

Supplementary Material

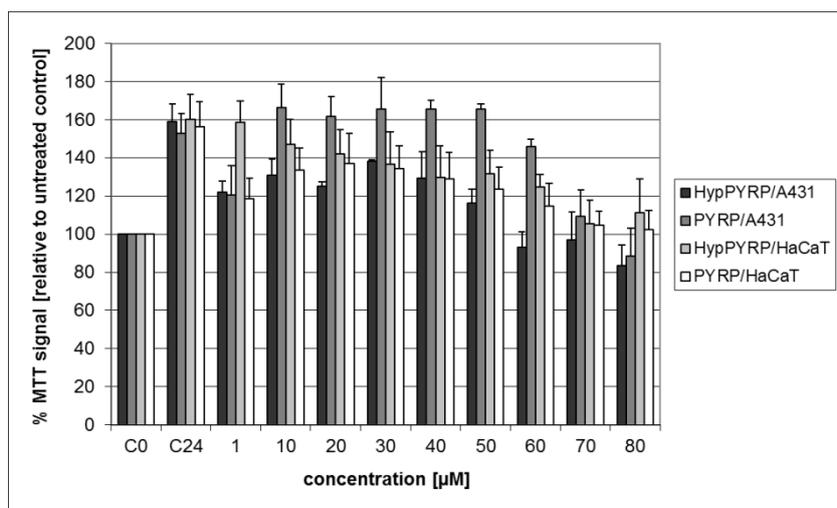


Figure ESI 1. Dark effects of the non-covalently bound photosensitizer HypPYRP and the corresponding polymer (PYRP) in A431 and HaCaT cells. Cell viability in % was related to the respective untreated control C_0 .

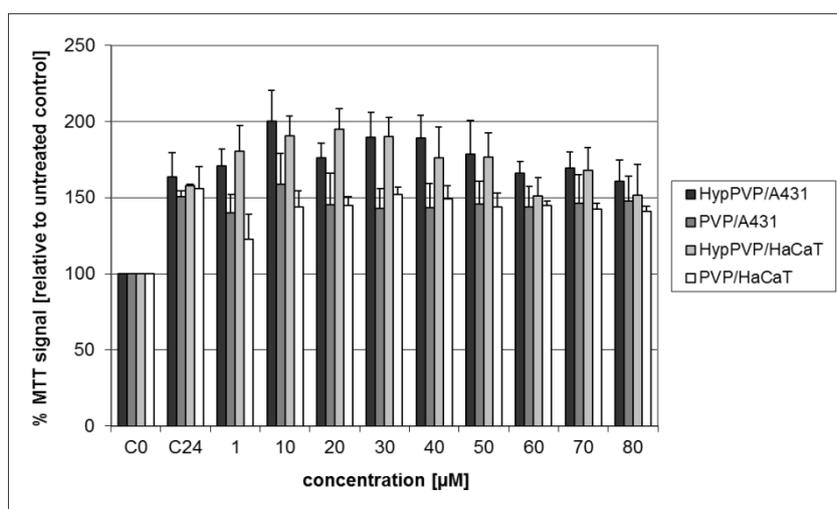


Figure ESI 2. Dark cytotoxicity of the non-covalently bound photosensitizer HypPVP and the corresponding polymer (PVP) in A431 and HaCaT cells. Cell survival in % was related to the respective untreated control C_0 .

