

Supporting Information

**GSH-responsive polymeric micelles based on the thio-ene  
reaction for controlled drug release**

Hongliang Cao,<sup>\*a</sup> Huajie Song,<sup>a</sup> Debiao Xie,<sup>a</sup> Chao Chen,<sup>b</sup> Xin Chen,<sup>\*a,c</sup> Ping Wang,<sup>b</sup>

Wenxin Wang<sup>d</sup>

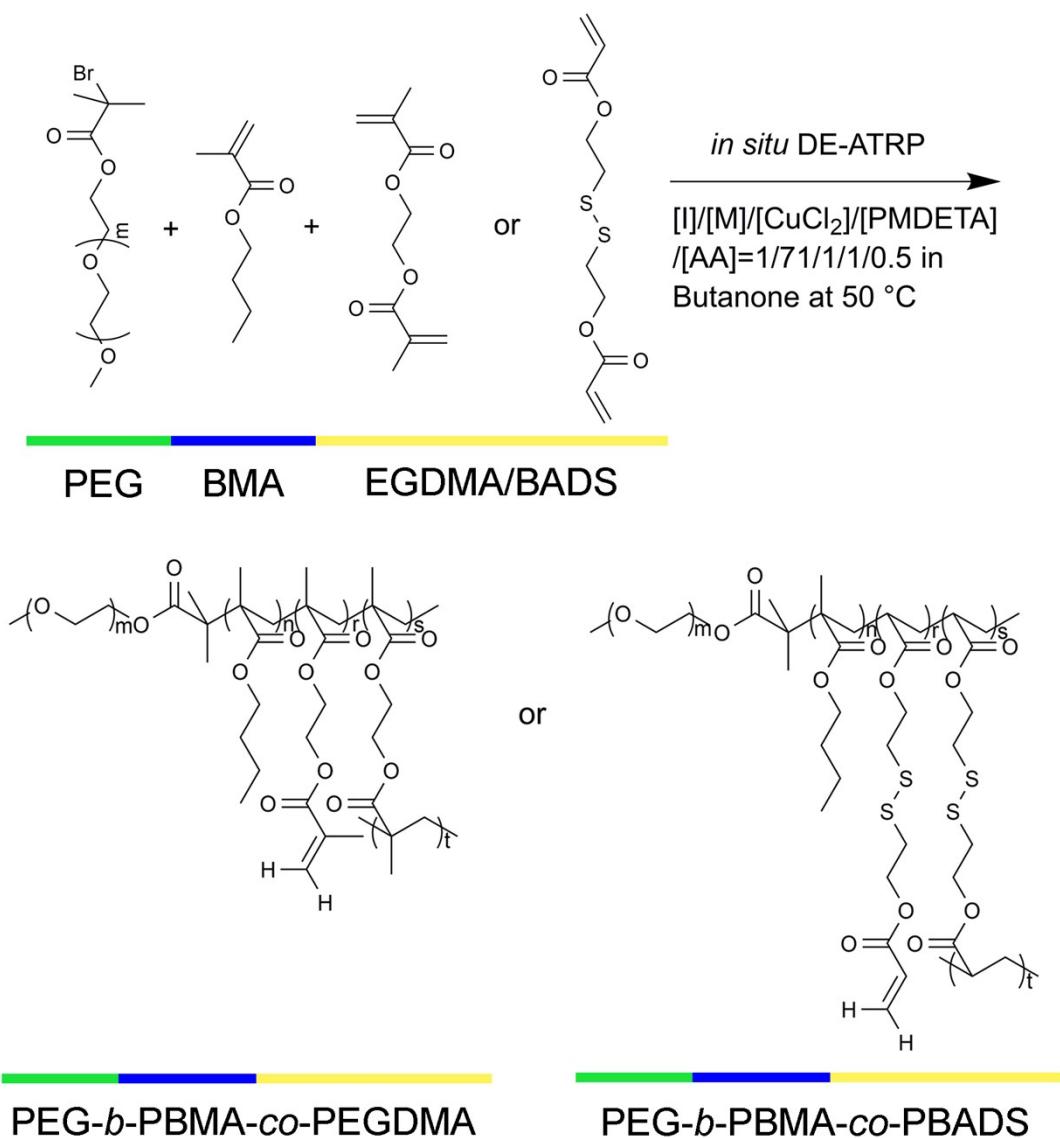
<sup>a</sup>Key Laboratory for Ultrafine Materials of Ministry of Education, and Shanghai Key Laboratory of Advanced Polymeric Materials, School of Materials Science and Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, P. R. China. \*E-mail: caohl@ecust.edu.cn, xinchen73@ecust.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup>School of Biotechnology and State Key Laboratory of Bioreactor engineering, Biomedical Nanotechnology Center, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, P. R. China

