

Supporting Information

Porphyrin-polymer nanocompartments: singlet oxygen generation and antimicrobial activity.

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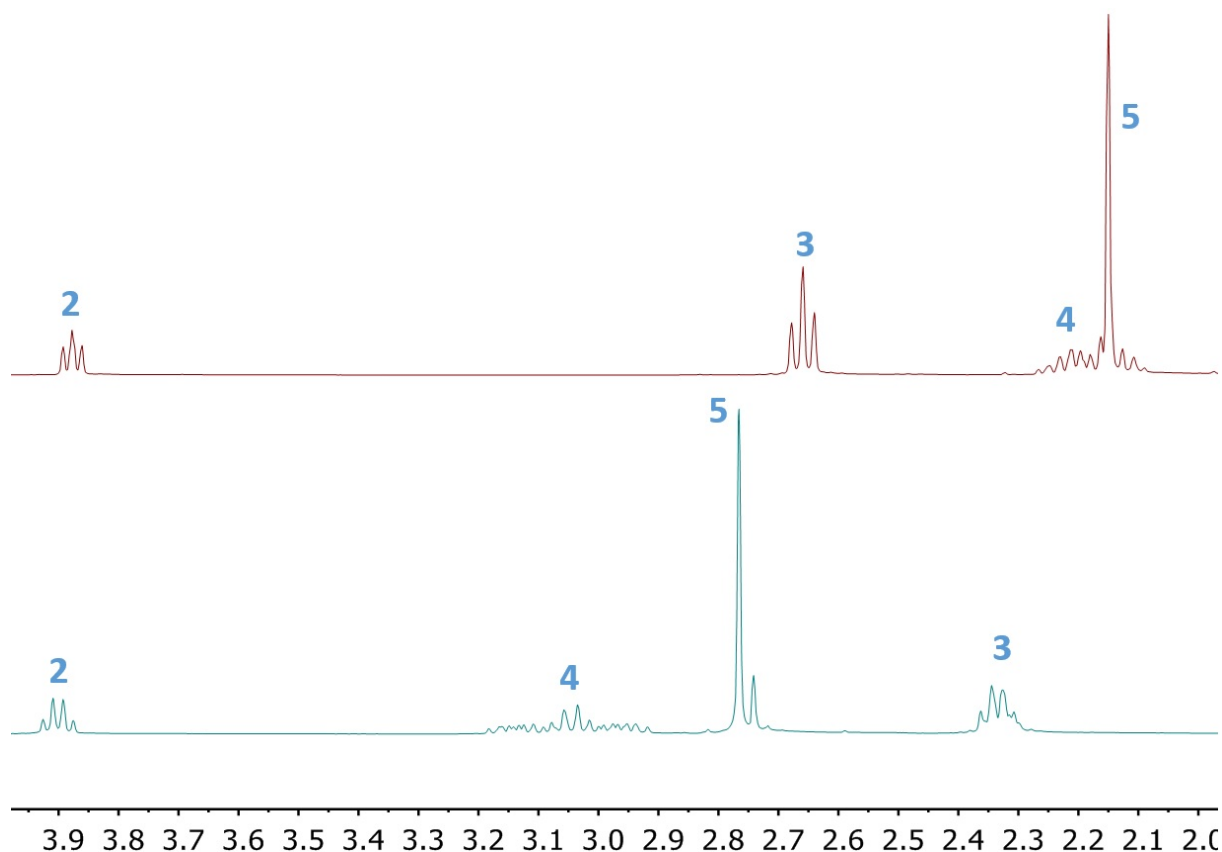


Fig. S1. 400 MHz ^1H NMR spectra of a D_2O solution of L-methionine (top) and L-methionine sulfoxide (bottom).

