

Supplementary Material for

Influence of Amino Acids on Calcium Oxalate Precipitation in Systems of Different Chemical Complexity

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Content of listed material

Materials and Methods – ionic strength calculation

Table S1. Composition of artificial urine from literature sources.

Table S2. Thermogravimetric analyzes of the model system (MS) ($c(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}) = 6.0 \text{ mmol dm}^{-3}$ and $c(\text{Ca}^{2+}) = 7.5 \text{ mmol dm}^{-3}$) in a simple system, NaCl system and artificial urine at $\text{pH}_i = 5$ and $\text{pH}_i = 9$ (t_0 – initial temperature, t_{max} – maximum temperature, t_e – end temperature, Δm – mass loss expressed as a percentage, hydrate form that precipitates) [48, 52].

Figure S1. **A)** IR spectra of samples prepared in the model system at $\text{pH}_i = 5$ and $\text{pH}_i = 9$. **B)** Diffractograms of samples prepared in the model system at $\text{pH}_i = 5$ and $\text{pH}_i = 9$ (blue arrows indicate diffraction maxima from COD) [48].

Figure S2. Light microscope images a) and SEM images b) of calcium oxalate precipitated in the model systems (systems without AA) at $\text{pH}_i = 5$ and $\text{pH}_i = 9$. Note the difference in the SEM scale ($\times 5.000$, $\times 2.500$) [48].

Figure S3. **A)** Morphology of COM crystals with characteristic Miller indices and crystal growth direction (black numbers correspond to Tazzoli notation (space group $P2_1/c$) [58] and red to Deganello notation (space group $I2/m$)) [59] **B)** The coordination of the oxalate ions with the calcium ions in the COM crystal, generated with the program MERCURY [51].

Figure S4. PXRD diffractograms of standards a) COM (black marked planes according to PDF card 75-1313, red marked planes according to PDF card 20-231) and b) COD (black marked planes according to PDF card 17-541 for COD)

Table S3. IR vibration bands (in cm^{-1}) of calcium oxalate standards COM and COD [17].

Materials and Methods – ionic strength calculation

Ionic strength was calculated according to the following equation:

$$I_c = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i z_i^2)$$

where z_i is the charge number of ion i (positive for cations, negative for anions), and c_i is the concentration of ion i .

Table S1.

COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION / mmol dm ⁻³						Burns i Finlayson [31]
	Isaacson [32]	Doremus [33]	Miller [34]	Barker [35]	Rose [36]	Brown [18]	
Na ₂ SO ₄	14.9	16.5	23.4	16.5	14.9	16.95	16.95
KCl	92.6	25.0	111.5	52.0	92.6	63.70	63.70
NH ₄ Cl	65.1	20.0	59.5		65.1		27.60
NH ₄ OH				20.0		or HCl	17.90
MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	6.7	2.0	8.1	2.0	6.7	3.85	3.85
Na ₂ HPO ₄	1.8		4.1	13.0	1.8	32.30	32.30
NaH ₂ PO ₄ ·H ₂ O	39.6	16.5	29.9	3.5	39.6		
NaCl	213.9	170.0	158.3	170.0	213.9	105.50	105.50
C ₆ H ₅ Na ₃ O ₇ ·2H ₂ O	2.7	1.6	2.7	1.6	2.7	3.21	3.21
Urea	291.4	500.0		500.0	291.4		
Creatinine		13.0		13.0			
Hippuric acid		3.0		3.0			
Uric acid				3.0			
pH	5.4	5.7		6.5	5.4	6.50	6.50

Table S2.

