SUPPORTING INFORMATION

for

Mixed-ligand ruthenium polypyridyl complexes as apoptosis inducers in cancer cells, the cellular translocation and the important role of ROS-mediated signaling

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Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

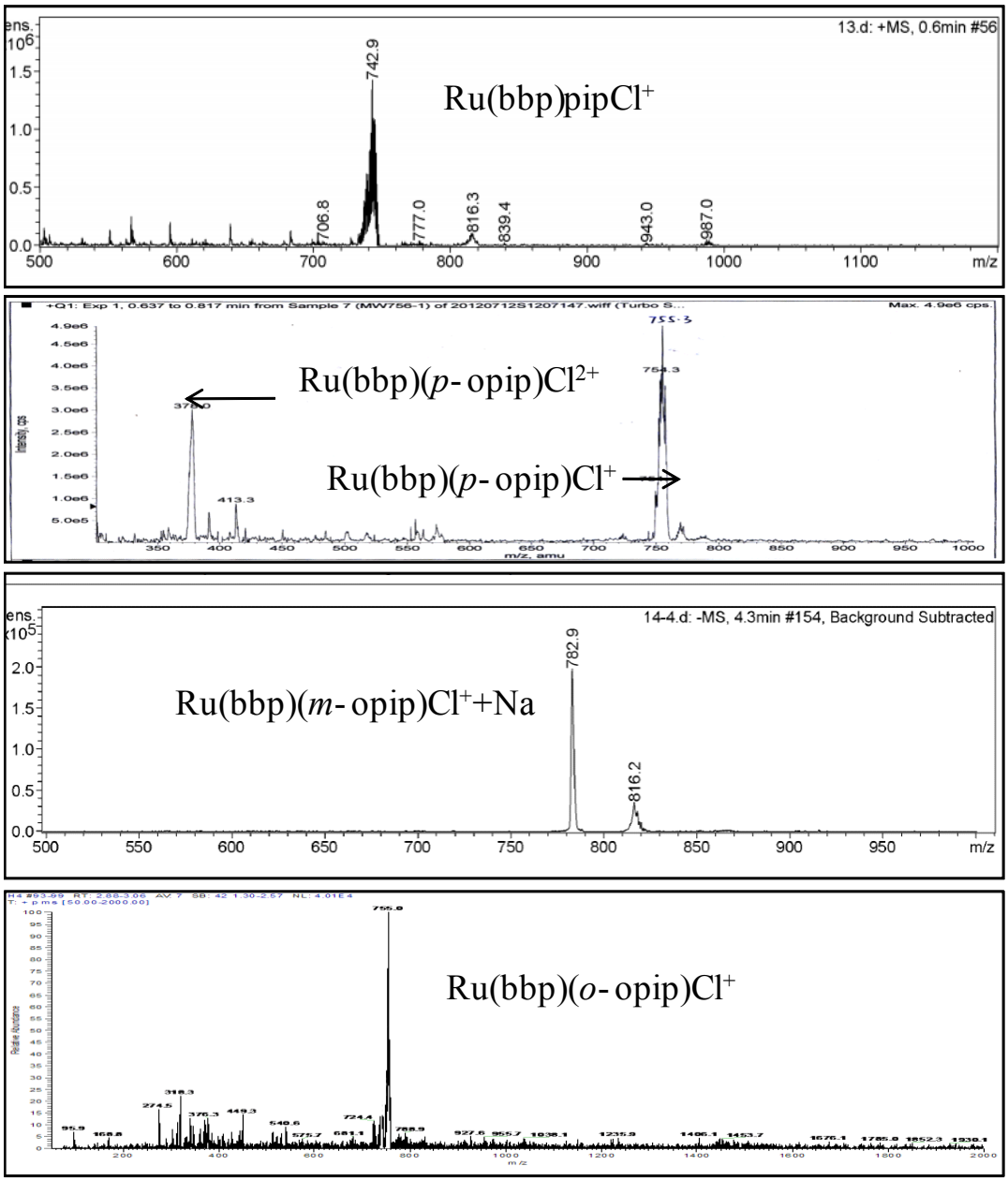

Figure S1. MS analysis of a series of ruthenium (II) complexes

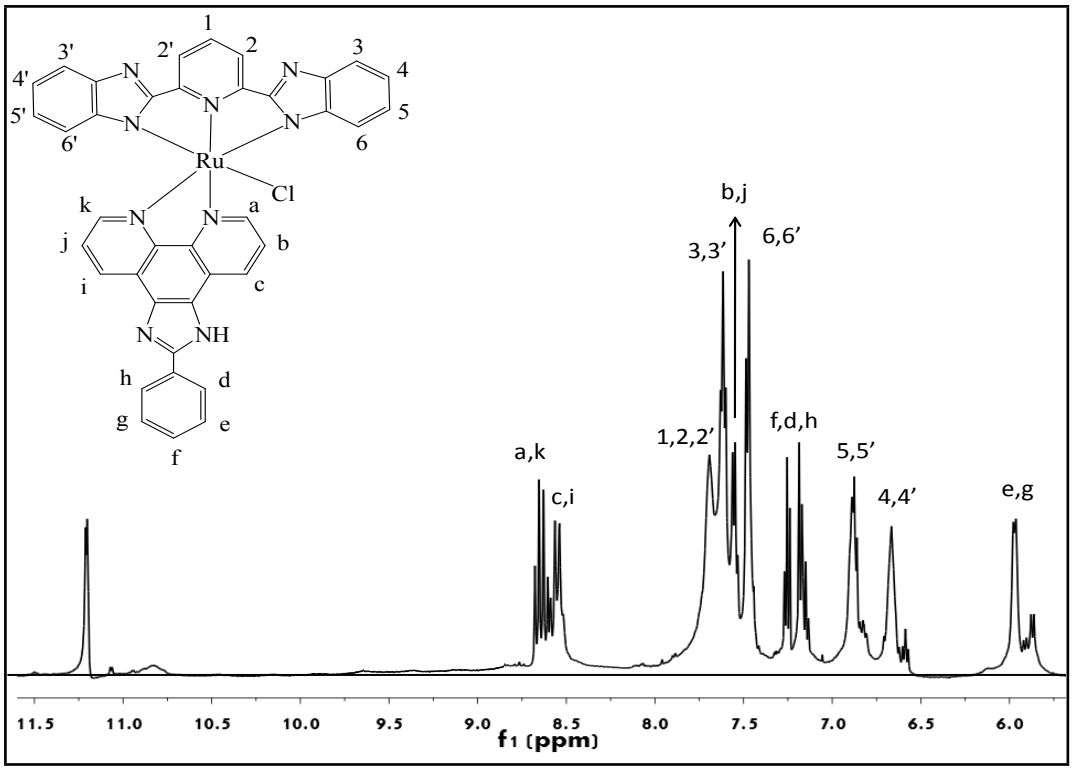

Figure S2. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of **1.**

