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# Side chain length impacting thermal transitions and water uptake of acrylate–maleimide copolymers with pendent catechols†

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To elucidate how  $T_g$  affects adhesion of synthetic polymers containing pendent catechols, a series of poly(acrylate-*r*-(1-[2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]-maleimides)) (**PAMs**) have been synthesized that vary in their acrylate side chain length. During characterization, a thermal transition was observed that overrode the anticipated trends in  $T_g$ . Careful material handling and analysis using TGA-MS techniques led to the realization that water absorption is an intrinsic characteristic of this class of polymer and must be considered as applications are developed.

The mussel foot proteins (mfps) of mytilidae are often discussed as natural adhesives due to their ability to adhere to a variety of surfaces in aquatic or wet climates.<sup>1–3</sup> Many commercial adhesives exhibit accelerated failure rates in high moisture environments *via* delamination of the polymer from the substrate.<sup>4,5</sup> Due to the mfps effectiveness in dirty and wet conditions,<sup>6–12</sup> substantial investigation into the chemical composition and residue sequence has been pursued. From a residue composition vantage point, approximately 20–30% of the interfacial mfp-3 and -5 comprised the 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (Dopa) residue.<sup>13,14</sup> The Dopa residue allows for multifunctional chemistry at the interface due to a pendent catechol (1,2-dihydroxybenzene) that can chemically bind to a surface acting as a natural surface primer, covalently crosslink to aid in repelling water at the interface, or chelate/complex to metals to improve toughness of the protein, all of which result in improved adhesion.<sup>15–20</sup>

Inspiration from the multifunctional chemistry of the catechol moiety has recently led to its incorporation into synthetic<sup>21–25</sup> and biomimetic<sup>26–28</sup> polymers. Some of these initial studies have investigated water-resistant adhesives,<sup>29,30</sup> the use of various oxidants to control covalent crosslinks,<sup>31</sup> and a wide variety of fillers to improve adhesion/toughness of catechol-containing polymers.<sup>32</sup> However, fundamental polymer physics questions arise as catechols are incorporated into bulk synthetic adhesives (*e.g.* polymer mechanics, thermal/UV aging *etc.*), namely due to the multifunctional chemistry the catechol offers (*e.g.* hydrogen bonding, metal chelating, *etc.*). One of our goals is to understand how the adhesion of a catechol system is altered by varying the  $T_g$  or polarity of the polymer. It would be ideal to synthesize an adhesive that can perform over

wide temperature and humidity ranges with minimal effects on the adhesion or mechanics for applications in widely varying climatic conditions.

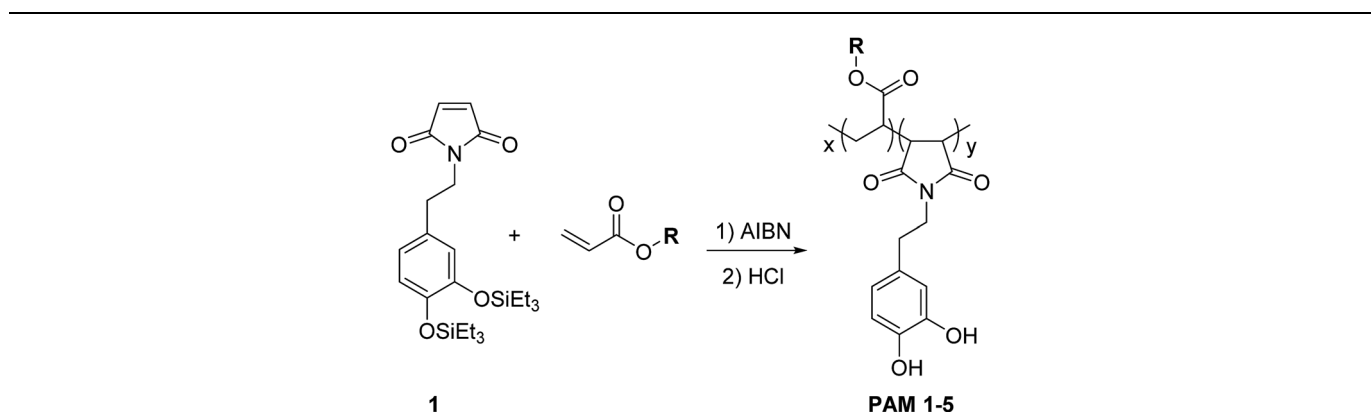
In an attempt to deconvolute the factors contributing to catechol adhesion, the characteristics such as backbone polarity and glass transition temperature were probed with a series of poly(acrylate-maleimide) copolymers (**PAM-1-5**) (Table 1). It is well established that controlling acrylate side-chain composition governs the resulting  $T_g$ <sup>33–35</sup> and potential application<sup>36</sup> of the polymer. We elected to use these relationships to effect control over polarity and  $T_g$  of the **PAMs** by varying the acrylate side chain from a single methyl to a 2-ethylhexyl which acts as an eight carbon surrogate.

