

Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Origanum vulgare, and Thymus vulgaris Essential Oils in Cystitis: an alternative/complementary perspective

Supplementary table

Table S1. Chemical constituents of the essential oils of interest, from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Ness bark (CZEO), *Origanum vulgare* L. flowering tops (OVEO), and *Thymus vulgaris* L. flowering tops (TVEO). Values are expressed as percentage relative abundance. Compounds in bold represent the predominant constituents.^a

Compound	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Ness (%)	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> L. (%)	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L. (%)
Monoterpenes			
α-Pinene	1.73	< 0.5	< 0.5
o-Cymene	1.41	9.54	10.26
D-Limonene	1.67	< 0.5	19.35
Eucalyptol	1.87	1.38	0.53
Linalool	6.80	2.17	1.13
Borneol	-	0.75	0.20
α-Terpineol	--	0.58	2.94
Bornyl acetate	--	--	2.33
Terpineol-1	-	-	0.10
Terpinen-4-ol	-	0.39	0.10
Thymol	--	8.08	31.08
Carvacrol	--	72.36	23.23
Thymol methyl ether	-	0.18	-
γ-Terpineol	-	-	0.29
Phenylpropanoids			
Acetyl eugenol	0.33	-	0.39
Cinnamaldehyde (E)	54.40	--	--
Cinnamyl acetate	0.77	-	-
Eugenol	20.55	--	5.97
Safrole	0.65	-	-
Sesquiterpenes			

Caryophyllene	6.73	0.52	< 0.5
Other organic compounds			
Benzaldehyde	0.10	-	-
Benzyl Benzoate	0.88	-	-

^a Taken from [Carosati E, Mattioli, L.B.; Santini A, Caprioli G, Micucci, M.; Mangiaterra G, Marzetti, C.; Scola Gagliardi M, Kan F, Scala G, Ceccarelli M, Frosini, M.; Corazza, I.; Budriesi, R. Thyme, Oregano, and Cinnamom essential oils: investigating their molecular mechanism of action for the treatment of bacteria-induced cystitis. ACS Omega, 2026, 11, 9737-9773.]