Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Polymer Chemistry.

Design of Polysulfobetaine Derivatives for Enhanced Inhibition of Protein Aggregation

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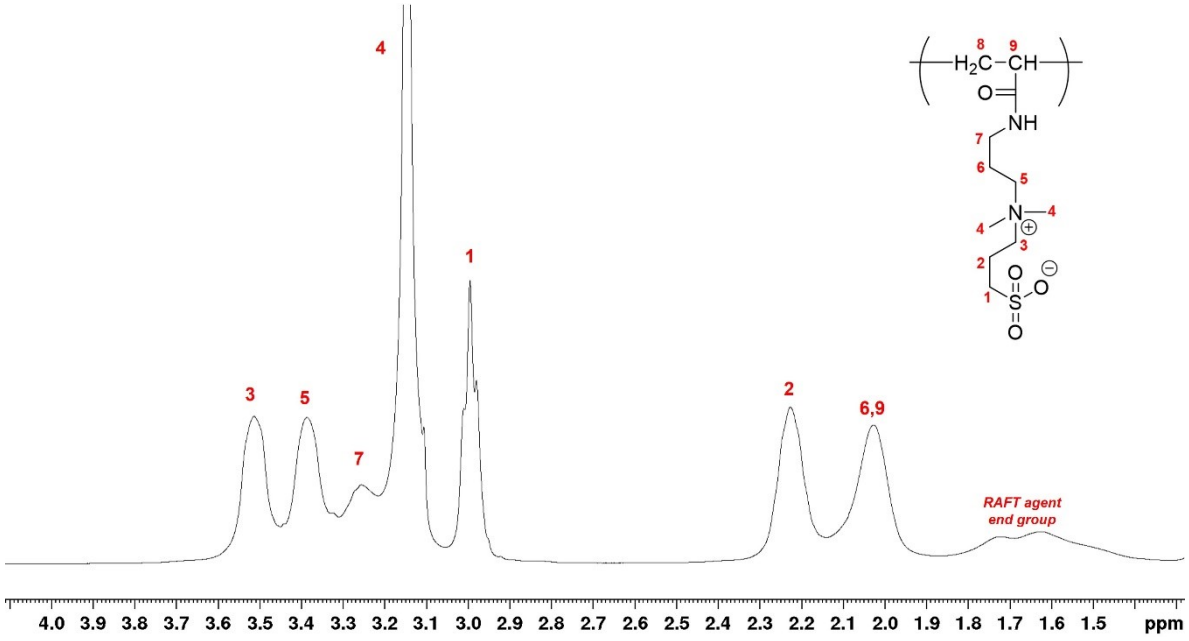

Fig. S1 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of polysulfobetaine in D_2O.

