

## Electronic Supporting Information

### Recovery of bacterioruberin and proteins using aqueous solutions of surface-active compounds

Bárbara M.C. Vaz<sup>a,1</sup>, Mariam Kholany<sup>a,1</sup>, Diana C.G.A. Pinto<sup>b</sup>, Inês P.E. Macário<sup>a,c</sup>, Telma Veloso<sup>a,c</sup>, Tânia Caetano<sup>c</sup>, Joana L. Pereira<sup>c</sup>, João A.P. Coutinho<sup>a</sup>, Sónia P.M. Ventura<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> CICECO – Aveiro Institute of Materials, Department of Chemistry, University of Aveiro, Campus Universitário de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

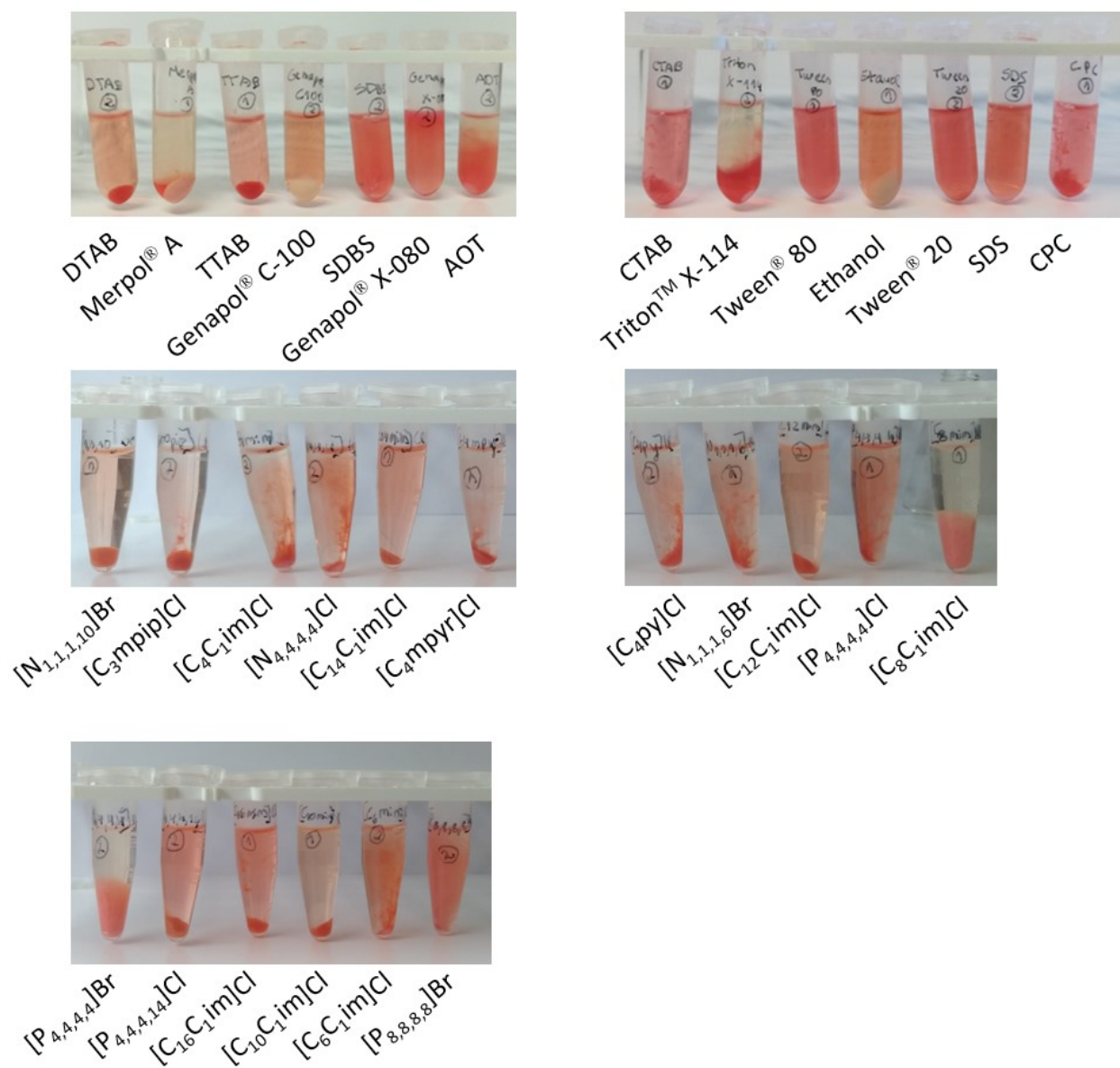
<sup>b</sup> LAQV - REQUIMTE, Department of Chemistry, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

<sup>c</sup> CESAM – Centre for Environmental and Marine Studies, Department of Biology, University of Aveiro Campus Universitário de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

