

Supplementary information on detailed calculating course of HPLC analysis, one of the three independently performed experiments was taken as the example:

Table1 The calculation of standard curve of individual commercial phenolic compound.

concentration compounds peak area	20(μg/mL)	40(μg/mL)	50(μg/mL)	60(μg/mL)	80(μg/mL)	Regression equations, R^2
<i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	3222940 ^a	6445980	8032690	9570214	13023012	$y=161886x-29447, R^2=0.9998$
vanillic acid	2451251	4746098	5953269	7150021	9370301	$y=117274x+58743, R^2=0.9997$
caffeic acid	1151378	2613386	3016421	3914230	5280386	$y=66215x-92574, R^2=0.9963$
ferulic acid	2603782	5385032	6784821	8090983	10752760	$y=135104x-26427, R^2=0.9991$
catechin	2951203	5760980	7232690	8700214	11703012	$y=145677x-11855, R^2=0.9999$
rutin	1426913	2615712	3225133	3887840	5595256	$y=67925x-38416, R^2=0.9949$
resveratrol	2808968	6281247	8243942	9407282	12300867	$y=157070x-37540, R^2=0.9968$
quercetin	4955544	9753905	13239070	13616754	17379184	$y=221031x+614469, R^2=0.9981$

^a The peak area of individual phenolic compound at each concentration was obtained from HPLC analysis, which was performed by using the method illustrated in **part 2.7** of the modified manuscript.

Trend lines of detected phenolic compounds were shown in the following:

