Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Biomaterials Science.

Supplementary Figures:

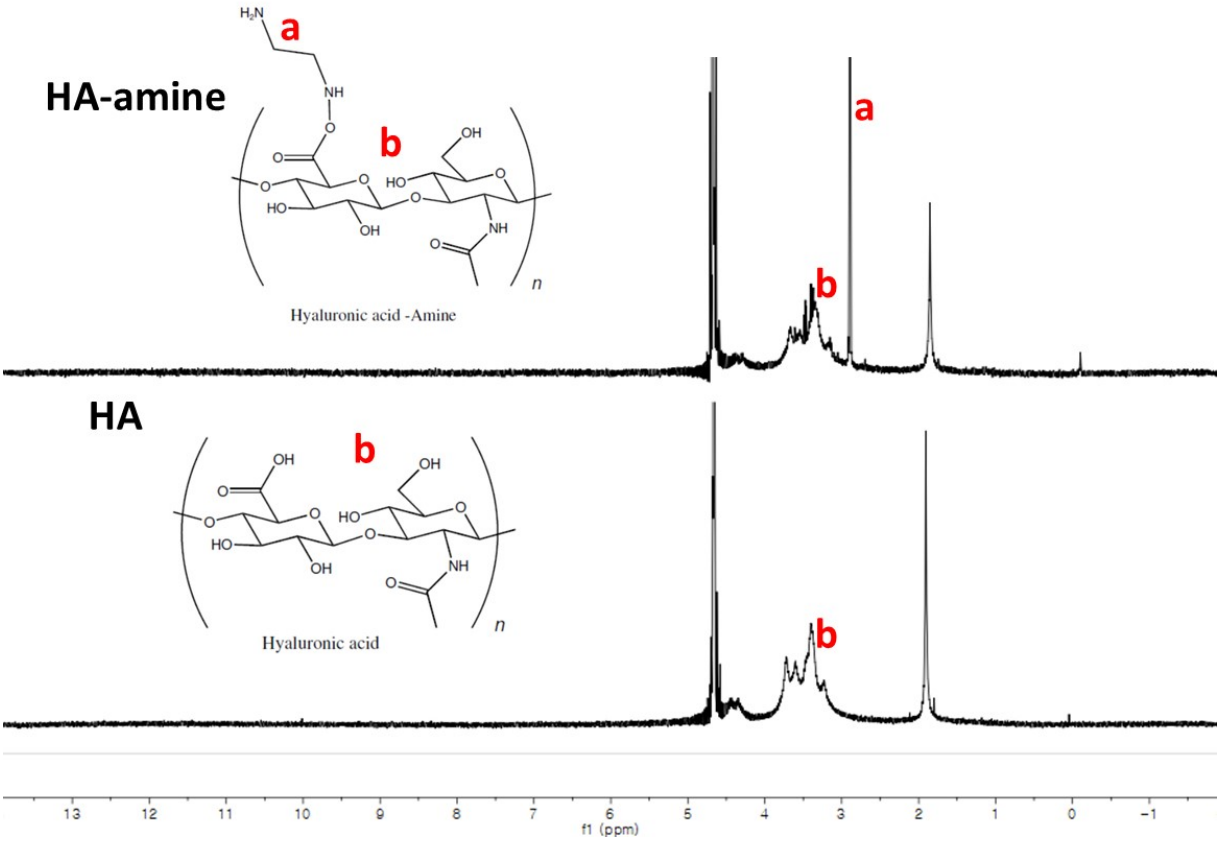
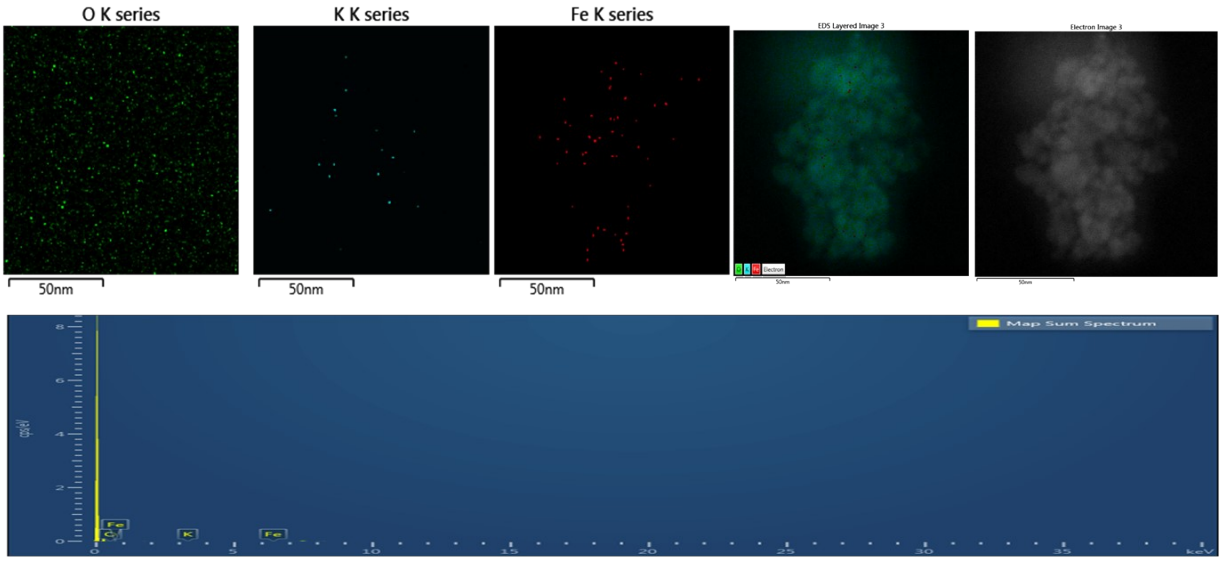


