Table 1

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35011355	Phytochemical Profile, Antimicrobial, Cytotoxic, and Antioxidant Activities of Fresh and Air-Dried Satureja nabateorum Essential Oils.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8746579/table/molecules-27-00125-t002/	**Table 2** Antibacterial and antifungal properties of the essential oils of *S. nabateorum* (MIC values in µg/mL). MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration (µg/mL); ND: Not detected.	**Table 2** Antibacterial and antifungal properties of the essential oils of *S. nabateorum* (MIC values in µg/mL).	MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration (µg/mL); ND: Not detected.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35011355	Phytochemical Profile, Antimicrobial, Cytotoxic, and Antioxidant Activities of Fresh and Air-Dried Satureja nabateorum Essential Oils.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8746579/table/molecules-27-00125-t003/	**Table 3** Cytotoxic activity IC_{50} values of the EOs obtained from fresh and air-dried *S. nabateorum* compared with Doxorubicin. Open in a separate window	**Table 3** Cytotoxic activity IC_{50} values of the EOs obtained from fresh and air-dried *S. nabateorum* compared with Doxorubicin.	
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35604913#free-full-text	Using nanoemulsions of the essential oils of a selection of medicinal plants from Jazan, Saudi Arabia, as a green larvicidal against Culex pipiens.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9126372/table/pone.0267150.t002/	**Table 2** LC50 and LC95 of the used essential oils after 24 hours of application. Open in a separate window	**Table 2** LC50 and LC95 of the used essential oils after 24 hours of application.	

Table 2

Antibacterial and antifungal properties of the essential oils of *S. nabateorum* (MIC values in µg/mL).

	S. aureus	*E. faecium*	*E. coli*	*P. aeruginosa*	*K. pneumoniae*	*P. vulgaris*	MRSA	*C. albicans*
Source	ATCC 25923	ATCC 700221	ATCC 25922	ATCC 27853	ATCC 13883	ATCC 700221	Clinically diagnosed	ATCC 90028
Fluconazole	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.56
Ampicillin	3.12 ± 0.06	1.56 ± 0.01	3.12 ± 0.01	ND	1 ± 0.01	18 ± 0.91	ND	ND
Ciprofloxacin	0.78 ± 0.01	0.78 ± 0.01	1.56 ± 0.08	3.12 ± 0.1	0.125 ± 0.02	15 ± 0.68	12.50 ± 0.58	ND
Fresh *S. nabateorum* EO	0.80 ± 0.01	1.25 ± 0.03	2.25 ± 0.01	6.25 ± 0.61	0.135 ± 0.04	22 ± 1.02	12.50 ± 0.61	0.75 ± 0.05
Air-dried *S. nabateorum* EO	0.85 ± 0.01	1.25 ± 0.05	2.25 ± 0.02	12.50 ± 1.31	0.135 ± 0.01	22 ± 1.13	6.25 ± 0.97	0.75 ± 0.05

MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration (µg/mL); ND: Not detected.

Table 3

Cytotoxic activity IC_{50} values of the EOs obtained from fresh and air-dried *S. nabateorum* compared with Doxorubicin.

	IC_{50} (µg/mL) Values against Different Cancer Cell Lines			
Cells	**MCF-7**	**COLO-205**	**HeLa**	**HepG2**
Air-dried *S. nabateorum*	1090 ± 3.25	134.3 ± 1.2	89 ± 0.74	ND
Fresh *S. nabateorum*	930 ± 1.25	256 ± 1.95	82 ± 0.98	90 ± 0.77
DOX	3 ± 0.89	5 ± 0.78	9.5 ± 1.0	25.43 ± 1.73

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Table 2

LC50 and LC95 of the used essential oils after 24 hours of application.

Treatments	LC50 (95 CI)	LC95 (95 CI)	Slope±SE
Basil ordinary form	81.07 (64.2–102.6)	227.9 (163.3–430.03)	3.6±0.6
Basil nanoemulsion	65.19 (50.5–82.7)	193.3(137.2–378.7)	3.48±0.6
Cuminum ordinary form	96.29 (77.7–120.7)	242.36(177.8–434.8)	4.1±0.7
Cuminum nanoemulsion	64.5(48.3–83.4)	222.9(151.5–489.09)	3.05±0.6
Clove ordinary form	394(111–2096)	1658(651–4882348)	2.6±0.3
Clove nanoemulsion	379(198–810)	1815(838–19457)	2.4±0.3
Henna ordinary form	306(168–718)	1703(724–31076)	2.2±0.3
Henna nanoemulsion	288(153–712)	1869(742–47639)	2.02±0.3
Ginger ordinary form	494(388–636)	1682(1171–3117)	3.9±0.4
Ginger nanoemulsion	479(376–615)	1623(1134–2935)	3.1±0.4

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https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35755940	Antioxidant, Antidiabetic, and Antibacterial Potentials and Chemical Composition of Salvia officinalis and Mentha suaveolens Grown Wild in Morocco.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9217590/table/tab4/	**Table 4** Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC), and MBC/MIC values of the essential oils (EOs) of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* against the ten tested bacterial strains. Values of MIC and MBC for the tested EOs are in mg/mL, while for chloramphenicol are in μg/mL. [a,b]$P < 0.05$ vs. *M. suaveolens* EO and chloramphenicol, respectively.	**Table 4** Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC), and MBC/MIC values of the essential oils (EOs) of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* against the ten tested bacterial strains.	Values of MIC and MBC for the tested EOs are in mg/mL, while for chloramphenicol are in μg/mL. [a,b]$P < 0.05$ vs. *M. suaveolens* EO and chloramphenicol, respectively.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35755940	Antioxidant, Antidiabetic, and Antibacterial Potentials and Chemical Composition of Salvia officinalis and Mentha suaveolens Grown Wild in Morocco.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9217590/table/tab3/	**Table 3** In vitro antibacterial activities of the essential oils (EOs) of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* via the disc-diffusion method. Chloramphenicol and DMSO were used as a positive and negative control, respectively. Values are the mean zone of inhibition (mm) ± SD. (–), undetected activity. [a,b]$P < 0.05$ vs. *S. officinalis* EO and chloramphenicol, respectively.	**Table 3** In vitro antibacterial activities of the essential oils (EOs) of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* via the disc-diffusion method. Chloramphenicol and DMSO were used as a positive and negative control, respectively.	Values are the mean zone of inhibition (mm) ±SD. (–), undetected activity. [a,b]$P < 0.05$ vs. *S. officinalis* EO and chloramphenicol, respectively.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35755940	Antioxidant, Antidiabetic, and Antibacterial Potentials and Chemical Composition of Salvia officinalis and Mentha suaveolens Grown Wild in Morocco.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9217590/table/tab2/	**Table 2** In vitro inhibitory effects of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* essential oils (EOs) on α-amylase and α-glucosidase enzymatic activities. [a] $P < 0.05$ vs. the positive control (acarbose). Open in a separate window	**Table 2** In vitro inhibitory effects of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* essential oils (EOs) on α-amylase and α-glucosidase enzymatic activities.	[a] $P < 0.05$ vs. the positive control (acarbose).

Table 4

Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC), and MBC/MIC values of the essential oils (EOs) of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* against the ten tested bacterial strains.

Bacterial strain	*S. officinalis*			*M. suaveolens*			Chloramphenicol		
	MIC	MBC	MBC/MIC	MIC	MBC	MBC/MIC	MIC	MBC	MBC/MIC
Escherichia coli	3.12[a,b]	6.25[a,b]	2	1.56[b]	1.56[b]	1	4.0	4.0	1
Salmonella typhimurium	6.25[a,b]	12.5[a,b]	2	3.12[b]	6.25[b]	2	4.0	8.0	2
Klebsiella pneumoniae	3.12[a,b]	6.25[a,b]	2	1.56[b]	1.56[b]	1	4.0	4.0	1
Proteus mirabilis	3.12[a,b]	6.25[a,b]	2	1.56[b]	3.12[b]	2	4.0	8.0	2
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	25.0[b]	50.0[a,b]	2	25.0[b]	25.0[b]	1	64	64	1
Staphylococcus aureus	0.78[a,b]	1.56[a,b]	2	0.39[b]	0.39[b]	1	2.0	4.0	2
Staphylococcus epidermidis	1.56[a,b]	1.56[a,b]	1	0.78[b]	1.56[b]	2	4.0	4.0	1
Enterococcus faecalis	3.12[a,b]	3.12[a,b]	1	1.56[b]	1.56[b]	1	2.0	4.0	2
Listeria monocytogenes	0.78[a,b]	1.56[a,b]	2	0.78[b]	0.78[b]	1	2.0	2.0	1
Bacillus cereus	1.56[a,b]	1.56[a,b]	1	0.78[b]	1.56[b]	2	4.0	4.0	1

Values of MIC and MBC for the tested EOs are in mg/mL, while for chloramphenicol are in μg/mL. [a,b]$P < 0.05$ vs. *M. suaveolens* EO and chloramphenicol, respectively.

Table 3

In vitro antibacterial activities of the essential oils (EOs) of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* via the disc-diffusion method. Chloramphenicol and DMSO were used as a positive and negative control, respectively.

