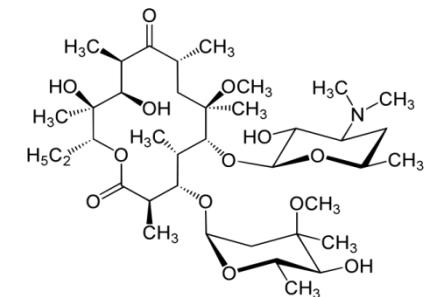
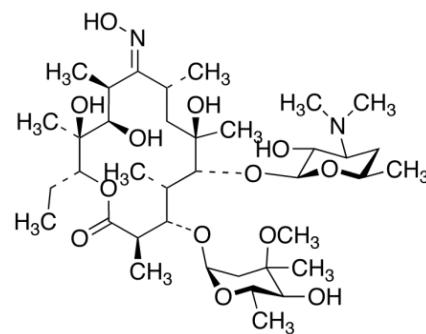
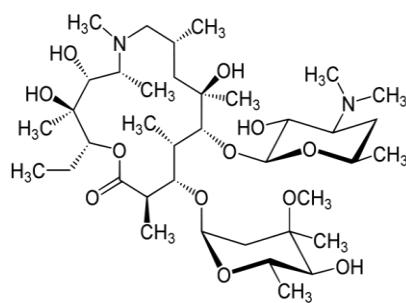


# Determination of macrolide antibiotics, their intermediates and transformation products in solid environmental matrices



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Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

ICCE, Oslo, 21 June 2017

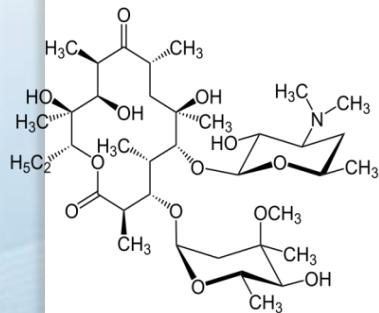


# Introduction

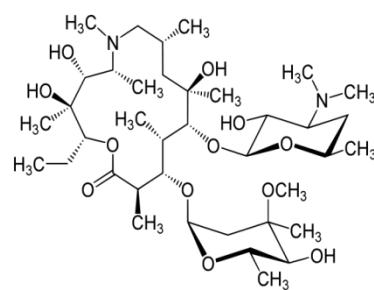
- Antibiotic residues in the environment – possible contribution to selection and spread of antibiotic resistance
- Numerous analytical methods for determination of antibiotics in environmental samples
- Focus on parent compounds
- The contribution of transformation products (TPs), synthesis intermediates and byproducts to the total mass loads mostly unknown

# Macrolide antibiotics

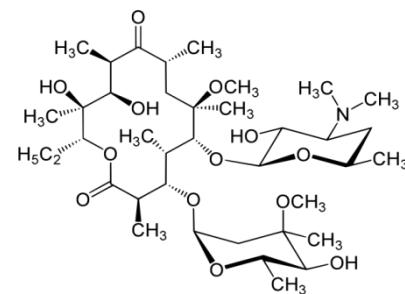
- Among the top 3 mostly consumed classes of antibiotics
- Incomplete removal during wastewater treatment and relatively high sorption affinity → occurrence in sludge and sediments



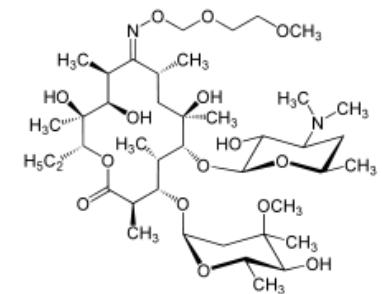
Erythromycin (ERY)



Azithromycin (AZI)

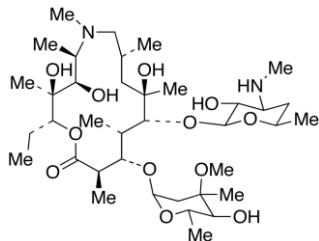


Clarithromycin (CLA)

