

## ELECTRONIC SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Formation of Bioactive Transformation Products during Glucocorticoid Chlorination

Nicholas C. Pflug,<sup>1</sup> Allison Kupsco,<sup>2</sup> Edward P. Kolodziej,<sup>3,4</sup> Daniel Schlenk,<sup>2</sup> Lynn M. Teesch,<sup>5</sup>  
James B. Gloer,<sup>1</sup> David M. Cwiertny<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Chemistry, University of Iowa; Iowa City, IA 52242*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Environmental Sciences, University of California, Riverside; Riverside, CA 92521*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences, University of Washington; Seattle, WA 98195*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Washington; Seattle, WA 98195*

<sup>5</sup>*High Resolution Mass Spectrometry Facility, University of Iowa; Iowa City, IA 52242*

<sup>6</sup>*Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, University of Iowa; Iowa City, IA 52242*

\*Corresponding Authors:

David M. Cwiertny

Email: david-cwiertny@uiowa.edu; Phone: 319-335-1401

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

4136 Seamans Center

Iowa City, IA 52242

James B. Gloer

Email: james-gloer@uiowa.edu; Phone: 319-335-1361

Department of Chemistry

E331 Chemistry Building

Iowa City, IA 52242

*Environmental Science: Water Research & Technology*

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Contents: 2 Tables, 32 Figures, 32 Pages

## TABLES

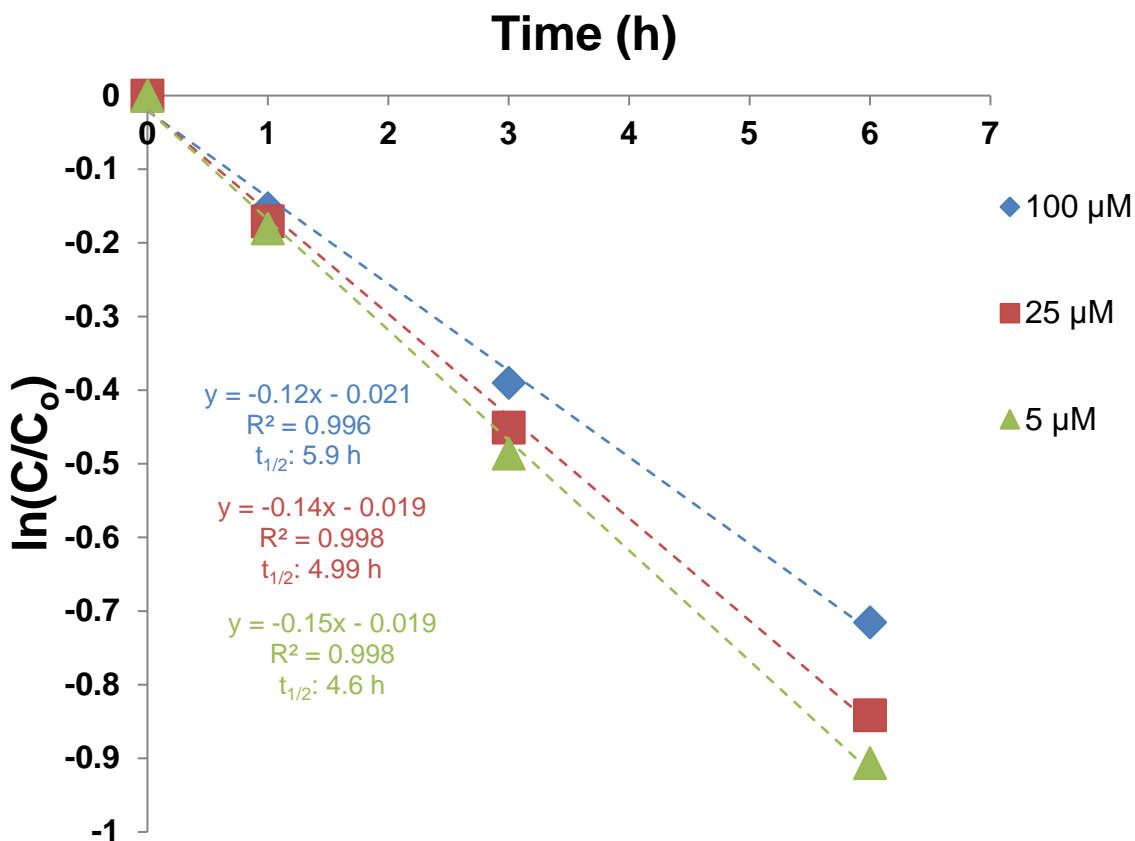
**Table S1:** HRESITOFMS results of GC chlorination reaction mixtures.

Parent	Products	Retention Time	Calculated (M+H)	Observed (M+H)	Standard (M+H)	Notes
prednisone		7.34	359.1858	359.1857	359.1863	
	hydroxyprednisone	7.88	375.1807	375.1801		
	9-chloro-prednisone	8.34	393.1469	393.1476		confirmed by <sup>1</sup> H NMR and HMBC
	d1-adrenosterone	9.99	299.1647	299.1649	299.1629	confirmed by <sup>1</sup> H NMR
	chlorinated d1-adrenosterone	11.8	333.1257	333.1259		
prednisolone		7.58	361.2015	361.2013	361.2019	
	prednisone	7.79	359.1858	359.1857	359.1863	
	chlorinated prednisone	8.53	393.1469	393.1461		
	chlorinated prednisolone	9.30	395.1625	395.1615		
	11β-hydroxyboldione	9.53	301.1803	301.1816		
	d1-adrenosterone	9.84	299.1647	299.1636	299.1629	
	chlorinated d1-adrenosterone	11.05	333.1257	333.1281		
cortisone		6.81	361.2015	361.1953	361.1983	
	prednisone	6.56	359.1858	359.1841	359.1863	
	chlorinated prednisone	7.23	393.1469	393.1407		
	chlorinated prednisone	7.57	393.1469	393.1407		
	d1-adrenosterone	9.12	299.1647	299.1632	299.1629	
	adrenosterone	9.58	301.1803	301.1796	301.1798	
cortisol		7.32	363.2171	363.2148	363.2152	
	prednisolone	7.05	361.2015	361.1996	361.2019	confirmed by <sup>1</sup> H NMR
	cortisone	7.59	361.2015	361.2019	361.1983	
	chlorinated prednisolone	8.23	395.1625	395.1611		
	chlorinated prednisolone	9.35	395.1625	395.1610		
dexamethasone		8.89	393.2077	393.2066	393.2055	
	11-keto-dexamethasone	9.28	391.1921	391.1910		
	17-oxo-dexamethasone	11.52	333.1866	333.1858		

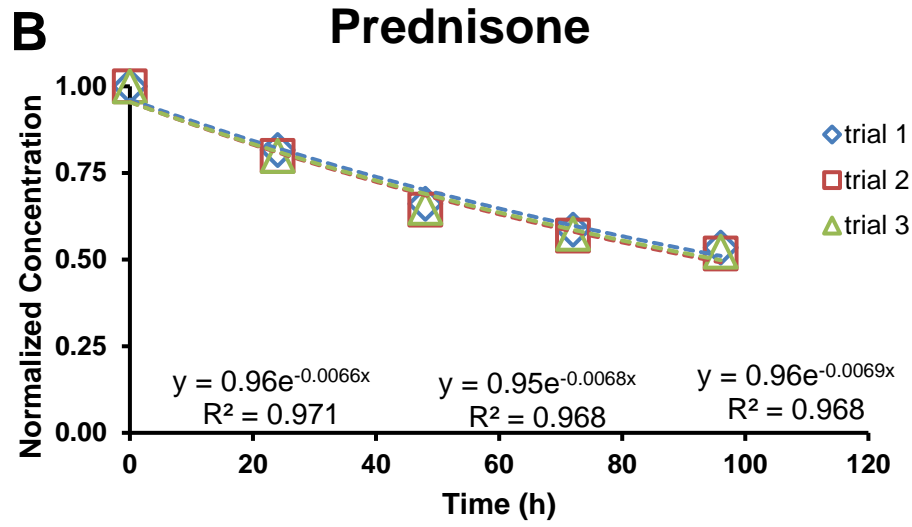
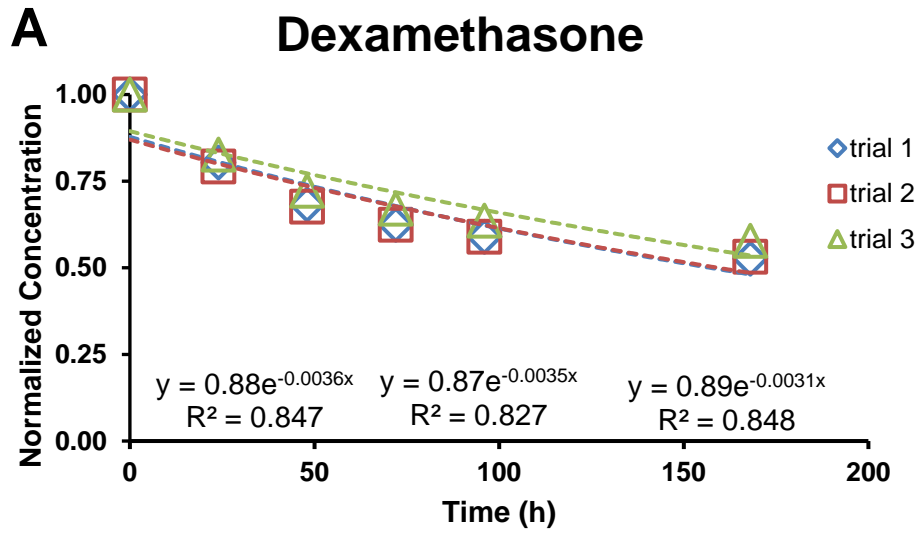
**Table S2:** NMR data of 9-chloro-prednisone in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (600 MHz).

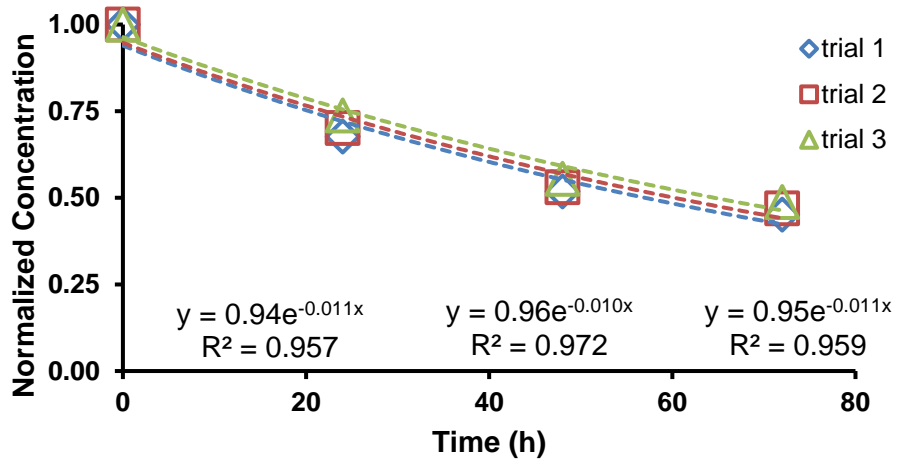
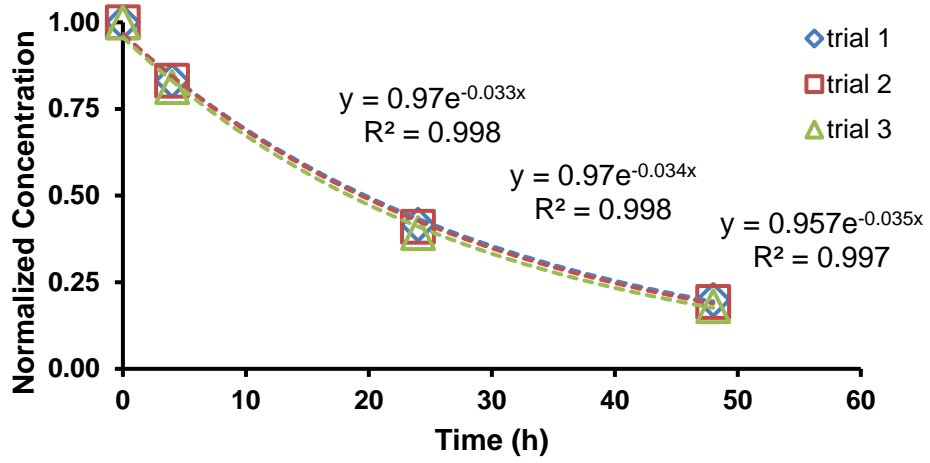
Proton	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ mult. ( <i>J</i> in Hz)	HMBC (H# → C#)	Carbon	$\delta_{\text{C}}$
1	7.63 d (10.4)	3, 5, 9, 10, 19	1	152.7
2	6.26 dd (10.4, 1.8)	4, 10	2	128.9
4	6.15 t (1.8)	2, 6, 10	3	186.2
6	2.44 m	4, 5, 7	4	127.3
	2.58 td (13.7, 5.7)		5	162.2
7	1.82 m	5, 6, 8, 9	6	31.5
	1.89 m		7	26.1
8	2.46 m	7, 9, 14	8	38.8
12	2.08 d (12.8)	9, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18	9	78.0
	3.64 d (12.8)		10	48.6
14	2.82 m	8, 9, 13, 15, 18	11	202.7
15	1.52 m	8, 13, 14, 16, 17	12	45.1
	1.93 m		13	50.9
16	1.74 ddd (14.9, 9.5, 5.8)	13, 14, 15, 17, 20	14	43.3
	2.77 m		15	22.7
18	0.71 s	12, 13, 14, 17	16	34.9
19	1.58 s	1, 5, 9, 10	17	87.9
21	4.27 d (19.7)	20	18	15.8
	4.65 d (19.7)		19	21.6
21-OH	2.99 br s		20	210.1
			21	67.5

