Synthesis and evaluation of the anticancer activity of $[Pt(diimine)(N,N-dibutyI-N'-acylthiourea)]^+$ complexes





Figure S1: Stacked 1D ¹H NMR spectra of *N*,*N*-dibutyl-*N*²-pivaloylthiourea ligand with [Pt(dmp)(L³- κ O,S)]⁺ complex in CDCl₃ at 300K with all assignments showing a shift in the proton signals (aliphatic region) upon complexation. Spectra shows pure ligand and complex structure obtained, with residual water and acetone signal observed at 1.59 and 2.17 ppm.



Figure S2: Stacked 1D ¹H NMR spectra of *N*,*N*-dibutyl-*N*'-benzoylthiourea with [Pt(phen)(L¹- κO ,S)]⁺ complex in CDCl₃ at 300K with all assignments showing a shift in the proton signals (aliphatic and aromatic region) upon complexation.



Figure S3: ¹H NMR spectrum of $[Pt(dmp)(L^2-\kappa O, S)]^+$ complex in CDCl₃ at 300K with all assignments.



Fig S4: ¹³C NMR spectrum of [Pt(phen)(L²- κ O,S)]⁺ complex in CD₃OD at 300K.



Fig S5: ¹³C NMR spectrum of [Pt(phen)(L³- κ O,S)]⁺ complex in CD₃OD at 300K.



Fig S6: 13C NMR spectrum of $[Pt(dmp)(L^1-\kappa O, S)]^+$ complex in CD₃OD at 300K.



Fig S7: ¹³C NMR spectrum of [Pt(dmp)(L²- κ O,S)]⁺ complex in CD₃OD at 300K.



Figure S8: Infra-Red spectra of a *N*,*N*-dibutyl-*N*'-benzoylthiourea (HL¹) free ligand and [Pt(dmp)(L¹- κ O,S)]⁺ complex showing the assigned functional groups present in their molecular structure. The spectra shows the absence of the N-H signal and a change in the bond order of C=O to C-O upon co-ordination.

In vitro anticancer cytotoxicity evaluation

Table S1: Cell viability of H1975 cells (%) treated with *N*,*N*-di(butyl)-*N*'-benzoylthiourea (HL¹), *N*,*N*-di(butyl)-*N*'-acetylthiourea (HL²) and *N*,*N*-di(butyl)-*N*'-pivaloylthiourea (HL³) at 50 μ M for 48 hours. A minimum of three independent repeats of the experiment were conducted (N=3).

HL ⁿ	HL ¹	HL ²	HL ³
Cell Viability (%)	70.5 ± 3.7	94.4 ± 3.3	89.60 ± 0.85