



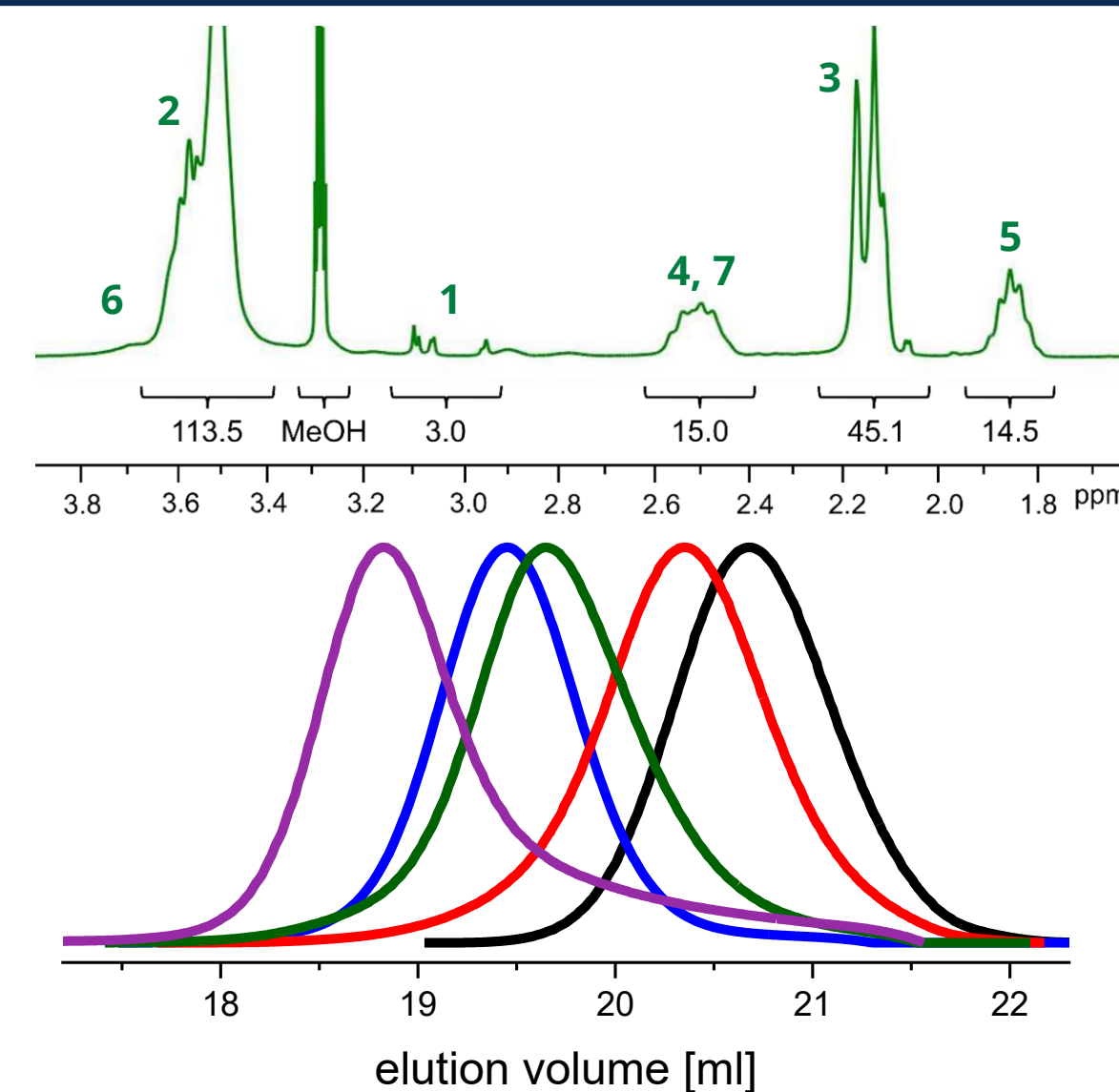
