

NO-A106 700

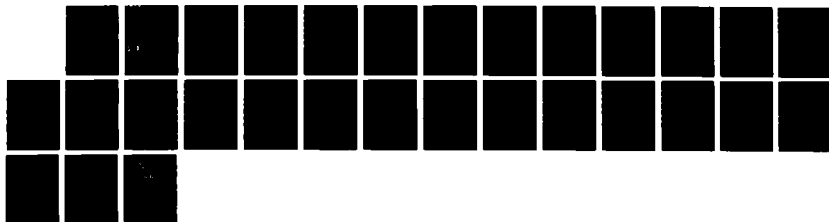
POLY-GAMMA-BENZYL-L-GLUTAMATE: ORDER PARAMETER ORIENTED
GEL AND NOVEL DERIVATIVES(U) CONNECTICUT UNIV STORRS
DEPT OF CHEMISTRY 14 OCT 87 TR-6 N00014-86-K-0772

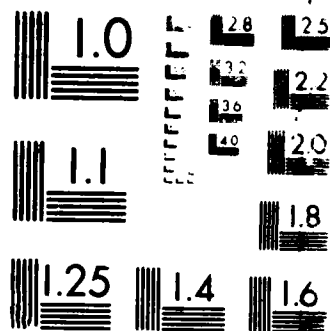
1/1

UNCLASSIFIED

F/B 7/6

ML





MICROSCOPE RESOLUTION TEST CHART
 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

AD-A186 780

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH
CONTRACT NO. N00014-86-K-0772
TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 6

Poly- γ -Benzyl-L-Glutamate: Order Parameter,
Oriented Gel, and Novel Derivatives

by

M. D. Poliks, Y. W. Park, and E. T. Samulski

Liquid Crystalline Polymer Research Center
Institute of Materials Science, U-136
The University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06268

Prepared for Publication

in

the Proceedings of
The 1987 International Conference on
Liquid Crystal Polymers
Bordeaux, FRANCE

October 14, 1987

REPRODUCTION IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS PERMITTED FOR ANY
PURPOSE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE
AND SALE; ITS DISTRIBUTION IS UNLIMITED.

DTIC
SELECTED
OCT 28 1987
S D

87 10 22 100

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1a REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified			1b RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS None	
2a SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY			3 DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for Public Release, Distribution Unlimited	
2b DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE				
4 PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) Technical Report No. 6			5 MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)	
6a NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION University of Connecticut		6b OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)	7a NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research	
6c ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) 97 N. Eagleville Road Storrs, CT 06268		7b ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) 800 North Quincy Avenue Arlington, VA 22217		
8a NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research		8b OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable) ONR	9 PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER N00014-86-K-0772	
8c ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) 800 North Quincy Avenue Arlington, VA 22217		10 SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS		
		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO	PROJECT NO	TASK NO
				WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO
11 TITLE (Include Security Classification) POLY-γ-BENZYL-L-GLUTAMATE: ORDER PARAMETER, ORIENTED GEL, AND NOVEL DERIVATIVES				
12 PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Mark D. Poliks, Young W. Park, and Edward T. Samulski				
13a TYPE OF REPORT Interim	13b TIME COVERED FROM 10/01/87 TO 10/14/87		14 DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) 1987-10-14	15 PAGE COUNT 28
16 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION Proceedings of the 1987 International Conference on Liquid Crystal Polymers, Bordeaux, FRANCE				
17 COSATI CODES			18 SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) Liquid Crystalline Polymers, PBLG, Deuterium NMR^c	
FIELD	GROUP	SUB GROUP		
19 ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) Abstract Deuterium NMR is used to indicate the degree of ordering of the PBLG helix axis in lyotropic phases. Sources of difficulty when comparisons are made with theory are emphasized. The preparation of magnetically oriented gels of PBLG in benzyl alcohol is described. Delineation of the phase boundaries with NMR probes is a convenient way to monitor the gelation process. The synthesis and properties of PBLG having the benzyl ester exchanged for oligomers of ethylene glycol is presented.				
20 DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT ☒ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☐ SAME AS RPT ☐ DTIC USERS			21 ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	
22a NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL Dr. Kenneth J. Wynne			22b TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) 202-696-4410	22c OFFICE SYMBOL ONR

POLY- γ -BENZYL-L-GLUTAMATE: ORDER PARAMETER, ORIENTED GEL, AND NOVEL DERIVATIVES

MARK D. POLIKS, YOUNG W. PARK and
EDWARD T. SAMULSKI

Department of Chemistry & Institute of Materials Science U-136,
University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268, U.S.A.

Abstract Deuterium NMR is used to indicate the degree of ordering of the PBLG helix axis in lyotropic phases. Sources of difficulty when comparisons are made with theory are emphasized. The preparation of magnetically oriented gels of PBLG in benzyl alcohol is described. Delineation of the phase boundaries with NMR probes is a convenient way to monitor the gelation process. The synthesis and properties of PBLG having the benzyl ester exchanged for oligomers of ethylene glycol is presented.

INTRODUCTION

Synthesized almost 50 years ago at the Courtaulds Ltd. Research Laboratory in Maidenhead, England, in an effort to develop a man-made polymer fiber that would be competitive with natural fibers such as wool, poly- γ -benzyl-L-glutamate (PBLG) was the first synthetic polymer to exhibit a liquid crystalline phase.¹ In spite of its age, PBLG continues to serve as the prototypical example when new aspects of liquid crystallinity in polymers are demonstrated. Its versatility and relative ease of utilization are due in part to the inherent stability of the α -helical conformation that the polypeptide backbone adopts. PBLG's solubility in a large number of common organic solvents also facilitates investigations. It forms a lyotropic mesophase when its concentration Φ exceeds a critical value Φ_A .^{2,4} (Φ_A is dependent on the degree of polymerization, i.e., it depends on the aspect ratio of the rod-like macromolecule.)³ Solutions exhibit a two-phase regime $\Phi_A < \Phi < \Phi_B$



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

A-1

and above Φ_B the equilibrium texture in the homogeneous mesophase is cholesteric: the α -helix is a chiral molecule.⁴

Herein we consider three aspects of PBLG liquid crystals: 1. The order parameter of the helix axis in the (induced nematic) mesophase of PBLG in a magnetic field; 2. The nature of the gel phase exhibited by PBLG in benzyl alcohol when gelation occurs in a magnetic field; 3. New derivatives of PBLG produced by exchanging the benzyl ester terminus of its sidechain with oligomers of mono-methoxy ethylene glycols: Poly-(ethylene glycol)_n-L-glutamate (P-nEGLG), where $n = 1, 2, 3$, and 4.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. HELIX ORDER PARAMETER

Deuterium NMR in oriented uniaxial liquid crystals is a powerful and direct method for investigating molecular ordering. The deuterium NMR spectrum of a labelled molecule exhibits a doublet for each type of deuteron. This quadrupolar splitting is a result of the anisotropic molecular motion in the liquid crystal. In contrast with isotropic liquids wherein a single resonance would be observed, the electric field gradient (efg) at the deuterium nucleus is not averaged to zero in liquid crystal-line fluids and the deuterium quadrupole moment couples with this residual field gradient lifting the degeneracy of the two Zeeman transitions ($m = -1 \rightarrow 0$; $m = 0 \rightarrow +1$) of this spin $I = 1$ nucleus. The frequency difference between the resulting doublet resonances, i.e., the quadrupolar splitting $\Delta\nu$, is a direct measure of the motional anisotropy of the vector along the principal component of the efg tensor. To a good approximation this vector is coincident with the covalent bond to the deuterium atom, e.g., the C-D, N-D, etc. bonds in organic mole-

cules. (Reference⁵ gives a review of the deuterium NMR techniques.)

