Multi-specific Niflumic Acid Platinum(IV) Complexes Displaying Potent Antitumor Activities by Improving Immunity and Suppressing Angiogenesis besides Causing DNA Damage

Linming Li,^{‡a} Ming Zhang,^{‡a} Dianlong Jia,^b Zhifang Liu,^a Ning Zhang,^a Bin Sun,^a Zhengping Wang,^{a,c} Min Liu^a and Qingpeng Wang^{*a}

^a Institute of Biopharmaceutical Research, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252059, P.R.

China.

^b School of Pharmacy, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng, Shandong 252059, P.R. China.

^c Liaocheng High-Tech Biotechnology Co., Ltd, Liaocheng 252059, PR China.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: <u>lywqp@126.com</u> (Q. Wang). ‡ These author contributed equally to this work.

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1. Supplementary figures for organ index

Figure S1. The organ index of BALB/c mice from compound 1, CDDP and OLP treated groups in comparison with blank group (n = 5). (a) Heart. (b) Liver. (c) Spleen. (d) Lung. (e) Kidney. Organ index = weight of organ/body weight × 100%. Unpaired t-tests were applied for statistic tests. **P < 0.01, *ns*: no significant difference compared with control group.



2. Supplementary figures for wound healing assay

Figure S2. Migration inhibition properties of complex 1, CDDP, and OLP at 10 μ M to 4T1 cells *in vitro*. The extent of wound healing was observed at 0, 12, and 24 h. Results were determined based on three parallel experiments. Unpaired t-tests were applied for statistic tests. (a) Representative images. (b) Analysis of wound closure. ****P* < 0.001.

3. Supporting information for compound LogP_{o/w}

Compound	LogP _{o/w}
1	1.96±0.24
CDDP	-2.30 ^[S1]
OLP	-1.54 ^[S1]

Table S1. Log $P_{o/w}$ values of the platinum complexes **1**, CDDP and OLP.

4. Supplementary figures for DNA damage



Figure S3. Stability of complex 1 in RPMI1640 in 48 h.



Figure S4. Reduction of complex 1 in RPMI1640 in the presence of AsA (1 mM).



Figure S5. DNA damage properties of complex **1** in RPMI1640 in the presence of AsA (1 mM) and GMP (3 mM). (a) Spectra at different time. (b) HRMS of platinated-GMP peak.^[S2]

5. Supplementary information for synthetic procedure

5.1 Preparation of oxoplatin **O1**^[S3-S5]

Cisplatin (1.0 g, 3.3 mmol) was suspended in distilled water 30 mL and stirred at room temperature. Then H_2O_2 (30%) 50 mL was added drop wise, then the suspension was stirred at 60 °C for 4 h. Then the resultant mixture was recrystallized at 4 °C. The crude product **B1** was obtained as yellow solid after filtration. The further recrystallization in water afford pure compound **O1** as yellow crystals (0.71 g, 65%).

5.2 Preparation of oxoplatin **O2**^[S2-S4]

A suspension of oxaliplatin (1.0 g, 2.5 mmol) in distilled water 30 mL was stirred at room temperature. Then H_2O_2 (30%) 50 mL was added drop wise. The mixture was kept stirring for 4 h at 60 °C. Then the resultant mixture was recrystallized at 4 °C. Crude product as yellow solid was obtained after filtration. Then recrystallization in water afforded pure oxoplatin as white needles (0.67 g, 63%).

6. NMR, ESI-MS, HRMS and HPLC spectra



* Peaks at 1.18 (t) and 3.09 (q) are ascribed to Et_2O .

Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum for complex 1 in DMSO- d_6 .



* Peaks at 9.1 and 46.2 are ascribed to Et_2O .

Figure S7. ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum for complex 1 in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S8. MS spectrum for complex 1.



Figure S9. HPLC spectrum for complex 1.



Figure S11. Theoretical isotopic patterns of HRMS for compounds 1.



Figure S12. ¹H NMR spectrum for complex 2 in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S13. ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum for complex 2 in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S14. MS spectrum for complex 2.



Figure S15. HPLC spectrum for complex 2.



Figure S16. HRMS spectrum for complex 2.



Figure S17. Theoretical isotopic patterns of HRMS for compounds 2.



Figure S18. ¹H NMR spectrum for complex 3 in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S19. ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum for complex 3 in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S20. MS spectrum for complex 3.



Figure S21. HPLC spectrum for complex 3.



Figure S23. Theoretical isotopic patterns of HRMS for compounds 3.



Figure S25. ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum for complex 4 in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S26. MS spectrum for complex 4.



Figure S27. HPLC spectrum for complex 4.



Figure S29. Theoretical isotopic patterns of HRMS for compounds 4.

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