

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL  
FOR

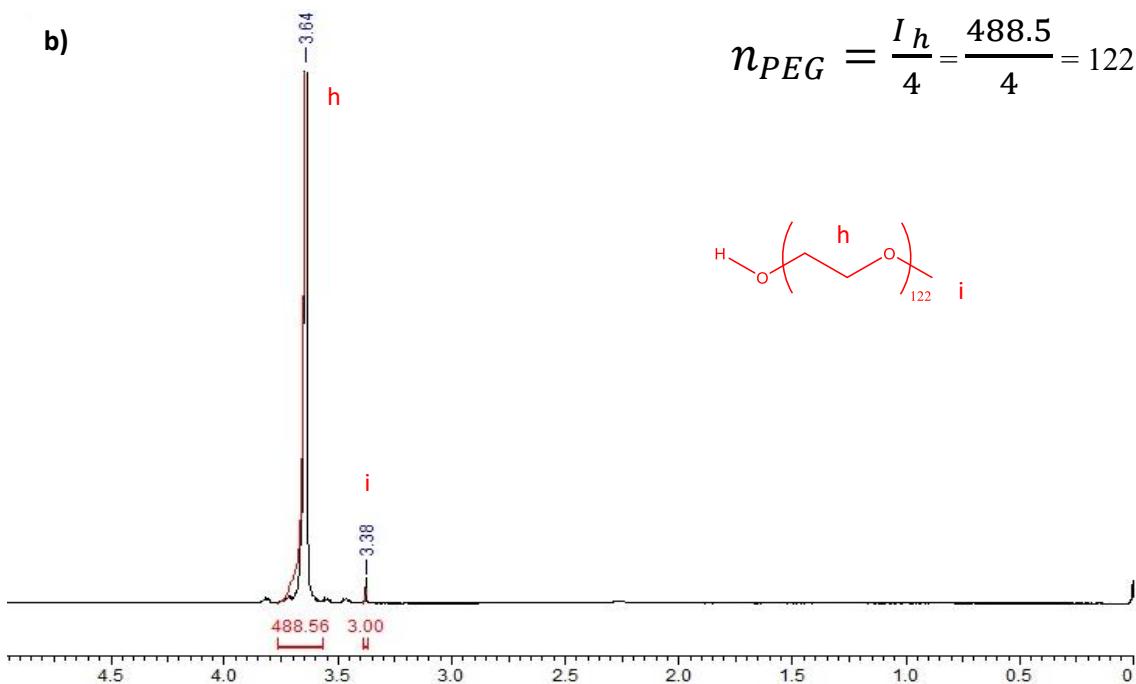
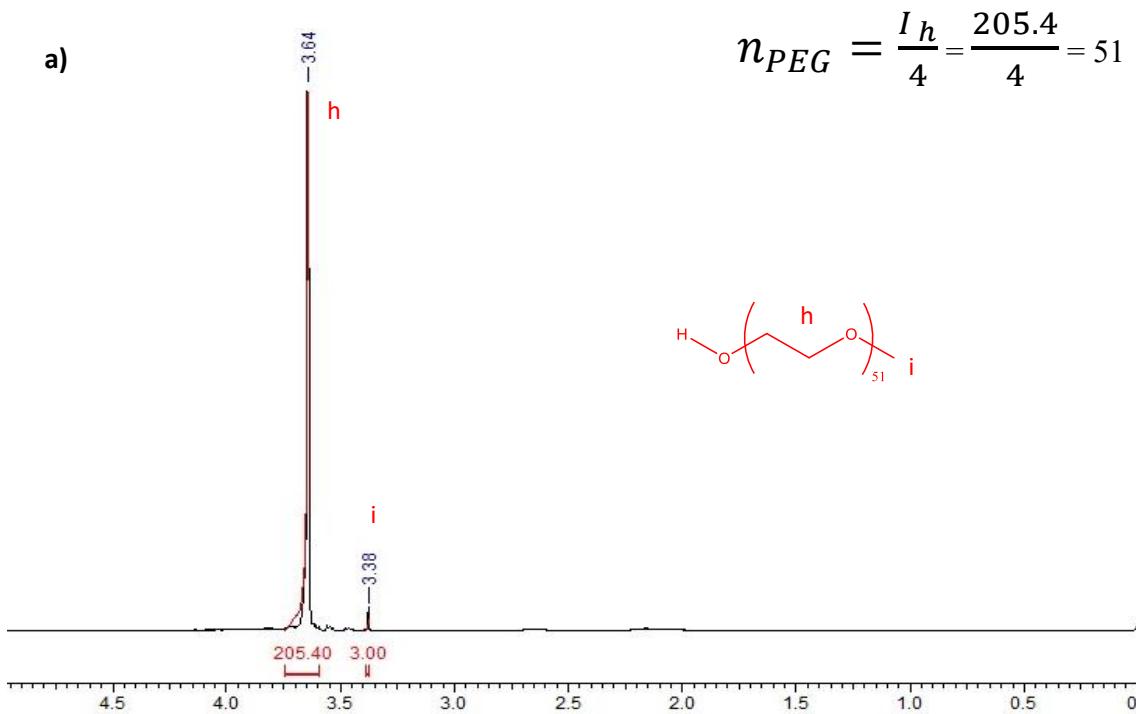
**Dual-responsive polymersomes for gold nanorod and doxorubicin encapsulation: Nanomaterials with potential use as smart drug delivery systems**

Melissa DiazDuarte-Rodríguez<sup>1</sup>, Norma A. Cortez-Lemus<sup>1</sup>, Angel Licea-Claverié<sup>1\*</sup>, Jacob Licea-Rodriguez<sup>2,3</sup>, Eugenio Méndez-Méndez<sup>2</sup>.

