

Supporting Information

Stimuli Response of Reduction-Sensitive Dendrimers Revealed by Diffusion and NOE NMR Studies

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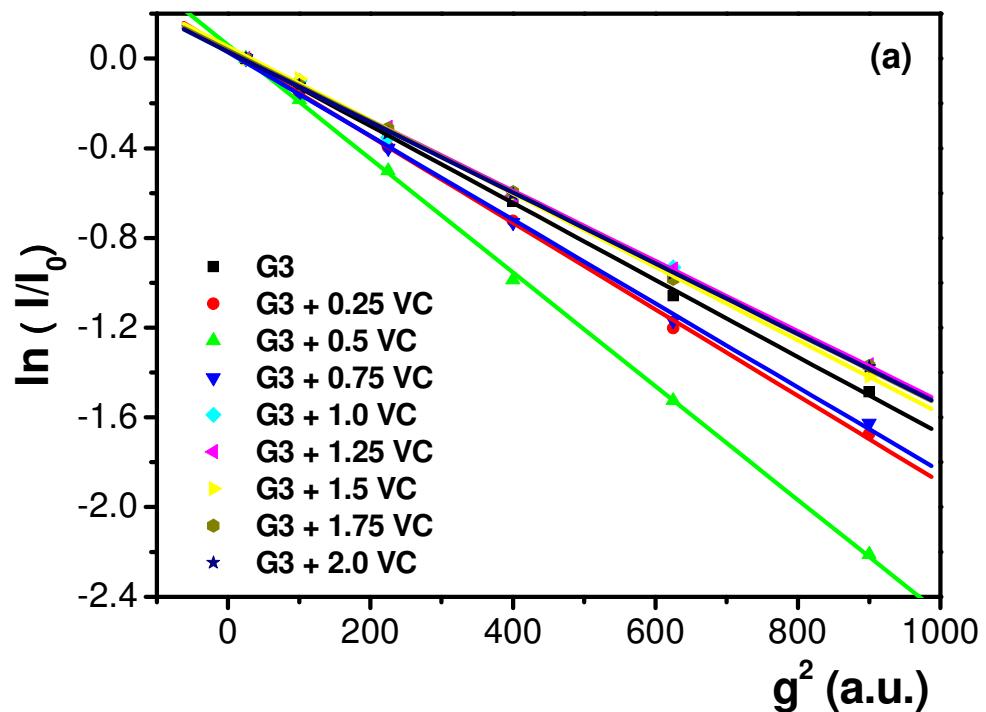
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Figure S1. Typical plots of the observed intensity changes [$\ln(I/I_0)$] of G3 cystamine-core PAMAM dendrimer, as a function of g^2 in the presence of different amounts of reducing agents (a) VC, (b) NaHSO₃, and (c) DTT.



