Supporting Information

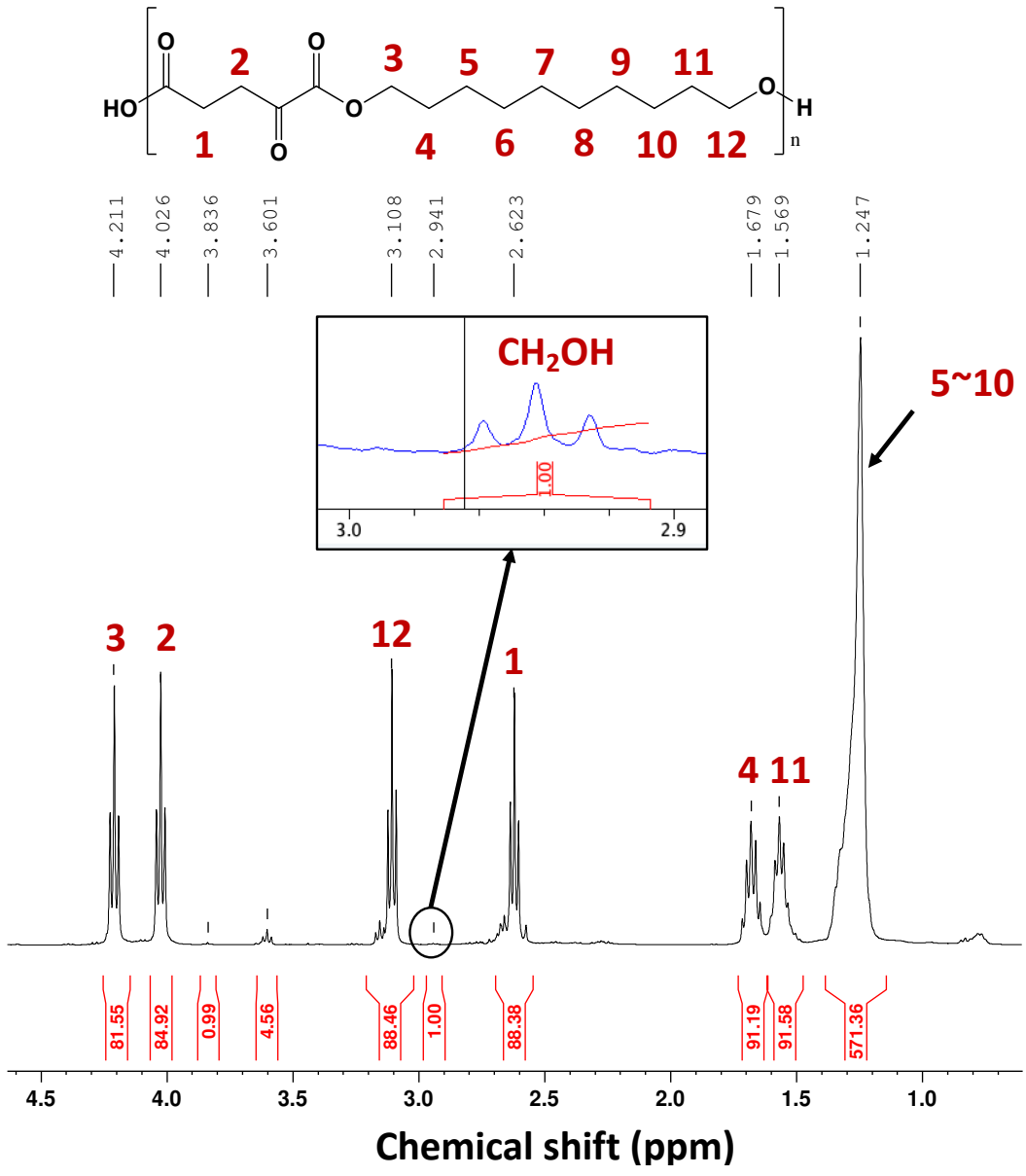
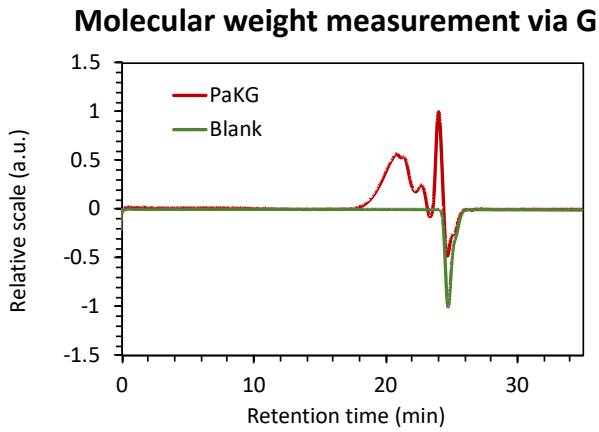


Figure S1: ^{1}H NMR spectrum of paKG polymer. The ^{1}H NMR spectra demonstrates that the polymer was generated with aKG and 1, 10-decanediol as monomers.



