

Tayloring functions in microcapsules: Responsiveness and remote controlling

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Coating colloids and Hollow capsules

Responsive capsules

Composite capsules - Remote activation

Two compartmental capsules

Capsules delivery in living systems

Intracellular sensing

Conclusions and Perspectives

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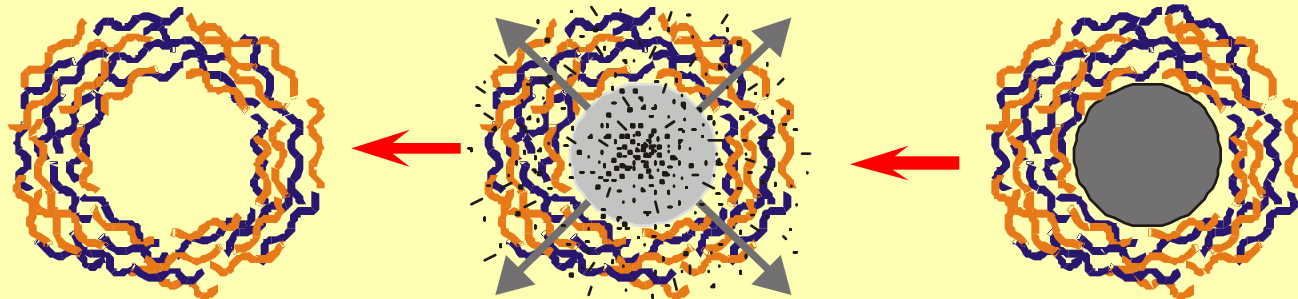
Intracellular sensing

Conclusions and Perspectives

Hollow Capsule Fabrication

Cores

Organic and inorganic colloidal particles,
Dye or drug nanocrystals, emulsion droplets
Gas bubbles, biological cells, protein aggregates
Size 50nm – 50 μm .

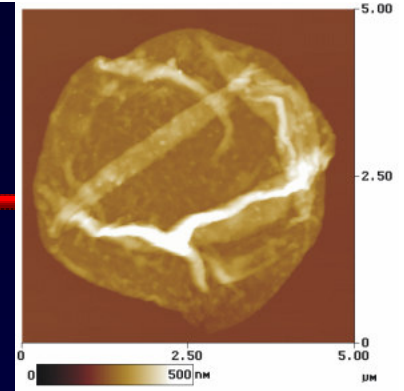


**Hollow Polyelectrolyte
Capsule**

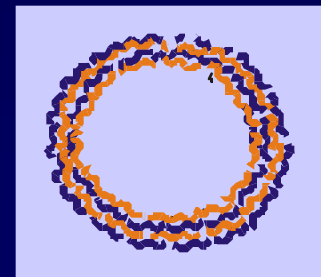
**Core removal
(decomposition)**

Sukhorukov, et al (1998) *Colloids and Surfaces A* **137**, 253.
Donath, et al (1998):. *Angew. Chemie* **37** (16), 2202

Layer-by-layer Capsules



- **Size and shape are determined by templating colloid particle.**
- **Layer constituents:**
 - **synthetic polyelectrolytes and biopolymers**
 - **inorganic nanoparticles**
- **The Capsule Wall is tunable in Nanometer range**
Thickness, composition and functionality are controlled by constituents and the layer number
 - **1 layer of polyelectrolyte → 1-2 nm**
- **Encapsulation → micro- and nanoreactor engineering**
- **Controlling permeability for wide class of molecules**



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Responsive capsules

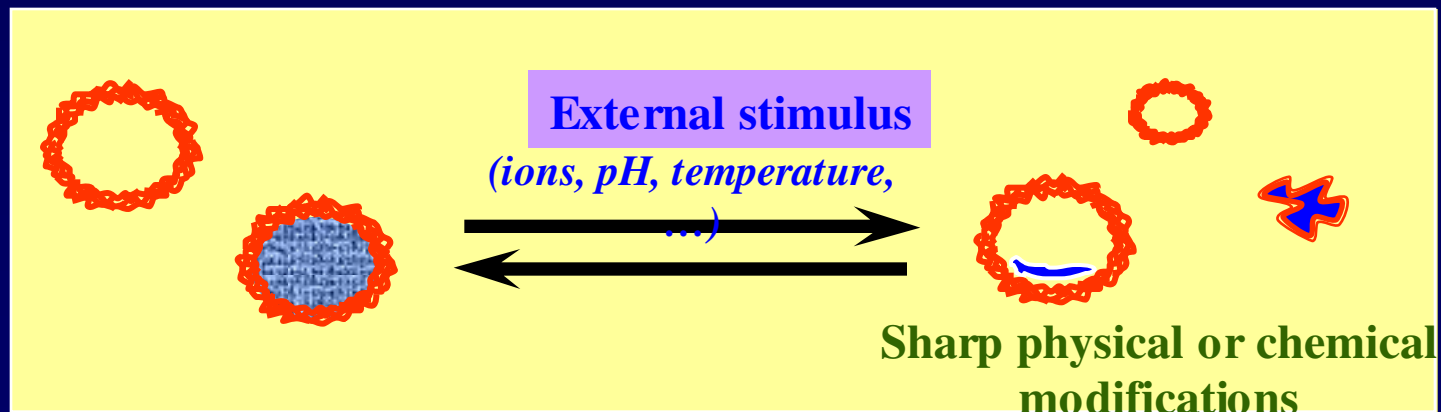
Composite capsules - Remote activation

Two compartmental capsules

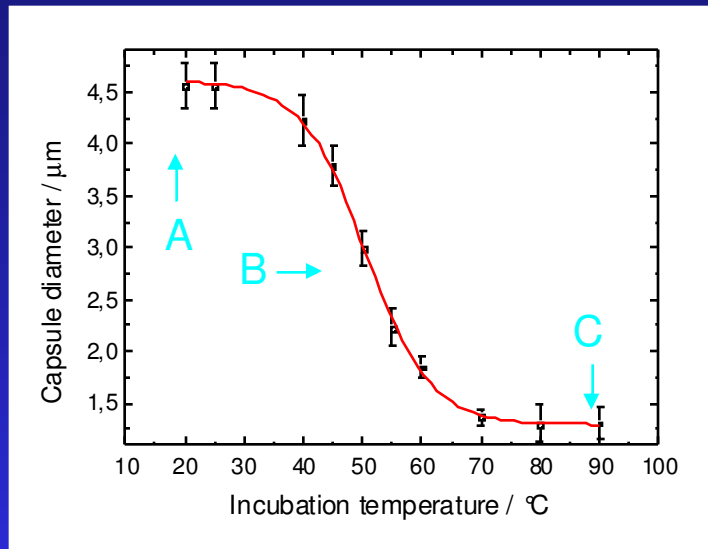
Capsules delivery in living systems

Intracellular sensing

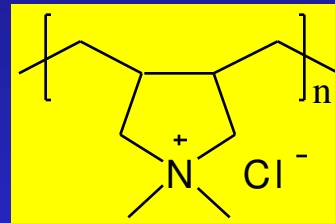
Conclusions and Perspectives



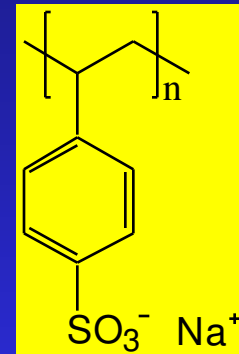
Temperature induced capsule shrinkage



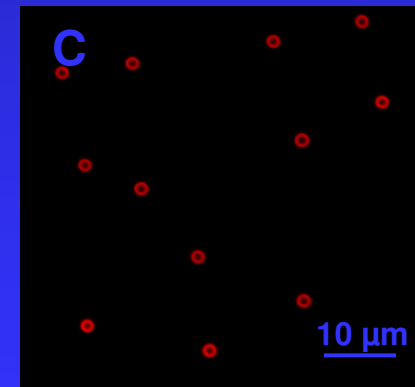
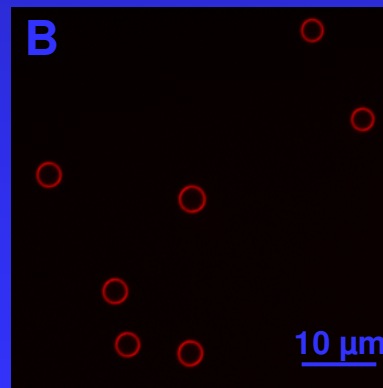
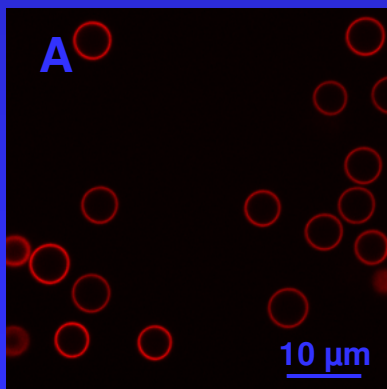
PDADMAC



PSS



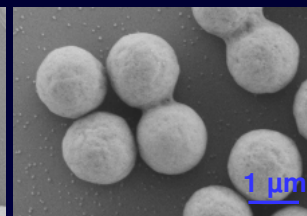
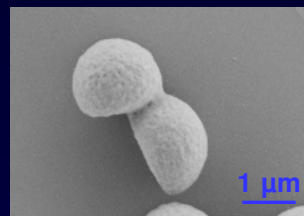
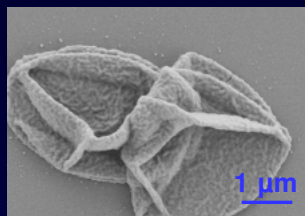
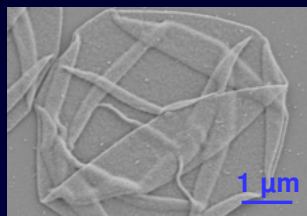
CLSM



Capsule diameter depends on incubation temperature

Dr. Karen Köhler

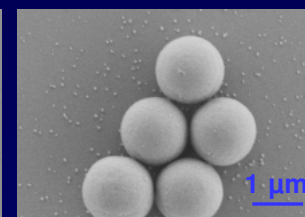
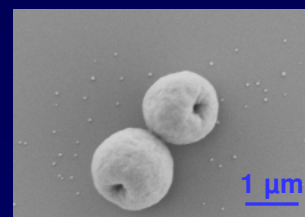
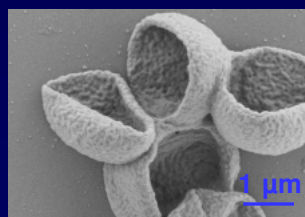
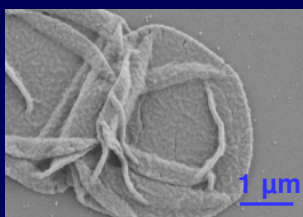
Morphology of (PDADMAC/PSS)₄ capsules



4,6 4,4 3,0 2,8 2,6 2,4 2,2 2,0 1,8 1,6 1,4 1,2

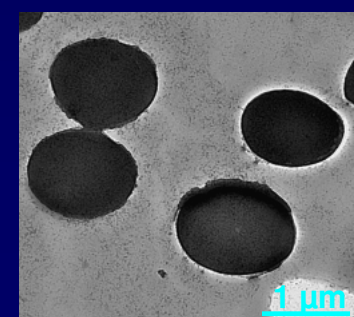
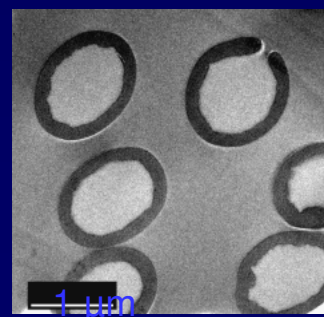
SEM

Capsule diameter / μm



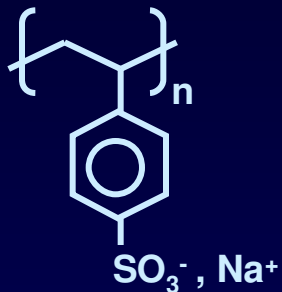
TEM

Temperature induced transition
from a hollow shell to a full sphere



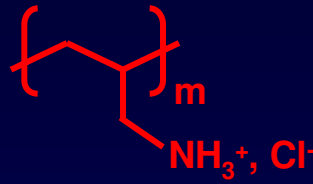
pH-sensitive hollow capsules

PSS

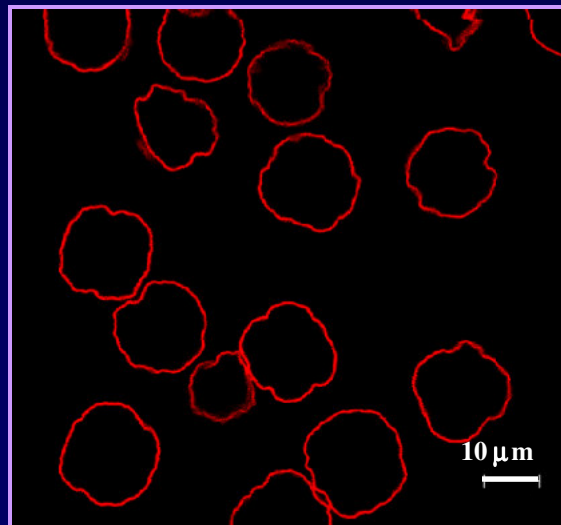
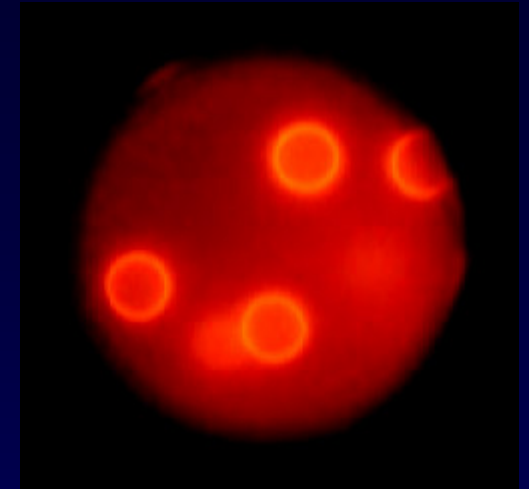


Sodium Poly (Styrene Sulfonate)

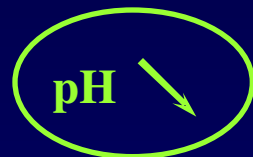
PAH



Poly (Allylamine Hydrochloride)



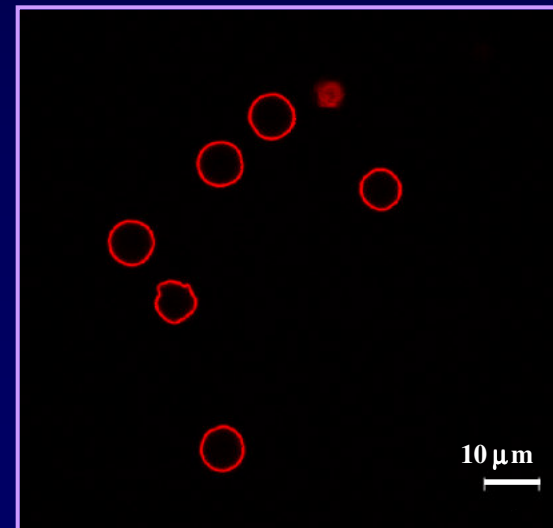
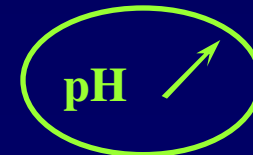
SWOLLEN STATE
(18 μm)