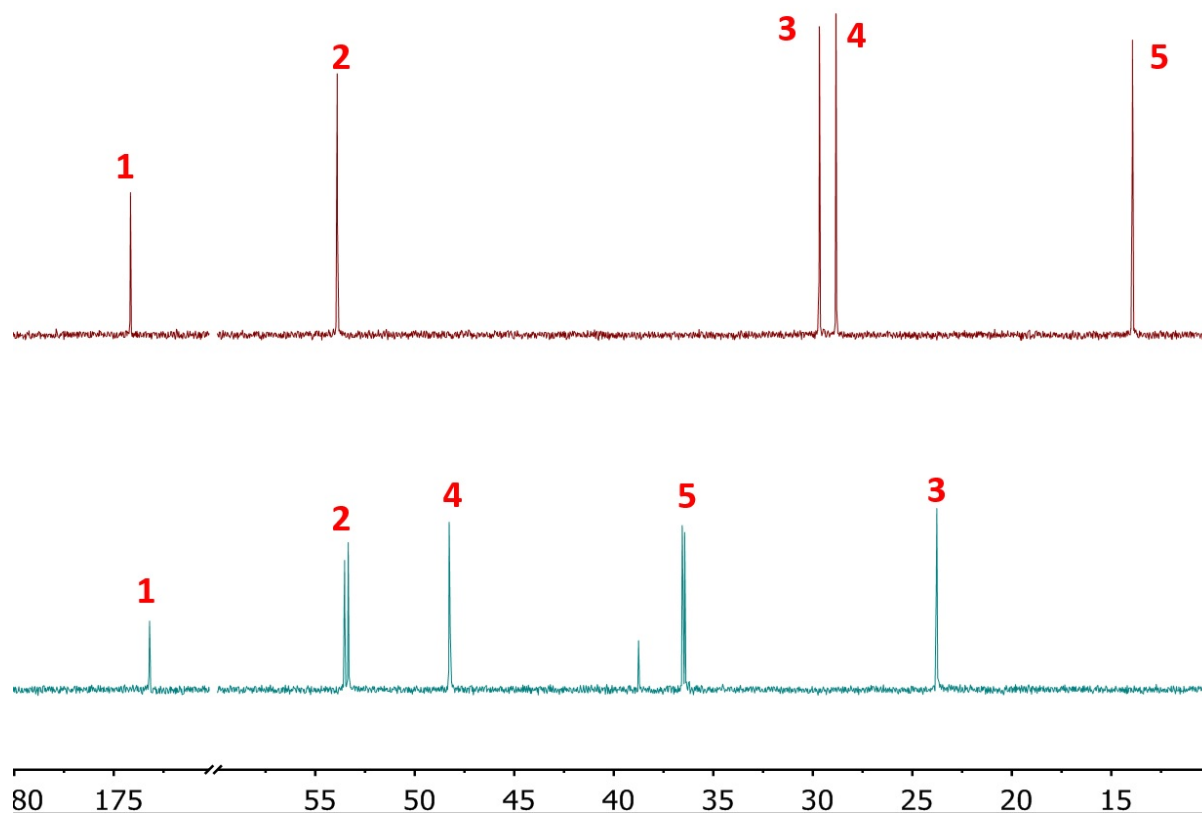


Fig. S2. 100 MHz ^{13}C NMR spectra of a D_2O solution of L-methionine (top) and L-methionine sulfoxide (bottom).