<sup>c</sup>State Key Laboratory of Functional Materials for Informatic, Shanghai Institute of Microsystem and Information Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 865 Changning Road, Shanghai 200050, P. R. China

<sup>d</sup>The Charles Institute of Dermatology, School of Medicine and Medical Science, University College of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland.

# 1. Supporting data



Scheme S1. Synthesis of PEG-*b*-PBMA-*co*-PEGDMA (BE) and PEG-*b*-PBMA-*co*-PBADS (BS) by a modified DE-ATRP.

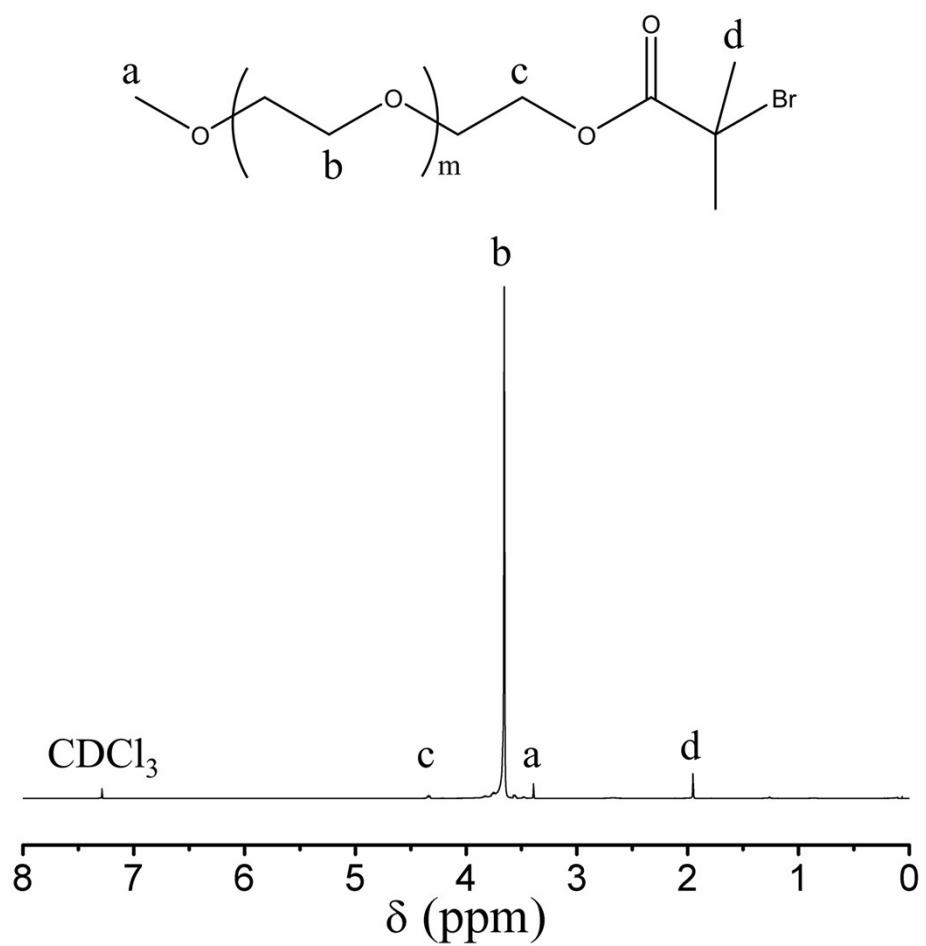


Fig. S1  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of PEG2K macroinitiaor.

