

Supporting Information

Coacervation and Precipitation in Polysaccharide-protein Systems

Fatih Comert[†], Alexander J. Malanowski[†], Mojgan Azarikia[‡], and Paul L. Dubin^{†}*

[†] Department of Chemistry, University of Massachusetts Amherst, 710 North Pleasant Street, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, United States

[‡] Department of Food Science & Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Tarbiat Modares University, P.O. Box 14115-336, Tehran, Iran

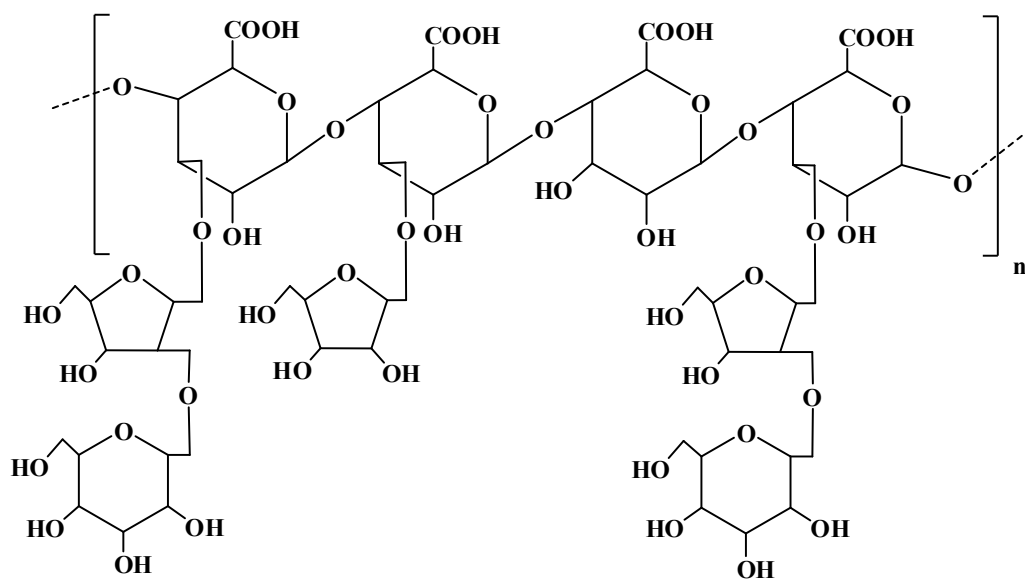


Figure S1. The chemical structure of tragacanthin (TG).

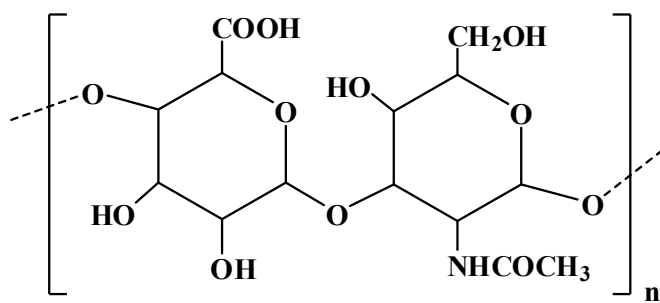


Figure S2. The chemical structure of hyaluronic acid (HA).

