Figure 1: Helical structure of Amylose from starch. Starch is composed of amylose and amylopectin, and maltodextrins are the product of partial hydrolysis of starch. Regions within the amylose helix are known to be relatively hydrophobic and can host inclusions.

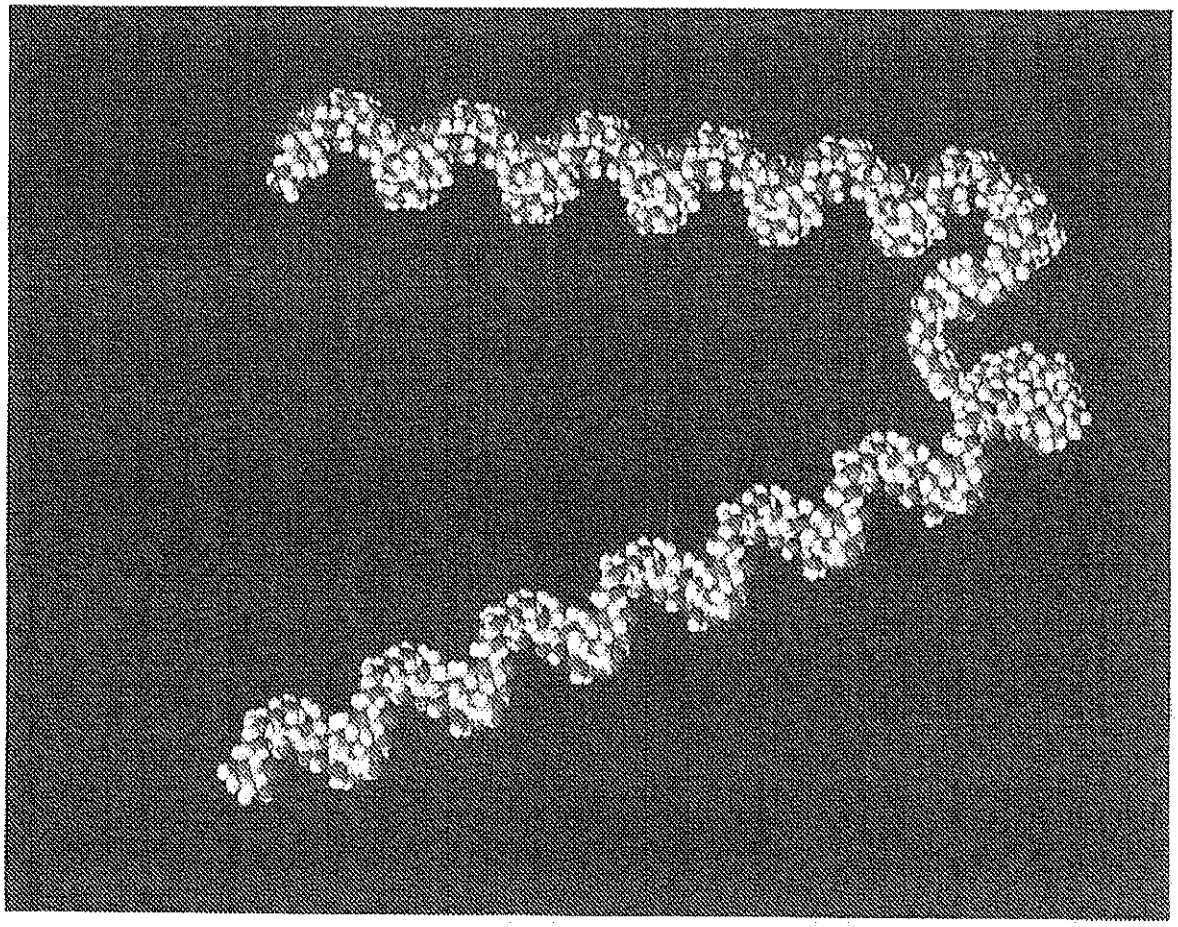


FIG. 1

Figure 2: Below is the chemical structure of β-cyclodextrin together with schematics representing structures and dimensions for α, β, and γ-cyclodextrins. Cyclodextrins are members of a class of molecules known as cavitands that are very effective at hosting guest molecules within their central cavity.

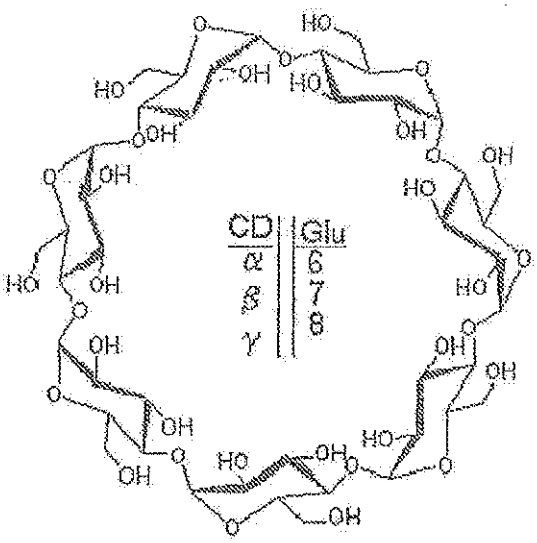


FIG. 2

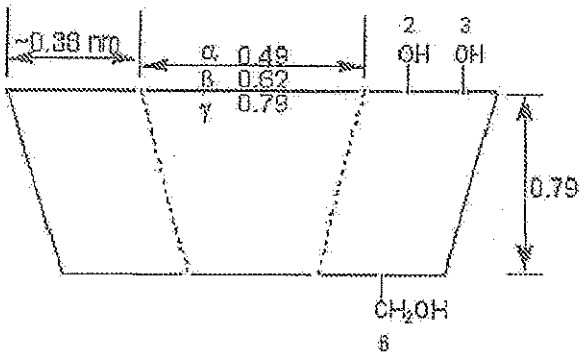


FIG. 2a

Figure 3: Below is a computer generated space filling model of β-cyclodextrin.

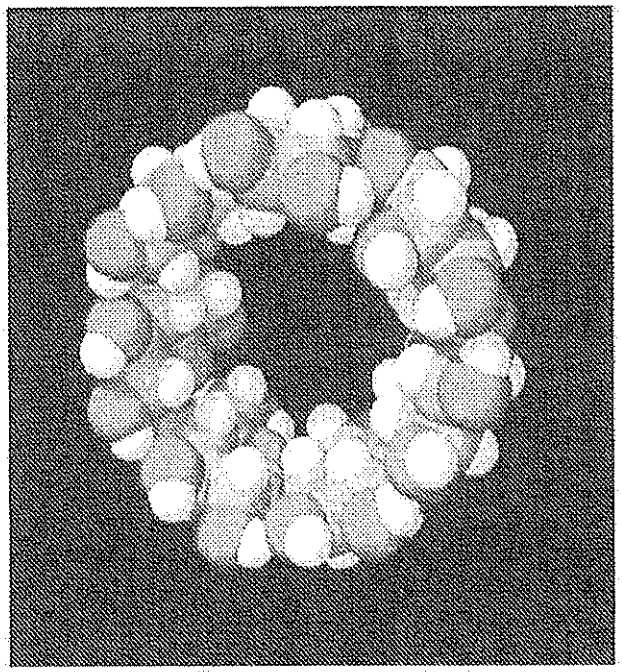


FIG. 3