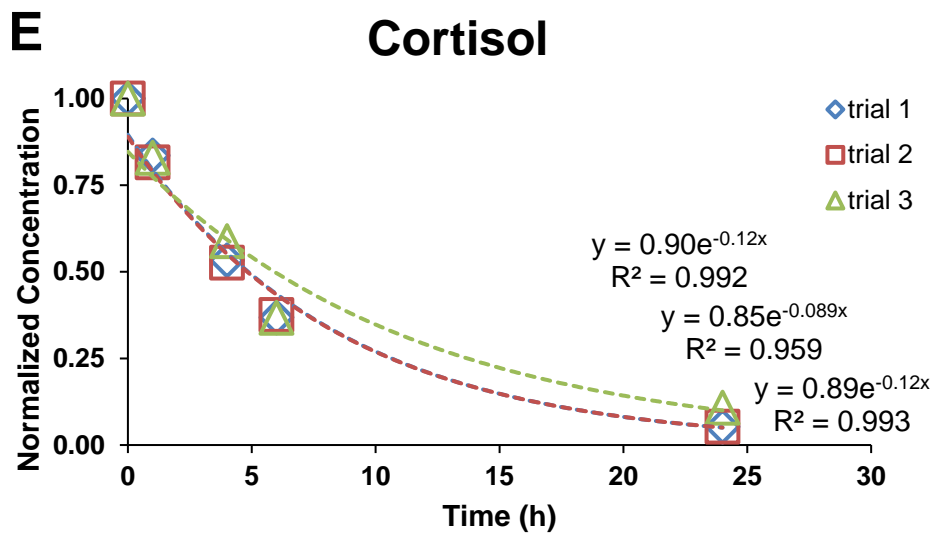
## FIGURES



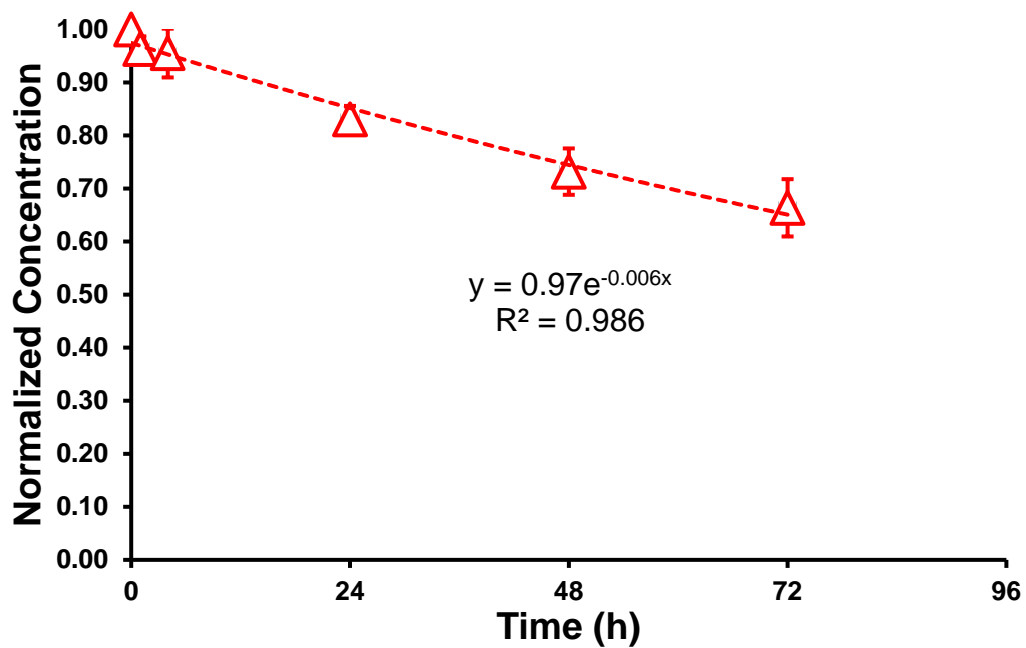
**Figure S1:** Semi-log plot of normalized concentration versus time as a function of initial cortisol concentration. Rate coefficients for GC chlorination were quantified using excess chlorine concentrations that allowed all GC decay to be approximated as pseudo-first order (i.e., following exponential decay). Here, at 100 mg/L  $\text{Cl}_2/\text{L}$ , systems with initial cortisol concentrations from 5 - 100  $\mu\text{M}$  ( $\sim 2$  - 40 mg/L; GC: $\text{Cl}_2$  molar ratios ranged from  $\sim 1:14$  to  $1:280$  mol), exhibited half-lives of  $\sim 5$  hours. This behavior is consistent with sufficient excess of HOCl such that its concentration can reasonably be assumed as constant over the course of these reactions.



**C****Prednisolone****D****Cortisone**

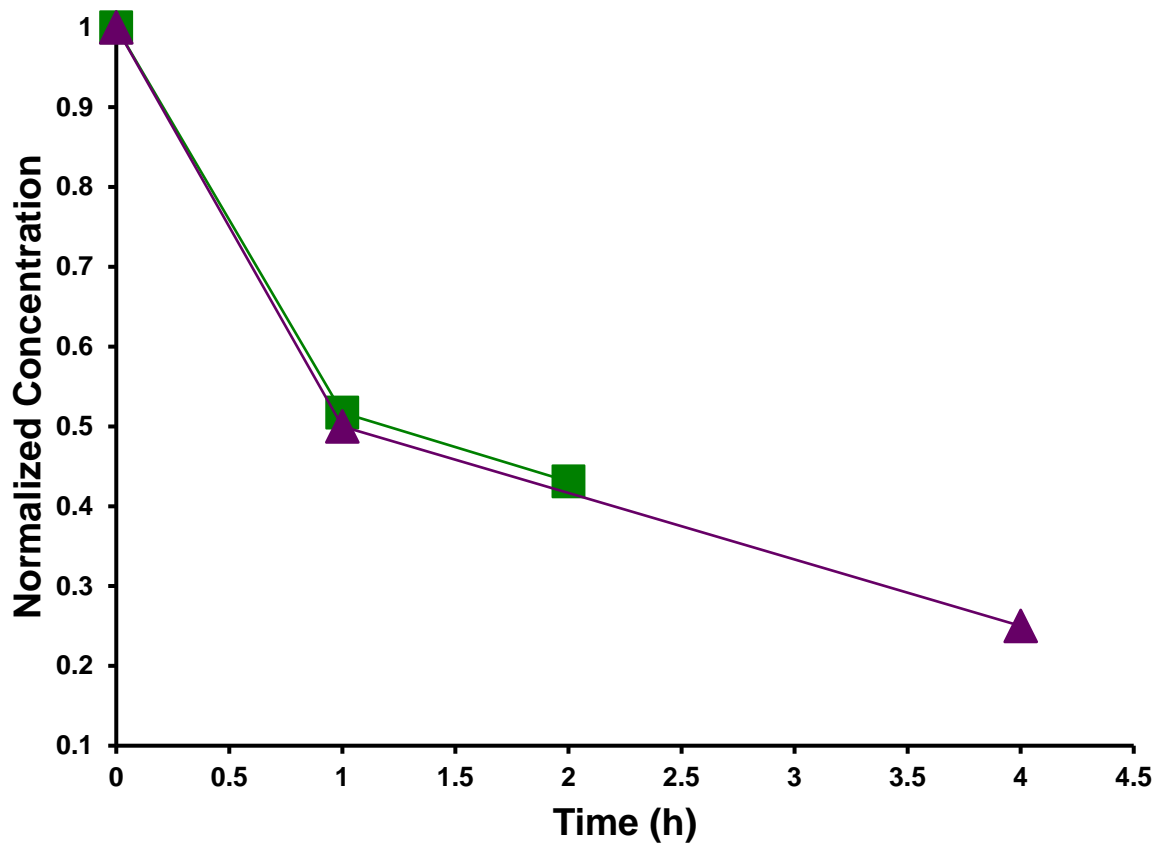


**Figure S2:** Normalized GC concentration over time during reaction with free chlorine for (A) dexamethasone, (B) prednisone, (C) prednisolone, (D) cortisone, and (E) cortisol. Reaction conditions: Initial GC concentration of 10  $\mu\text{M}$ , initial chlorine concentration of 100 mg  $\text{Cl}_2/\text{L}$ , and pH 7. Exponential decay model fits are shown as dashed lines for replicate ( $n = 3$ ) trials.

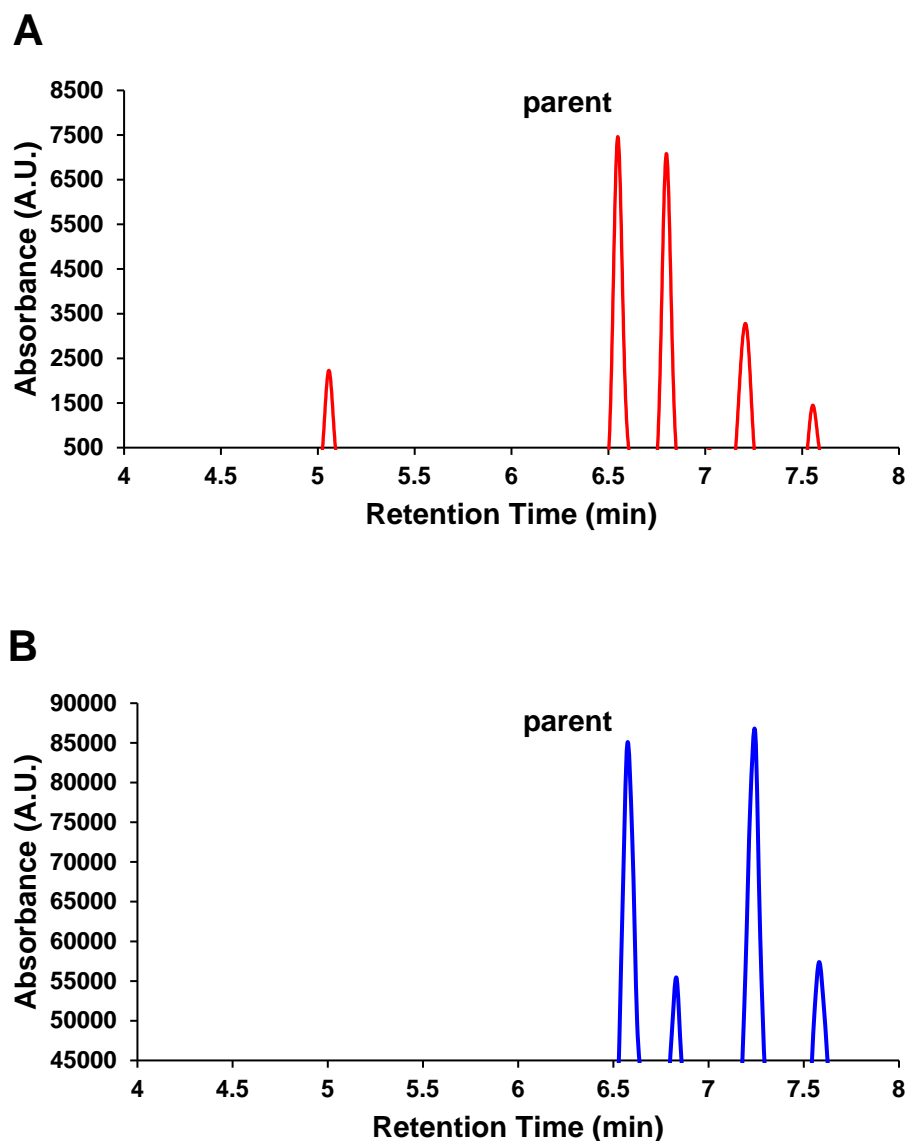


**Figure S3:** Normalized concentration of cortisol over time during reaction with free chlorine using experimental conditions representative of water or wastewater treatment. Reaction conditions: Initial cortisol concentration of 50  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , initial chlorine concentration of 5 mg  $\text{Cl}_2/\text{L}$ , and pH 7. Error bars represent standard deviation of  $n = 3$  replicates.



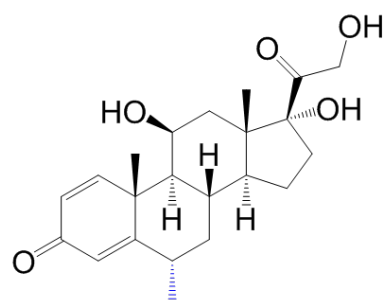


**Figure S4:** Concentration of 17β-trenbolone (green squares) and estrone (purple triangles) over time during reaction with free chlorine. Reaction conditions: Initial steroid concentration of 25 μM, initial chlorine concentration of 2.5 mg Cl<sub>2</sub>/L, and pH 7.

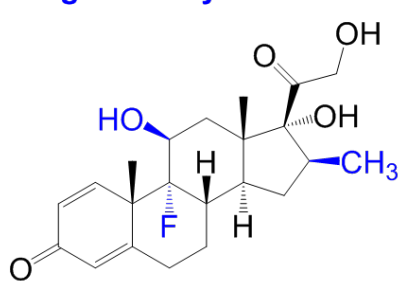


**Figure S5:** Trace of LC chromatograms with (A) UV detection ( $\lambda_{\max}$  254 nm) and (B) MS detection for product mixtures (with residual parent) for prednisolone chlorination reaction. As illustrated here for prednisolone, and as was generally observed for most GC reaction mixtures, analysis of product mixtures revealed formation of multiple, more hydrophobic transformation products. In some instances, more polar products were observed by UV with diode array detection (DAD), although these more polar species did not readily ionize during repeated attempts to further characterize their nature via MS.

