Supporting Information

Physico-chemical and biological properties of the C_{60}-L-hydroxyproline water solutions

Konstantin N. Semenov[1,*], Anatolii A. Meshcheriakov[1], Nikolay A. Charykov[2], Viktor A. Keskinov[2], Igor V. Murin[1], Gayane G. Panova[3], Vladimir V. Sharoyko[1], Elena V. Kanash[3], Yuriy V. Khomyakov[3]

[1]Saint-Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia, 198504, Universitetskii pr. 26;[2]Saint-Petersburg State Technological Institute (Technical University), St. Petersburg, Russia, 190013, Moskovskii pr., 26., [3]Agrophysical Research Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia, 195220, Grazhdansky pr. 14

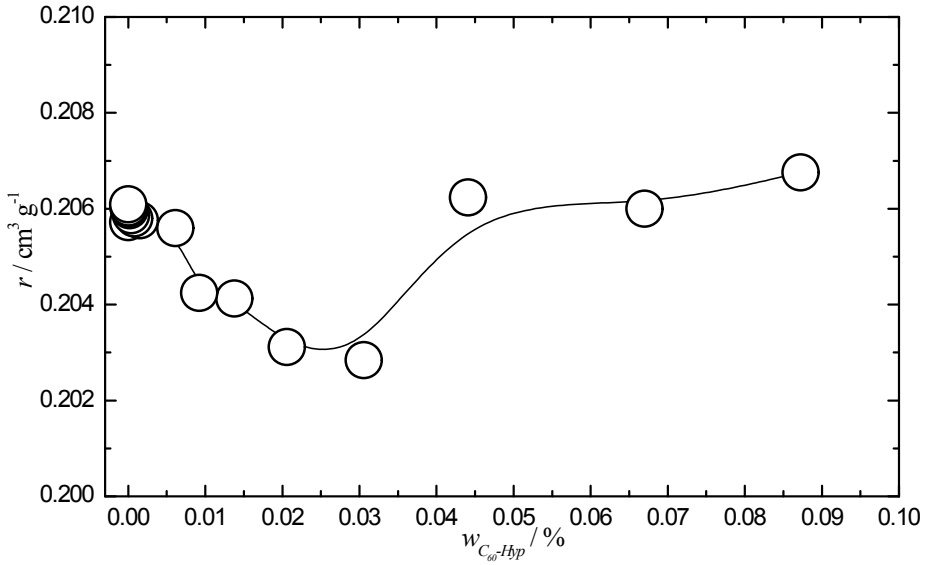

Figure 1. Mass fraction ($w_{C_{60}\text{-Hyp}}$) dependence of the C_{60}-Hyp water solution specific refraction (r) at 298.15 K.

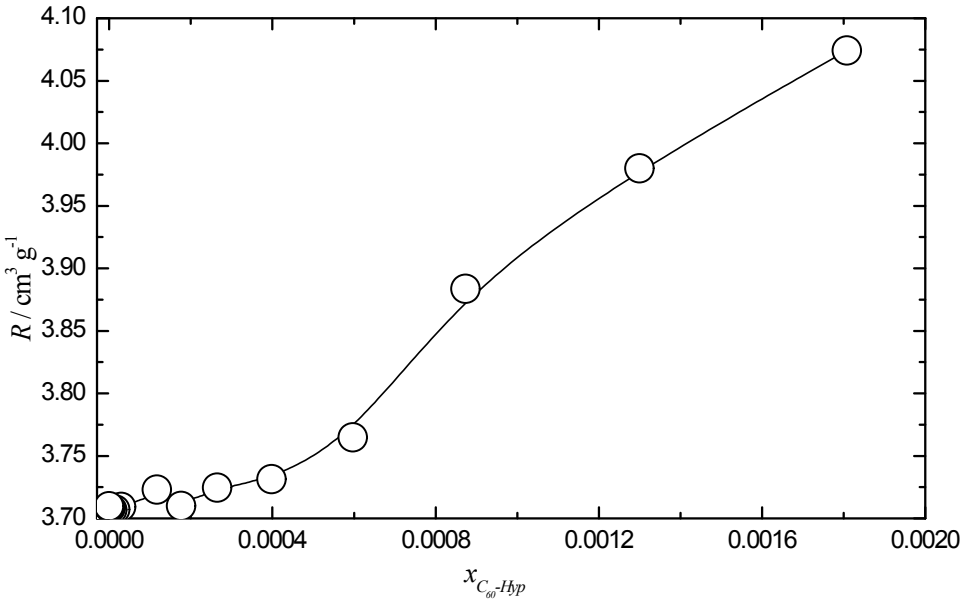

Figure 2. Mole fraction ($x_{C_{60}\text{-Hyp}}$) dependence of the C_{60}-Hyp water solution molar refraction (R) at 298.15 K

