

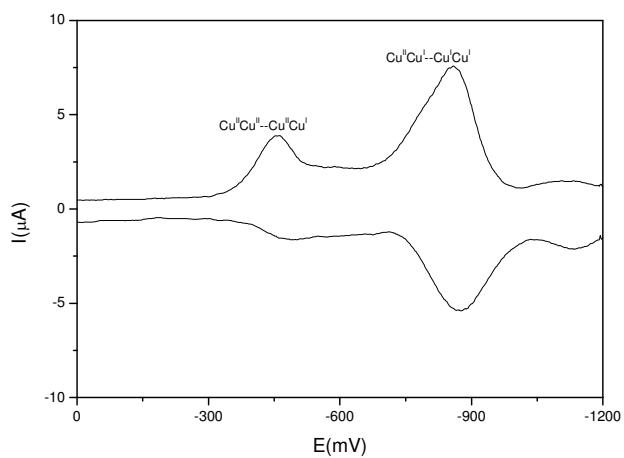
Supplementary Material for the Manuscript

Synthesis, Magnetostructural Correlation and Catalytic Promiscuity of Unsymmetric Dinuclear Cu(II) Complexes: Models for Catechol Oxidases and Hydrolases

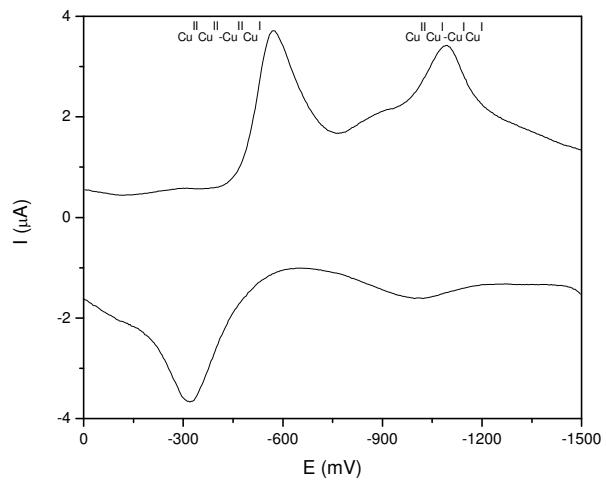
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Supplementary Material

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(a)



(b)

Figure S1. Square wave voltammograms of complexes **1** (a) and **2** (b) in CH_3CN , 0.1 mol.L^{-1} $[(\text{TBA})\text{PF}_6]$. Concentration of complexes – $5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$; platinum working electrode; platinum wire counter electrode; Ag/Ag^+ reference electrode. The Fc^+/Fc couple ($E_0 = 400 \text{ mV vs. NHE}$) was used as the internal standard.¹

