Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analyst

Supporting Information

Rapid Identification of Molecular Changes in Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum* Linn) Upon Ageing Using Leaf Spray Ionization Mass Spectrometry

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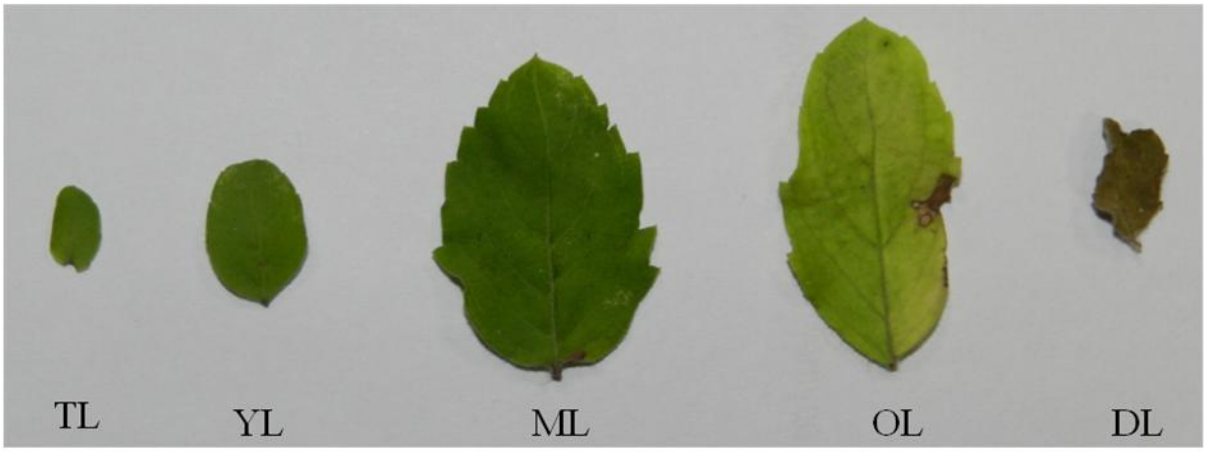

Figure S1. Five different categories of Tulsi leaves: (from left to right) tender leaf (TL), young leaf (YL), mature leaf (ML), old leaf (OL) and dried leaf (DL).

Figure S2. Experimental set-up for the leaf spray ionization showing the Tulsi leaf connected with a clip and held in front of atmospheric inlet of the mass spectrometer.

