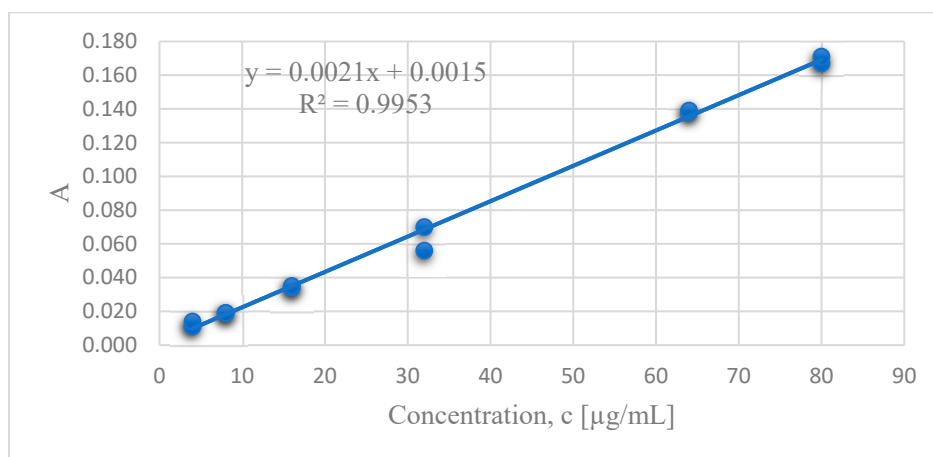


## Supplementary Materials

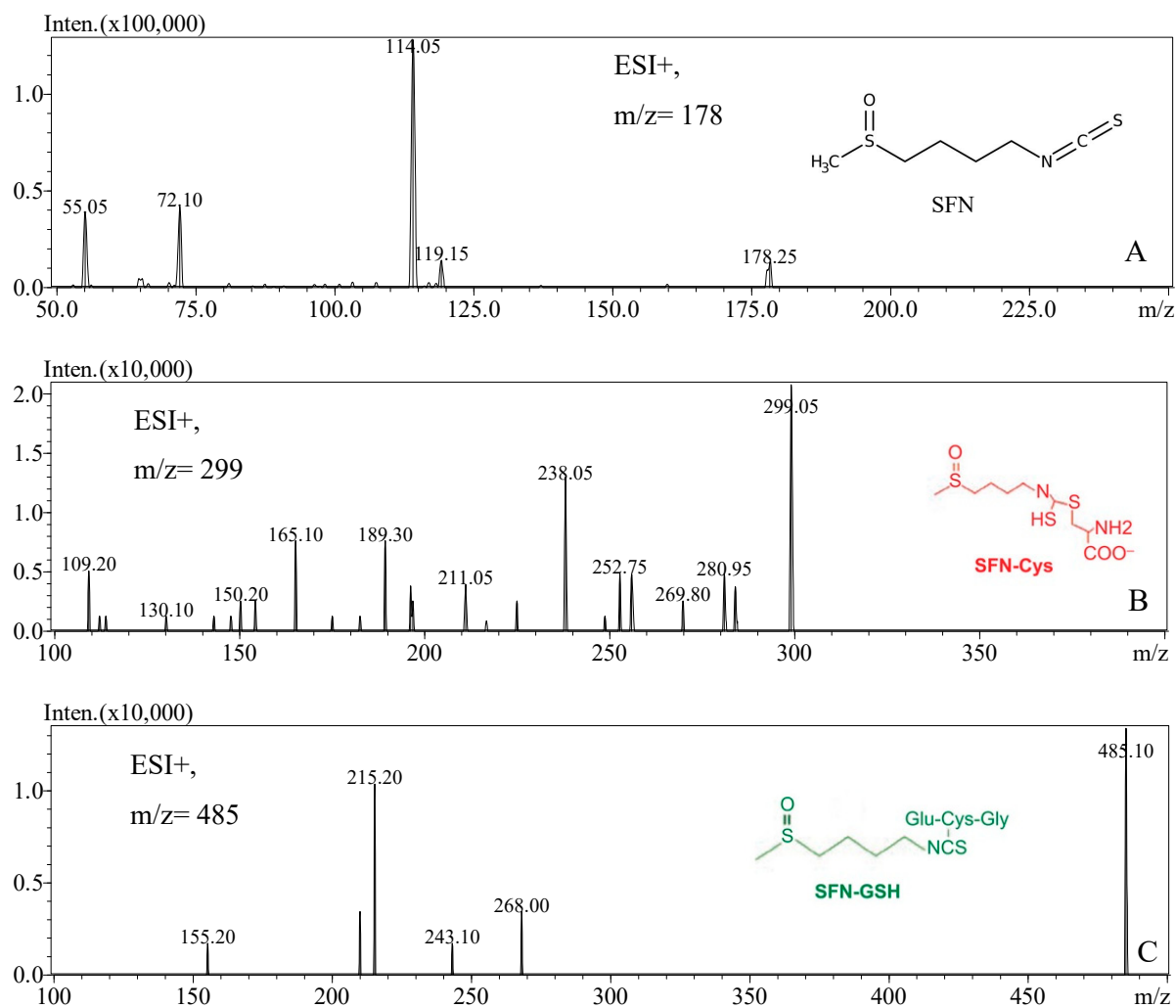
*The comparative studies of extracts obtained from Brassica oleracea L. plants in different stages of growth by the isolation and determination of isothiocyanates – an assessment of chemopreventive properties*



