

## Supplementary material

**Table S1.** Compounds identified in *C. scolymus* MeOH extract by LC-ESI/Q-Exactive /MS/MS (negative ion mode).

**Table S2.** LC-MS/MS conditions for quantitation of compounds **1** and **9** by negative ion MRM mode.

**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of MeOH extract

**Figure S2.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of EtOH extract

**Figure S3.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O 80:20

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**Figure S5.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O 60:40

**Figure S6.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of infusion

**Figure S7.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of decoction

**Figure S8.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum with annotations of identified primary metabolites detected in *C. scolymus* heads EtOH H<sub>2</sub>O (80:20) extract.

**Table S3.** Characteristic  $^1\text{H}$  NMR peaks of primary metabolites identified in *C. scolymus* extracts.

**Table S4.** Phenolic content and antioxidant activity of green extracts of “Carciofo di Paestum”

**Table S5.** Correlation between TPC evaluated by Folin-Ciocalteu and antioxidant activity evaluated by the ABTS, and DPPH methods. The correlation coefficients among means were determined using Pearson's method.

**Table S6.**  $\alpha$  glucosidase inhibitory activity of “Carciofo di Paestum” PGI extracts.

**Table S1.** Compounds identified in *C. scolymus* MeOH extract by LC-ESI/Q-Exactive /MS/MS (negative ion mode).

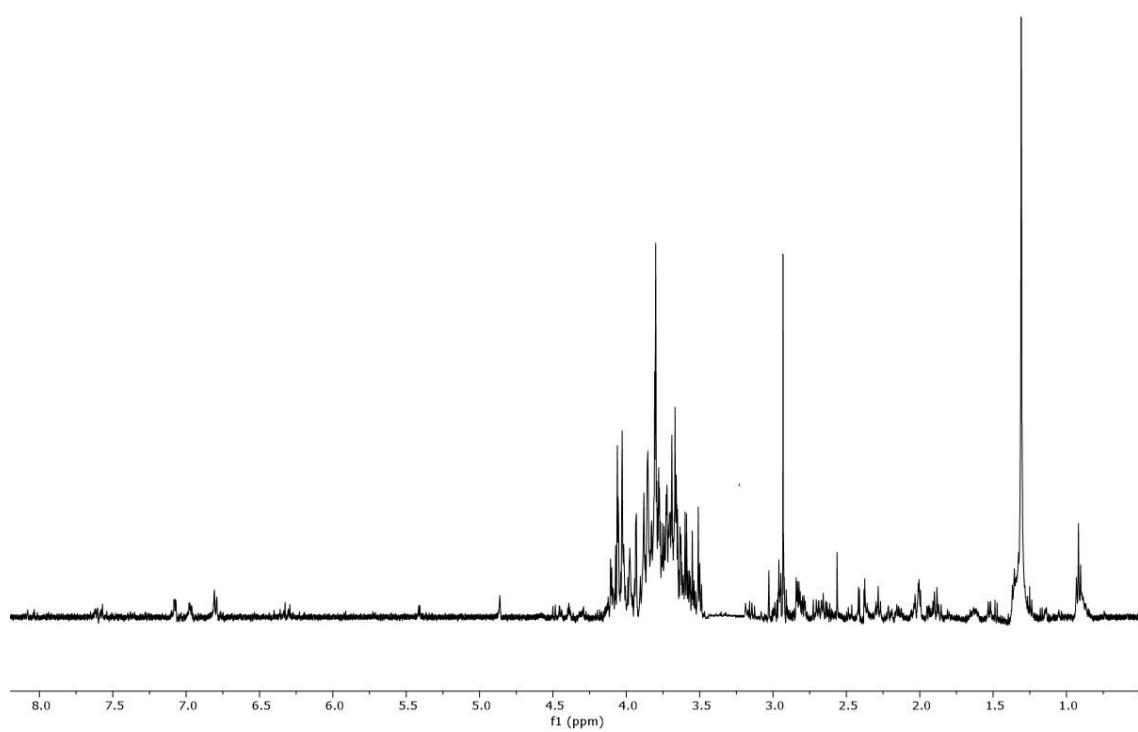
<b>Compound</b>	<b>R<sub>t</sub> (min)</b>	<b>Molecular Formula</b>	<b>[M-H]<sup>-</sup></b>	<b>Δ ppm</b>	<b>Characteristic product ions</b>
<b>1</b> 5-caffeoylelquinic acid (chlorogenic acid)	8.54	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	353.0876	2.38	191 (100), 179 (5), 135 (1)
<b>2</b> 3-caffeoylelquinic acid (neochlorogenic acid)	8.77	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	353.0877	2.83	179 (74), 135 (27)
<b>3</b> 1,3-dicaffeoylquinic acid	11.46	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	515.1196	2.27	191 (40), 179 (100), 135 (49)
<b>4</b> 5-feruloylquinic acid	12.39	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	367.1026	0.60	173
<b>5</b> luteolin-7-O-rutinoside	13.75	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>15</sub>	593.1495	0.97	447, 285
<b>6</b> luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	14.17	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	447.0931	2.13	285
<b>7</b> luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucuronide	14.47	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	461.0728	3.09	285
<b>8</b> apigenin-7-O-rutinoside	15.05	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>14</sub>	577.1549	0.49	269
<b>9</b> 1,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid (cynarin)	15.58	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	515.1187	0.48	353, 191 (1), 179 (16)
<b>10</b> apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	15.75	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	431.0972	-0.06	269
<b>11</b> apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucuronide	16.16	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	445.0763	-0.20	269
<b>12</b> 4,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid	16.29	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	515.1186	0.36	353, 335, 191 (1), 179 (16)
<b>13</b> luteolin	19.08	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	285.0405	4.09	151, 133
<b>14</b> salviaflaside	19.74	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>13</sub>	521.1304	2.69	313, 298
<b>15</b> cynarasaponin J	20.22	C <sub>47</sub> H <sub>74</sub> O <sub>19</sub>	941.4747	0.72	779, 629
<b>16</b> apigenin	21.07	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	269.0454	3.68	225, 117
<b>17</b> cynarasaponin A	21.80	C <sub>47</sub> H <sub>74</sub> O <sub>18</sub>	925.4792	0.05	763, 613