	S. officinalis EO (10 μl/disc)	*M. suaveolens* EO (10 μl/disc)	Chloramphenicol (30 μg/disc)	10% DMSO (10 μl/disc)
Gram-positive bacteria				
Staphylococcus aureus	28.0 ± 0.6	31.6 ± 0.6[a]	30.8 ± 0.6	—
Staphylococcus epidermidis	25.1 ± 0.5	27.5 ± 0.3[a]	28.7 ± 0.3	—
Enterococcus faecalis	20.2 ± 0.4	22.7 ± 0.4[a]	23.4 ± 0.3	—
Listeria monocytogenes	25.0 ± 0.3	29.6 ± 0.4[a]	27.5 ± 0.2	—
Bacillus cereus	26.8 ± 0.4	30.4 ± 0.3[a]	29.0 ± 0.2	—
Gram-negative bacteria				
Escherichia coli	18.6 ± 0.3	21.7 ± 0.2[a]	28.1 ± 0.3	—
Salmonella typhimurium	16.3 ± 0.2	18.7 ± 0.1[a,b]	21.0 ± 0.3	—
Klebsiella pneumoniae	17.6 ± 0.2	19.4 ± 0.2[a,b]	23.1 ± 0.2	—
Proteus mirabilis	17.1 ± 0.3	21.3 ± 0.1[a,b]	25.3 ± 0.5	—
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	8.1 ± 0.5[b]	9.2 ± 0.1[b]	—	—

Values are the mean zone of inhibition (mm) ± SD. (–), undetected activity. [a,b]$P < 0.05$ vs. *S. officinalis* EO and chloramphenicol, respectively.

Table 2

In vitro inhibitory effects of *Salvia officinalis* and *Mentha suaveolens* essential oils (EOs) on α-amylase and α-glucosidase enzymatic activities.

Assay	Acarbose	*S. officinalis* EO	*M. suaveolens* EO
α-Amylase (IC_{50} in μg/mL)	396.42 ± 5.16	81.91 ± 0.03[a]	94.30 ± 0.06[a]
α-Glucosidase (IC_{50} in μg/mL)	199.53 ± 1.12	113.17 ± 0.02[a]	141.16 ± 0.2[a]

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[a] $P < 0.05$ vs. the positive control (acarbose).

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35889245	Essential Oil of the Plants Growing in the Brazilian Amazon: Chemical Composition, Antioxidants, and Biological Applications.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9318482/table/molecules-27-04373-t002/	**Table 2** Essential oils of the Amazon and their antioxidant activities. **Species (Plants Part)** / **Family** / **Method** / **Results** / **References** *Aniba parviflora* (Leaves) / Lauraceae / DPPH / TEAC = 90.1–287.9 mg TE/mL / [18] *A. parviflora* (Branches) / Lauraceae / DPPH / TEAC = 94.1–358.4 mg TE/mL / [18] *A. rosaeodora* (Aerial parts) / Lauraceae / ABTS / EC_{50} = 15.46 µg/mL / [19] *Endlicheria arenosa* (Leaves) / Lauraceae / DPPH / TEAC = 334.1 ± 41.6 mg TE/mL / [28] *E. arenosa* (Twigs) / Lauraceae / DPPH / TEAC = 252.6 ± 24.4 mg TEmL / [28] *Eugenia egensis* (Aerial parts) / Myrtaceae / DPPH / TEAC = 216.5 ± 11.6 mg TE/mL / [30] *E. flavescens* (Aerial parts) / Myrtaceae / DPPH / TEAC = 122.6 ± 6.8 mg TE/mL / [30] *E. patrisii* (Aerial parts) / Myrtaceae / DPPH / TEAC = 111.2 ± 12.4 mg TE/mL / [30] *E. patrisii* (Leaves) / Myrtaceae / DPPH / Inhibition = 28.9 ± 4.8% / [32] *E. patrisii* (Dry leaves) / Myrtaceae / DPPH / Inhibition = 99.0 ± 0.099% (Specimen A) Inhibition = 204.0 ± 0.877% (Specimen B) / [31] ABTS / Inhibition = 31.4 ± 0.1% (Specimen A) Inhibition = 17.9 ± 0.069% (Specimen B) *E. punicifolia* (Dry leaves) / Myrtaceae / DPPH / Inhibition = 408.0 ± 0.10% (Specimen A) Inhibition = 285.0 ± 0.028% (Specimen B) / [31] ABTS / Inhibition = 9.5 ± 0.034% (Specimen A) Inhibition = 37.7 ± 0.035% (Specimen B) *E. uniflora* (Leaves) / Myrtaceae / DPPH / Inhibition = 42.6 ± 0.3 to 64.2 ± 0.3% / [34] *E. uniflora* (Dry leaves) / Myrtaceae / DPPH / Inhibition = 30.3 ± 3.3 to 40.6 ± 1.9% / [48] β-Carotene / Inhibition = 153.5 ± 16.5 to 228.3 ± 19.2% Open in a separate window DPPH, 2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl; ABTS, 2,2-azinobis-(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonate); EC_{50} (concentration required to obtain 50% antioxidant effect).	**Table 2** Essential oils of the Amazon and their antioxidant activities.	DPPH, 2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl; ABTS, 2,2-azinobis-(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonate); EC_{50} (concentration required to obtain 50% antioxidant effect).
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35889245	Essential Oil of the Plants Growing in the Brazilian Amazon: Chemical Composition, Antioxidants, and Biological Applications.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9318482/table/molecules-27-04373-t003/	**Table 3** Antibacterial activity of essential oils from species found in the Amazon. **Species** / **Family** / **Methodos** / **Microrganisms (Results)** / **References** *Anaxagorea brevipes* (Leaves) / Annonaceae / Microbroth dilution / *Kocuria rhizophila* (MIC = 50.00 µg/mL) *Staphylococcus aureus* (MIC = 250.00 µg/mL) *Staphylococcus aureus penicillinase-negative* (8–) (MIC = 25.00 µg/mL) *Staphylococcus aureus penicillinase-positive* (7+) (MIC = 250.00 µg/mL) *Enterococcus faecalis* (MIC = 250.00 µg/mL) / [15] *Aniba parviflora* (Aerial parts) / Lauraceae / Agar disk diffusion/The plate microdilution / *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (DDM = 9.20 mm/MIC = >10 µL/mL) *Staphylococcus aureus* (DDM = 15.44 mm/MIC = >10 µL/mL) *Enterococcus faecalis* (DDM = 11.2 mm/MIC = >10 µL/mL) *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (DDM = 13.3 mm/MIC = >10 µL/mL) *Streptococcus pyogenes* (DDM = 13.3 mm/MIC = 1.3 µL/mL) / [17] *A. rosaeodora* (Aerial parts) / Lauraceae / Agar disk diffusion / *Escherichia coli* (DDM =13.2 mm/MIC = >10 µL/mL) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (DDM = 11.6 mm/MIC = > 10 µL/mL) *Staphylococcus aureus* (DDM = 26.7 mm/MIC = 1.3 µL/mL) *Enterococcus faecalis* (DDM = 8.80 mm/MIC = 5 µL/mL) *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (DDM = 38.4 mm/MIC = 5 µL/mL) *Streptococcus pyogenes* (DDM = >40/MIC = 1.3 µL/mL) / [17] *Bocageopsis pleiosperma* (Barks) / Annonaceae / Microbroth dilution / *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MIC = 250 µg/mL) / [22] *B. multiflora* (Leaves) / Annonaceae / Microdilution / *Staphylococcus aureus* (MIC = 0.19 mg/mL) *Enterococcus faecalis* (MIC = 0.09 mg/mL) *Streptococcus sanguinis* (MIC = 0.19 mg/mL) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 3.0 mg/mL) *Escherichia coli* (MIC = 1.5 mg/mL) *Salmonella enterica* (MIC = 1.5 mg/mL) / [23] *B. multiflora* (Aerial parts) / Annonaceae / Microdilution / *Escherichia coli* (MIC = 4.68 µg/mL) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 4.68 µg/mL) *Streptococcus mutan* (MIC = 4.68 µg/mL) *streptococcus pyogenes* (MIC = 4.68 µg/mL) MRSA (MIC = 4.68 µg/mL) / [24] *Duguetia quitarensis* (Aerial parts) / Annonaceae / Microdilution / *Streptococcus mutan* (MIC = 37.5 µg/mL) *Streptococcus pyogenes* (MIC = 37.5 µg/mL) / [24] *Ephedranthus amazonicus* (Leaves) / Annonaceae / Microdilution / *Staphylococcus aureus* (MIC = 0.09 g/mL) *Enterococcus faecalis* (MIC = 0.19 mg/mL) *Streptococcus sanguinis* (MIC = 2.50 mg/mL) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 3.0 mg/mL) *Escherichia coli* (MIC = 1.5 mg/mL) / [23] *Endlicheria arenosa* (Leaves) / Lauraceae / Microbroth dilution / *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 1250.0 µg/Ml *Escherichia coli* (MIC =19.5 µg/mL) *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MIC = 625.0 µg/mL) *Staphylococcus aureus* (MIC = 625.0 µg/mL) *Salmonella enterica* (MIC = 1.5 mg/mL) / [28] *E. arenosa* (Twigs) / Lauraceae / Microbroth dilution / *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 1250.0 µg/Ml *Staphylococcus aureus* 625.0 µg/mL / [28] *Fusaea longifolia* (Aerial parts) / Annonaceae / Microdilution / *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 37.5 µg/mL) *Streptococcus mutan* (MIC = 37.5 µg/mL) / [24] MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; DDM, disk diffusion method.	**Table 3** Antibacterial activity of essential oils from species found in the Amazon.	MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; DDM, disk diffusion method.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35889245	Essential Oil of the Plants Growing in the Brazilian Amazon: Chemical Composition, Antioxidants, and Biological Applications.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9318482/table/molecules-27-04373-t004/	**Table 4** Antifungal activity of essential oils from the Amazon. **Species** / **Family** / **Methodos** / **Microrganisms (Results)** / **References** *Copaifera multijuga* (resin) / Fabaceae / ASD / *Aspergillus flavus* (MIC = 0.08 mg/mL—19.5 ± 2.1) *Aspergillus niger* (MIC = 0.1 mg/mL—9.5 ± 0.7) *Aspergillus tamarii* (MIC = 0.5 mg/mL—9.0 ± 0.0) *Aspergillus tamarii* (MIC = 0.3 mg/mL—12.5 ± 3.5) *Aspergillus terréus* (MIC = 0.3 mg/mL—11.5 ± 2.1) *Candida guilliermondii* (MIC = 0.1 mg/mL—9.5 ± 1.1) *Candida tropicalis* (MIC = 0.5 mg/mL—10.0 ± 0.0) *Candida parapsilosis* (MIC = 0.1 mg/mL—16.0 ± 1.4) / [26] *Ocimum compechianum* (leaves/stems) / Lamiacea / PDA / Growth (%) *Fusarium oxysporum* (IC50 0.25 µL/mL—23.9 ± 3.8) (IC50 0.50 µL/Ml—47.1 ± 6.2) (IC50 0.75 µL/mL—59.4 ± 1.2) (IC50 1.00 µL/mL—60.8 ± 3.7) (IC50 2.50 µL/mL—70.3 ± 8.7) / [48] *O. compechianum* (leaves/stems) / Lamiacea / PDA / Germination (%) *Fusarium oxysporum* (IC50 0.50 µL/mL—22.6 ± 1.6) (IC50 0.75 µL/mL—38.1 ± 11.6) (IC50 1.00 µL/mL—33.0 ± 1.7) (IC50 2.50 µL/mL—58.7 ± 0.0) / [48] *O. compechianum* (leaves/stems) / Lamiacea / PDA / Growth (%) *Colletotrichum gossypii* (IC50 0.25 µL/mL—0.0 ± 0.0) (IC50 0.50 µL/mL—31.5 ± 1.5) (IC50 0.75 µL/mL—50.7 ± 8.7) (IC50 1.00 µL/mL—55.0 ± 3.3) (IC50 2.50 µL/mL—100.0 ± 0.0) / [48] *Ocotea longifólia* (leaves) / Lauraceae / PDA / *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *dianthi*—Innibition: 31.2 ± 0.45% *Botrytis cinereaem*—Innibition: 32.8 ± 0.21% / [83] *O. macrophylla* (leaves) / Lauraceae / PDA / *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *dianthi*—Innibition: 13.2 ± 0.32% *Botrytis cinereaem*—Innibition: 13.2 ± 0.32% / [83] *Piper aduncum* (aerial parts) / Piperaceae / TLC plates / *Cladosporium cladosporioides* (DL = 100 µg) *Cladosporium sphareaspermum* (DL = 100 µg) / [82] *P. aleyreanum* (aerial parts) / Piperaceae / TLC plates / *Cladosporium cladosporioides* (DL = <0.1) *Cladosporium sphareospermum* (DL = <0.1) / [12] *P. divaricatum* (aerial parts) / Piperaceae / MIC / (MIC = 0.50 mg/mL = 38.93 ± 4.77) *F. solani f. sp. piperis* (MIC = 0.75 mg/mL = 63.36 ± 0.00) (MIC =1.00 mg/mL = 77.10 ± 10.49) (MIC = 2.50 mg/mL = 92.37 ± 3.50) / [81] *P. divaricatum* (leaves) / Piperaceae / TLC plates / *C. cladosporioides* (MIC = 0.5 µg) *C. sphaerospermum* (MIC = 5.0 µg) / [82] *P. hispidum* (aerial parts) / Piperaceae / TLC plates / *Cladosporium cladosporioides* (DL = 0.1) *Cladosporium sphareospermum* (DL = 1.0) / [12] *P. krukoffii* (twig) / Piperaceae / TLC plates / *C. cladasporioides* (MIC = 0.1 µg/mL) *C. sphaerospermum* (MIC = 0.1 µg/mL) / [84] *P. krukoffii* (leaves) / Piperaceae / TLC plates / *C. cladosporioides* (MIC = 0.5 µg/mL) *C. sphaerospermum* (MIC = 0.5 µg/mL) / [84] *P. marginatum* (aerial parts) / Piperaceae / TLC plates / *C. cladosporioides* (DL = 10 µg/mL) *C. sphaerospermum* (DL = 25 µg/mL) / [85] MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; DDM, disk diffusion method.	**Table 4** Antifungal activity of essential oils from the Amazon.	MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; DDM, disk diffusion method.

