Electronic Supplementary Information

Switchable 19F MRI Polymer Theranostics: Towards In Situ Quantifiable Drug Release

A. V. Fuchs,^{a,b,c} A. P. Bapat,^b G. J. Cowin^b and K. J. Thurecht^{a,b,c}

 ^a Australian Institute of Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, 4072, Australia.
^b Centre for Advanced Imaging, University of Queensland, Brisbane, 4072, Australia.

^c ARC Centre of Excellence in Convergent Bio-Nano Science and Technology. E-mail: k.thurecht@uq.edu.au



Figure S1. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) of DTX-ketone.



Figure S2. (a) ¹H (400 MHz) and (b) ¹³C (101 MHz) NMR of 2-((2-hydroxyethyl)disulfanyl)ethyl methacrylate in $CDCl_3$.



Figure S3. (a)¹H (400 MHz) and (b) 13 C (101 MHz) NMR of CPT-SS-MA in CDCl₃.



Figure S4. ¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, DMSO-d₆) spectra of HBP-CPT (top), HBP-DTX, HBP-DOX, HBP-deprotected and, HBP-protected (bottom).



Figure S5. ^{19}F T₂ decay curves at various time points of HBP-DTX in PBS pH 7 and 5 (471 MHz, 10% D₂O).