## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL



Figure A. Visual images at 25 °C of the lipid phases containing Medium Chain Triglyceride (MCT) and Glyceryl Stearate (GS) at different concentrations.



Figure B. Visual images at 25 °C of the solid lipid phases, being a mixture of Medium Chain Triglyceride (MCT) and 5 % (w/w) Glyceryl Stearate (GS), Hydrogenated Palm Oil (HPO) and Coconut Oil (CNUT)



Figure C. Droplet diameter (nm) in nanoemulsions with lipid phases with medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT) and different glyceryl stearate (GS) concentrations at pH 7 during storage at different temperatures (4, 25 and 35 °C).



Figure D. Droplet diameter (nm) in nanoemulsions with lipid phases with medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT) and different glyceryl stearate (GS) concentrations at pH 3 during storage at different temperatures (4, 25 and 35 °C).



Figure E. Zeta-potential (mV) in nanoemulsions with lipid phases with medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT) and different glyceryl stearate (GS) concentrations at pH 7 during storage at different temperatures (4, 25 and 35 °C).



Figure F. Zeta-potential (mV) in nanoemulsions with lipid phases with medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT) and different glyceryl stearate (GS) concentrations at pH 3 during storage at different temperatures (4, 25 and 35 °C).



Figure G. Droplet size distribution (in % of intensity) in nanoemulsions with lipid phases with medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT) and different glyceryl stearate (GS) concentrations at pH 7 immediately after being formed and after 55 days of storage at different temperatures (4, 25 and 35 °C).



Figure H. Droplet size distribution (in % of intensity) in nanoemulsions with lipid phases with medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT) and different glyceryl stearate (GS) concentrations at pH 3 immediately after being formed and after 55 days of storage at different temperatures (4, 25 and 35 °C).



Figure I. Droplet size (nm) in nanoemulsions with liquid lipid phases being a medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT), or with solid lipid phases, being MCT with glyceryl stearate (GS) at 5%, coconut oil (CNUT) and hydrogenated palm oil (HPO) at during storage at different temperatures (4 or 25 °C) and the pH adjusted to 7.



Figure J. Droplet size (nm) in nanoemulsions with liquid lipid phases being a medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT), or with solid lipid phases, being MCT with glyceryl stearate (GS) at 5%, coconut oil (CNUT) and hydrogenated palm oil (HPO) at during storage at different temperatures (4 or 25 °C) and the pH adjusted to 3.



Figure K. Zeta-potential (mV) in nanoemulsions with liquid lipid phases being a medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT), or with solid lipid phases, being MCT with glyceryl stearate (GS) at 5%, coconut oil (CNUT) and hydrogenated palm oil (HPO) at during storage at different temperatures (4 or 25 °C) and the pH adjusted to 7.



Figure L. Zeta-potential (mV) in nanoemulsions with liquid lipid phases being a medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT), or with solid lipid phases, being MCT with glyceryl stearate (GS) at 5%, coconut oil (CNUT) and hydrogenated palm oil (HPO) at during storage at different temperatures (4 or 25 °C) and the pH adjusted to 3.



Figure M. Droplet size distribution (in % of intensity) in nanoemulsions with liquid lipid phases being a medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT), or with solid lipid phases, being MCT with glyceryl stearate (GS) at 5%, coconut oil (CNUT) and hydrogenated palm oil (HPO) immediately after being prepared and after 55 days of storage at different temperatures (4 or 25 °C) and the pH adjusted to 7.



Figure N. Droplet size distribution (in % of intensity) in nanoemulsions with liquid lipid phases being a medium chain triglyceride oil (MCT), or with solid lipid phases, being MCT with glyceryl stearate (GS) at 5%, coconut oil (CNUT) and hydrogenated palm oil (HPO) immediately after being prepared and after 55 days of storage at different temperatures (4 or 25 °C) and the pH adjusted to 3.