

Supplementary material

Wound healing potential of plant secondary metabolites: *in silico*, *in vitro*, and *in vivo* experiments

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Figure S1. Microphotograph of scratch areas induced by allantoin, caryophyllene oxide, and β -caryophyllene in HaCat cells at 24 and 48 h.

PMDs	0 h	24 h	48 h
No treatment			
FCS 10%			
Allantoin (10 μ g/mL)			
Allantoin (30 μ g/mL)			
Caryophyllene oxide (10 μ g/mL)			
Caryophyllene oxide (30 μ g/mL)			
β -caryophyllene (10 μ g/mL)			

β -caryophyllene

(30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$)

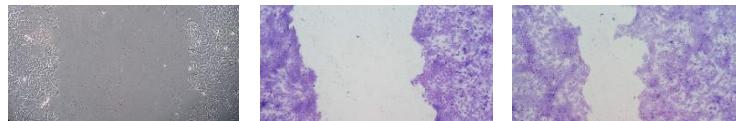
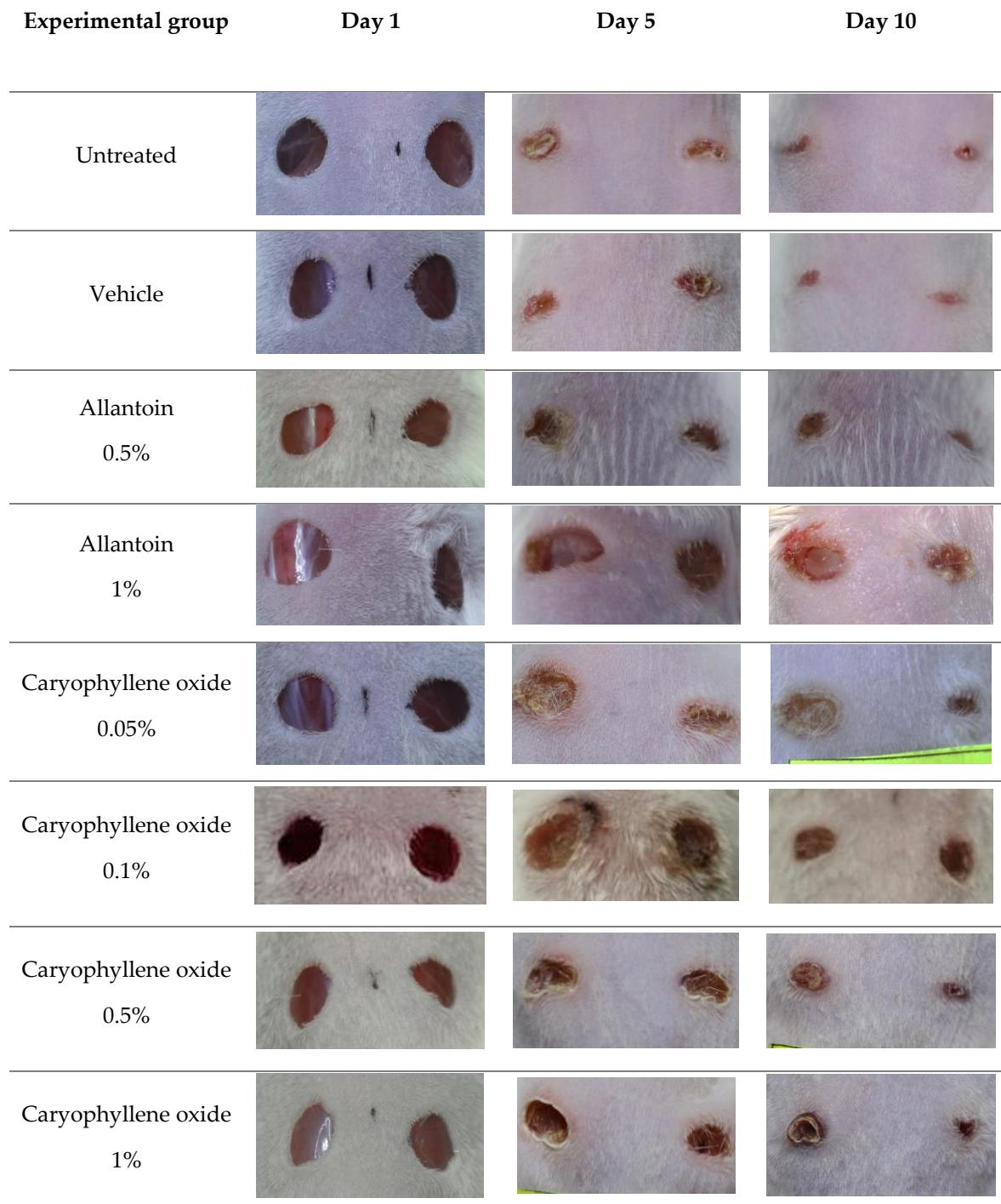


