



Supplementary Material

Cyclodextrin charge modulates the complex formation with mitragynine: an NMR and chiroptical study

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Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Complete ^1H and ^{13}C NMR resonance assignment for mitragynine in ppm (D_2O at pH 4.5, 600 MHz).

No.	^1H	^{13}C
1	6.61 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H)	100.5
2	7.11 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H)	123.6
3	7.01 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H)	105.2
4	-	137.9
5	-	115.7
6	-	153.6
7	-	127.0
8	-	104.7
9	3.16 (m, 1H)	20.2
9'	3.30 (m, 1H)	
10	3.32 (m, 1H)	
10'	3.66 (m, 1H)	
11	4.11 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H)	62.6
12	2.25 (m, 1H)	26.6
12'	2.59 (q, $J = 10.9$ Hz, 1H)	
13	3.16 (m, 1H)	36.7
14	1.96 (m, 1H)	38.2
15	3.22 (m, 1H)	55.7
15'	3.59 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, 1H)	
16	1.40 (m, 2H)	17.8
16'		
17	0.80 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H).	11.2
18	-	107.7
19	-	171.0
20	3.63 (s, 3H)	51.7
21	7.58 (s, 1H)	163.4
22	3.77 (s, 3H)	61.8
23	3.84 (s, 3H)	55.3

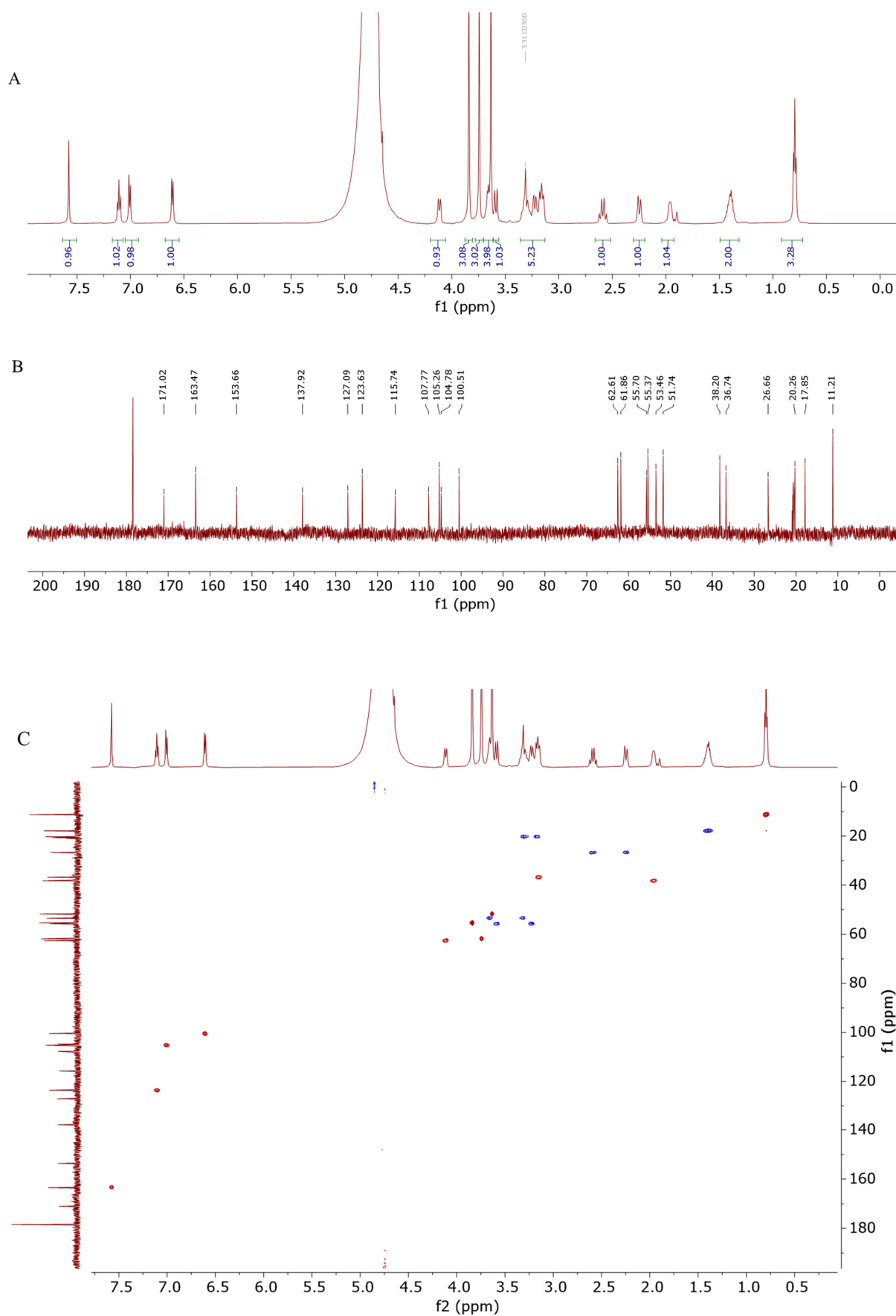


Figure S1. ^1H (A), ^{13}C (B) and HSQC (C) NMR spectra of mitragynine.

