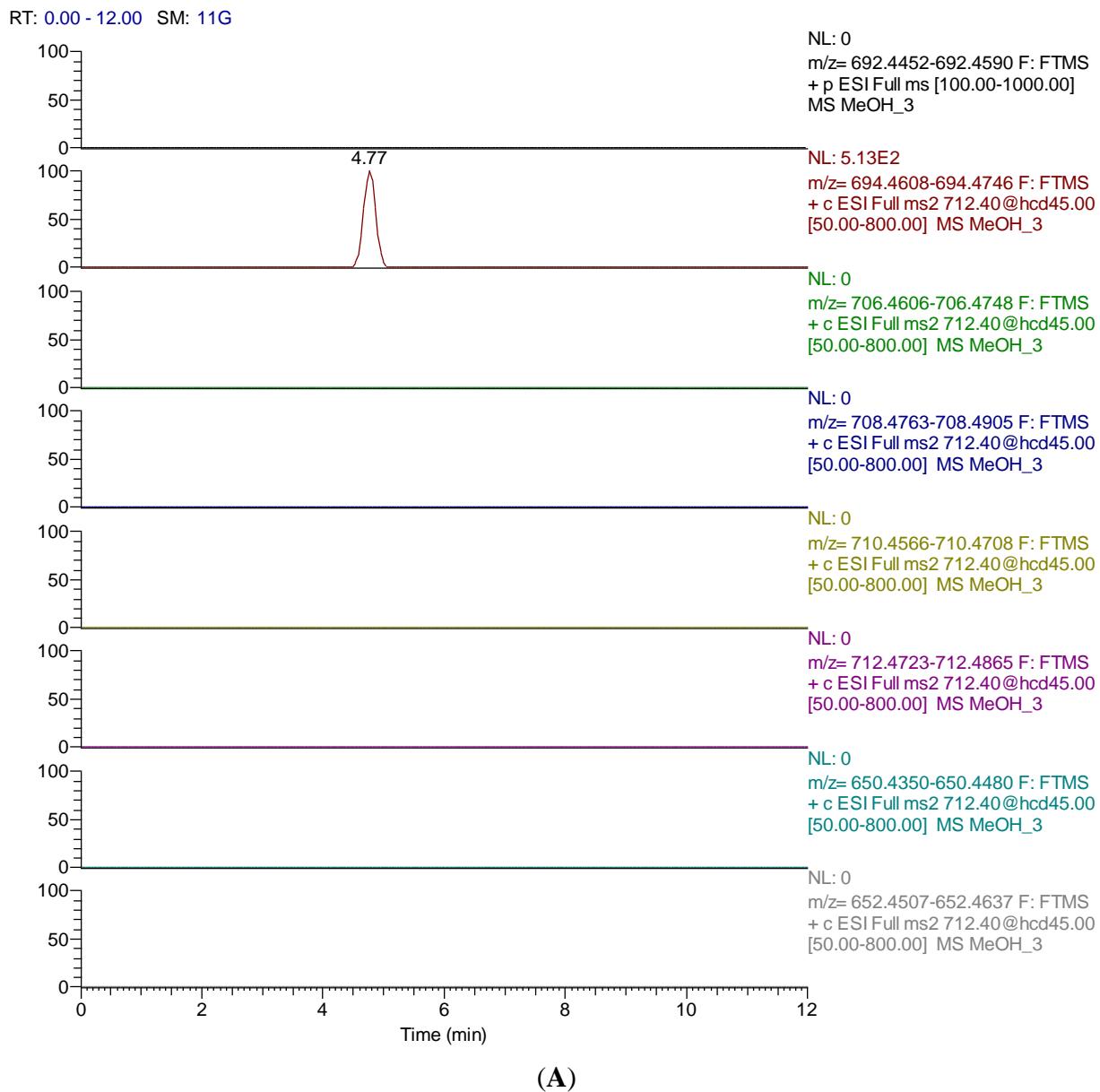
