

Supplementary Information

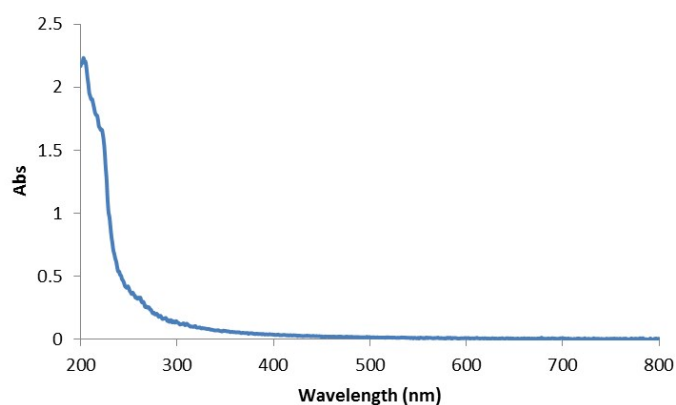


Figure 1S: UV-Vis spectrum of 1000 times diluted PA02N particles.

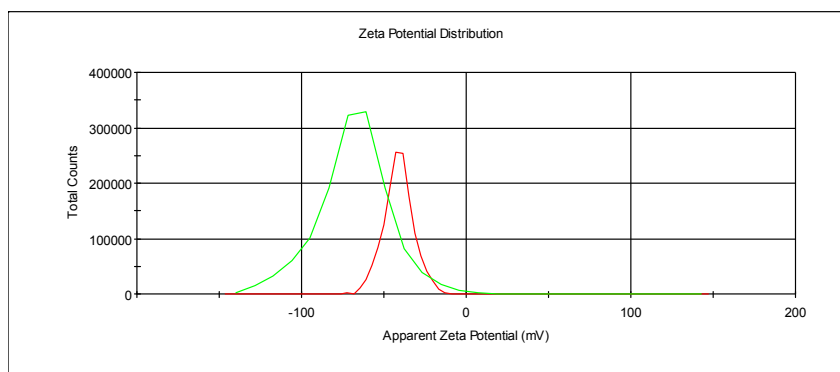


Figure 2S: Zeta potential of the PA02N particles in 10 mM PB (red) and 0.08% NaOH + 0.02% SDS (green).

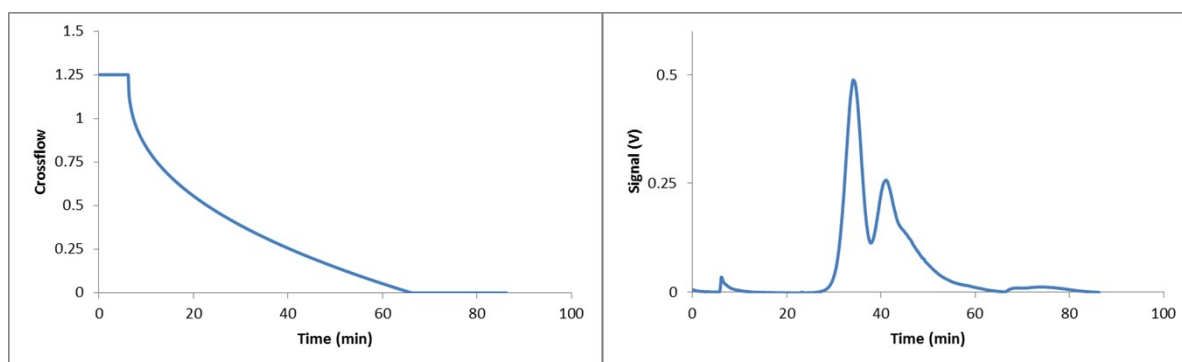


Figure 3S: FFF separation method used in the separation(left). Elugram corresponding to the profile on the left (right).

