

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### Homo- and heterometallic complexes of Zn(II), {Zn(II)Au(I)}, and {Zn(II)Ag(I)} with pentadentate Schiff base ligands as promising anticancer agents

Tania Zhivkova,<sup>†a</sup> Daniela C. Culita,<sup>†b</sup> Abedulkadir Abudalleh,<sup>a</sup> Lora Dyakova,<sup>c</sup>  
Teodora Mocanu,<sup>b</sup> Augustin M. Madalan,<sup>d</sup> Milena Georgieva,<sup>e</sup> George Miloshev,<sup>e</sup>  
Anamaria Hanganu,<sup>d,f</sup> Gabriela Marinescu,<sup>\*b</sup> Radostina Alexandrova<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Institute of Experimental Morphology, Pathology and Anthropology with Museum, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Acad. Georgi Bonchev Str., Bl. 25, Sofia 1113, Bulgaria*

<sup>b</sup>*lie Murgulescu Institute of Physical Chemistry, Romanian Academy, Splaiul Independentei 202, 060021 Bucharest, Romania*

<sup>c</sup>*Institute of Neurobiology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Acad. Georgi Bonchev Str., Bl. 23, Sofia 1113, Bulgaria*

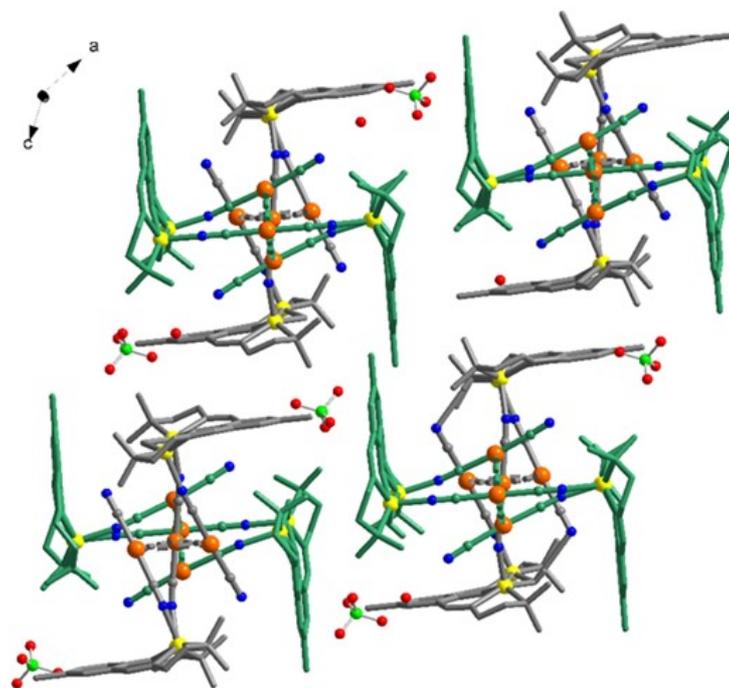
<sup>d</sup>*Faculty of Chemistry, University of Bucharest, Regina Elisabeta Blvd. 4-12, 030018 Bucharest, Romania*

<sup>e</sup>*Institute of Molecular Biology "Roumen Tsanev", Acad. Georgi Bonchev Str., Bl. 21, Sofia 1113, Bulgaria*

