Supporting Information

Recovery of Bromelain from pineapple stem residue using aqueous micellar two-phase systems with ionic liquids as co-surfactants

Filipa A. Vicente[1,†], Luciana D. Lario[2,†], Adalberto Pessoa Jr.[2], Sónia P. M. Ventura[1*]

[1] CICECO, Departamento de Química, Universidade de Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

[2] Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brasil

[†]The authors contributed equally

[*]Corresponding author

Campus Universitário de Santiago, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal

Tel: +351-234-370200; Fax: +351-234-370084; E-mail address: spventura@ua.pt

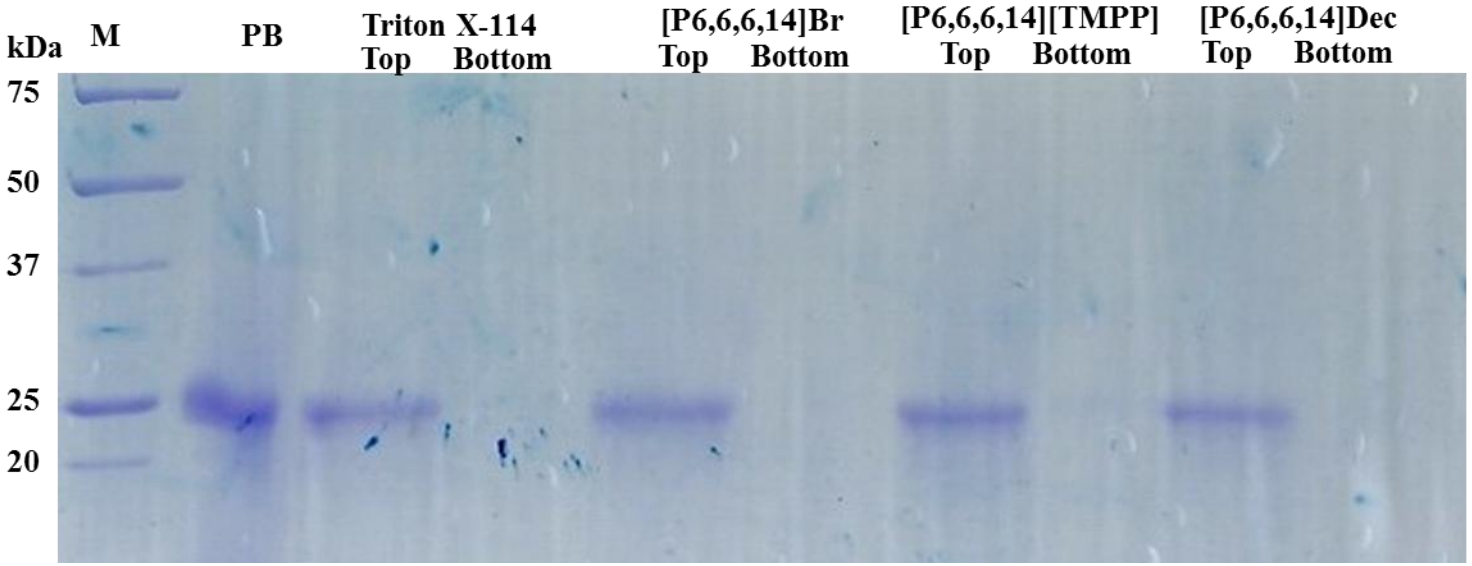

Figure S.1. Sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel (SDS-PAGE) of: the standard marker (M), the commercial bromelain in aqueous solution (PB), and the commercial bromelain in the AMTPS top and bottom phases, regarding the conventional AMTPS (with Triton X-114) and the AMTPS with ILs, respectively the $[P_{6,6,6,14}]$Br, $[P_{6,6,6,14}]$[TMPP] and $[P_{6,6,6,14}]$Dec.

