

Reversibly Crosslinked Block Copolyether Micelles by Bisborane Catalyzed Anionic Ring Opening Polymerization of Glycidyl Ethers

U. Andreas Stihl, Felix H. Schacher

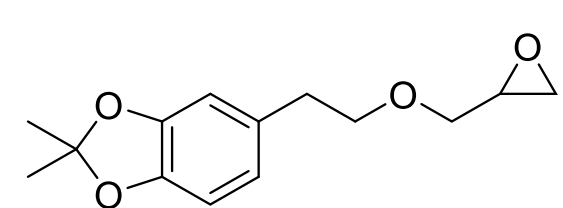
Institute of Organic and Macromolecular Chemistry (IOMC), Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Lessingstraße 8, D-07443 Jena
and Jena Center for Soft Matter (JCSM), Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Philosophenweg 7, D-07743 Jena
andreas.stihl@uni-jena.de felix.schacher@uni-jena.de

Motivation

Functionalized block copolymers are a highly useful class of macromolecules due to their ability to form separated nanostructures in bulk and in solution. These make them suitable for application in surface coating, as nanoporous membranes, micellar nanocarriers or templates for mesoporous materials. Using commercially available **PEGs** as a macroinitiator for **AROP** with functionalized glycidyl ethers (GE) is a simple method of producing amphiphilic block copolymers with varying functional groups. However, if the steric or solubility characteristics of the monomer lead to reduced accessibility of the active chain end, sufficient degrees of polymerization can become difficult to achieve.

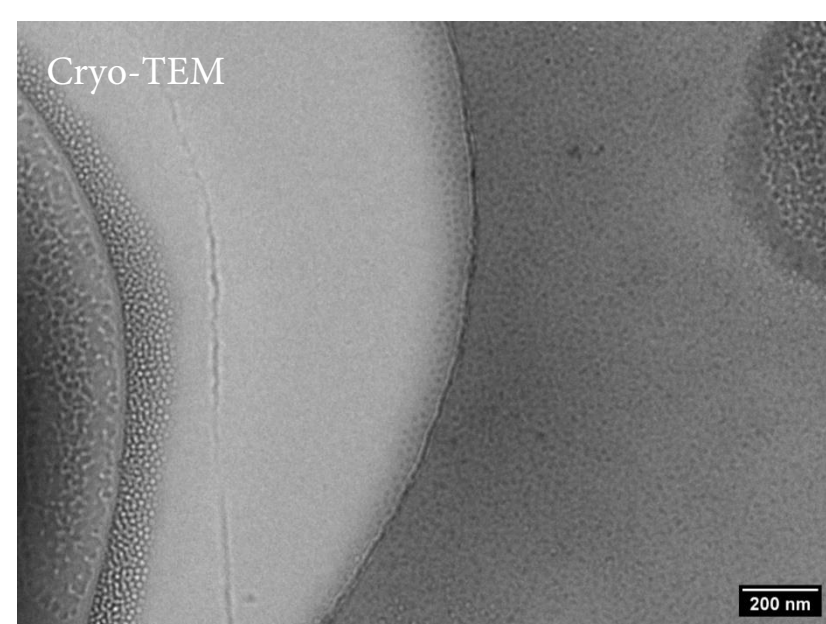
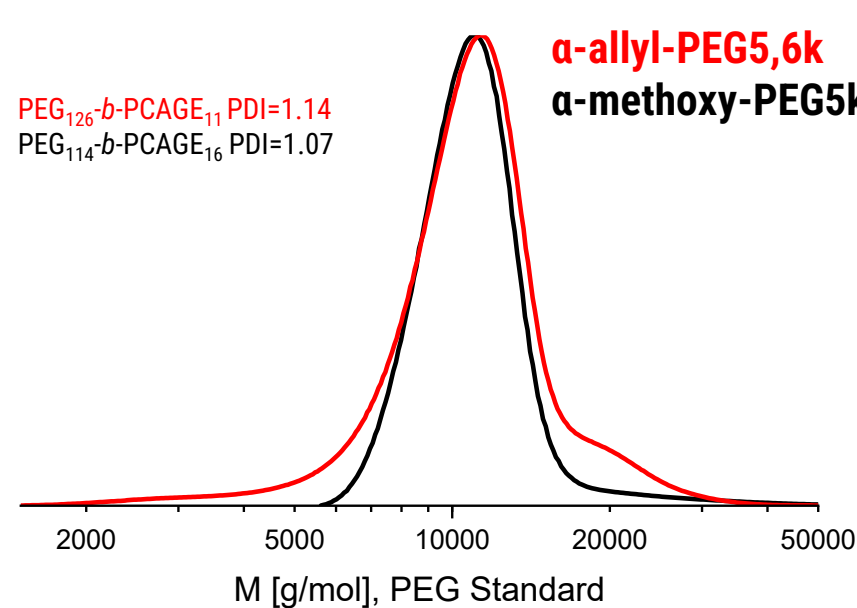
Organometallic monomer activating agents such as triethyl borane (**TEB**) can be used as a simple additive to increase the reactivity of GEs in AROP by withdrawing electron density from the epoxide ring by interaction with the lone electron pairs on the oxygen. However, with increasing chain lengths, the portion of TEB which interacts with the backbone instead of the monomer increases. By anchoring an additional borane moiety to the active chain end due to its negative charge, a bisborane catalyst can avoid this drawback and enable significantly higher degrees of polymerization for problematic monomers.