1. Centro de Graduados e Investigación en Química. Tecnológico Nacional de México/Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana, A.P. 1166. C.P. 22000 Tijuana, B. C., México.

2. Departamento de Física Aplicada. Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada, Carr. Ensenada-Tijuana No. 3918 Zona Playitas, A. P. 360, C.P. 22860 Ensenada, B. C., México.

3. Cátedras Conacyt, Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada.



**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectra for Sigma Aldrich® methoxy-Polyethyleneglycol of a) 2000 Da and b) 5000 Da.

The number of EG repetitive units was determined dividing the integration value of the signal *h* by the corresponding 4 Hydrogens.

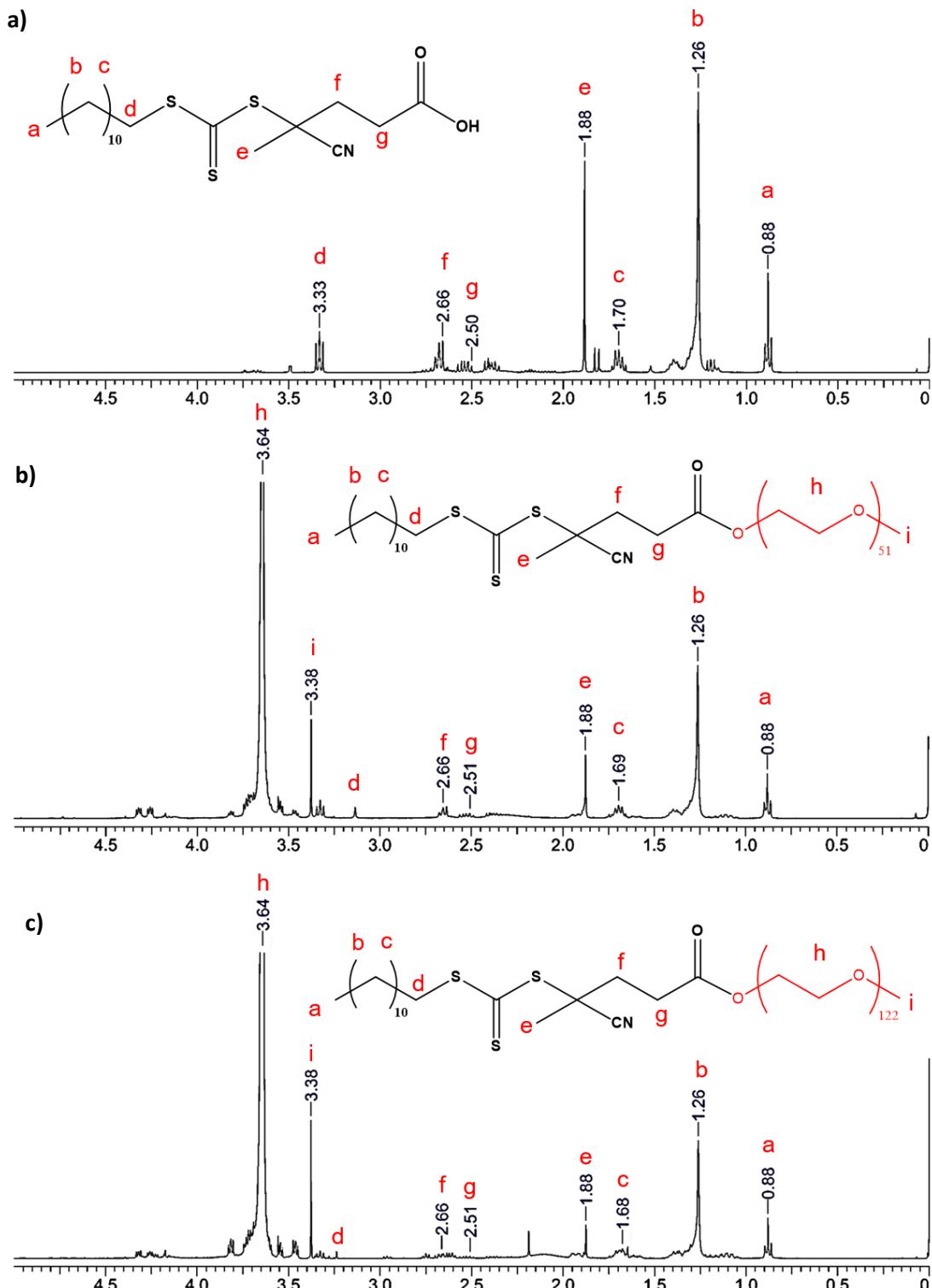
## Synthesis of the PEG<sub>122</sub>-macroCTA

In a three necked flask, equipped with a magnetic stir bar, thermometer, and a Dean-Stark trap with a reflux condenser, methoxy-poly(ethylene glycol)5000 ( $M_n=5400$  g/mol, 10.02 g, 1.86 mmol) was dissolved in toluene and refluxed for 48 h to eliminate water residues. Then, 4-cyano-4(dodecylsulfanylthiocarbonyl)sulfanyl pentanoic acid (1.6 g, 5.7 mmol), synthesized as described in the literature,[1] was dissolved in DCM (50 mL) and DMAP (0.24 g) was added to the three necked flask. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice-bath and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (0.82 g, 3.97 mmol) dissolved in DCM (6.0 mL) was added dropwise over 15 min. The reaction was allowed to proceed in an ice-cold bath for about 1 h, and then allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred for 48 h. The solution was filtered to remove the precipitate. The solution was concentrated, and precipitated into ice-cold diethylether (x3). The yellow product was dried in vacuum oven at 25 °C for 24 h (43.2% yield).

