Interactions of oxaliplatin with the cytoplasmic thiol containing ligand glutathione

Tamer Shoeib^{a,b,*} and Barry L.Sharp^b

a) Department of Chemistry, The American University in Cairo, New Cairo 11835, Egypt.

b) Centre for Analytical Science, Department of Chemistry, Loughborough University,

Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU, UK.

* T.Shoeib@aucegypt.edu

Figure S1: A comparison between the experimentally determined isotopic patterns of the assigned species in Table 1 (panels A) and their corresponding theoretically modeled isotopic patterns (panels B) in Gaussian profile mode at a resolution of 1500 using the Qual Browser version 2.0 software by Thermo Electron Corporation.

Figure S2: A comparison between the experimentally determined isotopic cluster at m/z 615 observed in Figure 6 as obtained due to the isolation and fragmentation of the entire isotopic envelope of the ion $[GSH + OxPt + H]^+$ (panels A) and the theoretically modeled pattern of the proposed $[GSH - H + Pt(dach)]^+$ ion (panels B).

Table S1: Electronic energies, Zero-Point Vibrational Energies, Thermal Energies, Entropies and relative free energies for species calculated at B3LYP\LANL2DZ. Italicized values are for PCM calculations in a water solvent.