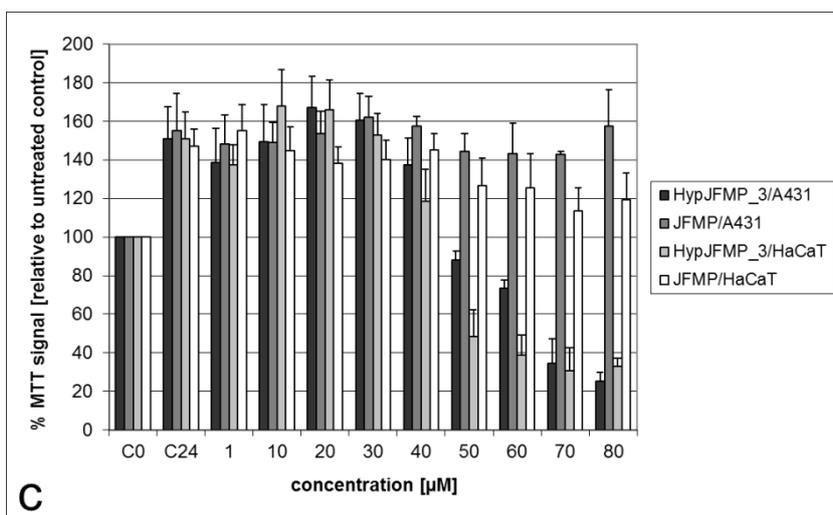
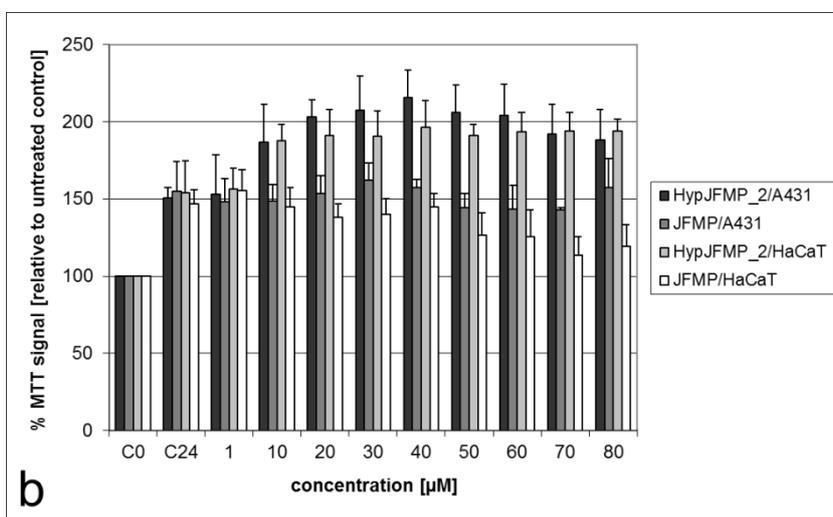
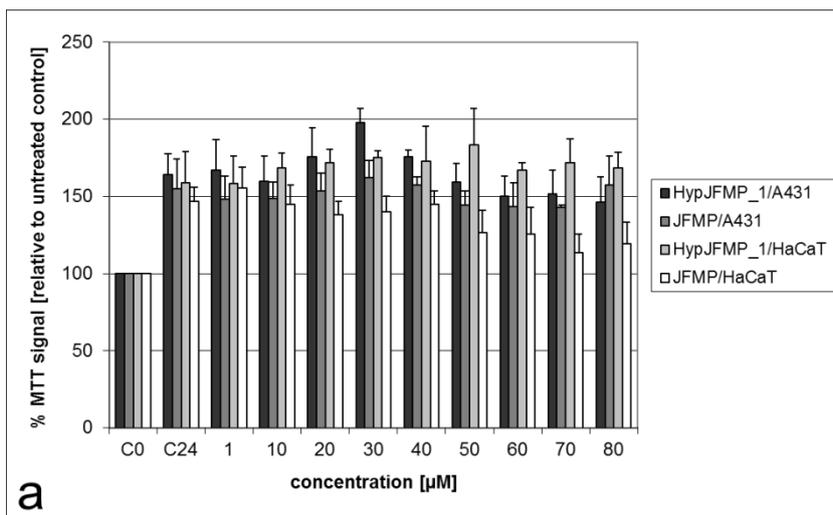


Figure ESI 3. Dark cytotoxicity of the covalently bound photosensitizers (a) HypJFMP_1, (b) HypJFMP_2 and (c) HypJFMP_3 and the corresponding polymer (JFMP) in A431 and HaCaT cells. Cell survival in % was related to the respective untreated control C_0 .

