

TITLE: The composition of potentially bioactive triterpenoid glycosides in Red Raspberry is influenced by tissue, extraction procedure and genotype.

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Supplementary data

Fig. S1 Presence of m/z 679 peak in ileal fluids following raspberry supplementation.

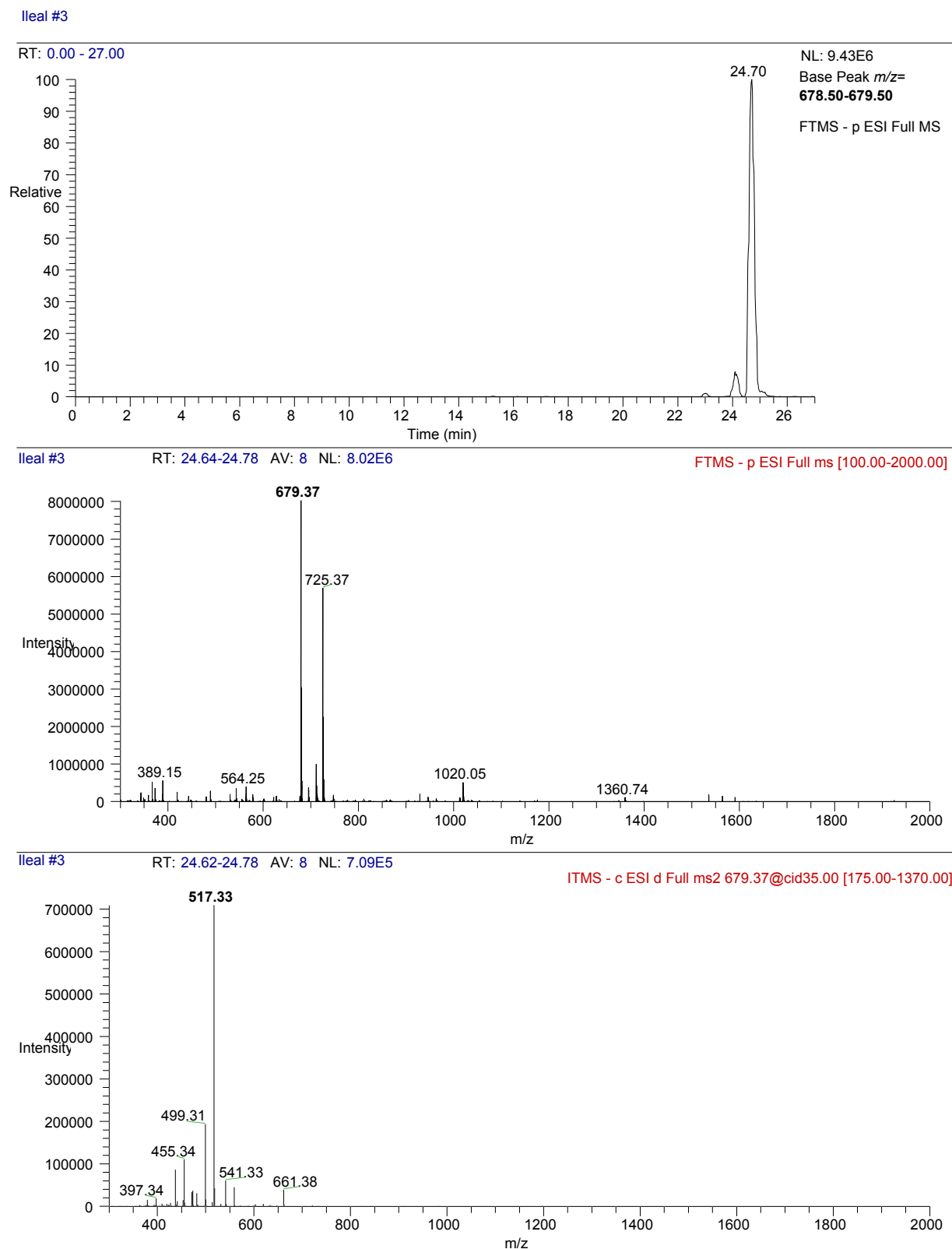
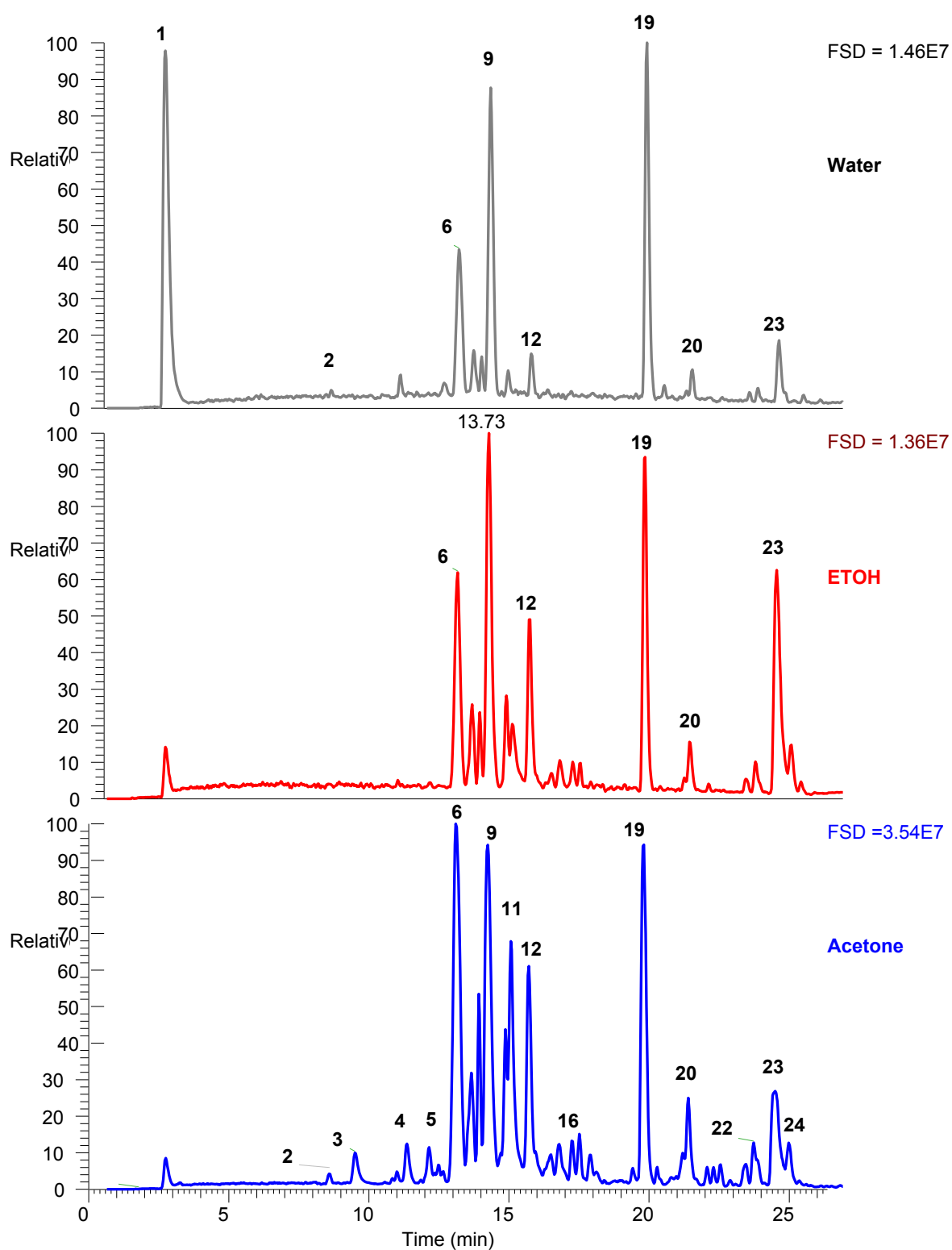


