Supporting Information

Photobactericidal Porphyrin-Cellulose Nanocrystals: Synthesis, Characterization and Antimicrobial Properties[†]

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	% Survival ^b	
Bacterium	15 min illumination ^c	30 min illumination ^c
E. coli	107.23 ± 13.29	80.75 ± 16.41
M. smegmatis	92.42 ± 11.50	100.53 ± 22.95
S. aureus	106.15 ± 26.03	74.25 ± 13.66

Table SD1. Light control experiments with azide surface-modified CNC-N₃ (3).^a

^a CNC-N₃ (**3**) concentration in control experiments was equivalent to 20 μ M CNC-Por (**5**) content for PDI experiments; ^b Percent survival when compared to CNC-N₃ (**3**) dark controls; ^c illumination with white light (400-700 nm, 60 mW/cm²).



Figure SD1. TEM image of CNC (1).



Figure SD2. IR spectra of CNC (1), CNC-Tos (2) and CNC-N₃ (3).



Figure SD3. Graphical representation of the loss in proton signal intensity for PFGSE ¹H-NMR experiments comprised from data shown in Figure 3.



Figure SD4. Concentration dependence of PDI for *M. smegmatis* and *S. aureus* using CNC-Por (5) at constant incubation (30 min) and illumination times (15 min).