

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO  
**Antioxidative response of *Melissa officinalis* L. and *Valeriana officinalis* L. leaves exposed to exogenous melatonin and excessive zinc and cadmium levels**

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J. Serb. Chem. Soc. 84 (1) (2019) 11–25

TABLE S-I. The effect of melatonin on the activities of antioxidative enzymes under different environmental stressors

Plant species	Melatonin concentration	Type of treatment	Changes in antioxidative metabolism				Ref.
			SOD	POD	CAT	APX	
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1 mM	Cold stress for 3 days	Increased	–	Same	–	1
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	50 µM for 2 h	22 °C with 75 % relative humidity: 16 h light / 8 h dark regime	–	Increased	Increased	–	2
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	20, 50 and 100 µM	Dark stress	Increased	–	Increased	Reduced	3
<i>Malus hupehensis</i>	5 µM	Alkaline stress pH 8.5 to 8.8 for 15 days	Same	Same	Increased	–	4
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1 mM	nano-ZnO stress ZnO NPs 300 mg L <sup>-1</sup>	Increased	–	Increased	Increased	5
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	50, 100, 150, 200 µM	Cd 10 mg for 40 days	Increased	Increased	Increased	–	3

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Fig. S-1. Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis* L.) control plants during development: A) 0, B) 15, C) 30 and D) 45 days from the beginning of the experiment and treatment with Zn and Cd.



Fig. S-2. Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis* L.) control plant during development: A) 0, B) 15, C) 30 and D) 45 days from the beginning of the experiment and treatment with Zn and Cd.

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