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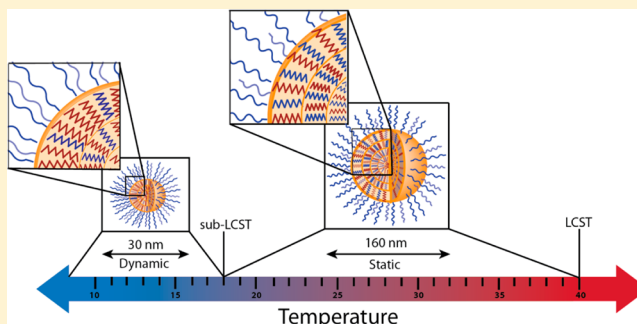
# Temperature-Sensitive Transitions below LCST in Amphiphilic Dendritic Assemblies: Host–Guest Implications

Jack M. Fuller,<sup>†</sup> Krishna R. Raghupathi,<sup>†</sup> Rajasekhar R. Ramireddy, Ayyagari V. Subrahmanyam, Volkan Yesilyurt, and S. Thayumanavan\*

Department of Chemistry, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, United States

## S Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** Oligo(ethylene glycol)-decorated supramolecular assemblies have been of great interest due to their charge-neutral character and thus their propensity to avoid non-specific interactions. These systems are known to exhibit a macroscopic temperature-sensitive transition, where the assembly phase-separates from the aqueous phase at higher temperatures. While this so-called lower critical solution temperature (LCST) behavior has been well-studied, there have been no studies on the fate of these supramolecular assemblies below this transition temperature. The work here brings to light the presence of a second, sub-LCST transition, observed well below the LCST of oligo(ethylene glycol) (OEG)-based dendrons, where the host–guest properties of the assembly are significantly altered. This sub-LCST transition is accompanied by changes in the guest encapsulation stability and dynamics of host exchange.



## INTRODUCTION

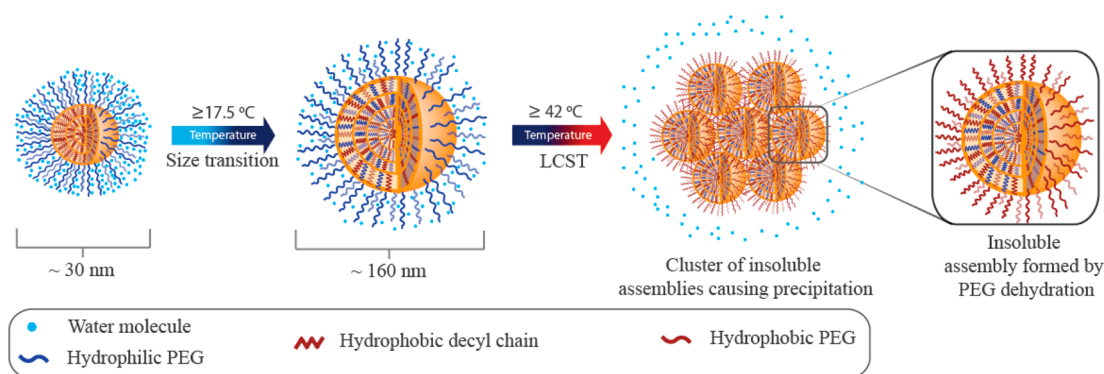
Stimuli-sensitive supramolecular assemblies have captured our attention, because of their impact on a variety of applications, including biosensing, drug delivery, and diagnostics.<sup>1–9</sup> It is often desirable, in many of these applications, that the surface moieties interfacing with the aqueous milieu do not exhibit any nonspecific binding characteristics. Oligo- and poly(ethylene glycol) based hydrophilic functional groups have been quite popular in this context.<sup>10–13</sup> In addition to the desirable nonspecific binding features, these functional groups are also capable of imparting temperature-sensitive character to a supramolecular assembly.<sup>14–17</sup> Considering the prevalence of ethylene glycol based functional groups in biomaterials, it is critical that we understand the factors which underlie the thermal sensitivity. It is widely accepted that the thermal sensitivity arises from the fact that the degree of hydrogen bonding between the ethylene glycol moieties and water is inversely proportional to the temperature.<sup>14,18,19</sup> This feature has been observed in the form of macroscopic phase changes, where a polymer or a supramolecular assembly phase separates from the aqueous phase in response to increased temperature. This phase transition is reported as the molecule's lower critical solution temperature (LCST) or the cloud point.<sup>20,21</sup> Molecules are soluble below their cloud point but will precipitate above this temperature due to weakened hydrogen bonding with the aqueous medium. In effect, ethylene glycol units become less hydrated (i.e., less hydrophilic) in an elevated thermal environment, resulting in increased intermolecular aggregation and ultimately precipitation. Numerous reports describe cloud-point-mediated triggers in drug delivery,<sup>22–24</sup>

