

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

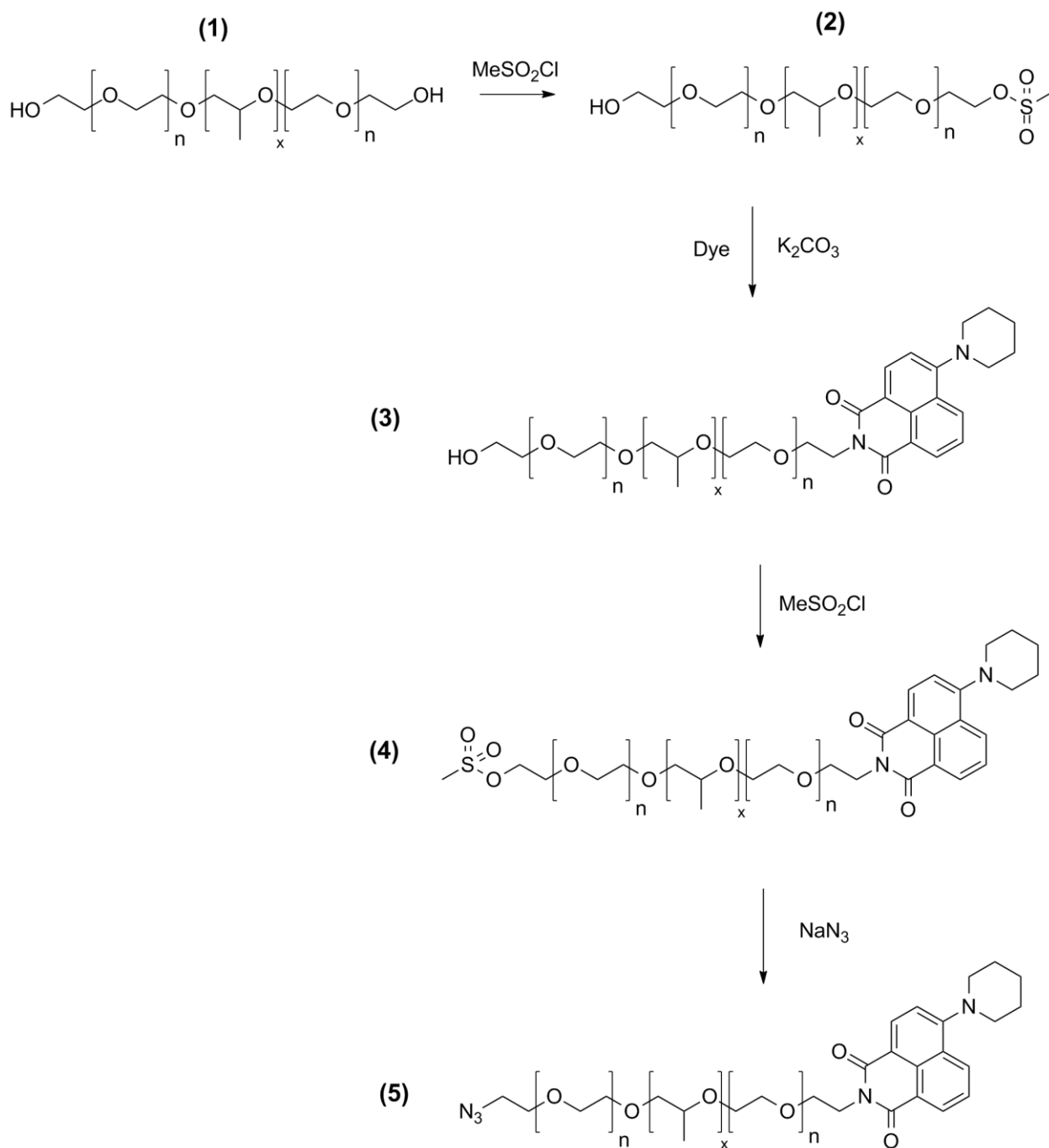
Colloidal Templating: Seeded Emulsion Polymerization of a Soluble Shell with a Controlled Alkyne Surface Density

