

Supporting Information

Differential biomolecular recognition by synthetic vs. biologically derived components in stone-forming process using 3D microfluidics

Eugenia Awuah Boadi¹, Samuel Shin¹, Farai Gombedza¹, and Bidhan C. Bandyopadhyay^{1,2,3*}

¹Calcium Signaling Laboratory, Research Service, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 50 Irving Street, NW, Washington DC, 20422

²Department of Biomedical Engineering, The Catholic University of America, 620 Michigan Avenue NE, Washington DC, 20064, USA.

³Division of Renal Diseases & Hypertension, Department of Medicine, The George Washington University, Washington DC, 20037 USA

*E-mail: bidhan.bandyopadhyay@va.gov (Bidhan C. Bandyopadhyay)

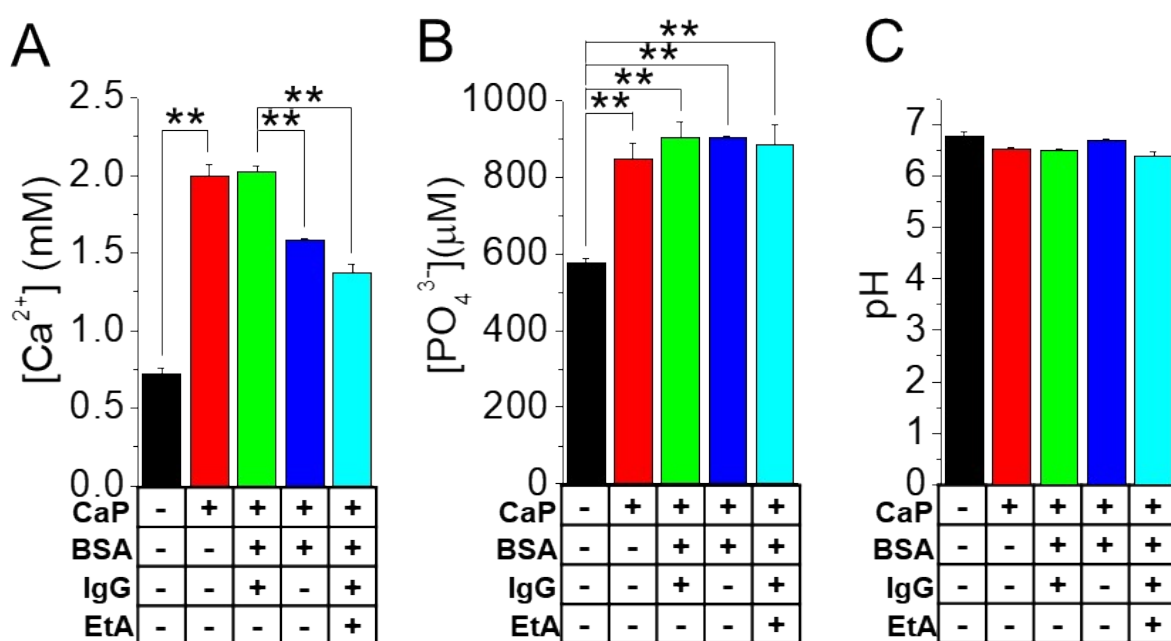


Figure S1. Microfluidic eluent solution electrolyte and pH measurements. Eluent measurements of **A.** Ca²⁺, **B.** PO₄³⁻, and **C.** pH measurements were performed after applying calcium phosphate (CaP), Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA), Immunoglobulin G (IgG), and/or Etidronic acid solutions in HK2 cell cultured microfluidic devices. Absence or presence of solution are indicated by – or +, respectively. Representative bar diagrams are in means + SD. **, P<0.01.

