

## Supporting Information

### LC-MS detection information

Liquid phase conditions:

Instrumentation: waters HClass

mobile phase: 90 per cent acetonitrile (with 0.1 per cent formic acid)

column temperature: 40°C

flow rate: 0.6mL/min

Mass Spectrometry Conditions:

Instrumentation: waters G2-XS Qtof

Positive mode: Voltage 3.5kv

Ion source temperature 110°C

Desolventisation temperature 400°C

Nitrogen flow rate 800L/h

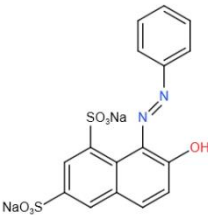
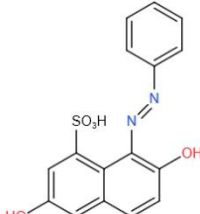
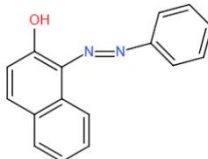
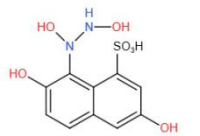
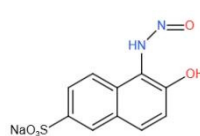
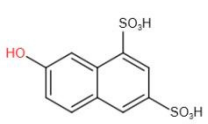
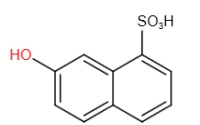
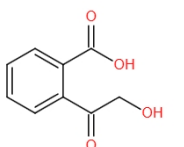
Negative mode: Voltage 3kv

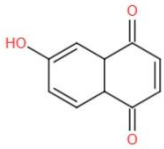
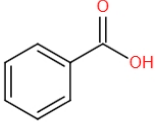
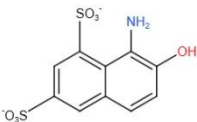
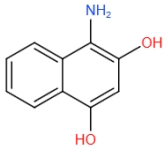
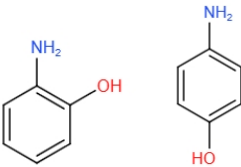
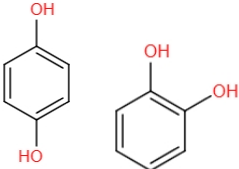
Ion source temperature 110°C

