

Table S1. Robustness results for LC-DAD and LC-MS/MS methods (n=3 for each condition).

Parameter		Retention time (min)	Diff. ¹ (%) $\pm$ SD	Number of theoretical plates $\pm$ SD	Diff. ¹ (%) $\pm$ SD	Tailing factor $\pm$ SD	Diff. ¹ (%) $\pm$ SD
LC-DAD		11.83 $\pm$ 0.05		8851 $\pm$ 40		0.91 $\pm$ 0.02	
Flow rate (mL/min)	0.45	13.22 $\pm$ 0.03	11.43 $\pm$ 0.24	8828 $\pm$ 96	0.74 $\pm$ 0.67	0.94 $\pm$ 0.003	2.98 $\pm$ 0.34
	0.55	10.98 $\pm$ 0.03	7.41 $\pm$ 0.22	8533 $\pm$ 25	3.59 $\pm$ 0.28	0.91 $\pm$ 0.03	2.68 $\pm$ 0.42
Column temperature (°C)	35	12.19 $\pm$ 0.02	3.99 $\pm$ 2.36	8803 $\pm$ 71	0.79 $\pm$ 0.37	0.92 $\pm$ 0.01	1.19 $\pm$ 0.58
	45	11.90 $\pm$ 0.03	0.29 $\pm$ 0.21	8533 $\pm$ 72	3.59 $\pm$ 0.81	0.94 $\pm$ 0.03	3.18 $\pm$ 2.99
Percentage of organic phase (%)	22.5	19.13 $\pm$ 0.04	61.24 $\pm$ 0.30	8779 $\pm$ 179	1.71 $\pm$ 0.84	0.95 $\pm$ 0.04	4.00 $\pm$ 4.55
	27.5	8.27 $\pm$ 0.05	30.27 $\pm$ 0.40	8418 $\pm$ 98	4.89 $\pm$ 1.10	0.92 $\pm$ 0.01	1.53 $\pm$ 1.03
Detector wavelength (nm)	245	12.03 $\pm$ 0.02	1.43 $\pm$ 0.15	8494 $\pm$ 23	4.04 $\pm$ 0.25	0.91 $\pm$ 0.07	0.48 $\pm$ 0.33
	249	12.03 $\pm$ 0.02	1.42 $\pm$ 0.15	8491 $\pm$ 43	4.07 $\pm$ 0.48	0.92 $\pm$ 0.01	0.65 $\pm$ 0.37
LC-MS\MS		12.63 $\pm$ 0.05		8401 $\pm$ 154		0.97 $\pm$ 0.01	
Flow rate (mL/min)	0.45	13.82 $\pm$ 0.03	9.39 $\pm$ 0.19	8170 $\pm$ 81	2.76 $\pm$ 0.97	0.97 $\pm$ 0.01	0.84 $\pm$ 0.33
	0.55	11.56 $\pm$ 0.04	8.48 $\pm$ 0.29	8342 $\pm$ 114	1.27 $\pm$ 0.44	0.97 $\pm$ 0.01	0.74 $\pm$ 0.49
Column temperature (°C)	35	12.78 $\pm$ 0.02	1.15 $\pm$ 0.14	7987 $\pm$ 109	4.93 $\pm$ 1.29	0.99 $\pm$ 0.01	2.24 $\pm$ 1.40
	45	12.49 $\pm$ 0.02	1.18 $\pm$ 0.16	7993 $\pm$ 226	5.17 $\pm$ 2.69	0.97 $\pm$ 0.05	0.57 $\pm$ 0.47
Percentage of organic phase (%)	22.5	19.72 $\pm$ 0.05	56.12 $\pm$ 0.38	8108 $\pm$ 341	3.94 $\pm$ 3.39	0.97 $\pm$ 0.01	1.35 $\pm$ 4.39
	27.5	8.86 $\pm$ 0.05	29.90 $\pm$ 0.38	7974 $\pm$ 129	5.09 $\pm$ 1.53	1.00 $\pm$ 0.01	3.16 $\pm$ 0.62

¹ Dif.: Difference

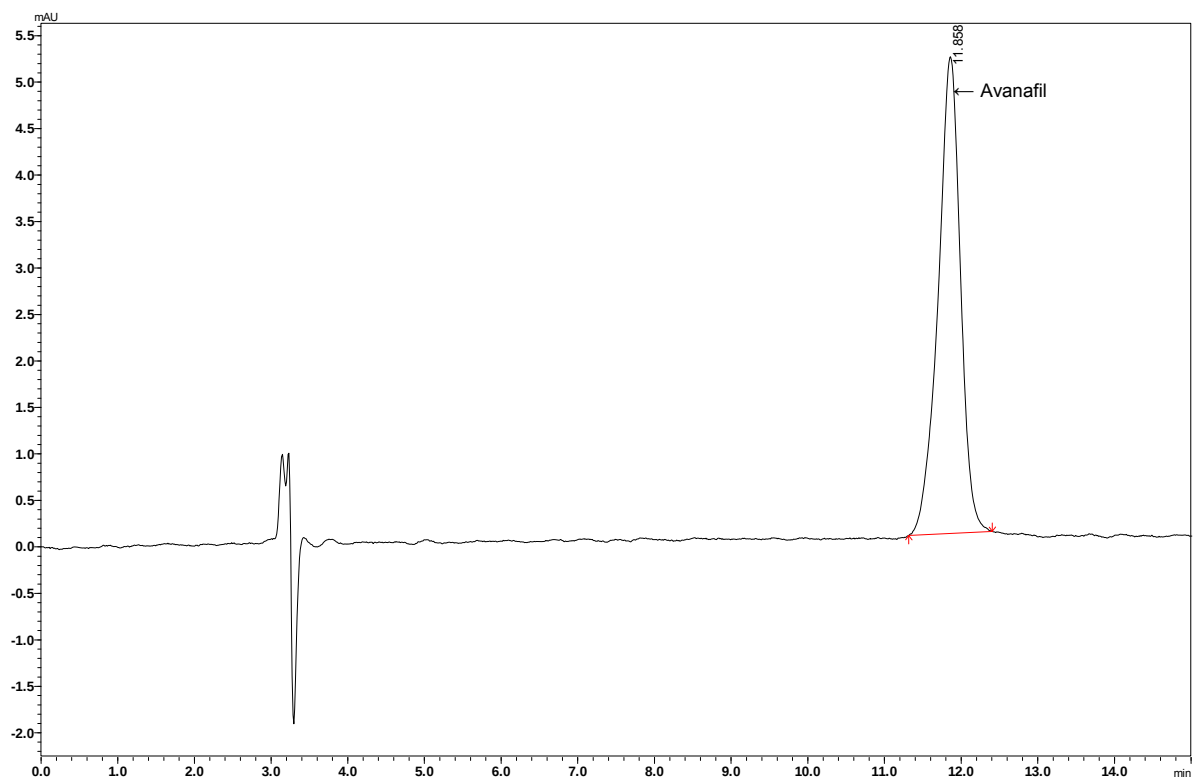


Figure S1. LC-DAD chromatogram of a standard AVA solution ($C=10\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$) recorded under optimized conditions.

