

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Water-soluble copper(II) 5-fluorouracil complexes bearing polypyridyl co-ligands: Synthesis, structures and anticancer activity

Ceyda Icel, ^{*a} Veysel T. Yilmaz,^a Muhittin Aygun,^b Merve Erkisa^c and Engin Ulukaya^c

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, Karadeniz Technical University, 61080 Trabzon, Turkey.

^bDepartment of Physics, Faculty of Sciences, Dokuz Eylul University, 35210 Izmir, Turkey

^cMolecular Cancer Research Center (ISUMKAM), Istinye University, 34010 Istanbul, Turkey

Corresponding Author:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ceyda Icel
Department of Chemistry
Faculty of Sciences
Karadeniz Technical University
61080 Trabzon, Turkey.

E-mail: cydyilmaz@ktu.edu.tr

Table S1 Crystallographic data and structure refinement for **1–5**

	1	2	3	4	5
empirical formula	C ₁₆ H ₁₆ ClCuFN ₄ O ₅ S	C ₃₂ H ₂₈ CuF ₂ N ₈ O ₈	C ₂₄ H ₂₅ CuFN ₉ O _{7.5}	C ₁₆ H ₁₇ CuFN ₆ O ₆	C ₁₉ H ₁₃ ClCuFN ₅ O ₂
formula weight	462.38	700.13	642.07	471.89	461.33
crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	triclinic	monoclinic
space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>	<i>I</i> 2/ <i>a</i>	<i>P</i> 2/ <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>
<i>a</i> , Å	8.1412(4)	13.1277(13)	15.6860(11)	7.8385(7)	11.6071(9)
<i>b</i> , Å	21.3384(13)	19.623(3)	9.7121(9)	8.4548(9)	13.0317(14)
<i>c</i> , Å	11.1897(6)	24.848(3)	18.3253(18)	15.5138(10)	12.3107(11)
α , deg	90	90	90	84.255(7)	90
β , deg	93.746(4)	95.728(10)	104.091(9)	77.099(7)	91.472(8)
γ , deg	90	90	90	70.084(9)	90
<i>V</i> , Å ³	1939.72(18)	6369.0(14)	2707.7(4)	941.93(16)	1861.5(3)
<i>T</i> , K	292(2)	293(2)	292(2)	292(2)	295(2)
<i>Z</i>	4	8	2	2	4
ρ_{calc} (g cm ⁻³)	1.450	1.460	1.575	1.664	1.646
μ (mm ⁻¹)	1.583	0.752	0.878	1.218	1.354
<i>F</i> (000)	940	2856	1320	482	932
θ (°)	3.151-25.027	3.296-25.027	3.107-25.039	3.129-25.681	3.126-26.370
collected refls	6500	9494	8982	6029	7139
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0471	0.0670	0.0614	0.0343	0.0330
data/parameters	3397/250	5577/436	4614/403	3421/293	3800/262
goodness-of-fit	1.006	1.024	0.709	0.865	1.077
<i>R</i> ₁ [<i>I</i> >2 σ (<i>I</i>)]	0.0526	0.1103	0.0466	0.0436	0.0462
<i>R</i> ₁ (all data)	0.1130	0.1655	0.1481	0.0745	0.0679
<i>wR</i> ₂ [<i>I</i> >2 σ (<i>I</i>)]	0.0789	0.2640	0.0566	0.0808	0.1032
<i>wR</i> ₂ (all data)	0.0968	0.2998	0.0659	0.0851	0.1142

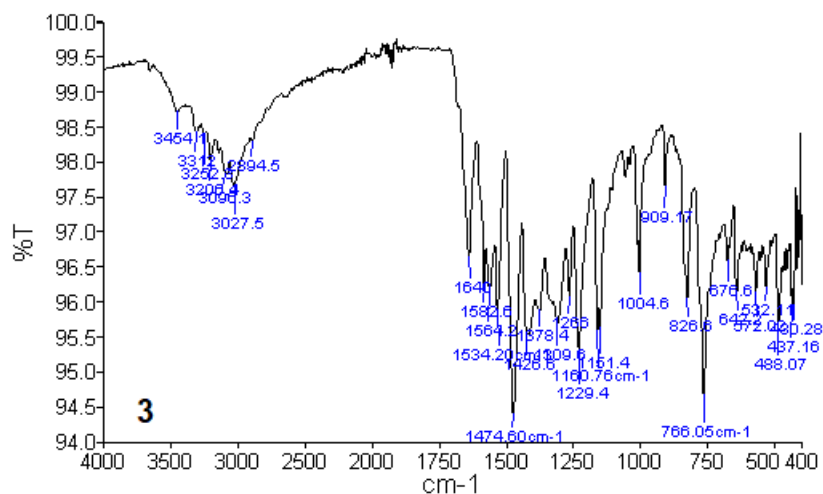
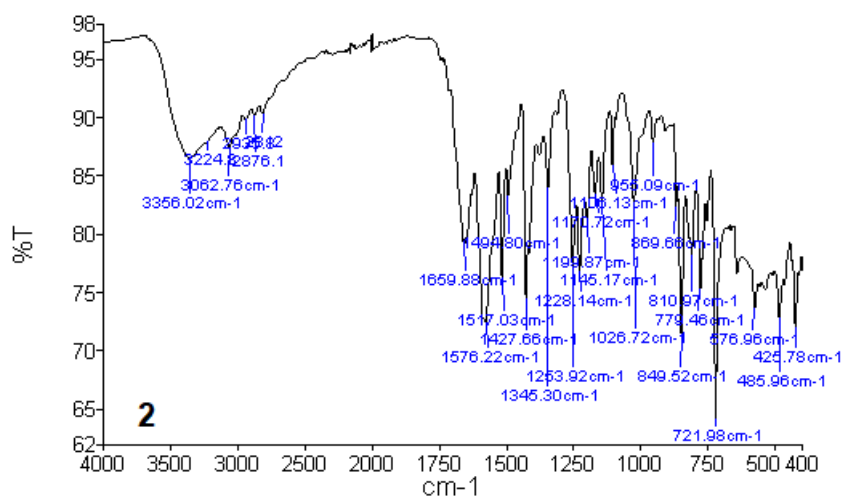
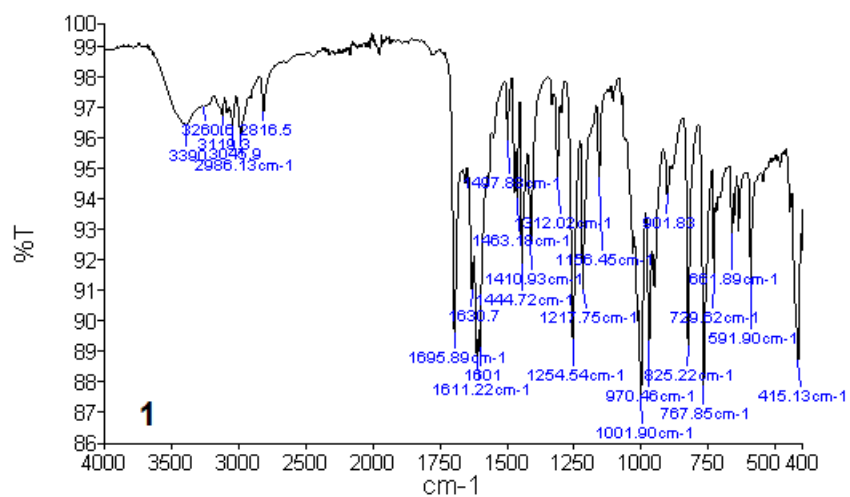


Fig. S1 (continued)