Figure S1: HNMR of hyaluronic acid conjugated ethylene diamine (EDA).



Element	Line Type	k factor	Absorption Correction	Wt%	Wt% Sigma	Atomic %
O	K series	2.02796	1.00	23.93	15.22	51.60
K	K series	1.01094	1.00	5.29	4.81	4.67
Fe	K series	1.13556	1.00	70.78	14.76	43.73
Total:				100.00		100.00

Figure S2: Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) analysis for insoluble Prussian blue.

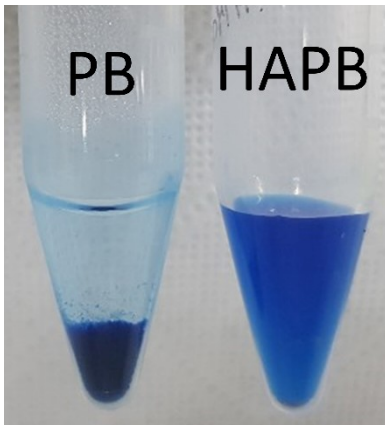


Figure S3: Photographic image of insoluble PB and HAPB in water after 96 hrs.

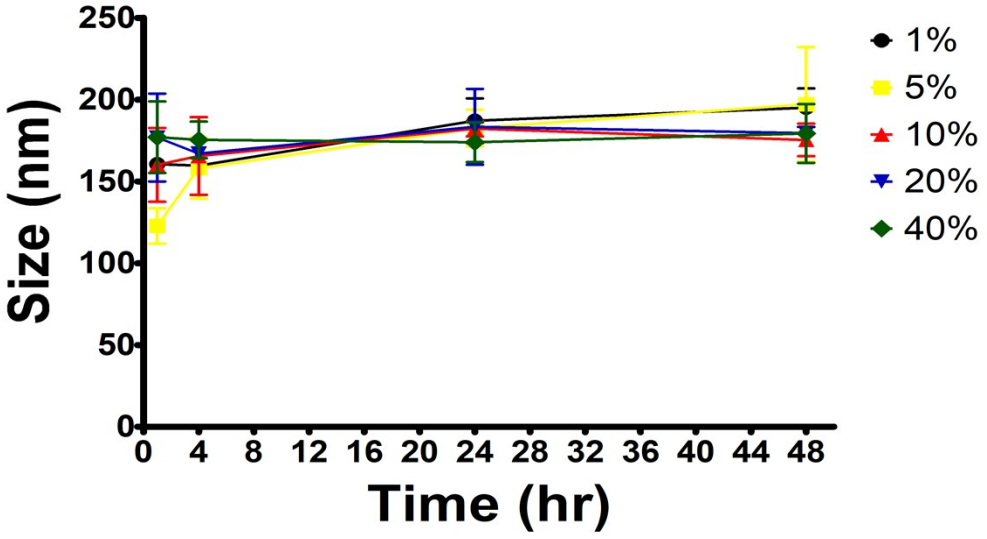


Figure S4: Hydrodynamic size of HAPB nanoparticle with different percentage of HA-EDA coating.

