

Supporting Information for

Human peripheral blood dendritic cell and T cell activation by *Codium fragile* polysaccharide

Wei Zhang^{1#}, Juyoung Hwang^{1,2,3#}, Hae-Bin Park^{1,2,3}, Seong-Min Lim^{2,3}, Seulgi Go^{2,3}, Jihoe Kim^{2,3}, Inho Choi^{2,3}, SangGuan You^{4*}, and Jun-O Jin^{1,2,3*}

¹Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 201508, China

²Department of Medical Biotechnology, Yeungnam University, Gyeongsan 38541, South Korea

³Research Institute of Cell Culture, Yeungnam University, Gyeongsan 38541, South Korea

⁴Department of Marine Food Science and Technology, Gangneung-Wonju National University, 120 Gangneung Daehangno, Gangneung, Gangwon 210-702, South Korea

* Correspondence: SangGuan You, Department of Marine Food Science and Technology, Gangneung-Wonju National University, 120 Gangneung Daehangno, Gangneung, Gangwon 210-702, South Korea email: umyousg@gwnu.ac.kr and Jun-O Jin, Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 201508, China, and Department of Medical Biotechnology, Yeungnam University, Gyeongsan 38541, South Korea, Tel: 82-53-810-3033, E-mail: jinjo@yu.ac.kr

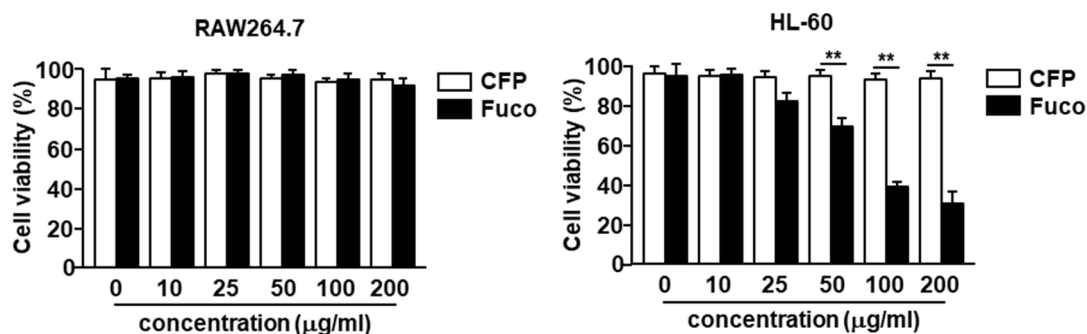


Figure S1. Cytotoxic effect of *Codium fragile* polysaccharide (CFP) and Fucoidan in RAW264.7 and HL-60 cells. RAW264.7 and HL-60 cells were treated with indicated concentration of CFP or fucoidan for 24 hours. The viability of cells was analyzed by MTT assay.

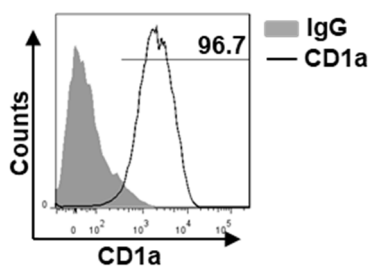


Figure S2. Determination of monocyte-derived dendritic cells (MDDCs) differentiation. Expression of CD1a in the MDDCs was analyzed by flow cytometer.