Supporting Information

Prenylated phenolic compounds from licorice (*Glycyrrhiza uralensis*) and their anti-inflammatory activity against osteoarthritis

Lu Zhao¹, Xiaofei Chen¹, Xian Shao, Ziyu Wang, Yan Du, Cuicui Zhu, Wei Du, Daoquan Tang^{*}, Shuai Ji^{*}

Jiangsu Key Laboratory of New Drug Research and Clinical Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy, Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou 221004, China

¹ The authors (L. Zhao and X. Chen) contributed equally to this work.

* Corresponding authors. Tel.: +86 516 83263133. Fax: +86 516 83263133. Email address: jishuai0115@163.com (S. Ji) or tangdq@xzhmu.edu.cn (D. Tang).

List of Contents

 Table S1 Extracted heats and weighting factors of the optimized conformers for compound 2.

Table S2. The sequences of the oligonucleotide primers used in this experiment.

Fig. S1 Optimized geometries of predominant conformers for compound 2.

Fig. S2 Identification of mouse primary chondrocytes by Alcian blue staining (A) and type II collagen immunohistochemistry (B).

Fig. S3 (A) Cytotoxic effect of (3R)-2 and (3S)-2 at 10 μ M: Primary mouse chondrocytes were treated with (3R)-2 or (3S)-2 for 36 h, and cell viability was evaluated using the MTT reagent. (B) NO inhibition effect of (3R)-2 and (3S)-2 at 10 μ M: Chondrocytes were treated with (3R)-2 or (3S)-2 for 36 h after IL-1 β stimulation, and NO level in culture medium was determined using Griess assay.

Fig. S4 ¹H NMR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).

Fig. S5 ¹³C NMR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (100 MHz).

Fig. S6 HMBC spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).

Fig. S7 HSQC spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).

Fig. S8 NOESY spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).

Fig. S9 IR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1).

Fig. S10 UV spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1).

Fig. S11 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1).

Fig. S12 ¹H NMR spectrum of glycyuralin R (2) in DMSO-*d*₆ (400 MHz).

Fig. S13 ¹³C NMR spectrum of glycyuralin R (2) in DMSO- d_6 (100 MHz).

Fig. S14 HMBC spectrum of glycyuralin R (2) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).

Fig. S15 HSQC spectrum of glycyuralin R (2) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).

Fig. S16 NOESY spectrum of glycyuralin Q (2) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).

Fig. S17 IR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (2).

Fig. S18 UV spectrum of glycyuralin Q (2).

Fig. S19 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of glycyuralin R (2).

- Fig. S20 ¹H NMR spectrum of glycyuralin S (3) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).
- Fig. S21 ¹³C NMR spectrum of glycyuralin S (3) in DMSO- d_6 (100 MHz).
- Fig. S22 HMBC spectrum of glycyuralin S (3) in DMSO-*d*₆ (400 MHz).
- Fig. S23 HSQC spectrum of glycyuralin S (3) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).
- Fig. S24 NOESY spectrum of glycyuralin Q (3) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).
- Fig. S25 IR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (3).
- Fig. S26 UV spectrum of glycyuralin Q (3).
- Fig. S27 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of glycyuralin S (3).

Conformer	Extracted heats	Boltzmann-calculated contribution (%)
2- 1	-1375.6136983	2.36
2- 2	-1375.6114524	0.22
2- 3	-1375.6126285	0.76
2-4	-1375.6120171	0.40
2- 5	-1375.612773	0.88
2- 6	-1375.614953	8.92
2-7	-1375.6050163	0.00
2 -8	-1375.6170954	86.46

Table S1 Extracted heats and weighting factors of the optimized conformers forcompound 2.

Table S2 The sequences of the oligonucleotide primers used in this experiment.

	Forward primer	Reverse primer
iNOS	ATCCCG AAACGATACACTT	TCTGGCGAAGAACAATCC
COX-2	TCTACAAGACGCCACATCCC	ACGGGGTTGTTGATTTCGTCT
TNF-α	TCGTATGAAATGGCAAATCG	GGTCCCAACAAGGAGGAG
IL-6	TTAGCCACTCCTTCTGTGACTCC	ACCCCAATTTCCAATGCTCT
MMP3	GGAGGCAGCAGAGAACCTAC	TCCAACCCGAGGAACTTCTG
MMP13	CAGTGCTGCGGTTCACTTTG	TCATCATAACTCCACACGTGGTT
GAPDH	CCGTTGAATTTGCCGTGA	TGATGCCCTTTTGGCTCCC



Fig. S1 Optimized geometries of predominant conformers for compound 2.



Fig. S2 Identification of mouse primary chondrocytes by Alcian blue staining (A) and type II collagen immunohistochemistry (B).



Fig. S3 (A) Cytotoxic effect of (3R)-2 and (3S)-2 at 10 µM: Primary mouse chondrocytes were treated with (3R)-2 or (3S)-2 for 36 h, and cell viability was evaluated using the MTT reagent. (B) NO inhibition effect of (3R)-2 and (3S)-2 at 10 µM: Chondrocytes were treated with (3R)-2 or (3S)-2 for 36 h after IL-1 β stimulation, and NO level in culture media was determined using Griess assay. ** p < 0.01, vs. control group; [#]p < 0.05 and ^{##}p < 0.01, vs. IL-1 β alone.



Fig. S4 ¹H NMR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S5 ¹³C NMR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (100 MHz).



Fig. S6 HMBC spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S7 HSQC spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S8 NOESY spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig S9 IR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1).



Fig. S10 UV spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1).



Fig. S11 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of glycyuralin Q (1).



Fig. S13 ¹³C NMR spectrum of glycyuralin R (2) in DMSO- d_6 (100 MHz).



Fig. S14 HMBC spectrum of glycyuralin R (2) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S15 HSQC spectrum of glycyuralin R (2) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S16 NOESY spectrum of glycyuralin Q (2) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S17 IR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (2).







Fig. S19 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of glycyuralin R (2).



Fig. S21 ¹³C NMR spectrum of glycyuralin S (3) in DMSO- d_6 (100 MHz).



Fig. S22 HMBC spectrum of glycyuralin S (3) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S23 HSQC spectrum of glycyuralin S (3) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S24 NOESY spectrum of glycyuralin Q (3) in DMSO- d_6 (400 MHz).



Fig. S25 IR spectrum of glycyuralin Q (3).







Fig. S27 HR-ESI-MS spectrum of glycyuralin S (3).