

Supplementary Information

Targeted-Analysis of β -Carboline Alkaloids in Passionfruit (“Maracujá”) by SBSE(PDMS)-LC/Flu and UHPLC-MS

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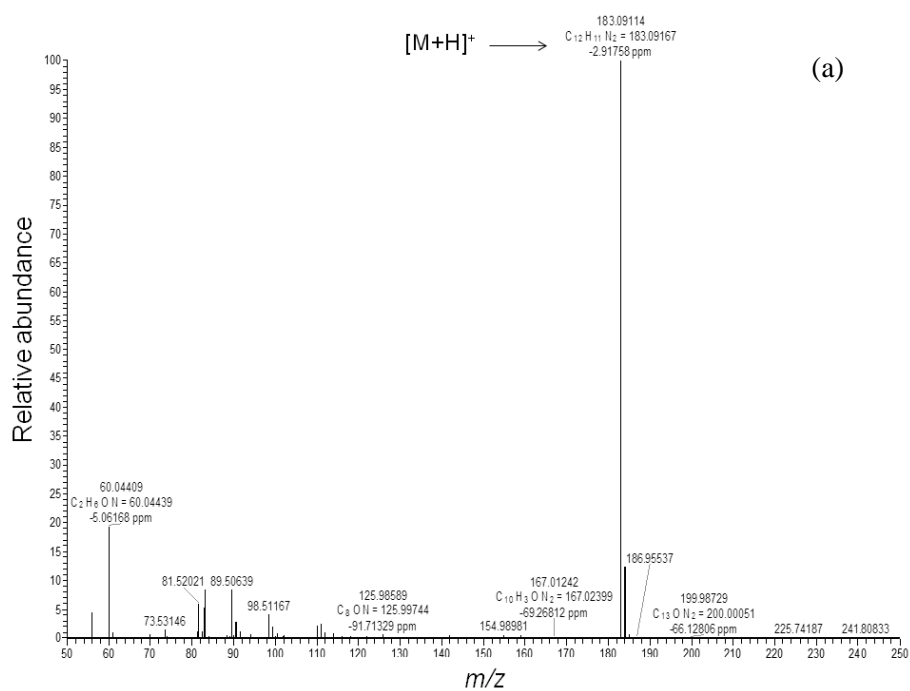


Figure S1. Mass spectra obtained by UHPLC/MS of the alkaloids identified in the extracts: (a) harmine, (b) harmine, (c) harmol, (d) harmalol, (e) harmaline.