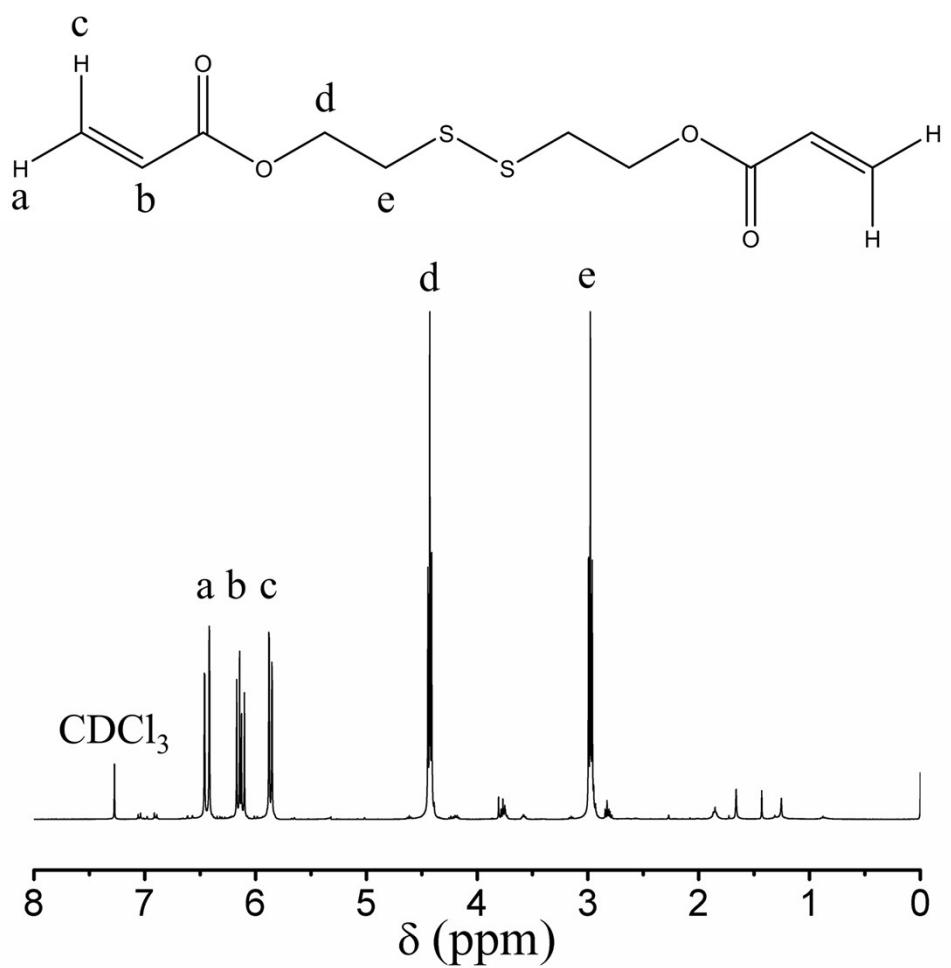


Fig. S2  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of bis(2-acryloyl)oxyethyl disulphide (BADS).