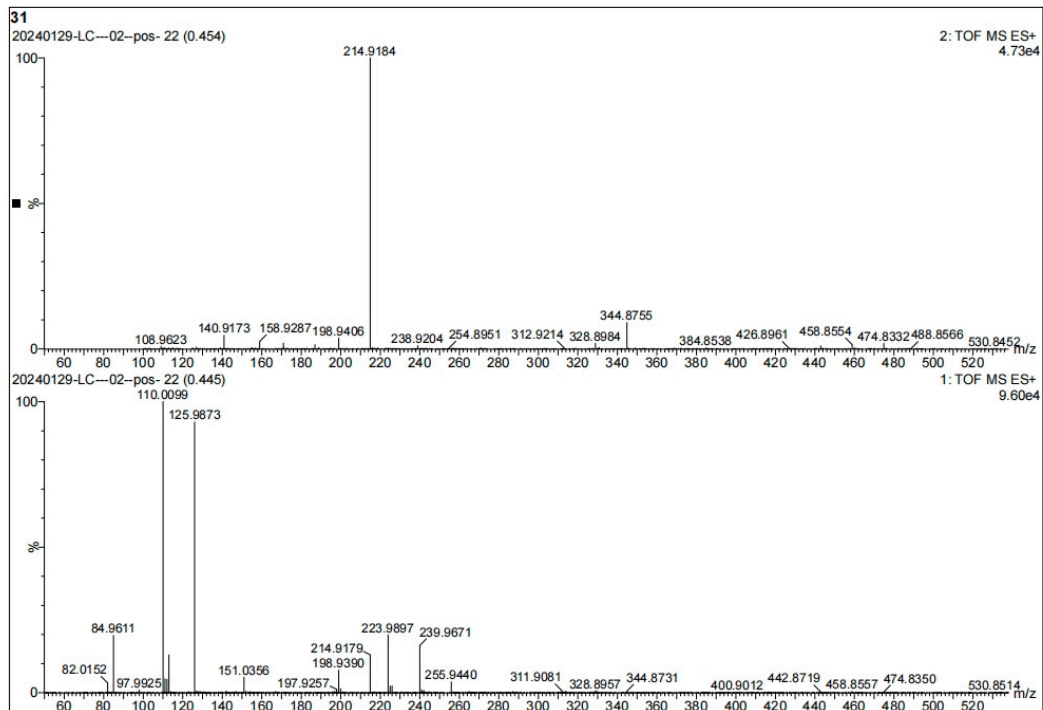
Desolventisation temperature 400°C

Nitrogen flow rate 800L/h

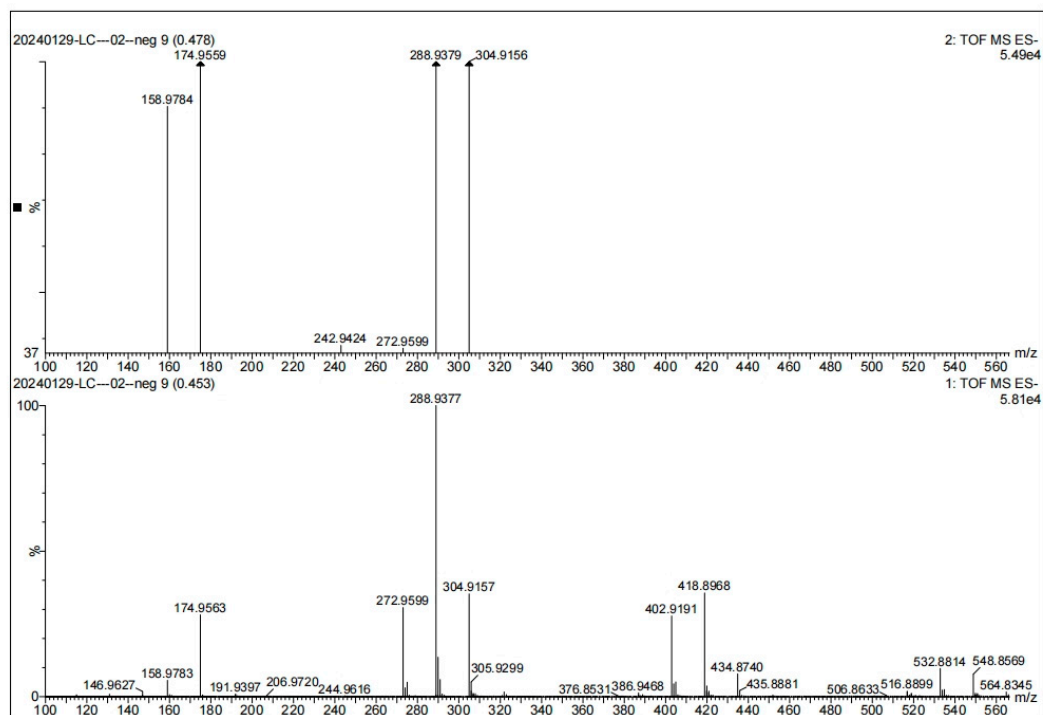
Table S1: Possible intermediates of OG

NO.	Chemical structure	Molecular formula	m/z
1		$C_{16}H_{10}N_2Na_2O_7S_2$	452
2		$C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_5S$	344
3		$C_{16}H_{12}ON_2$	248
4		$C_{10}H_{10}O_7N_2S$	302
5		$C_{10}H_7N_2NaO_5S$	290.8
6		$C_{10}H_8O_7S_2$	304
7		$C_{10}H_8O_4S$	224
8		$C_9H_8O_5$	196

