

Supporting Information

Identification of Metabolites in Basil Leaves by Desorption Electrospray Ionization Mass Spectrometry Imaging after Cd Contamination

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Figure S2. Pictures of leaves of basil, control (without Cd^{2+}) and $10 \text{ } \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ Cd^{2+} exposure, in double-sided adhesive tape to direct analysis by DESI-MSI

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Figure S5. DESI image of amino acids in leaves of basil, control (without Cd^{2+}) and $10 \text{ } \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ Cd^{2+} exposure: (a) amino acids (m/z 118.0864) (b) leucine (m/z 132.1019), (c) glutamine (m/z 147.0764), (d) arginine (m/z 175.1191), (e) peptides ($[(\text{M}+\text{H}-2\text{H}_2\text{O})]^+$, m/z 293.0598), (f) peptides (m/z 306.1601), (g) peptides (m/z 435.2355), (h) peptides (m/z 613.2468). The pixel size is $200 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$.

Figure S6. DESI image of other metabolites in leaves of basil, control (without Cd^{2+}) and $10 \text{ } \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ Cd^{2+} exposure: (a) choline (m/z 104.1073), (b) spermidine (m/z 146.1652), (c) fatty acid esters (Na^+ adduct, m/z 169.0471), (d) jasmolone glucoside (Na^+ adduct, m/z 365.1571) and (e) methylpicraquassioside A (K^+ adduct, m/z 451.1004). The pixel size is $200 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$.

Figure S7. Expanded view (from m/z 100 to 300) of the average MS (positive ion mode) of amino acids obtained (a) line 25 of the control leaf of basil (without Cd^{2+}) and (b) line 81 of the contaminated basil leaf ($10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1} \text{Cd}^{2+}$). Amplifications, indicated above each ion, were used to facilitate visualization in Mass Spectrum. The m/z ratios are indicated above each amino acid.

Figure S8. Expanded view (from m/z 300 to 650) of the average MS (positive ion mode) of amino acids obtained (a) line 25 of the control leaf of basil (without Cd^{2+}) and (b) line 81 of the contaminated basil leaf ($10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1} \text{Cd}^{2+}$). Amplifications, indicated above each ion, were used to facilitate visualization in Mass Spectrum. The m/z ratios are indicated above each amino acid.

Figure S9. Expanded view (from m/z 295 to 500) of the average MS (positive ion mode) of flavonoids obtained line 78 of the contaminated leaf of basil ($10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1} \text{Cd}^{2+}$). Amplifications, indicated above each ion, were used to facilitate visualization in Mass Spectrum. The m/z ratios are indicated above each flavonoid.

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Figure S12. Expanded view (from m/z 100 to 500) of the average MS (positive ion mode) of common compounds in plants obtained (a) line 25 of the control leaf of basil (without Cd^{2+}) and (b) line 80 of the contaminated leaf of basil ($10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1} \text{Cd}^{2+}$). Amplifications, indicated above each ion, were used to facilitate visualization in Mass Spectrum. The m/z ratios are indicated above each compound.

Table S1. CCD results for the optimization of Cd concentration in basil leaves (L), stems (S) and roots (R)

Experiment	HNO ₃ (%)	H ₂ O ₂ (μL)	Concentration in Matrix (μg g ⁻¹)			OR (μg g ⁻¹)
			L	S	R	
1	2	50	106	277	1193	2.38
2	2	100	137	332	1199	2.76
3	10	50	102	309	1201	2.44
4	10	100	96.5	290	1161	2.32
5	12	75	122	322	1175	2.60
6	0.4	75	107	340	1421	2.72
7	6	110	104	285	1440	2.55
8	6	40	73.4	243	1072	1.96
CP	6	75	88.5	290	1346	2.39
CP	6	75	99.1	320	1371	2.57
CP	6	75	92.2	279	1317	2.37
CP	6	75	86.5	358	1356	2.57

$$OR_{Cd} = 2.47 - 0.0674x_A + 0.1377x_B - 0.1259x_{AB} + 0.0959x_A^2 - 0.1055x_B^2$$

where, 2.47 is the average from the total observations whereas x_A , x_B and x_{AB} represent the effects of each factor, i.e. A, B and their interaction, respectively. The average for predicted values was approximately 2.5, confirming that the response surface model for two factors was accurate, according to the equation. CP = central point

Table S2 LOD and LOQ of the ultrasound-assisted micro-extraction procedure for Cd determination by FS FAAS

Regression Equation	Correlation coefficient (R)	Method		Matrix	Sample	
		LOD (μg L ⁻¹)	LOQ (μg L ⁻¹)		LOD (μg kg ⁻¹)	LOQ (μg kg ⁻¹)
$y = 0.216x + 0.004$	0.991	6	17	L	61	111
				S	66	100
				R	104	139

For the method, LOD and LOQ = 3 and 10 times the standard deviation of the blank solution, divided by the slope of the calibration curve, respectively. For the blank samples, LOD and LOQ were $\bar{X} + t(n-1, 1-\alpha).s$ and $\bar{X} + 10.s$, respectively, where \bar{X} is the average of the blank samples values, s is the standard deviation and t-distribution at 95% confidence level.

