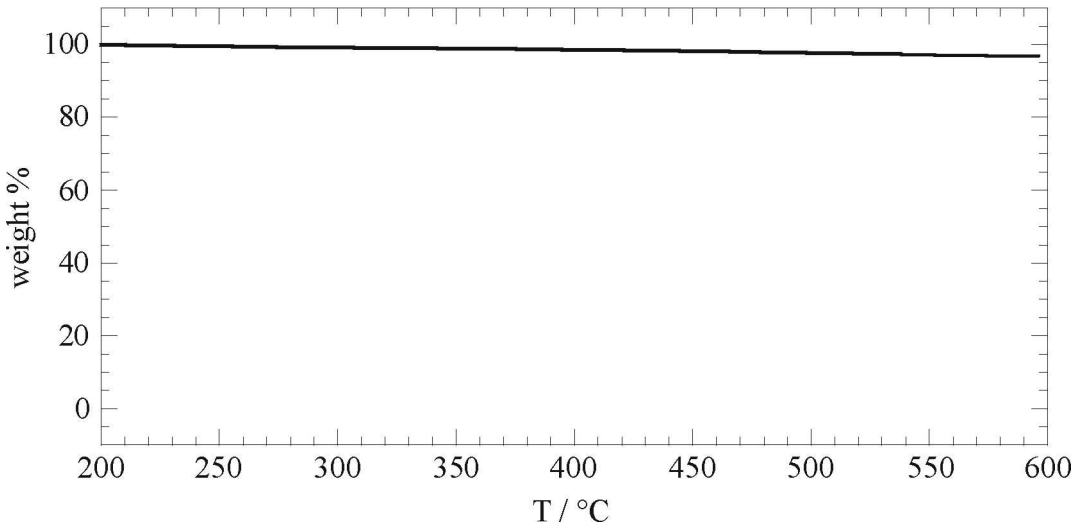

Figure 1S. TGA thermogram for laponite RD at the heating rate of 10 °C min^{-1}.

