**Supplementary Table 1. Mass spectra properties of marker chemicals.** 

Chemical	Formula	Calculated mass [M]	Precursor ion <sup>a</sup>	Collision energy <sup>b</sup>	Production ion <sup>c</sup>	Retention time <sup>d</sup>	
Ferulic acid	6 11 6	194.10	149.6	10	135	11 051	
	$C_{10}H_{10}O_4$			20	107	11.251	
Paeonol		166.17	150.6	10	95		
	$C_9H_{10}O_3$			40	52	12.757	
Butylphthalide		190.23	132.6	20	77	15.527	
	$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$			40	51		
Z-Butylidenephthalide	0.11.0	188.22	158.6	10	131	4= 0=0	
	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>2</sub>			20	103	15.852	
Senkyunolide A	0.11.0	192.25	106.7	10	79	40.500	
	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>2</sub>			10	77	16.580	
Z-Ligustilide	0 11 0	190.10	4 4 7 7	20	105		
	$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$		147.7	40	77	16.823	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> The ion of relative highest intensity was used as the precursor ion for the quantification.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> The collision energy was optimized to have the greatest product ion intensity, which was the key factor in the MRM mode.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Two product ions were used for the MRM analysis. The upper one was used for quantitative analysis and the lower one was for qualitative analysis, which could guarantee the precision of analytes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> The retention time was determined by 3 different individual analyses (n = 3).

Supplementary Table 2. Calibration curves, LOD and LOQ of five markers.

Chemical	Calibration curve <sup>a</sup>	Correlation coefficient (r²)	Linear range	LOD <sup>b</sup> (ng/ml)	LOQ <sup>c</sup> (ng/ml)
Z-Ligustilide	y=0.7169x-0.0497	0.9945	0.1-50	7.08	33.3
Ferulic acid	y=0.7984x-0.2864	0.9903	0.1-50	2.77	12.5
Butylphthalide	y=14.0273x-0.1603	0.9970	0.02-5	0.32	1.3
Z-Butylidenephthalide	y=4.4408x-0.0611	0.9955	0.02-5	0.47	2
Senkyunolide A	y=2.3792x-0.0417	0.9922	0.02-5	2.71	13

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The calibration curves were constructed by plotting the peak areas versus the concentration of each analyte. Each calibration curve included six data points.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>LOD refers to the limits of detection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>LOQ refers to the limits of quantification.

## Supplementary Table 3. Precision, repeatability and recovery of markers.

	Precision			Repeatability (n=5)		Recovery <sup>a</sup> (n=5)		
Chemical	Intra-day <sup>b</sup> (n=6)		Inter-day <sup>c</sup> ( <i>n</i> =6)					
	Mean (ng/mL)	RSD (%)	Mean (ng/mL)	RSD (%)	Mean (ng/mL)	RSD (%)	Mean (%)	RSD (%)
Z-Ligustilide	0.98	1.98	0.91	3.29	17.67	2.98	96.91	3.31
Ferulic acid	1.04	0.26	1.44	1.58	1.41	1.19	97.57	1.85
Butylphthalide	1.01	1.48	0.93	1.39	0.91	1.73	99.90	1.66
Z-Butylidenephthalide	1.07	2.76	1.02	2.36	0.10	2.03	100.30	2.10
Senkyunolide A	0.96	3.01	1.04	4.05	0.89	2.61	98.75	2.21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Recovery (%) =100  $\times$  (amount found—original amount)/amount spiked. The data were presented as average of three independent determinations, and the SD was <5% of the mean, which was not shown for clarity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> The intra-day analysis refers to the sample examined for six replicates within one day.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> The inter-day analysis refers to the sample examined in duplicates over three consecutive days.