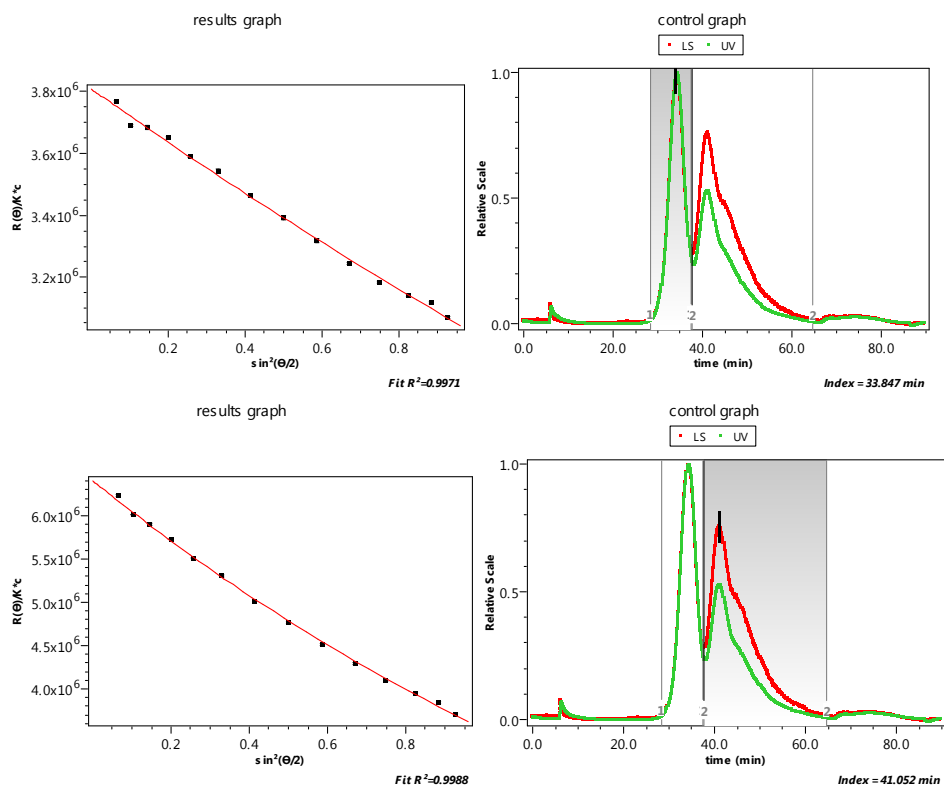


Figure 4S: MALS analysis after FFF separation. Fitting with Sphere model.

TEM analysis

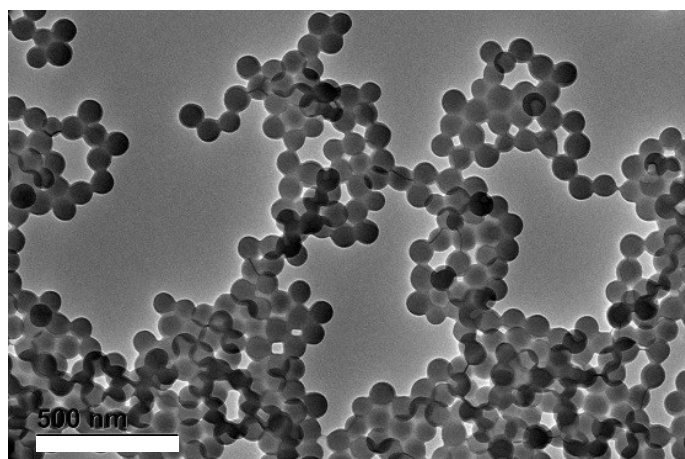


Figure 5S: TEM image (dried drop on grid) of the particle suspension.

CPS analysis

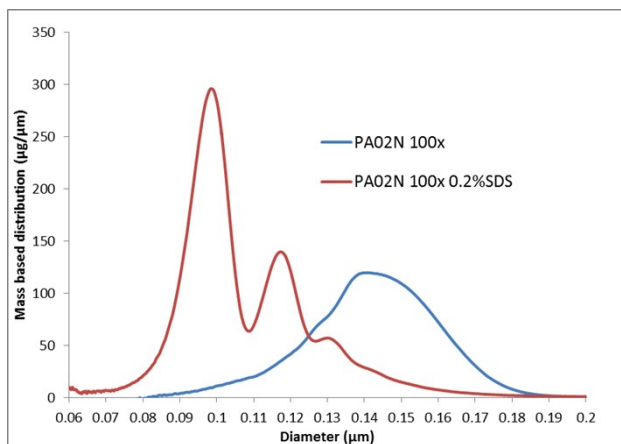


Figure 6S: Mass based particle size distribution measured by CPS with and without 0.2% SDS in the gradient. Without SDS (blue curve) the particles seem to form aggregates in the sucrose solution and the particle size distribution maximum is shifted to about 150 nm.