pH-sensitive reversible core-crosslinking

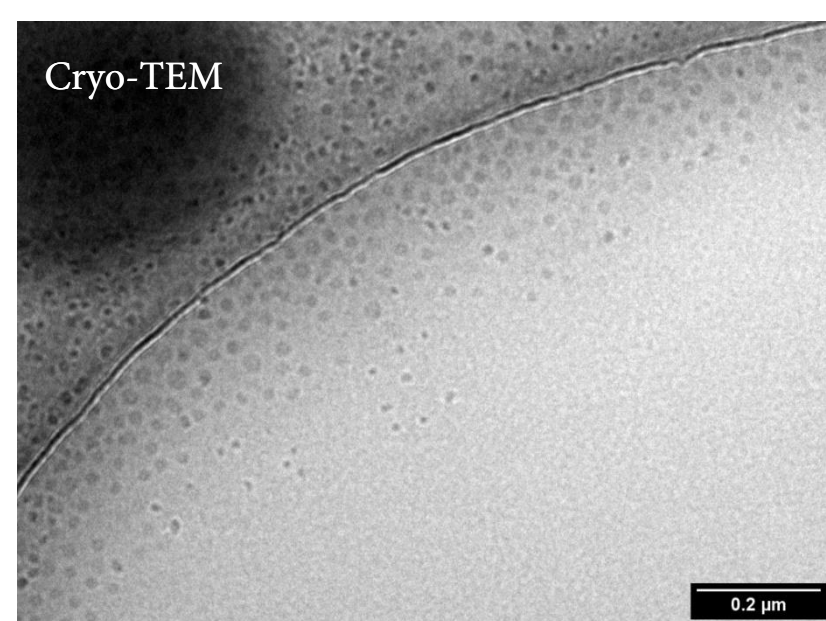
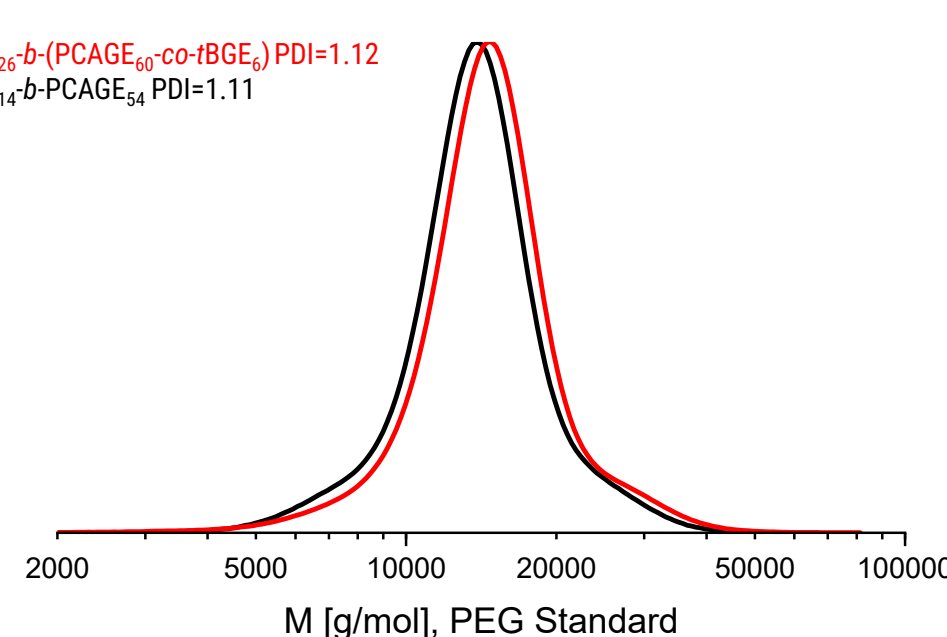