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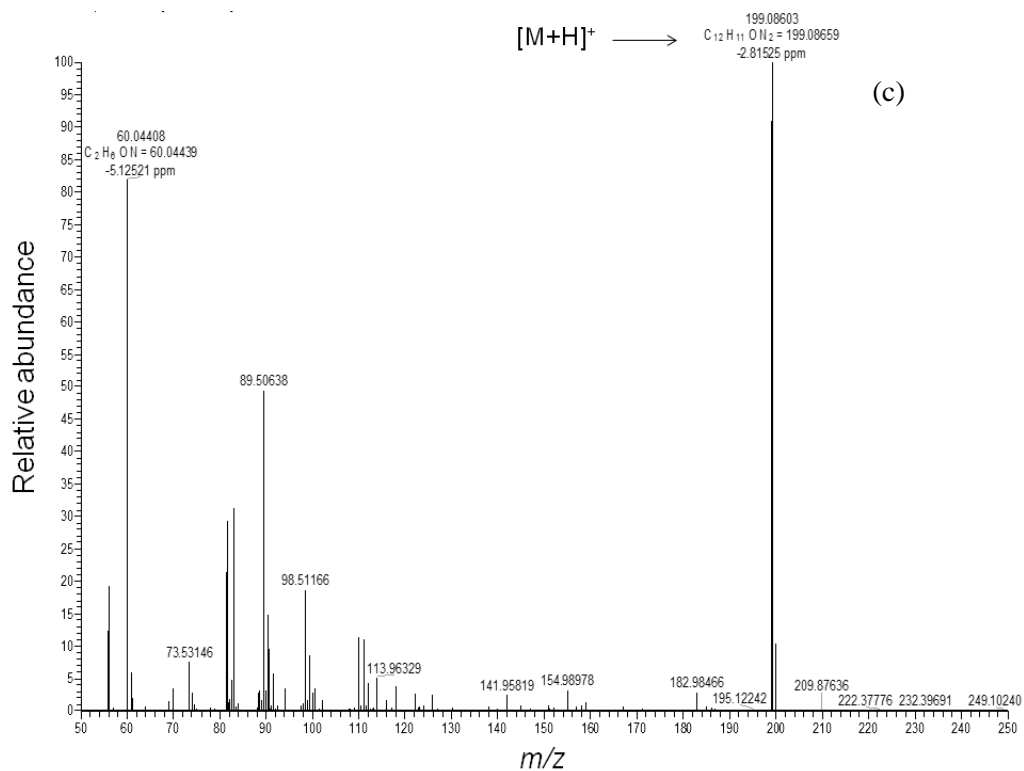
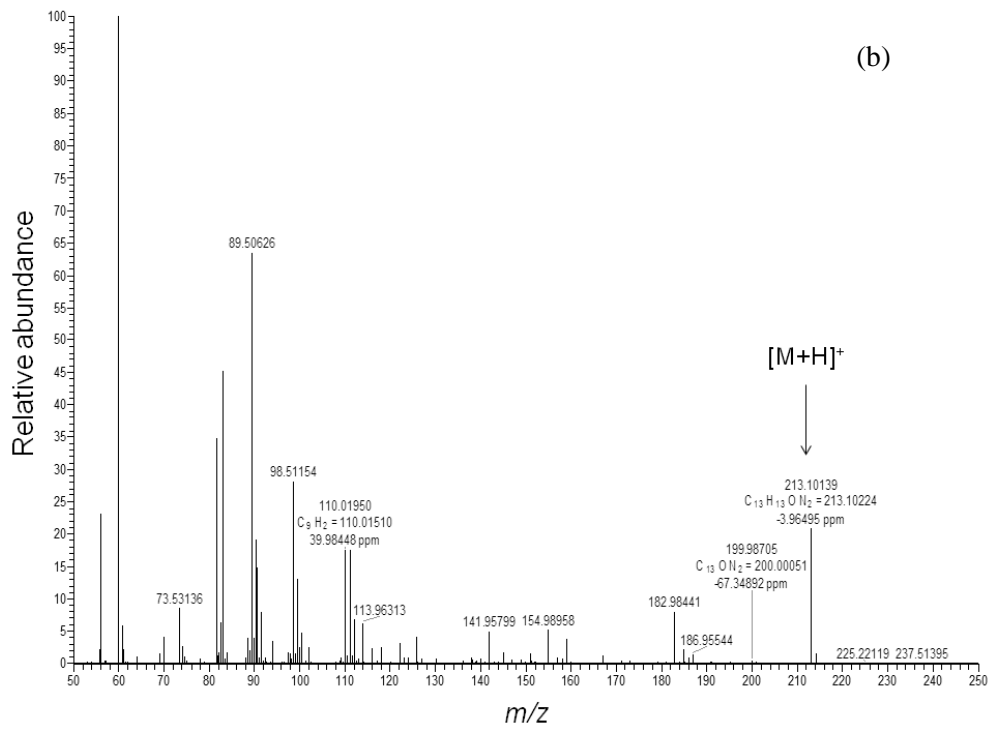


Figure S1. Mass spectra obtained by UHPLC/MS of the alkaloids identified in the extracts: (a) harmane, (b) harmine, (c) harmol, (d) harmalol, (e) harmaline (cont.).

