

Supplementary information

Turn-on fluorescence of ruthenium pyrene complexes in response to bovine serum albumin

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Compounds

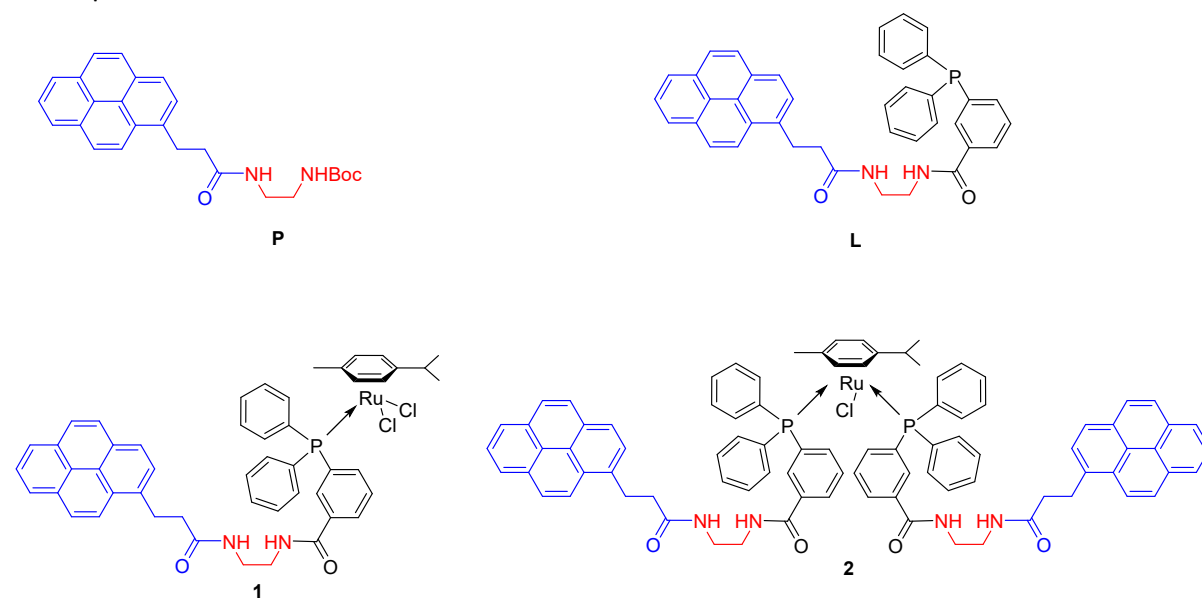
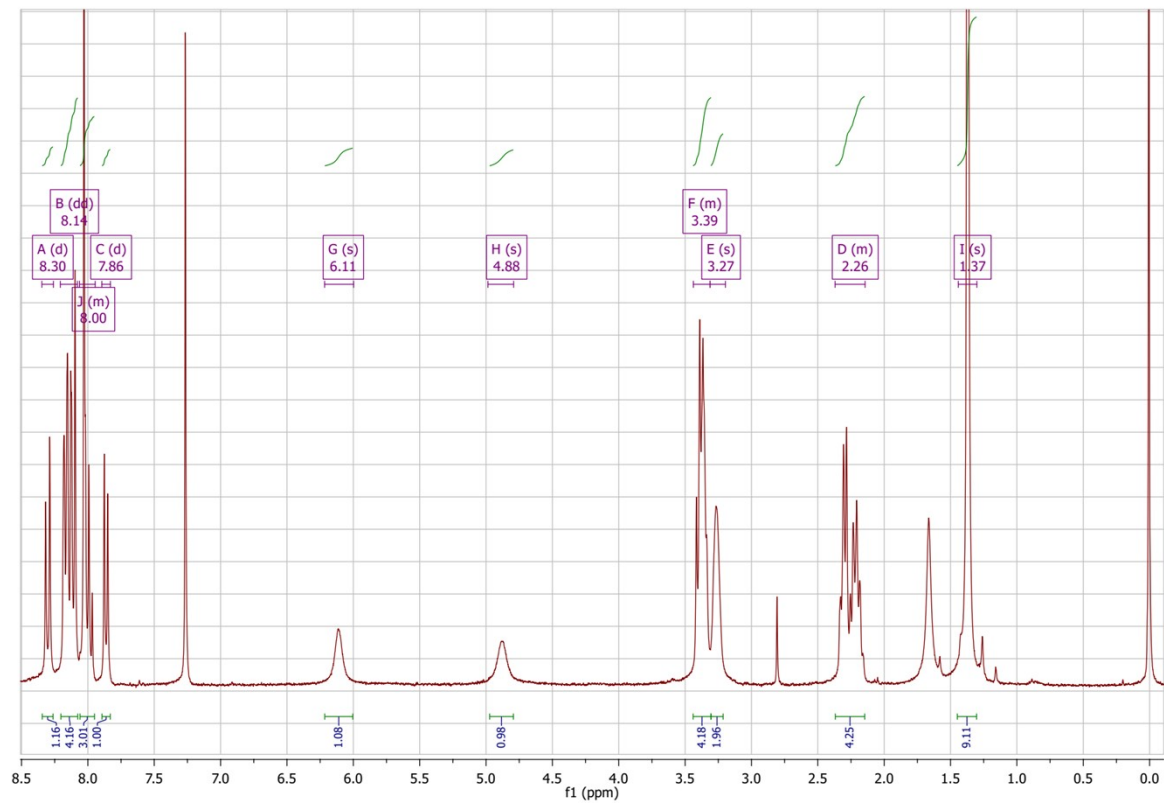


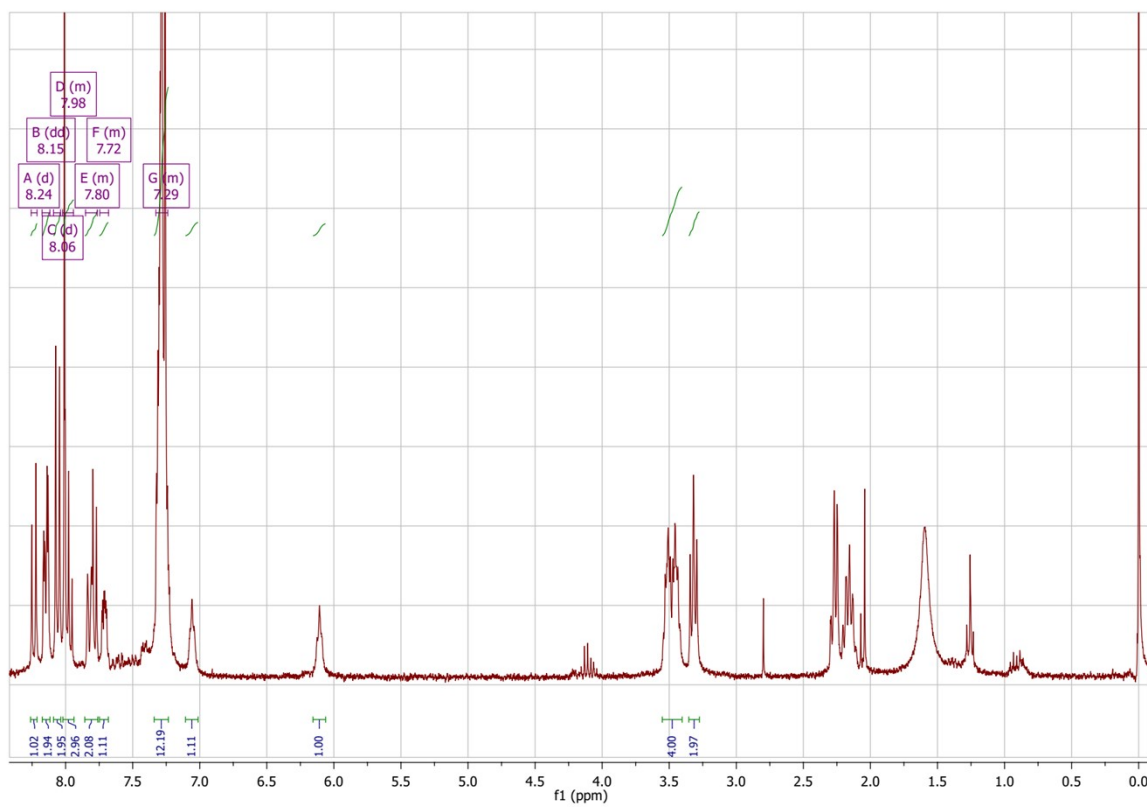
Figure s1 Compounds presented in this paper

