Supporting Information for:

Using a Build-and-Click Approach for Producing Structural and Functional Diversity in DNA-Targeted Hybrid Anticancer Agents

Song Ding, Xin Qiao, Gregory L. Kucera, and Ulrich Bierbach*

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1. Synthetic Procedures

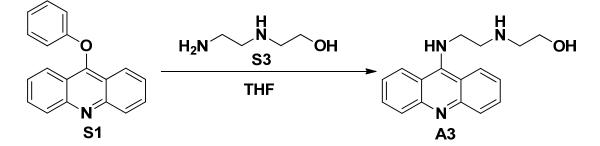
Acronyms used for reagents:

CDI: 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole DMF: Dimethylformamide DCM: Dichloromethane MeOH: Methanol TEA: Triethanolamine TFA: Trifluoroacetic acid

1.1. Synthetic procedures for building blocks

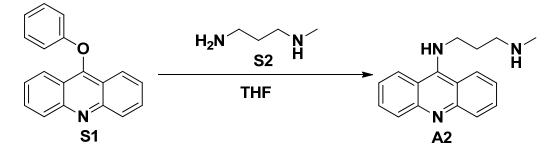
The synthetic precursors [PtCl₂(en)] (S11), cisplatin (S12), and *rac*-1,3-diaminopropan-2-ol (S13),^[1] 9-phenoxyacridine (S1),^[2] and building blocks N^1 -(acridin-9-yl)- N^2 -methylethane-1,2-diamine (A1),^[2] and N^1 -(acridin-9-yl)- N^3 -methylpropane-1,3-diamine (A2)^[3] were synthesized according to the cited methods.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of precursor A3.



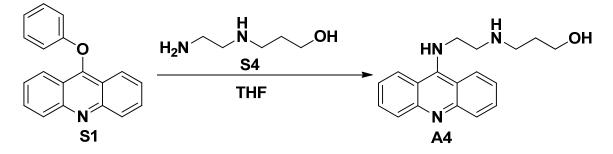
A mixture of phenoxyacridine (S1) (2.71 g, 0.01 mol) and 2-(2-aminoethylamino)ethanol (S3) (1.14 g, 0.011 mol) in 15 mL of anhydrous THF was refluxed for 16 h. The solvent was evaporated off and the residue was dissolved in 30 mL of acetone. To this solution were added 5 mL of concentrated HCl and the mixture was stirred at 4 °C for 3 hours. A yellow precipitate formed which was recovered by filtration, resuspended in 50 mL of 2 M ammonium hydroxide, and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic phase was collected, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated using rotary evaporation, affording 2.57 g of the free base as an yellow solid (Yield: 92%). ¹H NMR ((CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.27 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.50 (s, 1H), 3.88 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR ((CD₃)₂SO) δ 151.70, 129.74, 124.84, 121.30, 60.39, 51.27, 50.18, 40.90. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for C₁₇H₂₀N₃O ([M+H]⁺), 282.15; found: 282.3.

Scheme 2. Synthesis of precursor A2.



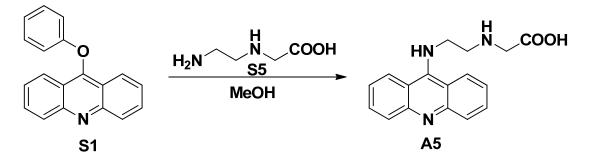
A2 was prepared using the procedure described for A3. Yield: 94%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (d, J = 8.7, 2H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.7, 2H), 7.61 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.01 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.96 - 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 1.94-1.68 (p, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H). MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for C₁₇H₂₀N₃ ([M+H]⁺), 266.36; found: 266.2.

Scheme 3. Synthesis of precursor A4.



A4 was prepared using the procedure described for A3. Yield: 86%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.11 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.72 - 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.29 (m, 2H), 3.87-3.82 (m, 4H), 3.16 - 2.64 (m, 4H), 1.79 (p, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) 151.97, 147.93, 130.25, 127.65, 123.25, 122.70, 116.33, 62.15, 49.48, 48.91, 47.68, 31.98. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for C₁₈H₂₂N₃O ([M+H]⁺), 296.38; found: 296.3.

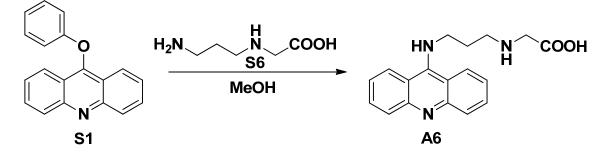
Scheme 4. Synthesis of precursor A5.



A mixture of phenoxyacridine (S1) (2.71 g, 0.01 mol) and 2-((2-aminoethyl)glycine (S5) (1.3 g, 0.011 mol) in 20 mL of dry MeOH was refluxed for 3 h. The yellow solid that precipitated

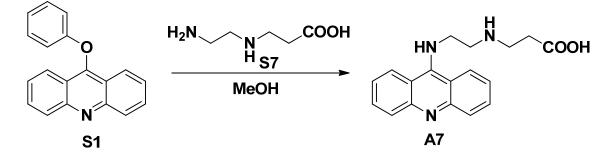
during the reaction was collected by filtration, washed with hot THF and ether, and dried in a vacuum, affording 2.55 g of the product as a yellow solid (Yield: 86 %). ¹H NMR ((CD₃)₂SO) 8.22 (m, 2H), 7.55 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.08 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.22 (s, 2H), 3.16 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H). A ¹³C NMR spectrum of this compound was not obtained due to limited solubility of the compound. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for C₁₇H₁₈N₃O₂ ([M+H]⁺), 296.34; found: 296.3.

Scheme 5. Synthesis of precursor A6.



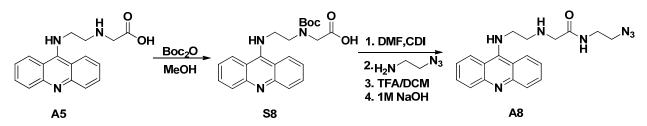
A6 was prepared using the procedure described for A5. Yield: 91%. ¹H NMR ((CD₃)₂SO) δ 8.21 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.12-7.18 (m, 4H), 6.93-6.62 (m, 2H), 3.91 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (s, 2H), 3.01 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (p, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR ((CD₃)₂SO) δ 166.95, 157.31, 152.15, 130.13, 129.21, 125.84, 120.79, 118.56, 115.13, 49.87, 48.74, 45.42, 27.92. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for C₁₈H₂₀N₃O₂ ([M+H]⁺), 310.37; found: 310.2.

Scheme 6. Synthesis of precursor A7.



A7 was prepared using the procedure described for A5. Yield: 84%. ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.58 - 7.34 (m, 4H), 4.33 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.33 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.33 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (D₂O) δ 166.95, 157.31, 152.15, 130.13, 129.21, 125.84, 118.56, 115.13, 49.87, 48.80, 45.42, 27.92. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for C₁₈H₂₀N₃O₂ ([M+H]⁺), 310.37; found: 310.3.

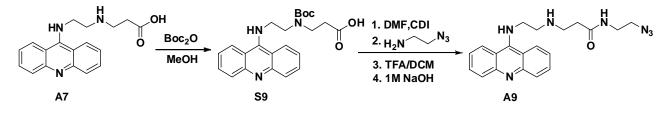
Scheme 7. Synthesis of precursor A8.



The Boc-protected acridine derivative (**S8**) (1.36 g, 4.6 mmol) was synthesized as follows. **A5** was suspended in 30 mL of anhydrous methanol, to which was added Boc_2O (1.3 g, 6 mmol) in 5 mL of anhydrous MeOH at 0-5 °C maintained with an ice bath. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and residue was dissolved in 10 mL of dichloromethane and precipitated with 200 mL of anhydrous diethyl ether. The solid was recovered by filtration and dried in a vacuum affording 1.79 g (99%) of the product as a yellow solid, which was used in the next step without further purification.

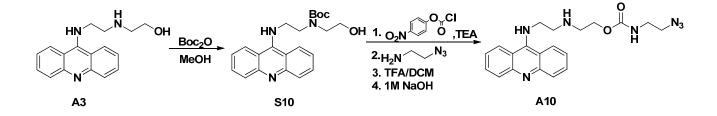
Compound S8 (1 g, 2.52 mmol) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI, 533 mg, 3.28 mmol) were combined in 20 mL of anhydrous DMF. The mixture was heated to 40-50 °C and stirred for 6 h. Then the solution was cooled to 0-5 ° C in an ice bath and 264 mg of 2-azidoethanamine dissolved in 3 mL of anhydrous DMF were added. The mixture was stirred at 0-5 ° C for 4 h. DMF was removed by vacuum distillation at 35-40 °C, and the residue was redissolved in 40 mL of dichloromethane and washed with 1 M HCl (3×20 mL). The organic phase was collected, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to afford an orange oil. To remove the Boc group, the residue was dissolved in 6 mL of a 1:1 mixture of anhydrous dichloromethane and trifluoroacetic acid and stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction was quenched by adding 10 mL of 1 M NaOH solution. The crude product was extracted from NaOH solution with DCM, dried over anhydrous Na2SO4, and concentrated. The product was purified by flash chromatography (Al₂O₃, DCM:MeOH, 30:1). Yield: 0.59 g (64 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.10 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (t, J = 8.3, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40 - 7.14 (m, 3H), 3.89 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.50 - 3.23 (m, 6H), 2.99 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.56, 152.98, 146.04, 131.21, 125.75, 123.56, 122.97, 115.48, 50.72, 48.69, 48.47, 44.85, 38.82, 36.22. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for $C_{19}H_{22}N_7O$ ([M+H]⁺), 364.42; found: 364.3.

Scheme 8. Synthesis of precursor A9.



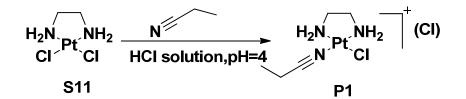
A9 was prepared using the procedure described for **A8**. Yield: 64%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.09 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.27 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.95 (brs, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (s, 4H), 2.91-3.14 (m, 4H), 2.53 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 152.09, 149.60, 129.65, 129.23, 123.60, 121.91, 115.75, 51.37, 51.32, 36.51, 29.15. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for C₂₀H₂₄N₇O ([M+H]⁺), 378.45; found: 378.3.

Scheme 9. Synthesis of precursor A10.



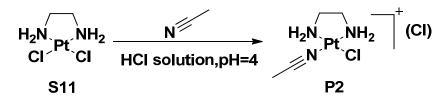
The Boc-protected acridine derivative (S10) was prepared as described for S8 starting with compound A3. Compound S10 (1 g, 2.62 mmol), TEA (793 mg, 7.85 mmol) and 4-nitrobenzyl chloroformate (732 mg, 3.4 mmol) were dissolved in 20 mL of anhydrous DCM. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Then 271 mg of 2-azidoethanamine dissolved in 5 mL of anhydrous DCM was added and the reaction was stirred for another 8 h. The solvent was removed using vacuum distillation and the residue was redissolved in 40 mL of DCM and washed with 1 M HCl (3 \times 20 mL). The organic phase was collected, dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to afford an orange oil. To remove the Boc group, the orange oil was dissolved in 6 mL of a 1:1 mixture of anhydrous dichloromethane and trifluoroacetic acid and stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction was quenched by adding 10 mL of 1 M NaOH solution. The crude product was extracted from NaOH solution with DCM, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated. The product was further purified by flash chromatography (Al_2O_3 , DCM:MeOH, 30:1). Yield: 0.73 g (71 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.12 - 7.96 (m, 4H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 5.65 (brs, 1H), 4.27 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 3.61 - 3.20 (m, 4H), 3.01 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.96 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 156.53, 152.69, 145.93, 131.22, 125.98, 123.3, 123.00, 115.07, 64.48, 50.97, 48.35, 48.17, 47.83, 40.45. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): calculated for $C_{20}H_{24}N_7O_2$ ([M+H]⁺), 394.45; found: 394.3.

Scheme 10. Synthesis of precursor P1^[4].



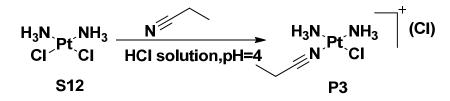
The complex [PtCl₂(en)] (**S11**) (0.50 g, 1.54 mmol) was heated under reflux in 25 mL of dilute HCl (pH 4) with propionitrile (6.85 mL, 98.5 mmol) until the yellow suspension turned into a colorless solution (~2 h). Solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the pale-yellow residue was redissolved in 10 mL of dry methanol. A small amount of an insoluble yellow solid was removed by membrane filtration and the colorless filtrate was added directly into 250 mL of vigorously stirred dry diethyl ether, affording **P1** as an off-white, extremely hygroscopic microcrystalline precipitate. Yield: 0.48 g (83%). ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 5.72, 5.64 (2 br s, 0.7 H, HD exchange), 2.87(q, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.48 - 2.75 (m, Pt satellites, 4 H), 1.3 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H,).

Scheme 11. Synthesis of precursor P2^[5].



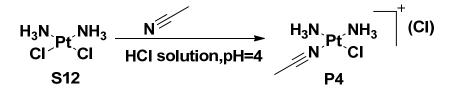
P2 was prepared using the similar procedure as described for **P1** as the white solid with the yield 89%. ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 5.80, 5.65 (2 br s, 1H, HD exchange), 2.87(q, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.55 - 2.65 (m, Pt satellites, 4 H), 2.53 (s, 3H).

Scheme 12. Synthesis of precursor P3.



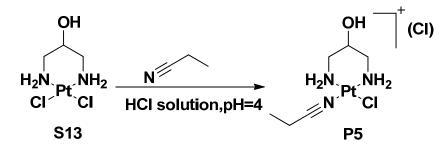
P3 was prepared using the procedure described for **P1**. Yield: 74%. ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 2.89 (t, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.30 (t, J = 7.5, 3H).

Scheme 13. Synthesis of precursor P4.



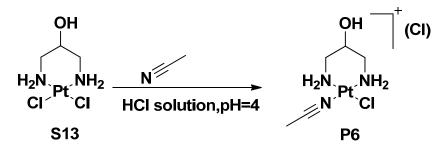
P4 was prepared using the procedure described for **P1**. Yield: 63%. ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 2.53 (3 H, m, Pt satellites), 4.35, 4.48 (4 H, HD exchange, 2 br s).

Scheme 14. Synthesis of precursor P5.



P5 was prepared using the procedure described for **P1**. Yield: 91%. ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 4.26 (m, 1H), 2.99 - 2.54 (m, 6H), 1.39 - 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H).

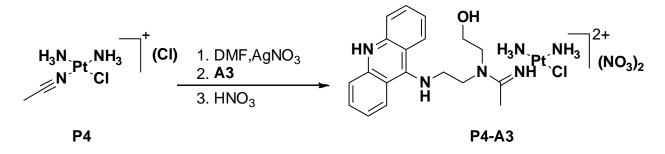
Scheme 15. Synthesis of precursor P6.



P6 was prepared using the procedure described for **P1.** Yield: 77%. ¹H NMR (D₂O) δ 4.28 (m, 1H), 2.85 - 2.53 (m, 4H), 2.53 (s, 3H).

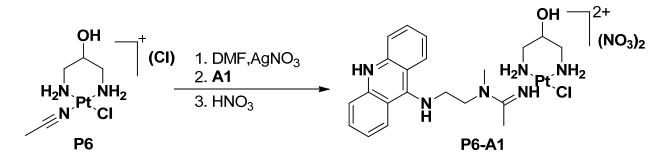
1.2. Synthesis of Pt-Acridines

Scheme 16. Resynthesis of compound P4-A3.



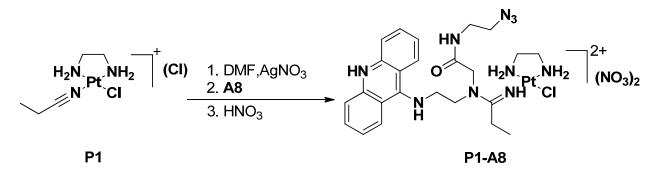
P4-A3 was prepared using the same procedure as described for **P1-A3** and was recovered with a yield of 87%. ¹H NMR (MeOD) δ 8.40 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (t, *J* = 6.8, 2H), 7.72 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (brs, 2H), 3.91 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 3.65 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 3.49 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 2.58 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (MeOD) δ 167.49, 160.02, 141.40, 136.55, 126.49, 125.30, 119.77, 114.14, 60.73, 49.86, 48.16, 47.39, 23.02. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): for C₁₉H₂₈ClN₆OPt ([M]⁺), 587.00; found: 585.2.

Scheme 17. Resynthesis of compound P6-A1.



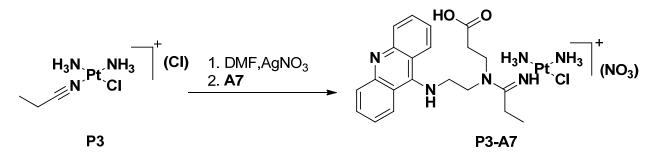
P6-A1 was prepared using the same procedure as described for **P1-A3** and was recovered with a yield of 92%. ¹H NMR (DMF-*d7*) δ 13.92 (s, 1H), 9.89 (s, 1H), 8.68 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.9 - 8.11 (m, 4H), 7.62 (td, *J* = 6.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 5.65 (s, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.87 (s, 1H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.12 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz 2H), 4.06 (s, 1H), 3.50 (s, 4H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 2.59-2.97 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (DMF) δ 165.94, 158.64, 139.96, 135.33, 125.29, 123.91, 118.98, 112.80, 65.84, 48.38, 47.80, 33.79, 28.66. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): for C₂₁H₃₀ClN₆OPt ([M]⁺), 613.04; found: 612.3.

Scheme 18. Resynthesis of compound P1-A8.



P1-A8 was prepared using the same procedure as described for **P1-A3** and was recovered with a yield of 81%.¹H NMR (DMF-*d7*) δ 13.90 (s, 1H), 9.99 (s, 1H), 8.83 - 8.52 (m, 3H), 8.28 - 7.92 (m, 4H), 7.62 (td, J = 6.6, 1.5 Hz 2H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 5.84 (s, 2H), 5.51 (s, 2H), 4.54 (q, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 4.15 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.44 - 3.52 (m, 4H), 3.06 (q, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.67 (s, 4H), 1.33 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (DMF-*d7*) δ 170.37, 169.56, 158.62, 140.17, 135.27, 125.92, 123.80, 118.90, 112.94, 50.32, 48.97, 48.79, 46.34, 38.78, 28.67, 11.00. MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): for C₂₄H₃₄ClN₁₀OPt ([M]⁺), 709.13; found: 708.5.

Scheme 19. Resynthesis of compound P3-A7.



Platinum complex **P3** (354 mg, 1 mmol) was converted to its nitrate salt by reaction with AgNO₃ (162 mg, 0.95 mmol) in 7 mL of anhydrous DMF. AgCl was removed by syringe filtration, and the filtrate was cooled to -10 °C. Acridine precursor **A7** (310 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added to the solution, and the suspension was stirred at 4 °C for 5 days. The mixture was poured into 300 mL of vigorously stirred diethyl ether, and the precipitate was recovered by membrane filtration and dried in a vacuum overnight. The product was further purified by recrystallization from hot methanol to give 461.7 mg of the product as a yellow solid (Yield: 67%). ¹H NMR (MeOD) δ 8.29 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.92 - 7.58 (m, 4H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 4.06 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.02 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H). MS (ESI, positive-ion mode): for C₂₁H₃₀ClN₆O2Pt ([M]⁺), 629.04; found: 629.2.

2. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction mixtures

Abbreviations:

en = ethylenediamine; HPDA = 2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediamine (pn^{2-OH})

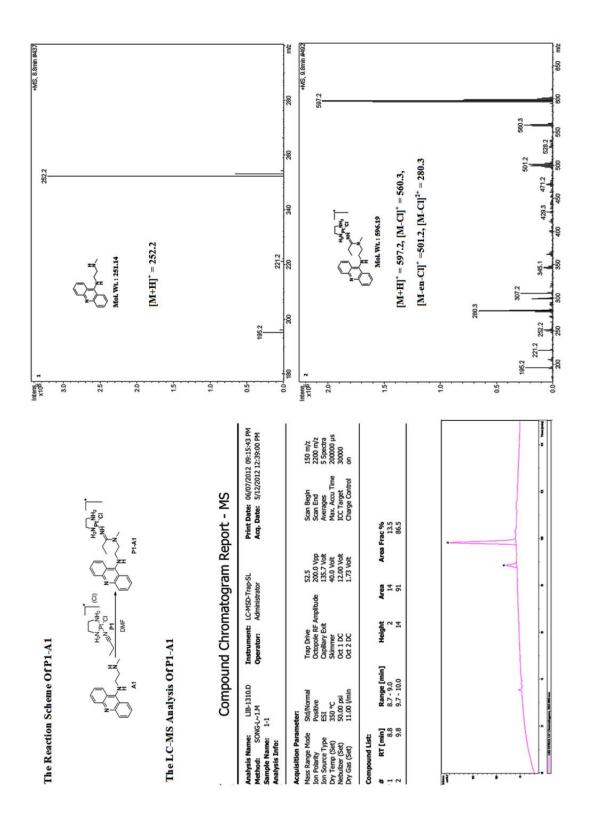


Figure S1.1. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A1.

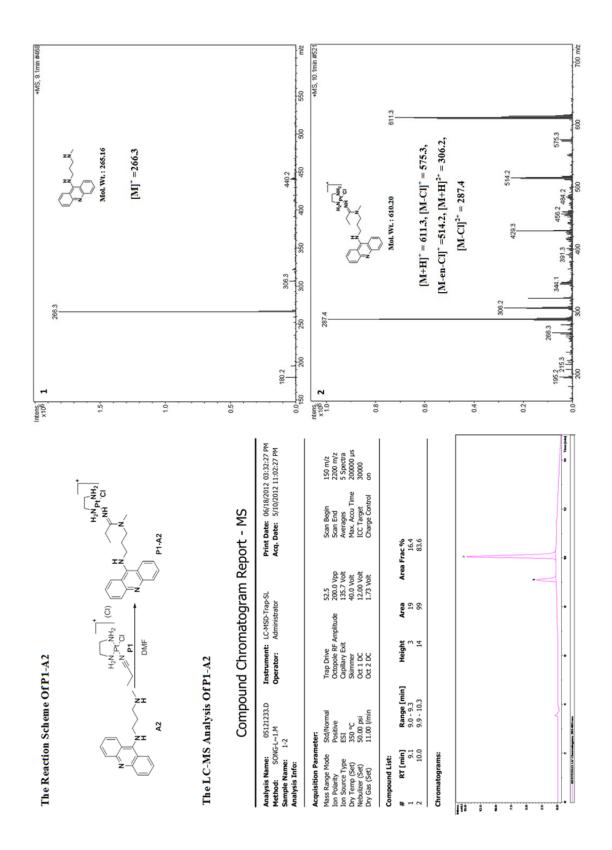


Figure S1.2 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A2.

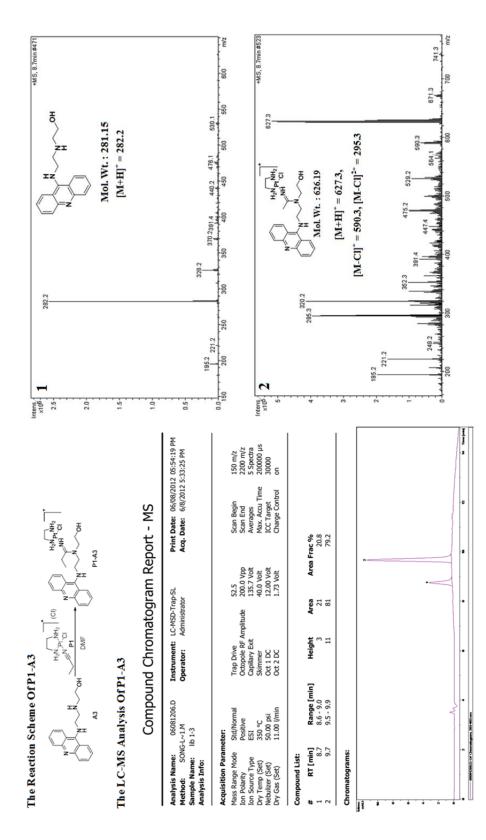


Figure S1.3 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A3.

