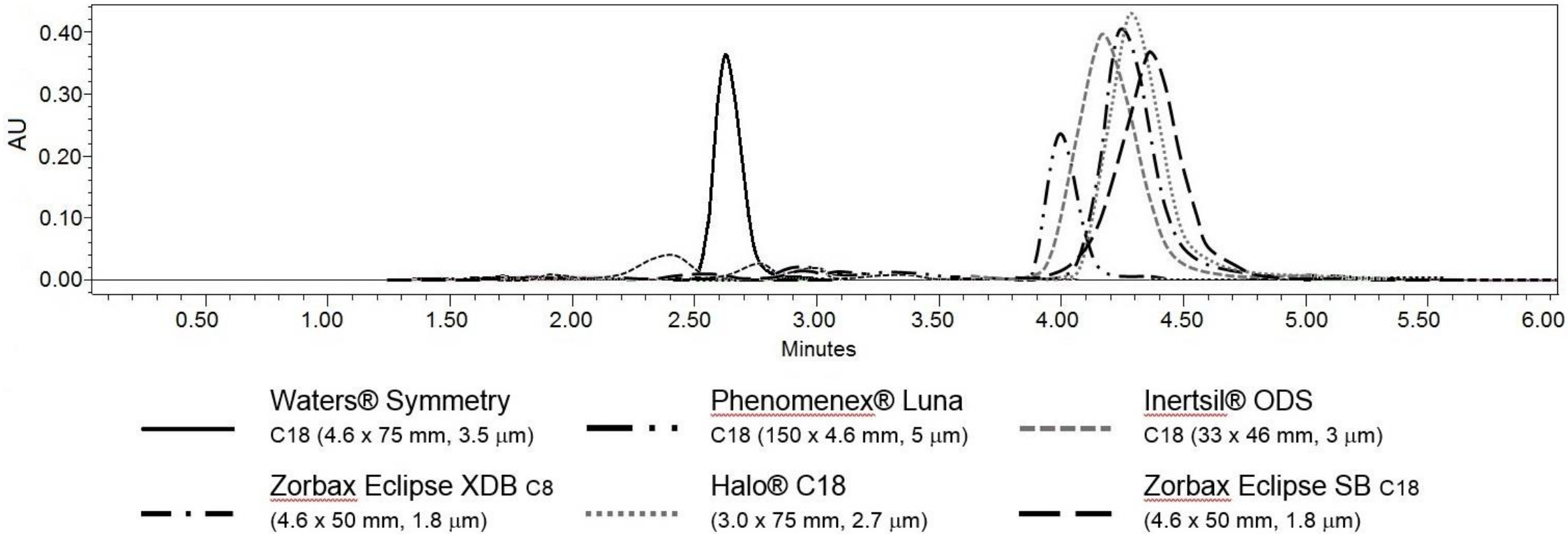

Figure S1. Chromatograms of t-RSV in the evaluated columns.

