Preparing capsules from water-in-water emulsions, towards synthetic cells

<u>Jean-Paul Douliez</u>^{a*}, Adeline Perro^b, Thomas Beneyton^c, Valérie Ravaine^b, Jean-Paul Chapel^c, Jean-Christophe Baret^c, et Laure Béven^a

- a. UMR 1332, biologie et pathologie du fruit, INRA, Univ. Bordeaux, centre de Bordeaux, 33883 Villenave d'Ornon, France
- Institut des Sciences Moléculaires, Université Bordeaux, CNRS-UMR 5255, 351 Cours de la Libération, 33405 Talence, France
- c. CNRS, Univ. Bordeaux, CRPP, 115 Av. A. Schweitzer, 33600 Pessac, France

* jean-paul.douliez@inra.fr'

We report the bulk preparation of hollow capsules having a gelatin shell. Hot aqueous dispersions (>40°C) of gelatin/polyethyleneglycol (PEG) form aggregated gelled droplets upon cooling. However, addition of alginate (<0.1%) yields to non-aggregated PEG-in-gelatin-in-PEG double emulsion droplets possessing a multinuclear core. Upon resting the double emulsion above the melting temperature of gelatin, the inner PEG-in-gelatin droplets coalesced resulting in the formation of yolk (PEG)-shell (gelatin) mononuclear capsules dispersed in the PEG continuous phase. These capsules, which we called gelatinosomes, are shown to encapsulate payloads even when further dispersed in water, suggesting possible applications in microencapsulation, drug delivery and synthetic biology.

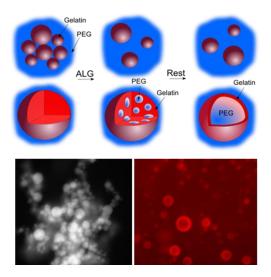


Figure 1: Up) Schematic representation showing how hollow capsules called 'gelatinosomes' are prepared. Bottom) Epifluorescence images of aggregated gelatin beads (left) and 'gelatinosomes' (labelled with Pyronin, right).