NMR spectra

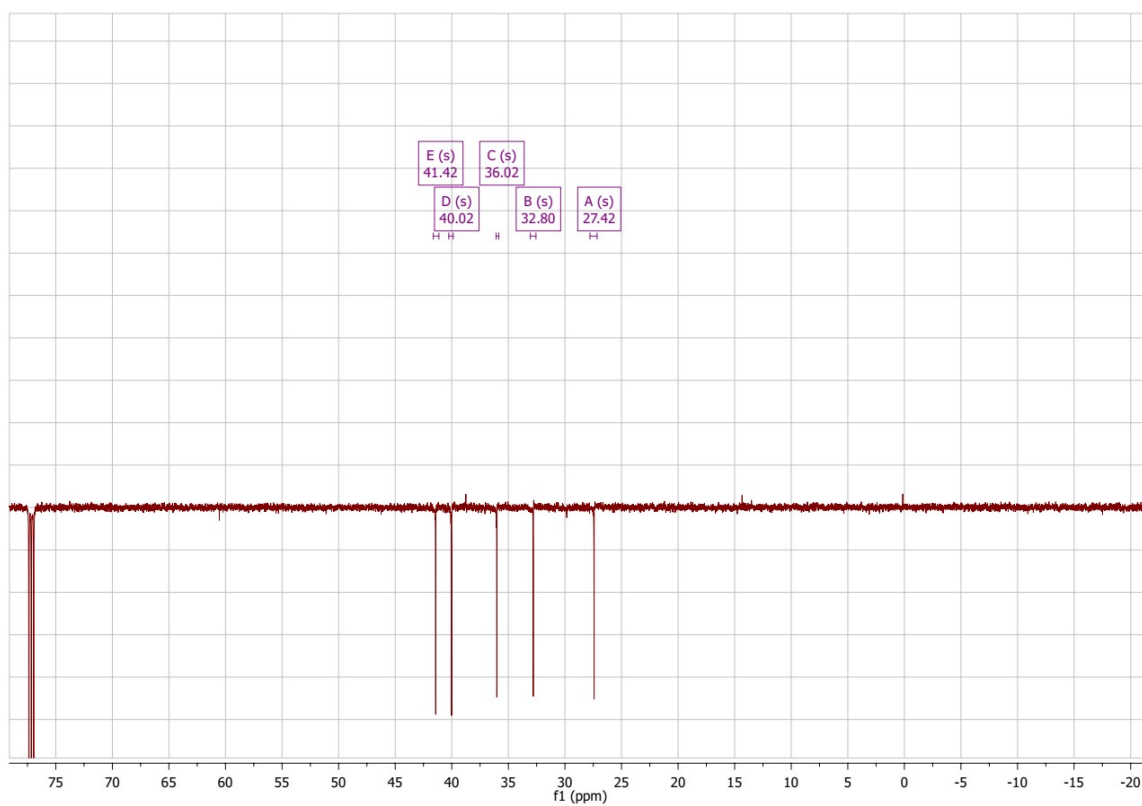
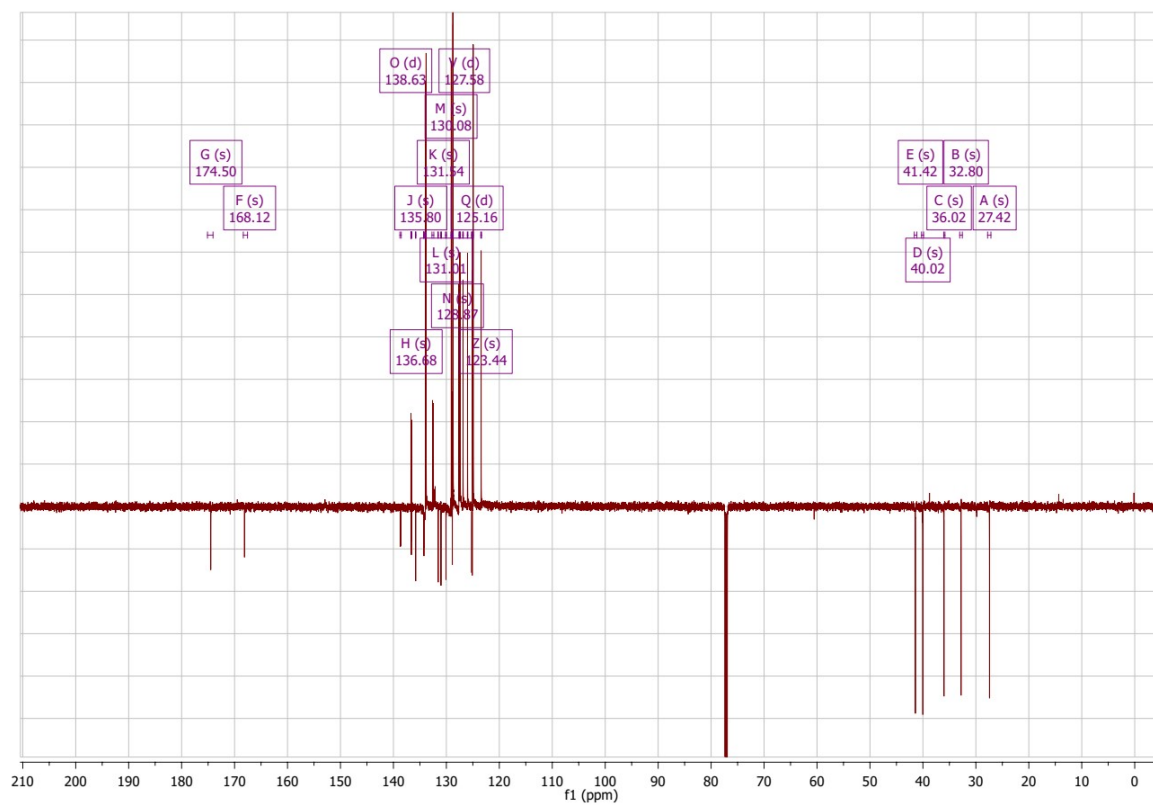
^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3)



L ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃)

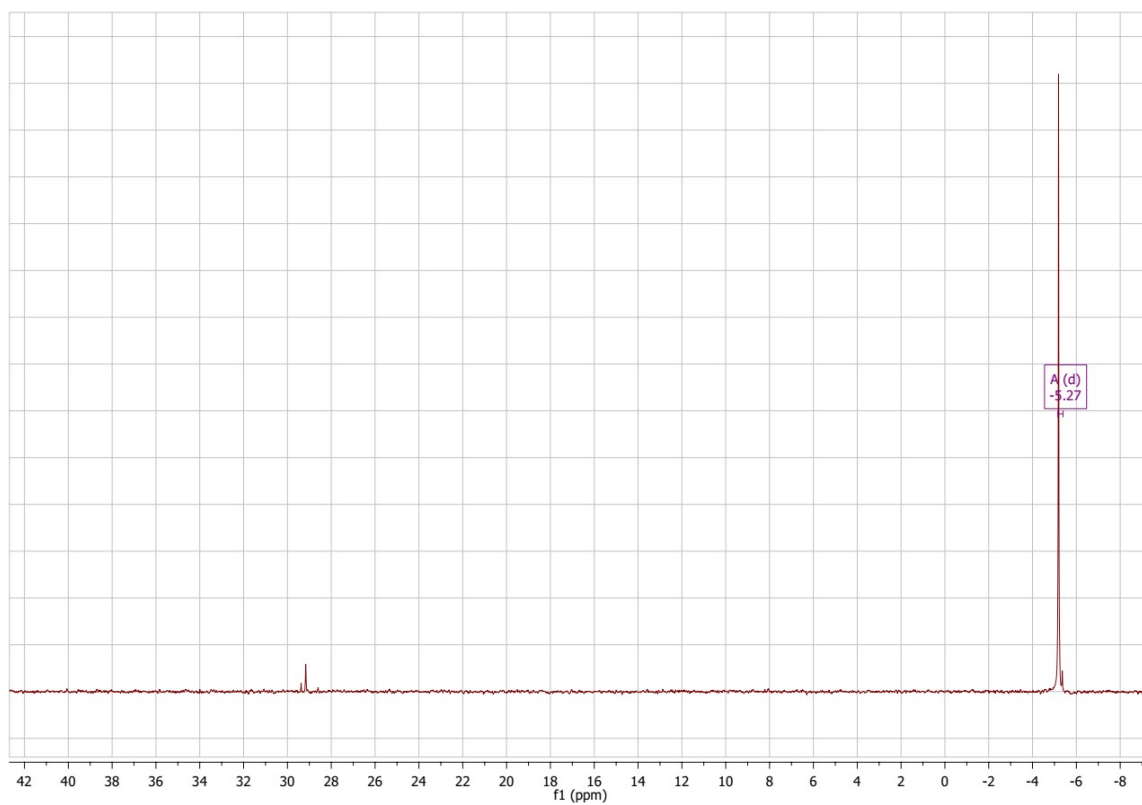


LAPT NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃)

