

Supporting information

The Effects of Different Thiol-Containing Compounds on the Degradation of Sulforaphene

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Content:

Figure S1—Figure S4

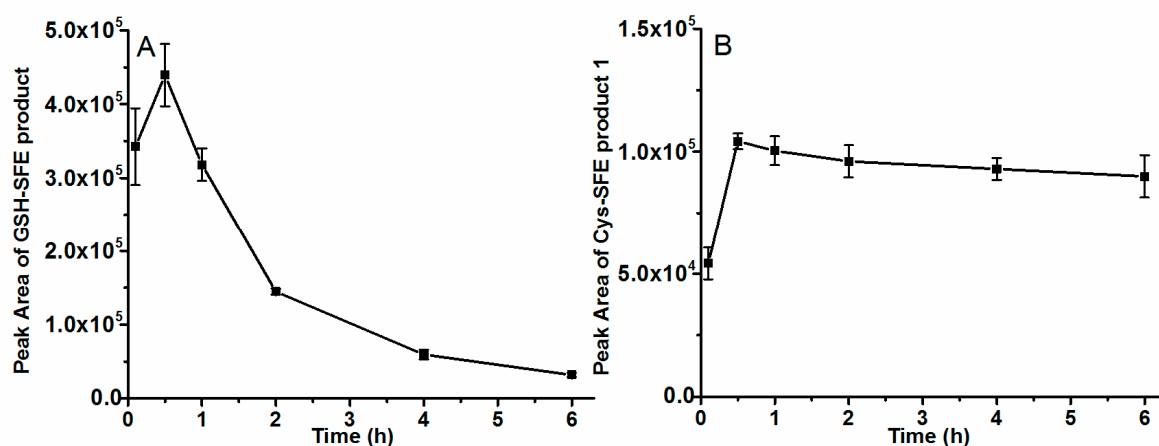


Figure S1. GSH-SFE product (A) and Cys-SFE product 1 (B) in radish seeds hydrolytic process. The radish seeds powders and PBS buffer were added to screw-plugged tube at a ratio of 1:10, the mixture was reacted at 25°C. At different time intervals, 1mL of the mixture were taken, centrifuged, filtered with 0.22 μm filter and injected to HPLC.

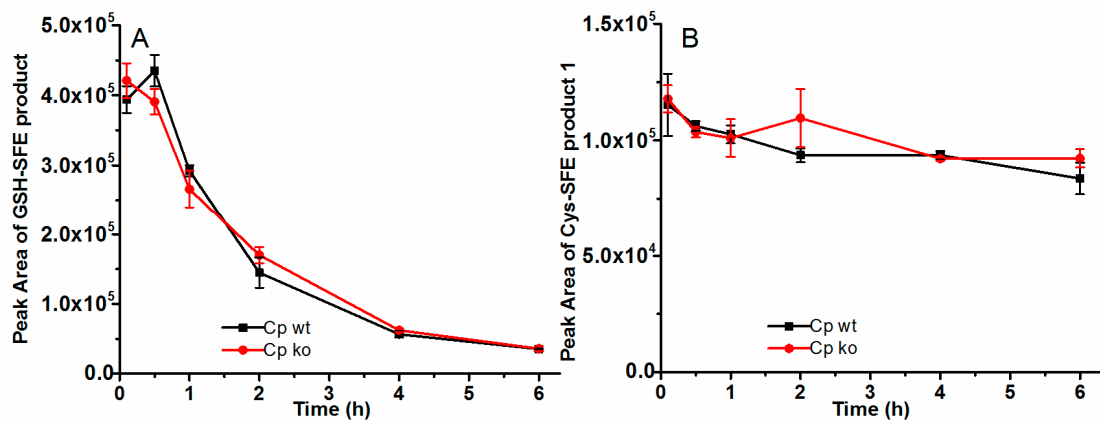


Figure S2. GSH-SFE product (A) and Cys-SFE product 1 (B) in radish seeds hydrolytic process with or without sulfide oxidizing bacteria. 10 mL OD₆₀₀ = 5 Cp wt or Cp ko resuspension was added into 1 g seed powders, respectively. The reaction was carried out at 25°C for 6 h. At different time intervals, 1mL of the mixture were taken, centrifuged, filtered with 0.22 μ m filter and injected to HPLC.

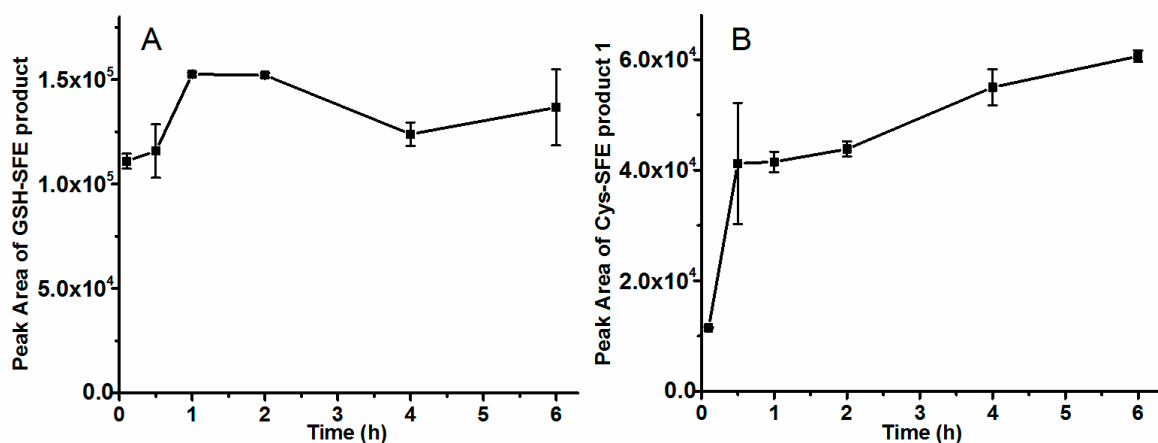


Figure S3. GSH-SFE product (A) and Cys-SFE product 1 (B) in hydrolytic process of heat-treatment seeds. The heated radish seeds powders and PBS buffer were added to screw-plugged tube at a ratio of 1:10, the mixture was reacted at 25°C. At different time intervals, 1mL of the mixture were taken, centrifuged, filtered with 0.22 μ m filter and injected to HPLC.

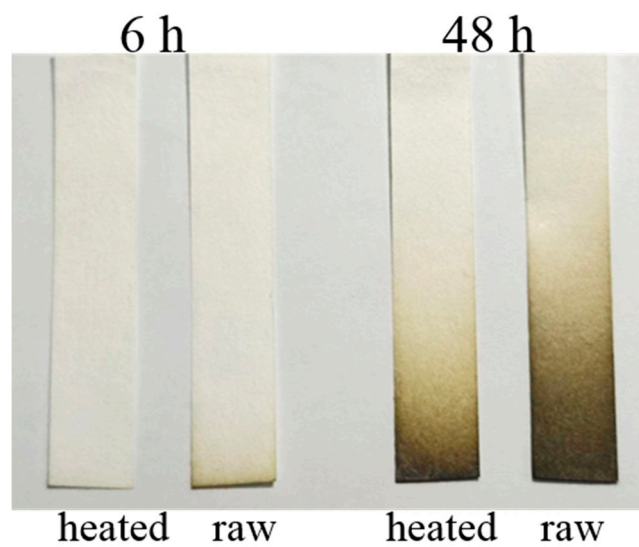


Figure S4. Production of hydrogen sulfide during hydrolytic process of heated radish seeds and untreated seeds.