

Supporting Information

Graphene@Poly(phenylboronic acid)s Microgels with Selectively Glucose-Responsive Volume Phase Transition Behavior at a Physiological pH

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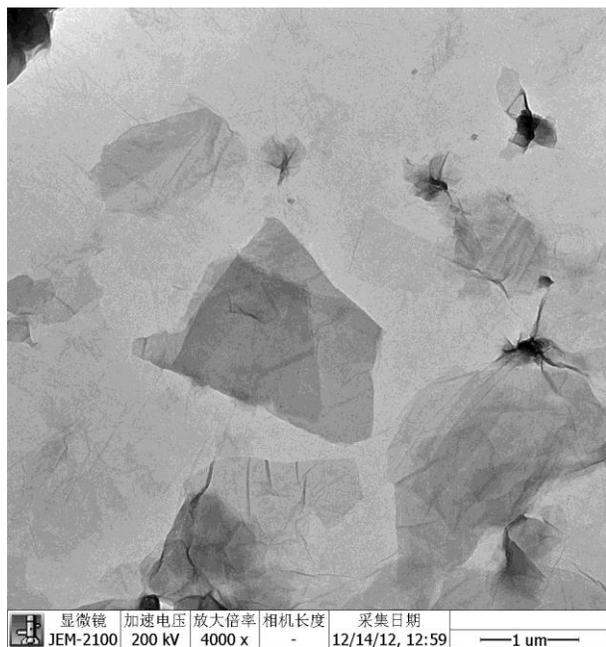


Figure S1. TEM image of alkenyl-GO.

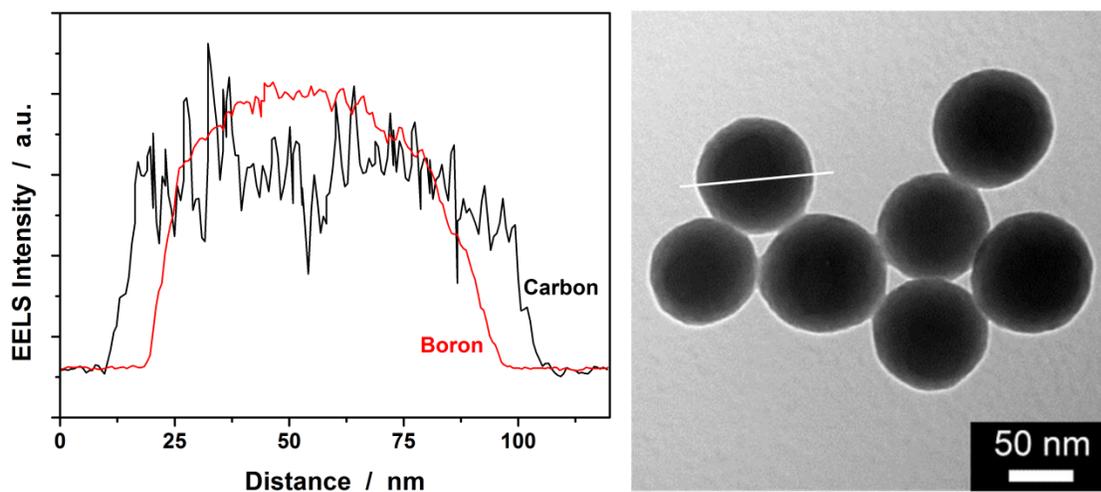


Figure S2. A typical electron energy loss spectroscopy of GS@pPBAs microgels along the line in the TEM image.

