Supplemental Material-2

Method 1:

The analysis was performed using Shimadzu HPLC system (Kyoto, Japan) LC-2040 and Kromasil 100-5 C18 column (4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm, AkzoNobel Global) with a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. The mobile phase consisted of formic acid:water (0.15:100, v/v) (as phase A) and acetonitrile:isopropanol (95:5, v/v) (as phase B), with a binary gradient elution as follows (B): 0 min: 12%, 15 min: 13%, 25 min: 17%, 50 min: 18%, 65 min: 21%, 80 min: 80%. The column temperature was set as follows: 0 min: 35oC, 40 min: 50oC, 80 min 50oC. The flow rate was 0.5 mL/min, and the detection wavelength was 360 nm.



Figure 1 The chromatogram ofmixed reference substance using method 1. Hyperoside (1 μg/mL) and isoquercetin (4μg/mL).



Figure 2 The chromatogram of AVLE using method 1.

Method 2:

The analysis was performed using Shimadzu HPLC system (Kyoto, Japan) LC-2040 and Kromasil 100-5 C18 column (4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm, AkzoNobel Global) with a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. The mobile phase consisted of formic acid:water (0.15:100, v/v) (as phase A) and acetonitrile:isopropanol (95:5, v/v) (as phase B), with a binary gradient elution as follows (B): 0 min: 12%, 15 min: 13%, 25 min: 17%, 50 min: 18%, 65 min: 21%, 80 min: 80%. The column temperature was set as follows: 0 min: 35oC, 40 min:50oC, 80 min 50oC. The flow rate was 0.5 mL/min, and the detection wavelength was 254 nm.



Figure 3 The chromatogram ofmixed reference substance using method 2. Hyperoside (1 μg/mL) and isoquercetin (4μg/mL).



Figure 4 The chromatogram of AVLE using method 2.

Method 3:

The analysis was performed using Shimadzu HPLC system (Kyoto, Japan) LC-2040 and Kromasil 100-5 C18 column (4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm, AkzoNobel Global) with a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. The mobile phase consisted of formic acid:water (0.2:100, v/v) (as phase A) and acetonitrile:isopropanol (95:5, v/v) (as phase B), with a binary gradient elution as follows (B): 0 min: 12%, 15 min: 13%, 25 min: 17%, 50 min: 18%, 65 min: 21%, 80 min: 80%. The column temperature was set as follows: 0 min: 35oC, 40 min: 50oC, 80 min 50oC. The flow rate was 0.6 mL/min, and the detection wavelength was 360 nm.



Figure 5 The chromatogram of mixed reference substance using method 3. Hyperoside (1 μg/mL) and isoquercetin (4 μg/mL).



Figure 6 The chromatogram of AVLE using method 3.

Method 4:

The analysis was performed using Shimadzu HPLC system (Kyoto, Japan) LC-2040 and ZORBAX SB-C18 column (4.6 mm×250 mm, 5 μm, Agilent) with a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. The mobile phase consisted of formic acid:water (0.15:100, v/v) (as phase A) and acetonitrile:isopropanol (95:5, v/v) (as phase B), with a binary gradient elution as follows (B): 0 min: 12%, 15 min: 13%, 25 min: 17%, 50 min: 18%, 65 min: 21%, 80 min: 80%. The column temperature was set as follows: 0 min: 35oC, 40 min:50oC, 80 min 50oC. The flow rate was 0.5 mL/min, and the detection wavelength was 360 nm.



Figure 7 The chromatogram of mixed reference substance using method 4. Hyperoside (1 μg/mL) and isoquercetin (4 μg/mL).



Figure 8 The chromatogram of AVLE using method 4.

Table 1 Determination of main active ingredients using three different methods

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 　 | Hyperoside | Isoquercetin |
| Concentration (μg/mL) | Content (%) | Concentration (μg/mL) | Content (%) |
| Method 1 | 19.52  | 0.98  | 58.25  | 2.91  |
| Method 2 | 17.68 | 0.88 | 59.33 | 2.97 |
| Method 3 | 24.13  | 1.21  | 61.88  | 3.09  |
| Method 4 | 22.88  | 1.14  | 62.93  | 3.15  |