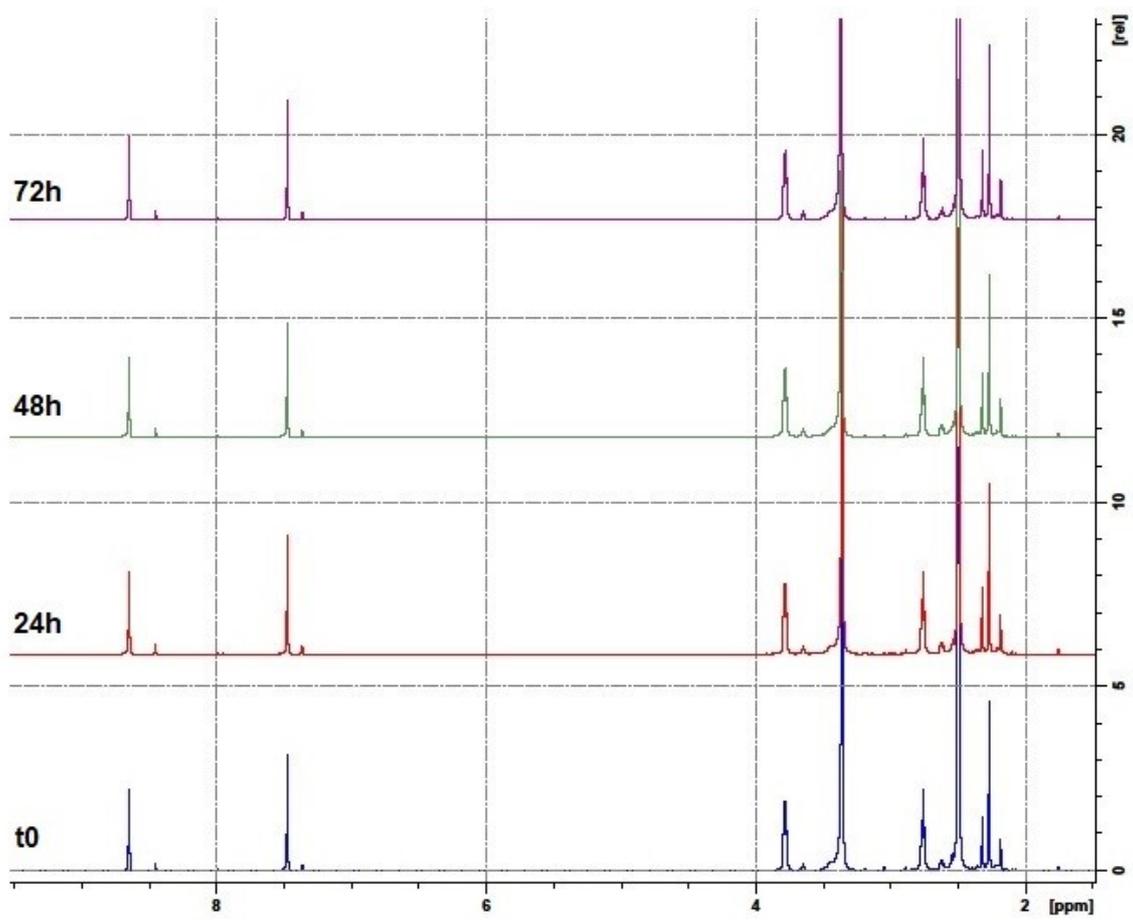
<sup>f</sup>*"C.D. Nenitzescu" Institute of Organic and Supramolecular Chemistry of the Romanian Academy, Splaiul Independentei 202B, Bucharest, Romania*

<sup>†</sup> Both authors contributed equally to the manuscript.

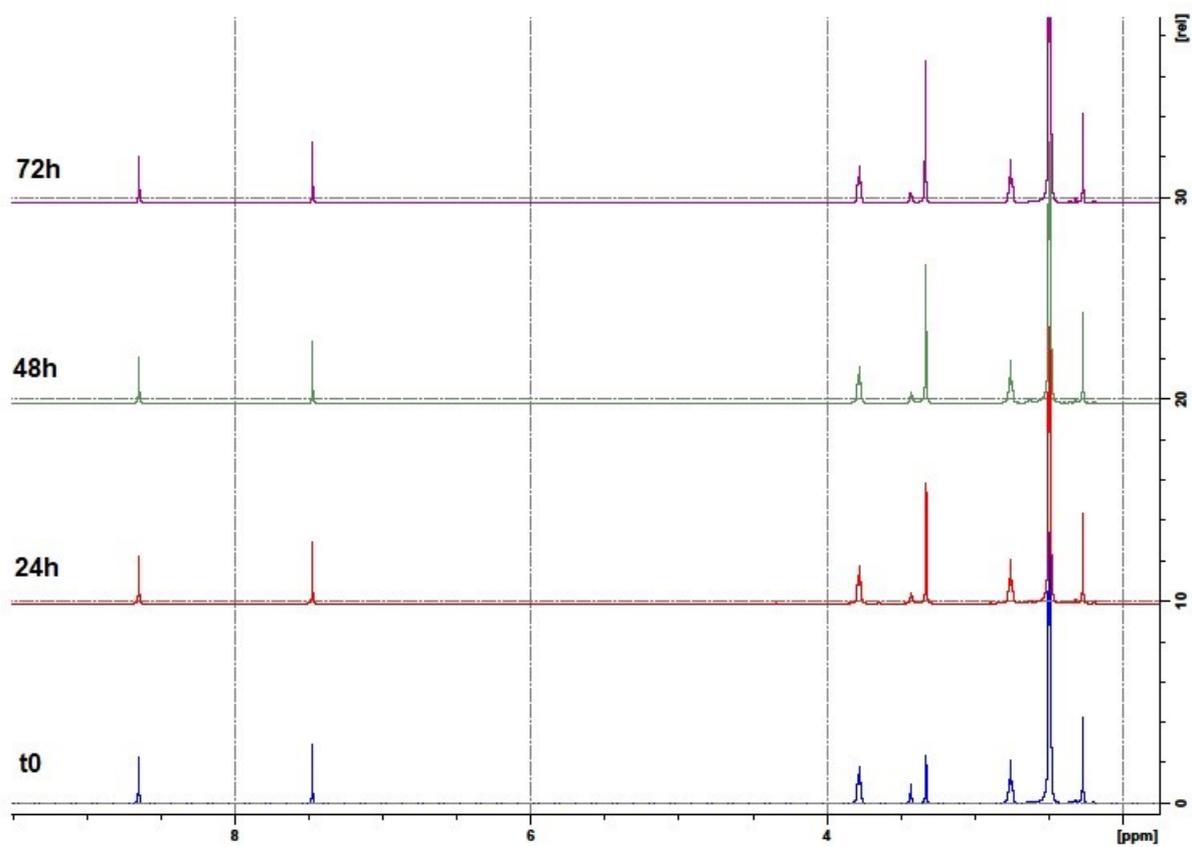
<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding authors: [gmarinescu@icf.ro](mailto:gmarinescu@icf.ro) (Gabriela Marinescu); [rialexandrova@hotmail.com](mailto:rialexandrova@hotmail.com) (Radostina Alexandrova)



