Supporting Information for

Oxidative Fragmentation of Hydroxy Octadecadienoates Generates Biologically Active γ-Hydroxyalkenals

*Mingjiang Sun and Robert G. Salomon**

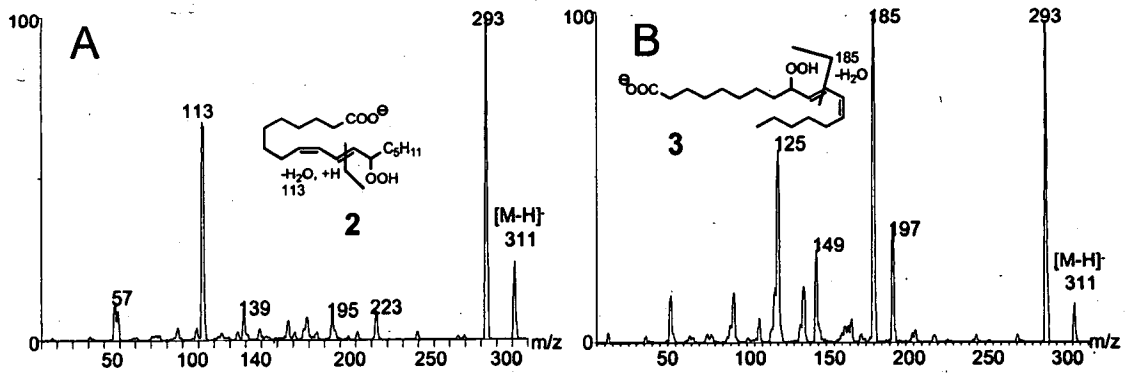

Figure S1. Negative ion ESI-MS/MS spectra of 13-HPODE (**2**) and 9-HPODE (**3**)

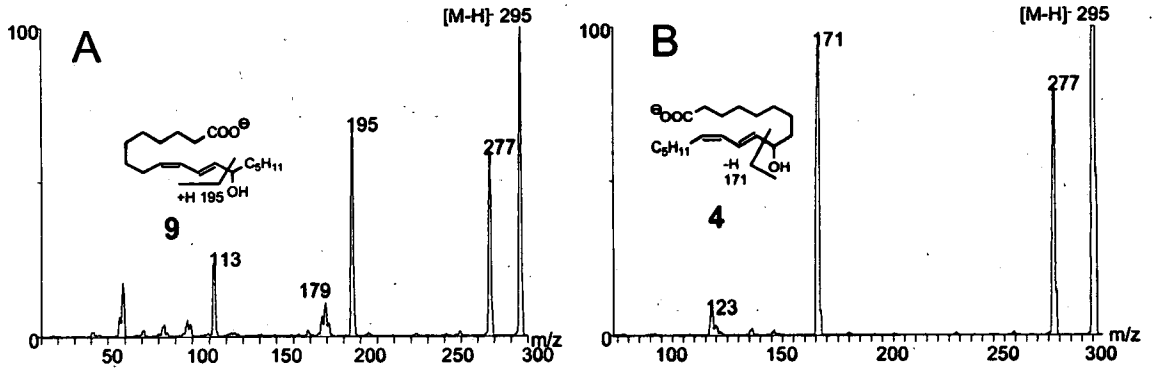

Figure S2. Negative ion ESI-MS/MS spectra of 13-HODE (**9**) and 9-HODE (**4**).

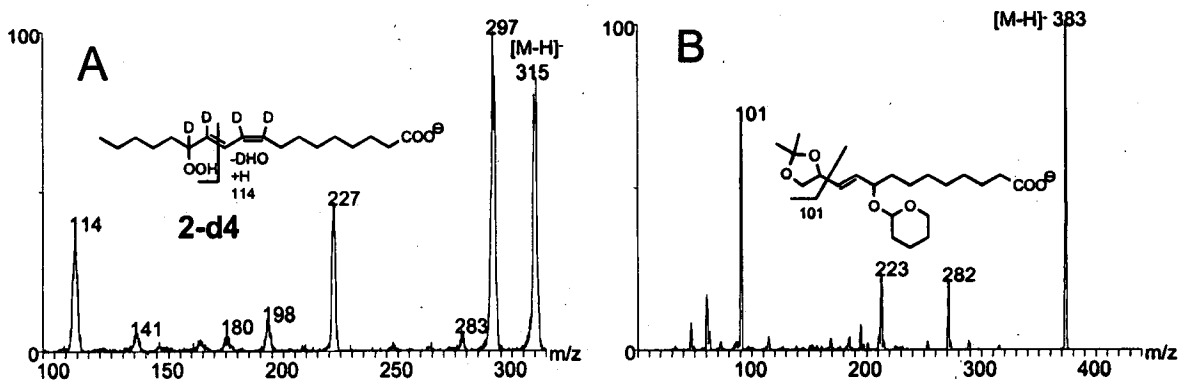

Figure S3. Negative ion ESI-MS/MS spectra of 13-HPODE-d_4 (**2-d_4**) and internal standard.

