

**Ruthenium carboranyl complexes with 2,2'-bipyridine derivatives for potential
bimodal therapy application**

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1. Characterization of RuCB1

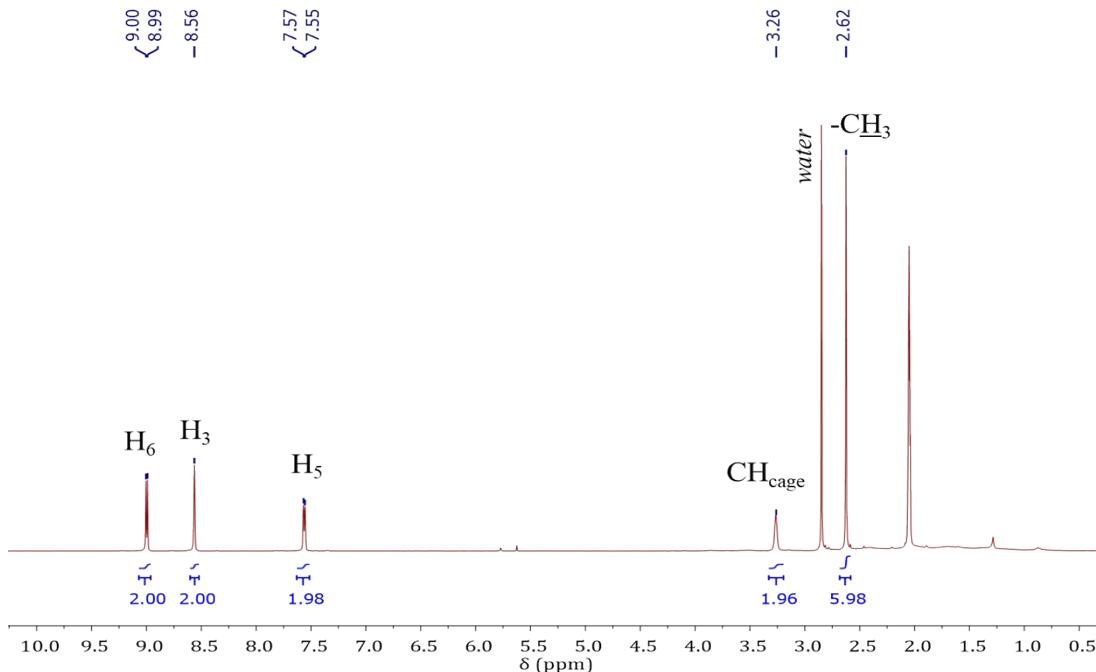


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{ k^2 -4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-*clos*o-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB1**) in acetone-*d*₆ at 298 K (400 MHz) using TMS as reference.

