

Supplementary Material

Evaluation of Antimicrobial Activity of Triphala Constituents and Nanoformulation.

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Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of TAE by maceration (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

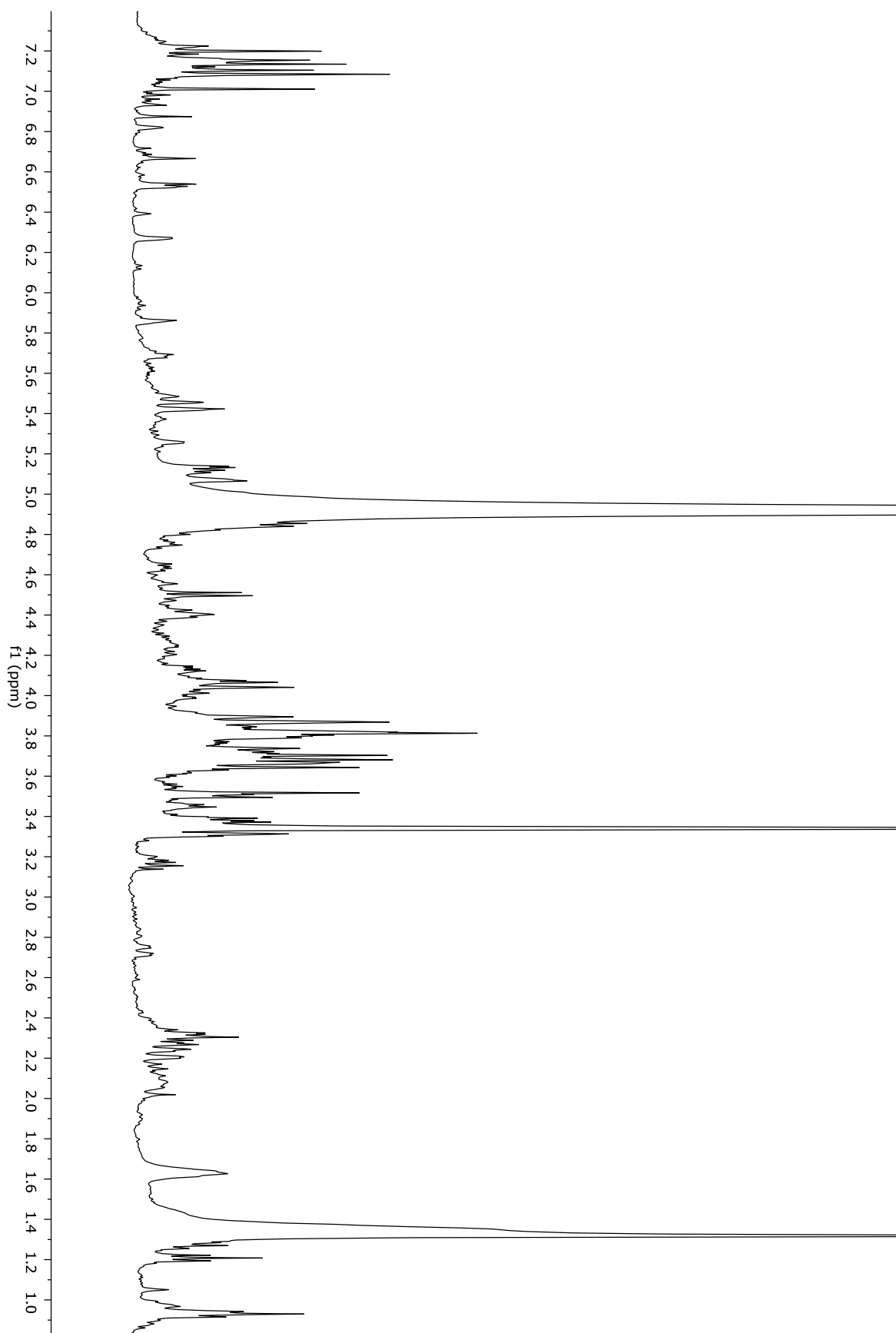


Figure S2. ^1H NMR spectrum of TAE by UE (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