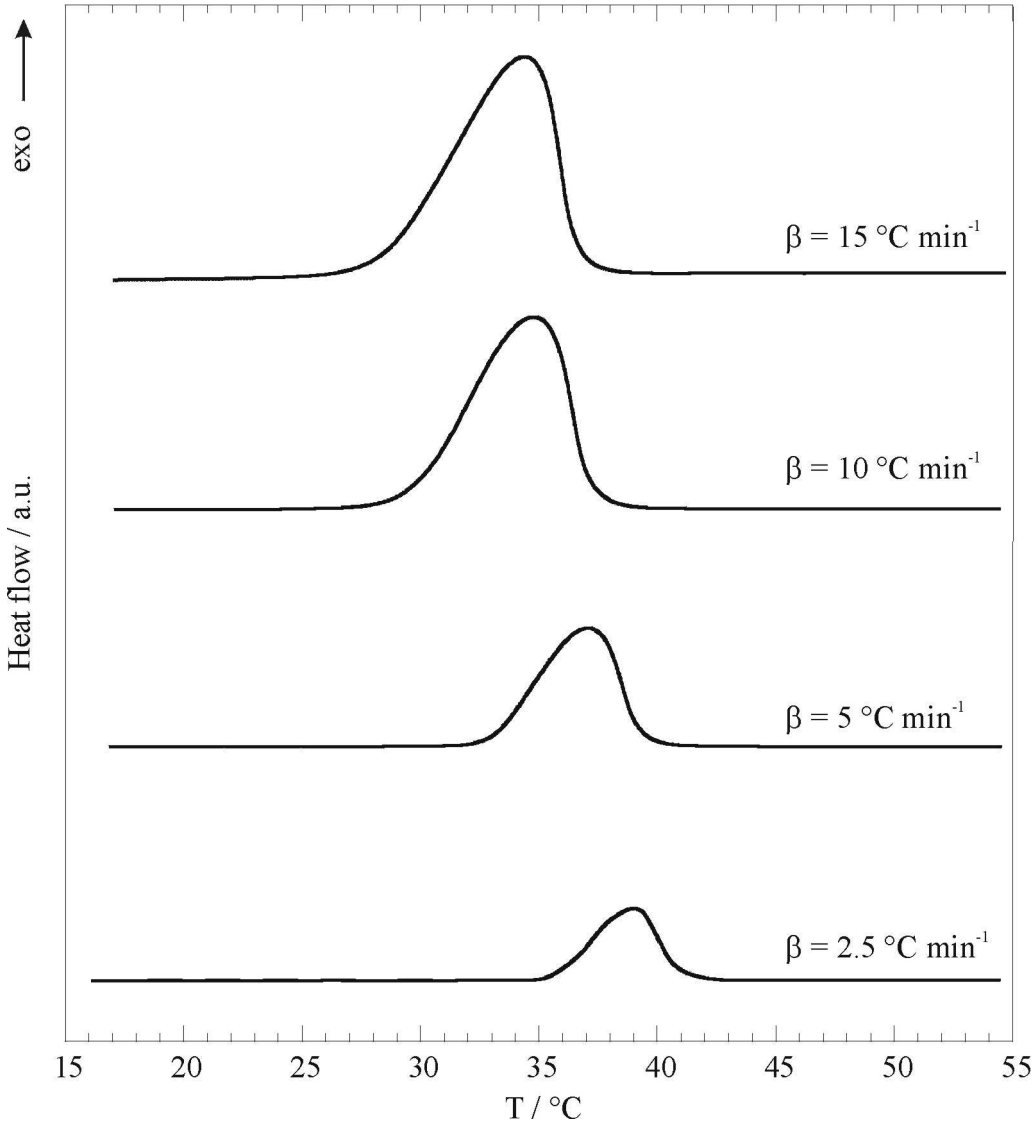

Figure 2S. DSC curves of pure F127 at various cooling rates.

