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## Supplementary Material

## Cu(II) complexes with tridentate sulfur and selenium ligands: catecholase and

## hydrolysis activity

by

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Figure S1 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum of L<sub>se</sub>.



Figure S2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum of L<sub>s.</sub>



Figure S3 <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum of L<sub>se</sub>.



Figure S4  $^{13}$ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum of L<sub>s.</sub>



Figure S5 <sup>77</sup>Se NMR (76 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectrum of L<sub>se.</sub>



Figure S6 IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>) of L<sub>se</sub>.



Figure S7 IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>) of L<sub>s.</sub>



Figure S8 IR spectra overlay of the  $L_{Se}$  (red) and  $C_{Se}$  (black).



Figure S9 IR spectra overlay of the  $L_{s}$  (red) and  $C_{s}$  (black).

## Crystallographic Data

2.036(3)	C1-C2	1.516(3)
2.2411(9	C1-H1A	0.9900
2.4076(8)	C1-H1B	0.9900
2.5196(3)	C2-Se1	1.968(2)
2.5196(3)	C2-H2A	0.9900
1.472(3)	C2-H2B	0.9900
1.473(3)	Se1-C3	1.925(2)
0.8718	C3-C4	1.384(3)
1.385(3)	С7-Н7	0.9500
1.385(3)	C8-H8	0.9500
0.9500	N1-Cu1-Cl1	164.62(8)
1.385(4)	N1-Cu1-Cl2	96.72(8)
0.9500	Cl1-Cu1-Cl2	98.66(3)
	2.036(3) 2.2411(9 2.4076(8) 2.5196(3) 2.5196(3) 1.472(3) 1.473(3) 0.8718 1.385(3) 1.385(3) 0.9500 1.385(4) 0.9500	2.036(3)C1-C22.2411(9C1-H1A2.4076(8)C1-H1B2.5196(3)C2-Se12.5196(3)C2-H2A1.472(3)C2-H2B1.473(3)Se1-C30.8718C3-C41.385(3)C7-H71.385(3)C8-H80.9500N1-Cu1-Cl11.385(4)N1-Cu1-Cl20.9500Cl1-Cu1-Cl2

Table S1 Bond lengths (A	Å) and angles (°) for <b>C<sub>se</sub>.</b>
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C6-C7	1.382(4)	N1-Cu1-Se1	82.36(3)
C6-H6	0.9500	Cl1-Cu1-Se1	92.312(13)
C7-C8	1.389(4)	Cl2-Cu1-Se1	110.164(10)
N1-Cu1-Se1 <sup>i</sup>	82.36(3)	Cu1-N1-H1	105.3
Cl1-Cu1-Se1 <sup>i</sup>	92.312(13)	N1-C1-C2	108.31(19
Cl2-Cu1-Se1 <sup>i</sup>	110.164(10)	N1-C1-H1A	110.0
Se1-Cu1-Se1 <sup>i</sup>	138.154(19)	C2-C1-H1A	110.
C1 <sup>i</sup> -N1-C1	114.2(2)	N1-C1-H1B	110.0
C1 <sup>i</sup> -N1-Cu1	111.67(14)	C2-C1-H1B	110.0
C1-N1-Cu1	111.67(14)	H1A-C1-H1B	108.4
C1 <sup>i</sup> -N1-H1	106.7	C1-C2-Se1	111.00(15)
C1-N1-H1	106.7	C1-C2-H2A	109.4
Se1-C2-H2A	109.4	C3-Se1-C2	99.13(10)
C1-C2-H2B	109.4	C3-Se1-Cu1	113.30(7)
Se1-C2-H2B	109.4	C2-Se1-Cu1	93.56(7)
H2A-C2-H2B	108.0	C4-C3-C8	120.2(2)
C4-C3-Se1	123.16(17)	C6-C5-H5	119.7
C8-C3-Se1	116.59(19)	C7-C6-C5	119.6(3)
C3-C4-C5	119.6(2)	C7-C6-H6	120.2
C3-C4-H4	120.2	C5-C6-H6	120.2
C5-C4-H4	120.2	C6-C7-C8	120.2(3)
C4-C5-C6	120.6(3)	С6-С7-Н7	119.
C4-C5-H5	119.7	С8-С7-Н7	119.9
C3-C8-C7	119.8(3)	С7-С8-Н8	120.1
C3-C8-H8	120.1		

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: (i) X,-Y+1.5, Z.

