

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Novel Oxygen- and Curcumin-Laden Ionic Liquid@Silica Nanocapsules for Enhanced Antimicrobial Photodynamic Therapy

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Table S1. Average hydrodynamic sizes of IL/water emulsions and of the correspondent nanocapsules (mean \pm SD, n=3).

Sample	Z average size (nm)	PDI	Peak 1 (nm)	Peak 2 (nm)
CUR-[BMPYRR][NTf ₂]/Water	283 \pm 29	0.399 \pm 0.023	343 \pm 28	14 \pm 1
CUR-[OMIM][NTf ₂]/Water	207 \pm 37	0.405 \pm 0.001	285 \pm 68	69 \pm 16
CUR-[P _{6,6,6,14}][NTf ₂]/Water	221 \pm 3	0.278 \pm 0.027	309 \pm 11	-
CUR-[BMPYRR][NTf ₂]@ncSi	2901 \pm 479	0.947 \pm 0.048	933 \pm 83	167 \pm 7
CUR-[OMIM][NTf ₂]@ncSi	324 \pm 42	0.425 \pm 0.021	417 \pm 76	89 \pm 41
CUR-[P _{6,6,6,14}][NTf ₂]@ncSi	394 \pm 7	0.394 \pm 0.009	532 \pm 50	135 \pm 22

