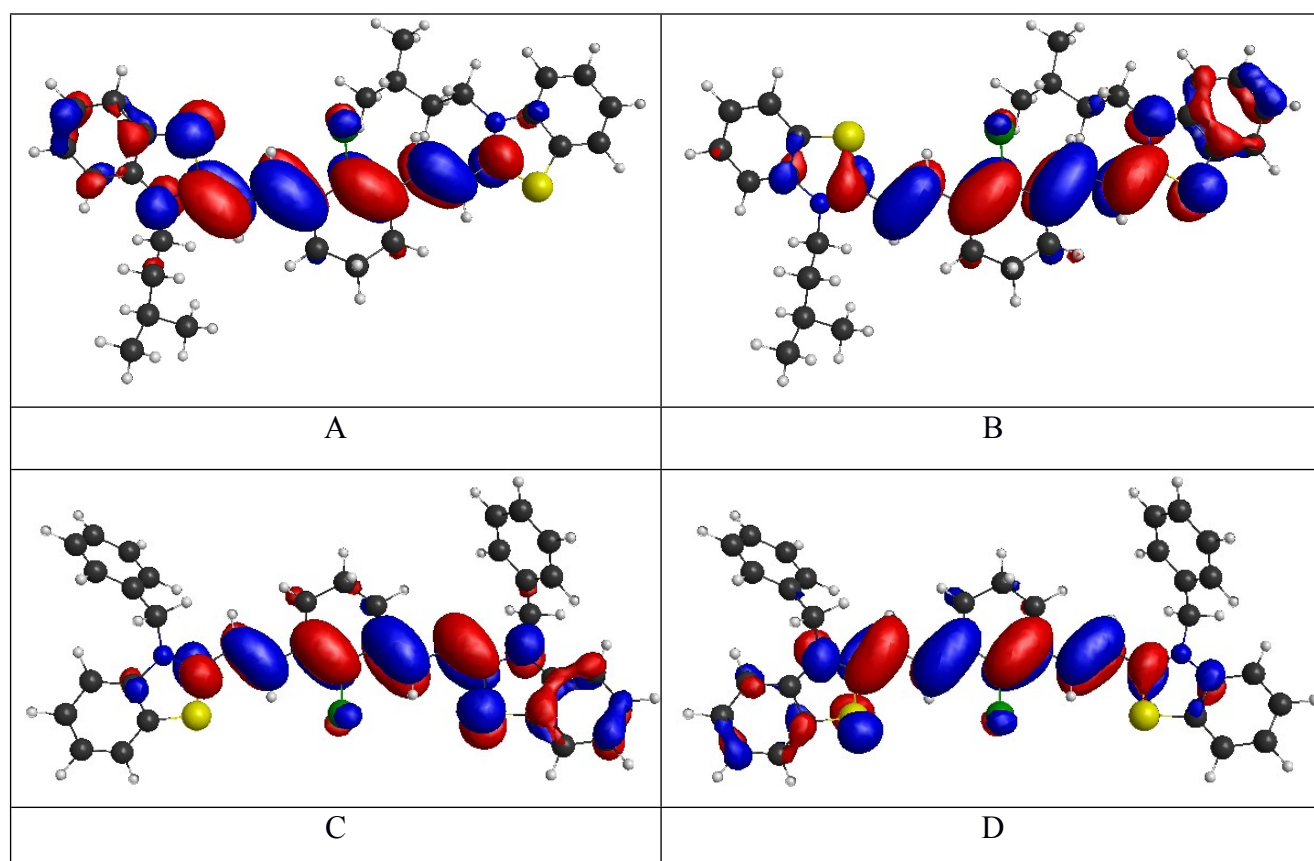


## Supporting information

