Electronic Supplementary Information

Enhancement of Cancer-Cell-Selective Cytotoxicity by a Dicopper Complex with Phenanthrene Amide-Tether Ligand Conjugate via Mitochondrial Apoptosis

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Figure S1. Electronic absorption spectra of **1** (0.25 mM) (blue) and **2** (0.25 mM) (red) in Milli-Q water at room temperature.



Figure S2. ESI MS spectrum of **1** measured in H₂O at room temperature at orifice 1: 10 V, orifice 2: 10 V, ring lens voltage: 10 V.



Figure S3. Agarose gel electrophoresis profile of pUC19 DNA (50 μ M bp) in the presence of **1** (50 μ M and H₂O₂ (500 μ M) at pH 6.0. Lane 1: DNA control; lane 2: DNA with Hind III; lane 3–11: corresponded to the time of 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 120, 180, and 300 min, respectively.

Complex (µM)	H2O2 (μM)	Time (min)	Form I (%)	Form II (%)	Form III (%)
50	500	0	92.2 ± 0.7	7.8 ± 0.7	-
		10	61.9 ± 2.1	38.1 ± 2.1	-
		20	25.6 ± 3.8	74.4 ± 3.8	-
		30	9.2 ± 3.1	90.8 ± 3.1	-
		40	4.7 ± 1.7	94.2 ± 1.1	1.1 ± 0.6
		60	0.0 ± 0.0	96.3 ± 0.2	3.7 ± 0.2
		120	0.0 ± 0.0	90.2 ± 3.8	9.8 ± 3.8
		180	0.0 ± 0.0	77.1 ± 4.4	22.9 ± 4.4
		300	0.0 ± 0.0	50.7 ± 2.2	49.3 ± 2.2

Table S1. Rates (%) of Form I, Form II, and Form III in the reaction of 1 at pH 6.0



Figure S4. Pseudo-first-order plot of the decrease of Form I in the reaction of **1** (50 μ M) (A) or **2** (50 μ M) (B) with H₂O₂ (500 μ M).



Figure S5. (A)Electronic absorption spectra of 1 (0.25 mM) (red) and hydroperoxo species 3 (purple) generated upon reaction with H_2O_2 (10 eq) in MeCN at -30° C. (B)Time courses for the formation of 3 with H_2O_2 (1–50 eq) in MeCN at -30° C, monitored at 340 nm.



Figure S6. CSI MS spectrum of **3** formed upon reaction of **1** with $H_2^{16}O_2$ in H_2O at 0°C. The orifice 1: 20 V, orifice 2: 5 V, ring lens voltage: 10 V. Experimental conditions: [1] = 0.50 mM, $[H_2^{16}O_2] = 100$ mM.



Figure S7. CSI MS spectrum of **3** formed upon reaction of **1** with $H_2^{18}O_2$ in H_2O at 0°C. The orifice 1: 20 V, orifice 2: 5 V, ring lens voltage: 10 V. Experimental conditions: [1] = 0.50 mM, $[H_2^{18}O_2] = 100$ mM.



Figure S8. (A) Time courses for the decay of 3 monitored at 380 nm at room temperature in the absence (green) and presence (orange) of ct-DNA. (B) Time courses for the decay of 4 monitored at 380 nm at room temperature in the absence (green) and presence (orange) of ct-DNA. All experiments were carried out at least three times.



Figure S9. (A) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[X]$ (X = 1 (blue), 2 (red), HL1 (light green), and HL2 (orange)) in the MTT assay of HeLa cells treated for 24 h. (K) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[cisplatin]$ in the MTT assay of HeLa cells treated for 24 h. (B) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[X]$ (X = 1 (blue) and 2 (red)) in the MTT assay of HeLa cells treated for 48 h. (L) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[cisplatin]$ in the MTT assay of HeLa cells treated for 48 h. (L) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[cisplatin]$ in the MTT assay of HeLa cells treated for 48 h. (C), (G), (M), (Q), (S) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[X]$ (X = 1, 2, cisplatin, HL1, and HL2) in the MTT assay of A549 (red) and WI-38 (blue) cells treated for 24 h. (D), (H), (N) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[X]$ (X = 1, 2, and cisplatin) in the MTT assay of A549 (red) and WI-38 (blue) cells treated for 48 h. (E), (I), (O), (R), (T) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[X]$ (X = 1, 2, cisplatin, HL1, and HL2) in the MTT assay of PK-59 (red) and 2C6 (blue) cells treated 24 h. (F), (J), (P) Plots of cell viability vs $\log[X]$ (X = 1, 2, and cisplatin) in the MTT assay of PK-59 (red) and 2C6 (blue) cells treated 24 h. All experiments were carried out at least three times.

