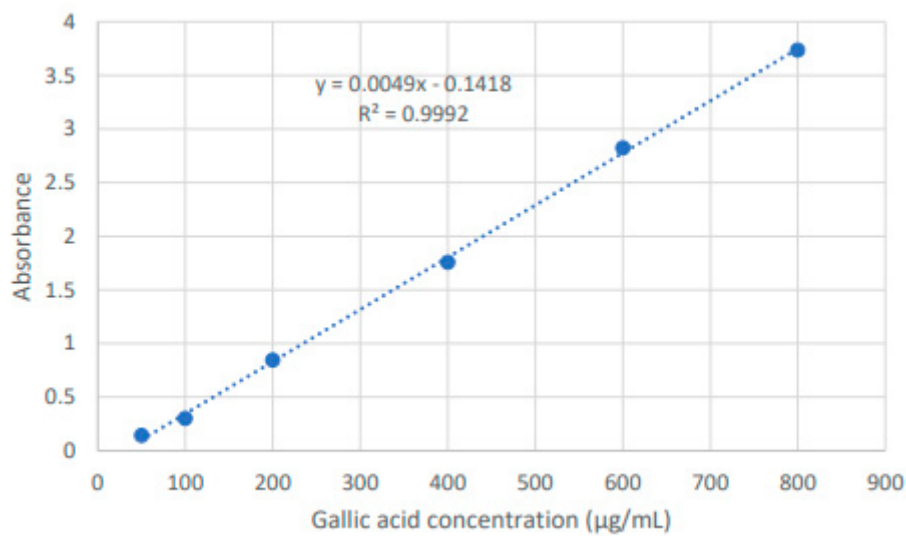


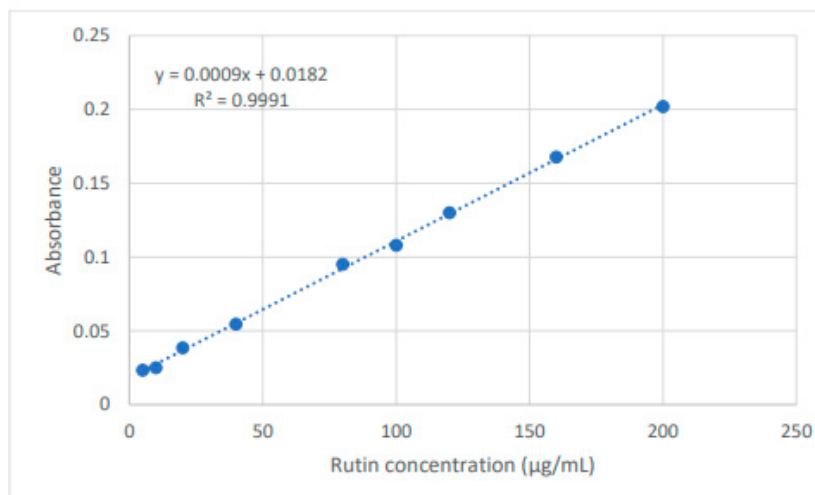
## Supplementary file

Article

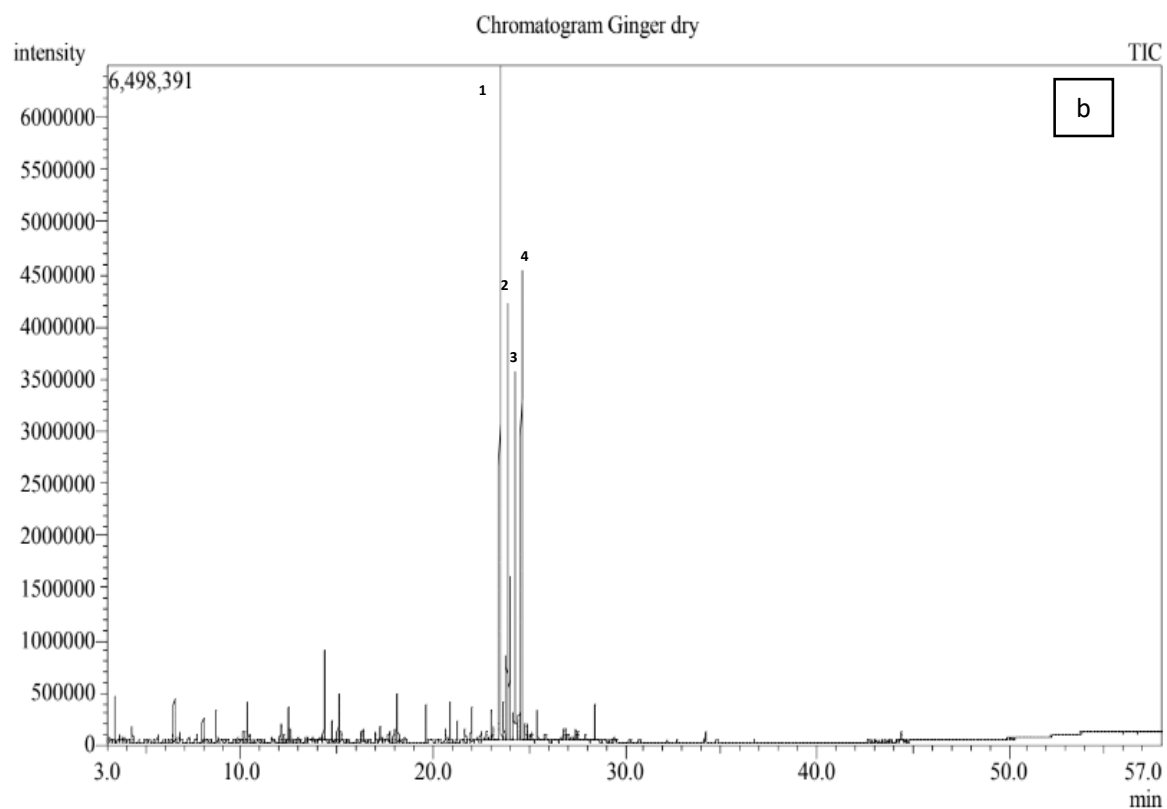
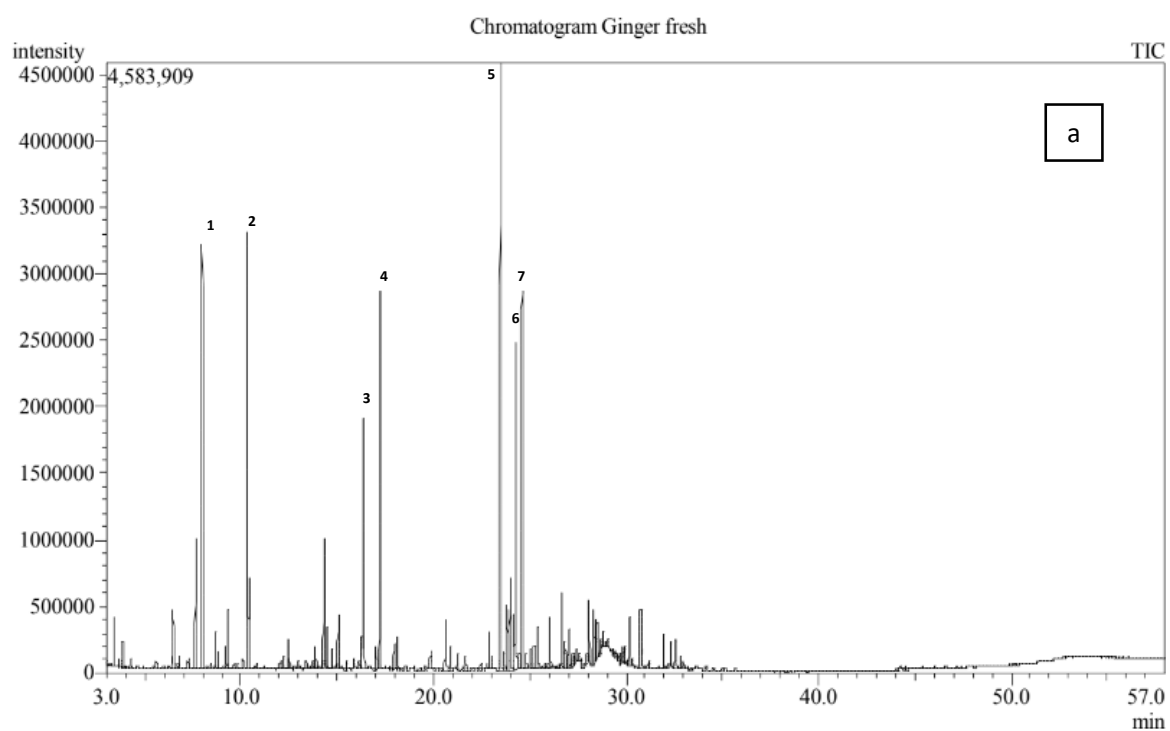
### Effect of Sun Drying on Phytoconstituents and Antiviral Activity of Ginger Against Low-Pathogenic Human Coronavirus



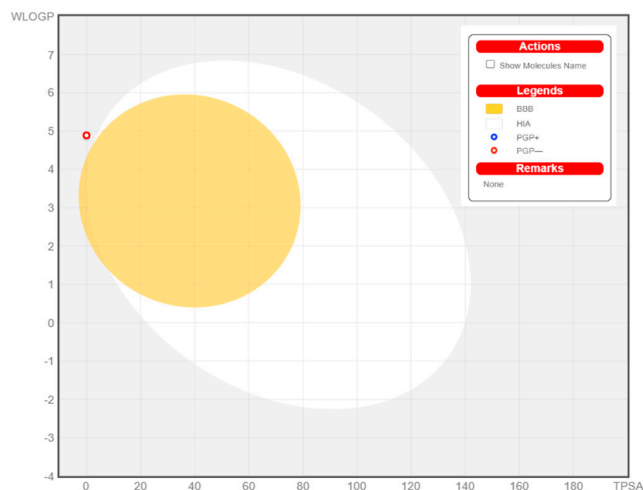
**Figure S1.** Standard calibration curve of gallic acid



**Figure S2.** Standard calibration curve of rutin



**Figure S3.** GC/ MS chromatogram for fresh ginger volatile oil (a); 1 camphene, 2 4-Thujanol, 3 Borneol, 4  $\beta$ -Citral, 5  $\alpha$ -Curcumene, 6 Zingiberene and 7  $\beta$ -Bisabolene. Dry ginger volatile oil (b); 1  $\alpha$ -Curcumene, 2 Zingiberene, 3  $\beta$ -Bisabolene and 4  $\beta$ - Sesquiphellandrene



**Figure S4.** BOILED Egg predictive model for one of the most active components (1N9). All the active components displayed similar properties.

**Table S1.** Selectivity index of fresh and dry Ginger extracts

Sample	IC <sub>50</sub>	Selective index $\mu\text{g/ mL}$
Fresh ginger extract	28.5 $\pm$ 0.8	16.40
Dry ginger extract	20.56 $\pm$ 0.4	18.55

**Table S2:** Results of calibration and predictive ability of the PLS-R model.

Antiviral activity		
	Y Reference	Y Predicted
DG1	20.75	20.51
DG2	20.56	20.52
DG3	20.26	20.52
FG1	29.00	28.46
FG2	28.50	28.47
FG3	27.90	28.46