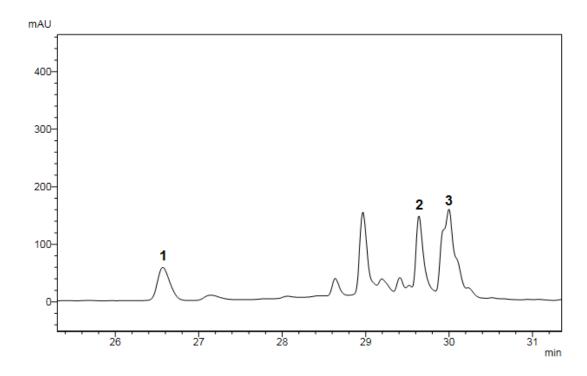
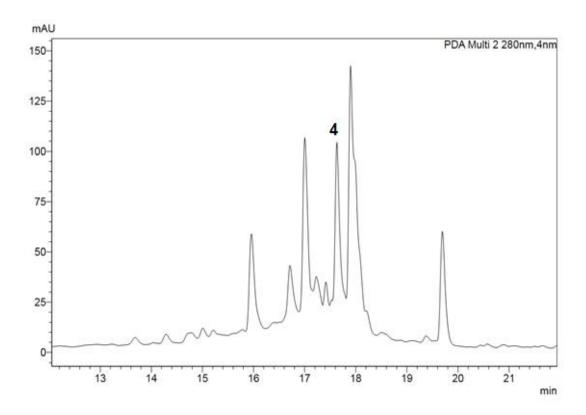
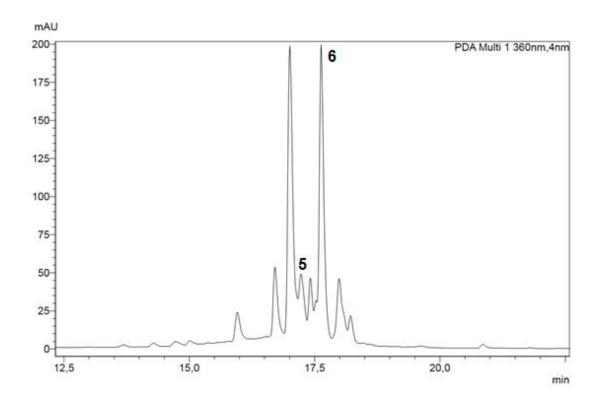
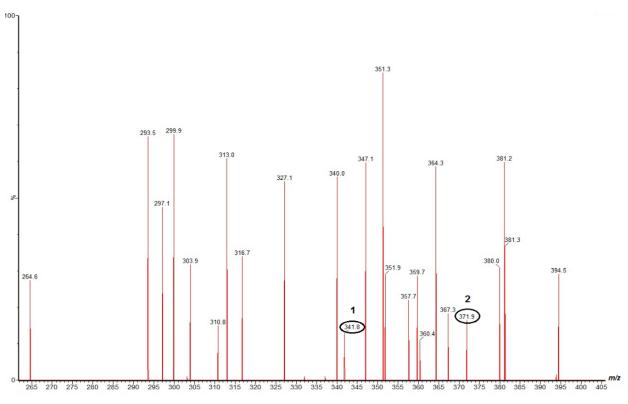
## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

