

Curcumin-based β -diketo ligands for Ga^{3+} : on the way to develop new antineoplastic agents

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Figure S1.

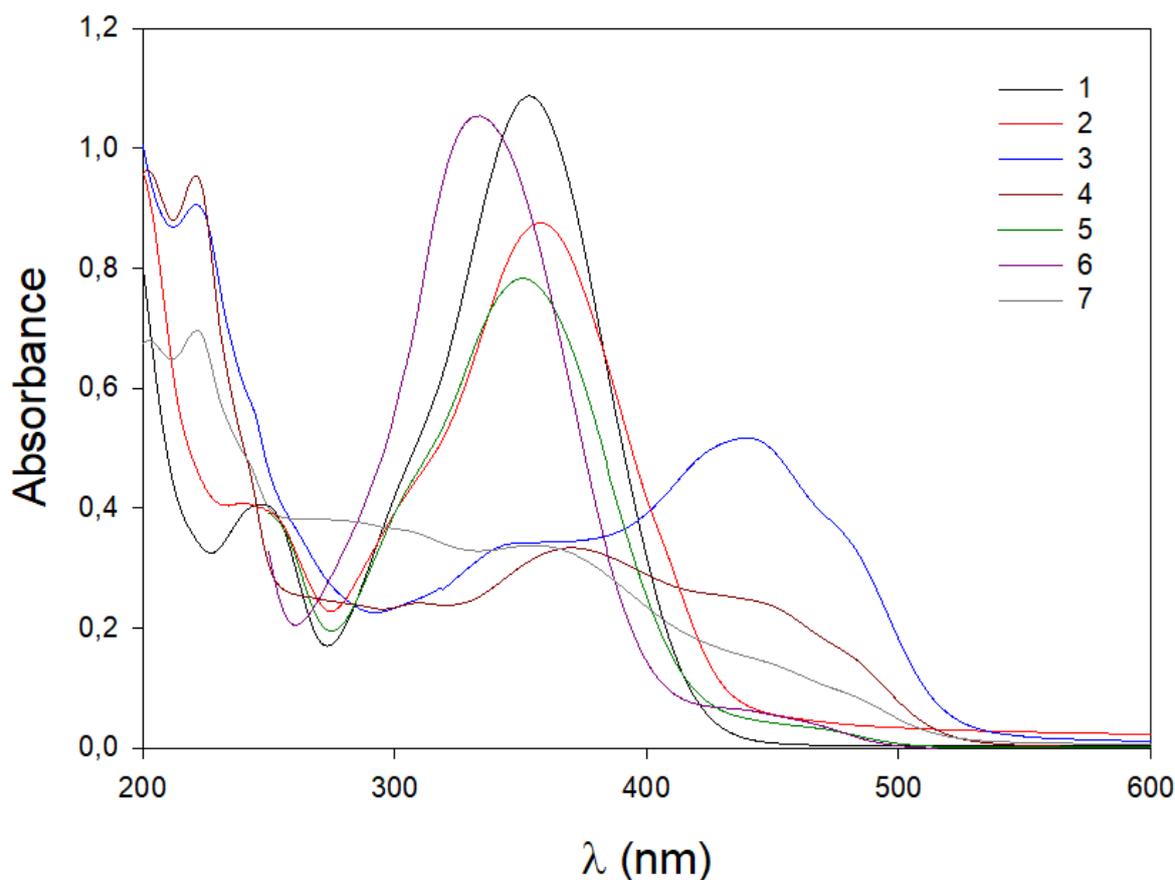


Figure S1. UV-Vis spectra of the investigated compounds at 25°C in aqueous solution ($[L] = 50 \mu\text{M}$, $[\text{NaNO}_3] = 0.1 \text{ M}$, 298 K).

Figure S2.

