

Thank you very much for your valuable suggestions on the article of “Development of Acid Hydrolysis-Based UPLC–MS/MS Method for Determination of Alternaria Toxins and its Application in the Occurrence Assessment in Solanaceous Vegetables and their Products”. We have made the following modifications:

Point 1: A number of analytical methods have been published on Alternaria topic so far. A section on method comparison to existing methods would be welcome. Several recently published methods are not in the reference list:

Separations **2022**, 9(3), 70; <https://doi.org/10.3390/separations9030070>

Papers like this are missing

Response 1: Thank you very much for your suggestions and comments. We searched the literature of *Alternaria* topic analysis methods in the database again and quoted them in the article (Reference 19, 24). As described in the article, there is no study for the simultaneous preparation of these 6 compounds on eggplant.

19. De Berardis, S.; De Paola, E.L.; Montecvecchi, G.; Garbini, D.; Masino, F.; Antonelli, A. Melucci, D. Determination of four *Alternaria alternata* mycotoxins by QuEChERS approach coupled with liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry in tomato-based and fruit-based products. *Food Res Int.* **2018**, *106*, 677-685.
24. Gonçalves, C.; Tölgyesi, Á.; Bouten, K.; Cordeiro, F. Stroka, J. Determination of Alternaria Toxins in Food by SPE and LC-IDMS: Development and In-House Validation of a Candidate Method for Standardisation. *Separations.* **2022**, *99*(3), 70; <https://doi.org/10.3390/separations9030070>.

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Point 2: My main concern is the acidic mobile phase used by the authors. Under acidic conditions TEA has distorted and unreproducible peak. That is why the authors did not present chromatogram, I believe. I would like to see chromatograms.

Response 2: Thank you for your comments. During our work, the chromatogram of TEA had a fine separation and responds in formic acid mobile phase (as shown in the following figure).

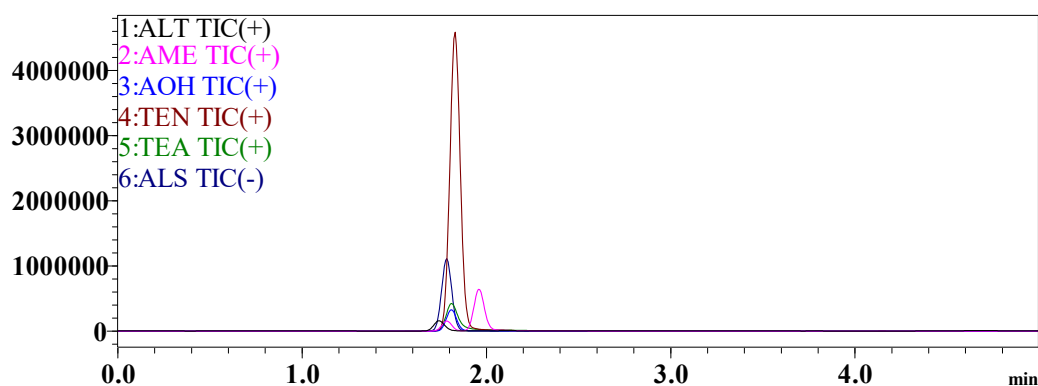


Figure S1 The chromatograms of the six analytes

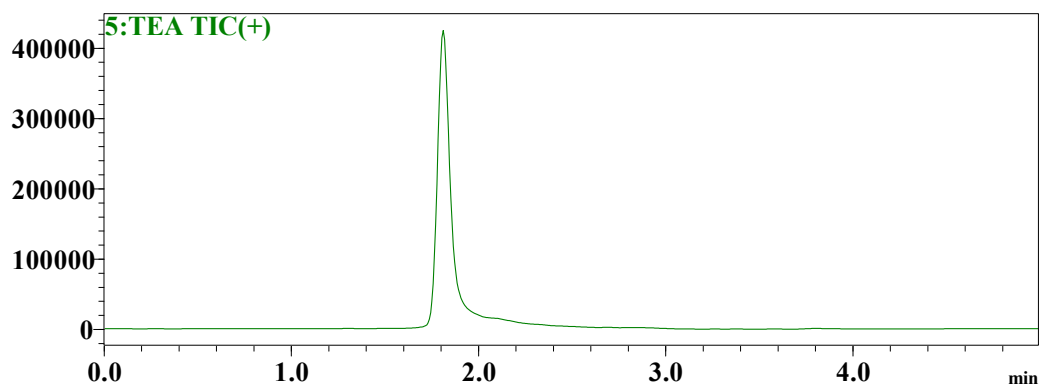


Figure S2 The chromatogram of TEA

Point 3: In the study, the authors must test eluent composition.

Response 3: This work paid more attention on the optimization of sample preparation and the occurrence assessment. In the reported literatures, either the ammonium acetate or formic acid was used in the mobile phase for analysis of ATs. In our earliest attempts, the result on formic acid mobile phase was acceptable (the chromatogram of ATs was shown in the figures above), therefore, the optimization of mobile phase was not tested. However, as your suggestion, it would have been better to test the eluent composition to get an optimal condition. We would pay attention to it in the future work. Thanks!

Point 4: The SPE purification in its presented form is not so useful. I think it is not necessary because the cartridge did not retain the compounds. What is the merit of SPE if the sample solvent is acetonitrile? Did anything improve with it?

The sample preparation is a modified QuEChERS.

Response 4: Eleven different types of SPE columns were selected, including positive and reverse phase columns. We adopted a method similar to NH_2 column and QuEChERS for purification, which is convenient and fast. Moreover, nitrogen blowing plays a concentrated role. Although the compound was not retained in the C8 column, the impurities could be retained on it, and the matrix effect results indicated the good cleanup efficiency.