Catechol Acetonide Glycidyl Ether (CAGE)
 ➤ pH-dependent reversible **crosslinking**
 ➤ **Surface coating** via catechol adhesion

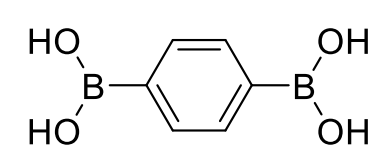
Polymerization with **TEB** -> DP limited to ≈20



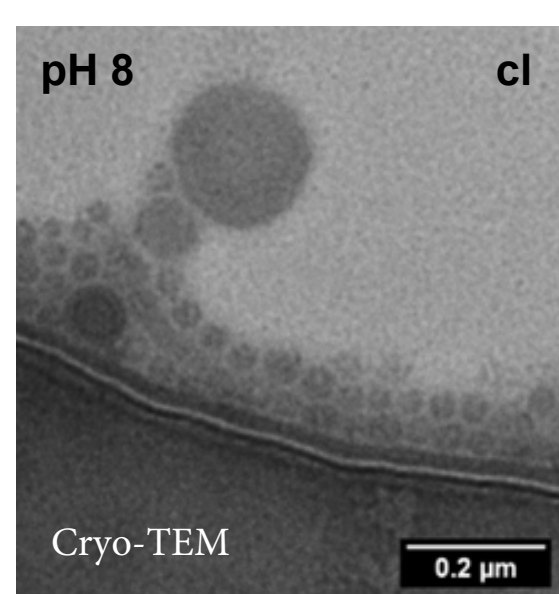
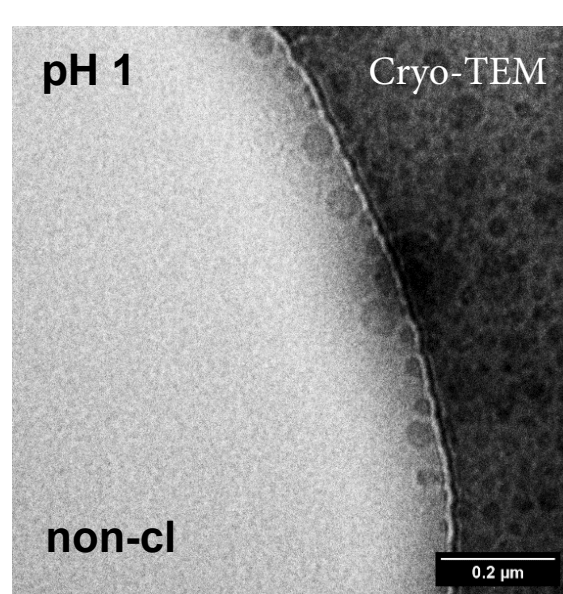
Polymerization with **Bisborane** -> DP exceeding 50



Crosslinker



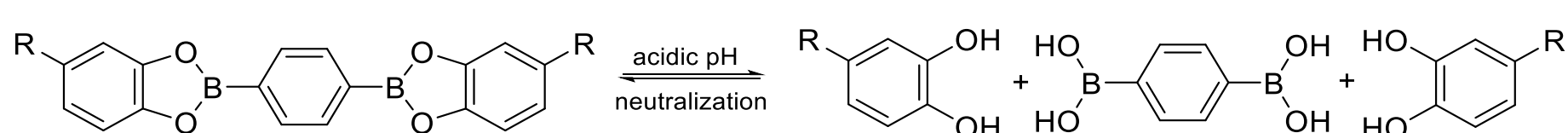
Upon Neutralization
 ➤ crosslinking
 ➤ swelling