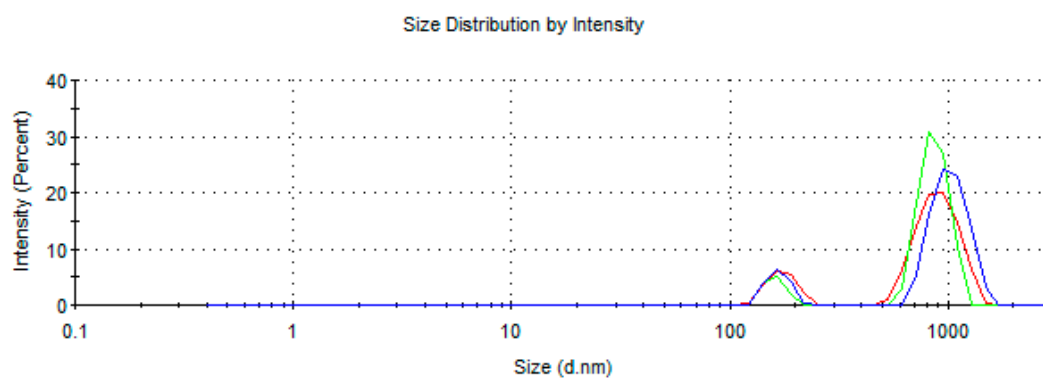


Figure S1. Size distribution of CUR-[BMPYRR][NTf₂]*@*ncSi nanoparticles

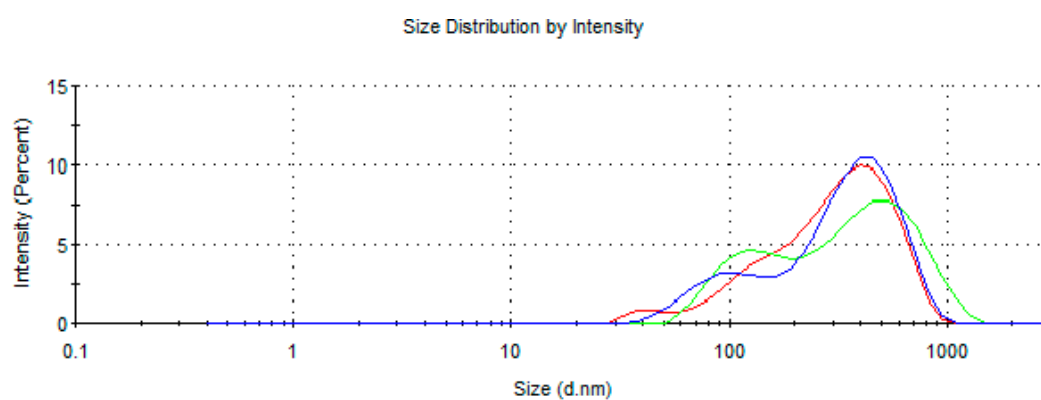


Figure S2. Size distribution of CUR-[OMIM][NTf₂]*@*ncSi nanoparticles

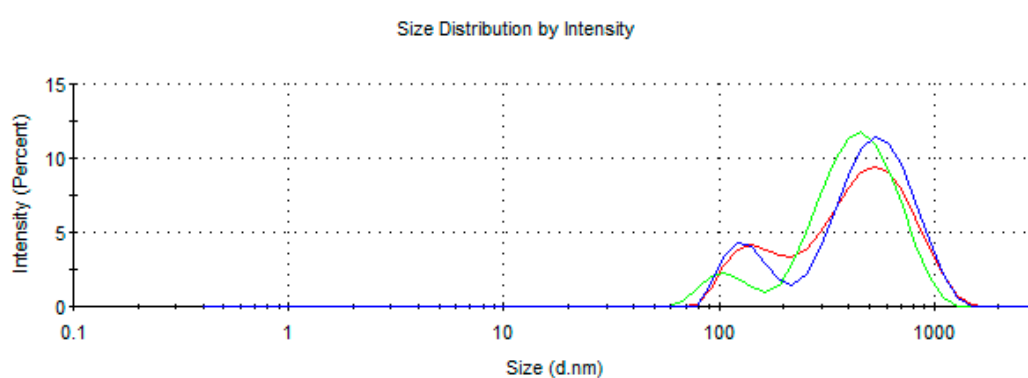


Figure S3. Size distribution of CUR-[P_{6,6,6,14}][NTf₂]*@*ncSi nanoparticles

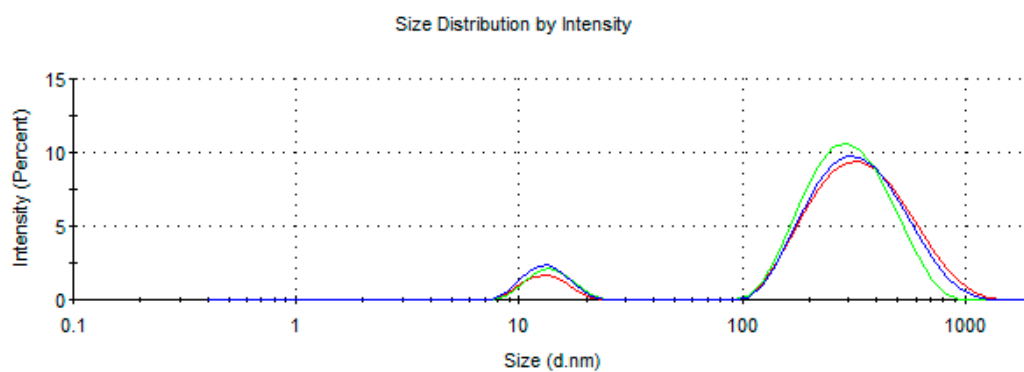


Figure S4. Size distribution of the IL droplets in the CUR-[BMPYRR][NTf₂]/Water emulsion.

