

Additional_file_5

seeds – extracted – non-hydrolysed - DIL
detected (>LOQ)



seeds – extracted – not hydrolysed
detected (>LOQ)



seeds – extracted – hydrolysed - DIL
detected (>LOQ)



seeds – extracted – hydrolysed
detected (>LOQ)



seeds – non-extracted – hydrolysed - DIL
detected (>LOQ)



seeds – non-extracted – hydrolysed
detected (>LOQ)



seedlings hydrolysed DIL
detected (>LOQ)



seedlings hydrolysed
detected (>LOQ)



Figure S7: Effect of hydrolysis on analyzed flavonoids.

Diagrams show the effect of hydrolysis for each individual analyzed reference substance from our set of flavonoids using the LC-ESI-MS(MRM) setting. Labels on the left indicate the substance tested. A box is colored, when the above mentioned substance was detected in quantifiable amount. Left column of plots: dilution of the tested standard with the same factor introduced through the protocol but without any treatment. Right column of plots: Each standard mixed with the respective internal standard was spiked on 10 tt4-11 seeds. Given is the result after the indicated extraction and treatment procedure. For further details see [Additional_file_9.pdf](#): Methods S2. Each row of two plots represent the different fraction for seed and seedlings. From top to bottom: extracted non-hydrolysed, extracted hydrolysed, non-extracted hydrolysed samples from seeds and extracted hydrolysed samples from seedlings, respectively. **Purple**: these substances were not stable through hydrolysis. **Red**: In case of absence of a substance in the dilution, these substances were detected in quantifiable amounts upon the treatment. Only few substances from our set were converted or released upon hydrolysis from another substance. Note that catechin and epicatechin can epimerize during hydrolysis (see Fig. 3). **Blue**: The published release of cyanidin is supported. **Orange**: The dilution factors for both types of soluble samples are equal. These substances were most likely in the stock solution just below or slightly above the threshold for LOQ when diluted.

na: naringenin, ta: taxifolin, ka: kaempferol, qu: quercetin, is: isorhamnetin, my: myricetin, pe: pelargonidin, cy: cyanidin, de: delphinidin, c: catechin, e: epicatechin, pB: procyanidinB2.

