

# Encapsulation and Release by multilayer Capsules

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## BRANDENBURG

0 50 km

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URHEBERRECHTLICH GESCHÜTZT • IRRTÜMER VORBEHALTEN

## **1. Multifunctional Nanoengineered Microcapsules made by LbL and IFPRI.**

### **2. Methods for Encapsulation of various Materials:**

- a) pH based;*
- b) co-precipitation;*
- c) temperature;*
- d) optical.*

### **3. Methods for Remote Release:**

- a) optical;*
- b) ultrasound;*
- c) magnetic.*

### **4. Mechanism for Release – Nanoparticles-External Source Interaction:**

- a) Silver nanoparticles;*
- b) Gold nanoparticles;*
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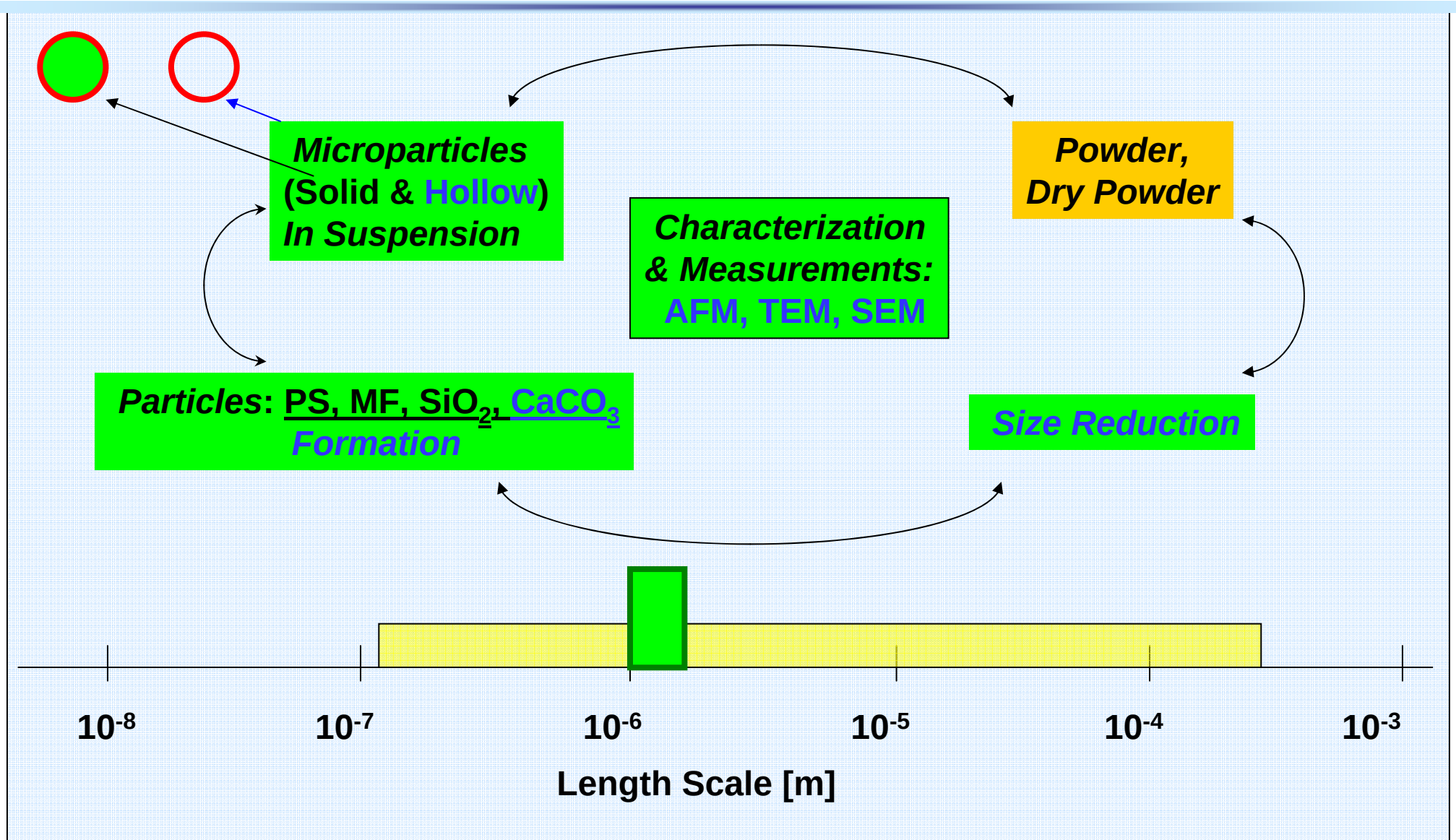
### **5. Novel Nanoparticle Materials – Nanorods.**

### **6. Microcapsule Applications:**

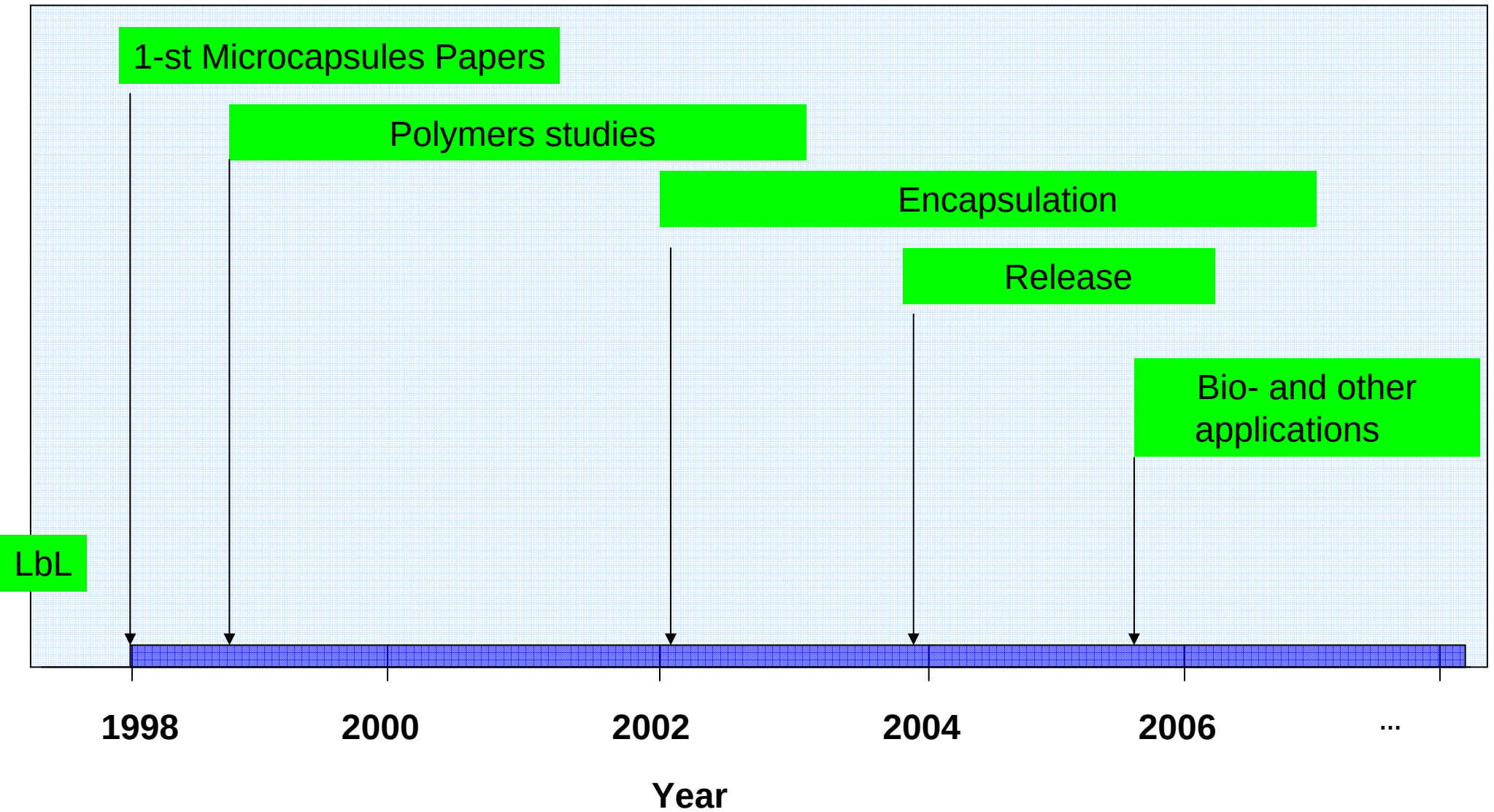
- a) uptake by and release in living cells.*
- b) intracellular sensors.*

