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Shape-shifting thermoreversible diblock copolymer nano-objects *via* RAFT aqueous dispersion polymerization of 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate†

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2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate (HPMA) is a useful model monomer for understanding aqueous dispersion polymerization. 4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate (HBA) is an isomer of HPMA: it has appreciably higher aqueous solubility so its homopolymer is more weakly hydrophobic. Moreover, PHBA possesses a significantly lower glass transition temperature than PHPMA, which ensures greater chain mobility. The reversible addition–fragmentation chain transfer (RAFT) aqueous dispersion polymerization of HBA using a poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG₁₁₃) precursor at 30 °C produces PEG₁₁₃–PHBA_{200–700} diblock copolymer nano-objects. Using glutaraldehyde to crosslink the PHBA chains allows TEM studies, which reveal the formation of spheres, worms or vesicles under appropriate conditions. Interestingly, the partially hydrated highly mobile PHBA block enabled linear PEG₁₁₃–PHBA_x spheres, worms or vesicles to be reconstituted from freeze-dried powders on addition of water at 20 °C. Moreover, variable temperature ¹H NMR studies indicated that the apparent degree of hydration of the PHBA block increases from 5% to 80% on heating from 0 °C to 60 °C indicating uniform plasticization. In contrast, the PHPMA_x chains within PEG₁₁₃–PHPMA_x nano-objects become dehydrated on raising the temperature: this qualitative difference is highly counter-intuitive given that PHBA and PHPMA are isomers. The greater (partial) hydration of the PHBA block at higher temperature drives the morphological evolution of PEG₁₁₃–PHBA₂₆₀ spheres to form worms or vesicles, as judged by oscillatory rheology, dynamic light scattering, small-angle X-ray scattering and TEM studies. Finally, a variable temperature phase diagram is constructed for 15% w/w aqueous dispersions of eight PEG₁₁₃–PHBA_{200–700} diblock copolymers. Notably, PEG₁₁₃–PHBA₃₅₀ can switch reversibly from spheres to worms to vesicles to lamellae during a thermal cycle.

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Introduction

Diblock copolymer self-assembly in a solvent that is selective for one of the two blocks enables the preparation of sterically-stabilized nano-objects that have been utilized for a broad range of applications.^{1–8} Traditionally, living anionic polymerization has been used to prepare molecularly-dissolved copolymer chains prior to their isolation, purification and self-assembly *via* various post-polymerization techniques, typically in dilute

solution.^{1–3,5,6,9} Over the past two decades or so, polymerization-induced self-assembly (PISA) has become widely recognized as a powerful platform technology for the rational synthesis of many block copolymer nano-objects.^{10–16} PISA is both efficient and versatile: in essence, it involves growing an insoluble second block from a soluble precursor block in a suitable selective solvent. PISA can be performed in many solvents, including water. Most aqueous PISA formulations involve RAFT polymerization, which is highly tolerant of both protic solvents and many types of functional vinyl monomers.^{17–20} Depending on whether the monomer chosen for the second block is water-immiscible or water-miscible, either RAFT emulsion^{21–26} or RAFT dispersion^{27–39} polymerization can be employed. However, typically only the latter formulation provides access to thermoresponsive diblock copolymer worms and vesicles.^{7,40–50} Variable temperature ¹H NMR studies have confirmed that such stimulus-responsive behavior involves a subtle change in the partial degree of hydration of the core-forming block.^{50,51} Various aqueous thermoresponsive diblock copolymer formulations involve using 2-

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Materials and methods; copolymer characterization; SAXS models; GPC data; DSC curves for PHBA homopolymers; FTIR spectra for various (co)polymers; ¹H NMR kinetic data; summary table for DLS and TEM data; z-average diameter vs. pH curves and zeta potential vs. pH curves; DLS studies of GA-crosslinked worms; temperature-dependent rheological data; assigned ¹H NMR spectra; variable temperature ¹H NMR spectra; TEM images for reconstituted spheres, worms, and vesicles; temperature-dependent complex viscosity data, SEM and TEM images of lamellae. See DOI: 10.1039/d1sc05022b



efficiencies and relatively narrow molecular weight distributions were achieved ($M_w/M_n = 1.21, 1.24$ or 1.45 ; Fig. S1a†). Increasing the DP of the PHBA block had a significant effect on the visual appearance of 20% w/w aqueous dispersions of PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀₋₇₀₀ nano-objects. For example, PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀ was a transparent free-flowing fluid at 20 °C, whereas PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₄₀₀ formed a free-standing gel and the PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₇₀₀ dispersion was free-flowing but highly turbid. Comparing these observations with those reported by Warren *et al.* for PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA_x dispersions suggested the successful synthesis of spheres, worms and vesicles, respectively. However, the PHBA DP required to afford each morphology was significantly higher than that required for PHPMA-based nano-objects.⁵²

