

Supporting Information

Synthesis, Characterization and DNA Binding Studies of Nanoplumbagin

Sheik Dawood Shahida Parveen,^a Abdullah Affrose,^a Basuvaraj Suresh kumar,^a

Jamespandi Annaraj,^a Kasi Pitchumani^{a,b}*

^aSchool of Chemistry, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai - 625021, India.

*^bCentre for Green Chemistry Processes, School of Chemistry, Madurai Kamaraj University,
Madurai 625021, India*

**Email: pit12399@yahoo.com*

Contents

1. Absorption spectra
2. FT-IR spectra.....
3. ¹H-NMR spectrum.....
4. DLS data.....
5. XRD pattern
6. Table of absorption spectra.....
7. Table of Redox behaviour

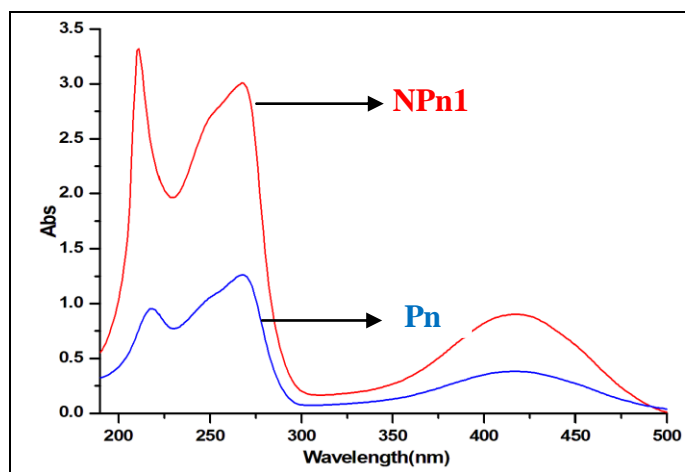


Figure S1 UV-Vis., absorption spectra of **Pn** in aqueous media ($1 \times 10^{-4}M$). The equivalent quantity of **NPn1** is fully dispersed in aqueous media ($1 \times 10^{-4}M$).

