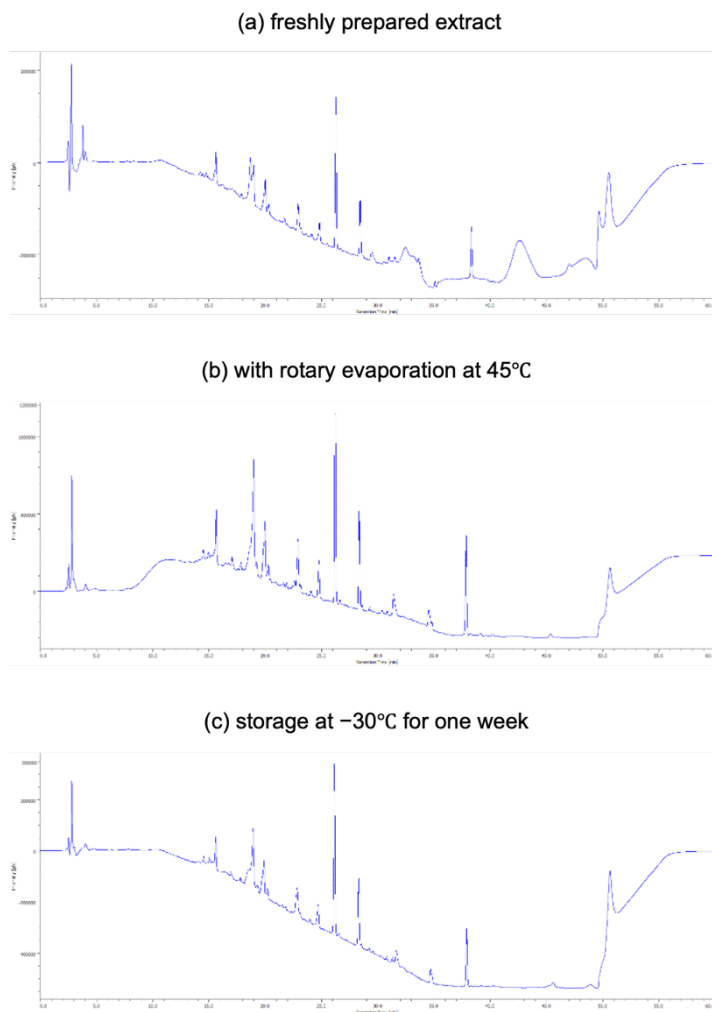




Supplementary Figure 1. Comparison of German chamomile extract profiles under different storage conditions.

HPLC analysis was performed to evaluate the stability of the extract under preparation and storage. Three samples were examined: (a) freshly prepared extract, (b) extract after concentration with rotary evaporation at 45 °C, and (c) extract after concentration followed by storage at -30 °C for one week. The results confirmed that most of the major constituents were retained in the GC extract even after storage at -30 °C.

[HPLC conditions]

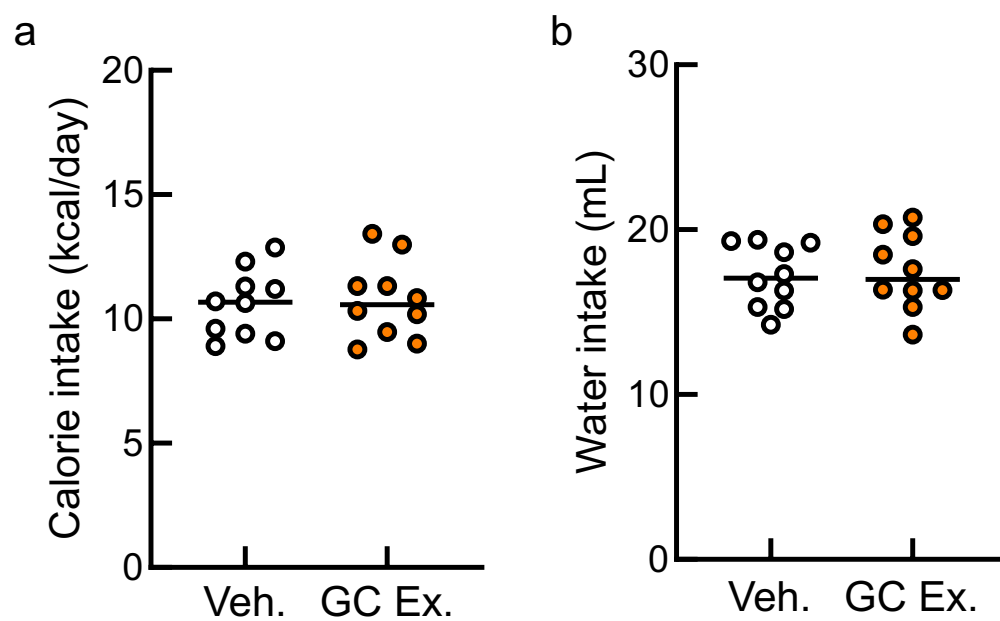
Instrument: JASCO LC-NET2/ADC pump with JASCO UV-4075 detector