HCl 0.1 M



NaOH 0.1 M

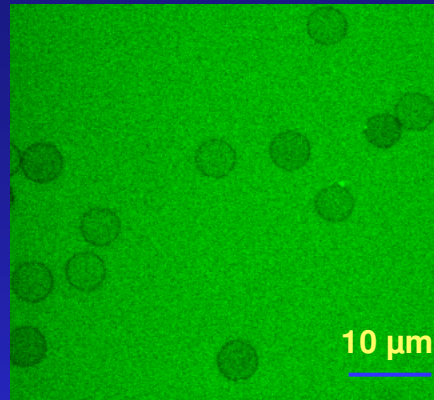


SHRUNK STATE
(8 μm)

Christophe
Dejugnat

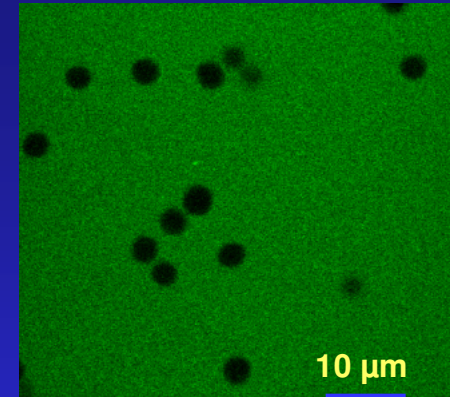
Encapsulation and release

Confocal fluorescence
Laser Scanning
Microscopy

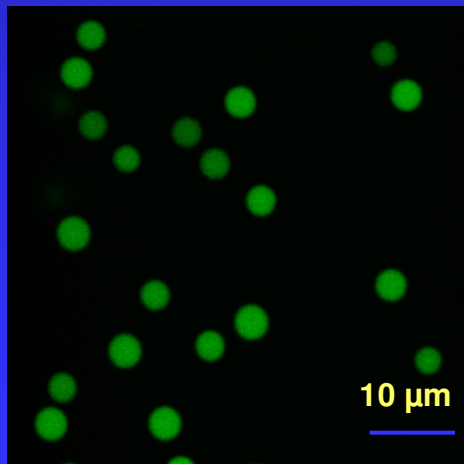


Permeable
„Open gate“

$\Delta T, \text{pH}$
→

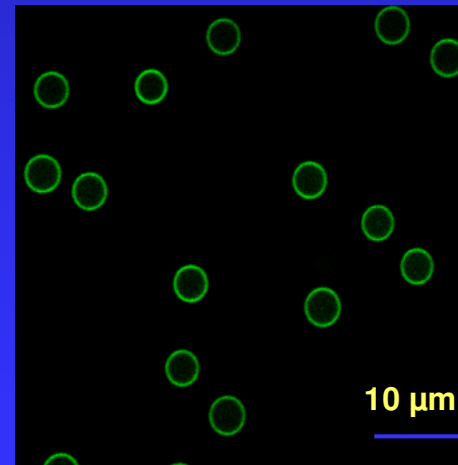


Impermeable
„Closed gate“



Encapsulated

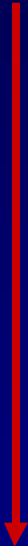
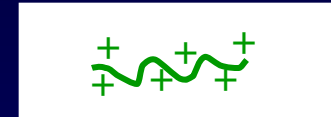
pH, salt
→



Release

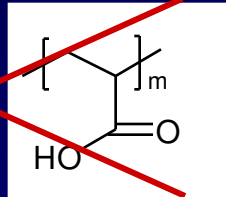
Weak polyelectrolytes

Tuning of electrostatic interactions by pH



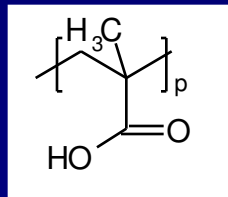
Increasing hydrophobicity

~~PAA~~



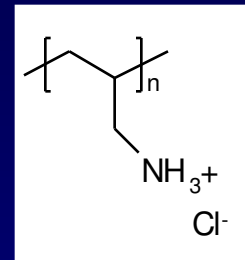
Poly(acrylic acid)

PMA



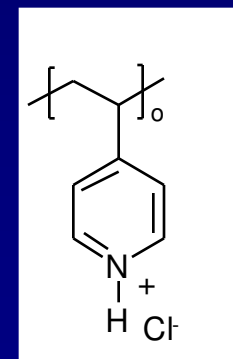
Poly(methacrylic acid)

PAH



Poly(allylamine hydrochloride)

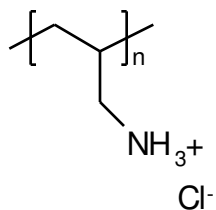
PVP



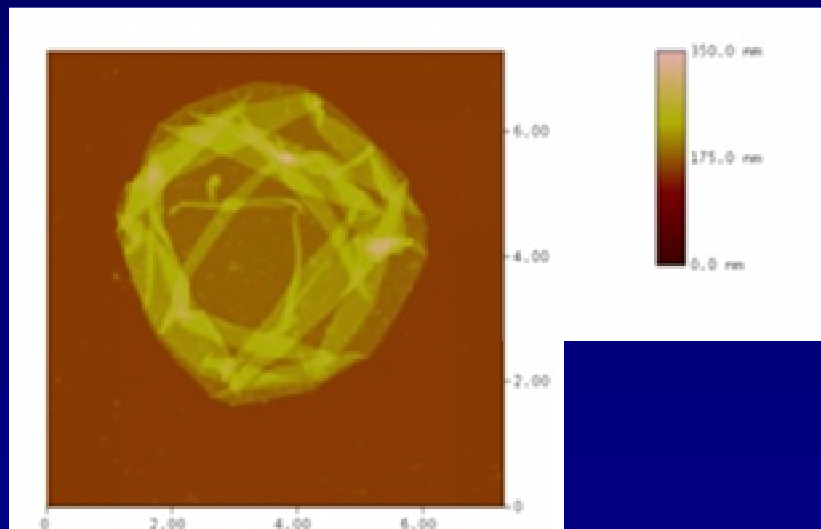
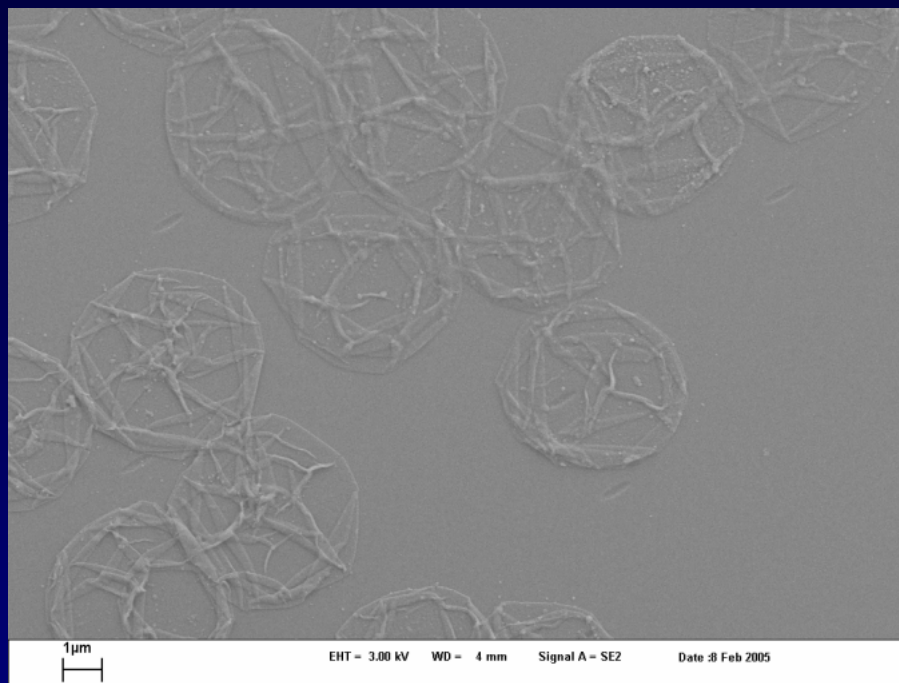
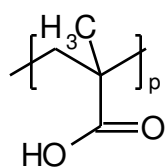
Poly(4-vinylpyridine hydrochloride)

(PAH/PMA)₅ capsules templated on SiO₂

PAH



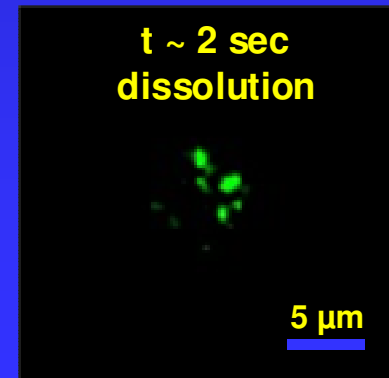
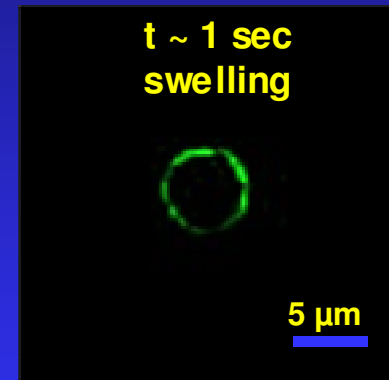
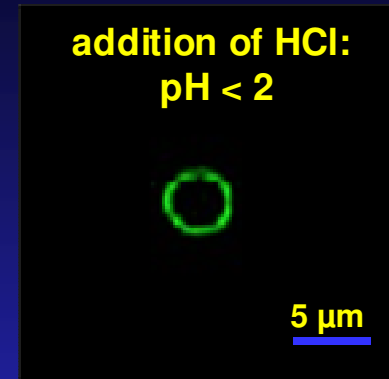
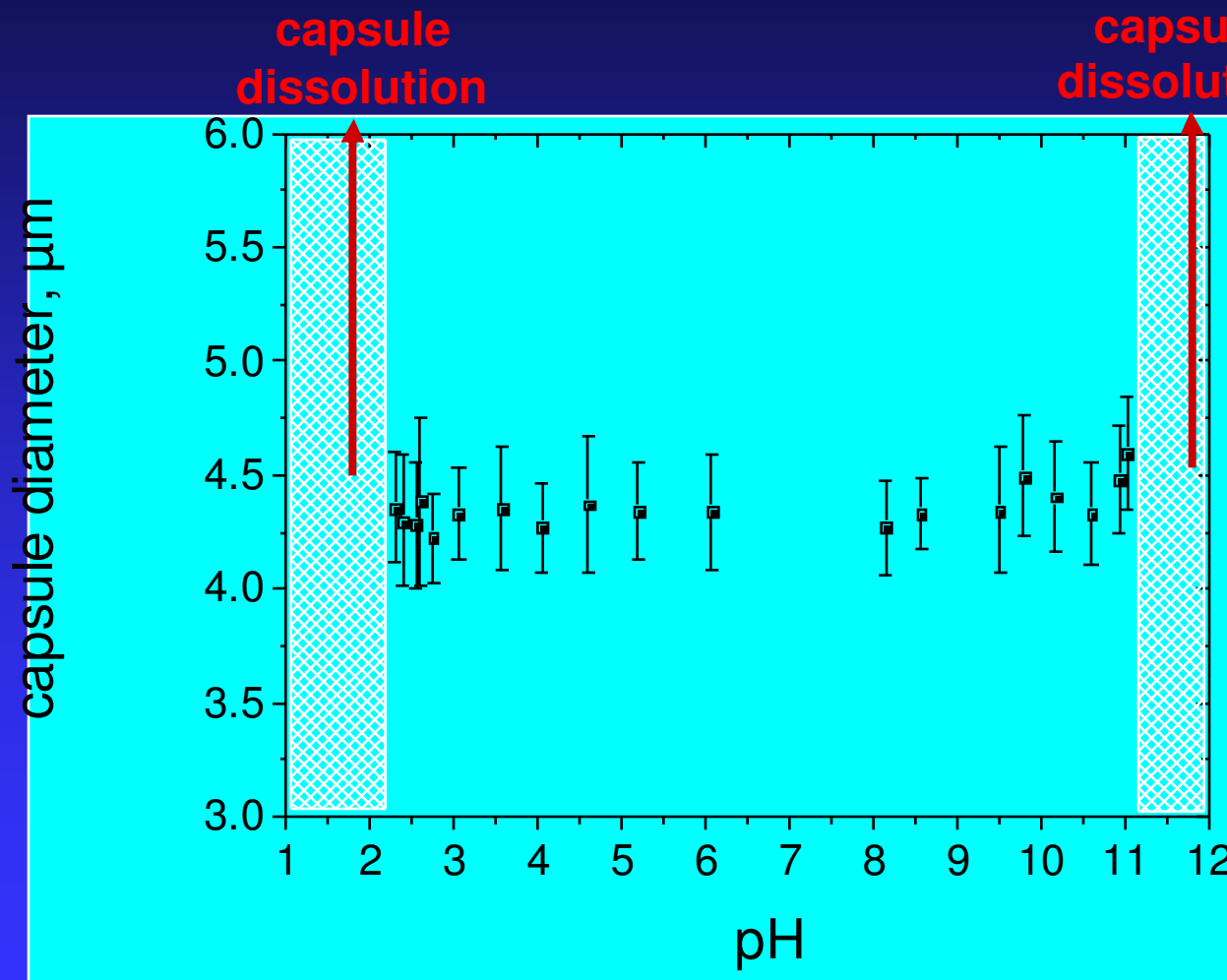
PMA



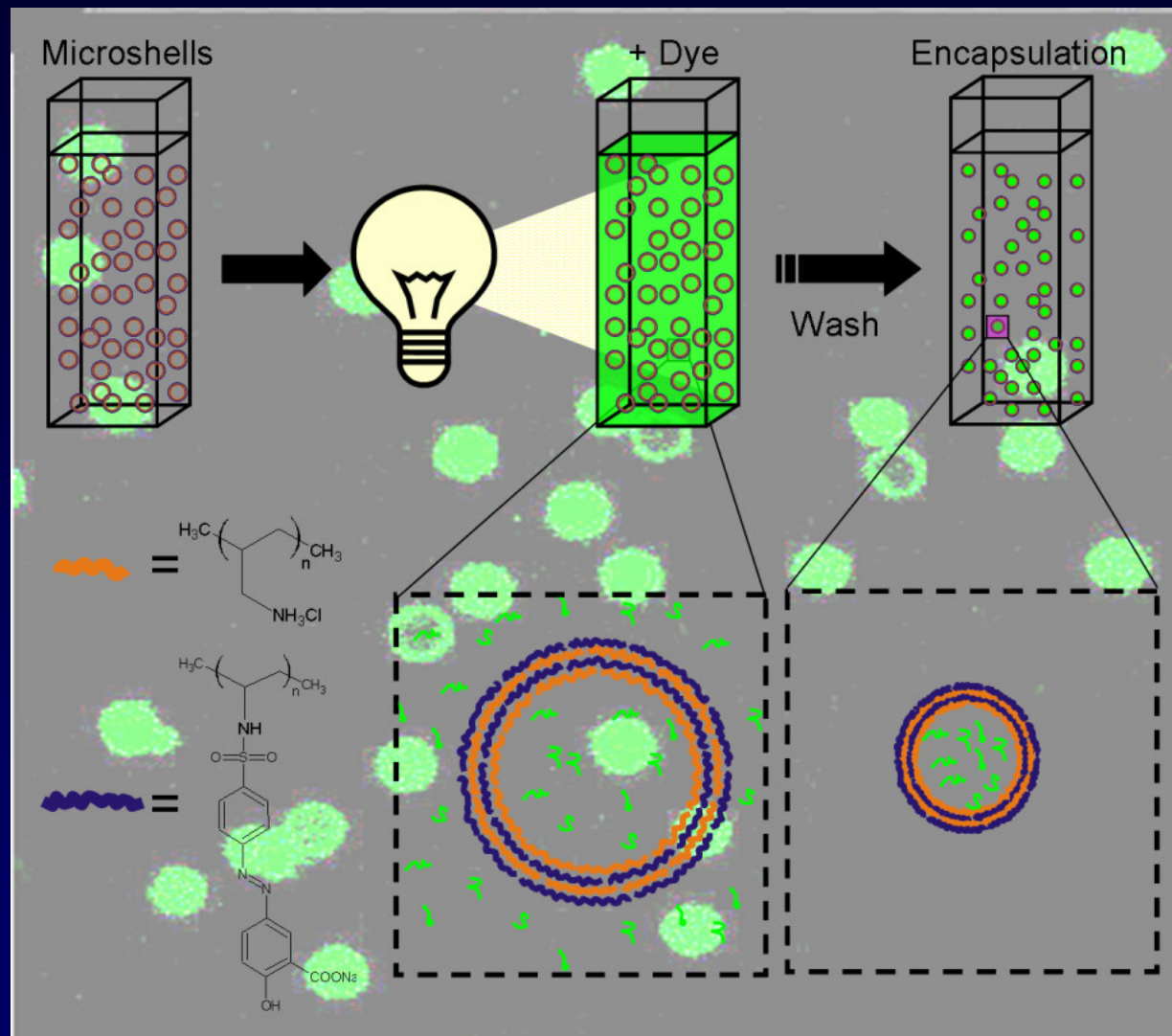
- thin shells
- $d_{2L} = (3 \pm 0.2) \text{ nm}$
- smooth surface

