

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

NMR-based metabolomics reveals effect of *Ganoderma boninense* infection on oil palm leaf at 30 days post-infection

Azizul Isha*, Nor Azah Yusof*, Rosiah Osman, Mui-Yun Wong, Siti Nor Akmar Abdullah

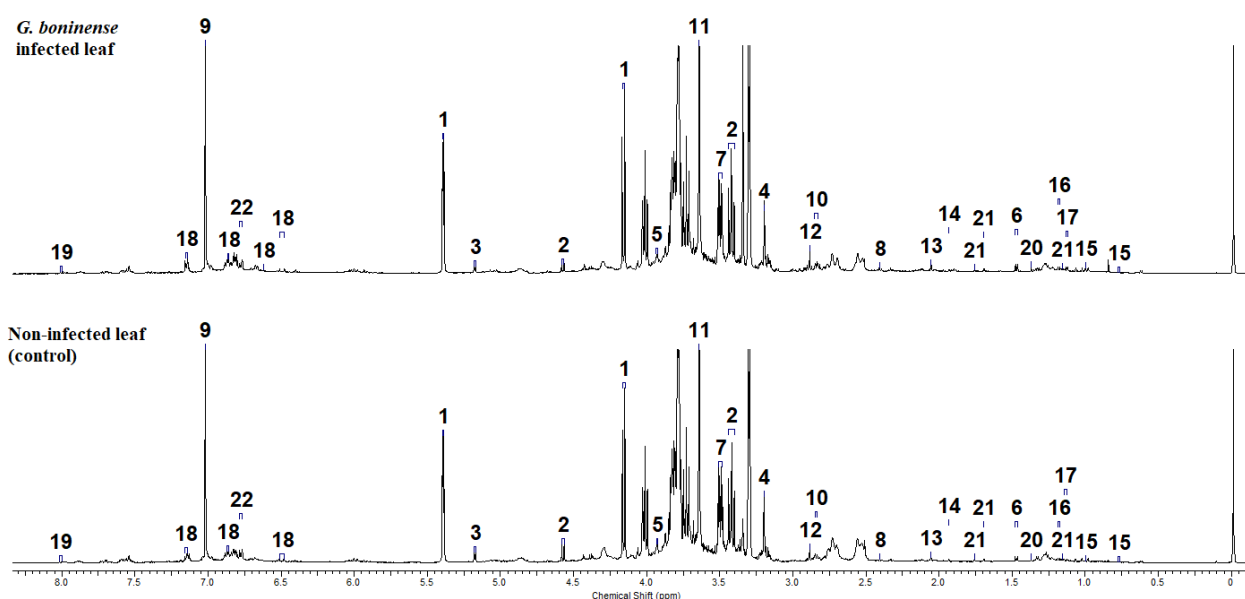


Fig S1. Comparison of ¹H NMR spectrum of non-infected and *G. boninense* infected oil palm leaf. Peak assignments: (1) sucrose, (2) xylose, (3) α -glucose, (4) choline, (5) asparagine, (6) alanine, (7) *S*-sulfocysteine, (8) succinic acid, (9) gallic acid, (10) epicatechin, (11) indole-3-acetic acid, (12) trimethylamine, (13) *N*-acetylglucosamine, (14) *N*-acetyltyrosine, (15) β -sitosterol, (16) 2,3-butanediol, (17) lactic acid, (18) caffeic acid, (19) *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid, (20) α -tocopherol, (21) β -cryptoxanthin, (22) kaempferol.

