

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Analytical method for metabolites involved in biosynthesis of plant volatile compounds

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Supplemental Table S1 The methods for analysis of metabolites involved in biosynthesis of plant volatile compounds

Metabolites		Analysis methods	Advantage	Disadvantage	Ref
① Metabolites involved in glycolysis and pentose phosphate pathway	G6P	Spectrophotometer analysis	● low cost and easy analysis	● imprecision	S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6
	F6P				
	FBP	GC-MS	● high sensitivity ● high reliability	● requirement for derivatization	
	PEP				
② Metabolites involved in formation of volatile phenylpropanoids/benzenoids	Pyr				S7, S8, S9, S10
	3PG	LC-MS	● wide analytical range of metabolites	● lower reproducibility of retention times ● lower accurate quantification	
	2PG				
	DHAP				
	GAP				
	3PG+2PG				
	1,3-PBG	CE-MS	● small quantity of sample ● without derivatization step ● high mass accuracy and resolution	● poor migration time ● reproducibility ● lack of reference libraries	
orgainc acid	GC-MS	● high sensitivity	● requirement for derivatization		
3-deoxy-arabino-heptulonate 7-phosphate					
3-dehydroquinic acid					
3-dehydroshikimic acid					
shikimic acid					
shikimate 3-phosphate					
5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP)					
chorismic acid					
prephenic acid	S2				

	phenylpyruvate <i>trans</i> -cinnamic acid <i>para</i> -coumaric acid 3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionic acid amino acid	HPLC-PDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● low cost and easy analysis ● direct analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● limited compounds detected ● poor separation 	
	L-phenylalanine phenolic acid conjugated coenzyme A <i>trans</i> -cinnamoyl CoA 3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionyl CoA 3-oxo-3-phenylpropionyl CoA	HPLC-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● direct analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● requirement for sample clean-up 	
		CE-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● simple extraction process ● short analytical time ● small quantity of sample 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● lower sensitivity 	
③ Metabolites involved in formation of volatile fatty acid derivatives	unsaturated fatty acid linoleic acid linolenic acid saturated fatty acid	GC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● high sensitivity ● short analytical time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● lower accurate quantitative ● requirement for derivatization ● time-consuming 	S11, S12, S13, S14, S15
		HPLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● accurate quantitative analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● poor retention time reproducibility ● requirement for derivatization ● time-consuming 	

		LC-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● without derivatization step ● requirement for MS equipment 		
	13-Hydroperoxylinolenic acid (12, 13S)-epoxylinolenic acid octadecanoid 12-oxo-phytodienoic acid Jasmonic acid	GC-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● high sensitivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● requirement for derivatization 	S16, S17, S18, S19
		LC-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● direct analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● unavailable of internal standards 	
④ Glycosidically bound volatile compounds	Depend on plant species, such as glycosides constituting aglycons of the 3-hexenol, benzyl alcohol, 2-phenylethanol, methyl salicylate, geraniol and linalool	GC-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● easy to identify the structures of aglycone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● requirement for derivatization ● hard to identify the sugar residues 	S20, S21, S22
		LC-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● direct analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● hard to obtain internal standards ● more purification steps 	
⑤ Metabolites involved in formation of carotenoid derived aroma compounds	Phytoene Lycopene β -carotene δ -carotene	LC-PDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● well separation ● fast detection of known carotenoid compounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● complex elution gradient program ● long analysis time 	S23, S24
		UPLC-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● reduction in analysis time and mobile phase solvent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● poor separation ● requirement for MS equipment 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● consumption ● identification for unknown carotenoids 		
⑥ Metabolites involved in formation of volatile isoprenoids	DMAPP GPP FPP GGPP	CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● well separating isoprenoids ● direct analysis 	● lower sensitivity	S25, S26
		HPLC-MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● high sensitivity ● direct detection 		

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