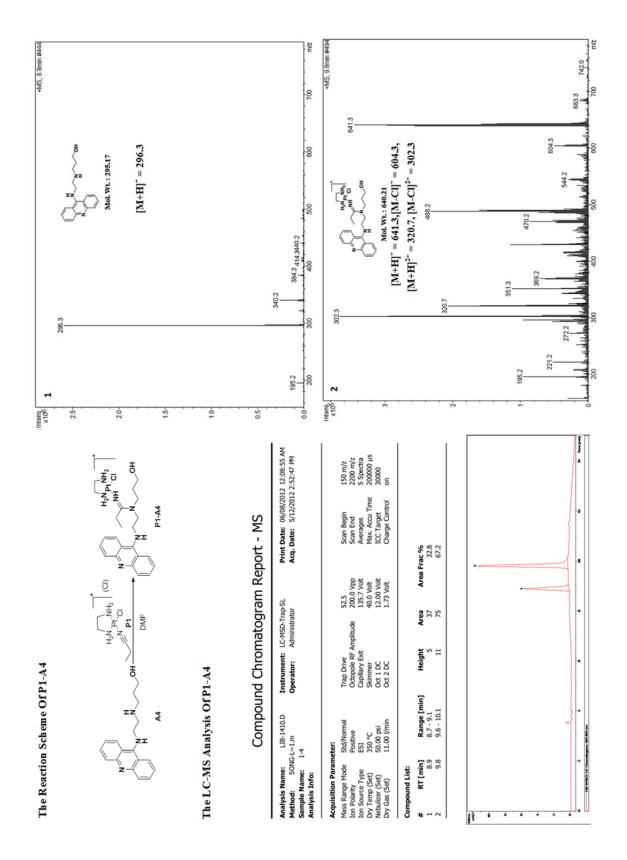


Figure S1.4 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A4.

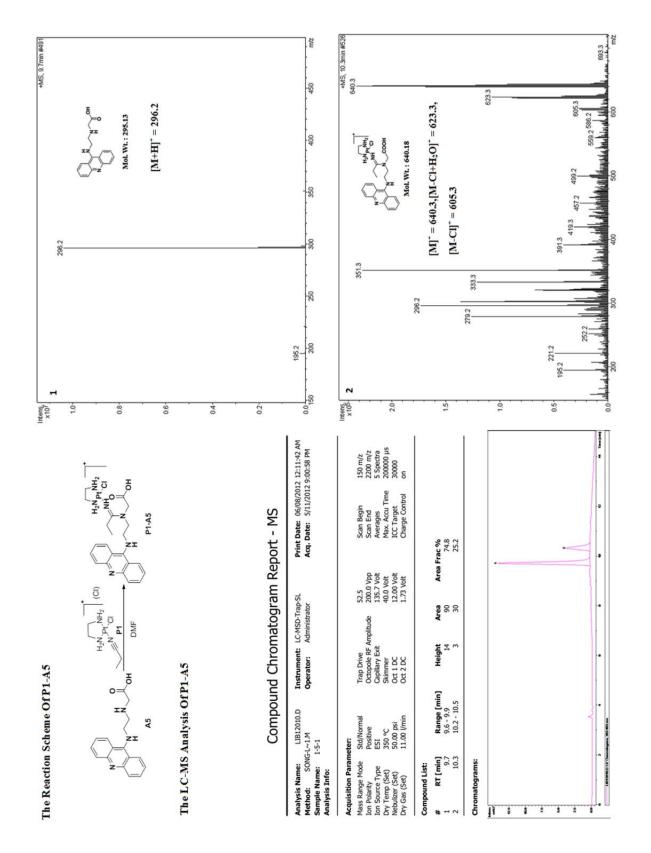


Figure S1.5 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A5.

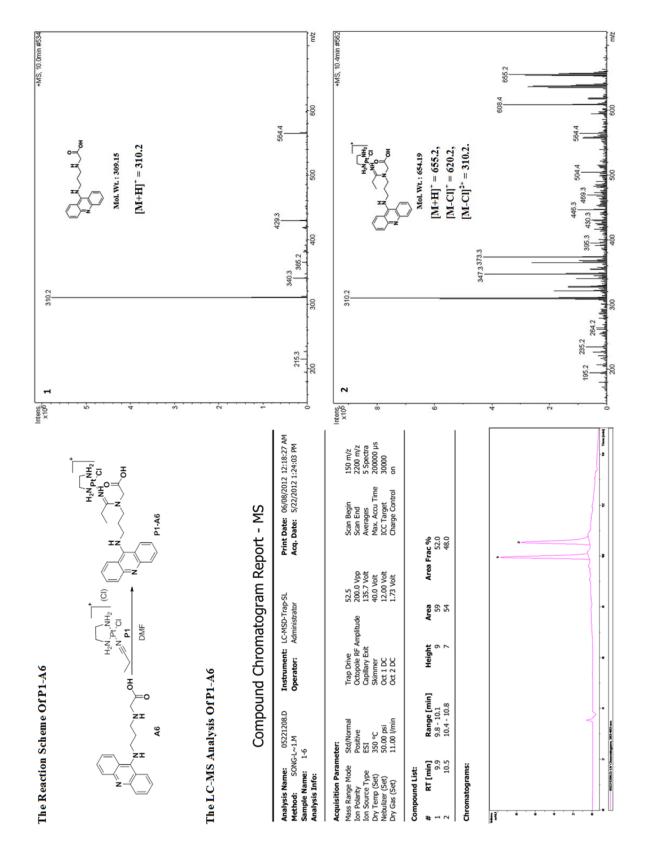


Figure S1.6 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A6.

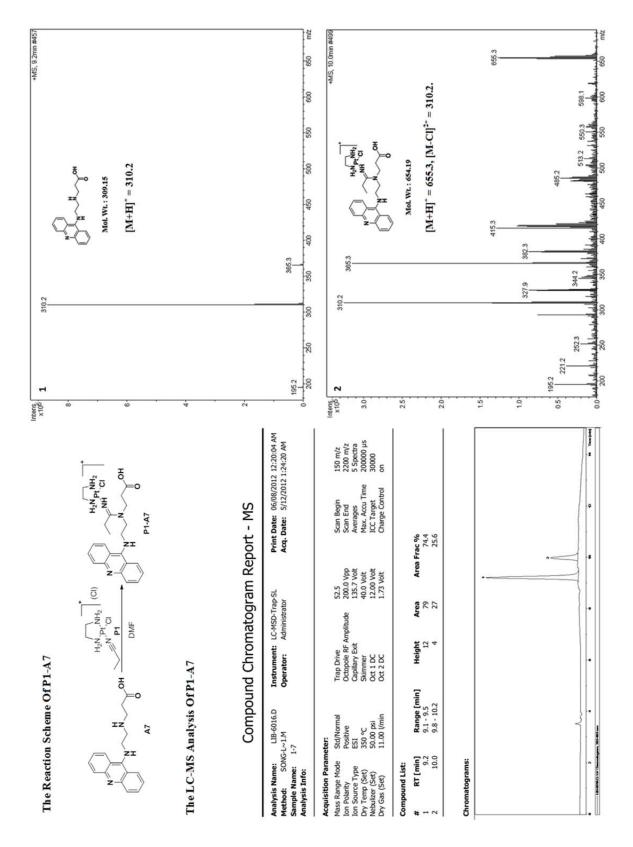


Figure S1.7 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 and A7.

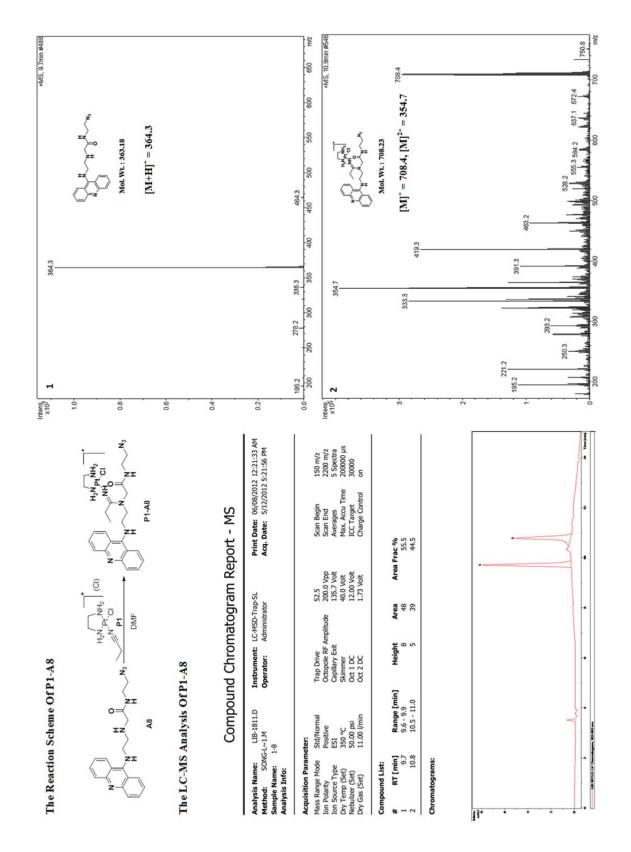


Figure S1.8 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A8.

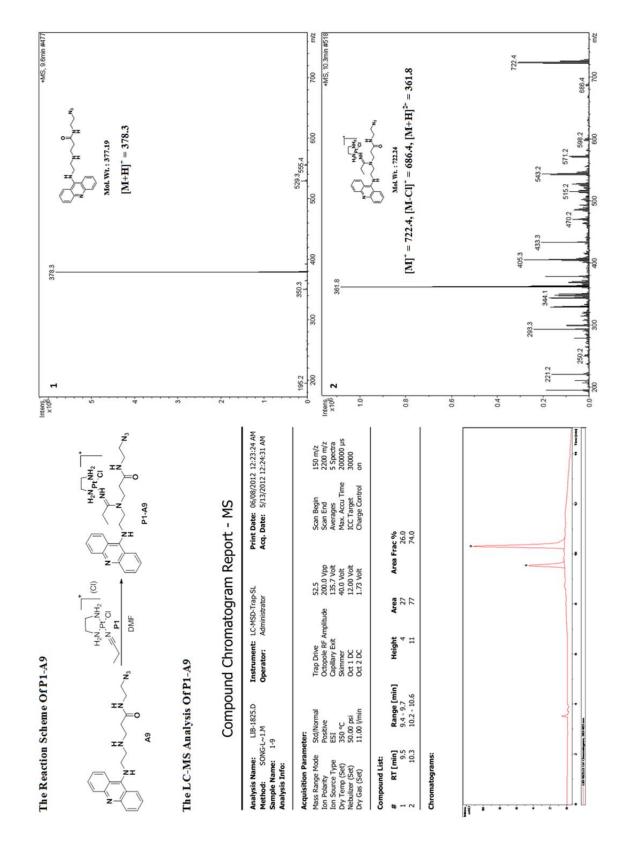


Figure S1.9 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A9.

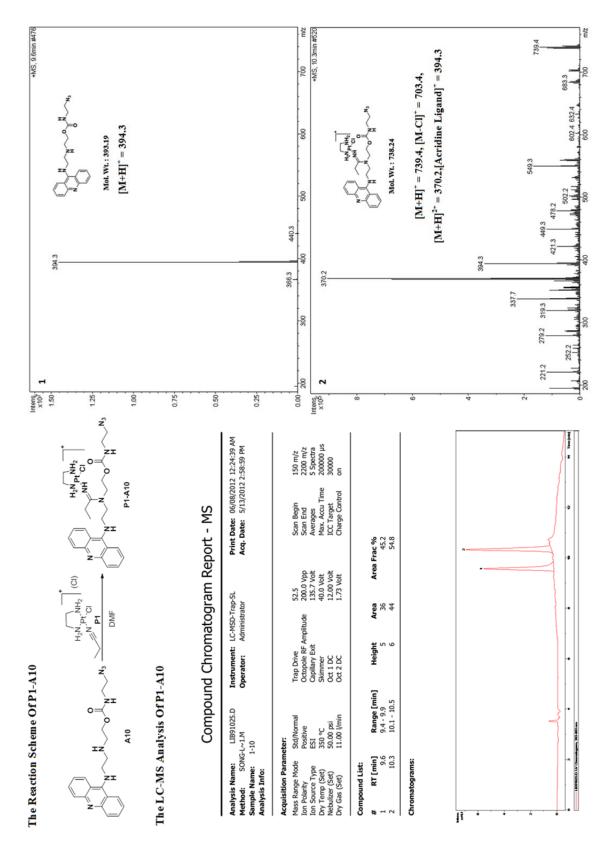


Figure S1.10 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P1 + A10.

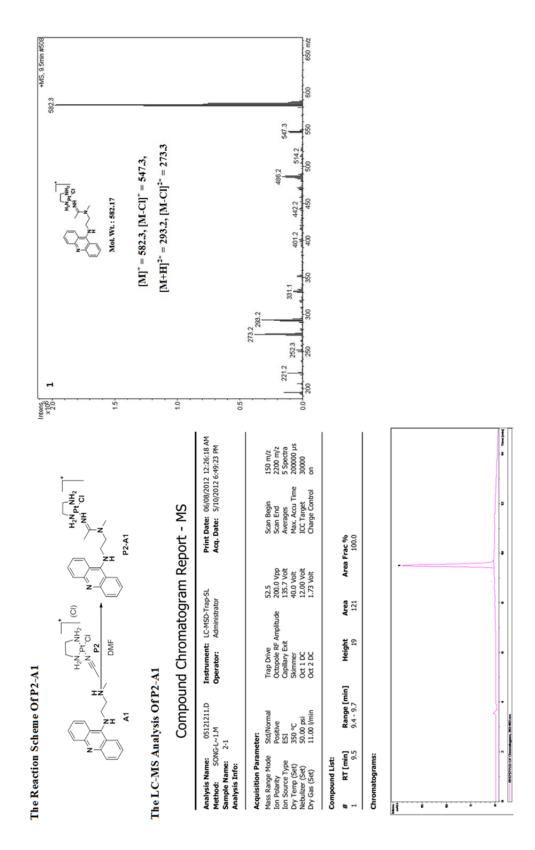


Figure S1.11. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A1.

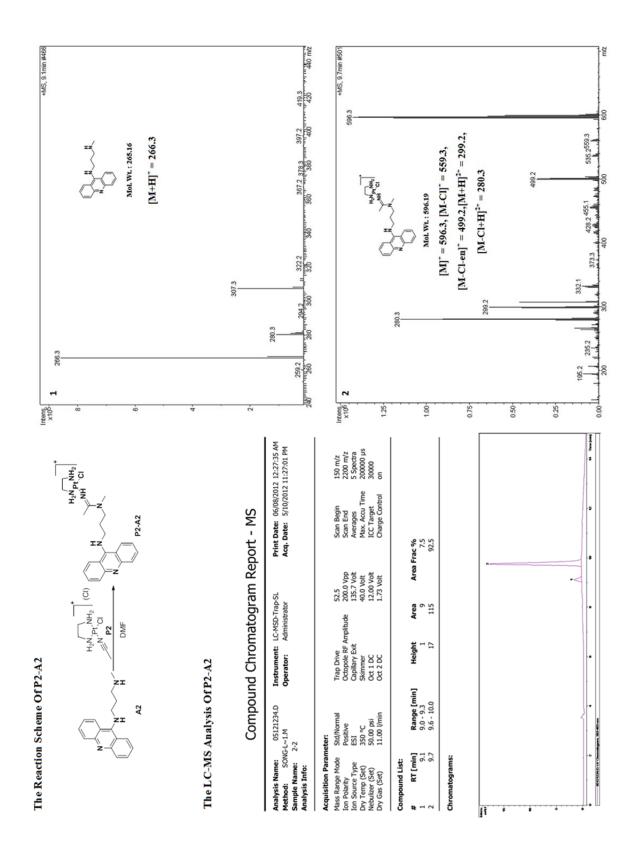


Figure S1.12. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A2.

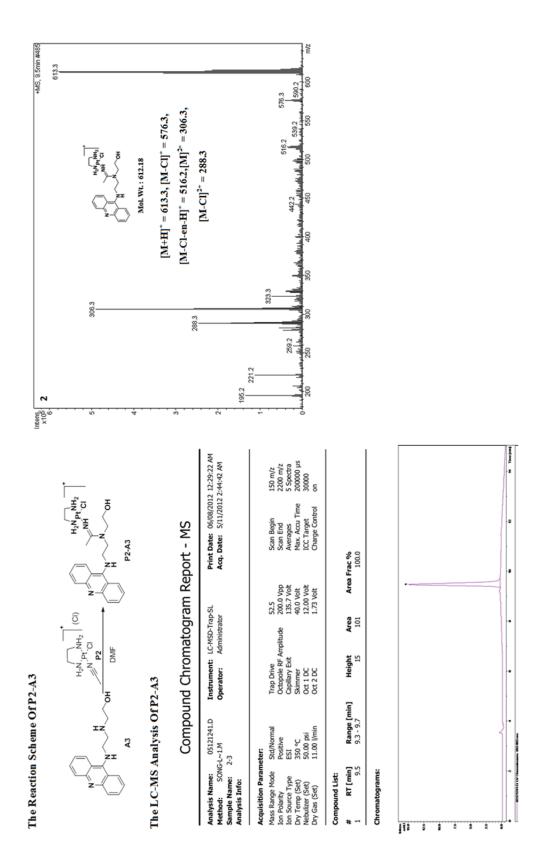


Figure S1.13. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A3.

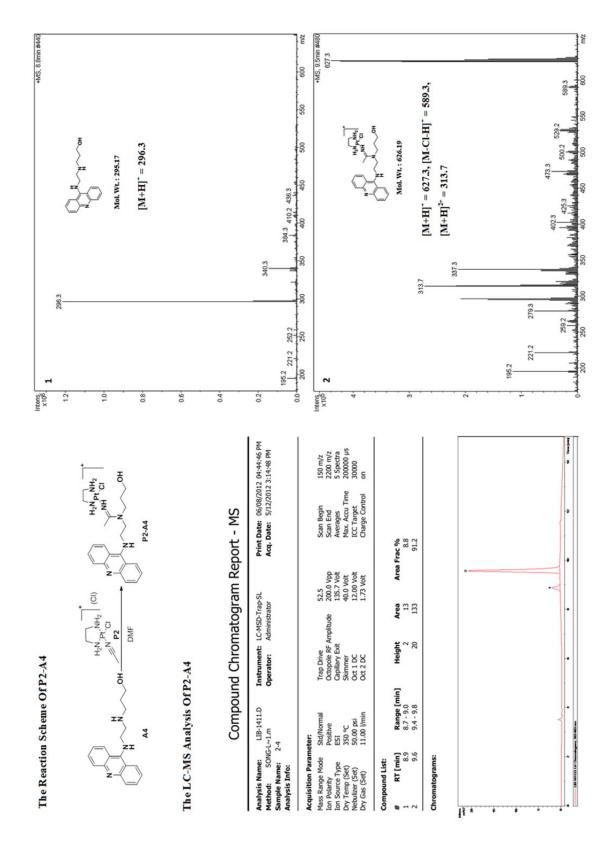


Figure S1.14. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A4.

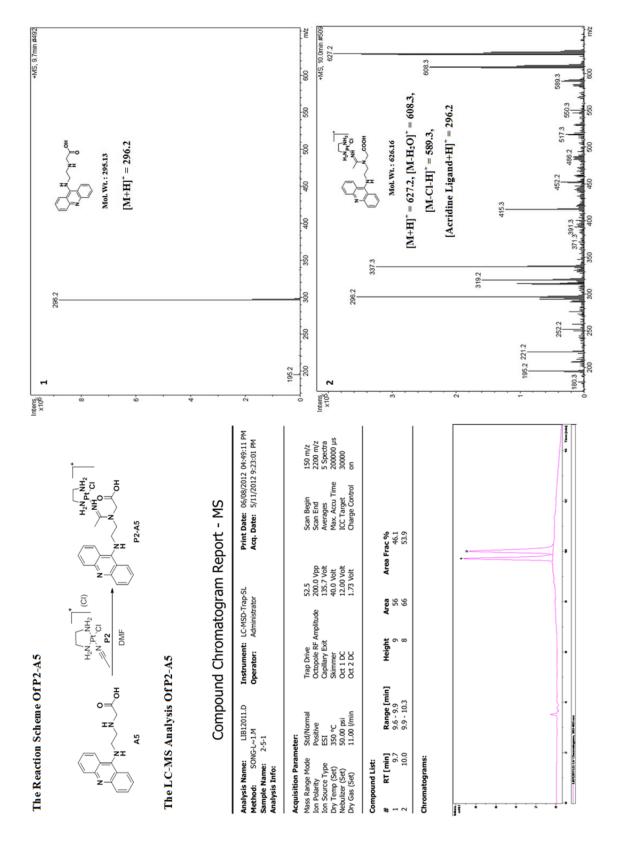


Figure S1.15. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A5.

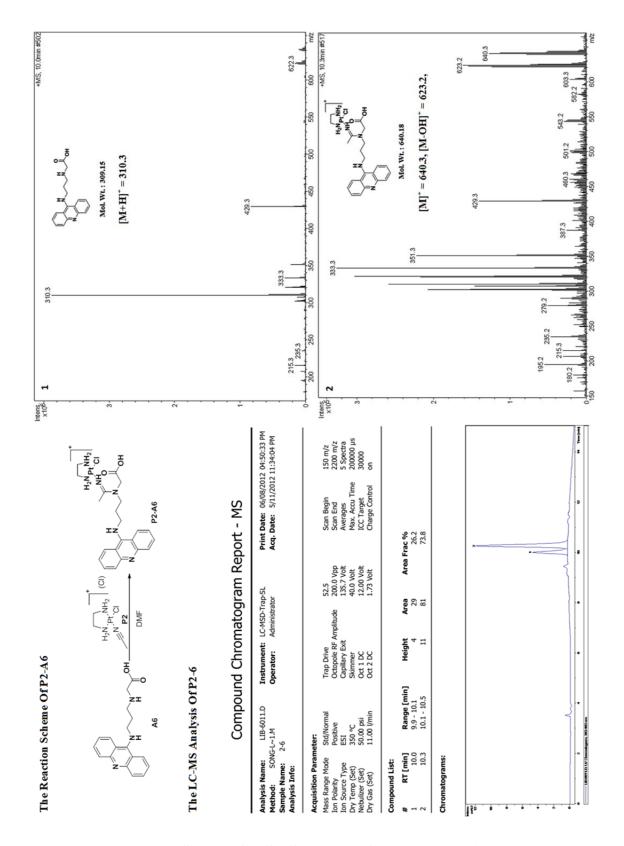


Figure S1.16. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A6.