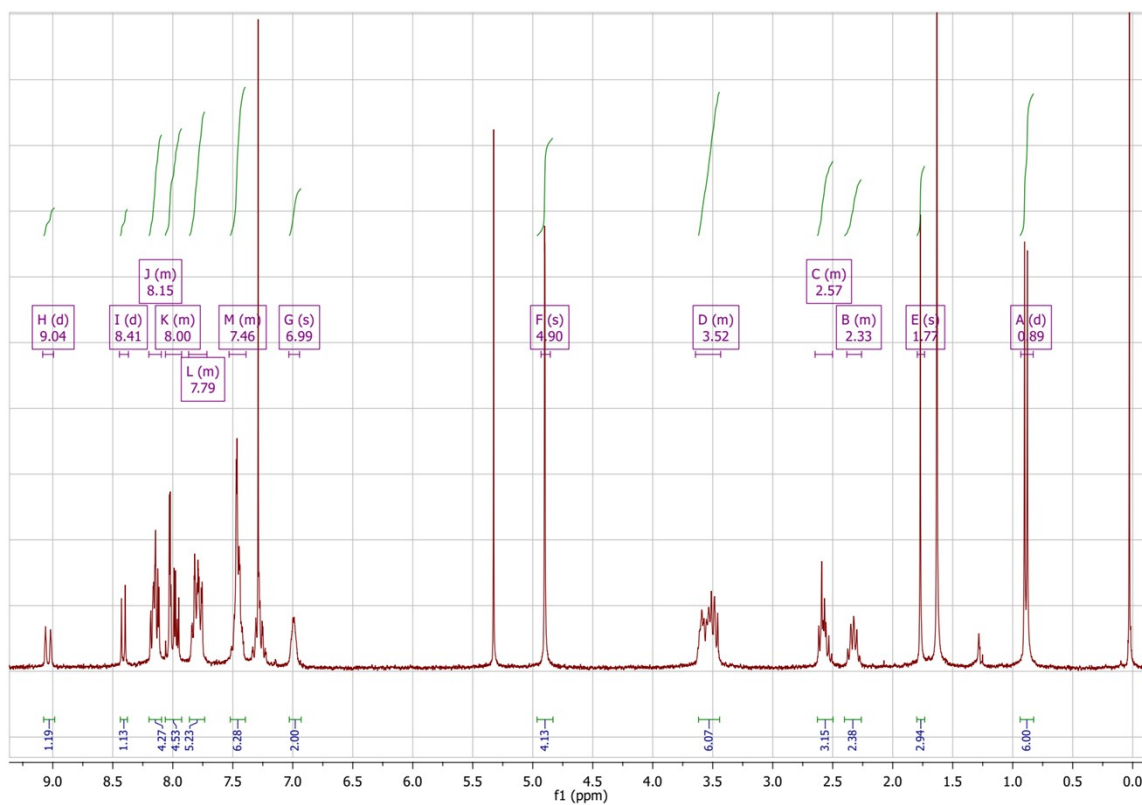




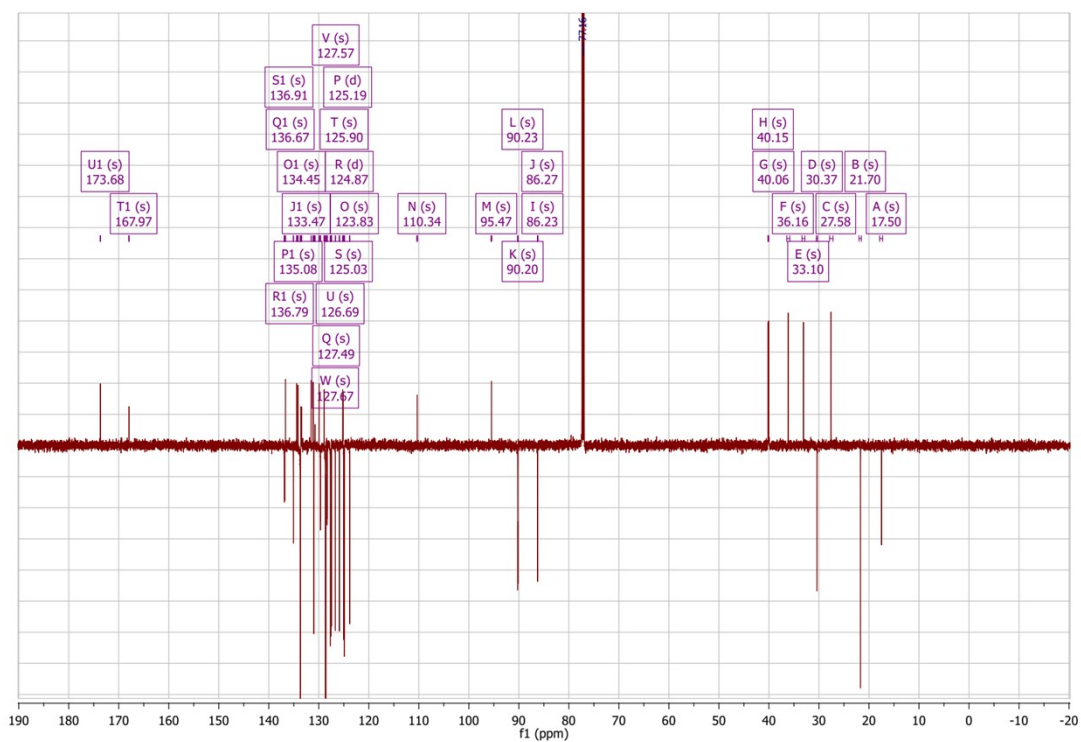
³¹P NMR (243 MHz, CDCl₃)

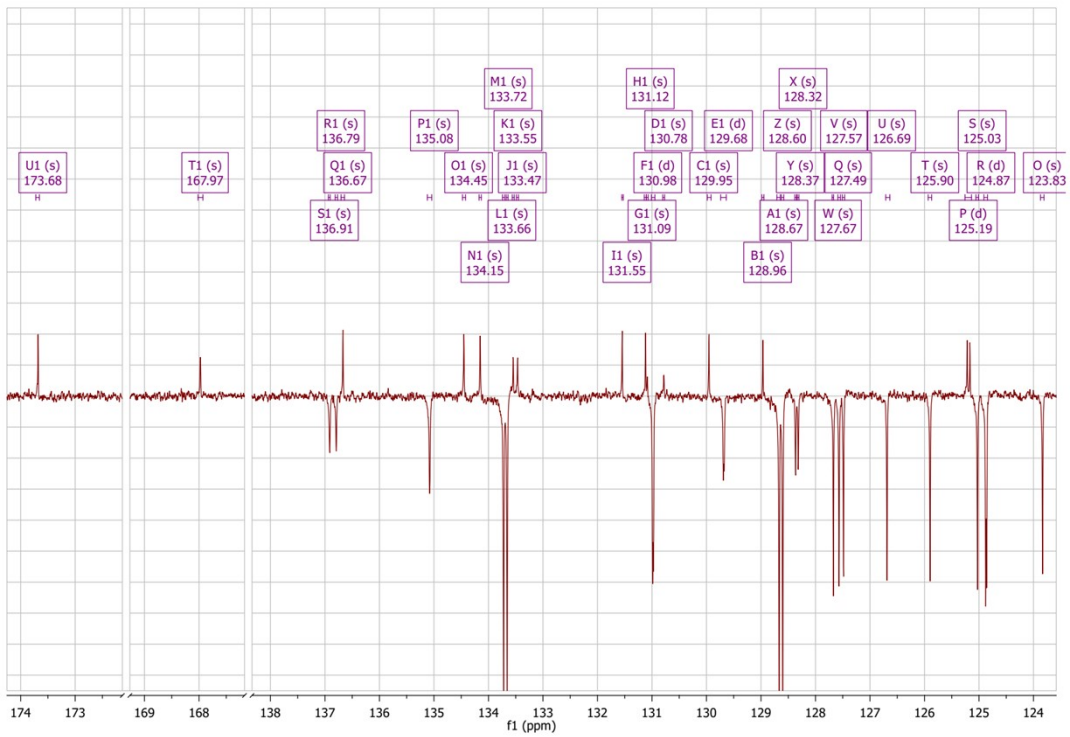
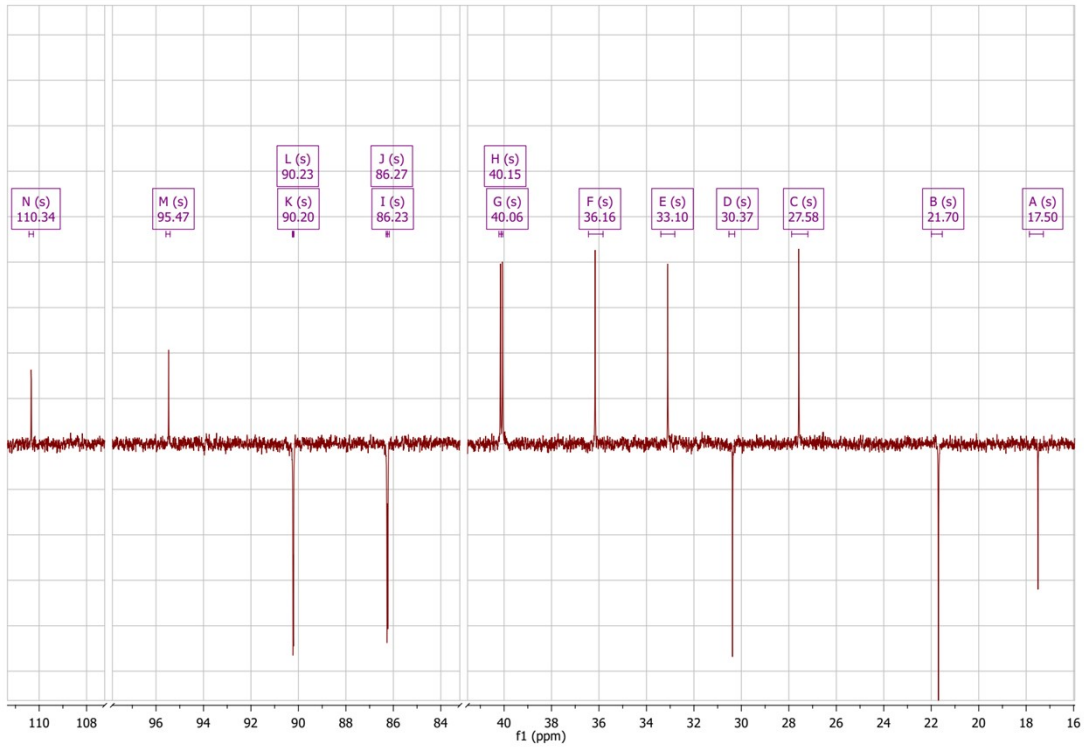