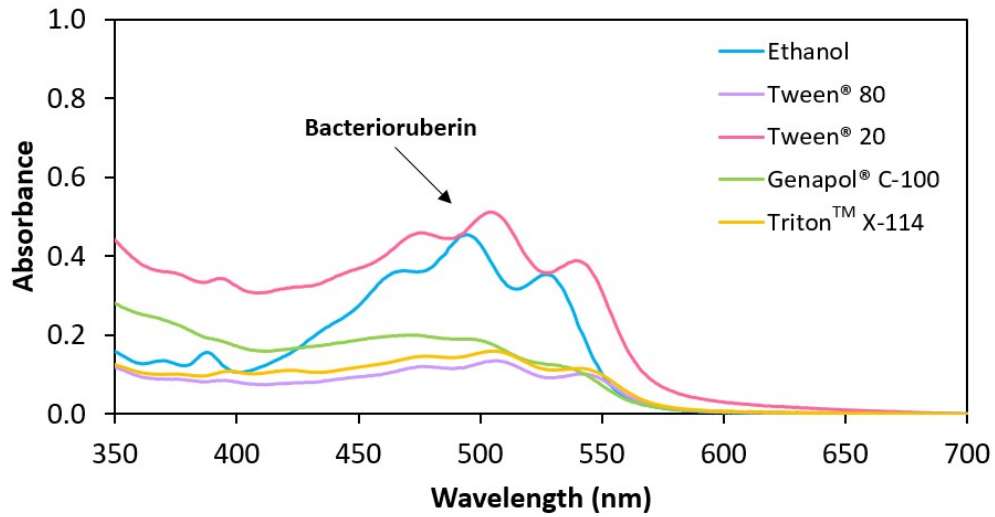
<sup>1</sup> Both authors worked equally for this manuscript.

\* Corresponding author.

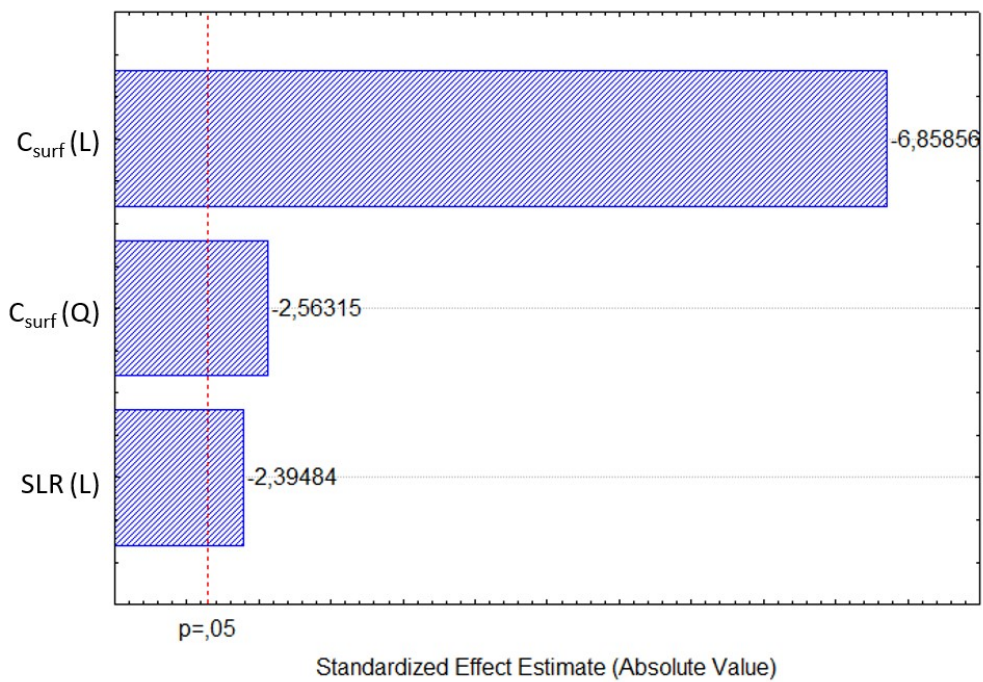
*E-mail address:* spventura@ua.pt (S.P.M. Ventura).



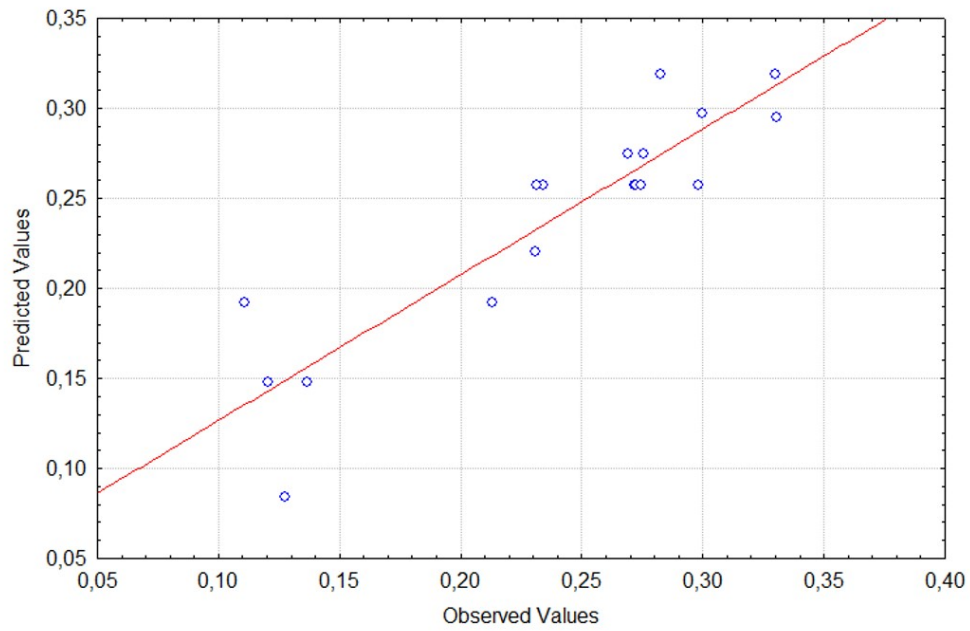
**Fig. S1.** Photographs of the extracts obtained in the screening of solvents at 100 mM.



