Electronic Supplementary Information

Light-responsive polymer nanoreactor: A source of reactive oxygen species on demand

Patric Baumann\textsuperscript{a}, Vimalkumar Balasubramanian\textsuperscript{a}, Ozana Onaca\textsuperscript{a}, Andrzej Sienkiewicz\textsuperscript{b},

Cornelia G. Palivan\textsuperscript{a}\textsuperscript{*}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Chemistry, University of Basel, Klingelbergstrasse 80, CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland

\textsuperscript{b}Institute of Physics of Complex Matter, Faculty of Basic Sciences, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

\textsuperscript{*}Corresponding author: Cornelia.Palivan@unibas.ch

Fig. S1 1H-NMR spectrum of PMOXA\textsubscript{10}-PDMS\textsubscript{87}-PMOXA\textsubscript{10} polymer.
Fig. S2 UV-Vis spectrum of RB (black line), and RB-BSA conjugates after purification (red line) in PBS buffer.

The absorbance measurement of the outflow indicated that the first peak containing the nanoreactors can be optimally separated from the second peak containing non-encapsulated RB-BSA conjugates. RB-BSA conjugates in the first fraction were able to be spectrophotometrically verified, while on a SDS PAGE no BSA was detected. Furthermore, the smeared bands of BSA are due to conjugation with RB, which lead to a larger distribution in the molecular weight compared to pure BSA, and also indicates the strong interaction between RB and BSA.
**Fig. S4** Emission spectra of RB (black line), RB-BSA conjugate (red line), empty vesicles in presence of RB-BSA (green line) and nanoreactors with RB-BSA inside (blue line) measured in PBS buffer (excitation at 543 nm).

**Fig. S5** Static light scattering Guinier plots of: **A)** freshly prepared RB-BSA nanoreactors, **B)** RB-BSA nanoreactors after one month, **C)** freshly prepared empty vesicles, and **D)** empty vesicles after one month.