

## **Recovering Phytochemicals from a Brewery By-product: A Sustainable Reuse Proposal Using a Lactic Acid-Based Deep Eutectic Solvent**

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Table S1. Polyphenol references for mass spectrometer scanning via UHPLC-PAD/MS-ESI.

Compound (Molecular mass)	Molecular formula	[M <sup>+</sup> H] <sup>+</sup>	Compound (Molecular mass)	Molecular formula	[M <sup>+</sup> H] <sup>+</sup>
Tyrosol (138.16 g/mol)	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	139.1717	(-)-Catechin (290.27 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	291.2760
Protocatechuic acid (154.12 g/mol)	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	155.1281	Hesperetin (302.28 g/mol)	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	303.2867
Gentisic acid (154.12 g/mol)	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	155.1281	Quercetin (302.23 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	303.2436
2,6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid (154.12 g/mol)	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	155.1281	Morin (202.23 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	303.2436
Gallic acid (170.12 g/mol)	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	171.1275	(+)-Gallocatechin (306.27 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	307.2754
<i>p</i> -coumaric acid (164.16 g/mol)	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	165.1660	Myricetin (318.23 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	319.2430
3-Coumaric acid (164.16 g/mol)	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	165.1660	Isocohumulone (332.4 g/mol)	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>28</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	333.4419
<i>o</i> -Coumaric acid (164.16 g/mol)	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	165.1660	Desmethylxanthohumol (340.4 g/mol)	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	341.3777
Caffeic acid (180.16 g/mol)	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	181.1654	Cohumulone (348.4 g/mol)	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>28</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	349.4413
Ferulic acid (194.18 g/mol)	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	195.1919	Chlorogenic acid (354.31 g/mol)	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	355.3167
Sinapic acid (224.21 g/mol)	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	225.2179	Xanthohumol (354.4 g/mol)	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	355.4043
Daidzein (254.24 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	255.2454	Isoxanthohumol (354.4 g/mol)	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	355.4043
Formononetin (268.26 g/mol)	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	269.2720	Isohumulone (362.5 g/mol)	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	363.4678
Apigenin (270.24 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	271.2448	Humulone (362.5 g/mol)	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	363.4678
Genistein (270.24 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	271.2448	Adhumulone (376.5 g/mol)	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	377.4944
Naringenin (272.25 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	273.2607	Prehumulone (376.5 g/mol)	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	377.4944
Biochanin A (284.26 g/mol)	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	285.2714	Postlupulone (386.5 g/mol)	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	387.5323
Glycitein (284.26 g/mol)	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	285.2714	Colupulone (400.5 g/mol)	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>36</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	401.5589
Kaempferol (286.24 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	287.2442	Lupulone (414.6 g/mol)	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	415.5855
Luteolin (286.24 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	287.2442	Adlupulone (414.6 g/mol)	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	415.5855
(-)-Epicatechin (290.27 g/mol)	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	291.2760	Naringin (580.5 g/mol)	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>14</sub>	581.5425

[M<sup>+</sup>H]<sup>+</sup> - relative molecular mass

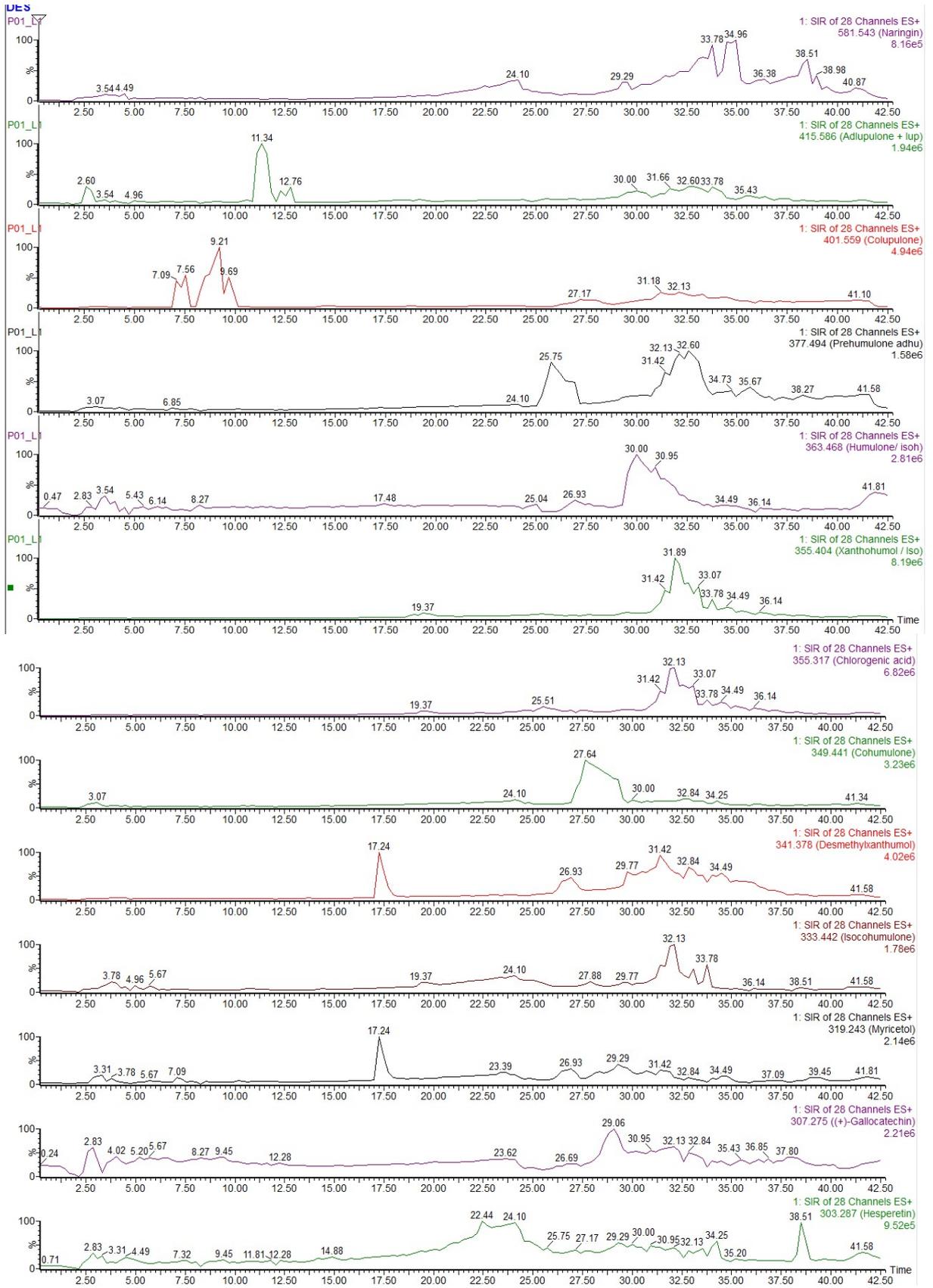
Table S2. ANOVA of the models for XN and antioxidant activity (FRAP) using DES extraction data at  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ , 7 essays ( $n = 7$ ), and 5 levels ( $m = 5$ ).