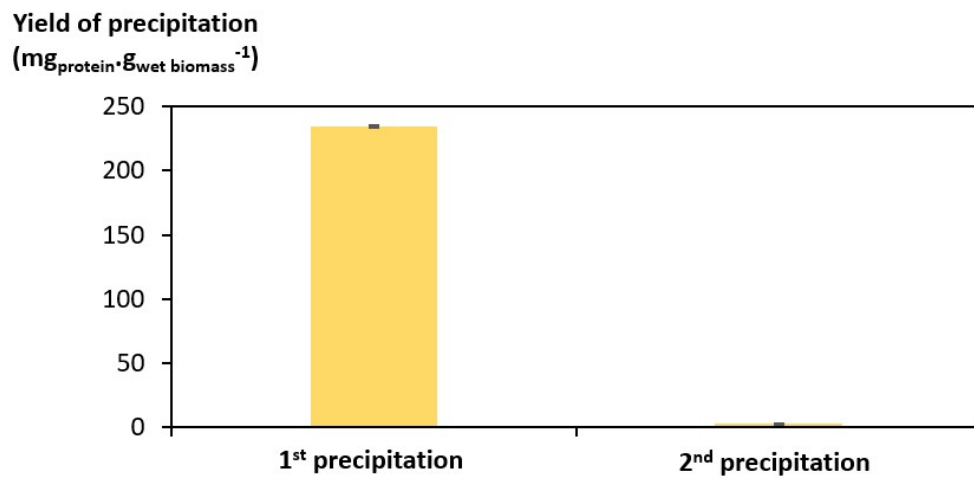
**Fig. S2.** UV-Vis spectroscopy of the extracts obtained in the screening of the non-ionic compounds at 250 mM.



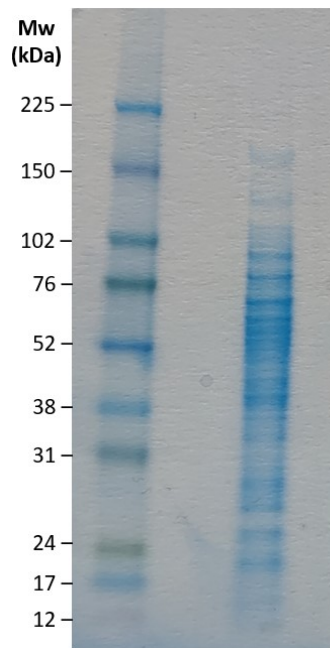
**Fig. S3.** Pareto Chart of the CCRD (2<sup>3</sup>) regarding bacterioruberin yield of extraction ( $\text{mg}_{\text{bacterioruberin}} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}}^{-1}$ ) using aqueous solutions of Tween® 20.



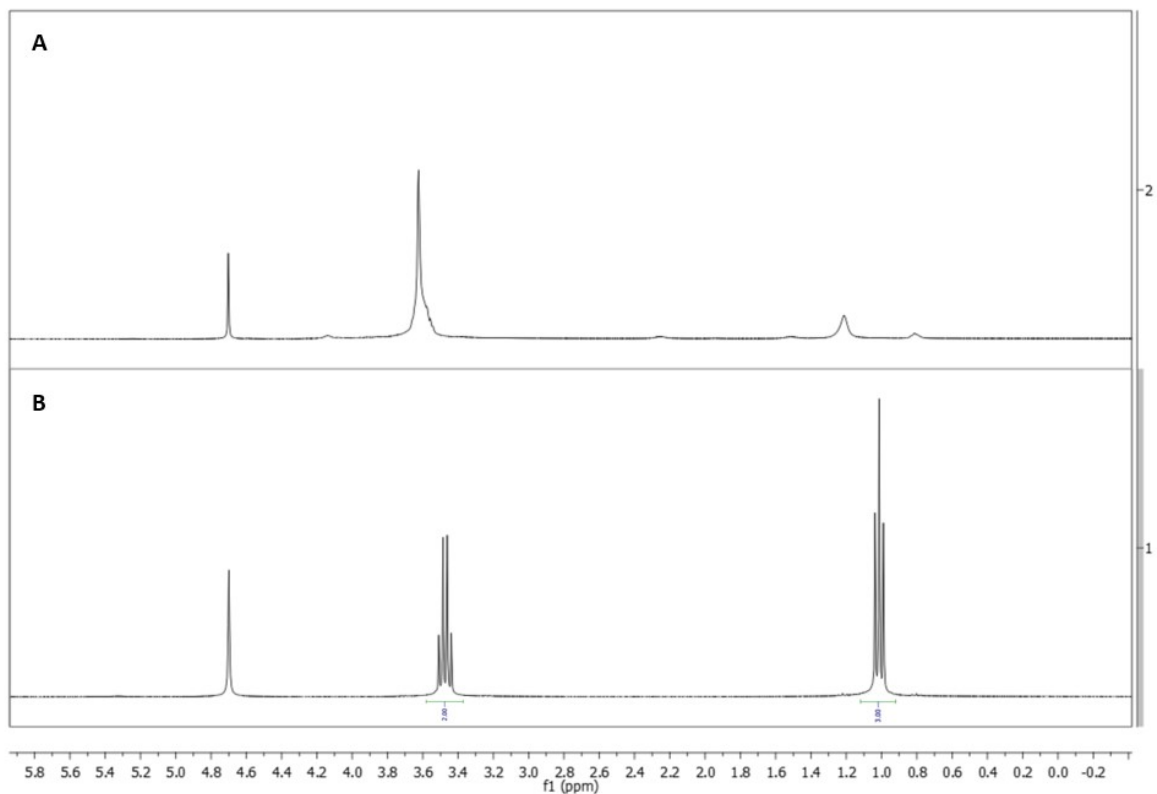
**Fig. S4.** Predicted vs. experimental values of the CCRD ( $2^3$ ) regarding bacterioruberin yield of extraction ( $\text{mg}_{\text{bacterioruberin}} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}}^{-1}$ ) using aqueous solutions of Tween<sup>®</sup> 20.