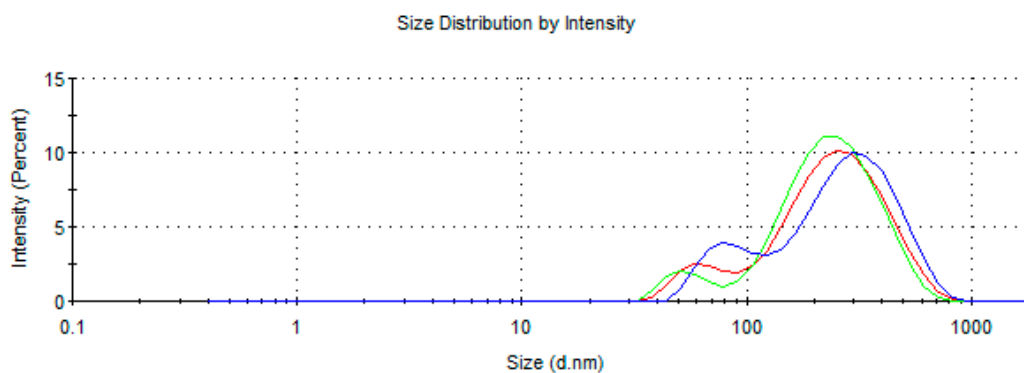


Figure S5. Size distribution of the IL droplets in the CUR-[OMIM][NTf₂]/Water emulsion.

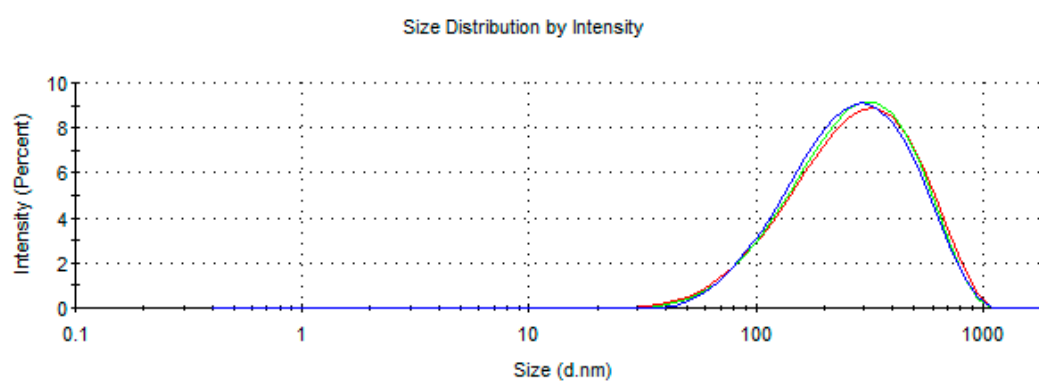


Figure S6. Size distribution of the IL droplets in the CUR-[P_{6,6,6,14}][NTf₂]/Water emulsion.

Table S2. Maximum concentration of dissolved oxygen (pO_{2Max}) and the correspondent time (t_{Max}) registered for the different samples. IL/water and nanocapsules/water overall volumetric mass transfer coefficients (K_{La}).

Sample	t_{Max} (min)	pO_{2Max} (ppm)	K_{La}^* (h^{-1})
Water	2.5	5.4 ± 0.3	---
CUR-[BMPYRR][NTf ₂]/Water	5.0	6.7 ± 0.5	58 ± 0
CUR-[BMPYRR][NTf ₂]@ncSi	3.0	8.4 ± 0.5	127 ± 21
CUR-[OMIM][NTf ₂]/Water	3.0	7.0 ± 0.2	157 ± 24
CUR-[OMIM][NTf ₂]@ncSi	2.0	7.7 ± 1.5	259 ± 3
CUR-[P _{6,6,6,14}][NTf ₂]/Water	3.0	7.6 ± 0.8	167 ± 19
CUR-[P _{6,6,6,14}][NTf ₂]@ncSi	2.5	8.1 ± 0.3	179 ± 39

*Calculated by plotting the initial linear segment of data represented in Figure 4 in the form of $\ln(pO_{2Max}/(pO_{2Max} - pO_2))$ vs time and by the performing of a linear adjustment. K_{La} corresponds to the slope of the fitted line.



Figure S7. Gelatin film (left) and gelatin film loaded with CUR-[OMIM][NTf₂]@ncSi nanocapsules (right).