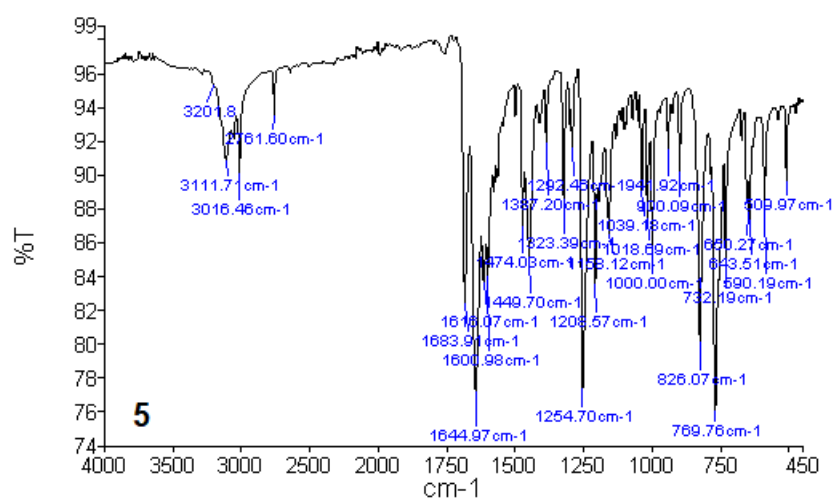
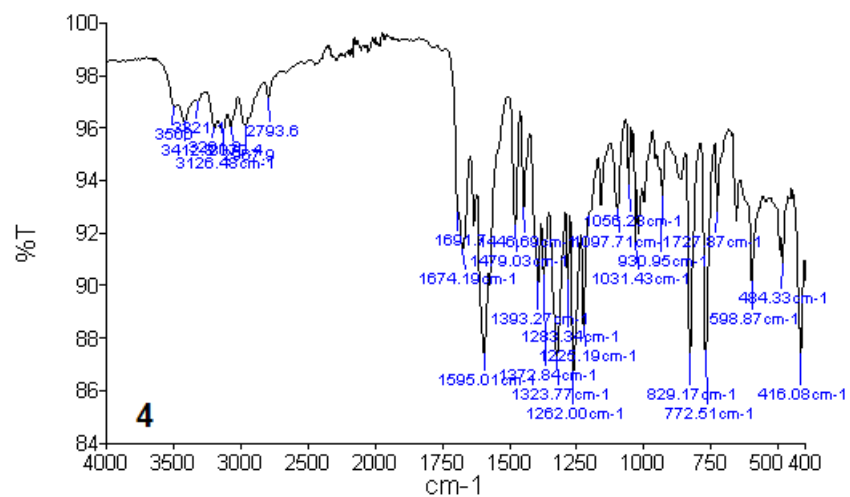


Fig. S1 FTIR spectra of 1–5.

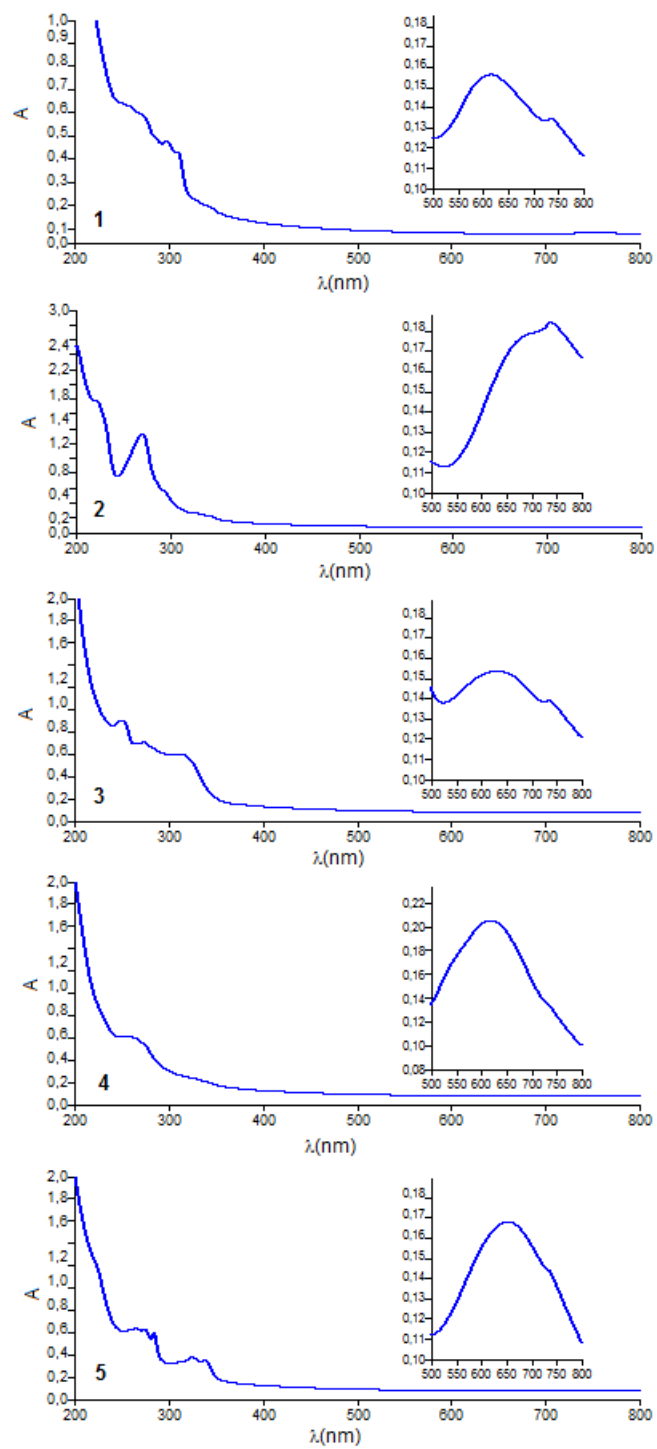


Fig. S2 UV-Vis spectra of 1–5 (10 μ M) in water.

