

Supporting Information

Adsorptive removal of Ni(II) ions from aqueous solution and the synthesis of a Ni-doped ceramic: An efficient enzyme carrier exhibiting enhanced activity of immobilized lipase

Yanning Qu,^{b†} Zhongjie Wu,^{b†} Renliang Huang,^{a*} Wei Qi,^{bcd,*} Rongxin Su^{bcd} and Zhimin He^b

^a Tianjin Engineering Center of Biomass-derived Gas/Oil Technology, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, P. R. China.

^b State Key Laboratory of Chemical Engineering, School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, P. R. China.

^c Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering (Tianjin), Tianjin 300072, P. R. China.

^d Tianjin Key Laboratory of Membrane Science and Desalination Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, P. R. China.

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

E-mail: tjuhrl@tju.edu.cn (R. H.); qiwei@tju.edu.cn (W. Q.)

Tel: +86 22 27407799. Fax: +86 22 27407599.

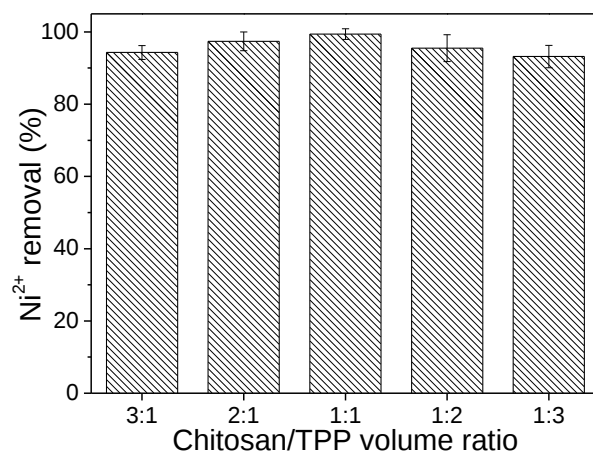


Fig.S1. The Removal efficiency of Ni²⁺ controlled by the volumn ratio of chitosan/TPP.

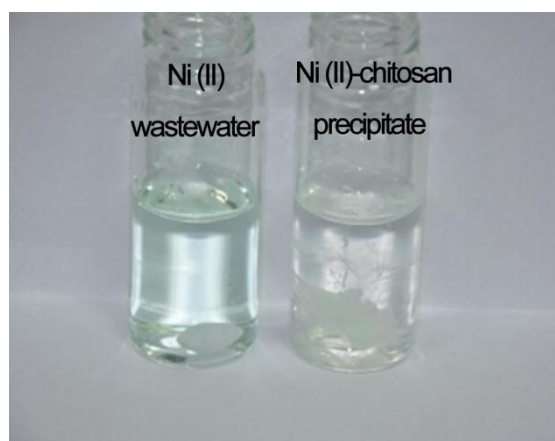


Fig.S2. Photograph of the process of Ni²⁺ removal. 1.0 % (w/w) chitosan concentration, 1:1 of the mass ratio of chitosan/TPP at 10 °C .

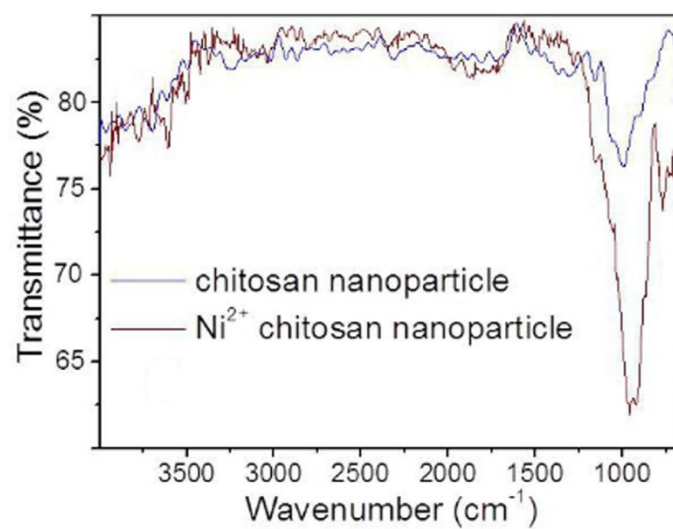


Fig.S3. FT-IR spectrums of chitosan nanoparticle and chitosan nanoparticle containing Ni^{2+} during the removal process of Ni^{2+} .

