Supporting Information

Structural elucidation and hypoglycemic effect of an inulin-type fructan extracted from *Stevia rebaudiana* roots

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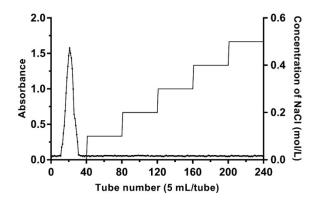


Fig. S1 Elution profile obtained using the DEAE-Sepharose Fast Flow column.

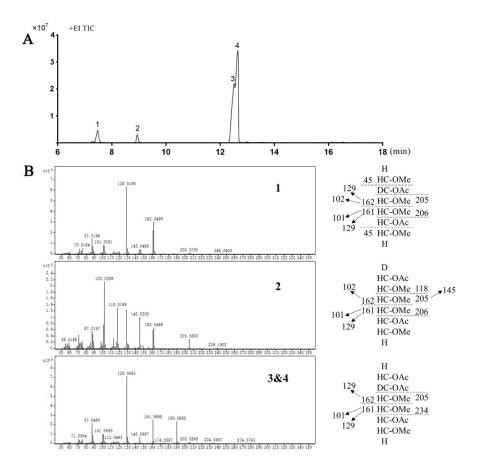


Fig. S2 GC–MS profile of partially methylated alditol acetates of SRRP. (A) TIC profile and (B) MS fragments and deduced residues. Peaks: 1, 2,5-di-*O*-acetyl-(2-deuterio)-1,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-methyl hexitols (mannitol, glucitol); 2, 1,5-di-*O*-acetyl-(1-deuterio)-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-methyl glucitol; 3 and 4, 1,2,5-tri-*O*-acetyl-(2-deuterio)-3,4,6-tri-*O*-methyl hexitols (mannitol, glucitol).

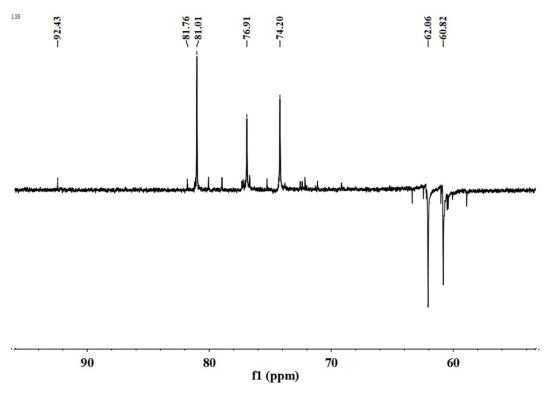


Fig. S3 DEPT-135 NMR spectrum of SRRP.

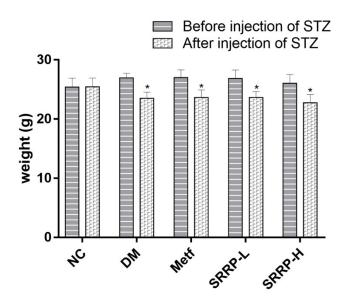


Fig. S4 Body weight of mice in different groups. Data are expressed as means \pm SDs. * P < 0.05, comparison before and after STZ injection in each group.

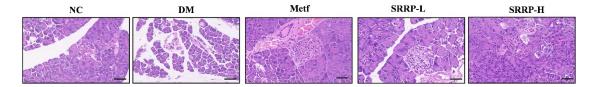


Fig S5 Histopathological analysis of the pancreas: Pancreatic tissue sections of mice stained with hematoxylin-eosin (image magnification = $400 \times$).

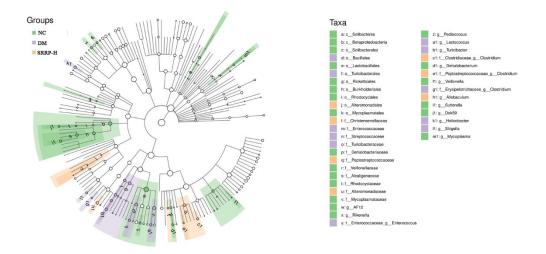


Fig. S6 Taxonomic cladogram obtained by comparing the three groups using the linear discriminant analysis effect size method.