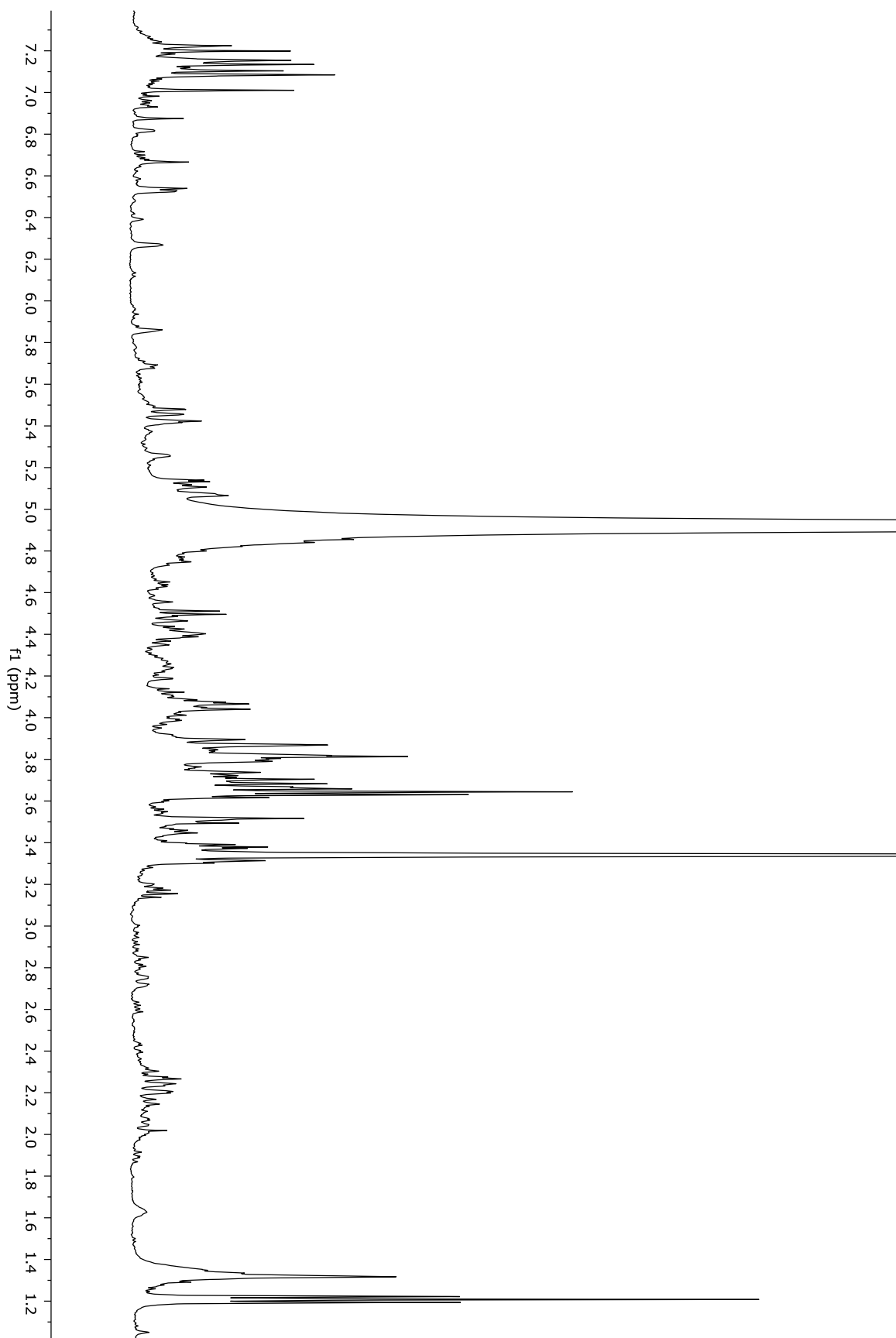


Figure S3. ^1H NMR spectrum of TAE by MAE (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

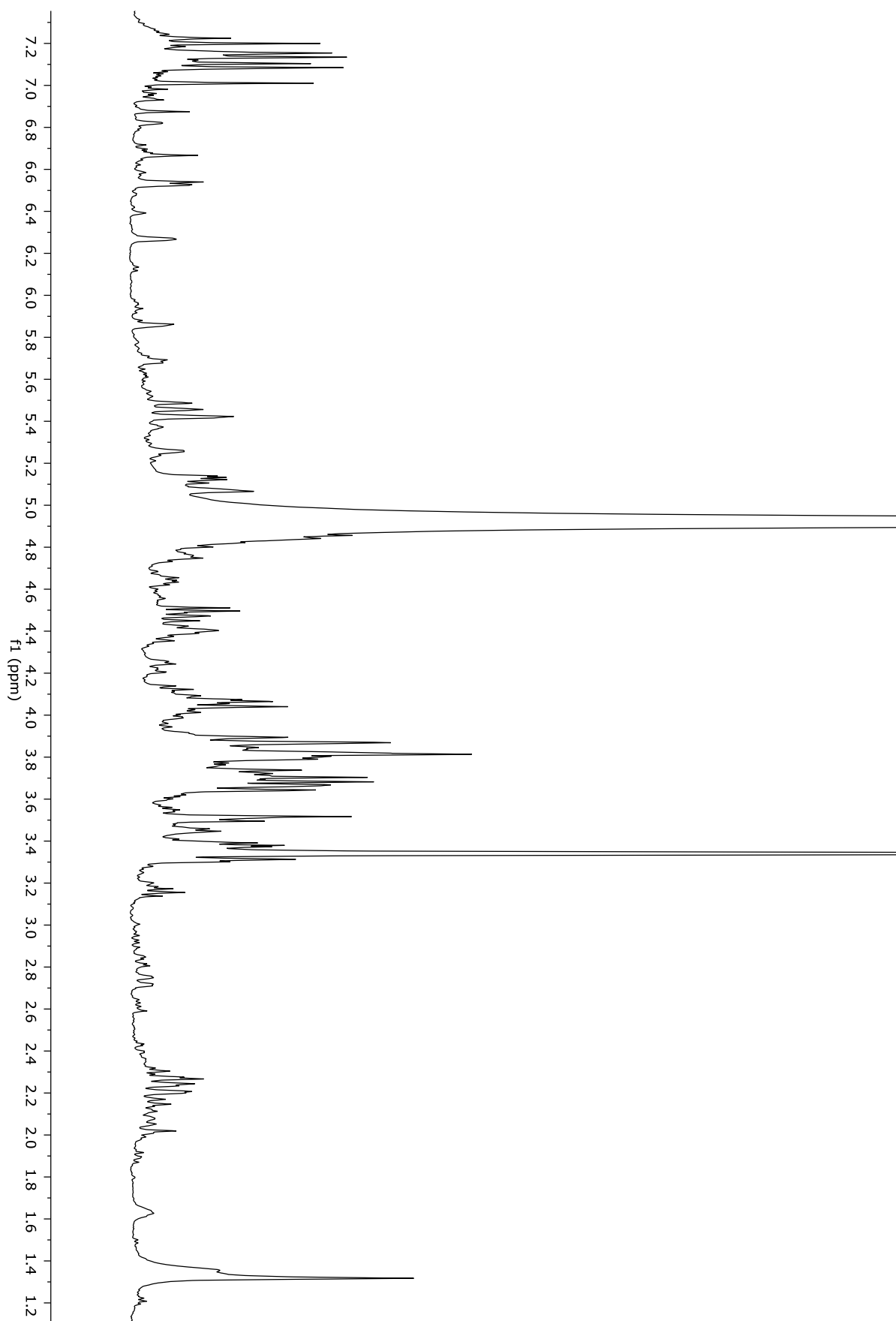


Figure S4. HMBC NMR spectrum of TAE (CD₃OD, 600 MHz).