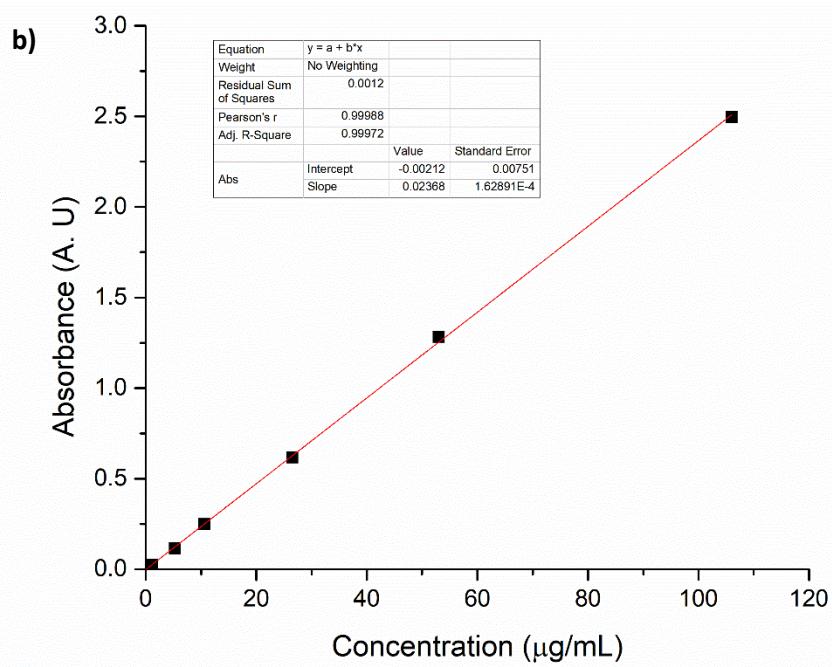
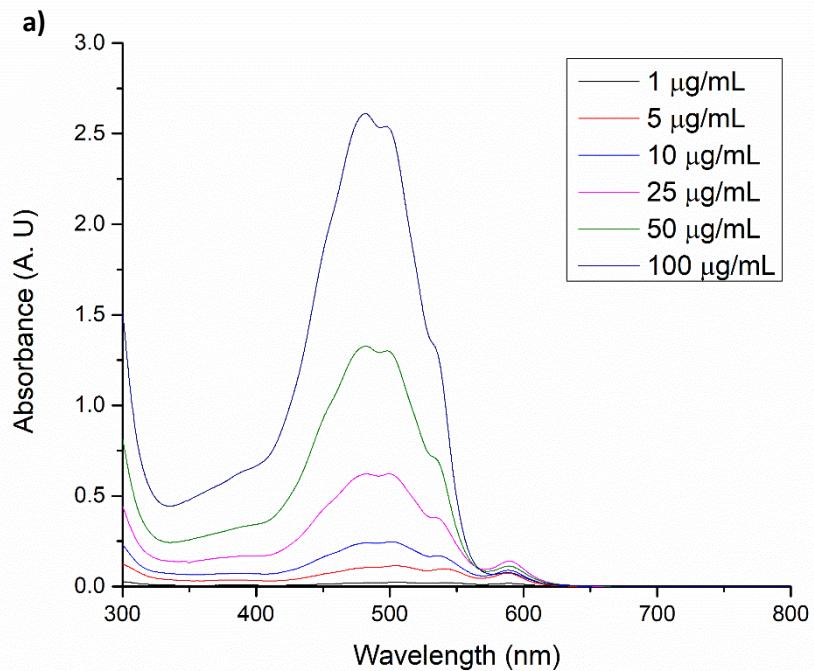
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ ppm): 3.64 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O of the PEG chain), 3.38 (OCH<sub>3</sub>, chain end of the PEG), 3.33 (SCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> of the CTA), 2.66-2.47 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCO of the CTA), 2.51-2.16 (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCO), 1.87 (SCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> of the CTA) 1.70 (CH<sub>3</sub>CN), 1.26 (SCH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>9</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> of the CTA), 0.88 (CH<sub>3</sub> of the CTA).

