Supporting Information

Chemical modification for improving activity and stability of lipase B from Candida

antarctica with imidazolium-functional ionic liquids

Ru Jia,^a Yi Hu,^{*a} Luo Liu,^b Ling Jiang^a and He Huang^{*a}

^a State Key Laboratory of Materials-Oriented Chemical Engineering, College of Biotechnology

and Pharmaceutical Engineering, Nanjing University of Technology, Nanjing 210009, China.

Tel./fax: +86-25-83172094; E-mail: biotech@njut.edu.cn (H. Huang); huyi@njut.edu.cn (Y. Hu).

^b Beijing Key Laboratory of Bioprocess, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing 100029, China.



Fig. S1 Modification degree and activity of CALB-1b (line+symbol: activity, column: modification degree). Reaction conditions: (A) different molar ratios of modifiers; (B) different modification times.



Fig. S2 Modification degree and activity of CALB-1c (line+symbol: activity, column: modification degree). Reaction conditions: (A) different molar ratios of modifiers; (B) different modification times.



Fig. S3 Modification degree and activity of CALB-1d (line+symbol: activity, column: modification degree). Reaction conditions: (A) different molar ratios of modifiers; (B) different modification times.



Fig. S4 Modification degree and activity of CALB-1e (line+symbol: activity, column: modification degree). Reaction conditions: (A) different molar ratios of modifiers; (B) different modification times.



Fig. S5 Fluorescence spectra of CALB-1d and CALB-1e. The maximum intensity for the two spectra has been normalized with respect to the initial spectrum of CALB.





Fig. S7 Curve-fitted amide I region of CALB-1d and CALB-1e. The component peaks are the result of curve-fitting using a Gaussian shape. The solid lines represent the experimental FTIR spectra after smoothing; the dashed lines represent the fitted components.