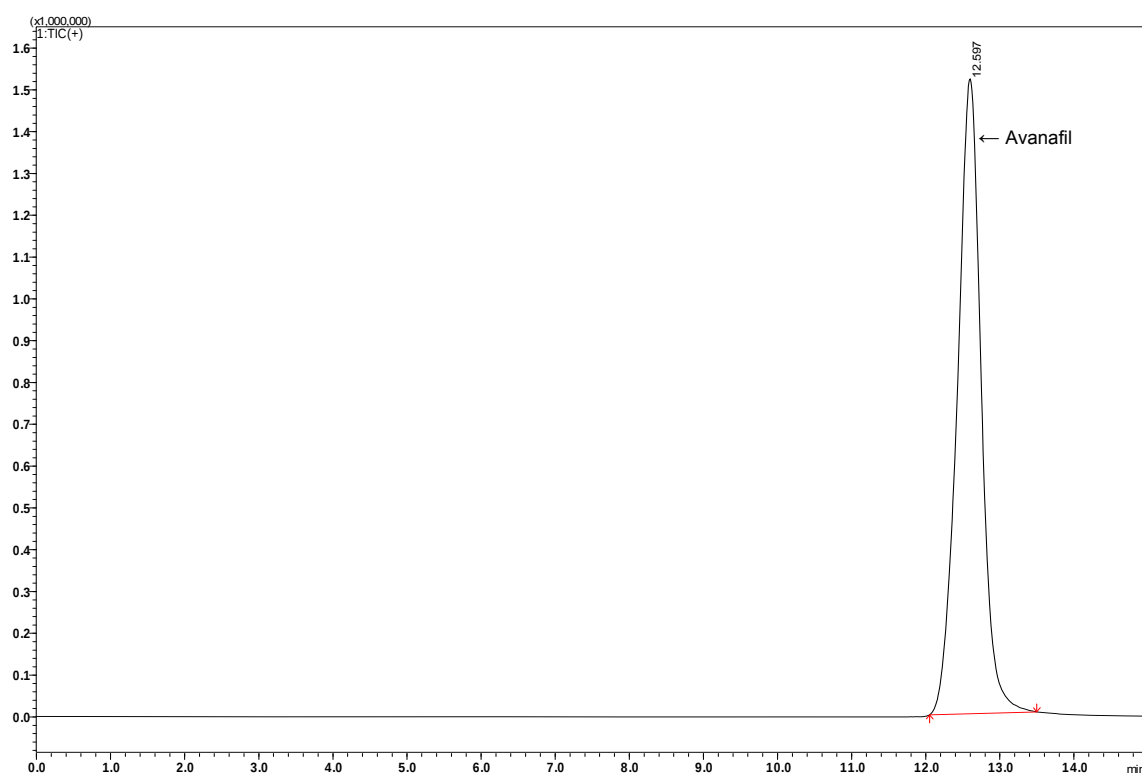


Figure S2. Total ion chromatogram of a standard AVA solution ($C=3000\text{ ng/mL}$) recorded under optimized LC-MS/MS conditions.

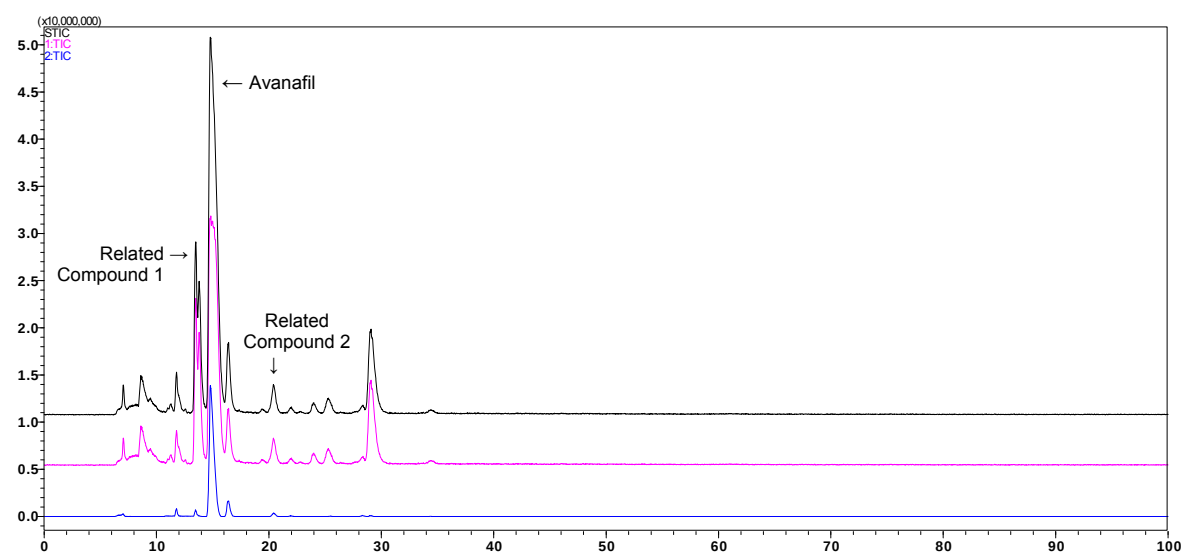
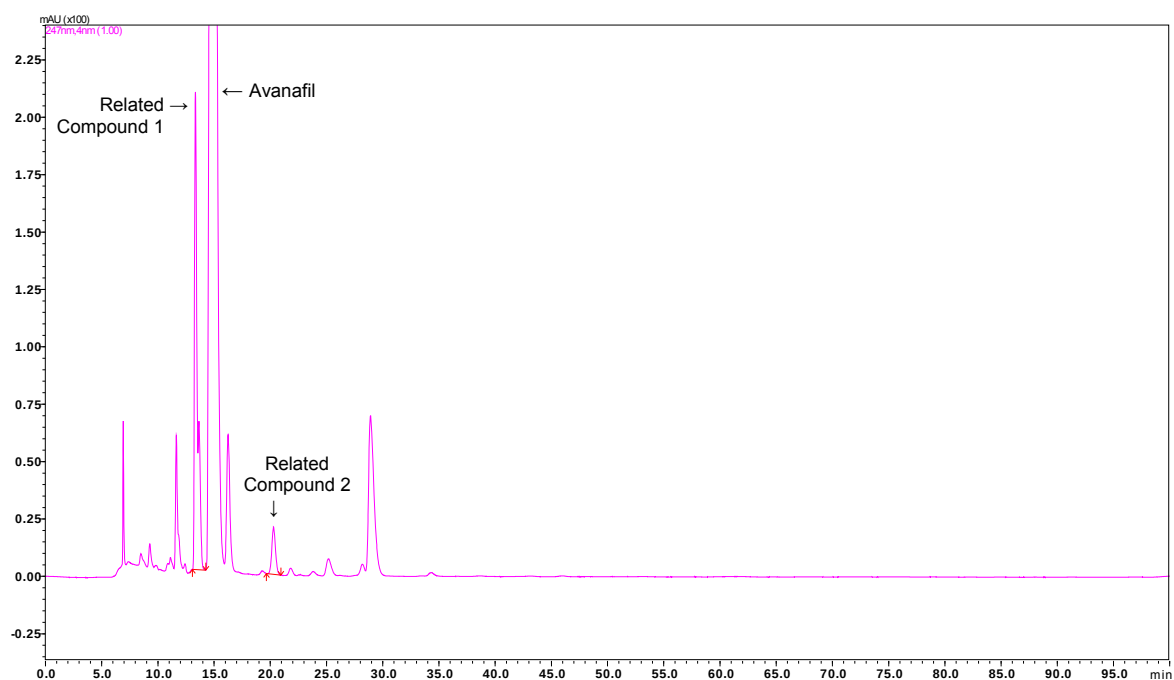