To further examine the difference between these two PISA formulations, 15% w/w aqueous dispersions of PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ and PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects were prepared *via* RAFT aqueous dispersion polymerization at 30 °C. ¹H NMR analysis confirmed that a DP of 260 was achieved in each case. DMF GPC analysis indicated similar M_n values and dispersities for PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ and PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ (Fig. S1b†). Given the high blocking efficiencies and essentially full monomer conversions, the small difference in M_n values is attributed to a slightly larger hydrodynamic radius for PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ chains in DMF. Visual inspection indicated that the PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects formed a free-flowing, highly transparent fluid at 20 °C, whereas the PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ nano-objects formed a viscous turbid fluid at the same temperature.

TEM analysis of PHPMA-based nano-objects is well established in the literature.^{28,34,52,61-65} Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) studies indicated a relatively high T_g of 94 °C after drying under vacuum for three days at 30 °C (Fig. 2a, purple trace) for a PHPMA₂₀₀ homopolymer, which is consistent with the literature.²⁸ This T_g enabled high-quality TEM images to be readily obtained when using a heavy metal stain to enhance electron contrast. In contrast, the sub-ambient T_g of -23 °C indicated by DSC analysis of PHBA₂₀₀ homopolymer (Fig. 2a, red trace) prevents TEM analysis of linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects owing to nanoparticle deformation and/or film formation during grid preparation. Moreover, the partially hydrated nature of the PHBA chains leads to poor electron contrast when using cryo-TEM.³⁹ Further DSC studies indicated that the T_g of PHBA has a rather weak molecular weight dependence (Fig. S2†).

Glutaraldehyde (GA) is a well-known fixative that is commonly used to crosslink biological samples such as proteins prior to TEM studies.⁶⁶⁻⁶⁹ The aqueous chemistry of GA is rather complex: depending on the solution pH, a mixture of monomeric GA, polymeric GA and cyclic GA species can be formed.⁷⁰ Nevertheless, the two aldehyde groups on GA can react efficiently with adjacent hydroxy groups on poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA).^{71,72} Very recently, we found that GA provides sufficient covalent stabilization of PHBA-based nano-objects to enable good-quality TEM images to be obtained.⁶⁰ Moreover, by avoiding copolymerization of HBA with crosslinkable comonomers such as DAAM, this approach facilitates direct comparison of the thermoresponsive behavior of PHPMA-based and PHBA-based nano-objects.

