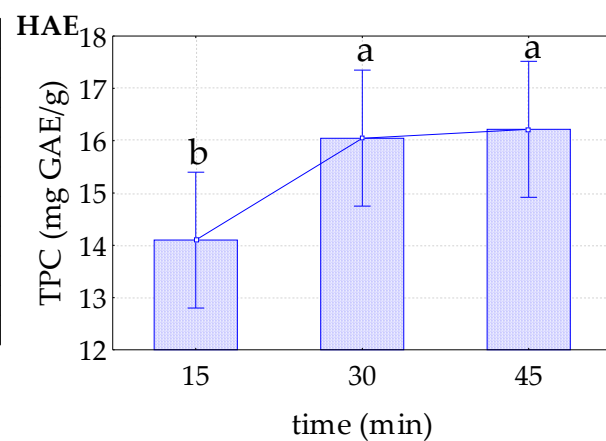
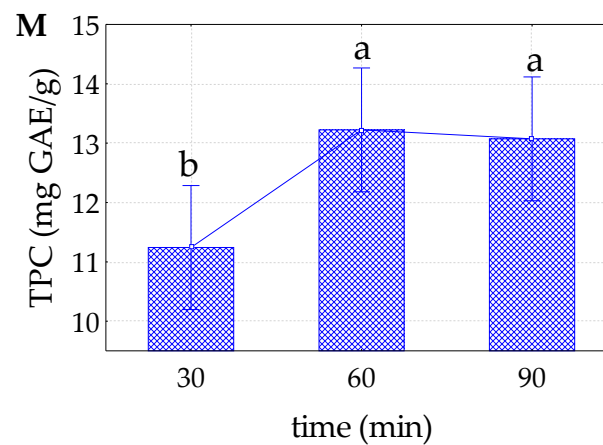
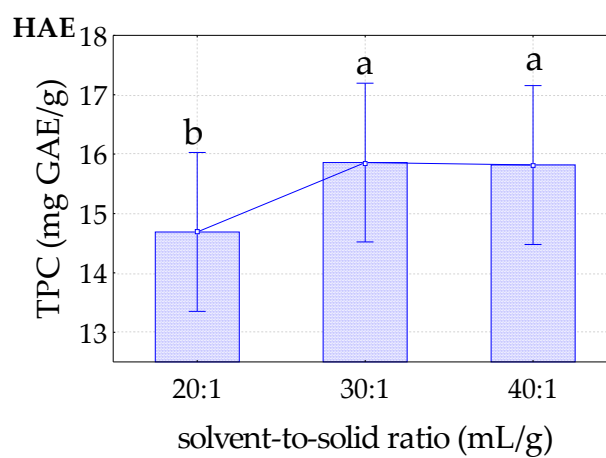
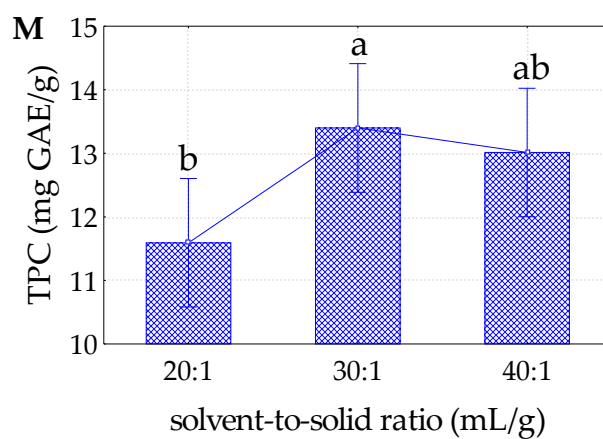
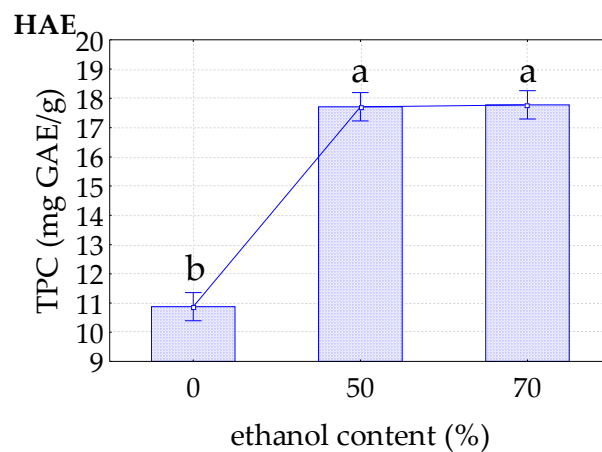
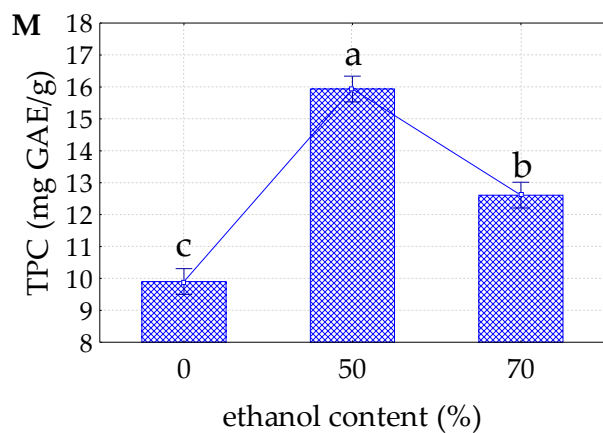


