

Supporting Information

Reductively-degradable polyester-based block copolymers prepared by facile polycondensation and ATRP: synthesis, degradation, and aqueous micellization

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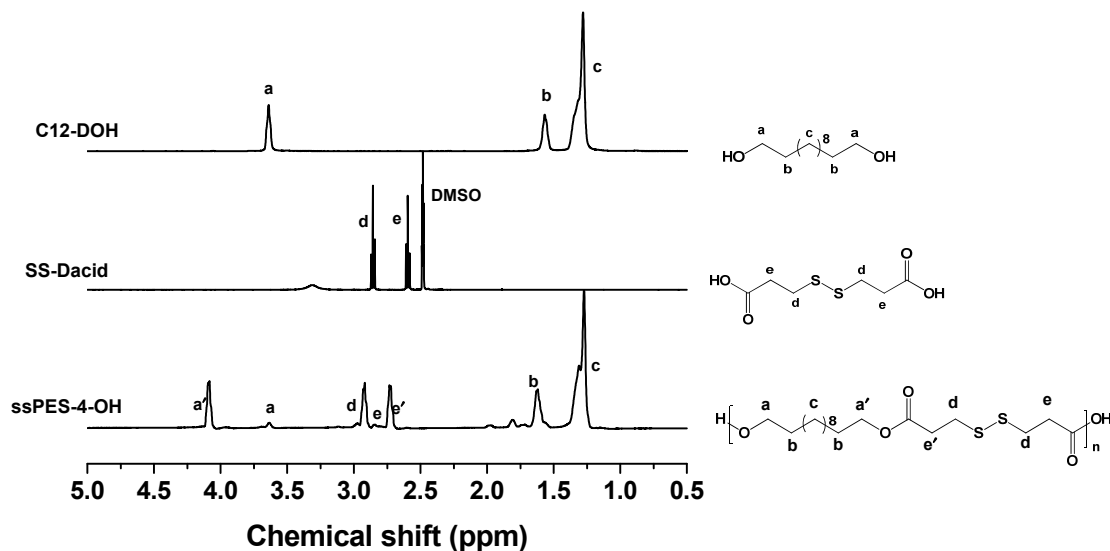


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectra of C12-DOH and ssPES-4 in CDCl₃ and SS-Dacid in DMSO-d₆.

The signals at 2.7 and 2.9 ppm are assigned to methylene protons in SS-Dacid (d and e'). The signal at 3.6 ppm corresponds to methylene protons (a) adjacent to terminal OH groups; the signal at 4.1 ppm can be assigned to methylene protons (a') adjacent to newly formed ester linkages, confirming the formation of ssPES.