Source of variation	SQ*	DF*	MS*	$F_{calc}$	$F_{table}$
<i>XN (<math>Y_1</math>) – 03 parameters (<math>p = 3</math>)</i>					
<b>Regression (Reg)</b>	536.60	2	268.30		
<b>Residuals (Res)</b>	16.66	4	4.16	$MQ_{Reg}/MQ_{Res} = 64.42$	$F_{2,4} = 6.94$
<b>Lack of fit (LF)</b>	4.62	2	2.31		
<b>Pure error (PE)</b>	12.04	2	6.02	$MQ_{LF}/MQ_{PE} = 0.38$	$F_{2,2} = 19.00$
<b>Total</b>	553.26	6			
<b>Explained variance (<math>R^2</math>)</b>		0.97			
<b>Maximum of explained variance</b>		0.98			
<b><math>p</math>-value (lack of fit)</b>		0.72			
<i>FRAP (<math>Y_2</math>) – 03 parameters (<math>p = 3</math>)</i>					
<b>Regression (Reg)</b>	10.40	2	5.20		
<b>Residuals (Res)</b>	2.04	4	0.51	$MQ_{Reg}/MQ_{Res} = 10.18$	$F_{2,4} = 6.94$
<b>Lack of fit (LF)</b>	1.78	2	0.89		
<b>Pure error (PE)</b>	0.27	2	0.13	$MQ_{LF}/MQ_{PE} = 6.68$	$F_{2,2} = 19.00$
<b>Total</b>	12.44	6			
<b>Explained variance (<math>R^2</math>)</b>		0.84			
<b>Maximum of explained variance</b>		0.98			
<b><math>p</math>-value (lack of fit)</b>		0.13			

\*SQ= Sum of the square; DF= Degrees of freedom; MS= Mean square

Table S3. Path2Green metric scores of each principle.

<b>Principles</b>	<b>Attributed Weight<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reason</b>
Principle 1: Biomass	6.0	+1.0	Hot trub is a low-cost agro-industrial by-product obtained during beer processing.
Principle 2: Transport	5.0	0.37	Based on a 70 km transport distance (from Piracicaba to Campinas), the score corresponds to 0.37.
Principle 3: Pre-treatment	2.50	+1.0	Non-pretreatment was employed to prepare the hot trub for the extraction.
Principle 4: Solvent	6.00	+1.0	Solvents (DES and ethanol) are recommended, aligning with green chemistry principles.
Principle 5: Scaling	5.00	-1.0	The process was carried out in batch mode.
Principle 6: Purification	2.50	+0.5	Purification is required to eliminate ethanol before the application of the extract.
Principle 7: Yield	4.00	+1.0	An exhaustive extraction was performed.
Principle 8: Post-treatment	2.50	+1.0	No additional post-treatment is required for the application of extracts.
Principle 9: Energy	5.00	-0.50	Low-energy extraction techniques use renewable energy.
Principle 10: Application	4.5	+1.0	The hot trub extracts are suitable for applications in food, nutraceuticals, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals.
Principle 11: Repurposing	6.00	+1.0	Non-virgin material (hot trub) was employed as raw material.
Principle 12: Waste management	6.00	-0.13	The residual biomass, with potential for further valorization after extraction, was approximately 13%.