^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3)

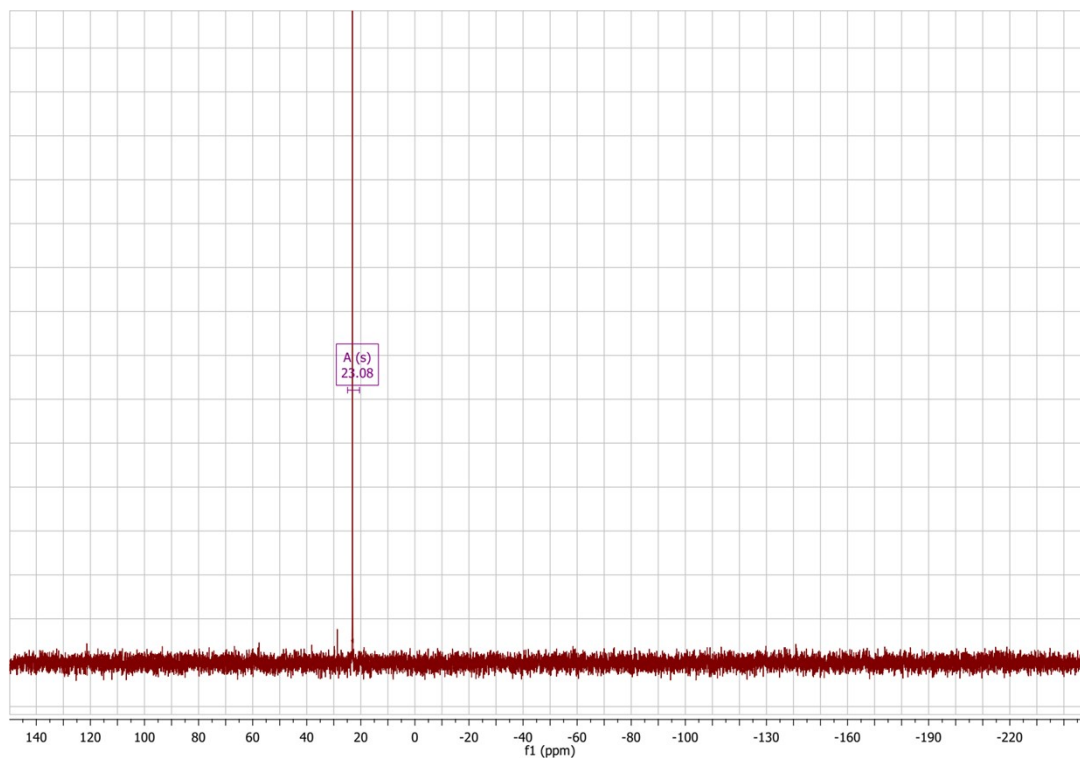


^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3)