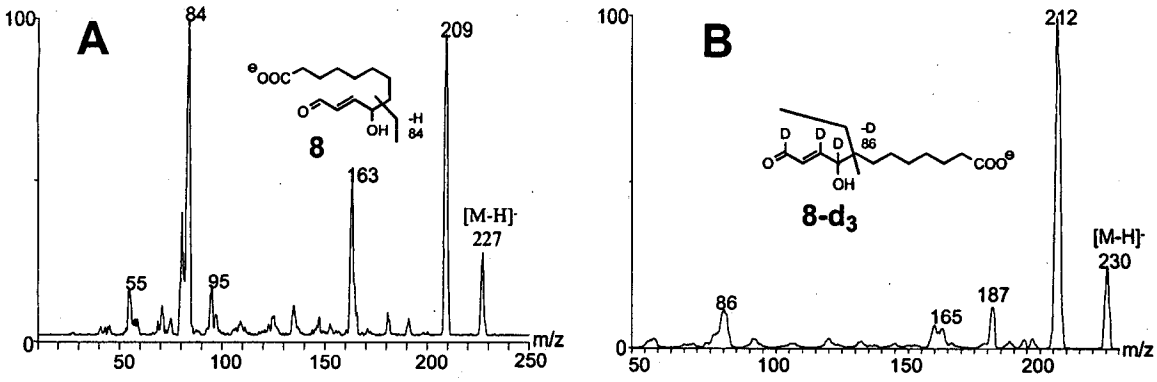

Figure S4. Negative ion ESI-MS/MS of HODA-d_0 (**8**) and HODA-d_3 (**8-d_3**).

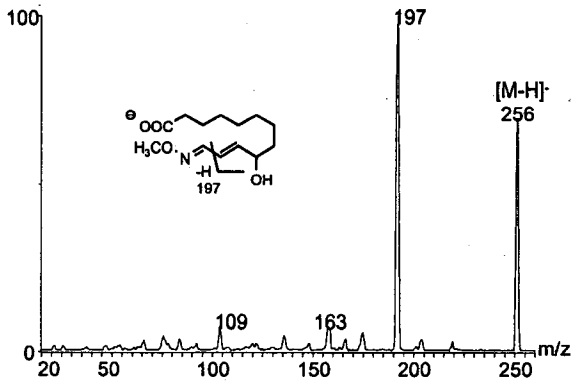

Figure S5. Negative ion ESI-MS/MS spectrum of HODA methoxime derivative.

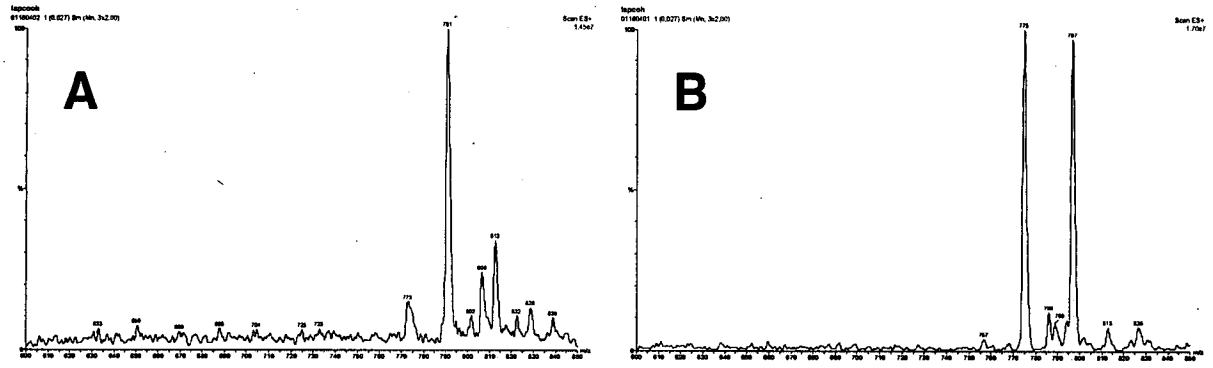

Figure S6. Positive ion ESI-MS/MS spectra of HPODE-PC and HODE-PC: (A) HPODE-PC, m/z 791 is $M+H^+$, and m/z 813 is $M+Na^+$, (B) HODE-PC, m/z 775 is $M+H^+$, and m/z 797 is $M+Na^+$.

