Supplementary Table 1. Properties of bacterial IBs adjustable through process conditions (extended version of Table 1).

		Recombinant	S vs.	IB. at all fact are	D. (
Parameter	Culture conditions	protein ( <i>E. coli</i> strain)	IS (%)	IBs structural features	Ref.
Culture time	Bioreactor, fed-batch (37 °C), IPTG induction	β-lactamase (K12, HMS174- DE3)	5-95	IBs increased in median diameter from 325 nm to 410 nm, 2 and 6 h after induction.	(Margreiter, et al., 2008)
	Batch (37 °C), IPTG induction	hGH (M15)	N.D.	IB size incremented from 200 up to 800 nm after 4 h of induction. IBs showed strong binding with CR and Th-T, and were more resistant to proteolysis and denaturation.	(Upadhyay, et al., 2012)
	Bioreactor, batch (37 °C), IPTG induction	Sphingomyelin ase-D (BL21- Gold-DE3)	3– 97	IBs Increased in a median diameter from 450 nm (1 h post-induction) to 600 nm (3 h post-induction).	(Castellanos -Mendoza, et al., 2014)
Inductor concentration	Bioreactor, fed-batch (37°C), 1.0 μM IPTG / g dry biomass	β-lactamase · (K12, HMS174- DE3)	2– 98	Similar aggregation, increasing ~25 % RP content in IBs.	(Margreiter, et al., 2008) (Jhamb & Sahoo, 2012)
	Bioreactor, fed-batch (37°C), 20 μM IPTG / g dry biomass		5– 95	Similar aggregation, lower RP content in IBs.	
	Shake flask, batch (37 °C) 0.01 mM IPTG	- XynB (BL21)	13- 87	Decreased aggregation.	
	Shake flask, batch (37 °C) 1.0 mM IPTG		4-96	Increased IB formation.	
	Batch (37°C), 0.1 mM IPTG	GFP	N.D.	Lower hydrodynamic diameter.	(Luo <i>, et al.,</i> 2006)
	Batch (37°C), 2.0 mM IPTG		N.D.	Hydrodynamic diameter increased from 550 to 645 nm.	
Growth rate	Shake tubes, batch (37 °C)	EGFP (DH5- alfa)	N.D.	~5-10 times more RP are in IBs at the fastest growth rate.	(Iafolla, et al., 2008)
	Batch (30 °C), <i>trp</i> promoter	IFN-α2 (HB101)	73- 27	Less RP aggregation	(Schein & Noteborn, 1988)
	Batch (37 °C), <i>trp</i> promoter		5-95	Increase in temperature promoted RP aggregation	
	Batch (30 °C), trp promoter	IFN-γ (C600/λ- lys)	95-5	Less RP aggregation	
Temperature	Batch (37 °C), <i>trp</i> promoter		18- 82	Increase in temperature promoted RP aggregation	
	Bioreactor, batch (30°C in growth phase), thermoinduction at 39°C	SpA-β gal (RR1 lacZAM15)	N.D.	Lower IBs formation at initial post-induction time.	(Strandberg & Enfors, 1991)
	Bioreactor, batch (30°C in growth phase), thermoinduction at 42°C		N.D.	The highest accumulation of IBs, formed mainly during the first hours after induction.	
	Shake flask, batch (30°C), 0.1 mM IPTG		99– 1	Less RP aggregation.	

