

Supporting Information

Novel fluorinated ring-fused chlorins as promising PDT agents against melanoma and esophagus cancer

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I. NMR Spectra of Compounds 4-8

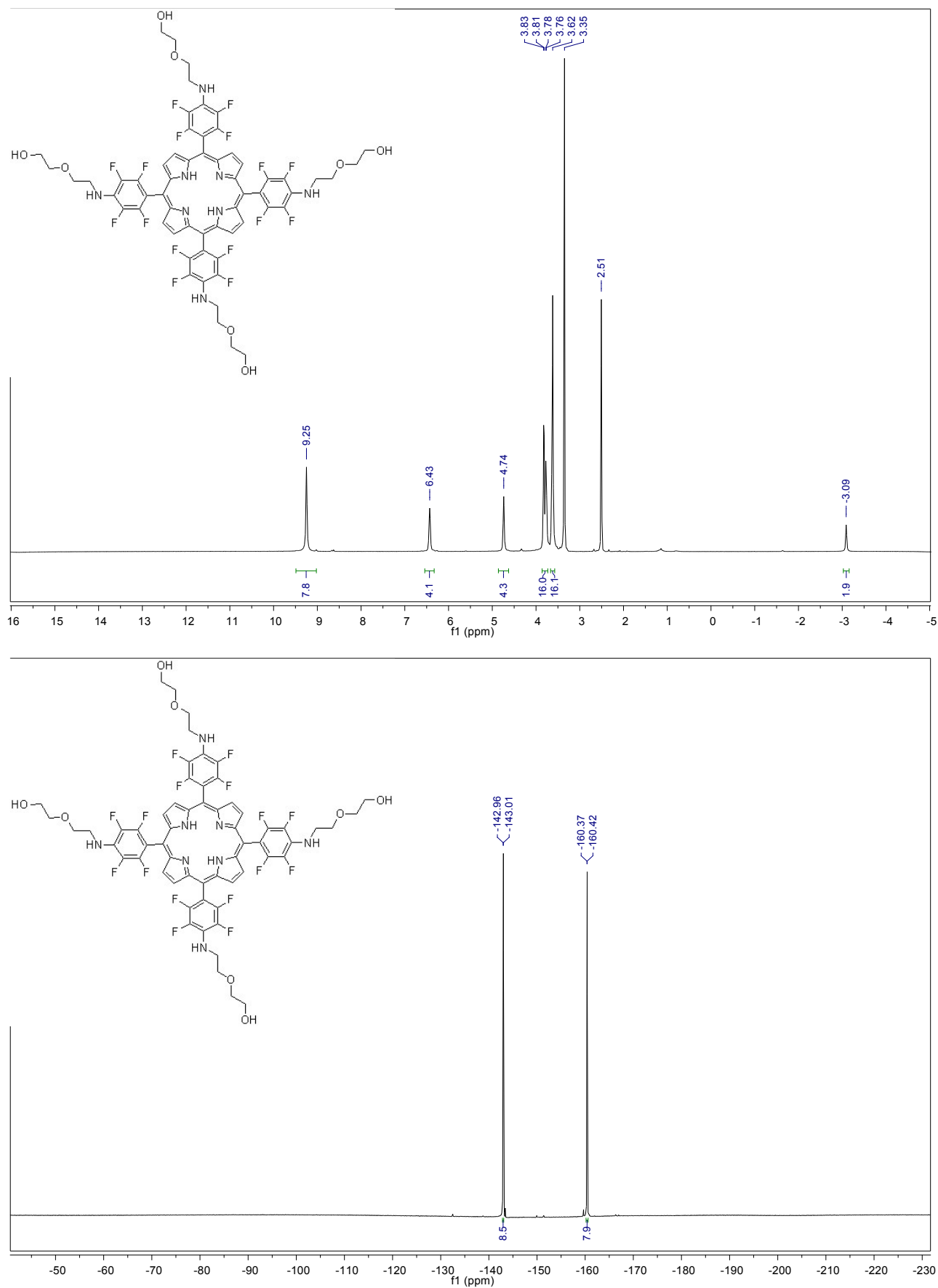


Figure S1. (a) ¹H NMR spectrum (top) and (b) ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (bottom) of porphyrin 5 in DMSO-*d*₆.