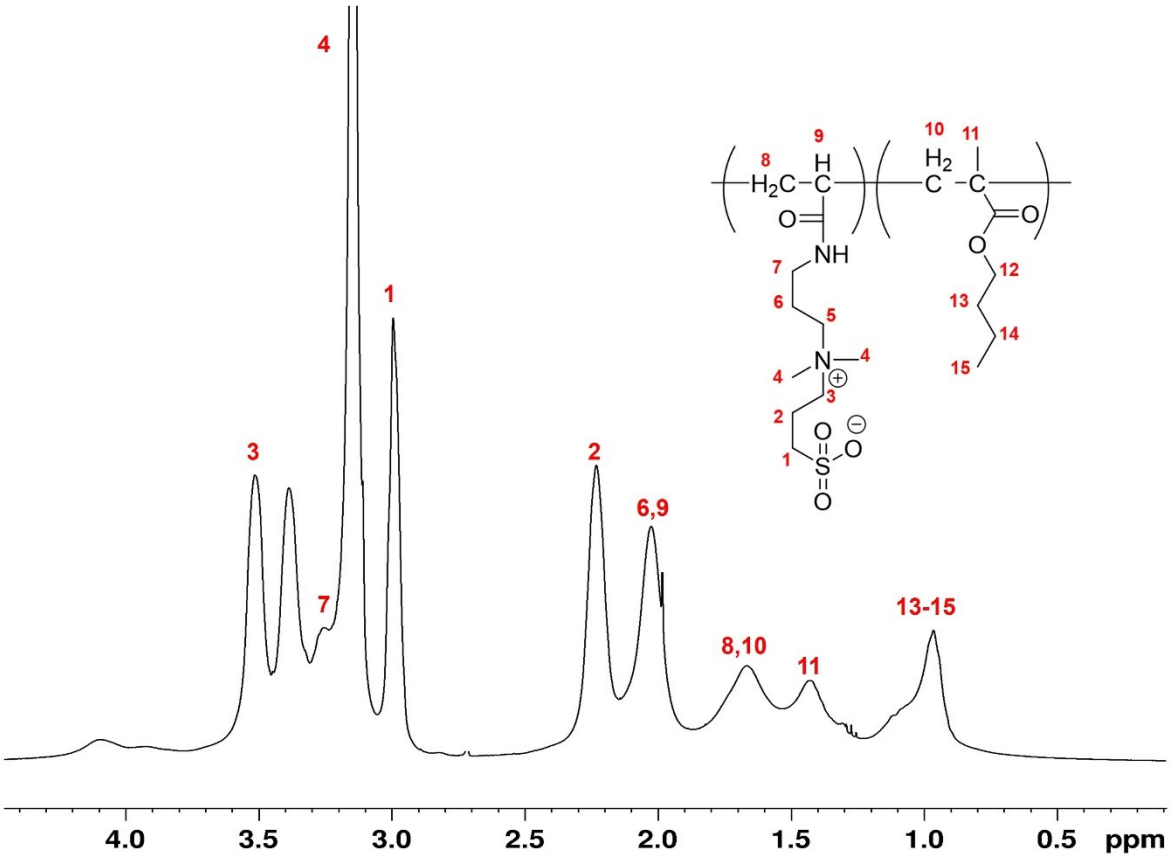

Fig. S2 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of P(SPB-*r*-BuMA) in D_2O.