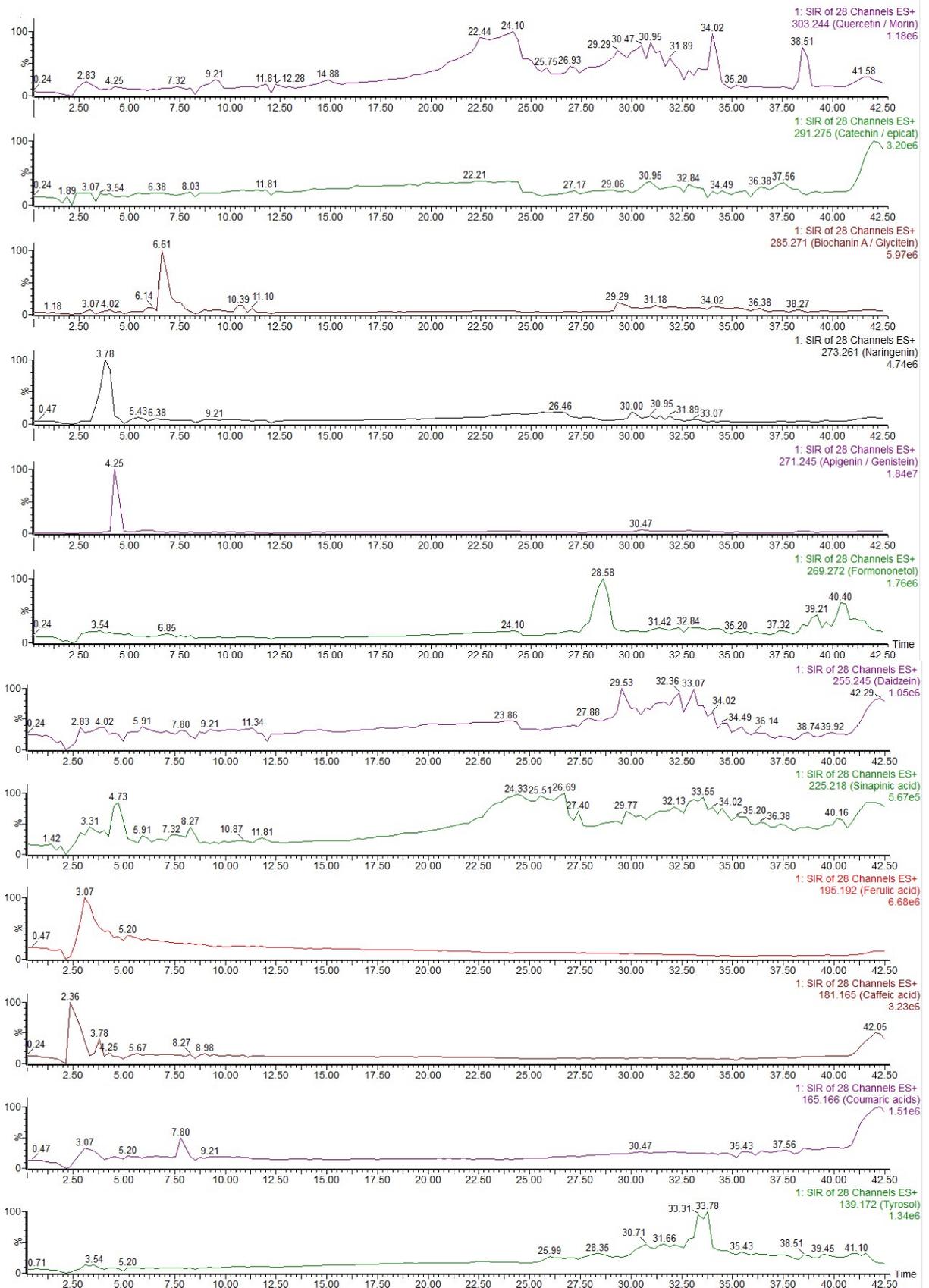
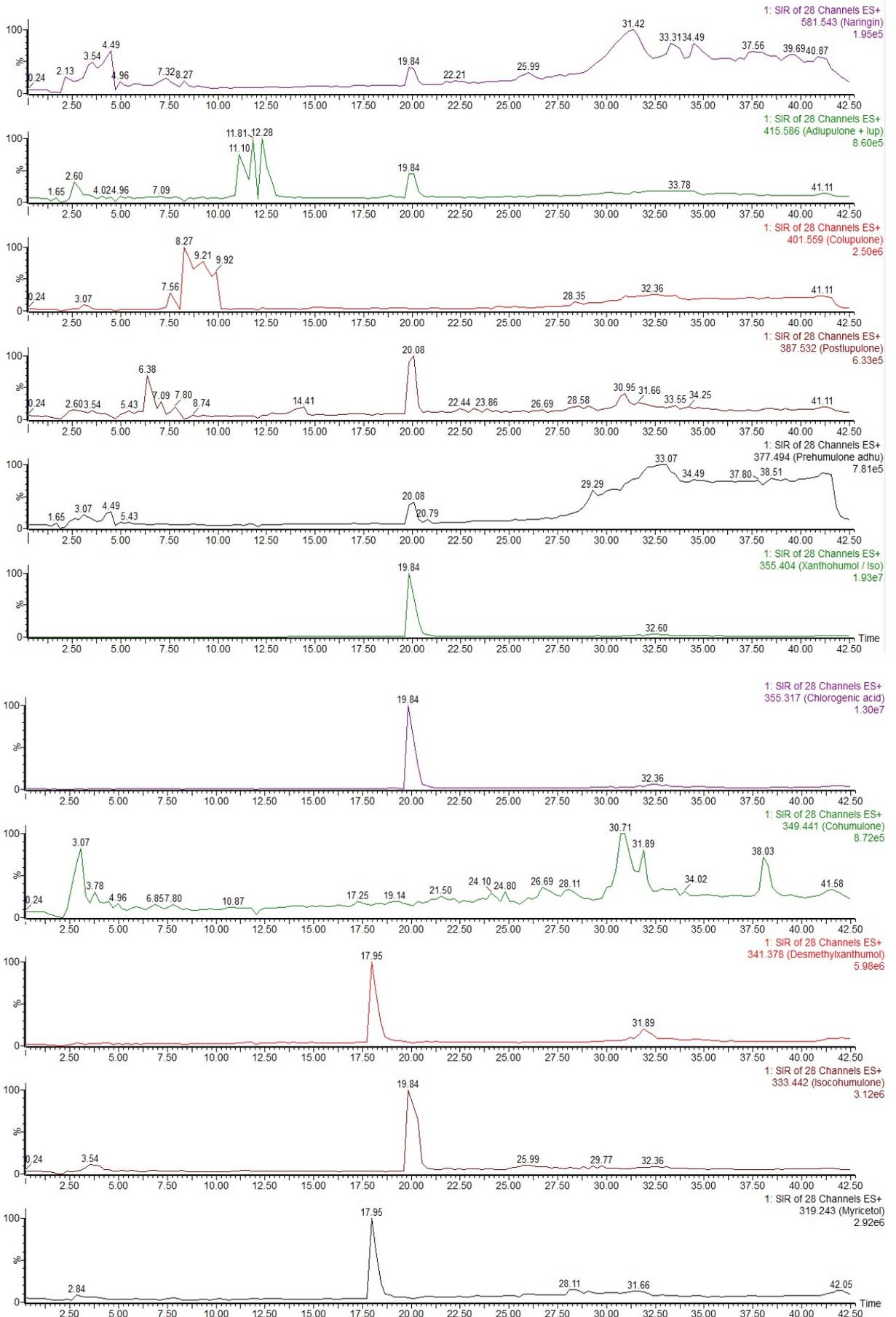


Figure S1. The total ion current chromatograms of polyphenolic scanning via a mass sensor on the DES extraction regarding CCRD during run 01