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https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35889245	Essential Oil of the Plants Growing in the Brazilian Amazon: Chemical Composition, Antioxidants, and Biological Applications.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9318482/table/molecules-27-04373-t005/	**Table 5** Cytotoxic activity of essential oils from species found in the Amazon. Species | Botanic Family | Methodos | Results | References *Anaxagorea brevipes* | Annonaceae | SRB assay | MCF-7 = TGI 12.8 μg/mL) | [15] NCI-H460 = (TGI 13.0 μg/mL) PC-3 = TGI 9.6 μg/mL) *Eugenia cuspidifolia* | Myrtaceae | Alamar blue assay | (MCF7) = IC_{50} 18.11 μg mL^{-1} | [29] (HCT116) = IC_{50} 15. 25 μg mL^{-1} (SK-MEL-19) = IC_{50} 26.17 μg mL^{-1} (ACP02) = IC_{50} > 50 μg mL^{-1} (MRC-5) = IC_{50} 25.51 μg mL^{-1} *E. egensis* | Myrtaceae | MTT colorimetric assay | HCT-116 = IC_{50} > 25 μg/mL | [30] SKMEL19 = IC_{50} > 25 μg/mL AGP-01 = IC_{50} > 25 μg/mL *E. flovescens* | Myrtaceae | HCT-116 = IC_{50} 13.9 μg/mL | [30] SKMEL19 = **** AGP-01 = **** *E. patrisii* | Myrtaceae | MCF7 = **** | [32] SKMEL-19 = IC_{50} 5.80 μg/mL AGP01 = IC_{50} 3.21 μg/mL HCT116 = IC_{50} 6.70 μg/mL MRC5 = IC_{50} 3.5 μg/mL *E. patrisii* | Myrtaceae | HCT-116 = IC_{50} 16.4 μg/mL | [30] SKMEL19 = **** AGP-01 = **** *E. polystachya* | Myrtaceae | HCT-116 = IC_{50} 10.3 μg/mL | [30] SKMEL19 = **** AGP-01 = **** *E. stipitata* | Myrtaceae | MCF7 = IC_{50} 19.10 μg/mL | [32] SKMEL-19 = IC_{50} 17.20 μg/mL, AGP01 = **** HCT116 = **** MRC5 = IC_{50} 13.8 μg/mL *E. tapacumensis* | Myrtaceae | Alamar blue assay | (MCF7) = IC_{50} 24.35 μg mL^{-1} | [29] (HCT116) = IC_{50} 12.37 μg mL^{-1} (SK-MEL-19) = IC_{50} > 50 μg mL^{-1} (ACP02) IC_{50} > 50 μg mL^{-1} (MRC-5) = IC_{50} 36.12 μg mL^{-1} *E. uniflora* | Myrtaceae | MTT colorimetric assay | HCT-116 (IC_{50} E2: 16.26 μg/mL; IC_{50} E4: 9.28 μg/mL) | [90] AGP-01, (IC_{50} E2: 12.60 μg/mL; IC_{50} E4: 8.73 μg/mL) SKMEL-19 (IC_{50} E2: 12.20 μg/mL; IC_{50} E4: 15.42 μg/mL) MRC-5 (IC_{50} E2: 10,27 μg/mL; IC50 E4: 14.95 μg/mL) *Iryanthera polyneura* | Myristicaceae | SRB assay | PC-3 = IC_{50} 14.69 ± 4.33 μg/mL | [39] MCF-7 = IC_{50} 13.63 ± 3.23 μg/mL *Myrcia splendens* | Myrtaceae | MTT colorimetric assay | MCF7 = **** | [32] SKMEL-19 = IC_{50} 8.50 μg/mL AGP01 = IC_{50} 4.70 μg/mL HCT116 = IC_{50} 8.80 μg/mL MRC5 = IC_{50} 6.5 μg/mL MTT(3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide). **** = statistically similar at 95% confidence level by Tukey's test.	**Table 5** Cytotoxic activity of essential oils from species found in the Amazon.	MTT(3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide). **** = statistically similar at 95% confidence level by Tukey's test.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35747375	Determination of Volatile Compounds of Mentha piperita and Lavandula multifida and Investigation of Their Antibacterial, Antioxidant, and Antidiabetic Properties.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9213120/table/tab2/	**Table 2** MIC and MBC values of MPEO and LMEO. Bacteria | LMEO (mg/mL) MIC | LMEO (mg/mL) MBC | MPEO (mg/mL) MIC | MPEO (mg/mL) MBC | Chloramphenicol (μg/mL) MIC *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 4.0 *L. monocytogenes* ATCC 13932 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.39 | 0.78 | 2.0 *Bacillus subtilis ATCC* 6633 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 32.0 *Escherichia coli ATCC* 25922 | 1.56 | 3.12 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 4.0 *Salmonella typhimurium* ATCC 700408 | 6.25 | 12.5 | 3.12 | 6.25 | 64.0 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 | 25 | 25 | 12.5 | 25 | >64.0	**Table 2** MIC and MBC values of MPEO and LMEO.	
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35747375	Determination of Volatile Compounds of Mentha piperita and Lavandula multifida and Investigation of Their Antibacterial, Antioxidant, and Antidiabetic Properties.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9213120/table/tab3/	**Table 3** Antioxidant activity using DPPH, H_2O_2, and xanthine oxidase (XO) methods of MPEO and LMEO. EOs | DPPH IC_{50} (μg/mL) | H_2O_2 IC_{50} (μg/mL) | Xanthine oxidase IC_{50} (μg/mL) *Mentha piperita* | 53.19 ± 1.12[c] | 34.81 ± 0.01[c] | 19.74 ± 0.08[c] *Lavandula multifida* | 15.23 ± 0.05[b] | 21.52 ± 0.07[b] | 8.89 ± 0.05[b] Ascorbic acid | 10.73 ± 0.82[a] | 4.43 ± 0.02[a] | — Allopurinol | — | — | 1.24 ± 0.02[a] * Different superscript letters in the same column indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$).	**Table 3** Antioxidant activity using DPPH, H_2O_2, and xanthine oxidase (XO) methods of MPEO and LMEO.	Different superscript letters in the same column indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