	Shake flask, batch (37 °C), 0.1 mM IPTG Shake flask, batch (42°C), 0.1 mM IPTG	OmpA-β- lactamase (RB791)	60- 40 83- 17	Impurities were lower in IBs from cultures at 37 °C vs. 42 °C. The highest IBs concentration.  Temperature increase promoted IB formation.	(Valax & Georgiou, 1993)
	Batch (37 °C by 4 h), after 1 mM IPTG cultures were set to 18 °C	Αβ42(F19D)- - GFP	N.D.	Less RP aggregation and high specific fluorescence.	(de Groot & Ventura, 2006)
	Batch (37 °C by 4 h), after 1 mM IPTG cultures were set to 25 °C		N.D.	The formed fluorescent IBs were solubilized and denatured faster by proteases and chaotropic agents, than those from cultures at 42 °C.	
	Batch (37 °C by 4 h), after 1 mM IPTG cultures were set to 37 °C		N.D.	Increase in temperature promoted IB formation and decreased their fluorescence	
	Batch (37 °C by 4 h), after 1 mM IPTG cultures were set to 42 °C		N.D.	Increase in temperature promoted IB formation and depleted their fluorescence.	
		G-CSF	2– 98	Proteins inside IBs formed at 25°C presented similar structure as the	(Jevsevar, et
	Shake flask, batch (25°C), 0.4 mM IPTG	GFP	33- 77	native versions, with increased extractability in mild detergents,	al., 2005, Peternel, et al., 2008)
		His7dN6TNF-α	60- 40	compared with those from 37°C and 42°C.	
рН	Bioreactor, batch (30°C in growth phase, thermoinduction at 39°C)	SpA-βgal (RR1 lacZAM15)	N.D.	When pH decreased to ~5.5, IB accumulation was triggered, reaching up to 30 % of cell dry weight.	(Strandberg — & Enfors, 1991)
	Bioreactor, batch (30°C in growth phase, thermoinduction at 42°C)			When pH decreases to ~5.5, IBs formation increased vs. 39°C, reaching up to 75 % of cell dry weight.	
	Bioreactor, batch (37 °C), 0.1 mM IPTG. pH 7.5	Sphingomyelin ase-D (BL21- Gold-DE3)	0- 100	IBs were more resistant to proteolysis and denaturation.	(Castellanos -Mendoza, et al., 2014)
	Bioreactor, Batch (37 °C), 0.1 mM IPTG. pH uncontrolled (reach pH 8.5)		0- 100	IBs grown faster and were less resistant to proteolysis and denaturation.	
	Bioreactor, batch (37 °C), 0.1 mM IPTG. pH 7.5, and set to 8.5 after induction	Phospholipase A2 (Origami <sup>™</sup> )	0- 100	IBs presented more $\alpha$ -helices, were solubilized faster by proteinase-K and bonded less Th-T.	(Calcines- Cruz <i>, et al.,</i>
	Bioreactor, batch (37 °C), 0.1 mM IPTG. pH 7.5, and set to 6.5 after induction	Phospholipase A2 (Origami <sup>™</sup> )	0- 100	IBs presented less $\alpha$ -helices, were less solubilized by proteinase-K and bonded more Th-T.	2018)
Agitation	Shake flask, batch (37 °C), 0.1 mM IPTG, orbital (200 rpm)	Phospholipase A2 (BL21-Gold- DE3)	0- 100	IBs showed sizes of ~400 nm with less $\alpha$ -helices fraction, compared with those formed under resonant acoustic.	(Valdez- · Cruz <i>, et al.,</i>
	Shake flask, batch (37 °C), 0.1 mM IPTG, resonant acoustic (20 g)		0- 100	Diffused protein clusters were seen inside cells. IBs at 20 g were the most degraded after 120 min.	2017)

Human interferon–α2 (IFN–α2); Interferon–γ (IFN–γ); Human growth hormone (hGH); Xylanase (XynB); Alzheimer-related peptide Ab42 mutant fused to green fluorescent protein (Ab42(F19D)-GFP); Green fluorescent protein (GFP); Protein A from *Staphylococcus aureus* and β-galactosidase (SpA β-gal); Isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG); Not determined (N.D.); guanidinium chloride. (GnCl); CR: Congo red, Thioflavin-T (Th-T); S vs. IS: Soluble versus insoluble protein fractions; Inclusion bodies (IBs); Recombinant protein (RP).

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