

Supplementary Material

Metabolomic based approach to identify biomarkers of broccoli intake

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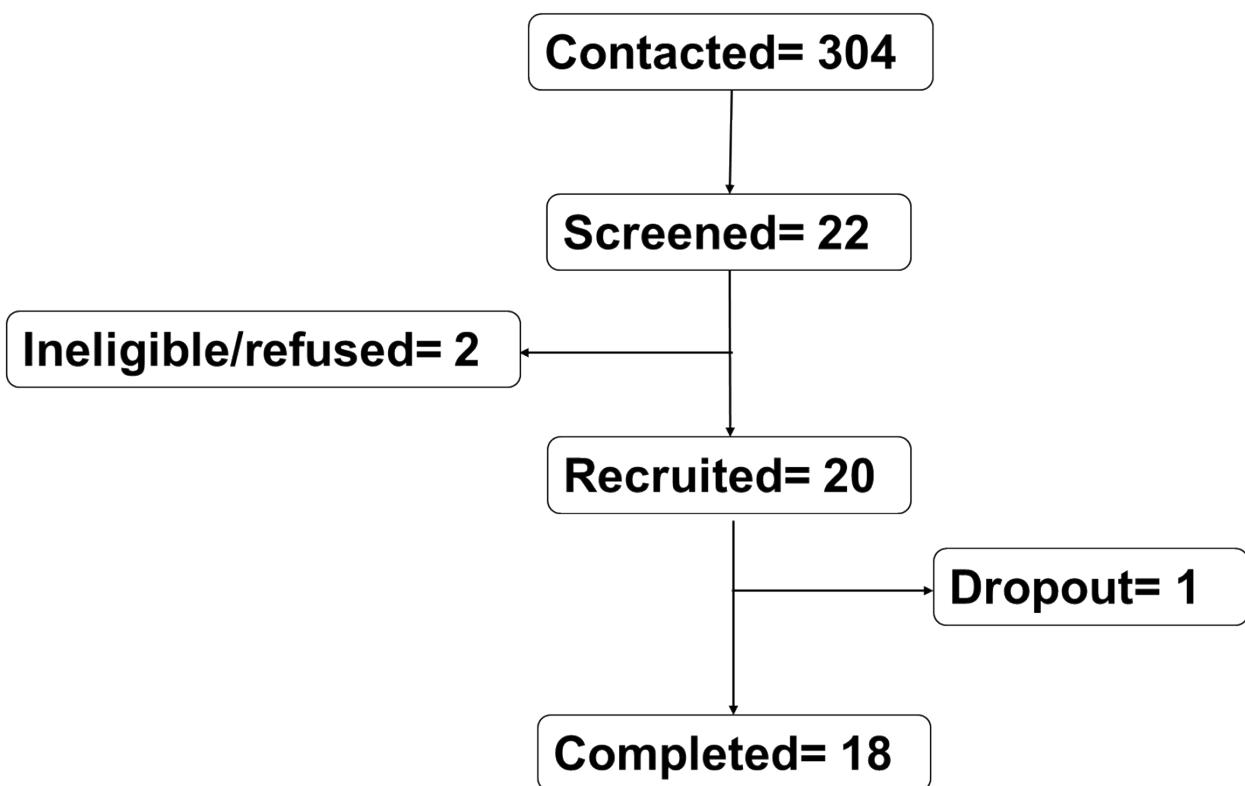
Corresponding Author:

