

The Effect of Polysaccharides on Preventing Proteins and Cholesterol from Being Adsorbed on the Surface of Orthokeratology Lenses

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Figure S1. The standard curve for cholesterol, total protein, lysozyme, or albumin used in this study. (A) The concentrations of cholesterol standard curve were 0, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 µg/ml, and the equation of the trendline was $y = 29.854x - 12.688$. Y in the equation represents optical density (OD) value, while x represents the concentration of cholesterol. After OD value of the sample was obtained at a wavelength of 535 nm/590 nm (excitation/emission spectra), the cholesterol concentration of the sample could be calculated according to the equation. (B) The concentrations of total protein standard curve were 0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.6, 3.2 mg/ml, and the OD values were obtained at a wavelength of 280 nm. The equation of the trendline was $y = 0.2719x + 0.0043$. The standard curve concentrations for lysozyme (C) and albumin (D) were 0, 15.625, 62.5, 250, 1000, 4000 ng/ml, and the OD values were obtained at a wavelength of 450 nm. The equation obtained from lysozyme and albumin standard curve was $y = (20.77 * 1616.39 + 6130.09 * x^{-3.77}) / (1616.39 + x^{-3.77})$ and $y = (0.17 * 5973.87 + 370.85 * x^{-3.45}) / (5973.87 + x^{-3.45})$, respectively. Y in the equation represents the concentration of lysozyme or albumin, while x represents OD value.