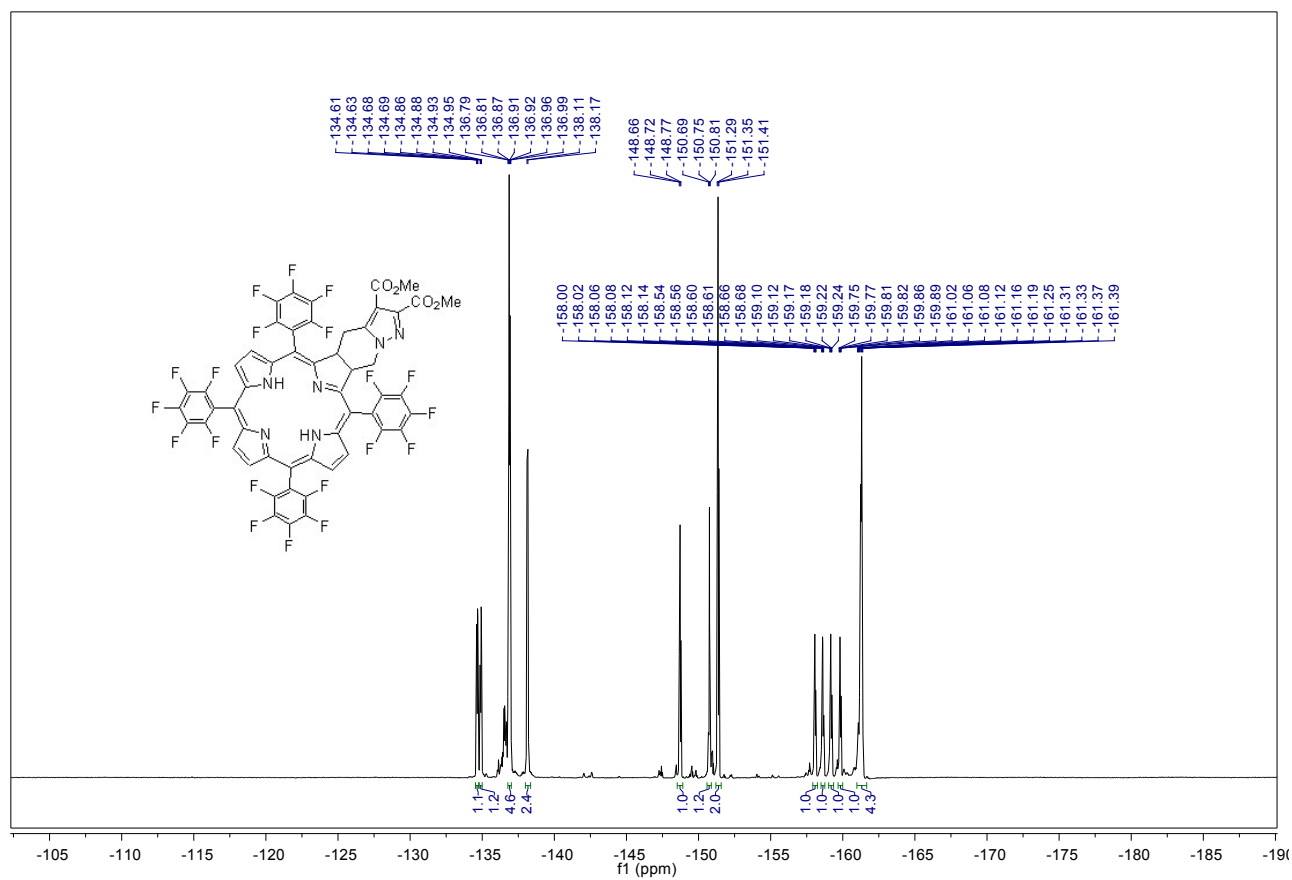
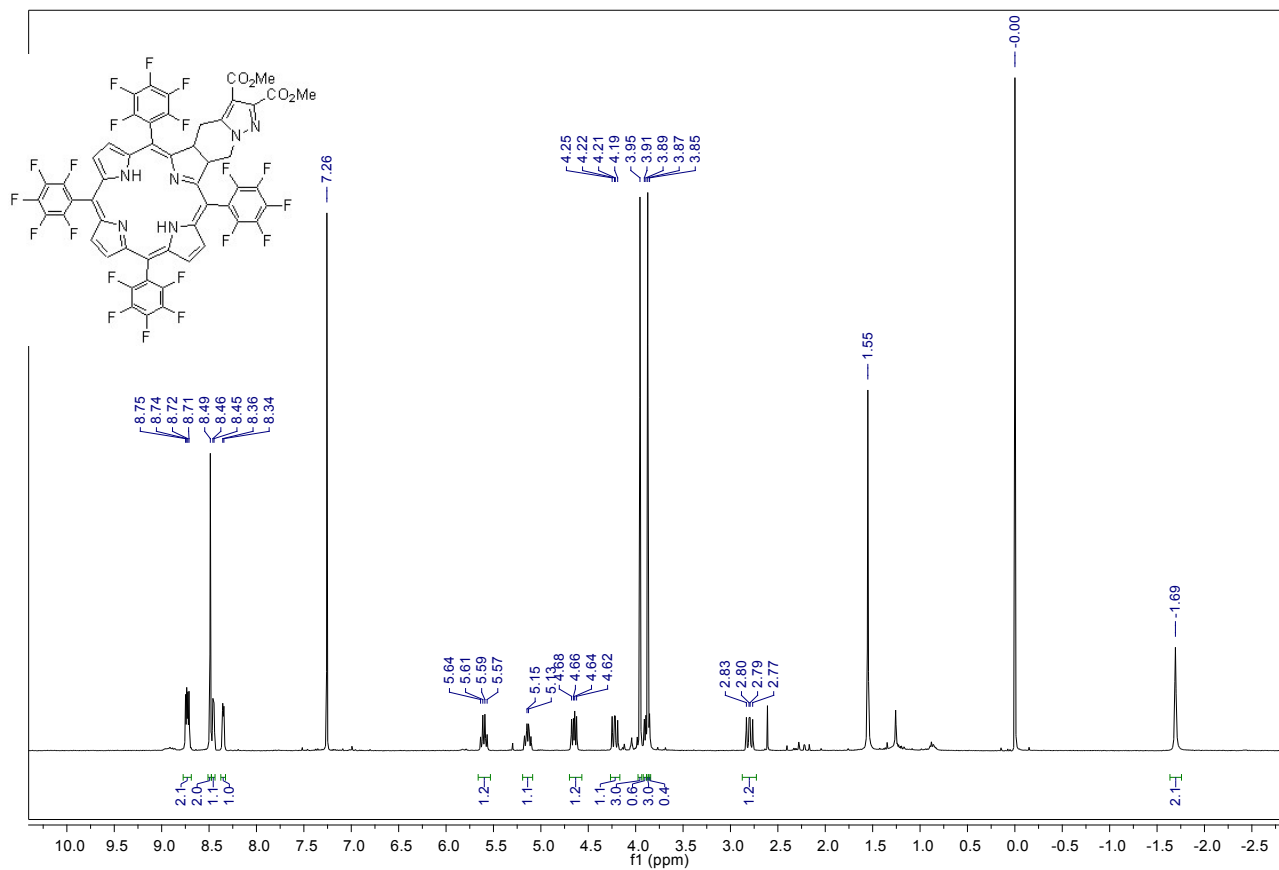


