

Supporting information for

Maleimide End-Functionalized Poly(2-oxazoline)s by the Functional Initiator Route: Synthesis and (Bio)conjugation

Gabriela Gil Alvaradejo,^{a,b} Mathias Glassner,^c Richard Hoogenboom,^c
Guillaume Delaittre^{a,b*}

Characterization Data for the New Initiators

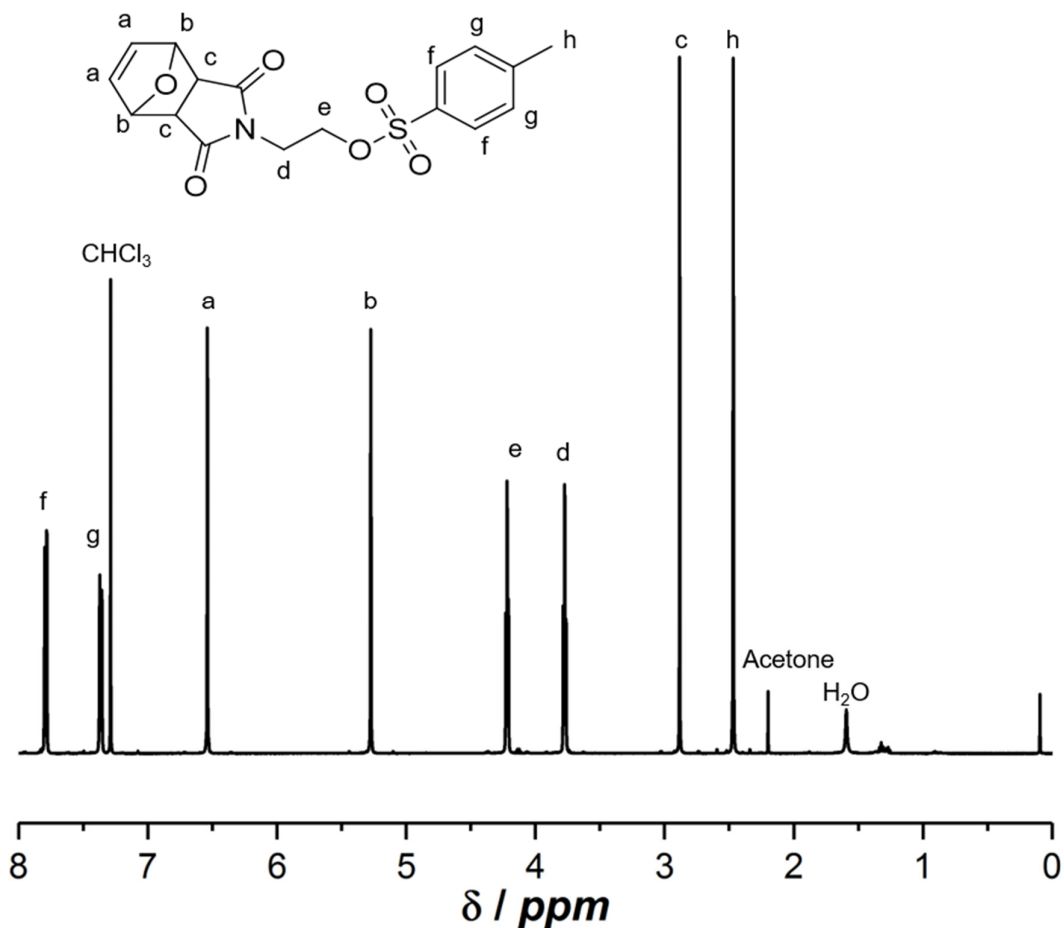


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of **FurMalTos 3** in CDCl₃.

