

Highly Cytotoxic Vanadium(V) Complexes of Salan Ligands; Insights on the Role of Hydrolysis

Supporting Information

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Cytotoxicity Measurements on OVCAR-1 Cells

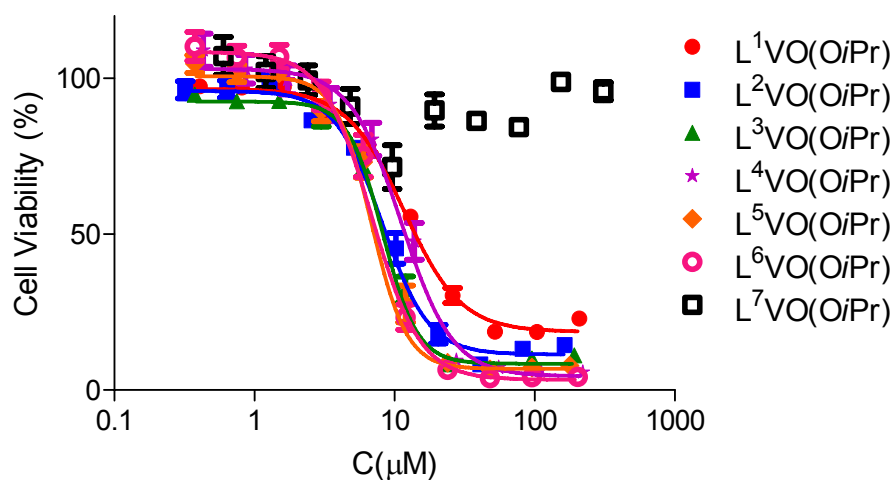


Figure 1. Dependence of OVCAR-1 cell viability on administered concentration of L¹⁻⁷VO(OiPr) following 3 days incubation obtained by the MTT assay

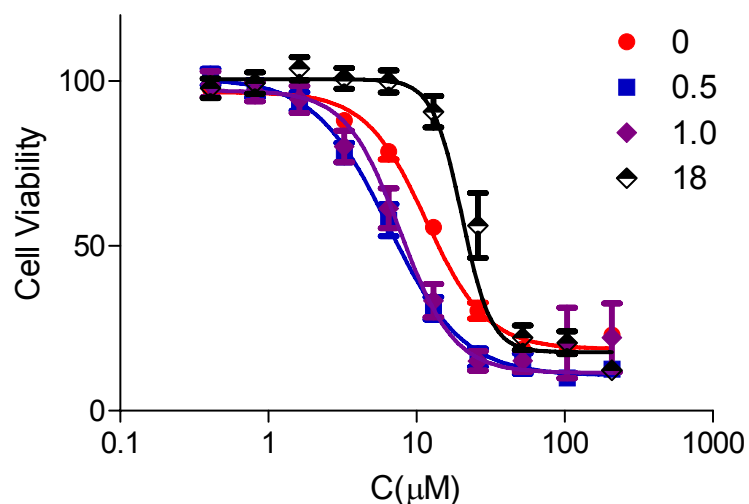


Figure 2. Dependence of OVCAR-1 cell viability on administered concentration of L¹VO(OiPr) following pre-incubation in aqueous medium for varying periods (given in hours) prior to cell addition and 3 days incubation with cells, obtained by MTT assay