Figure S2. (a) ¹H NMR spectrum (top) and (b) ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (bottom) of chlorin 4 in CDCl₃.

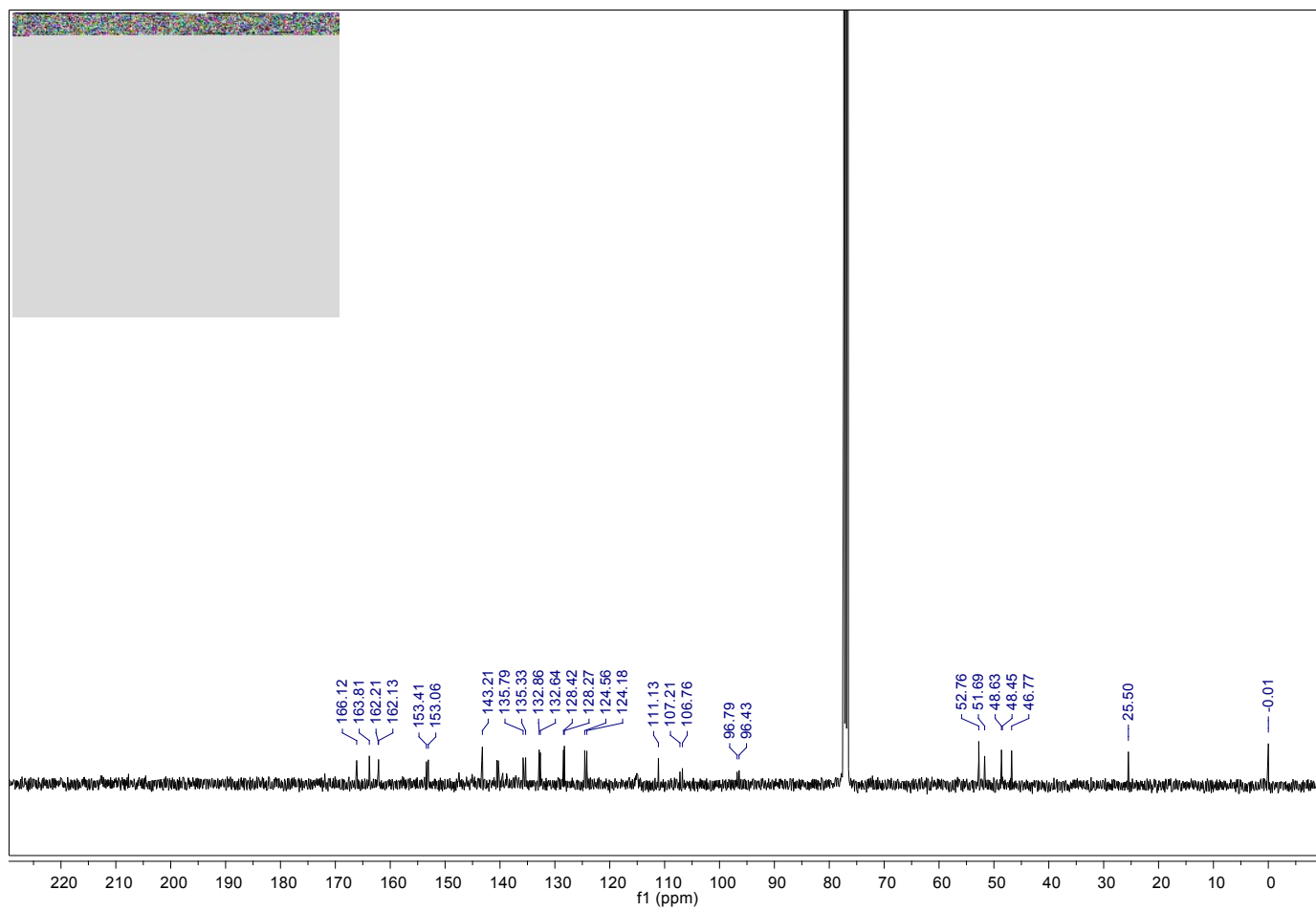


Figure S2. (c) ^{13}C NMR spectrum of chlorin 4 in CDCl_3 .