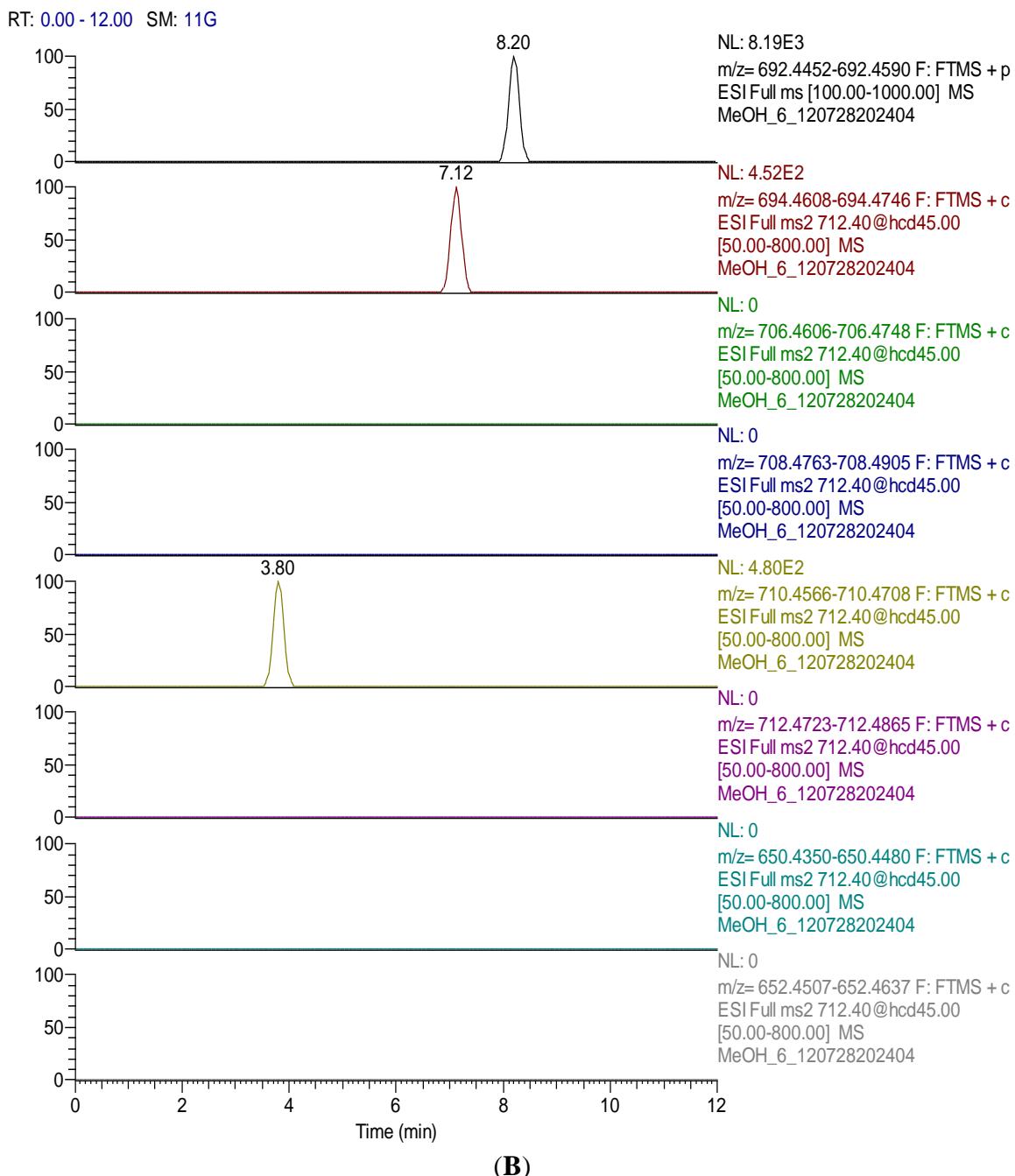