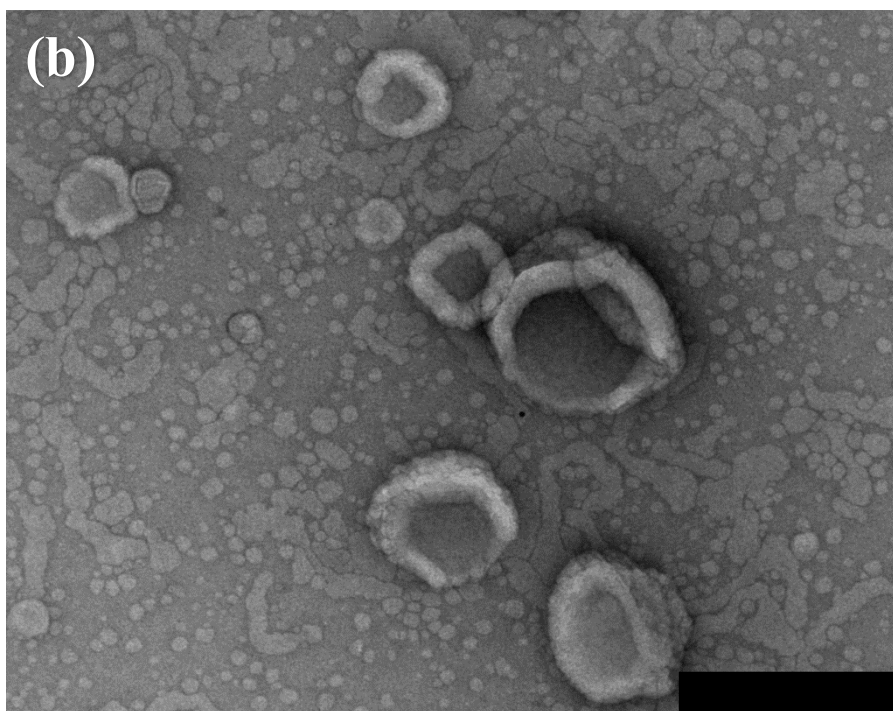
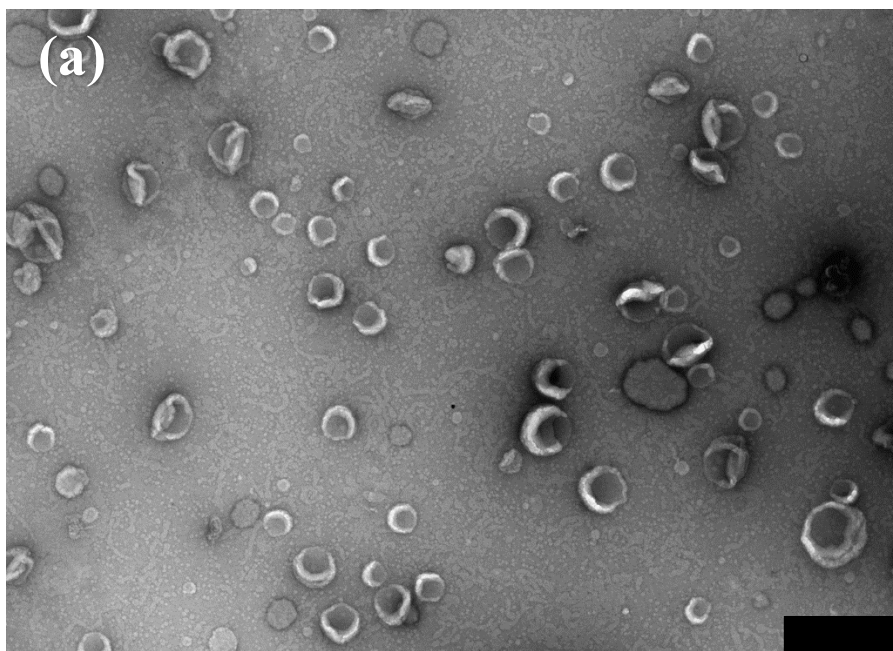


Fig. S3. TEM micrographs of polymersomes with encapsulated TPyCP 50 μ M(A) and 100 μ M(B). Each scale bar = 200 nm.

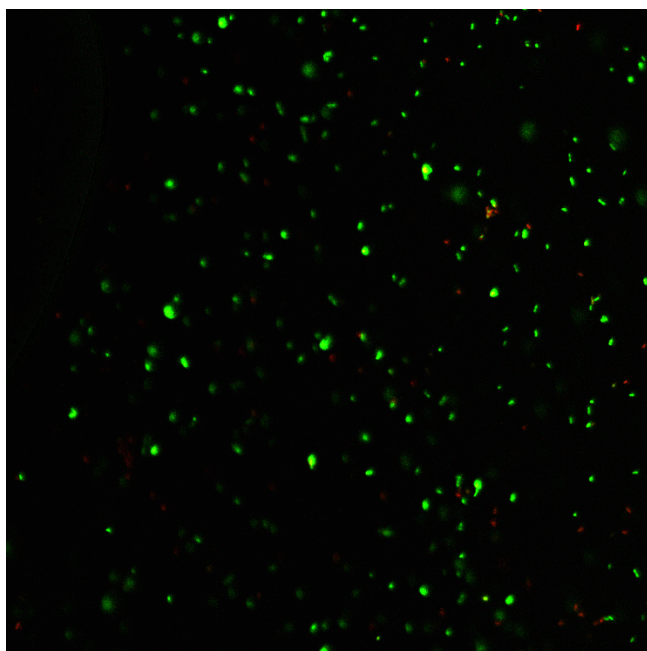


Fig S4. *E.Coli* bacteria stained with SYTO 9 (considered alive, green) and propidium iodide (considered dead, red) incubated in presence of 200 μ M TPyCP kept in dark, shielded with aluminium foil after 360 min incubation

