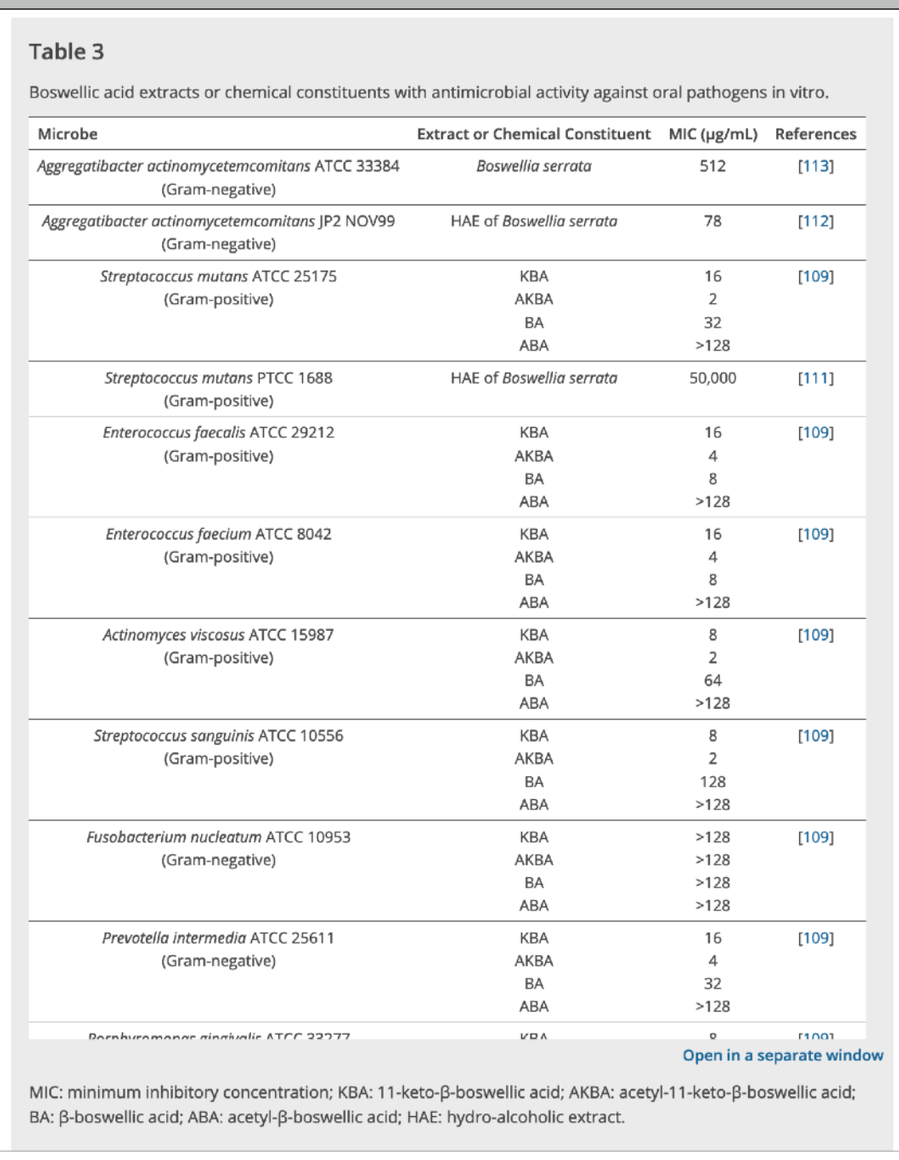
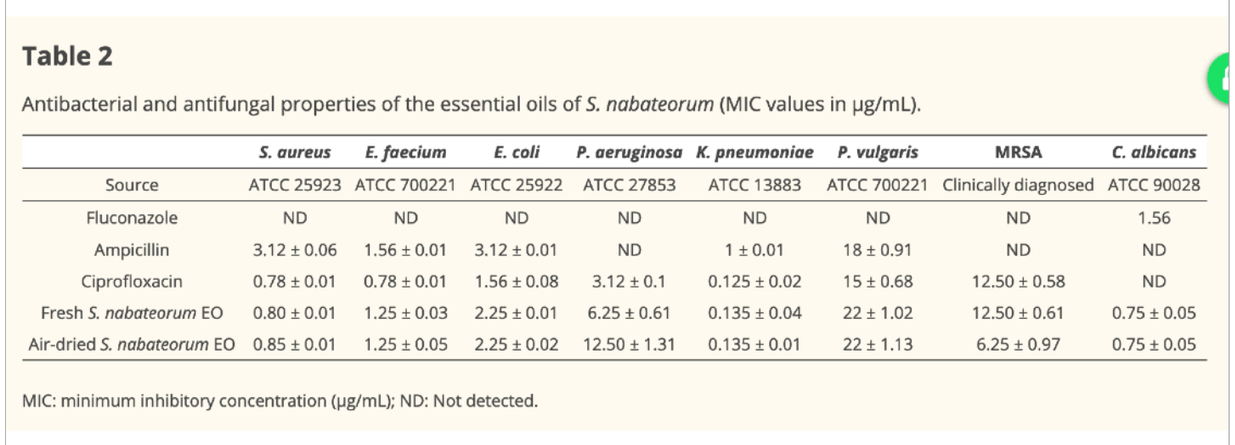
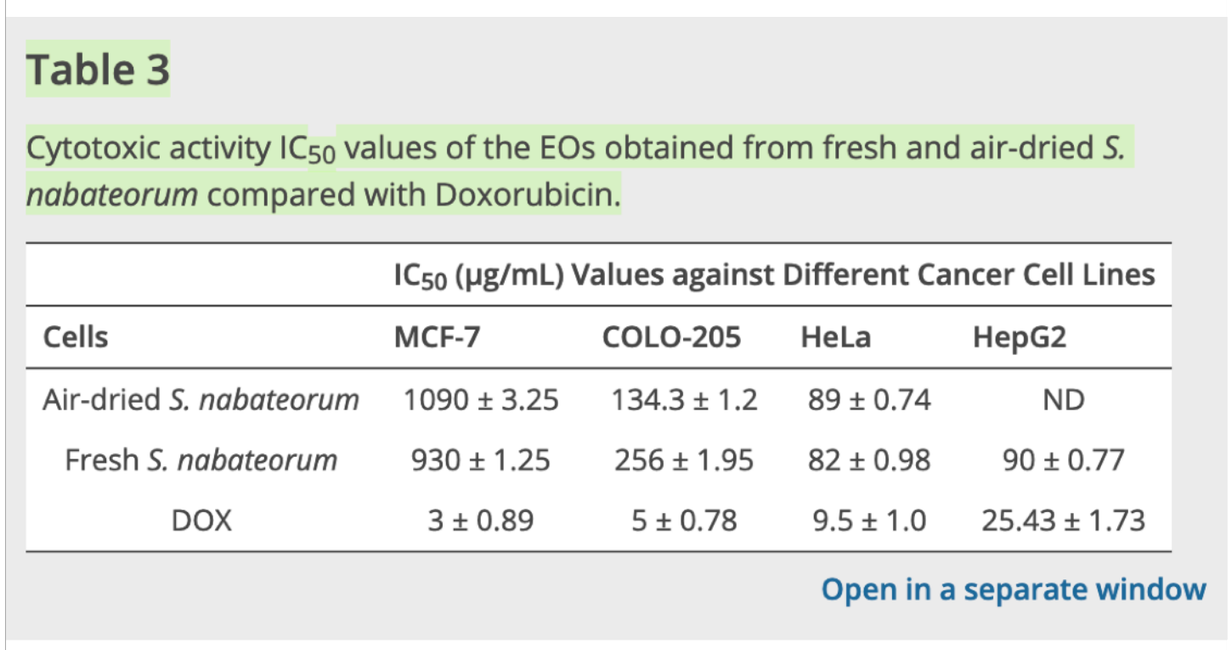
Table 1

