

Evaluation of the effect of cell penetrating peptide (TAT) towards tailoring the targeting efficacy and tumor uptake of porphyrin

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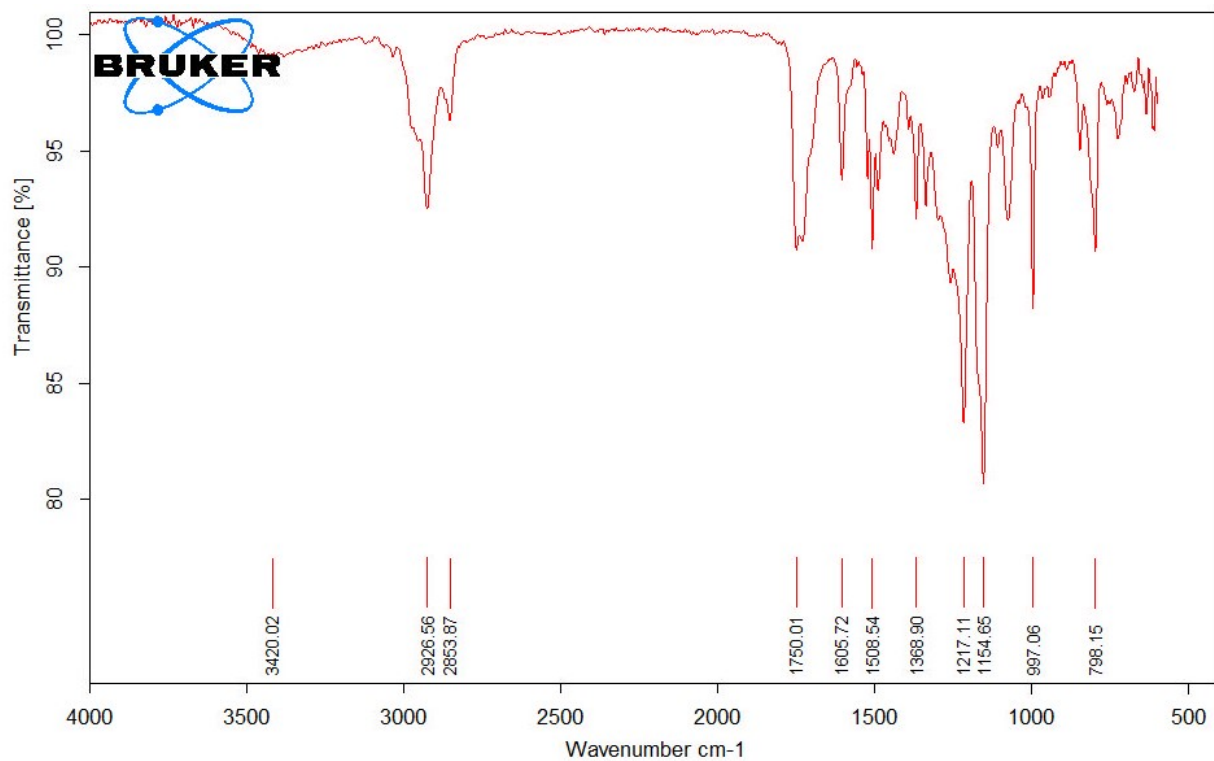


