

# Supplementary Materials: Uptake of pH-Sensitive Gold Nanoparticles in Strong Polyelectrolyte Brushes

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*Calculations of AuNP amount:*

The mass of AuNP ( $m_{gold}$ ) in 1 mL AuNP suspension is  $(1.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$  g, as derived by gravimetric analysis. In order to calculate the total amount of substance ( $n_{total}$ ) of AuNPs in 1 mL suspension, the total number of particles ( $N_{total}$ ) in 1 mL AuNP suspension has to be calculated. This was done by estimating the mass of a single AuNP. Assuming a spherical shape and an uniform face centered cubic (fcc) structure [47] with a AuNP radius ( $r$ ) of 2.4 nm, the mass of a single AuNP  $m_{AuNP}$  was calculated:

$$V_{AuNP} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \quad (1)$$

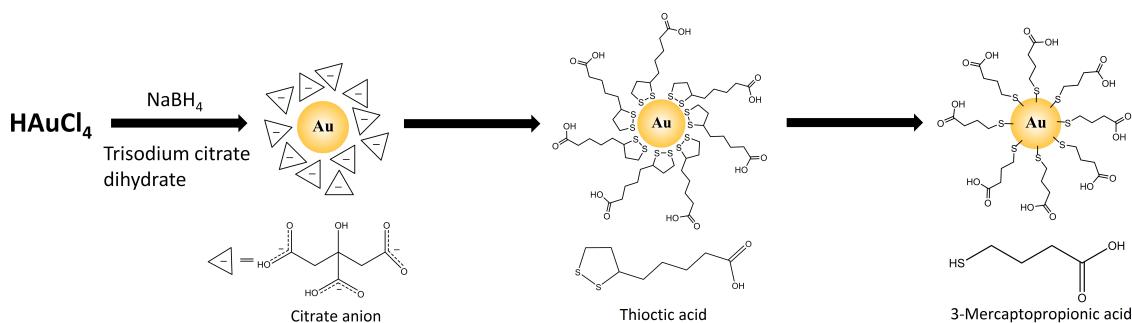
$$m_{AuNP} = V_{AuNP} \cdot \rho_{fcc\ bulk} \quad (2)$$

where  $V_{AuNP}$  is the volume of one single AuNP with  $r = 2.4$  nm and  $\rho_{fcc\ bulk}$  is the density for fcc gold (19.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>). The mass is  $m_{AuNP} = 1.18 \times 10^{-18}$  g. The total number of particles  $N_{total}$  were calculated using:

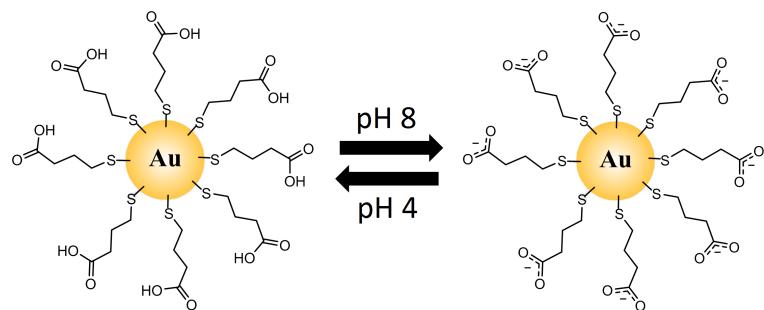
$$N_{total} = \frac{m_{gold}}{m_{AuNP}} \quad (3)$$

Thus, the number of particles  $N_{total}$  in 1 mL AuNP stock suspension is  $1.48 \times 10^{15}$ . The amount of substance  $n_{total}$  in 1 mL AuNP stock suspension is 2.45 nmol and was calculated using the Avogadro constant  $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$  mol<sup>-1</sup>:

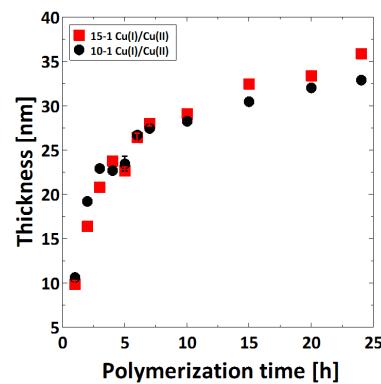
$$n_{total} = \frac{N_{total}}{N_A} \quad (4)$$



