## Supplementary Information for

## Versatile pH-response Micelles with High Cell-Penetrating Helical Diblock Copolymers for Photoacoustic Imaging Guided Synergistic Chemo-Photothermal Therapy

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**Scheme S1**. Synthetic routes employed for the preparation of (A) bifunctional catalyst,  $CIPd(PEt_3)_2$ -RhB-OH, (B) PI, and (C) the "one-pot" copolymerization of PEGylated phenyl isocyanide monomers (PI; 9) and  $\varepsilon$ -caprolactone ( $\varepsilon$ -CL) by two mechanistically distinctive living polymerizations with ClPd(PEt\_3)\_2-RhB-OH as an initiator.



**Figure S1**. (A) <sup>1</sup>H, (B) <sup>13</sup>C, (C) <sup>31</sup>P NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 25 °C), (D) mass spectra and obtained for the bifunctional catalyst ClPd(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-RhB-OH.



Figure S2 FT-IR spectrum of palladium(II) modified complex (7) measured at 25 °C using KBr pellets.



**Figure S3.** FT-IR spectra of PCL(-RhB)-Pd(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl, PPI(-RhB)-OH, and PPI(-RhB)-PCL measured at 25 °C using KBr pellets.



Figure S4. Size variation of ICM in water at 25 °C during 10 days of storage.



**Figure S5.** (A) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of PPI-PCL measured in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25  $^{\circ}$ C (600 MHz). (B) SEC trace obtained for PPI-PCL, using THF as eluent. (C) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of mPEG-PCL measured in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25  $^{\circ}$ C (600 MHz). (D) SEC trace obtained for mPEG-PCL, using THF as eluent.



**Figure S6**. TEM images observed for (A) Nile red@mPEG-PCL and (B) Nile red@PPI-PCL micelles dried from aqueous dispersions. DLS spectra obtained for (C) Nile red@mPEG-PCL and (D) Nile red@PPI-PCL micelles in water. All the concentration were fixed at 0.5 g/L.



**Figure S7**. Incubation duration-dependent CLSM images of live HeLa cells when culturing at 37  $^{\circ}$ C with ICM (1.0 g/L). The red channel was excited at 543 nm and collected between 555 and 600 nm.



**Figure S8**. (A) Temperature change of ICM and PM as a function of irradiation time. Both of the concentrations were fixed at 1.0 g/L. (B) SEM images observed for the morphologies of ICM before and 10 min after NIR irradiation.



Figure S9. Plasma drug concentration versus time after intravenous injection of ICM



**Figure S10**. *Ex vivo* PA imaging of the main mouse organs before and 24 h after intravenous injection of ICM. (A) Photographs of main mouse organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney). PA images of main mouse tissues (B) before and (C) 24 h after intravenous injection of ICM.



**Figure S11**. *In vivo* NIR thermal images obtained 24 h after intravenous injection of (A) ICM or (B) PM into mice and irradiated by 808 nm laser at power density of 1 W cm<sup>-2</sup> as a function of irradiation time.



Figure S12. Body weight curves of tumor-bearing mice after 808 nm laser irradiation.



**Figure S13**. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained slices of the heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, and tumor in mouse after treated by 808 nm laser at power density of 1 W cm<sup>-2</sup> for 10 min.