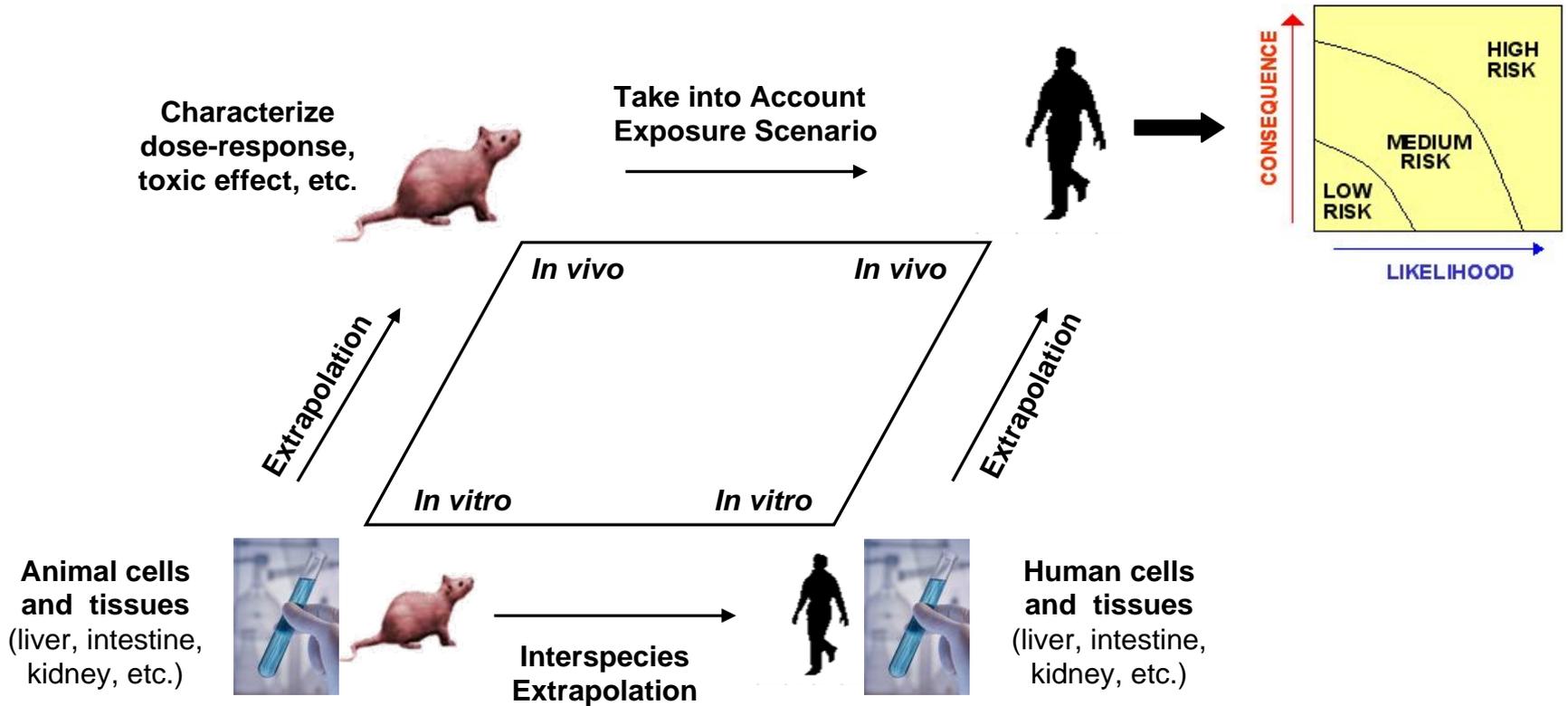


Kinetics, Mechanisms and Stereoselective Metabolism of 1,2,4-Triazole Fungicides and the Implications for Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

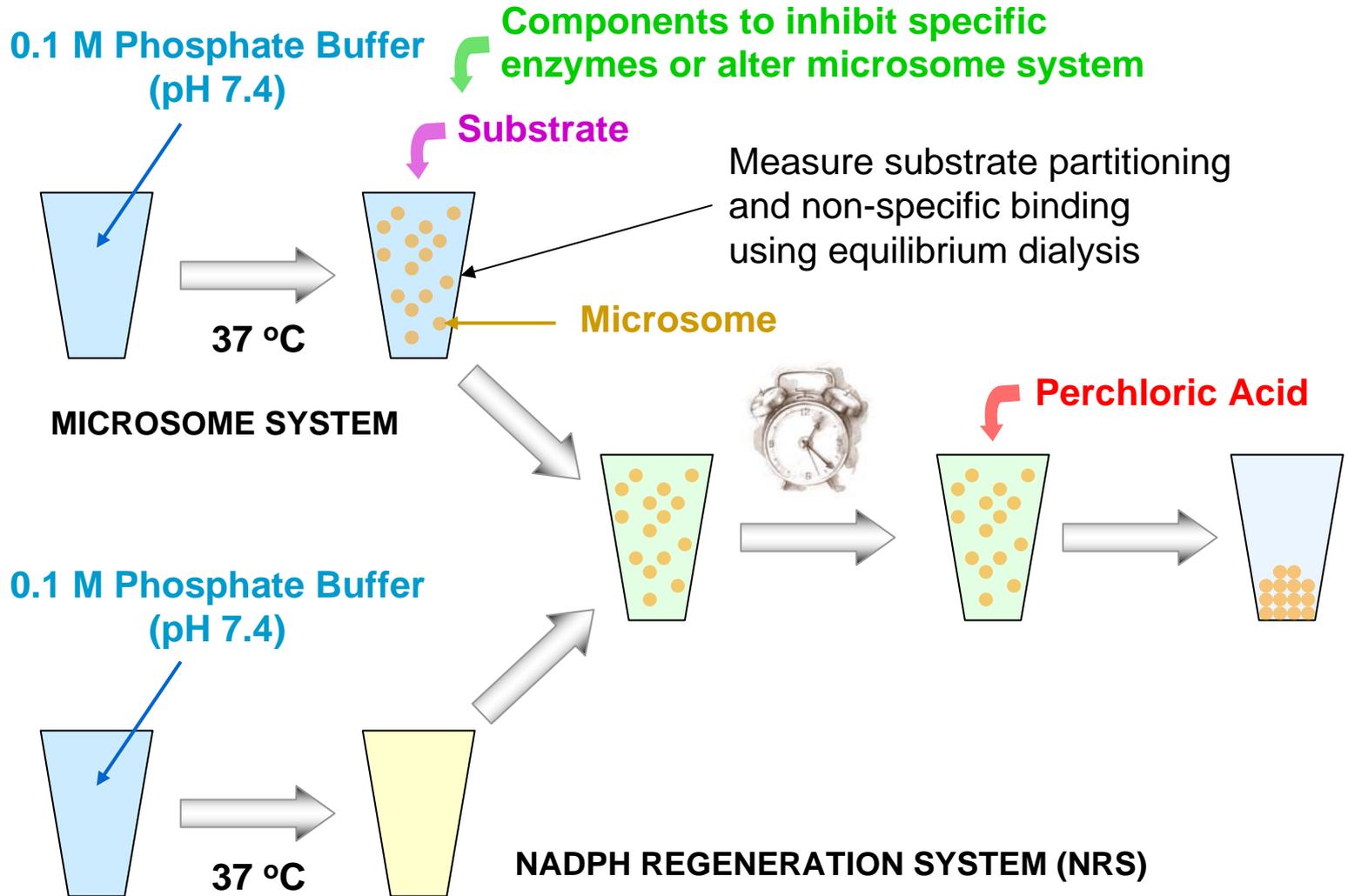
John F. Kenneke, Christopher S. Mazur, W. Matthew Henderson, A. Wayne Garrison, Susan E. Ritger, Thomas J. Sack, Cather C. Brown, and Jimmy K. Avants