Figure S3. DAD (a) and MS (b) chromatograms of an acidic degradation sample recorded using LCMS-IT-TOF instrument (STIC: Sum of total ion chromatograms, 1:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in positive ion mode, 2:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in negative ion mode).

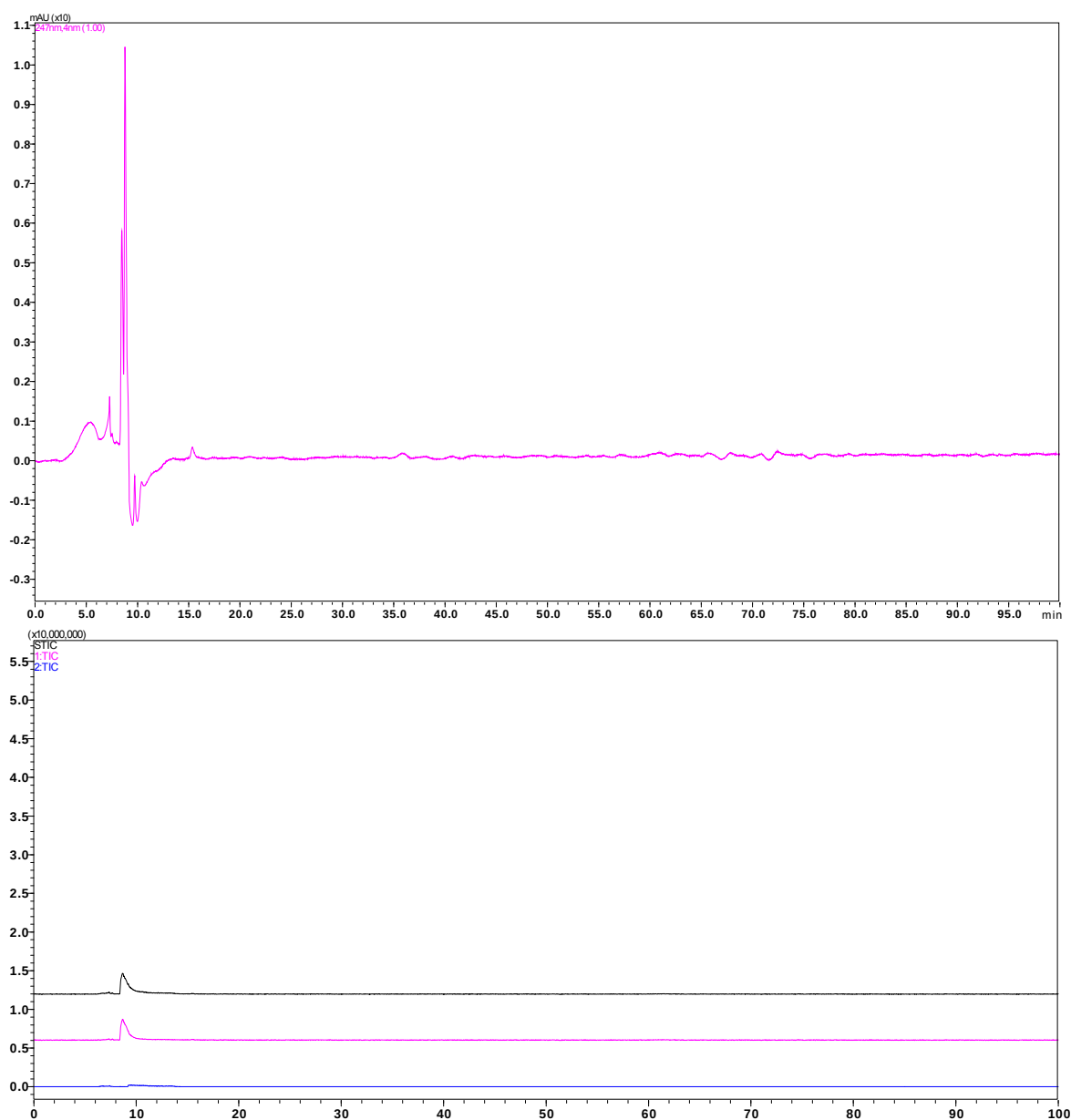


Figure S4. DAD (a) and MS (b) chromatograms of a blank solution used in acidic degradation experiments recorded using LCMS-IT-TOF instrument (STIC: Sum of total ion chromatograms, 1:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in positive ion mode, 2:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in negative ion mode).

