Supplementary Information

Uncovering the antifungal components as fumigants in turmeric (Curcuma longa L.) essential oil against Aspergillus flavus by Partial Least Squares

Yichen Hu, ‡a Jiaoyang Luo, ‡a Weijun Kong, a Jinming Zhang, b Antonio F. Logrieco, c Xizhi Wang d and Meihua Yang* a

a Key Laboratory of Bioactive Substances and Resources Utilization of Chinese Herbal Medicine, Ministry of Education, Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, 100193, P. R. China

b State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau, Avenida da Universidade, Taipa, Macao 999078, P. R. China

c Institute of Sciences of Food Production, ISPA-CNR, Via G. Amendola 122/O, 70126 Bari, Italy

d SHIMADZU (China) CO., LTD. Beijing Branch, 100020, P.R. China

* Corresponding Author: Prof. Meihua Yang, Tel.: (+86) 010-57833277; Fax: (+86) 010-62896288; E-mail address: yangmeihua15@hotmail.com

‡ Author Contributions: Yichen Hu and Jiaoyang Luo contributed equally to this work.
Figure S1 Comparison the relative ion intensity of beta-pinene from standards and samples. (A) Total ion chromatogram of mixed standards. (B) Mass spectrum of beta-pinene standard. (C) Total ion chromatogram of essential oil samples. (D) Mass spectrum of beta-pinene in samples.
Figure S2 Comparison the relative ion intensity of eucalyptol from standards and samples. (A) Total ion chromatogram of mixed standards. (B) Mass spectrum of eucalyptol standard. (C) Total ion chromatogram of essential oil samples. (D) Mass spectrum of eucalyptol in samples.
Figure S3 Comparison the relative ion intensity of camphor from standards and samples. (A) Total ion chromatogram of mixed standards. (B) Mass spectrum of camphor standard. (C) Total ion chromatogram of essential oil samples. (D) Mass spectrum of camphor in samples.