Table S1. Composition of CSBPT

Herbal medicine	Scientific name	Family	Using part	Origin	Amount (g)	Ratio (%)
Saposhnikoviae Radix	*Saposhnikovia divaricate* Schischkin	Umbelliferae	Root	China	500.7	10.0
Angelicae Dahuricae Radix	*Angelica dahurica* Bentham et Hooker F.	Umbelliferae	Root	Yeongyang, Korea	546.2	10.9
Forsythiae Fructus	*Forsythia viridissima* Lindley	Oleaceae	Fruit	Uiseong, Korea	546.2	10.9
Platycodonis Radix	*Platycodon grandiflorum* A. De Candolle	Campanulaceae	Root	Yeongju, Korea	546.2	10.9
Scutellariae Radix	*Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi	Labiatae	Root	Yeosu, Korea	477.1	9.6
Cnidii Rhizoma	*Cnidium officinale* Makino	Umbelliferae	Rhizome	Yeongyang, Korea	477.1	9.6
Schizonepetae Spica	*Schizonepeta tenuifolia* Briquet	Labiatae	Spike	Yeongcheon, Korea	340.5	6.8
Gardeniae Fructus	*Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis	Rubiaceae	Fruit	Imsil, Korea	340.5	6.8
Coptidis Rhizoma	*Coptis japonica* Makino	Ranunculaceae	Rhizome	China	340.5	6.8
Aurantii Fructus Immaturus	*Citrus aurantium* Linné	Rutaceae	Fruit	China	340.5	6.8
Menthae Herba	*Mentha arvensis* Linné var. *piperascens* Malinvaud ex Holmes	Labiatae	Aerial part	Uiseong, Korea	340.5	6.8
Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma	*Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fischer	Leguminosae	Root and rhizome	China	204.0	4.1
				Total	5000.0	100.0

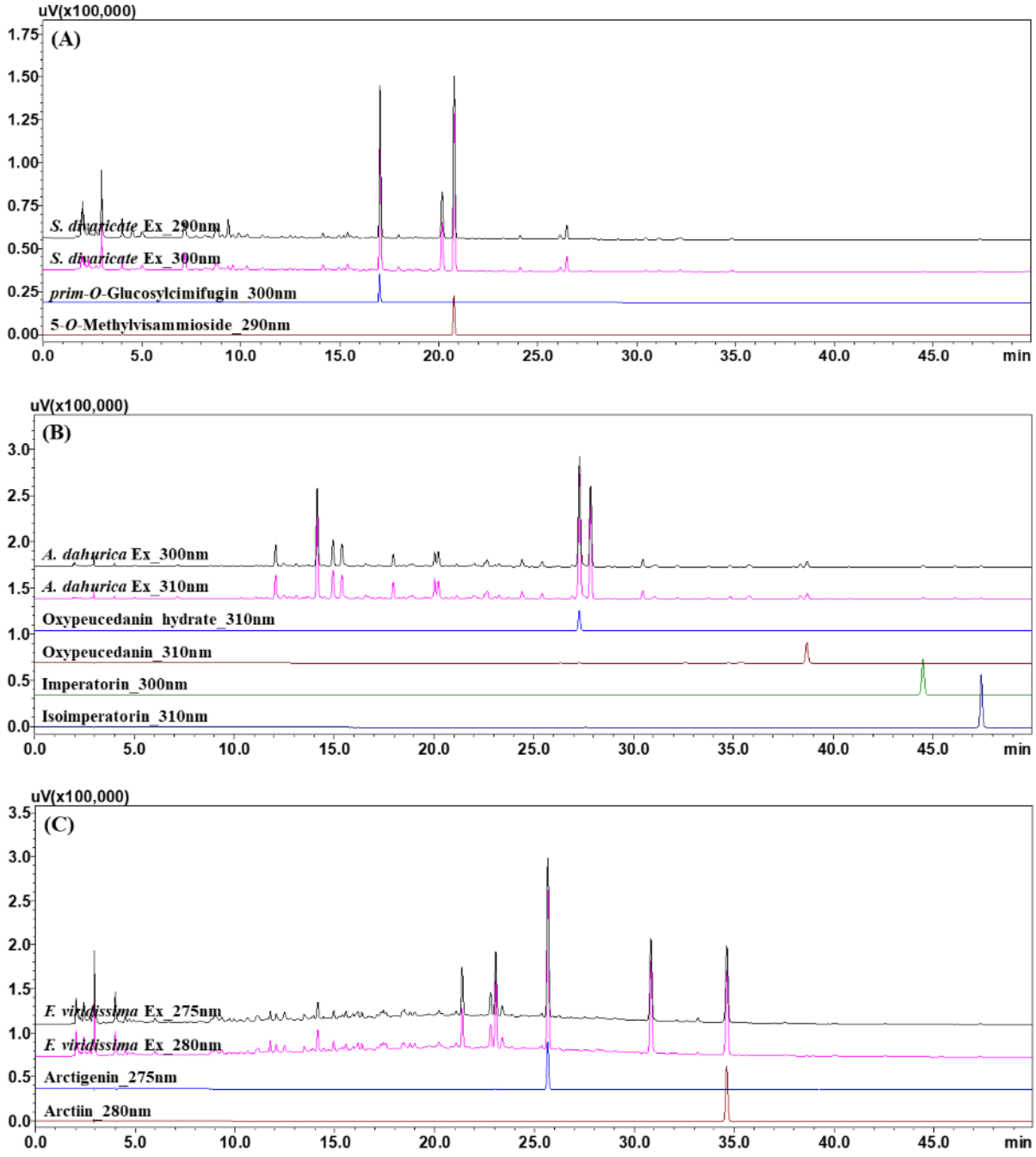
Table 2. Chromatographic conditions for simultaneous quantification of compounds **1–18** in CSBPT.

