

Photo-Crosslinked Pluronic Hydrogels: Micelle Self-assembly and Thermoresponsive Behavior

Michel Habib^{1,2}, Joao Fragoso¹, Christine Joly-Duhamel¹, Jean-Pierre Habas¹, Sylvain Catrouillet¹, Audrey Tourrette², Tahmer Sharkawi^{1*}, Sebastien Blanquer^{1*}

¹ICGM, Univ Montpellier, CNRS, ENSCM, Montpellier, France

² CIRIMAT, Université de Toulouse, Toulouse INP, CNRS, Toulouse, France

Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS)

Particle size measurements were performed on a nanoparticle size analyzer (NANO ZS Malvern). The Pluronic solutions concentrations were optimized by continuous dilutions by a factor of 2 starting from a 10% w/v until the peak of interest disappears at 5 °C. The concentration was then fixed at 2.5% w/v and size measurements were done between 5 °C and 65 °C. The laser power, time interval, and number of channels were adjusted for each sample to obtain a good auto-correlation curve. The presented results are the average of three measurements.

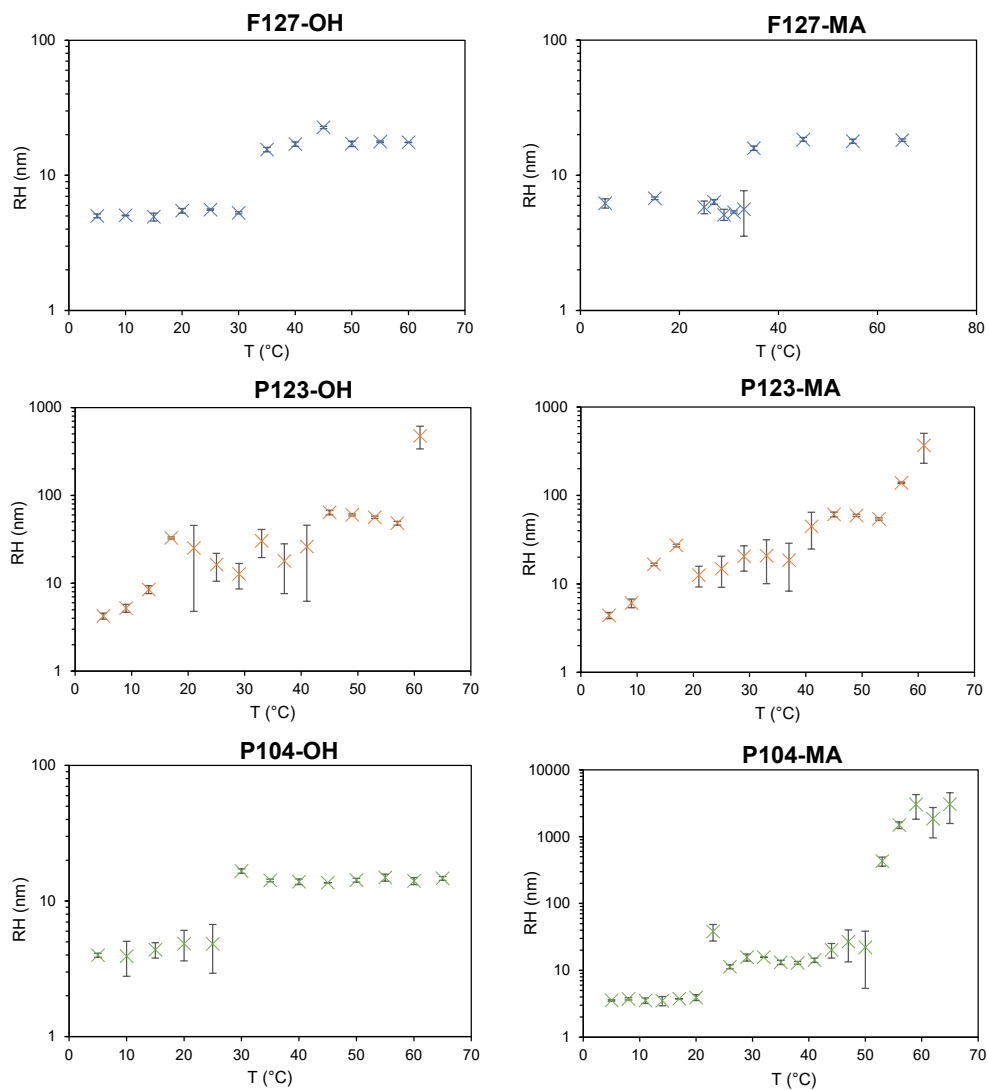


Figure S1. Hydrodynamic radius (R_H) as obtained by dynamic light scattering for F127-OH, F127-MA, P123-OH, P123-MA, P104-OH and P104-MA at different temperatures for 2.5% w/w solutions.

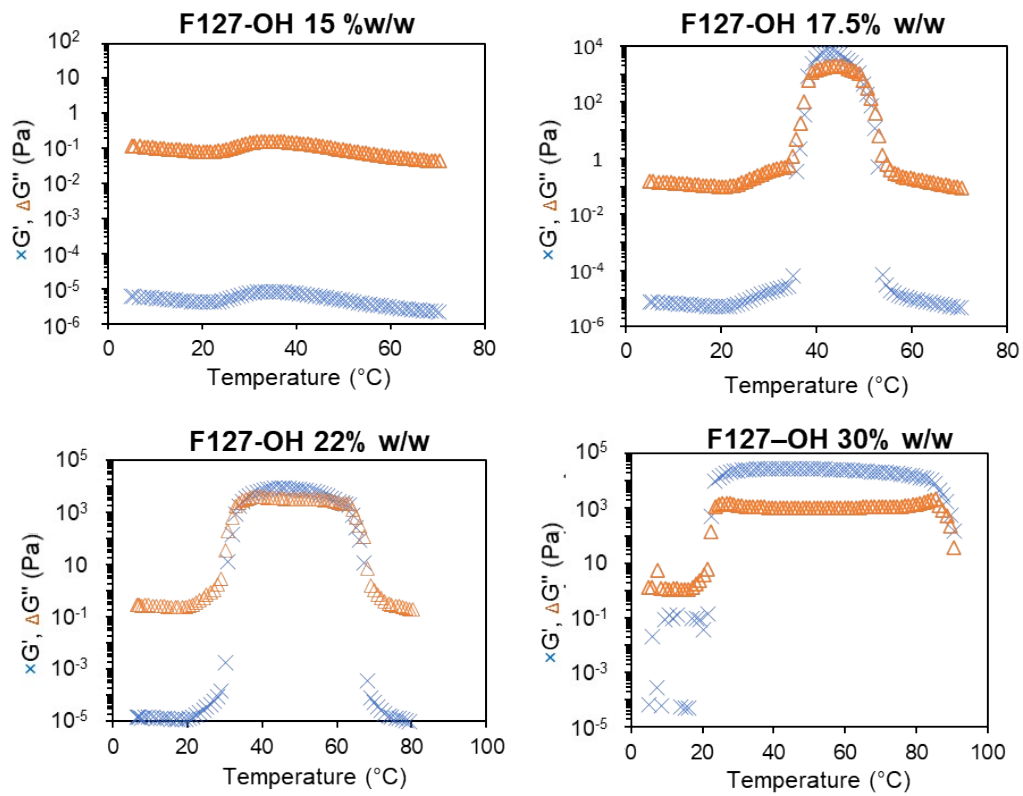


Figure S2. Storage and loss modulus as function of temperature variation for F127-OH at various concentrations.