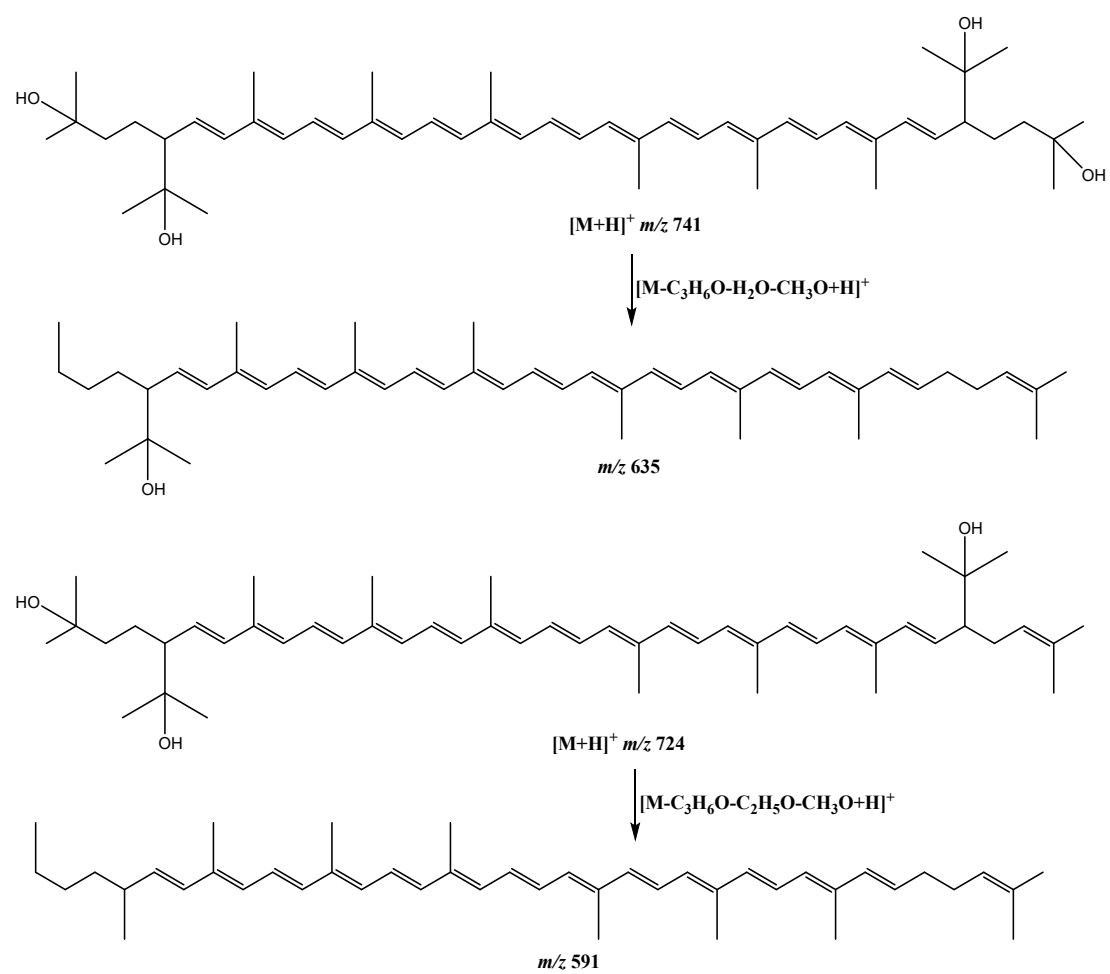
**Fig. S5.** Yield of precipitation ( $\text{mg}_{\text{protein}} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}}^{-1}$ ) for two consecutive protein precipitations using the same operational conditions, measured after proteins redissolution in PBS.