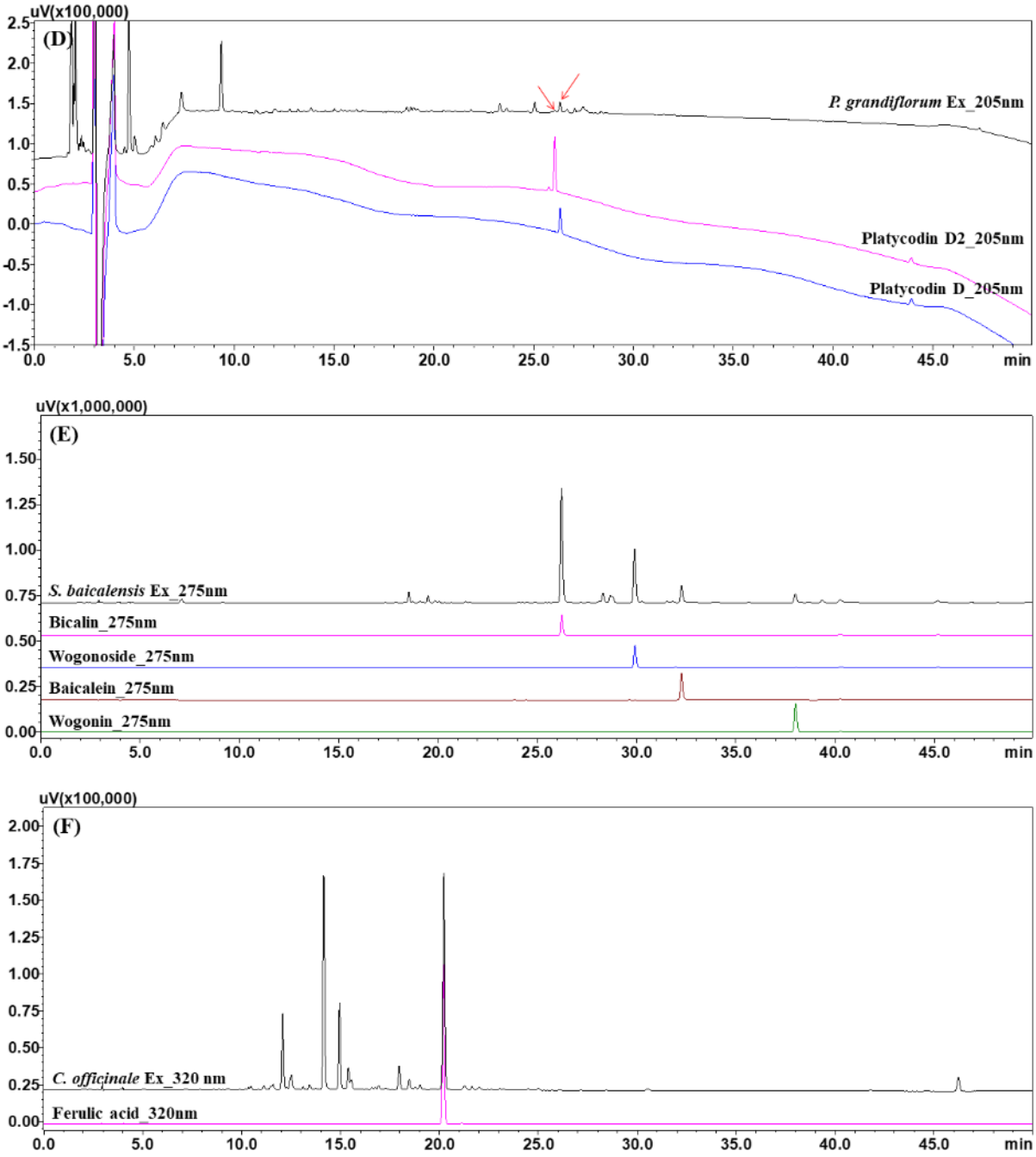
Chromatographic parameter			
Column	SunFire C_{18} analytical column (250 × 4.6 mm, 5 μm)		
Detector	PDA (235, 250, 280, 310, and 345 nm)		
Flow rate (mL/min)	1.0		
Injection volume (μL)	10.0		
Column temperature (°C)	40.0		
Mobile phase	A: 0.1% (v/v) aqueous formic acid B: 0.1% (v/v) formic acid in acetonitrile		
Gradient elution	Time (min)	A (%)	B (%)
	0	95	5
	40	40	60
	50	5	95
	55	5	95
	60	95	5
	70	95	5