### **7. Conclusions and Acknowledgements.**

# Microcapsules and IFPRI's scope

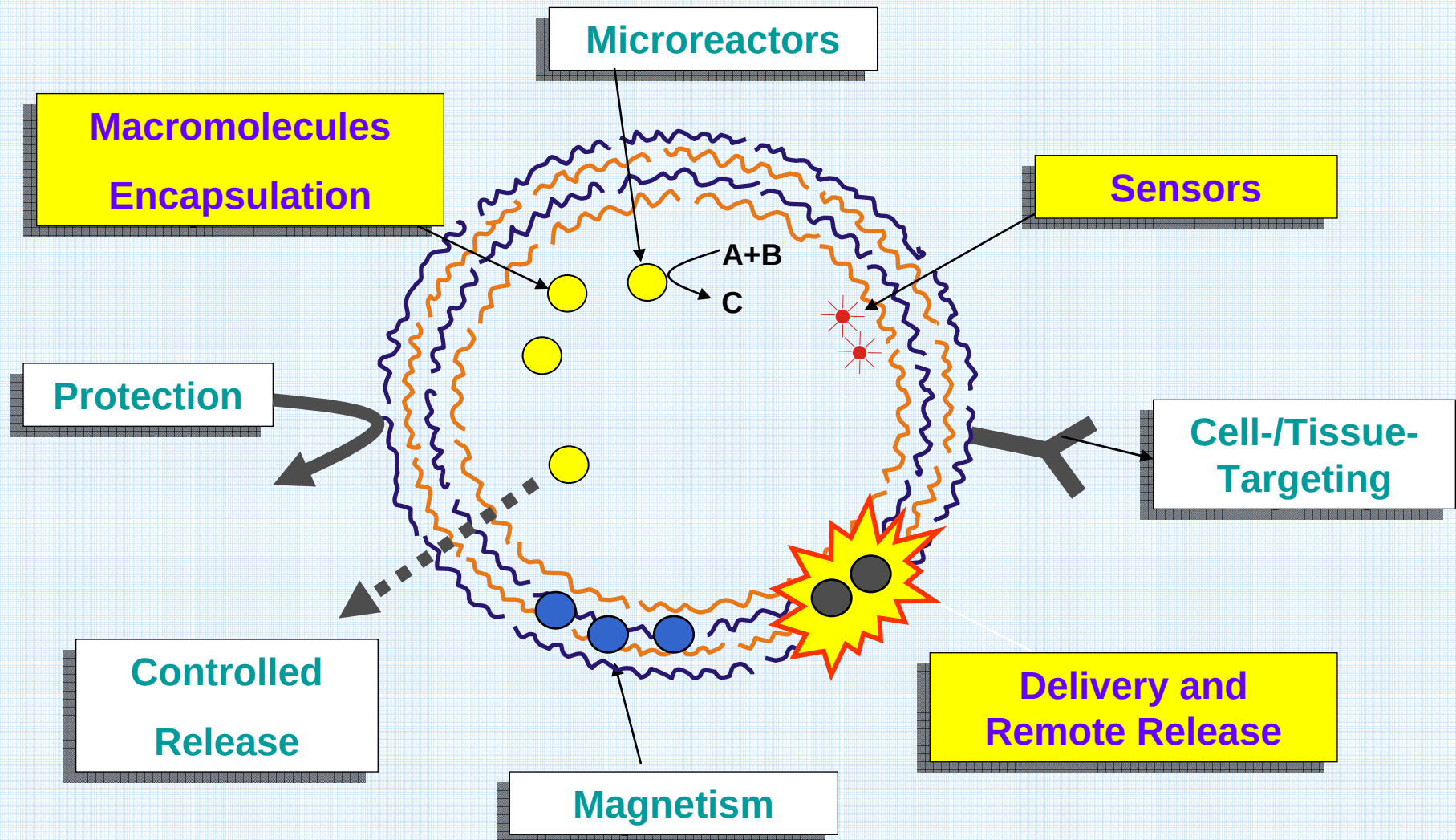


# *Encapsulation and Release Timeline*

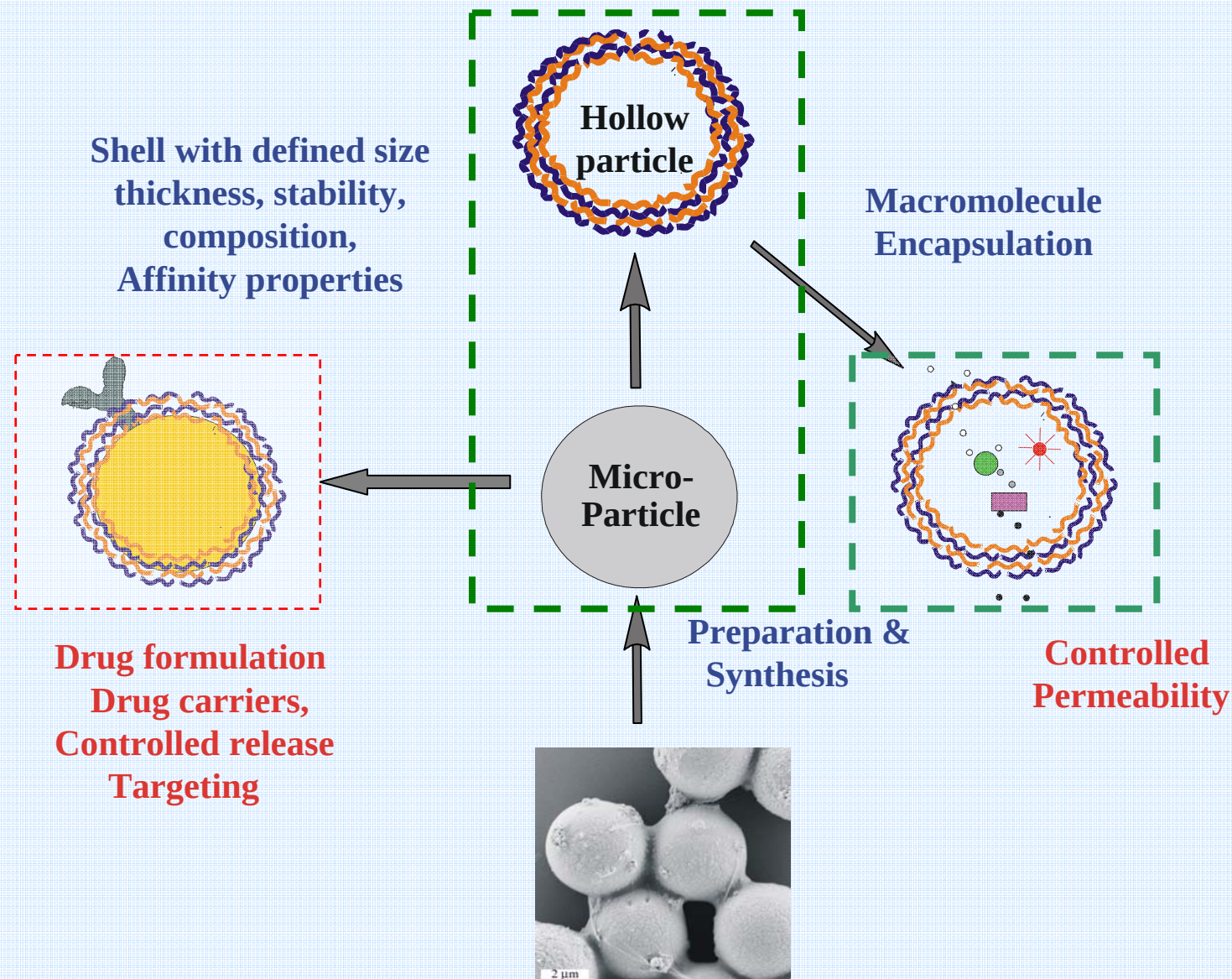




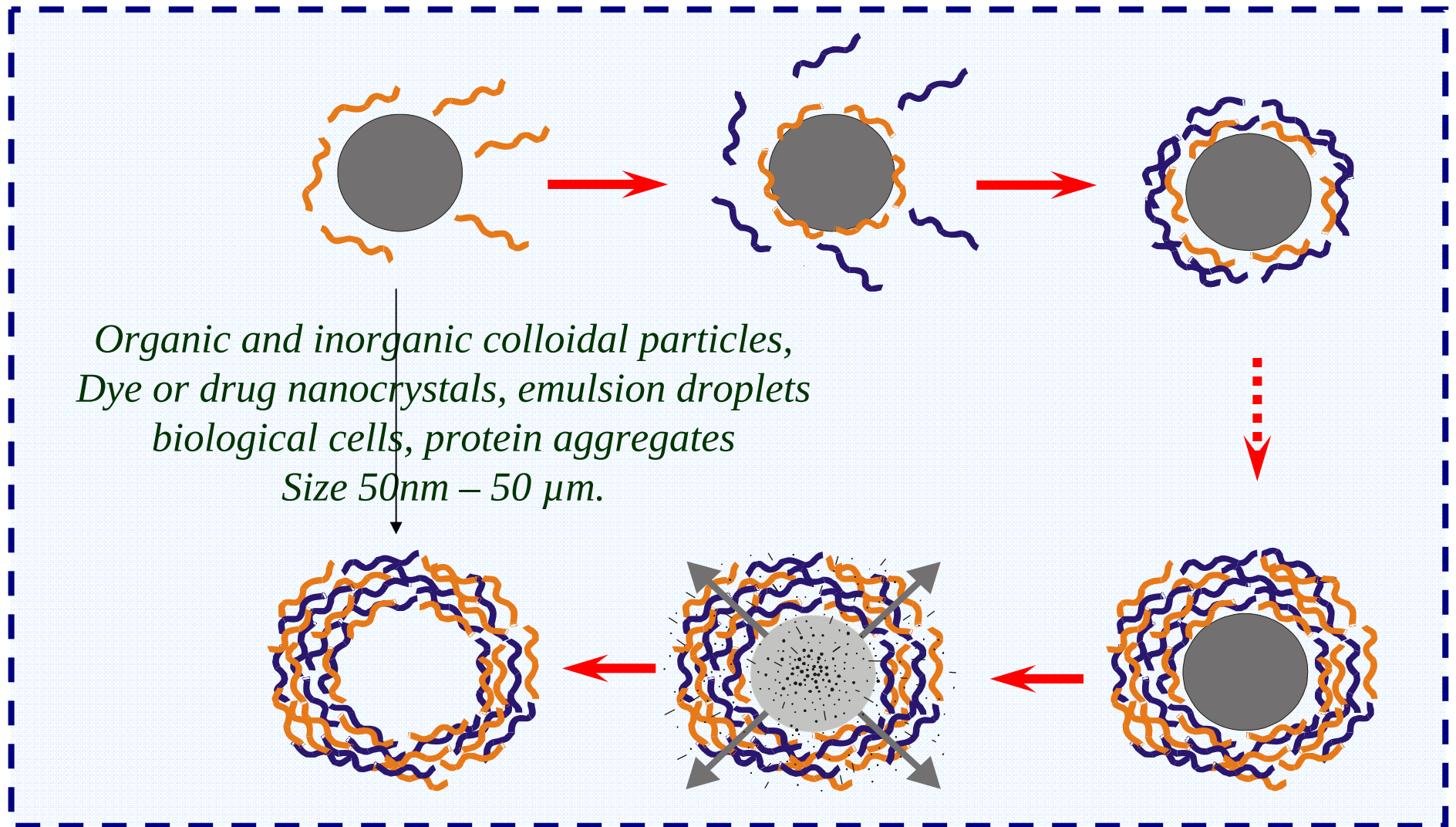
# Multifunctionality of Polyelectrolyte Multilayer Capsules



# Multifunctional Nanoengineered Microcapsules



# LbL Preparation Method of Microcapsules



**Hollow Microcapsules: PS, MF, SiO<sub>2</sub>, CaCO<sub>3</sub>**  
*Formation*



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## 2.a) Principle of pH induced encapsulation (PS templates)

Size Reduction

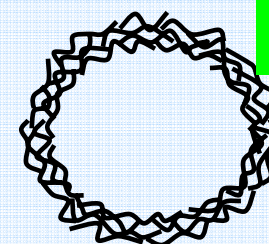


10  $\mu\text{m}$

NaOH (pH > 11.2)

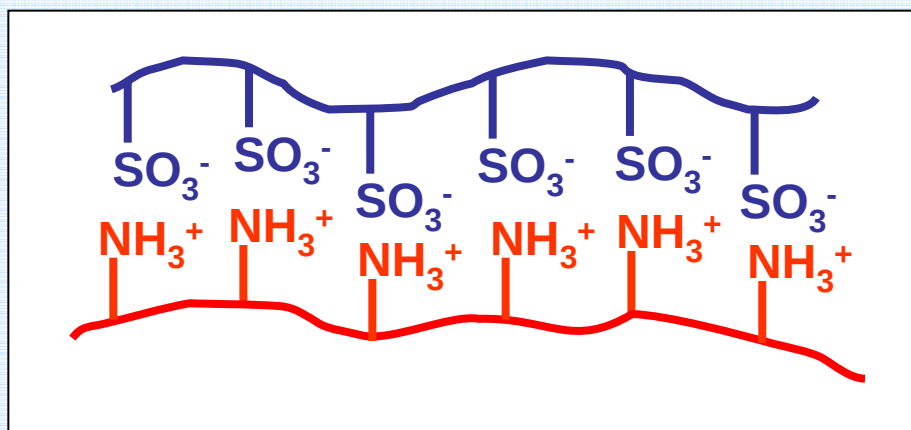


HCl



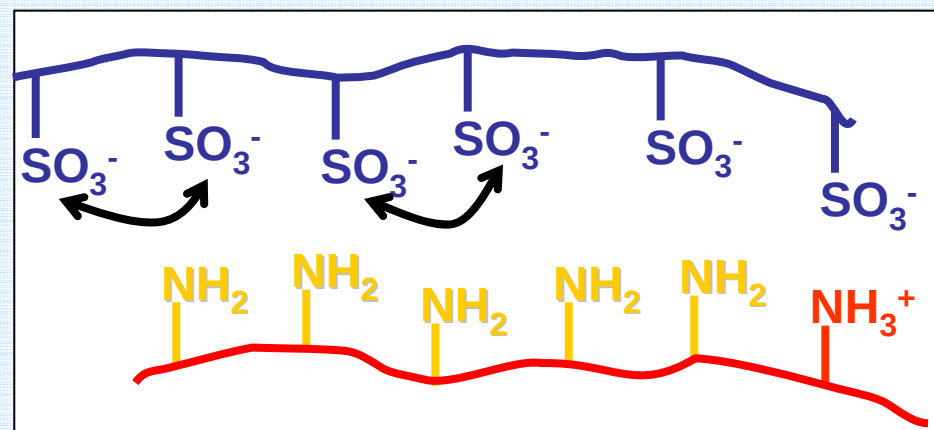
16  $\mu\text{m}$

Size Increase



PAH fully charged

Compensation of charges



PAH almost uncharged

Electrostatic repulsions

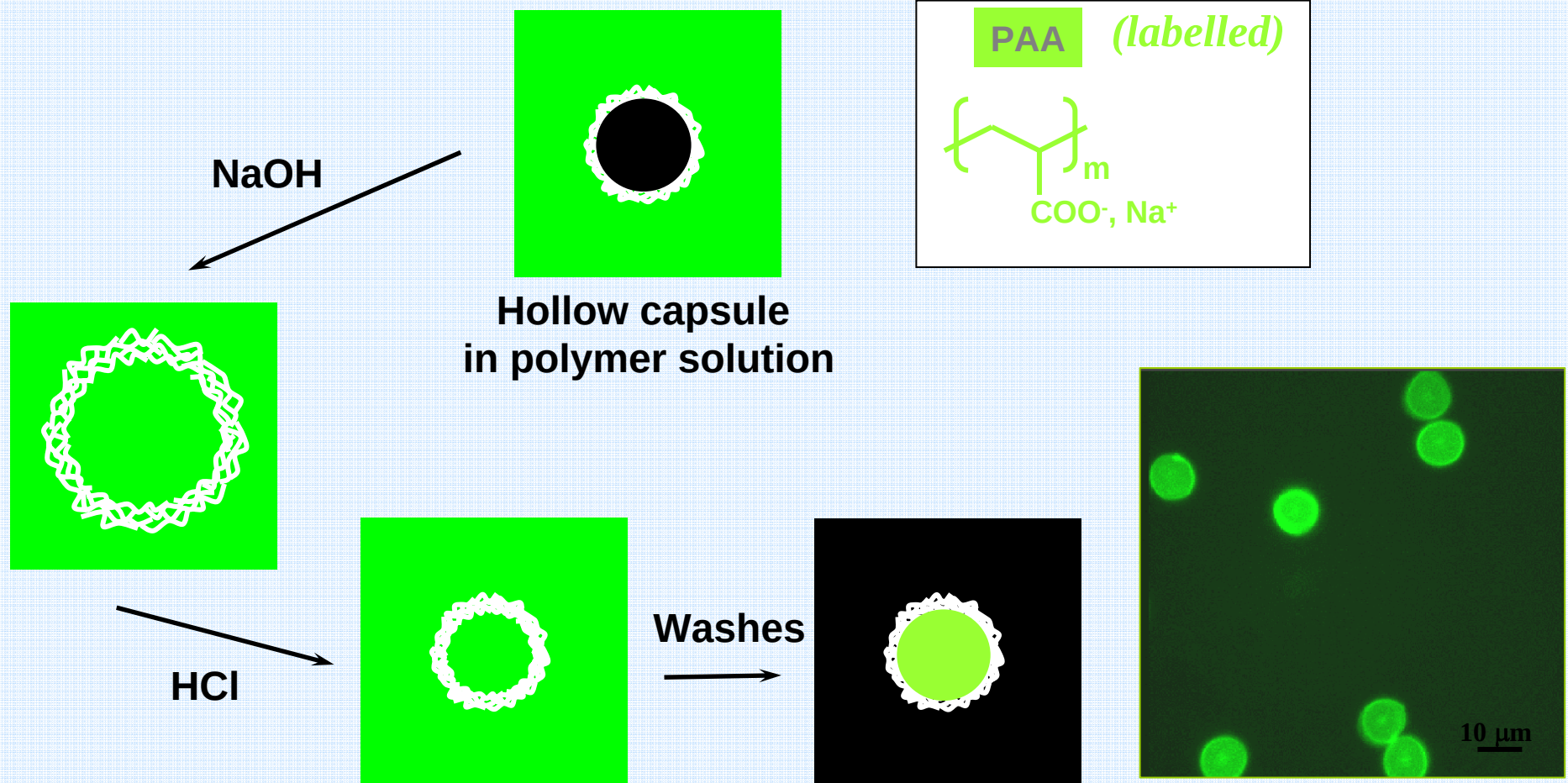
*too much*  $\text{SO}_3^-$

## 2.a) pH induced encapsulation

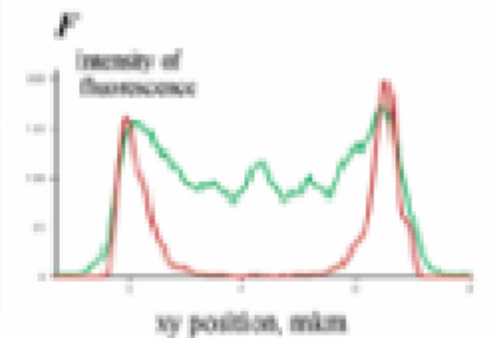
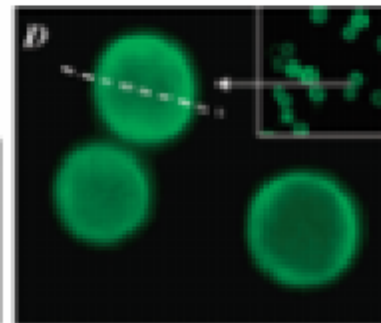
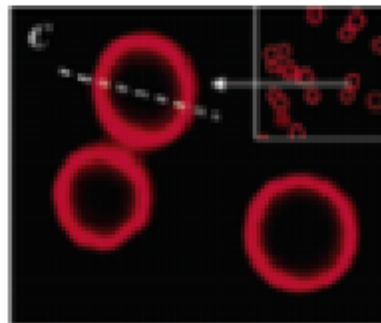
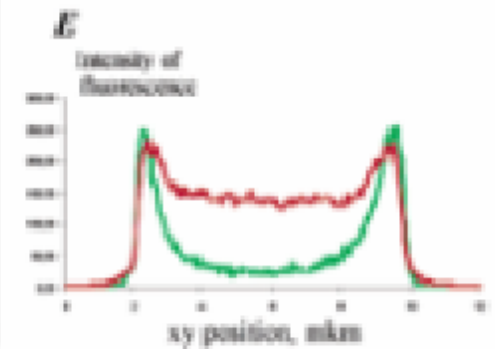
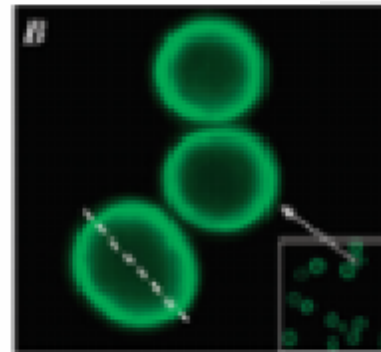
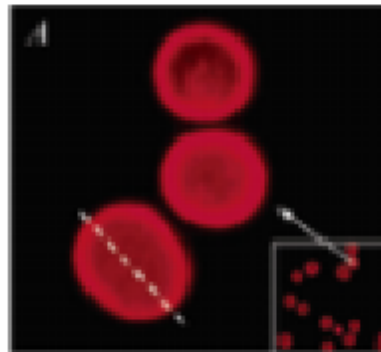
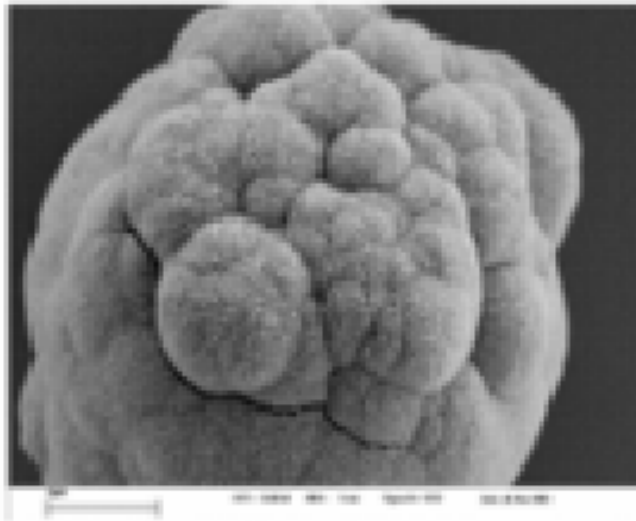
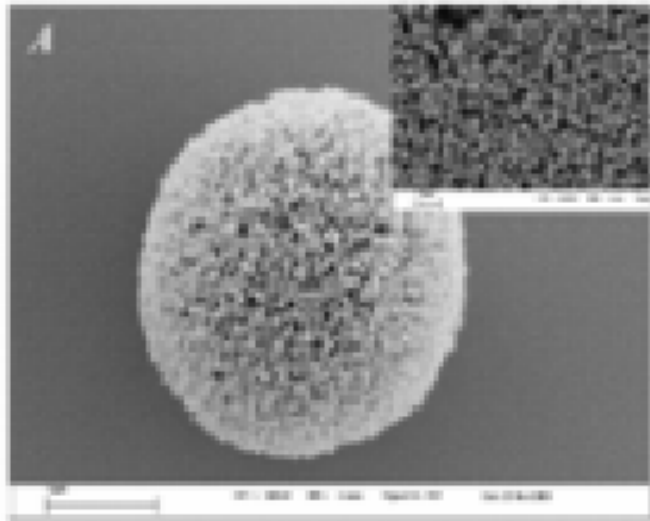
Shrunk state : not permeable to polymers

