

Table S1. Chromatographic conditions of each used method (Donno et al., 2019).

Method	Class of Interest	Stationary Phase	Mobile Phase	Wavelength (nm)
A	Cinnamic acid, Flavonols	KINETEX – C18 column (4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm)	A: 10 mM KH ₂ PO ₄ /H ₃ PO ₄ , pH = 2.8 B: CH ₃ CN	330
B	Benzoic acids, Catechins	KINETEX – C18 column (4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm)	A: H ₂ O/CH ₃ OH/HCOOH (5:95:0.1 v/v/v), pH = 2.5 B: CH ₃ OH/HCOOH (100:0.1 v/v)	280
C	Organic acids	KINETEX – C18 column (4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm)	A: 10 mM KH ₂ PO ₄ /H ₃ PO ₄ , pH = 2.8 B: CH ₃ CN	214
D	Vitamins	KINETEX – C18 column (4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm)	A: 5 mM C ₁₆ H ₃₃ N(CH ₃) ₃ Br/50 mM KH ₂ PO ₄ , pH = 2.5 B: CH ₃ OH	261, 348
E	Sugars	SphereClone – NH ₂ column (4.6 × 250 mm, 5 µm)	A: H ₂ O B: CH ₃ OH	267, 286

Elutions conditions:

Method A, gradient analysis: 5%B to 21%B in 17 min + 21%B in 3 min (2 min conditioning time); flow: 1.5 mL min⁻¹

Method B, gradient analysis: 3%B to 85%B in 22 min + 85%B in 1 min (2 min conditioning time); flow: 0.6 mL min⁻¹

Method C, gradient analysis: 5%B to 14%B in 10 min + 14%B in 3 min (2 min conditioning time); flow: 0.6 mL min⁻¹

Method D, isocratic analysis: ratio of phase A and B: 95:5 in 10 min (5 min conditioning time); flow: 0.9 mL min⁻¹

Method E, isocratic analysis: ratio of phase A and B: 5:85 in 12 min (3 min conditioning time); flow: 0.5 mL min⁻¹