

## Supporting Information

### Isomeric effect on the properties of tetraplatinated porphyrins showing optimized phototoxicity for photodynamic therapy

Thiago T. Tasso,<sup>a</sup> Tayana M. Tsubone,<sup>a</sup> Maurício S. Baptista,<sup>a</sup> Lia M. Mattiazzi,<sup>b</sup> Thiago V. Acunha<sup>b</sup> and Bernardo A. Iglesias,<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Biochemistry department, University of São Paulo – USP, 05508-000, São Paulo – SP, Brazil.

<sup>b</sup>Chemistry department, Federal University of Santa Maria - UFSM, 97105-900, Santa Maria – RS, Brazil.

#### Figures:

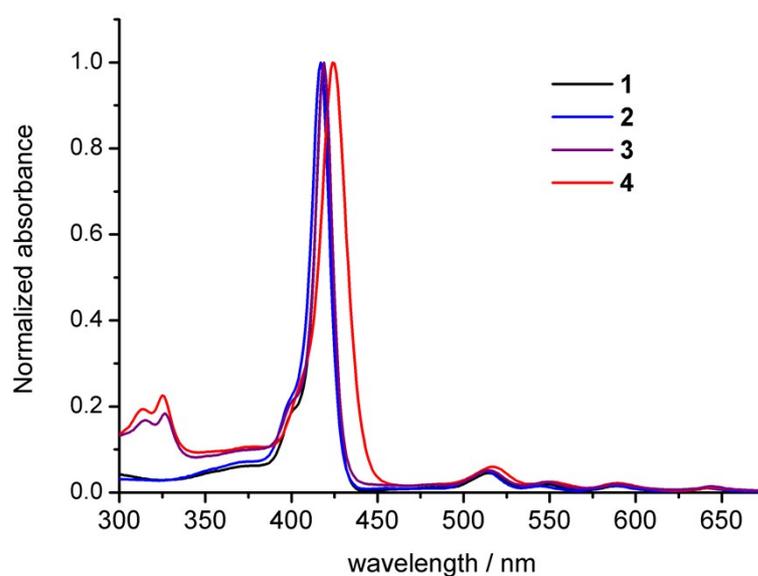


Figure S1: Absorption spectra of porphyrins **1-4** in DMSO solution. The Soret band of porphyrin **4** is broader and red-shifted compared to the other porphyrins.

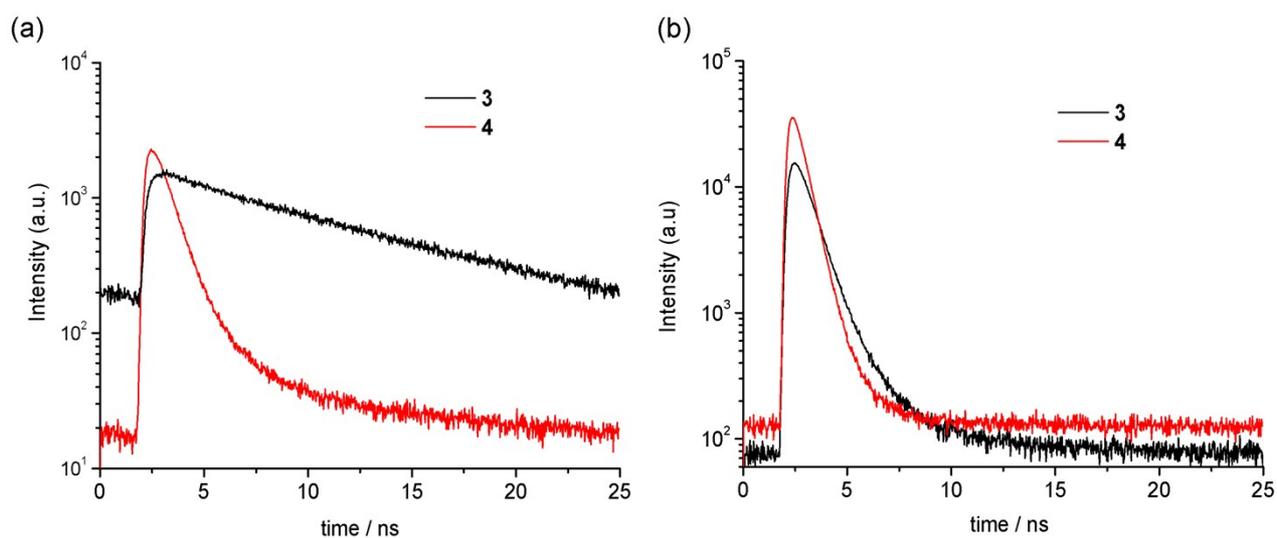


Figure S2: Fluorescence decay curves for **3** (black) and **4** (red) in (a) DMSO and (b) aqueous solution.

