

Supporting information for

Synthesis, Characterization and Applications of  
Selenocysteine Responsive Nanoprobe Based on  
Dinitrobenzene Sulfonyl-modified Poly(carbonate)s  
Micelles

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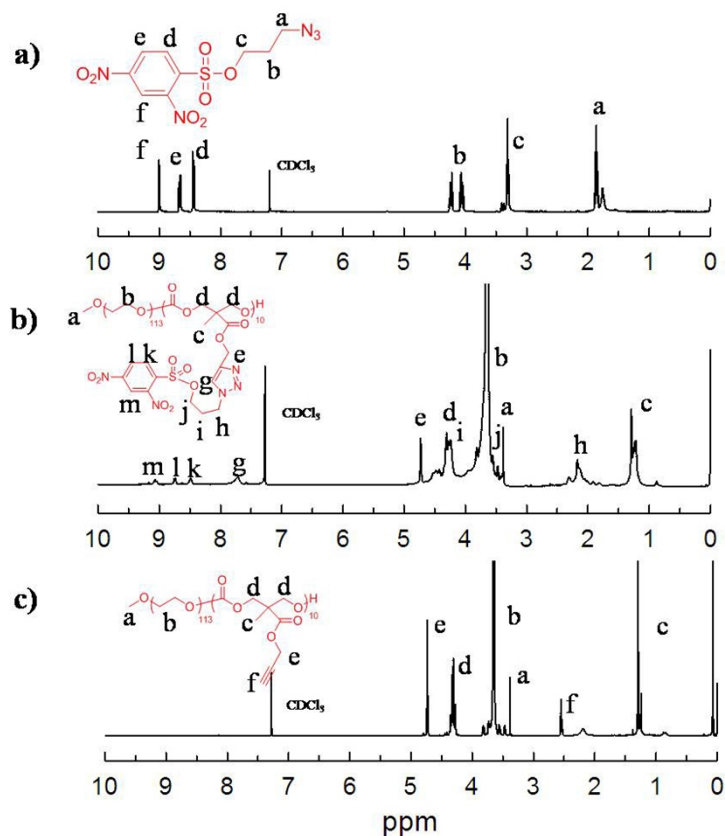
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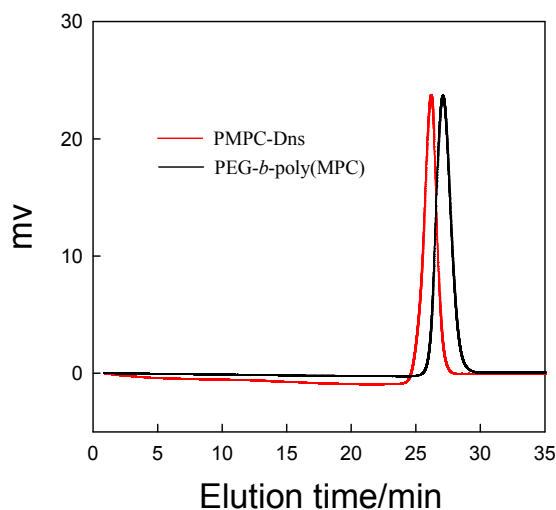


**Figure S1**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of (a) Dns- $\text{N}_3$ , (b) PMPC-Dns and (c) PEG-*b*-poly(MPC).