Swollen state: permeable to polymers

***Swell then shrink the capsules in the presence of polymer***

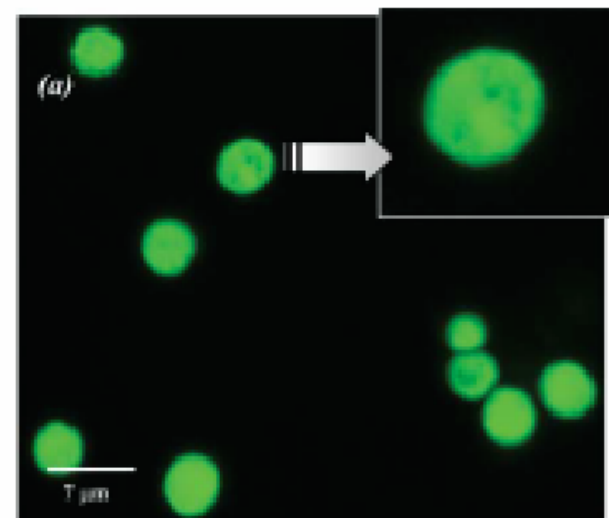


## 2.b) Co-precipitation method ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )



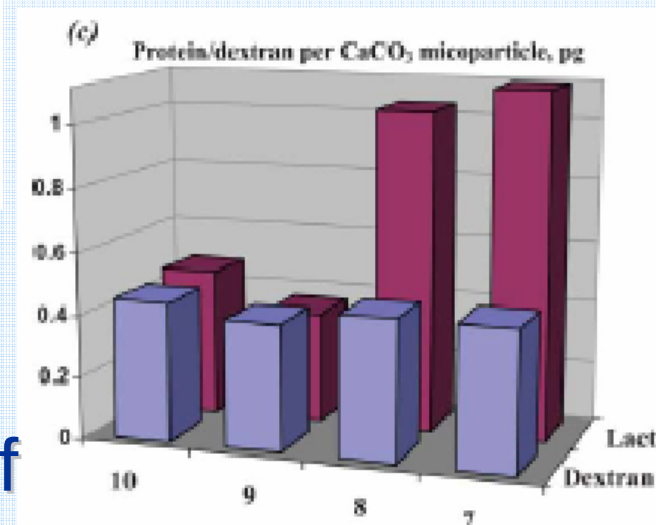
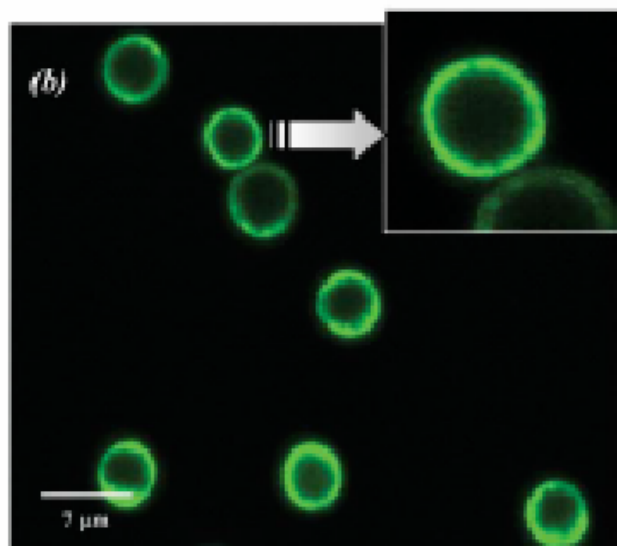
*Biotech. Prog.* **2005**, *21*, 918.

## 2.b) Co-precipitation method ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )



Dextrane/FITC 4 kD

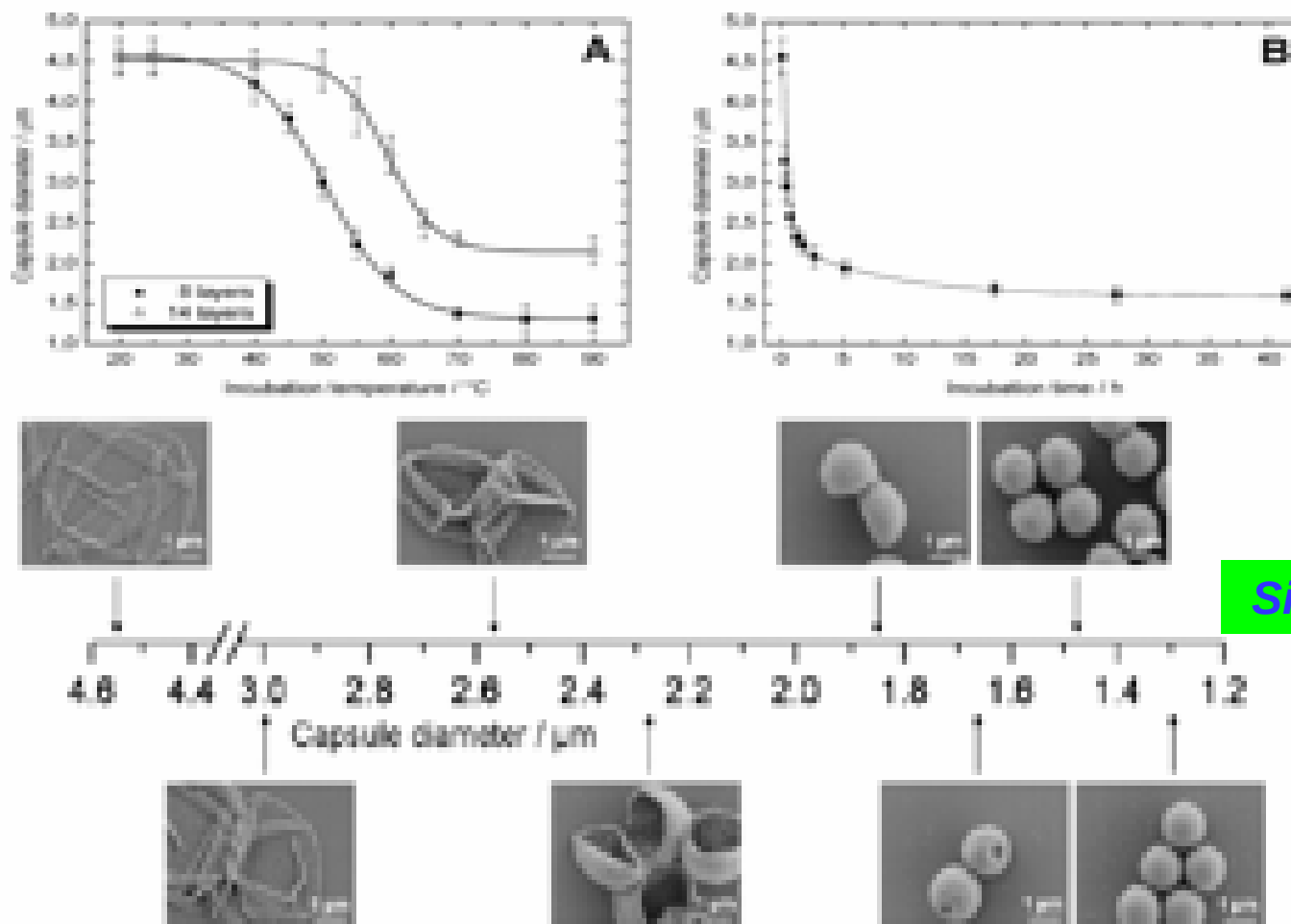
Dextrane/FITC 2000 kD



pH dependence of  
Adsorption of Dextrane



## 2.c) Temperature shrinking method ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )

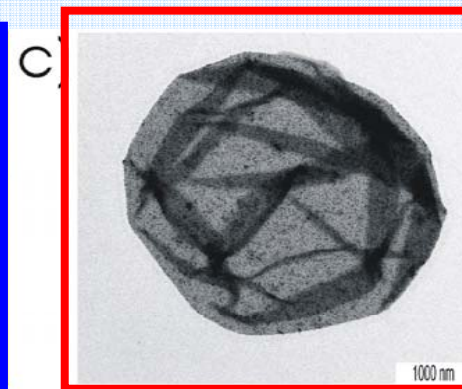
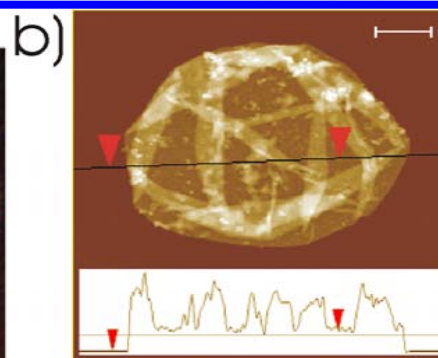
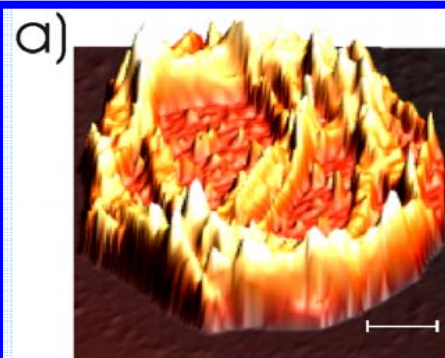


*Varying the size of microcapsules by changing the temperature*

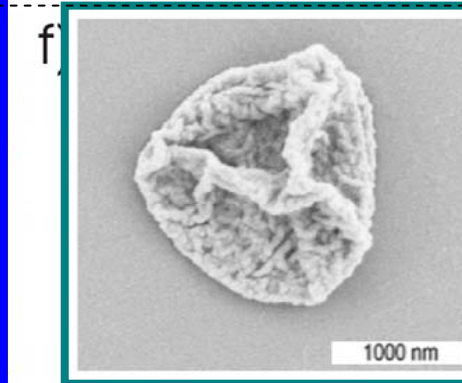
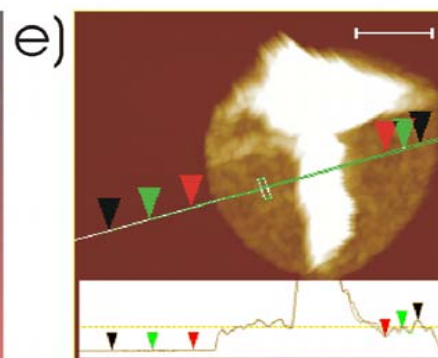
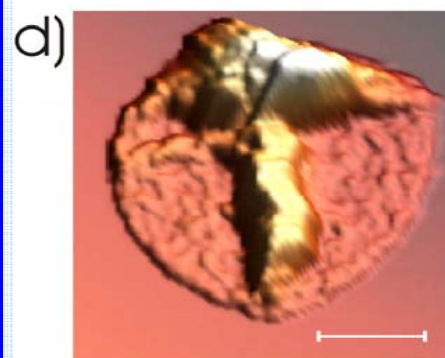
## 2.c) Thermally shrunk microcapsules

**Characterization  
& Measurements:**  
AFM, TEM, SEM

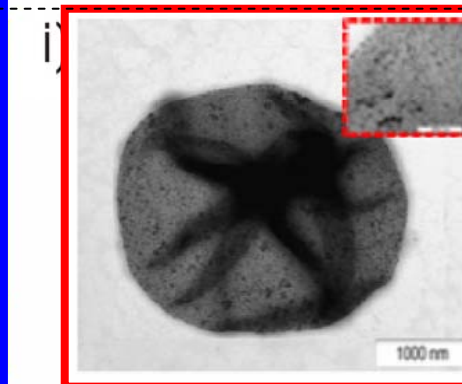
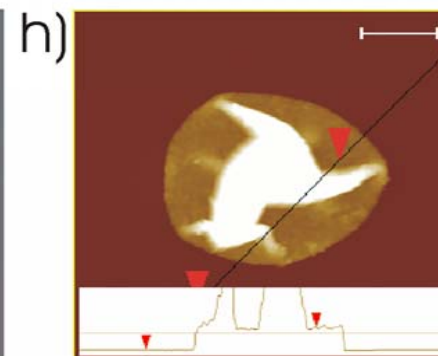
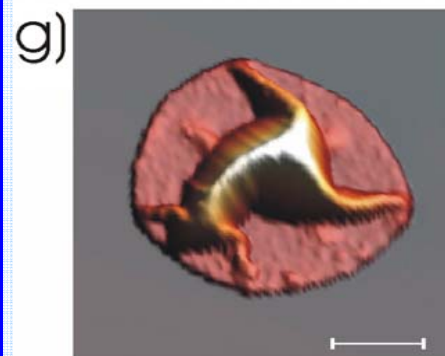
Initial