**Table S2.** LC-MS/MS conditions for quantitation of compounds **1** and **9** by negative ion MRM mode.

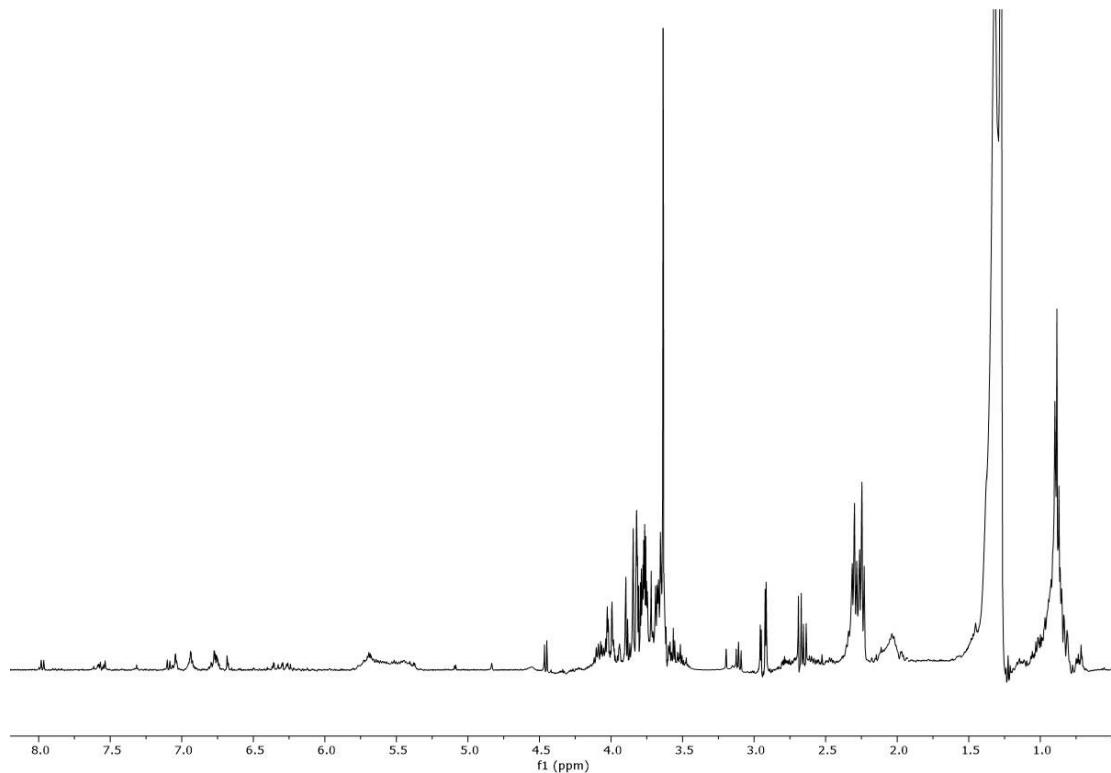
<b>Compound</b>	<b>MRM transition</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Regression line</b>	<b>DP</b>	<b>CE</b>	<b>EP</b>	<b>CXP</b>	<b>LOD</b>	<b>LOQ</b>
5-caffeoylelquinic acid ( <b>1</b> )	353 -> 191	0.99	y= 0.00319x + 3.31	-60.0	-24.0	-4.0	-17.0	0.02	0.07
1,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid ( <b>9</b> )	515 -> 353	0.99	y= 6.77e-6x + 0.38	-61.0	-24.0	-4.0	-38.0	0.25	0.84
resveratrol (internal standard)	227 -> 143	-	-	-37.0	-32.0	-10.0	-18.0	-	-