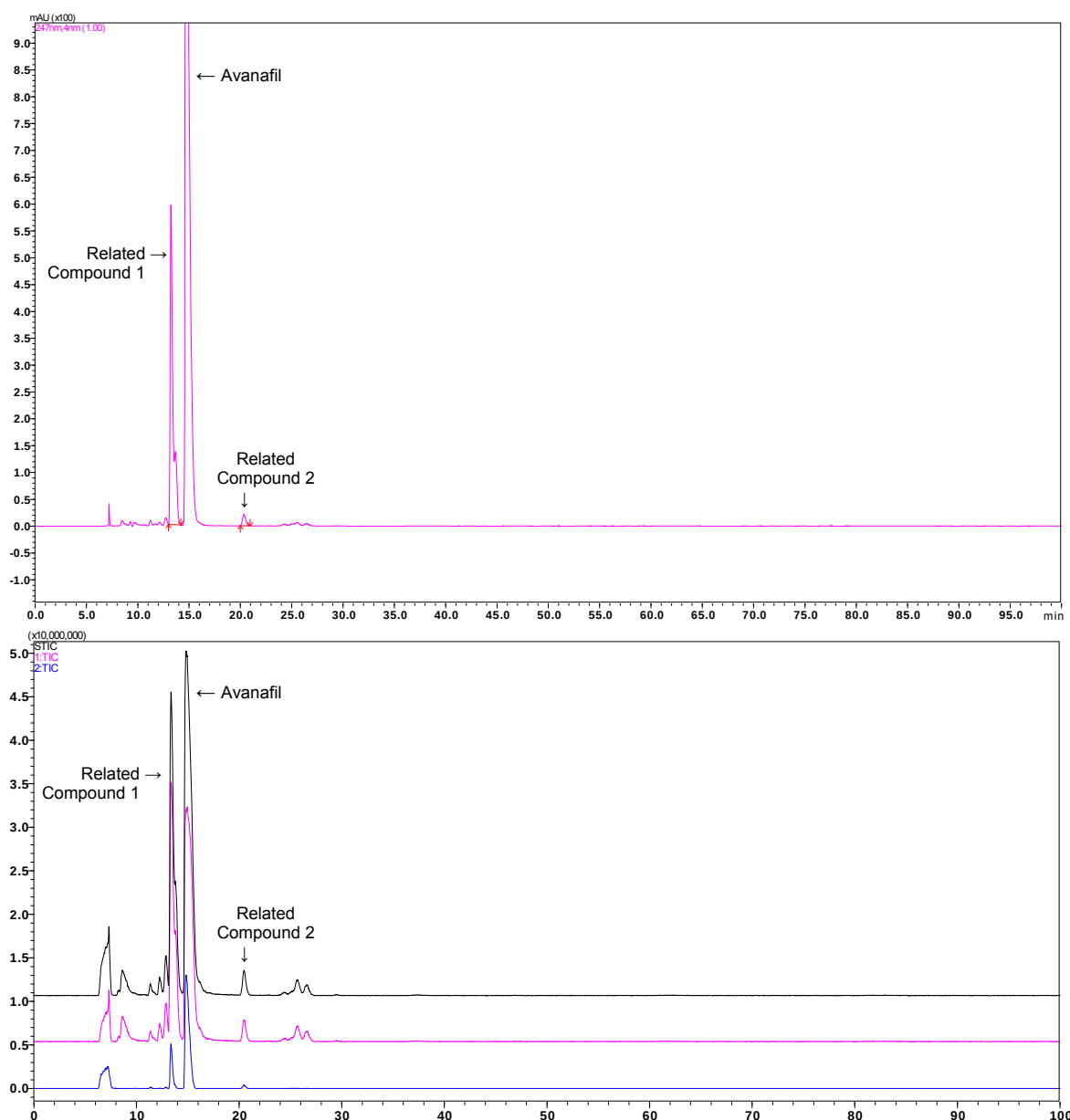


Figure S5. DAD (a) and MS (b) chromatograms of an alkali degradation sample recorded using LCMS-IT-TOF instrument (STIC: Sum of total ion chromatograms, 1:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in positive ion mode, 2:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in negative ion mode).

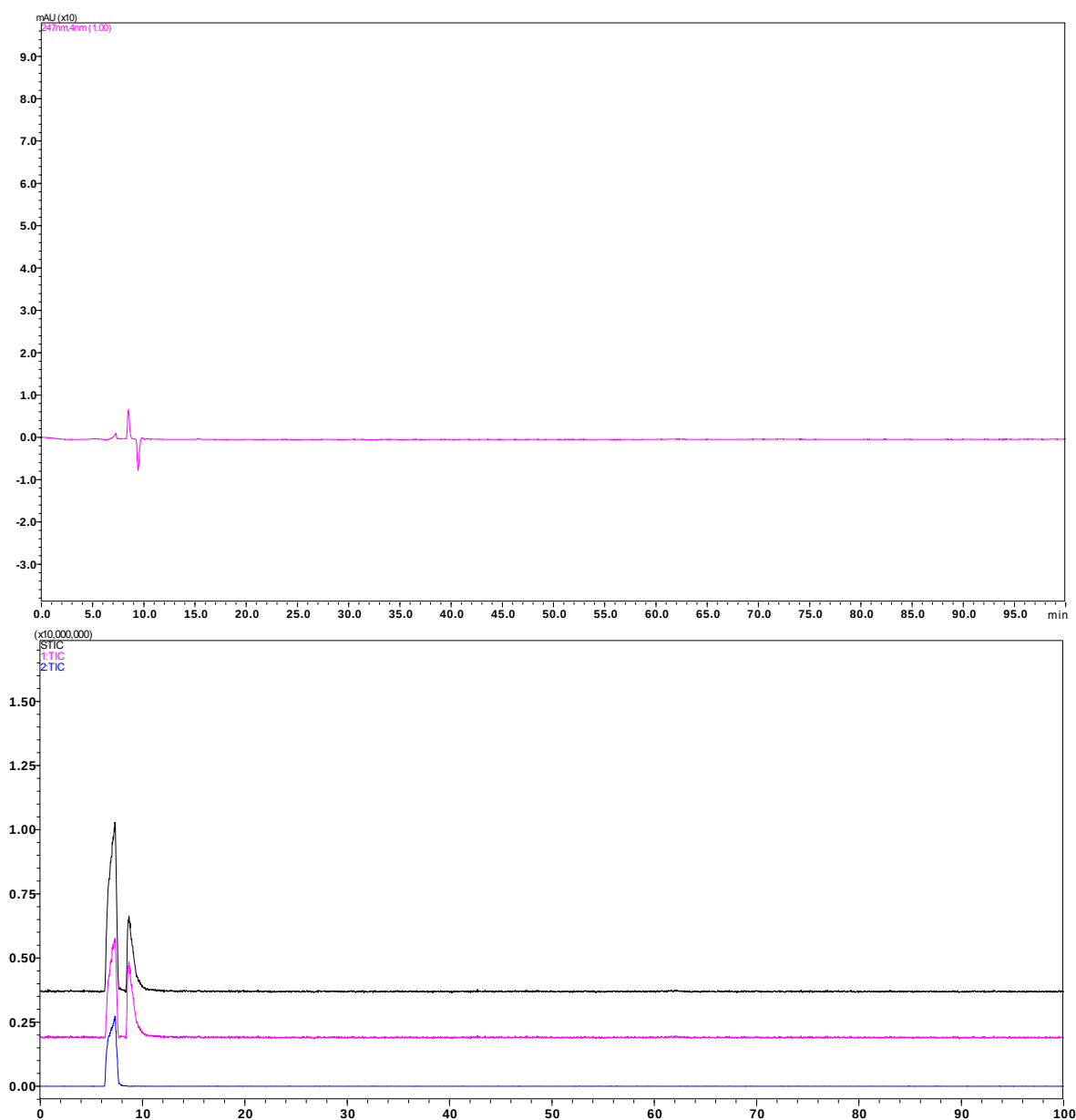


Figure S6. DAD (a) and MS (b) chromatograms of a blank solution used in alkali degradation experiments recorded using LCMS-IT-TOF instrument (STIC: Sum of total ion chromatograms, 1:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in positive ion mode, 2:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in negative ion mode).

