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Supporting Information

Synthesis, theoretical calculations and laser flash photolysis studies of selected amphiphilic porphyrin derivatives used as biofilms photodegradative materials

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Equations employed

The fluorescence quantum yield values of the porphyrin complexes alone or their conjugates were recorded using a comparative method reported in literature with equation 1.¹

$$\Phi_F = \Phi_{F(Std)} \frac{F \cdot A_{Std} \cdot n^2}{F_{Std} \cdot A \cdot n_{Std}^2} \quad (1)$$

In this equation F and F_{Std} are the area under the emission curves of the sample and standard, respectively. A and A_{Std} are the absorbance values corresponding to the excitation wavelength of the studied samples and standard, respectively. n and n_{Std} express the refractive index of the solvents used to prepare the solution of the studied samples and standard, respectively. The TPP was used as a standard with the value: $\Phi_F = 0.14$.²

The determination of the singlet oxygen quantum yields (Φ_Δ) values of the prepared Ps and nanoconjugates were carried out following a UV/Vis spectroscopic method in DMSO. The monitoring was done spectrophotometrically following the photobleaching of 9, 10-dimethylanthracene (DMA) as a singlet oxygen scavenger. TPP ($\Phi_\Delta = 0.52$ in DMSO)³ was utilized as standard for comparative purpose using equation 2.

$$\Phi_\Delta = \phi_\Delta^{Std} \frac{R I_{abs}^{Std}}{R^{Std} I_{abs}} \quad (2)$$

Where ϕ_Δ^{Std} is the singlet oxygen quantum yield for the standard, R and R^{Std} are the DMA photobleaching rates in the presence of Ps derivatives under investigation and the standard, respectively. I_{abs} and I_{abs}^{Std} are the rates of light absorption by the Ps derivative and standard, respectively. I_{abs} is determined by Eq. 3.

$$I_{abs} = \frac{\alpha A I}{N_A} \quad (3)$$

Where α is the fraction of light absorbed, A is the cell area irradiated, N_A is Avogadro's constant and I is the light intensity.

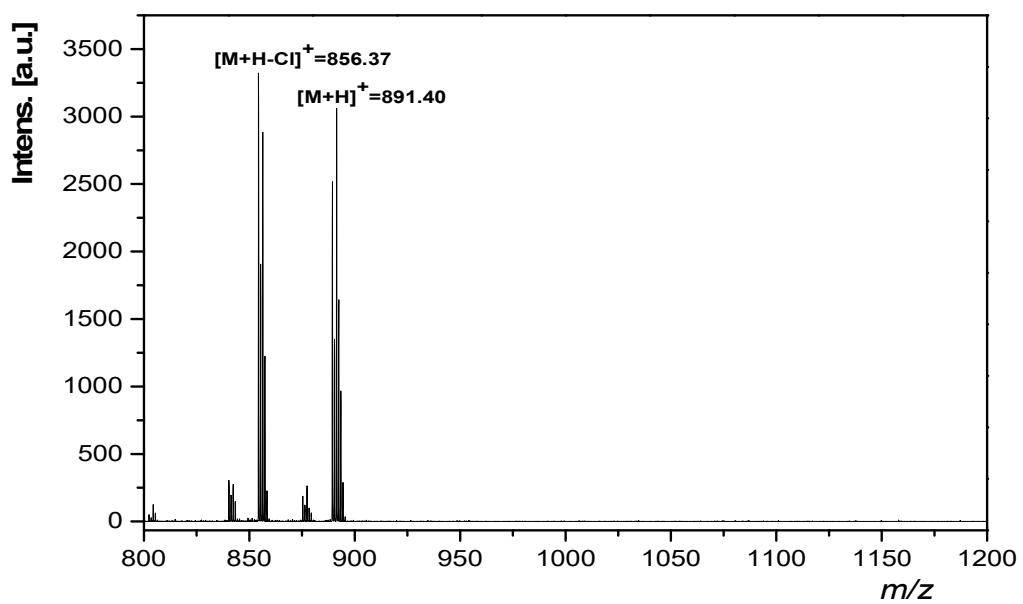


Fig. S1 Mass spectrum of complex 2.

