Supplementary Material

Antioxidant and anticancer activities and protein interaction of the oxidovanadium(IV) naringin complex

Andrés Gonzalo Restrepo-Guerrero[1], Helen Goitia-Semenco[1], Luciana G. Naso[1], Marilin Rey[2], Pablo J. Gonzalez[2], Evelina G. Ferrer[1], Patricia A.M. Williams[1,*].

[1]Centro de Química Inorgánica (CEQUINOR, UNLP, CONICET, asociado a CICPBA), Departamento de Química, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Bv. 120 N° 1465, CP 1900, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

[2] Departamento de Física, Facultad de Bioquímica y Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Nacional del Litoral and CONICET, S3000ZAA Santa Fe, Argentina.

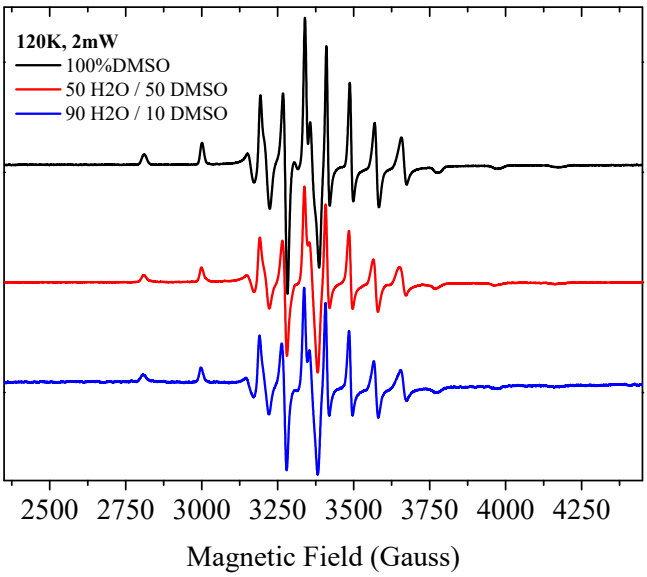

Figure S1. EPR spectrum of frozen solutions of VONarg at 120 K with different water:DMSO ratios. Black: 100% DMSO, Red: 50% water pH 7, Blue: 90% water pH 7.

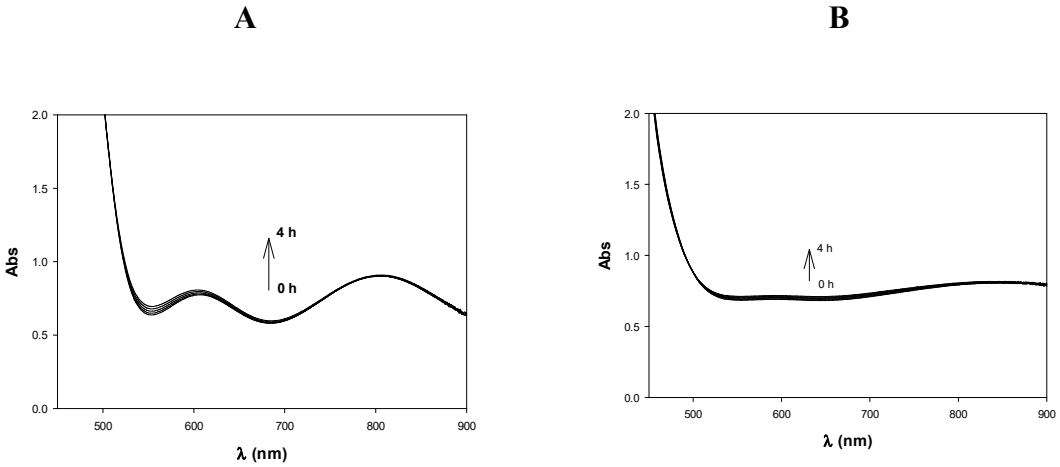

Figure S2. UV-Vis spectra recorded after 4h of 0.005 M solutions of $[VO(Narg)_2].8H_2O$ in: A) DMSO; B) DMSO/H_2O 1/99.