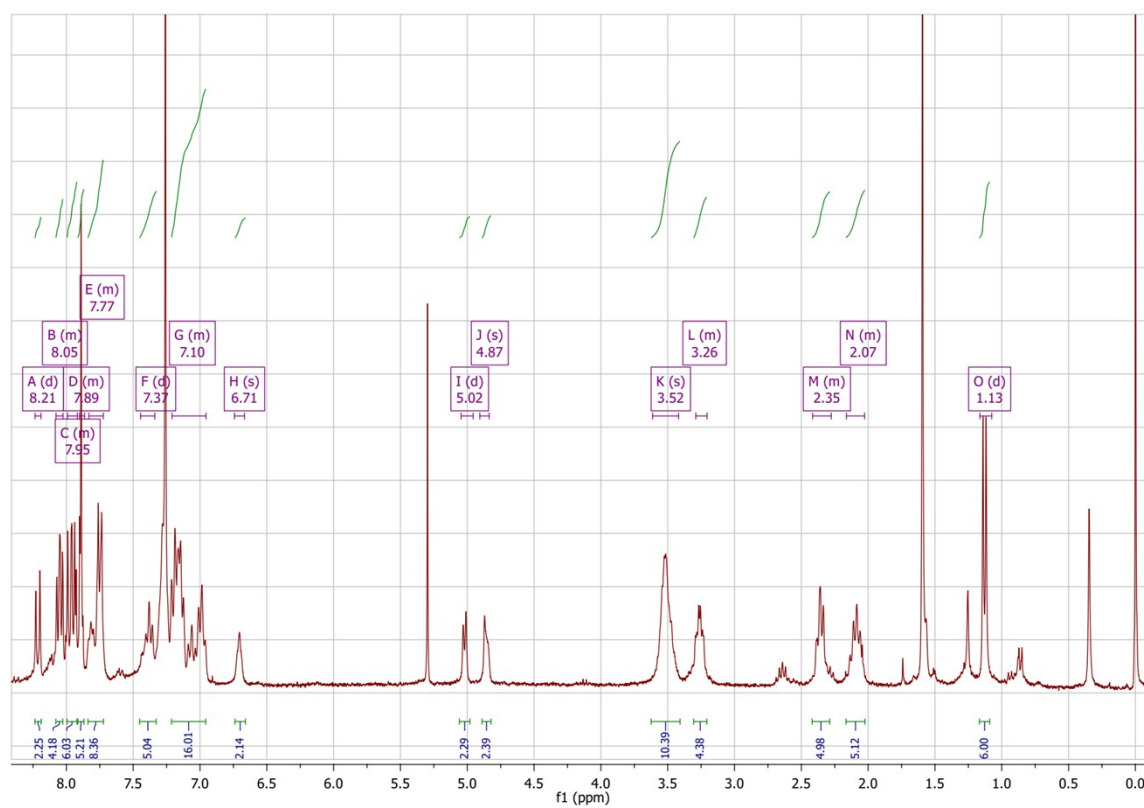




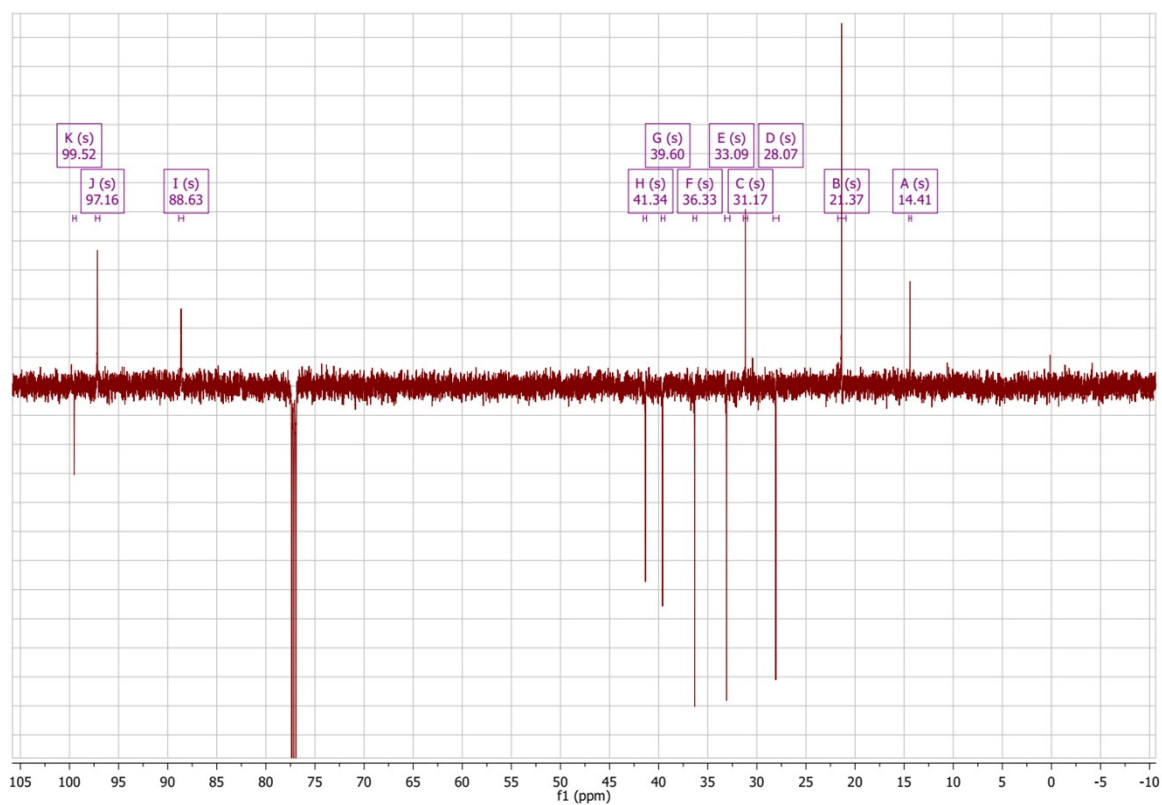
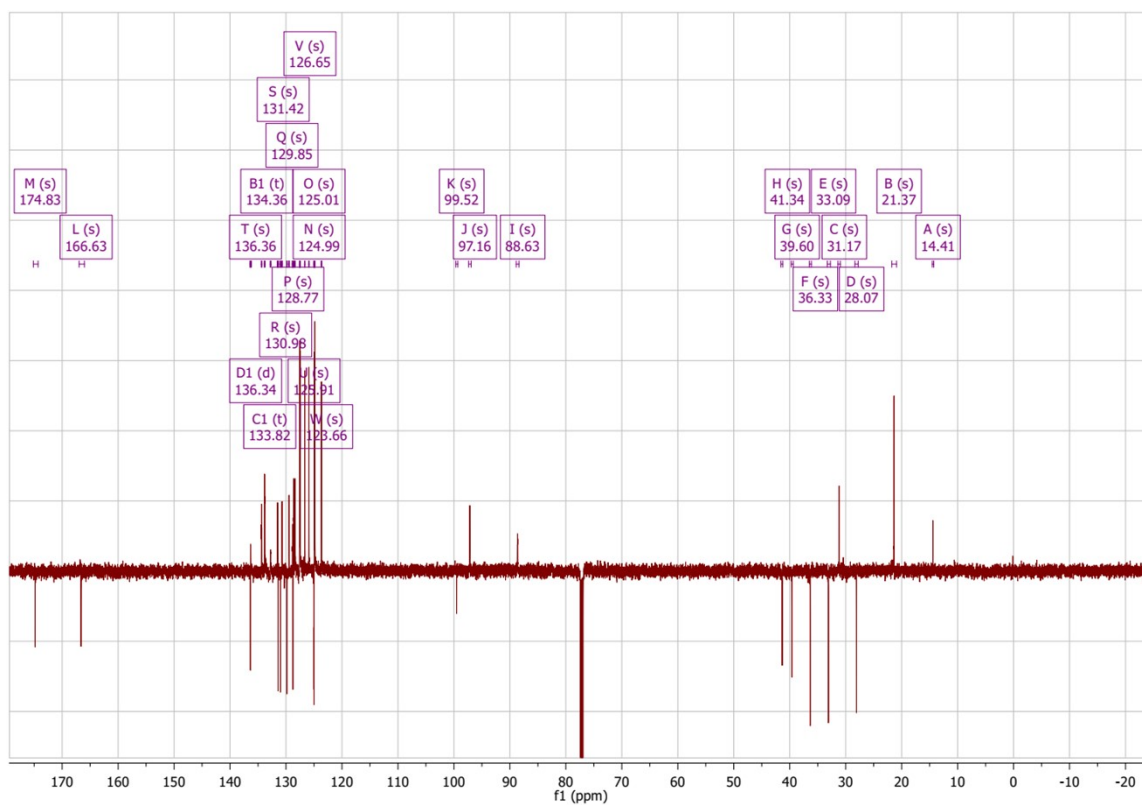
$^2 \text{ } ^{31}\text{P}$ NMR (243 MHz, CDCl_3)



$^2 \text{ } ^1\text{H}$ NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3)

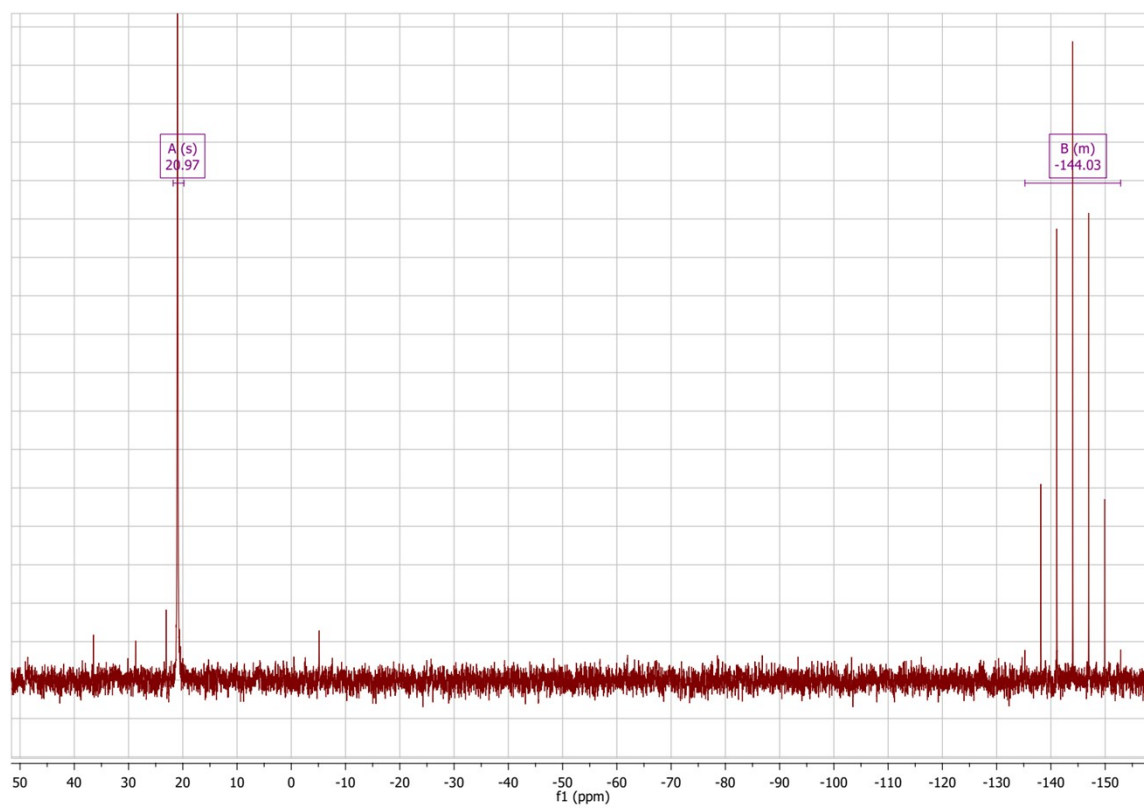


2 ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3)





2 ³¹P NMR (243 MHz, CDCl₃)



UV/Vis Experiments

Variable concentration (and temperature) spectra of **1** in water

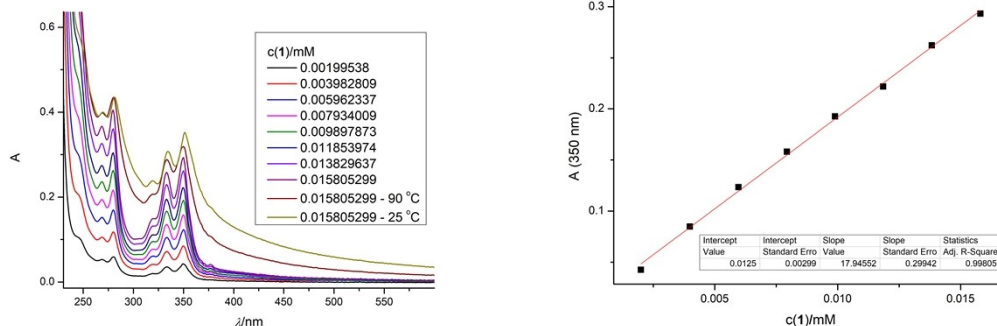


Figure s2: Left: A DMSO solution of **1** was added ($c(\mathbf{1}) = 9.99 \times 10^{-4}$) to 1 ml of water, heating and cooling was done at the highest concentration measured, 1 cm path length, $T = 25$, additions of $2 \mu\text{C}$. Right: Linear fit at 350 nm.

Variable concentration spectra of **1** in DMSO

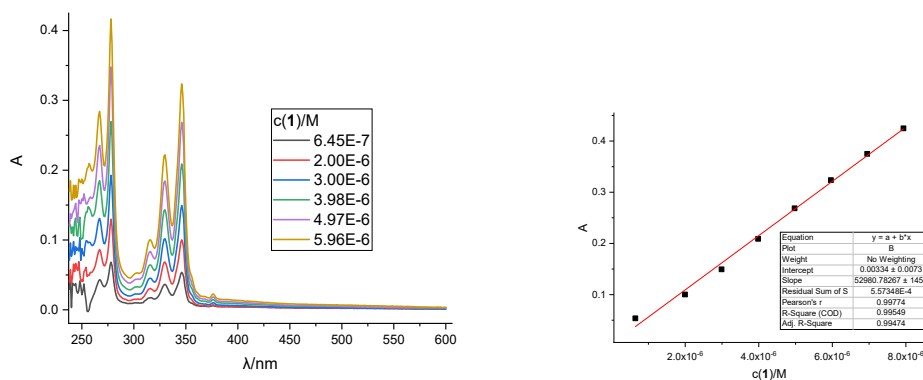


Figure s3: Left: A DMSO solution of **1** was added ($c(\mathbf{1}) = 6.46 \times 10^{-4}$) to a 2 ml solution of DMSO, 1 cm path length, $T = 25$ °C. Right: Linear fit at 346 nm.

