

Supporting Information

1. Synthesis and characterized of **1** and **3**.

Synthesis of 3. Acetyl chloride (8.3 g) was slowly added to the solution of 3-hydroxy-1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylic acid (5.0 g) in 50mL of acetone at 25°C, and the mixture was stirred at 40-50°C for 4 h. Solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the white residue was dissolved in 20 mL isopropyl ether. The solution was passed through a 0.2 μ filter. After the colorless filtrate was condensed at 40°C under reduced pressure to 5mL, a white crystalline product precipitated. The product was filtrated off and dried in a vacuum oven at 60°C. Yield 3.8 g (60%), m.p. 128-129°C. Found (% calculated for $C_8H_{10}O_6$): C 47.2 (47.5), H 4.92 (4.95). 1H -NMR (dmso, 500.1MHz, ppm): 1.95 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.46 (m, 2H, CH_2), 2.76 (m, 2H, CH_2), 4.88 (p, 1H, CH), 12.97 (s, 2H, 2OH). ^{13}C -NMR (dmso, 100.6MHz, ppm): 20.6 (CH_3), 36 (CH_2), 48 (C), 63 (CH), 170.0(CH_3COO), 172.1, 172.8 (2COO).

Synthesis of 1. To a suspension of cis-[Pt(NH_3) $_2$ I $_2$] (5.0 g, 8.8 mmol) in 100ml water was added disilver 3-acetoxy-1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylate **2** (3.08 g, 8.6 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred at 40°C for 16 h. After AgI formed was filtrated off, the filtrate was condensed at 40°C under reduced pressure to 10 mL, a white product precipitated and then it was re-crystallized from water, filtrated off, washed with icy water and dried in a vacuum oven at 50°C. Yield 3.6g (50%), m.p.(dec.)152°C. Found (% calculated for $C_{16}H_{28}N_4O_{12}Pt_2 \cdot H_2O$): C 22.1 (21.9), H 3.45 (3.42), N 6.35(6.39), Pt 44.1 (44.5). FAB $^+$ -MS m/z: $[M-H_2O]^+ = 859(10\%)$, $[(M-H_2O)/2 + \text{glycerine}]^+ = 522(15\%)$, $[(M-H_2O)/2]^+ = 430(100\%)$, $[(M-H_2O)/2 - CH_3COO]^+ = 370(15\%)$. 1H -NMR (dmso, 500.1MHz, ppm): 1.97 (s, 6H, 2 CH_3), 2.53 (m, 4H, 2 CH_2), 3.21 (m, 4H, 2 CH_2), 4.14 (s, 12H, 4 NH_3), 4.64 (s, 2H, 2CH). ^{13}C -NMR (dmso, 100.6MHz, ppm): 21(CH_3), 38 ((CH_2)), 49 (C), 64 (CH), 170.0(CH_3COO), 176.4, 176.8 (2COO). FT-IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3298 (vs, $\nu(NH_3)$), 1722 (m, $\nu(C=O)$), 1639 (vs, $\nu_a(COO)$), 1374 (s, $\nu_s(COO)$).

2. The purity for complex **1** (LLC-1401) was assessed by analytical reverse-phase column chromatography (RP-HPLC) on a Waters Associates system (consisting of a 1525 pump, a 717 automated injector, and a Model 2998 photodiode array detector), using Phenomenex- C_{18} , 5- μ m particle size, 4.6 \times 250mm column. The mobile phase was a MeOH- H_2O (7:93) system, and the flow rate was 1.0ml/min, with monitoring of the peak at 210nm.