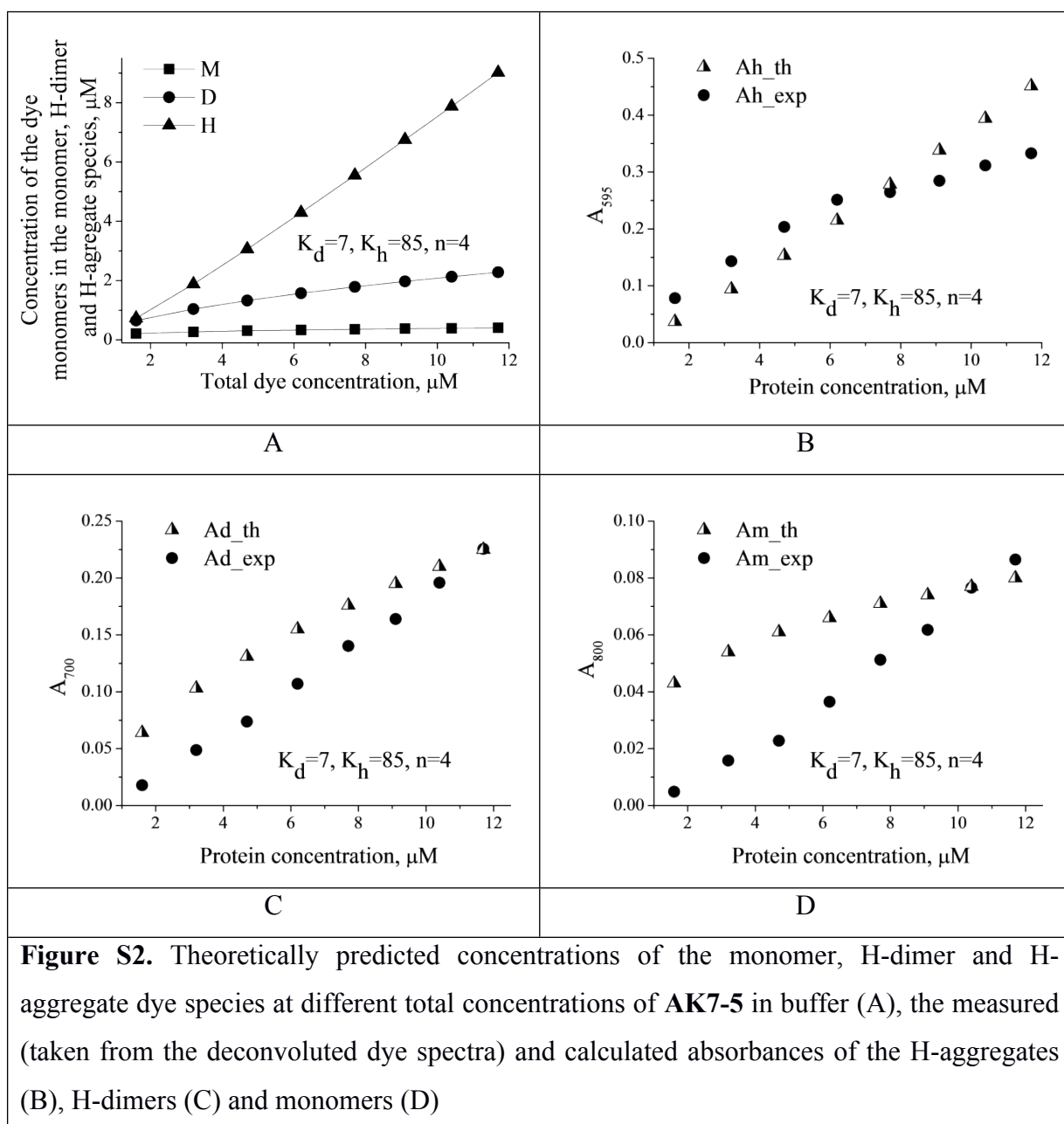
Table S1

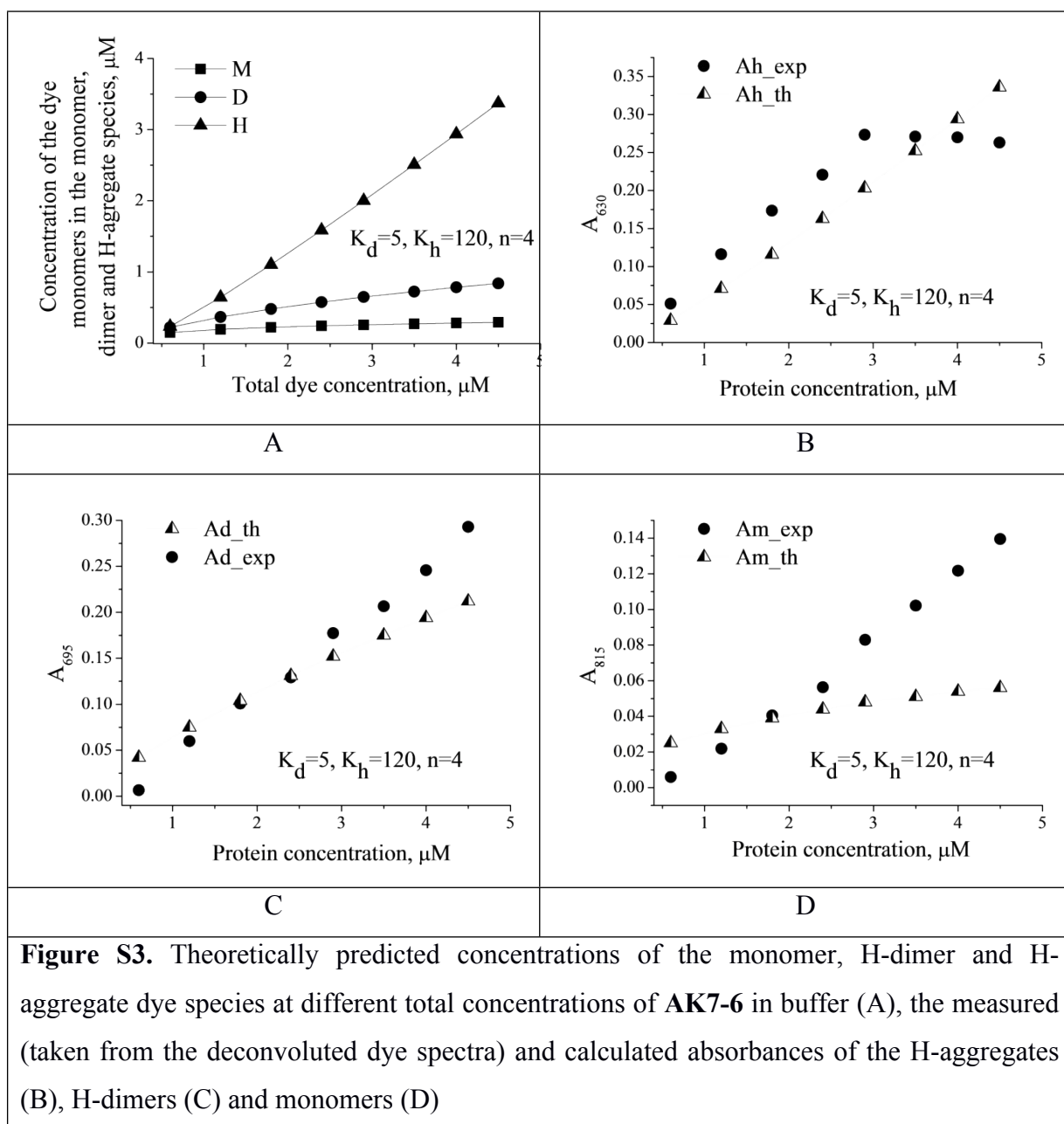
Quantum-chemical characteristics of AK7-5 and AK7-6 (PM6, MOPAC)

