

1 **Dispersive liquid–liquid microextraction with deep eutectic solvent**  
2 **coupled with GC-MS for the determination of chiral carvone in**  
3 **herbaceous plants**

4 Yuluan Wu <sup>a</sup>, Ming Liang <sup>a</sup>, Yanping Xian <sup>\*a</sup>, Rongqiao Chen <sup>a</sup>, Junpeng Hu <sup>a</sup>, Hang Dai <sup>a</sup>,  
5 Chenghao Liu <sup>a</sup>, Xiangchang Hou <sup>a</sup>

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7 <sup>a</sup>Guangzhou Quality Supervision and Testing Institute, Research Center of Risk Dynamic  
8 Detection and Early Warning for Food Safety of Guangzhou City, Key Laboratory of Detection  
9 Technology for Food Safety of Guangzhou City, Guangzhou NQI-Quality Safety Science and  
10 Technology Collaborative Innovation Center, Guangzhou 511447, China

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12 \*Corresponding authors: Yanping Xian

13 [zjyxyp2015@163.com](mailto:zjyxyp2015@163.com)

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15 Current address: No. 1-2, Zhujiang Road, Panyu District, Guangzhou, China

16 Tel: +86-20-83183575; Fax: +86-20-83183575

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21 **Table S1.** Composition of the DESs.

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No.	HBA	HBD	Water	Molar ratio
DES1	choline chloride	formic acid	/	1:2~1:3
DES2	choline chloride	phosphoric acid	/	1:2
DES3	choline chloride	lactic acid	/	1:2
DES4	choline chloride	glucose	water	2:1:1
DES5	choline chloride	diethylene glycol	/	1:2
DES6	choline chloride	glycerol	/	1:2
DES7	choline chloride	diethylamine	/	1:2

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25 **Table S2.** Response surface experimental factors and level design.

Level	Factors		
	Liquid-solid ratio/mL·g <sup>-1</sup>	Extraction time/min	Extraction temperature/°C
-1 (Low)	15	20	40
0 (Center)	20	30	50
1 (High)	25	40	60

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45 **Table S3.** Response surface experiment results.

No.	Liquid-solid ratio /mL·g <sup>-1</sup>	Extraction time/min	Extraction temperature/°C	Recovery (%)	
				<i>L</i> -carvone	<i>D</i> -carvone
1	20	30	50	94.6	95.5
2	15	30	40	72.8	70.5
3	15	30	60	63.8	69.3
4	25	20	50	100.4	99.6
5	20	20	60	74.1	76.1
6	15	40	50	79.8	81.2
7	20	40	60	67.9	70.5
8	20	30	50	93.4	91.4
9	20	30	50	92.1	95.7
10	20	40	40	65.9	63.9
11	25	40	50	83.2	84.1
12	20	30	50	95.3	91.8
13	20	30	50	87.9	85.9
14	20	20	40	73.5	69.8
15	15	20	50	77.4	78.3
16	25	30	60	81.1	79.5
17	25	30	40	76.9	76.1

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58 **Table S4.** ANOVA for response surface quadratic model of *L*-carvone.

Source	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F-value	P-value Prob>F	Significance
Model	1948.10	9	216.46	34.17	<0.0001	significant
A	285.60	1	285.60	45.08	0.0003	
B	102.25	1	102.25	16.14	0.0051	
C	0.61	1	0.61	0.095	0.7663	
AB	96.04	1	96.04	15.16	0.0059	
AC	43.56	1	43.56	6.88	0.0343	
BC	0.49	1	0.49	0.077	0.7890	
A2	18.22	1	18.22	2.88	0.1338	
B2	121.87	1	121.87	19.24	0.0032	
C2	1206.84	1	1206.84	190.50	<0.0001	
Residual	44.35	7	6.34			
Lack of fit	10.09	3	3.36	0.39	0.7656	Not significant
Pure error	34.25	4	8.56			
Corrected total	1992.44	16				
SD	2.52	R2	0.9777			
CV%	3.10	Adj-R2	0.9491			
		Pred-R2	0.8921			

59 Note: Significant difference P<0.05, highly significant difference P<0.01

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71 **Table S5.** ANOVA for response surface quadratic model of *D*-carvone.

