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Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectra of compound **4** (400 MHz, CD₃OD). δ(ppm) 8.92 (d, 2H, J₆₋₅ = 4.8 Hz); H_{6,6'} bpy; 8.74 (s, 2H); H_{3,3'} bpy; 7.81 (d, 2H, J₅₋₆ = 4.8 Hz); H_{5,5'} bpy; 5.20 (d, 2H, J = 13.2 Hz); H_{8b-8'b} or H_{8c-8'c} (glyoxal); 4.96 (d, 2H, J = 13.2 Hz); H_{8b-8'b} or H_{8c-8'c} (glyoxal); 4.43-4.37 (m, 2H); 4.16 (s, 2H); 3.89-3.84 (m, 4H); -CH₂ (methylene bridge); 3.71-3.65 (m, 2H); 3.55-3.52 (m, 4H); 3.42-3.37 (m, 2H); 3.32-3.29 (m, 4H); 3.21-3.18 (m, 2H); 3.06-2.89 (m, 8H); 2.80-2.77 (m, 2H); 2.66-2.56 (m, 4H).

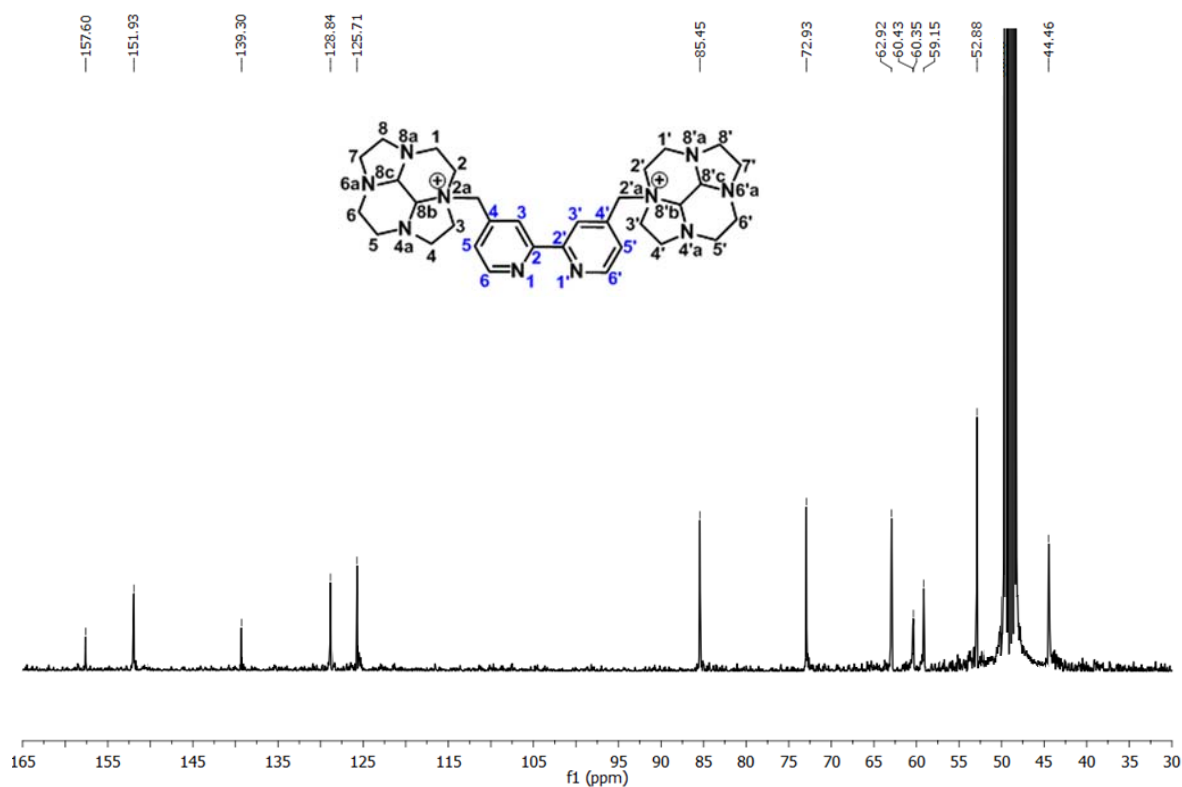


Figure S2. ¹³C-NMR spectra of compound 4 (400 MHz, CD₃OD). δ (ppm) 157.60: C_{2,2'} or C_{4,4'} (bpy); 151.93: C_{6,6'} (bpy); 139.30: C_{2,2'} or C_{4,4'}(bpy); 128.84: C_{5,5'}(bpy); 125.71: C_{3,3'}(bpy); 85.45: -CH₂ (methylene bridge); 72.93; 62.92; 60.43; 60.35; 59.15; 52.88; 44.46.