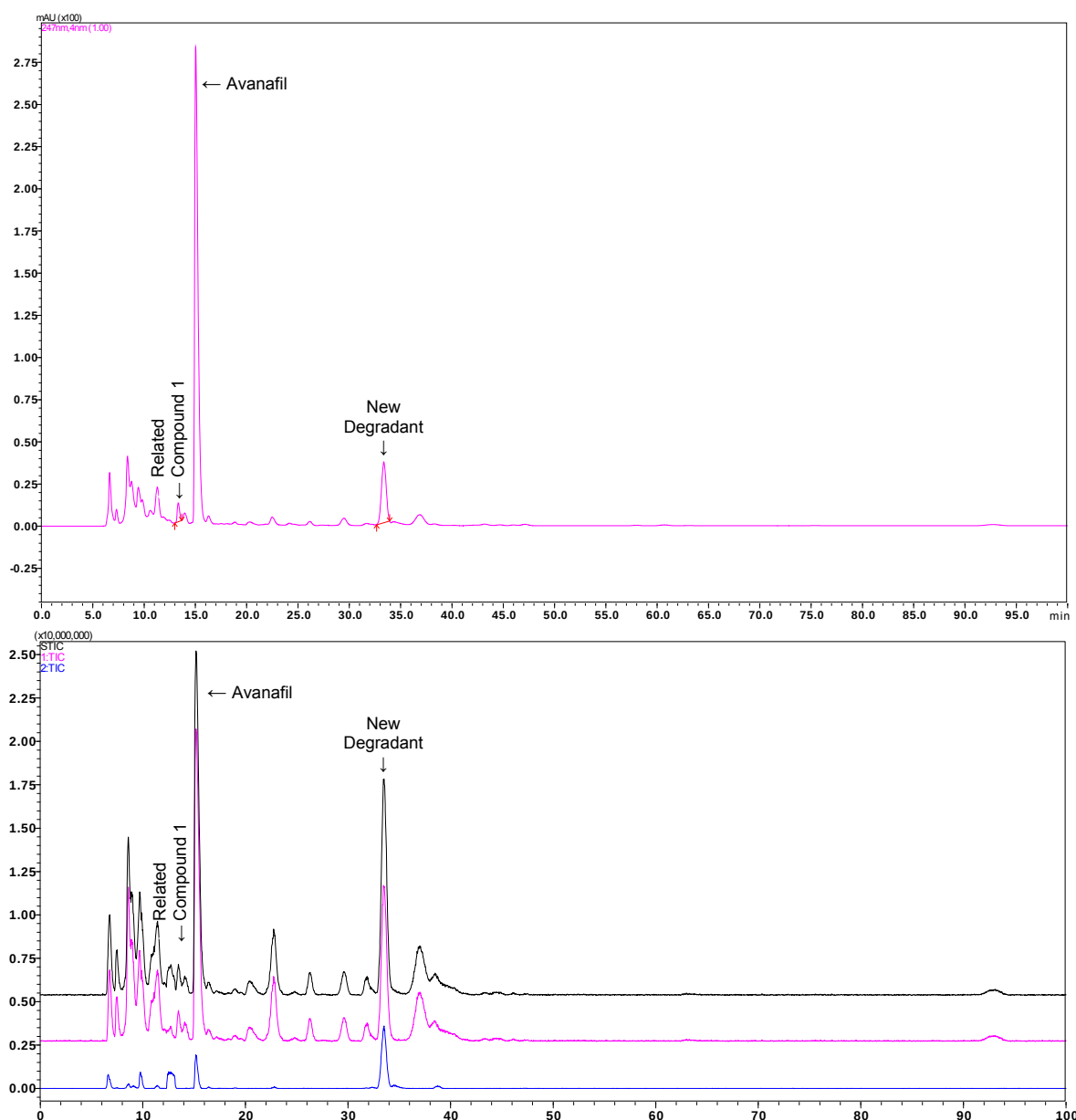


Figure S7. DAD (a) and MS (b) chromatograms of an oxidative degradation sample recorded using LCMS-IT-TOF instrument (STIC: Sum of total ion chromatograms, 1:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in positive ion mode, 2:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in negative ion mode).