Table S1. Regression equations, correlation coefficients (r^2), linear ranges, and limits of detection (LOD) and quantification (LOQ) of reference compounds.

Compound	Regression equations	r^2	Linear range ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	LOD ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	LOQ ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)
Caffeic acid	$y=13866.0695x-2.1700$	0.9999	0.07-1.75	0.022	0.066
Chlorogenic acid	$y=7359.9706x+21.8506$	0.9999	0.05-4.00	0.015	0.044
Quercetin 3- <i>O</i> -rutinoside	$y=3450.5525x+19.4631$	0.9999	0.07-4.00	0.020	0.103
Quercetin 3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	$y=7039.2891x+22.7091$	0.9999	0.62-500	0.035	0.139
Kaempferol 3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	$y=4007.6421x+5.7835$	0.9999	0.16-250	0.031	0.121



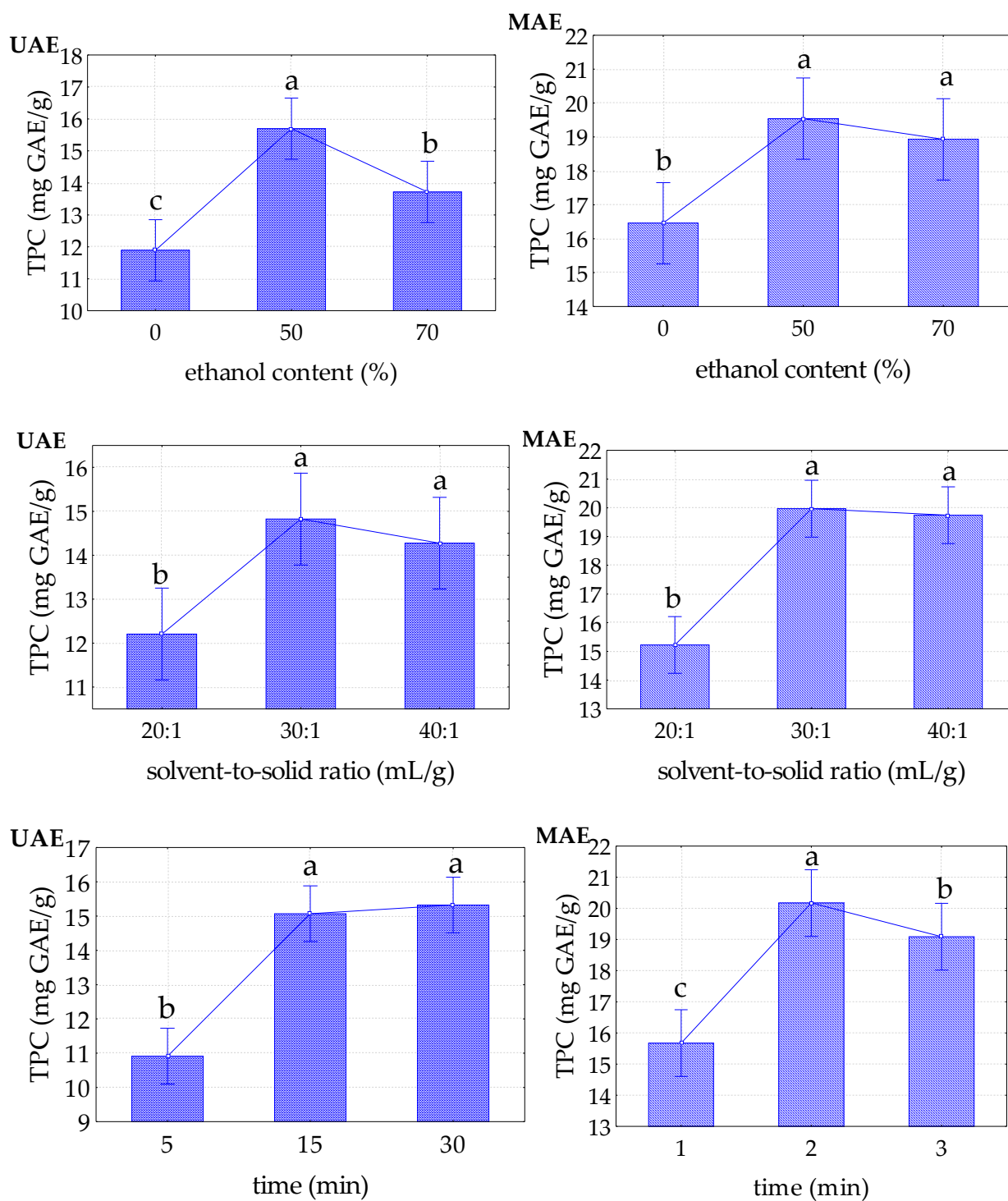


Figure S1. The effect of ethanol content in the extraction medium, solvent-to-solid ratio, and extraction time on the total polyphenol content (TPC) of *Fumaria officinalis* dust extracts from maceration (M) and heat-, ultrasound-, and microwave-assisted extractions (HAE, UAE, and MAE, respectively), determined by employing one-way analysis of variance followed by the Duncan post hoc test (different letters related to statistically significant difference, $p < 0.05$).