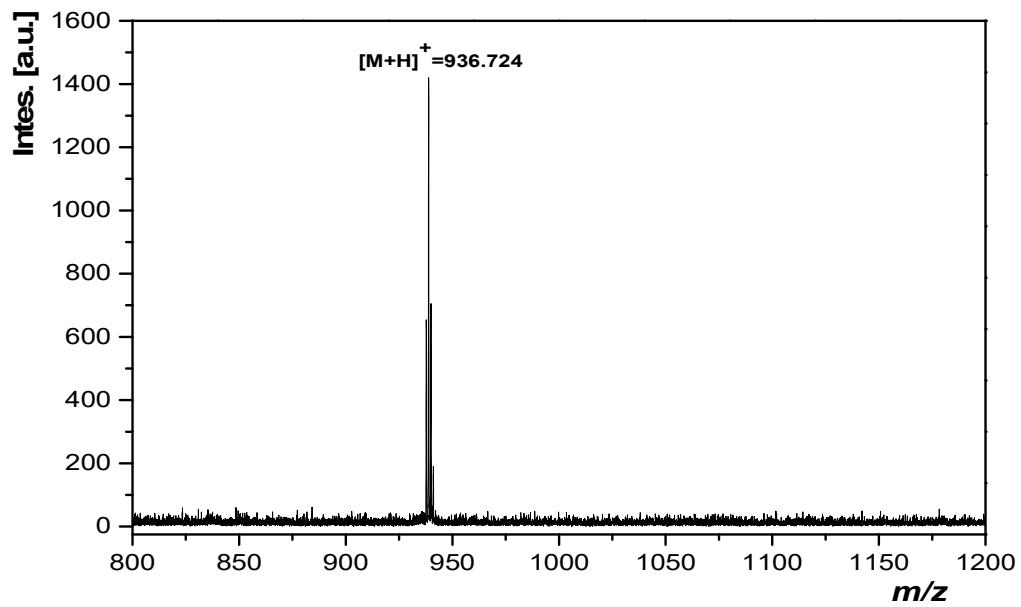
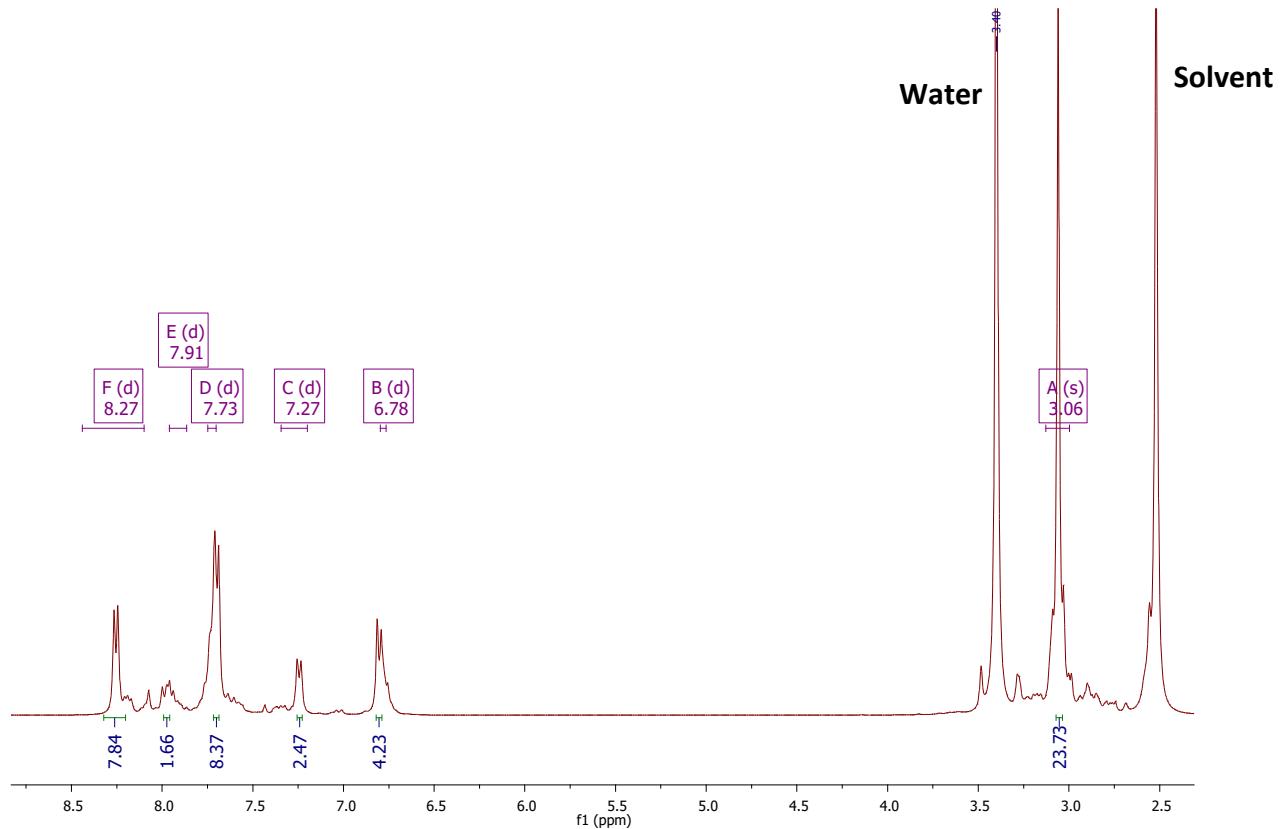


