

Supporting Information

Encapsulating Properties of Reverse-Amphiphilic Core/Shell Polymeric Nanoobjects with Different Shapes

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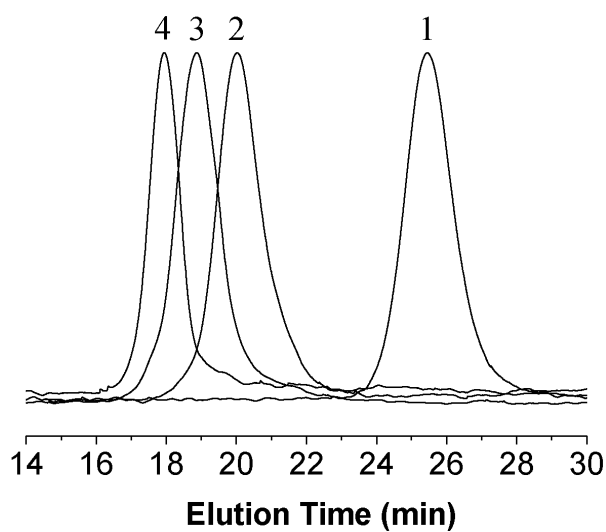


Figure S1. SEC traces of (1) PGMA macro-CTA, (2) PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₉₀, (3) PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₃₃₃, and (4) PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₅₀₂.

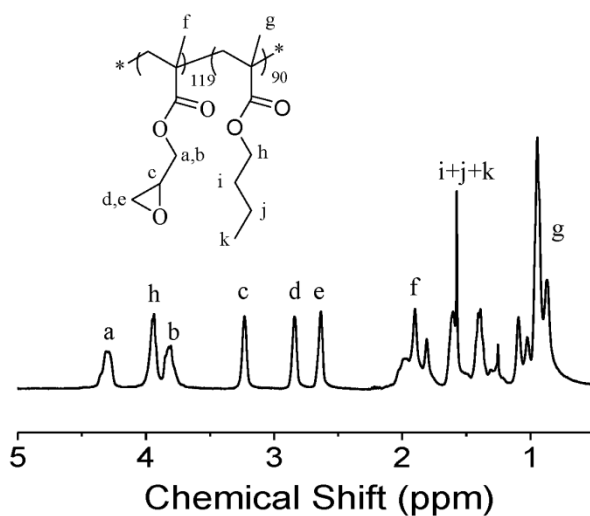


Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₉₀ in CDCl₃.

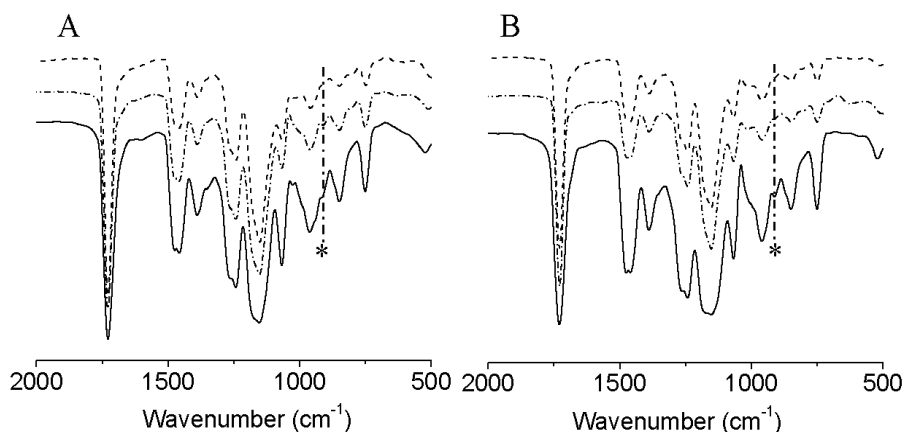


Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of shaped nanoobjects made from (A) PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₃₃₃ and (B) PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₅₀₂ before (solid lines), after crosslinking (dash dot lines) by ammonium hydroxide and further treatment with EDA for 48 h (dash lines). Peak * at 907 cm⁻¹ is characteristic of epoxy stretching.

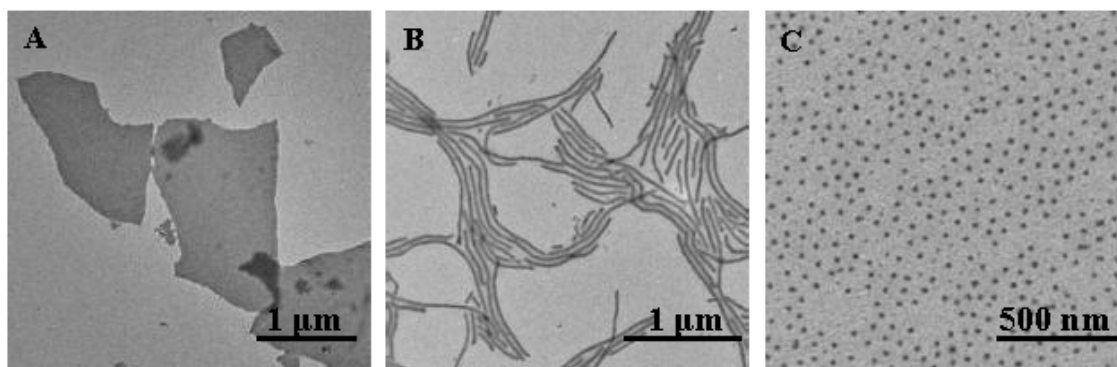


Figure S4. TEM images of the PNOs made from (A) PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₉₀, (B) PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₃₃₃ and (C) PGMA₁₁₉-*b*-PnBMA₅₀₂ after further treatment with EDA.

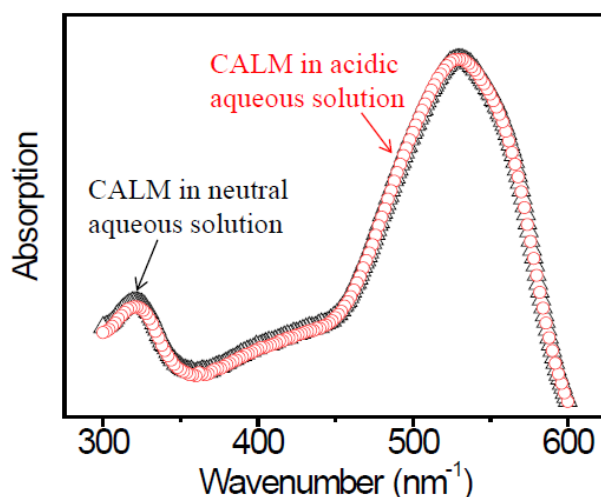


Figure S5. The absorption spectra of CALM neutral aqueous solution (-△-) and the CALM acidic aqueous solution (the added amount of HCl was the same as that used in the dye-loading experiments) (-○-).