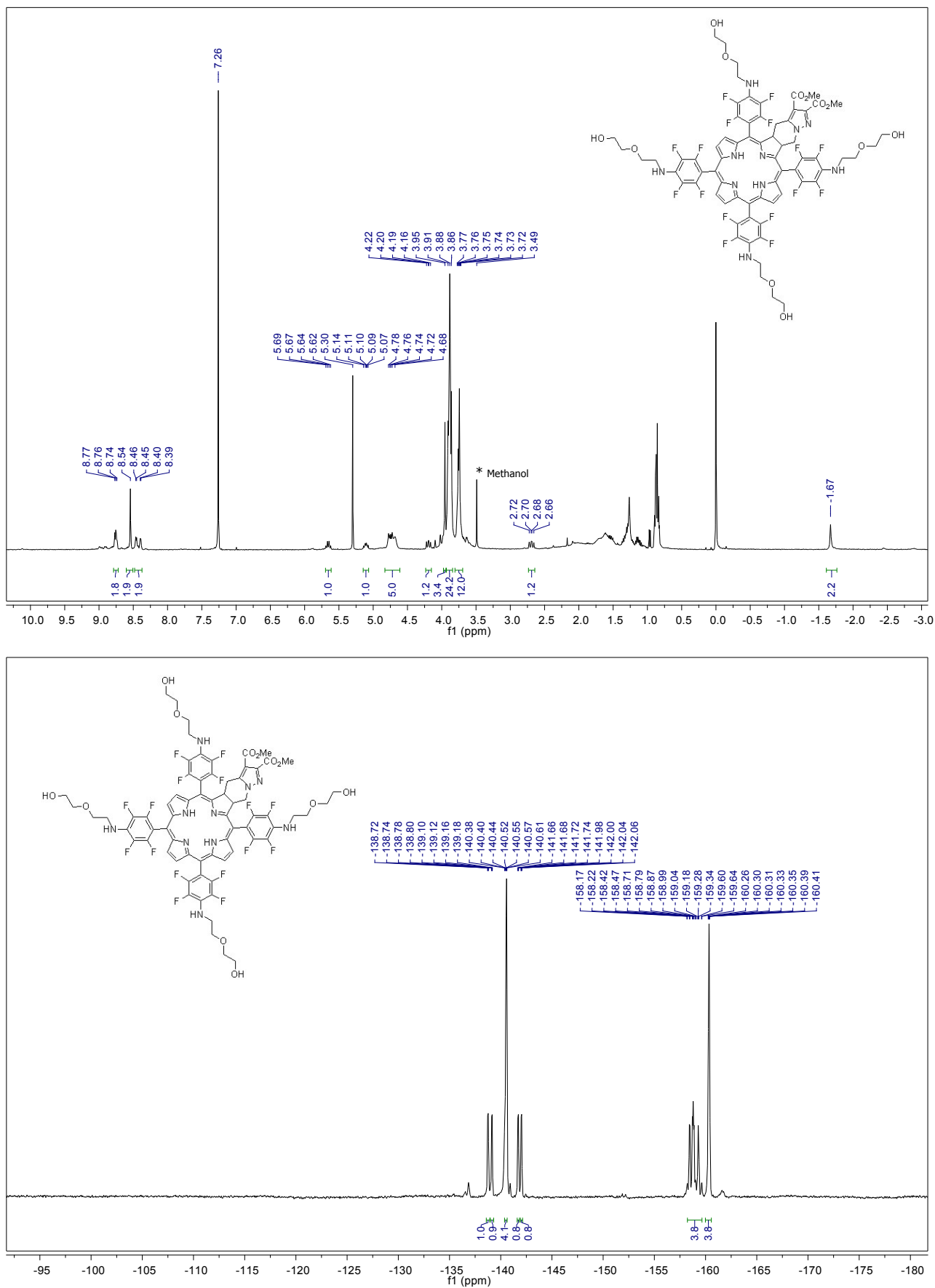


Figure S3. (a) ^1H NMR spectrum (top) and (b) ^{19}F NMR spectrum (bottom) of chlorin **6** in CDCl_3 .