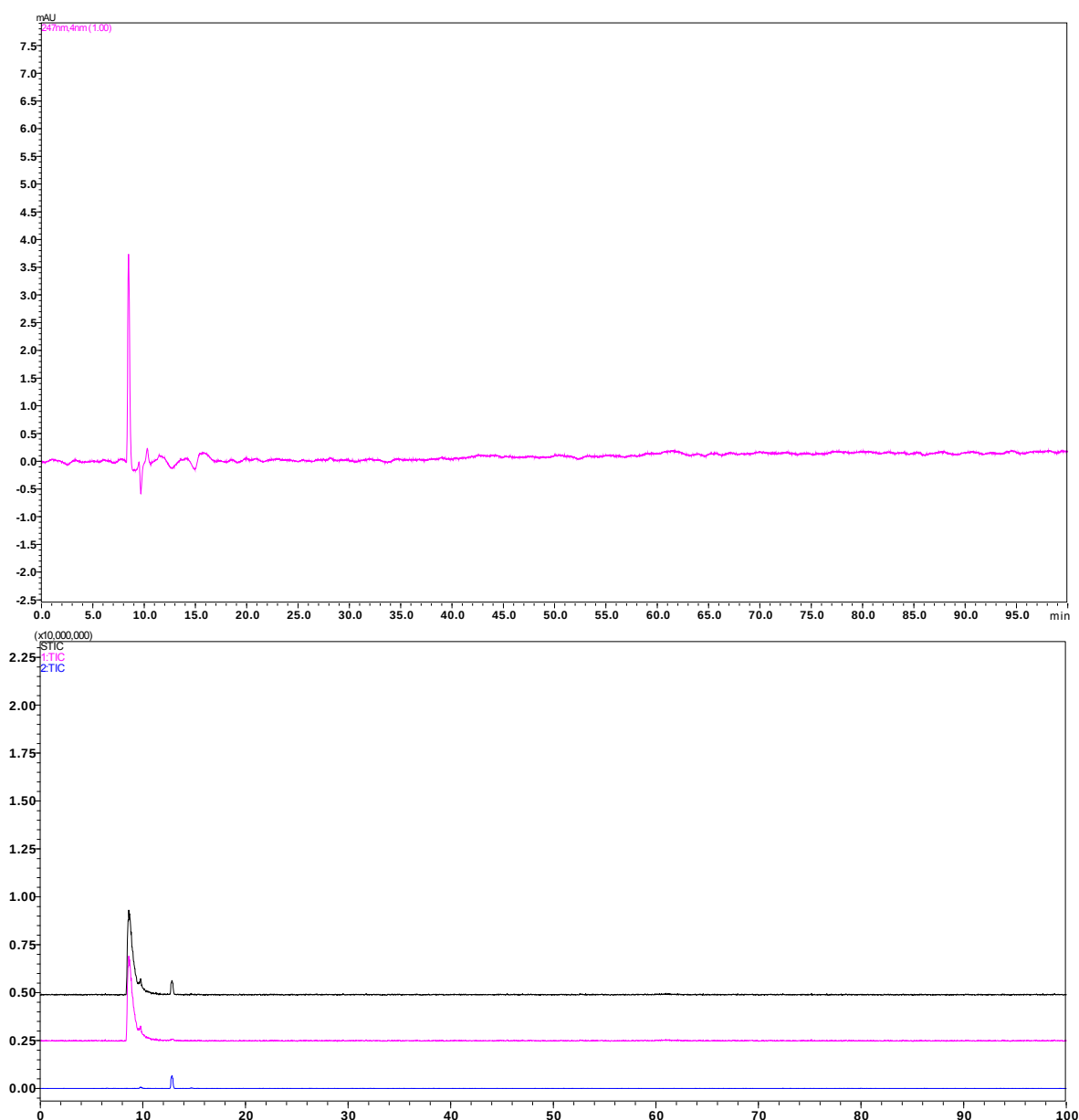


Figure S8. DAD (a) and MS (b) chromatograms of a blank solution used in oxidative degradation experiments recorded using LCMS-IT-TOF instrument (STIC: Sum of total ion chromatograms, 1:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in positive ion mode, 2:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in negative ion mode).

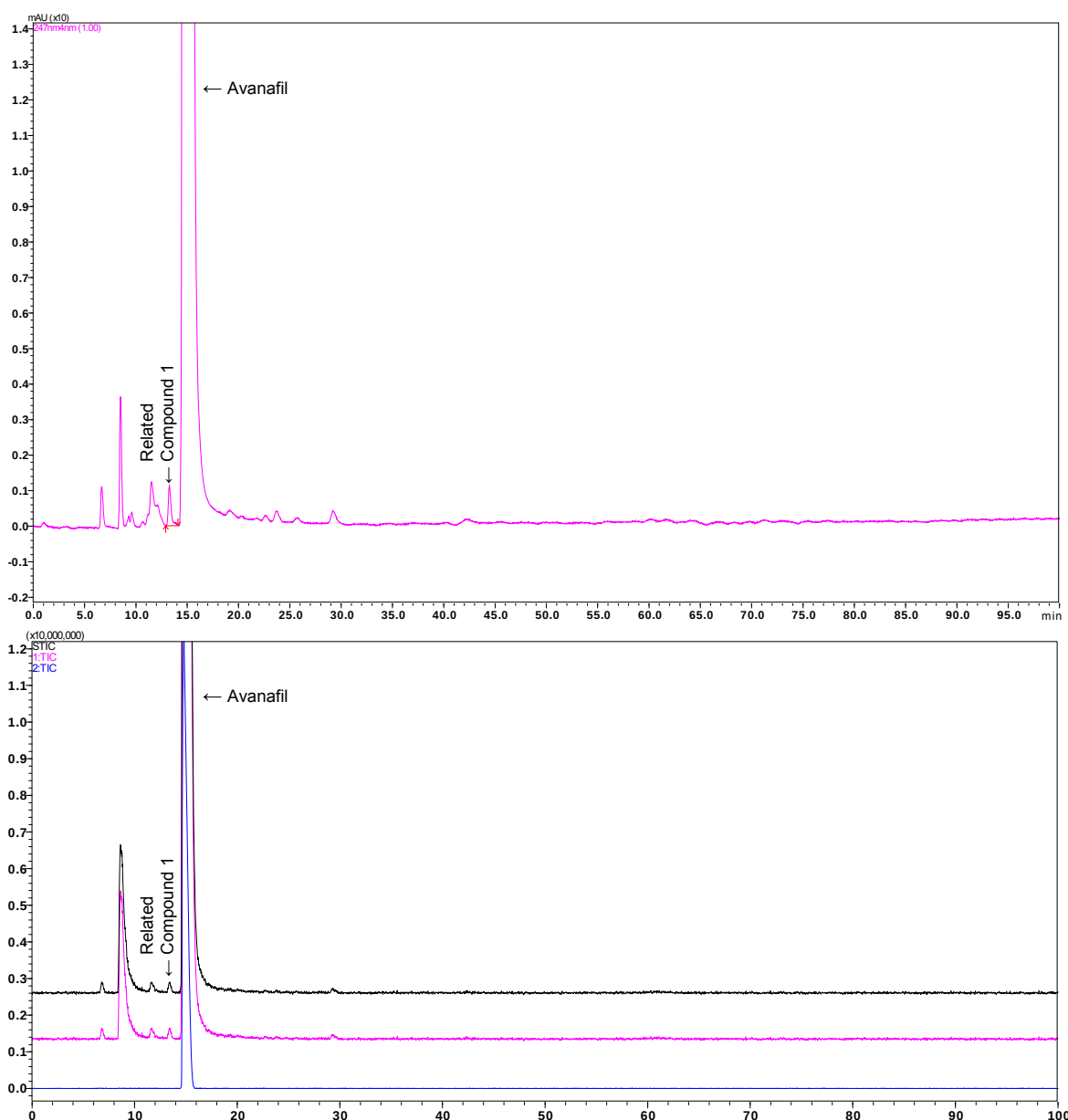


Figure S9. DAD (a) and MS (b) chromatograms of a heat-degradation sample recorded using LCMS-IT-TOF instrument (STIC: Sum of total ion chromatograms, 1:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in positive ion mode, 2:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in negative ion mode).