Parallelogram Model for Risk Assessment



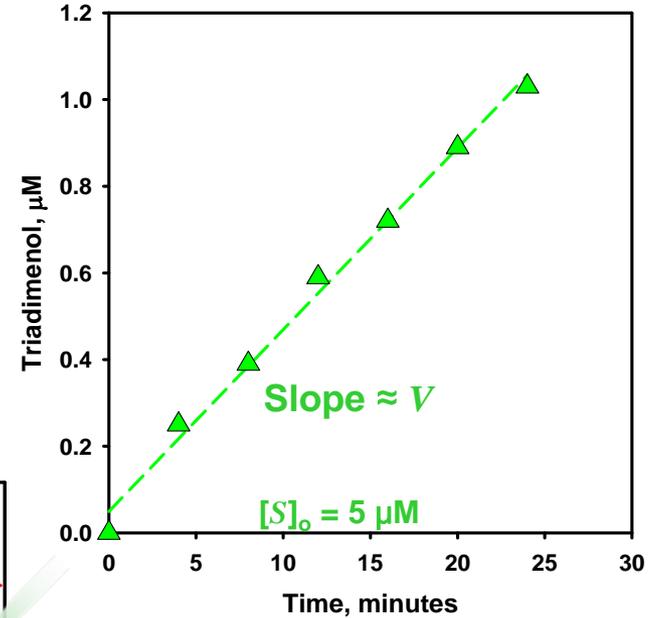
In Vitro Metabolism Assay



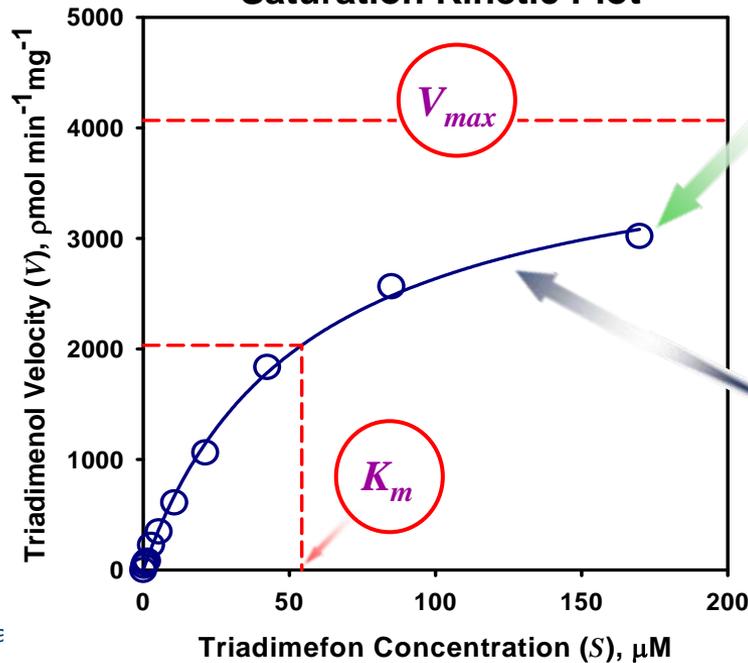
Determining Kinetic Parameters

The process for determining the kinetic parameters of Metabolite Formation is illustrated here; the process for Substrate Depletion is analogous

Metabolite Formation



Saturation Kinetic Plot



Maximum Velocity

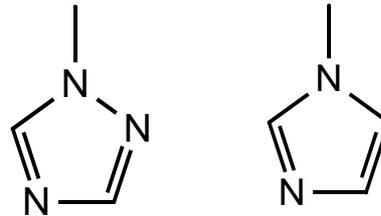
↓

$$V = \frac{V_{\max} [S]_0}{K_m + [S]_0}$$

↑

Substrate Affinity

Conazole Fungicides



Background

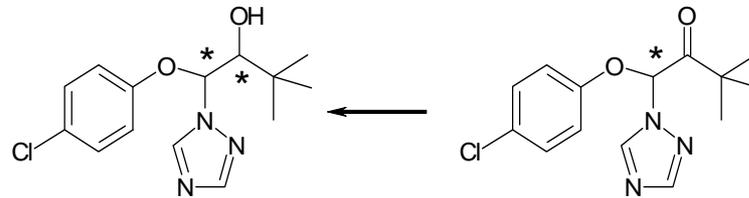
- 1,2,4-triazoles and imidazoles
- Inhibit steroid demethylation in fungi
- Used for over 30 years
- Approximately 25% of all fungicides sold
- Agricultural and medicinal uses

Issues

- Potent cytochrome P450 inducers and inhibitors that can disrupt steroid and hormone biosynthesis in mammals
- Tumorigenesis in rodents
- Common mode of action and cumulative risk assessment has been proposed for human health risk assessment

