

Supplementary Information for

Effect of pH, Temperature and Shear on the Structure-Property Relationship of Lamellar Hydrogels from Microbial Glucolipids Probed by *in-situ* Rheo-SAXS

Ghazi Ben Messaoud,^{1,†} Patrick Le Griel,¹ Daniel Hermida-Merino,² Niki Baccile^{1,*}

¹ Sorbonne Université, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Laboratoire de Chimie de la Matière Condensée de Paris, LCMCP, F-75005 Paris, France

² Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), DUBBLE@ESRF BP CS40220, 38043 Grenoble, France

*Correspondence to: Dr. Niki Baccile, niki.baccile@sorbonne-universite.fr, Phone: 00 33 1 44 27 56 77

† Current address: DWI- Leibniz Institute for Interactive Materials, Forckenbeckstrasse 50, 52056, Aachen, Germany

This PDF file includes:

Figs. S1 to S2

Video 1 and Video 2 are downloadable at the editor's website.

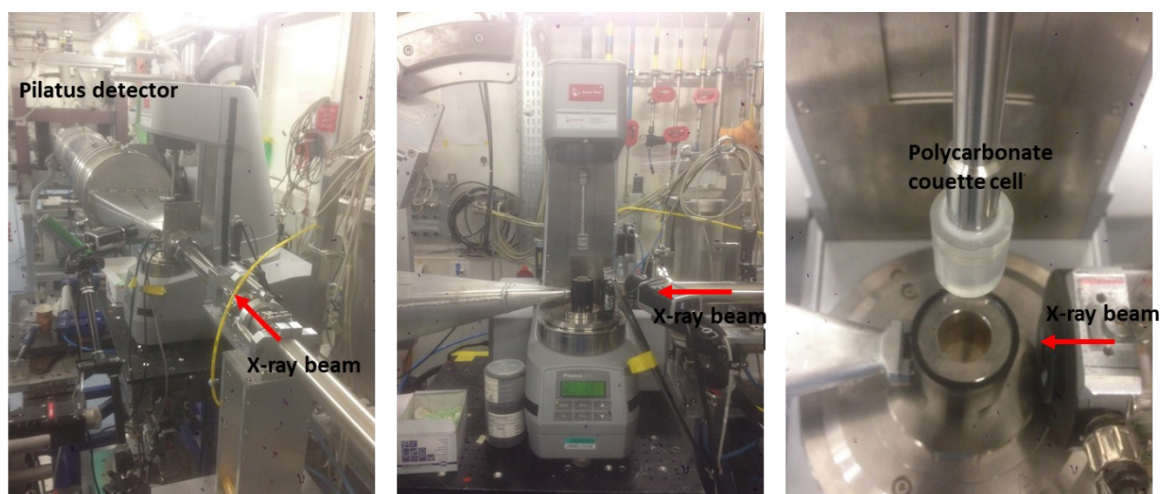


Figure S 1 – Rheo-SAXS apparatus used at the BM29B beamline at ESRF synchrotron (Grenoble, France). A MCR 501 rheometer (Anton Paar, Graz, Austria) equipped with a Couette polycarbonate cell (imposed gap = 1 mm) is employed. A radial configuration is used during the Rheo-SAXS study.

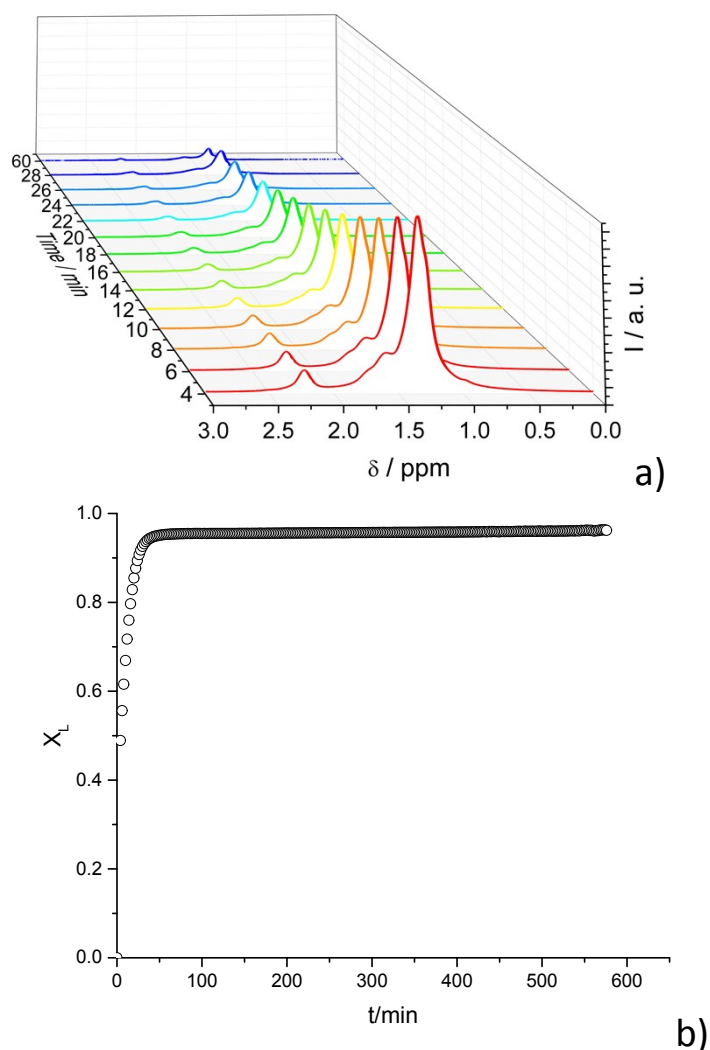


Figure S 2 – Time-resolved ^1H solution NMR recorded during the sol-to-gel (micellar-to-lamellar) transition of G-C18:0 glucolipid ($C_{\text{G-C18:0}} = 5 \text{ wt\%}$) upon acidification (initial pH 11, $[\text{GDL}] = 100 \text{ mM}$, solvent: D_2O). a) Plot of the 1D ^1H NMR spectra in the $3 < \delta/\text{ppm} < 0$ range within one hour from GD addition. Attribution: $\alpha\text{-CH}_2$, $\delta_{\text{R-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}} = 2.23 \text{ ppm}$; $\beta\text{-CH}_2$, $\delta_{\text{R-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}} = 1.61 \text{ ppm}$; aliphatic chain, $\delta_{\text{R-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}} = 1.34 \text{ ppm}$. b) Time evolution of the molar fraction of G-C18:0 glucolipid ($C_{\text{G-C18:0}} = 5 \text{ wt\%}$) in the lamellar phase $X_L = 1 - X_M$, where X_M , the micellar fraction, is obtained by the normalized integral of the ^1H NMR signal of G-C18:0 in the interval $3 < \delta/\text{ppm} < 0$. ^1H NMR is only sensitive to the compound in the micellar environment.