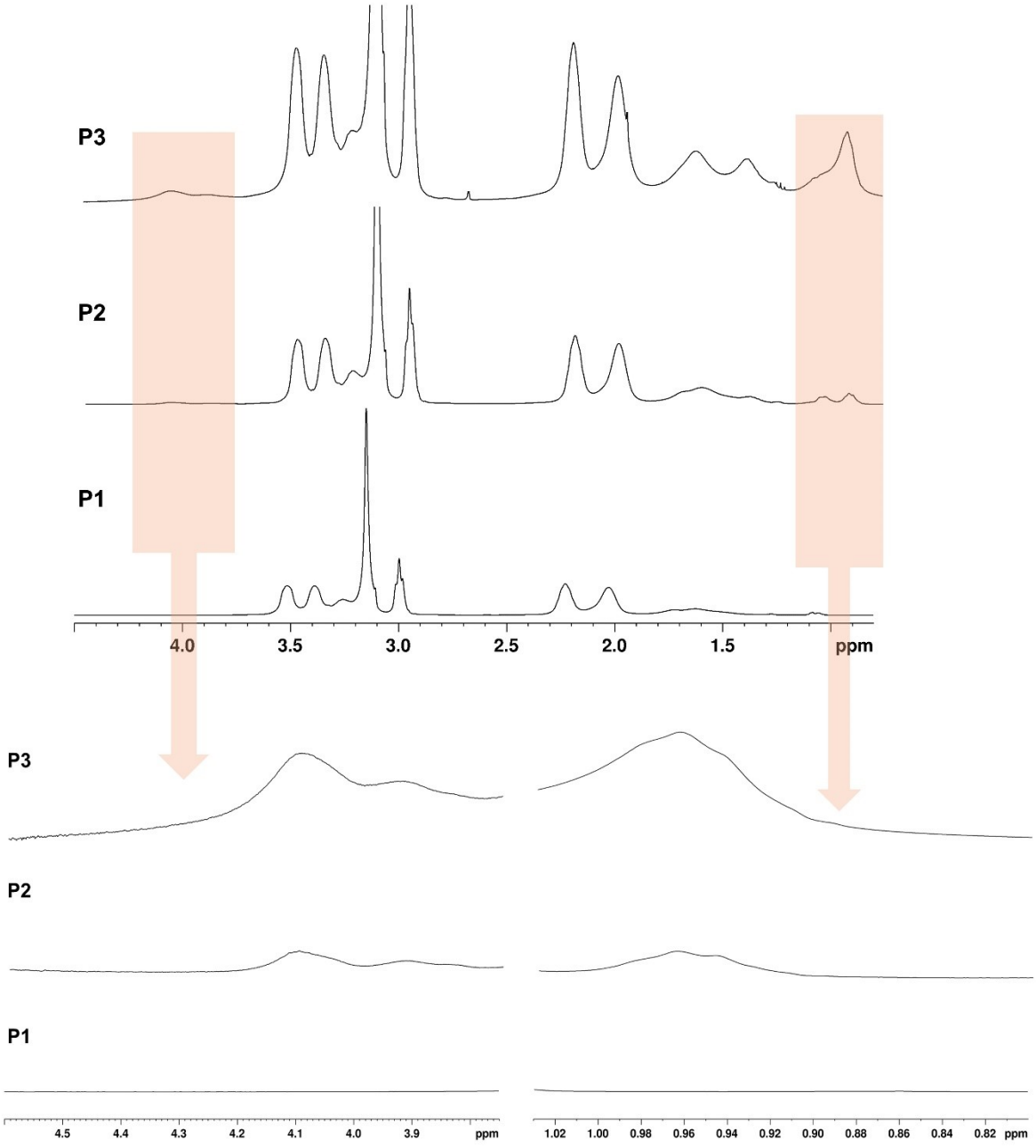

Fig. S3 Comparison of P1, P2, and P3 by ^{1}H NMR spectroscopy in D_2O.

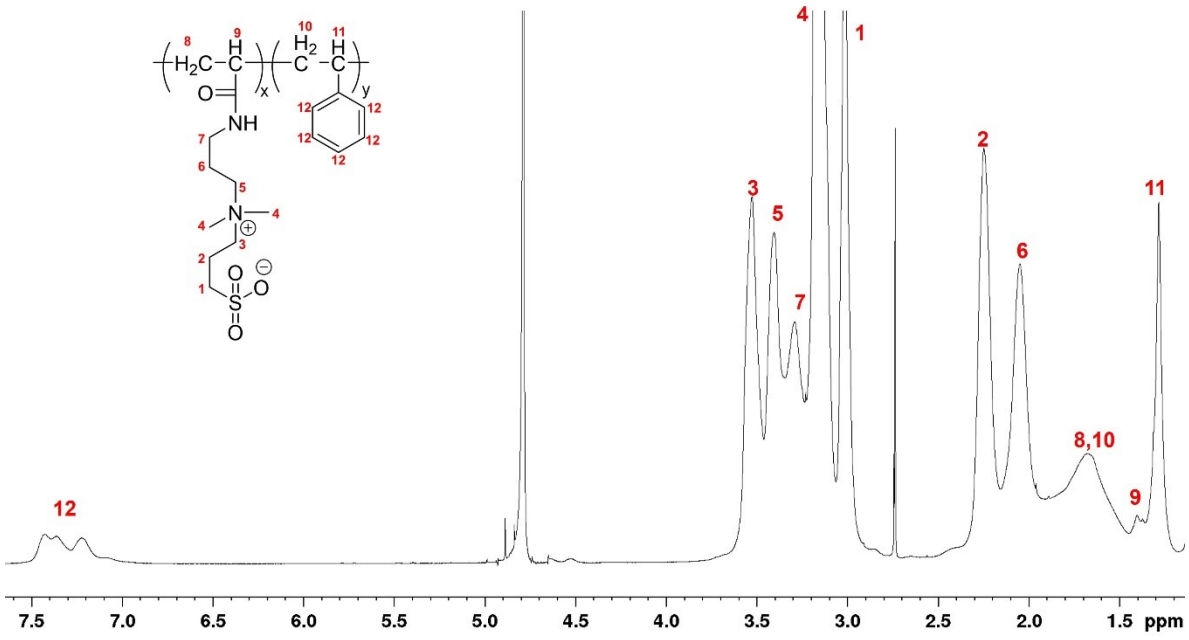

Fig. S4 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of P(SPB-*r*-St) in D_2O.

