Supplementary

Chemical profile and antioxidant properties of artisanal jabuticaba (*Plinia jabuticaba*) wine

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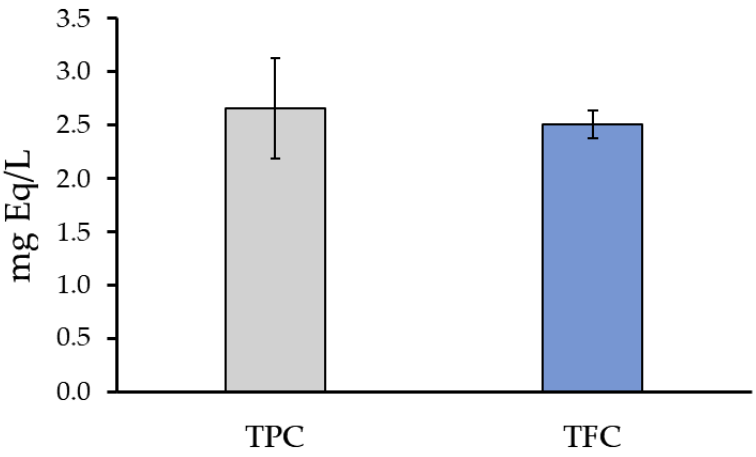


Figure S1. Total phenolic (TPC) and flavonoid (TFC) contents of jabuticaba wine extract (JWE). TPC result is expressed as mg GAE/L of wine. TFC result is expressed as mg QE/L of wine. The bars represent the mean values ± standard deviation of three independent experiments.

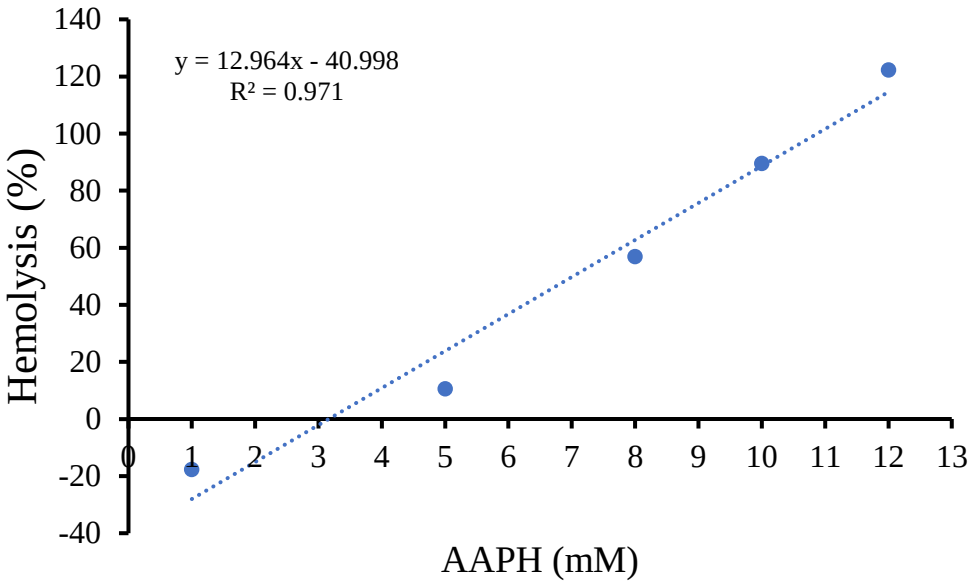


Figure S2. Determination of half maximum concentration for the hemolysis induced by AAPH oxidative stress (OC_{50}). The dose-response curve was generated using the mean values of four independent experiments. The linear regression analysis of the data resulted in an OC_{50} value of 7.0 mM.

