Supporting Information

New Supramolecular Nano-aggregate of Curcumin-Curcubit[7]uril: Synthesis, photopysical properties and biocompatibility evaluation

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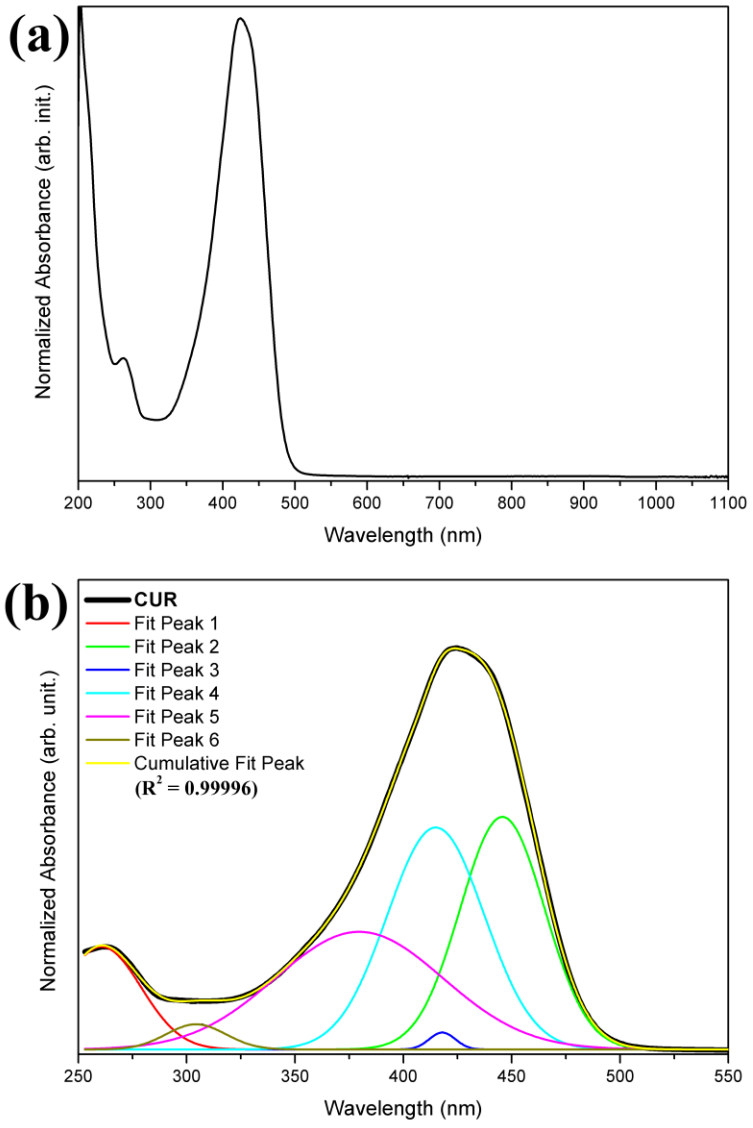

Figure S1. Absorption (a) and deconvoluted absorption (b) of spectra of CUR in PBS soluction (pH= 7.2).