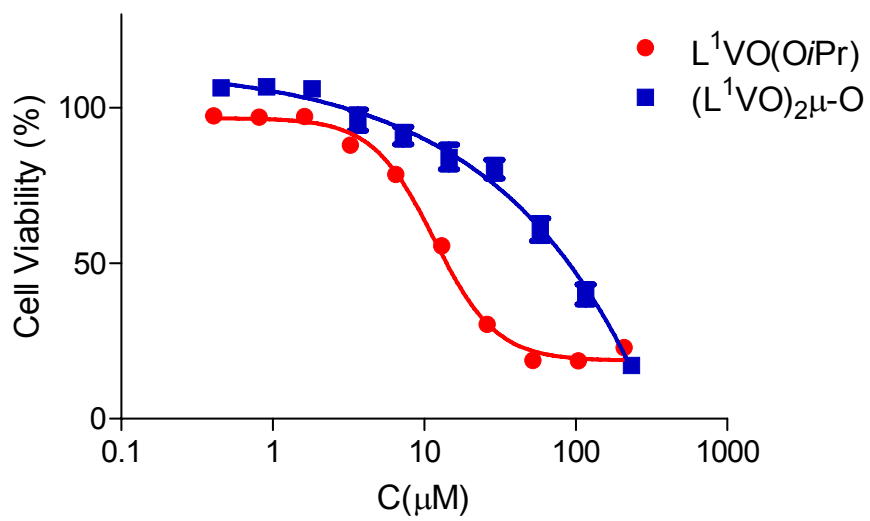


Figure 3. Dependence of OVCAR-1 cell viability on administered concentration of L¹VO(OiPr) and its hydrolysis product (L¹VO)₂μ-O following 3 days incubation obtained by the MTT assay

Apoptosis vs. Necrosis Measurements

Apoptosis was analyzed using the MEBCYTOR Apoptosis kit (MBL, Japan). 50,000 cells were seeded into 6 well plate. Following 24 hours, the cells were exposed to the compound and incubated for additional 24 hours. Cells were trypsinized and washed twice with PBS, resuspended in 85 μ L of binding buffer and 10 μ L of annexin V-FITC and 5 μ L of propidium iodide were added. Cells were mixed well and incubated for 15 minutes in the dark. 400 μ l of binding buffer was added and cellanalysis was performed on a Becton-Dickinson Excalibur Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorter using a single laser emitting excitation light at 488 nm. FloJo program was used for peak fluorescence quantification.

See Figure on the following page.