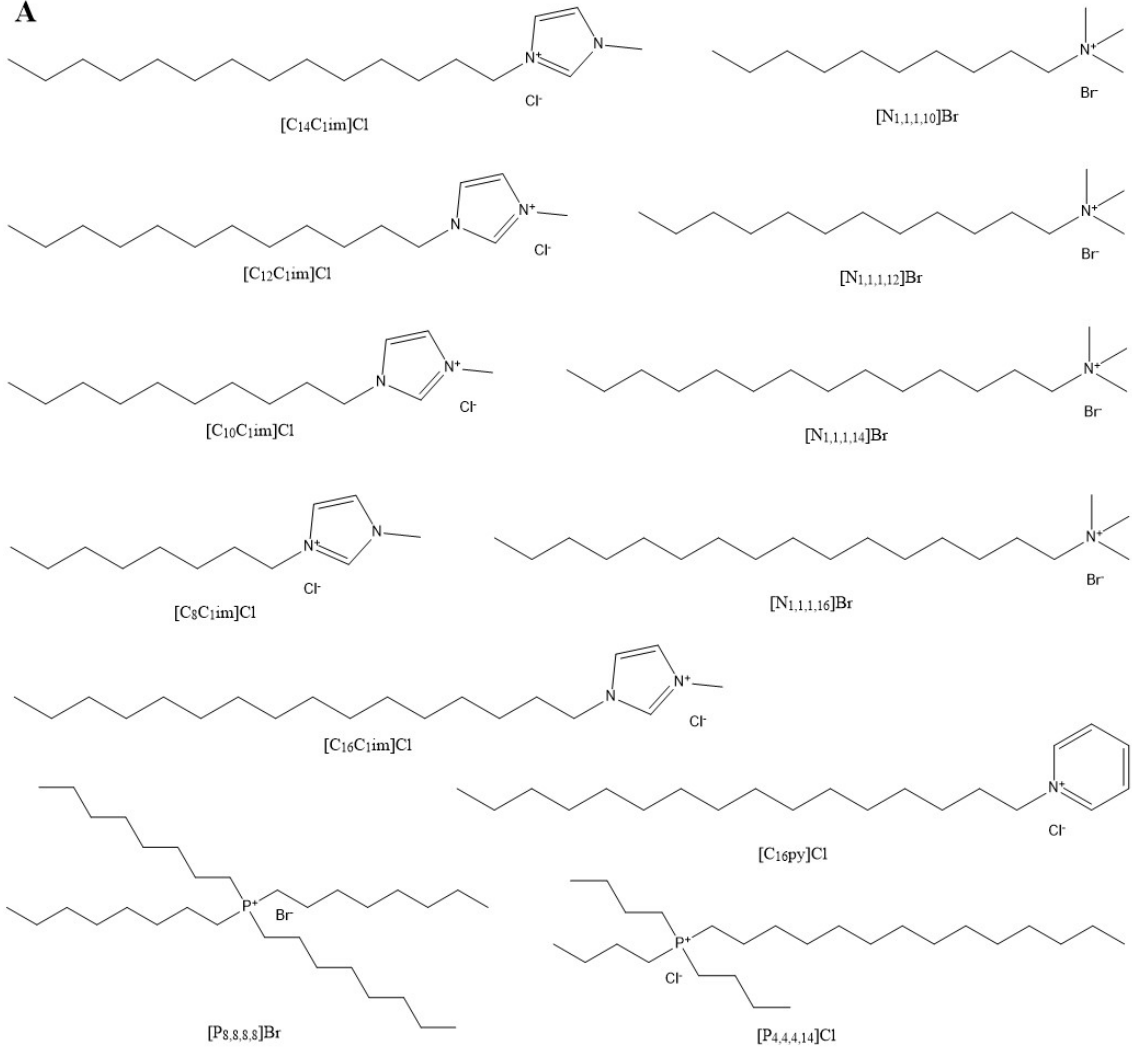
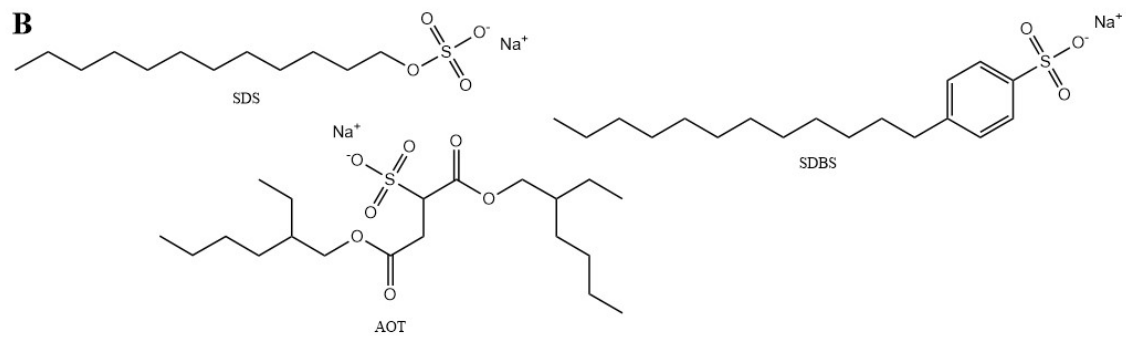
**Fig. S6.** SDS-PAGE of the recovered proteins redissolved in PBS after protein induced precipitation.