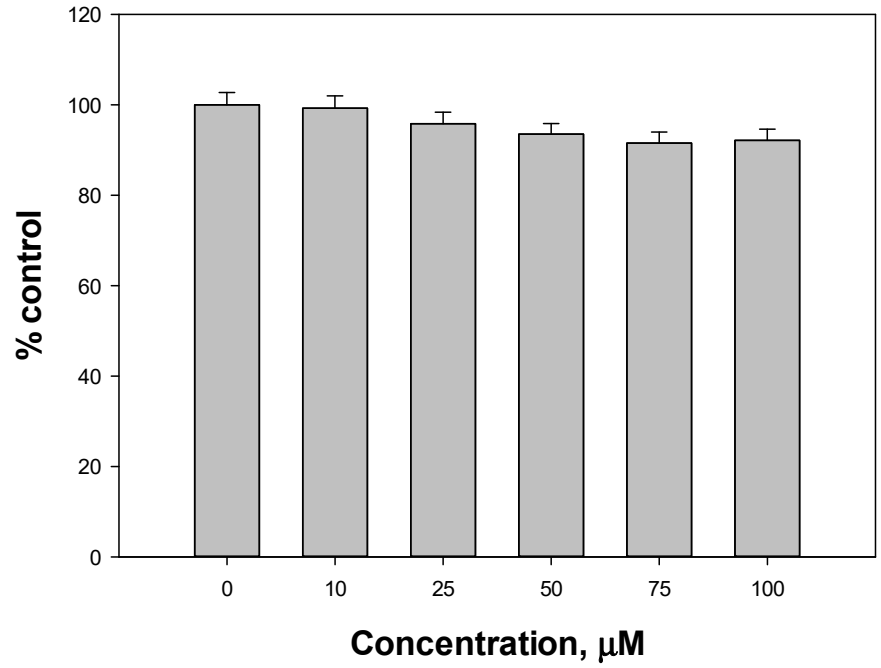

Figure S3. Cell viability assay at different VONarg concentrations after treatment for 24 h on HEK293 cells. The results are expressed as a percentage of the control level and represent the mean ± the standard error of the mean (SEM) from three separate experiments.

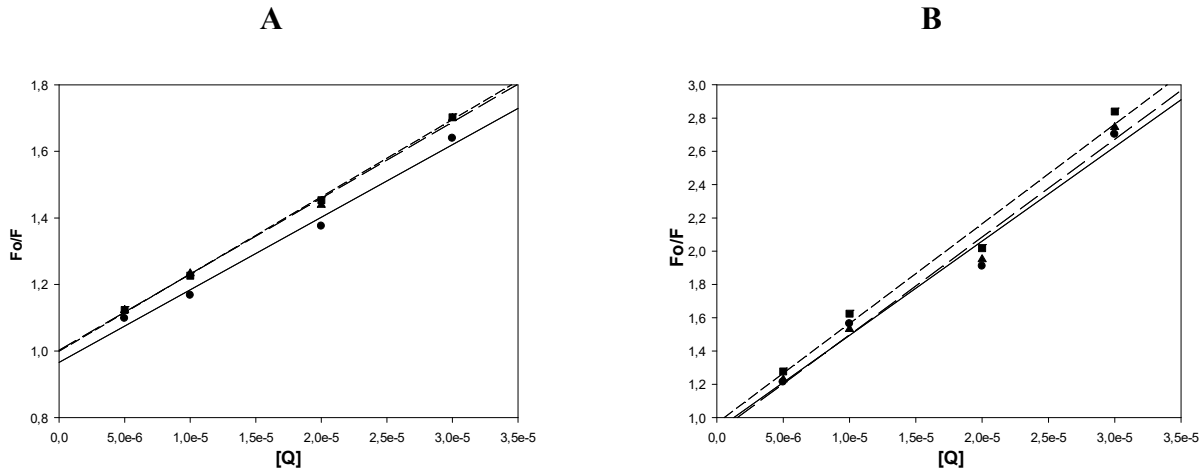

Figure S4. Stern-Volmer plot of the fluorescence quenching of BSA with different concentrations of naringin (A) and VONarg (B) systems, 5, 10, 20 and 30 μM: (●) 298 K; (▲) 303 K; (■) 310 K, [BSA] = 6 μM, λ_{ex}= 280 nm.