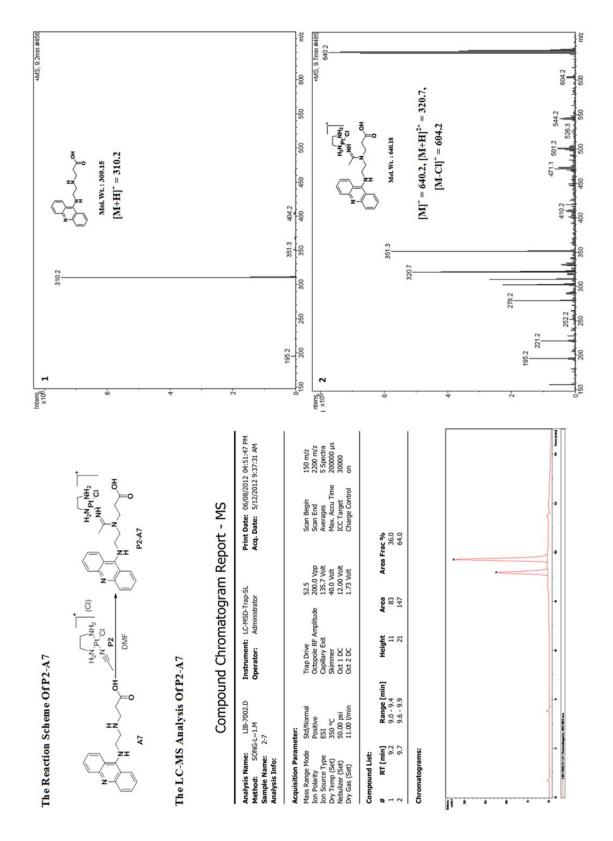


Figure S1.17 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A7.

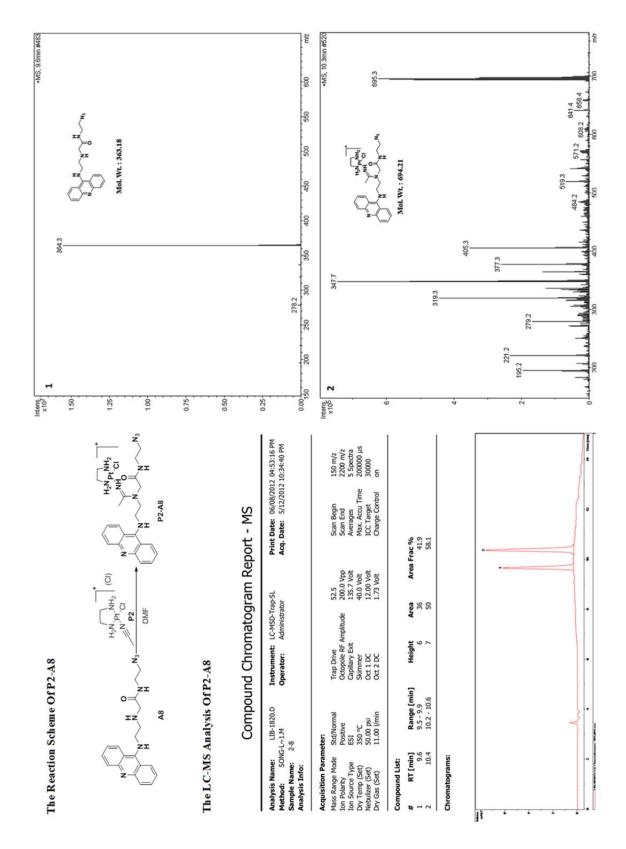


Figure S1.18 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A8.

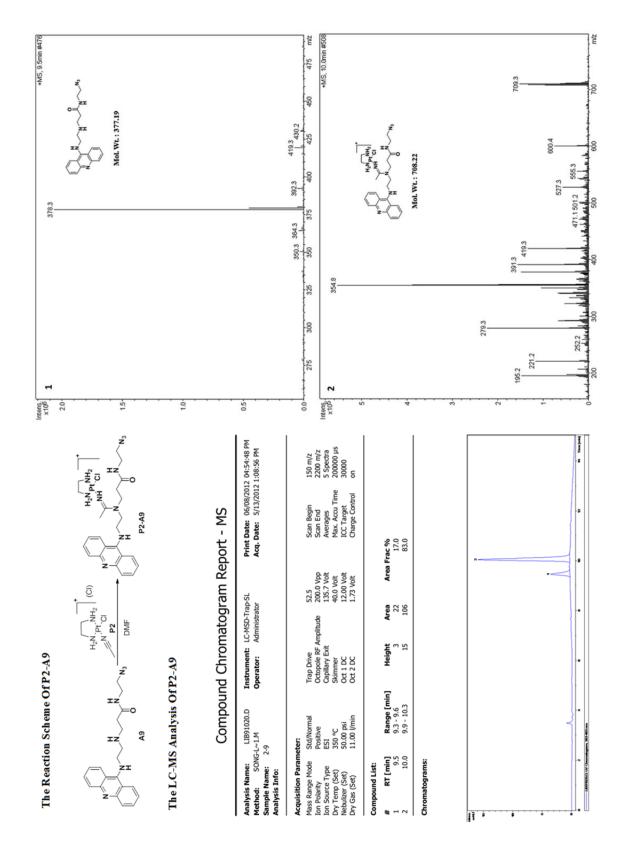


Figure S1.19 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A9.

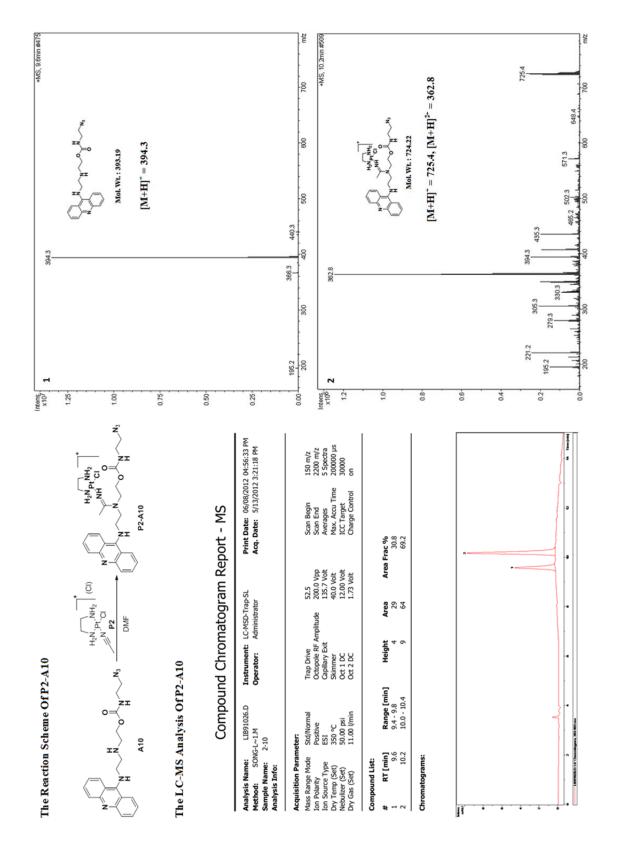


Figure S1.20 LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P2 + A10.

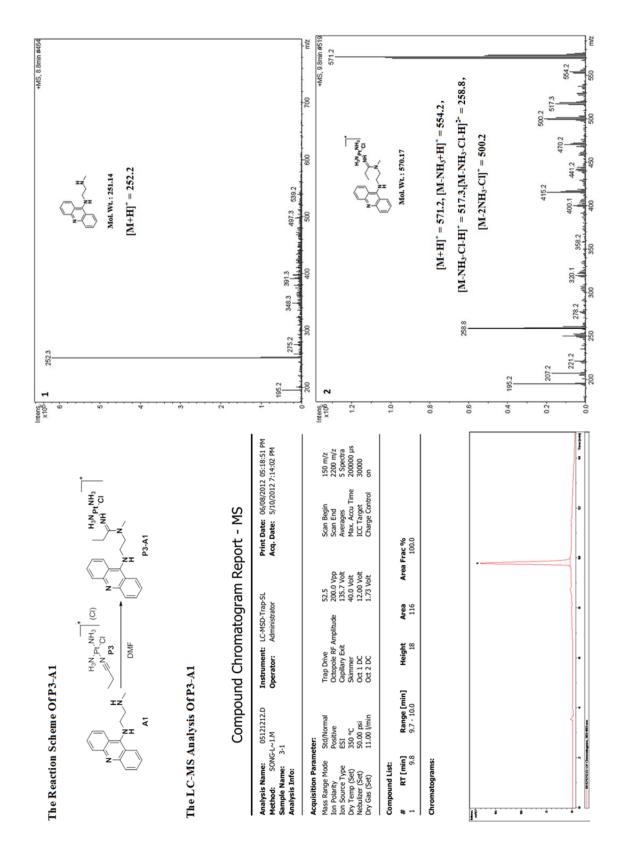


Figure S1.21. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A1.

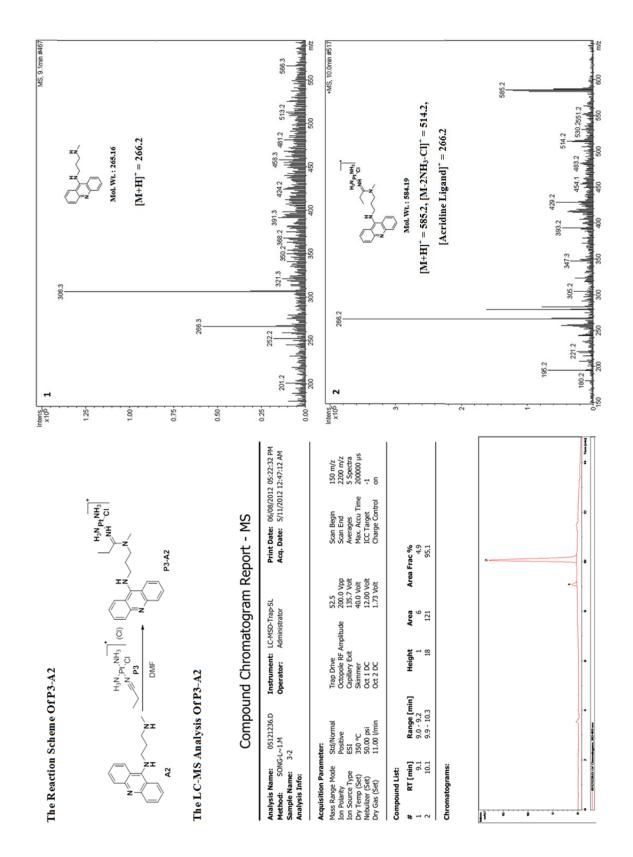


Figure S1.22. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A2.

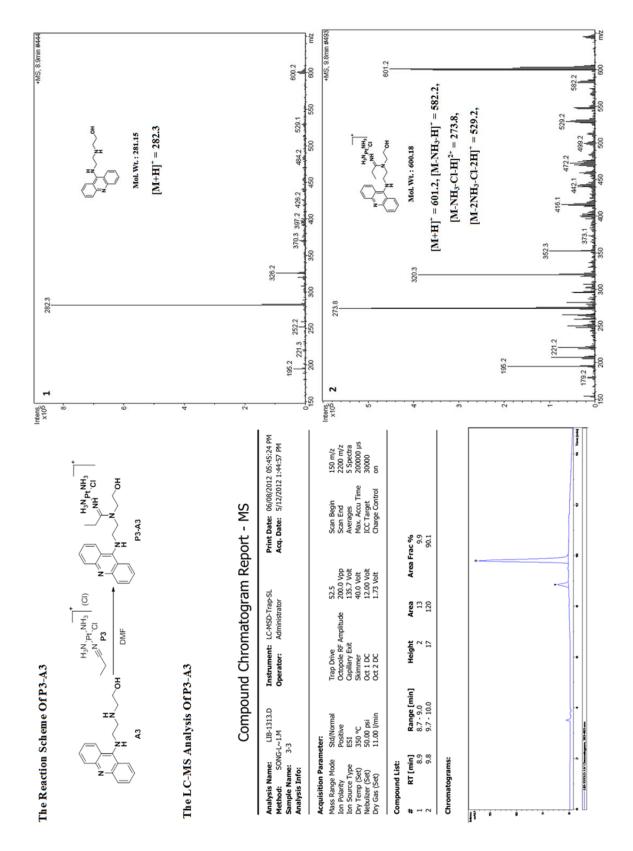


Figure S1.23. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A3.

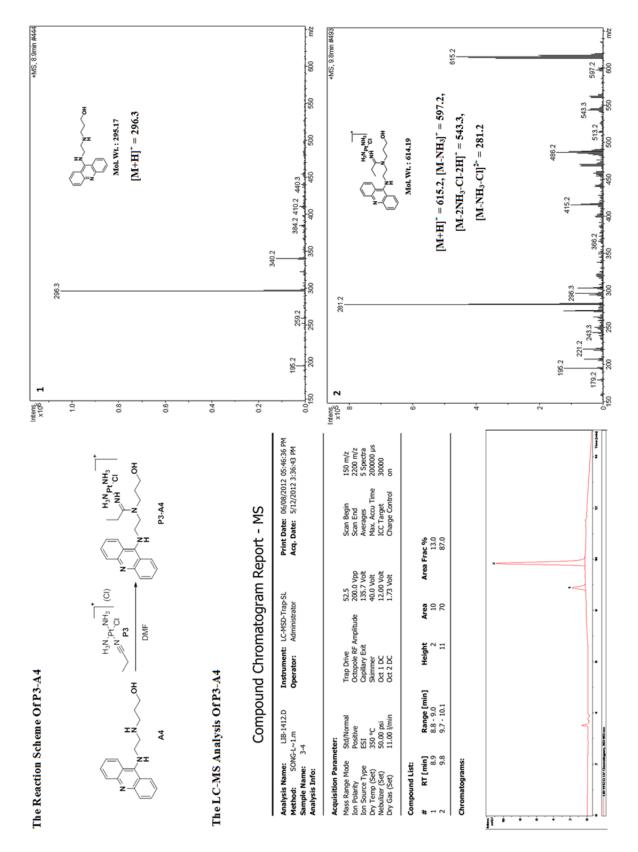


Figure S1.24. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A4.

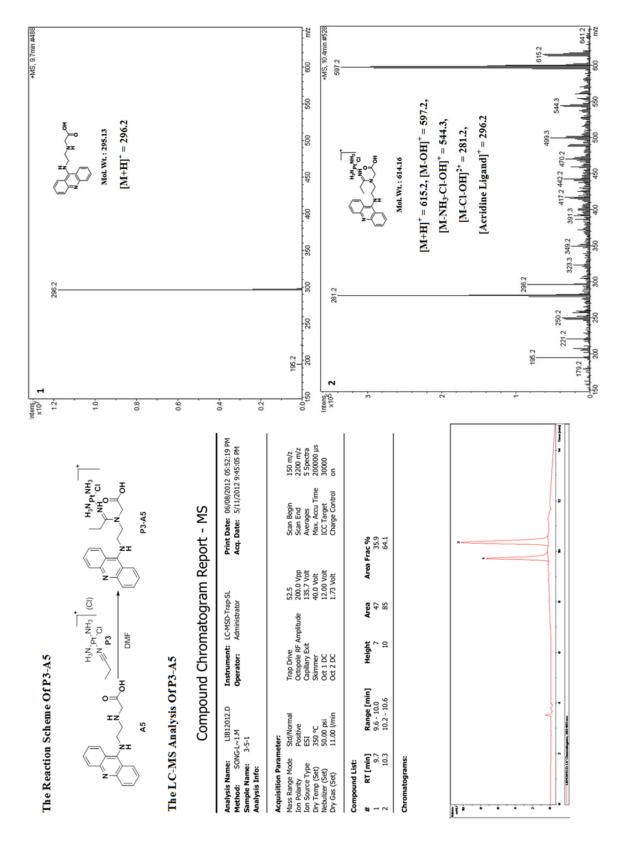


Figure S1.25. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A5.

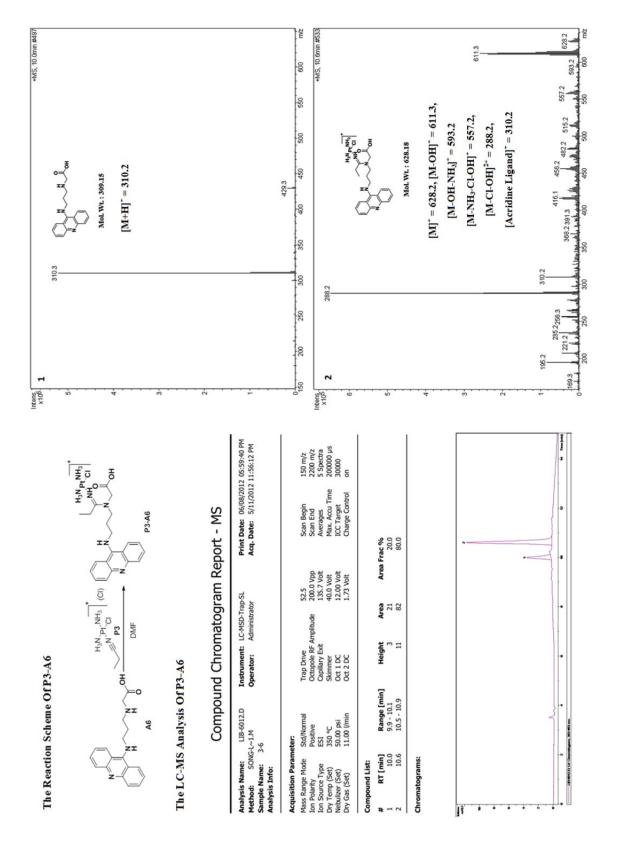


Figure S1.26. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A6.

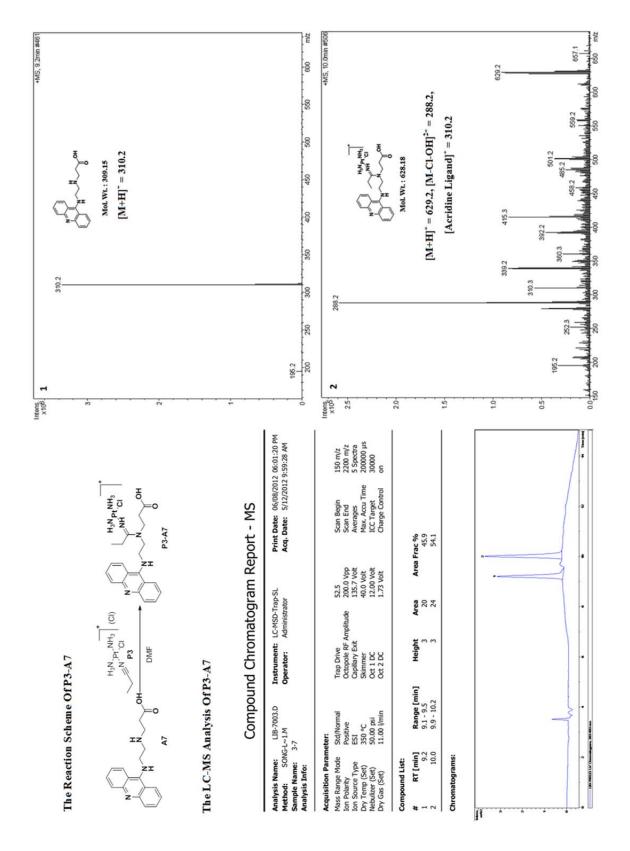


Figure S1.27. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A7.

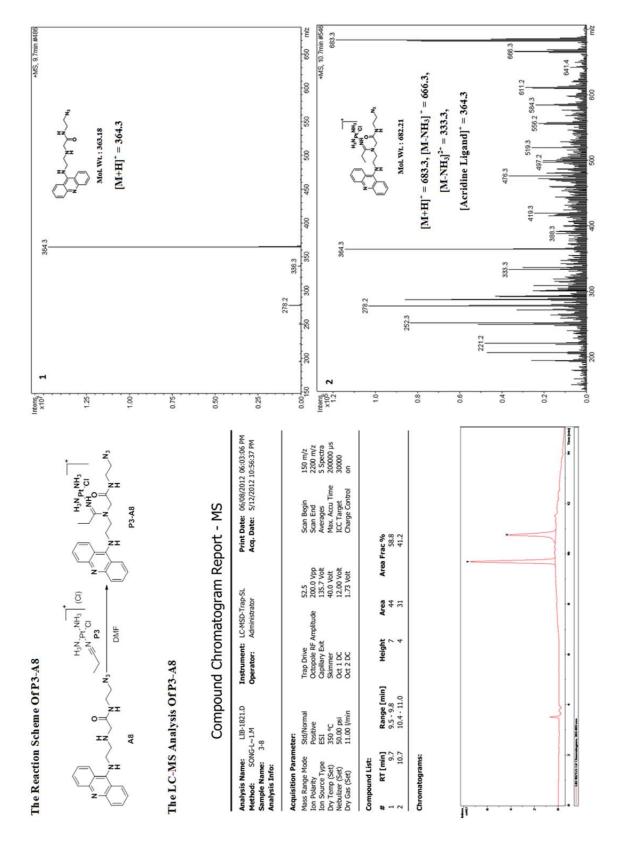


Figure S1.28. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A8.

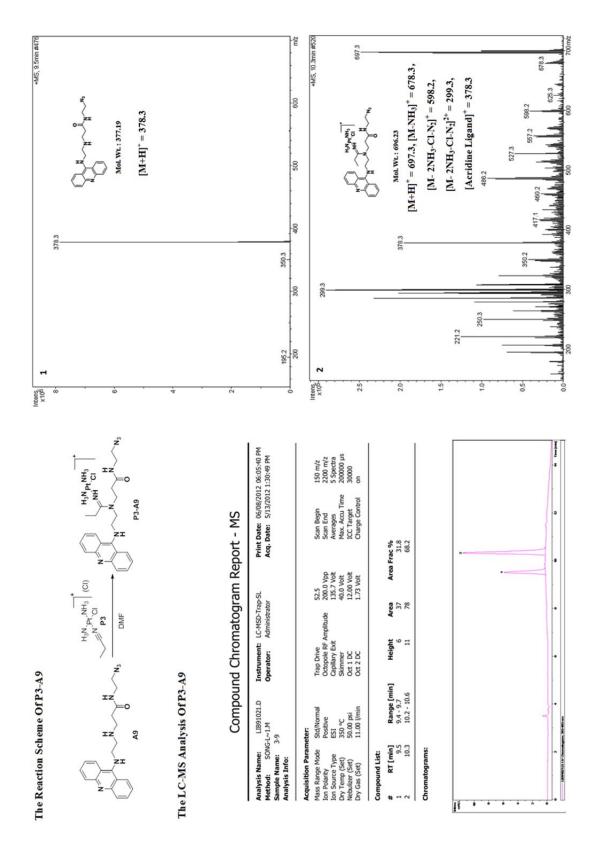


Figure S1.29. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A9.

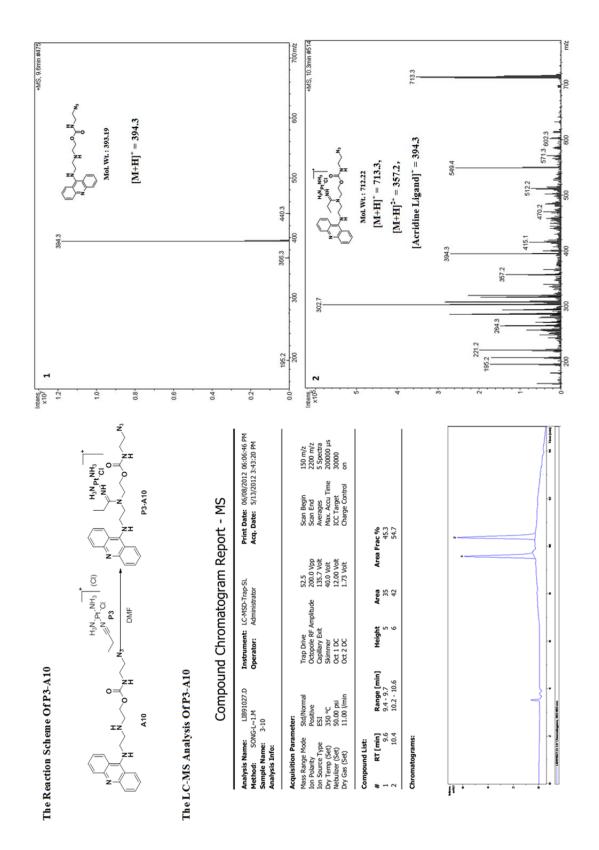


Figure S1.30. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P3 + A10.