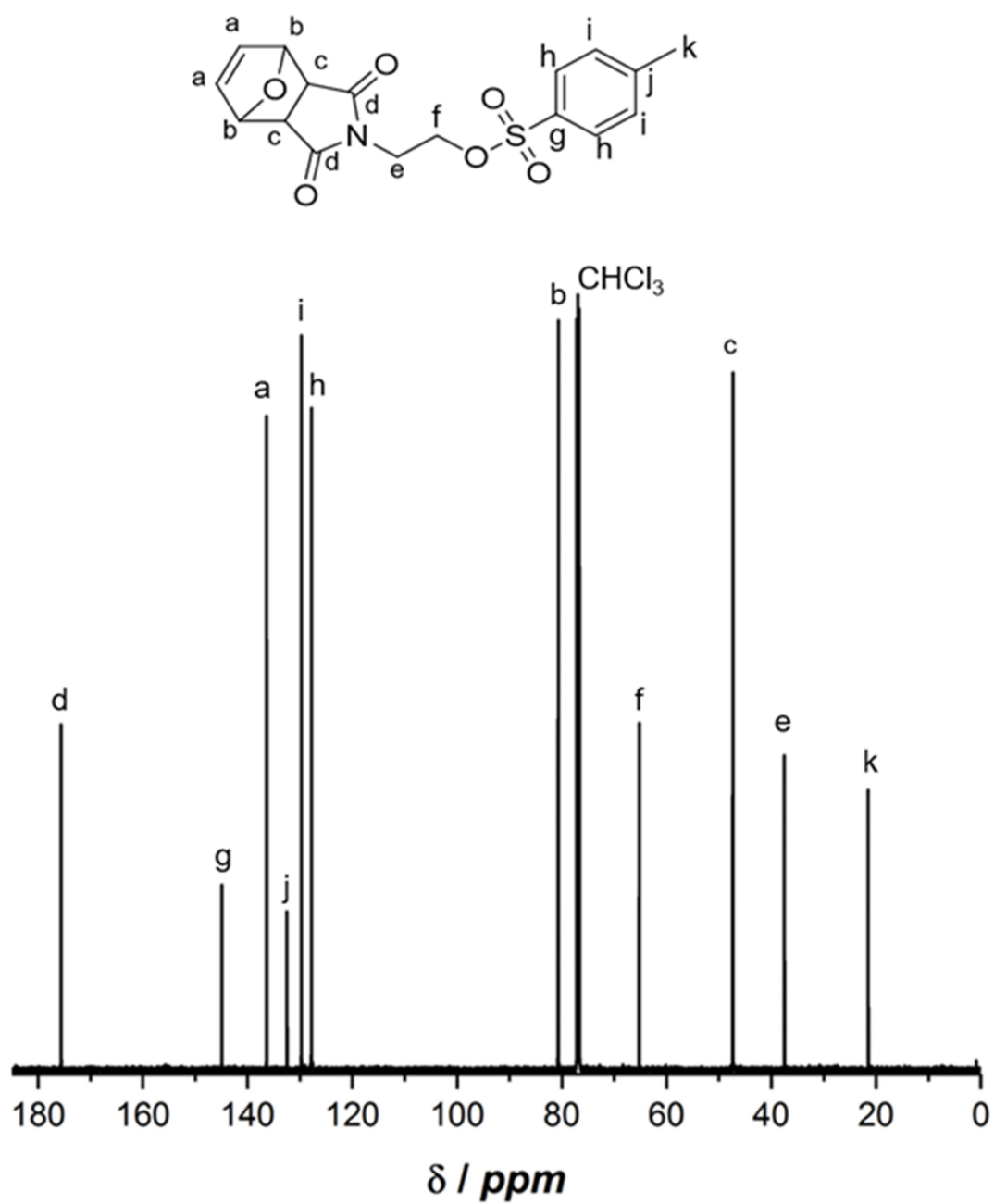


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **FurMalTos 3** in CDCl_3 .

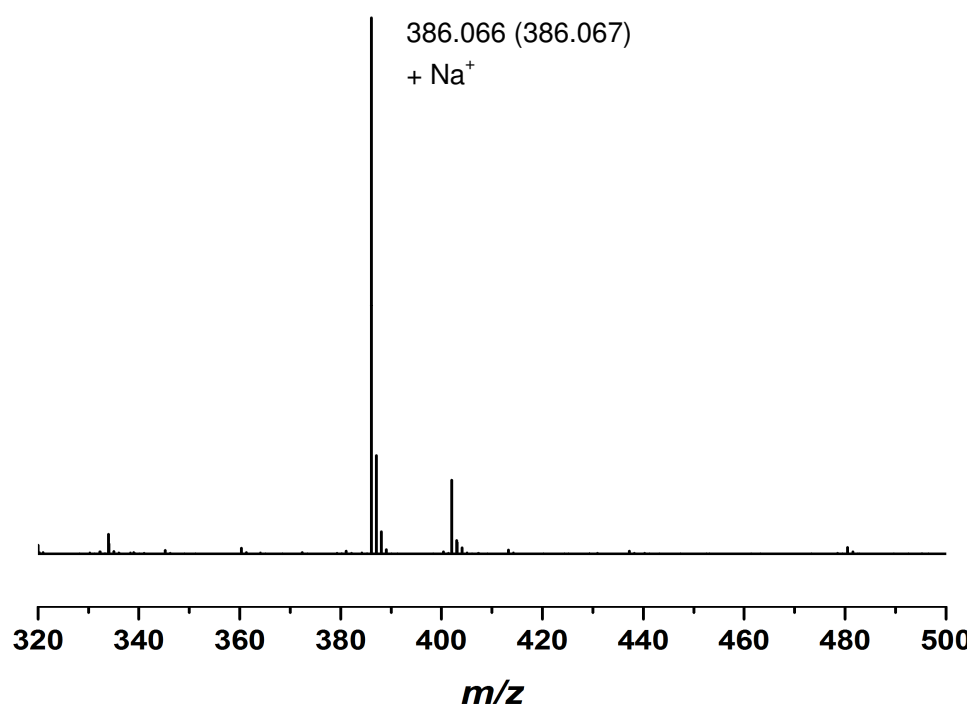


Figure S3. ESI mass spectrum of **FurMalTos 3**.