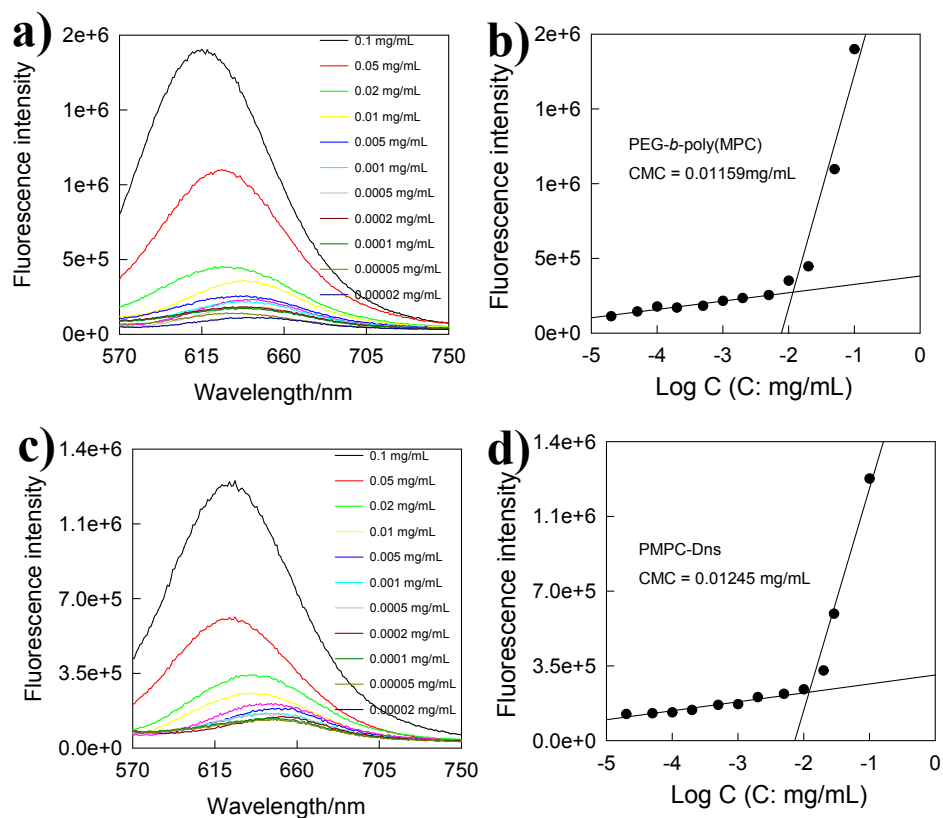
Entry	$M_w/M_n^a$	$M_{n,\text{GPC}}^a$	$M_{n,\text{NMR}}^b$	CMC <sup>c</sup> (mg mL <sup>-1</sup> )
PEG- <i>b</i> -poly(MPC)	1.0483	7263	6984	0.01159
PMPC-Dns	1.0756	11353	10293	0.01245

<sup>a</sup> Both molecular weight ( $M_{n,\text{GPC}}$ ) and the polydispersity ( $M_w/M_n$ ) of the amphiphiles were determined by GPC. <sup>b</sup> $M_{n,\text{NMR}}$  was determined by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR. <sup>c</sup> CMC: the critical micelle concentration of the amphiphiles was determined by fluorescence spectroscopy (Figure S3).

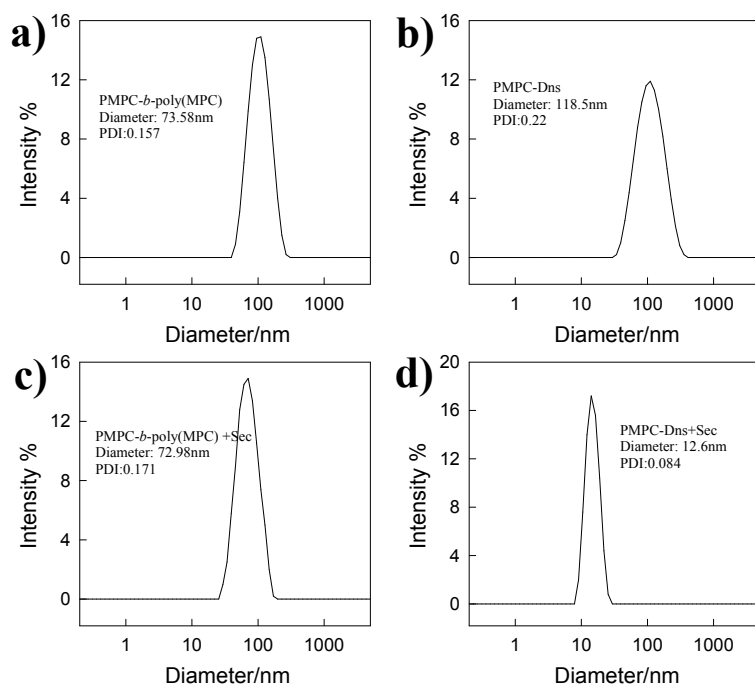
**Table S1** Molecular characteristics of amphiphiles PEG-*b*-poly(MPC) and PMPC-Dns