	MS	$t_0 / ^\circ\text{C}$	$t_{\text{max}} / ^\circ\text{C}$	$t_e / ^\circ\text{C}$	$\Delta m / \%$	Phase
$\text{pH}_i = 5$	simple system	89.96	152.49	193.45	12.12	COM
	NaCl	89.00	148.96	184.74	12.23	COM
	artificial urine	89.24	147.60	188.72	11.54	COM
$\text{pH}_i = 9$	simple system	71.51	147.02	181.09	11.23	COM
	NaCl	89.12	145.70	177.86	11.59	COM
	artificial urine	86.47	143.49	184.35	12.45	COM/COD

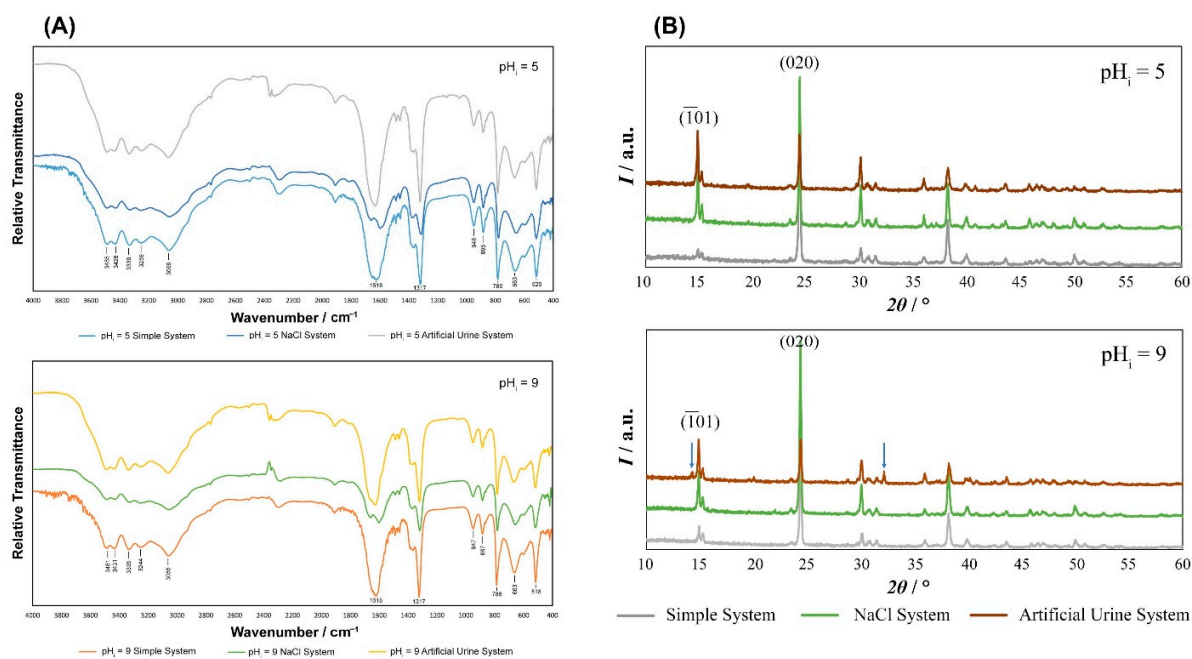


Figure S1.

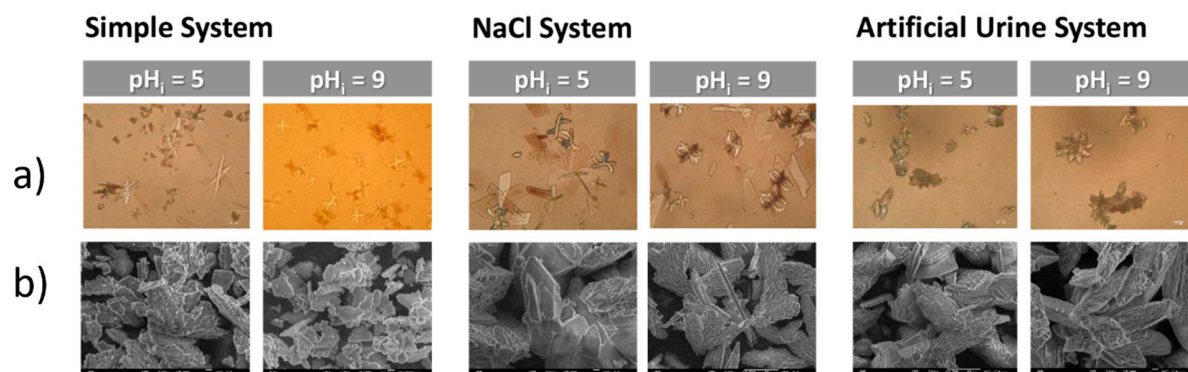


Figure S2.