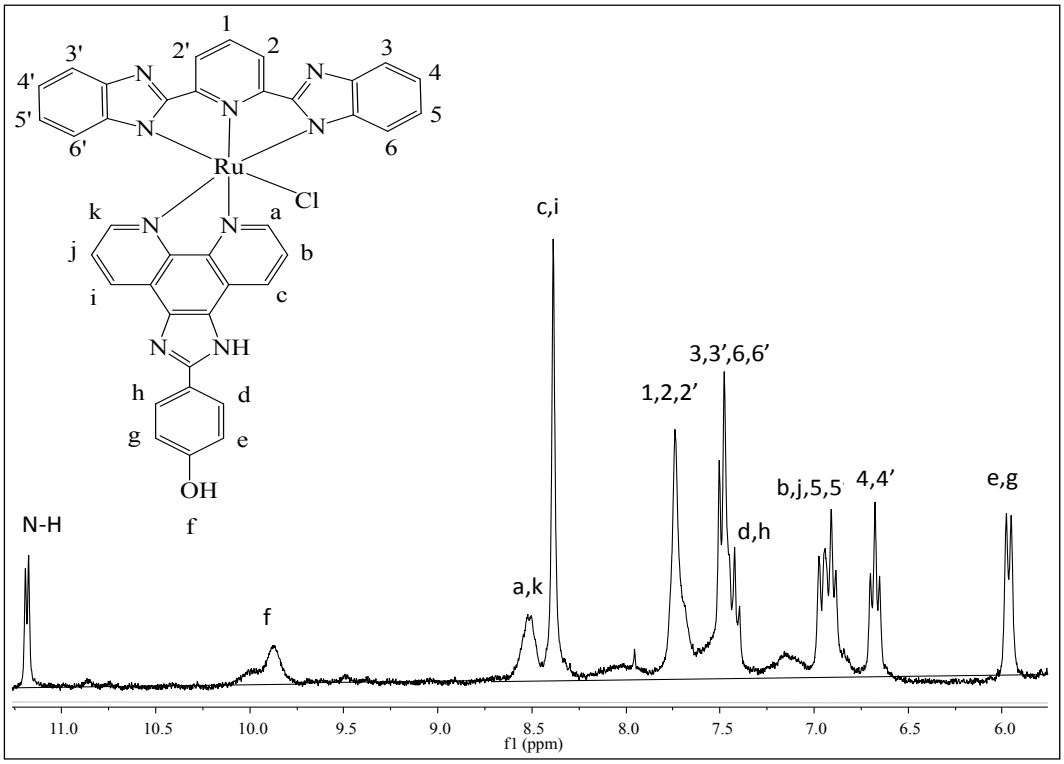

Figure S3. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of **2.**

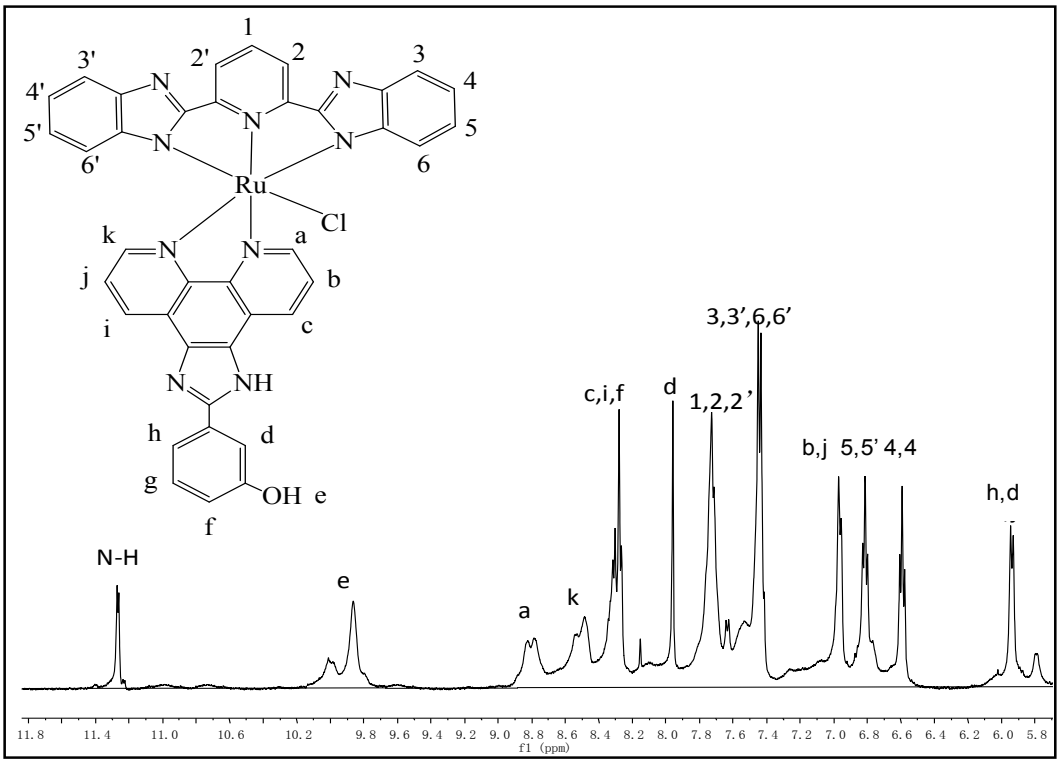

Figure S4. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of **3.**

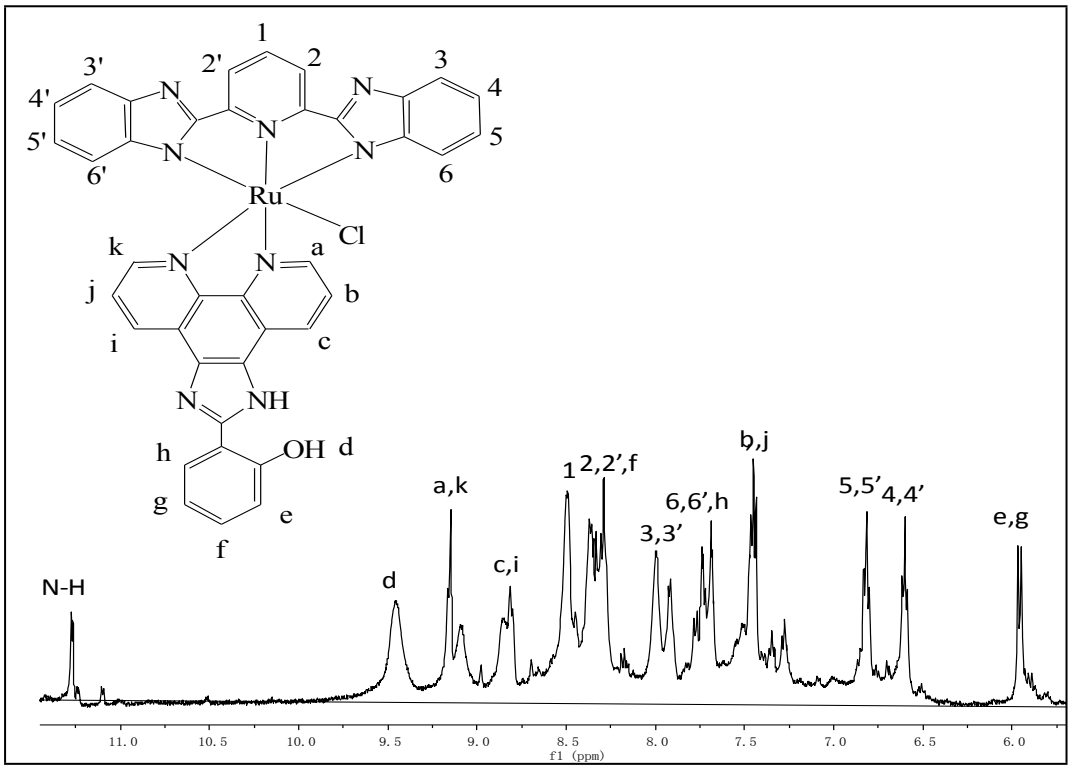

