

Supplemental Data

A new ultrasensitive bioluminescence-based method for assaying Monoacylglycerol lipase

Matteo Miceli^a, Silvana Casati^a, Pietro Allevi^b, Silvia Berra^a, Bruce R. Branchini^c, Roberta Ottria^a,
Paola Rota^b, and Pierangela Ciuffreda^{a*}

- a. Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche e Cliniche “Luigi Sacco”, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via G.B. Grassi 74, 20157 Milano, Italy.*
- b. Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche, Chirurgiche e Odontoiatriche, Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via della Commenda 10, 20122 Milano, Italy.*
- c. Department of Chemistry, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320, United States*

¹H and ¹³C-NMR data

Instruments

¹H-NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ (isotopic enrichment 99.95%) solutions at 300 K using a Bruker AVANCE 500 instrument (500.13 MHz for ¹H, 125.76 MHz for ¹³C) using 5 mm inverse detection broadband probes and deuterium lock. Chemical shifts (δ) are given as parts per million relative to the residual solvent peak (7.26 ppm for ¹H and 77.0, central line, for ¹³C) and coupling constants (*J*) are in Hertz. The experimental error in the measured ¹H-¹H coupling constants is ± 0.5 Hz. The splitting pattern abbreviations are as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet, and bs, broad peak. For two-dimensional experiments, Bruker microprograms using gradient selection (gs) were applied. Acquisition parameters for 1D were as follows: ¹H spectral width of 5000 Hz and 32 K data points providing a digital resolution of ca. 0.305 Hz per point, relaxation delay 2 s; ¹³C spectral width of 29412 Hz and 64 K data points providing a digital resolution of ca. 0.898 Hz per point, relaxation delay 2.5 s.

For two-dimensional experiments, standard Bruker microprograms using gradient selection (gs) were applied. COSY-45 experiments were acquired with 512 t1 increments; 2048 t2 points; spectral/spectrum width 10.0 ppm. The acquisition data for HSQC and HMBC experiments were obtained with 512 t1 increments; 2048 t2 points; spectral/spectrum width 10.0 ppm for ¹H and 220 ppm for ¹³C. Delay values were optimized for ¹*J*_{C,H} 140.0 Hz and ¹*J*_{C,H} 3.0 Hz. Zero filling in F1 to 1 K, π/2 shifted sine-bell squared (for gHSQC) or sinebell (for gHMBC) apodization functions were used for processing.

