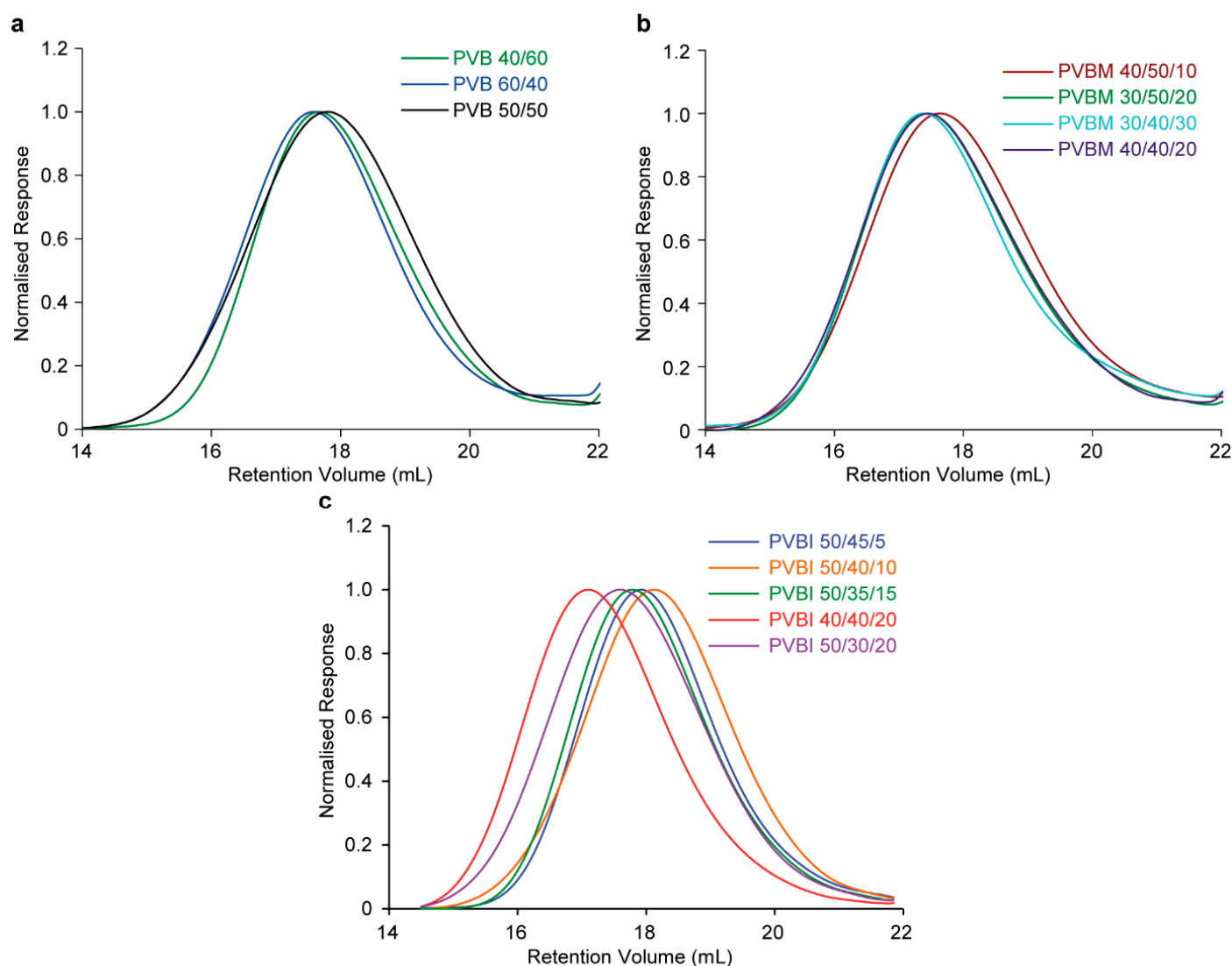
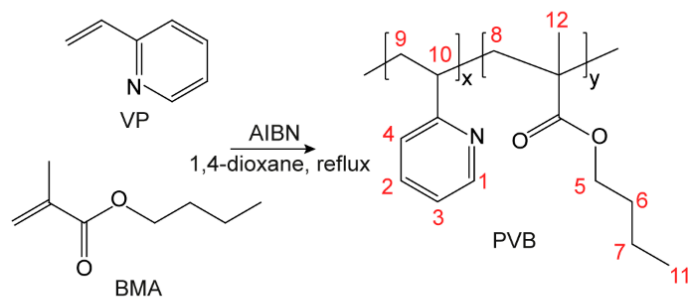