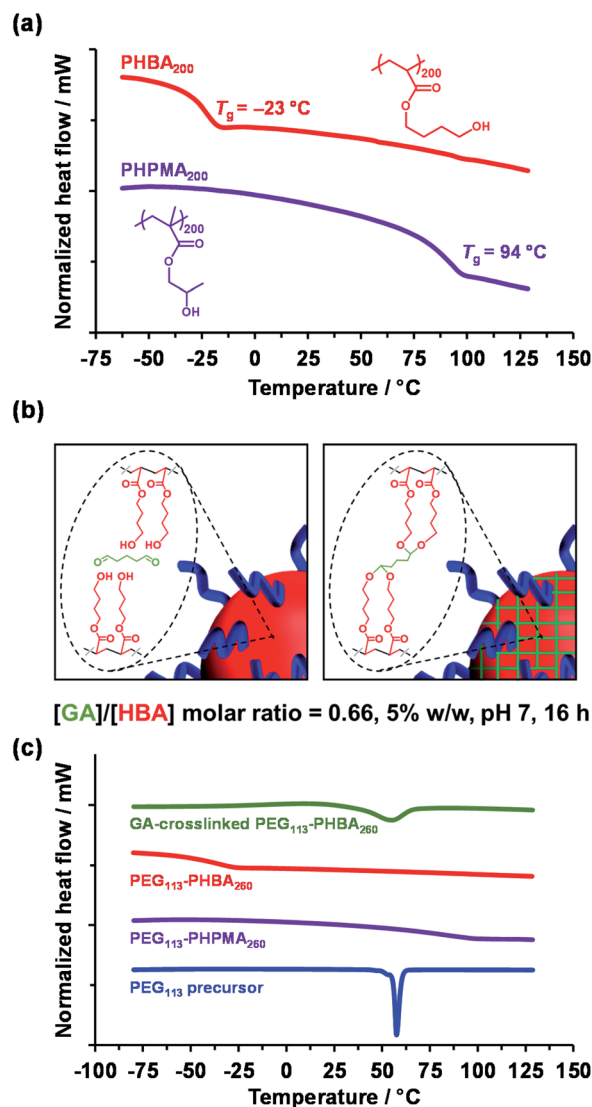


Fig. 2 (a) DSC curves recorded at 10 °C min⁻¹ for PHBA₂₀₀ (red trace) and PHPMA₂₀₀ (purple trace) homopolymers prepared *via* RAFT solution polymerization in methanol. (b) Schematic cartoon illustrating the intermolecular crosslinking of the PHBA chains within PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x nano-objects *via* attack of the pendent hydroxyl groups using excess glutaraldehyde (GA). (c) DSC curves recorded at 10 °C min⁻¹ for GA-crosslinked PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ (green trace; [GA]/[HBA] molar ratio = 0.66 at 20 °C for 16 h), linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ (red trace), linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ (purple trace) and the PEG₁₁₃ precursor (blue trace). Each (co)polymer was freeze-dried for 24 h and subsequently dried at 30 °C under vacuum for three days prior to analysis. DSC curves are arbitrarily offset for clarity.

In the present study, the [GA]/[HBA] molar ratio was systematically varied from 0.25 to 1.00 when crosslinking a 5% w/w aqueous dispersion of PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects. Empirically, the optimum [GA]/[HBA] molar ratio was found to be 0.66, which is significantly higher than the stoichiometric ratio of 0.25 (Fig. 2b). Moreover, using more concentrated (>7.5% w/w) aqueous dispersions led to irreversible macroscopic gelation owing to inter-particle crosslinking. DSC and FT-IR spectroscopy studies were undertaken to examine the



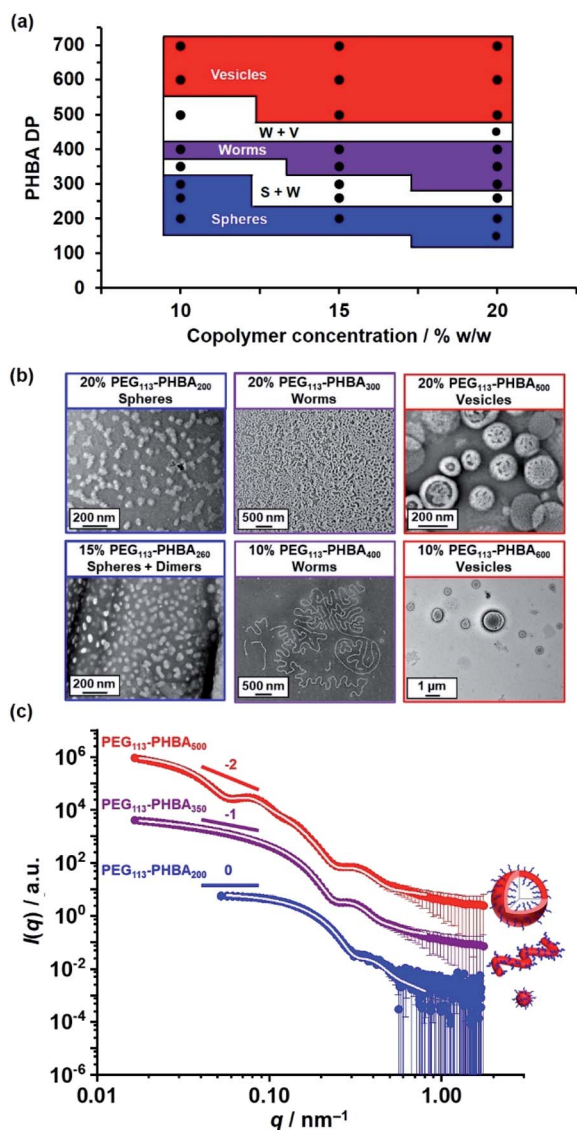


Fig. 4 (a) Pseudo-phase diagram constructed for a series of PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x nano-objects synthesized via RAFT aqueous dispersion polymerization of HBA at 10%, 15% or 20% w/w solids based on a combination of TEM and DLS studies conducted at 20 °C (see Table S1† for the corresponding DLS data). S + W and W + V refer to sphere plus worm and worm plus vesicle mixed phases, respectively. (b) Representative TEM images recorded for a series of GA-crosslinked PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x nano-objects after GA crosslinking at 20 °C using a [GA]/[HBA] molar ratio of 0.66. (c) Selected SAXS patterns (black, blue and red symbols) and corresponding data fits (solid white lines) obtained for 1.0% w/w aqueous copolymer dispersions of linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀ spheres, PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₃₅₀ worms and PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₆₀₀ vesicles at 20 °C and pH 7. See Table S1† for a summary of the nano-object dimensions calculated using the appropriate scattering models.^{80,81}

and after the PISA synthesis in order to suppress end-group ionization, otherwise only kinetically-trapped spheres were obtained.⁷⁸ In contrast, the non-ionic nature of the PEG₁₁₃ stabilizer block employed in the current study enabled the solution pH to be adjusted up to pH 8 without generating kinetically-trapped spheres, as confirmed by DLS and aqueous electrophoresis studies (Fig. S6†).