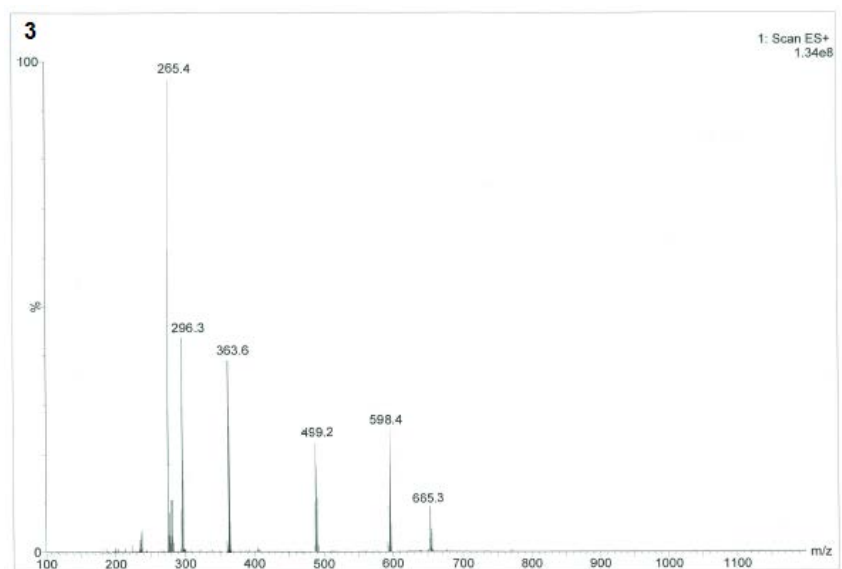
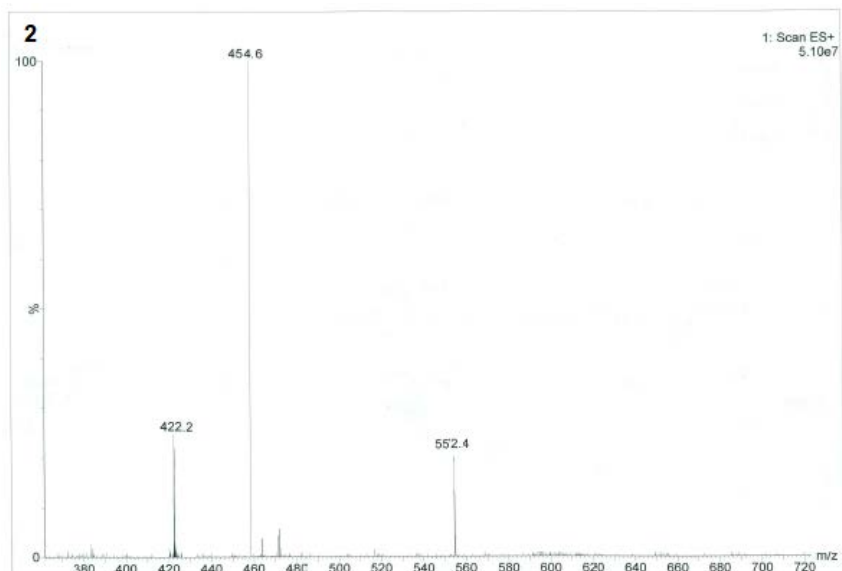
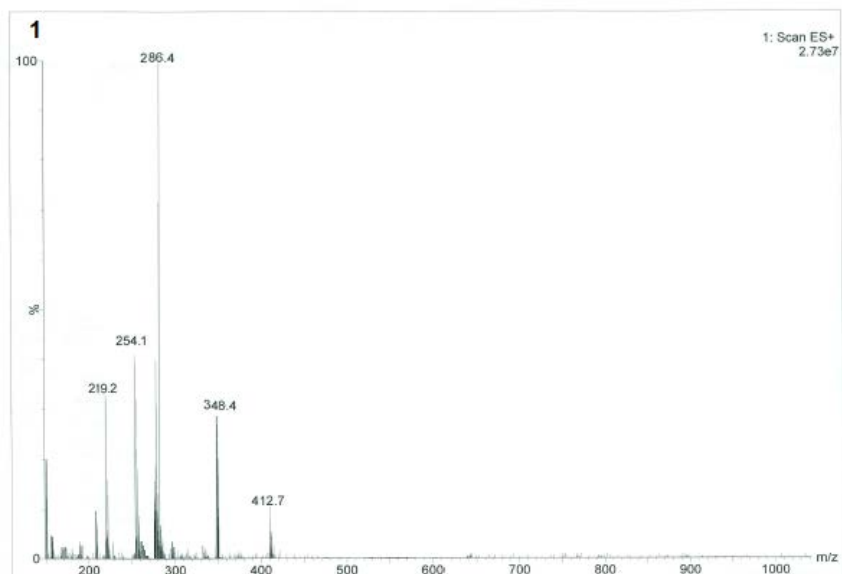


Fig. S3 (continued)

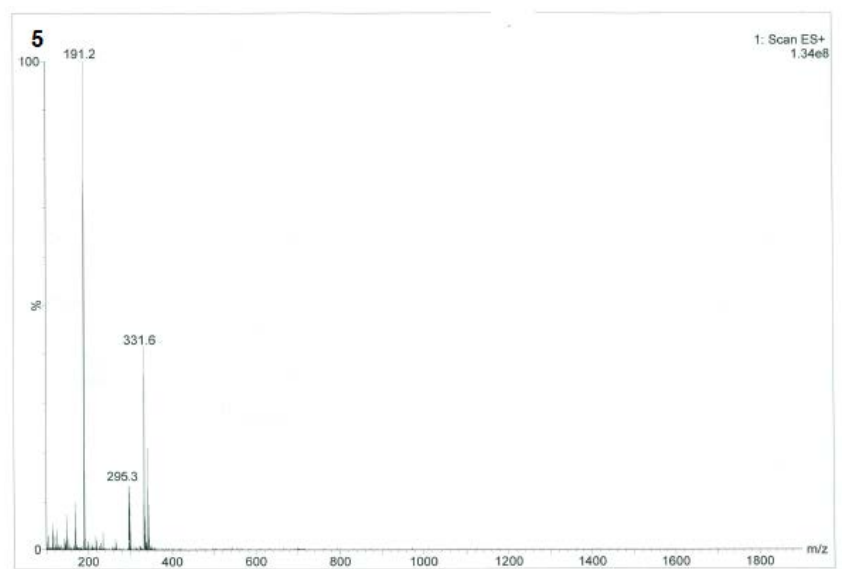
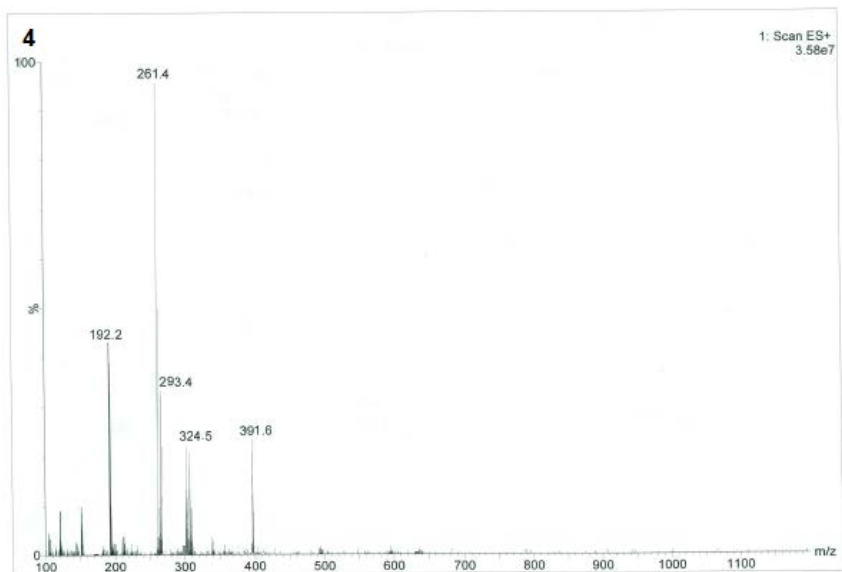


Fig. S3 ESI-MS spectra of **1–5**.

