

Studies on characterization, telomerase inhibitory properties and G-quadruplex binding of η^6 -arene ruthenium complexes with 1,10-phenanthroline-derived ligands

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Eq. (1)

$$\frac{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_f)}{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_f)} = \frac{(b - (b^2 - 2K_b^2 C_t [DNA]/s)^{1/2})}{2K_b C_t} \quad (1a)$$

$$b = \frac{1 + K_b C_t + K_b [DNA]}{2s} \quad (1b)$$

where [DNA] is the concentration of DNA in nucleotides, ε_a is the molar absorption coefficient ($A_{abs}/[M]$) of the MLCT absorption band at a given DNA concentration, ε_f and ε_b are the molar absorption coefficients of the free Ru^{II} complex and the molar absorption coefficient of the Ru^{II} complex in the fully bound form, respectively. K_b is the equilibrium binding constant in M⁻¹, Ct is the total Ru^{II} complex concentration, and s is the binding site size. Eq. (1) has been applied to titration data for noncooperative metallointercalator binding to DNA.

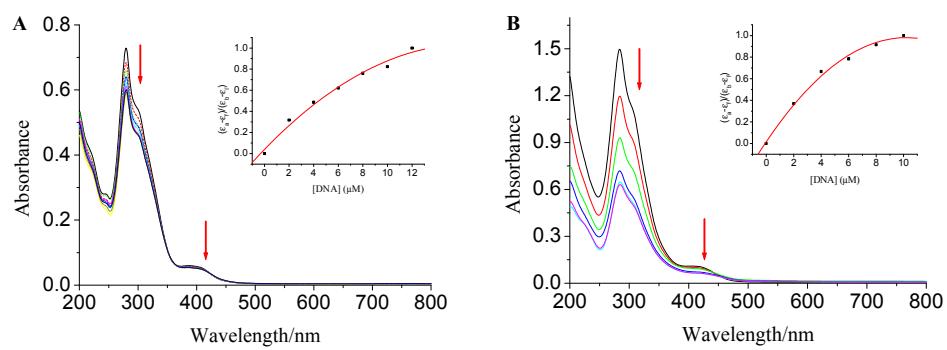


Figure S1. Absorption spectra of complexes **1** (A) and **2** (B) in buffer with increasing amounts of G-quadruplex. $[\text{Ru}] = 10.0$ or $20 \mu\text{M}$, $[\text{CT-DNA}] = 0\text{--}12 \mu\text{M}$ from top to bottom. Arrows refer to the change in absorbance upon increasing the DNA concentration.

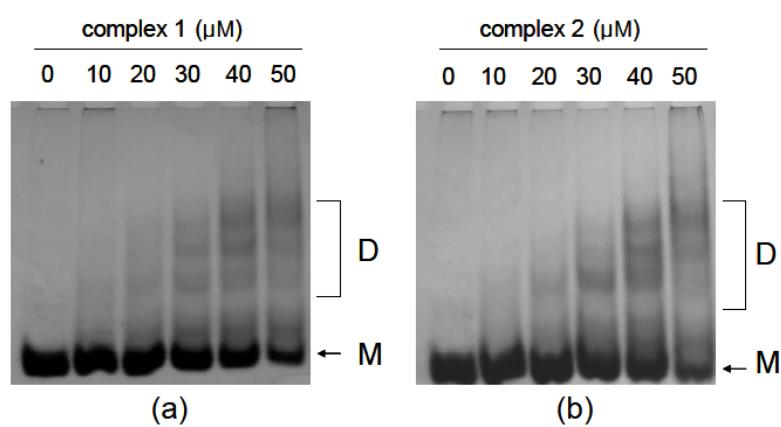


Figure S2. Effect of complex **1** (a) and **2** (b) on the assembly of the HTG21 structure illustrated by native PAGE analysis . Ruthenium complexes at the indicated concentration were incubated with HTG21 (10 μ M) at 20 °C in a buffer containing 10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM KCl, pH 8.0. Major bands were identified as monomer (M), dimer (D).