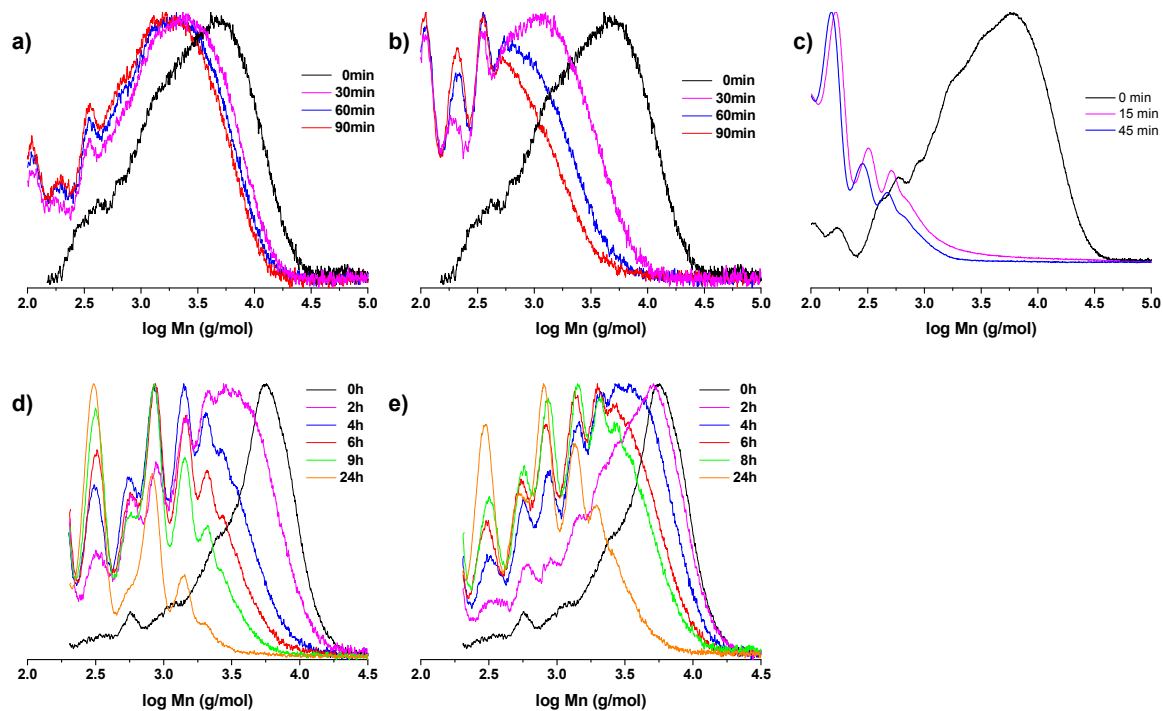


Figure S2. GPC traces of ssPES-2 in the absence and presence of different amounts of Bu_3P defined as mole ratio of $\text{Bu}_3\text{P}/\text{SS} = 0.2/1$ (a), $0.5/1$ (b), and $1/1$ (c), and ssPES-4 with mole ratio of $\text{Bu}_3\text{P}/\text{SS} = 1/1$ (d) and $2/1$ (e).

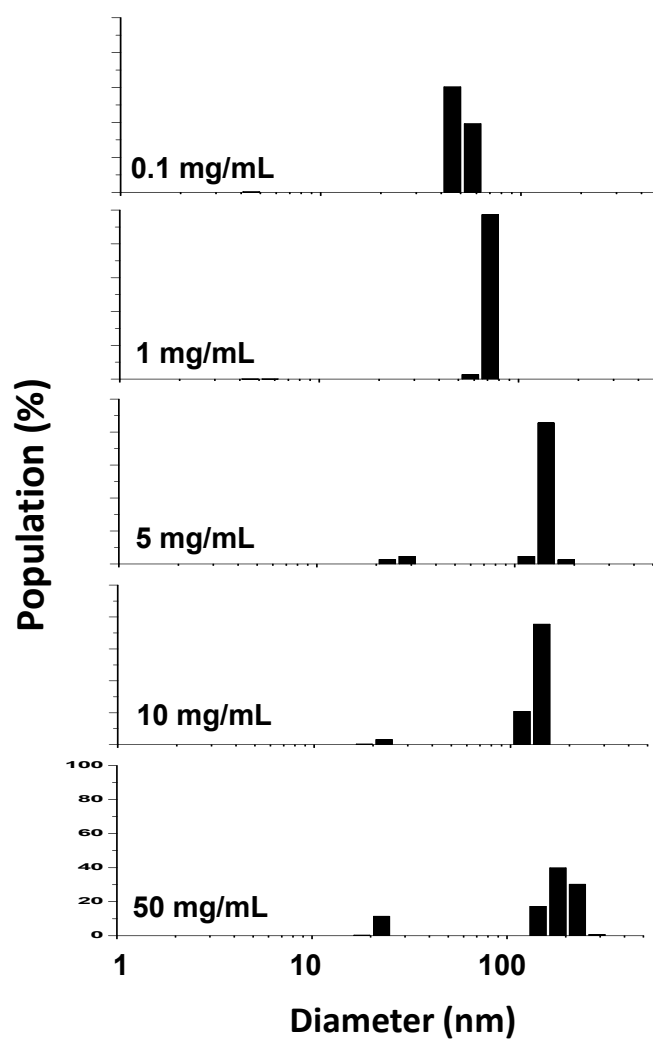


Figure S3. CONTIN plots based on %intensity of micelles with different concentrations of ssABP-1 in water. All y-axis of CONTIN plots are scaled at 100%.

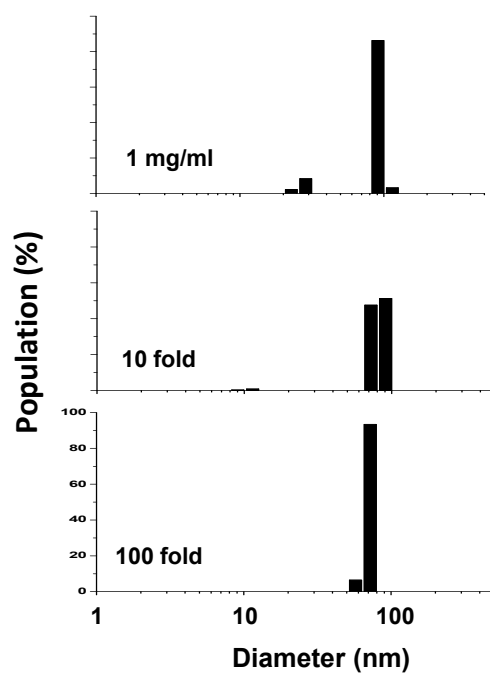


Figure S4. CONTIN plots based on %intensity of micelles at a concentration of 1.0 mg/mL upon dilution by 100 folds in water. All y-axis of CONTIN plots are scaled at 100%.