Fig. 4c shows the X-ray scattering intensity, $I(q)$, plotted as a function of the scattering vector, q , for 1.0% w/w aqueous dispersions of linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀ (blue symbols), PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₃₅₀ (purple symbols) and PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₅₀₀ (red symbols) nano-objects at 20 °C and pH 7. Unlike TEM, these SAXS data are averaged over many millions of nanoparticles so they are much more statistically reliable. Moreover, GA crosslinking is not required to stabilize the copolymer morphology prior to SAXS studies. The SAXS pattern recorded for PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀ nano-objects (Fig. 4c, blue symbols) had a low q gradient close to zero, which is characteristic of spheres. In contrast, the SAXS pattern recorded for PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₃₅₀ (purple symbols) has a low q gradient of -1 , which suggests a worm morphology.⁵² Finally, the SAXS pattern obtained for the PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₅₀₀ nano-objects (Fig. 4c, red symbols) had a low q gradient of approximately -2 , which is consistent with a vesicle morphology.⁷⁹ In each case, the data could be satisfactorily fitted using well-established models for the corresponding copolymer morphology. Moreover, the calculated SAXS dimensions for these linear nano-objects were consistent with TEM data, suggesting that GA crosslinking does not affect the copolymer morphology (Table S2†).^{80,81}

Rheological studies conducted on a 15% w/w aqueous dispersion of linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects indicated that a low-viscosity fluid is obtained between 10 and 30 °C (Fig. 5a). Heating this dispersion results in the formation of a soft, highly transparent, free-standing gel: the storage modulus (G') exceeds the loss modulus (G'') at 30–32 °C and reaches a maximum value of 20 Pa at 36 °C, which corresponds to the formation of highly linear worms with multiple inter-worm contacts.^{82,83} Further heating results in a significant reduction in G' at 42 °C and a concomitant increase in solution turbidity, which is consistent with a worm-to-vesicle transition.^{84,85} As expected, temperature-dependent rheological studies performed on the 15% w/w aqueous dispersion of PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ short worms confirmed no thermoresponsive behavior between 15 and 55 °C (Fig. S7†).^{82,86,87} The complex viscosity of the 15% w/w aqueous dispersion of linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects was monitored during a thermal cycle (Fig. 5b). This data set indicated essentially no hysteresis during the sphere-to-worm and worm-to-vesicle transitions. Variable temperature DLS and SAXS studies (Fig. 5c and S8†) conducted on aqueous dispersions of linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects are fully consistent with the rheology data reported in Fig. 5b (Table S3†). Moreover, SAXS analysis indicated that the solvent volume fraction (ϕ_{sol}) of the PHBA chains increases from 0.10 for spheres at 10 °C to 0.49 for worms at 36 °C to 0.68 for vesicles at 50 °C. Finally, the linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₃₀₀ nano-objects undergo inter-conversion between spheres, worms and vesicles over a similar temperature range (see later). In contrast, DLS data obtained for GA-crosslinked PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₃₀₀ worms prepared at 20 °C indicated minimal change in the sphere-equivalent hydrodynamic diameter and DLS polydispersity (see Fig. S9†), which confirms successful covalent stabilization.

It is well-documented that the shape-shifting behavior observed for certain aqueous dispersions of thermoresponsive



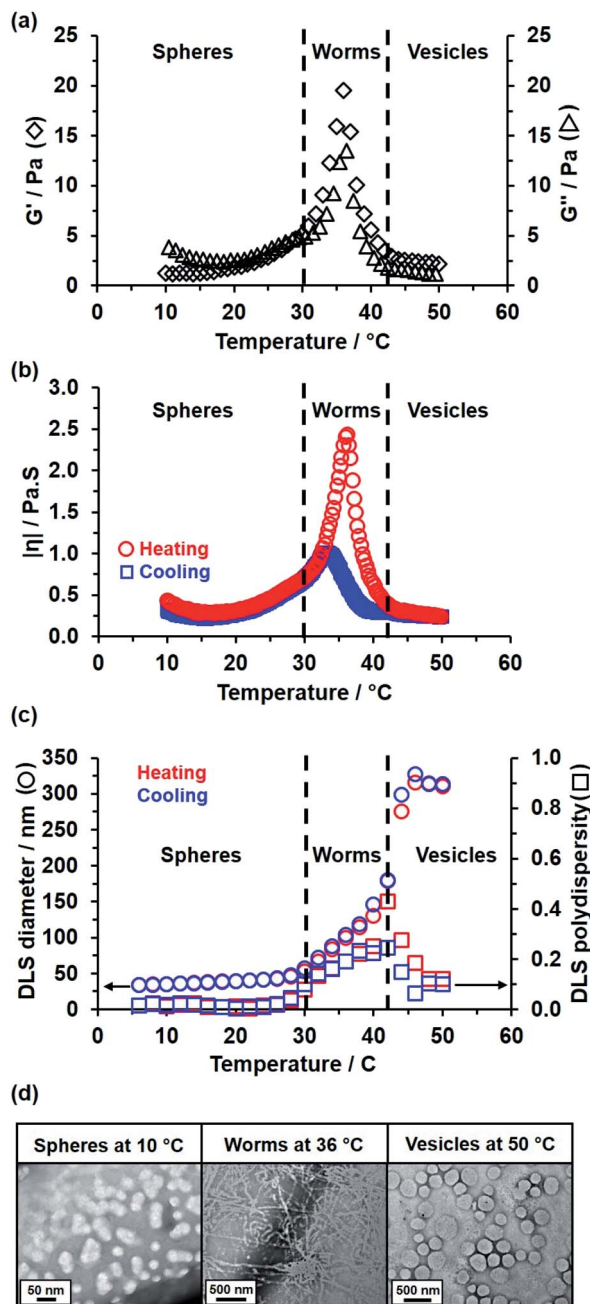
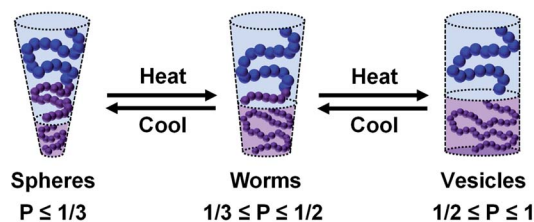


