Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

## Supporting information.

**Figure 1S.** Loading capacity of PS-co-DVB/PS-co-DVB support in the immobilization of different commercial lipases: (A) CALB; (B) RML; (C) LU; (D) TLL.

Experiments were performed as described in Section 2.2.3.

**Figure 2S.** Loading capacity of PS/PS support in the immobilization of different commercial lipases: (A) CALB; (B) RML; (C) LU; (D) TLL.

Experiments were performed as described in Section 2.2.3.

**Figure 3S.** Loading capacity of octyl-agarose in the immobilization of different commercial lipases : (A) CALB; (B) RML; (C) LU; (D) TLL.

Experiments were performed as described in Section 2.2.3.

Figure 1S.

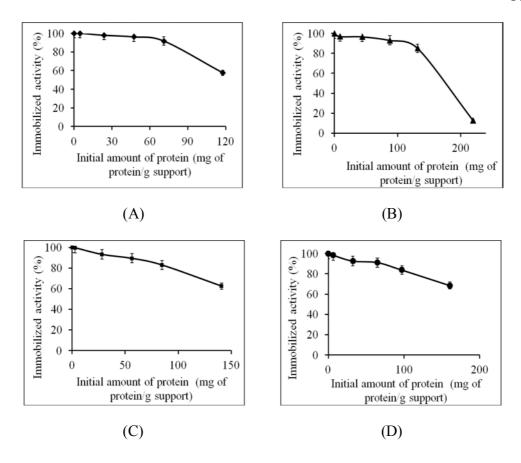


Figure 2S

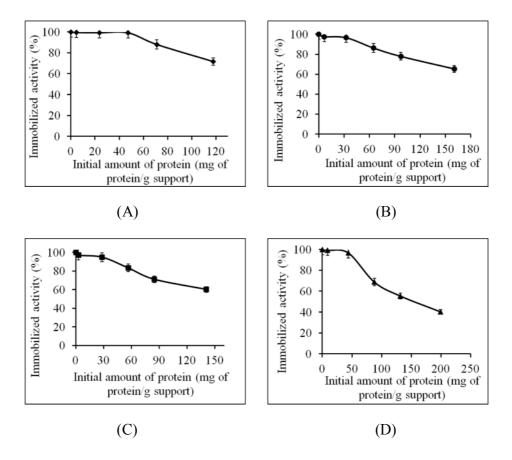
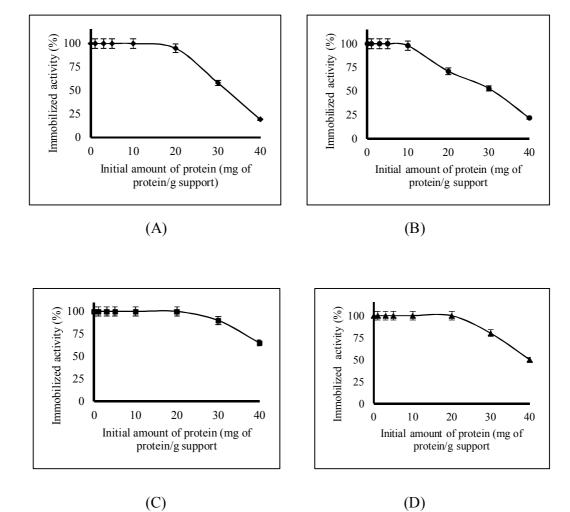


Figure 3S



Biocatalyst	рН 5	Temperature,	рН 9	Temperature,
		(°C)		(°C)
OC CALB	100±7	81	70±4	59
PS/PS CALB	40±2	81	50±4	59
PS-co-	95±5	81	68±5	59
DVB/PS-co-				
DVB CALB				
OCRML	300±15	52	600	72
PS/PS RML	170±10	52	40	72
PS-co-	580±20	52	120	72
DVB/PS-co-				
DVB RML				
OCTLL	300±20	60	100±4	63
PS/PS TLL	210±15	60	60±5	63
PS-co-	85±4	60	24±2	63
DVB/PS-co-				
DVB TLL				
OC LU	20±1	50	100±7	44
PS/PS LU	40±3	50	180±10	44
PS-co-	12±2	50	55±4	44
DVB/PS-co-				
DVB LU				
70 11 40 TT 1019	0 /1 1100	4 1 4 1	4 4 TT # 10	A OTC 4

Table 1S.- Half-lives of the different enzyme biocatalyst at pH 5 and 9. Temperature was selected to have values that could be reliable. Experiments were performed by triplicate.