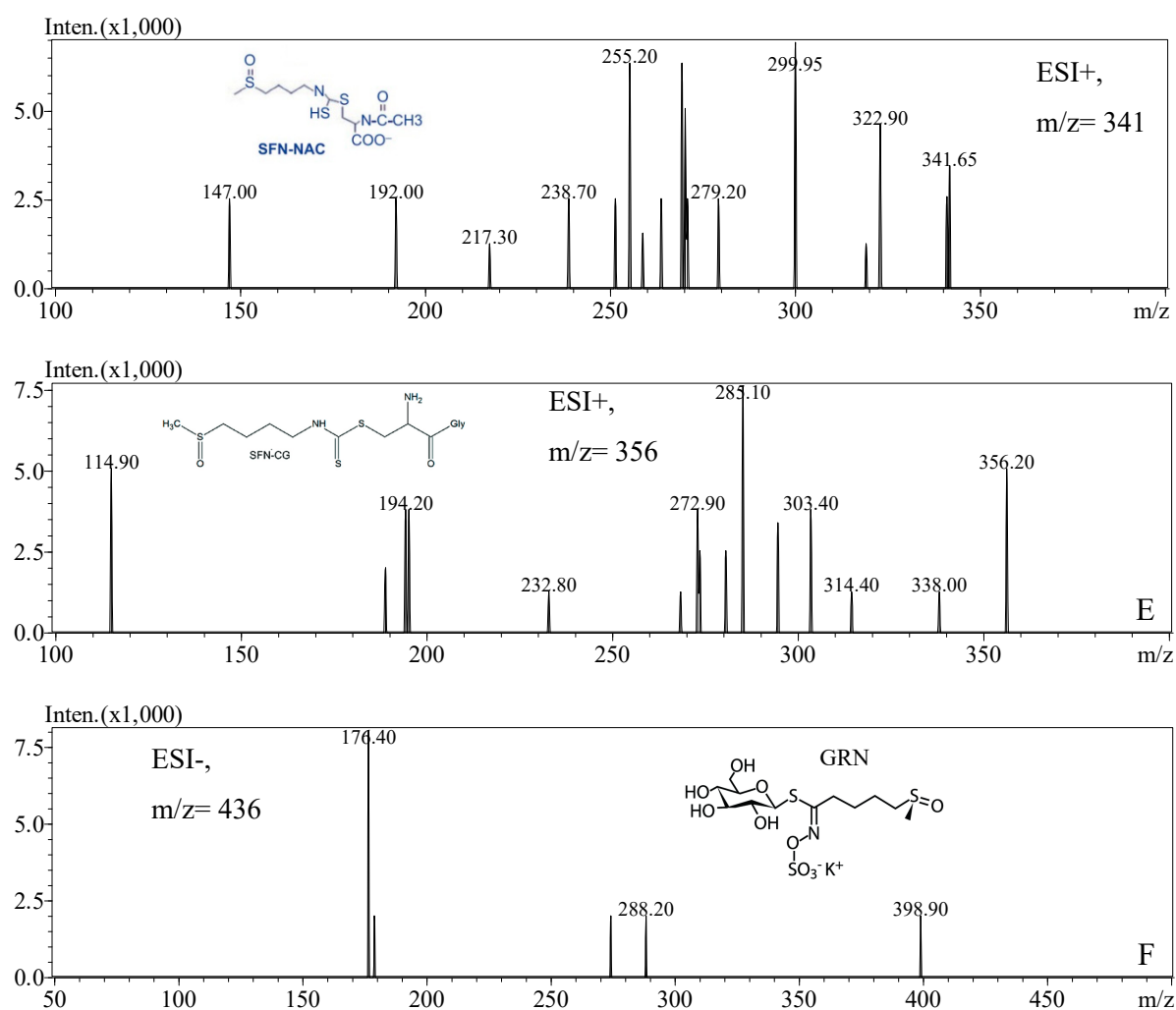
**Figure S1.** Sulforaphane calibration curve.

