



Fig. S1. (A) Urate crystals showed a bright-yellow colour when the long axes were parallel to the axis of the slow ray (oblique line from right upper to left lower), and bright blue colour when the long axes were perpendicular to the axis of the slow ray of the red compensator (haematoxylin and eosin (H&E); original magnification, $\times 40$). (B, C) When the axis of the slow ray was rotated, the crystals changed colour in concordance with the pattern of negative birefringence (H&E; original magnification, $\times 200$).