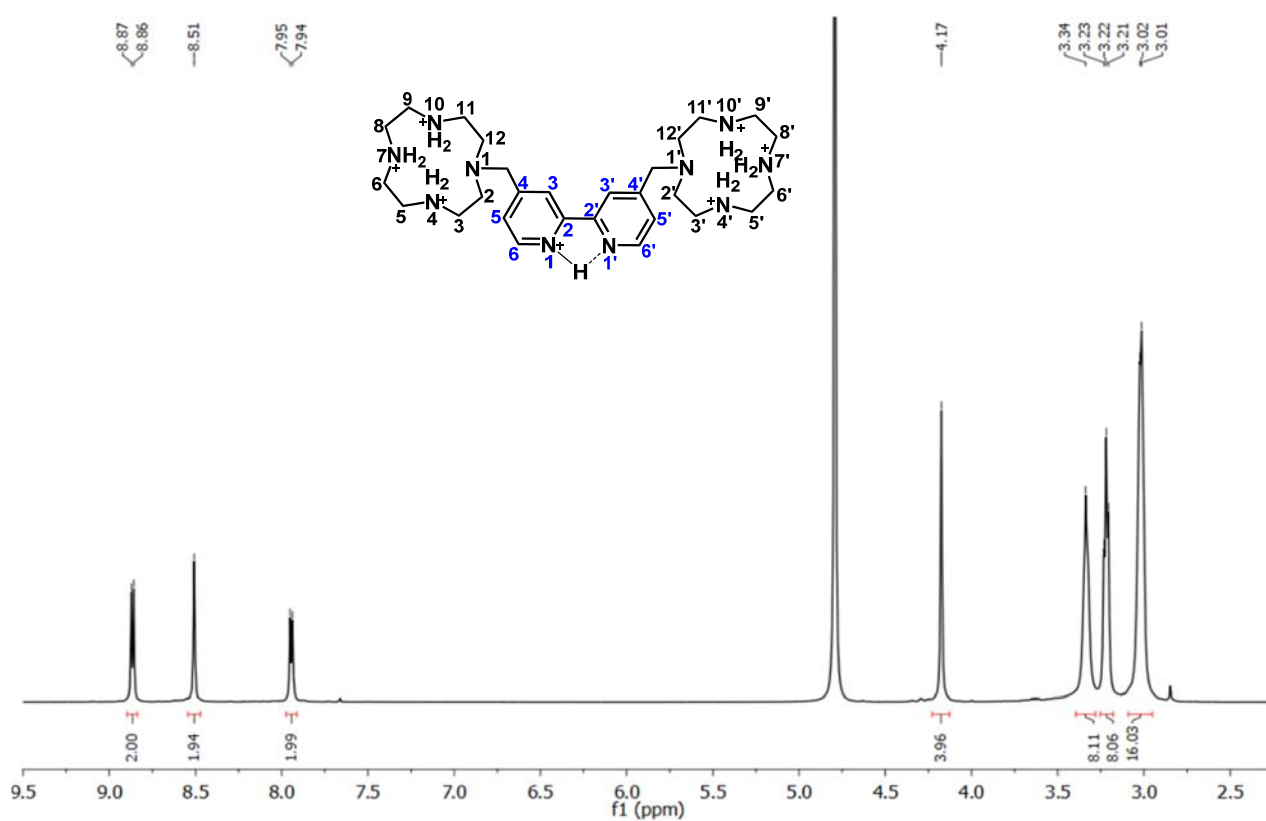


Figure S3. ¹H-NMR spectra of compound H₇L₇⁺ (400 MHz, D₂O + DCl, pD < 2). δ (ppm) δ 8.87 (d, 2H, J₆₋₅ = 5.5 Hz): H_{6,6'} (bpy); 8.51 (s, 2H): H_{3,3'} (bpy); 7.94 (d, 2H, J₅₋₆ = 5.4 Hz): H_{5,5'} (bpy); 4.17 (s, 4H): -CH₂ (methylene bridge); 3.36-3.32 (m, 8H); 3.24-3.20 (m, 8H); 3.05-2.99 (m, 16H).