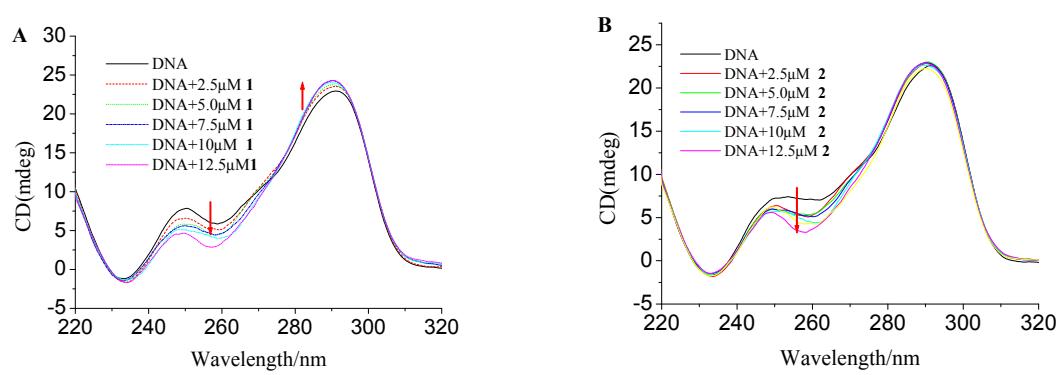


Figure S3. CD spectra of HTG21 acquired at 20 °C in the absence or presence of different concentrations of 1 (A) and 2 (B). All experiments were carried out in 10 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM KCl, pH 7.4. The HTG21 concentration is 2 μM.

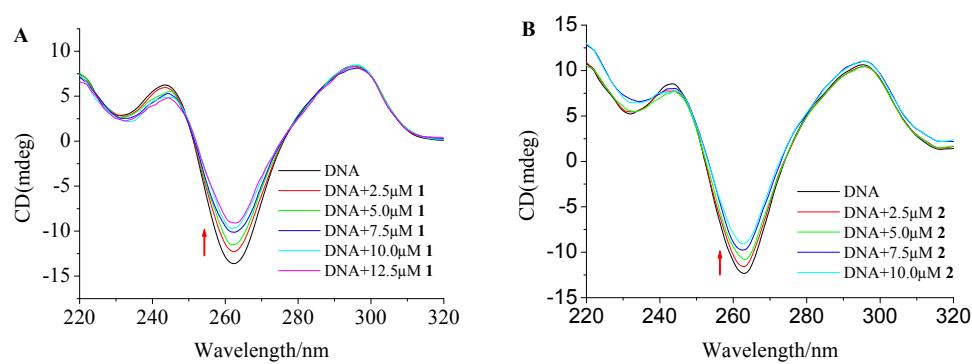


Figure S4. CD spectra of HTG21 acquired at 20 °C in the absence or presence of different concentrations of 1 (A) and 2 (B). All experiments were carried out in 10 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.4. The HTG21 concentration is 2 μ M.

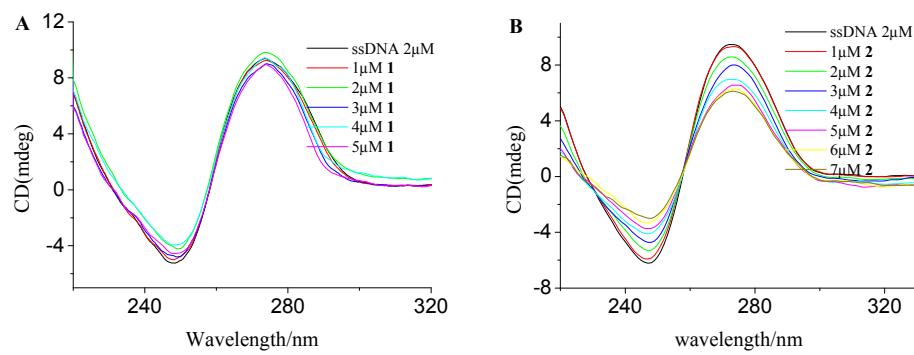


Figure S5. CD spectra of ssDNA acquired at 20 °C in the absence or presence of different concentrations of **1**(A) and **2**(B). All experiments were carried out in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4. The HTG21 concentration is 2 μM.