sensing,<sup>25–27</sup> and catalysis<sup>28–30</sup> as precipitation-mediated responses. While the cloud-point phase transition is an easily observed macroscopic phenomenon, we have found no studies investigating the thermal properties of these molecules below their cloud point. This is especially important in amphiphilic assemblies that feature these temperature-sensitive functional groups, because the change in hydrophilic–lipophilic balance (HLB) above and below the LCST results in dramatically altered supramolecular structures. Since the fidelity of an amphiphilic assembly depends on the HLB,<sup>31–33</sup> if there is a temperature-dependent effect prior to the macroscopic phase change in its building blocks, then it will likely alter the assembly itself. Here, we report such a phenomenon in facially amphiphilic dendrons.<sup>34,35</sup> Specifically, we have observed a sub-LCST transition in which the molecular organization, host–guest encapsulation properties, and dynamics of the supramolecular assemblies are affected by temperature (Figure 1). In this paper, we explore the previously unreported thermoresponsive behavior as demonstrated by temperature-dependent dynamic light scattering (DLS), dynamic FRET-based guest exchange, and host exchange, as monitored by an excimer-based fluorescence probe. This work provides insight into the self-assembly and thermoresponsive properties of ethylene glycol containing molecules by experimentally revealing a sub-LCST dynamic to static supramolecular transition.

We chose oligo(ethylene glycol) (OEG)-containing facially amphiphilic dendrons (Chart 1) for this study, because (i)

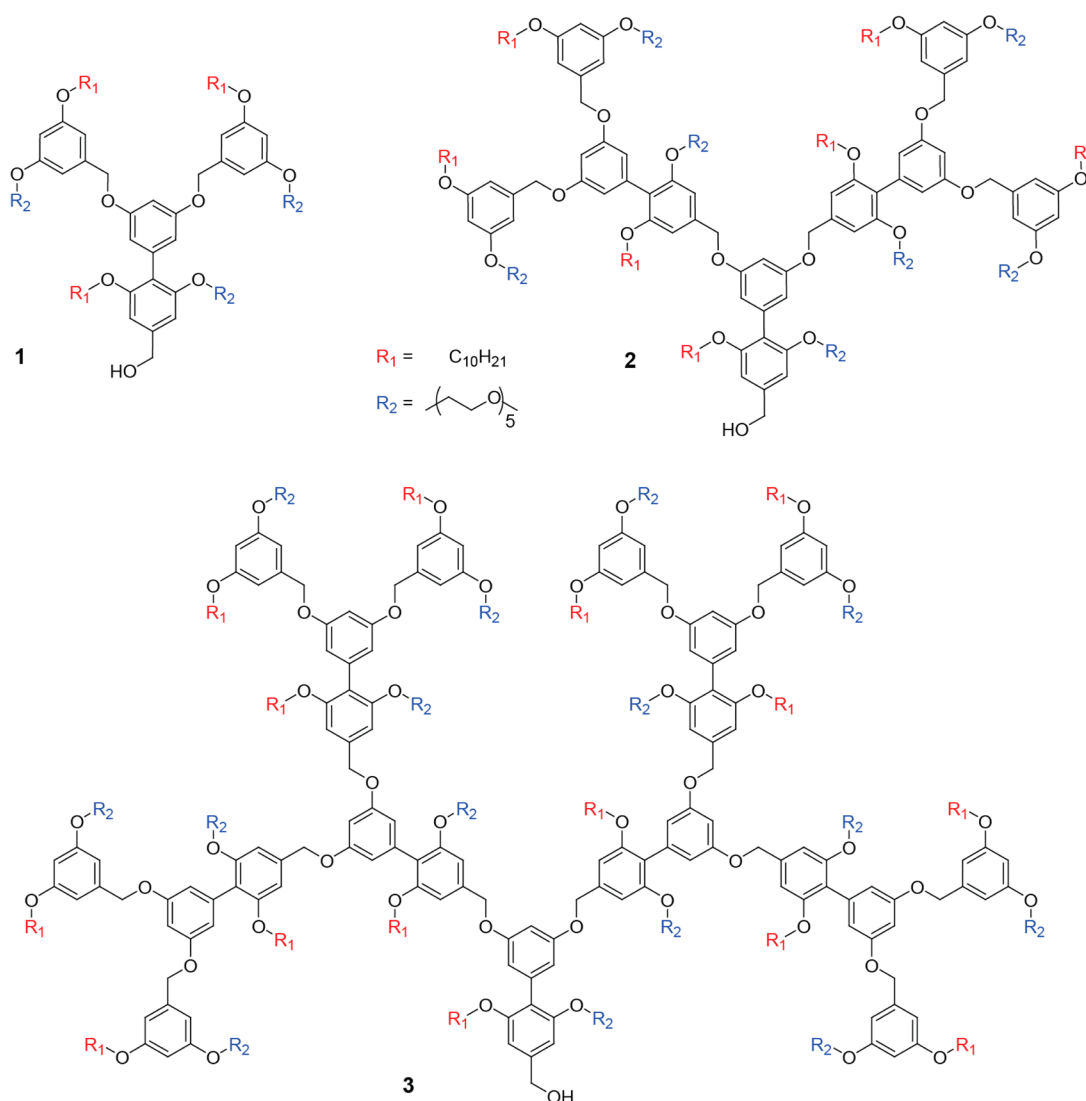
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**Figure 1.** Hypothetical schematic representation of the proposed sub-LCST supramolecular transition at  $\sim 17.5$  °C and LCST at  $\sim 42$  °C, respectively.

