

Supplementary Materials

Exploring the isomeric precursors of olive oil major secoiridoids: an insight into olive leaves and drupes by liquid-chromatography and Fourier-transform tandem mass spectrometry

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Oleuroside, m/z 539.1770
 (Ligstroside positional
 isomer, m/z 523.1821)

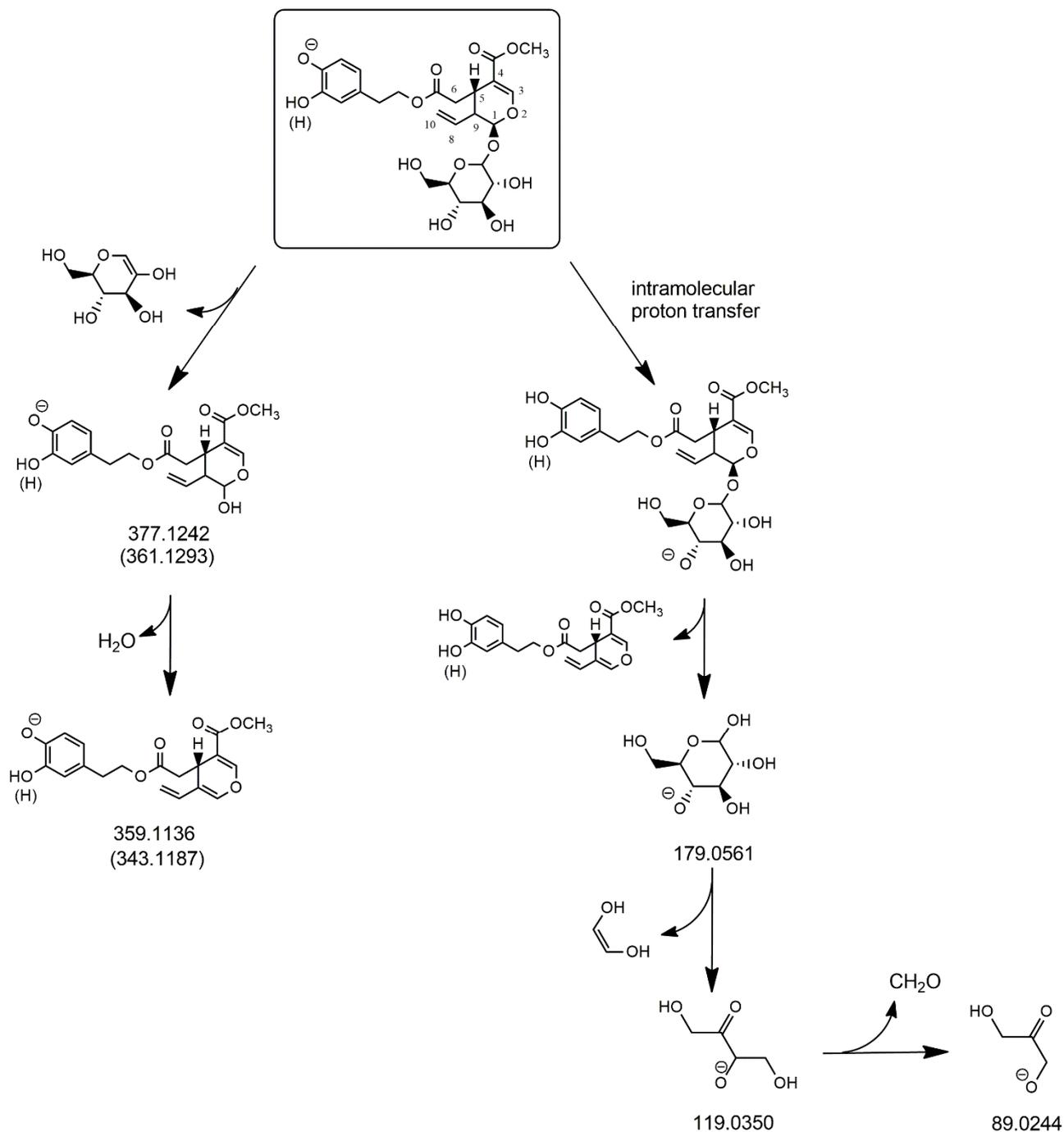


Figure S1. Fragmentation pathways hypothesized for the $[M-H]^-$ ions of oleuroside and of ligstroside positional isomers detected in olive leaves/drupes extracts, all including a $C^{10}=C^8$ bond in their structures. m/z ratios reported in parentheses are referred to product ions of ligstroside positional isomers, in which a H atom replaces the OH group in the *meta* position of the phenyl ring.