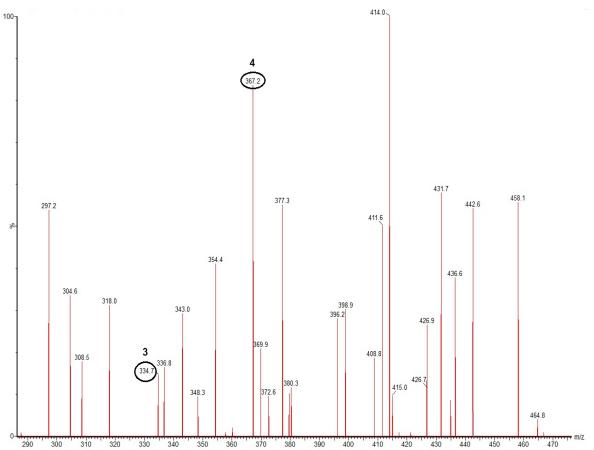


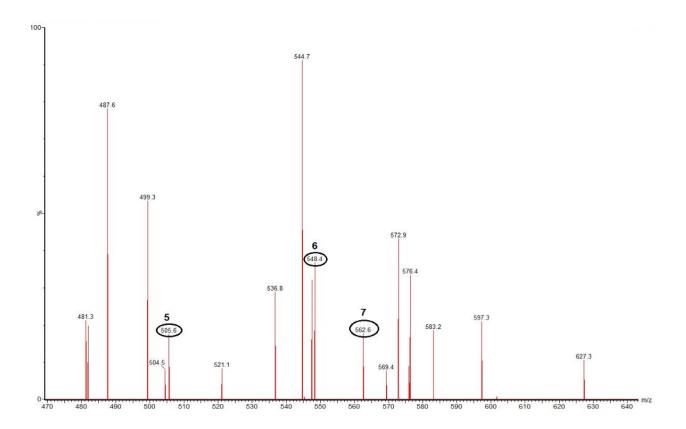


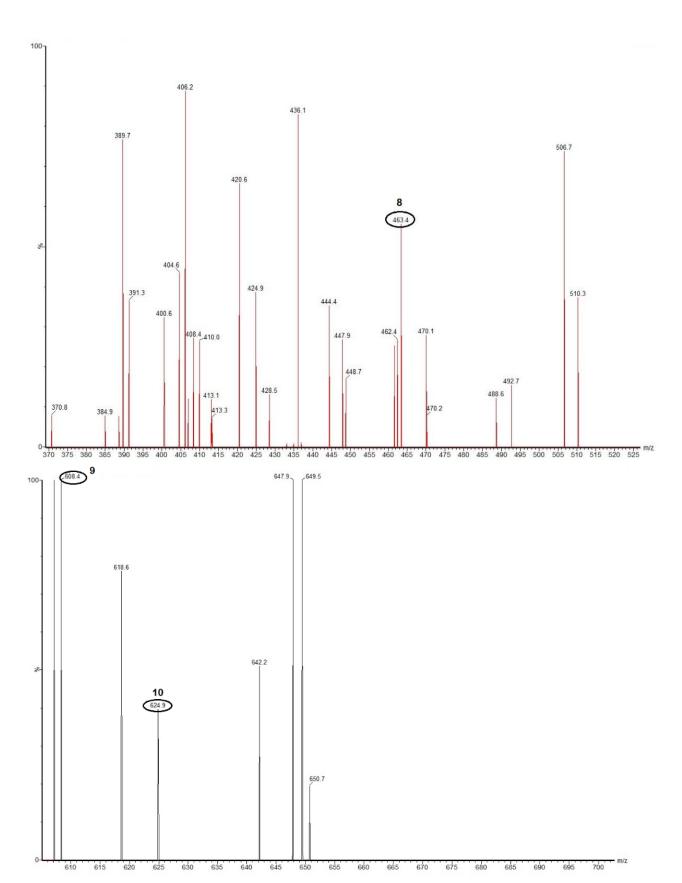


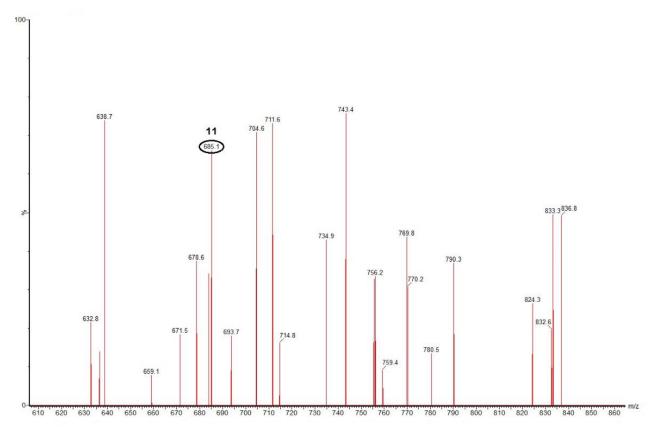
**Figure S1.** HPLC-DAD chromatogram of the *C. officinalis* flower extracted with water and ethyl alcohol (50:50 v/v): 1 = caffeic acid, 2 = p-coumaric acid, 3 = ferulic acid, 4 = procyanidin A2, 5 = quercetin-3-rutinoside, and 6 = ellagic acid.