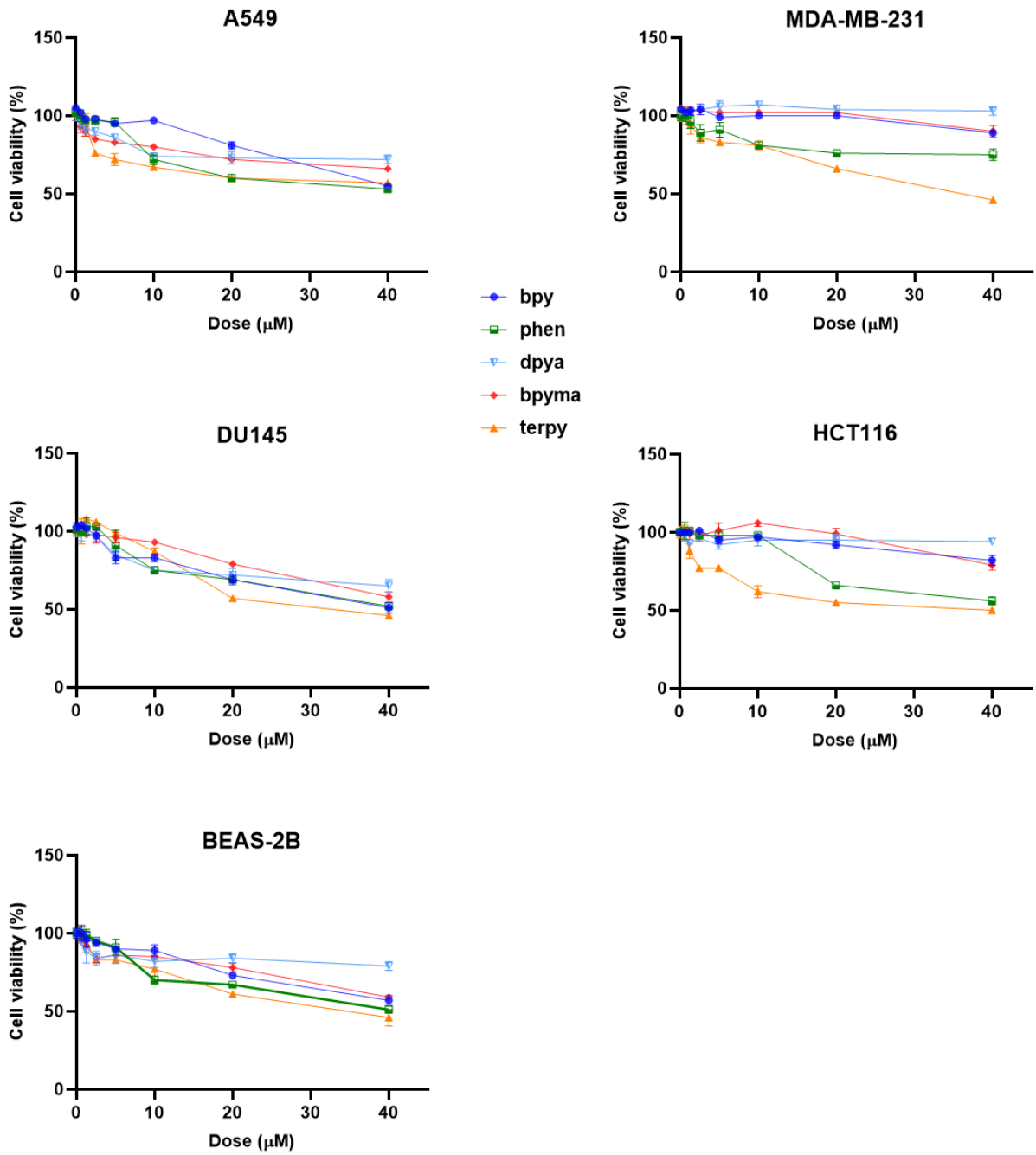


Fig. S4 (continued)

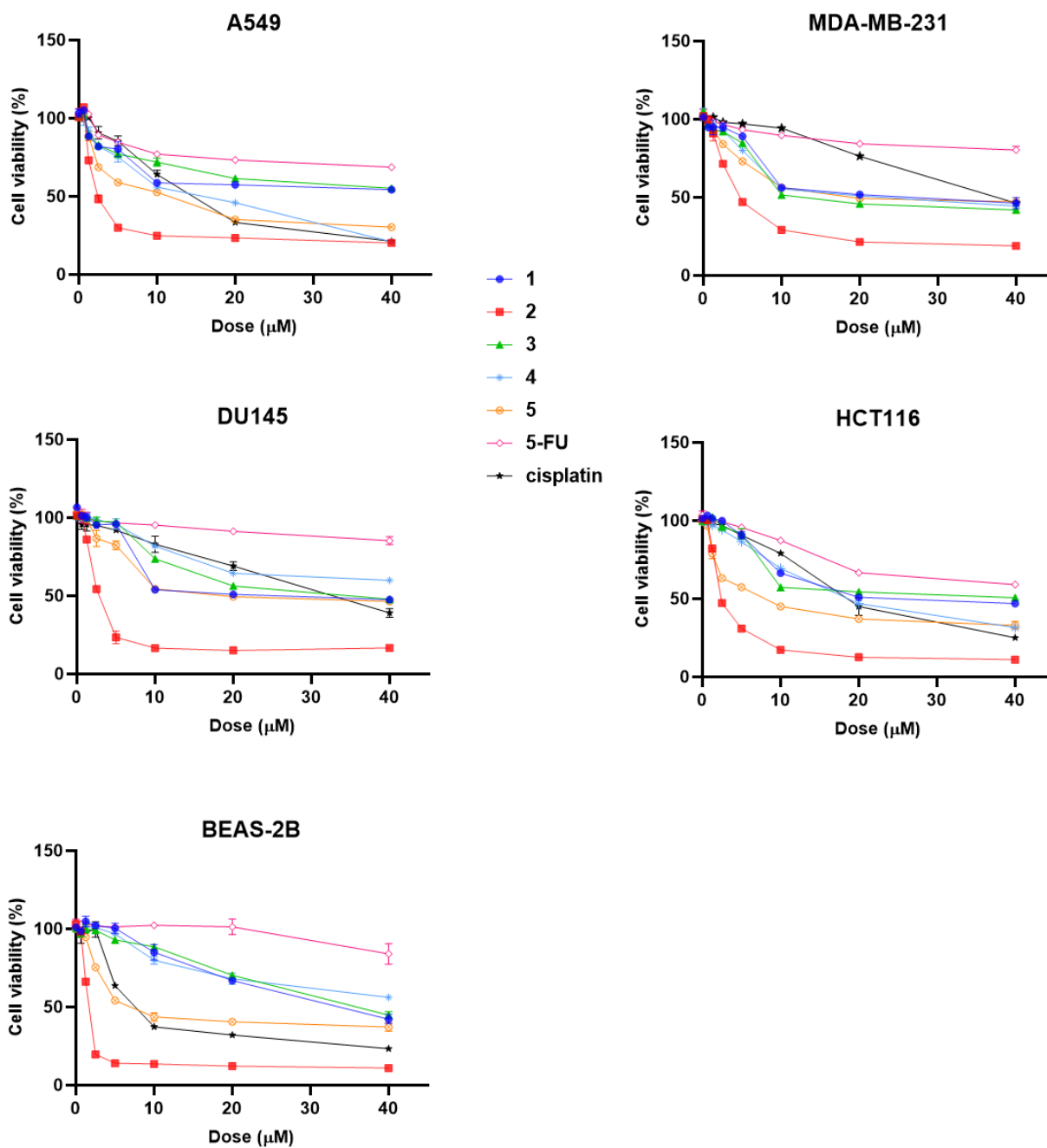


Fig. S4 Dose-response curves of complexes 1–5, polypyridyl ligands, 5-FU and cisplatin against cancer and normal cell lines after 48 h treatment. Results are represented as mean \pm standard deviation ($n = 3$).

