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Electronic Supplementary Information, *Fine-tuning thermoresponsive functional poly*(ε*caprolactone)s to enhance micelle stability and drug loading* Elizabeth A. Rainbolt, Jason B. Miller, Katherine E. Washington, Suchithra A. Senevirathne, Michael C. Biewer, Daniel J. Siegwart, and Mihaela C. Stefan



Fig. S1. Copolymerization of ME₁CL and CL: ¹H NMR spectra at different time points in the reaction revealed the incorporation of ME₁CL and CL relative to BnO chain end. Integration of the labeled peaks is shown below in **Table S1**.

Table S1. Summary of PME ₁ CL-co-PCL			
	δ (ppm)		
Time (min)	5.11 (BnO)	4.17 (ME ₁ CL)	4.06 (CL)
5	1.0	2.7	3.6
20	1.0	15.9	15.5
30	1.0	25.5	25.5
60	1.0	33.9	35.7



Fig. S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of P1.



Fig. S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of P2.



Fig. S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of P4.



Fig. S6 Size exclusion chromatography (SEC / GPC) traces of copolymers P1 – P4.



Fig. S7. DLS measurements: hydrodynamic diameters (D_h) of empty (blue, solid) and DOX-loaded (red, dashed) micelles of P1 - P4.



DOX



Fig. S8. TEM images of **P1** and **P3** empty micelles (left); and **P1^{DOX}** and **P3^{DOX}** (right); micelles deposited on copper mesh grid and stained with phosphotungstic acid; scale bars 200 nm.



Fig. S9. Digital fluorescence microscopy showing the uptake of DOX-loaded micelles $P3^{DOX}$: left, DOX shown in red; center, DAPI-stained cell nuclei in blue; right, overlay of red and blue channels; scale bars signify 100 μ m.