Composition of Antifungal Volatile Organic Compounds in Sextonia rubra Fruits by Molecular Networks

Marceau Levasseur,^a Cyrille Santerre,^b Juliette Segret,^a Nicolas Elie,^a Christophe Genty,^c Yannick Estevez,^d Nadine Amusant,^e Emeline Houël, ^{d,f} Véronique Eparvier,^{*,a} and David Touboul^{*,a,c}

^a CNRS, Institut de Chimie des Substances Naturelles (ICSN), UPR2301, Université Paris-Saclay, Avenue de la Terrasse, 91 198 Gif-sur-Yvette, France

^bCEA, CNRS, Inserm, Laboratoire d'Imagerie Biomédicale Multimodale Paris Saclay

(BioMaps), Service Hospitalier Frédéric Joliot, Université Paris-Saclay, 4 place du général Leclerc, 91 401 Orsay, France

Institut Supérieur International Parfum Cosmétique Arômes, Plate-forme scientifique, ISIPCA, 34-36 rue du parc de Clagny, 78 000 Versailles, France

[°]CNRS, Laboratoire de Chimie Moléculaire (LCM), UMR 9168, École Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, Route de Saclay, 91 128 Palaiseau, France

- ^d CNRS, UMR EcoFoG, AgroParisTech, CIRAD, INRAE, Université des Antilles, Université de Guyane, 97 300 Cayenne, France
- CIRAD, UMR EcoFoG, AgroParisTech, CNRS, INRAE, Université des Antilles, Université de Guyane, 97 300 Cayenne, France

^f Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire de Biodiversité et Biotechnologies Microbiennes, LBBM, Observatoire Océanologique, 66 650 Banyuls-sur-Mer, France

<u>marceau.levasseur@cnrs.fr;</u> <u>csanterre@isipca-lafabrique.fr;</u> <u>juliette.segret@cnrs.fr;</u> <u>nicolas.elie@cnrs.fr;</u> <u>christophe.genty@polytechnique.ed;</u> <u>yannick.estevez@cnrs.fr;</u> <u>nadine.amusant@cirad.fr;</u> <u>emeline.houel@cnrs.fr;</u> <u>veronique.eparvier@cnrs.fr;</u> david.touboul@cnrs.fr



Figure S1 Total t-SNE representation obtained by using MetGem software. The azure nodes are the ions detected in the hydrolate and the magenta node correspond to the ions detected in the dried fruits. The total molecular network contains 1088 nodes, 482 of which are shown in this figure. 199 nodes are singletons and 407 correspond to polysiloxane derivatives. Piecharts correspond to the peak areas of each detected ion. Node size is defined by the maximum area for a peak corresponding to an ion detected in both samples.

Table S1 Summary table of the main compounds detected in fruit (this study), branch and leaf (Alcântara et al., 2013) samples of *S. rubra* and relative compositions of the molecular families detected. All percentages correspond to the peak area of a compound or to the sum of the peak areas of compounds annotated in one of the 5 categories listed below (highly, volatile molecular families).

	Dried fruit	Fruit Hydrolate	Branches	Leaves
	α-pinene	eucalyptol	α-copaene	α-pinene
	(26.8% - MH)	(13.5% - MH)	(22.9% - SH)	(21.7% - MH)
	α-copaene	α-calamenene	β-selinene	β-pinene
	(14.4% - SH)	(7.4% - SH)	(7.9% - SH)	(15.4% - MH)
Main compounds	β-sabinene	β-caryophyllene	β-elemene	α-copaene
(5 most abundant)	(10.3% - MH)	(7.4% - SH)	(7.2% - SH)	(12.5% - SH)
	(-)-germacrene D	α-copaene	δ-cadinene	germacrene D
	(8.4% - SH)	(7.3% - SH)	(6.2% -SH)	(12.1% - SH)
	β-caryophyllene	δ-cadinene	epi-α-cadinol	β-caryophyllene
	(6.3% - SH)	(5.8% - SH)	(6.1% - OS)	(7.1% - SH)
Other molecular families	3.8%	17.2%	-	-
Monoterpene hydrocarbons (MH)	15.4%	6.9%	1.2%	44.6%
Oxygenated monoterpenes (OM)	7.7%	24.1%	-	3.2%
Sesquiterpene hydrocarbons (SH)	69.2%	43.1%	66.8%	47.7%
Oxygenated sesquiterpenes (OS)	3.8%	8.6%	26.7%	-



Figure S2 A Correlations between the intensity of compounds detected in *S. rubra* fruit hydrolate and their cosine score assigned by MetGem, **B** Correlations between the intensity of compounds detected in *S. rubra* dried fruits and their cosine score assigned. The cosine score scale tends towards green when the assigned score is significant and conversely tends towards purple.

Strains _	Relative MIC values (% or µg.mL ⁻¹)				
	Hydrolate	Water	Vancomycin	Fluconazole	
M.R.S.A. (ATCC33591)	-	-	6.8% (4 µg.mL ⁻¹)	ND	
C. albicans (ATCC10231)	-	-	ND	1.7%	
<i>T. rubrum</i> (SNB-TR1)	5%	-	ND	(2 μg.mL ⁻) 3.4% (4 μg.mL ⁻¹)	

Table S2. Relatives MIC of the hydrolate against M.R.S.A., *C. albicans* and *T. rubrum*. ND: Not determined, - : No growth inhibition.

Table S3 Summary table of cytotoxicity tests

Relative concentrations of hydrolate (%)	10	5	1	0 (Negative control)
MRC-5 IC ₅₀ (µM)	95 ± 1	97 ± 2	97 ± 4	97 ± 2



Figure S3 Photography of a longitudinal section of *S. rubra* fruits