Tatjana Mauser

Influence of pH on (PAH/PMA)₅ capsules



Optically driven Encapsulation



Matthieu Bedard – Optically addressable microcapsules

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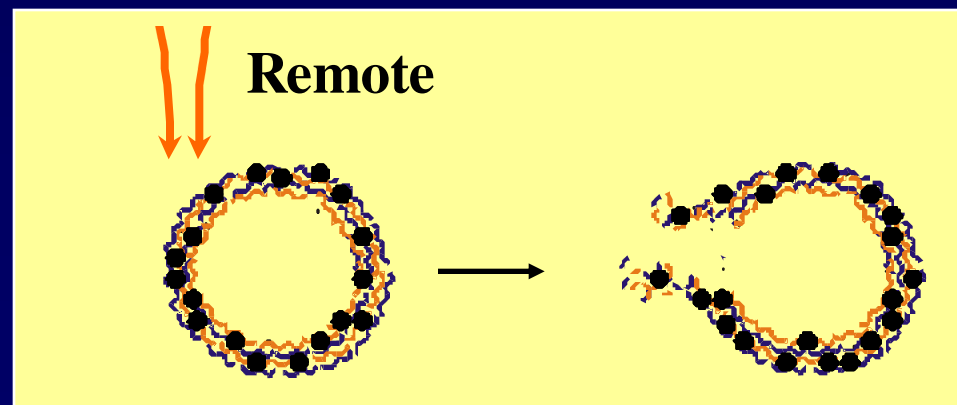
Composite capsules - Remote activation

Two compartmental capsules

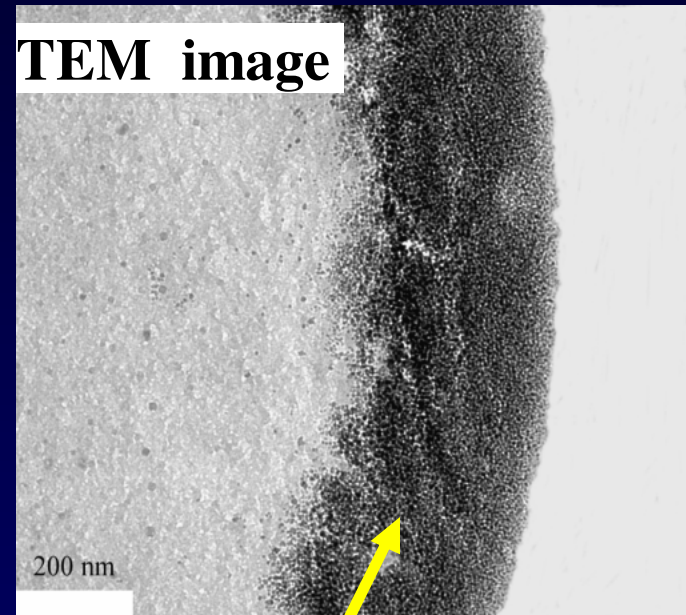
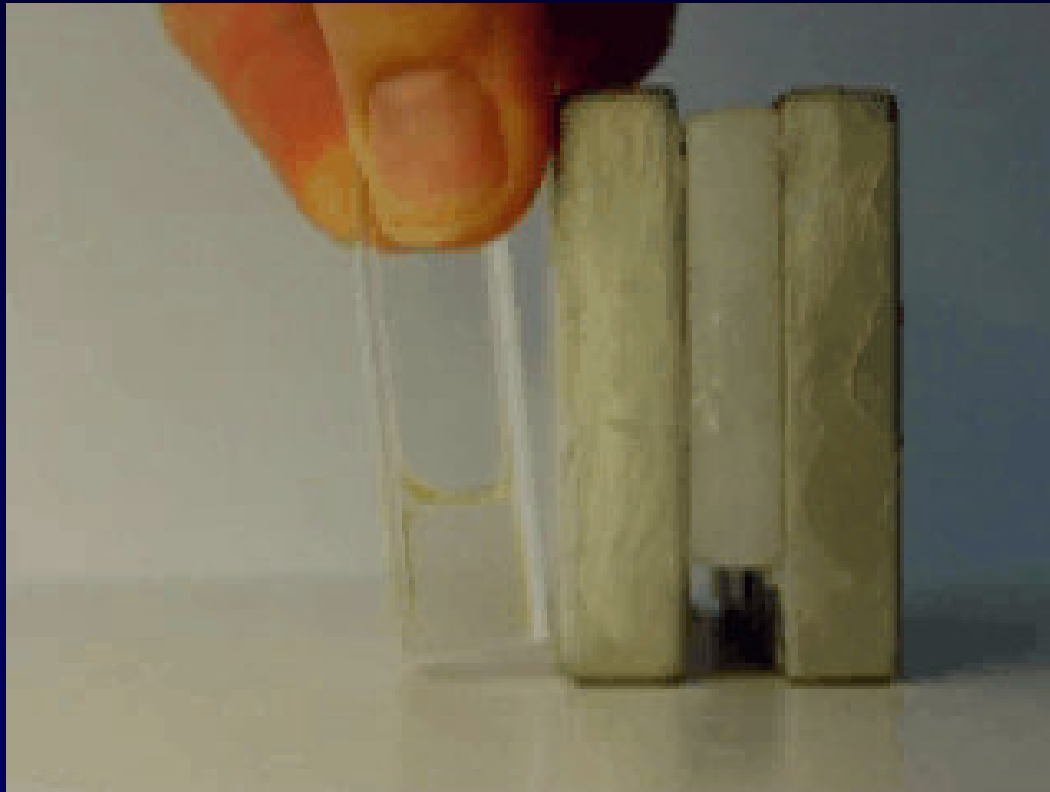
Capsules delivery in living systems

Intracellular sensing

Conclusions and Perspectives



Magnetite nanoparticles assembled in capsule wall

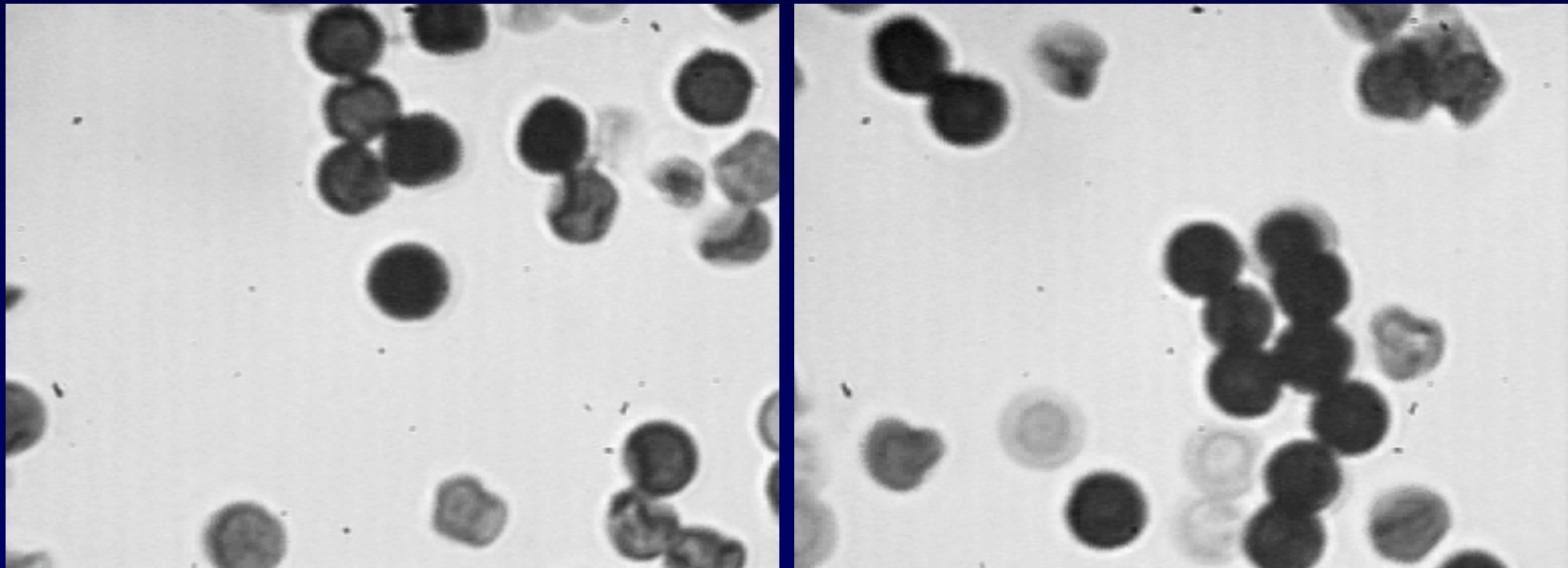


Magnetic NPs in shell

Targeted capsule delivery via magnetic field to tissues

Capsules with Composite Shell are Susceptible to Remote Activation

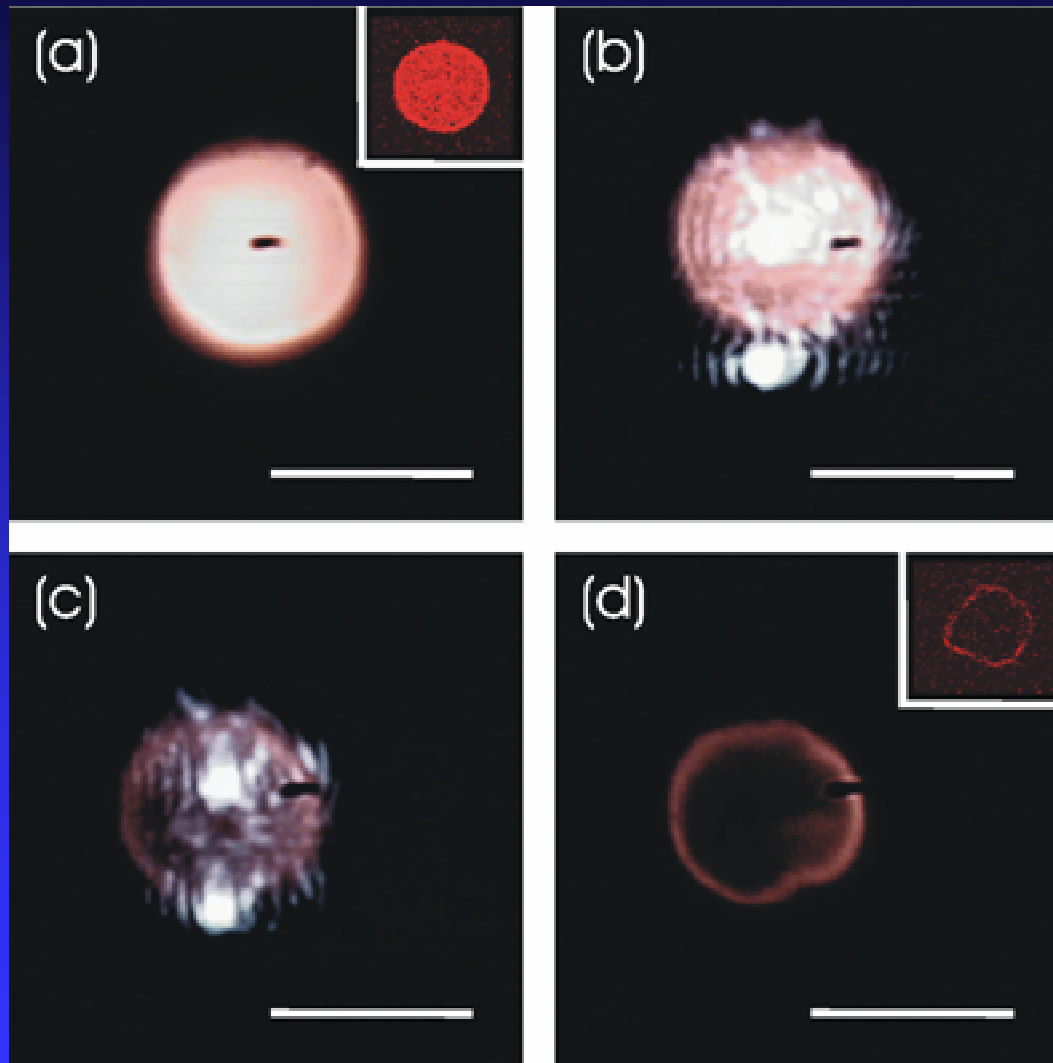
Ag-nanoparticles doped capsules can be ruptured by Infrared Laser 830nm



- **Optically activated release;**
- **Infrared window for biomedical application**

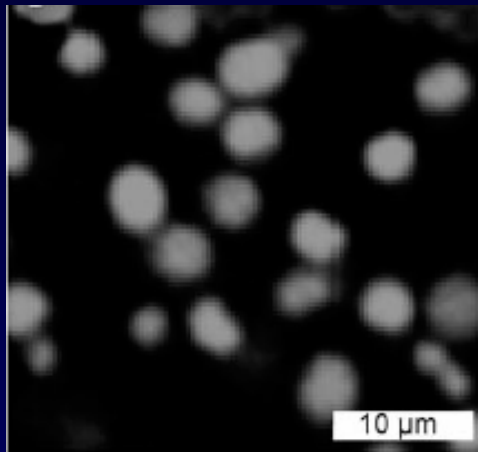
Andre Skirtach

Fluorescence Imaging

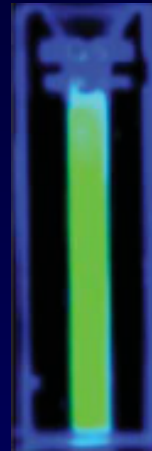
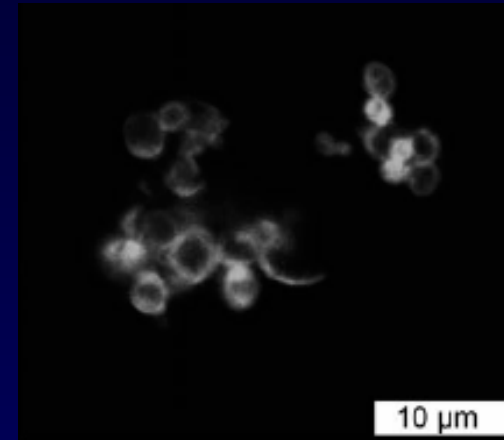


Ultrasound stimulated release.

