

Supporting Information

Mechanistic insights into stereospecific bioactivity and dissipation of chiral fungicide triticonazole in agricultural management

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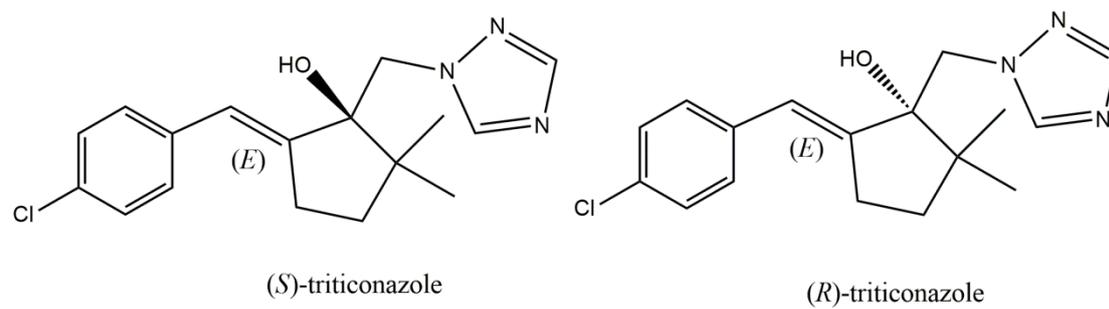


Fig. S1. Chemical structure of (*R*)-triticonazole and (*S*)-triticonazole.

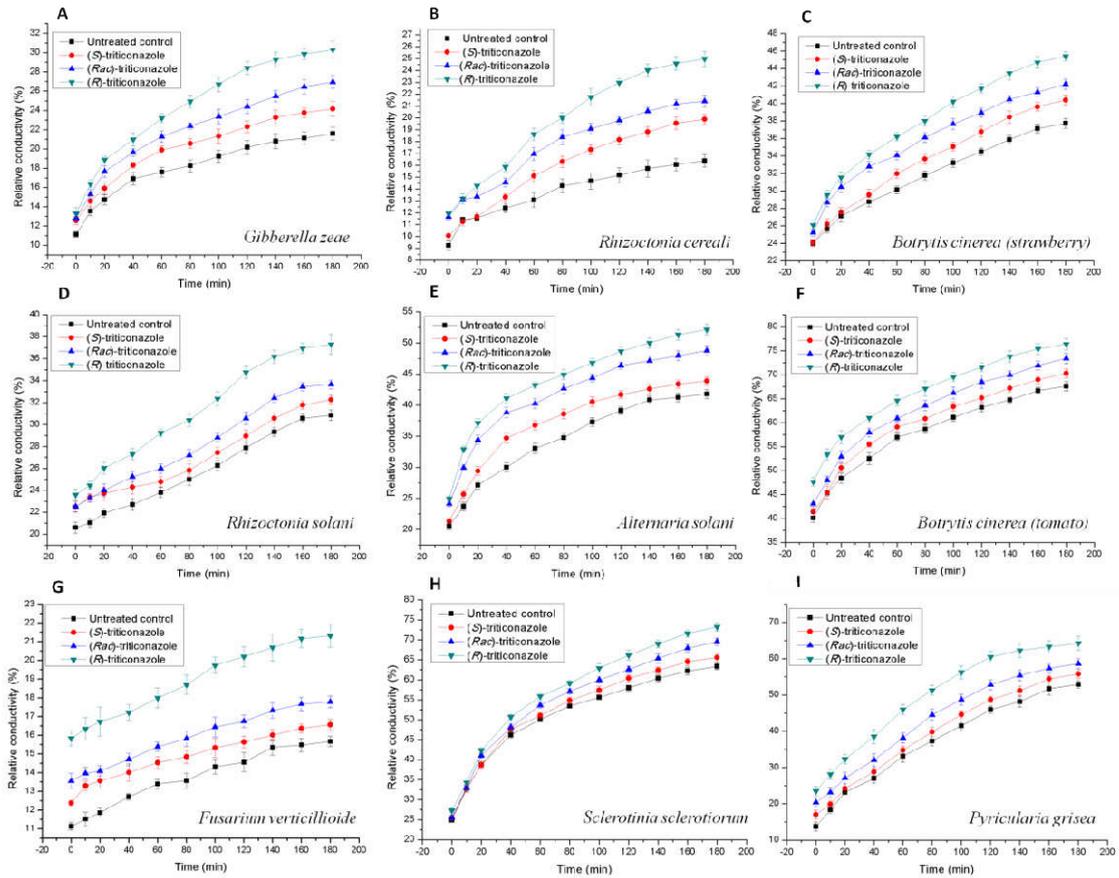


Fig. S2. Triticonazole enantioselective cell membrane permeability in nine plant pathogens (A *Gibberella zae*, B *Rhizoctonia cereali*, C *Botrytis cinerea* (strawberry), D *Rhizoctonia solani*, E *Alternaria solani*, F *Botrytis cinerea* (tomato), G *Fusarium verticillioides*, H *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, I *Pyricularia grisea*).