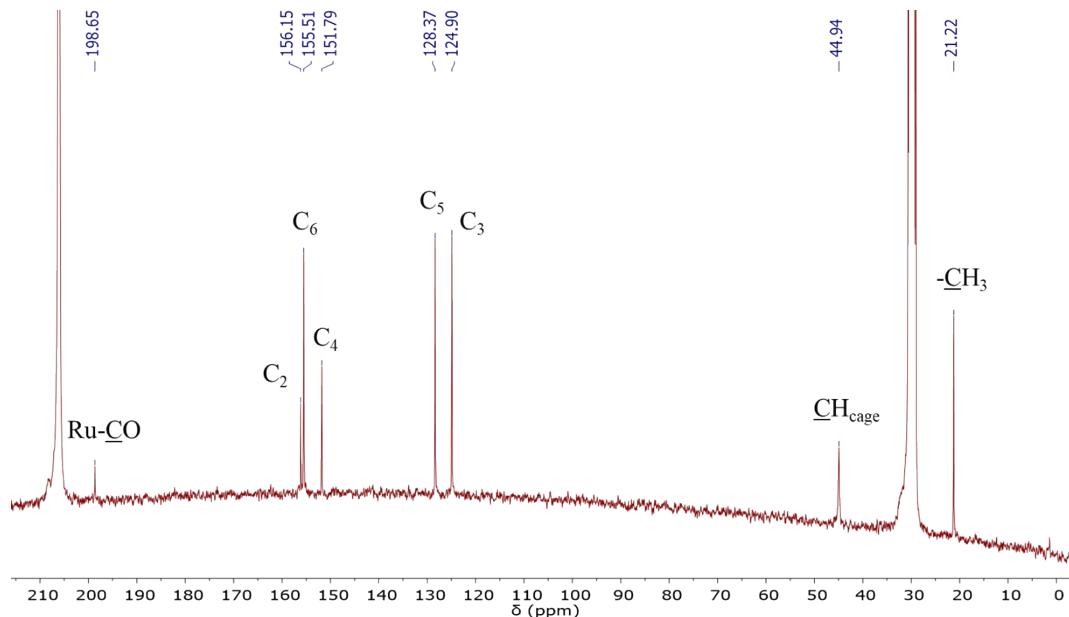


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{ k^2 -4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-*clos*o-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB1**) in acetone-*d*₆ at 298 K (400 MHz) using TMS as reference.

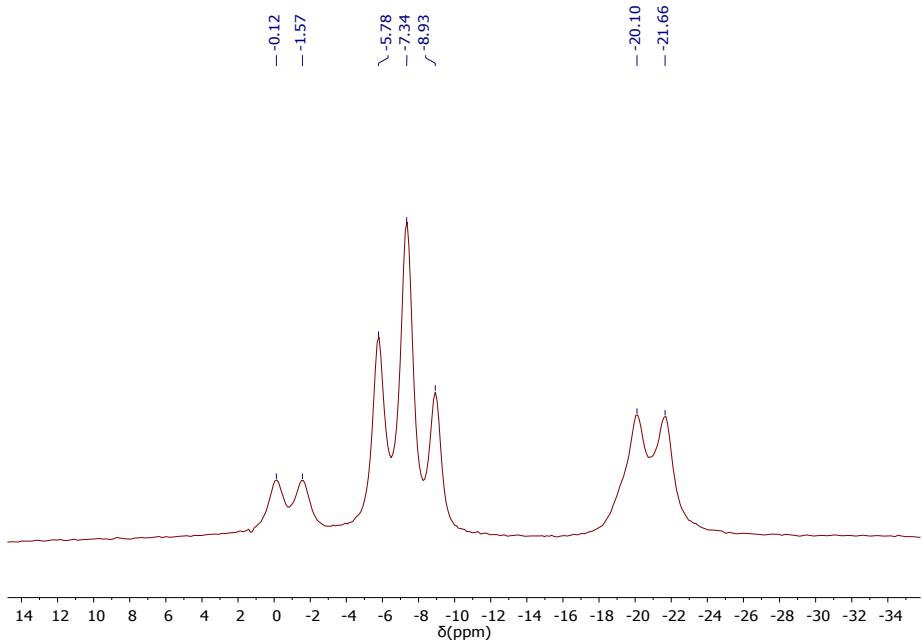


Figure S3. ^{11}B NMR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{ k^2 -4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB1**) in acetone- d_6 at 298 K (300 MHz) using BF₃.OEt₂ as reference.