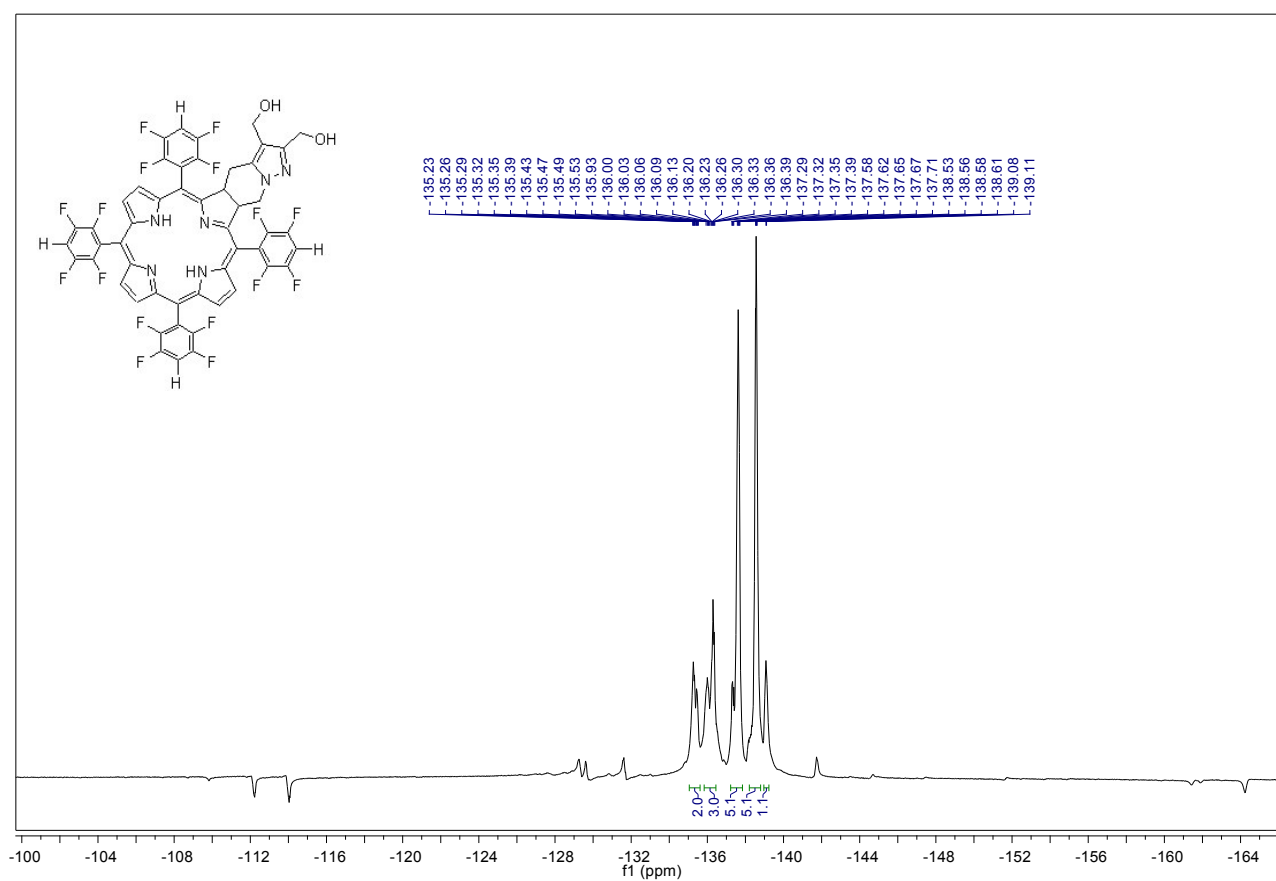
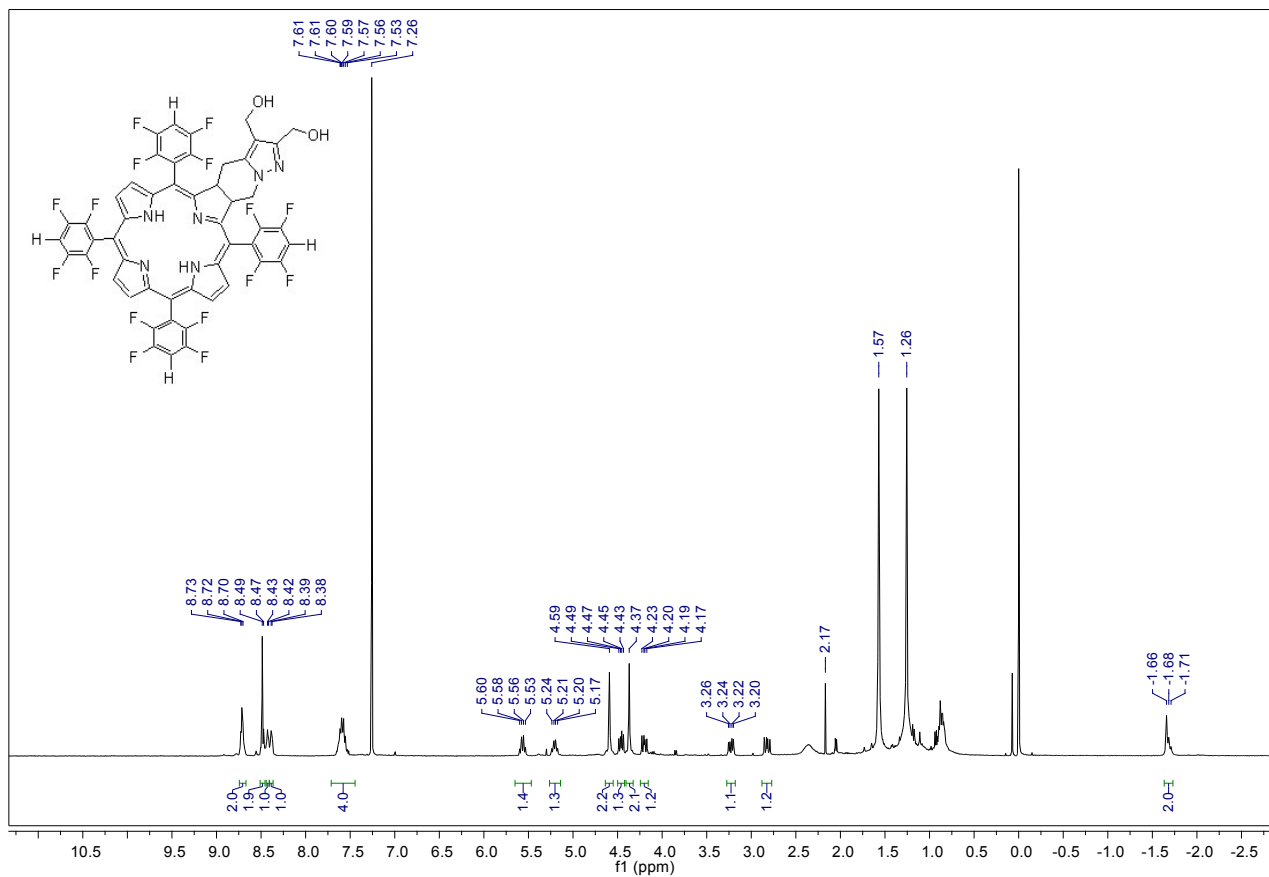