Fig. S1: FT-IR spectrum of compound 1

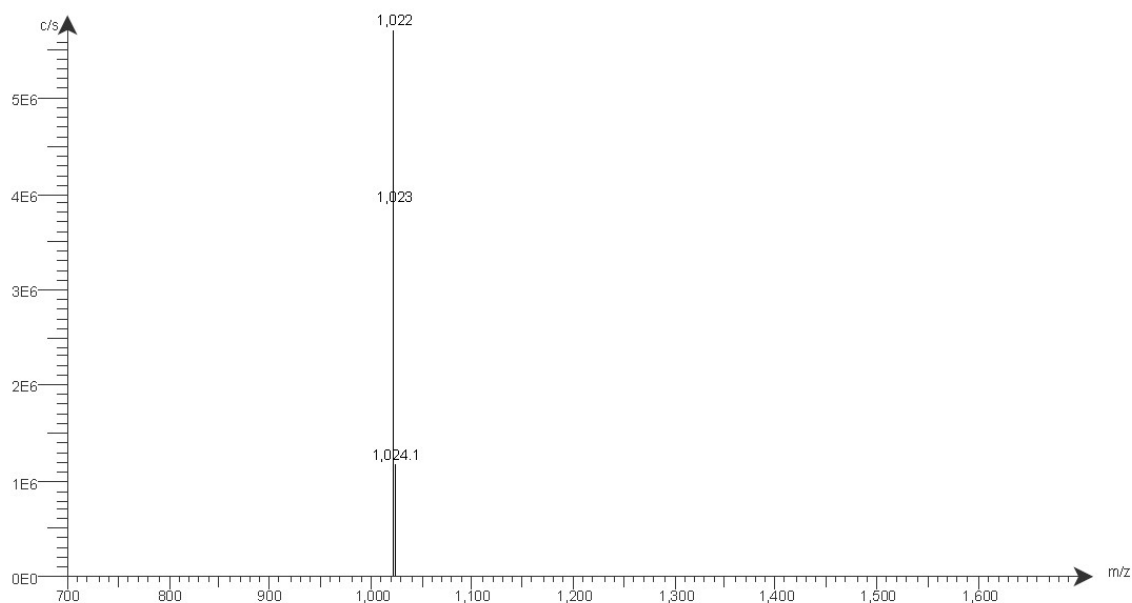


Fig. S2: Mass spectrum (ESI-MS) of compound 1

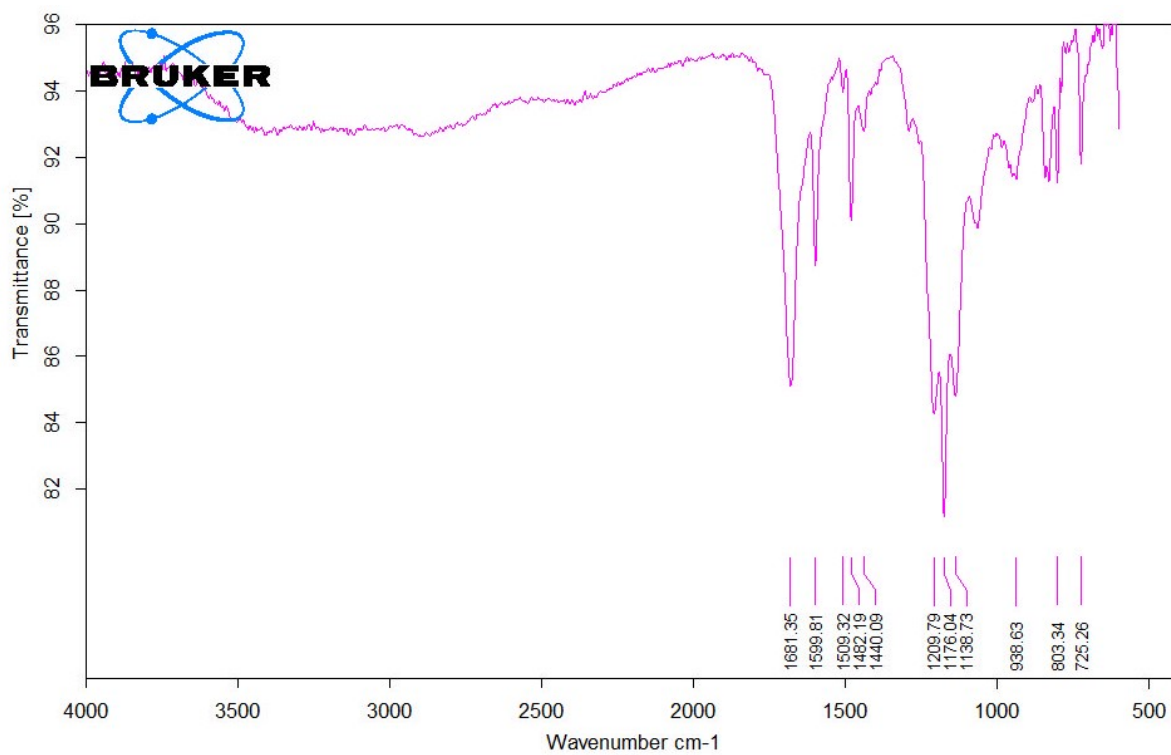


Figure S3: FT-IR spectrum of compound 2

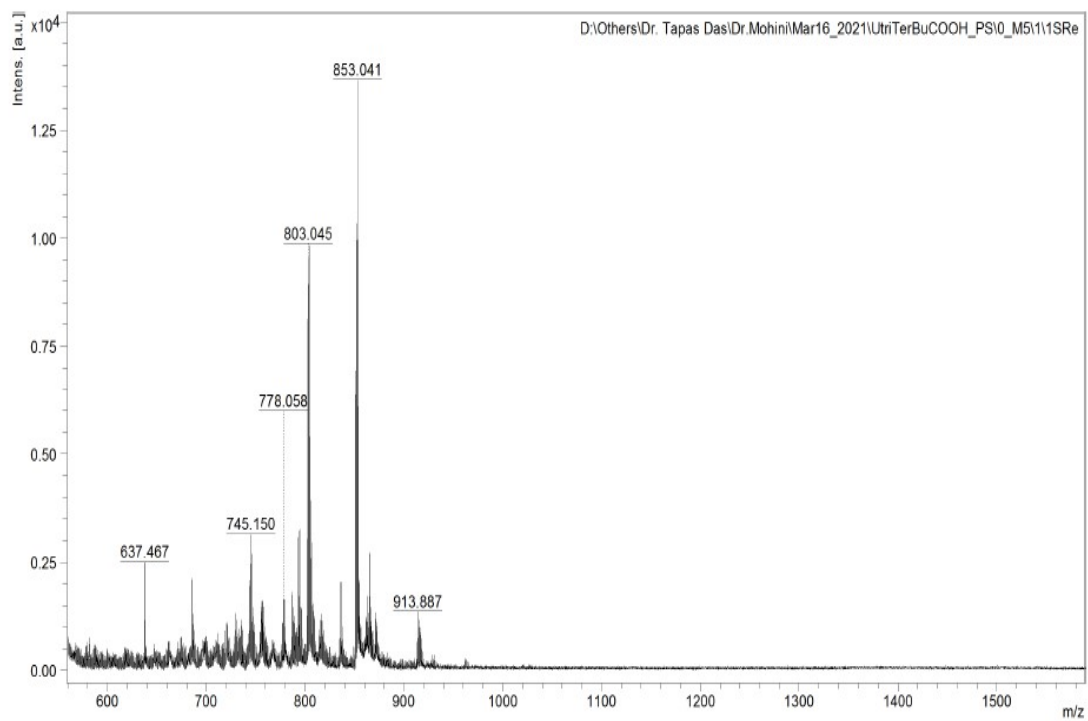