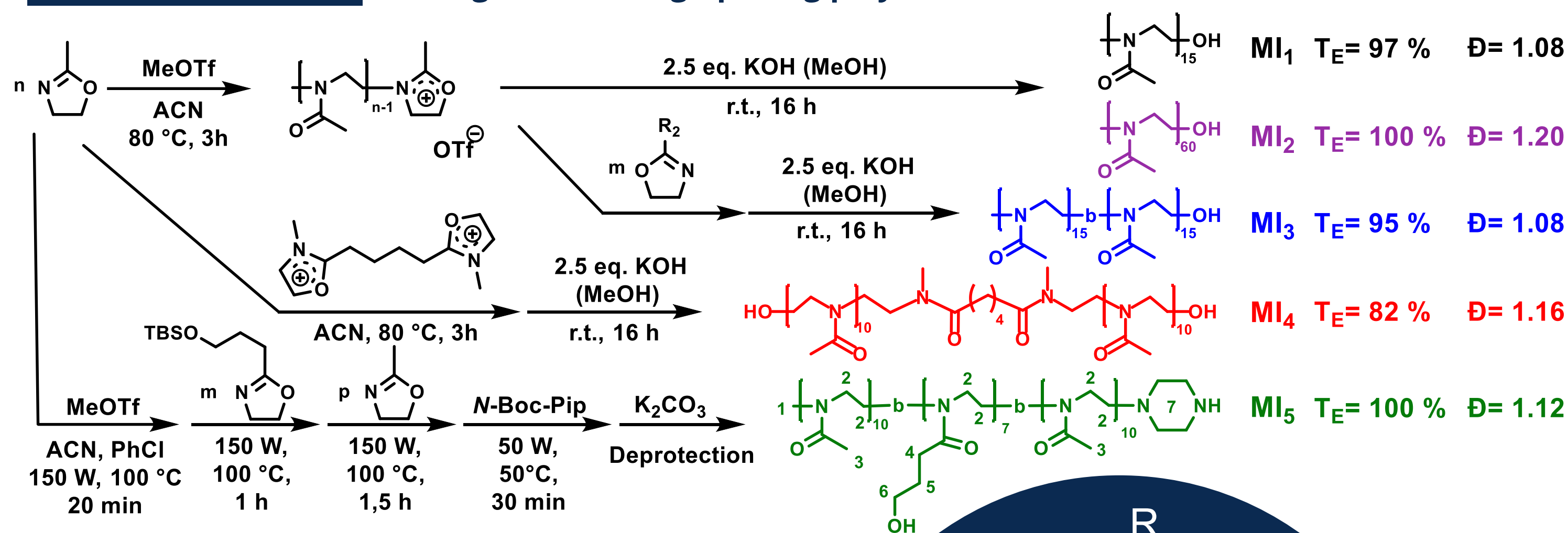
Motivation