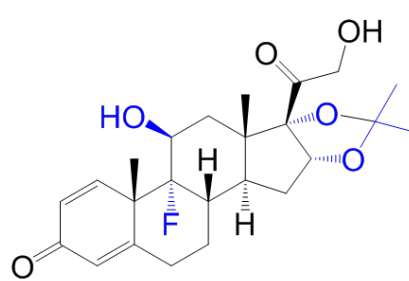
**Exogenous/Synthetic Glucocorticoids:**



**6 $\alpha$ -Methylprednisolone**  
Relative Potency: 5

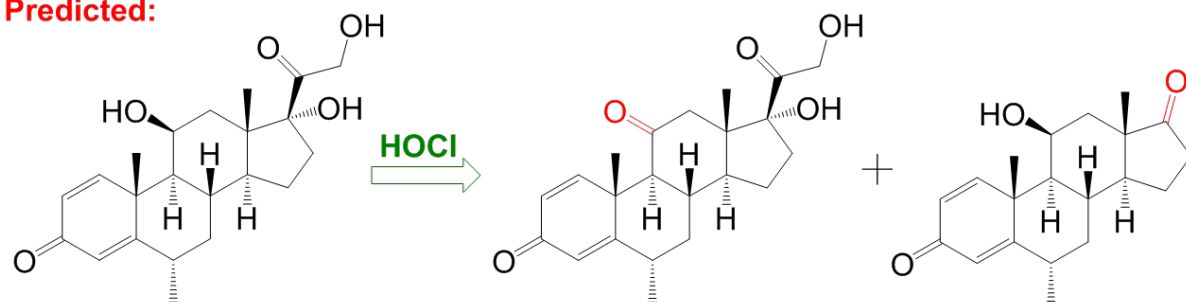


**Betamethasone**  
Relative Potency: 25



**Triamcinolone acetonide**  
Relative Potency: 30

**Predicted:**

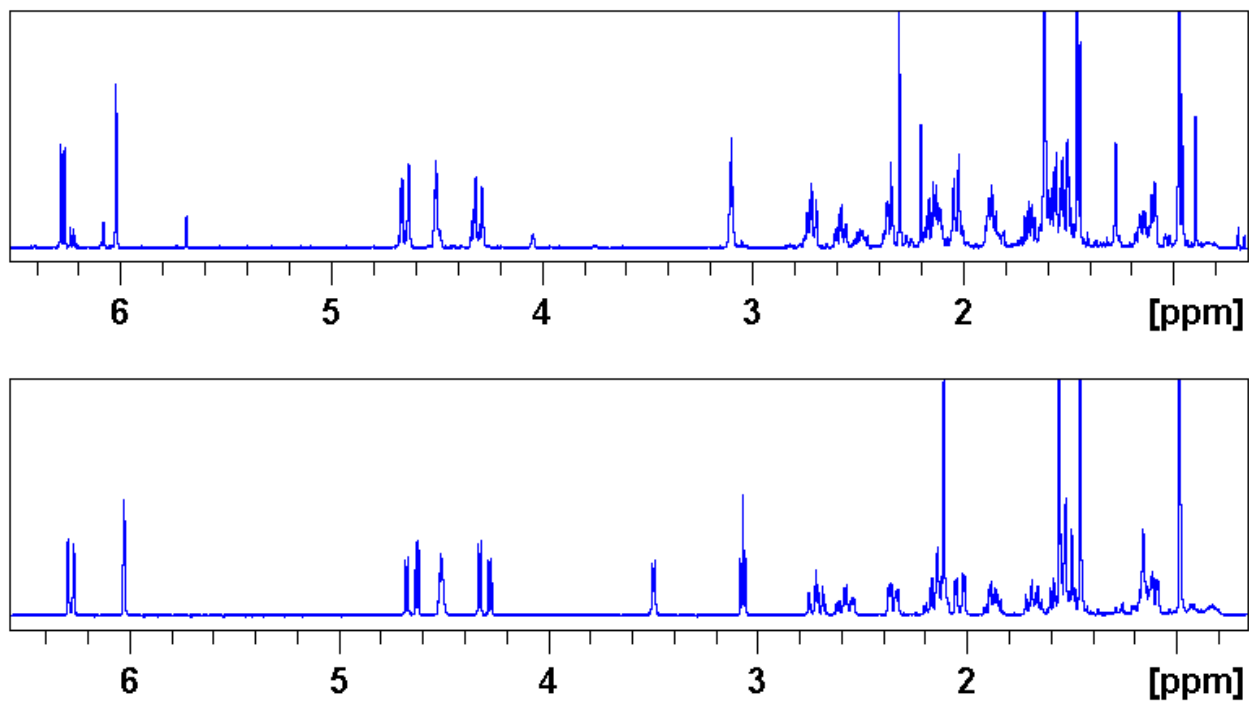


**6 $\alpha$ -Methylprednisolone**

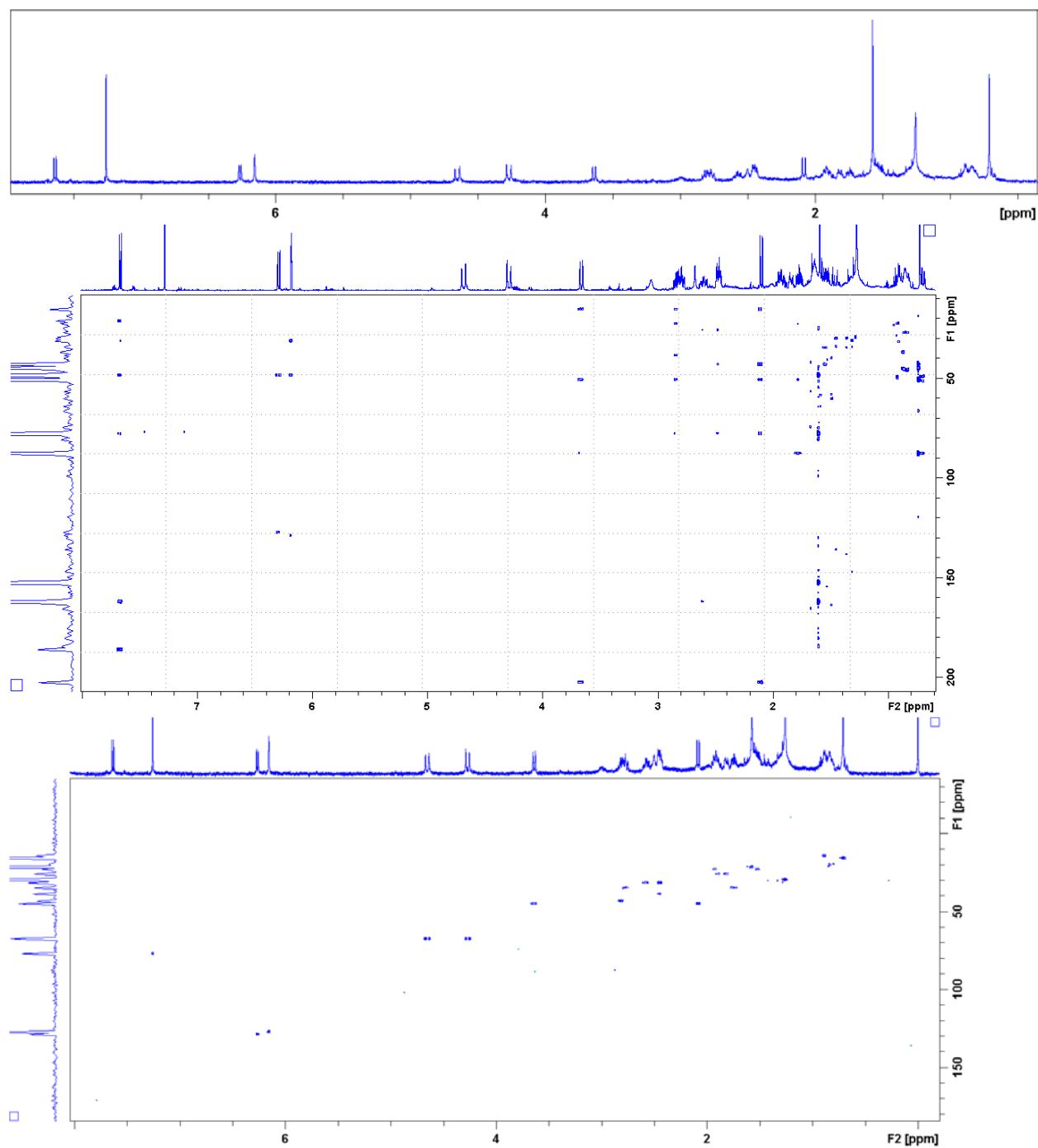
**6 $\alpha$ -Methylprednisone**

**11 $\beta$ -hydroxy-6 $\alpha$ -methylboldione**

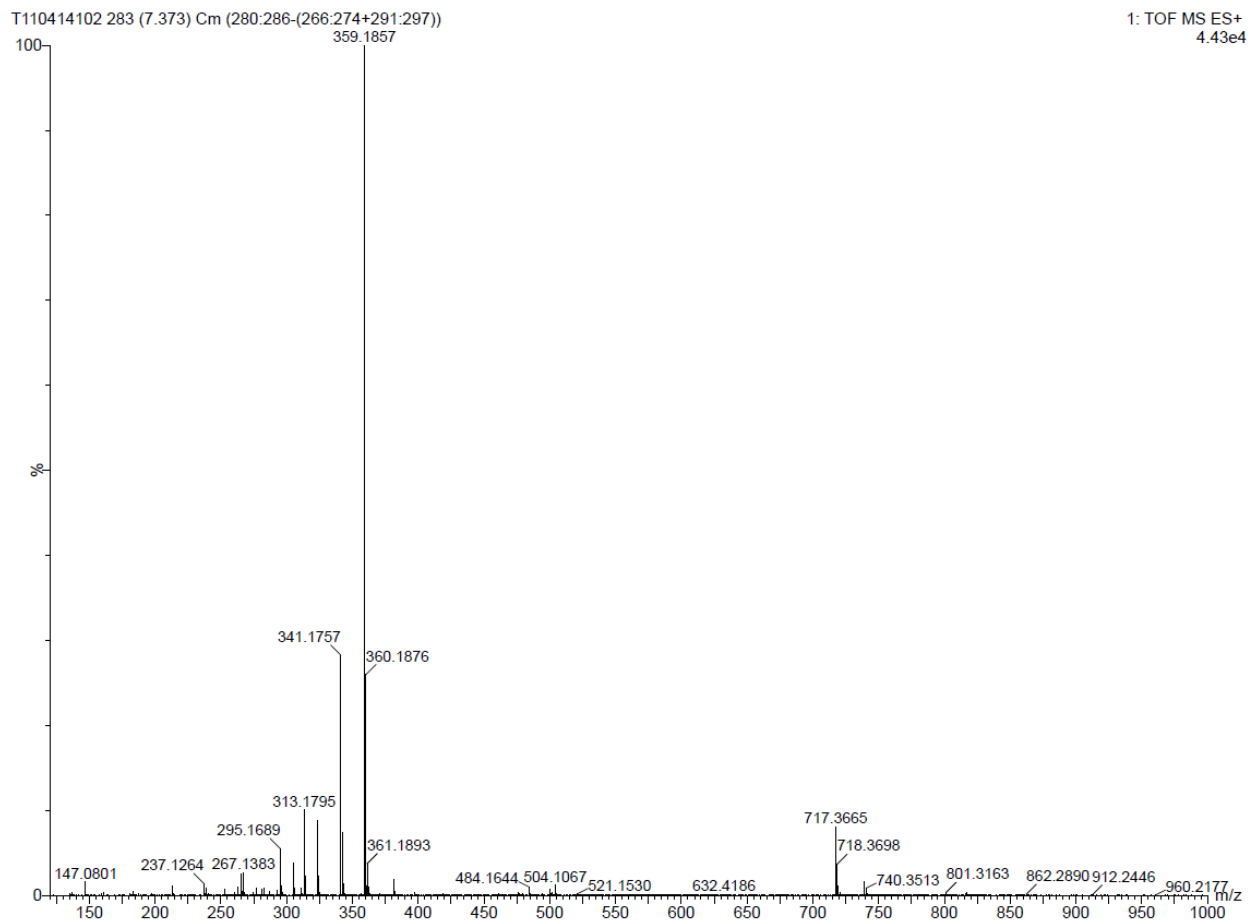
**Figure S6:** (top) Synthetic GCs and relative anti-inflammatory potencies and (bottom) predicted chlorination products based on common transformations unveiled in this study for GCs investigated.