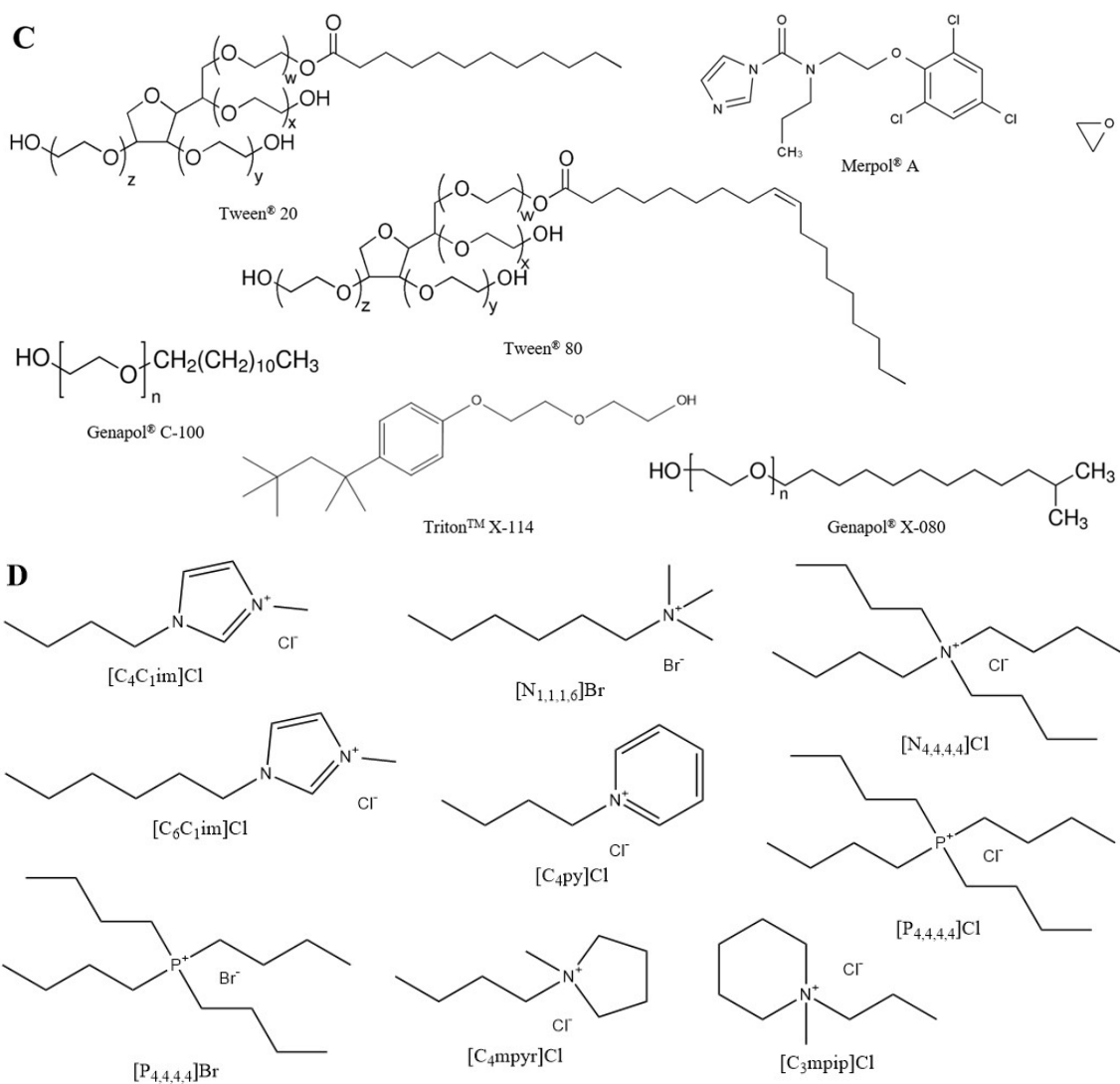


**Fig. S7.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy of (A) pure Tween<sup>®</sup> 20 and (B) ethanolic fraction rich in bacterioruberin (after the polishing step) dissolved in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ .



**Fig. S8.** Chemical structures of bacterioruberin (85 %) and monoanhydrobacterioruberin (15 %) identified by UHPLC-MS analysis.

**A****B**



**Fig. S9.** Molecular structures and abbreviation names of the cationic (A), anionic (B), non-ionic (C), and non-tensioactive (D) compounds screened in this work.



**Table S1.** List of the surface-active compounds tested to recover bacterioruberin with the respective indication of their success or unsuccess in the extraction.