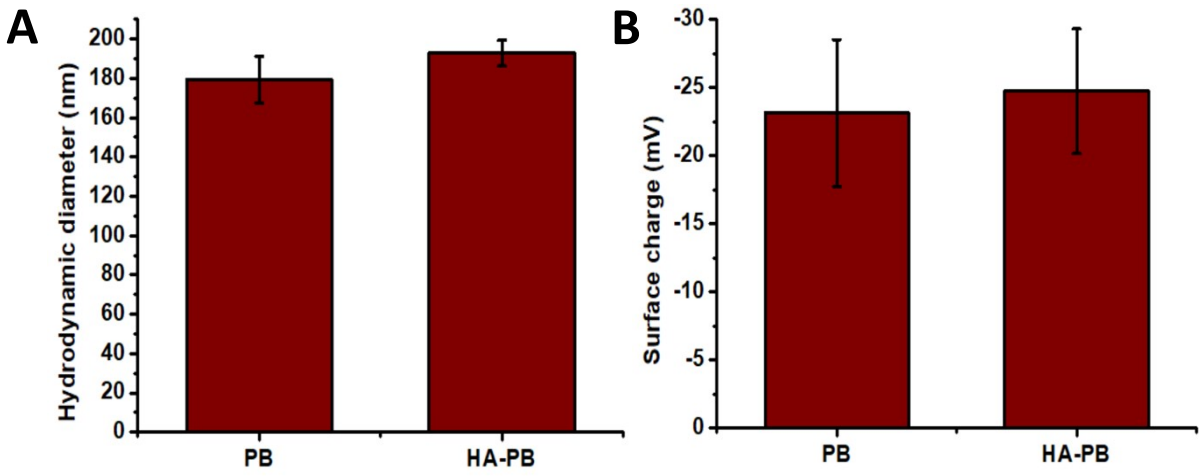


Figure S5: Characterization of insoluble PB and HAPB. A) Hydrodynamic size B) Zeta potential of PB and HAPB.

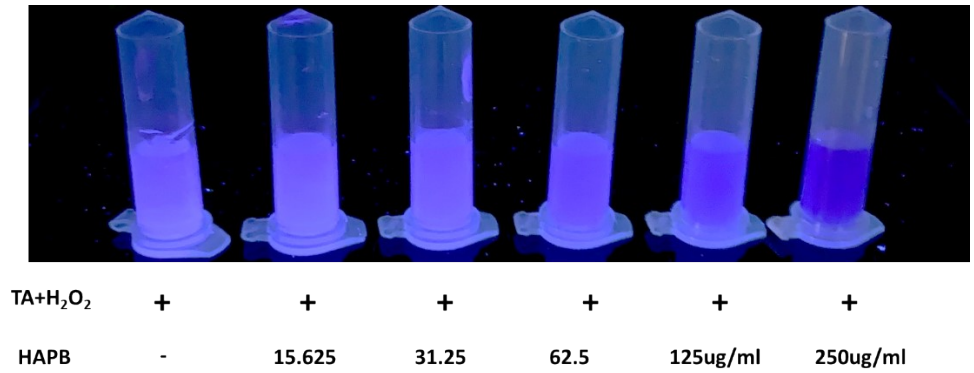


Figure S6: UV image of HAPB treated TA/H_2O_2 solution.

