#### Role of $\pi$ -conjugation on the coordination behaviour, substitution kinetics, DNA/BSA

#### interactions, and in vitro cytotoxicity of carboxamide palladium(II) complexes

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<b>PdL</b> <sub>3</sub> with B-DNA, formed a single hydrogen bond between the OH-group of the compour chain of the DNA at 2.31 Å; d). Interaction of <b>PdL</b> <sub>4</sub> with B-DNA; this compound es hydrogen bonds (OH group and N atom) with G10 (2.04 Å) and C9 (2.38 Å) respectint interactions observed include hydrophobic interactions between atoms, metal coordination bonds between the nitrogen atoms of all the compounds and the residue D1 of the recepto < 2.5 Å.	nd and the B- stablishes two ctively. Other and covalent r at a distance
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#### 1.0 Synthesis of ligands

#### 1.1. N-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide $(L_1)$

To a solution of pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (0.62 g, 5.00 mmol) and 2-picolylamine (0.54 g, 5.00 mmol) in pyridine (15 mL) was slowly added triphenyl phosphite (1.55 g, 5.00 mmol) for 15 min. The reaction mixture was refluxed at 100 °C for 12 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into ice-cold water (40 mL). The resulting dark brown precipitate was collected by suction filtration, washed with copious amount of cold methanol and dried. Yield: 0.81 g (76%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (ppm): 4.66 (d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 6.0, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>); 7.28 (dd, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 6.0, 1H,

pyridine); 7.36 (d,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.9$ , 1H, pyridine); 7.74 -7.79 (m, 1H, pyridine); 8.54 (d,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 4.7$ , 1H, pyridine); 8.78 (t,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 3.9$ , 1H, pyrazine); 8.91 (d,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 2.5$ , 1H, pyrazine); 9.24 (d,  $J_{HH} = 1.4$ , 1H, pyrazine); 9.47 (t,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 5.5$ , 1H, NH).  ${}^{13}C$  NMR (DMSO-d6):  $\delta C$  (ppm): 44.16 (CH<sub>2</sub>); 121.06 (CH, pyridine); 122.17 (CH, pyridine); 136.73 (CH, pyridine); 143.43 (CH, pyridine); 143.52 (CH, pyrazine); 144.61 (CH, pyrazine); 147.64 (CH, pyrazine); 148.81 (C, pyrazine); 157.65 (C, pyridine); 163.06 (C=O). FT-IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>):  $\upsilon$ (N-H) = 3313;  $\upsilon$ (C=O) =1660;  $\upsilon$ (C=C) = 1520;  $\upsilon$ (C-N) = 1469.

The synthesis of ligands  $L_2$ - $L_4$  were performed in a similar manner as described for ligand  $L_1$  using the appropriate carboxylic acids and carboxamides.

#### 1.2. N-(quinolin-8-yl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide (L<sub>2</sub>)

Pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (0.62 g, 5.00 mmol) and 8-aminoquinoline (0.72 g, 5.00 mmol). Light brown solid: Yield: 0.92 g (74%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (ppm): 7.67-7.71 (m, 2H, quinoline); 7.77 (dd, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 7.8, 1H, quinoline); 8.48 (dd, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 8.3, 1H, quinoline); 8.86 (dd, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 7.6, 1H, quinoline); 8.93 (t, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 3.8, 1H, quinoline); 9.01-9.02 (m, 2H, pyrazine); 9.42 (d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 1.4, 1H, pyrazine); 11.94 (s, 1H, NH). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-d6):  $\delta$ C (ppm): 116.06 (CH, quinoline); 122.42 (CH, quinoline); 122.73 (CH, quinoline); 127.02 (CH, quinoline); 127.85 (CH, quinoline); 133.33 (CH, quinoline); 136.73 (C, quinoline); 138.09 (C, quinoline); 143.52 (C, quinoline); 143.73 (CH, pyrazine); 144.06 (CH, pyrazine); 148.22 (CH, pyrazine); 149.37 (C, pyrazine); 160.76 (C=O). FT-IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): v(N-H) = 3303; v(C=O) = 1674; v(C=C) = 1530; v(amidic C-N) = 1482.