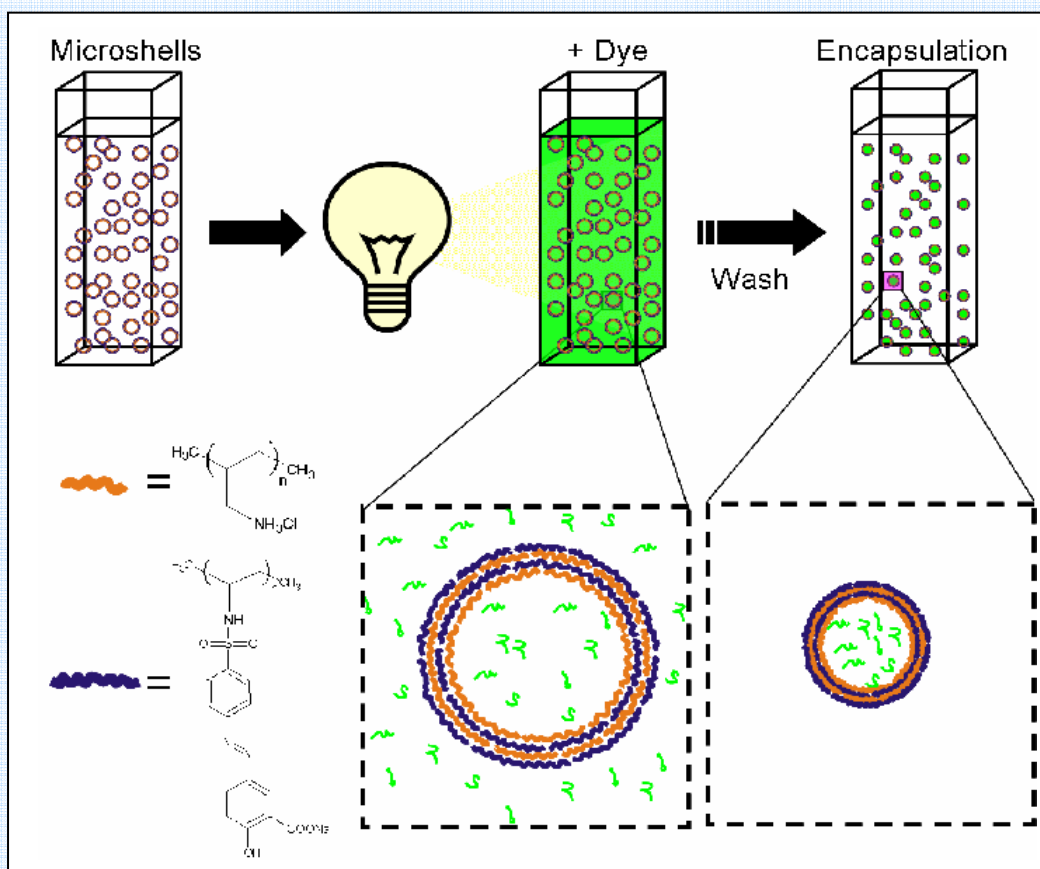
Thermally  
Shrunk



Thermally  
Shrunk &  
Encapsulated  
Polymers

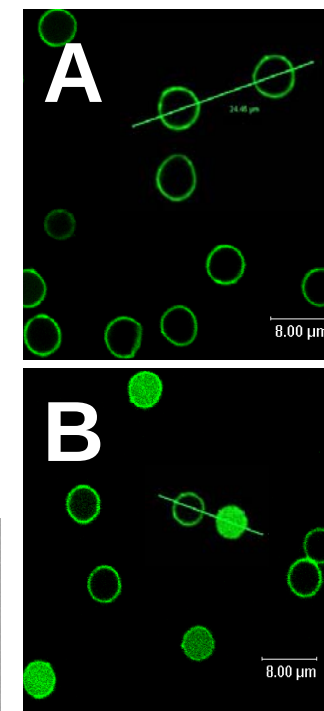
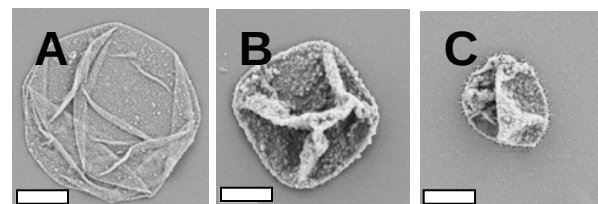
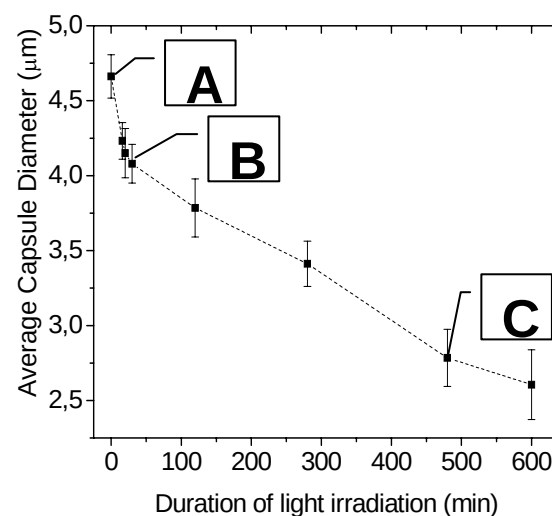


## 2.d) Optically Induced Encapsulation



← Schematics

Encapsulated  
Polymers →



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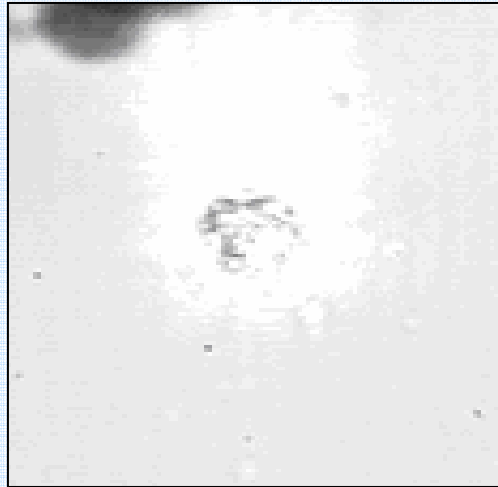
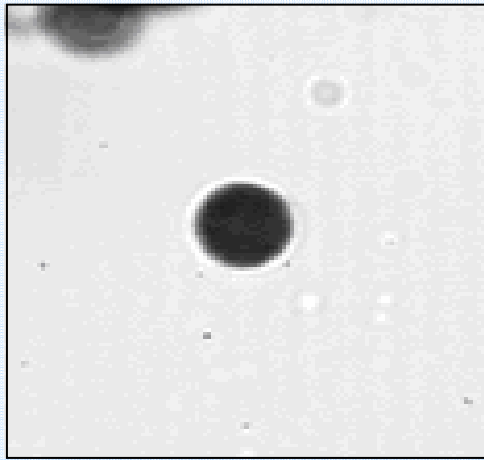
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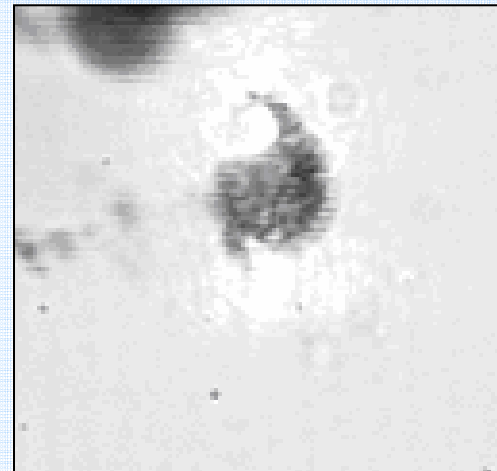
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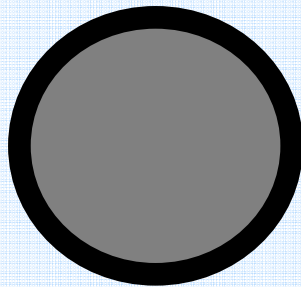
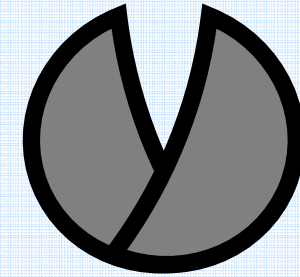
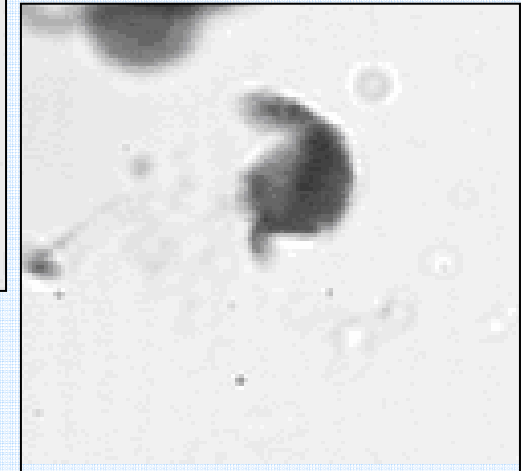
### 3.a) Laser Light induced Remote Release



**LASER**

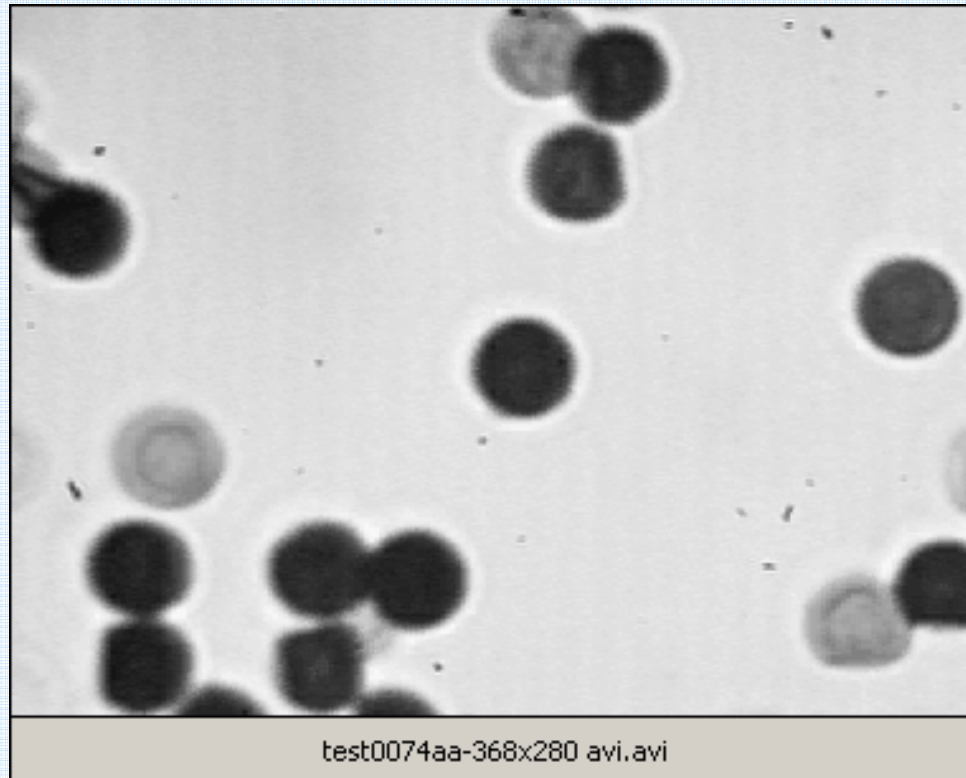


**LASER**



*Langmuir* **2004**, 20, 6988.

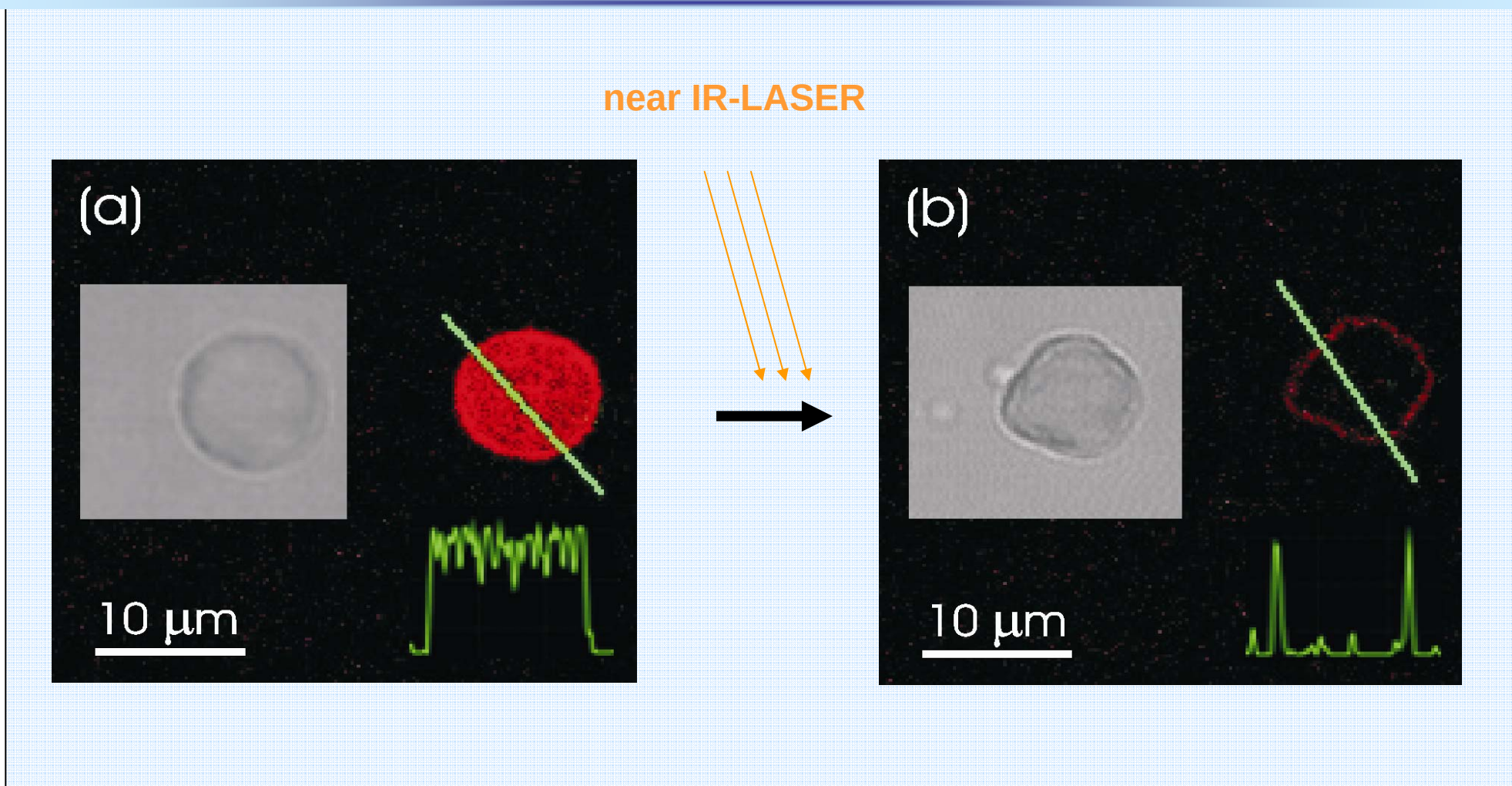
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*Langmuir* **2004**, 20, 6988.