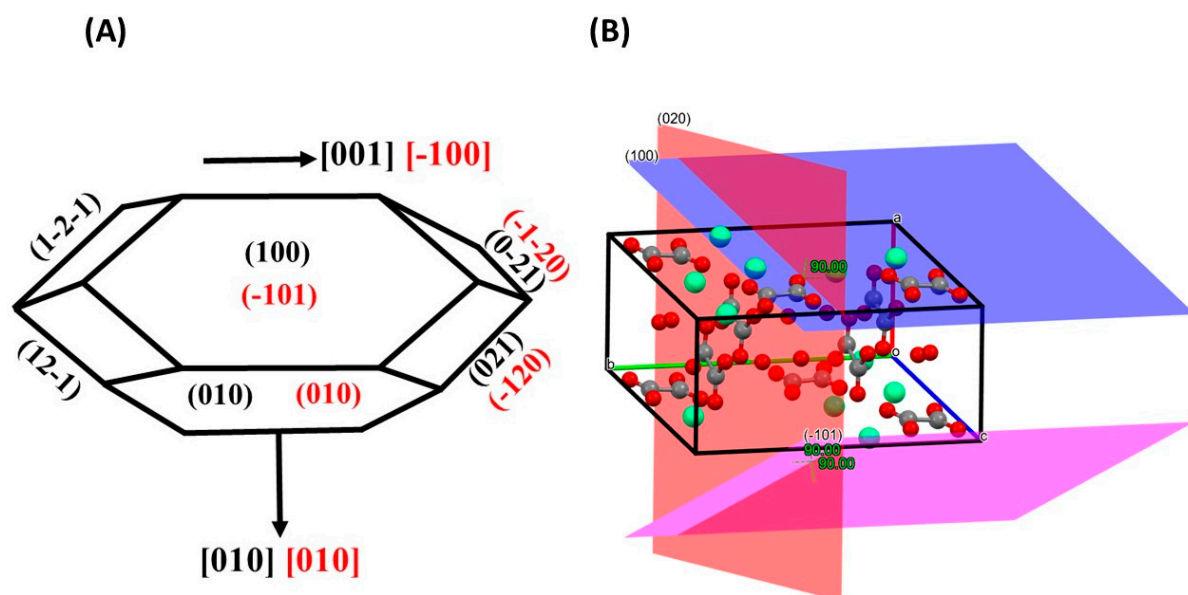


Figure S3.