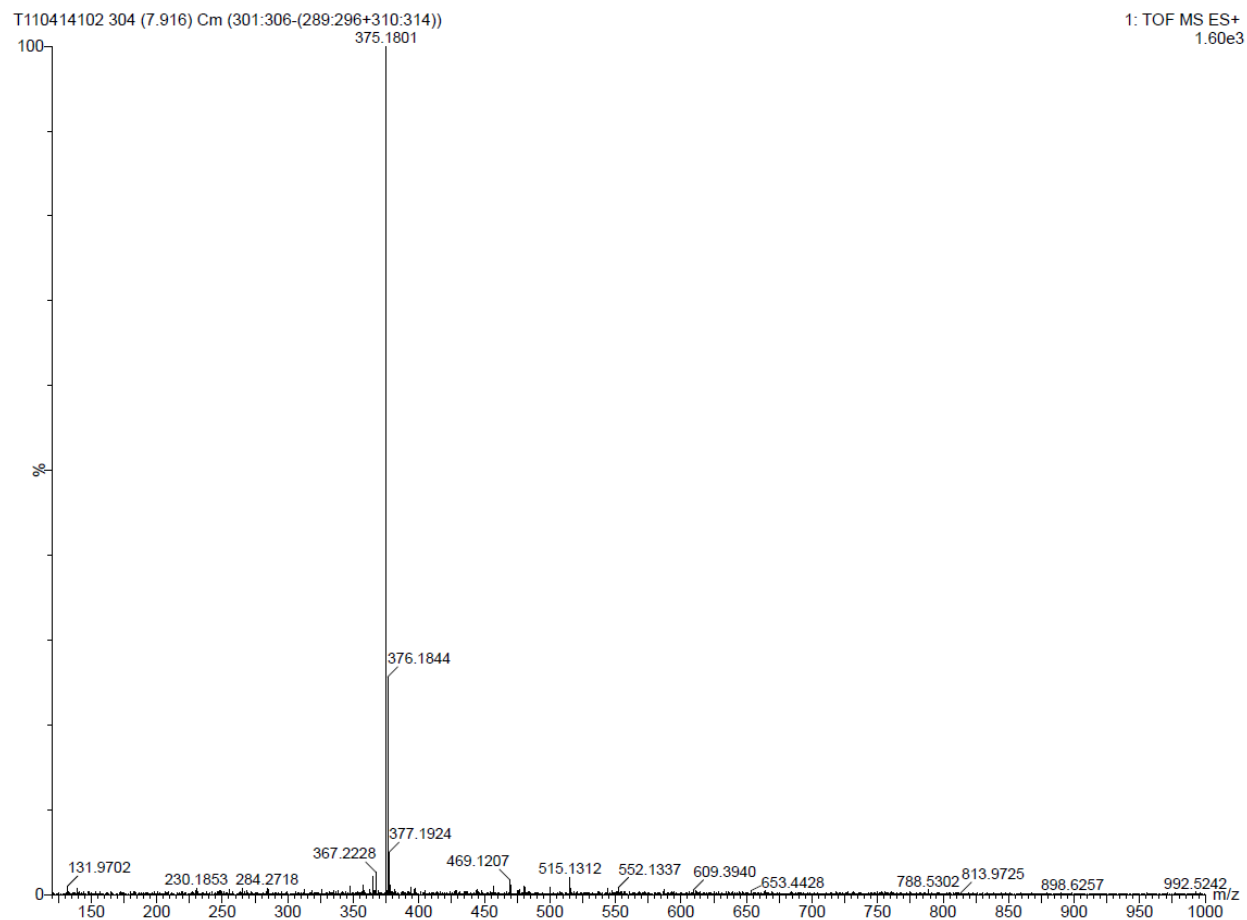
**Figure S7:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of cortisol chlorination fraction 4 (top) and prednisolone standard (bottom) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (600 MHz). Signal at 3.5 ppm in the spectrum of prednisolone standard corresponds to 11-OH.



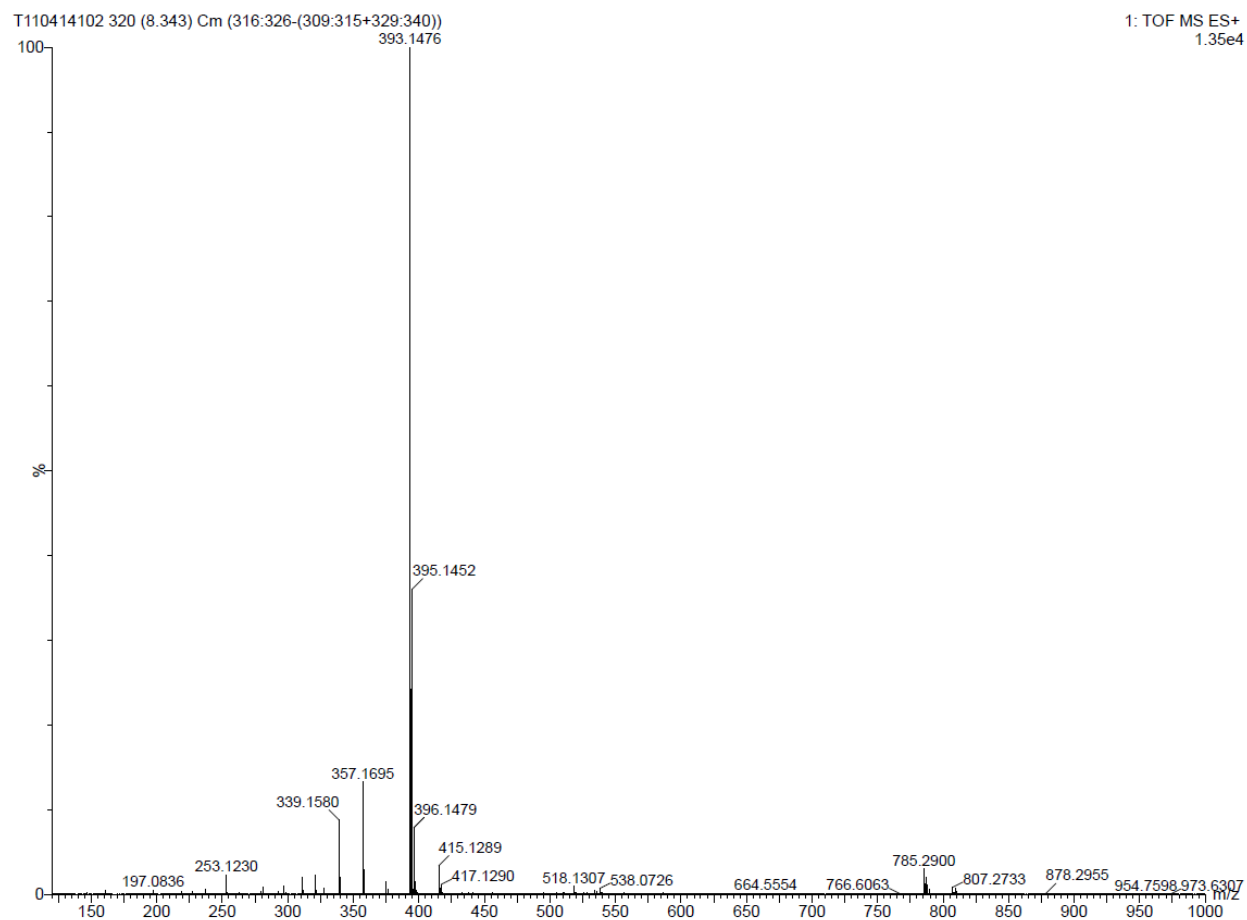
**Figure S8:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (top), HMBC (middle), and HSQC (bottom) spectra of prednisone chlorination fraction 2 (9-chloro-prednisone) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (600 MHz).