Fig. S2 Mass spectrum of complex 3.

(A)



(B)

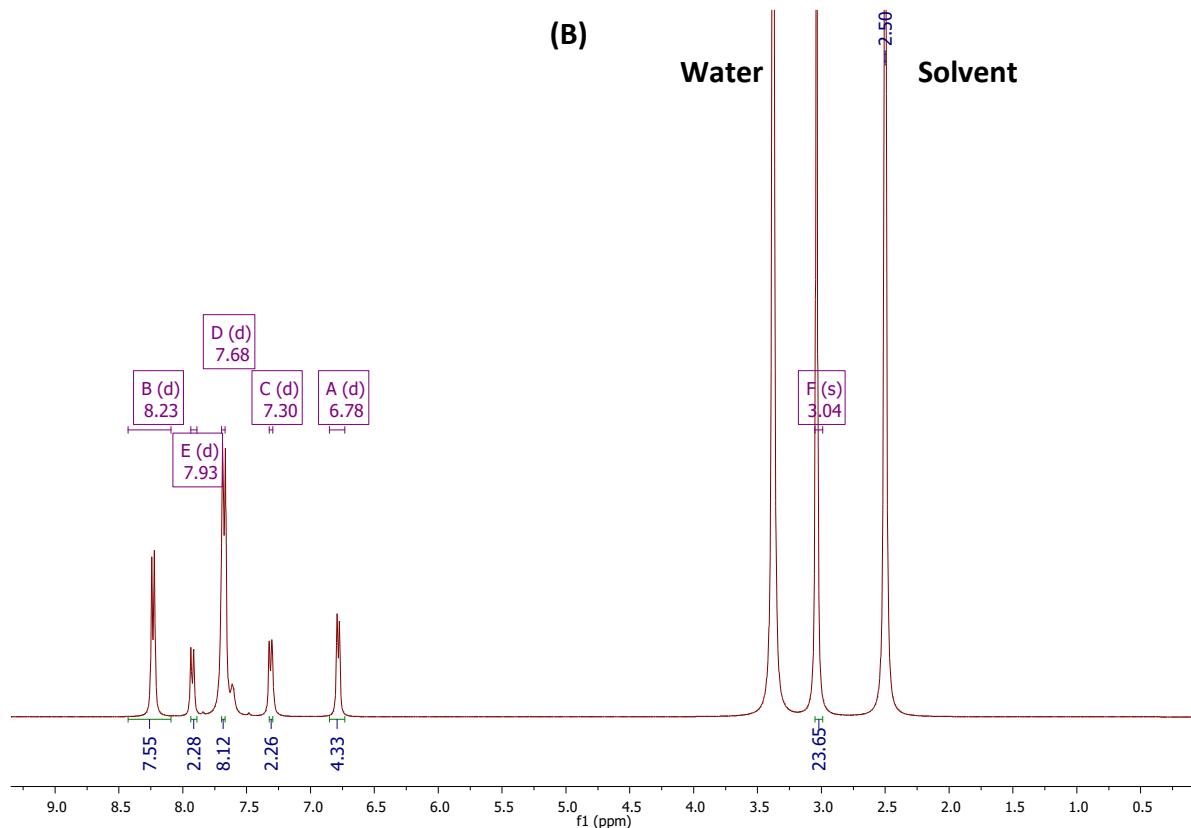


Fig. S3 ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) of complex (A) **3** and (B) **2**

