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Supporting Information

Tetra(4-carboxyphenyl)porphyrin for Efficient Cofactor Regeneration under Visible Light and Its Immobilization

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Scheme S1 Molecular structures of (a) TCPP, (b) ZnTCPP and (c) EY.





Fig. S1 Reaction kinetic curves of visible light-driven NADH regeneration using (a) TCPP, (b)





Fig. S2 Change in the value of A_{415} (a) in the process of TCPP adsorption on different supports and (b) for different immobilized TCPP systems with the regeneration reaction proceeded.



Fig. S3 SEM photos of (a) SiO₂@SH, (b) PDA/PEI-SiO₂@SH, (c) TCPP-PDA/PEI-

SiO₂@SH, (d) SiO₂@OH, (e) PDA/PEI-SiO₂@OH and (f) TCPP-PDA/PEI-SiO₂@OH.



Fig. S4 TEM photos of (a) $SiO_2@SH$, (b) PDA/PEI-SiO_2@SH and (c) TCPP-PDA/PEI-

SiO₂@SH.





Fig. S5 FTIR spectra of (a) SiO₂@SH, (b) SiO₂@OH and (c) TiO₂ after PDA/PEI

modification and TCPP adsorption.



Fig. S6 FTIR spectra of SiO₂@OH microspheres after APTES modification and TCPP adsorption.



Scheme 2 Schematic diagram of a visible light-driven NADH regeneration system in the presence of TCPP with TEOA as an electron donor. HOMO and LUMO are the highest occupied molecular orbital and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital, respectively.