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https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35747375	Determination of Volatile Compounds of Mentha piperita and Lavandula multifida and Investigation of Their Antibacterial, Antioxidant, and Antidiabetic Properties.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9213120/table/tab4/	**Table 4** The IC_{50} values of MPEO and LMEO on α-amylase, α-glucosidase, and lipase inhibition. **EOs** / **IC_{50} (μg/mL)**: **α-Amylase** / **α-Glucosidase** / **Lipase** *Mentha piperita*: 98.12 ± 0.05[c] / 103.48 ± 0.06[c] / 71.36 ± 0.02[c] *Lavandula multifida*: 85.34 ± 0.02[b] / 59.36 ± 0.03[b] / 30.94 ± 0.08[b] Acarbose: 71.54 ± 0.06[a] / 39.47 ± 0.02[a] / — Orlistat: — / — / 11.25 ± 0.07[a] * Different superscript letters in the same column indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$).	**Table 4** The IC_{50} values of MPEO and LMEO on α-amylase, α-glucosidase, and lipase inhibition.	Different superscript letters in the same column indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$).
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35630653	Investigation and Biological Assessment of Rumex vesicarius L. Extract: Characterization of the Chemical Components and Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Cytotoxic, and Anti-Dengue Vector Activity	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9147116/table/molecules-27-03177-t002/	**Table 2** Radical scavenging activity (%) and IC_{50} values (mg/L) at various concentrations of the methanol extract of *R. vesicarius* and the standard ascorbic acid according to DPPH assay. **Treatment** / **Conc. (mg/L)** / **Radical Scavenging Activity (%)** / **IC_{50} (mg/L)** *Rumex vesicarius* L: 5: 10.64 ± 0.51 F; 10: 33.05 ± 1.41 E; 20: 46.04 ± 2.26 D; 30: 53.80 ± 2.60 C; 40: 59.83 ± 3.01 B; 50: 74.28 ± 3.51 A; $LSD_{0.05}$: 1.81 *** — 28.89 Ascorbic acid: 1: 2.52 ± 0.01 F; 2.5: 10.52 ± 0.02 E; 5: 36.77 ± 0.17 D; 10: 49.62 ± 0.31 C; 15: 59.33 ± 1.12 B; 20: 69.11 ± 1.43 A; $LSD_{0.05}$: 1.61 *** — 12.48 Values are the mean (n = 3) ± standard deviation. $LSD_{0.05}$ is the least significant difference between two means, as each test was run in duplicate (calculated by factorial ANOVA). Different superscript letters within each treatment (column) express significant variation at a probability level of 0.05 (Duncan's test). ***: significant at $p \leq 0.001$.	**Table 2** Radical scavenging activity (%) and IC_{50} values (mg/L) at various concentrations of the methanol extract of *R. vesicarius* and the standard ascorbic acid according to DPPH assay.	Values are the mean (n = 3) ± standard deviation. $LSD_{0.05}$ is the least significant difference between two means, as each test was run in duplicate (calculated by factorial ANOVA). Different superscript letters within each treatment (column) express significant variation at a probability level of 0.05 (Duncan's test). ***: significant at $p \leq 0.001$.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35745024	Phytochemical Composition of Commiphora Oleogum Resins and Their Cytotoxicity against Skin Cancer Cells.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9229828/table/molecules-27-03903-t005/	**Table 5** Cytotoxic efficacies of *Commiphora* extracts and essentail oils against the epidermoid carcinoma cell line A431 and the malignant melanoma cells lines RPMI-7951 and SK-MEL-28. Half maximal inhibitory concentrations (IC_{50}) are given in μg/mL, and for pure compounds, additionally in brackets as μM. XTT assay, 72 h. All data were mean ± SEM of three biological samples, each analyzed in triplicates. **Samples** / **IC_{50}, μg/mL (μM)**: **A431** / **RPMI-7951** / **SK-MEL-28** **Extracts**: *C. myrrha* 11.7 ± 0.9 / 6.1 ± 0.5 / 11.9 ± 0.8; *C. erythraea* 17.3 ± 1.7 / 11.5 ± 0.7 / 20.4 ± 1.1; *C. mukul* 7.6 ± 1.0 / 2.9 ± 0.7 / 10.9 ± 1.5; *C. kataf* 8.4 ± 0.7 / 3.7 ± 1.5 / 11.4 ± 2.7; *C. holtziana* 21.4 ± 1.6 / 7.5 ± 1.6 / 15.4 ± 3.2; *C. confusa* 11.1 ± 1.2 / 5.6 ± 0.3 / 13.2 ± 0.6; *C. kua* 14.6 ± 2.4 / 10.6 ± 1.3 / 14.3 ± 2.1; *C.* from Tarraxo 18.6 ± 1.9 / 4.3 ± 0.7 / 23.4 ± 1.6; *C.* from Ogaden 13.1 ± 1.5 / 6.6 ± 0.8 / 14.4 ± 2.1 **Essential oils**: *C. myrrha* 6.4 ± 0.2 / 6.3 ± 0.8 / 9.5 ± 1.7; *C. erythraea* 9.7 ± 0.5 / 8.7 ± 1.0 / 12.5 ± 2.4; *C. mukul* 20.2 ± 0.8 / 20.2 ± 4.2 / 37.2 ± 4.5; *C. kataf* 10.5 ± 0.5 / 9.9 ± 2.0 / 19.2 ± 1.0; *C. holtziana* 10.1 ± 0.9 / 9.0 ± 0.8 / 14.9 ± 1.7; *C. confusa* 15.9 ± 1.5 / 17.0 ± 2.3 / 22.7 ± 1.9; *C. kua* 14.2 ± 3.1 / 9.3 ± 0.7 / 22.3 ± 0.6; *C.* from Ogaden 8.7 ± 1.1 / 5.2 ± 0.2 / 20.3 ± 2.5 **Lead compounds**: (*E*)-Guggulsterone 12.6 ± 1.6 (40.3 ± 5.3) / 3.7 ± 0.6 (11.7 ± 1.9) / 11.1 ± 1.1 (35.5 ± 3.4); (*Z*)-Guggulsterone 18.9 ± 1.2 (60.4 ± 3.7) / 6.4 ± 0.6 (20.5 ± 2.0) / 10.7 ± 0.8 (34.2 ± 2.6); Curzerenone 23.9 ±5.1 (103.7 ± 22.0) / 17.5 ± 5.2 (76.1 ± 22.6) / 23.1 ± 3.0 (100.5 ± 13.0); Furanoeudesma-1,3-diene 9.9 ± 0.1 (46.2 ± 0.2) / 7.1 ± 0.8 (33.3 ± 3.6) / 12.0 ± 0.3 (55.9 ± 1.2); Myrrhone 35.4 ± 4.3 (155.0 ± 19.0) / 6.8 ± 2.5 (29.9 ± 11.1) / 14.8 ± 11.8 (65.0 ± 51.8) **Botanical drugs**: Myrrhinil-Intest® 317.9 ± 22.1 / 204.2 ± 5.8 / 300.8 ± 6.2; Gugulipid® 41.3 ± 0.3 / 27.3 ± 3.3 / 35.7 ± 0.9 **Positive controls**: Cisplatin 10.7 ± 7.0 (35.8 ± 23.3) / 10.7 ± 3.8 (35.8 ± 12.7) / 49.6 ± 6.2 (165.5 ± 28.3); 5-Fluorouracil 1.0 ± 0.3 (7.4 ± 2.1) / 12.9 ± 4.1 (99.1 ± 31.7) / 161.9 ± 81.3 (1245.0 ± 624.9) Open in a separate window	**Table 5** Cytotoxic efficacies of *Commiphora* extracts and essentail oils against the epidermoid carcinoma cell line A431 and the malignant melanoma cells lines RPMI-7951 and SK-MEL-28. Half maximal inhibitory concentrations (IC_{50}) are given in μg/mL, and for pure compounds, additionally in brackets as μM. XTT assay, 72 h. All data were mean ± SEM of three biological samples, each analyzed in triplicates.	