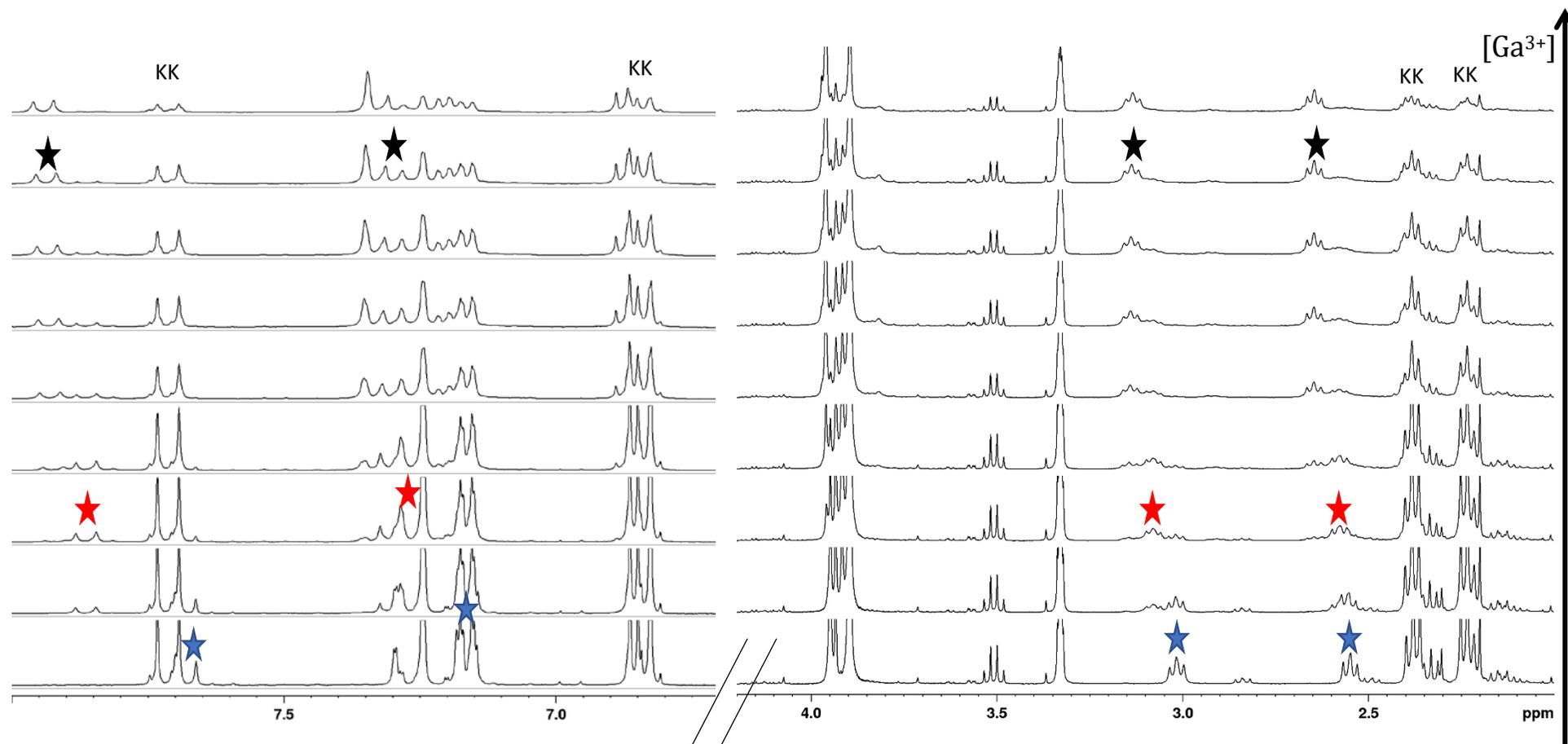


Figure S2. ^1H NMR spectra of compound **7** in $\text{MeOD-}d_4$ at 298K (@600 MHz) at increasing addition of Ga^{3+} $\text{MeOD-}d_4$ solution up to the metal-to-ligand 1:1.5 molar ratio. Stars highlights resonances of protons H-3, H-4, H-11 and H-12 in the free ligand (blue), M:L 1:2 complex (red) and M:L 1:1 complex (black). Analogous resonances for the di-keto form are labelled with KK and are unaffected by metal addition.

Figure S3.