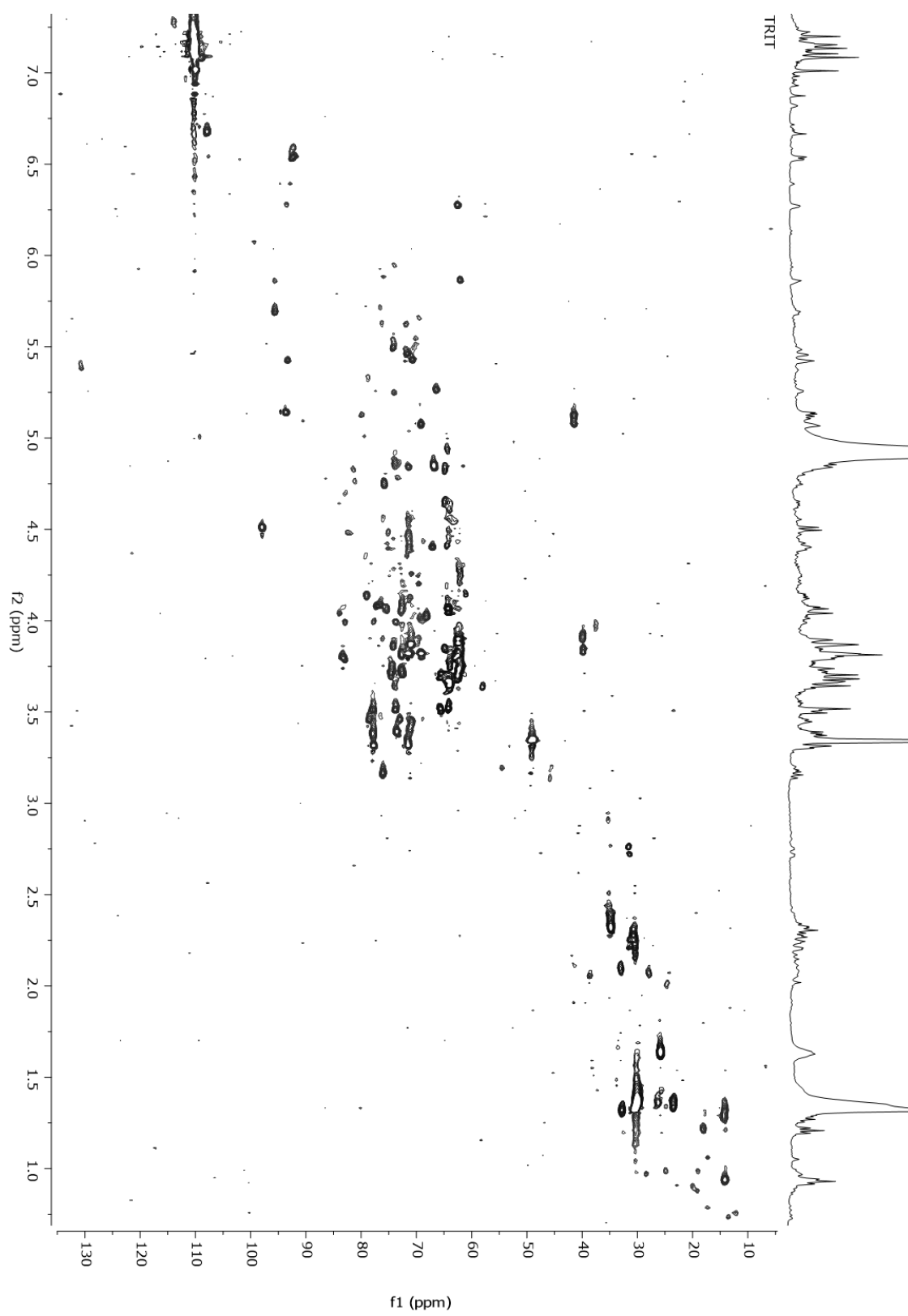


Figure S5. HSQC NMR spectrum of TAE (CD₃OD, 600 MHz).