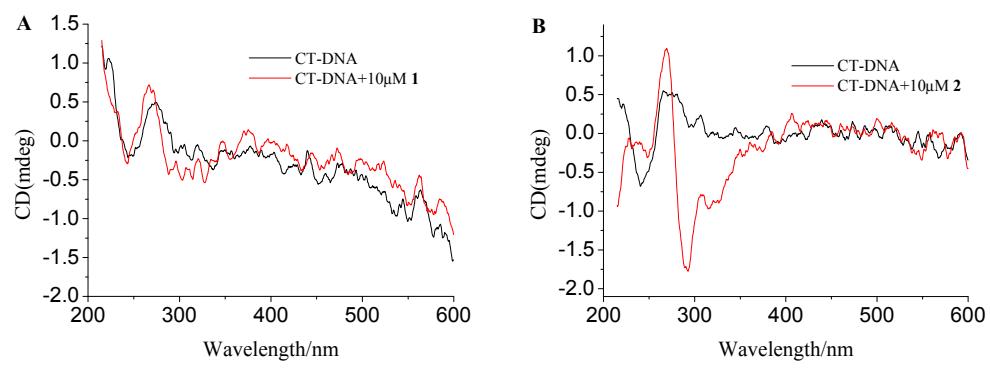


Figure S6. CD spectra of CT-DNA(10uM) in 10 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM KCl, pH = 7.5 buffer at 25 °C in the presence of increasing amounts of **1** (A) and **2** (B), [Ru]/[DNA] = 1:1.

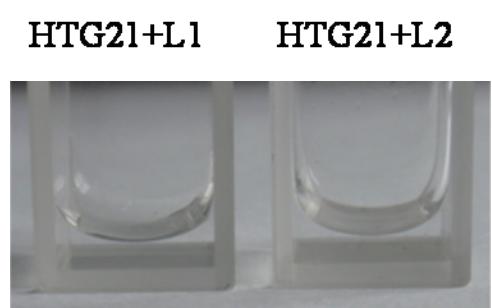


Figure S7. Characterizations of the DNAzyme functions of HTG21 DNA in the presence of 500 nM L1 and 500 nM L2 in the TMB-H₂O₂ system. Conditions: TMB, 266 mM in Tris-MES buffer (25 mM MES, pH = 5.10); H₂O₂, 794 mM; DNA, 500 nM; hemin, 500 nM. (L1 = p-MOPIP, L2 = p-CFPIP)

Table S1. Absorption spectra ($\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$) and DNA-binding constants K_b ($\times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$) of complexes **1** and **2**.

complex	DNA	$\lambda_{\text{max}}(\text{free})$	$\lambda_{\text{max}}(\text{bound})$	$\Delta\lambda/\text{nm}$	$H\%$	$K_b/10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$
1	HTG21	279	281	2	29.3	
		425	425	0	19.2	3.87
	CT-DNA	282	282	0	17.5	
		425	425	0	12.5	1.04
2	HTG21	279	277	-2	26.8	
		425	425	0	18.5	2.14
	CT-DNA	282	280	-2	57.8	

Table S2. IC₅₀ Values of Tested Compounds towards Different Cell Lines^a

Complexes	IC ₅₀ (μM)				
	HepG2	HeLa	A549	SW620	NIH/3T3
1	24.35 ± 3.3	8.70 ± 2.2	35.72 ± 2.5	17.48 ± 2.4	>100
2	28.56 ± 3.7	14.50 ± 3.5	46.41 ± 4.2	26.63 ± 2.3	48.37 ± 4.7
Cisplatin	13.63 ± 1.1	7.51 ± 1.2	3.16 ± 0.2	29.98 ± 1.8	19.72 ± 1.5