Using a free radical polymerization route with a 1 : 1 acrylate to maleimide monomer (**1**) feed ratio allowed for approximate sequence and composition control of the **PAMs**. Due to the free radical copolymerization reactivity ratios of similar acrylates and maleimide monomers,<sup>37</sup> it was expected that the sequence should be alternating with the acrylates (*x*) having a mildly higher affinity to polymerize with themselves (*e.g.* *xyxy* and *xyxyxy*). Although there are reports that maleimide (*y*) can homopolymerize under select conditions,<sup>38,39</sup> the propensity to alternate reaction with the acrylates was preferred. Thus, adjacent catechols in the resulting backbone sequence should be minimized. This is reflected in the final polymer repeat unit stoichiometry *x* : *y* ratios (53 : 47) observed *via* <sup>1</sup>H NMR as the percentage of maleimide is consistent (within 3%) for this class of **PAMs** (ESI-Fig. S1†). The catechol spacing, along with the two carbon linker from the succinimide nitrogen, is similar in connectivity to the naturally occurring Dopa residue, and should provide sufficient free volume for potential catechol interaction when adsorbed onto a surface. Also, the mechanics of the polymers should be similar as the  $M_n$  for the silyl-protected **PAM-1-5**

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Table 1 Respective acrylates polymerized with **1** and deprotected to afford PAM 1–5

PAM	R	Yield <sup>a</sup>	$M_n^b$ (kDa)	PDI <sup>b</sup>	$T_{g \text{ wet}} (^\circ\text{C})$	$T_g (^\circ\text{C})$	CA <sup>c</sup>
1	Methyl	67	114	2.55	—	129	60.2 ± 1.6
2	Ethyl	88	136	3.80	76	111	63.1 ± 1.7
3	Butyl	93	134	3.85	71	85	70.8 ± 0.9
4	Hexyl	73	118	3.27	63	71	88.9 ± 2.1
5	2-Ethylhexyl	69	124	2.24	60	67	93.8 ± 2.6

<sup>a</sup> Yields are of deprotected polymers over two steps. <sup>b</sup>  $M_n$  and PDIs were taken of silyl-protected polymers as catechol system appeared to stick to GPC column. <sup>c</sup> Advancing contact angle with water.

are all above 100 kDa, which exceeds the molecular weight of entanglement for acrylates.<sup>40,41</sup>

The unprotected catechol is a free radical scavenger, so the phenols of monomer **1** (ESI-Scheme S1†) were silane protected to allow for radical propagation. After the polymer was isolated, the protecting groups were removed *via* addition of small amounts of concentrated hydrochloric acid. While catechol surface binding, adhesion, and the formation of metal-catechol complexes have shown dependence on pH, this relationship is very much dependent on the local media and substrate surface energies.<sup>10–12,42,43</sup> Under the conditions reported here, if **PAM-1–5** were left in an acidic environment they discolored (oxidized) after a week. To remove excess acid after the deprotection, **PAM-1–5** were precipitated into water from THF three times. The pH of the precipitate solution was measured to ensure a range between 6–7. After precipitation into water, **PAM-1–5** were dried under vacuum (0.17 Torr) for a minimum of five hours to afford off white powders in good to moderate yields.

After the **PAMs** were isolated and dried on high vacuum for several hours, their thermal properties were assessed using differential scanning calorimetry. The  $T_g$  of the **PAMs** were expected to be governed by monomer composition and the resulting acrylate side chain length; polar **PAM-1** and aliphatic **-5** were anticipated to represent the high and low bounds of observed  $T_g$ , respectively, while **PAMs-2–4** allowed for an assessment of the shift in polarity and  $T_g$  as the acrylate side chain length was incremented by two carbons. The polymers instead exhibited a cluster of  $T_g$  values, with a range of *ca.* 20 °C when comparing **PAM-1** to **PAM-5**. Polymers **PAM-2–4** displayed broadened and depressed  $T_g$  as shown in Fig. 1 (dashed lines), as the butyl sidechain **PAM-3** was either lengthened (**PAM-4**) or

shortened (**PAM-2**) by two carbons. There were weak  $T_g$  shifts (*ca.* 5–10 °C) relative to **PAM-3** (Fig. 1, dashed lines). It was postulated that water adsorption, enabled by the free catechol functionality of the **PAMs** could be causing depressed and broadened thermal transitions when analyzed using DSC.

