

An Algal Metabolite-based PPAR- γ Agonist Displayed Anti-Inflammatory Effect via Inhibition of the NF- κ B Pathway

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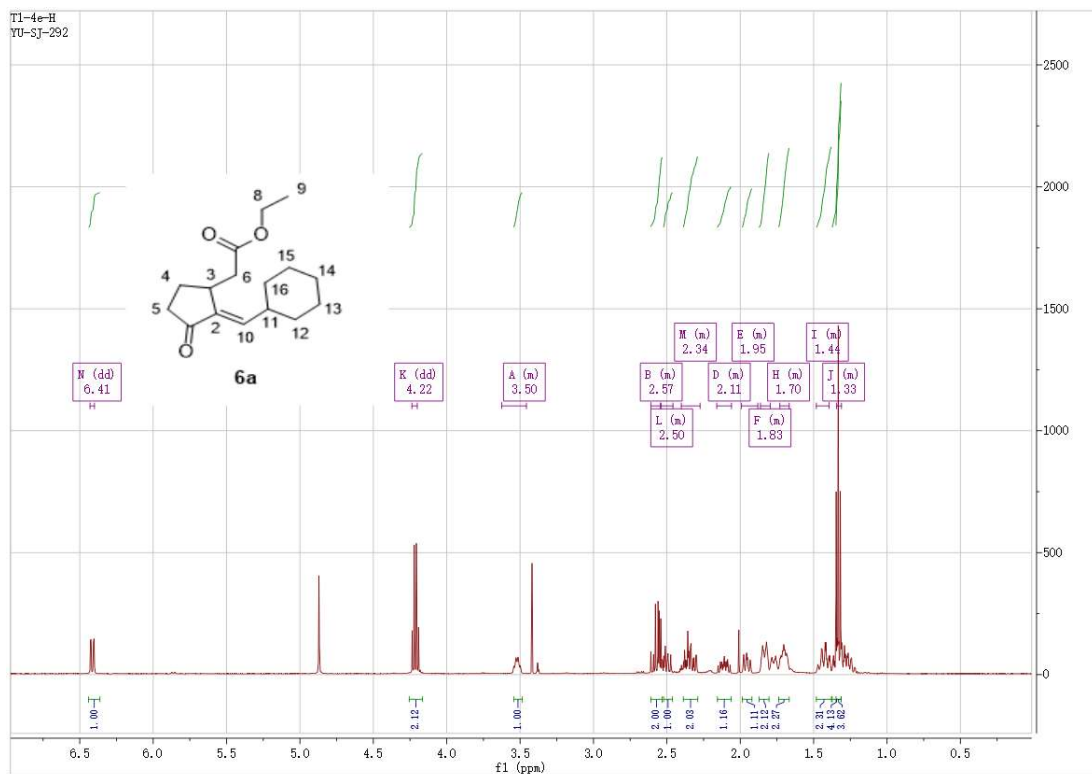