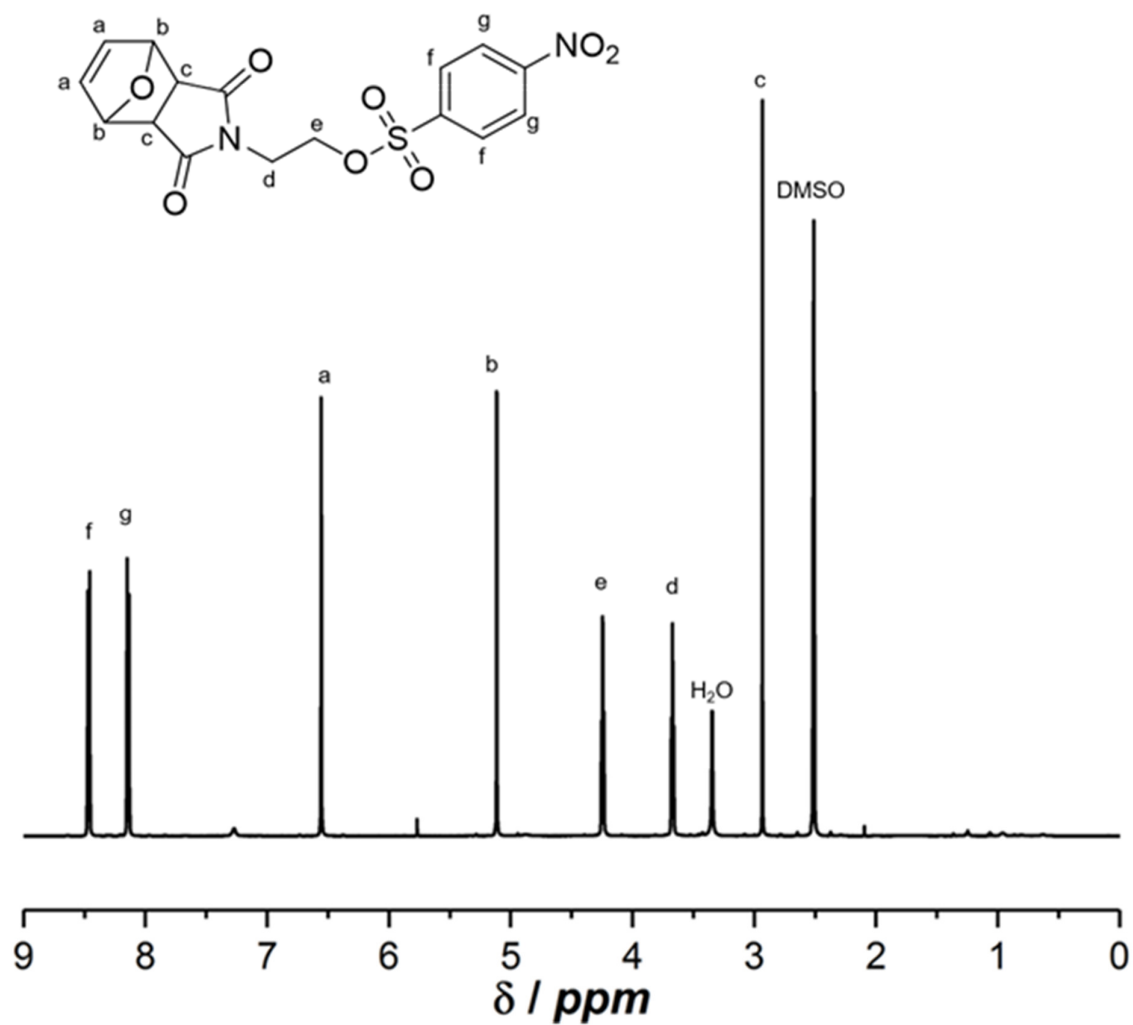


Figure S4. ^1H NMR spectrum of **FurMalNos 4** in DMSO- d_6 .