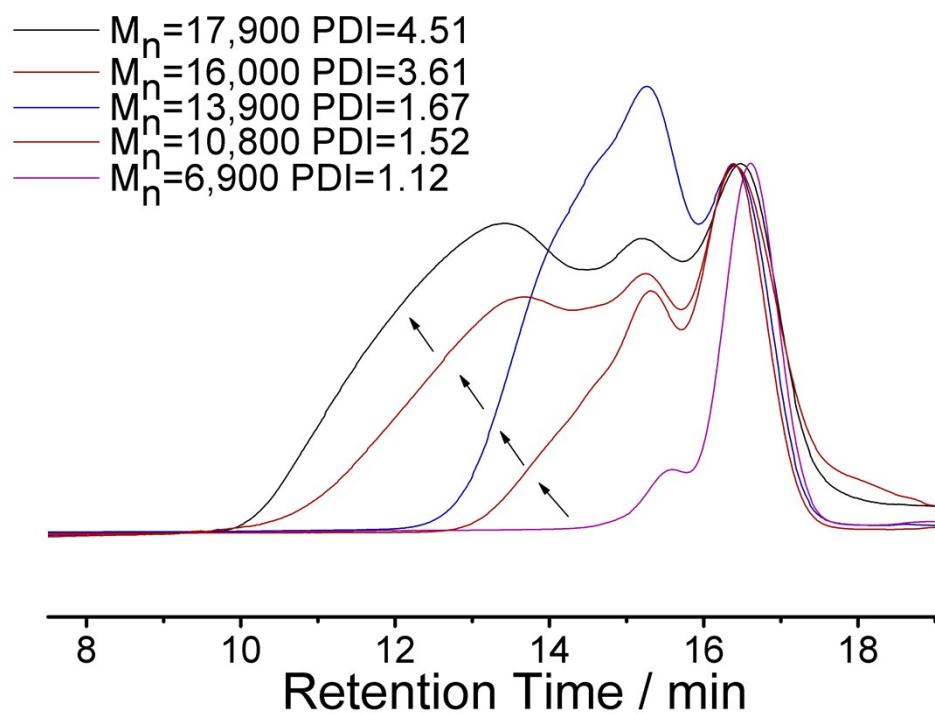


Fig. S3. Gel permeation chromatograms of BS with different molecular weights. All polymers are purified.

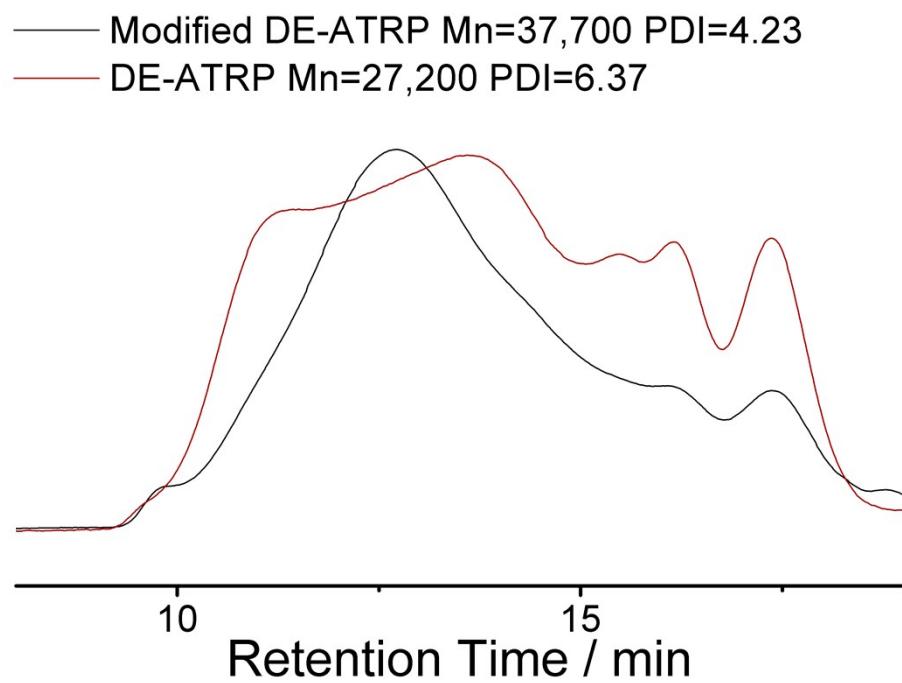


Fig. S4. Gel permeation chromatograms of BE synthesized by DE-ATRP and modified DE-ATRP, 50°C, 24h.