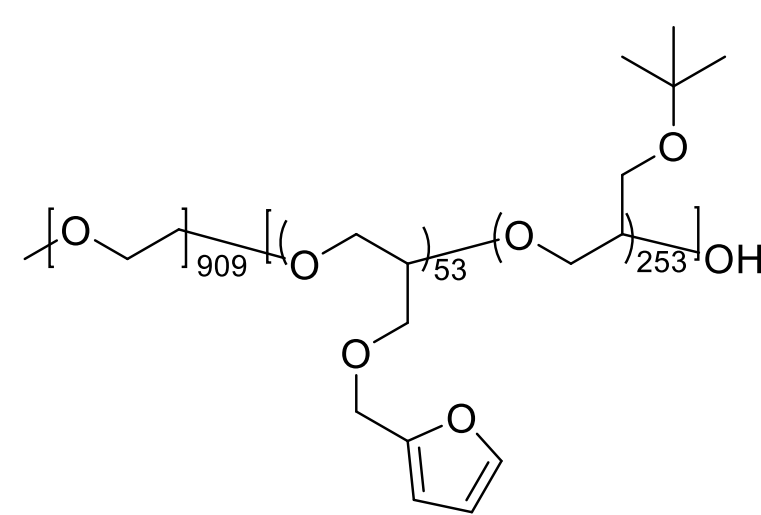
$r_H = 26 \pm 3 \text{ nm}$

$r_H = 32 \pm 3 \text{ nm}$

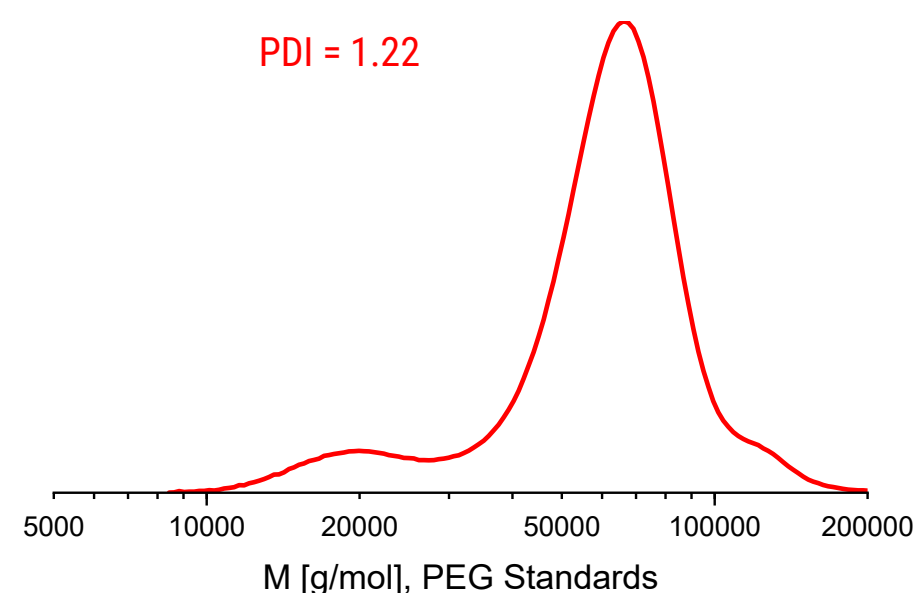
0.65 eq Crosslinker, 2mg/ml Polymer



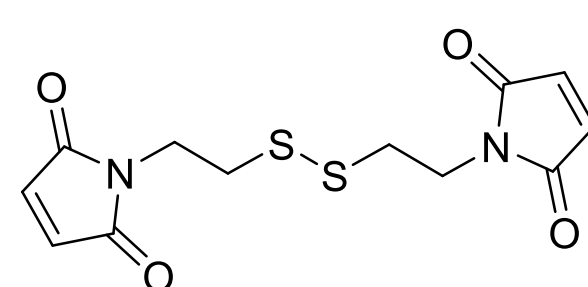
