Table S1. RP-HPLC method development first trial

Stationary phase	Water x-bridge C18 (250 x 4.6 mm i.D., 5 µm)
Mobile phase	Solvent A :ACN Solvent B : Methanol Solvent C : Water
Solvent ratio	Isocratic run for 10 min using ratio 50:30:20 of A: B: C
Detection wavelength	303 nm
Flow rate	0.9 mL/min
Injection volume	20 µL
pH	3.5
Temperature	Ambient (around 25 °C)
Sample temperature	25 ±2 ℃

Table S2. RP-HPLC method development second trial

Stationary phase	Water x-bridge C18 (250 x 4.6 mm i.D., 5 µm)
Mobile phase	Solvent A :ACN Solvent B : Water
Solvent ratio	Isocratic run for 10 min using ratio 50:50 of A: B
Detection wavelength	303 nm
Flow rate	0.9 mL/min
Injection volume	20 µL
pH	3.5
Temperature	Ambient (around 25 °C)

Sample temperature	25 ±2 ℃

Table S3. RP-HPLC method development third trial

Stationary phase	Water x-bridge C18 (250 x 4.6 mm i.D., 5 µm)
Mobile phase	Solvent A :ACN Solvent B :Water
Solvent ratio	Isocratic run for 10 min using ratio 60:40 of A: B
Detection wavelength	303nm
Flow rate	0.9 mL/min
Injection volume	20 µL
pH	3.5
Temperature	Ambient (around 25 °C)
Sample temperature	25 ±2 ℃

Table S4. RP-HPLC method development fourth trial

Stationary phase	Water x-bridge C18 (250 x 4.6 mm i.D., 5 µm)
Mobile phase	Solvent A :ACN Solvent B :Water
Solvent ratio	Isocratic run for 10 min using ratio 70:30 of A: B
Detection wavelength	303nm
Flow rate	0.9 mL/min
Injection volume	20 µL

pH	3.5
Temperature	Ambient (around 25 °C)
Sample temperature	25 ± 2 ℃

Table S5. RP-HPLC method development fifth trial

Stationary phase	Water x-bridge C18 (250 x 4.6 mm i.D., 5 µm)
Mobile phase	Solvent A :ACN Solvent B :Water
Solvent ratio	Isocratic run for 10 min using ratio 80:20 of solvent A and B
Detection wavelength	303 nm
Flow rate	0.9 mL/min
Injection volume	20 µL
pH	3.5
Temperature	Ambient (around 25 °C)
Sample temperature	25 ± 2 ℃

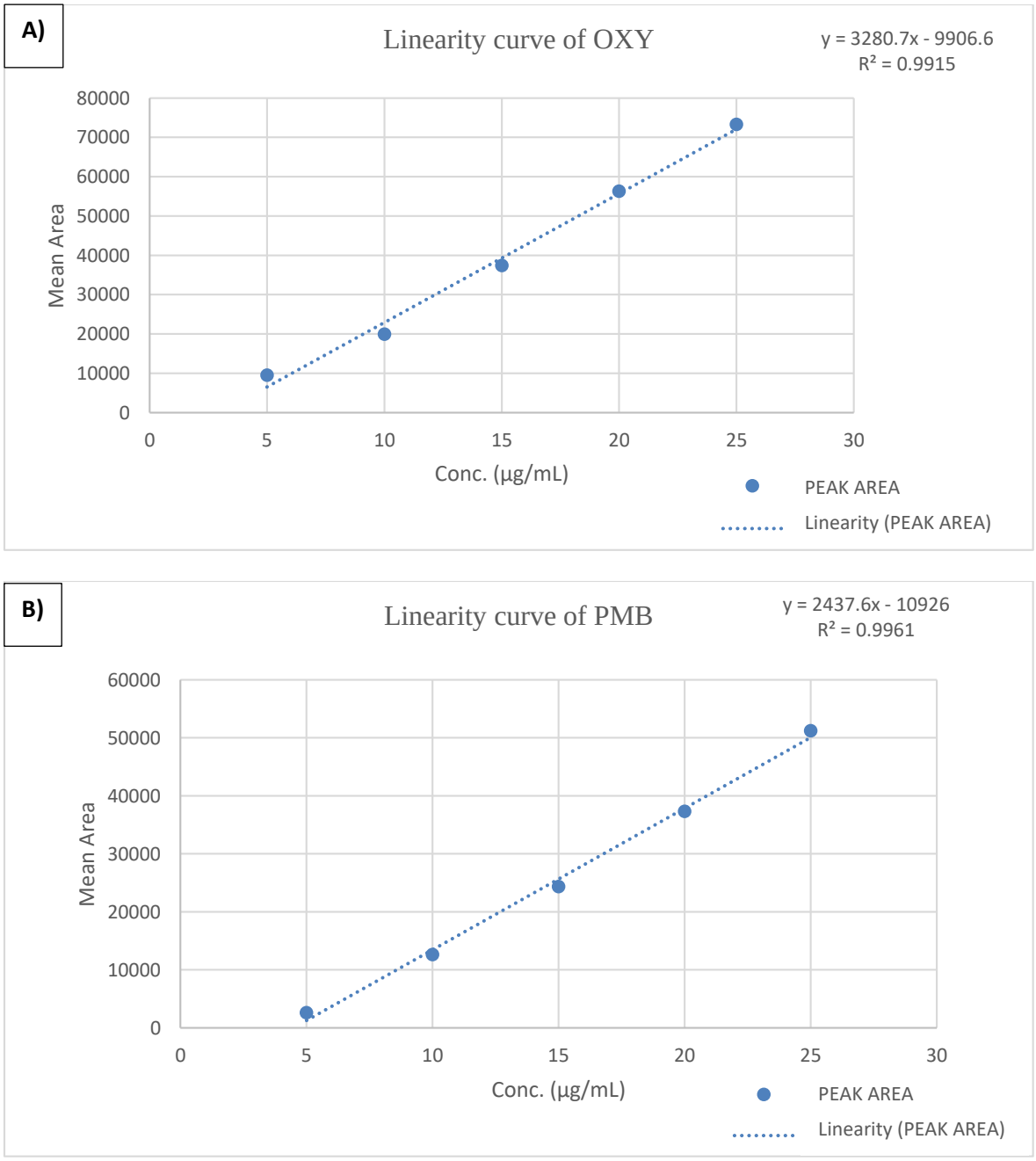

Figure S1. Linearity curve for A) OXY AND B) PMB