

Supplementary Information

New sources of genipin-rich substances for crosslinking future manufactured bio-based materials

Liliana B. Hurtado Colmenares,^{a,b} Maryam Nejati,^c Yuan Fang,^d Boyang Guo,^e Amparo Jiménez-Quero,^c Antonio J. Capezza,^{*,b} and Marcos A. Sabino^{*,a}

^a Department. of Chemistry, B5IDA research group, Simon Bolivar University, Caracas 89000, Venezuela.

^b Department of Fibre and Polymer Technology, Polymeric Materials Division, School of Engineering Sciences in Chemistry, Biotechnology and Health. KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm 10044, Sweden.

^c Division of Glycoscience, Department of Chemistry, School of Engineering Sciences in Chemistry, Biotechnology and Health, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, AlbaNova University Centre, SE-106 91, Stockholm, Sweden.

^d Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Uppsala University, Box 35, 751 03 Uppsala, Sweden.

^e Department of Chemistry, Ångström Laboratory, Molecular Biomimetics; Microbial Chemistry, Uppsala University, Box 523, 751 20 Uppsala, Sweden.

Corresponding Author

Antonio J. Capezza ajcv@kth.se ; Marcos A. Sabino msabino@usb.ve

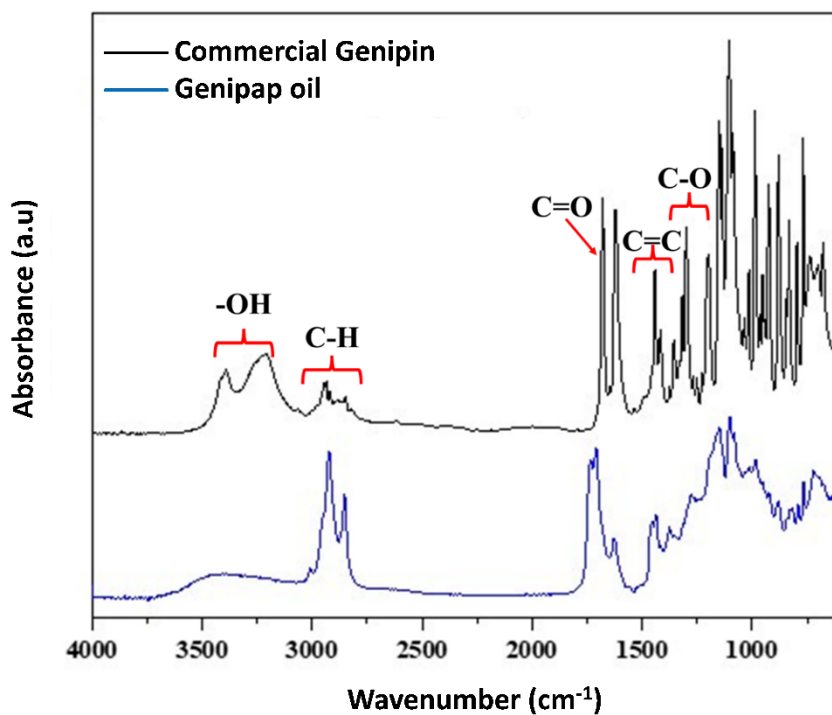


Figure S1. FTIR spectrum of the caruto oil from the Venezuelan caruto compared with the commercial genipin in the region of 4000-500 cm^{-1} .

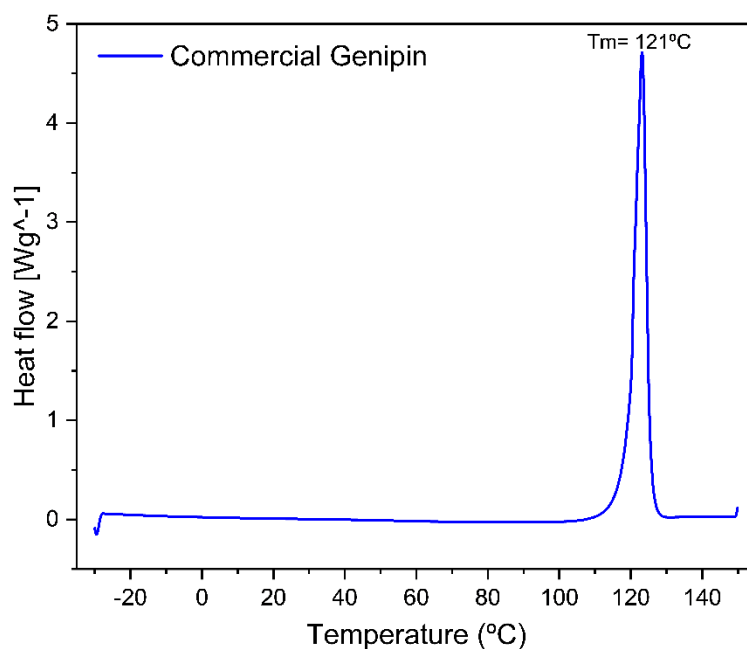


Figure S2. DSC of commercial genipin.