High-MW crosslinkable blockcopolyethers



PDI = 1.22

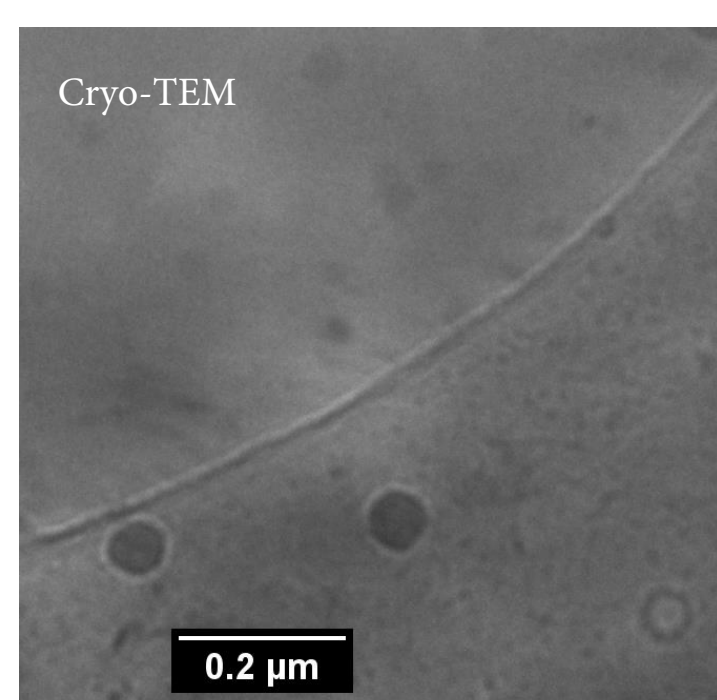


Crosslinker

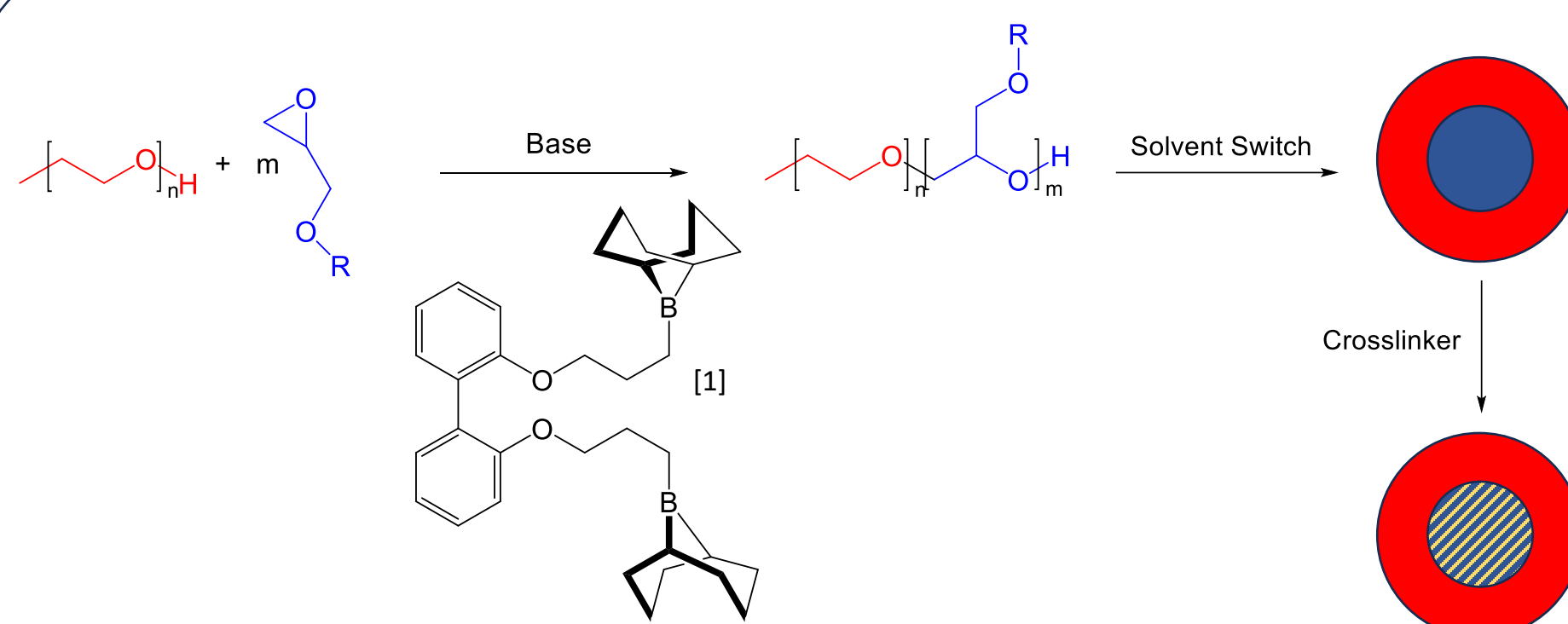


DTME

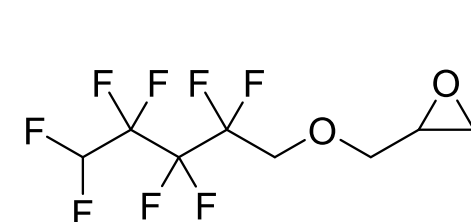
Reversible by reduction of disulfide