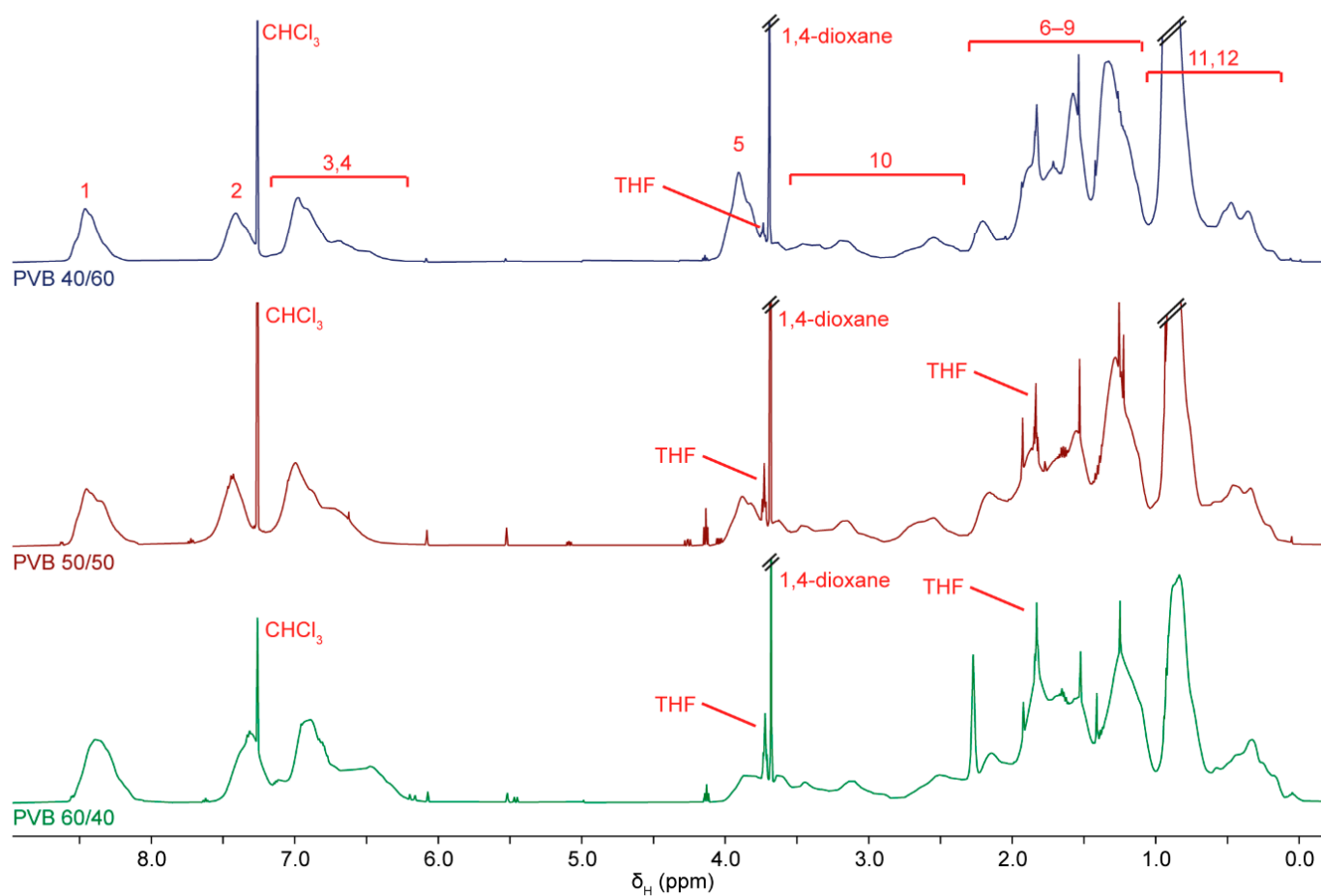