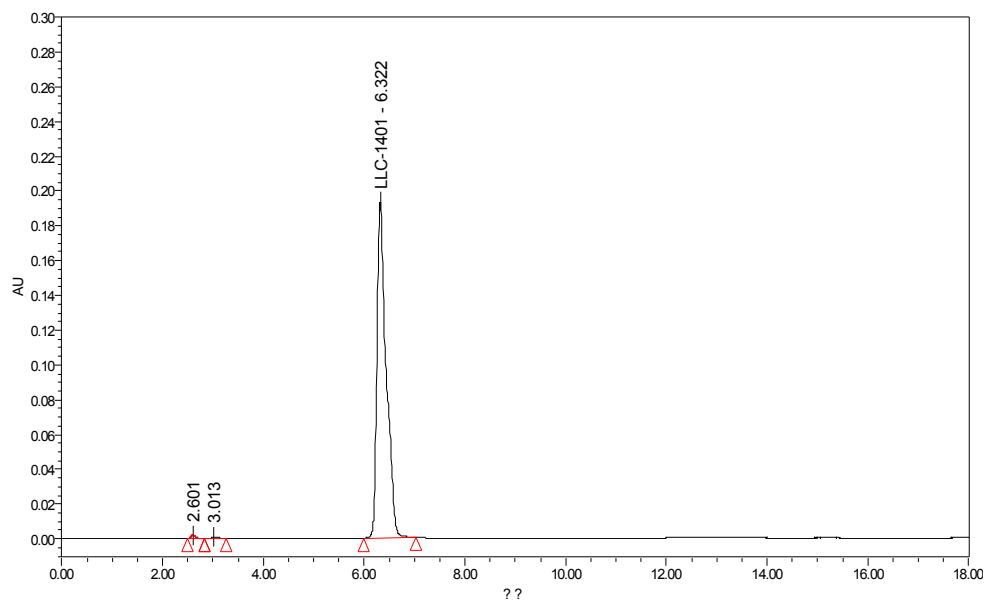


Figure S1. Complex 1 (LLC-1401) was assessed by analytical reverse-phase column chromatography (RP-HPLC)

3. FAB⁺-MS of complex 1 (LLC-1401) using glycerine as matrix

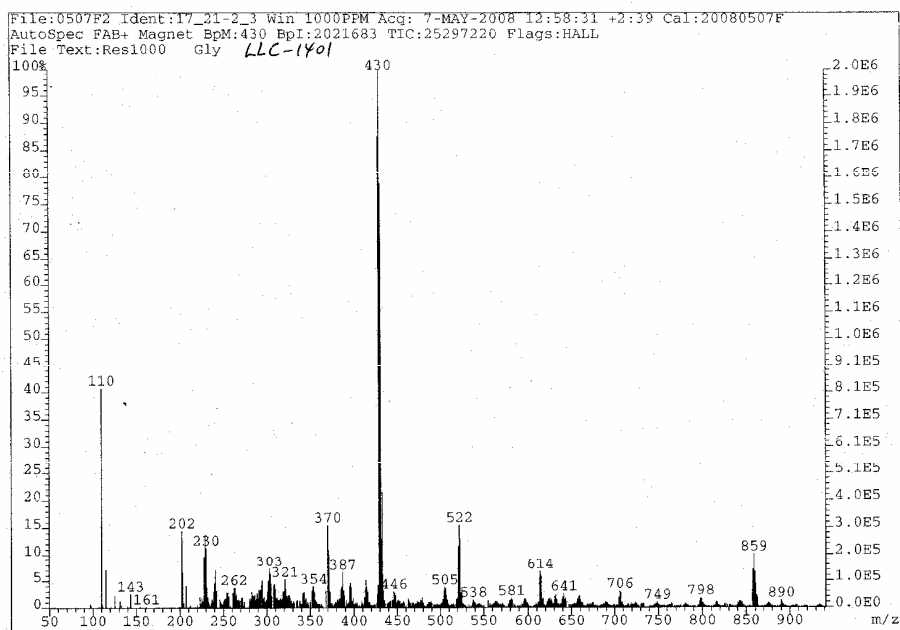


Figure S2. FAB⁺-MS of complex 1 (LLC-1401)

4. ¹H NMR complex 1 (LLC-1401)

