

## Article

# Examination of Microcystin Adsorption by the Type of Plastic Materials Used during the Procedure of Microcystin Analysis

Chan Seo <sup>1</sup>, Joo Won Lee <sup>2</sup>, Won-Kyo Jung <sup>3,4</sup>, Yoon-Mi Lee <sup>5</sup>, Seungjun Lee <sup>1</sup> and Sang Gil Lee <sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Pukyong National University, Nam-Gu, Busan 48513, Korea

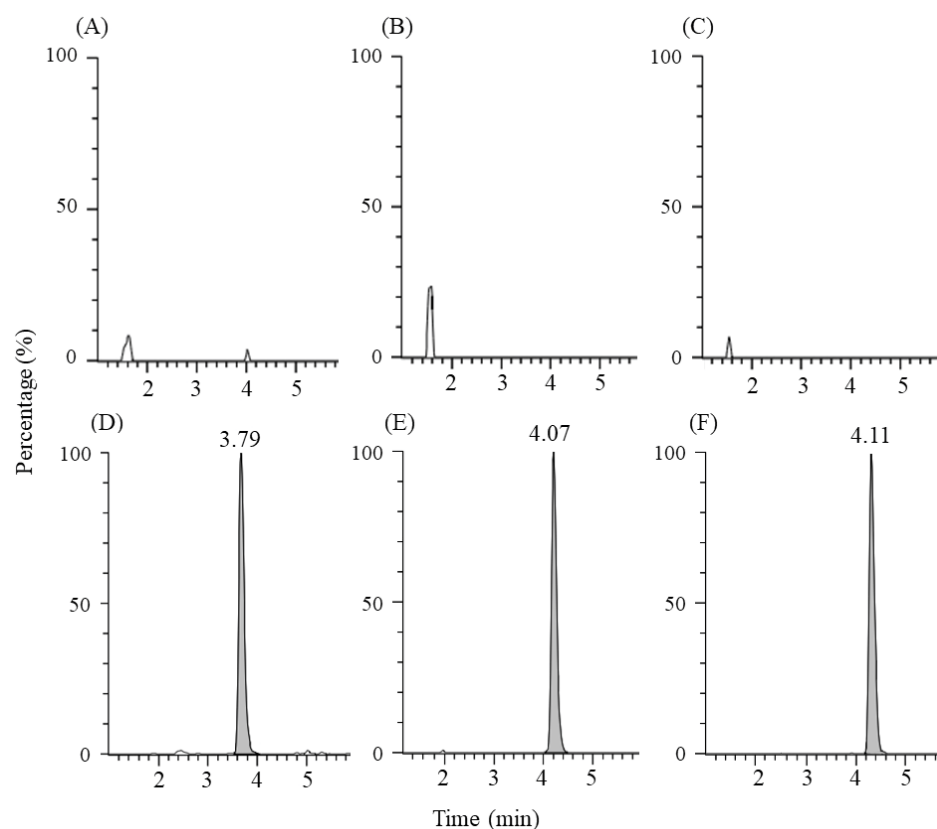
<sup>2</sup> Department of Smart Green Technology Engineering, Pukyong National University, Busan 48513, Korea

<sup>3</sup> Research Center for Marine Integrated Bionics Technology, Pukyong National University, Busan 48513, Korea

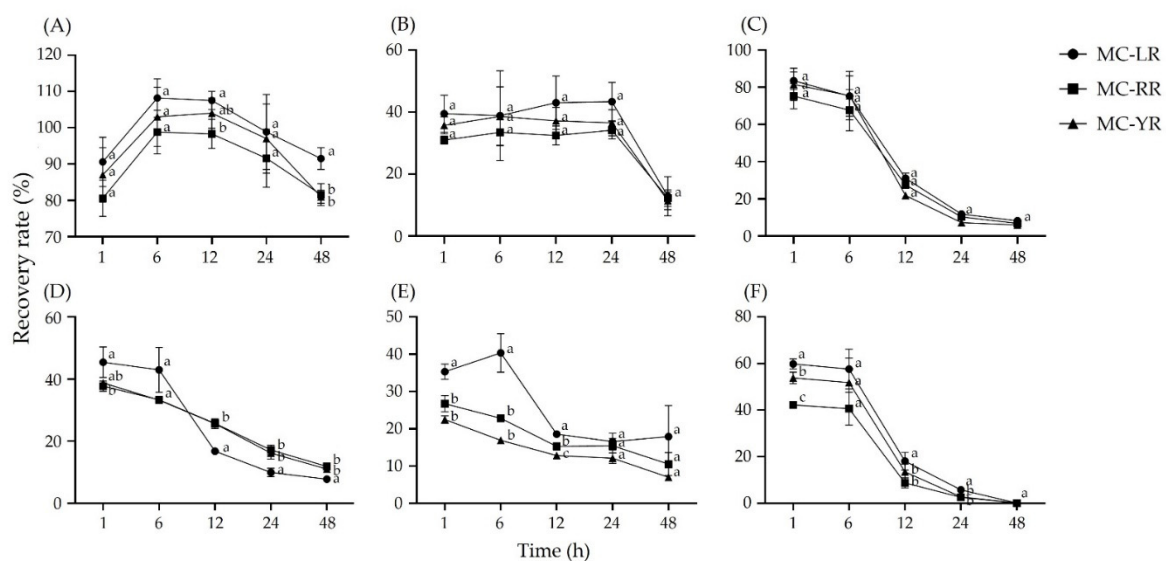
<sup>4</sup> Department of Biomedical Engineering, Pukyong National University, Busan 48513, Korea

<sup>5</sup> Food Safety and Processing Research Division, National Institute Fisheries Science, Busan 46083, Korea

\* Correspondence: sglee1125@pknu.ac.kr



**Figure S1.** Multiple reaction monitoring chromatograms of (A) blank for MC-RR, (B) blank for MC-LR, (C) blank for MC-YR, (D) MC-RR, (E) MC-LR, and (F) MC-YR.



**Figure S2.** Recovery rates of three MC variants by a given six plastic storage container. (A) PET; (B) PP; (C) PFA; (D) LDPE; (E) HDPE; and (F) PS. Different letters (a-e) indicate significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ).