

Supporting information

Methods

Effect of simulated intestinal media on the detection of H₂O₂ by the AAP-DCHBS-HRP method

Solutions of H₂O₂ at final concentrations up to 15 μ M were prepared in different media by diluting a commercial solution of H₂O₂. AAP (0.1 mM final concentration), DCHBS (1 mM final concentration), HRP (3.6 units/mL, final concentration) were then added and incubated for 15 min at 25 °C. For each sample, absorbances at 515 nm and at 750 nm were read. The differences were calculated and subtracted by the value calculated in the sample not containing H₂O₂.

Production of H₂O₂ by DAO incubated with pancreatin

DAO (0.15 mg of solid/mL) was incubated for 24 h at 37 °C in SIF pH 6.8 containing 1% pancreatin. Aliquots were withdrawn, supplemented or not with 2000 units/mL bovine liver catalase and incubated for 15 min at 37 °C. Samples were then diluted to a final concentration of 0.6×10^{-3} mg of solid/mL into a solution containing AAP, DCHBS, HRP at the concentrations indicated above and incubated for 15 min at 25 °C. Absorbance at 515 nm of the adduct generated from the reaction of DCHBS with AAP (oxidized by H₂O₂ in the presence of HRP) was read, and after subtraction of the background absorbance (at 750 nm), it was corrected with the value obtained in the absence of DAO; the content of H₂O₂ was calculated using $2.6 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ as the extinction coefficient.

Figure captions

Figure S1: Effect of simulated intestinal media on the detection of H₂O₂ by the AAP-DCHBS-HRP method. Solutions of H₂O₂ were prepared at the indicated final concentrations in PB at pH 7 (◆-◆), SIF at pH 6.8 (x-x), FaSSIF at pH 6.8 (●-●), FaSSIF at pH 6.5 (▲-▲), FeSSIF at pH 5.5 (■-■). AAP, DCHBS, HRP were then added and absorbance recorded and corrected as reported in Material and Methods (means +/- SD, n=3 different experiments).

Figure S2: Michaelis-Menten kinetics for the oxidation of benzylamine by DAO in different simulated intestinal media. DAO (0.18 mg of solid/mL final concentration) was added to PB at pH 7 (◆-◆), SIF at pH 6.8 (x-x), FAS SIF at pH 6.8 (●-●), FAS SIF at pH 6.5 (▲-▲), FES SIF at pH 5.5 (■-■) at 25 °C in the presence of benzylamine and the formation of benzaldehyde measured (means +/- SD, n=3 different experiments).

Figure S3: Effect of CA on DAO activity in the presence of proteases. DAO (0.15 mg of solid/mL final concentration) was incubated at 37 °C in SIF at pH 6.8 alone (control); in the presence of 3 mM CA; in the presence of 1% pancreatin; in the presence of 3 mM CA and 1% pancreatin; in the presence of 1% trypsin; in the presence of 3 mM CA and 1% trypsin (from the darkest to lightest shade). At the indicated times, aliquots were withdrawn, diluted in the incubation buffer and the activity measured by the AAP-DCHBS-HRP method. Reported values of DAO activity refer to the enzymatic activity in the incubation media (means +/- SD, n=3 different experiments).

Figure S4: Production of H₂O₂ during the incubation of pancreatin with DAO. DAO (0.15 mg of solid/mL final concentration) was incubated at 37 °C in SIF pH 6.8 containing 1% pancreatin. After 24 h of the incubation samples were diluted in SIF at pH 6.8 to a final concentration of 0.6×10^{-3} mg of solid/mL, then added with AAP, DCHBS, HRP and H₂O₂ concentration measured. Samples not incubated with bovine liver catalase (dark shade); samples incubated for 15 min with bovine liver catalase (2000 units/mL) (light shade) before dilution and addition of AAP, DCHBS and HRP. Reported values refer to DAO activity in the incubation media (means +/- SD, n=3 different experiments).

