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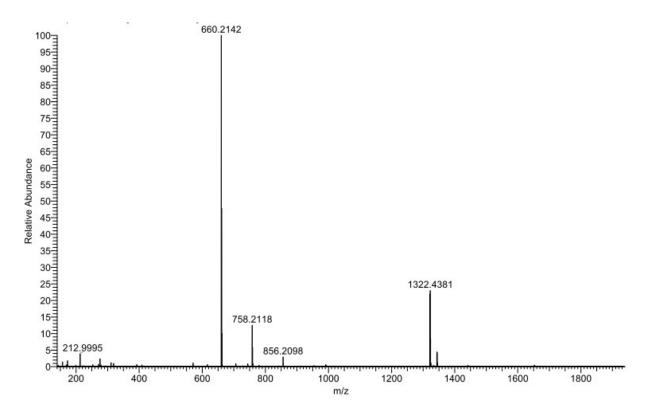
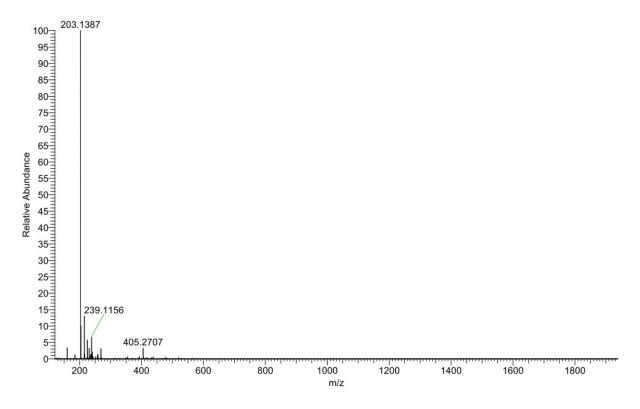


Figure S1. ESI-MS (*m/z*)(MeOH/MeOH + DEA): calcd. for 2 C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: 661.2142 found (M-H)<sup>-</sup>:

660.2153.



**Figure S2.** ESI-MS (m/z) (MeOH + NH<sub>4</sub>OAc): calcd. for **3** (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>): 202.1387; found (MH)<sup>+</sup>: 203.1387

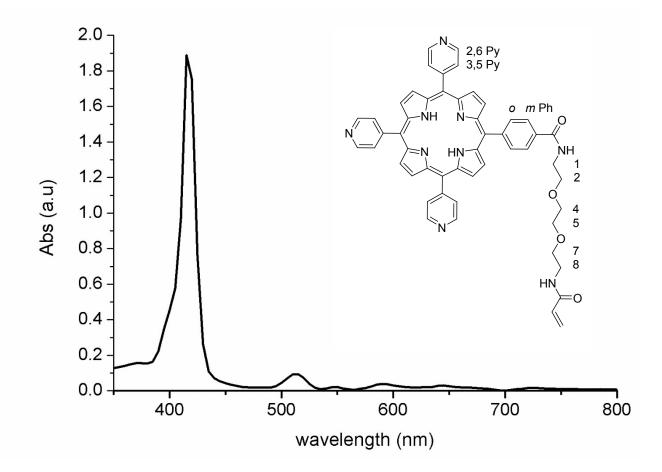


Figure S3. Absorption spectra of 4 in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.

