**Table S1. Literature investigation on the medication rules of TCM in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and the most frequently used 10 TCMs in each article.** Through investigation the largest Chinese academic database CNKI with the keyword “dementia” and “medication rule”, 55 publications were found. 20 of the 55 publications were focused on exploring the medication rules of TMC in AD treatment. The top 10 anti-AD TCM prescriptions provided in these 20 articles were listed.

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| **Literature** | **Most Frequently Used 10 Traditional Chinese medicines** |
| Identification the rules of compound traditional Chinese medicine patent treating Alzheimer's disease based on sooPAT search engine(Fan et al., 2019) | *Polygalae Radix, Astragali Radix, Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Poria, Lycii Fructus, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Rehmanniae Radix* |
| Studies on the medication rules of traditional Chinese medicine for Alzheimer 's disease based on association rules (Zhu, 2017) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Rehmanniae Radix, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Poria, Astragali Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Corni Fructus, Angelicae Sinensis Radix* |
| Researches on the medication rules of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of Alzheimer 's disease based on association rules (Zeng et al., 2015) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Poria, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Pinelliae Rhizoma, Curcumae Rhizoma, Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma, Angelicae Sinensis Radix* |
| Studies on the medication rules of Alzheimer 's disease based on cluster analysis(Wang et al., 2012) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Poria, Rehmanniae Radix, Polygalae Radix, Corni Fructus, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Ginkgo biloba, Lycii Fructus, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Dioscoreae Rhizoma* |
| Researches on the rules of Alzheimer's disease treatment based on data mining (Jiao, 2016) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Astragali Radix, Poria, Rehmanniae Radix, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Lycii Fructus* |
| Analysis on medication rules of treating dementia-related diseases by ancient physicians based on data mining (Yi et al., 2018) | *Poria, Polygalae Radix, Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Ophiopogonis Radix, Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma, Rehmanniae Radix, Os Draconis* |
| Researches on the compatibility of traditional Chinese medicine formulas for treating Alzheimer's disease based on data mining (Lin et al., 2015) | *Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Poria cum Radix Pini, Cinnabaris, Poria, Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma, Rehmanniae Radix* |
| Studies on medication rules of modern Chinese medicine in the treatment of  Alzheimer’s disease based on data mining (Song et al., 2019) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Astragali Radix, Rehmanniae Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Poria, Polygalae Radix, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Polygoni Multiflori Radix, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Lycii Fructus* |
| Data mining-based analysis on the regularity of ancient Chinese medicine prescription for amnestic mild cognitive impairment (Qu, 2015) | *Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Poria, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Arisaematis Rhizoma, Poria cum Radix Pini, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Ophiopogonis Radix, Rehmanniae Radix, Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma* |
| Researches on rules of traditional Chinese medicine in treating Alzheimer's disease based on data mining (Lu et al.) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Astragali Radix, Rehmanniae Radix, Polygalae Radix, Poria, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Corni Fructus, Lycii Fructus* |
| Analysis of medication rules for the treatment of dementia based on the traditional Chinese medicine inheritance auxiliary system (Huang et al., 2019) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Poria, Polygalae Radix, Astragali Radix, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Rehmanniae Radix, Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Polygoni Multiflori Radix* |
| Researches on traditional Chinese medicine formulas for treating Alzheimer's disease based on traditional Chinese medicine inheritance auxiliary systems(Zong et al., 2014) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Polygoni Multiflori Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Astragali Radix, Polygalae Radix, Poria, Rehmanniae Radix* |
| Researches on traditional Chinese medicine formulas for treating senile cognitive impairment based on traditional Chinese medicine inheritance auxiliary systems (Xia, 2015) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Astragali Radix, Rehmanniae Radix, Poria, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Curcumae Rhizoma, Corni Fructus* |
| Studies on the rule of compound traditional Chinese medicine for treating Alzheimer's disease (Zhou et al., 2005) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Rehmanniae Radix, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Lycii Fructus, Poria, Astragali Radix, Polygoni Multiflori Radix* |
| Analysis of medication rules for the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease (Deng et al., 2007) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Polygoni Multiflori Radix, Polygalae Radix, Rehmanniae Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Astragali Radix, Poria, Lycii Fructus, Angelicae Sinensis Radix* |
| Studies on medication rules for the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease in Ming and Qing Dynasties(Wang, 2010) | *Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Poria, Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Poria cum Radix Pini, Ophiopogonis Radix, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Cinnabar, Rehmanniae Radix* |
| Analysis of randomly controlled literature therapeutics and medication rules of traditional Chinese medicine for Alzheimer’s disease (Han et al., 2014) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Polygoni Multiflori Radix, Corni Fructus, Poria, Lycii Fructus, Rehmanniae Radix, Alpiniae Oxyphyllae Fructus* |
| Analysis of medication rules of compound traditional Chinese medicine in treating Alzheimer’s disease (Hu et al., 2012) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Astragali Radix, Polygoni Multiflori Radix, Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Rehmanniae Radix, Poria, Lycii Fructus* |
| Studies on the medication rules of the literature on the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease with traditional Chinese medicine (Yan, 2007) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Rehmanniae Radix, Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Astragali Radix, Corni Fructus, Polygoni Multiflori Radix, Lycii Fructus, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Angelicae Sinensis Radix* |
| Exploring compatibility of prescriptions of traditional Chinese medicine for the treatment of Alzheimer's Disease (Wei et al., 2015) | *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma, Polygalae Radix, Rehmanniae Radix, Polygoni Multiflori Radix, Angelicae Sinensis Radix, Chuanxiong Rhizoma, Astragali Radix, Corni Fructus, Poria, Alpiniae Oxyphyllae Fructus* |