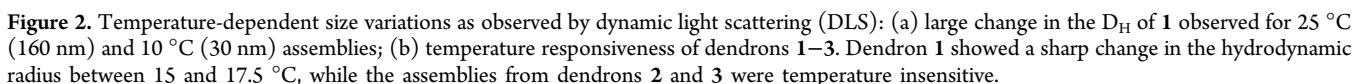
**Chart 1. Structure of Temperature-Sensitive Facially Amphiphilic Dendrons**



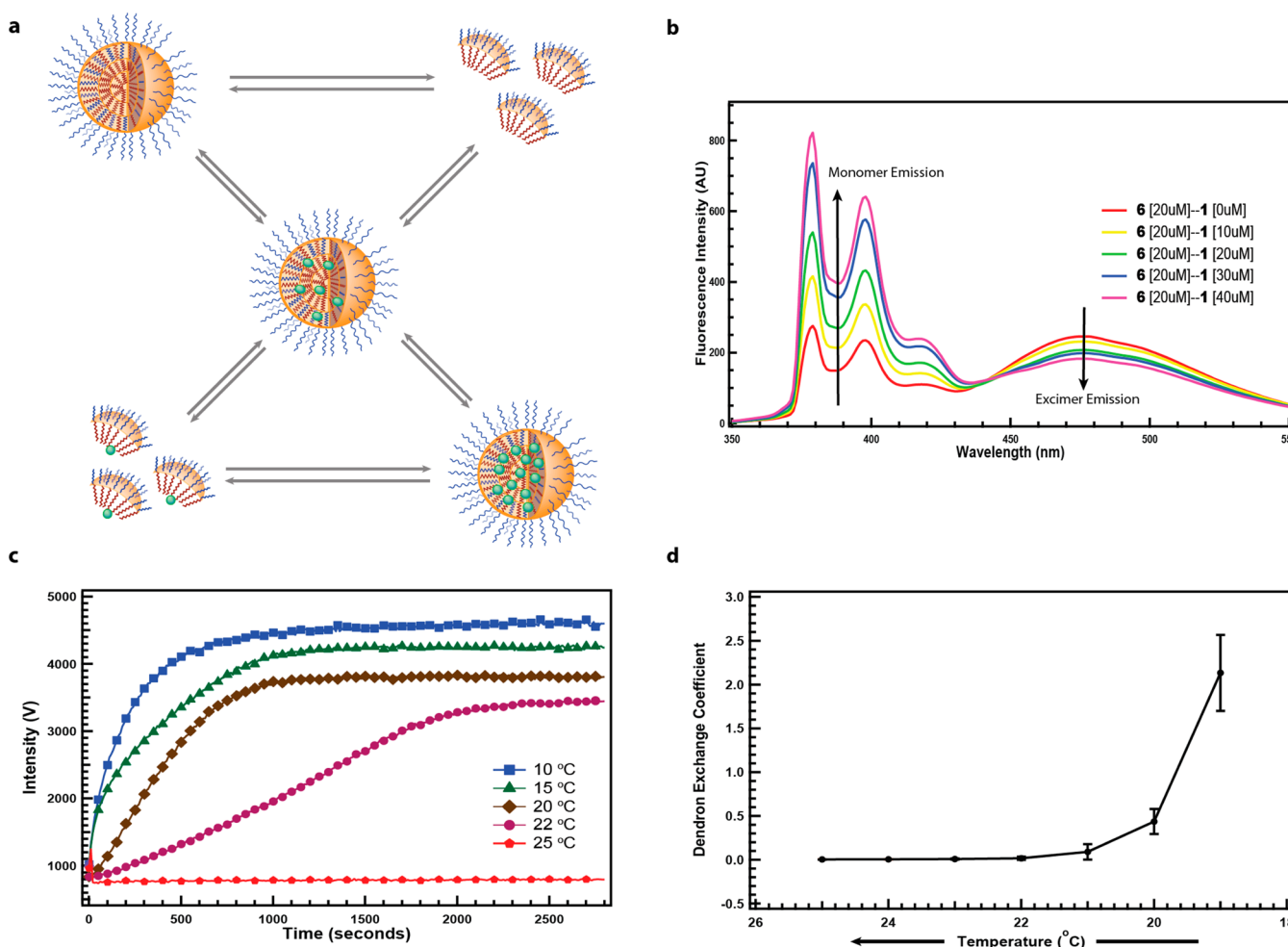
these dendrons are known to exhibit LCST behavior,<sup>17</sup> (ii) the monodisperse nature of the dendrons<sup>33,36–39</sup> provides the opportunity to systematically vary the structure of the building blocks of the amphiphilic assembly and investigate its effect upon the temperature-dependent host characteristics, and (iii) the amphiphilic assemblies from these dendrons can act as hosts for noncovalently binding guest molecules.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Aggregation Properties.** Facially amphiphilic dendrons, with a five-repeat OEG unit as the hydrophilic moiety and a decyl group as the lipophilic moiety, have been shown to organize into spherical assemblies in the aqueous phase.<sup>17</sup> Host–guest studies revealed that these assemblies contain a