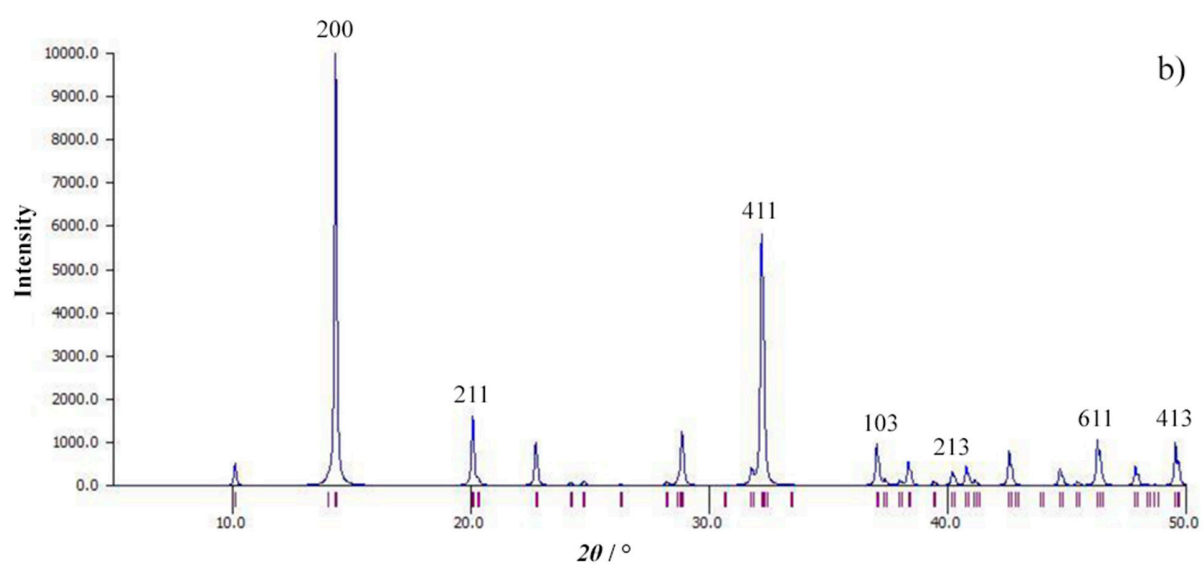
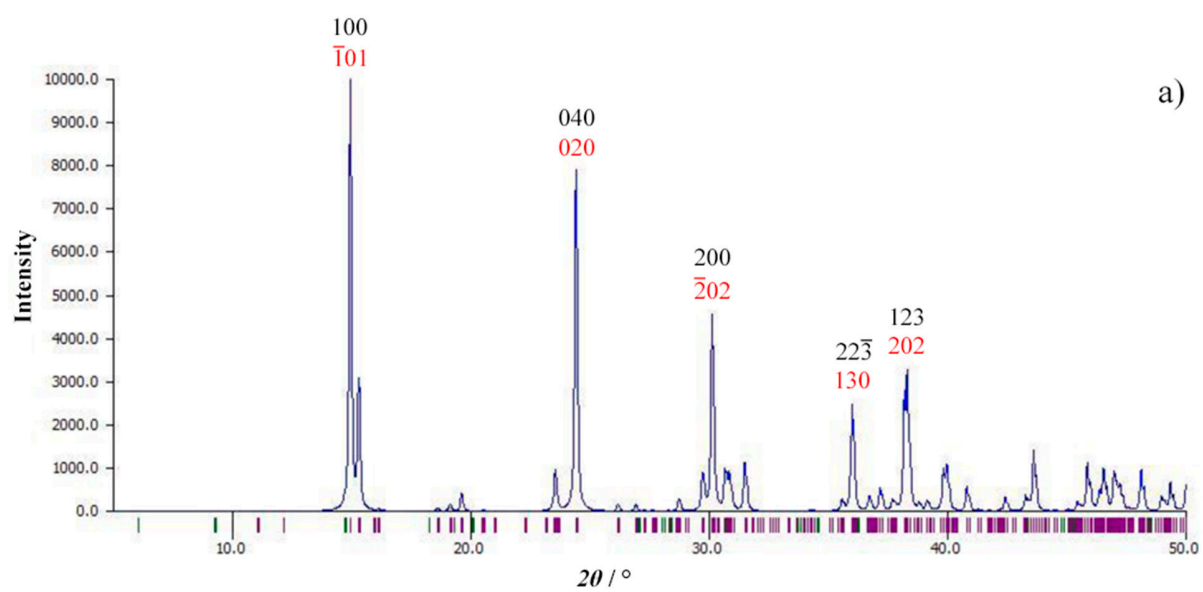


Figure S4.

Table S3

COM	COD	Vibrational mode
3483	3469	$\nu(\text{OH})$
3429		$\nu(\text{OH})$
3336		$\nu(\text{OH})$
3258		$2\delta(\text{HOH})$
3058		$\nu(\text{OH})$
1624 - 1622	1640 - 1638	$\nu_a(\text{COO}) - \nu_a(\text{CO})$
	1470	$\nu(\text{C} - \text{C}) + \nu_s(\text{COO})$
1384		$\nu_s(\text{CO})$
1368		
1320 - 1316	1324	$\nu_s(\text{COO})$
958 - 889		$\text{L}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
	912	$\nu_s(\text{CO}) + \text{L}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
782	782	$\delta(\text{OCO})$
656	630	$\text{L}(\text{HOH})$

ν – stretching; δ – bending; a -antisymmetric; s – symmetric; L – libration.