Journal Name: Analytical Methods

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION to the paper entitled:

Metabolic pathway of flonicamid in oranges using an orthogonal approach based on high resolution mass spectrometry and nuclear magnetic resonance


a Department of Chemistry and Physics, Analytical Chemistry Area, University of Almería, Research Centre for Agricultural and Food Biotechnology (BITAL), Agrifood Campus of International Excellence ceiA3, Carretera de Sacramento s/n, E-04120 Almería, Spain

b Department of Chemistry and Physics, Organic Chemistry Area, University of Almería, Research Centre for Agricultural and Food Biotechnology (BITAL), Agrifood Campus of International Excellence ceiA3, Carretera de Sacramento s/n, E-04120 Almería, Spain

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: agarrido@ual.es, ifernan@ual.es
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Table S1. UHPLC-MS-Orbitrap parameters of flonicamid and metabolites

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**NMR Experimental.** NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker Avance III 300 (\(^1\)H, 300.13 MHz; \(^2\)H, 46.10 MHz; \(^{13}\)C, 75.47 MHz, \(^{19}\)F, 282.40 MHz), Bruker Avance III 500 (\(^1\)H, 500.13 MHz; \(^{13}\)C, 125.76 MHz; \(^{19}\)F, 564.63 MHz), and a Bruker Avance III 600 (\(^1\)H, 600.13 MHz; \(^{13}\)C, 150.92 MHz) spectrometers (Bruker, Bremen, Germany), using a 5 mm BBFO \(^1\)H/BB(\(^{19}\)F) probe, an indirect 5 mm TBI 1H/\(^{31}\)P/BB triple probe, and a quadruple QCI (\(^1\)H, \(^{13}\)C, \(^{15}\)N, \(^{31}\)P) cryoprobe, respectively. The spectral references used were internal tetramethylsilane for \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C and an external reference of CF\(_3\)CO\(_2\)H for \(^{19}\)F. Coupling constants (\(J\)) are given in Hertz as positive values regardless of their real individual signs. \(^2\)H NMR spectra were recorded without proton decoupling, although in most cases splitting of the signals could not be observed due to quadrupolar line broadening. All reactions were monitored by \(^1\)H or \(^{19}\)F NMR spectroscopy using Topspin 3.2 on a Bruker Avance III operating at 500 MHz. The experimental temperature was set to the temperature described further below (25, 40, 60 or 80 °C) and maintained by a Bruker BCU II -80/60 temperature control unit. Initially, the temperature was equilibrated with a standard sample containing pure flonicamid in the same concentration as the actual sample.

**Sample preparation for NMR analysis.** In a scinillation vial, 80 mg of Teppeki® and 0.5 mL of D\(_2\)O are added. The vial is stirred and sonicated over 2 minutes. The resulting slurry is filtered off through a Millipore filter (pore size 0.45 µm) into an oven-dried 5 mm NMR tube. An extra volume of 0.2 mL is used to rinse the vial and after that, it is also filtered and then added into the same NMR tube. In order to know the amount of flonicamid (F), 50 µL of a 0.1% D\(_2\)O solution of the sodium salt of 3-(trimethylsilyl)propionic-2,2,3,3-d\(_4\) acid (TSP) as internal standard was added. By relative integration of their corresponding signals in the \(^1\)H NMR spectrum (Figure S3),
4.1 mg of flonicamid (F) was calculated inside the NMR sample. For the hydroxide-catalyzed reactions the same D₂O extract of Teppeki® was employed and 40 μL of a 5M solution of NaOH was added into the same NMR tube. For the acid-catalyzed reaction, an extract of Teppeki® was prepared but using a mixture of ascorbic and citric acids in a ratio 0.7:1 instead of pure D₂O.

Flonicamid-d₃. It was obtained as a white solid. ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, D₂O) δ (ppm): 8.84 (d, 1H, J = 4.1 Hz), 8.76 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, 1H, J = 4.1 Hz). ²H NMR (46.10 MHz, THF-d₈) δ (ppm): 8.56 (s, ND, 1D), 4.41 (s, CD₂, 2D). ¹⁹F NMR (282.40 MHz, D₂O) δ (ppm): -61.90 (s).

TFNG-d₄. It was obtained as a white solid. ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, D₂O) δ (ppm): 8.73 (s, 1H), 8.72 (d, 1H, J = 5.4 Hz), 7.71 (d, 1H, J = 5.4 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR (282.40 MHz, D₂O) δ (ppm): -61.71 (s).
Figure S1. $^1$H NMR (600.13 MHz, D$_2$O) spectrum of flonicamid (F) in D$_2$O.

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Figure S9. a) $^1$H NMR monitoring (500 MHz, D$_2$O) of the treatment of flonicamid extract with 10 equiv. of NaOH 5 M at 25 ºC. In almost one hour of reaction the deuteration of the methylenic carbon is almost complete. b) Expansion of the methylenic region at 30 minutes of reaction. From the up-field shifted signal one can deduce a two bond coupling constant of 3.2 Hz between proton and deuterium.
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Figure S13. $^1$H NMR (500.13 MHz, D$_2$O) spectrum of flonicamid measured in a mixture of ascorbic and citric acids (0.7:1, respectively) after 72 hours at 80 ºC (AA = ascorbic acid; CA = citric acid).