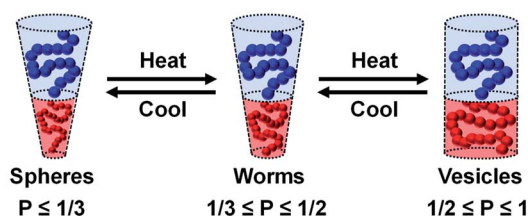
Fig. 5 Temperature-dependent rheological studies of a 15% w/w aqueous dispersion of PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects as a function of (a) G' (black diamonds) and G'' (black triangles) during a heating cycle and (b) complex viscosity during heating (red circles) and cooling (blue squares) runs. (c) The corresponding variation in z-average diameter (circles) and DLS polydispersity (squares) during heating (red) and cooling (blue) runs. The black dashed lines in (a) indicate the sol-gel transitions observed on heating as determined from the G' and G'' values. (d) Representative TEM images recorded for 0.05% w/w PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects after their covalent stabilization via GA crosslinking conducted at 10, 36 or 50 °C, respectively.

diblock copolymer nano-objects is the result of a subtle change in the relative degree of hydration of the hydrophobic block (Scheme 2).⁸⁴ For PHPMA-based nano-objects, this is believed to involve hydration of HPMA repeat units located near the block

(a) Surface plasticization of PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA_y



(b) Uniform plasticization of PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x



Scheme 2 Schematic cartoons indicating (a) the surface plasticization exhibited by thermoresponsive PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA_y nano-objects (note the subtle shift in the effective block junction) and (b) the uniform plasticization exhibited by thermoresponsive PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x nano-objects. The associated copolymer morphologies and their characteristic packing parameters are also indicated.

junction (surface plasticization; Scheme 2a). This has been described as an 'LCST-like' transition because greater (partial) hydration is observed on lowering the temperature.^{28,32,52,53,88,89} In contrast, HBA-rich chains appear to exhibit 'UCST-like' behavior.⁵⁰ This simply requires that the weakly hydrophobic PHBA chains become more solvated on heating while remaining insoluble.

Variable temperature ¹H NMR studies conducted between 0 and 60 °C on a 15% w/w aqueous dispersion of linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects prepared in D₂O yielded the spectra shown in Fig. 6. Importantly, normalizing the PEG integrals relative to those of the pyridine external standard confirmed that there was only a minimal change (*ca.* 5% reduction) in the degree of hydration of the PEG chains from 0 to 50 °C. Similar observations were reported for aqueous solutions of low molecular weight PEG homopolymer using ultrasonic velocity measurements.⁹⁰ At 0 °C, the c' signal is barely visible (estimated degree of hydration is \sim 5%; see ESI[†]) but the more prominent b' protons – which are closer to the terminal hydroxyl group – suggest a significantly higher degree of hydration of 27%. Clearly, the apparent relative degree of hydration calculated for the PHBA block depends on which proton signal is selected for analysis: proton signals arising from pendent hydrophilic groups are more prominent compared to those associated with the hydrophobic acrylic backbone.^{91,92} However, regardless of which proton signal is selected for quantification, the ¹H NMR spectra shown in Fig. 6 indicate that the PHBA block becomes significantly more hydrated at higher temperature. This is fully consistent with the increase in ϕ_{sol} calculated from variable temperature SAXS experiments (Fig. S8 and Table S3[†]). Furthermore, variable temperature ¹H NMR studies of a linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₆₀₀ confirm