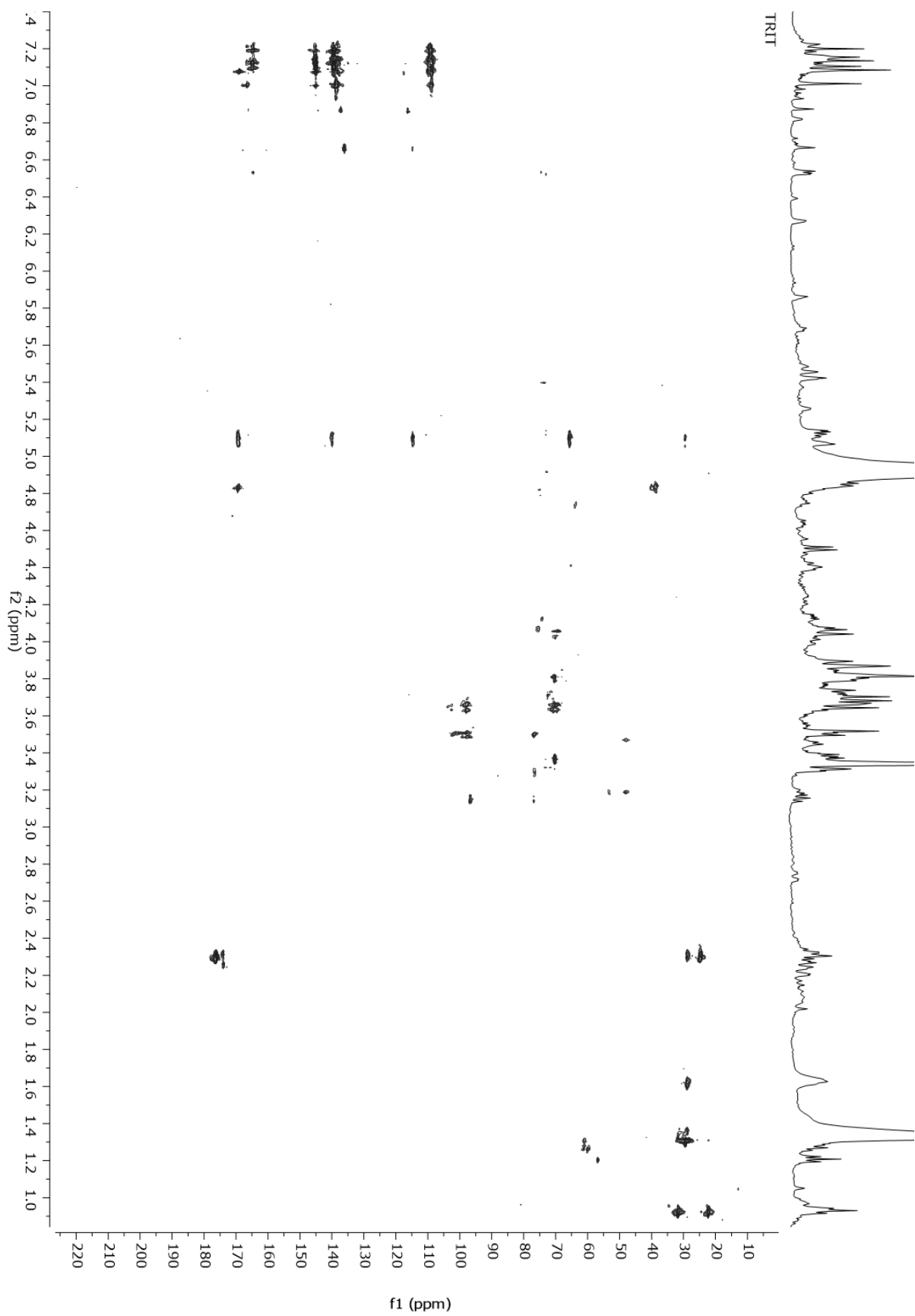


Figure S6. ^1H NMR spectrum of phyllemblin (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