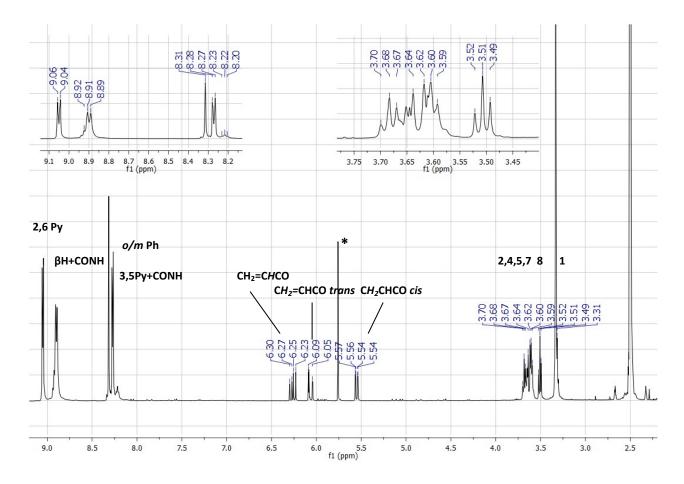
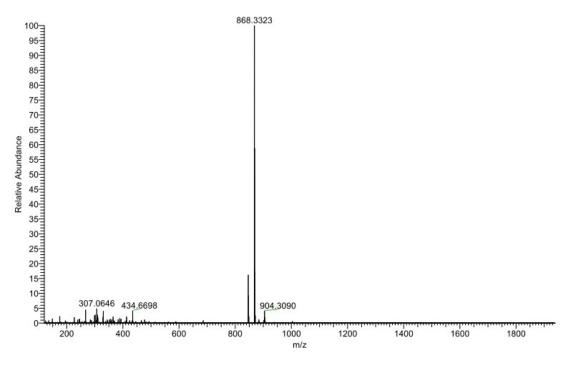


Figure S4.<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4 in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> \*=impurity (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)



**Figure S5.** ESI-MS (m/z) (MeOH + NH<sub>4</sub>OAc): calcd. for **4** (C<sub>51</sub>H<sub>43</sub>N<sub>9</sub>O<sub>4</sub>): 845.34; found (M+ Na<sup>+</sup>) 868.3330.

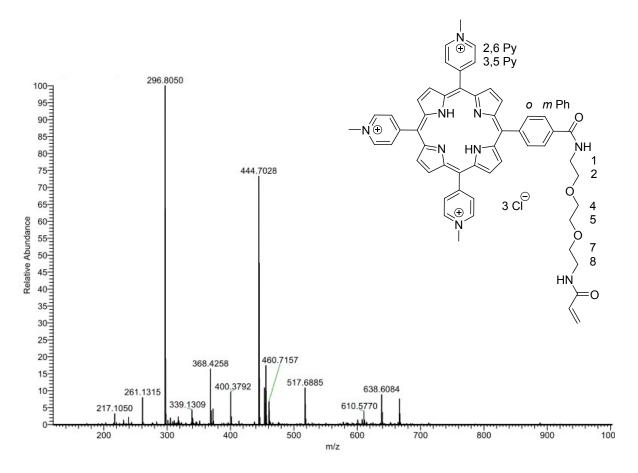


Figure S6. ESI-MS (m/z) (MeOH + NH<sub>4</sub>OAc): calcd. for 5 ( $C_{54}H_{52}N_9O_4Cl_3$ ): 296.8050 (z=3); found (M – 3Cl)<sup>3+</sup> 296.8042.

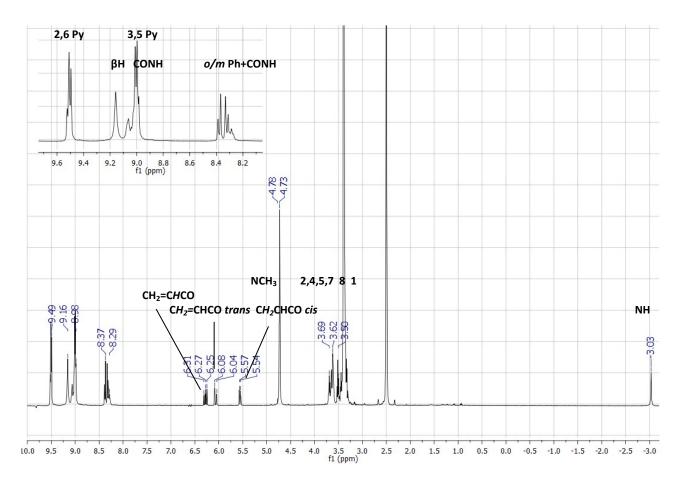
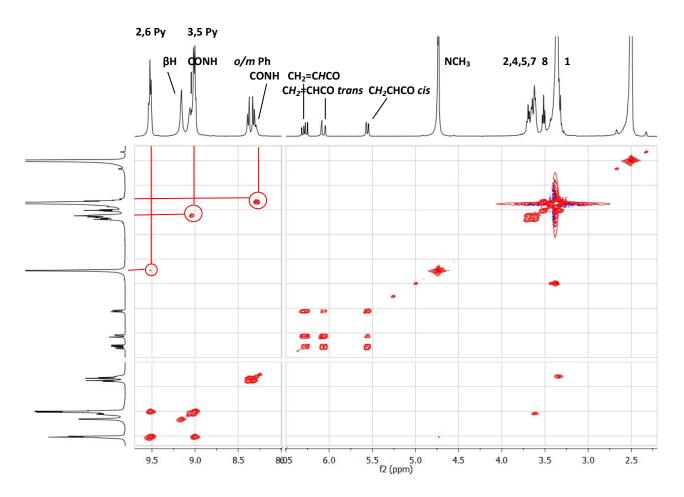
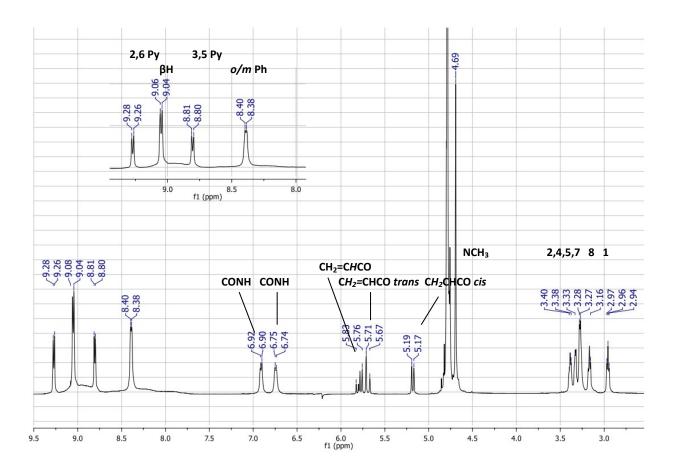


Figure S7. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of of 5 in DMSO- $d_6$ 



**Figure S8.** H-H COSY of **5** in DMSO- $d_6$ 



**Figure S9.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **5** in  $D_2O$ 

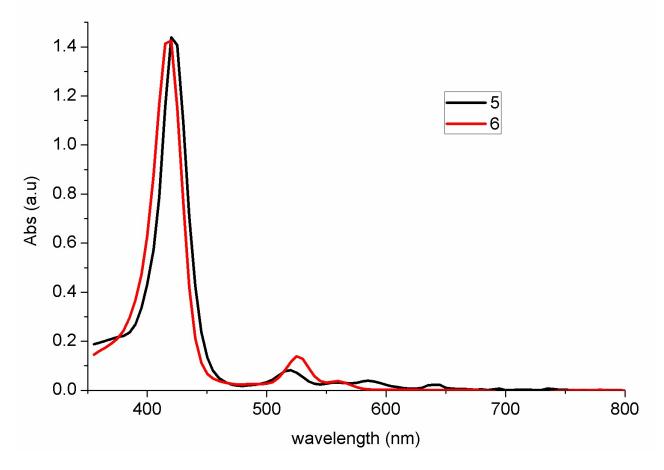


Figure S10 (a). Absorption spectra of 5 and 6 in PBS (pH=6.0).

