

Supplementary Materials

Natural Products for the Prevention and Treatment of Common Cold and Viral Respiratory Infections

Nour Mammari ¹, Quentin Albert ^{2,3}, Marc Devocelle ^{4,5}, Maša Kenda ⁶, Nina Kočevan Glavač ⁶, Marija Sollner Dolenc ⁶, Laura Mercolini ⁷, Jaroslav Tóth ⁸, Nagy Milan ⁸, Szilvia Czige ⁸, Mihayl Varbanov ^{1,9,*} and on behalf of the OEMONOM [†]

- ¹ CNRS, L2CM, Université de Lorraine, 54000 Nancy, France
- ² INRAE, Aix Marseille Université, UMR1163 Biodiversité et Biotechnologies Fongiques, 13288 Marseille, France
- ³ INRAE, Aix Marseille Université, CIRM-CF, 13288 Marseille, France
- ⁴ SSPC (Synthesis & Solid State Pharmaceutical Centre), V94 T9PX Limerick, Ireland
- ⁵ Department of Chemistry, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, RCSI University of Medicine and Health Sciences, 123 St. Stephen's Green, D02 YN77 Dublin, Ireland
- ⁶ Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Ljubljana, Aškerčeva cesta 7, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
- ⁷ Research Group of Pharmaco-Toxicological Analysis (PTA Lab), Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnology (FaBiT), Alma Mater Studiorum—University of Bologna, Via Belmeloro 6, 40126 Bologna, Italy
- ⁸ Department of Pharmacognosy and Botany, Faculty of Pharmacy, Comenius University Bratislava, Odbojárov 10, 832 32 Bratislava, Slovakia
- ⁹ Laboratoire de Virologie, CHRU de Nancy Brabois, 54500 Vandœuvre-lès-Nancy, France

* Correspondence: mihayl.varbanov@univ-lorraine.fr; Tel.: +33-3-72-74-73-19

† Listed at the end of Acknowledgments.

1. Other medicinal plants with EMA monography with potential effects on common cold

1.1 *Foeniculum vulgare* Miller subsp. *vulgare* var. *vulgare*

According to the EMA, the herb *Foeniculum vulgare* Miller subsp. *vulgare* var. *vulgare* is used as an expectorant in coughs associated with colds. The expectorant effect of this plant is essentially due to its composition. Indeed, the two main components anethole and estragole are recognized by their traditional use of cough associated with colds [131].

1.2 *Matricaria recutita* L.

Is known to treat cough and bronchitis, fever, colds, inflammation and infection [132]. As in the case of the plant *Glycyrrhiza*, it has been used in the mixed herb ASMATUSTM to relieve the symptoms of colds in asthmatic children [76].

1.3 *Polygonum aviculare* L. / *Polypodium vulgare* L.

The Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products and EMA reported that *Polygonum aviculare* L. can be used for the relief of symptoms of a

common cold, and for treating symptoms of minor mouth or throat inflammation [133].

1.4 *Salix purpurea* L. / *Salix daphnoides* Vill. / *Salix fragilis* L.

The Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products and EMA reported that the traditional herbal *Salix purpurea* L. / *Salix daphnoides* Vill. / *Salix fragilis* L. product used for the relief of fever associated with the common cold [134].

Table S1. Herbal combinations used in the treatment of the common cold.

Plant	Family	Infection	References
<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Common cold; COVID19; Rhinoviruses.	[48-50]
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	Asteraceae	Common cold; Coronavirus 229E and SARS- CoV-2; Rhinovirus colds.	[51-61]
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	Acute respiratory infection.	[62-69]
<i>Grindelia robusta</i> Nutt			[15]
<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i> (Pursh) Dunal	Asteraceae	Acute respiratory infection.	[70-72]
<i>Grindelia humilis</i> Hook. et Arn.			
<i>Grindelia camporum</i> Greene			

Glycyrrhiza glabra L.

Glycyrrhiza inflata

Bat.