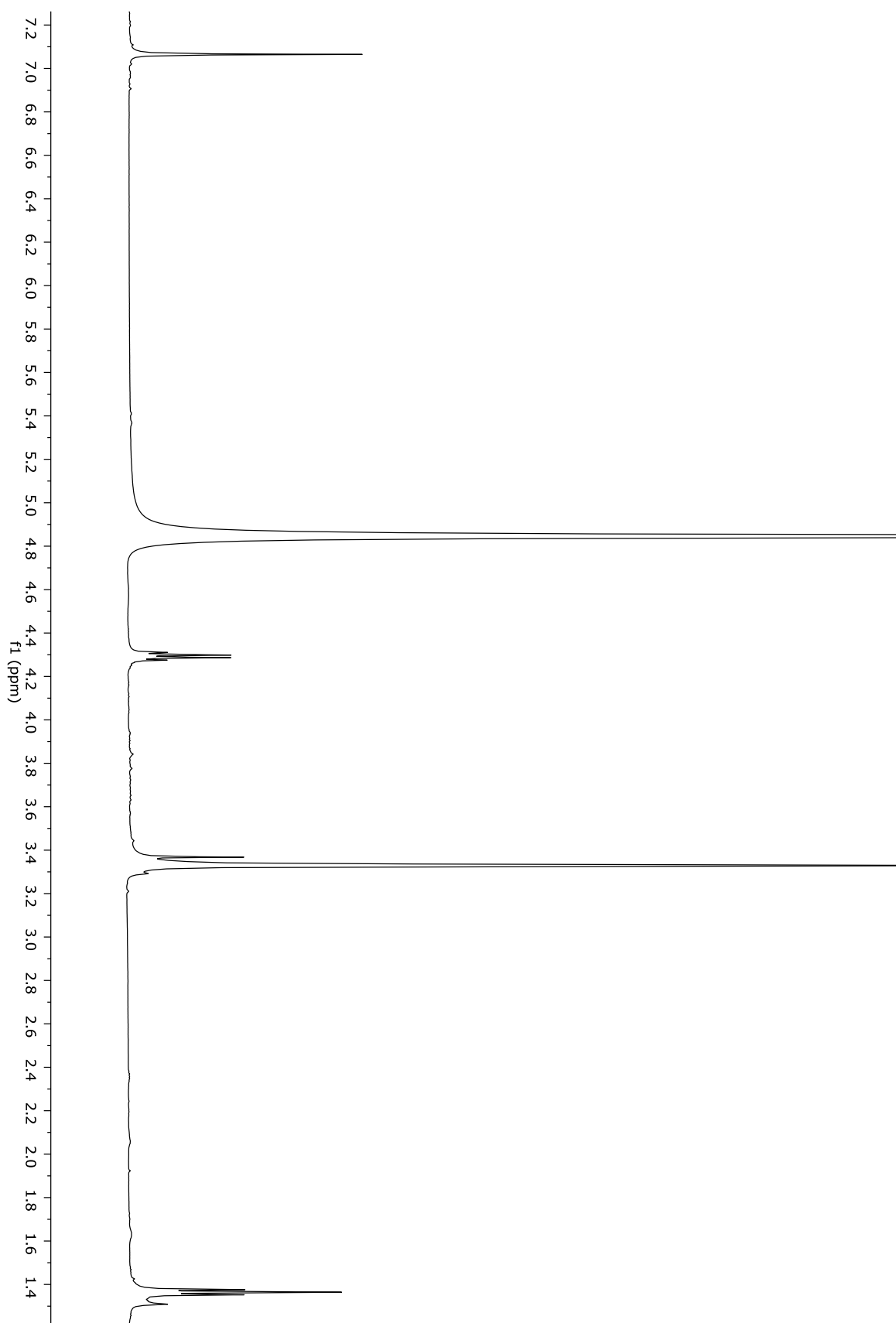


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum of gallic acid (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

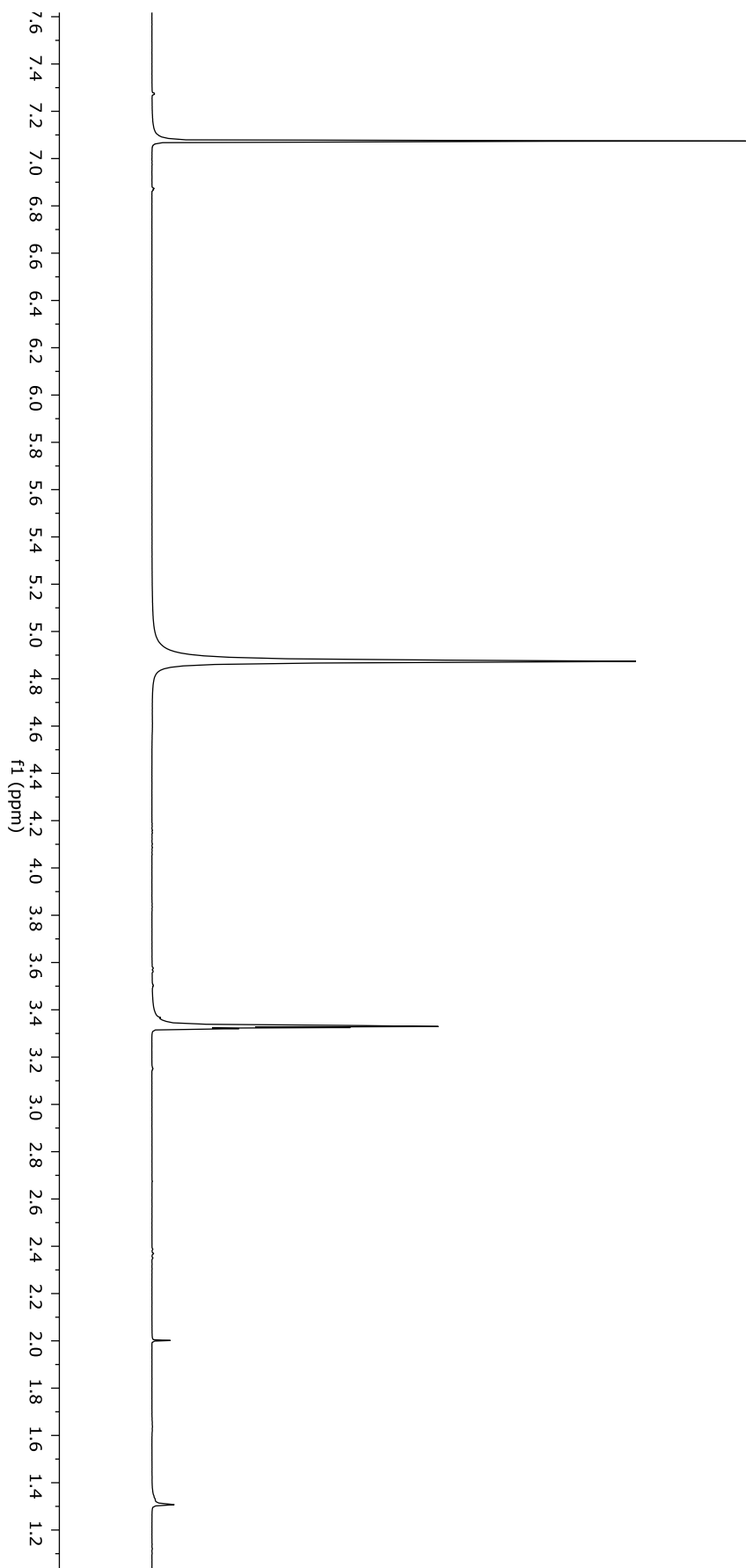


Figure S8. ^1H NMR spectrum of cinnamic acid (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