1. Gagné, R. R.; Koval, C. A.; Lisensky, G. C. *Inorg. Chem.*, **1980**, *19*, 2855-2857.

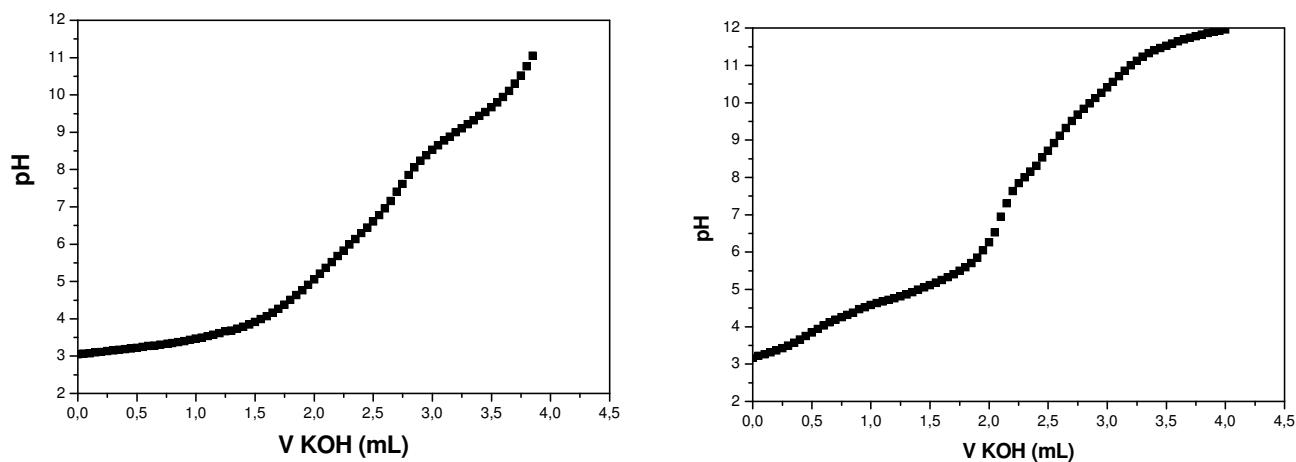


Figure S2. Potentiometric titration curves of complexes **1** (left) and **2** (right). Conditions: Complex = 0.05 mmol; $[KCl] = 0.100 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$; $[KOH] = 0.100 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$; in solution ethanol /water (70:30%v/v – 50 mL) at 25°C.