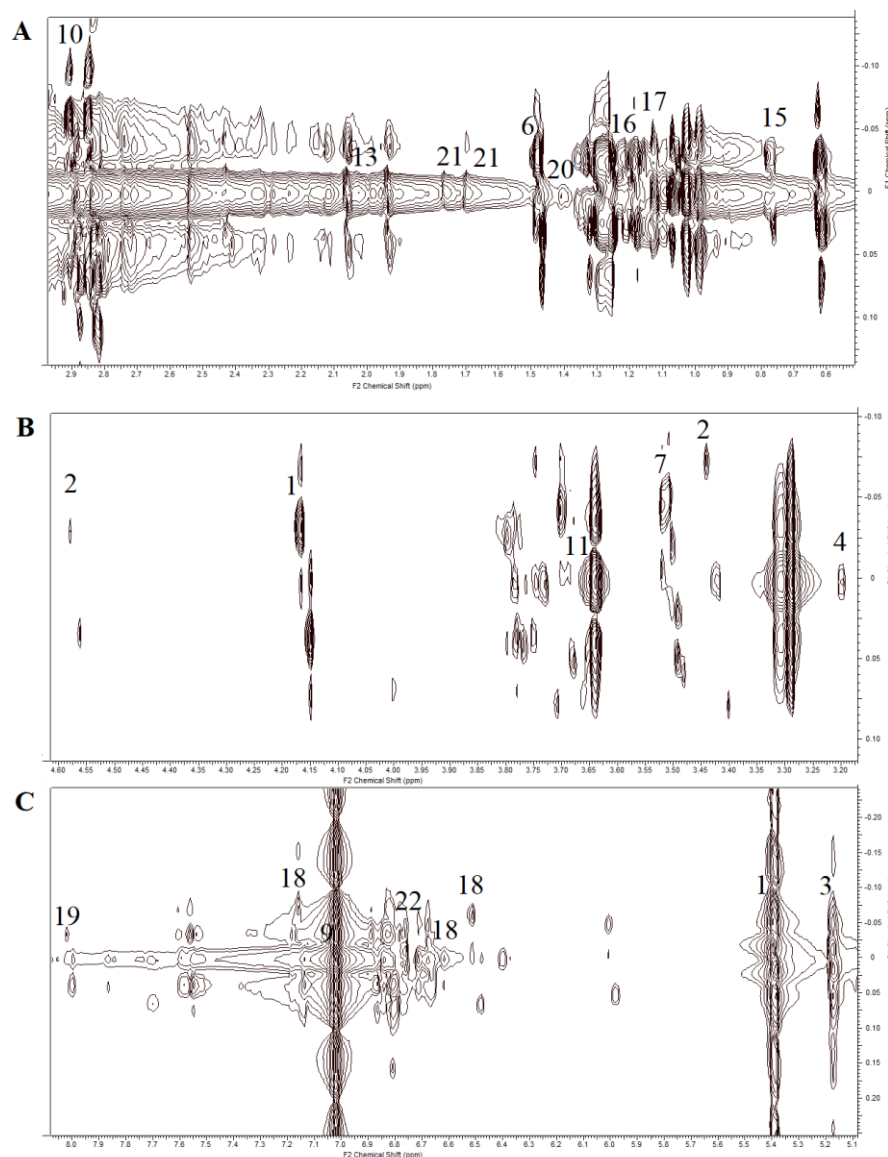


Fig. S2. *J*-resolved NMR spectra of oil palm leaf. In the region of δ 0.5 - 2.95 (A), δ 3.15 - 4.60 (B) and δ 5.10 - 8.05 (C). Peak assignments: (1) sucrose, (2) xylose, (3) α -glucose, (4) choline, (5) asparagine, (6) alanine, (7) *S*-sulfocysteine, (8) succinic acid, (9) gallic acid, (10) epicatechin, (11) indole-3-acetic acid, (12) trimethylamine, (13) *N*-acetylglucosamine, (14) *N*-acetyltyrosine, (15) β -sitosterol, (16) 2,3-butanediol, (17) lactic acid, (18) caffeic acid, (19) *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid, (20) α -tocopherol, (21) β -cryptoxanthin, (22) kaempferol. Metabolite fingerprinting of the oil palm leaf was achieved by comparing the identified metabolite peaks with our previous work (Isha et. al., 2019).