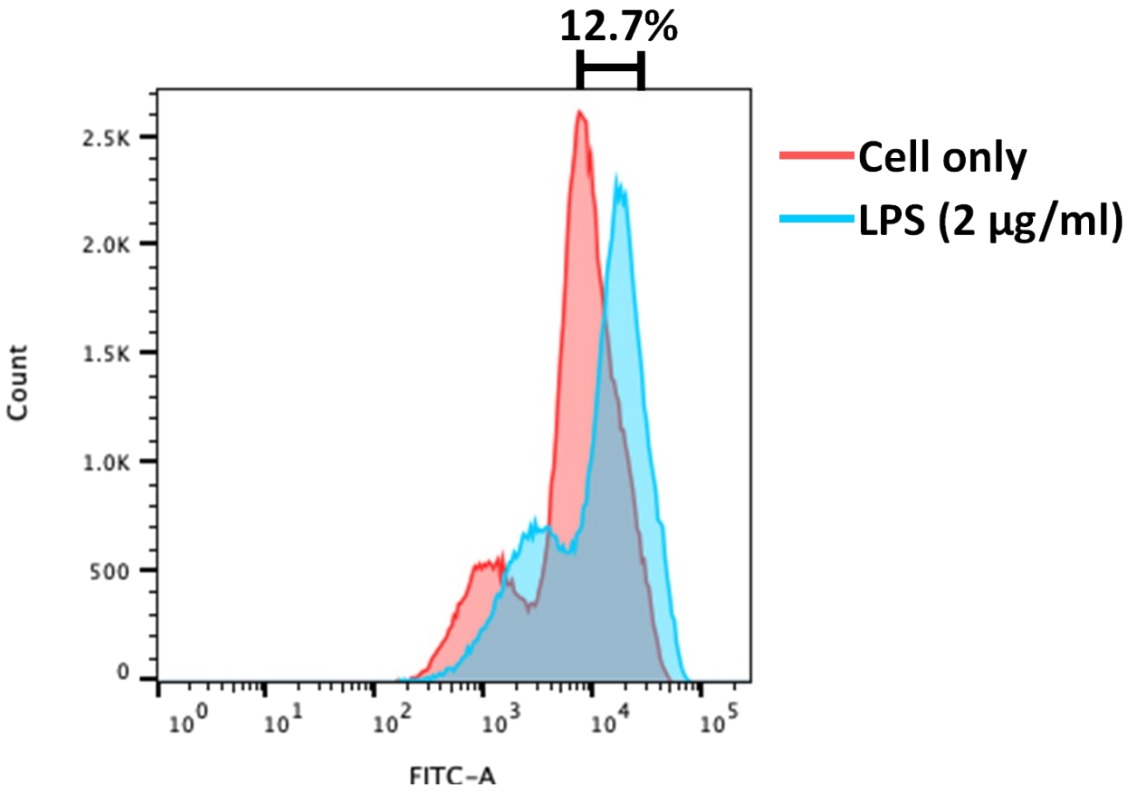


Figure S7: flow cytometry analysis of CD44 expression in LPS treated RAW264.7 cell line.