# Supplementary Materials: Composition-Property Relationships of pH-Responsive Poly[(2-vinylpyridine)-co-(butyl methacrylate)] Copolymers for Reverse Enteric Coatings

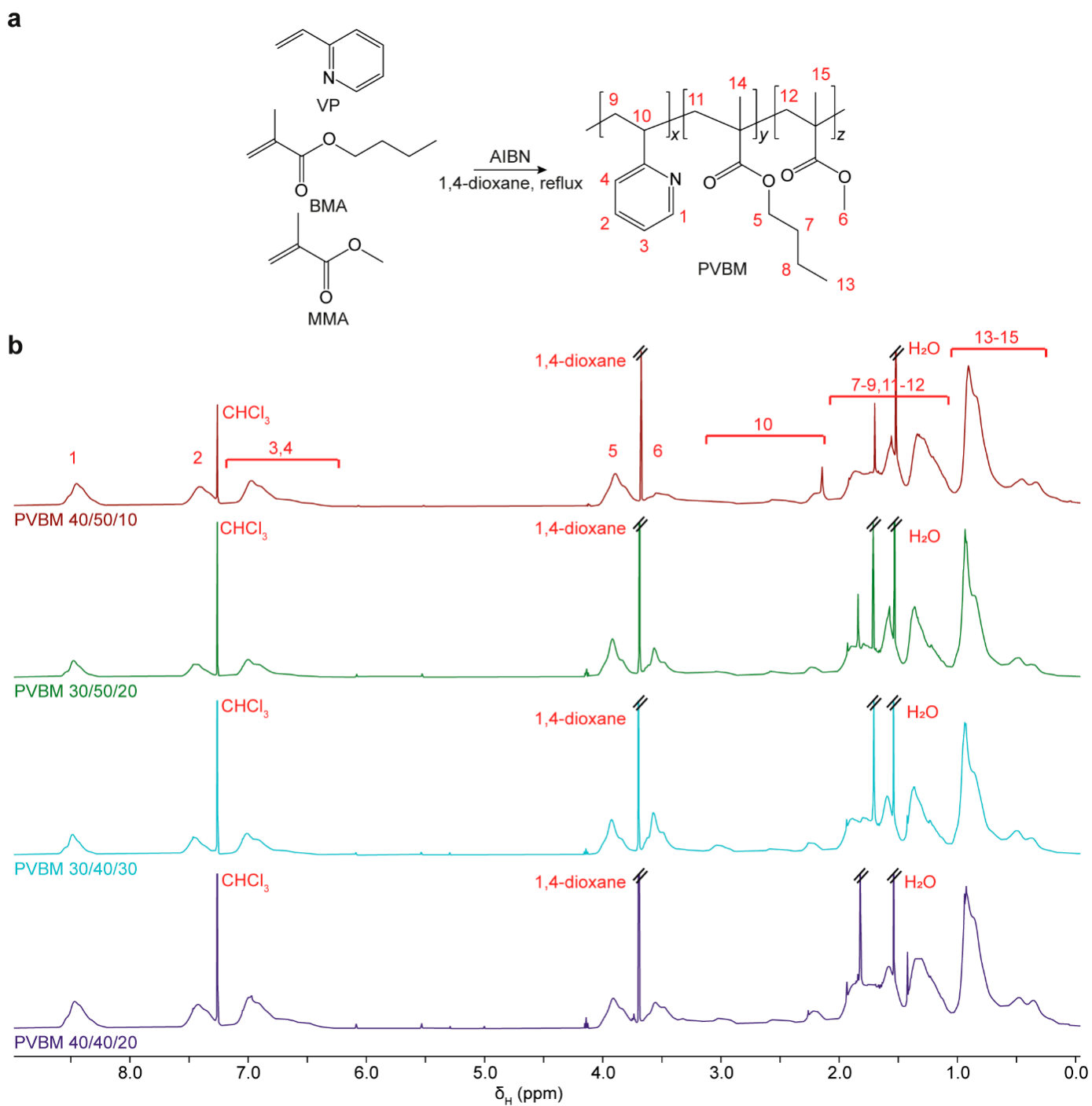
Kyle Brewer and Anton Blencowe



**Figure S1.** Normalised differential refractive index GPC chromatograms of the copolymer series.

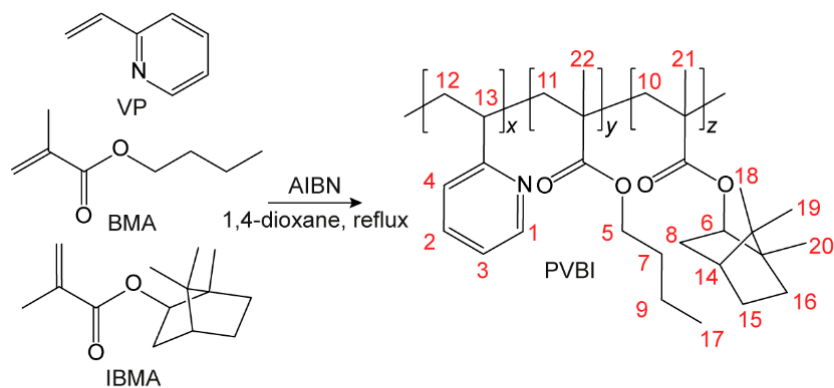
**a****b**

**Figure S2.** a) Scheme showing synthesis of PVB copolymers and b)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (600 MHz, 25  $^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of the PVB series of copolymers.