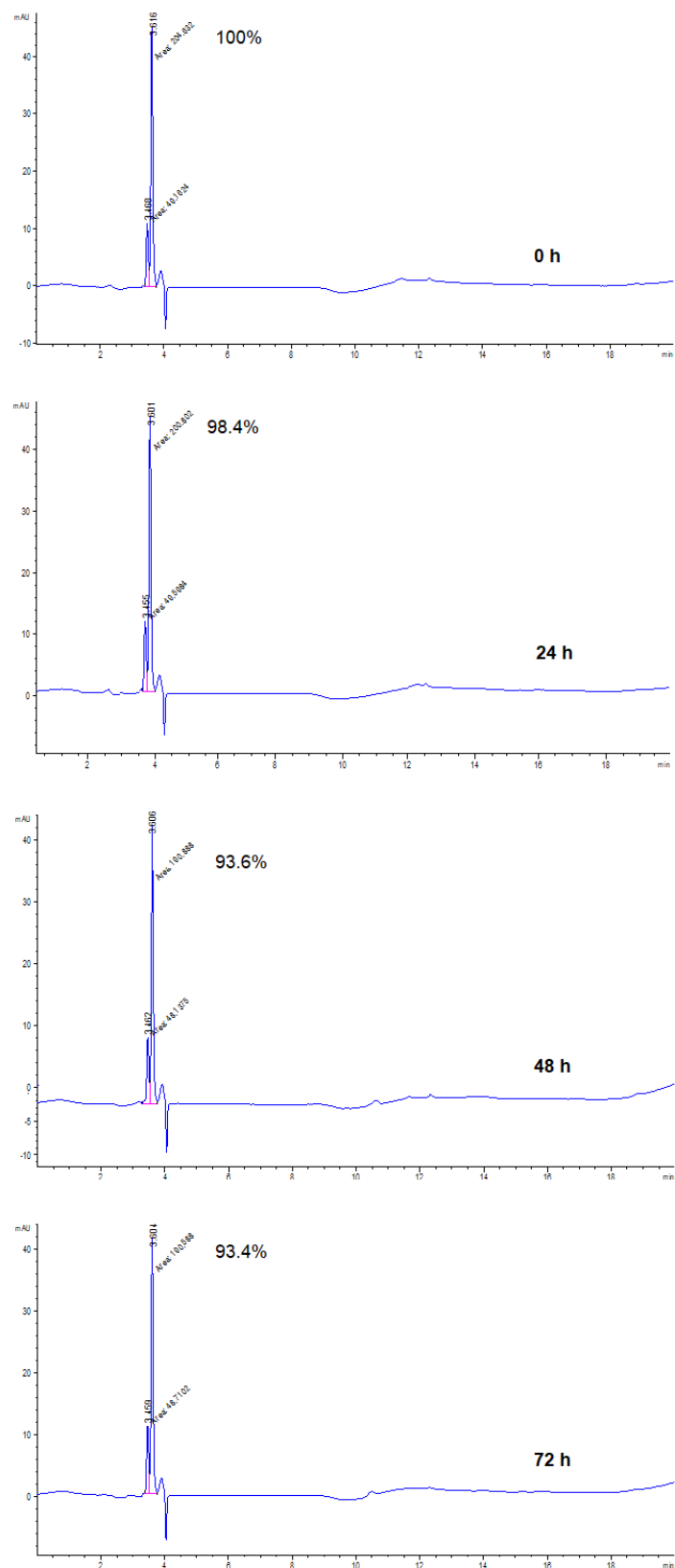


Fig. S5 The HPLC chromatograms, showing the time-dependent stability of **2** in a saline solution (0.9% NaCl). The amount of **2** was measured by the reverse phase HPLC at 267 nm, and stability values were expressed as the percentage of the complex remaining in the solution.

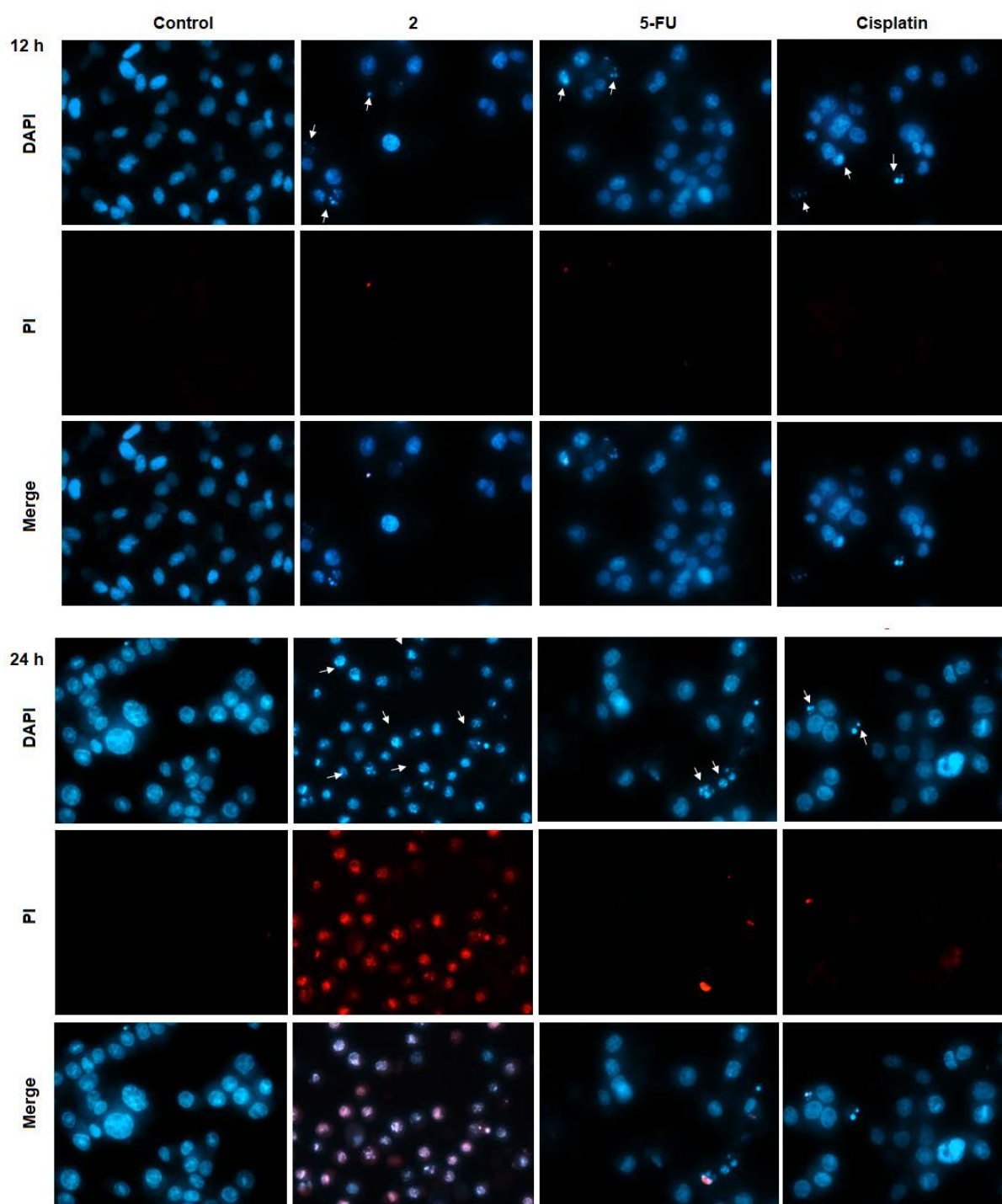


Fig. S6 DAPI/PI double staining of HCT116 cells treated with **2** (10 μ M), 5-FU (172 μ M) and cisplatin (33.9 μ M), respectively, for 12 and 24 h. Cells were stained with DAPI/PI followed by detection using a fluorescence microscope. DAPI stained the live cells with intact plasma membrane (blue fluorescence), while PI stained dead and apoptotic ones (red fluorescence) with disrupted plasma membrane. Magnification: 40 \times .