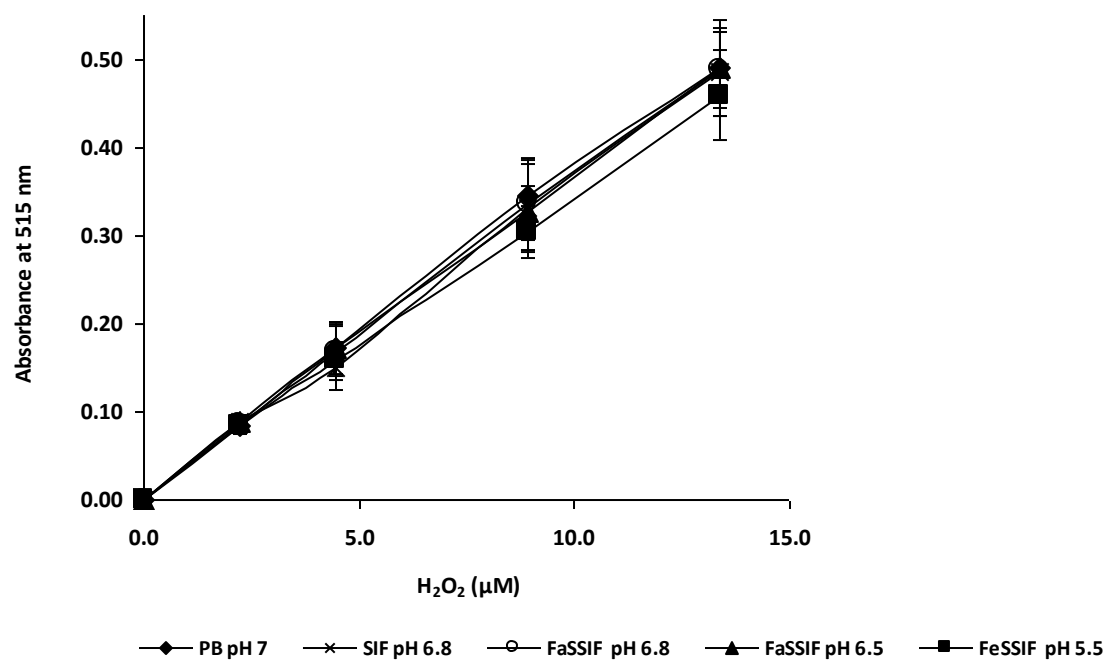


Fig. S1

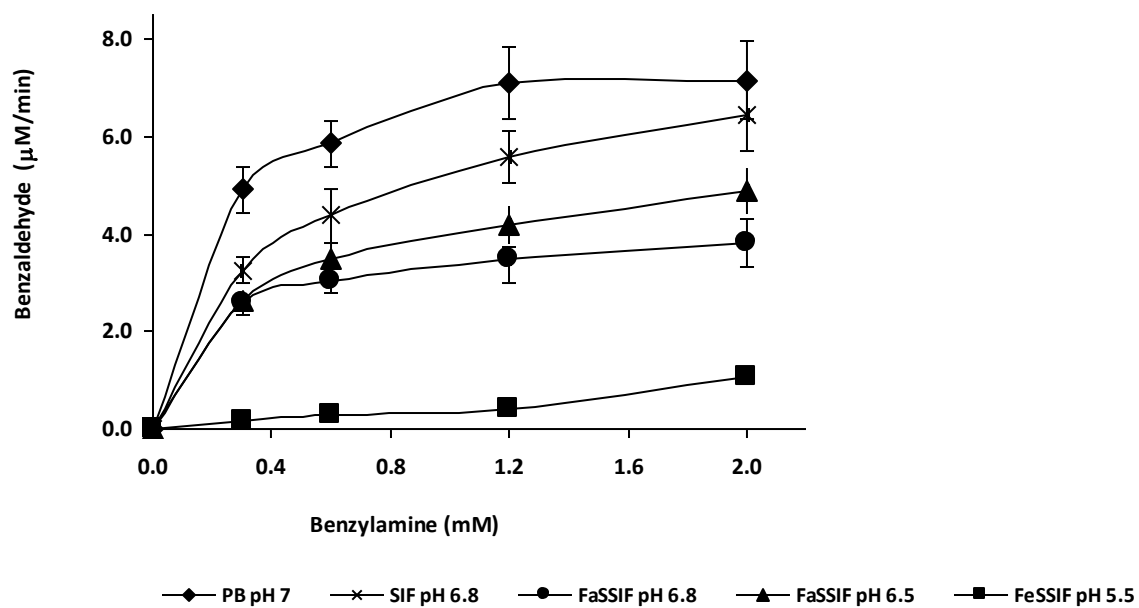


Fig. S2

