

## **Innovative Microwave-Assisted Biosynthesis of Copper Oxide Nanoparticles Loaded with Platinum (II) based Complex for Halting Colon Cancer: Cellular, Molecular, and Computational Investigations**

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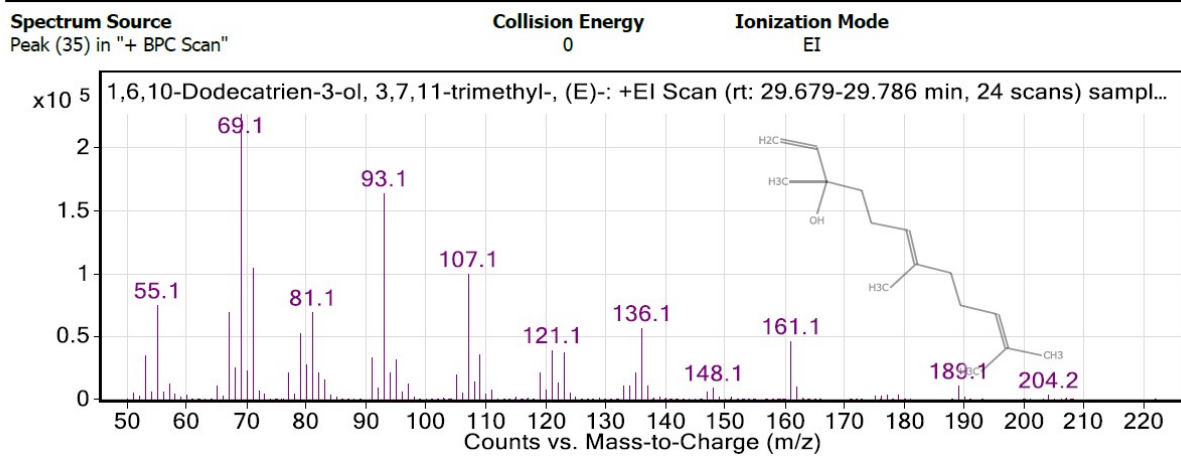