The assumption of an axially symmetric efg tensor with the principal value of the quadrupolar interaction directed along the bond yields a simple relationship between the observed quadrupolar splitting and the bond orientational order parameter:

$$\Delta\nu = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e^2 q Q}{h} S_{bond} \quad (1)$$

The quadrupolar interaction constant $q_{bond} = e^2 q Q / h$; $S_{bond} = \langle P_2(\cos \beta) \rangle$, where β is the angle between the optic axis of the sample (the nematic director) and the bond. The brackets $\langle \rangle$ signify an average over molecular reorientational diffusion.

Deuterium Labelled PBLG

In the current study, we have exchanged the amide hydrogen in the PBLG helix backbone with deuterium using trifluoroacetic acid- d_1 . As we are interested in determining the order parameter of the helix axis, the quadrupolar interaction tensor must be transformed from the N-D bond to the helix axis. However, as η , the asymmetry parameter of the N-D efg tensor in the amide is not negligible, the following transformation is required:

$$q_{hh} = q_{11} \left(\cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta) \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi \right) - \frac{1}{2} (1 + \eta) \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi \quad (2)$$

The 1,2,3-axis system is defined in reference 6. The helix order parameter can be determined with

$$S_{helix} = \Delta\nu / \frac{3}{2} q_{hh} \quad (3)$$

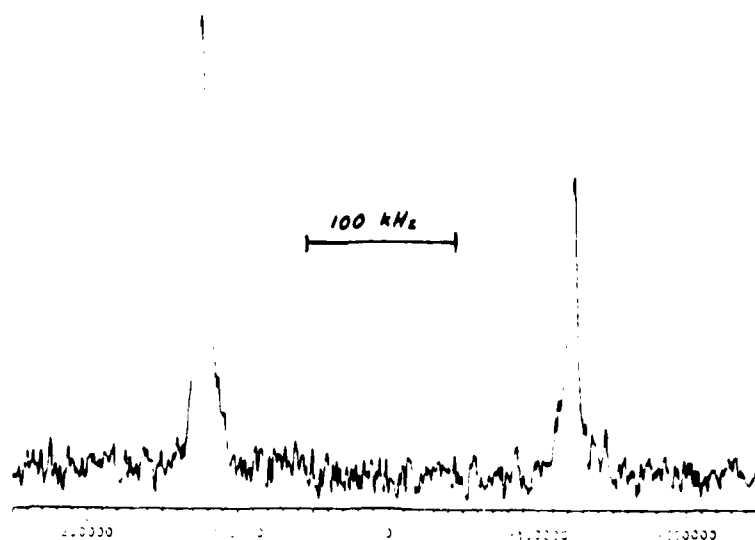


Fig. 1 Deuterium NMR spectrum of PBLG- d_1 in solution

Figure 1 shows the deuterium NMR spectrum of PBLG- d_1 (MW = 190,000) dissolved ($\Phi = 0.2$) in chloroform at 300 K. The observed quadrupolar splitting is 248.0 kHz. In order to extract S_{helix} values for q_{hh} and η are required. In 1970 Chapman, Campbell and McLauchlan⁶ suggested a value of $q_{hh} = 192.9$ kHz on the basis of single crystal studies of deuteriated urea: ($q_{11} = 210.8$ and $\eta = 0.139$ with eqn (2)). These values in conjunction with $\theta = 14.1^\circ$, $\phi = 0^\circ$ were recently used by Yamazaki and Abe⁷ to obtain S_{helix} in PBLG- d_1 liquid crystals. Moreover, these researchers contrasted their observations with various theoretical predictions of the ϕ -dependence of the helix order parameter. In all instances, the experimental S_{helix} is significantly smaller than predicted values. There is always the usual disclaimer: a polydisperse MW distribution for PBLG (i.e., a mixture containing a variety of axial ratios) prevents rigorous comparisons of experiment with theory. However, even though this is valid concern there are other considerations that could influence the prescription for deriving S_{helix} .

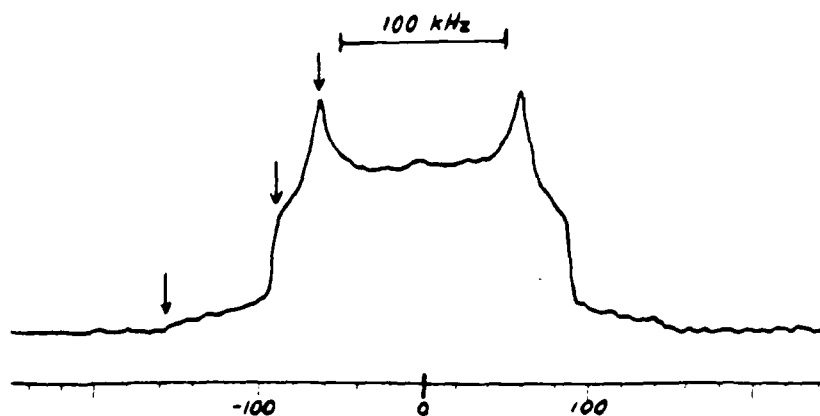


Fig. 2 Solid state deuterium NMR spectrum of PBLG- d_1

Is it appropriate to use the urea single crystal data to compute q_{hh} ? This question can be addressed directly. Figure 2 shows the solid state deuterium NMR spectrum for a random fibrous sample of PBLG- d_1 . The discontinuities in the intensity directly yield the diagonal elements of the quadrupolar interaction tensor and the asymmetry parameter: We observe from the spectrum values of 201.9, -81.3 and -120.4 kHz for q_{11} , q_{22} and q_{33} respectively; $\eta = 0.194$. This translates with eqn (2) into $q_{hh} = 185.1$ kHz. In other words, we may anticipate a 4 - 5% increase in the observed values for S_{helix} over that reported by Yamazaki and Abe with our experimental efg tensor of PBLG- d_1 . From the data in Figure 1 we find $S_{helix} = 0.89$ for the q_{hh} value above. It is also possible to check the transformation (θ, φ) by observing uniaxial solid films of labelled PBLG with the magnetic field parallel to the helix axis. This work is in progress.