Figure S4: Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF) of compound 2

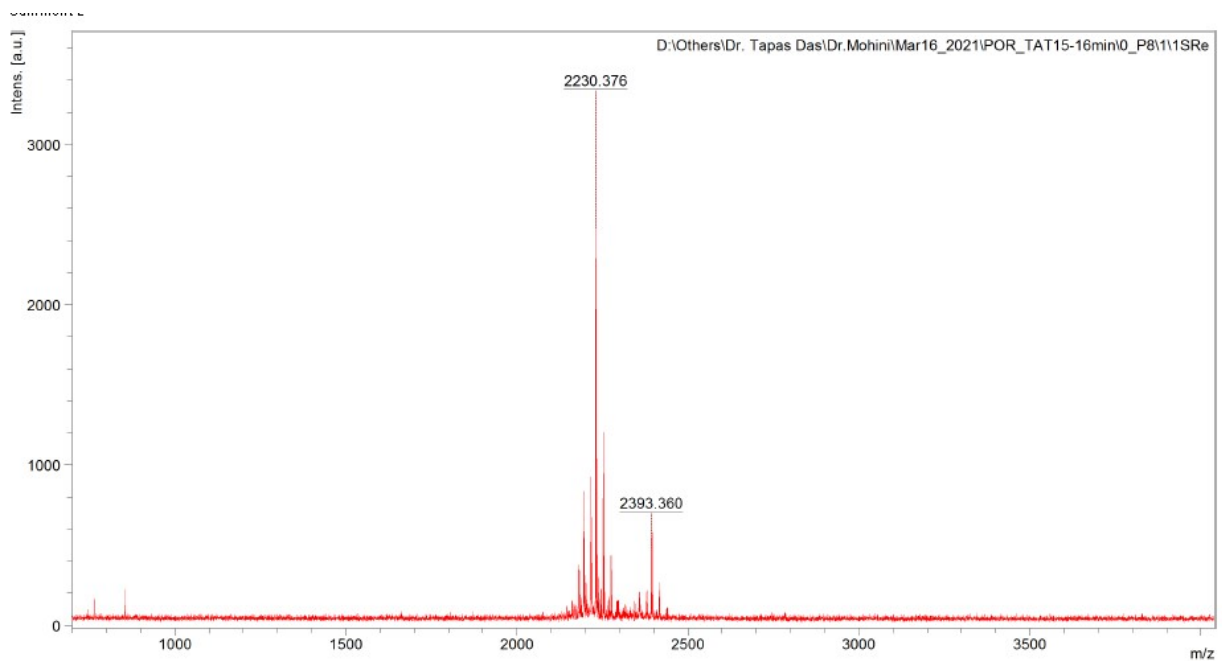


Figure S5: Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF) of compound 3

