## **Supporting Information**

# Hollow protein microparticles through crosslinking by Au<sup>3+</sup> initiated redox reaction

Laura M. I. Schijven,<sup>a,b</sup> Thomas D. Vogelaar,<sup>, a,b</sup> Simha Sridharan,<sup>a</sup> Vittorio Saggiomo,<sup>b</sup> Aldrik H. Velders,<sup>b</sup> Johannes H. Bitter<sup>a</sup> and Constantinos V. Nikiforidis<sup>a,,\*</sup>

<sup>a.</sup> Biobased Chemistry and Technology (BCT), Wageningen University and Research, 6708 WG Wageningen, The Netherlands

<sup>b.</sup> BioNanoTechnology (BNT), Wageningen University and Research, 6708 WG Wageningen, The Netherlands

\*Constantinos V. Nikiforidis, assistant professor, BioBased Chemistry and Technology (BCT), Wageningen University, The Netherlands

costas.nikiforidis@wur.nl | +31(0)317488042 | P.O Box 17, 6700 AA | Bornse Weilanden
9, Wageningen, The Netherlands

#### S1 Additional CLSM image of CaCO3 encapsulating HDL

A 3D construct of a series of Z-stack images of the FITC-labelled HDL encapsulated in CaCO<sub>3</sub> templates allowed to visualize the localization of HDL throughout the templates. Figure S1 shows that the fluorescent signal of the FITC-labelled HDL is present throughout the whole template, but not homogeneously distributed.



Figure S1. CLSM Z-stack (3D reconstruction) of FITC-labelled HDL encapsulated in CaCO<sub>3</sub> templates (scale bar is 25 μm).

#### S2 Zero surface charge point of HDL

To determine the point of zero surface charge of HDL, zeta-potential measurements were done on HDL solutions at pH 2-12. The zeta-potential as a function of pH showed that the zero surface charge point of HDL is at pH 5.6.



Figure S2. The effect of pH on zeta-potential of HDL, the point of zero surface charge was found at pH 5.6.

## S3 Additional CLSM and TEM images of HDL-MPs



Figure S3. CLSM Z-stack (3D reconstruction) of FITC-labelled HDL-MPs (scale bar is 25  $\mu m$ ).



Figure S4. Overview TEM image of HDL-MPs, scale bar is 5  $\mu m.$ 

#### S4 Following the synthesis of AuNPs in time

Au<sup>3+</sup> ions were added to CaCO<sub>3</sub> encapsulating HDL. Initially, the CaCO<sub>3</sub> encapsulating HDL were yellow colored (Figure S5 A, t = 0 and 0.5 h). The CaCO<sub>3</sub> encapsulating HDL gradually changed from yellow to pink, then to red as growth proceeded (t = 2-5 h). When the CaCO<sub>3</sub> flocculated, the solutions were transparent and the precipitates were colored (Figure S5 B). The color evolution of the CaCO<sub>3</sub> encapsulating HDL originates from the characteristic LSPR absorption of AuNPs, indicating the formation and growth of AuNPs inside the CaCO<sub>3</sub> templates. When the templates were removed, the Au-HDL-MPs were stable in solution and retained their red color (Figure S5 C) The LSPR absorption of the AuNPs was confirmed by UV-Vis absorbance spectra, which demonstrated the appearance and increase of absorption peaks in time in the region of  $\lambda = 500-600$  nm (Figure S5 D).



**Figure S5.** Pictures of (A) suspended and (B) flocculated Au-HDL-MPs in CaCO<sub>3</sub> templates and (C) Au-HDL-MPs released from the templates at time points of 0-5 h. (D) Normalized UV-Vis absorbance spectra of Au-HDL-MPs showing a clear red shift of the LSPR peaks in time, as indicated by the arrow. The spectra were normalized at  $\lambda$  = 400 nm. Samples were taken at t = 0, 0.5, 2, 3.5 and 5 h.

## S5 Additional CLSM and TEM images of Au-HDL-MPs



Figure S6. CLSM Z-stack (3D reconstruction) of FITC-labelled Au-HDL-MPs (scale bar is 25  $\mu m$ ).



Figure S7. Overview TEM image of Au-HDL-MPs, scale bar is 5  $\mu m.$