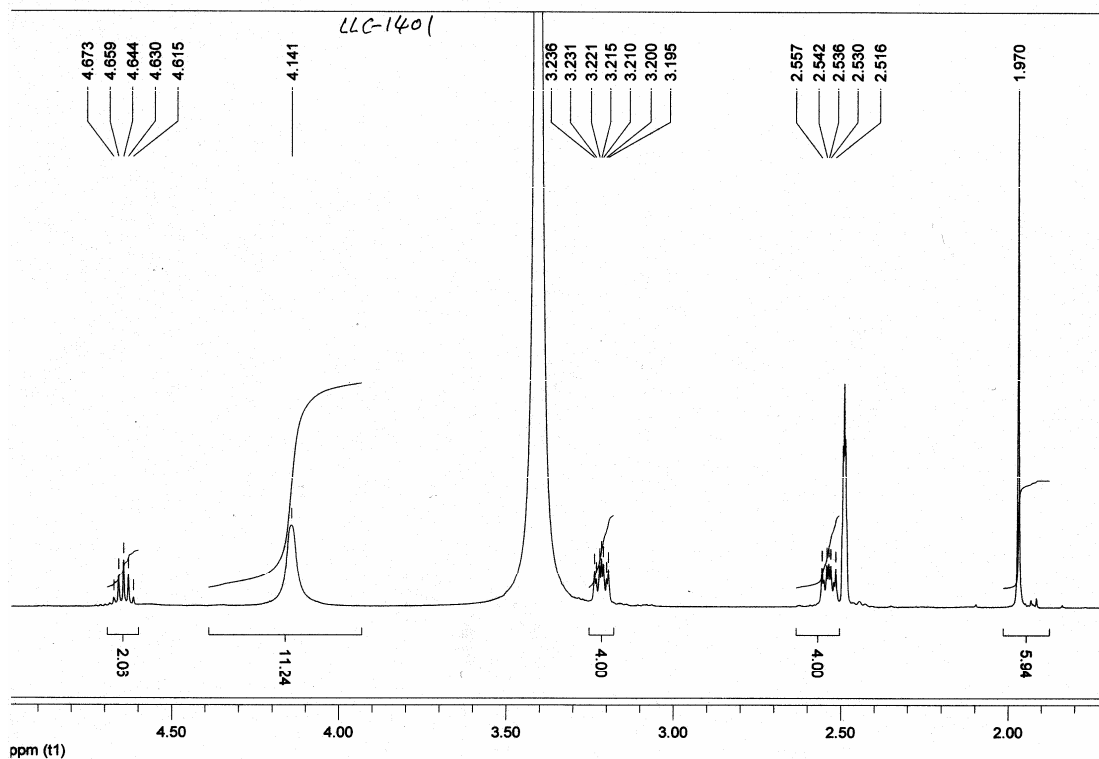


Figure S3 ^1H -NMR(dmsol) of complex 1

5. ^{13}C NMR complex 1 (LLC-1401)

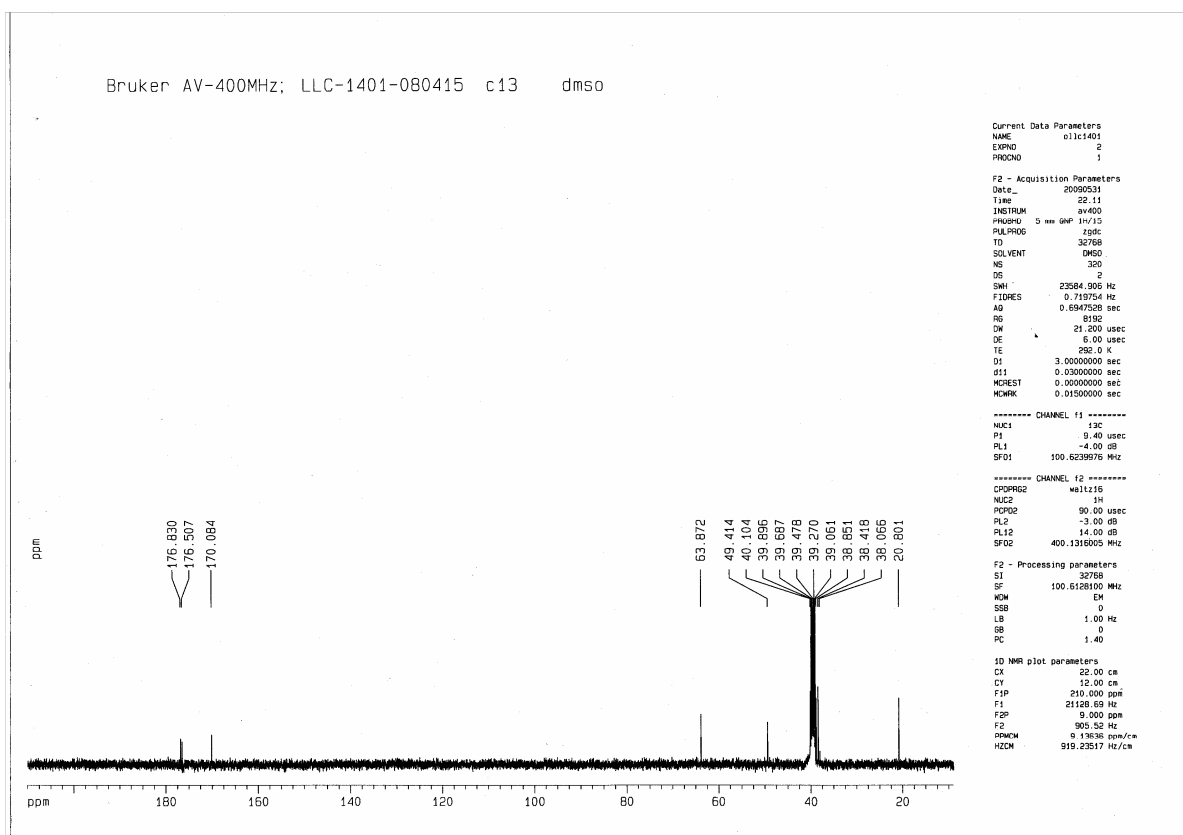


Figure S4. ^{13}C -NMR(dmsol) of complex 1