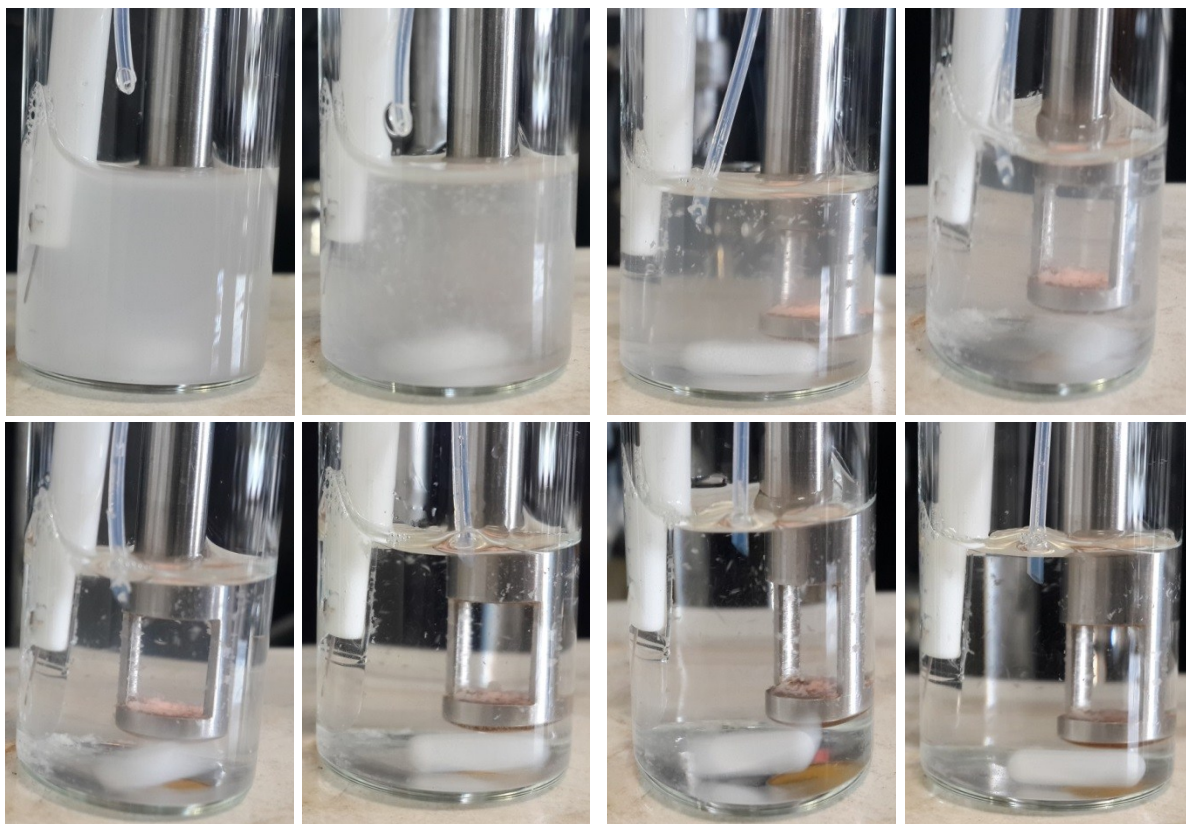


Figure S3. pH dependence of the turbidity and system state for HA(0.1 g/L) and BLG (1 g/L) mixture with respect to pH in 25 mM NaCl, upon addition of acid (forward titration). First row (left to right): pH 4.4, 4.25, 3.75, and 3.6. Second row (left to right): pH 3.3, 2.4, 2.2, and 2.0.