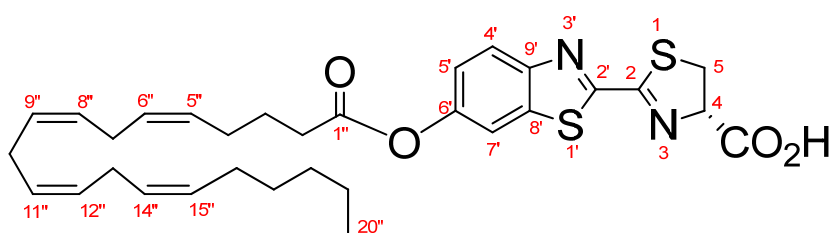
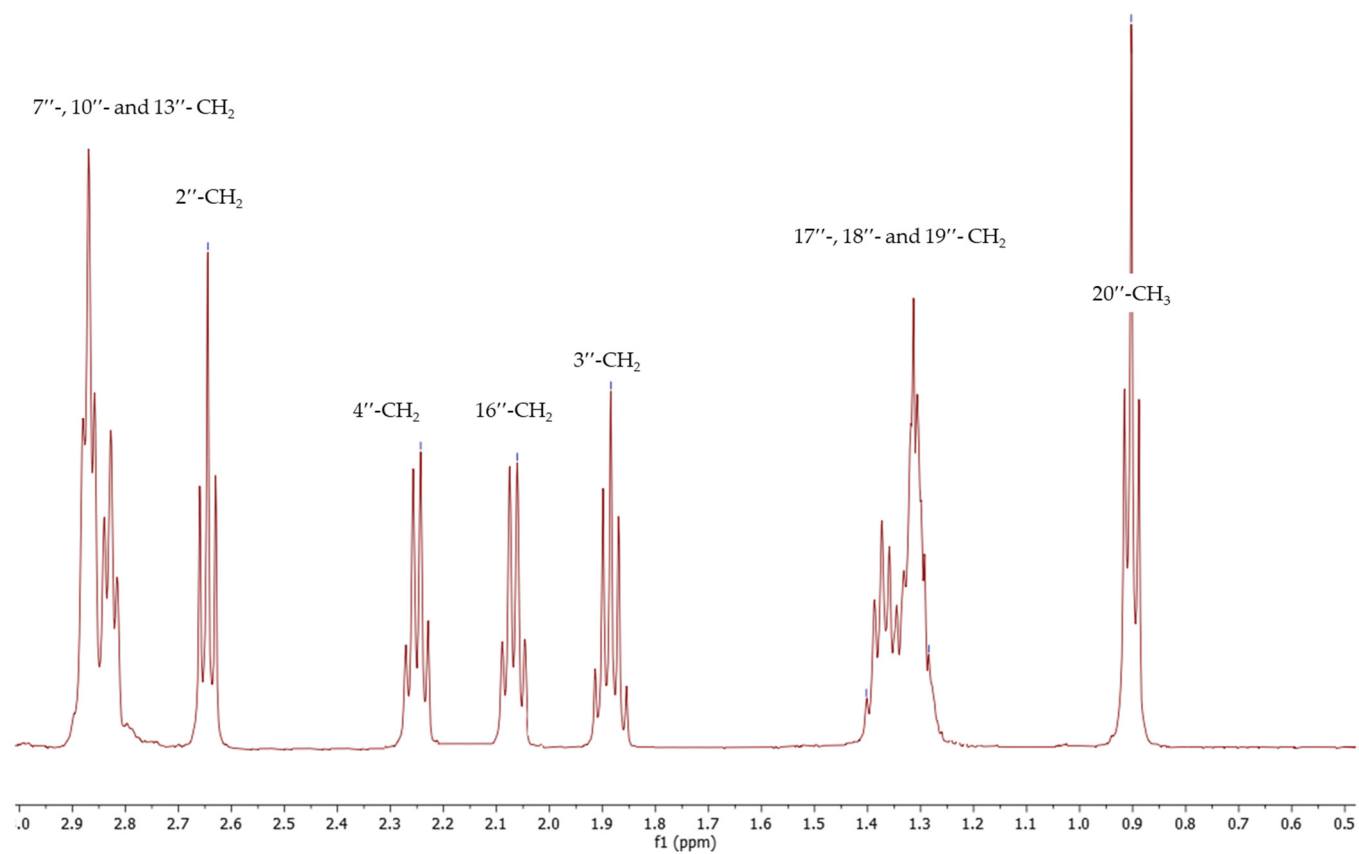