[illegible]

temperature ( $\sim 160$  nm) (Figure 2a). Considering this observation, we carried out systematic temperature-dependent DLS studies for the dendron **1**. The results from these studies highlight a sharp transition in the size of the aggregate between 15 and 17.5 °C (Figure 2b). The PDI values of all assemblies were between 0.110 and 0.306 with correlation functions of  $>0.82$ . The correlation functions were slightly lower (0.70 and 0.71) for the smaller assemblies at the two lowest temperatures studied, 10 and 12.5 °C (Figure S2, Supporting Information). Note that the classical cloud point or the LCST transition for this molecule is 42 °C (Figure S7, Supporting Information)<sup>17</sup> and there seems to be a previously unobserved transition at a lower temperature. Interestingly, when the second- and third-generation dendrons (**2** and **3**) were investigated, no temperature-dependent size change was observed at lower temperatures within the temperature ranges investigated; the LCST values of these dendrons were 32 and 31 °C, respectively.<sup>17</sup> Thus, the following are the noteworthy features of this preliminary finding: (i) dendron **1** exhibits a macrophase separation, resulting in an anisotropic mixture at 40 °C, the so-



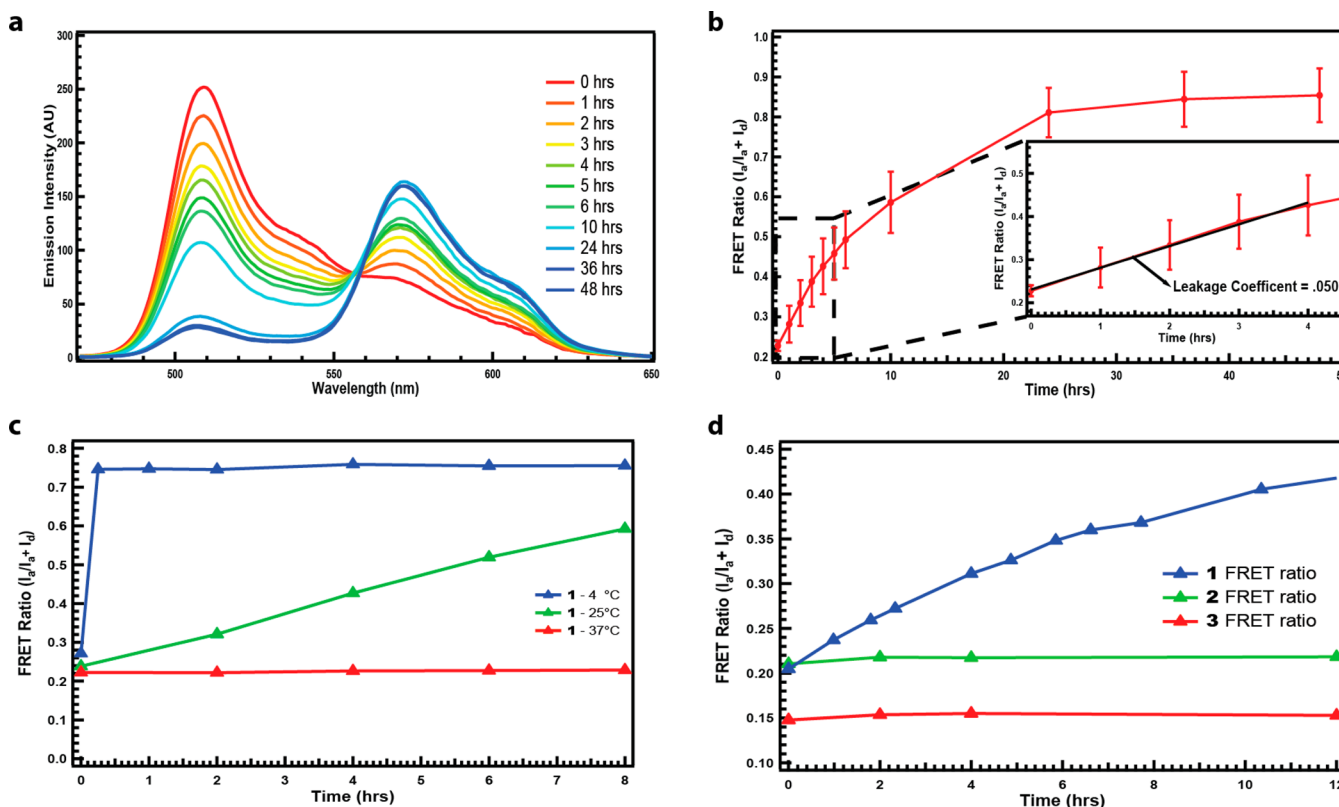
**Figure 3.** Dendron exchange via mixed micellar assemblies. Exchange rates are extracted using a covalently linked pyrene probe **6** in a mixed assembly experiment. (a) Dendritic supramolecular assemblies are in equilibrium with individual dendrons in solution; mixing **1** and **6** results in a mixed assembly (**1**\***6**), where the effective concentration of pyrene units will be reduced. (b) The change in the excimer/monomer ratio upon **1**\***6** formation allows us to directly monitor dendron exchange via time-lapse fluorescence measurements. (c) Mixing solutions of **1** and **6** at multiple temperatures while monitoring the pyrene monomer emission shows a distinct change in dendron exchange rates. (d) Ramping the temperature by 1 °C increments from 25 to 19 °C shows the dramatic change in the equilibrium between supramolecular assemblies and individual dendron units in solution. The change in assembly dynamics, coupled with the change in hydrodynamic radius, suggests the presence of two organizationally distinct assemblies below the LCST of the material.

