Colloidal stability of milk: reinterpretation of alcohol test results by digital microscopy

Cláudio Humberto Ferreira da Costa<sup>1</sup>, Igor Lima de Paula<sup>2</sup>, Paulo Henrique Fonseca da Silva<sup>3</sup>, Ítalo Tuler Perrone<sup>4</sup>, Rodrigo Stephani<sup>2</sup>, Luiz Fernando Cappa de Oliveira<sup>2</sup>\*

Supplementary Material

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> GlobalFood, São Paulo – SP, 04373-030, Brazil.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Núcleo de Espectroscopia e Estrutura Molecular, Department of Chemistry, Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora - MG, 36036-330, Brazil.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Department of Nutrition, Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora - MG, 36036-330, Brazil.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora

<sup>-</sup> MG, 36036-330, Brazil.

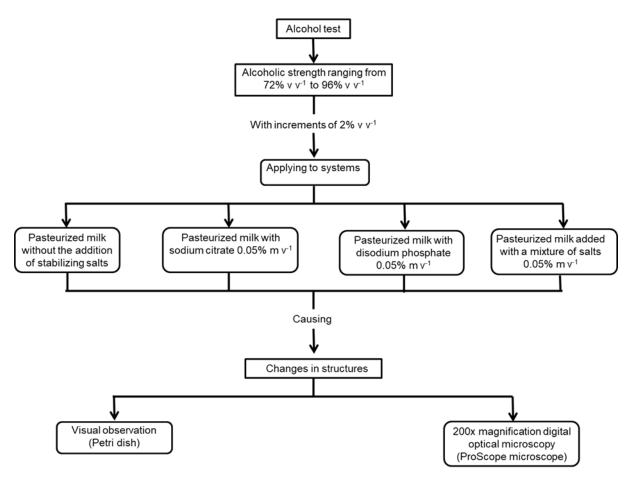


Figure S1 - Outline of the microstructural evaluation of pasteurized milk submitted to alcohol testing, aiming at UHT processing.

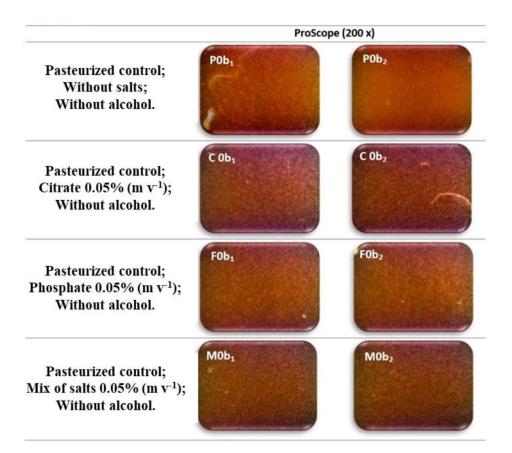


Figure 2S: Images of the visualizations of 2 optical fields of pasteurized milk without alcohol addition, in portable digital microscope with 200x increase of treatments:  $control(P0b_1 \text{ and } P0B_2)$ , with addition of sodium citrate (C 0b<sub>1</sub> and C 0b<sub>2</sub>), with addition of disodium phosphate (F0b<sub>1</sub> and F0b<sub>2</sub>) and with the addition of the LAC 8074-7 salt mix (M0b<sub>1</sub> and M0b<sub>2</sub>).



Figure 3S: Comparative images of the alcohol test visualization for pasteurized milk with the addition of 0.05~% (m  $v^{-1}$ ) sodium citrate (C) in alcohol concentrations ranging from 76% (  $v~v^{-1}$ ) to 92 % (  $v~v^{-1}$ ) (the number indicates the alcoholic degree): direct optics (a), portable digital microscope 200x field 1 (b1) and portable digital microscope 200x field 2 (b2).

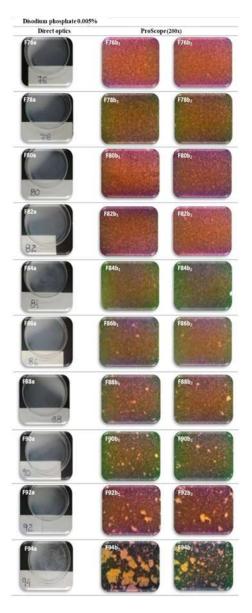


Figure 4S: Comparative images of the alcohol test visualization for pasteurized milk with the addition of disodium phosphate (F) in alcohol concentrations ranging from 76% (v  $v^{-1}$ ) to 94% (v  $v^{-1}$ ) (the number indicates the alcoholic degree): direct optics (a), portable digital microscope 200x field 1 (b1) and portable digital microscope 200x field 2 (b2).

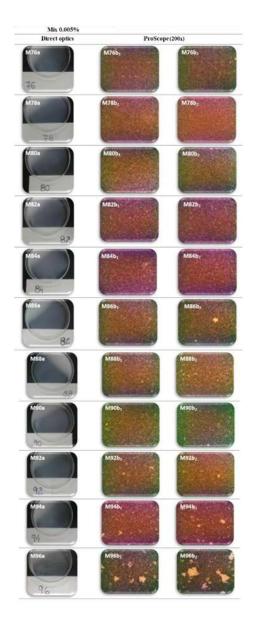


Figure 5S: Comparative images of the alcohol test visualization for pasteurized milk with the addition of Mix of salts Lac 8074-7 (M) in alcohol concentrations ranging from 76% (v  $v^{-1}$ ) to 96% (v  $v^{-1}$ ) (the number indicates the alcoholic strength): direct optics (a), portable digital microscope 200x field 1 (b1) and portable digital microscope 200x field 2 (b2).

Table 1S: Composition and physicochemical properties of whole pasteurized milk.

Constituent or physical-chemical property	Value	
Moisture (% m m <sup>-1</sup> )	87.85	
Fat $(\% \text{ m } \text{ v}^{-1})$	3.20	
Protein (%m v <sup>-1</sup> )	3.24	
Ash (%m m <sup>-1</sup> )	0.69	
Lactose* (%m v <sup>-1</sup> )	5.02	
Acidity (°D)	15.00	
pH	6.76	

<sup>\*</sup> by difference