

## Product Profile

### Identification

**Product Name:** Poly(lactide-co-glycolide), random  
*Lactide in DL-Form*

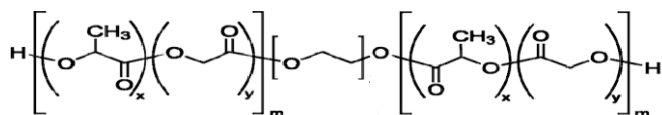
**Synonym(s):** PLGA

**Linear Formula:**  $[C_3H_4O_2]_x[C_2H_2O_2]_y$

**Product Lot Number:** P60627BR-LAGLran

**CAS#** 26780-50-7

### Product Chemical Architecture:



### Composition:

Mn x 10 <sup>3</sup>	Mw x 10 <sup>3</sup>	Mw/Mn (PDI)
7.0	10.0	1.4
Composition: dl(LA):GL 70:30		
Terminal group -Hydroxy		

Appearance (Color) White to Faint ivory

Appearance (Form) Powder or honey like depends on its Mw.

Molecular Number determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR.

Storage: In airtight bottle 2-8°C

### Method of Synthesis

3,6-Dimethyl-1,4-dioxane-2,5-dione (or DL Lactide or *rac*-lactide), is the 50:50 racemic mixture of D- and L-Lactide with Glycolide (required composition mixture). Lactide and Glycolide mixture can be readily polymerized via ring-opening polymerization, using a variety of metal or organo-catalysts, yielding poly(D,L-lactide-co-Glycolide). *While the resulting polymer is generally amorphous*, the use of stereospecific catalysts can lead to heterotactic PLA, which exhibits some degree of crystallinity.

### Solubility in different solvents

THF (warm)	√	Ethyl-acetate	
CHCl <sub>3</sub>	√		
Acetone	√		

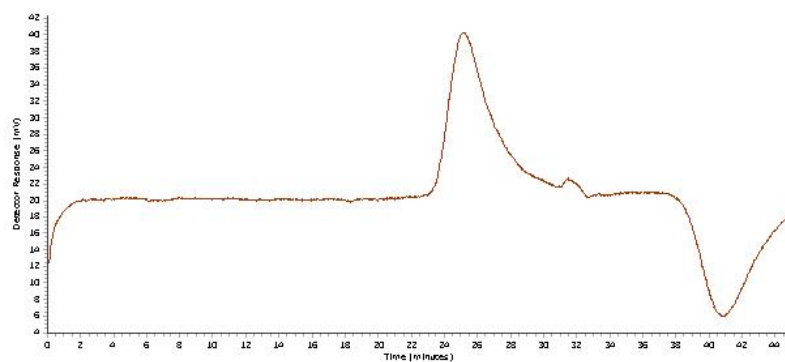
Architecturally controlled well-defined materials with varying properties can be prepared by controlling Dp of monomer units. OH, SH and NH<sub>2</sub> end terminated polymers allow for facile further chemical modification of these materials.

**A. Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC), SEC- Profile:**

**Workspace Details**

Workspace name	Calibration 2021-10-27
Location	D:\GPC\Workspaces\Calibration 2021-10-27\
Comments	
Created by	agilent2 at 4:40:59 PM on October 27, 2021

**Chromatogram Plot**



P44492-LAGL Mn determined from HNMR analysis and Mw/Mn by GPC --1.4

**B. HNMR of the product carried out in  $\text{CdCl}_2$ :**