**Figure S9:** HRESITOFMS of prednisone standard.

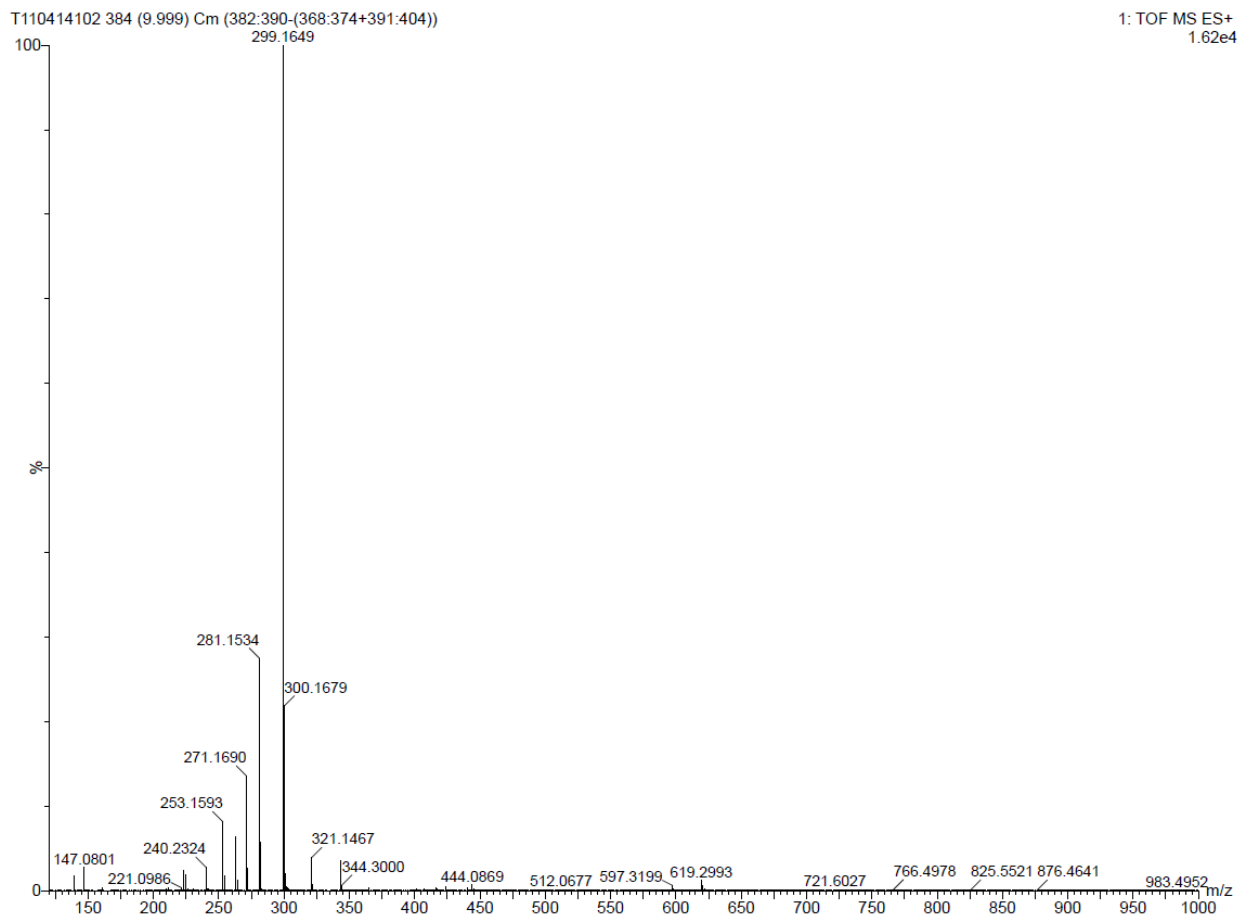


**Figure S10:** HRESITOFMS of hydroxyprednisone product resulting from the reaction of prednisone with free chlorine.

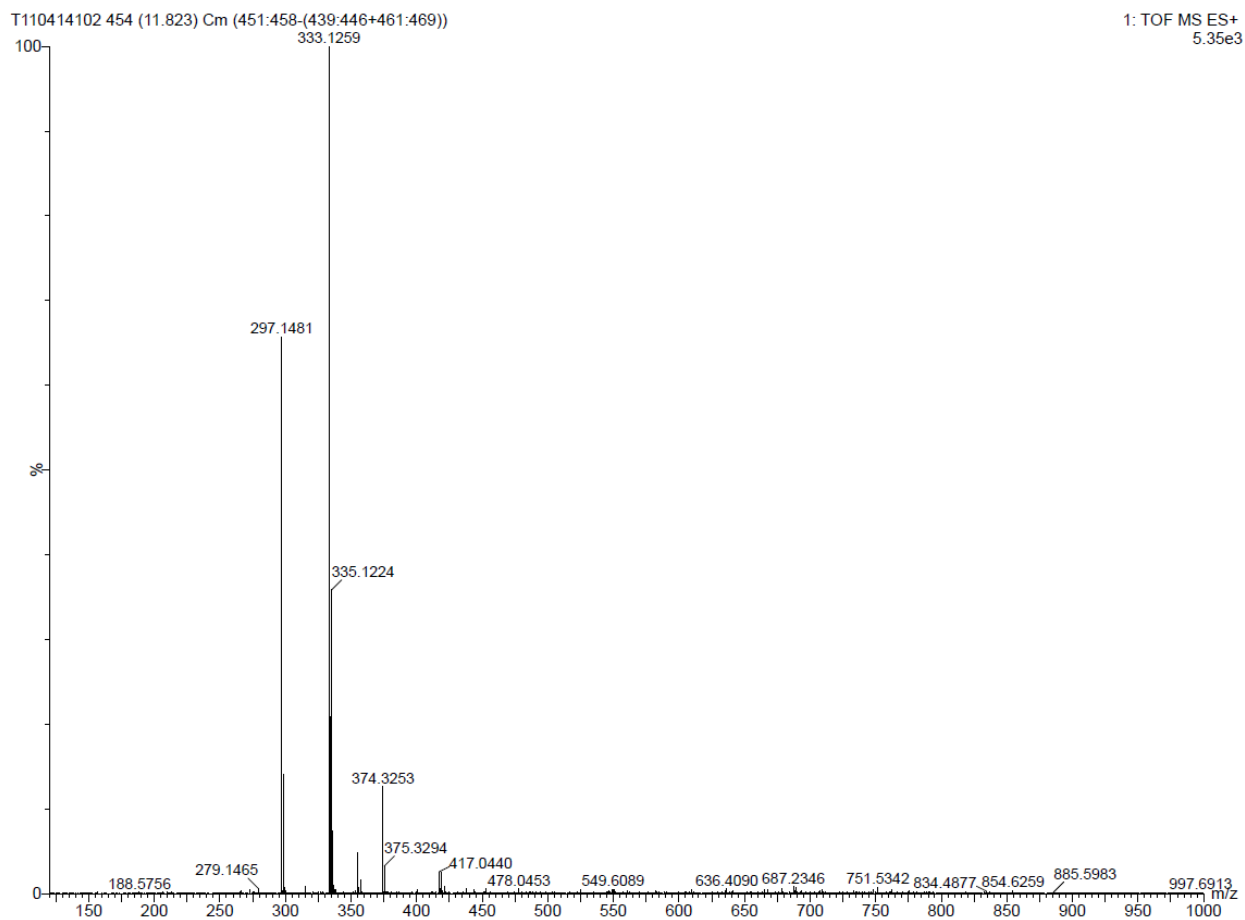


**Figure S11:** HRESITOFMS of 9-chloroprednisone product resulting from the reaction of prednisone with free chlorine.

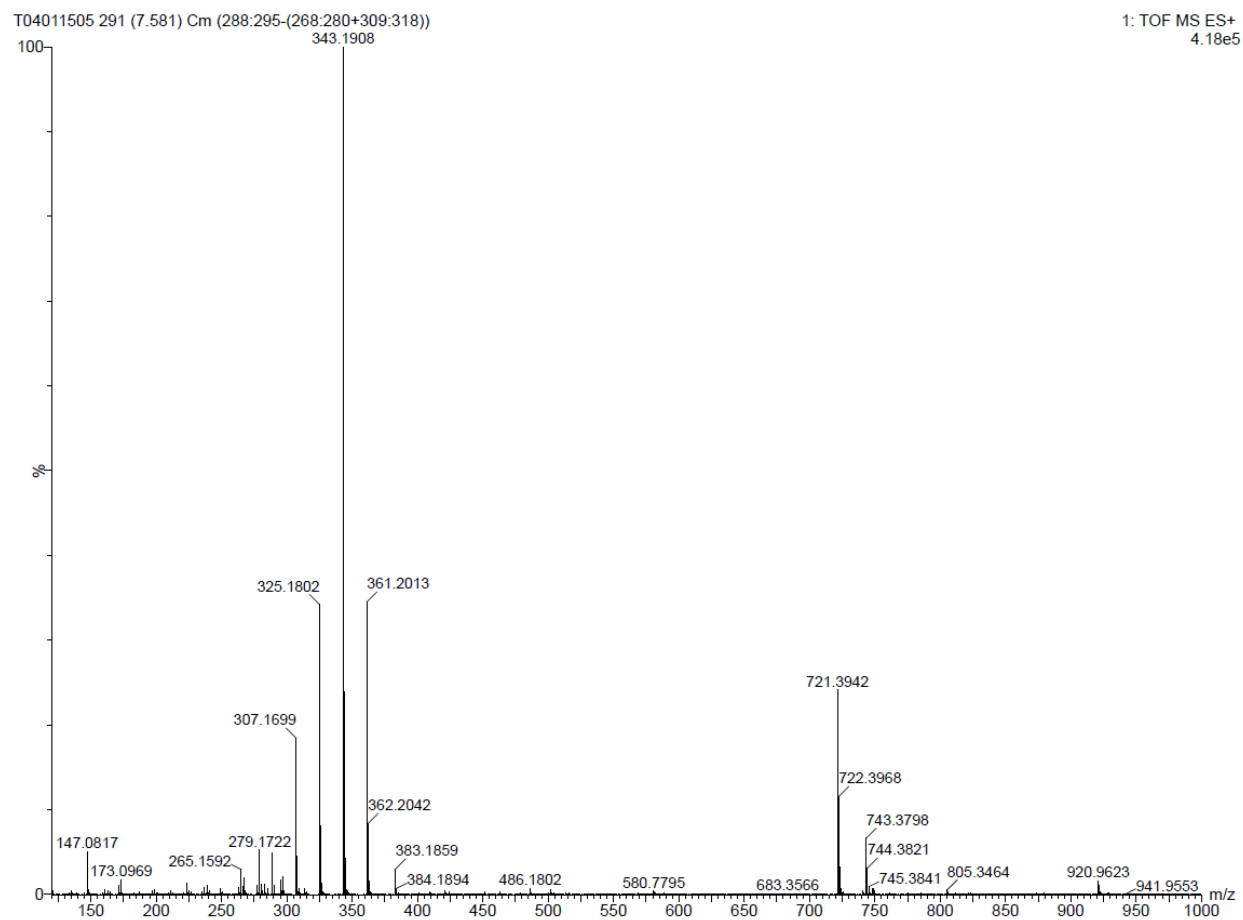




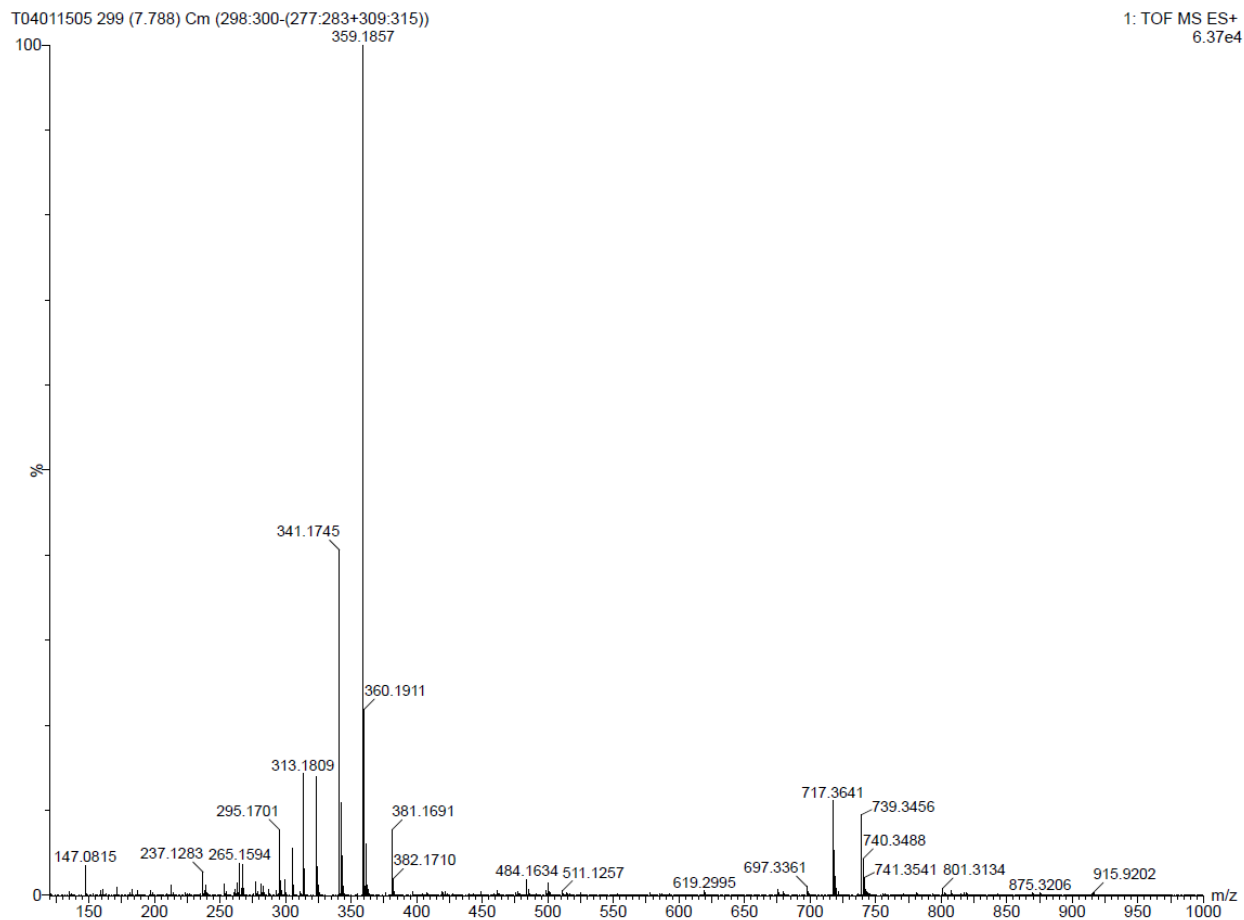
**Figure S12:** HRESITOFMS of d1-adrenosterone product resulting from the reaction of prednisone with free chlorine.



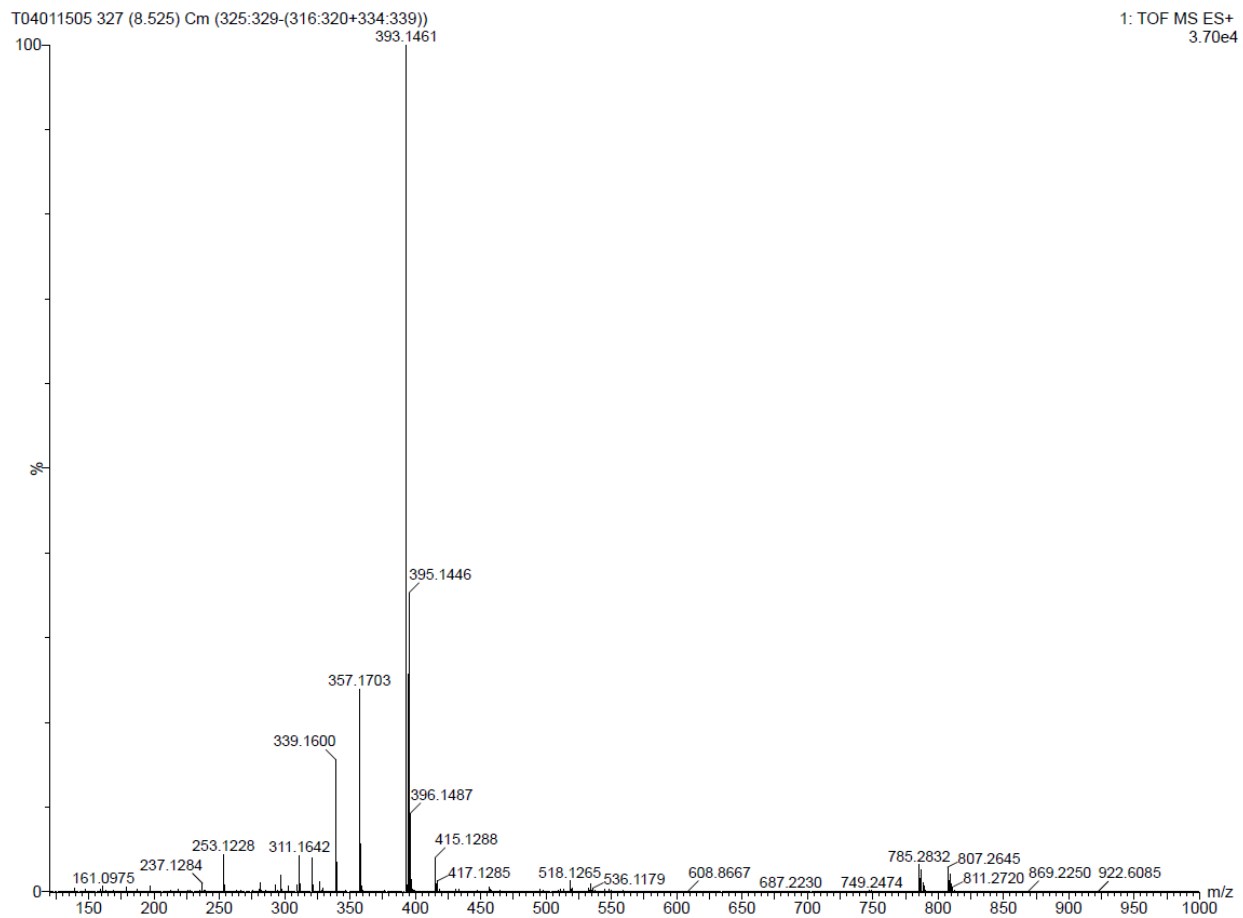
**Figure S13:** HRESITOFMS of chlorinated d1-adrenosterone product resulting from the reaction of prednisone with free chlorine.



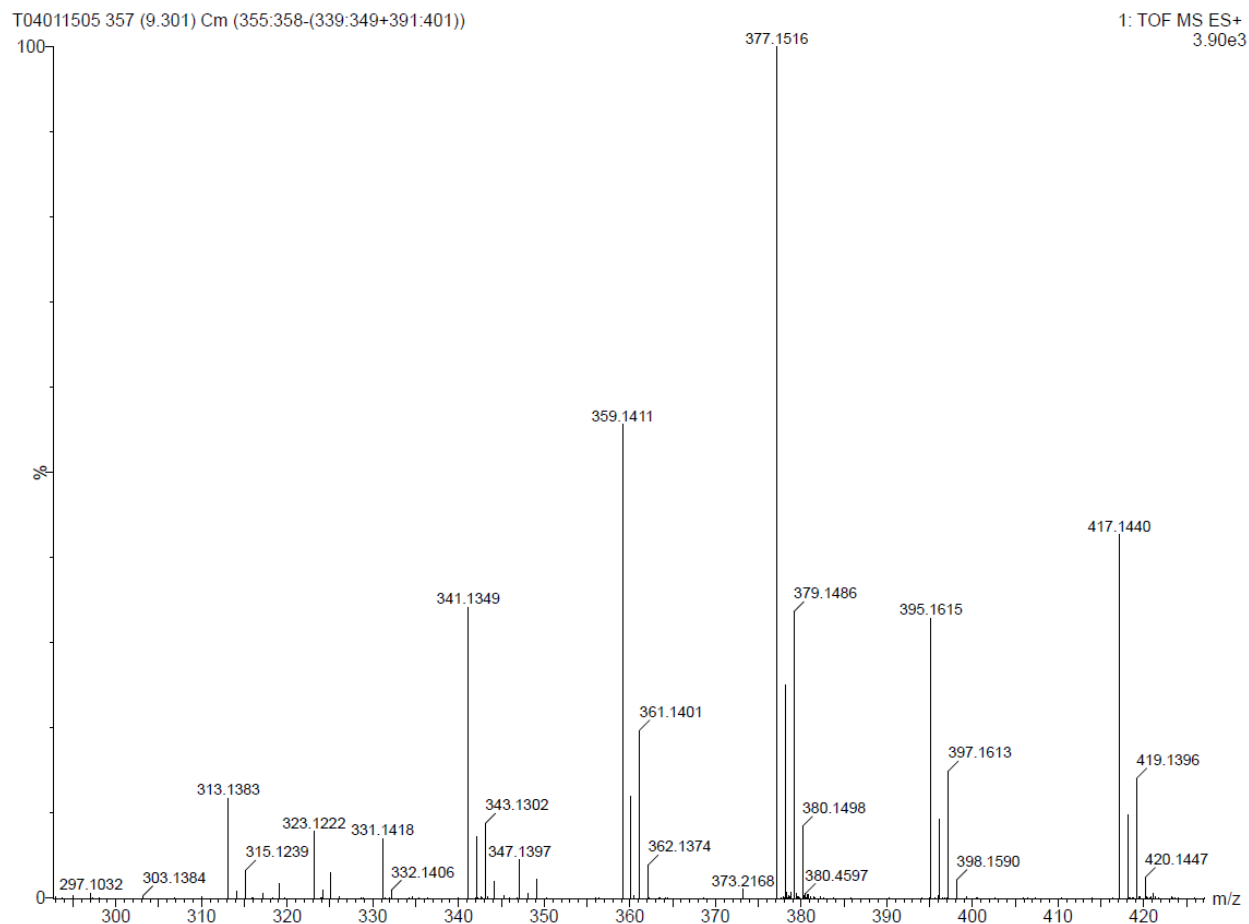
**Figure S14:** HRESITOFMS of prednisolone standard.



