

Table S1 Phase I and Phase II Biotransformation Types in Meteor

Phase I

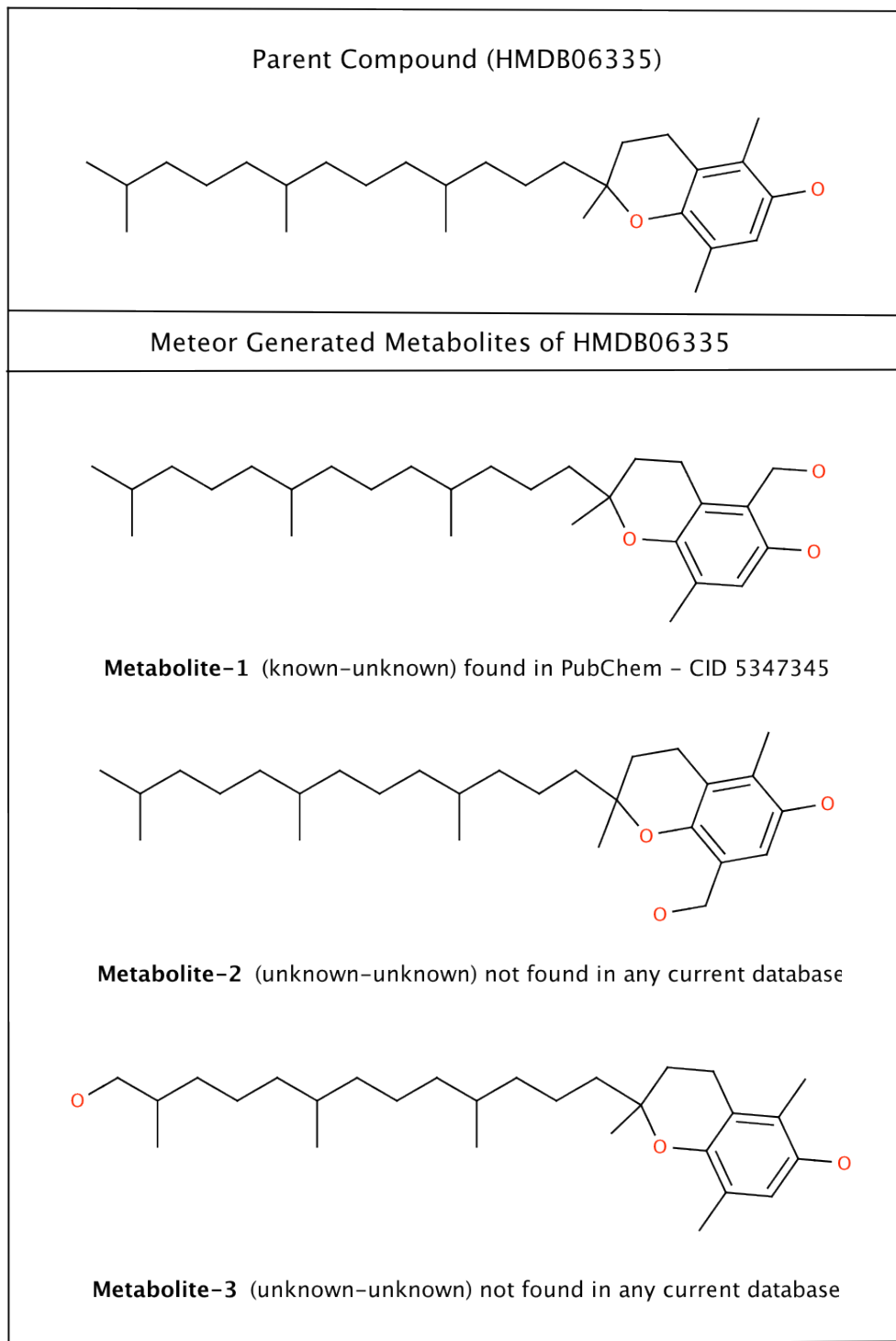
- Redox
 - Oxidation
 - Carboaliphatic Hydroxylation
 - Carboaromatic Hydroxylation
 - Heteroaromatic Hydroxylation
 - Epoxidation
 - Deamination
 - Dealkylation and Oxidative Ring-Opening
 - Oxidative Dehalogenation
 - Dehydrogenation
 - Oxidation of Aldehyde
 - Oxidation at Aliphatic and Aromatic Nitrogen
 - Oxidation at Aliphatic and Aromatic Sulphur
 - Oxidation at Other Heteroatoms
 - Miscellaneous Oxidative Ring Opening
 - Miscellaneous Oxidative Fragmentation
 - Miscellaneous Oxidative Coupling
 - Miscellaneous Other
 - Reduction
 - Carbonyl Reduction
 - Alkene Reduction
 - Alkyne Reduction
 - Reduction of Nitrogen-Containing Functional Groups
 - Reductive Bond Scission
- Non-Redox
 - Hydrolytic Reactions
 - Ester Hydrolysis
 - Amide Hydrolysis
 - Other Carboxylic Acid Derivatives
 - Other Unsaturated Functional Groups
 - Ether Hydrolysis
 - Hydrolytic Deamination
 - Hydrolytic Dehalogenation
 - Dehydration
 - Hydration
 - Hydrolytic Fragmentation or Ring-Opening
 - Non Hydrolytic Fragmentation or Ring-Opening
 - Ring-Closure Reactions
 - Other Elimination Reactions
 - Decarboxylation
 - Miscellaneous
 - Rearrangement