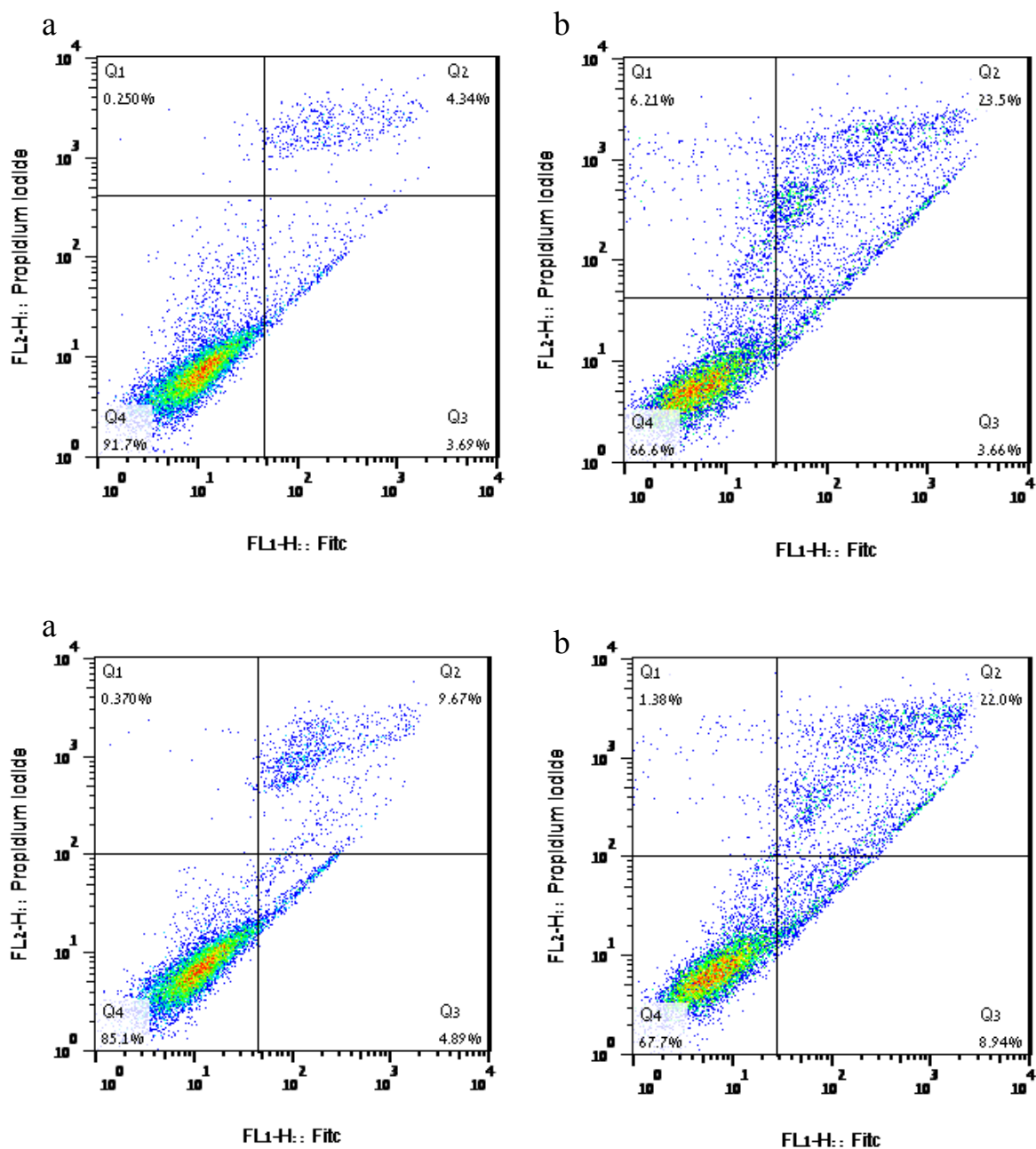


Figure 4. FACS analysis of apoptosis vs. necrosis showing propidium iodide against Annexin expression of HT-29 (top) and OVCAR-1 (bottom) cells that were (a) untreated or (b) treated with 100 μM of L¹VO(OiPr) and incubated for 24 hours

Cyclic Voltammetry Measurements

Cyclic voltammetry measurements were performed at room temperature on a μ Autolab type III potentiostat and analyzed with GPES software. Tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF6) (0.1 M), used as supporting electrolyte, was obtained from Sigma Inc. An electrochemical three-electrode cell was used with a platinum electrode as the working electrode, a platinum wire as the counter electrode and AgBr electrode as the reference electrode. The scan was performed at 0.2 v/s scan rate, in a THF solution containing 2 mM of the studied complexes.

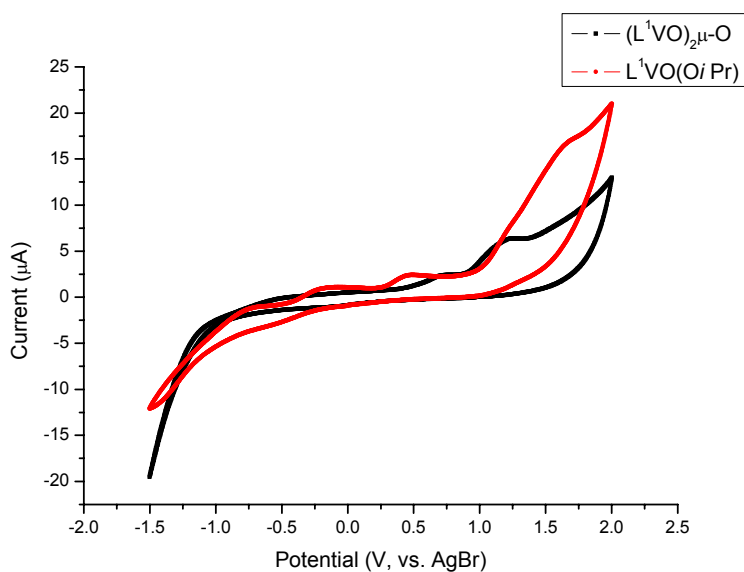


Figure 5. Cyclic voltammetry of $L^1VO(OiPr)$ and $(L^1VO)_2\mu-O$ in a THF solution