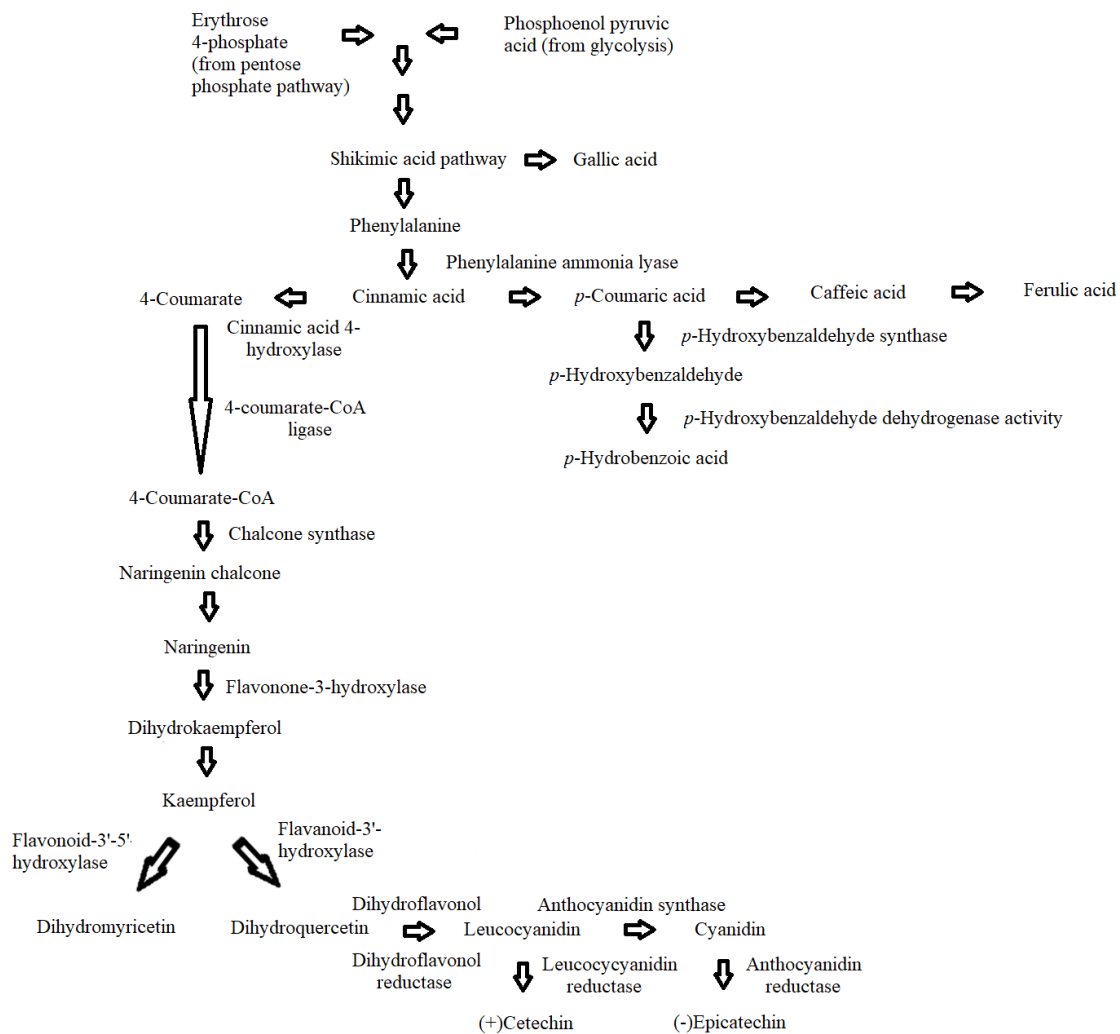


Fig S3. Biosynthetic pathway for phenolic acids and flavanoids branch of the phenylpropanoid. Modified from Boudet (2007), Hoffmann et al. (2004); Sircar and Mitra (2009); Gutierrez et al. (2017); Jiang et al. (2016)