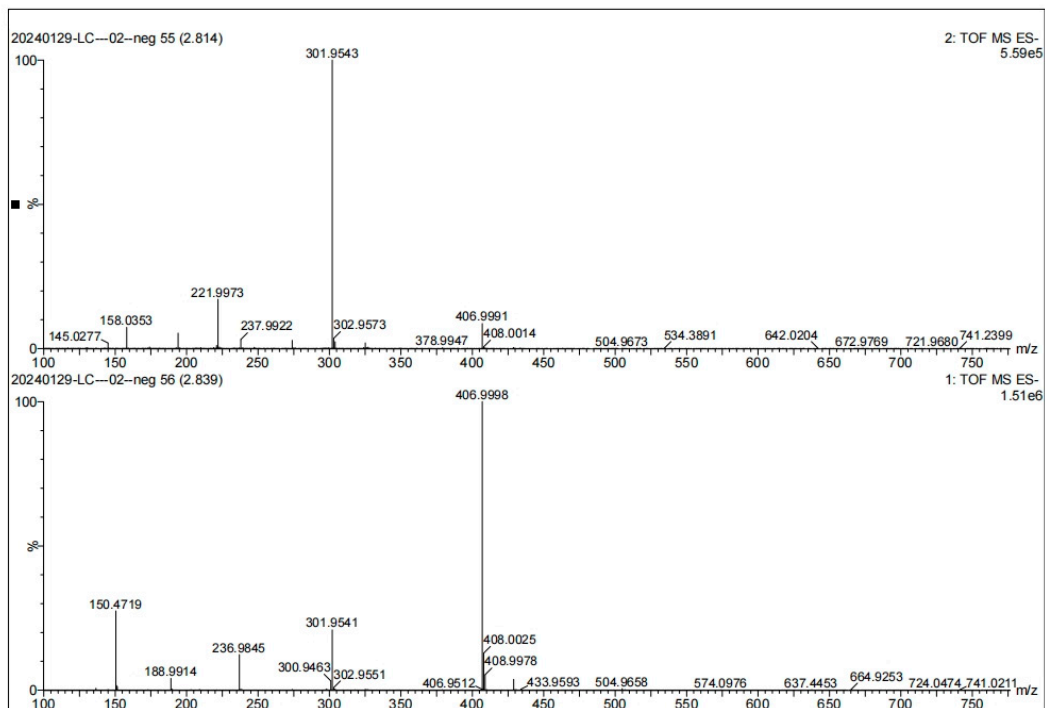
9		$C_{10}H_6O_3$	174
10		$C_7H_6O_2$	122
11		$C_{10}H_7O_7NS_2$	340
12		$C_{10}H_9O_2N$	175
13		$C_6H_6O$	109
14		$C_6H_6O_2$	110