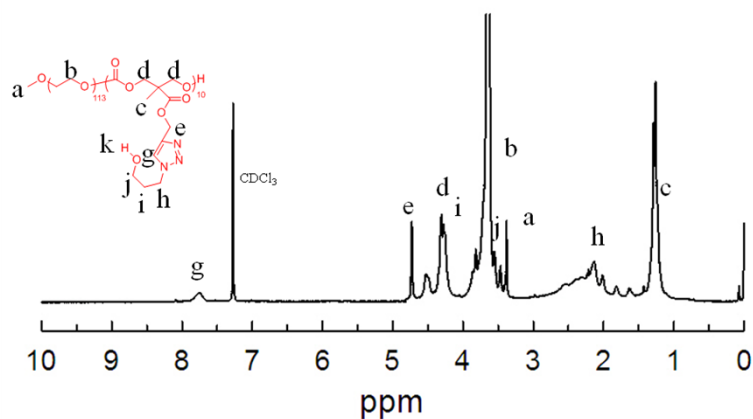
**Figure S2** GPC traces of PEG-*b*-poly(MPC) (black line) and PMPC-Dns (red line)



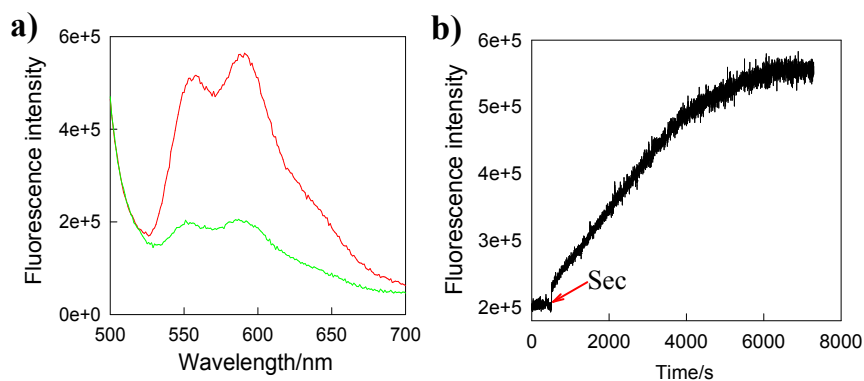
**Figure S3** Fluorescence emission spectra of Nile Red in (a) PEG-*b*-poly(MPC) micelles and (c) PMPC-Dns micelles of varying concentrations, and the relevant emission intensity at 630 nm versus the log of concentration for (b) PEG-*b*-poly(MPC) micelles and (d) PMPC-Dns micelles.



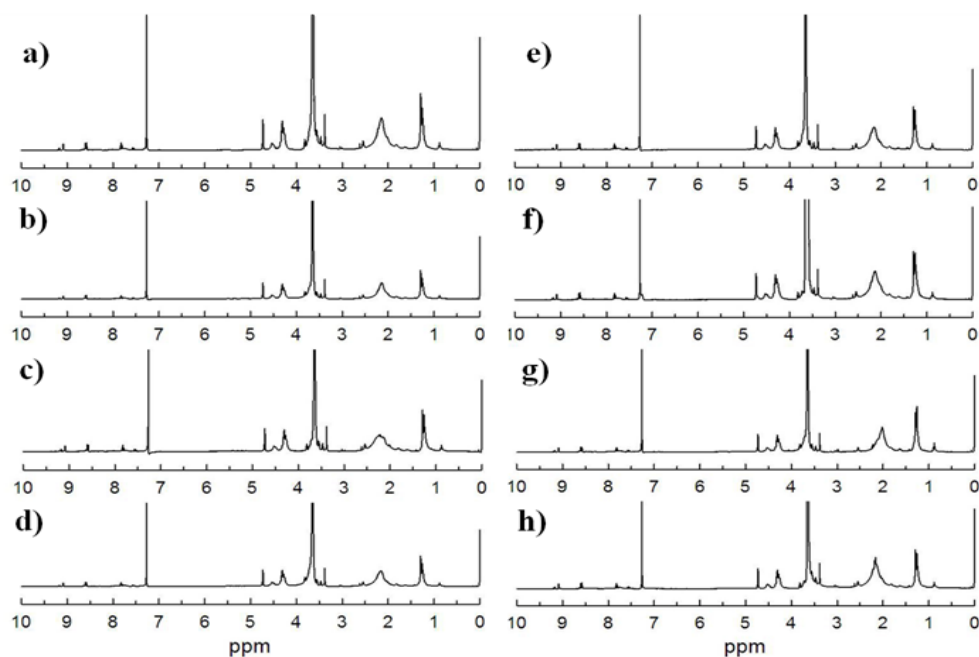
**Figure S4** Mean size distributions of the micelles determined by DLS: (a) PEG-*b*-poly(MPC), (b) PMPC-Dns, (c) PEG-*b*-poly(MPC) treated with Sec, and (d) PMPC-Dns after being treated with Sec for 60 min.