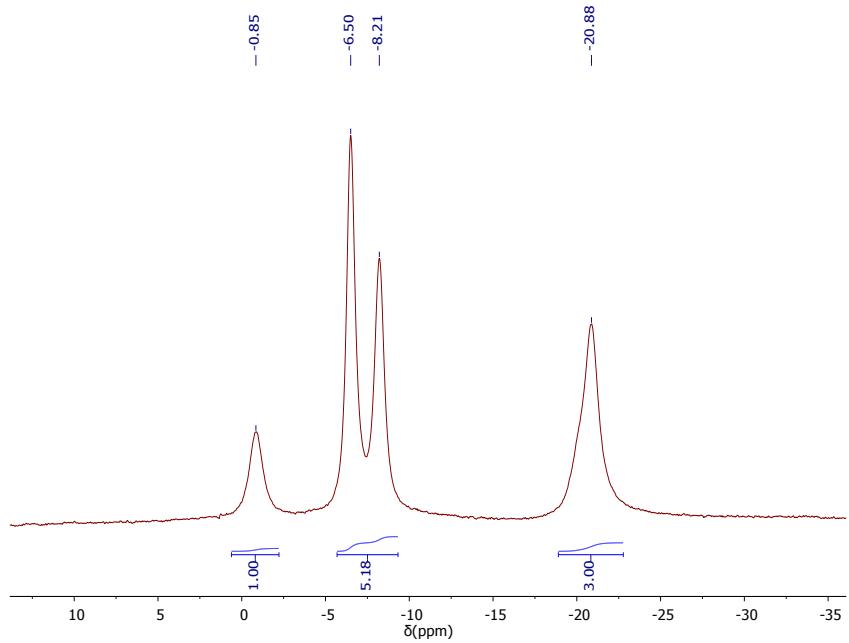


Figure S4. $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{ k^2 -4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB1**) in acetone- d_6 at 298 K (300 MHz) using BF₃.OEt₂ as reference.

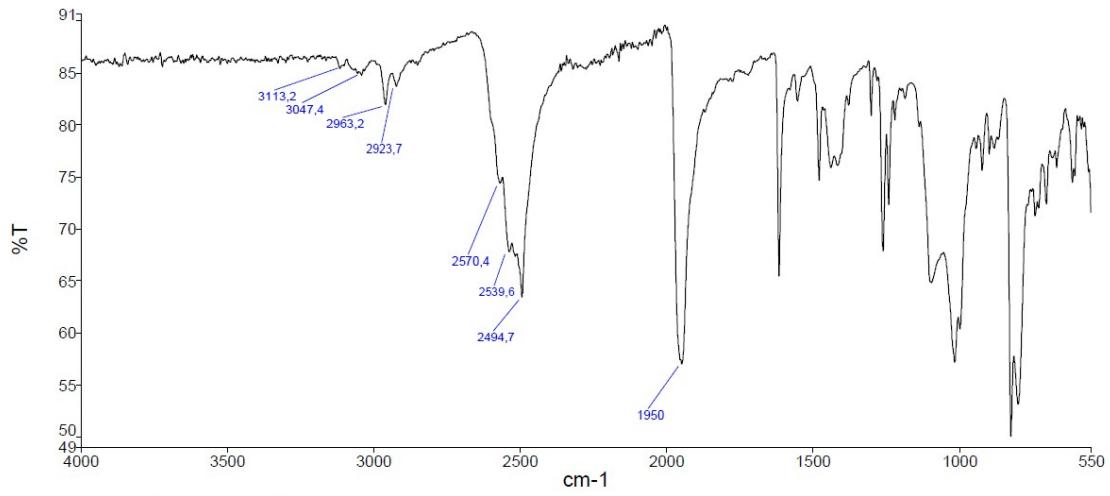


Figure S5. FTIR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{k²-4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB1**); KBr pellets.