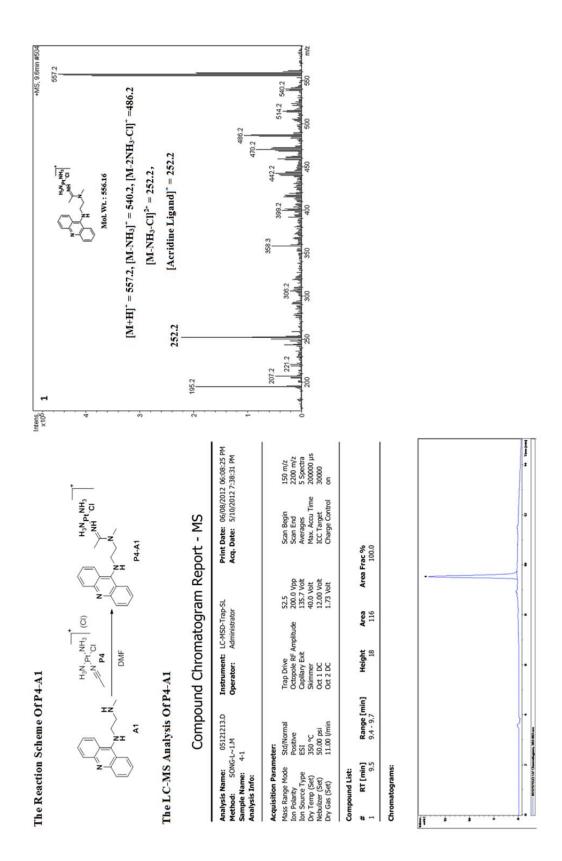


Figure S1.31. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A1.

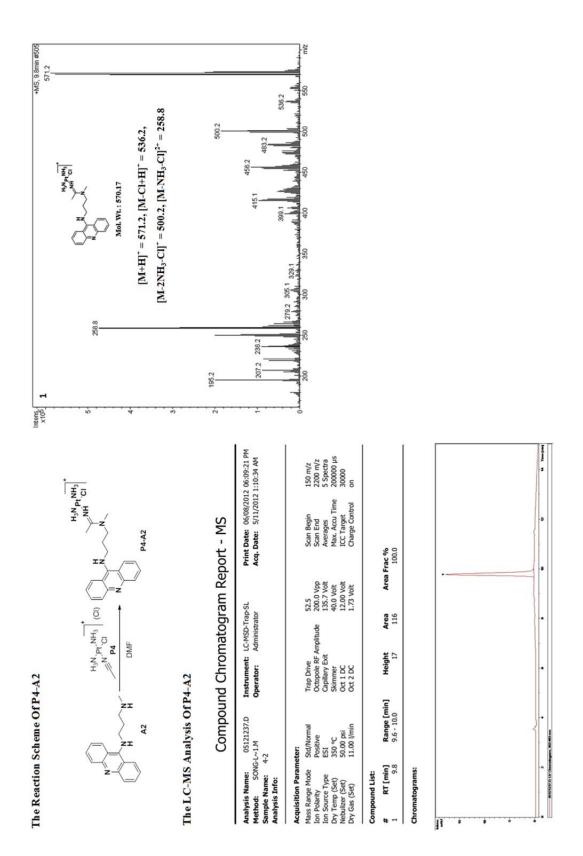


Figure S1.32. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A2.

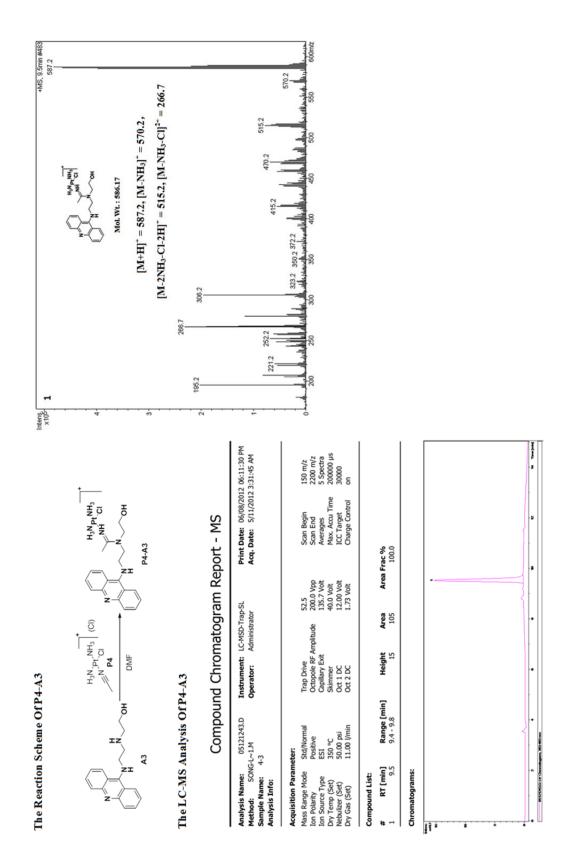


Figure S1.33. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A3.

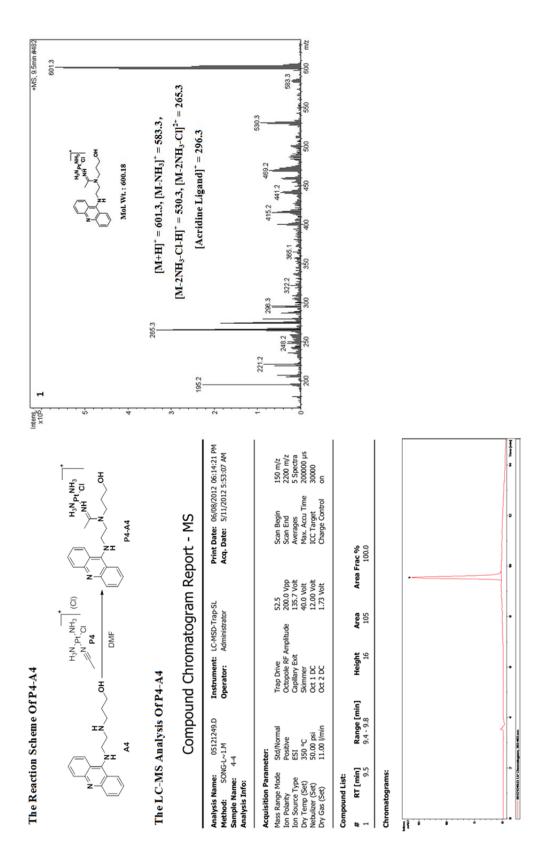


Figure S1.34. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A4.

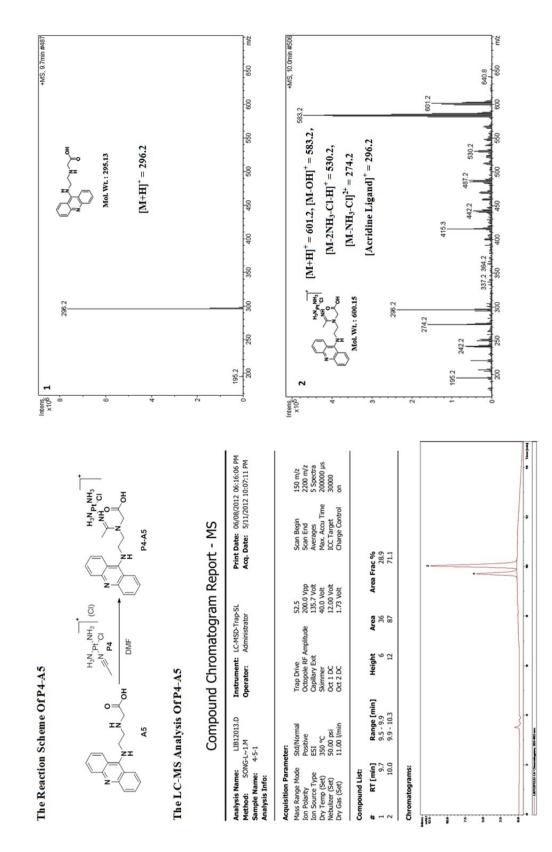


Figure S1.35. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A5.

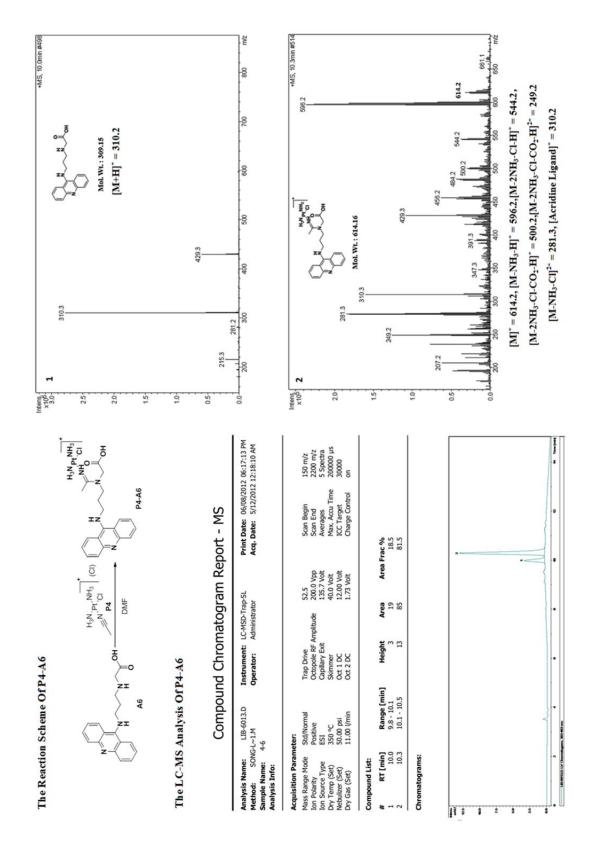


Figure S1.36. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A6.

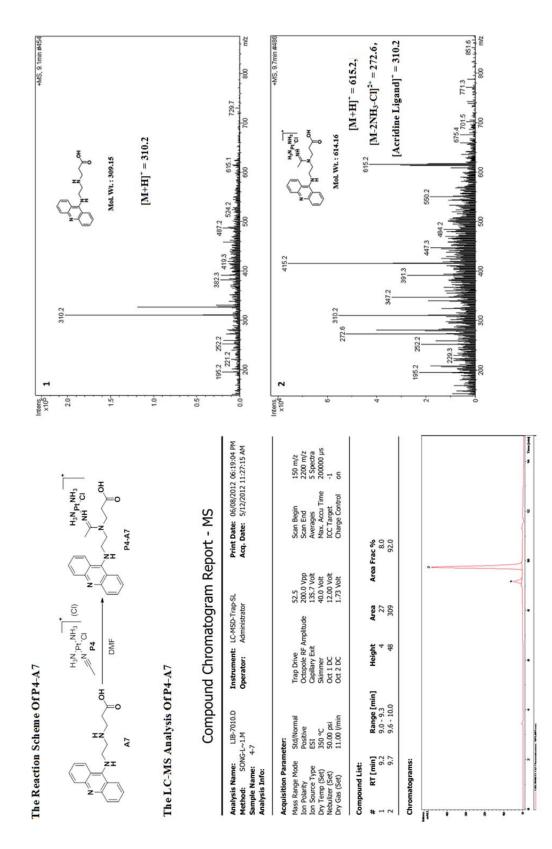


Figure S1.37. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A7.

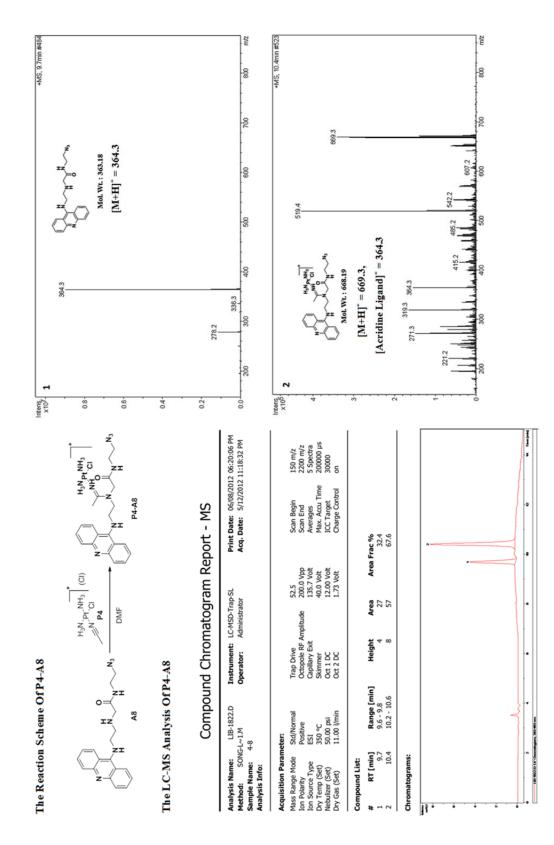


Figure S1.38. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A8.

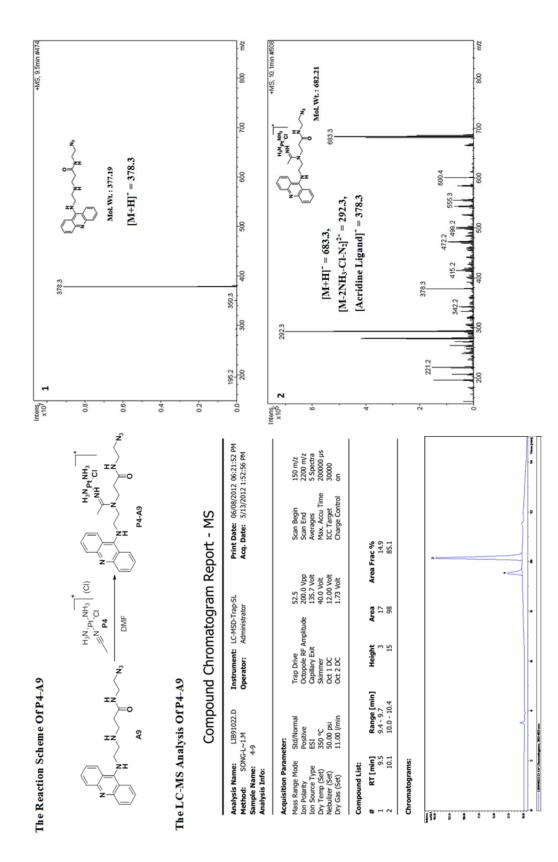


Figure S1.39. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A9.

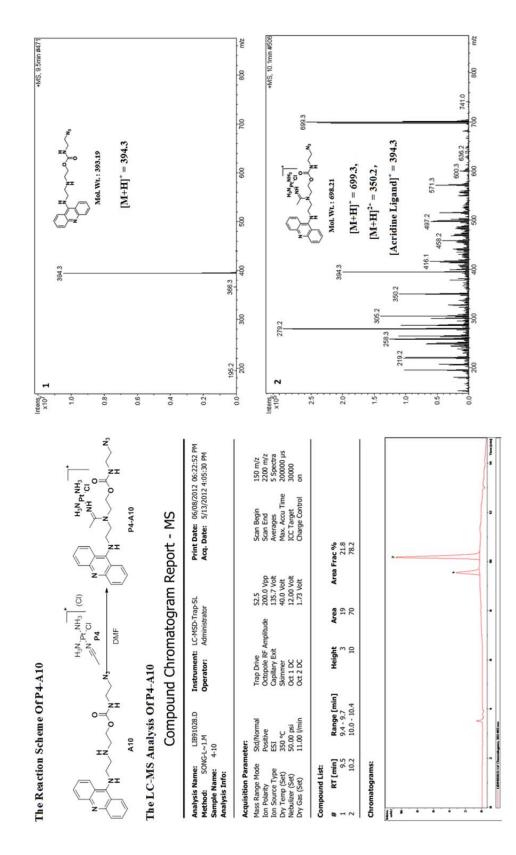


Figure S1.40. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P4 + A10.

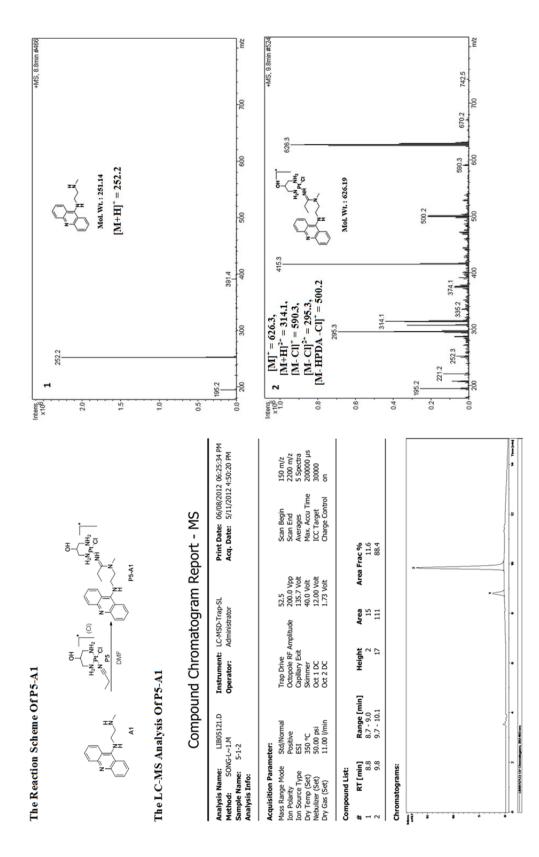


Figure S1.41. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A1.

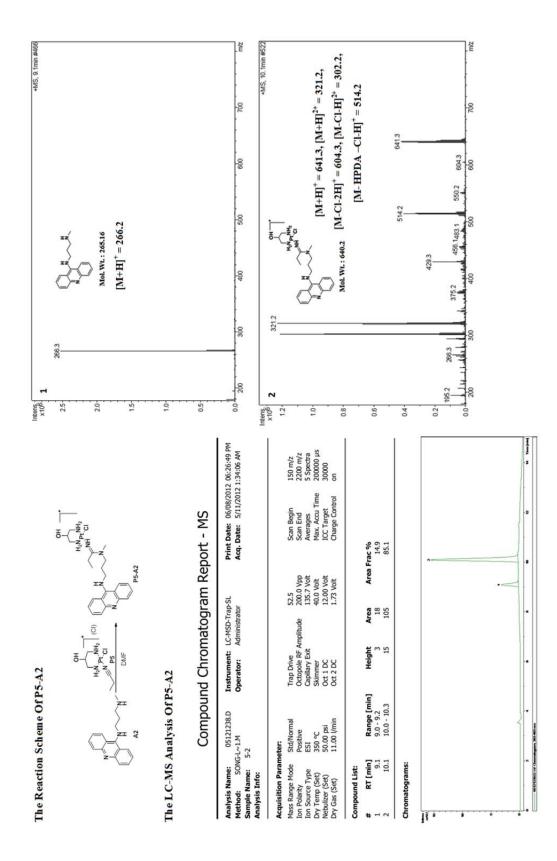


Figure S1.42. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A2.

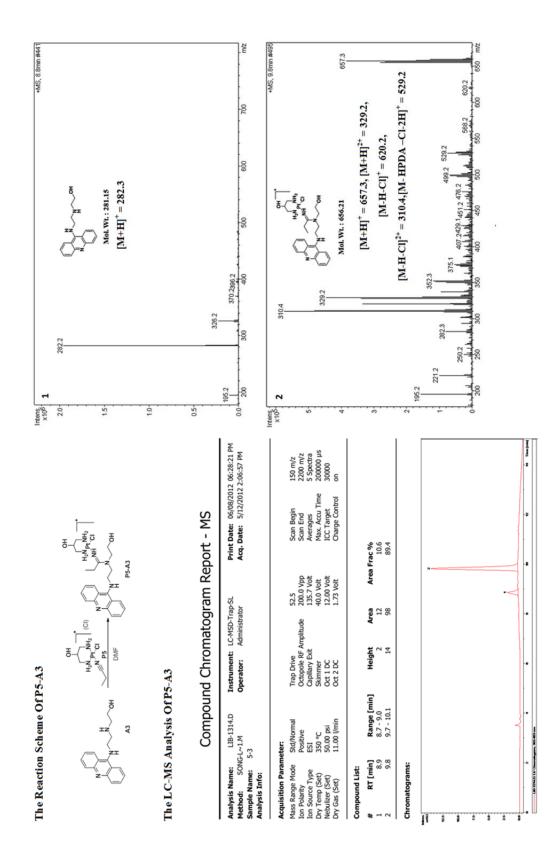


Figure S1.43. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A3.

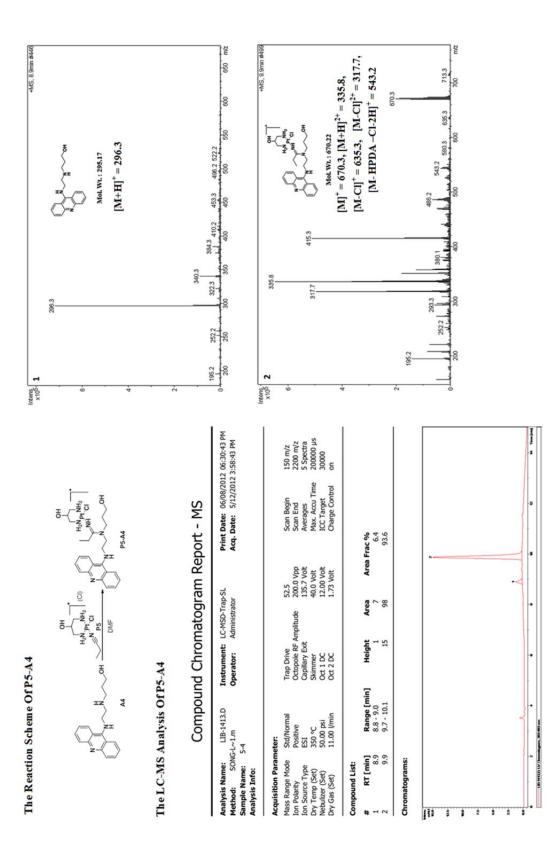


Figure S1.44. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A4.

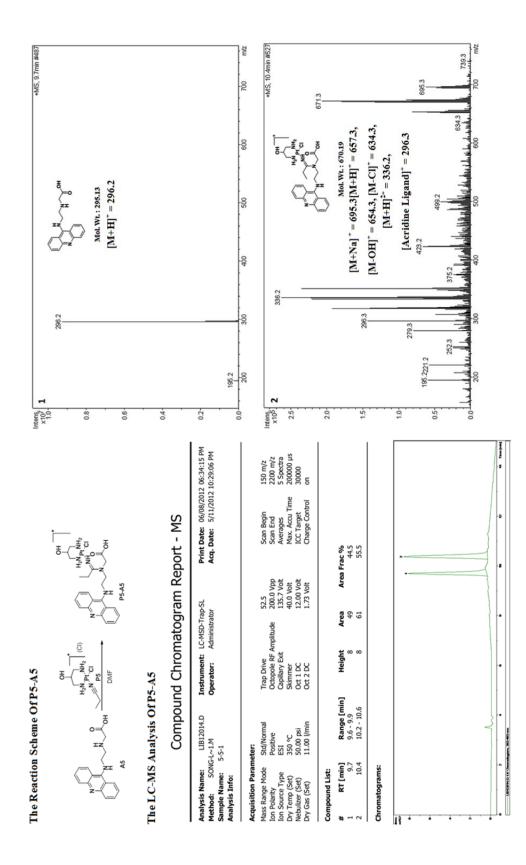


Figure S1.45. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A5.