#### 1.3. N-(quinolin-8-yl)picolinamide ( $L_3$ )

Pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (0.62 g, 5.00 mmoles) and 8-aminoquinoline (0.72 g, 5.00 mmoles). Light brown solid. Yield: 0.90 g (72%).<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (ppm): 7.67-7.72 (m, 2H, quinoline); 7.73- 7.78 (m, 2H, quinoline); 8.14 (t,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} = 7.8$ , 1H, quinoline); 8.29 (d,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} =$  7.8, 1H, quinoline); 8.48 (d,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} =$  8.3, 1H, pyridine); 8.86-8.88 (m, 1H, pyridine); 8.93 (dd,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} =$  7.6, 1H, pyridine); 9.04 (dd,  ${}^{3}J_{HH} =$  5.9, 1H, pyridine); 12.17 (s, 1H, NH).  ${}^{13}C$  NMR (DMSO-d6):  ${}^{5}C$  (ppm): 115.86 (CH, quinoline); 122.17 (CH, quinoline); 122.33 (CH, quinoline); 127.04 (CH, quinoline); 127.24 (CH, quinoline); 127.88 (CH, quinoline); 133.71 (C, quinoline); 136.66 (C, quinoline); 138.21 (C, quinoline); 138.37 (CH, pyridine); 148.81 (CH, pyridine); 149.29 (CH, pyridine), 149.36 (C, pyridine), 161.84 (C=O). FT-IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>):  $\nu$ (N-H) = 3290;  $\nu$ (C=O) =1672;  $\nu$ (C=C) = 1518;  $\nu$ (amidic C-N) = 1480.

#### 1.4. N-(quinolin-8-yl)quinoline-2-carboxamide (L<sub>4</sub>)

Quinoline-2-carboxylic acid (0.86 g, 5.00 mmol) and 8-aminoquinoline (0.72 g, 5.00 mmoles). Light brown solid. Yield: 1.12 g (75%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (ppm): 7.70-7.76 (m, 2H, quinoline); 7.78-7.84 (m, 2H, quinoline); 7.98 (t, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 7.6, 1H, quinoline); 8.18 (d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 8.1, 1H, quinoline); 8.30 (d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 8.5, 1H, quinoline); 8.39 (d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 8.5, 1H, quinoline); 8.50 (dd, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 8.3, 1H, quinoline); 8.73 (d, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 8.5, 1H, quinoline); 8.96 (dd, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 7.6, 1H, quinoline); 9.11(dd, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HH</sub> = 5.9, 1H, quinoline); 12.39 (s, 1H, NH). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (DMSO-d6):  $\delta$ C (ppm): 115.89; 118.49; 122.43; 127.09; 127.94; 128.21; 128.57; 129.15; 129.36; 130.94, 133.76; 136.69; 138.36; 138.62; 145.80; 149.45; 149.59 (quinoline carbons); 161.95 (C=O). FT-IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>):  $\nu$ (N-H) = 3300;  $\nu$ (C=O) = 1680;  $\nu$ (C=C) = 1545;  $\nu$ (amidic C-N) = 1492.

#### 2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of ligands











Fig. S3: <sup>1</sup>H NMR of L<sub>3</sub>



Fig. S4: <sup>1</sup>H NMR of L<sub>4</sub>

### 3. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of Pd(II) complexes



Fig. S5: <sup>1</sup>H NMR of PdL<sub>1</sub>



Fig. S6: <sup>1</sup>H NMR of PdL<sub>2</sub>



Fig. S7: <sup>1</sup>H NMR of PdL<sub>3</sub>



Fig. S8: <sup>1</sup>H NMR of PdL<sub>4</sub>

## 4. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of ligands



**Fig. S10**: <sup>13</sup>C NMR of L<sub>2</sub>



**Fig. S11:** <sup>13</sup>C NMR of L<sub>3</sub>



**Fig. S12**: <sup>13</sup>C NMR of L<sub>4</sub>

## 5. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of Pd(II) complexes



**Fig. S13**: <sup>13</sup>C NMR of **PdL**<sub>1</sub>.



Fig. S14: <sup>13</sup>C NMR of PdL<sub>2</sub>







Fig. S16: <sup>13</sup>C NMR of PdL<sub>4</sub>

#### 6. FT-IR spectra of the ligands and their respective Pd-complexes



### 6.1 FT-IR for ligands

Fig. S17: FT-IR of L<sub>1</sub>



Fig. S18: FT-IR of L<sub>2</sub>







#### 6.2 FT-IR for Pd(II) complexes

Fig. S20: FT-IR of PdL<sub>1</sub>



Fig. S21: FT-IR of PdL<sub>2</sub>



Fig. S22: FT-IR of PdL<sub>3</sub>



Fig. S23: FT-IR of PdL<sub>4</sub>



### 8. DFT details for the complexes

Fig. S24: DFT-optimised HOMO, LUMO frontier molecular orbitals, with respective planarity structures of  $PdL_1$ - $PdL_4$ .

