

Supplementary Materials

Chemical Profiling of *Pistacia lentiscus* var. *Chia* Resin and Essential Oil: Ageing Markers and Antimicrobial Activity

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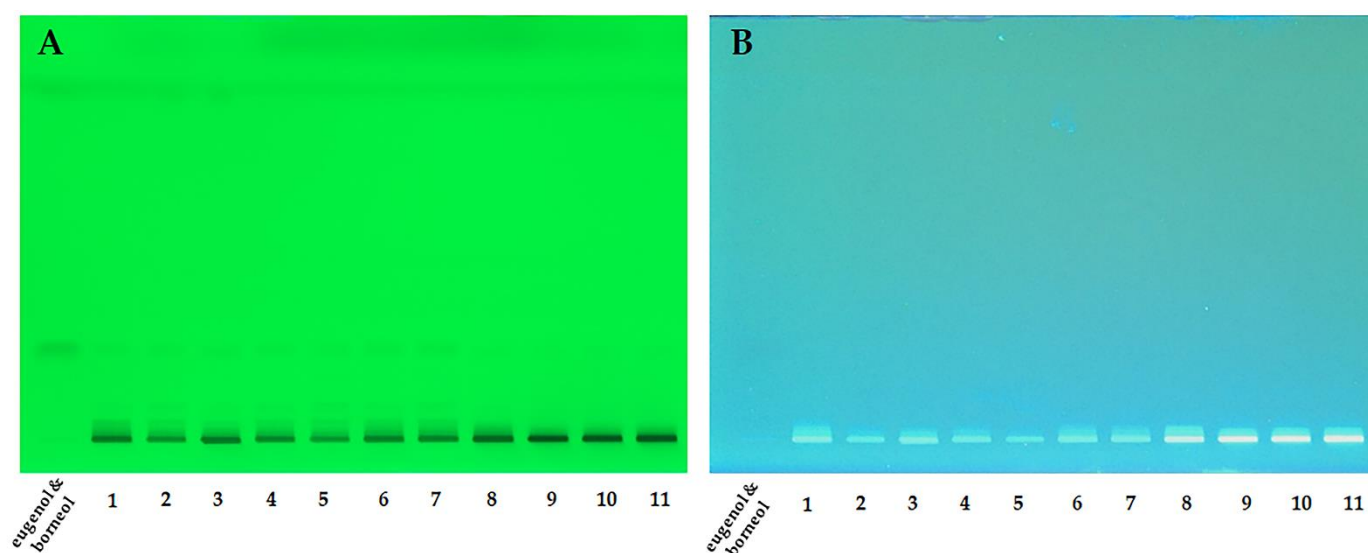


Figure S1. HPTLC chromatogram of CMG with the Ph. Eur. Method. Detection at (A) 254 nm and (B) 366 nm.