## References

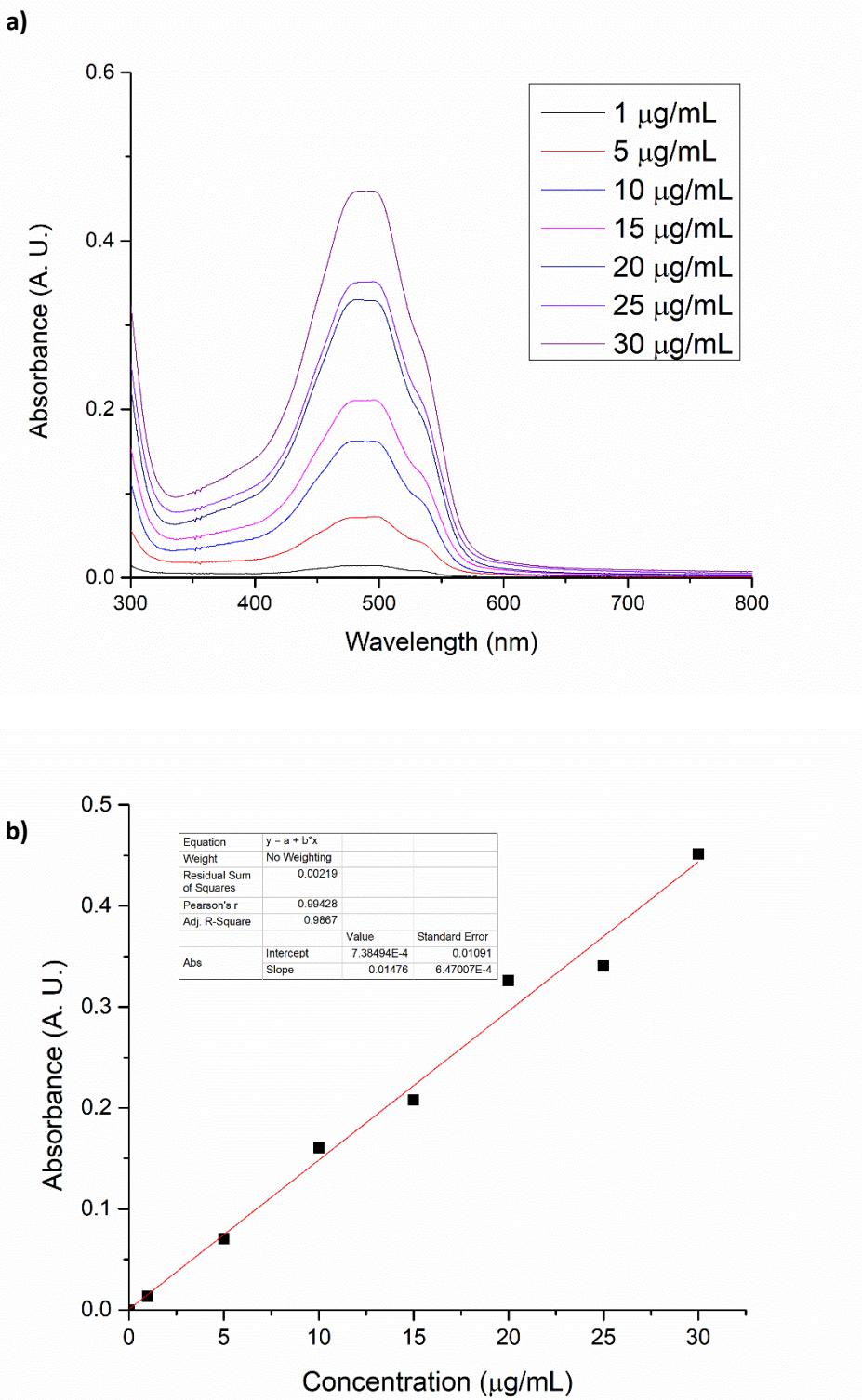
- [1] G. Moad, Y.K. Chong, A. Postma, E. Rizzardo, S.H. Thang, Advances in RAFT polymerization: the synthesis of polymers with defined end-groups, Polymer, 46 (2005) 8458-8468. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polymer.2004.12.061>



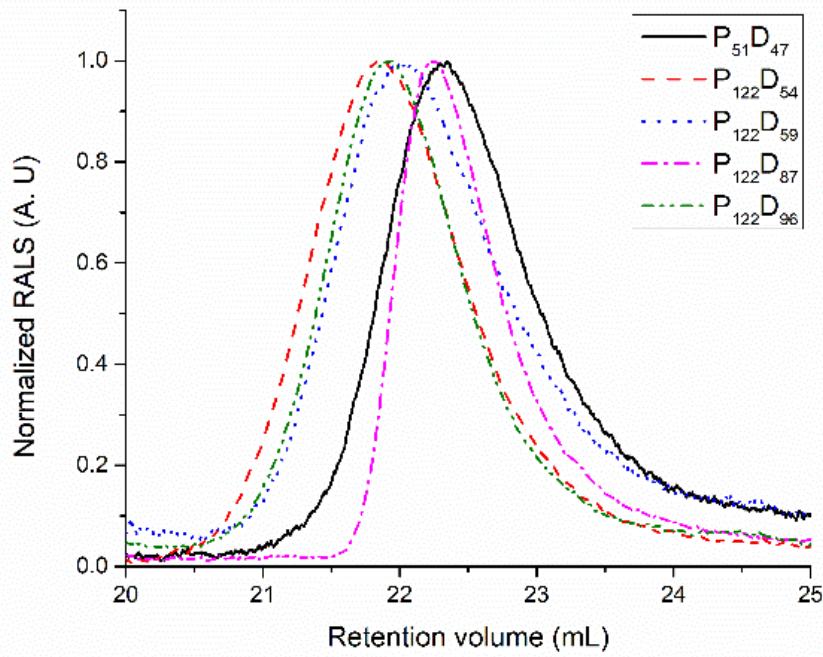
**Figure S2.**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra for a) CTA: 4-cyano-4-(dodecylsulfanylthiocarbonyl) sulfanyl pentanoic acid, b) PEG<sub>51</sub>-macroCTA, and c) PEG<sub>122</sub>-macroCTA.