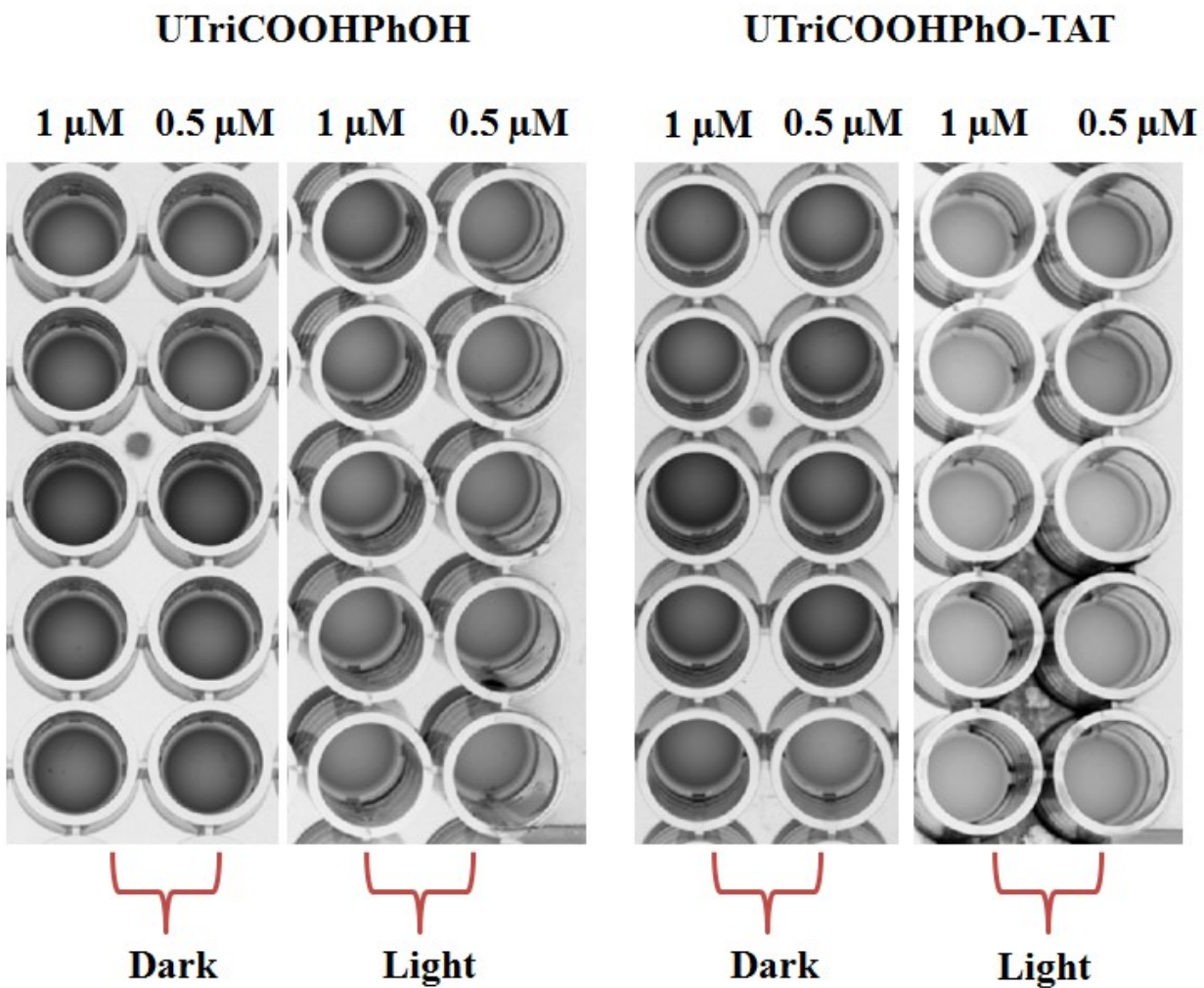


Figure S6: Images of well plate showcasing the decline in intensity (dark grey to light grey) upon light exposure for compound 2 and 3 in A549 cells, at two different concentrations viz. 0.5 and 1 μ M.