*	M_n (kDa)	M_w (kDa)	PDI	dn/dc (mL/g)
Method I	15.3	20.5	1.33	N/A
Method II	16.3	19.2	1.18	0.114
Method III	23.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Method I: M_n and M_w are calibrated by polystyrene standards (500 kDa, 200 kDa, 100 kDa, 30 kDa, 10 kDa, and 5 kDa)
Method II: M_w is calculated by the measurement of dn/dc value of PaKG sample
Method III: M_n based on calculation of degree of polymerization from ^{1}H NMR

Figure S2: Molecular weight determination of the paKG polymer. Method I - Mn and Mw are calculated using a calibration curve generated from polystyrene standards 500 KDa, 200KDa, 100 KDa, 30 KDa, 10 KDa and 5 kDa, obtained from Agilent). **Method II:** Mw is calculated by determining the refractive index increment (dn/dc) using the refractive index detector and the assumption of 100% recovery, then using the light scattering detector response to determine an absolute molecular weight. **Method III:** Mn based on calculation of degree of polymerization using integrations from the ^{1}H NMR spectrum.

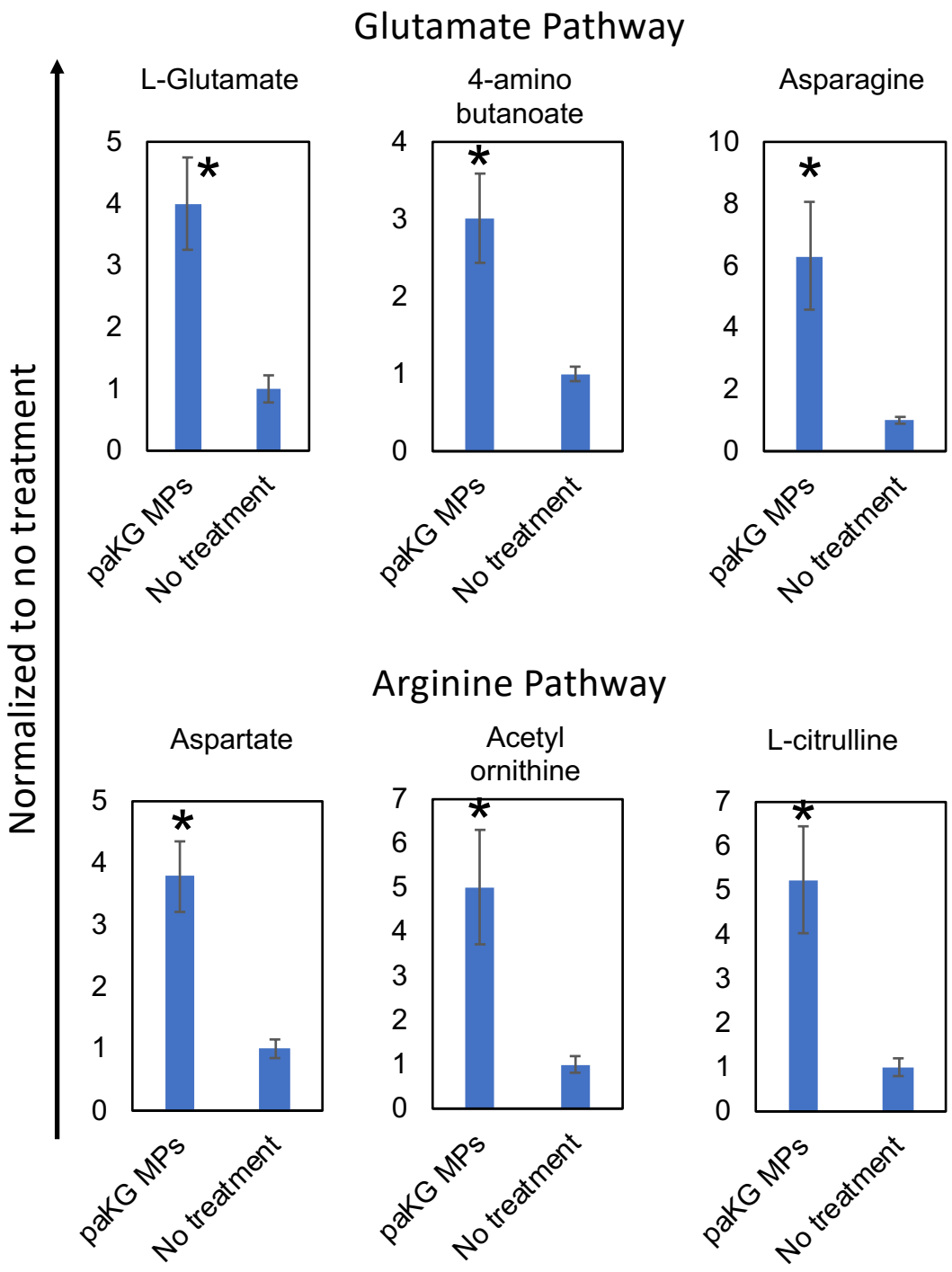


Figure S3: Glutamate and Arginine pathways are significantly upregulated in DCs treated with paKG MPs as compared to no treatment (n=3, avg ± SEM, * - $p<0.05$).