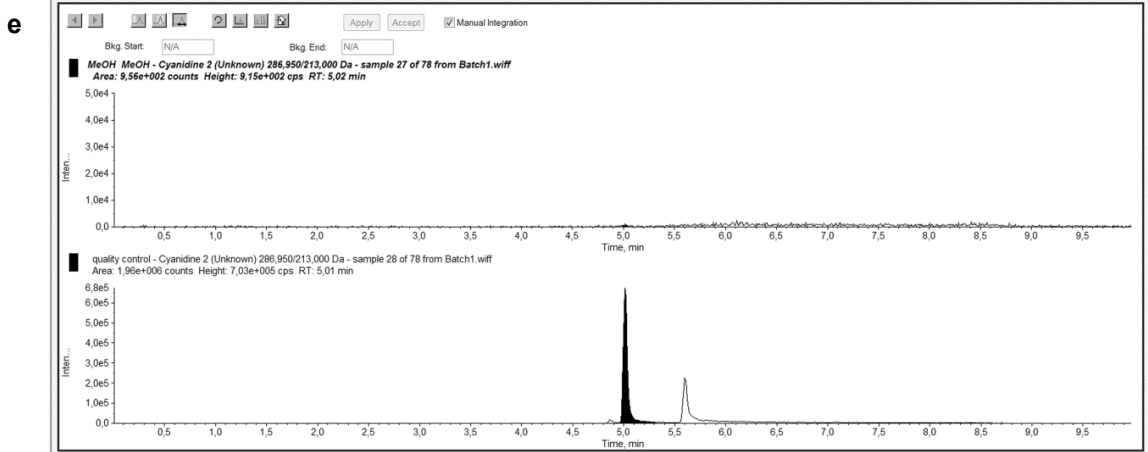
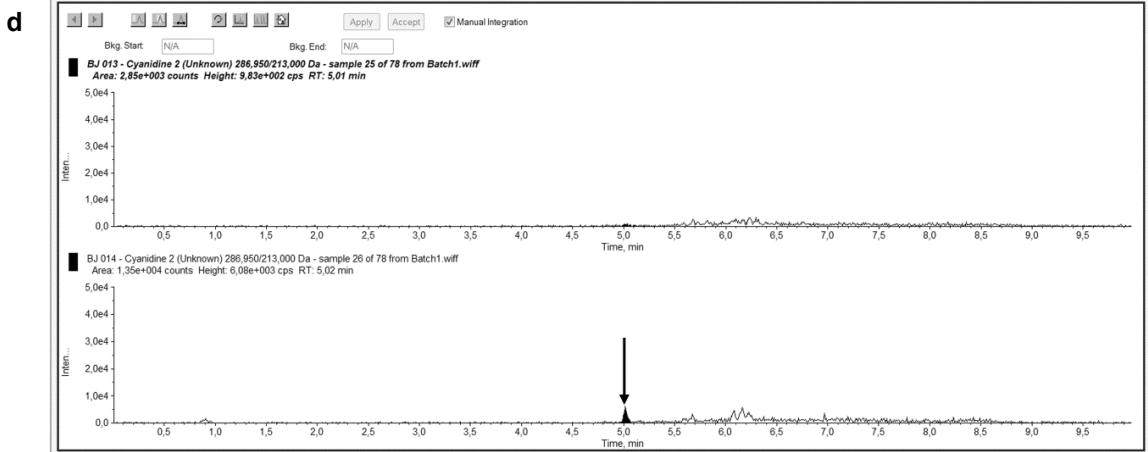
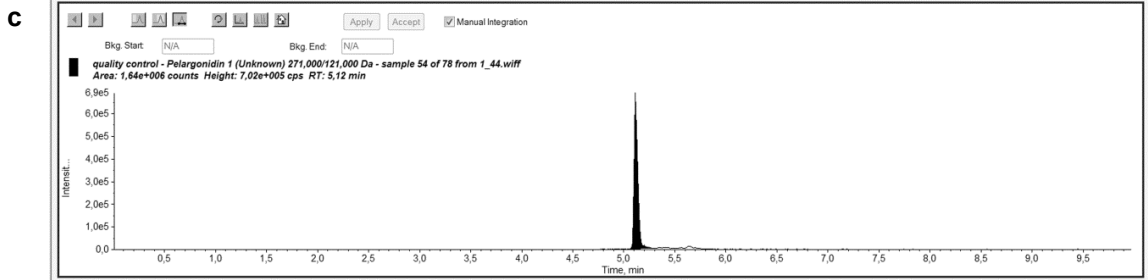
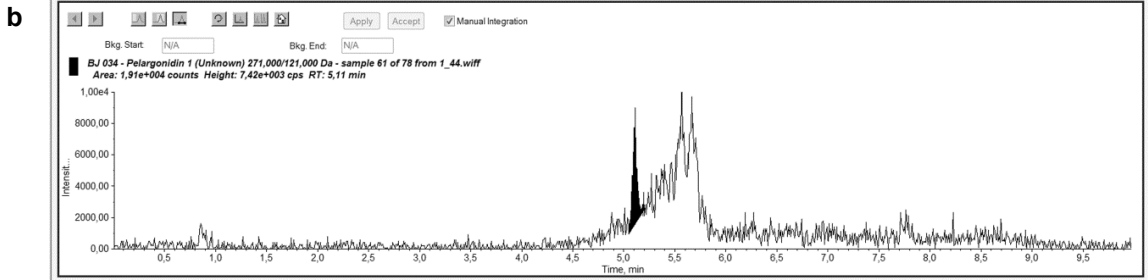
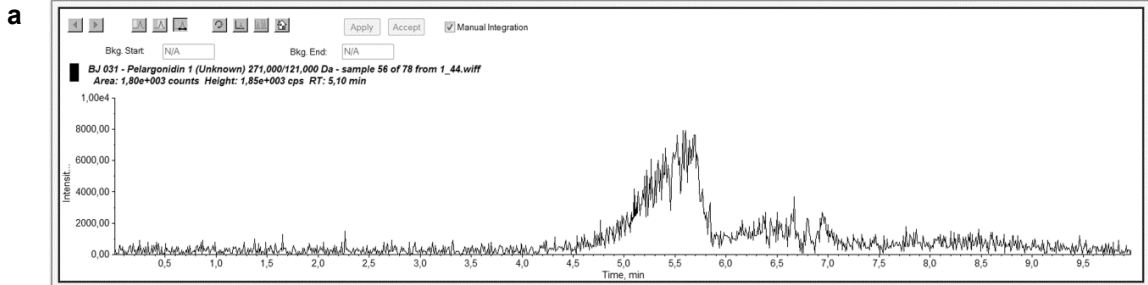


Figure S8: Release of pelargonidin from the internal standard and cyanidin from pelargonidin.

LC-ESI-MS(MRM) derived representative EICs from the spiking experiment documented in Figure S7. **a,b** EICs of pelargonidin from the internal standard before and after hydrolysis respectively. In these samples only the internal standards were spiked. Note the appearance of pelargonidin after hydrolysis. **c** EIC of pelargonidin from the quality control, **d,e** EICs for cyanidin. **d**: Upper: diluted pelargonidin standard. Lower: spiked and treated pelargonidin standard (protocol for extracted hydrolysed samples). **e**: Upper: MeOH blank. Lower: cyanidin from the quality control. Note that these samples were analysed following each other.