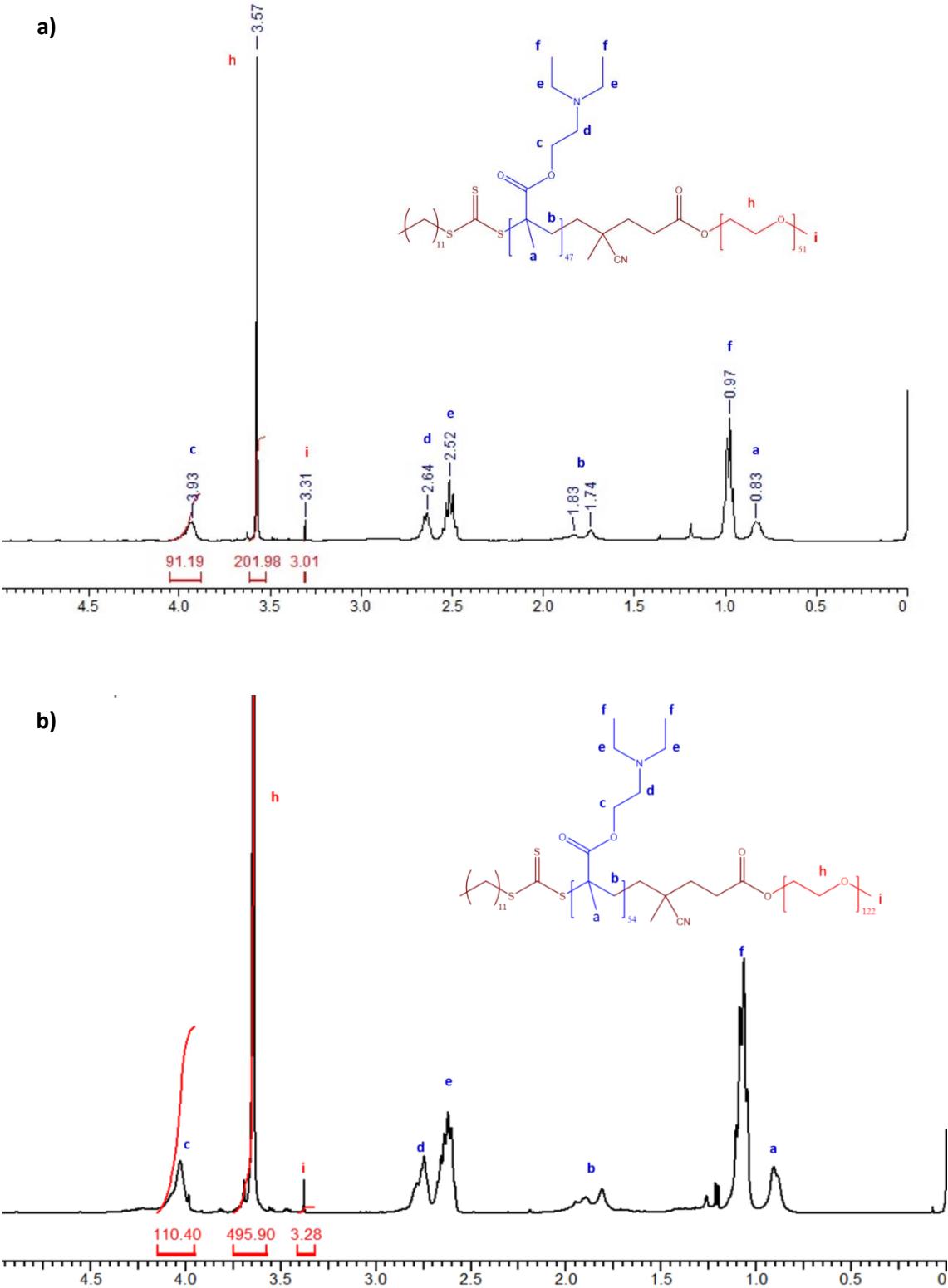
**Figure S3.** a)UV-Vis spectra of DOX in DMSO at different concentrations (0-100  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ) and b) Calibration curve of DOX in DMSO at 484 nm.

