Supplementary material: Headspace solid-phase microextraction gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis of scent profiles from human skin

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Figure S1. Distribution of compound classes in human skin volatile samples. Compounds were classified according to chemical functionality based on chromatographic peak areas as determined by HS-SPME GC-MS. (F – female, M – male)



Figure S2. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for hexanal.



Figure S3. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for octanal.



Figure S4. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for nonanal.



Figure S5. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for *n*-decanoic acid.



Figure S6. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for tetradecanoic acid.



Figure S7. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for *n*-hexadecanoic acid.



Figure S8. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for isopropyl palmitate.







Figure S10. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for 6-methyl-5-hepten-2-one.



Figure S11. Box plot comparing intra- and inter-participant variance for geranyl acetone.

Participant	TDC
F1	24.0 ± 1.0
F2	26.4 ± 0.3
F3	25.4 ± 0.7
F4	29.0 ± 1.2
M1	34.5 ± 1.4
M2	42.7 ± 1.5
M3	35.9 ± 1.6
M4	39.0 ± 1.2

Table S1. Measured tissue dielectric constants (TDC) (\pm 95% confidence intervals) for participants' skin (F – female, M – male, *n* = 3).



Figure S12. Participant scent profiles after addition of fragrance to skin. Percentage contribution of olfactory family is based on peak areas obtained by headspace solid-phase microextraction sampling with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis. (Y-axis labels show participant and time of sampling *e.g.* F1_0 represents Female 1 sample collected at 0 hr).