

# **Inhibition of Cathepsin Activity in a Cell-Based Assay by a Light-Activated Ruthenium Compound**

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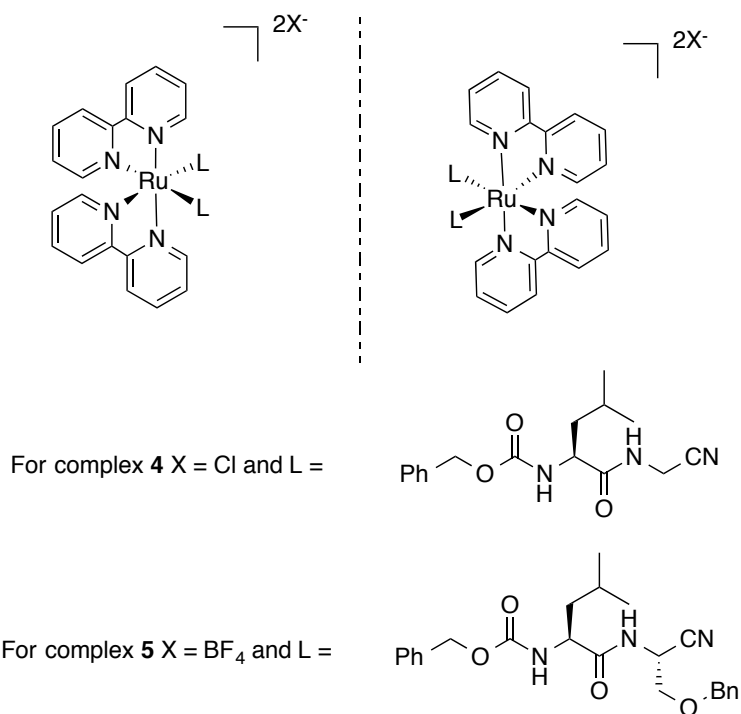
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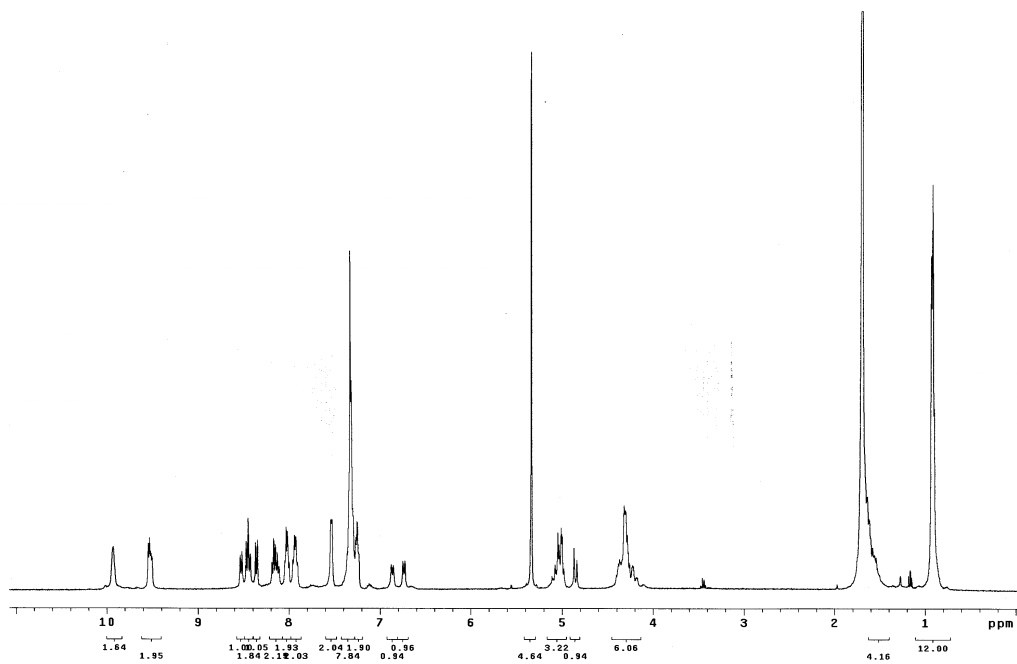
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**Supporting Information**

**(7 Pages)**



**Figure S1.**  $\Delta$ -cis [Ru(bpy)<sub>2</sub>(L)<sub>2</sub>]X<sub>2</sub> and  $\Lambda$ -cis [Ru(bpy)<sub>2</sub>(L)<sub>2</sub>]X<sub>2</sub>