To investigate whether catechol water uptake was the cause of the depressed  $T_g$ , the same sample pans were punctured and heated in the oven at 120 °C overnight under vacuum. Once

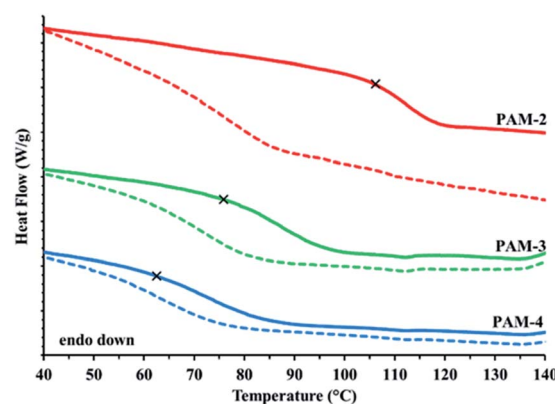


Fig. 1 DSC second heat cycle of 'wet' (dashed lines) and vacuum oven dried (solid lines) of **PAM-2** (76 °C depressed  $T_g$ , red), **-3** (71 °C depressed  $T_g$ , green), and **-4** (63 °C depressed  $T_g$ , blue). Onset temperatures (x) used to calculate dry  $T_g$  are 106, 76, and 62 °C for **PAM-2–4** respectively.  $T_g$  is a function of backbone polarity for **PAM-2–4** and wet to dry shifts are correlated to amount of water uptake which is controlled by the polarity of the acrylate side chain. Heat flow is arbitrary as DSC curves have been shifted to make  $T_g$  shift easier to view. Heating and cooling rates are 10 °C min<sup>−1</sup>.



dried, the anticipated trend<sup>44</sup> in  $T_g$  with respect to the polarity of the acrylate side chain length was observed (Table 1 and Fig. 1, solid lines). The **PAMs** reported here have a  $T_g$  range of over 60 °C with **PAM-1** at 129 °C and **PAM-5** at 67 °C. Interestingly, the  $T_g$  shift from wet to dry for each **PAM** were proportional to polarity. The ethyl-substituted **PAM-2** exhibited an observed shift of about 50 °C (red curves) while the hexyl-substituted **PAM-4** (blue curves) shifted a fifth of that magnitude ( $\Delta 8$  °C). This suggests that the polarity of the acrylate side chain controlled the amount of water that the **PAMs** adsorbed even though the catechol content was kept constant across these polymers. Further support of the polarity trend was illustrated by the wet and dry observed  $T_g$  shifts for the upper and lower bound **PAM-1** and -5 (Table 1, ESI-S2†). Of importance to synthetic catechol-containing polymers in general, if the **PAMs** were left out in ambient conditions for ten days after being dried, these depressed thermal transitions reappeared (ESI-S3†). This suggests that these polymers readily readsorb moisture from the local atmosphere and that these depressed thermal transitions are not solely attributed to the water precipitation in the reaction workup.

To further investigate the origin of the depressed thermal transitions, thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) coupled with mass spectrometry was undertaken. The low temperature mass loss observed as the **PAMs** were heated was proportional to the backbone polarity. The largest mass loss attributed to water came from **PAMs-1–3** which lost 8–10% of their mass starting around 100 °C (Fig. 2a). The onset temperature of water loss for **PAMs-1–3** appeared to be a function of polarity/ $T_g$  of the acrylate side chain. The methyl substituted **PAM-1** (black curve), the most polar polymer, had the highest onset temperature at about 115 °C. As the chain length was increased to the ethyl **PAM-2** (red curve) and butyl substituted **PAM-3** (green curve), their onset temperatures decreased to 107 °C and 83 °C, respectively. The onset temperature of initial mass loss for these more polar **PAMs** track well with the  $T_g$  of the dried polymer backbone, suggesting that water loss was governed by backbone mobility and suggests that the side chain length influenced water uptake. As the acrylate side chain length increased to the hexyl **PAM-4** (Fig. 2a, inset, blue curve) and 2-ethylhexyl **PAM-5** (Fig. 2a, inset, yellow curve), minimal changes in their mass loss (<1%) were observed when heated to 200 °C, which supports that water uptake is proportional to the acrylate side chain length. To assess that the impact of side chain composition on overall polarity, contact angle measurements with water demonstrated the increase in hydrophobicity across the series (Table 1, ESI – Table S1†).

To assess the loss of water in **PAM-1** and the relative insensitivity of **PAMs-4** and -5, TGA coupled with mass spectrometry was used to characterize the evolved gas during a mass loss event (Fig. 2b). The mass spectrometer was tuned to observe  $m/z$  18 (for water), and there was a distinct change in the ion current for **PAM-1** at about 130 °C (black). In contrast, the longer side chain **PAM-4** (blue) and -5 (yellow) showed minimal signal over this same temperature range, corresponding to the mass stability exhibited in the thermo-gravimetric scans. Qualitatively, **PAM-2** (red) and -3 (green) also showed a loss of water.

