Supporting Information

Block polypeptoids: Synthesis, characterization, and response towards irradiation with UV light and temperature

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Figure S1. ¹H NMR characterization of the NB-NTA precursor in CDCl₃.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR characterization of NB-NTA in CDCl₃.



Figure S3. (A) SEC elution traces of P(Sar-*r*-NBG) (D = 1.18) (1) and P(Sar-*r*-NBG)*b*-PNB (2) (D = 1.20) in DMF (Sample 2 in Table 1). (B) SEC elution traces of PSar, (D = 1.11) (3) PSar-*b*-PNBG (4) (D = 1.12) and PSar-*b*-PNBG-*b*-PNB (D = 1.12) (5) in DMF (Sample 8 in Table 1).



Figure S4. (A) Intensity-weighted and (B) number-weighted DLS CONTIN plots of micellar solutions formed by P(Sar_{0.51}-*r*-NBG_{0.49})₅₂-*b*-PNB₇ (Sample 2 in Table 1) before and after UV irradiation (254 nm, intensity: 166.7 mW cm⁻²) for different times. (C) Intensity-weighted and (D) Number-weighted DLS CONTIN plots of micellar solutions formed by PSar₂₃-*b*-PNBG₁₇-*b*-PNB₇ (Sample 8 in Table 1) before and after UV irradiation (254 nm, intensity: 166.7 mW cm⁻²) for different times.



Figure S5 Transmittance changes at $\lambda = 450$ nm as a function of temperature for a diblock polypeptoids micellar solution (3 mg mL⁻¹) during one heating and cooling cycle.



Figure S6. DSC heating trace of one exemplary diblock polypeptoid sample (heating rate was 5 $^{\circ}$ C / min).



Figure S7. (A-D) Cyro-TEM micrographs of anisotropic nanostructures formed by $P(Sar_{0.51}-r-NBG_{0.49})_{52}-b-PNB_7$ (Sample 2 in Table 1) in concentrated aqueous solution (5 mg mL⁻¹) after thermal annealing.



Figure S8. Relative cell viability after exposure to aqueous micellar solutions from $P(Sar_{0.51}-r-NBG_{0.49})_{52}-b-PNB_7$ (Sample 2 in Table 1) before (A) and after UV irradiation (B) for 3T3 cells at different concentrations.