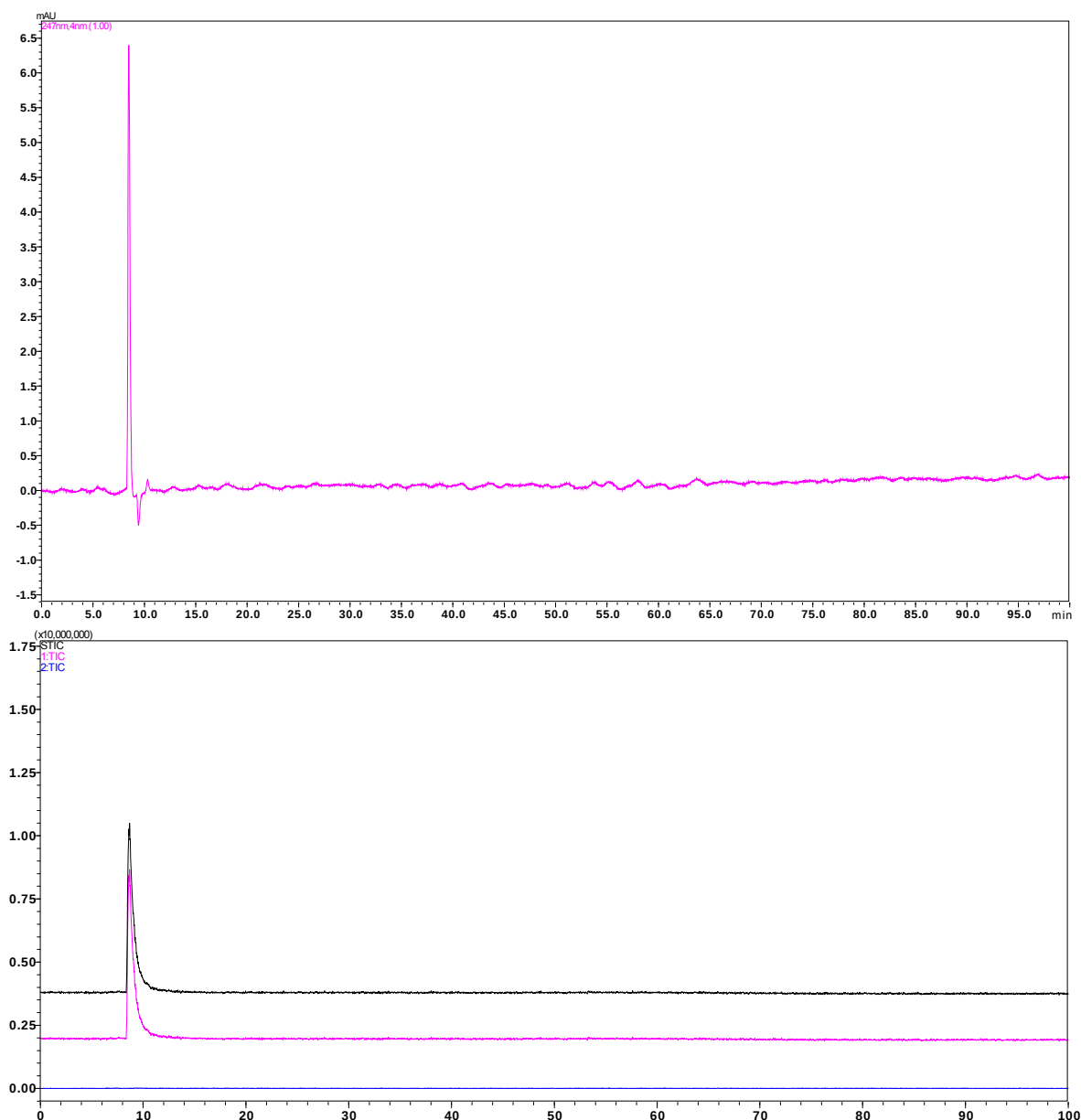


Figure S10. DAD (a) and MS (b) chromatograms of a blank solution used in heat-degradation experiments recorded using LCMS-IT-TOF instrument (STIC: Sum of total ion chromatograms, 1:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in positive ion mode, 2:TIC: Total ion chromatogram recorded in negative ion mode).

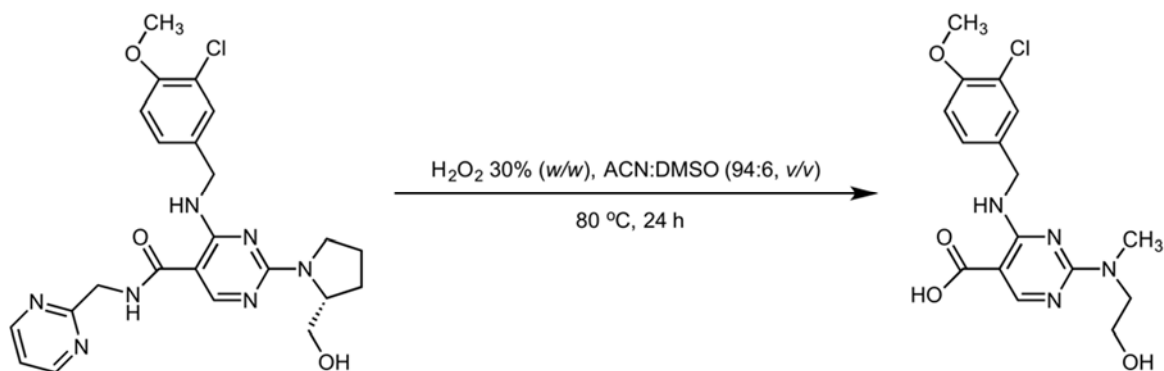


Figure S11. Possible production pathway of the new degradation product.

