Supporting Information

Cycloolefin Copolymer Analogues from Styrene and Isoprene: Cationic Cyclization of the Random Copolymers Prepared by Living Anionic Polymerization

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Figure S2. Size-exclusion chromatograms of cyclized r-SIR obtained with CF$_3$SO$_3$H in cyclohexane for 1 h at 23 °C at various concentrations of r-SIR.

Figure S3. Size-exclusion chromatograms and $^1$H NMR spectra for the cyclization of r-SIR at varying the reaction time.
Figure S1. $^{13}$C NMR spectra (CDCl$_3$, 50 °C) of polystyrene (A: code 9 in Table 1) and r-SIR (B: code 5 in Table 1). The signals ($a$) at 144.8–146.7 ppm and ($b$) at 125.0–126.3 ppm were assigned to ipso- and para-positioned carbons of the styrene unit, respectively, while the signals ($x$) at 40.2–41.4 ppm was to the main chain $\alpha$-carbon of the mid-styrene unit in the SSS-sequence.
**Figure S2.** Size-exclusion chromatograms of cyclized r-SIR obtained with CF$_3$SO$_3$H (0.010 g) in cyclohexane (9.0 ml, 14.7 ml, or 24 mL) for 1 h at 23 °C at various concentrations of r-SIR (code 5 in Table 1; 1.0 g).
Figure S3. Size-exclusion chromatograms and $^1$H NMR spectra for the cyclization of r-SIR ($F_{st} = 48\%$, $M_n = 128,400$, $M_w/M_n = 1.05$) at varying the reaction time as for the same experiments for Figure 4 in the manuscript.