Triadimefon Metabolism

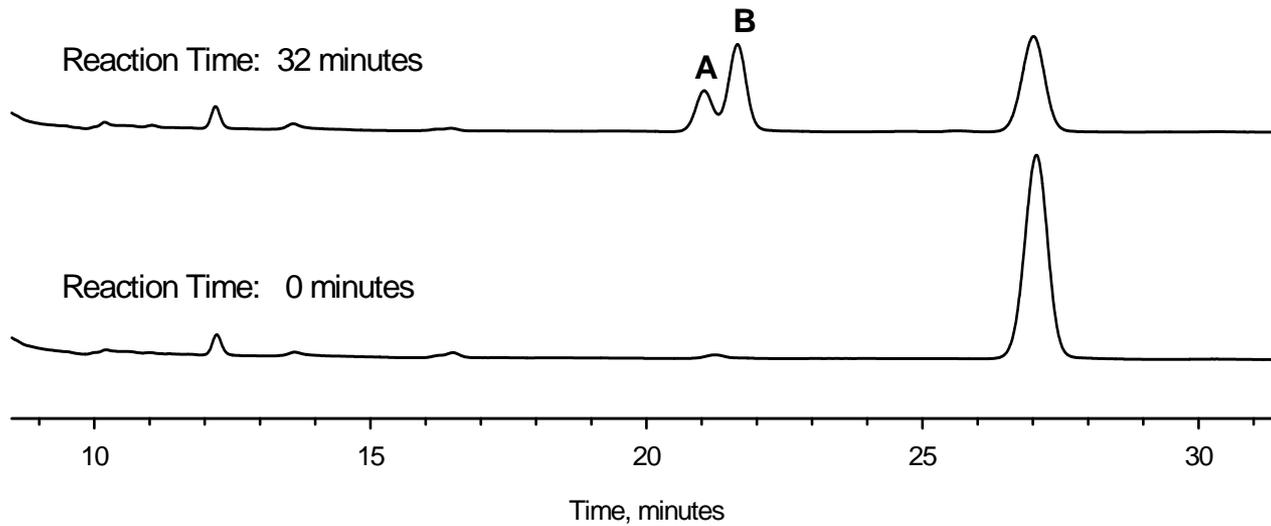
Carbonyl Reduction



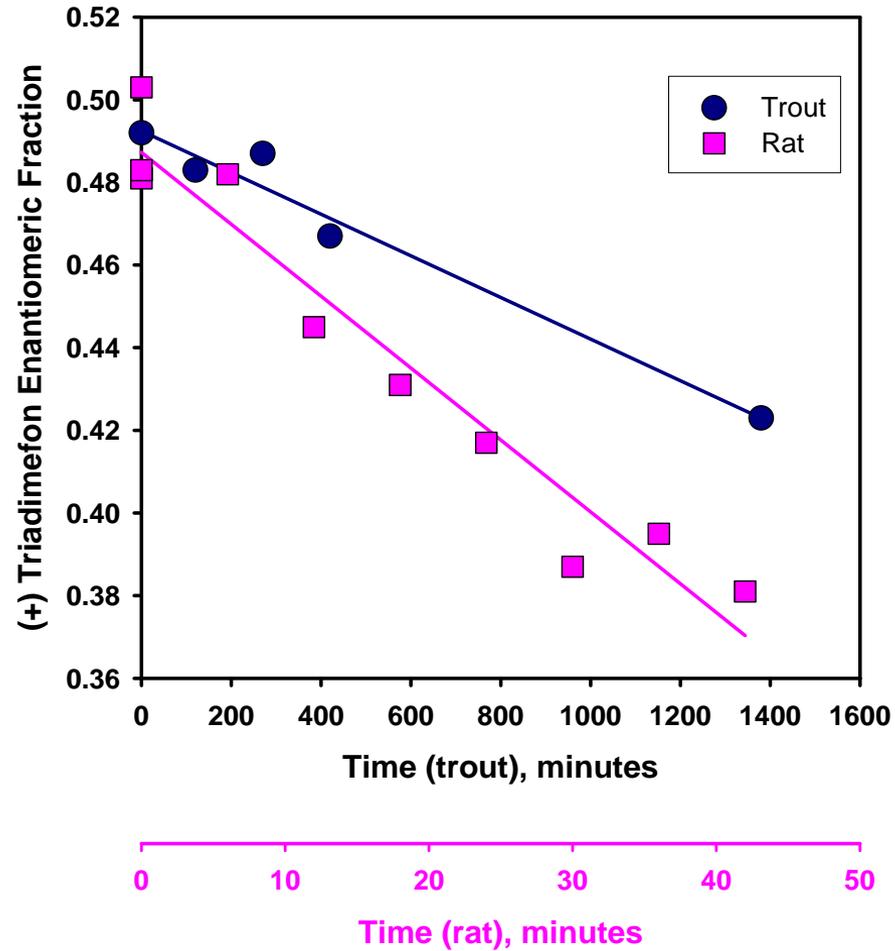
Triadimenol

Triadimefon

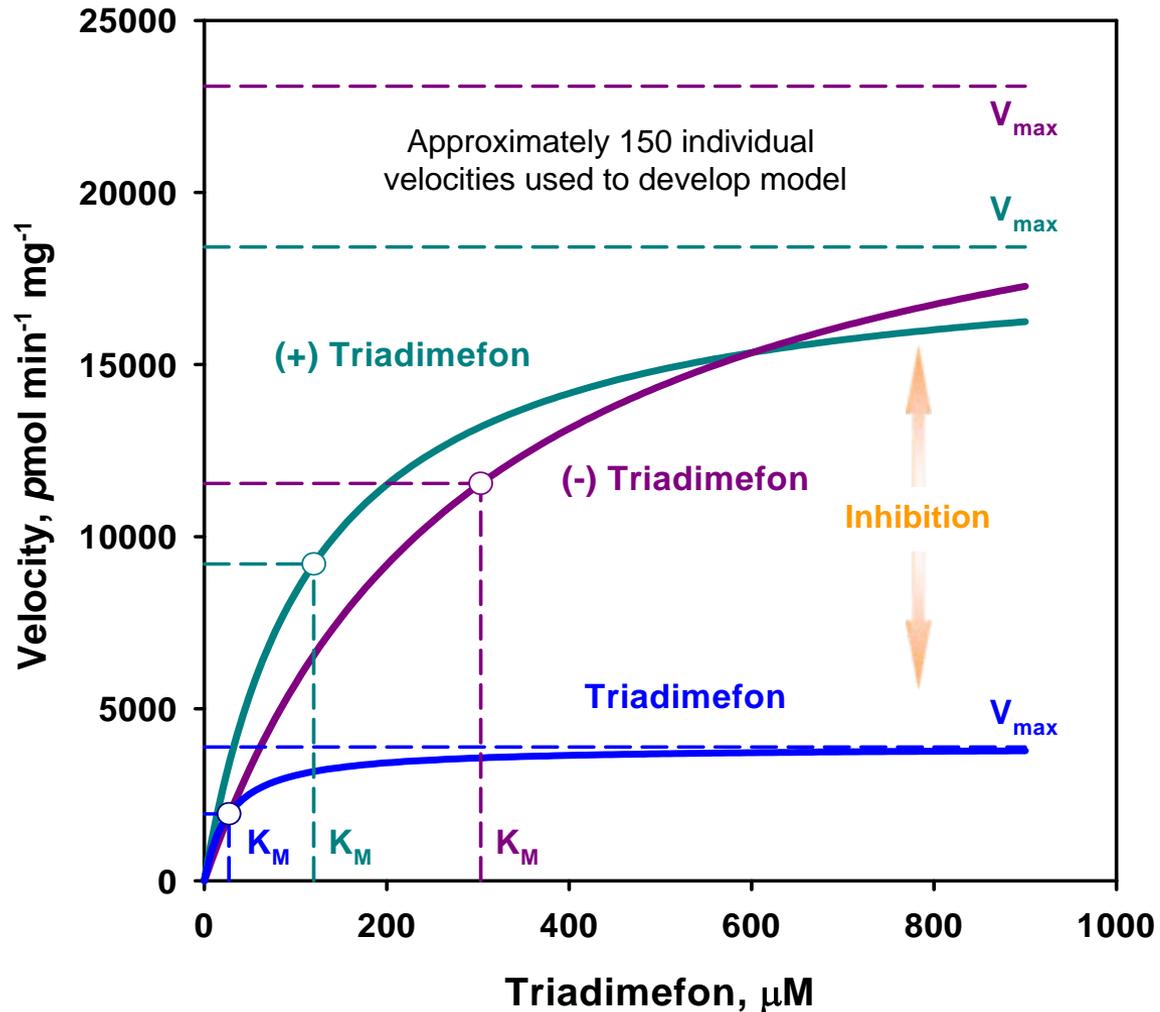
HPLC Analysis



Stereoselective Triadimefon Depletion Chiral GC/MS

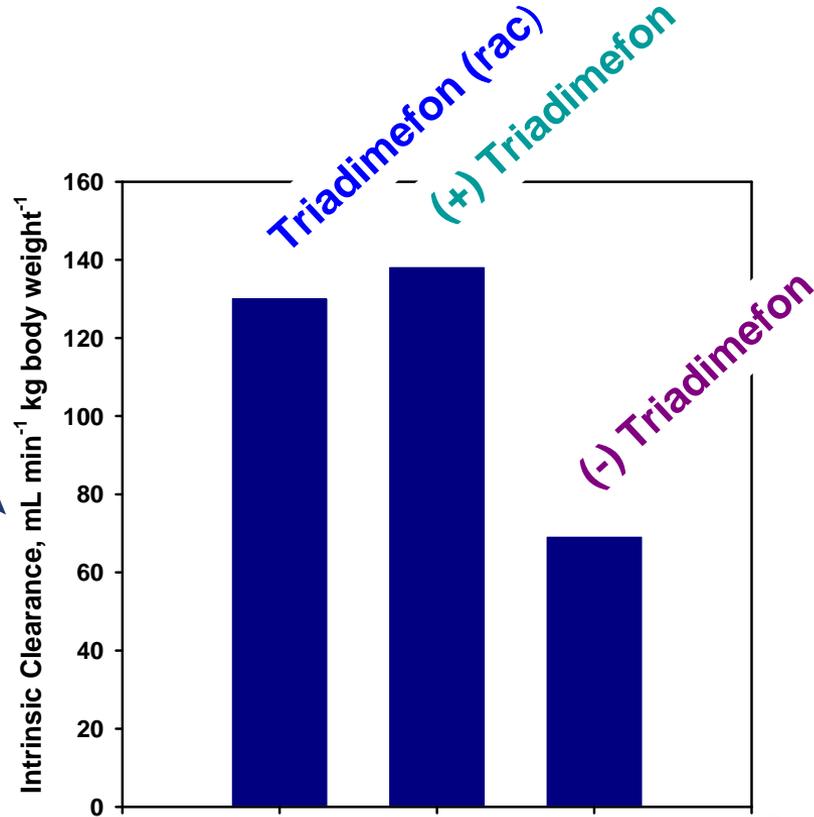


“Mixtures Effects” for Triadimefon Metabolism