Concluding Remarks

Is it conceivable, for example, that dynamic helix flexing could be averaging q_{hh} further and, if properly accounted for, would lead to larger values of S_{helix} ? Such motion would necessitate a modification of the transformation of the efg tensor from the N-D bond to the helix axis:

$$q_{hh} = q_{ll} \left[\langle \cos^2\theta \rangle - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \eta) \langle \sin^2\theta \cos^2\varphi \rangle - \frac{1}{2}(1 + \eta) \langle \sin^2\theta \sin^2\varphi \rangle \right] \quad (4)$$

Here the brackets symbolize an average over hypothetical undulations of the helix. How might such averaging be confirmed experimentally? Clearly such motion would be damped to insignificance in a solid state consisting of close-packed helices, and the experiment on uniaxial solids suggested above would not detect a reduced q_{hh} . Nevertheless, it would be desirable to examine highly oriented, isolated PBLG helices in a solvent to resolve this and remove the uncertainties in S_{helix} determined by deuterium NMR. Perhaps the oriented gel phase described in the next section is a reasonable starting point to experimentally quantify the extent of any helix flexing in PBLG.

Having just hypothesized a possible problem with the deuterium NMR experiment, we are very doubtful that such significant corrections to the experimental q_{ii} and thus to the derivation of S_{helix} will be found. And, it is also doubtful that the large discrepancy between theory and experiment reported by Yamazaki and Abe⁷ can be attributed to polydispersity. Either there are fundamental problems with theory or the observed Δv is being further averaged by another mode of motion intrinsic to the PBLG mesophase. Theoretical values of S_{helix} ^{8,9} are derived from a thermodynamic analysis of the hard rod system. They do not include possible dynamical effects such as director fluctuations (which lead via averaging similar to that expressed in eqn. (4) to lowering of the observed S_{helix}). Warner¹⁰ has emphasized that this contribution to the apparent order parameter accounts for the discrepancy between experiment and theory in thermotropic mesogens. In all probability these modes are operative in the PBLG liquid crystal lower-

ing measured S_{helix} and preventing a quantitative comparison with thermodynamic predictions. Director fluctuations will always influence observations on bulk samples and must be properly accounted for when interpreting order parameters.

2. ORIENTED PBLG GELS

Gelation in macromolecular systems continues to challenge theorists and experimentalists. One central problem in non-covalently cross-linked gels is the nature of the cohesion between polymer chains that leads to a 3-dimensional gel network. A striking characteristic of many of these networks is that they can be reversibly transformed (via temperature and/or solvent) from a gel to a solution consisting of isolated macromolecules. Frequently micro-crystalline "crosslinks" are invoked to explain this reversible phase transformation. Herein we describe a procedure for forming an equilibrium uniaxial gel. The high symmetry during the course of the phase transition may make uniaxial gels more amenable to detailed experimental investigation aimed at elucidating the gelation mechanism.

PBLG gels have been studied for a number of years; Reference 11 gives a recent entry to the literature. Early on in the course of studying PBLG liquid crystals it was found that the cholesteric twist (helicoidal supramolecular structure) could be unwound in an external magnetic field¹² and that oriented uniaxial films could be fabricated by evaporating PBLG solutions in a field.^{13,14} The magnetic orientation mechanism has been briefly reviewed recently by Samulski.¹⁵ Prompted by work on PBLG-benzyl alcohol (BA) gels by Hill and Donald,¹⁶ we decided to explore the feasibility of preparing a uniaxial gel by cooling the magnetically aligned liquid crystal phase of PBLG into the gel state.

Deuterium NMR Probes

In this study, perdeuterated benzene (C_6D_6) is dissolved in the PBLG-BA solutions (1%/wt.), and its average orientational order is monitored with deuterium NMR. The C_6 symmetry of the probe along with the assumption of an axially symmetric electric field gradient (tensor with principal values along the $C - D$ bond), modifies the simple relationship given in eqn. (1) for the observed quadrupolar splitting by a factor of 1/2:

$$\Delta\nu = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e^2 q Q}{h} \frac{1}{2} S \quad (5)$$

S is orientational order parameter of the C_6D_6 symmetry axis. As indicated in the previous section the brackets $\langle \rangle$ signify an average over probe molecular reorientational diffusion. (The factor $\frac{1}{2}$ indicates that the symmetry axis of the quadrupolar interaction, i.e., the $C - D$ bond vector, is perpendicular to the C_6 -axis.) The quadrupolar coupling constant $e^2 q Q/h = 196$ kHz.¹⁷ Hence a measure of $\Delta\nu$ is a measure of the probe order parameter, which in turn, is proportional to the average orientational order the probe samples in the anisotropic fluid.

In the PBLG phases $\Delta\nu$ is an indirect indicator of the orientational order of the PBLG helices. The probe gets its net anisotropic orientation via collisions with the aligned PBLG helices. (The major component of the solution, the solvent BA, is similarly oriented.^{18,19}) Relating the observed $\Delta\nu$ of the probe to a quantitative measure of the PBLG orientational order itself is not really feasible. The former involves a complex average over sites with very different degrees of orientational order. That is, one is faced with a chemical exchange of the probe between essentially isotropic environments removed from the PBLG and anisotropic sites proximate to the polymer. This serious difficulty does not invalidate the probe technique, however. In general, the behavior

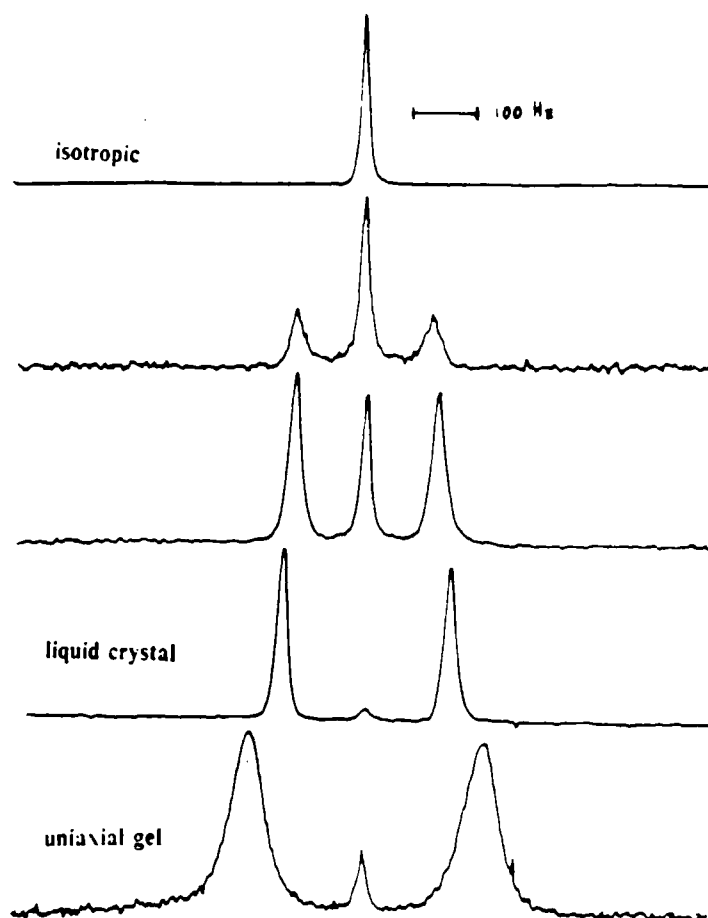


Fig. 3 Deuterium NMR spectrum of benzene- d_6 probe (1%)

of $\Delta\nu$ observed with guest probes reflects the average environment of the host⁵ and we exploit this finding to monitor the PBLG-BA system via the benzene probe.