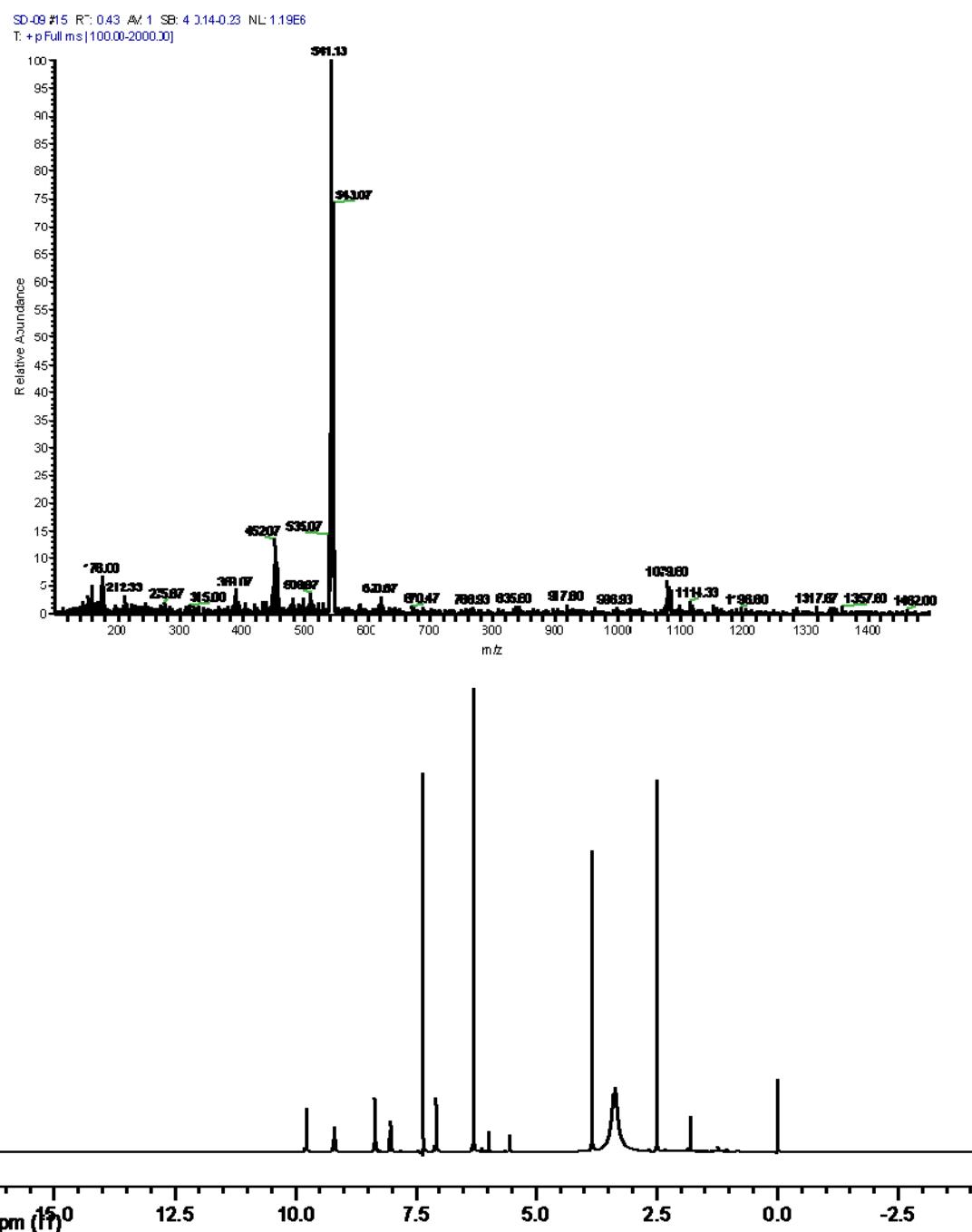


Figure S8. ESI-MS and ¹H NMR spectra of complex 1.

