Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Polymer Chemistry.

Efficient Cancer Cell Capturing SiNWAs Prepared via Surface-Initiated SET-LRP and Click Chemistry

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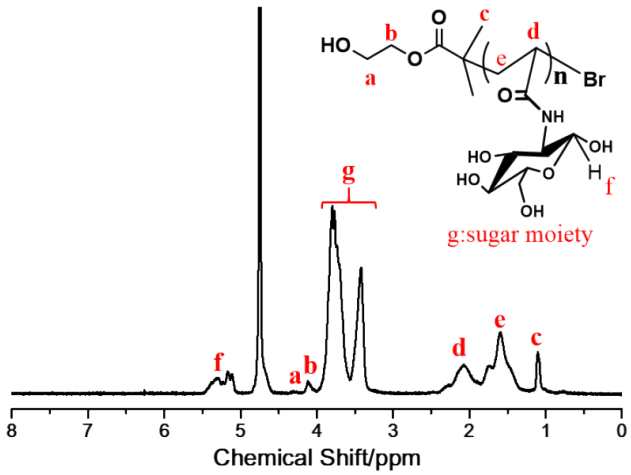

Figure S1. Typical ^{1}H NMR spectrum (D_2O) of PAGA prepared using 2-hydroxyethyl α-bromoisobutyrate (HEBiB) as the sacrifice initiator for the surface-initiated polymerization.

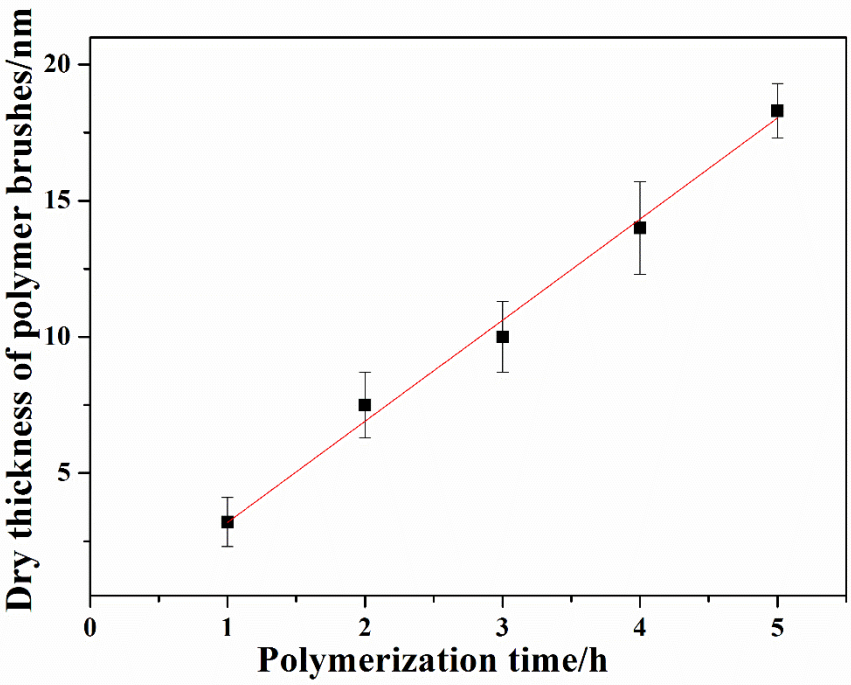

Figure S2. The dry thickness of polymer brushes grafted on silicon wafers at different polymerization time. Data are the mean ± SD (n = 3).

