

**1,6-DIMETHYL-4-HYDROXY-3-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID
AND 4-HYDROXY-2-METHYL-3-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC
ACID AS NEW POSSIBLE CHELATING AGENTS
FOR IRON AND ALUMINIUM**

Annalisa Dean^a, Maria Grazia Ferlin^b, Paola Brun^c, Ignazio Castagliuolo^c, Robert A. Yokel^d, Denis Badocco^a, Paolo Pastore^a, Alfonso Venzo^e, G. Giorgio Bombi^a, Valerio B. Di Marco^{a(*)}

^a Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Università di Padova, via Marzolo 1, 35131 Padova, Italy.
Email: valerio.dimarco@unipd.it

^b Dipartimento di Scienze Farmaceutiche, Università of Padova, via Marzolo 5, 35131 Padova, Italy.

^c Dipartimento di Istologia, Microbiologia e Biotecnologie Mediche, via Gabelli 63, 35121 Padova, Italy

^d Pharmaceutical Sciences Department, 511C Pharmacy Building, University of Kentucky Academic Medical Center, Rose Street, Lexington, KY 40536-0082, USA

^e CNR, Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologie Molecolari, via Marzolo 1, 35131 Padova, Italy

Supplementary material

(*) author to whom correspondence should be addressed

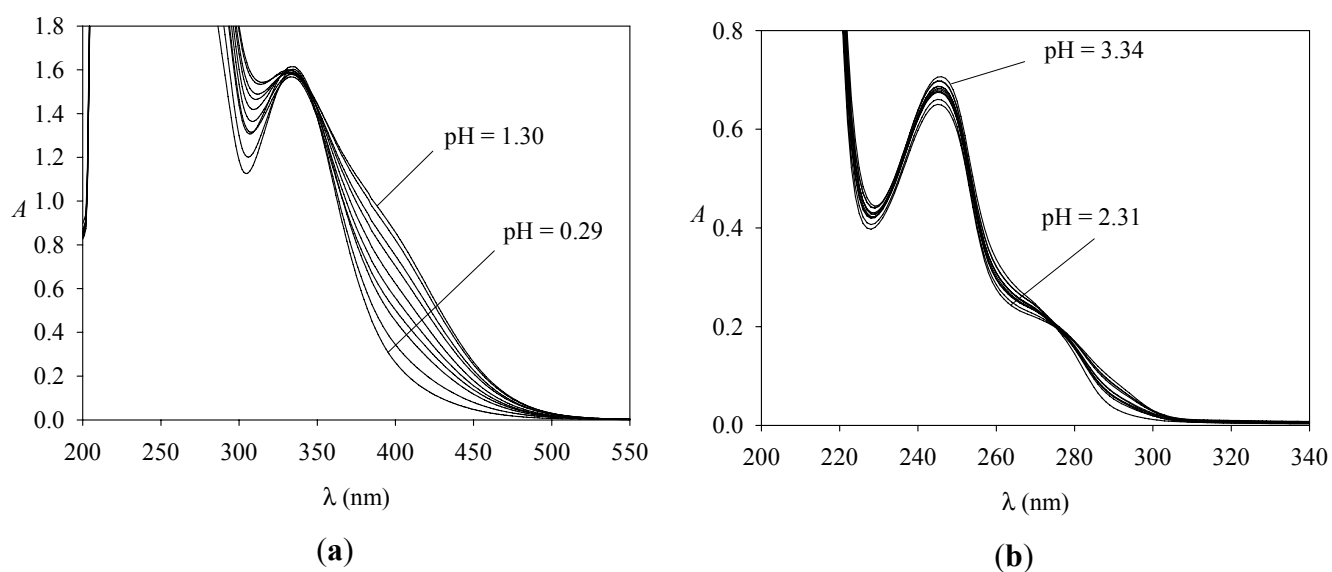


Figure S1: UV-vis spectra for Fe(III)/DQ2 solutions (a) (pH = 0.29, 0.48, 0.68, 0.80, 0.86, 0.95, 1.07, 1.14, 1.24 and 1.30) and for Al(III)/DQ2 solutions (b) (pH = 2.31, 2.48, 2.60, 2.80, 2.85, 2.88, 2.90, 3.02, 3.09, 3.19 and 3.34). Other details are reported in Table 1 and in the Experimental section.

