Supplementary Figure 1: Predominant crystalline component according to FTIR analysis in 30,149 intact calcium oxalate stones with or without Randall’s plaque, analyzed between 1989 and 2013. The predominant component was either calcium oxalate monohydrate (COM) or calcium oxalate dihydrate (COD). The proportion of stones with predominant COM was higher in the presence of Randall’s plaque (p<0.001 in males and females).
**Supplementary Figure 2:** Morphological analysis of renal stones core according to the morphoconstitutional stone classification (13). The analysis of the 30,149 intact stones core revealed an elective affinity of the type I (consisting of COM), and especially of the subtype Ia for Randall’s plaque. The proportion of the subtype Ia in stone core was higher in stones with Randall’s plaque (p<0.001 in males and females). Type II core was almost absent in stones issued from Randall’s plaques (p<0.001 in males and females). The mechanisms underlying the specific affinity between COM (unlike COD) and Randall’s plaque remain unknown.