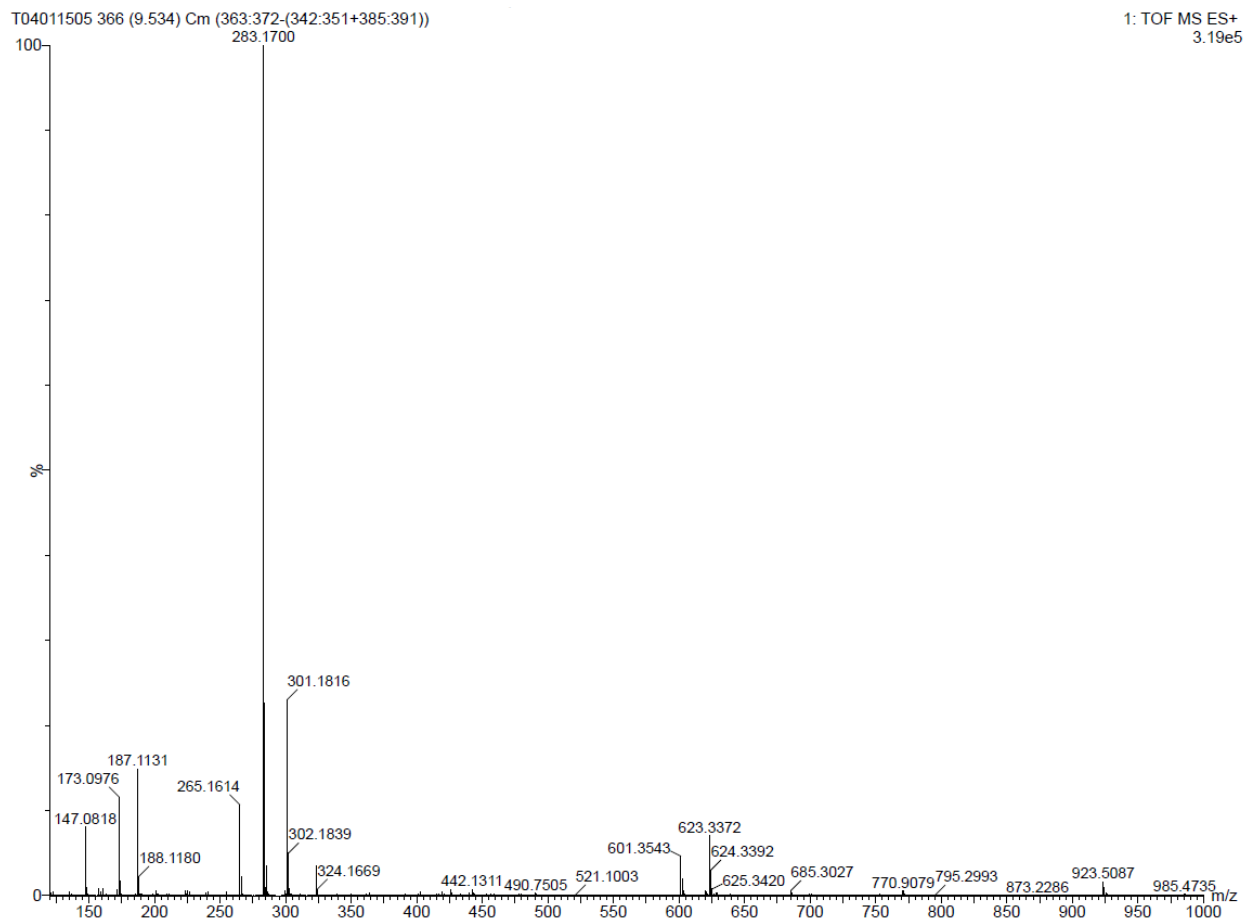
**Figure S15:** HRESITOFMS of prednisone product resulting from the reaction of prednisolone with free chlorine.



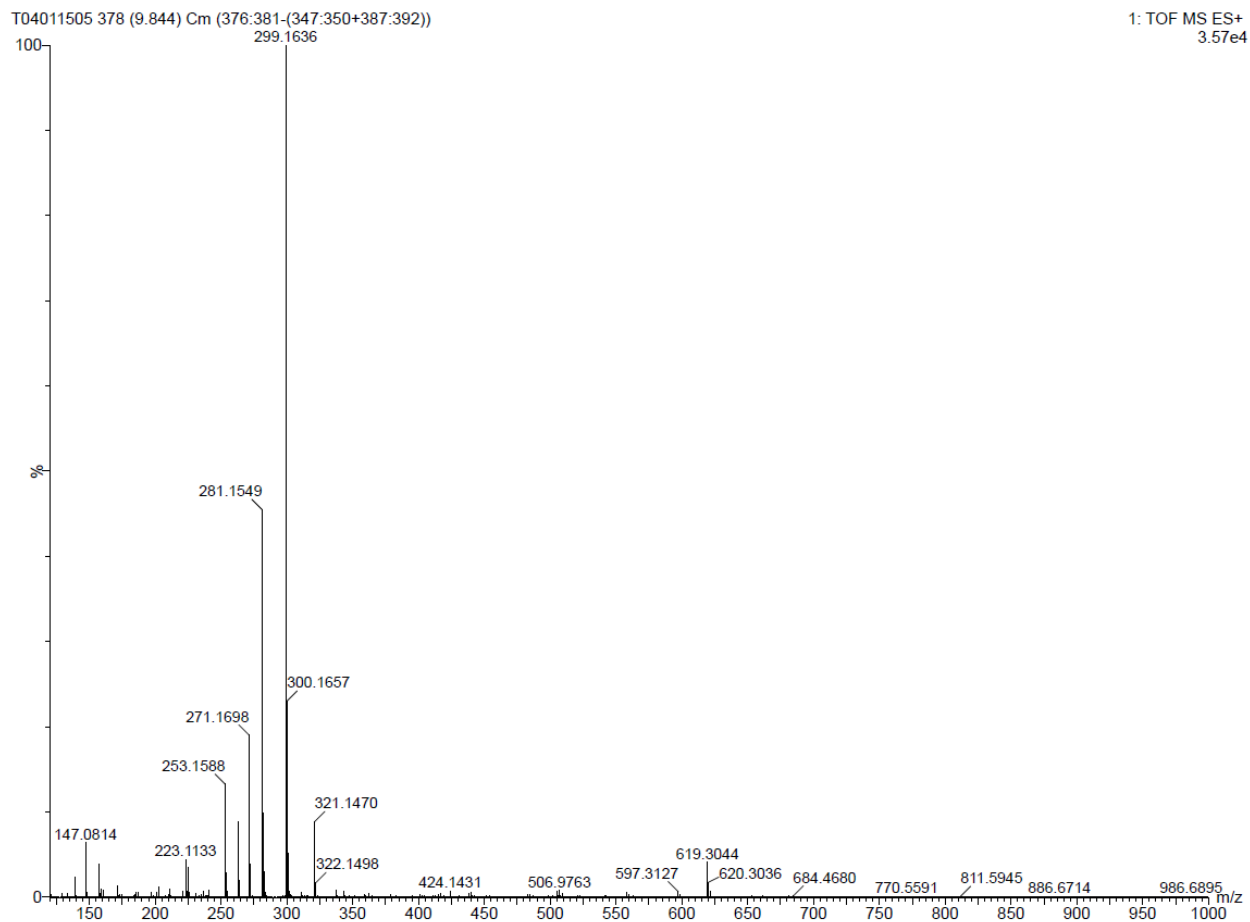
**Figure S16:** HRESITOFMS of chlorinated prednisone product resulting from the reaction of prednisolone with free chlorine.



**Figure S17:** HRESITOFMS of chlorinated prednisolone product resulting from the reaction of prednisolone with free chlorine.

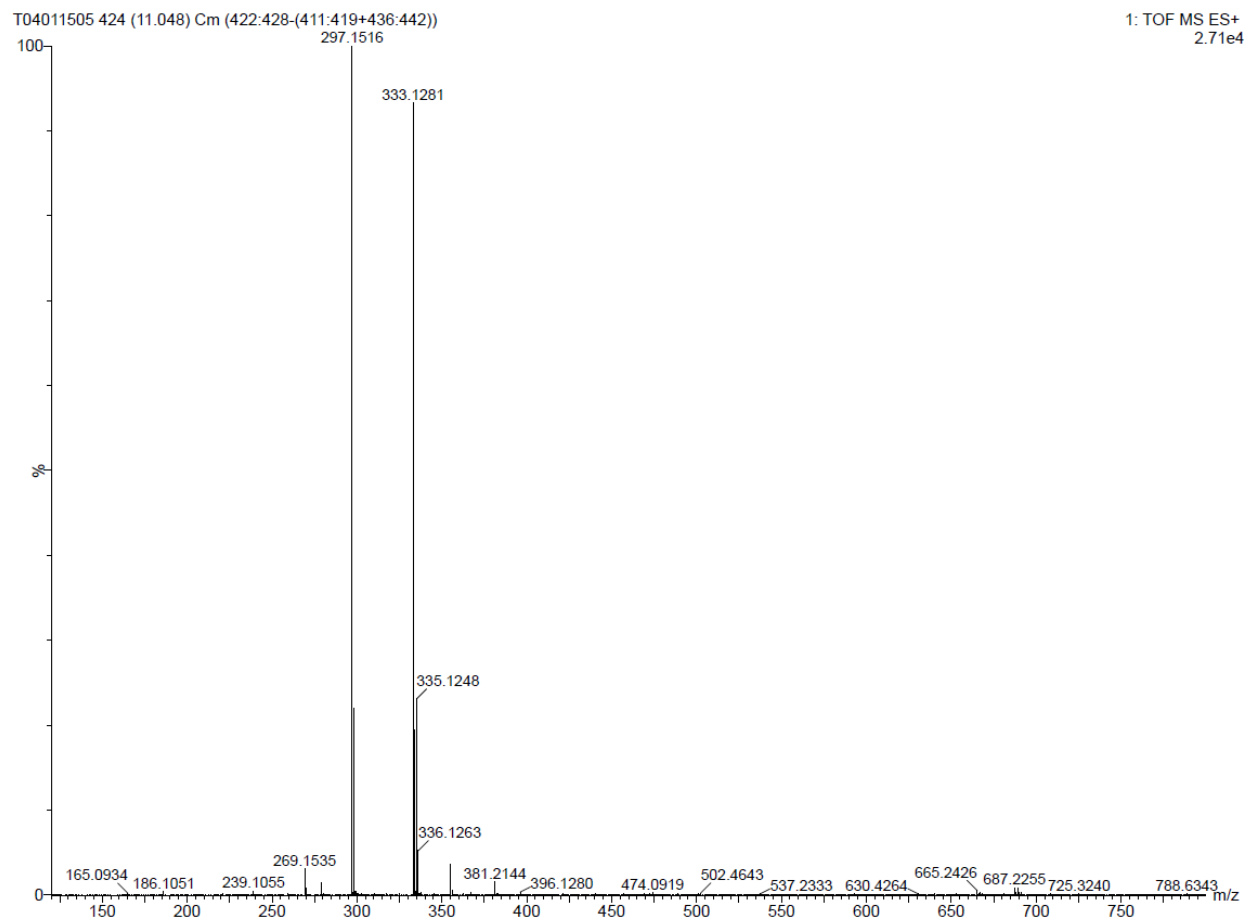


**Figure S18:** HRESITOFMS of 11 $\beta$ -hydroxyboldione product resulting from the reaction of prednisolone with free chlorine.