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https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35351963	Repellency and insecticidal activity of seven Mugwort (Artemisia argyi) essential oils against the malaria vector Anopheles sinensis.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8964668/table/Tab2/	**Table 2** The percentages of repellencies of seven *Ar. argyi* essential oils and DEET against the four-day old *An. sinensis* adults during different exposed times. **Oil treatments (1.5 μL/cm^2)[a]** / **Minutes post application*** 5 min / 20 min / 35 min / 50 min / 65 min CQ: 88.32 ± 3.19[b] / 79.18 ± 1.63[b] / 66.82 ± 3.20[b] / 57.49 ± 5.85[b] / 34.55 ± 5.02[b] SC: 72.53 ± 3.95[e] / 61.41 ± 1.33[c] / 42.81 ± 2.37[d] / 27.44 ± 1.38[d] / 14.78 ± 1.05[c] YN: 68.62 ± 2.93[e] / 58.91 ± 1.15[c] / 37.56 ± 0.67[d] / 22.30 ± 1.58[d] / 9.02 ± 2.33[c] HB: 80.09 ± 3.03[c] / 74.98 ± 1.74[b] / 57.97 ± 5.65[c] / 40.04 ± 1.73[c] / 28.94 ± 2.68[b] HN: 90.21 ± 3.62[b] / 80.51 ± 2.02[b] / 69.30 ± 4.40[b] / 59.20 ± 2.51[b] / 37.29 ± 2.34[b] SD: 91.90 ± 2.42[b] / 81.48 ± 2.47[b] / 71.67 ± 5.95[b] / 61.31 ± 1.49[b] / 39.43 ± 2.94[b] GS: 100 ± 0.00[a] / 99.57 ± 0.97[a] / 94.28 ± 3.21[a] / 76.01 ± 1.06[a] / 65.68 ± 3.26[a] DEET (10%): 100 ± 0.00[a] / 99.59 ± 0.91[a] / 95.04 ± 3.21[a] / 83.27 ± 3.69[a] / 79.81 ± 4.28[a] *The repellent rates with different superscript letters in the same column are significantly different at $p < 0.05$. The rates were determined with three replications. CQ, SC, YN, HB, HN, SD and GS: essential oils from Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Henan, Shandong and Gansu province/municipality, respectively.	**Table 2** The percentages of repellencies of seven *Ar. argyi* essential oils and DEET against the four-day old *An. sinensis* adults during different exposed times.	*The repellent rates with different superscript letters in the same column are significantly different at $p<0.05$. The rates were determined with three replications. CQ, SC, YN, HB, HN, SD and GS: essential oils from Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Henan, Shandong and Gansu province/municipality, respectively.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35351963	Repellency and insecticidal activity of seven Mugwort (Artemisia argyi) essential oils against the malaria vector Anopheles sinensis.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8964668/table/Tab3/	**Table 3** Median lethal knockdown activity (mins) of the essential oils extracted from seven geographical regions of *Ar. argyi* against female adults of *An. sinensis*. **Oil** / **KT_{50} (min)[a]** / **95% Confidence limits** / **Toxicity regression equation (y = a + bx)** / **χ2** CQ: 13.85 ± 3.5 / 13.08–14.62 / y = −4.33 + 0.31x / 0.29* SC: 10.18 ± 3.4 / 9.43–10.91 / y = −3.71 + 0.36x / 0.83* YN: 50.62 ± 8.6 / 48.19–53.52 / y = −2.69 + 0.05x / 12.95* HB: 16.77 ± 4.7 / 15.39–18.08 / y = −1.87 + 0.11x / 5.55* HN: 10.02 ± 2.8 / 9.02–10.96 / y = −2.21 + 0.22x / 3.02* SD: 9.32 ± 2.2 / 8.61–10.05 / y = −3.36 + 0.36x / 2.84* GS: 4.71 ± 1.2 / 3.50–5.32 / y = −2.45 + 0.51x / 0.33* Open in a separate window [a]KT_{50} represents the knockdown time of half individuals, which was determined by log-probit analysis. Three experimental repeats with the essential oil dosage of 2 μL. *Significant at $p < 0.05$. CQ, SC, YN, HB, HN, SD and GS: essential oils from Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Henan, Shandong and Gansu province/municipality, respectively.	**Table 3** Median lethal knockdown activity (mins) of the essential oils extracted from seven geographical regions of *Ar. argyi* against female adults of *An. sinensis*.	[a]KT_{50} represents the knockdown time of half individuals, which was determined by log-probit analysis. Three experimental repeats with the essential oil dosage of 2 μL. *Significant at $p<0.05$. CQ, SC, YN, HB, HN, SD and GS: essential oils from Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Henan, Shandong and Gansu province/municipality, respectively.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35351963	Repellency and insecticidal activity of seven Mugwort (Artemisia argyi) essential oils against the malaria vector Anopheles sinensis.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8964668/table/Tab4/	**Table 4** Fumigation toxicity of the essential oils extracted from seven geographical regions of *Ar. argyi* in China against female adults of *An. sinensis*. **Oil** / **LD_{50} (μL/L)[a]** / **95% confidence limit** / **Toxicity regression equation (y = a + bx)** / **χ2** CQ: 14.95 ± 7.8 / 13.32–16.43 / y = −1.65 + 0.11x / 2.15* SC: 22.90 ± 5.5 / 20.82–25.08 / y = −1.56 + 0.06x / 2.91* YN: 51.26 ± 6.1 / 42.87–71.69 / y = −2.36 + 0.04x / 2.77* HB: 48.74 ± 2.1 / 39.09–76.29 / y = −1.39 + 0.02x / 4.15* HN: 26.49 ± 4.5 / 24.25–29.13 / y = −1.70 + 0.06x / 3.00* SD: 18.66 ± 1.2 / 16.75–20.44 / y = −1.54 + 0.08x / 3.55* GS: 9.40 ± 3.6 / 5.15–12.08 / y = −1.51 + 0.16x / 8.62* Open in a separate window [a]Determined with at least 6 concentrations at μL/L. *Significant at $p < 0.05$. CQ, SC, YN, HB, HN, SD and GS: essential oils from Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Henan, Shandong and Gansu province/municipality, respectively.	**Table 4** Fumigation toxicity of the essential oils extracted from seven geographical regions of *Ar. argyi* in China against female adults of *An. sinensis*.	[a]Determined with at least 6 concentrations at μL/L. *Significant at $p<0.05$. CQ, SC, YN, HB, HN, SD and GS: essential oils from Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Henan, Shandong and Gansu province/municipality, respectively.

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35448753#free-full-text	Essential Oils and Extracts of Juniperus macrocarpa Sm. and Juniperus oxycedrus L.: Comparative Phytochemical Composition and Anti-Proliferative and Antioxidant Activities	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9031627/table/plants-11-01025-t003/	**Table 3** Antioxidant activity of essential oils and extracts of *J. macrocarpa* and *J. oxycedrus*. Sample | ABTS IC_{50} (µg/mL) | DPPH IC_{50} (µg/mL) | FRAP Test µM Fe(II)/g [c] | β-Carotene Bleaching Test IC_{50} (µg/mL) 30 min | 60 min *J. macrocarpa* Essential oil | 20.4% [a] | 34.1% [b] | 2.4 ± 0.2 | 54.8 ± 3.4 | 49.4 ± 2.8 Ethyl acetate extract | 147.6 ± 4.8 | 40.9 ± 2.4 | 26.4 ± 1.8 | 84.9 ± 3.5 | 95.7 ± 3.9 Methanol extract | 39.1 ± 1.7 | 29.3 ± 1.5 | 23.6 ± 1.5 | 65.1 ± 2.2 | 62.5 ± 2.8 *J. oxycedrus* Essential oil | 5.2% [a] | 31.6% [b] | 3.8 ± 0.3 | 47.5 ± 2.6 | 5.9 ± 3.4 Ethyl acetate extract | 9.3 ± 1.3 | 20.6 ± 2.3 | 99.5 ± 3.7 | 15.1 ± 1.1 | 13.2 ± 0.8 Methanol extract | 6.2 ± 1.1 | 19.7 ± 2.5 | 101.9 ± 3.9 | 23.1 ± 1.2 | 17.1 ± 0.9 Positive control Ascorbic acid | 1.7 ± 0.4 | 5.1 ± 0.8 BHT | 63.2 ± 4.4 Propyl gallate | 1.1 ± 0.05 | 1.0 ± 0.06 Open in a separate window Data are expressed as mean ± SD (n = 3). [a] at the maximum concentration tested (500 µg/mL). [b] at the maximum concentration tested (1000 µg/mL). [c] at 2.5 mg/mL.	**Table 3** Antioxidant activity of essential oils and extracts of *J. macrocarpa* and *J. oxycedrus*.	Data are expressed as mean ± SD (n = 3). [a] at the maximum concentration tested (500 µg/mL). [b] at the maximum concentration tested (1000 µg/mL). [c] at 2.5 mg/mL.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35448753#free-full-text	Essential Oils and Extracts of Juniperus macrocarpa Sm. and Juniperus oxycedrus L.: Comparative Phytochemical Composition and Anti-Proliferative and Antioxidant Activities	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9031627/table/plants-11-01025-t004/	**Table 4** Anti-proliferative activity (IC_{50} µg/mL) of essential oils and extracts of *J. macrocarpa* and *J. oxycedrus* against four cancer cell lines (MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, A549, and COR-L23). Sample | MCF-7 | MDA-MB-231 | A549 | COR-L23 *J. macrocarpa* Essential oil | 85.4 ± 3.2 ** | 96.4 ± 3.8 ** | >200 | 101.0 ± 3.9 ** Ethyl acetate extract | 163.4 ± 4.9 ** | 186.2 ± 5.1 ** | >200 | >200 Methanol extract | >200 | >200 | >200 | >200 *J. oxycedrus* Essential oil | >200 | >200 | >200 | >200 Ethyl acetate extract | 147.9 ± 4.6 ** | 158.1 ± 5.1 ** | >200 | 39.1 ± 1.4 ** Methanol extract | >200 | >200 | 87.9 ± 4.7 ** | 26.0 ± 1.3 ** *Positive control* Taxol | 0.08 ± 0.004 | 1.6 ± 0.03 Vinblastine sulfate | 67.3 ± 2.0 | 45.5 ± 0.7 Open in a separate window Data are expressed as median ± S.D. (n = 3). A549: human lung adenocarcinoma cell line; MCF-7: human breast cancer ER+ cell line; MDA-MB-231: triple negative breast adenocarcinoma cell line; COR-L23: human lung large cell carcinoma cell line. ** p < 0.01 vs. positive control.	**Table 4** Anti-proliferative activity (IC_{50} µg/mL) of essential oils and extracts of *J. macrocarpa* and *J. oxycedrus* against four cancer cell lines (MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, A549, and COR-L23).	Data are expressed as median ± S.D. (n = 3). A549: human lung adenocarcinoma cell line; MCF-7: human breast cancer ER+ cell line; MDA-MB-231: triple negative breast adenocarcinoma cell line; COR-L23: human lung large cell carcinoma cell line. ** p < 0.01 vs. positive control.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35721323#free-full-text	Chemical Composition, Antioxidant, and Mosquito Larvicidal Activity of Essential Oils from Hyptis capitata Jacq.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9205432/table/t0002/	**Table 2** Larvicidal Activity of the Essential Oils from Leaf and the Inflorescence of *H. capitata* Against *A. stephensi* Source of Essential Oil | Concentration (µg/mL) | % of Mortality at 24 h±SD | LC_{50} µg/mL (LCL-UCL) | LC_{90} µg/mL (LCL-UCL) | X^2 Inflorescence | Control | 0±0 | 33.19 (28.74–37.00) | 81.69 (76.70–87.89) | 49.66 20 | 42±2.73 40 | 54±4.18 60 | 71±4.18 80 | 87±2.73 100 | 100±0 Leaves | Control | 0±0 | 39.08 (35.26–42.51) | 87.06 (82.56–92.41) | 59.85 20 | 37±2.73 40 | 47±2.73 60 | 67±4.47 80 | 83±2.73 100 | 97±4.47 120 | 100±0 Open in a separate window **Abbreviations:** SD, standard deviations; LCL & UCL, lower confidence limits and upper confidence limits; X^2, chi-square test.	**Table 2** Larvicidal Activity of the Essential Oils from Leaf and the Inflorescence of *H. capitata* Against *A. stephensi*	Abbreviations: SD, standard deviations; LCL & UCL, lower confidence limits and upper confidence limits; X2, chi-square test.