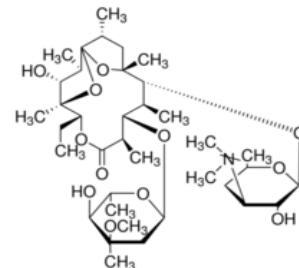


Roxithromycin (ROX)

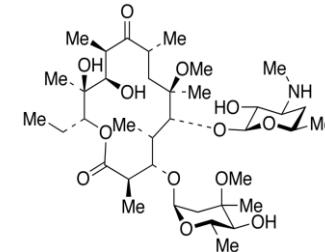
# Metabolites and TPs



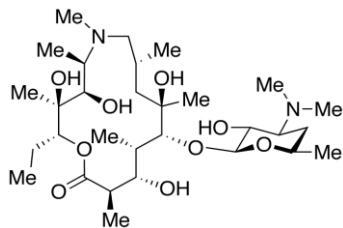
**N'-desmethyl AZI (N'-DMA)**



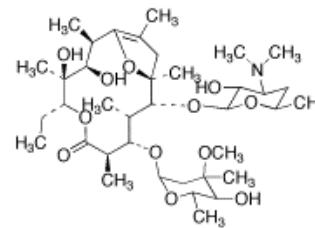
**Anhydro ERY (ERY-H<sub>2</sub>O)**



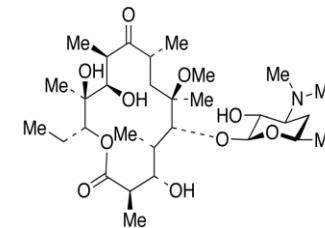
**N-desmethyl CLA (DMC)**



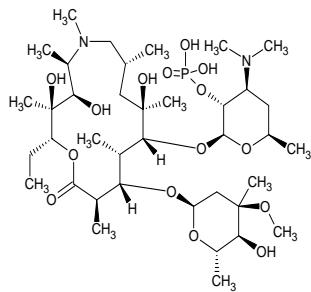
**Descladinosyl AZI (DCA)**



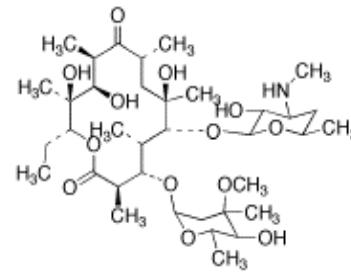
**ERY enol ether (EEE)**



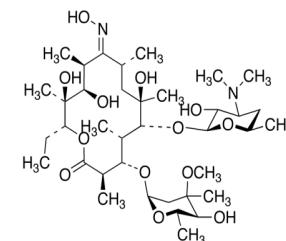
**Descladinosyl CLA (DCC)**



**Phosphorylated AZI (AZI-PO<sub>4</sub>)**

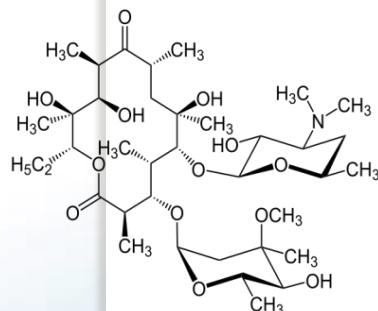


**N-demethyl ERY (DME)**

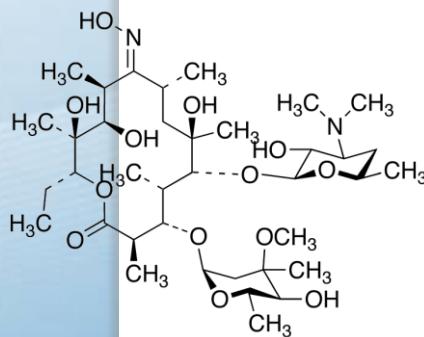


**ERY oxime (EOX)**

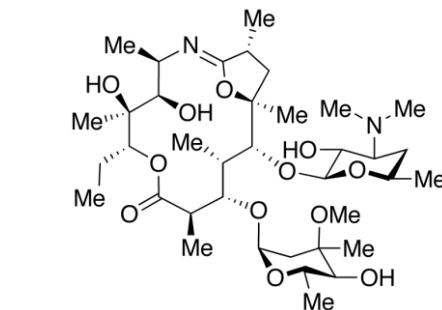
# Intermediates in AZI synthesis



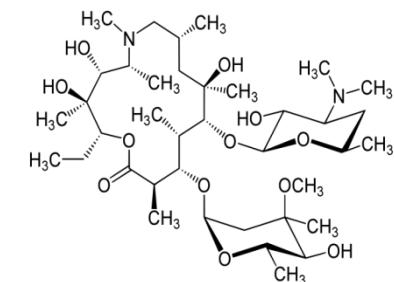
Erythromycin (ERY)



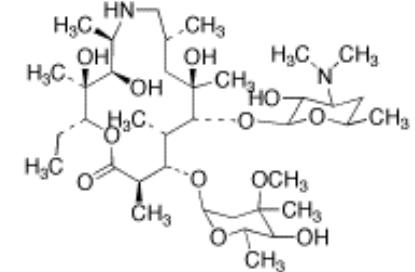
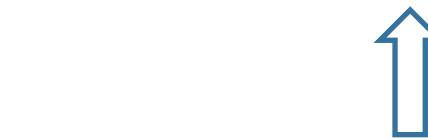
Erythromycin oxime (EOX)



Erythromycin imino ether (EIE)