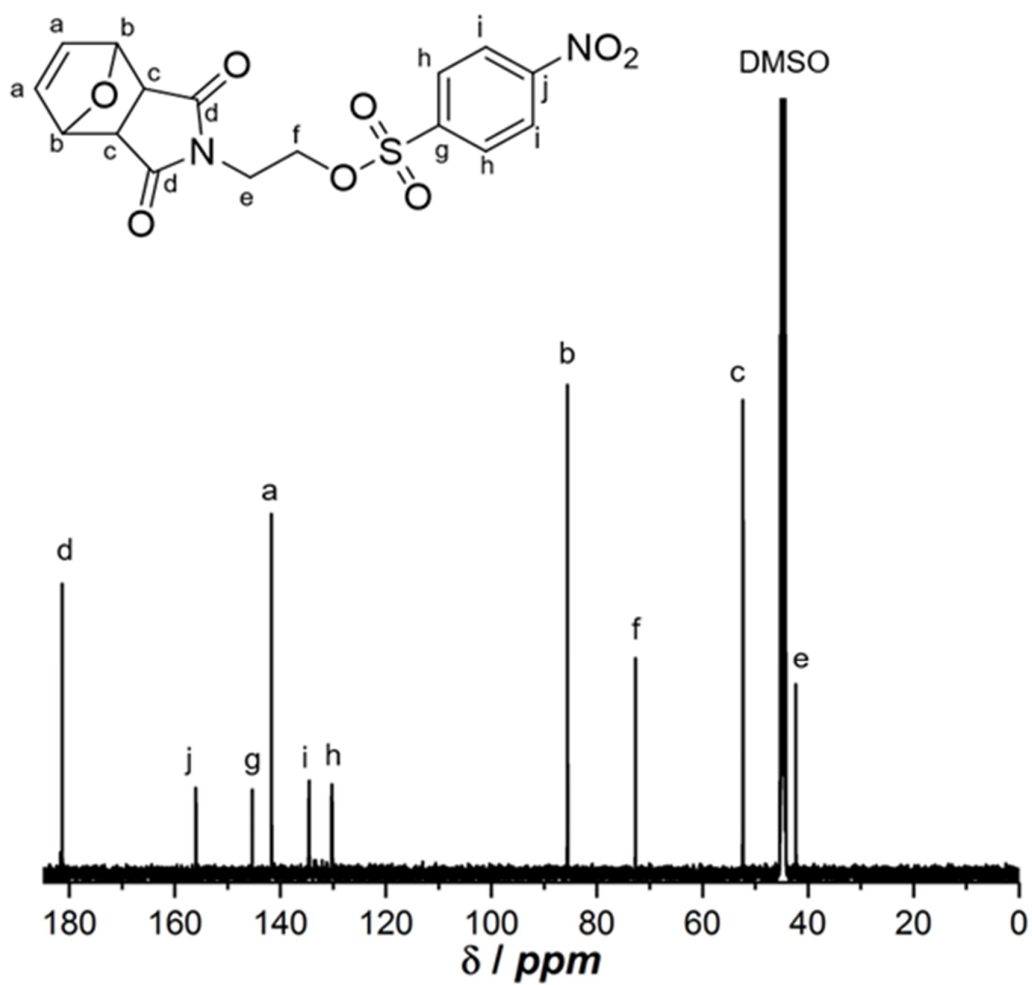


Figure S5. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **FurMalNos 4** in $\text{DMSO-}d_6$.

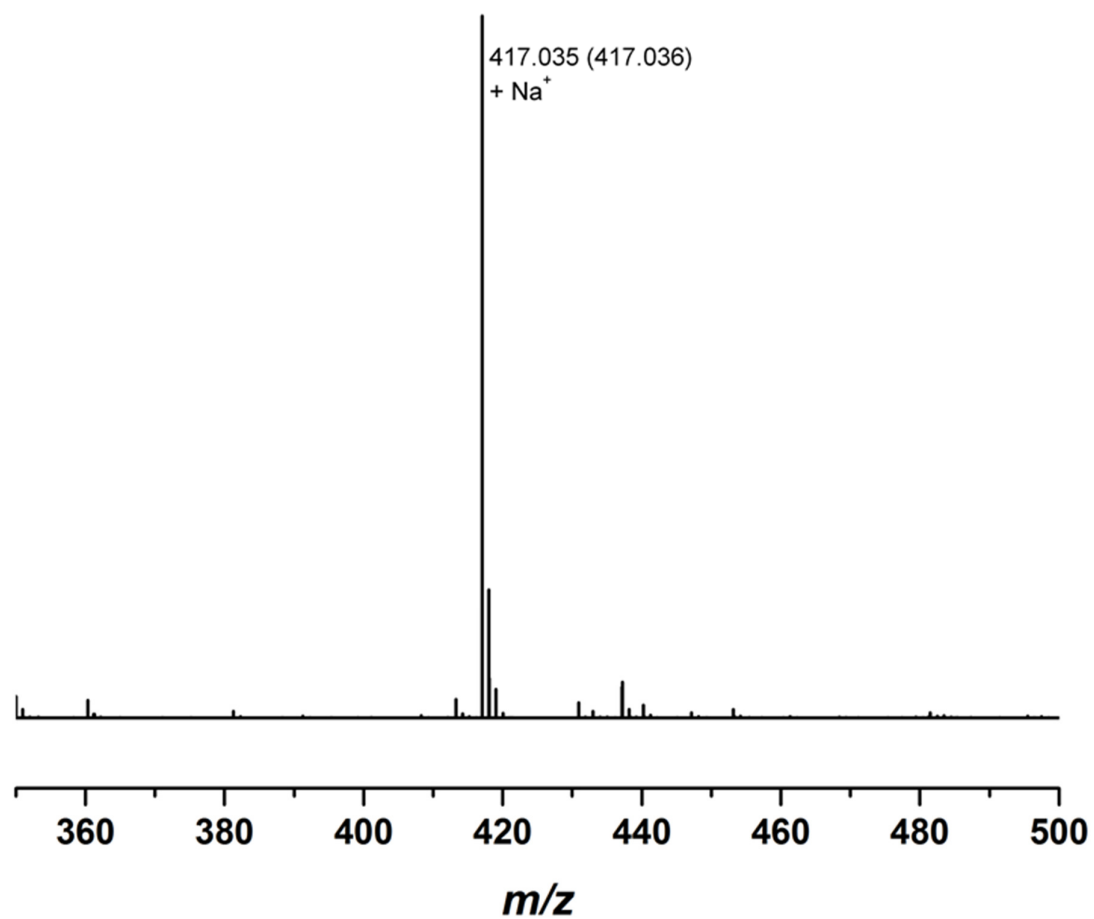


Figure S6. ESI mass spectrum of **FurMalNos 4**.