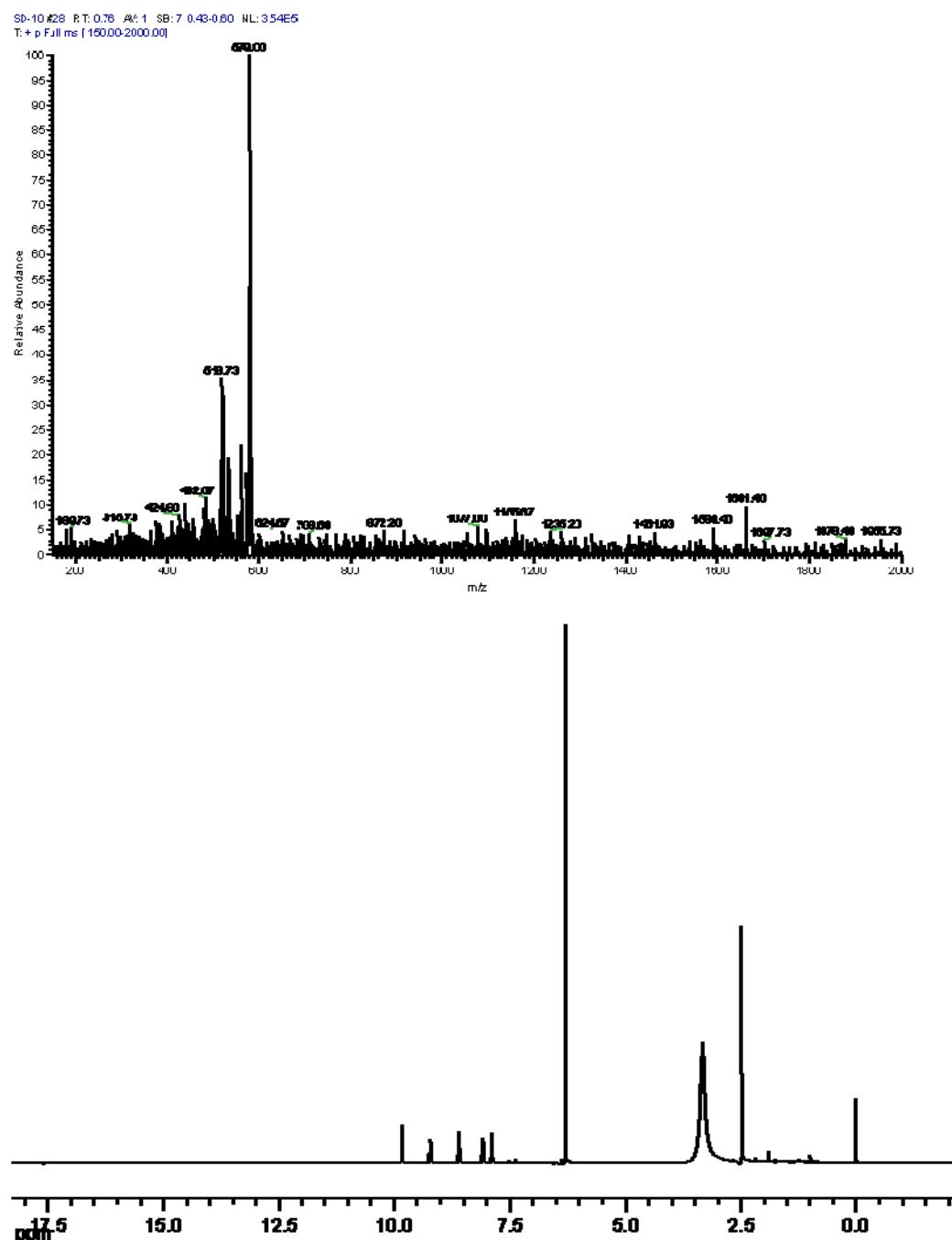


Figure S9. ESI-MS and ^1H NMR spectra of complex 2.