**Figure S1.** Detail of the crystal packing diagram in compound **ZndmenAu** (the two crystallographic independent heptanuclear units are colored in grey and green).



**Figure S2.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ) spectra of **ZndmenAu** at  $t_0$ , 24, 48, and 72h.



**Figure S3.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) spectra of **ZndmenAg** at t<sub>0</sub>, 24, 48, and 72h.

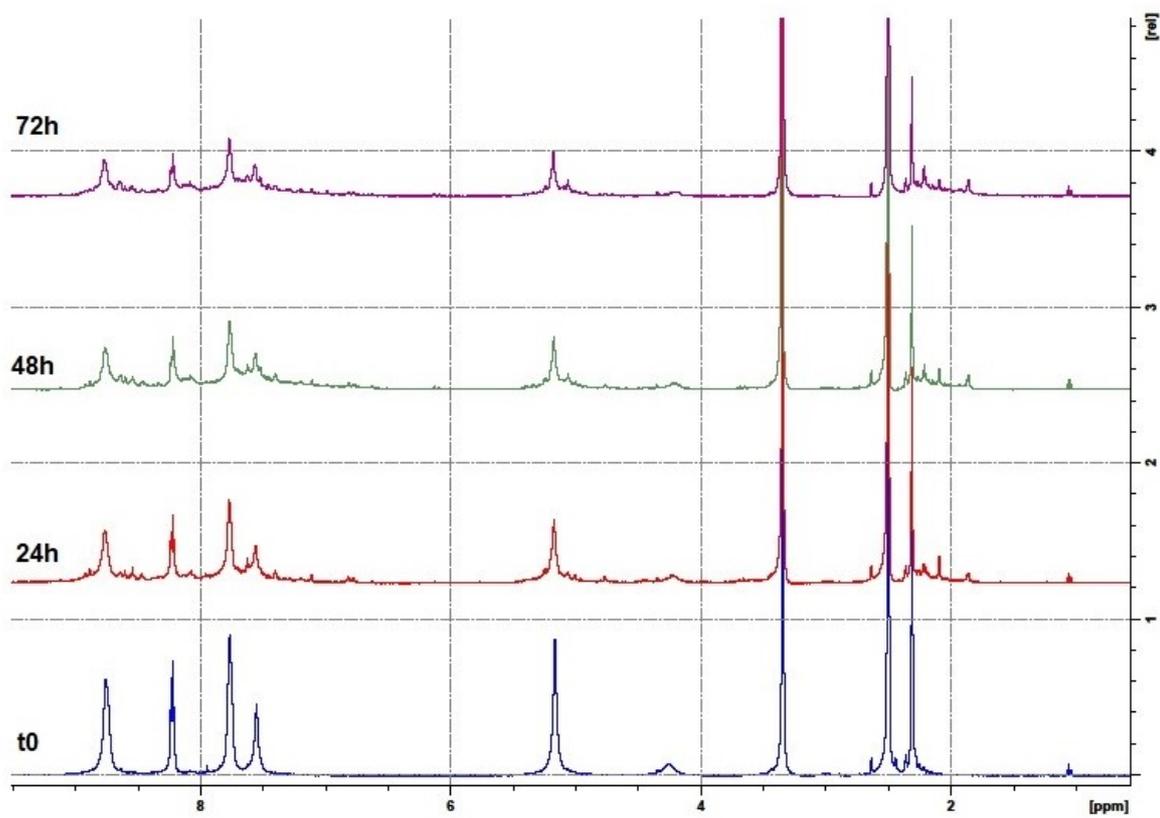


Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) spectra of ZnampyAu at t<sub>0</sub>, 24, 48, and 72h.