DP, Declustering Potential; CE, Collision energy; EP, Entrance potential; CXP, Collision Cell Exit Potential;

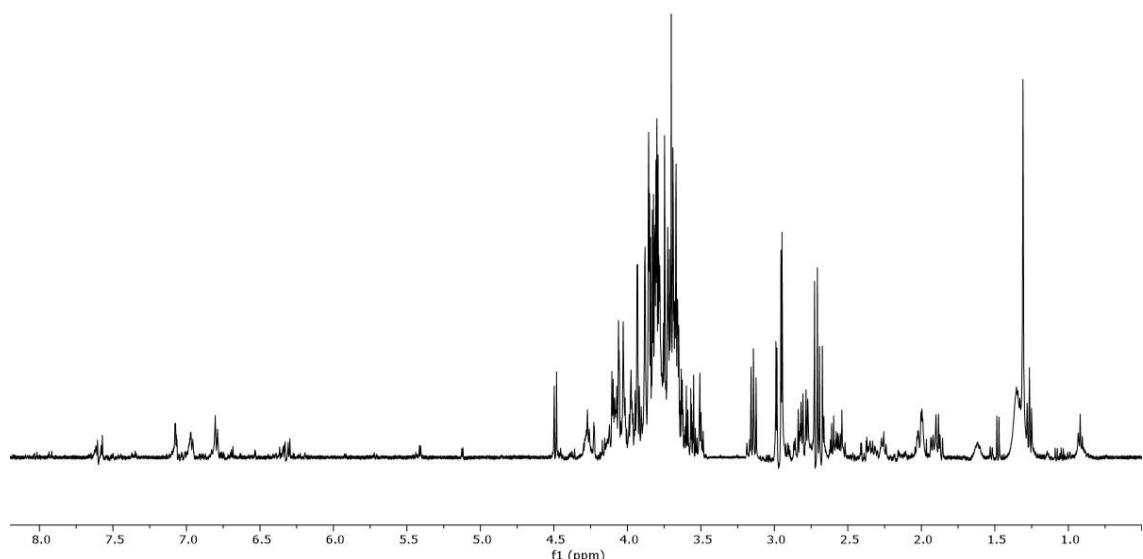
LOQ, limit of quantification; LOD, limit of detection; LOD and LOQ expressed as μg/μL.