Figure S4. (a) ^1H NMR spectrum (top) and (b) ^{19}F NMR spectrum (bottom) of chlorin 7 in CDCl_3 .

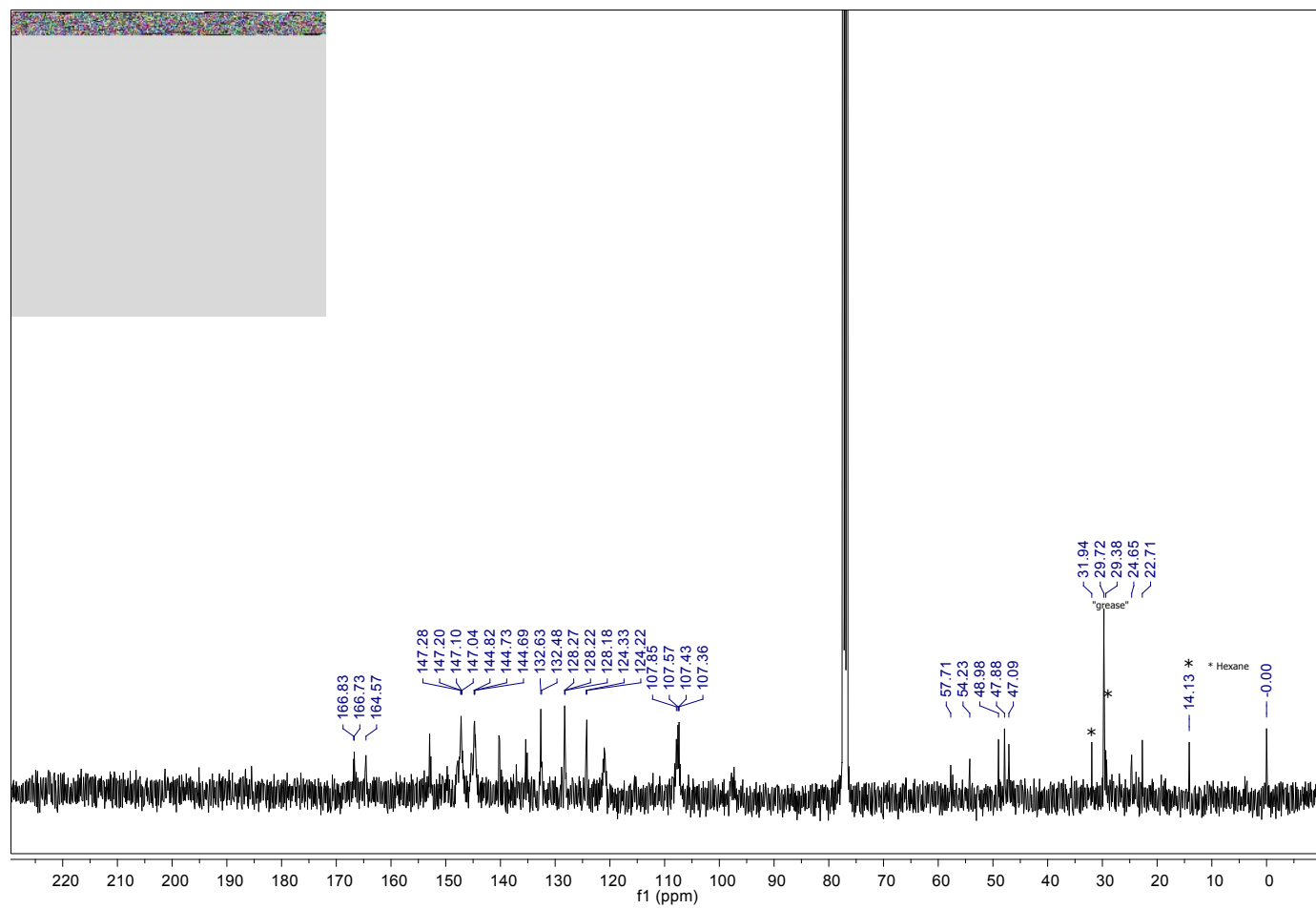


Figure S4. (c) ^{13}C NMR spectrum of chlorin 7 in CDCl_3 .