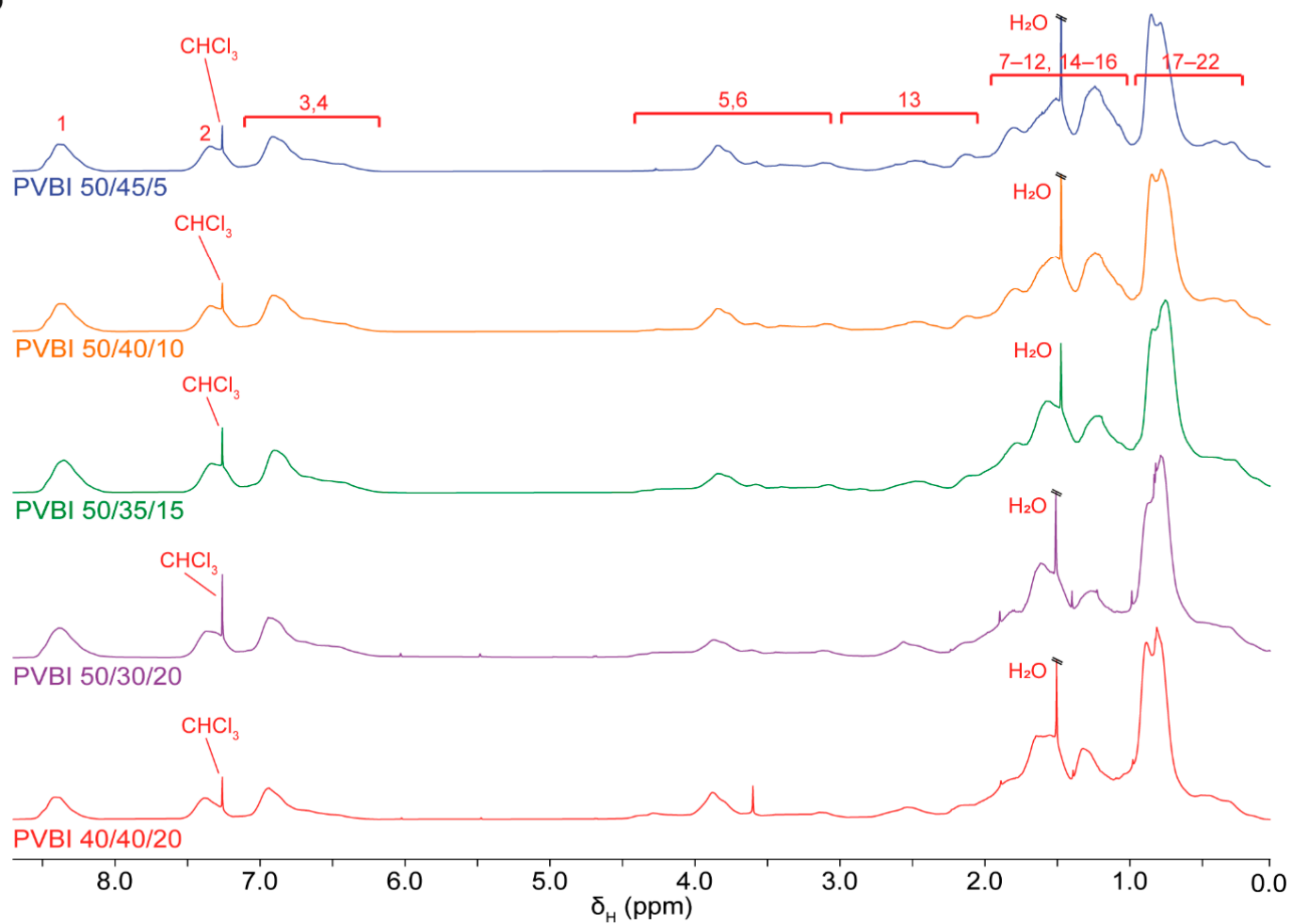


**Figure S3.** a) Scheme showing synthesis of PVBM copolymers and b)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (600 MHz, 25 °C,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of the PVBM series of copolymers.