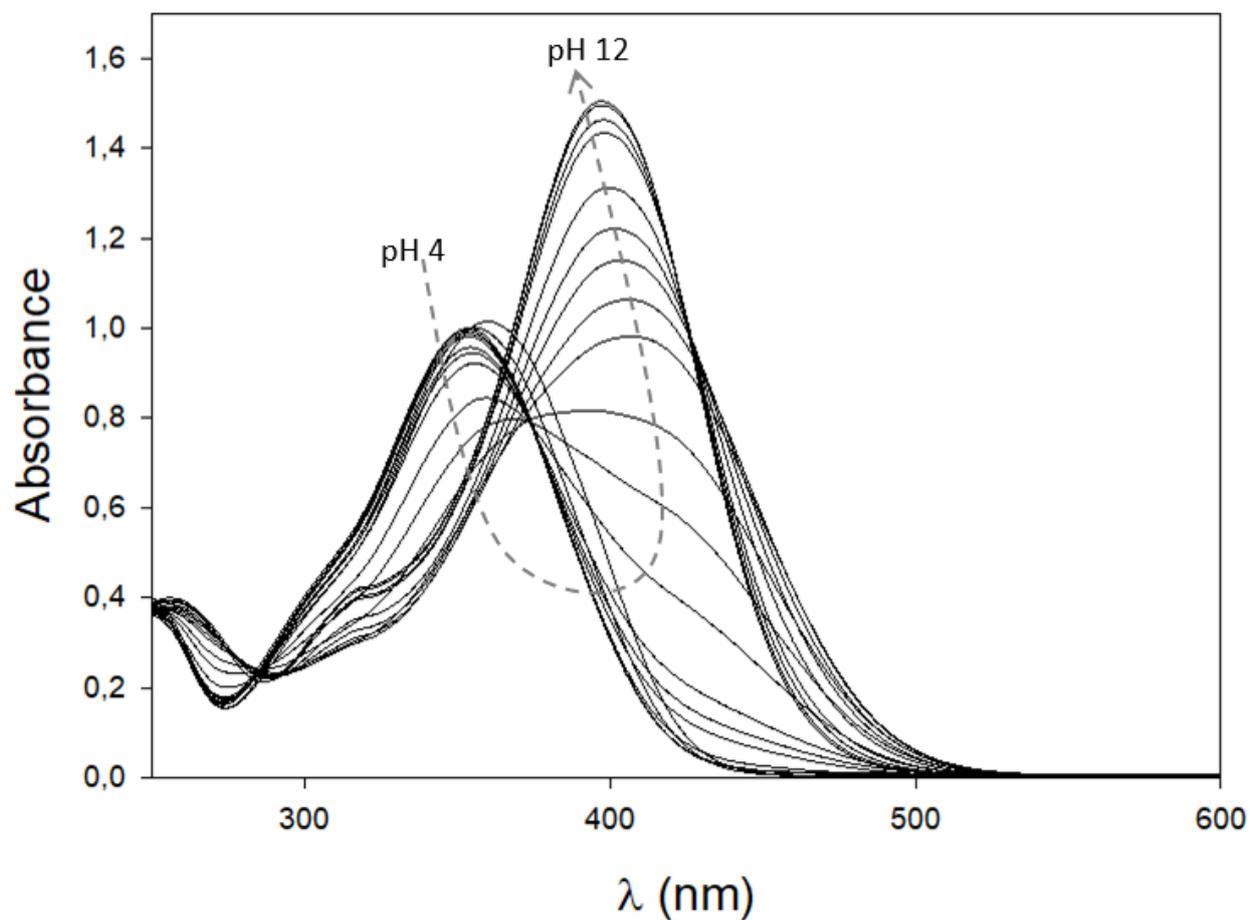


Figure S3. pH-metric spectrophotometric titration of Ga³⁺:1 1:1 system in aqueous solution ([L] = 50 μM; [NaNO₃] = 0.1 M, 298 K).

Figure S4.