**Table S2. The appearance frequency of TCMs in the literature against dementia.** TCMs listed in Table S1 were further sorted according to their occurrences, 24 different TCM herbal medicines were obtained, 19 of them appear more than twice. Since *Cinnabar* mainly composed of mercury sulfide, *Ginkgo biloba* was used instead.

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| **Traditional Chinese medicines** | **Frequency** | **Traditional Chinese medicines** | **Frequency** | **Traditional Chinese medicines** | **Frequency** |
| *Polygalae Radix*(Wang et al., 2019;Kuboyama et al., 2017) | 20 | *Lycii Fructus*(Hu et al., 2018;Zhou et al., 2018) | 10 | *Curcumae Rhizoma*(da Costa et al., 2019;Ringman et al., 2012) | 2 |
| *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma*(Yang et al., 2017;Geng et al., 2010) | 20 | *Polygoni Multiflori Radix*(Ling and Xu, 2016;Jiao et al., 2018) | 9 | *Alpiniae Oxyphyllae Fructus*(Qi et al., 2019;He et al., 2019) | 2 |
| *Poria* (May et al., 2016;Fu et al., 2016) | 19 | *Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma*(Kim et al., 2018;Rajabian et al., 2019) | 8 | *Cinnabar* | 2 |
| *Rehmanniae Radix* (Lee et al., 2011;Liu et al., 2018) | 19 | *Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma* (Link et al., 2015;Gu et al., 2018) | 8 | *Pinelliae Rhizoma* | 1 |
| *Angelicae Sinensis Radix*(Du et al., 2020;Duan et al., 2016) | 18 | *Corni Fructus*(Zhao et al., 2010;Yang et al., 2020) | 7 | *Ginkgo biloba*(Savaskan et al., 2018;von Gunten et al., 2016) | 1 |
| *Chuanxiong Rhizoma*(Fu et al., 2016;Dai et al., 2016) | 16 | *Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma*(Zhu et al., 2018) | 3 | *Dioscoreae Rhizoma* | 1 |
| *Astragali Radix*(Huang et al., 2017;Zhang et al., 2018) | 13 | *Poria cum Radix Pini*(Hou et al., 2014) | 3 | *Os Draconis* | 1 |
| *Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma*(Zhang et al., 2016b;Chong et al., 2019) | 13 | *Ophiopogonis Radix*(Qu et al., 2011;Zhang et al., 2016a) | 3 | *Arisaematis Rhizoma* | 1 |

**Table S3. Active chemicals of selected 19 TCMs.** 10 top-reported active chemicals from these 19 TCMs through literature investigation were selected, 116 of these 190 chemicals were commercially available, and 40 of the 116 chemicals had been reported to show effects on protein aggregation, therefore, further studies were performed with the rest 76 chemicals.