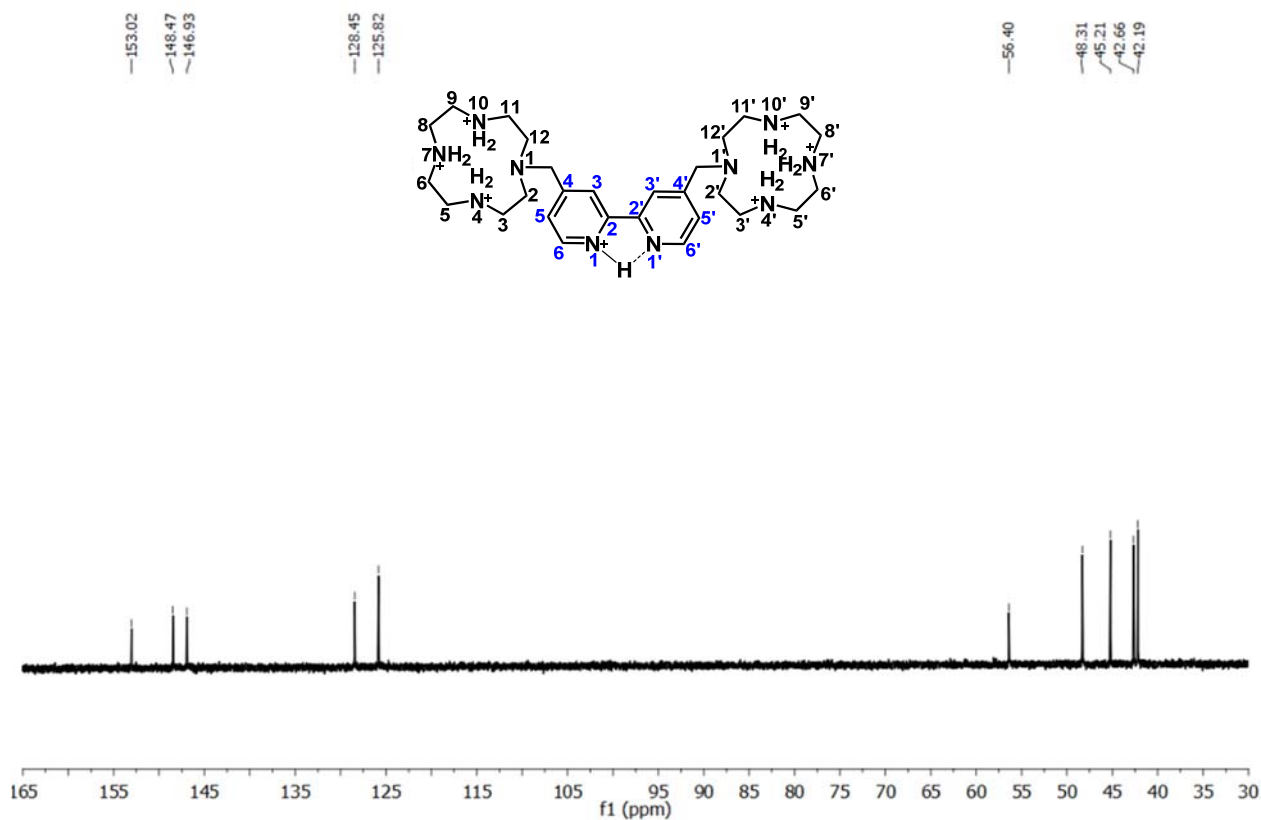


Figure S4. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of compound H_7L^{7+} (400 MHz, $\text{D}_2\text{O} + \text{DCl}$, $\text{pD} < 2$). $\delta(\text{ppm})$ 153.02: $\text{C}_{2,2'}$ or $\text{C}_{4,4'}$ (bpy); 148.47: $\text{C}_{2,2'}$ or $\text{C}_{4,4'}$ (bpy); 146.93: $\text{C}_{6,6'}$ (bpy); 128.45: $\text{C}_{5,5'}$ (bpy); 125.82: $\text{C}_{3,3'}$ (bpy); 56.40: $-\text{CH}_2$ (methylene bridge); 48.31; 45.21; 42.66; 42.19 ppm.

