Supplementary Materials: **Toxin profile of two *Gymnodinium catenatum* strains from Iberian coastal waters**

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Table S1. Limits of quantification (LOQ), limits of detection (LOD) (in μmol/L) and determination coefficients for each toxin (lower values). Calibration curves performed between 0.04 and 3 μM.

Toxin	LOD	LOQ	*R2*
dcGTX2,3	0,01	0,02	0.9998
C1,2	0,01	0,04	0.9999
dcSTX	0,02	0,07	0.9995
GTX2,3	0,01	0,05	0.9996
GTX5 (or B1)	0,01	0,02	0.9999
STX	0,09	0,30	0.9994
C3,4	0,03	0,12	0.9994
GTX1,4	0,08	0,27	0.9990
dcNEO	0,13	0,42	0.9994
GTX6 (or B2)	0,02	0,07	0.9992
NEO	0,05	0,16	0.9993

LOD and LOQ were determined as (3σ)/m and (10σ)/m, where σ is the residual standard deviation of the regression line and m is the slope of the calibration curve (ICH, 2005; Miller & Miller, 2005).

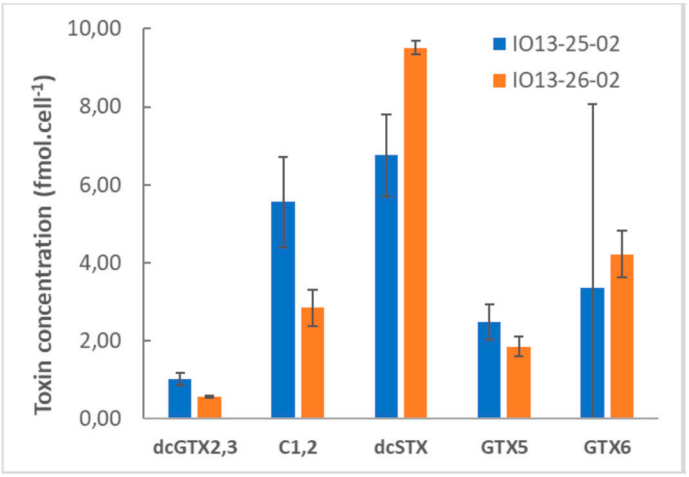

Figure S1 – Toxin concentration for both strains of G. catenatum. Hla: alpha-hemolysin encoding gene.

HPLC-FLD analysis:

HPLC-FLD is composed by a quaternary pump, a refrigerator autosampler, a column oven and a spectrofluorometric detector (RF-20A XS). The temperatures used were 10 °C, 25 °C and 30 °C in the autosampler, column oven and cell detector, respectively. A reversed-phase C18 column (Mediterranea Sea18, Teknokroma), 25 cm x 0.46 cm (5 µm), and an ultraguardTM column (Sea18 10 x 3.2 mm, Teknokroma) were used. Ammonium formate 0.1 M (adjusted to pH 6 with acetic acid 0.1 M) and acetonitrile (HPLC grade, Honeywell) were applied as mobile phase A and B, correspondingly. The gradient elution conditions were as follow. First 6 min: 1-5 % phase B; between 6 and 13 min: 5-28 % phase B; between 13 and 16 min: 28-1% phase B; between 16 and 19 min: 1% phase B. The flow rate was 1.5 mL/min. Fluorescence detection was achieved at 340 nm (excitation) and 395 nm (emission).