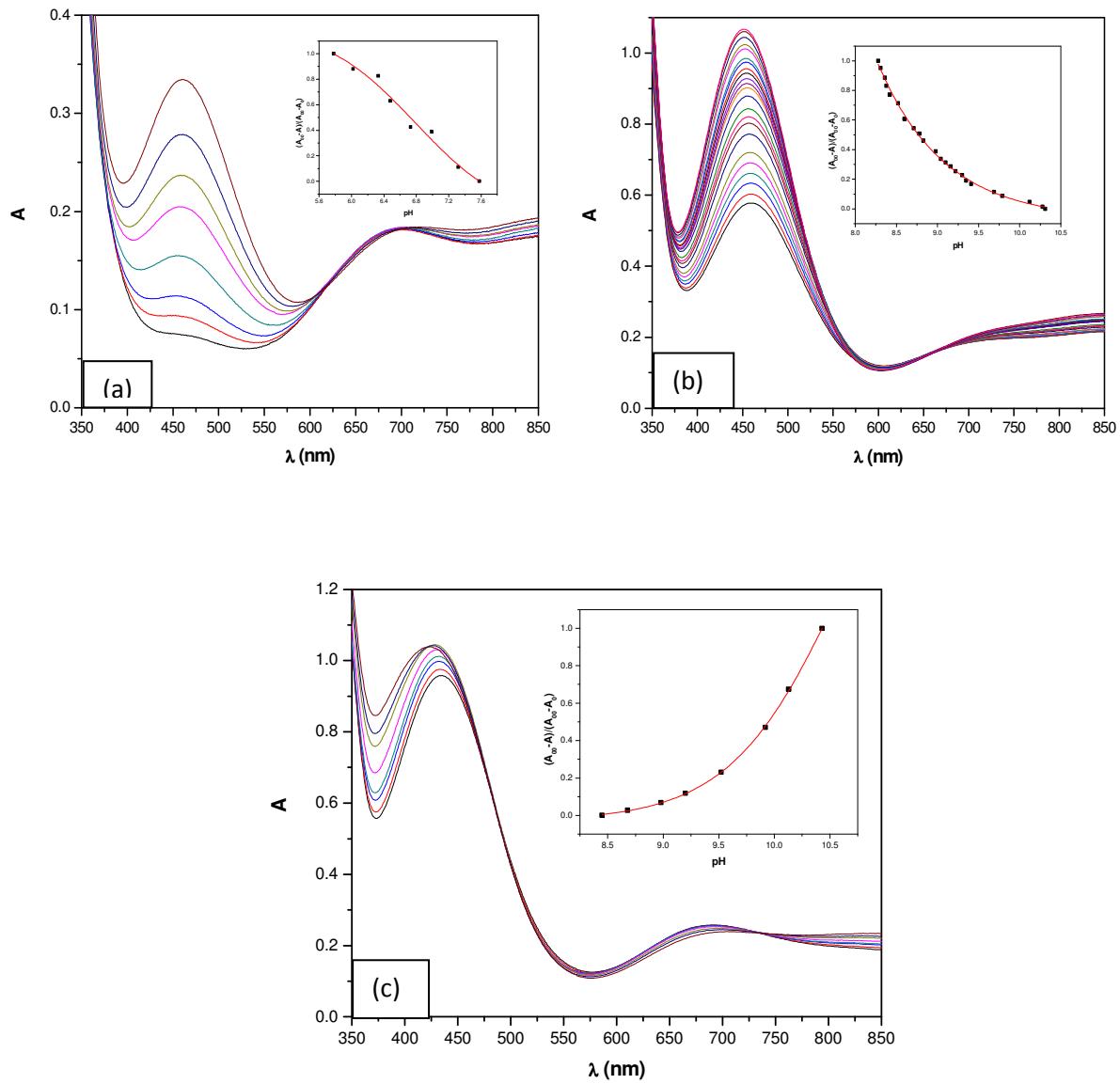


Figure S3. Spectrophotometric titration of **1** (a) (pH value: 5.68-7.58; $pK_a = 6.48$) and (b) (pH value: 8.28-10.31; $pK_a = 8.17$) **2** (c) (pH value: 8.45-10.43; $pK_a = 10.64$). Conditions: Complex = 0.05 mmol; $[\text{KCl}] = 0.100 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$; $[\text{KOH}] = 0.100 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$; in solution ethanol /water (70:30%v/v – 50 mL) at 25°C.

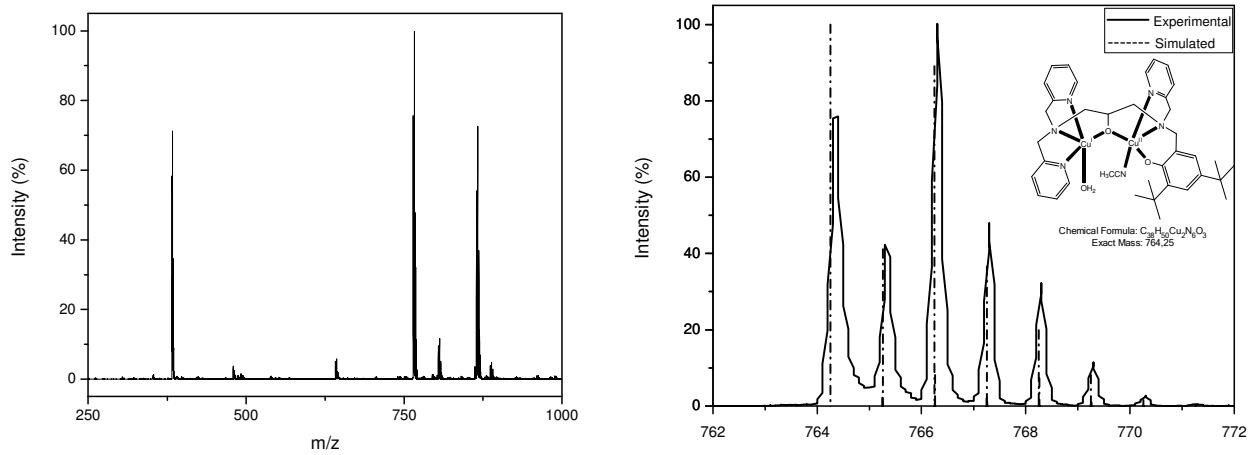


Figure S4. ESI-MS spectra of complex **1** in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{water}$ (50:50).

