

Supporting information

Chemical Amplification Accelerates Reactive Oxygen Species Triggered Polymeric Degradation

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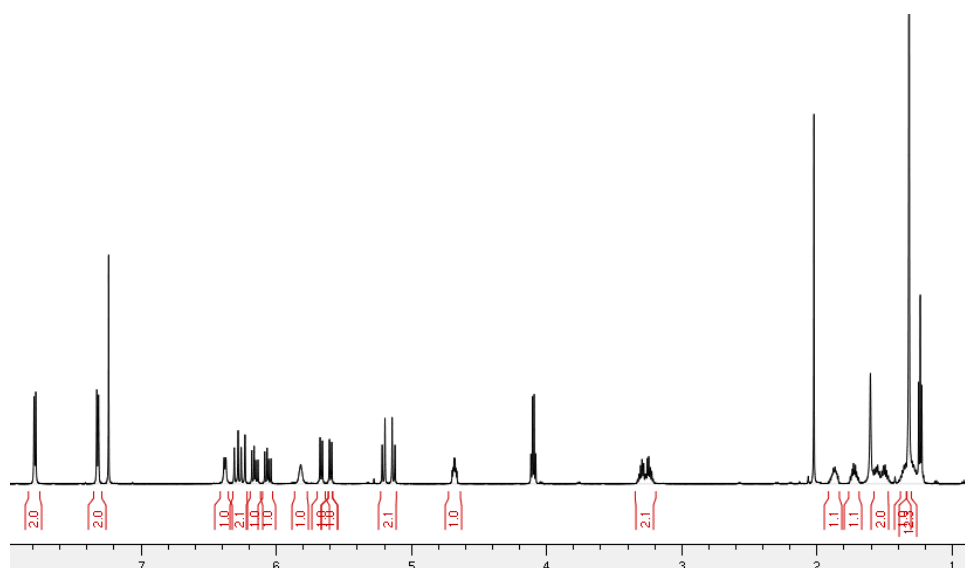