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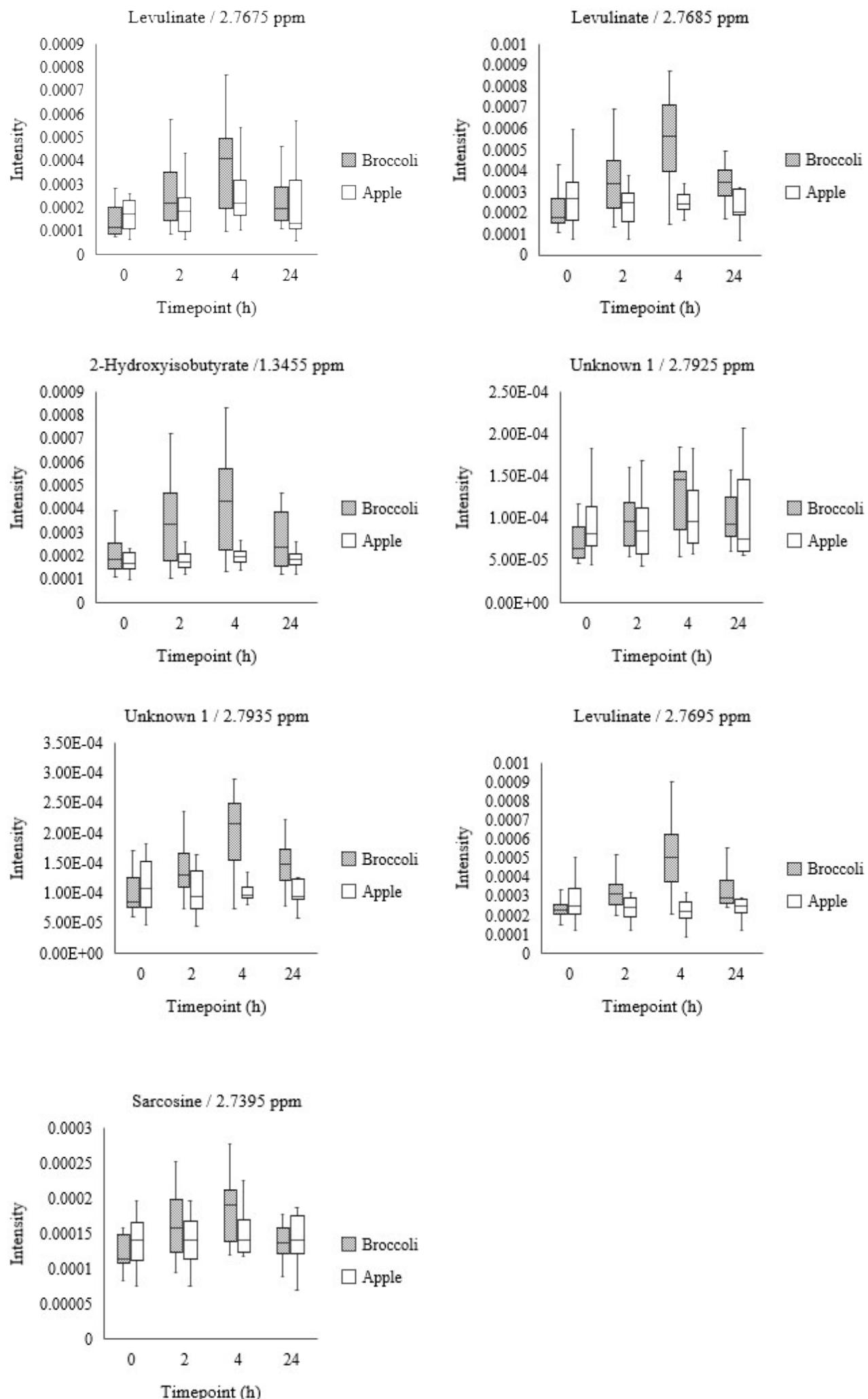