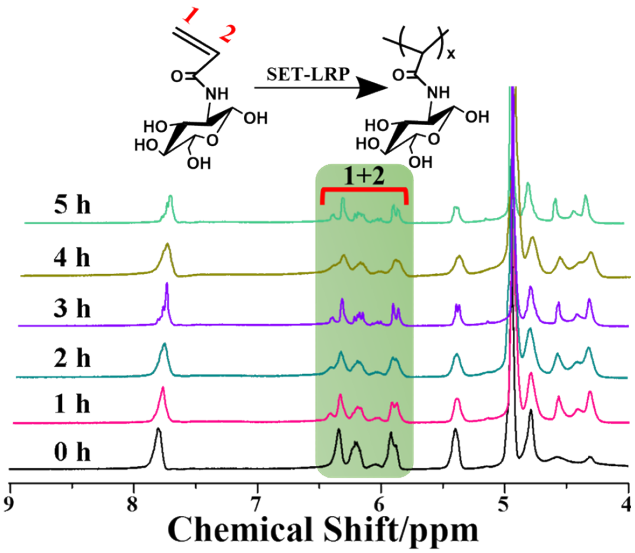

Figure S3. ^{1}H NMR spectra (DMSO-$_{d6}$) of the freeze-dried reaction mixture using 2-hydroxyethyl α-bromoisobutyrate (HEBiB) as the sacrifice initiator during the surface-initiated polymerizations at different times.

Table S1. XPS atomic concentration of SN-N_3 and SN-APT surfaces.

Sample	XPS atomic concentration (%)					
	[Si]	[C]	[N]	[O]	[Br]	[P]
SN-N_3	17.4	48.2	7.3	27.1	--	--
SN-APT	7.8	49.1	8.5	33.4	--	1.2

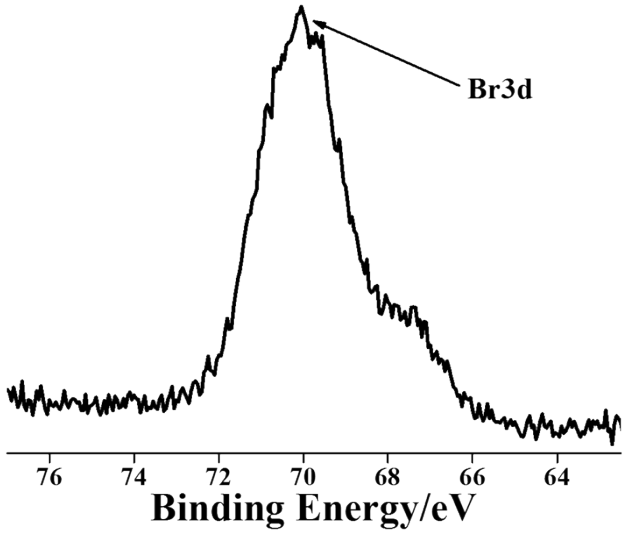

Figure S4. High-resolution XPS spectrum of the Br 3d regions on SN-Br surface.

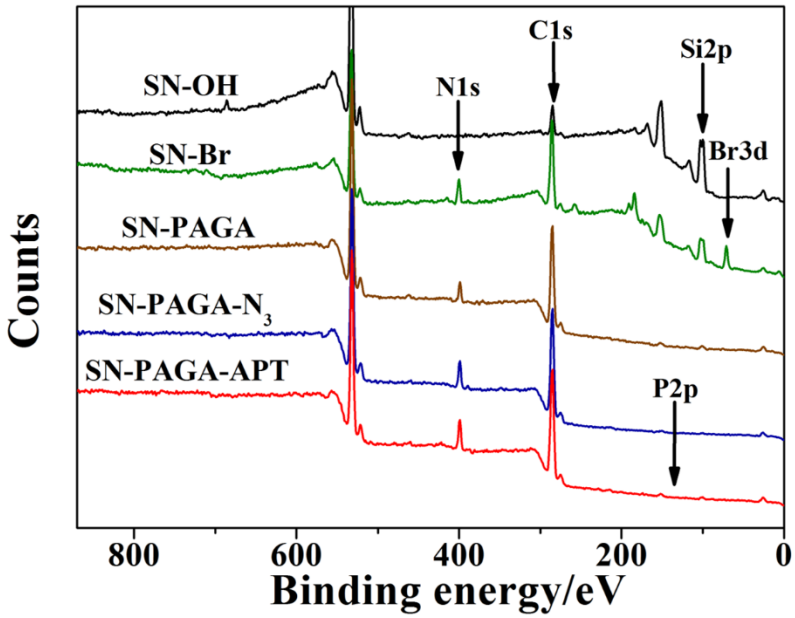

Figure S5. XPS spectra of each modification steps.