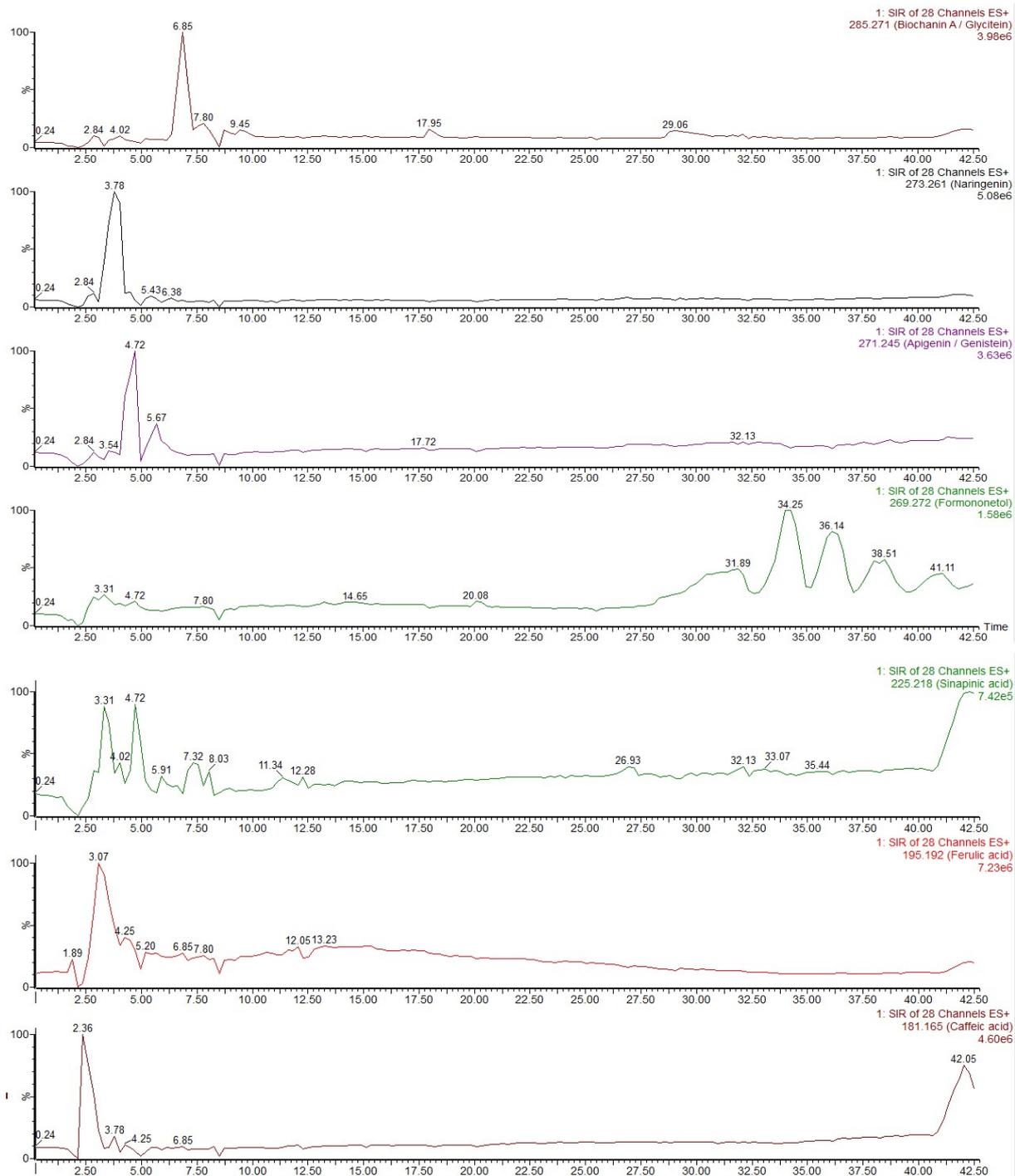
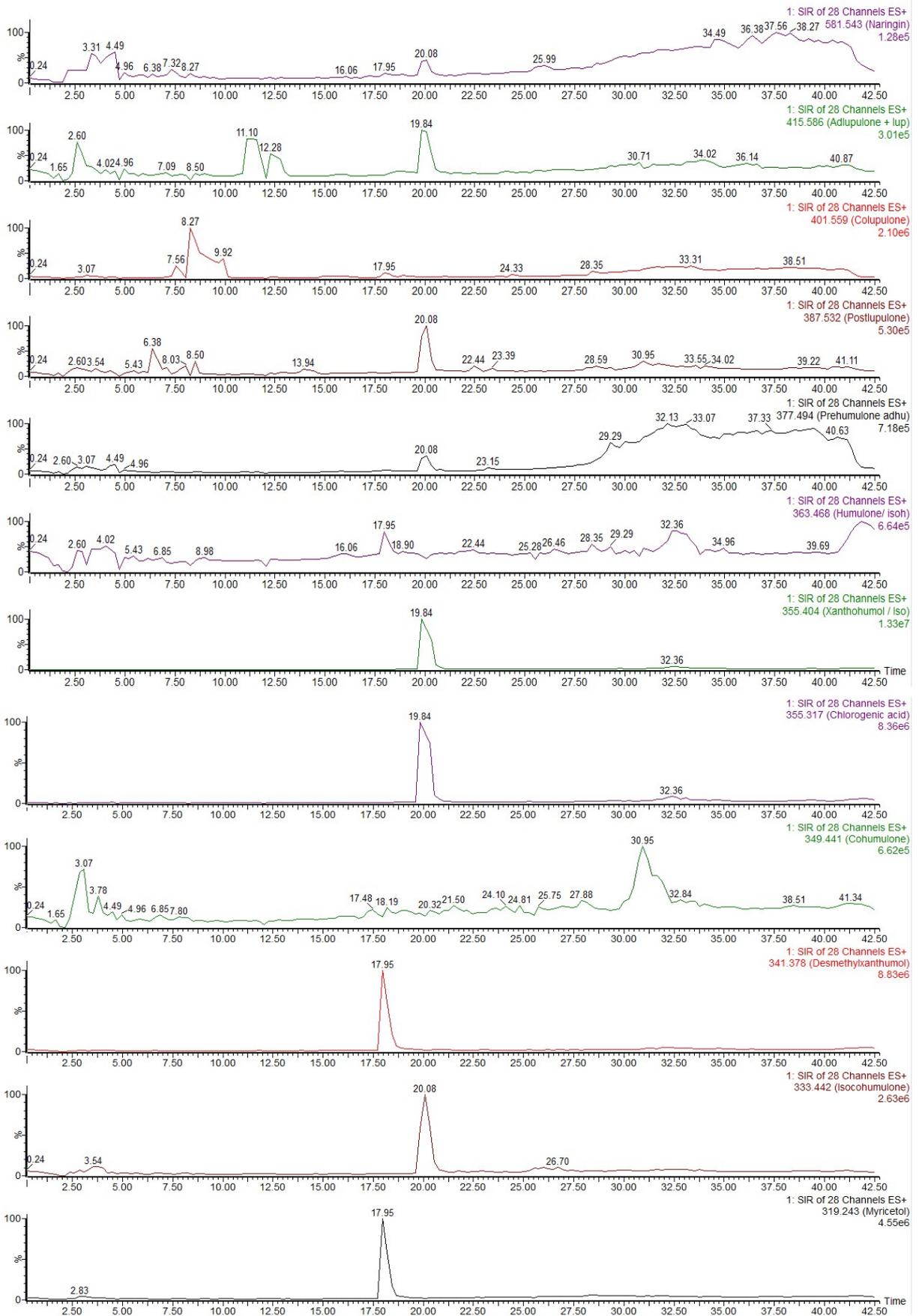


Figure S2. The total ion current chromatograms of polyphenolic scanning via a mass sensor on the DES extraction regarding CCRD during run 04