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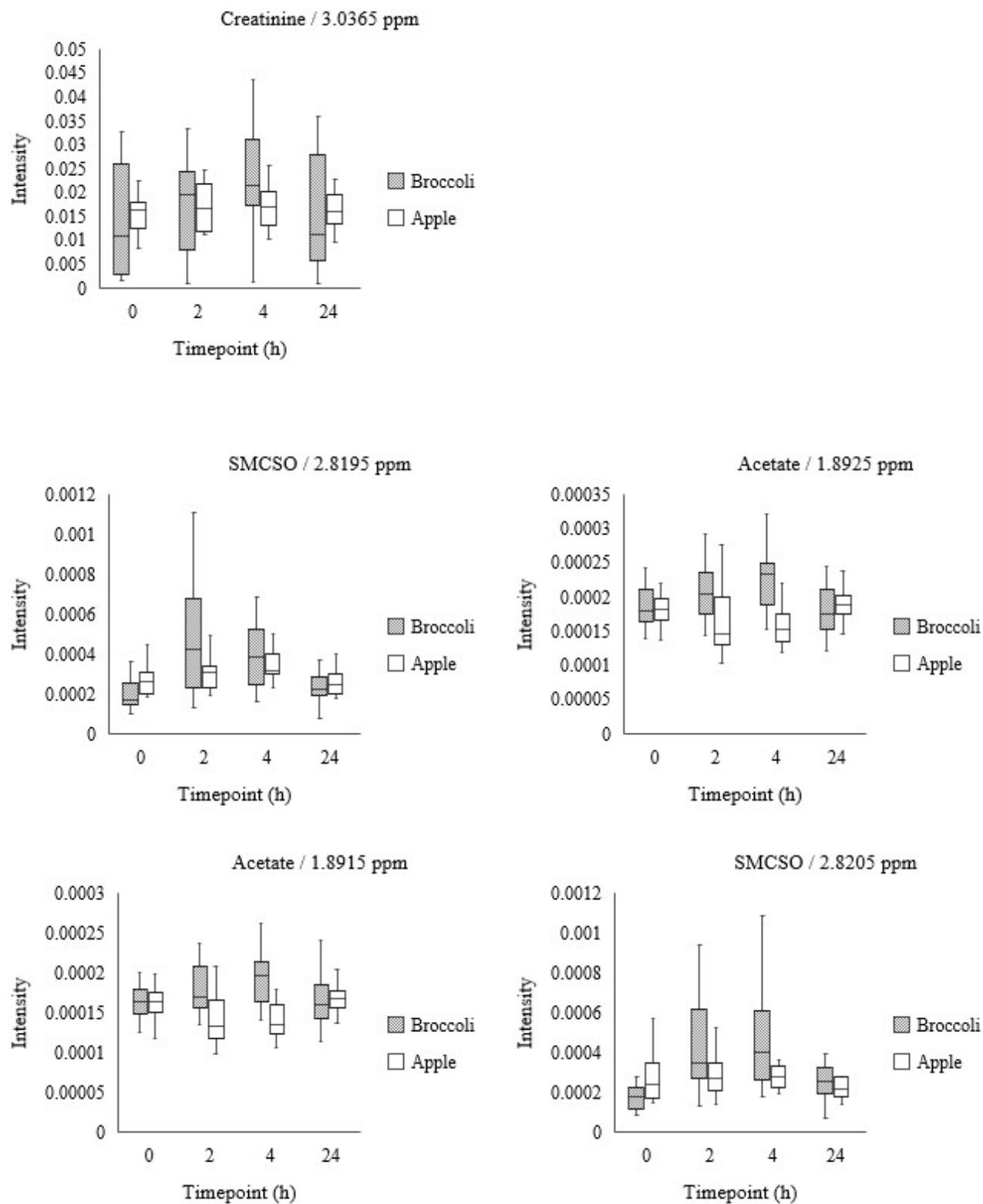