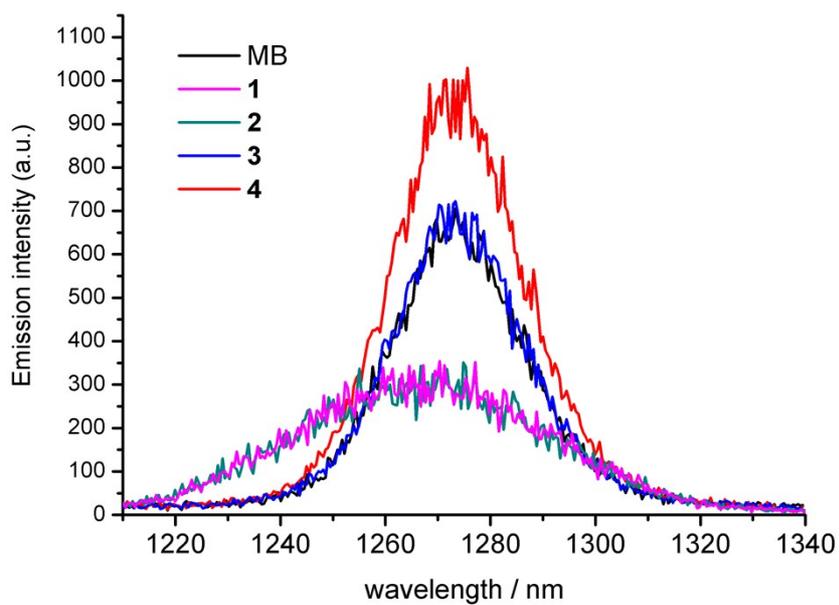


Figure S3: Singlet oxygen phosphorescence emission spectra for porphyrins **1-4** and methylene blue (MB) in acetonitrile.

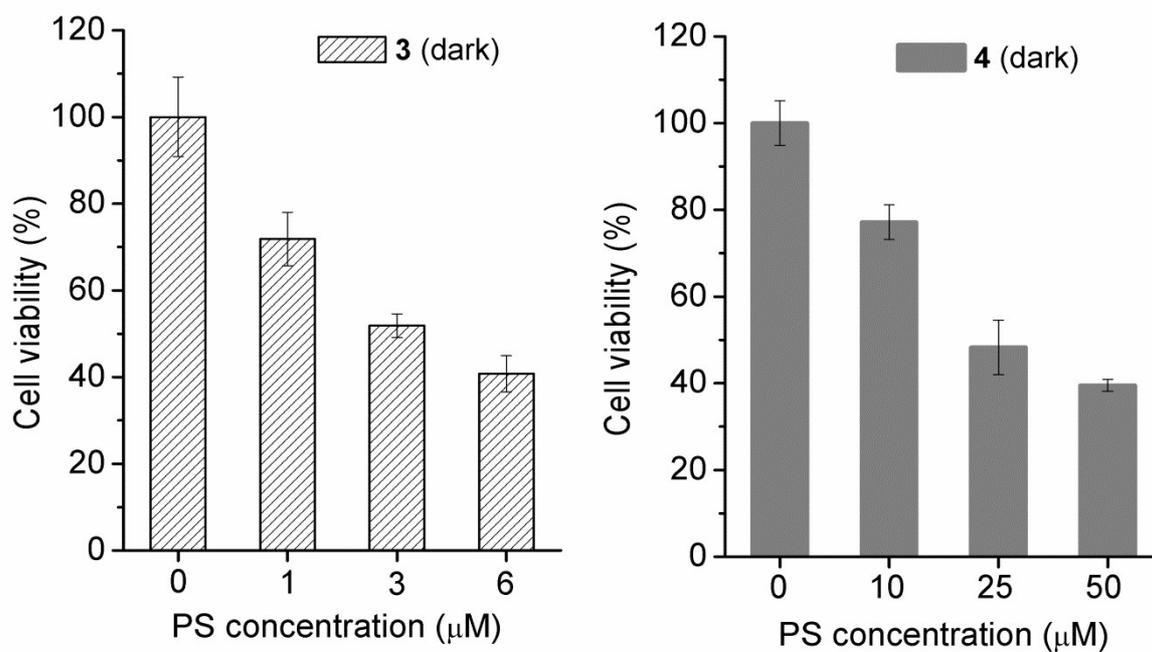


Figure S4: Cell viability (%) of HeLa incubated with **3** (hashed) and **4** (gray) for 24 h in the dark.