DE-ATRP:[I]/[CuCl<sub>2</sub>]/[PMDETA]/[AA]=1/0.25/0.25/0.05

Modified DE-ATRP:[I]/[CuCl<sub>2</sub>]/[PMDETA]/[AA]=1/1/1/0.5

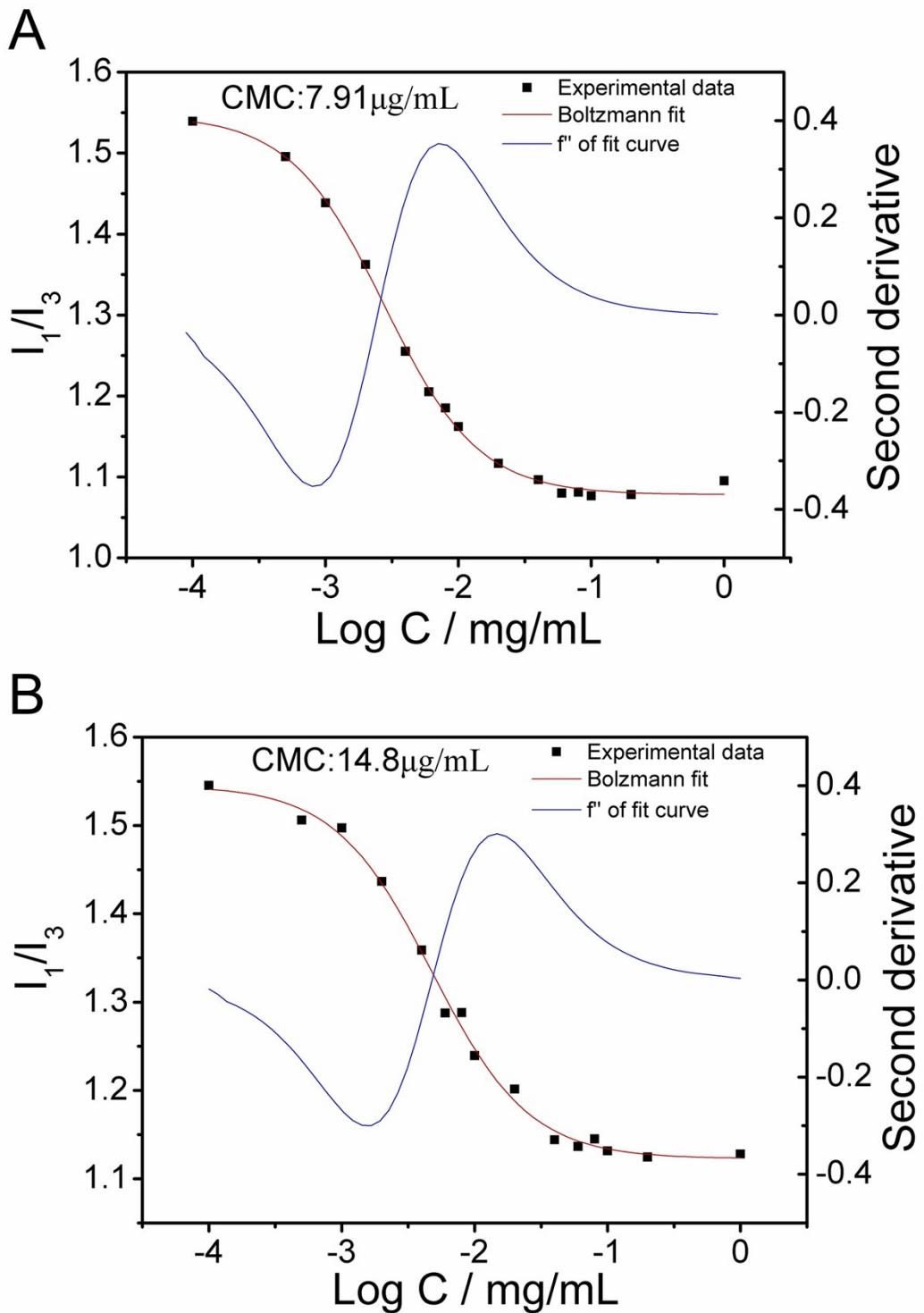
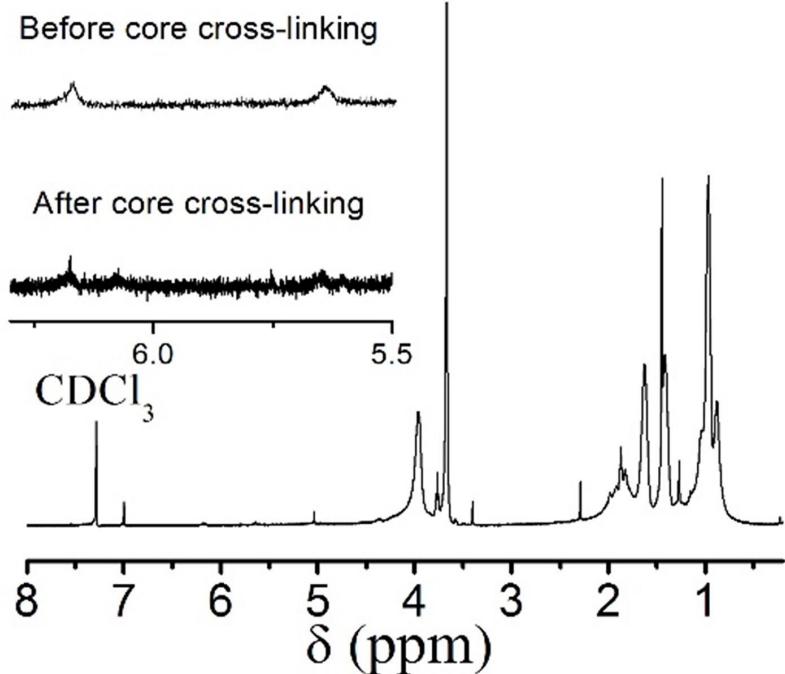


