Converting RAFT agent into terminal thiols by short aminolysis treatment

The polymer microspheres (MIP or NIP, 200 mg), ethylene diamine (110 μL) and triethylamine (230 μL) were mixed in DMF (3.3 mL) in a 10-mL one-neck round bottom flask. After being purged with nitrogen for 5 minutes, the reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 4 h. After the aminolysis reaction, the particle suspension was acidified to ~ pH 5 by adding 0.1 M HCl. The particles were finally washed with water until the pH of the supernatant became neutral. This short aminolysis treatment converted 47% of the RAFT agent into terminal thiols, as determined by using the thiol-specific reagent NPM.

Figure S1 shows the result of competitive radioligand binding analysis for the new MIP-SH particles.

![Figure S1](image-url)

**Figure S1.** Displacement of L-[N-methyl-³H]nicotine (233 pM) from 0.05 mg of the new MIP-SH particles by nicotine (solid symbol) and cotinine (open symbol). The polymer particles were tested before (square) and after (triangle) fluorescent labelling with NPM. Bound and Bound₀ are the amount of the bound radioligand measured in the presence and absence of the competing compounds, respectively.