

Efficient physisorption of *Candida antarctica* lipase B on polypropylene beads and application for polyester synthesis

Simone Weinberger ¹, Alessandro Pellis ^{2,*}, James W. Comerford ², Thomas J. Farmer ² and Georg M. Guebitz ^{1,3}

¹ University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Department of Agrobiotechnology, Institute of Environmental Biotechnology, Konrad Lorenz Strasse 20, 3430, Tulln an der Donau, Austria
simone.weinberger@boku.ac.at; guebitz@boku.ac.at

² University of York, Department of Chemistry, Green Chemistry Centre of Excellence, Heslington, YO10 5DD, York, UK ale.pellis@york.ac.uk; thomas.farmer@york.ac.uk

³ Austrian Centre of Industrial Biotechnology, Division Enzymes & Polymers, Konrad Lorenz Strasse 20, 3430, Tulln an der Donau, Austria

* Correspondence: ale.pellis@york.ac.uk

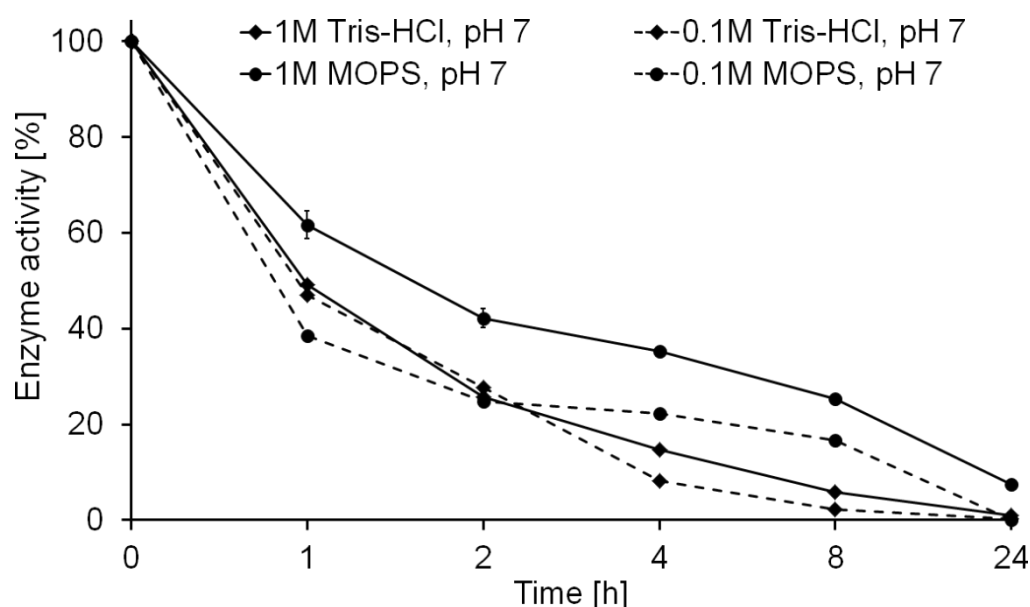


Figure S1. Immobilization of CaLB onto Accurel MP 1000 (polypropylene) beads in Tris-HCl and MOPS buffer at pH 7, according to the relative remaining activity on para-nitrophenylbutyrate in the supernatant of the immobilization reaction.

Table S1. Recyclability of CaLB immobilized on polypropylene beads in 0.1 M NaPO pH 8 in terms of conversion rate [%] and molecular weight M_n [Da], compared to Novozym 435.

Cycle	0.1 M NaOH buffer, pH 8				Novozym 435			
	Conversion rate [%]	Stdv.	M_n [Da]	Stdv.	Conversion rate [%]	Stdv.	M_n [Da]	Stdv.
1	89.8	0.5	100.0	0.5	92.6	0.1	2292.5	51.5
2	85.5	1.5	84.1	1.5	93.3	0.5	1927.0	51.0
3	86.8	0.8	80.6	0.8	92.3	1.0	1848.5	38.5
4	87.3	0.5	78.1	0.5	92.3	0.3	1790.0	65.0
5	86.9	0.6	78.8	0.6	93.1	0.4	1807.5	88.5
6	86.1	1.4	79.7	1.4	93.6	0.4	1826.5	91.5
7	85.5	0.5	75.4	0.5	92.5	0.0	1729.0	90.0
8	84.8	0.8	74.7	0.8	92.5	0.3	1713.0	53.0
9	84.3	0.8	73.5	0.8	92.6	0.4	1685.5	8.5
10	83.8	0.5	73.8	0.5	92.0	0.3	1691.5	8.5