Table S1. The spiked concentration (mg/kg) of chiral triticonazole in different kinds of plant pathogens.

| Chiral enantiomers | <i>Gibberella zea</i> | <i>Rhizoctonia cereali</i> | <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> (strawberry) | <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> | <i>Alternaria solani</i> | <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> (tomato) | <i>Fusarium verticillioide</i> | <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> | <i>Pyricularia grisea</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (<i>R</i>)-triticonazole | 5.00 | 8.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.60 | 4.00 | 6.00 |
| (<i>Rac</i>)-triticonazole | 5.00 | 8.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.60 | 4.00 | 6.00 |
| (<i>S</i>)-triticonazole | 5.00 | 8.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.60 | 4.00 | 6.00 |

Table S2. The primary sequences of different plant pathogens compared to the template protein (E9QY26).

| Species | Identify (%) | Positives (%) | Length query match | Start structure original sequence temple sequence |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| <i>Gibberellazeae</i> | 58.5 | 71.3 | 507 524 | 33 50 |
| <i>Fusarium verticillioide</i> | 58.6 | 73.1 | 506 524 | 33 50 |
| <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> (tomato and strawberry) | 64.6 | 80.8 | 522 524 | 50 50 |
| <i>Sclerotiniasclerotiorum</i> | 63.8 | 80.3 | 522 524 | 50 50 |
| <i>Pyriculariagrisea</i> | 61.5 | 79.8 | 608 524 | 132 50 |

Table S3. The enantioselective inhibition of ergosterol biosynthesis (%) in plant pathogens exposed to chiral triticonazole.

| Chiral enantiomers | <i>Gibberella zea</i> | <i>Rhizoctonia cereali</i> | <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> (strawberry) | <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> | <i>Alternaria solani</i> | <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> (tomato) | <i>Fusarium verticillioide</i> | <i>Sclerotiniascl erotiorum</i> | <i>Pyriculariagri sea</i> |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (<i>R</i>)-triticonazole | 61.45 | 26.63 | 77.58 | 47.34 | 65.77 | 58.10 | 39.07 | 44.98 | 55.04 |
| (<i>Rac</i>)-triticonazole | 49.57 | 18.23 | 64.27 | 38.78 | 51.84 | 45.58 | 26.26 | 36.77 | 45.85 |
| (<i>S</i>)-triticonazole | 20.17 | 3.63 | 31.42 | 25.83 | 36.52 | 16.13 | 17.07 | 19.50 | 21.55 |
| (<i>R</i>)/(<i>S</i>) ^a | 3.05 | 7.34 | 2.47 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 3.60 | 2.29 | 2.31 | 2.55 |

^a the inhibition of ergosterol biosynthesis value of *R*-triticonazole to *S*-triticonazole ratio.

Table S4. Binding affinities of chiral triticonazole enantiomers and the main interaction active site residues in plant pathogens.

| Species | docking energy of (<i>R</i>)-triticonazole (kcal/mol) | active site of (<i>R</i>)-triticonazole | docking energy of (<i>S</i>)-triticonazole (kcal/mol) | active site of (<i>S</i>)-triticonazole |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <i>Gibberellazeae</i> | -6.565 | L489,T109,F212,I359,F113,T287,L288,V118, V133,Q129,I450,K130,H284,L126,Y119,H44 7,Y105,S295,C449,H294,A291,G292,F490,L 108,HEM | -6.247 | G292,A291,S295,Y119,L489,F490,I359,S358, Y51,L363,H360,S361,I362,Y105,F212,F113,T1 09,V118,T287,HEM |
| <i>Fusarium verticillioide</i> | -6.858 | A291,S295,I362,H294,I359,T109,F490,Y105 ,I104,L489,S361,L108,F212,V118,M284,T28 7,V117,L288,V133,F113,I450,Y119,HEM | -6.043 | T287,C449,S295,A291,Y105,Y119,L489,I359, F490,S358,Y51,S491,L363,H360,S361,I362,F2 12,T109,V118,L108,F113, HEM |
| <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> (tomato and strawberry) | -6.880 | A308,S312,P373,H311,Y122,I374,F508,L125 ,I121,L507,S376,F229,T126,V135,M301,A30 4,V134,L305,M150,I468,F130,I377,Y136, HEM | -5.999 | A308,C467,P373,S312,Y136,Y122,M378,I377, H375,F508,S376,I374,,L507,L125,T126,F229, V135,F130,A304,M307,HEM |
| <i>Sclerotiniasclerotior um</i> | -7.951 | T126,Y122,L507,I374,F508,F229,F130,A304 ,V135,L305,M150,M301,K147,I468,Y136,C 467,S312,H311,P373,A308,L125, HEM | -7.386 | A304,C467,S312,A308,L507,I374,F508,P373, Y68,T509,M378,H375,S376,I377,Y122,F229,F 130,Y136,T126,V135,HEM |
| <i>Pyriculariagrisea</i> | -7.745 | Y204,L207,L591,I455,T208,F592,F311,V217 ,,A385,M382,L386,M232,L225,I552,F212,K 229,Y218,C551,H392,A389,S393,HEM | -7.428 | A389,G390,C551,S393,Y218,Y204,R460,M45 9,I458,H456,F592,S457,I455,L591,L207,F311, T208,A385,F212,V217,M388,HEM |

Table S5. The first-order kinetic rate constants (k), half-lives ($t_{1/2}$), and coefficient of determination (R^2) for the degradation of chiral triticonazole in fruits and vegetables.

| Plant | Enantiomer | k (day^{-1}) | $t_{1/2}$ (days) | R^2 |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------|
| spinach | <i>S</i> -(+)-triticonazoe | 0.14 | 4.95 | 0.927 |
| | <i>R</i> -(-)-triticonazoe | 0.15 | 4.62 | 0.946 |
| pakchoi | <i>S</i> -(+)-triticonazoe | 0.24 | 2.89 | 0.950 |
| | <i>R</i> -(-)-triticonazoe | 0.25 | 2.77 | 0.966 |
| Tomato | <i>S</i> -(+)-triticonazoe | 0.415 | 1.70 | 0.989 |
| | <i>R</i> -(-)-triticonazoe | 0.431 | 1.61 | 0.989 |
| Cucumber | <i>S</i> -(+)-triticonazoe | 0.390 | 1.78 | 0.956 |
| | <i>R</i> -(-)-triticonazoe | 0.408 | 1.70 | 0.939 |