Supplemental Part:

Impact of B-ring substitution and acylation with hydroxy cinnamic acids on the inhibition of porcine a-amylase by anthocyanin-3-glycosides

Julia A.H. Kaeswurm¹, Lisa Könighofer¹, Melanie Hogg¹, Andreas Scharinger² and Maria Buchweitz^{1,*}

- ¹ Institute of Biochemistry and Technical Biochemistry, Department of Food Chemistry, University of Stuttgart; Germany
- ² Chemisches und Veterinäruntersuchungsamt Karlsruhe, Weißenburger Str. 3, 76187 Karlsruhe, Germany
- * Correspondence: e-mail: maria.buchweitz@lc.uni-stuttgart.de; phone: +49-711/68569231

	optimal general fit	according mixed	fit according Michaelis Menten equation		
	inhibition equation (i)		for the control ([I]=0), (ii)		
inhibitor	v _{max} [µM/min]	K _m [μM]	v _{max} [µM/min]	Km [μM]	
Plg-3-glc	0.70 ± 0.23	216 ± 9	0.70 ± 0.23	221 ± 13	
Cyd-3-glc	0.87 ± 0.32	$233 \pm 5^{*}$	0.82 ± 0.23	242**	
Dpd-3-glc	0.88 ± 0.12	214 ± 16	0.87 ± 0.11	214 ± 21	
Peo-3-glc	0.80 ± 0.13	205 ± 11	0.79 ± 0.11	208 ± 9	
Mlv-3-glc	0.79 ± 0.20	179 ± 6	0.79 ± 0.18	188 ± 1	
average	$0,81 \pm 0,07$	209 ± 20	$0,79 \pm 0,06$	214 ± 20	

Supplementary 1: Values for vmax and Km determined by two different methods

^{*}K_m value of one day was fixed to 230, ^{**} only one value is sensible, the other was not integrated in the calculation of the average. Abbr.: Plg-3-glc, pelargonidin-3-glucoside; Cyd-3-glc, cyanidin-3-glucoside; Dpd-3-glc, del-phinidin-3-glucoside, Peo-3-glc, peonidin-3-glucoside; Mlv-3-glc[#], malvidin-3-glucoside; v_{max}, maximum velocity; K_m, Michaelis Menten constant, [I], Inhibitor concentration.

	c	Vmax/Vmax ^{app}	Km/Km ^{app}	Kic	mean ± SD	Kiu	mean ± SD
_	[µM]	[µM/min]	[µM]	[µM]	[µM]	[µM]	[µM]
Plg-glc	0	$0,70 \pm 0,23$	221 ± 13				
	12,5	$0,65 \pm 0,23$	235 ± 2	91 ± 22	69 ± 19	187 ± 64	158 ± 31
	25	$0,58 \pm 0,22$	258 ± 13	62 ± 7		126 ± 30	
	50	$0,53 \pm 0,23$	325 ± 42	55 ± 19		163 ± 64	
Cyd-glc	0	$0,81 \pm 0,23$	242*				
	12,5	$0,79 \pm 0,23$	244*	236*	134 ± 90	146*	179 ± 62
	25	$0,74 \pm 0,26$	285*	64*		141*	
	50	$0,69 \pm 0,21$	300*	103*		250*	
Dpd-3-glc	0	0,87± 0,11	214 ± 21				
	12,5	$0,84 \pm 0,10$	247 ± 33	66 ± 14	63 ± 3	364 ± 13	270 ± 82
	25	$0,79 \pm 0,09$	273 ± 52	63 ± 17		233 ± 25	
	50	$0,69 \pm 0,03$	335 ± 129	60 ± 27		212 ± 87	
Peo-glc	0	0,79±0,10	208 ± 9				
	12,5	$0,77 \pm 0,12$	211 ± 15	180*	133 ± 40	360*	290 ± 61
	25	$0,74 \pm 0,14$	242 ± 8	107 ± 15		250*	
	50	$0,65 \pm 0,05$	256 ± 7	112 ± 45		262 ± 92	
Mlv-3-gl	0	0.79 ± 0.18	188 ± 1				
	12,5	0.74 ± 0.24	194 ± 22	139*	83 ± 52	84*	131 ± 41
	25	0.67 ± 0.16	216 ± 3	74 ± 1		150 ± 14	
	50	0.60 ± 0.20	337 ± 4	36 ± 6		159 ± 66	

Supplementary 2: Values for K_{ic} and K_{iu} fit according a Michaelis Menten fit at different inhibitor concentrations (eq. 6a,b).

* only the value of one measurement was used. Abbr.: Plg-3-glc, pelargonidin-3-glucoside; Cyd-3-glc, cyanidin-3-glucoside; Dpd-3-glc, del-phinidin-3-glucoside, Peo-3-glc, peonidin-3-glucoside; Mlv-3-glc#, malvidin-3-glucoside; Vmax, maximum velocity; Km, Michealis Menten constant, Vmax^{app}, apparent maximum velocity (calculated maximum velocity in inhibited reaction); Km^{qpp}, apparent Michaelis Menten constant; Calculated maximum velocity in inhibited reaction); Km^{qpp}, apparent Michaelis Menten constant; Kiu, uncompetitive inhibition constant; SD, Standard deviation.



Supplementary 3: Normalised enzyme activity of Cydanidin-3-glucoside (• 12.5 μ M; Δ 25 μ M) during the enzyme assay per minute based on the activity of the uninhibited reaction (•) to demonstrate the reversible inhibition type. Abbr.: t, time.



Supplementary 4: Individual mass spectra of the isolated compounds BC1 (A), BC2 (B), BC3 (C), BC4 (D) and respective fragments.



Supplementary 5: Plots to fit the data according the mixed (eq. 4a) and the pure competitive (eq. 4b) inhibition of. Cyd-3-gal-xyl-glc(fer).

To investigate anthocyanin stability during the enzyme activity assay, the assay preparation and the UV/Vis detection was mimicked.

The anthocyanin-3-glucosides were dissolved in 0.1% HCl (stock solution) and concentration was determined at 520 nm by UV/Vis spectroscopy as already described in the A1 . The stock solution was diluted with Mes⁺ buffer to 250, 125 and 62.5 μ M corresponding to the inhibitor solutions used. Two samples each (200 μ L) were taken after 0 and 60 min, diluted with 200 μ L 0.1% HCl and anthocyanin-3-glucosides were quantitated relatively using the HPLC method described for black carrot anthocyanin extract in the main article. The areas for the samples taken at time 0 were set to 100%. After 60 min the Inhibitor solutions were further diluted with Mes⁺ 1:5 on the micotiter plate according to the inhibitor addition during the assay (analogous to the inhibitor concentrations of 50, 25 and 12.5 μ M used in the assay). The microtiter plate was submitted to the plate reader and the protocol for the enzyme activity assay was started (20 min, 37°C, orbital shaking done in darkness). After 20 min samples of 200 μ L were re-acidified with a similar volume of 0.1% HCl and anthocyanins were quantitated relatively to time zero by HPLC.



Supplementary 6: Anthocyanin decay during 60 min at room temperature and additional 20 min at 37°C at 12.5 (A), 25 (B) and 50 μ M (C) (determined by HPLC-DAD at 520 nm and normalised to t₀=100%).Abbr.: Peo-3-glc; Peonidin-3-glucoside; Dpd-3-glc, Delphinidin-3-glucosid; Mlv-3-glc, Malividin-3-glucosid; t, time.