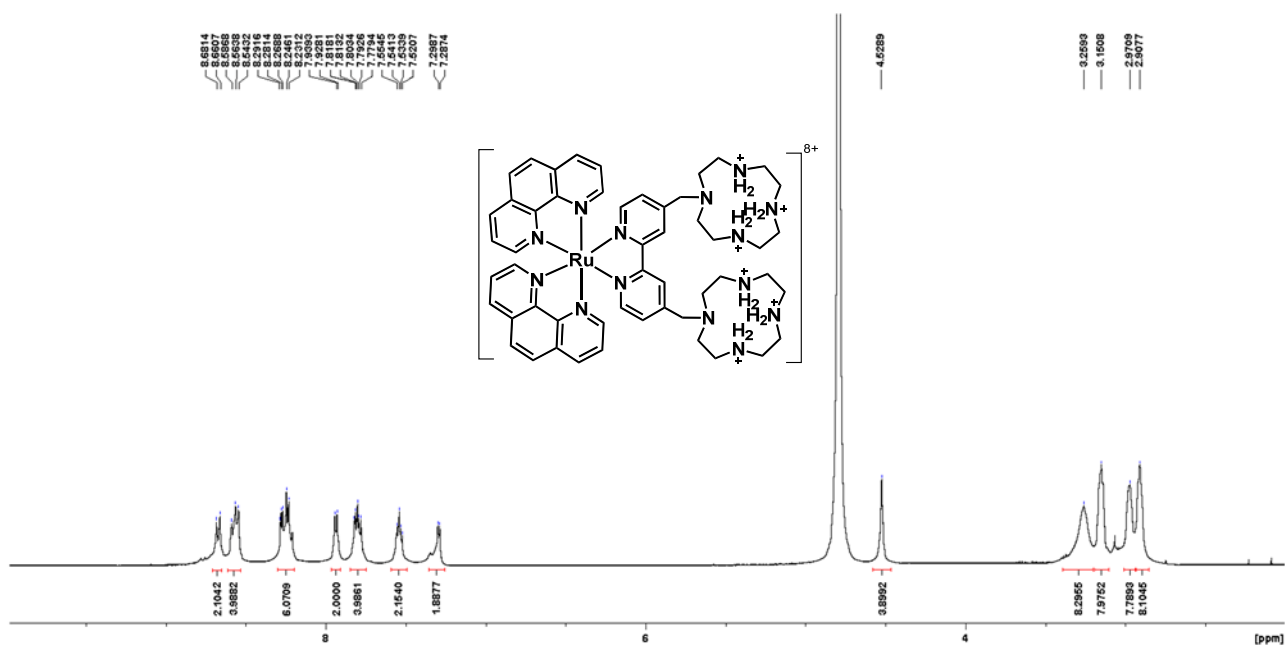


Figure S5. ^1H -NMR spectra of compound $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2\text{L}^{8+}$ ($\text{D}_2\text{O} + \text{DCl}$, $\text{pD} < 2$, 400 MHz): $\delta(\text{ppm})$ 8.67 (d, 2H, $J = 8.28$ Hz), 8.61-8.53 (m, 4H), 8.33-8.20 (m, 6H), 7.93 (d, 2H, $J = 4.48$ Hz), 7.84-7.75 (m, 4H), 7.58-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.29 (d, 2H, $J = 4.52$ Hz), 4.52 (s, 4H, $-\text{CH}_2$), 3.37-3.19 (m, 8H), 3.19-3.09 (m, 8H), 3.04-2.94 (m, 8H), 2.94-2.76 (m, 8H).