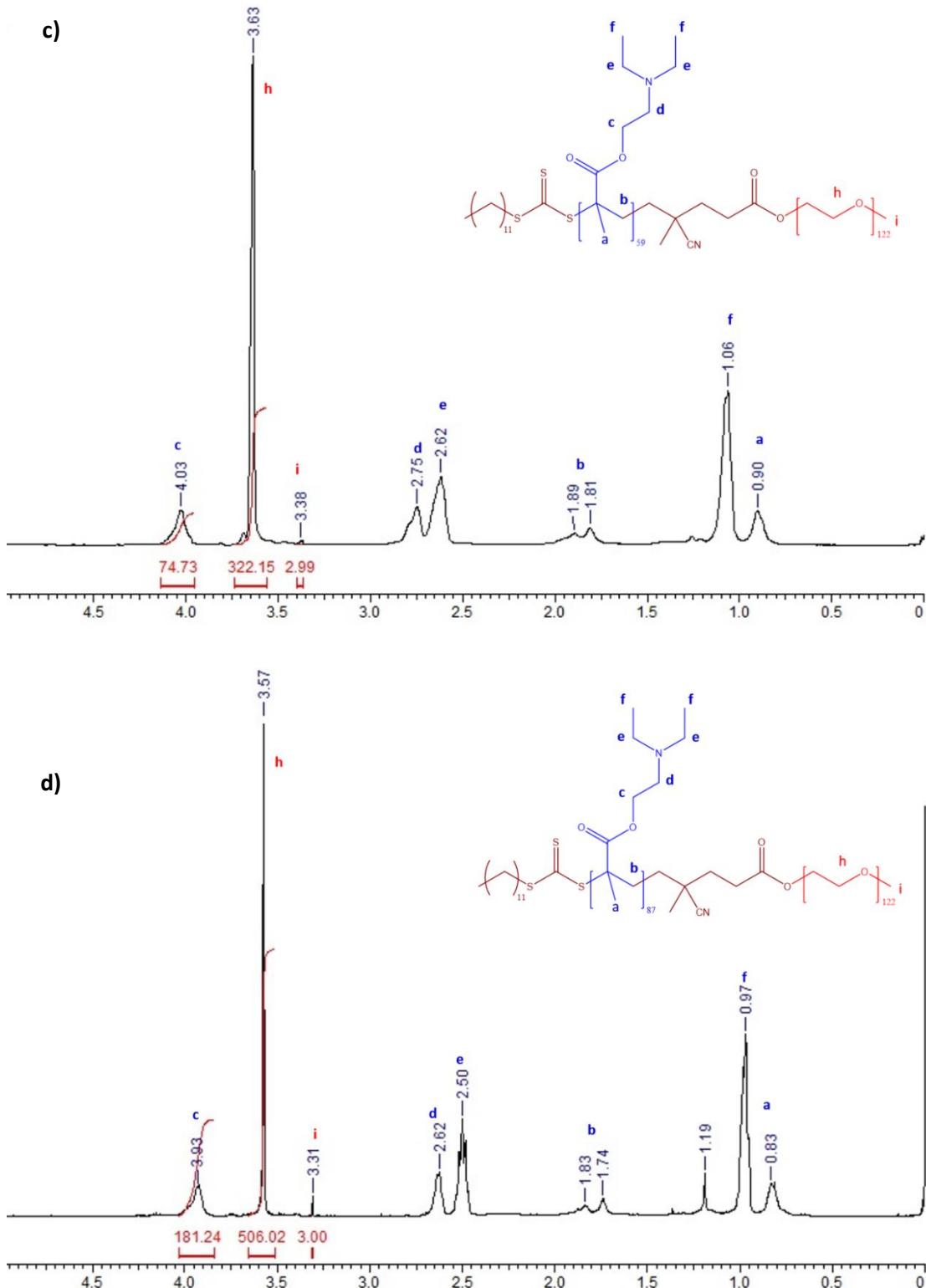


**Figure S4.** a)UV-Vis spectra of DOX in PBS at different concentrations (0-30 µg/mL) and b) Calibration curve of DOX in DMSO at 484 nm.

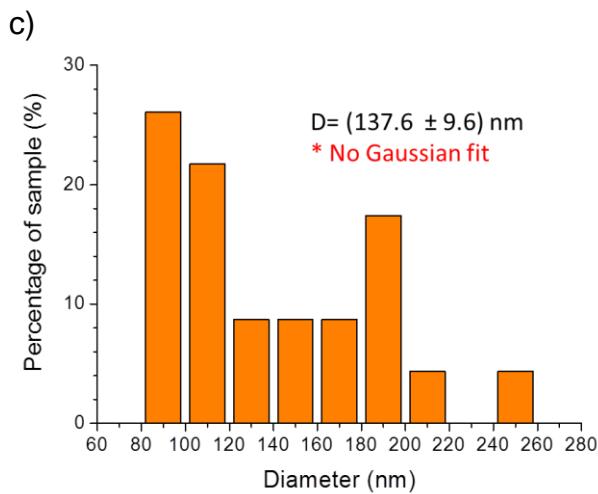
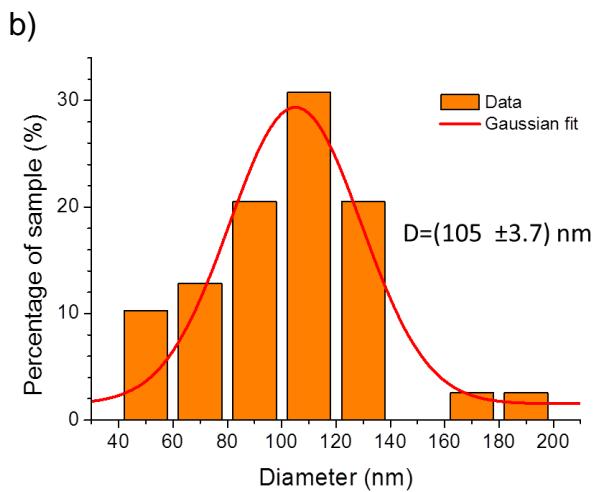
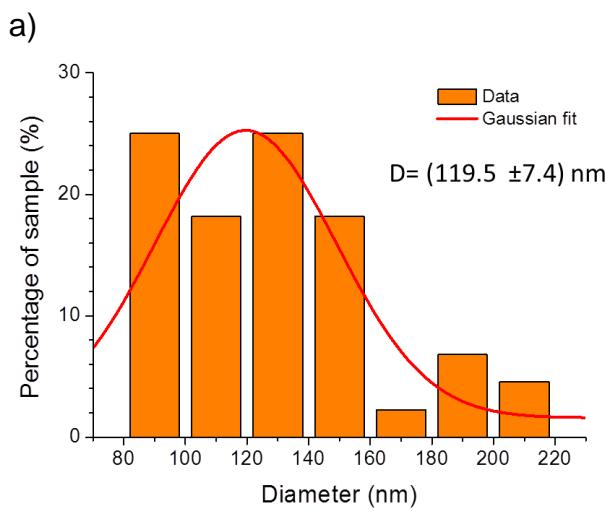


**Figure S5.** GPC traces (RALS-detector) of the copolymers  $P_{51}D_{47}$  (PEG<sub>51</sub>-*b*-PDEAEM<sub>47</sub>),  $P_{122}D_{54}$  (PEG<sub>122</sub>-*b*-PDEAEM<sub>54</sub>),  $P_{122}D_{59}$  (PEG<sub>122</sub>-*b*-PDEAEM<sub>59</sub>),  $P_{122}D_{87}$  (PEG<sub>122</sub>-*b*-PDEAEM<sub>87</sub>) and  $P_{122}D_{96}$  (PEG<sub>122</sub>-*b*-PDEAEM<sub>96</sub>).