Fig S2. Effect of sequential extraction of raspberry seeds on triterpenoid composition



Chromatogram showing relative intensity versus time (min) for two samples: 9911C-1 (red line) and Glen Ample (black line). The x-axis ranges from 30 to 34 minutes. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 100 relative intensity. Peaks are labeled with retention times: IS (approx. 29.5 min), 679 (approx. 30.2 min), UK1 (approx. 31.0 min), 711 (approx. 31.3 min), 709a (approx. 31.5 min), UK2 (approx. 31.7 min), 709b (approx. 32.0 min), UK3 (approx. 32.3 min), 695 (approx. 32.8 min), 1358 (approx. 33.2 min), and IS2 (approx. 33.5 min). The text "FSD = 6.10E7" is in the top right corner.

The m/z 679 peak is greater in line 9911C-1 but the m/z 695 peak is greater in Glen Ample

Two unidentified peaks (UK) were present in the Glen Ample but not the other raspberry line.

Fig. S4a. Total TTPN content in Rubus genotypes

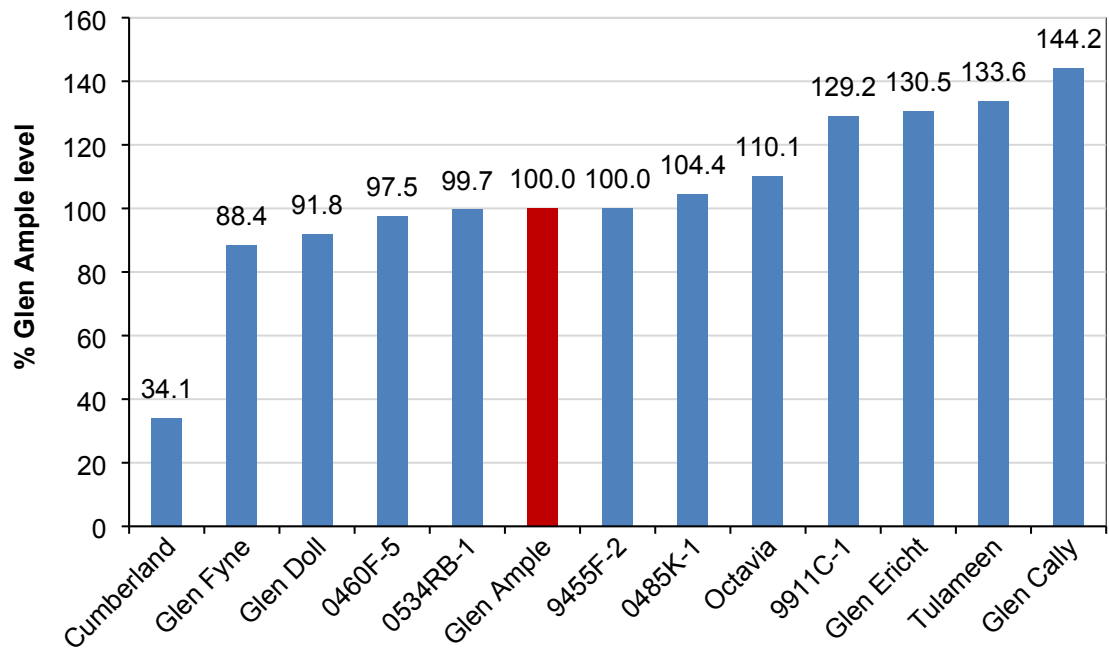


Fig. S4b. Ratio of peak T1 to T2 across raspberry genotypes

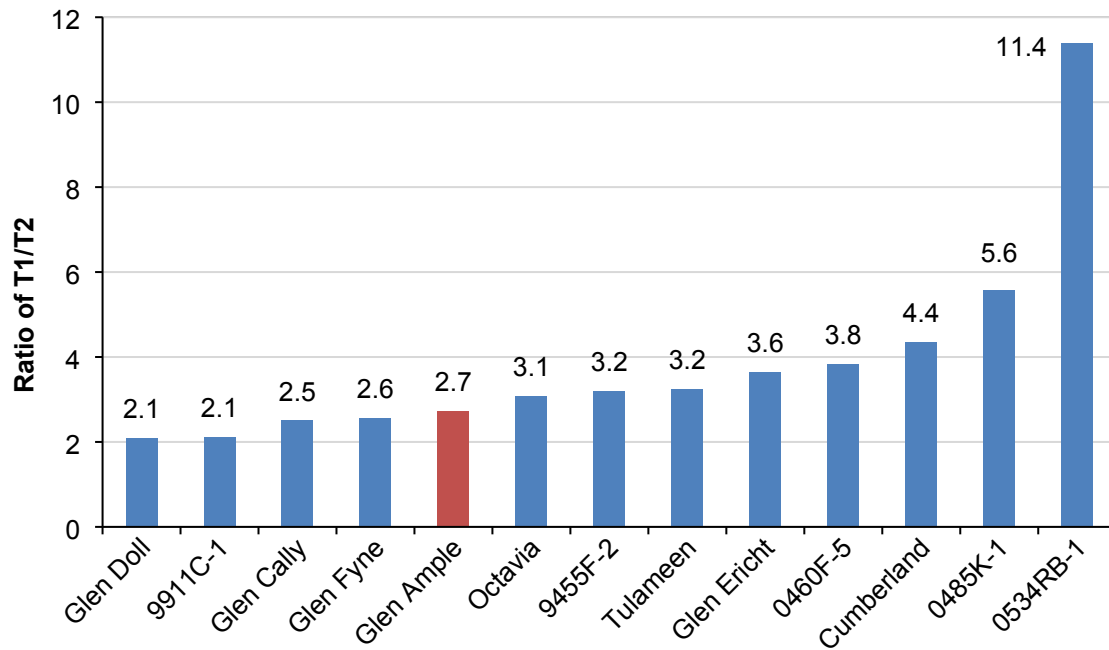
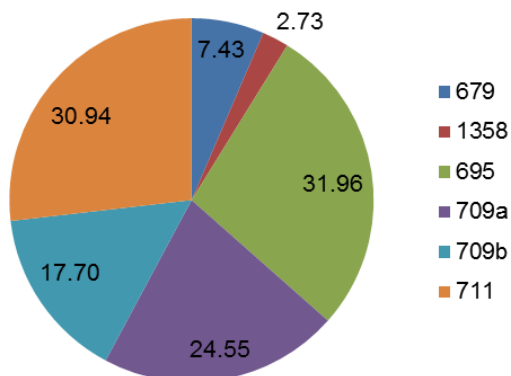