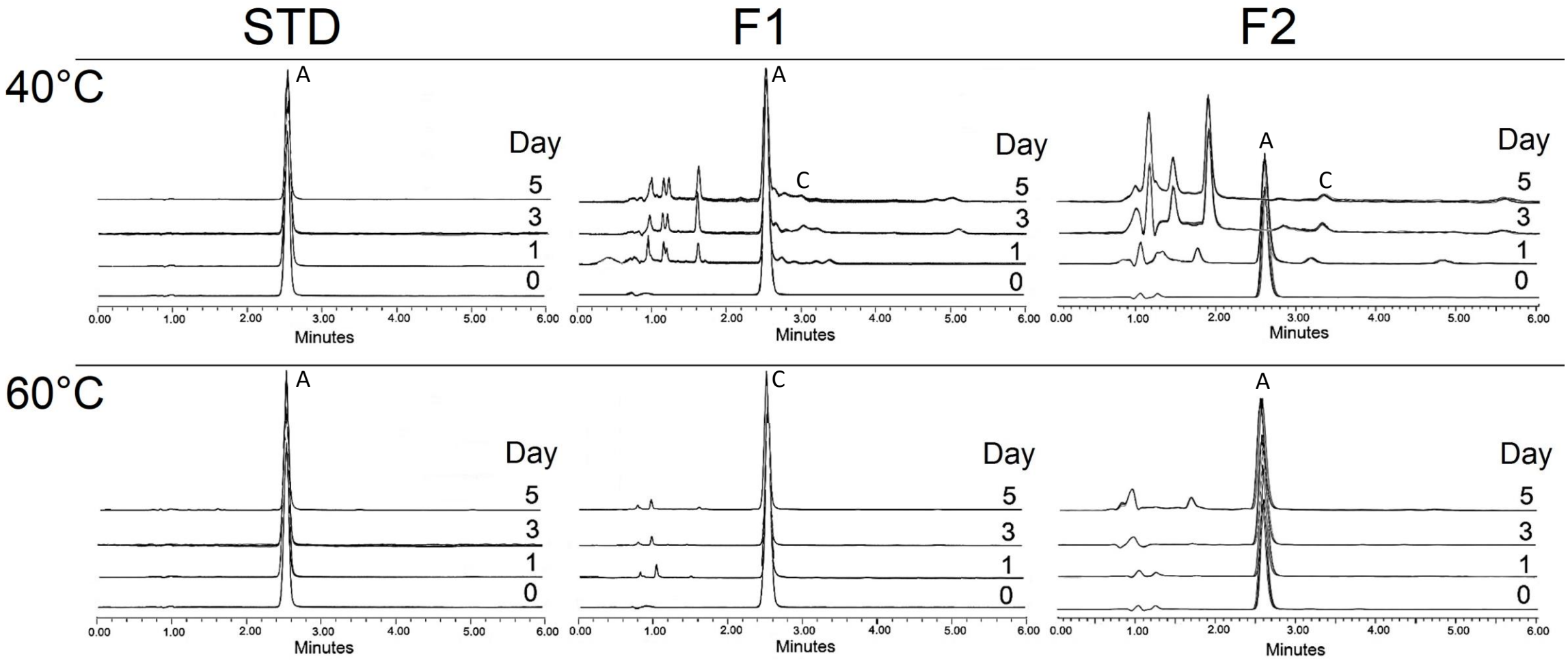

Figure S2. Chromatograms of the effect of acid hydrolysis.Study on samples of t-RSV STD, F1, and F2 during the 5 days exposure to forced degradation, with 0.1 N HCl at 40 °C and 60 °C. The peak "A" is *trans*-resveratrol and peak "C" which was believed as resveratrone.

