

# Supplementary Materials: Potential of LC Coupled to Fluorescence Detection in Food Metabolomics: Determination of Phenolic Compounds in Virgin Olive Oil

Romina P. Monasterio, Lucía Olmo-García, Aadil Bajoub, Alberto Fernández-Gutiérrez and Alegría Carrasco-Pancorbo

**Table S1.** Molecular formula, chemical structure, retention time and fluorescence maxima of the phenolic compounds under study.

Compounds	$t_R$ (min)	Molecular Formula	Structure	$\lambda_{exc}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Selected $\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Group
Oxidized hydroxytyrosol (OxHTY)	3.3	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		235, 285	324	328	Simple phenolic alcohols
Gallic acid (Gal)	4.8	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>5</sub>		278 <sup>a</sup>	376	350	Benzoic derivate
Hydroxytyrosol (HTY)	6.9	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		235, 285	324	328	Simple phenolic alcohols
Tyrosol (TY)	8.6	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		232, 283	313	316	Simple phenolic alcohols
4-Hydroxybenzoic acid (4-HBA)	9.0	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		265	328, 340	350	Benzoic derivate
4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid (4-HPA)	9.4	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		234, 280	316	316	Other phenolic compounds
Vanillic acid (Van)	9.7	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		269, 294	356	350	Benzoic derivate

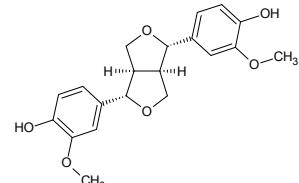
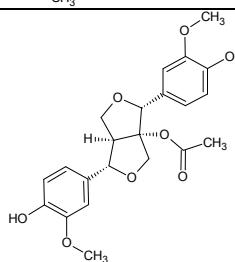
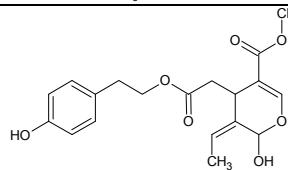
Table S1. Cont.

Compounds	$t_R$ (min)	Molecular Formula	Structure	$\lambda_{exc}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Selected $\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Group
Syringic acid (Syr)	9.8	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub>		233, 285	362	350	Benzoic derivate
Homovanillic acid (Hmvan)	10.0	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		239, 283, 298 <sup>a</sup>	320	316	Benzoic derivate
<i>p</i> -coumaric acid ( <i>p</i> -Cou)	11.6	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		239 <sup>b</sup> , 300 <sup>b</sup>	414	450	Hydroxycinnamic derivate
Vanillin (Val)	11.8	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		241 <sup>b</sup> , 296 <sup>b</sup>	415	450	Other phenolic compounds
Sinapic acid (Sin)	12.1	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>5</sub>		249 <sup>b</sup> , 310 <sup>b</sup>	448	450	Hydroxycinnamic derivate
Ferulic acid (Fer)	12.3	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		250 <sup>b</sup> , 303 <sup>b</sup>	440	450	Hydroxycinnamic derivate
<i>m</i> -coumaric acid ( <i>m</i> -Cou)	12.8	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		285 <sup>b</sup>	434	450	Hydroxycinnamic derivate

**Table S1.** *Cont.*

Compounds	$t_R$ (min)	Molecular Formula	Structure	$\lambda_{exc}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Selected $\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Group
Hydroxytyrosol acetate (AcHTY)	13.2	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		235, 285	323	328	Simple phenolic alcohols
Oleuropein (Ole)	13.6	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>13</sub>		236, 285, 328 <sup>b</sup>	324	328	Secoiridoids
<i>o</i> -coumaric acid ( <i>o</i> -Cou)	14.0	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		284 <sup>b</sup> , 322 <sup>b</sup>	454, 522	450	Hydroxycinnamic derivate
Oleuropein aglycone (OleAgy)	15.2, 18.5, 19.5, 19.8, 21.5 (main isomer), 22.2	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>8</sub>		235, 285	321	316	Secoiridoids
Luteolin (Lut)	16.5	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>6</sub>		255	330, 434	450	Flavonoids
Decarboxymethyl oleuropein aglycone (DOA)	16.7	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		240, 284	316	316	Secoiridoids

Table S1. Cont.