Column: Mightysil RP-18 GP 250-4.6 (5 µm)

Detection: UV at 210 nm Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

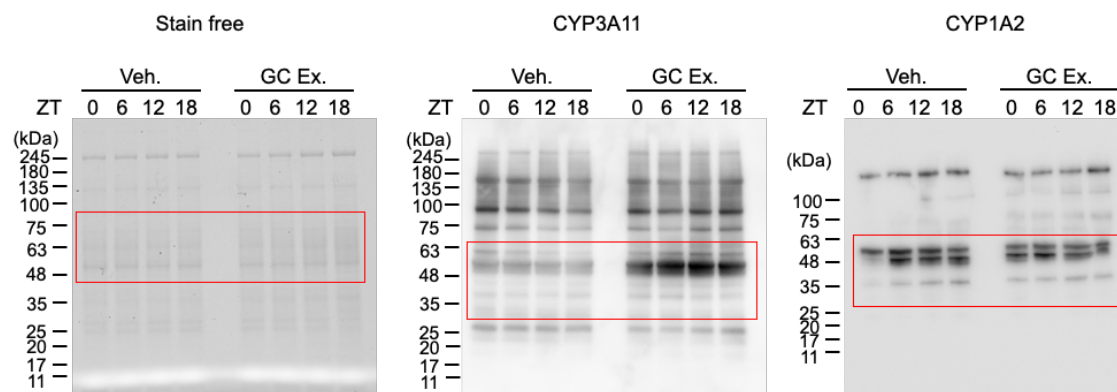
Mobile phase: A = acetonitrile, B = MilliQ water with 20 mM ammonium formate

Gradient conditions: 0–5 min, A:B = 10:90; 5–30 min, linear gradient from A:B = 10:90 to 100:0; 30–45 min, A:B = 100:0; 45–50 min, linear gradient from A:B = 100:0 to 10:90; 50–60min, A:B = 10:90

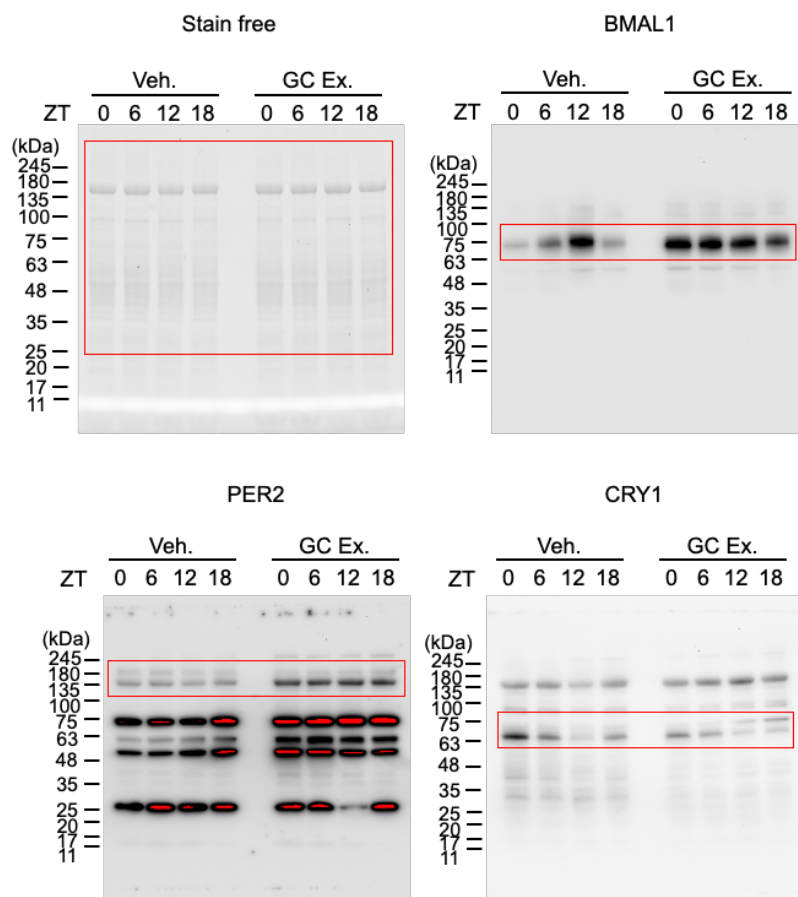


Supplementary Figure 2 Food and water intake were unchanged in the mouse of German chamomile extract group.

(a,b) Twenty-four hour intake of calorie (a) and water (b) were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$) between vehicle and GC Ex. groups that were fed ad libitum after 3 weeks.



Supplementary Figure 3 Unedited full blots of Figure 2.



Supplementary Figure 4 Unedited full blots of Figure 3.

The red boxes indicate the regions shown in the corresponding main figure panels. Red-shaded areas denote signal saturation during image acquisition.