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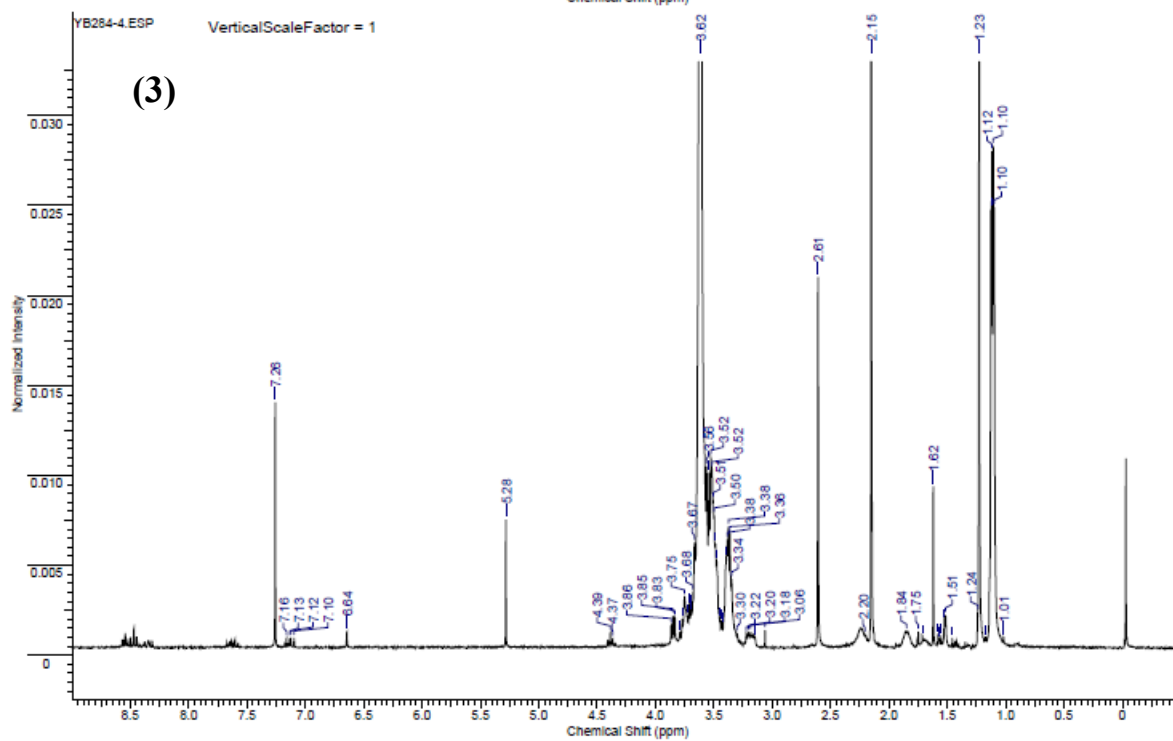
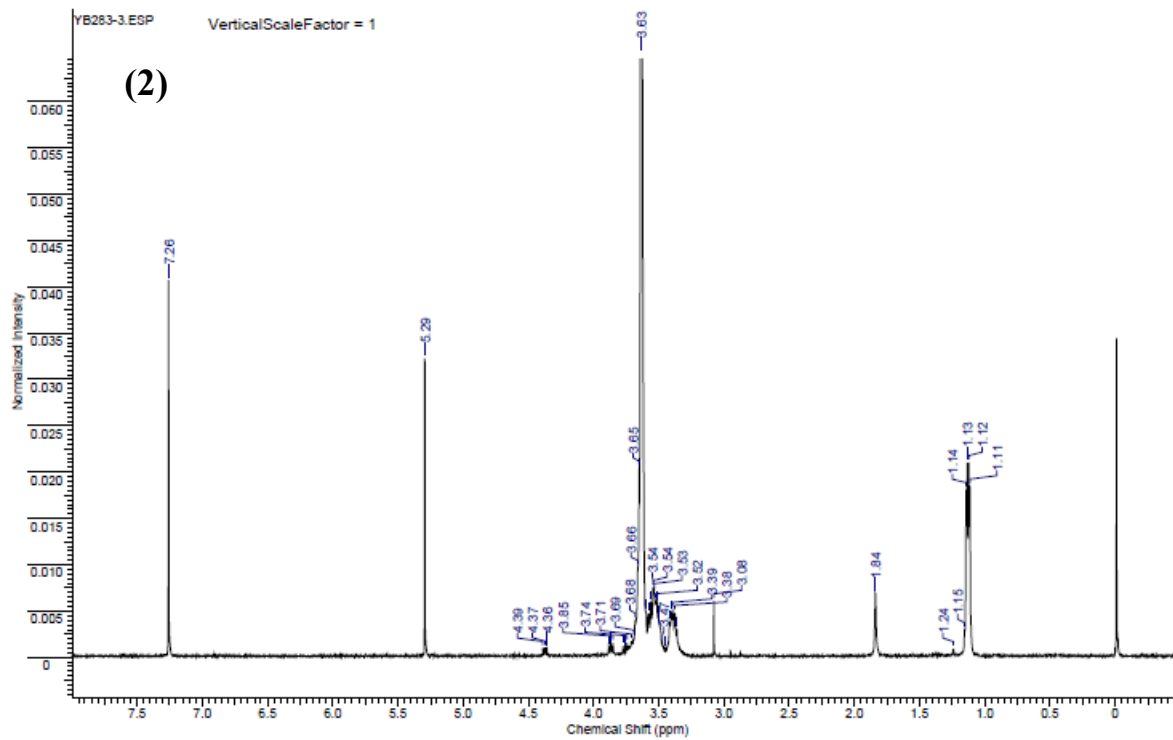
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Synthesis of naphthalimide modified azido-pluronic (azPXD)