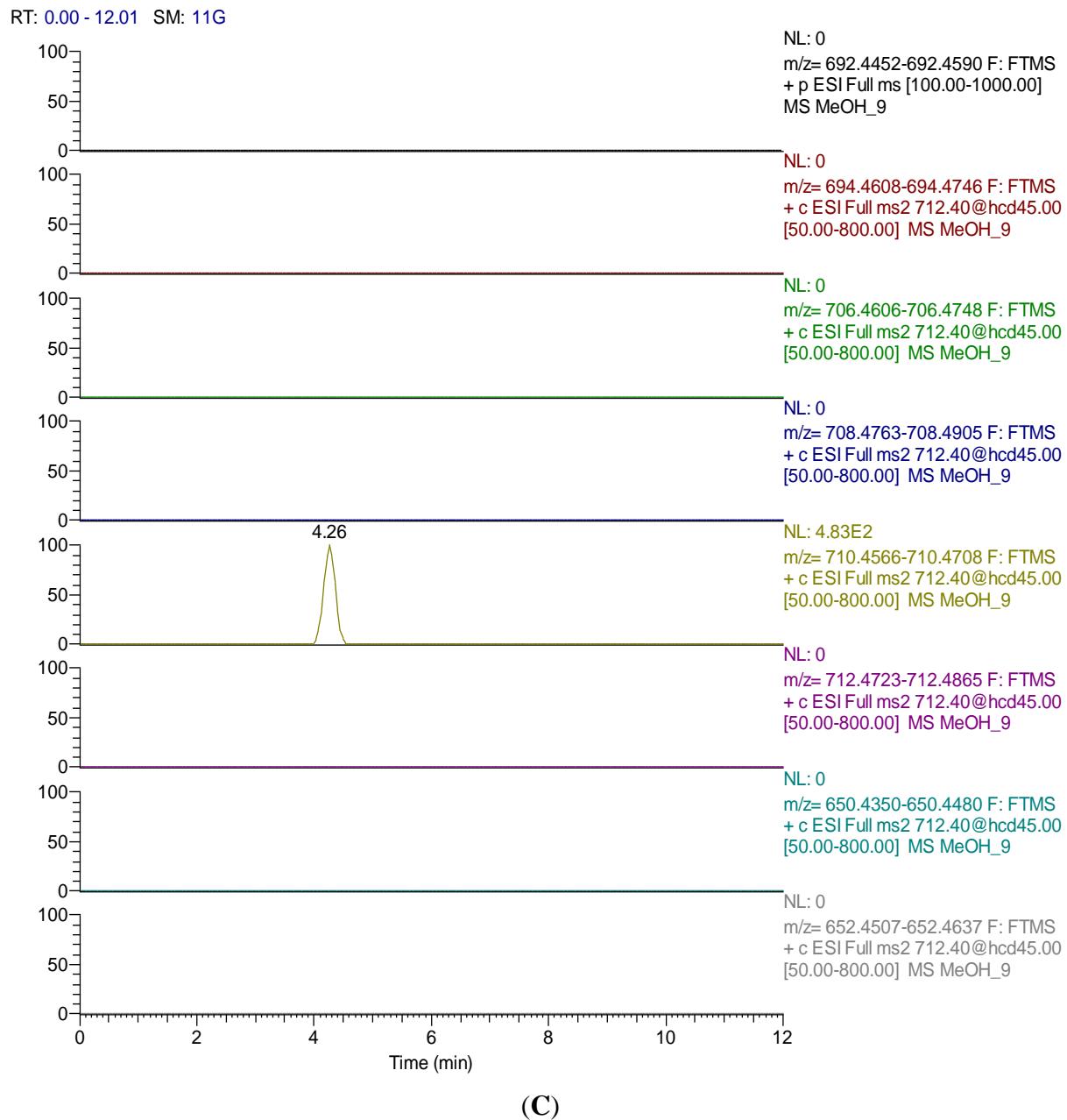