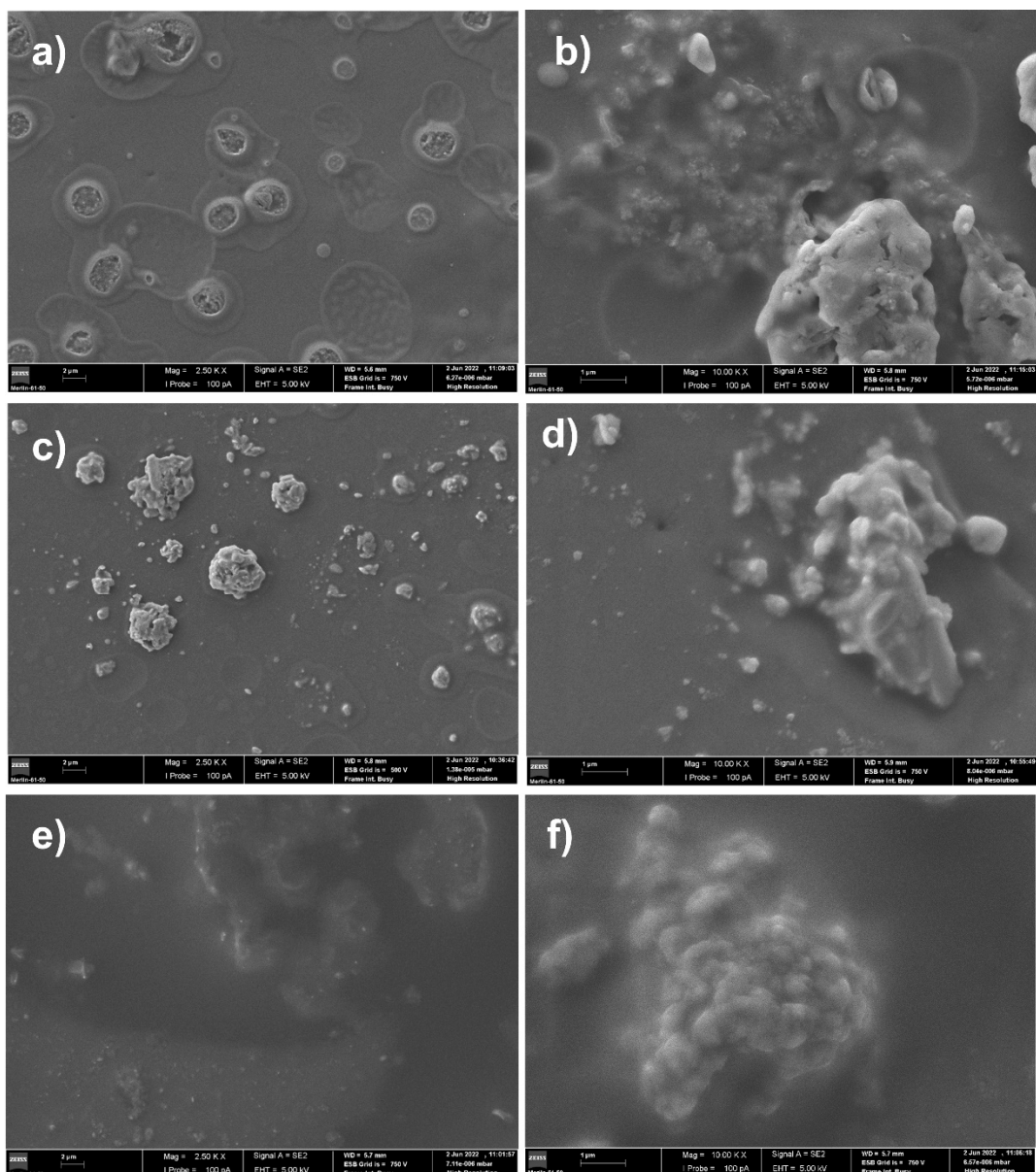


Figure S8. SEM images of the surface of gelatin films incorporating CUR-IL@ncSi nanocapsules: a), b) CUR-[BMPYRR][NTf₂]/ncSi; c), d) CUR-[OMIM][NTf₂]/ncSi; e) f) CUR-[P_{6,6,6,14}][NTf₂]/ncSi. Magnifications: 2500× (a, c, e); 10000× (b, d, f).