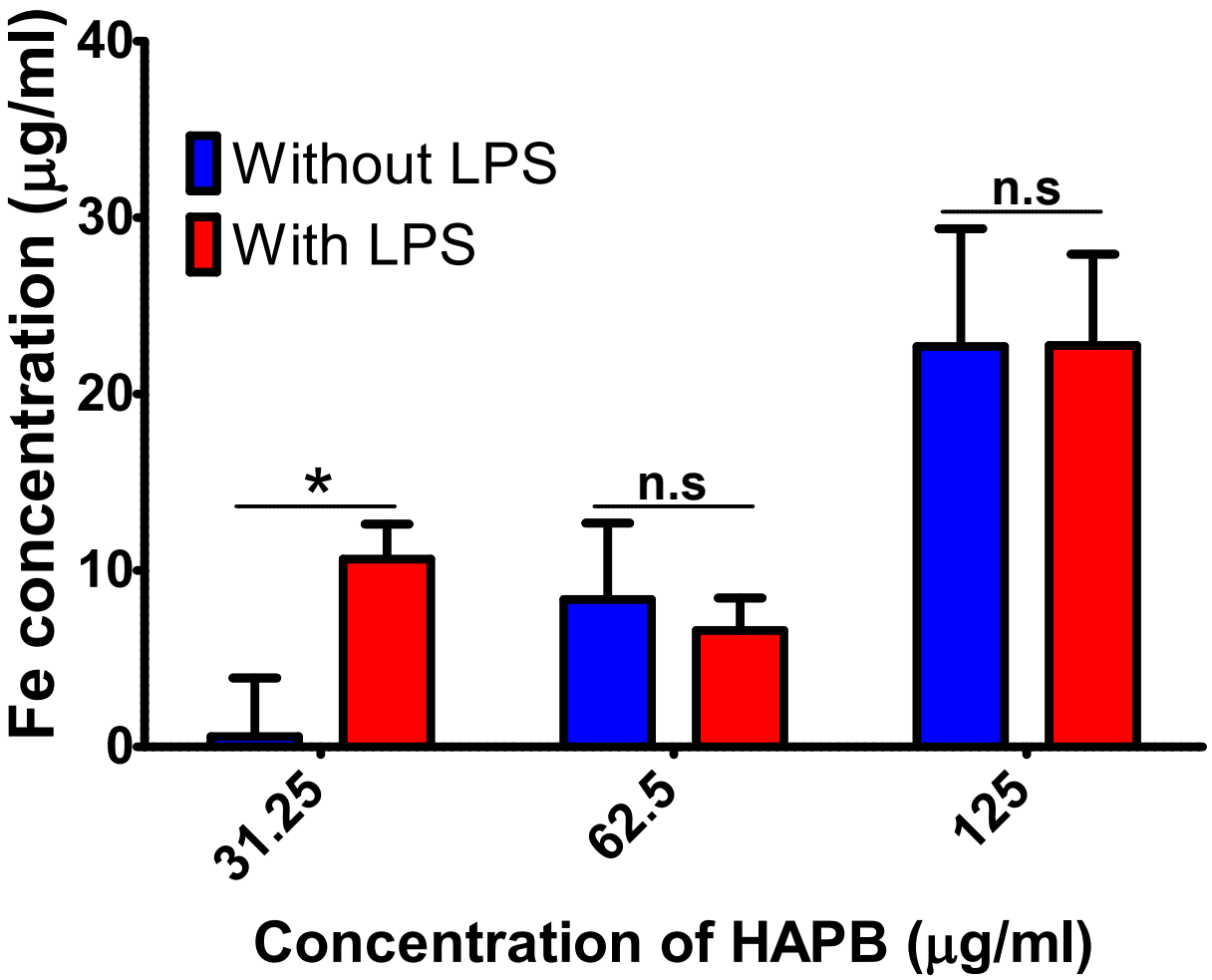


Figure S8: ICPMS analysis of HAPB treated RAW264.7 cell line in the presence and absence of LPS. N=3, SEM, *p<0.05, n.s. No significance.