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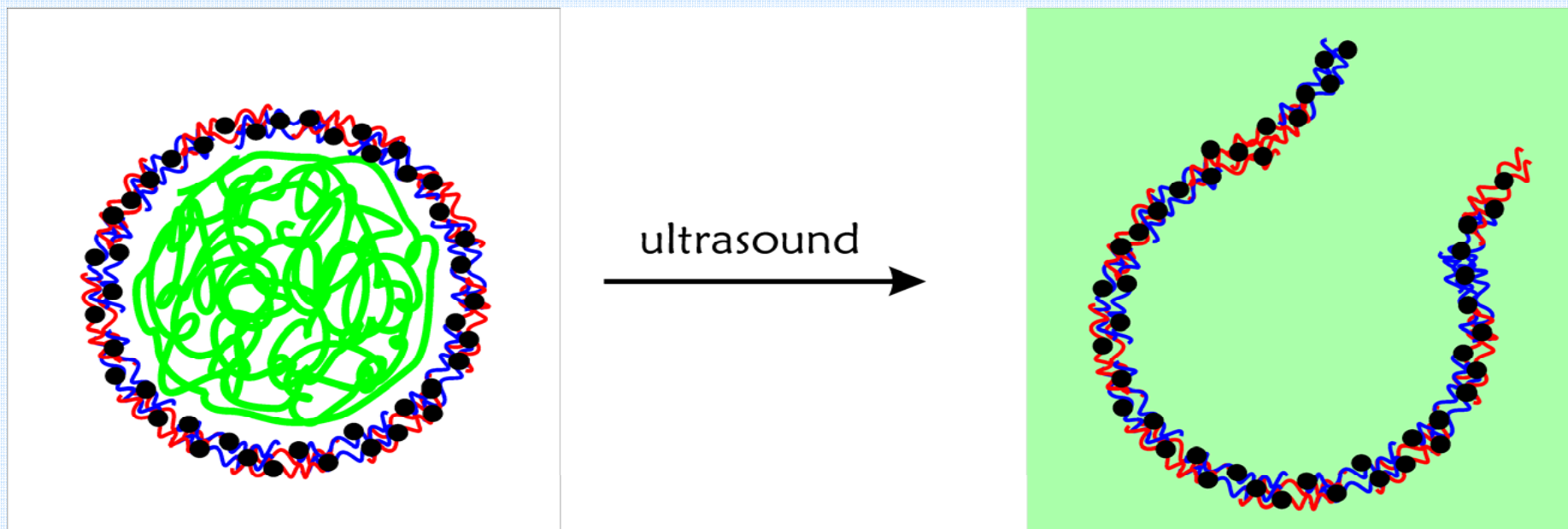
*Nano Lett.* **2005**, 5, 1371.

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*Nano Lett.* **2005**, 5, 1371.

## 3.b) Ultrasound induced Release

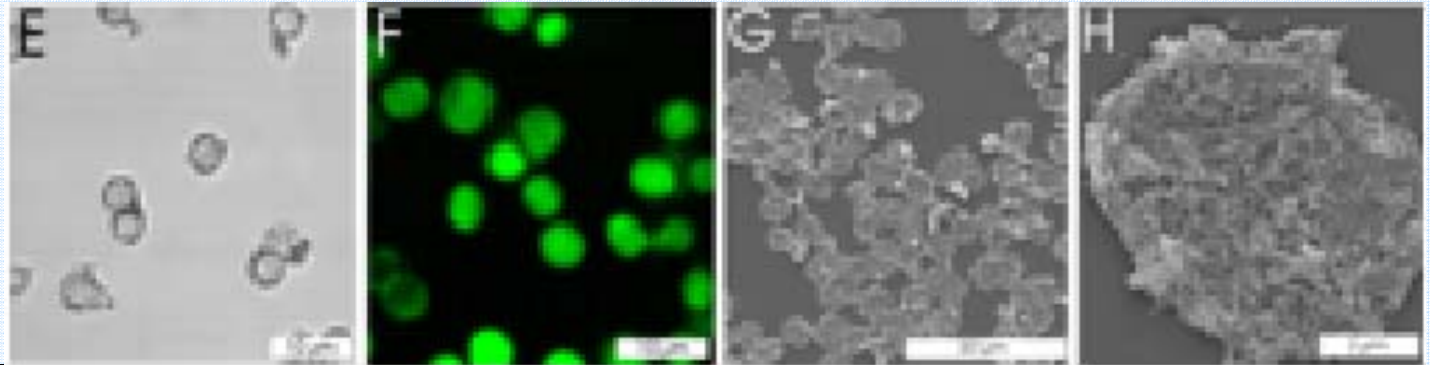


*Langmuir* **2006**, 22, 7400; *J. Mater. Chem.* **2007**, 17, 1050.

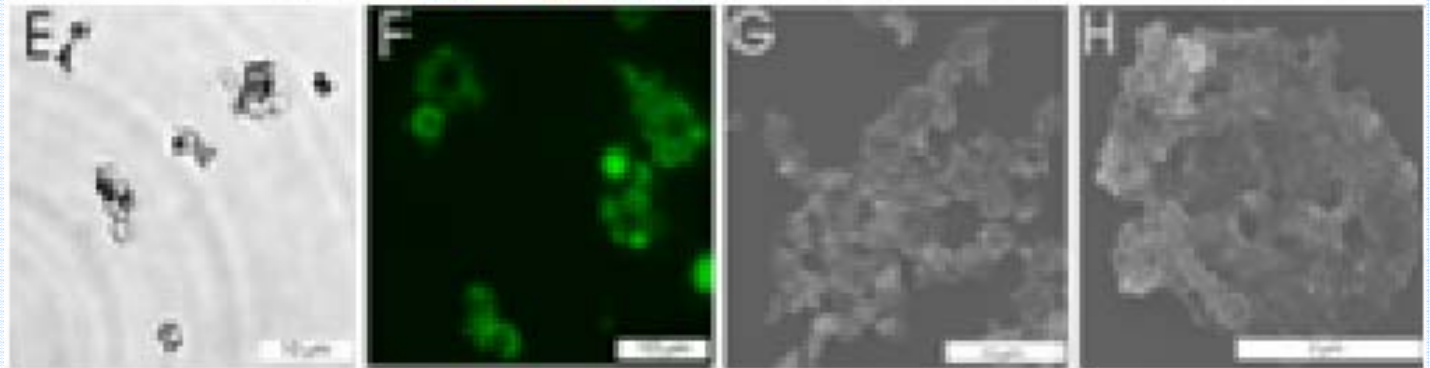
## 3.b) Ultrasound induced Release

Without NP With NP

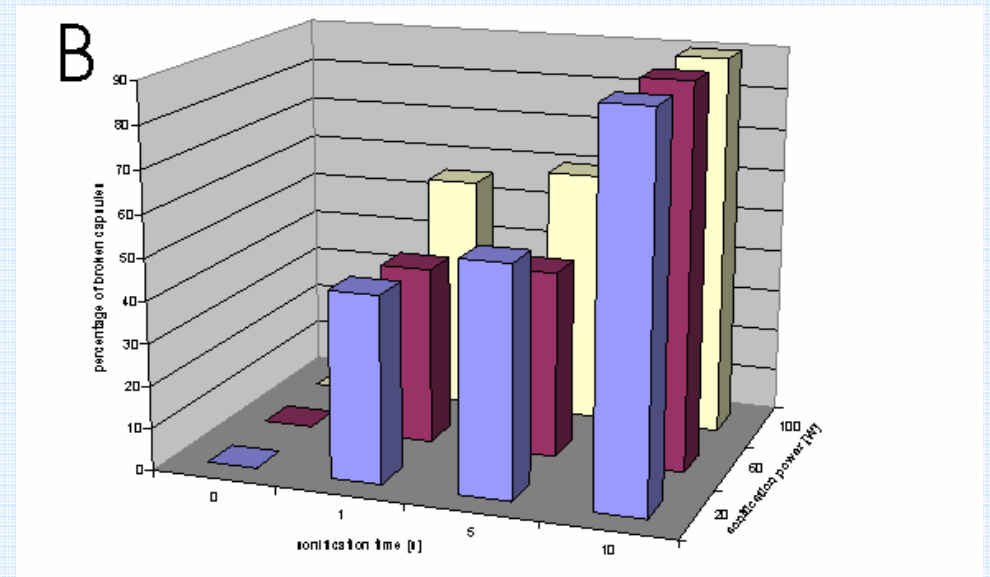
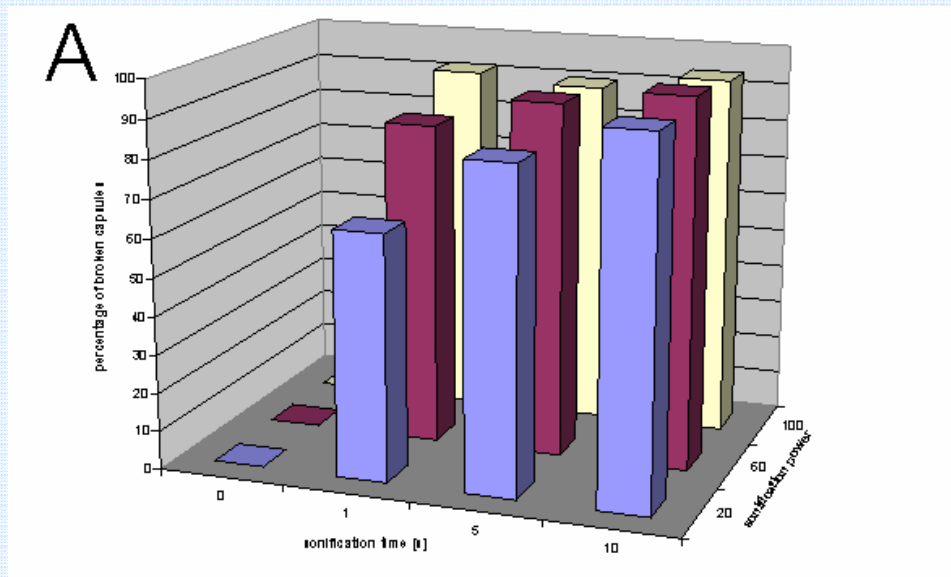
Before



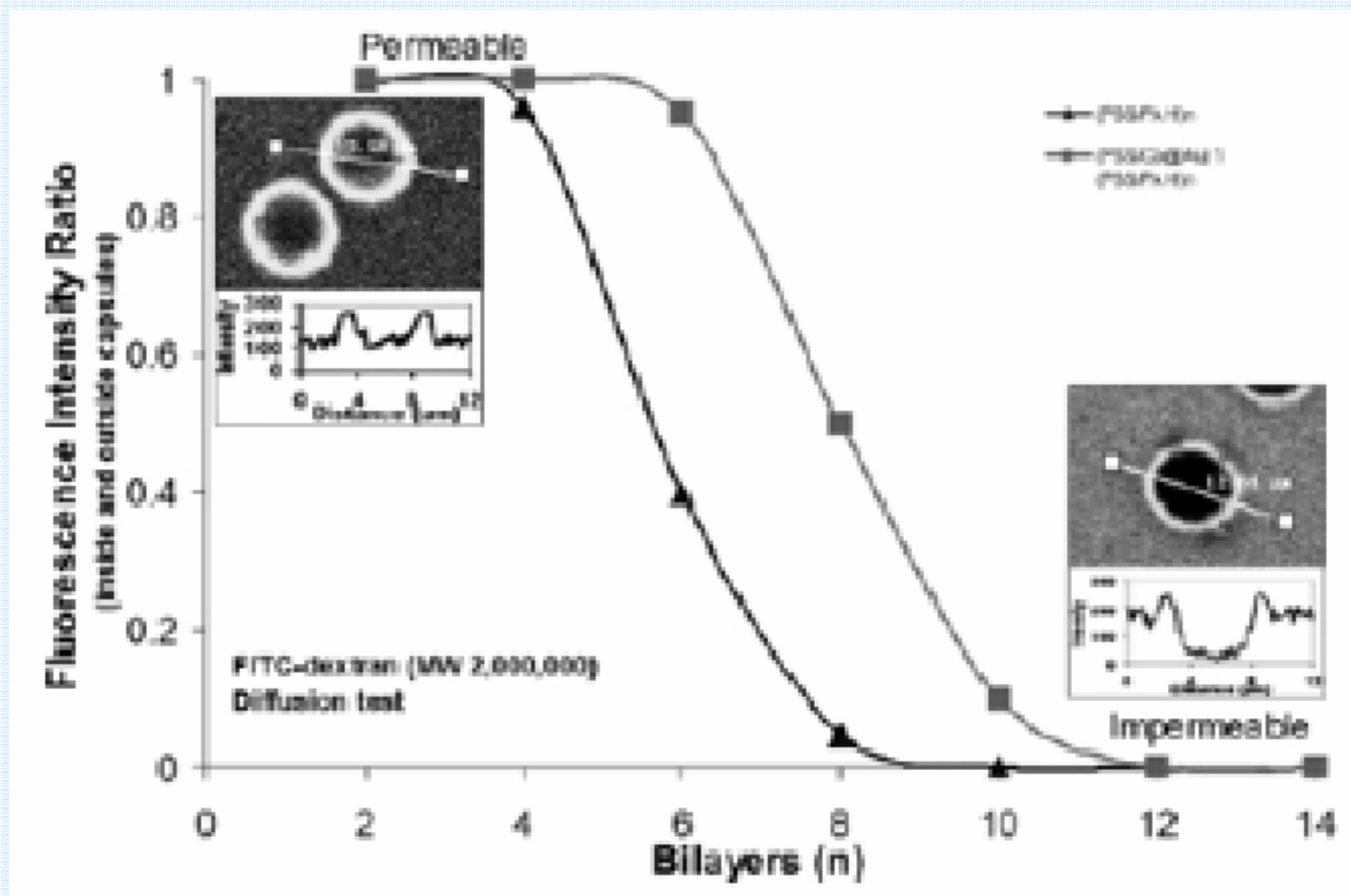
After



## 3.b) Destruction with time in ultrasound



### 3.c) Magnetically induced Release



*Langmuir* **2005**, 21, 2042.