Glycyrrhiza uralensis

Fisch

upper [73-76]

respiratory
infections;
common colds.

Mentha × piperita L.

Lamiaceae

common colds; [77-82]

respiratory
syncytial virus
(RSV).

Origanum dictamnus L.

Lamiaceae

Upper [82-84]
respiratory
infections.

Pelargonium sidoides DC

Geraniaceae

Common cold;
Acute [85-90]

Pelargonium reniforme

Curt.

respiratory
tract infections.

Pimpinella anisum L.

Apiaceae

Expectorant; [91,92]
Common cold.

Primula elatior
(L.) Hill

Primulaceae

[93-96]
Antitussive

Primula veris L.

<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Adoxaceae	Common cold and influenza (A and B).	[97-102]
<i>Sideritis scardica</i> Griseb.	Lamiaceae	Bronchitis; bronchial	[103-105]
<i>Sideritis clandestina</i> (Bory & Chaub.) Hayek./ <i>Sideritis</i> <i>raeseri</i> Boiss./ & Heldr.		asthma;common colds.	
<i>Sideritis syriaca</i> L.			
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.,	Lamiaceae	Antitussive; common cold;	[17][22] [106-124]
<i>Thymus zygis</i> L.		Human rhinovirus.	
<i>Tilia cordata</i> Miller	Tiliaceae	Common cold.	[125]
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> Scop.			
<i>Tilia × vulgaris</i> Heyne			
<i>Verbascum thapsum</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae	Common colds; coughs;	[126-130]
<i>Verbascum densiflorum</i> Bertol.		Asthma; Bronchitis	

Verbascum phlomoides L.

			[131]
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Miller	Apiaceae	Expectorant.	
<i>subsp. vulgare var. vulgare</i>			
<i>Matricaria recutita</i> L.	Asteraceae	Antitussive; Bronchitis; Fever; Colds.	[76][132]
<i>Polygonium aviculare</i> L.	Polygonaceae	Common colds.	[133]
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> L.			
<i>Salix purpurea</i> L.	Salicaceae	Common colds.	[134]
<i>Salix daphnoides</i> Vill.			
<i>Salix fragilis</i> L.			
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Asphodelaceae		[135-137]

		Upper respiratory tract infections; Human rhinovirus B (HRV14), influenza A virus (H1N1) and (H3N2), influenza B, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), parainfluenza type 3 virus (Para 3).
<i>Boehmeria jamaicensis</i>	Urticaceae	Common colds. [138]
<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) Kuntze	Theaceae	Anti-Influenza viral adsorption and suppressed replication; Cold viruses; Common cold. [139-140]
<i>Camellia assamica</i> var. <i>kucha</i>		
<i>Cistus × incanus</i> L.	Cistaceae	Common colds; upper respiratory tract; Anti-Influenza. [141-146]
<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>	Lauraceae	Common cold; Chronic bronchitis; [147]

		Human respiratory syncytial virus.	
<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill.	Pinaceae	Common cold.	[148-150]
<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>	Fabaceae	Rhinoviruses.	[151,152]

Herbal combination

Plants	Family	Infection.	References
<i>Hedera helix/ Primula vulgaris/Thymus vulgaris</i>	Araliaceae/ Primulaceae/ Lamiaceae	Common cold. Acute bronchitis.	[21- 23][117,118][153]
Tsumura bakumondoto:		Common cold.	[154]
Ophiopogon tuber <i>(Ophiopogon japonicus)</i>	Asparagaceae		
Brown rice <i>(Oryza sativa)</i>	Poaceae		
Pinellia tuber <i>(Pinellia ternata)</i>	Araceae		
Jujube <i>(Ziziphus jujuba)</i>	Rhamnaceae		
Liquiritiae radix <i>(Glycyrrhiza lepidota)</i>	Fabaceae		
Ginseng radix	Araliaceae		

(*Panax ginseng*)