Scheme A. Reaction scheme for the modification of F-68 pluronic with a naphthalimide (6-Piperidin-1-yl-benzo[de]isoquinoline-1,3-dione) and an azide.



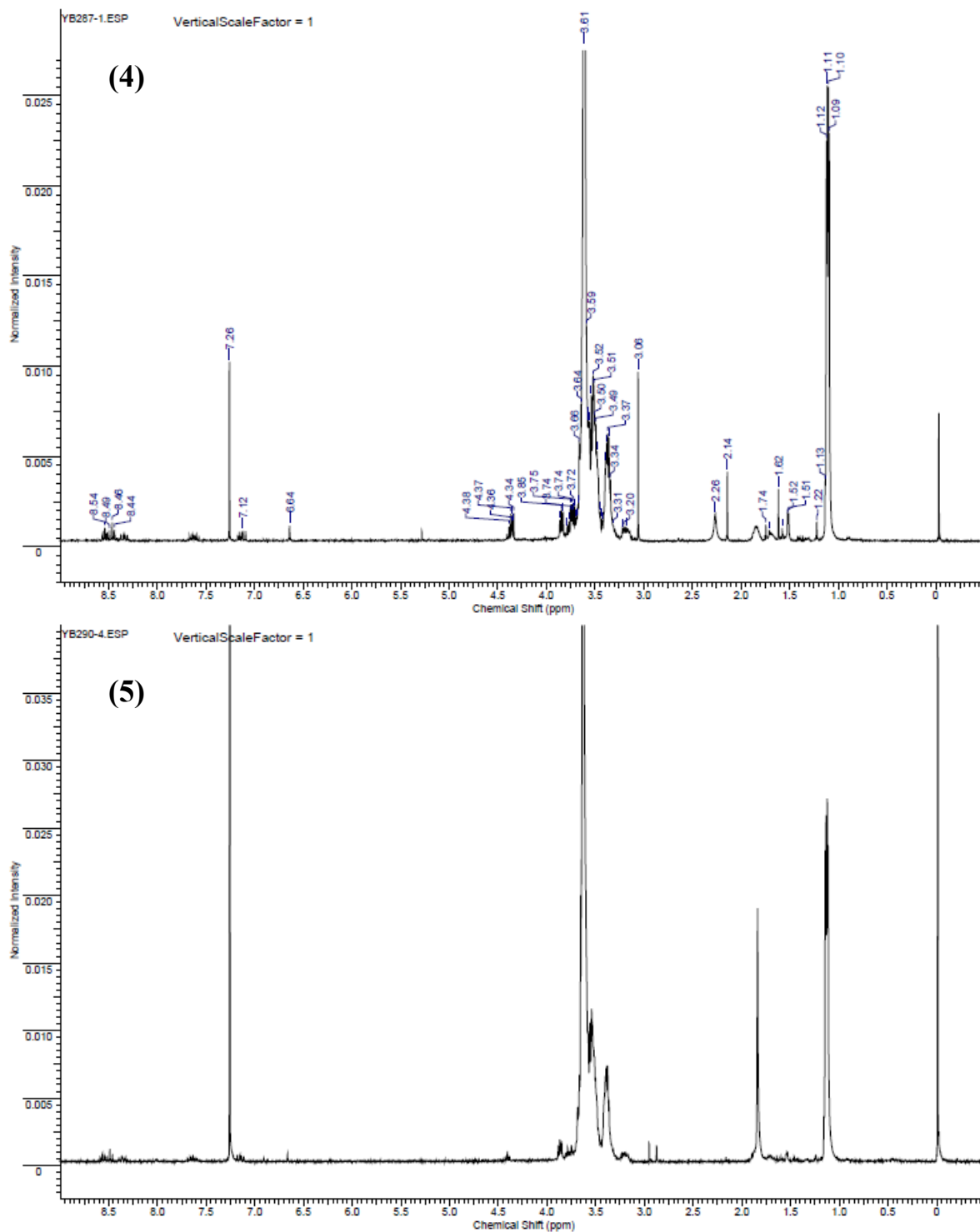


Figure A. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectra of intermediate steps and final product in the synthesis of AzPXD.