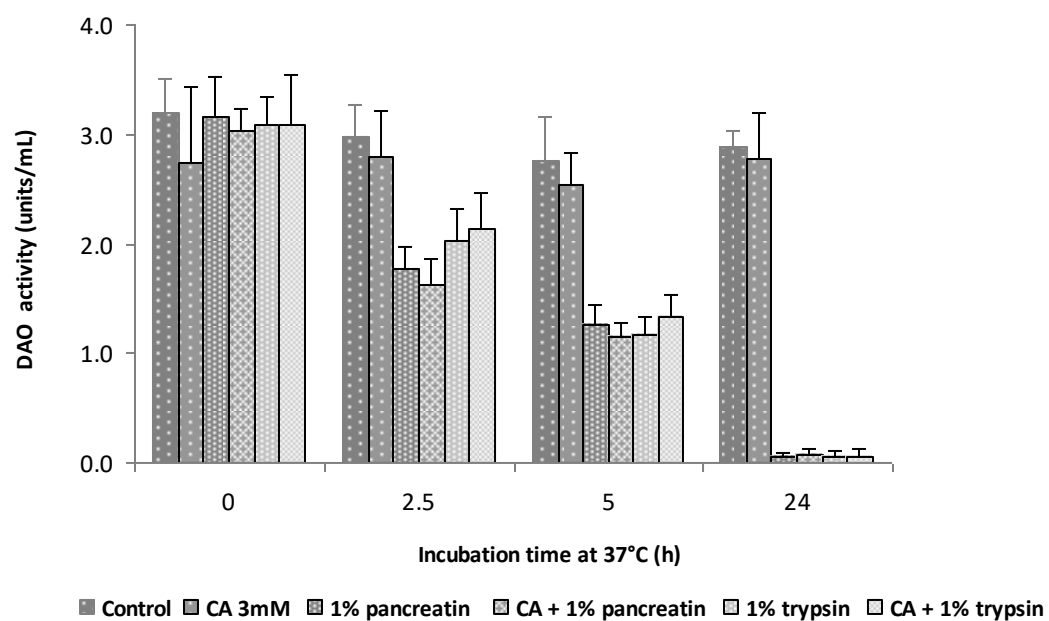


Fig. S3

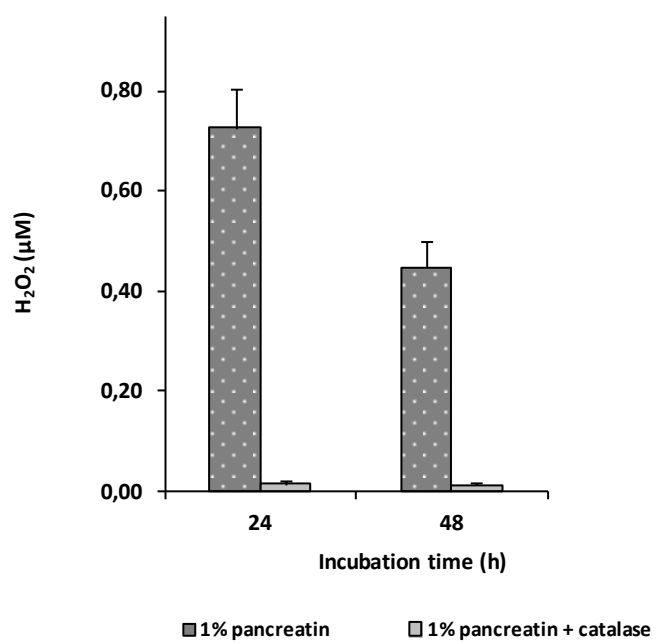


Fig. S4