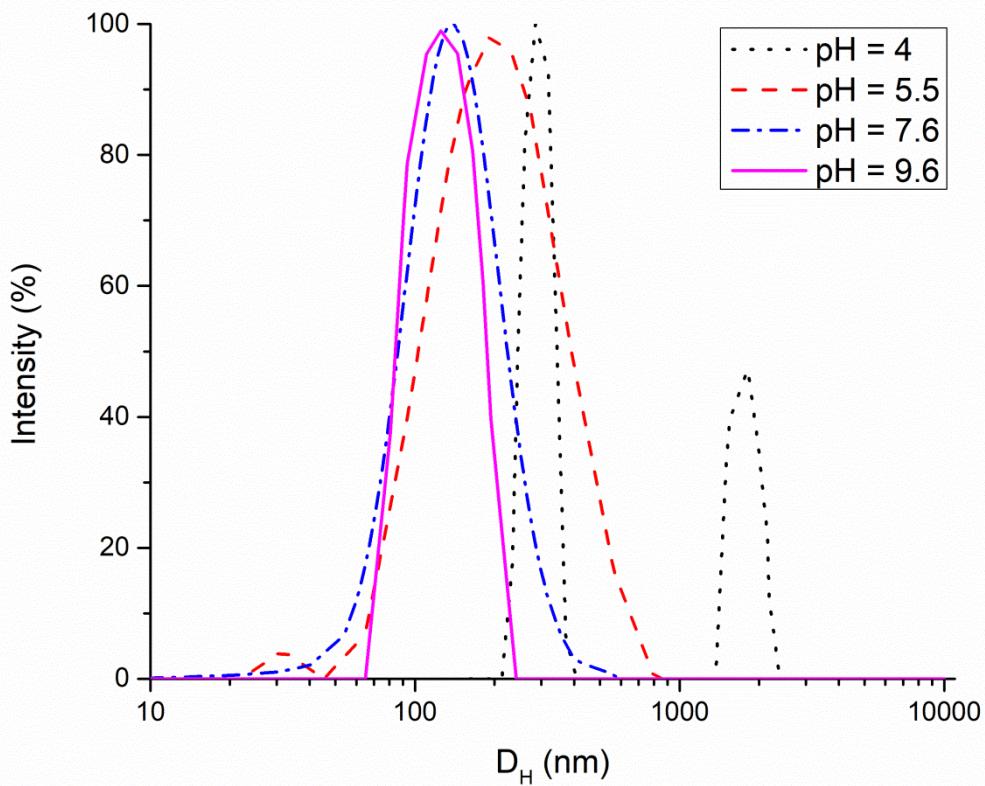




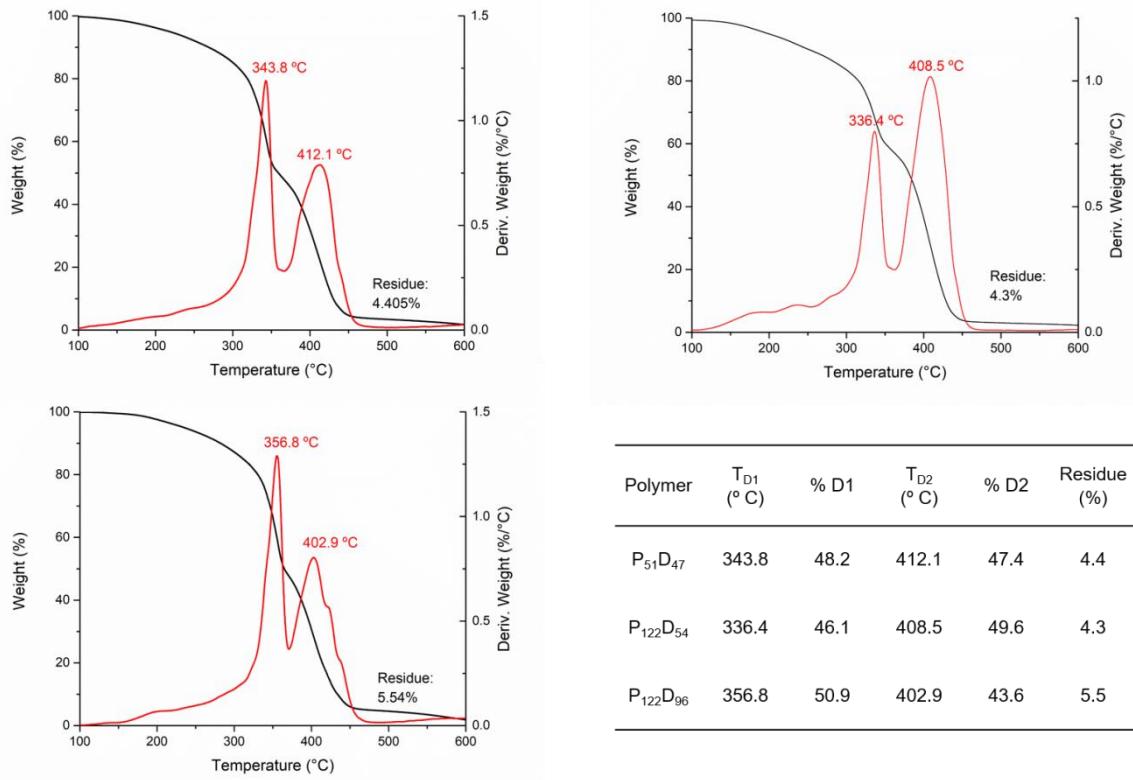
**Figure S6.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of synthetized block copolymers:  
a)P<sub>51</sub>D<sub>47</sub>, b)P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>54</sub>, c)P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>59</sub>, d)P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>87</sub>



**Figure S7.** Statistics of TEM measurements of polymer aggregates: a)P<sub>51</sub>D<sub>47</sub>, b)P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>54</sub>, c)P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>96</sub>.