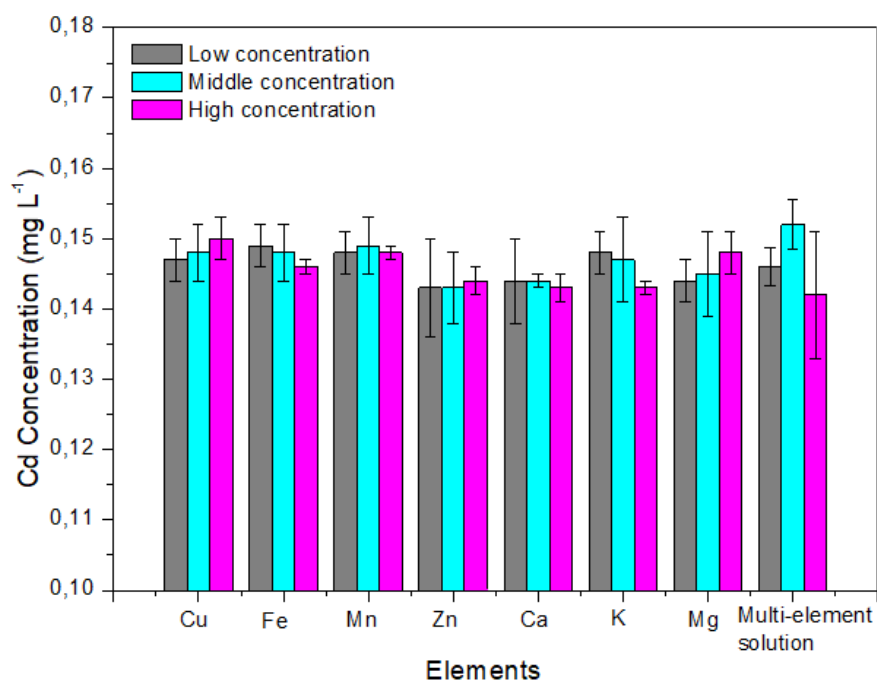


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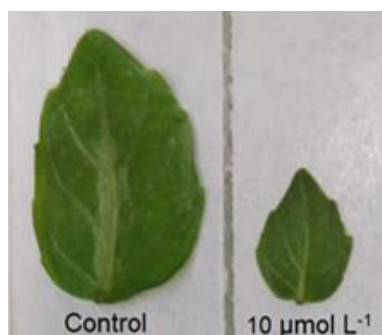


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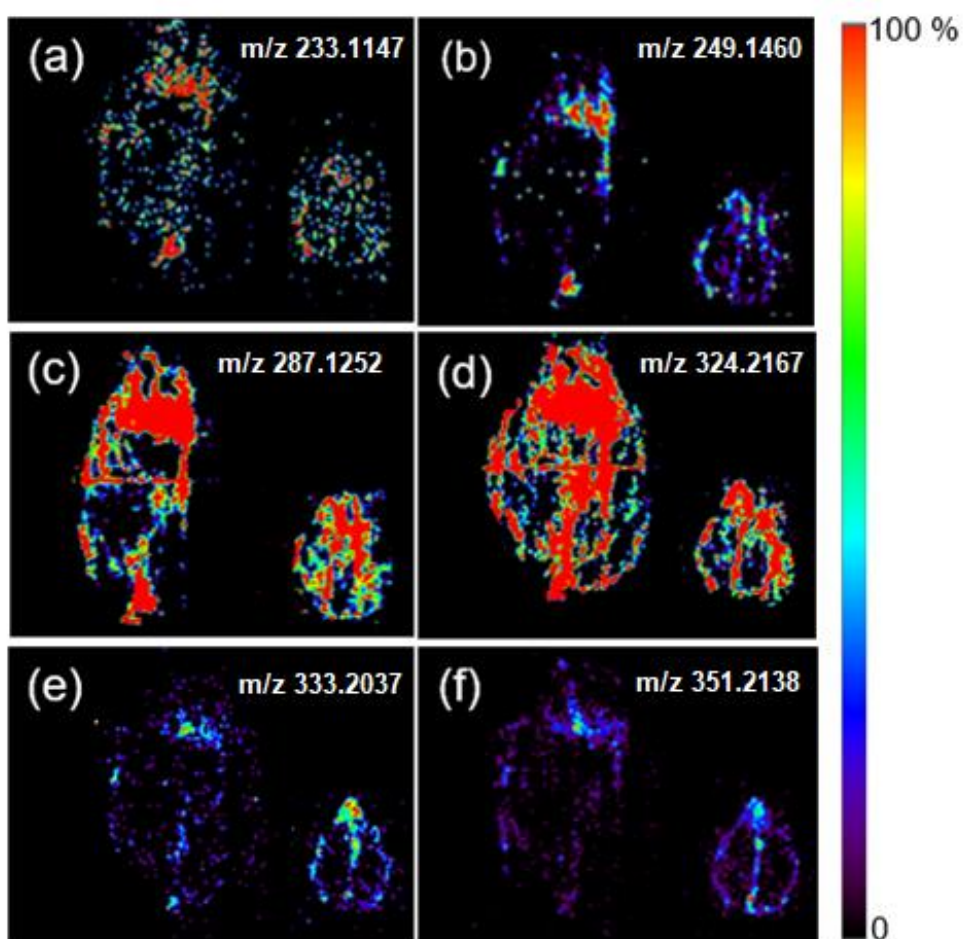