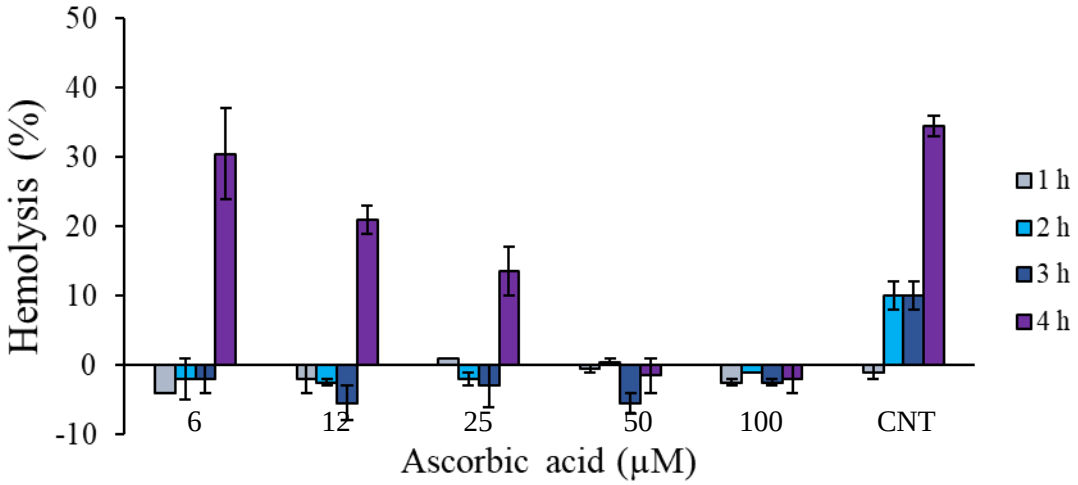


Figure S3. Hematoprotective effect of ascorbic acid against the hemolysis induced by AAPH oxidative stress. Sheep erythrocytes were treated with ascorbic acid and then challenged with 7.0 mM AAPH (OC_{50}). The minor concentration of ascorbic acid able to provide sub-maximal protection of erythrocytes against oxidative stress was selected as control of antioxidant activity.