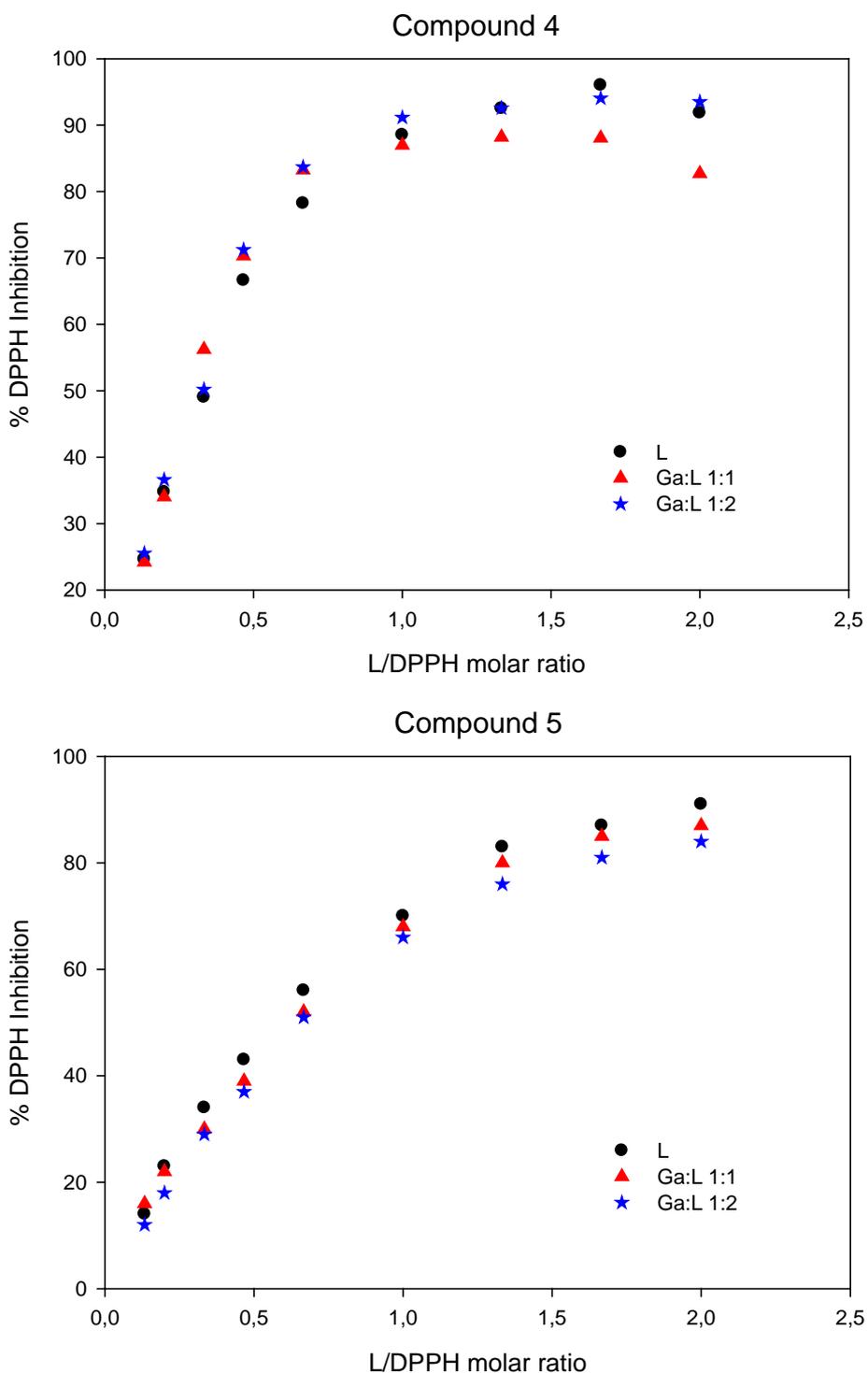


Figure S4. Radical scavenging ability of derivatives **4** and **5** together with their Ga^{3+} metal complexes. Percentage of inhibition of free DPPH radical ($[\text{DPPH}] = 60 \mu\text{M}$) in the presence of the compound (free ligand (L) and gallium complexes) at increasing concentration. Compound concentration is expressed as molar ratio (L/DPPH).

Table S1. Liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (LC/MS) results (*m/z*) for Gallium(III) complexes.

Compound	Formula	[M+H]⁺
1	[Ga(C ₁₃ H ₁₃ O ₄) ₂] ⁺	536.11
2	[Ga(C ₁₆ H ₁₈ BrO ₄) ₂] ⁺	776.02
3	[Ga(C ₂₉ H ₂₂ NO ₆) ₂] ⁺	1046.30
4	[Ga(C ₃₂ H ₂₈ NO ₈) ₂] ⁺	1178.35
5	[Ga(C ₃₀ H ₂₄ NO ₆) ₂] ⁺	1058.29
6	[GaC ₂₃ H ₂₂ O ₆] ⁺	448.09
7	[GaC ₂₅ H ₂₆ O ₈] ⁺	524.12