Supporting Information

Macromolecular Ruthenium Complexes as Anti-Cancer Agents

Bianca M. Blunden, Donald S. Thomas, and Martina H. Stenzel

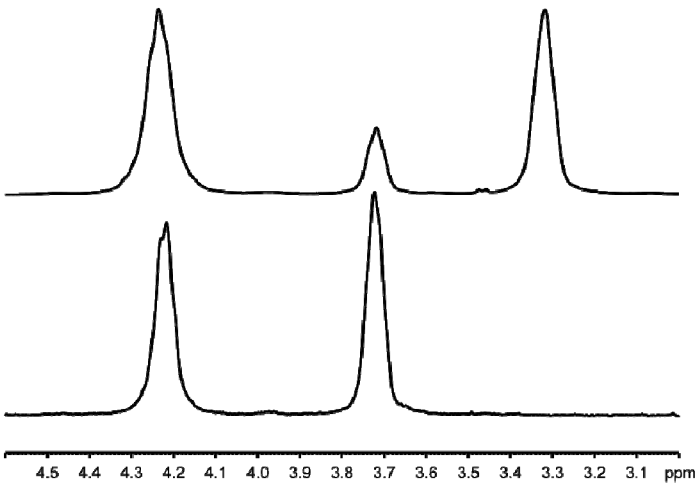

Figure S1: ^{1}H NMR spectra of PCEMA (bottom) and PIEMA (top) showing the shift in the chloroalkyl peak at 3.73 to the iodoalkyl peak at 3.33.

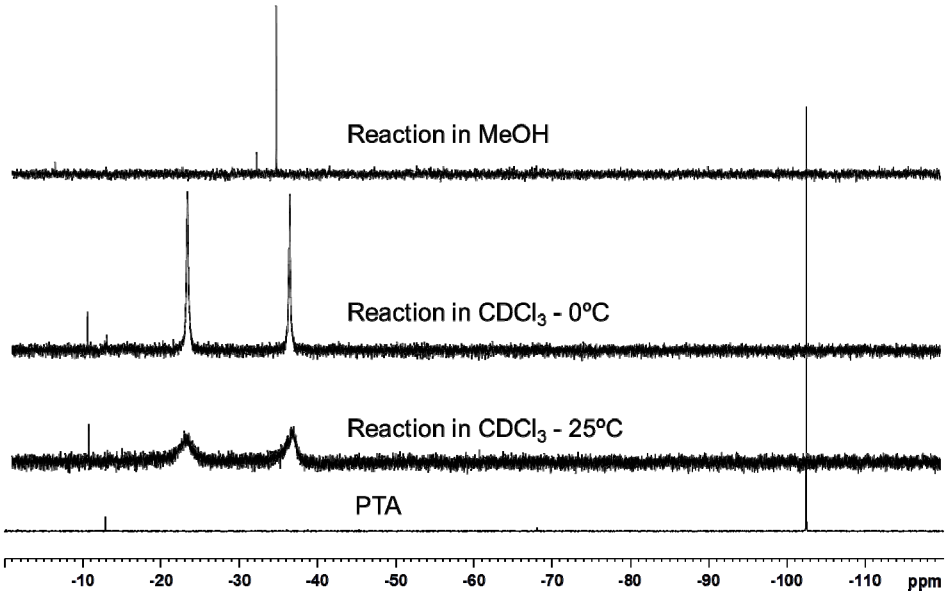

Figure S2: Synthesis of RAPTA-C in MeOH and $CDCl_3$. The reaction in $CDCl_3$ produced two products that were not identified.