Core-crosslinked micelles

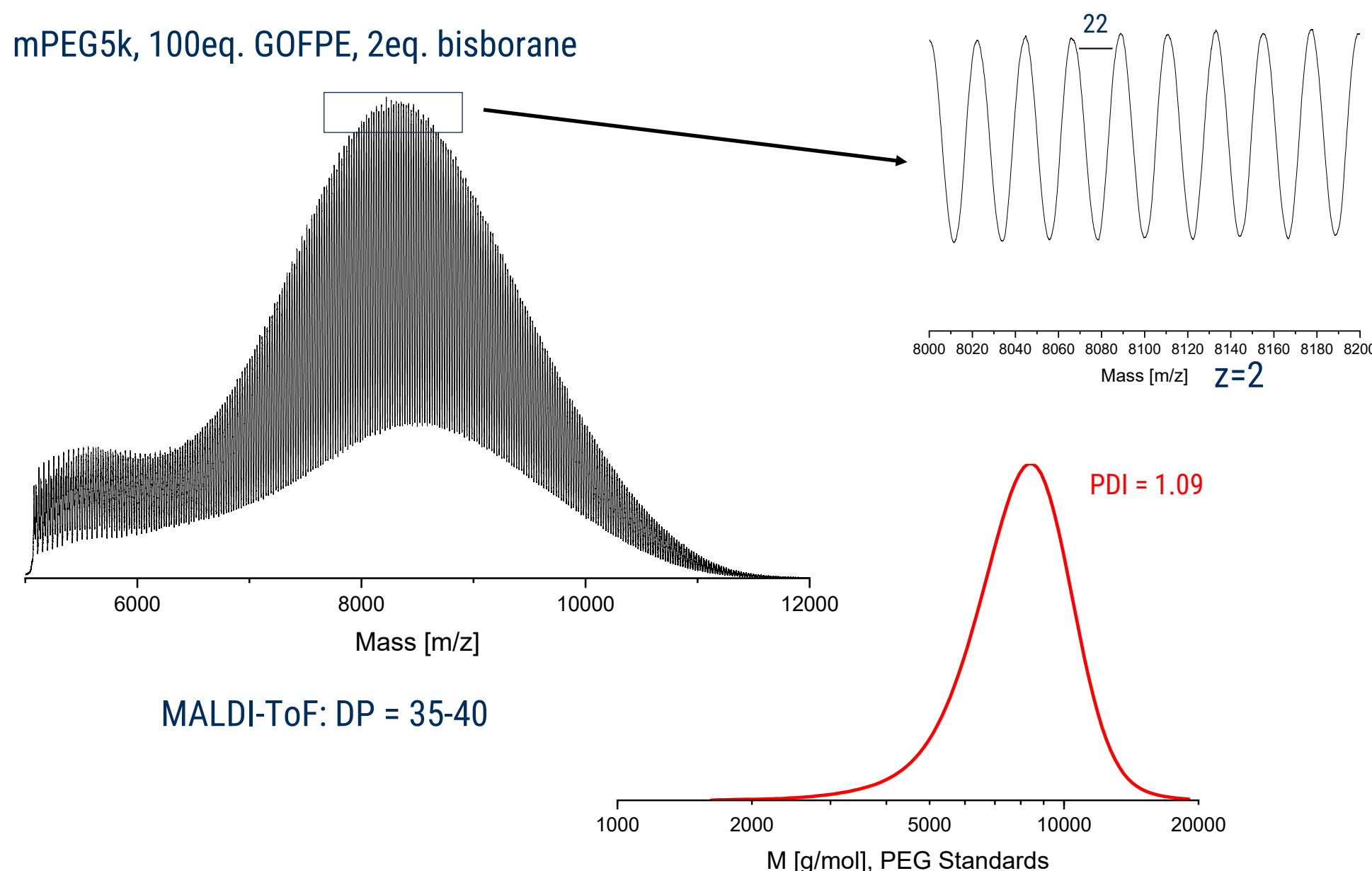


Fluorophilic polymer blocks



Glycidyl-octafluoropentylether (GOFPE)
 ➤ **Fluorophilic** polymer sections
 ➤ Commercially available
 ➤ AROP homopolymerization not published

