



Supplementary Material

# Bioactive Bismuth Compounds: Is Their Toxicity a Barrier to Therapeutic Use?

Ângela Gonçalves <sup>1</sup>, Mariana Matias <sup>1</sup>, Jorge A. R. Salvador <sup>2,3</sup> and Samuel Silvestre <sup>1,3,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> CICS-UBI—Health Sciences Research Centre, University of Beira Interior, Av. Infante D. Henrique, 6201-506 Covilhã, Portugal; angela.goncalves@ubi.pt (Â.G.); mariana.matias@fcsaude.ubi.pt (M.M.)

<sup>2</sup> Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Coimbra, 3000-548 Coimbra, Portugal; salvador@ff.uc.pt

<sup>3</sup> CNC—Centre for Neuroscience and Cell Biology, University of Coimbra, 3004-517 Coimbra, Portugal

\* Correspondence: sms@ubi.pt

**Table S1.** Main pharmacological properties of bismuth compound according preclinical studies.

Bismuth compound	Main pharmacological properties	Reference
Bismuth(III) hydroxamate complexes	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> )	[44]
Bismuth-fluoroquinolone complexes	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> )	[46]
Bismuth(III) 5-sulfosalicylate complexes	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> )	[47]
Phenylbismuth(III) sulfonate complexes	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> )	[48]
Bismuth(III) flavonolate complexes	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , and vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> )	[50]
Di-aryl bismuth phosphinates	Antibacterial activity (methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i> )	[51]
Bismuth thiolates	Antibacterial activity (methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> )	[52]
Bismuth nanoparticles	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> or <i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> and <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> )	[45,53]
Cyclic organobismuth, bearing a nitrogen or sulphur atom as an additional ring member	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , and <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> )	[54]
Bismuth(III) phenyl pyrazolines	Antibacterial ( <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> and <i>Vibrio</i> spp) and antifungal ( <i>Aspergillus niger</i> and <i>Penicillium</i> )	[55]

	<i>notatum</i> ) activities	
Bis(dialkyldithiocarbamate)diorganodithiophosphatobismuth(III) complexes	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> )	[56]
Bismuth(III) salicylate and pyrazoline complexes	Antibacterial ( <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>Vibrio</i> ssp, <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ) and antifungal ( <i>Aspergillus niger</i> and <i>Penicillium notatum</i> ) activities	[57]
Bismuth-norfloxacin complexes	Antibacterial activity ( <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Bacillus pumilis</i> and <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> )	[58]
Triorganobismuth(V) biscalboxylates	Antileishmanial activity ( <i>Leishmania tropica</i> )	[60]
Triaryl bismuth dihalides and halobismuthanes	Antifungal activity ( <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> )	[61]
Heterocyclicorganobismuth(I II) based on a diphenyl sulfone scaffold	Antifungal activity ( <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> )	[62]
Peptide–bismuth bicycles	Antiviral activity (Zika and West Nile)	[63]
Ranitidine bismuth citrate	Antiviral activity (SARS-CoV-2)	[35]
Bi-chlorodibenzo[ <i>c,f</i> ][1,5]thiabismocine	Anticancer activity	[66]
Tris[2-( <i>N,N</i> -dimethylaminomethyl)phenyl]-bismuthane	Anticancer activity	[67]
Bismuth 8-quinolinethiolates	Anticancer activity	[68]
Bismuth(III) dithiocarbamate complexes	Anticancer activity	[70]
Bismuth citrate	Anticancer activity	[30]
Bismuth subgallate	Anticancer activity	[72]
Bismuth nanoparticles	Anticancer activity	[65, 69, 73–75]
Bismuth subsalicylate	Anti-Alzheimer's disease activity	[85]