**Figure S2.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for (4)

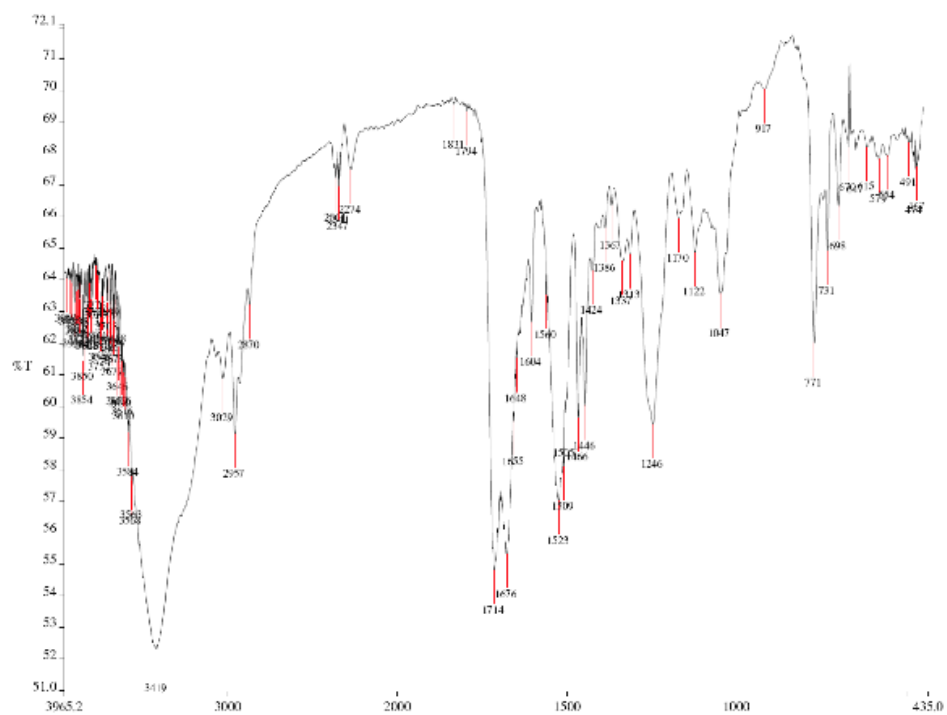


Figure S3. IR spectrum for (4)

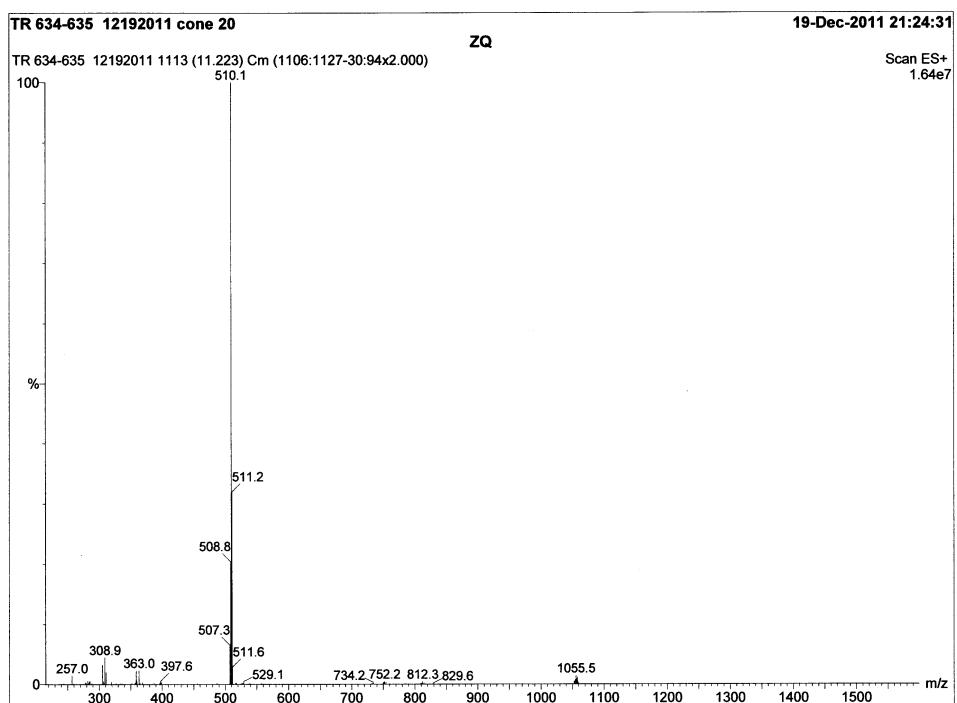


Figure S4. LRMS (ESMS) of (4)