Cu1-N1	2.0141(18)	C3-C8	1.393(2)
Cu1-Cl1	2.2284(6)	C4-C5	1.391(2)
Cu1-Cl2	2.4100(6)	C4-H4	0.9500
Cu1-S1	2.4500(4)	C5-C6	1.382(3)
Cu1-S1 <sup>i</sup>	2.4501(4)	C5-H5	0.9500
N1-C1	1.4769(18)	C6-C7	1.382(3)

Table S2 Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for  $\ensuremath{C_{S}}$ 

N1-C1 <sup>i</sup>	1.4770(18)	С6-Н6	0.9500
N1-H1	0.8722	C7-C8	1.393(3)
C1-C2	1.515(2)	С7-Н7	0.9500
C1-H1A	0.9900	С8-Н8	0.9500
C1-H1B	0.9900	C1-C2-S1	111.60(11)
C2-S1	1.8303(17)	C1-C2-H2A	109.3
C2-H2A	0.9900	S1-C2-H2A	109.3
C2-H2B	0.9900	C1-C2-H2B	109.3
S1-C3	1.7797(17)	S1-C2-H2B	109.3
C3-C4	1.393(2)	H2A-C2-H2B	108.0
N1-Cu1-Cl1	164.92(6)	C3-S1-C2	102.00(7)
N1-Cu1-Cl2	96.60(6)	C3-S1-Cu1	115.06(5)
Cl1-Cu1-Cl2	98.48(2)	C2-S1-Cu1	96.47(5)
N1-Cu1-S1	81.774(19)	C4-C3-C8	119.96(16)
Cl1-Cu1-S1	93.720(12)	C4-C3-S1	123.06(12)
Cl2-Cu1-S1	107.228(11)	C8-C3-S1	116.95(13)
N1-Cu1-S1 <sup>i</sup>	81.774(19)	C5-C4-C3	119.46(16)
Cl1-Cu1-S1 <sup>i</sup>	93.720(12)	C5-C4-H4	120.3
Cl2-Cu1-S1 <sup>i</sup>	107.228(11)	C3-C4-H4	120.3
S1-Cu1-S1 <sup>i</sup>	143.18(2)	C6-C5-C4	120.58(17)
C1-N1-C1 <sup>i</sup>	114.10(17)	C6-C5-H5	119.7
C1-N1-Cu1	111.51(10)	C4-C5-H5	119.7
C1 <sup>i</sup> -N1-Cu1	111.51(10)	C7-C6-C5	119.99(18)
C1-N1-H1	106.9	С7-С6-Н6	120.0
C1 <sup>i</sup> -N1-H1	106.9	С5-С6-Н6	120.0
Cu1-N1-H1	105.3	C6-C7-C8	120.17(18)
N1-C1-C2	107.26(13)	С6-С7-Н7	119.9
N1-C1-H1A	110.3	С8-С7-Н7	119.9
C2-C1-H1A	110.3	C7-C8-C3	119.78(17)
N1-C1-H1B	110.3	С7-С8-Н8	120.1
C2-C1-H1B	110.3	С3-С8-Н8	120.1
H1A-C1-H1B	108.5		

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: (i) X, -Y+1.5, Z



Figure S10 Electronic spectrum of  $C_{se}$  complex in acetonitrile solution in black and in methanol solution in red.



Figure S11 Electronic spectrum of  $C_s$  complex in acetonitrile solution in black and in methanol solution in red.



Figure S12 Electronic spectrum of  $C_{Se}$  in KBr pellet.



Figure S13 Electronic spectrum of  $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{S}}$  in KBr pellet.



Figure S14 EPR Spectra of  $\mathbf{C}_{se}$  complex.



Figure S15 EPR Spectra of  $C_s$  complex.



**Figure S16** Cyclic voltammetry of complex  $C_{se}$  in methanol. Conditions: working electrode (carbon); reference electrode (Ag/Ag<sup>+</sup>); auxiliary electrode (Pt); supporting electrolyte TBAPF<sub>6</sub> 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S17** Cyclic voltammetry of complex  $C_s$  in methanol. Conditions: working electrode (carbon); reference electrode (Ag/Ag<sup>+</sup>); auxiliary electrode (Pt); supporting electrolyte TBAPF<sub>6</sub> 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup>.



Figure S18 ESI-MS spectrum (positive mode) in methanol of Cse.