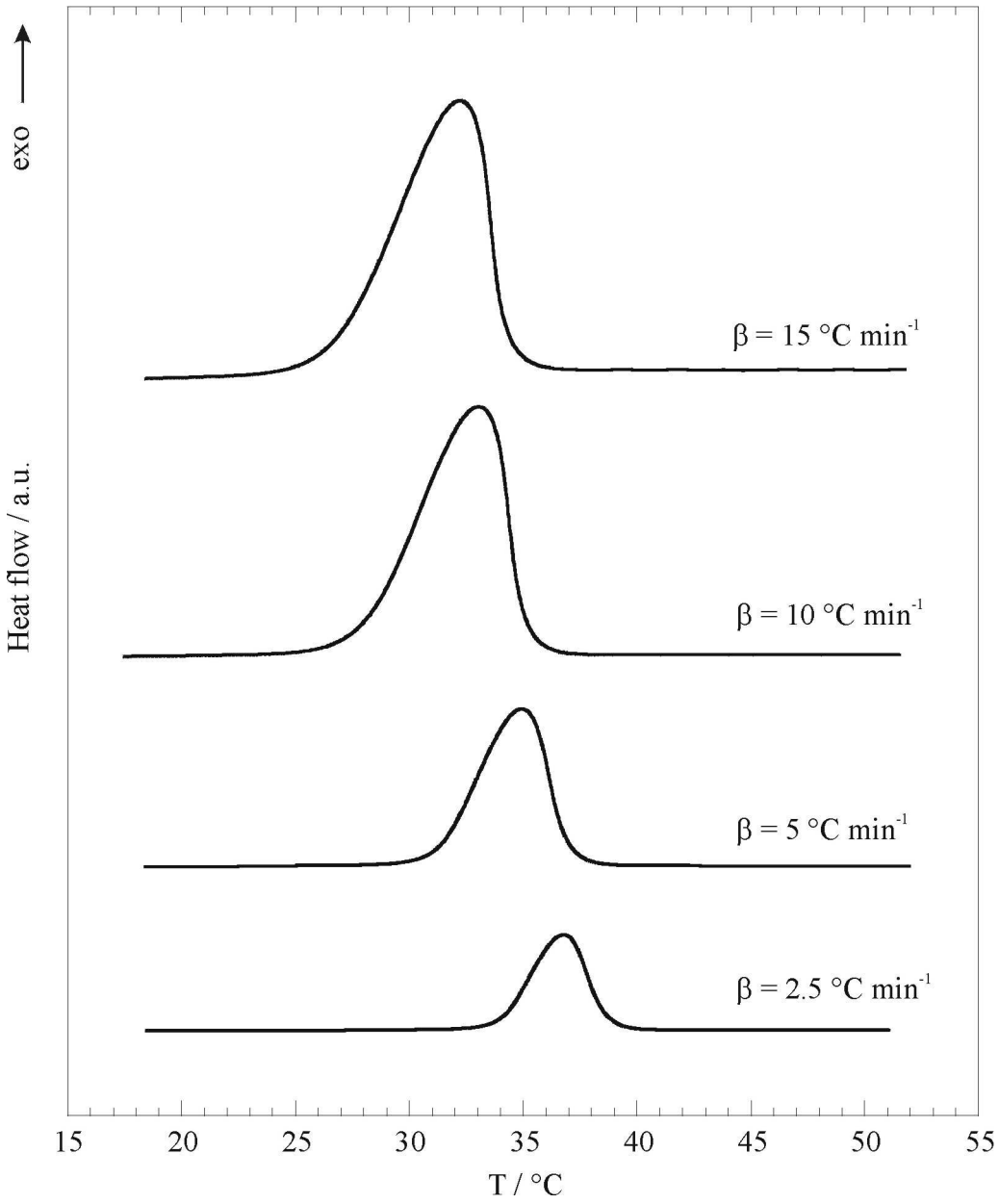

Figure 3S. DSC curves of F127/laponite RD at the cac at various cooling rates.