mPEG5k, 100eq. GOFPE, 2eq. bisborane

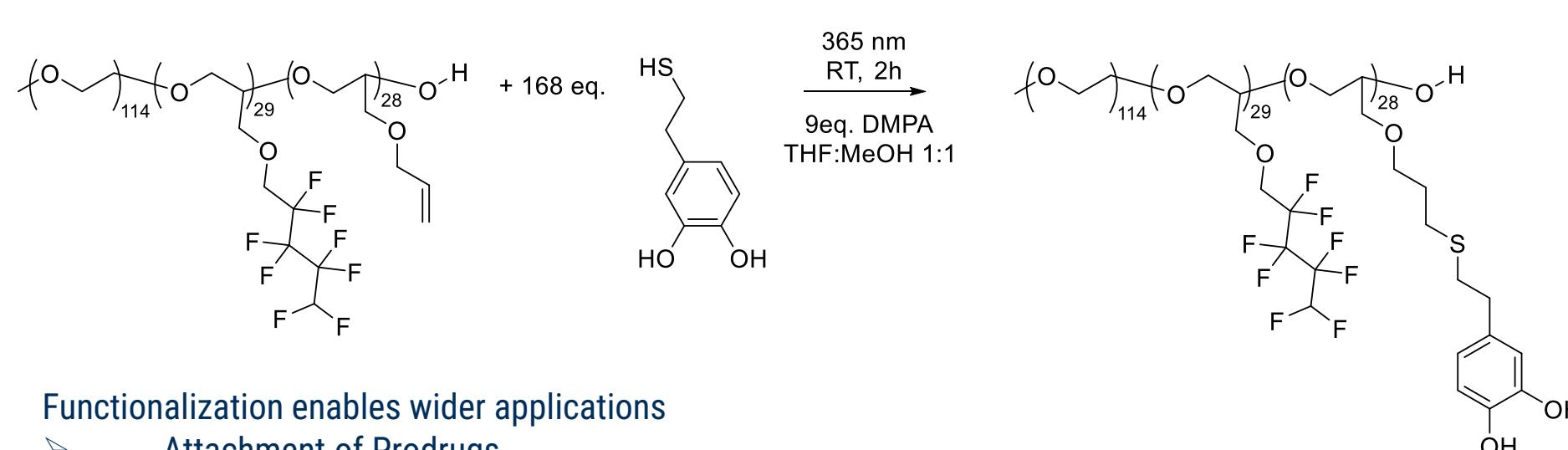


Copolymerizations

Eq. GOFPE	Comonomer	M_n [kg/mol] ^a	Formula ^a	PDI ^b
50	50eq. AGE	16.5	mPEG ₁₁₄ -b-P(GOFPE ₂₉ -co-AGE ₂₈)	1.14
70	30eq. FGE	18.2	mPEG ₁₁₄ -b-P(GOFPE ₃₉ -co-FGE ₁₃)	1.17

a) as determined by ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃), b) as determined by SEC (THF, PEG standards)

Functionalization by Thiol-en Click



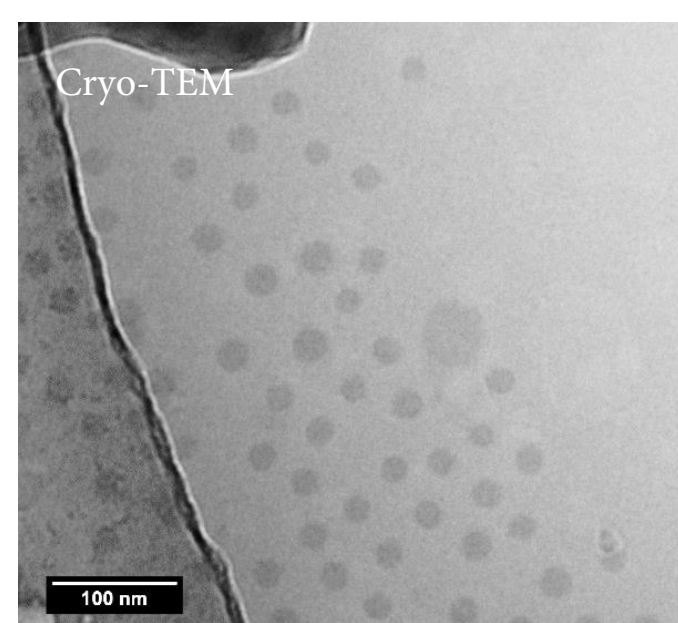
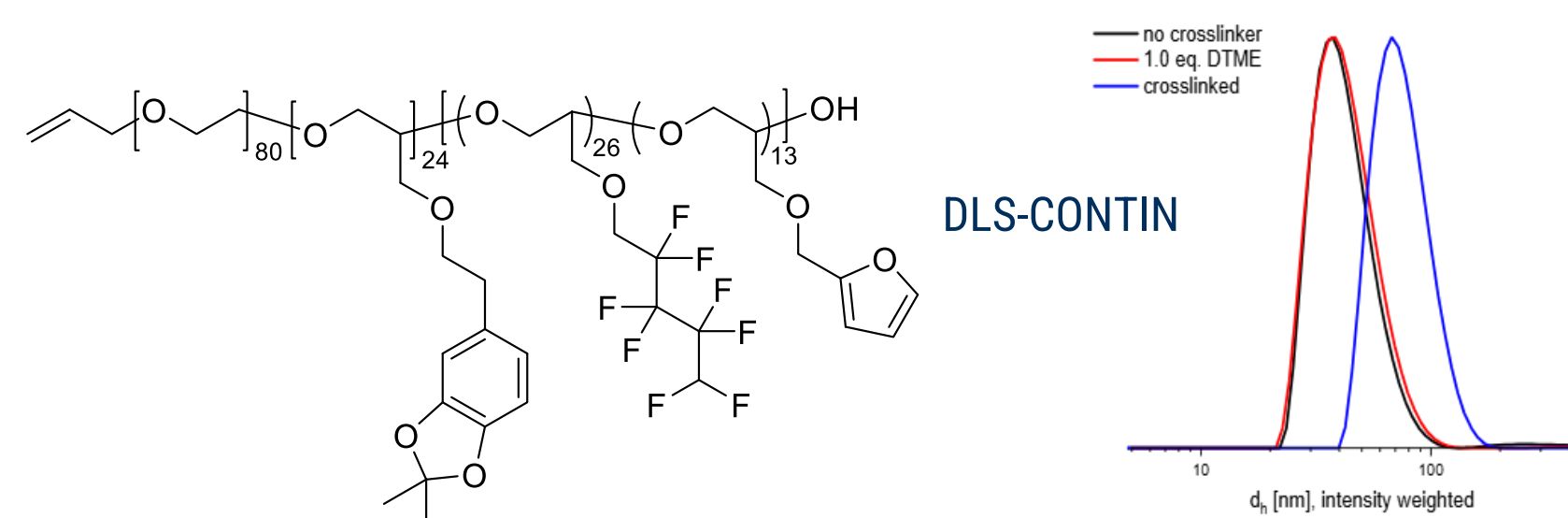
Functionalization enables wider applications

