

Alternative to Poly(2-Isopropyl-2-Oxazoline) with a Reduced Ability to Crystallize and Physiological LCST

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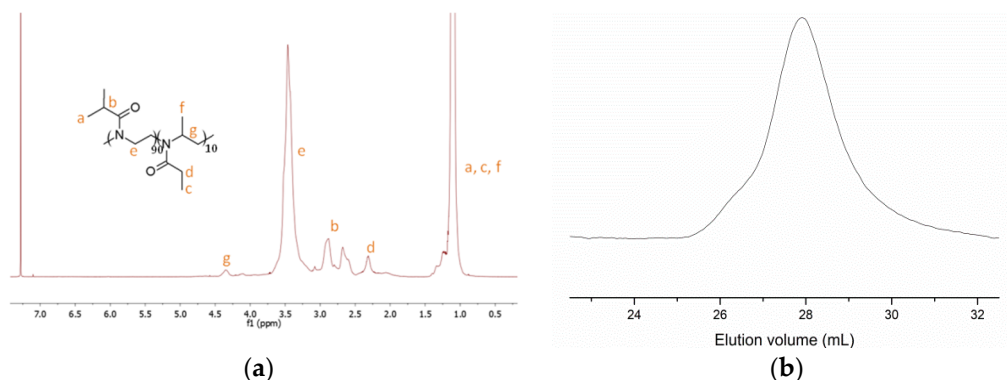


Figure S1. (a) ^1H NMR spectrum of $\text{P}(\text{EtMetOx}_{10}\text{-iPrOx}_{90})$ (CDCl_3); (b) SEC trace of $\text{P}(\text{EtMetOx}_{10}\text{-iPrOx}_{90})$ (DMF with 5 mmol LiBr as eluent, 1 mL/min, RI signal).

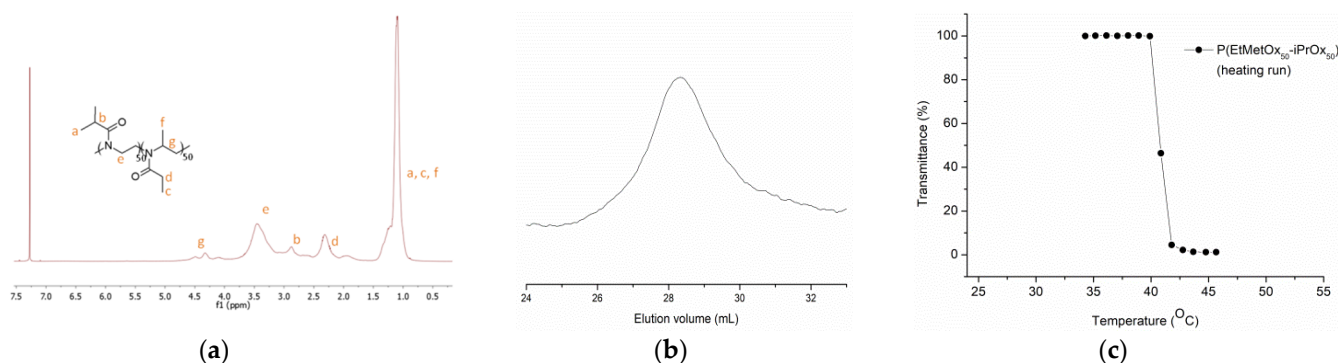


Figure S2. Characterization of $\text{P}(\text{EtMetOx}_{50}\text{-iPrOx}_{50})$: (a) ^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3); (b) SEC trace (DMF with 5 mmol LiBr as eluent, 1 mL/min, RI signal); (c) Transmittance-temperature dependence (aqueous solution, $c = 5 \text{ g L}^{-1}$).

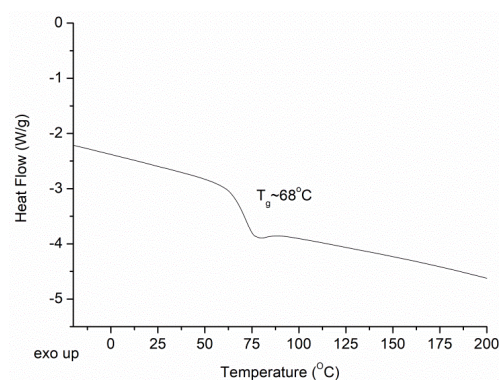


Figure S3. DSC trace of $\text{P}(\text{EtMetOx}_{10}\text{-iPrOx}_{90})$ after the first DSC run and quenching with liquid nitrogen.