The biodegradable polyester poly(lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) has been intensively investigated regarding biomedical applications due to its high biocompatibility.^[1,2] Another promising group of biocompatible polymers are poly(2-oxazoline)s (POx). A major advantage of POx is the facile introduction of functional endgroups during the synthesis.^[3] Here, we expand the field of

known copolymers of both materials. Synthesis of copolymers is carried out via LCROP and subsequent ROP of *L*-lactide and glycolide via organic catalysts.^[1,4,5,6] Structural variations in the copolymers properties enables the design of highly customizable matrices for the efficient coating of PLGA nanoparticles, offering a versatile platform for tailored drug delivery systems.^[7]

Macroinitiator

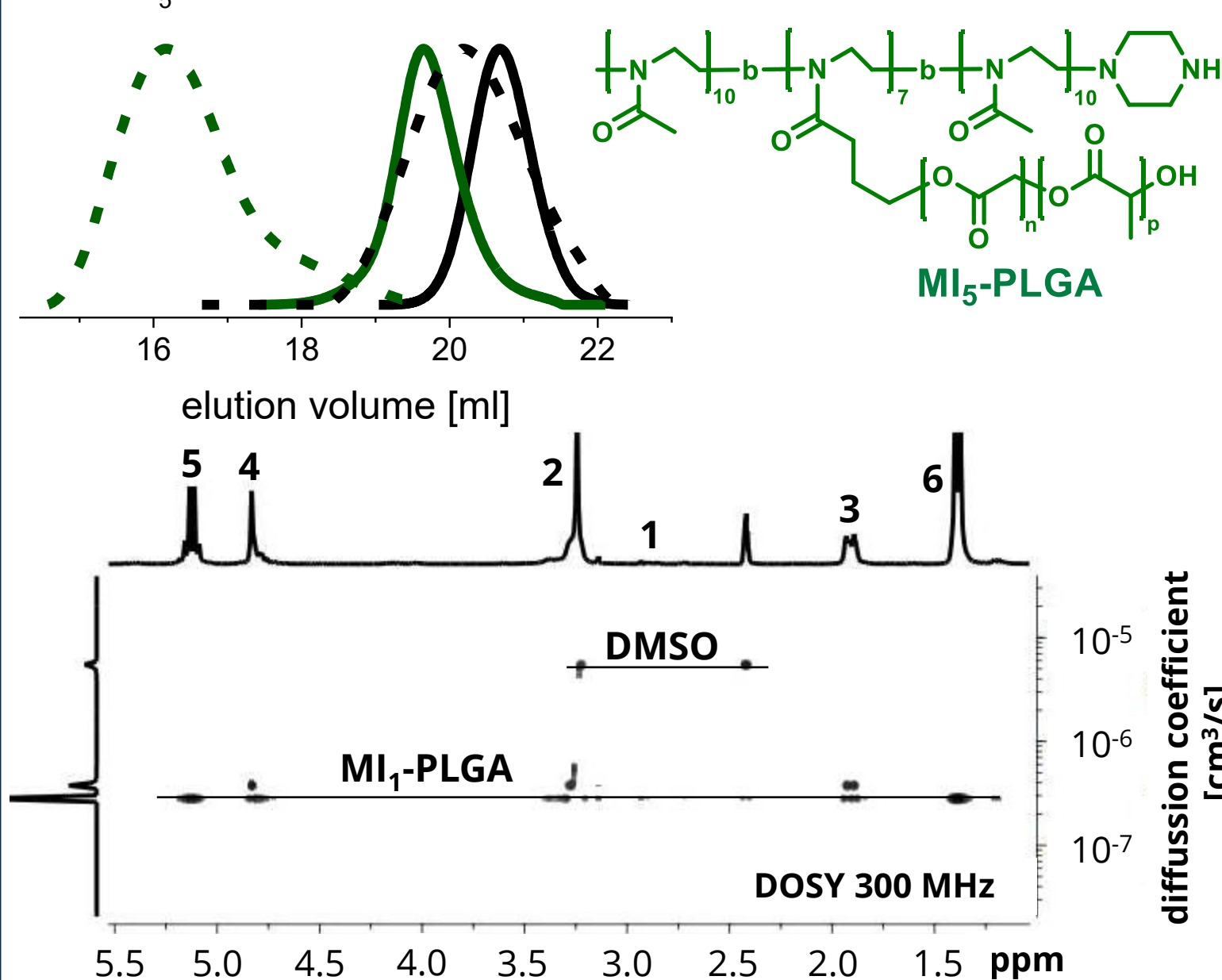
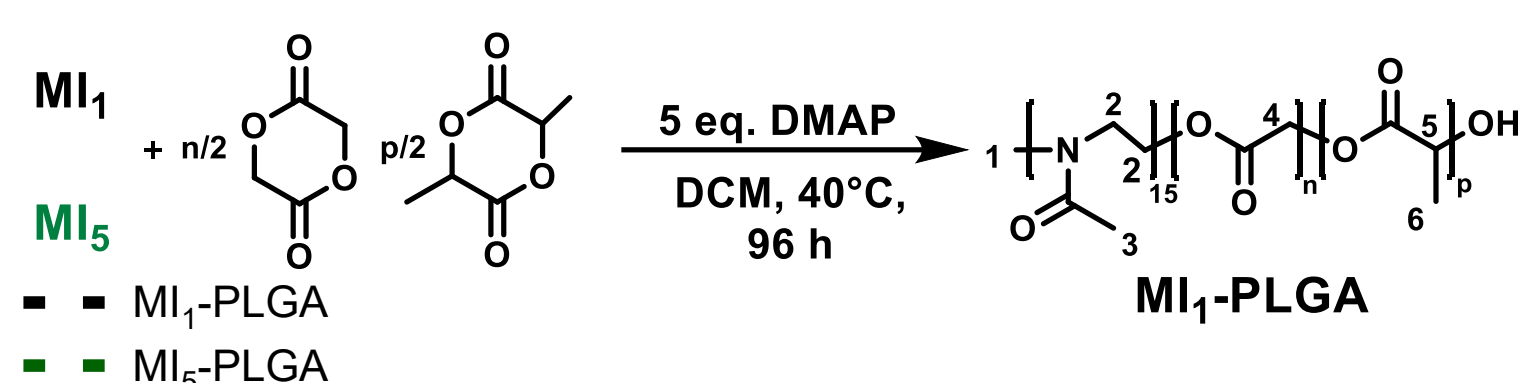
Living cationic ring-opening polymerization