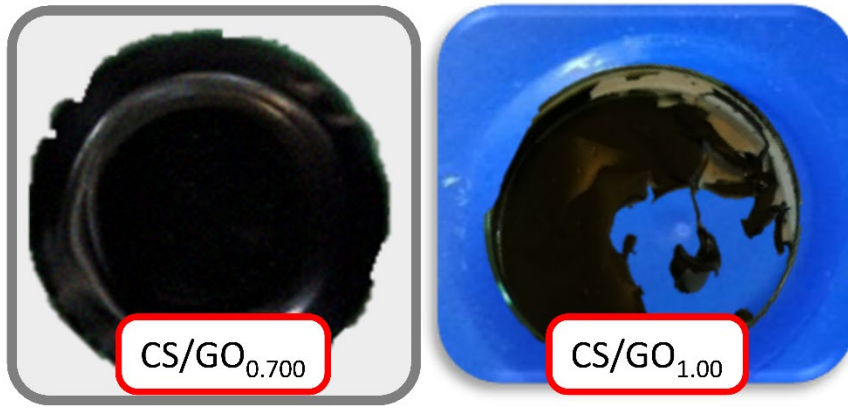


Figure S3. Appearance of the chitosan film obtained by solvent casting.

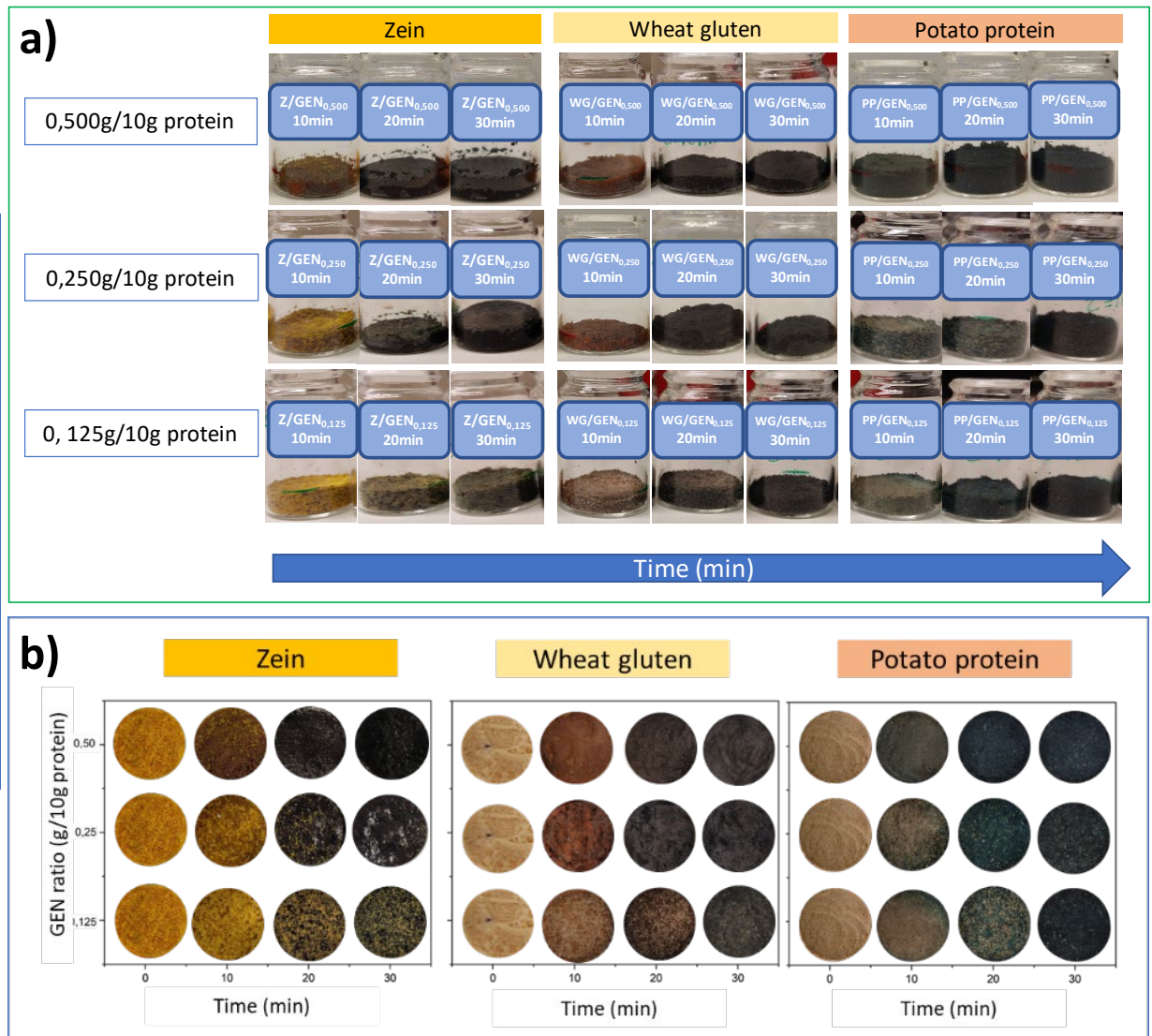


Figure S4. a) Appearance of protein