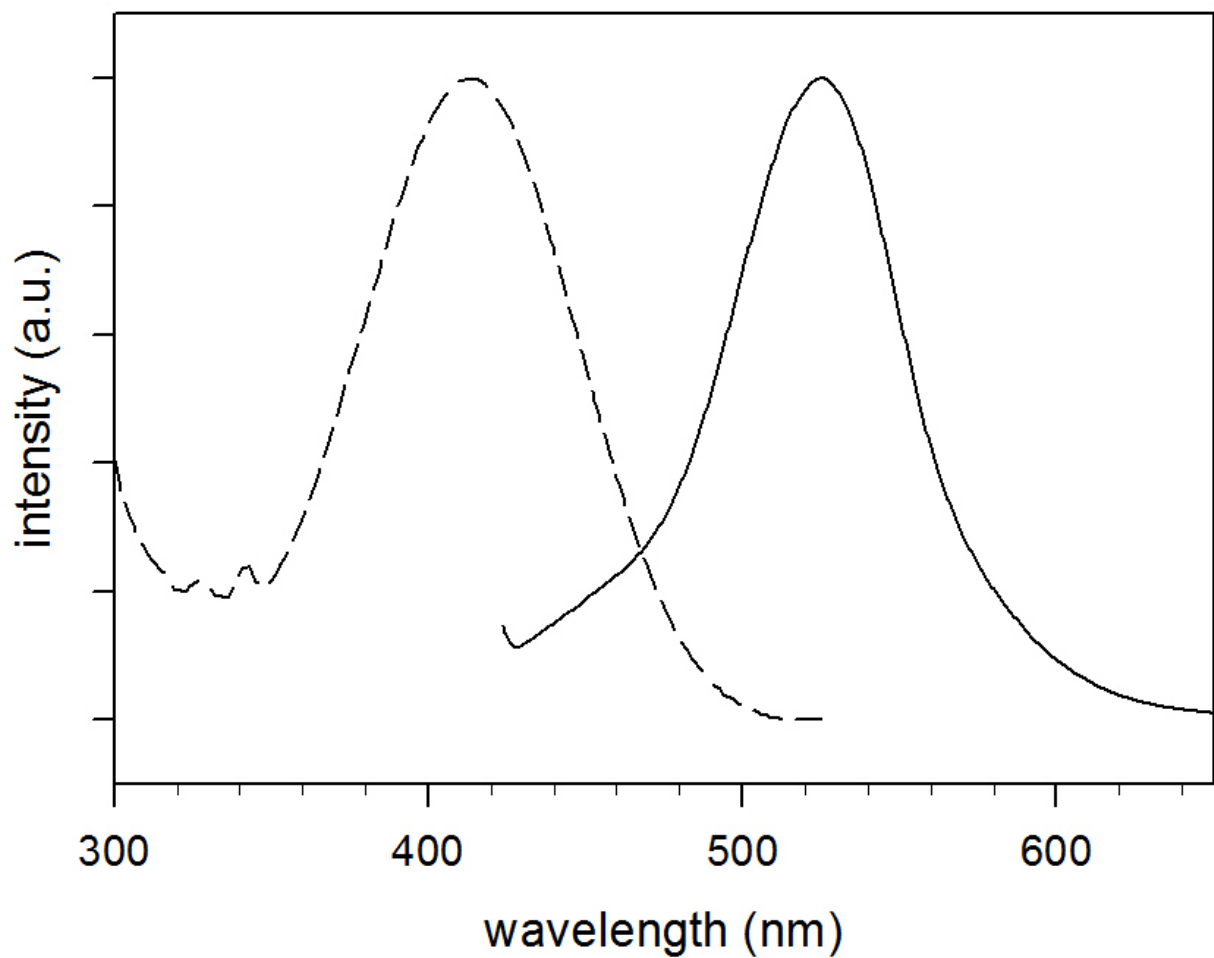


Figure B. UV-Vis (dash) and photoluminescence (solid) spectroscopy of naphthalimide modified azido-pluronic (azPXD). Absorbance spectrum was collected on a 5 μM solution of AzPXD in methanol, absorbance maximum at 414 nm. Photoluminescence spectrum was collected on a 20 μM solution of AzPXD in methanol, with excitation wavelength at 404 nm and emission maximum at 525 nm.