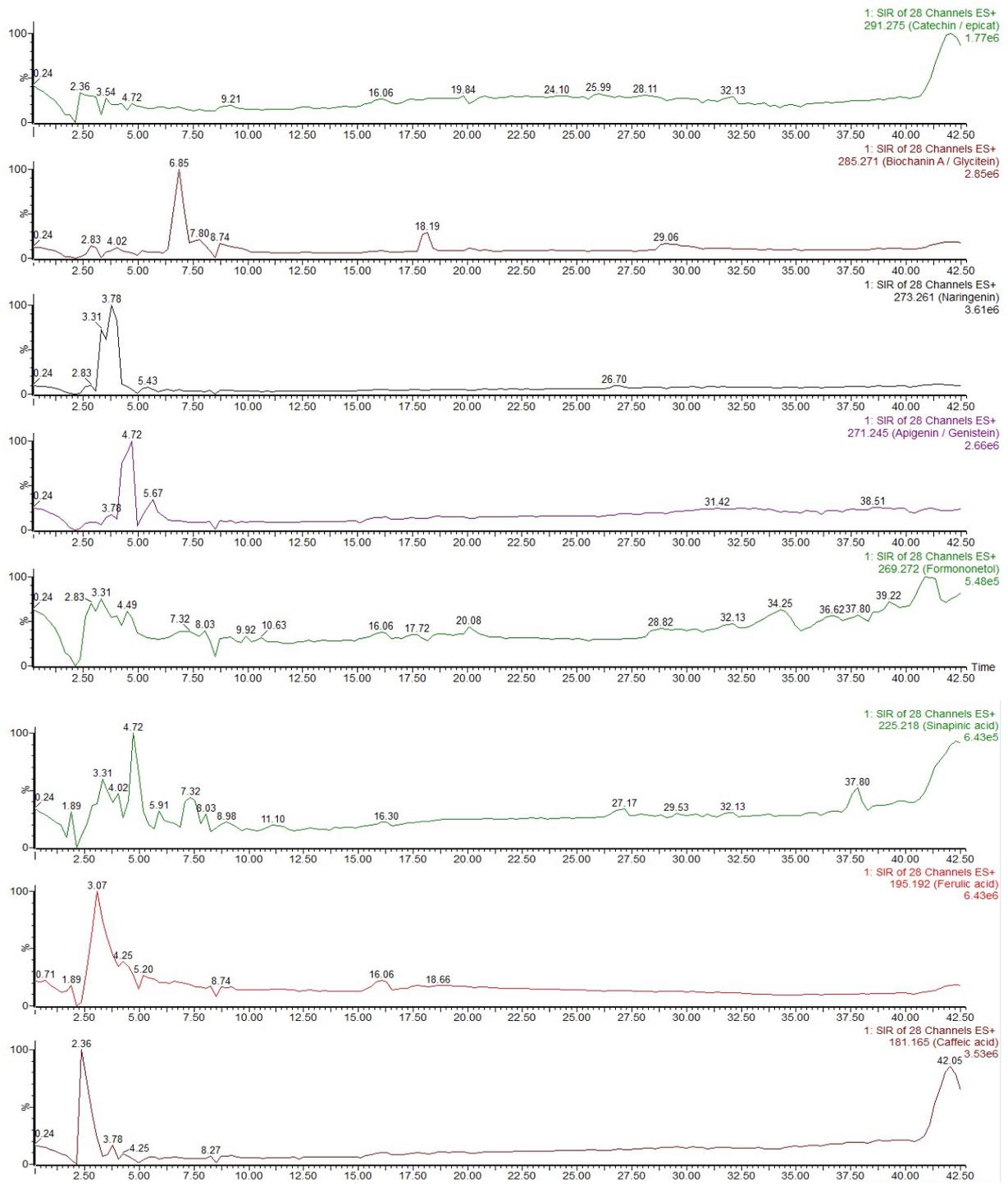
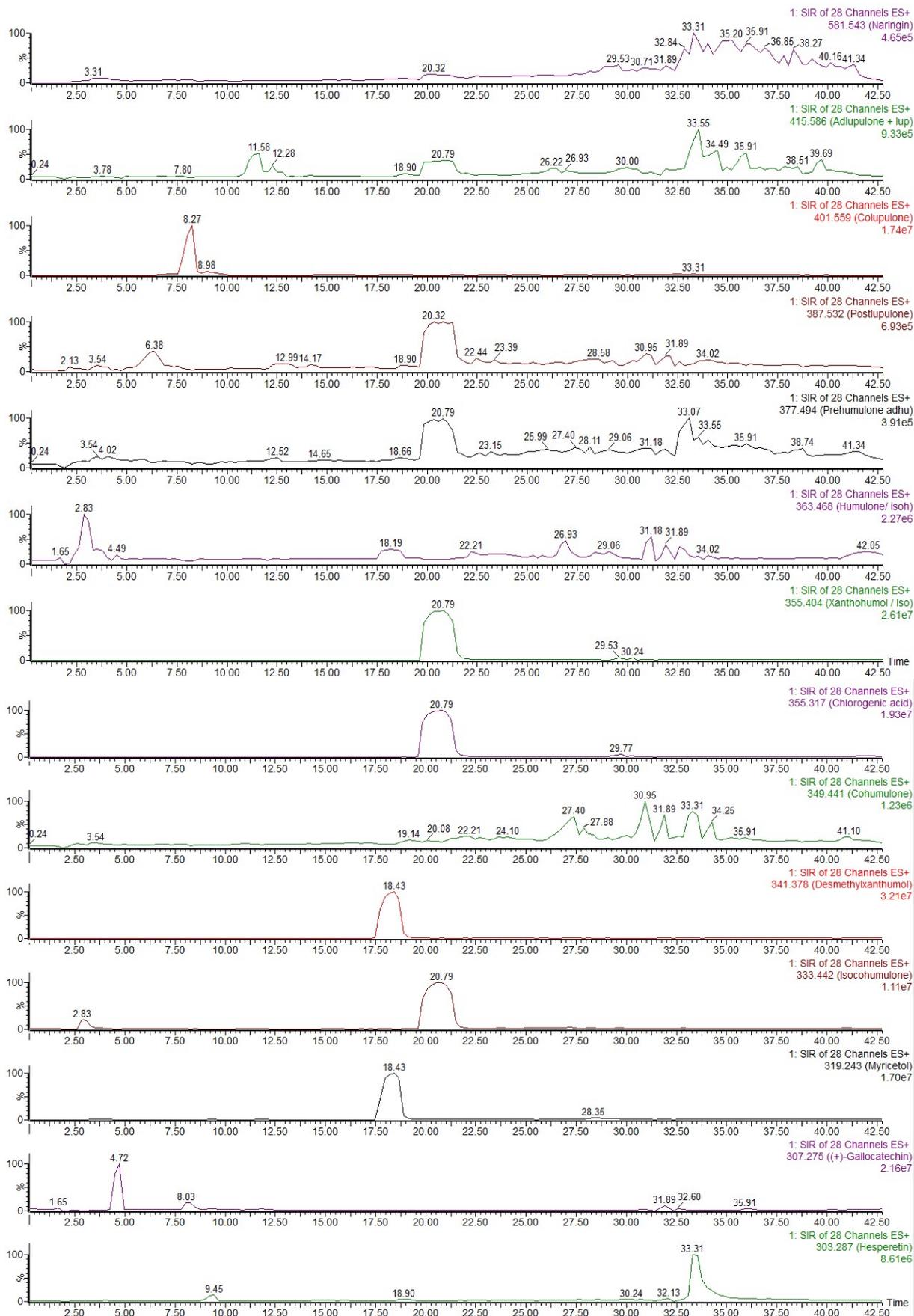