Stereochemistry and Intrinsic Clearance

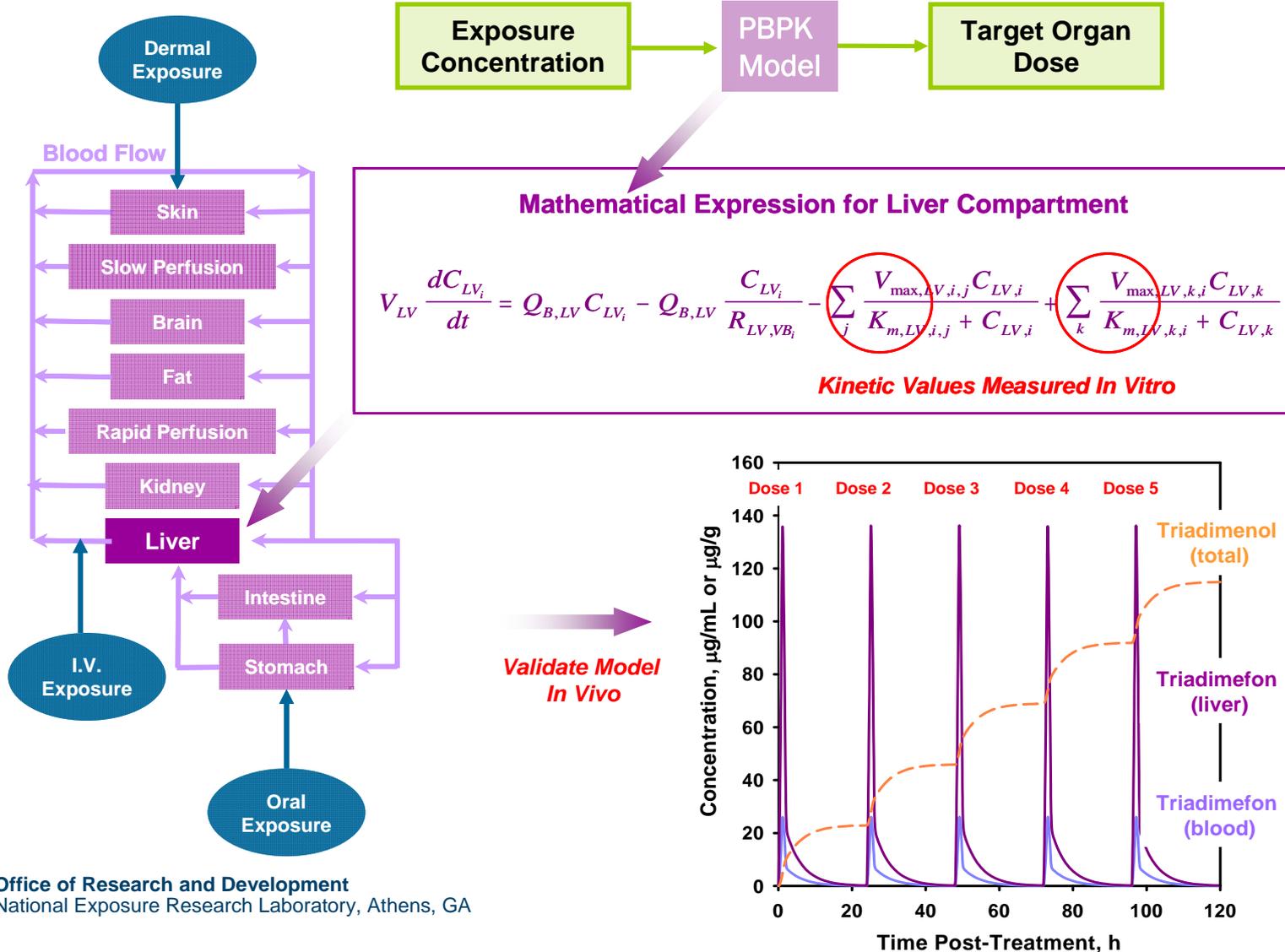
$$CL = \frac{V_{\max} (C)}{K_m}$$



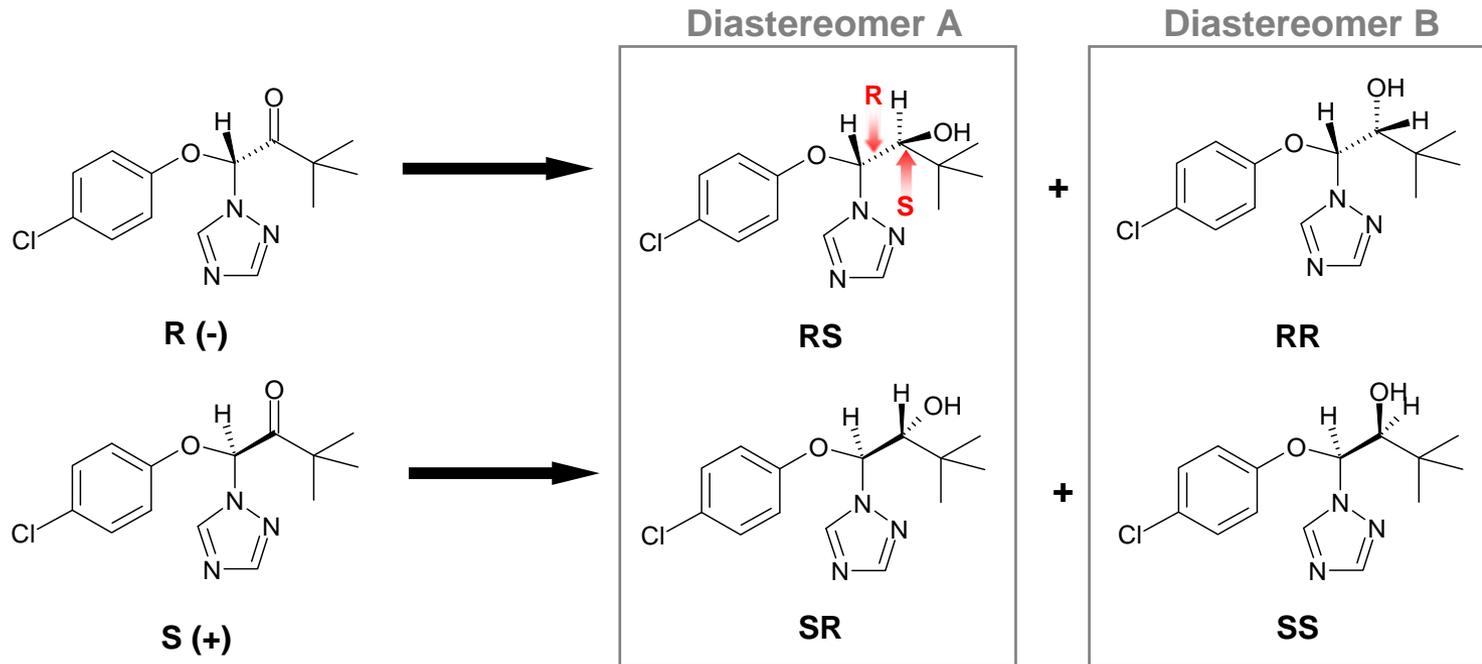
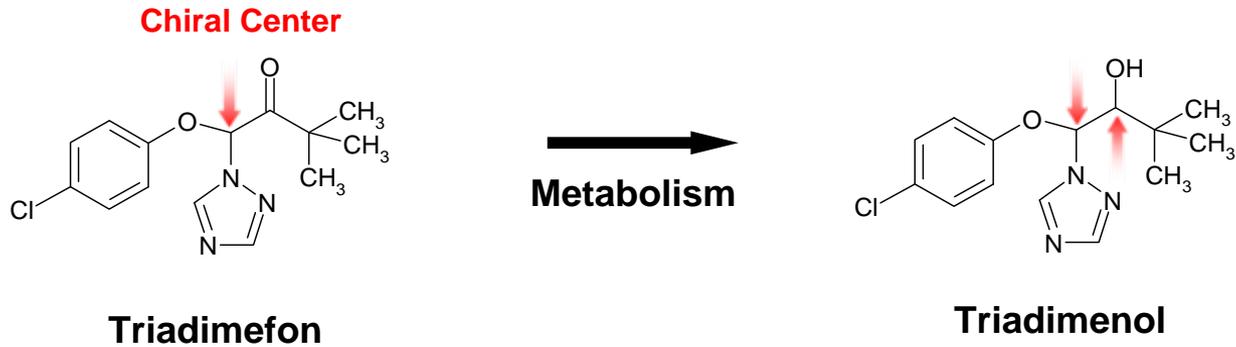
V_{\max} , pmol/min mg:	3891	18,414	23,088
K_M , μ M:	27	120	303
CL, mL/min kg wt:	130	138	69

Predict
Bioaccumulation

Physiological Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Model for Triadimefon in Rat