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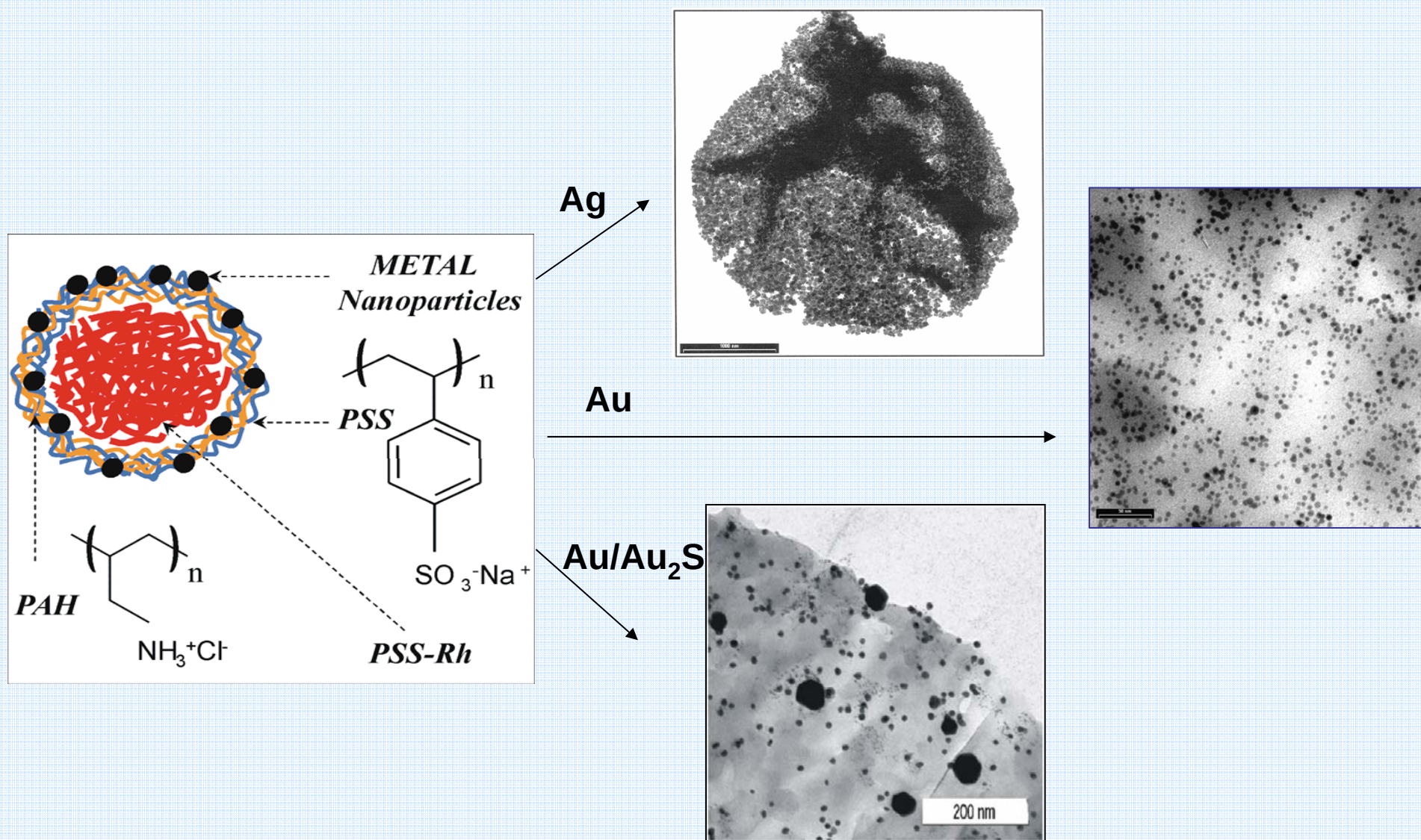
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# Nanoparticles for Remote Release

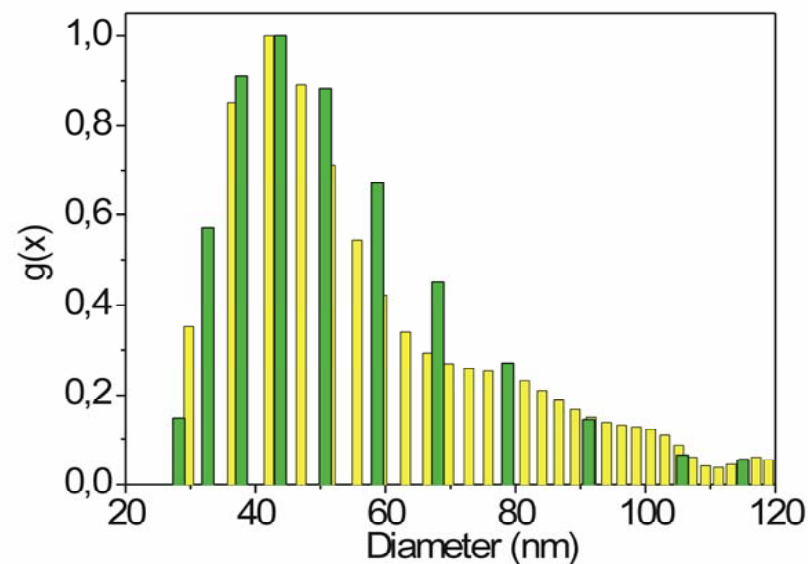
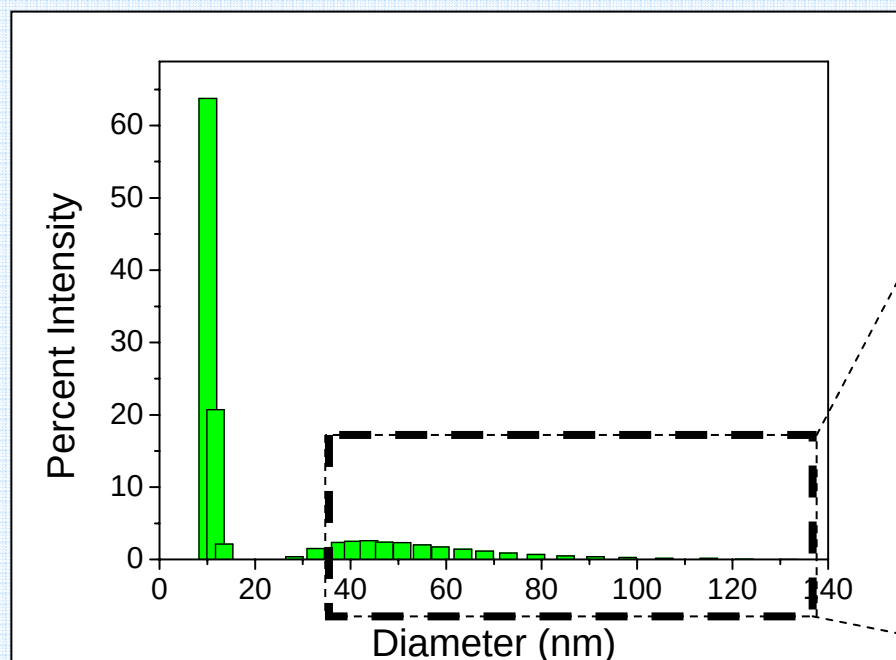


*Langmuir* **2004**, 20, 6988; *Nano Lett* **2005**, 5, 1371.

# Gold/Gold Sulfide NP's size distribution

**Characterization  
& Measurements:  
DLS, Ultracentr.,  
Z-potential.**

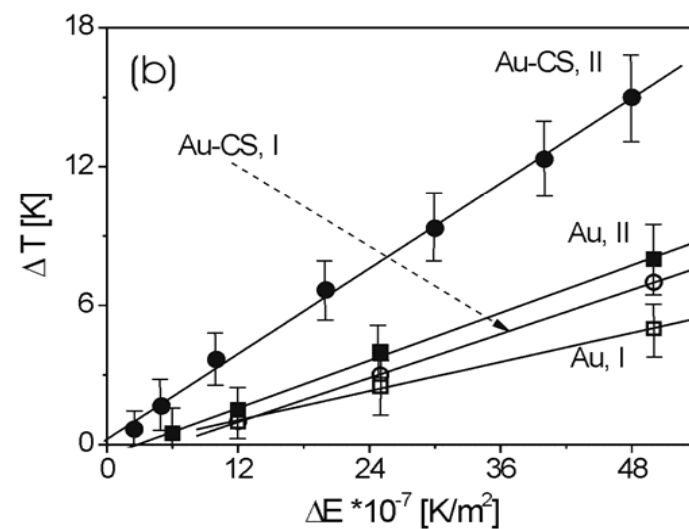
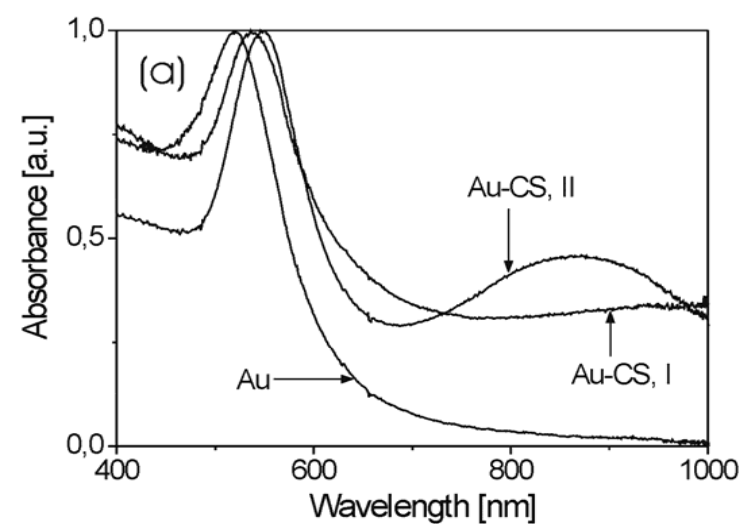
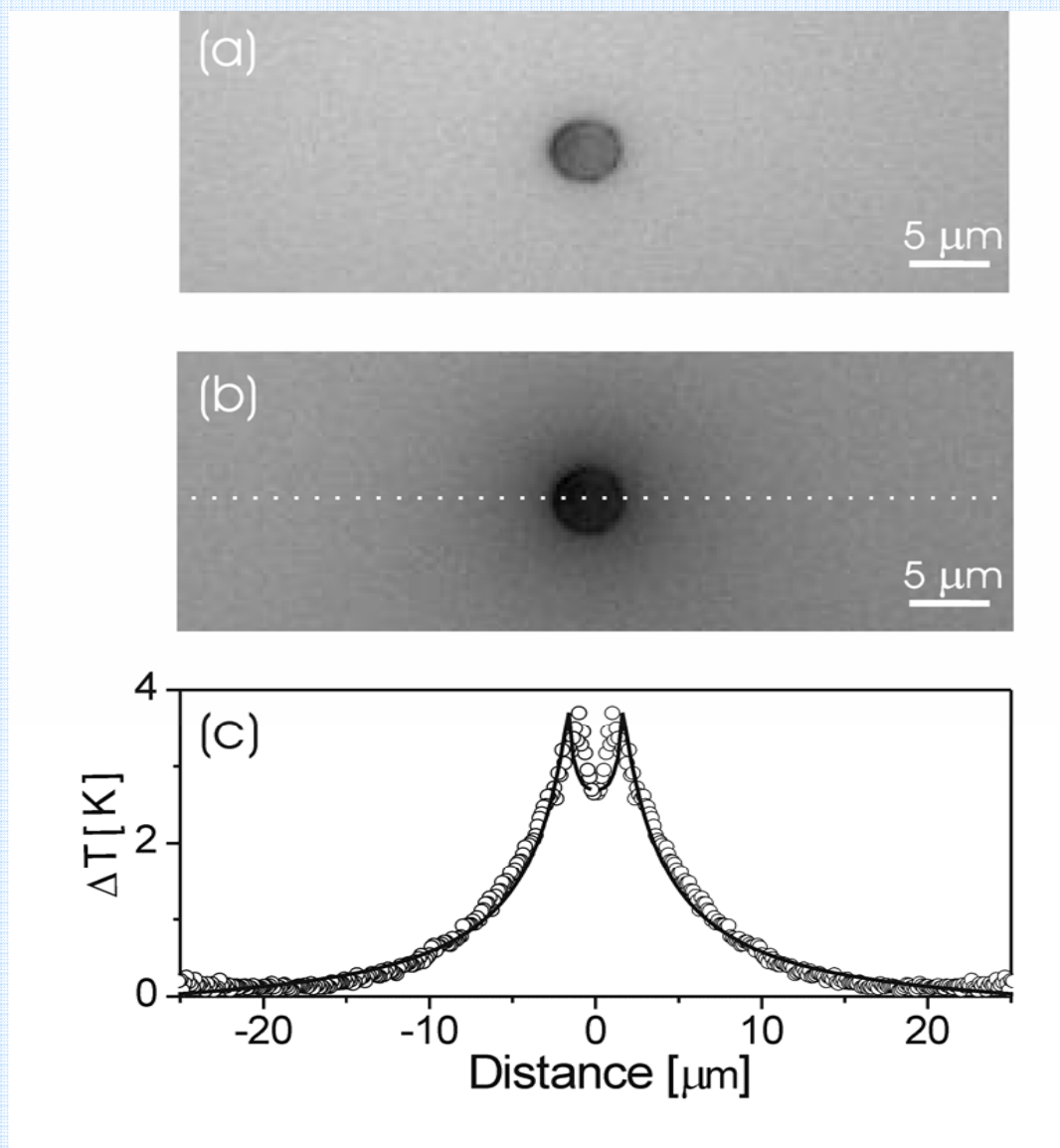
## Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) and Ultracentrifugation



- DLS

- ultracentrifugation

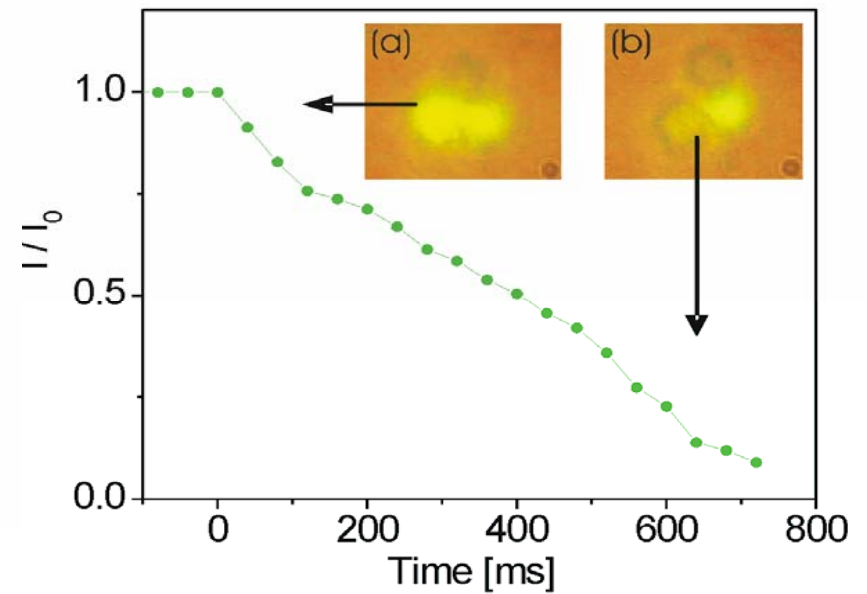
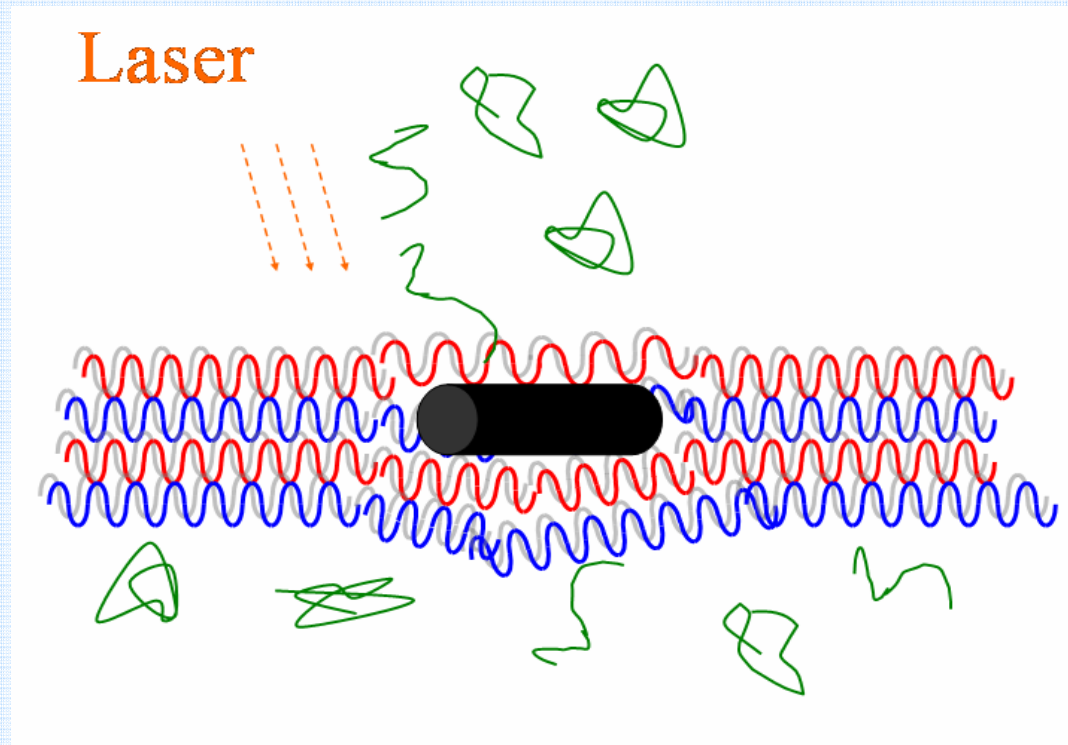
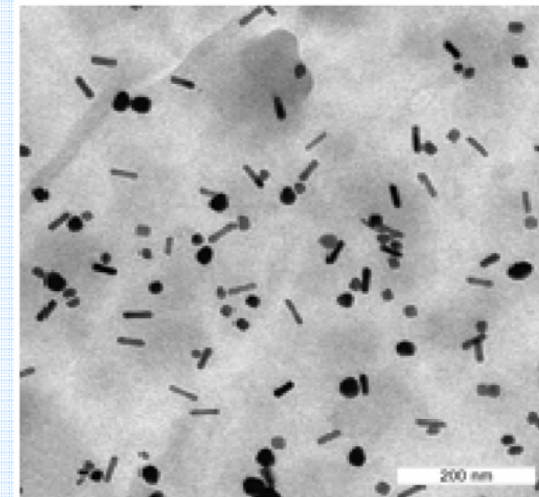
# Measurement of Temperature Increase