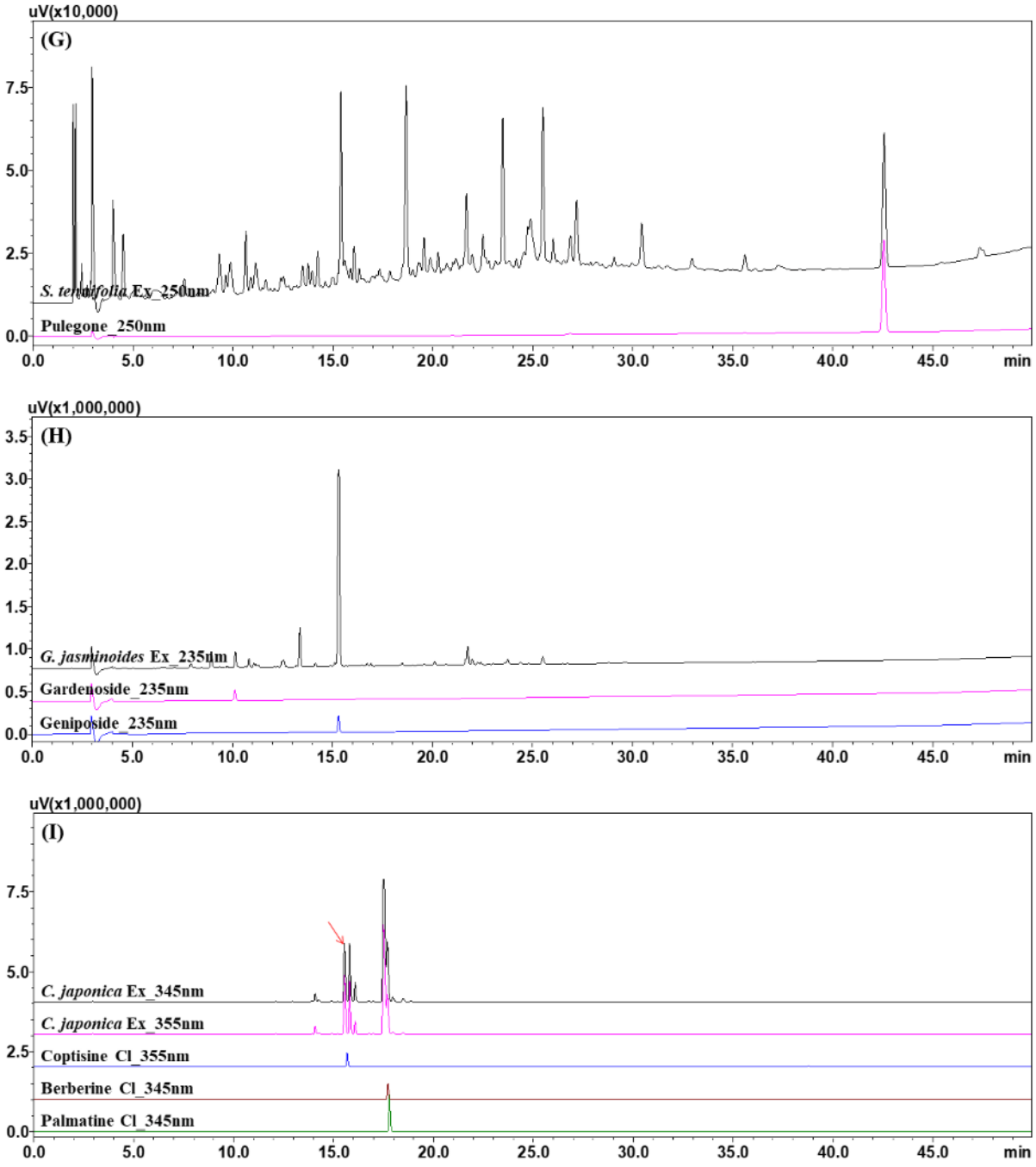
Table S3. System suitability of compounds **1–18.**

