

## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **Presence of *N, N'*-Substituted *p*-Phenylenediamine-Derived Quinones in Human Urine**

Juxiu Huang<sup>1,#</sup>, Hangbiao Jin<sup>2,#</sup>, Yingying Zhu<sup>3</sup>, Ruyue Guo<sup>2</sup>, Lisha Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Xiaoyu Wu<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Taizhou Central Hospital (Taizhou University Hospital), School of Medicine, Taizhou University, Taizhou, Zhejiang 318000, P. R. China.

<sup>2</sup> Key Laboratory of Microbial Technology for Industrial Pollution Control of Zhejiang Province, College of Environment, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310032, P. R. China.

<sup>3</sup> School of Life Sciences, Taizhou University, Taizhou, Zhejiang 318000, P. R. China.

# These two authors contributed equally to this study.

**Table S1. List of Target PPDQs in the Present Study and Their Abbreviations and Full Names.**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full name</b>
<b>IPPDQ</b>	2-(isopropylamino)-5-(phenylamino)cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione
<b>DPPDQ</b>	2,5-bis(phenylamino)cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione
<b>CPPDQ</b>	2-(cyclohexylamino)-5-(phenylamino)cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione
<b>6PPDQ</b>	2-((4-methylpentan-2-yl)amino)-5-(phenylamino)cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione
<b>77PDQ</b>	2,5-bis((5-methylhexan-2-yl)amino)cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione
<b>DTPDQ</b>	2,5-bis(o-tolylamino)cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione

**Table S2. Demographic Characteristics of Participants ( $n = 149$ ) Recruited in This Study.**

	<i>n (%) or mean <math>\pm</math> SD <sup>a</sup></i>
<b>Gender</b>	
Males	67 (45%)
Females	82 (55%)
<b>Age</b>	
Males	46 $\pm$ 11
Females	47 $\pm$ 14
<b>Age group</b>	
24–30 years	15 (10%)
31–40 years	42 (28%)
41–50 years	45 (30%)
51–62 years	47 (32%)
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
Males	28 $\pm$ 6.1
Females	24 $\pm$ 5.5
<b>Education level</b>	
College	20 (14%)
High school	69 (46%)
Below high school	60 (40%)
<b>Annual household income (CNY)</b>	
< 80, 000	51 (34%)
80, 000–150, 000	82 (55%)
> 150, 000	16 (11%)

<sup>a</sup> % means the percentage to the total participants, and  $\pm$  means the +/-.

**Table S3. MRM Transition Parameters for PPDQs and Internal Standard.**

	MRM transition		Cone voltage (eV)	Collision energy (eV)	SRM ratio (average)
	Parent ion	Daughter ion			
<b>6PPDQ</b>	299	215	38	15	4.5
		187	38	27	
<b>IPPDQ</b>	257	187	33	28	9.8
		215	33	22	
<b>DPPDQ</b>	291	263	38	12	2.2
		170	38	30	
<b>DTPDQ</b>	319	301	40	14	2.8
		212	40	22	
<b>CPPDQ</b>	297	187	35	28	2.5
		98	35	35	
<b>77PDQ</b>	335	237	40	15	4.1
		139	40	28	
<b>6PPDQ-<i>d</i><sub>5</sub></b>	304	192	38	27	

**Table S4. LODs and Extraction Recoveries of PPDQs in Human Urine.**

	LOD (ng/mL)	Spiked at 0.5 ng/mL			Extraction Recovery (%)			Spiked at 50 ng/mL			Equation	R <sup>2</sup>
		mean	SD	Range	mean	SD	Range	mean	SD	Range		
<b>IPPDQ</b>	0.095	82	9.0	71-92	87	10	75-98	87	8.0	80-96	$y = 0.36x - 0.022$	0.9956
<b>DPPDQ</b>	0.017	107	5.2	102-114	105	5.4	98-113	102	7.4	95-110	$y = 2.1x + 0.81$	0.9991
<b>CPPDQ</b>	0.052	105	10	92-116	92	6.6	86-99	98	10	85-110	$y = 1.4x + 0.66$	0.9989
<b>6PPDQ</b>	0.033	92	8.6	98-101	86	5.9	83-96	96	5.8	90-105	$y = 2.9x - 0.53$	0.9978
<b>77PDQ</b>	0.081	92	6.3	86-100	87	5.1	81-95	88	5.9	82-94	$y = 0.44x + 0.25$	0.9990
<b>DTPDQ</b>	0.097	99	8.1	90-107	89	7.3	81-97	99	6.2	92-106	$y = 1.9x + 0.69$	0.9979

**Table S5. Correlations among Concentrations of Various PPDQs in Human Urine.**

	DPPDQ	CPPDQ	77PDQ	6PPDQ	DTPDQ
<b>IPPDQ</b> $r_s$	.134	.139	.003	.208	.296
$p$	.265	.239	.982	.066	.130
<b>DPPDQ</b> $r_s$	1	.278	.123	.288	.592**
$p$		.164	.221	.202	.000
<b>CPPDQ</b> $r_s$		1	.232	.733**	.267
$p$			.115	.000	.117
<b>77PDQ</b> $r_s$			1	.129	.048
$p$				.244	.676
<b>6PPDQ</b> $r_s$				1	.290
$p$					.206

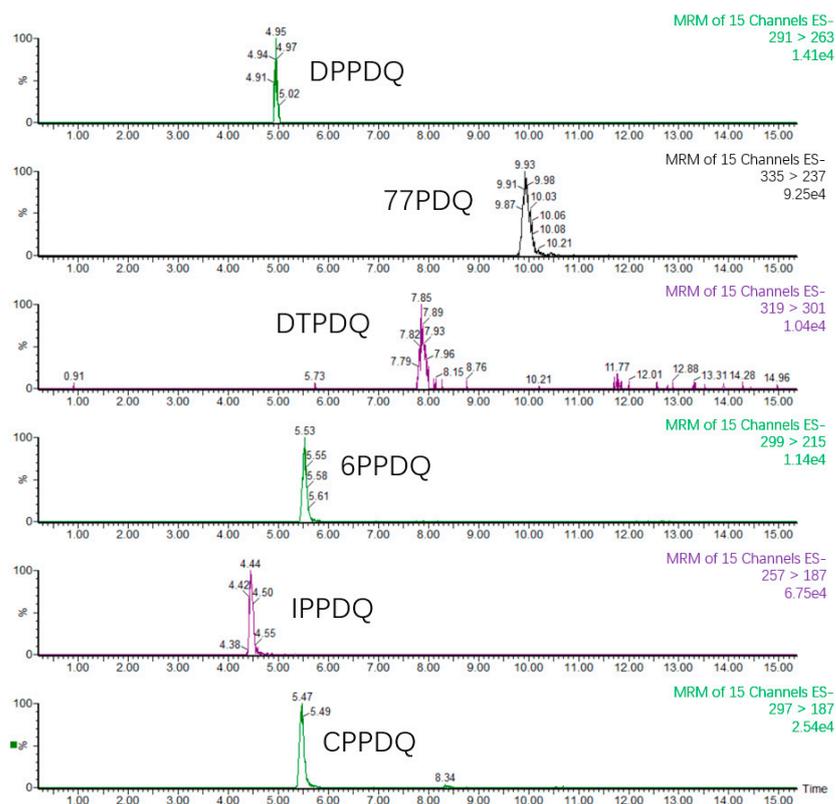


Figure S1. Representative chromatograms of target analytes in the human urine sample.