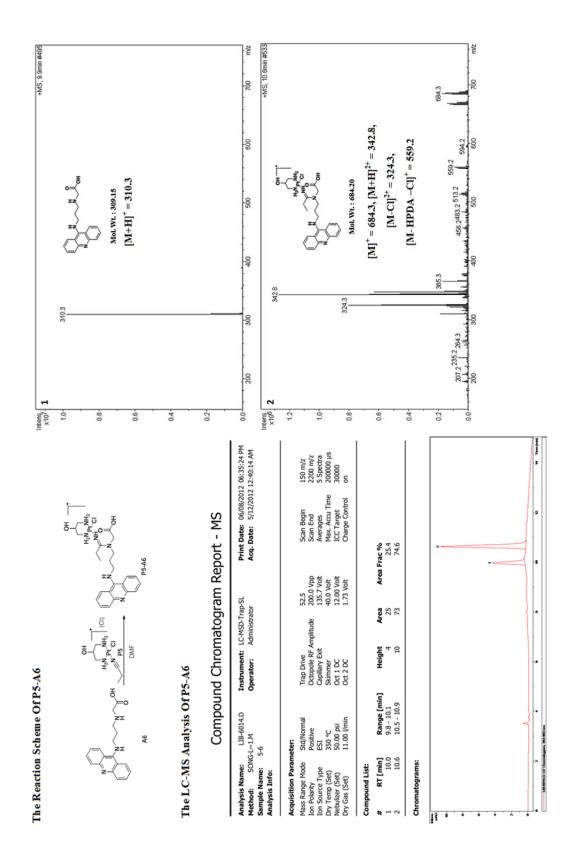


Figure S1.46. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A6.

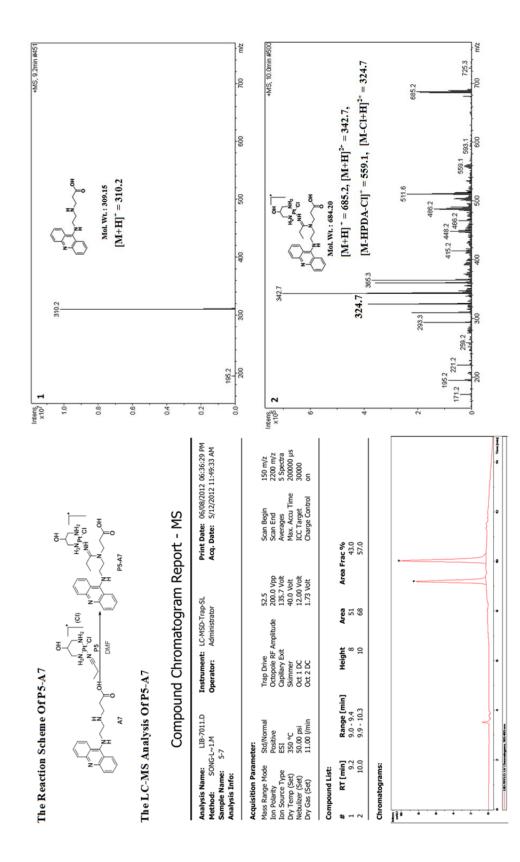


Figure S1.47. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A7.

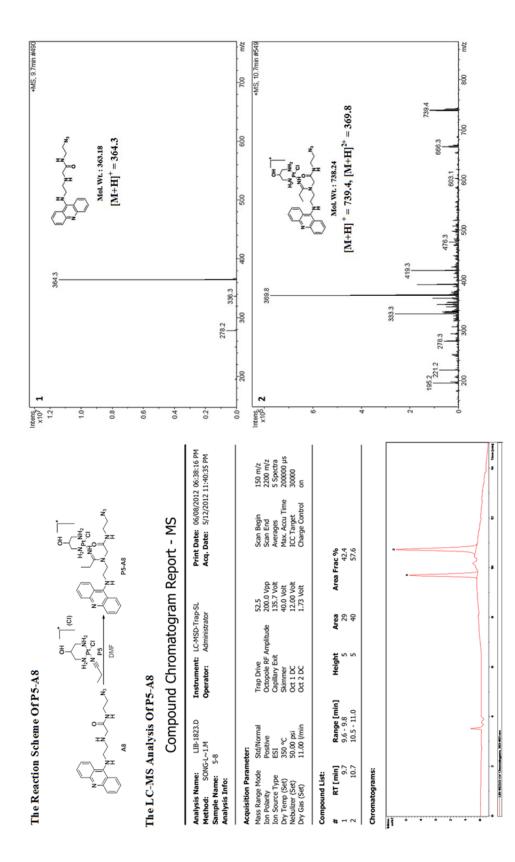


Figure S1.48. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A8.

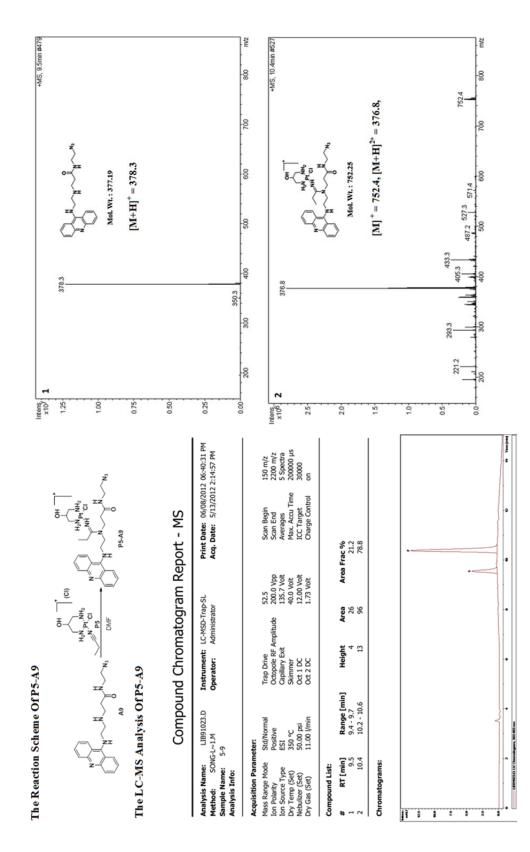


Figure S1.49. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A9.

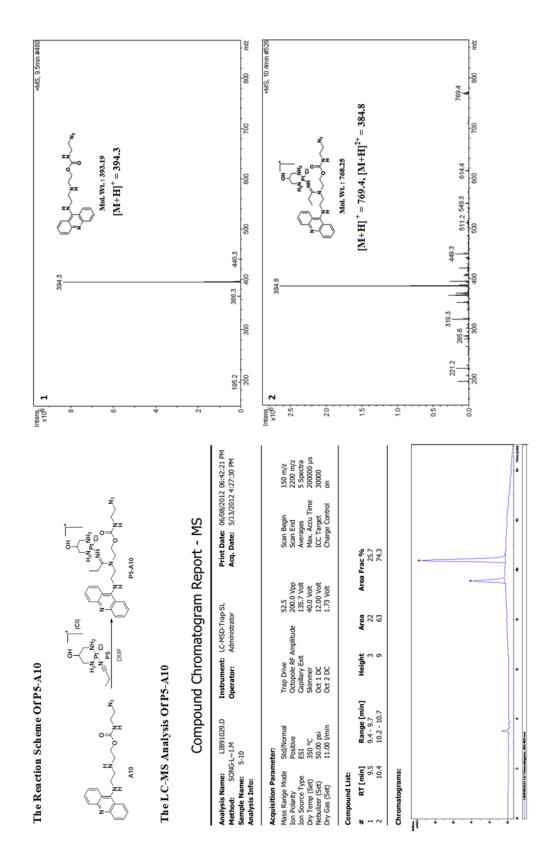


Figure S1.50. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P5 + A10.

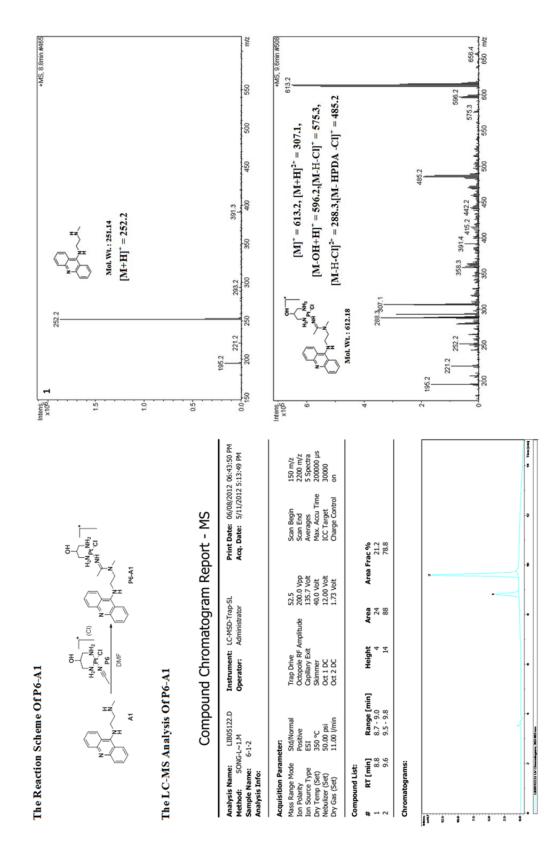


Figure S1.51. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A1.

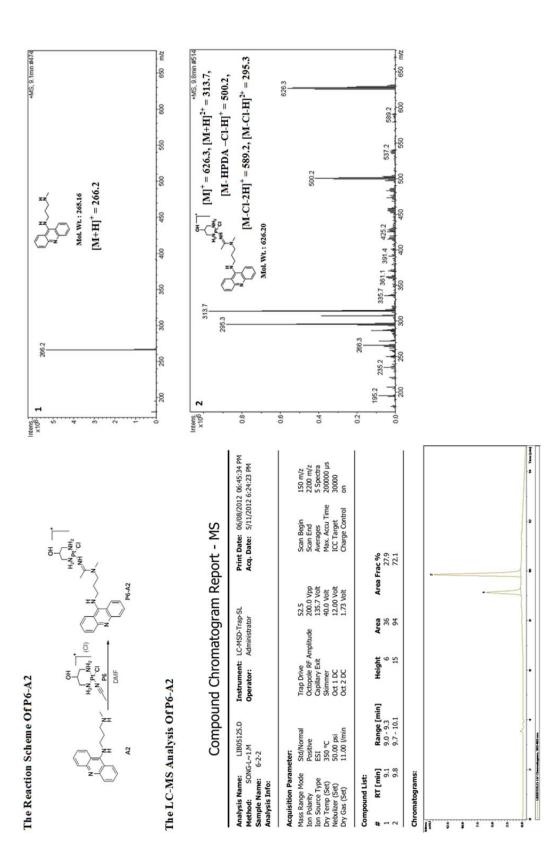


Figure S1.52. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A2.

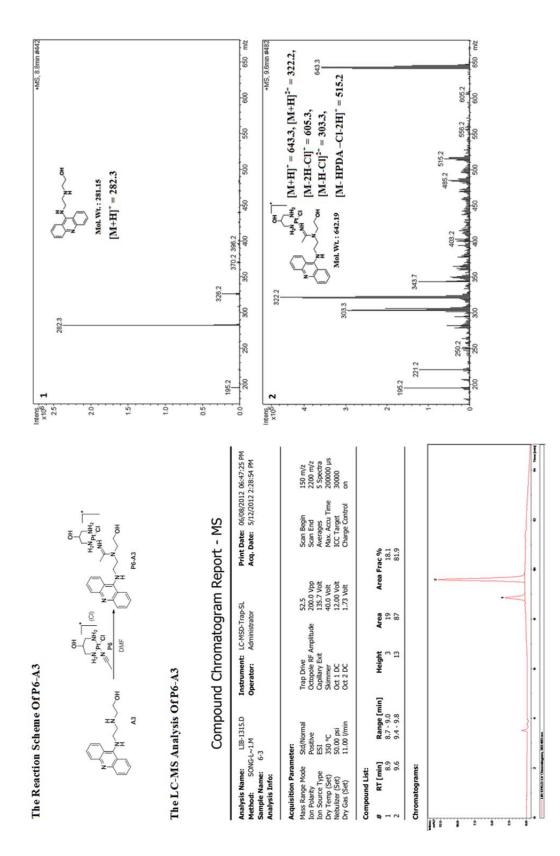


Figure S1.53. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A3.

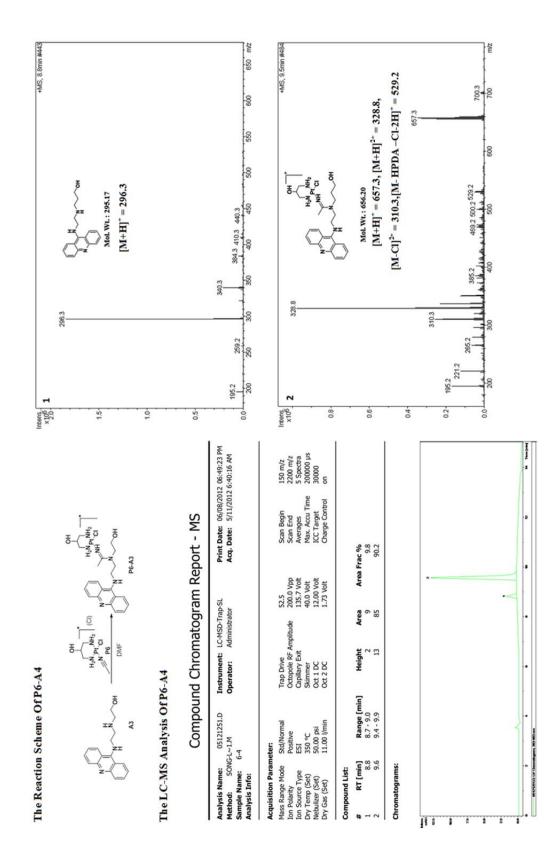


Figure S1.54. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A4.

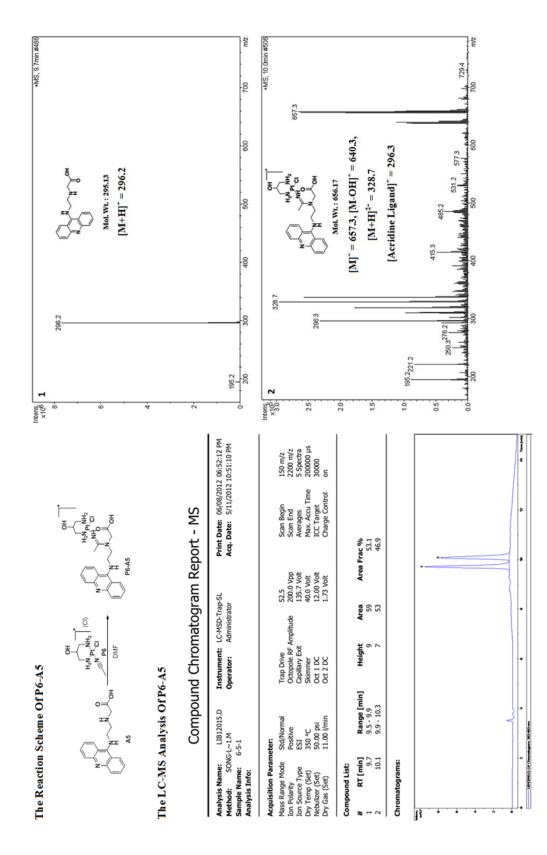


Figure S1.55. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A5.

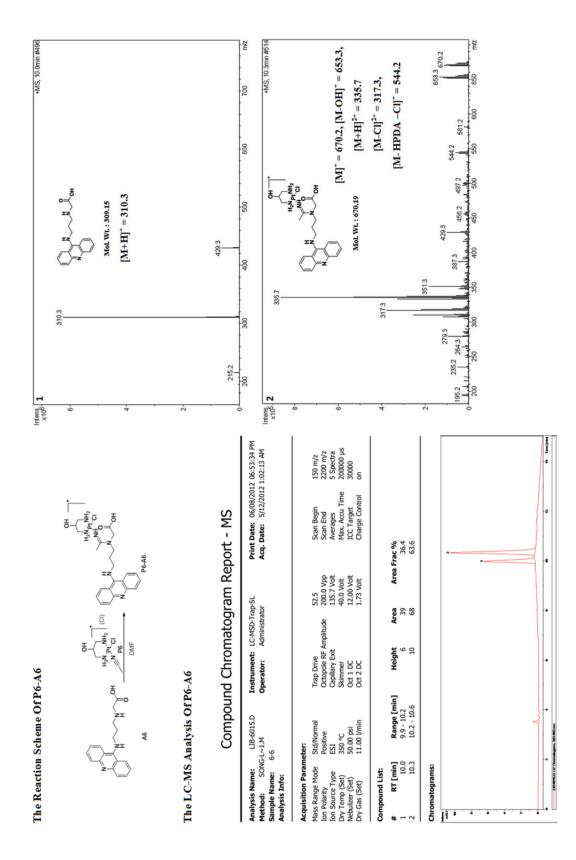


Figure S1.56. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A6.

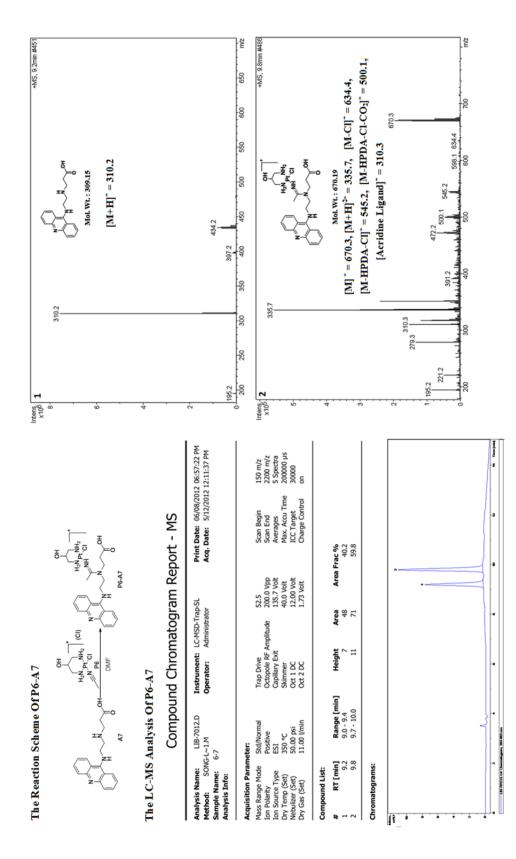


Figure S1.57. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A7.

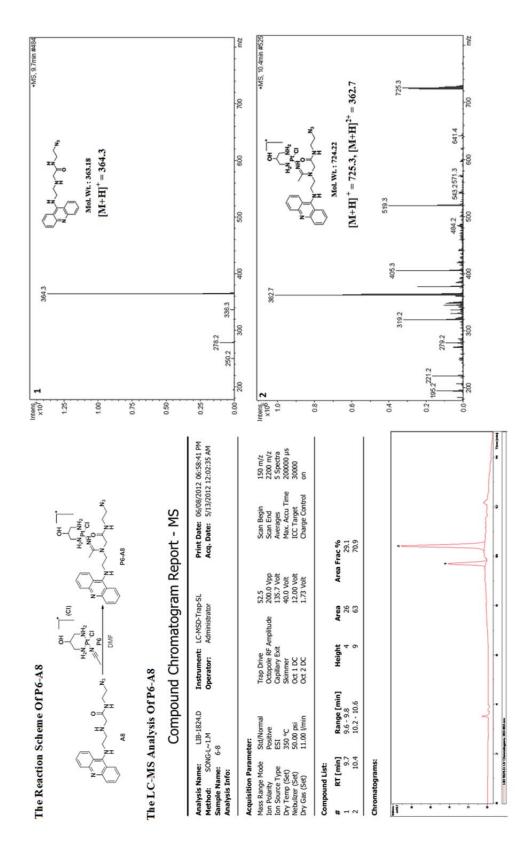


Figure S1.58. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A8.

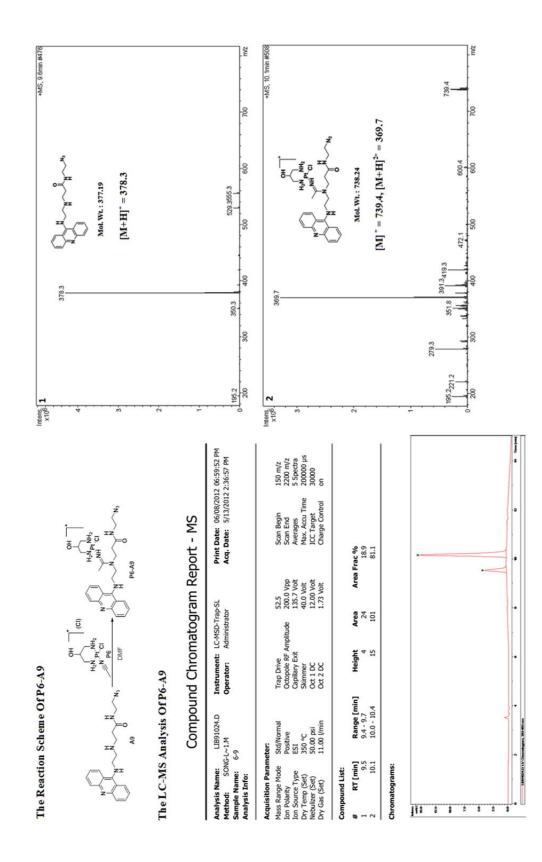


Figure S1.59. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A9.

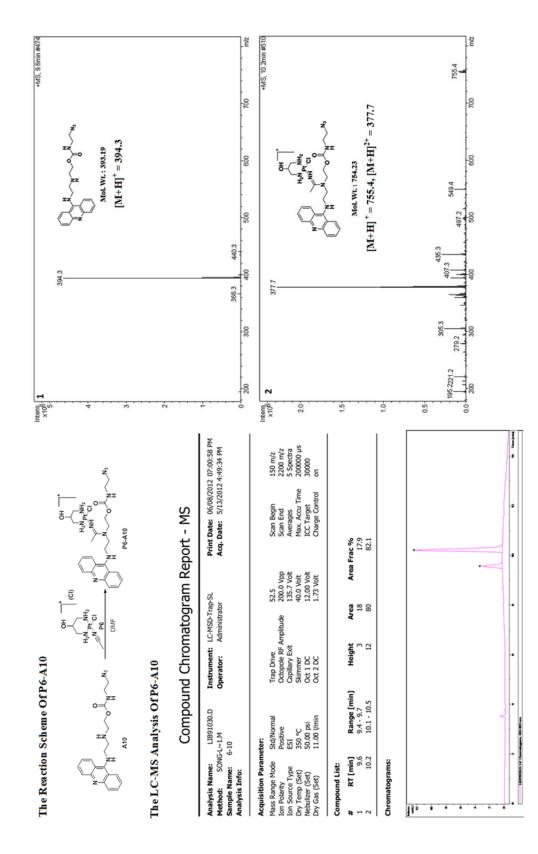


Figure S1.60. LC-ESMS analysis of reaction P6 + A10.

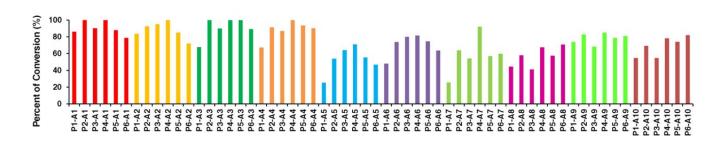


Figure S1.61. Percent conversion in 'click' reactions for platinum-acridines. Compounds are sorted and color-coded by common acridine moieties.