Analyte	*k′*	*α*	*N*	*Rs*	*Tf*
1	3.23	1.08	247354.40	7.85	1.10
2	3.49	1.08	310521.37	7.85	1.11
3	3.93	1.09	410374.32	12.04	1.13
4	4.30	1.09	508042.62	12.04	1.20
5	4.66	1.03	312807.58	3.85	1.22
6	4.81	1.03	389088.05	3.85	1.11
7	5.14	1.03	388468.89	4.26	1.09
8	5.29	1.02	571210.88	4.01	1.11
9	5.42	1.02	679809.73	4.01	1.12
10	5.76	1.06	581845.35	10.17	1.13
11	7.32	1.04	830314.03	7.31	1.10
12	7.60	1.04	748864.15	7.63	1.01
13	7.91	1.04	748661.32	7.63	1.07
14	9.05	1.10	890247.75	19.98	1.07
15	9.93	1.10	953013.30	19.98	1.11
16	10.78	1.09	1008813.23	18.65	1.06
17	11.74	1.09	1161300.13	20.29	1.21
18	13.80	1.18	842764.80	36.85	1.03

Geniposide (**1**), coptisine Cl (**2**), *prim*-*O*-glucosylcimifugin (**3**), berberine Cl (**4**), liquiritin apioside (**5**), liquiritin (**6**), ferulic acid (**7**), narirutin (**8**), 5-*O*-methylvisammisoide (**9**), hesperidin (**10**), arctigenin (**11**), baicalin (**12**), oxypeucedanin hydrate (**13**), wogonoside (**14**), baicalein (**15**), arctiin (**16**), glycyrrhizic acid (**17**), pulegone (**18**)


uV(x100,000)
(A)
S. divaricate Ex_290nm
S. divaricate Ex_300nm
prim-O-Glucosylcimifugin_300nm
5-O-Methylvisammioside_290nm
min
uV(x100,000)
(B)
A. dahurica Ex_300nm
A. dahurica Ex_310nm
Oxypeucedanin hydrate_310nm
Oxypeucedanin_310nm
Imperatorin_300nm
Isoimperatorin_310nm
min
uV(x100,000)
(C)
F. viridissima Ex_275nm
F. viridissima Ex_280nm
Arctigenin_275nm
Arctiin_280nm
min


uV(x100,000)
(D)
P. grandiflorum Ex_205nm
Platycodin D2_205nm
Platycodin D_205nm
min
uV(x1,000,000)
(E)
S. baicalensis Ex_275nm
Bicalin_275nm
Wogonoside_275nm
Baicalein_275nm
Wogonin_275nm
min
uV(x100,000)
(F)
C. officinale Ex_320 nm
Ferulic acid_320nm
min


uV(x10,000)
(G)
S. tenuifolia Ex_250nm
Pulegone_250nm
uV(x1,000,000)
(H)
G. jasminoides Ex_235nm
Gardenoside_235nm
Geniposide_235nm
uV(x1,000,000)
(I)
C. japonica Ex_345nm
C. japonica Ex_355nm
Coptisine Cl_355nm
Berberine Cl_345nm
Palmatine Cl_345nm
min