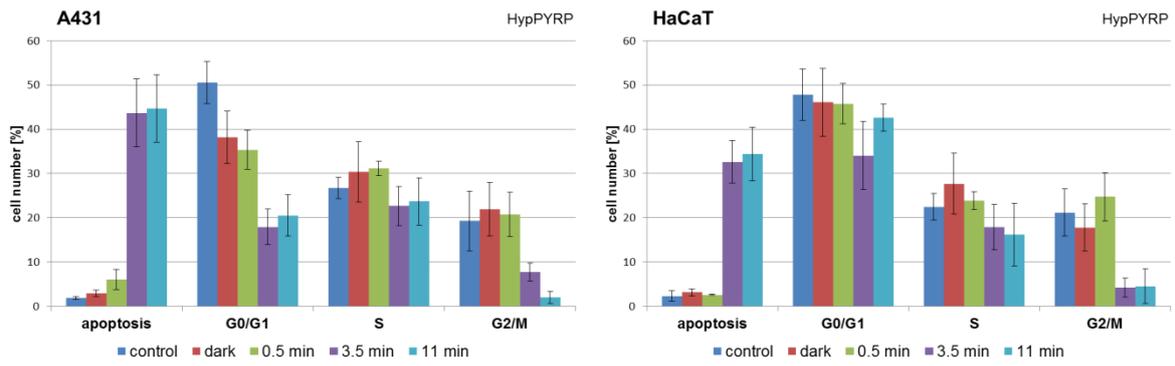


Figure ESI 4. Light dose-dependent cell cycle alterations and apoptosis induction following PDT with 5 μm HypPYRP in A431 and HaCaT cells. DNA content/stainability analyzed 8 hours post irradiation. Values represent % of total cells.

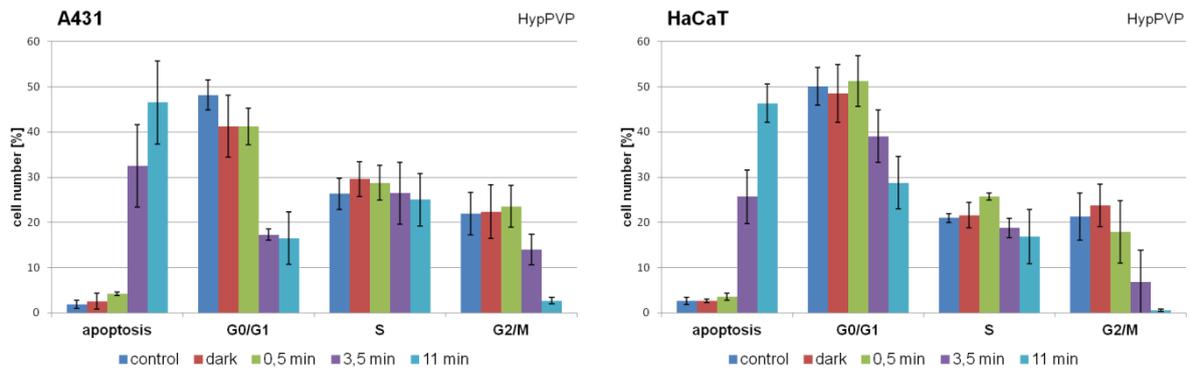


Figure ESI 5. Light dose-dependent cell cycle alterations and apoptosis induction following PDT with 5 μm HypPVP in A431 and HaCaT cells. DNA content/stainability analyzed 8 hours post irradiation. Values represent % of total cells.