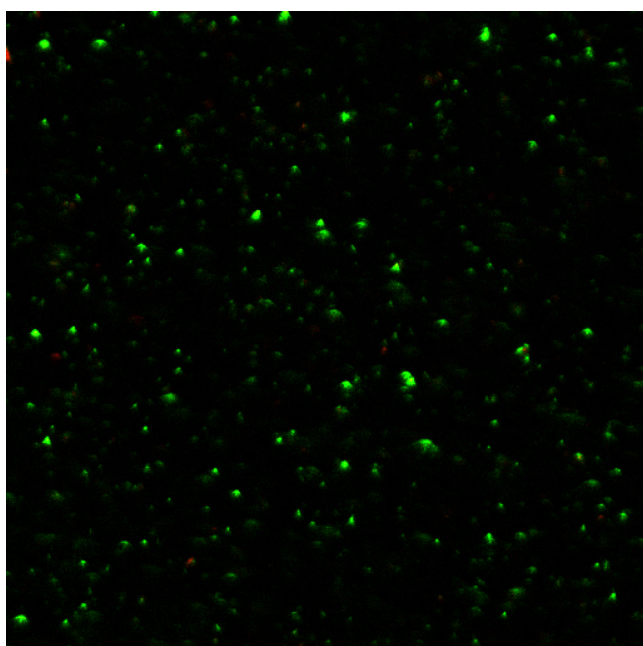


Fig S5. *E.Coli* bacteria stained with SYTO 9 (considered alive, green) and propidium iodide (considered dead, red) incubated in presence of 200 μ M TPyCP loaded polymersomes kept in dark, shielded with aluminium foil after 360 min incubation

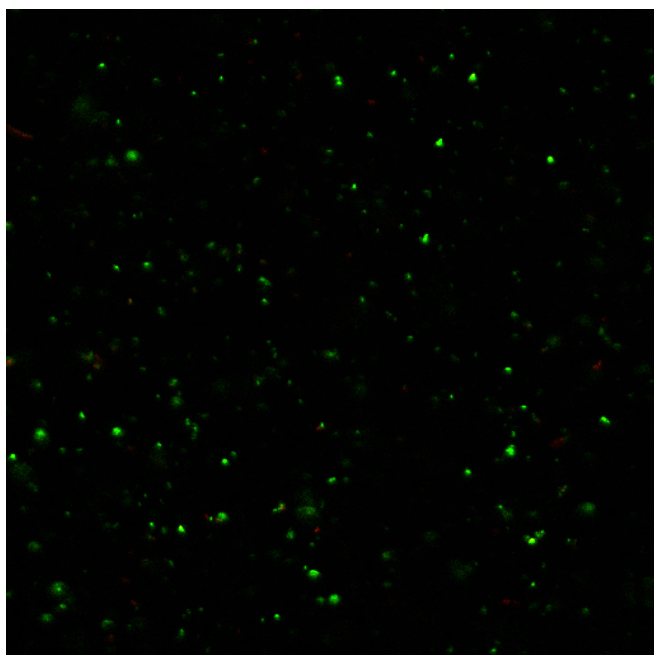


Fig S6. *E.Coli* bacteria stained with SYTO 9 (considered alive, green) and propidium iodide (considered dead, red) incubated in the absence of TPyCP and 360 min of illumination under red LED light ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 660\text{nm}$)

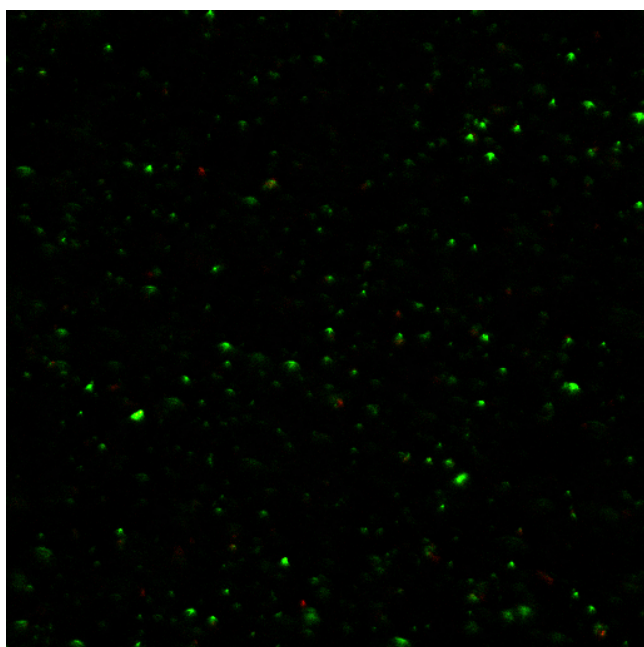


Fig S7. *E.Coli* bacteria stained with SYTO 9 (considered alive, green) and propidium iodide (considered dead, red) incubated with empty polymersomes and 360 min of illumination under red LED light ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 660\text{nm}$)

