

Supplementary information

Potential bioaccessibility and bioavailability of polyphenols and functional properties of tiger nut beverage and by-product during *in vitro* digestion

Paula Llorens,^{a†} Manuela Flavia Chiacchio,^{b†} Silvia Tagliamonte,^b Ana Juan-García,^a Noelia Pallarés,^a Juan Carlos Moltó,^a Paola Vitaglione,*^b and Cristina Juan^a

^a Laboratory of Food Chemistry and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Valencia, Avda. Vicent Andrés Estellés, s/n, 46100 Burjassot, Spain.

^b Department of Agricultural Sciences, University of Naples Federico II, 80055 Portici, Italy.

*These authors equally contributed to this work.

***Corresponding author:**

Prof Paola Vitaglione, PhD

Department of Agricultural Sciences, University of Naples Federico II

Parco Gussone Ed. 84, Portici (NA), 80055, Italy

Telephone: +39 081 2539357;

E-mail: paola.vitaglione@unina.it

Table S1. Retention times and LOD-LOQ of identified polyphenols by HPLC UV/VIS.

Polyphenol	Retention time (min)	LOD (mg/mL)	LOQ (mg/mL)
Caffeic acid hexoside	3.8	0.03	0.09
Ferulic acid acyl- <i>b</i> -D-glucoside	5.1	0.05	0.1
Protocatechuic acid	5.8	0.1	0.3
3-Hydroxybenzoic acid	9.7	0.05	0.1
4-Hydroxybenzoic acid	10.3	0.05	0.1
Vanillic acid	11.4	0.05	0.12
<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	15.6	0.02	0.06
<i>Trans</i> -ferulic acid	16.6	0.05	0.1
Epicatechin derivative	17.4	0.03	0.09
Ethyl vanillin	17.8	0.05	0.12
Luteolin	26.7	0.05	0.1
<i>Trans</i> -cinnamic acid	28.8	0.001	0.003

LOD: Limit of detection; LOQ: Limit of quantification

Table S2. Acquisition parameters used for the LC-MS/MS analysis of polyphenols.

Polyphenol	Precursor ions [M-H] ⁻ (m/z)	Product ions [M-H] ⁻ (m/z)	RT (min)	CE	DP	CXP
Caffeic acid hexoside	341	179, 135	3.5	-25	-50	-7
Ferulic Acid Acyl-b-D-glucoside	355	191	6.5	-25	-50	-15
Protocatechuic acid	153	109	7.1	-21	-40	-11
3-Hydroxybenzoic acid	137	93	9.7	-20	-35	-7
4-Hydroxybenzoic acid	137	93	9.7	-20	-35	-7
Vanillic acid	167	152,108	10.2	-18	-40	-7
p-Coumaric acid	163	119, 113	13.3	-24	-40	-6
Trans-ferulic acid	193	134, 178	14.2	-22	-40	-13
Epicatechin derivative	289	245	15.1	-20	-50	-12
Ethyl vanillin	165	152, 137	15.4	-20	-40	-15
Luteolin	285	133, 151	24.4	-44	-50	-15
Trans-cinnamic acid	147	103	25.8	-25	-60	-7

RT: Retention time; CE: Collision energy; DP : Declustering potential; CXP: Collision-cell exit potential.