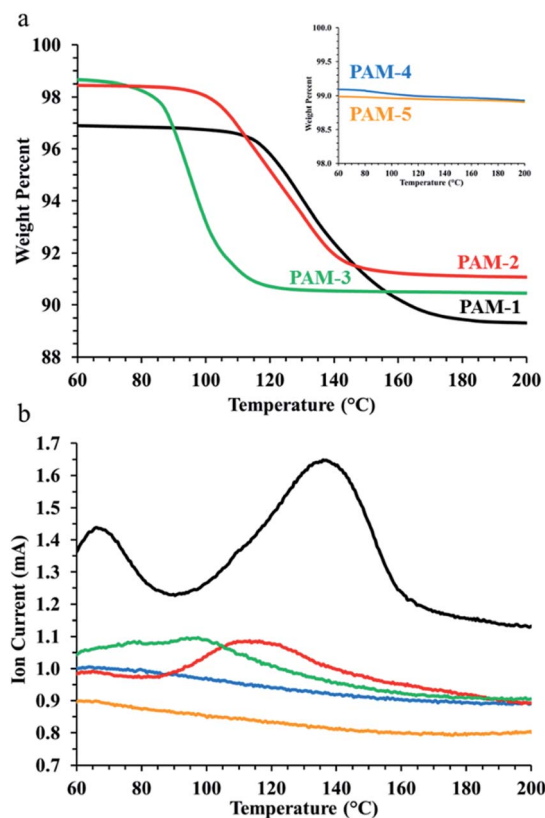


Fig. 2 TGA coupled to mass spectrometry tuned to water at  $m/z$  18. (a) TGA of **PAM-1** (black), -2 (red), -3 (green), -4 (blue), -5 (yellow). The polar **PAM-1–3** release water as the more hydrophobic -4 and -5 show minimal water loss at 100 °C. Note: the scale was changed on the inset to illustrate minimal mass loss of **PAM-4** and -5. Weight percent does not start at 100% due to an initial ramp rate of 0.5 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 50 °C to remove loosely bound water on the **PAMs**. (b) Mass spectrometry of the exhaust from the TGA experiments tuned to  $m/z$  18 (water). **PAM-1** (black) shows water coming off around 130 °C while **PAM-4** (blue) and -5 (yellow) show no water loss. **PAM-2** (red) and -3 (green) show qualitative water loss.

These TGA-MS ion current measurements are not quantitative as water in the atmosphere and purge gas (nitrogen tower bleed gas) can cause variation in peak height and background signal. The ambient water was observed in the first MS peak at 65 °C for **PAM-1** and frustrated the establishment of a true baseline for all the TGA-MS measurements even after initial ramp rate of 0.5 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 50 °C. However, the onset temperatures of water loss are consistent and repeatable for the **PAMs-1–3** (within 5 °C) as well as the mass spectrometry temperature maxima which corresponds to the peak center at half the height of the sigmoidal TGA curve. The onset of water loss also corresponds roughly with the  $T_g$  observed for dry samples in the DSC, suggesting that the water loss may be associated with the onset of segmental motion of the polymer chain to enable the dissociation of the water. The intrinsic flexibility of the **PAM** backbone should be consistent across the library, as they are compositionally similar with essentially alternating acrylate and malimide comonomers. The variation in thermal properties arises from the aliphatic side-chains of the acrylate monomer, where



the increasing length of aliphatic side chain results in increasing volume fraction at the same mole fraction of composition. The result is that the methyl side chain of **PAM-1** exhibits the stiffness of the acrylate–maleimide backbone while **PAM-5** results in significant plasticization or available free-volume, resulting in an observed depression of  $T_g$ .<sup>45,46</sup> This library of polymers also suggests that catechol containing polymers may be prepared that exhibit good resistance to water uptake if the correct comonomers are selected. This could have implications to the broader community as the exploration of catechol applications expands.

In sum, a new class of bioinspired catechol based polymers have been synthesized in hopes to elucidate the effects of  $T_g$  and backbone polarity on adhesion. As the **PAMs** polarity was altered, the amount of water present was found to be inversely proportional to the acrylate side chain length. This was reflected by the minimal water uptake of **PAM-4** and **-5** which have smaller shifts in the observed  $T_g$  before and after drying as opposed to **PAM-1–3** which have larger shifts due to higher water content. It is important to note that water uptake of the **PAMs** could have a significant effect on the fundamental polymer physics properties (e.g. storage modulus, yield strength). Hence, an attempt to understand how water alters these fundamental mechanics is currently ongoing so accurate conclusions can be garnered from future adhesion testing. Morphology characterization of the **PAMs**, along with mechanical testing, is currently ongoing to elucidate  $T_g$  and water effects that control adhesion of these synthetic catechol systems.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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