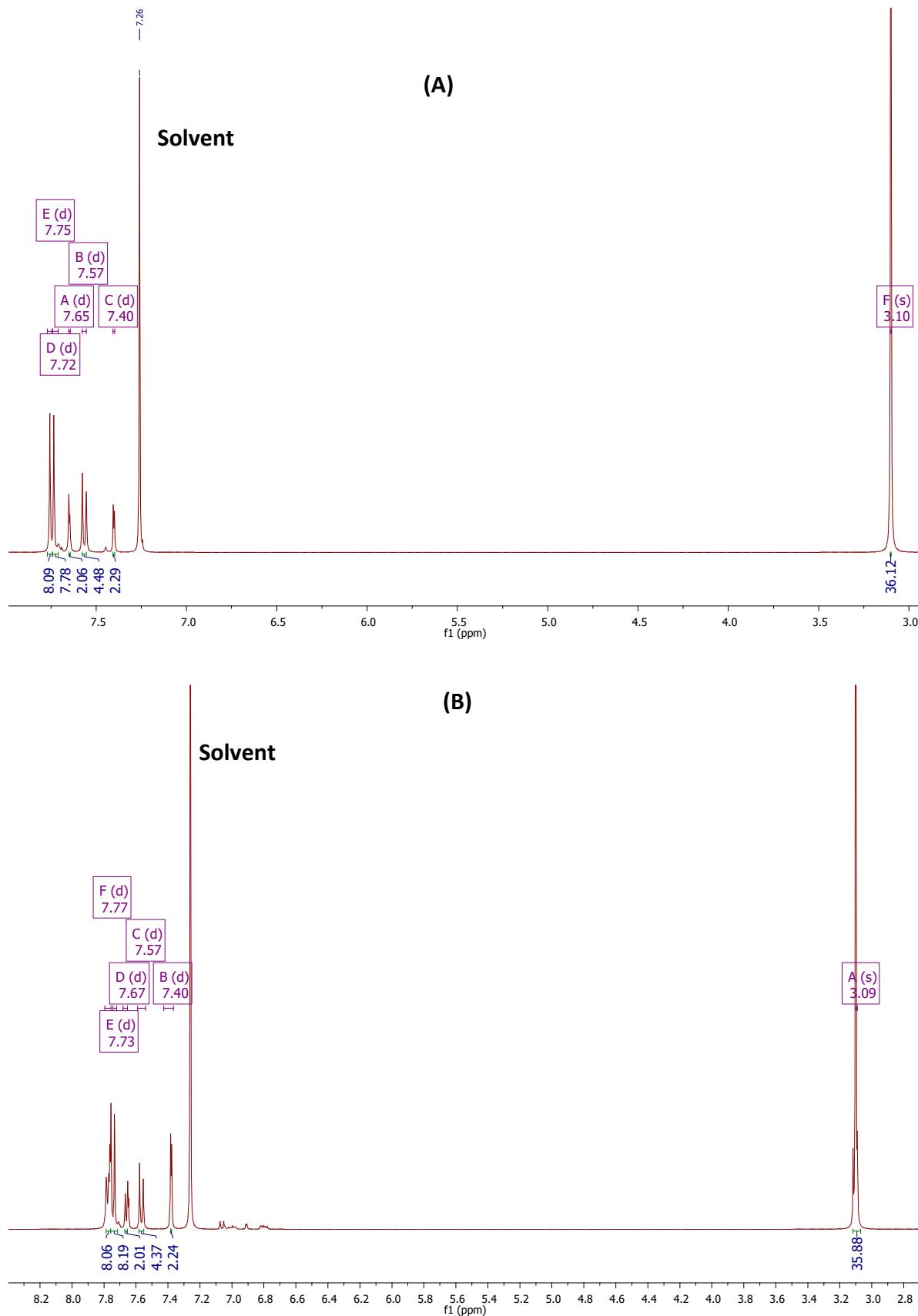
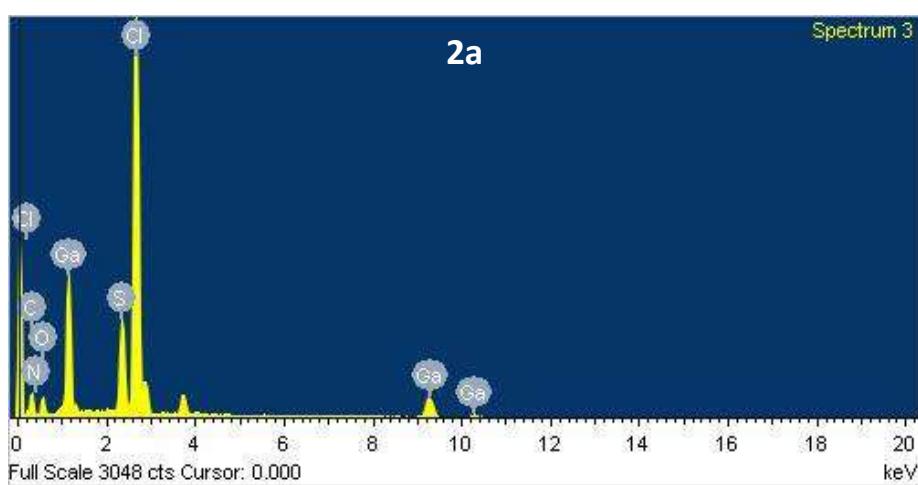