Figure 3 shows representative deuterium NMR spectra of C_6D_6 (1%) dissolved in PBLG-BA solutions. At elevated temperature ($T > 350K$), a single resonance is observed: the sample is isotropic. The existence of the isotropic phase was confirmed by optical polarized light microscopy at this temperature. On lowering the temperature, a quadrupolar splitting appears, increasing in intensity (at the expense of

the isotropic resonance). At 320K the entire sample is essentially a homogeneous, uniformly aligned liquid crystal. (The small residual isotropic resonance only accounts for 1% of the probe and is attributed to the fact that the concentration of PBLG in the solution is not quite above the critical concentration (Φ_B) for liquid crystal formation.) If the temperature is further decreased $\Delta\nu$ increases reflecting improved PBLG orientational ordering. At 308K the gel forms (on cooling), and there is an abrupt change in the character of the probe NMR spectrum. The linewidth of the resonance increases and there is a discontinuous increase in $\Delta\nu$ at the mesophase-gel transition.

The gel spectrum exhibits the $(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \Omega - \frac{1}{2})$ dependence expected for a dynamically averaged uniaxial system. This is also consonant with the line width of the C_6D_6 probe found in an isotropic gel (formed in the absence of a field). These observations suggest that the increased line width in the gel is indicative of a superposition of (uniaxial) environments with rapid averaging of probe interactions within each but encumbered probe communication between environments.

The probe NMR observations are summarized in Figure 4 where $\Delta\nu$ and the linewidths are plotted versus the temperature. A marked hysteresis is observed for the mesophase-gel transition. This appears to reflect previously reported observations: there is evidence that more than one gel phase may be induced in the PBLG-BA system depending on the thermal history of the sample.²⁰ In Figure 5 the relative amounts of isotropic (singlet) and anisotropic (quadrupolar doublet) signal is shown versus the temperature. This is a convenient, quantitative indicator of the wide biphasic regime known to occur in the PBLG-BA solutions. The hysteresis between heating and cooling is evident in the figure and the temperature range of the homogeneous mesophase ($\Phi > \Phi_B$ with no isotropic singlet) between the biphasic ($\Phi_A < \Phi < \Phi_B$) and the gel is indicated on the figure.

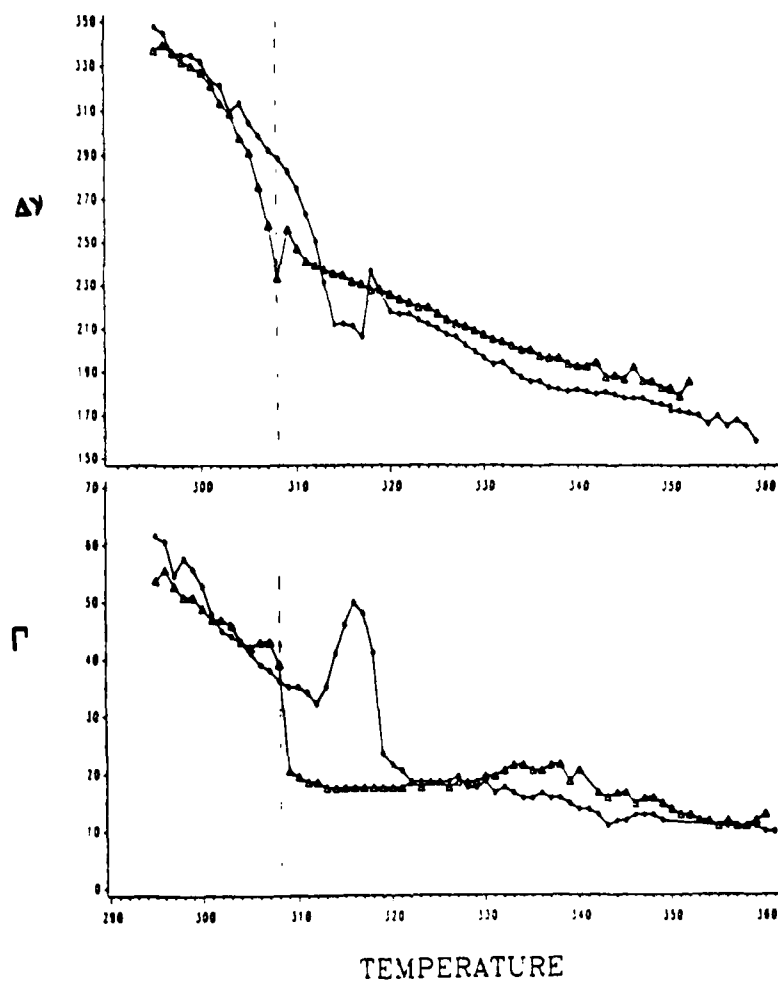


Fig. 4 Quadrupolar splittings and linewidths versus temperature

X-ray Diffraction

The NMR data is indicative of an oriented uniaxial phase in both the liquid crystal and the gel states. Previous work with the PBLG liquid crystal shows that the diamagnetic anisotropy of PBLG is positive (the helices align parallel to the field) and hence we anticipate a gel phase wherein the PBLG helices are aligned approximately parallel to one

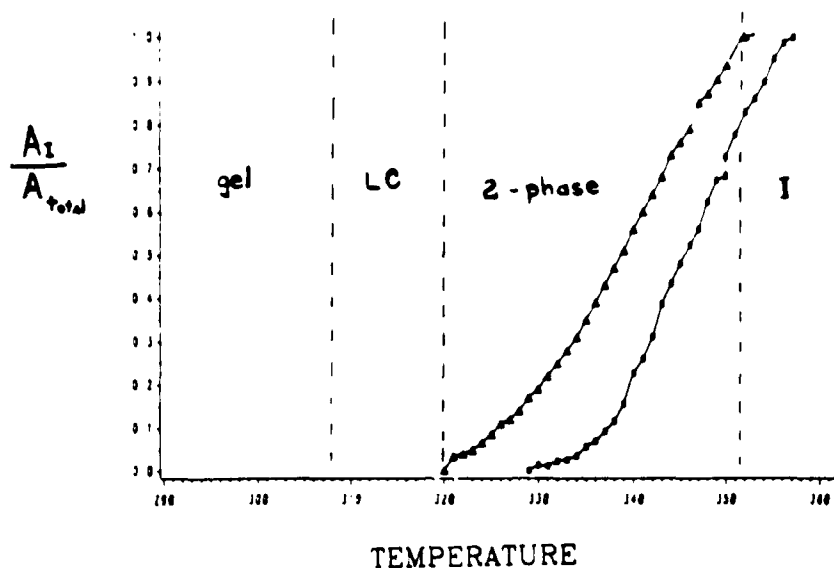


Fig. 5 Relative amounts of isotropic and anisotropic signal

another and the magnetic field. This was confirmed experimentally with x-ray diffraction. The equatorial scattering could be indexed on an approximate hexagonal lattice. The diffraction pattern taken from this oriented gel was essentially the same as that reported in 1967 by Parry and Elliott for swollen fibers.²¹ Their interpretation of the diffraction data centered about specific sidechain interactions between neighboring helices -- stacks of the planar phenyl rings terminating the sidechains were thought to exist on the periphery of the helical backbone. Evidence of comparable unit cell dimensions have been obtained by Sasaki in unoriented gels.²⁰