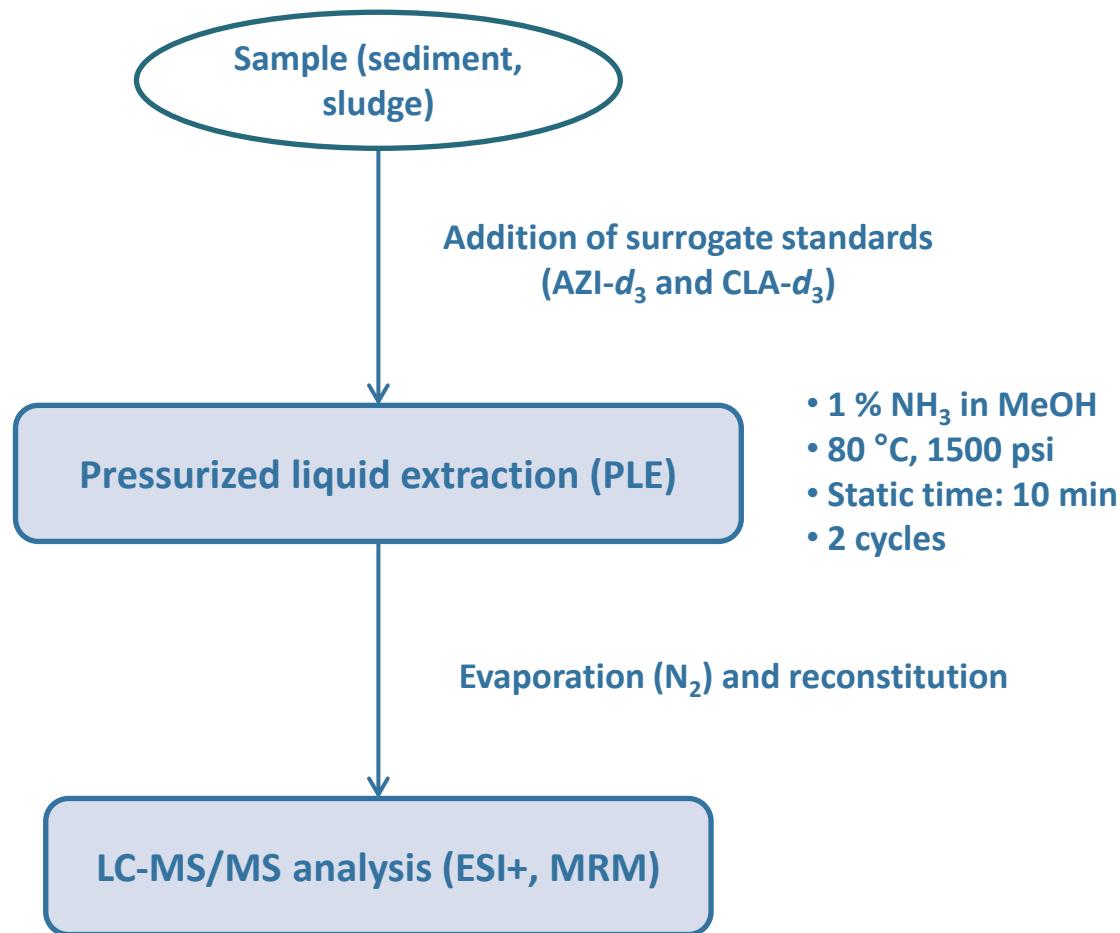


Azithromycin (AZI)



N-desmethyl azithromycin (N-DMA)