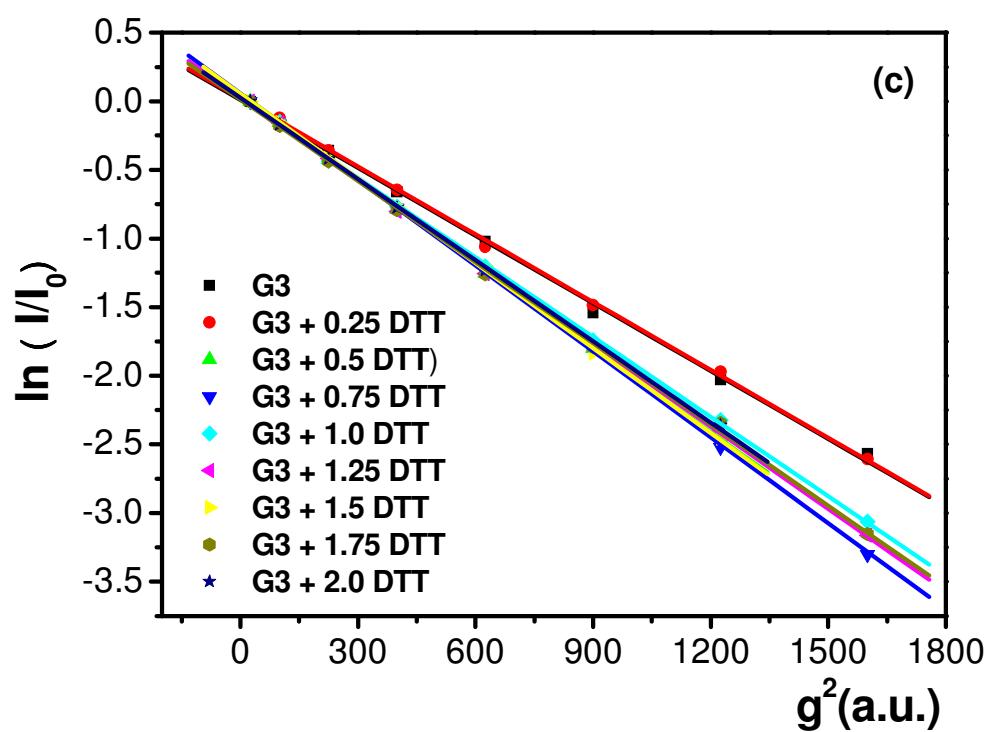
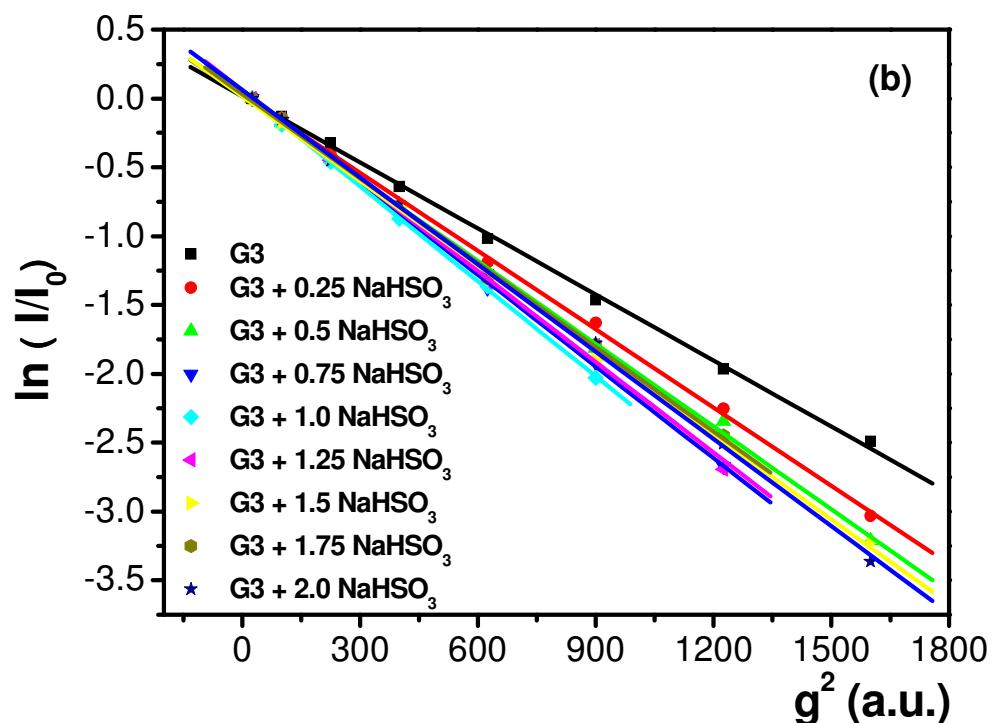


Figure S2. Hydrodynamic radius of G3 cystamine-core PAMAM dendrimer in the presence different reducing agents as a function of reducing agent/dendrimer molar ratio, (a) VC, (b) NaHSO₃, and (c) DTT.