✓ Defined structures

✓ Narrow molar mass distribution

Ring-opening polymerization

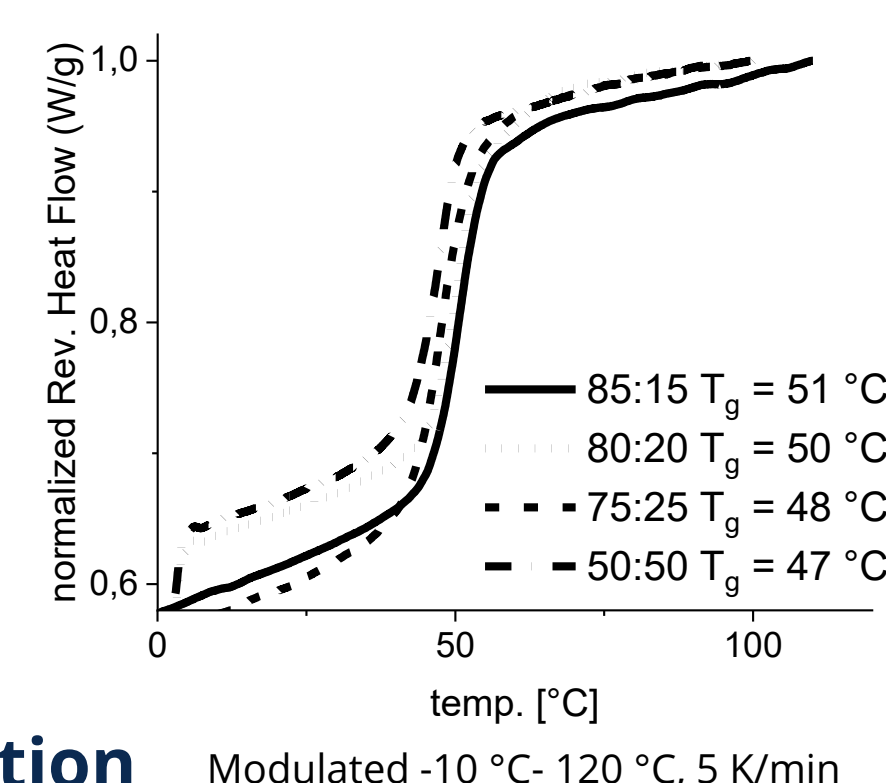


	η [%]	P _n PLGA ^a (conv.)	M _n ^a [kg/mol]	Đ ^b	M _n ^b [kg/mol]
MI1-PLGA	64	64 (100 %)	5.7	1.54	5.1
MI2-PLGA	77	58 (97 %)	8.0	1.31	4.8
MI3-PLGA	57	51 (87 %)	6.4	1.30	4.3
MI4-PLGA	76	59 (98 %)	6.0	1.42	3.2
MI5-PLGA	61	45 (75 %)	24.0	1.35	18.7