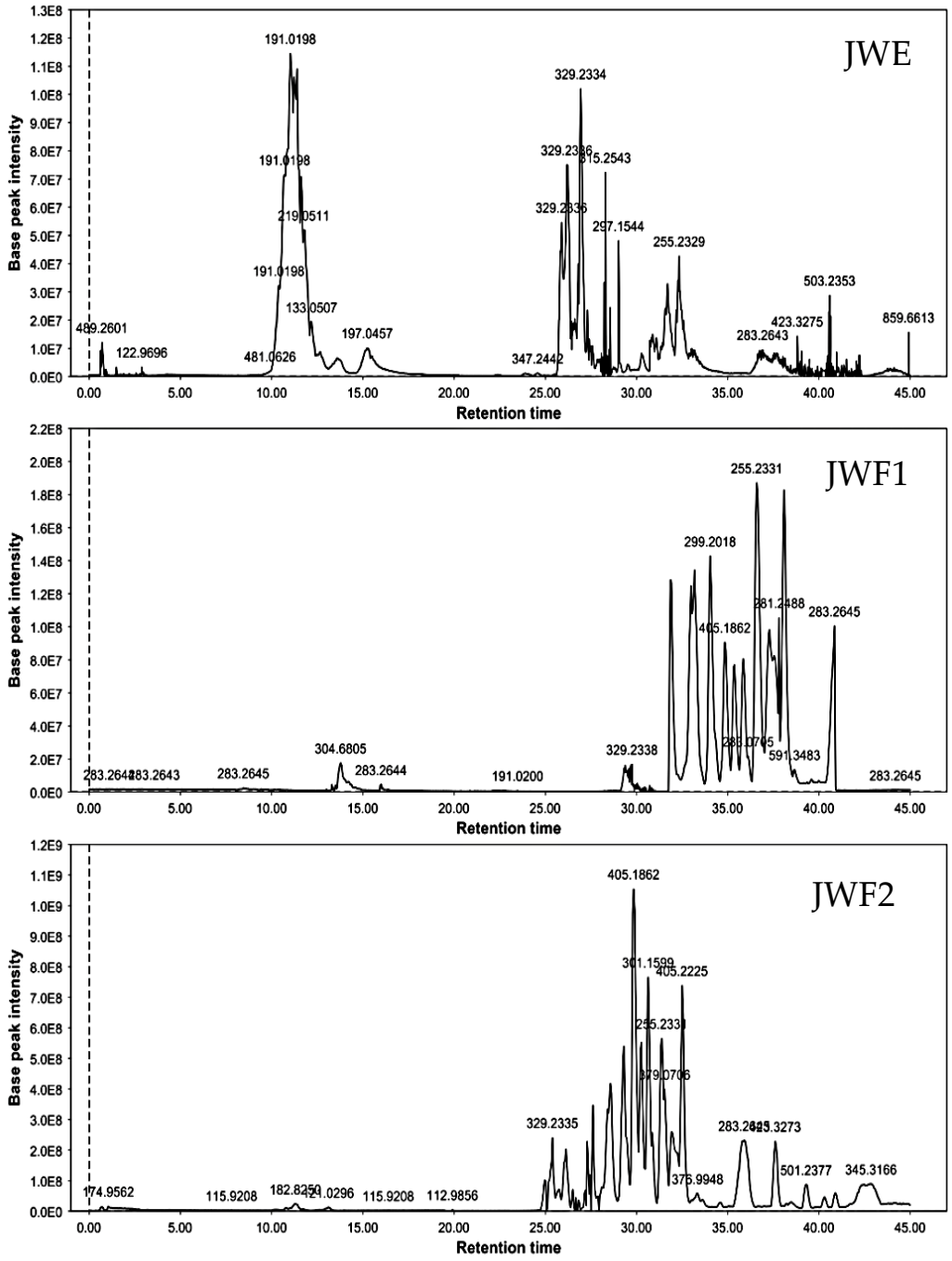


Figure S4. Jabuticaba wine extract (JWE), fractions (JWF1-3), and residue (JWR) chromatograms obtained by HPLC-HRMS/MS analysis in negative ionization mode.

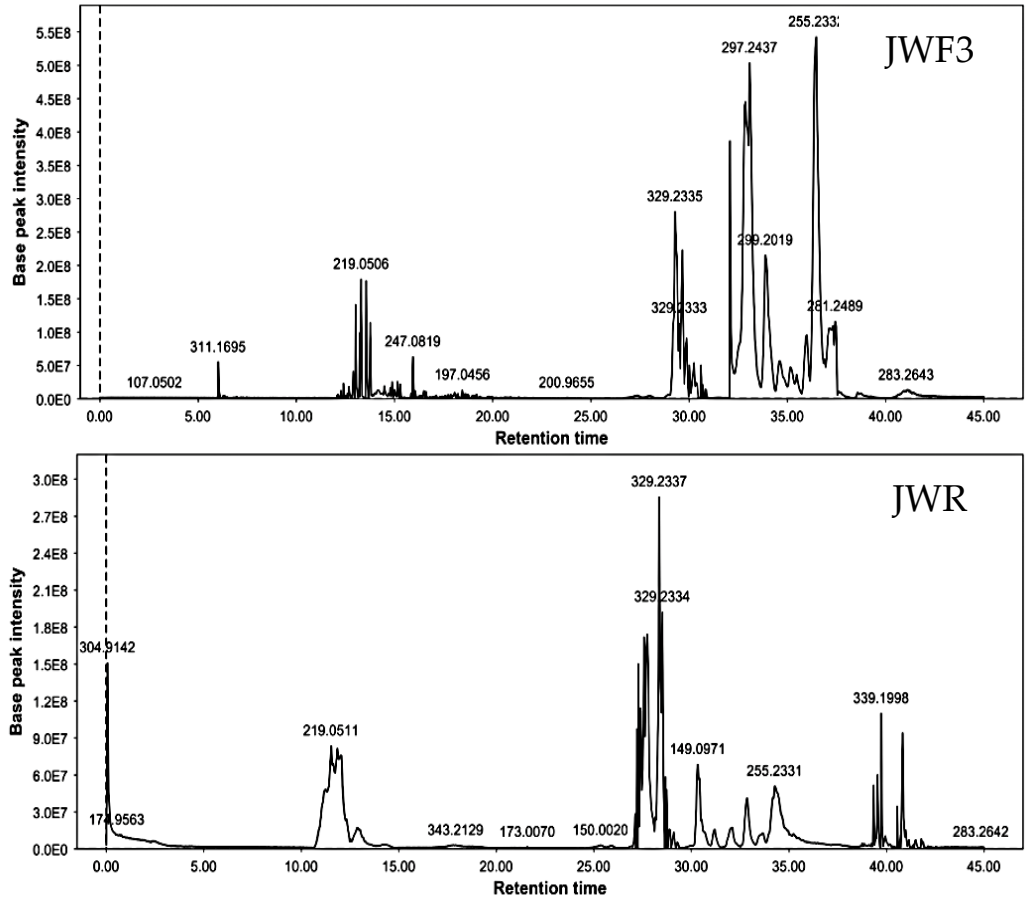


Figure S4 (continuation). Jabuticaba wine extract (JWE), fractions (JWF1-3), and residue (JWR) chromatograms obtained by HPLC-HRMS/MS analysis in negative ionization mode.