Before - encapsulated



After – released



- Power of Ultrasound for capsule rupture is compared to medical use without damage of tissues
- Higher depth of operation inside the body

*Skirtach, A.G., De Geest, B.G., Mamedov, A.A., Antipov, A.A., Kotov, N.A., Sukhorukov, G.B.
J. Mater. Chem., 2007, 11, 1050-1054*

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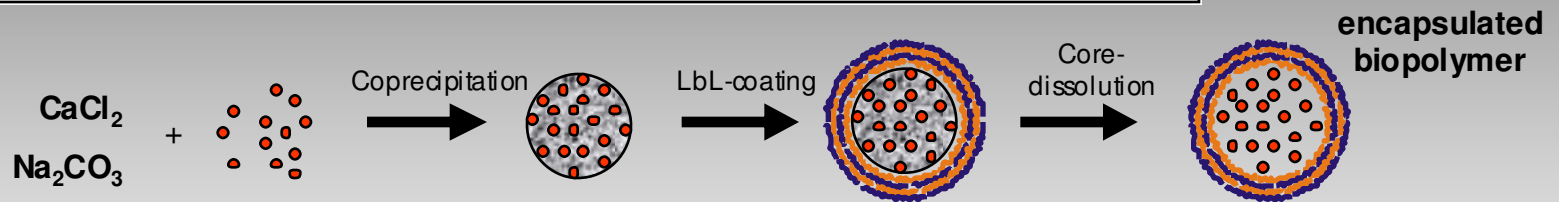
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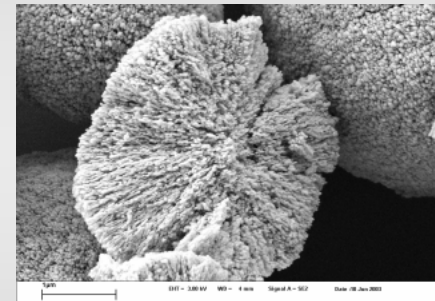
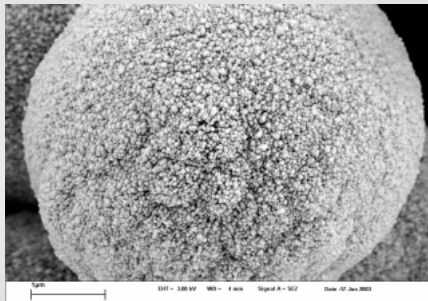
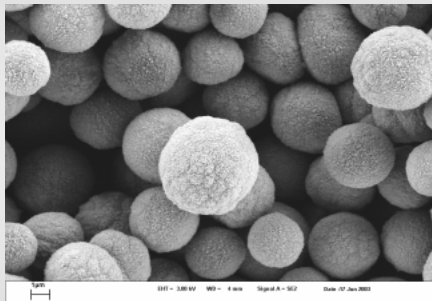
Conclusions and Perspectives

Encapsulation Using Microcrystalline Carbonate-Templates

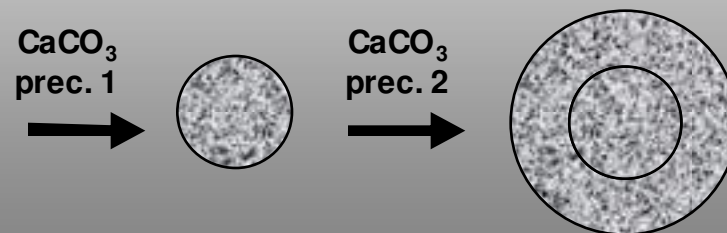
1. Encapsulation of macromolecules after incorporation into calcium carbonate microparticles ("coprecipitation method")



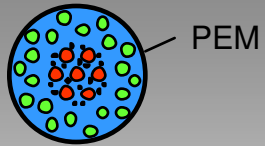
Porous calcium carbonate microparticles (\varnothing 5 μm)



2. Fabrication of multicompart ment „ball-in-ball“ particles calcium carbonate microparticles

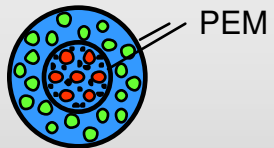
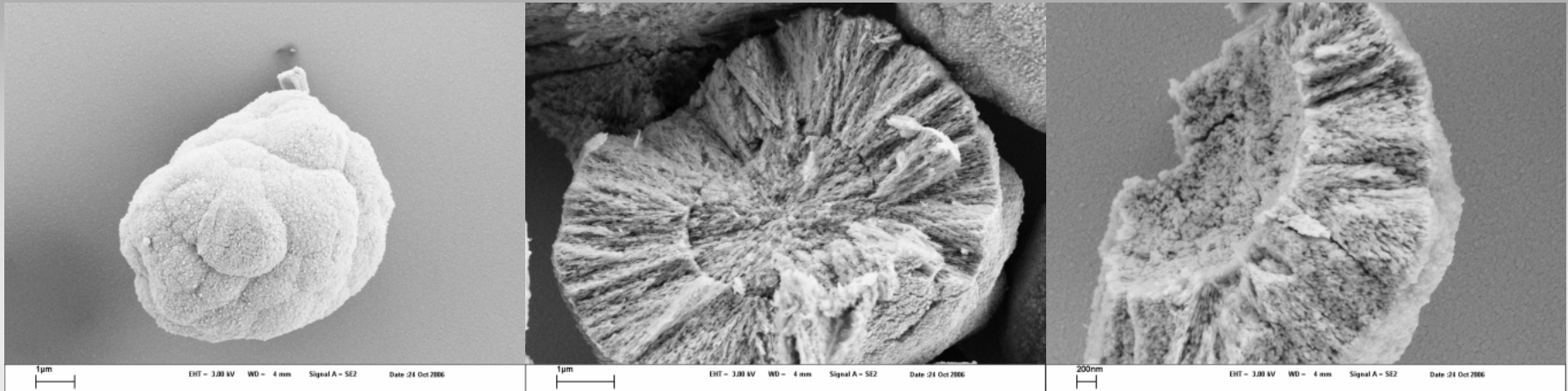


Fabrication of two-compartment calcium carbonate particles



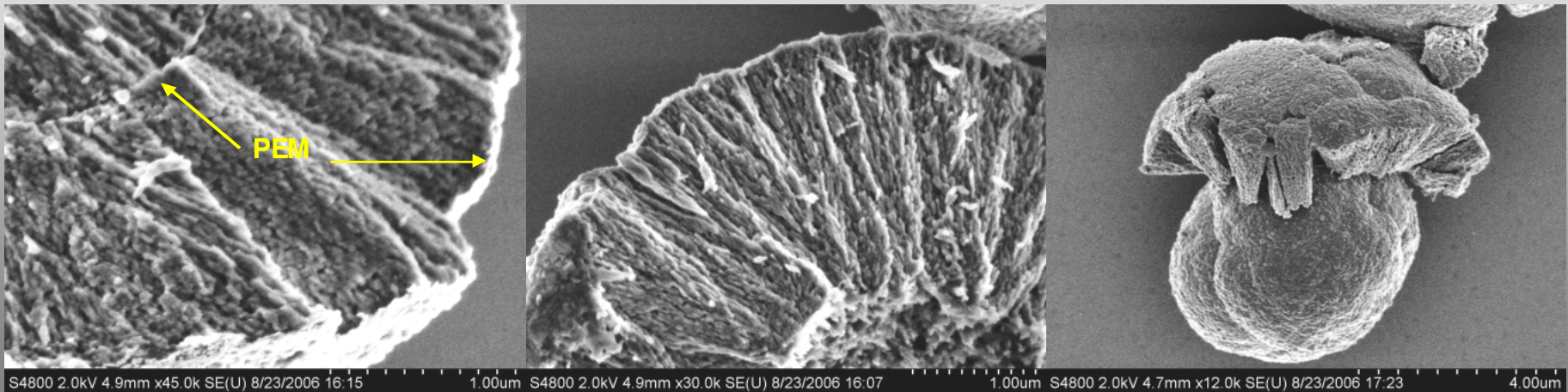
**ball-in-ball
particle (type III)**

SEM-images

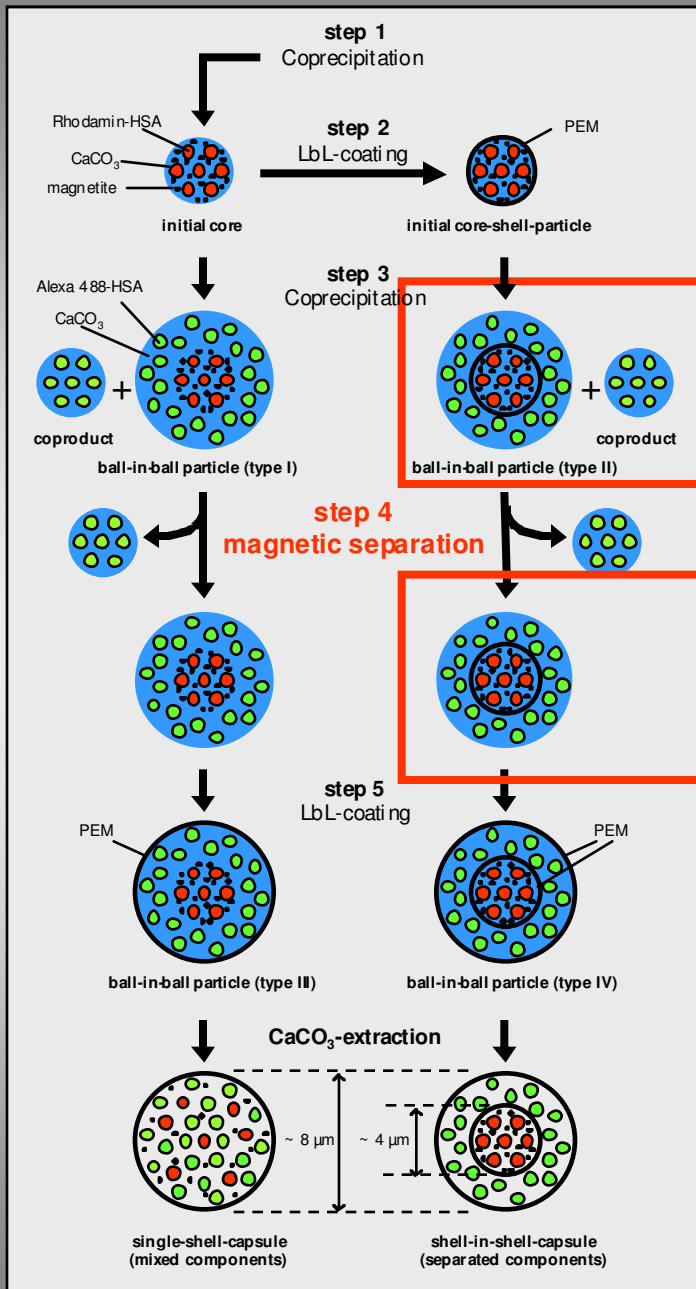


**ball-in-ball
particle (type IV)**

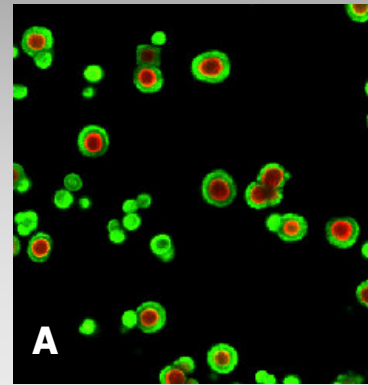
SEM-images



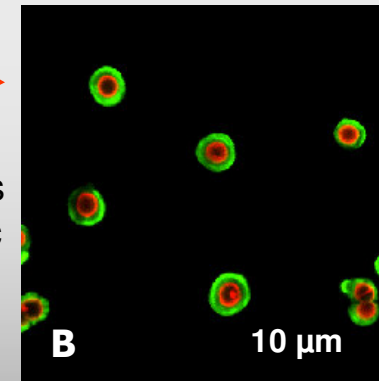
Magnetic separation



unpurified raw-product



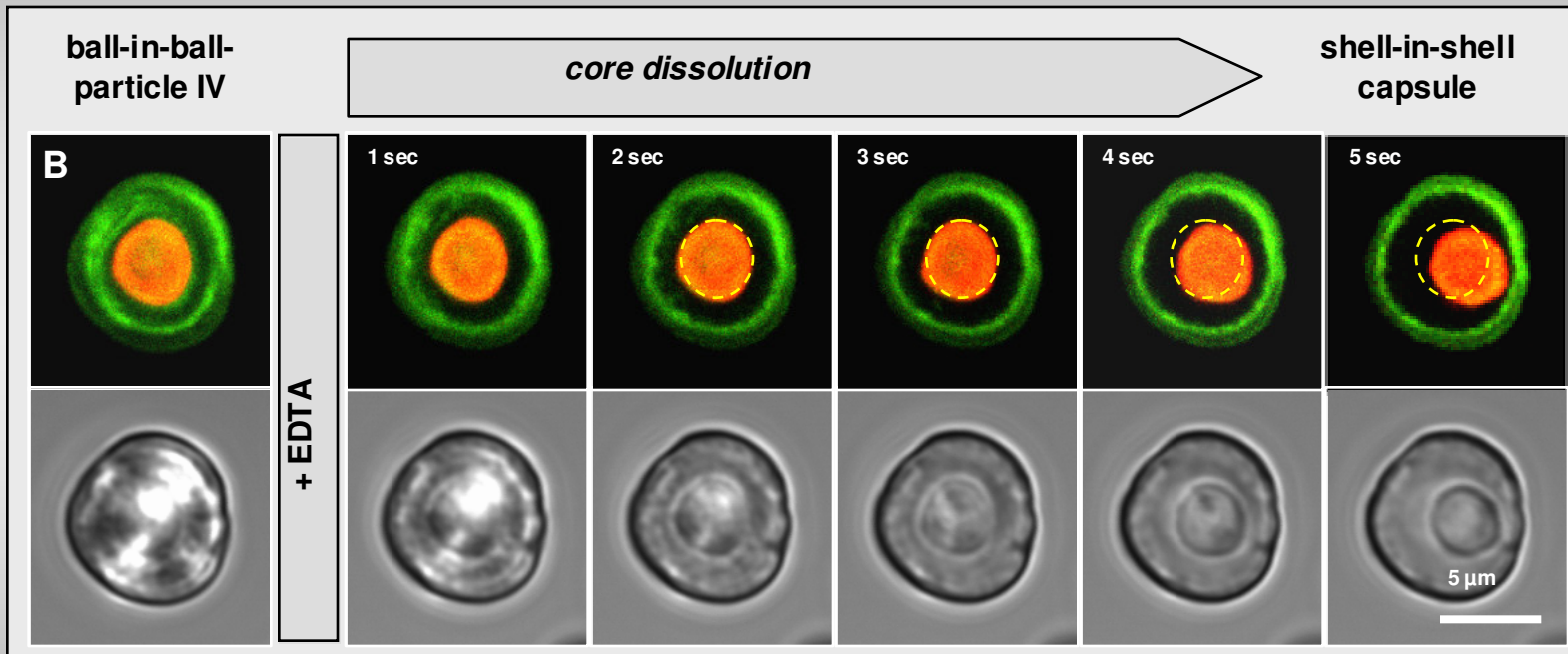
ball-in-ball particles
after magnetic
separation



Product purification by an external
magnetic field.