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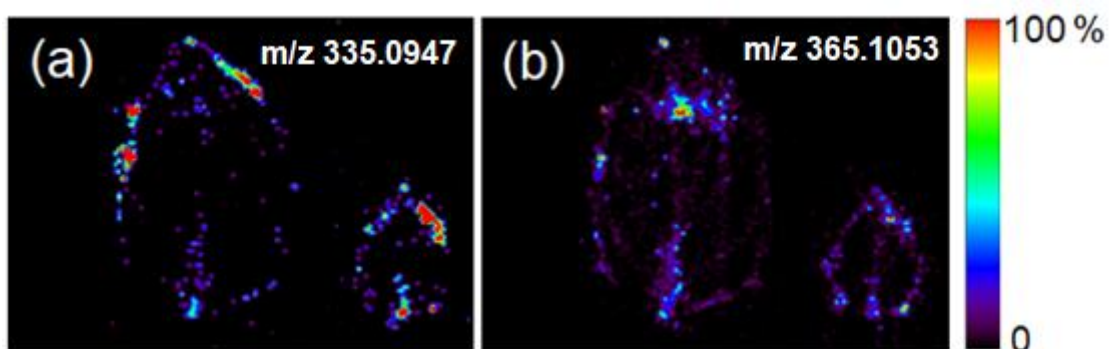


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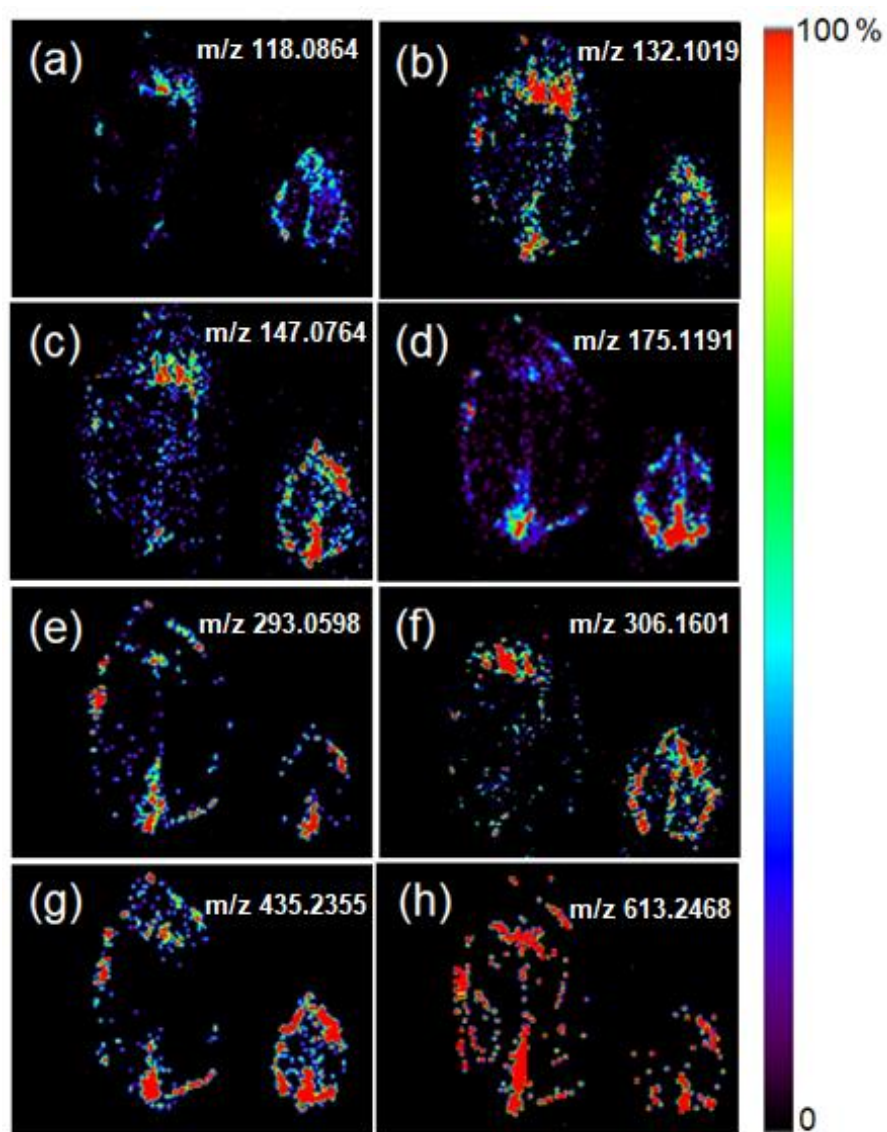