Initial Polymerization Trials

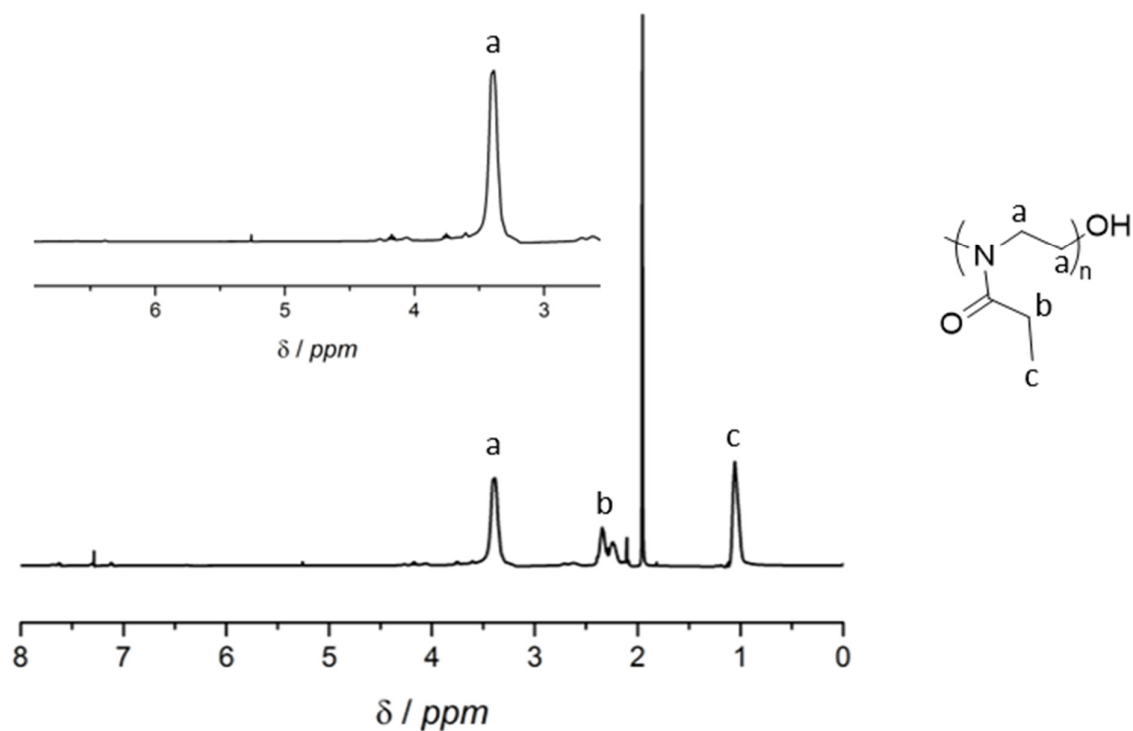


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of crude polymer mixture after microwave-assisted polymerization of 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline using $[\text{EtOx}]/[\text{FurMalTos } 3] = 40$ at 80°C for 50 minutes in acetonitrile. No end group signals remain.

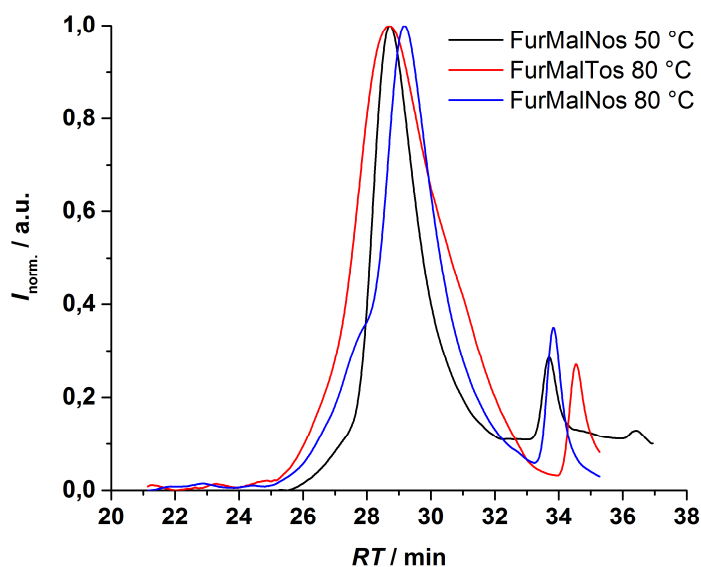


Figure S8. SEC traces of PETox obtained with either **FurMalNos 4** or **FurMalTos 3** as initiator and at either 50°C for 75 h or 80°C for 3 hours. Polymers made at 80°C show a broader distribution, indicating the loss of control over the polymerization at such temperature.