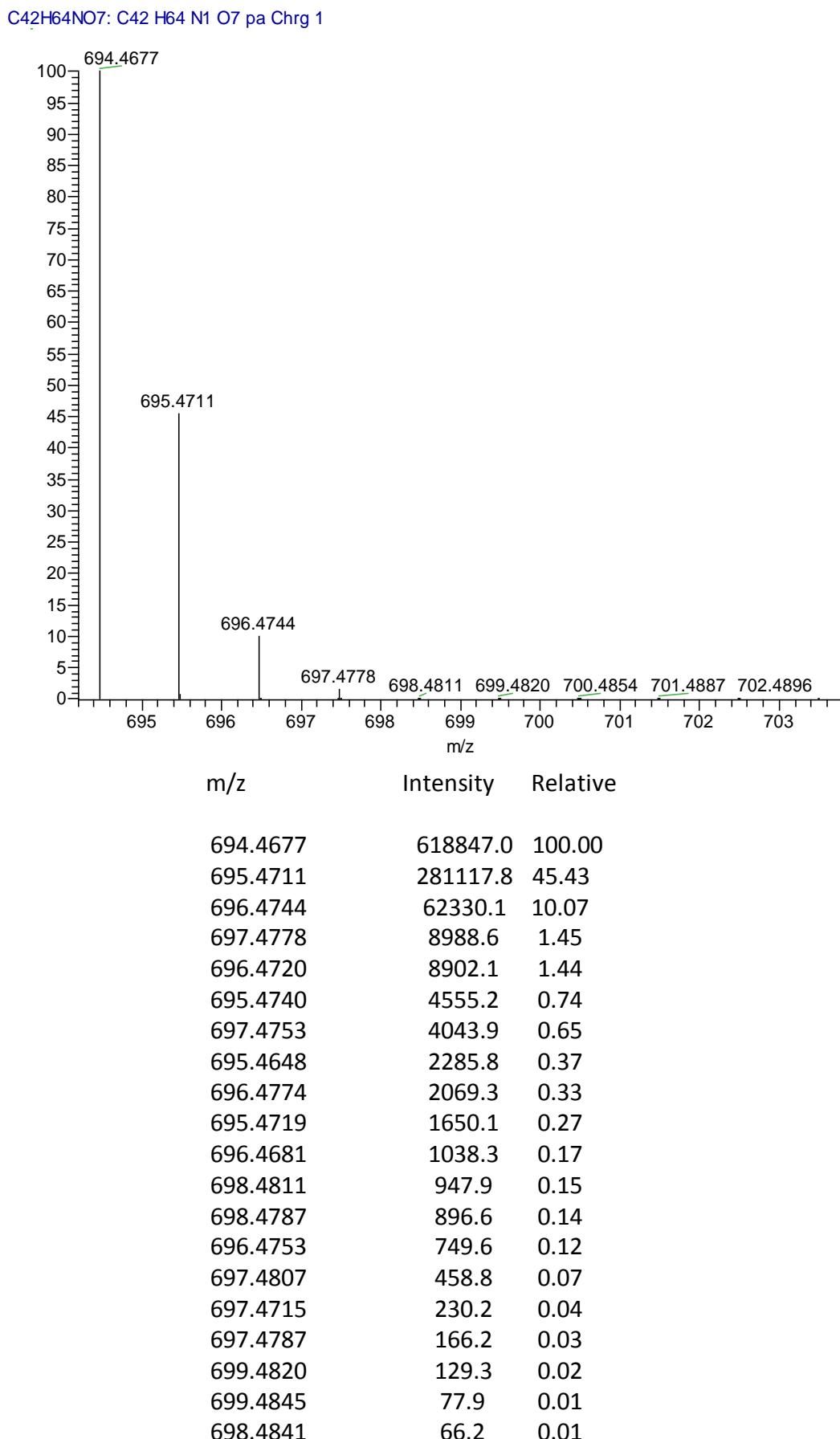
## Supplementary Information

**Figure S1. (A–C):** Three methanol blanks screened for spiroides (SPX-1 to SPX-I, see Table 1 in the main article) in the full MS scan at 10 ppm mass error tolerance. Blanks were included in a batch of sixty samples (shellfish and SPATT samples) every six samples. **(A)** First methanol blank; **(B)** Fifth methanol blank; **(C)** Tenth methanol blank. Carryover was discarded by checking the methanol blanks analyzed after the most concentrated level of the calibration curves, which never showed signal for PnTX-G of SPX-1 at their retention times. Peaks did not correlate with the expected relative retention time of the target analytes, but there are no standards available for PnTXs and SPXs other than PnTX-G and SPX-1.