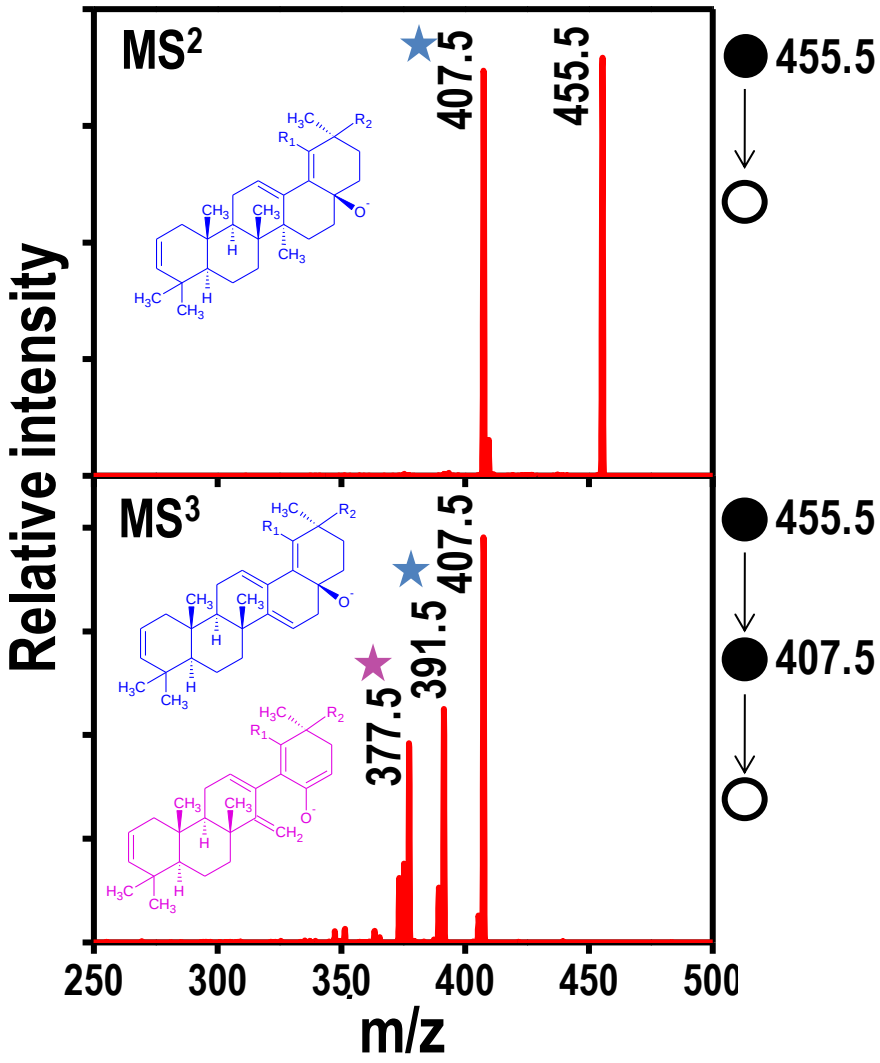

Figure S3. Tandem mass spectra for the peak at *m/z* 455.5. Possible structures of fragment ions at *m/z* 407.5, *m/z* 391.5 and *m/z* 377.5 have been incorporated. When R_1=H and R_2=CH_3, the structures are coming from oleanolic acid fragmentations and when R_1=CH_3 and R_2=H, the structures are coming from ursolic acid fragmentations. Right side schematics show the parent ions from which fragmentations have been done.

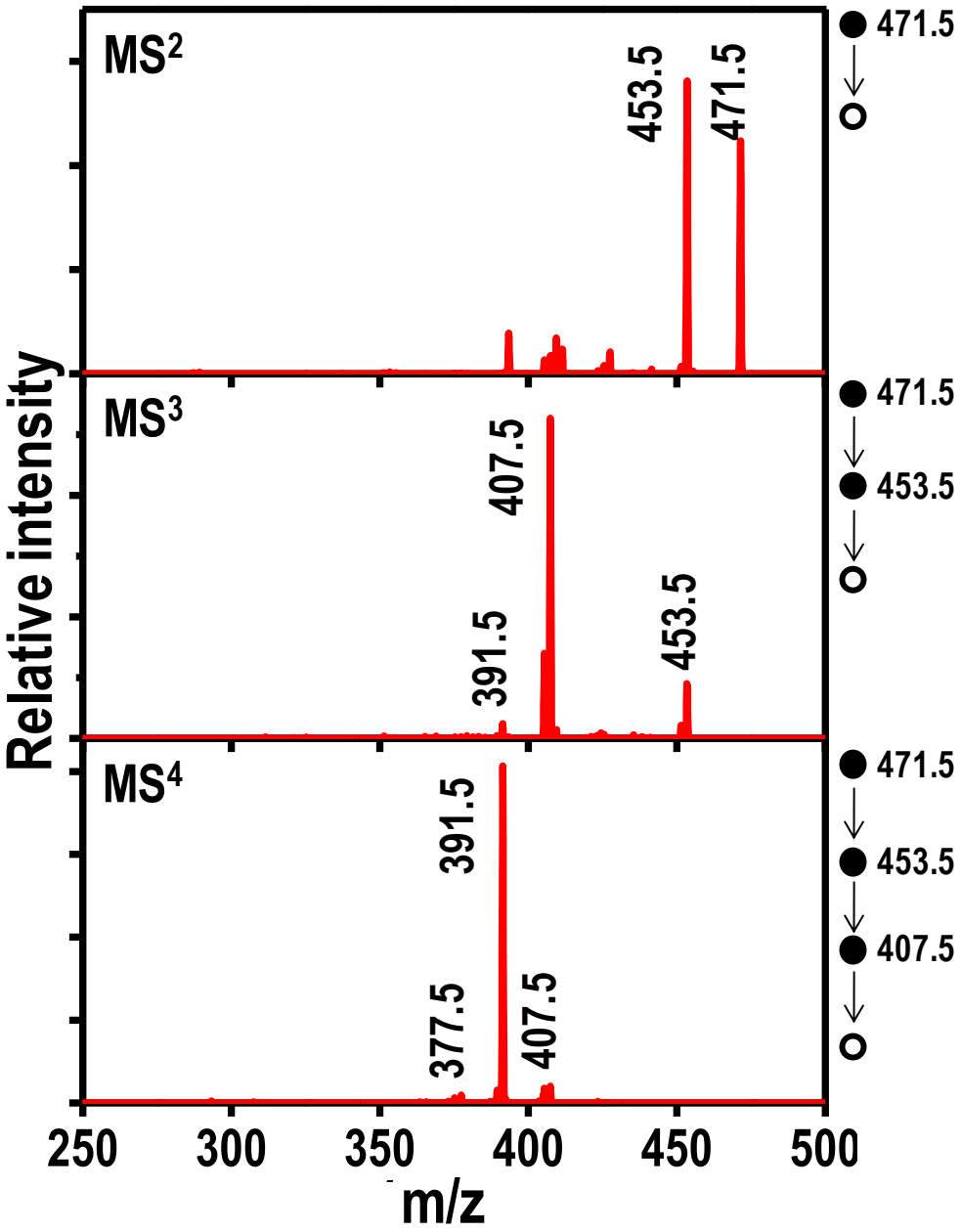

Figure S4. Tandem mass spectra for the peak at *m/z* 471.5. Right side schematics show the parent ions from which fragmentations have been done.