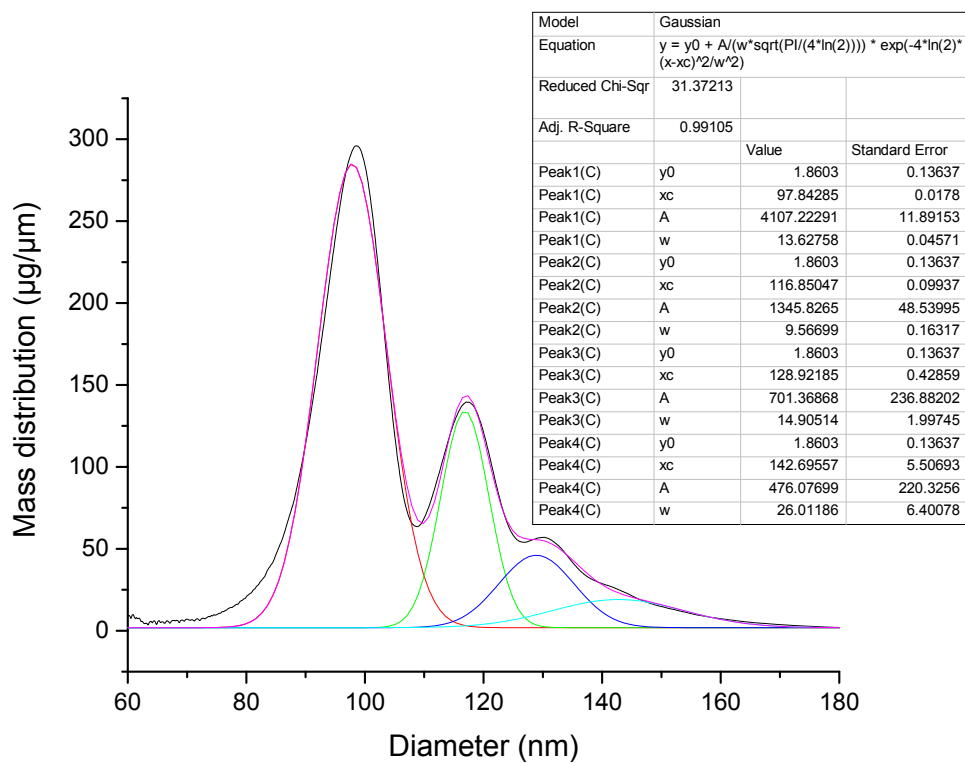


Figure 7S: Gaussian fit (using Origin) of the CPS differential mass distribution results. Peak positions fit well theoretical values.

TRPS analysis

The applied equation for each population was

$$y = y_0 + A/(w \cdot \sqrt{\pi/(4 \cdot \ln(2))}) \cdot \exp(-4 \cdot \ln(2) \cdot (x - x_c)^2 / w^2)$$

Values used for the fitting:

Fit	Peak 1 (y1)	Peak 2 (y2)	Peak 3 (y3)
Y_0	0	0	0
X_c	87	106	115
w	15	5	10
A	160	14.5	15

Fit of the whole particle size distribution was performed using the following equation:

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3$$

$$y_x = y_0 + A/(w \cdot \sqrt{\pi/(4 \cdot \ln(2))}) \cdot \exp(-4 \cdot \ln(2) \cdot (x - x_c)^2 / w^2)$$

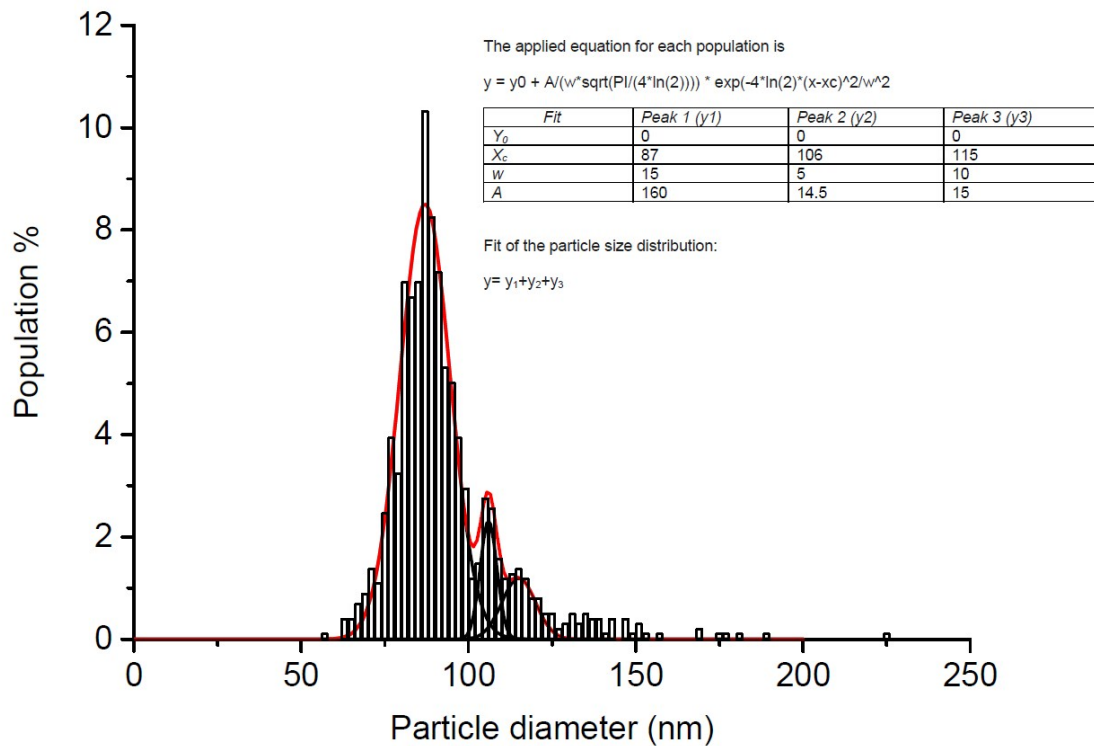


Figure 8S: Gaussian fit of the three main particle populations detected in TRPS