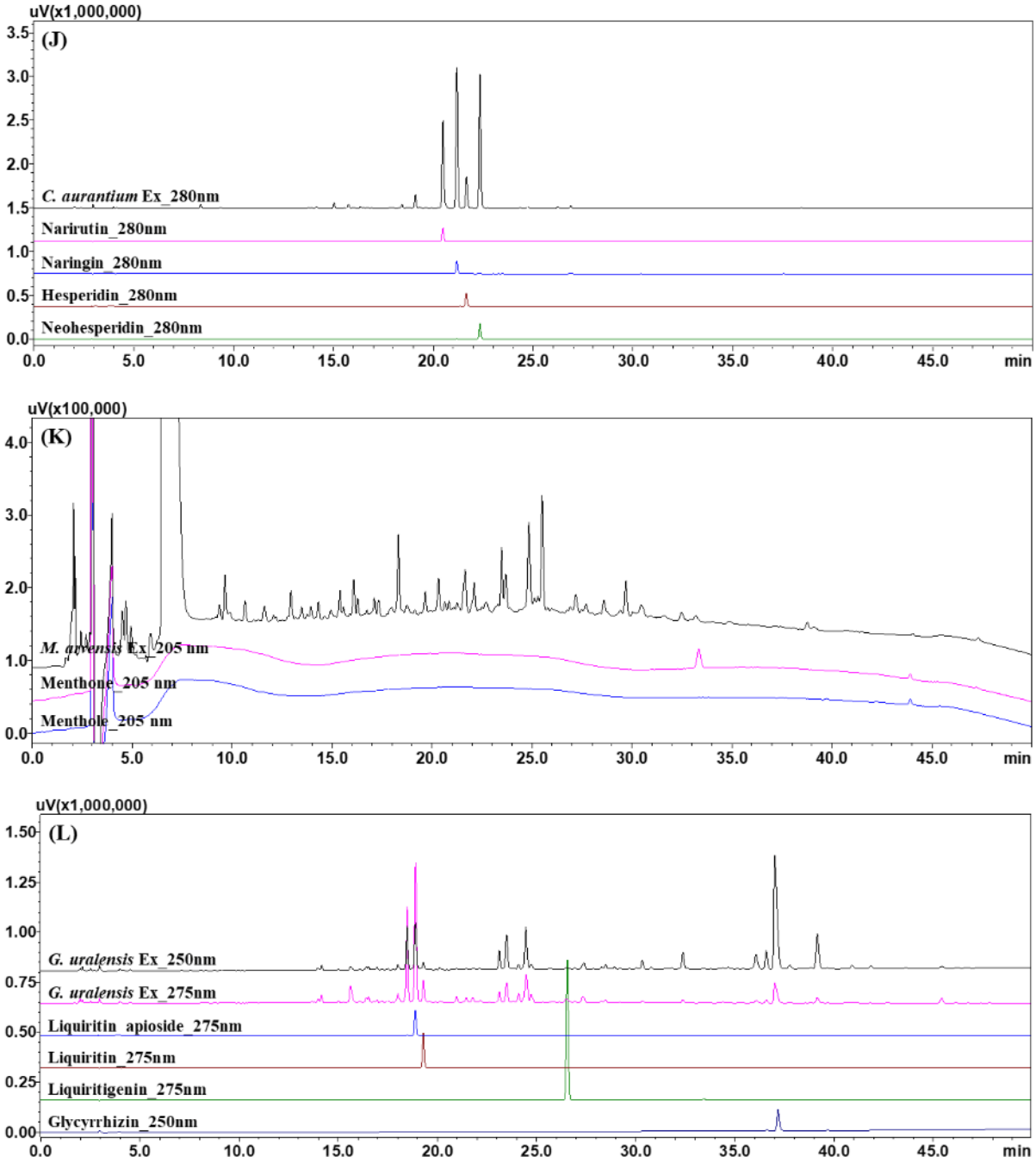


Figure S1. HPLC chromatogram of constituent herbal medicine and its major components. A: *S. divaricate*; B: *A. dahurica*; C: *F. viridissima*; D: *P. grandiflorum*; E: *S. baicalensis*; F: *C. officinale*; G: *S. tenuifolia*; H: *G. jasminoides*; I: *C. japonica*; J: *C. aurantium*; K: *M. arvensis*; and L: *G. uralensis*.