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35807578#free-full-text	Chemical Diversity and Anti-Insect Activity Evaluation of Essential Oils Extracted from Five Artemisia Species.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9269011/table/plants-11-01627-t003/	**Table 3** Contact toxicity of the essential oils from five *Artemisia* species and major compounds against *L. bostrychophila* adults. Samples | LD_{50} (μg/cm²) | FL (μg/cm²) | Slope ± SE | *p*-Value | χ^2 *A. dalai-lamae* | 115.94 | 104.58–129.58 | 6.42 ± 0.95 | 0.193 | 13.58 *A. tangutica* | 70.48 | 68.20–73.89 | 12.46 ± 1.45 | 0.374 | 19.30 *A. sieversiana* | 195.51 | 177.33–215.97 | 6.87 ± 0.94 | 0.851 | 7.89 *A. tanacetifolia* | less than 50% morality at concentration of 50% *A. ordosica* | 52.11 | 51.55–53.87 | 4.88 ± 0.50 | 0.664 | 19.62 1,8-Cineole [1] | 1048.74 | 1021.95–1096.85 | 9.50 ± 0.91 | - | 11.76 Camphor [1] | 207.26 | 199.78–214.99 | 13.81 ± 1.47 | - | 15.87 3-Carene [2] | 223.62 | 205.65–243.00 | 5.92 ± 0.62 | - | 8.52 Caryophyllene [2] | 52.52 | 43.52–60.83 | 2.77 ± 0.39 | - | 9.62 Pyrethrins [3] | 18.72 | 17.60–19.92 | 2.98 ± 0.40 | 0.99 | 10.56 Open in a separate window [1] Data from Liu et al. [21]; [2] Data from Cao et al. [22]; [3] Data from Liu et al. [23].	**Table 3** Contact toxicity of the essential oils from five *Artemisia* species and major compounds against *L. bostrychophila* adults.	1 Data from Liu et al. [21]; 2 Data from Cao et al. [22]; 3 Data from Liu et al. [23].
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35807578#free-full-text	Chemical Diversity and Anti-Insect Activity Evaluation of Essential Oils Extracted from Five Artemisia Species.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9269011/table/plants-11-01627-t004/	**Table 4** Contact toxicities of the essential oils from five *Artemisia* species and major compounds against *T. castaneum* adults. Samples | LD_{50} (μg/adult) | FL (μg/cm²) | Slope ± SE | *p*-Value | χ^2 *A. dalai-lamae* | 25.70 | 23.09–28.49 | 4.19 ± 0.45 | 0.681 | 19.34 *A. tangutica* | 17.42 | 15.17–19.98 | 3.38 ± 0.45 | 0.553 | 16.57 *A. sieversiana* | less than 50% morality at concentration of 50% *A. tanacetifolia* | 41.90 | 37.08–47.57 | 3.88 ± 0.45 | 0.995 | 6.17 *A. ordosica* | 21.68 | 19.86–23.59 | 5.41 ± 5.06 | 0.944 | 13.34 1,8-Cineole [1] | 18.83 | 17.13–20.69 | 4.86 ± 0.50 | - | 16.56 Camphor [2] | less than 50% morality at concentration of 50% 3-Carene [3] | 63.43 | 57.16–70.75 | 4.11 ± 0.45 | - | 11.67 Caryophyllene [3] | 25.86 | 22.61–30.24 | 2.97 ± 0.39 | - | 13.13 Pyrethrins [4] | 0.26 | 0.22–0.30 | 3.34 ± 0.32 | 0.95 | 13.11 Open in a separate window [1] Data from Wang et al. [24]; [2] Data from Guo et al. [25]; [3] Data from Cao et al. [22]; [4] Data from Guo et al. [26].	**Table 4** Contact toxicities of the essential oils from five *Artemisia* species and major compounds against *T. castaneum* adults.	1 Data from Wang et al. [24]; 2 Data from Guo et al. [25]; 3 Data from Cao et al. [22]; 4 Data from Guo et al. [26].
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35684405#free-full-text	Chemical Constituents, Antioxidant, Anti-Tyrosinase, Cytotoxicity, and Anti-Melanogenesis Activities of Etlingera elatior (Jack) Leaf Essential Oils.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9182332/table/molecules-27-03469-t002/	**Table 2** Antioxidant activities of *E. elatior* leaf essential oils from hydrodistillation (HD) and microwave-assisted hydrodistillation (MAHD). HD | MAHD DPPH (IC50, mg/mL) | 16.25 ± 0.09 [a] | 39.29 ± 0.27 [b] FRAP (mg TEAC/g) | 0.91 ± 0.01 [a] | 0.43 ± 0.00 [b] Tyrosinase inhibition (IC50, mg/mL) | 2.34 ± 0.04 [a] | 2.97 ± 0.03 [b] Open in a separate window The superscribed small letter displayed the significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between the extraction methods.	**Table 2** Antioxidant activities of *E. elatior* leaf essential oils from hydrodistillation (HD) and microwave-assisted hydrodistillation (MAHD).	The superscribed small letter displayed the significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between the extraction methods.

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35889501	Preliminary Study on Phytochemical Constituents and Biological Activities of Essential Oil from Myriactis nepalensis Less.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9324352/table/molecules-27-04631-t002/	**Table 2** Diameter of the inhibition zones (DIZ), minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* (MNEO). **Strain** / **DIZ (mm) ± SD** (MNEO, Chl) / **MIC (mg/mL)** (MNEO, Chl) / **MBC (mg/mL)** (MNEO, Chl) Gram positive *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633 — 14.0 ± 1.2, 25.1 ± 1.0 — 0.039, 0.002 — 0.156, 0.004 *S. aureus* ATCC 6538 — 16.7 ± 1.7, 23.6 ± 1.3 — 0.078, 0.002 — 0.078, 0.016 *P. larvae* ATCC 9545 — 13.4 ± 1.1, 28.3 ± 1.7 — 0.039, 0.001 — 0.039, 0.002 Gram negative *E. coli* ATCC 25922 — 8.3 ± 0.9, 25.9 ± 0.8 — 1.250, 0.002 — >2.500, 0.004 *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 — 10.5 ± 1.3, 16.7 ± 0.4 — 0.625, 0.031 — 2.500, 0.250 DIZ, diameter of the inhibition zones (mm) is given as the mean ± SD of triplicate experiments; positive control: Chl, chloramphenicol.	DIZ, diameter of the inhibition zones (mm) is given as the mean ± SD of triplicate experiments; positive control: Chl, chloramphenicol.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35889501	Preliminary Study on Phytochemical Constituents and Biological Activities of Essential Oil from Myriactis nepalensis Less.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9324352/table/molecules-27-04631-t003/	**Table 3** Fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) values of the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* (MNEO) and chloramphenicol combinations. **Microorganism** / (MNEO, Chl) / **MICa (μg/mL)** / **MICc (μg/mL)** / **FICI** *Bacillus subtilis* — MNEO: 39.10, 9.76, 0.37 (S); Chl: 3.90, 0.48 *Staphylococcus aureus* — MNEO: 78.13, 4.88, 0.56 (A); Chl: 3.90, 1.95 *Escherichia coli* — MNEO: 1250.00, 312.50, 0.31 (S); Chl: 3.90, 0.24 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* — MNEO: 625.00, 39.10, 0.13 (S); Chl: 15.60, 0.98 MICa: MIC alone; MICc: MIC combined; Chl: chloramphenicol. S, synergy; A, additivity.	MICa: MIC alone; MICc: MIC combined; Chl: chloramphenicol. S, synergy; A, additivity.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35889501	Preliminary Study on Phytochemical Constituents and Biological Activities of Essential Oil from Myriactis nepalensis Less.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9324352/table/molecules-27-04631-t004/	**Table 4** Fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) values of the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* (MNEO) and streptomycin combinations. **Microorganism** / (MNEO, SM) / **MICa (μg/mL)** / **MICc (μg/mL)** / **FICI** *Bacillus subtilis* — MNEO: 39.00, 4.88, 0.37 (S); SM: 0.49, 0.12 *Staphylococcus aureus* — MNEO: 78.13, 4.88, 0.12 (S); SM: 1.95, 0.12 *Escherichia coli* — MNEO: 1250.00, 312.50, 0.50 (S); SM: 3.90, 0.98 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* — MNEO: 625.00, 39.00, 0.12 (S); SM: 1.95, 0.12 MICa: MIC alone; MICc: MIC combined; SM: streptomycin. S, synergy.	MICa: MIC alone; MICc: MIC combined; SM: streptomycin. S, synergy.