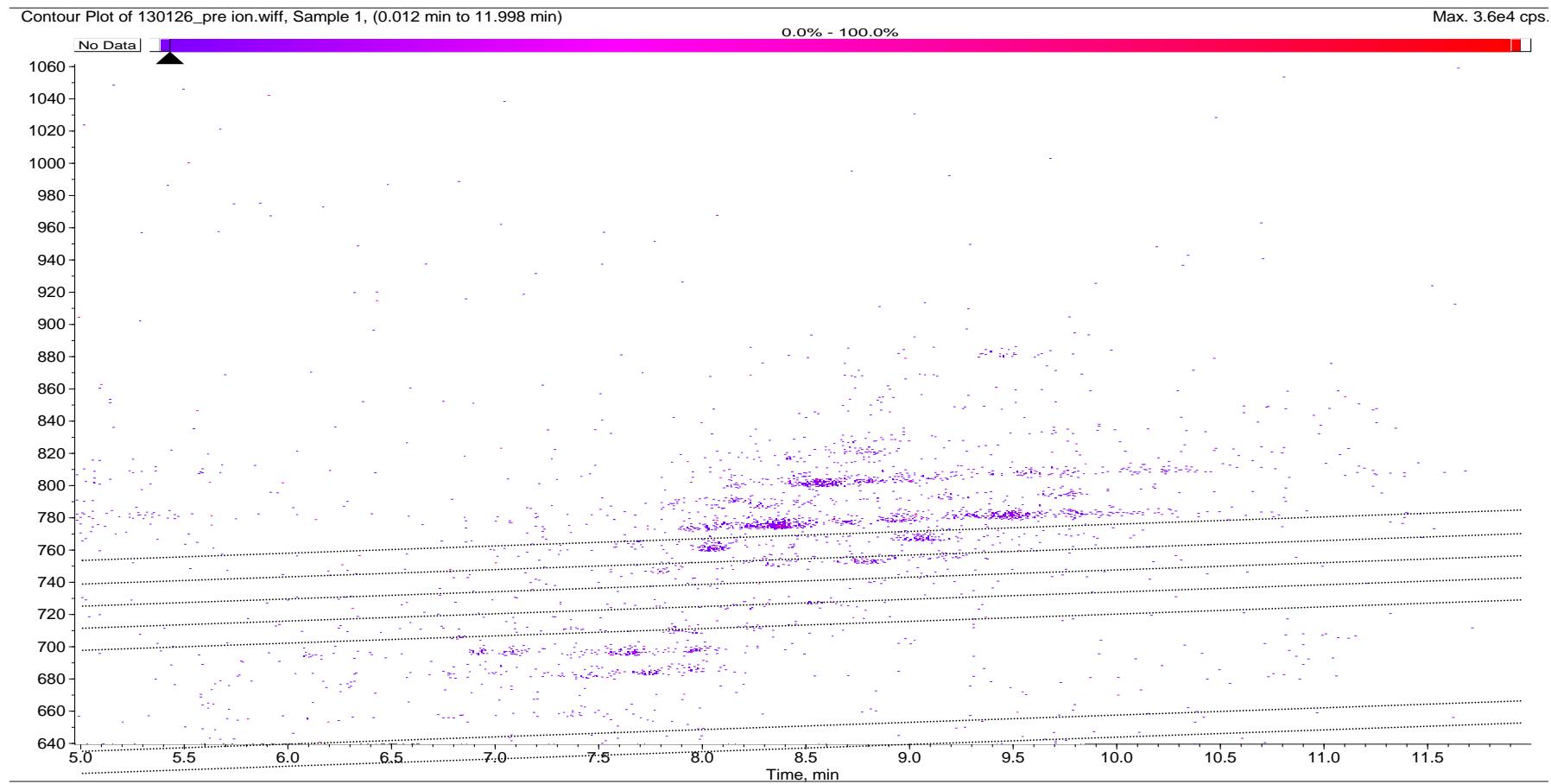


**Figure S1.** *Cont.*

**Figure S1.** *Cont.*

**Figure S2.** Isotopic pattern simulation for PnTXG ( $C_{42}H_{64}NO_7$ ) calculated by Xcalibur<sup>®</sup> 2.07.

**Figure S3.** Contour Plot of LC-MS precursor scan for  $m/z$  164.2 (CE 45 V) with a Triple Quadrupole QTRAP 3200<sup>®</sup>. Sample of mussel from Alfacs Bay (May 2012) with 60  $\mu$ g/kg free PnTXG. The characteristic pattern with diagonal lines is evident in the figure, which could be consistent with an acylation of PnTXG with fatty acids; although PnTXG esters described in literature [1] were formed by longer chains with  $m/z$  values between  $m/z$  904 (C14:0) and  $m/z$  1034. (C24:5). The low concentration of these compounds constrained their characterization by MS<sup>2</sup>.