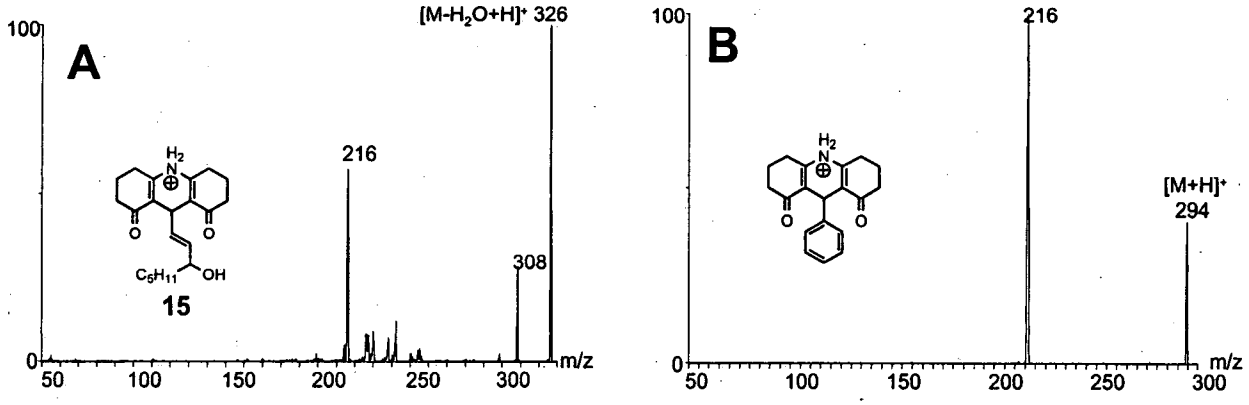

Figure S7. Positive ion ESI-MS/MS spectra of CHD derivatives of HNE and benzaldehyde.