Figure S2. Images of excisional skin lesions in BALB/c mice on different days (0, 5, and 10) for each experimental group.



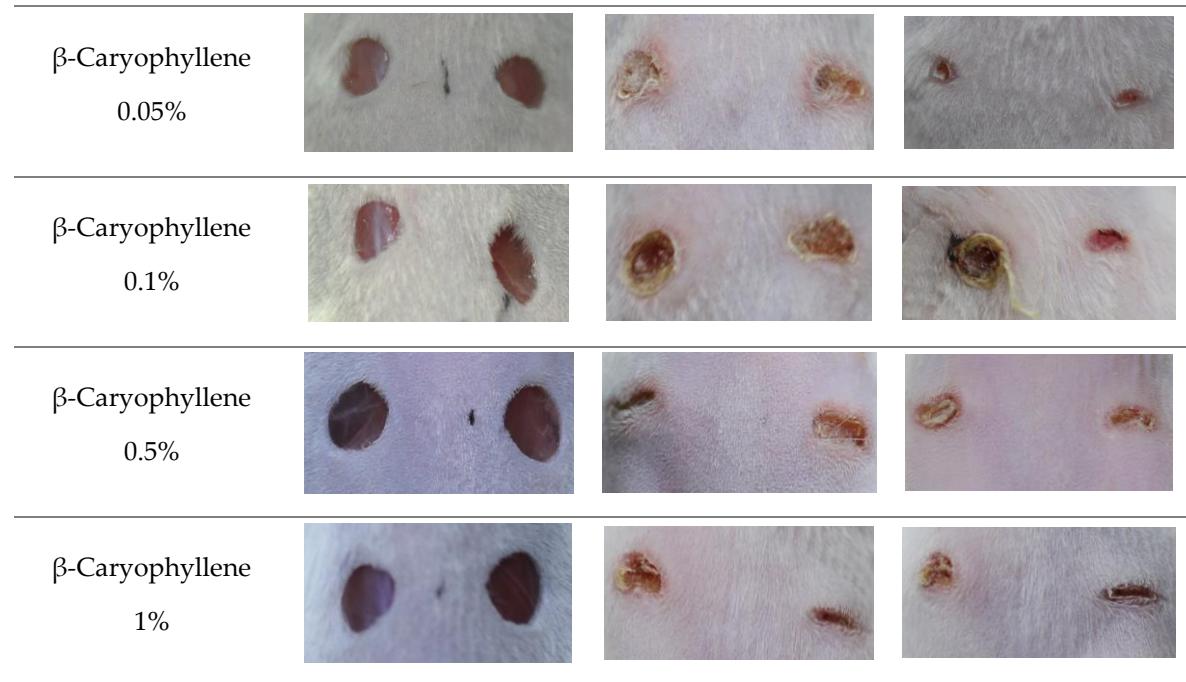
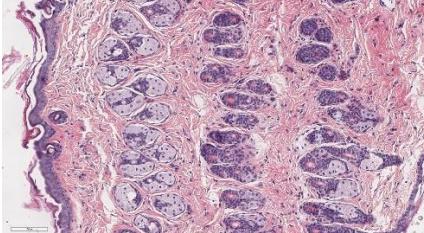
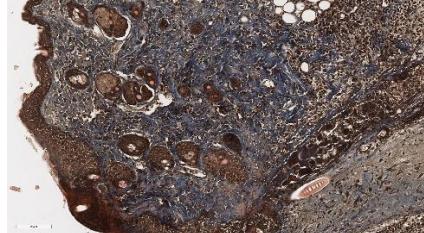
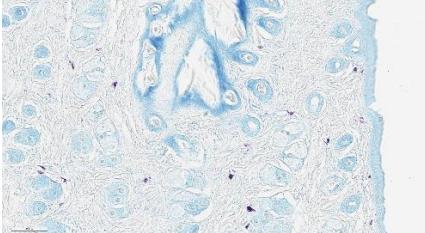
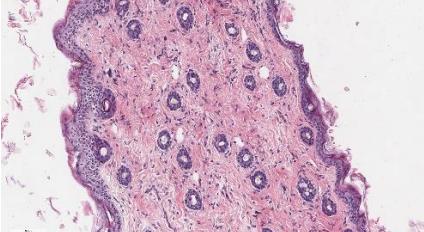
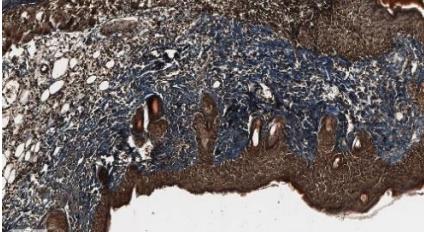
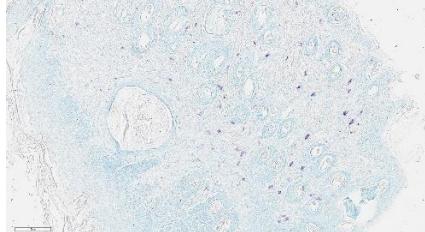
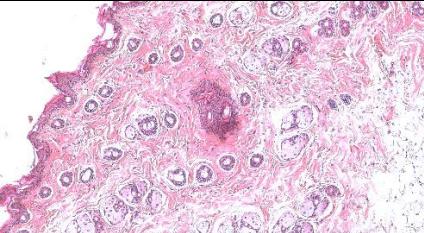
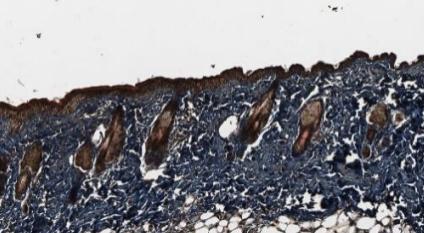
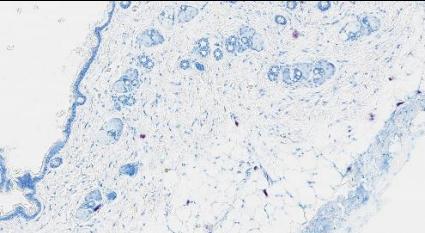
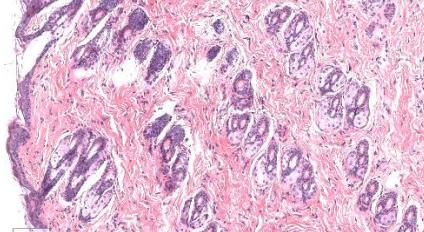


Figure S3. Histological images of excised tissue specimens (thickness 5 μm) with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), Masson's trichrome, and toluidine blue stained after 10 days for each experimental group. Untreated (a), vehicle (b), heal skin (c), allantoin 0.5%, and 1% (d), caryophyllene oxide 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1% (e), β caryophyllene 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1% (f). Magnification 400x

(Groups) %		H&E stain	Masson's Trichrome stain	Toluidine Blue stain
(a)				
(b)				
(c)				
(d)	0.5			
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