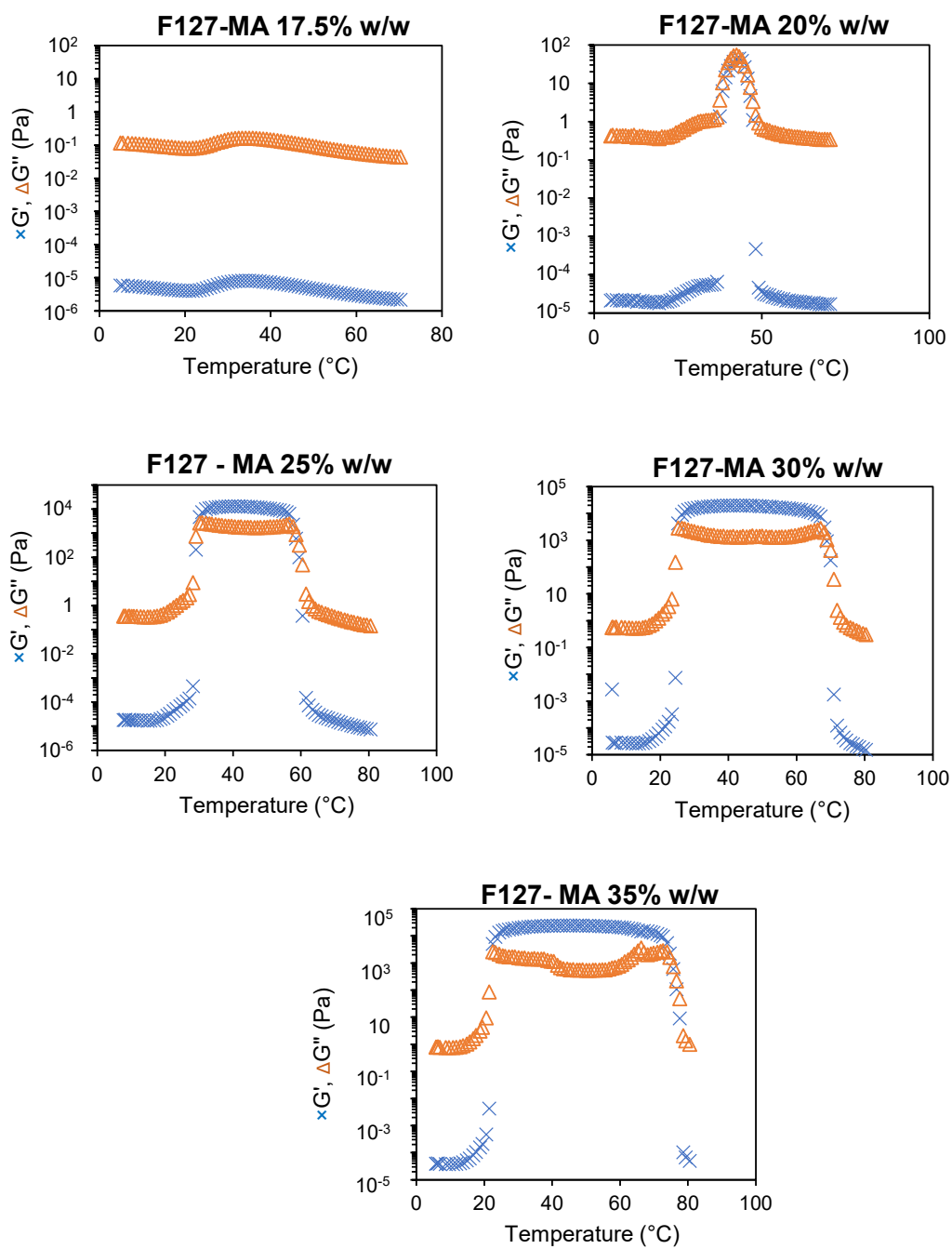


Figure S3. Storage and loss modulus as function of temperature variation for F127-MA at various concentrations.