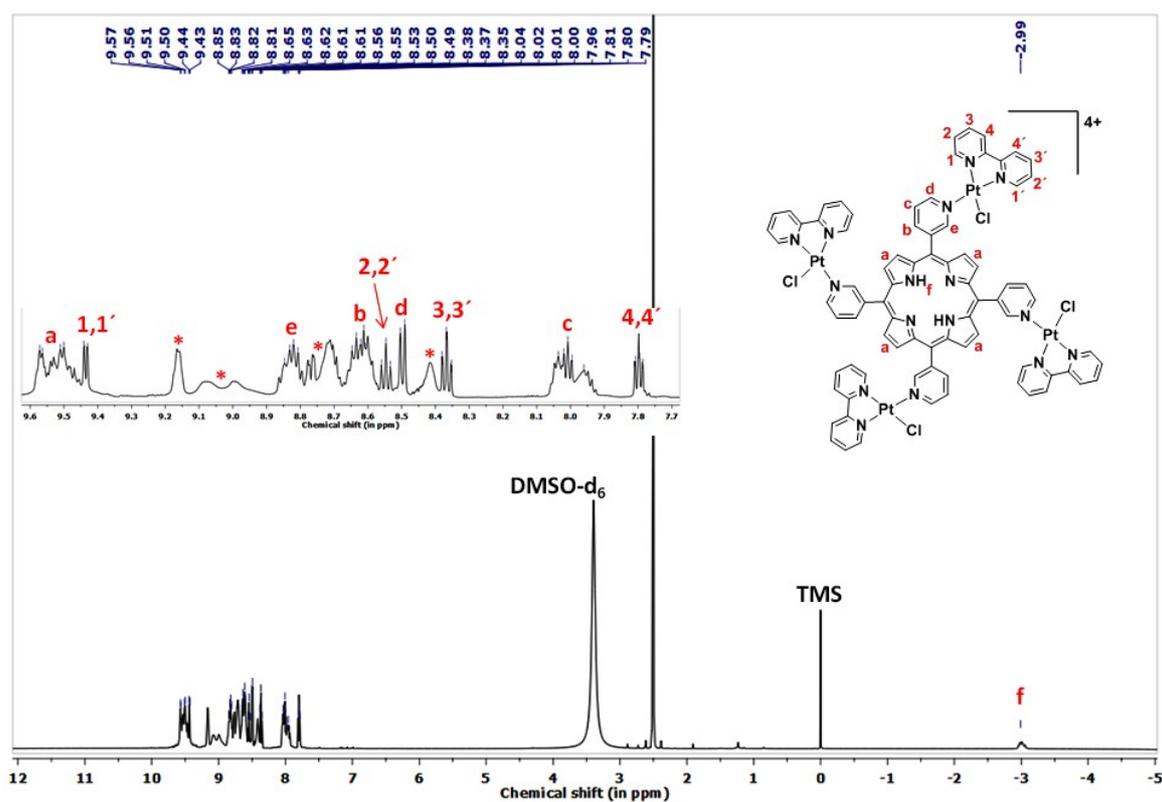


Figure S5:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **3**, in (600 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ). \*residual peaks.