Figure S3. The total ion current chromatograms of polyphenolic scanning via a mass sensor on the DES extraction regarding CCRD during run 10 (Central point)



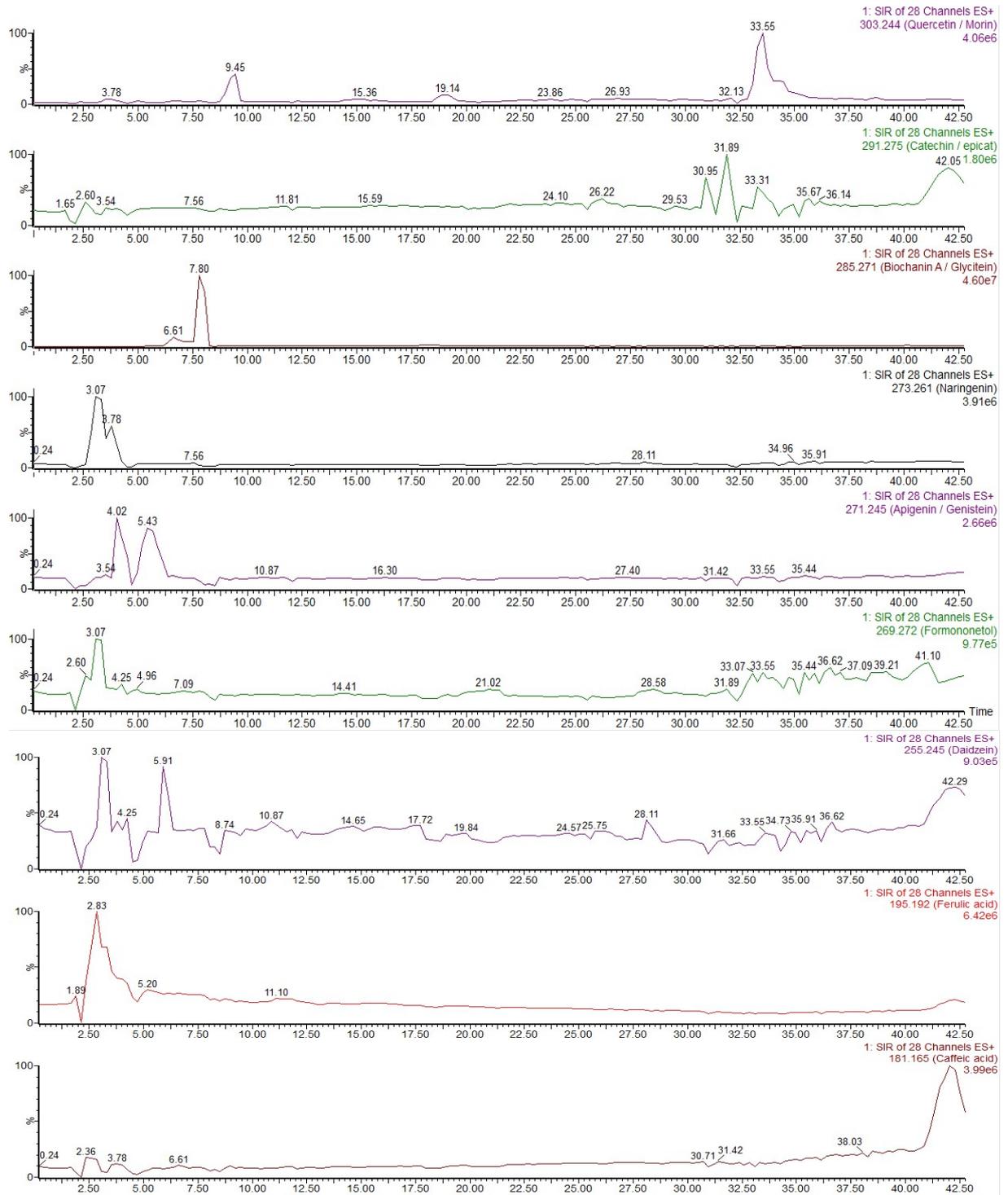
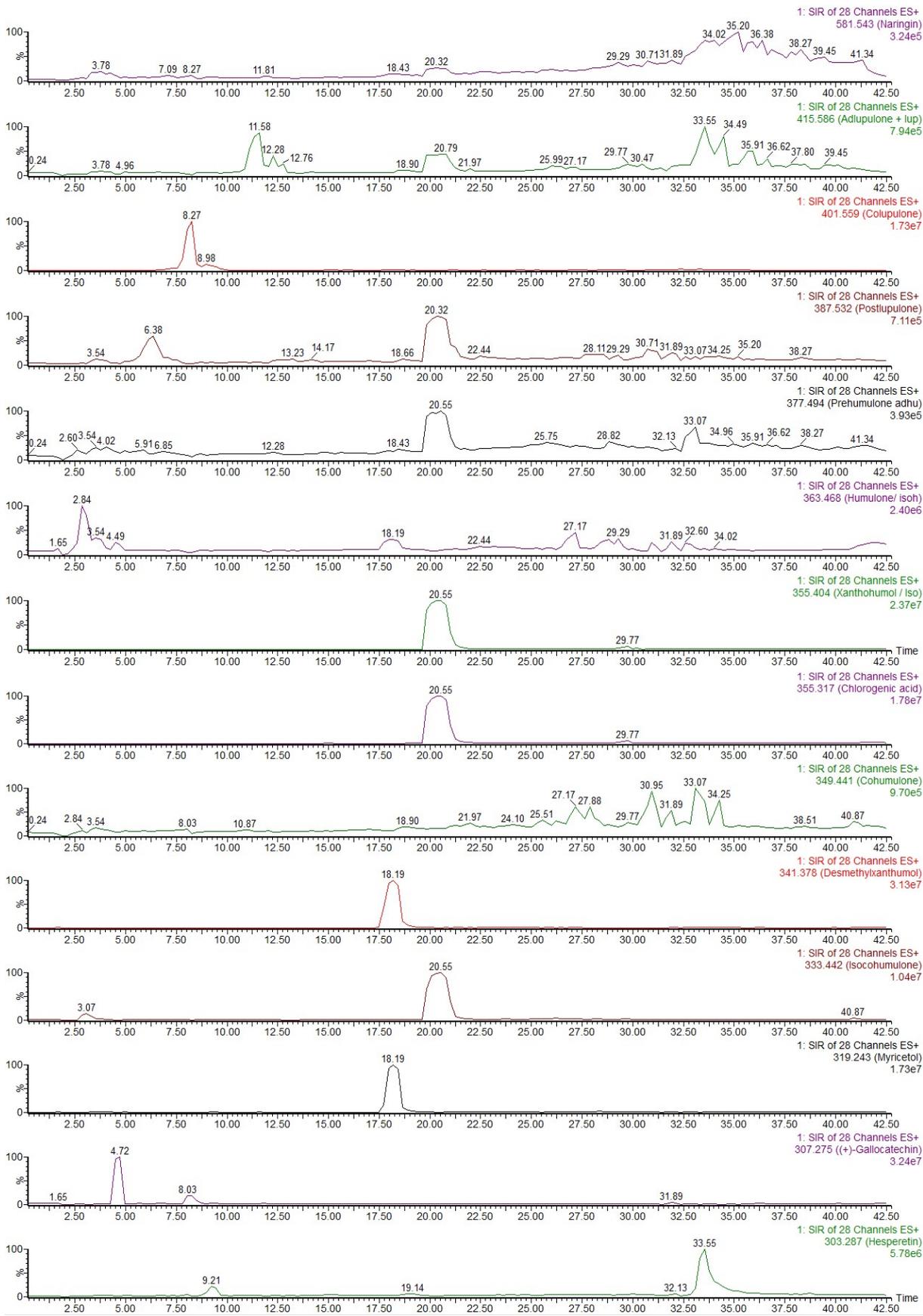