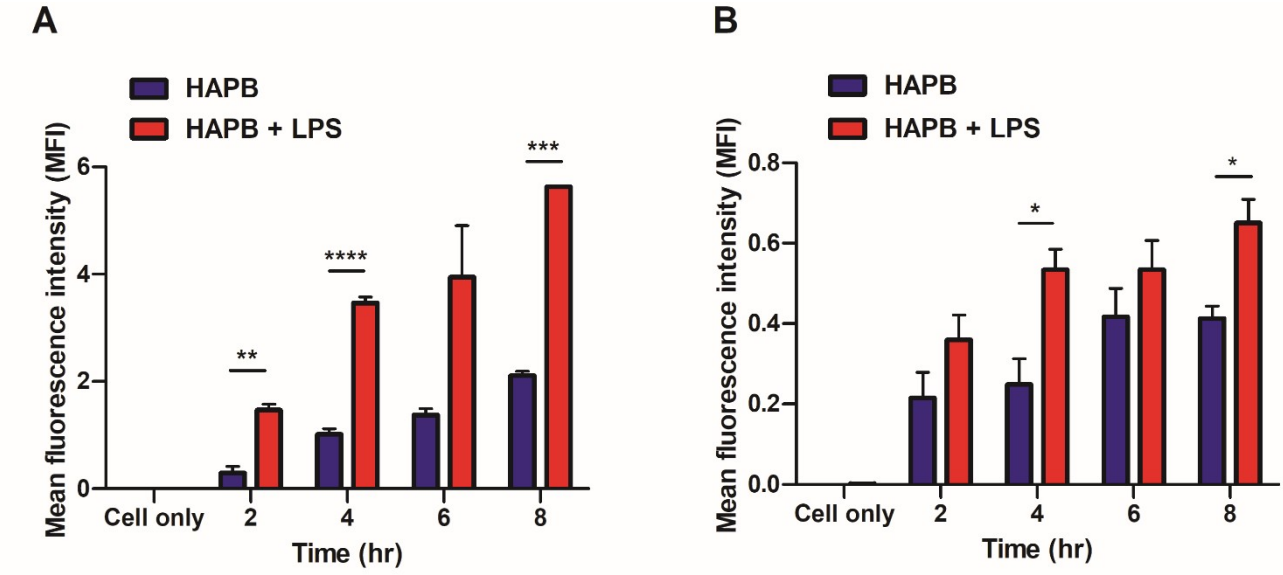


Figure S9. Fluorescent intensity of HAPB treated LPS activated A) RAW264.7 and B) peritoneal cells. N = 4, SEM, *p< 0.05, **p<0.01, ***p< 0.001, ****p< 0.0001.

