Add File 3. Per-study quality appraisal of the pharmacological and phytochemical studies (PRISMA 2020, Items 11 and 18), showing each study's assessment against the five quality criteria, the number excluded on criteria (i)–(iii), and the retained/excluded outcomes.

Per-study quality appraisal of the pharmacological and phytochemical studies (PRISMA 2020, Items 11 and 18)

This file reports the per-study results of the quality appraisal, as defined in the Methods section. Each pharmacological or phytochemical study was assessed against five criteria and checked against the primary publication; a study had to satisfy criteria (i)-(iii) to be retained in the pharmacological synthesis. The number of studies excluded based on criteria (i)–(iii) is presented in the table.

Table 1. Per-study appraisal of the eight pharmacological and phytochemical studies against the five quality criteria, with the retained/excluded outcome.

Study	Species / material	Activity and quantitative endpoint	(i) Authenticated / verified material	(ii) +/- controls	(iii) Quantitative endpoint	(iv) Inferential statistics	(v) Independent replication	Retained in pharmacological synthesis
Suzuki et al. (2017)	A. filaria (Philippine-sourced agarwood)	Antitumour / antiproliferative; 5 human tumour lines; IC_{50} 25-38 μM; EBV-EA suppression	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**NR**	**NR**	**Yes**
Mi et al. (2019)	A. filaria (Philippine-sourced agarwood)	alpha-Glucosidase inhibition; IC_{50} 253.2 μM (cf. acarbose 743.4 μM)	**Y**	**Y‡**	**Y**	**NR**	**NR**	**Yes**
Mi et al. (2021)	A. filaria (Philippine-sourced agarwood)	alpha-Glucosidase inhibition; IC_{50} 7.8-137.7 μM (cf. acarbose 743.4 μM)	**Y**	**Y‡**	**Y**	**NR**	**NR**	**Yes**
Yang et al. (2023)	A. filaria (Philippine-sourced agarwood)	Anti-inflammatory; LPS-stimulated NO in RAW264.7; IC_{50} 33.94-57.53 μM	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**NR**	**NR**	**Yes**
Yang et al. (2024)	A. filaria (Philippine-sourced agarwood)	Anti-inflammatory / tyrosinase inhibition; NO IC_{50} 22.43-53.88 μM; tyrosinase IC_{50} 27.71 μM	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**NR**	**NR**	**Yes**
Wei et al. (2024)	A. filaria (Philippine-sourced agarwood)	Anti-inflammatory (PEC dimers); NO IC_{50} 35.40 μM; configuration by X-ray/ECD	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**NR**	**NR**	**Yes**

Continued...

Table 1. Per-study appraisal of the eight pharmacological and phytochemical studies against the five quality criteria, with the retained/excluded outcome.

Study	Species / material	Activity and quantitative endpoint	(i) Authenticated / verified material	(ii) +/- controls	(iii) Quantitative endpoint	(iv) Inferential statistics	(v) Independent replication	Retained in pharmacological synthesis
Eissa et al. (2022)	A. malaccensis (ethanol leaf extract)	Anti-inflammatory + antioxidant; antilipoxygenase IC_{50} 71.6 μg/mL; DPPH/ABTS/FRAP	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**NR**	**NR**	**Yes**
Chetia et al. (2025)	A. malaccensis (essential oil)	Anticancer + enzyme inhibition; HeLa IC_{50} 79-129 μg/mL; alpha-amylase 30.78; AChE 13.41 μg/mL	**Y**	**Y‡**	**Y**	**NR**	**NR**	**Yes**
							Studies excluded from the pharmacological synthesis on criteria (i)-(iii)	**n = 0**

Criteria. (i) authenticated voucher or commercially verified plant material, (ii) appropriate positive and negative controls, (iii) quantitative IC_{50} or equivalent endpoint, (iv) inferential statistical analysis, and (v) independent replication.

Key. Y = criterion met (checked against the primary publication); NR = not reported in the primary source. Criteria (i)–(iii) were mandatory for inclusion in the pharmacological synthesis; a study failing any of (i)–(iii) was excluded. Criteria (iv) and (v) are non-exclusionary indicators. ‡ = named reference standard(s) reported (Mi et al., 2019, acarbose; Mi et al., 2021, acarbose and genistein; Chetia et al., 2025, standard enzyme-inhibition/antioxidant reference inhibitors).

Criterion (i). All eight studies identified the plant material to species and characterized it analytically (NMR and HRESIMS for the isolation studies; GC-MS for the essential oils). A. filaria dimeric-chromone agarwood has been explicitly reported to be sourced from the Philippines (Yang et al. 2023, 2024; Wei et al. 2024).

Criterion (ii). Named reference standards were verified for enzyme inhibition studies (see ‡). The cell-based studies used standard controlled formats: LPS- or LPS/IFN-γ-stimulated versus vehicle/unstimulated RAW264.7 for the anti-inflammatory assays (Yang et al. 2023, 2024; Wei et al. 2024; Eissa et al. 2022) and MTT with vehicle controls for the antiproliferative assays (Suzuki et al. 2017; Chetia et al. 2025).

Criteria (iv)–(v). Inferential statistics and independent replication were reported inconsistently and were non-exclusionary. Several studies have reported activity as mean ± standard deviation (e.g., Mi et al. 2019, 2021; Chetia et al. 2025), indicating replicate determinations.

Exclusion count. All eight appraised studies satisfied the mandatory criteria (i)–(iii) and were retained; none were excluded from the pharmacological synthesis based on criteria (i)–(iii) (n = 0).

Scope. Hashim et al. (2016) is a secondary review used for contextual comparison and was not appraised as a primary study. Pinon and Reyes (2021) reported the vegetative propagation of A. cumingiana, which lies outside the pharmacological/phytochemical appraisal.