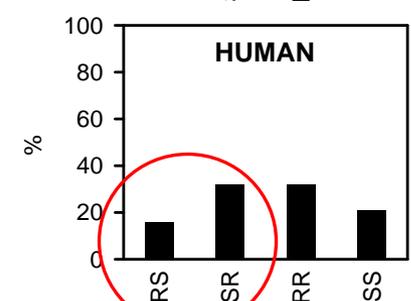
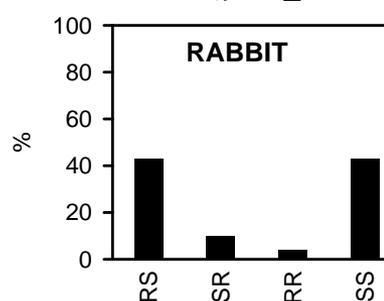
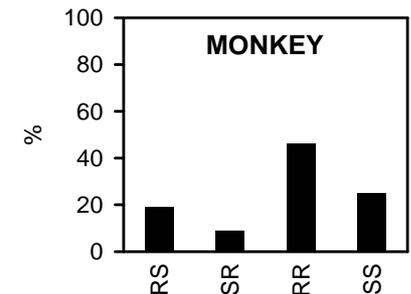
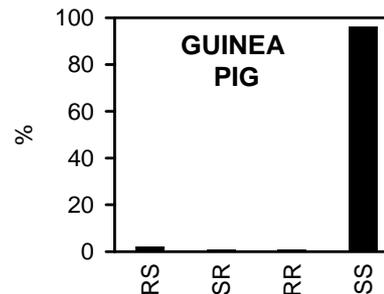
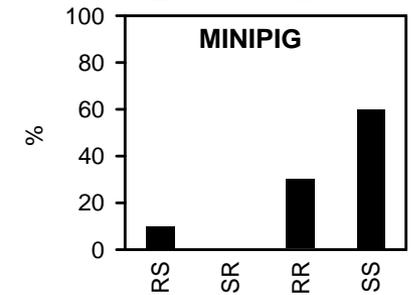
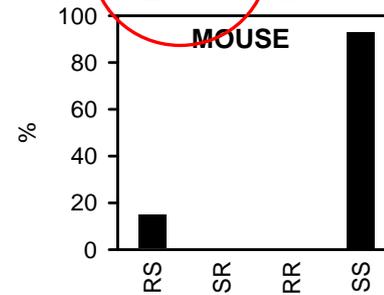
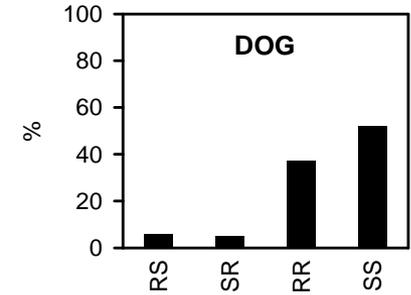
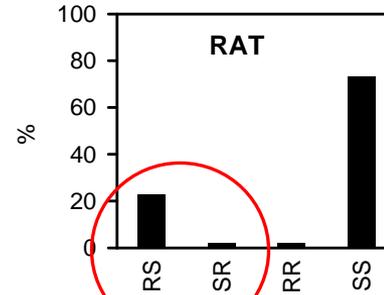


Stereoselective Triadimenol Formation

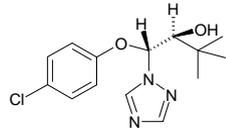


Species Dependent Triadimenol Formation and Resulting Internal Exposures

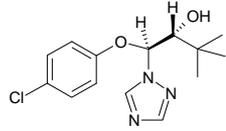
- All in vitro assays exposed to only triadimefon
- Metabolism results in mixture of RS, SR, RR and SS triadimenol
- (RS + SR) is 10X more toxic than (SS + RR)
- SR inhibits cholesterol biosynthesis 100X more than the other stereoisomers



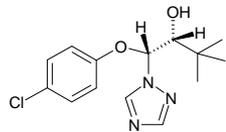
Classic Toxicity Data



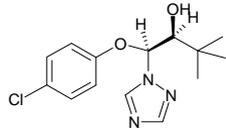
RS



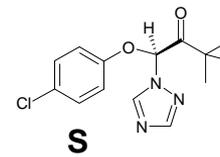
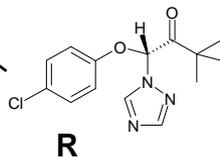
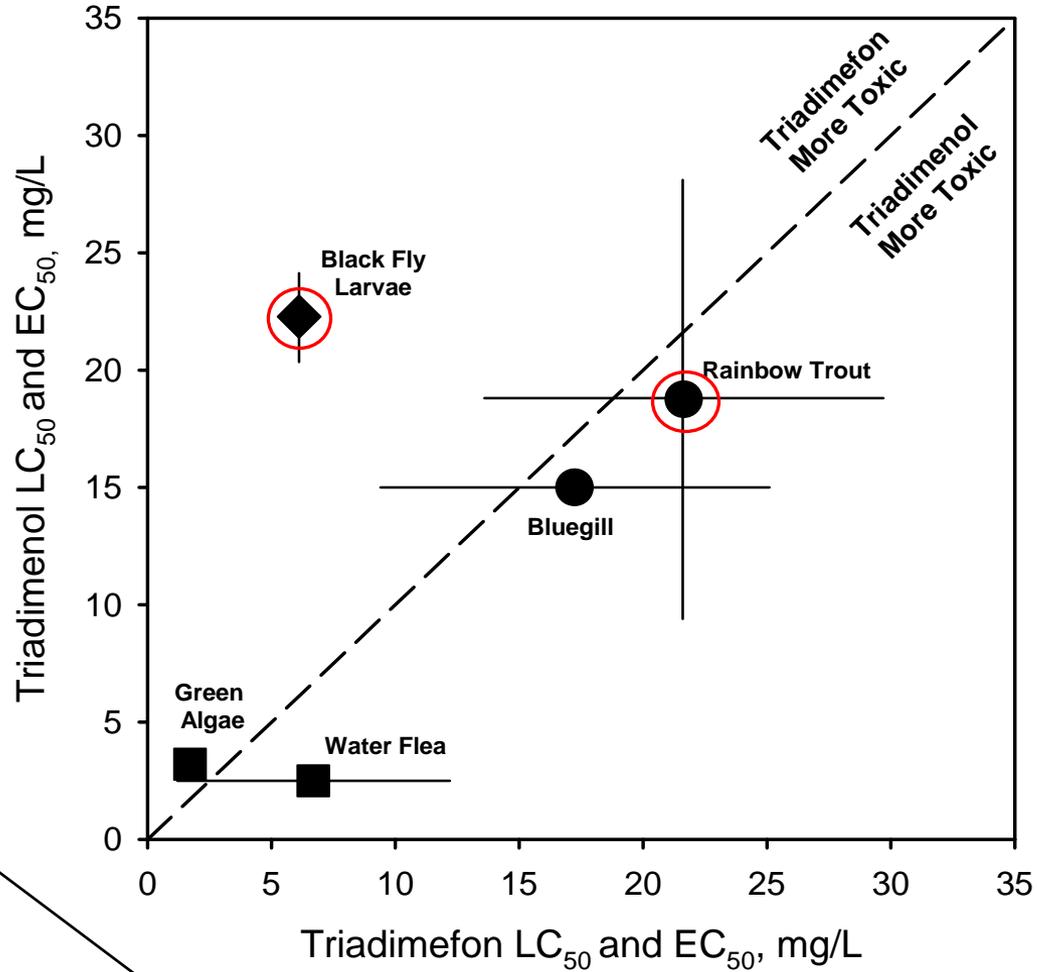
SR



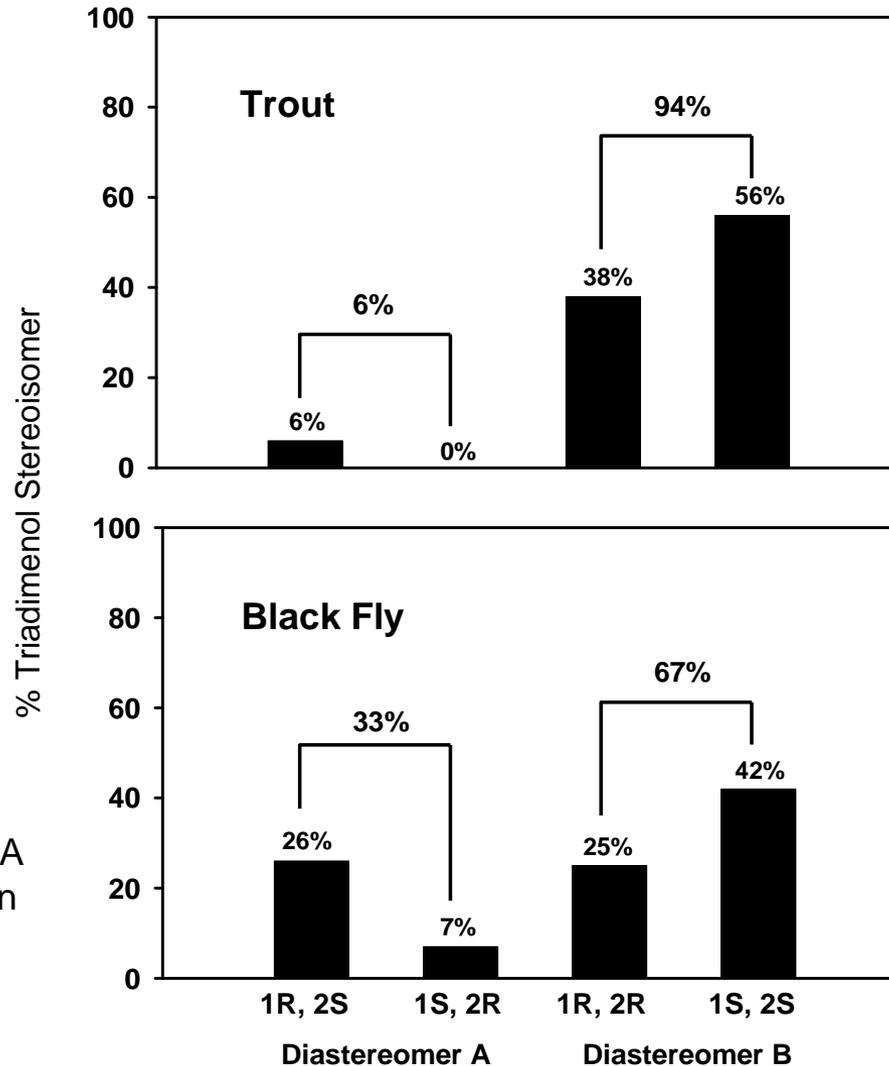
RR



SS

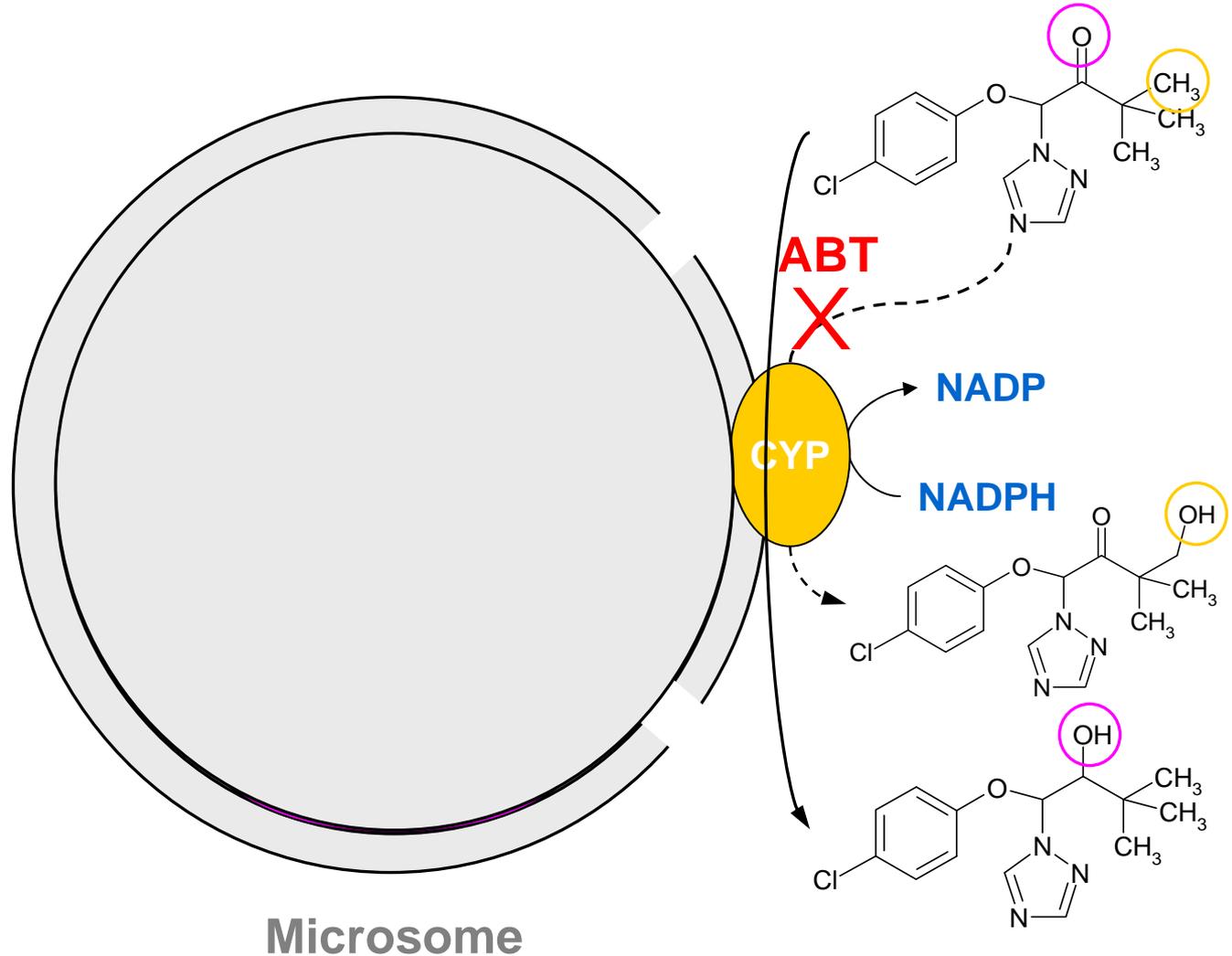
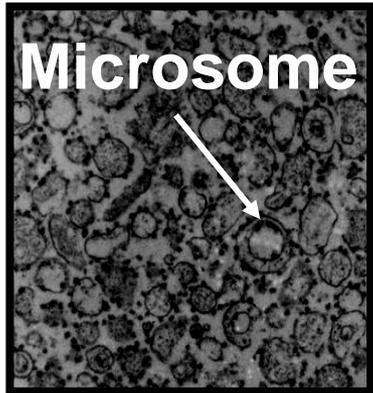


Mechanistic Based Approach to Understanding Toxicity: Metabolism of Triadimefon to Triadimenol

