# **Supporting Information**

# Structure-activity relationship studies of tetrahydroquinolone free fatty acid receptor 3 modulators

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Crystallographic data for (*R*)-1 and (*R,S*)-1  $(R, S) - 1$ 





**Figure S2.** Two views, 90° rotated from each other, of the H-bonded ribbons in (*R,S*)-**1** running parallel with *c*-axis. The *S* centers are colored pink the *R* centers are colored purple. Only the major position (76%) for the disordered aromatic methyl groups was used in the preparation of the images.



# **Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for (***R,S***)-1**



# **Table S2. Bond Lengths for (***R,S***)-1**



# **Table S3. Bond Angles for (***R,S***)-1**







# **Table S4. Hydrogen Bonds for (***R,S***)-1**



 $1+X$ ,  $1/2-Y$ ,  $-1/2+Z$ 

# **Structure of (***R***)-1**





**Figure S5.** Two views, 90° rotated from each other, of the H-bonded ribbons in (*R*)-**1** running parallel with a-axis. The *R* centers are represented as balls and colored purple. The furanyl rings are all behind the plane of the H-bonded ribbons in the top image.



the *c*-axis).

# **Table S5 Crystal data and structure refinement for (***R***)-1.**



# **Table S6. Bond Lengths for (***R***)-1**



# **Table S7. Bond Angles for (***R***)-1**





# Molecular modeling of hFFA3

A homology model of hFFA3 was constructed using Modeller 9.17 based on the crystal structure of hFFA1 (PDB code  $5TZY$ )<sup>1</sup> using manual alignment (Clustalx coloring):



The receptor was prepared using Protein Preparation in Maestro 2015-3 (Schrödinger, LLC) before docking using Induced-fit docking employing default settings with Glide Extra Precision (XP) and OPLS 2005 force field. (*R*)*-***1** was prior to docking prepared by LigPrep using default settings. The best pose was selected for redocking without any constraints using Maestro 2019-3 and OPLS3e force field.

# Stability of 57



Counterscreen data on 1, 16, 57 and 63



#### **FFA2 (cAMP assay)**



C3: propionate, reference agonist

#### **FFA1 (arrestin BRET assay)**

**FFA1 Agonism; Arrestin BRET; n=4**



TUG-770: FFA1 agonist reference

**FFA1 Antagonism; Arrestin BRET; n=4**

**0**

**50**

**cAMP Inhibition (% C3 Response)**

**100**



**-8 -6 -4 -2**

**log[Ligand] M**

**FFA2 Antagonism; cAMP % C3; n=3**

 $\rightarrow$  C<sub>3</sub>

C3 [-3.5] + 1  $C3$  [-3.5] + 16  $C3$  [-3.5] + 57  $C3$  [-3.5] + 63

#### **FFA4 (arrestin BRET assay)**

**FFA4 Antagonism; Arrestin BRET; n=3**



**FFA4 Antagonism; Arrestin BRET; n=3**



TUG-891: FFA4 agonist reference

## **Counter screening against FFA1, FFA2, FFA4 and GPR84**

Counter screening against FFA1 and FFA4 was carried out using a modified version of a previously described bioluminescence resonance energy transfer (BRET) designed to assess recruitment of barrestin-2 to each receptor.2 Briefly, HEK293T cells were co-transfected with plasmids encoding either human FFA1 or human FFA4 tagged at their C-termini with eYFP and with a plasmid encoding  $\beta$ arrestin-2 tagged at its N-terminal with Nanoluciferase. 24 h post transfection cells were seeded into black with clear bottom 96-well plates that had been coated with poly-D-lysine. Cells were then cultured a further 24 h prior to experiments. Cells were then washed twice with Hank's Balanced salt solution supplemented with 10 mM HEPES (HBSSH) then incubated at 37 °C in HBSSH for 30 min prior to running the assay. The Nluc substrate, coelenterazine h was then added to a final concentration of 5 µM and cells were incubated at 37 °C for 10 min prior to adding test agonists. Following a further 5 min incubation, luminescent emission at 475 nm and 535 nm was measured using a Pherastar FS reader (BMG Labtech, Aylesbury, UK) plate reader set for bottom plate optics. The BRET ratio was then calculated as 535/475 emissions and all BRET ratio values were normalized against the maximal BRET ratio obtained using reference agonists for the respective receptors (TUG-891 for FFA4, TUG-770 for FFA1). For antagonism studies, the same protocol was used, however the antagonist was added 15 min prior to the addition of an EC<sub>80</sub> concentration of the reference agonist for each receptor.

Counter screening for FFA2 was carried out using a cAMP assay. Flp-In T-Rex 293 cells generated to stably express human FFA2 tagged at is C-terminal with eYFP were first treated with doxycycline (100 ng/mL) overnight to induce receptor expression. Cells were then detached and used directly in an HTR-FRET cAMP assay (CisBio) according to the manufacturer's protocol and measured using a Pherastar FS plate reader (BMG Labtech, Aylesbury, UK). For these experiments, 2000 cells were used per well in a low volume 384-well plate and compounds were tested against their ability to inhibit the cAMP response to 1 µM forskolin for 30 min. Propionic acid was used as reference agonist and for antagonism studies the ability of compounds to inhibit the response to and  $EC_{80}$  concentration of C3 was tested.

Counter screening for GPR84 was carried out using a cAMP assay. Flp-In T-Rex 293 cells generated to stably express human GPR84 tagged at is C-terminal with Gia were first treated with doxycycline (100 ng/mL) overnight to induce receptor expression. Cells were then detached and used directly in an HTR-FRET cAMP assay (CisBio) according to the manufacturer's protocol and measured using an Envision plate reader (PerkinElmer). For these experiments, 5000 cells were used per well in a low volume 384-well plate and compounds were tested against their ability to inhibit the cAMP response to 1 µM forskolin for 45 min. TUG-1985 was used as reference agonist.

### References

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