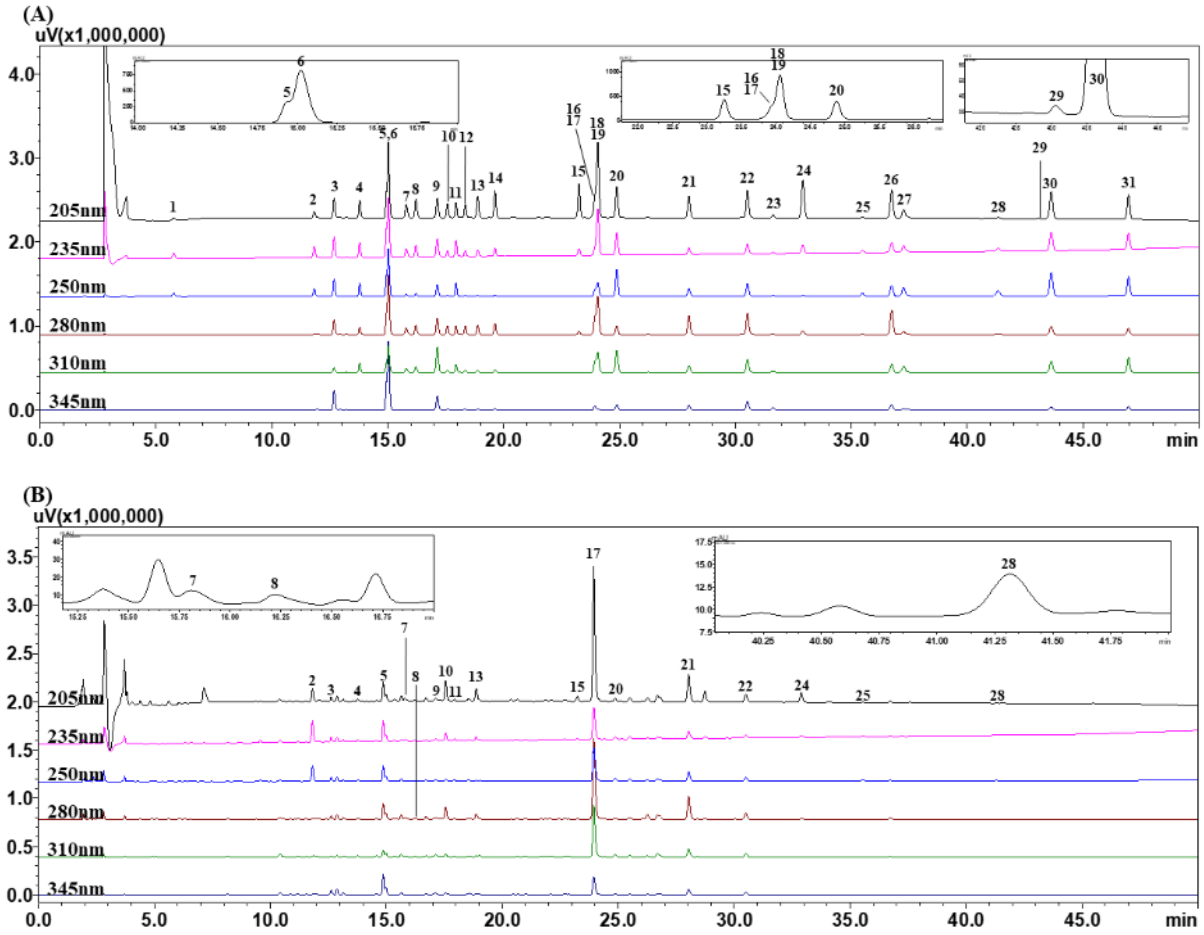
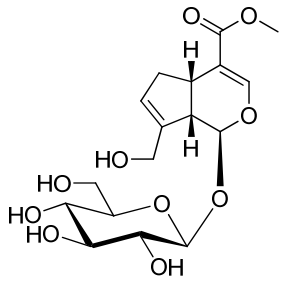
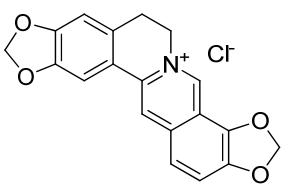