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https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35889501	Preliminary Study on Phytochemical Constituents and Biological Activities of Essential Oil from Myriactis nepalensis Less.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9324352/table/molecules-27-04631-t005/	**Table 5** IC_{50} (μg/mL) ± SD values to the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* and positive control doxorubicin against cell lines. Cell Line | Essential Oil | Doxorubicin HepG2 | 19.53 ± 2.84 | 0.46 ± 0.02 MCF-7 | 13.13 ± 1.90 | 0.70 ± 0.05 HL-7702 | 19.14 ± 0.63 | 0.60 ± 0.13 A-549 | 19.19 ± 3.08 | 0.48 ± 0.01 HCT-116 | 35.22 ± 8.36 | 0.57 ± 0.03 Open in a separate window	**Table 5** IC_{50} (μg/mL) ± SD values to the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* and positive control doxorubicin against cell lines.	
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35406974#free-full-text	The Phytochemical Profile and Anticancer Activity of Anthemis tinctoria and Angelica sylvestris Used in Estonian Ethnomedicine.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9003001/table/plants-11-00994-t007/	**Table 7** Anticancer activity of essential oils and methanolic extracts of *A. tinctoria* and *A. sylvestris*. Concentration (μg/mL) | % Inhibition Essential oil of *A. tinctoria* (Aerial Parts) HepG2 | MKN7 | SW480 | LNCaP | KB 100 | 91.80 | 97.07 | 81.11 | 93.85 | 96.32 20 | 25.33 | 28.47 | 23.85 | 38.51 | 40.18 4 | 12.88 | 19.99 | 17.81 | 28.31 | 25.99 0.8 | 0.13 | 8.81 | 8.59 | 12.23 | 10.03 IC_{50} | 44.98 ± 2.96 | 43.04 ± 4.50 | 55.45 ± 5.70 | 29.96 ± 2.25 | 27.75 ± 1.86 Concentration (μg/mL) | Essential oil of *A. sylvestris* (aerial parts) HepG2 | MKN7 | SW480 | LNCaP | KB 100 | 87.08 | 88.79 | 103.03 | 90.21 | 96.76 20 | 33.14 | 32.31 | 38.47 | 42.23 | 52.30 4 | 11.61 | 15.34 | 13.35 | 20.35 | 18.36 0.8 | −2.02 | 1.93 | 4.45 | 7.21 | 4.92 IC_{50} | 37.46 ± 2.33 | 38.06 ± 2.09 | 30.72 ± 1.81 | 27.78 ± 1.28 | 19.84 ± 2.35 Concentration (μg/mL) | Essential oil of *A. sylvestris* (roots) HepG2 | MKN7 | SW480 | LNCaP | KB 100 | 97.82 | 99.34 | 75.35 | 95.08 | 97.22 20 | 44.11 | 36.14 | 40.70 | 39.34 | 49.19 4 | 20.33 | 12.44 | 27.66 | 21.86 | 28.60 0.8 | 5.14 | 6.00 | 16.85 | 10.53 | 14.28 IC_{50} | 24.69 ± 1.96 | 34.09 ± 2.08 | 33.36 ± 2.25 | 30.37 ± 2.35 | 19.73 ± 2.18 Concentration (μg/mL) | Methanolic extract of *A. tinctoria* (aerial parts) HepG2 | MKN7 | SW480 | LNCaP | KB 100 | 21.29 | 30.50 | 29.89 | 29.83 | 25.36 20 | 14.28 | 8.76 | 5.09 | 8.83 | 10.46 IC_{50} | >100 | >100 | >100 | >100 | >100 Concentration (μg/mL) | Methanolic extract of *A. sylvestris* (aerial parts) HepG2 | MKN7 | SW480 | LNCaP | KB 100 | 14.50 | 29.69 | 20.61 | 36.32 | 19.62 20 | 2.91 | 9.65 | 7.00 | 7.85 | 8.12 IC_{50} | >100 | >100 | >100 | >100 | >100 Concentration (μg/mL) | Methanolic extract of *A. sylvestris* (roots) HepG2 | MKN7 | SW480 | LNCaP | KB 100 | 67.48 | 68.94 | 63.43 | 76.48 | 73.07 HepG2, human hepatocellular carcinoma; MKN7, human gastric carcinoma; SW480, human colon carcinoma; LNCaP, human prostate carcinoma; KB, human carcinoma in the mouth. Ellipticine: the positive control sample; * the positive control sample.	**Table 7** Anticancer activity of essential oils and methanolic extracts of *A. tinctoria* and *A. sylvestris*.	HepG2, human hepatocellular carcinoma; MKN7, human gastric carcinoma; SW480, human colon carcinoma; LNCaP, human prostate carcinoma; KB, human carcinoma in the mouth. Ellipticine: the positive control sample; * the positive control sample.
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35707466#free-full-text	Comparative Analysis of Chemical Composition andAntibacterial and Anti-Inflammatory Activities of theEssential Oils from Chrysanthemum morifolium ofDifferent Flowering Stages and Different Parts.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9192287/table/tab2/	**Table 2** Antibacterial activities (MIC mg/mL) of six essential oils of *C. morifolium*. Number | Samples | *Propionibacterium acacia* (ATCC6919) MIC[a] (mg/mL) | *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC25923) MIC (mg/mL) 1 | JM | 25 | 10 2 | TJ | 25 | 10 3 | JH | 25 | 10 4 | SLC | 25 | 20 5 | RC | 50 | 50 6 | Solvent control | +[b] | + 7 | Negative control | –[c] | – 8 | Penicillin | /[d] | 0.0035 9 | Erythromycin lactobionate | 0.061 | — Open in a separate window [a]MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration. [b]+: no bacteria grew, indicating that there were no other miscellaneous bacteria in the blank solvent and medium. [c]–: there is bacterial growth, showing that the solvent has no inhibitory effect on bacteria. [d]/: the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of this bacterium was not tested.	**Table 2** Antibacterial activities (MIC mg/mL) of six essential oils of *C. morifolium*.	[a]MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration. [b]+: no bacteria grew, indicating that there were no other miscellaneous bacteria in the blank solvent and medium. [c]–: there is bacterial growth, showing that the solvent has no inhibitory effect on bacteria. [d]/: the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of this bacterium was not tested.

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35883828	Valeriana pilosa Roots Essential Oil: Chemical Composition, Antioxidant Activities, and Molecular Docking Studies on Enzymes Involved in Redox Biological Processes.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9311991/table/antioxidants-11-01337-t002/	**Table 2** Antioxidant activities of essential oil of *Valeriana pilosa*. Samples / FRAP (mM TEAC) / ABTS•+ IC50 / DPPH IC50 VPEO / 0.0421 ± 0.02 / 0.30 ± 0.05 / 0.38 ± 0.07 Quercetin / 143.00 ± 0.04 / 0.07 ± 0.03 / 0.06 ± 0.02 Trolox® / - / 0.012 ± 0.07 / 0.011 ± 0.04 FRAP = ferric-reducing antioxidant power; ABTS•+ = 2,2'-azinobis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid); DPPH = 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl radical; GAE = gallic acid equivalent; TEAC = Trolox® equivalent antioxidant capacity. Results are expressed as mean values ± SEM (*n* = 3).	**Table 2** Antioxidant activities of essential oil of *Valeriana pilosa*.	FRAP = ferric-reducing antioxidant power; ABTS•+ = 2,2′-azinobis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid); DPPH = 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl radical; GAE = gallic acid equivalent; TEAC = Trolox® equivalent antioxidant capacity. Results are expressed as mean values ± SEM (n = 3).
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35630757#free-full-text	Phytochemical Analysis, Antibacterial Activity and Modulating Effect of Essential Oil from Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9145283/table/molecules-27-03281-t002/	**Table 2** Minimum inhibitory concentration (μg/mL) of the *S. cumini* EO against the standard multidrug-resistant strains. Strains / *E. coli* / *P. aeruginosa* / *S. aureus* Standard strains / ATCC 25922 / ATCC 25853 / ATCC 25923 Multidrug-resistant strains / 512 EC06 / ≥1024 PA24 / ≥1024 SA10 EOSC / ≥1024 / ≥1024 / ≥1024 Gentamicin / 18 / 4 / 35 Erythromycin / 25 / 32 / 23 Norfloxacin / 290 / 56 / 300 Open in a separate window	**Table 2** Minimum inhibitory concentration (μg/mL) of the *S. cumini* EO against the standard multidrug-resistant strains.	
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35140337#free-full-text	Chemical composition, antioxidant, and antimicrobial activity of Elsholtzia beddomei C. B. Clarke ex Hook. f. essential oil.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8828703/table/Tab2/	**Table 2** Antioxidant activities of essential oil and standards. Sample / Yield (%w/w) / IC50 (μg/mL) DPPH / ABTS *E. beddomei* essential oil / 1.38 ± 0.21 / 148.31 ± 0.23[b] / 172.22 ± 0.32[b] trolox / - / 7.34 ± 0.12[a] / 11.31 ± 0.15[a] linalool / / 201.23 ± 0.26[d] / 226.28 ± 0.18[d] perillaldehyde / / 186.43 ± 0.27[c] / 197.61 ± 0.63[c] Open in a separate window The data are mean ± standard deviation. Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$).	**Table 2** Antioxidant activities of essential oil and standards.	The data are mean±standard deviation. Different letters indicate significant differences (p<0.05).

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35140337#free-full-text	Chemical composition, antioxidant, and antimicrobial activity of Elsholtzia beddomei C. B. Clarke ex Hook. f. essential oil.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8828703/table/Tab3/	**Table 3** Antimicrobial activity of *E. beddomei* essential oil and chloramphenicol. Open in a separate window The data are mean ± standard deviation. Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$).	**Table 3** Antimicrobial activity of *E. beddomei* essential oil and chloramphenicol.	The data are mean±standard deviation. Different letters indicate significant differences (p<0.05).
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/34950215#free-full-text	Lamiaceae Essential Oils, Phytochemical Profile, Antioxidant, and Biological Activities.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8692021/table/tab2/	**Table 2** Antioxidant activity of essential oils from *Lamiaceae* species.	**Table 2** Antioxidant activity of essential oils from *Lamiaceae* species.	
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/34950215#free-full-text	Lamiaceae Essential Oils, Phytochemical Profile, Antioxidant, and Biological Activities.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8692021/table/tab3/	**Table 3** Antibacterial activity of *Lamiaceae* essential oils.	**Table 3** Antibacterial activity of *Lamiaceae* essential oils.	

