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## **Supplemental Material**

## Transfer and Metabolism of the Xenoestrogen Zearalenone in Human Perfused Placenta

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**Table S1.** Calculated recoveries  $\pm$  standard deviation [%] in the three investigated matrices obtained from spiking experiments.

**Table S2.** Impurities of added ZEN (experiment 1-3).

**Figure S1.** MRM (multiple reaction monitoring) chromatograms of reference standards spiked into blank medium and a fetal medium sample after 360 minutes; quantifier transitions in blue: zearalenone-14-sulfate (ZEN-14-Sulf) m/z 397.1 -> 317.2;  $\alpha$ -zearalenol ( $\alpha$ -ZEL) m/z 319.2 -> 275.2; zearalenone (ZEN) m/z 317 -> 175; qualifier transition in green: ZEN-14-Sulf m/z 397.1 -> 175.1;  $\alpha$ -ZEL m/z 319.2 -> 160.1; ZEN m/z 317 -> 131.

**Figure S2.** Perfusion profiles and fetal-maternal ratios (FM ratio) of β-zearalenol (β-ZEL) and zearalanone (ZAN). β-ZEL and ZAN, present as contaminants in ZEN (around 1%; 3  $\mu$ g/L), were measured from the maternal and fetal perfusates by UPLC-MS/MS at several time points during 6 h of perfusion with 318  $\mu$ g/L ZEN. FM ratios were calculated for each time point and FM ratios of antipyrine and creatinine were added for comparison. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent placentae perfused with medium containing ZEN. p < 0.05 is considered statistically significant (\* denotes differences between maternal and fetal concentrations in β-ZEL or ZAN perfusions; # and \$ denote differences in the FM ratio between metabolites and antipyrine or metabolites and creatinine, respectively). Perfusion data comparing maternal and fetal concentrations were analyzed by unpaired Student's t-test.

Excel Table S1. Concentrations of measured analytes in perfusion medium [µg/L].

Perfusions without ZEN (C1-3), perfusions with addition of ZEN (ZEN1-3).

Additional File- Supplemental Material Data.zip