Variable concentration (and temperature) spectra of **2** in DMSO

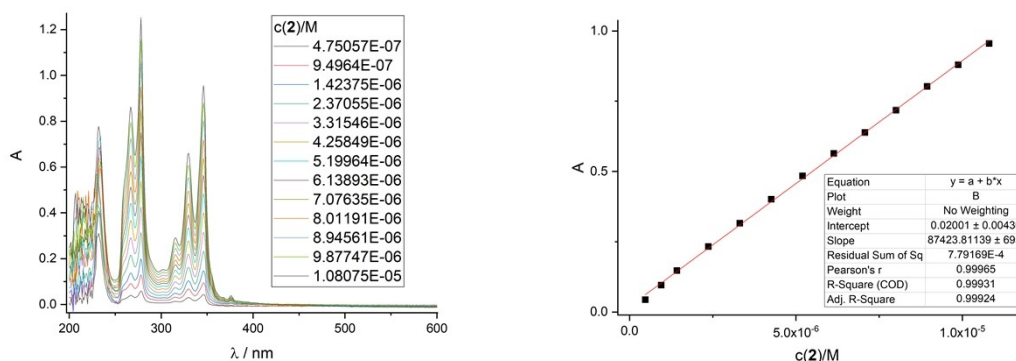


Figure s4: Left: A DMSO solution of **2** was added ($c(\mathbf{2}) = 9.51 \times 10^{-4}$) to a 2 ml solution of DMSO, 1 cm path length, $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Right: Linear fit at 346 nm.

Variable concentration (and temperature) spectra of **2** in Na-cacodylate buffer

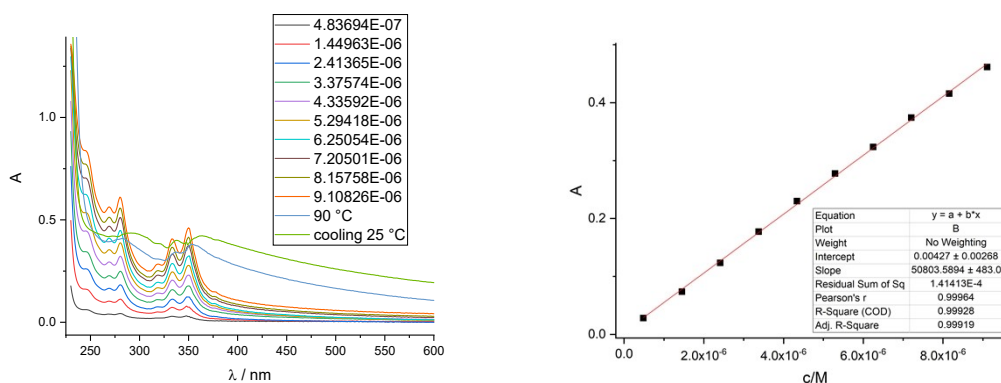


Figure s5: Left: A DMSO solution of **2** was added ($c(\mathbf{2}) = 9.68 \times 10^{-4}$) to a 2 ml solution of Na-cacodylate buffer ($\text{pH} = 7.0$, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), heating and cooling was done at the highest concentration measured, 1 cm path length, $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Right: Linear fit at 350 nm.

dTM measurements

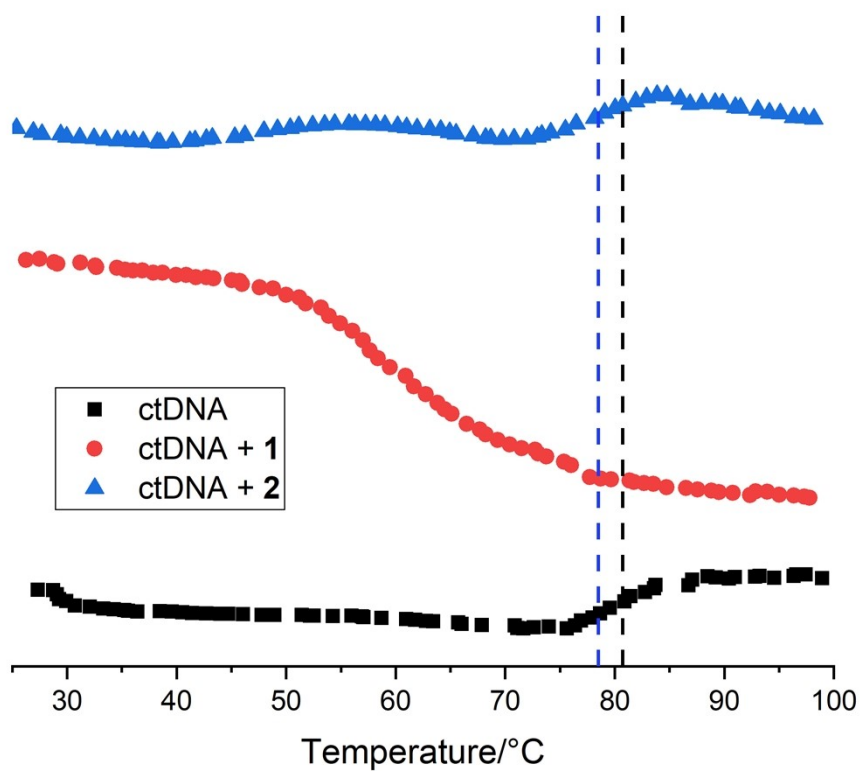


Figure s6 dTM measurements of ctDNA and mixtures of ctDNA with **1** and **2**. $r(\text{compound}/\text{ctDNA}) = 0.3$. $c(\text{ctDNA}) = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ M. Na-cacodylate buffer (pH = 7.0, $I = 0.05$ mol dm^{-3}), 1 cm path length. $T_m(\text{ctDNA}) = 80.7$ °C, $T_m(\text{ctDNA} + \mathbf{1})$ could not be determined, $T_m(\text{ctDNA} + \mathbf{2}) = 78.5$ °C.

Fluorescence experiments

Variable concentration spectra of **1** in DMSO

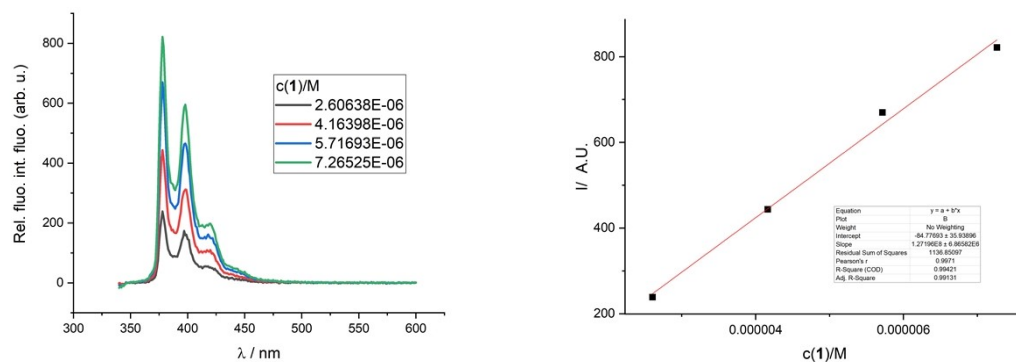


Figure s7: Left: A DMSO solution of **1** was added ($c(2)=1.045 \times 10^{-3}$) to a 2 ml solution of DMSO, 1 cm path length, $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 340$ nm, additions of 3-5 μl . Right: Linear fit at 378 nm.

Excitation spectra of **1**

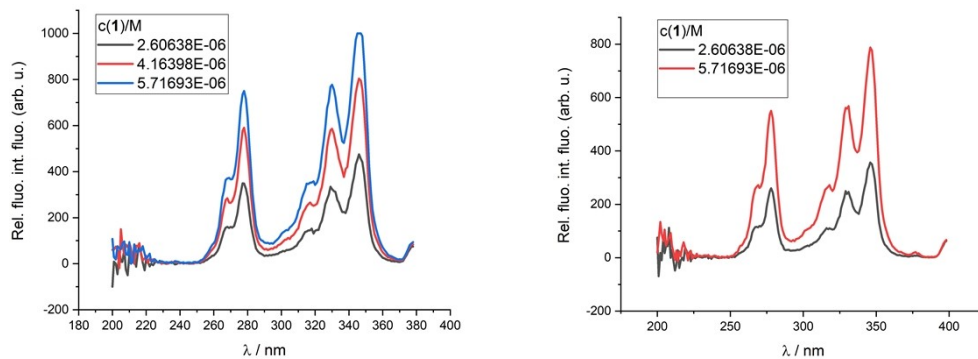


Figure s8: Excitation spectra of **1**. A DMSO solution of **1** was added ($c(1)=1.045 \times 10^{-3}$) to a 2 ml solution of DMSO, 1 cm path length, $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$, , additions of 3-5 μl . Left: $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 378$ nm Right: $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 398$ nm.