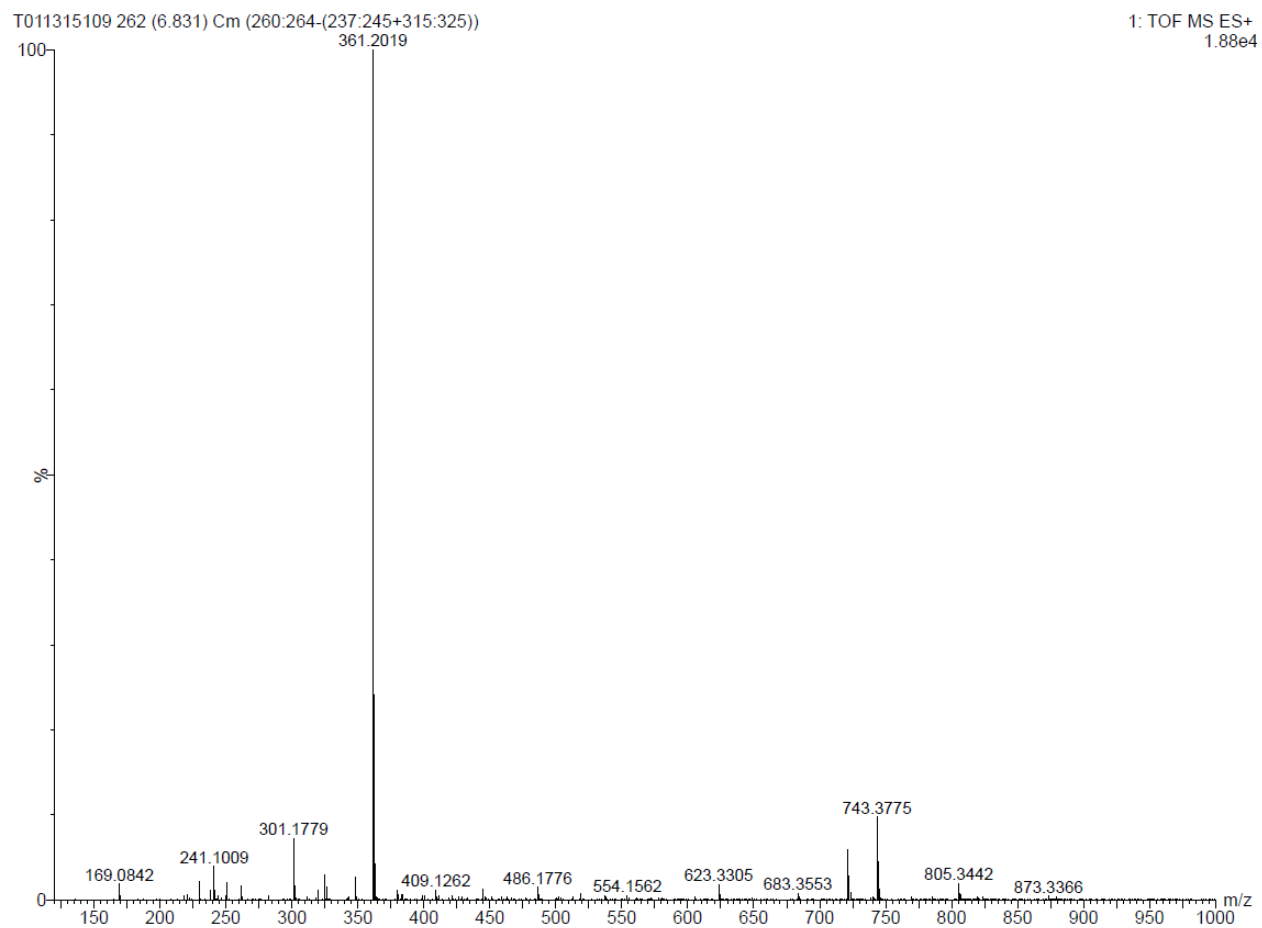


**Figure S19:** HRESITOFMS of d1-adrenosterone product resulting from the reaction of prednisolone with free chlorine.

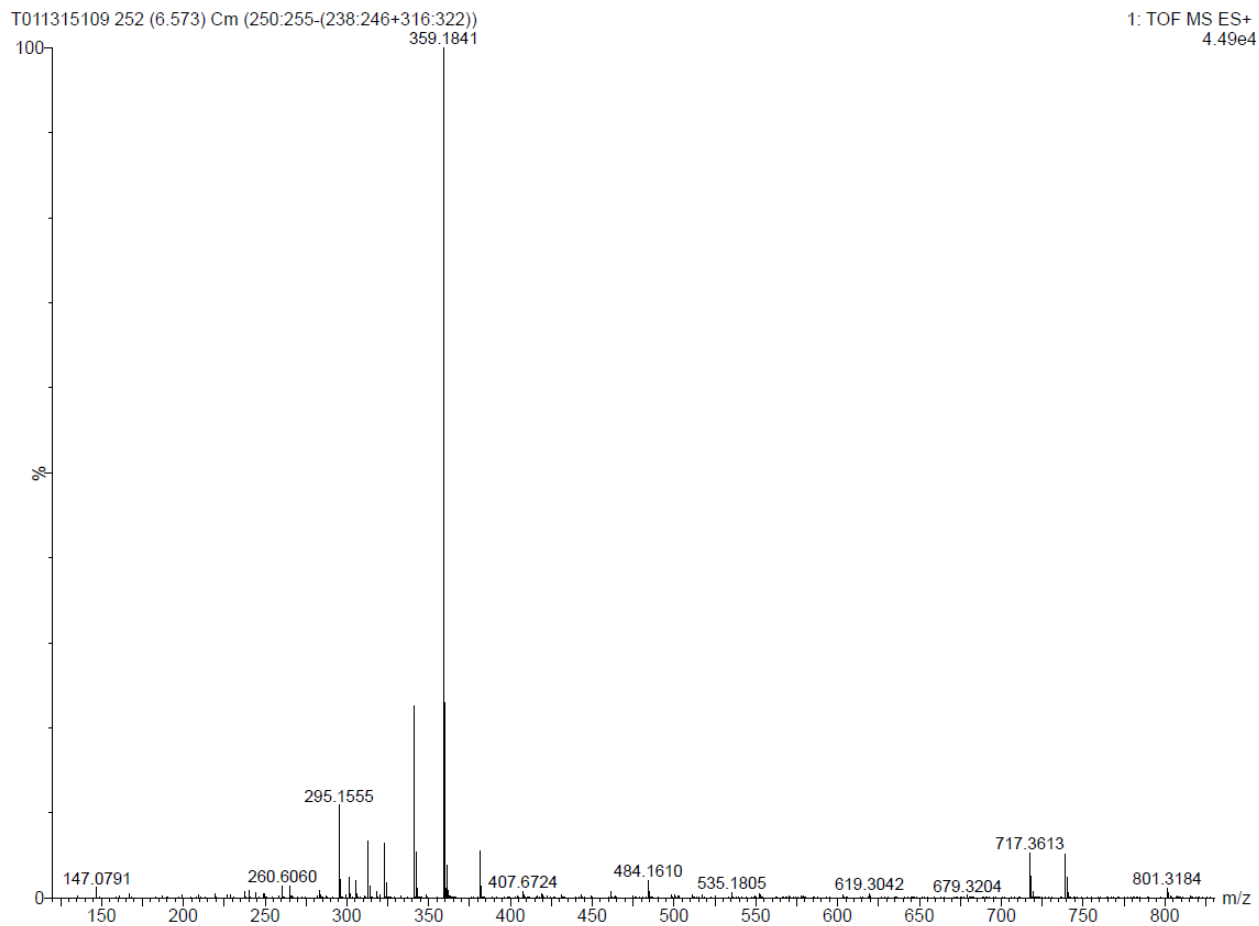




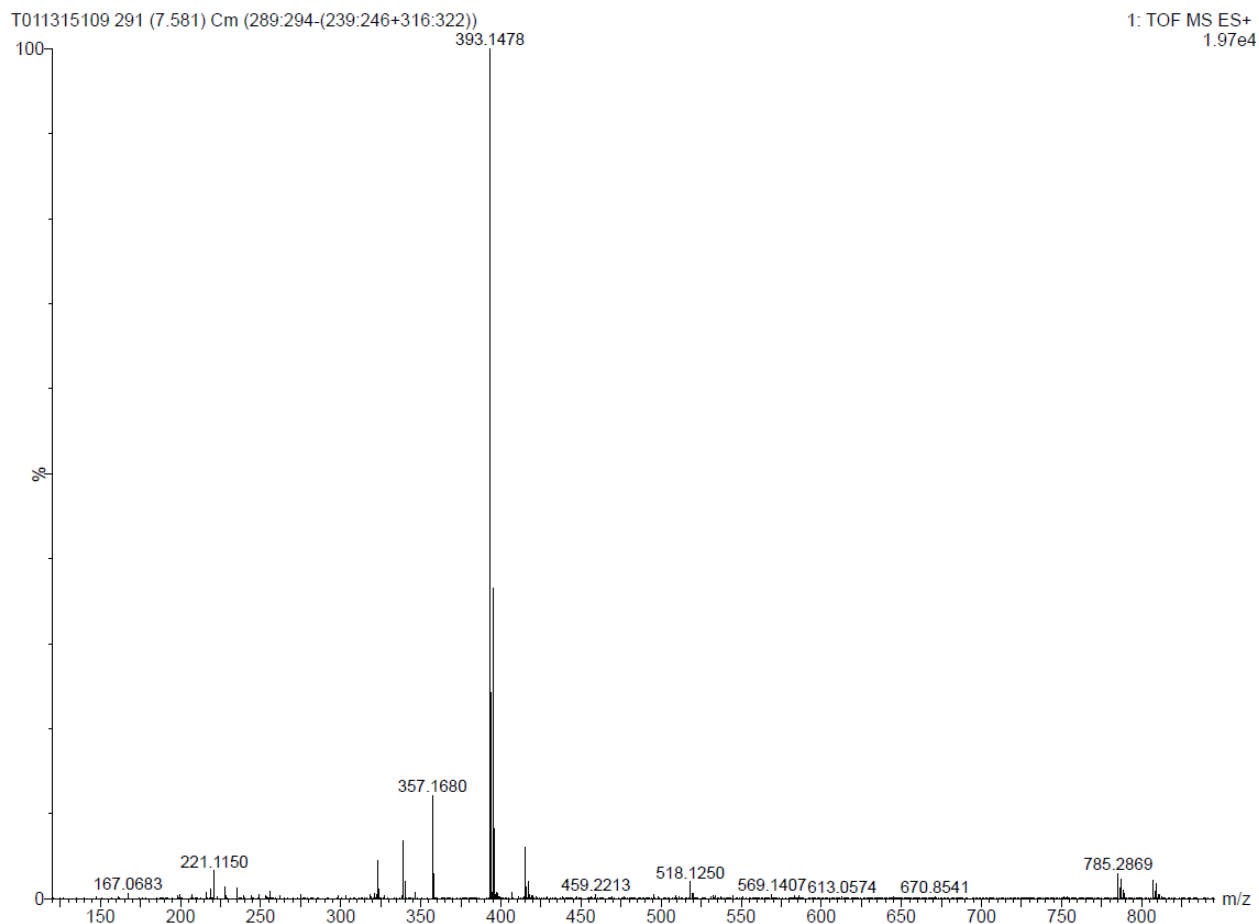
**Figure S20:** HRESITOFMS of chlorinated d1-adrenosterone product resulting from the reaction of prednisolone with free chlorine.



**Figure S21:** HRESITOFMS of cortisone standard.



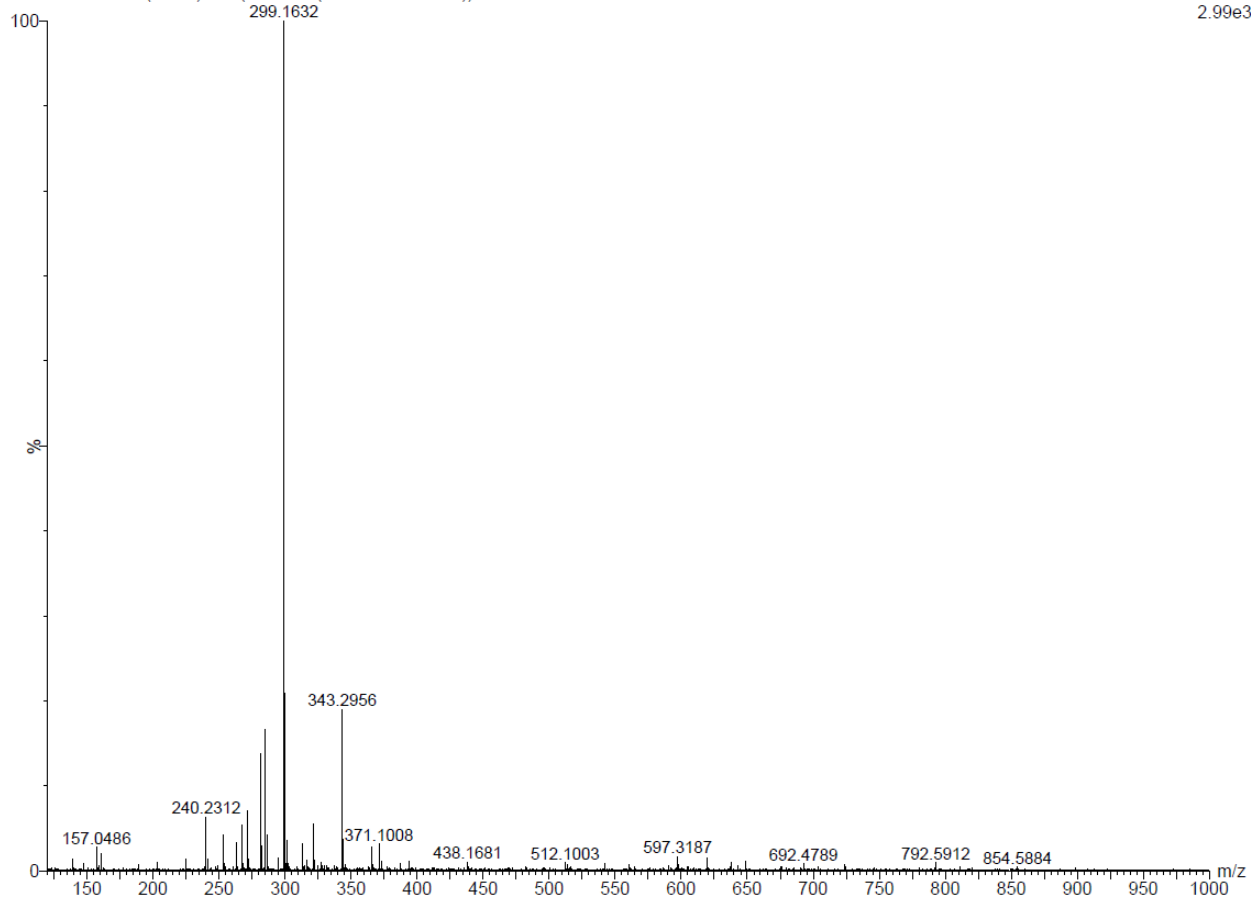
**Figure S22:** HRESITOFMS of prednisone product resulting from the reaction of cortisone with free chlorine.