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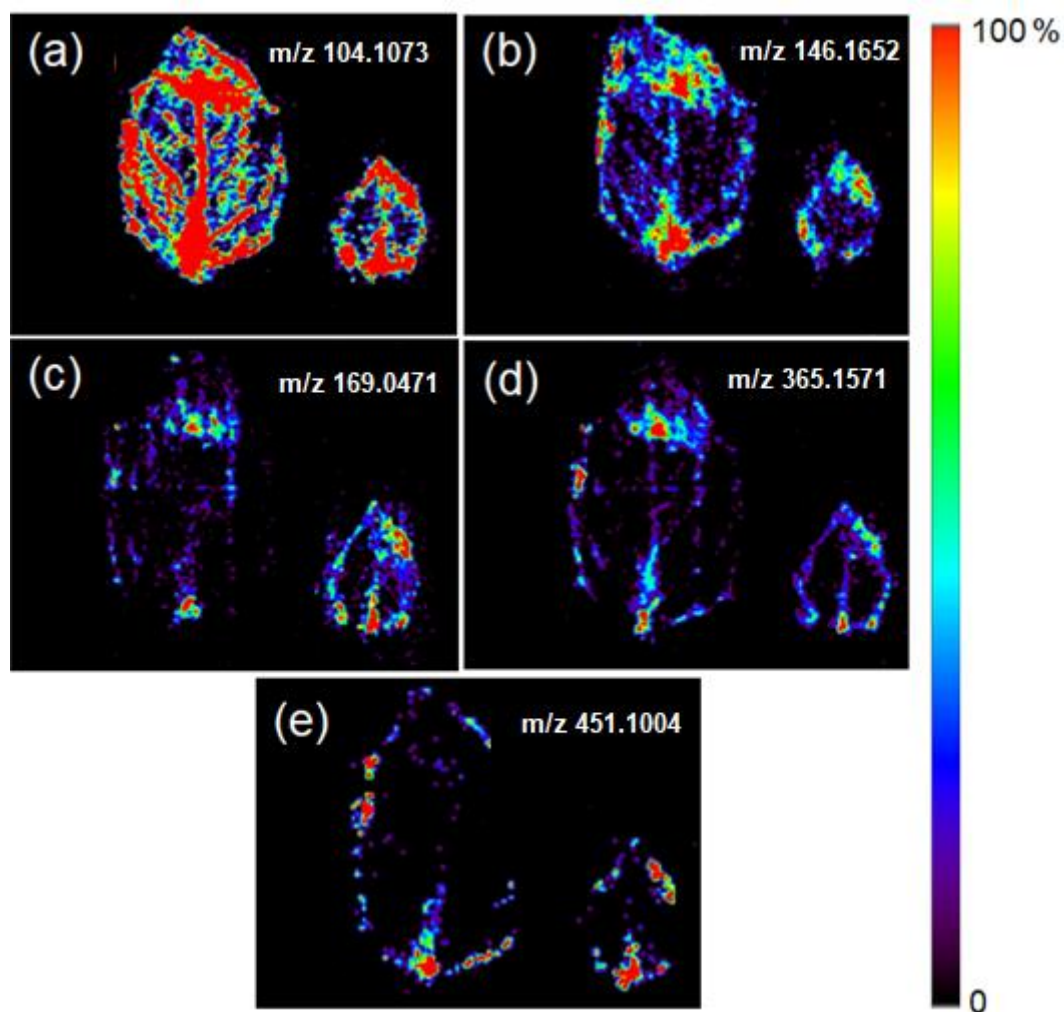
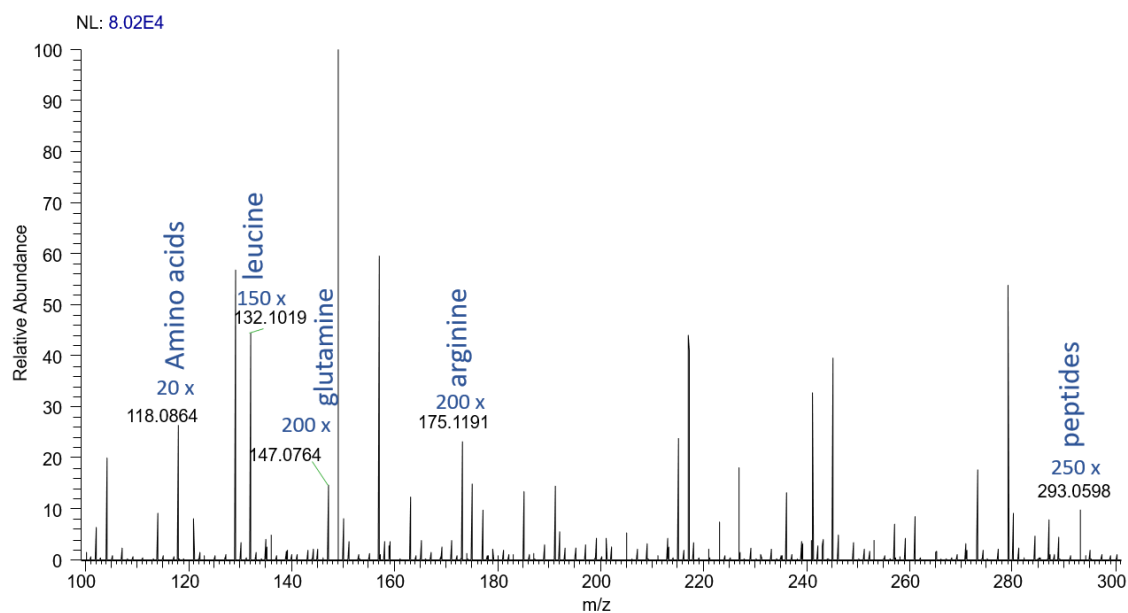
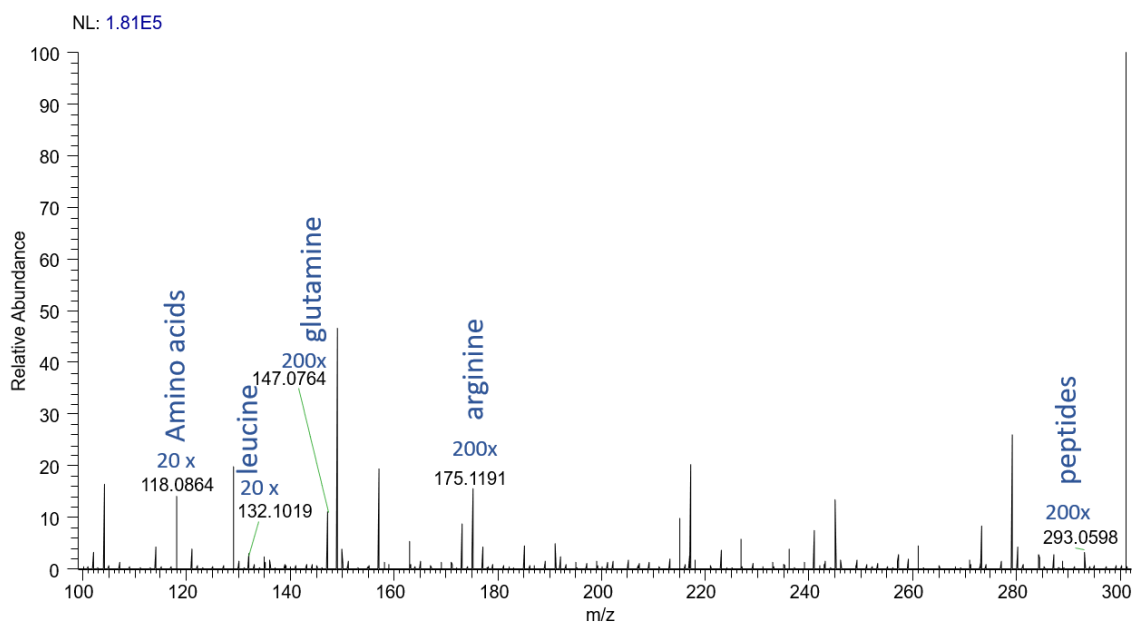