Figure S19 Calculated (red) and experimental (black) isotopic distributions for the species present in the electrospray of  ${\bf C}_{\rm Se.}$ 



Figure S20 ESI-MS spectrum (positive mode) in methanol of  $C_{s.}$ 





Figure S21 Calculated (red) and experimental (black) isotopic distributions for the species present in the electrospray of  $C_{s.}$ 



Figure S 22 Graph showing the pH dependence in the hydrolysis of 2,4- BDNPP by complexes  $C_{Se} \; \mbox{and} \; C_S.$ 



*Figure S 23* Dependence of substrate 2,4-BDNPP concentration for  $C_s$  and  $C_{se}$  complexes at 25 ° C and pH 6.5. MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O solution 50:50% v/v; [complex] = 7.0 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] =  $4.0 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $6.0 \times 10^{-3}$  and [Buffer]= 0.05 mol L<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S24** ESI-MS analysis of the  $C_{se}$  in the presence of the substrate 2,4-BDNPP an acetonitrile/water (1:1, v/v), the expanding spectrum refers to the species:  $[Cu(L_{se})(OH)(2,4-BDNPP)] + H^+]$ 



**Figure S25** ESI-MS analysis of the  $C_s$  in the presence of the substrate 2,4-BDNPP an acetonitrile/water (1:1, v/v), the expanding spectrum refers to the species:  $[Cu(L_s)(OH)(2,4-BDNPP)] + H^+]$ .



**Figure S26** Spectral variation observed during the hydrolysis of the substrate 2,4-BDNPP promoted by the **C**<sub>s</sub> complex. Conditions: pH 6.5; 25 °C; MeCN / H<sub>2</sub>O solution (1: 1 v / v); [complex] =  $8.0 \times 10^{-5}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] =  $8.0 \times 10^{-3}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [buffer] = 0.05 mol L<sup>-1</sup>. The duration of the spectral variation experiment was 4 hours with an interval of 10 minutes between two spectral scans.



**Figure S27** Spectral variation observed during the hydrolysis of the substrate 2,4-BDNPP promoted by the  $C_{se}$  complex. Conditions: pH 6.5; 25 °C; MeCN / H<sub>2</sub>O solution (1: 1 v / v); [complex] =  $8.0 \times 10^{-5}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] =  $8.0 \times 10^{-3}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [buffer] = 0.05 mol L<sup>-1</sup>. The duration of the spectral variation experiment was 4 hours with an interval of 10 minutes between two spectral scans.



**Figure S28** Spectral variation observed during the oxidation of the substrate 3,5-DTBC promoted by the  $C_{se}$  complex. Conditions: pH 7; 25 ° C; MeOH / H<sub>2</sub>O solution (97: 3% v / v); [complex] =  $3.0 \times 10^{-5}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] =  $3.0 \times 10^{-3}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [buffer] = 0.03 mol L<sup>-1</sup>. The duration of the spectral variation experiment was 1 hour with an interval of 5 minutes between two spectral scans.



**Figure S29** Plots of  $v_0$  versus pH of  $C_{se}$  complex for 3,5-DTBC substrate oxidation reaction at 25 ° C. MeOH / H<sub>2</sub>O solution: 97: 3% v / v; [complex] = 2.0 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] = 2.4 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [buffer] = 0.03 mol L<sup>-1</sup>. (MES - pH 5.5 at 6.5, TRIS - pH 7.0 at 10.0).



**Figure S30** Plots of v<sub>0</sub> versus pH of C<sub>s</sub> complex for 3,5-DTBC substrate oxidation reaction at 25 ° C. MeOH / H<sub>2</sub>O solution 97: 3% v / v; [complex] = 2.0 x  $10^{-5}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] = 2.4 x  $10^{-3}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [buffer] = 0.03 mol L<sup>-1</sup>. (MES - pH 5.5 at 6.5, TRIS - pH 7.0 at 10.0).



**Figure S31** Dependence on oxidation reaction rate of 3,5 - DTBC with substrate concentration for  $C_s$  complex at 25 °C and pH 7. MeOH / H<sub>2</sub>O solution 97:3% v / v; [complex] = 3.3 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] = 11.15 x 10<sup>-4</sup> to 17.84 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [buffer] = 0.03 mol L<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S32** Dependence on oxidation reaction rate of 3,5 - DTBC with substrate concentration for  $C_{Se}$  complex at 25 ° C and pH 7. MeOH / H<sub>2</sub>O solution 97: 3% v / v; [complex] = 2.0 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] = 9.57 x 10<sup>-4</sup> to 16.7 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [buffer] = 0.03 mol L<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S33** Dependence on oxidation reaction rate of 3,5 - DTBC with substrate concentration for C<sub>s</sub> complex at 25 °C and pH 7. MeOH / H<sub>2</sub>O solution 97: 3% v / v; [complex] =  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] =  $9.0 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $1.6 \times 10^{-3}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [buffer] = 0.03 mol L<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S34** Dependence on oxidation reaction rate of 3,5-DTBC with substrate concentration for  $C_{Se}$  complex at 25 °C and pH 7. MeOH / H<sub>2</sub>O solution 97: 3% v / v; [complex] = 2.0 x 10<sup>-5</sup> mol L<sup>-1</sup>; [substrate] = 9.0 x 10<sup>-4</sup> to 1.6 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mol L-1; [buffer] = 0.03 mol L<sup>-1</sup>.