Supporting Information

Extraction of sporopollenin exine capsules from sunflower pollen grains

R. C. Mundargi, M. G. Potroz, J. H. Park, J. Seo, J. H. Lee, and N. -J. Cho*

Table S1 DIPA data of sunflower sporopollenin exine capsules [a]

Sunflower pollen	Diameter (μm ± SD)
Defatted	37 ± 0.2
Capsules[b]	30 ± 0.4

[a] Dynamic imaging particle analysis performed in triplicate and reported are average with standard deviation (n= 3).
[b] Sporopollenin exine capsules prepared using extraction process with phosphoric acid for 10 h (2 g batch scale).

Table S2 Sunflower sporopollenin exine capsules: CHN composition[a]

Process conditions	Carbon (%)	Hydrogen (%)	Nitrogen (%)
Defatted[b]	48.8 ± 0.2	7.6 ± 0.2	5.2 ± 0.0
HCl[c] acidolysis-48 h	64.6 ± 0.5	7.3 ± 0.4	2.2 ± 0.2
HCl acidolysis-10 h with extensive washing	62.0 ± 0.1	6.9 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 0.0
HCl acidolysis-20 h with extensive washing	63.5 ± 0.2	7.3 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.0
HCl acidolysis-30 h with extensive washing	64.6 ± 0.7	7.1 ± 0.5	1.6 ± 0.0
H_3PO_4[d] acidolysis-10 h with extensive washing	61.5 ± 0.3	7.9 ± 0.4	0.7 ± 0.0

[a] CHN analysis performed in triplicate and reported are average value with standard deviation. [b] Defatted pollen grains. [c] 6 M Hydrochloric acid. [d] 85 % (v/v) Phosphoric acid.