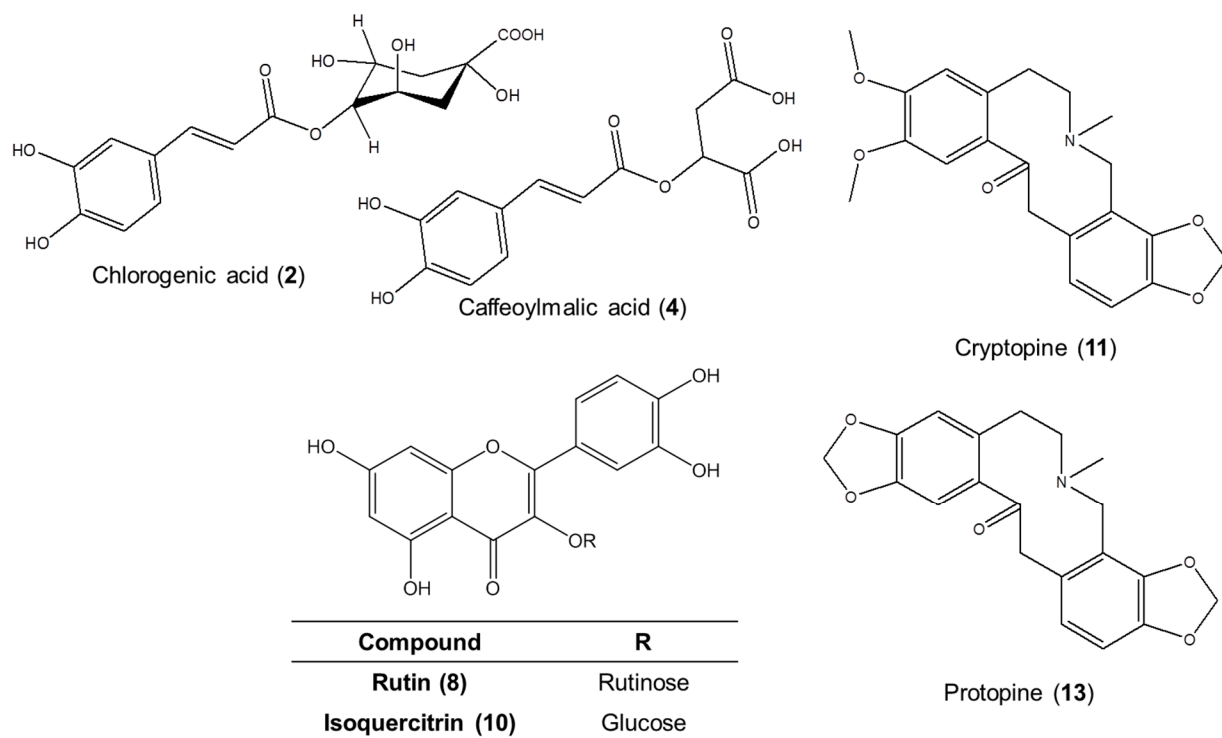


Figure S2. Structures of the components identified in *Fumaria officinalis* dust extracts from maceration (M) and heat-, ultrasound-, and microwave-assisted extractions (HAE, UAE, and MAE, respectively) using the LC-MS method—numbers of compounds are presented in Table 4.