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
https://europepmc.org/article/MED/35807419	Effects of Frankincense Compounds on Infection, Inflammation, and Oral Health.	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC9268443/table/molecules-27-04174-t003/		**Table 3** Boswellic acid extracts or chemical constituents with antimicrobial activity against oral pathogens in vitro.	MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration; KBA: 11-keto-β-boswellic acid; AKBA: acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid; BA: β-boswellic acid; ABA: acetyl-β-boswellic acid; HAE: hydro-alcoholic extract.
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.
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.	

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
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.**	
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.

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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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.

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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/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).	**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).
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. 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).

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).

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%	

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DPPH, 2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl; ABTS, 2,2-azinobis-(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonate); EC_{50} (concentration required to obtain 50% antioxidant effect).

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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-t003/	**Table 3** Antibacterial activity of essential oils from species found in the Amazon. 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. 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.
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. 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.

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)	[15]
			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)	
Aniba parviflora (Aerial parts)	Lauraceae	Agar disk diffusion/The plate microdilution	*Klebsiella pneumoniae* (DDM = 9.20 mm/MIC = >10 µL/mL)	[17]
			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)	
A. rosaeodora (Aerial parts)	Lauraceae	Agar disk diffusion	*Escherichia coli* (DDM =13.2 mm/MIC = >10 µL/mL)	[17]
			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)	
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)	[23]
			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)	
B. multiflora (Aerial parts)	Annonaceae	Microdilution	*Escherichia coli* (MIC = 4.68 µg/mL)	[24]
			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)	
Duguetia quitarensis (Aerial parts)	Annonaceae	Microdilution	*Streptococcus mutan* (MIC = 37.5 µg/mL)	[24]
			Streptococcus pyogenes (MIC = 37.5 µg/mL)	
Ephedranthus amazonicus (Leaves)	Annonaceae	Microdilution	*Staphylococcus aureus* (MIC = 0.09 g/mL)	[23]
			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)	
Endlicheria arenosa (Leaves)	Lauraceae	Microbroth dilution	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 1250.0 µg/Ml	[28]
			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)	
E. arenosa (Twigs)	Lauraceae	Microbroth dilution	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 1250.0 µg/Ml	[28]
			Staphylococcus aureus 625.0 µg/mL	
Fusaea longifolia (Aerial parts)	Annonaceae	Microdilution	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MIC = 37.5 µg/mL)	[24]
			Streptococcus mutan (MIC = 37.5 µg/mL)	

MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; DDM, disk diffusion method.