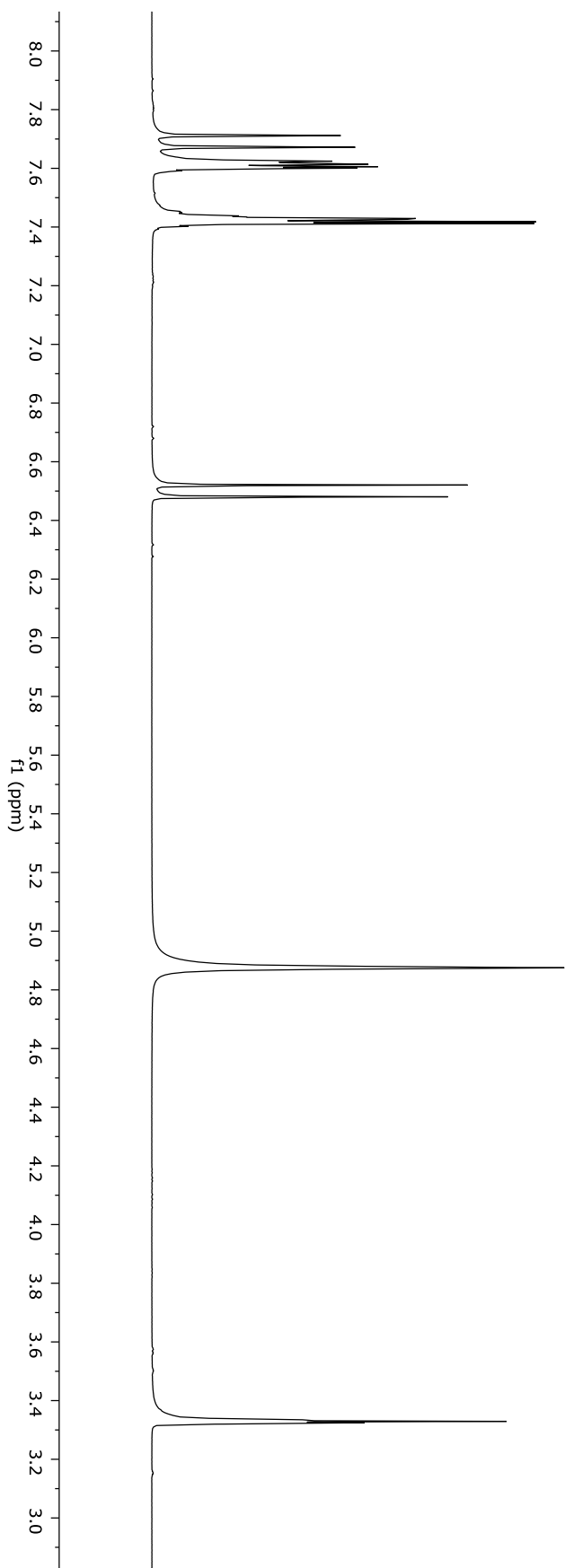


Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectrum of 1,3,6-tri-*O*-galloyl- β -D-glucose (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

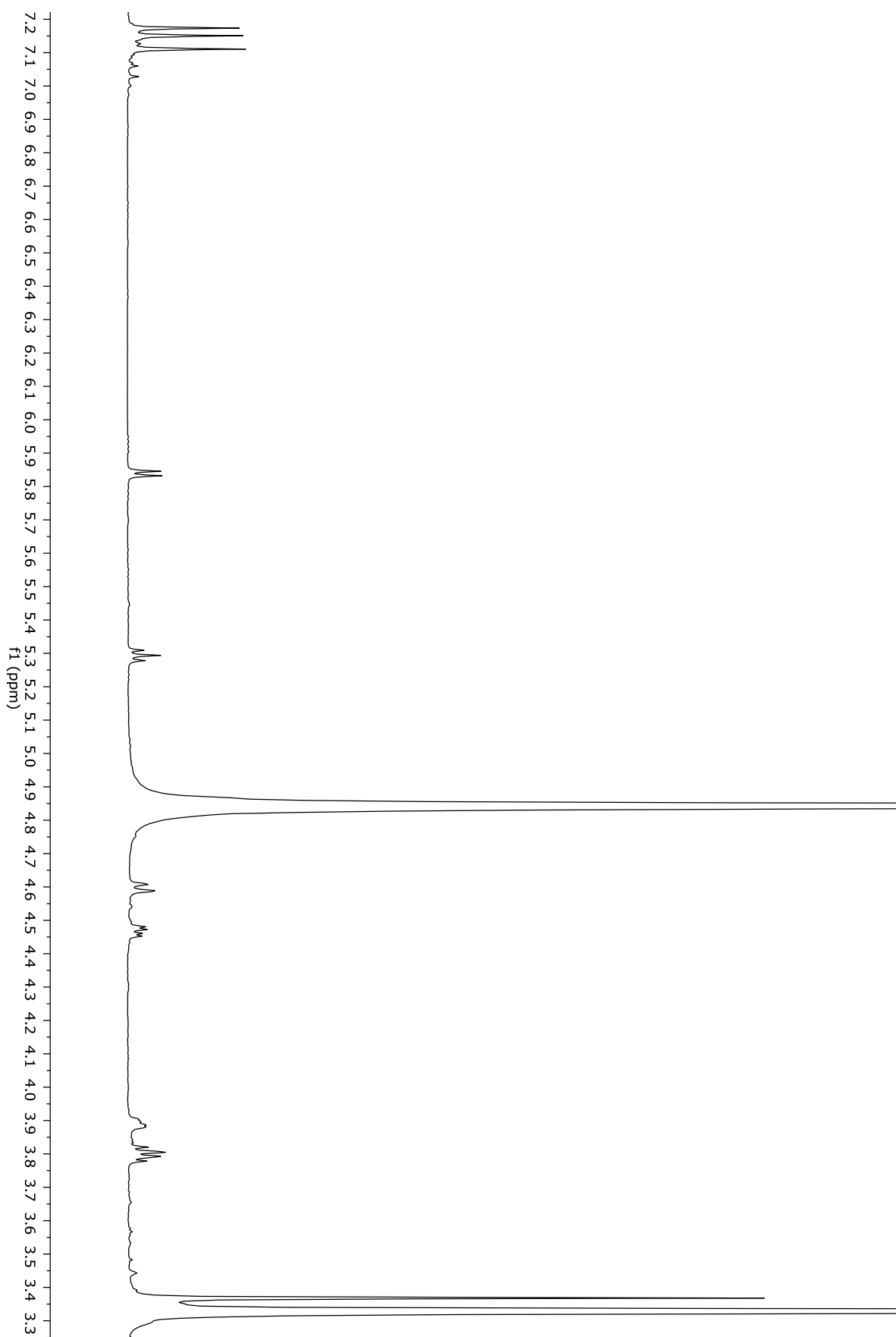


Figure S10. ^1H NMR spectrum of 1,2,3,6-tetra-*O*-galloyl- β -glucose (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