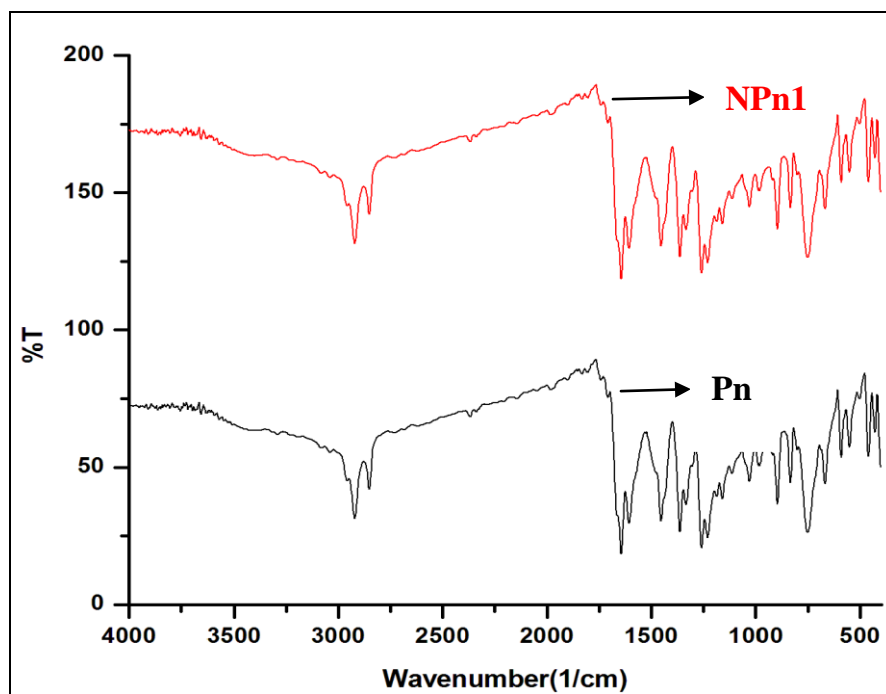


Figure S2 FT-IR spectra of **NPn1** and commercial **Pn**

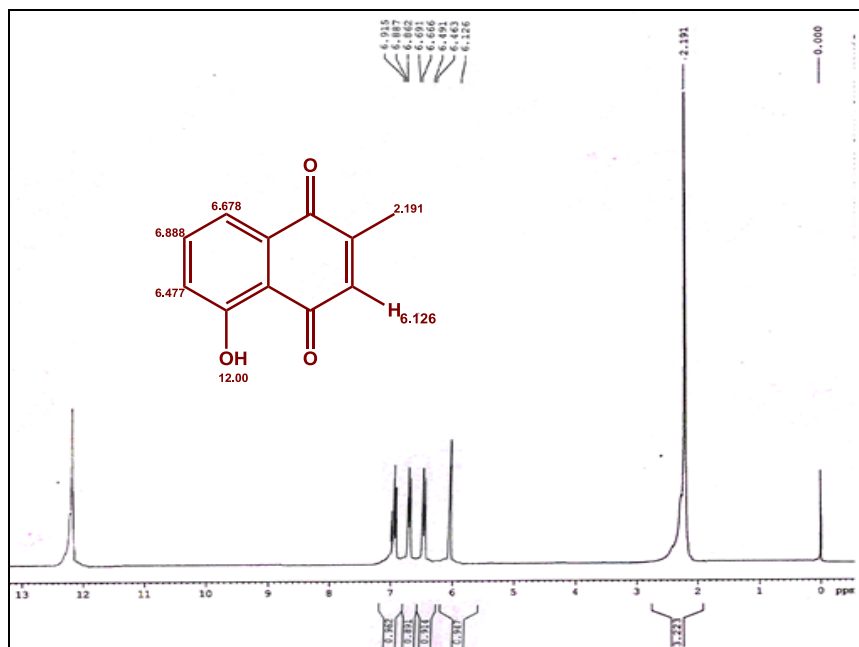


Figure S3 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of NPn1

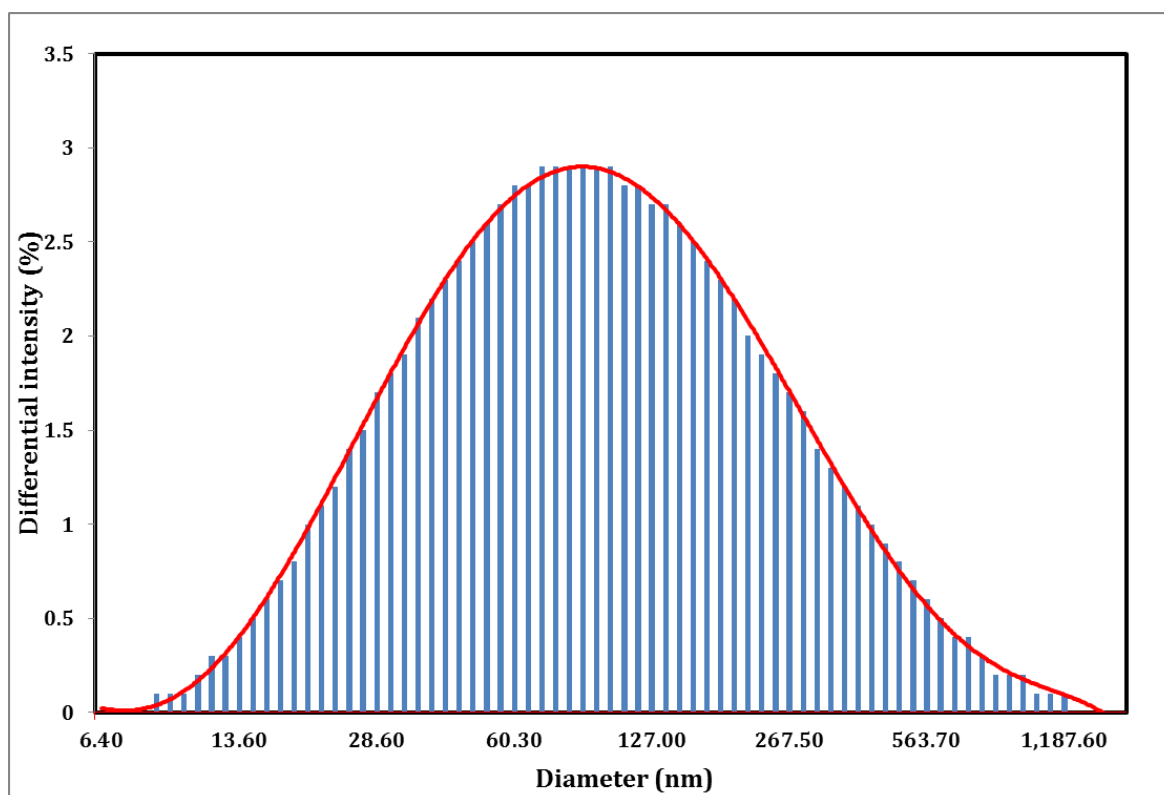


Figure S4 Dynamic light scattering data of NPn1

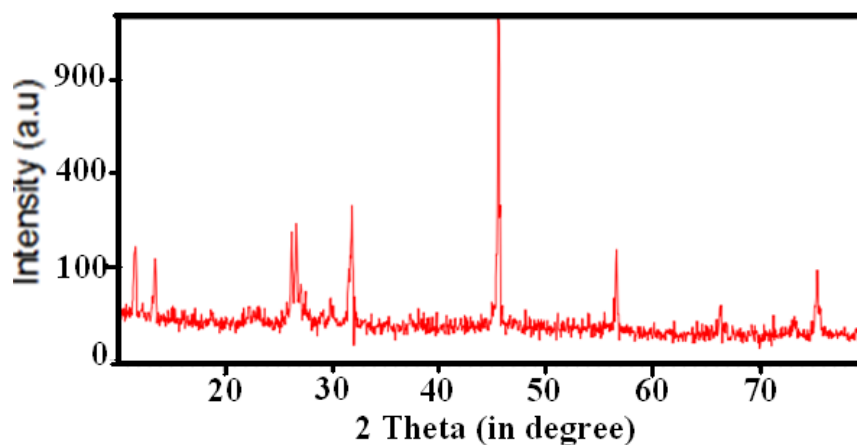


Figure S5 XRD pattern of NPn1

Table 1 Absorption spectral properties of NPn1 & PLN bounda to HS-DNA in Tris-HCl buffer at pH 7.1

Compound	R	Red shift $\Delta\lambda(\text{nm})$	$K_b (\text{M}^{-1})$
NPn1	0	-	2.9×10^4
	0.2	1	
	0.4	2	
	0.6	3	
	0.8	4	
	1	5	
PLN	0	-	5.3×10^3
	0.2	-	
	0.4	-	
	0.6	-	
	0.8	1	
	1	2	

Table 2 Redox behaviour of NPn1 and PLN in the presence and absence of DNA^a

