

## Supplemental Materials for

### Helix Self-assembly through the Coiling of Cylindrical Micelles

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#### Synthesis and methods:

**Synthesis and characterization of PAA<sub>94</sub>-*b*-PMA<sub>103</sub>-*b*-PS<sub>88</sub>:** The triblock copolymer was synthesized by an atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) procedure. The accurate description of the synthetic and characterization procedure can be found in the references [S1, S2]. The characterizations are presented as follow: a white solid was obtained, (yield: 96.4 %).  $M_n = 25000$  g/mol,  $M_w/M_n = 1.09$ . <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 500 MHz): chemical shift,  $\delta$  1.00-2.00 (br, meso and racemo CH<sub>2</sub> of the polymer backbone), 2.00-2.42 (br, CH of the polymer backbone), 3.45-3.95 (br, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.15-6.80 (br, *ortho*-H from the aromatic ring), 6.80-7.45 (br, *meta*- and *para*-H from the aromatic ring), 11.5-12.9 (br, COOH) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, 125 MHz):  $\delta$  34.0-36.3, 41.5, 52.2, 126, 127.0-129.3, 175.0, 176.4 ppm. IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 541, 698, 759, 827, 1166, 1244, 1453, 1494, 1602, 1738, 2800-3600.

**Atomic Force Microscopy:** 5-10  $\mu$ L solution was deposited onto a freshly prepared mica disk and allowed to dry. Then the sample was rinsed with 2 mL of deionized water to remove dried excess multivalent amines and unattached polymeric cylinders. Samples were imaged on a Digital Instruments Multi Mode Nanoscope IIIA atomic force microscope in tapping mode using silicon tips (300 MHz, 40 N/m) with a scan rate of 0.75 Hz.

**Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM):** TEM experiments were carried out on a Tecnai G2 12 microscope at a voltage of 120 kV. TEM samples were prepared by casting 2-4  $\mu$ L of polymer solution onto a carbon-coated copper TEM grid and allowing the solution to dry in room temperature. Then 5  $\mu$ L freshly made 1.0 wt% uranyl acetate aqueous solution was applied onto the samples. The excess solution was wicked away by filter paper after 2 minutes. Afterwards, the sample was allowed to dry.

**Cryogenic Transmission Electron Microscopy (Cryo-TEM):** A Gatan cryo-holder system was used to examine the samples in a Tecnai G2 12 microscope at voltage 120 kV. A droplet of the suspension (5  $\mu$ L) was dipped manually on a holey carbon film coated on copper TEM grid. The specimen was blotted and plunged into a liquid ethane container cooled by liquid nitrogen. This procedure proceeded in the Vitrobot vitrification system. The vitrified samples were transferred to a Gatan 626 cryo-holder and cryo-transfer stage cooled by liquid nitrogen. During TEM observation, the cryo-holder was maintained below -170 °C to prevent sublimation of vitreous water and THF. The digital images were recorded by a Gatan low-dose CCD camera.

**Results:**

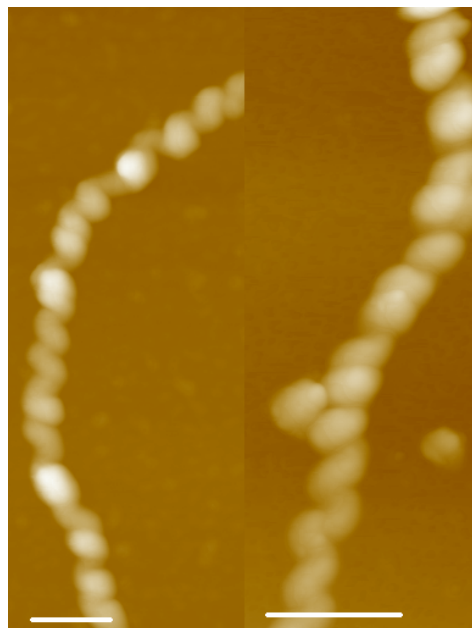


Figure S1 Atomic force microscope for left-handed helix (left) and right-handed helix (right). The helix is collapsed due to the evaporation of solvent. Amine = triethylenetetramine, amine group: acid group molar ratio = 10 : 1, H<sub>2</sub>O% (v) = 67% in THF and after 20 day aging; scale bar is 20 nm.

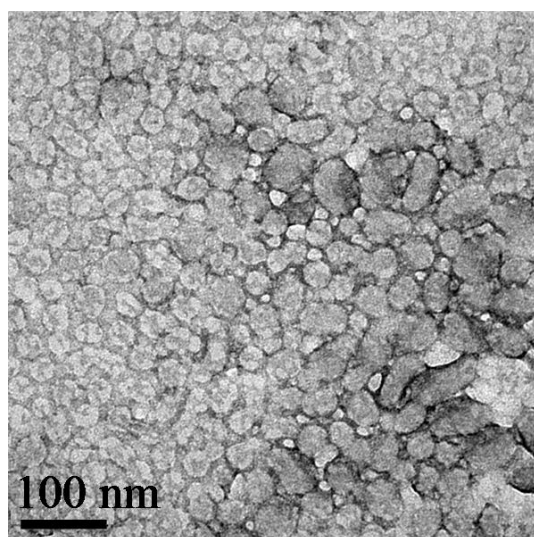


Figure S2 TEM image for amine = ethylenediamine, amine group: acid group molar ratio = 10 : 1; H<sub>2</sub>O% (v) = 67% in THF and after 20 day aging.

**References:**

- S1. Q. G. Ma, K. L. Wooley, *Journal of Polyme Science Part a-Polymer Chemistry*, 2000, 38, 4805-4820.
- S2. D. J. Pochan, Z. Y. Chen, H. G. Cui, K. Hales, K. Qi and K. L. Wooley, *Science*, 2004, 306, 94-97