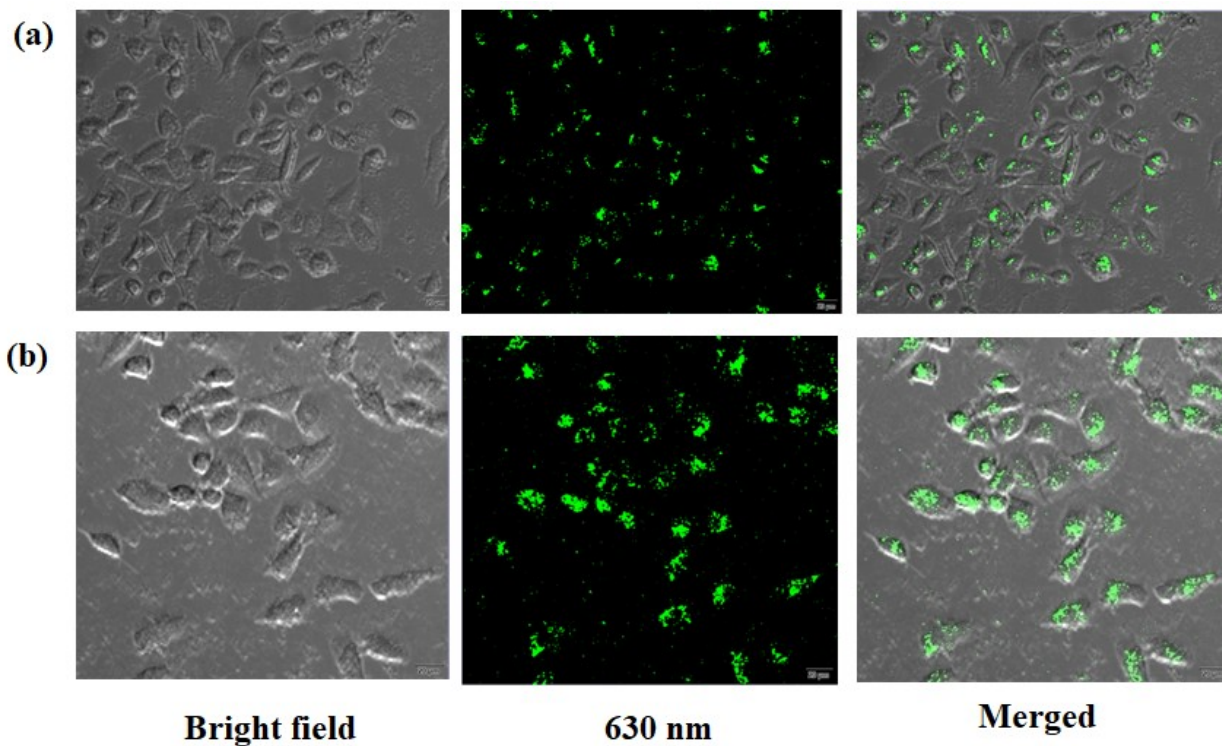


Figure S7: Fluorescence images: (a) of compound 2 (UTriCOOHPhOH) and (b) compound 3 (UTriCOOHPhO-TAT),acquired at 1 μ M concentration in A549 cell lines

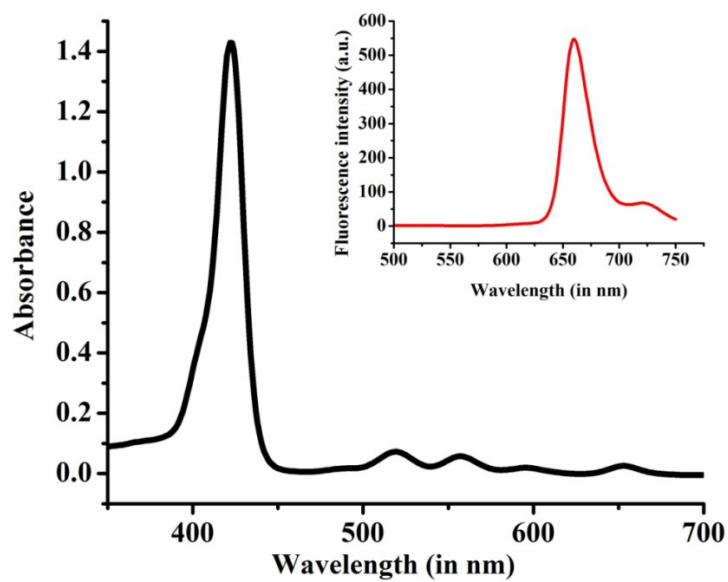


Figure S8: Absorption spectrum and emission spectra (inset: $\lambda_{\text{excitation}} = 423 \text{ nm}$) of compound 2