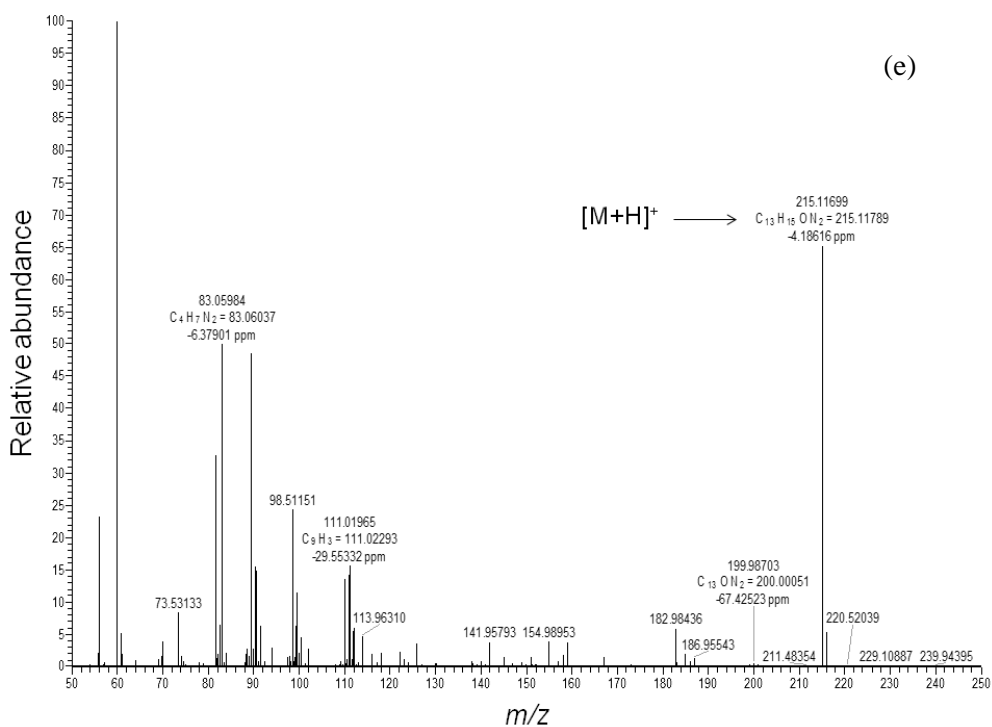
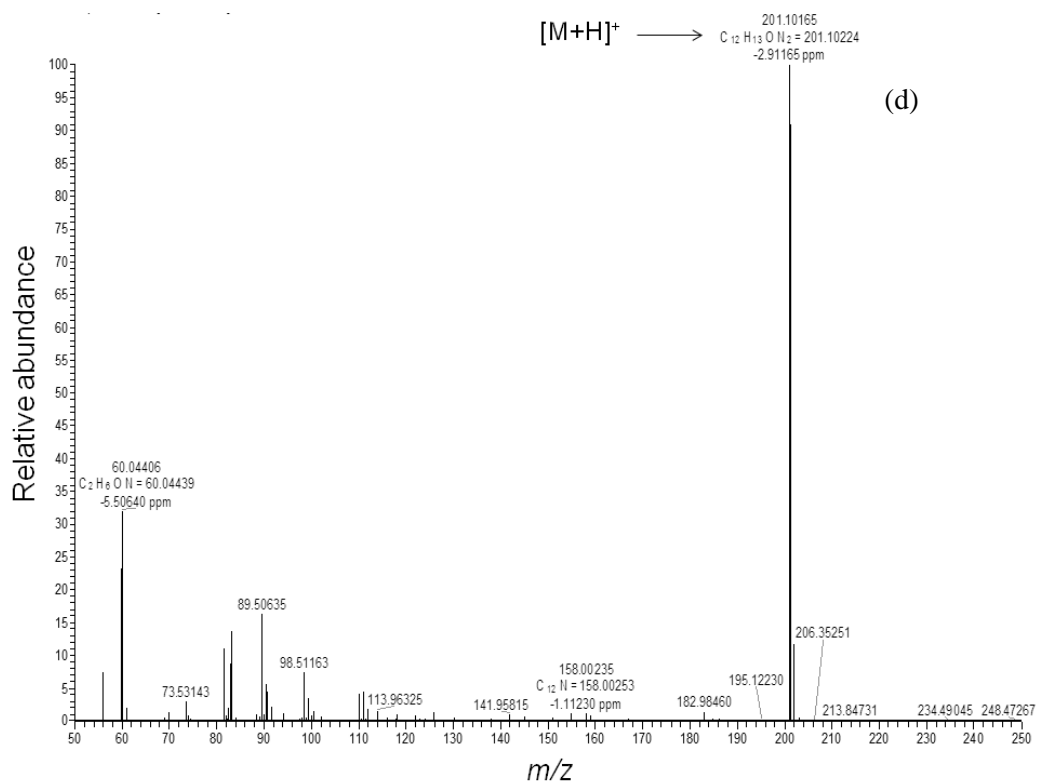