Compounds	$t_R$ (min)	Molecular Formula	Structure	$\lambda_{exc}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Selected $\lambda_{em}$ (nm)	Group
Pinoresinol (Pin)	17.3	$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$		238, <b>285</b>	323	328	Lignans
Acetoxy pinoresinol (AcPin)	17.9	$C_{22}H_{24}O_8$		240, <b>284</b>	322	328	Lignans
Ligtroside Aglycone (LigAgy)	22.4, 23.8 (main isomer), 24.0	$C_{19}H_{22}O_7$		232, <b>281</b>	314	316	Secoiridoids

Maximum excitation wavelengths obtained when  $\lambda_{em}$  is set at 325 nm except for <sup>a</sup> (360 nm) and <sup>b</sup> (450 nm). Maximum emission wavelengths obtained when  $\lambda_{exc}$  is set at 285 nm. In both columns of  $\lambda_{exc}$  and  $\lambda_{em}$  (nm), we highlight in bold letter the most convenient wavelength value when more than one fluorescence maximum were found.

**Table S2.** Comparison between the methodology described herein and the previously published methods with FL detection for the determination of phenolic compounds in olive oil and related matrixes.

Analytical Technique	Extraction Procedure of the Phenolic Compounds	Matrix	Number of Needed Injections in FLD	Number of Analytes Using FLD/ Total Analytes	Purpose	FLD Wavelengths (nm) for Each Analyte	Ref.
LC-DAD-FLD/LC-MS	SPE (1 g olive powder → 5 mL methanol/water (50:50 v/v), dilution 1:10)	Olives	2	6/26	Identification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 280, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 320$ (TY, Van, Ole); $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 320$ (chlorogenic acid, caffeoic acid (Caf), <i>p</i> -Cou)	[17]
LC-DAD-FLD	LLE (0.6 mL olive oil → 1.8 mL DMF)	Olive oil	1	9/14	Quantification of lignans and identification of the rest	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 280, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 320$ (HTY, TY, AcHTY, AcPin, Pin, OleAgly, LigAgly, DOA, decarboxymethyl ligstroside aglycon (DLA))	[15]
LC-DAD-FLD	LLE (0.6 mL olive oil → 1.8 mL DMF)	Olive oil	1	9/14	Identification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 280, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 320$ (HTY, TY, AcHTY, AcPin, Pin, OleAgly, LigAgly, DOA, DLA)	[16]
LC-FLD	LLE (50 $\mu$ L rat plasma → 100 $\mu$ L water)	Rat plasma	1	2	Quantification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 281, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 316$ (HTY, Ole)	[21]
LC-DAD-FLD	LLE (90g olive oil → 10 mL); Direct injection (2 g olive oil + 10 mL acetone)	Olive oil	1	7/7	Quantification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 280, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 353$ (HTY, TY, OleAgly, DOA); $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 313$ (DLA); $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 339$ (Pin, AcPin)	[22]
CE-DAD-FLD	LLE (5 g olive oil → 1 mL ethanol); Direct injection for HTY, Van, Caf (6 mL olive oil + 6 mL 1-propanol)	Olive oil	1	5/9	Quantification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 297, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 320$ (gentisic acid (Gen), Caf, Van, HTY, <i>o</i> -Cou)	[20]
CE-DAD-FLD	Direct injection for HTY and Van (6 mL olive oil + 6 mL 1-propanol); SPE (60 g olive oil → 2 mL methanol)	Olive oil	1	6/9	Quantification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 297, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 320$ (quercetin, Gen, Caf, Van, HTY, <i>o</i> -Cou)	[18]
LC-DAD-FLD	LLE for HTY and TY (1g → 2 mL ethanol, dilution 1:10); SPE for the rest (15 g → 1 mL methanol/water (50:50 v/v), dilution 1:2)	Olive oil	2	12/16	Quantification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 300, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 330$ (4-HPA, 4-HBA); $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 350$ (Van, HTY and TY); $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 380$ (Syr); $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 450$ (Gal, Gen, Fer, <i>p</i> -Cou, <i>o</i> -Cou)	[19]
LC-DAD-FLD	LLE (3 g olive oil → 4 mL methanol/water (60:40 v/v))	Olive oil	1	4/8	Quantification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 250, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 350$ (HTY, TY, Van, OleAgly)	[23]
LC-DAD-FLD	LLE (3 g olive oil → 4 mL methanol/water (60:40 v/v))	Olive oil	1	7/11	Quantification	$\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 250, \lambda_{\text{em}} = 350$ (HTY, TY, Van, OleAgly, LigAgly, DOA, DLA)	[24]
LC-FLD	LLE (2 g olive oil → 1 mL methanol)	Olive oil	1	26 (plus 7 isomers)	Quantification of 23 of them (plus 7 isomers)	See Table S1	This methodology