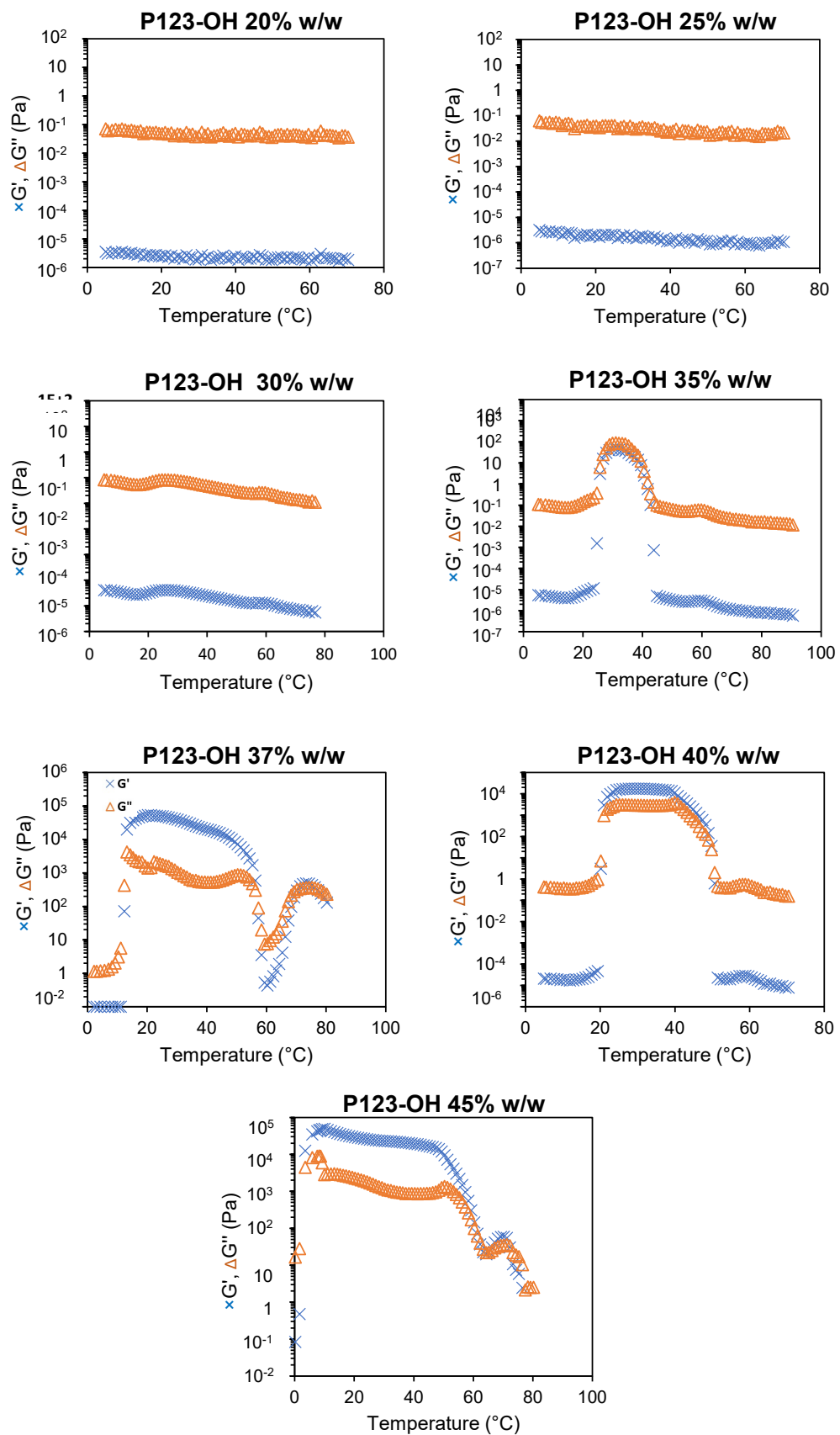


Figure S4. Storage and loss modulus as function of temperature variation for P123-OH at various concentrations.