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| **Herb name** | **Active chemicals** |
| *Polygalae Radix* | Alizarina, Isofraxidina, Rubiadina, 1-Hydroxyanthraquinonea, 2-Methylanthraquinonea, Luteolin (Ali and Siddique, 2019), Tenuifolin (Deng et al., 2020), Tetrahydrocolumbaminec, Onjisaponin Bc, Polygalacin Dc |
| *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma* | Apigenina, Astragalinea, Isopimpinellina, Methyleugenola, Rhoifolina, Thymola, -Asaronea, 2,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acida, 2,6-Dimethoxy-p-Quinonea, Cinnamic acidb (Tsunoda et al., 2018) |
| *Poria* | Uridinea, Paeoniflorina, Tumulosic acidc, 2,5-Methoxyporicoic acid Ac, 16-Deoxyporicoic acid Bc, 3-O-Acetyl-16-hydroxytrametenolic acidc, Pachymic acidc, Dehydrotrametenolic acidc, Dehydropachymic acidc, Poricoic acid Ac |
| *Rehmanniae Radix* | Aucubina, Echinacosidea, Forsythoside Ba, Geniposidea, Loganic acida, Rehmannioside Da, Verbascosideb (Korshavn et al., 2015), Catalpolb (Dinda et al., 2019), Ajugosidec, 8-Epiloganic acidc |
| *Angelicae Sinensis Radix* | Isoeugenola, Ostholea, Scopoletina, 2-Acetyl-4-Methylphenola, 4-Hydroxyindolea, Ferulic acidb(Sgarbossa et al., 2013), Bergaptenc, Isoacroraenec, Chamigrenec, Z-ligustilide dimer E-232c |
| *Chuanxiong Rhizoma* | Ligustilidea, Sinapic acida, 2-Methoxy-4-propylphenola, 2-Methylbenzoxazolea, Ligustrazineb (Wu et al., 2018), Ferulic acidb (Askar et al., 2019), Chuanxiongoside Ac, Chuanxiongoside Bc, L-maackiainc, Senkyunolide Ec |
| *Astragali Radix* | Calycosin 7-O-glucosidea, Engenola, Epiberberinea, Ononina, Oroxylin Aa, Baicaleinb(Hung et al., 2016), Kaempferolb (Hanaki et al., 2016), Isorhamnetinb (Hanaki et al., 2016), Kumatakeninc, Astragalosidec |
| *Salviae miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma* | Cyanidol,a Dihydrotanshinonea, Isoimperatorina, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-DL-lactatea, 3,4-Dihydroxybenzaldehydea, Caffeic acidb(Cheng et al., 2013), Protocatechuic acidb (Hornedo-Ortega et al., 2016), Salvianolic acidb (Wu et al., 2019), Tanshinoneb (Ji et al., 2016) , Aethiopinonec |
| *Lycii Fructus* | Coumalic acida, Glyciteina, Scopolina, 6,7-Dihydroxycoumarina, Hypaconitinec, Daucosterolc, Campesteryl ferulatec, Darutosidec, Isoscopoletinc, Isoferulic acidc |
| *Polygoni Multiflori Radix* | Chrysophanola, Schizandrin Ba, 4-Hydroxy benzaldehydea, 2,3,5,4'-tetrahydroxyl diphenylethylene-2-o-glucosidea, Emodinb (Wang et al., 2020), Parietinb (Cornejo et al., 2016), Lecithinb (Aoyagi et al., 2015), (±)-Catechinb (Xie et al., 2014), (-)-Epicatechinb(Rho et al., 2019), Rheinb(Ho et al., 2015) |
| *Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma* | Dauricinea, Paeonola, Ginsenoside Rb1b(Ardah et al., 2015), Ginsenoside Rb2b, Ginsenoside Rb3b, Ginsenoside Rcb, Ginsenoside Rg1b(Zheng et al., 2019), Ginsenoside Rg3b, Ginsenoside Rh2b(Rajabian et al., 2019), Ginseng polysaccharidec |
| *Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma* | Puerarina, Calcium folinatea, Isoliquiritigeninb (Link et al., 2015), Liquiritinb (Jia et al., 2016), Liquiritigeninb (Link et al., 2015), Morusinc, Narcissosidec, Castaninc, Semilicoisoflavone Bc, Liconeolignanc |
| *Corni Fructus* | Benzyl cinnamatea, Ethylvanillina, Loganina, Naringenina, Swertiamarinea, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acida, 3-O-Methylgallic acida, Oleanolic acidb (Fujihara et al., 2017), Gallic acidb (Yu et al., 2019), Cornusidec |
| *Atractylodis Macrocephalae Rhizoma* | Icariina, Evodiaminea, -tractlonec, (+)--curcumenec, Selina-4(15),7(11)-dien-8-onec, 3-acetoxyatractylonec, 8-ethoxyatractylenolide-Ⅱc, Atractylenolide-Ⅰc, Atractylenolide-Ⅱc, Atractylenolide-Ⅲc |
| *Poria cum Radix Pini* | Gastrodina, Vanillicalcohola, Vanillinb (Iannuzzi et al., 2017), Polyporenic acidc, Eburicoic acidc, Trametenolic acidc, Dehydrotumulosic acidc, Dehydroeburicoic acidc, O-Acetylpachymic acidc, 7,9(11)-dehydropachymic acidc |
| *Ophiopogonis Radix* | Isovanillina, Tectochrysina, Vanillic acidb (Amin et al., 2017), Jasmolonec, Ophiopogonanonec, -sitosteryl--D-glucopyranosidec, Desmethylisoophiopogononec, Methylophiopogonanonec, Ophiopogonin Bc, Ophiopogonin Dc |
| *Curcumae Rhizoma.* | Schizandrol Aa, Tetrandrinea, Quercetinb (Khan et al., 2019), Tuliposide Ac, Tuliposide Bc, Tulipzlinc, Curcumanolide Ac, Alnusonec, Sitoglusidec, Furanogermenonec |
| *Alpiniae Oxyphyllae Fructus* | Polydatina, Galangina, Yakuchinone Ac, Bullatantriolc, Dihydrogingerenone Bc, Teucrenonec, Isalpininc, Rhamnocitrinc, Stigmasterolc, Oxyphyllacinolc |
| *Ginkgo biloba* | Anethola, Diosmetina, Phthalidea, Rutina, Sesamina, Soy Isoflavonesa, Ginkgolide Bb (Huang et al., 2017), Ginkgolide Jb, Ginkgolide Cb, Ginkgolide Ab (Guo et al., 2010) |