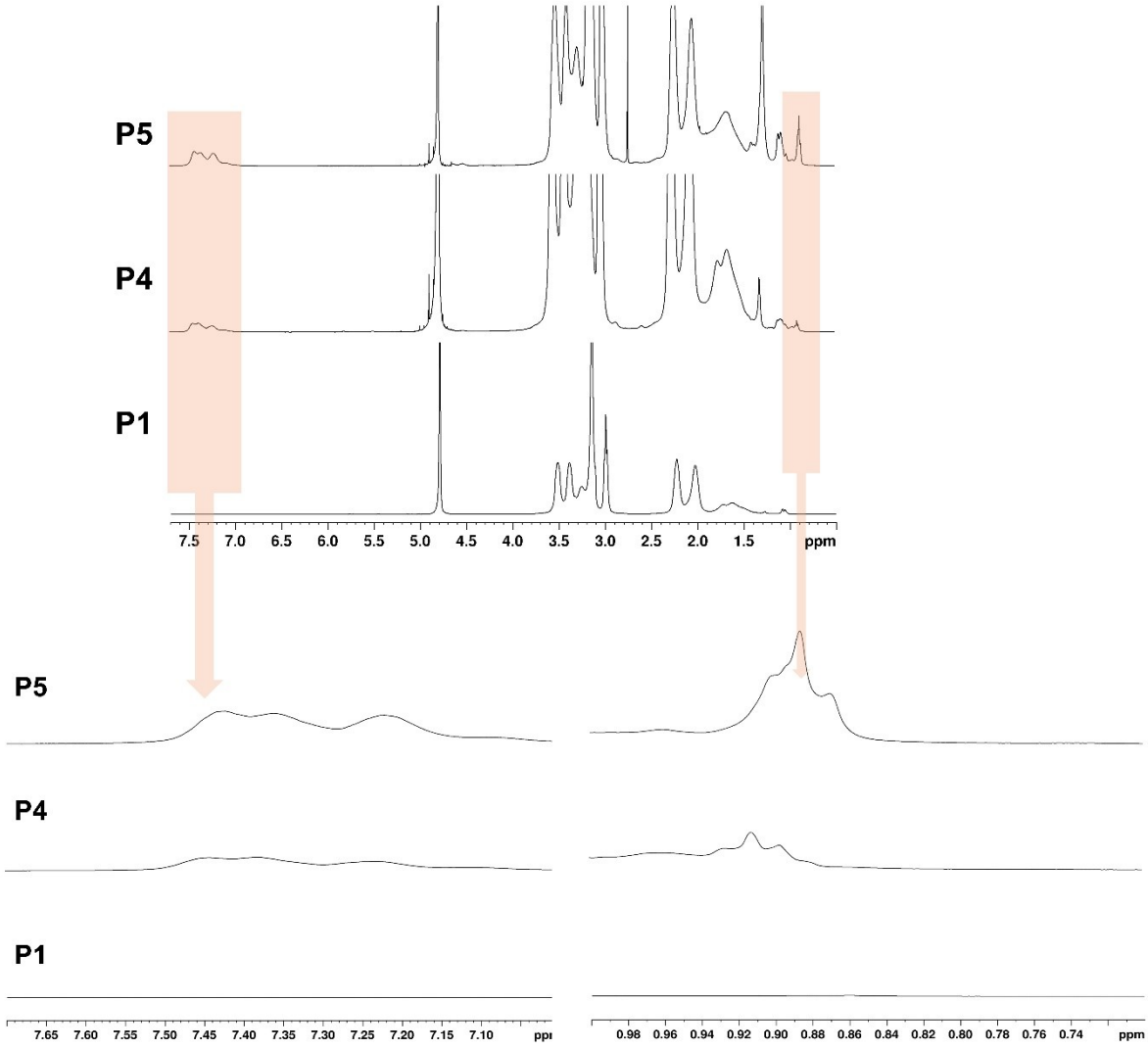

Fig. S5 Comparison of P1, P4, and P5 by ^{1}H NMR spectroscopy in D_2O.