Phase II

- Glucuronidation
- Sulphonation
- Glutathione Conjugation
- Acetylation
- Methylation
- Conjugation with Amino Acids
- Conjugation with Other Acids
- Glucosidation

HMDB06335
Beta-tocopherol

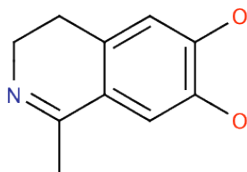
Significant Differences in the Electrochemical Behavior of the α -, β -, γ -, and δ -Tocopherols (Vitamin E), Gregory J. Wilson, Ching Yeh Lin, and Richard D. Webster, *The Journal of Physical Chemistry B* **2006** 110 (23), 11540-11548



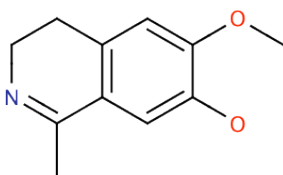
HMDB12490
1,2-Dehydrosalsolinol

Michael A. Collins, Bhe Y. Cheng, Oxidative decarboxylation of salsolinol-1-carboxylic acid to 1,2-dehydrosalsolinol: Evidence for exclusive catalysis by particulate factors in rat kidney, Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Volume 263, Issue 1, 15 May 1988, Pages 86-95, ISSN 0003-9861, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-9861\(88\)90616-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-9861(88)90616-9).

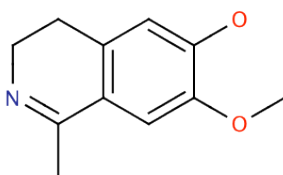
Parent Compound (HMDB12490)



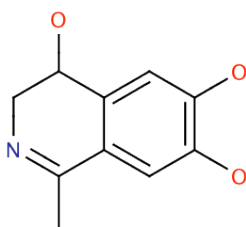
Meteor Generated Metabolites of HMDB12490



Metabolite-1 (known-unknown) found in PubChem - CID 6056985



Metabolite-2 (known-unknown) found in PubChem - CID 5375238

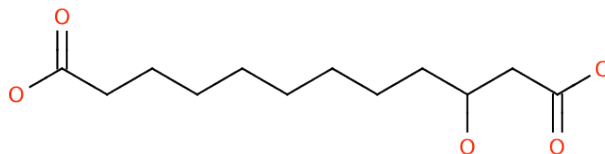


Metabolite-3 (unknown-unknown) not found in any current database

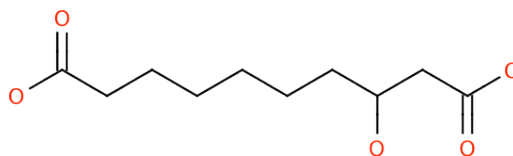
HMDB00413
3-Hydroxydodecanedioic acid

S.H. Korman, H. Mandel, and A. Gutman, Characteristic urine organic acid profile in peroxisomal biogenesis disorders, *Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease* **23**, 425 (2000).

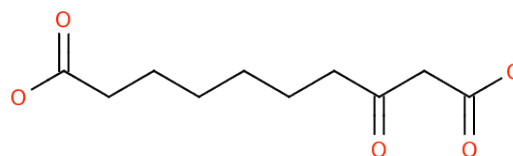
Parent Compound (HMDB00413)



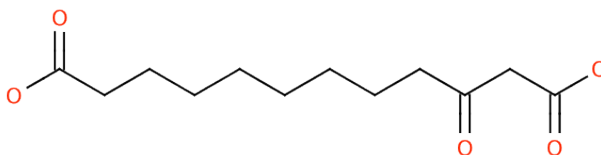
Meteor Generated Metabolites of HMDB00413



Metabolite-1 (known-unknown) found in HMDB - HMDB00350



Metabolite-2 (known-unknown) found in PubChem - CID 14178865



Metabolite-3 (unknown-unknown) not found in any current database

A step-by-step guide to viewing and converting structures

To view a single structure, copy and paste a SMILES string to the drawing area of any one of the following structure-drawing programs.

Chemaxon Marvin Sketch

ChemDraw

IsisDraw

ACD ChemSketch

Converting SMILES to SDF or Mol Format

1. Export the data in CSV format
2. Copy the column containing SMILES to a separate text file
3. Save the file with .smiles extension (e.g. structures.smiles)
4. Open the structures.smiles file with ChemAxon MarvinView
5. Click on File → Save All to save as an sd or mol file.