

ConPhyMP checklist of items for conducting and reporting analytical methods^{1,2} (relevant for extract type C).

Section topic	Item no.	Checklist items	Yes/No/Not applicable	Page no., if any
Type of extract	1	C – Confirm that the species or botanical drug under investigation is not a widely used or traded one.		
Alternative methods for extract characterisation/chemical analysis	3	(a) Single chemical fingerprinting methods with three different detection parameters like TLC/HPTLC with different derivatization conditions, HPLC-DAD/LC-DAD with different wavelengths). The same applies to coupling MS or NMR to chromatographic techniques.		
		(b) No description of marker substances is needed but may be provided.		
Use of reference standards	4	(a) Direct overlay of the chromatogram of the sample with that of the official individual reference standards of the marker compounds.		
		(b) Chromatographic fingerprinting: Direct overlay of the chromatogram of the sample with that of official reference standards of the powdered plant material or the dry extract from the plant material.		
Comparison of different extracts/samples of the same plants	5	(a) Direct comparison of the chromatographic/spectroscopic system and/or scoring system for “similarity” to be followed.		

Note: Please also include here the following information about your submitted manuscript:

Name of the Journal:

Dates of the enquiry:

Title of the manuscript:

List of the authors

¹Please acknowledge/cite this as follow: Heinrich M, Jalil B, Abdel-Tawab M, Echeverria J, Kulić Ž, McGaw LJ, et al. Best Practice in the chemical characterisation of extracts used in pharmacological and toxicological research—The ConPhyMP—Guidelines. *Frontiers in Pharmacology*. 2022;13:953205.

²We strongly recommend reading this checklist in conjunction with ConPhyMP 2022 explanation and elaboration for important clarifications on all items. If relevant, we also recommend reading Heinrich et al. (2020) Best practice in research—Overcoming common challenges in phytopharmacological research. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2020;246:112230.