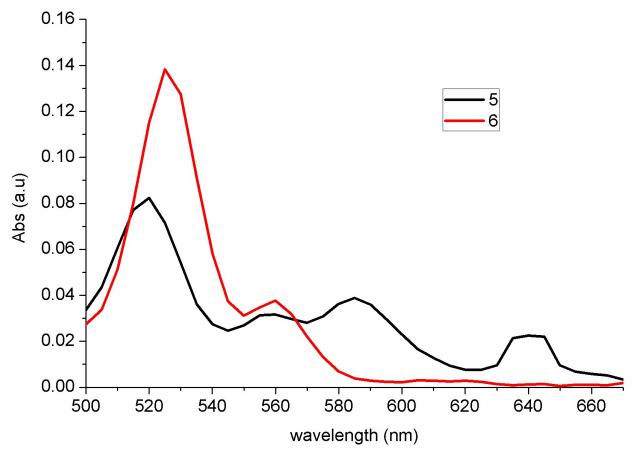
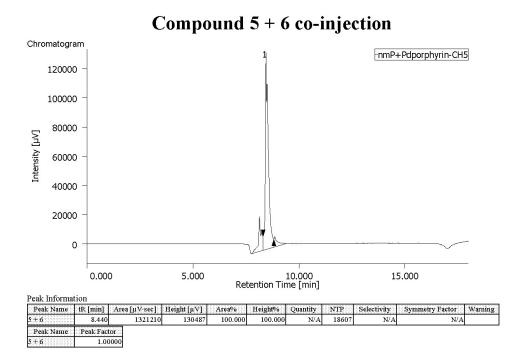
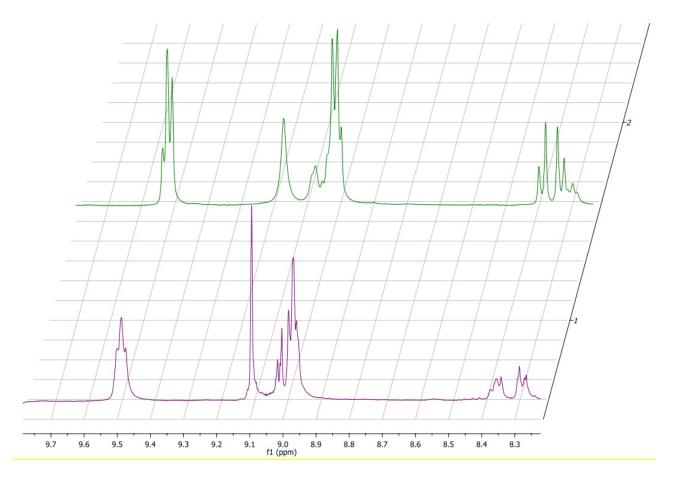


Figure S10 (b). Wavelength range 500-660 nm, absorption spectra of 5 and 6 in PBS (pH=6.0).



**Figure S11.** HPLC trace of the water soluble porphyrin **5** and **6** conjected for qualitative comparison. Gradient: see Material and Methods.



**Figure S12.** Superimposition of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **6** in DMSO- $d_6$  (bottom) and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **5** in DMSO- $d_6$ (up).

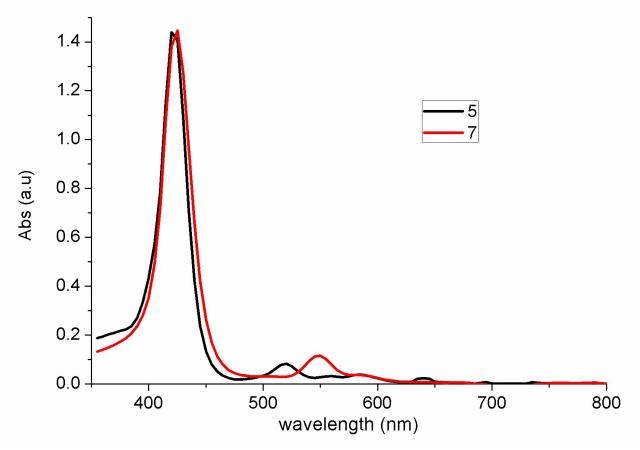


Figure S13 (a). Absorption spectra of 5 and 7 in PBS.

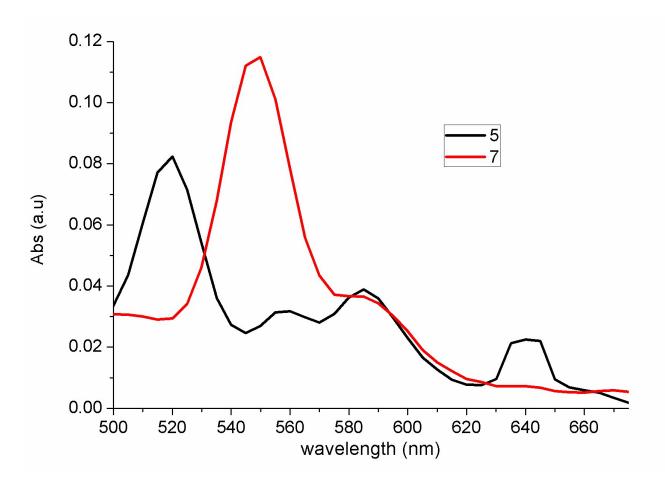


Figure S13 (b). Wavelength range 500-660 nm, absorption spectra of 5 and 7 in PBS.

