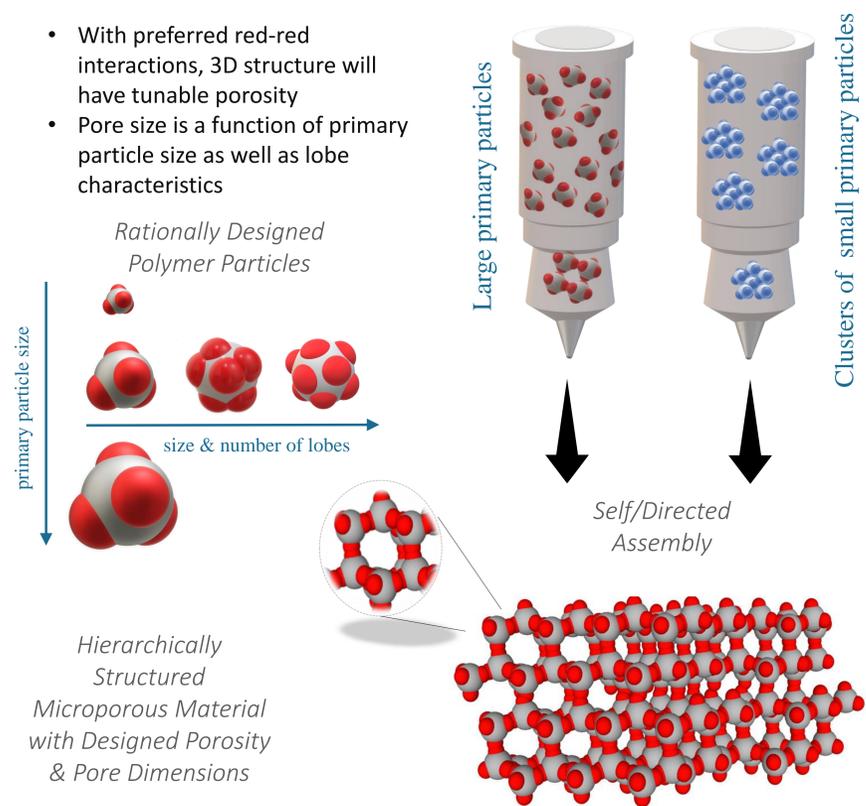


Introduction

Particle based building blocks are ubiquitous in applications in material science [1] and biomedical engineering [2]. Performance of such materials is highly related to the particle morphology. Our idea behind microparticles (and microgels) as building blocks for scaffolds for regenerative medicine has been proposed. We introduced a two-stage seeded emulsion polymerization method to create multi-lobed composite polymer nanoparticles by restricting second-stage polymer chain diffusion to the surface of seed particles[3]. Here, we targeted both nano- and micro-size particles suited for tissue engineering scaffolds. Different techniques are also explored for self-assembly and direct-write 3D printing with latex.

- With preferred red-red interactions, 3D structure will have tunable porosity
- Pore size is a function of primary particle size as well as lobe characteristics



Goal

Our goal is to produce porous 3D scaffolds for tissue engineering through rational design of particles with tunable assembly properties amenable to additive manufacturing technique.

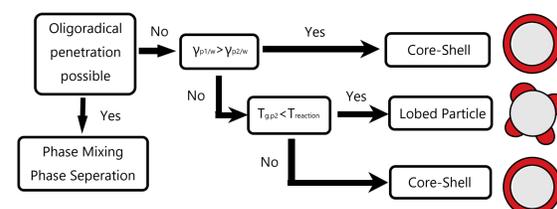
Experimental

Emulsion Polymerization

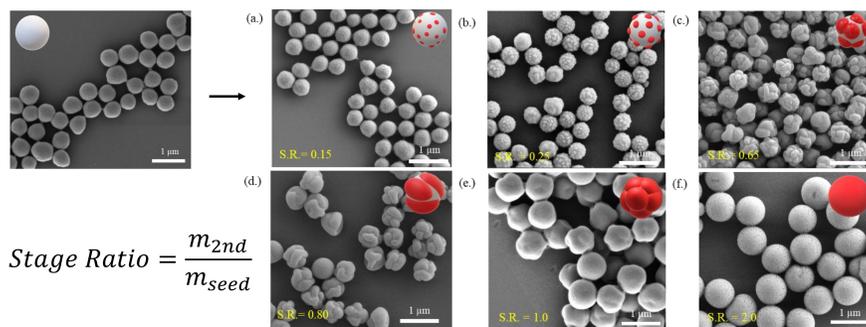
- Initiator: Potassium persulfate
- Surfactant: Sodium dodecyl sulfate
- Monomer: 1st stage → Methyl methacrylate
2nd stage → Styrene, Hexyl methacrylate