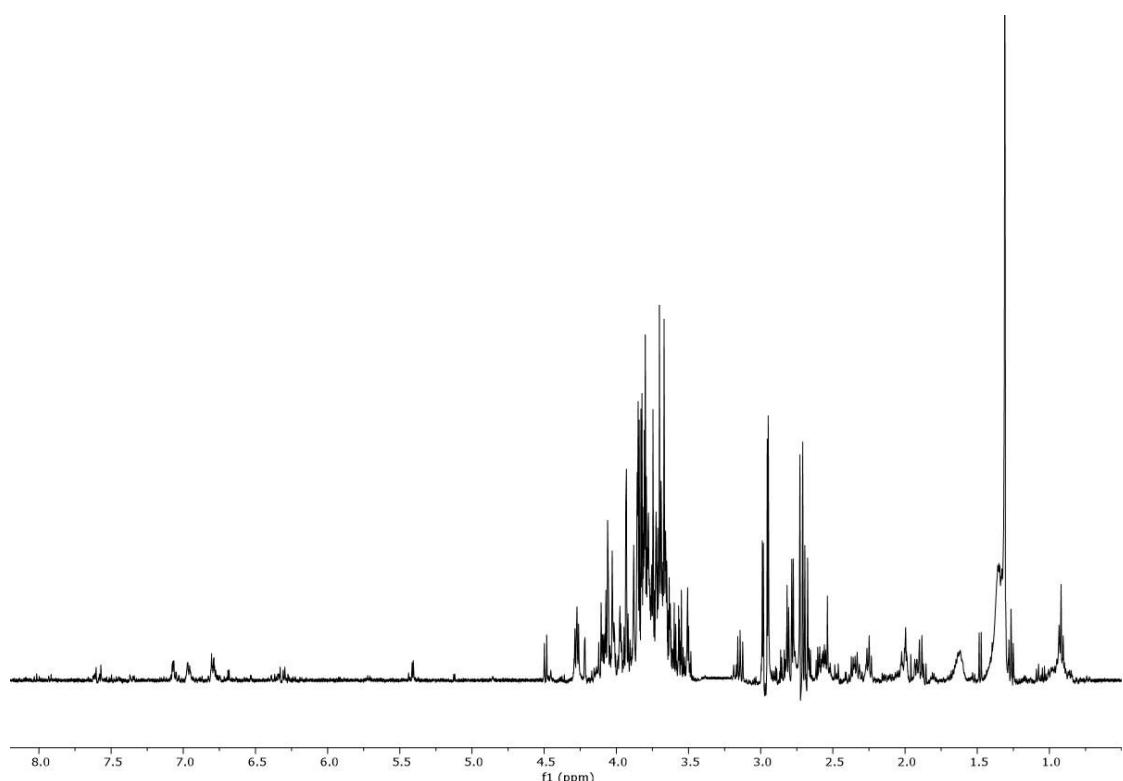
**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of MeOH extract



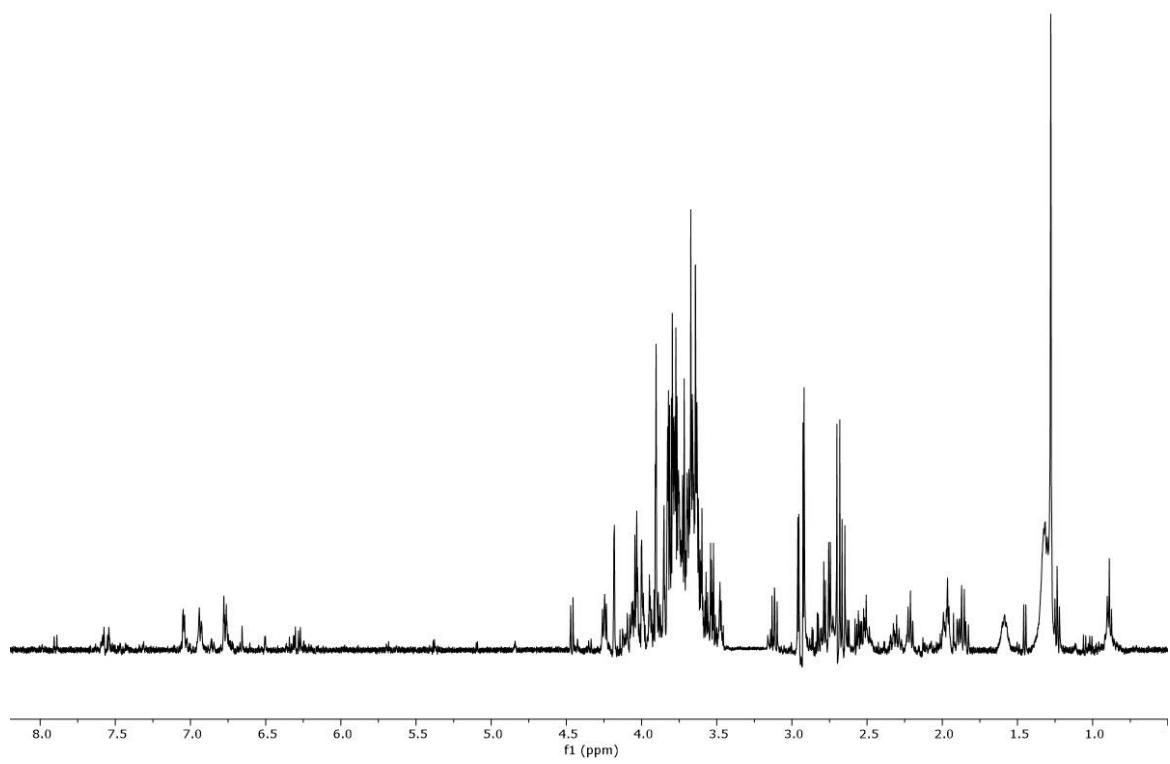
**Figure S2.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of EtOH extract