**Table S1.** The summary of absorbance values measured for individual samples as well as the calculated isothiocyanate concentrations ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ).

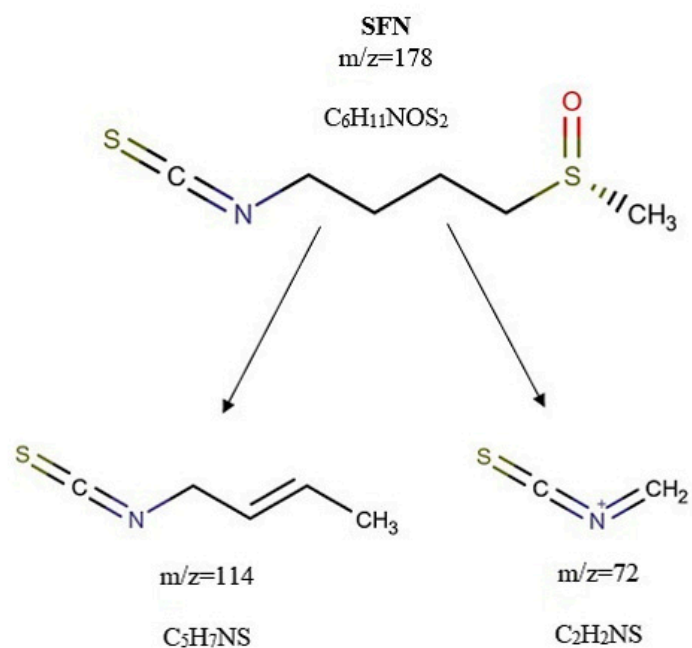
|                            | Sample  | A1    | A2    | C1     | C2     | C <sub>av</sub><br>[ $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ] | $\pm$ SD |
|----------------------------|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|---|----------|
| <i>Methanolic extracts</i> | E1, sprouts grown in the lab, lyophilizate      | 0,309 | 0,182 | 146,43 | 85,95  | 116,19                                  | 42,76    |
|                            | E2, sprouts purchased in a shop, lyophilizate   | 0,152 | 0,191 | 71,67  | 90,24  | 80,95                                   | 13,13    |
|                            | E3, mature broccoli head, lyophilizate          | 0,046 | 0,073 | 21,19  | 34,05  | 27,62                                   | 9,09     |
|                            | E4, sprouts grown in the lab at temp. 60 °C     | 0,308 | 0,272 | 145,95 | 128,81 | 137,38                                  | 12,12    |
|                            | E5, sprouts purchased in a shop at temp. 60 °C  | 0,249 | 0,257 | 117,86 | 121,67 | 119,76                                  | 2,69     |
|                            | E6, mature broccoli head at temp. 60 °C         | 0,125 | 0,095 | 58,81  | 44,52  | 51,67                                   | 10,10    |
|                            | E7, sprouts grown in the lab at temp. 100 °C    | 0,210 | 0,224 | 99,29  | 105,95 | 102,62                                  | 4,71     |
|                            | E8, sprouts purchased in a shop at temp. 100 °C | 0,101 | 0,124 | 47,38  | 58,33  | 52,86                                   | 7,74     |
|                            | E9, mature broccoli head at temp. 100 °C        | 0,054 | 0,061 | 25,00  | 28,33  | 26,67                                   | 2,36     |
| <i>SFE extracts</i>        | E1, sprouts grown in the lab, lyophilizate      | 0,607 | 0,505 | 288,33 | 239,76 | 264,05                                  | 34,35    |
|                            | E3, mature broccoli head, lyophilizate          | 0,067 | 0,091 | 31,19  | 42,62  | 36,90                                   | 8,08     |
|                            | E6, mature broccoli head at temp. 60 °C         | 0,238 | 0,281 | 112,62 | 133,10 | 122,86                                  | 14,48    |
| <i>Ethanollic extracts</i> | E1, sprouts grown in the lab, lyophilizate      | 0,064 | 0,081 | 29,76  | 37,86  | 33,81                                   | 5,72     |
|                            | E3, mature broccoli head, lyophilizate          | 0,052 | 0,058 | 24,05  | 26,90  | 25,48                                   | 2,02     |
|                            | E6, mature broccoli head at temp. 60 °C         | 0,014 | 0,011 | 5,95   | 4,52   | 5,24                                    | 1,01     |



