Supporting Information for

Design and Synthesis of Biotinylated Bivalent Carboline Derivatives

as Potent Anti-tumor Agents

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Compound	Tumor weight (mean \pm SD g)	Dose (µmol/kg)
NS	2.088 ± 0.471	/
Dox	$0.618\pm0.170^{\text{a}}$	2
Compound 2	$1.313\pm0.256^{\text{a}}$	8
Compound 5	$1.091 \pm 0.321^{a, b}$	2
Compound 6	$0.931 \pm 0.202^{a,c,d}$	0.2

TableS1. Effect of compound 6 on the *in vivo* tumor growth of S180 mice.

^a Compared to NS P < 0.01.

^b Compared to Compound 2 P > 0.05.

^c Compared to Compound **5** P > 0.05.

^d Compared to Compound 2 P < 0.01.



FigureS1. UV/vis spectra of **6** in the presence of increasing amounts of CT-DNA ($0 \sim 4.2 \times 10^{-4}$ M).



Figure S2. CD spectra of CT-DNA (100 μ M) at increasing concentrations of 6 (0, 10, 20 μ M) in Tris-HCl buffer (pH = 7.40, C = 0.1 M).



Figure S3. The shade of orange color of complex faded with an increase in the molar ratio of compound **6** to avidin (from left to right, [6]/[avidin] = 0,1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, respectively.).



Figure S4. Pharmacokinetic analysis of 5 and 6 in S180 tumor bearing mice.



Figure S5. Effect of compound 6 on the body weight of S180 mice, n = 10.



Figure S6. Effect of compound 6 on organ-to-body weight ratio of S180 mice, n = 10.



Figure S7. ¹H NMR spectrum (300 MHz) of **4** in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S8. ¹³C NMR spectrum (75 MHz) of 4 in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S9. ESI-MS spectrum of 4.



Figure S10. ¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz) of **5** in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S11. ¹³C NMR spectrum (125 MHz) of **5** in DMSO-d₆.



Figure S12. HR-MS spectrum of 5.



Figure S13.¹H NMR spectrum (500 MHz) of **6** in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S14. ¹³C NMR spectrum (125 MHz) of **6** in DMSO- d_6 .



Figure S15. HR-MS spectrum of 6.