### 9. Electrochemical voltammograms for the complexes



Fig. S25: (a); Overlays of CV; (b) SWV of PdL<sub>1</sub> in DMSO. The arrows denote aggregate peaks.



Fig. S26: (a); Overlays of CV; (b) SWV of PdL<sub>3</sub> in DMSO. The arrows denote aggregate peaks.



Fig. S27: Overlays of CV; (b) SWV of PdL<sub>4</sub> in DMSO. The arrows denote aggregate peaks.

#### 10. Stability of complexes in aqueous and DMSO solutions





**Fig. S28**: UV–Vis spectra of  $PdL_1$  (a),  $PdL_2$  (b),  $PdL_3$  (c), and  $PdL_4$  (d) in buffer (pH = 7.4) over a 12 h period.

Fig. S29: UV-Vis absorption spectra of PdL<sub>2</sub> (a), PdL<sub>3</sub> (b) in DMSO over a 72 h period.



Fig. S30: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral data of PdL<sub>4</sub> in DMSO-d6 over 72 h.

11. Dependence of  $k_{obs}$  on the nucleophile concentration



**Fig. S31**: Dependence of  $k_{obs}$  on [Nu] for PdL<sub>2</sub>



**Fig. S32**: Dependence of  $k_{obs}$  on [Nu] for PdL<sub>3</sub>



Fig. S33: Dependence of  $k_{obs}$  on [Nu] for PdL<sub>4</sub>

### 12. Eyring plots for the reaction of complexes with the nucleophiles



Fig. S34: Eyring plots for PdL<sub>2</sub>



Fig. S35: Eyring plots for PdL<sub>3</sub>.



Fig. S36: Eyring plots for PdL<sub>4</sub>

## 13. UV-visible absorption measurements for CT-DNA studies



Fig. S37: Absorption spectra for PdL<sub>1</sub>



Fig. S38: Absorption spectra for PdL<sub>2</sub>



Fig. S39: Absorption spectra for PdL<sub>3</sub>

#### 14. Fluorescence emission spectra of EB bounded to CT-DNA studies



**Fig. S40**: (a); Fluorescence emission of EB-CT-DNA in  $PdL_1$ : [EB] = 50  $\mu$ M, [CTDNA] = 50  $\mu$ M and [PdL1] = 0-400  $\mu$ M. (b); Stern-Volmer plot of Io/I vs [Q]. (c); Scatchard plot of log[(Io–I)/I] vs log[Q].



**Fig. S41**: (a); Fluorescence emission of EB-CT-DNA in  $PdL_2$ : [EB] = 50  $\mu$ M, [CTDNA] = 50  $\mu$ M and [ $PdL_2$ ] = 0 - 400  $\mu$ M. (b); Stern-Volmer plot of  $I_0/I vs$  [Q]. (c); Scatchard plot of  $log[(I_0-I)/I] vs log[Q]$ .



**Fig. S42**: (a); Fluorescence emission of EB -CT-DNA in PdL<sub>3</sub>: [EB] = 50  $\mu$ M, [CTDNA] = 50  $\mu$ M and [PdL<sub>3</sub>] = 0-400  $\mu$ M. (b); Stern-Volmer plot of Io/I vs [Q]. (c); Scatchard plot of log[(Io-I)/I] vs log[Q].

### 15. Fluorescence emission spectra of BSA studies



**Fig. S43:** (a): Fluorescence emission of BSA for  $PdL_2$ : [BSA] = 12 µM and [ $PdL_2$ ] = 0-10 µM. (b): Stern-Volmer plot of  $I_0/I vs$  [Q] and (c): Scatchard plot of  $log[(I_0-I)/I] vs log[Q]$ 



**Fig. S44**: (a); Fluorescence emission of BSA for PdL3: [BSA] =  $12 \mu$ M and [PdL<sub>3</sub>] =  $0-10 \mu$ M. (b): Stern-Volmer plot of Io/I vs [Q] and (c): Scatchard plot of log[(Io–I)/I] vs log[Q].



**Fig. S45**: (a); Fluorescence emission of BSA for  $PdL_4$ : [BSA] = 12 µM and [ $PdL_4$ ] = 0-10 µM. (b): Stern-Volmer plot of  $I_0/I vs$  [Q] and (c): Scatchard plot of  $log[(I_0-I)/I] vs log[Q]$ .