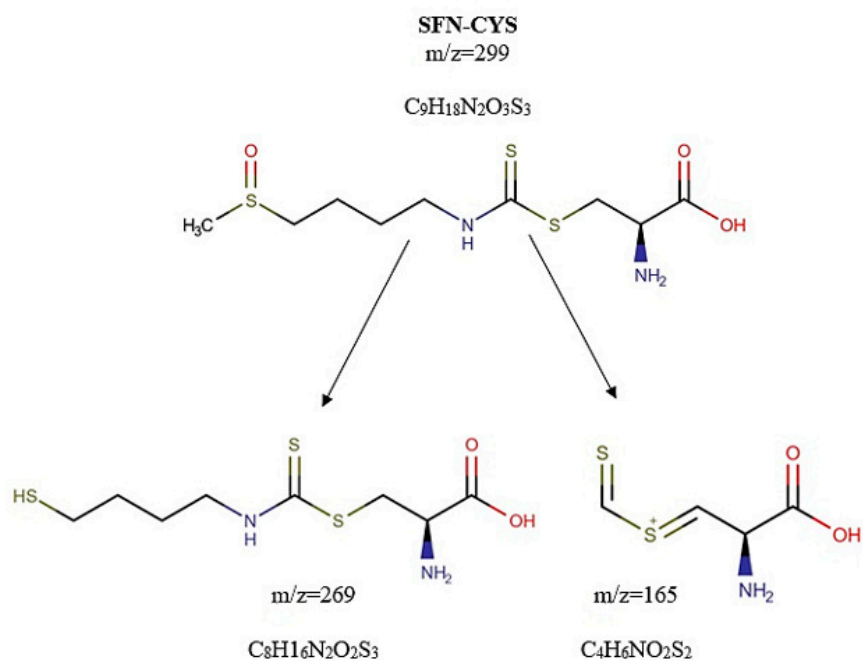
**Figure S2.** Summarize the fragmentation spectra obtained for the standard solution of sulforaphane.



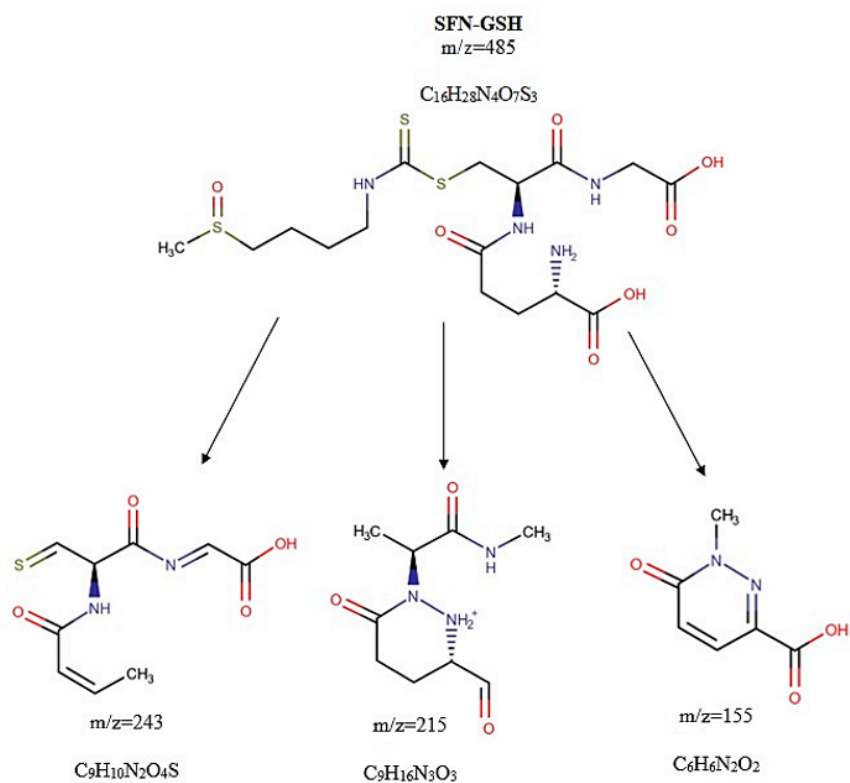
**Figure S3.** Summarize the fragmentation spectra obtained for the standard solution of sulforaphane's metabolites.