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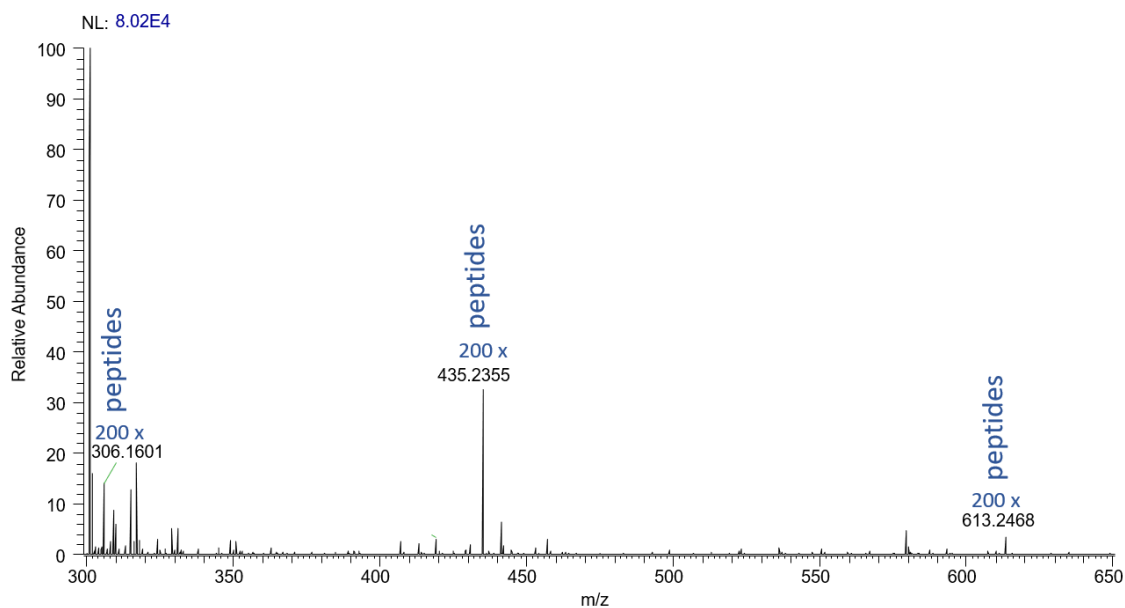