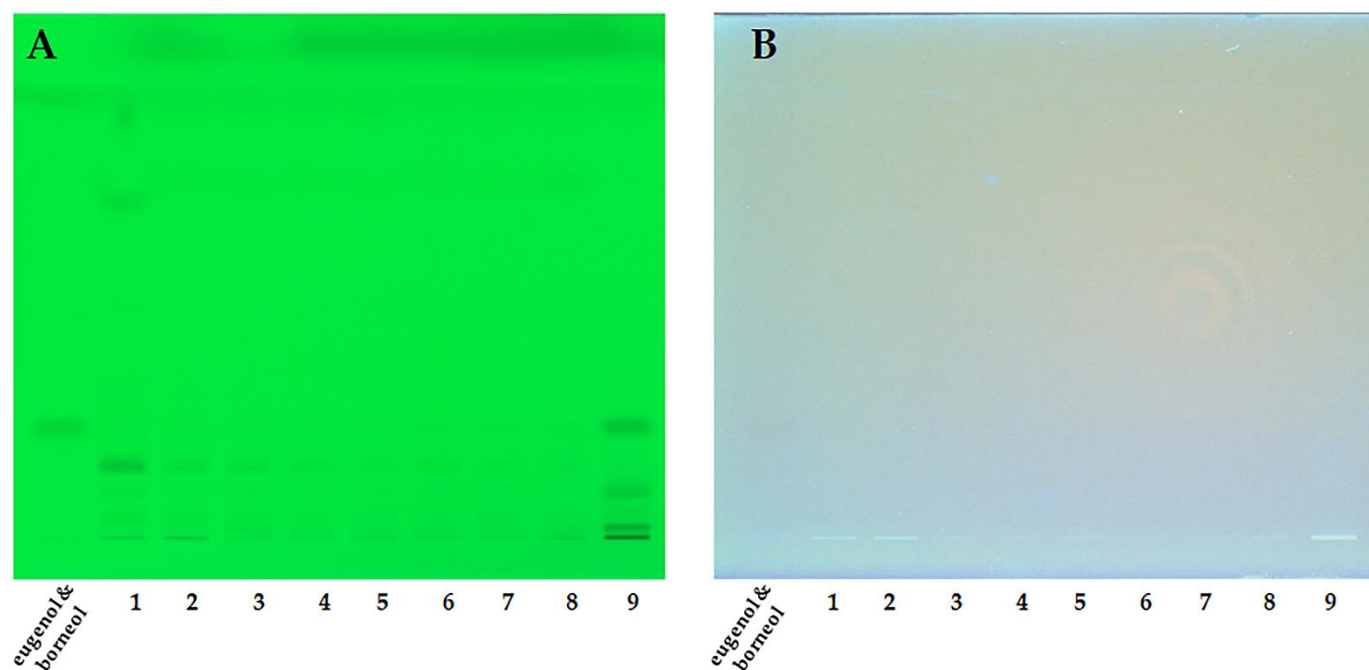


Figure S2. HPTLC chromatogram of CMO with the **Ph. Eur. Method**. Detection at (A) 254 nm and (B) 366 nm.

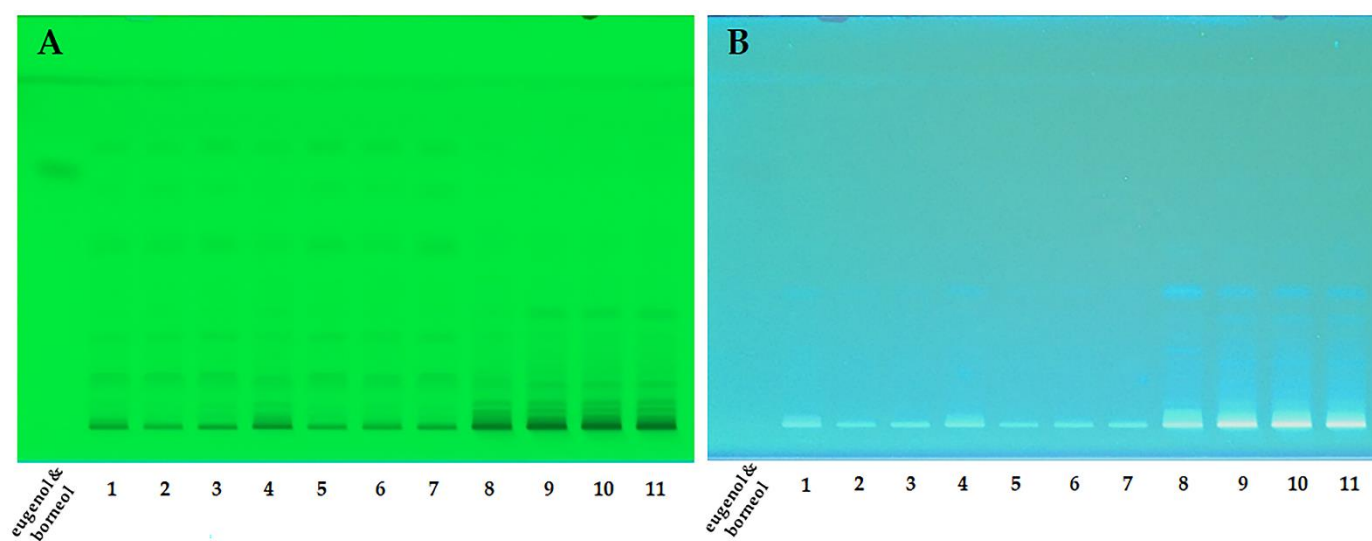


Figure S3. HPTLC chromatogram of CMG developed with the **in-house method**. Detection at (A) 254 nm and (B) 366 nm.