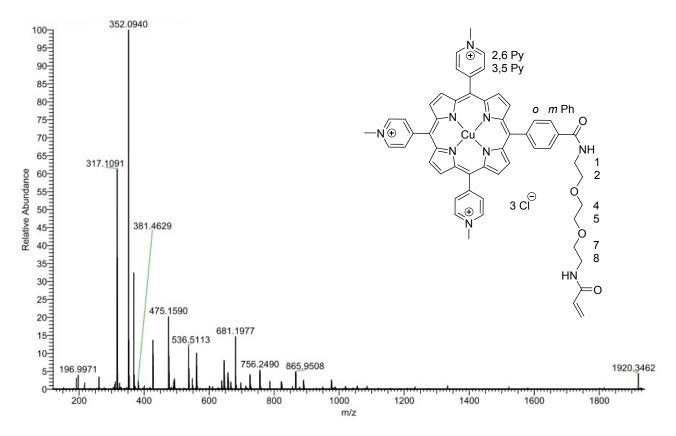
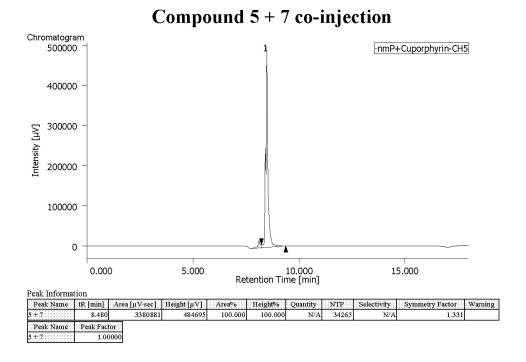


Figure S14. ESI-MS (m/z) (MeOH + NH<sub>4</sub>OAc),: calcd. for 7 ( $C_{54}H_{52}N_9O_4Cl_3$ ): 317.1091 (z=3); found (M – 3Cl)<sup>3+</sup> 317.1088.



**Figure S15.** HPLC trace of the water soluble porphyrin **5** and **7** conjected for qualitative comparison. Gradient: see Material and Methods.

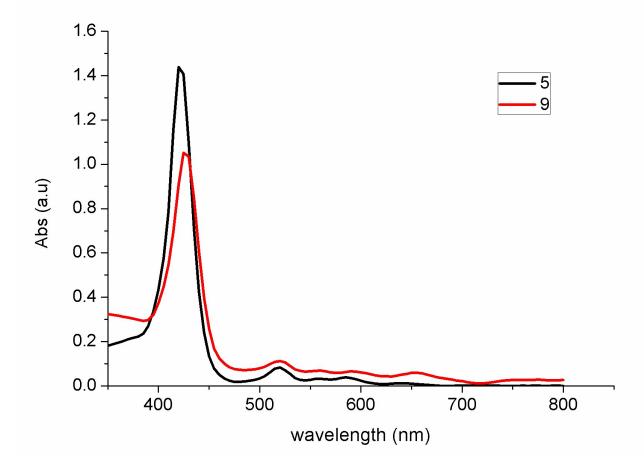


Figure S16. Absorption spectra of 5 and 9.

