Studies on the Interaction between Poly-Phosphane Gold(I) Complexes and Dihydrofolate Reductase: An Interplay with Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Cofactor

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UV-visible spectroscopy stability tests of compounds $^4\text{L}_3\text{AuCl}$, $^4\text{L}_2\text{AuCl}$, and $^2\text{L}_2\text{AuCl}$ on Hepes/methanol solution

Acquisitions of the absorptions in the range of 200–700 nm of the tested solutions were led for an hour lapse every 3 minutes in 11.85 μM concentration of $^4\text{L}_3\text{AuCL}$ (figure S1), $^4\text{L}_2\text{AuCl}$, and $^2\text{L}_2\text{AuCl}$ (figure S2) at 30 °C. The stability was tested in Hepes/methanol 80:20, which are the same conditions used for the inhibition tests. The spectra highlighted no overall changes in solution over the time.

Figure S1. UV-visible spectra for 11.85 μM of $^4\text{L}_3\text{AuCl}$ in hepes/methanol
Figure S2. UV-visible spectra for 11.85 µM of $^4\text{L}_2\text{AuCl}$ (above), and $^2\text{L}_2\text{AuCl}$ (below) in Hepes/methanol.
Emission spectra

These emission spectra were recorded upon adding $^4$L or benzoic acid to DHFR 5μM buffered solutions.

Figure S3. Quenching spectra for DHFR upon the addition of free phosphane, 4COOHPh2P (left), and benzoic acid (right).