Source	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F-value	P-value	Significance
Model	1776.46	9	197.38	15.92	0.0007	significant
A	200.00	1	200.00	16.13	0.0051	
B	72.60	1	72.60	5.85	0.0461	
C	28.50	1	28.50	2.30	0.1733	
AB	84.64	1	84.64	6.82	0.0348	
AC	5.29	1	5.29	0.43	0.5345	
BC	0.023	1	0.023	1.814E-003	0.9672	
A2	6.50	1	6.50	0.52	0.4926	
B2	106.00	1	106.00	8.55	0.0222	
C2	1212.19	1	1212.19	97.74	<0.0001	
Residual	86.81	7	12.40			
Lack of fit	23.28	3	7.76	0.49	0.7087	Not significant
Pure error	63.53	4	15.88			
Corrected total	1863.28	16				
SD	3.52	R2	0.9534			
CV	4.34	Adj-R2	0.8935			
		Pred-R2	0.7468			

72 Note: Significant difference P<0.05, highly significant difference P<0.01

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81 **Table S6** Comparison with other methods reported in the literature for the detection of carvone

Analytes	Matrix	Instrumental method	Pre-treatment method	Linear range	LOD	Recoveries	Precision	Reference
Carvone and nitrendipine	Skin diffusate and microemulsions	UFLC	Direct measurement after dilution	0.125-30µg/mL	0.075µg/mL	90-105%	<10%	1
Carvone, cineole, perillaldehyde, perillyl alcohol and sobrerol	The diet of laboratory animals	HPLC	Extracted by 90% methanol in water	1-150 µg/mL	2 µg/g	97.9±2.6%	5.5-23.3%	2
Piperine, embeline, and carvone	Ayurvedic formulation catpusphadhy churna	HPTLC	Extracted by methanol using a Soxhlet apparatus.	1-9 ng/spot	0.2 ng/spot	100.09	/	3
Carvone, menthol, thymol, carvacrol and methyl salicylate	Chicken breast	GC-MS/MS	QuEChERS	2-100 mg/L	LOQ: 2.9 µg/kg	80-102%	<15%	4
Ratios of <i>d,l</i> -Carvone	Caraway seeds and spearmint leaves	HPLC	Extracted with supercritical fluid of carbon dioxide	Caraway seeds contain only <i>d</i> -carvone and spearmint leaves contain both <i>d</i> -carvone (7%) and <i>l</i> -carvone (93%)				5
Chiral terpenoids	Essential oil of <i>Mentha spicata</i>	GC-FID and GC-MS	Hydrodistilled to extract essential oils	(S)-(+)-Carvone has been identified as the major compound in <i>M. spicata</i> essential oils				6
Compositional analysis	Spearmint ( <i>Mentha spicata</i> ) essential oil	GC-MS	Isolation of the essential oil by hydrodistillation	The five most abundant constituents of the Iranian spearmint essential oil are (+)-carvone (73.20%), limonen (14.63%), b-bourbonene (1.13%), cineole (1.10%) and 3-terpinolenone (0.82%).				7
Compositional analysis	Celery ( <i>Apium graveolens</i> ) leaf and root	GC-MS	Extracted with liquid carbon dioxide	The main constituents in the oil of roots were limonene, carvone and 3n-butylphthalide. The essential oil of leaves contained higher amount of limonene, and very small amount of carvone.				8
<i>D</i> and <i>L</i> -Carvone	Herbaceous plants	GC-MS	Extract by DES	0.5-50.0 mg/kg	8.0 mg/kg	83.5%-101.3%	3.2-6.1%	This work

82 UFLC: ultra fast liquid chromatographic

83 HPTLC: High performance thin layer chromatography

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