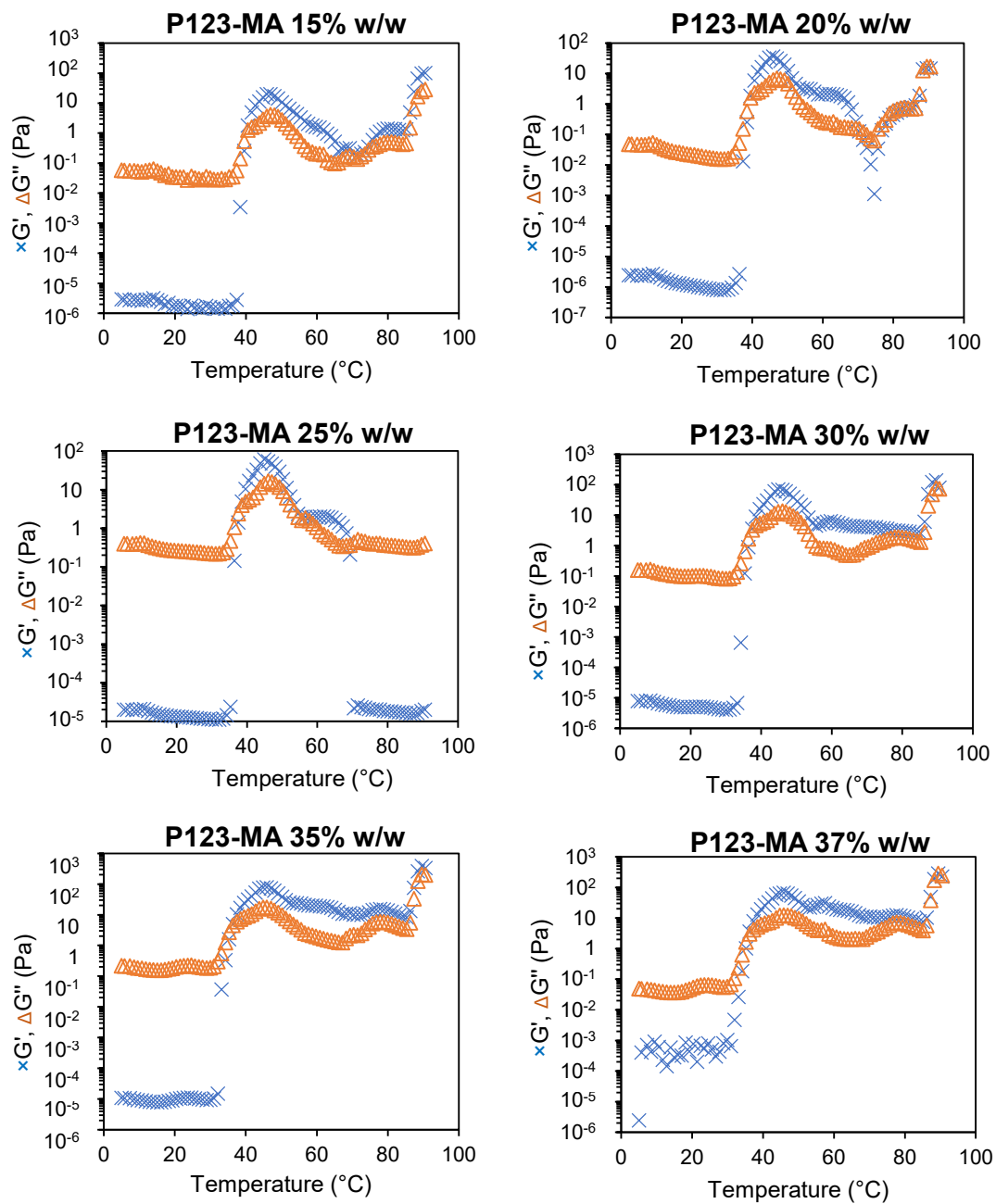


Figure S5. Storage and loss modulus as function of temperature variation for P123-MA at various concentrations.