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# Nanorods:

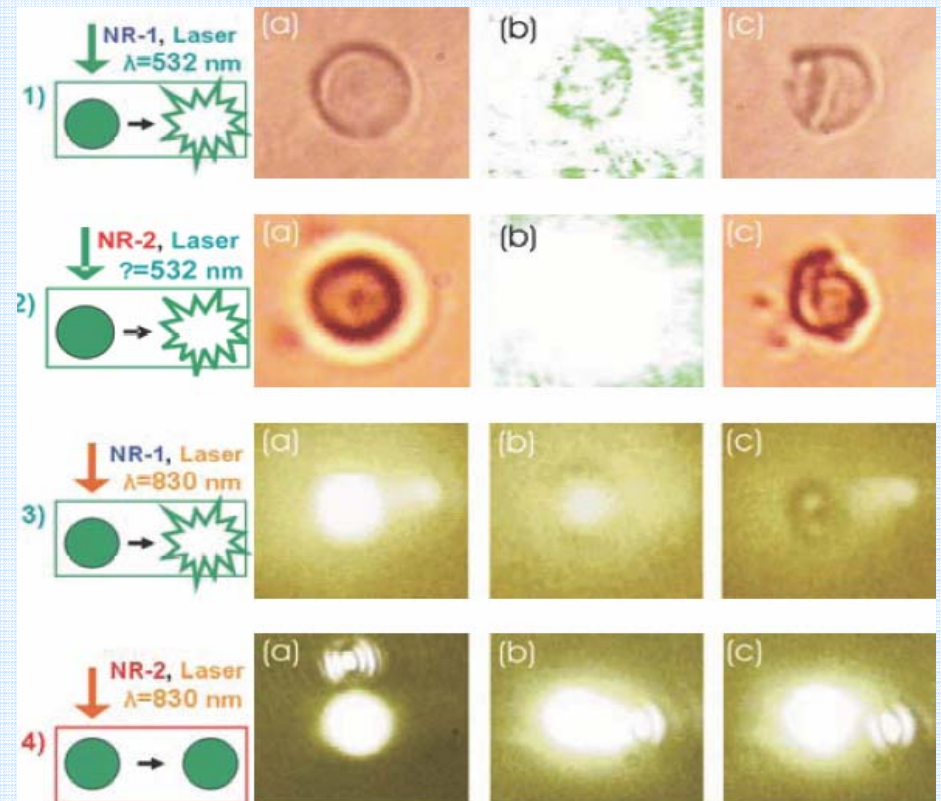
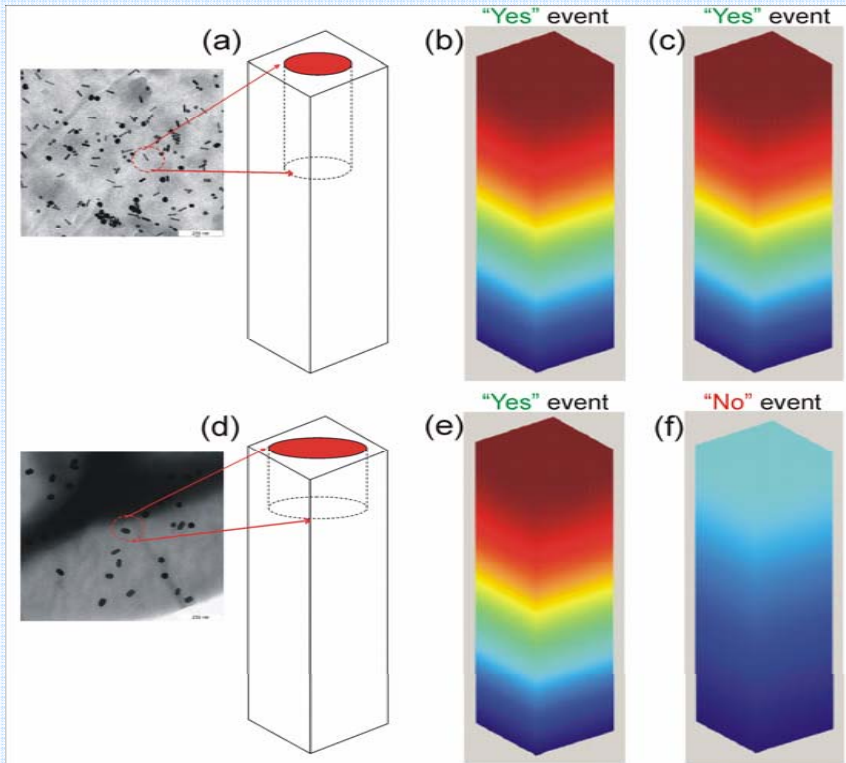
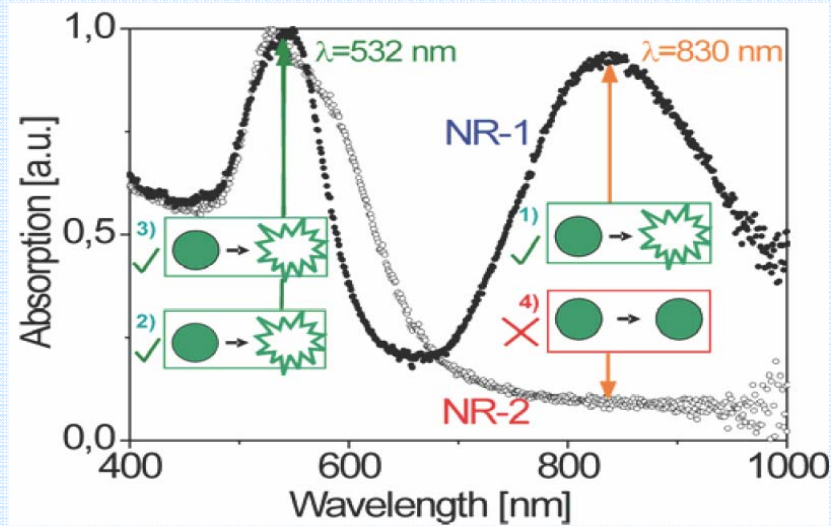
## *as New Materials for Remote Release*





# Nanorods:

## Wavelength Selective Activation



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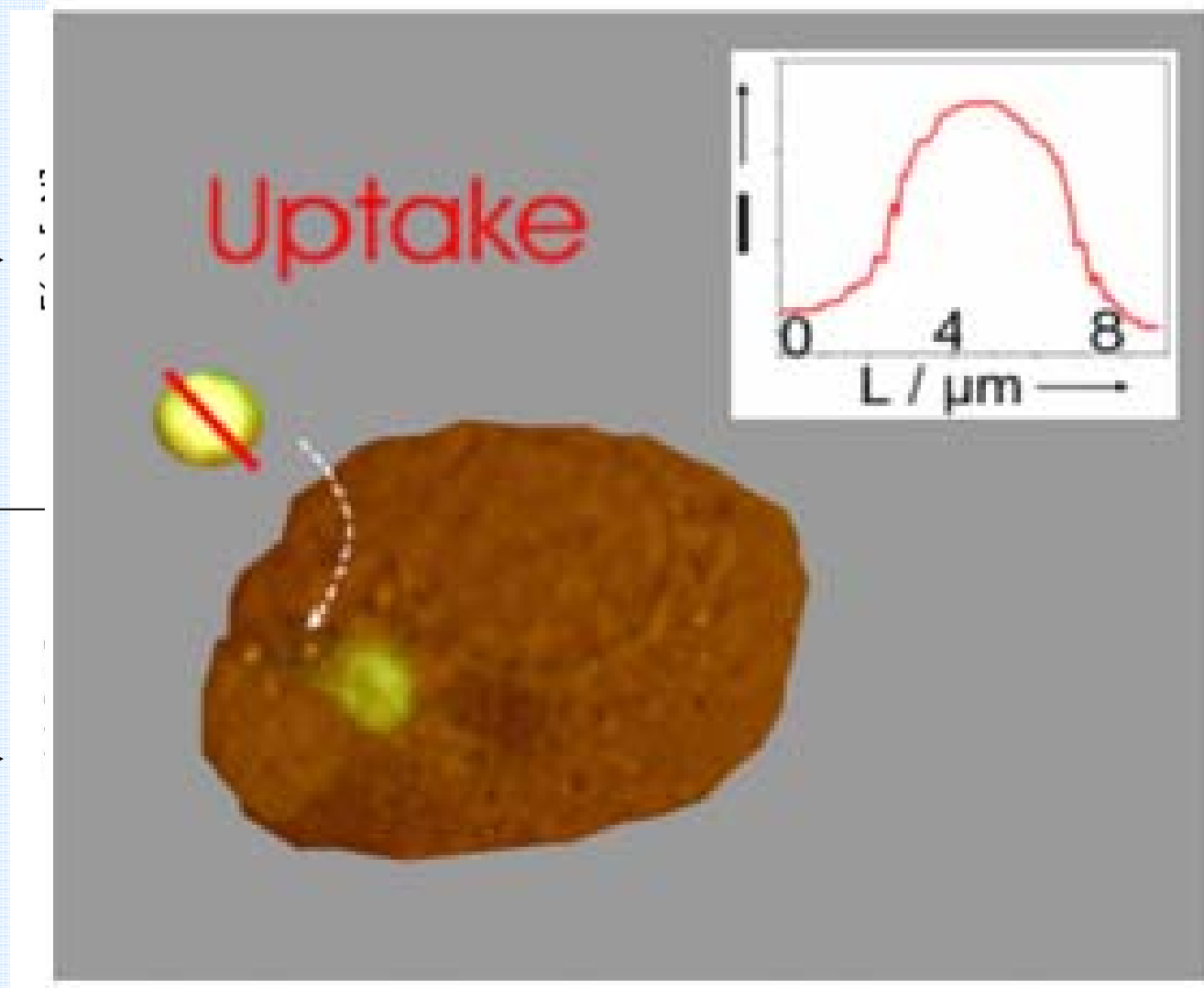
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# Uptake of Capsules by Cells: AFM study

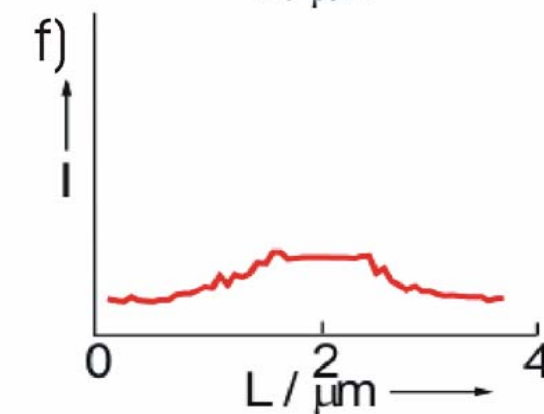
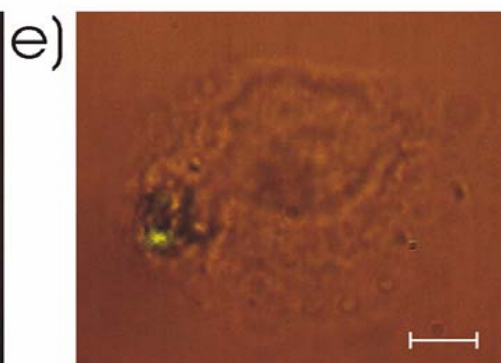
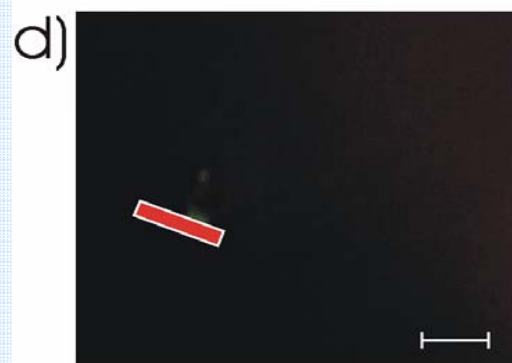
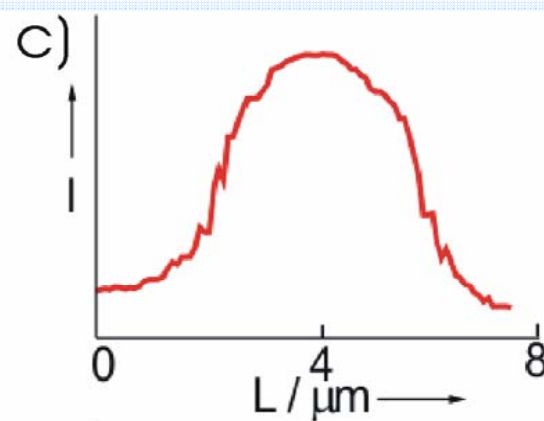
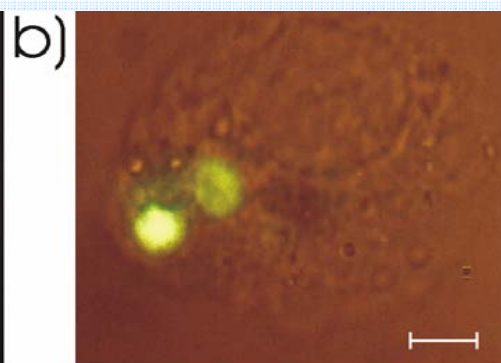
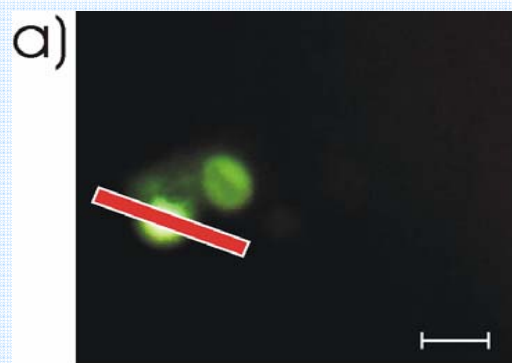
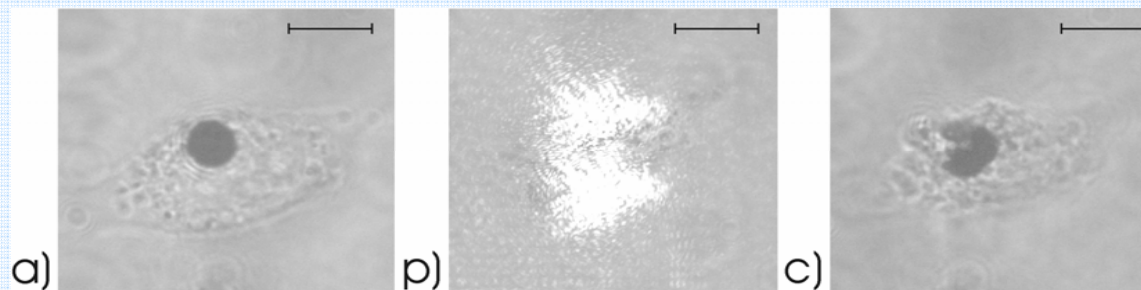
**No-Interaction**  
of Capsules at  
the AFM tip  
with Cells