Experimental Results

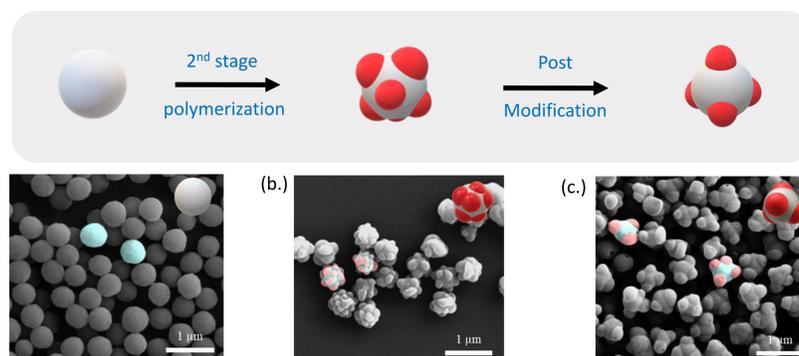
Asymmetric Pre-Structured Particles



Seeded Emulsion Polymerization route to Multi-Lobed Particles: key to this procedure is to have a glassy polar seed particle (e.g. methyl methacrylate), and a rubbery (T_g lower than reaction temp) hydrophobic second stage (e.g. styrene-co-hexyl methacrylate) to enable surface diffusion (red)

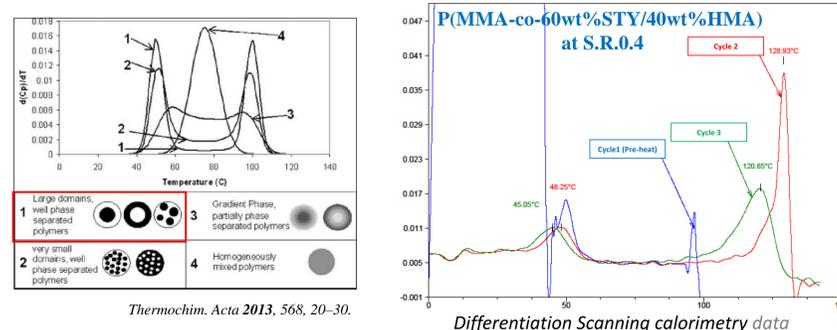


Scanning electron microscopy of Multi-Lobed Particles grown from 480 nm seed sizes by seeded emulsion polymerization to show various morphologies



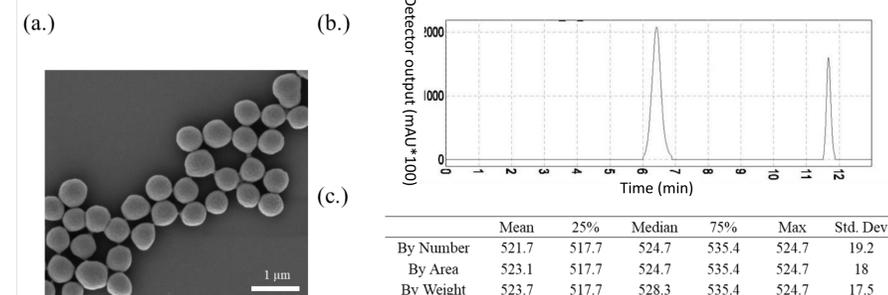
False colored SEM images of (a) poly(methyl methacrylate) (b) poly(methyl methacrylate-co-Styrene/Hexyl methacrylate) (c) poly(methyl methacrylate-co-Styrene/Hexyl methacrylate after annealing

Thermal Profile of Composite particles



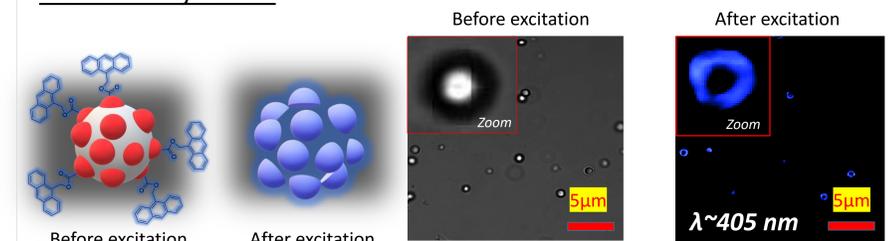
Characterization Pre-structured Particles

Particle Size Analysis



Seed particle size analyzed by capillary hydrodynamics fractionation (CHDF2000)

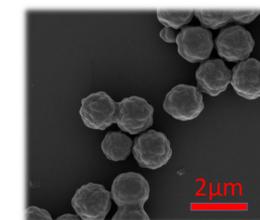
Lobes identification



Confocal microscopy of Multi-Lobed Particles grown from 1200 nm seed sizes by seeded emulsion polymerization to show 2nd stage polymer by using fluorescence

Ongoing & Next Steps

- Induce aggregation/assembly of multilobes
- Development of robust 3D printing method
- Surface functionalization of multi-lobed particles
- Pre-coagulation to large-clusters for self-assembly resulting in large pores
- Multilobed particles in micro-size



References

- [1] Tripathi, A. K.; Tsavalas, J. G.; Sundberg, D. C. Quantitative measurements of the extent of phase separation during and after polymerization in polymer composites using DSC *Thermochim. Acta* **2013**, 568, 20–30
- [2] Bracaglia, L.G., B.T. Smith, E. Watson, N. Arumugasaamy, A.G. Mikos, and J.P. Fisher. 3D printing for the design and fabrication of polymer-based gradient scaffolds. *Acta Biomaterialia* **2017**, 56: p. 3-13.
- [3] Blenner, D, Stubbs, J.M, Sundberg, D.C., Multi-lobed composite polymer nanoparticles prepared by conventional emulsion polymerization. *Polymer* **2017** 114, 2017 54-63

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 - Dartmouth: Chenfeng Ke (Chem)