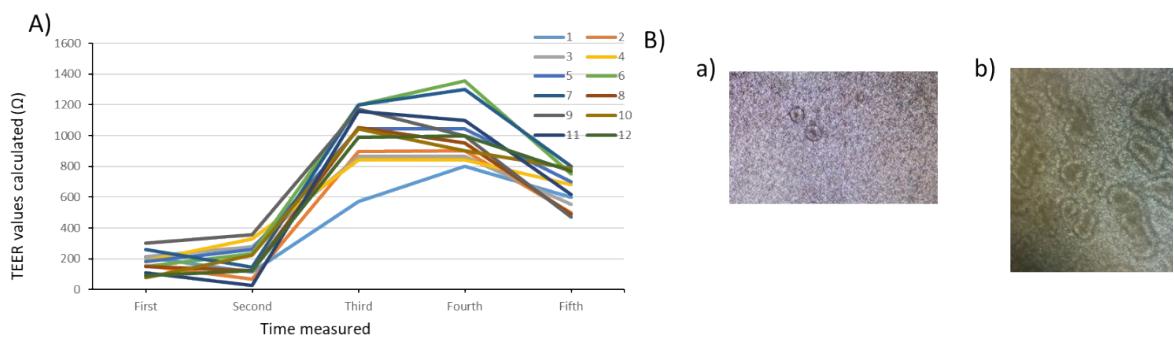
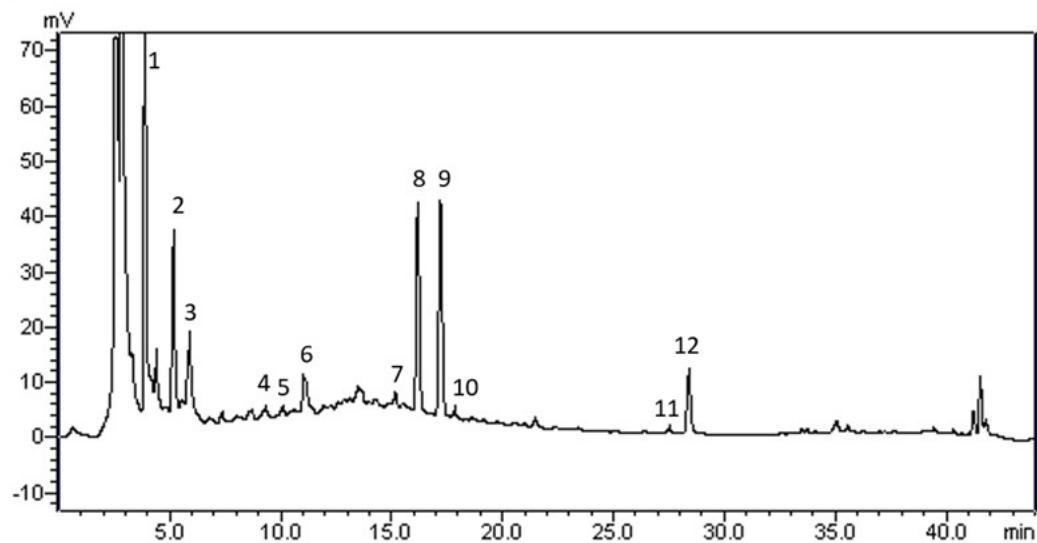


Fig. S1. A) TEER values (Ω) obtained in different days during the differentiation period and per well. Graph reports measurements for two plates and for 5 times selected from the fourteen days for complete domes formation. B) Images of dome formation after 5 days of seeding cells in transwell (a) and the day of the experiment (b).

a.



b.

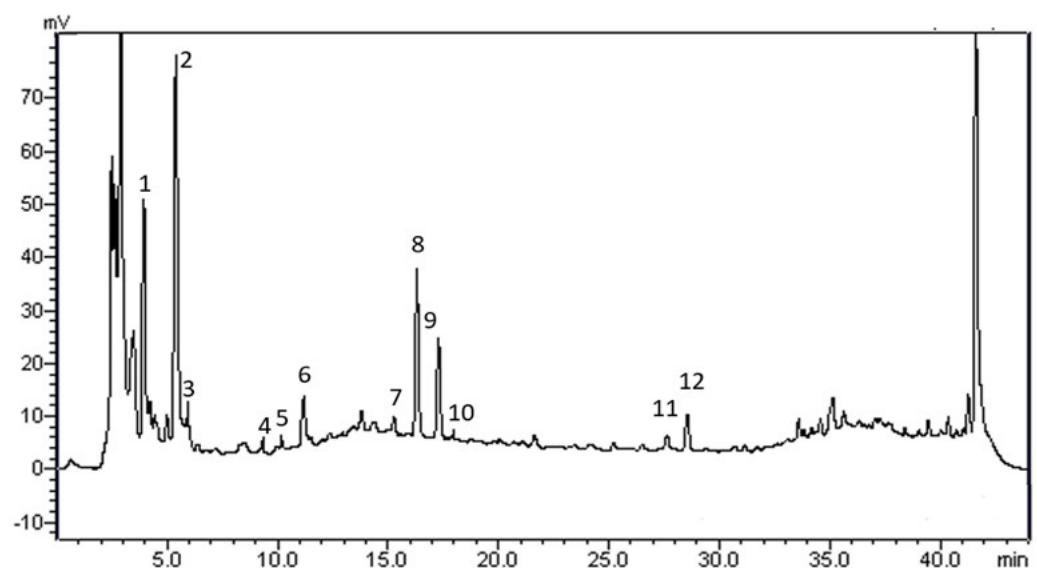


Fig. S2. Typical HPLC-UV/VIS chromatogram obtained from the analysis of polyphenols from **a.** TNB **b.** and TNBP.

Peak 1—Caffeic acid hexoside; peak 2—Ferulic Acid Acyl- β -D-glucoside; peak 3—Protocatechuic acid; peak 4—3-Hydroxybenzoic acid; peak 5—4-Hydroxybenzoic acid; peak 6—Vanillic acid; peak 7—p-Coumaric acid; peak 8—*Trans*-ferulic acid; peak 9—Epicatechin derivative; peak 10—Ethyl vanillin; peak 11—Luteolin; peak 12—*Trans*-cinnamic acid