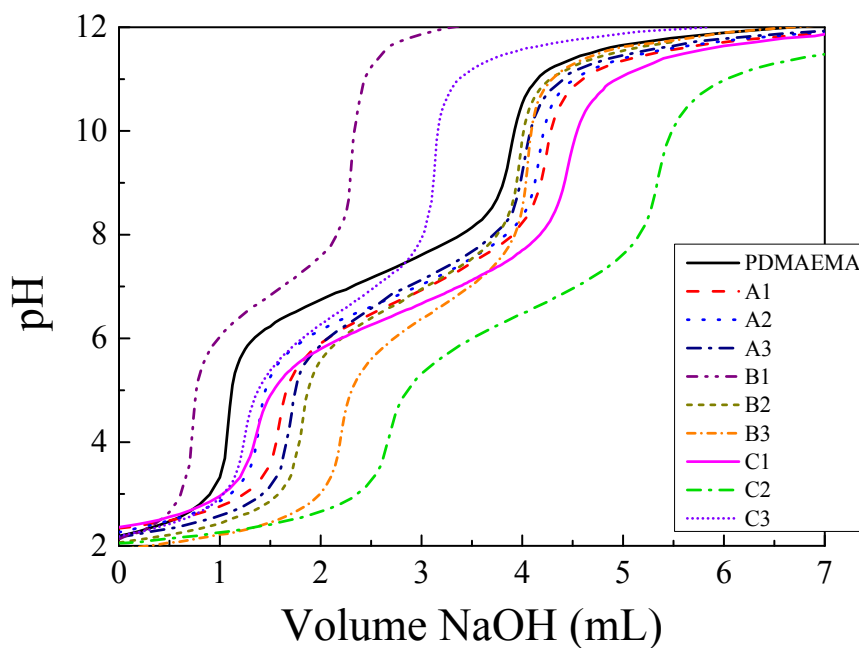


## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

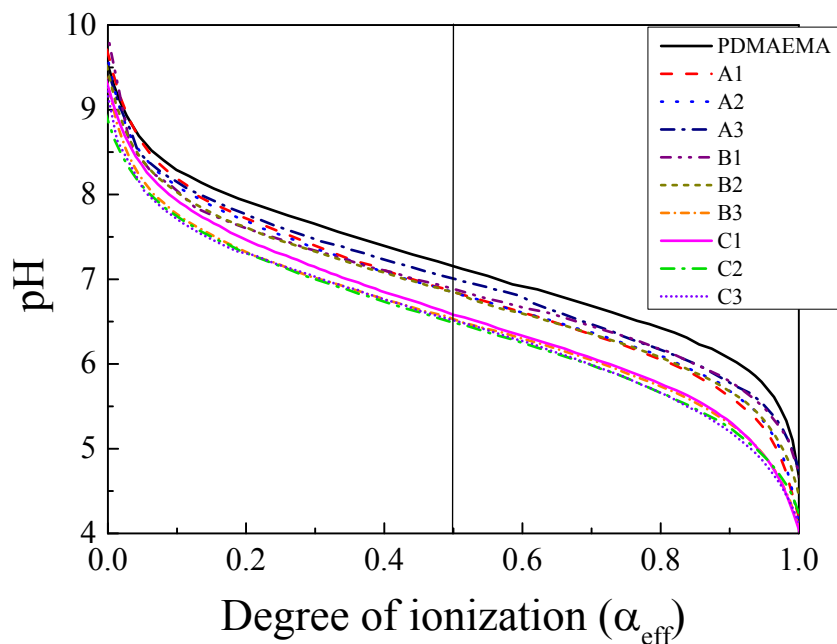
### A facile route towards PDMAEMA homopolymer amphiphiles

Theodore Manouras,<sup>a,\*</sup> Eleftherios Koufakis,<sup>a,b</sup> Spiros H. Anastasiadis,<sup>a,c</sup> and Maria  
Vamvakaki<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