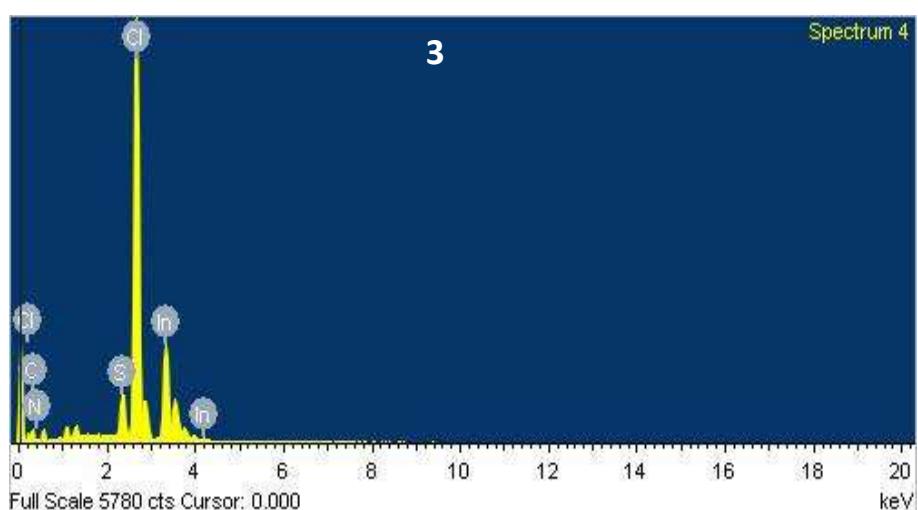
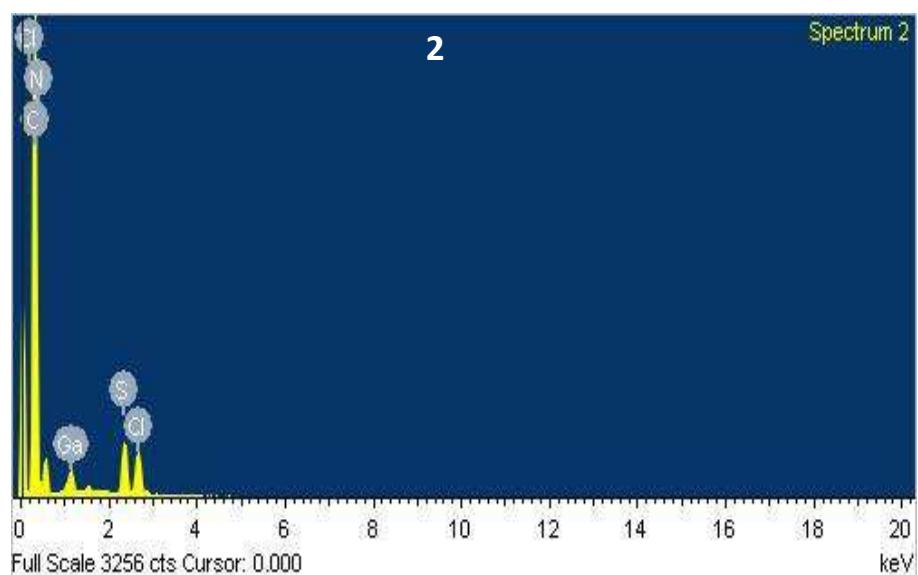