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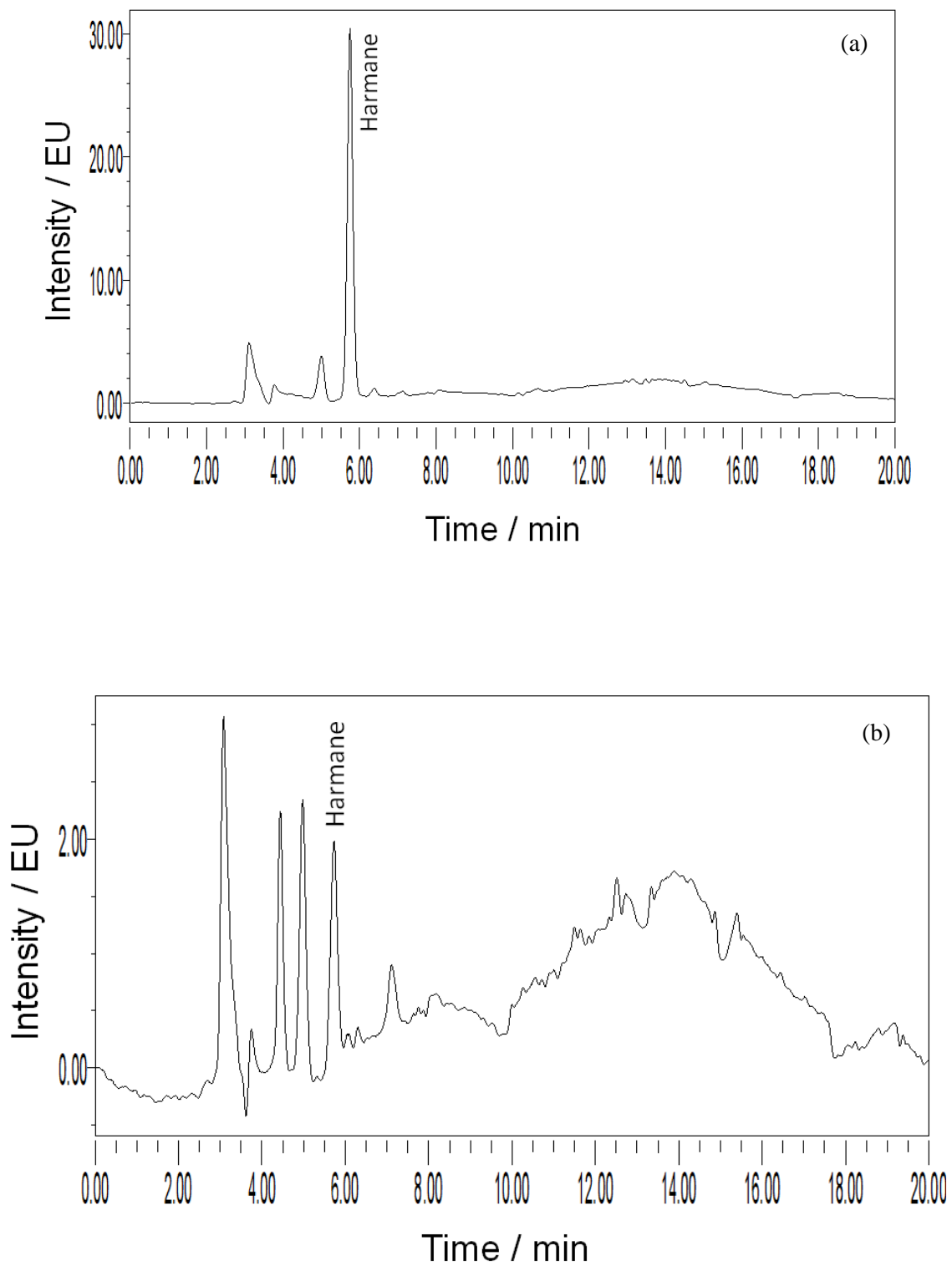