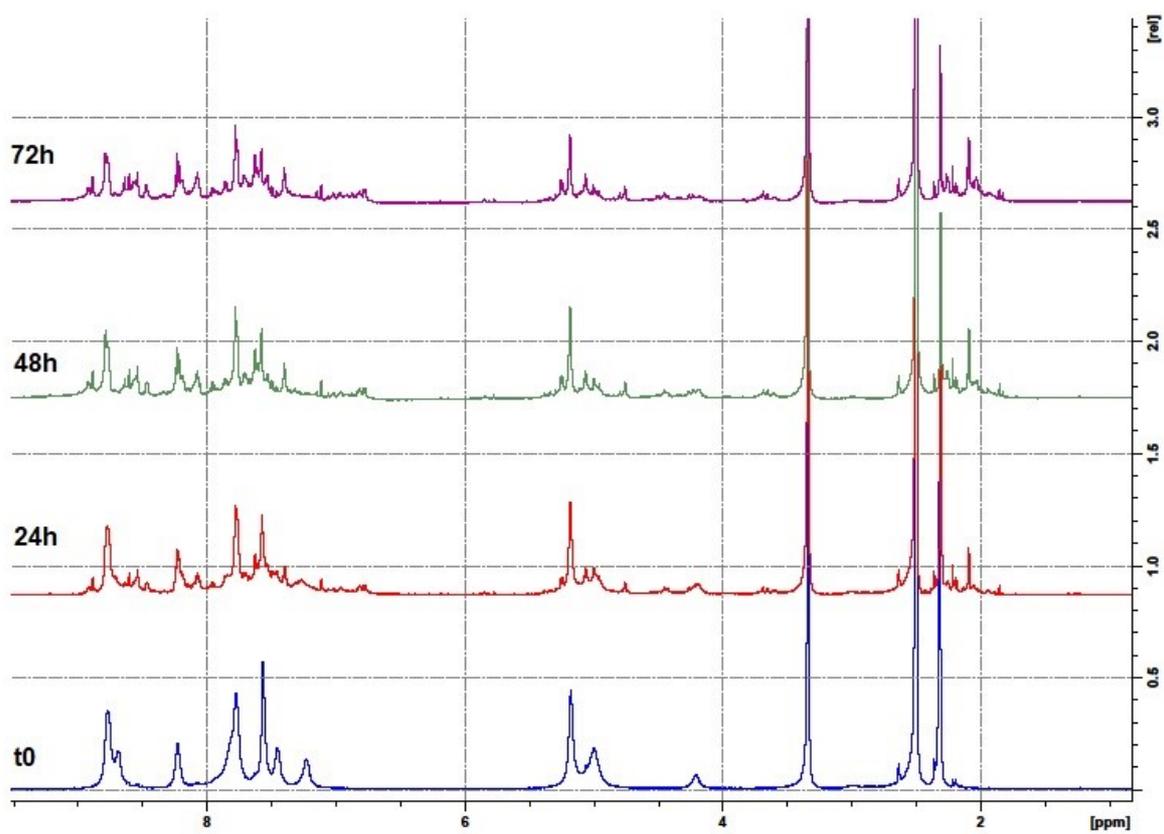
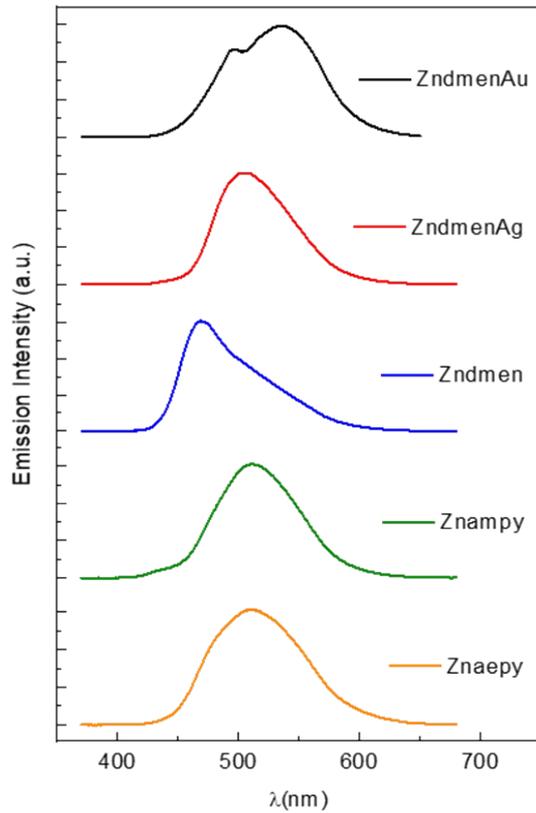
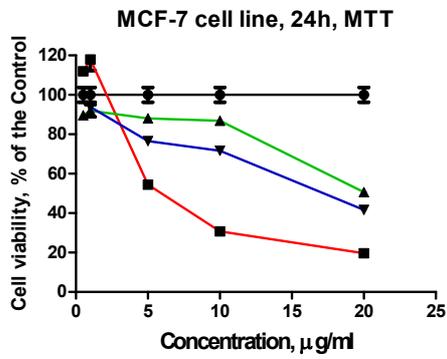