Infrared (IR) Spectroscopy of Core-Shell Particles

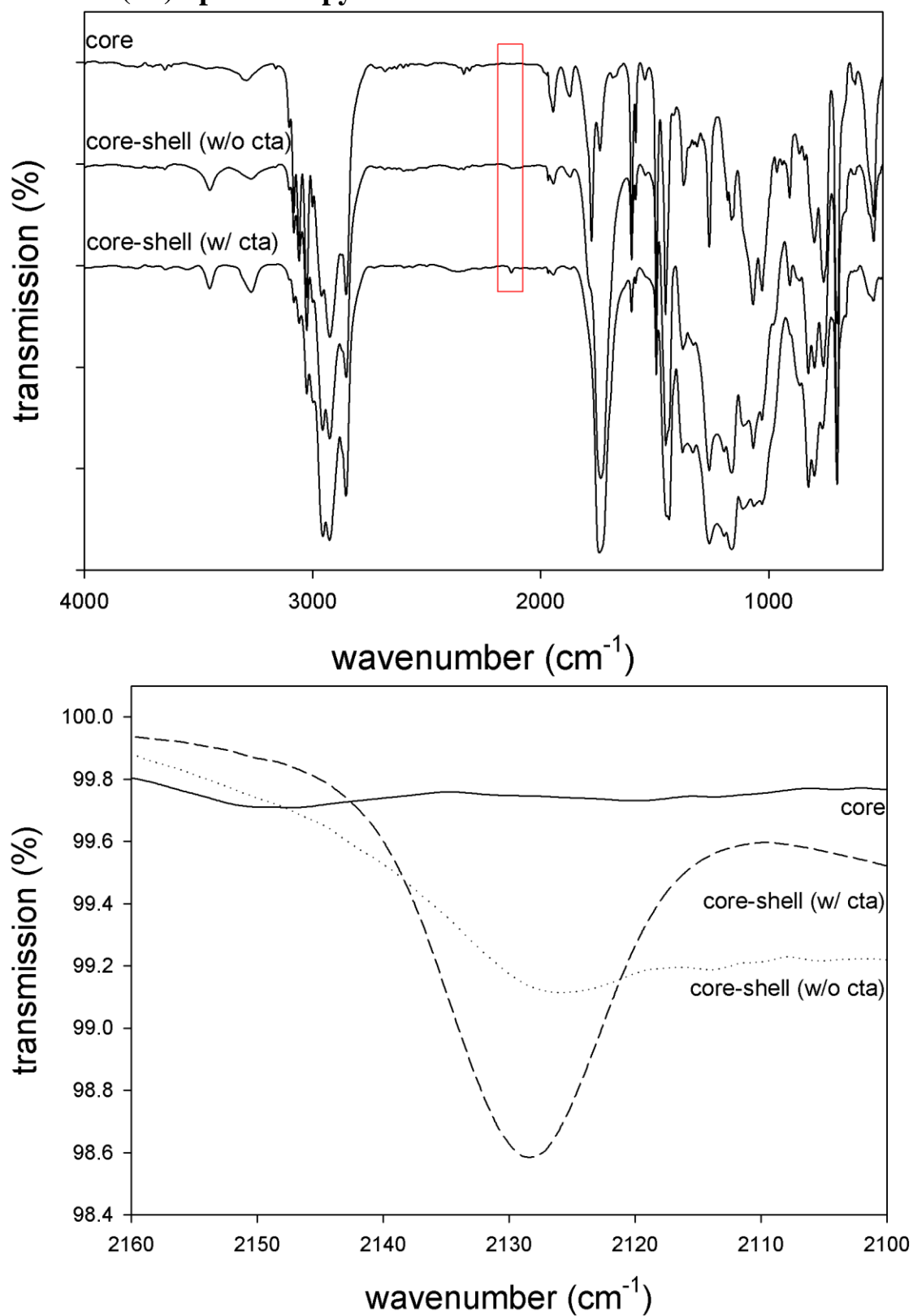


Figure C. IR spectra of core and core-shell particles. The second spectra focuses on the alkyne peak at ca. 2130 cm^{-1} , where only a peak for the shell polymerization that used a chain transfer agent is noticeable. Both polymer shells used 1% propargyl acrylate in the shell polymerization.