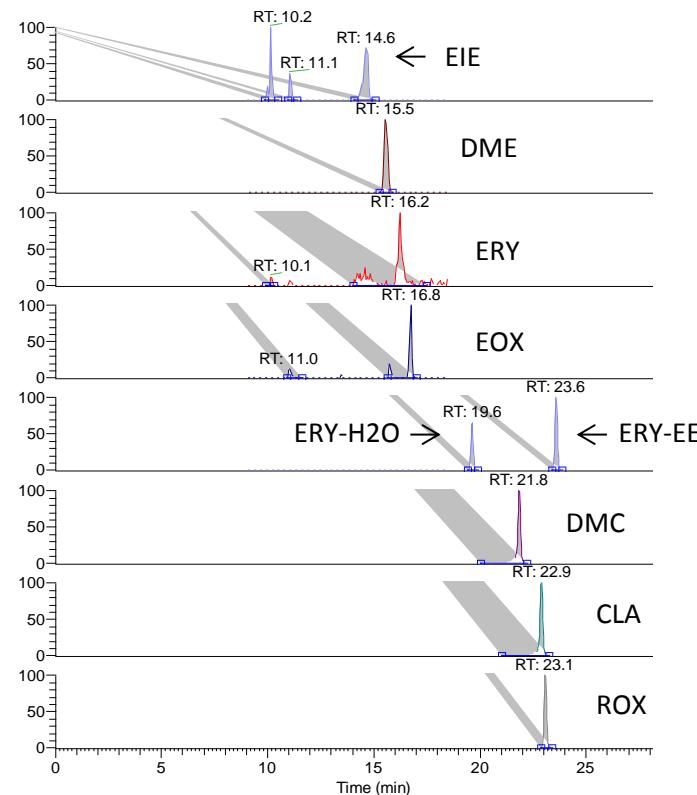
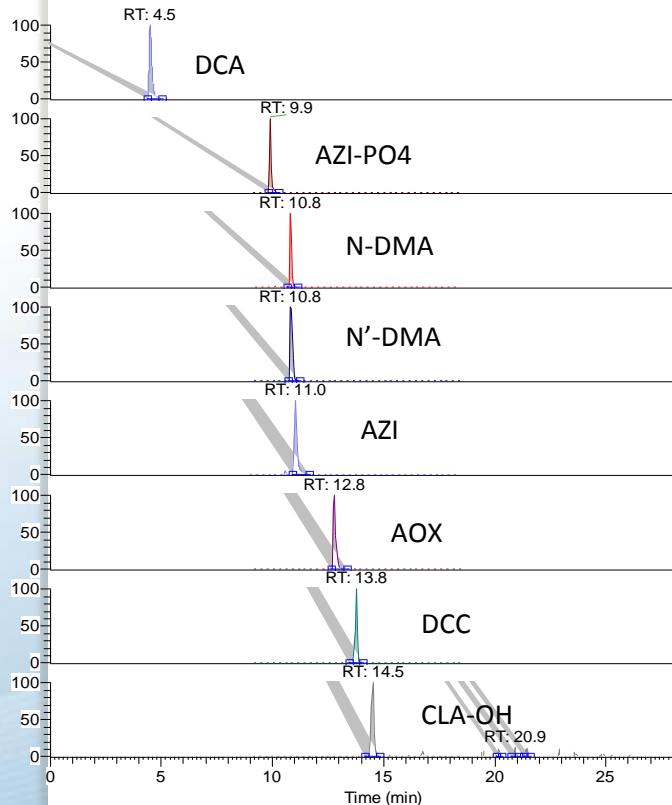
# Analytical procedure