2. Characterization of RuCB2

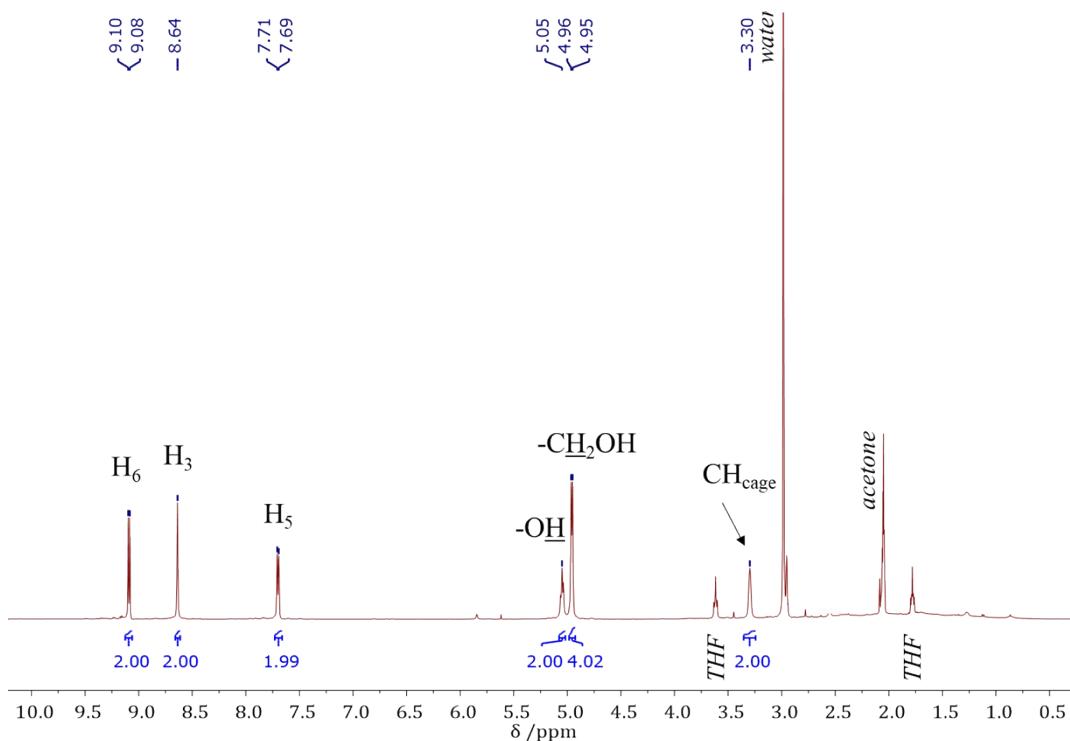


Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{*k*²-4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB2**) in acetone-d₆ at 298 K (400 MHz) using TMS as reference.

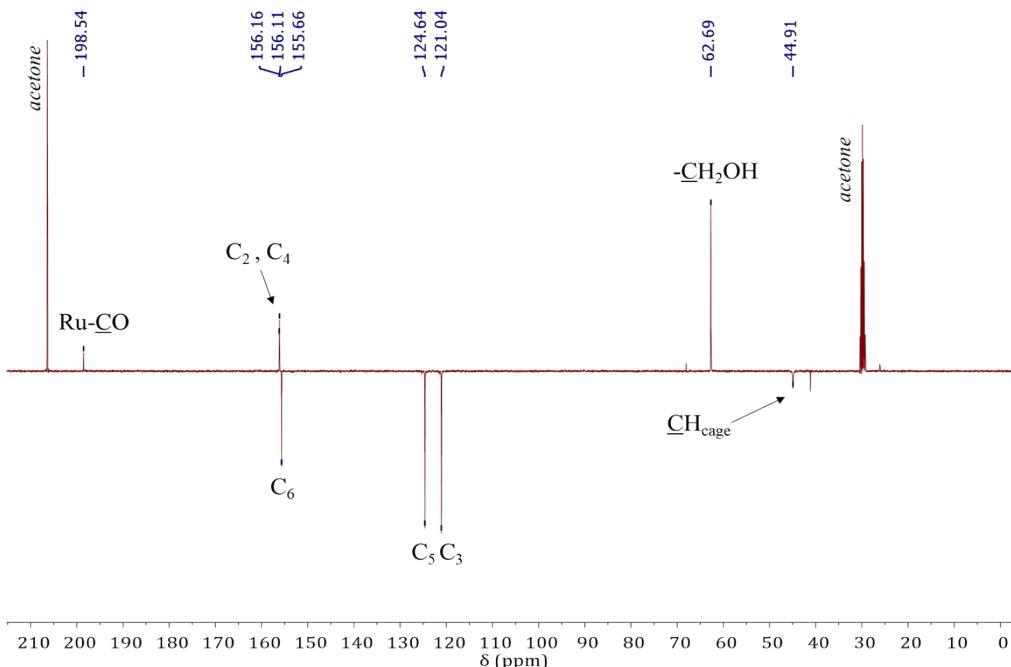


Figure S7. ¹³C NMR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{*k*²-4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB2**) in acetone-d₆ at 298 K (400 MHz) using TMS as reference.