Concluding Remarks

We have demonstrated that a uniaxial gel will form in the PBLG-BA solution if it is cooled in a magnetic field. This differs from other (mechanically) oriented gels in that it is an equilibrium uniaxial phase and will retain its orientation when removed from the field. The PBLG concentration Φ must be in excess of the critical concentration for liq-

uid crystal formation, however. We failed to get oriented gels for $\Phi < \Phi_A$. The probe NMR linewidth in the gel could be indicative of a heterogeneous phase (on the scale of microns). The scale is inferred by assuming a probe diffusion constant of $10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ and a diffusion time on the order of the inverse (average) quadrupolar interaction ($\Delta\nu^{-1} \propto 10^{-2} \text{ sec}$), yielding the rms diffusion distance 10^{-4} cm . A crystal-solvate with heterogeneity (inter-crystallite separations) of these dimensions could account for the observations.

In the PBLG system liquid crystal formation is a prerequisite for orientation. We hypothesize, however, that this does not have to be a limiting prerequisite. It is conceivable, for example, that if gelation occurs via micro-crystallite formation, such crystallites may be very mobile in the early stages of gelation in conventional (flexible) polymers. Concomitantly, suppose that the micro-crystallites are sufficiently diamagnetically anisotropic to orient in a magnetic field re-organizing the otherwise random pendant polymer chains. In such cases magnetically oriented gels could form in systems which do not exhibit a liquid crystalline phase. This hypothesis is worth further investigation.

In fact, Hartmann²² has shown that the Durham precursor to polyacetylene may be a good candidate for testing this hypothesis. He showed that solutions of the precursor polymer will gel during the transformation reaction that yields polyacetylene. And moreover, if this transformation is carried out slowly in a magnetic field, there is x-ray evidence for a partially oriented, solid polyacetylene film wherein the chains are aligned parallel to the field direction. This coupling of a polymer conformational transition with orientation was reported over a decade ago for a poly-L-lysine HBr solutions in a magnetic field.²³

In general, the possibility of forming equilibrium uniaxial gels should

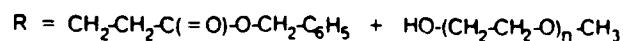
facilitate a detailed investigation of the gelation mechanism. One may also anticipate such gels to exhibit anisotropic physical properties (e.g., elastic moduli^{11,16}). In the PBLG gels considered here, the very high degree of polypeptide orientation in the gel state indicates that these uniaxial gels could yield ideal limiting values of α -helix orientation dependent molecular attributes (dichroic ratios, second rank tensorial NMR interactions, etc.). As indicated in Section 1, such attributes are essential for quantitative helix orientational order parameter determinations in polymer liquid crystals.

3. ETHYLENE GLYCOL DERIVATIVES OF PBLG

The long range molecular order in polymeric liquid crystals makes it possible to study subtle aspects of the polymer itself. In particular, the role of the sidechain on the exterior of the helical polypeptides can be examined.^{18,19} New derivatives of PBLG produced by exchanging the benzyl ester terminus of its sidechain with oligomers of mono-methoxy ethylene glycols were prepared. The effect of the sidechain length on thermal properties and molecular packing in the solid state, and cholesteric pitch and secondary structure in lyotropic liquid crystals was examined.

Polymer Synthesis

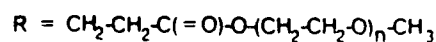
Poly (L-glutamates) with ethylene glycol oligomer side chains were prepared by transesterification of poly- γ -benzyl L-glutamate with monomethoxy (and monomethoxy- d_3) terminated ethylene glycol oligomers in 1,2-dichloroethane with p-toluene sulfonic acid as a catalyst (Scheme 1). The monomethoxy terminated ethylene glycol oligomer were prepared by etherification of ethylene glycol oligomer sodium salts with iodomethane. The synthetic details will be published separately.



PBLG

PTSA catalyst

in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl-CH}_2\text{Cl}$



P-nEGLG

$n = 1, 2, 3, 4$

Scheme 1 Synthesis of poly (methoxy n-ethylene glycol L-glutamate)s

Characterization of Solid P-nEGLGs

The structures of α -helical P-nEGLG with various sidechain lengths ($n=1-4$) were confirmed by proton NMR. Figure 6 shows the differential scanning calorimetry of the P-nEGLGs with PBLG as a reference.

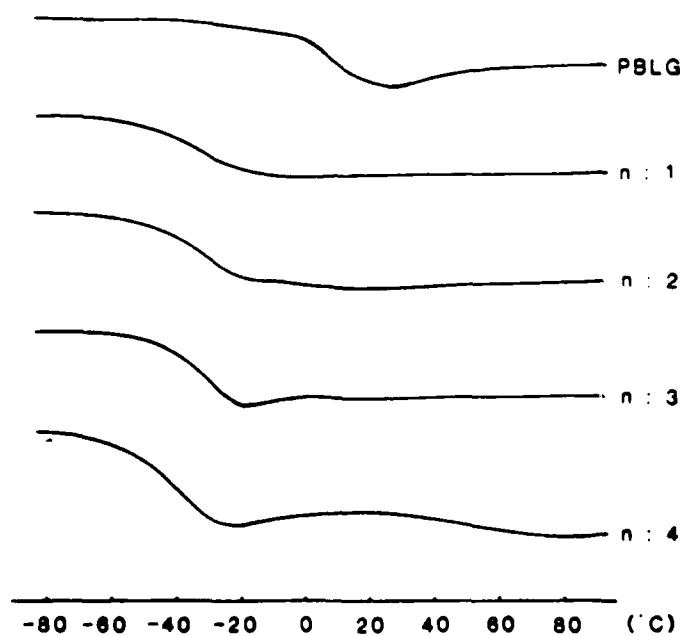


Fig. 6 DSC diagram of P-nEGLG in the region of T_g

In contrast with PBLG which shows a T_g near room temperature, the flexible ethylene glycol sidechains melt at about -30°C ; the transition is more exaggerated the longer n is.

