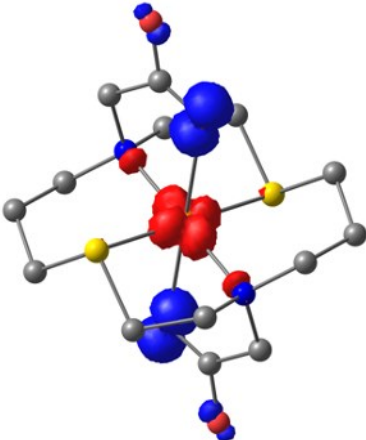
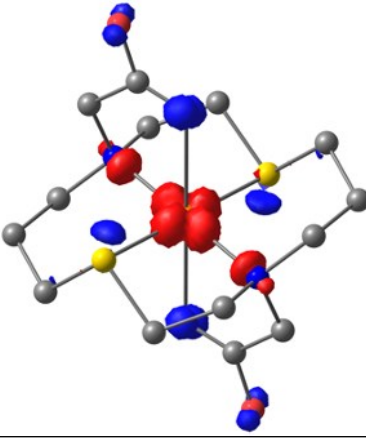
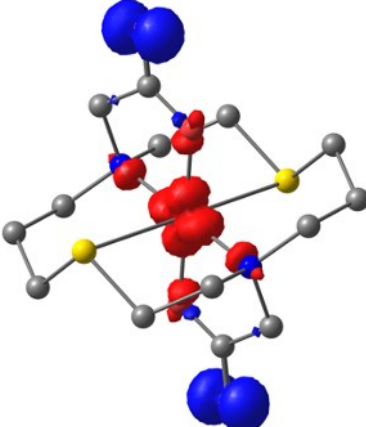
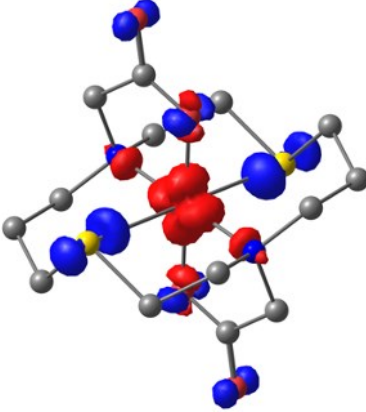
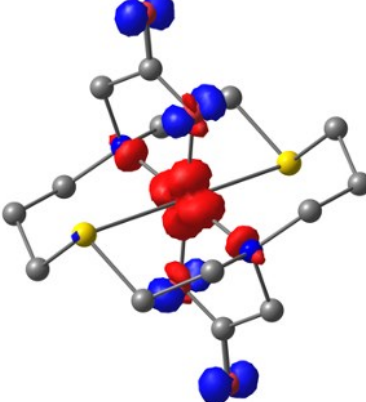
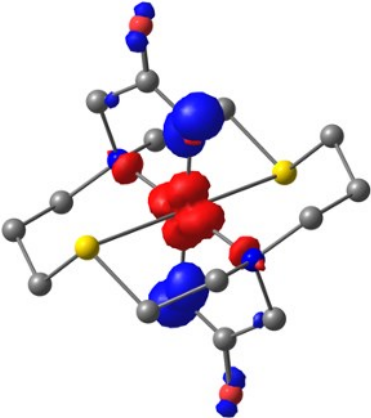
				negative, red -positive) isovalue 0.01
5	23696	422	0.1589	
6	29297	341	0.1161	
8	32215	310	0.0261	
10	35827	279	0.0131	

Table S3. Main UV-Vis spectra bands computed by TD-DFT (B3LYP/def2-TZVP) for optimised structure of $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NSNS2A})$, hydrogens are omitted for clarity.

Excited state	Energy (cm^{-1})	Wavelength (nm)	f_{osc}	Difference electron density between excited and ground state (blue – negative, red -positive) isovalue 0.01
5	22828	438	0.0474	
6	23606	424	0.0019	
8	28599	350	0.0161	

10	29077	344	0.0474	
12	35241	283	0.1220	