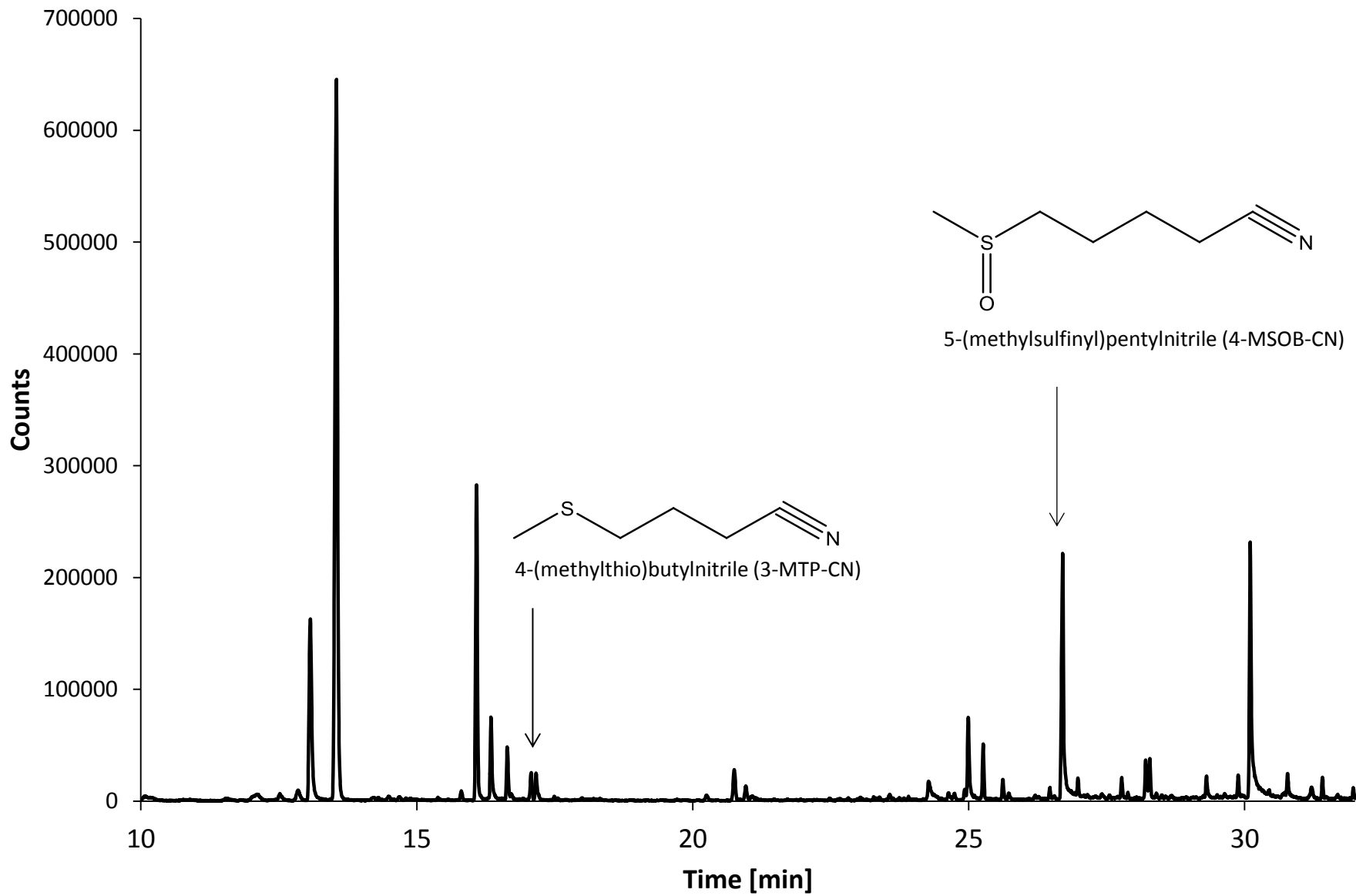


**Ms.No.: SREP-16-15123**

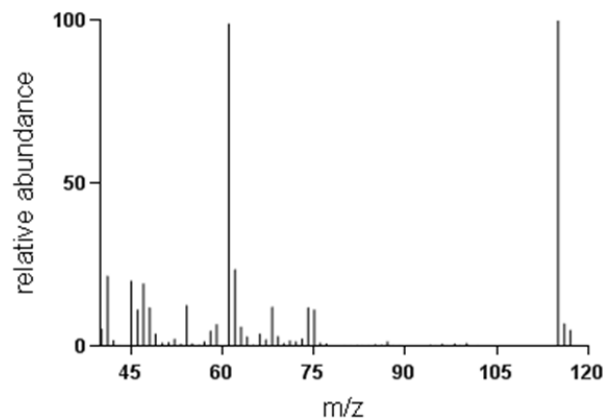
**Cytotoxic and genotoxic potential of food-borne nitriles in a liver *in vitro* model**