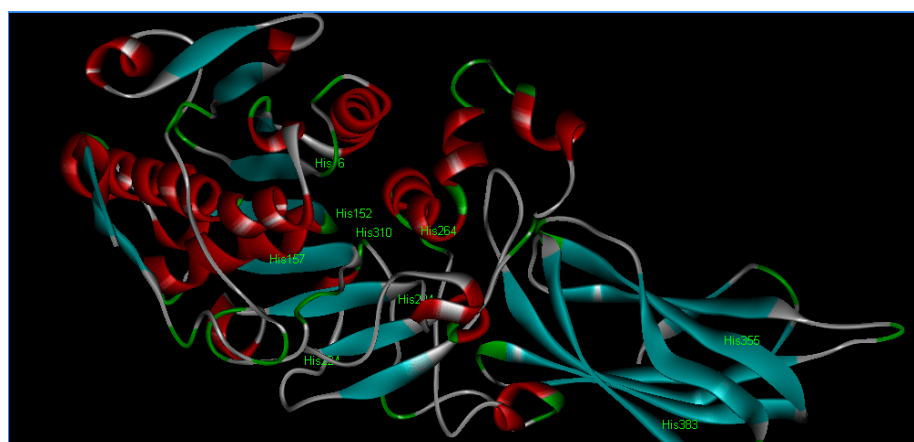


Fig.S4. Schematic of histidine residues on lipase surface (lipase from porcine pancreas)

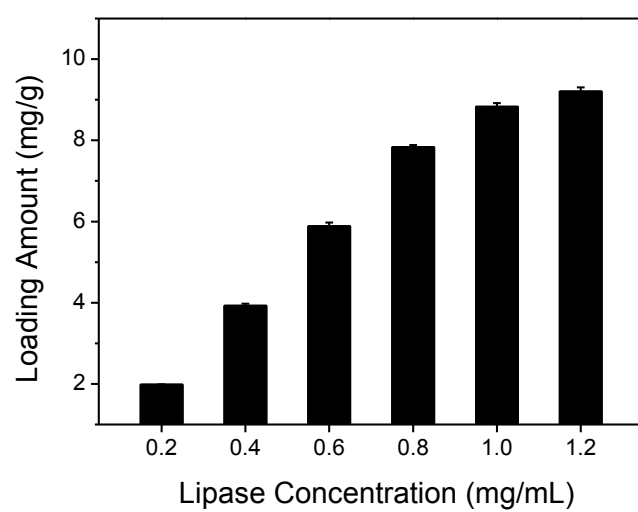


Fig.S5. The loading amount of lipase with increasing lipase concentrations

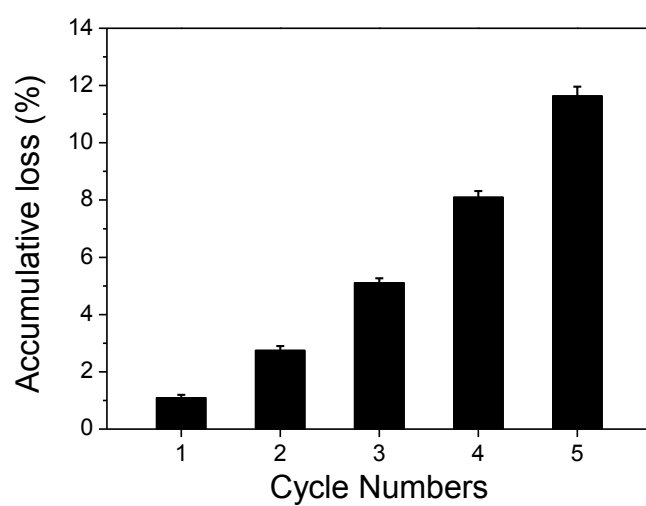


Fig.S6. The accumulative loss of lipase from Ni-CP to aqueous solution during the recycling use