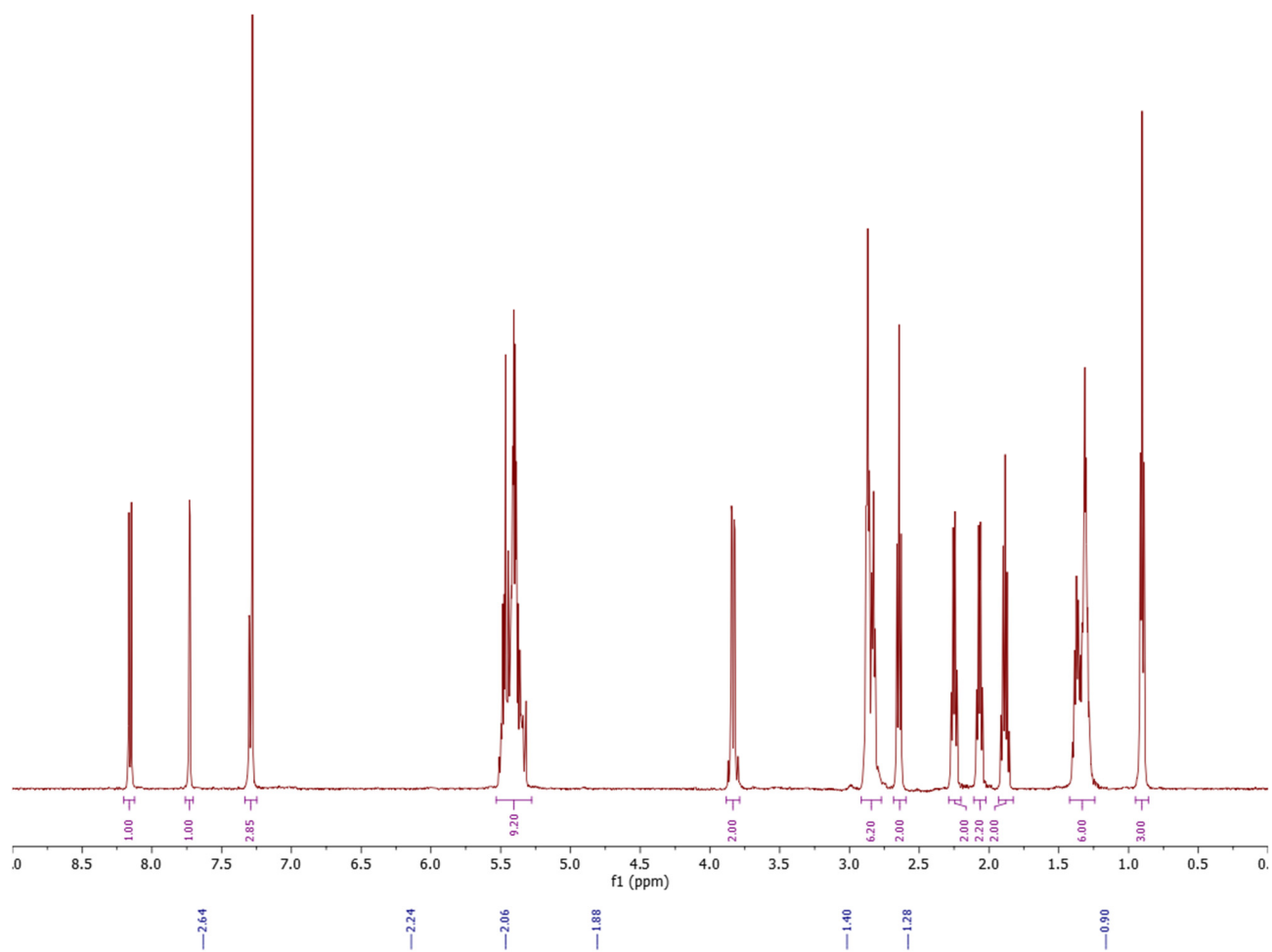