#### 16. In silico DNA binding affinity



**Fig. S46:** Interacting atoms and molecules of DNA-complexes and their specific bonds. a) Interaction of  $PdL_1$  with B-DNA; the compound forms two hydrogen bond (OH group and N atom) with G10 and C9 with at 1.80 Å and 2.44 Å respectively; b) Interaction of  $PdL_2$  with B-DNA; the compound forms two hydrogen bond (OH group and N atom) with G10 (1.73 Å) and (2.03 Å) respectively; c). Interaction of  $PdL_3$  with B-DNA, formed a single hydrogen bond between the OH-group of the compound and the B-chain of the DNA at 2.31 Å; d). Interaction of  $PdL_4$  with B-DNA; this compound establishes two hydrogen bonds (OH group and N atom) with G10 (2.04 Å) and C9 (2.38 Å) respectively. Other interactions observed include hydrophobic interactions between atoms, metal coordination and covalent bonds between the nitrogen atoms of all the compounds and the residue D1 of the receptor at a distance < 2.5 Å.

# 17. FT-IR summary for ligands and their respective Pd(II) complexes

Compounds	υ(N-H)	v(C=O)	υ(C=C)	υ(C-N)
L <sub>1</sub>	3313	1660	1520	1469
PdL <sub>1</sub>	-	1642	1524	1470
$L_2$	3303	1674	1530	1482
PdL <sub>2</sub>	-	1633	1575	1459
$L_3$	3290	1672	1518	1480
PdL <sub>3</sub>	-	1634	1595	1497
$L_4$	3300	1680	1545	1492
PdL <sub>4</sub>	-	1628	1502	1461

Table S1: FT-IR data for ligands  $L_1$ - $L_4$  and their respective Pd(II) complexes

# **18.** Crystal data information for the complexes

Parameter	PdL <sub>2</sub>	PdL <sub>3</sub>	PdL <sub>4</sub>
Empirical formula	C14H9ClN4OPd	C15H10CIN3OPd	C19H12CIN3OPd
Formula weight	391.10	390.11	440.17
Temperature (K)	100.05	100.05	100.15
Wavelength (Å)	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073
Crystal system	Triclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	P -1	P 21/ c	P n
Unit cell dimension			
a (Å)	8.8485(6)	17.9471(14)	4.5553(3)
b (Å)	10.7306(8)	4.5613(4)	18.3946(9)
c (Å)	15.2015(11)	17.8033(14)	9.1957(4)
α (°)	88.126(3)	90	90
β (°)	74.988(3)	114.681(4)	94.978(2)
γ (°)	69.294(3)	90	90
Volume (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1301.30(16)	1324.28(19)	767.63(7)
Ζ	4	4	2
Density (Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.996	1.957	1.904
Absorption coefficient	1.634	1.603	1.395
(mm <sup>-1</sup> )			
F(000)	768.0	768	436.0

Table S2: Crystal data and structure refinement details for PdL<sub>2</sub>-PdL<sub>4</sub>

	Bond lengths [Å]			
	PdL <sub>2</sub>	PdL <sub>3</sub>	PdL <sub>4</sub>	
Pd(1)-N(3)	2.0132(19)	2.0168(16)	2.044(9)	
Pd(1)-N(1)	2.0136(19)	2.0229(16)	2.095(8)	
Pd(1)-N(2)	1.9608(19)	1.9802(15)	1.962(8)	
Pd(1)-Cl(1)	2.3191(6)	2.3152(5)	2.326(2)	
	Bond angles [	°]		
N(3)-Pd(1)-N(1)	164.31(8)	164.12(6)	162.4(3)	
N(3)-Pd(1)-N(2)	82.86(8)	82.46(6)	81.3(3)	
N(1)-Pd(1)-N(2)	81.45(8)	81.67(6)	81.1(3)	
N(3)-Pd(1)-Cl(1)	97.89(6)	97.69(5)	91.5(3)	
N(1)-Pd(1)-Cl(1)	97.80(6)	98.19(5)	106.1(2)	
N(2)-Pd(1)-Cl(1)	179.25(5)	179.73(5)	171.7(3)	