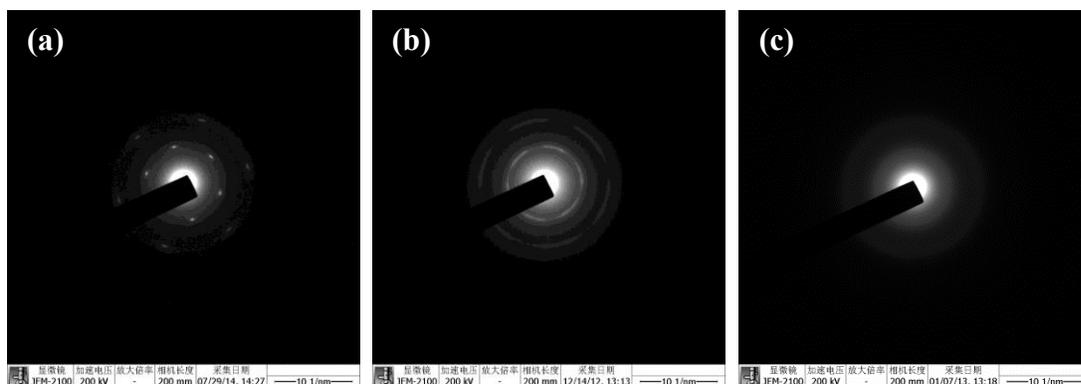


Figure S3. SAED patterns of (a) GO and (b) GS@pPBAs microgels. The result for the microgels synthesized without any graphene is also presented in (c) as a control.

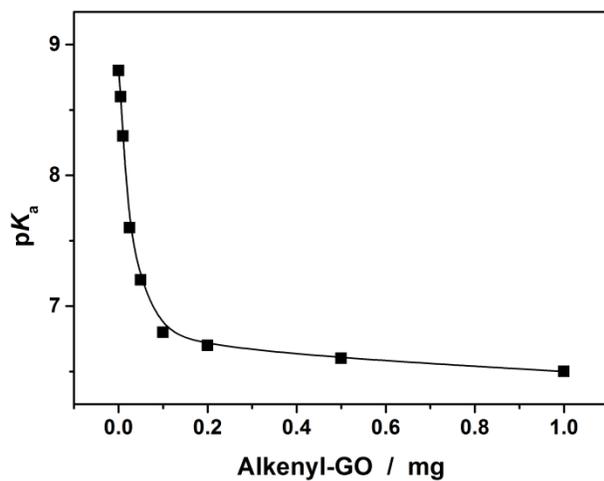


Figure S4. The pK_a the PBA groups, measured by titration, as a function of the feeding amount of alkenyl-GO in the synthesis of the microgels.

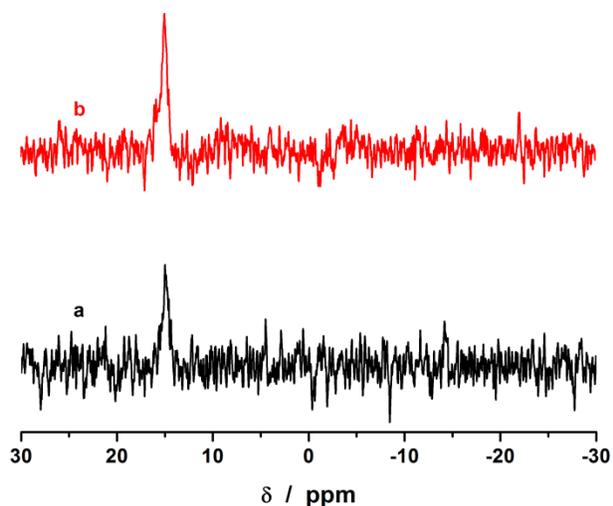


Figure S5. ^{11}B NMR spectrum of (a) a control sample synthesized without adding graphene, and (b) a mixture of this sample and graphene upon simple mixing, in D_2O of $\text{pH} = 7.4$, measured at $25.0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

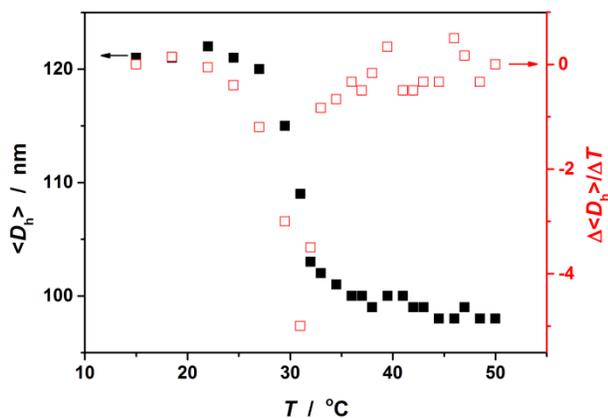


Figure S6. The solution temperature-dependent hydrodynamic diameter, $\langle D_h \rangle$, of GS@pPBAs microgels. All measurements were made in PBS of $\text{pH} = 7.4$.