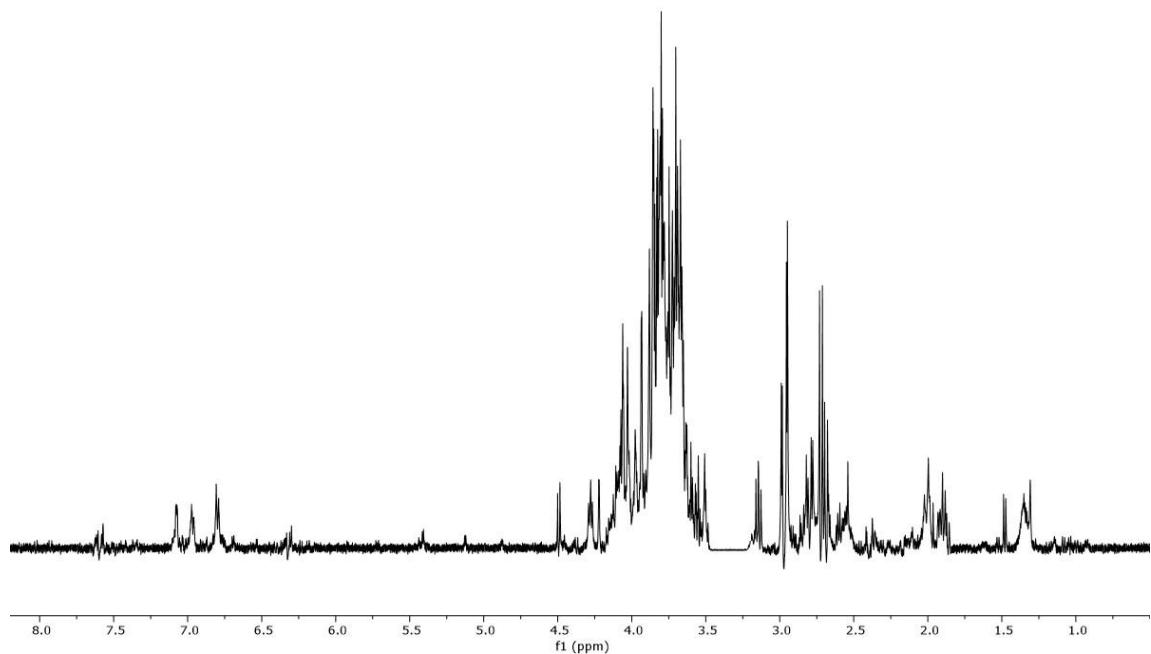
**Figure S3.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum (600 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) of EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O 80:20