Table 3

Antimicrobial activity of *E. beddomei* essential oil and chloramphenicol.

Microorganism	Chloramphenicol			*E. beddomei* essent	
	MIC (μg/mL)	MMC (μg/mL)	Zone of inhibition diameter (mm)	MIC (μg/mL)	MMC (μg/mL)
Gram-positive bacteria					
S. aureus ATCC 25923	3.91[a]	15.62[a]	35.13 ± 1.44[a]	3.91[a]	31.25[b]
S. epidermidis ATCC 12228	3.91[a]	15.62[a]	34.94 ± 0.81[a]	3.91[a]	15.62[a]
B. subtilis ATCC 6051	3.91[a]	15.62[a]	34.88 ± 1.21[a]	3.91[a]	15.62[a]
Gram-negative bacteria					
E. coli ATCC 25922	7.81[b]	62.50[c]	28.91 ± 0.52[c]	7.81[b]	62.50[c]
P. aeruginosa ATCC 27853	3.91[a]	31.25[b]	32.24 ± 0.52[b]	7.81[b]	62.50[c]
E. aerogenes ATCC 13048	7.81[b]	62.50[c]	28.81 ± 0.48[c]	7.81[b]	62.50[c]
Fungus					
C. albicans ATCC 10231	7.81[b]	62.50[c]	28.01 ± 0.21[c]	15.62[c]	125.00[d]

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The data are mean ± standard deviation. Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

Table 2

Antioxidant activity of essential oils from *Lamiaceae* species.

Species and plant part	Technique	Results	Reference
Cedronella canariensis (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 615.5 ± 76.5 μg/mL	[114]
	ABTS	IC_{50} = 10.5 ± 0.6 μg/mL	
	FRAP	IC_{50} = 3.8 ± 1.4 6 μmol TE/g	
Mentha piperita (leaves)	DPPH	Radical scavenging = 92.6 ± 6.86%	[115]
	Reducing power	Reducing power = 0.9 ± 0.3	
M. pulegium (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 321.41 ± 2.53 μg/mL	[116]
	FRAP	IC_{50} = 58.27 ± 2.72 μg/mL	
M. rotundifolia (leaves)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 2222.2 ± 25.2 μg/mL	[117]
	ABTS	IC_{50} = 133.8 ± 4.8 μg/mL	
	Reducing power	IC_{50} = 166.6 ± 1.9 μg/mL	
	Phosphomolybdate	IC_{50} = 45.2 ± 1.2 μg/mL	
M. spicata (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 3450 ± 172.5 μg/mL	[118]
	ABTS	IC_{50} = 40.2 ± 0.2 μg/mL	
	FRAP	IC_{50} = 215 ± 4.50 μg/mL	
M. spicata (leaves)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 41, 23 μg/mL	[119]
O. basilicum (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 4.04 ± 0.09–0.21 ± 0.02 mg/mL	[120]
	β-carotene	Bleaching = 23.8 ± 0.6–85.3 ± 1.0%	
Origanum dictamnus (flowers)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 0.0459 ± 0.0042% (v/v)	[121]
O. floribundum (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 369.9 ± 3.1– 1091.7 ± 4.5 μg/mL	[122]
	Reducing power	IC_{50} = 230 ± 5.2– 315 ± 3.9 μg/mL	
	ABTS	IC_{50} = 33.6 ± 0.3– 95.5 ± 2.2 μg/mL	
O. vulgare (aerial parts)	ABTS	IC_{50} = 14,00257 mg/mL	[123]
O. vulgare (flowers)	DPPH	EC_{50} = 0.68 mL/mL	[124]
O. vulgare (stems)	DPPH	EC_{50} = 1.82 mL/mL	[124]
R. officinalis (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 523.41 ± 8.25 μg/mL	[116]
	FRAP	IC_{50} = 85.74 ± 7.57 μg/mL	
R. officinalis (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 10.08 ± 0.15 μg/mL	[125]
	TBARS	IC_{50} = 1.76 ± 0.02 μg/mL	
R. officinalis (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 13.00 ± 0.51 μg/mL	[126]
Satureja hortensis (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 13.45 ± 0.35 μg/mL	[127]
Scutellaria immaculate (aerial parts)	DPPH	IC_{50} = 82.8 ± 3.1 μg/mL	[128]

Table 3

Antibacterial activity of *Lamiaceae* essential oils.

Species	Bacteria	Method applied	Results	Reference
Mentha spicata	*E. coli*	Disc-diffusion	11.8–21 mm	[119]
	S. enterica		8–18 mm	
	P. aeruginosa		10–16 mm	
	S. aureus		8–13 mm	
	S. epidermidis		10.1–11.2 mm	
	B. subtilis		9–11.5 mm	
Melissa officinalis	*P. aeruginosa*	Agar-disc-diffusion	16.0 ± 1.2 mm	[141]
	K. pneumonia		3.0 ± 0.6 mm	
	S. aureus		20.0 ± 1.6 mm	
	C. koseri		14.0 ± 1.0 mm	
Origanum compactum	*E. coli* K12	Microdilution	29.00 ± 0.35 mm	[140]
	L. innocua 4030		49.00 ± 1.00 mm	
	S. aureus 25.923		43.00 ± 0,35 mm	
O. vulgare	*M. luteus*	Microdilution	*270 mg/mL*	[142]
	S. aureus		*263 mg/mL*	
	E. coli		*214 mg/mL*	
	P. aeruginosa		*383 mg/mL*	
Salvia ringens	*E. coli*	Microdilution	14.25	[144]
	S. typhimurium		14.25	
	S. enteritidis		11.40	
	P. tolaasii		14.25	
	P. aeruginosa		17.10	
	P. mirabilis		17.10	
	S. aureus		9.50	
	B. cereus		9.50	
	M. flavus		9.50	
	S. lutea		11.40	
	L. monocytogenes		9.50	
Teucrium africanum	*S. pyogenes* (ATCC)	Microdilution	0.16 mg/mL	[139]
T. trifidum	*S. aureus*	Microdilution	2 mg/mL	
Thymus pulegioides	.	Turbidity measurements	0.5 mg/mL	[143]
		CFU	27.500 bacterial/mL	
T. serpyllum	S. mutans	Turbidity measurements	0.9 mg/mL	
		CFU	1.750.000 bacterial/mL	
T. vulgaris	S. mutans	Turbidity measurements	0.75 mg/mL	

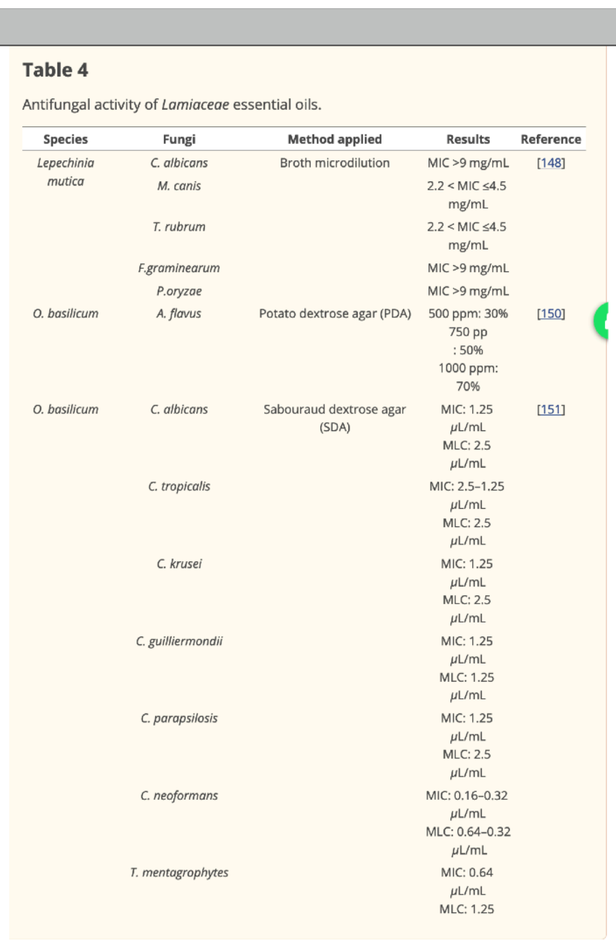
URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/34950215#free-full-text	Lamiaceae Essential Oils, Phytochemical Profile, Antioxidant, and Biological Activities.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8692021/table/tab4/		**Table 4** Antifungal activity of *Lamiaceae* essential oils.	

Table 4

Antifungal activity of *Lamiaceae* essential oils.

Species	Fungi	Method applied	Results	Reference
Lepechinia mutica	*C. albicans*	Broth microdilution	MIC >9 mg/mL	[148]
	M. canis		2.2 < MIC ≤4.5 mg/mL	
	T. rubrum		2.2 < MIC ≤4.5 mg/mL	
	F.graminearum		MIC >9 mg/mL	
	P.oryzae		MIC >9 mg/mL	
O. basilicum	*A. flavus*	Potato dextrose agar (PDA)	500 ppm: 30% 750 pp : 50% 1000 ppm: 70%	[150]
O. basilicum	*C. albicans*	Sabouraud dextrose agar (SDA)	MIC: 1.25 µL/mL MLC: 2.5 µL/mL	[151]
	C. tropicalis		MIC: 2.5–1.25 µL/mL MLC: 2.5 µL/mL	
	C. krusei		MIC: 1.25 µL/mL MLC: 2.5 µL/mL	
	C. guilliermondii		MIC: 1.25 µL/mL MLC: 1.25 µL/mL	
	C. parapsilosis		MIC: 1.25 µL/mL MLC: 2.5 µL/mL	
	C. neoformans		MIC: 0.16–0.32 µL/mL MLC: 0.64–0.32 µL/mL	
	T. mentagrophytes		MIC: 0.64 µL/mL MLC: 1.25	