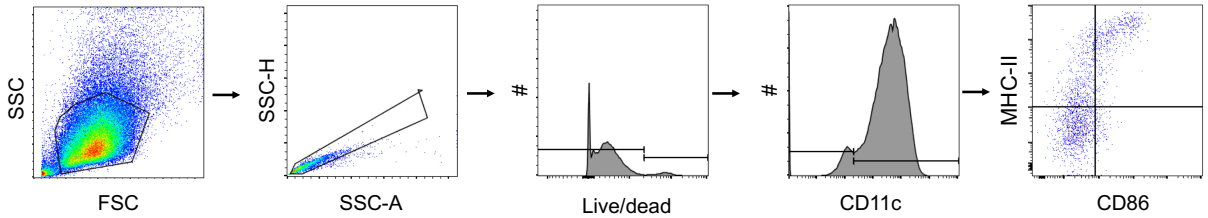


Figure S4: Representative images of analyses of DCs using flow cytometry analyses.

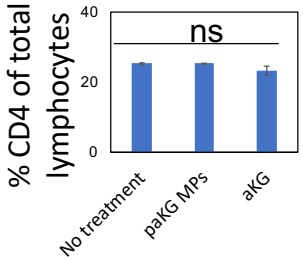


Figure S5: paKG microparticles do not modulate frequency of CD4 population in allogenic MLR (ns = not significant; n=6, avg ± SEM).

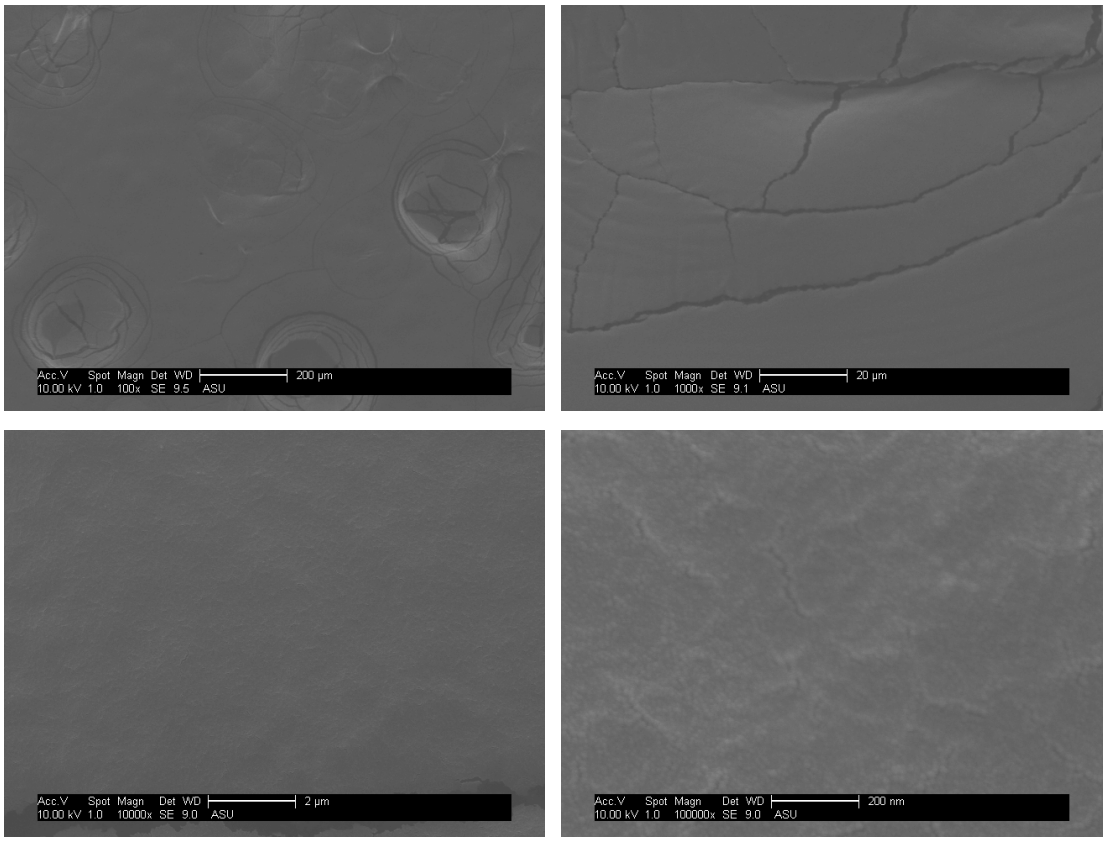


Figure S6: Supernatant of aKG particles was visualized under scanning electron microscope at increasing magnification at multiple spots (representative images shown) to confirm that no particles were left in the supernatant (n = 2).