Variable concentration (and temperature) spectra of **2** in DMSO

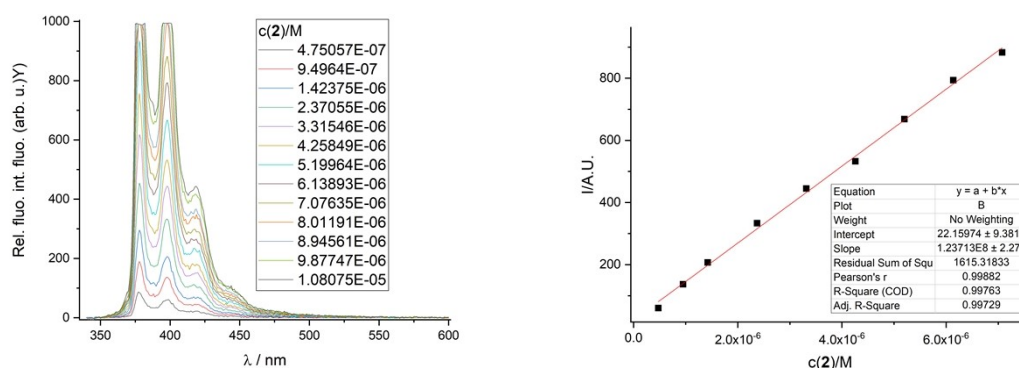


Figure s9: Left: A DMSO solution of **2** was added ($c(\mathbf{2})=9.51 \times 10^{-4}$) to a 2 ml solution of DMSO, 1 cm path length, $T = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 340\text{ nm}$. Right: Linear fit at 398 nm.

Variable concentration (and temperature) spectra of **2** in Na-cacodylate buffer

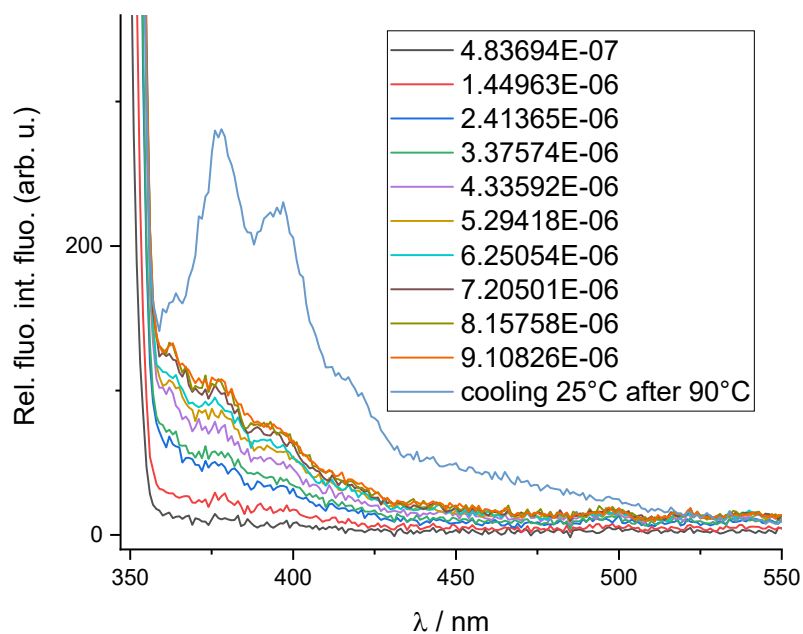


Figure s10: **2** was added ($c(\mathbf{2}) = 9.68 \times 10^{-4}$) to a 2 ml solution of Na-cacodylate buffer ($\text{pH} = 7.0$, $I = 0.05\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 340\text{ nm}$, 1 cm path length, $T = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

BSA titration of **1**

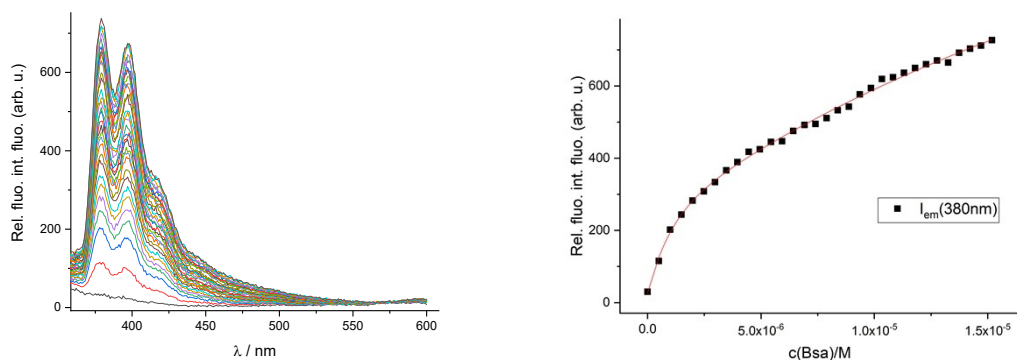


Figure s11 Left: Fluorimetric titration of **1** with BSA ($c(\text{BSA}) = 1 \text{ mM}$), M , $c_0(\mathbf{1}) = 5.23 \times 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 340 \text{ nm}$, Na-cacodylate buffer ($\text{pH} = 7.05$, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), 1 cm path length, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, BSA additions of $1 \text{ }\mu\text{l}$, spectra are corrected for dilution. **Right:** Changes in fluorescence of **1** at 380 nm during the titration.

BSA titration of **2**

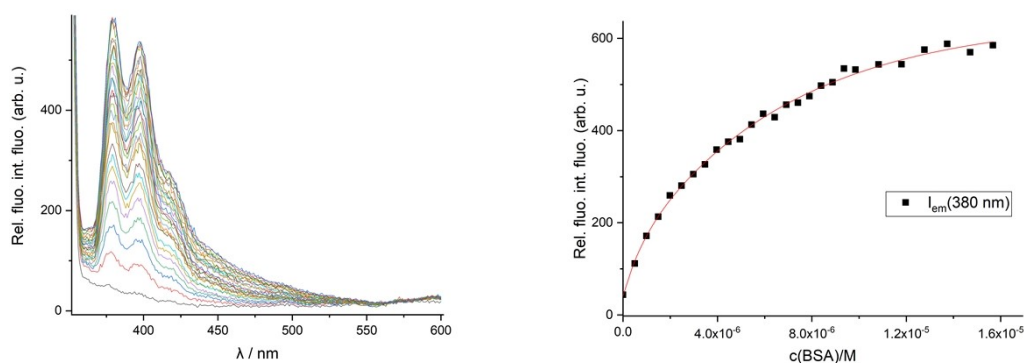


Figure s12 Left: Fluorimetric titration of **2** with BSA ($c(\text{BSA}) = 1 \text{ mM}$), M , $c_0(\mathbf{2}) = 4.64 \times 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 340 \text{ nm}$, Na-cacodylate buffer ($\text{pH} = 7.0$, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), 1 cm path length, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, BSA additions of $1\text{-}2 \text{ }\mu\text{l}$, spectra are corrected for dilution. **Right:** Changes in fluorescence of **2** at 380 nm during the titration.

Time resolved fluorescence measurements

For **1** and **2** in NaCaco, only samples with BSA added were successfully measured, samples without BSA had very low fluorescence.

Table s1. Measured relaxation times τ and quantum yields for **1**, **2** and **L**.

Compound (solvent)	λ_{\max}/nm	$\epsilon / \text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$	Φ_f^a	$\lambda_{\text{em}}/\text{nm}^b$	τ / ns (non-degassed)	χ^2	τ / ns (degassed) ^c	χ^2
1 (DMSO)	346	52981	0.17	-	-	-	-	-
1 (H ₂ O)	350	17945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+BSA (NaCaco)	-	-	-	419	12.9 (17%) 41.6 (31%) 181.5 (53%)	1.084	15.3 (61%) ^d 123.7(39%)	1.539
2 (DMSO)	346	87723	0.18	-	-	-	-	-
2 (H ₂ O)	350	50766	-	-	-	-	-	-
2+BSA (NaCaco)	-	-	-	419	27.2(36 %) 169.1(64%)	1.194	22.1(51%) 130.8(49%)	1.165
L (NaCaco)	350	28640	0.61	470	-	-	32.2 (43%) 72.6 (57%)	1.003
A¹ (NaCaco)	342	62596	0.15	377, 398, 418	94.0 (100%)	1.068	2.5 (1%) 100.3(99.2%)	1.060

^a Absolute fluorescence quantum yield was determined by integrating sphere SC-30, Edinburgh Inst., for Argon purged solutions, by $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 340 \text{ nm}$ ^b Pulsing diode excitation at 340 nm. ^c Degassed by ultrasonic bath for 30 min, ^d the values could not be determined reliably.