Figure S5. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of **4.**

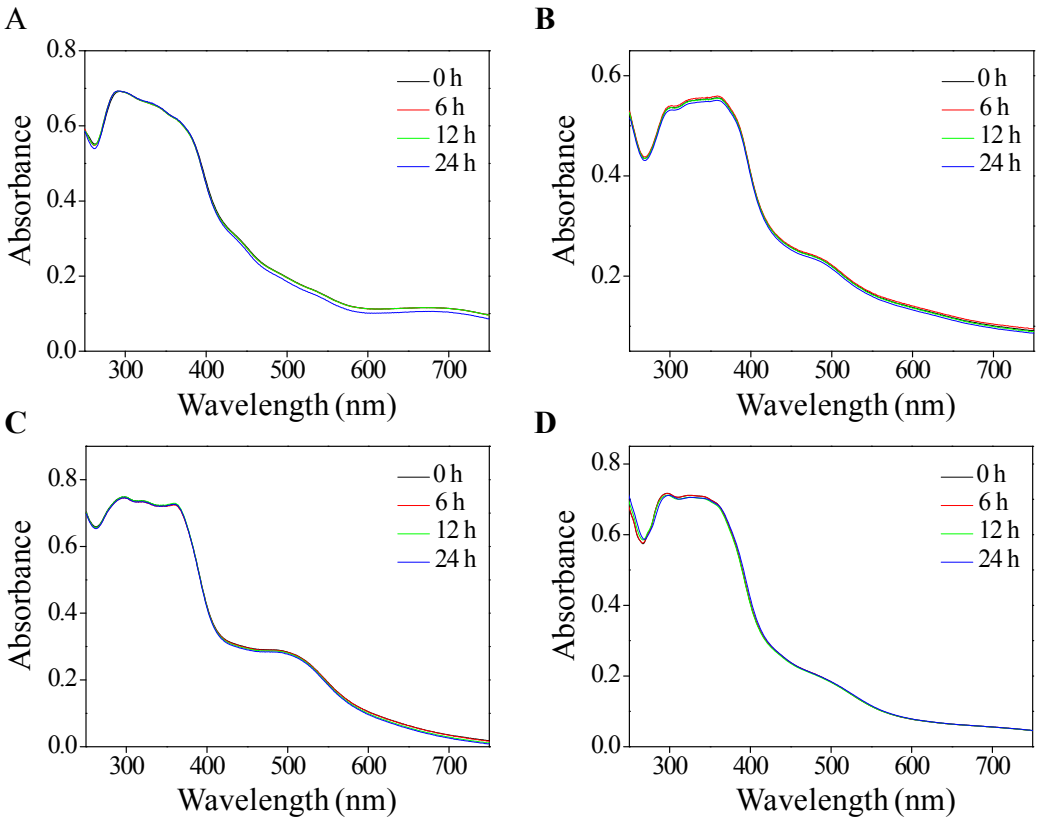

Figure S6. UV-Vis absorption spectra of Ru complexes (20 μM) (A) **1**, (B) **2**, (C) **3**, (D) **4** in PBS buffer during incubation at 25 ℃.