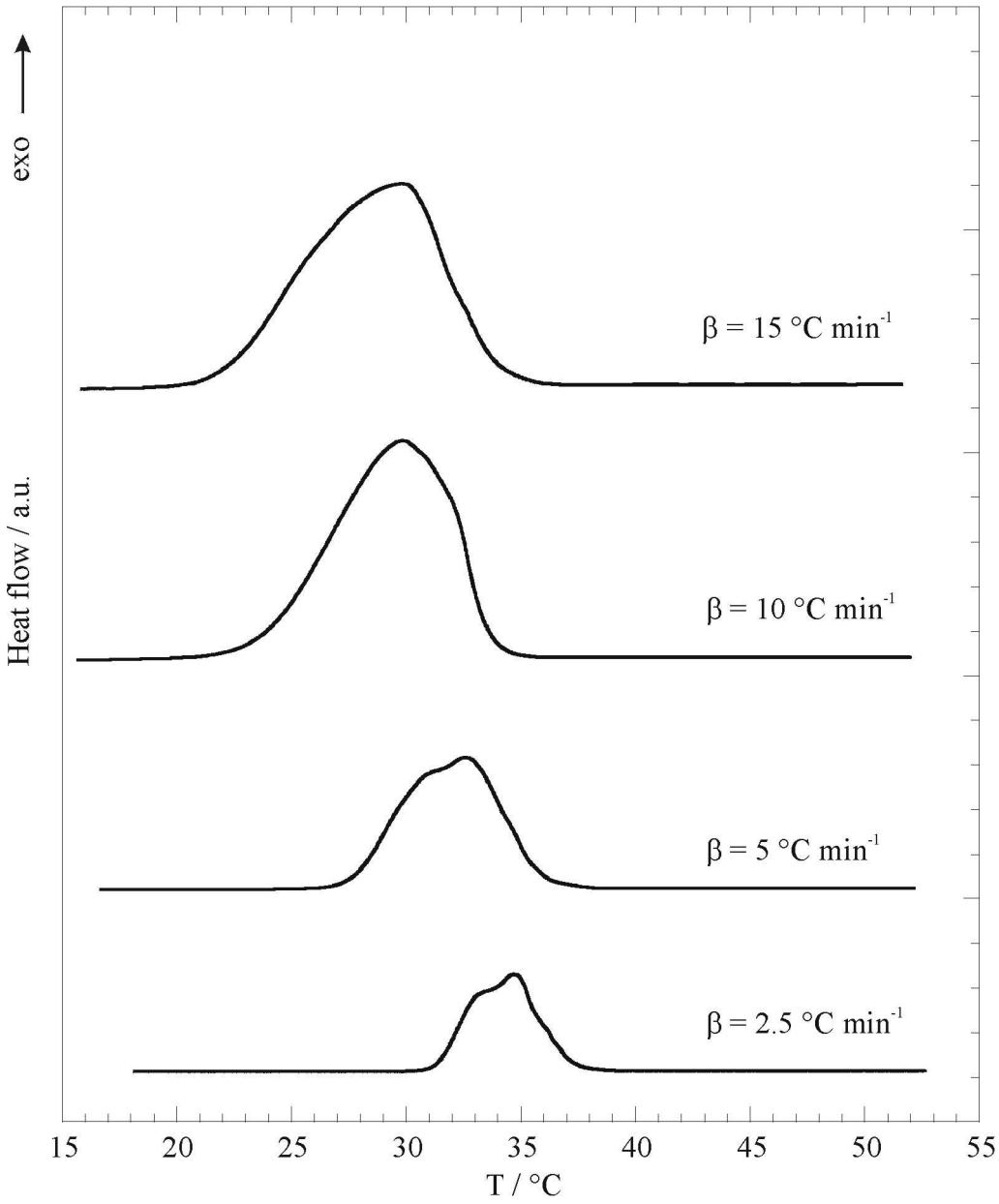

Figure 4S. DSC curves of pure PEG 2000 at various cooling rates.