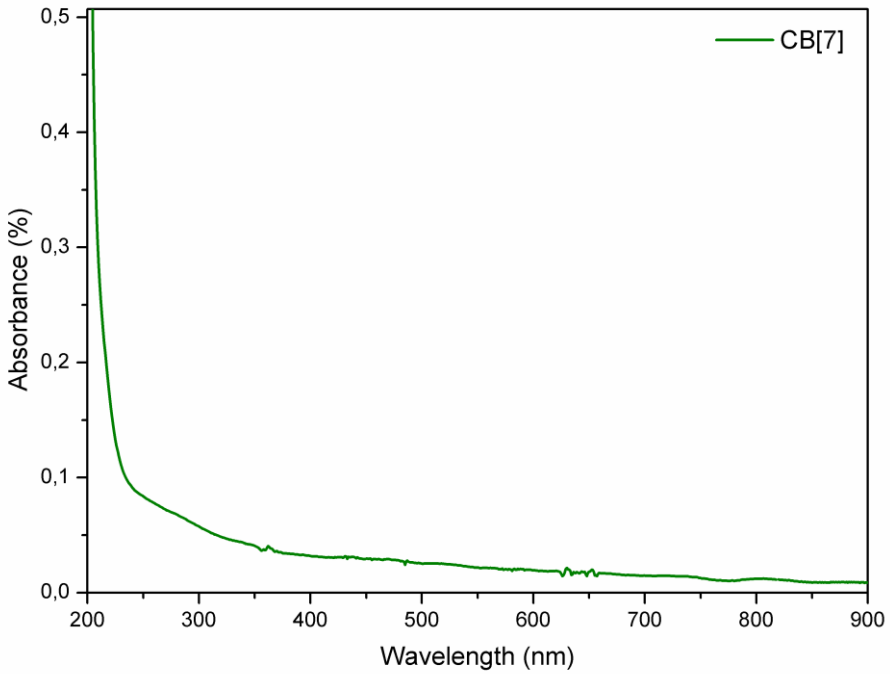

Figure S2. Absorption spectra of CB[7] in PBS soluction (pH= 7.2).

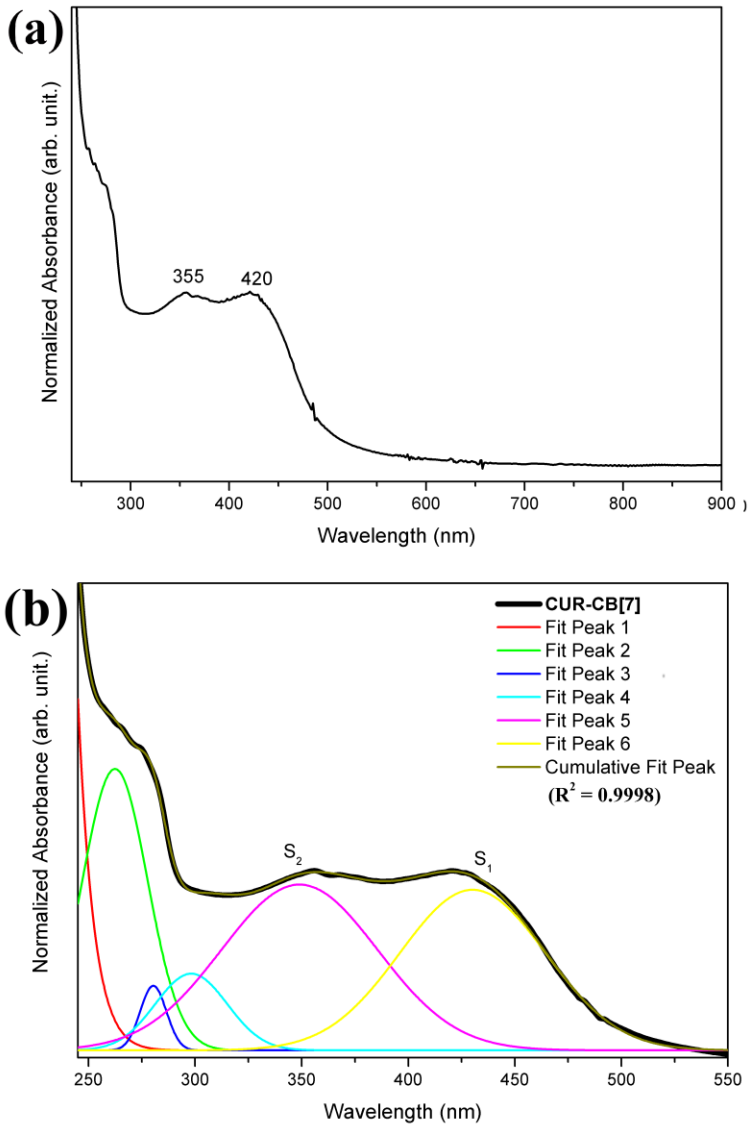

Figure S3. Absorption (a) and deconvoluted absorption (b) spectra of CUR-CB[7] in PBS soluction (pH= 7.2).