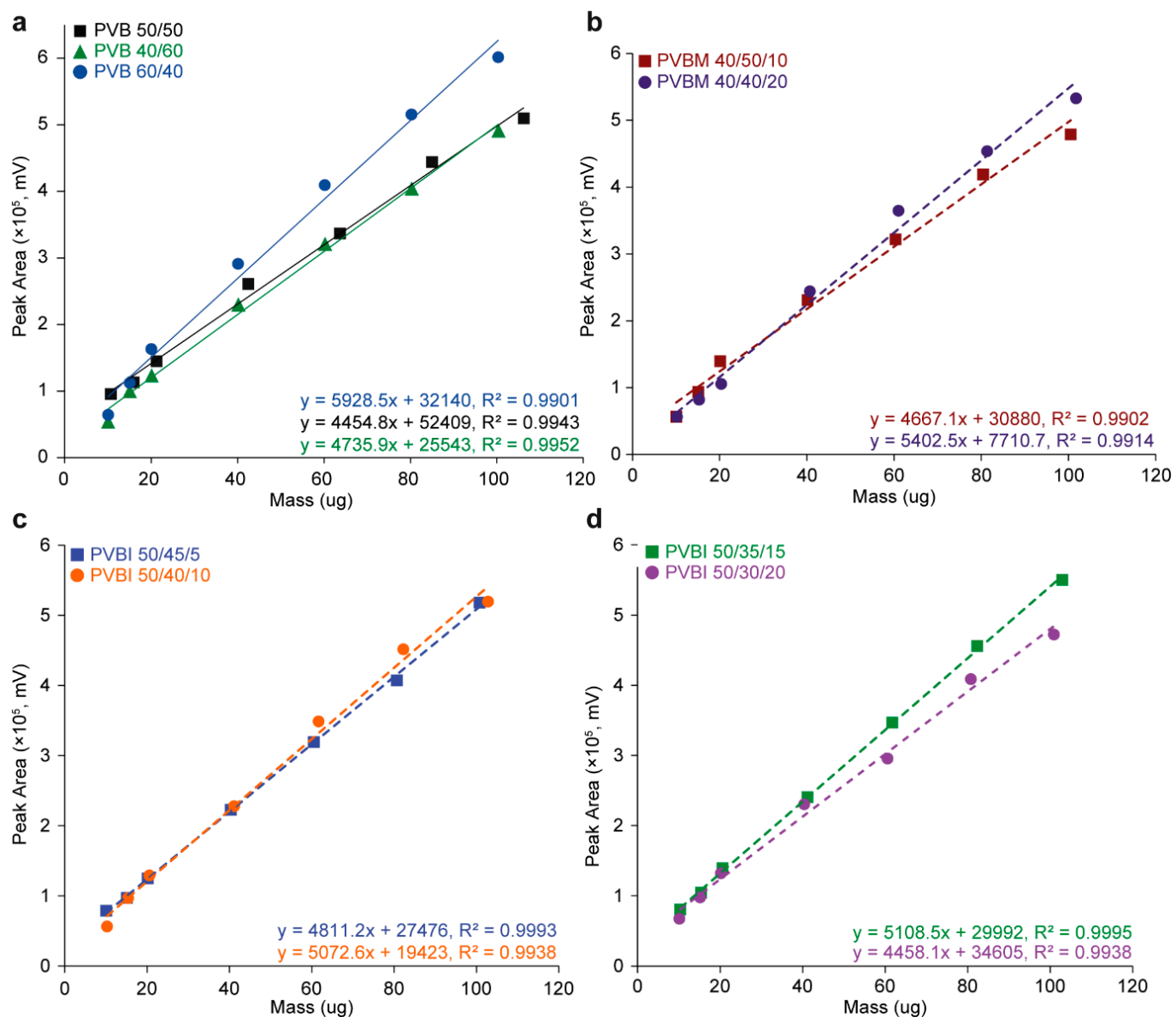
a



b



**Figure S4.** a) Scheme showing synthesis of PVBI copolymers and b)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (600 MHz, 25  $^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) of the PVBI series of copolymers.