Table S3: Selected bond lengths [Å] and bond angles [°] for  $PdL_2$ - $PdL_4$ 

# **19. Selected computational information**

Properties	PdL <sub>1</sub>	PdL <sub>2</sub>	PdL <sub>3</sub>	PdL <sub>4</sub>
Natural bond orbital (NBO) charge				
$Pd^{2+}$	0.348	0.365	0.340	0.359
0-	0.392	0.348	0.355	0.357
Bond lengths (Å)				
Computed Pd-Cl	2.444	2.433	2.439	2.466
X-ray Pd(1)-Cl(1)	-	2.3191(6)	2.315(5)	2.328(2)
HOMO-LUMO energy / eV				
- LUMO	3.178	2.979	2.517	2.312
- HOMO	6.246	6.125	6.030	5.826
$\Delta E_{LUMO-HOMO}$	3.068	3.146	3.513	3.514
Chemical hardness (ŋ)	1.534	1.573	1.757	1.757
Electronic chemical potential (-µ)	4.711	4.553	4.274	4.069
Electrophilicity index ( $\omega$ )	7.233	6.589	5.199	4.711
Dipole moment (Debye)	7.249	5.956	2.529	1.816

 Table S4: Summary of selected computational data for PdL1-PdL4

# 20. Concentration dependant Table

		$k_{\rm obs, S}^{-1}$		
[Nu]	Tu	L-Met	5'-GMP	
0.002	190.4	101.4	17.8	
0.004	380.4	205.2	35.08	
0.006	570.2	309.6	51.76	
0.008	770.64	408	70.48	
0.01	960.2	514	89.3	

**Table S5**: Average values of  $k_{obs}$  (s<sup>-1</sup>) for PdL<sub>1</sub>

**Table S6**: Average values of  $k_{obs}$  (s<sup>-1</sup>) for PdL<sub>2</sub>

		$k_{\rm obs, S}$ -1		
[Nu]	Tu	L-Met	5'-GMP	
0.002	67.2	35.78	6.3	
0.004	135.4	73.56	12.7	
0.006	200.6	112.34	18.1	
0.008	271.8	145.12	24.2	
0.01	344.1	182.9	30.3	

**Table S7**: Average values of  $k_{obs}$  (s<sup>-1</sup>) for PdL<sub>3</sub>

	$k_{\rm obs, S}^{-1}$		
[Nu]	Tu	L-Met	5'-GMP
0.002	51.262	25.82	4.308
0.004	103.524	51.8	8.592
0.006	150.786	78.76	12.899
0.008	200.048	101.68	17.8
0.01	250.31	128.6	21.61

	$k_{\rm obs, S}^{-1}$		
[Nu]	Tu	L-Met	5'-GMP
0.002	20.902	11.068	1.692
0.004	41.404	20.386	3.394
0.006	59.906	31.294	5.406
0.008	79.908	41.372	6.908
0.01	102.01	51.74	8.606

**Table S8**: Average values of  $k_{obs}$  (s<sup>-1</sup>) for PdL<sub>4</sub>

### 21. Temperature dependant Table

**Table S9**: Temperature dependence of  $k_2$  M<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> for PdL<sub>1</sub>

	$In(k_2/T)$		
1/T, K <sup>-1</sup>	Tu	L-Met	5'-GMP
0.00336	5.7648	5.1541	3.3655
0.0033	5.9361	5.3191	3.5121
0.00325	6.1308	5.5071	3.7129
0.00319	6.3097	5.7139	3.9002
0.00314	6.5091	5.8991	4.1129

	$\ln(k_2/T)$			
1/T, K <sup>-1</sup>	Tu	L-Met	5'-GMP	
0.00336	4.7208	4.1404	2.3148	
0.0033	4.9301	4.3617	2.5221	
0.00325	5.0991	4.5567	2.7097	
0.00319	5.3221	4.6987	2.9121	
0.00314	5.5421	4.8877	3.1446	

**Table S10**: Temperature dependence of  $k_2$  M<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> for PdL<sub>2</sub>

**Table S11**: Temperature dependence of  $k_2$  M<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> for PdL<sub>3</sub>

	$In(k_2/T)$			
1/T, K <sup>-1</sup>	Tu	L-Met	5-GMP	
0.00336	4.4347	3.7853	1.9763	
0.0033	4.6612	3.9774	2.1754	
0.00325	4.9452	4.1689	2.3596	
0.00319	5.1375	4.3734	2.5621	
0.00314	5.4561	4.5861	2.7683	

	$In(k_2/T)$			
1/T, K <sup>-1</sup>	Tu	L-Met	5'-GMP	
0.00336	3.5116	2.8623	1.1064	
0.0033	3.7354	3.0652	1.3468	
0.00325	3.9737	3.2654	1.5599	
0.00319	4.1892	3.5463	1.7737	
0.00314	4.4367	3.6987	1.9734	

**Table S12:** Temperature dependence of  $k_2$  M<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> for PdL<sub>4</sub>