Compound	R	$E_{pc}(mV)$	$E_{pa}(mV)$	$\Delta E_p(mV)$	$E_{1/2}(mV)$	i_{pa}/i_{pc}	K_+/K_{2+}
NPn1	0	-336	-286	50	-311	0.92	1.34
	0.2	-333	-285	48	-309	0.89	
	0.4	-331	-283	48	-307	0.87	
	0.6	-324	-282	42	-303	0.88	
	0.8	-322	-282	40	-302	0.86	
	1	-318	-282	36	-300	0.82	
	0	-313	-265	48	-289	0.87	
PLN	0.2	-309	-262	42	-286	0.83	1.18
	0.4	-307	-262	45	-283	0.81	
	0.6	-305	-261	44	-282	0.81	
	0.8	-304	-260	44	-282	0.79	
	1	-302	-261	41	-281	0.77	

^aCompounds were taken in Tris-HCl buffer pH and DNA taken in DMSO-buffer mixture at 7.1 pH.

* $E_{1/2}$ is the equivalent of the average of E_{pc} and E_{pa} in CV experiments and ΔE is the pulse amplitude (50 mV) $R = [DNA/[compound]]$.

Measured V_s Ag/AgCl electrolyte: Scan rate=50 mVs⁻¹; supporting electrolyte 5 mM Tris-HCl / 50 mM NaCl; [compound] = 100 μ M.