	<b>Surface-active compound</b>	<b>Success</b>	<b>Observations</b>
Cationic	[C <sub>8</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	x	Formed 2 phases, inviable to read UV-Vis spectra
	[C <sub>10</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	✓	White cloudy initial solution but viable to read UV-Vis spectra
	[C <sub>12</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	✓	-
	[C <sub>14</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	✓	-
	[C <sub>16</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	✓	White cloudy initial solution but viable to read UV-Vis spectra
	[N <sub>1,1,1,10</sub> ]Br	✓	-
	[N <sub>1,1,1,12</sub> ]Br	✓	-
	[N <sub>1,1,1,14</sub> ]Br	✓	-
	[N <sub>1,1,1,16</sub> ]Br	✓	-
	[C <sub>16</sub> Py]Cl	✓	-
	[P <sub>8,8,8,8</sub> ]Br	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge; white cloudy initial solution
	[P <sub>4,4,4,14</sub> ]Cl	✓	-
Anionic	SDBS	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge
	SDS	✓	Very slimy
	AOT	x	Formed 3 phases; white cloudy initial solution;

			very slimy inviable to separate mixture
Non-ionic	Tween® 20	✓	Very slimy
	Tween® 80	✓	Very slimy
	Triton™ X-114	✓	Formed 2 phases; slimy solution but possible to separate from the sample
	Merpol® A	x	Formed 2 phases; very slimy inviable to separate mixture from sample; white cloudy initial solution
	Genapol® X-080	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge; white cloudy initial solution
	Genapol® C-100	✓	-
Non-tensioactive	[C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge
	[C <sub>6</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge
	[P <sub>4,4,4,4</sub> ]Cl	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge
	[P <sub>4,4,4,4</sub> ]Br	x	Formed 2 phases, inviable to read UV-Vis spectra
	[N <sub>4,4,4,4</sub> ]Cl	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge
	[N <sub>1,1,1,6</sub> ]Br	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge
	[C <sub>3</sub> mpip]Cl	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge
	[C <sub>4</sub> mpyr]Cl	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge
	[C <sub>4</sub> py]Cl	x	Biomass did not settle in centrifuge

**Table S2.** Real values used in the optimization process by CCRD (2<sup>3</sup>) expressed by bacterioruberin yield of extraction ( $\text{mg}_{\text{bacterioruberin}} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}}^{-1}$ ) using aqueous solutions of Tween® 20.

<b>Run</b>	<b>SLR (<math>\text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}} \cdot \text{mL}_{\text{solvent}}^{-1}</math>)</b>	<b>t (min)</b>	<b>C<sub>Surf</sub> (mM)</b>	<b>Yield of extraction (<math>\text{mg}_{\text{bacterioruberin}} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}}^{-1}</math>)</b>
<b>1</b>	0.118	23.0	230.0	0.330
<b>2</b>	0.282	23.0	230.0	0.276
<b>3</b>	0.118	67.0	230.0	0.283
<b>4</b>	0.282	67.0	230.0	0.269
<b>5</b>	0.118	23.0	370.0	0.111
<b>6</b>	0.282	23.0	370.0	0.120
<b>7</b>	0.118	67.0	370.0	0.213
<b>8</b>	0.282	67.0	370.0	0.137
<b>9</b>	0.0622	45.0	300.0	0.331
<b>10</b>	0.338	45.0	300.0	0.231
<b>11</b>	0.200	8.04	300.0	0.234
<b>12</b>	0.200	82.0	300.0	0.272
<b>13</b>	0.200	45.0	182.4	0.300
<b>14</b>	0.200	45.0	417.6	0.128
<b>15</b>	0.200	45.0	300.0	0.232
<b>16</b>	0.200	45.0	300.0	0.298
<b>17</b>	0.200	45.0	300.0	0.273
<b>18</b>	0.200	45.0	300.0	0.275

**Table S3.** Effect of the estimates for bacterioruberin yield of extraction ( $\text{mg}_{\text{bacterioruberin}} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}}^{-1}$ ) using aqueous solutions of Tween® 20, optimized by the CCRD (2<sup>3</sup>) with significant factors at 95 % confidence level.

Factor	Effect	Standard error	Calculated t *	p-value
Mean/Interaction	0.257	0.0107	24.1	0.000
SLR ( $\text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}} \cdot \text{mL}_{\text{solvent}}^{-1}$ ) – (X1)	-0.0443	0.0185	-2.39	0.0312
C <sub>Surf</sub> (mM) – (X3)	-0.127	0.0185	-6.86	0.000
C <sub>Surf</sub> (mM) – (X3 <sup>2</sup> )	-0.0475	0.0185	-2.56	0.0225

\*Degrees of freedom.

**Table S4.** Predicted vs. experimental values (real) obtained by the fitted model and the respective relative deviation (%) from the independent variables fixed at the optimum conditions for bacterioruberin yield of extraction ( $\text{mg}_{\text{bacterioruberin}} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}}^{-1}$ ) using aqueous solutions of Tween® 20. V1, V2, and V3 represent the validation assays.

Assay	SLR ( $\text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}} \cdot \text{mL}_{\text{solvent}}^{-1}$ )	C <sub>Surf</sub> (mM)	Yield of extraction ( $\text{mg}_{\text{bacterioruberin}} \cdot \text{g}_{\text{wet biomass}}^{-1}$ )		Relative deviation (%)
			Experimental values	Predicted values	
			Y	Predicted Y	
V1	0.06224	182.4	0.373	0.329	11.7
V2			0.361		8.84
V3			0.384		14.3
<b>Mean of deviation</b>					11.6

**Table S5.** Classification of the surface-active compounds used in this work, their respective critical micellar concentration (CMC), purity, CAS number, and supplier.