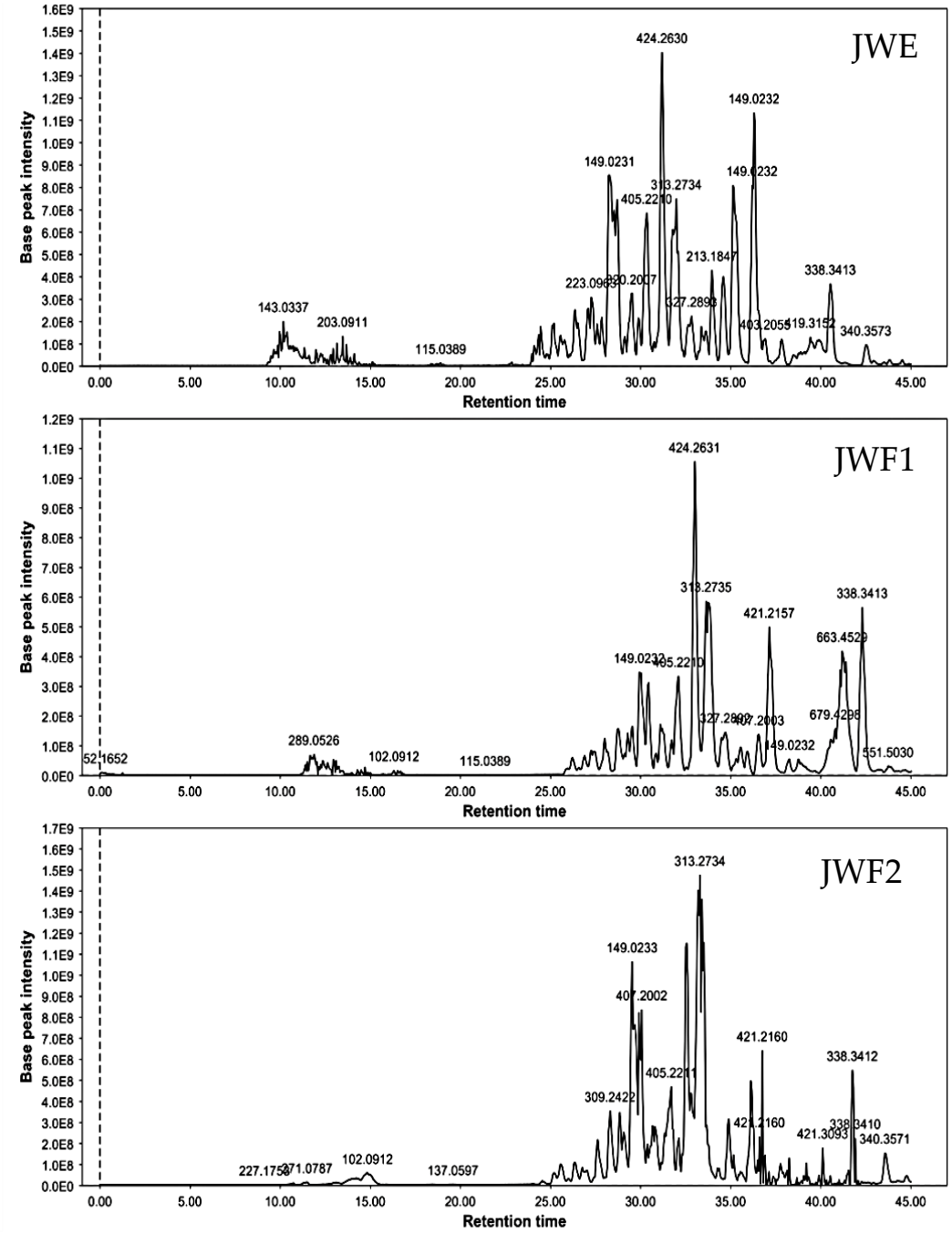


Figure S5. Jabuticaba wine extract (JWE), fractions (JWF1-3), and residue (JWR) chromatograms obtained by HPLC-HRMS/MS analysis in positive ionization mode.