Table S1: maximum absorption wavelength of deconvoluted peak of the CUR and CUR-CB[7]

Fit Peak	CUR (λ_{max}/nm)	CUR-Cb[7] (λ_{max}/nm)
1	261	-
2	304	262
3	380	280
4	415	298
5	418	349
6	446	430

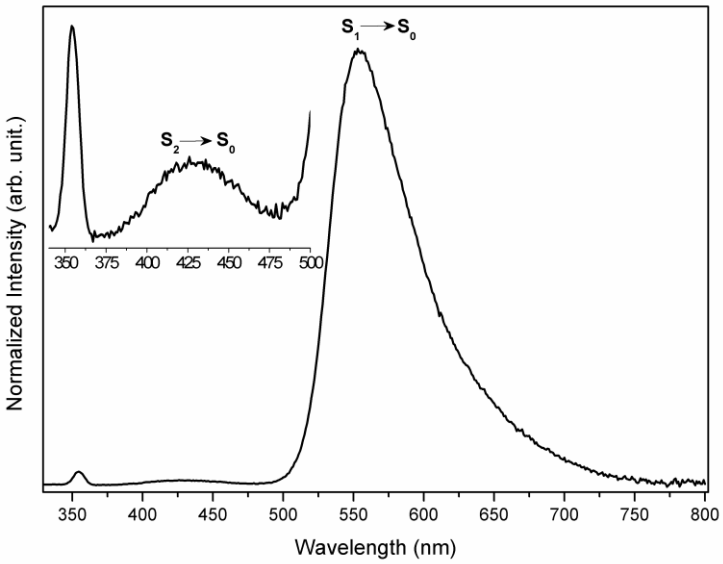

Figure S4: Emission spectrum of CUR in PBS soluction with excitation at 318 nm.

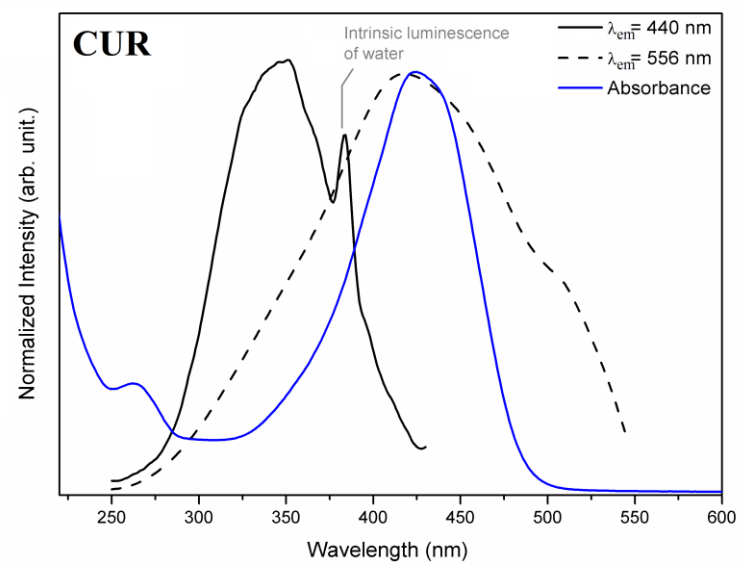

Figure S5. Excitation (black line) and Absorption (blue line) spectra of CUR.