Fig. S5. Plots of fluorescence emission intensity ratio  $I_1/I_3$  ( $I_{373}/I_{383}$ ) versus concentration of BE (A) and BS (B) copolymers.

A



B

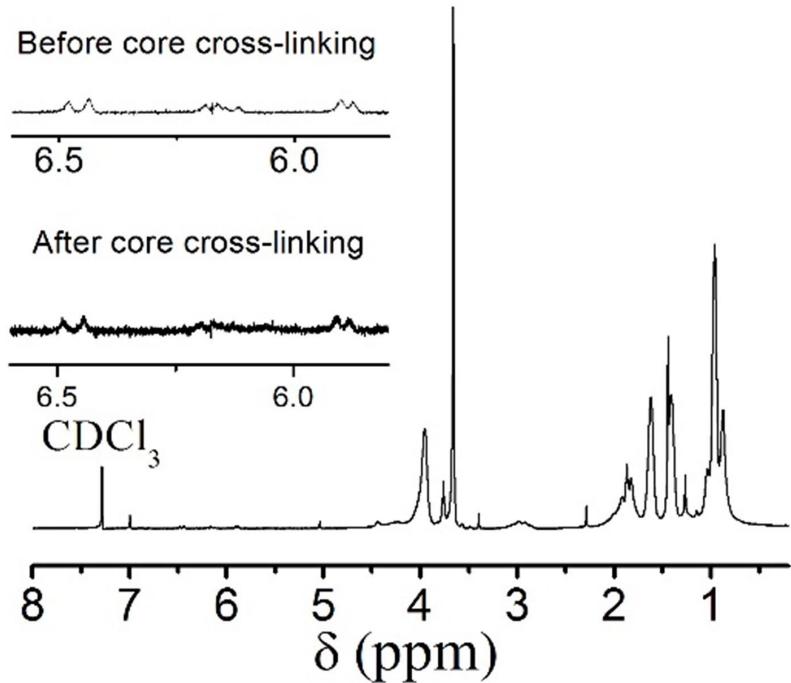
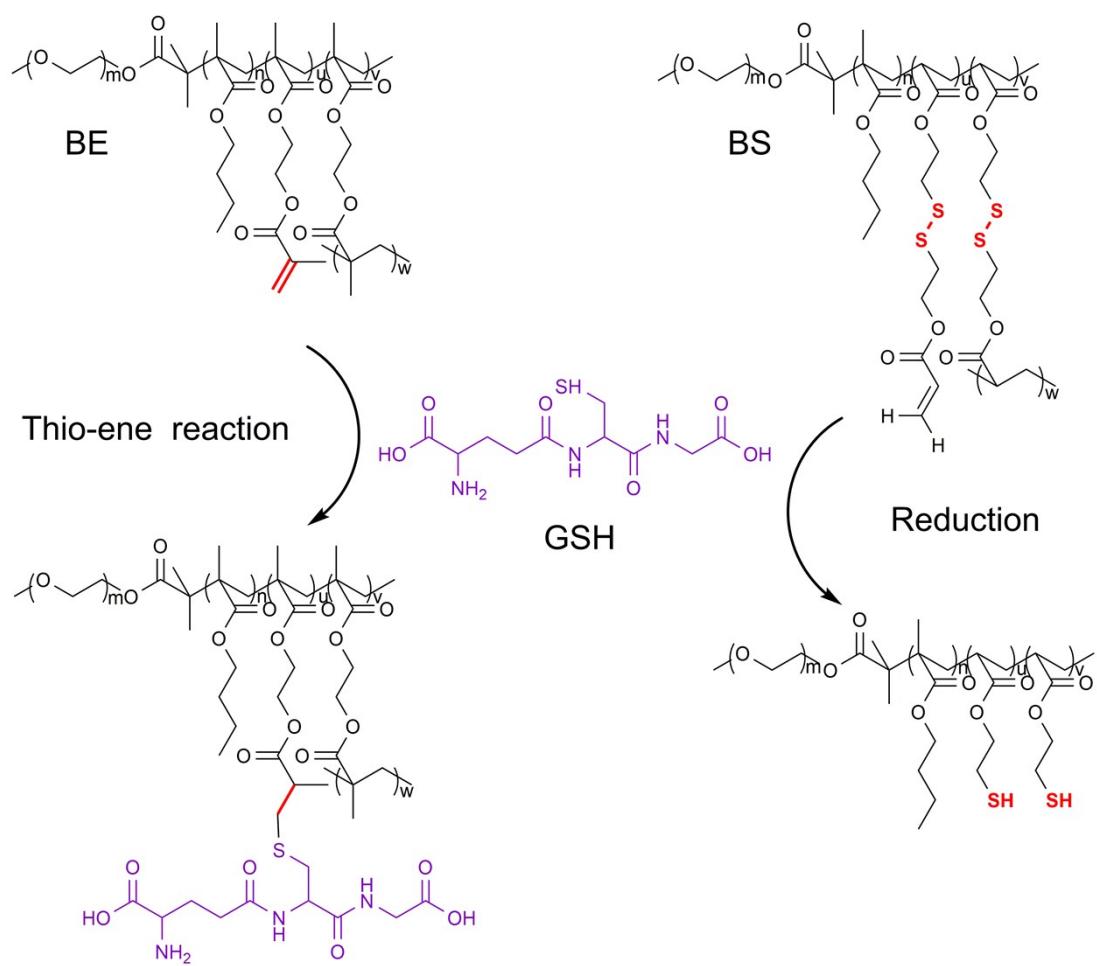
