# PRODUCT INFORMATION



# Difenoconazole

Item No. 24053

CAS Registry No.: 119446-68-3

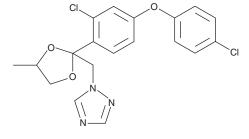
1-[[2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy) Formal Name:

phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]

methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole

Synonym: CGA 169374 MF: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>17</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

FW: 406.3 **Purity:** ≥95% Supplied as: A solid Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

### **Laboratory Procedures**

Difenoconazole is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the difenoconazole in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Difenoconazole is slightly soluble in chloroform and methanol.

#### Description

Difenoconazole is a triazole fungicide. 1 It is active against eight F. graminearum isolates  $(EC_{50}s = 1.69-19.6 \text{ mg/L})$  and A. sonali, F. fulva, B. cinerea, and R. solani  $(EC_{50}s = 0.131, 0.069, 0.297, \text{ and } 0.069, 0.297)$ 0.252 mg/L, respectively).<sup>1,2</sup> Difenoconazole is active against A. caricae (EC<sub>50</sub> = 2 ppm) and reduces the number of leaf and fruit black spots, as well as decreases leaf drop, in papaya plants when applied thirteen times at a rate of 100 g/ha. $^3$  It is lethal to water fleas (LC $_{50}$  = 0.298  $\mu$ g/ml) and zebrafish embryos, larvae, and adults (LC $_{50}$ s = 2.34, 1.17, and 1.45 mg/L, respectively). $^{2.4}$  Difenoconazole induces pericardial and yolk sac edema in zebrafish embryos, body blackening and slowed heart rate in larvae, and decreased body weight and length in adults in a concentration-dependent manner. Formulations containing difenoconazole have been used as fungicides in agriculture, as well as in commercial, industrial, and residential areas.

#### References

- 1. Rekanović, E., Mihajlović, M., and Potočnik, I. In vitro sensitivity of Fusarium graminearum (schwabe) to difenoconazole, prothioconazole and thiophanate-methyl. Pestic. Phytomed. 25(4), 325-333 (2010).
- 2. Dong, F., Li, J., Chankvetadze, B., et al. Chiral triazole fungicide difenoconazole: Absolute stereochemistry, stereoselective bioactivity, aquatic toxicity, and environmental behavior in vegetables and soil. Environ. Sci. Technol. 47(7), 3386-3394 (2013).
- Vawdrey, L.L., Grice, K.R.E., and Westerhuis, D. Field and laboratory evaluations of fungicides for the control of brown spot (Corynespora cassiicola) and black spot (Asperisporium caricae) of papaya in far north Queensland, Australia. Aus. Plant Path. 37(6), 552-558 (2008).
- Mu, X., Pang, S., Sun, X., et al. Evaluation of acute and developmental effects of difenoconazole via multiple stage zebrafish assays. Environ. Pollut. 175(2013), 147-157 (2013).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

## WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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