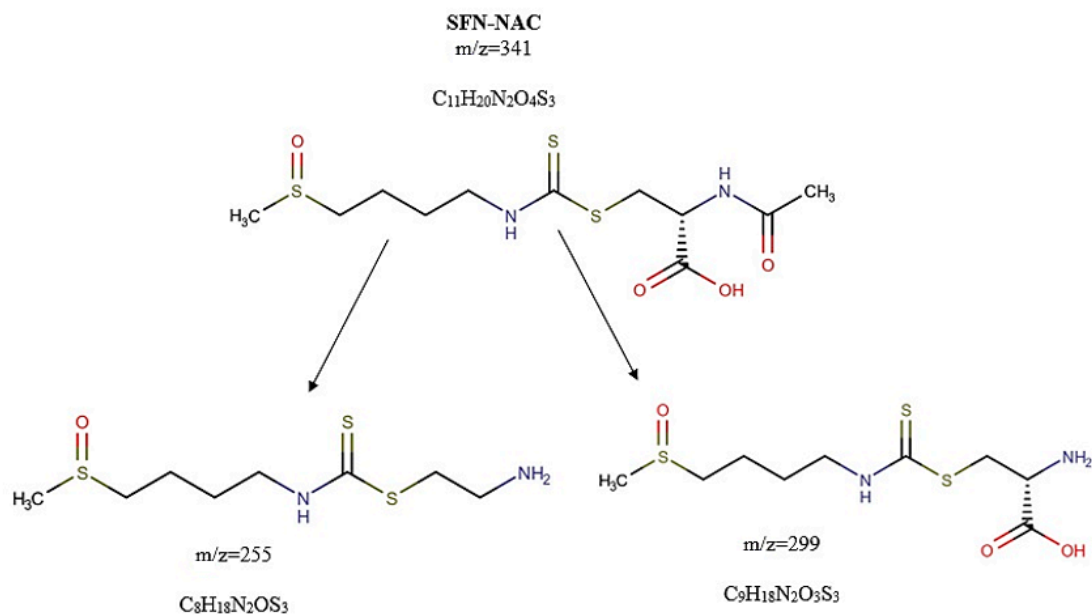
**Figure S4.** Proposed potential fragmentation paths of sulforaphane.



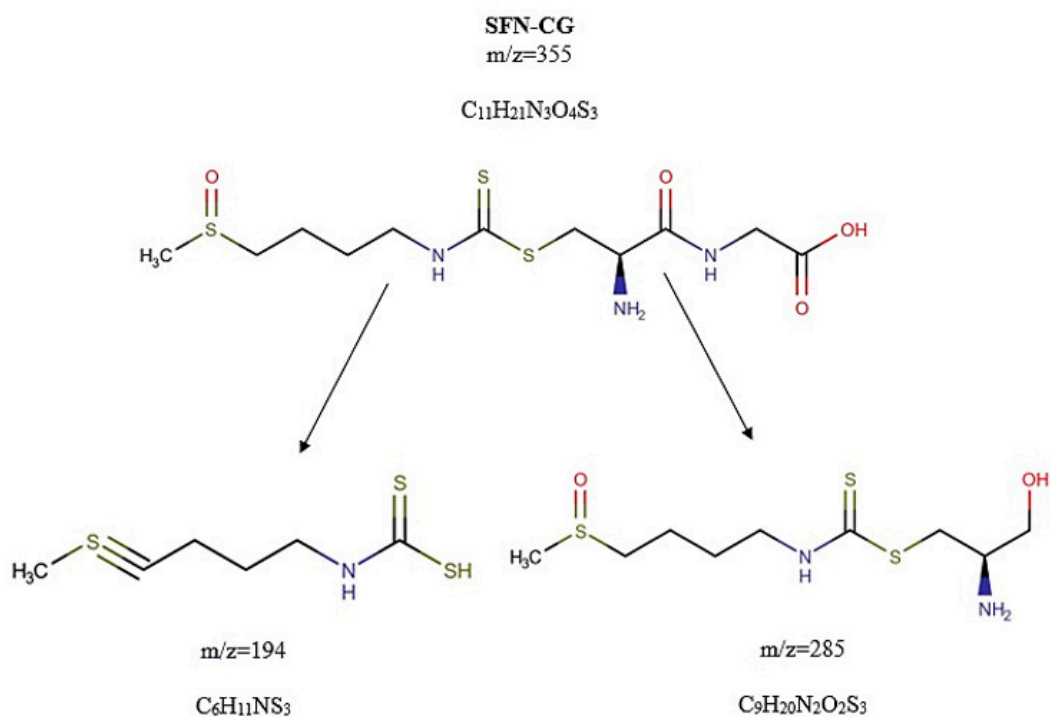
**Figure S5.** Proposed potential fragmentation paths of sulforaphane's metabolite: sulforaphane-cysteine.