3. NMR spectra for purified compounds

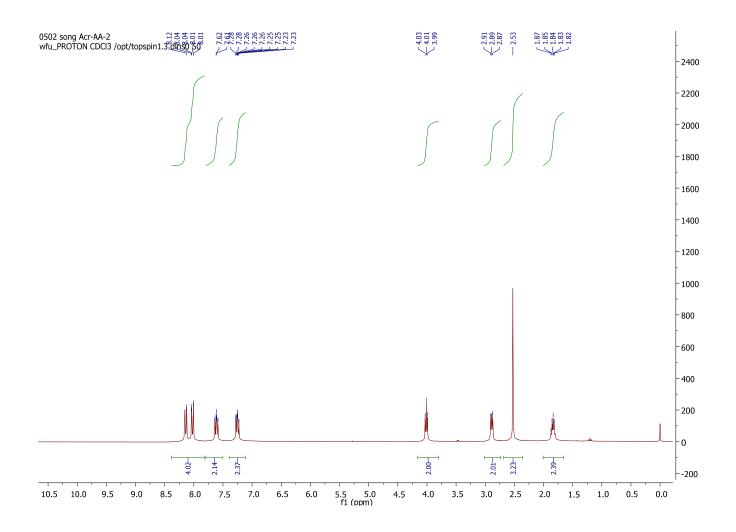
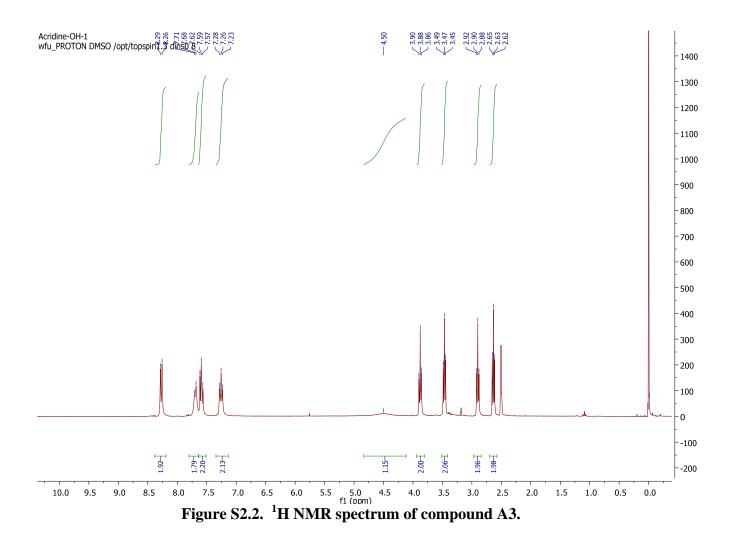
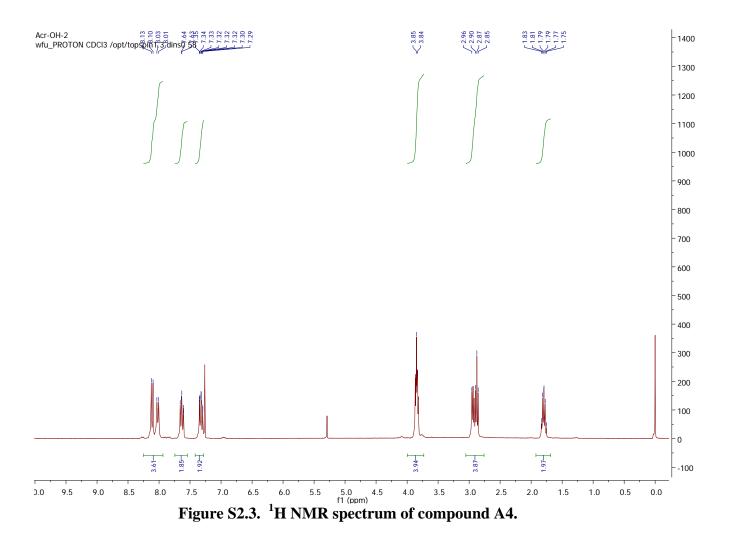
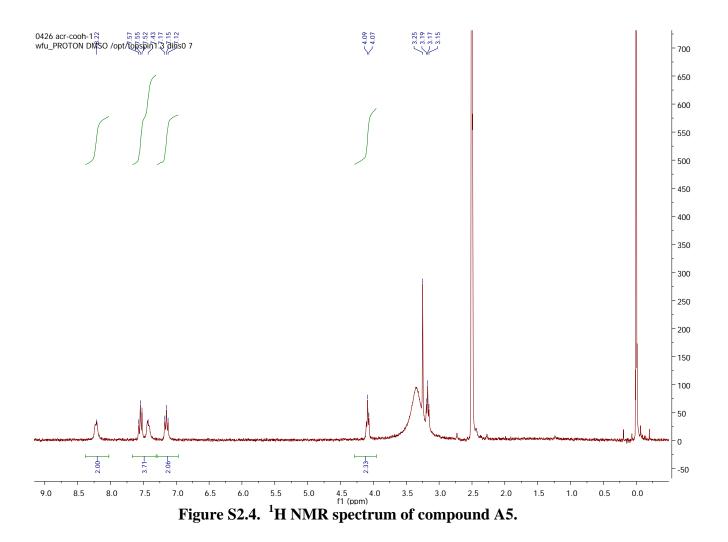
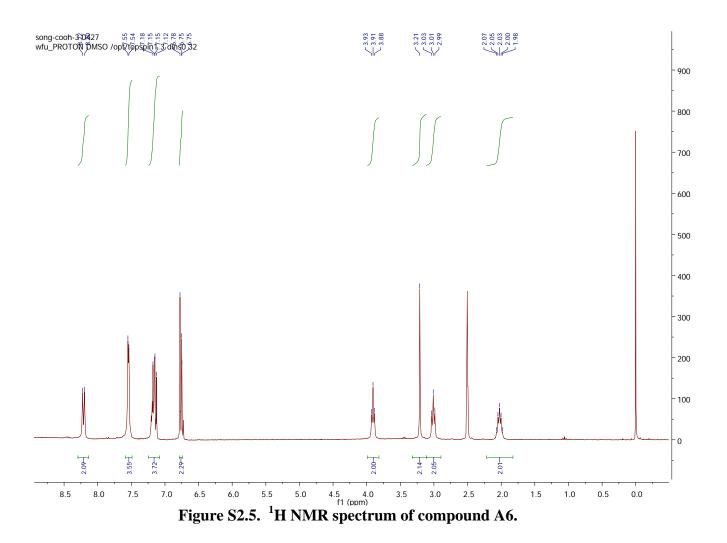


Figure S2.1. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound A2.









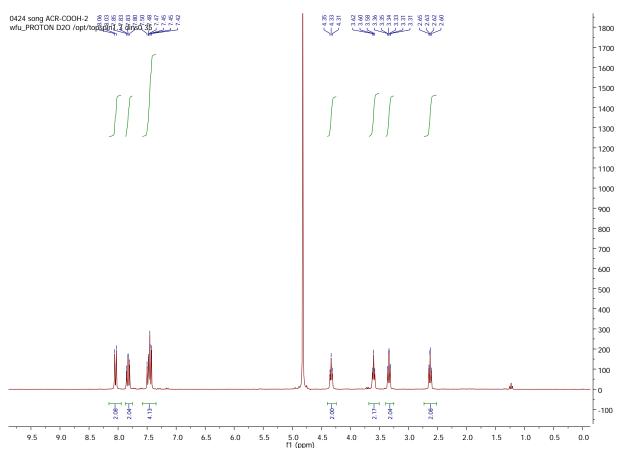


Figure S2.6. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound A7.

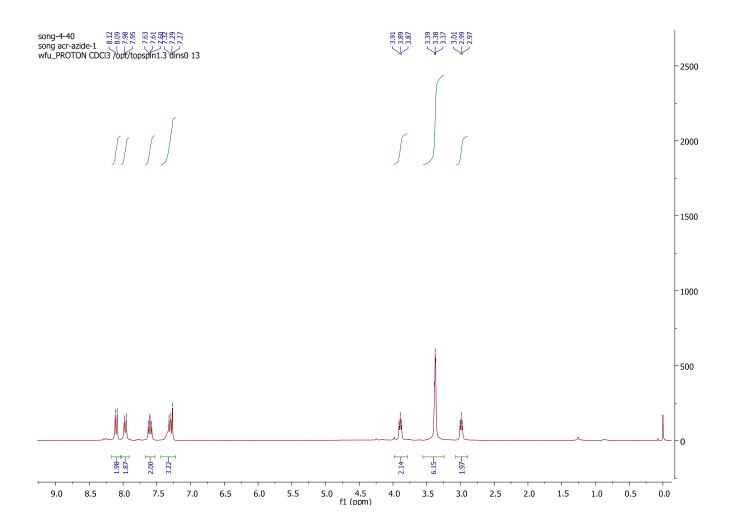
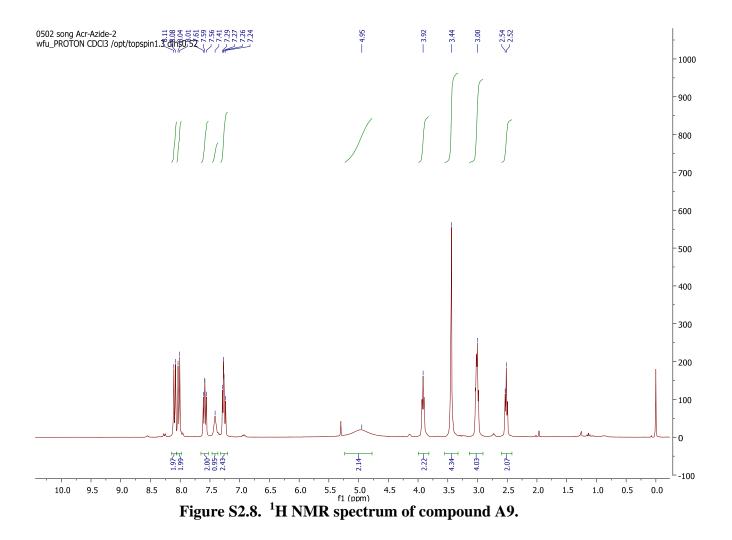
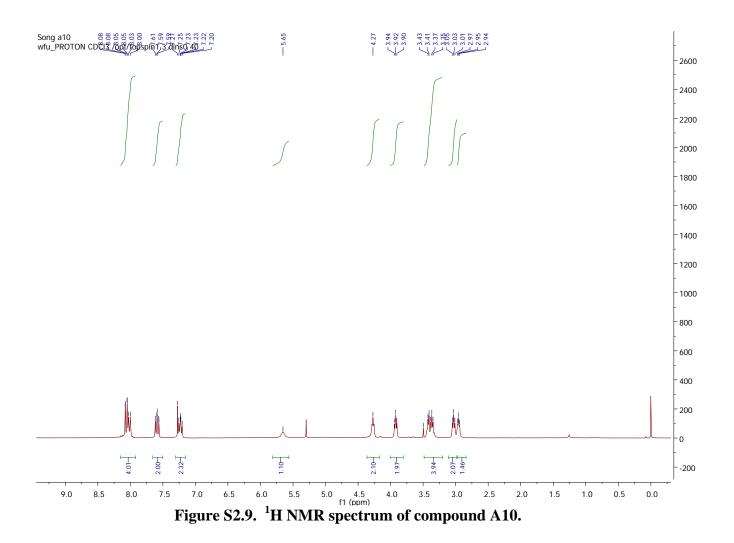
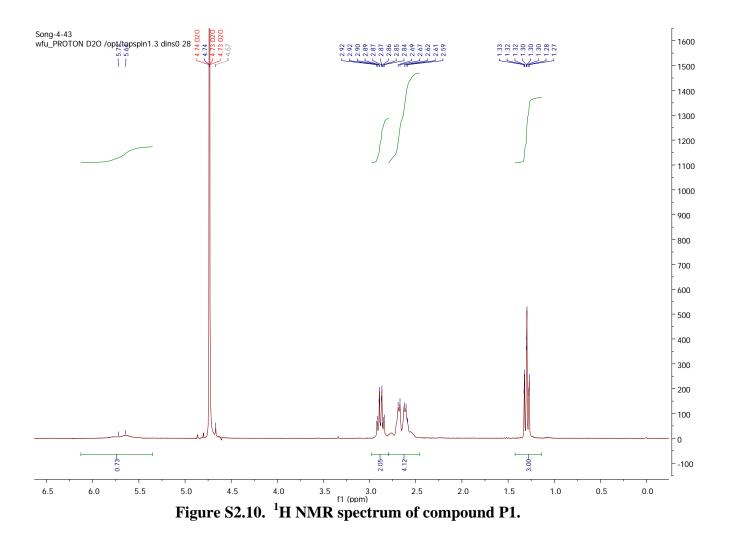


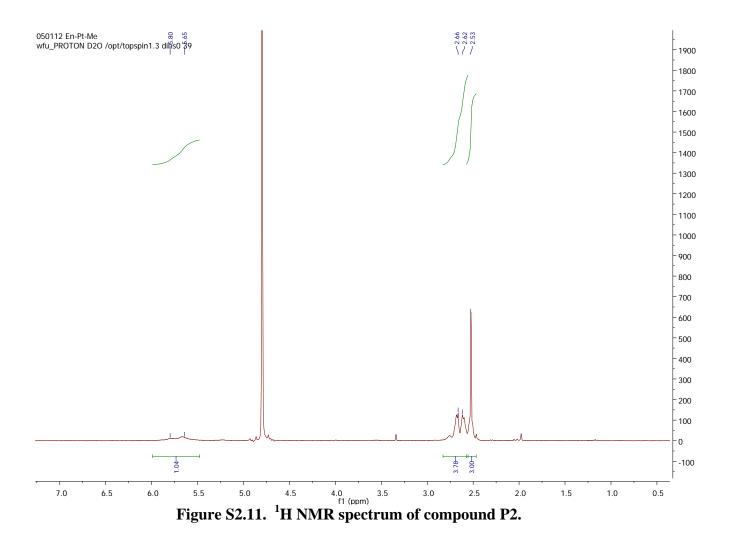
Figure S2.7. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound A8.