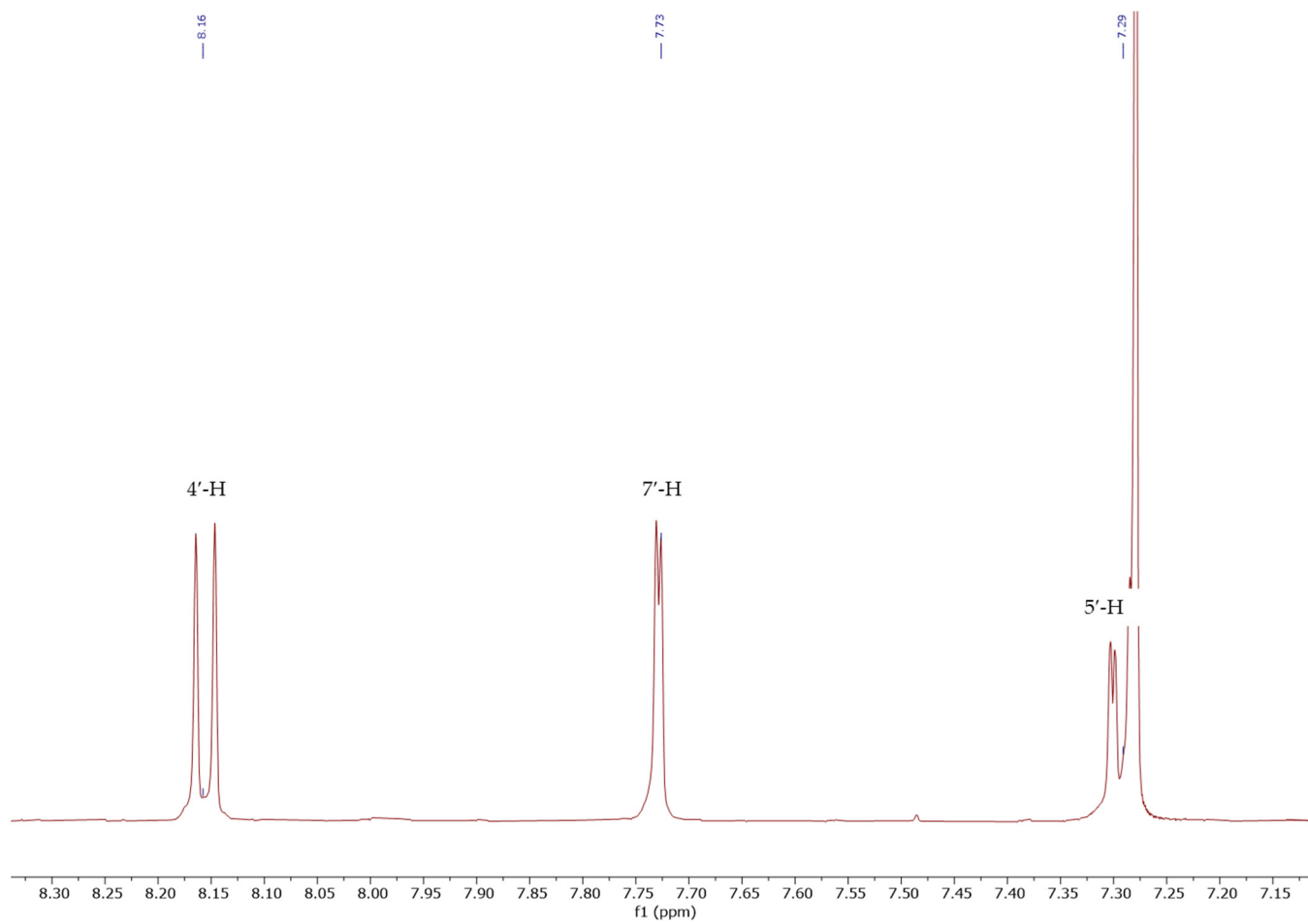
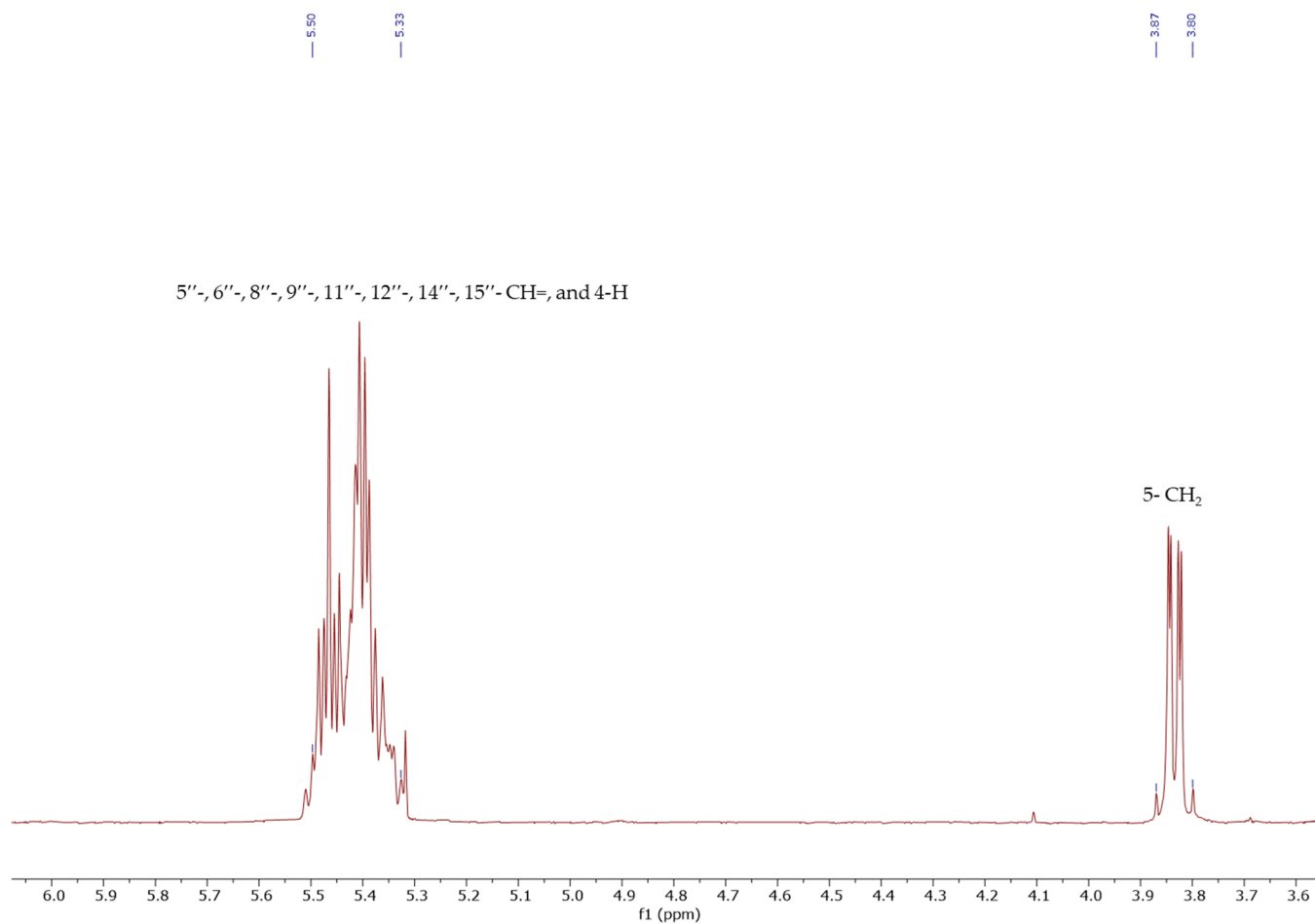