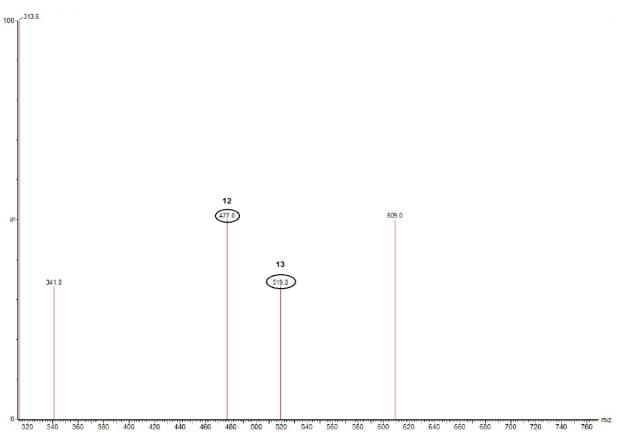


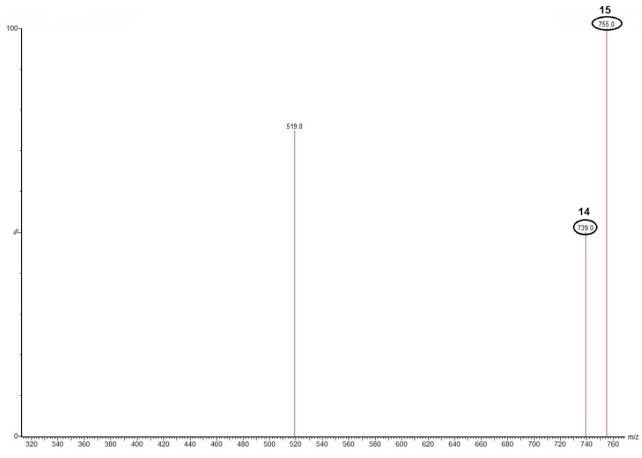


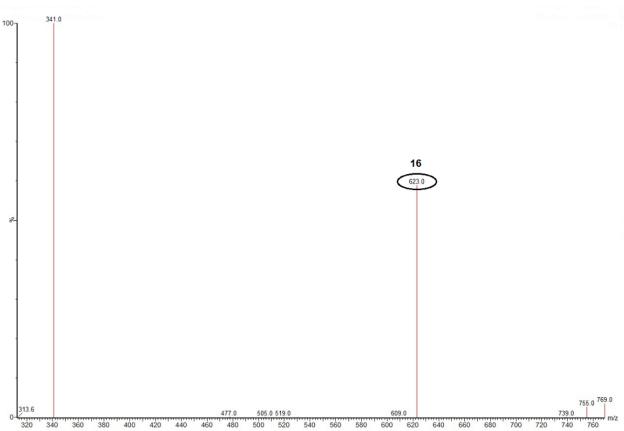


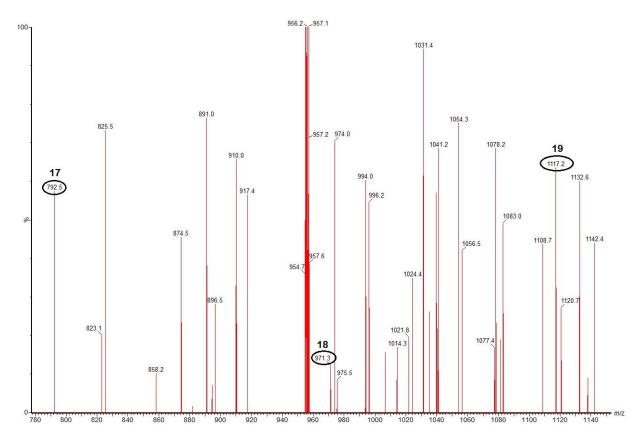












**Figure S2.** ESI-MS/MS chromatogram of the *C. officinalis* flower extracted with water and ethyl alcohol (50:50 v/v) and the tentative identification of phenolic compounds. Note:  $\mathbf{1} = \text{caffeic}$  acid hexoside (m/z 341),  $\mathbf{2} = \text{isomeric}$  form of hydroxyferulic acid hexoside (m/z 371),  $\mathbf{3} = \text{caffeoylshikimic}$  acid (m/z 335),  $\mathbf{4} = 5$ -*O*-feruloylquinic acid (m/z 367),  $\mathbf{5} = \text{quercetin}$  derivative (m/z 505),  $\mathbf{6} = \text{quercetin}$  3-*O*-malonylhexoside (m/z 549),  $\mathbf{7} = \text{apigenin}$  derivative (m/z 563),  $\mathbf{8} = \text{quercetin}$  derivative (m/z 463),  $\mathbf{9} = \text{quercetin}$  derivative (m/z 609),  $\mathbf{10} = \text{quercetin}$  dihexoside (m/z 625),  $\mathbf{11} = \text{ligstroside}$  hexoside (m/z 685),  $\mathbf{12} = \text{isorhamnetin}$  derivative (m/z 477),  $\mathbf{13} = \text{isorhamnetin}$  derivative (m/z 519),  $\mathbf{14} = \text{kaempferol-rhammosyrutinoside}$  (m/z 739),  $\mathbf{15} = \text{quercetin-3-O-rhamnosylrutinoside}$  (m/z 755),  $\mathbf{16} = \text{isorhamnetin}$  derivative (m/z 623),  $\mathbf{17} = \text{calenduloside}$  G (m/z 793),  $\mathbf{18} = \text{calendasaponin}$  B (m/z 971),  $\mathbf{19} = \text{calendasaponin}$  A (m/z 1117). Comparison with the reported MS/MS data obtained by Miguel et al. [44] and Faustino et al. [45].