**Interaction of**  
Capsules at  
AFM with  
Cells



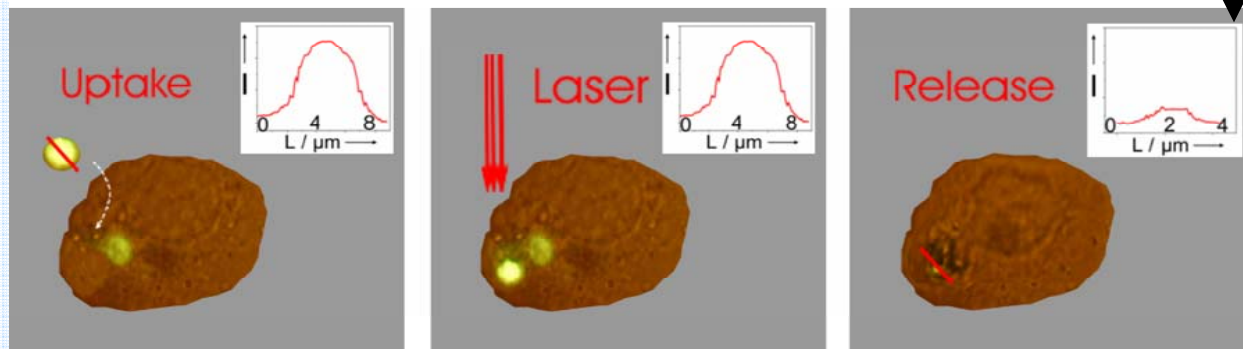
*Small 2006, 2, 394.*

# Release Inside Living Cells



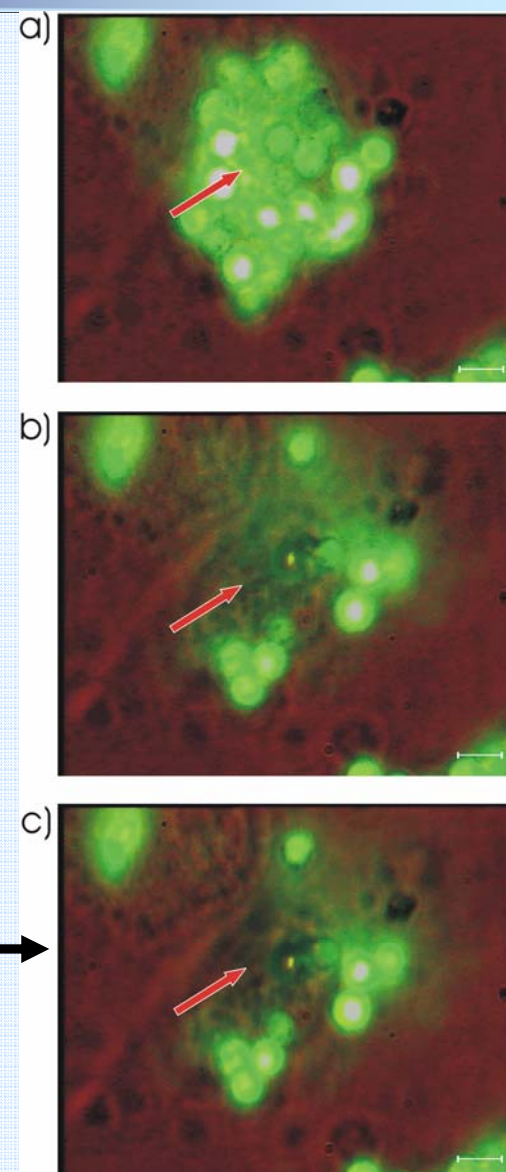
# Pushing Not-uptaken Capsules by Laser

## Intracellular Release of Uptaken Capsules



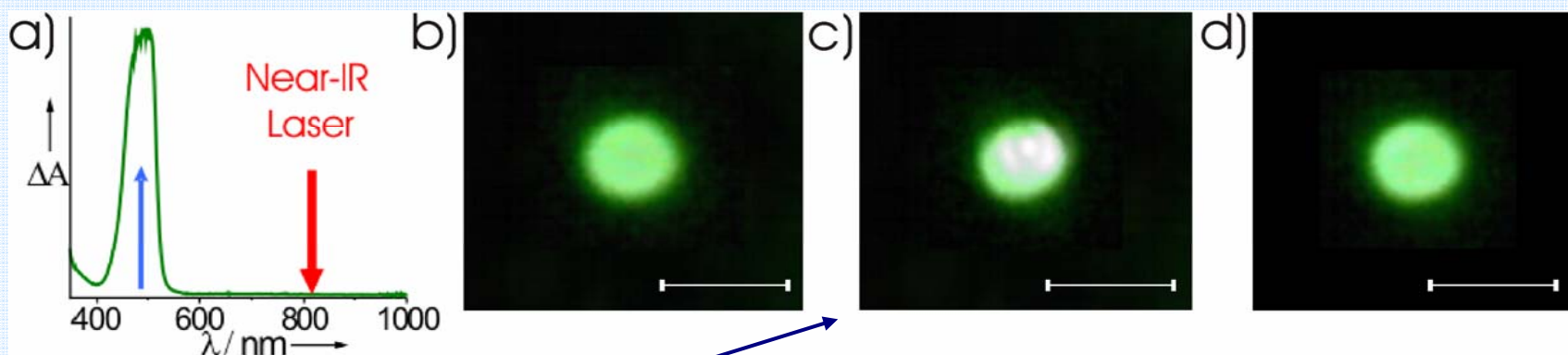
VERSUS

## Pushing-Up Non-uptaken Capsules



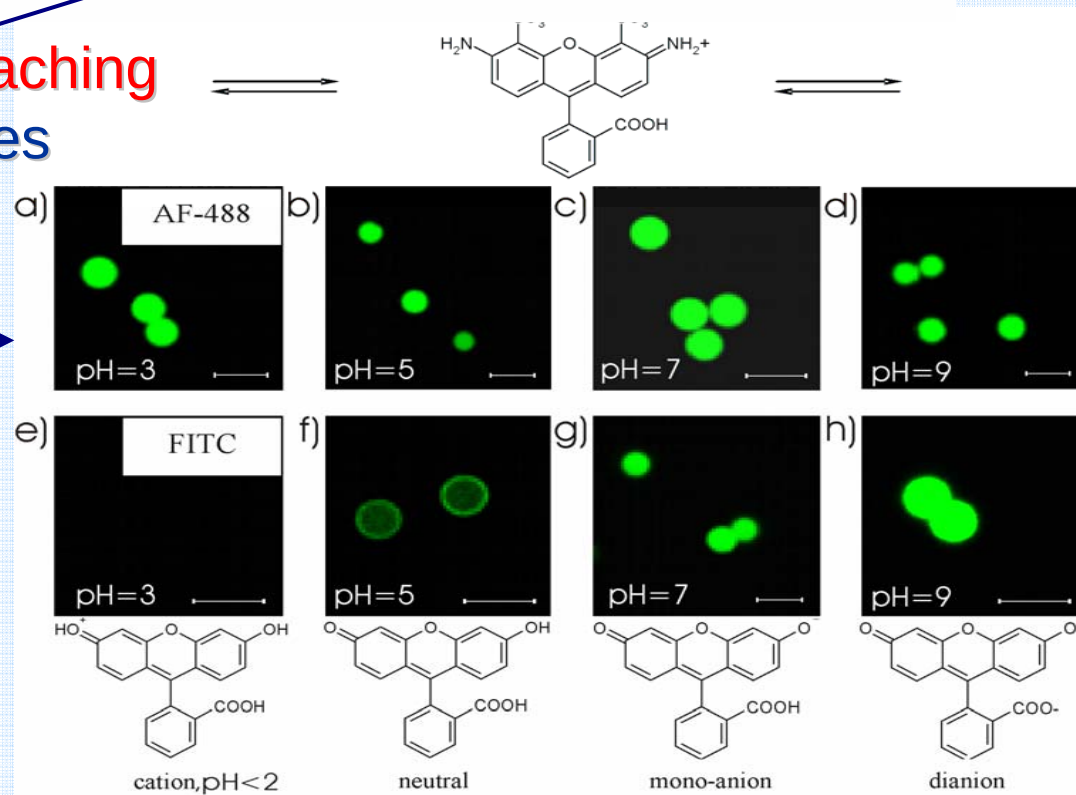


# Control Experiments



Light Stability Control: **no-Photobleaching**  
on Capsules without Nanoparticles

**pH Control**

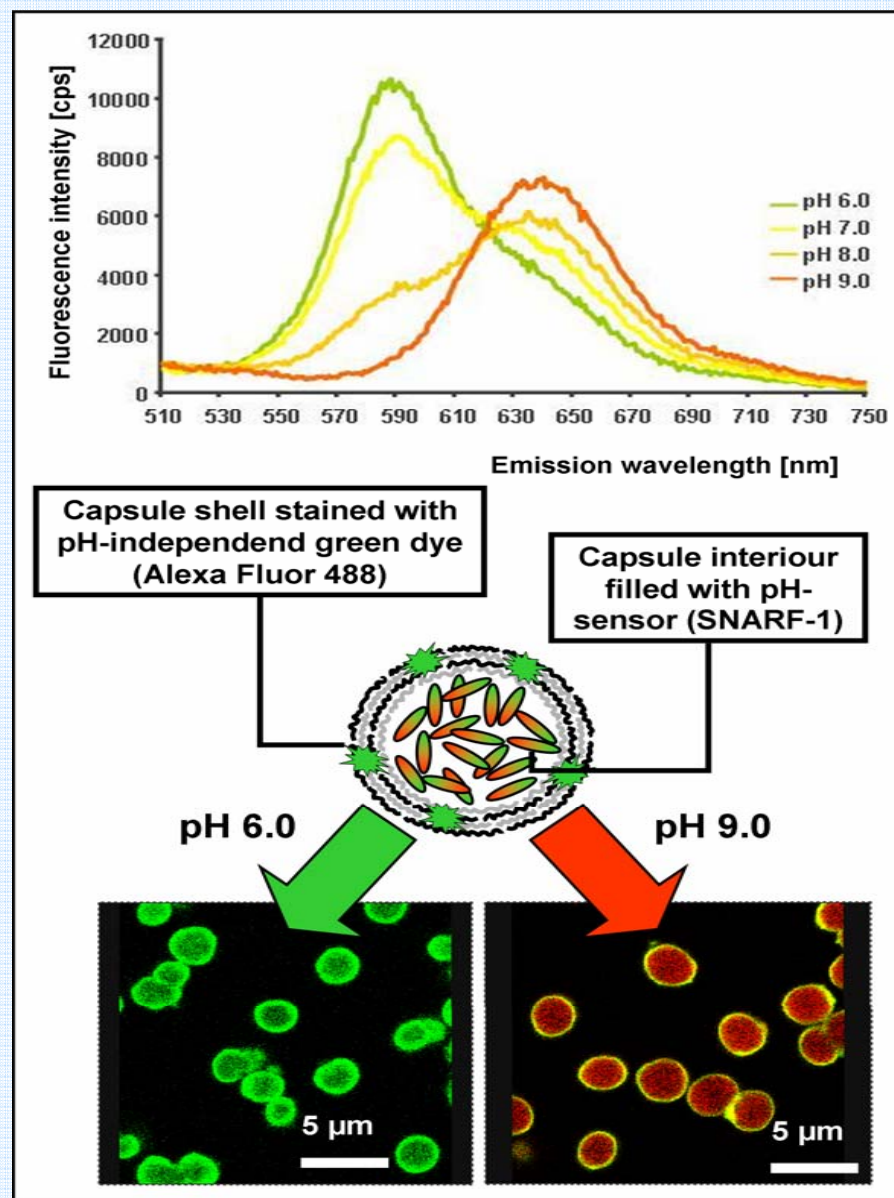




# Sensor Applications

pH sensors encapsulated in  
PEM microcapsules

This work is relevant for  
Intracellular sensing (O. Kreft)



## CONCLUSIONS:

1. Polyelectrolyte multilayer capsules based on coating of polymers on microparticles were developed as carriers of encapsulated cargo.
2. Encapsulation by pH induced swelling, co-precipitation and temperature shrinking methods has been developed.
3. Remote release of encapsulated materials can be performed by a number of methods. The mechanism relies on interaction of absorbing metal nanoparticles and external energy sources, for example, laser light or ultrasound.
4. Nanorods are identified as effective absorbing centers for biologically relevant release applications.
5. A variety of applications (*bio-medicine, pharmaceutical, perfume, chemical*) can exploit encapsulation and remote release from polyelectrolyte multilayer capsules. Intracellular sensors and remote release have been developed.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:**

- **Max-Planck Institute of Colloids and Interfaces and Max-Planck Gesellschaft.**
- **EU FP-6 framework projects “*SelectNANO*” and “*Nanocaps*”.**
- **VW foundation.**

**Thank you for your attention.**