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## Supplemental Information

# Binding Modes of Phthalocyanines to Amyloid $\beta$ Peptide and Their Effects on Amyloid Fibril Formation

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**Supplementary Figure 1**

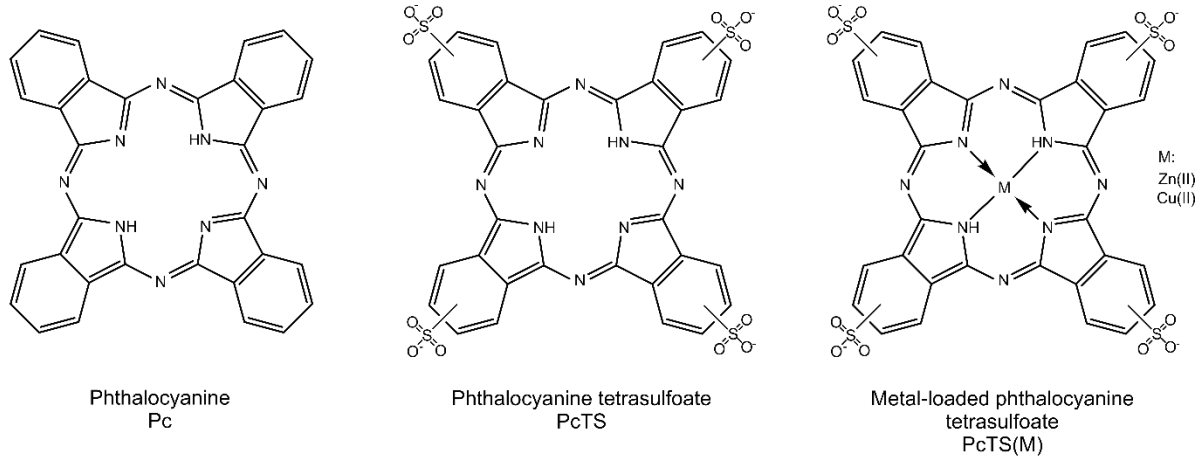


**Figure S1: Schematic representation of Phthalocyanine structure.** The basic backbone is presented (Pc), as well as the tetrasulfonate form (PcTS) and the metal derivatives studied in this work (PcTS(M)).

**Supplementary Figure 2**

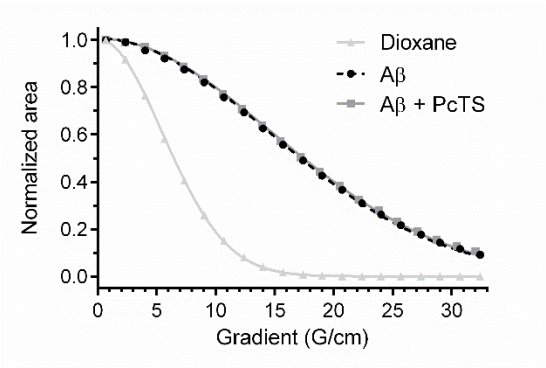


**Figure S2:** NMR signal decay observed for the free (black circles) and PcTS-complexed (dark grey squares) states of $A\beta_{40}$ at 15 °C in pulsed field gradient NMR experiments. To estimate the hydrodynamic radius, the signal decay of dioxane was also recorded (light grey triangles). The data shows that free and PcTS-bound $A\beta_{40}$ have identical diffusion coefficients, in agreement with a similar assembly state.

**Supplementary Figure 3**

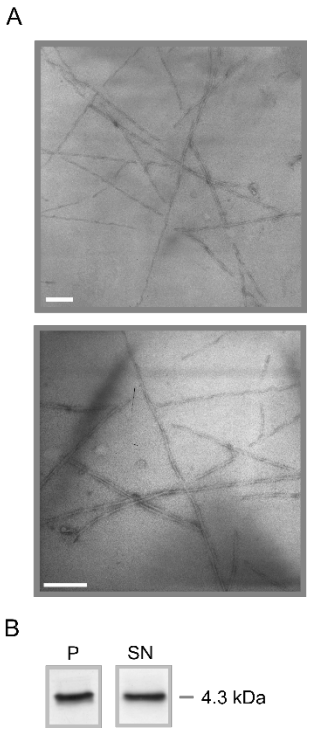


**Figure S3: Analysis of PcTS[Cu(II)] effects on $A\beta_{40}$ amyloid assembly.** (A) Representative negative-stain EM images of $A\beta_{40}$ aggregates (50 μM $A\beta_{40}$ samples) generated in the presence of 150 μM PcTS(Cu(II)) (Scale bars, 100 nm). (B) SDS/PAGE analysis of $A\beta_{40}$ peptide soluble (SN) and insoluble (P) fractions of the end point of the aggregation assays in the presence of 3 equivalents of PcTS(Cu(II)).

**Supplementary Figure 4**

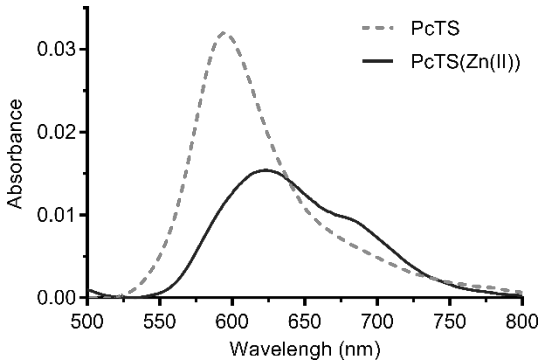


**Figure S4**: Electronic absorption spectra corresponding to the pellet fraction of 50 μM $A\beta_{40}$ aggregations obtained in the presence of 150 μM PcTS(Zn(II)) (continuous line) or PcTS (dashed line).