# MS/MS parameters (MRM)

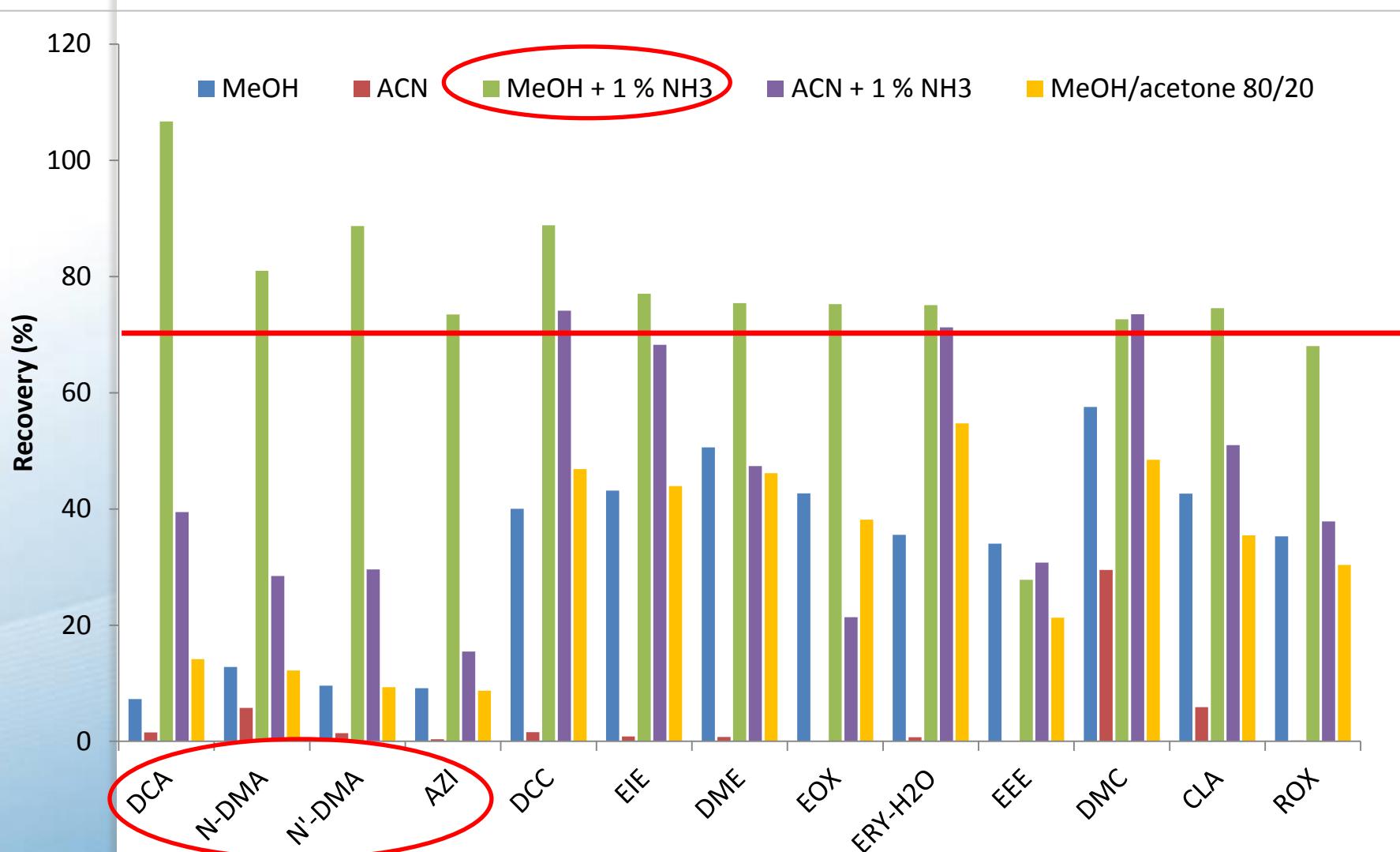
COMPOUND	ABBREVIATION	PRECURSOR ION ( <i>m/z</i> )	PRODUCT ION 1 ( <i>m/z</i> )	CE 1 / V	PRODUCT ION 2 ( <i>m/z</i> )	CE 2 / V
DEDECLADINOSYL AZITHROMYCIN	DCA	296.2	116.0	15	158.0	12
PHOSPHORYLATED AZITHROMYCIN	AZI-PO <sub>4</sub>	829.5	671.4	30	573.4	35
<i>N</i> - DESMETHYL AZITHROMYCIN	N-DMA	368.3	158.0	19	420.1	15
<i>N'</i> - DESMETHYL AZITHROMYCIN	N'-DMA	368.3	434.1	16	144.0	17
AZITHROMYCIN	AZI	375.2	591.3	16	83.1	31
DECLADINOSYL CLARITHROMYCIN	DCC	590.4	158.0	18	116.0	31
ERYTHROMYCIN IMINO ETHER	EIE	366.2	573.3	8	83.0	11
<i>N</i> -DEMETHYL ERYTHROMYCIN	DME	720.5	144.0	24	562.2	15
ERYTHROMYCIN	ERY	734.5	158.0	25	576.3	15
ERYTHROMYCIN OXIME	EOX	749.5	591.3	16	158.0	29
ANHYDROERYTHROMYCIN	ERY-H <sub>2</sub> O	716.5	558.2	19	158.1	41
<i>N'</i> -DEMETHYL CLARITHROMYCIN	DMC	734.5	144.0	23	576.2	12
CLARITHROMYCIN	CLA	748.5	158.0	34	590.3	26
ROXITHROMYCIN	ROX	837.5	158.0	42	679.3	27
ERYTHROMYCIN ENOL ETHER	ERY-EE	716.5	558.2	19	158.1	41
AZITHROMYCIN - <i>d</i> <sub>3</sub>	AZI- <i>d</i> <sub>3</sub>	376.8	594.3	16	83.0	28
CLARITHROMYCIN - <i>d</i> <sub>3</sub>	CLA- <i>d</i> <sub>3</sub>	731.5	593.3	17	161.0	24

