Carbohydrate-appended photocytotoxic (imidazophenanthroline)oxovanadium(IV) complexes for cellular targeting and imaging

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Supporting Information

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Dalton Transactions This journal is O The Royal Society of Chemistry 2013



Fig. S1. The ESI-MS spectrum of complex 1 in MeCN showing the peak at 386.1003 that corresponds to $[M]^{2+}$. The inset shows the isotopic distribution of the $[M]^{2+}$ ion peak.



Fig. S2. The ESI-MS spectrum of complex **2** in MeCN showing the peak at 459.1103 (m/z) assignable to $[M]^{2+}$. The inset shows the isotopic distribution of the $[M]^{2+}$ ion peak.



Fig. S3. The ESI-MS spectrum of complex **3** in MeCN showing the peak at 398.1003 that corresponds to $[M]^{2+}$. The inset shows the isotopic distribution of the $[M]^{2+}$ ion peak.



Fig. S4. The ESI-MS spectrum of the complex **4** in MeCN showing a peak at 471.1218 that corresponds to $[M]^{2+}$. The inset shows the isotopic distribution of the $[M]^{2+}$ ion peak.



Fig. S5. IR spectra of complex 1.



Fig. S6. IR spectra of complex 2.



Fig. S7. IR spectra of complex 3.



Fig. S8. IR spectra of complex 4.



Fig. S9. Cyclic voltammograms of the complexes 1 - 4 in DMF at a scan speed of 50 mV s⁻¹ and 0.1 M TBAP as a supporting electrolyte. The V(IV)-V(III) response is irreversible in nature showing only the cathodic peak without having any anodic counterpart.



Fig. S10. Absorption spectral traces of complex **4** in 5 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.2) on increasing the concentration of CT DNA. The inset shows the least-squares fit of $\Delta \varepsilon_{af} / \Delta \varepsilon_{bf}$ vs. [DNA] for **1** - **4** using the MvH equation.



Fig. S11. BSA light switch effect of complexes 1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (c) and 4 (d) in 10% aqueous DMSO.

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Fig. S12. Cleavage of SC pUC19 DNA (0.2 μ g, 30 μ M) by the complexes **1-4** (50 μ M) in the presence of various additives in 50 mM Tris-HCl/NaCl buffer (pH 7.2) containing 1.5% DMF on photo-irradiation at 705 nm for 2 h. The reaction conditions are given below in a tabular form.

Lane No	Reaction conditions
1	DNA control
2	DNA + complex 4
3	$DNA + complex 4 + D_2O$
4	$DNA + complex 4 + NaN_3$
5	DNA + complex 4 + TEMP
6	DNA + complex 4 + DABCO
7	DNA + complex 4 + DMSO
8	DNA + complex 4 + KI
9	DNA + complex 4 + Catalase
10	DNA + complex 4 + SOD
11	DNA + methyl green
12	DNA + methyl green + complex 4
13	DNA + distamycin-A
14	DNA + distamycin-A + complex 4



Fig. S13. Photocytotoxicity of complexes $1 (\blacklozenge)$, $2 (\blacksquare)$ and $3 (\bullet)$ in HeLa, Hep G2 and HEK 293T cells on 1 h incubation in dark followed by photo-irradiation in visible light (400 to 700 nm) as determined by MTT assay. The traces for photo-exposed and dark-treated cells are shown by red and black curves, respectively.



Fig. S14. Cytotoxicity of complexes 1 (\blacklozenge), 2 (\blacksquare), 3 (\blacklozenge) and 4 (\blacktriangle) (upto 100 μ M concentration) in HeLa, Hep G2 and HEK 293T cells on 1 h incubation in dark as determined by MTT assay.



Fig. S15. A comparison of the cellular uptake of the complexes **3** and **4** (0.2 μ M) at various time points of incubation with HeLa, Hep G2 and HEK 293T cells as determined from the flow cvtometric analysis.



Fig. S16. A time-course collection of the fluorescence microscopic images of the HeLa, Hep G2 and HEK 293T cells treated with complex 3 (1 μ M).



Fig. S17. Fluorescence microscopic images of the HeLa cells treated with the ligands, viz. aip and pyip (5 μ M).



Fig. S18. HPLC chromatogram of the complex 1.



Fig. S19. HPLC chromatogram of the complex 2.



Fig. S20. HPLC chromatogram of the complex 3.



Fig. S21. HPLC chromatogram of the complex 4.