Figure S1. a) The mass spectra of trans-Nerolidol

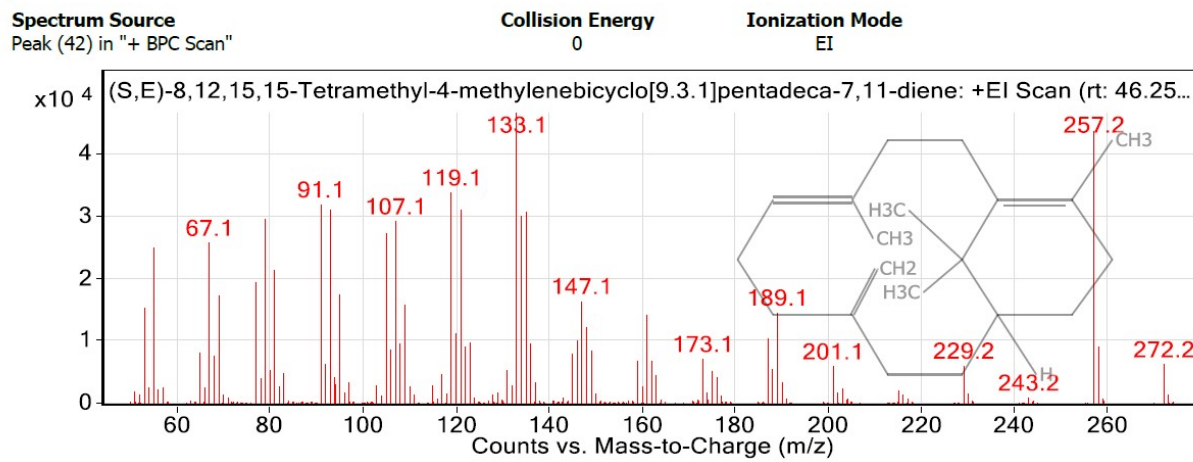


Figure S1. b) The mass spectra of Verticilol

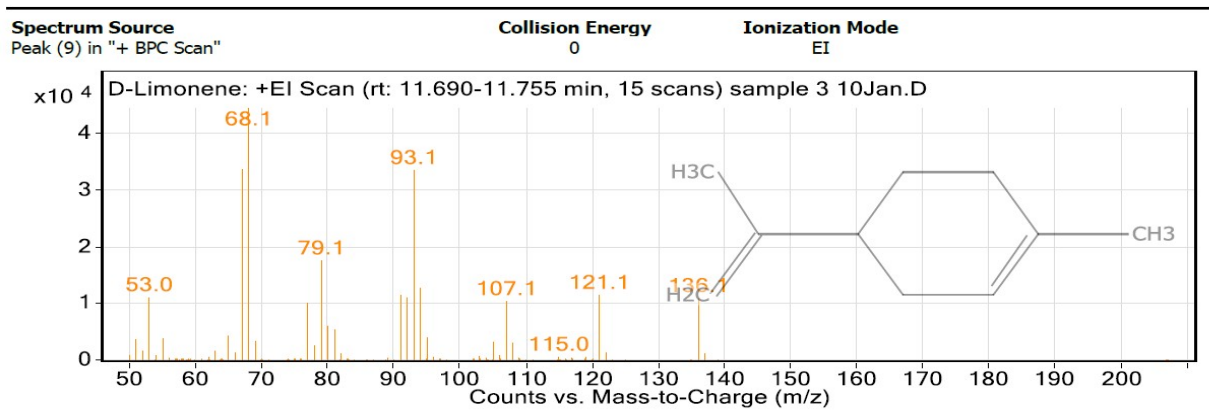


Figure S1. C) The mass spectra of dl-Limonene

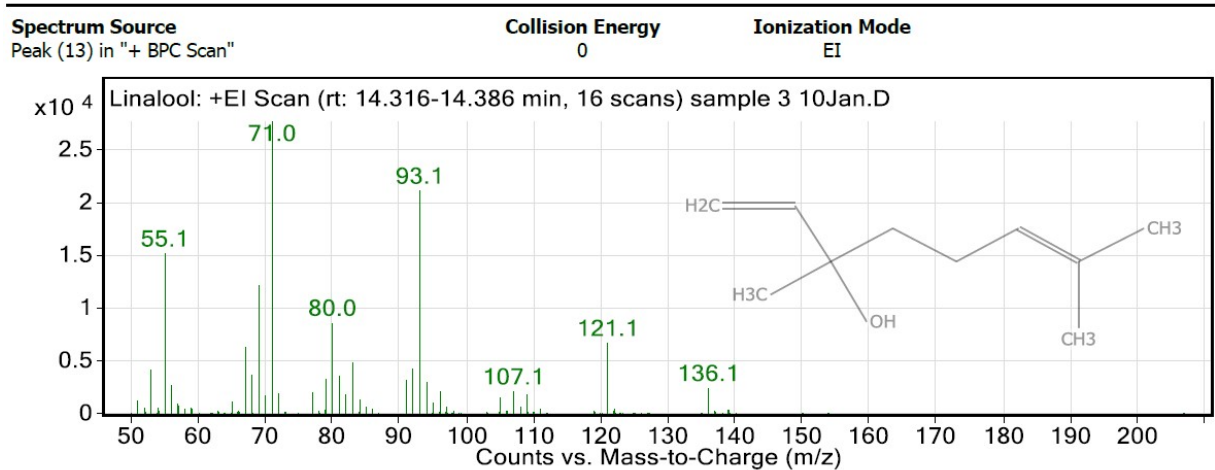


Figure S1. d) The mass spectra of Linalool

## Quantification of Carboplatin

Quantitative determination of drugs was carried out using HPLC (Thermo Fischer Scientific DIONEX ultimate 3000 series), equipped with a photodiode array detector and utilising a BDS Hypersil® C18 reverse-phase column (250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 mm). The mobile phase consisted of acetonitrile and deionized water (50:50) (v/v) at a flow rate of 1.2 ml/min, with the column temperature maintained at 40°C. The injection volume was 20 µL, and the effluent monitored at 210 and 254 nm for the simultaneous quantification of nedaplatin and ascorbic acid, respectively.

Table S1. Statistical residue analysis

Statistical Residue Analysis							
Total Interaction Count							
Fav orab le	Unfav orabl e	Hydrog enBon d	Ch arg e	Hydro phobi c	Hal oge n	Ot her	
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Top 5 Residues with Favorable Interactions (1)							
Re sid ue	Fav ora ble	Unfa vora ble	Hydro genBo nd	Ch ar ge	Hydr opho bic	Hal og en	O th er
:U N K	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Top 5 Residues with Charge Interactions (1)							
Re sid ue	Ch ar ge	Unfa vora ble	Hydro genBo nd	Fav ora ble	Hydr opho bic	Hal og en	O th er
:U N K	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Top 5 Residues with Other Interactions (1)							
Re sid ue	O th er	Unfa vora ble	Hydro genBo nd	Ch ar ge	Hydr opho bic	Hal og en	Fav ora ble
:U N K	1	0	0	1	0	0	1