

# Synthesis and Characterization of Methacrylated PEG Hydrogels Responsive to Changes in pH and Temperature †

M. Stefanidou<sup>1</sup>, Dimitris S. Achilias<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Polymer and Colours Chemistry and Technology, Department of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 54124 Thessaloniki, Greece; [axilias@chem.auth.gr](mailto:axilias@chem.auth.gr) (D.S.A.);

\* Correspondence: [axilias@chem.auth.gr](mailto:axilias@chem.auth.gr) (D.S.A.);

† Presented at 4<sup>th</sup> Chemistry Conference of Graduate, Postgraduate students and Ph.D. candidates of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (20-21 March 2021)

Received: 10.03.2021; Revised: 12.03.2021; Accepted: 15.03.2021; Published: 19.03.2021

**Abstract:** One of the most important modern classes of materials is stimuli-responsive polymers, which can alter their physical properties in response to external stimuli. Polymers that can be used in such applications are methacrylates bearing functional groups, e.g., poly(ethylene glycol), PEG. These biocompatible materials can be used as injectable hydrogels, biosensors, capsules for controlled drug release, etc. In this investigation, three homopolymers and three copolymers based on PEG methacrylates were synthesized. Specifically, the monomers used were oligo(ethylene glycol), methyl ether-methacrylate, POEGMMA, oligo(ethylene glycol) hydroxyethyl methacrylate, POEGHEMA and poly(hydroxyethyl methacrylate), PHEMA. In addition, three new copolymers were synthesized based on these monomers, namely p[(OEGMMA)-co-(HEMA)], p[(OEGHEMA)-co-(HEMA)] and p[(OEGMMA)-co-(OEGHEMA)]. Bulk free-radical chain polymerization was carried out at 60 °C for the homo-polymers and 80°C for the copolymers, using benzoyl peroxide as the initiator. The successful synthesis of the homopolymers and copolymers was confirmed by the HATR-FTIR spectra, where the peaks at 3400, 1700, and 1250 cm<sup>-1</sup> were attributed to the characteristic hydroxyl (-OH), ether (C-O-C), and carbonyl (C=O) groups, present in the macromolecules. Moreover, TGA scans reveal that all materials present similar thermal stability, with degradation taking place in one step, starting near 300°C and ending at 420°C. The hydrogels thus prepared were transparent, with a solid structure and elastomeric behavior. Concerning the effect of pH, it was found that PHEMA and copolymers, including this monomer, exhibit higher crosslinking in alkaline solution, whereas the third copolymer in acid solution. The effect of temperature was found to be more intense in the copolymer p[(OEGMMA)-co-(OEGHEMA)].

**Keywords:** hydrogels; poly(hydroxyethyl methacrylate); stimuli responsive polymers.

© 2021 by the authors. This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

## Funding

This research received no external funding.

## Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Dr. E. Vouvoudi and M.-A. Charitopoulou for their help in some experiments.

## **Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.