XYLITOL FROM RICE HUSKS BY ACID HYDROLYSIS AND *Candida* YEAST FERMENTATION

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Figure 1S and 2S shows the MS^2 mass spectrum and the chromatograms of a standard solution of xylitol (200 μg L^{-1}) and of the fermentation hydrolysate, respectively.

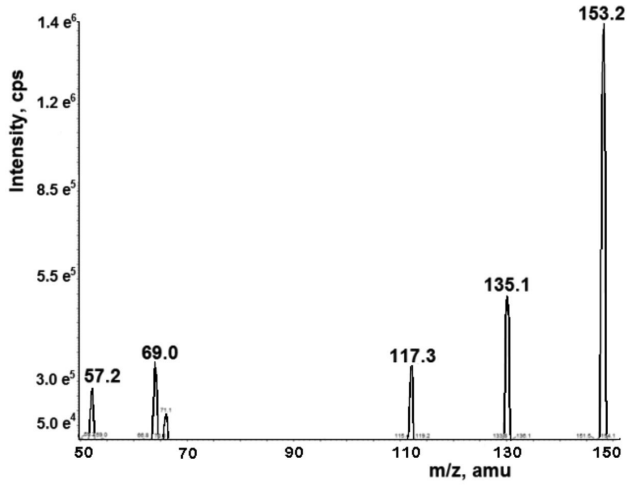

Figure 1S. *MS2 Scan of direct infusion of a standard solution of xylitol*

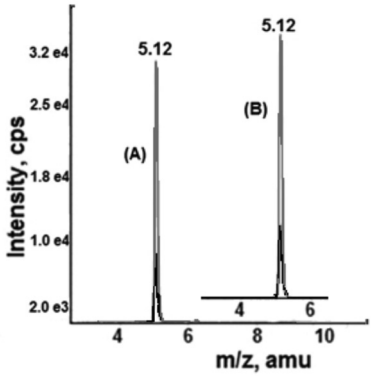

Figure 2S. *Extracted ion chromatogram (XIC): (A) xylitol standard solution, (B) hydrolysate sample*

Figure 3S(A) corresponds to the untreated RH and a well preserved epidermis with cellular structures covered with silica can be seen. Figure 3S(B) corresponds the RH soaked with distilled water, where no significant changes can be seen. Figure 3S(C) allows the well organized epidermis to be identified as well as the fissures resulting from the peroxide treatment. When using 10% *v/v* ammonium hydroxide (Figure 3S(D)) it is noticeable that the pre-treatment induced remarkable physical changes: the treated RH has a rough texture and some of the external structures are partially absent, which leads to an increase in surface area. When Figure 3S(E) is examined, it can be observed that the epidermis is slightly affected by the ultrasound treatment.

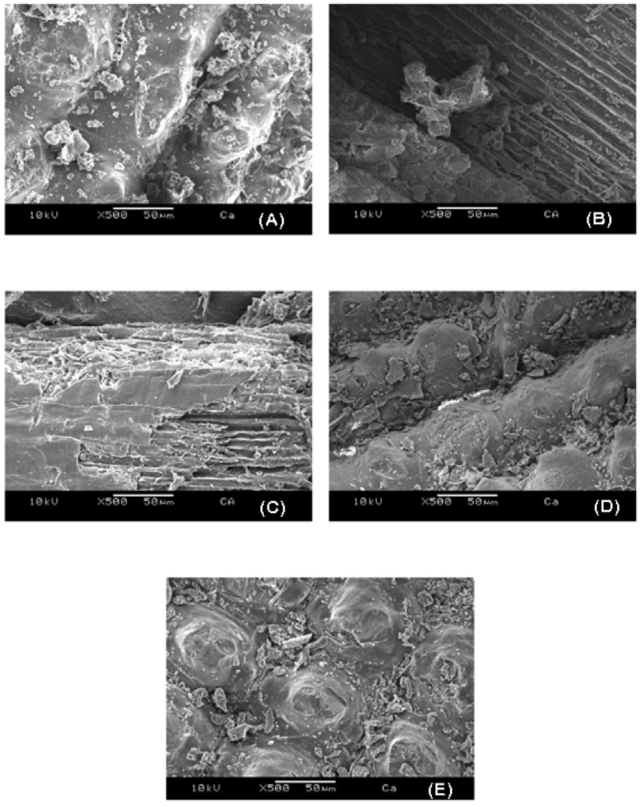

Figure 3S. *Scanning electronic microscopy of rice husks submitted to different pre-treatments: (A) untreated rice husk, (B) soaked in distilled water, (C) soaked in 1% H_2O_2, (D) soaked in 10% NH_4OH and (E) sonicated*

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