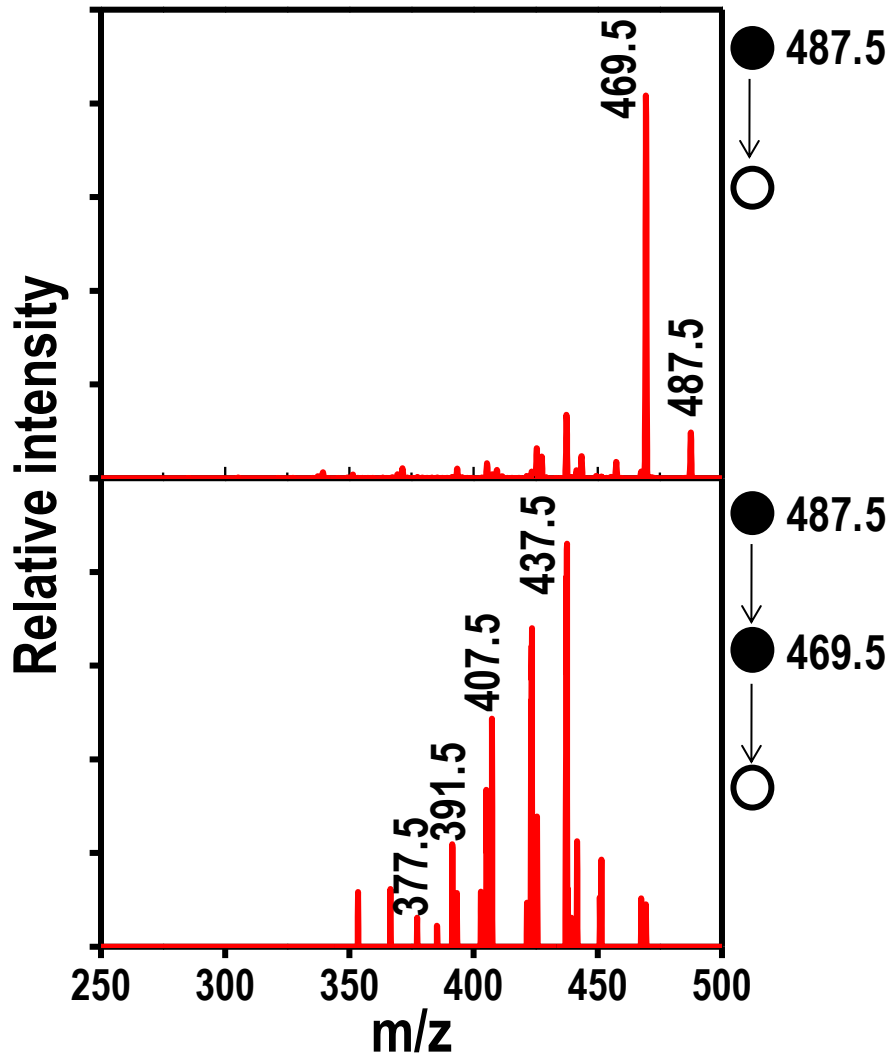

Figure S5. Tandem mass spectra for the peak at *m/z* 487.5. Right side schematics show the parent ions from which fragmentations have been done.

