

Supplemental Material

Identification of the first marine-derived opioid receptor “balanced” agonist with a signaling profile that resembles the endorphins

Tyler A. Johnson,^{‡ § *} Laura Milan-Lobo,[†] Tao Che,[†] Madeline Ferwerda,[†] Eptisam Lambo,[§] Nicole L. McIntosh,[§] Fei Li,[†] Li He,[†] Nicholas Lorig-Roach,[‡] Phillip Crews,[‡] and Jennifer L. Whistler^{† *}

[†]*Department of Neurology, University of California, San Francisco, California 94158,*

[‡]*Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, University of California, Santa Cruz, California 95064,*

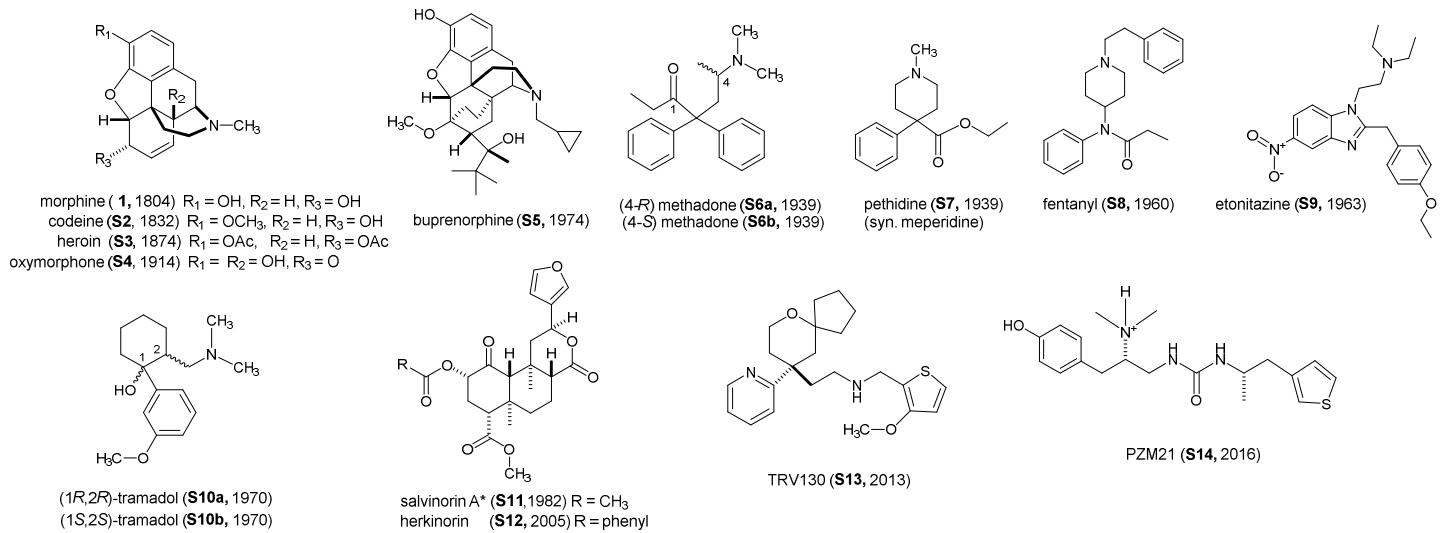
[§]*Department of Natural Sciences & Mathematics, Dominican University of California, San Rafael, California 94901,*

[†]*National Institute of Mental Health Psychoactive Drug Screening Program, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514*

[Supporting Information]

Figure S1. Selected examples of major chemotypes that function as potent mu opioid receptor (μ -OR) agonists with significant analgesic activity.

Figure S2. ^1H NMR of aaptamine (400 MHz, d-DMSO)



THE ENDORPHINS

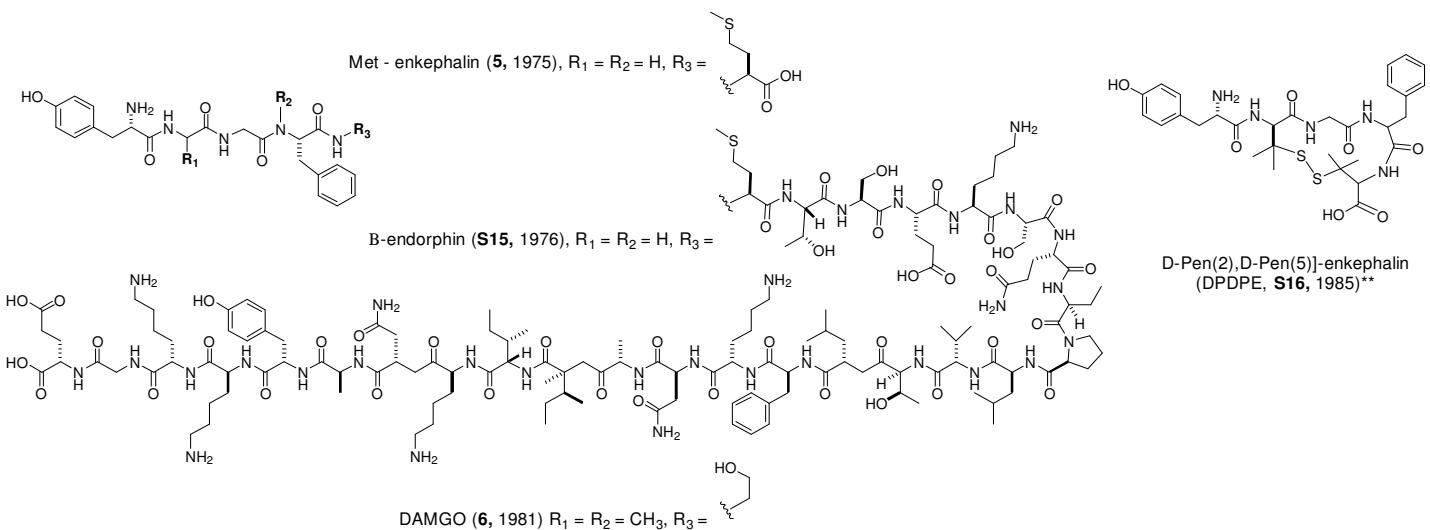


Figure S1. Selected examples of major chemotypes (discovery date in parenthesis), that function as potent mu opioid receptor (μ -OR) agonists with significant analgesic activity. *Salvinorin A is a potent and selective kappa opioid receptor (κ -OR) agonist, while herkinorin is a potent μ -OR agonist with analgesic activity. **D-Pen(2),D-Pen(5)]-enkephalin (DPDPE)* is a potent and selective δ -opioid receptor (δ -OR) agonist.

Figure S2. ^1H NMR spectrum of aaptamine, (400 MHz, DMSO) isolated from *A. aaptos*.