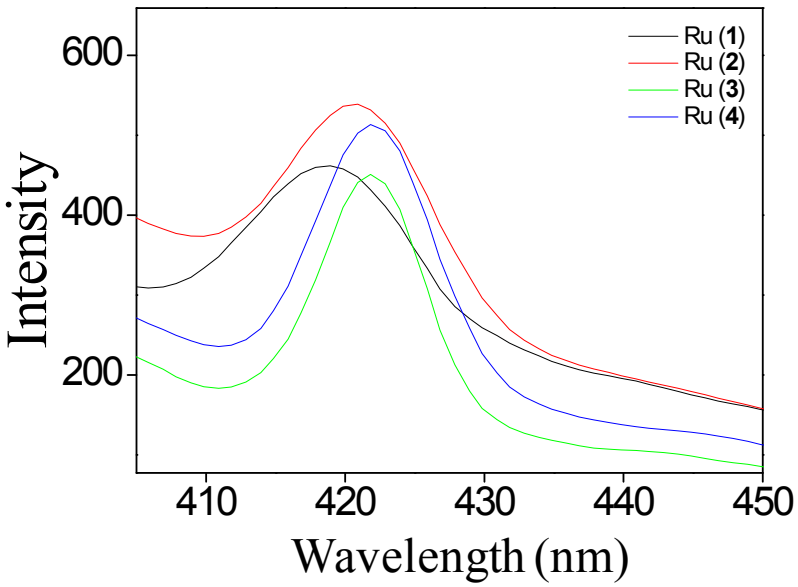

Figure S7. Emission spectra recorded on excitation of 20 μM PBS solutions of **1~4** at 381 nm.