Figure S4. The total ion current chromatograms of polyphenolic scanning via a mass sensor on the ethanolic extraction regarding CCRD during run 01



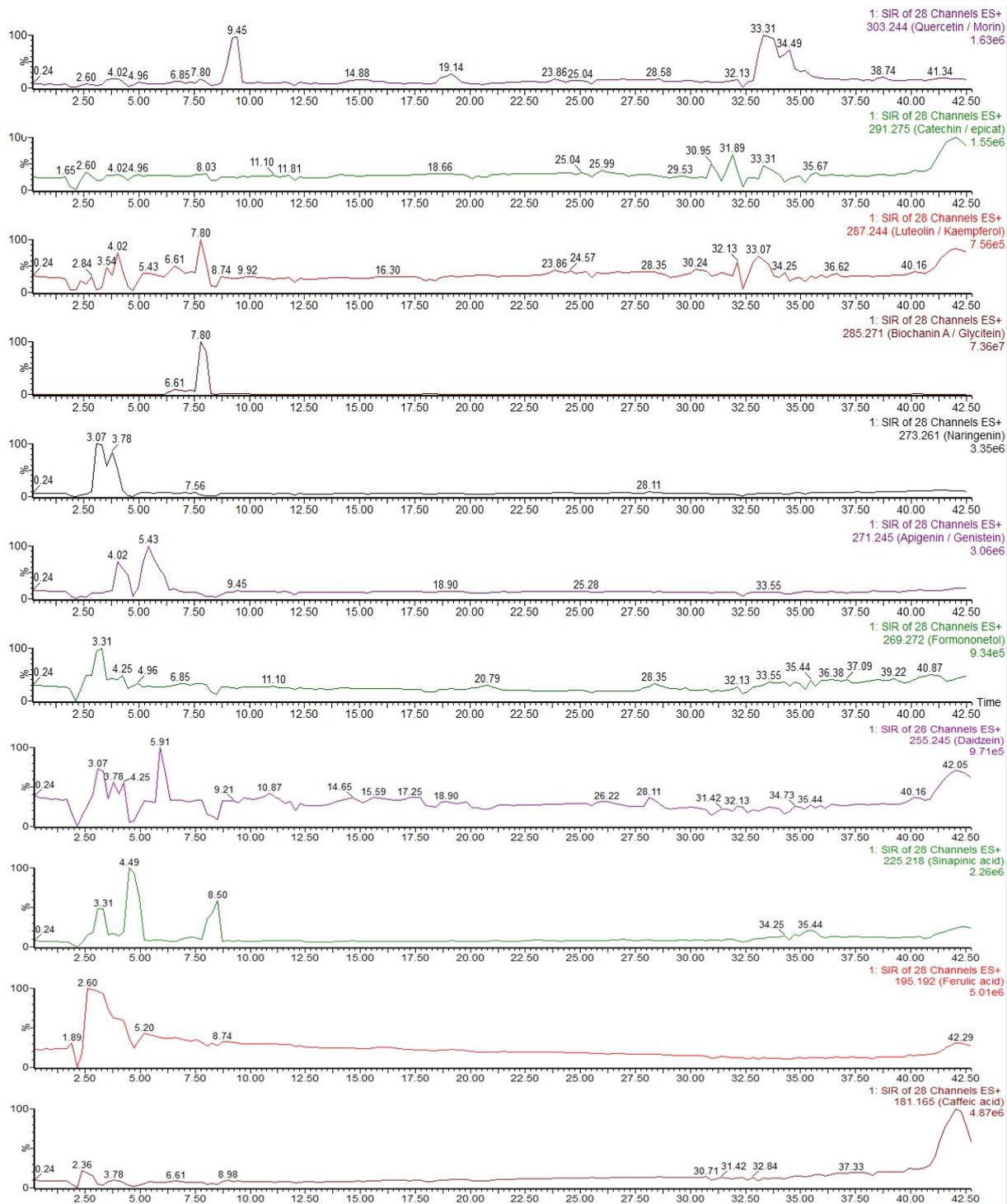
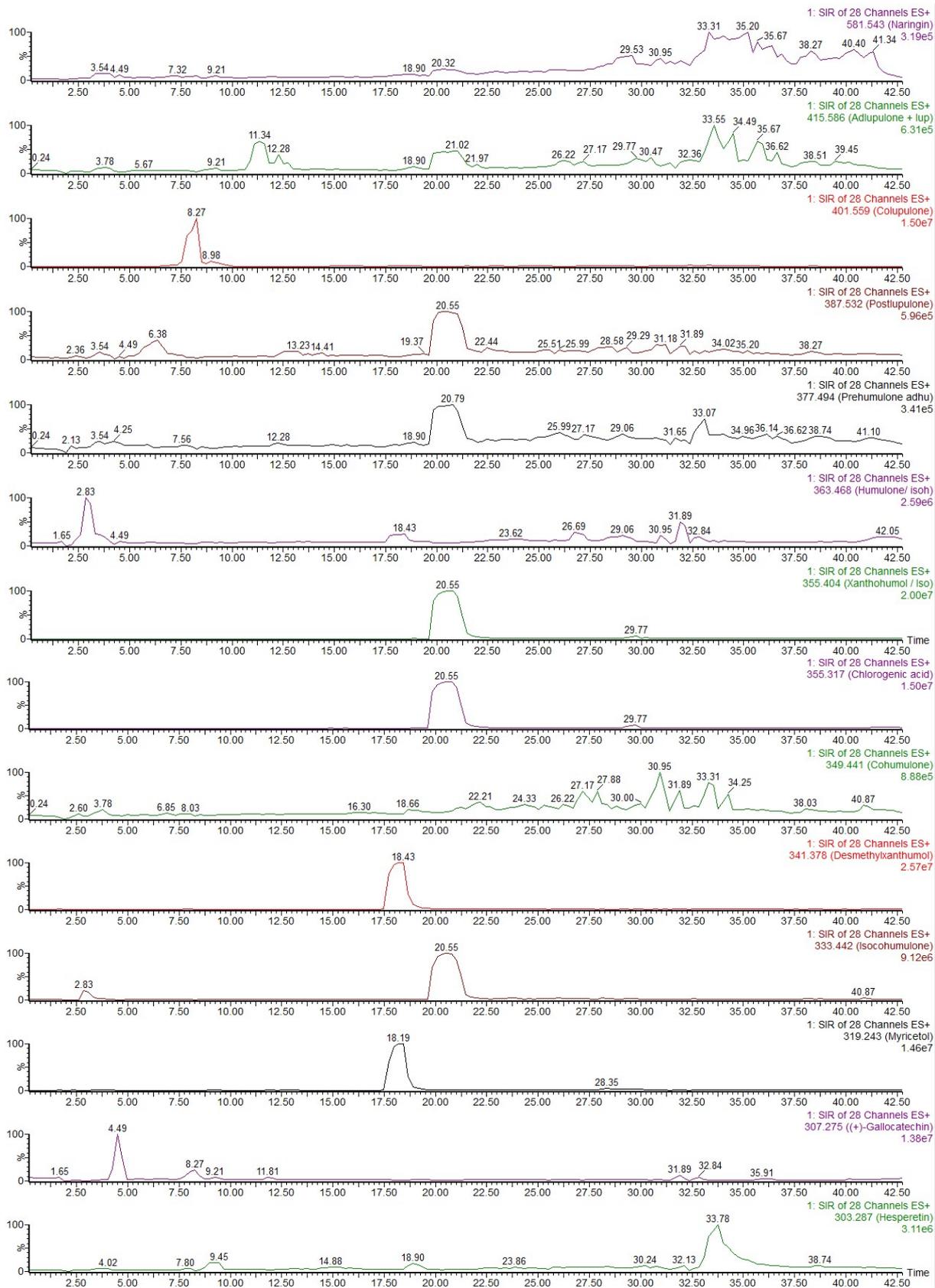