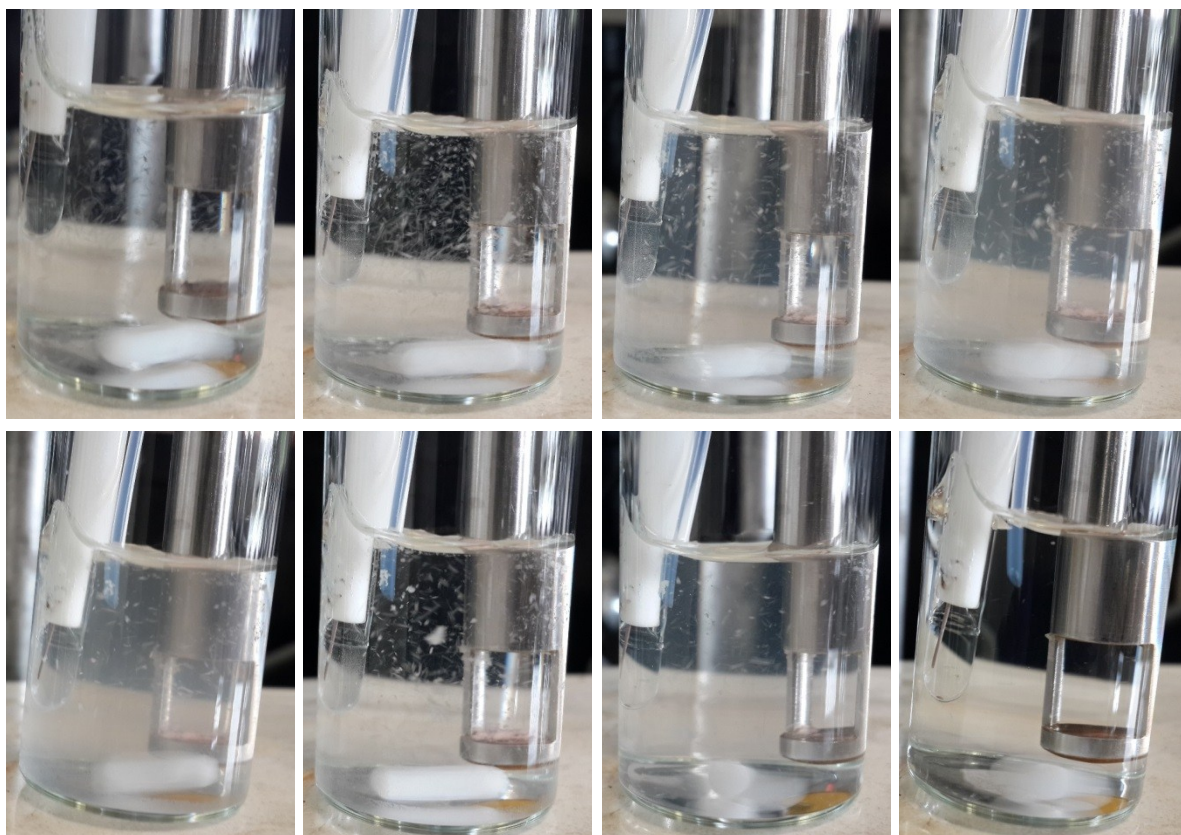


Figure S4. pH dependence of the turbidity and system state for HA(0.1 g/L) and BLG (1 g/L) mixture with respect to pH in 25 mM NaCl, upon addition of base (back titration). First row (left to right): pH 2.2, 2.7, 3.6, and 3.7. Second row (left to right): pH 4.2, 4.53, 5.1, and 7.0.

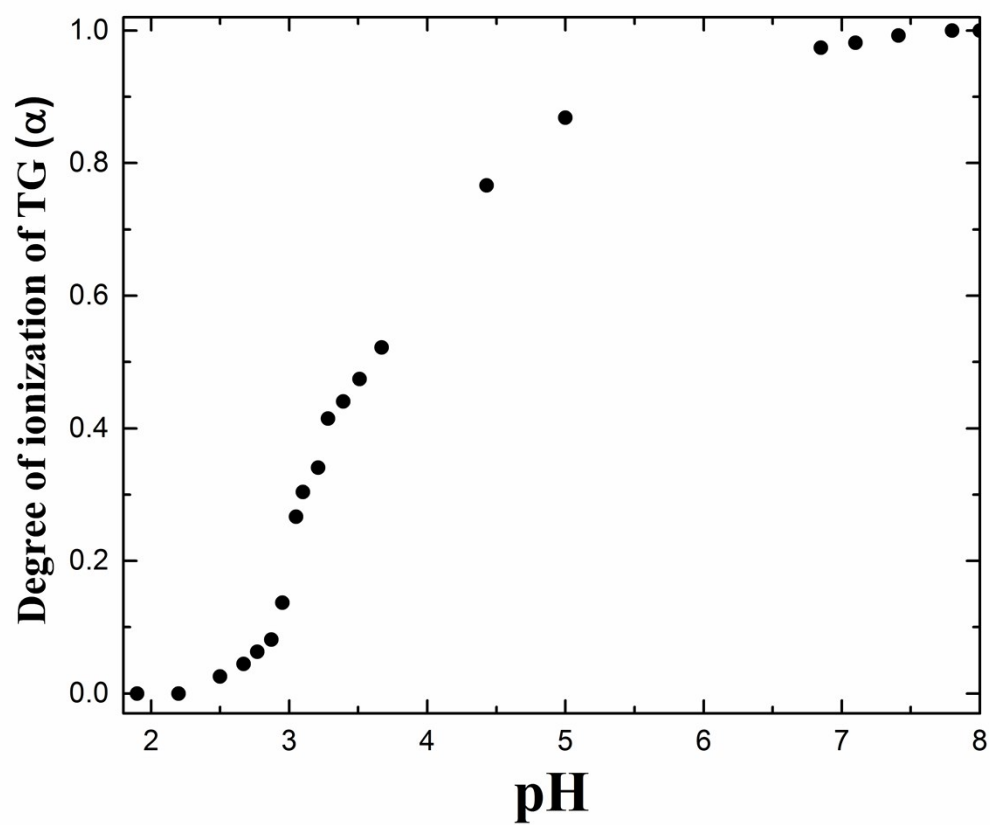


Figure S5. pH dependence of degree of ionization of TG in water ($I \approx 0$). pH at $\alpha = 0.5$ is defined as pK_a .