## **Supporting Information**

to

## Coating of vesicles with hydrophilic reactive polymers

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## Calculation of the amount of bound coating polymer

Without coating,  $M_{\rm w}^{\rm v}$  was calculated from

$$R^{\nu}(q^2) = K c_{\nu} P^{\nu}(q^2) M_{\nu}^{\nu}$$
 (1)

and after coating with pHPMA copolymers, saturated  $M_{\rm wa}^{\ \ c}$  of vesicles was calculated from

$$R^{c}(q^{2}) = K c_{v} P^{c}(q^{2}) M_{wa}^{c}$$
 (2)

where  $R(q^2)$  is the Rayleigh ratio of the scattering intensity, K is a contrast factor containing the optical parameters,  $c_{\rm v}$  is the vesicle concentration,  $M_{\rm wa}{}^{\rm c}$  is the apparent weight-average of molecular weight of vesicles after coating calculated using  $c_{\rm v}$ ,  $P(q^2)$  is the vesicle scattering function dependent on the size and structure of nanoparticles and q is the scattering vector.

Dividing (A2) with (A1):

$$R^{c}(q^{2})/R^{v}(q^{2}) = (1 + (\Delta M_{wa}^{c}/M_{w}^{v}))P^{c}(q^{2})/P^{v}(q^{2}),$$
(3)

where

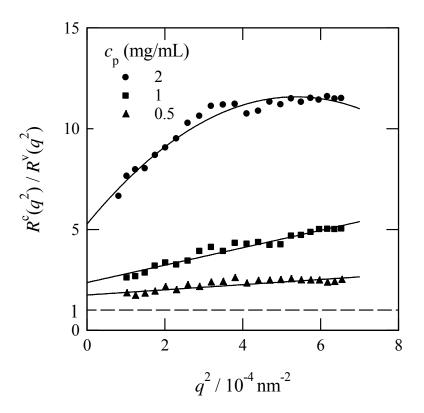
$$M_{\mathrm{wa}}^{\phantom{\mathrm{c}}c} = M_{\mathrm{w}}^{\phantom{\mathrm{c}}v} + \Delta M_{\mathrm{wa}}^{\phantom{\mathrm{c}}c} \tag{4}$$

Since the size of nanoparticles changes only slightly by polymer coating we can assume that also the  $P(q^2)$  function changes only slightly, therefore the Taylor expansion can be applied for  $P_2(\theta)/P_1(\theta)$ , then

$$R^{c}(q^{2})/R^{v}(q^{2}) \cong 1 + (\Delta M_{wq}^{c}/M_{w}^{v}) + Aq^{2} + Bq^{4}$$
(5)

The relative change of the vesicle molecular weight  $1 + \Delta M_{\rm wa}{}^{\rm c}/M_{\rm w}{}^{\rm v}$  can be obtained by linear or quadratic fits to the experimental ratio  $R^{\rm c}(q^2)/R^{\rm v}(q^2)$ . The zero angle limit of  $R^{\rm c}(q^2)/R^{\rm v}(q^2)$  equals  $1 + (\Delta M_{\rm wa}^{\rm c}/M_{\rm v}^{\rm w})$ ; for low concentrations  $\Delta M_{\rm wa}^{\rm c} \cong \Delta M_{\rm wa}^{\rm c}$ .

Examples of the procedure application are shown in Figure SI-1:



**Figure SI-1.** Plot of  $R^{c}(q^{2})/R^{v}(q^{2})$  vs.  $q^{2}$  for vesicles **2** coated with the positively charged PHPMA-TT **II** polymer. Concentration of coating polymer is shown in the legend. The solid lines are the best linear and quadratic fits to experimental results.