Figure S1. NMR spectra of compound 3

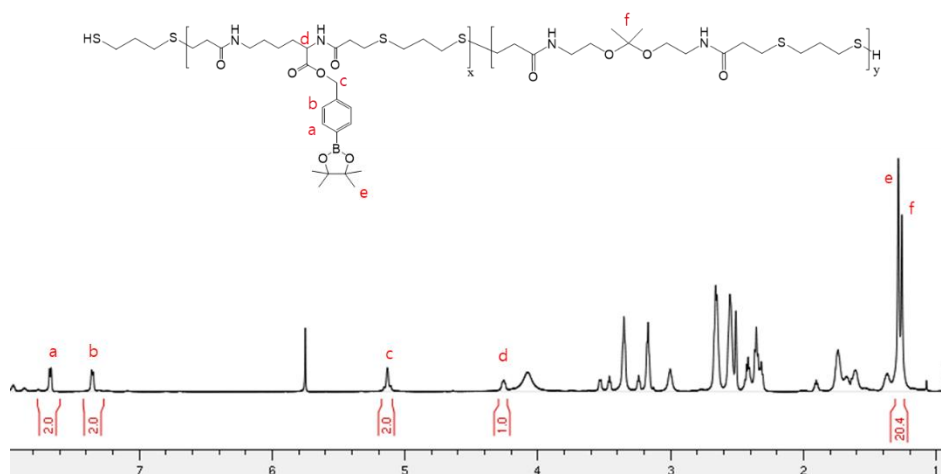


Figure S2. NMR spectra of ROS-ARP

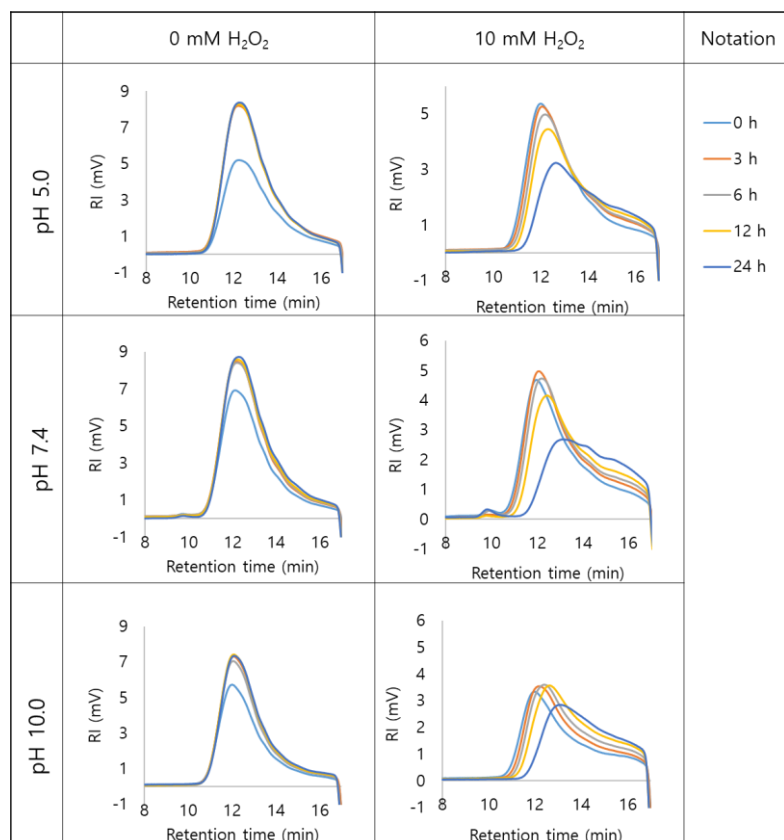


Figure S3. GPC profile of ROS-ARP in various pH and presence of H₂O₂. x/y axis is retention time/RI signal intensity.

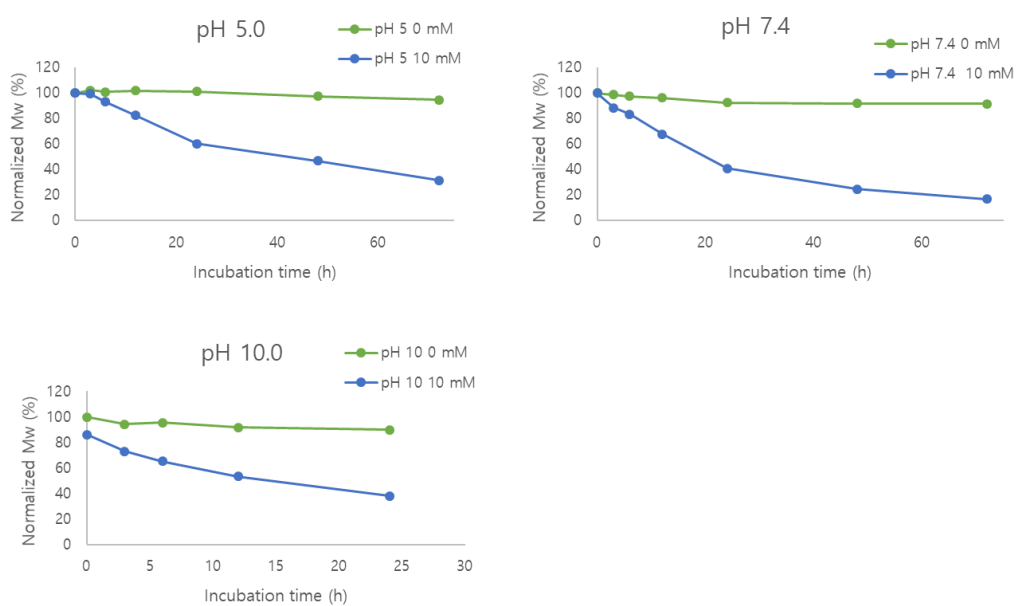


Figure S4. ROS-ARP molecular weight change by pH and H₂O₂. x/y axis represents incubation time/% molecular weight. Polymer incubated with 10 mM H₂O₂ (blue) and without H₂O₂ (green).

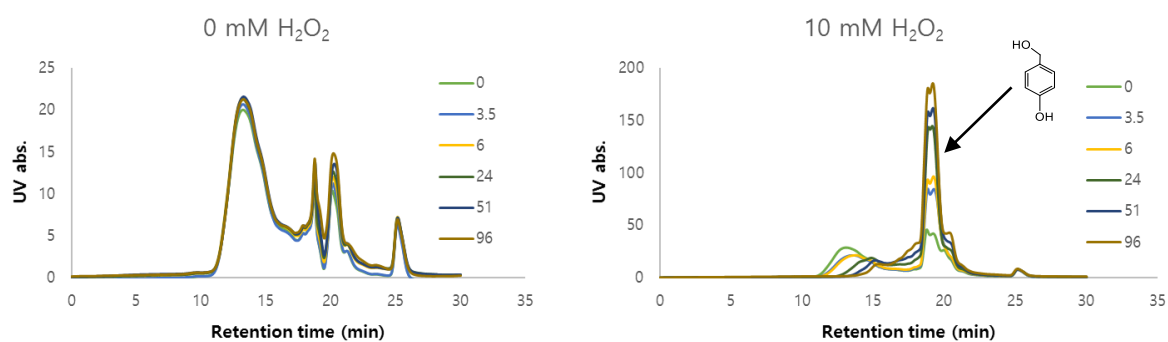


Figure S5. GPC profile of ROS-ARP in 0 mM (left) and 10 mM (right) H_2O_2 . x/y axis is retention time/UV absorption signal intensity. (Retention time of 4-hydroxybenzyl alcohol was 19.7 min)

