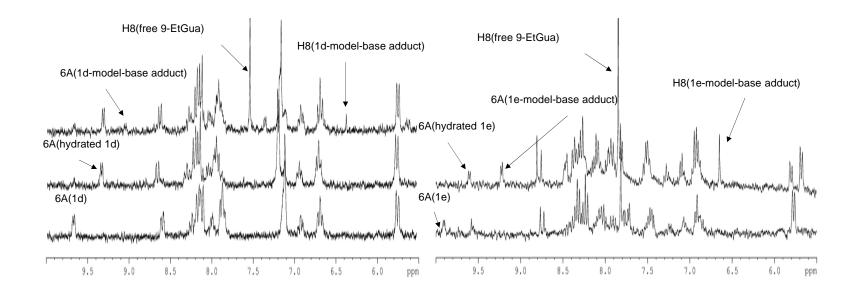
Ruthenium polypyridyl complexes and their ways of interaction with DNA: is there a correlation between these interactions and the antitumor activity of the compounds?

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Supporting information



Supporting information Figure S1. 1 H NMR studies of the reactions 1d + 9-EtGua in $D_{2}O$ (left) and 1e + 9-EtGua in $D_{2}O$ (right). The spectra on the left hand-side show the complex 1d in $D_{2}O$ at time = 0 (below), the complex 1d in $D_{2}O$ at time = 24 h (centre) and the mixture 1d + 9-EtGua at time = 24 h (above). The spectra on the right hand-side show the mixture 1e + 9-EtGua at time = 30 min (below) and at time = 24 h (above). The peaks assigned to the proton 6A in each complex are labeled, as well as the peaks assigned to the proton H8 of 9-EtGua, both in the free ligand and in the Ru-model base adduct.

Supporting information Table S1. Chemical shifts of the peaks assigned to the protons 6A and H8, indicative of the formation of the corresponding ruthenium-model base adducts.

Complex	6A(ppm)	H8(ppm)
Free 9-EtGua		7.81
1b (= hydrated 1a , 1c)	9.46	
1a-c-model base adduct	9.21	6.81
1d	9.71	
Hydrated 1d	9.40	
1d-model base adduct	9.15	6.76
1e	9.90	
Hydrated 1e	9.57	
1e-model base adduct	9.19	6.62