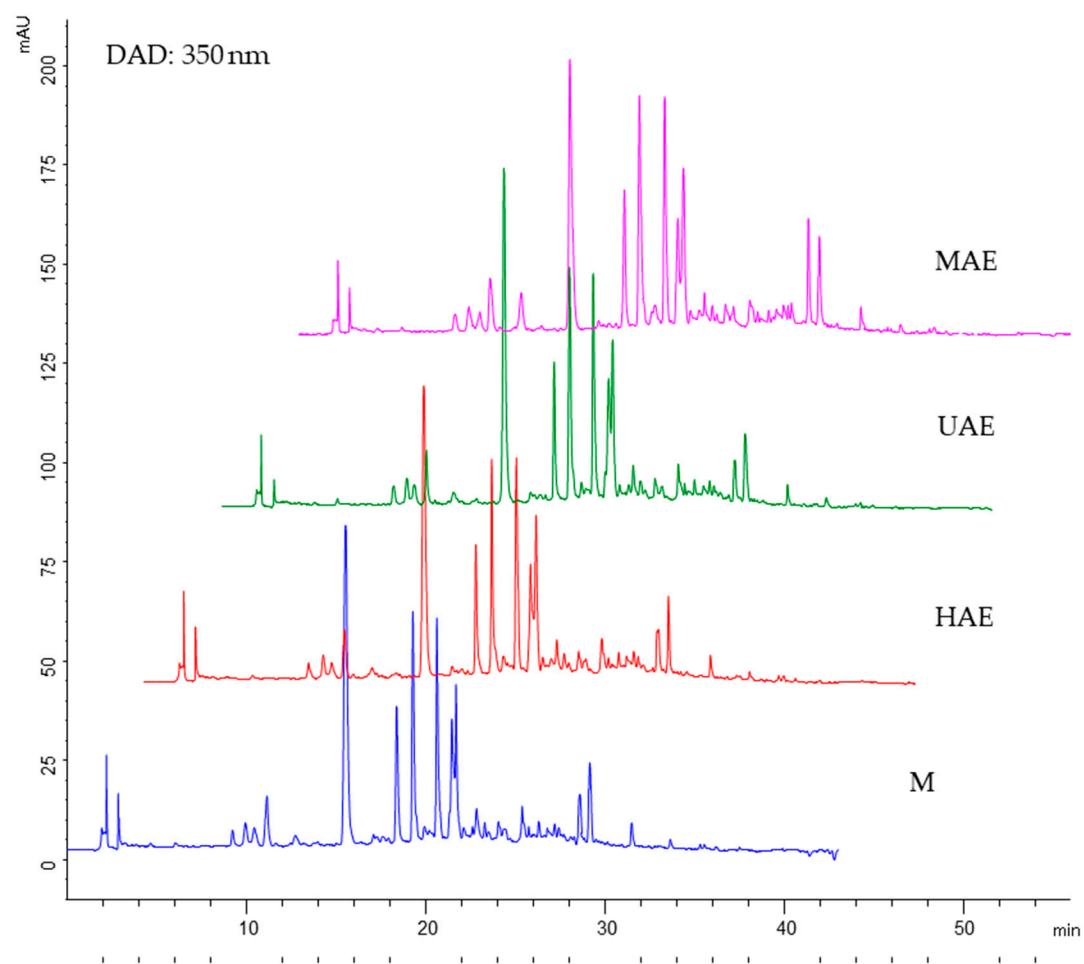


Figure S3. Chromatograms of selected *Fumaria officinalis* dust extracts prepared using maceration (M) and heat-, ultrasound- and microwave-assisted extractions (HAE, UAE, and MAE, respectively).