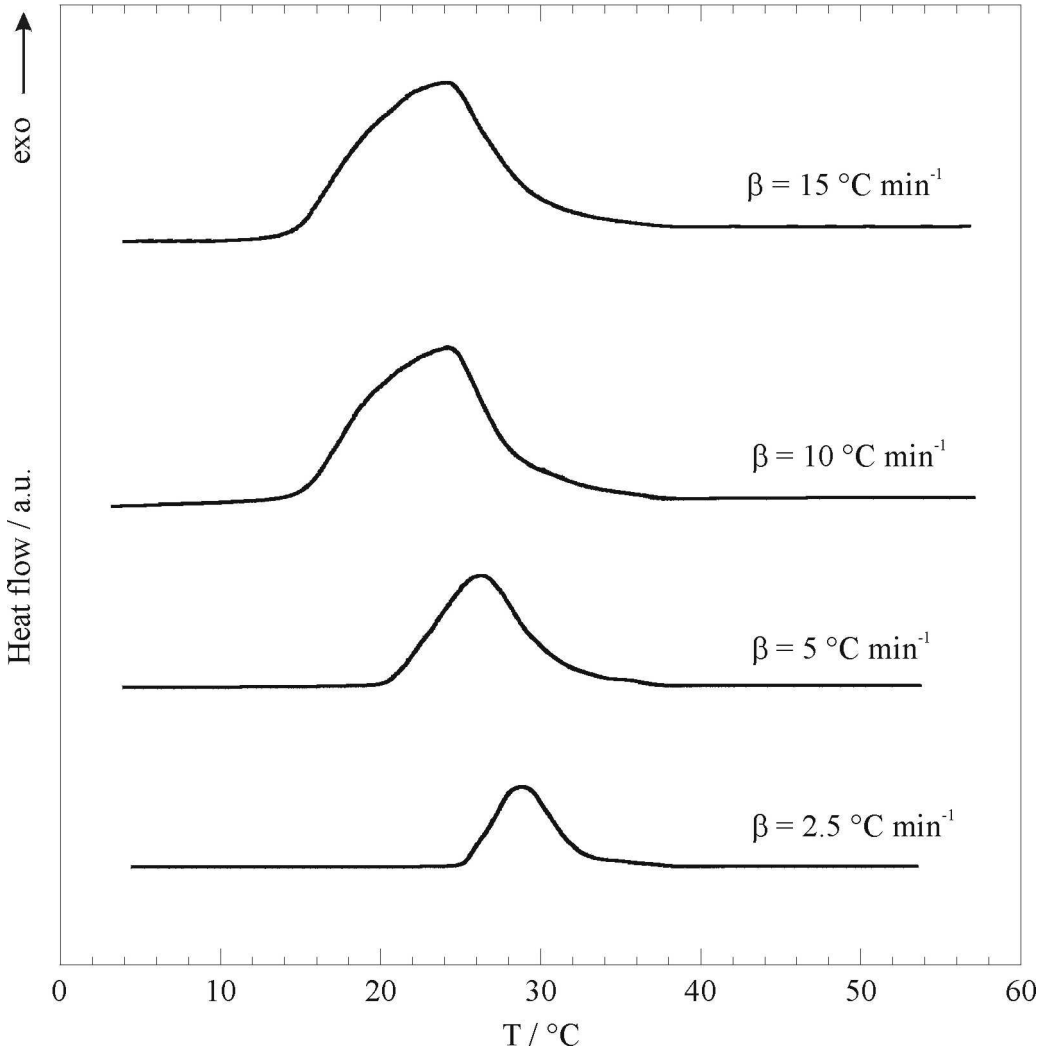

Figure 5S. DSC curves of PEG 2000/laponite RD at the cac at various cooling rates.

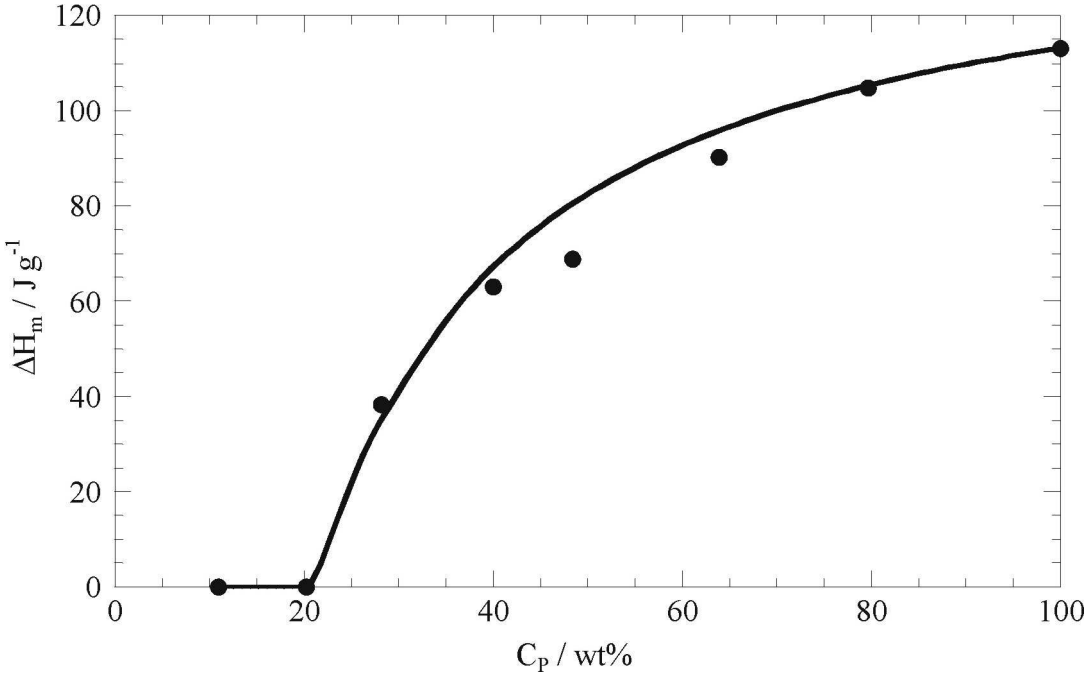

Figure 6S. Dependence on the copolymer weight percent of the enthalpy of melting for the F127/laponite RD mixtures. Line is calculated according to Eq. 1 of the MS.

Procedure to calculate the cac value

By defining the amount of macromolecule which can be associated to 1 gram of laponite RD (ω) as cac/(100-cac), Eq. 2b of the MS can be rewritten as

$$x_f = 1+\omega - \frac{100\ \omega}{C_P} \qquad \text{for } C_P > \text{cac} \qquad (1s)$$

By introducing Eq. 1s into Eq. 1 of the MS the latter predicts a linear decrease of ΔH_m with $1/C_P$ provided by the melting of the free copolymer. The intersection of such a straight-line with the abscissa axis gives the cac value. Using the cac and ΔH_m^* values, ΔH_m was calculated by means of Eq. 1 of the MS and fitted very well the experimental points (Figure 6s).