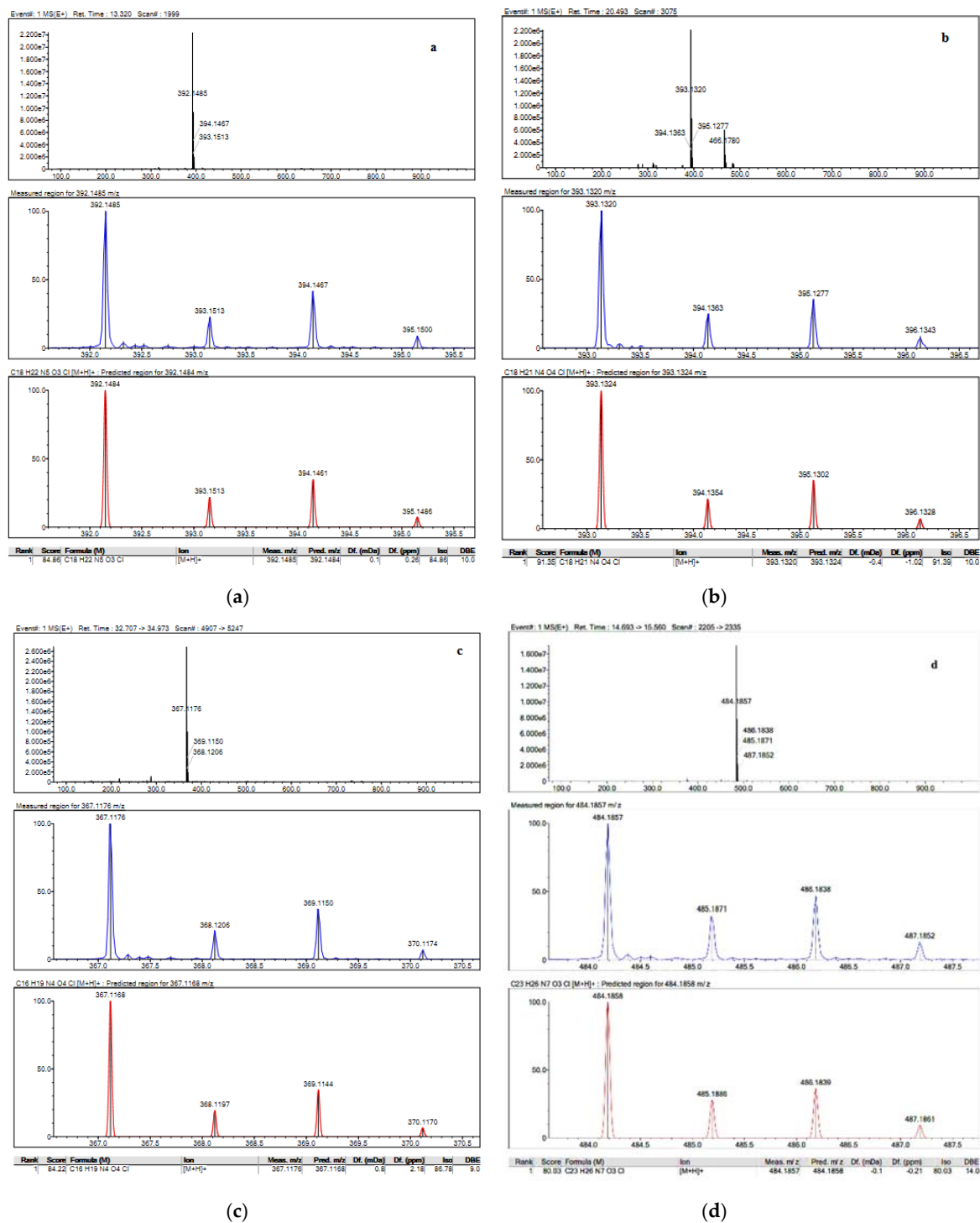


Figure S12. LCMS-IT-TOF high-resolution mass spectra of AVA and degradation products: Alkali degradation spectrum of related compound 1 (a), acidic degradation spectrum of related compound 2 (b) and peroxide degradation spectrum of the newly identified compound (c) and AVA spectrum (d).

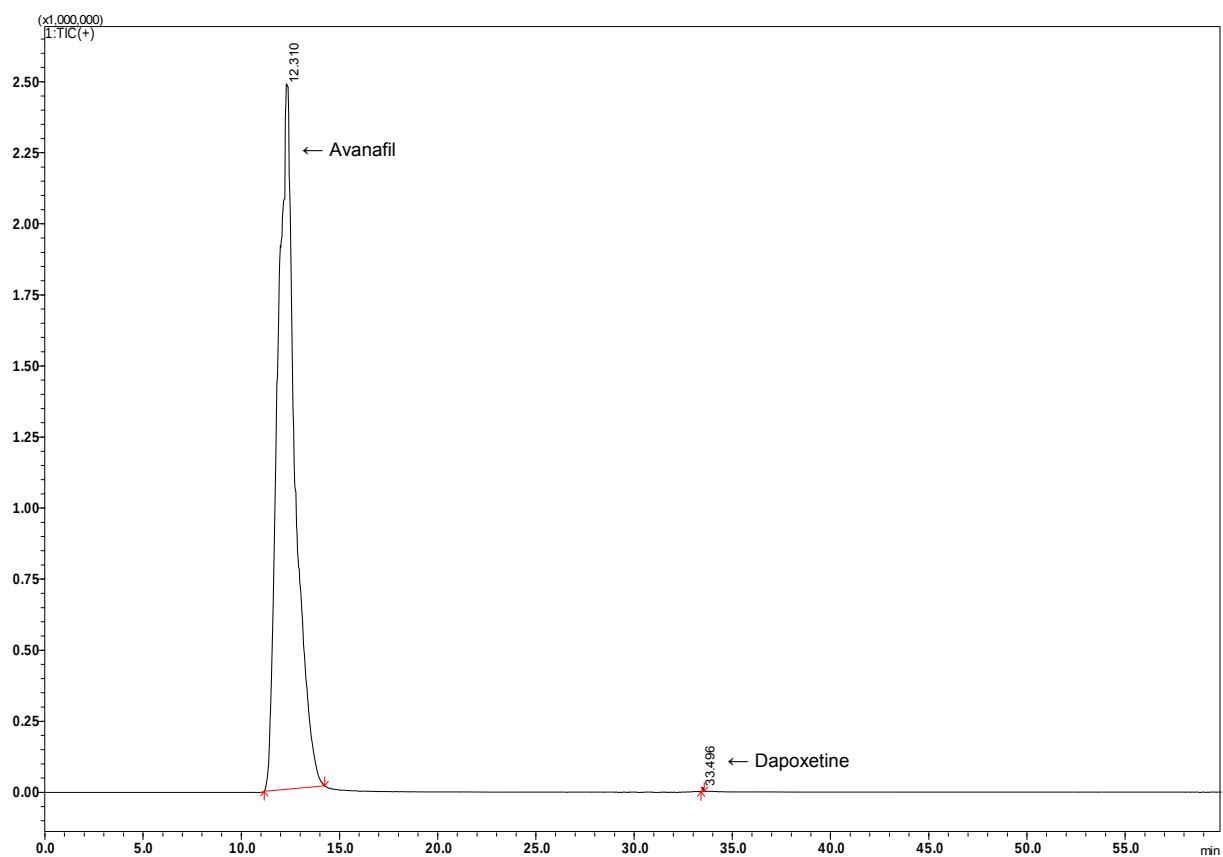


Figure S13. Assay TIC (+) chromatogram of TOP AVANA recorded using LC-MS/MS instrument (Analysis conditions are as follows: 0-15 min: 0.1% formic acid in water and 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile (75:25, *v/v*, pH at 2.6); 15-60 min: 0.1% formic acid in water and 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile (5:95, *v/v*, pH at 2.6). Retention times are 12.3 min for AVA and 33.49 min for dapoxetine).