Supplemental Methods

***Trans*-resveratrol determination.** The *trans*-resveratrol analysis was performed using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC; Agilent Technologies 1200 Series) following the method described by Piñeiro, Palma, Barroso with modifications.[38] A solution of *trans*-resveratrol acquired to this study was evaluated in three concentrations (5.0, 25.0, and 60.0 mg/L) in methanol. Samples (30 µl) were injected in a reverse-phase C18 column (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, 150 × 4.6 mm; 5 µm) and quantified by fluorescence detection at an excitation wavelength of 310 nm and emission of 403 nm. The chromatographic analysis was performed using a mobile phase consisting of acetonitrile (A) and an aqueous formic acid solution 0.1% (B) with the following gradient: 8–100% of solvent A and 92–0% of solvent B in 0–11 min, at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min. Column temperature was kept at 37°C. The identification of *trans*-resveratrol was carried out by comparing the retention time with the pure standard (Sigma - PHL89539), and the quantification was performed using a standard curve (5–60 mg/L; $r = 0.9961$). Analysis was run in triplicate.