Figure S1. IUPAC numbering of 6-*O*-arachidonoylluciferin

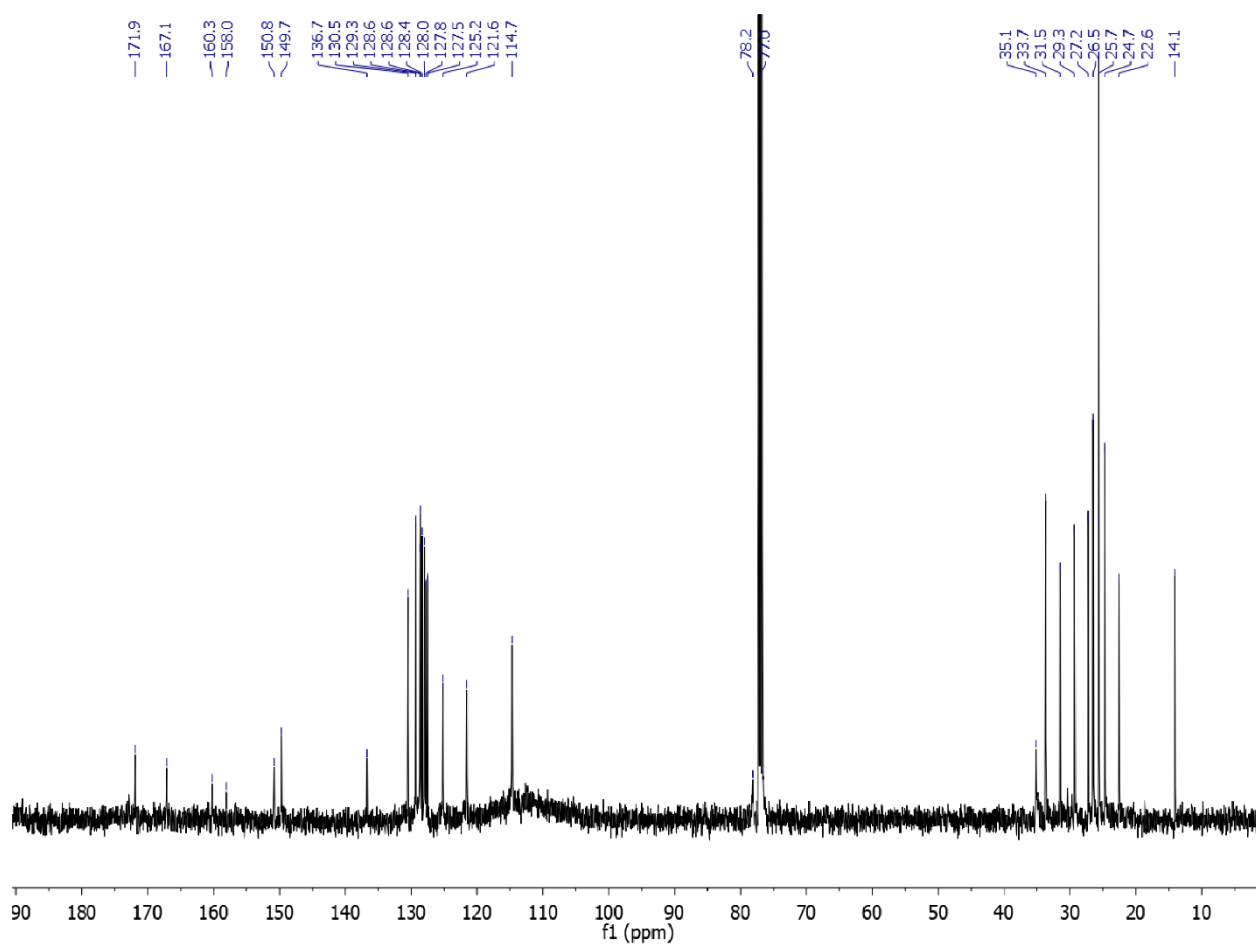
¹H spectrum of 6-*O*-arachidonoylluciferin (**1**)