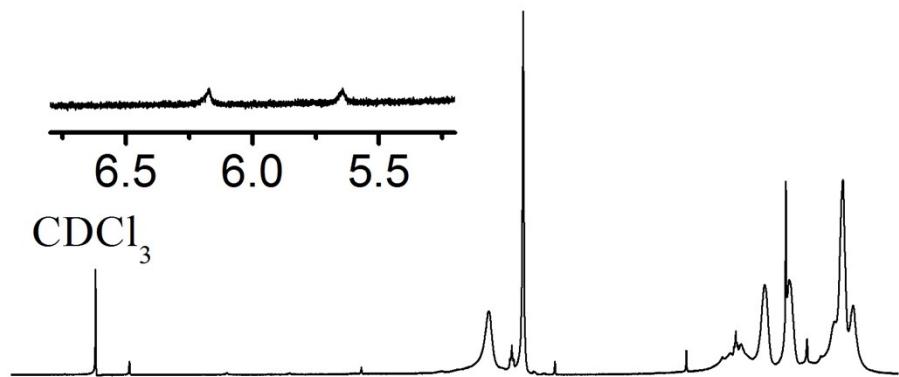


Fig. S6. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of BE (A) and BS (B) before and after 48 hrs core cross-linking.



Scheme S2. The reaction mechanism of GSH response for BE and BS.