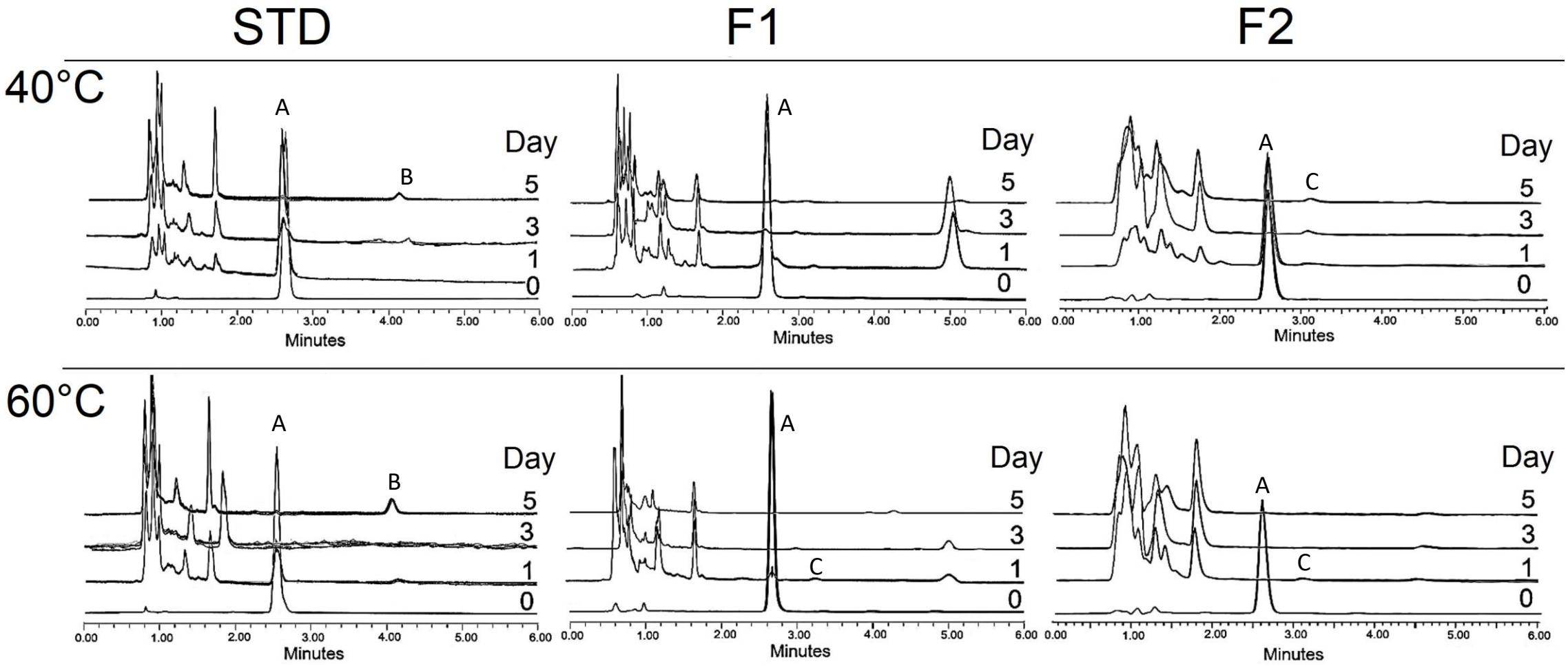

Figure S3. Chromatograms of the effect of basic hydrolysis. Study on samples of t-RSV STD, F1, and F2 during the 5 days exposure to forced degradation, with 0.1 N NaOH at 40 °C and 60 °C. The peak "A" is *trans*-resveratrol, peak "B" its isomer, cis-resveratrol and peak "C" which was believed as resveratrone.

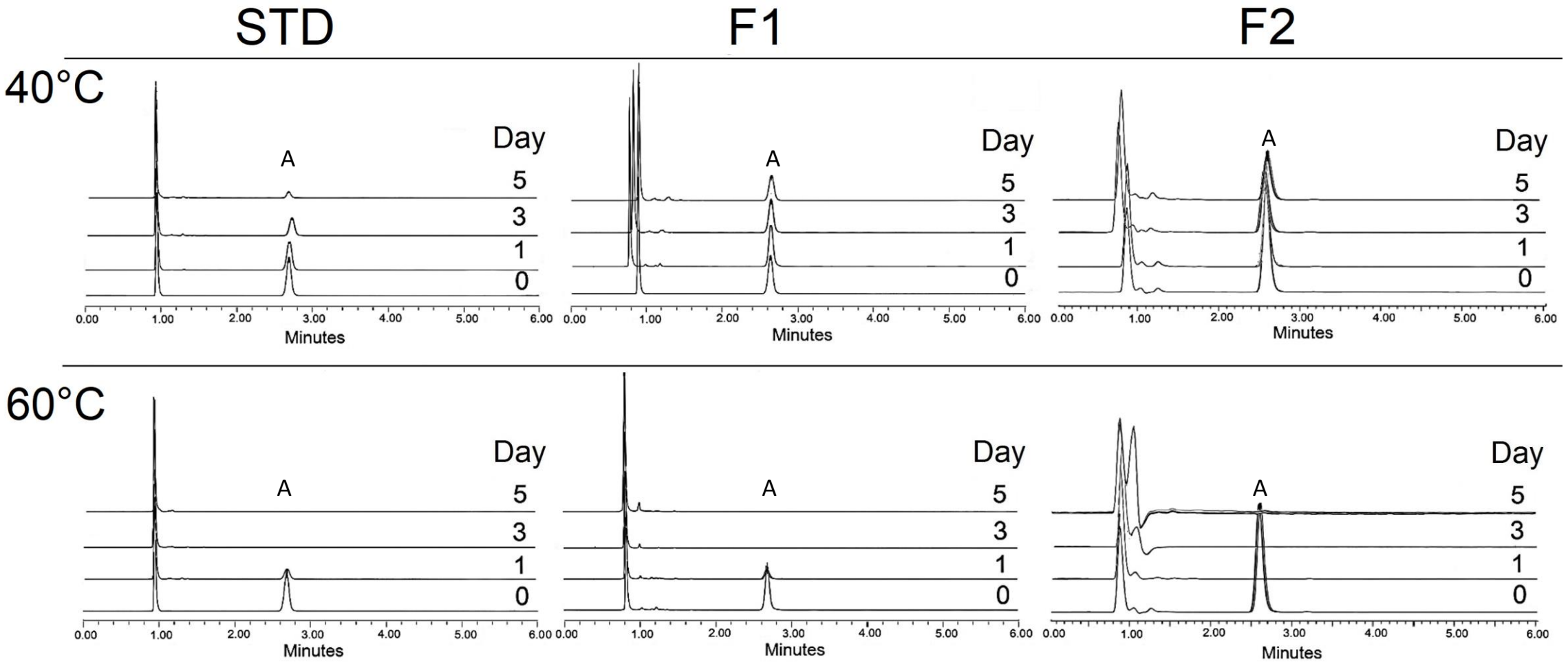

Figure S4. Chromatograms of the oxidation effect. Study on t-RSV STD, F1, and F2 samples during the 5 days exposure to forced degradation, with 3% H_2O_2 at 40 °C and 60 °C. The peak "A" is *trans*-resveratrol.