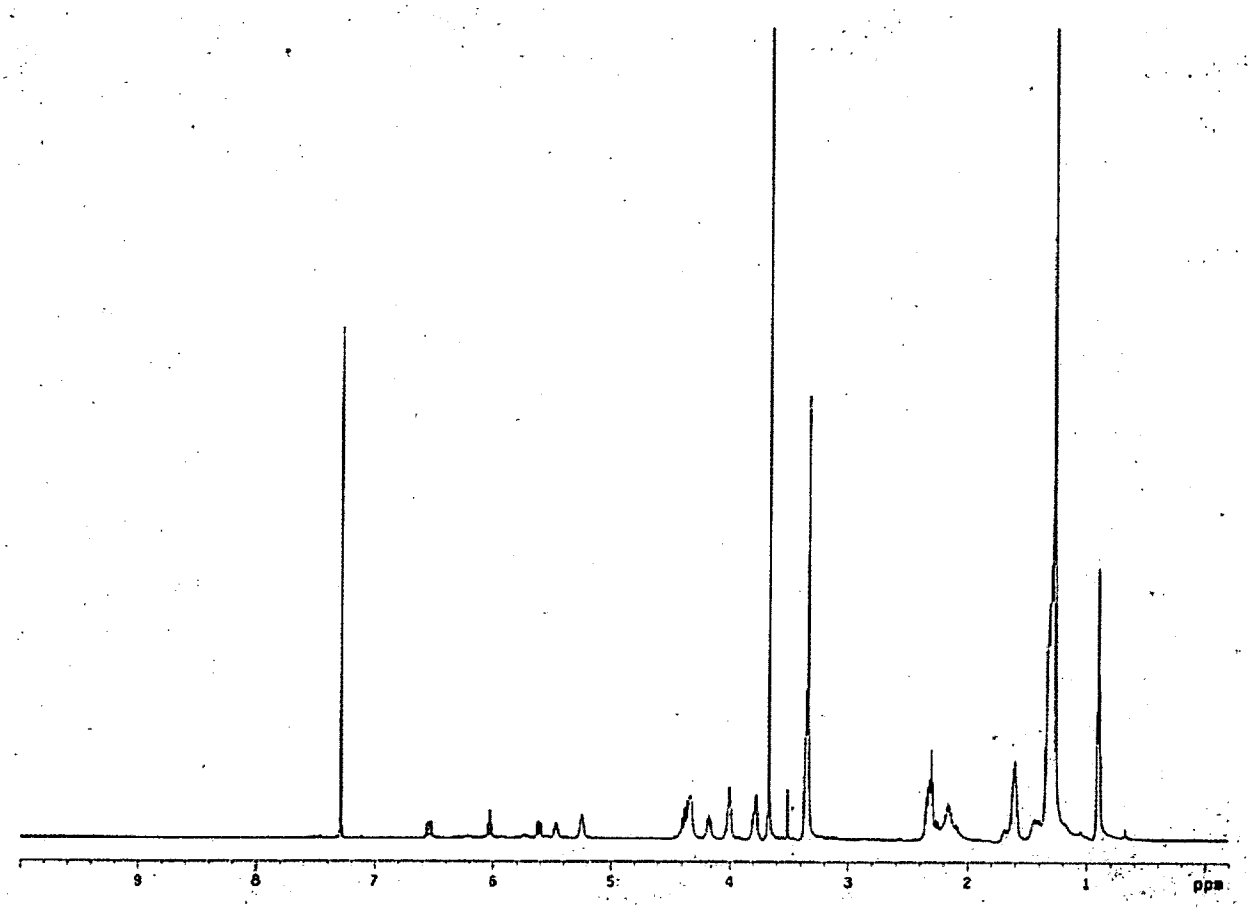

Figure S8. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 600 MHz) 13-HPODE-PC (81%) and 9-HPODE-PC (19%) regioisomers.

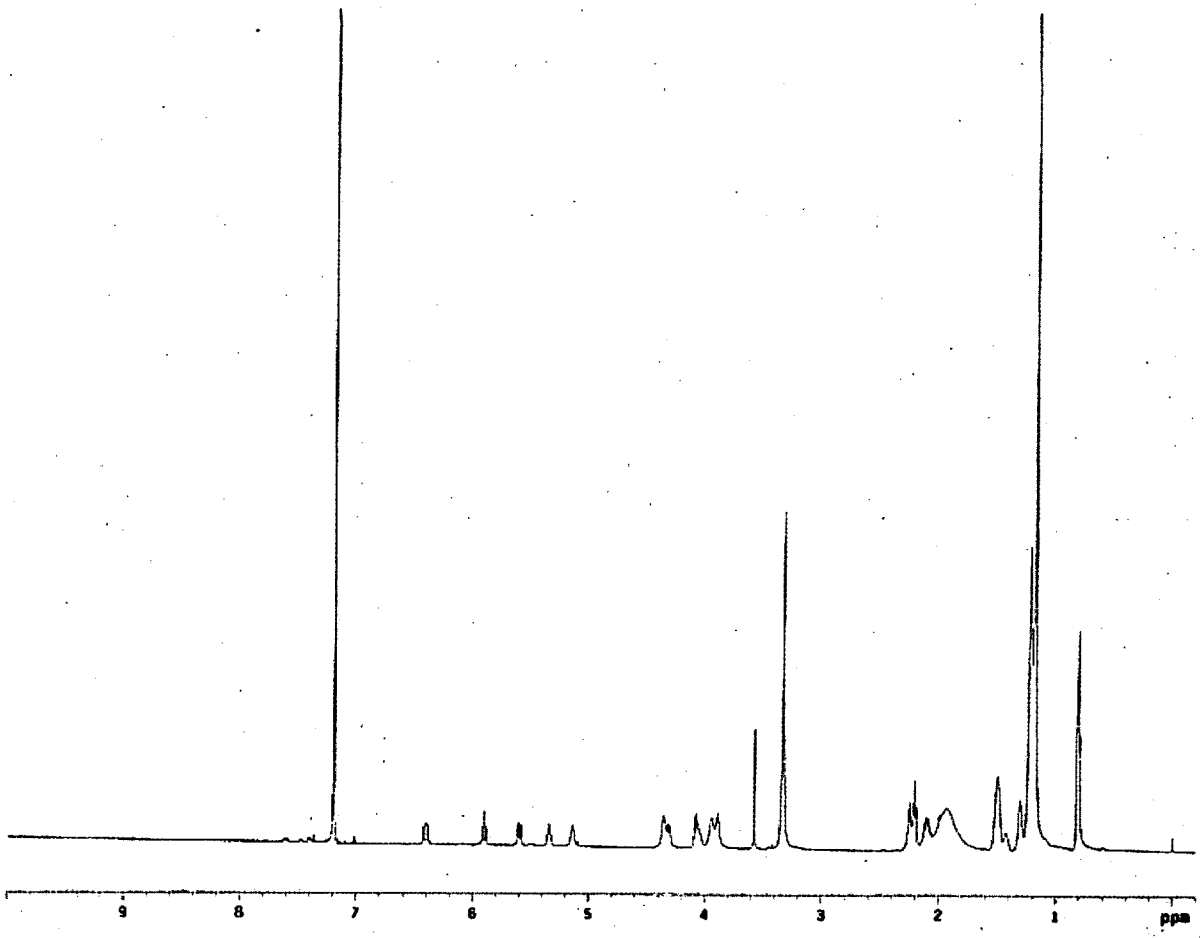

Figure S9. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 600 MHz) 13-HODE-PC (81%) and 9-HODE-PC (19%) regioisomers.