[Electronic Supplementary Information]

Liquid metal-polymer nano-microconjugations as an injectable and photo-activatable drug carrier

Tomoka Hirose, Robin Rajan, Eijiro Miyako*, Kazuaki Matsumura*

School of Materials Science, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology,
1-1 Asahidai, Nomi, Ishikawa 923-1292, Japan
E-mail: mkazuaki@jaist.ac.jp, e-miyako@jaist.ac.jp

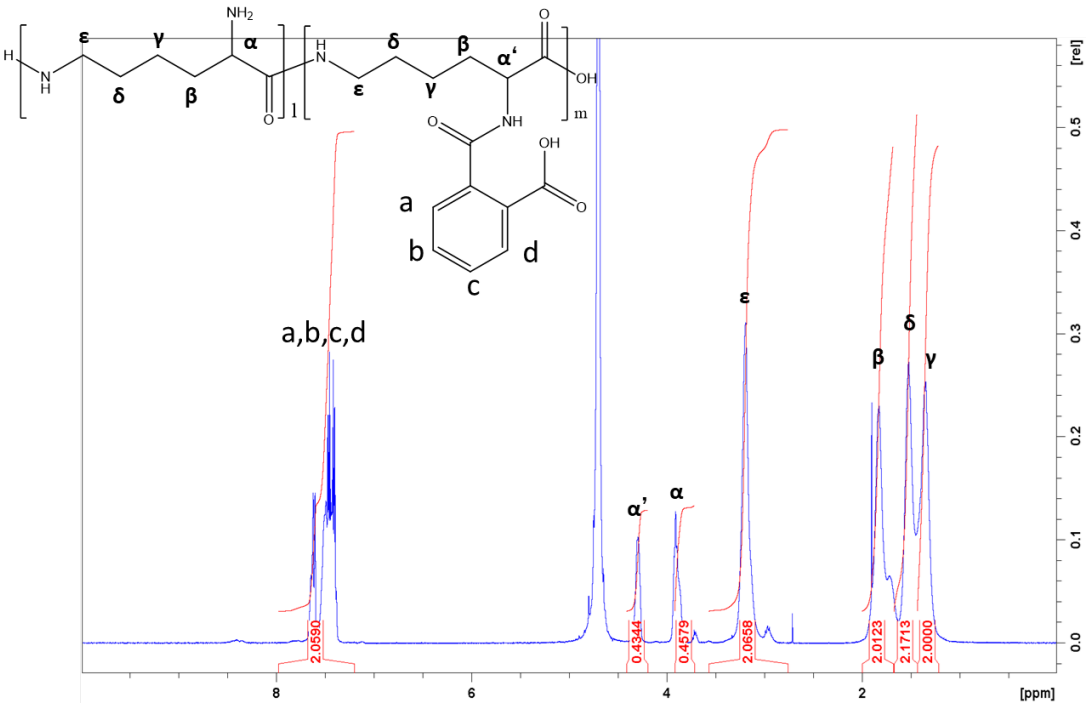

Fig. S1: ^{1}H-NMR of PLL-PA50 (solvent: D_2O)