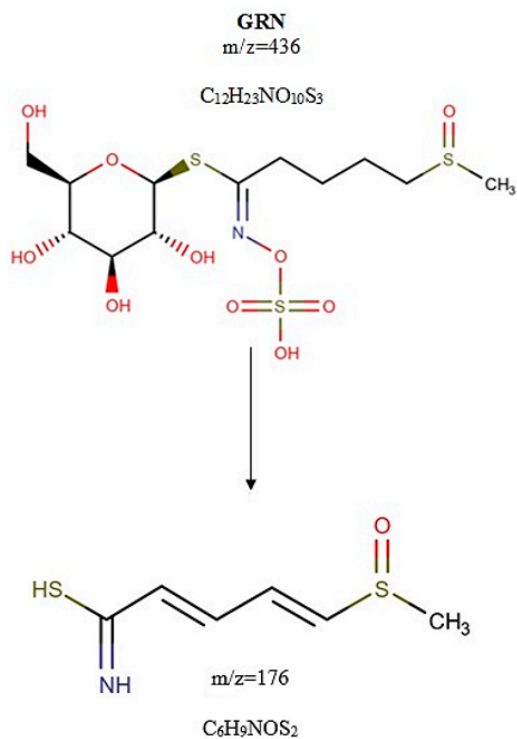
**Figure S6.** Proposed potential fragmentation paths of sulforaphane's metabolite: sulforaphane-glutathione.