Fig. S4c Pie charts showing TTPN composition in Rubus genotypes

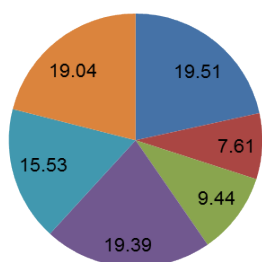
Figures are % of total TTPN peak areas.



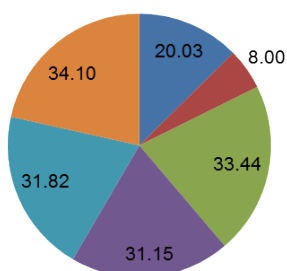
Glen Ample



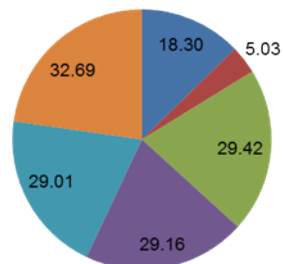
Glen Fyne



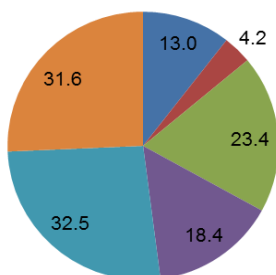
Glen Cally



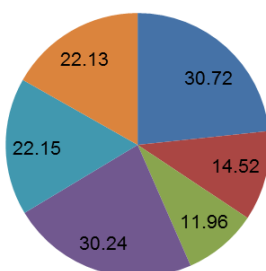
Glen Ericht



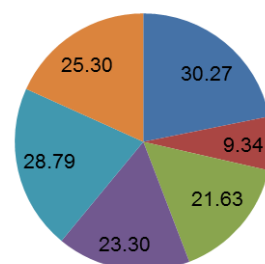
Octavia



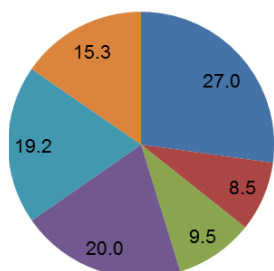
9911C-1



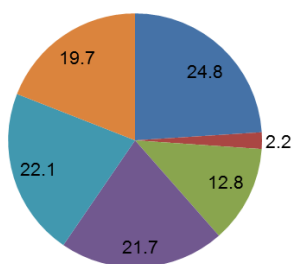
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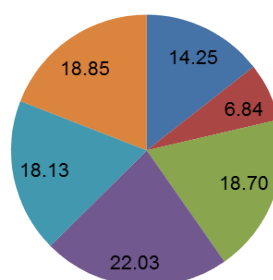
9455F-2



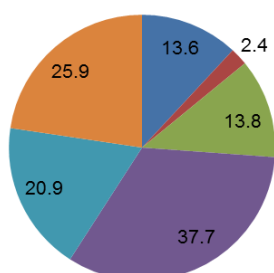
0534RB-1



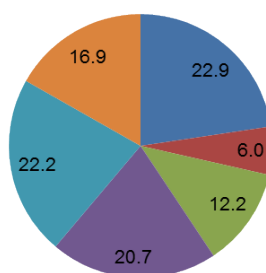
Glen Doll



0485K-1



0460F-5



Cumberland

