

9 Figure S1. The rheological properties of the β-CD/PL F108 mixtures as functions of F108
10 and β-CD concentration.



Figure S2. Viscoelastic properties of the PPR gel



2 Scheme S1. Schematic of the Couette shear unit with axes 1, 2, and 3 representing the
3 flow, velocity gradient and vorticity direction, respectively. The applied neutron beam
4 positions are shown in red.



Figure S3. Shear profile and its corresponding viscosity in the Rheo-SANS experiment.



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- 2 Figure S4. The marco appearance of the PPR gel (a) before and (b) after the reversibility
- 3 of the viscosity measurement.
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Figure S5. Confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM) images. The white arrows
represent the lamellae rich region which is difficult to be stained by Nile red. The red matrix
is presumably the F108 micelle rich domain. These two images were obtained by the same
sample in different view with the same magnification.



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2 Figure S6. Depolarized Dynamic Light Scattering relaxation curves for the PPR gel

3 diluted by a factor of 5 (black squares) and 30 (red circles).



Figure S7. 2-D Rheo-SANS scattering patterns for the F108 micelles. Scattering patterns
for the 1-3 and 2-3 planes are labeled with (a)-(c) and (d)-(f). respectively. Shear rate for
(a) & (d), (b) & (e) and (c) & (f) are 1, 10 and 100 s⁻¹, respectively.



2 **Figure S8**. Experimental (open symbols) and best fitted (solid lines) azimuthal scattering 3 intensity at q = 0.024 Å⁻¹. Red and orange circles represent the results 2 hr and right after 4 flow cessation. Green, blue and purple circles stand for the shear rates of 100, 10 and 1 s⁻ 5 ¹, respectively.