called LCST, (ii) below the LCST, some higher order aggregation does occur, but the assembly does not exhibit any macrophase separation, (iii) far below the LCST, there exists a second, sub-LCST transition, resulting in smaller aggregates presumably due to greater hydration of the OEG units, and (iv) this three-phase system is unique to **1**, in comparison to second- and third-generation dendrons (**2** and **3**). We speculate that the higher number of amphiphilic units that are covalently tethered in these dendrons results in a larger energetic penalty for reorganizing the assembly formed at ambient temperature, thus preventing a sub-LCST transition.<sup>40,41</sup> It is critical then to understand the dynamic nature of the supramolecular assembly from the first-generation dendron, in comparison to the second- and third-generation facially amphiphilic dendrons.

**Temperature-Dependent Host Exchange.** At first glance, it seems obvious that a size change with decreasing temperature should dictate that the dendron host also exchanges. Note that our previous experiments do suggest that there would be a change in the size upon decrease in

temperature. However, once an assembly is at a particular temperature, we do not know whether or not the host molecule rapidly exchanges among the amphiphilic assemblies. Therefore, it is interesting to investigate whether host exchange dynamics is dependent on temperature. For this purpose, we synthesized a G1 dendron (**6**; Chart 2) with a pyrene moiety “clicked” at its focal point. Dendron **6** forms an assembly much like that of **1**, with the exception that we now have a covalently bound fluorescent probe at the interior of the aggregate with which we can monitor thermosensitivity of the host exchange. In the amphiphilic supramolecular assembly, pyrene units would be forced into close proximity. This state can be probed through the formation of an excited state dimer (excimer), which spectroscopically reveals itself through a broad emission peak with a large Stokes shift. If we mix the dendron **6** with the pyrene-less dendron **1** and if there were a rapid exchange of the dendron molecules among the aggregates, then the concentration of the pyrene units within an aggregate will decrease (Figure 3a). This decrease should result in reduced excimer emission and a corresponding increase in the emission that