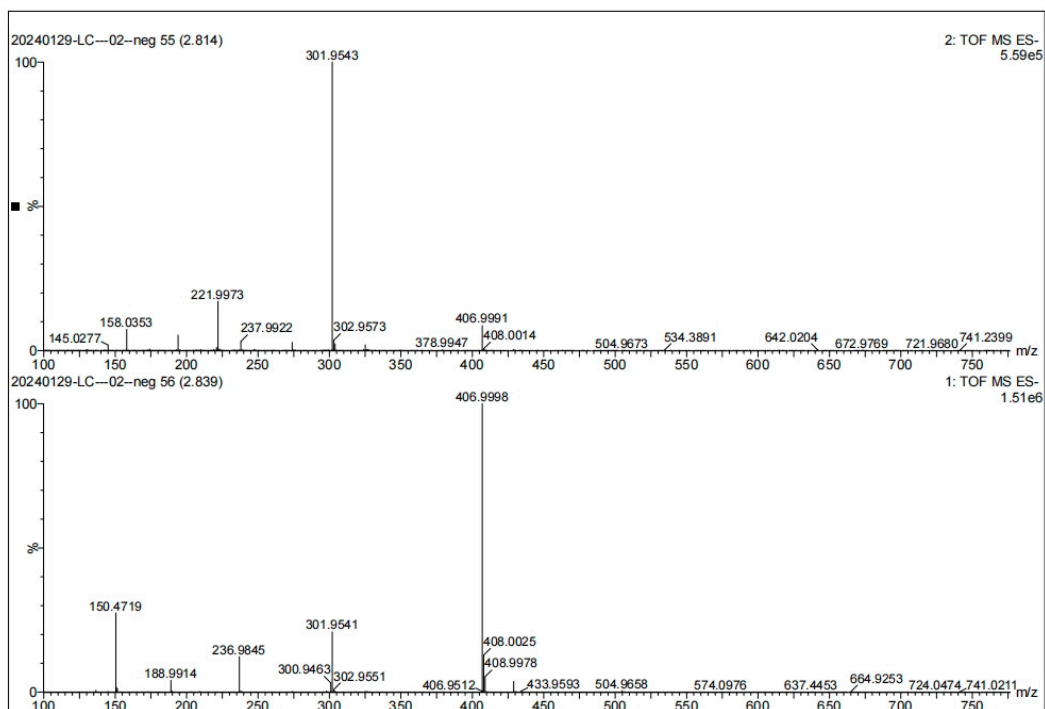
(a)