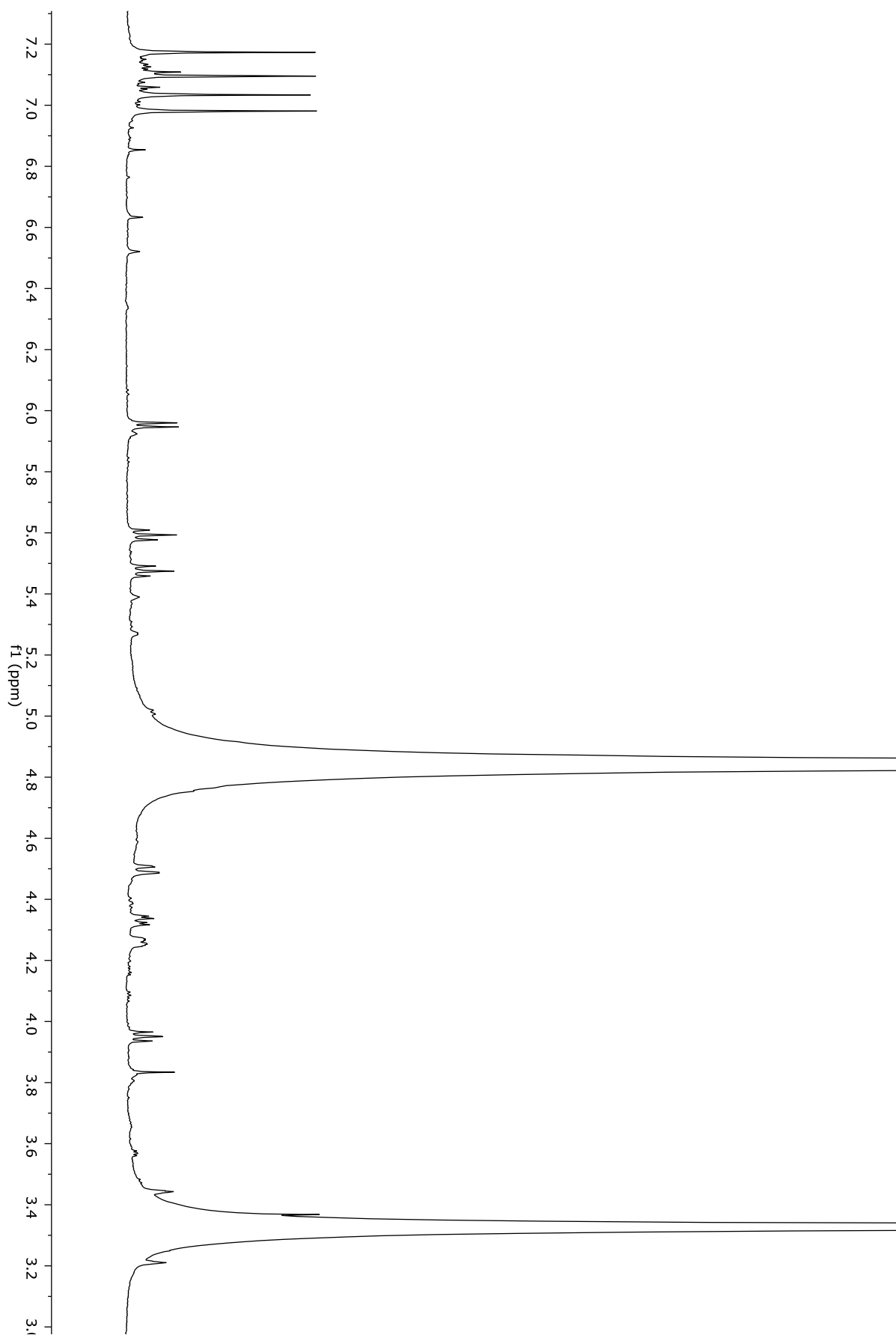


Figure S11. ^1H NMR spectrum of 1,2,3,4,6-penta-*O*-galloyl- β -D-glucose (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

