



## Lysozyme encapsulation into nanostructured CaCO<sub>3</sub> microparticles using a supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> process and comparison with the normal route

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Titre Lysozyme encapsulation into nanostructured CaCO<sub>3</sub> microparticles using a supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> process and comparison with the normal route

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Résumé en anglais The aim of the present work was to assess the merits of supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> (SC-CO<sub>2</sub>) as a process for protein encapsulation into calcium carbonate microparticles. Lysozyme, chosen as a model protein, was entrapped during CaCO<sub>3</sub> precipitation in two different media: water (normal route) and SC-CO<sub>2</sub>. The particles were characterized and compared in terms of size, zeta potential, morphology by SEM, crystal polymorph and lysozyme encapsulation. Fluorescent and confocal images suggested the encapsulation and core-shell distribution of lysozyme into CaCO<sub>3</sub> obtained by the SC-CO<sub>2</sub> process. A high encapsulation efficiency was reached by a supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> process (50%) as confirmed by the increased zeta potential value, lysozyme quantification by HPLC and a specific bioassay (*M. lysodeikticus*). Conversely, lysozyme was scarcely entrapped by the normal route (2%). Thus, supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> appears to be an effective process for protein encapsulation within nanostructured CaCO<sub>3</sub> particles. Moreover, this process may be used for encapsulation of a wide range of macromolecules and bioactive substances.

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