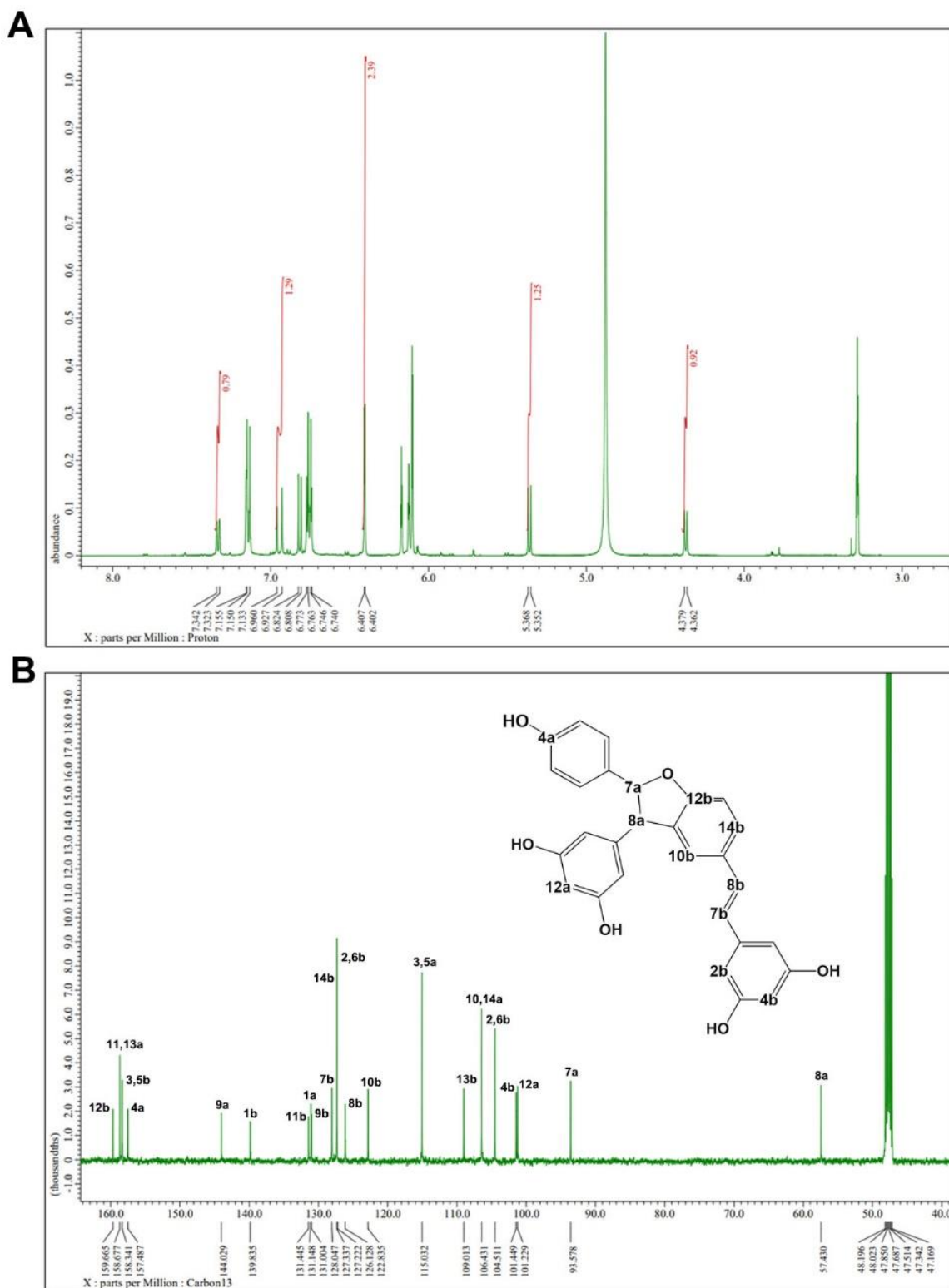


Figure S1. Representative UPLC-Q-TOF MS profile of the bioconverted δ -viniferin using conditioned medium in grapevine callus cultures. (A) Chromatogram of UPLC-Q-TOF of the bioconverted δ -viniferin. (B) Mass spectrum of bioconverted δ -viniferin analyzed by ESI-positive mode.



4.36 (1H, *d*, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-8a); (B) ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, methanol- *d*₄); δ 159.6 (C-12b), 158.6 (C-11, 13a), 158.3 (C-3, 5b), 157.4 (C-4a), 144.0 (C-9a), 139.8 (C-1b), 131.4 (C-11b), 131.1 (C-1a), 131.0 (C-9b), 128.0 (C-7b), 127.3 (C-14b), 127.2 (C-2,6b), 126.1 (C-8b), 122.8 (C-10b), 115.0 (C-3, 5a), 109.0 (C-13b), 106.4 (C-10,14a), 104.5 (C-2,6b), 101.4 (C-4b), 101.2 (C-12a), 93.5 (C-7a), 57.4 (C-8a)

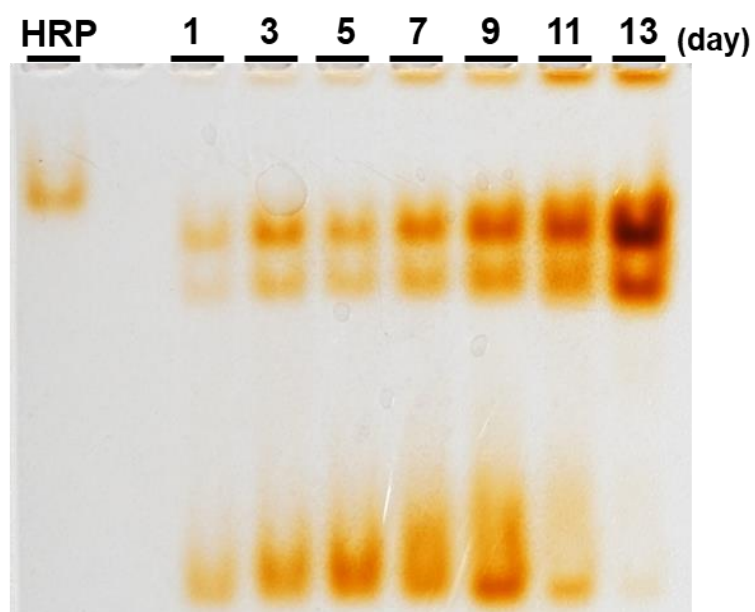


Figure S3. Guaiacol peroxidase zymography of grapevine CM from callus suspension cultures. The CM supernatants were harvested in two-day intervals for 13 days during callus suspension culturing. The non-boiled CM samples (30 μ L) were dissolved in 5X sample buffer and electrophoresed through 12% native PAGE.