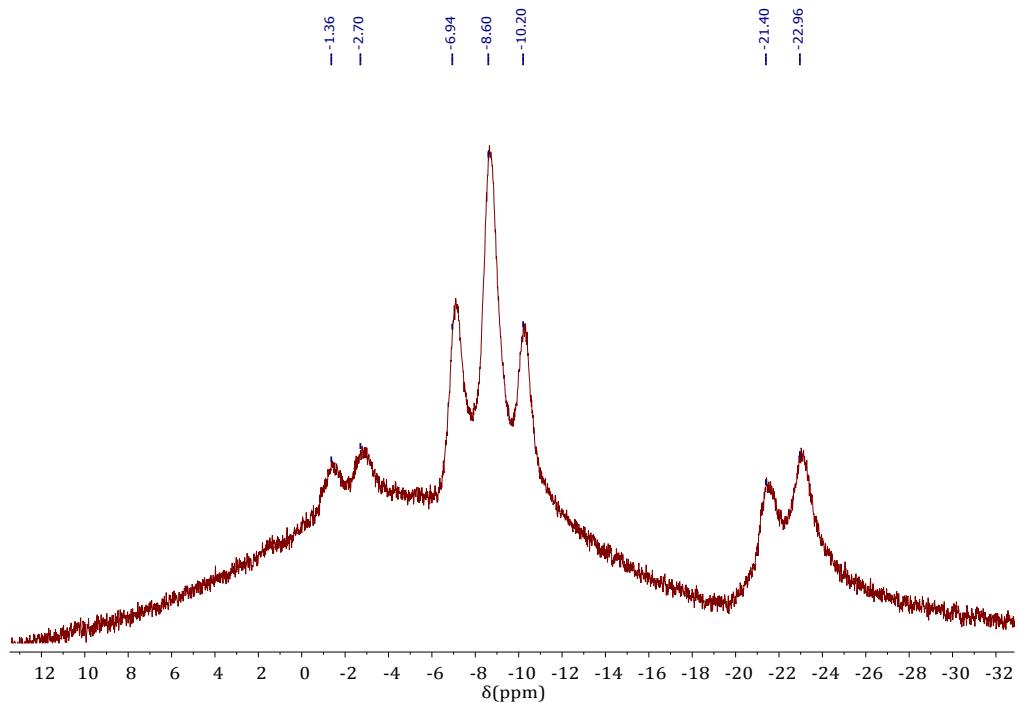


Figure S8. ^{11}B NMR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{ k^2 -4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB2**) in acetone-d₆ at 298 K (300 MHz) using $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ as reference.

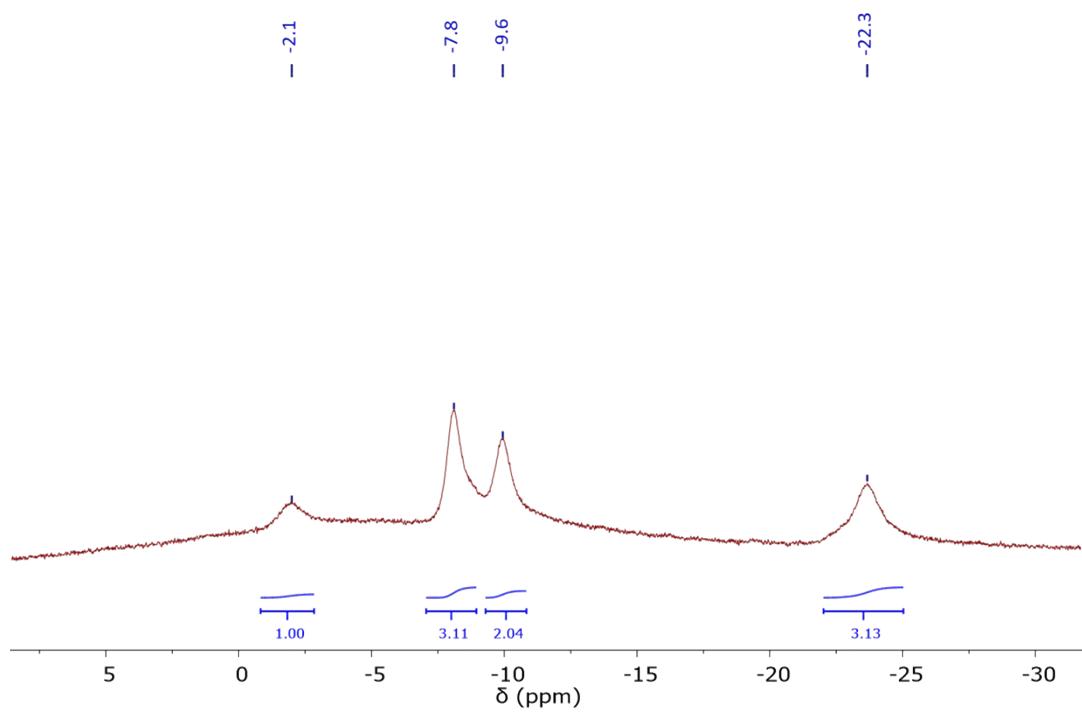


Figure S9. $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{ k^2 -4,4'-(CH₃)₂-2,2'-bipy}-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB2**) in acetone-d₆ at 298 K (300 MHz) using $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ as reference.