(a) Control leaf

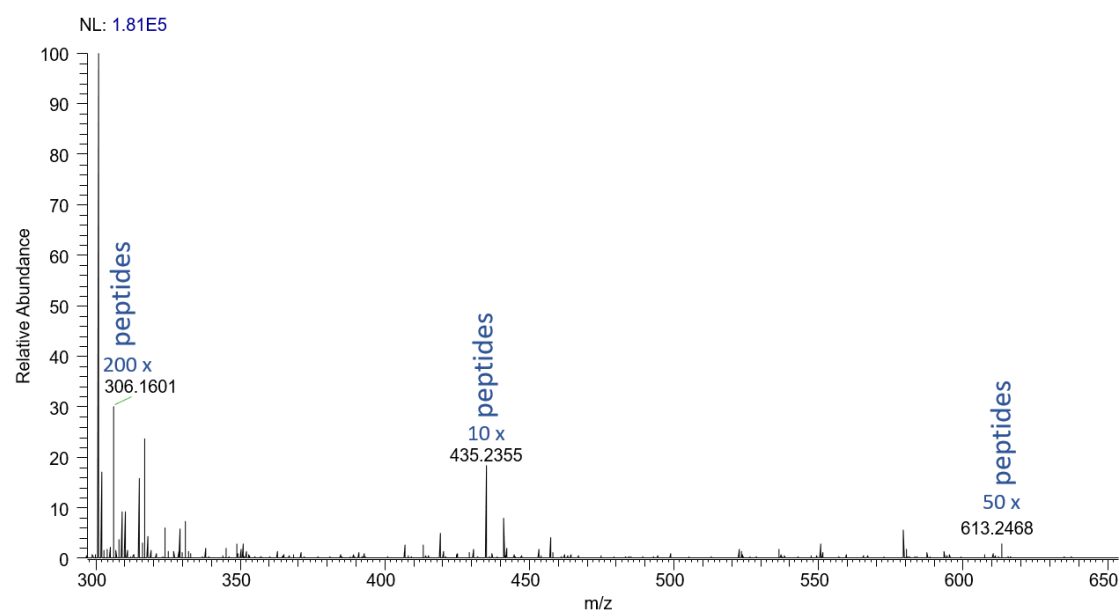


(b) Leaf exposure to Cd²⁺ (10 μmol L⁻¹ Cd²⁺)

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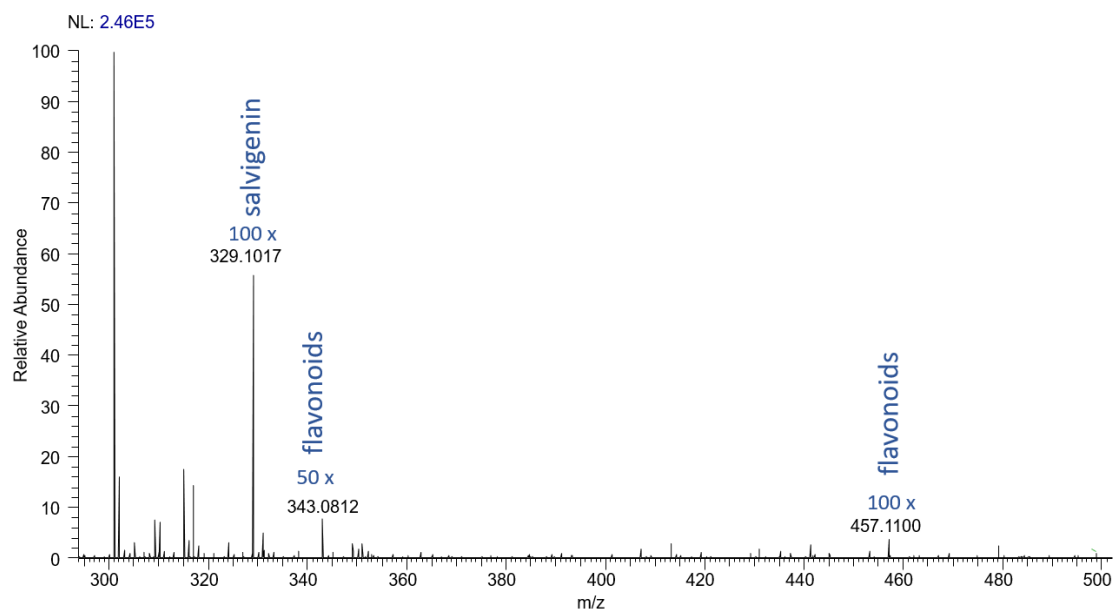
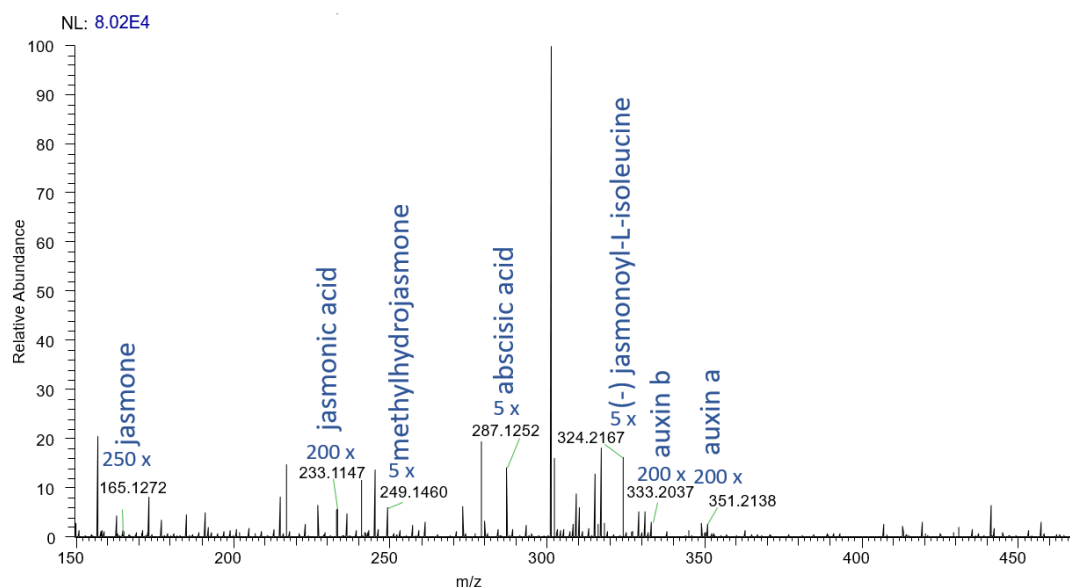
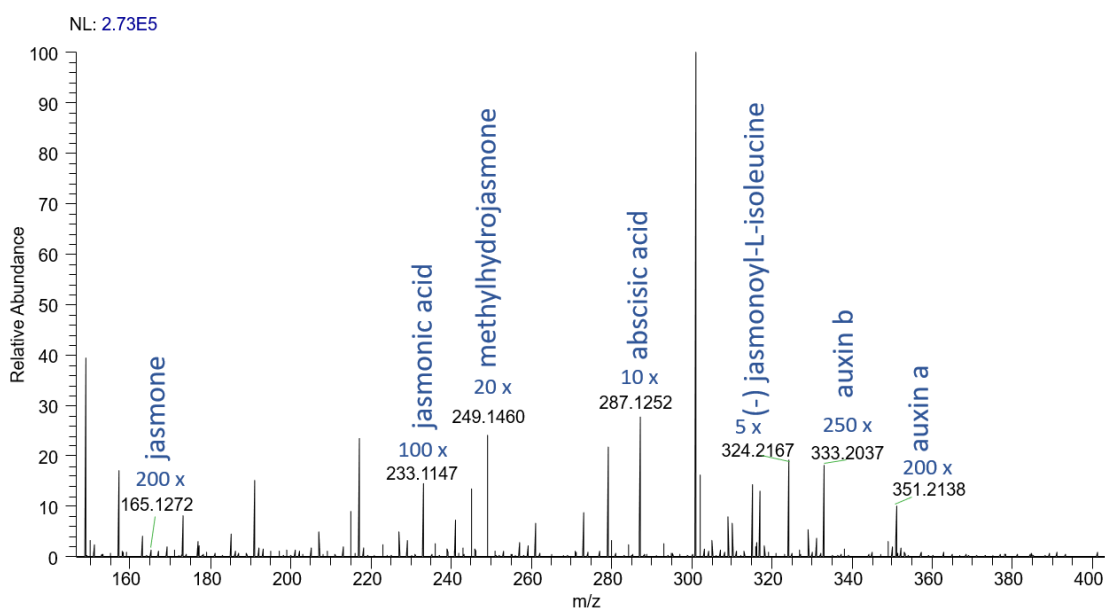