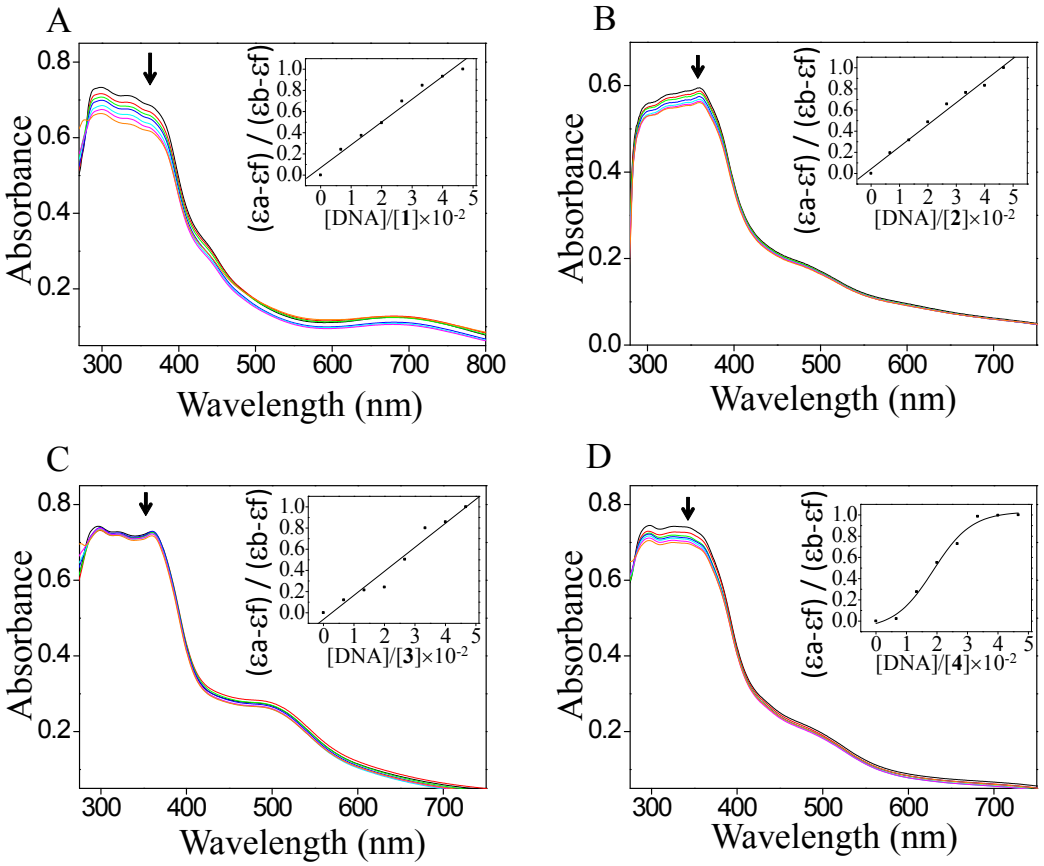

Figure S8. Changes in absorption spectra of Ru complexes (20 μM) in Tris-HCl/KCl buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM KCl, pH= 7.2) with increasing concentrations of pu 27 DNA. Arrows show spectral changes upon increasing DNA concentrations. In the inset: plot of (εa- εf)/(εb- εf) vs [DNA]/[Ru] and the non-linear fit of the titration data. (A) **1**, (B) **2**, (C) **3**, (D) **4**.

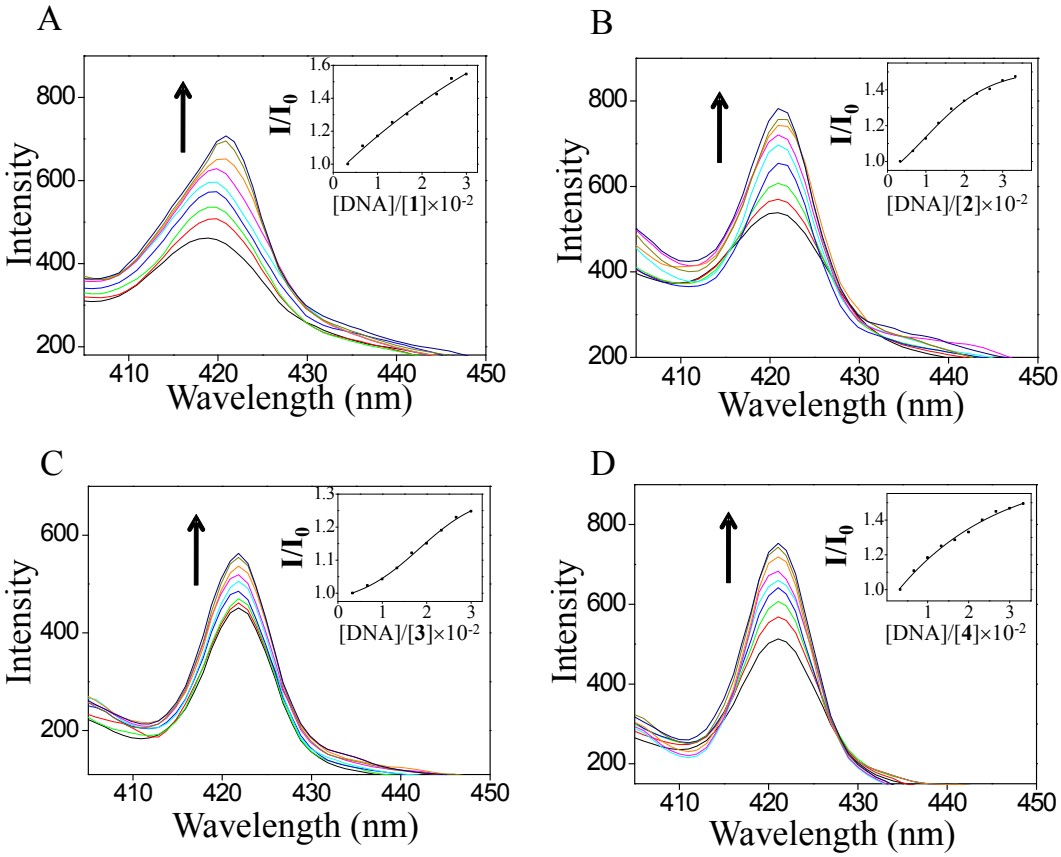

Figure S9. Changes in emission spectra (λex= 380 nm) of Ru complexes (20 μM) in Tris-HCl/KCl buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM KCl, pH= 7.2) with increasing concentrations of pu 27 DNA. Arrows show spectral changes upon increasing DNA concentrations. In the inset: plot of I/I_0 vs [DNA]/[Ru] and the non-linear fit of the titration data. (A) **1**, (B) **2**, (C) **3**, (D) **4**.