foams prepared at 110°C over the time in the oven and their b) color change.

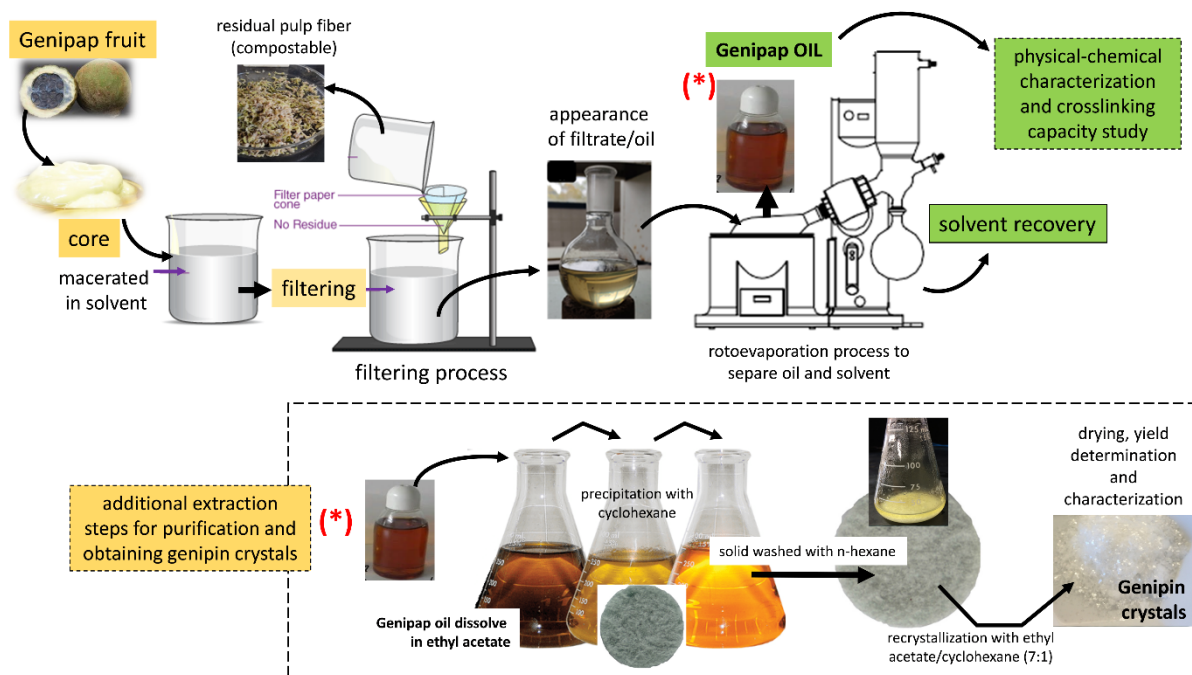


Figure S5. Diagram of the oil extraction and purification of genipin.