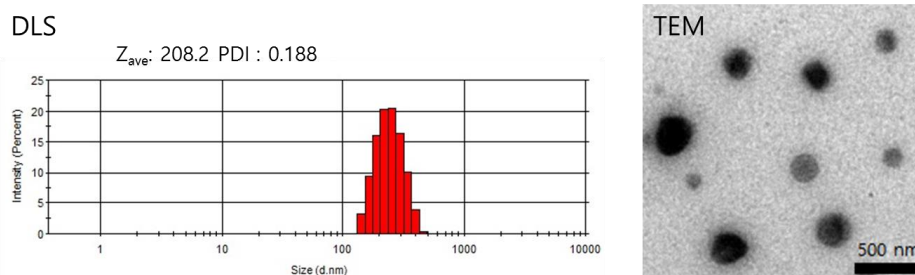


Figure S6. ROS-ARP NPs. Left is DLS data of particle and right is image of particles observed by TEM

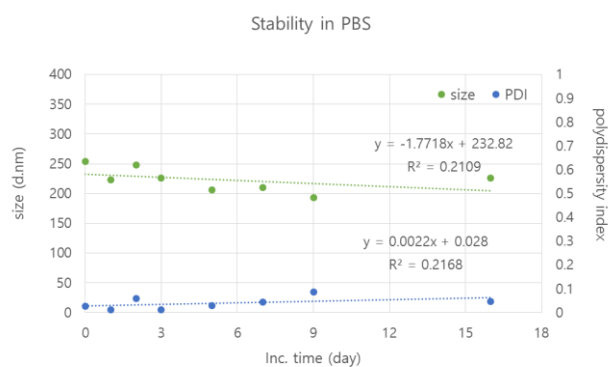


Figure S7. ROS-ARP NPs stability test by size and polydispersity change. Particles in phosphate buffer are incubated at 37 °C for 16 days.

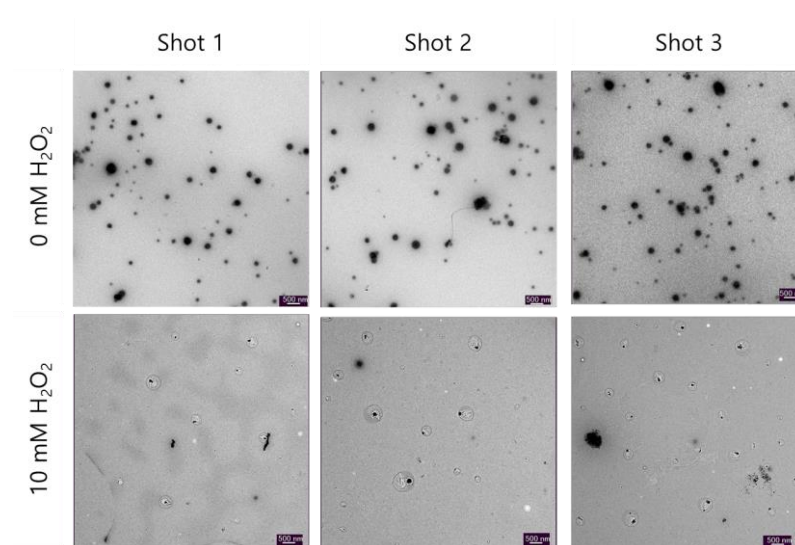


Figure S8. Representative TEM images of ROS-ARP nanoparticles in 0 mM H₂O₂ and 10 mM H₂O₂

