EUROPEAN SYNCHROTRON RADIATION FACILITY

INSTALLATION EUROPEENNE DE RAYONNEMENT SYNCHROTRON

Experiment Report Form

The double page inside this form is to be filled in by all users or groups of users who have had access to beam time for measurements at the ESRF.

Once completed, the report should be submitted electronically to the User Office via the User Portal:
https://wwws.esrf.fr/misapps/SMISWebClient/protected/welcome.do

Deadlines for submission of Experimental Reports

Experimental reports must be submitted within the period of 3 months after the end of the experiment.

Experiment Report supporting a new proposal ("relevant report")

If you are submitting a proposal for a new project, or to continue a project for which you have previously been allocated beam time, you must submit a report on each of your previous measurement(s):

- even on those carried out close to the proposal submission deadline (it can be a *"preliminary report"),*
- even for experiments whose scientific area is different form the scientific area of the new proposal,
- carried out on CRG beamlines.

You must then register the report(s) as "relevant report(s)" in the new application form for beam time.

Deadlines for submitting a report supporting a new proposal

- 1st March Proposal Round - **5th March**
- 10th September Proposal Round - **13th September**

The Review Committees reserve the right to reject new proposals from groups who have not reported on the use of beam time allocated previously.

Reports on experiments relating to long term projects

Proposers awarded beam time for a long term project are required to submit an interim report at the end of each year, irrespective of the number of shifts of beam time they have used.

Published papers

All users must give proper credit to ESRF staff members and proper mention to ESRF facilities which were essential for the results described in any ensuing publication. Further, they are obliged to send to the Joint ESRF/ ILL library the complete reference and the abstract of all papers appearing in print, and resulting from the use of the ESRF.

Should you wish to make more general comments on the experiment, please note them on the User Evaluation Form, and send both the Report and the Evaluation Form to the User Office.

Instructions for preparing your Report

- fill in a separate form for each project or series of measurements.
- type your report in English.
- include the experiment number to which the report refers.
- make sure that the text, tables and figures fit into the space available.
- if your work is published or is in press, you may prefer to paste in the abstract, and add full reference details. If the abstract is in a language other than English, please include an English translation.

ESRF	**Experiment title: Overcoming the skin barrier: Microemulsions as delivery systems for antimicrobial peptides**	**Experiment number**: MX-2479
Beamline:	**Date of experiment**: from: 25 Jan 2023 to: 26 Jan 2023	**Date of report**: 19 Sep 2023
Shifts:	**Local contact(s)**: Mark Tully	*Received at ESRF:*

Names and affiliations of applicants (* indicates experimentalists):

Daniel Laima* – Department of Pharmacy, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Lucrezia Caselli* – Department of Pharmacy, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Stine Harloff-Helleberg* – Department of Pharmacy, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Samuel Lenton* – Department of Pharmacy, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Martin Malmsten – Department of Pharmacy, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Report:

SAXS spectra were obtained from various microemulsion systems, see examples below in fig 1. It was found that increasing the acyl chain of the surfactant increased the dispersed particle size. This is in agreement with the expected since increasing the acyl tail length, without changing the headgroup, means a smaller spontaneous curvature of the surfactant monolayer. In other words, the surfactant because slightly more lamellar-like.