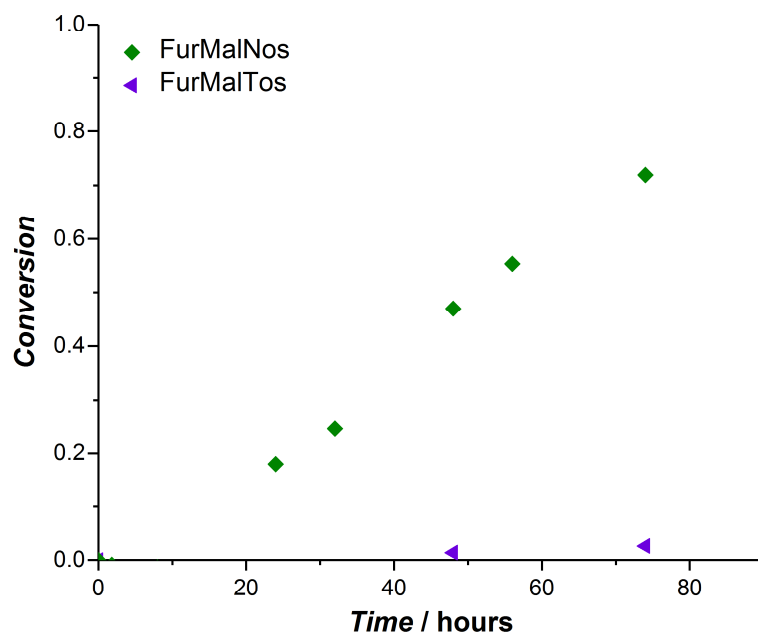


Figure S9. Monomer conversion as a function of time for the CROP of 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline at 50 °C in acetonitrile using **FurMalTos** and **FurMalNos** as initiators. [EtOx] = 1.5 M; [EtOx]/[Initiator] = 50.

Kinetic Data Corresponding to the Polymerizations Described in Full in the Main Text (i.e., at 50 °C, [EtOx] = 1 M, using FurMalNos 4)

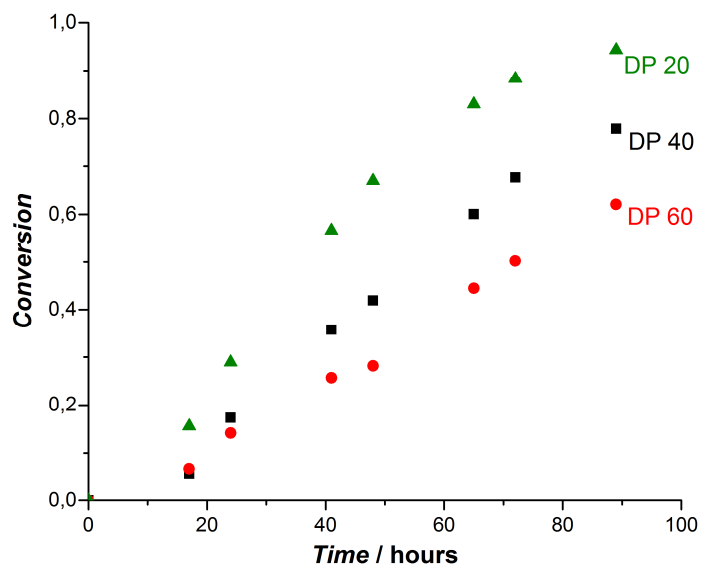


Figure S10. Monomer conversion as a function of time for the CROP of 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline at 50 °C in acetonitrile using **FurMalNos 4** as initiator at three distinct targeted degrees of polymerization ($DP = [EtOx]/[FurMalNos]$). $[EtOx] = 1.5$ M.

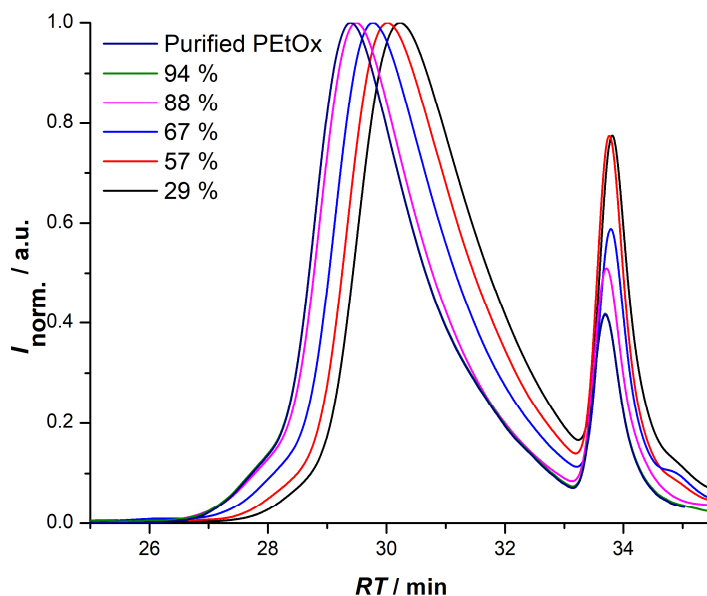


Figure S11. Overlay of SEC traces for the CROP of 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline at 50 °C in acetonitrile using **FurMalNos 4** as initiator. $[EtOx] = 1.5$ M. $[EtOx]/[FurMalNos] = 20$.