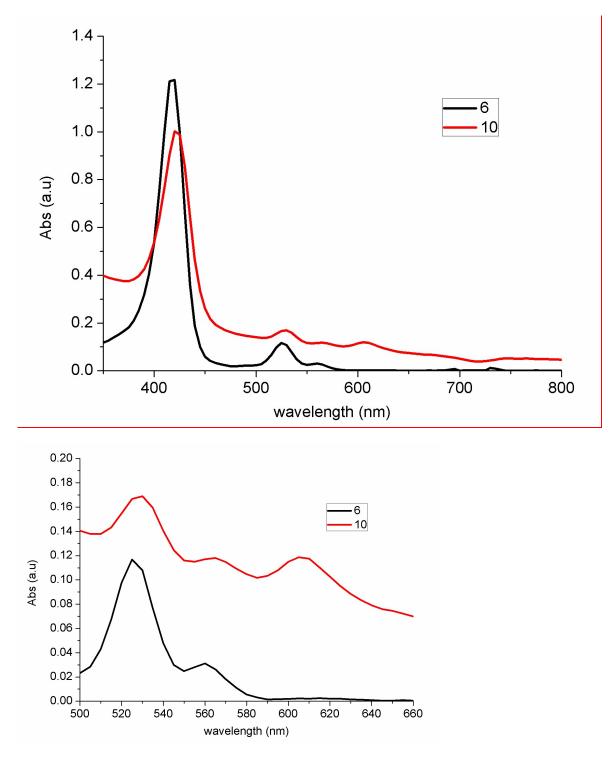


Figure S17. Absorption spectra of 6 and 10.

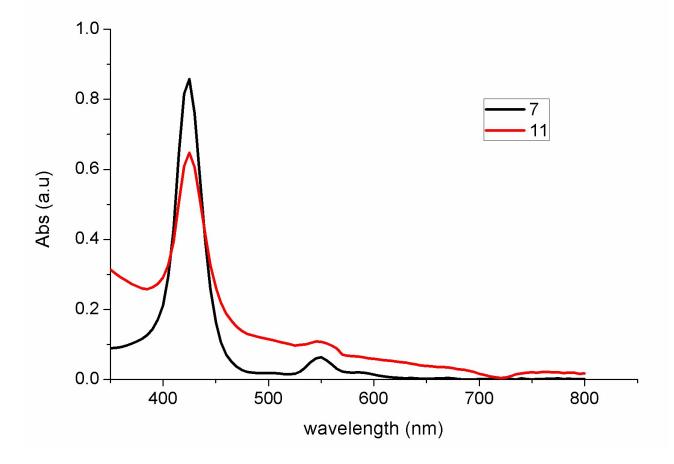
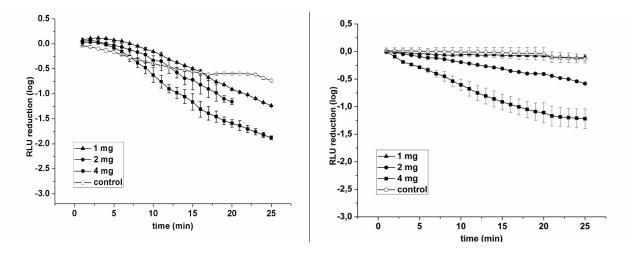
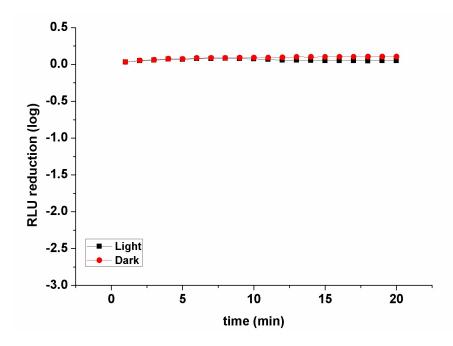


Figure S18. Absorption spectra of 7 and 11.



**Figure S19.** Kill curves obtained for the 1 mg/cm<sup>3</sup>, 2 mg/cm<sup>3</sup> and 4 mg/cm<sup>3</sup> photoantimicrobial hydrogel previously cut in 4 squares against *E. coli* under light illumination (a) for 25 min (fluence rate of 14.5 mW/cm<sup>-2</sup> and a total light dose 21.8 J/cm<sup>2</sup>) and in the dark (b). Dark and light experiments were done with the cell suspensions of  $2 \times 10^6$  CFU ml<sup>-1</sup>. The optical fiber was placed 6 cm from the plates. Values represent the mean of two separate experiments.

The filled triangles correspond to the killing curve obtained adding 1 mg/cm<sup>3</sup> to the *E. coli* suspension while the filled circles correspond to the killing curve obtained adding 2 mg/cm<sup>3</sup> to the *E. coli* suspension. The filled squares corresponds to the killing curve obtained adding 4 mg/cm<sup>3</sup> hydrogel to the *E. coli* suspension.



**Figure S20.** Control experiment on an *E. coli* suspension irradiated and in the dark indicated that light doses alone up to 21.8 J cm<sup>2</sup>.