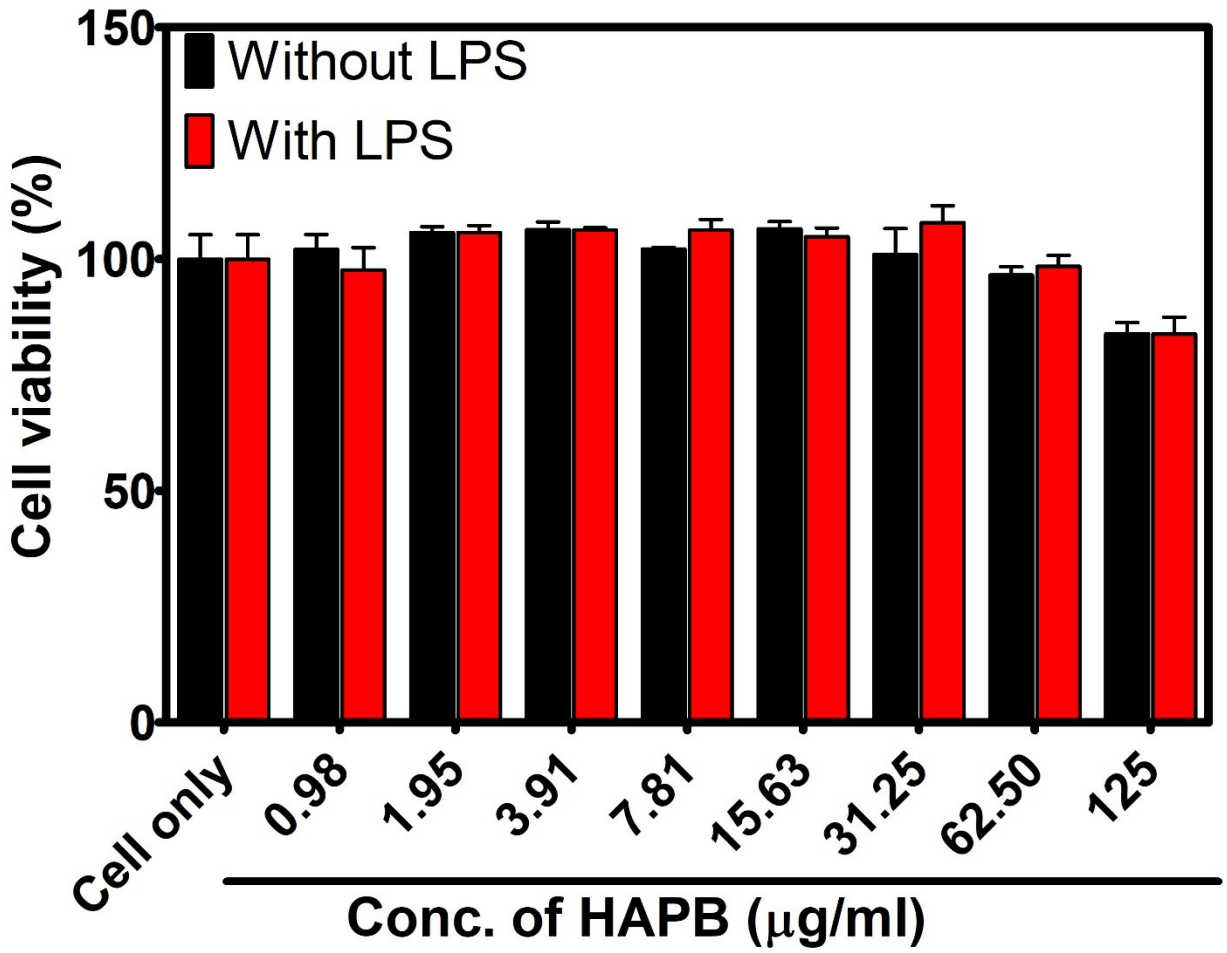


Figure S10: Cell viability analysis of HAPB treated RAW264.7 cell line in the presence and absence of LPS.

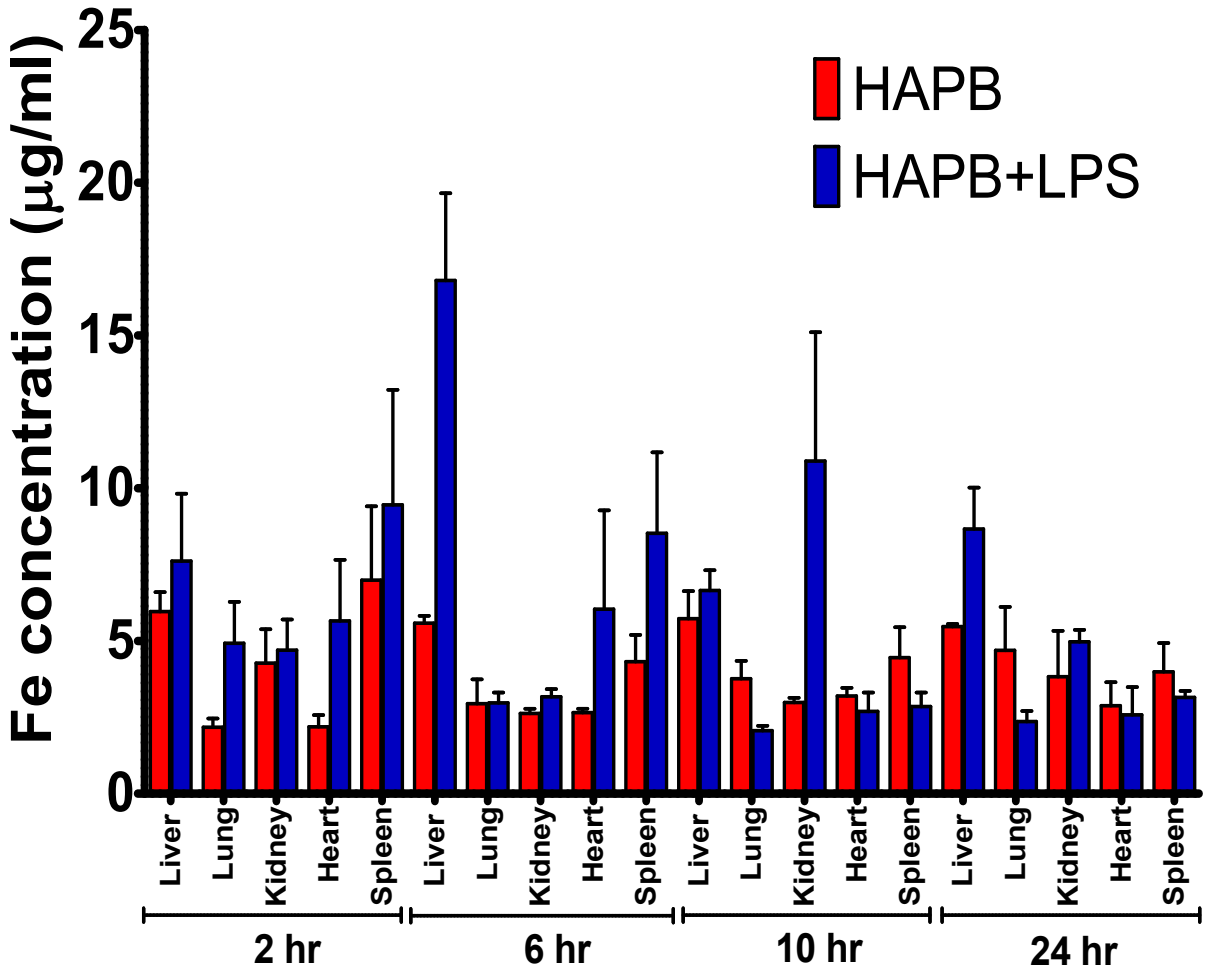


Figure S11: ICPMS analysis of Fe in liver, lung, kidney, heart, and spleen from HAPB administered LPS induced peritonitis C57BL/6 mice.