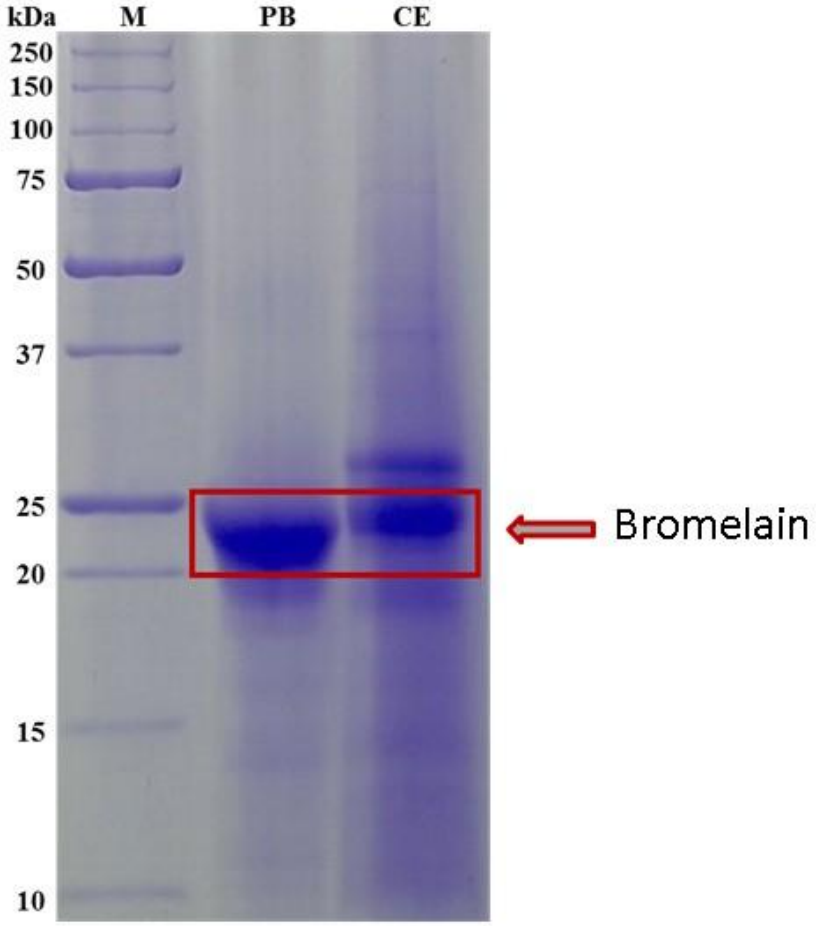

Figure S.2. Sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel (SDS-PAGE) patterns of the commercial bromelain (lane PB), pineapple's stem crude extract of bromelain (lane CE) and the molecular mas standard from 10 to 250 kDa (lane M).

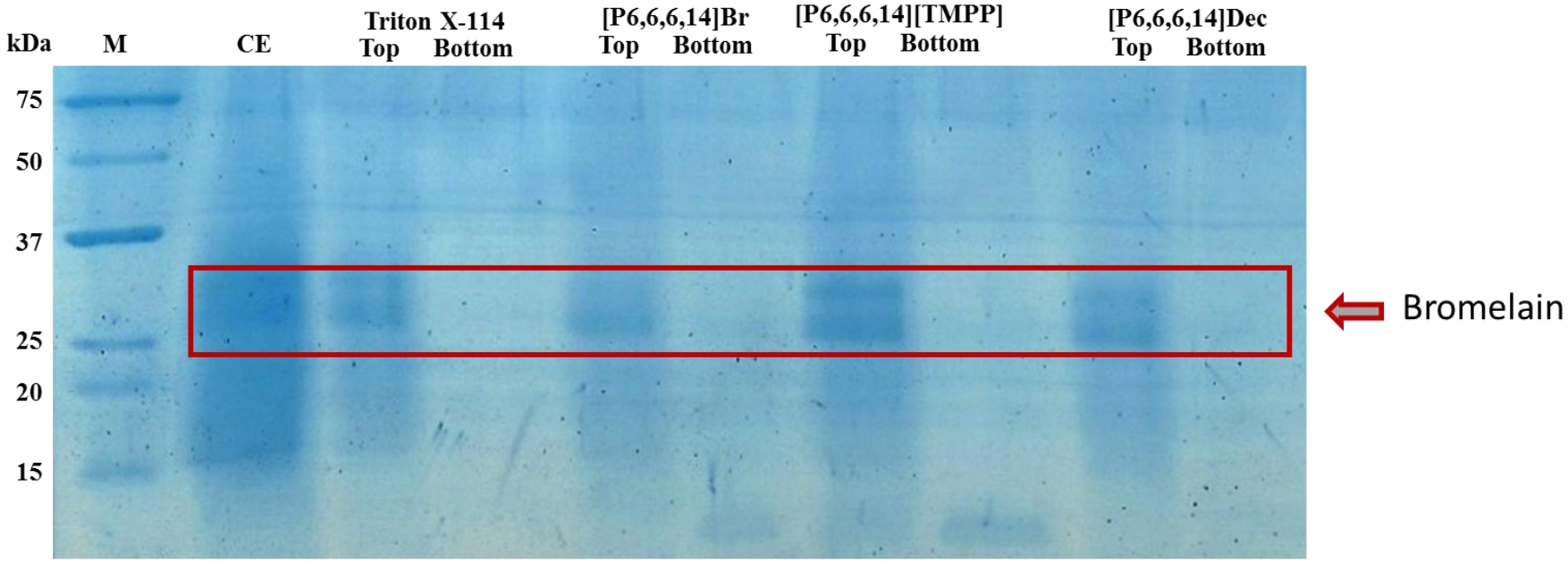

Figure S.3. Sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel (SDS-PAGE) of: the standard marker (M), the bromelain crude extract before the extraction (CE), and the commercial bromelain in the AMTPS top and bottom phases, regarding the conventional AMTPS (with Triton X-114) and the AMTPS with ILs, respectively the $[P_{6,6,6,14}]$Br, $[P_{6,6,6,14}]$[TMPP] and $[P_{6,6,6,14}]$Dec.