Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for:

Bacterial Imaging and Photodynamic Therapy Using Zinc(II)-Dipicolylamine

BODIPY Conjugates

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A. $^1$H NMR and Mass Spectra

$^1$H NMR spectrum (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, 23°C) of 3a
Observed and calculated mass spectra for $3\text{a}$
$^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, 23°C) spectrum of 3b
Observed and calculated mass spectra for 3b
B. Photophysical Properties

Figure S1. Change in absorption profile of DPBF (100 µM) and mSeek (top) and mDestroy (bottom) (5.0 µM) in CH$_3$CN (25°C) during irradiation with green light.
Figure S2. Absorption spectra of **mSeek** (top) and **mDestroy** (bottom) (5 μM) in acetonitrile (25°C) after various lengths of irradiation with green light.
C. Cell Studies

Figure S3. Cell viability of CHO-K1 cells treated with either mSeek (Green) or mDestroy (Red) for 24 hours at 37 °C in the dark.

Figure S4. Flow cytometry histograms of K. pneumoniae NRS11 (left) and purified B. thuringiensis spores (right) bacterial cell count vs fluorescence intensity with no treatment (grey), control dye 4 (red) and mSeek (green). All histograms are representative of n = 3 for both cell lines.
Figure S5. Graphical workflow of bacterial photoinactivation experiment. After treatment with PS, the bacteria are placed into a cuvette and exposed to green light for one hour with continuous bubbling of O₂. The sample is then serially diluted from $10^5$ to $10^1$, spread onto agar plates and incubated for 16-24 hours at 37 °C. Following incubation, the plates are examined for colony growth and the CFU/mL is determined.

Figure S6: Fractions of killed bacterial cells treated with different concentrations of mDestroy without irradiation.
Figure S7. Fractions of killed bacterial cells treated with different concentrations of mSeek and irradiated with constant amount of green light for 60 min.