

Supporting Information

for

Pt(II) complex containing the 1*R*,2*R* enantiomer of *trans*-1,2-diamino-4-cyclohexene ligand effectively and selectively inhibits the viability of highly aggressive pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells and alters their lipid metabolism

Vojtech Novohradsky,^a Lenka Markova,^a Hana Kostrhunova,^a Marie Svitelova,^a Jana Kasparkova,^{a,b} Alessandra Barbanente,^c Paride Papadia,^d Nicola Margiotta,^c James D. Hoeschele,^c and Viktor Brabec^{*,a}

^a Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Biophysics, Kralovopolska 135, CZ-61265 Brno, Czech Republic

^b Dipartimento di Chimica, Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Via Orabona, 4, I-70125 Bari, Italy

^c Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences and Technologies (DiSTeBA), University of Salento, 73100 Lecce, Italy

^d Department of Chemistry, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197, USA

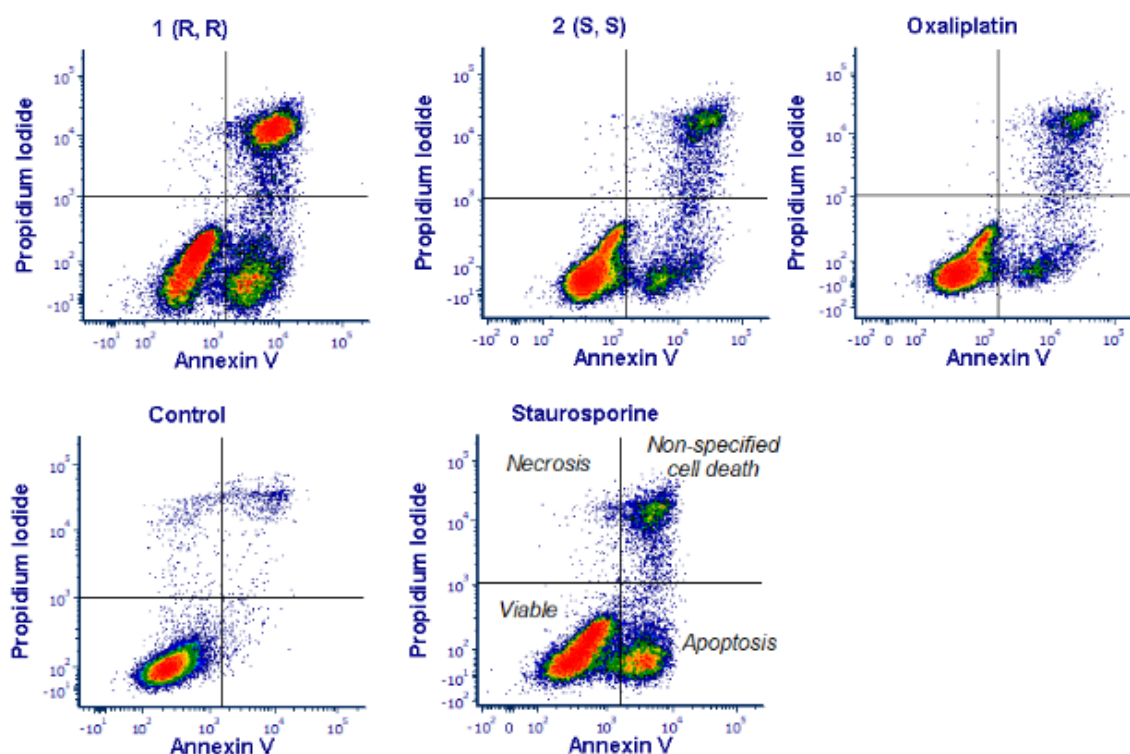


Fig. S1 Cell death detection in PSN1 cells treated with **1**, **2**, and oxaliplatin by the Annexin-V/propidium iodide assay and analyzed by flow cytometry. Cells were treated with the investigated compounds at the concentration corresponding to their IC_{50,72 h}. Density plots are the representatives of four independent experiments. Positive control for apoptosis - staurosporine was also applied at the concentration of 1 μ M for 3 h before analysis. Thirty thousand events corresponding to single cells were analyzed. The viable cells (lower left quadrant), early apoptotic (lower right quadrant), necrotic (upper left quadrant), non-specified cell death - late necrotic and late apoptotic cells (upper right quadrant).