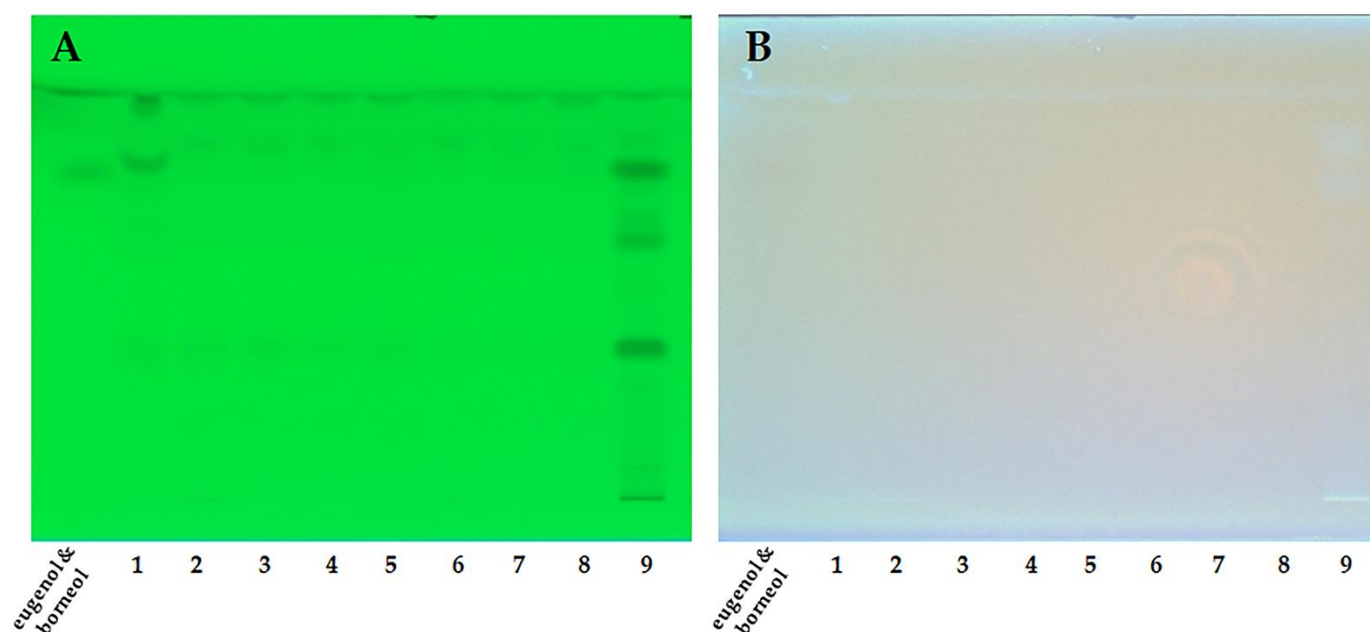


Figure S4. HPTLC chromatogram of CMO developed with the **in-house method**. Detection at (A) 254 nm and (B) 366 nm.