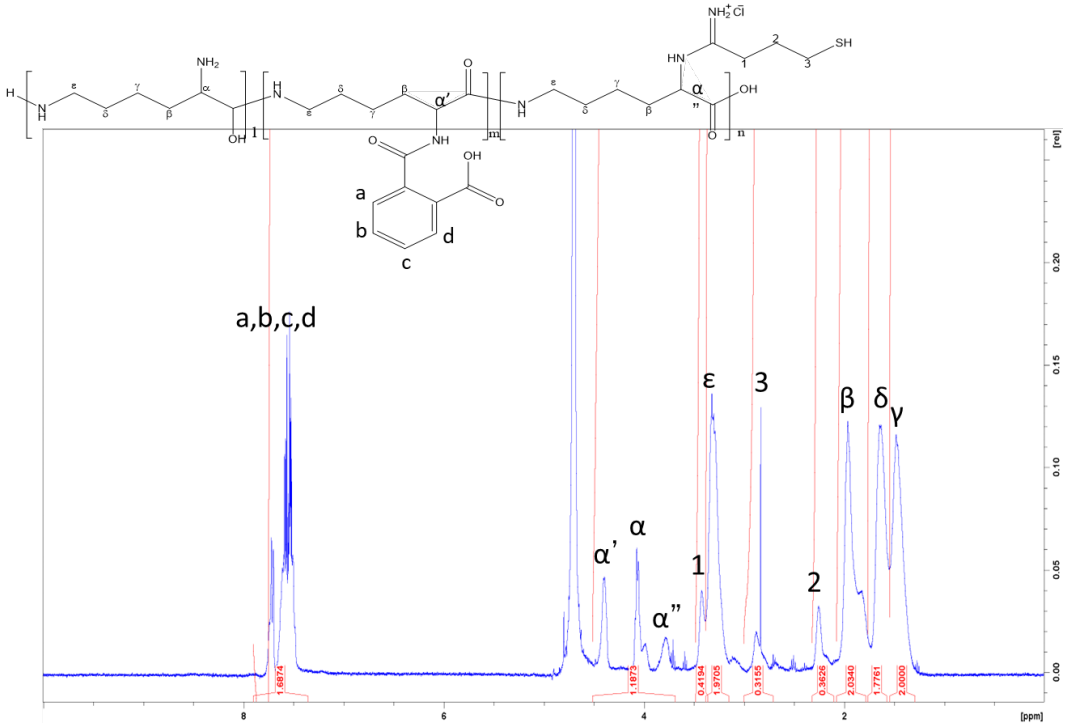

Fig. S2 ^{1}H-NMR of PLL-PA(-SH) (solvent: D_2O)

$$PA(\%) = \frac{\frac{[a,b,c,d]}{4}}{\frac{\delta}{4} + \frac{[a,b,c,d]}{4}} \times 100$$

$$2-IT(\%) = \frac{\frac{[1]}{2}}{\frac{\delta}{6} + PA(\%) + \frac{[1]}{2}} \times 100$$

Table S1: Characterisation of polyampholytes

	Composition (in feed)			Composition (NMR)		
	NH_2	COOH	SH	NH_2	COOH	SH
PLL	100	0	0	100	0	0
PLL-PA50	50	50	0	49	51	0
PLL-PA(-SH)	40	40	20	40	42	18

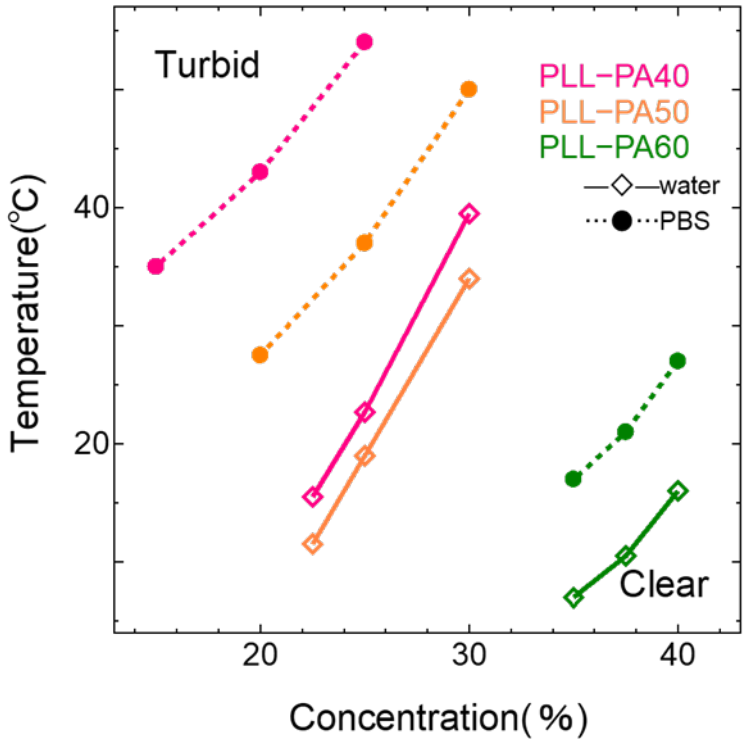

Fig. S3 Phase diagrams of PLL-PA at 40-60% PA incorporation in water and PBS.