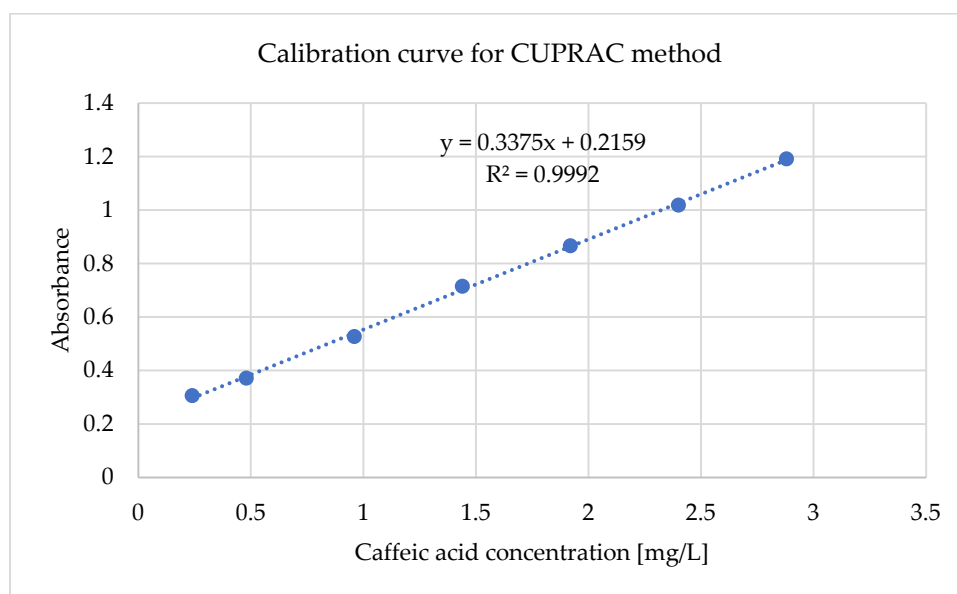


# Antioxidant Activity of Plant-Derived Colorants for Potential Cosmetic Application

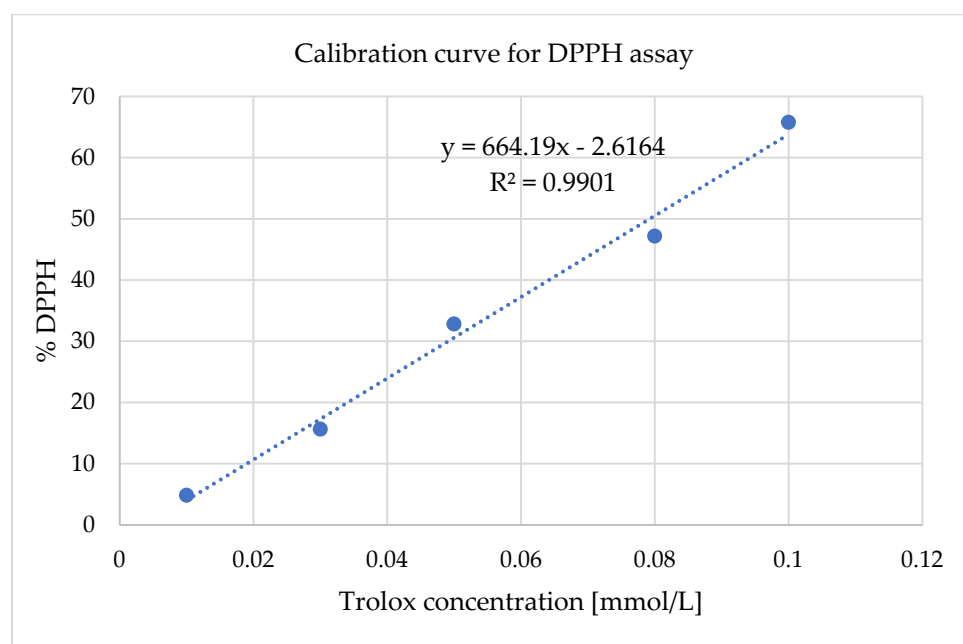
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**Figure S1.** Calibration curve for determination of antioxidant activity by CUPRAC method.

## Calibration Curve Preparation

2 mL of appropriate reagents were pipetted into 10 mL volumetric flasks (copper(II) chloride solution, neocuproine solution and ammonium acetate buffer). Subsequently, caffeic acid solution was added in a volume of 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, 0.40, 0.50 and 0.60 mL and next, volumetric flasks were refilled with distilled water. Before measurements of absorbance (wavelength of  $\lambda = 450$  nm) against the blank (all reagents without caffeic acid) samples were placed in darkness for 0.5 h.



**Figure S2.** Calibration curve for determination of antioxidant activity by DPPH method.

#### Calibration Curve Preparation

The calibration curve was prepared as follows: into 10 mL volumetric flasks increasing amounts of trolox solution were pipetted: 1.00, 2.00, 4.00, 6.00, 8.00 and 10.00 mL and subsequently flasks were refilled with ethanol. In the next step into plastic cuvettes were pipetted respectively: 1.5 mL of ethanol, 0.5 mL of DPPH solution and 0.5 mL of trolox solutions with increasing concentration. The mixture of 2 mL of ethanol and 0.5 mL of DPPH solution was prepared as a blank test and ethanol was used as a reference. Samples were stored in darkness for 15 minutes before absorbance measurements, which were performed at a wavelength of  $\lambda = 517$  nm. The below formula was used to calculate the percentage of the scavenged radical in order to draw the calibration curve:

$$\%DPPH = ((A_0 - A_n)/A_0) \times 100\% \quad (S1)$$

where:  $A_0$ —absorbance of the blank sample,  $A_n$ —absorbance of the sample