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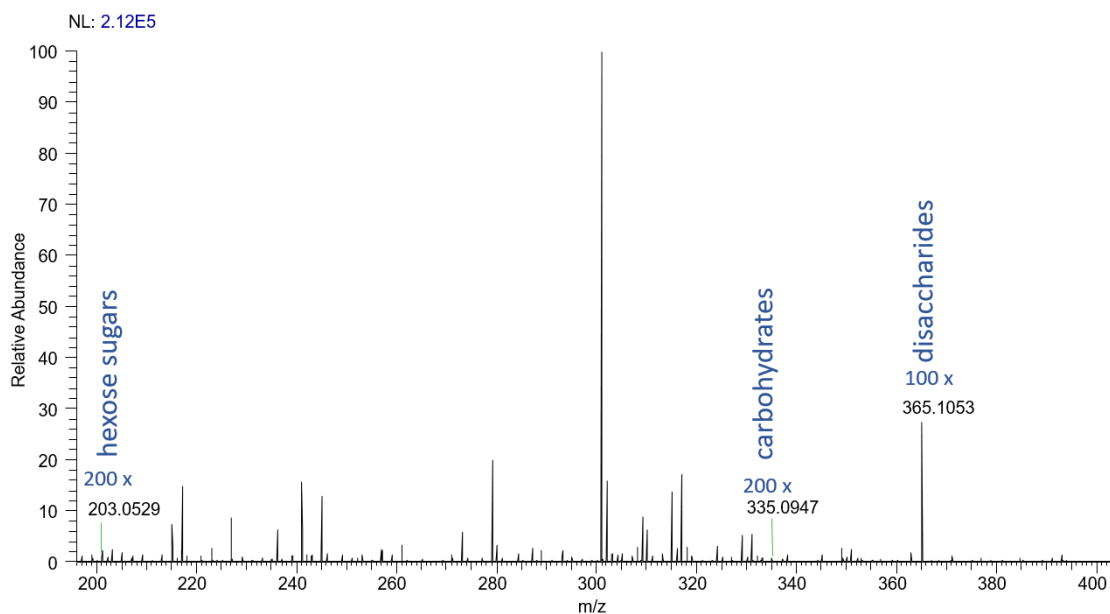


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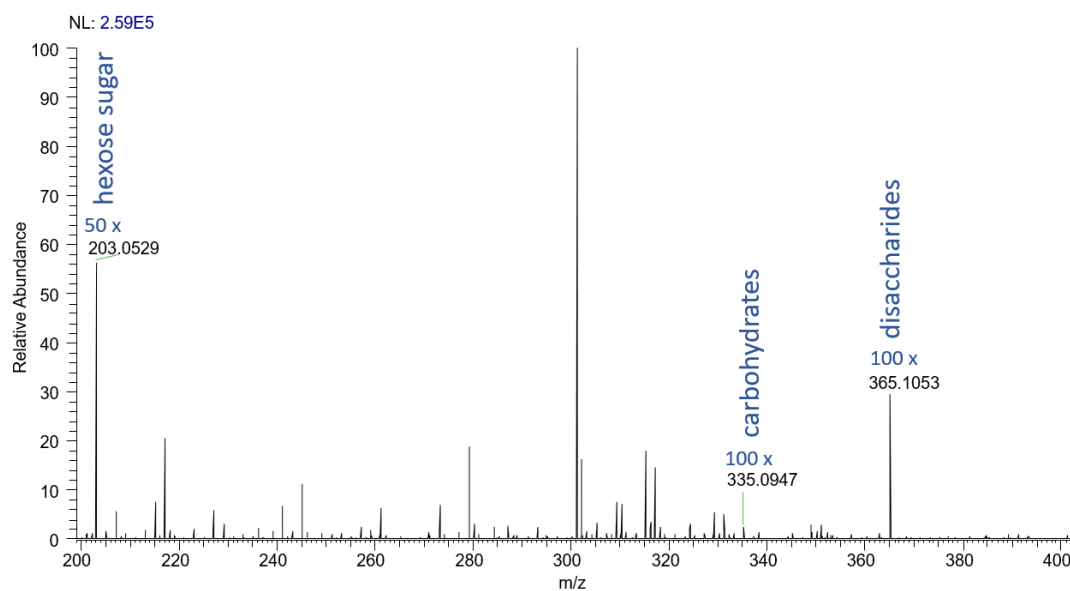