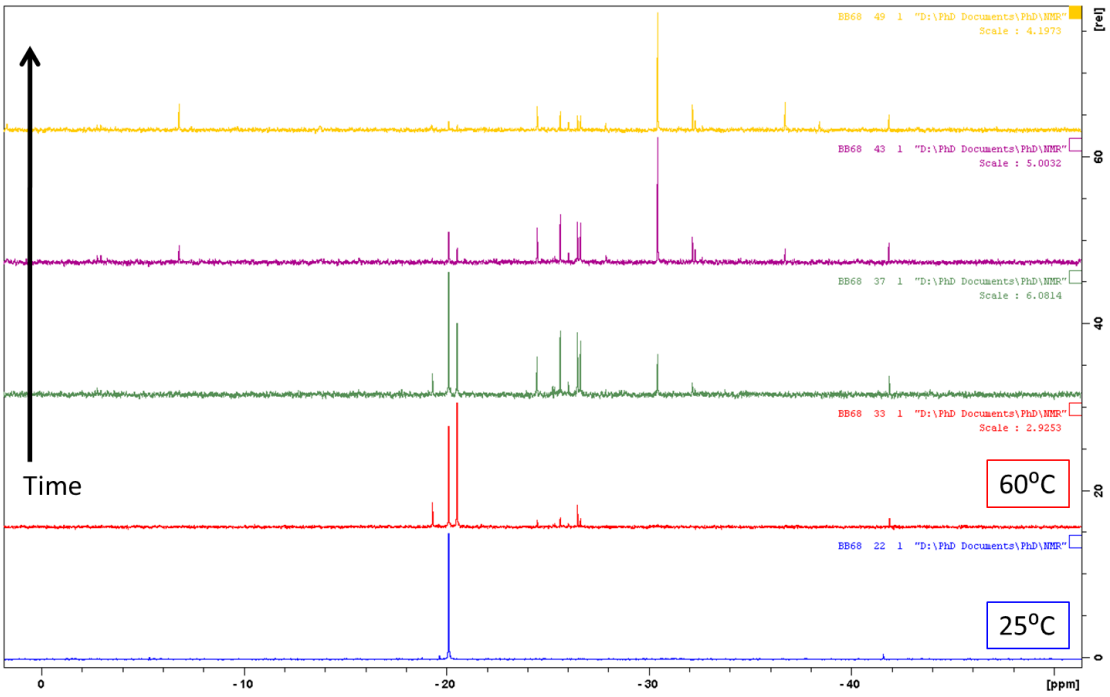

Figure S3: IBu-RAPTA-C synthesised via Route 2 at 25°C in DMSO-d6 was subsequently heated to 60°C and monitored over time. Multiple side-products were observed.

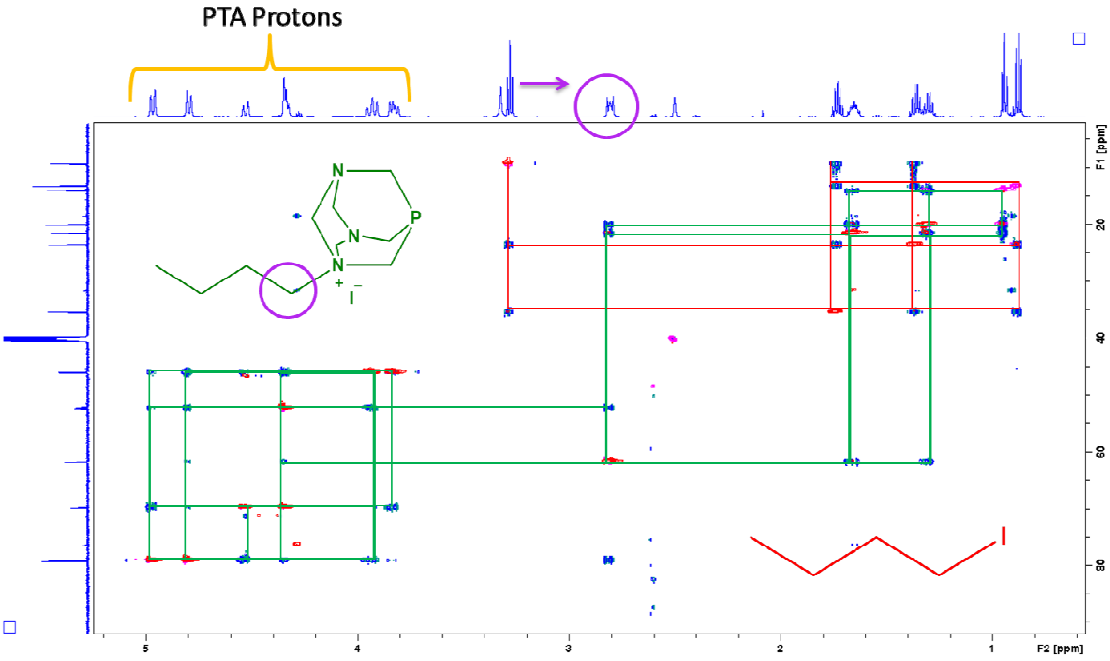

Figure S4: Overlaid HMBC(^{1}H-^{13}C) & HSQC(^{1}H-^{13}C) NMR Spectrum of Butyl Iodide + PTA in DMSO-d_6 at 25°C. Both the 1H and ^{13}C spectra are external projections.