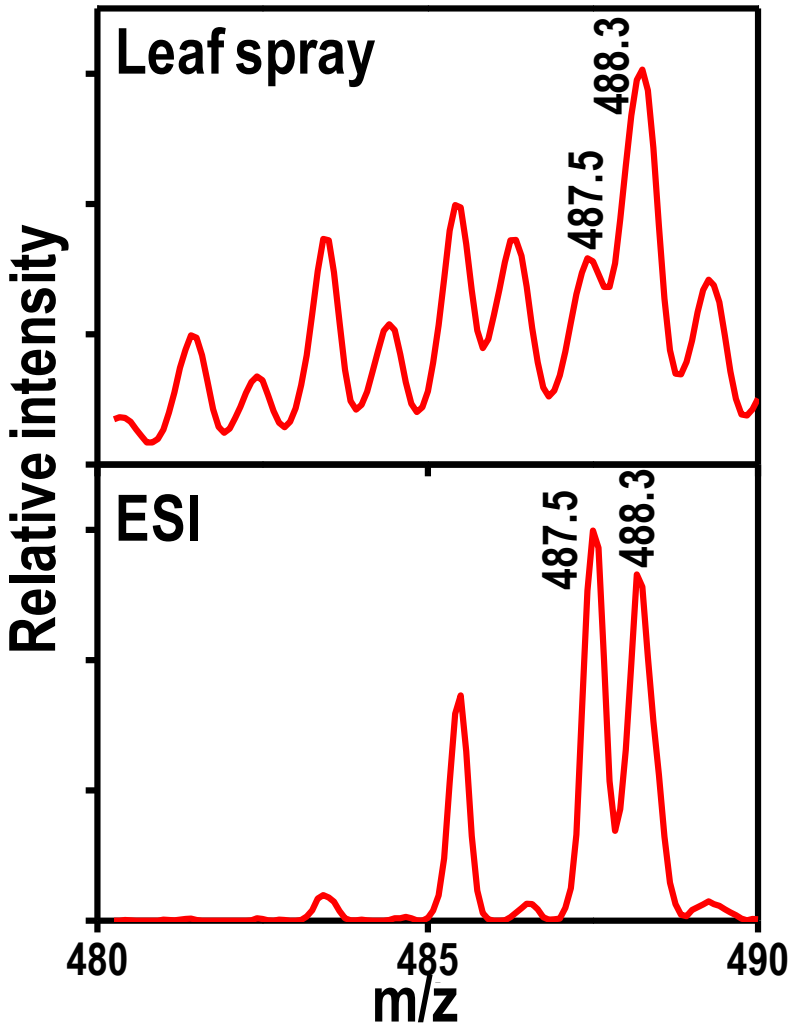

Figure S6. Expanded view of leaf spray (top) and ESI (bottom) spectra near the region at *m/z* 487.5.

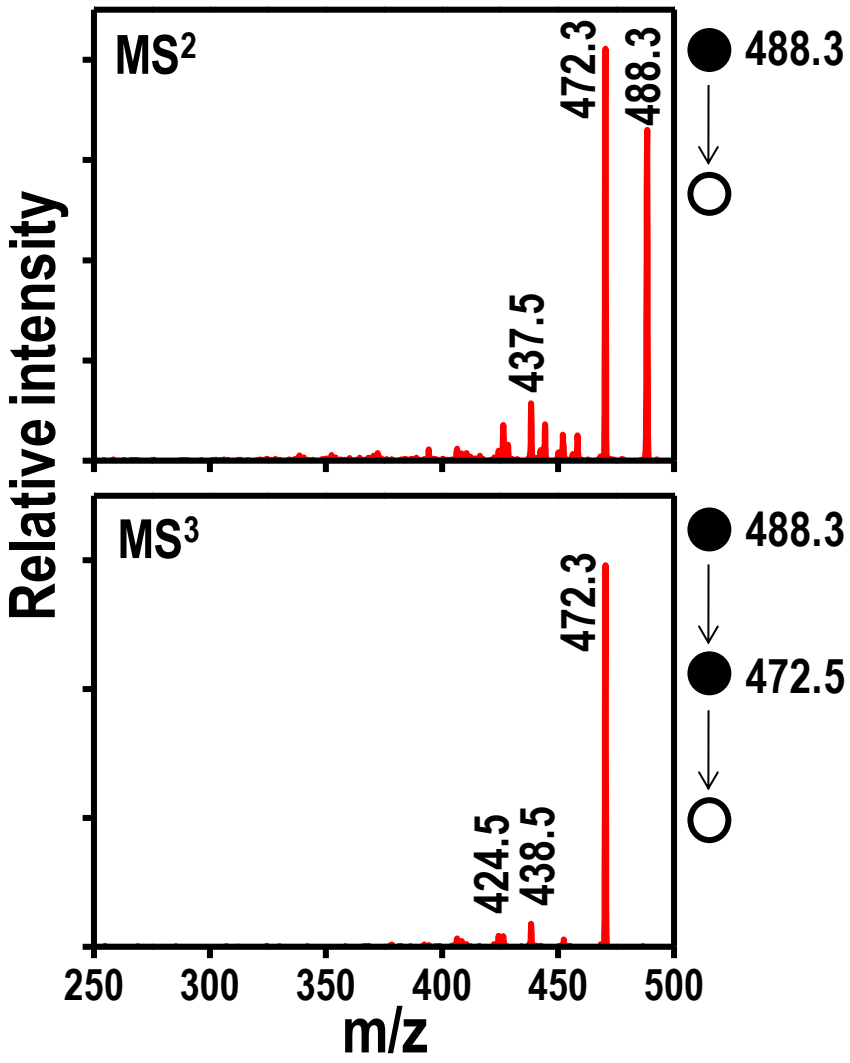

Figure S7. Tandem mass spectra for the peak at *m/z* 488.3. Right side schematics show the parent ions from which fragmentations have been done.