Gelo Myrtol®	Myrtaceae	Common cold.	[155] [156]
eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>)	Rutaceae		
sweet orange (<i>Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck</i>)	Myrtaceae		
myrtle (<i>Myrtus communis</i>)	Rutaceae		
lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>)			
Soshiho-tang: (Oriental herbal formula in East Asian countries)	Umbelliferae	Common cold; (chills and fever) Pulmonary disease.	[157][158]
Bupleuri Radix (<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> Linne)	Araceae		
Pinelliae Tuber (<i>Pinellia ternate</i> Breitenbach)	Zingiberaceae		
Zingiberis Rhizoma			
Crudus (<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe)			
Scutellariae Radix (<i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> Georgi)	Labiatae		
Ginseng Radix (Panax ginseng C.A.Meyer)	Araliaceae		
Glycyrrhizae Radix et Rhizoma (<i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fischer)	Leguminosae		
Zizyphi Fructus	Rhamnaceae		

(*Zizyphus jujube* Miller
var. *inermis* Rehder)

Kan Jang ® <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L. leaf, <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (L.) Moench root, and <i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i> (Rupr. & Maxim.) Harms root.	Acanthaceae	Respiratory tract infection.	[159]
So-cheong-ryong-tang: <i>Pinelliae tuber</i> (tuber of <i>Pinellia ternata</i>), <i>Ephedrae herba</i> (stem of <i>Ephedra sinica</i>), <i>Schizandrae fructus</i> (fruit of <i>Schisandra chinensis</i>), <i>Paeoniae radix</i> (root of <i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>), <i>Glycyrrhizae radix</i> (root of <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>), <i>Zingiberis Siccatum rhizoma</i> (scalded rhizome	Araceae Ephedraceae Schisandraceae Ranunculaceae Fabaceae Zingiberaceae Aristolochiaceae	Common cold.	[160]

of <i>Zingiber officinale</i>), Asiasari radix (root of <i>Asiasarum heterotropoides</i> var. <i>mandshuricum</i>), and Cinnamomi cortex (bark of <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>)	Lauraceae
Yeon-gyo-pae-dok-san: Forsythiae fructus (fruit of <i>Forsythia viridissima</i>), Lonicerae flos (flower of <i>Lonicera japonica</i>), Schizonepetae spica (peduncle of <i>Schizonepeta tenuifolia</i>), Ledebouriellae radix (root of <i>Ledebouriella divaricata</i>), Bupleuri radix (root of <i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>), Angenlicae Decursivae radix (root of <i>Angelica decursiva</i>), Osterici radix (root of <i>Ostericum koreanum</i>), Araliae Continentalis radix (root of <i>Aralia continentalis</i>), Aurantii fructus (fruit of <i>Citrus aurantum</i>), Platycodonis radix (root of <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>), Cnidii rhizoma (rhizome of <i>Cnidium officianale</i>), Poria sclerotium (sclerotia of <i>Poria</i>), Menthae herba (stem of <i>Mentha arvensis</i>), Glycyrrhizae radix (root of <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i>), and Zingiberis rhizoma crudus (raw rhizome of <i>Zingiber officinale</i>)	Oleaceae Caprifoliaceae Labiatae Umbelliferae Mentheae Apiaceae Araliaceae Rutaceae Apiaceae Polyporaceae Lamiaceae Leguminosae Zingiberaceae
<i>Radix echinaceae,</i> <i>Radix baptisiae,</i> <i>Herba thujae.</i>	Asteraceae Fabaceae cypress
	Acute viral respiratory tract infection.
	[24][161]

Ma-xing-shi-gan-tang: <i>Ephedrae herba</i> (ma huang), <i>Armeniacae amarum semen</i> (ku-xing-ren), <i>Glycyrrhizae radix preparata</i> (gan-cao; licorice), and <i>Gypsum fibrosum</i> (shi-gao; calcium sulfate)	Ephedraceae Rosaceae Fabaceae	Common cold; Fever; Influenza virus infections.	[162]
--	-------------------------------------	---	-------
