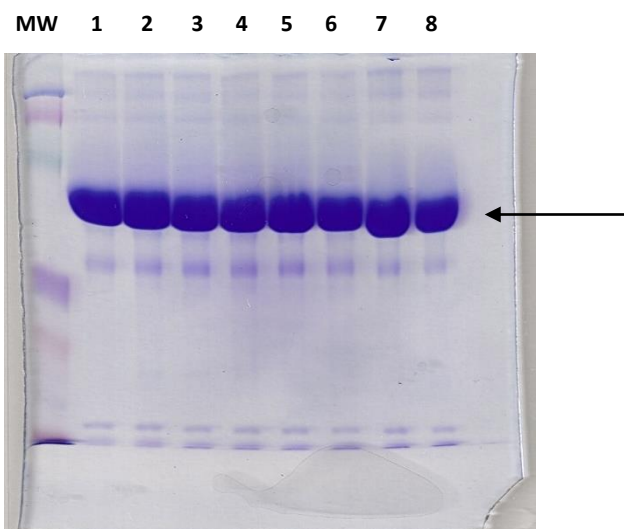
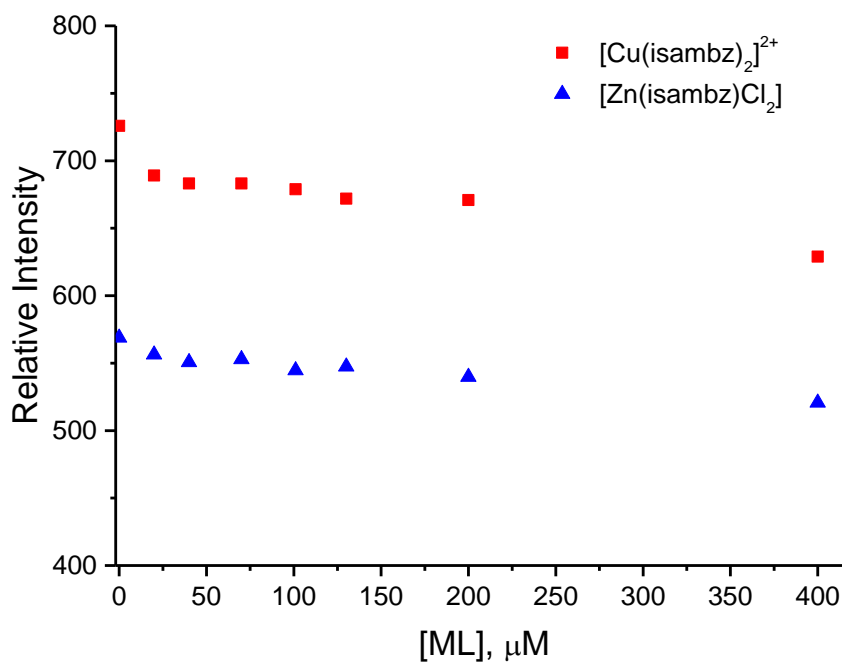


## Supplementary Materials: Oxidative Assets Toward Biomolecules and Cytotoxicity of New Oxindolimine-Copper(II) and Zinc(II) Complexes

Maurício Cavicchioli, Aline Monteiro Lino Zaballa, Queite Antonia de Paula, Marcela Bach Prieto, Carla Columbano Oliveira, Patrizia Civitareale, Maria Rosa Ciriolo and Ana Maria Da Costa Ferreira \*



**Figure S1:** Monitoring HSA damage in the presence of hydrogen peroxide and copper complexes. SDS-PAGE in 12% polyacrylamide gel of copper(II) complexes ( $[CuL] = 75 \mu M$ ) in the presence of human serum albumin ( $[HSA] = 75 \mu M$ ), incubated for 30 min at  $37^{\circ}C$ , in the presence or absence of hydrogen peroxide ( $750 \mu M$ ). The arrow indicates intact HSA protein. MW Control: Broad Range BioRad. Lane 1: HSA; Lane 2 : HSA +  $H_2O_2$ ; Lane 3: HSA +  $[Cu(H_2O)_4]^{2+}$ ; Lane 4: HSA +  $H_2O_2$  +  $[Cu(H_2O)_4]^{2+}$ ; Lane 5: HSA +  $[Cu(isaepy)_2]^{2+}$ ; Lane 6: HSA +  $H_2O_2$  +  $[Cu(isaepy)H_2O]^{2+}$ ; Lane 7: HSA +  $[Cu(isambz)_2]^{2+}$ ; Lane 8: HSA +  $H_2O_2$  +  $[Cu(isambz)_2]^{2+}$



**Figure S2.** Quenching of CT-DNA/EB fluorescence by complexes 1 or 2. Decreasing of the fluorescence intensity of EtBr bound to CT-DNA upon addition of the metal complexes, up to 400 μM.