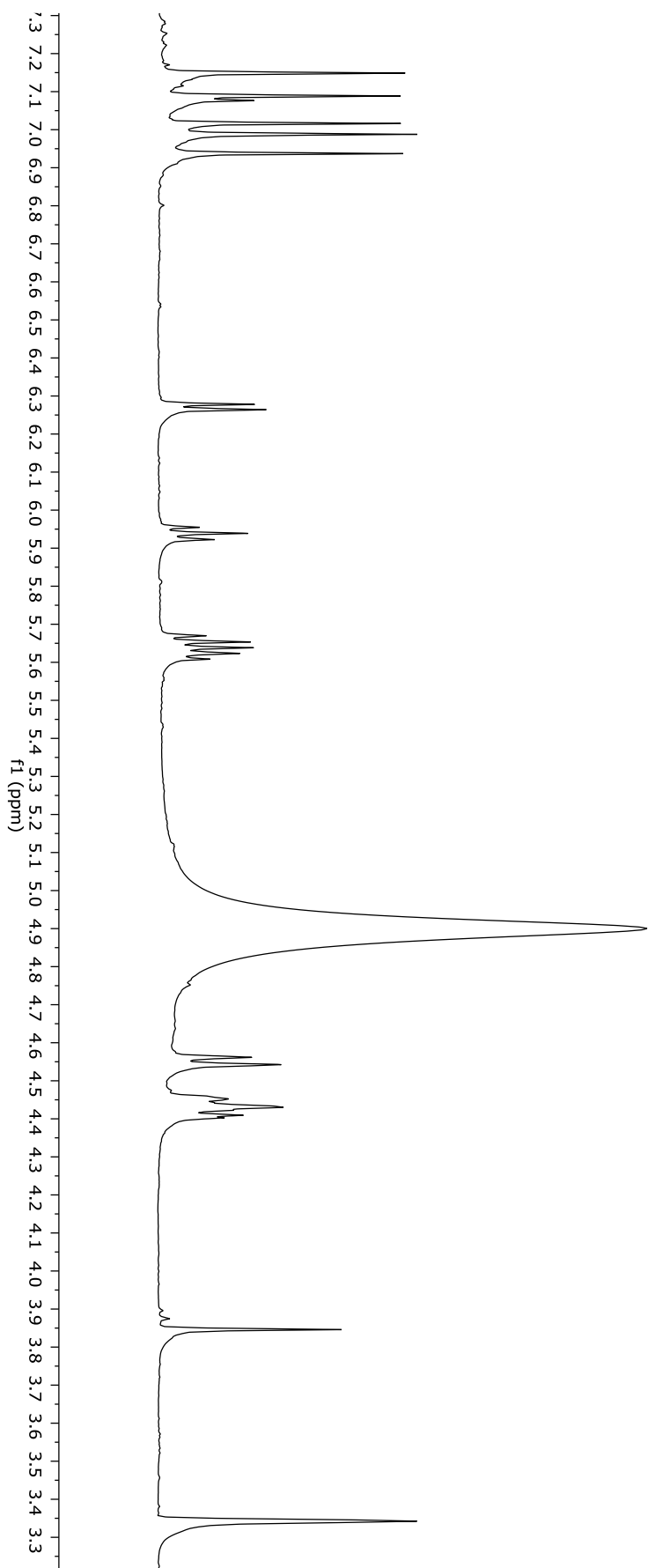


Figure S12. ^1H NMR spectrum of p-coumaric acid (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

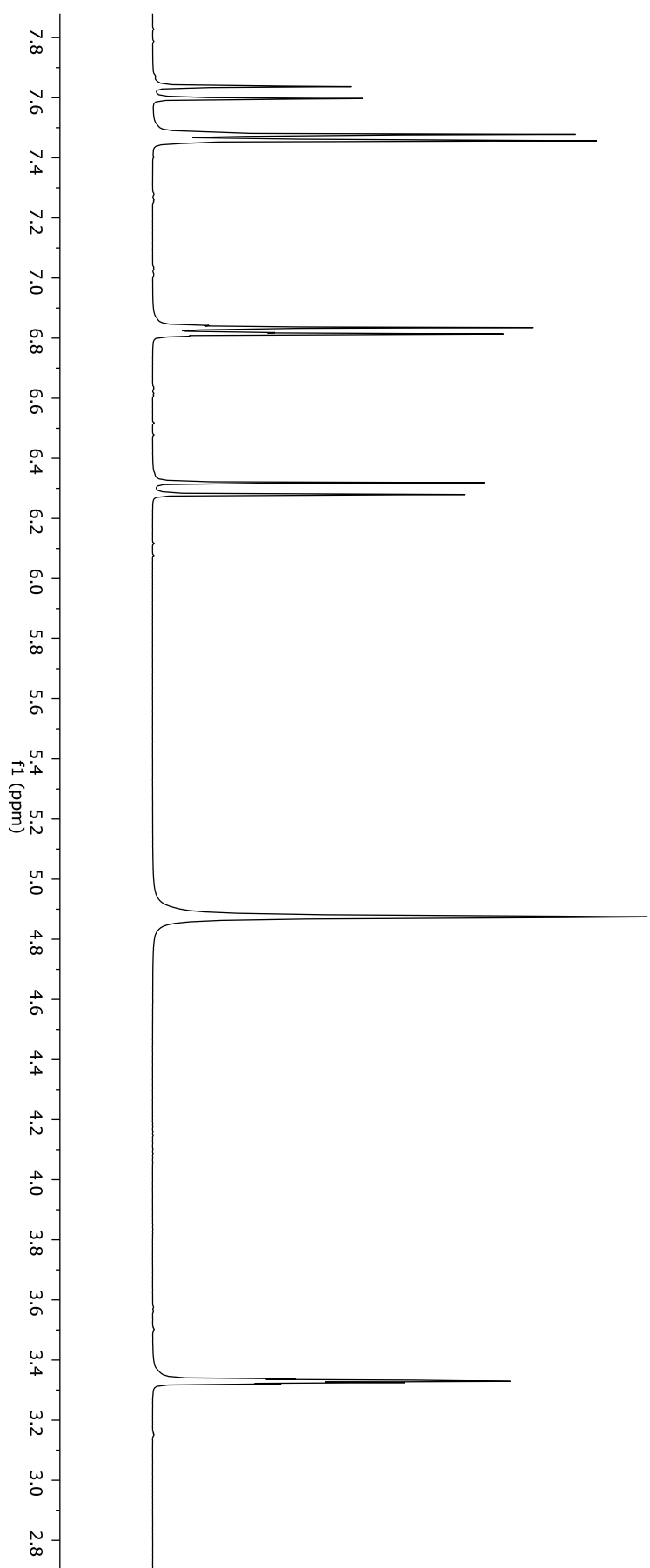


Figure S13. ^1H NMR spectrum of chebulinic acid (CD_3OD , 600 MHz).