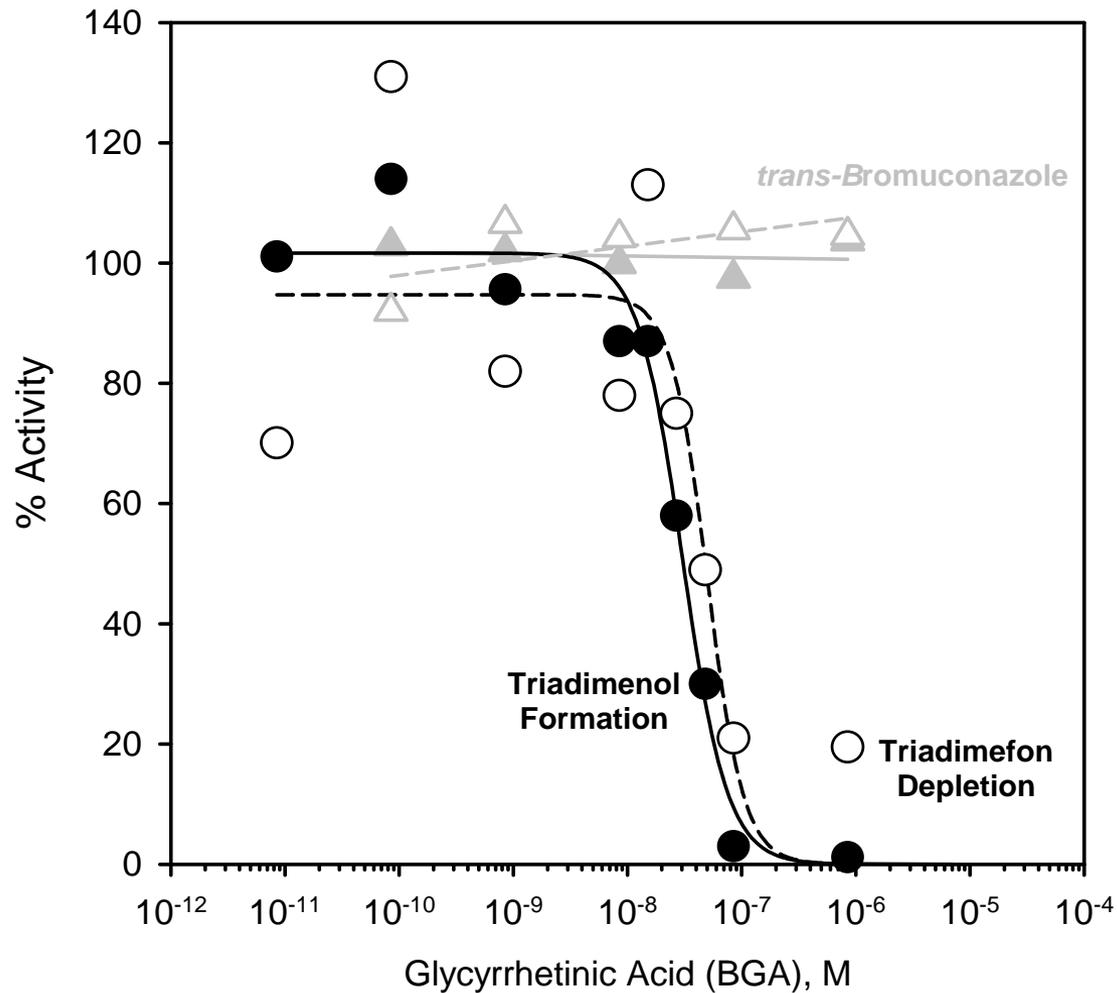


Triadimenol diastereomer A is 10 times more toxic than diastereomer B in rat

Mechanism of Triadimefon Metabolism in Mammals

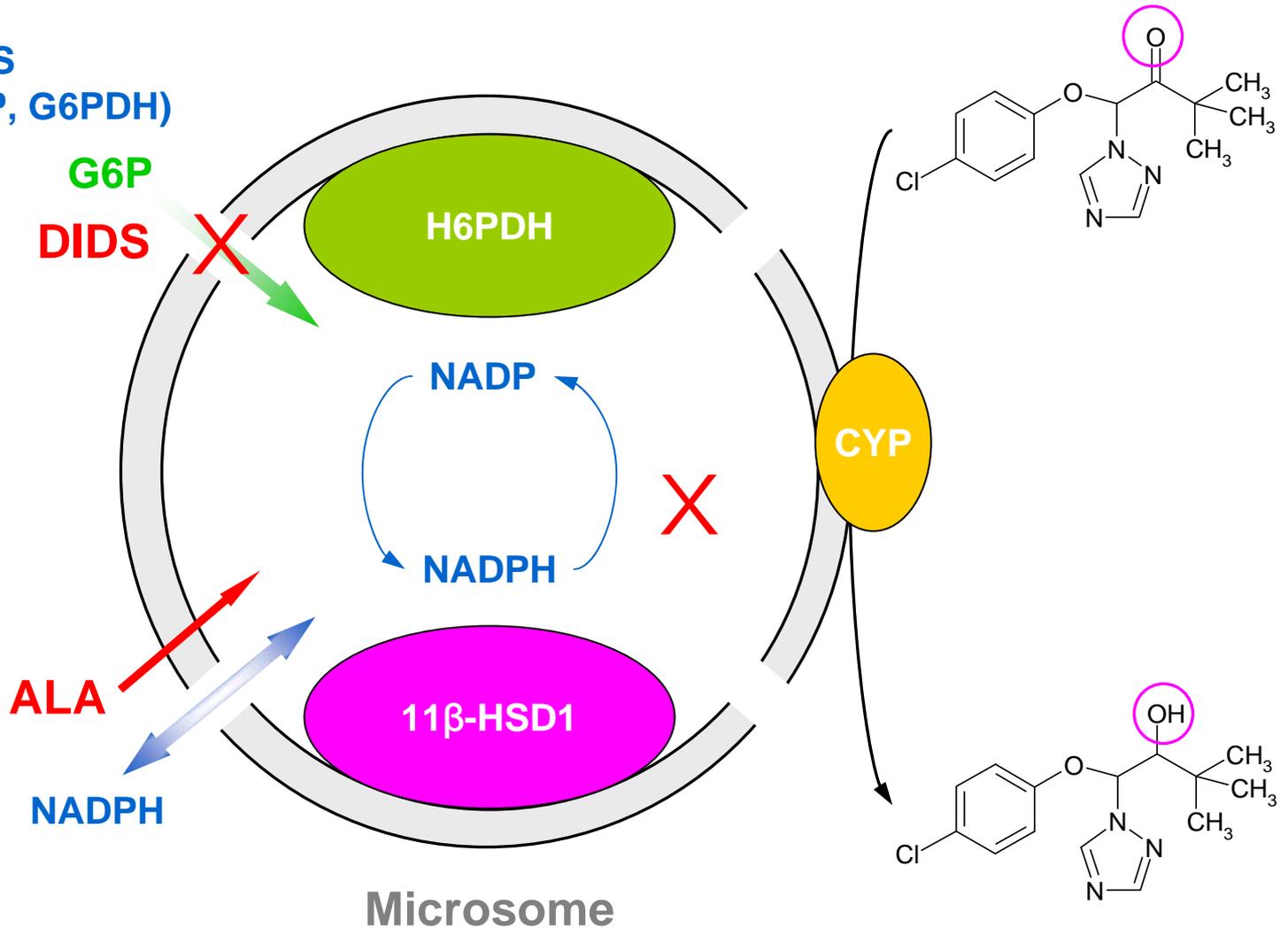


11 β -Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type 1 (11 β -HSD1) Inhibition with BGA



Mechanism of Triadimefon Metabolism in Mammals

NRS
(NADP, G6P, G6PDH)



Enzyme Docking: Directing Laboratory Studies and Developing In Silico Screening Tools