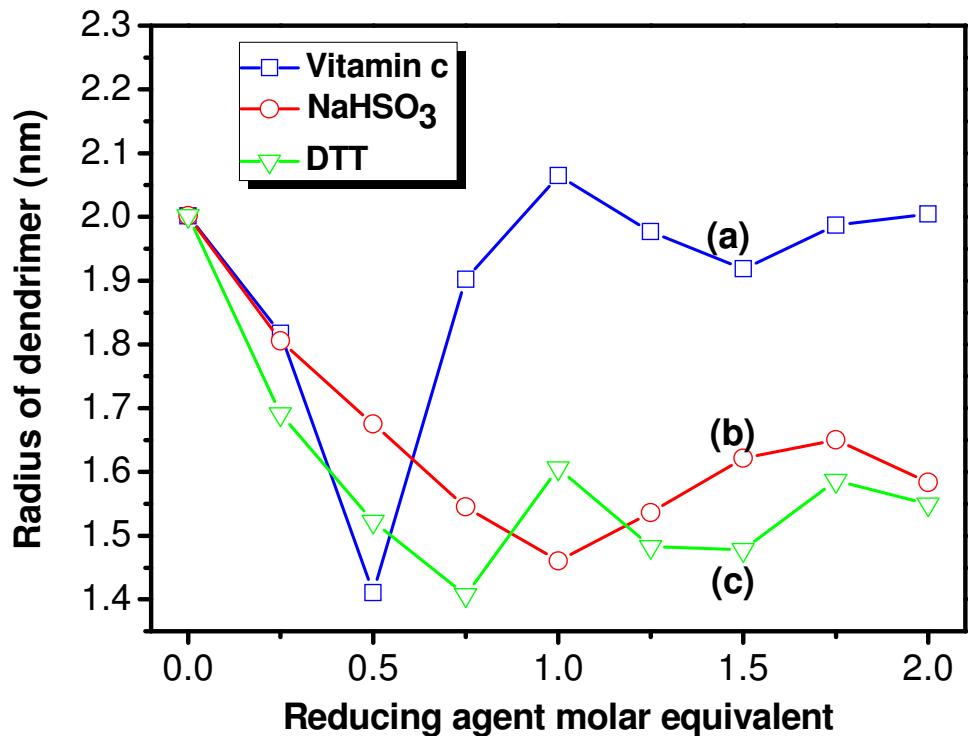
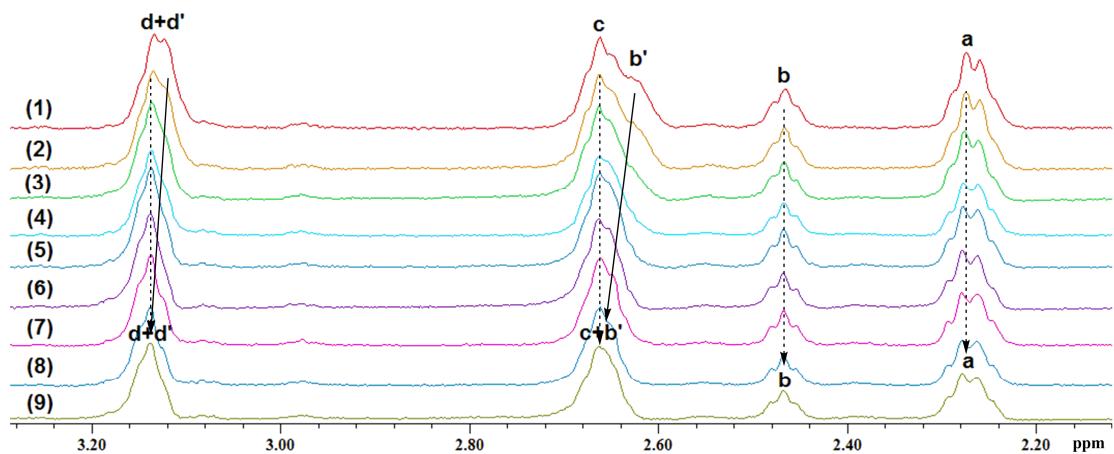
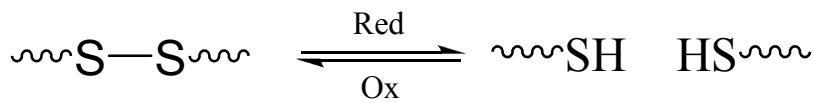