[C <sub>12</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	1-dodecyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride	Cationic	15 <sup>1</sup>	98 wt%	114569-84-5	IoLiTec
[C <sub>14</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	1-methyl-3-tetradecylimidazolium chloride	Cationic	4 <sup>1</sup>	98 wt%	171058-21-2	IoLiTec
<b>Surface-active compounds</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>CMC (mM) / Reference</b>	<b>Purity</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Supplier</b>
[C <sub>16</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	1-hexadecyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride	Cationic	1.26 <sup>2</sup>	>98 wt%	61546-01-8	IoLiTec
[C <sub>3</sub> mpip]Cl	1-methyl-1-propylpiperidinium methylimidazolium chloride	Non-tensioactive	-	99 wt%	1383436-85-8	IoLiTec
[C <sub>16</sub> py]Cl.H <sub>2</sub> O	Hexadecylpyridinium chloride	Cationic	0.96 <sup>3</sup>	99.0 - 102.0	6004-24-6	Sigma-Aldrich
[C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium monohydrate	Non-tensioactive	-	99 wt%	79917-90-1	IoLiTec
[N <sub>1,1,1,10</sub> ]Br	Decyltrimethylammonium chloride	Cationic	25.2 <sup>4</sup>	99 wt%	2082-84-0	Tokyo Chemical
[C <sub>4</sub> mpyr]Cl	1-butyl-1-methylpyrrolidinium bromide	Non-tensioactive	-	99 wt%	479500-35-1	IoLiTec Industry
[N <sub>1,1,1,12</sub> ]Br	Dodecyltrimethylammonium chloride	Cationic	14 <sup>5</sup>	99 wt%	1119-94-4	Alfa Aesar
[C <sub>4</sub> py]Cl	1-butylpyridinium chloride	Non-tensioactive	-	98 wt%	1124-64-7	IoLiTec
[N <sub>1,1,1,14</sub> ]Br	Tetradecyltrimethylammonium chloride	Cationic	3.6 <sup>6</sup>	98 wt%	1119-97-7	Alfa Aesar
[C <sub>6</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	1-hexyl-3-methylimidazolium bromide	Non-tensioactive	900 <sup>1</sup>	98 wt%	171058-17-6	IoLiTec
[N <sub>1,1,1,16</sub> ]Br	Hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride	Cationic	0.98 <sup>3</sup>	99 wt%	57-09-0	Merk
[C <sub>8</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	1-methyl-3-octylimidazolium bromide	Cationic	220 <sup>1</sup>	99 wt%	64697-40-1	IoLiTec
[N <sub>1,1,1,6</sub> ]Br	Hexyltrimethylammonium chloride	Non-tensioactive	-	98 wt%	2650-53-5	Alfa Aesar
[C <sub>10</sub> C <sub>1</sub> im]Cl	1-decyl-3-methylimidazolium bromide	Cationic	55 <sup>1</sup>	98 wt%	171058-18-7	IoLiTec

[N <sub>4,4,4,4</sub> ]Cl	Tetrabutylammonium chloride	Non-tensioactive	-	97 wt%	1112-67-0	Sigma-Aldrich
[P <sub>4,4,4,14</sub> ]Cl	Tributyltetradecylphosphonium chloride	Cationic	4.69 <sup>4</sup>	95 wt%	81741-28-8	IoLiTec
[P <sub>4,4,4,4</sub> ]Br	Tetrabutylphosphonium bromide	Non-tensioactive	-	95 wt%	3115-68-2	IoLiTec
[P <sub>4,4,4,4</sub> ]Cl	Tetrabutylphosphonium chloride	Non-tensioactive	-	95 wt%	2304-30-5	IoLiTec
[P <sub>8,8,8,8</sub> ]Br	Tetraoctylphosphonium bromide	Cationic	nd	-	23906-97-0	Cytec
AOT	Diocetyl sulfosuccinate sodium salt	Anionic	2.1 <sup>7</sup>	96 wt%	577-11-7	Sigma-Aldrich
Genapol® C-100	-	Non-ionic	0.075 <sup>8*</sup>	-	61791-13-7	Sigma-Aldrich
Genapol® X-080	Polyethylene glycol monoalkyl ether	Non-ionic	0.081 <sup>9</sup>	-	9043-30-5	Sigma-Aldrich
Merpol® A	-	Non-ionic	0.005 % <sup>10*</sup>	-	37208-27-8	Sigma-Aldrich

SDS	Sodium dodecylsulfate	Anionic	$8^3$	pharma grade	151-21-3	Panreac
SDBS	Sodium dodecyl- benzenesulfonate	Anionic	$1.25^3$	technical grade	25155-30-0	Sigma-Aldrich
Triton™ X-114	Polyethylene glycol <i>tert</i> - octylphenyl ether	Non-ionic	$0.29^{11}$	lab grade	9036-19-5	Acros Organics
Tween® 20	Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monolaurate	Non-ionic	$0.078^3$	-	9005-64-5	Acros Organics
Tween® 80	Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monooleate	Non-ionic	$0.014^3$	-	9005-65-6	Sigma-Aldrich

\* Manufacturer data.

nd – not determined due to low solubility in water.



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