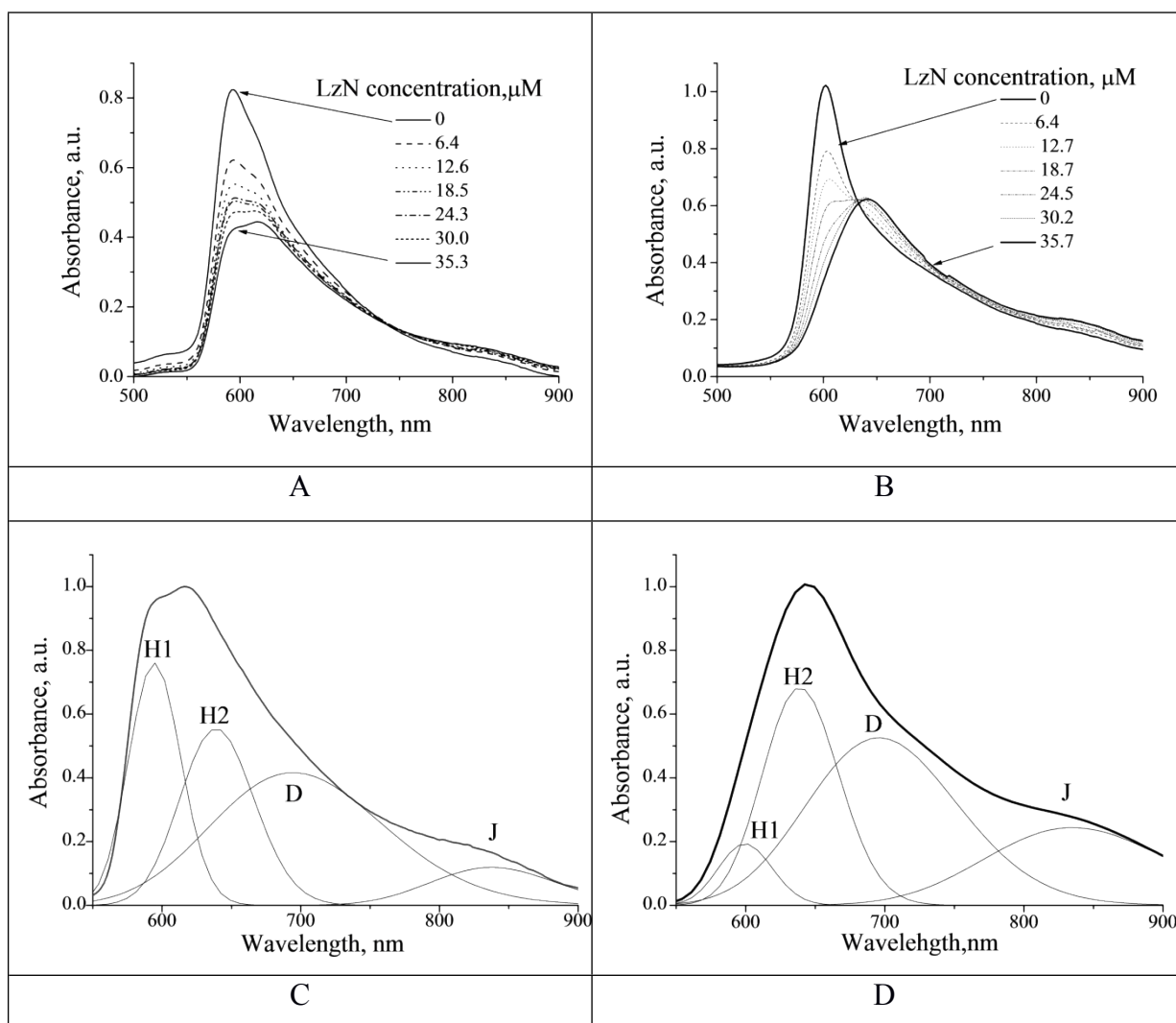
Dye	$CA$ , $\text{\AA}^2$	$CV$ , $\text{\AA}^3$	$E_{HOMO}$ , eV	$E_{LUMO}$ , eV	$L$ , $\text{\AA}$	$CLogP$	$W$ , $\text{\AA}$	$H$ , $\text{\AA}$	$\mu_g$ , D
<b>AK7-5</b>	583	715	-9.966	-4.462	20.50	5.40	12.65	4.68	1.68
<b>AK7-6</b>	592	723	-9.937	-4.459	20.33	5.51	11.00	5.88	3.39



