Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry B. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2019



Figure S1 UV-vis spectrum of Ag@UI and UI extract at different reaction conditions



Figure S2 FTIR spectra of Ulvan, UI extract, Au@UI and Ag@UI

	NON-STERILE	STERILE
UI Extract		
Au@UI	55	
Ag@UI		are con en

Figure S3. Bacterial growth in LB agar plates from UI extract, Au@UI or Ag@UI produced in non-sterile conditions (left column) and after sterilization (right column).



Figure S4. Cell viability of Raw 264.7 cells by MTS assay. Graphs (mean \pm SD) show the effects of the UI extract and the NPs on Raw 264.7 viability at 24 hours. Seven serial dilutions 1:2 from the maximum concentration tested (UI extract: 100 mg/ml; Au@UI: 50 μ M [Au]; Ag@UI: 16 μ M [Ag]) were also tested. The assay was performed three times, and in triplicate for each sample concentration. Cells were seeded at a density of 2×10⁵ cells/mL.



Figure S5. ROS production in HL-60 cells incubated with the UI extract, Au@UI or Ag@UI alone, or in combination with 20 μ M PMA, for 6 hours. The UI extract was tested at 100 and 2 mg/ml, whereas the Au@UI was tested at 50 a 1 μ M and the Ag@UI was tested at 16 and 1 μ M. As negative and positive control, RMPI or 20 μ M PMA, respectively, were used.



Figure S6. IL-12p70, IL-4, IL-17A, IL-2 and IL-5 in human peripheral blood mononuclear human cells (hPBMCs) after 24h of incubation with 100 and 2 mg/ml UI extract, 50 and 1 μ M Au@UI or 16 and 1 μ M Ag@UI. C-: negative control (RMPI).C+: positive control (10 μ g/ml PMA + 1 μ g/ml LPS). The assay was performed in PBMCs from three donors, and in duplicate for each sample concentration. *P \leq 0.05; ** P \leq 0.01; ***P \leq 0.001.