**Figure 4.** (a) Excitation of DiO at 450 nm results in FRET, when a mixed assembly is present. (b) The leakage coefficient ( $\Lambda$ ) is derived from the acceptor–donor ratio as the slope of the FRET ratio (see inset for linear region of dye exchange). (c) The temperature sensitivity of **1** was shown to have an inverse effect on the guest exchange dynamics with exchange at 4 °C complete within 10 min and virtually no exchange observed at 37 °C. (d) Guest molecule mixing studies were performed with **1**–**3** to test any generation dependence on the exchange rates. Exchange was only observed for the first-generation dendron **1**.

corresponds to the pyrene monomer. To first investigate the viability of this experiment, we first mixed different concentrations of dendron **1** with a 20  $\mu$ M solution of **6** and monitored the pyrene fluorescence. Note that the pyrene excimer emission indeed decreases with a concurrent increase in the monomeric emission, when the concentration of **1** is increased in the solution (Figure 3b).

To allow for a direct correlation between dendron exchange rates and temperature sensitivity, we used time-lapse fluorescence, where we monitored the increase in monomer emission with time. Solutions of **1** and **6** (25  $\mu$ M) were brought to the target temperature ( $\pm 1$  °C) for 30 min prior to mixing. The solutions were then combined in the fluorescence cuvette holder at a pre-equilibrated temperature. The emission intensity at 379 nm (monomeric pyrene) was monitored with one measurement every 10 s (Figure 3c). The peak intensity at 379 nm increased rapidly, when the temperature was 10 °C. On the other hand, there was no change in the emission intensity at 25 °C. In other words, the dynamics of host exchange is faster at lower temperatures. If our hypothesis that the higher generation dendrons pay a larger energetic penalty for dissociating from the amphiphilic aggregate were correct, then those two dendrons should not exhibit host exchange at any temperature (or exhibit this behavior at even lower temperatures). Indeed, dendrons **2** and **3** did not exhibit any exchange over the temperature range of 10–25 °C, when the experiments were carried out with a mixture of these dendrons with the dendron **6** (Figure S5, Supporting Information).

These results further support the tighter association of the host molecules in the higher generation dendrons.

In analyzing the data in Figure 3c, we noticed not only that there was a strong temperature dependence upon the dendron exchange but also that the transition from a nonexchanging mixture to an exchanging mixture was rather sharp between 22.5 and 20 °C. Assuming first order, we calculated the rate constants at these temperatures using their half-lives and found that there was a significant increase in rate from 22.5 to 20 °C, where the rate constants obtained at these temperatures were  $8.5468 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $2.6557 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , respectively. The rate further increases with decreasing temperature and reaches  $8.557 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$  at 10 °C, which is an order of magnitude higher than the rate observed at 22.5 °C (Figure S8, Supporting Information). To independently investigate the sharpness of the transition observed in Figure 3c, from a static to a dynamic assembly, the temperature of a single mixed micelle solution was decreased from 25 to 19 °C by 1 °C increments. The **1**\***6** solution was allowed to equilibrate at each temperature, and the exchange coefficients were calculated. The transition from negligible dendron exchange to a very rapidly exchanging assembly occurs over a  $\sim 2$  °C range (Figure 3d). The slight discrepancy in the transition temperature range from the temperature ramping experiments and constant temperature mixing experiments is attributed to the possible difference in pre-equilibration times. Finally, to understand if the increase in dynamics of host exchange observed at lower temperatures (Figure 3c) is associated with any sub-LCST size transition, variable-temperature DLS was performed with assemblies from

6 and 1\*6. Surprisingly, assembly from 6 alone did not show a size transition at lower temperatures, presumably due the increased hydrophilicity in lipophilic chain due to pyrene. However, assembly from 1\*6 did show a temperature-dependent size transition, suggesting that the host 6 is indeed also dynamic at lower temperatures (Figure S10, Supporting Information).