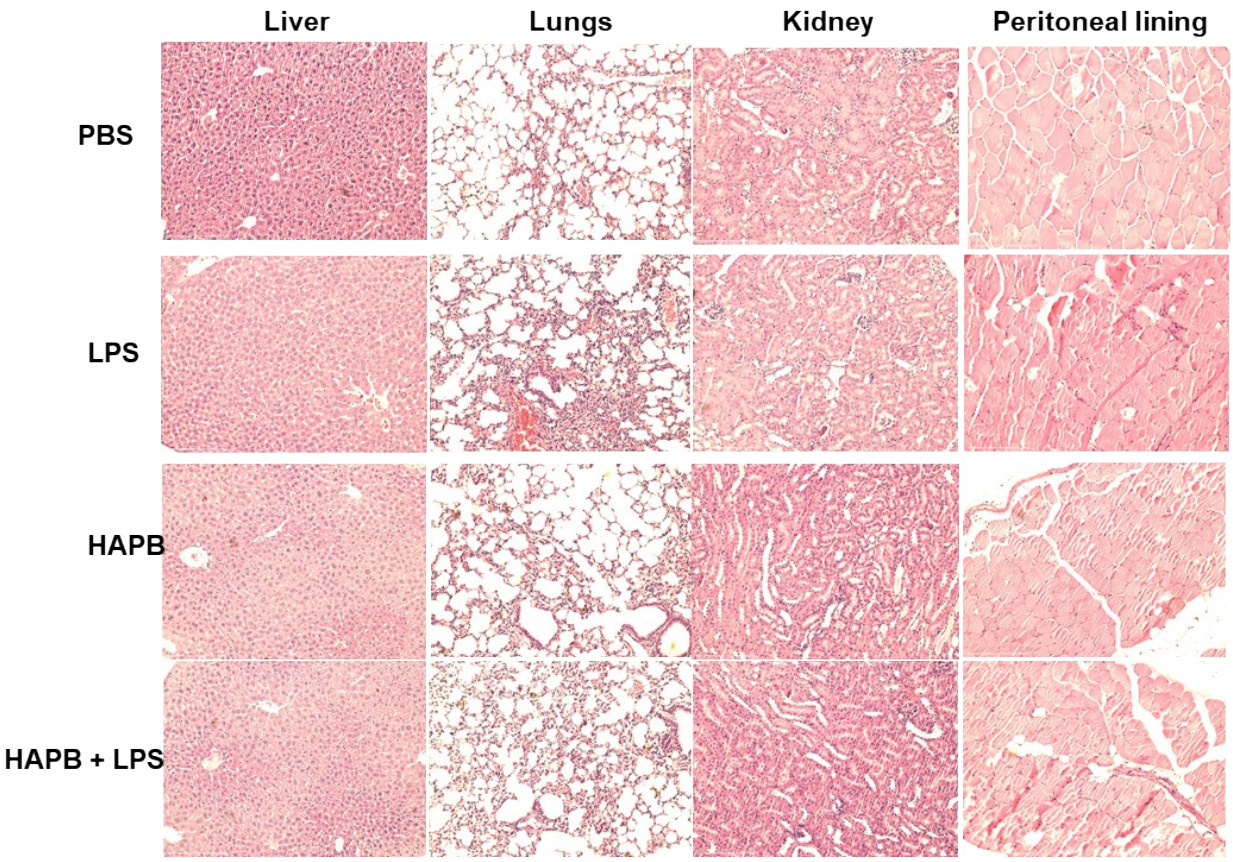


Figure S12: Histological analysis of liver, lung, kidney, and peritoneal lining using H & E staining in HAPB treated LPS induced peritoneal mouse model.