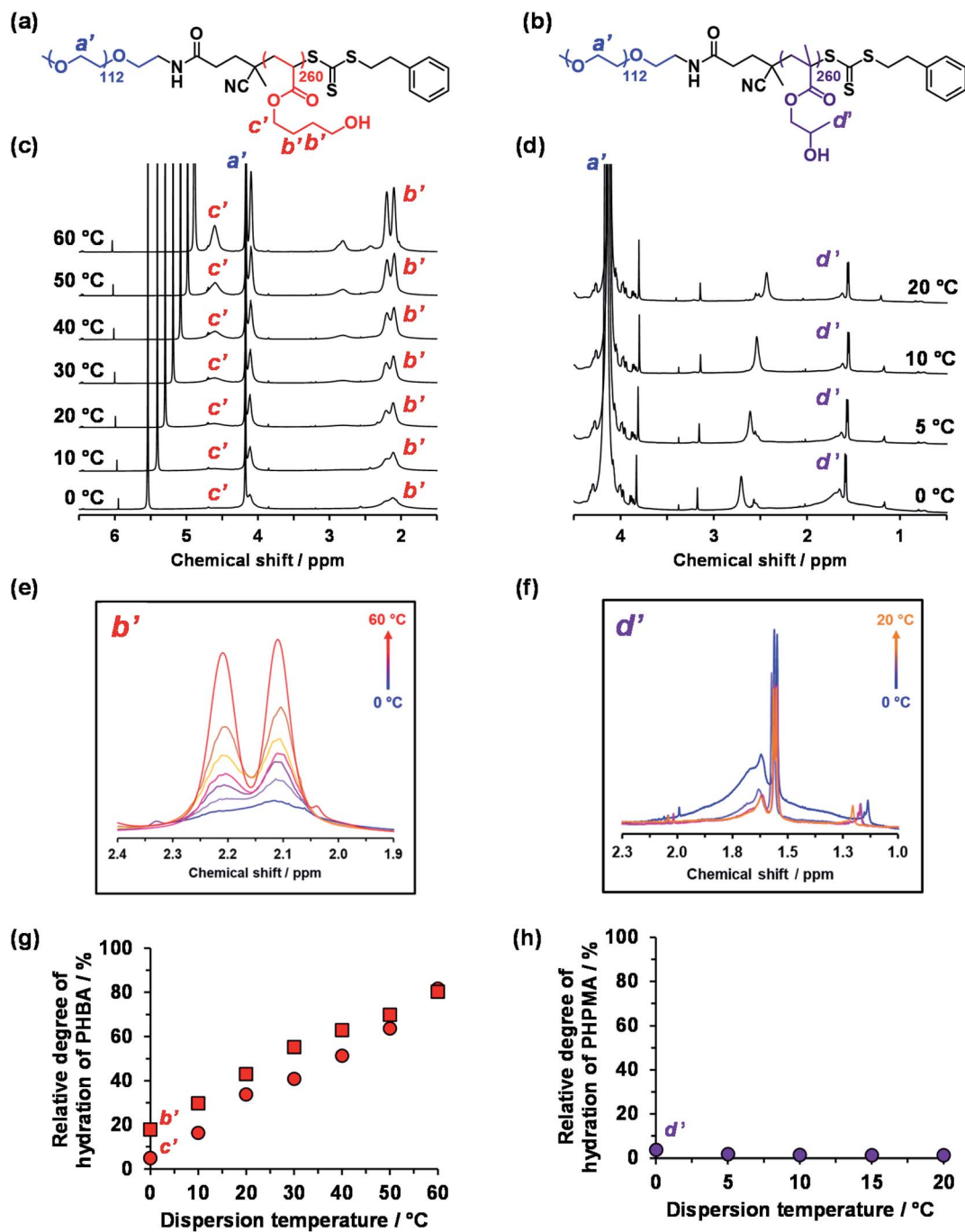


Fig. 6 Variable temperature ¹H NMR studies of thermoresponsive linear PEG₁₁₃-stabilized nano-objects dispersed in D₂O (see HDO signal at 5.0–5.5 ppm in panel (c)). Chemical structures of the (a) PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ and (b) PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ diblock copolymers with assignment of the corresponding proton signals. (c) Normalized [relative to an external standard (pyridine in 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-*d*₂) at ~7.2 and 6.0 ppm, respectively] partial ¹H NMR spectra recorded for a 15% w/w aqueous dispersion of (c) PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ and (d) PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ nano-objects prepared in D₂O on heating from 0 °C to 60 °C (N.B. the intensity of the proton signals in (d) did not change after 20 °C and are excluded for clarity). (e) Overlaid partial spectra recorded between 0 °C (blue data) and 60 °C (red data) for the four ethyl protons (b') at 1.9–2.4 ppm within the HBA repeat units. Clearly, the PHBA block becomes more hydrated at higher temperature. (f) Overlaid partial spectra recorded between 0 °C (blue data) and 20 °C (orange data) for the pendent methyl protons (d') at 1.3–2.0 ppm within the HPMA repeat units. The PHPMA block is only weakly hydrated at 0 °C and becomes slightly dehydrated at higher temperature. Relative degrees of hydration calculated for the hydrophobic (g) PHBA₂₆₀ and (h) PHPMA₂₆₀ block as a function of temperature when using proton signals a', b', c' and d'. See Fig. S11† for assigned ¹H NMR spectra for both PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₃₀₀ and PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₃₀₀ diblock copolymers molecularly dissolved in CD₃OD.