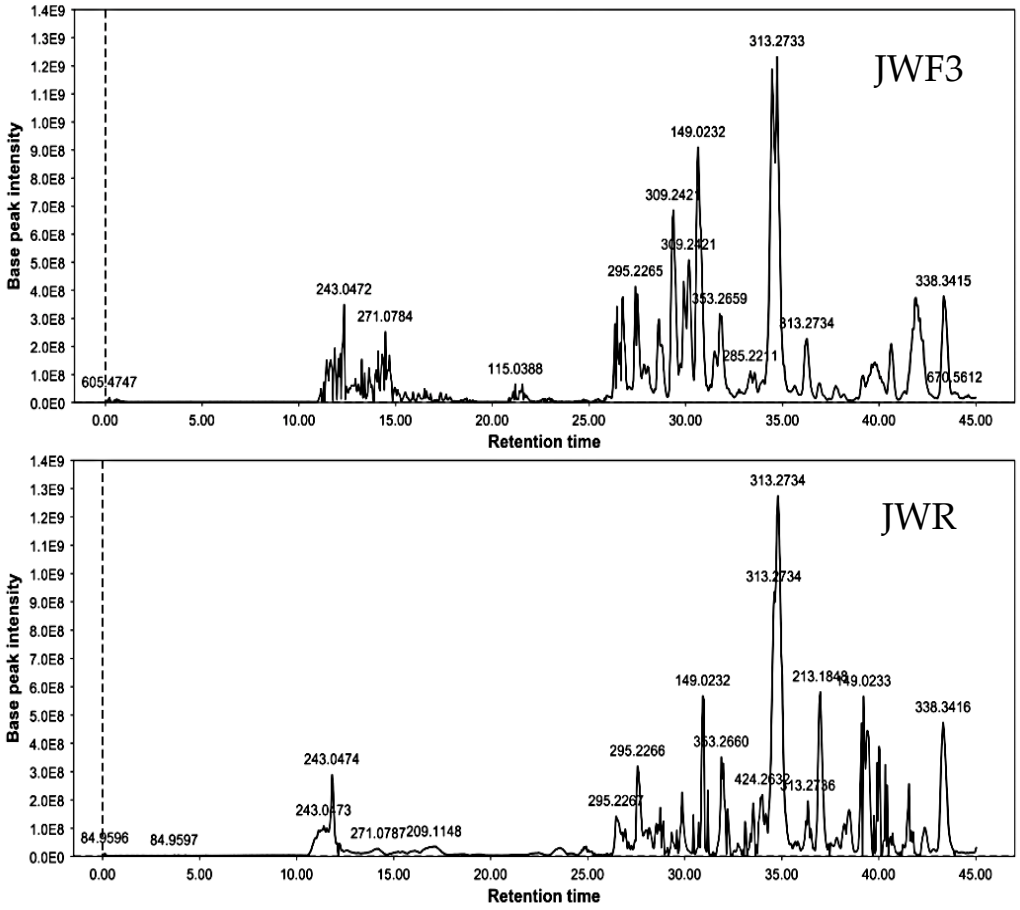
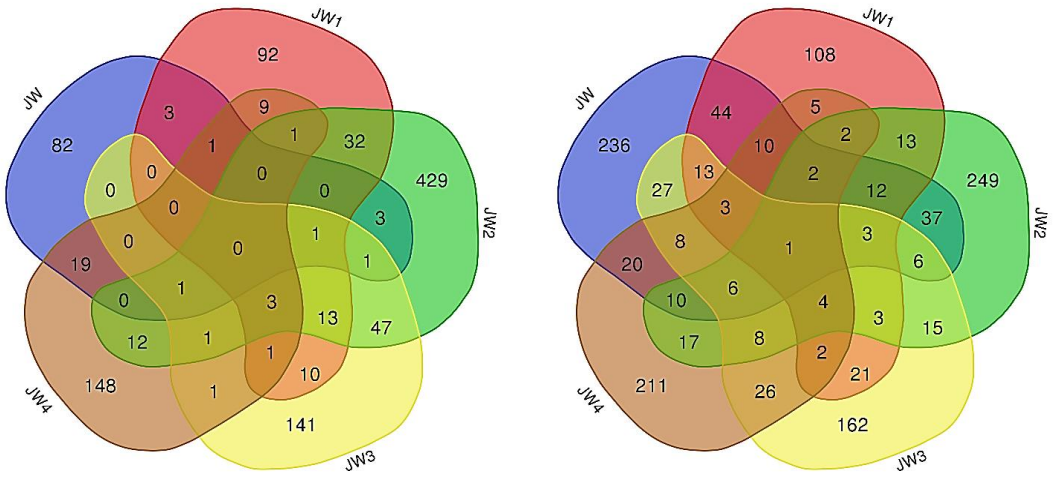


Figure S5 (continuation). Jabuticaba wine extract (JWE), fractions (JWF1-3), and residue (JWR) chromatograms obtained by HPLC-HRMS/MS analysis in positive ionization mode.



(a) **(b)**

Figure S6. Venn diagram of the total ions obtained from HPLC-MS/MS data. (a) Data obtained in negative ionization mode; (b) Data obtained in positive ionization mode.