Oriented fibers of P-nEGLG show characteristic X-ray diffraction^{13,14} and allow determination of the d_{100} spacing of the nearly hexagonally packed polypeptides. Of particular interest is the behavior of d_{100} with increasing n . Earlier work by Watanabe *et al.*²⁴ on poly(n -alkyl-L-glutamates) showed a strong dependence on the number of atoms a in the sidechain in the range $4 \leq a \leq 12$. Figure 7 illustrates that the P-nEGLGs exhibit only a small increase in d_{100} in the same range of a . These findings suggest that the effective radius of the polypeptide does not increase with a as rapidly in the ethylene oxide sidechain as in the case of the alkyl sidechain. Qualitatively these two sidechains differ in

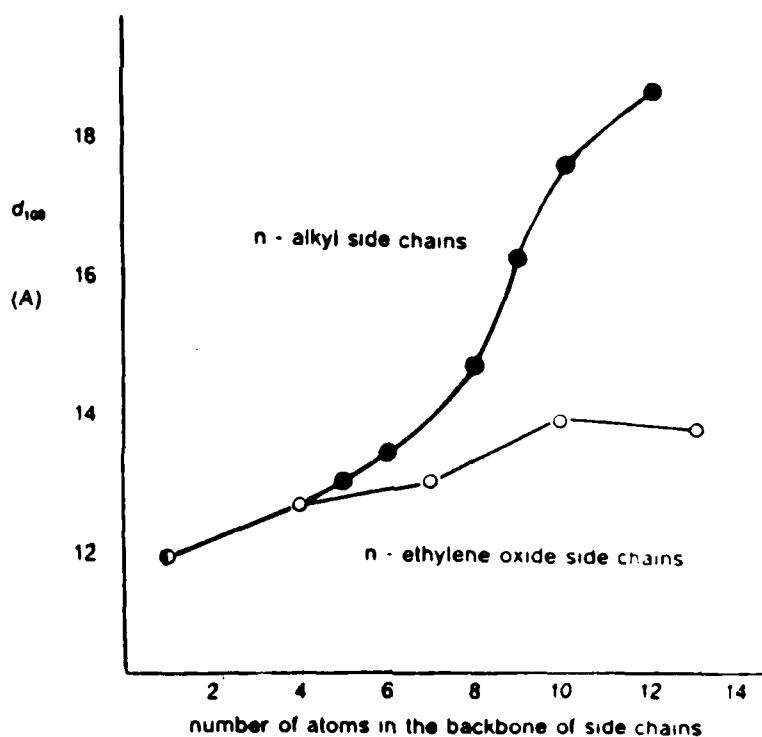


Fig. 7 d_{100} versus the number of atoms in the backbone of sidechain

terms of their secondary structures. *Gauche* states are preferred at the C-C bonds in the ethylene oxide chain while *trans* states are preferred at all bonds in the alkyl chain. These differences could account for a contracted sidechain secondary structure in P-nEGLG versus an expanded one in the alkyl glutamates.

Characterization of Fluid P-nEGLGs

Figure 8 shows the cholesteric pitch of CH_2Cl_2 solutions of the P-nEGLGs at constant mole fraction of monomer units (0.001 mol monomer/cc solvent). The $n=4$ polymer shows an anomalously high pitch compared to the $n=1,2,3$ P-nEGLCs. It would appear that the effective chirality of the $n=4$ derivative was decreased relative to the others in this series. Figure 9 and 10 show respectively, the temperature

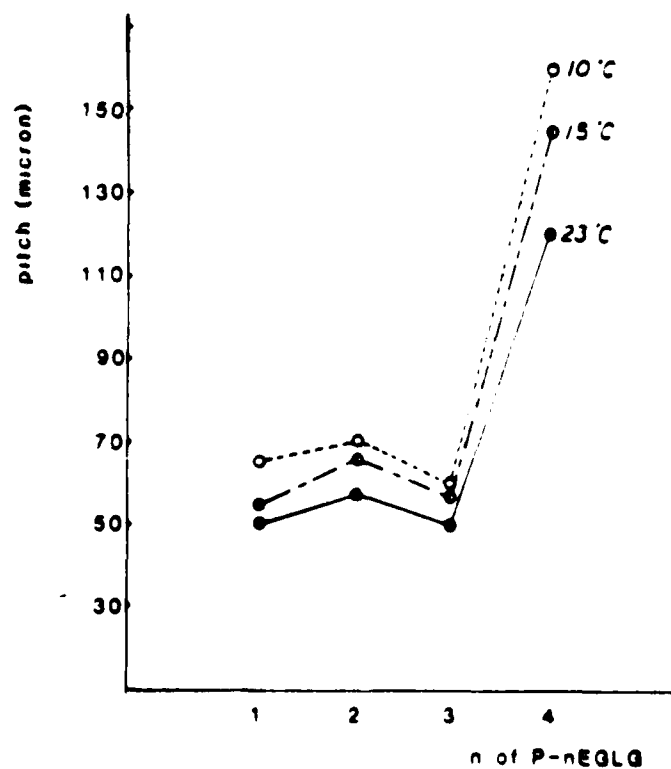


Fig. 8 Cholesteric pitch versus n of P-nEGLG

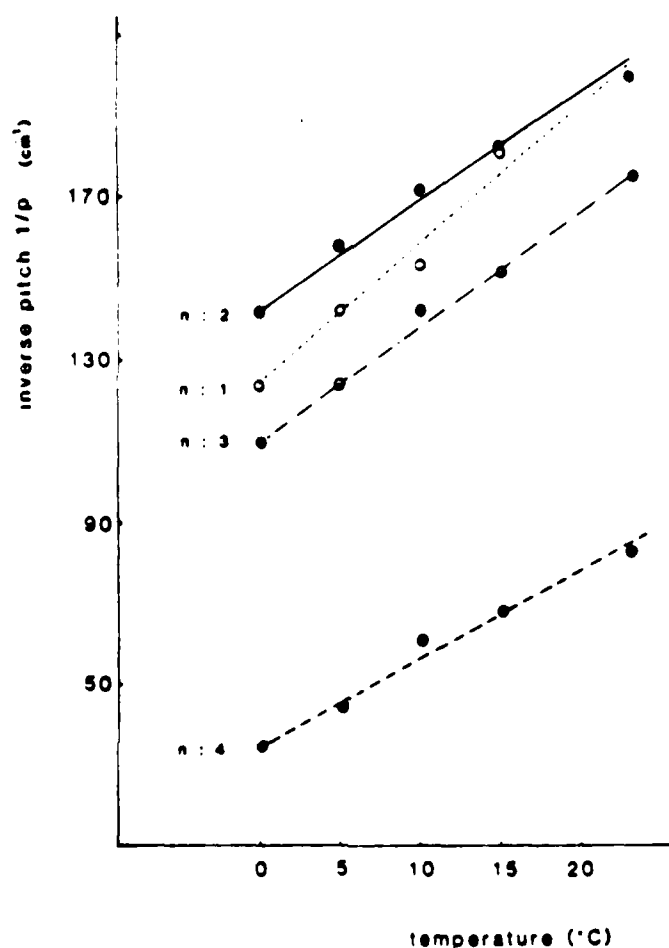


Fig. 9 Temperature dependence of inverse optical pitch

dependence of the cholesteric pitch in the P-nEGLG (constant mole fraction given above) and the rate of change of the pitch with temperature. The values of $d(1/p)/dT$ are contrasted with observations on PBLG in the same solvent. A steady decrease in the temperature dependence of the cholesteric pitch is observed as the sidechain length is increased (Figure 10).