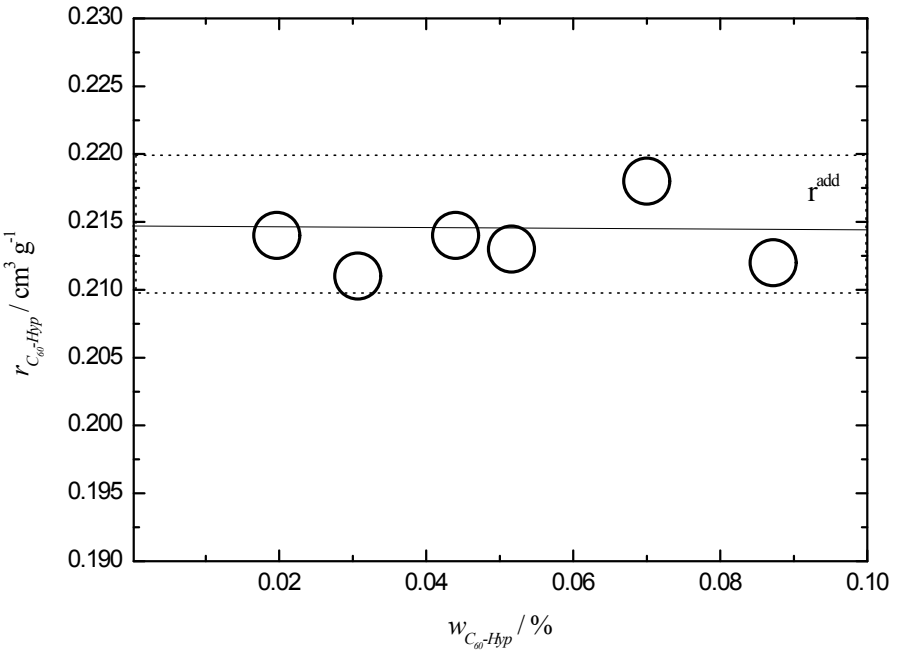

Figure 3. Specific refraction of C_{60}-Hyp ($r_{C_{60}\text{-Hyp}}$) in water solutions at 298.15 K.

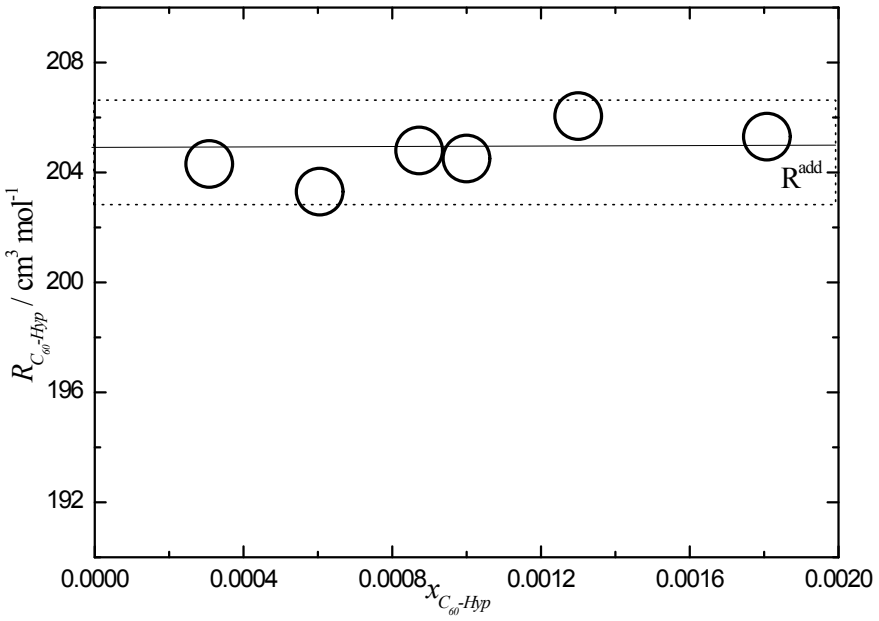

Figure 4. Molar refraction ($R_{C_{60}\text{-Hyp}}$) of the C_{60}-Hyp derivative in water solutions at 298.15 K.

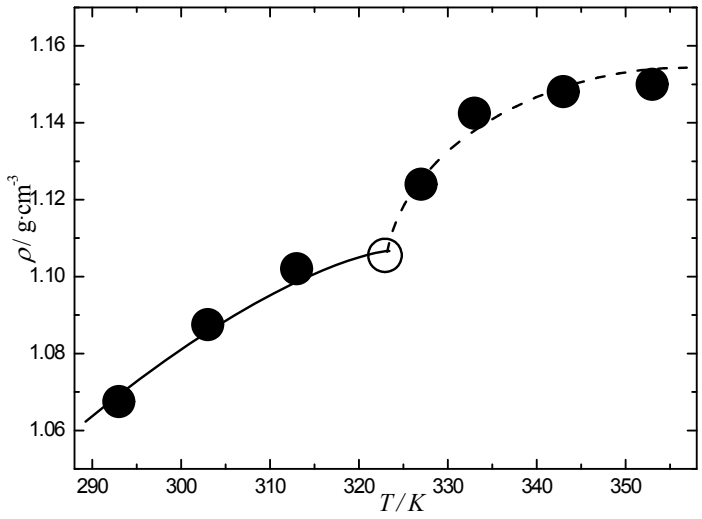

Figure 5. Temperature dependence of density (ρ) of the C_{60}-Hyp water solutions. Solid line corresponds to crystallization of $C_{60}(C_5H_9NO_3)_2{\cdot}2H_2O$, dashed line corresponds to crystallization of non-hydrated fullerene derivative - $C_{60}(C_5H_9NO_3)_2$. O is a nonvariant point corresponding to simultaneous saturation by both solid phases $C_{60}(C_5H_9NO_3)_2{\cdot}2H_2O$ and $C_{60}(C_5H_9NO_3)_2$.