Supporting information

Photoresponsive Porphyrin Nanotubes of *meso*-tetra(4-sulfonatophenyl)porphyrin and Sn(IV) *meso*-tetra(4-pyridyl)porphyrin.

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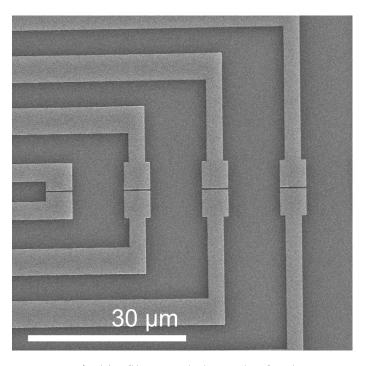


Figure S1 | Thin-film metal electrodes for the measurement of the (photo)conductance.

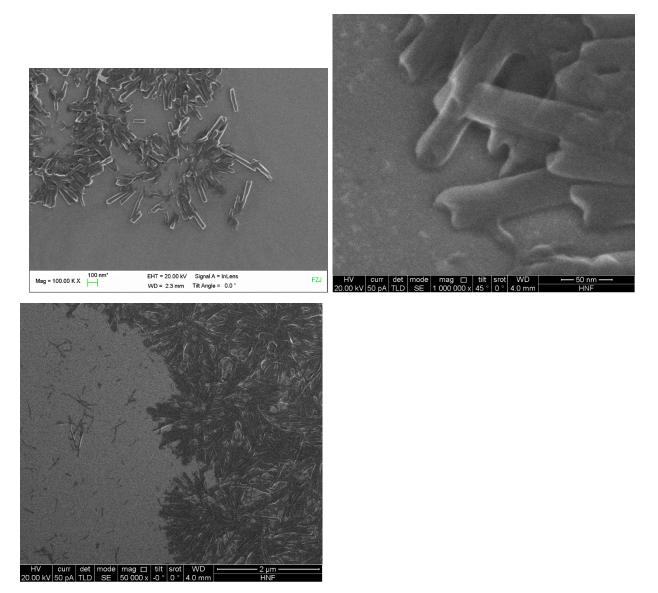


Figure S2 | SEM images of the H₄TPPS²⁻ - Sn(IV)TPPyP⁴⁺ nanotubes formed at pH=2.0 in an equimolar solution **(A,B)** and Sn(IV)TPyP⁴⁺ and H₄TPPS₄²⁻ taken in a 1:5 concentration ratio **(C)**, where the second type of nanostructures, thinner nanorods, can be observed.

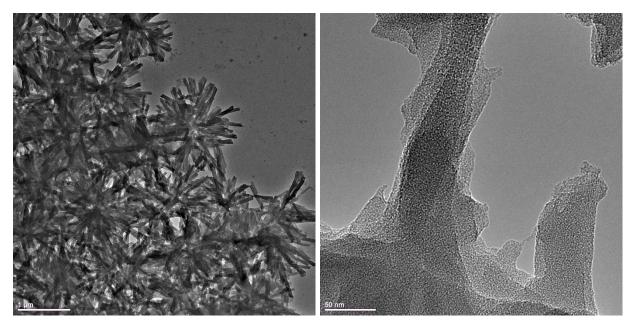


Figure S3 | TEM images of the H₄TPPS²⁻ - Sn(IV)TPPyP⁴⁺ nanotubes formed in an equimolar solution at pH=2.0.

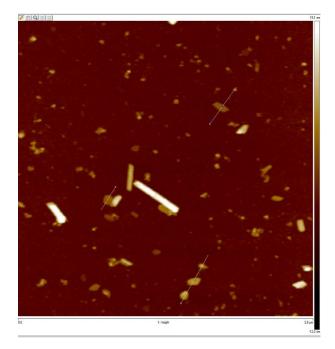


Figure S4 | AFM image of the H_4TPPS^{2-} - $Sn(IV)TPPyP^{4+}$ nanostructures formed in solutions at pH=2.0 and $Sn(IV)TPyP^{4+}$ and $H_4TPPS_4^{2-}$ taken in a 1:5 concentration ratio in solution.

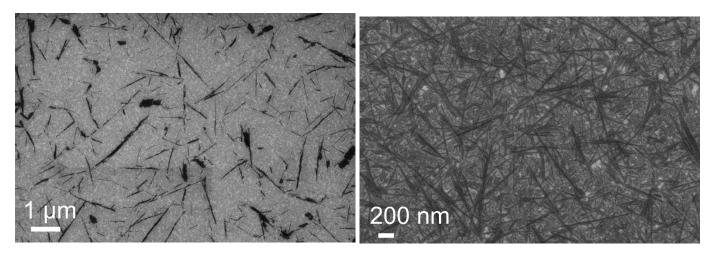
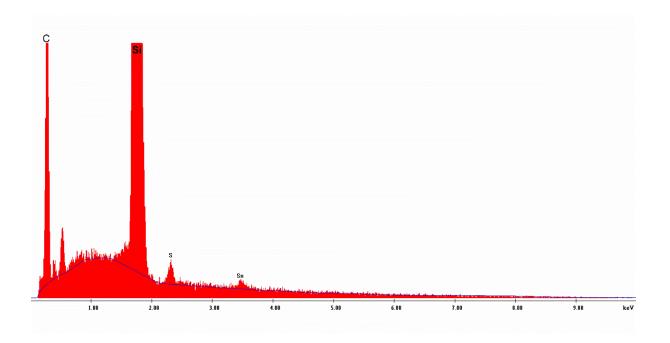


Figure S5 | SEM images of the H₄TPPS²⁻ nanotubes prepared at pH 0.94.



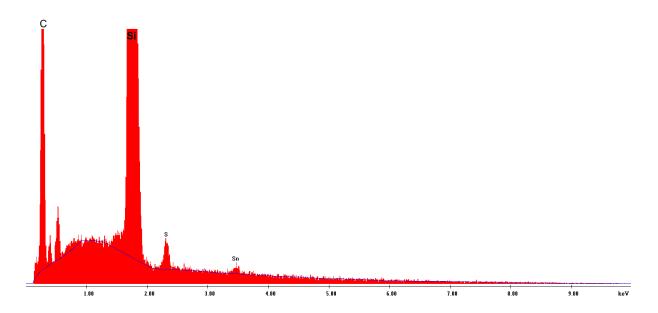


Figure S6 | EDS analyses of the H_4TPPS^{2-} - $Sn(IV)TPPyP^{4+}$ nanotubes formed in solutions at pH=2.0 and the $Sn(IV)TPyP^{4+}$ and $H_4TPPS_4^{2-}$ concentration ratio in solutions 1:5 **(A)** and 5:1 **(B)**.

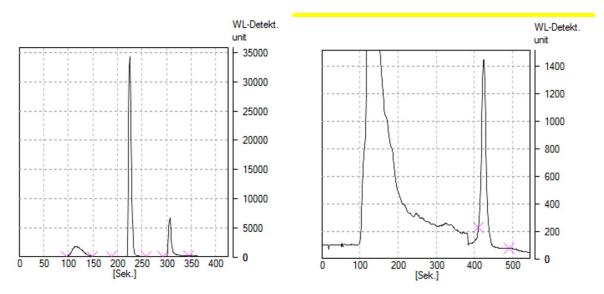


Figure S7 | Elemental analysis of the H₄TPPS²⁻ - Sn(IV)TPPyP⁴⁺ nanotubes prepared in an equimolar solution at pH 2. Determination of CHO **(A)** and S **(B)**.