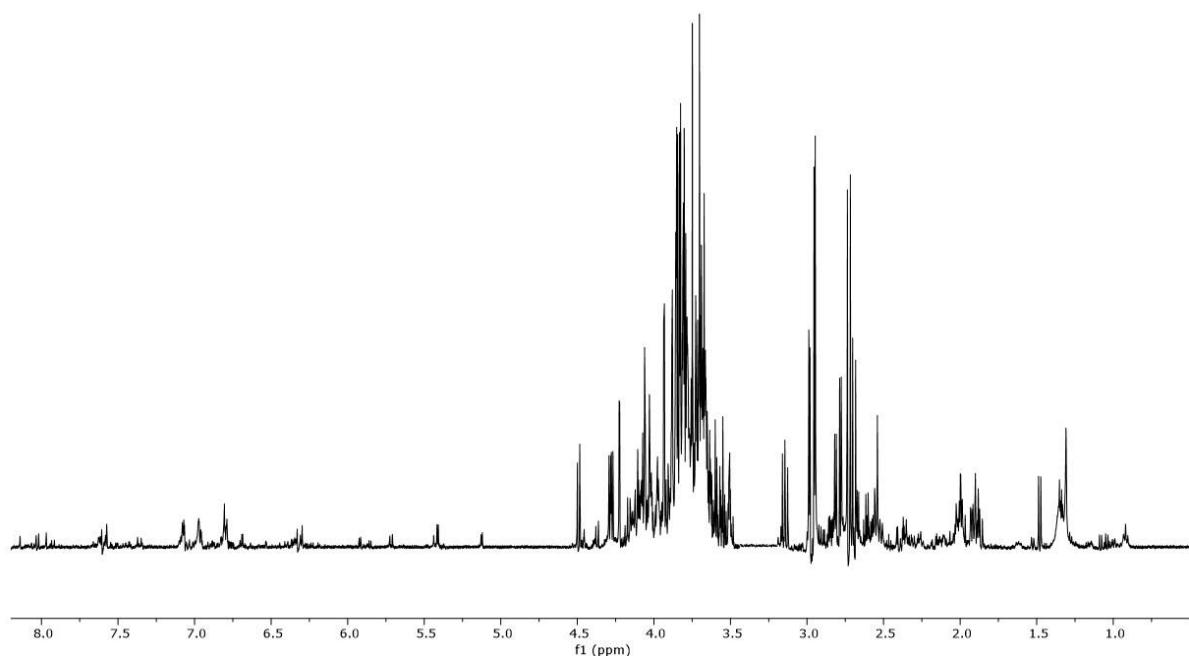
**Figure S4.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum (600 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) of EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O 70:30



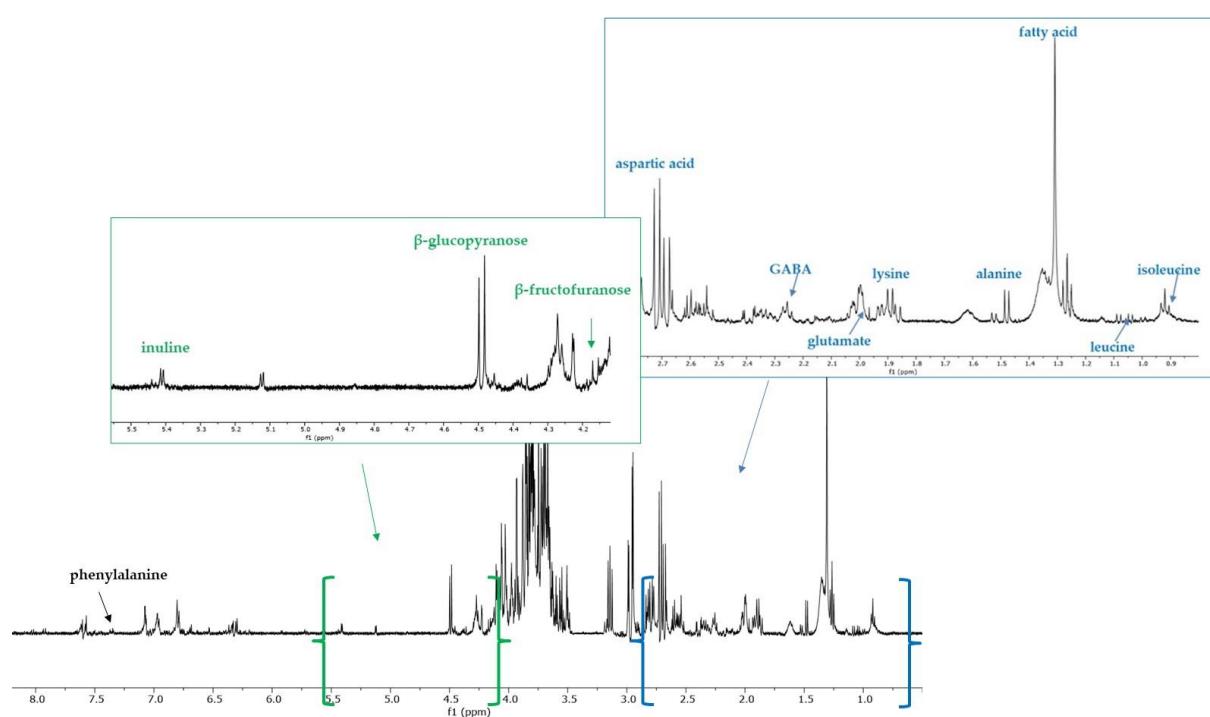
**Figure S5.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum (600 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) of EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O 60:40



**Figure S6.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum (600 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) of infusion



**Figure S7.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum (600 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ) of decoction



**Figure S8.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR Spectrum with annotations of identified primary metabolites detected in *C. scolymus* heads EtOH  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (80:20) extract.