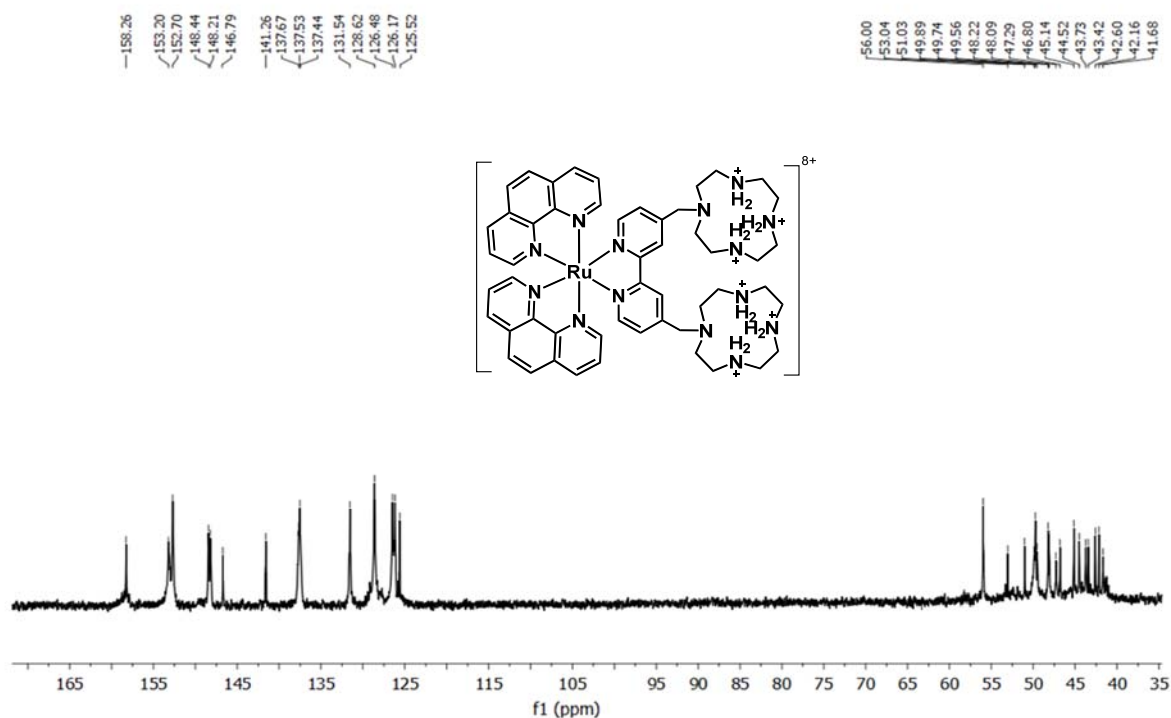


Figure S6. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of compound $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2\text{L}^{8+}$ ($\text{D}_2\text{O} + \text{DCl}$, $\text{pD} < 2$, 400 MHz): $\delta(\text{ppm})$ 158.26; 153.20; 152.70; 148.44; 148.21; 146.79; 141.26; 137.67; 137.53; 137.44; 131.54; 128.62; 126.46; 126.17; 125.52; 56.00; 53.04; 51.03; 49.89; 49.74; 49.56; 48.22; 48.09; 47.29; 46.80; 45.14; 44.52; 43.73; 43.42; 42.60; 42.16; 41.68.

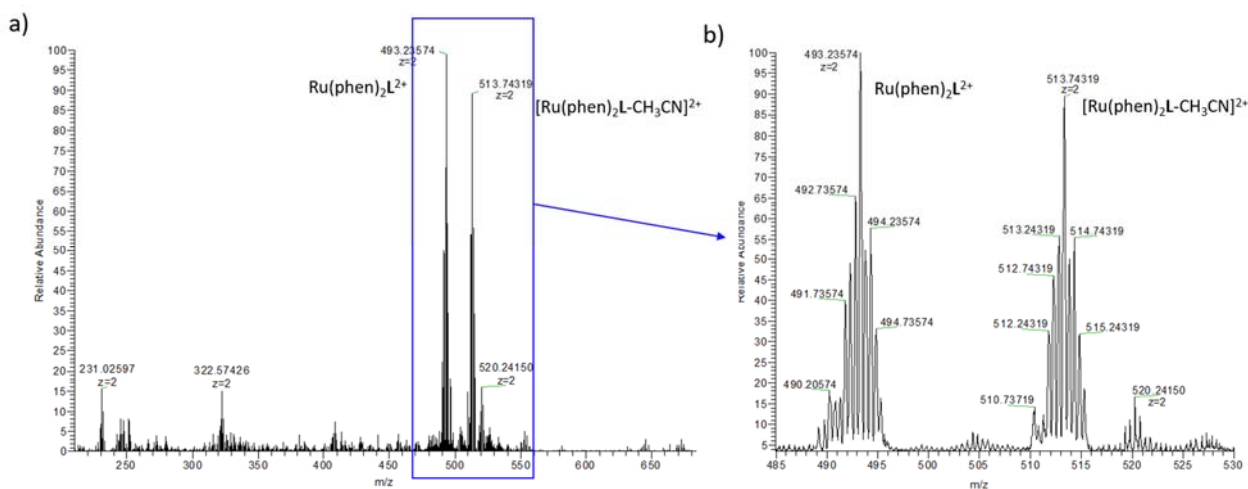


Figure S7. a) HR-ESI MS spectra of compound $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2\text{L}^{2+}$ in CH_3CN and b) expanded plot showing details of signals of $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2\text{L}^{2+}$ and of $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2\text{L}-\text{CH}_3\text{CN}]^{2+}$. ESI MS spectrum of $\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2\text{L}^{2+}$ ($z = 2$): 493.236 (100%); 492.736 (65%); 494.236 (57%); 493.75 (53%); 491.736 (38%); 494.736 (33.3%); 492.236 (48%). ESI MS spectrum of $[\text{Ru}(\text{phen})_2\text{L}-\text{CH}_3\text{CN}]^{2+}$ ($z = 2$): 513.743 (90%); 513.243 (54.8%); 514.423 (49.2%); 514.743 (53%); 512.743 (45%); 512.243 (31.5%); 515.243 (31%).

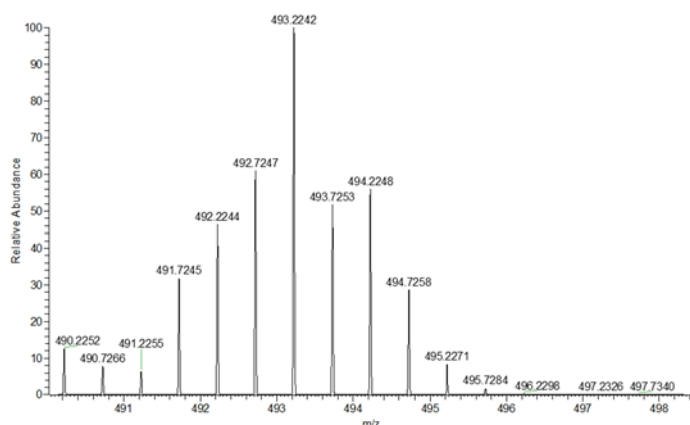


Figure S8. ESI MS set of signals predicted for $\text{Ru(phen)}_2\text{L}^{2+}$ ($z = 2$): 493.22 (100%); 492.73 (61%); 494.22 (56%); 493.73 (52%); 491.72 (32%); 494.72 (29%); 492.22 (46%).

