Supplementary Information for:

A Strategy to Deliver Precise Oral Doses of the Glucosinolates or Isothiocyanates from *Moringa oleifera* Leaves for Use in Clinical Studies

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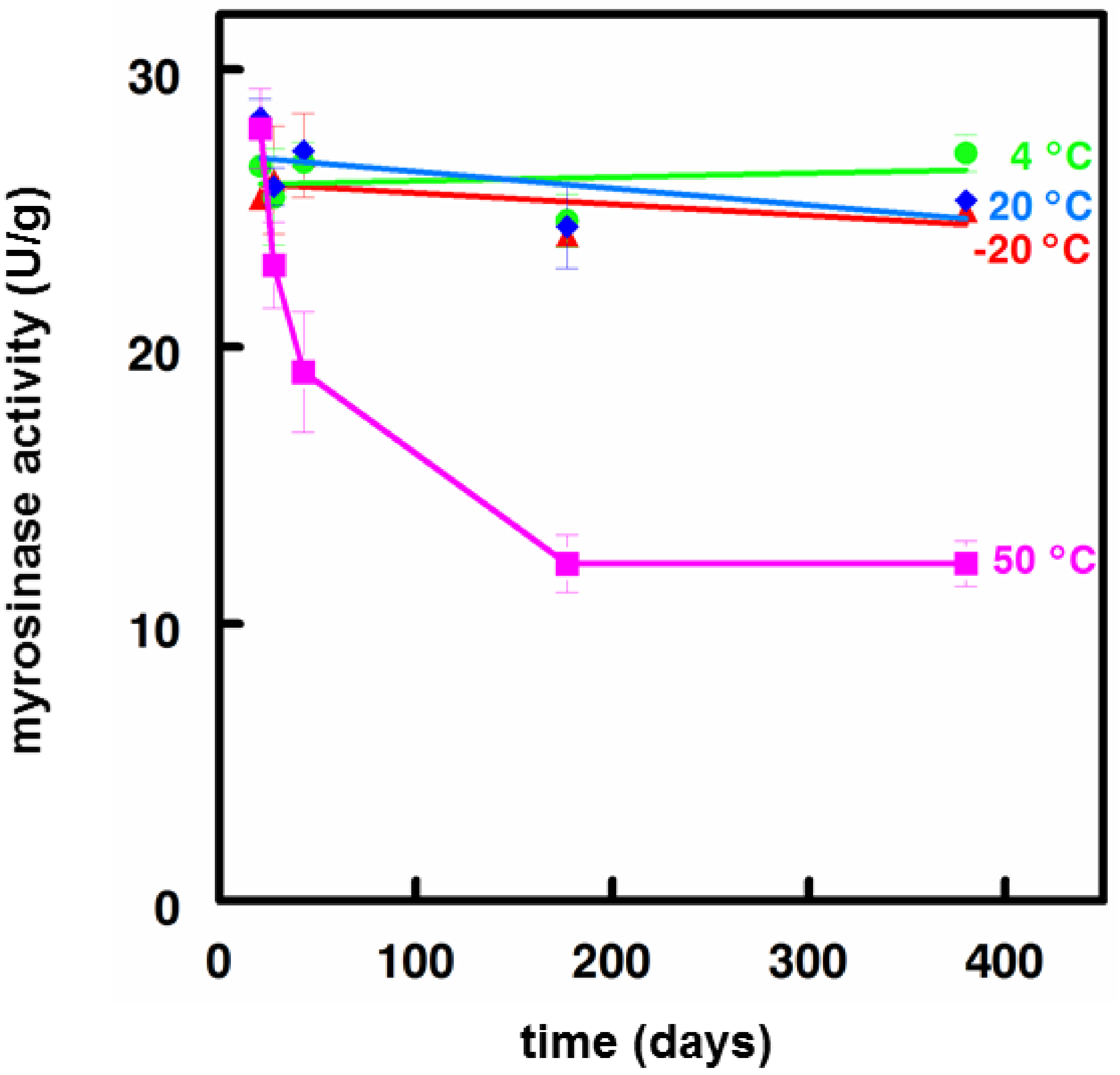
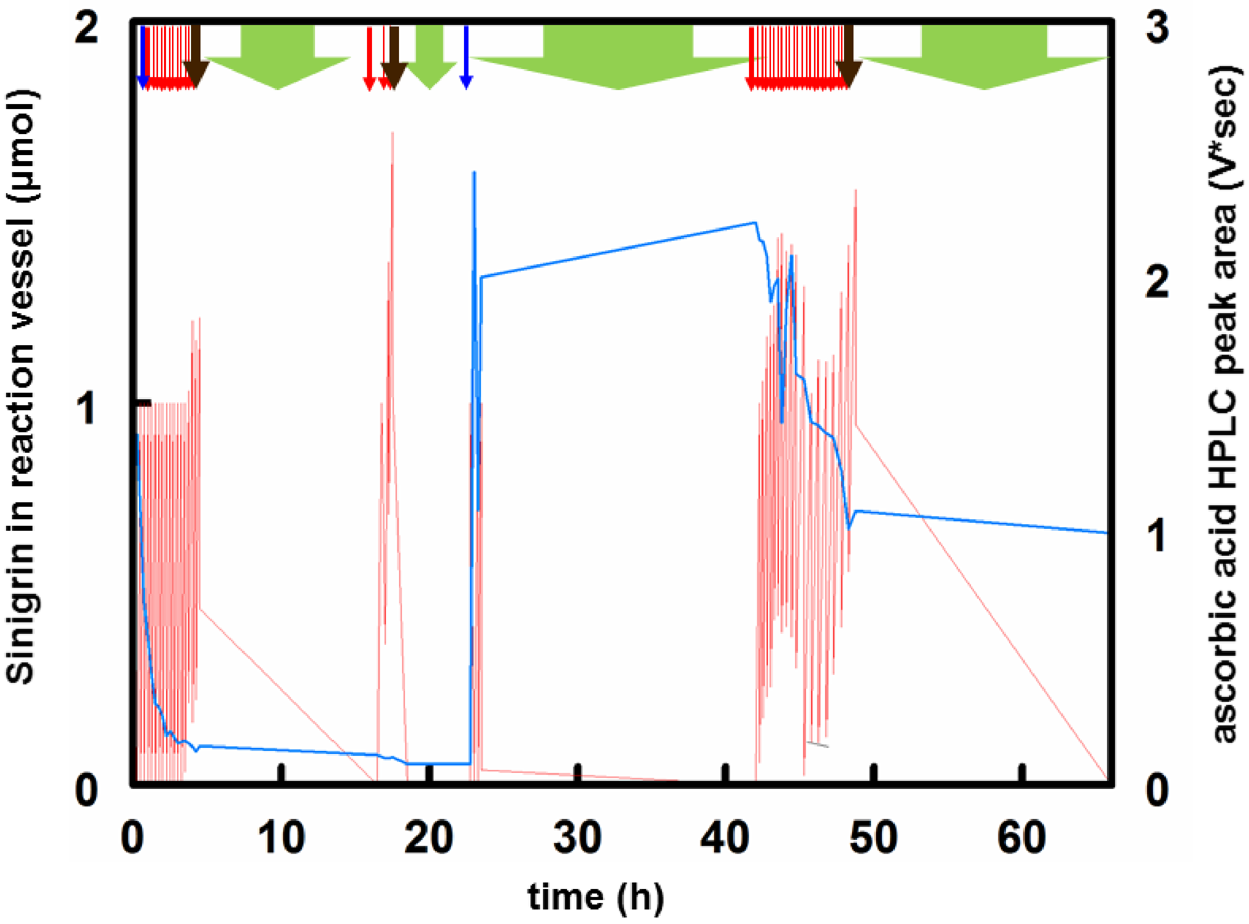


