Supplementary Materials

Parabens Permeation through Biological Membranes: A Comparative Study Using Franz Cell Diffusion System and Biomimetic Liquid Chromatography

Table S1. Chromatographic Limit of Detection (LOD) of the seven analyzed parabens and their metabolite.

Table S2. Phospholipophilicity calculated for both stationary phases (clog k_w $^{IAM.MG}$**, clog k_w $^{IAM.DD2}$**) in silico.

Figure S1. Relationship between calculated phospholipophilicity data.

Table S1. Chromatographic Limit of Detection (LOD) of the seven analyzed parabens and their metabolite.

Compound	LOD μg mL^{-1}
pHBA	0.886
MP	**0.810**
EP	0.052
iPrP	0.129
PrP	0.213
iBuP	0.109
BuP	0.312
BzP	0.187

Table S2. Phospholipophilicity calculated for both stationary phases (clog k_w $^{IAM.MG**}$, clog $k_w^{IAM.DD2**}$) in silico, via a user-friend tool Web service (available at https://nova.disfarm.unimi.it/vegaol/logkwiam.htm.), able to predict phospholipophilicity of any molecule included in the PubChem collection.

Compound	clog k_w $^{IAM.MG}$	clog k_w $^{IAM.DD2}$
pHBA	0.277	0.354
MP	0.499	0.737
EP	0.716	1.000
PrP	0.988	1.334
iPrP	0.957	1.314
BuP	1.282	1.698
iBuP	1.216	1.630
BzP	1.611	1.941

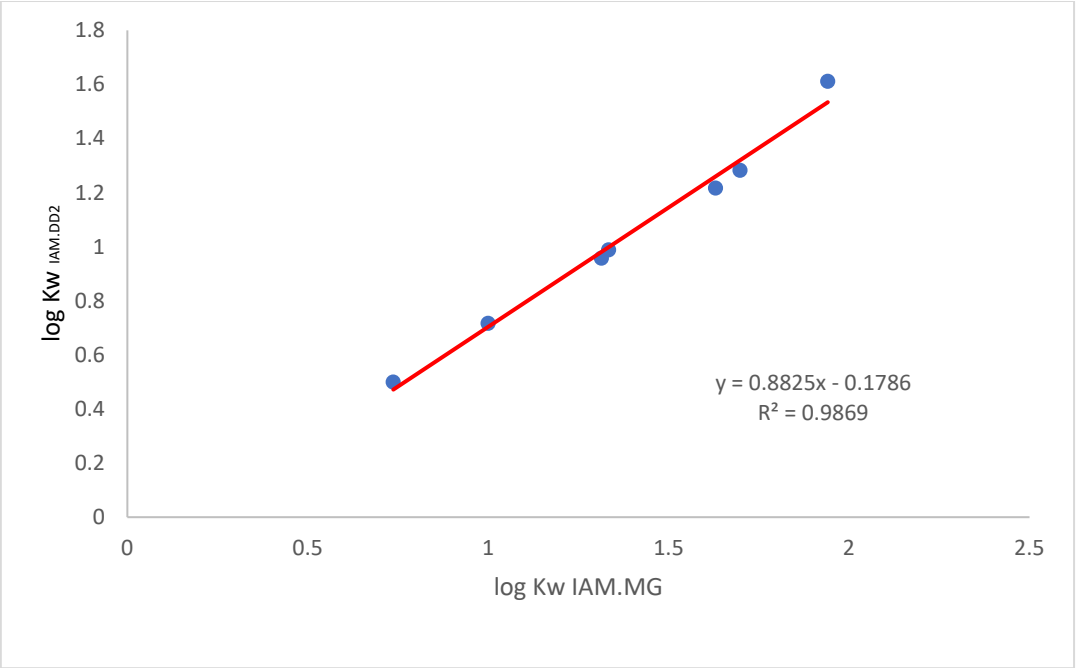

Figure S1. Relationship between calculated phospholipophilicity data (clog $kw^{IAM.MG}$ and clog $kw^{IAM.DD2}$) for both stationary phases achieved by Web service (available at https://nova.disfarm.unimi.it/vegaol/logkwiam.htm.).