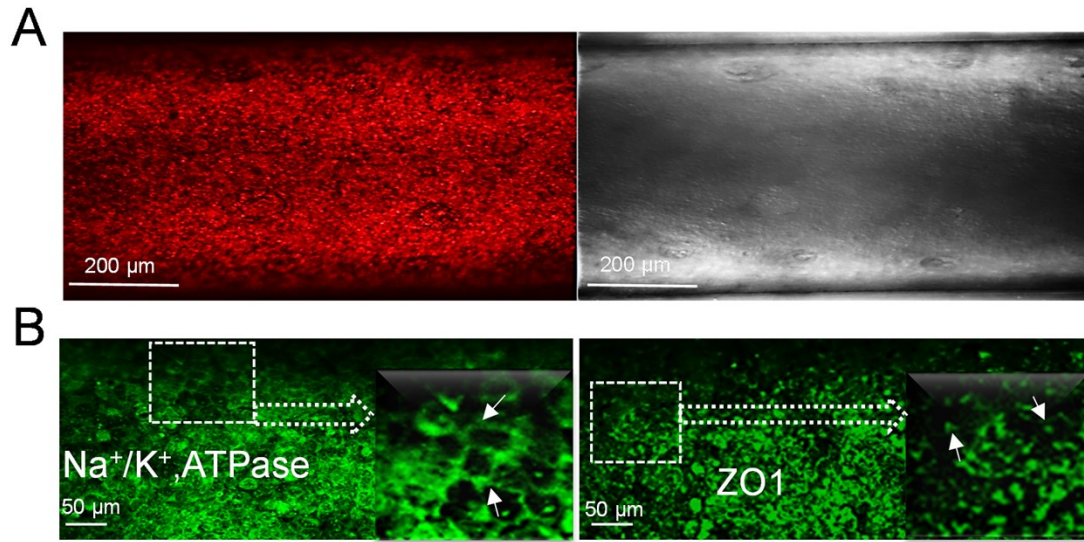


Figure S2. Representative confocal images of polarized HK2 cells cultured within the MF device of **A.** Propidium Iodide staining and corresponding DIC image, and **B.** Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase and ZO1 immunofluorescence labelling by staining with specific antibodies to those proteins as previously stated³⁴. Insets images in **B** were magnified to show the spatial distributions of Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase and ZO1 proteins, ensuring the monolayer formation.

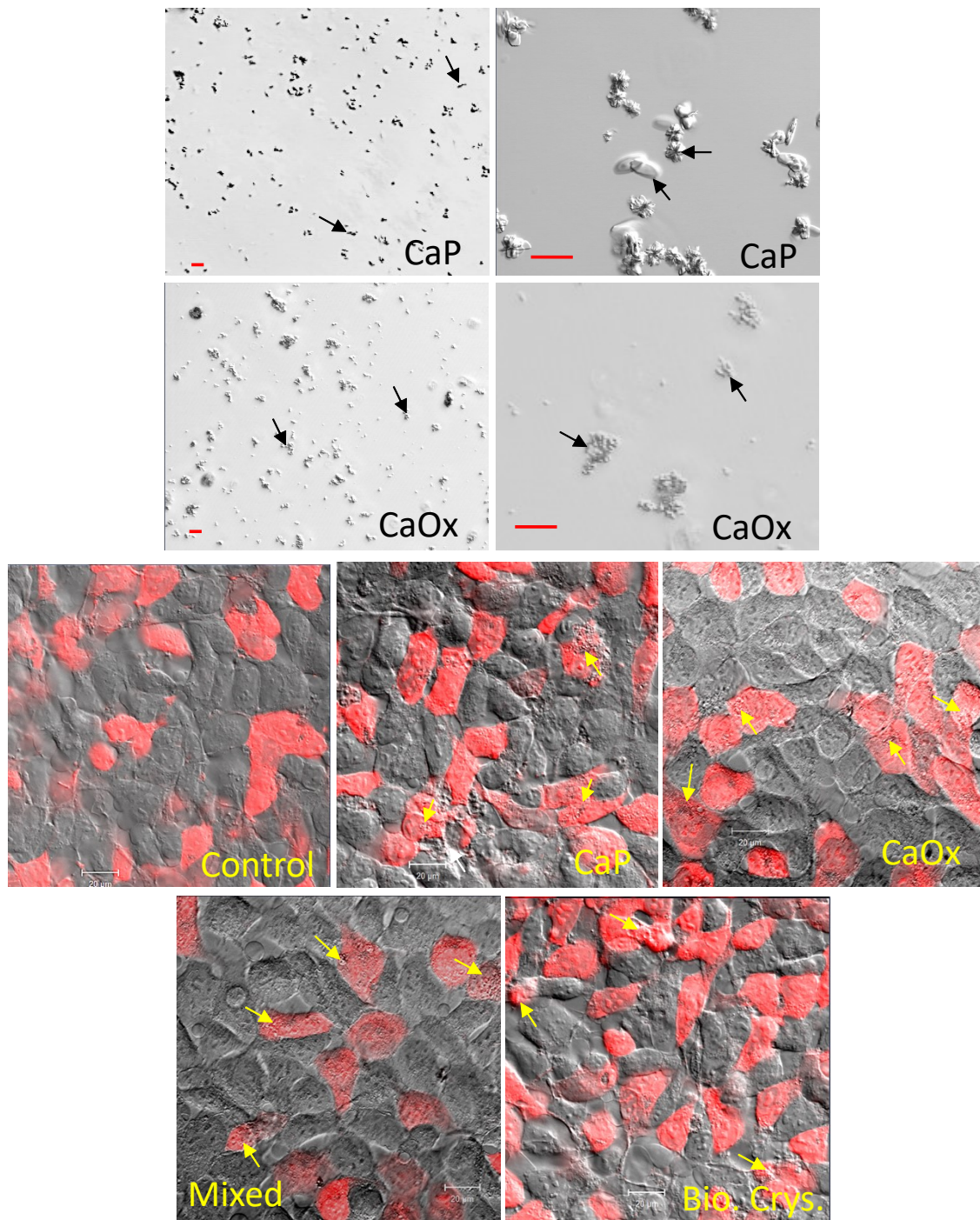


Figure S3. Crystal and cellular images were captured with representative confocal images. DIC images of **A.** calcium oxalate (CaOx) and **B.** calcium phosphate (CaP) synthetic crystals formed in 1x HBSS. Black arrows indicate respective crystals. Scale bars = 5 μ m. DIC images of cultured HK2 cellular monolayer in **C.** Control and **D.** CaP, CaOx and Mixed crystal internalized conditions were captured. Cultured HK2 polarized monolayer was counterstained with wheat germ agglutinin

(WGA) Alexa Fluor 594 Conjugate (Thermo-Fisher Scientific) to illuminate the cytoplasm for contrasting to show that crystals are internalized inside the cells in **E**. Control (Control + WGA), **F**. CaP (CaP + WGA), **G**. CaOx (CaOx + WGA), **H**. Mixed (Mixed + WGA) crystal internalization conditions. Black arrows indicate internalized crystals. Scale bars = 20 μm .