**Guest Exchange Properties.** Considering the temperature-dependent assembly behavior, as well as host exchange, we were interested in investigating the implications of this behavior in guest exchange. We neither anticipated nor observed any significant difference in the extent of encapsulation of guest molecules based on minor temperature variations in the assembly. However, we were interested in identifying the implications of the temperature-dependent changes in the amphiphilic assembly upon the dynamics of guest exchange between the host and the bulk solvent, which is referred to as the encapsulation stability.<sup>42</sup> Note that the host–guest interactions in these amphiphilic assemblies are driven by solvophobic interactions. Therefore, if the solvation of the host molecule were to differ with temperature, then it should follow that the encapsulation stability would also be different. That is, the dynamics of guest exchange should be higher at lower temperatures, since the dendron becomes more hydrophilic at lower temperature. In terms of the general relationship between dynamics and temperature, this seems counterintuitive at first. However, when we account for the solvation of the host, this seems possible. The dynamics of guest exchange and thus the leakage coefficient can be measured using a recently developed fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) based method.<sup>42</sup> Briefly here, two different solutions of the host–guest assembly are generated: one containing a FRET donor dye as the guest molecule and the other containing the corresponding FRET acceptor guest molecule. When these two solutions are mixed, if there is a rapid guest exchange the FRET donor and acceptor guest molecules will result in the same supramolecular assembly; this can be discerned by a decrease in the donor emission with a concurrent increase in the acceptor emission, when the donor molecule is excited. If there is no guest exchange, there should be no evolution of the relative emission intensities with time.

In our experiments, we used 3,3'-di-octadecyloxacarboxyanine perchlorate (DiO, FRET donor) and 1,1'-di-octadecyl-3,3',3'-tetramethylindocarbocyanine perchlorate (DiI, FRET acceptor) as the lipophilic FRET pair. The dye molecules were encapsulated in 1 in separate solutions, referred to as 1-DiO and 1-DiI. The two solutions were then mixed, and the evolution of FRET was monitored over time (Figure 4a). Indeed, when the DiO molecule was selectively excited in the solution, the emission intensity from DiO decreased with time, while the emission from DiI increased. The leakage coefficient ( $\Lambda$ ), which is the slope of the linear fit of the FRET ratio over time at initial times, was found to be  $\Lambda = 0.05$  for 1 at 25 °C (Figure 4b). The FRET ratio is defined as  $I_a/(I_a + I_d)$ , where  $I_a$  and  $I_d$  are the intensities of the acceptor and donor emissions at their respective emission maxima.<sup>42,43</sup>

Considering our findings with temperature-dependent change in the size of the amphiphilic assembly, we investigated the dynamics of guest exchange in these assemblies at different temperatures. Mixing experiments utilizing 1-DiO and 1-DiI were first performed at 4 and 37 °C. Interestingly, an increase in the exchange dynamics of guest molecules was observed at 4 °C, as a complete guest exchange occurs in less than 10 min

with  $\Lambda > 1.897$ . Conversely, essentially no FRET evolution was observed at 37 °C, which affords  $\Lambda \leq 0.001$ . Although exchange dynamics is typically expected to be faster at higher temperatures, note that the guest exchange is extremely rapid at lower temperatures and nonexistent at higher temperatures in this assembly in the aqueous phase. This is taken to indicate that the guest molecule exchange is heavily influenced by the hydration state of OEG for the first-generation dendron 1 (Figure 4c).

In order to further test our hypothesis that the temperature-dependent size changes and guest exchange dynamics are likely due to differences in hydration of the OEG units, we tested the temperature-dependent studies with two control dendrons, the carboxylate dendron 4 and the zwitterionic dendron 5. These dendrons are structurally similar to 1, except that the hydrophilic OEG unit is replaced with carboxylate and zwitterionic moieties, respectively. Both 4 and 5 self-assemble into micelle-like aggregates, which are capable of sequestering guest molecules. Dendron 4 was shown to be temperature insensitive with respect to both aggregate size and encapsulation stability (Figure S3, Supporting Information). It should be noted that, as a polyelectrolyte, counterion effects could have significant effects on the solution properties of 4. Dendron 5 addresses this concern, as it is a neutral zwitterionic molecule that should not be affected by changes in temperature. Theoretically, both dendrons should be insensitive to any hydrogen-bonding effects, as the interfacial interaction with water is strong enough not to be affected in the temperature range of this study. We therefore expect no size change as a function of temperature or inverse temperature dependence on guest exchange. We were gratified to observe no difference in assembly size with temperature. Similarly, the FRET-based guest exchange studies with 5 revealed that no guest exchange is observed at room temperature or at lower temperatures. Slightly elevated guest exchange was observed for higher temperatures, most likely due to the classical increased diffusion at higher temperature (Figure S4, Supporting Information).