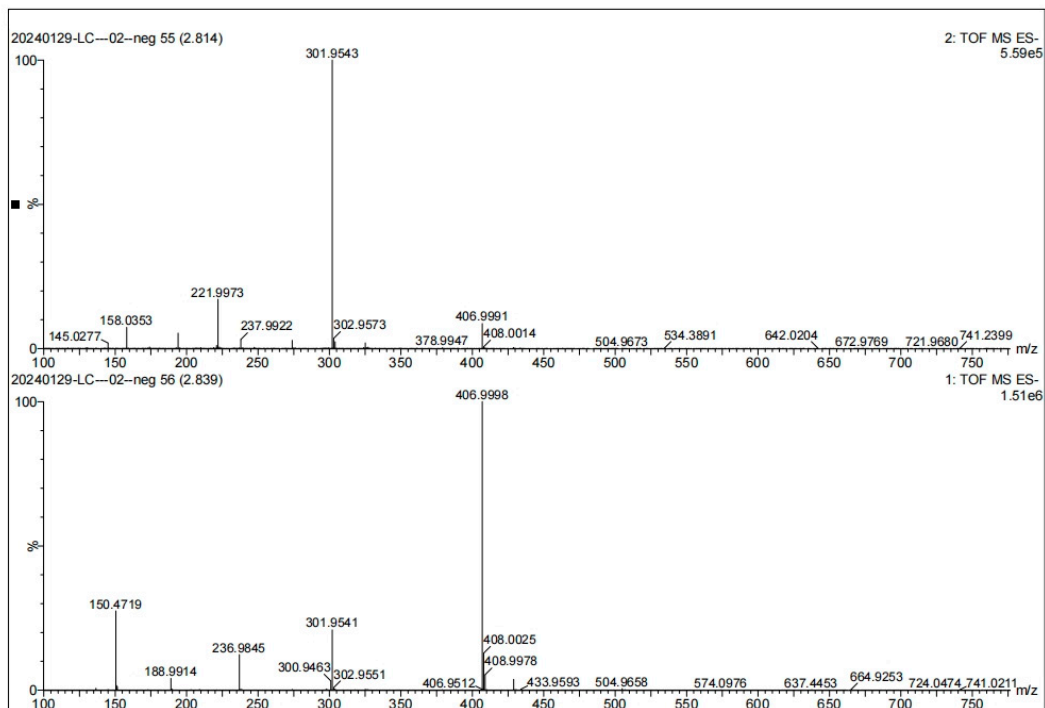
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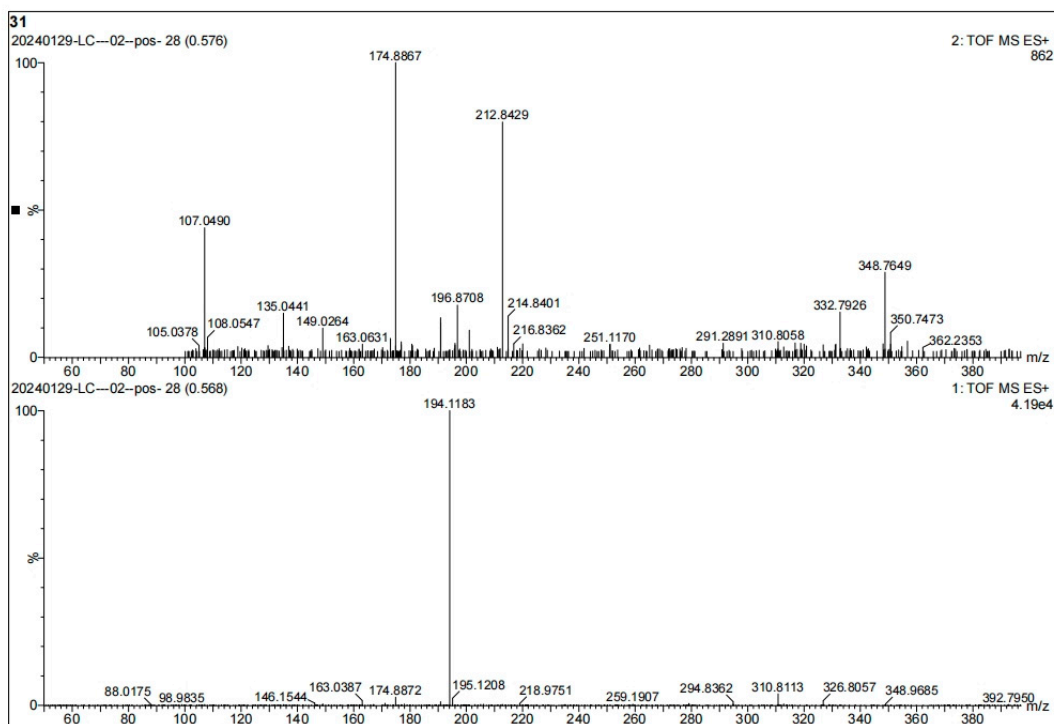
(c)