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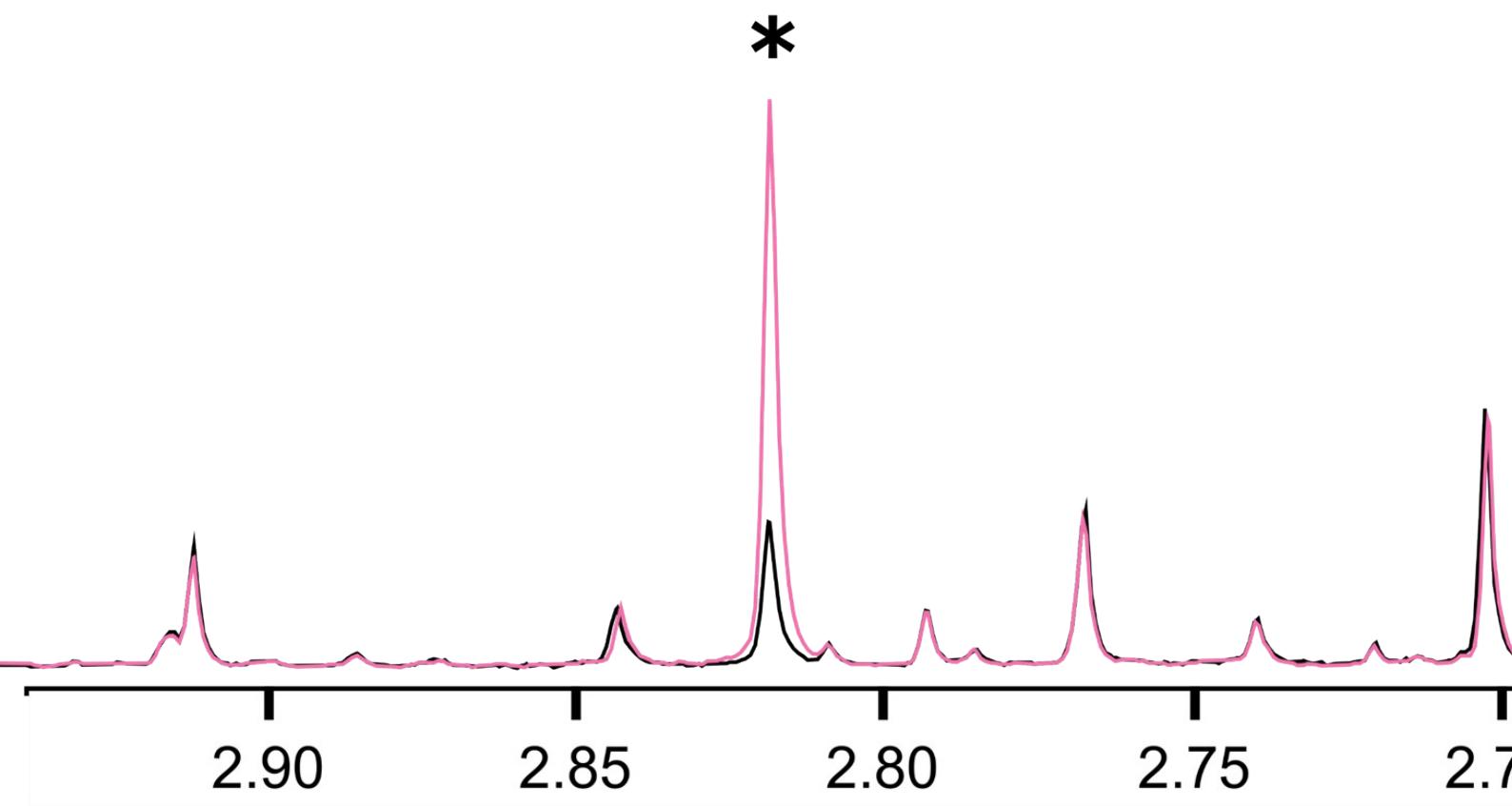