The sidechain secondary structure of the P-nEGLGs has been directly probed by examining the quadrupolar splittings exhibited by the

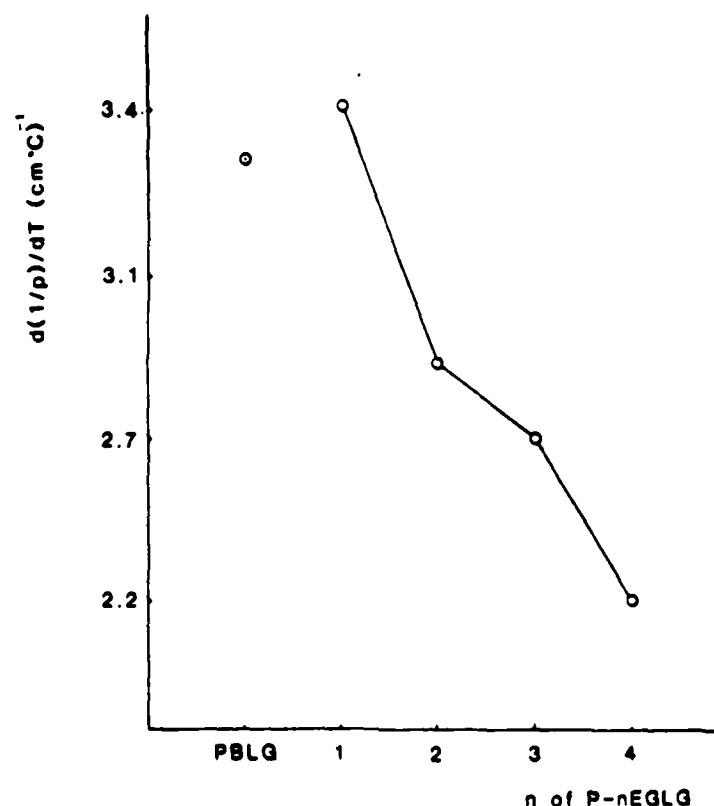


Fig. 10 Variation of the temperature dependence of optical pitch

deuterium labelled sidechains. The methyl terminus of each ($n=1-4$) P-nEGLG has been synthesized with a $-CD_3$ group. In the liquid crystalline phases of the P-nEGLGs in CH_2Cl_2 , a distinct deuterium NMR spectrum is observed (Figure 11). The $n=0$ polymer corresponds to PBLG partially exchanged ($\approx 10\%$) with methanol- d_3 . The quadrupolar splitting for $n=0$ is related to the average orientation of the $O-CD_3$ bond in the ester; this bond may be considered as the "first" bond of the series of n -EG ester sidechains and our NMR findings will be discussed relative to the $n=0$ result.

The quadrupolar splittings for the methyls in the series $n=1-4$ are shown in Figure 12; measurements at constant mole fraction of

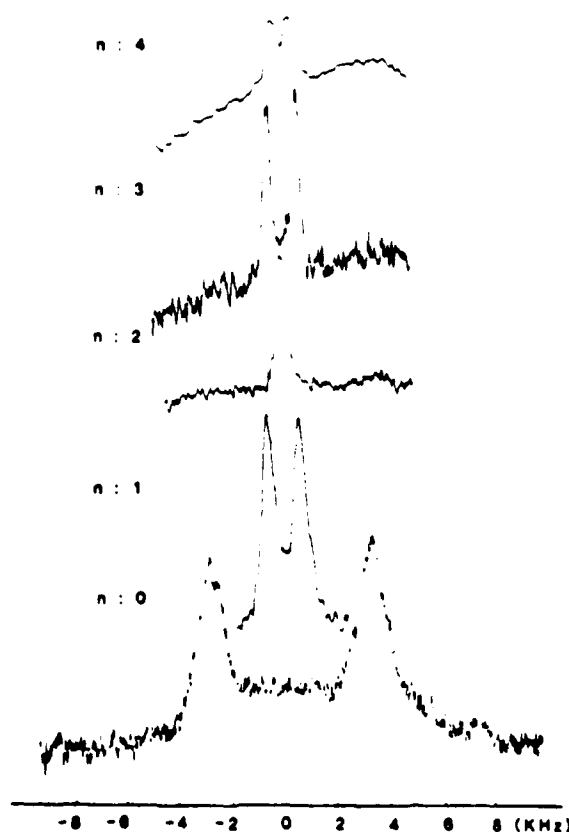


Fig. 11 Deuterium NMR spectrum of P-nEGLGs- d_3

monomer (open circles) and constant volume fraction of polymer (closed circles) are the same within experimental error. Also within this error, the quadrupolar splitting of the $n=2$ polymer would have to be less than 100 Hz. At some sidechain length, we anticipate that the sidechain becomes decoupled from the helical backbone of the polypeptide and the measured average orientation of the $O-CD_3$ bond would merely reflect the general uniaxial constraints of the polypeptide liquid crystal not unlike those orientational constraints that a solvent molecule experiences. We have attempted to determine at which point (n -value) the secondary structure of the sidechain no longer influences the orientation of the $O-CD_3$ bond by considering the bond correlation function $\frac{1}{2} \langle 3(b_1 \cdot b_j)^2 - 1 \rangle$. Here, b_1 is the "first" bond of the ester

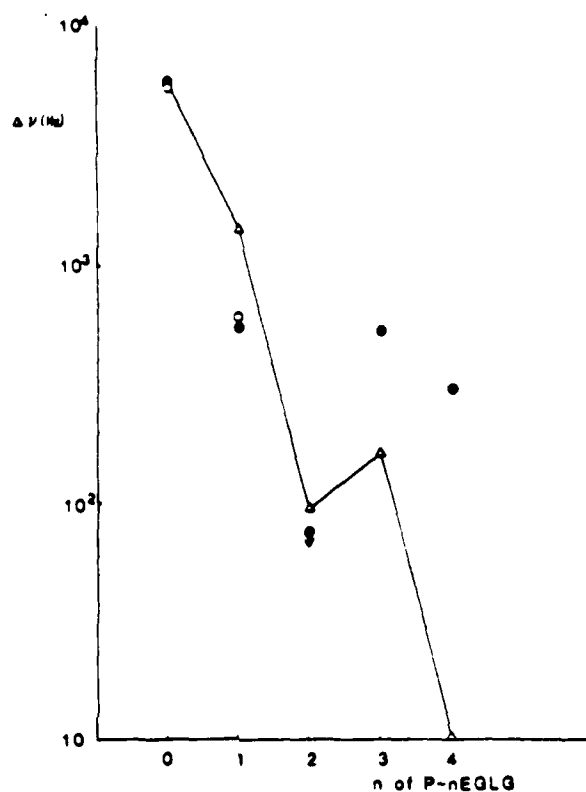


Fig. 12 Quadrupolar splittings of P-nEGLG- d_3

sidechain (the $O-CD_3$ bond in the partially exchanged PBLG). For the P-nEGLG series $j=4,7,10$ and 13 for the $O-CD_3$ bonds terminating respectively the $n=1,2,3$ and 4 EG sidechains. The angular brackets indicate an average over the rotational isomeric states (RIS) accesible to the sidechains. The recent RIS parameters of Abe *et al*²⁵ were employed to perform the average and the results have been scaled to yield the observed quadrupolar splitting of the $n=0$ reference polypeptide.

