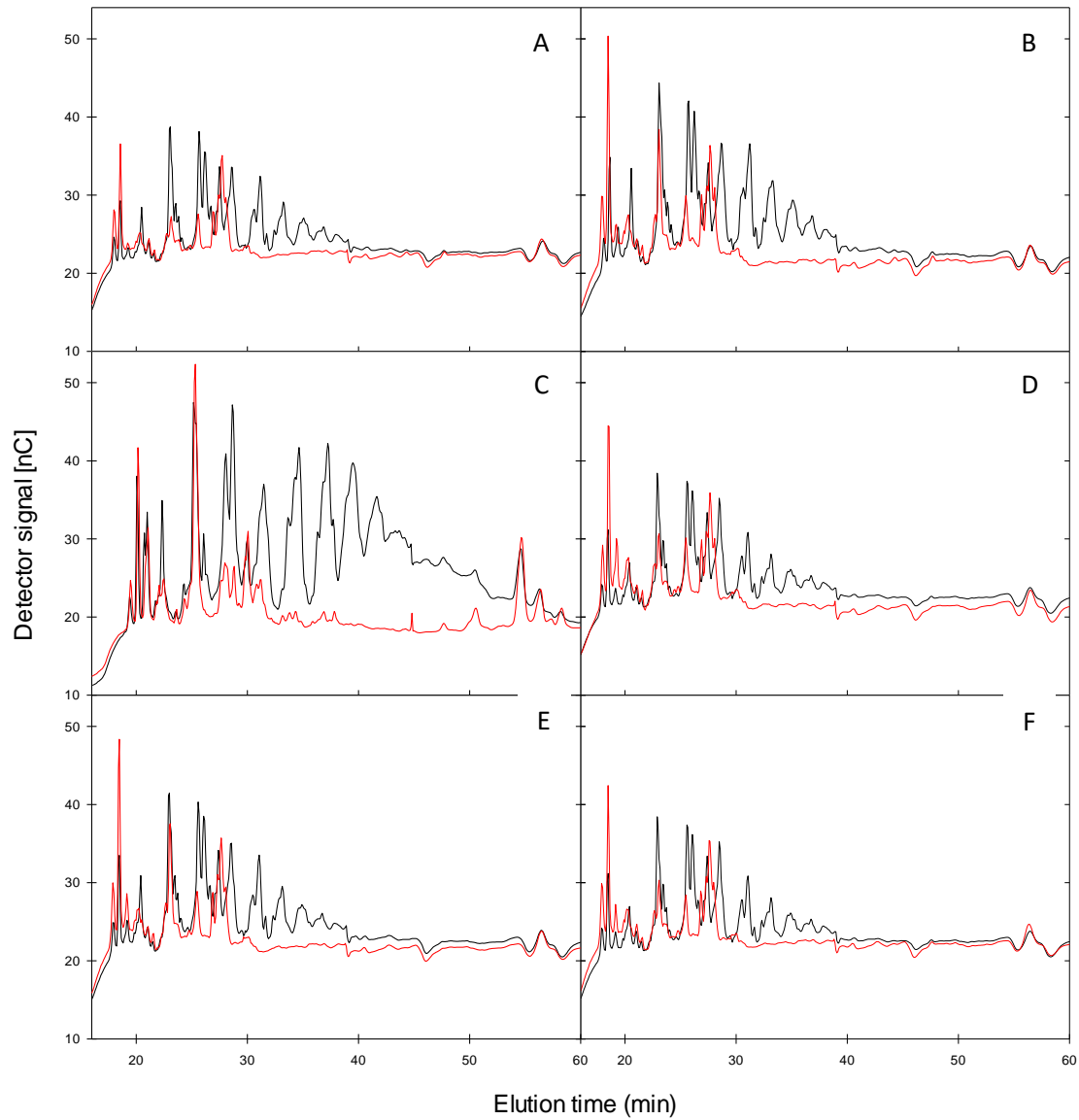


**Online supplementary material to**  
**Characterization of the glucan-branching enzyme *glgB* gene from swine intestinal bacteria**  
**and its potential role in forming low-digestible oligosaccharides**

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**Supplementary Figure S1.** HPAEC-PAD profiles of oligosaccharides after hydrolysis of starch from pea

**Supplementary Table S1.** Concentration of iodine-binding amylose in raw starches before and after the treatment with GlgB.



**Supplementary Figure S1.** HPAEC-PAD profiles of oligosaccharides after hydrolysis of starch from pea (**Panel A**), fava bean ((**Panel B**), potato (**Panel C**), corn (**Panel D**), wheat (**Panel E**) and barley (**Panel E**) by  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -amylases. Starches were treated with GlgB (black line); untreated starches served as control (red line). Monosaccharides eluting between 3 and 10 min are not shown.

**Supplementary Table S1.** Concentration of iodine-binding amylose in raw starches before and after the treatment with GlgB. Data are shown as average  $\pm$  standard deviation of three replicate experiments. Values for GlgB treated starches are marked with an asterisk if treatment significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) reduced the amylose content.

	Amylose content (g/l)	
	Control	GlgB Treatment
<b>Raw corn</b>	0.31 $\pm$ 0.07	0.24 $\pm$ 0.01
<b>Raw pea</b>	0.19 $\pm$ 0.02	0.14 $\pm$ 0.02*
<b>Raw wheat</b>	0.24 $\pm$ 0.04	0.22 $\pm$ 0.01