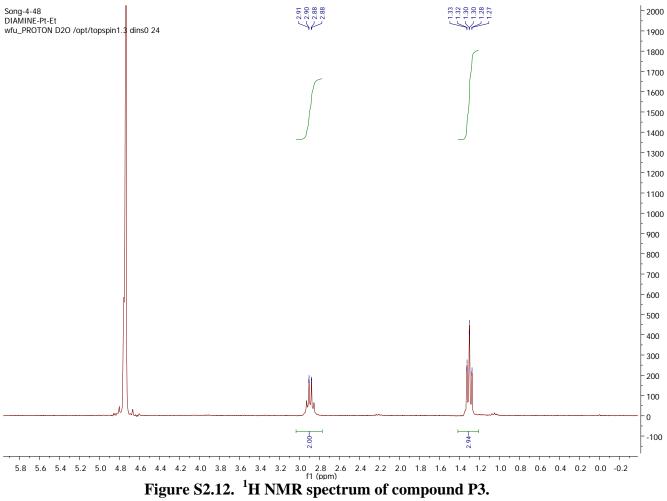


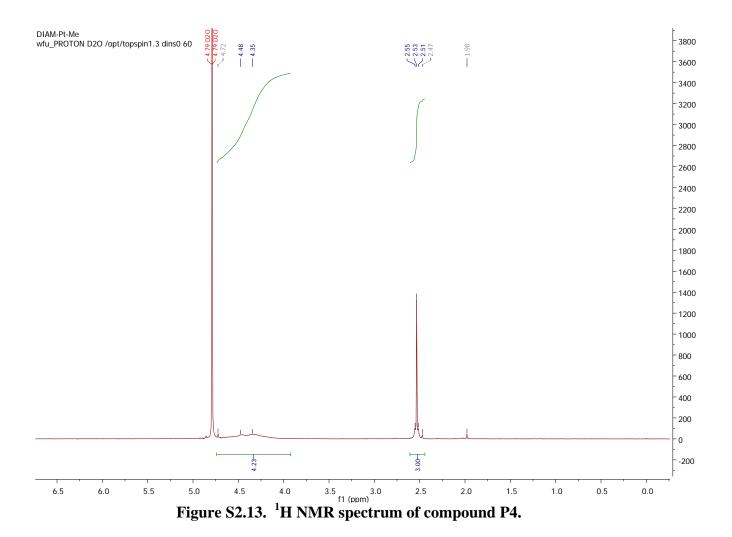


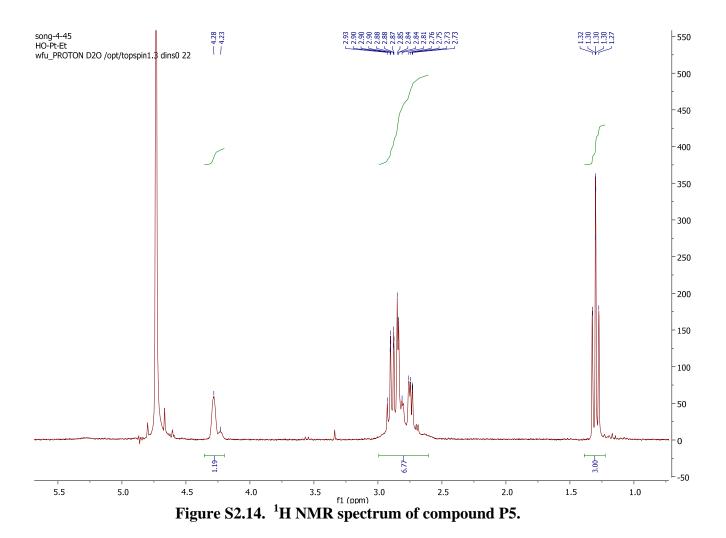


S83

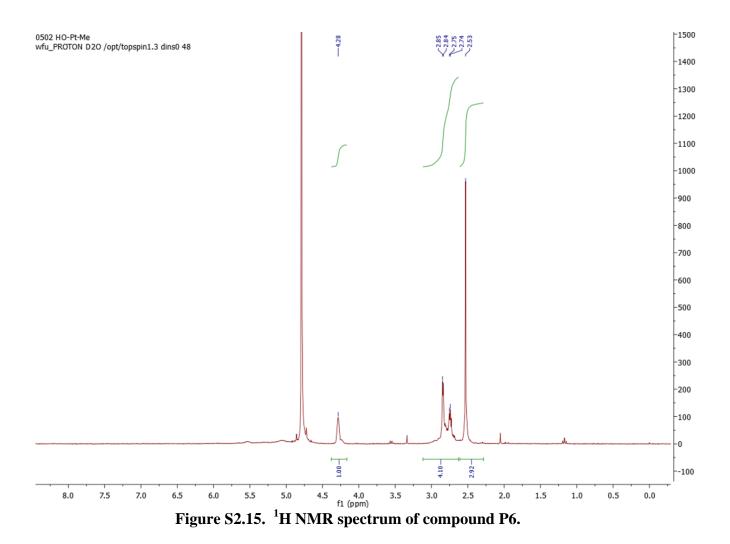


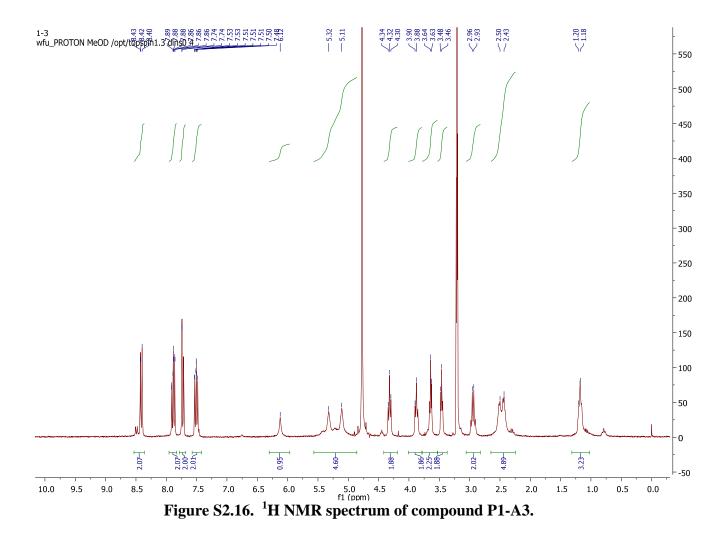


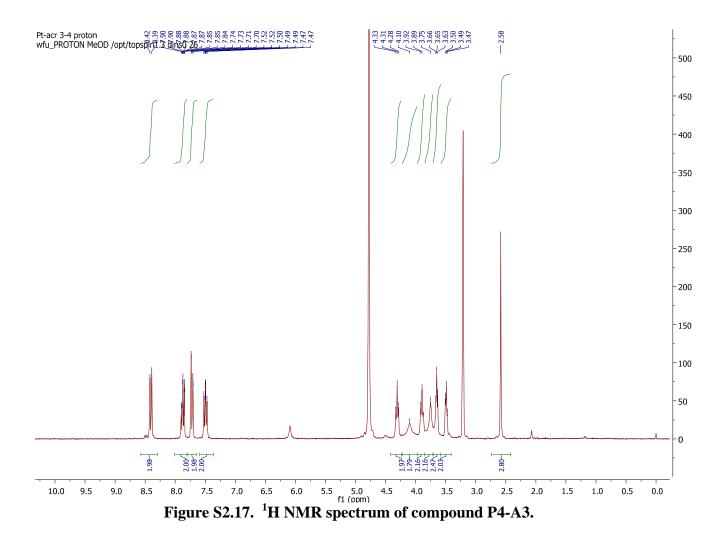


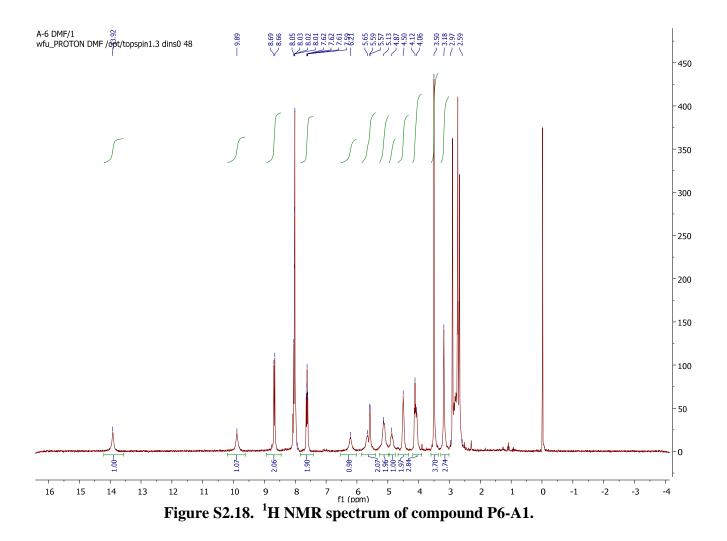


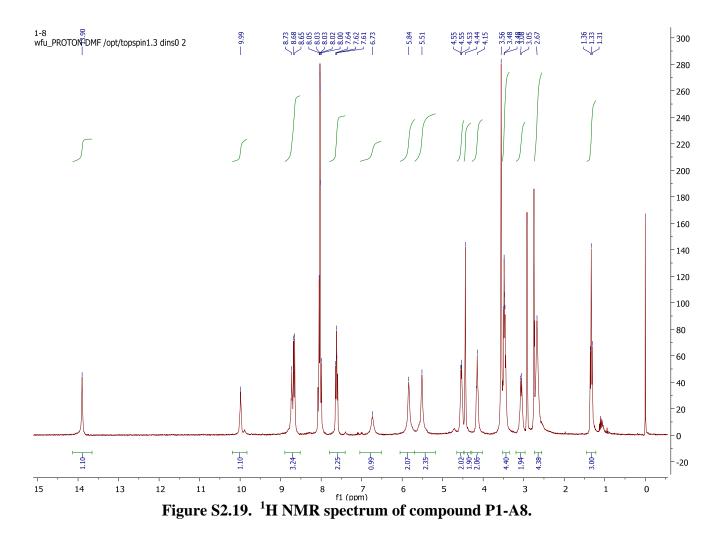
S87

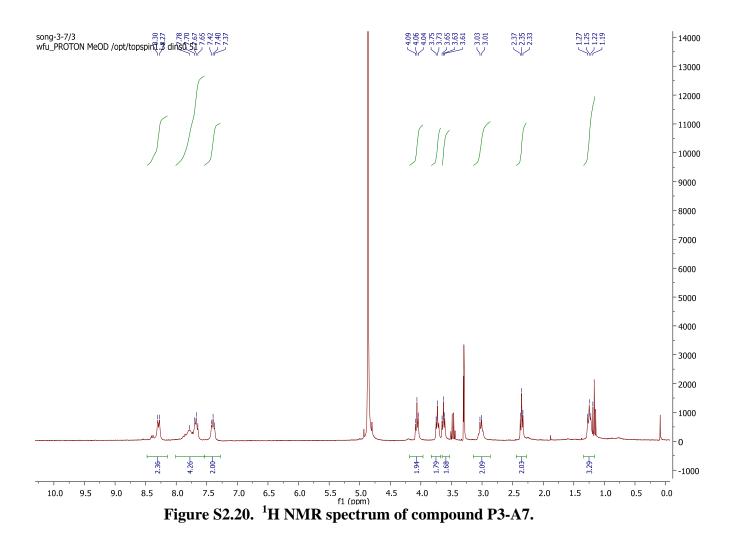












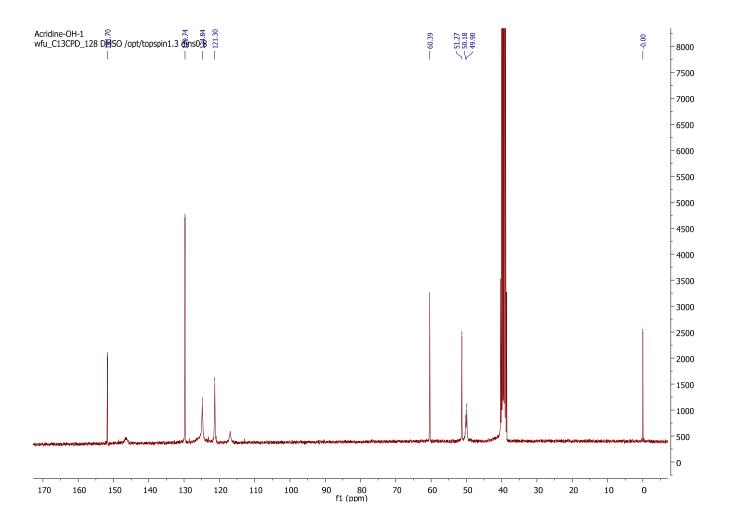
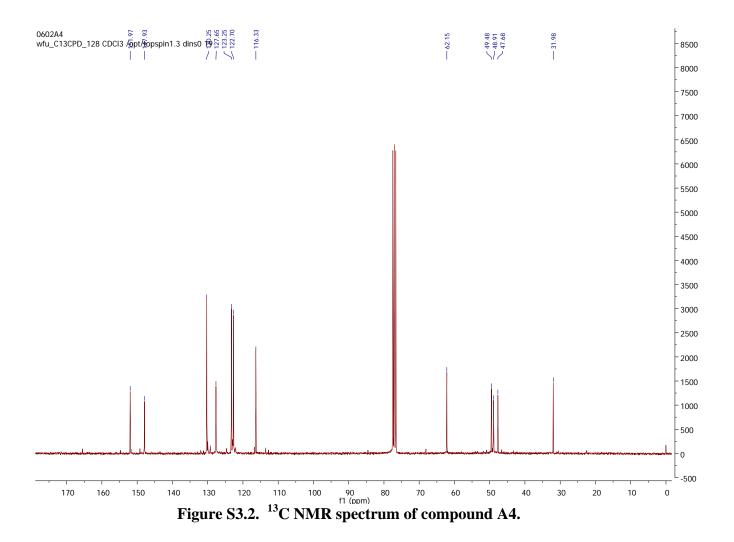
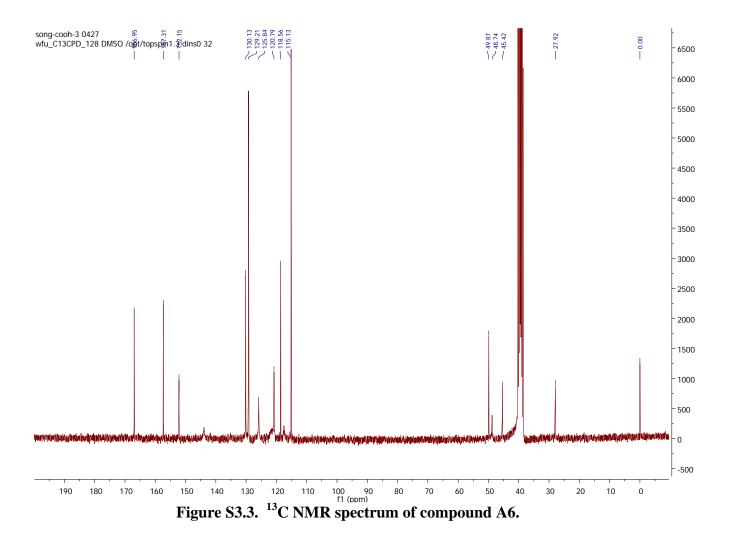
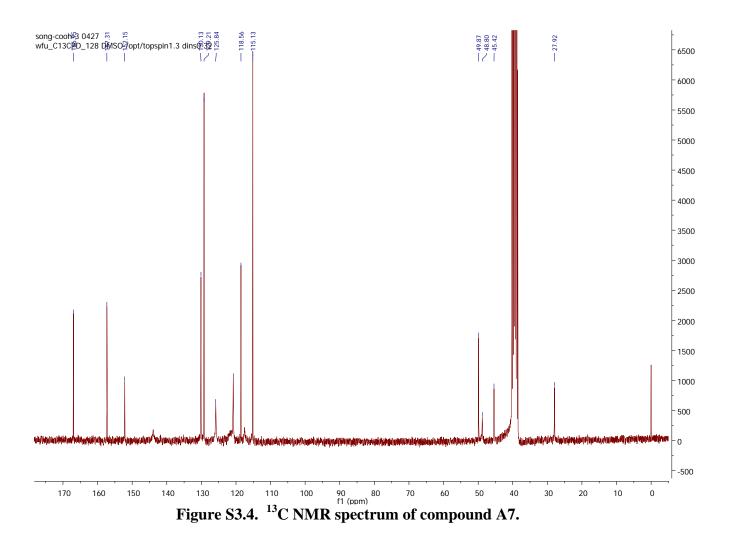


Figure S3.1. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound A3.







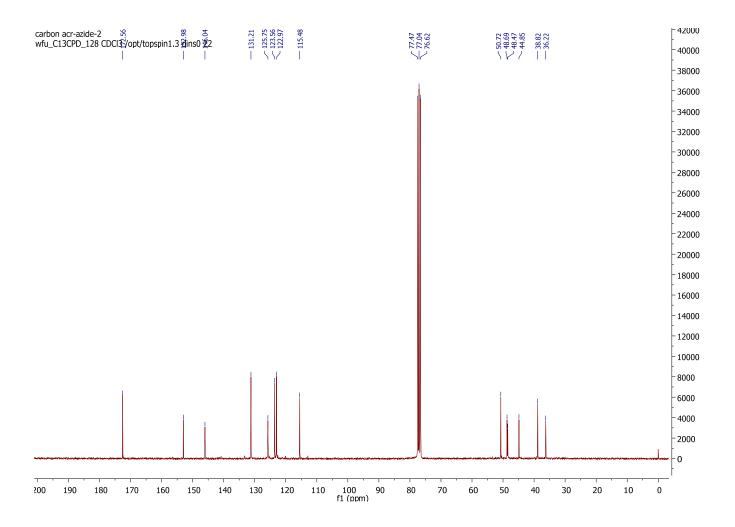
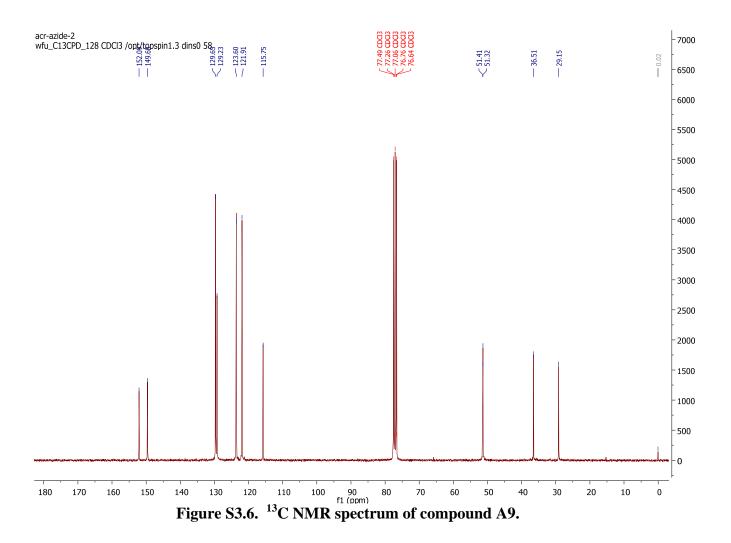
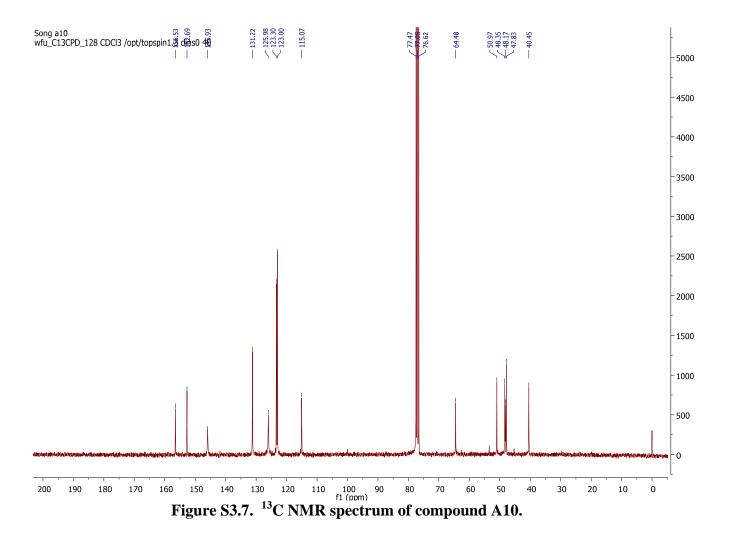
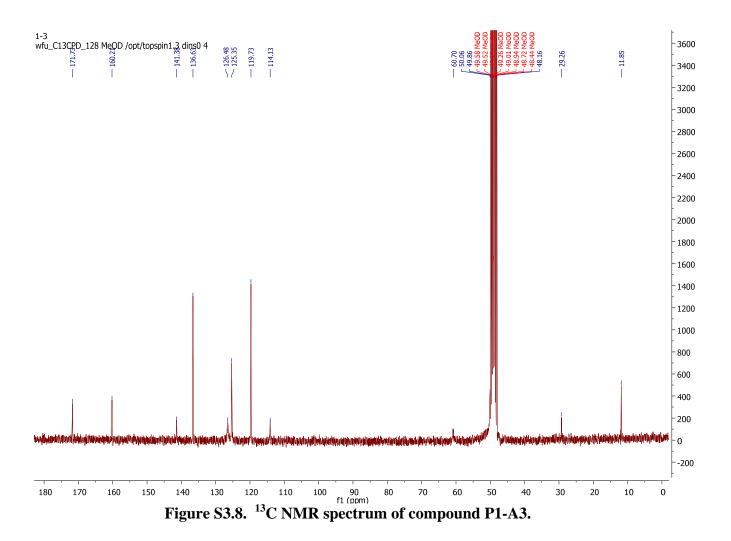


Figure S3.5. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound A8.







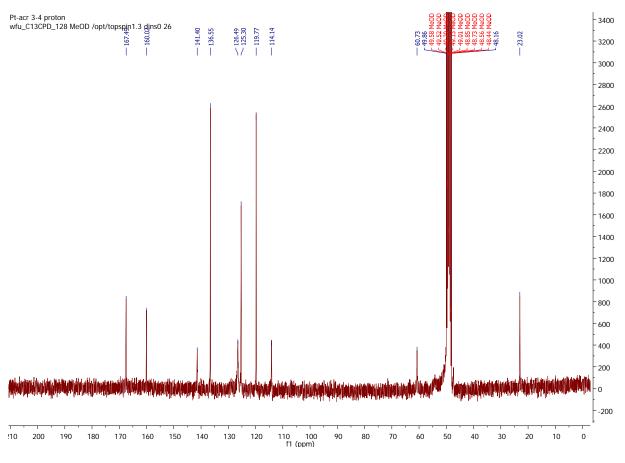
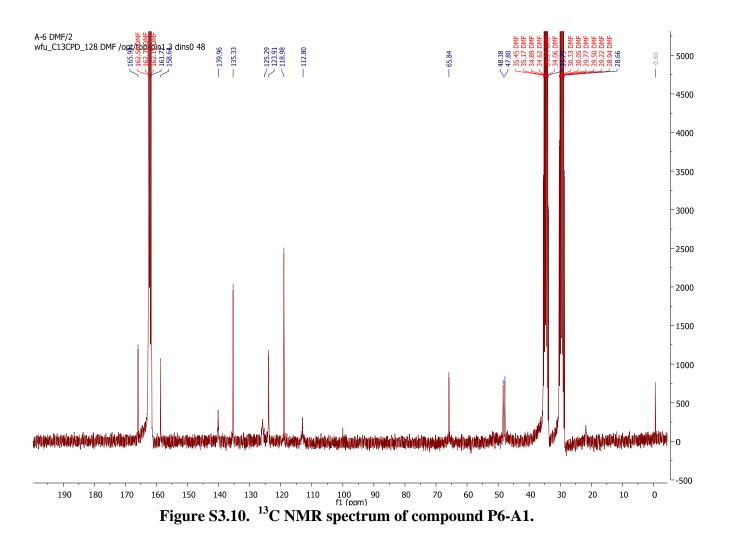
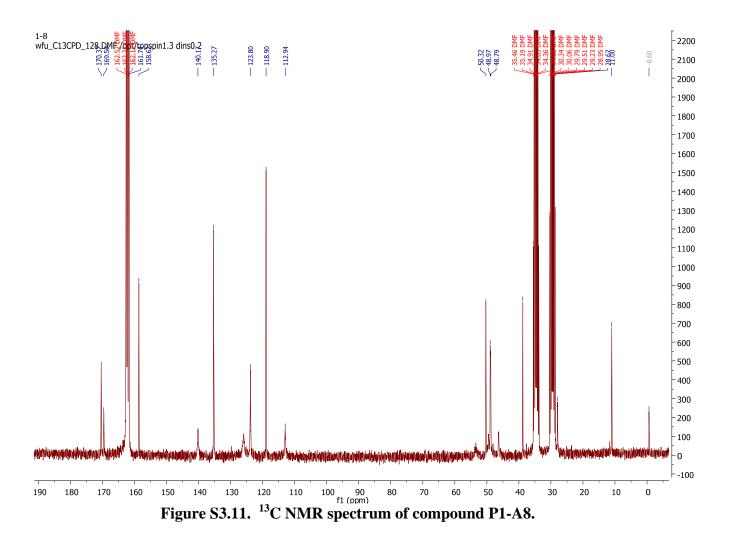


Figure S3.9. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound P4-A3.





4. LC-MS analysis of purified compounds

Compound Chromatogram Report - MS

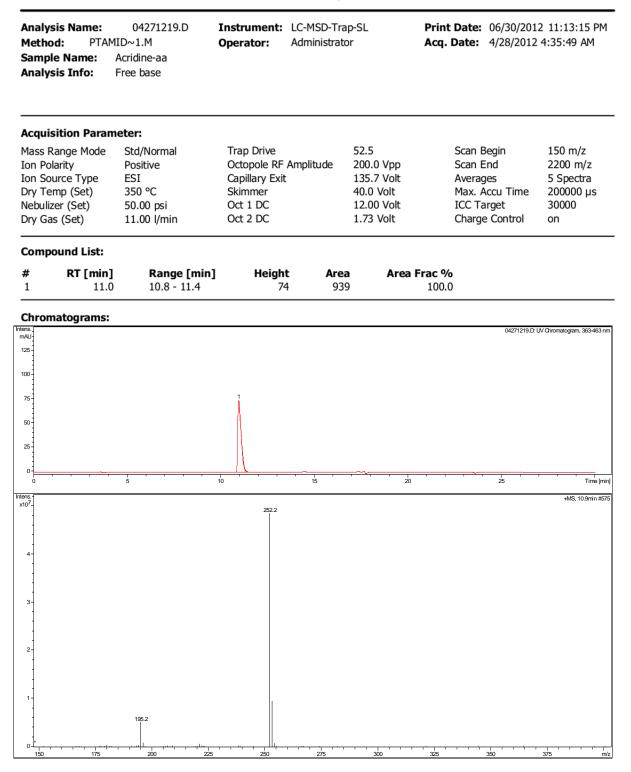


Figure S4.1. LC-MS analysis of compound A1.

Compound Chromatogram Report - MS

Method: Sample N Analysis	Name:	05021201.D IID~1.M ACR-AA-2 FREE BASE	Instrument: Operator:	LC-MSD-Tra Administrato		Print Date: Acq. Date:		2 11:33:52 PM 2:34:16 PM
Acquisiti	on Param	neter:						
Mass Rang Ion Polarit Ion Source Dry Temp Nebulizer Dry Gas (S	e Type (Set) (Set)	Std/Normal Positive ESI 350 °C 50.00 psi 11.00 l/min	Trap Drive Octopole RF Capillary Exit Skimmer Oct 1 DC Oct 2 DC		52.5 200.0 Vpp 135.7 Volt 40.0 Volt 12.00 Volt 1.73 Volt	ICC T	End ges Accu Time	150 m/z 2200 m/z 5 Spectra 200000 μs 30000 on
Compour	nd List:							
# I 1	RT [min] 11.8		n] Heigh 8			Frac % 100.0		
Chromat	ograms:							
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20- 0- 107- 3-	· · · · ·			15	20		25	-

Figure S4.2. LC-MS analysis of compound A2.

Compound Chromatogram Report - MS

Analysis Name: Method: PTAN Sample Name: Analysis Info:	04271212.D MID~1.M Acridine-OH-1 Free base	Instrument: LC-M Operator: Admin	SD-Trap-SL nistrator	Print Date: 06/30/201 Acq. Date: 4/27/2012	
Acquisition Parar	meter:				
Mass Range Mode	Std/Normal	Trap Drive	52.5	Scan Begin	150 m/z
Ion Polarity	Positive	Octopole RF Amplit	ude 200.0 Vpp	Scan End	2200 m/z
Ion Source Type	ESI	Capillary Exit	135.7 Volt	Averages	5 Spectra
Dry Temp (Set)	350 °C	Skimmer	40.0 Volt	Max. Accu Time	200000 µs
Nebulizer (Set)	50.00 psi	Oct 1 DC	12.00 Volt	ICC Target	30000

1.73 Volt

Compound List:

Dry Gas (Set)

11.00 l/min

#	RT [min]	Range [min]	Height	Area	Area Frac %
1	11.0	10.9 - 11.6	135	2190	100.0

Oct 2 DC

Chromatograms:

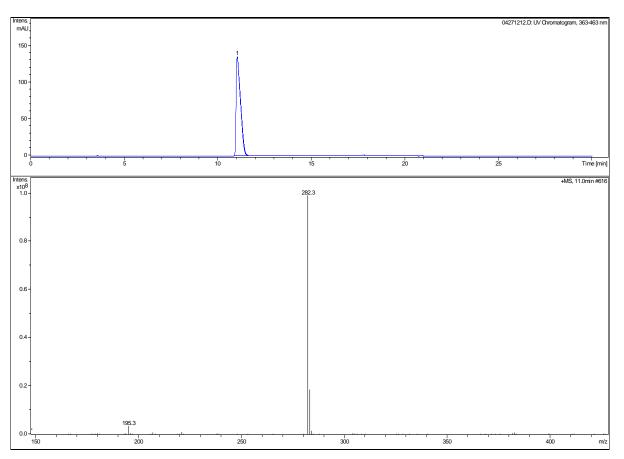


Figure S4.3. LC-MS analysis of compound A3.

on

Charge Control

Compound Chromatogram Report - MS

Analysis Method: Sample Analysis	PTAM	04271213.D ID~1.M Acridine-OH-2 Free base	Instrument: Operator:	LC-MSD-Tra Administrato				2 11:18:32 PM 9:28:49 PM
Acquisit	ion Param	eter:						
Mass Rar	nge Mode	Std/Normal	Trap Drive		52.5	Scan	Begin	150 m/z
Ion Polar	ity	Positive	Octopole RF	Amplitude	200.0 Vpp	Scan	End	2200 m/z
Ion Source	ce Type	ESI	Capillary Exit	t	135.7 Volt	Avera	iges	5 Spectra
Dry Temp	o (Set)	350 °C	Skimmer		40.0 Volt	Max.	Accu Time	200000 µs
Nebulizer	(Set)	50.00 psi	Oct 1 DC		12.00 Volt	ICC T	arget	30000
Dry Gas ((Set)	11.00 l/min	Oct 2 DC		1.73 Volt	Charg	je Control	on
Compou	nd List:							
#	RT [min]	Range [min]				Frac %		
1	11.3	11.1 - 11.7	7.	3 885		100.0		

Chromatograms:

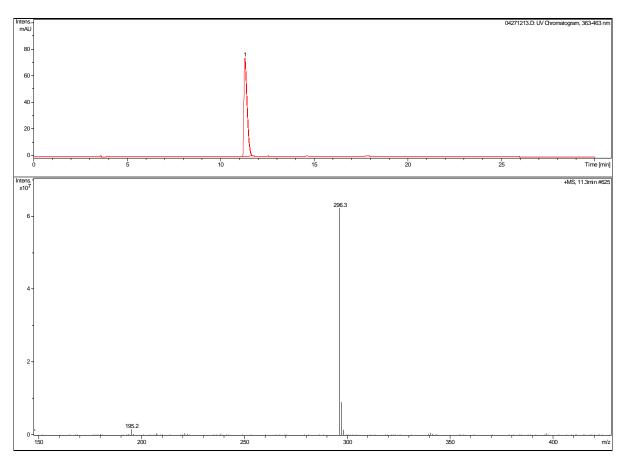


Figure S4.4. LC-MS analysis of compound A4.