^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 500 MHz): δ (ppm) 0.90 (3H, t, $J=7.6$, $20''\text{-CH}_3$), 1.28-1.40 (6 H, m, $17''\text{-}$, $18''\text{-}$, $19''\text{-CH}_2$), 1.88 (2H, tt, $J=7.0$, 7.6 Hz, $3''\text{-CH}_2$), 2.06 (2H, dt, $J=7.6$, 7.6 Hz, $16''\text{-CH}_2$), 2.24 (2H, dt, $J=7.0$, 7.4 Hz, $4''\text{-CH}_2$), 2.64 (2H, t, $J=7.0$ Hz, $2''\text{-CH}_2$), 2.82-2.88 (6H, m, $7''\text{-}$ $10''\text{-}$ and $13''\text{-CH}_2$), 3.80-3.87 (2H, AB part of ABX system, 5a- and 5b-H), 5.32-5.50 (9H, m, $5''\text{-}$ $6''\text{-}$ $8''\text{-}$ $9''\text{-}$ $11''\text{-}$ $12''\text{-}$ $14''\text{-}$ $15''\text{-CH}$ and 4-H), 7.29 (1H, dd, $J=2.3$, 8.9 Hz, $5'\text{-H}$), 7.73 (1H, d, $J=2.3$ Hz, $7'\text{-H}$), 8.16 (1H, d, $J=8.9$ Hz, $4'\text{-H}$).

¹³C NMR spectrum of 6-*O*-arachidonoylluciferin (**1**)



¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125.76 MHz): δ (ppm) 14.1 (20''), 22.6 (19''), 24.7 (3''), 25.7 (7'', 10'', 13''), 26.5 (4''), 27.2 (16''), 29.3 (17''), 31.5 (18''), 33.7 (2''), 35.1 (5), 78.2 (4), 114.7 (7'), 121.6 (5), 125.2 (4), 127.5, 127.8, 128.0, 128.4, 128.6, 128.6, 129.3, 130.5 (5', 6', 8', 9', 11', 12', 14', 15'), 136.7 (8'), 149.7 (6'), 150.8 (9'), 158.0 (2), 160.3 (2'), 167.1(1''), 171.9 (COOH).