Determined via: a: ¹H-NMR, b: SEC

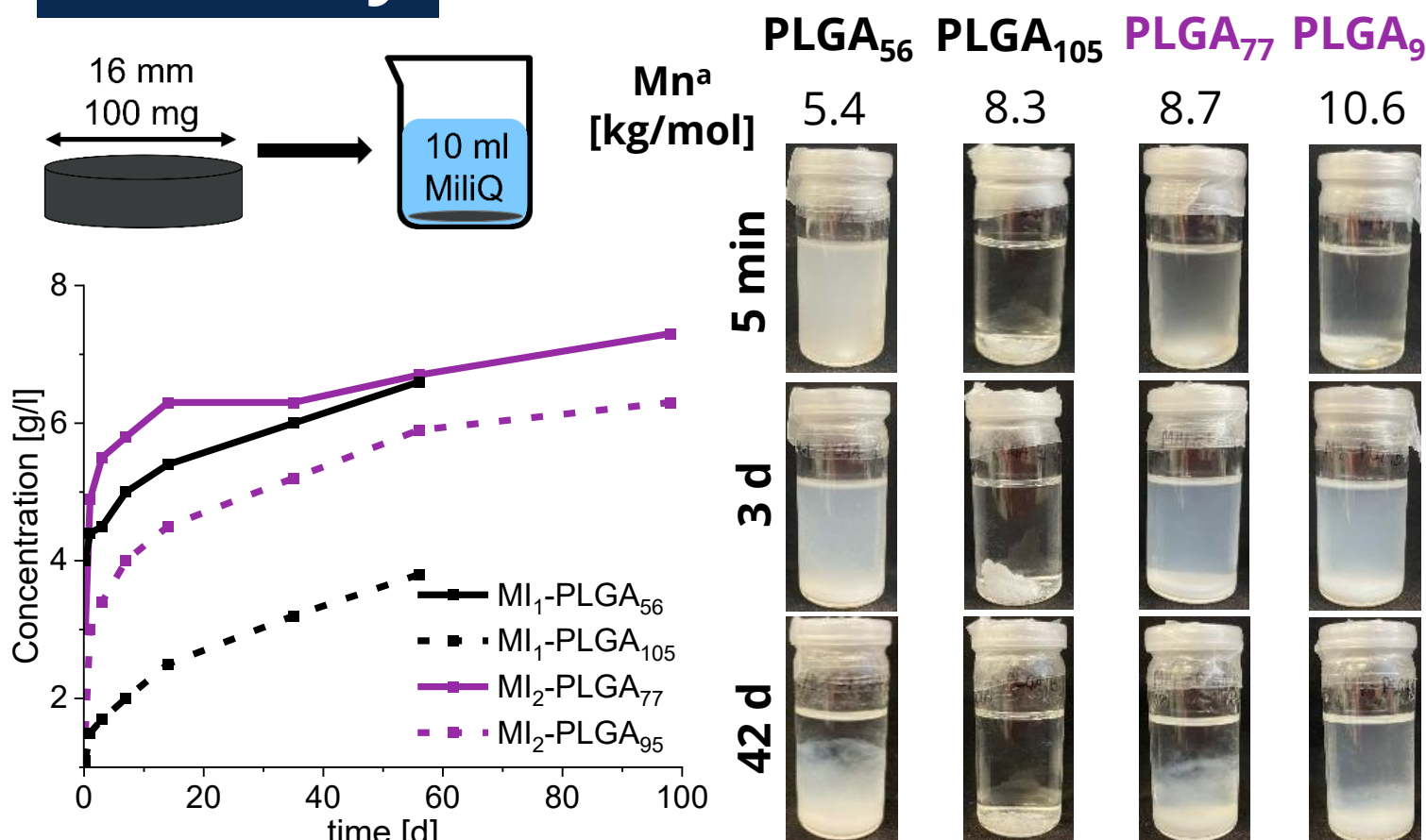
Microstructure

LA:GL theo.	LA:GL exp.	P _n PLGA
30:70	50:50	33
75:25	75:25	42
80:20	80:20	46
90:10	85:15	43