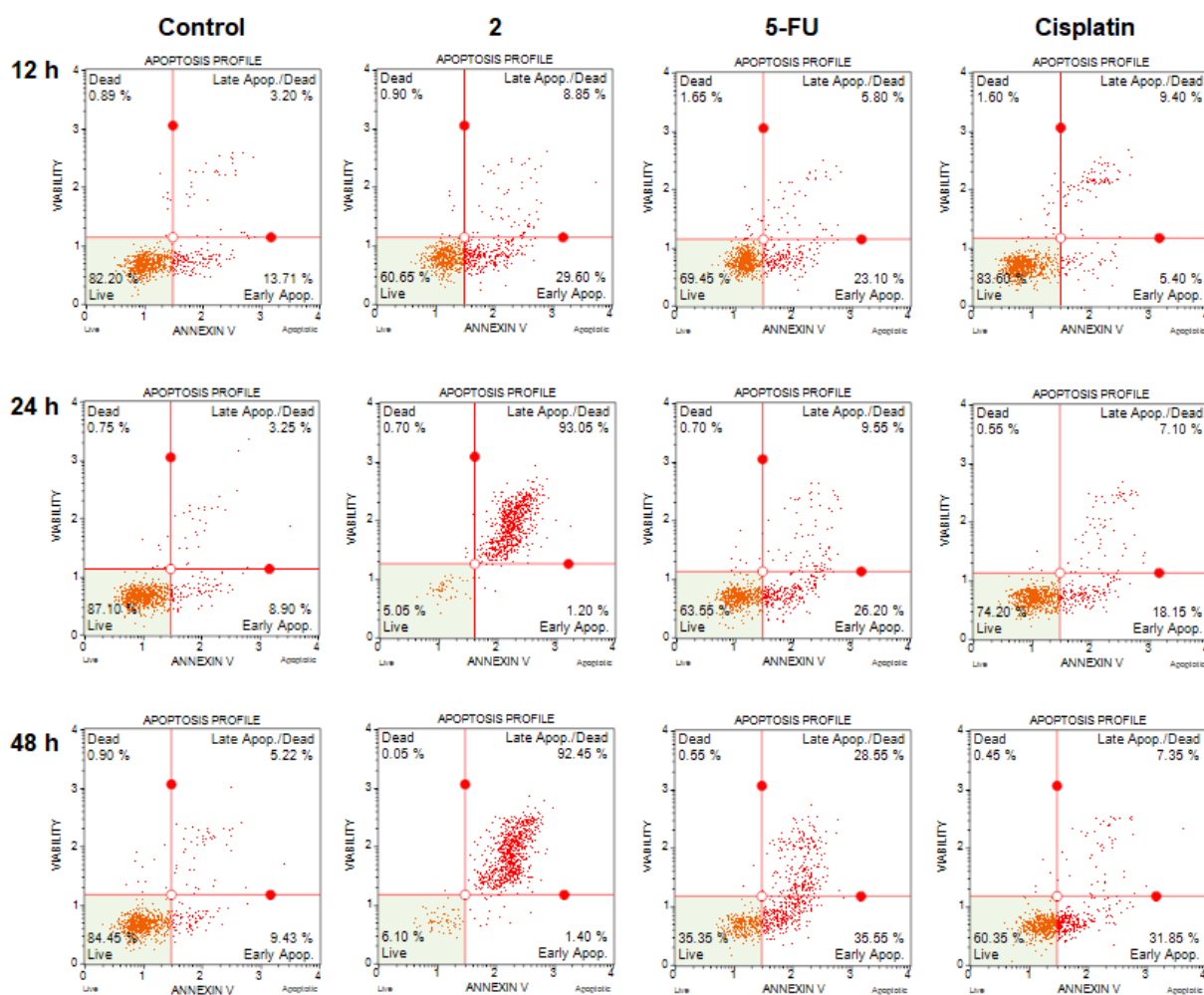


Fig. S7 Annexin-V/7-AAD assay of HCT116 cells treated with **2** (10 μ M), 5-FU (172 μ M) and cisplatin (33.9 μ M), respectively, for 12, 24 and 48 h. 5-FU and cisplatin were used as positive controls. The quadrants show populations for HCT116 cells in four stages treated by the compounds.

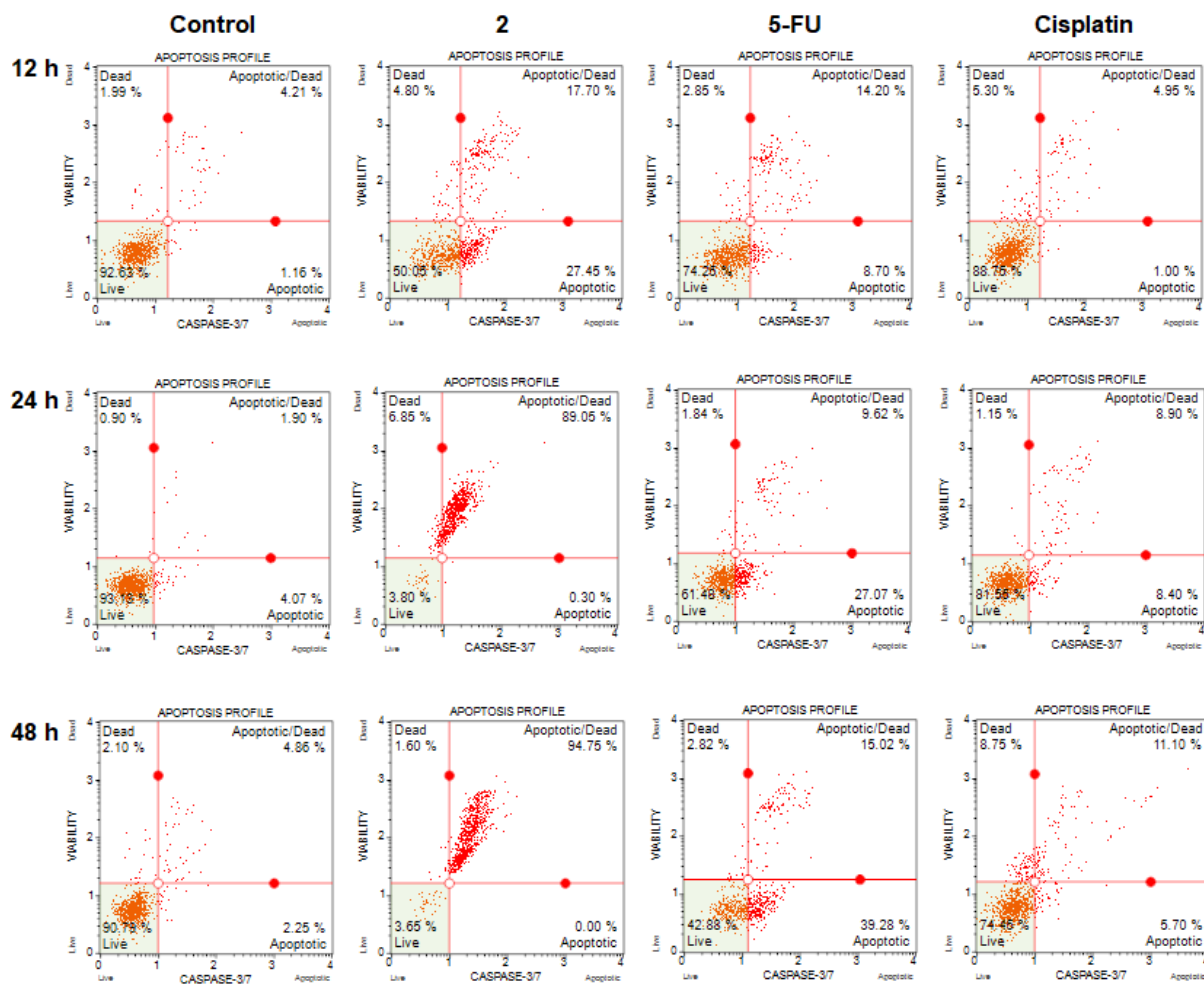


Fig. S8 Caspase 3/7 activity in HCT116 cells treated with **2** (10 μ M), 5-FU (172 μ M) and cisplatin (33.9 μ M), respectively, for 12, 24 and 48 h. 5-FU and cisplatin were used as positive controls. The quadrants show populations for A549 cells in four stages treated by the compounds.