Supplemental Figure S1. Effect of storage temperature on myrosinase activity. Ground broccoli seed meal was stored at -20 ℃ (▲), 4 ℃ (●), 20 ℃ (♦), and 50 ℃ (■) and the myrosinase activity tested at intervals over almost 400 days. There was almost no reduction in myrosinase activity at any of the storage temperatures except 50 ^{o}C, at which activity was approximately halved within the first 6 months and stable thereafter. (Error bars are SD; n = 3).



Supplemental Figure S2. Sustained activity of myrosinase in a representative experiment. Myrosinase is an enzyme that will continue to function as long as it has an optimal (but not inhibitory) concentration of its obligate co-factor, ascorbic acid, and adequate substrate (sinigrin, in this case). The reaction diagrammed took place in a glass scintillation vial that was "refreshed" with co-factor and substrate as indicated on the graph and monitored for completion by HPLC [31]. *At top:* Ascorbic acid (↓, in blue) added to final concentration of 500 µM; Repeated 1 µmol additions of sinigrin (↓, in red), with each spike representing a further addition; Myrosinase "failure" (↓, in black) – each added 1 µmol aliquot of sinigrin that is not fully hydrolyzed starts to build up, signaling reduced enzyme catalysis; Overnight incubation (↓, in green) at 4 °C, or otherwise incubation was at 25 °C.