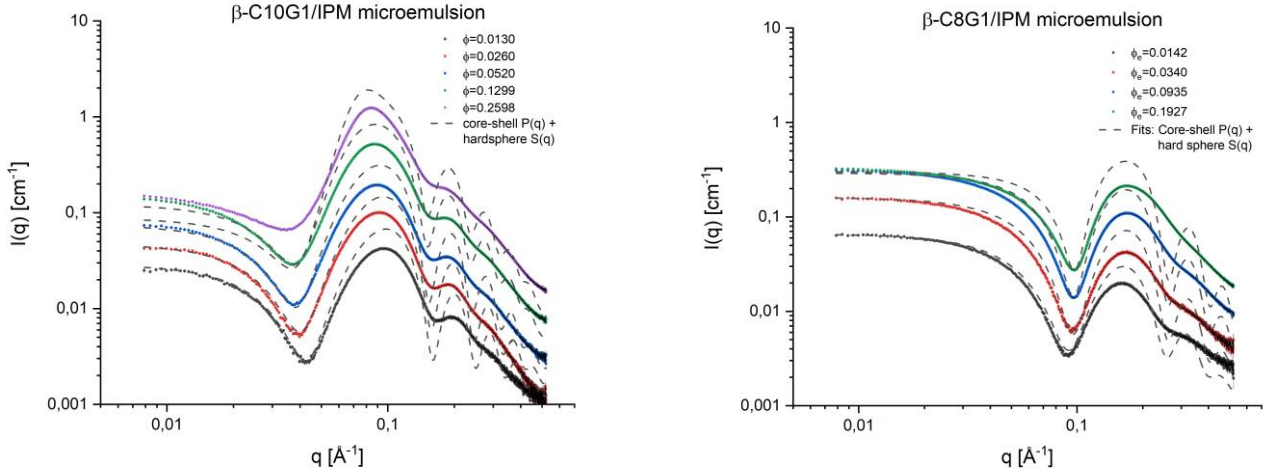

Fig 1: Alkylated glucoside/isopropyl myristate oil-in-water microemulsions. Left: C10 surfactant acyl tail, right: C8 surfactant acyl tail.

Systems were normalised for volume fraction of the scatterers and indeed the particles appeared not to undergo morphological changes under dilution.

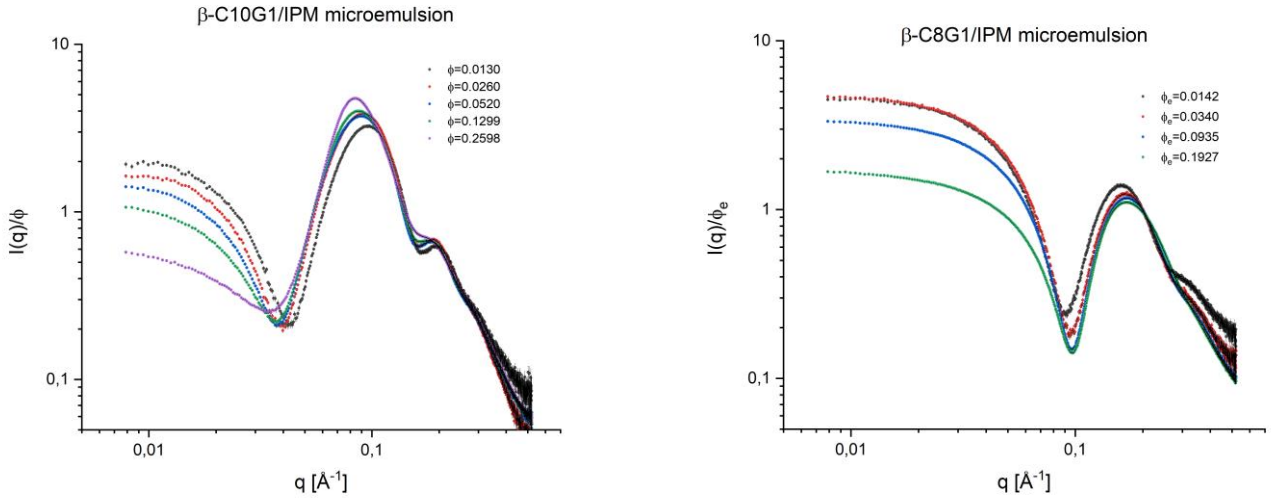

Fig 2: Volume fraction normalised spectra

Subsequently, selected systems were fitted in correspondance with theory on non-ionic surfactant based microemulsion systems which can be described to follow hardsphere scattering interaction potentials.

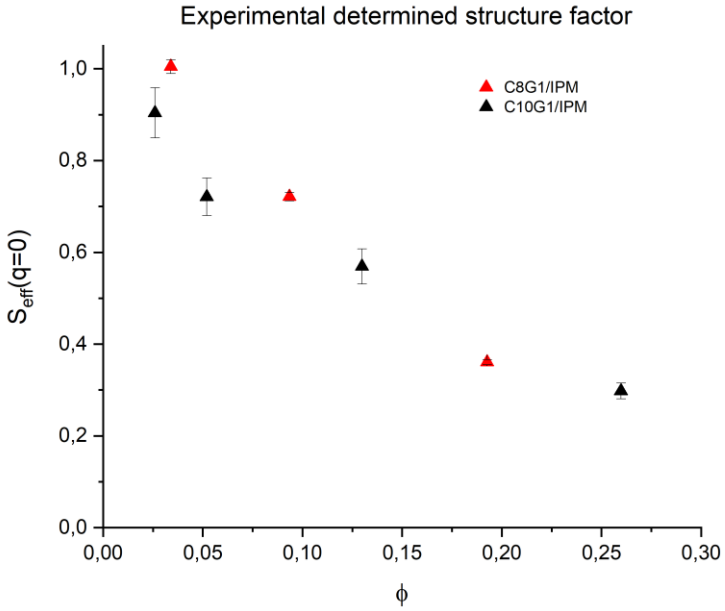

Fig 2: Effective structure factor