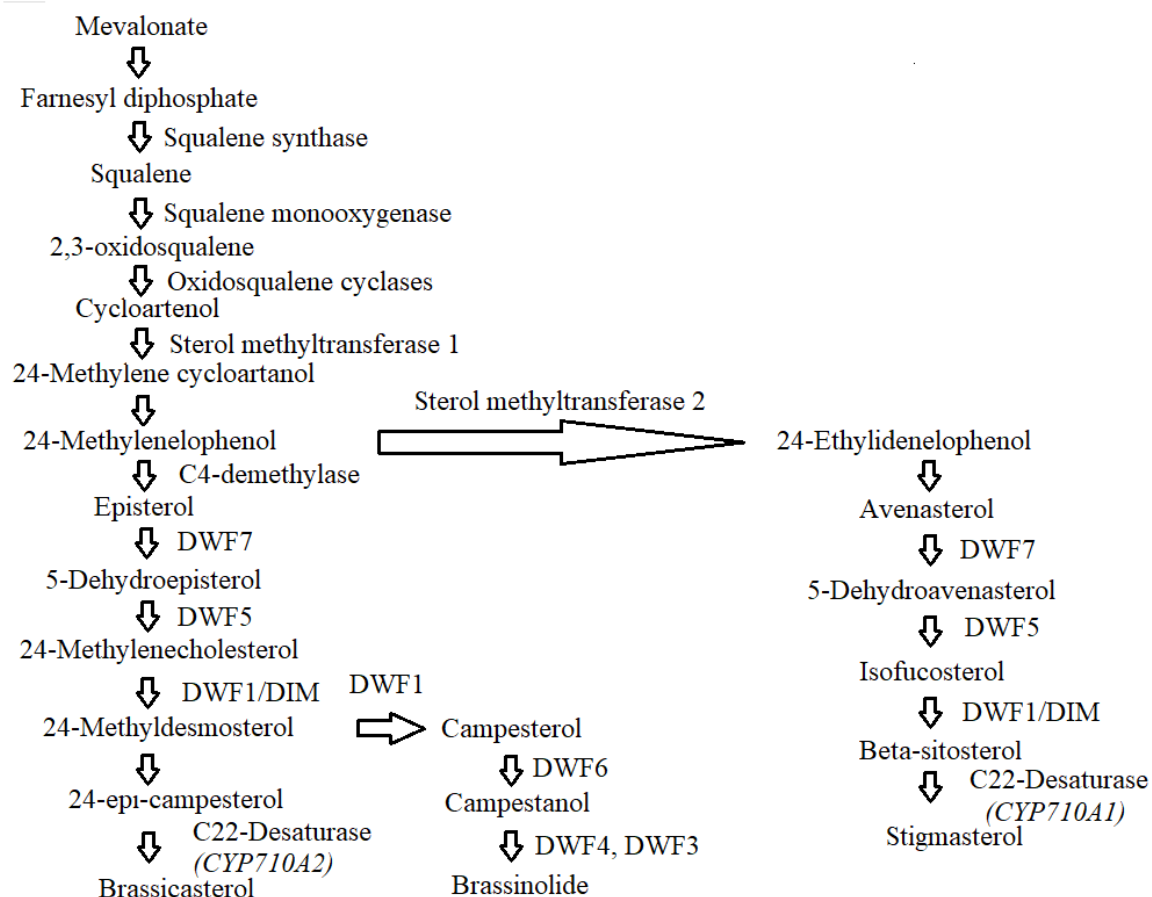


Fig S4. Biosynthetic pathway for plant sterols. Modified from Wang et al. (2012).

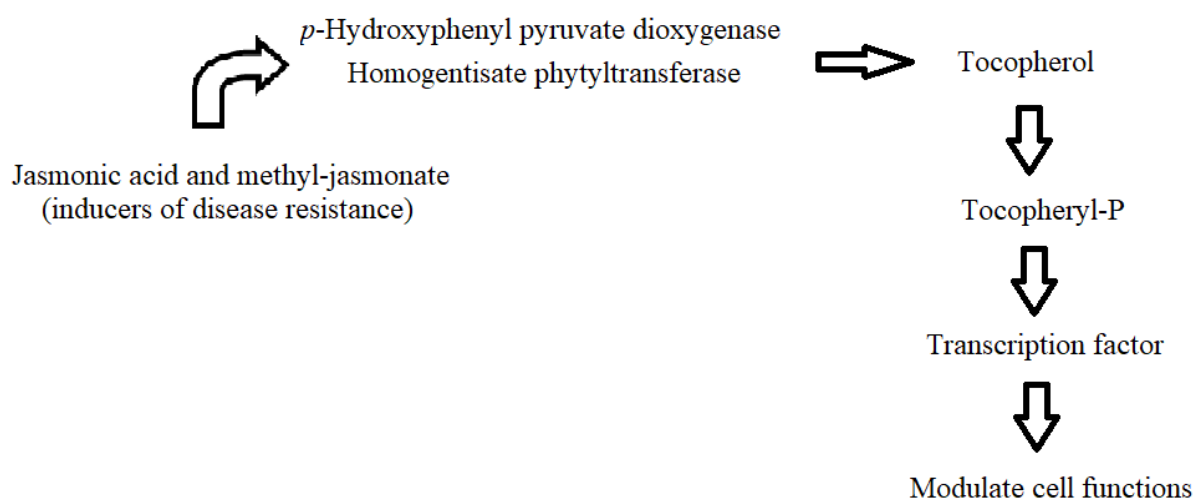


Fig S5. Biosynthetic pathway for tocopherol. Modified from Boubakri et al. (2016).