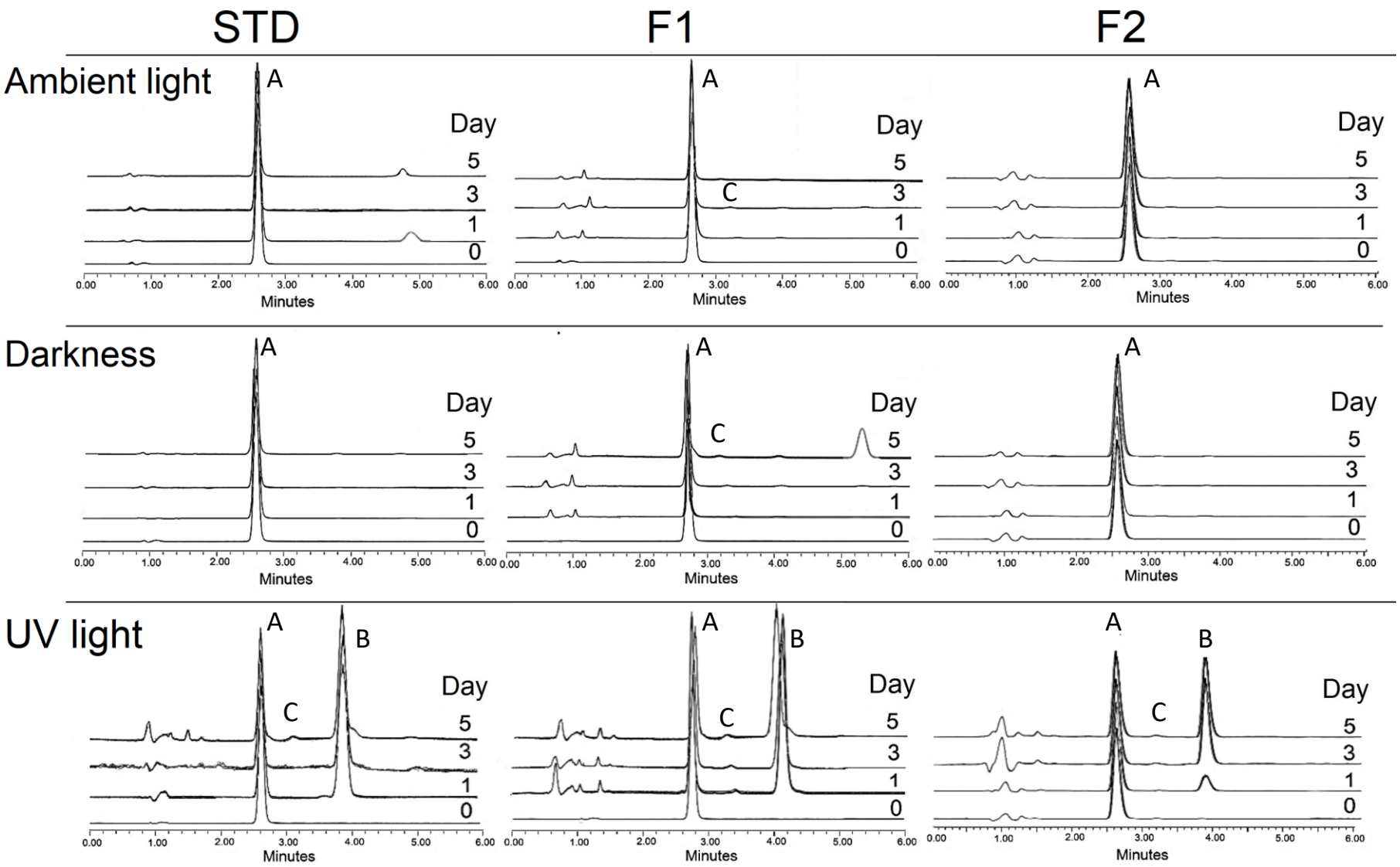

Figure S5. Chromatograms of the effect of light. Study on samples of t-RSV STD, F1, and F2 during the 5 days exposure to forced degradation under ambient light, darkness and UV light. The peak “A” is *trans*-resveratrol, peak “B” its isomer, cis-resveratrol and peak “C” which was believed as resveratrone.