Figure S1. The ^1H -NMR spectrum of compound (+)-(*R,E*)-**6a1**

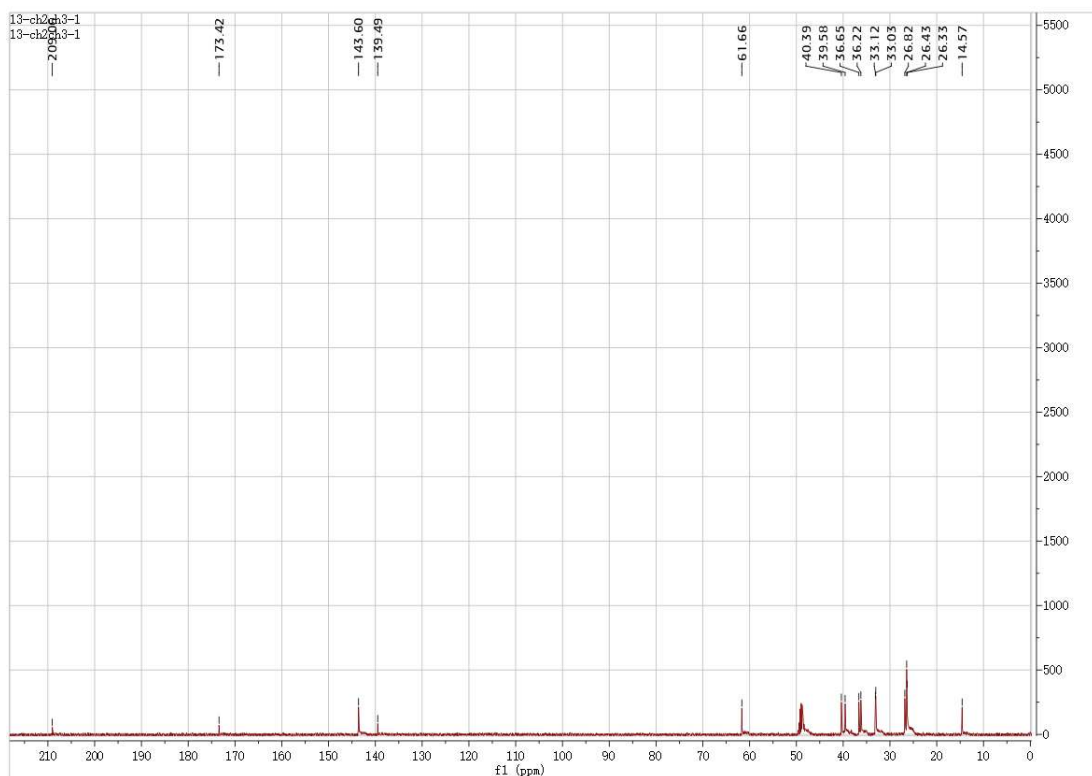
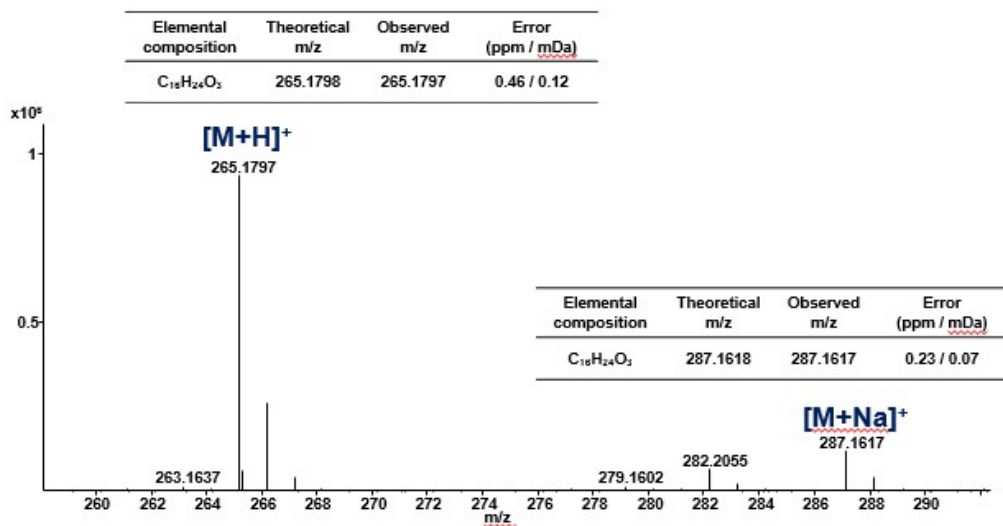


Figure S2. The ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound (+)-(*R,E*)-**6a1**



6a1.txt - 记事本

文件(F)	编辑(E)	格式(O)	查看(V)	帮助(H)
No.1	1 (1/5)	Optical Rotation	0.5698	
No.2	1 (2/5)	Optical Rotation	0.5619	
No.3	1 (3/5)	Optical Rotation	0.5679	
No.4	1 (4/5)	Optical Rotation	0.5708	
No.5	1 (5/5)	Optical Rotation	0.5659	0.5673 0.0035 0.6231 %

Figure S3. The HRMS data and optical rotation result of compound (+)-(R,E)-6a1 HRFABMS m/z 265.1797 $[M+H]^+$ (calcd for C₁₆H₂₄O₃, 265.1759).