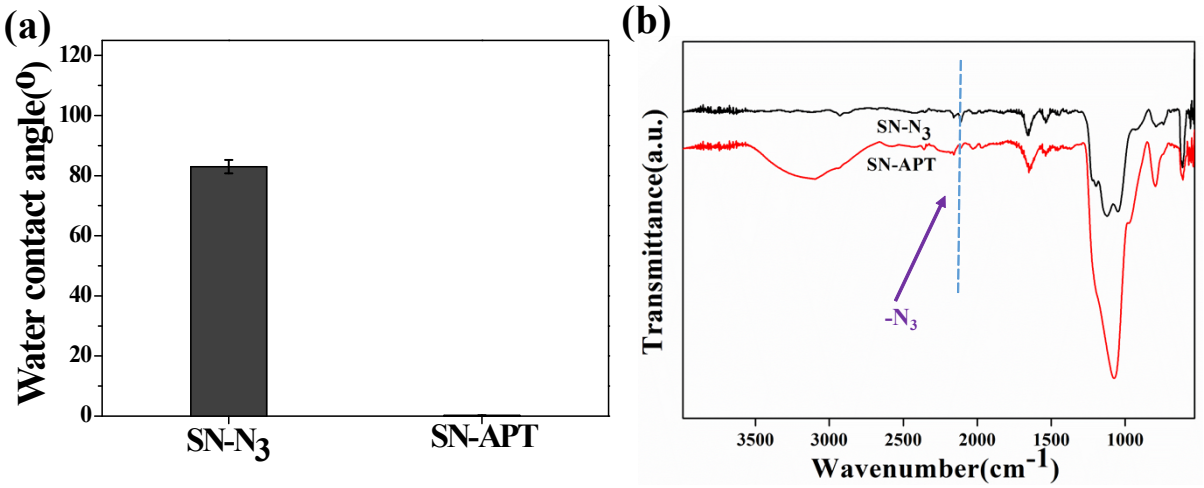

Figure S6. (a) Water contact angles of SN-N_3 and SN-APT. (b) ATR-FTIR spectra of SN-N_3 and SN-APT.

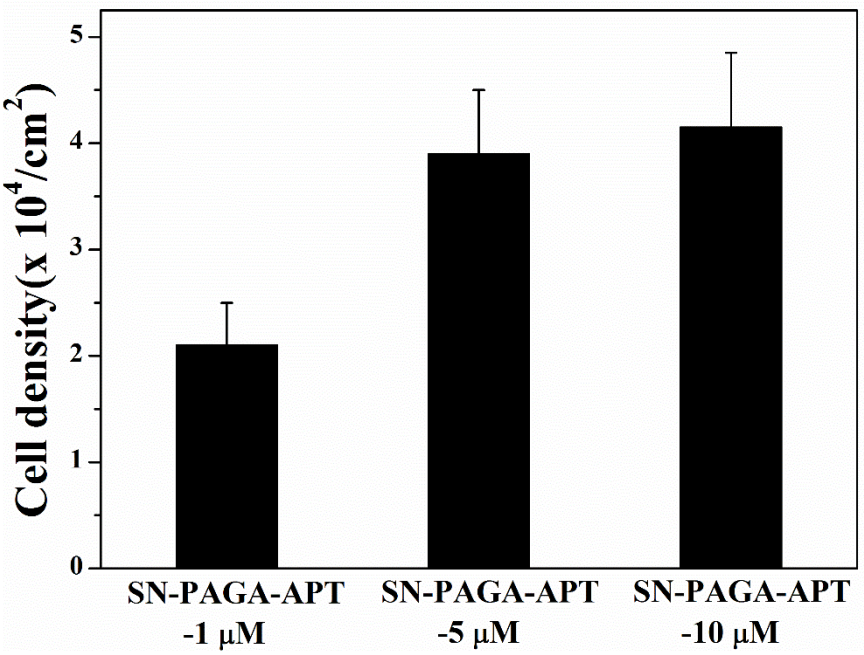

Figure S7. The density of Ramos cells captured by SN-PAGA-APT surfaces with different aptamer ratios. Data are the mean ± SD (n = 5).