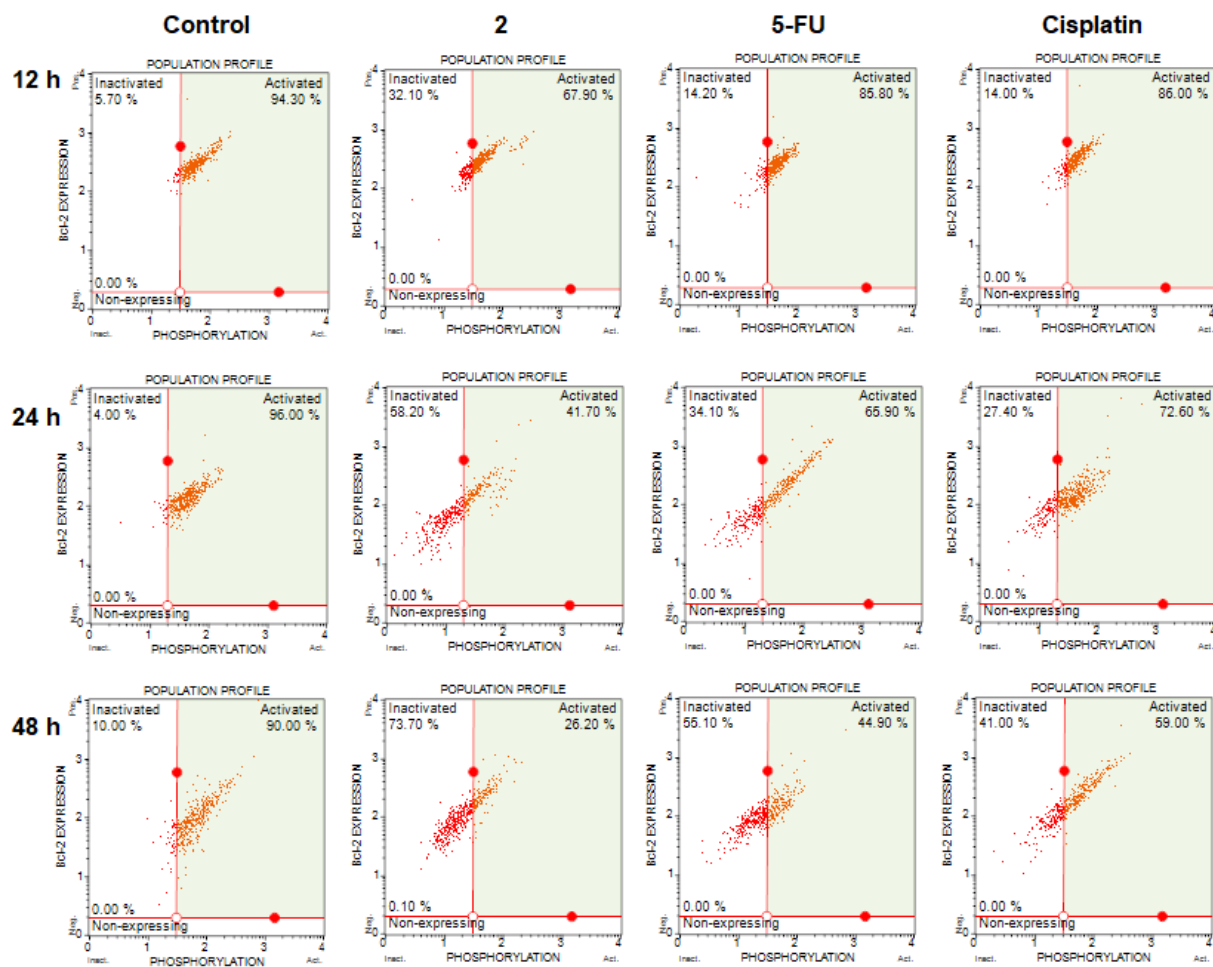


Fig. S9 Bcl-2 expression levels in HCT116 cells treated with **2** (10 μ M), 5-FU (172 μ M) and cisplatin (33.9 μ M), respectively, for 12, 24 and 48 h. 5-FU and cisplatin were used as positive controls.

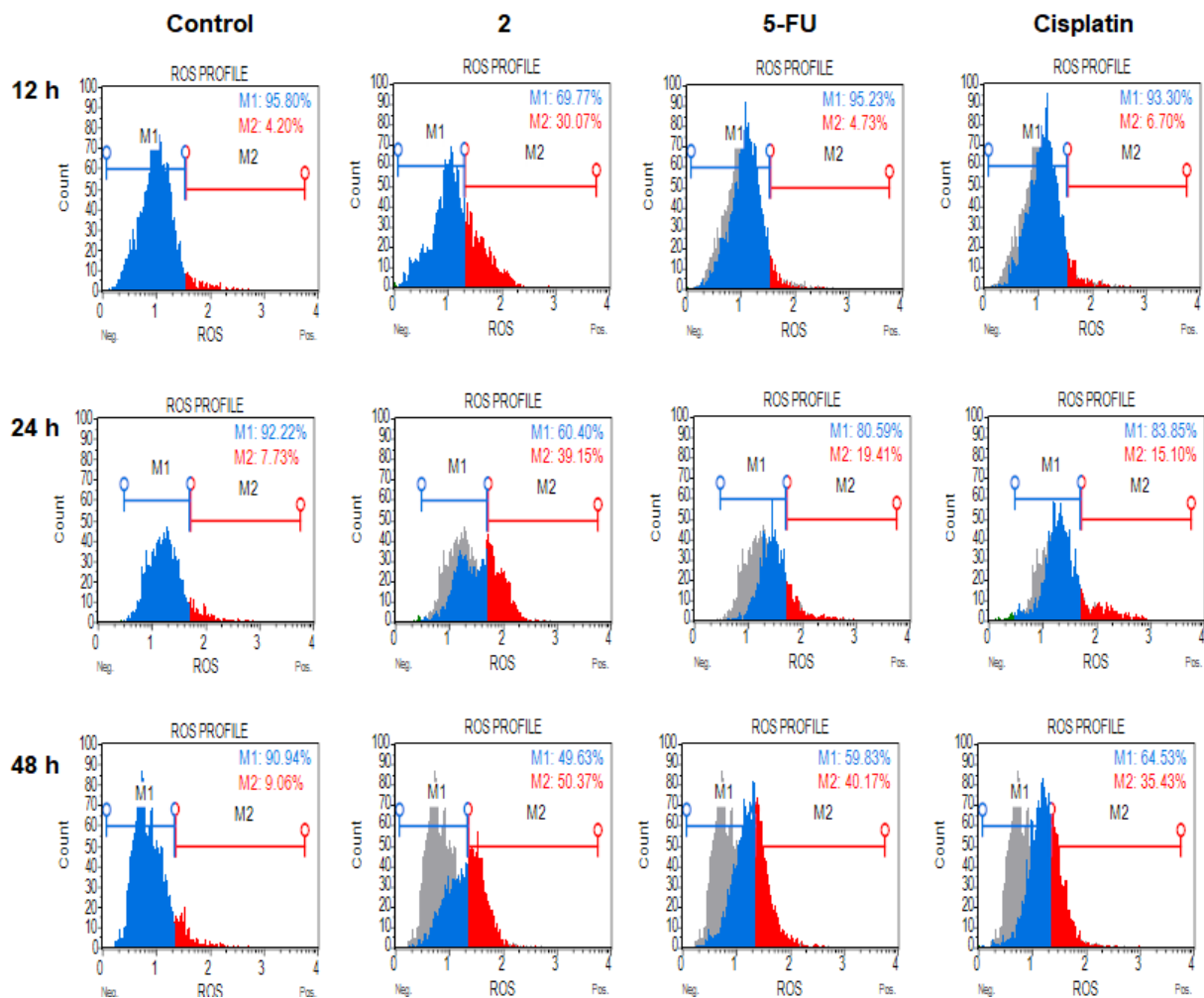


Fig. S10 ROS generation in HCT116 cells treated with **2** (10 μ M), 5-FU (172 μ M) and cisplatin (33.9 μ M), respectively, for 12, 24 and 48 h. 5-FU and cisplatin were used as positive controls. M1 and M2 correspond to unstressed and oxidatively stressed cells.

