The preparation of novel poly(ether-amide)s based on spiro[fluorene-9,9'-xanthene] and a polyamide/polymer-coated ZnO nanocomposite: thermal, optical, biological, and methylene blue dye adsorption attributes

https://pubs.rsc.org/en/Content/ArticleLanding/2022/PY/D1PY01376A polymer chemistry

Abstract

Here, five novel polyamides containing ether linkages, xanthene, and fluorene rings have been successfully prepared by via one-step solution polymerization of a cardo-type diamine monomer based on xanthene and different commercial dicarboxylic acids. All the polymers represented good solubility in aprotic polar solvents and had inherent viscosity is inwithin the range of 0.64-0.89 dL/g. The polyamides indicated good heat resistance with 10% weight loss temperatures (T_{d10%}) in the range of within 422-536 °C, the higher than 55% residues at 700 °C, and high glass transition temperatures (T_g) of 208-281 °C in N₂ gas. The A remarkable anti-proliferative effect was exhibited toward the A431 cell line by pyridine-2,6dicarboxylic acid-derived PA (IC₅₀= 18.7 µM, Viability viability inhibition= 94.49%). In addition, the facile synthetic route was used for the fabrication of a polymer nanocomposite with enhanced thermal and optical properties via grafting functionalized ZnO nanoparticles onto one of the polyamides. To good well disperse ZnO and increase interactions between two phases, the surface of nanoparticles was modified with the help of the silane coupling agent. The inhibition potency of PA-4 and (PA-4)-garfted grafted ZnO was checked against six bacteria species, it It was found that composite (PA-4/ZnO@PMT) revealed better activities against the microorganisms. PA-4/ZnO@PMT with a cross-linked network structure and polyamides as absorbents were introduced for methylene blue dye (MB) removal from an aqueous solution. The prepared polymer nanocomposite showed indicated higher capability for extraction of MB dye comparing compared to polymer without filler.