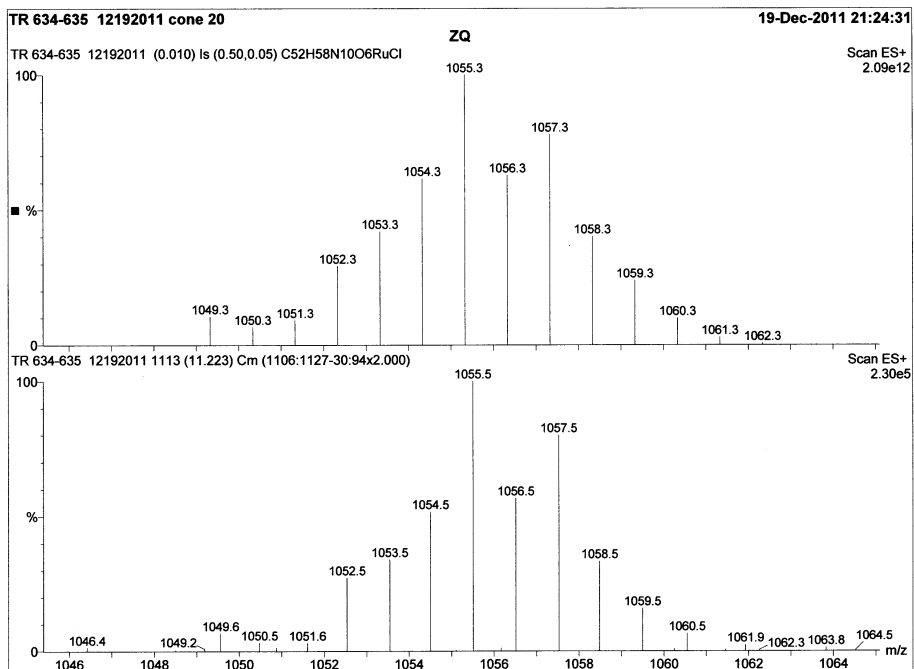


Figure S5. LRMS (ESMS) of (4): Isotope pattern

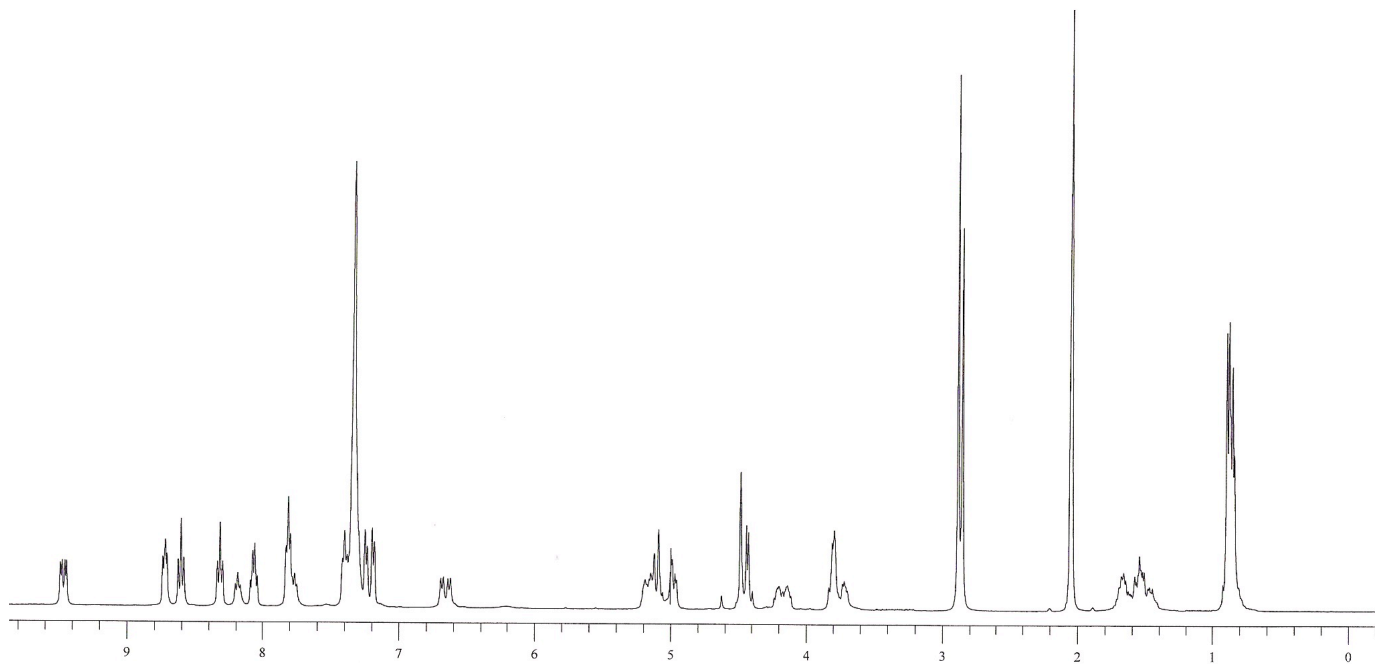