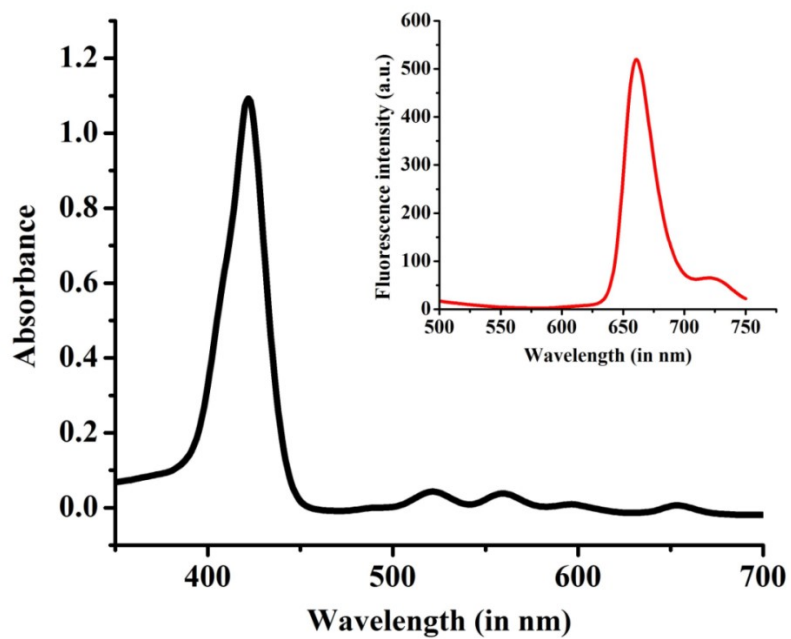


Figure S9: Absorption and emission spectra (inset: $\lambda_{\text{excitation}} = 422 \text{ nm}$) of compound 3

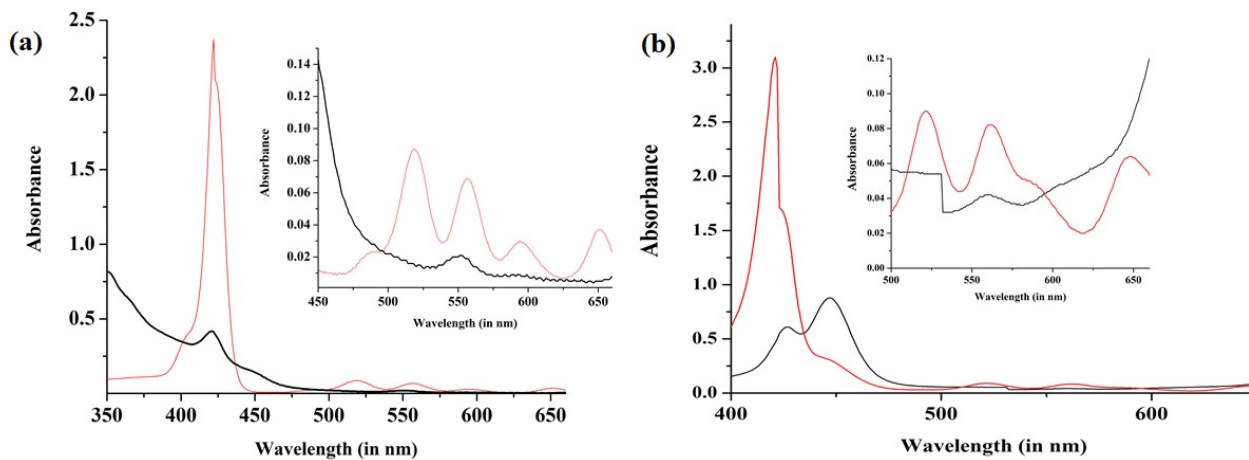


Figure S10: UV-Vis spectra of (a) UTriCOOHPhOH and, (b) UTriCOOHPhO-TAT, respectively (red color) overlaid with their respective ^{nat}Ga -complexes (black color) exhibiting the reduction in number of Q-bands upon metal complexation in the porphyrin core