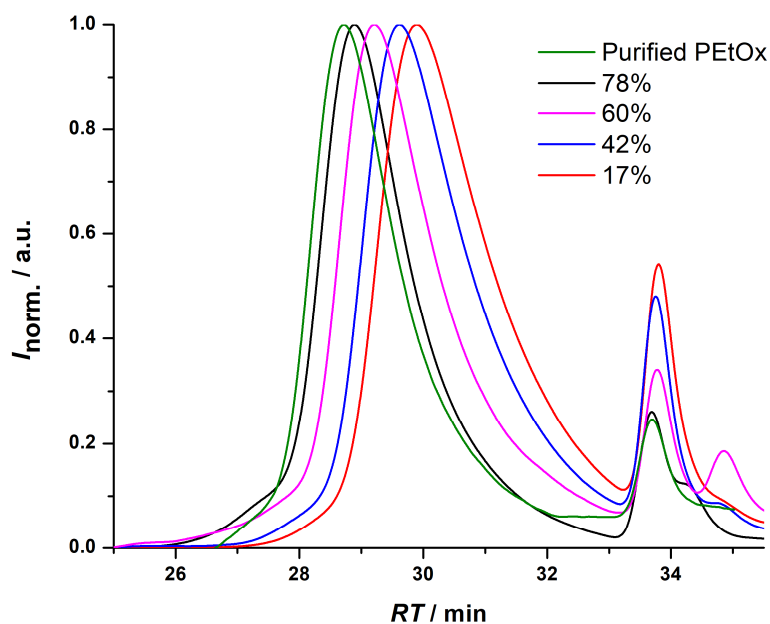


Figure S12. Overlay of SEC traces for the CROP of 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline at 50 °C in acetonitrile using **FurMalNos 4** as initiator. [EtOx] = 1.5 M. [EtOx]/[**FurMalNos**] = 40.

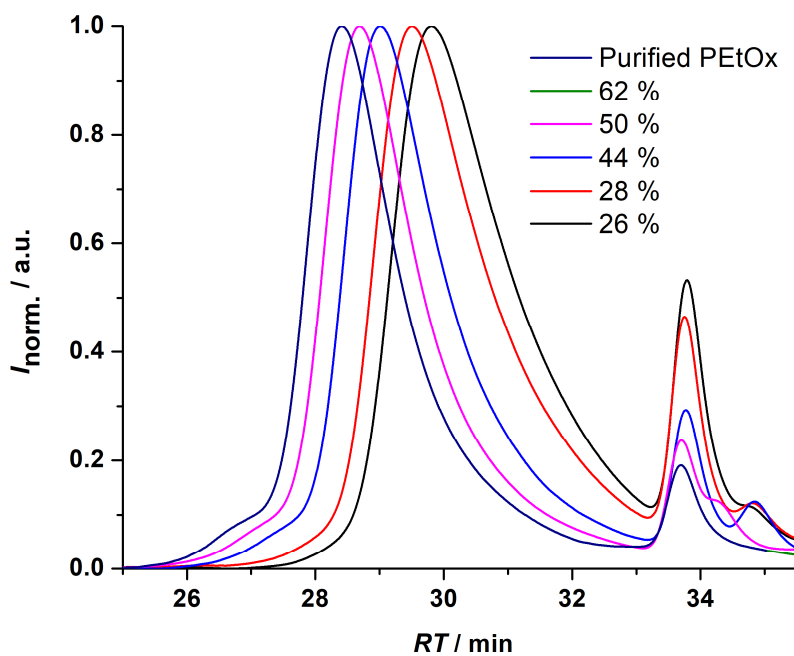


Figure S13. Overlay of SEC traces for the CROP of 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline at 50 °C in acetonitrile using **FurMalNos 4** as initiator. [EtOx] = 1.5 M. [EtOx]/[**FurMalNos**] = 60.

The apparent propagation rate constant for each kinetic run (Figure 1) was calculated according to the following expression for the rate of polymerization:

$$-\frac{d[M]}{dt} = k_p \cdot [P^*] \cdot [M]$$

where [M] and [P*] are the concentration in monomer and propagating species, respectively. Assuming that all initiators simultaneously react upon heating and therefore that [P*] = [I]₀ (the initial initiator concentration), integration of the previous equation leads to:

$$\ln \frac{[M]_0}{[M]} = k_p \cdot [I]_0 \cdot t$$

Table S1. Estimated polymerization rate k_p of the polymerization of PEtOx with **FurMalNos 4** using three different monomer to initiator ratios.

[EtOx]/[FurMalNos]	k_p ($10^{-6} \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)
20:1	158
40:1	166
60:1	160

Table S2. Summary of the characterization of the final purified products used for this study. Polymerization of EtOx with **FurMalNos** as the initiator.