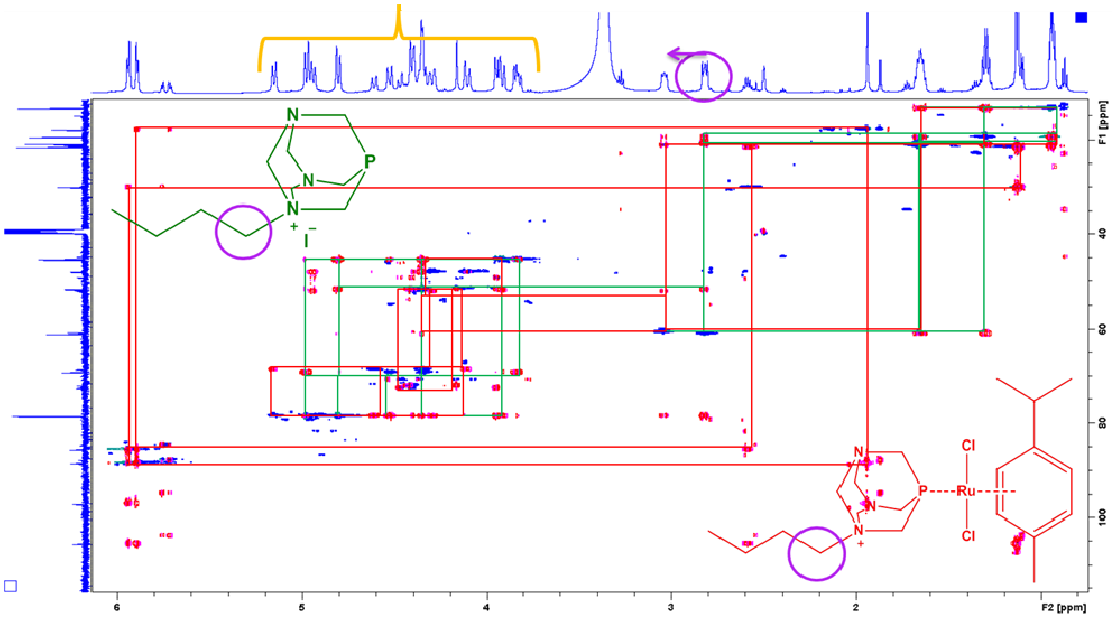

Figure S5: Overlaid HMBC(^{1}H-^{13}C) & HSQC(^{1}H-^{13}C) NMR Spectrum of Butylated PTA + $RuCl_2$(p-cymene) Dimer in DMSO-d_6 at 25°C. Both the ^{1}H and ^{13}C spectra are external projections.

MASS SPECTROMETRY

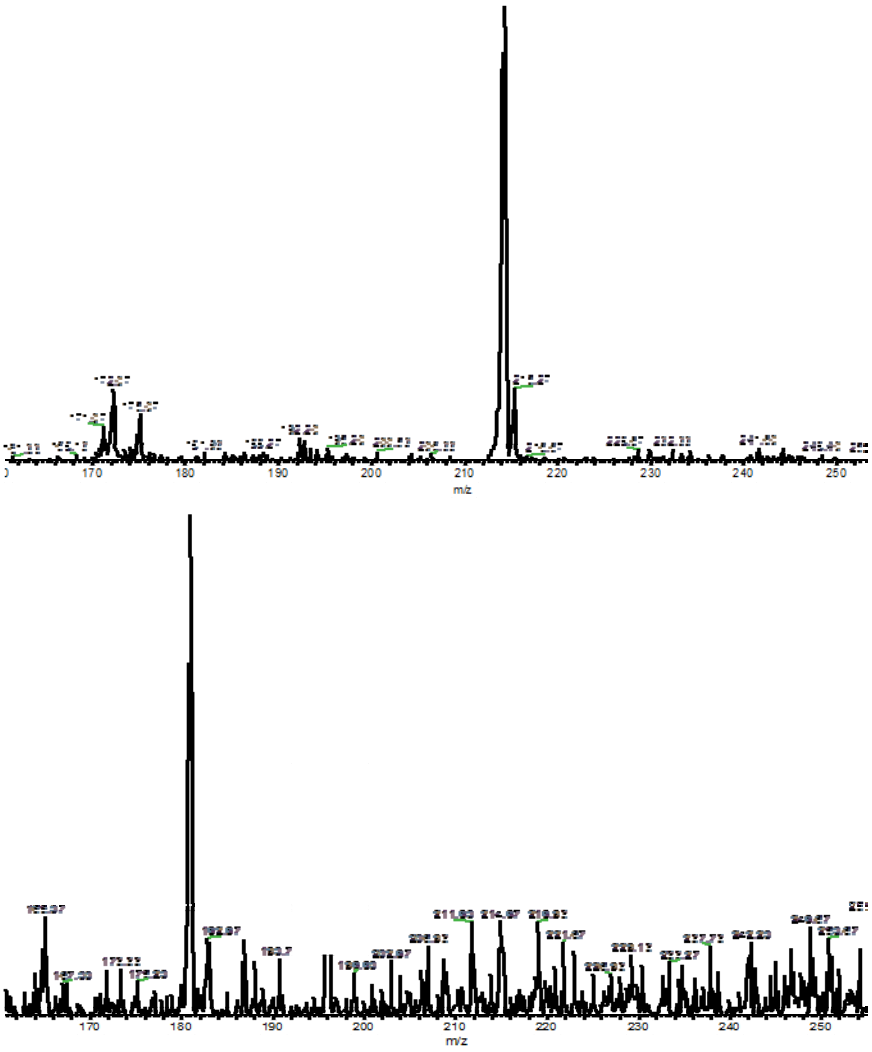

Figure S6: Initial PTA at 180.9 (bottom) shifted to Alkylated IBu-PTA at 214.13 (top).

