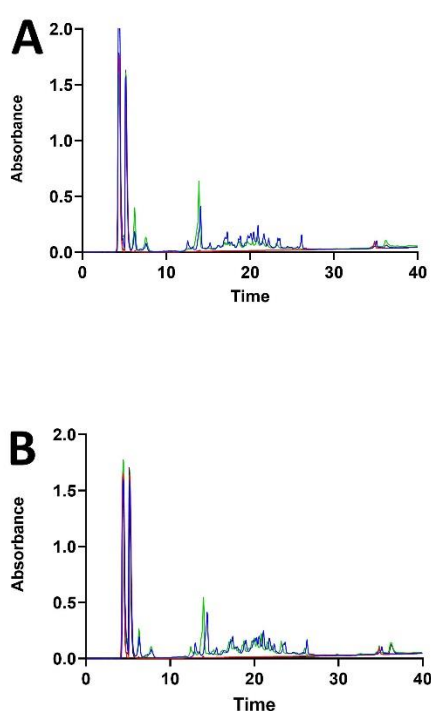


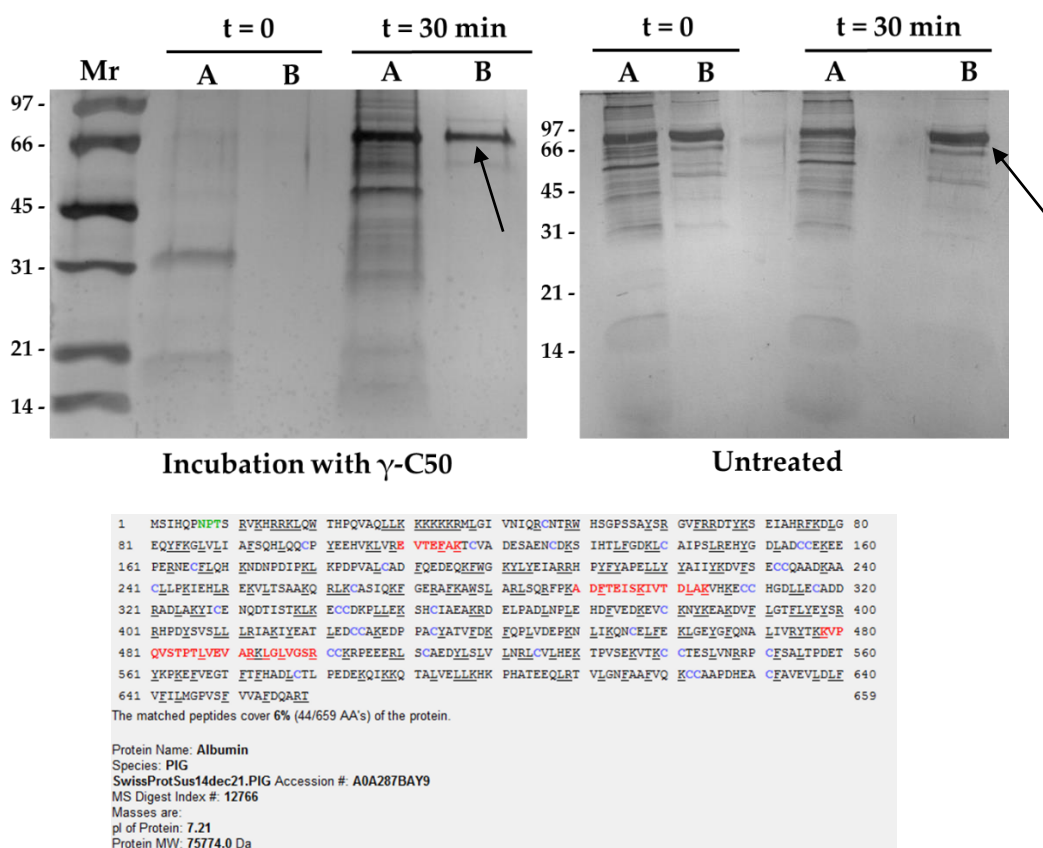
Supplementary materials

***Lupinus albus* γ -conglutin: new findings about its action at the intestinal barrier and a critical analysis of the state of the art on its postprandial glycaemic regulating activity**