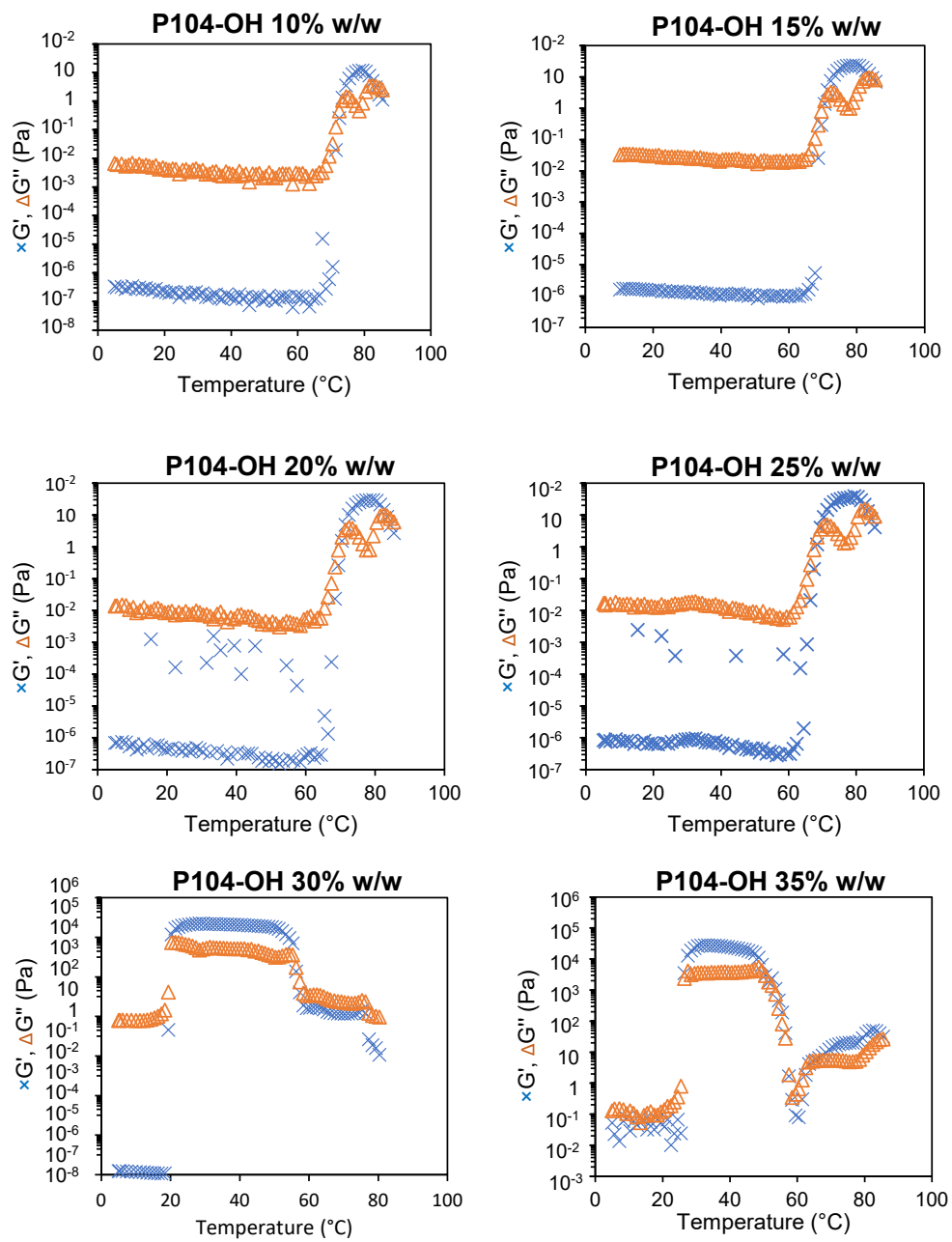


Figure S6. Storage and loss modulus as function of temperature variation for P104-OH at various concentrations.

