

Table SI. Chemical compositions of supercritical carbon dioxide extract from *Chrysanthemum indicum* Linné by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis (>2%) and HPLC analysis.

Method of analysis	Number	Component	Retention time (min)	Percentage (%)
Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry <sup>*</sup>	1	d-camphor	8.07	8.582
	2	Caryophyllene oxide	28.67	8.460
	3	Endo-borneol	8.72	7.845
	4	$\alpha$ -curcumene	24.26	5.932
	5	Cis-verbenol	8.53	4.720
	6	$\beta$ -caryophyllene	20.97	3.336
	7	Eucalyptol	5.40	3.091
	8	Thymol	13.81	3.071
	9	Bornyl acetate	13.59	2.948
	10	$\alpha$ -bisabolol oxide	33.96	2.600
	11	Longifolenaldehyde	33.34	2.572
	12	Ethyl octadec-9,12-dienoate	39.45	2.470
	13	$\alpha$ -bisabolol	32.53	2.289
	14	Aromadendrene	31.71	2.280
	15	cis- $\beta$ -farnesene	23.03	2.270
	16	$\alpha$ -thujone	6.97	2.186
	17	$\beta$ -thujone	7.24	2.169
	18	$\alpha$ -gurjunene	31.60	2.161
HPLC <sup>#</sup>	19	$\alpha$ -linolenic acid	38.82	2.130
	20	Chlorogenic acid	9.17	0.296
	21	Luteolin-7-glucoside	11.42	0.357
	22	Linarin	21.43	2.897
	23	Luteolin	24.82	1.142

<sup>\*</sup>Relative percentage was calculated by integrated peak area using the Agilent MSD Chemstation data analysis program; <sup>#</sup>relative percentage was calculated by quantitatively analyzing peak areas under the standard curves, data were analyzed and quantified using HPLC-pulsed amperometric detection analysis. HPLC, high-performance liquid chromatography.