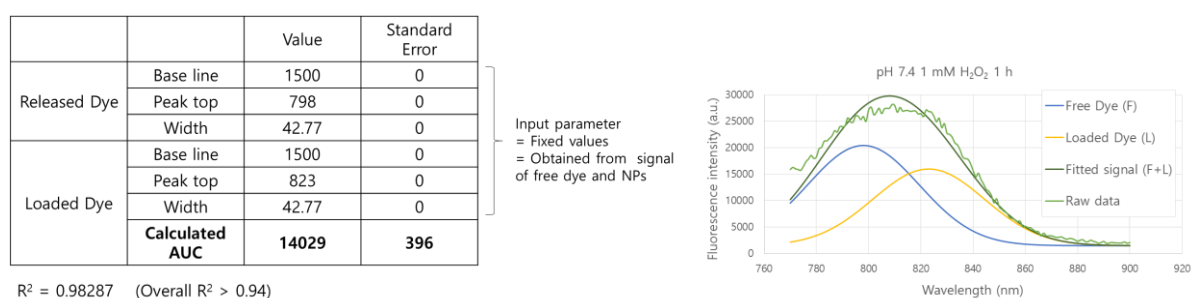


Figure S9. AUC Calculation values of released IR-780 at pH 7.4 with 1 mM H₂O₂, and input parameters for calculation. Input parameters were obtained from measurement of free IR-780 in same condition. (Left) Fluorescence signal and separated loaded and released dye signal by fitting. (Right)

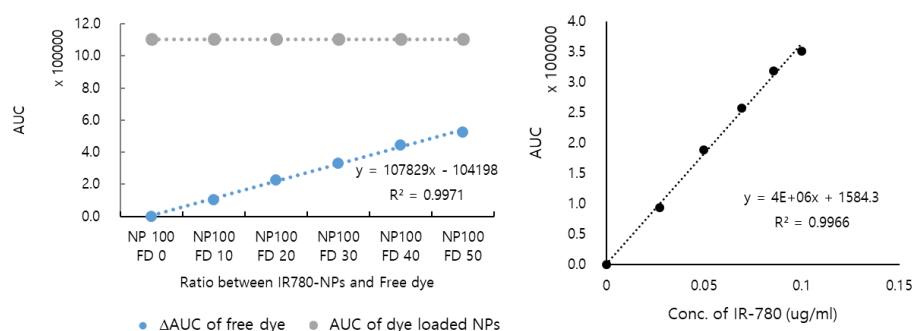


Figure S10. Calculated AUC of IR-780 loaded ROS-ARP NPs and free IR-780 by various mixing ratio. (Left) Calculated AUC of free IR-780 by its concentration. (Right)

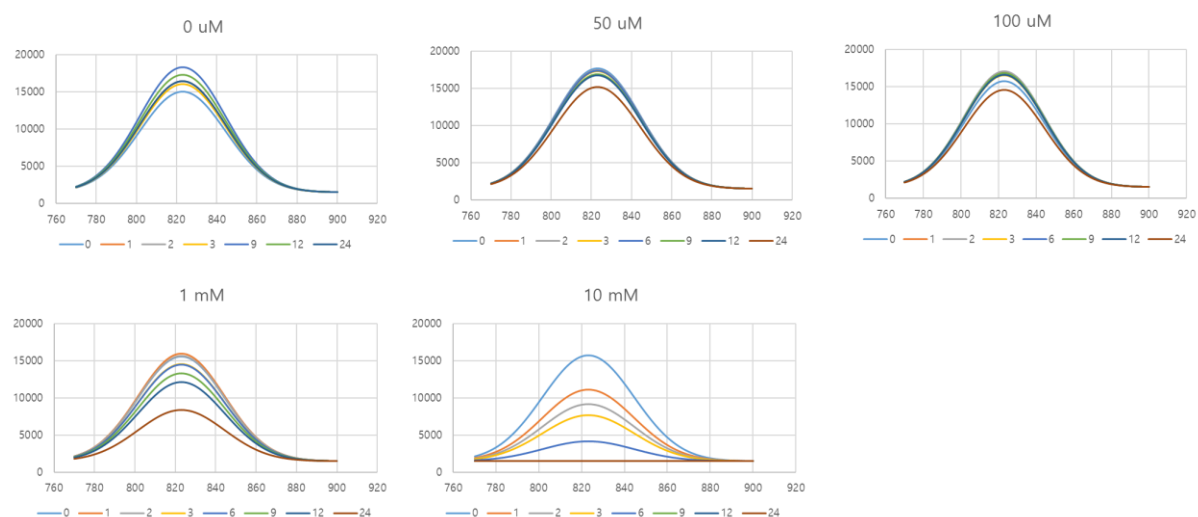


Figure S11. Separated IR-780 NPs signal from released IR-780 after Gaussian fitting.

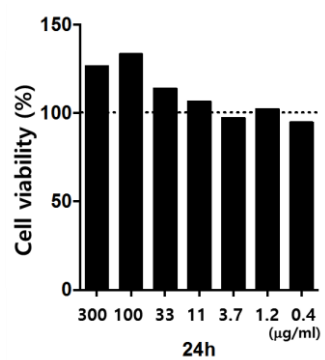


Figure S12. Cell viability of ROS-ARP NPs after 24 hours incubation.