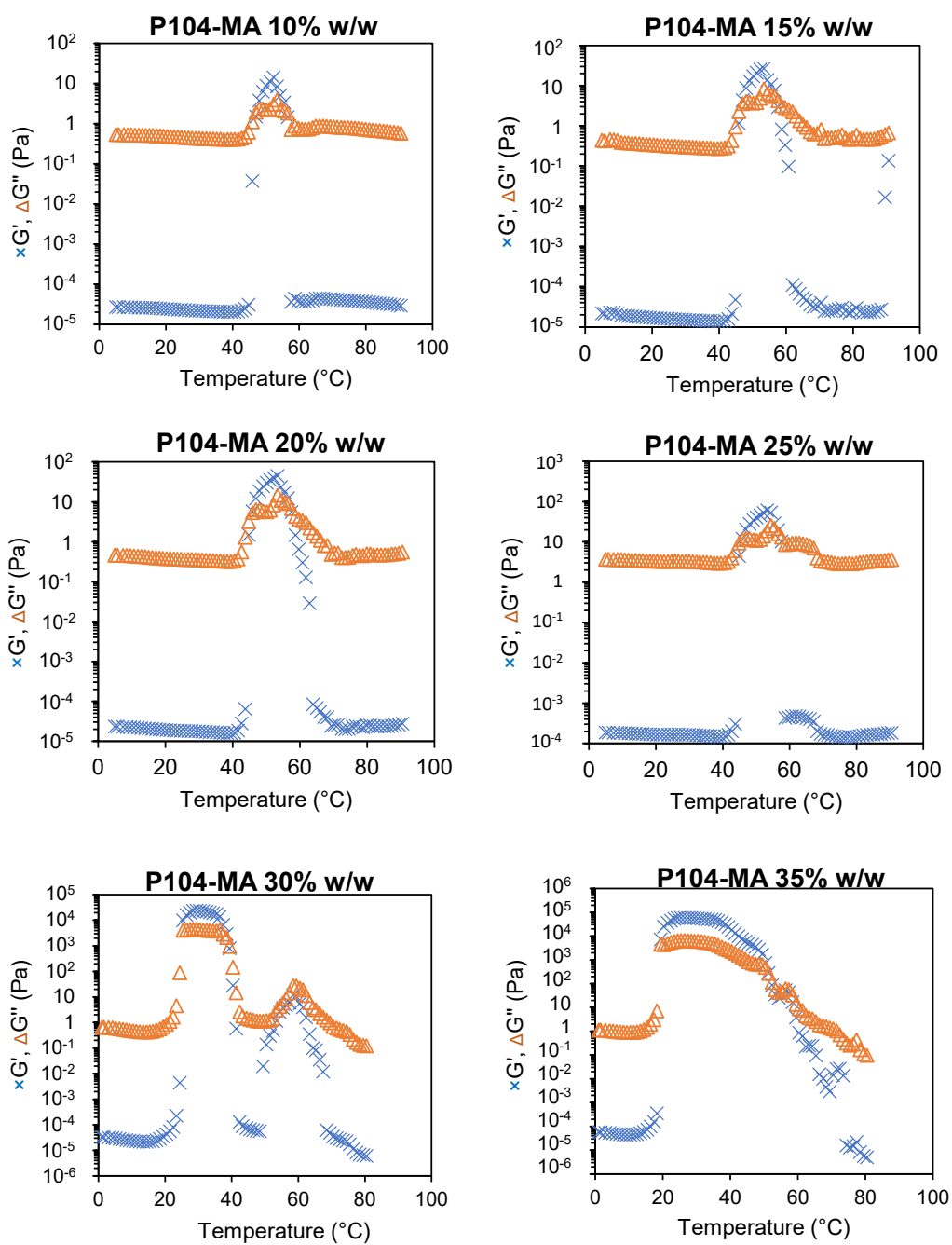


Figure S7. Storage and loss modulus as function of temperature variation for P104-MA at various concentrations.