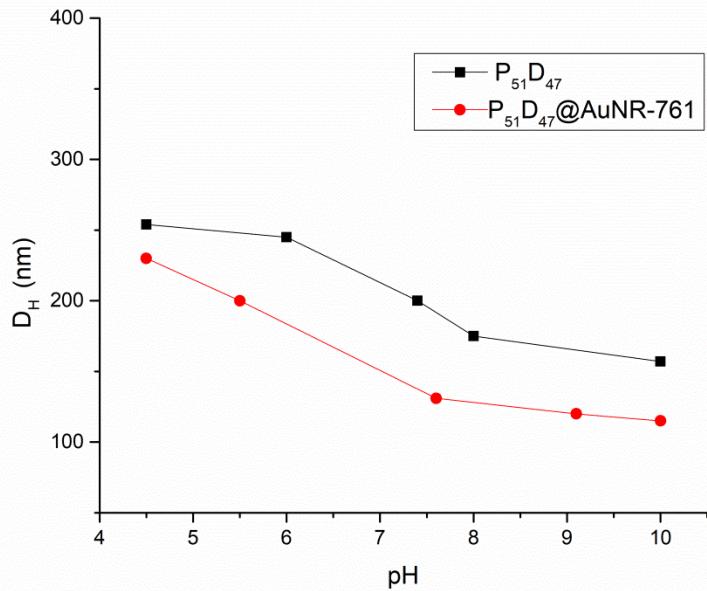


**Figure S8.** DLS distribution of sizes for the  $P_{122}D_{96}$  polymer aggregates obtained by nanoprecipitation in water at different pH values.

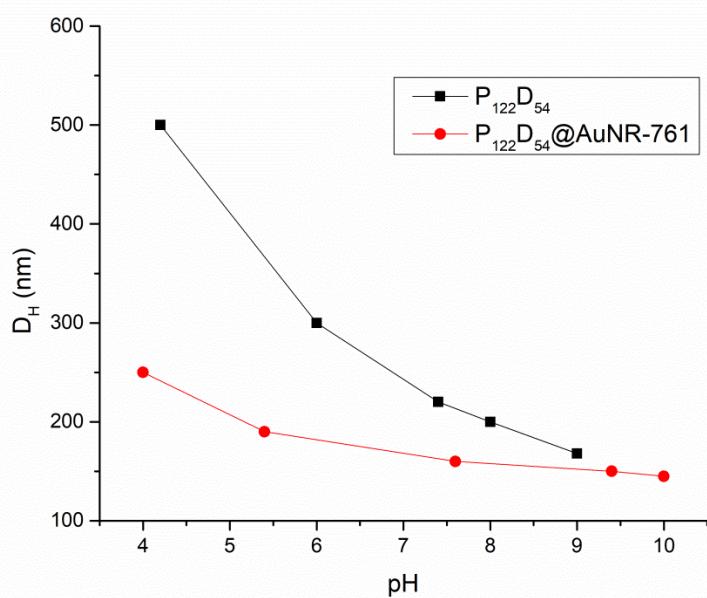


**Figure S9.** TGA-thermograms of synthetized block copolymers: a)P<sub>51</sub>D<sub>47</sub>, b)P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>54</sub>, c) P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>96</sub>

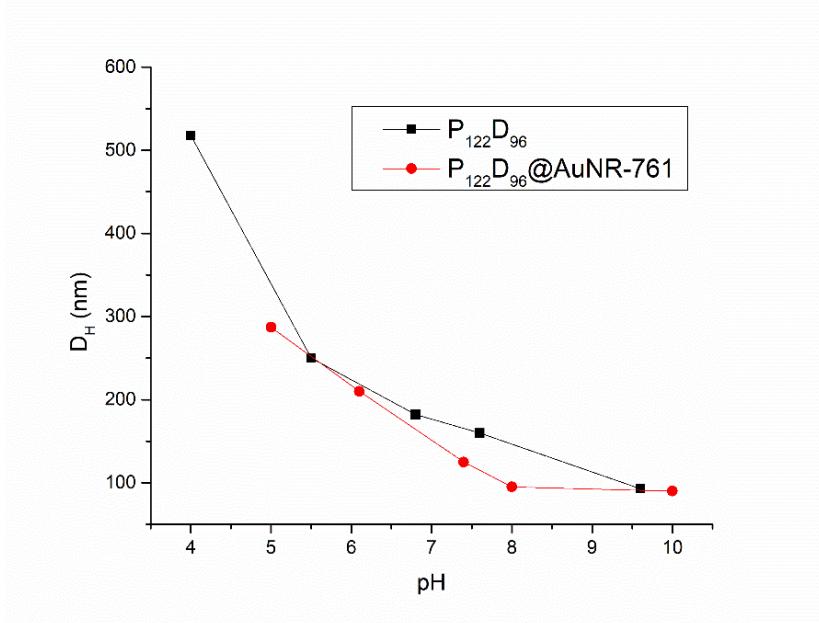
a)



b)



c)



**Figure S10.** pH sensitive behavior for polymersomes encapsulating gold nanorod AuNR-761: a) encapsulated with P<sub>51</sub>D<sub>47</sub>; b) encapsulated with P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>54</sub>; c) encapsulated with from P<sub>122</sub>D<sub>96</sub>.