## **Supporting Information**

## Assembly of the intraskeletal coral organic matrix during calcium carbonate formation

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**Table S11**. Observations on the effects of different  $t_{mix}$ ,  $t_{cast}$  and  $t_{spin}$  on the precipitation of CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The optimal experimental condition is texted in italic. The corresponding times are reported in the first column of the table. The presence of crystalline nuclei was evaluated by using an optical microscope having crosspolar.

Time	t <sub>mix</sub>	t <sub>cast</sub>	t <sub>spin</sub>
1:00 min	no crystalline nuclei were observed	a low amount of CaCO <sub>3</sub> deposited	silicon wafer surface appears dry
2:30 min	no crystalline nuclei were observed	GIWAXS detectable amount of CaCO₃ deposited	silicon wafer surface is completely dry
3:30 min	few crystalline nuclei were observed	precipitation of crystals	
5:30 min	precipitation of crystals	massive precipitation of crystals	
10:00 min	massive precipitation of crystals		



**Figure SI1**. Optical microscope images (A, C, E and G) and corresponding cross polar images (B, D, F and H) of the time evolution of the CaCO<sub>3</sub> formation in a volume of 100  $\mu$ L deposited on a glass cover slip. Only few times are illustrated respect to the all set of experiments (see Table SI1).



**Figure SI2**. X-ray diffraction profiles extracted by 2D-GIWAXS images reported in Figure 2C, 5C, and 5D by integrating the intensity in the entire q space. (A) Calcium carbonate formed on the reference substrate of silicon, (B) onto the Spi SOM and (C) onto Opa SOM. The profiles are vertically shifted for the sake of clarity. The diffraction peak Miller indices are indicated for calcite (apex c) and vaterite (apex v).



**Figure SI3.** (A) Polar map obtained from the 2D-GIWAXS of CaCO<sub>3</sub> film (reference sample) reported in Figure 2C. The red lines indicate the distribution of intensity along the azimuth angle ( $\psi$ ) of the diffraction peaks of vaterite. (B) Azimuthal profile of the (200 vaterite, black line) reflection with gaussian fit (red line).



**Figure SI4**. (A) and (B) report OM image and corresponding birefringent image under cross-polar, respectively, of the SOM from *S. pistillata* deposited on the silicon wafer. (C) and (D) report OM image and corresponding birefringent image under cross-polar, respectively, of the CaCO<sub>3</sub> material deposited on the SOM substrate. (E) and (F) report OM image and corresponding birefringent image under cross-polar, respectively, of the CaCO<sub>3</sub>/SOM material deposited from the SOM/CaCO<sub>3</sub> dispersion mixture.



**Figure SI5**. (A) and (B) report OM image and corresponding birefringent image under cross-polar, respectively, of the SOM from *O. patagonica* deposited on the silicon wafer. (C) and (D) report OM image and corresponding birefringent image under cross-polar, respectively, of the CaCO<sub>3</sub> material deposited on the SOM substrate. (E) and (F) report OM image and corresponding birefringent image under cross-polar, respectively, of the CaCO<sub>3</sub>/SOM material deposited from the SOM/CaCO<sub>3</sub> dispersion mixture.



**Figure SI6**. (A) and (B) report SEM and EDS map of the surface inside the green square, respectively, of the SOM from *S. pistillata* deposited on the silicon wafer. (C) and (D) report SEM and EDX map of the surface inside the green square, respectively, of the CaCO<sub>3</sub> material deposited on the SOM substrate. (E) and (F) report SEM and EDX map of the surface inside the green square, respectively, of the material deposited from the SOM/CaCO<sub>3</sub> dispersion mixture.



**Figure SI7**. (A) and (B) report SEM and EDS map of the surface inside the green square), respectively, of the SOM from *O. patagonica* deposited on the silicon wafer. (C) and (D) report SEM and EDS map of the surface inside the green square, respectively, of the CaCO<sub>3</sub> material deposited on the SOM substrate. (E) and (F) report SEM and EDS map of the surface inside the green square, respectively, of the material deposited from the SOM/CaCO<sub>3</sub> dispersion mixture.



**Figure SI8**. Series of 2D-GIWAXS images of Spi deposited on silicon substrate recorded at different incident angle (αi).



**Figure SI9.** (A) q, (B) FWHM and (C) As/(As+Ab) profiles of the second reflection extracted by 2D-GIWAXS of Fig. SI7.



**Figure SI10.** Small angle region of 2D-GIWAXS of Spi SOM +  $CaCO_3$  (A) and Opa SOM +  $CaCO_3$  (B) samples from the sequential experiments.



**Figure S11.** Small angle region of 2D-GIWAXS of Spi SOM+  $CaCO_3$  (A) and Opa SOM +  $CaCO_3$  (B) samples from the mix experiments.