$\frac{[\text{EtOx}]}{[\text{FurMalNos}]}$	Conv.	Yield (%)	$M_{n,\text{theo}}$ (g mol^{-1})	$M_{n,\text{NMR}}$ (g mol^{-1})	$M_{n,\text{SEC}}^a$ (g mol^{-1})	\bar{D}
20	94	88	2190	4400	6500	1.20
40	78	71	4172	6100	10600	1.13
60	62	56	6153	6700	11900	1.16

^aRelative to poly(methyl methacrylate) standards.

Additional Data for End-Group Transformations

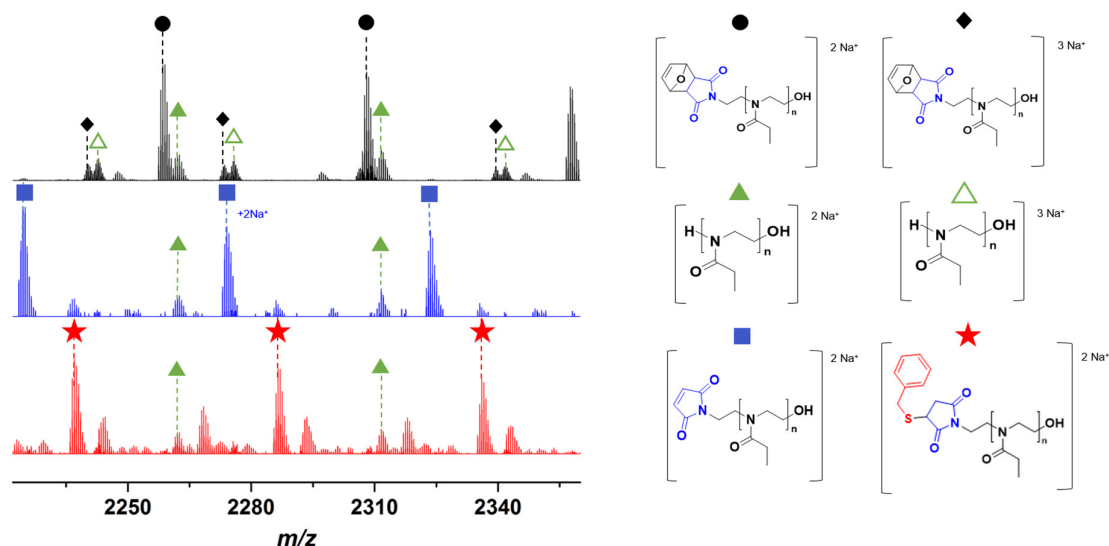


Figure S14. Detailed ESI-MS spectra with assignments of (A) **FurMal-PEtOx** as obtained after CROP of EtOx initiated by **FurMalNos**, (B) **Mal-PEtOx** obtained after thermal treatment of **FurMal-PEtOx**, and (C) the Michael addition product of **Mal-PEtOx** with benzyl (**BzMal-PEtOx**).

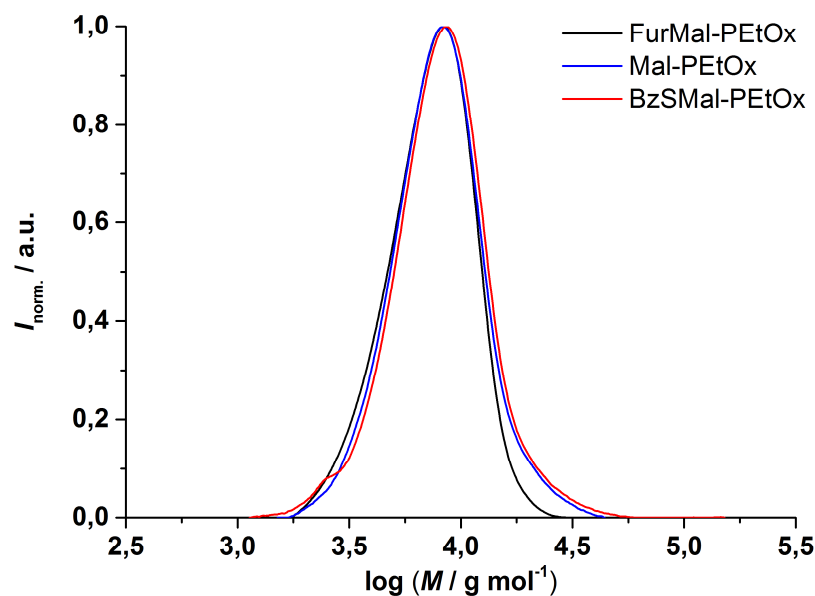


Figure S15. Overlay of SEC traces of **FurMal-PEtOx** ($M_{n,\text{SEC}} = 6500 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $\bar{D} = 1.20$), its deprotection **Mal-PEtOx** ($M_{n,\text{SEC}} = 6900 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $\bar{D} = 1.24$), and **BzSMal-PEtOx** ($M_{n,\text{SEC}} = 7000 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $\bar{D} = 1.27$) obtained by Michael addition with benzyl mercaptan.