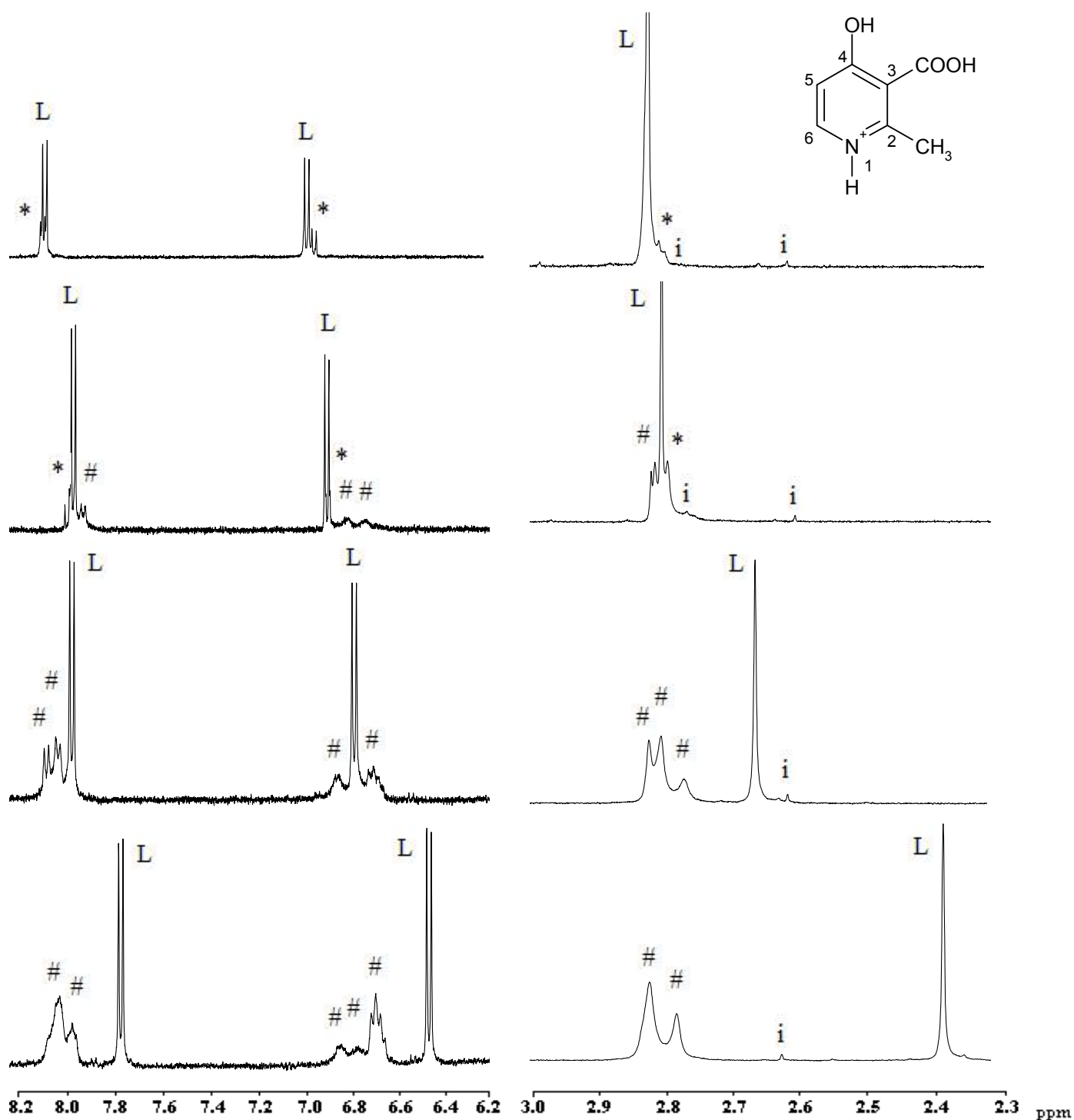


Figure S2: ¹H NMR spectra of D₂O solutions containing Al(III) ($C_{\text{Al(III)}} = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m) and DQ2 ($C_{\text{DQ2}} = 3.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m) at pD = 2.4 (above), 3.8, 5.0, and 6.4 (below). “L”, “*”, and “#”, denote the signals of the free ligand, of AlLH, and of AlL₂H₂ + AlL₃H₃, respectively. “i” are impurities of DQ2. The sensitivity of spectra in the aromatic zone was enhanced by a factor 5.