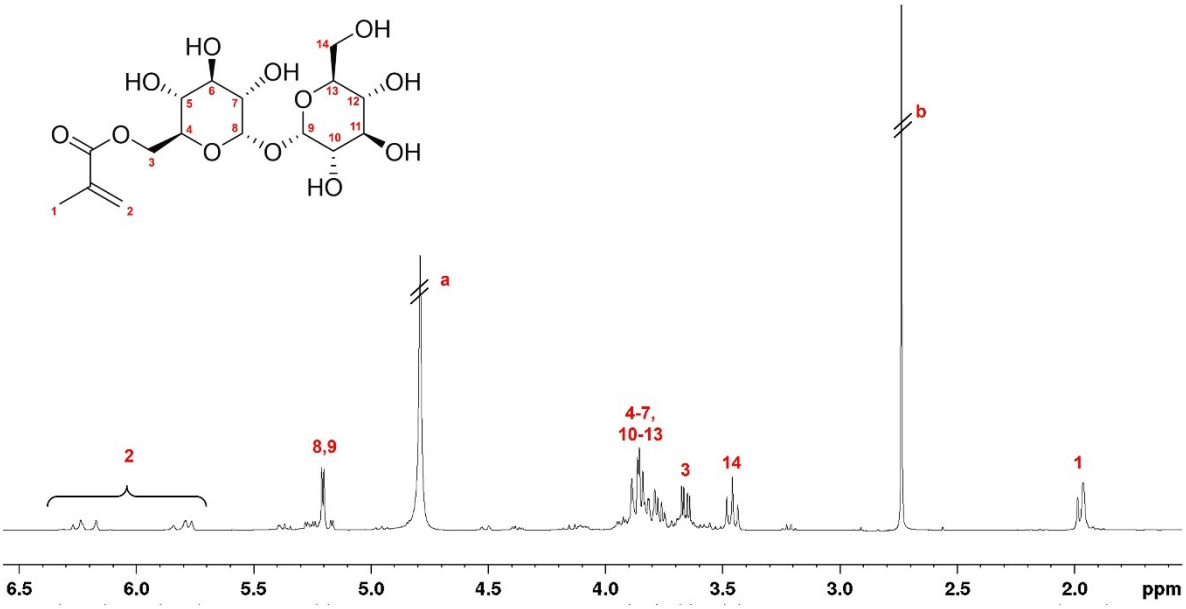

Fig. S6 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of trehalose methacrylate in D_2O. The peaks marked with lines represent the residual solvent peaks, with a and b corresponding to water and dimethylsulfoxide, respectively.

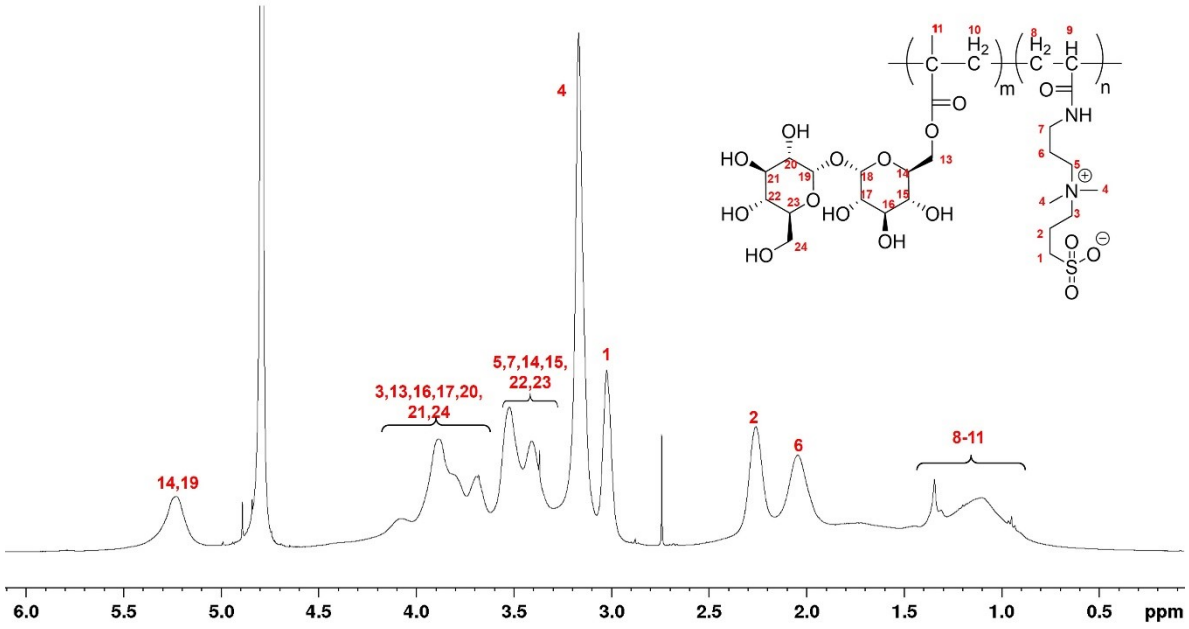

Fig. S7 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of P(SPB-*r*-TrMA) in D_2O.