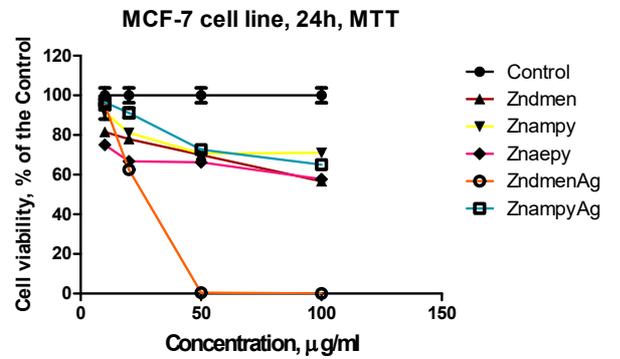
Figure S5. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) spectra of Znampy at t<sub>0</sub>, 24, 48, and 72h.



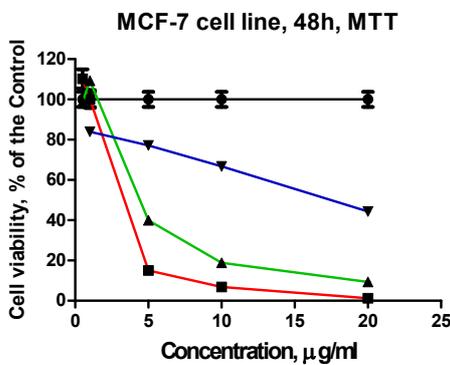
**Figure S6.** Solid-state emission spectra of **Zn dmen**, **Zn nampy**, **Zn naepy**, **Zn dmenAg**, and **Zn dmenAu** at room temperature ( $\lambda_{exc} = 350$  nm).



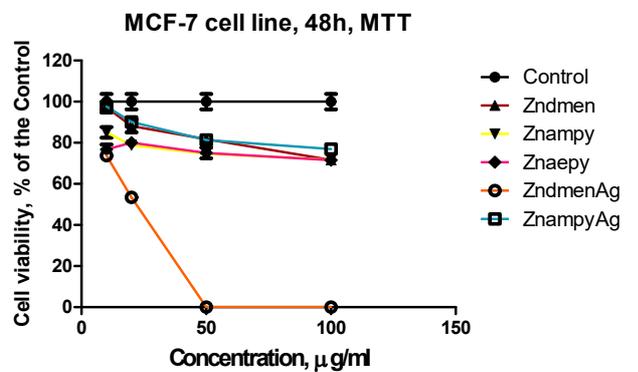
(A)



(B)