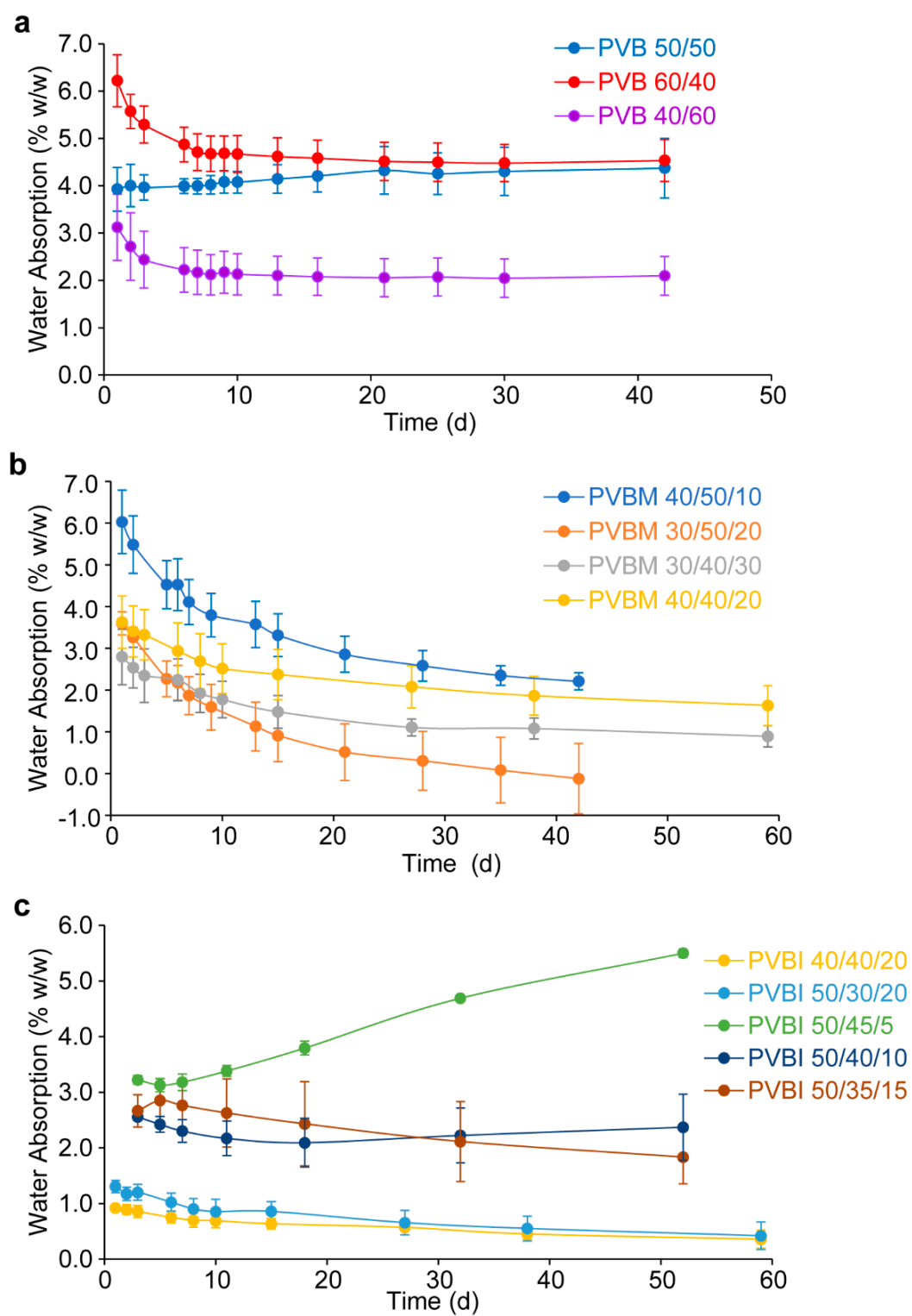


**Figure S5.** GPC calibration curves prepared for the copolymer series, from aqueous solutions of each copolymer (10 mg.mL<sup>-1</sup>, pH 1.0), injected at volumes between 10–100  $\mu\text{L}$ .

**Table S1.** Summary of copolymer solubilities as determined via GPC.

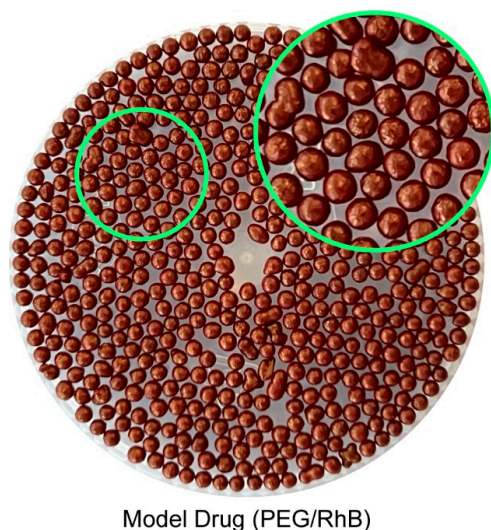
Copolymer Code	Solubility (mg.mL <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>		
	pH 1.0	pH 1.5	pH 2.0
PVB 50/50	7.2 $\pm$ 0.5	7.5 $\pm$ 1.4	2.3 $\pm$ 0.5
PVB 60/40	10.9 $\pm$ 1.0	9.8 $\pm$ 1.2	4.3 $\pm$ 0.3
PVB 40/60	8.6 $\pm$ 0.5	7.1 $\pm$ 0.3	3.5 $\pm$ 0.2
PVBM 40/50/10	6.5 $\pm$ 0.2	5.4 $\pm$ 0.6	2.3 $\pm$ 0.1
PVBM 40/40/20	6.1 $\pm$ 0.4	5.6 $\pm$ 0.3	2.1 $\pm$ 0.1
PVBI 50/45/5	10.4 $\pm$ 0.2	6.3 $\pm$ 0.1	1.4 $\pm$ 0.1
PVBI 50/40/10	9.9 $\pm$ 0.7	5.7 $\pm$ 0.2	-
PVBI 50/35/15	9.5 $\pm$ 0.7	4.9 $\pm$ 0.2	-
PVBI 50/30/20	10.5 $\pm$ 0.3	3.7 $\pm$ 0.4	-

<sup>a</sup> Copolymer solubility reported as mean  $\pm$  std. dev. (n = 3).