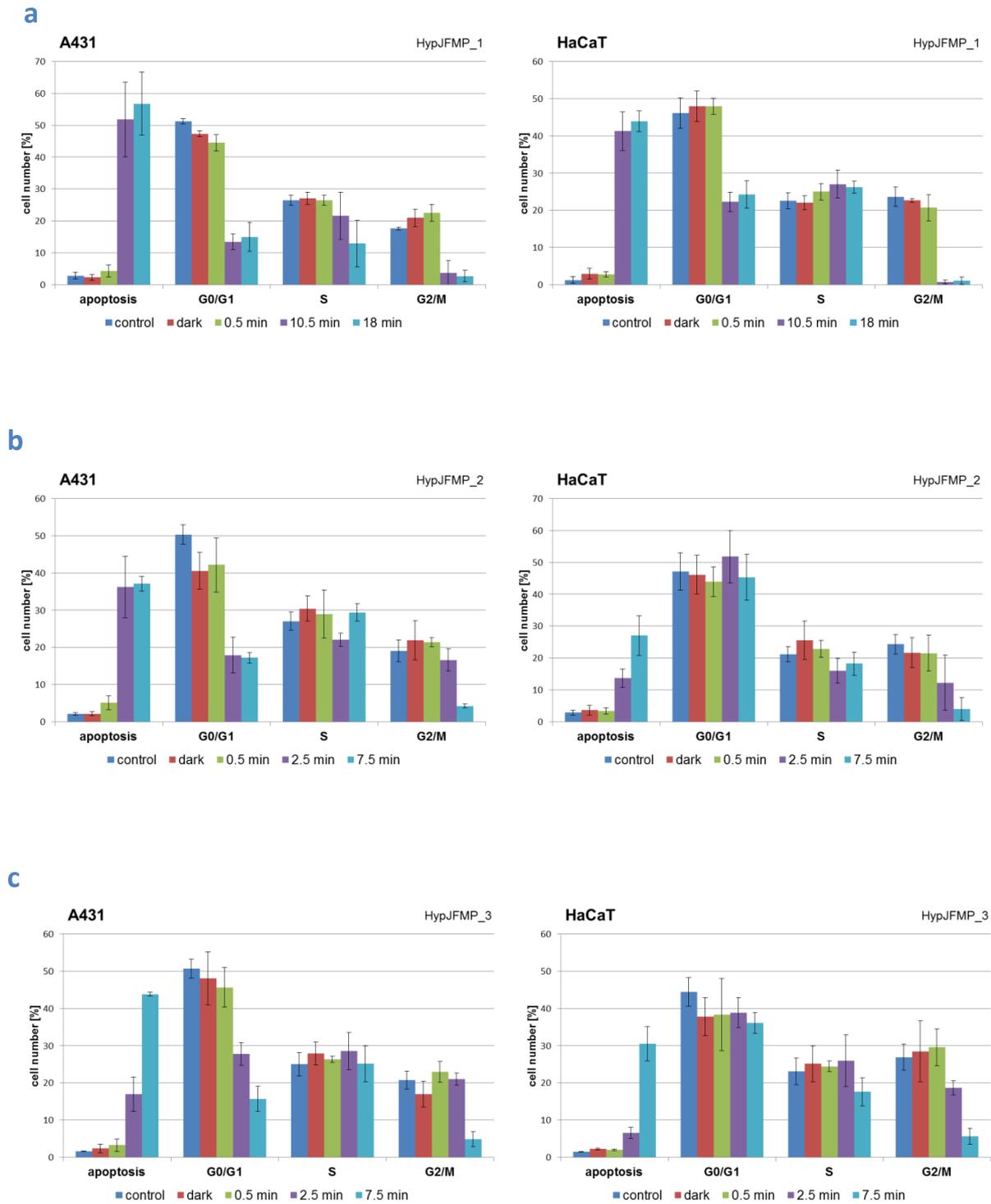


Figure ESI 6. Light dose-dependent cell cycle alterations and apoptosis induction following PDT with 5 μm (a) HypJFMP_1, (b) HypJFMP_2 and (c) HypJFMP_3 in A431 and HaCaT cells. DNA content/stainability analyzed 8 hours post irradiation. Values represent % of total cells.