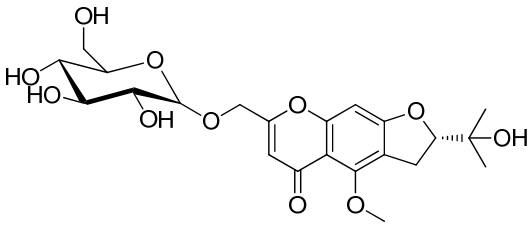
Figure S2. HPLC chromatograms of the standard solution (A) and 70% methanol extract of CSBPT sample (B). Gardenoside (**1**), geniposide (**2**), coptisine chloride (**3**), *prim*-*O*-glucosylcimifugin (**4**), berberine chloride (**5**), palmatine chloride (**6**), liquiritin apioside (**7**), liquiritin (**8**), ferulic acid (**9**), narirutin (**10**), 5-*O*-methylcisammisoide (**11**), naringin (**12**), hesperidin (**13**), neohesperidin (**14**), arctigenin (**15**), platycodin D2 (**16**), baicalin (**17**), platycodin D (**18**), liquiritigenin (**19**), oxypeucedanin hydrate (**20**), wogonoside (**21**), baicalein (**22**), menthole (**23**), arctiin (**24**), glycyrrhizin (**25**), wogonin (**26**), oxypeucedanin (**27**), pulegone (**28**), menthone (**29**), imperatoin (**30**), isoimperatorin (**31**).



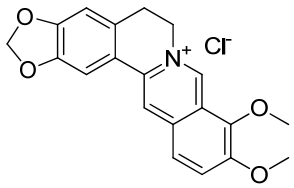
Geniposide (**1**)



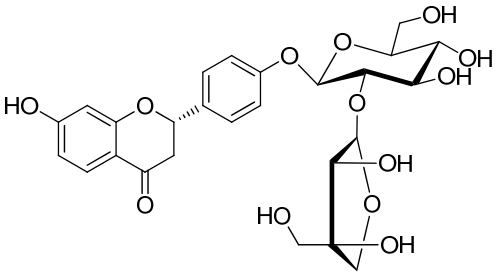
Coptisine chloride (**2**)



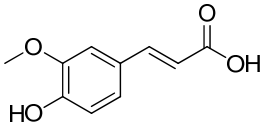
prim-*O*-Glucosylcimifugin (**3**)



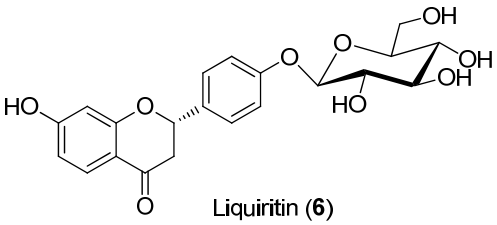
Berberine chloride (**4**)



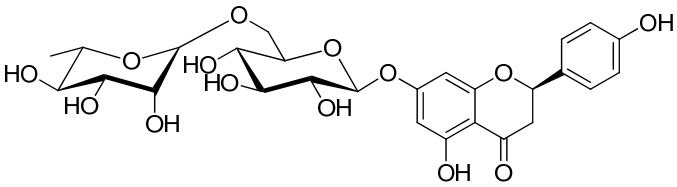
Liquiritin apioside (**5**)



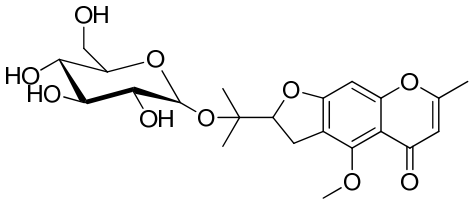
Ferulic acid (**7**)