Fig. S4 ^1H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl_3) for complex (A): **2a** and (B) **3a**.



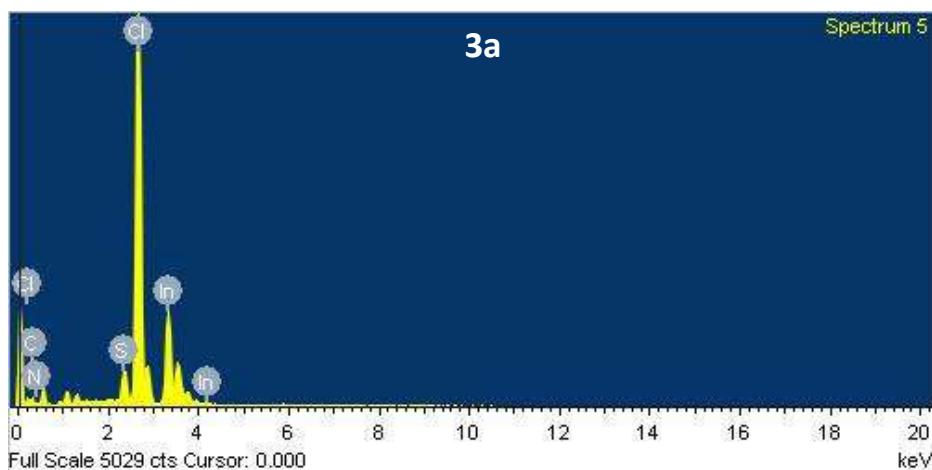


Fig. S5. EDX spectra for elemental analysis of the synthesized complexes **2**, **3**, **2a** and **3a**