a Chemicals commercially purchased

b Chemicals have been reported to affect protein aggregation

c Chemicals not commercially available**Table S4. The plant source, chemical name, commercial source, structure, cytotoxicity *per se*, and effects** **on Aβ42 cytotoxicity of the 76 chemicals screened.** 26 of these chemicals exhibited cytotoxicity below 10% at the concentration of 20 M. 24 chemicals showed significantly enhanced toxicity or no obvious effects when co-incubated with Aβ42, and tetrahydroxystilbene-2-O-β-D-glucoside (TSG) and sinapic acid (SA) significantly attenuated the cytotoxicity of Aβ42.

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| **Herb name** | **Chemical** | **Commercialization source** | **Structure** | **Cytotoxicity (20 M)** | **Inhibit Aβ42 cytotoxicity(20 M)** |
| *Polygalae Radix* | Alizarin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 19.4 ± 2.6% | / |
| Isofraxidin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 13.3 ± 2.6% | / |
| Rubiadin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 10.6 ± 3.2% | / |
| 1-Hydroxyanthraquinone | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 1.9 ± 5.4% | -0.8 ± 2.3% |
| 2-Methylanthraquinone | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 15.2 ± 2.4% | / |
| *Acori Tatarinowii Rhizoma* | Apigenin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 28.0 ± 2.1% | / |
| Astragaline | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 5.6 ± 2.0% | +0.3 ± 2.9% |
| Isopimpinellin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 21.1 ± 2.5% | / |
| Methyleugenol | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 5.9 ± 3.1% | -5.7 ± 2.8% |
| Rhoifolin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 14.3 ± 3.1% | / |
| Thymol | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 6.8 ± 1.9% | -4.7 ± 2.4% |
| a-Asarone | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 17.1 ± 2.6% | / |
| 2,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 7.0 ± 4.2% | -2.2 ± 4.3% |
| 2,6-Dimethoxy-p-Quinone | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 42.7 ± 3.3% | / |
| *Poria* | Uridine | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | -3.4 ± 2.5% | -4.3 ± 2.8% |
| Paeoniflorin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 17.8 ± 5.8% | / |
| *Rehmanniae Radix* | Aucubin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 9.2 ± 2.7% | -1.9 ± 2.5% |
| Echinacoside | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 22.5 ± 3.0% | / |
| Forsythoside B | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 22.9 ± 4.9% | / |
| Geniposide | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 16.7 ± 2.5% | / |
| Loganic acid | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 13.5 ± 3.1% | / |
| Rehmannioside D | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 7.8 ± 2.9% | -2.1 ± 2.2% |
| *Angelicae Sinensis Radix* | Isoeugenol | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 6.1 ± 1.9% | 0.0 ± 4.0% |
| Osthole | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 5.9 ± 3.7% | -1.9 ± 5.1% |
| Scopoletin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 11.9 ± 1.3% | / |
| 2-Acetyl-4-Methylphenol | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 6.5 ± 1.9% | -2.7 ± 1.3% |
| 4-Hydroxyindole | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 1.2 ± 3.0% | +2.6 ± 7.3% |
| *Chuanxiong Rhizoma* | Ligustilide | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 2.1 ± 3.2% | -2.1 ± 2.6% |
| Sinapic acid | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | -2.0 ± 4.9% | +8.8 ± 3.6% |
| 2-Methoxy-4-propylphenol | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 6.9 ± 3.3% | -8.7 ± 0.7% |
| 2-Methylbenzoxazole | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 9.5 ± 2.3% | -4.4 ± 4.6% |
| *Astragali Radix* | Calycosin 7-O-glucoside | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 12.0 ± 1.7% | / |
| Engenol | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 4.7 ± 3.0% | -1.1 ± 1.2% |
| Epiberberine | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 23.2 ± 4.3% | / |
| Ononin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 12.9 ± 3.6% | / |