Table S1. The monosaccharide analysis results from TFA (trifluoroacetic acid) hydrolysis, tested on the extracted genipap oil, core, and peel of the genipap fruit. ND: not detected

Monosaccharides	Peel	Core	Oil
Fucose	0.07 ± 0.12	ND	ND
Arabinose	35.31 ± 2.28	30.52 ± 2.65	0.33 ± 0.37
Rhamnose	5.61 ± 0.36	4.24 ± 0.43	0.16 ± 0.28
Galactose	39.11 ± 2.18	33.46 ± 2.79	0.40 ± 0.25
Glucose	66.25 ± 2.58	207.12 ± 21.06	2.90 ± 0.56
Xylose	99.46 ± 7.27	36.07 ± 5.05	ND
Mannose	4.51 ± 0.54	4.21 ± 1.01	ND
Glucuronic acid	33.73 ± 2.17	21.35 ± 2.10	4.15 ± 3.93
Galactronic acid	1.86 ± 0.08	2.27 ± 0.14	0.61 ± 0.27

Table S2. Quantitative measurements of phenolic compounds through saponification of the samples and identification through HPLC-UV-Vis. The data is reported in µg/mg biomass units. ND: not detected

Sample	Coumaric			Cinnamic		Total
	Caffeic acid	acid	Ferulic acid	Sinapic acid	acid	
Peel	0.11 ± 0.00	0.17 ± 0.01	0.31 ± 0.01	ND	0.05 ± 0.00	0.63 ± 0.03
Core	0.10 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.00	0.23 ± 0.01	ND	0.09 ± 0.01	0.44 ± 0.03
Oil	0.24 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.01	0.87 ± 0.07	ND	0.11 ± 0.01	1.27 ± 0.09

Table S3. Characteristics of crosslinked structures with Genipap oil at different processing conditions.

Sample ^a	Polymer	GO xg/10g polymer	Type of processing	Temperature (°C)	Color change	Structure formation	Retains the shape of the mold
CS	Chitosan	0	Solvent casting	25	No	Yes	Partial
CS/GO _{0.100}		0.100		25	Yes	Yes	Partial
CS/GO _{0.500}		0.500		25	Yes	Yes	Complete
Z	Zein	0	Dry	100	No	Yes	Partial
Z/GO _{0.125}				110	No	Yes	Partial
		100		Yes	Yes	Complete	
Z/GO _{0.250}		110		Yes	Yes	Complete	
		100		Yes	Yes	Complete	
Z/GO _{0.500}		110		Yes	Yes	Complete	
	110	Yes	Yes	Complete			
WG	Wheat gluten	0	Dry	100	No	Yes	Partial
WG/GO _{0.125}				110	No	Yes	Partial
		100		Yes	Yes	Complete	
WG/GO _{0.250}		110		Yes	Yes	Complete	
		100		Yes	Yes	Complete	
WG/GO _{0.500}		110		Yes	Yes	No	
	110	Yes	Yes	No			
PP	Potato protein	0	Dry	100	No	No	No
PP/GO _{0.125}				110	No	No	No
		100		Yes	No	No	
PP/GO _{0.250}		100		Yes	No	No	
		110		Yes	No	No	
PP/GO _{0.500}		100		Yes	No	No	
	110	Yes	No	No			
75Z/25WG	Z+WG	0	Hot press	110	No	Yes	Complete
75Z/25WG _{GO}		0.250			Yes	Yes	Complete
60Z/25WG/15PP	Z+WG+PP	0	Hot press	110	No	Yes	Complete
60Z/25WG/15PP _{GO}		0.250			Yes	Yes	Complete
25Z/25WG/50PP		0			No	Yes	Complete
25Z/25WG/50PP _{GO}		0.250			Yes	Yes	Complete

^a All samples with commercial genipin showed color change and retained the shape of the mold except the samples with single proteins.

Table S4. Solvents used in the extraction of the caruto oil and the purification of genipin from the oil, according to the Green Chemistry principles.¹

Solvent	Safety score	Health score	Environment score	Ranking for default	Raking after discussion	Use
Chloroform	2	7	5	Problematic	Highly Hazardous	oil extraction
Acetone	5	3	5	Problematic	Recommended	GEN extraction
Ethyl acetate	5	3	3	Recommended	Recommended	GEN extraction
Cyclohexane	6	3	7	Problematic	Problematic	GEN extraction
Hexane	8	7	7	Hazardous	Hazardous	GEN extraction
Acetic acid	3	7	3	Problematic	Problematic	Chitosan films preparation

Classification	Score
Recommended	1-3
Problematic	4-6
Hazardous	7-10

Reference:

1. *Green Chem* 2015, **17**, 4848-4848.