Supplementary Materials: A Cancer Stem Cell Potent Cobalt(III)–Cyclam Complex Bearing Two Tolfenamic Acid Moieties

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Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum in DMSO-d₆ of the cobalt(III)-cyclam complex, 3.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum in DMSO-*d*₆ of the cobalt(III)–cyclam complex, 3.



Figure S3. ESI-TOF mass spectrum (positive mode) of the cobalt(III)–cyclam complex, 3.



Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectrum in DMSO-*d*₆ of tolfenamic acid.



Figure S5. UV–vis spectrum of 3 (25 µM) in PBS over the course of 24 h at 37 °C.



Figure S6. UV–vis spectrum of 3 (25 μ M) in PBS in the presence of ascorbic acid (250 μ M) over the course of 24 h at 37 °C.



Figure S7. UV–vis spectrum of tolfenamic acid (25 µM) in PBS at 37 °C.



Figure S8. ESI-TOF mass spectrum (positive mode) of 3 (25 μ M) in PBS, in the presence of glutathione (250 μ M) after 72 h.



Figure S9. Representative dose–response curves for the treatment of HMLER and HMLER-shEcad cells with **3**, after 72 h incubation.



Figure S10. Representative dose–response curves for the treatment of HMLER-shEcad mammospheres with **3** after 5 days of incubation in the presence of CoCl₂ (5 μ M).



Figure S11. Quantification of mammosphere formation with HMLER-shEcad cells untreated and treated with **3** (at the IC₂₀ value, 5 days) in the presence of cobalt chloride (5 μ M). Error bars represent standard deviations and Student's *t*-test, * *p* < 0.05.



Figure S12. Representative bright-field images (×10) of HMLER-shEcad mammospheres supplemented with cobalt chloride (5 μ M) in the absence and presence of **3** (at the IC₂₀ value, 5 days).



Figure S13. Immunoblotting analysis of proteins related to the DNA damage and apoptosis pathways. Protein expression in HMLER-shEcad cells following treatment with **3** (0.125, 0.25, and 0.5 μ M), **2** (20 μ M), and tolfenamic acid (20 μ M) after 72 h incubation. Whole cell lysates were resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by immunoblotting against γ H2AX, phos-CHK2, cleaved caspase 7, cleaved caspase 3, and β -actin (loading control).