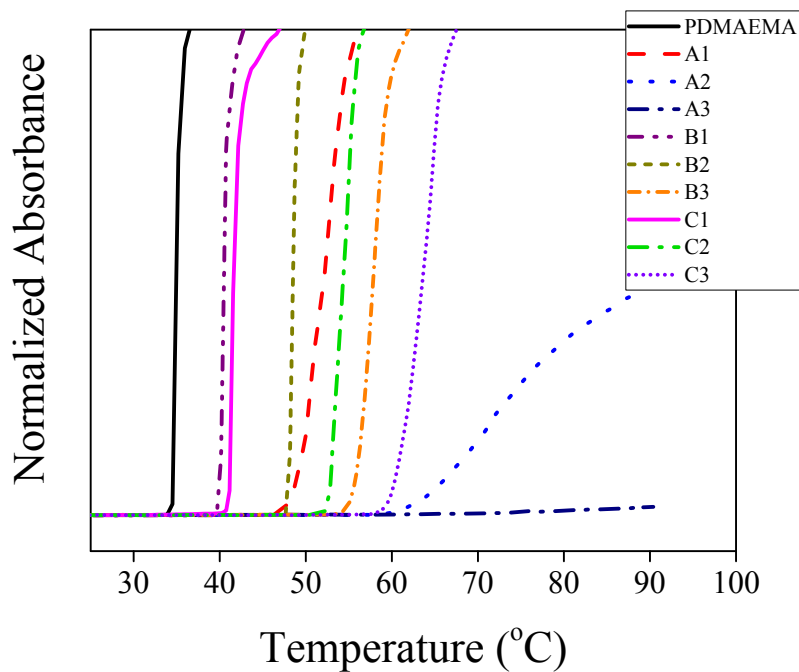
- Institute of Electronic Structure and Laser, Foundation for Research and Technology – Hellas,  
711 10 Heraklion Crete, GREECE
- Department of Materials Science and Technology, University of Crete, 710 03 Heraklion  
Crete, GREECE
- Department of Chemistry, University of Crete, 710 03 Heraklion Crete, GREECE



**Figure S1.** Titration curves for 1.0 wt % aqueous solutions of the PDMAEMA homopolymer and the PDMAEMA-co-PQDMAEMA random copolymers.



**Figure S2.** Solution pH vs degree of ionization,  $\alpha_{\text{eff}}$ , for the PDMAEMA homopolymer (black line) and the PDMAEMA-*co*-PQDMAEMA random copolymers.



**Figure S3.** Absorbance (at 650 nm) vs temperature for 1.0 wt % aqueous solutions of the PDMAEMA homopolymer and the PDMAEMA-*co*-PQDMAEMA random copolymers at  $\alpha_{\text{eff}} = 0$ .

**Table S1.** pH values at degree of ionization equal to one and zero and effective  $pK_{\alpha}$  values for the PDMAEMA homopolymer (black line) and the PDMAEMA-*co*-PQDMAEMA random copolymers

<b>Polymer</b>	<b>pH (<math>\alpha_{\text{eff}} = 1</math>)</b>	<b>pH (<math>\alpha_{\text{eff}} = 0</math>)</b>	<b>Effective <math>pK_{\alpha}</math> (<math>\alpha_{\text{eff}} = 0.5</math>)</b>
<b>PDMAEMA</b>	4.6	9.5	7.1
<b>A1</b>	4.2	9.7	6.8
<b>A2</b>	4.1	9.6	6.8
<b>A3</b>	4.7	9.5	7.0
<b>B1</b>	4.7	9.7	6.9
<b>B2</b>	4.4	9.4	6.9
<b>B3</b>	4.1	9.3	6.5
<b>C1</b>	4.0	9.3	6.6
<b>C2</b>	4.2	8.9	6.5
<b>C3</b>	4.1	9.2	6.5