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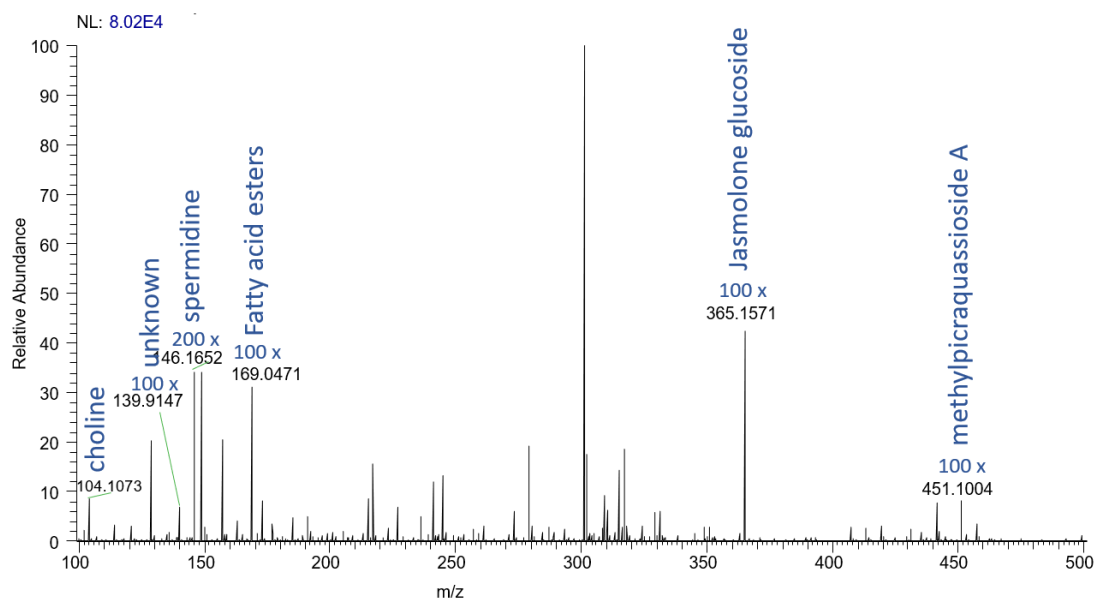


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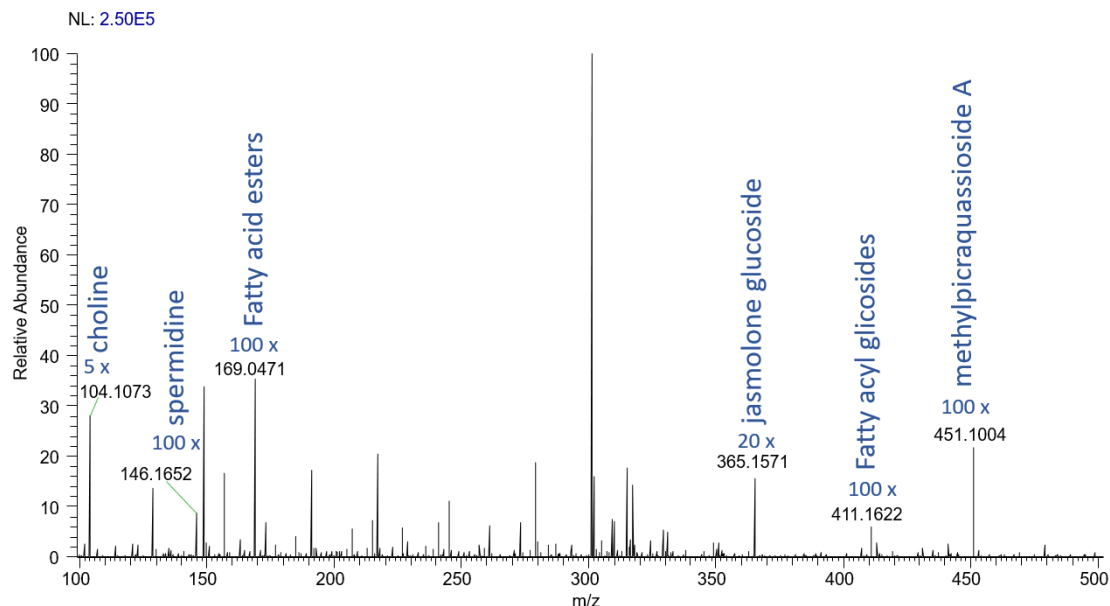


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