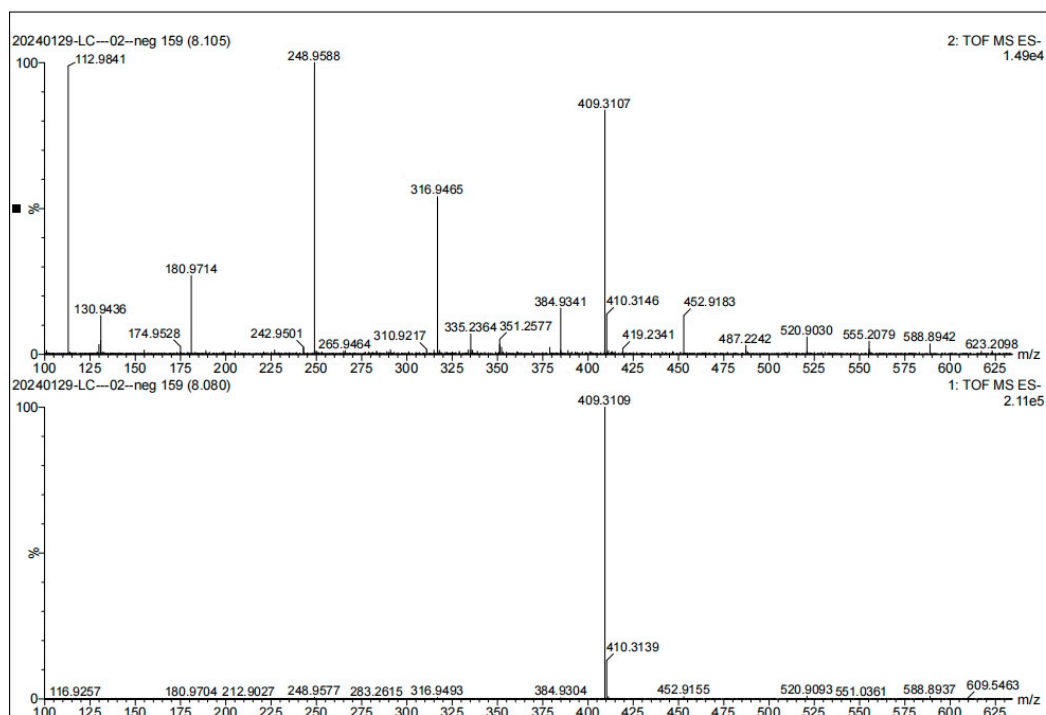
(d)



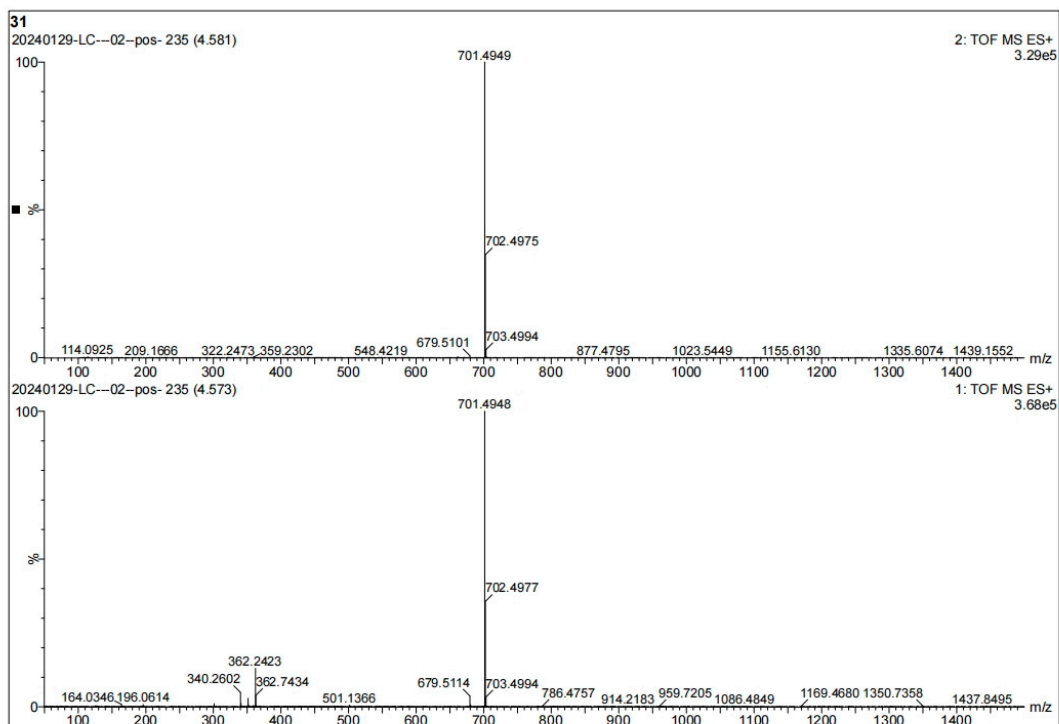
(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

Figure S1: Secondary mass spectra of possible intermediates of OG(a-h)