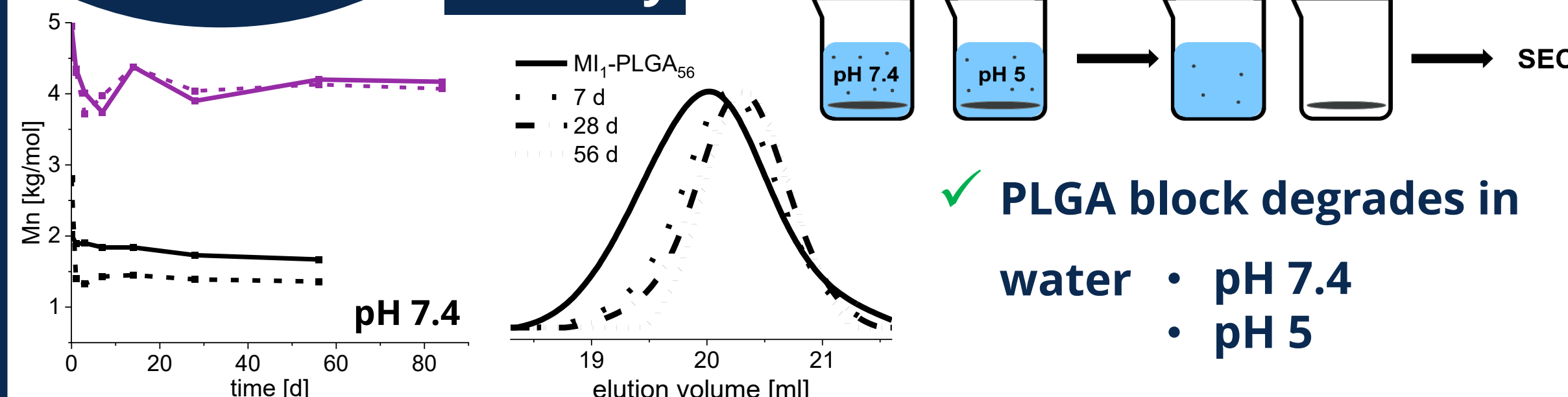
✓ Property Variation

Solubility



✓ POx improves solubility

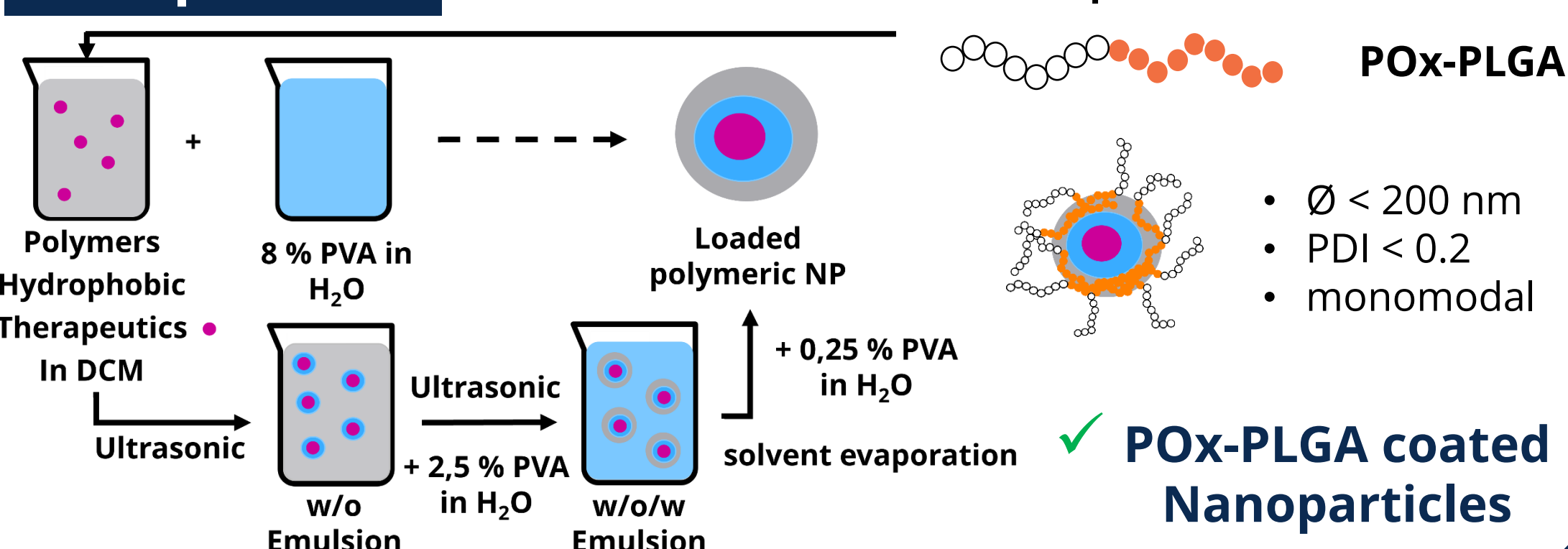
Stability



✓ PLGA block degrades in water • pH 7.4 • pH 5

Nanoparticles

Double emulsion solvent evaporation method



Summary & Outlook

- ✓ Facile macroinitiator synthesis and variation
- ✓ Successful synthesis of POx-PLGA via organocatalyst
- ✓ Property variation due to microstructure
- ✓ Water soluble & degradable