Figure S8. Physical aspect of P123-MA solutions at 15% w/w (left) and 30% w/w (right) when heated to 70 °C.

Gel content (GC)

For this study hydrogels were used directly after UV curing. Upon photo-crosslinking, the hydrogels were dried under vacuum for 24 h then we recorded the mass denoted $m_{dry 1}$. Then the hydrogels were left to swell in water for 24 h (changing the water twice) at 10 °C then 24 h at 50 °C recording the mass at each point. Finally, the hydrogels were dried and the recorded mass was denoted by $m_{dry 2}$. The gel content (GC) was calculated using the following equation.

$$GC = 100 * \frac{m_{dry 1}}{m_{dry 2}} \quad \text{(Equation S1)}$$

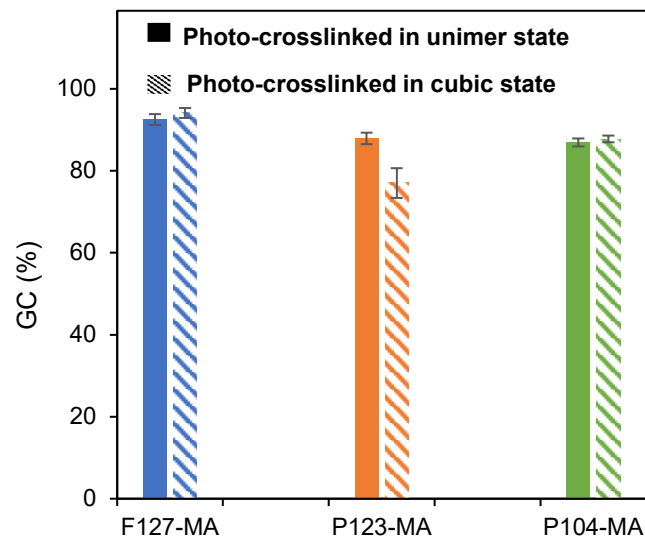


Figure S9. Gel content of F127-MA, P123-MA and P104-MA hydrogels at 25% w/w when photo-crosslinked in the unimer and cubic state.

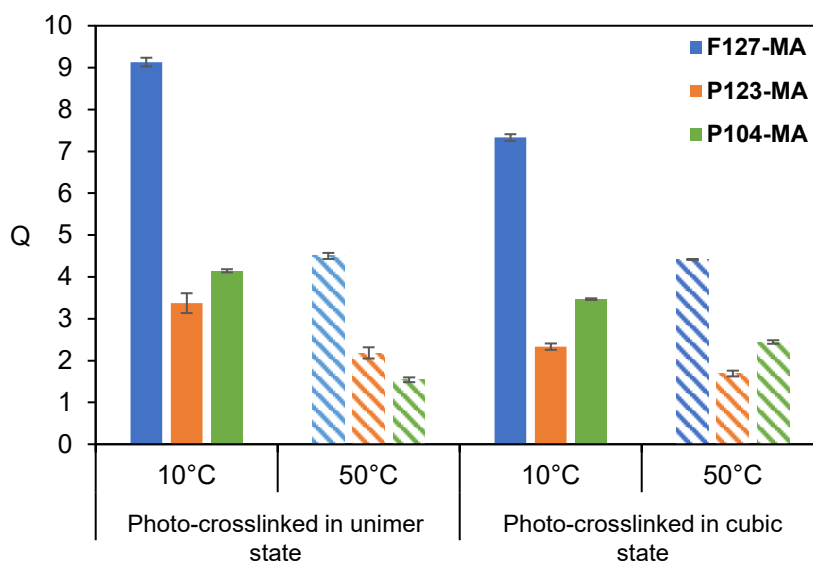


Figure S10. Swelling degree of F127-MA, P123-MA and P104-MA hydrogels at 25% w/w when photo-crosslinked in the unimer and cubic when swollen in water at 10 °C and 50 °C.