**Figure S6.** Summary of water absorption (% w/w) results for the copolymer series, following ~ 40–60 d immersion in PBS (pH 7.4, 37 °C). Values are reported as mean  $\pm$  std. dev. (n = 3).

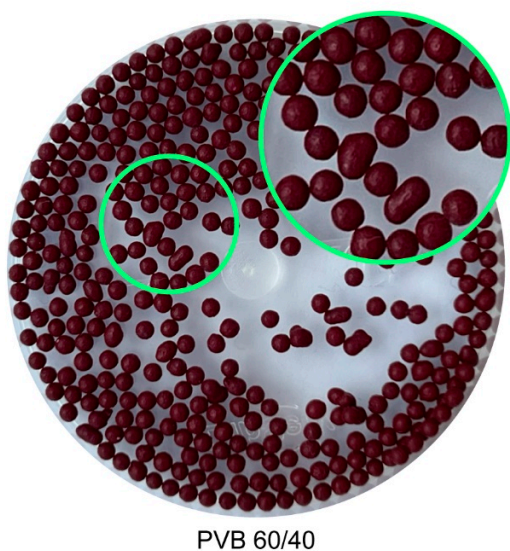




Model Drug (PEG/RhB)

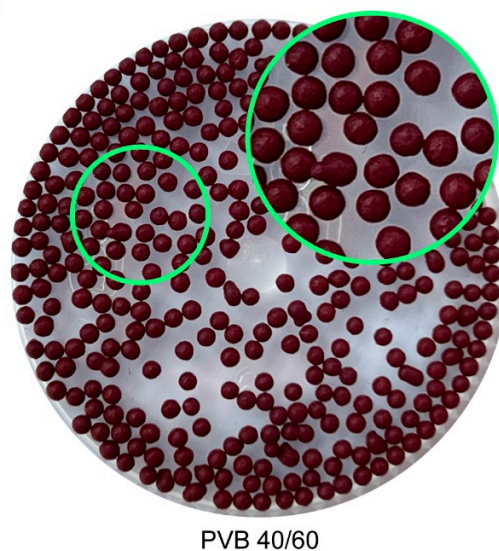
**Figure S7.** Suglets® coated with the model drug formulation containing PEG and RhB, coated at a mass gain of 6.2% w/w.