ctDNA titration of 1

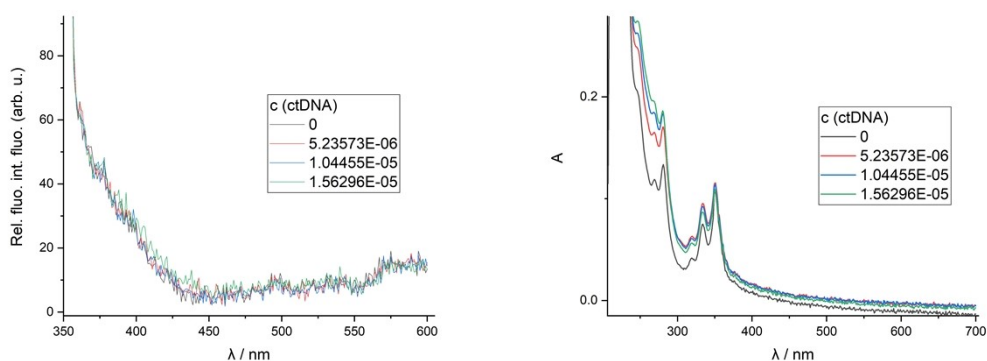


Figure s15 Left: Fluorimetric titration of **1** with ctDNA, $c(\text{ctDNA}) = 2.11 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$, $c_0(\mathbf{1}) = 4.89 \times 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 340 \text{ nm}$, Na-cacodylate buffer ($\text{pH} = 7.0$, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), 1 cm path length, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, additions of 5 μl , spectra are not corrected for dilution. **Right:** Corresponding UV spectra.

ctDNA titration of 2

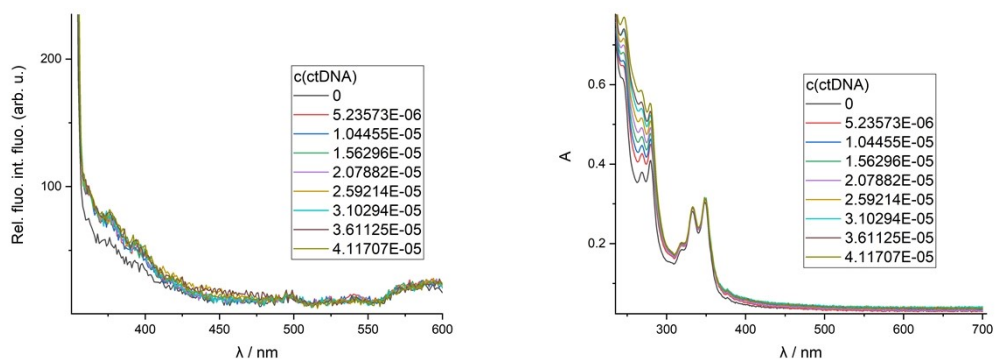


Figure s16 Left: Fluorimetric titration of **2** with ctDNA, $c(\text{ctDNA}) = 2.11 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$, $c_0(\mathbf{1}) = 4.92 \times 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 340 \text{ nm}$, Na-cacodylate buffer ($\text{pH} = 7.0$, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), 1 cm path length, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, additions of 5 μl , spectra are not corrected for dilution. **Right:** Corresponding UV spectra.

Competition experiments ES283 titration of ctDNA + ethidium bromide

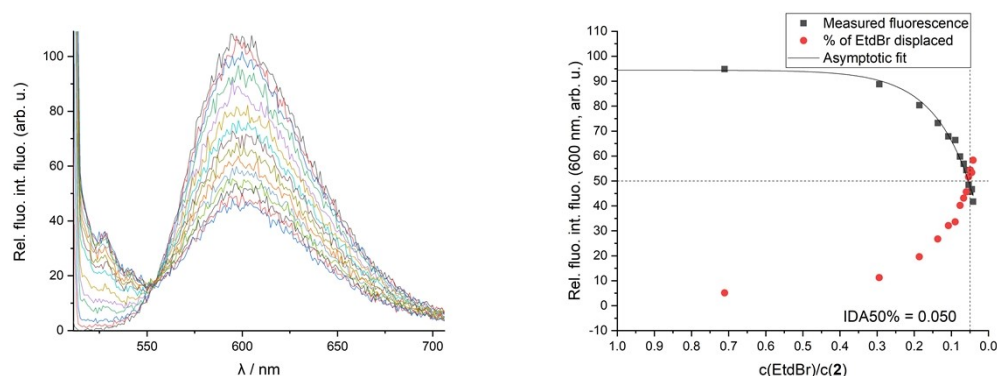


Figure S17 Left: Ethidium Bromide displacement assay, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 505 \text{ nm}$, Na-cacodylate buffer (pH = 7.0, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), $c_0(\text{ctDNA}) = 4.99 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$, $c_0(\text{EtdBr}) = 4.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$, 1 cm path length, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $c(\mathbf{2}) = 2.02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ – additions of 2-10 μl , baseline was subtracted and the spectra were corrected for dilution. **Right:** Changes in fluorescence of EtdBr at 600 nm during the titration, $\text{IDA}_{50}(\mathbf{2}) = 0.050$.

Competition experiments ES282 titration of ctDNA + ethidium bromide

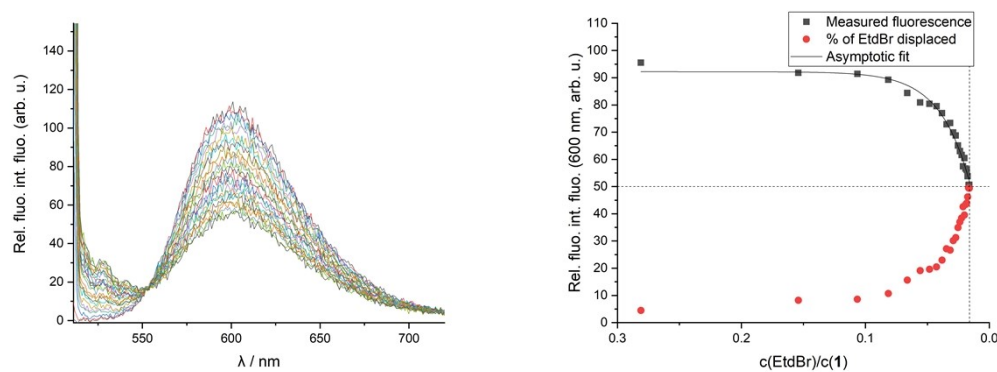


Figure S18 Left: Ethidium Bromide displacement assay, $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 505 \text{ nm}$, Na-cacodylate buffer (pH = 7.0, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), $c_0(\text{ctDNA}) = 5.27 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$, $c_0(\text{EtdBr}) = 4.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$, 1 cm path length, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $c(\mathbf{1}) = 2.98 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ – additions of 2-10 μl , baseline was subtracted and the spectra were corrected for dilution. **Right:** Changes in fluorescence of EtdBr at 600 nm during the titration, $\text{IDA}_{50}(\mathbf{1}) = 0.016$.

CD spectroscopy

Titration of **1** with ctDNA

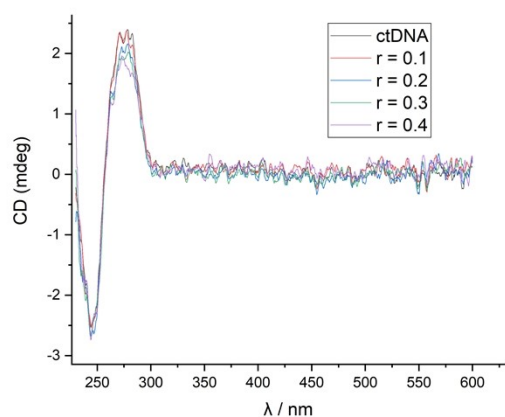


Figure s19 Titration of ctDNA with **1**. $c_0(\text{ctDNA})=1.95 \times 10^{-5}$, Na-cacodylate buffer (pH = 7.0, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), 1 cm path length, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, baseline was subtracted from each spectrum.

Titration of **2** with ctDNA

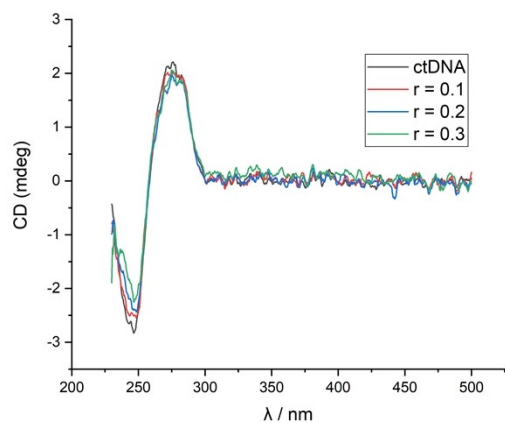


Figure s20 Titration of ctDNA with **2**. $c_0(\text{ctDNA})= 1.97 \times 10^{-5}$, Na-cacodylate buffer (pH = 7.0, $I = 0.05 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$), 1 cm path length, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, baseline was subtracted from each spectra.

Biology

Toxicity on HeLa cells

Compound	HeLa		Fibroblasts
	IC ₅₀ (μM) ± SD	IC ₅₀ (μM) ± SD λ = 300 nm	IC ₅₀ (μM) ± SD
1	5.13 ± 1.10	3.24±0.4	12 ± 2 .13
2	12.50 ± 0.50	8.75±1.8	11.8 ± 1.1

Table s2. IC₅₀ values of compounds **1** and **2** measured on HeLa cells with and without 300 nm irradiation and on fibroblasts.