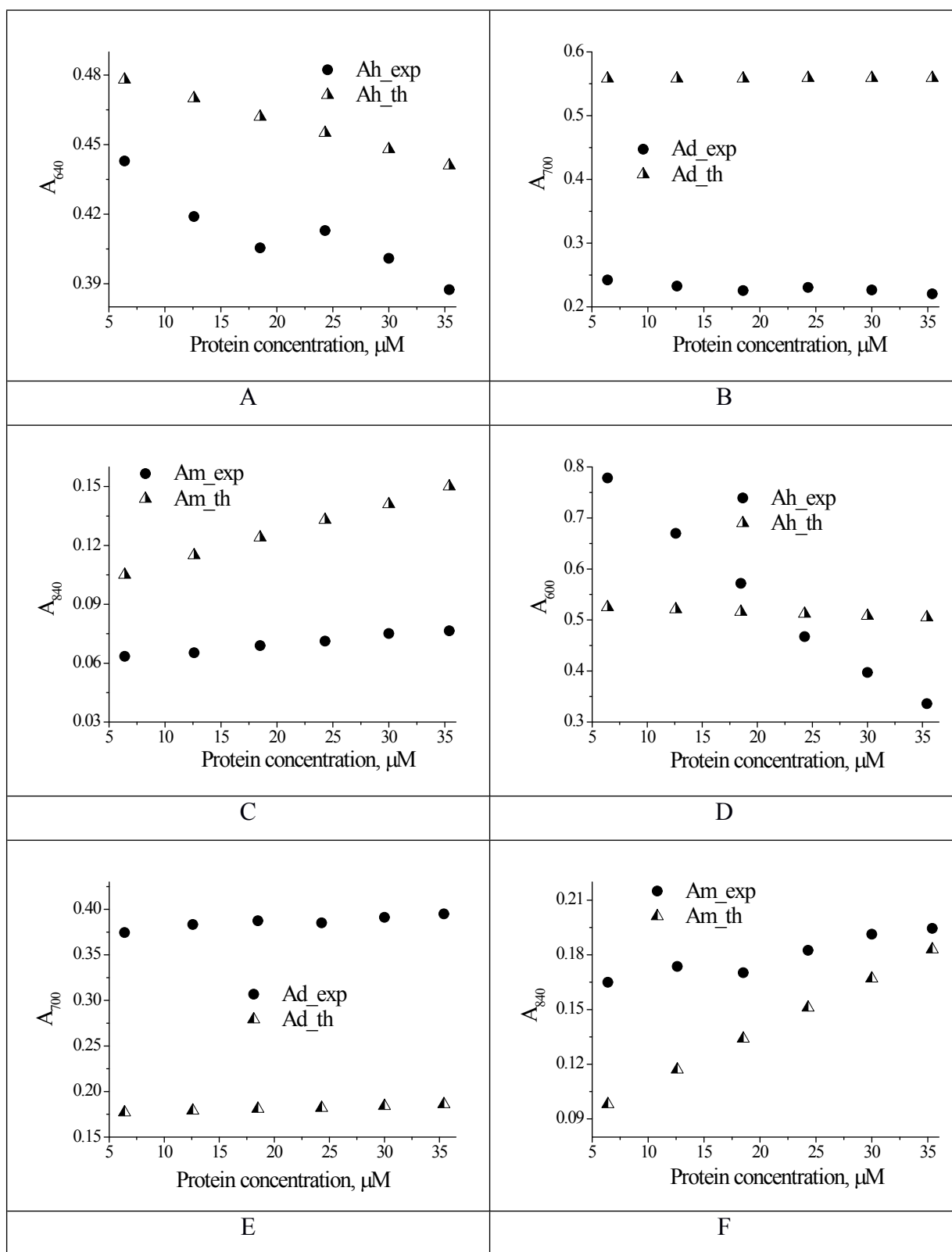
**Figure S1.** HOMO-153 (A), LUMO-154 (B) of AK7-5, and HOMO-161 (C), LUMO-162 (D) of AK7-6. The optimized conformations of the dyes were calculated, using AM1 method with added polarization (1) and diffuse (1) functions on heavy atoms, and a polarization function on hydrogen atoms







**Figure S4.** Absorption spectra of AK7-5 (A) and AK7-6 (B) at increasing concentration of the native lysozyme (LzN). Normalized absorption spectra of AK7-5 (C) and AK7-6 (D) in the presence of 35.3 μM (C) and 35.7 μM (D) of the native lysozyme. AK7-5 and AK7-6 concentrations were 12.2 and 13.5 μM, respectively



**Figure S5.** The measured (Am\_exp) and theoretically predicted (Am\_th) absorbances of the AK7-5/ AK7-6 H-aggregates (A,D), H-dimers (B,E) and monomers (C,F) in the presence of the native lysozyme calculated using the following sets of parameters:

$$\{K_b = 0.02 \mu\text{M}^{-1}, m = 1, K_h = 85, K_d = 7 \mu\text{M}^{-1}, n = 4\} /$$

$$\{K_b = 0.04 \mu\text{M}^{-1}, m = 1, K_h = 120, K_d = 5 \mu\text{M}^{-1}, n = 4\}$$