## **Supplementary Material**

## Development of chromenopyrazole-based selective cannabinoid 2 receptor agonists

Sameek Singh,<sup>A</sup> Ian Liddle,<sup>B</sup> Christa Macdonald,<sup>C</sup> Joel D. A. Tyndall,<sup>A</sup> Michelle Glass,<sup>D</sup> Andrea J. Vernall<sup>B,E</sup>

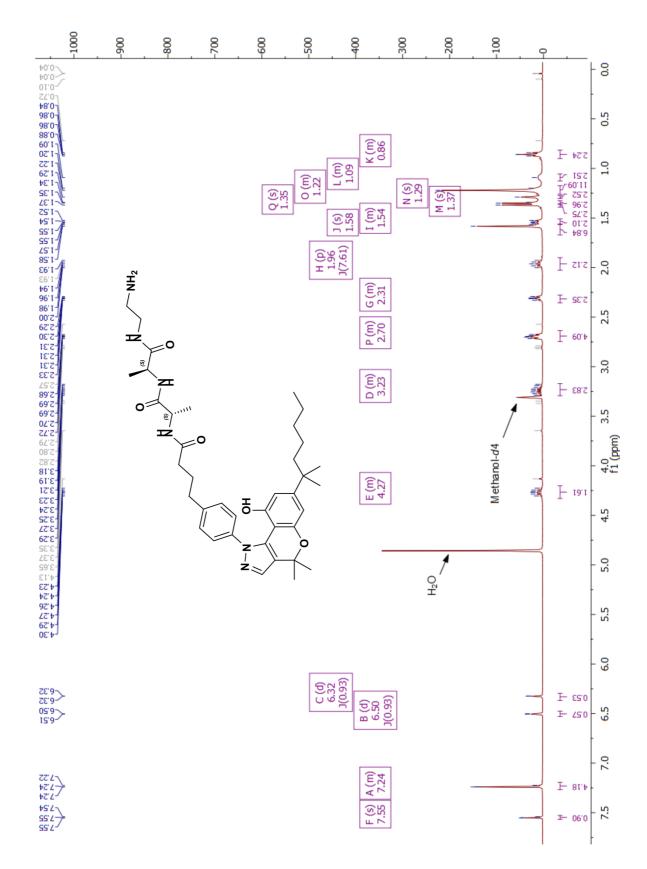
<sup>A</sup> School of Pharmacy, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

<sup>B</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

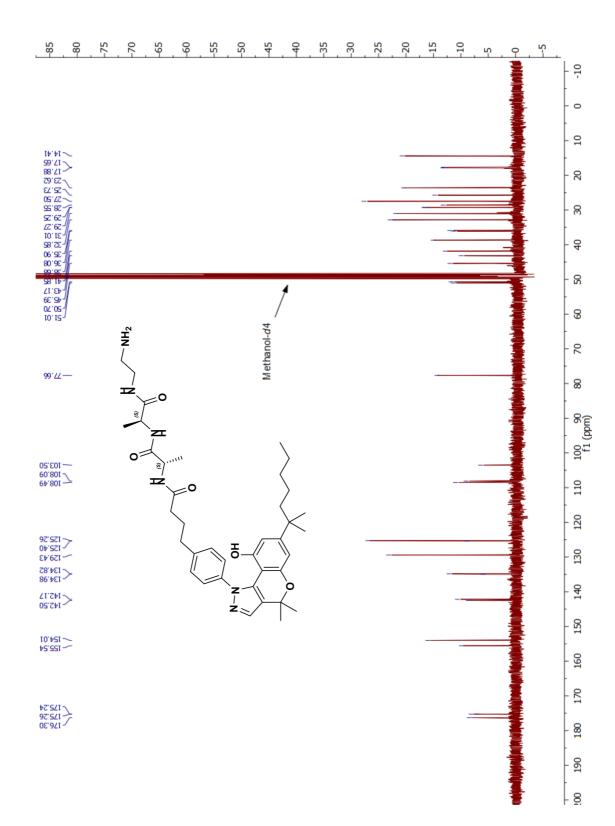
<sup>c</sup> Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Auckland, Auckland, Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

<sup>D</sup> Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

<sup>E</sup> Corresponding author. Email: andrea.vernall@otago.ac.nz. Ph: 64 3 479 5214.



**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of *N*-[(1*S*)-1-{[(1*S*)-1-[(2-aminoethyl)carbamoyl]ethyl]carbamoyl}ethyl]-4-{4-[9-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-7-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-1*H*,4*H*-chromeno[4,3-c]pyrazol-1yl]phenyl}butanamide.

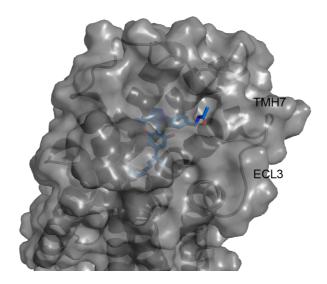


**Figure S2.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of *N*-[(1*S*)-1-{[(1*S*)-1-[(2-aminoethyl)carbamoyl]ethyl]carbamoyl}ethyl]-4-{4-[9-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-7-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-1*H*,4*H*-chromeno[4,3-c]pyrazol-1yl]phenyl}butanamide.

Table S1 Forskolin stimulated % response in cAMP BRET assay at wild type HEK-293 cells.

Compound	% FSK Response ± SEMª
2	102.40 ± 4.05
3	98.28 ± 1.64
5	104.51 ± 1.07
6	101.70 ± 1.77
7	105.86 ± 7.29
8	98.33 ± 3.73

Compounds (2 - 3, 5 - 8) tested in the cAMP BRET assay at WT-HEK-293 cells at 10  $\mu$ M concentration. All data is from two individual experiments performed in duplicate, raw data<sup>a</sup> is normalised to forskolin response (100 %) and vehicle response (0 %) and is expressed as mean ± SEM. One-way ANOVA was carried out to check for statistically significant differences in comparison with the forskolin-only control. No significant difference was detected in the overall ANOVA (P<0.01).



**Figure S3**. Highest ranked pose of ACS-18 (blue carbons) in  $CB_2R$  (grey Connolly surface). A tunnel is visible in the crystal structure that will allow an exit point for dipeptide attachment.