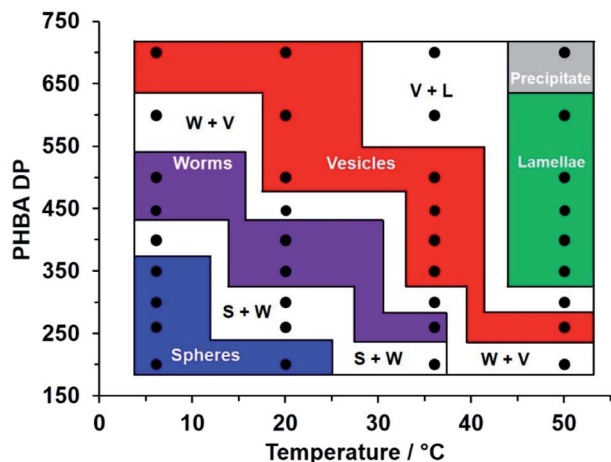


Fig. 7 Variable temperature phase diagram constructed for a series of linear PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x nano-objects prepared *via* RAFT aqueous dispersion polymerization of HBA targeting 15% w/w solids. Copolymer morphologies were initially assigned on the basis of visual appearance and corroborated by SAXS (Fig. 4c and S8†), TEM (Fig. 3, 4b and 5d) and rheological studies (Fig. 5 and S11†). [N. B. S + W, W + V and V + L denote mixed phases comprising spheres plus worms, worms plus vesicles or vesicles plus lamellae, respectively].

that no discernible hysteresis occurs during a 0 °C to 50 °C to 0 °C thermal cycle (Fig. S10†). Such changes in the (partial) degree of hydration of the PHBA block are sufficient to increase its effective volume fraction relative to that of the PEG block and hence drive an evolution in morphology from spheres to worms to vesicles as a result of the increase in the fractional packing parameter P (Scheme 2b). However, unlike the PHPMA-based nano-objects, such shape-shifting behavior must involve uniform plasticization, rather than surface plasticization.⁵⁰

The variable temperature ¹H NMR spectra recorded between 0 °C and 20 °C for a 15% aqueous dispersion of PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ nano-objects prepared directly in DCl/D₂O are shown in Fig. 6d. These spectra are consistent with the variable temperature ¹H NMR spectra reported by Blanzas *et al.*⁷ and Ratcliffe and co-workers.⁸⁴ However, the choice of PEG as a steric stabilizer block eliminates the problem of overlapping proton signals and so enables quantification for the first time in the present study.

More specifically, the degree of hydration of PHPMA chains is reduced from 4% to 1% on heating from 0 to 20 °C in the present study. However, further heating up to 60 °C led to no further change in the degree of hydration of the PHPMA chains.

This is in striking contrast to the monotonic increase in the (partial) degree of hydration of the PHBA chains observed over the whole temperature range for PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects. Given that HPMA and HBA are structural isomers, it is highly counter-intuitive that their corresponding hydroxyl-functional (meth)acrylic blocks should exhibit such qualitatively different temperature-dependent hydration behavior.

Reconstitution of worm gels *via* redispersal of freeze-dried copolymer powder has been demonstrated for PGMA-HPMA diblock copolymers.⁹³ This is an important advantage for potential cell biology applications, because it means that worm

gels can be readily prepared *via* copolymer redispersion in the cell culture medium of choice.⁷ TEM analysis of PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀₋₇₀₀ nano-objects (after covalent stabilization using the GA crosslinker) confirmed that essentially the same copolymer morphology (spheres, worms or vesicles) could be obtained before and after reconstitution of an aqueous dispersion at a given temperature (Fig. S12†).