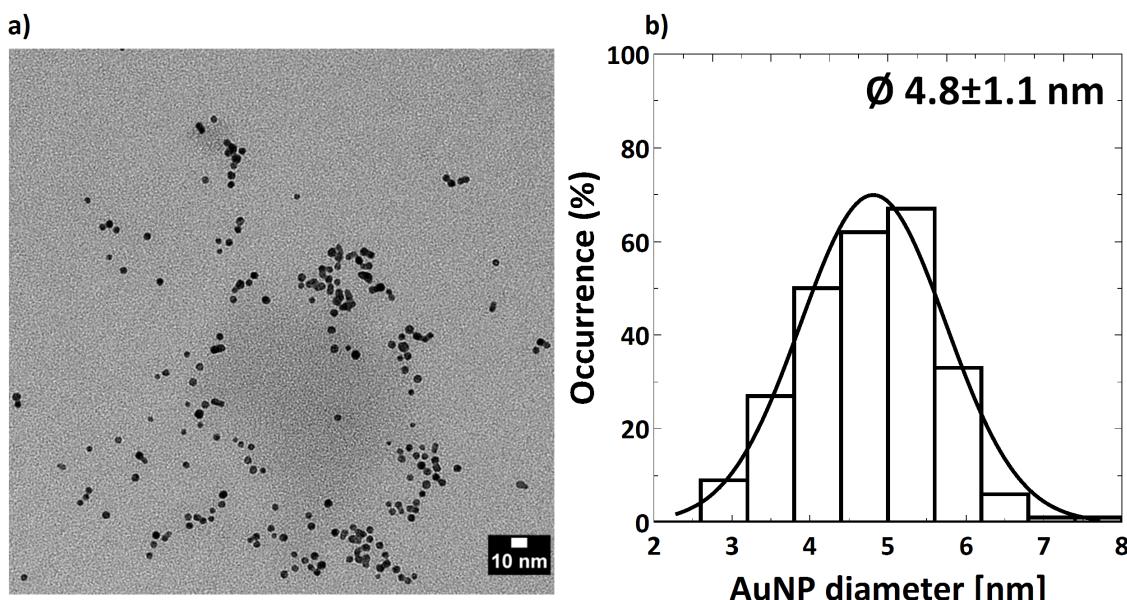
**Figure S1.** Schematic sketch of the three-step synthesis of AuNPs through ligand exchange reaction. As a first step  $\text{HAuCl}_4$  is reduced by  $\text{NaBH}_4$  in presence of trisodium citrate dihydrate to obtain citrate stabilized AuNPs. The citrate capping is exchanged by thioctic acid and afterwards by 3-mercaptopropionic acid to get the desired 3-MPA-capped AuNPs.



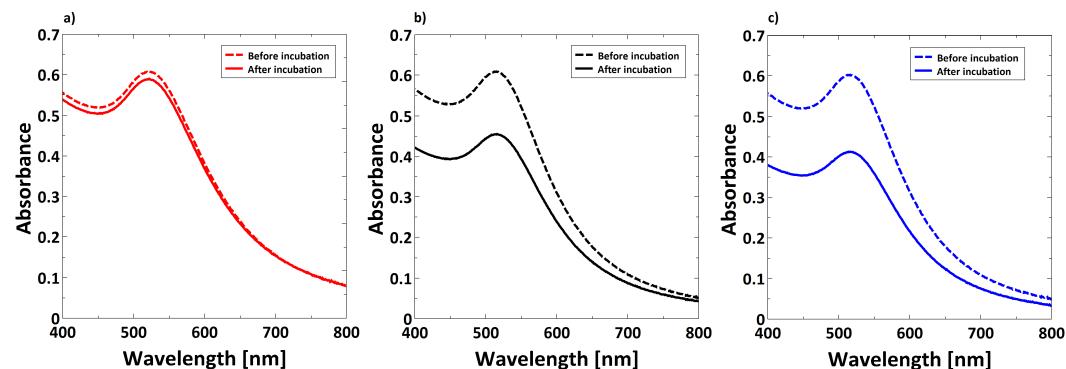
**Figure S2.** Varying the charge of the 3-MPA capping by changing the pH.  $pK_a$  of 3-MPA-capped AuNPs is 4.3. Exposing 3-MPA-capped AuNPs to pH 8 leads to a negatively charged surface due to the deprotonation of the carboxylic acid groups while exposing 3-MPA-capped AuNPs to pH 4 leads to uncharged AuNPs due to the protonation of the carboxylic acid groups.



**Figure S3.** Tuning the PMETAC brush thickness by varying the  $\text{CuCl}/\text{CuCl}_2$  ratio. The data are measured at ambient conditions using ellipsometry. The polymer thickness is increasing with polymerization time. Changing the  $\text{Cu(I)}/\text{Cu(II)}$  ratio gave no significant change.



**Figure S4.** TEM image of 3-MPA-capped AuNPs (a) and the particle size distribution (b). The diameter of AuNPs are  $4.8 \pm 1.1$  nm and was determined using ImageJ for the size determination.



**Figure S5.** UV/Vis spectra before (dashed lines) and after (solid line) incubation of PMETAC brush in AuNP suspension. Shown for composites (a) at pH 4; (b) at pH 6; and (c) at pH 8. A decrease of the UV/Vis absorbance after the incubation was found which increases with increasing pH of the AuNP incubation suspension. The difference before and after the incubation is equal to the amount of AuNPs within the brush since the UV/Vis absorbance is proportional to the concentration of the AuNP suspension.