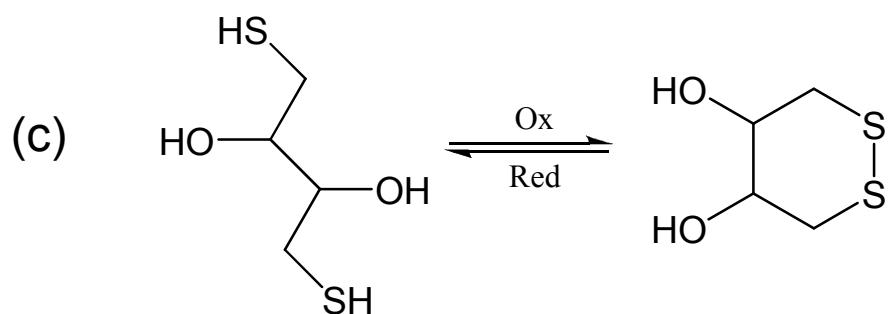
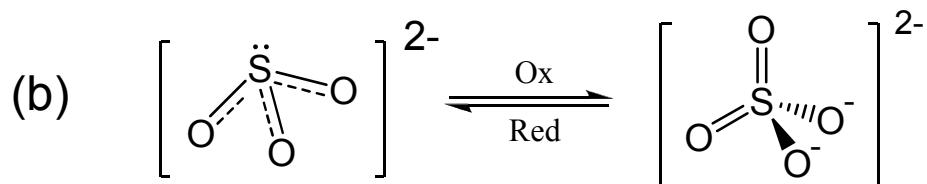
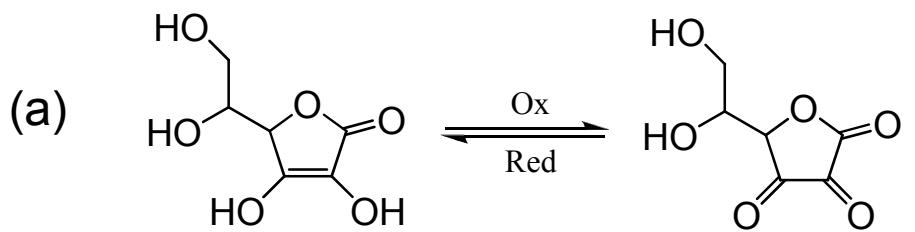
Figure S3. Expanded region of the ^1H NMR spectra for G3 cystamine-core PAMAM dendrimer/DTT/D₂O solution, the ratio of reducing agent/dendrimer are 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2. (1~9)

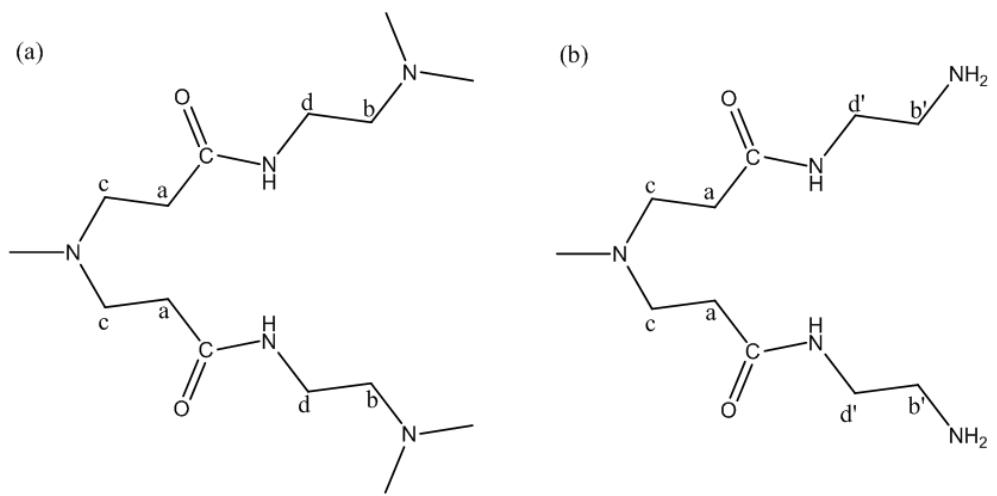


Scheme S1. Molecular structures of the reducing agents and their redox reactions with disulfide linkages, (a) VC, (b) NaHSO₃, and (c) DTT.



G3 cystamine-core PAMAM dendrimer





Scheme S2. Chemical structure and proton labeling of G3 cystamine-core PAMAM dendrimer: (a) interior repeated unit of G3 cystamine-core PAMAM dendrimer, and (b) outmost layer of G3 cystamine-core PAMAM dendrimer with surface functionalities.