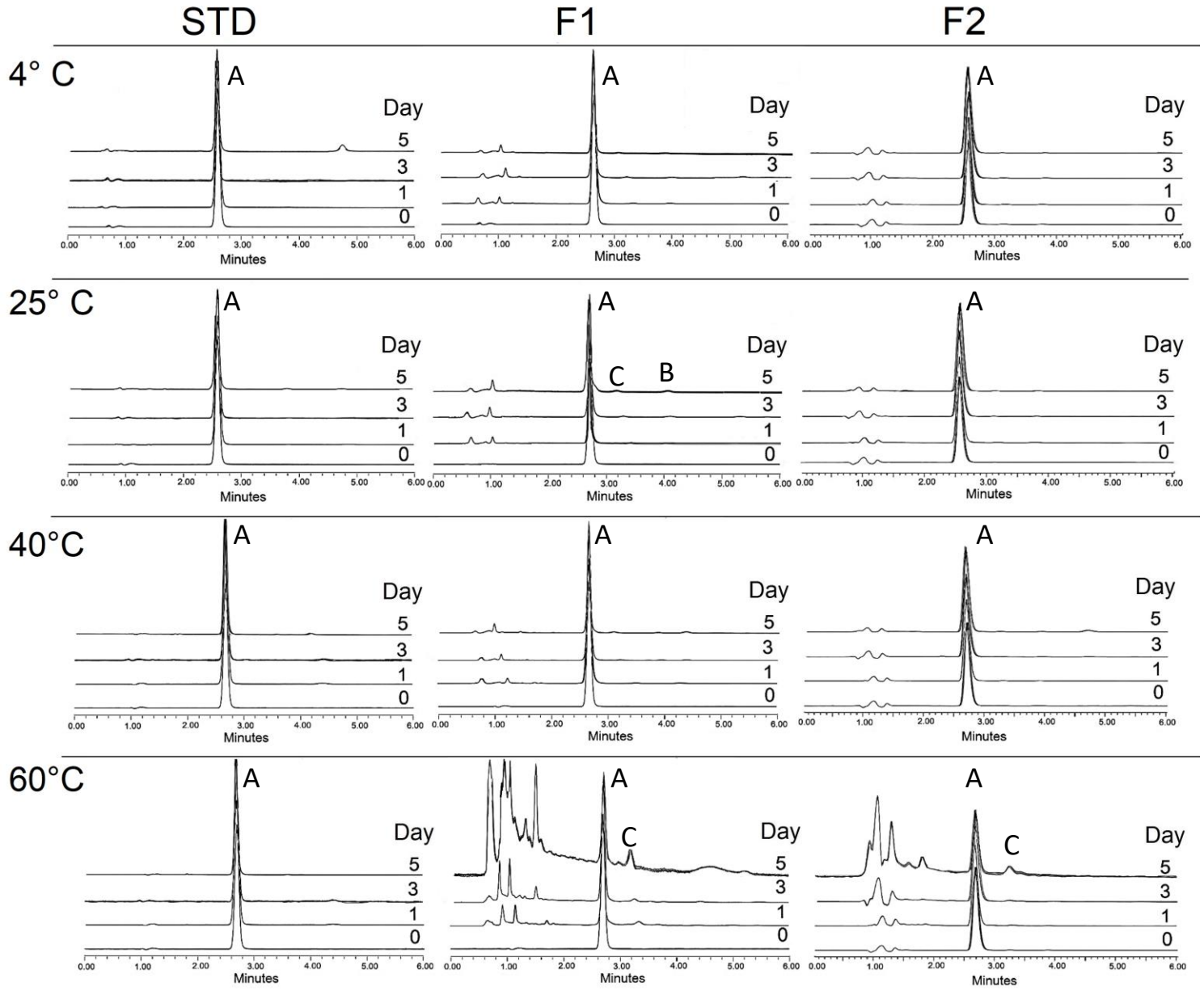

Figure S6. Chromatograms of the effect of temperature. Study on samples of t-RSV STD, F1, and F2 during the 5 days exposure to forced degradation at 4, 25, 40, and 60 °C. The peak "A" is trans-resveratrol, peak "B" its isomer, cis-resveratrol and peak "C" which was believed as resveratrone.