

Saeed A, Bhatti MZ, Abidin A Z U, Khan R, Saeed R F, Sabir M, Kayani W K, Munem A, Chohan A M, Ahmed E I, Youssef A, Batiha G E S. Phytochemical and antioxidant potential of selected plants from Mianwali, Pakistan. Plant Science Today 9(2): 469–476.
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Table S1 - Data for Folin-Ciocalteu and phosphomolybdenum assay.

| | µg/mL | R1 | R2 | R3 | Mean | SD |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| GAE Standard | 50 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.00 |
| | 100 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.010 | 0.00 |
| | 150 | 0.035 | 0.049 | 0.040 | 0.041 | 0.01 |
| | 250 | 0.126 | 0.122 | 0.127 | 0.125 | 0.00 |
| | 500 | 0.339 | 0.337 | 0.328 | 0.335 | 0.01 |
| | 750 | 0.579 | 0.553 | 0.549 | 0.560 | 0.02 |
| AAE Standard | 50 | 0.065 | 0.065 | 0.067 | 0.066 | 0.00 |
| | 100 | 0.171 | 0.182 | 0.185 | 0.179 | 0.01 |
| | 150 | 0.309 | 0.278 | 0.282 | 0.290 | 0.02 |
| | 250 | 0.450 | 0.415 | 0.456 | 0.440 | 0.02 |
| | 500 | 1.218 | 1.216 | 1.104 | 1.179 | 0.07 |
| | 750 | 1.822 | 1.817 | 1.847 | 1.829 | 0.02 |

Table S2a - ANOVA for GAE Standard Readings

| Anova: Single Factor | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| SUMMARY | | | | | | |
| Groups | Count | Sum | Average | Variance | | |
| Column 1 | 6 | 1.09 | 0.181666667 | 0.053866267 | | |
| Column 2 | 6 | 1.073 | 0.178833333 | 0.048972967 | | |
| Column 3 | 6 | 1.06 | 0.176666667 | 0.047921467 | | |
| ANOVA | | | | | | |
| Source of Variation | SS | df | MS | F | P-value | Fcrit |
| Between Groups | 7.54444E-05 | 2 | 3.77222E-05 | 0.000750638 | 0.999249681 | 3.682320344 |
| Within Groups | 0.7538035 | 15 | 0.050253567 | | | |
| Total | 0.753878944 | 17 | | | | |

As F values 0.00075 and 0.0502 are less than F critical 3.682 at P 0.999 (99% of the times we will have same result) and lies within the acceptable region of the distribution So, Null hypothesis could not be proved wrong and all readings are fairly equal for various concentrations thus our equation is valid for future estimations.

Statistical Validity: Null Hypothesis - $H_0: R_1=R_2=R_3$, Alternate Hypothesis - $H_1: \text{Any one of the readings set is not equal}$

Table S2b - Anova: Single Factor Antioxidant potential

| SUMMARY | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Groups | Count | Sum | Average | Variance | | |
| Column 1 | 6 | 4.035 | 0.6725 | 0.4842235 | | |
| Column 2 | 6 | 3.973 | 0.662166667 | 0.487242967 | | |
| Column 3 | 6 | 3.941 | 0.656833333 | 0.473563767 | | |
| ANOVA | | | | | | |
| Source of Variation | SS | df | MS | F | P-value | Fcrit |
| Between Groups | 0.000761333 | 2 | 0.000380667 | 0.000790295 | 0.999210 059 | 3.682320344 |
| Within Groups | 7.225151167 | 15 | 0.481676744 | | | |
| Total | 7.2259125 | 17 | | | | |

As F value 0.00079 is less than F critical 3.682 at P 0.999 (99% of the times we will have same result) and lies within the acceptable region of the distribution So Null hypothesis could not be proved wrong and all readings are fairly equal for various concentrations and our equation is valid for future estimations.

Statistical Validity: Null Hypothesis - $H_0: R_1=R_2=R_3$, Alternate Hypothesis - $H_1: \text{Any one of the readings set is not equal}$