Typically, studies of thermoresponsive nano-objects focus on a single diblock copolymer composition.^{50,84} Here, a variable temperature phase diagram was constructed for a series of 15% w/w aqueous dispersions of PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x diblock copolymer nano-objects that had been equilibrated for 2 h at 6 °C, 20 °C, 37 °C or 50 °C (Fig. 7). At 20 °C, visual inspection suggested one dispersion comprising spheres (PHBA DP = 200), two mixed sphere/worm phases (PHBA DP = 260–300), two worm dispersions (PHBA DP = 350–400), one mixed worm/vesicle phase and three vesicle dispersions (PHBA DP = 500–700). On cooling these nine aqueous dispersions to 6 °C, visual inspection indicated that the PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀₋₃₅₀ nano-objects formed highly transparent free-flowing fluids, with DLS and TEM analysis confirming the presence of spheres. PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₄₀₀ formed a mixed sphere/worm phase, whereas a transparent, free-standing pure worm gel was formed by PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₅₀₀ (complex viscosity = 20 Pa s; Fig. S13†). For $x > 500$, increasingly turbid copolymer dispersions were observed, with a pure vesicle phase being obtained for PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₇₀₀ (Fig. 7). These copolymer dispersions were then assessed at 37 °C. The PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀ spheres began to undergo a sphere-to-worm transition at this temperature but only formed a pure worm phase at 44 °C (Fig. S13†). The PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ spheres formed at 20 °C underwent 1D stochastic fusion to generate worms at 37 °C, while the PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₃₅₀₋₄₀₀ worms produced at 20 °C had evolved into vesicles at 37 °C. Finally, the PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ worm gel observed at 37 °C formed a highly turbid dispersion of pure vesicles at 50 °C (Fig. 5d) while the three examples of diblock copolymer vesicles with PHBA DPs = 350–500 were transformed into free-standing turbid pastes comprising lamellae (Fig. S14†).

In summary, PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x nano-objects are clearly much more thermoresponsive than their isomeric PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA_x counterparts and other structure-directing blocks.^{42,94} This observation is expected to be important for the rational design of thermoresponsive diblock copolymer nano-objects for potential biomedical applications.

Conclusions

The RAFT aqueous dispersion polymerization of HBA using a trithiocarbonate-capped PEG₁₁₃ precursor has been explored for the preparation of concentrated aqueous dispersions of thermoresponsive PHBA-based spheres, worms, vesicles or lamellae. Glutaraldehyde was employed to covalently stabilize these PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x nano-objects: successful crosslinking was confirmed by DSC and FT-IR spectroscopy studies and proved to be essential for TEM imaging. This derivatization enabled a direct comparison to be made between two series of PEG₁₁₃-



PHBA_x and PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA_x nano-objects prepared at 30 °C while targeting 15% w/w solids.

TEM studies confirmed that spheres, worms or vesicles could be obtained for both copolymer series, with the PHBA-based nano-objects typically requiring slightly higher PHBA DPs in order to produce the same nano-object morphology. Such observations are consistent with the appreciably higher aqueous solubility of HBA monomer compared to that of HPMA monomer, which implies that PHBA is more weakly hydrophobic than PHPMA.

The evolution in PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ morphology from spheres to worms to vesicles that occurred on heating proved to be highly reversible on cooling, as judged by rheology, DLS and TEM studies. In contrast, the corresponding PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ nano-objects did not exhibit any thermoresponsive behavior, because the relatively long PHPMA block is too hydrophobic.

Variable temperature ¹H NMR studies were conducted to assess the degree of hydration of the PHBA chains compared to PHPMA chains. Despite their isomeric nature, PHBA and PHPMA blocks exhibit complementary thermoresponsive behavior. Thus the PHBA chains within PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects become significantly more hydrated on heating (from 5% at 0 °C to 85% at 60 °C), whereas PHPMA chains within PEG₁₁₃-PHPMA₂₆₀ nano-objects become slightly more hydrated at the lower end of the same temperature range. This remarkable difference is highly counter-intuitive and wholly unexpected: it could not be predicted from the chemical structures of HBA and HPMA. Given these ¹H NMR data, the thermoresponsive behaviour exhibited by PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₆₀ nano-objects is best explained in terms of a uniform plasticization mechanism. Moreover, the relatively high chain mobility of the low T_g PHBA block is responsible for the remarkably good thermoreversibility observed for the PEG₁₁₃-PHBA_x nano-objects, which exhibit remarkably good thermoreversibility. Furthermore, PEG₁₁₃-PHBA₂₀₀₋₇₀₀ nano-objects can be reconstituted *via* direct dissolution of a freeze-dried powder in aqueous solution. Finally, the thermoreversible behavior of these shape-shifting nano-objects was used to construct a first-of-its-kind variable temperature phase diagram to enable the identification of pure spheres, worms, vesicles and lamellae between 6 and 50 °C.

Author contributions

O. J. D. and S. P. A. conceived this study. O. J. D. performed all the experiments and analyzed the data. S. P. A. obtained the funding for this research project. O. J. D. and S. P. A. co-wrote the manuscript. J. J. made an important contribution to the SAXS data analysis and modeling.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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