**Table S3.** Characteristic  $^1\text{H}$  NMR peaks of primary metabolites identified in *C. scolymus* extracts.

compound	$^1\text{H}$ chemical shift (multiplicity, $J$ in Hz)
isoleucine	0.94 (t, 7.0)
leucine	1.07 (d, 7.0)
fatty acid	1.27 (s)
alanine	1.47 (d, 7.2)
lysine	1.87 (d, 8.0)
glutamate	2.07 (m)
GABA	2.27 (t, 7.2)
aspartic acid	2.75 (dd, 3.0, 16.0)
$\beta$ -fructofuranose	4.19 (d, 2.3)
$\beta$ -glucopyranose	4.47 (d, 8.0)
inuline	5.40 (d, 5.0)
phenylalanine	7.32 (m)

**Table S4.** Phenolic content and antioxidant activity of green extracts of “Carciofo di Paestum”

<i>C.scolymus</i> extract	Total phenolics content	DPPH $^\bullet$	ABTS $^{\bullet+}$
	GAE $^a \pm$ SD $^b$	IC $_{50}^c \pm$ SD $^b$	TEAC $^{d \pm}$ SD $^b$
MeOH	195.25 $\pm$ 6.65	231.71 $\pm$ 4.9	1.01 $\pm$ 0.05
EtOH	276.25 $\pm$ 8.89	165.02 $\pm$ 3.02	1.30 $\pm$ 0.02
EtOH:H <sub>2</sub> O 80:20	565.14 $\pm$ 6.00	80.51 $\pm$ 1.00	1.73 $\pm$ 0.03
EtOH:H <sub>2</sub> O 70:30	512.30 $\pm$ 4.44	97.30 $\pm$ 0.31	1.76 $\pm$ 0.04
EtOH:H <sub>2</sub> O 60:40	562.17 $\pm$ 9.63	96.53 $\pm$ 0.12	1.78 $\pm$ 0.08
Infusion	347.41 $\pm$ 7.41	106.42 $\pm$ 0.40	1.59 $\pm$ 0.09
decotion	377.48 $\pm$ 1.48	164.96 $\pm$ 0.65	1.41 $\pm$ 0.05
Vitamin C <sup>e</sup>	14.93 $\pm$ 0.10		
Quercetin <sup>f</sup>		2.30 $\pm$ 0.08	

<sup>a</sup> Values are expressed as milligrams of gallic acid equivalents (GAE) per gram of dried extract (mg GAE/g dried extract).; <sup>b</sup> SD: Results are expressed as mean of three experiments; SD, standard deviation. <sup>c</sup> Values are expressed as micrograms per milliliter ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ), concentrations of extracts 50-200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  <sup>d</sup>Values are expressed as concentration (mM) of a standard Trolox solution exerting the same antioxidant activity of a 1 mg/mL solution of the tested extract, concetration of extracts 0.25-1.0 mg/ml. <sup>e</sup>standard compound for DPPH assay, concentrations used 50-200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . <sup>f</sup>standard compound for TEAC assay, concentrations used 0.3-1.5 mM.

**Table S5.** Correlation between TPC evaluated by Folin-Ciocalteu and antioxidant activity evaluated by the ABTS, and DPPH methods. The correlation coefficients among means were determined using Pearson's method.

Assay	Artichoke extracts
	R <sup>2</sup>
TEAC	0.94
DPPH	-0.89

**Table S6.**  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity of “Carciofo di Paestum” PGI extracts.

Artichoke extracts	IC $_{50} \pm$ SD ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )
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MeOH	179.4± 8.32
EtOH	141.6 ± 2.35
EtOH:H <sub>2</sub> O 60:40	159.3 ± 7.10
EtOH:H <sub>2</sub> O 70:30	147.3 ± 2.84
EtOH:H <sub>2</sub> O 80:20	125.3 ± 1.86
infusion	137.1 ± 5.28
decoction	134.4± 3.93
acarbose	132.5 ± 2.90