**Table S1.** Assigned mass errors ( $\Delta$  in ppm) to the molecular formula and theoretical  $m/z$ , and ion intensities on the precursor ion (A) and the first three isotopes (A + m) of PnTX-G ( $n = 2$  for 19 and 1.9 ng/mL;  $n = 1$  for 190 and 0.2 ng/mL). Mass errors larger than 5 ppm are in bold, also the intensities associated with the analysis that yielded these high mass errors. When intensity were below 1E4, mass accuracy dropped below 5 ppm.

Isotopes—PnTX-G ( $m/z$ )	Concentration—PnTX-G (ng/mL)			
	190	19	1.9	0.2
	$\Delta$ (ppm)			
A (Prec ion) <chem>C42H64NO7</chem>	( $m/z$ 694.4677)	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1
A + 1 <chem>C42C13H64NO7</chem>	( $m/z$ 695.4711)	-0.1	-0.5	-1.2
A + 2 <chem>C42C13C2H64NO7</chem>	( $m/z$ 696.4744)	0.1	-0.1	-1.4
A + 3 <chem>C42C13C3H64NO7</chem>	( $m/z$ 697.4778)	0.7	1.1	-50.5
Intensity Counts				
A (Prec ion) <chem>C42H64NO7</chem>	( $m/z$ 694.4677)	$1.56 \times 10^7$	$1.95 \times 10^6$	$2.17 \times 10^5$
A + 1 <chem>C42C13H64NO7</chem>	( $m/z$ 695.4711)	$7.24 \times 10^6$	$8.88 \times 10^5$	$1.01 \times 10^5$
A + 2 <chem>C42C13C2H64NO7</chem>	( $m/z$ 696.4744)	$1.80 \times 10^6$	$2.18 \times 10^5$	$1.57 \times 10^4$
A + 3 <chem>C42C13C3H64NO7</chem>	( $m/z$ 697.4778)	$3.13 \times 10^5$	$2.81 \times 10^4$	$6.74 \times 10^3$
				$7.24 \times 10^2$

**Table S2.** Differences in (%) in intensity ratios between the isotopes (A + m) and the precursor ion (A) compared to the simulated isotopic pattern for PnTX-G ( $n = 2$  for 19 and 1.9 ng/mL;  $n = 1$  for 190 and 0.2 ng/mL). For low concentrations (1.9 and 0.2 ng/mL PnTX-G) the difference between the simulated isotopic ratios and the measured isotopic ratios is very evident (over 35%).

Isotopes—PnTXG ( $m/z$ )	Concentration—PnTX-G (ng/mL)			
	190	19	1.9	0.2
A + 1/A (Prec ion)	-2	0	-2	-19
A + 2/A (Prec ion)	-15	-11	38	54
A + 3/A (Prec ion)	-39	0	-175	-187

**Table S3.** Isotopic pattern analysis in sample MUS120523. Assigned mass errors (in ppm) to the molecular formula and theoretical  $m/z$ , and ion intensities on the precursor ion (A) and the first three isotopes (A + m) of PnTX-G. Differences in (%) in intensity ratios between the isotopes (A + m) and the precursor ion (A) compared to the simulated isotopic pattern for PnTX-G. Only A + 1 could be measured with appropriate mass accuracy, and its relative intensity compared to the precursor ion (A) similar to the simulated relative intensity between A + 1 and A (12.5% difference). A + 2 could not be measured accurately and A + 3 was not found.

Isotopes—PnTXG ( $m/z$ )	Sample MUS120523			
	$m/z$ Found	Intensity Counts	Mass Error (ppm)	% Diff. Int. Ratios
A (Prec ion) $C_{42}H_{64}NO_7$	( $m/z$ 694.4677)	694.4669	$1.63 \times 10^5$	1.15
A + 1 $C_{42}^{13}CH_{64}NO_7$	( $m/z$ 695.4711)	695.4702	$6.46 \times 10^4$	1.29
A + 2 $C_{42}^{13}C_2H_{64}NO_7$	( $m/z$ 696.4744)	696.4883	$2.11 \times 10^4$	-19.96
A + 3 $C_{42}^{13}C_3H_{64}NO_7$	( $m/z$ 697.4778)	Not found	Not found	Not found

## Reference

- McCarron, P.; Rourke, W.; Hardstaff, W.; Pooley, B.; Quilliam, M. Identification of pinnatoxins and discovery of their fatty acid ester metabolites in mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) from eastern Canada. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2012**, *60*, 1437–1446.

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