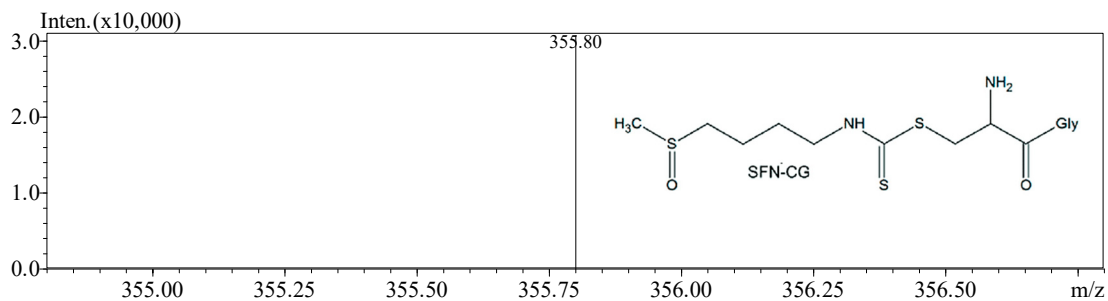
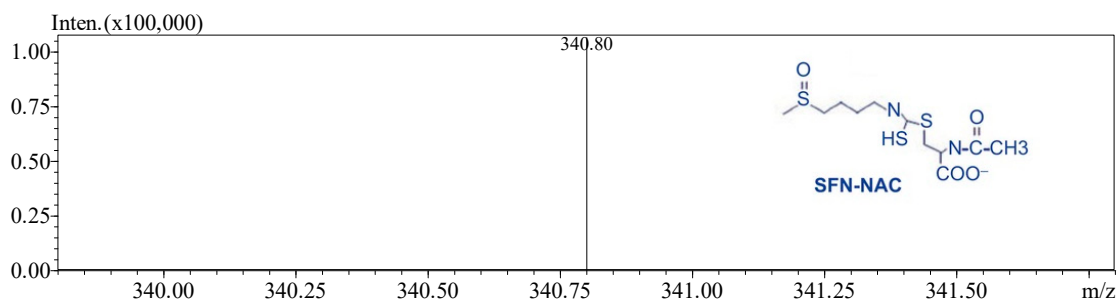
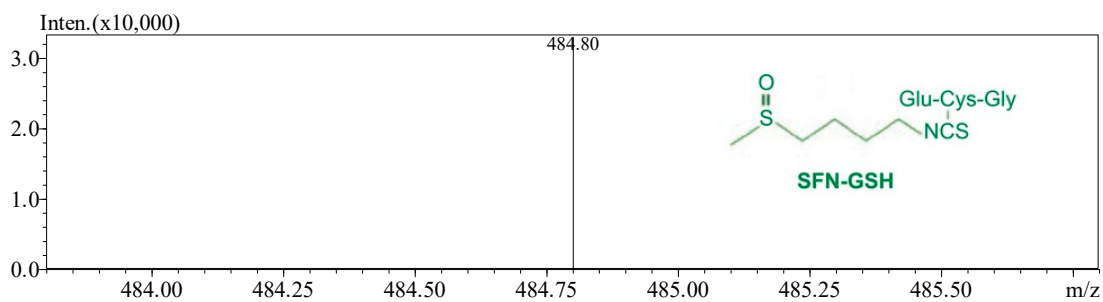
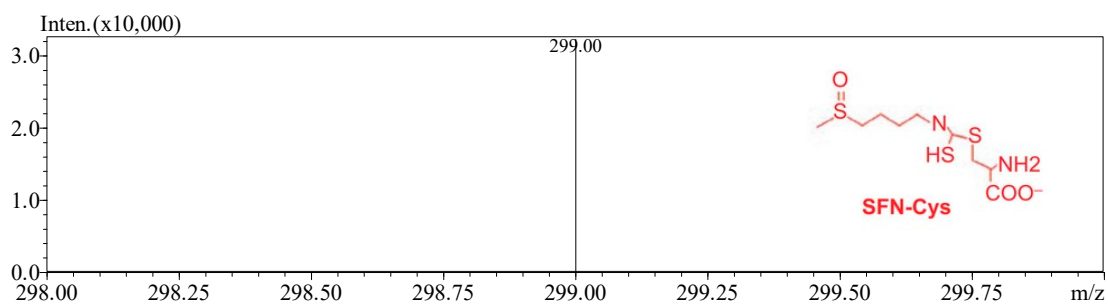
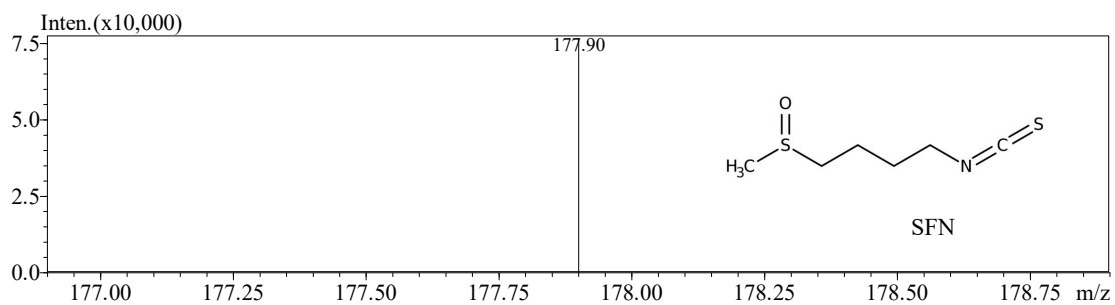
**Figure S7.** Proposed potential fragmentation paths of sulforaphane's metabolite: sulforaphane-N-acetyl-cysteine.