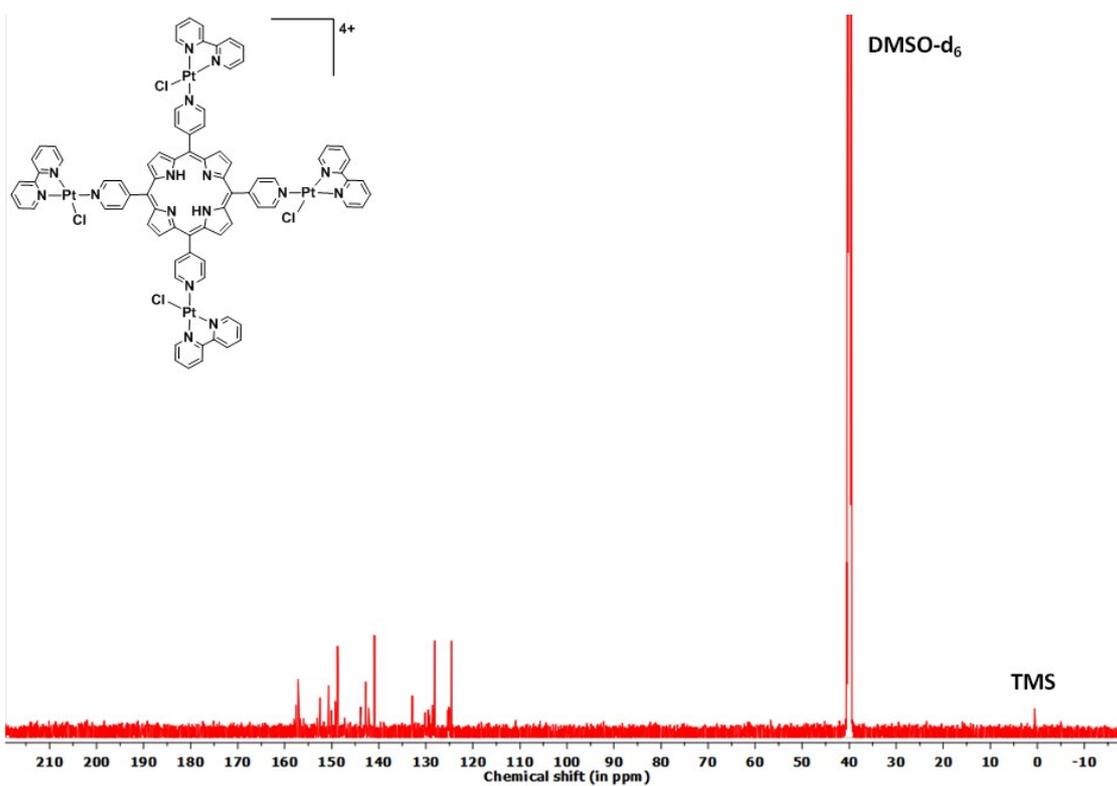


Figure S8:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **4**, in  $(100\text{ MHz, DMSO-d}_6)$ .

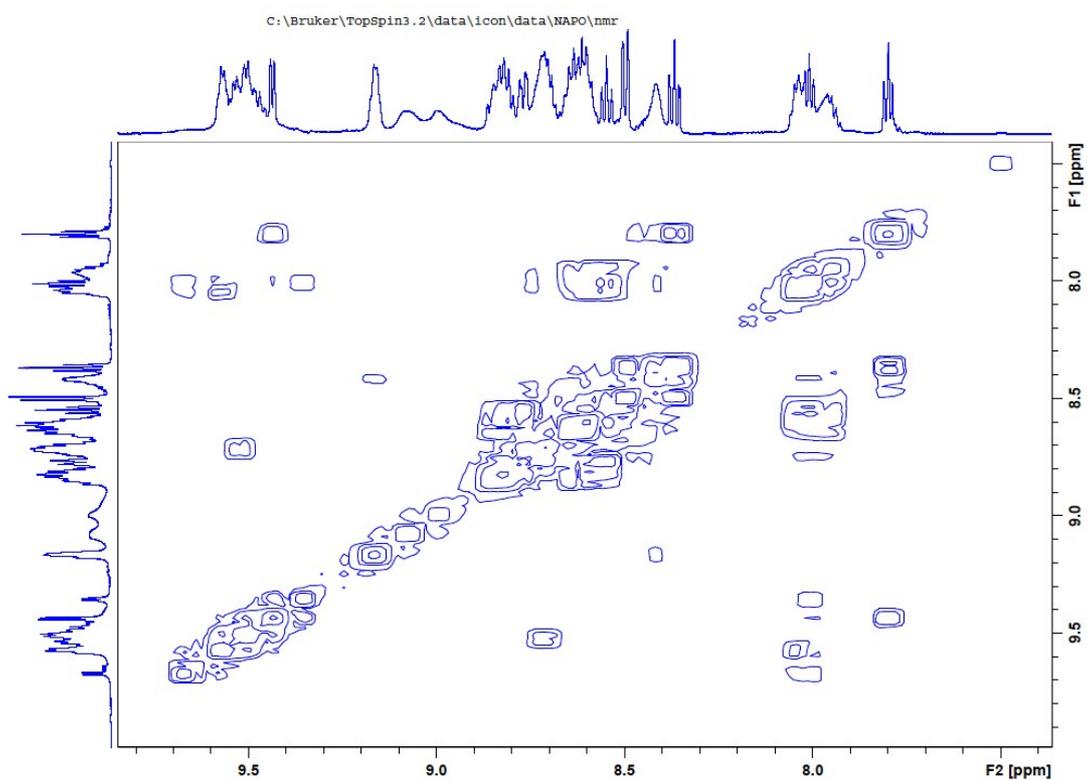


Figure S9: COSY 2D NMR spectrum of compound **3**, in  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ .