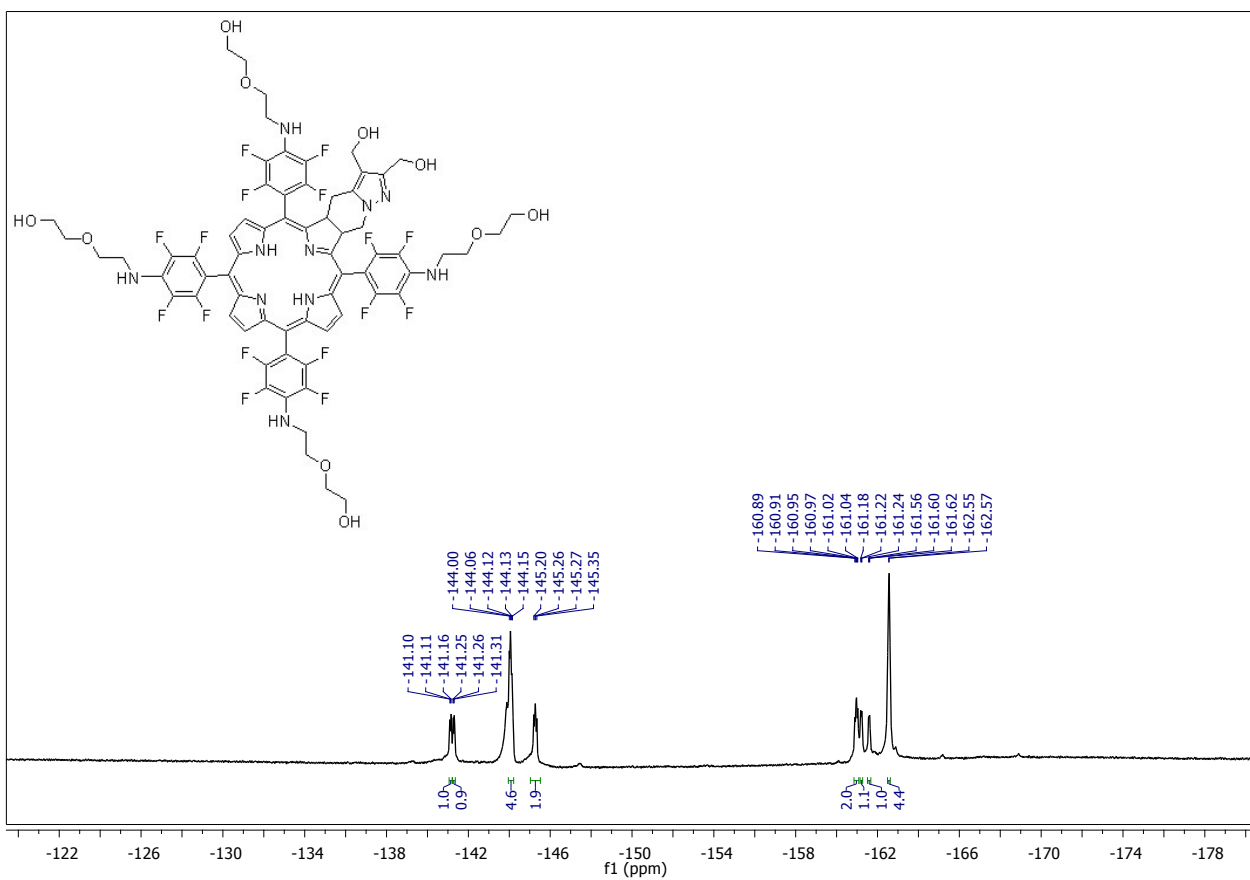
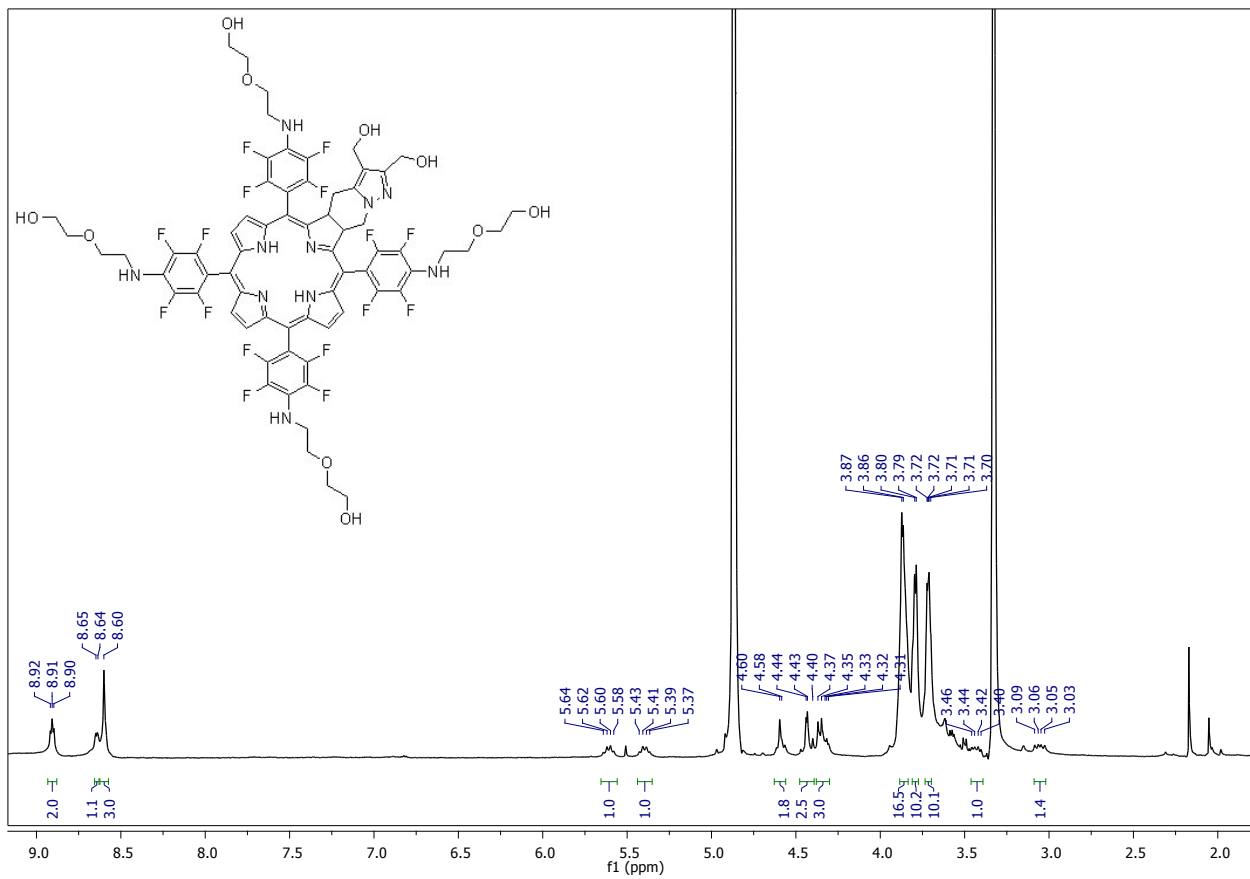