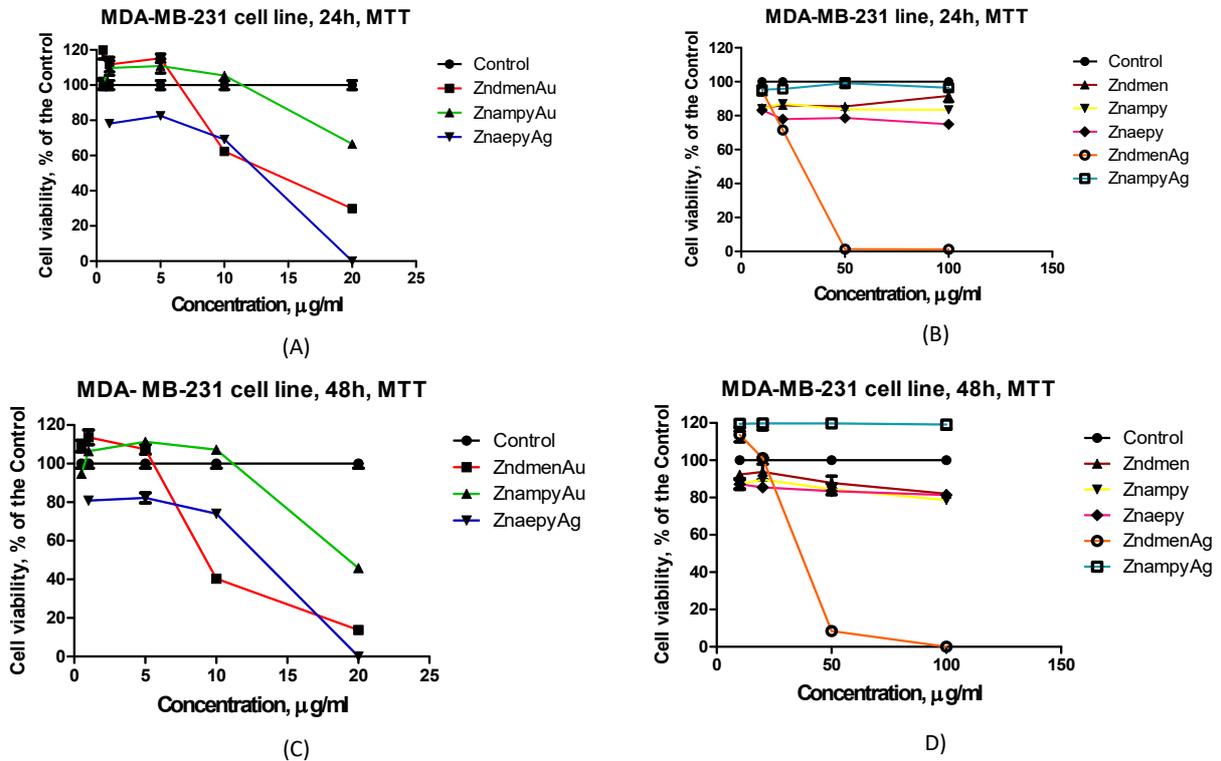


(C)

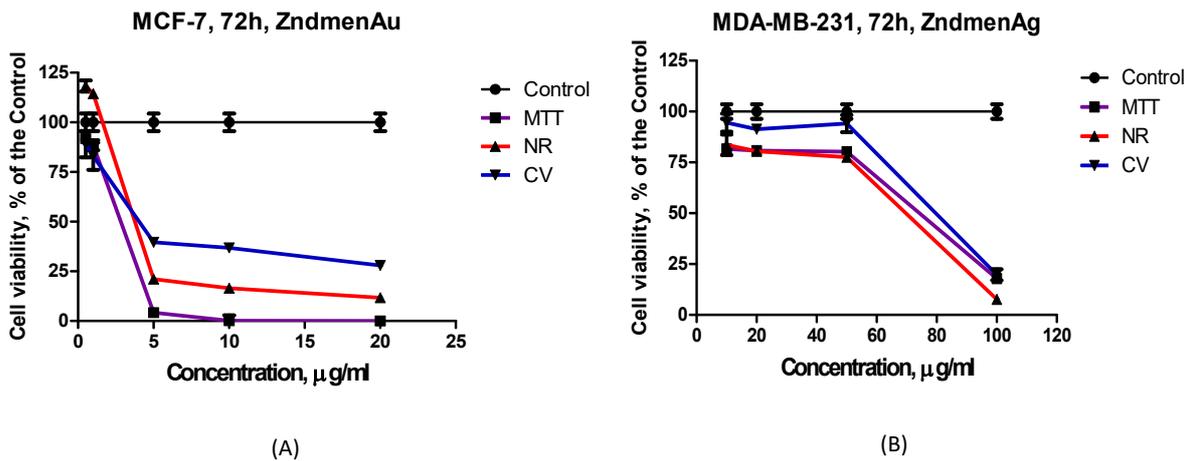


(D)

**Figure S7.** Concentration-response curves of investigated complexes for luminal A breast cancer MCF-7 cells evaluated by MTT test after 24 h (A, B) and 48 h (C, D) treatment period.



**Figure S8.** Concentration-response curves of investigated complexes for triple negative breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells evaluated by MTT test after 24 h (A, B) and 48 h (C, D) treatment period.



**Figure S9.** Comparison between three different cytotoxicity assays (MTT, NR, and CV) after 72h of treatment with (0.1-20 µg/ml) **ZndmenAu** on MCF-7 (A); **ZndmenAg** (10 - 100 µg/ml) on MDA-MB-231 cells (B): representative curves.



**Table S2.** Cytotoxic activity ( $CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$ ,  $\mu\text{M}$ ) of the investigated complexes on cultured MCF-7 cells.