Figure S6.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum for (5)

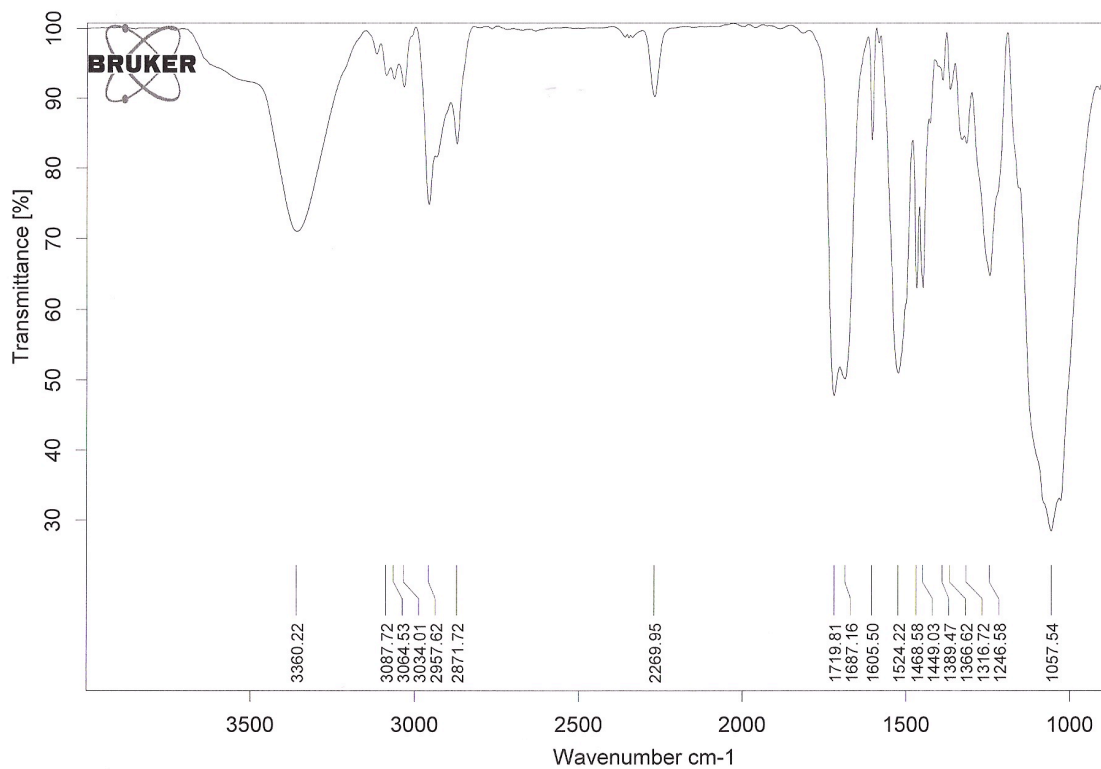


Figure S7. IR spectrum for (5)