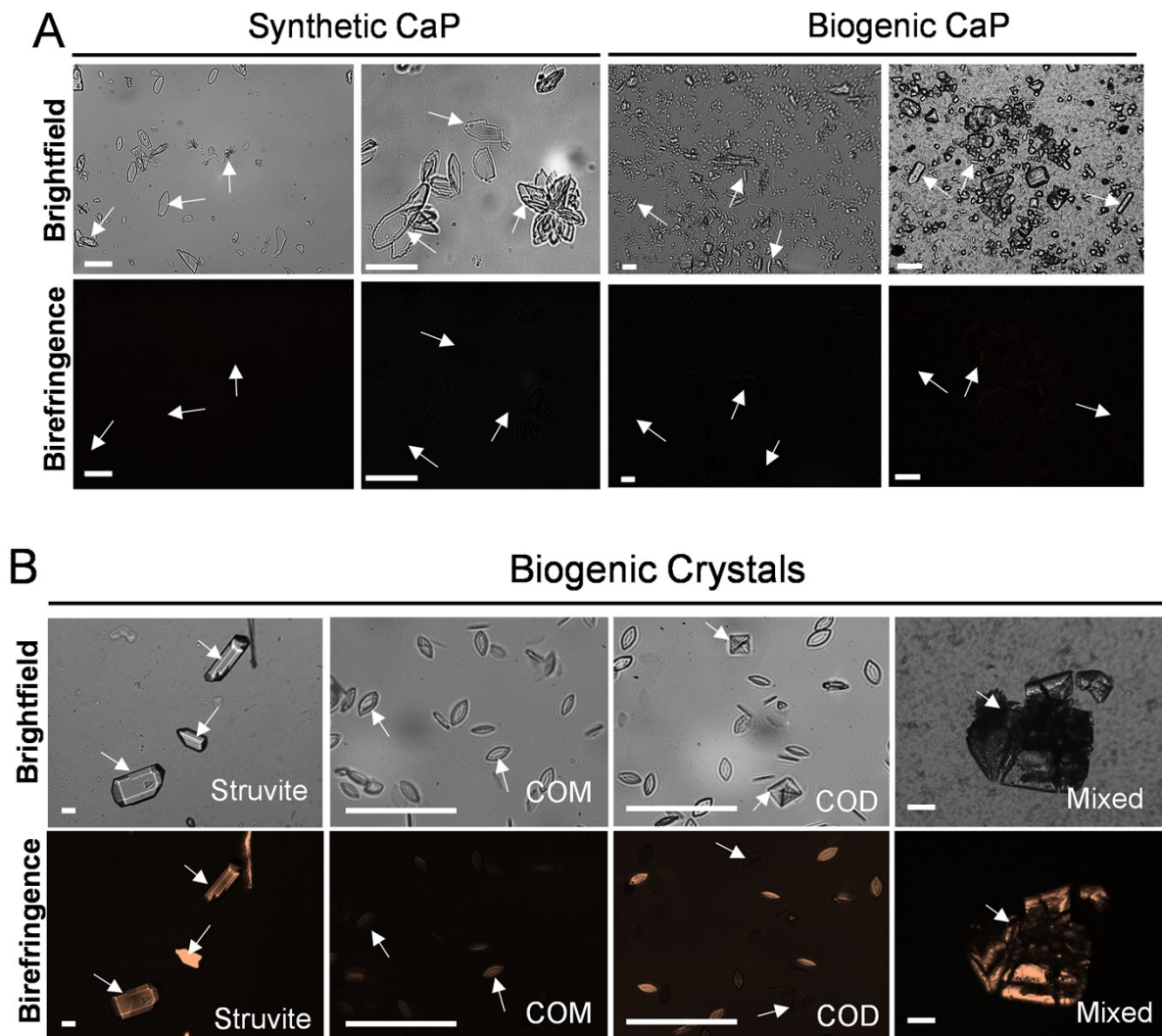


Figure S4. A. Brightfield and birefringence images of synthetic and biogenic calcium phosphate (CaP) crystals were captured. Brushite crystals were identified with white arrows in **A**. **B.** Struvite, calcium oxalate monohydrate (COM), calcium oxalate dehydrates (COD), and mixed crystal images were captured and identified with white arrows, respectively in **B**. Biogenic CaP, COM,

COD, and Mixed crystal images were obtained from biogenic urine crystals of TRPC3^{-/-} mice treated with CaG. Biogenic struvite crystal images were taken from urine crystals of TRPC3^{-/-} mice treated with 0.08% acetazolamide orally for 4 weeks. Scale bars=12.5 μ m.