Supporting Information
for

Using Metal Complex Reduced States to Monitor the Oxidation of DNA

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Figure S1: Cyclic voltammetry traces for **Re** and Re-OEt in acetonitrile.
Figure S2: Accumulation of guanine damage with irradiation time.

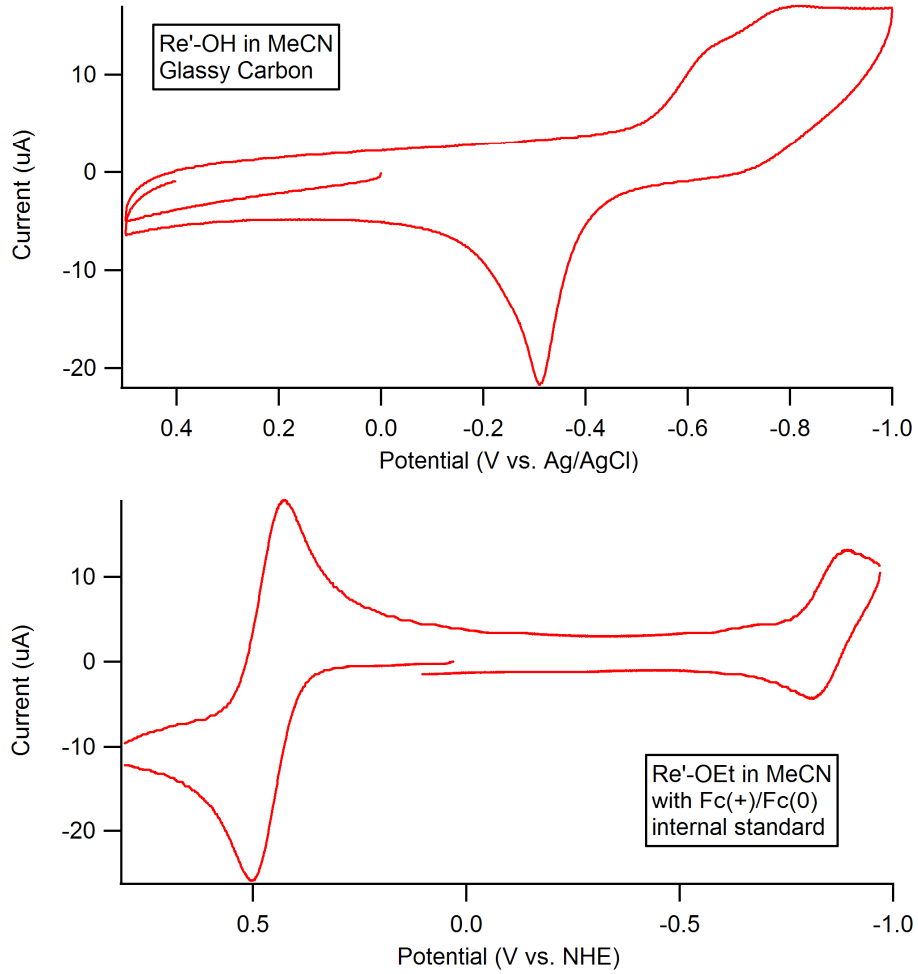

Figure S1. Cyclic voltammograms for 20 μM $[Re(CO)_3(dppz)(py'\text{-}OH)]^+$ (top) and 20 μM $[Re(CO)_3(dppz)(py'\text{-}OEt)]^+$ (bottom) in acetonitrile. Samples were throroughly degassed with N_2 prior to measurement. Measurements were made using a glassy carbon working electrode, a Pt auxiliary electrode, and a Ag/AgCl reference electrode. $[Re(CO)_3(dppz)(py'\text{-}OEt)]^+$ was measured in the presence of a ferrocene/ferrocenium (Fc^+/Fc^0) internal standard. A scan rate of 0.2 V/s was used.

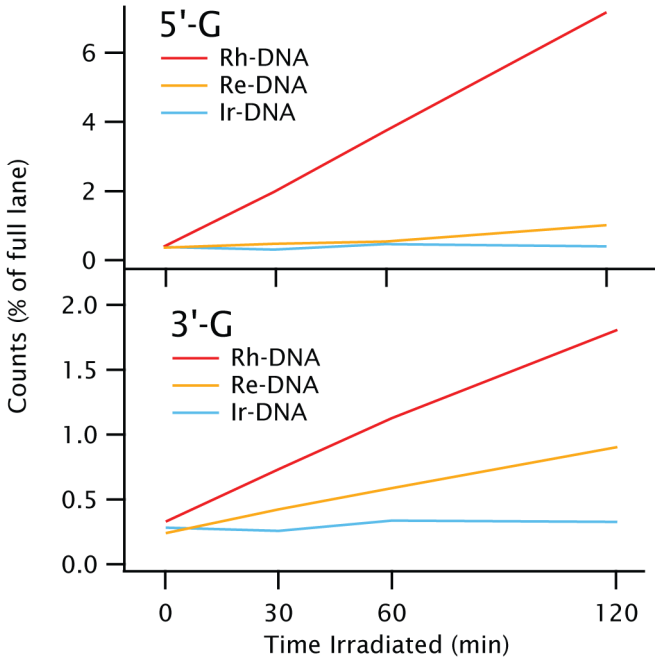

Figure S2. Accumulation of guanine damage with irradiation time. Damage at the 3′ and 5′ sites of the guanine doublet was quantified as the number of counts at those sites relative to the counts per lane from the PAGE gel (Figure 4). Sample conditions are described in the text.