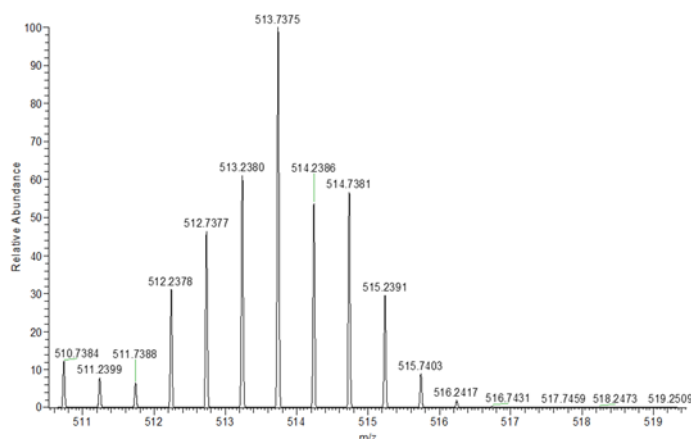


Figure S9. ESI MS set of signals predicted for $[\text{Ru(phen)}_2\text{L-CH}_3\text{CN}]^{2+}$ ($z = 2$): 513.74 (100%); 513.24 (61%); 514.24 (52.5%); 514.74 (56.3%); 512.74 (46.2%); 512.24 (31.7%); 515.243 (30%).

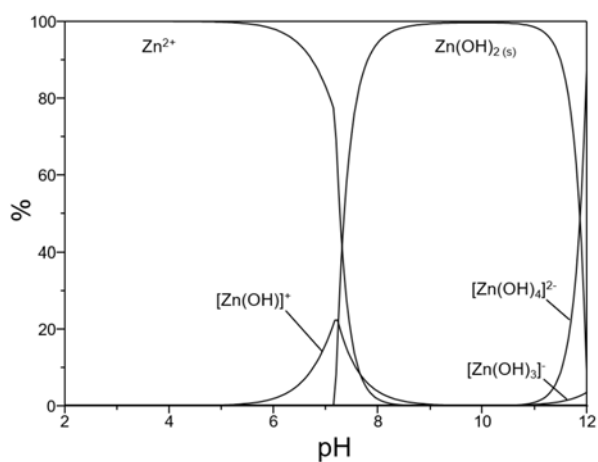


Figure S10. Percentages of the Zn^{II} species formed in water (total Zn^{II} concentration = 1×10^{-3} M), including solid Zn(OH)_2 . The values of the formation constants of the hydroxospecies and the Kps are taken from Gubeli, A. O; Ste-Marie, J. Stabilité des complexes hydroxo et produits de solubilités hydroxydes de métaux. I. Argent et zinc. *Can. J. Chem.* **167**, 45, 826-832

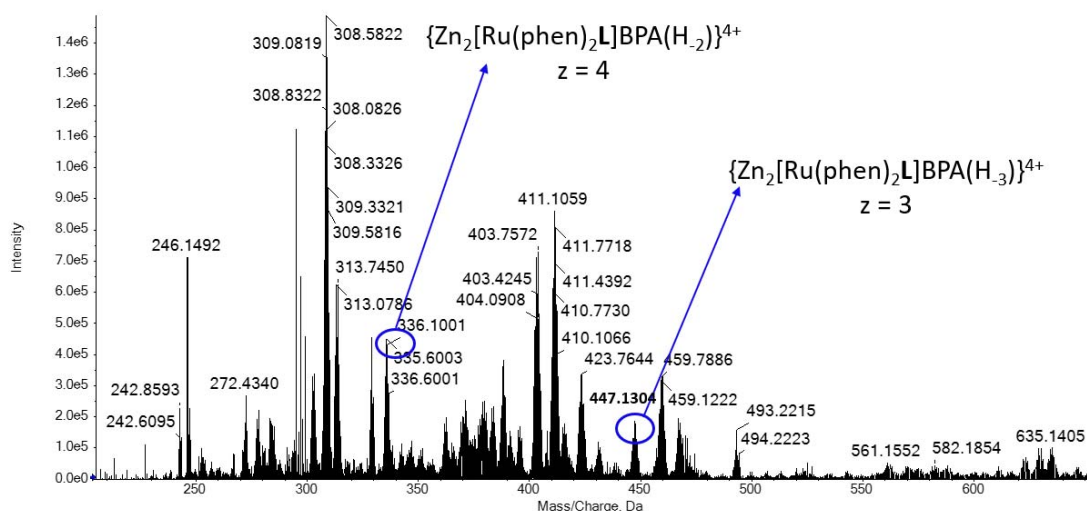


Figure S11. HR-ESI MS spectrum of compound $\{Zn_2[Ru(phen)_2L]\}^{6+}$ at pH 7 in water in the presence of 1 eq. BPA .