Cell line	MCF-7			
	MTT		NR	CV
	24 h	48 h	72 h	72 h
Znampy	n.d.	n.d.	(-)	n.d.
ZnampyAg	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
ZnampyAu	$30.5 \pm 0.2$ (n.d.)	$2.7 \pm 0.9$ ( $11.5 \pm 0.7$ )	$3.6 \pm 2.1$ ( $6.1 \pm 1.8$ )	$5.3 \pm 1.7$
Zndmen	n.d.	n.d.	(-)	n.d.
ZndmenAg	$36.8 \pm 3.5$ ( $63.8 \pm 5.9$ )	$30.7 \pm 4.8$ ( $62.3 \pm 4.9$ )	n.d.	$123.7 \pm 5.6$
ZndmenAu	$3.4 \pm 1.5$ (n.d.)	$2.2 \pm 1.8$	$2.1 \pm 2.1$ (n.d.)	$2.3 \pm 2.0$
Znaepy	n.d.	n.d.	(-)	n.d.
ZnaepyAg	$20.1 \pm 4.4$	$20.4 \pm 3.1$	(-)	$7.8 \pm 1.0$

$CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$  concentrations (in brackets); results are obtained by MTT test (MTT), NR uptake cytotoxicity assay (NR) and CV staining technique (CV) after 24, 48, and 72 h of treatment; n.d. (not determined) marked the cases in which  $CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$  were not calculated because the viability of the cells is  $>50\%$  and respectively  $>10\%$ ; (-) = no data.

**Table S3.** Cytotoxic activity ( $CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$ ,  $\mu\text{M}$ ) of the investigated complexes on cultured MDA-MB-231 cells.

Cell line	MDA-MB-231			
	MTT		NR	CV
	24 h	48 h	72 h	72 h
Znampy	n.d.	n.d.	(-)	$256.6 \pm 3.5$
ZnampyAg	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
ZnampyAu	n.d.	n.d.	$6.1 \pm 2.2$ (n.d.)	$8.2 \pm 3.7$
Zndmen	n.d.	n.d.	(-)	$235 \pm 2.7$
ZndmenAg	$41.1 \pm 3.2$ ( $65.2 \pm 1.7$ )	$51.0 \pm 5.9$ ( $69.2 \pm 4.9$ )	n.d.	$112.4 \pm 5.9$
ZndmenAu	$7.8 \pm 1.4$	$5.2 \pm 1.5$ (n.d.)	$2.7 \pm 1.7$ ( $5.2 \pm 1.6$ )	$1.8 \pm 1.9$
Znaepy	n.d.	n.d.	(-)	$162.8 \pm 7.1$
ZnaepyAg	$14.8 \pm 5.9$ ( $21.3 \pm 5.3$ )	$15.3 \pm 4.2$	(-)	$8.2 \pm 5.6$ ( $18.8 \pm 4.2$ )

$CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$  concentrations (in brackets); results are obtained by MTT test (MTT), NR uptake cytotoxicity assay (NR) and CV staining technique (CV) after 24, 48, and 72 h of treatment; n.d. (not determined) marked the cases in which  $CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$  were not calculated because the viability of the cells is  $>50\%$  and respectively  $>10\%$ ; (-) = no data.

**Table S4.** Cytotoxic activity (CC<sub>50</sub> and CC<sub>90</sub>, μM) of the investigated complexes on cultured HeLa cells.

Cell line	HeLa			
	MTT		NR	CV
	24 h	48 h	72 h	72 h
<b>Znampy</b>	157.9	98.7 ± 2.2 (145.1 ± 5.2)	86.2 ± 2.6 (137.3 ± 2.5)	112.6 ± 3.6
<b>ZnampyAg</b>	43.6 ± 0.3 (121 ± 0.8)	16.0 ± 1.5 (43.6 ± 1.8)	7.9 ± 0.8 (22.3 ± 1.5)	9.8 ± 2.0 (19.3 ± 2.6)
<b>ZnampyAu</b>	3.0 ± 0.9	0.6 ± 0.3 (0.9 ± 0.5)	0.3 ± 1.3 (2.9 ± 1.4)	1.0 ± 0.4 (2.4 ± 0.7)
<b>Zndmen</b>	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<b>ZndmenAg</b>	15.9 ± 1.7 (26.8 ± 1.8)	13.2 ± 3.5 (25.4 ± 2.5)	11.8 ± 3.0 (23.9 ± 3.9)	12.3 ± 2.4 (25.5 ± 2.8)
<b>ZndmenAu</b>	2.6 ± 1.6 (20.3 ± 2.3)	0.7 ± 1.7 (2.7 ± 1.4)	0.6 ± 1.4 (2.4 ± 1.3)	1.2 ± 0.9 (8.2 ± 1.4)
<b>Znaepy</b>	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<b>ZnaepyAg</b>	6.9 ± 0.8 (18.8 ± 1.4)	4.2 ± 2.4 (8.2 ± 2.9)	5.2 ± 3.7 (10.1 ± 3.2)	7.2 ± 3.1 (10.8 ± 3.5)

CC<sub>50</sub> and CC<sub>90</sub> concentrations (in brackets); results are obtained by MTT test (MTT), NR uptake cytotoxicity assay (NR) and CV staining technique (CV) after 24, 48, and 72h of treatment; n.d. (not determined) marked the cases in which CC<sub>50</sub> and CC<sub>90</sub> were not calculated because the viability of the cells is >50% and respectively >10%.