# Chromatographic separation



- Column: ACE C18 PFP (150 x 3 mm; 3 µm)
- Eluent A: 0.1 % HCOOH in water
- Eluent B: ACN

# Extraction recovery (preliminary experiments)



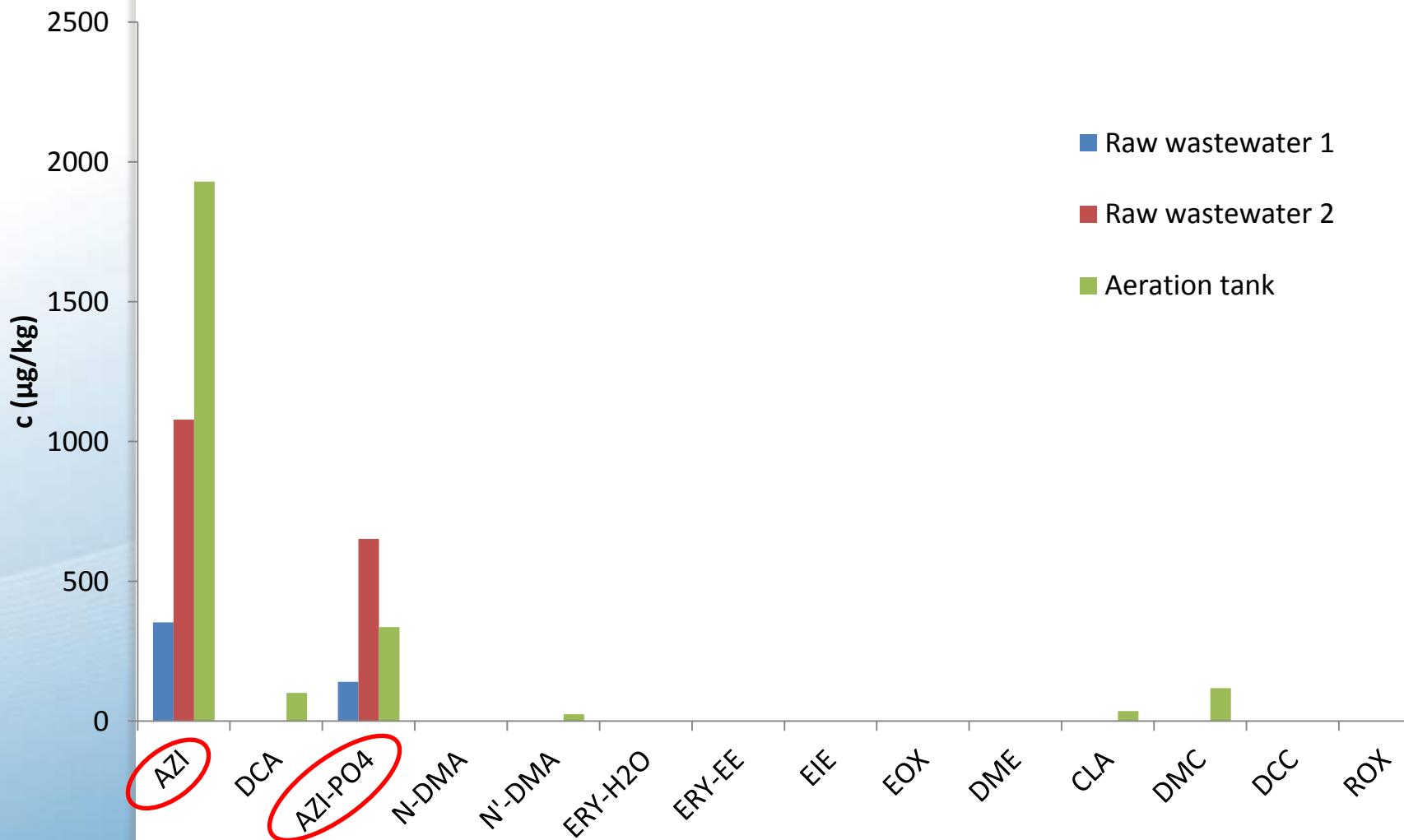
# Method validation – river sediment

Compound	Recovery (%)	Matrix effect (%)	Accuracy (%)	MDL (µg/kg)	MQL (µg/kg)
DCA	91	0	111	2.1	6.4
AZI-PO4	11	5	15	0.7	2.2
N-DMA	81	3	94	2.0	6.0
N'-DMA	82	3	103	1.5	4.5
AZI	82	7	97	1.7	5.1
DCC	99	3	107	0.3	0.9
EIE	92	1	98	1.5	4.6
EOX	88	6	83	0.7	2.1
ERY-H2O	94	4	105	1.7	5.2
ERY-EE	54	1	55	0.3	0.8
DMC	91	-6	93	1.5	4.5
CLA	89	3	98	0.4	1.2
ROX	87	5	97	0.5	1.6
DME	99	6	93	0.3	0.8