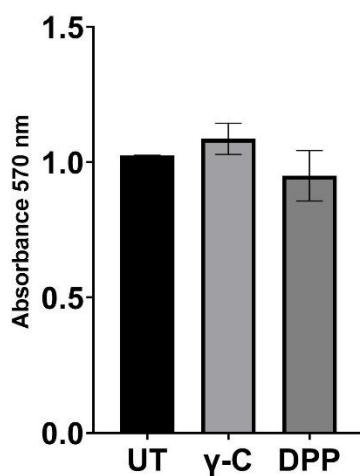
Giuditta C. Heinzl ^{1,*}, Marco Tretola ², Stefano De Benedetti ¹, Paolo Silacci ³ and Alessio Scarafoni ¹



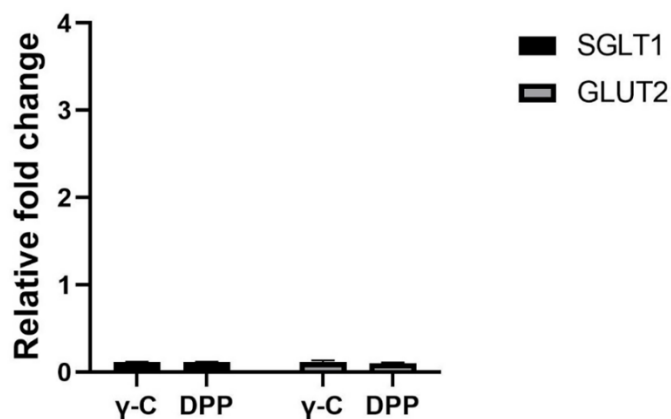
Supplementary Figure S1. RP-HPLC chromatograms of jejunum (A) and ileum (B) apical and basolateral sides of Ussing chamber at the beginning of the experiment (blue and red lines, respectively) and after 30 min of incubation with γ -C50 sample (green and black lines, respectively). Intestinal enzymatic activity on γ -C sample.



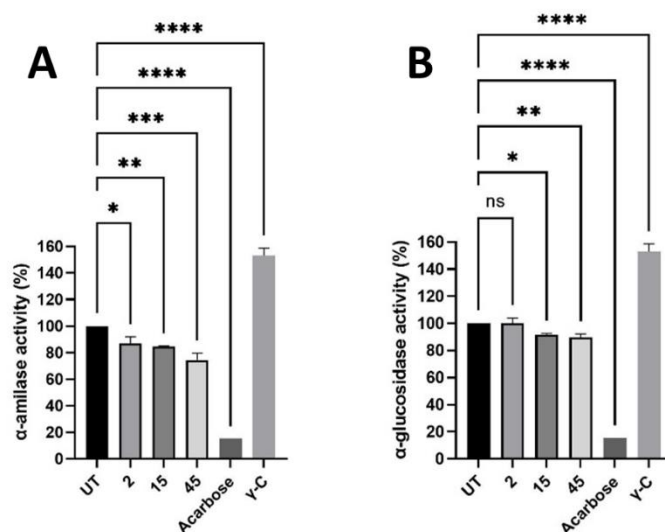
Supplementary Figure S2. SDS-PAGE of the polypeptides composition present in the apical (A) and basolateral (B) side of Ussing chamber following incubation with γ -C50 sample for 30 min. The 65 kDa band present in the samples has been excised and sent to mass spectroscopy. Below the MS identification of the polypeptide indicated with the arrow.



Supplementary Figure S3. Vitality of Caco-2 cells after 4 h of treatment with intact γ -Conglutin (γ -C) and digested with pepsin and pancreatin (DPP). Determined with MTT method.



Supplementary Figure S4. Effects of the 4 h incubation of differentiated Caco-2 cells with 1 mg/mL (γ -C) and pepsin and pancreatin digested sample (DPP) on SGLT1 and GLUT2 gene expression. Data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. Non statistically significant differences are evident between the samples.



Supplementary Figure S5. Effect of γ -C-derived peptides at 2, 15 and 45 min of digestion on α -amylase (A) and α -glucosidase (B) enzymes activity. Values are mean \pm standard deviation of three independent experiments; **** $p \leq 0.0001$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, ** $p \leq 0.01$.