	IC ₅₀ (μM) (Mean ± SD)					
Complex	Cervical	Lung		Pancreas		
	HeLa	A549	WI-38	PK-59	2C6	
	(cancer)	(cancer)	(normal)	(cancer)	(normal)	
1	156 ± 1	91.6 ± 10.0	269 ± 5	110 ± 3	238 ± 8	
2	$1{,}740\pm110$	$1,\!430\pm40$	$2,\!960\pm30$	$1,060 \pm 0$	$3,340 \pm 10$	
HL1	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	
HL2	> 10,000	> 10,000	> 1,000	> 10,000	> 10,000	
cisplatin	2.33 ± 0.23	5.35 ± 0.82	6.33 ± 0.13	2.66 ± 0.85	3.16 ± 0.12	

Table S2. In vitro toxicity of 1 and 2 against various cancer and normal cellsby means of MTT assay (24 h)



Figure S10. Cellular uptake of 1 and 2 (25 μ M) in HeLa cells (2.5 \times 10⁵ cells/mL) after incubation for 24 h and 48 h.



Figure S11. (A)–(D) Confocal microscopic images of **1** (200 μ M) in HeLa cells on 1 h incubation in the dark. (A) Bright-field images. (B) Blue fluorescence indicates the fluorescence of **1**. (C) Red fluorescence indicates mitochondrial staining of Mitotracker Deep Red FM (50 nM) (Thermofisher). (D) Overlay images of (A)–(C). Scale bar is 20 μ m.



Annexin V-FITC

Figure S12. Induction of apoptosis by **1** and **2**. Annexin V-FITC and PI fluorescence were measured by flow cytometry. Representative dot plots of dose-dependent effect of **1** and **2** (800 μ M) on apoptosis of HeLa cells treated for 1 h and 12 h. A total of 10,000 cells were collected per sample.

		Rate of cells (%)			
Complex	Time (h)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		(FITC - /PI+)	(FITC+/PI+)	(FITC+/PI-)	(FITC - /PI -)
None		1.1	1.2	10.6	87.1
1	1	4.4	7.2	5.0	83.4
	12	5.0	8.9	18.5	67.6
2	1	0.7	1.2	8.2	89.9
	12	1.9	5.5	11.0	81.6

Table S3. Rates (%) of Induction of apoptosis by 1 and 2 against HeLa cells.



Figure S13. Caspase-9 activity in HeLa cells measured using a caspase fluorometric assay kit when treated with **1** (IC₅₀: 816 μ M) (blue) and **2** (IC₅₀: 1740 μ M) (red) for 1 and 12 h. Results are shown as the mean \pm SD from five independent experiments. (**p < 0.001; two-tailed Student's t-test)



Figure S14. Caspase-9 activity in HeLa cells measured using a caspase fluorometric assay kit when treated with 1 (IC₅₀: 816 μ M) (blue) and 2 (IC₅₀: 1740 μ M) (red) for 12 h in the absence and the presence of Z-VAD-FMK. Results are shown as the mean \pm SD from five independent experiments. (**p < 0.001; two-tailed Student's t-test)



Figure S15. Caspase-3/7 activity in HeLa cells measured using a caspase fluorometric assay kit when treated with **1** (IC₅₀: 816 μ M) (blue) and **2** (IC₅₀: 1740 μ M) (red) for 1 and 12 h. Results are shown as the mean \pm SD from five independent experiments. (**p < 0.001; two-tailed Student's t-test)



Figure S16. Emission spectra ($\lambda_{ex} = 315 \text{ nm}$) of 1 (0.25 mM) in Milli-Q water at 37°C.



Figure S17. Time courses for the decrease of percent of Form I (A), and the increase of percent of Form III (B) upon reaction of pUC19 DNA (50 μ M bp) with 1 (50 μ M) in the presence of H₂O₂ (0, 50, 100, 500 μ M) at pH 6.0 (MES, 10 mM) at 37°C. Experiments were carried out at least three times.



Figure S18. Time courses for the decrease of percent of Form I (A), and the increase of percent of Form III (B) upon reaction of pUC19 DNA (50 μ M bp) with 1 (0, 12.5, 25, 50 μ M) in the presence of H₂O₂ (500 μ M) at pH 6.0 (MES, 10 mM) at 37°C. Experiments were carried out at least three times.



Figure S19. Electronic absorption spectra of **1** (0.25 mM) (red) and hydroperoxo species **3** (purple) generated upon reaction with H_2O_2 (200 eq) in Milli-Q water at 0°C. (inset: time courses for the formation and decay of **1** monitored at 390 nm at 0°C (orange)).

Complex	Time (h)	[Cu in the cell]/[Cu in the medium during treatment]	
		(%)	
1	24	0.31	
	48	4.38	
2	24	0.16	
	48	2.04	

Table S4. The rate of [Cu in the cell]/[Cu in the medium during treatment]