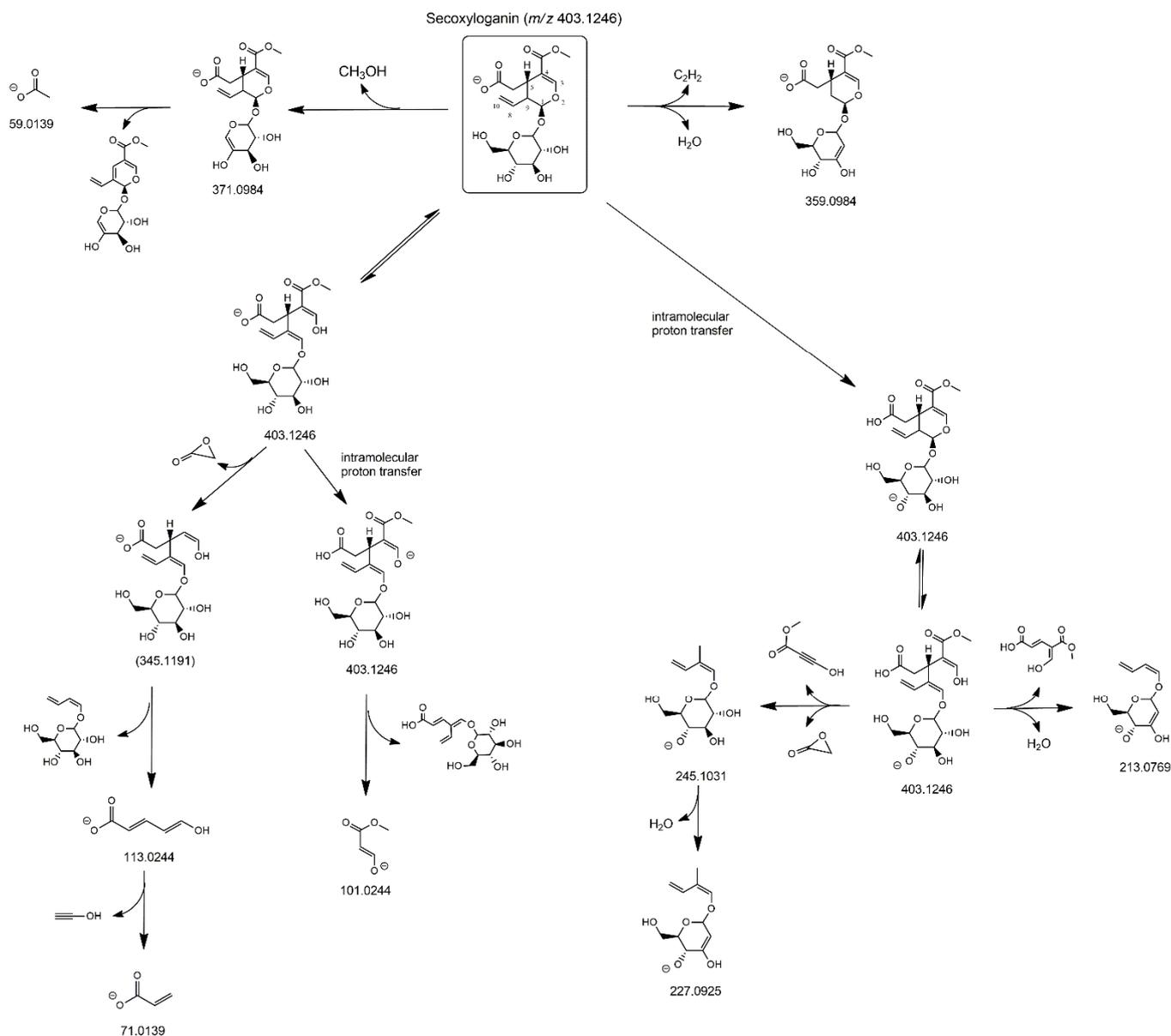


Figure S2. Fragmentation pathways hypothesized for the $[M-H]^-$ ions of secoxyloganin detected in extracts of olive leaves/drupes. Intramolecular proton transfers have been hypothesized to explain the displacement of negative charge from the COOH group to an enolic or a glucose OH group (only one of the possible charging sites is shown in the latter case), required to explain the generation of some product ions.