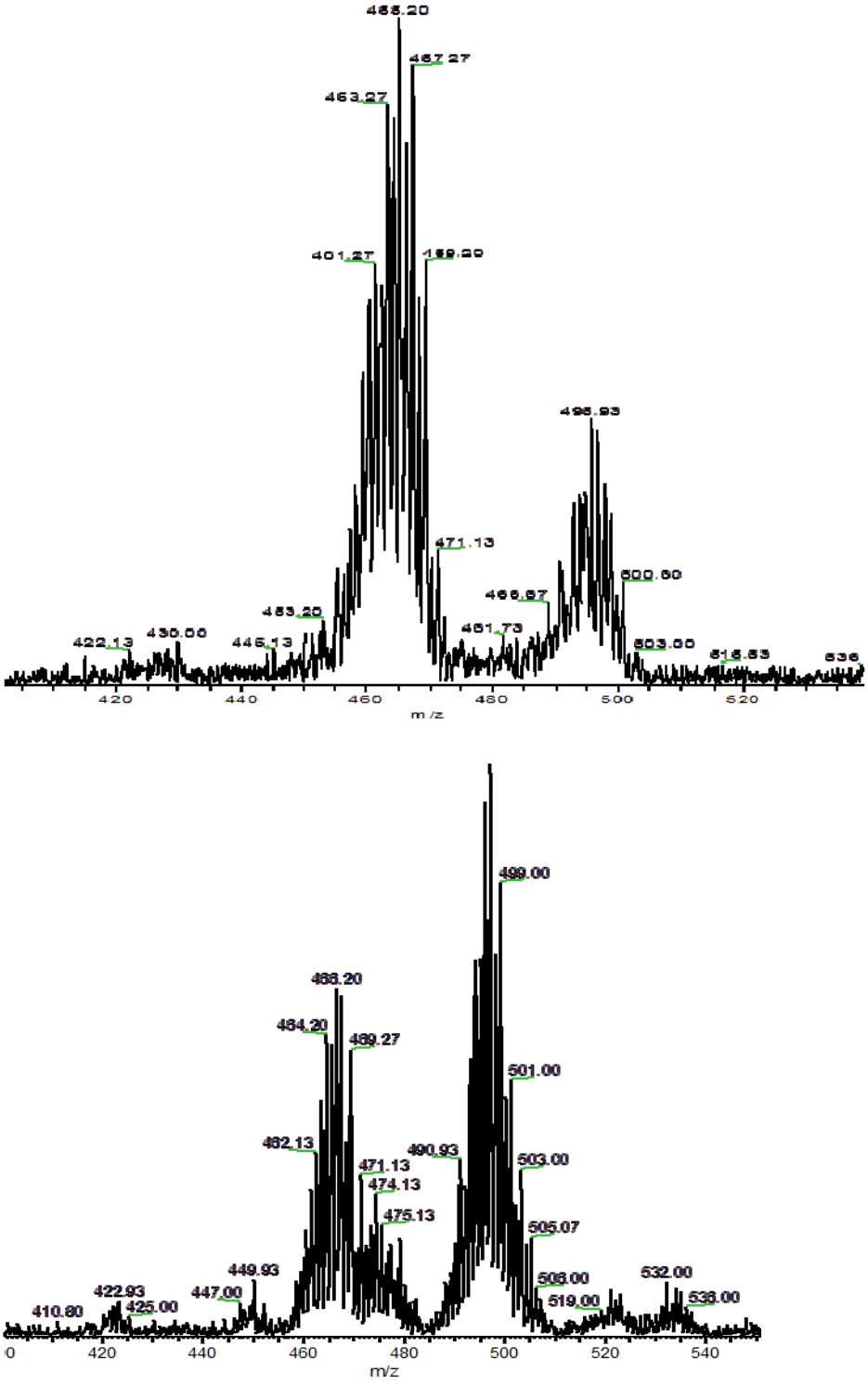

Figure S7: Initial RAPTA-C at 465 (top) shifted to Alkylated IBu-RAPTA-C at 497 (bottom).