Before GSH response



After GSH response

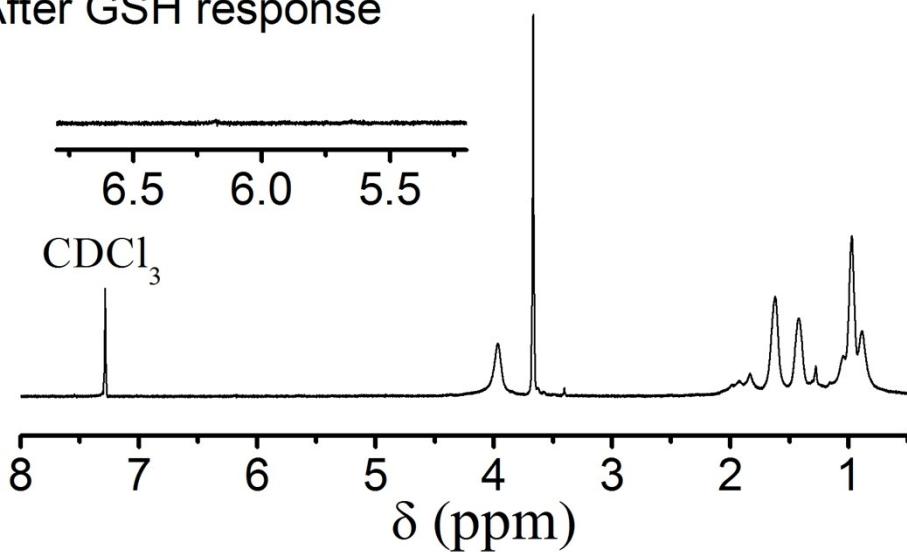


Fig. S7.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of BE before and after GSH response for 24 hrs.

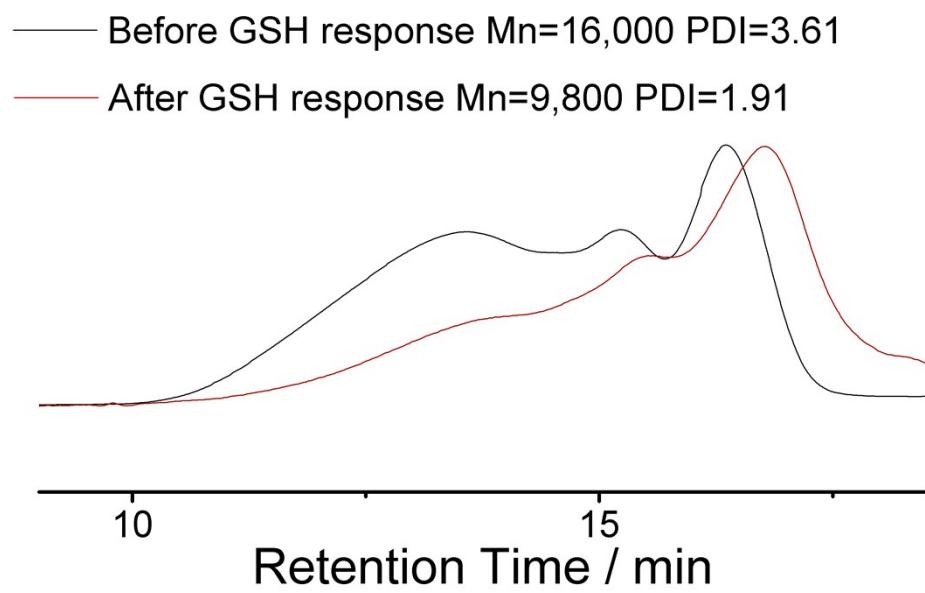


Fig. S8. Gel permeation chromatograms of BS before and after GSH response for 24 hrs.

## 2. Branched percent calculation

The  $M_n$  of cyclized molecules is  $\sim 7000$ , we can calculate the average number of cyclized molecules that branched together from the  $M_n$  of polymers (we set the number of initiator as 1):

$$\frac{M_n}{7000}$$

The number of double-vinyl monomers consumed in branching reaction:

$$\frac{M_n}{7000} - 1$$

We know the ratio of double-vinyl monomers/initiator=R from  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (R=6.3 for BE and 5.1 for BS). So the total number of double-vinyl monomers:

$$\frac{M_n}{7000} \times R$$

Finally, we can calculate the branched percent (%):

$$\text{BP}(\%) = \frac{\frac{M_n}{7000} - 1}{\frac{M_n}{7000} \times R} \times 100\%$$

The equation is based on an assumption that no cross link net existing in polymers.