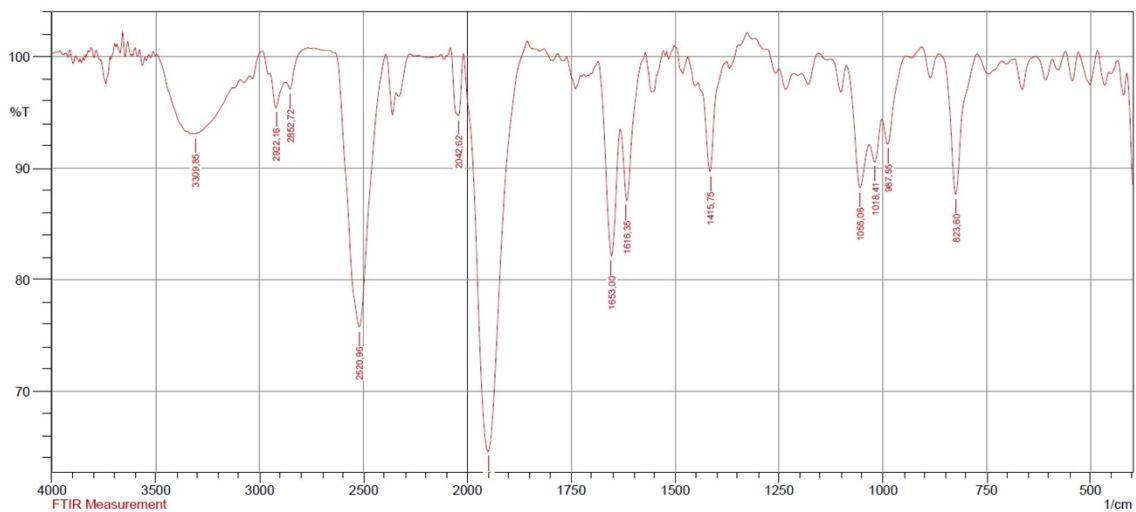


Figure S10. FTIR spectrum of [3-CO-3,3-{k²-4,4'-(CH₂OH)₂-2,2'-bipy}-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁] (**RuCB2**); KBr pellets.

Table S1. ^1H NMR data (ppm) in acetone- d_6 for compounds **RuCB1** and **RuCB2**, respective bipyridyl ligands and ruthenacarborane precursor.

Compound	Carboranyl		Bipyridine		
	cage	H_3	H_5	H_6	R
4,4'-dimethyl-2,2'-bipyridyl	-	8.30	7.22	8.51	2.43
4,4'-dihydroxymethyl-2,2'-bipyridyl	-	8.50	7.39	8.60	4.79
[3,3,3-(CO) ₃ - <i>clos</i> o-3,1,2-RuC ₂ B ₉ H ₁₁]	4.15	-	-	-	-
RuCB1	3.26	8.56	7.56	9.00	2.62
RuCB2	3.30	8.64	7.70	9.09	4.96

Table S2. $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR data in acetone- d_6 for compounds **RuCB1** and **RuCB2**. In parenthesis, the correspondent integral area of each $^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR peak.

Compound	$^{11}\text{B}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR	$\langle \delta \rangle$
[3,3,3-(CO) ₃ - <i>clos</i> o-3,1,2-RuC ₂ B ₉ H ₁₁]	8.6 (1B), -4.2 (3B), -7.6 (2B), -16.7 (3B)	-7.7
RuCB1	-0.9 (1B), -6.5 (3B), -8.21 (2B), -20.9 (3B)	-11.1
RuCB2	-2.1 (1B), -7.8 (3B), -9.6 (2B), -22.3 (3B)	-12.4

Table S3. Optical spectral data for complexes **RuCB1** and **RuCB2** in different solvents. Measurements were performed at room temperature using 10^{-4} - 10^{-5} M solutions. (Sh = Shoulder).

