Crystallization of a Bicontinuous Cubic Phase of a Lipid

Toshihiko Oka*,†,§, and Hiroki Hojo‡

[†]Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, [§]Nanomaterials Research Division, Research Institute of Electronics, and [‡]Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Shizuoka University, Shizuoka 422-8529, Japan *Corresponding author: <u>stoka@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp</u>

Supporting Information

Figure S1: A circular averaged profile of Figure 2a. Indexing of the peaks indicates the phase of this region is the Q_{II}^{D} .

Figure S2: Sequential X-ray diffraction patterns of the MO sample after one week soaking in water without oscillation.

Figure S3: Sequential X-ray diffraction patterns of the MO sample at the 22 mm with the oscillation angle of the 10°

Table S1: Averaged intensities of diffraction spots.

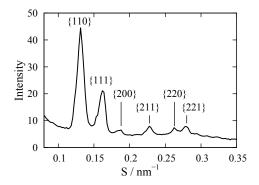


Figure S1: A circular averaged profile of Figure 2a. Indexing of the peaks indicates the phase of this region is the Q_{II}^{D} .

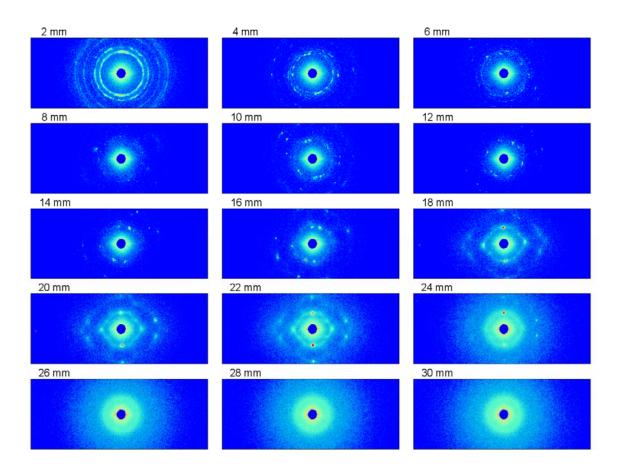


Figure S2. Sequential X-ray diffraction patterns of the MO sample after one week soaking in water without oscillation. Distances from the edge facing the bulk water are also shown.

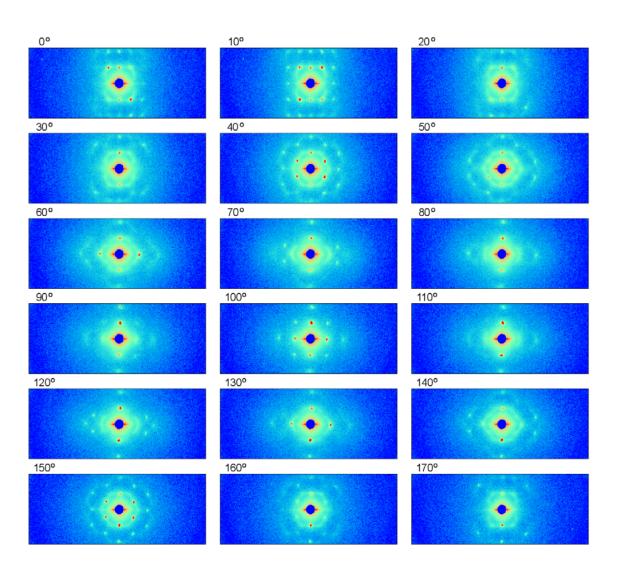


Figure S3. Sequential X-ray diffraction patterns of the MO sample at the 22 mm with the oscillation angle of the 10°. Rotation angles are also shown. Diffraction patterns change angle dependently.

Miller index	Intensity
{1 1 0}	8945 ± 139
{1 1 1}	8924 ± 467
$\{2 \ 0 \ 0\}$	627 ± 187
{2 1 1}	674 ± 46
$\{2\ 2\ 0\}$	425 ± 85
{2 2 1}	459 ± 53
{2 2 2}	255 ± 265

Table 1. Averaged intensities of diffraction spots.