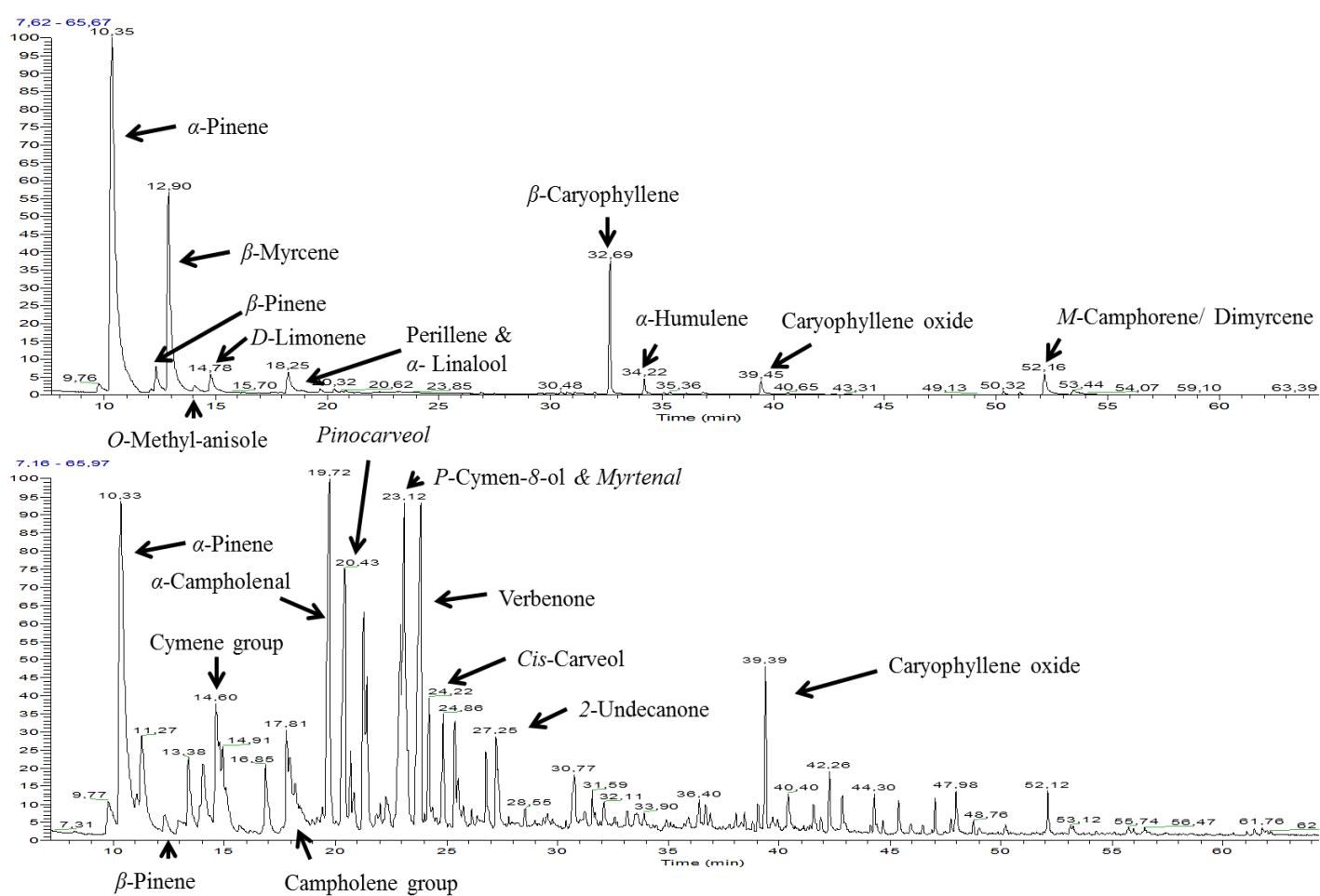


Figure S5. Zoomed superimposed total ion chromatograms (TIC) of a fresh (CMO₁) and an aged sample (CMO₉).

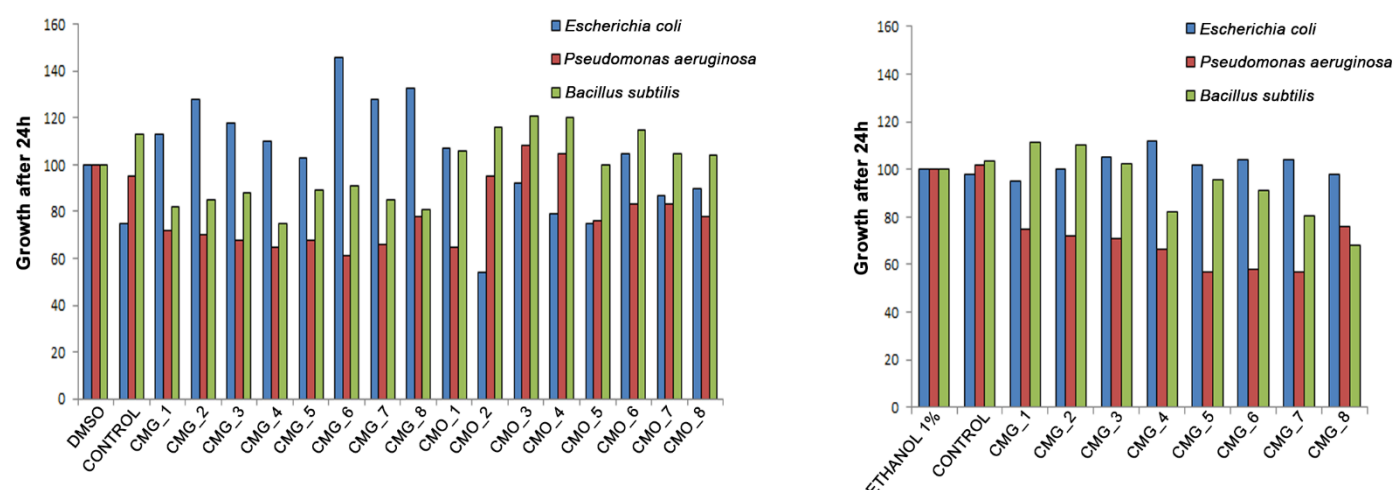


Figure S6. Effect of resins and essential oils against bacteria. Comparison of bacterial growth (*E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa* and *B. subtilis*), as expressed by measuring optical density values (550 nm), in the presence of resins (CMG_1–8) or essential oils (CMO_1–8), after 24h of incubation at 37 °C. Values in graphs represent % of growth in the presence of mastic extracts relative to control (no mastic extract added) taken as 100%. In the left panel mastic resins and essential oils diluted in DMSO were added at a final concentration of 0.2mg/mL (1% DMSO), whilst in the right panel mastic resins diluted in ethanol were added at final concentration of 0.4 mg/mL (1% ethanol). Standard deviation in all cases was <1%.

Table S1. Minimum, maximum, and average values for the ratios of major compounds in CMO samples (CMO_1–8, CMO_9).

Code	β -Myrcene/ α -Pinene	β -Pinene/ β -Myrcene
CMO_1	0.35	0.13
CMO_2	0.20	0.24
CMO_3	0.18	0.19
CMO_4	0.31	0.13
CMO_5	0.22	0.17
CMO_6	0.31	0.15
CMO_7	0.22	0.21
CMO_8	0.14	0.43
Minimum	0.14	0.13
Maximum	0.35	0.43
Average \pm SD	0.24 ± 0.075	0.21 ± 0.10
CMO_9 (aged)	0	-