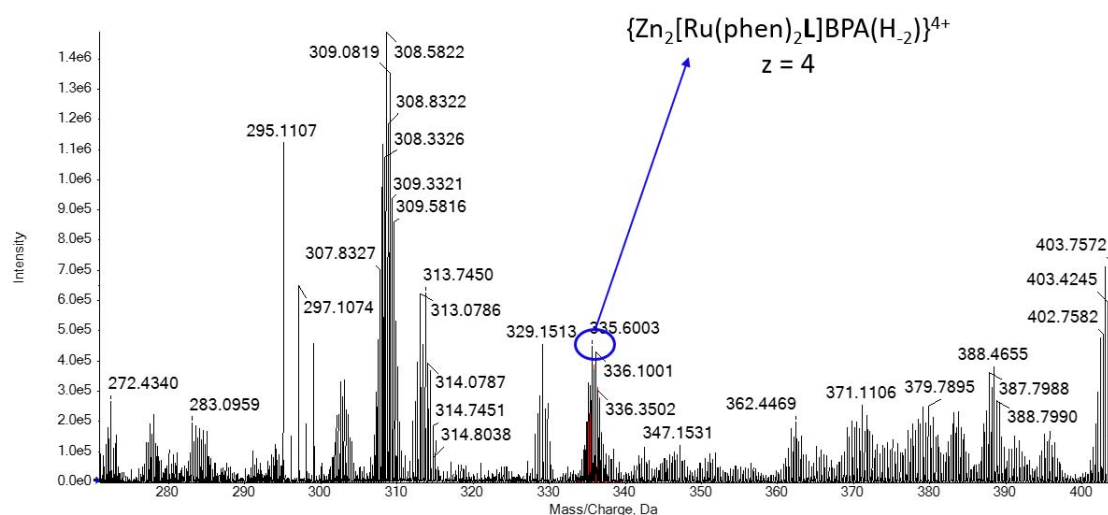


Figure S12. Magnification of the HR-ESI MS spectrum of compound $\{Zn_2[Ru(phen)_2L]\}^{6+}$ at pH 7 in water in the presence of 1 eq. BPA (260-410 Da region) .

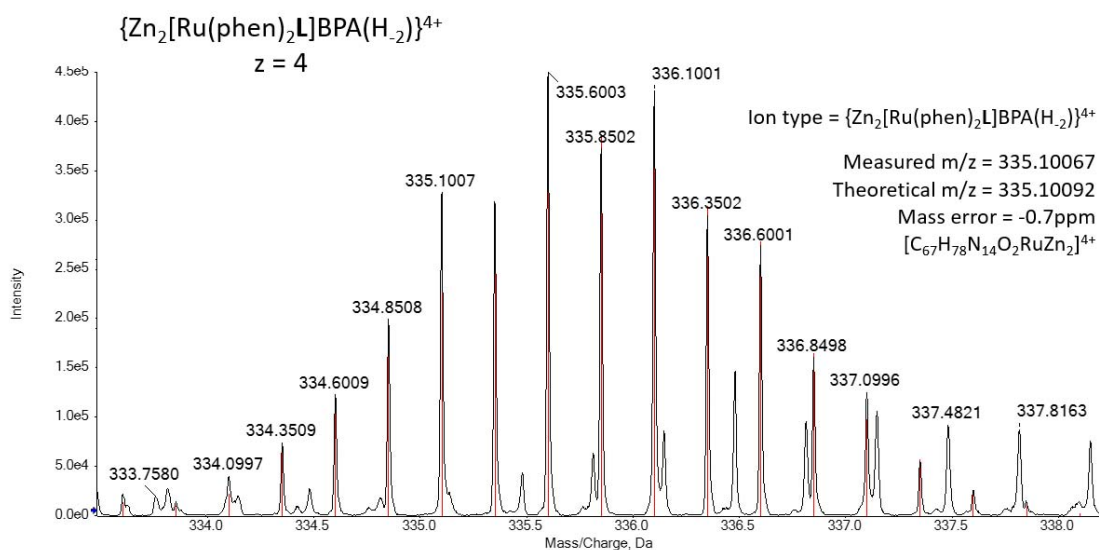


Figure S13. ESI MS set of peaks predicted (red) and observed (black) for compound $\{Zn_2[Ru(phen)_2L]\}^{6+}$ at pH 7 in water in the presence of 1 eq. BPA (333.5-338.5 Da region) .