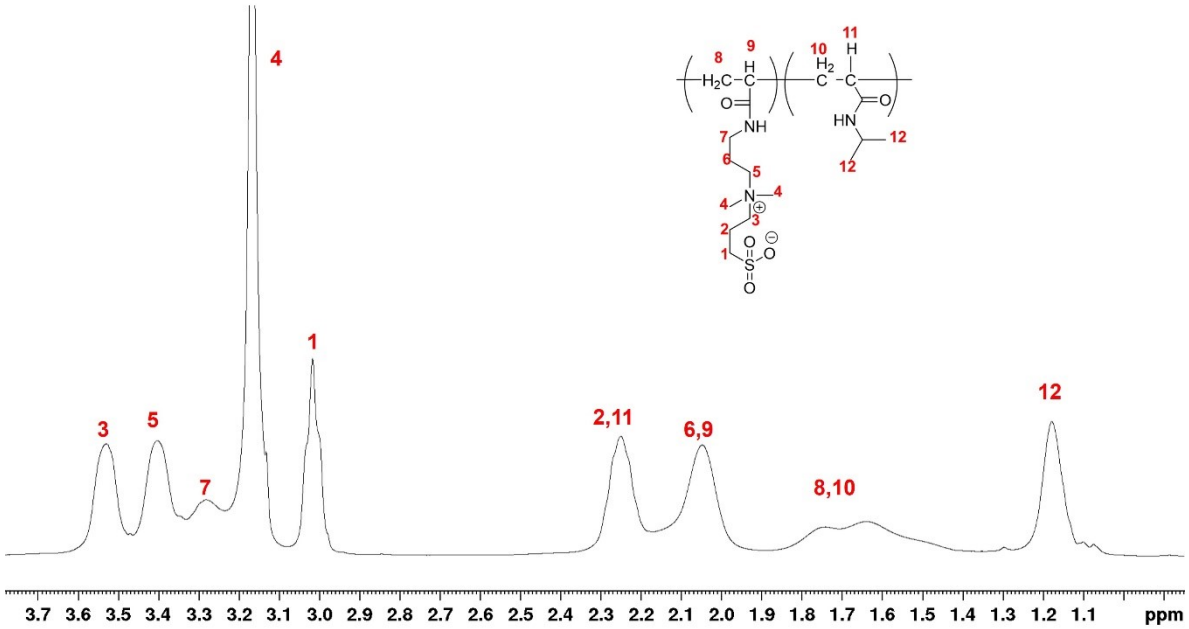

Fig. S8 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of P(SPB-*r*-NTBAm) in D_2O.