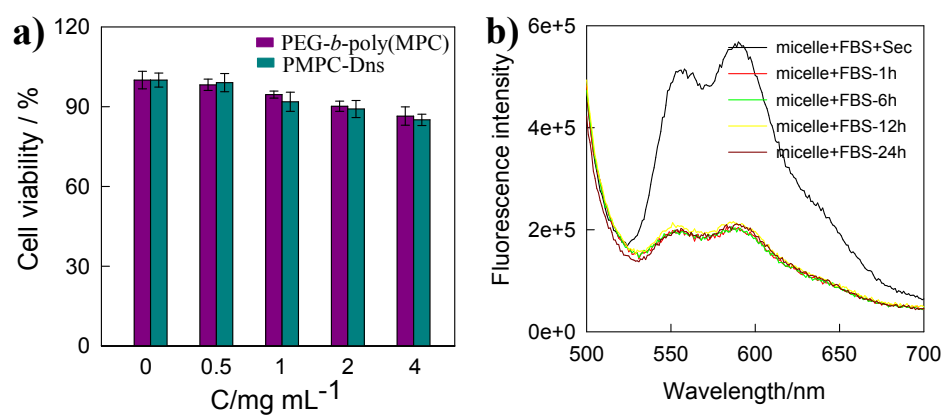
**Figure S5**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of PMPC-Dns micelles ( $0.5 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$ ) treated with Sec ( $0.5 \text{ mM}$ ). (The product was allowed to dialyze in aqueous solution and lyophilize for  $^1\text{H}$  NMR detection.)



**Figure S6** (a) Fluorescence spectra of PMPC-Dns micelle ( $0.5\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ ) in PBS solution ( $\text{pH} = 7.4$ ,  $20\text{ mM}$ ): free PMPC-Dns micelle (green) and that treated with Sec  $1\mu\text{M}$  for 90 min (red). (b) Time history of the PMPC-Dns micelle responses to Sec in terms of fluorescence intensity. (Fluorescence intensity was recorded at 595 nm with an excitation of 490 nm in wavelength.)



**Figure S7** PMPC-Dns micelle ( $0.5\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ ) responses to various thiols and other sulfur compounds as confirmed by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR. PMPC-Dns micelles treated with  $1\mu\text{M}$  a) DTT, b) NAC, c) Vitamin C, d)  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , e) Cys, f) GSH, g)  $\text{Na}_2\text{SeO}_3$  and h) NAC for 90 min. The product was purified by means of dialysis against deionised water that was renewed regularly (dialysis tubing 3500 MWCO, for three days).



**Figure S8(a)** Cell viability of HeLa cells after 48 h exposure to different concentrations of PMPC-Dns and PEG-*b*-poly(MPC) at 37°C. **(b)** PMPC-Dns micelles treated with high concentrations of bovine serum albumin in the absence of Sec.

# $^1\text{H}$ NMR and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR