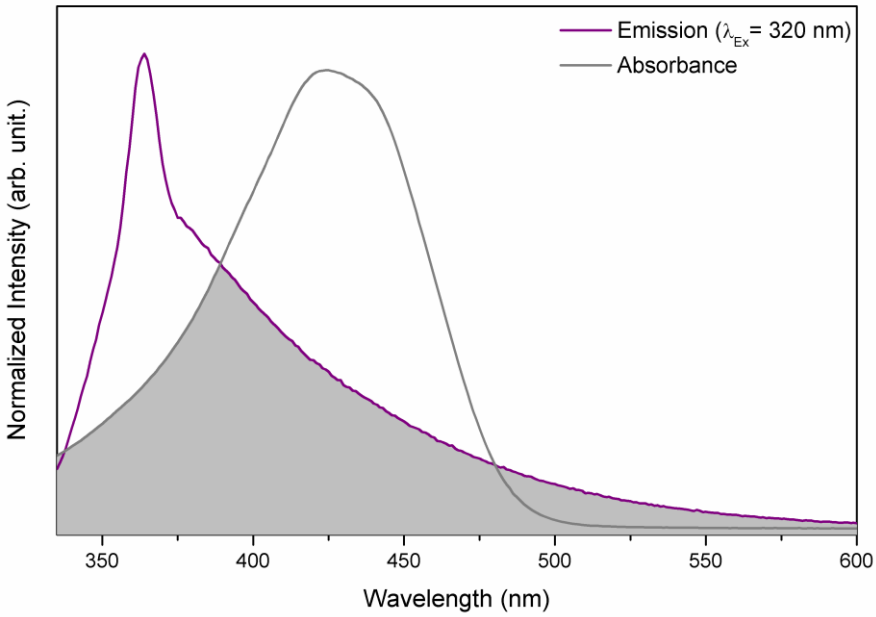

Figure S6. Emission (violet line) and absorption (grey line) spectra of CB[7] and CUR, respectively.

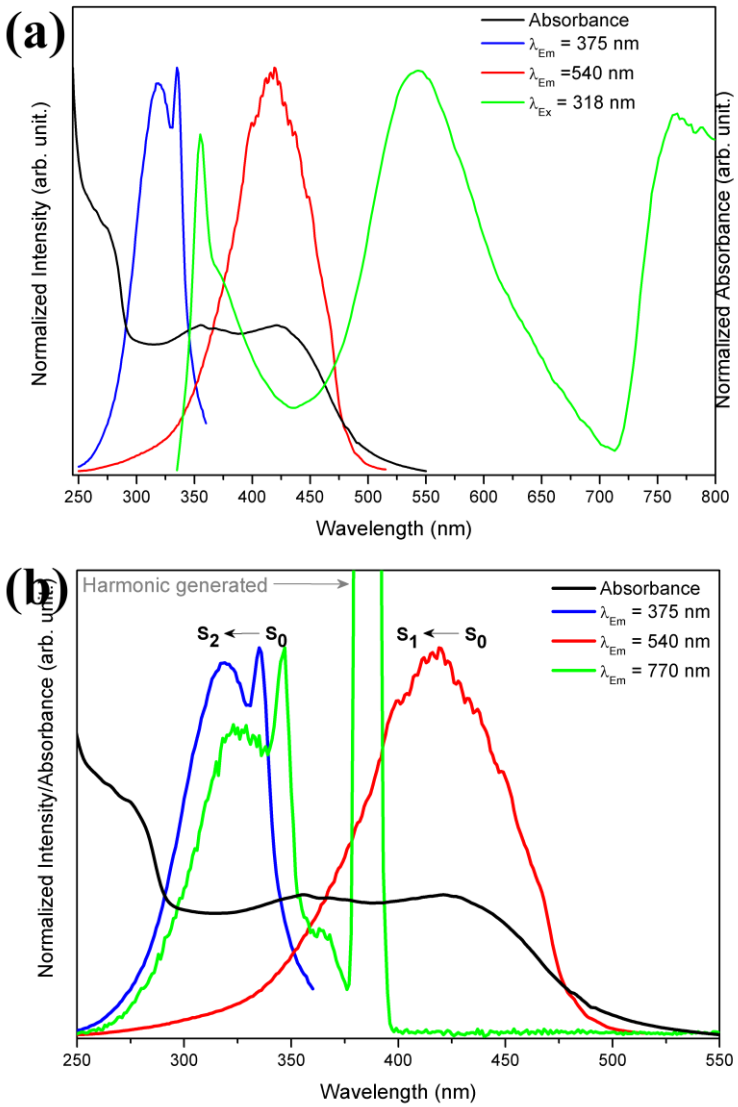

Figure S7. Excitation, absorption and emission spectra of CUR-CB[7].