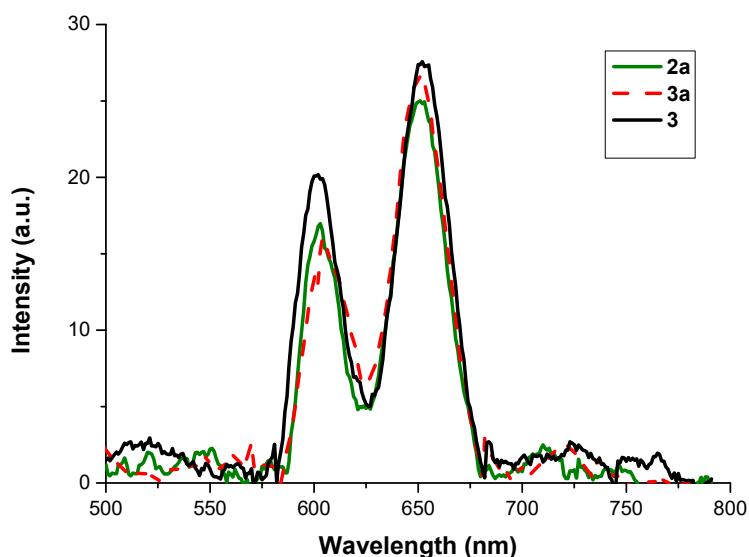
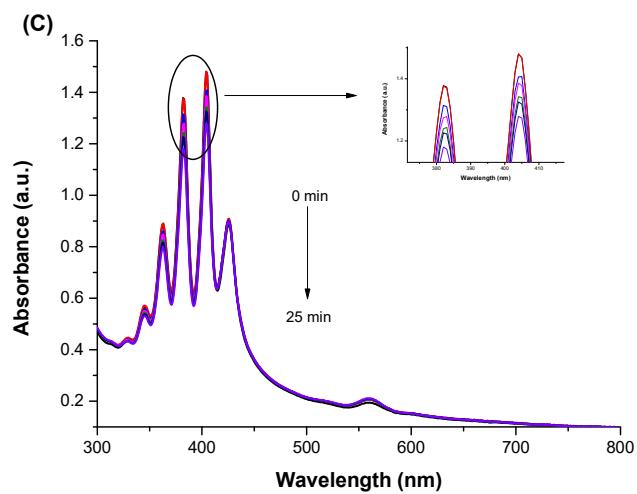
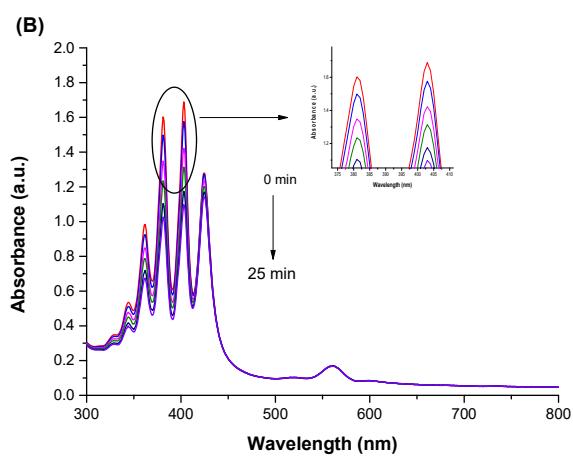
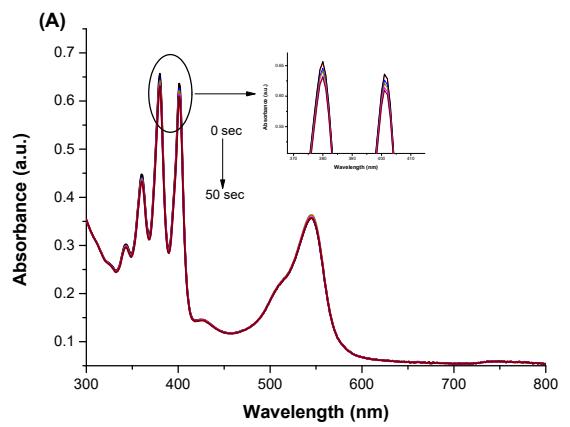


Fig. S6 Typical emission spectra of Porphyrins (**2a**, **3a** and **3**) in DMSO