Figure S5. (a) ¹H NMR spectrum (top) and (b) ¹⁹F NMR spectrum (bottom) of chlorin 8 in CD₄O.

II. Photophysical Spectra of Chlorins 4 and 6-8

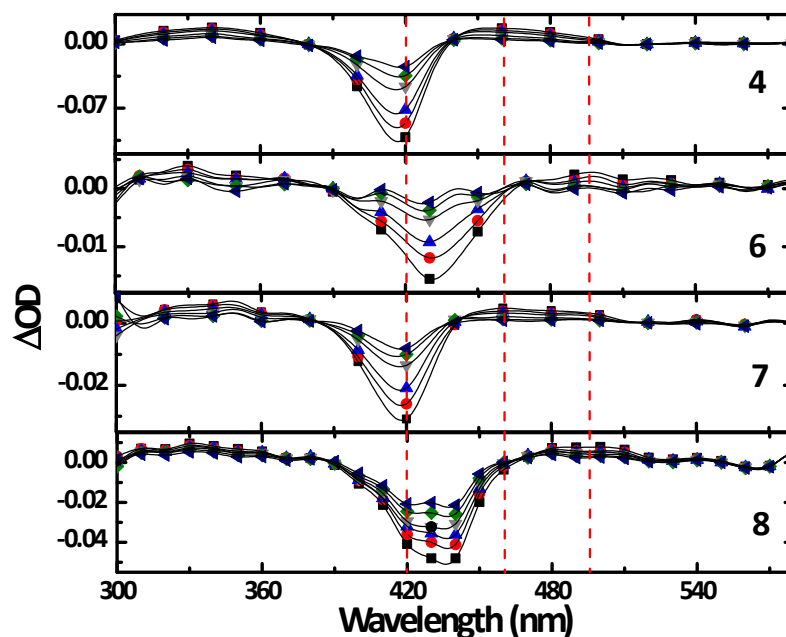


Figure S6. Room temperature time-resolved triplet-singlet difference absorption spectra for chlorins **4** and **6-8** in deaerated DMSO solutions, measured at various times after 355 nm nanosecond laser flash spectroscopy (12, 24, 40, 80, 120 and 160 μ s delay after flash).

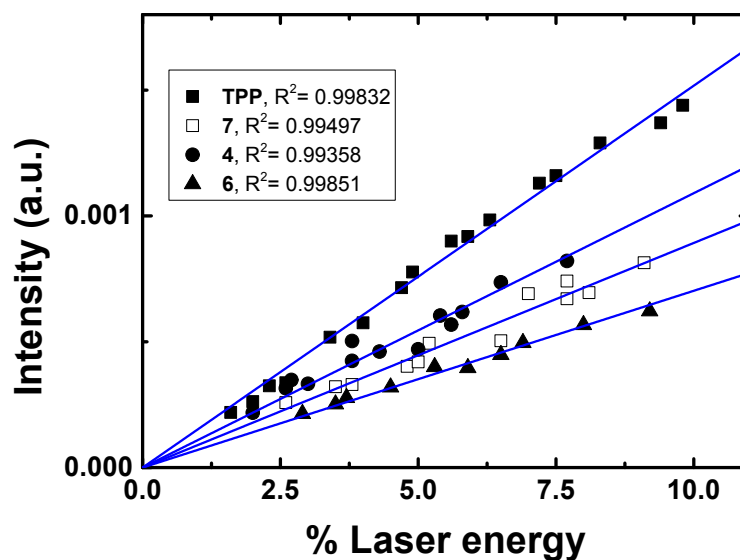


Figure S7- Plots of the initial phosphorescence of singlet oxygen at 1270 nm as a function of laser intensity together with the best fits to the linear part of the curve for the reference compound, *meso*-tetraphenylporphyrin (TPP), and chlorins **4**, **6** and **7** in air saturated toluene and dimethyl sulfoxide solutions, respectively, at 293 K.