Figure S2. Representative HPLC-Flu chromatogram (detection at $\lambda_{\text{excitation}} = 254 \text{ nm}$; $\lambda_{\text{emission}} = 425 \text{ nm}$) of the extracts from *Passiflora alata* obtained by SBSE(PDMS). (a) Pulp; (b) seeds; (c) online fluorescence spectra of harmane (pulp extract).

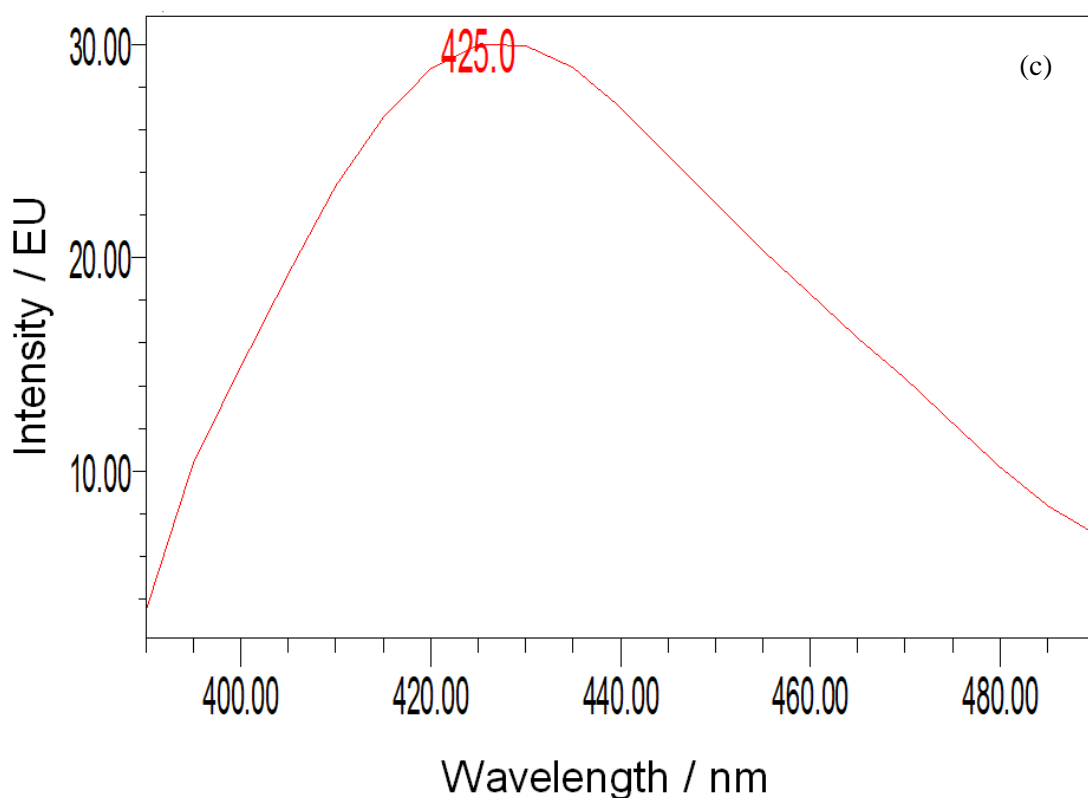


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Table S1. Parameters of the analytical curves utilized for quantification of harmane in sweet passion fruit samples by dual SBSE(PDMS)/LC-Flu

Sample	Spiking range / ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$)	Regression equation	R^2
Pulp	0.10-3.00	$y = 9.14 \times 10^4 x + 1.25 \times 10^6$	0.992
Seeds	0.10-3.00	$y = 7.99 \times 10^5 x + 4.01 \times 10^5$	0,995