Supplementary Fig. 1 Flowchart of the study design. One participant attended baseline and a total of 18 completed the broccoli test meal.



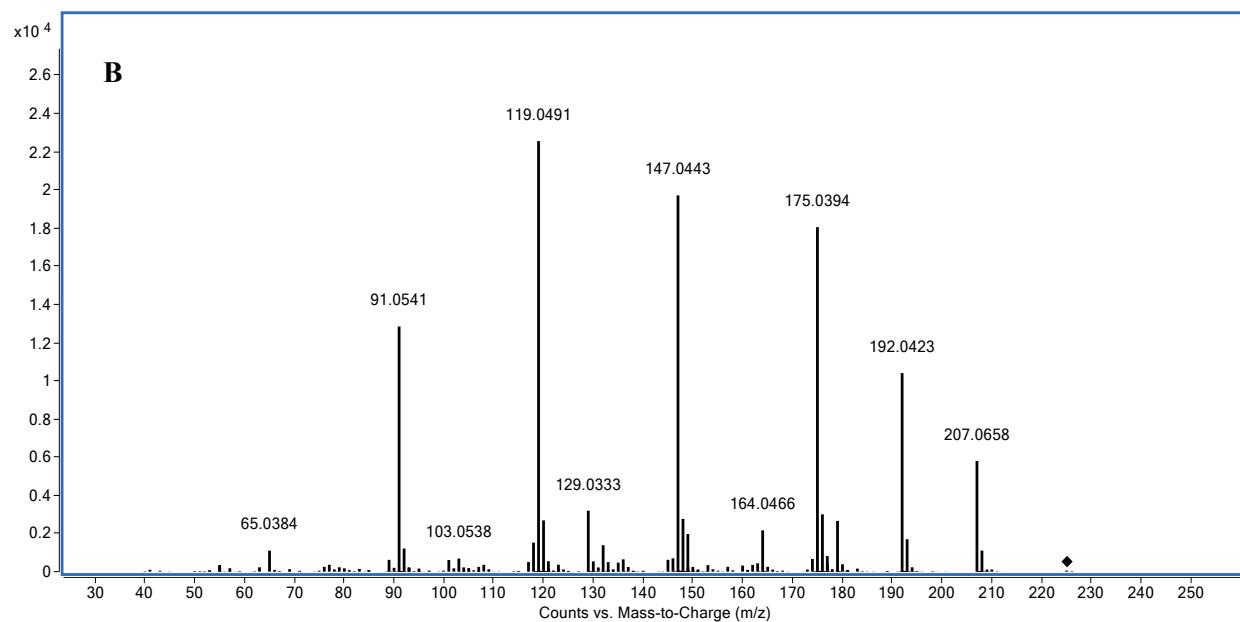
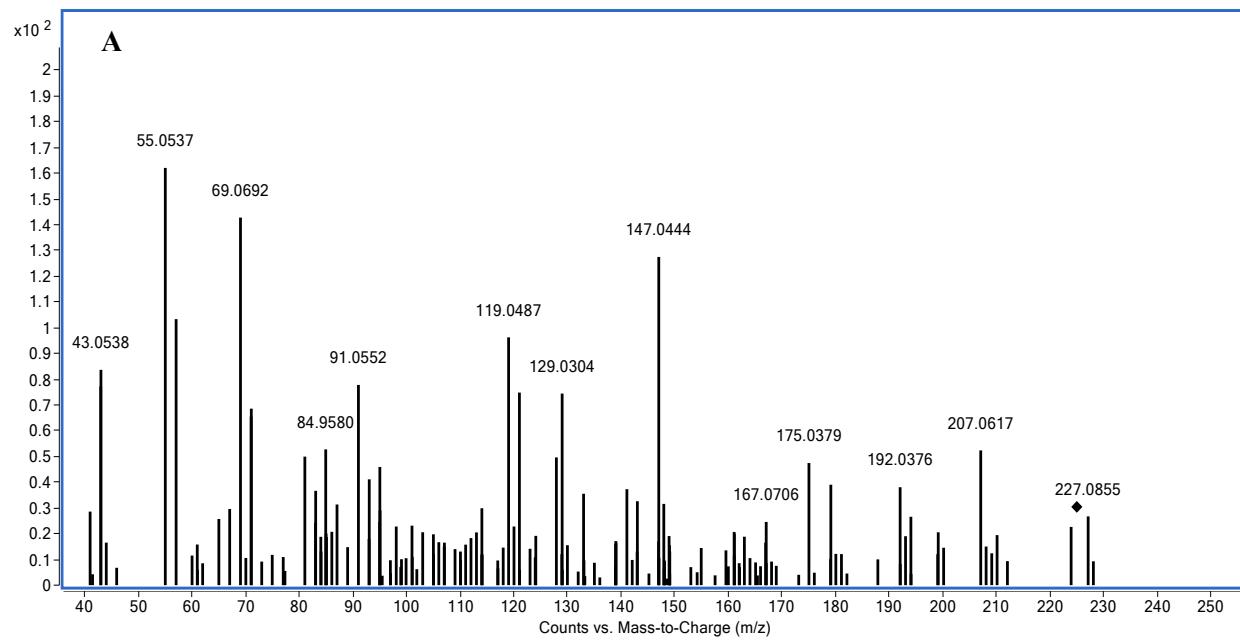