$$([\alpha]_D^{20} = +5.6, c = 0.1, \text{CHCl}_3)$$

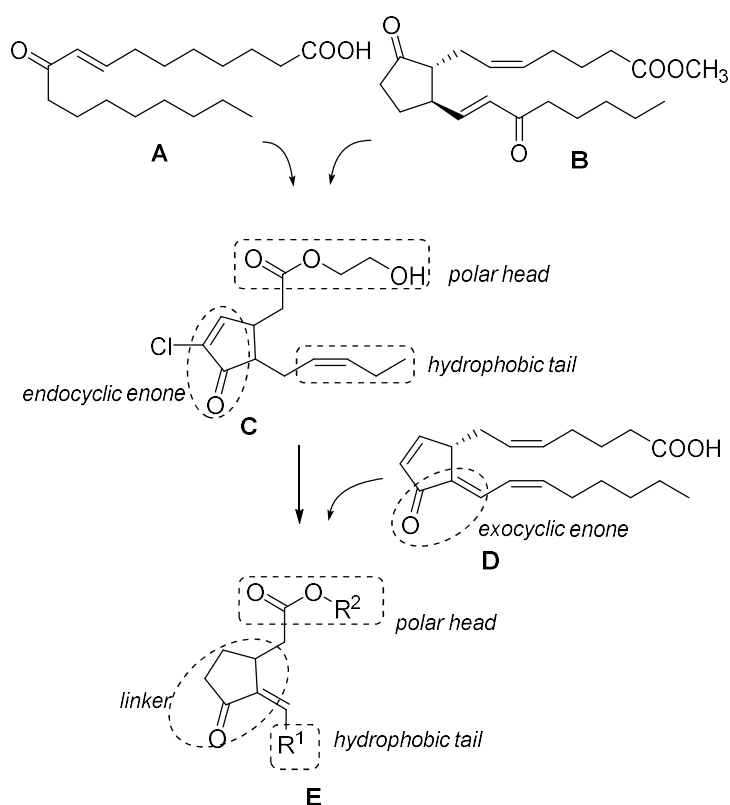


Figure S4. Design of PPAR- γ agonist using algal metabolites, and 15d-PGJ₂. (A) An oxy fatty acid from the red alga, *Gracilaria verrucosa*. (B) A prostaglandin from the red alga, *Gracilaria verrucosa*. (C) J11-Cl. (D) 15-deoxy- $\Delta^{12,14}$ -prostaglandin J₂ (15d-PGJ₂). (E) The designed analogs with an exocyclic enone moiety.

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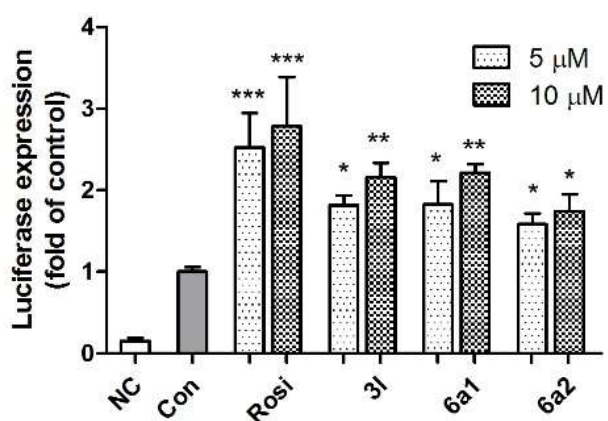


Figure S5. *In vitro* PPAR- γ activation by compounds 3l, 6a1, 6a2, and by rosiglitazone at 5 μ M or 10 μ M in rat liver Ac2F cell line. Cells were transiently transfected with pcDNA or PPRE with pFlag-PPAR γ 1. NC: negative control, transfected with a plasmid containing PPRE and pcDNA3. Con: control, transfected with a plasmid containing PPRE and pFlag-PPAR- γ 1. Rosi: rosiglitazone. Rosiglitazone was used as the positive reference control to monitor the activation of the luciferase reporter. Luciferase expressions (folds of the control) are presented as mean \pm SD (n = 3). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

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