Analysis Nam Method: Sample Name Analysis Info	PTAMID~1.M Acridine-CO	Operator:	LC-MSD-Trap-SL Administrator		ate: 06/30/2012 ate: 4/27/2012	
Acquisition P	arameter:					
Mass Range M	ode Std/Norma	al Trap Drive	52.	5 S	can Begin	150 m/z
Ion Polarity	Positive	Octopole RF A	mplitude 200).0 Vpp So	can End	2200 m/z
Ion Source Typ	e ESI	Capillary Exit	135	5.7 Volt A	verages	5 Spectra
Dry Temp (Set) 350 °C	Skimmer	40.	0 Volt M	lax. Accu Time	200000 µs
Nebulizer (Set)	50.00 psi	Oct 1 DC	12.	00 Volt IC	CC Target	30000
Dry Gas (Set)	11.00 l/mi	n Oct 2 DC	1.7	3 Volt C	harge Control	on
Compound Li	st:					
# RT [-	ge [min] Height - 13.6 41	Area 387	Area Frac % 100.0		

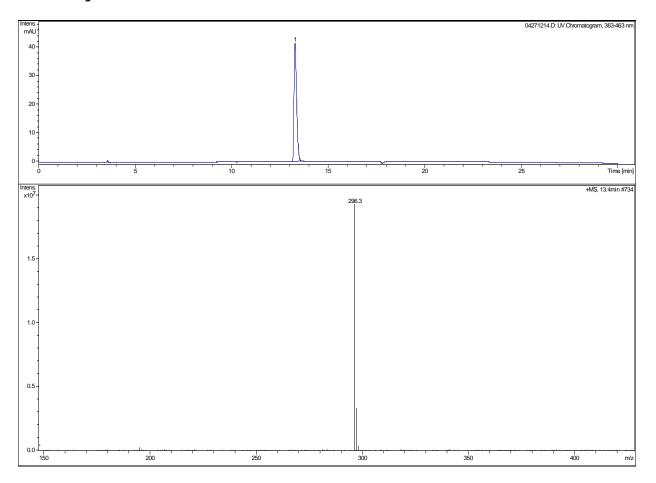


Figure S4.5. LC-MS analysis of compound A5.

Analysis Name: Method: PTAP Sample Name: Analysis Info:	04271221.D MID~1.M Acridine-COOH-2 Free base	Instrument: LC-MSD-Tr Operator: Administra		Print Date: 06/30/201 Acq. Date: 4/28/2012	
Acquisition Parar	neter:				
Mass Range Mode	Std/Normal	Trap Drive	52.5	Scan Begin	150 m/z
Ion Polarity	Positive	Octopole RF Amplitude	200.0 Vpp	Scan End	2200 m/z
Ion Source Type	ESI	Capillary Exit	135.7 Volt	Averages	5 Spectra
Dry Temp (Set)	350 °C	Skimmer	40.0 Volt	Max. Accu Time	200000 µs
Nebulizer (Set)	50.00 psi	Oct 1 DC	12.00 Volt	ICC Target	30000
	11.00 l/min	Oct 2 DC	1.73 Volt	Charge Control	on

Compound List:

#	RT [min]	Range [min]	Height	Area	Area Frac %
1	11.9	11.8 - 12.3	23	208	100.0

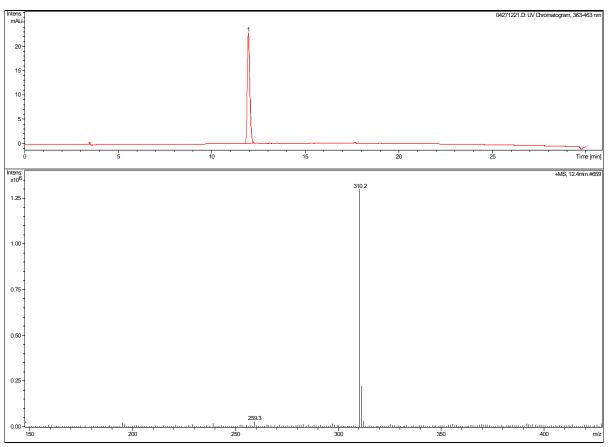


Figure S4.6. LC-MS analysis of compound A6.

Analysis Name: Method: PTAN Sample Name: Analysis Info:	04271216.D 4ID~1.M Acridine-COOH-3 Free base	Instrument: LC-MSD-Tr Operator: Administra		Print Date: 06/30/201 Acq. Date: 4/27/2012	
Acquisition Paran Mass Range Mode	neter: Std/Normal	Trap Drive	52.5	Scan Begin	150 m/z
Ion Polarity Ion Source Type Dry Temp (Set) Nebulizer (Set)	Positive ESI 350 °C 50.00 psi	Octopole RF Amplitude Capillary Exit Skimmer Oct 1 DC	200.0 Vpp 135.7 Volt 40.0 Volt 12.00 Volt	Scan End Averages Max. Accu Time ICC Target	2200 m/z 5 Spectra 200000 μs 30000

1.73 Volt

Charge Control

on

Compound List:

11.00 l/min

Dry Gas (Set)

#	RT [min]	Range [min]	Height	Area	Area Frac %
1	14.0	13.9 - 14.4	19	165	100.0

Oct 2 DC



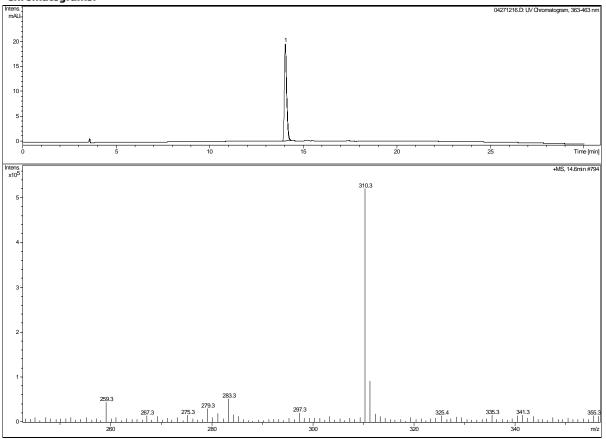


Figure S4.7. LC-MS analysis of compound A7.

Meth Samp	le Name:		Instrument: Operator:	LC-MSD-Tra Administrato				2 11:29:19 PM 1:32:02 AM
Acqui	sition Param	eter:						
Ion Po Ion So Dry Te Nebuli	Range Mode blarity burce Type emp (Set) izer (Set) as (Set)	Std/Normal Positive ESI 350 °C 50.00 psi 11.00 l/min	Trap Drive Octopole RF Capillary Exit Skimmer Oct 1 DC Oct 2 DC		52.5 200.0 Vpp 135.7 Volt 40.0 Volt 12.00 Volt 1.73 Volt	ICC T	End ges Accu Time	150 m/z 2200 m/z 5 Spectra 200000 μs 30000 on
Comp	ound List:							
# 1	RT [min] 13.3	Range [min] 12.7 - 13.7	Heigh 21			Frac % 100.0		
Chron	matograms:						04271217.D:	UV Chromatogram, 363-463 nr

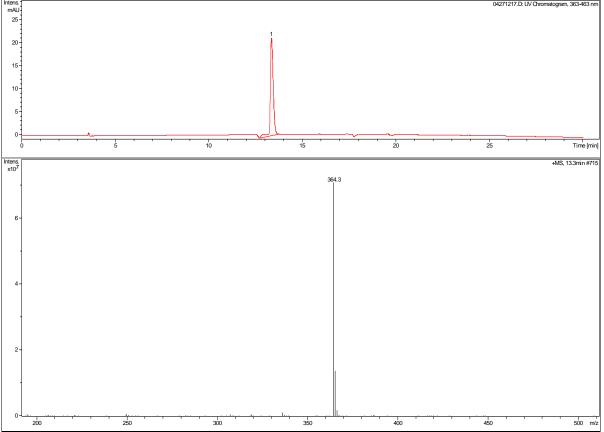


Figure S4.8. LC-MS analysis of compound A8.

Analysis Name: Method: PT Sample Name: Analysis Info:	05021202.D AMID~1.M ACR-azide-2 FREE BASE	Instrument: LC-MSI Operator: Admini		Print Date: 06/30/20 Acq. Date: 5/2/2012	12 11:32:07 PM 3:17:52 PM
Acquisition Par	ameter:				
Mass Range Mode Ion Polarity Ion Source Type Dry Temp (Set) Nebulizer (Set) Dry Gas (Set)	e Std/Normal Positive ESI 350 °C 50.00 psi 11.00 l/min	Trap Drive Octopole RF Amplitu Capillary Exit Skimmer Oct 1 DC Oct 2 DC	52.5 de 200.0 Vpp 135.7 Volt 40.0 Volt 12.00 Volt 1.73 Volt	Scan Begin Scan End Averages Max. Accu Time ICC Target Charge Control	150 m/z 2200 m/z 5 Spectra 200000 μs 30000 on
Compound List	:				
# RT [mi 1 13	n] Range [mi 3.1 12.9 - 13.5	n] Height 39	Area Area	100.0	

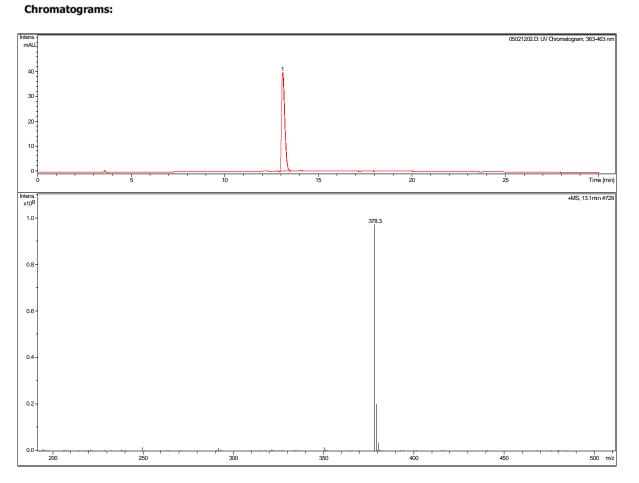


Figure S4.9. LC-MS analysis of compound A9.

Metho Samp	le Name:		Instrument: Operator:	LC-MSD-Traj Administrato		Print Date: Acq. Date:		2 11:15:22 PI 11:36:27 AM
Acqui	isition Param	eter:						
Mass I	Range Mode	Std/Normal	Trap Drive		52.5	Scan I	Begin	150 m/z
Ion Po	plarity	Positive	Octopole RF	Amplitude	200.0 Vpp	Scan I	End	2200 m/z
Ion Sc	ource Type	ESI	Capillary Exit	-	135.7 Volt	Avera	ges	5 Spectra
Dry Te	emp (Set)	350 °C	Skimmer		40.0 Volt	Max.	Accu Time	200000 µs
Nebuli	izer (Set)	50.00 psi	Oct 1 DC		12.00 Volt	ICC T	arget	30000
Dry Ga	as (Set)	11.00 l/min	Oct 2 DC		1.73 Volt	Charg	e Control	on
Comp	ound List:							
#	RT [min]	Range [min]	Height	t Area	Area	Frac %		
1	13.0	12.8 - 13.5	58			100.0		

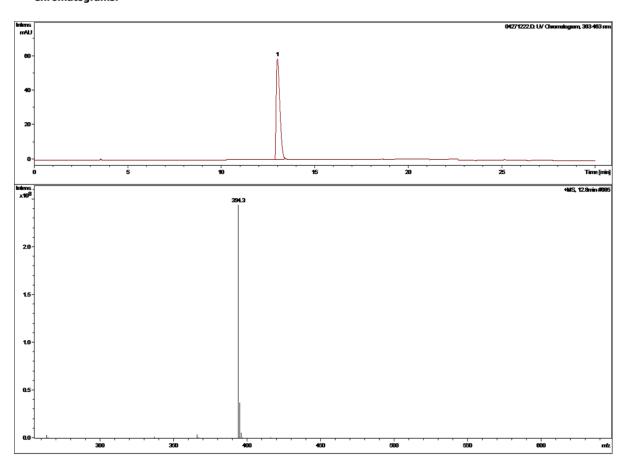


Figure S4.10. LC-MS analysis of compound A10.

Analysis Name: Method: PTAI Sample Name: Analysis Info:	05261207.D MID~1.M En-Pt-OH 1-3 N=2,2+	Instrument: LC-MSD-Tr Operator: Administrat		Print Date: 06/30/201 Acq. Date: 5/28/2012	2 11:38:50 PM 4:20:45 PM
Acquisition Parar	neter:				
Mass Range Mode	Std/Normal	Trap Drive	52.5	Scan Begin	150 m/z
Ion Polarity	Positive	Octopole RF Amplitude	200.0 Vpp	Scan End	2200 m/z
Ion Source Type	ESI	Capillary Exit	135.7 Volt	Averages	5 Spectra
Dry Temp (Set)	350 °C	Skimmer	40.0 Volt	Max. Accu Time	200000 µs
Nebulizer (Set)	50.00 psi	Oct 1 DC	12.00 Volt	ICC Target	30000
Dry Gas (Set)	11.00 l/min	Oct 2 DC	1.73 Volt	Charge Control	on

#	RT [min]	Range [min]	Height	Area	Area Frac %	
1	14.0	13.8 - 14.4	15	149	100.0	

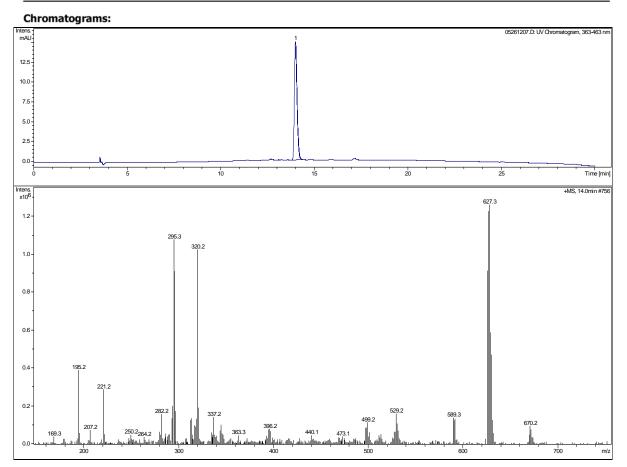


Figure S4.11. LC-MS analysis of compound P1-A3.

Analysis Name: Method: PT. Sample Name: Analysis Info:	05261205.D AMID~1.M diam-Pt-OH N=2,2+	Instrument: LC-MSD-T Operator: Administra		Print Date: 06/30/201 Acq. Date: 5/28/2012	12 11:46:43 PM 2 2:58:04 PM
Acquisition Para	ameter:				
Mass Range Mode Ion Polarity Ion Source Type Dry Temp (Set) Nebulizer (Set) Dry Gas (Set)	e Std/Normal Positive ESI 350 °C 50.00 psi 11.00 l/min	Trap Drive Octopole RF Amplitude Capillary Exit Skimmer Oct 1 DC Oct 2 DC	52.5 200.0 Vpp 135.7 Volt 40.0 Volt 12.00 Volt 1.73 Volt	Scan Begin Scan End Averages Max. Accu Time ICC Target Charge Control	150 m/z 2200 m/z 5 Spectra 200000 μs 30000 on
Compound List:					
# RT [mi 1 10	n] Range [mir 0.0 9.8 - 10.2		ea Area 41	Frac % 100.0	

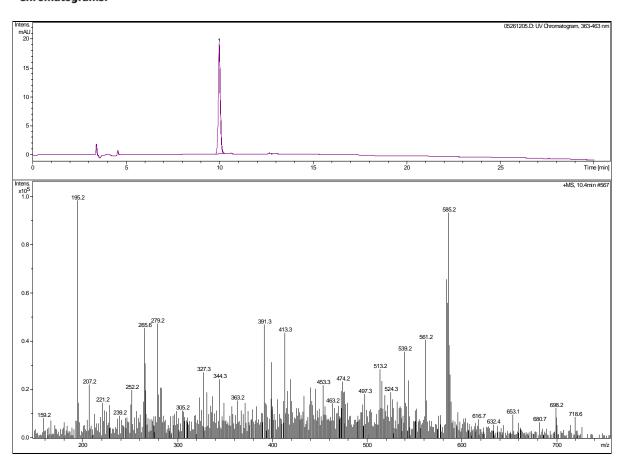


Figure S4.12. LC-MS analysis of compound P4-A3.

Method: PTAMID Sample Name: 6-1 Analysis Info:		Instrument: Operator:	Administrato		Print Date: 06 Acq. Date: 6/	, ,	
Acquisition Paramet	er:						
Ion Polarity P	Std/Normal Positive ESI	Trap Drive Octopole RF / Capillary Exit		52.5 200.0 Vpp 135.7 Volt	Scan Beg Scan End Averages	l	150 m/z 2200 m/z 5 Spectra
Dry Temp (Set) 3	350 °C 50.00 psi	Skimmer Oct 1 DC		40.0 Volt 12.00 Volt	Max. Acc ICC Targe	u Time	200000 µs 30000
Dry Gas (Set) 1	1.00 l/min	Oct 2 DC		1.73 Volt	Charge C	ontrol	on

#	RT [min]	Range [min]	Height	Area	Area Frac %
1	13.3	13.1 - 13.7	26	260	100.0

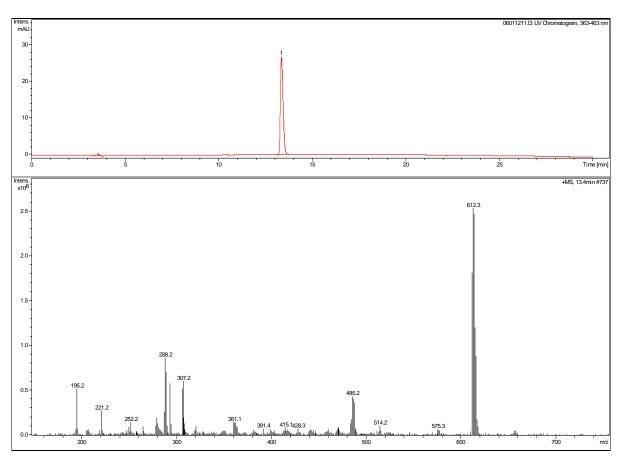


Figure S4.13. LC-MS analysis of compound P6-A1.

Analysis Name: Method: PTAN Sample Name: Analysis Info:		Instrument: LC-MSD-Tr Operator: Administra		Print Date: 06/30/201 Acq. Date: 2/9/2012	
Acquisition Paran	neter:				
Mass Range Mode Ion Polarity Ion Source Type Dry Temp (Set) Nebulizer (Set) Dry Gas (Set)	Std/Normal Positive ESI 350 °C 50.00 psi 11.00 l/min	Trap Drive Octopole RF Amplitude Capillary Exit Skimmer Oct 1 DC Oct 2 DC	52.5 200.0 Vpp 135.7 Volt 40.0 Volt 12.00 Volt 1.73 Volt	Scan Begin Scan End Averages Max. Accu Time ICC Target Charge Control	150 m/z 2200 m/z 5 Spectra 200000 μs 30000 on
Compound List:					
# RT [min] 1 16.6		-	ea Area	Frac % 100.0	

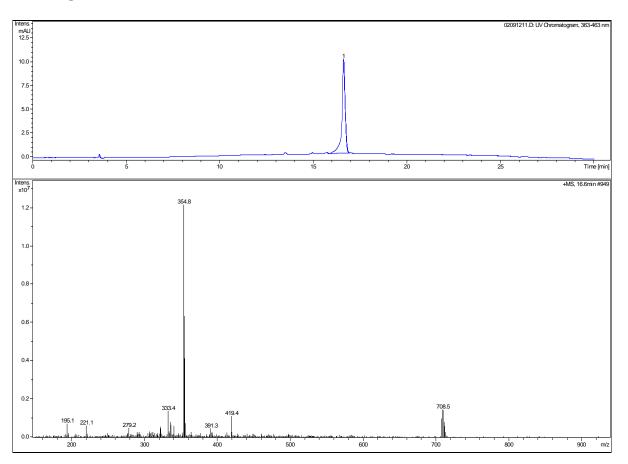


Figure S4.14. LC-MS analysis of compound P1-A8.

i icento un	06121202.D ID~1.M 3-7	Instrument: LC-MSD-Tr Operator: Administrat		Print Date: 06/12/201 Acq. Date: 6/12/2012	
Acquisition Param	eter:				
Mass Range Mode	Std/Normal	Trap Drive	52.5	Scan Begin	150 m/z
Ion Polarity	Positive	Octopole RF Amplitude	200.0 Vpp	Scan End	2200 m/z
Ion Source Type	ESI	Capillary Exit	135.7 Volt	Averages	5 Spectra
Dry Temp (Set)	350 °C	Skimmer	40.0 Volt	Max. Accu Time	200000 µs
Nebulizer (Set)	50.00 psi	Oct 1 DC	12.00 Volt	ICC Target	30000
Dry Gas (Set)	11.00 l/min	Oct 2 DC	1.73 Volt	Charge Control	on

Compound List:

#	RT [min]	Range [min]	Height	Area	Area Frac %
1	14.4	14.2 - 14.8	30	341	100.0

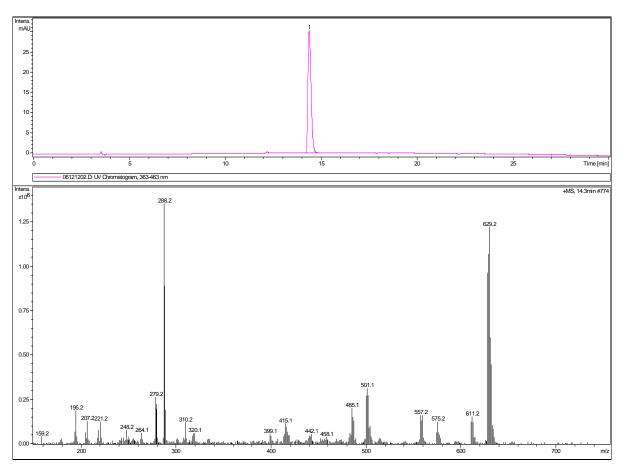


Figure S4.15. LC-MS analysis of compound P3-A7.

5. Cell proliferation assays

Cell culture. The human non-small cell lung cancer cell line, NCI-H460, was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD, USA) and was cultured in RPMI-1640 media (HyClone) containing 4.5 g/L glucose, 1.5 g/L sodium bicarbonate, 10 mM HEPES, and 110 mg/L sodium pyruvate supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 10% penstrep (P&S), and 10% L-glutamine. Cells were incubated at a constant temperature at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ and were subcultured every 2 to 3 days in order to maintain cells in logarithmic growth.

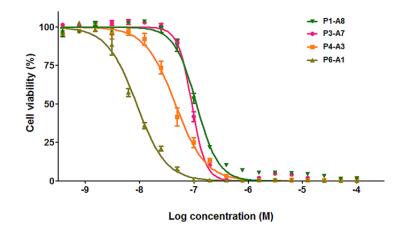


Figure S5.1. Drug-response curves for cell proliferation assays in NCI-H460 cells treated with selected compounds. Error bars indicate \pm standard deviations from the mean for two independent experiments performed in triplicate.

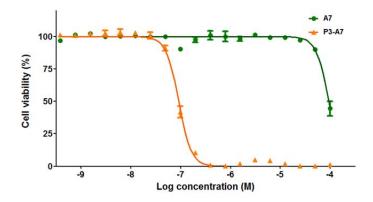


Figure S5.2. Drug-response curves for cell proliferation assays in NCI-H460 cells treated with **P3-A7** and the corresponding acridine ligand **A7**. Error bars indicate \pm standard deviations from the mean for two independent experiments performed in triplicate.

6. References

- [1] S. C. Dhara, *Indian Journal of Chemistry* **1970**, *8*, 193-194.
- [2] E. T. Martins, H. Baruah, J. Kramarczyk, G. Saluta, C. S. Day, G. L. Kucera and U. Bierbach, *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* **2001**, *44*, 4492-4496.
- [3] T. M. Augustus, J. Anderson, S. M. Hess and U. Bierbach, *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters* 2003, 13, 855-858.
- [4] Z. Ma, J. R. Choudhury, M. W. Wright, C. S. Day, G. Saluta, G. L. Kucera and U. Bierbach, *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* **2008**, *51*, 7574-7580.
- [5] L. A. Graham, G. M. Wilson, T. K. West, C. S. Day, G. L. Kucera and U. Bierbach, ACS *Medicinal Chemistry Letters* **2011**, *2*, 687-691.