Supporting Information

Synthesis of biologically-derived polypyrogallol nanofiber for antibacterial application

Zhen Tian^a, Guo Wu^a, Matt Libby^a, Kang Wu^a, Kyung Jae Jeong^a, and Young Jo Kim^{a*}

^a Department of Chemical Engineering, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824, USA.

* To whom correspondence should be addressed: Fax: 1-603-862-3747; Tel: 1-603-862-2298 E-mail: youngjo.kim@unh.edu

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Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹) ^a		Assignments
PG	PPG	
3365, 3223	3446, 3300	Phenolic O–H stretching
	1590, 1562	aromatic skeletal vibration of
		polymer chain
1615, 1519, 1482, 1361	1410, 1378, 1349	C–C/C=C stretching
1286, 1239	1239	Phenolic C–O stretching
	1278, 1038	Phenyl ether C–O–C stretching
	1012	Vinyl ether stretching
846, 828	838	Bending vibration of C-H

Table S1. Peak assignments of FT-IR spectra for PG and PPG

^aEstimated uncertainty = ± 1 cm⁻¹.



Figure S1. (a) Synthesis of poly(pyrogallol) nanofiber. (b) Optical image of eumelanin pigments.



Figure S2. *Time course aggregation observation of eumelanin (Mel) and PPG during (a) 1 minute and (b) 48 hours.*



Figure S3. UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra of PPG and Mel dispersed in water.



Figure S4. Raman spectra of Mel. Two broad peaks at about 1380 and 1580 cm⁻¹ indicate that Mel exhibits semi-crystalline structure similar to that of disordered graphite.