Figure S5. The total ion current chromatograms of polyphenolic scanning via a mass sensor on the ethanolic extraction regarding CCRD during run 04



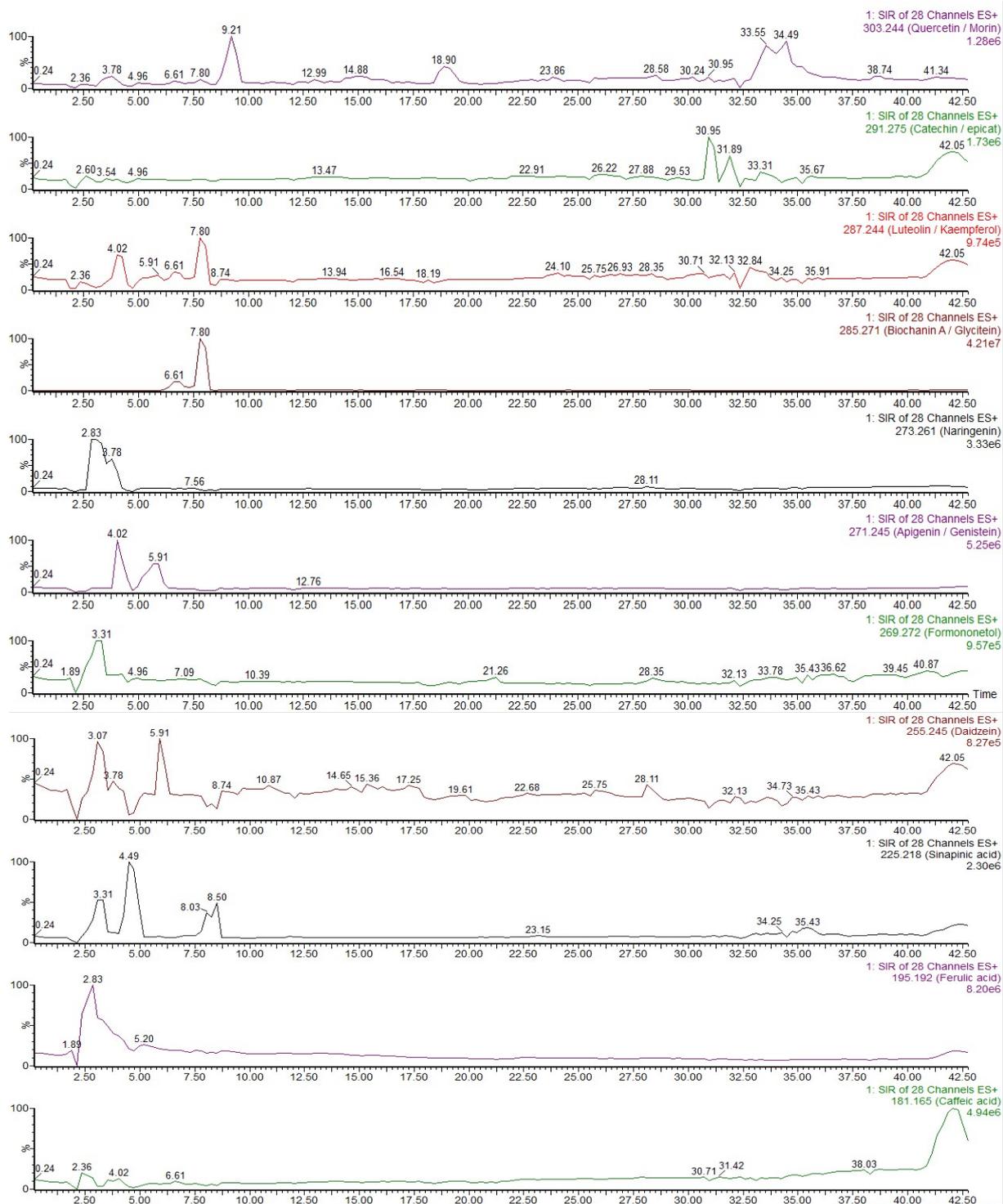


Figure S6. The total ion current chromatograms of polyphenolic scanning via a mass sensor on the ethanolic extraction regarding CCD during run 10