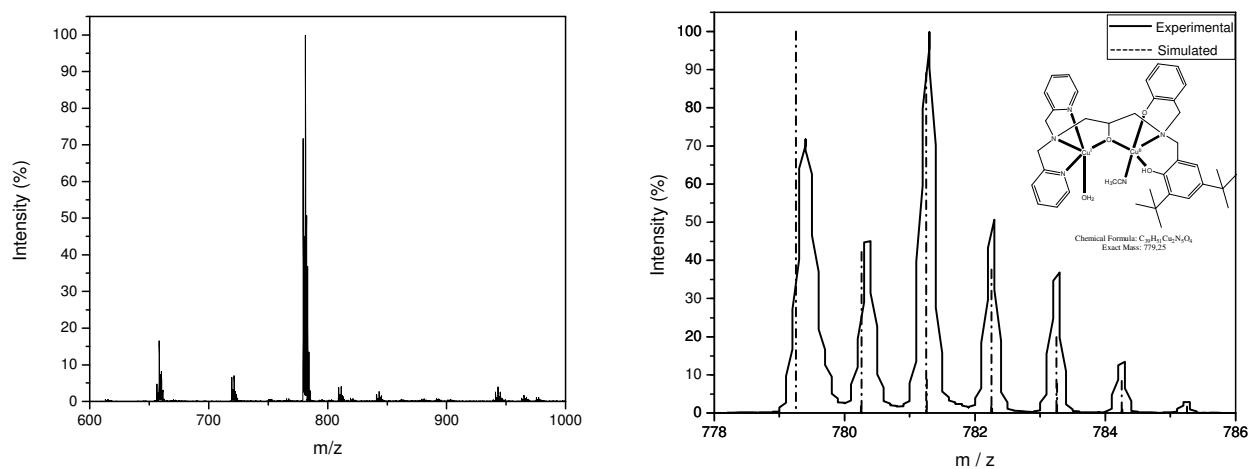


Figure S5. ESI-MS spectra of complex **2** in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{water}$ (50:50).

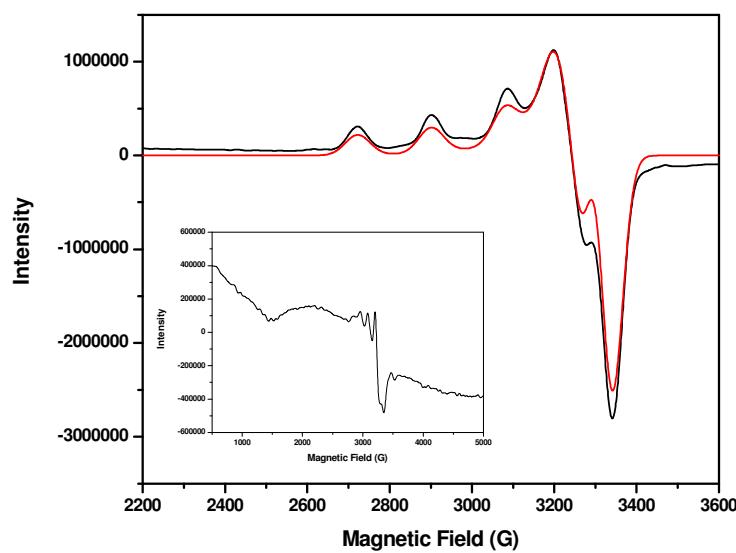
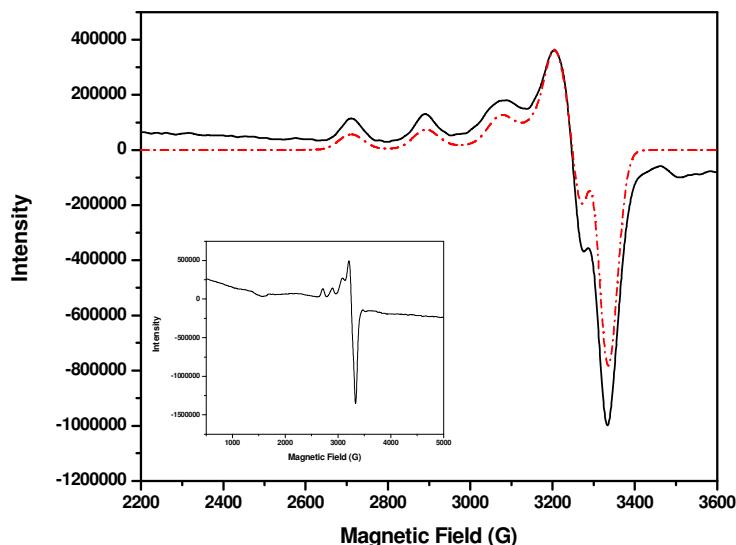


Figure S6. X-band EPR spectra of complexes **1**(top) and **2** (bottom) in acetonitrile/water (50:50) frozen solution at 77K, [buffer] = 0.05 mol.L⁻¹ (HEPES pH 7.0). Experimental (black); simulated (red). Inset gives the EPR spectra showing the $\Delta M_S = \pm 2$ transitions.