Supplementary Fig. 2 Box plots of the NMR spectral region intensities of potential urinary biomarkers over the 4 time-points (0, 2, 4, 24 h) following consumption of broccoli and apples. Grey and white boxes represent broccoli and apple group, respectively. The solid black line denotes the median of the group.

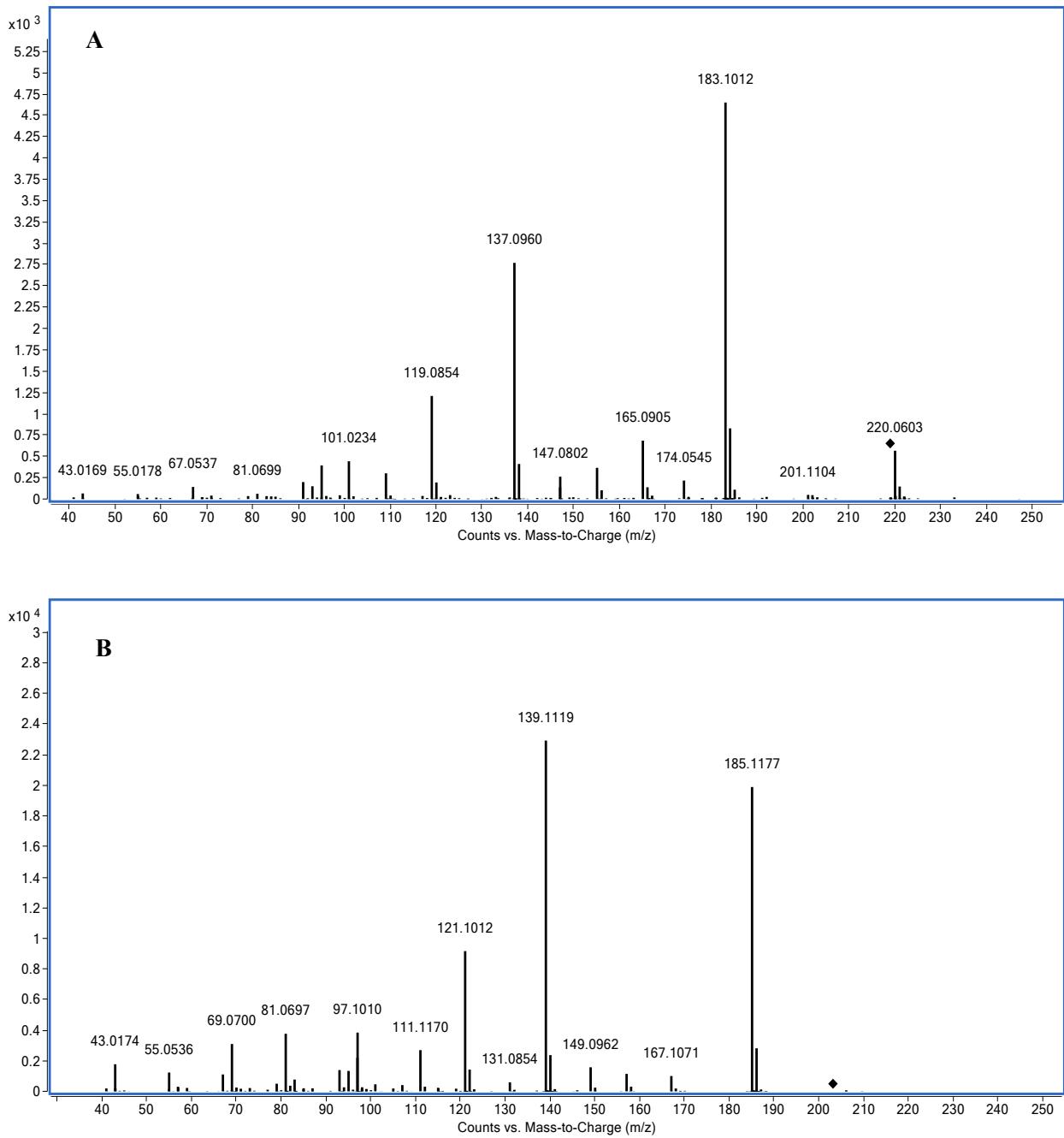


Spectral Region (ppm)

Supplementary Fig. 3 ${}^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum of a urine sample to confirm the S-methyl cysteine sulfoxide (SMCSO) is correctly assigned. Black, urine sample; Red, urine sample spiked with standard of SMCSO.
*indicated the spectral region (2.82ppm) of SMCSO.