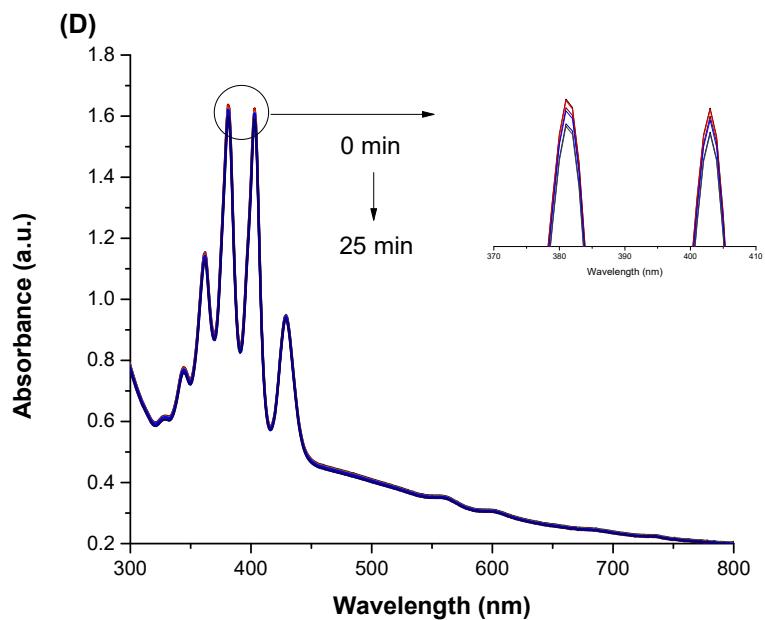
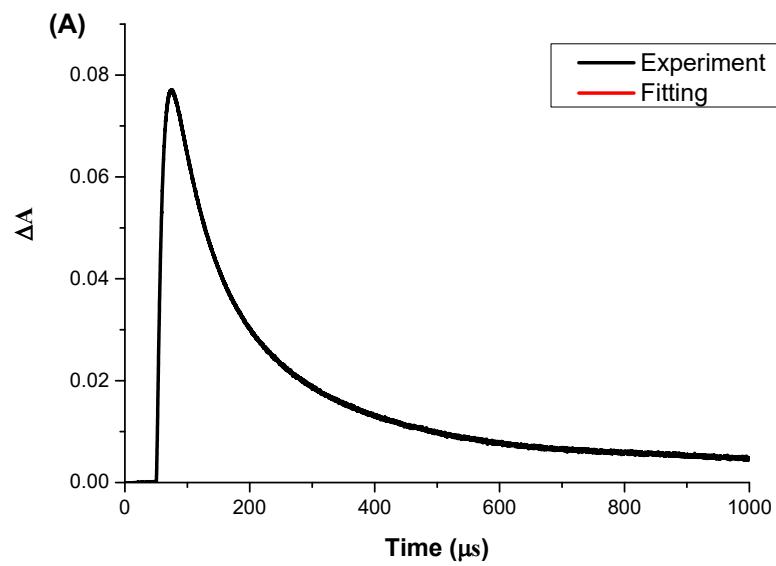


Fig. S7 Typical photodegradation spectra of ADMA **(A)** in the presence of RB; **(B)** in the presence of **3a**; **(C)** in the presence of **2a**; **(D)** in the presence of **2** in water (DMSO:PBS, 1:99 v/v).



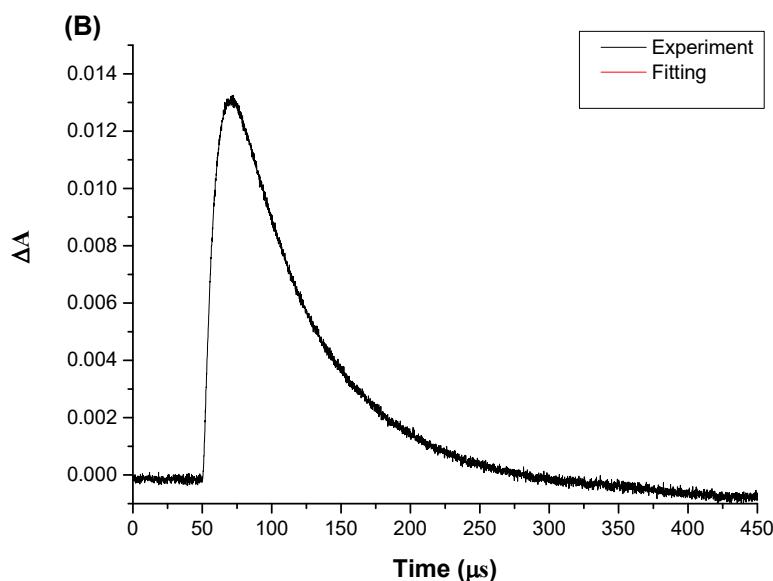


Fig. S8 Transient decay curve ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 425 \text{ nm}$) of (A) **2a**, and (B) **3a** in degassed DMSO (as an examples)

Table S1 Conductivity or specific conductance of the quaternized porphyrin derivatives at 25 °C.

Sample	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)
Water alone	213.7 ± 0.6
2a (14 mg in 3mL water)	451.7 ± 1.2
3a (14 mg in 3mL water)	426.7 ± 1.2

References

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2. J.S. Hsiao, B.P. Krueger, R.W. Wagner, T.E. Johnson, J.K. Delaney, D.C. Mauzerall, G.R. Fleming, J.S. Lindsey, D.F. Bocian, R.J. Donohoe, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1996, **118**, 11181-11193.
3. A.R. Da Silva, A.C. Pelegrino, A.C. Tedesco, R.A. Jorge, *J. Braz. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **19**, 491-501.