

# Hepatic Metabolism of Sakuranetin and Its Modulating Effects on Cytochrome P450s and UDP-Glucuronosyltransferases

Hyesoo Jeong<sup>1</sup>, Jimin Lee<sup>1</sup>, Soolin Kim<sup>1</sup>, Yoo Yeon Yeo<sup>2</sup>, Hyunyoung So<sup>2</sup>, Honghua Wu<sup>3</sup>, Yun Seon Song<sup>4</sup>, Chang Young Jang<sup>4</sup>, Hee-Doo Kim<sup>4</sup>, Min Jung Kim<sup>2</sup>, and Minsun Chang<sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Graduate School of Biological Sciences, Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul, Republic of Korea; hyesoojeong@sookmyung.ac.kr (H.J.); petia13@naver.com (J.L.); soolinn@sookmyung.ac.kr (S.K.)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Biological Sciences, Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul 04310, Republic of Korea; yooyounyeo@sookmyung.ac.kr (Y.Y.Y.); sohy0131@sookmyung.ac.kr (H.S.); minking@sookmyung.ac.kr (M.J.K.)

<sup>3</sup> Center for Research and Development of Chinese Medicine Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin, China; wuhonghua2003@163.com

<sup>4</sup> College of Pharmacy, Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul 04310, Republic of Korea; yssong@sookmyung.ac.kr (Y.S.S.); cyjang@sookmyung.ac.kr (C.Y.J.); hdkim@sookmyung.ac.kr (H.D.K.)

\* Correspondence: minsunchang@sookmyung.ac.kr; Tel.: +82-2-2077-7626

## Supplementary Materials:

**Table S1.** CYP inhibition effects of naringenin and eriodictyol in human liver microsomes.

CYP isozyme	Phenotyping reaction	Inhibition (%)	
		Naringenin <sup>a</sup>	Eriodictyol <sup>b</sup>
1A2	Phenacetin <i>O</i> -deethylation (PCOD)	35.7 ± 2.6 <sup>c</sup>	15.9 ± 1.8
2B6	Bupropion hydroxylation (BPHY)	24.0 ± 2.2	16.1 ± 0.9
2C9	Diclofenac 4'-hydroxylation (DCHY)	9.1 ± 1.8	1.0 ± 0.7
2C9	Tolbutamide 6-hydroxylation (TOLHY)	12.0 ± 0.7	7.7 ± 0.4
2D6	Dextromethorphan <i>O</i> -demethylation (DEXOD)	11.9 ± 1.4	5.6 ± 3.6
3A4	Testosterone 6β-hydroxylation (TSTHY)	39.6 ± 2.2	3.2 ± 0.7

<sup>a,b</sup> % Inhibition was measured from incubation samples which includes human liver microsomes (0.5 mg/mL), a cofactor-generating system, and either naringenin (a, 10 μM) or eriodictyol (b, 10 μM) as an inhibitor. <sup>c</sup>Numbers represent the % inhibition. Metabolite formation in a CYP-mediated reaction in the absence of an inhibitor was set as 100%.

**Table S2.** UGT inhibition effects of naringenin and eriodictyol in human liver microsomes.

UGT isozyme	Phenotyping reaction	Inhibition (%)	
		Naringenin <sup>a</sup>	Eriodictyol <sup>b</sup>
1A1	$\beta$ -Estradiol 3-O-glucuronidation (ESG)	10.8 $\pm$ 3.0c	20.8 $\pm$ 3.4
1A3	Chenodeoxycholic acid 24-glucuronidation (CDCAG)	2.0 $\pm$ 0.9	15.7 $\pm$ 2.9
1A4	Trifluoperazine N-glucuronidation (TFPG)	9.6 $\pm$ 3.1	13.7 $\pm$ 3.8
1A6	1-Naphthol $\beta$ -D-glucuronidation (NPG)	4.1 $\pm$ 3.1	1.9 $\pm$ 2.7
1A9	Mycophenolic acid O-glucuronidation (MPAG)	2.0 $\pm$ 2.1	2.9 $\pm$ 0.8
2B7	Zidovudine 5'-glucuronidation (AZTG)	6.0 $\pm$ 2.2	8.2 $\pm$ 1.4

<sup>a,b</sup> % Inhibition was measured from incubation samples which includes human liver microsomes (0.5 mg/mL), a cofactor-generating system, and either naringenin (a, 10  $\mu$ M) or eriodictyol (b, 10  $\mu$ M) as an inhibitor. <sup>c</sup>Numbers represent the % inhibition. Metabolite formation in a UGT-mediated reaction in the absence of an inhibitor was set as 100%.

**Table S3.** Selected ion monitoring parameters for quantification of glucuronides by HPLC-MS/MS

Parameters.	1A1 <sup>a</sup>	1A3	1A4	1A6	1A7	2B7
Detection mode	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative
Capillary voltage	-50	-10	41	-41	-38	-43
Tube lens	-127.5	-32.5	170.0	-107.5	-102.5	-97.5
Analyte <i>m/z</i> transition	447 $\rightarrow$ 271	567 $\rightarrow$ 391	584 $\rightarrow$ 408	319 $\rightarrow$ 112	495 $\rightarrow$ 391	442 $\rightarrow$ 125
Retention time	9.5	10.9	11.3	9.5	10.2	10.9

<sup>a</sup> %The type of phenotyping reaction is referred from Table S2.