Oliver Krefit

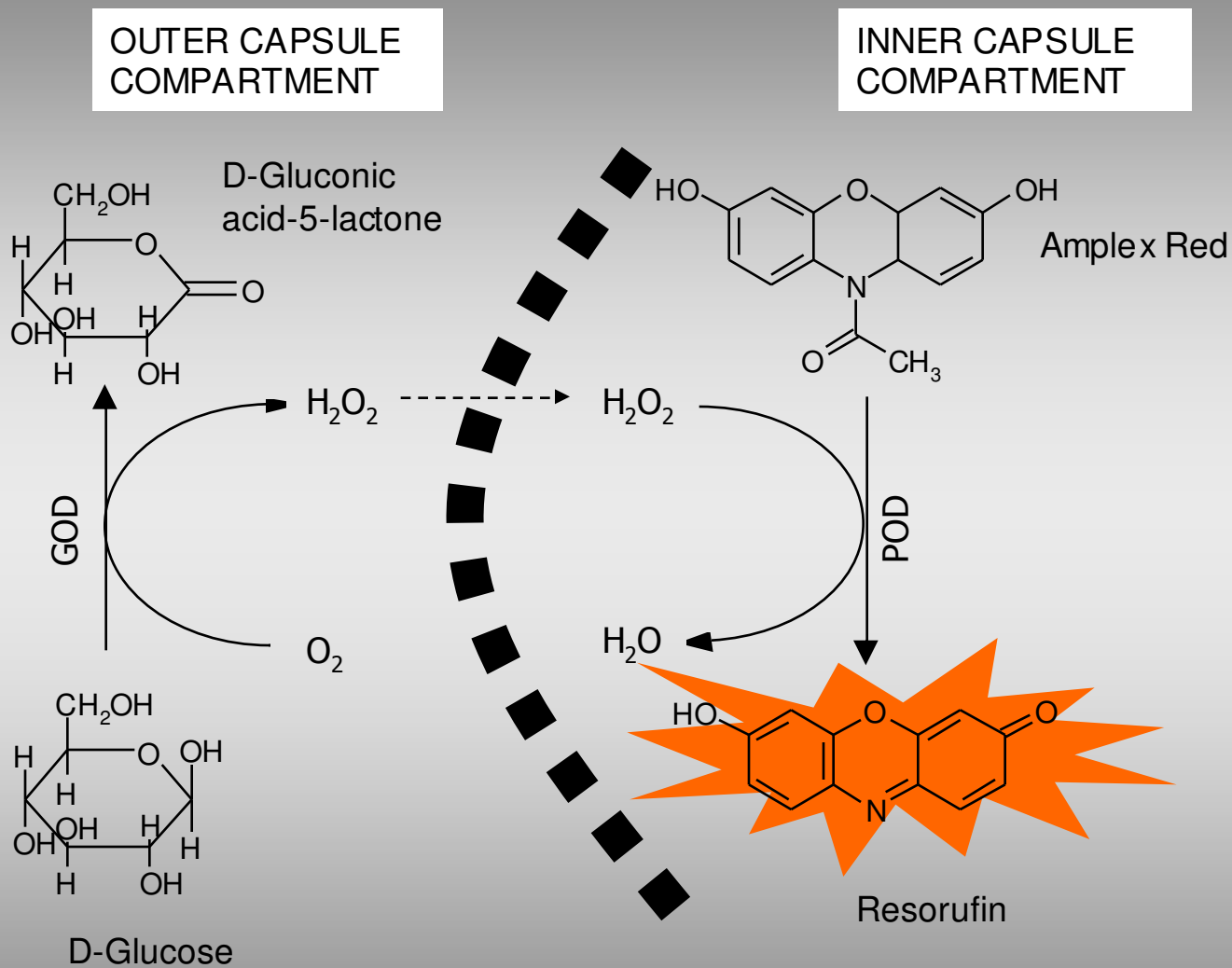
Controlled Mixing or Separation of Biomolecules



**Stable
separation**

Preliminary example for prospective applications: Coupled enzyme assay with glucose oxidase (GOD) and peroxidase (POD)

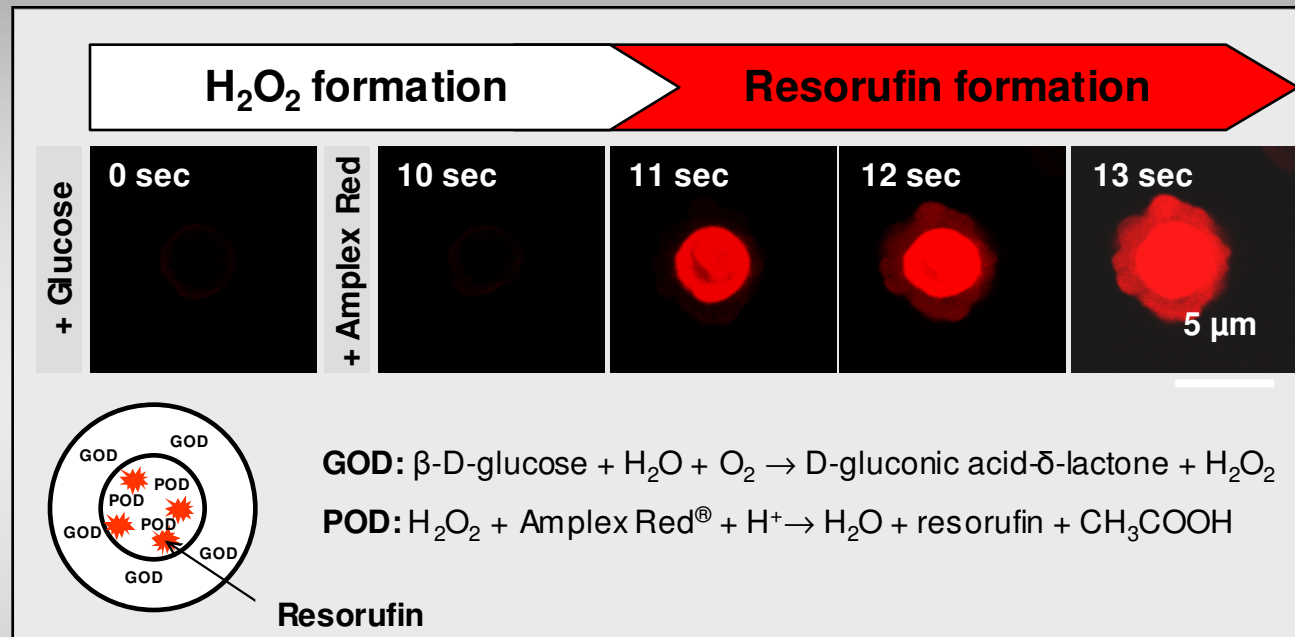
IDEA:



Principle of a coupled assay using the Amplex Red reagent. Oxidation of glucose (GOD) by glucose oxidase results in generation of H_2O_2 , which is coupled to conversion of the Amplex Red reagent to fluorescent resorufin by peroxidase (POD).

Example for prospective applications:

Coupled enzyme assay with glucose oxidase (GOD) and peroxidase (POD)

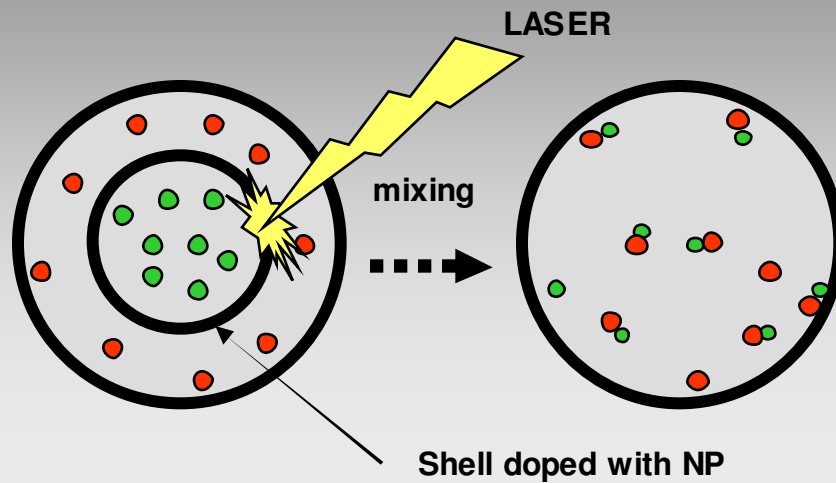


CLSM image of a shell-in-shell capsule containing GOD and POD, after adding glucose and Amplex Red. Resorufin formation results in red fluorescence of the capsule interior.

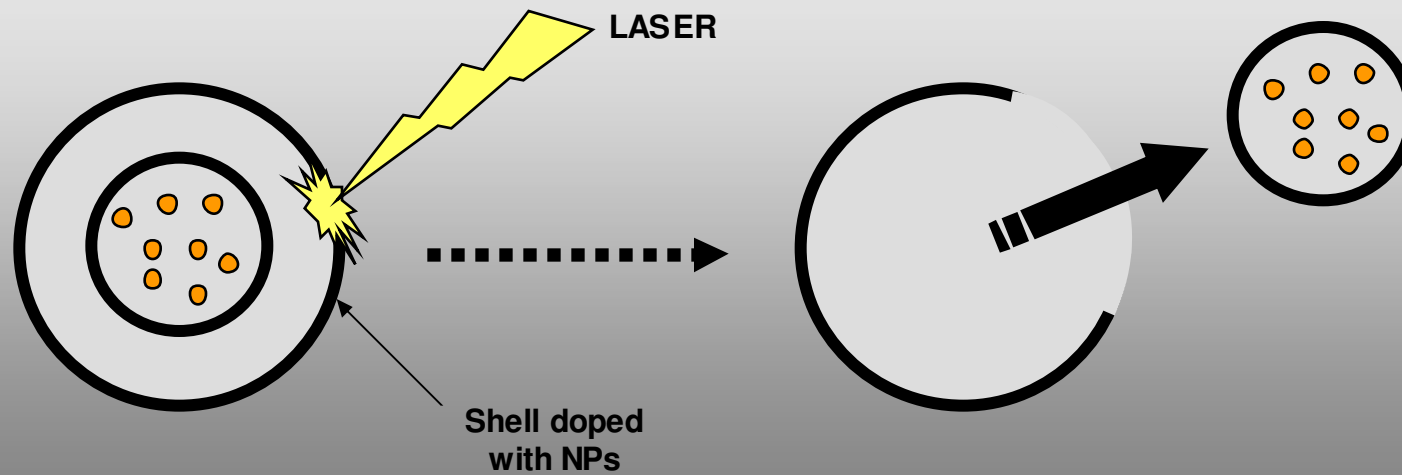
Separate compartments for biochemical reactions

Shell-in-Shell Microcapsules/Outlook:

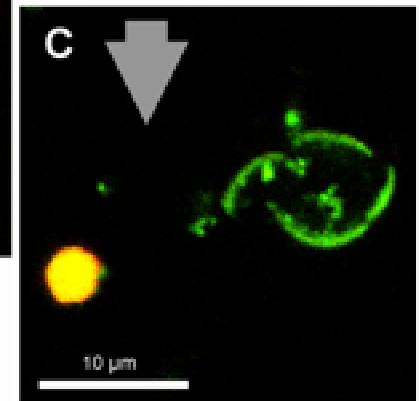
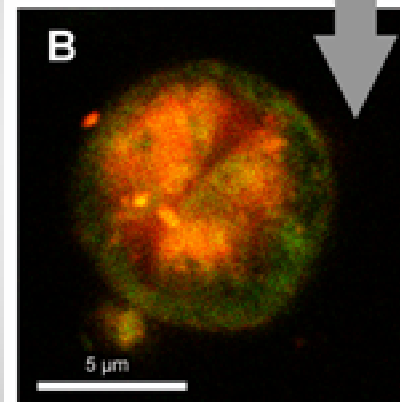
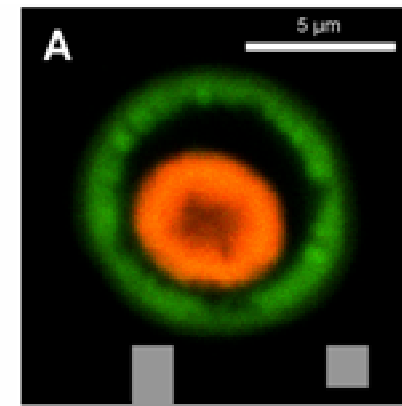
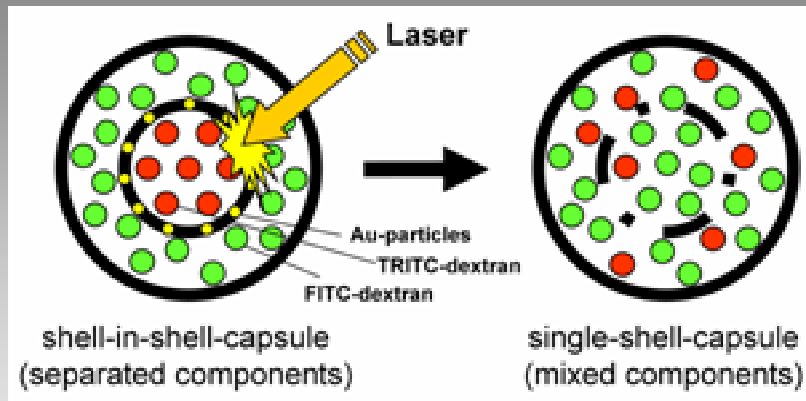
Mixing of reaction partners by physical triggers:



Release of inner capsules by external trigger:

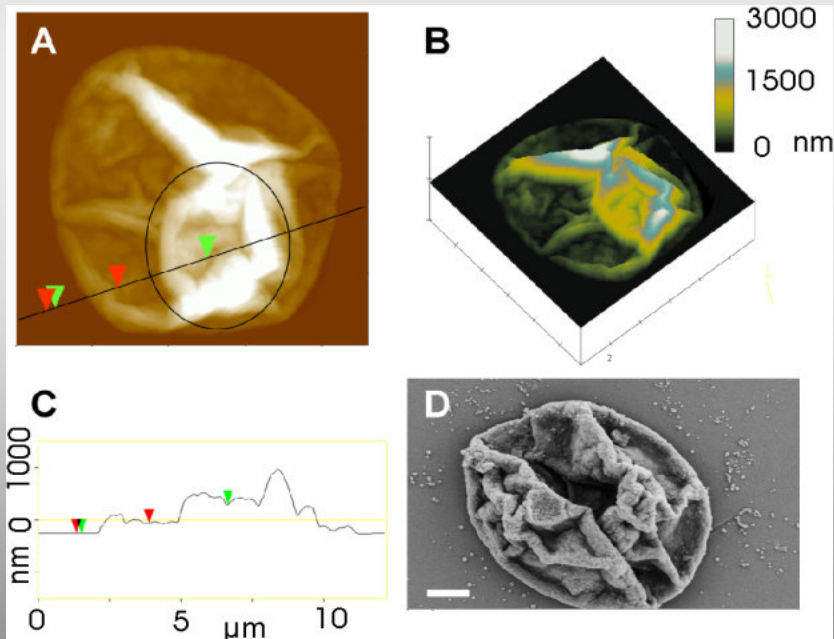


Shell-in-Shell Microcapsules/Outlook:



Inner shell rupture

**Outer shell rupture
- release of inner capsule**



AFM & SEM images of shell-in-shell microcapsules

Tayloring functions in microcapsules: Responsiveness and remote controlling

Coating colloids and Hollow capsules

Responsive capsules

Composite capsules - Remote activation

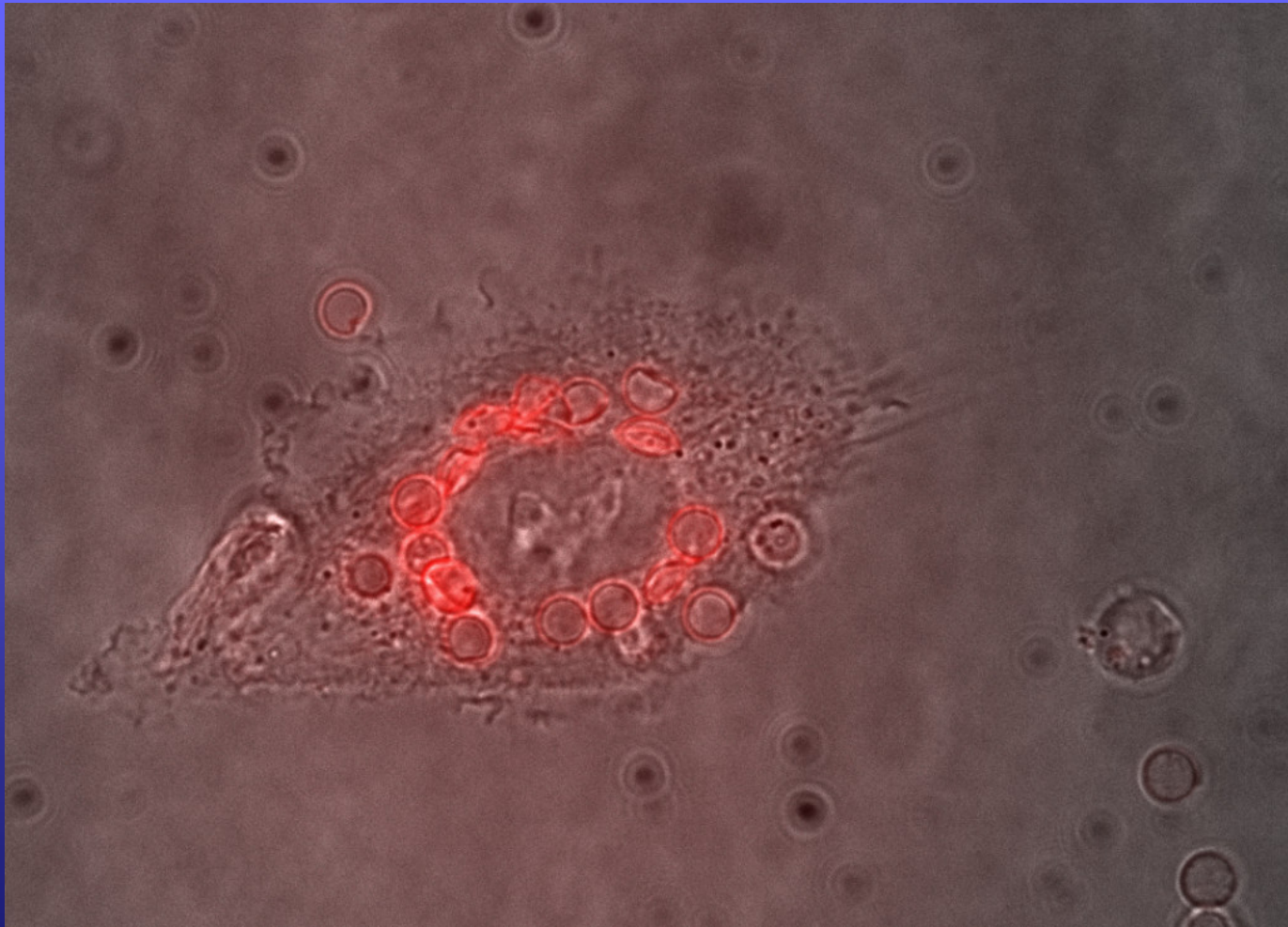
Two compartmental capsules

Capsules delivery into living systems

Intracellular sensing

Conclusions and Perspectives

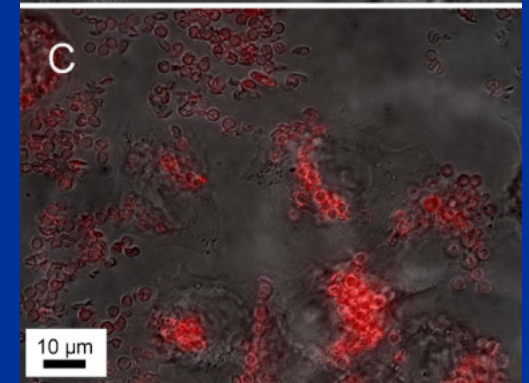
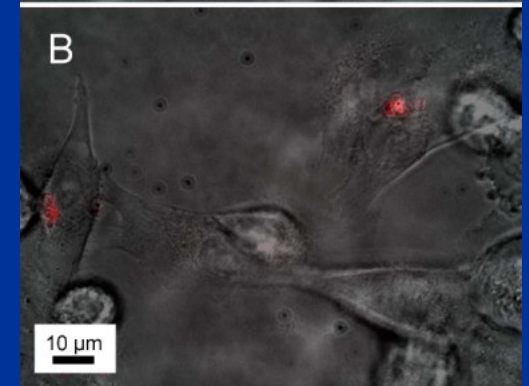
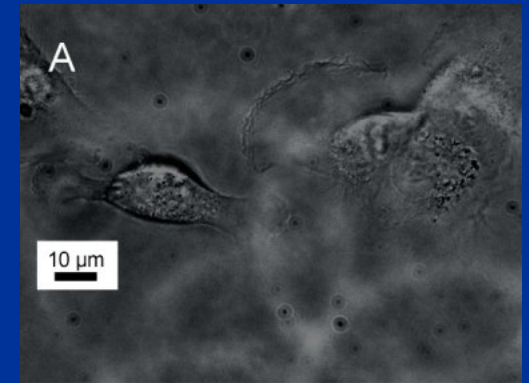
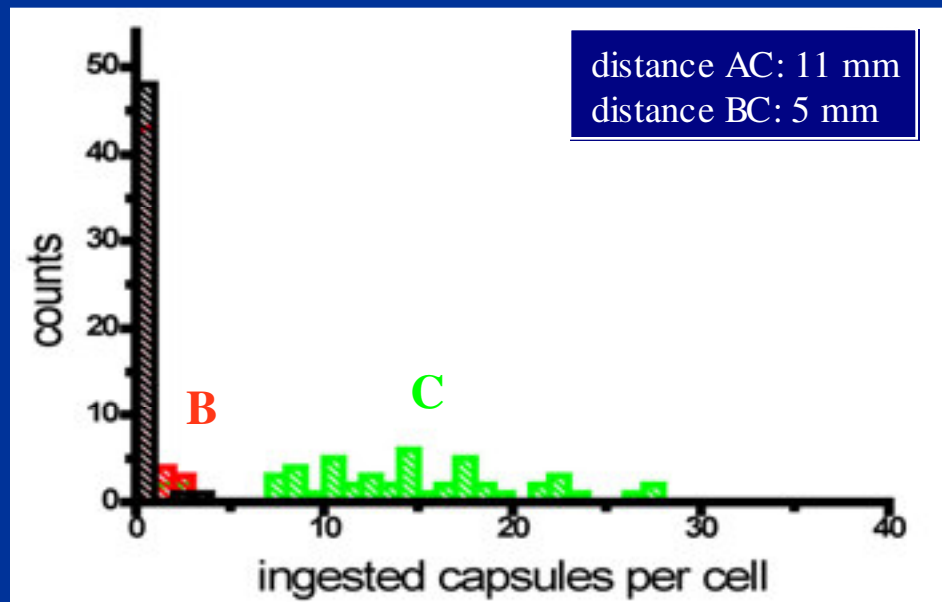
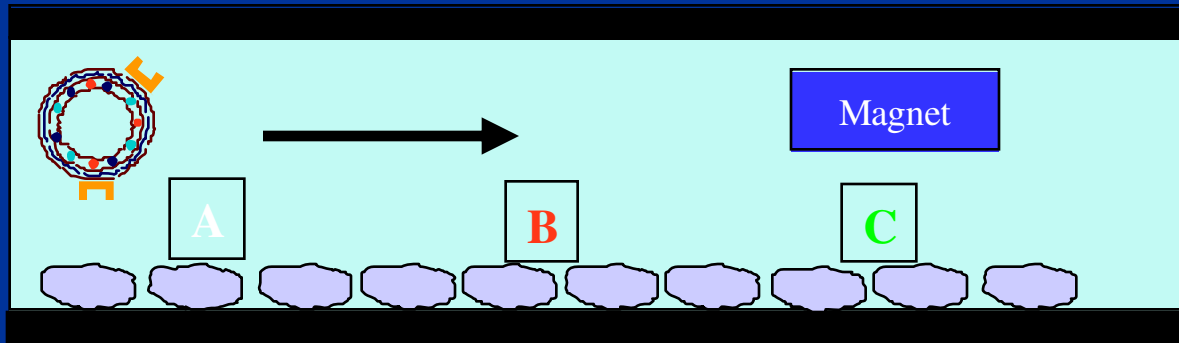
Capsules in cells - Artificial organelles Reporting on cell interior



Capsules Uptake by Breast cancer cells

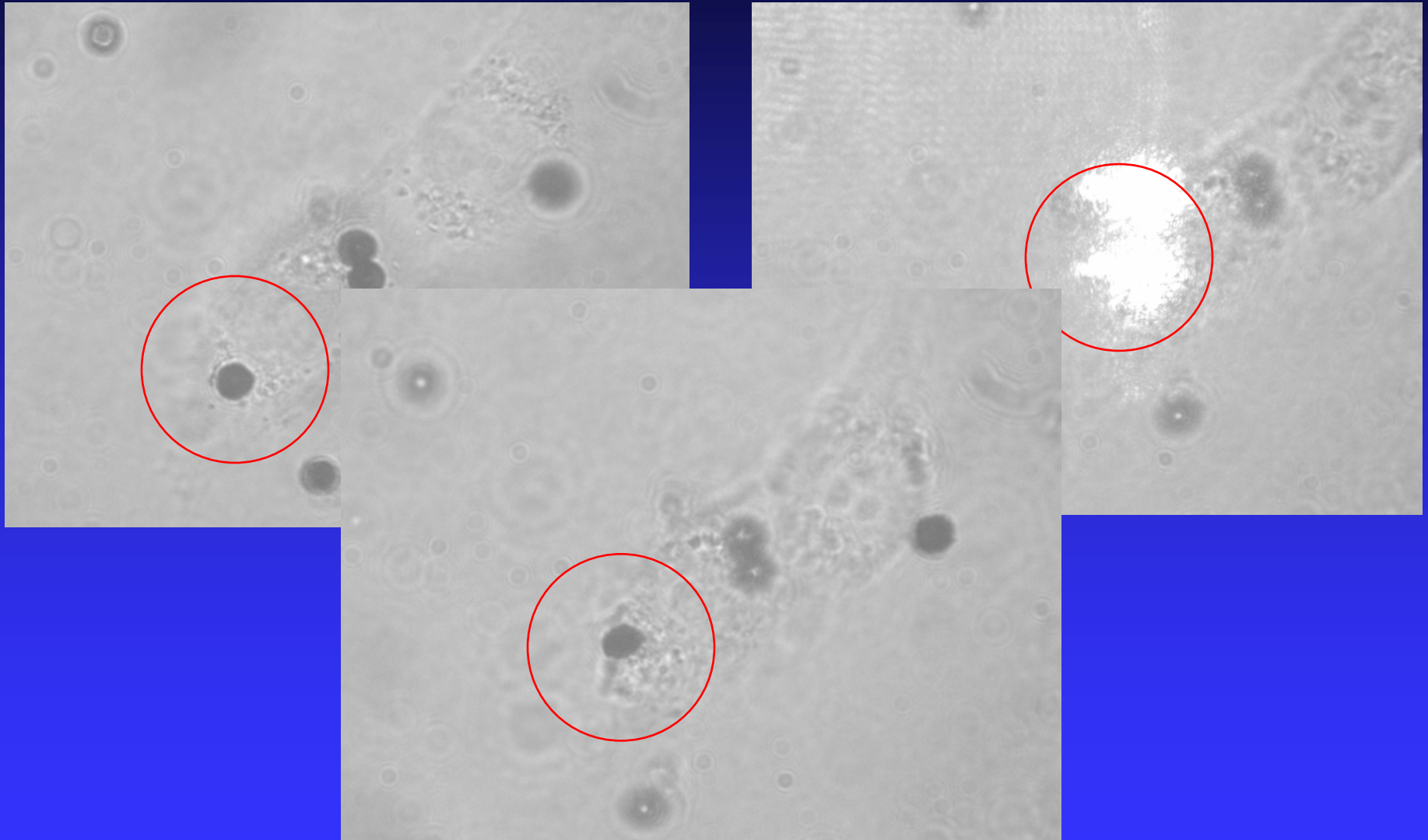
Small 2005 1(2), 194-200

Targeted drug delivery - Use of polymer capsules as multifunctional (magnetic, labeled) carrier systems