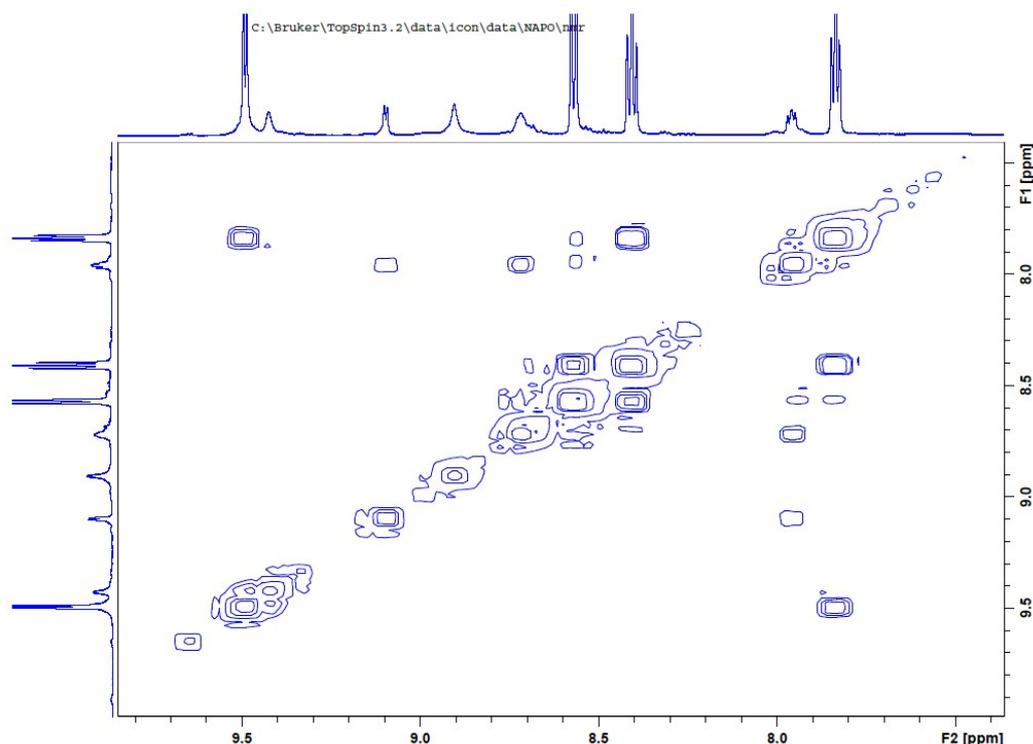


Figure S10: COSY 2D NMR spectrum of compound **4**, in DMSO- $d_6$ .

Table S1: Elemental analysis and NMR data of porphyrins **3** and **4**.

Elemental analysis, exp. (calc.) <sup>1</sup> - [C <sub>80</sub> H <sub>58</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub> N <sub>16</sub> Pt <sub>4</sub> ](PF <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> · 8H <sub>2</sub> O	
<b>Porphyrin 3</b>	%C: (33.25) 33.27; %H: (2.58) 2.61; %N: (7.76) 7.81
<b>Porphyrin 4</b>	%C: (33.25) 33.26; %H: (2.58) 2.60; %N: (7.76) 7.80
Compound	<sup>1</sup> H NMR, DMSO- $d_6$
<b>Porphyrin 3</b>	-2.99 (2H, bs, NH); 7.81 (8H, dd, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 4,4'); 8.04 (8H, m, Hc); 8.38 (8H, dd, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3,3'); 8.50 (4H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, Hd); 8.56 (8H, dd, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2,2'); 8.65 (4H, m, Hb); 8.85 (4H, m, He); 9.44 (8H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1,1') and 9.57-9.50 (8H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, Ha)
<b>Porphyrin 4</b>	-2.99 (2H, bs, NH); 7.85 (8H, dd, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 4,4'); 7.97 (8H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, Hb); 8.42 (8H, dd, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3,3'); 8.58 (8H, d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2,2'); 9.10 (8H, d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, Hc); 9.43 (8H, s, $\beta$ -H) and 9.50 (8H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1,1')
Compound	<sup>13</sup> C NMR, DMSO- $d_6$
<b>Porphyrin 3</b>	158.7, 157.3, 155.3, 153.06, 148.9, 145.07, 144.7, 141.0, 137.5, 133.9, 128.2, 124.6, 123.2, 117.05
<b>Porphyrin 4</b>	157.5, 157.1, 152.4, 150.6, 150.1, 149.2, 148.8, 143.8, 142.7, 142.2, 140.9, 132.8, 128.1, 124.5

<sup>1</sup>J. A. Naue, S. H. Toma, J. A. Bonacin, K. Araki and H. E. Toma, *J. Inorg. Biochem.*, **2009**, 103, 182–189.