Compound	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm} (\epsilon \times 10^3 / \text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1})$	
	Dichloromethane	Dimethylsulfoxide
RuCB1	246 (11.28), 287 (10.25), 311 (Sh), 362 (2.74), 451 (0.60)	283 (18.71), 311 (13.01), 350 (5.80), 438 (1.35)
RuCB2	245 (18.92), 289 (16.84), 314 (Sh), 368 (4.33), 453 (1.07)	284 (16.06), 313 (10.45), 347 (4.32), 434 (1.08)

Table S4. Electrochemical data for complexes [3,3,3-(CO)₃-closo-3,1,2-RuC₂B₉H₁₁], **RuCB1** and **RuCB2** in acetonitrile and dichloromethane (all values vs. SCE, v = 100 mVs⁻¹).

Compound	E _{pa} (V)	E _{pc} (V)	E _{1/2} (V)	E _{pa} - E _{pc} (mV)	I _c /I _a
Acetonitrile					
[3,3,3-(CO) ₃ -closo-3,1,2-RuC ₂ B ₉ H ₁₁]	--	-1.36	--	--	--
RuCB1	1.12	--	--	--	--
	--	-1.45	--	--	--
	-1.50	-1.58	-1.54	80	0.9 ^a
RuCB2	1.16	--	--	--	--
	--	-1.50	--	--	--
	--	-1.59	--	--	--
Dichloromethane					
RuCB1	1.12	1.00	1.06	120	0.5
	--	-1.60	--	--	--
	--	-1.69	--	--	--
RuCB2	1.17	--	--	--	--
	--	-1.60	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--

^a I_c/I_a

Table S5. Crystallographic Data and Structural Refinement Details for **RuCB1** and **RuCB2**.

	RuCB1	RuCB2
Empirical formula	C15 H23 B9 N2 O Ru	C18 H26 B9 N2 O3 Ru
Formula weight	445.71	516.77
Temperature (K)	193(2)	193(2)
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
space group	P 2 ₁ /n	P 2 ₁ /c
a (Å)	12.589(2)	6.8160(14)
b (Å)	11.463(2)	25.702(5)
c (Å)	14.575(2)	12.914(3)
β (deg)	111.301(2)	92.384(4)
Volume (Å ³)	1959.7(6)	2260.4(8)
Z	4	4
Calculated density (g cm ⁻³)	1.511	1.518
Absorption coefficient (mm ⁻¹)	0.808	0.718
Goodness-of-fit	1.031	1.064
R ₁ [I>2σ(I)]	0.0308	0.0391
wR ₂ [I>2σ(I)]	0.0745	0.1149