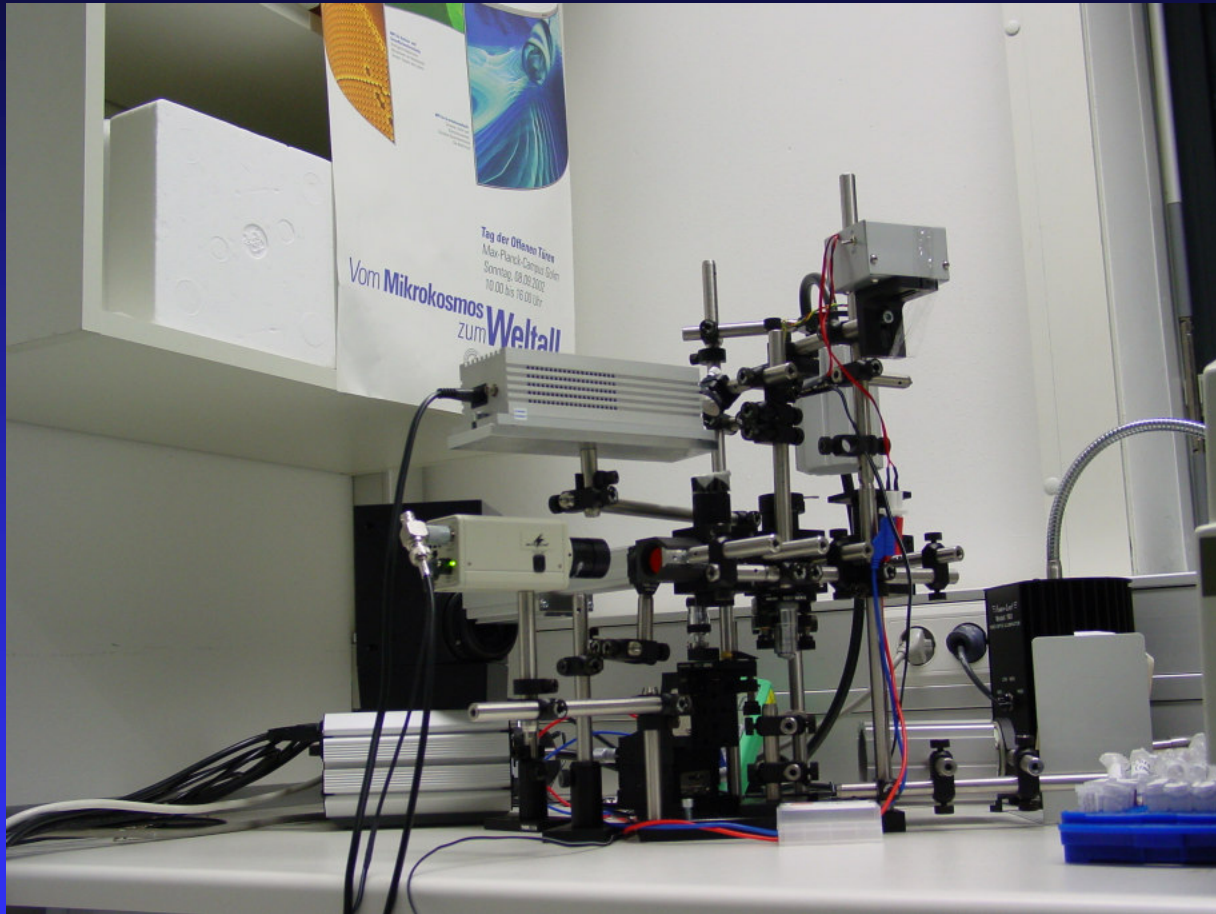
Capsules in cells - Artificial organelles

Remote activation in the cells



In cooperation with Dr. Wolfgang Parak, (LM Uni-München) Dr. Andre Skirtach

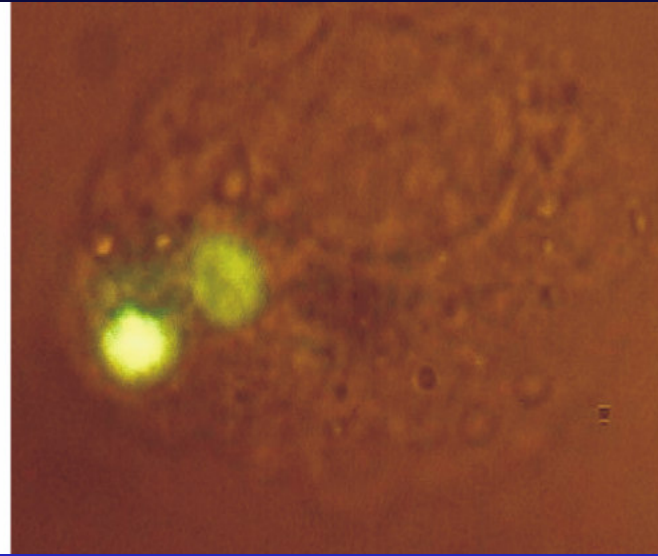
In-house developed optical setup for remote release experiments



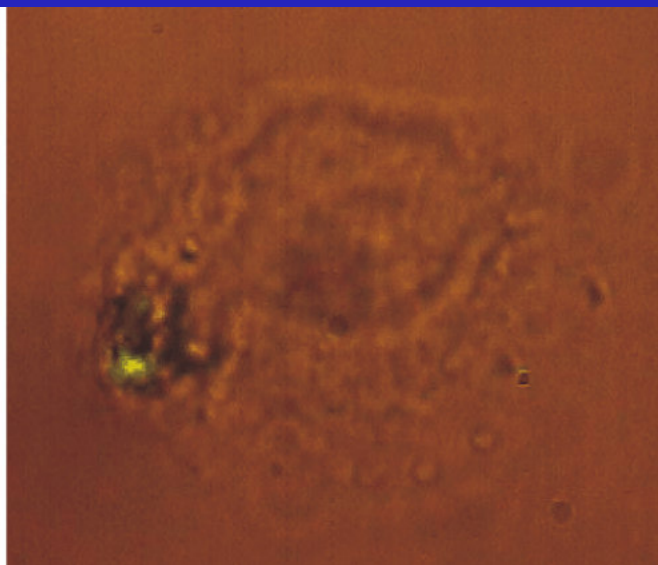
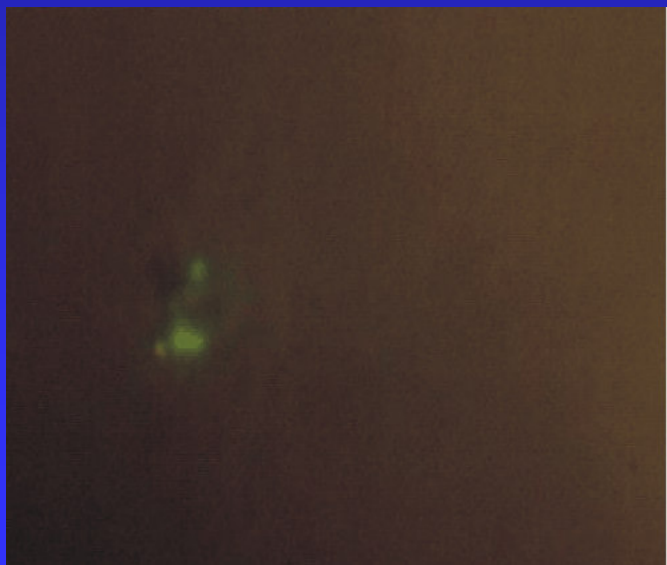
Various sources, CCD, real-time imaging, portable, easy transferable to new location

Andre Skirtach

Optically induced release inside cells



Before

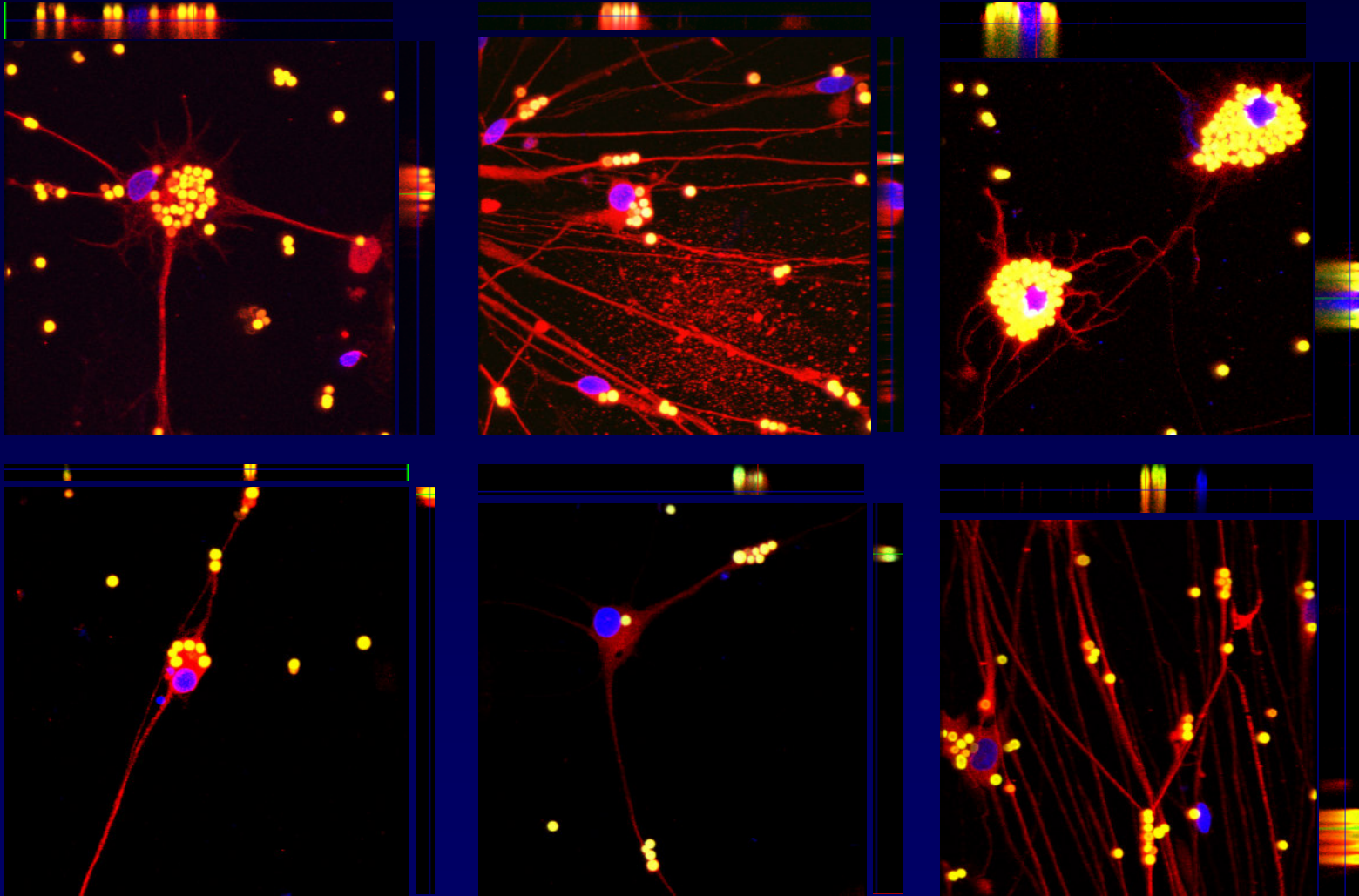


After

Skirtach, A.G., Muñoz Javier, A., Kreft, O., Köhler, K., Piera Alberola, A., Möhwald, H., Parak, W.J., Sukhorukov, G.B. *Angewandte Chemie Intern. Ed.*, 2006, 45, 4612-4617

Towards Intracellular Capsule Delivery to Neurons

PSS/PAH capsules filled with labelled BSA



*In cooperation with Prof. Jo Martin and Dr. D. Davidson
(Queen Mary, Neuroscience Center)*

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Responsive capsules

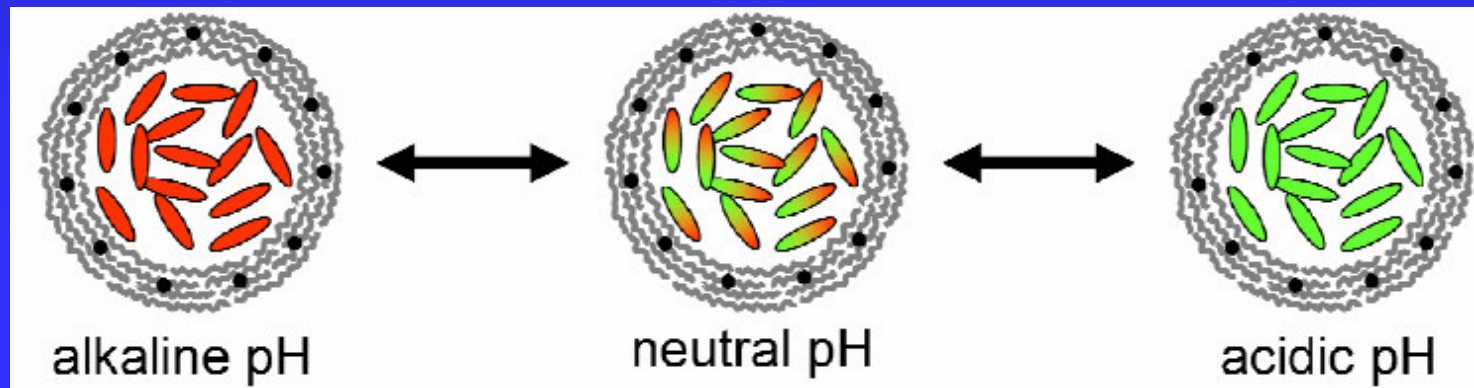
Composite capsules - Remote activation

Two compartmental capsules

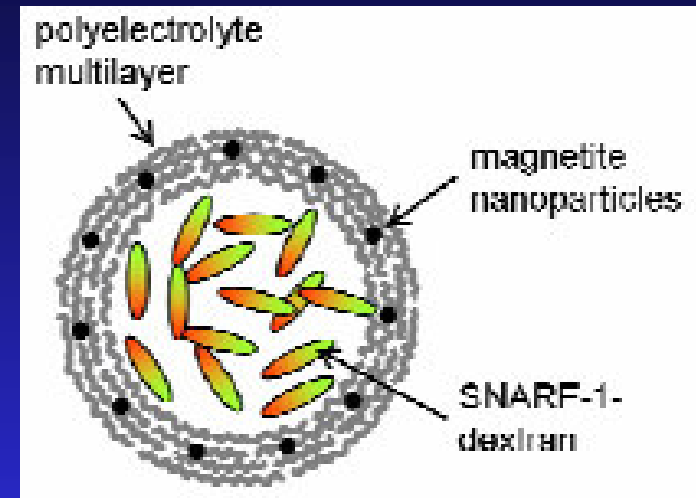
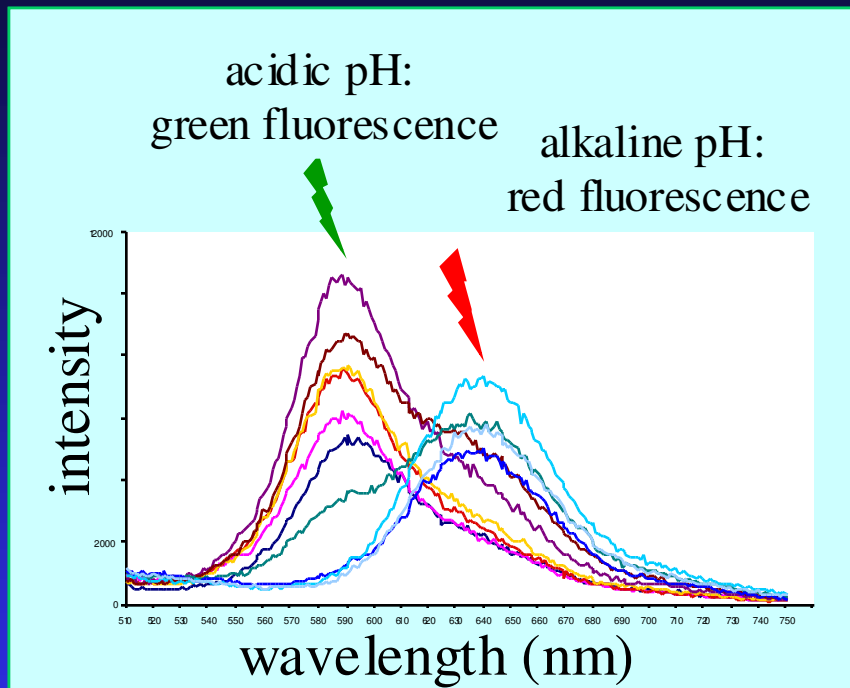
Capsules delivery in living systems