| Oroxylin A | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 12.7 ± 1.7% | / |
| *Salviae Miltiorrhizae Radix et Rhizoma* | Cyanidol | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 20.2 ± 3.4% | / |
| Dihydrotanshinone | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 12.2 ± 4.5% | / |
| Isoimperatorin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 19.4 ± 1.9% | / |
| 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-DL-lactate | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 23.0 ± 4.6% | / |
| 3,4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 12.2 ± 4.5% | / |
| *Lycii Fructus* | Coumalic acid | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 0.1 ± 2.5% | +2.1 ± 4.5% |
| Glycitein | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 17.5 ± 1.2% | / |
| Scopolin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 11.9 ± 1.3% | -6.5 ± 1.9% |
| 6,7-Dihydroxycoumarin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 1.7 ± 7.1% | -14.7 ± 3.7% |
| *Polygoni Multiflori Radix* | Chrysophanol | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 11.6 ± 2.9% | / |
| Schizandrin B | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 15.2 ± 2.7% | / |
| 4-Hydroxy benzaldehyde | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 14.6 ± 2.6% | / |
| 2,3,5,4'-tetrahydroxyl diphenylethylene-2-o-glucoside | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 2.9 ± 3.3% | +4.1 ± 2.4% |
| *Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma* | Dauricine | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 22.9 ± 2.0% | / |
| Paeonol | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 6.3 ± 1.3% | -2.6 ± 2.3% |
| *Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma* | Puerarin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 13.1 ± 4.2% | / |
| Calcium folinate | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 13.4 ± 2.1% | / |
| *Corni Fructus* | Benzyl cinnamate | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 12.3 ± 4.8% | / |
| Ethylvanillin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 18.7 ± 3.1% | / |
| Loganin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 2.4 ± 1.9% | -2.8 ± 3.1% |
| Naringenin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 13.7 ± 2.4% | / |
| Swertiamarine | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 6.2 ± 1.0% | -9.3 ± 1.8% |
| 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 12.6 ± 3.2% | / |
| 3-O-Methylgallic acid | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 24.9 ± 3.1% | / |
| *Atractylodis macrocephalae Rhizoma* | Icariin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 27.4 ± 1.1% | / |
| Evodiamine | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 36.2 ± 2.7% | / |
| *Poria cum Radix Pini* | Gastrodin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 18.8 ± 1.8% | / |
| Vanillicalcohol | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 13.7 ± 4.6% | / |
| *Ophiopogonis Radix* | Isovanillin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 16.0 ± 2.5% | / |
| Tectochrysin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 17.5 ± 2.5% | / |
| *Curcumae Rhizoma.* | Schizandrol A | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 18.0 ± 2.1% | / |
| Tetrandrine | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 30.1 ± 1.6% | / |
| *Alpiniae Oxyphyllae Fructus* | Polydatin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 25.1 ± 1.9% | / |
| Galangin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 23.8 ± 3.8% | / |
| *Ginkgo biloba* | Anethol | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 15.8 ± 1.6% | / |
| Diosmetin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 28.7 ± 2.0% | / |
| Phthalide | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 3.3 ± 2.3% | -7.7 ± 3.3% |
| Rutin | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 18.4 ± 2.1% | / |
| Sesamin | Aladdin-Reagents (Shanghai, China) |  | 12.8 ± 2.0% | / |
| Soy Isoflavones | Yuanye Biotech. (Shanghai, China) |  | 9.6 ± 3.2% | -7.3 ± 2.2% |

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