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## **Supporting Information**

## Enzyme modified amphiphilic polymer nanoparticles as highperformance Pickering interface biocatalysts

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Shanghai Key Laboratory of Advanced Polymeric Materials, Key Laboratory for Ultrafine Materials of Ministry of Education, School of Materials Science and Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, China E-mail: <u>shmzhang@ecust.edu.cn</u> The calibration curve for standard protein solution (BSA) is obtained by use of BCA solutions and known concentrations of BSA. The curve was obtained as follows: 20 µl of PBS buffer with various BSA concentrations (0.025, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>) were added in different sample wells of a 96-well plate. Then 200 µl of BCA working solution (mixture of 50 volume equivalents of BCA reagent A plus 1 volume equivalent of BCA reagent B) was added to each well and placed at 37 °C for 30 min before the absorbance was measured by the microplate reader (SpectraMax M2,  $\lambda$  = 570 nm)



Figure S1 Standard curve of absorbance vs BSA concentration.



Figure S2 TEM and DLS characterization of PANP@CALB-0.5, PANP@CALB-1, PANP@CALB-4, PANP@CALB-8 particles.



**Figure S3** Photos of HIPPEs stabilized by PANPs and varied PANP@CALB particles: (a) HIPPEs freshly made. Far left of (a) the oil and aqueous phase before emulsification; (b) HIPPEs 15 days after they were prepared.



Figure S4 CLSM images of HIPPE stabilized by FITC labeled PANP@CALB particles.



Figure S5 Standard curve of absorbance vs p-NP concentration