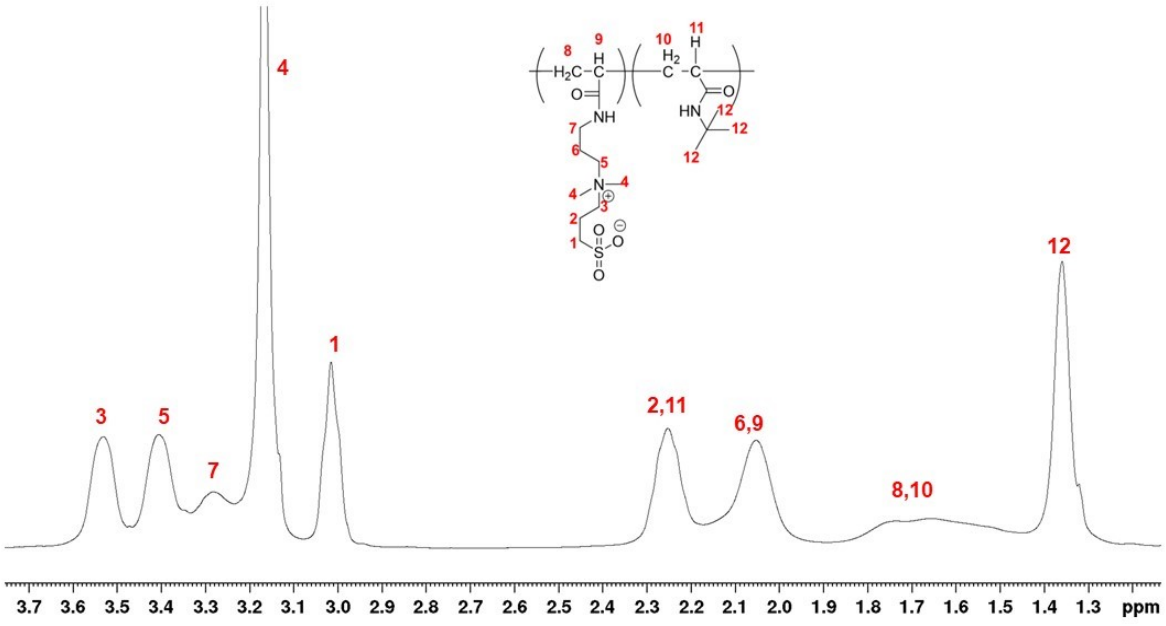

Fig. S9 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of P(SPB-*r*-NIPAm) in D_2O.