The calculated quadrupolar splittings,

$$\Delta\nu(n > 0) = \Delta\nu(n = 0) \times \frac{1}{2} \langle 3(b_1 \cdot b_j)^2 - 1 \rangle$$

are shown as the open triangles in Figure 12. The agreement between

calculated and experimental Δv is reasonable up to $n=2$; the correct trend is suggested for $n=3$ (an increase relative to $n=2$), but calculations suggest that for $n=4$, the terminal bond is completely uncorrelated with the "first" bond of the ester. Hence the observed $\Delta v(n=4)$ indicates that the orientational anisotropy is due to the mean field in the polypeptide liquid crystal and not to intramolecular RIS constraints.

Concluding Remarks

The series of P-nEGLG polymers graphically illustrate a deterioration of sidechain secondary structure with increasing sidechain length. This increasingly isotropic fluid-like exterior on the helical backbone manifests itself in the solid state and the liquid crystal phase. Insofar as the source of chirality in these materials is the helical backbone, the chiral element is increasingly shielded by increasing n ; there is an associated decrease in the inverse cholesteric pitch and its temperature dependence at large n . The crossover from a sidechain that is influenced by intramolecular energetics (dihedral angle constraints coupling it to the polymer backbone) to one that is free to acquiesce to the constraints in the liquid crystal is clearly shown with deuterium NMR. This is perhaps the most graphic illustration of "decoupling" of a sidechain from the mainchain to date.

Finally, The P-nEGLG molecules may act as stable, monomolecular "aggregates" in water-based lyotropic mesophases giving particles whose dimensions would be independent of concentration and temperature. The P-nEGLGs also could provide the basis of a new class of (anisotropic) superionic conducting polymers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Alyson Hill and Athene Donald for making preprints of their work available to us, Mark Warner for constructive in-

quiries about our observations with gels and C. Jackson for her assistance with this literature. The solid state deuterium NMR spectra were kindly provided by R. Wittebort. This work was supported by a DARPA ONR research grant: Contract No. N0014-86-K-0772.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. Elliot, A. and Ambrose, E. J., *Discuss. Faraday Soc.*, **1950**, *9*, 246.
2. Robinson, C., *Mol. Cryst.*, **1966**, *1*, 467.
3. Straley, J. P., *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, **1973**, *22*, 333.
4. Samulski, E. T. in *"Liquid Crystalline Order in Polymers"*, **1978**, , A. Blumstein (editor), Chap. 5, Academic Press, NY.
5. Samulski, E. T., *Polymer*, **1985**, *26*, 177.
6. Chapman, G. E., Cambell, I. D. and McLauchlan, K. A., *Nature*, **1970**, *225*, 639.
7. Yamazaki, T. and Abe, A., *Polymer Journal*. - in press.
8. Samulski, E. T., *Physics Today*, **1982**, *35*, 40.
9. Flory, P. J. and Ronca, G., *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, **1979**, *54*, 289, 311; Teramoto, A. and Fujita, H., *Adv. Polym. Sci.*, **1975**, *18* 65; Ballauff, M., *Macromolecules*, **1986**, *19*, 1366.
10. Warner, M., *Mol. Phys.*, **1984**, *52*, 677.
11. Murthy, A. K. and Muthukumar, M., *Macromolecules*, **1987**, *20*, 564.

12. Samulski E. T., *Liquid Crystalline Order in Polypeptides* in "Liquid Crystalline Order in Polymers," 1978, pp 167-190. A. Blumstein (editor)
13. Samulski, E. T.; Tobolsky A. V., *Biopolymers*, 1971, 10(6), 1013-1019.
14. Murthy, N. S.; Samulski, E. T.; and Knox, J. R., *Macromolecules* 1986, 19, 941.
15. Samulski, E. T., *Science*, 1986, 234, 1424.
16. Hill, A. and Donald, A., - private communication, see these proceedings also.
17. Caspary, W. J.; Millett, S.; Reichbach, S.; and Dailey, B.P., *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1969, 51, 623.
18. Czarniecka, K. and Samulski, E. T., *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.*, 1981, 63, 205-214.
19. Samulski, E. T., *Polymer*, 1985, 26, 177; Meirovitch, E., *J. Phys. Chem* -in press.
20. Sasaki, S.; Hikata, M.; Shiraki, C. and Uematsu, I., *Polymer Journal*, 1982, 14(3), 205. and Sasaki, S.; Tokuma, K. and Uematsu, I., *Polymer Bulletin*, 1983, 10, 539.
21. Parry, D. A. D. and Elliott, A., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 1967, 25, 1.
22. Hartmann, T., *Masters dissertation*, Cavendish Lab, Cambridge, 1986.
23. Finer, E. G. and Drake, A., *J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. I*, 1975, 71, 984.

24. Watanabe, J.; Ono, H.; Uematsu, I.; Abe, A. *Macromolecules*, 1985, 18, 2141.
25. Abe, A.; and Tasaki, K., *Macromolecules*, 1986, 19, 2647.

TECHNICAL REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST, GEN

	<u>No. Copies</u>		<u>No. Copies</u>
Office of Naval Research Attn: Code 1113 800 N. Quincy Street Arlington, Virginia 22217-5000	2	Dr. David Young Code 334 NORDA NSTL, Mississippi 39529	1
Dr. Bernard Douda Naval Weapons Support Center Code 50C Crane, Indiana 47522-5050	1	Naval Weapons Center Attn: Dr. Ron Atkins Chemistry Division China Lake, California 93555	1
Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory Attn: Dr. R. W. Drisko, Code L52 Port Hueneme, California 93401	1	Scientific Advisor Commandant of the Marine Corps Code RD-1 Washington, D.C. 20380	1
Defense Technical Information Center Building 5, Cameron Station Alexandria, Virginia 22314	12 high quality	U.S. Army Research Office Attn: CRD-AA-IP P.O. Box 12211 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709	1
DTNSRDC Attn: Dr. H. Singerman Applied Chemistry Division Annapolis, Maryland 21401	1	Mr. John Boyle Materials Branch Naval Ship Engineering Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112	1
Dr. William Tolles Superintendent Chemistry Division, Code 6100 Naval Research Laboratory Washington, D.C. 20375-5000	1	Naval Ocean Systems Center Attn: Dr. S. Yamamoto Marine Sciences Division San Diego, California 91232	1

END

JAN.

1988

DTic