

Supplementary Material

Antiparasitic Activity of Oxindolimine–Metal Complexes against Chagas Disease

Marcelo Cecconi Portes ^{1,†}, Grazielle Alves Ribeiro ^{2,†}, Gustavo Levendoski Sabino ¹, Ricardo Alexandre Alves De Couto ¹, Leda Quércia Vieira ², Maria Júlia Manso Alves ³ and Ana Maria Da Costa Ferreira ^{1,*}

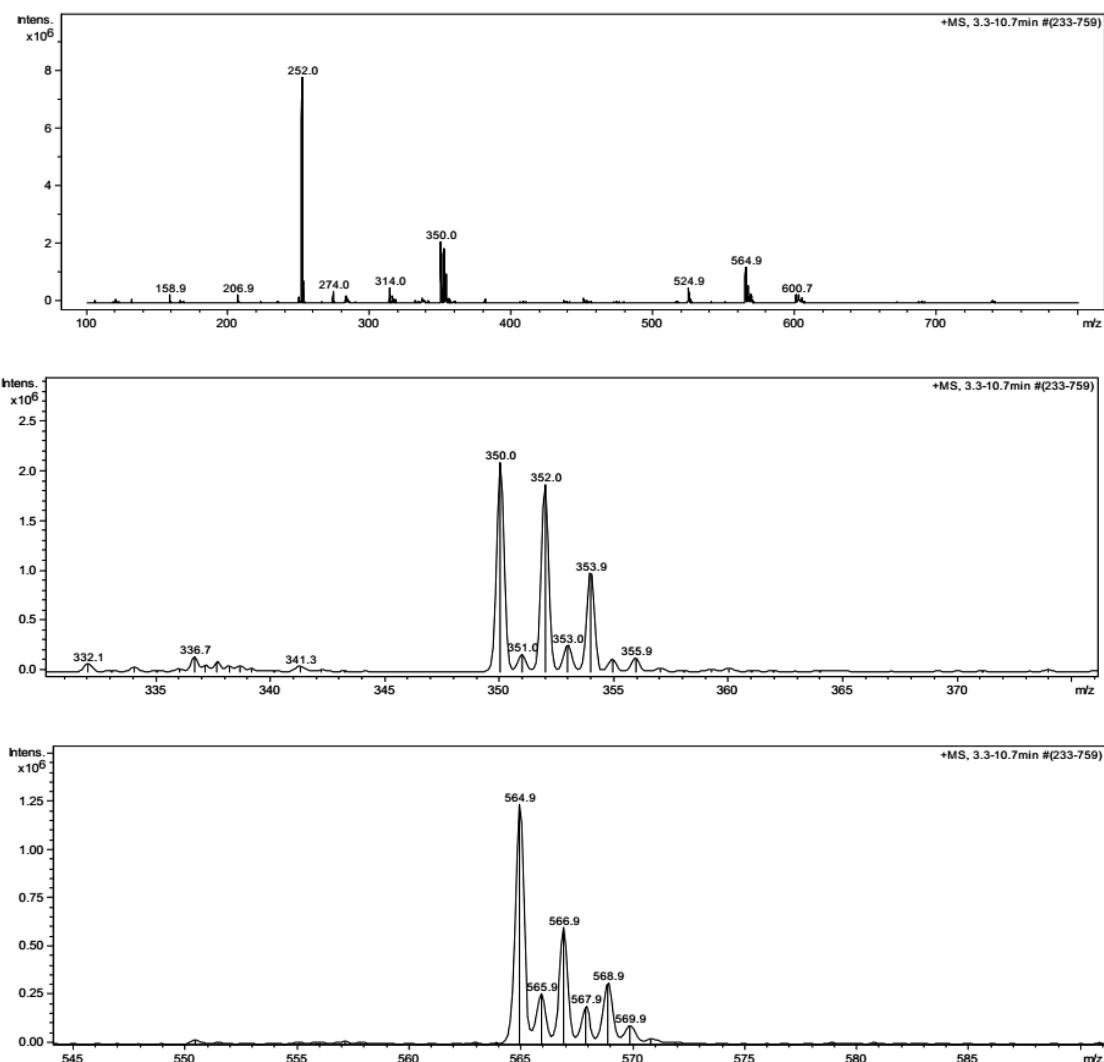
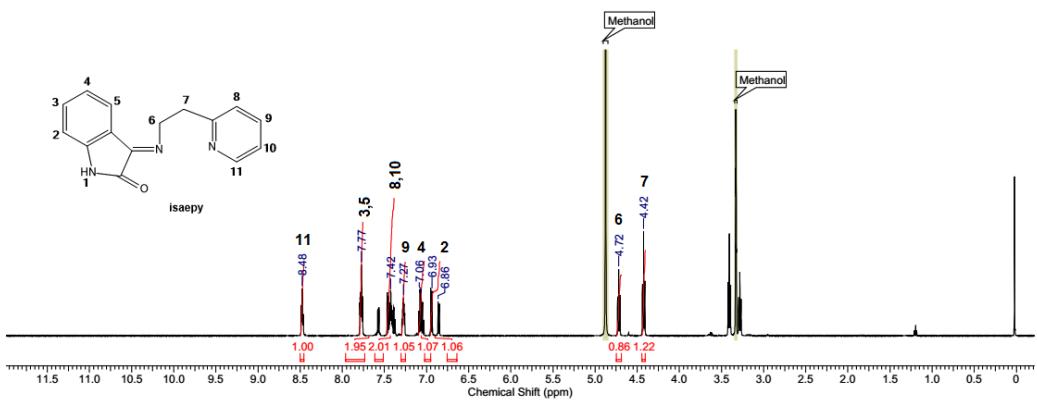
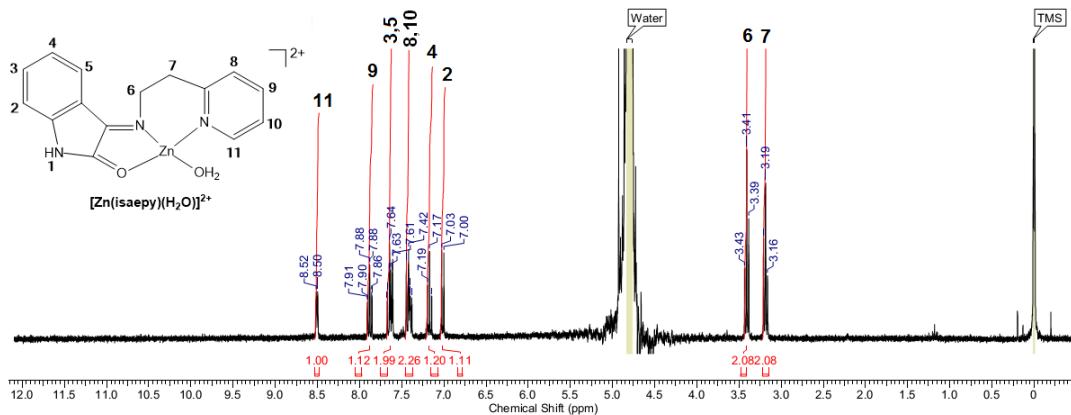


Figure S1- Mass spectrogram (ESI-MS) of complex $[\text{Zn}(\text{isaepy})\text{Cl}_2]$ 4 in methanol:water (9:1) solution.



A) ^1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O , δ ppm): 4.42 (t, 2H, CH_2), 4.72 (t, 2H, CH_2), 6.90 (d, 1H, CH_{ar}), 7.06 (t, 1H, CH_{ar}), 7.27 (t, 1H, CH_{ar}), 7.42 (m, 2H, CH_{ar}), 7.77 (m, 2H, CH_{ar}), 8.48 (d, 1H, CH_{ar}).



B) ^1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O , δ ppm): 3.19 (t, 2H, CH_2), 3.41 (t, 2H, CH_2), 7.00 (d, 1H, CH_{ar}), 7.17 (t, 1H, CH_{ar}), 7.42 (m, 2H, CH_{ar}), 7.64 (m, 2H, CH_{ar}), 7.88 (t, 1H, CH_{ar}), 8.51 (d, 1H, CH_{ar}).

Figure S2. ^1H NMR spectra of (A) Isaepy free ligand, and (B) complex 4 $[\text{Zn}(\text{isaepy})\text{Cl}_2]$ in D_2O .