Supporting Information

Novel cation-loaded porphyrin nanofiber membranes



for bacterial infections

Supplementary Figures

5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-10, 15, 20-trimesitylporphyrin, TMP-OH

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.83 (d, 2H, *J* = 4.5 Hz, pyrrole H), 8.71 (d, 2H, *J* = 4.6 Hz, pyrrole H), 8.67 (s, 4H, pyrrole H), 8.04 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, phenyl H), 7.30 (s, 6H, phenyl H), 7.10 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, phenyl H), 5.32 (s, 1H, -OH), 2.65 (d, 9H, *J* = 4.0 Hz, *p*-CH₃), 1.89 (s, 19H, *o*-CH₃), -2.51 (br, s, 2H, -NH). ¹³C NMR(DEPT, 151MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 135.44 (s, porphyrin carbon), 127.88(s, porphyrin carbon), 113.54(s, porphyrin carbon), 21.63(d, -CH₃), 21.41(s, -CH₃). ESI-MS m/z calcd. for C₅₃H₄₉N₄O, [M+H]⁺,757.3902; found: 757.3901.



Figure S1 ¹H NMR of TMP-OH



Figure S2 ¹³C NMR(DEPT) of TMP-OH











Figure S5 ¹³C NMR (DEPT) of TMP-O(CH₂)₆Br.





N, *N*-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-*N*-(6-(4-(10,15,20-trimesitylporphyrin-5-yl) phenoxy) hexan)-*N*-methanaminium bromide, *TMP*-O(CH₂)₆*N*⁺(C₂H₅OH)₂CH₃Br⁻, *TMP*⁽⁺⁾: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, d_6 -DMSO) δ 8.79 – 8.42 (m, 8H, pyrrole H), 8.03 (s, 2H, phenyl H), 7.26 (s, 8H, phenyl H), 5.25 (s, 2H, -OH), 4.18 (s, 2H, -O<u>C</u>H₂-), 3.80 (s, 4H, -<u>C</u>H₂OH), 3.42 (s, 6H, -N<u>C</u>H₂-), 3.06 (s, 3H, -NCH₃), 2.43 (s, 9H, *p*-CH₃), 1.69 (s, 27H, -CH₃, -OCH₂<u>C</u>H₂<u>C</u>H₂<u>C</u>H₂<u>C</u>H₂CH₂CH₂N-), -2.75 (br, s, 2H, -NH). ¹³C NMR(DEPT, 151MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ(ppm): 135.03 (s, porphyrin carbon), 127.61(s, porphyrin carbon), 112.63 (s, porphyrin carbon), 67.33(s, -O<u>C</u>H₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂N-), 63.03(s, -N-CH₂<u>C</u>H₂OH), 62.19 (s, -



Figure S7 ¹H NMR of TMP-O(CH₂)₆N⁺(C₂H₅OH)₂CH₃Br⁻



Figure S8 ¹³C NMR (DEPT) of TMP-O(CH₂)₆N⁺(C₂H₅OH)₂CH₃Br⁻







Figure S10 UV-Vis spectra of TMP-O(CH₂)₆N⁺(C₂H₅OH)₂CH₃Br⁻



Figure S11 FT-IR spectrum: (a) TMP-OH; (b) TMP-O(CH2)6Br; (c) TMP⁽⁺⁾



Figure S12 The FT-IR spectrum of nanofiber film containing different concentrations of TMP⁽⁺⁾.



Fig. S13 Cell viability of L929 cells when contacting PC and PCT nanofiber membranes with or without light irradiation for 24 h.



Fig. S14 Photographs and quantitative results of hemolysis of mouse red blood cell under positive group, negative group, PC and PCT nanofiber membranes conditions.

Supplementary Tables

Group Light	PC	PCT 0.02%	PCT 0.05%	PCT 0.1%	PCT 0.2%	PCT 0.5%	PCP 0.5%
Dark	100	93.94	76.52	70.08	63.26	56.44	96.33
Laser	100	77.53	50.06	36.74	34.48	2.85	13.59

Table S1 Mean bacterial survival rate of nano-fiber membrane containing TMPOH (PCP 0.5%)

before modification and **TMP**⁽⁺⁾ at different concentrations on *S. aureus*.

Group Light	PC	PCT 0.02%	PCT 0.05%	PCT 0.1%	PCT 0.2%	PCT 0.5%	PCP 0.5%
Dark	100	78.01	66.91	57.13	28.73	25.83	97.82
Laser	100	58.83	58.67	39.17	7.67	6.17	15.41

Table S2 Mean bacterial survival rate of nano-fiber membrane containing TMPOH (PCP 0.5%)

before modification and **TMP**⁽⁺⁾ at different concentrations on *E. coli*.

days groups	3 days (%)	7 days (%)	10 days (%)	14 days (%)
Blank	14.79	73.64	84.57	89.09
3M	25.11	74.14	89.11	91.74
PC	29.12	74.43	91.68	93.15
РСТ	41.97	76.02	93.35	95.61
PCTL	46.84	81.14	94.57	97.21

Table S3 The wound area ratio at the indicated time points for Blank, 3M, PC, PCT, PCTL.