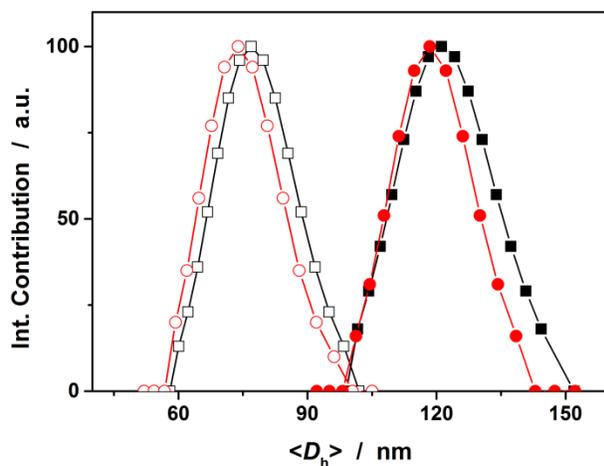


Figure S7. The $\langle D_h \rangle$ distribution of GS@poly(4-VPBA) (open symbols) and GS@pPBAs (solid symbols) microgels upon adding 0.0 mM (\square, \blacksquare) or 200.0 mM (\circ, \bullet) glucose.

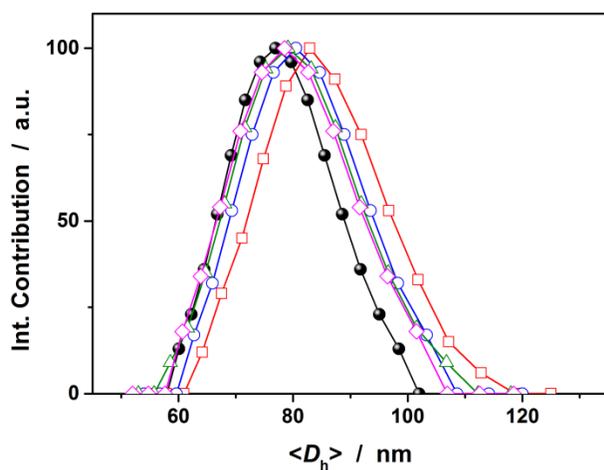


Figure S8. The $\langle D_h \rangle$ distribution of GS@poly(4-VPBA) microgels in the absence (spherical symbol) and presence of absorbed dextran ($M_r \sim 6,000$) (\square), dextran ($M_r \sim 40,000$) (\circ), dextran ($M_r \sim 100,000$) (Δ) or RNase B (\diamond).

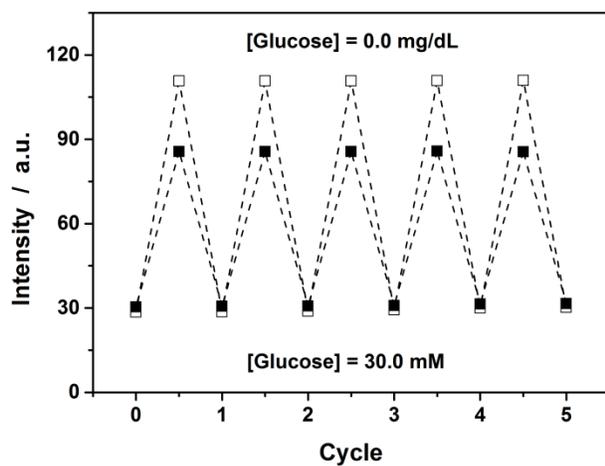


Figure S9. PL recovery cycles of GS@poly(4-VPBA) (open symbols) and GS@pPBAs (solid symbols) microgels upon the repeated adding (30.0 mM) and removing (0.0 mM) of glucose in the bathing medium.