Biomimetic Catechol based Adhesive Polymers for Dispersion of Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Nanoparticles in an Aqueous Medium

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Supplementary



Figure S1. Representative photograph of adhesive polymer, poly(PDMA-PEEA) 1:10.







d.

b.



Figure S2: ¹H-NMR of adhesive polymer, poly(PMDA-PEEA) with DMA: EEA as (a) 1:2.5 (b) 1:5 (c) 1:7.2 (d) 1:10.



Figure S3: FT-IR spectra of EEA, DMA and copolymer poly(PDMA-PEEA).



Figure S4: GPC results of adhesive polymer, poly(PMDA-PEEA).

Time (in minutes)	Polymer (1:2.5) CA±SD	Polymer (1:5.0) CA±SD	Polymer (1:7.2) CA±SD	Polymer (1:10) CA±SD	
0	77.2 ± 3.7	70.6 ± 7.3	72.7 ± 5.0	69.7 ± 5.2	
20	75.7 ± 8.3	57.8 ± 6.7	62.6 ± 4.9	57.1 ± 8.5	
40	69.4 ± 8.4	50.9 ± 17.5	58.2 ± 9.8	39.8 ± 14.6	
60	53 ± 11.3	40.7 ± 9.0	37.9 ± 11.4	24.5 ± 3.0	
80	52.5 ± 9.6	34.6 ± 5.3	32.6 ± 12.0	23.7 ± 4.3	
100	45.3 ± 11.4	28.9 ± 11.8	28 ± 10.0	18.4 ± 1.9	

Table S1: Time dependence contact-angle measurements of poly(PDMA-PEEA) with different EEA contents on glass substrates.

a.





Figure S5 (a). FT-IR spectra of pristine PTFE and poly(PDMA-PEEA) coated PTFE. **(b)** UV-Vis spectra of poly(PDMA-PEEA) and poly(PDMA-PEEA) coated PTFE in THF.

The FT-IR spectra of pristine PTFE show peaks for the CF_3 (1250 cm⁻¹) and CF_2 (1190 cm⁻¹) groups, whereas in poly(PDMA-PEEA) coated PTFE the appearance of C=O (1715 cm⁻¹) strongly indicates the coating of PTFE by polymer. In addition, UV-Vis

spectra of poly(PDMA-PEEA) and poly(PDMA-PEEA)@PTFE shows the absorption peaks around 300 nm, which is attributed to the presence of catechol moieties.