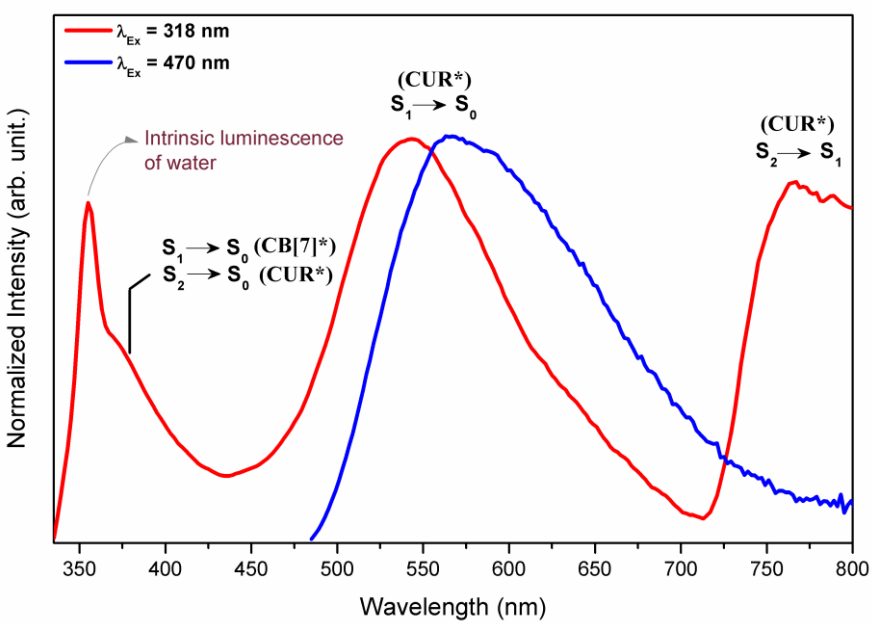

Figure S8. Emission spectra of CUR-CB[7] in BPS soluction (pH = 7.2).

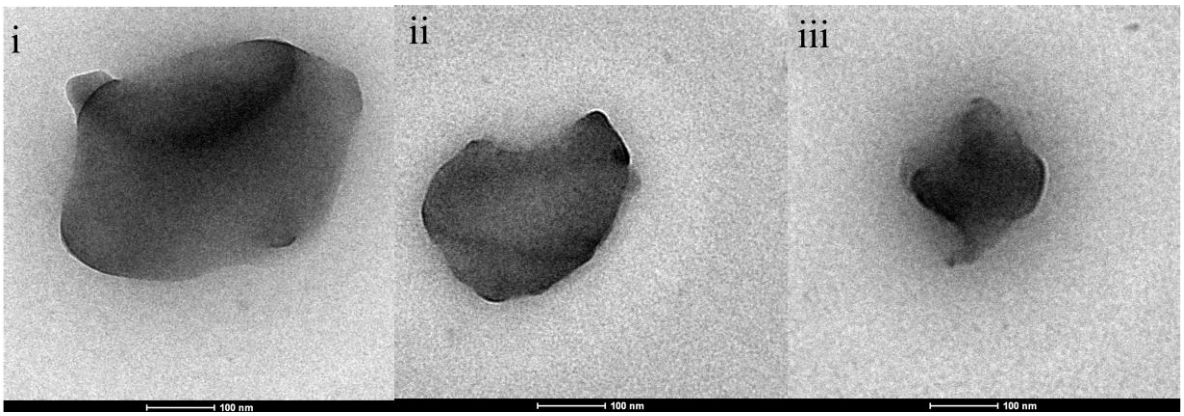

Figure S9. TEM image of supramolecular aggregate CUR-CB[7].