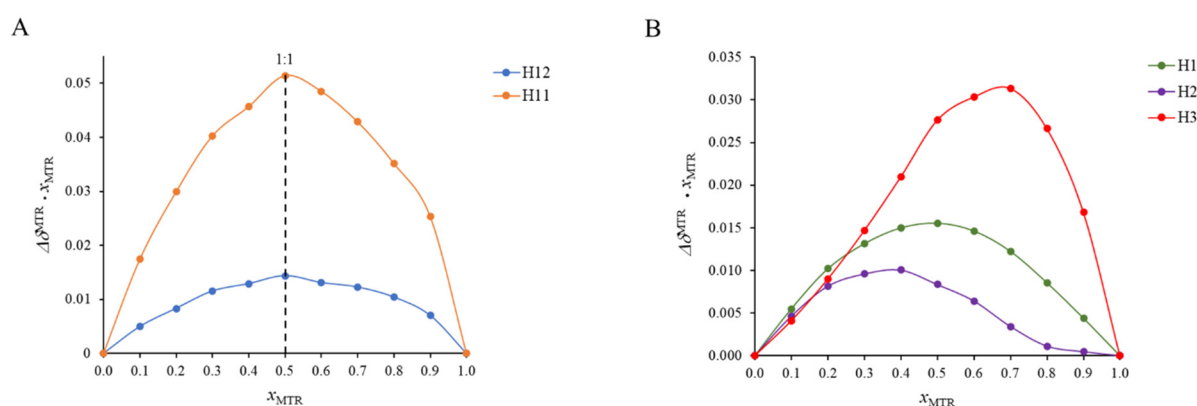


Figure S2. Job's plot for the selected ^1H resonances of MTR in the case of NMR titration with βCyD (A) and with SBE βCyD (B)

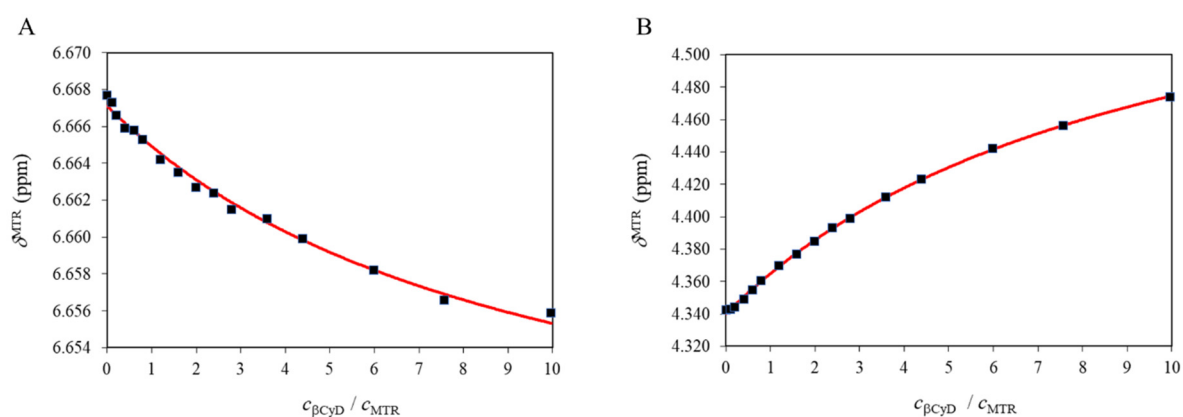


Figure S3. Chemical shift profile of the H1 (A) and H10 (B) resonances of MTR upon titration with βCyD , fitted by the 1:1 complexation model using OPIUM program (red curves).

Table S2. ^1H NMR chemical shifts (in ppm) of the uncomplexed and complexes species along with the stability constants of the 1:1 and 2:1 complexes (MTR titration with SBE βCyD) computed by simultaneous fitting of all titration profiles with the OPIUM program (uncertainties in parenthesis are estimated standard deviations for the last significant digit)

Nucleus	δ_{MTR}	$\delta_{\text{MTR-CyD}}$	$\delta_{2\text{MTR-CyD}}$
H1	6.6678 (12)	6.6203 (8)	6.5319 (103)
H2	7.1695 (12)	7.2312 (9)	7.1325 (56)
H3	7.0744 (12)	7.1423 (8)	7.0795 (35)
H11	4.3549 (13)	4.6067 (17)	4.0321 (328)
H12	2.3595 (12)	2.4563 (9)	2.3005 (80)
H17	0.8663 (12)	0.9225 (8)	0.8432 (46)