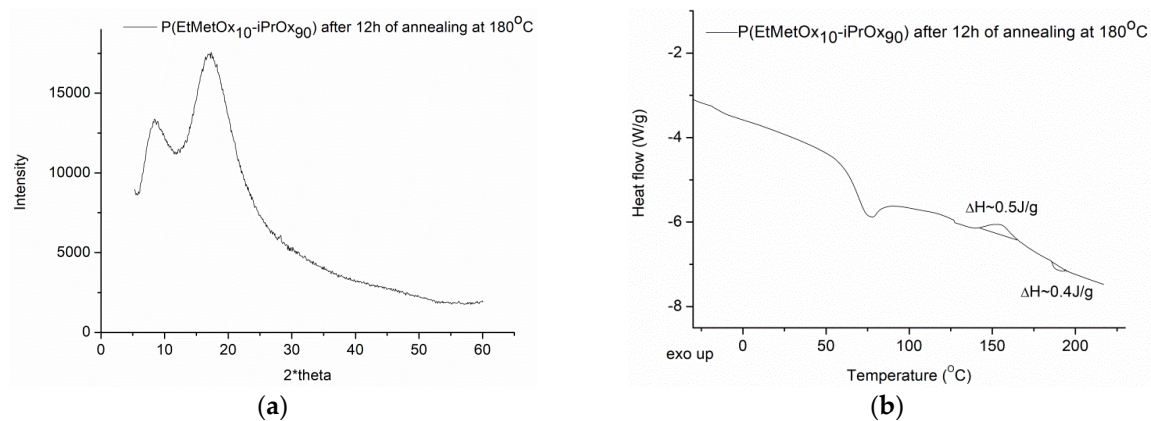


Figure S4. P(EtMetOx₁₀-iPrOx₉₀) after annealing at 180 °C for 12 h and then cooling to room temperature at a rate of 10 °C/min: (a) X-ray diffraction curve; (b) DSC trace.

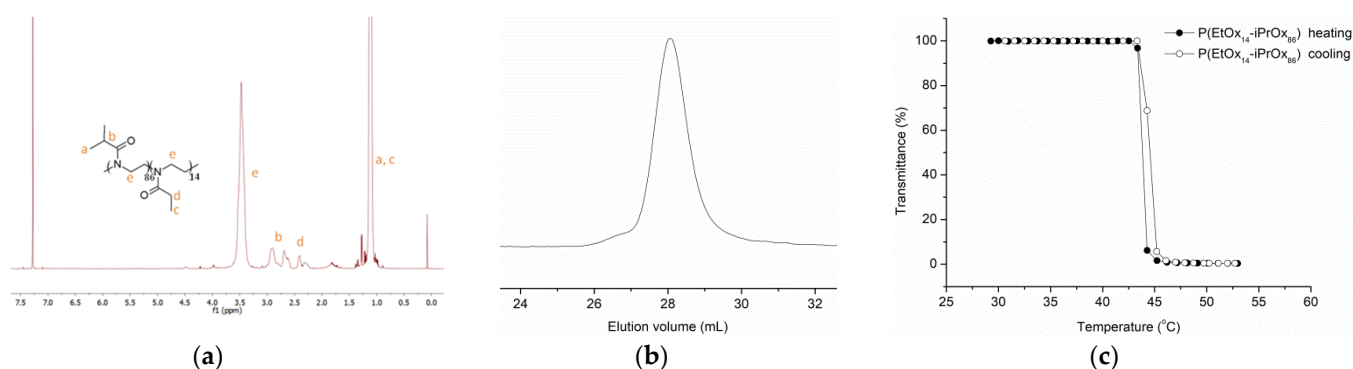


Figure S5. Characterization of P(EtOx₁₄-iPrOx₈₆): (a) ¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃); (b) SEC trace (DMF with 5 mmol LiBr as eluent, 1 mL/min, RI signal); (c) Transmittance-temperature dependence (aqueous solution, $c = 5 \text{ g L}^{-1}$).

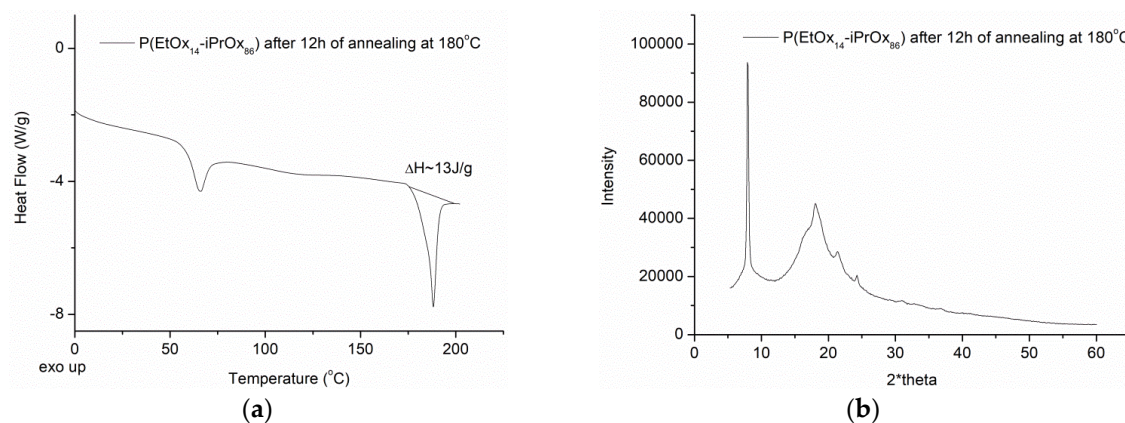


Figure S6. P(EtOx₁₄-iPrOx₈₆) after annealing at 180 °C for 12 h and then cooling to room temperature at a rate of 10 °C/min: (a) DSC trace; (b) X-ray diffraction curve.