- Attachment of Prodrugs
- Surface coating
- Different crosslinking mechanisms

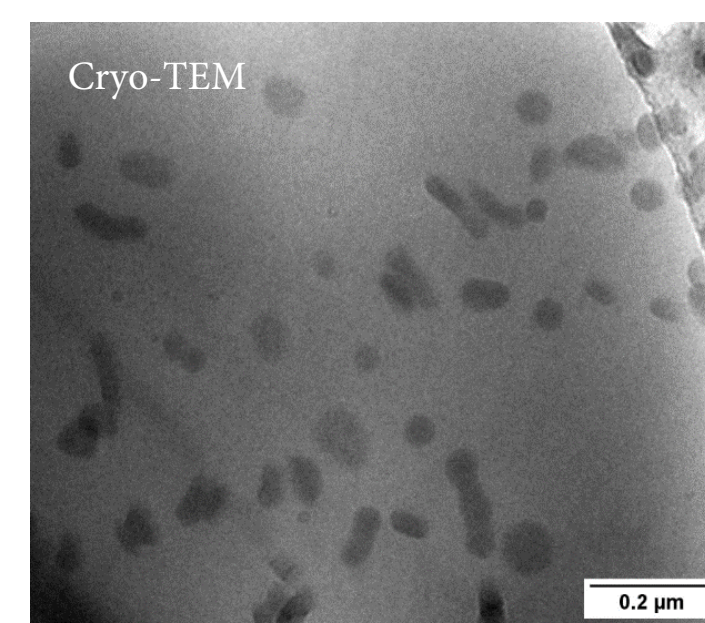
Triblock copolymers

#	Initiator	M_n [kg/mol] ^a	Formula ^a	PDI ^b
1	APEG ₈₀	19.0	APEG ₈₀ -b-PCAGE ₂₄ -b-P(GOFPE ₂₆ -co-FGE ₁₃)	1.18
2	APEG ₈₀	17.4	APEG ₈₀ -b-PCAGE ₂₇ -b-P(GOFPE ₁₉ -co-FGE ₁₁)	1.11
3	mPEG ₁₁₄	19.2	mPEG ₁₁₄ -b-PCAGE ₃₆ -b-P(GOFPE ₁₅ -co-FGE ₆)	1.05
4	mPEG ₁₁₄	16.8	mPEG ₁₁₄ -b-P(CAGE ₂₃ -co-tBGE ₉)-b-P(GOFPE ₁₅ -co-FGE ₆)	1.06

a) as determined by ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃), b) as determined by SEC (THF for #1, DMAc + 0.21% LiCl for #2, CHCl₃:iPrOH:NEt₃ 94:4:2 for #3 and #4, PEG standards)



allyl-PEG₈₀-b-PCAGE₂₇-b-P(GOFPE₁₉-co-FGE₁₁)
No CL



allyl-PEG₈₀-b-PCAGE₂₁-b-P(GOFPE₂₆-co-FGE₁₃)
1.0 eq. DTME crosslinked

- Jonas Grün
- Dr. Grit Festag
- Dr. Nico Ueberschaar