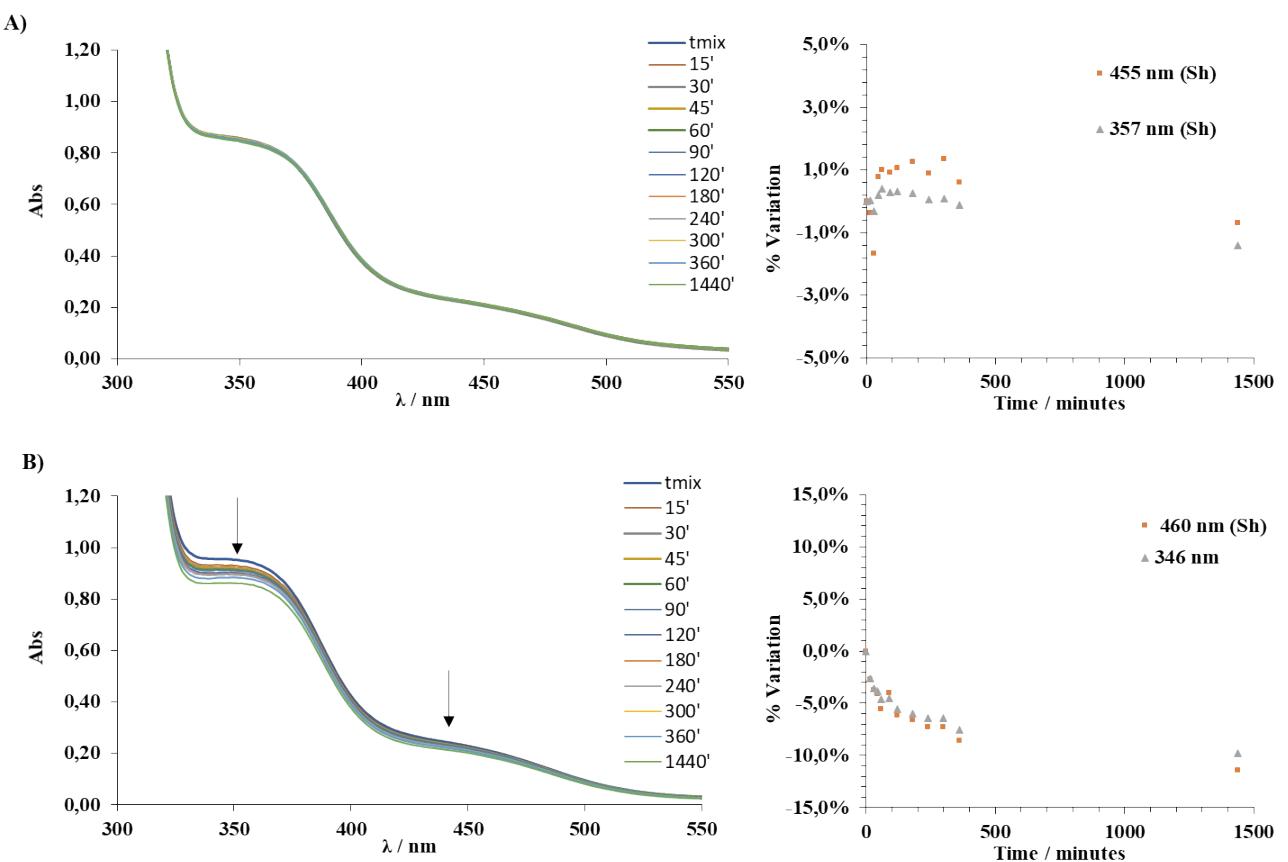


Figure S11. Stability studies in cellular media, 3% DMSO / 97 % DMEM for compounds **RuCB1 (A)** and **RuCB2 (B)**. On the right are represented the UV-Vis spectra along the 24 h of the study and on the left the percentage of variation for fixed wavelengths along time.

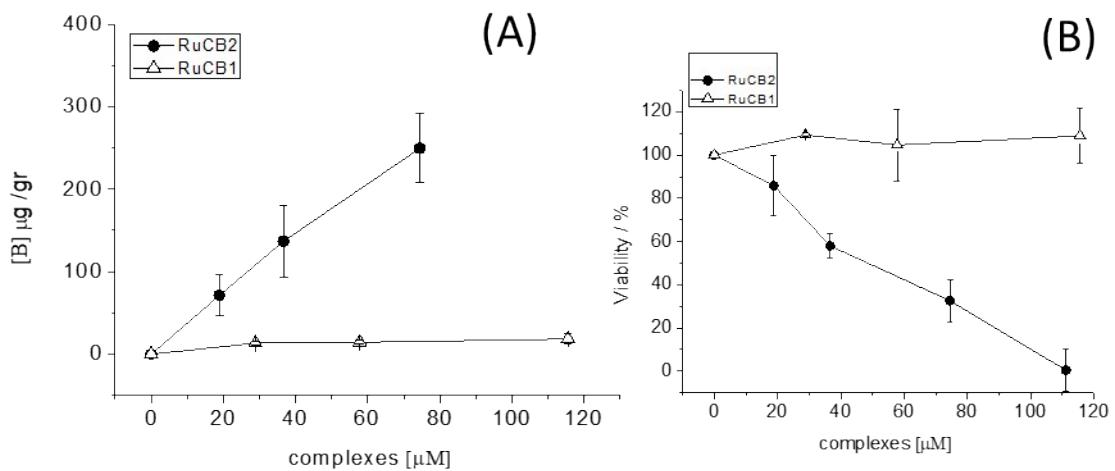


Figure S12. (A) *In vitro* uptake experiments on A375 cells that were incubated for 24 h at 37 °C in the presence of increasing amounts of **RuCB1** and **RuCB2**. B content in the cell samples was determined by ICP-MS, and values were normalized to the protein content of each cell sample. **(B)** Cells % viability evaluated by measuring the protein content for each treated cell samples with respect to a not treated control sample. Errors bars report the standard deviation (SD) of the data.