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)	[26]
			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 tropicallis (MIC = 0.5 mg/mL—10.0 ± 0.0)	
			Candida parapsilosis (MIC = 0.1 mg/mL—16.0 ± 1.4)	
Ocimum compechianum (leaves/stems)	Lamiacea	PDA	Growth (%) *Fusarium oxysporum*	[48]
			(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)	
O. compechianum (leaves/stems)	Lamiacea	PDA	Germination (%) *Fusarium oxysporum*	[48]
			(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)	
O. compechianum (leaves/stems)	Lamiacea	PDA	Growth (%) *Colletotrichum gossypii*	[48]
			(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)	
Ocotea longifólia (leaves)	Lauraceae	PDA	*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *dianthi*—Innibition: 31.2 ± 0.45%	[83]
			*Botrytis cinerea*em—Innibition: 32.8 ± 0.21%	
O. macrophylla (leaves)	Lauraceae	PDA	*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *dianthi*—Innibition: 13.2 ± 0.32%	[83]
			*Botrytis cinerea*em—Innibition: 13.2 ± 0.32%	
Piper aduncum (aerial parts)	Piperaceae	TLC plates	*Cladosporium cladosporioides* (DL = 100 µg)	[82]
			Cladosporium sphareospermum (DL = 100 µg)	
P. aleyreanum (aerial parts)	Piperaceae	TLC plates	*Cladosporium cladosporioides* (DL = <0.1)	[12]
			Cladosporium sphareospermum (DL = <0.1)	
P. divaricatum (aerial parts)	Piperaceae	MIC	(MIC = 0.50 mg/mL = 38.93 ± 4.77)	[81]
			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)	
P. divaricatum (leaves)	Piperaceae	TLC plates	*C. cladosporioides* (MIC = 0.5 µg)	[82]
			C. sphaerospermum (MIC = 5.0 µg)	
P. hispidum (aerial parts)	Piperaceae	TLC plates	*Cladosporium cladosporioides* (DL = 0.1)	[12]
			Cladosporium sphareospermum (DL = 1.0)	
P. krukoffii (twig)	Piperaceae	TLC plates	*C. cladosporioides* (MIC = 0.1 µg/mL)	[84]
			C. sphaerospermum (MIC = 0.1 µg/mL)	
P. krukoffii (leaves)	Piperaceae	TLC plates	*C. cladosporioides* (MIC = 0.5 µg/mL)	[84]
			C. sphaerospermum (MIC = 0.5 µg/mL)	
P. marginatum (aerial parts)	Piperaceae	TLC plates	*C. cladosporioides* (DL = 10 µg/mL)	[85]
			C. sphaerospermum (DL = 25 µg/mL)	

MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; DDM, disk diffusion method.

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. flavescens	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.

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
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 MBC / **MPEO (mg/mL)** MIC 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 ($p < 0.05$).
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 ($p < 0.05$).

URL	Title	Table Link	Table Pic (top)	Table Header	Table footer
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; 28.89 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 *** Ascorbic acid: 1: 2.52 ± 0.01 F; 12.48 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 *** 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.	
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.

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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/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*.	**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*.	**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.
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*.	**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.

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*

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[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 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*

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[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 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

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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.

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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.
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].

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-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.
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.	**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).	DIZ, diameter of the inhibition zones (mm) is given as the mean ± SD of triplicate experiments; positive control: Chl, chloramphenicol.

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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-t003/	**Table 3** Fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) values of the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* (MNEO) and chloramphenicol combinations. MICa: MIC alone; MICc: MIC combined; Chl: chloramphenicol. S, synergy; A, additivity.	**Table 3** Fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) values of the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* (MNEO) and chloramphenicol combinations.	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. MICa: MIC alone; MICc: MIC combined; SM: streptomycin. S, synergy.	**Table 4** Fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) values of the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* (MNEO) and streptomycin combinations.	MICa: MIC alone; MICc: MIC combined; SM: streptomycin. S, synergy.
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. 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.	

Table 3

Fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) values of the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* (MNEO) and chloramphenicol combinations.

Microorganism		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.

Table 4

Fractional inhibitory concentration index (FICI) values of the essential oil of *M. nepalensis* (MNEO) and streptomycin combinations.

Microorganism		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.

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

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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; *	**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.
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)** / **$ABTS^{\bullet+}$ IC_{50}** / **DPPH IC_{50}** 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; $ABTS^{\bullet+}$ = 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).

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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. 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. 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 ($p<0.05$).
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 ($p<0.05$).

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

Table 2

Antioxidant activities of essential oil and standards.

Sample	Yield (%w/w)	IC_{50} (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]

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]

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/tab2/	**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 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. **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	**Table 3** Antibacterial activity of *Lamiaceae* essential oils.	
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. **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	**Table 4** Antifungal activity of *Lamiaceae* essential oils.	