**a**



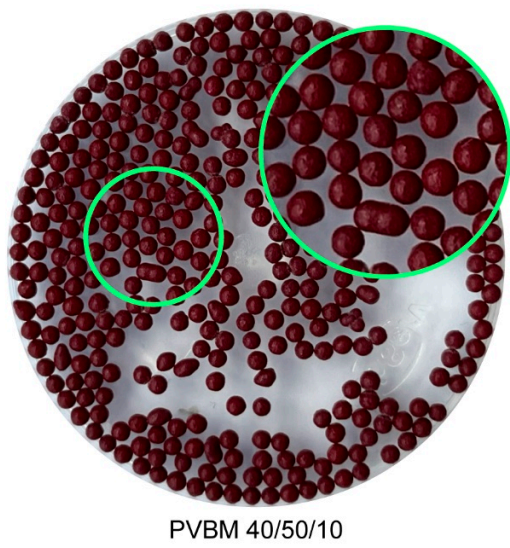
PVB 60/40

**b**



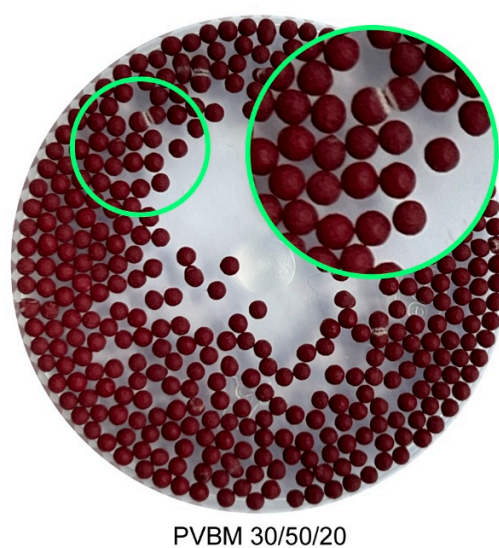
PVB 40/60

**c**



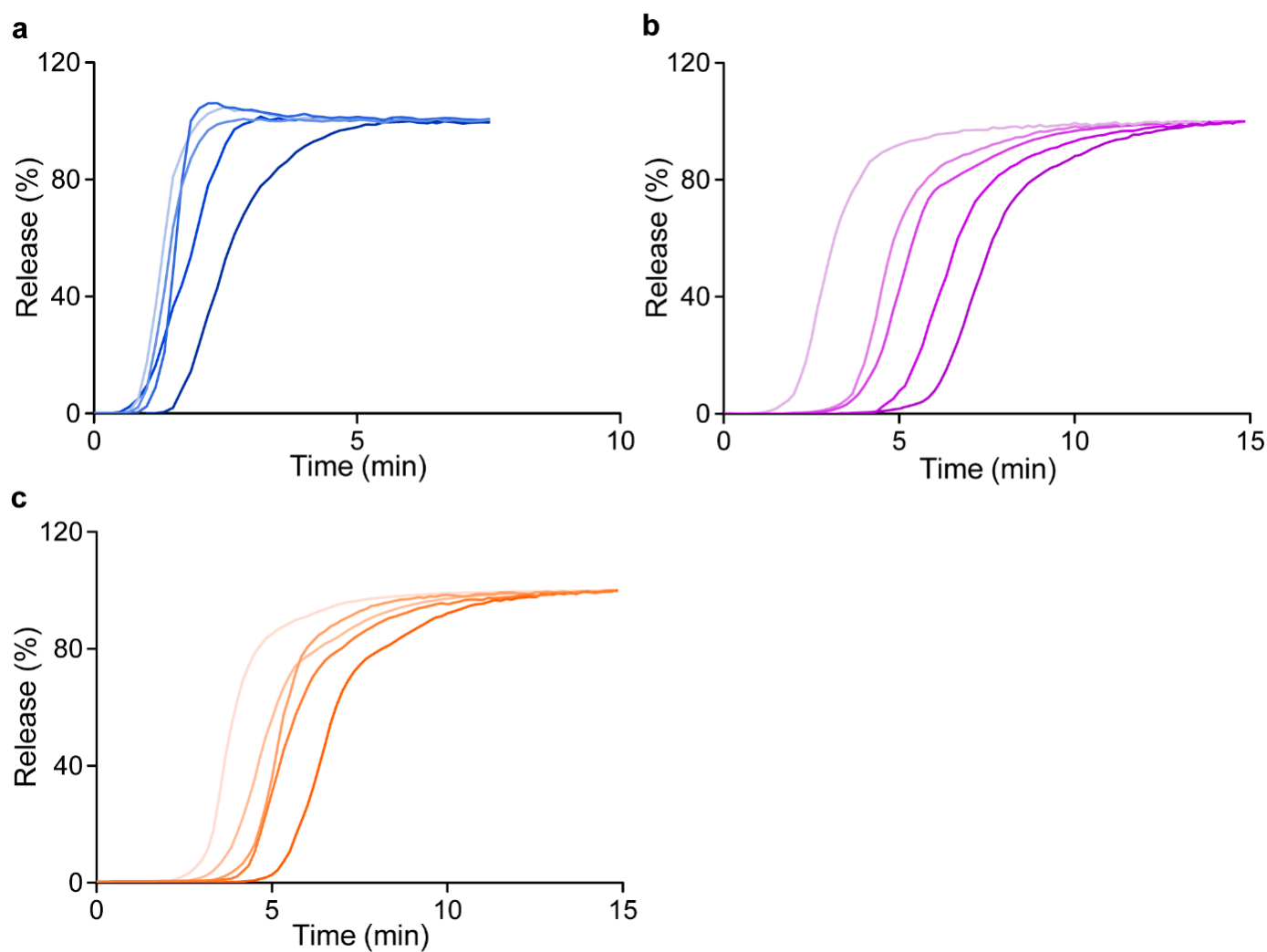
PVBM 40/50/10

**d**



PVBM 30/50/20

**Figure S8.** Suglets® coated with a) PVB 60/40 (5.2% w/w mass gain), b) PVB 40/60 (5.4% w/w mass gain), c) PVBM 40/50/10 (6.5% w/w mass gain), and d) PVBM 30/50/20 (4.9% w/w mass gain), copolymer formulations.



**Figure S9.** Release profiles obtained of Suglets® coated with a PEG/RhB model drug formulation (6.2% w/w mass gain), and a) PVB 60/40 (5.2% w/w mass gain), b) PVB 40/60 (5.4% w/w mass gain), and c) PVBM 40/50/10 (6.5% w/w mass gain), during dissolution in a pH 1.5 solution (37 °C), under stirring. Traces represent individual samples (n = 5), monitored via the absorbance maximum of rhodamine b ( $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 556 \text{ nm}$ ). Note that in a) two samples show a > 100% release peak maximum, which was caused by a local increase in dye concentration, due to a lag in stirring during analysis.