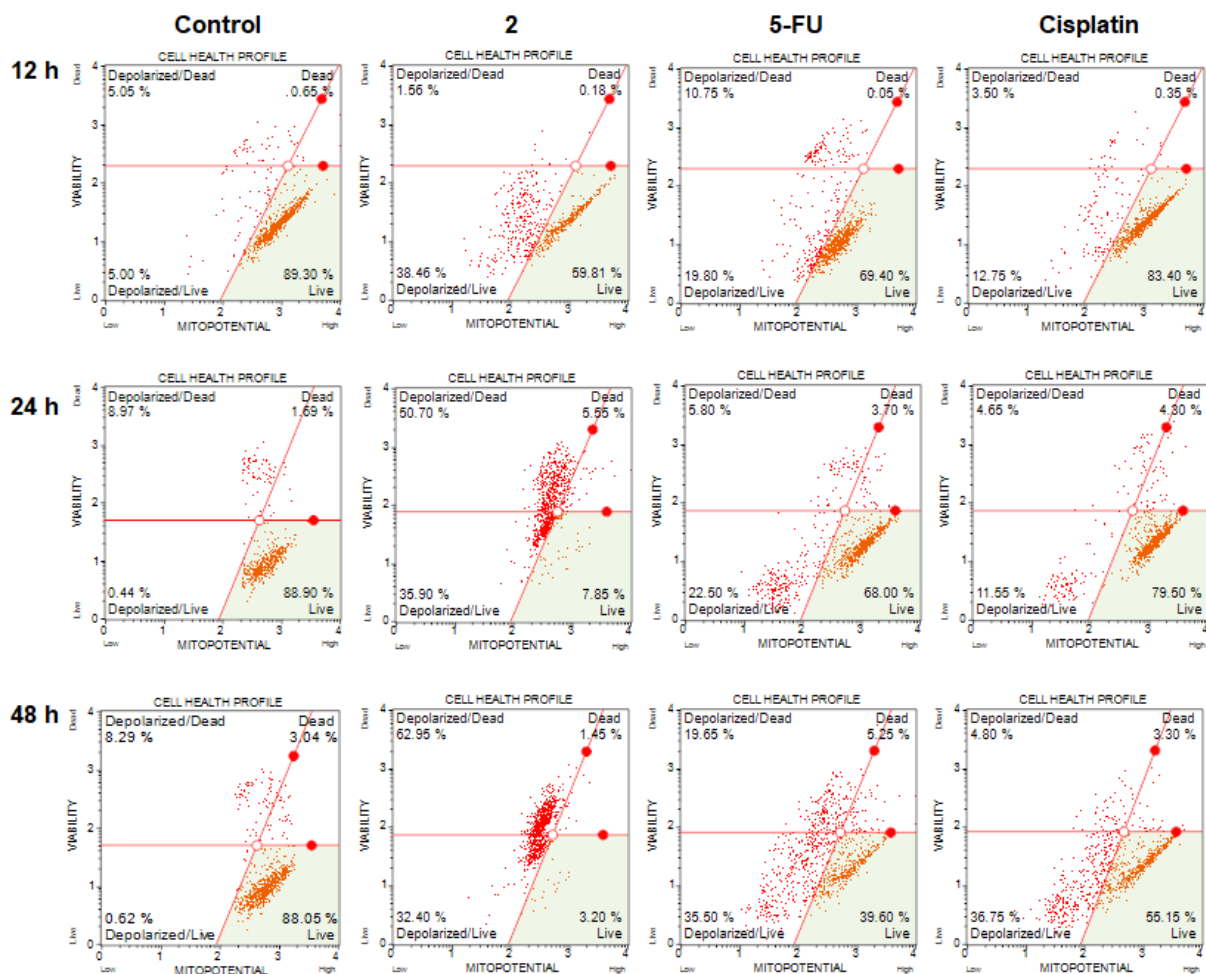


Fig. S11 Mitochondrial membrane depolarization in HCT116 cells treated with **2** (10 μ M), 5-FU (172 μ M) and cisplatin (33.9 μ M), respectively, for 12, 24 and 48 h. 5-FU and cisplatin were used as positive controls.

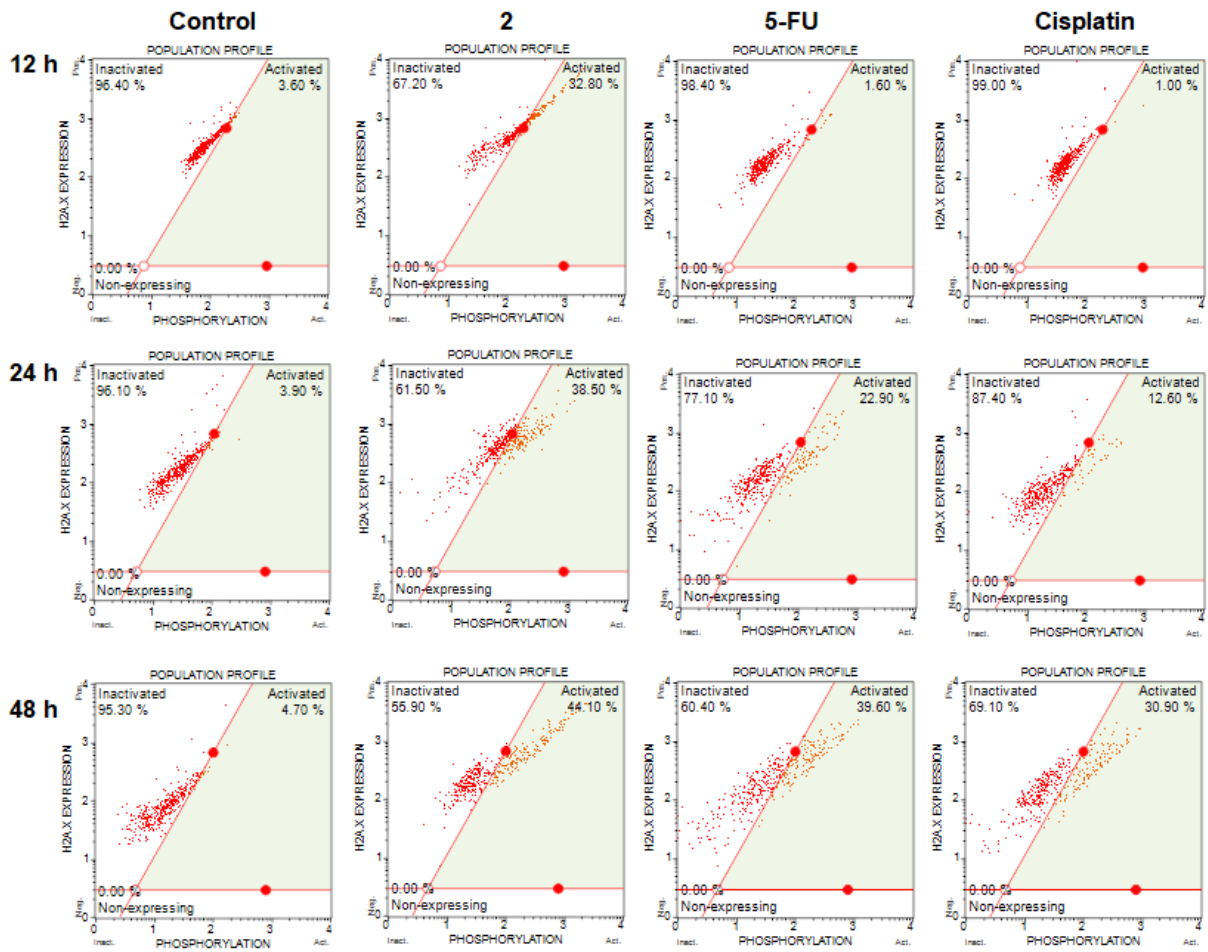


Fig. S12 H2AX expressions in HCT116 cells treated with 2 (10 μ M), 5-FU (172 μ M) and cisplatin (33.9 μ M), respectively, for 12, 24 and 48 h. 5-FU and cisplatin were used as positive controls.