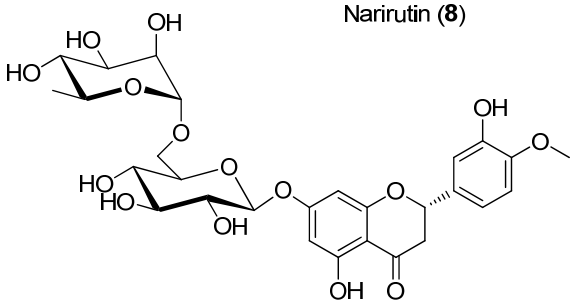
Liquiritin (**6**)



Narirutin (**8**)



5-*O*-Methylvisammioside (**9**)



Hesperidin (**10**)

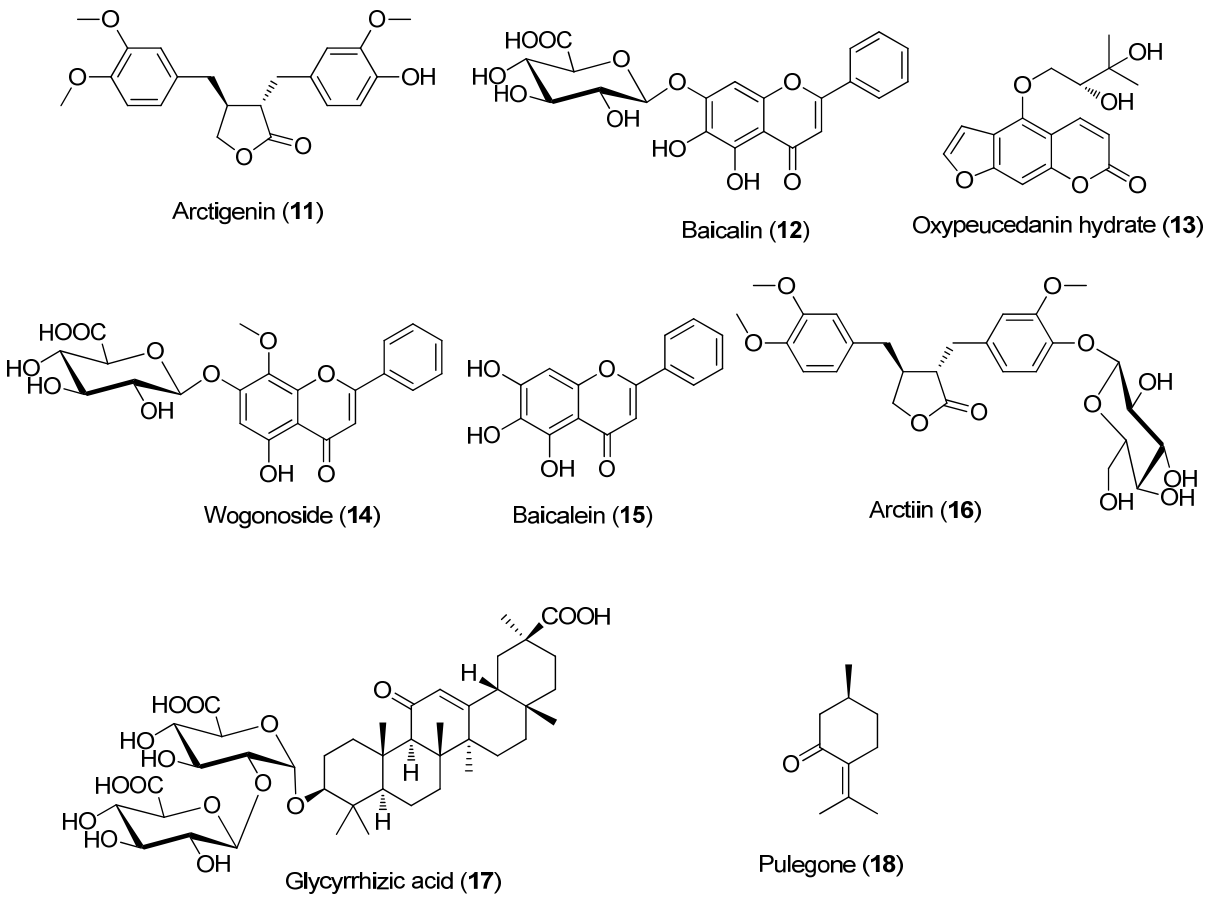


Figure S3. Chemical structures of compounds **1–18** in CSBPT