Franziska Kupke, Corinna Herz, Franziska S. Hanschen, Stefanie Platz, Grace A. Odongo, Simone Helmig, María M. Bartolomé Rodríguez, Monika Schreiner, Sascha Rohn, Evelyn Lamy

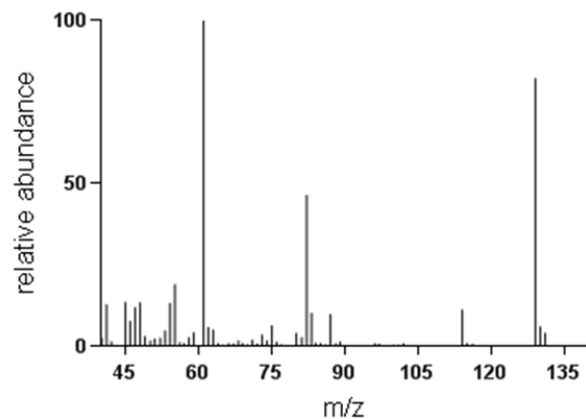


GC-chromatogramm of the breakdown products in broccoli; major nitriles were 4-(methylthio)butyl nitrile and 5-(methylsulfinyl)pentyl nitrile.

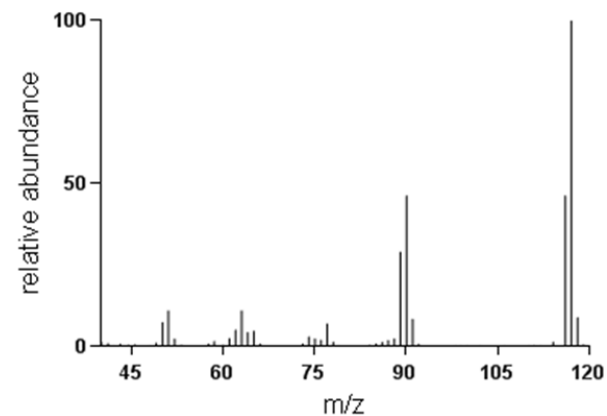
a) 3-MTP-CN as standard solution , rt = 16.9 min.



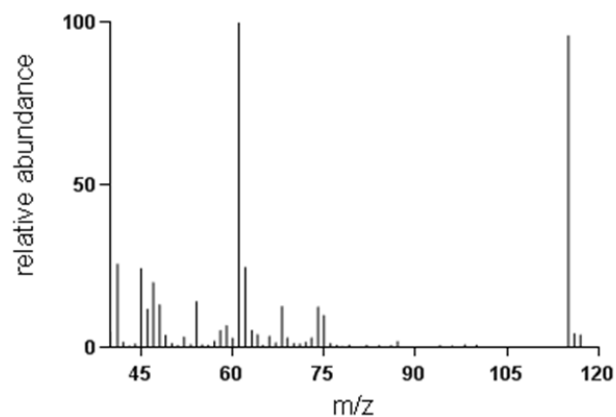
b) 4-MTB-CN as standard solution , rt = 20.5 min.



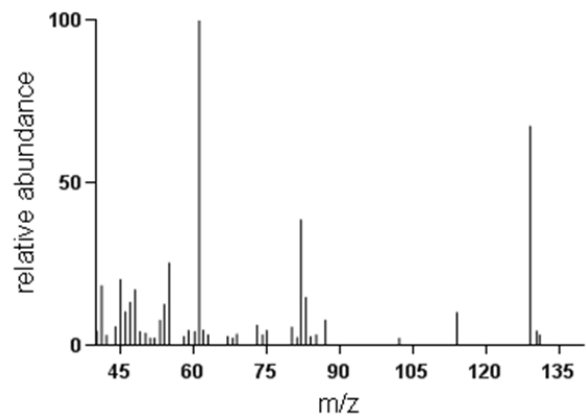
c) benzyl-CN as standard solution , rt = 18.5 min.



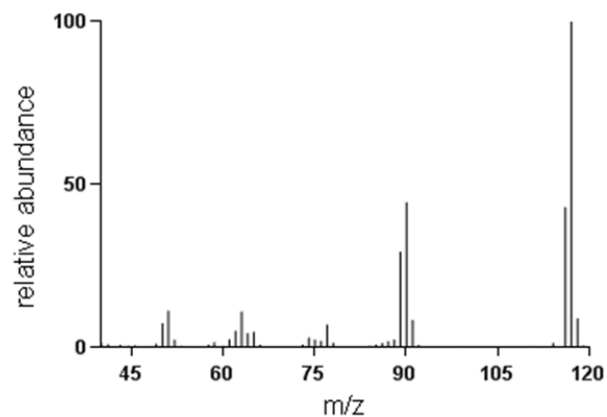
d) 3-MTP-CN, found in red cabbage, rt = 16.9 min.



e) 4-MTB-CN, found in red cabbage, rt = 20.5 min.



f) benzyl-CN, found in Brussels sprouts, rt = 18.5 min.



Mass spectra of 3-MTP-CN, 4-MTB-CN and benzyl-CN as standard solutions (a, b, c) and identified in red cabbage (d, e) respectively in Brussels sprouts (f).