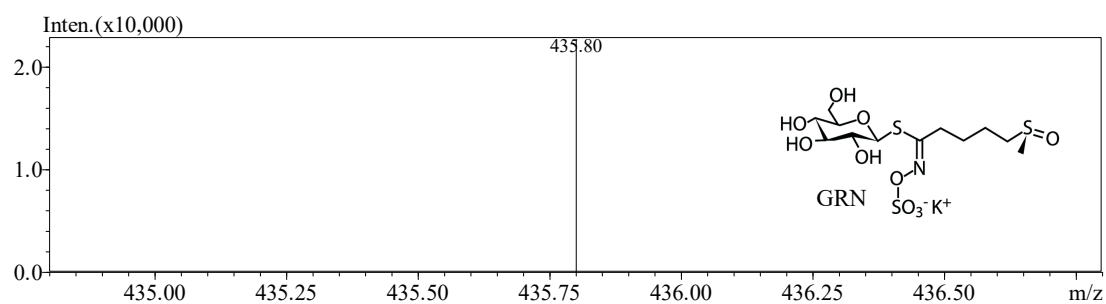
**Figure 8S.** Proposed potential fragmentation paths of sulforaphane's metabolite: sulforaphane-cysteinoglycin



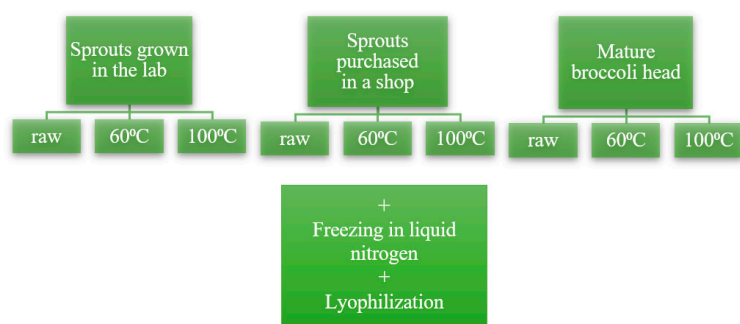
**Figure S9.** Proposed potential fragmentation paths of sulforaphane's metabolite: glucoraphanin.



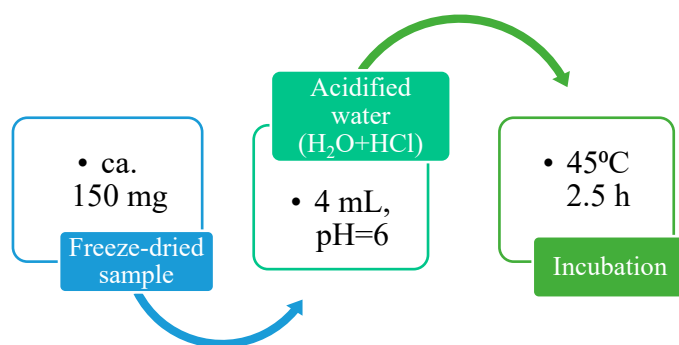




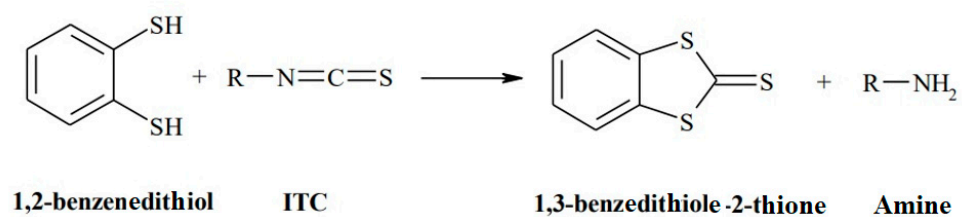
**Figure S10.** Example mass spectra with characteristic signals, obtained for the extract of raw lab-grown broccoli sprouts (E1).



**Figure S11.** Diagram of sample preparation steps.



**Figure S12.** Hydrolysis of glucoraphanin.



**Figure S13.** Cyclocondensation of isothiocyanates with 1,2-benzenedithiol.

**Table S2.** Conditions of supercritical fluid extraction (SFE).

|                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pressure                            | 200 bar                             |
| Temperature                         | 50°C                                |
| CO <sub>2</sub> flow                | 4.0 mL/min                          |
| Co-solvent flow rate (ethanol, 96%) | 1.0 mL/min                          |
| Extraction time                     | 60 min (static)<br>10 min (dynamic) |

**Table S3.** Conditions of HPLC/UV analysis.

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Type of chromatography column | Octadecyl ACE 5 C18-300,<br>pre-column ACE 5 C18-300<br>(VWR International, Radnor, PA, USA) |
| Column dimensions             | 150 × 4.6 mm   |
| Mobile phase                  | Acetonitrile/water (30:70, <i>v/v</i> )  |
| Flow rate                     | 0.6 mL/min   |
| Injection volume              | 10 µL  |
| UV detector wavelength        | 202 nm   |