Intracellular Sensing Systems

Conclusions and perspectives

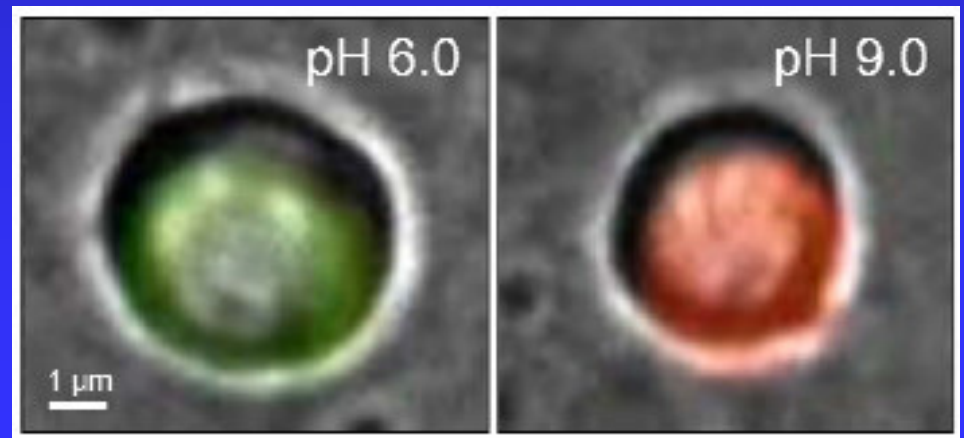


Polymer Microcapsules as Mobile Local pH-Sensor

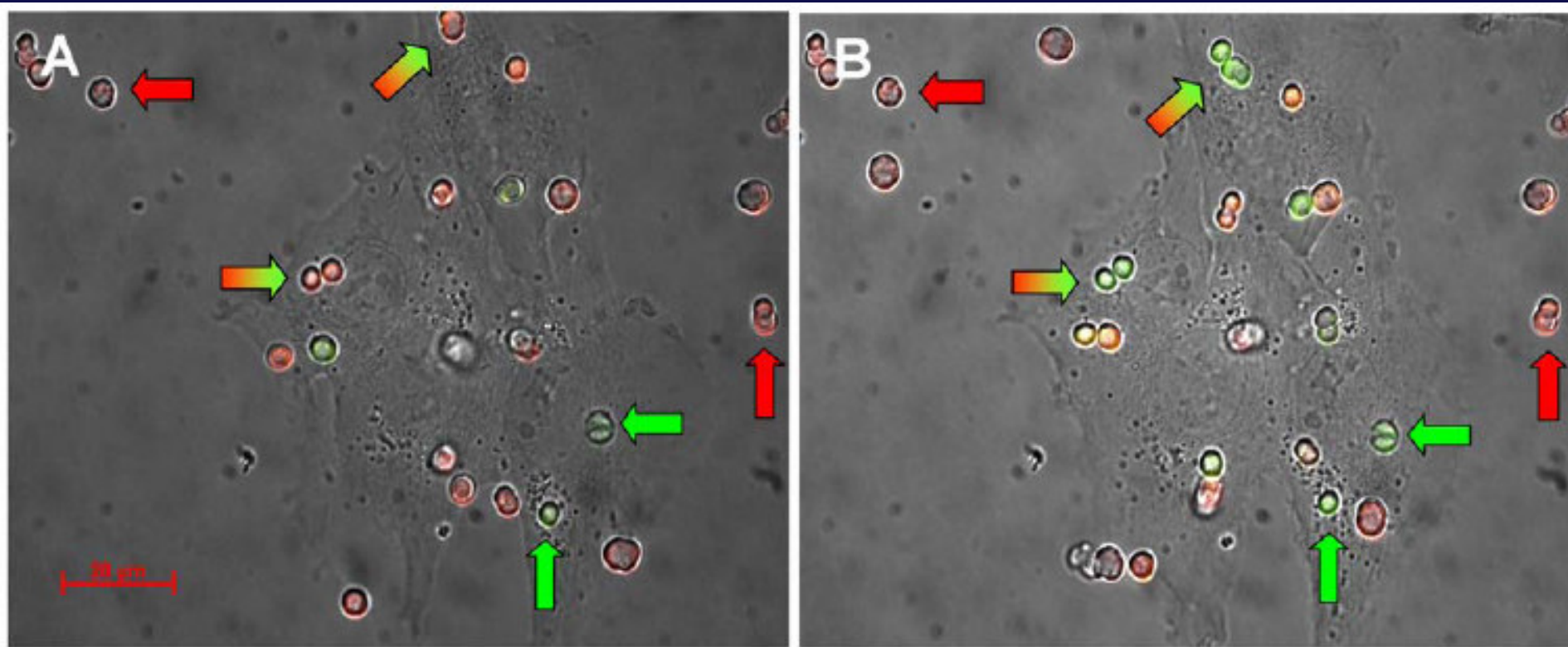


SNARF dye

Ratiometric pH measurement. The dye shifts the maximum of the fluorescence emission from green to red color upon increasing the pH.



On-line monitoring of capsule internalisation



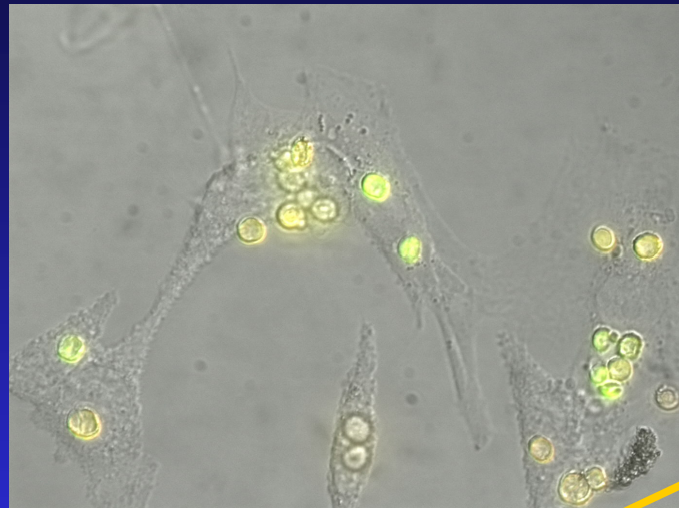
SNARF-loaded capsules change from red to green fluorescence upon internalization by MDA-MB435S breast cancer cells.

- (A) SNARF-fluorescence 30 min after adding the capsules to the cell culture.
(B) The same cells after another 30 min of incubation.

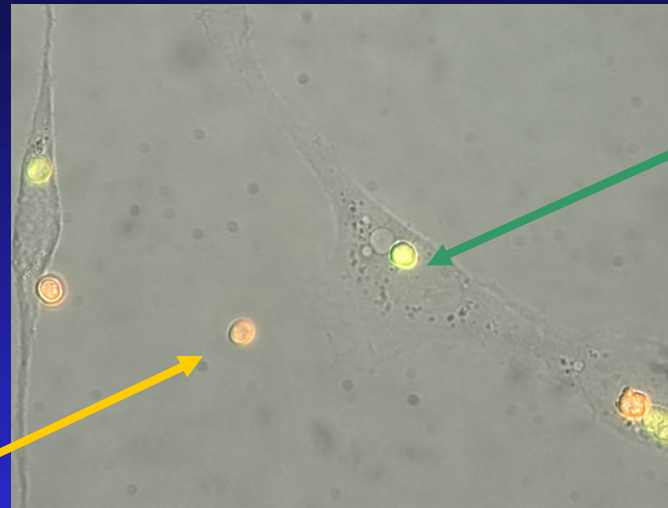
**Kreft, O., Muñoz Javier, A., Sukhorukov, G.B., Parak, W.J.
J. Mater. Chem., 2007, 42, 4471-4476**

Intracellular Sensors

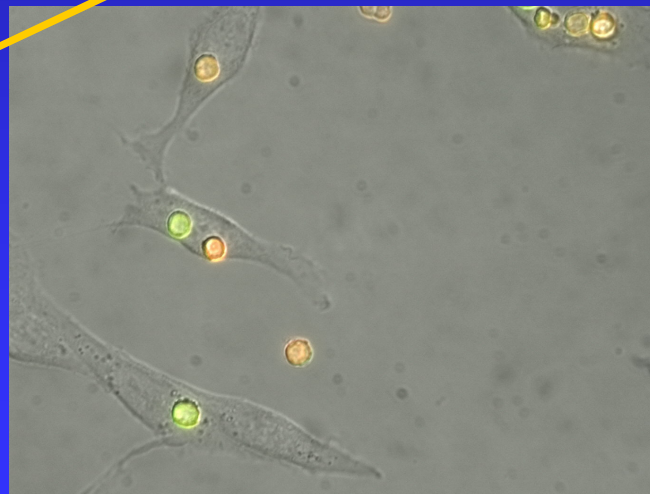
Encapsulated pH – sensor, SNARF-based dye



**Before
Uptake**



**After
Uptake**



Green – low pH
Emission 580nm
Inside cell endosome
Red – high pH
Emission 650 nm
Outside cell

Kreft, O., Muñoz Javier, A., Sukhorukov, G.B., Parak, W.J.
J. Mater. Chem., 2007, 42, 4471-4476

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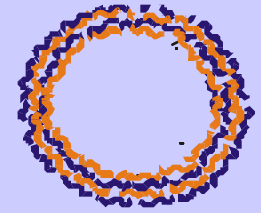
Two compartmental capsules

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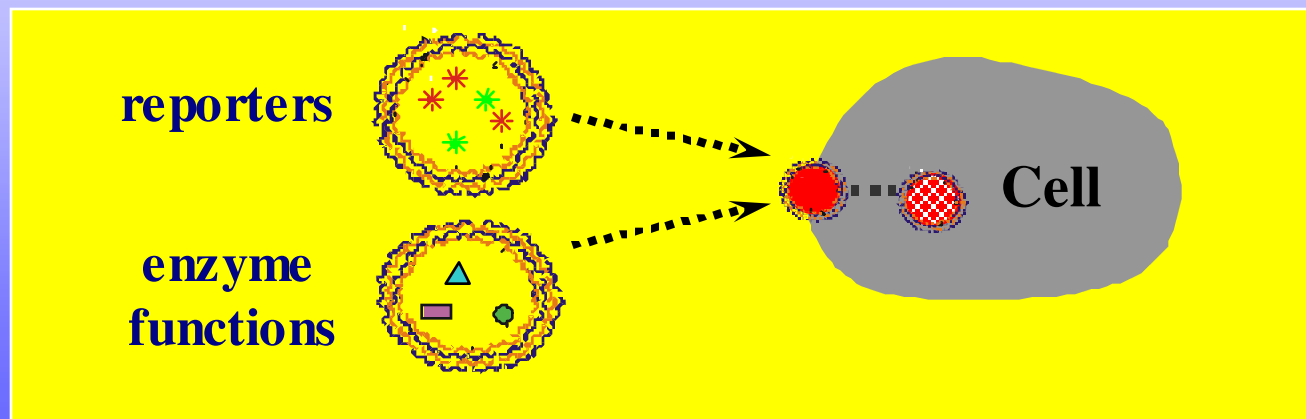
Intracellular sensing

Conclusions and perspectives

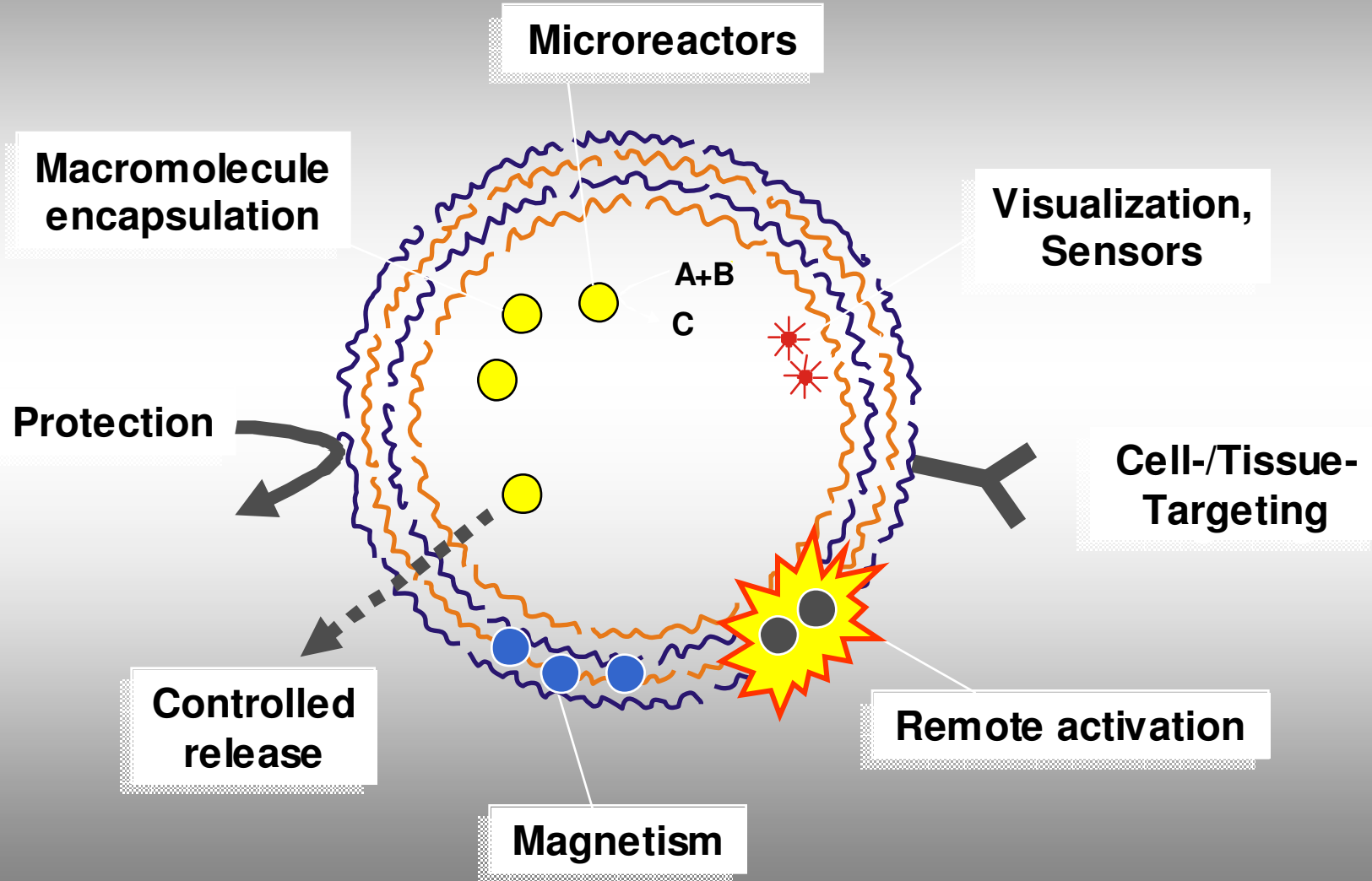
Research strategies



- Design of Nano-engineered shell on colloidal particles/capsules inc. Emulsion, micro- and nanocrystals, bubbles
Tuning release, delivery systems into cells and tissues,
- Stimuli-responsive capsules Remote (IR-, US, MW) activated release
- Diagnostics/Sensing using encapsulated material
- Modelling biological cells and organelles. Cell residing reporters.



Multifunctionality to Microcapsules



Acknowledgements

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Dr. Tatyana Borodina

Matthieu Bedard

Prof. Dr. Helmuth Möhwald



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University of Ghent – Dr. Bruno de Geest

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