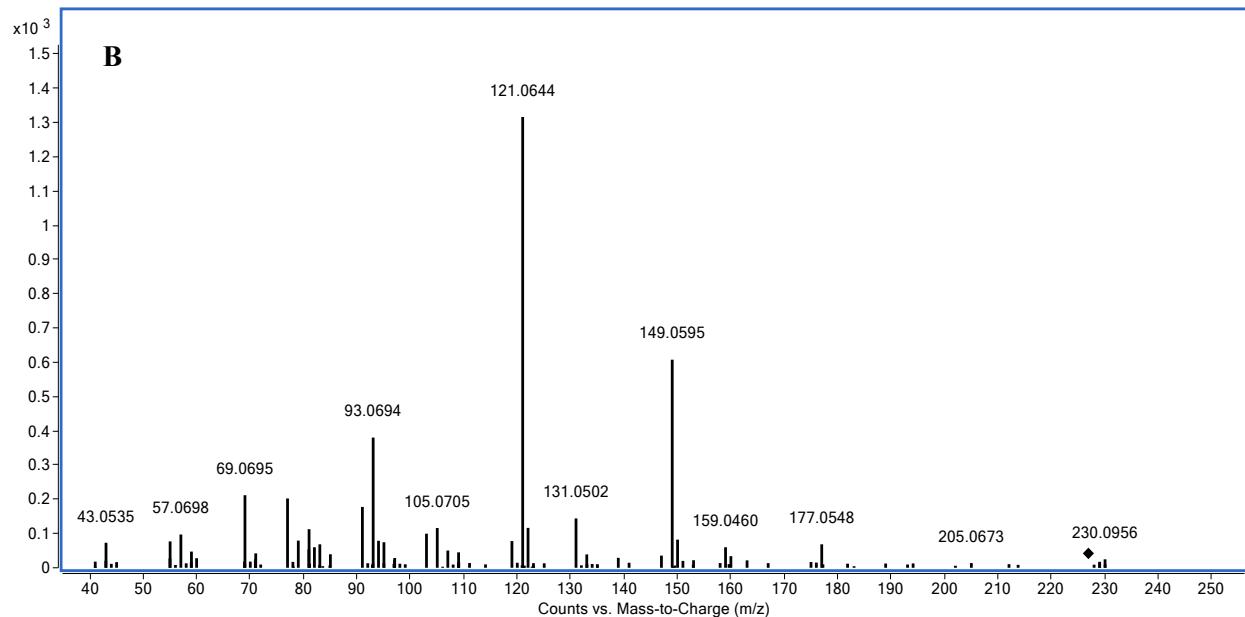
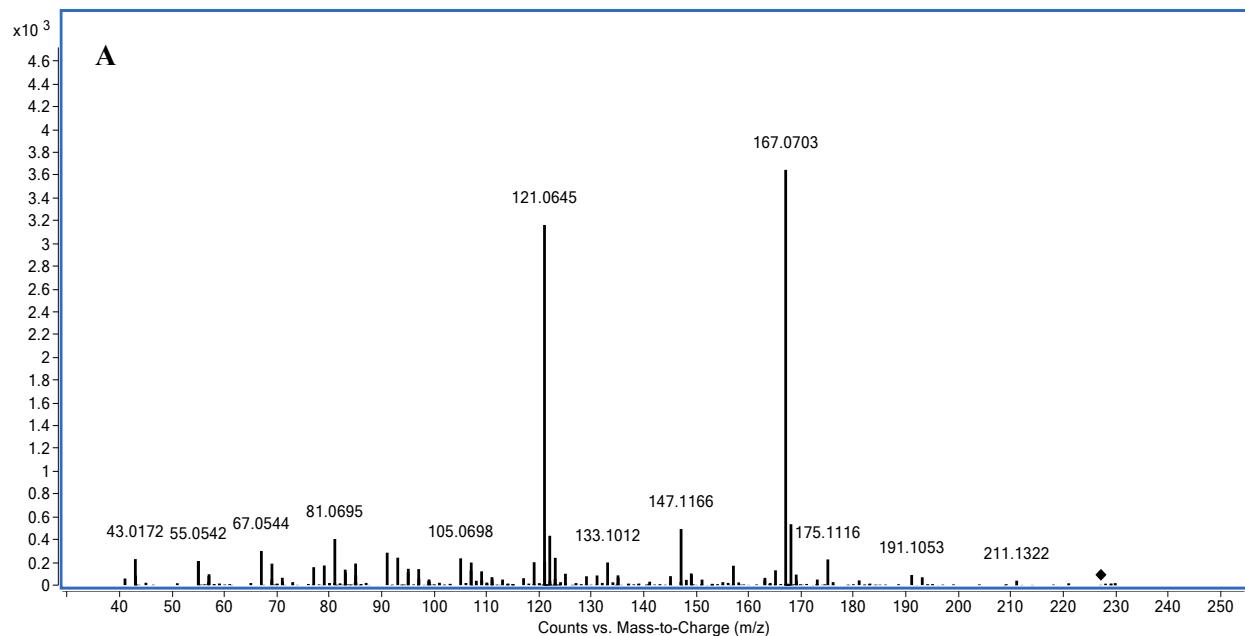