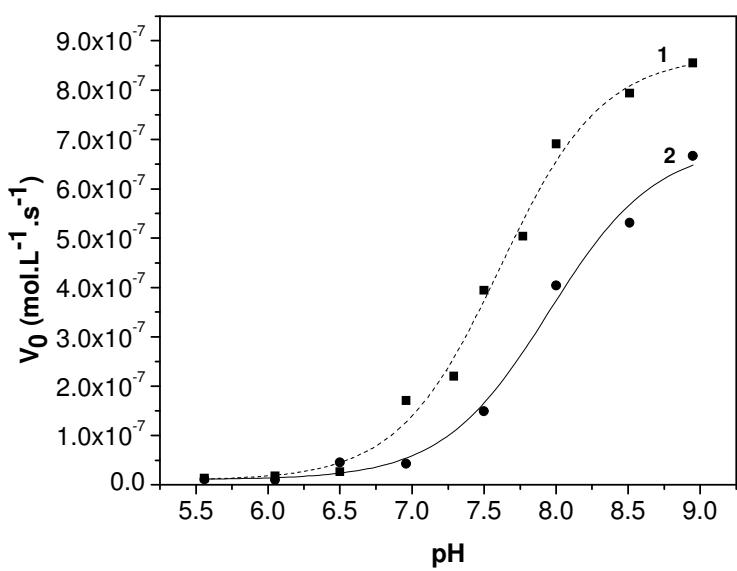


Figure S7. Dependence of the reaction rates on pH for the oxidation of 3,5-DTBC catalyzed by complexes **1** (■) and **2** (●) Conditions: [Complex] = 2.40×10^{-5} mol.L $^{-1}$; [3,5-DTBC] = 5.00×10^{-3} mol.L $^{-1}$ for **1** and 2.00×10^{-3} for **2**; [Buffer] = 3.30×10^{-2} mol.L $^{-1}$; in solution CH $_3$ OH / H $_2$ O (32:1) at 25°C.

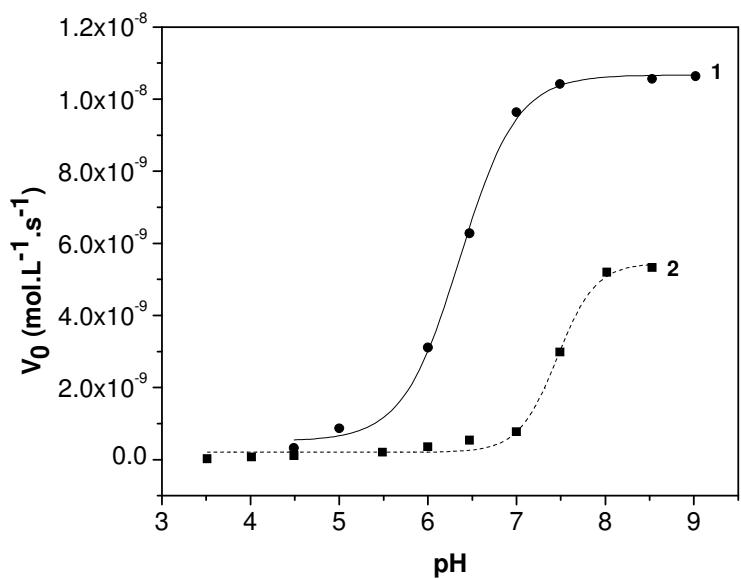


Figure S8. Dependence of the initial reaction rate on the pH in the hydrolysis of 2,4-BDNPP promoted by complexes **1** (\bullet) and **2** (\blacksquare). Conditions: solution $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1:1; [complex] = 4.0×10^{-5} mol.L^{-1} ; [buffer] = 0.05 mol.L^{-1} (HEPES pH 8.0); $I = 0.05 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ (LiClO_4); [2,4-BDNPP] = 5.0×10^{-3} mol.L^{-1} (**1**) and 2.0×10^{-3} mol.L^{-1} (**2**)

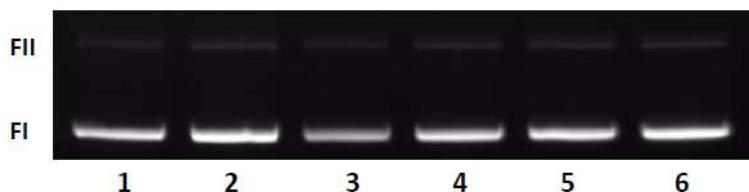


Figure S9. Cleavage of pBSK II ($25 \mu\text{M}$ pb) by copper(II) chloride (CuCl_2) in 25 mmol.L^{-1} CHES buffer pH 9.0, where lane 1 is the DNA control and lanes 2-6 are DNA + CuCl_2 (10, 20, 30, 40 and $50 \mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$, respectively). Incubation: 6 h at 37°C .