Guest exchange experiments for the higher generation dendrons 2 and 3 showed no FRET evolution with time, indicating that the lipophilic guest molecules are stably encapsulated in these amphiphilic assemblies (Figure 4d). This exchange dynamics, or lack thereof, was found to be temperature insensitive, suggesting that the host properties of higher generation dendrons are not affected by the possible increased hydration of OEG. The insensitivity of the larger dendrons is most likely correlated to a larger energetic penalty of rearrangement, which has the effect of providing a stable hydrophobic environment for guest encapsulation. The difference in guest encapsulation stability of 1 can be explained by considering the two limiting scenarios for the dynamics of guest exchange. The first scenario is where the guest molecules are able to diffuse in and out of the assembly through Fickian diffusion, resulting in an unassisted guest exchange among the host molecules present in solution. The second scenario involves a dynamic exchange of individual dendrons among the aggregates, where a dendron dissociates from an aggregate and the monomeric form then reassembles with one of the other aggregates. Here guest molecules, closely associated with an exchanging amphiphilic dendron, could be simultaneously transported until a recombination event occurs with another assembly. This process would also manifest itself as a guest exchange with respect to the FRET-based measurement. It is also important to note that these processes are not mutually

exclusive. In addition, the latter scenario would be consistent with our hypothesis that the larger dendrons afford stable encapsulation, because there is a larger energetic penalty for molecular rearrangement.

The dynamic and static nature of dendrons observed from the host exchange as well as the guest exchange experiments below and above a specific temperature could be viewed as a sub-LCST transition, on the basis of a phenomenon that occurs well below the macrophase separation temperature defined by the LCST (Figure 1). The presence of a sub-LCST in this system and the effect it has upon the host–guest capabilities of the dendron assembly illustrate the importance of the temperature-mediated properties of OEG-based supramolecular assemblies. Further computational and spectroscopic studies on these systems are warranted for an even greater understanding of the underlying physical properties affecting OEG hydration and supramolecular behavior.

## CONCLUSIONS

A study of amphiphilic supramolecular assemblies, containing OEG units as hydrophilic functionalities, at temperatures below their LCST reveals that there is also a possibility of sub-LCST transitions in these supramolecular assemblies. We found the following. (i) The size of the supramolecular assemblies can significantly change in response to temperature variations. This is attributed to the enhanced hydration of the OEG units in the amphiphilic dendron. (ii) The size change and the ensuing temperature-dependent variations in the host–guest properties of the dendrons is unique to the first-generation dendron. Structurally similar, but larger, second- and third-generation dendrons do not exhibit these features. We speculate that the higher number of amphiphilic units that are covalently tethered in these dendrons results in a larger energetic penalty for reorganizing the assembly formed at ambient temperature. (iii) Concurrent with the temperature-dependent size change, the guest encapsulation stability of the dendrons also decreases with decreasing temperature. While guest molecules are stably encapsulated at ambient temperature, the dynamics of guest exchange is much faster at lower temperatures. (iv) In addition to the rapid guest exchange at lower temperatures, the dendritic host also rapidly exchanges at low temperatures. When analyzing the temperature at which the dendritic host transitions from being in a static assembly to a dynamic one, we identified that there is a rather sharp transition temperature, which we call a sub-LCST transition temperature (Figure 1). The fact that this temperature-dependent host exchange dynamics is present in **1**, but not in **2** and **3**, further supports the hypothesis that there is a larger energetic penalty for reorganizing the assembly in higher generation dendrons. Amphiphilic assemblies have been of interest for a variety of applications. Ethylene glycol based amphiphilic systems are often targeted for biological applications, because these systems are known to provide enhanced circulation times and nonfouling hydrophilic surfaces.<sup>13,44,45</sup> The commonly anticipated temperature-dependence feature in these assemblies involves the macroscopic phase separation of these assemblies from solution, often described as the LCST. The findings here that there can be temperature-dependent transitions in these amphiphilic assemblies well below their LCST and that these sub-LCST transitions have a significant impact on the host–guest properties of the assemblies, will have important implications in the design and utility of such amphiphilic molecules in these applications.

## ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### Supporting Information

Text, figures, and tables giving synthetic procedures and data from NMR, MS, fluorescence, and DLS. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

## AUTHOR INFORMATION

### Corresponding Author

[thai@chem.umass.edu](mailto:thai@chem.umass.edu)

### Author Contributions

<sup>†</sup>J.M.F. and K.R.R. contributed equally.

### Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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