Supplementary Fig. 4 MS/MS spectra of Sinapic acid (225.0751 m/z, positive mode, 20 eV collision energy) in urine sample (A) and of a pure analytical standard (B).



Supplementary Fig. 5 MS/MS Spectra of 3-hydroxysebacic acid (m/z 219.1206, positive mode, 10 eV collision energy) in urine sample (A) and MS/MS Spectra of a pure analytical standard of sebacic acid (m/z 203.1283, positive mode, 10 eV collision energy) (B). The 15.99 Da difference between the precursor of the urine spectra and standard can be contributed to the addition of a hydroxy group. The ~2 Da difference between the main

fragments (183.1012 Da vs 185.1177 Da, 137.0960 Da vs 139.1119 Da) can be explained by generating a double bond when losing the hydroxy group.



Supplementary Fig. 6 MS/MS Spectra of genipin (m/z 227.0912, positive mode, 20eV collision energy) in urine sample (A) and of a pure analytical standard (B). One of the main fragments in the standard was m/z 149.0595 however in the urine sample m/z 167.0706 was a prominent fragment, this may be due to a hydroxy group being kept in the urine sample.

Supplementary Table 1 the predicted broccoli intake compared to actual broccoli intake by multimarker application (medium portion intake)

Observation	Actual intake (g)	Predicted intake(g)	Standard deviation	2.5% percentile	97.5% percentile
1	101	101.97	22.2	50.78	157.36
2	101	99.81	22.93	45.57	151.6
3	101	114.62	30.87	50.57	171
4	101	102.96	19.65	59.88	155.46
5	101	64.66	26.2	35.51	115.06
6	101	98.84	19.59	45.64	127.54
7	101	99.36	17.05	48.11	121.24
8	101	101.73	18.19	61.05	148.82
9	101	97.17	21.15	42.89	118.5
10	101	90.67	24.28	39.1	90.67
11	101	98.5	18.03	47.57	98.5
12	101	51.59	18.41	34.19	51.59
13	101	90.88	26.12	38.88	120.47
14	101	104.26	26.02	50.9	161.3
15	101	148.66	21.21	95.04	177.86

The good agreement between actual and predicted intake was highlighted in bold.

Supplementary Table 2 the predicted broccoli intake compared to actual broccoli intake by multimarker application (high portion intake).

Observation	Actual intake (g)	Predicted intake(g)	Standard deviation	2.5% percentile	97.5% percentile
1	153	156.93	23.38	109.23	212.83
2	153	160.16	23.7	123.94	223.62
3	153	166.91	28.26	137.84	247.14
4	153	156.23	20.57	118.05	206.56
5	153	102.14	25.15	49.25	158.62
6	153	163.27	25.03	134.36	234.55
7	153	150.27	26.68	97.57	201.89
8	153	232.91	37.24	161.29	306.33
9	153	100.68	14.87	55.83	128.28
10	153	105.63	21.43	81.59	160.09
11	153	155.41	17.81	112.37	193.41
12	153	135.28	24.71	88.1	168.54
13	153	158.64	17.63	133.13	205.77
14	153	152.41	16.91	110.7	184.56
15	153	106.57	24.03	79.27	163.71

The good agreement between actual and predicted intake was highlighted in bold.