Supporting Information

Structural changes in liquid crystal polymer vesicles induced by temperature variation and magnetic fields

Sabrina Hocine,^{1,2,3} Annie Brûlet,⁴ Lin Jia,^{1,2,3} Jing Yang,^{1,2,3 #} Aurélie Di Cicco^{1,2,3},

Laurent Bouteiller^{3,5} and Min-Hui Li^{1,2,3} *

¹ Institut Curie, Centre de Recherche, Paris, F-75248 France;

² CNRS, UMR168, Physico-Chimie Curie, Paris, F-75248 France ;

³ UPMC Université Paris VI, Paris, F-75005 France ;

⁴Laboratoire Léon Brillouin, UMR12 CEA-CNRS, CEA Saclay, Gif sur Yvette, F-91191 France ;

⁵ CNRS, UMR 7610, Chimie des Polymères, F-75005 Paris, France.

*Corresponding author: Tel.: 33-1-56246763: Fax: 33-1-40510636; email: min-hui.li@curie.fr # Present address:

College of Life Science and Technology, Beijing University of Chemical and Technology, Beijing 100029, China.

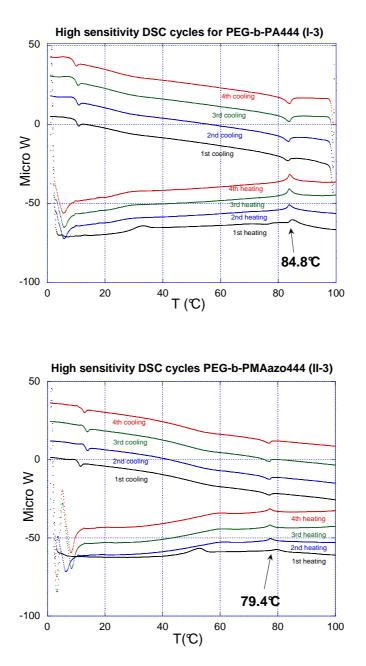


Figure SI-1 : Raw high sensitivity DSC thermograms of the polymersomes solutions formed with PEG-b-PA444 (I-3) and PEG-*b*-PMAazo444 (II-3) copolymers. The four heating and cooling traces have been shifted for clarity.

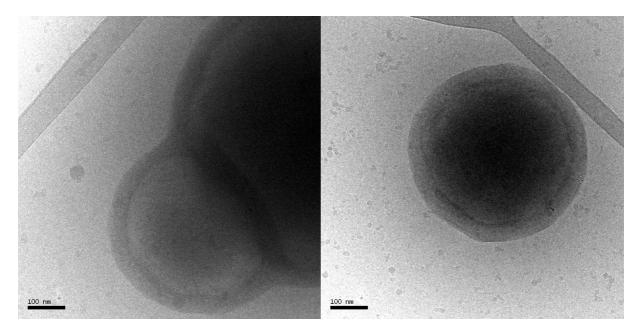


Figure SI-2. Cryo-TEM images of PEG-*b*-PMAazo444 (II-3) copolymer vesicles heated to 55-60°C during around ten hours. Scale: 100 nm. Thickn ess of membrane is 40-50 nm.

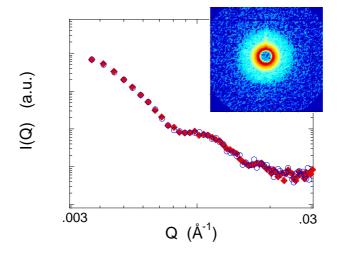


Figure SI-3. SANS I(q) curves parallel and perpendicular to the applied field of 1.4T for sample II-3 at 68°C. In the inset, the scattering p attern observed at low Q range showing no anisotropy.