Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Biomaterials Science.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

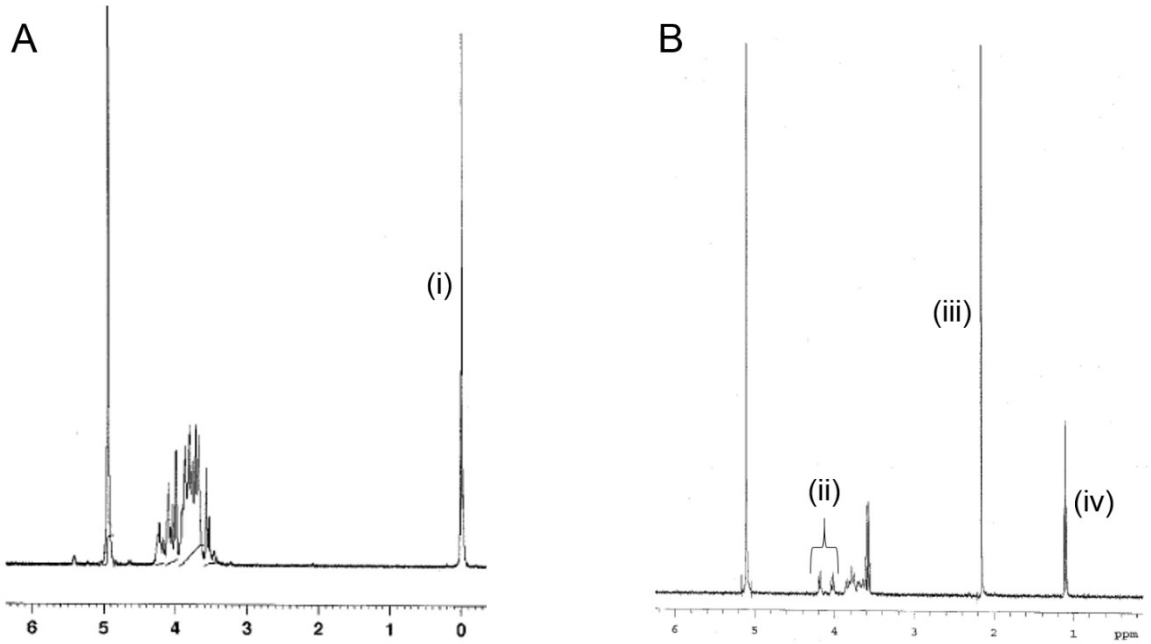

Figure S1. Representative nuclear magnetic resonance spectra for (A) unmodified inulin in pure deuterium oxide and (B) acetalated inulin degraded in 10% v/v deuterium chloride in deuterium oxide. Individual peaks are labeled as follows: (i) tetramethylsilane internal control, (ii) two fructose ring protons, (iii) acetone, and (iv) ethanol.

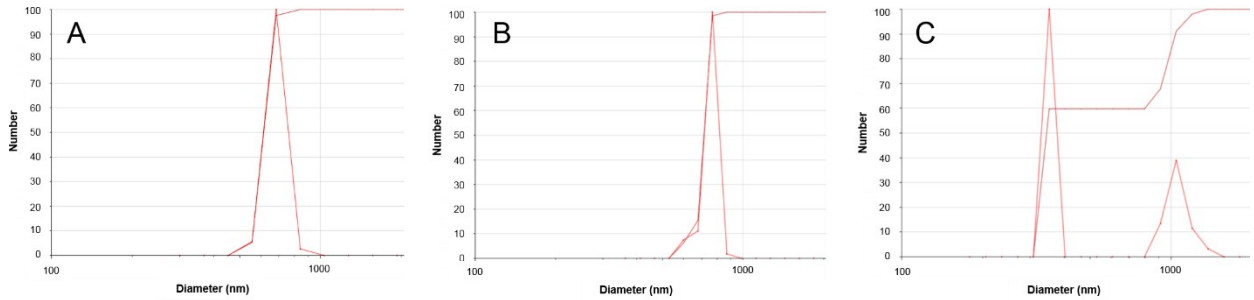

Figure S2. Representative number-weighted size distributions of acetalated inulin (Ace-IN) microparticles with polymer relative cyclic acetal coverages of (A) 0.4% (B) 20.4%, and (C) 26.7%, as determined by dynamic light scattering.

Treatment	Microparticle Concentration (μg/mL)				
	50	*100*	*250*	*500*	*1000*
Ace-IN(0.4%) MPs	0.25 ± 0.44	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.08 ± 0.13
Ace-IN(20.4%) MPs	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Ace-IN(26.7%) MPs	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
LPS	5.34 ± 0.33				
Unmodified Inulin	N/D				
Untreated Cells	N/D				

Table S1. Nitrite concentration (μM) released by RAW macrophages after treatment for 48 hrs with Ace-IN(0.4%), Ace-IN(20.4%), and Ace-IN(26.7%) MPs (percent refers to polymer relative cyclic acetal coverage), and unmodified inulin. Unmodified inulin treatment was 1000 μg/mL. Lipopolysaccharide treatment (10 μg/mL) for 8 hr. N/D = not detectable. Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation (n = 3).