

# Conformational dynamics of TPPS<sub>4</sub> and theoretical simulation of TPPS<sub>4</sub> spectra

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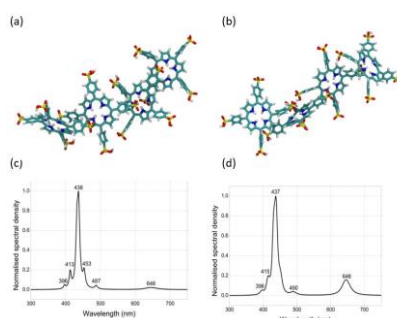
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Recently there has been growing interest in TPPS<sub>4</sub> for applications in photodynamic therapy.<sup>1</sup> The monomers of this porphyrin efficiently self-associate into H- and J-aggregates in aqueous media. It is not fully understood what kind of TPPS<sub>4</sub> configurations are building blocks of aggregates. For these reasons, the aim of this study is to determine tetramers and calculate their absorption spectra.

First of all, QM calculations were performed on geometry optimizations of the structures of TPPS<sub>4</sub> zwitterionic monomers. Two different types of the zwitterionic form of the TPPS<sub>4</sub> molecules were considered with respect to position of SO<sub>3</sub>H protonized groups: either these groups are opposite (Z1 monomer) or adjacent (Z2 monomer). QM calculations were performed using the DFT B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) basis set and PCM methods. The Gaussian 16 program was used. The next step was to take parameters from the GAFF. It was also adjusted several parameters of monomers. MM geometry optimization was also performed. The second step was to construct Z1 and Z2 tetramers. The obtained tetramers were solvated with water boxes. Then MD simulation was performed with AMBER 22 program.

Theoretical calculations of the TPPS<sub>4</sub> tetramer's absorption spectra were performed for Z1 and Z2 tetramers. These calculations were performed by associating 4 optical transition dipole moment vectors  $\mu_1$ ,  $\mu_2$ ,  $\mu_3$  and  $\mu_4$  to each of the molecules constituting the tetramer, the first two vectors corresponding to the Q band and vectors three and four to the B band. Each vector's coordinates were associated with the coordinates of each molecule's central nitrogen atoms and then normalised to 11.6 D for  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ , as well as 3.9 D for  $\mu_3$  and  $\mu_4$  for all frames obtained from the MD simulation of the aggregate. The tetramer's spectral density was calculated and then averaged for all 5000 frames of the simulation and normalised to a maximum of 1.

It was determined two Z1 and Z2 linear (Figure 1 (a),(b)) tetramers. These tetramers have many different conformers which change during MD simulation. Conformers differing by protonized sulpho group positions: one/both/neither sulpho groups are interacting with porphyrin ring. Theoretically calculated absorption spectra (Figure 1 (c) and (d)) coincide with experimentally measured spectra.<sup>2</sup>



**Fig. 1** TPPS<sub>4</sub> Z1 (a) and Z2 (b) linear tetramers, absorption spectra of TPPS<sub>4</sub> Z1 tetramer (c) and averaged TPPS<sub>4</sub> Z1 tetramer spectrum of 5000 frames (d).

## References

- [1] Q. Xiao, J. Wu, X. Pang, Y. Jiang, P. Wang, A. W. Leung, L. Gao, S. Jiang, and C. Xu, "Discovery and development of natural products and their derivatives as photosensitizers for photodynamic therapy," *Curr. Med. Chem.* **25**(7), 839–860 (2018).
- [2] L. Baliulyte, D. Abramavicius, S. Bagdonas, A. Kalnaityte, V. Poderys, R. Rotomskis, and V. Barzda, "Comparative quantum chemical and spectral characterization of meso-tetra (4-sulfonatophenyl) porphine forms as seeds for J- and H-aggregates," *AIP Advances* **13**(10) (2023).