Supplementary data

Development of a method for the quantification of clotrimazole and itraconazole and study of their stability in a new microemulsion for the treatment of sporotrichosis

Patricia Garcia Ferreira¹, Carolina Guimarães de Souza Lima², Letícia Lorena Noronha¹, Marcela Cristina de Moraes², Fernando de Carvalho da Silva², Alessandra LifsitchViçosa³, Débora Omena Futuro¹, Vitor Francisco Ferreira¹, *

- Departamento de Tecnologia Farmacêutica, Faculdade de Farmácia, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói-RJ 24241-000, Brazil; patricia.pharma@yahoo.com.br (P.G.F.); leticianoronha95@gmail.com (L.L.N.); dfuturo@id.uff.br (D.O.F.)
- Departamento de Química Orgânica, Instituto de Química, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói-RJ 24210-141, Brazil; carolgslima@gmail.com (C.G.S.L.); mcmoraes@id.uff.br (M.C.M); gqofernando@vm.uff.br (F.C.S)
- ³ Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ), Farmanguinhos Manguinhos, Avenida Sinzenando Nabuco 100, Rio de Janeiro-RJ 21045-900, Brazil.
- * Correspondence: vitorferreira@id.uff.br; Tel.: +55-21-998578148

(2-chlorophenyl)diphenylmethanol (3): Clotrimazole (50 mg, 0.14 mmol) was added to a round-bottom flask equipped with a stir bar. 10 mL of acetonitrile were then added to the flask, followed by the dropwise addition of concentrated hydrochloric acid (500 μ L). The mixture was placed in an oil bath heated at 80 °C and stirred for 2h. Next, the solution was neutralized with a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, the organic layer separated, and the aqueous phase extracted with ethyl acetate (3×). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was removed in a rotary evaporator system. The product was purified using a silica gel column chromatography with a hexane:ethyl acetate (7:3) solution. White solid. 71% yield. 1 H-NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃): 1H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.36–7.21 (m, 11H), 7.10 (td, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (s, 1H). HRMS Calculated: 294.08 Found: 277.0778 (M-OH).

(2-chlorophenyl)diphenylmethanol (3) – Formed via the forced degradation of clotrimazole in the presence of itraconazole. Clotrimazole (1 g, 2.9 mmol) and itraconazole (1 g, 1.4 mmol) were added to a mixture of benzyl alcohol (5 mL) and acetonitrile (5 mL) and stirred at 50 °C for 24 h. Next, the organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase extracted with ethyl acetate (3×). The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was removed in a rotary

evaporator system. The product was purified using a silica gel column chromatography with a hexane:ethyl acetate (7:3) solution. White solid. 6% yield. HRMS Calculated: 294.08 Found: 277.0765 (M-OH).

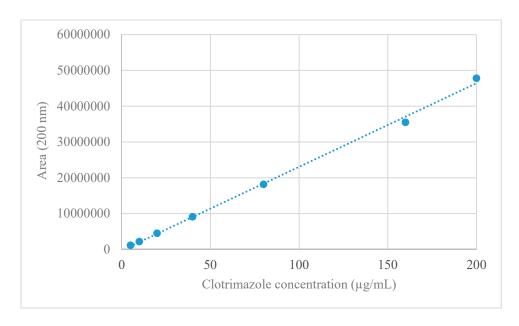


Figure S1. Analytical calibration curve for clotrimazole.

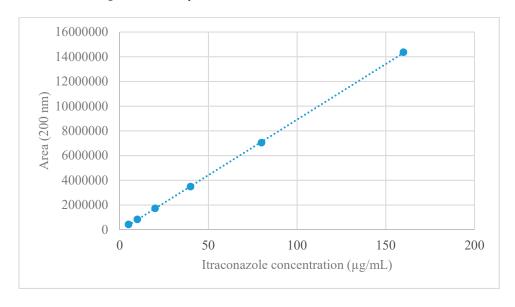


Figure S2. Analytical calibration curve for itraconazole.

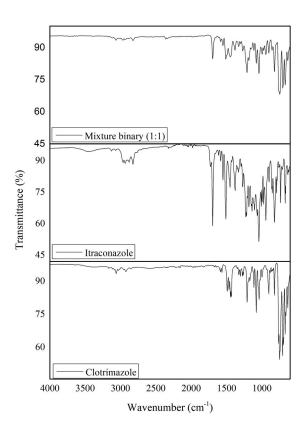


Figure S3. IR spectra of clotrimazole, itraconazole and their binary mixture (1:1).

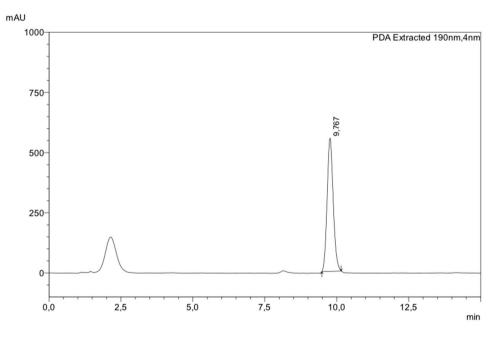


Figure S4. HPLC chromatogram of compound 3.

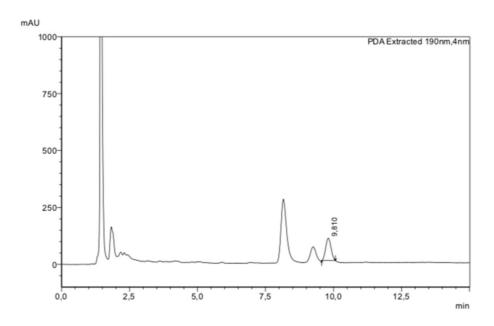


Figure S5. HPLC chromatogram of the decomposition product formed via the forced degradation of clotrimazole in the presence of itraconazole.