**Table S5.** Cytotoxic activity (CC<sub>50</sub> and CC<sub>90</sub>, μM) of the investigated complexes on cultured Lep-3 cells.

Cell line	Lep-3	
	NR	CV
	72 h	72 h
<b>Znampy</b>	45.0 ± 4.9 (66.5 ± 5.8)	36.1 ± 5.4 (66.0 ± 3.9)
<b>ZnampyAg</b>	9.0 ± 1.7 (12.0 ± 1.3)	9.0 ± 2.0 (12.0 ± 2.6)
<b>ZnampyAu</b>	0.4 ± 0.8 (0.5 ± 1.3)	0.3 ± 1.8 (0.5 ± 1.3)
<b>Zndmen</b>	23.4 ± 2.9 (62.1 ± 1.8)	20.5 ± 4.6 (29.6 ± 3.9)
<b>ZndmenAg</b>	8.3 ± 2.6 (12.7 ± 2.9)	7.9 ± 0.7 (13.1 ± 3.2)
<b>ZndmenAu</b>	0.9 ± 1.1 (2.7 ± 1.8)	1.9 ± 0.8 (2.7 ± 0.9)
<b>Znaepy</b>	28.7 ± 3.7 (61.5 ± 3.3)	20.9 ± 2.5 (29.0 ± 2.0)
<b>ZnaepyAg</b>	3.3 ± 1.9 (5.6 ± 2.4)	3.3 ± 3.0 (5.6 ± 2.2)

CC<sub>50</sub> and CC<sub>90</sub> concentrations (in brackets); results are obtained by NR uptake cytotoxicity assay (NR) and CV staining technique (CV) after 72 h of treatment.

**Table S6.** Cytotoxic activity ( $CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$ ,  $\mu\text{M}$ ) of cisplatin on viability and proliferation of treated tumor and non-tumor cells.

Cell line	Cisplatin					
	24 h		48 h		72 h	
	MTT	NR	MTT	NR	MTT	NR
<b>MCF-7</b>	n.d.	n.d.	154.1 (n.d.)	166.0 (n.d.)	92.0 (n.d.)	99.6 (n.d.)
<b>MDA-MB-231</b>	n.d.	n.d.	54.3 (n.d.)	82.6 (n.d.)	51.6 (132.9)	60.0 (152.1)
<b>HeLa</b>	99.6 (-)	85.9 (-)	21.9 (55.5)	38.5 (61.0)	28.0 (62.9)	19.9 (56.6)
<b>Lep-3</b>	n.d.	70.0	27.5 (93.2)	17.6 (32.2)	1.6 (29.5)	(-)

$CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$  concentrations (in brackets) are obtained by MTT test (MTT) and NR uptake cytotoxicity assay (NR) after 24, 48, and 72 h of treatment; n.d. (not determined) marked the cases in which  $CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$  were not calculated because the viability of the cells is  $>50\%$  and respectively  $>10\%$ ; (-) = no data.

**Table S7.** Cytotoxic activity ( $CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$ ,  $\mu\text{M}$ ) of oxaliplatin and epirubicin on viability and proliferation of treated tumor and non-tumor cells.

Cell line	Oxaliplatin			Epirubicin		
	24 h	48 h	72 h	24 h	48 h	72 h
<b>MCF-7</b>	n.d.	251.7 (n.d.)	111.3 (n.d.)	n.d.	52.4 (n.d.)	28.7 (n.d.)
<b>MDA-MB-231</b>	n.d.	43.7 (226.6)	25.1 (238.4)	131.8 (n.d.)	16.9 (184.0)	16.0 (132.3)
<b>HeLa</b>	170.0 (-)	38.9 (190.7)	15.4 (117.3)	113.3 (-)	35.6 (128.4)	31.9 (85.7)
<b>Lep-3</b>	174.4 (n.d.)	76.8 (251.6)	2.4 (125.8)	n.d.	45.8 (n.d.)	1.4 (33.7)

$CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$  concentrations (in brackets) are obtained by MTT test (MTT) after 24, 48, and 72 h of treatment; n.d. (not determined) marked the cases in which  $CC_{50}$  and  $CC_{90}$  were not calculated because the viability of the cells is  $>50\%$  and respectively  $>10\%$ ; (-) = no data.