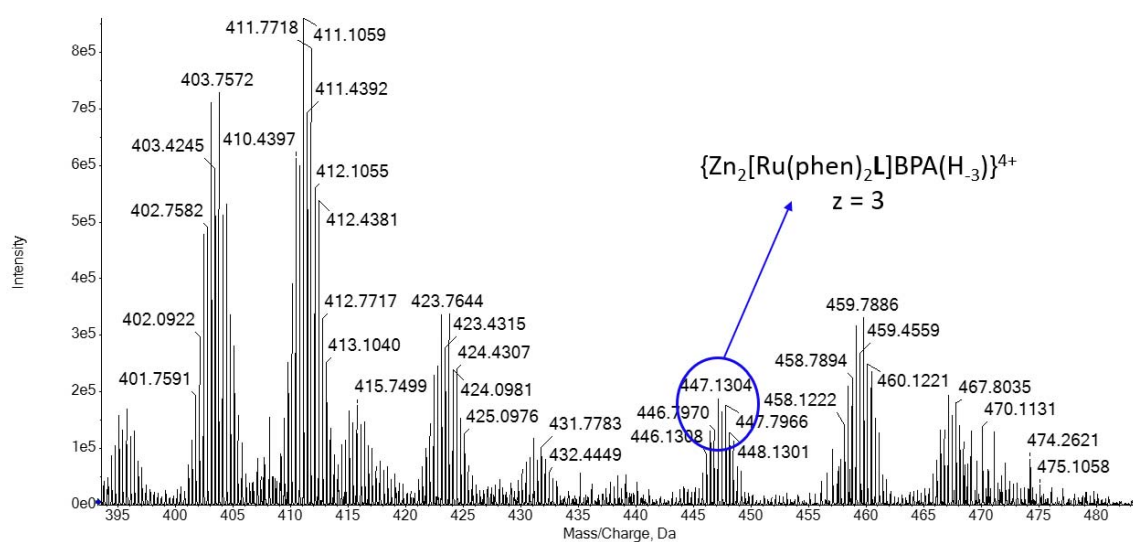


Figure S14. Magnification of the HR-ESI MS spectra of compound $\{Zn_2[Ru(phen)_2L]\}^{6+}$ at pH 7 in water in the presence of 1 eq. BPA (390-485 Da region).

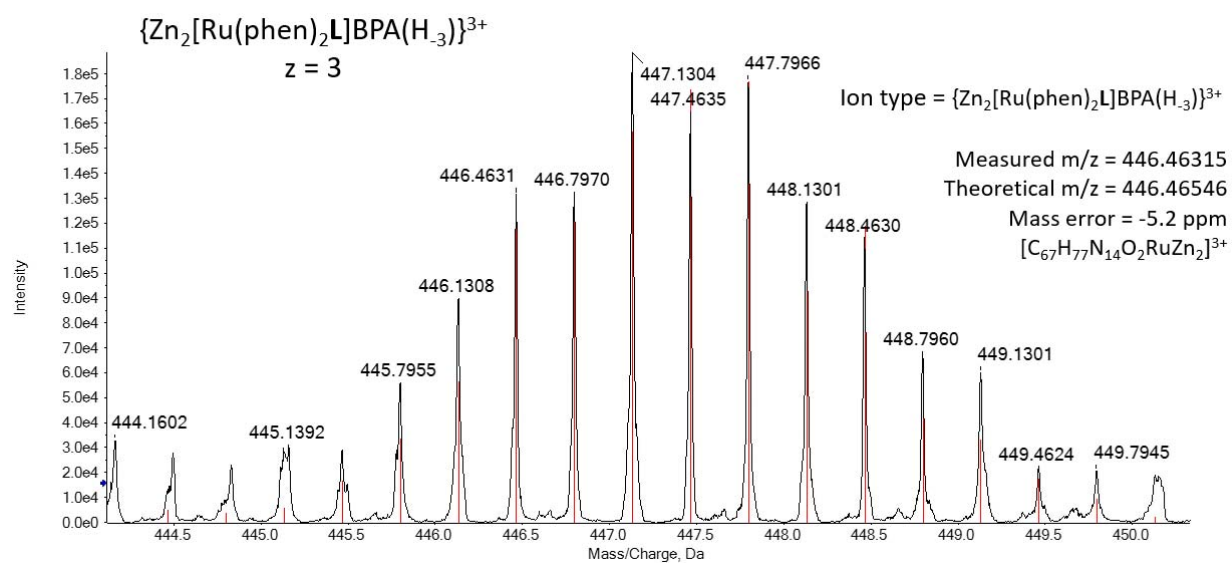


Figure S15. Magnification of the HR-ESI MS spectrum (black: observed peaks; red: calculated peaks) of compound $\{Zn_2[Ru(phen)_2L]\}^{6+}$ at pH 7 in water in the presence of 1 eq. BPA (444-450.5 Da region).