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Effects of the molecular weight and protein and sulfate content of

Chlorella ellipsoidea polysaccharides on their immunomodulatory

activity

Running title: Structure-bioactivity relationships of polysaccharides

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Highlights

• The deproteinized (DP₁₋₃), desulfated (DS₁₋₃), and hydrolyzed (DH₁₋₃) derivatives

of Chlorella ellipsoidea polysaccharides were prepared by enzymatic hydrolysis,

desulfation, and acid hydrolysis, respectively, of differing durations.

 $M_{\rm w}$ of the C. ellipsoidea polysaccharides was a key factor in the regulation of their

immunomodulatory activity.

The low $M_{\rm w}$ C. ellipsoidea polysaccharide derivatives was unable to stimulate

RAW264.7 cells to produce NO or various cytokines because it was unable to

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