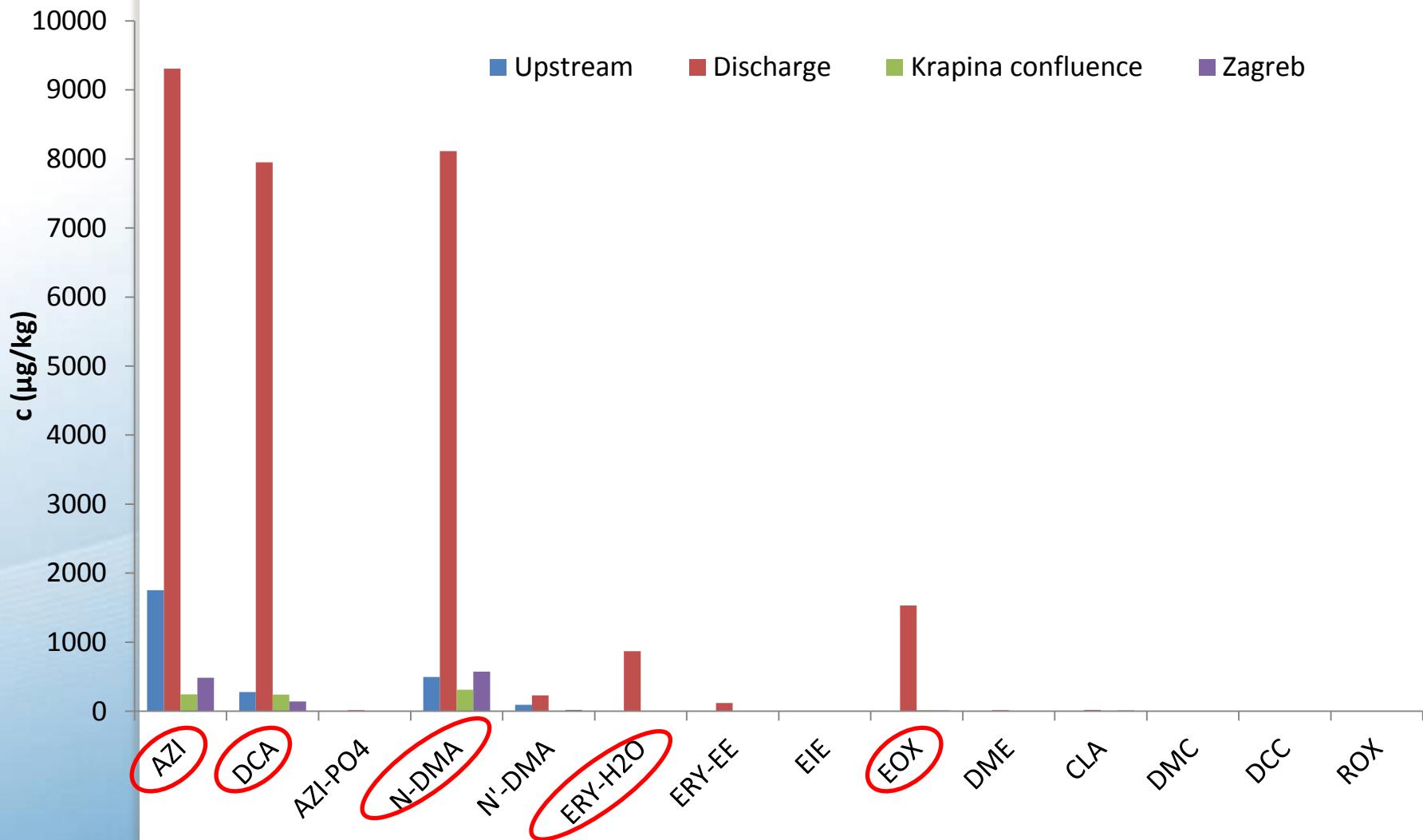
Spiking level: 200 ng/g, n=4

MDL = method detection limit; MQL = method quantification limit

# Application to real samples – suspended solids (WWTP of the city of Zagreb)



# Application to real samples – sediments (Sava river)



# Conclusions

- The developed method allows quantitative determination of an extended range of macrolide compounds in solid environmental samples
- Several synthesis intermediates and TPs were determined for the first time
- Some of them significantly contributes to the overall mass balance of macrolides
- Pharmaceutical industry facilities can be important source of sediment pollution with antibiotics and related compounds

# Acknowledgements

- Croatian Science Foundation:
  - Project COMPASS (grant number IP2014-09-7031)
  - Project WINAR (grant number UIP-2014-09-9350)
- The staff of the wastewater treatment plant of the city of Zagreb

**Thank you for your attention!**