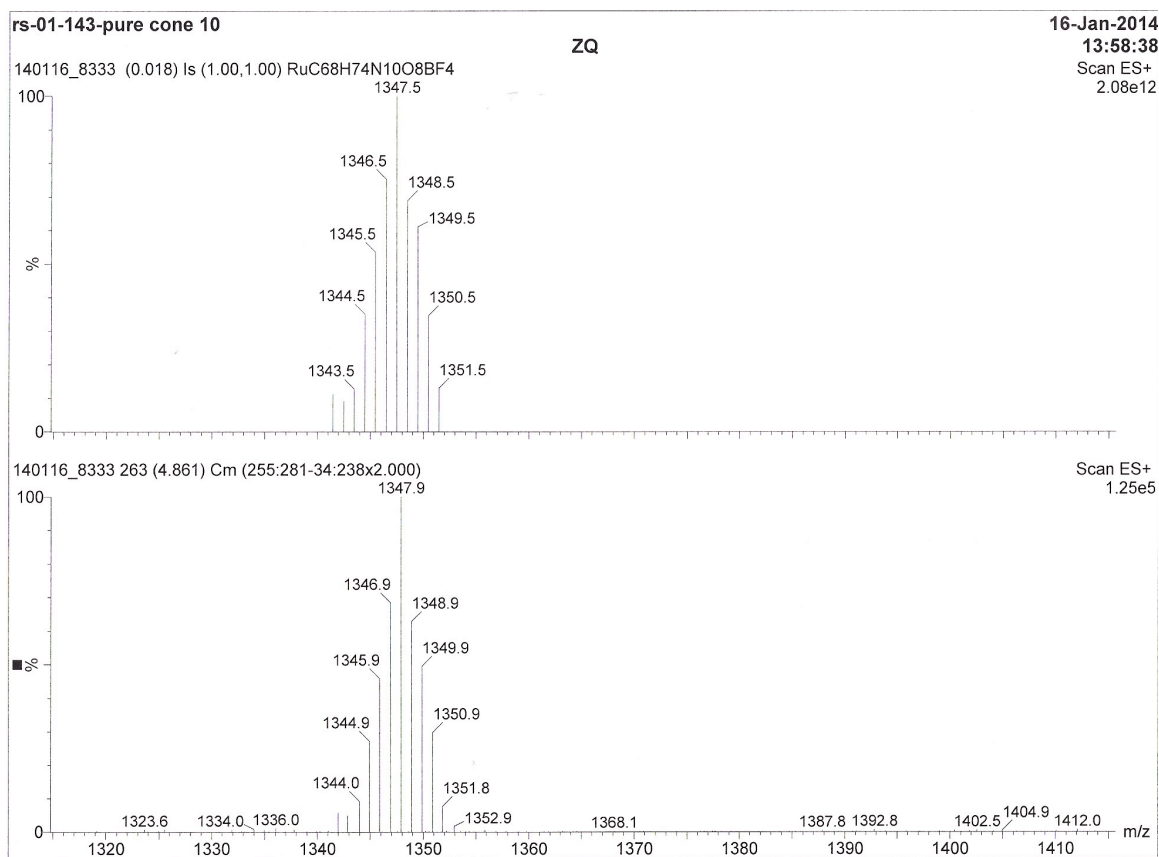
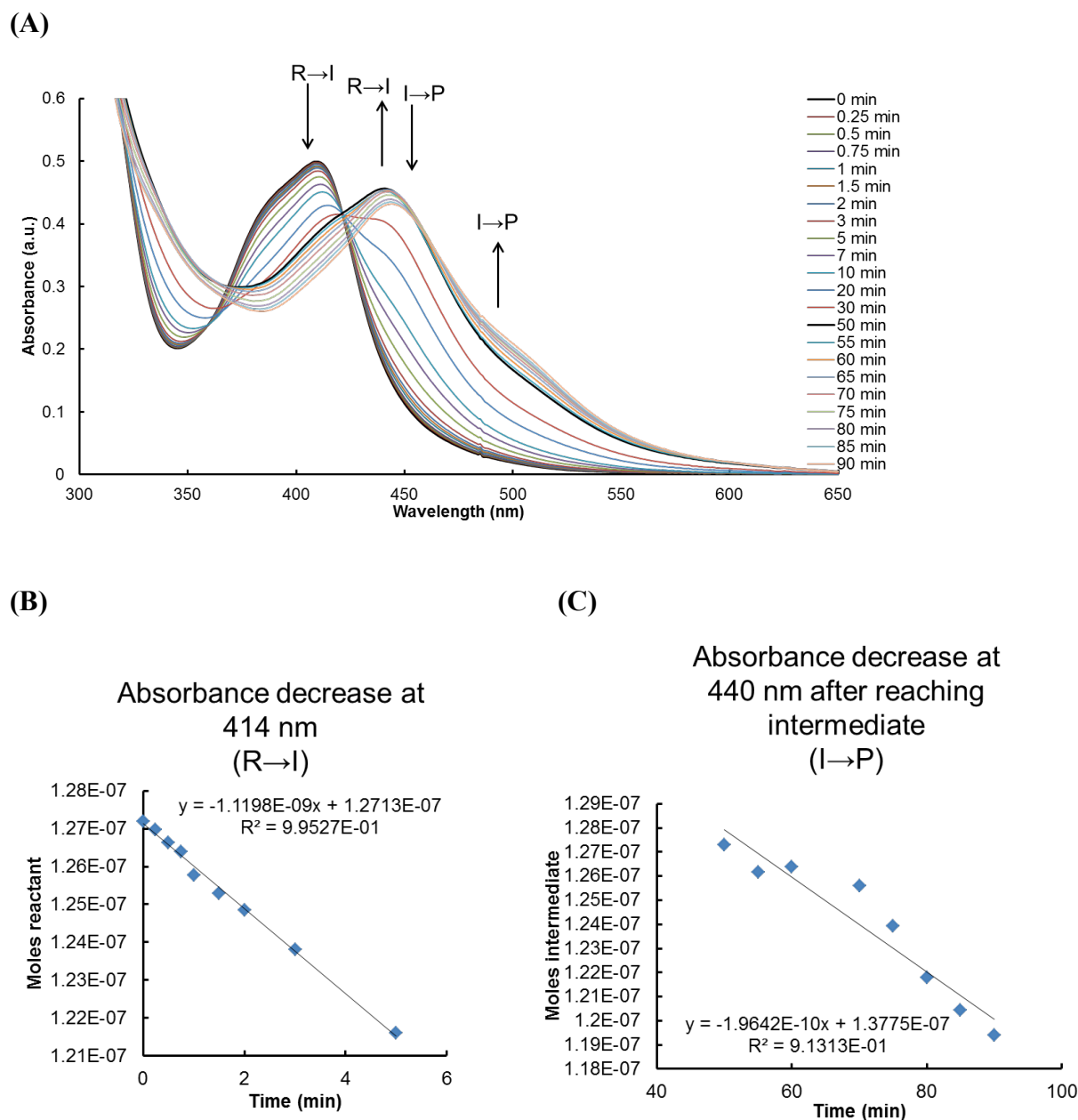
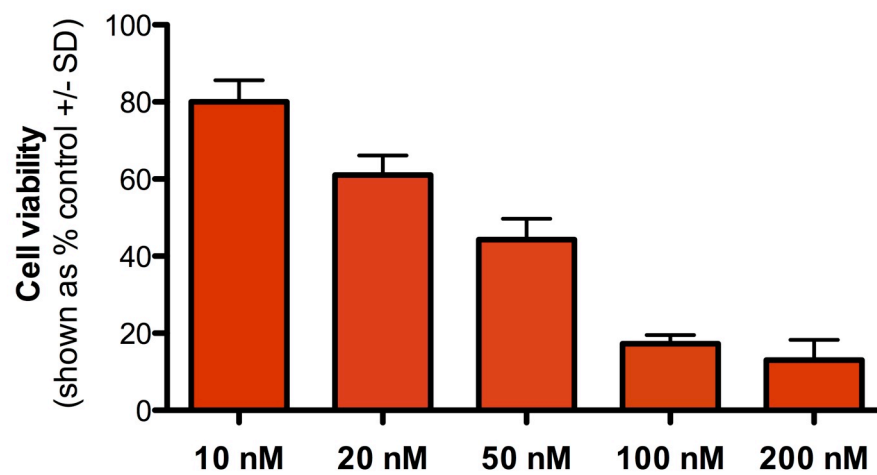


Figure S8. LRMS (ESMS) of (5): Isotope pattern



**Figure S9.** (A) Electronic absorption spectra of **5** in H<sub>2</sub>O (2 % acetone) irradiated with a 150 W Xe arc lamp using a 345 nm long-pass filter and a 400 nm bandpass filter ( $5.34 \times 10^{-8}$  mol photons/min). R = reactant (*cis*-[Ru(bpy)<sub>2</sub>(3)]<sup>2+</sup>), I = intermediate ([Ru(bpy)<sub>2</sub>(3)(OH<sub>2</sub>)]<sup>2+</sup>), P = product (*cis*-[Ru(bpy)<sub>2</sub>(OH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>2+</sup>). The absorbance at early times was used to determine the moles of reactant (B) or intermediate (C) consumed, and the slopes of the lines represent the rate of consumption (mol/min). (B) and (C) represent one of three trials.



**Figure S10.** Positive control for cell viability experiments in Figure 4 of the manuscript. PC3 cells were exposed to increasing concentrations (10 nM – 200 nM) of the known cytotoxic agent Docetaxel. See Figure 4 for additional experimental details.