

N°612 / OC

TOPIC(s) : Alternative solvents / Polymers

What can enzyme and supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> bring to the synthesis of biodegradable star polymers?

## AUTHORS

Patrick LACROIX-DESMAZES / INSTITUT CHARLES GERHARDT, ICGM UNIV MONTPELLIER, CNRS, ENSCM, UMR 5253, ICGM-IAM, 240 AVENUE DU PROFESSEUR EMILE JEANBRAU, MONTPELLIER

Payal BAHETI / INSTITUT CHARLES GERHARDT, ICGM UNIV MONTPELLIER, CNRS, ENSCM, UMR 5253, ICGM-IAM, 240 AVENUE DU PROFESSEUR EMILE JEANBRAU, MONTPELLIER

Cécile BOUILHAC / INSTITUT CHARLES GERHARDT, ICGM UNIV MONTPELLIER, CNRS, ENSCM, UMR 5253, ICGM-IAM, PLACE EUGÈNE BATAILLON, MONTPELLIER

Frederik WURM / MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR POLYMERFORSCHUNG, ACKERMANNWEG 10, MAINZ

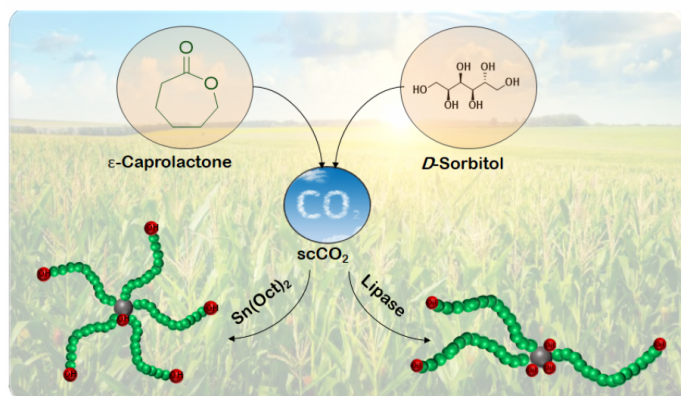
Steven M. HOWDLE / SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, UNIVERSITY PARK, NOTTINGHAM

## PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

The development of environment-friendly pathways for the synthesis of polymers is an exciting and challenging topic. Among the different synthetic routes, catalysis and in particular enzymatic catalysis appears to be a very promising method. Furthermore, star-shaped polymers are known to exhibit remarkable properties compared to their linear equivalents. In this study, we investigated the synthesis of star-shaped polymers based on epsilon-caprolactone by ring-opening polymerization according to a core-first approach. To this aim, we have chosen to use a greener pathway combining the utilization of a renewable initiator (D-sorbitol, a natural polyol obtained from glucose), clean solvents (in bulk or in supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>), and an enzyme as catalyst (*Candida antarctica* lipase B). For comparison, similar experiments were also carried out in the presence of a conventional metallic-based catalyst (Figure 1). This study presents a sustainable approach towards synthesis of controlled star polymer by using a biocatalyst and scCO<sub>2</sub> [1]. The star polymers have been carefully characterized by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>31</sup>P NMR (after phosphorylation), SEC-MALS, viscometry, DSC, and MALDI TOF analyses (Figure 2). In addition, amphiphilic star block copolymers were targeted for applications in aqueous media.

Acknowledgements: The authors would like to acknowledge SINCHEM Joint Doctorate Programme-Erasmus Mundus Action (framework agreement no. 2013-0037) for funding.

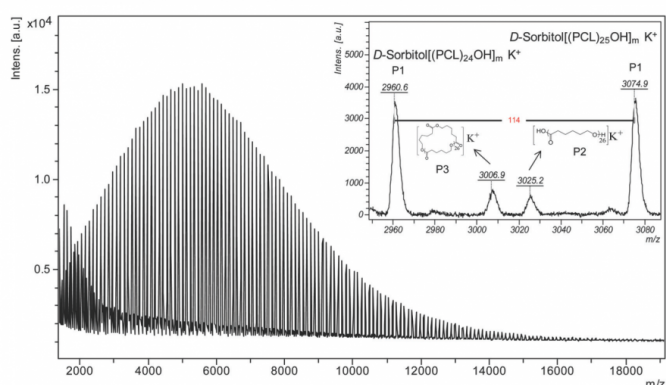
## FIGURES



**FIGURE 1**

Figure 1

Star D-Sorbitol-poly(epsilon-caprolactone) polymers synthesized by metal-catalyzed and enzyme-catalyzed polymerization in supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>



**FIGURE 2**

Figure 2

MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of star poly(epsilon-caprolactone) synthesized by enzyme-catalyzed (Novozym 435) polymerization in supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>. The main population corresponds to star D-sorbitol[(PCL)OH]<sub>m</sub>,K<sup>+</sup>

## KEYWORDS

polyester | star polymer | enzyme | supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1] Baheti P., Gimello O., Bouilhac C., Lacroix-Desmazes P., Howdle S.M., Polymer Chemistry 2018, 9, 5594-5607. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/c8py01266k>