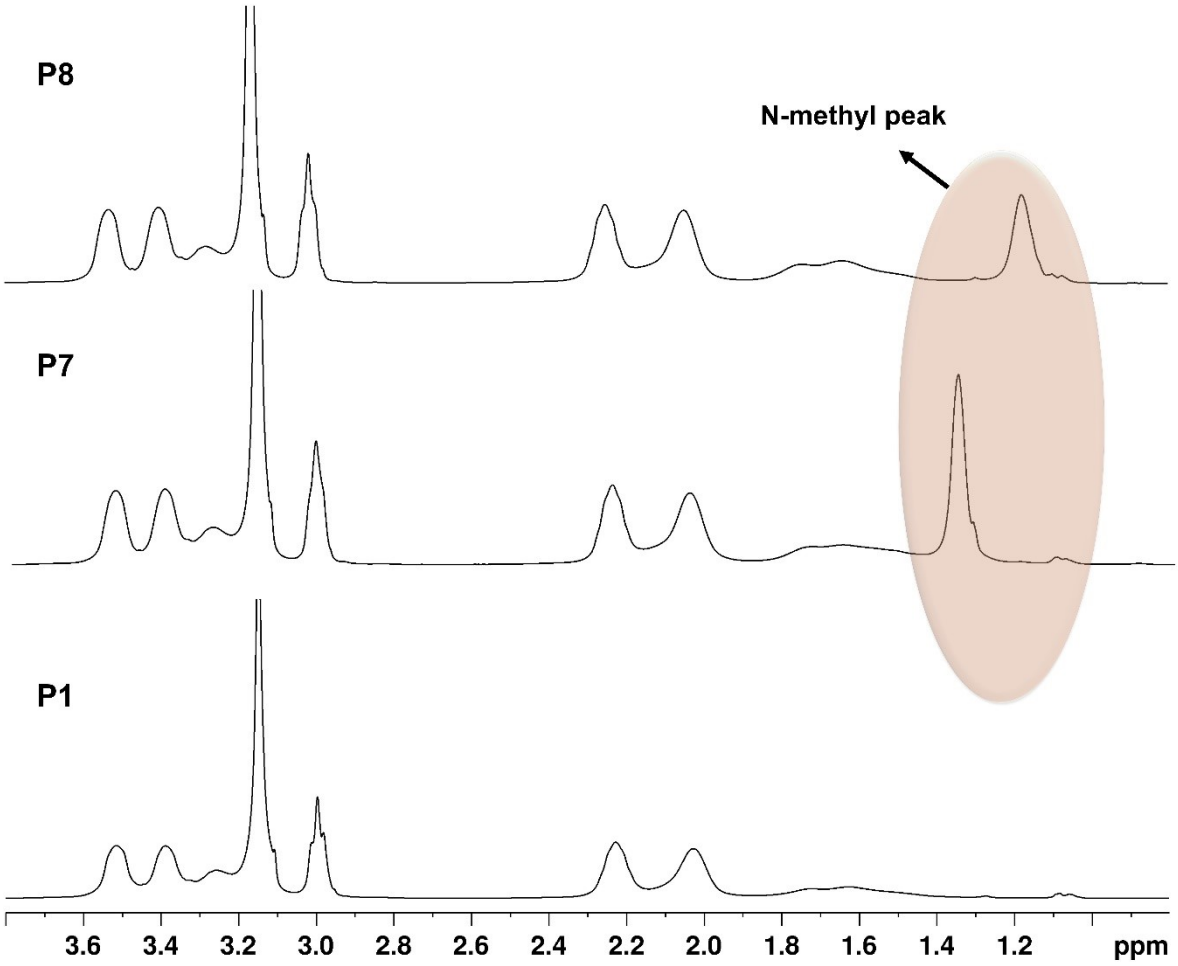

Fig. S10 Comparison of P1, P7, and P8 by ^{1}H NMR spectroscopy in D_2O.

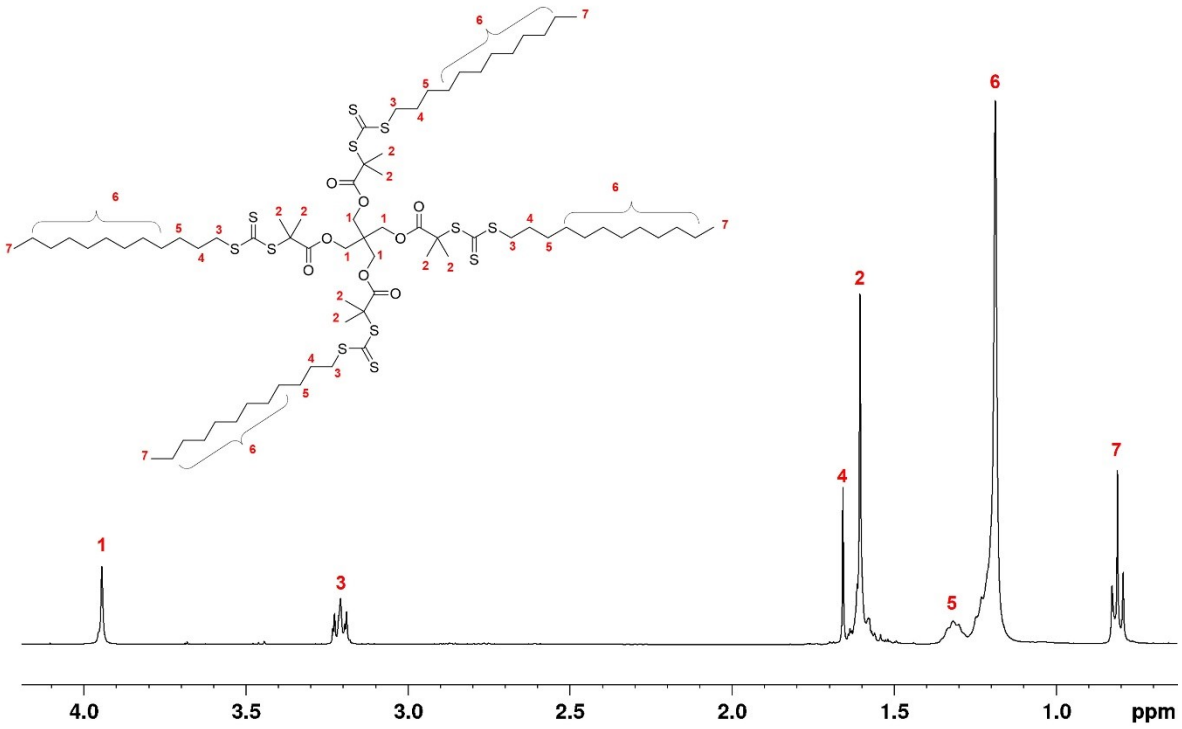

Fig. S11 ^{1}H NMR spectrum of four-armed reversible addition–fragmentation chain transfer agent in $CDCl_3$.