## **Supporting Information**

## Antifouling Polymer Brushes via Oxygen-Tolerant Surface-Initiated PET - RAFT

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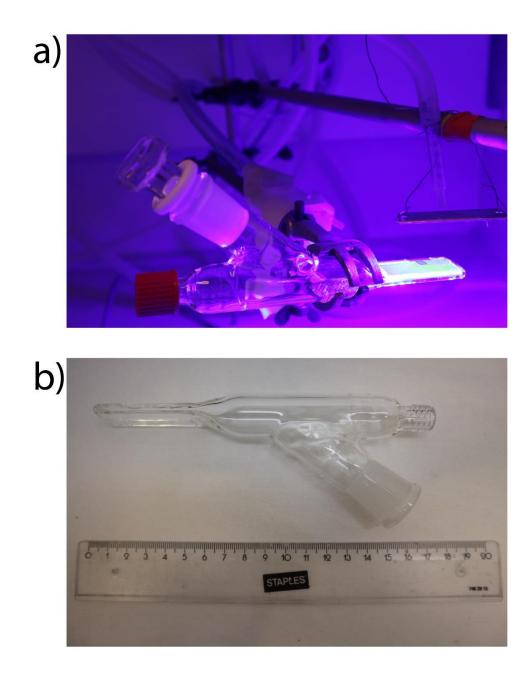
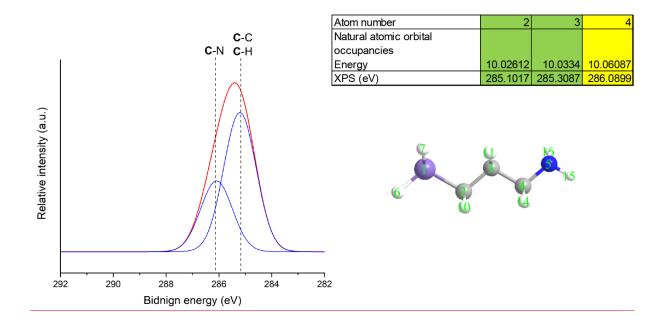


Figure S1. SI-PET-RAFT polymerization setup (a), photo-polymerization reactor (b)

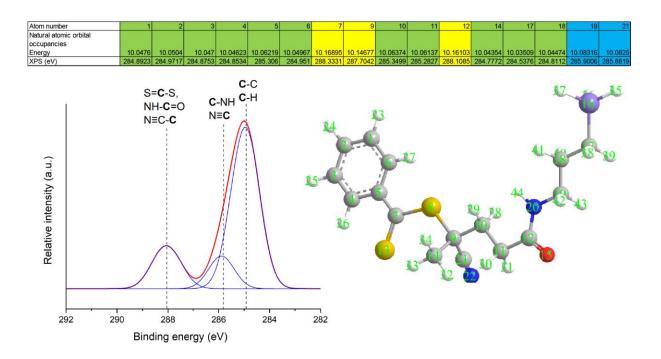


**Figure S2.** Simulated C1s XPS spectrum of the APTES molecule based on the core orbital energy levels obtained by DFT calculations.

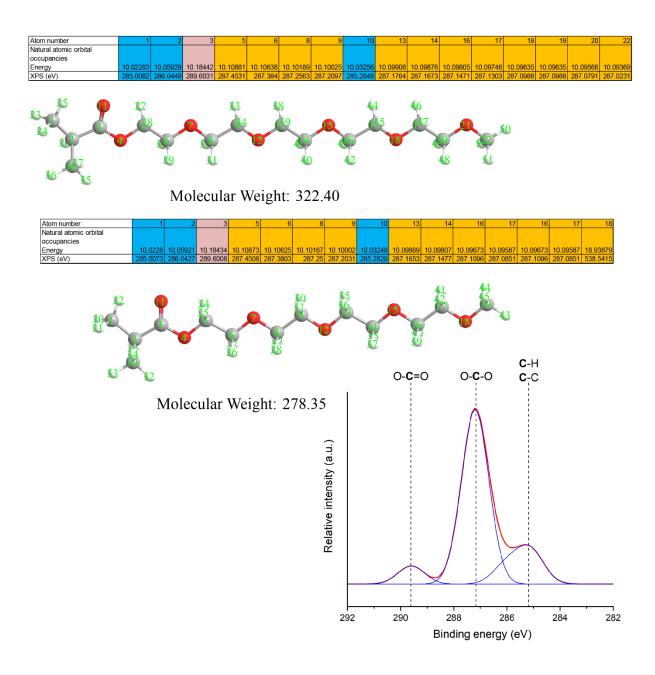
The conversion of APTES to CTA-SAM in the reaction of APTES monolayer with RAFT-NHS was calculated according to this equation:

$$Conversion = 100 \cdot \left(\frac{\frac{C1s}{N1s} - 3}{13 - \frac{C1s}{N1s}}\right)$$
(S1)

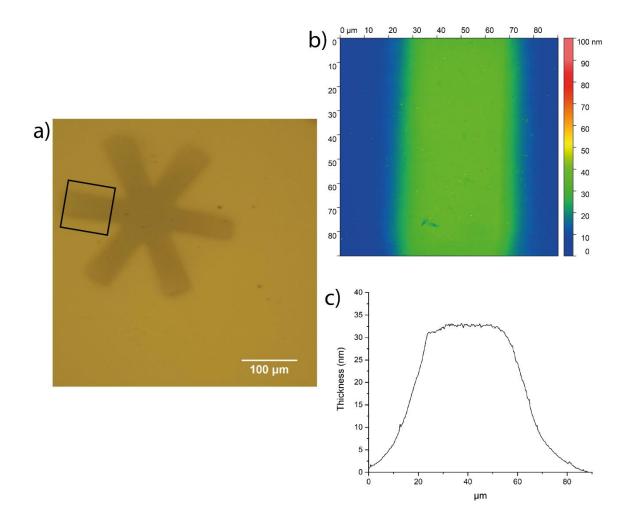
where  $\frac{C1s}{N1s}$  carbon nitrogen ration in wide-scan XPS spectrum.



**Figure S3.** Simulated C1s XPS spectrum of the CTA-SAM molecule based on the core orbital energy levels obtained by DFT calculations.



**Figure S4.** Simulated C1s XPS spectrum of the MeOEGMA Mn 300 monomer using combination of molecules of MeOEGMA with Mw 278.35 and 322.40 based on the core orbital energy levels obtained by DFT calculations.



**Figure S5**. Patterned layer of poly(HPMA) layers on the surfaces of a CTA-SAM (a) Optical microscope image of line-patterned 30 nm thick poly(HPMA) layer on CTA-SAM, (b) AFM topography of sections, AFM profile (c).

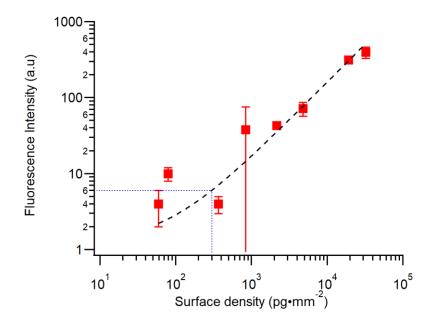


Figure S6. Fluorescence intensity versus surface density of dried drops of BSA-Alexa488 applied on a clean silicon surface. The black dashed line shows the weighted linear fit to the data points and the blue dotted lines indicate the LOD of  $0.3 \text{ ng.mm}^{-2}$  (6 a.u.)