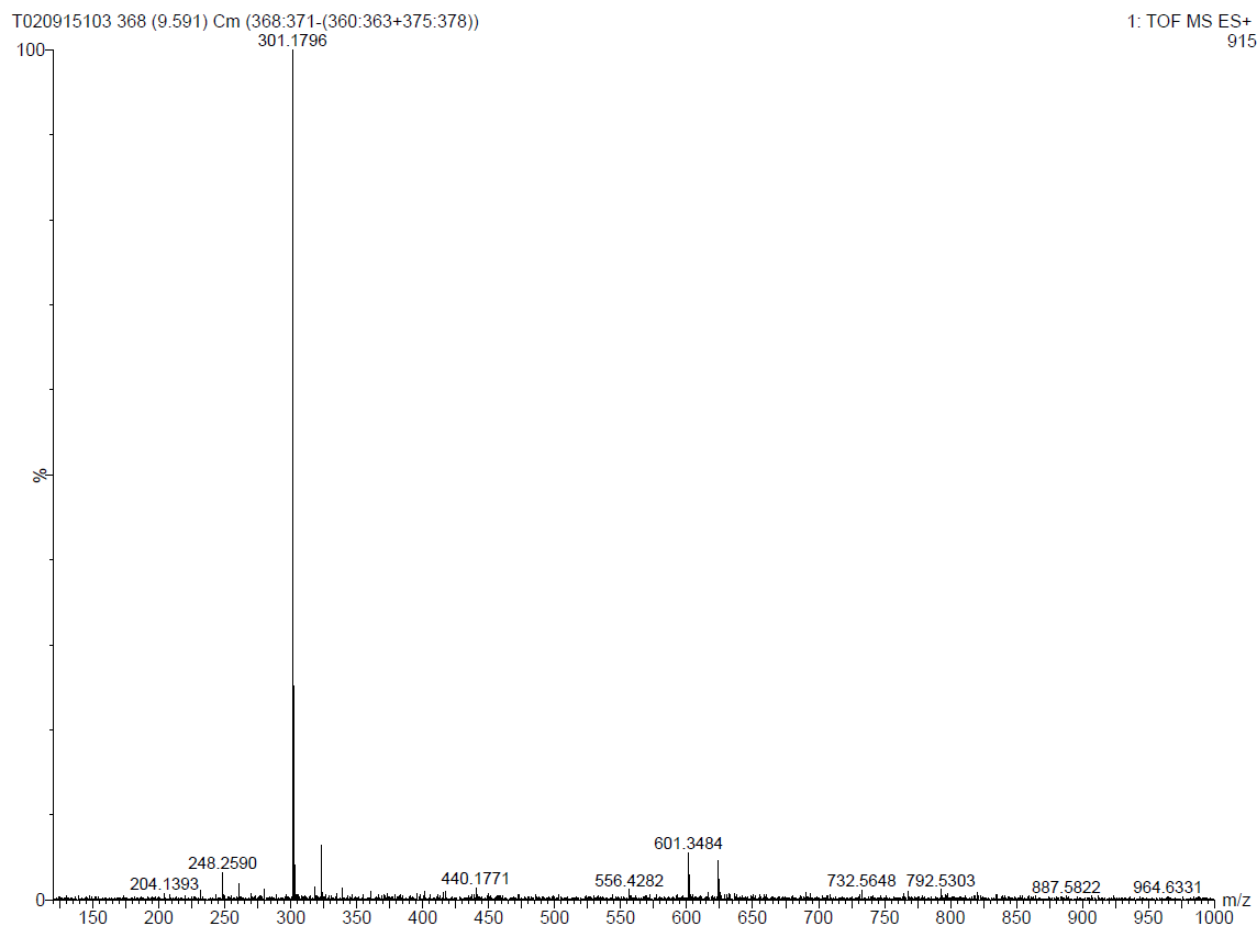
**Figure S23:** HRESITOFMS of chlorinated prednisone product resulting from the reaction of cortisone with free chlorine.

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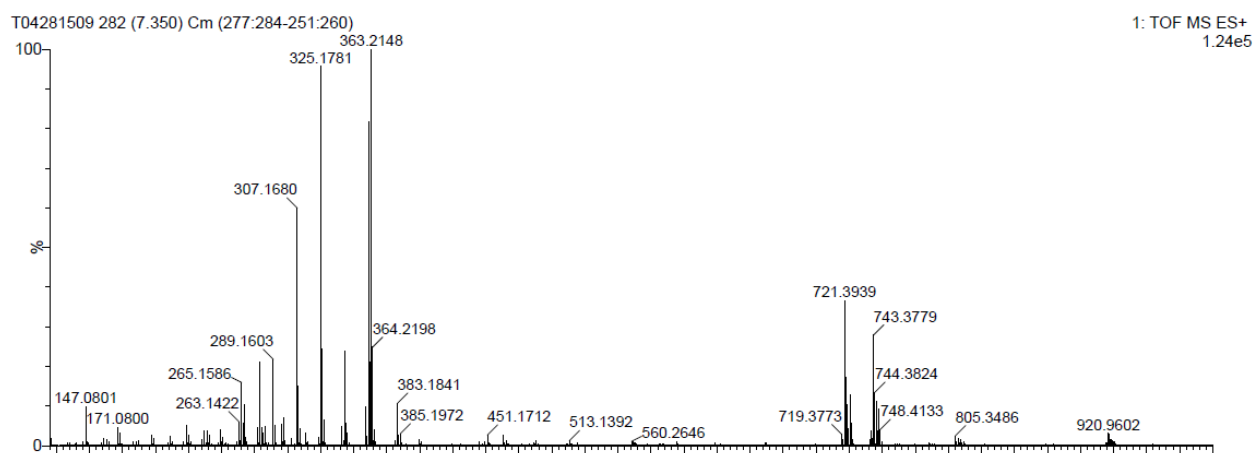
1: TOF MS ES+  
2.99e3



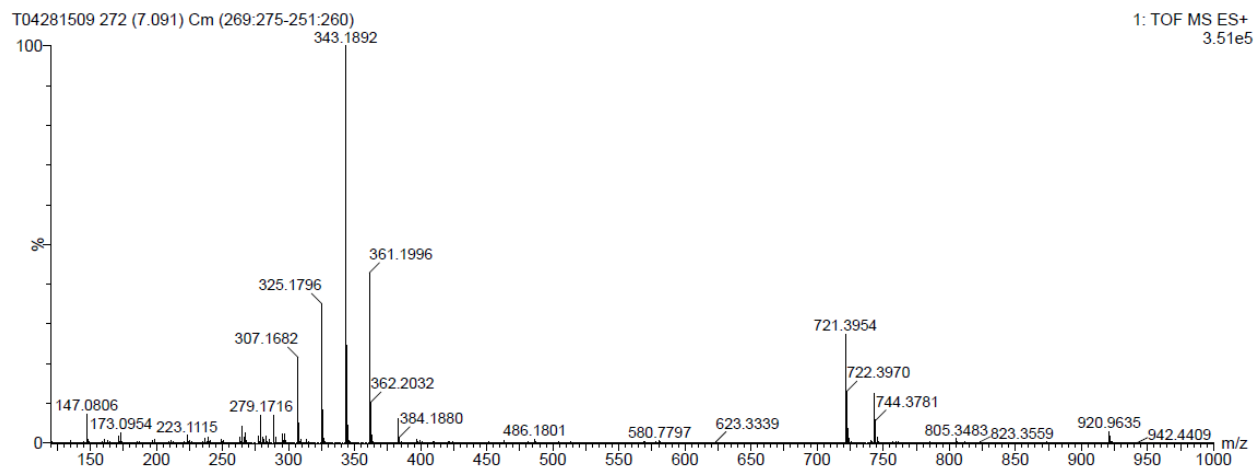
**Figure S24:** HRESITOFMS of d1-adrenosterone product resulting from the reaction of cortisone with free chlorine.



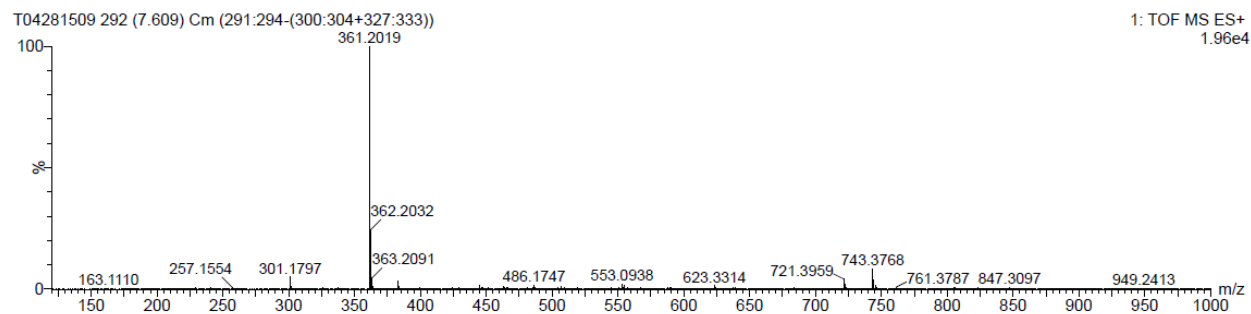
**Figure S25:** HRESITOFMS of adrenosterone product resulting from the reaction of cortisone with free chlorine.



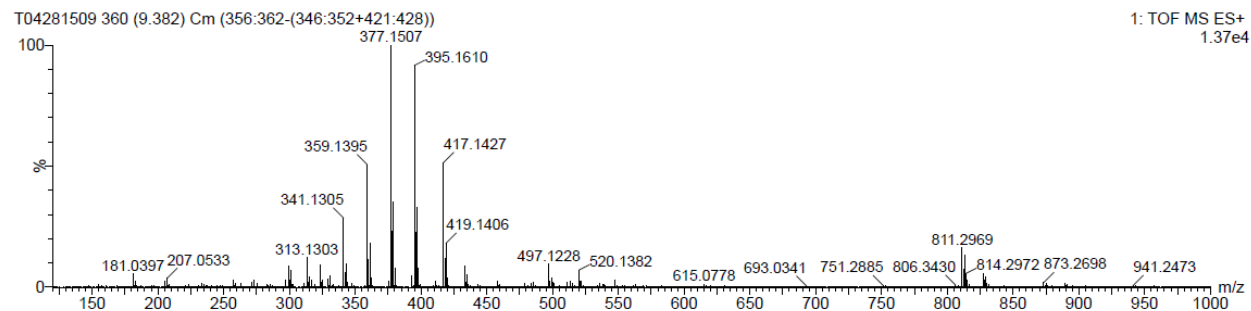
**Figure S26:** HRESITOFMS of cortisol standard.



**Figure S27:** HRESITOFMS of prednisolone product resulting from the reaction of cortisol with free chlorine.

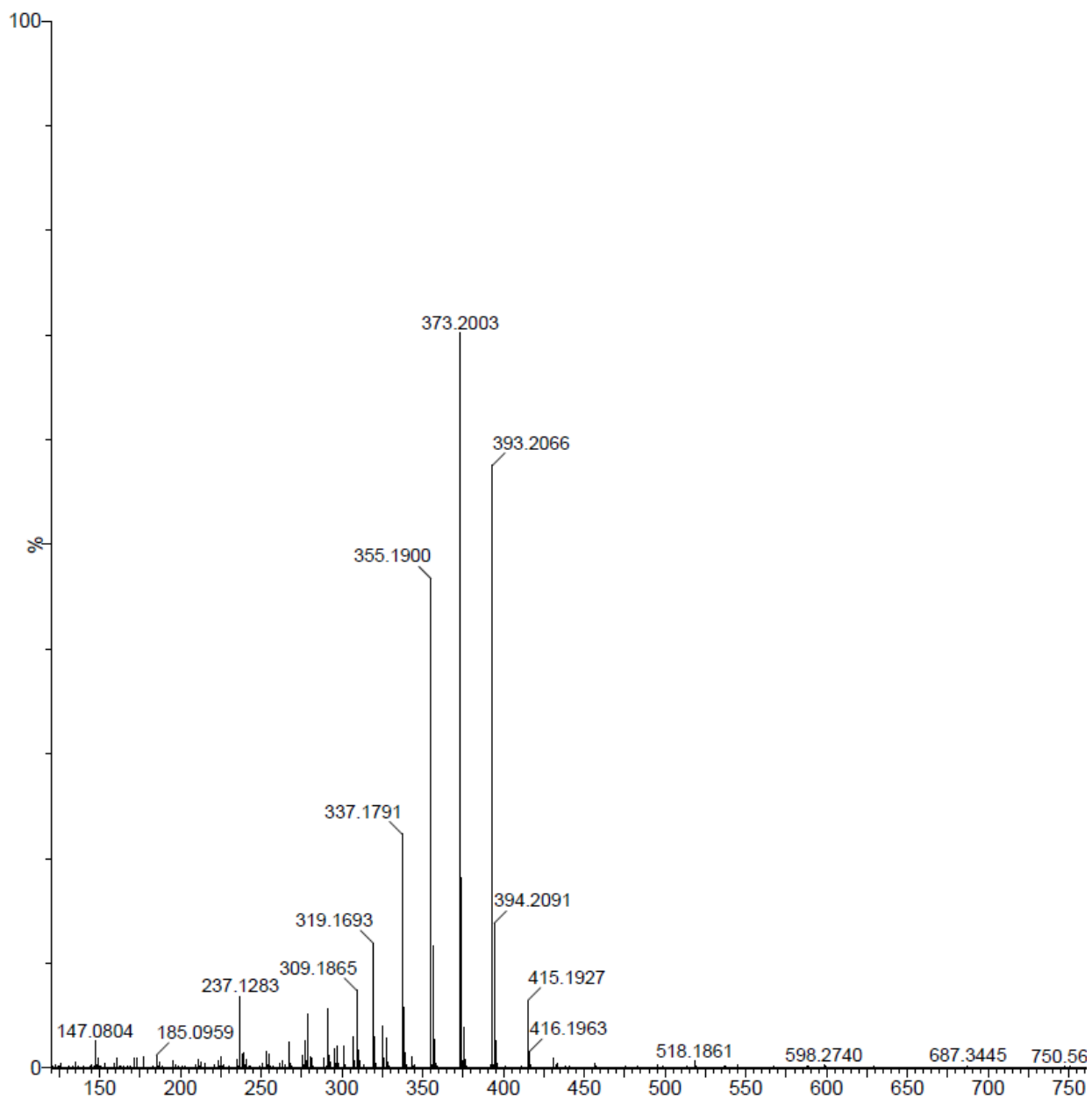


**Figure S28:** HRESITOFMS of cortisone product resulting from the reaction of cortisol with free chlorine.



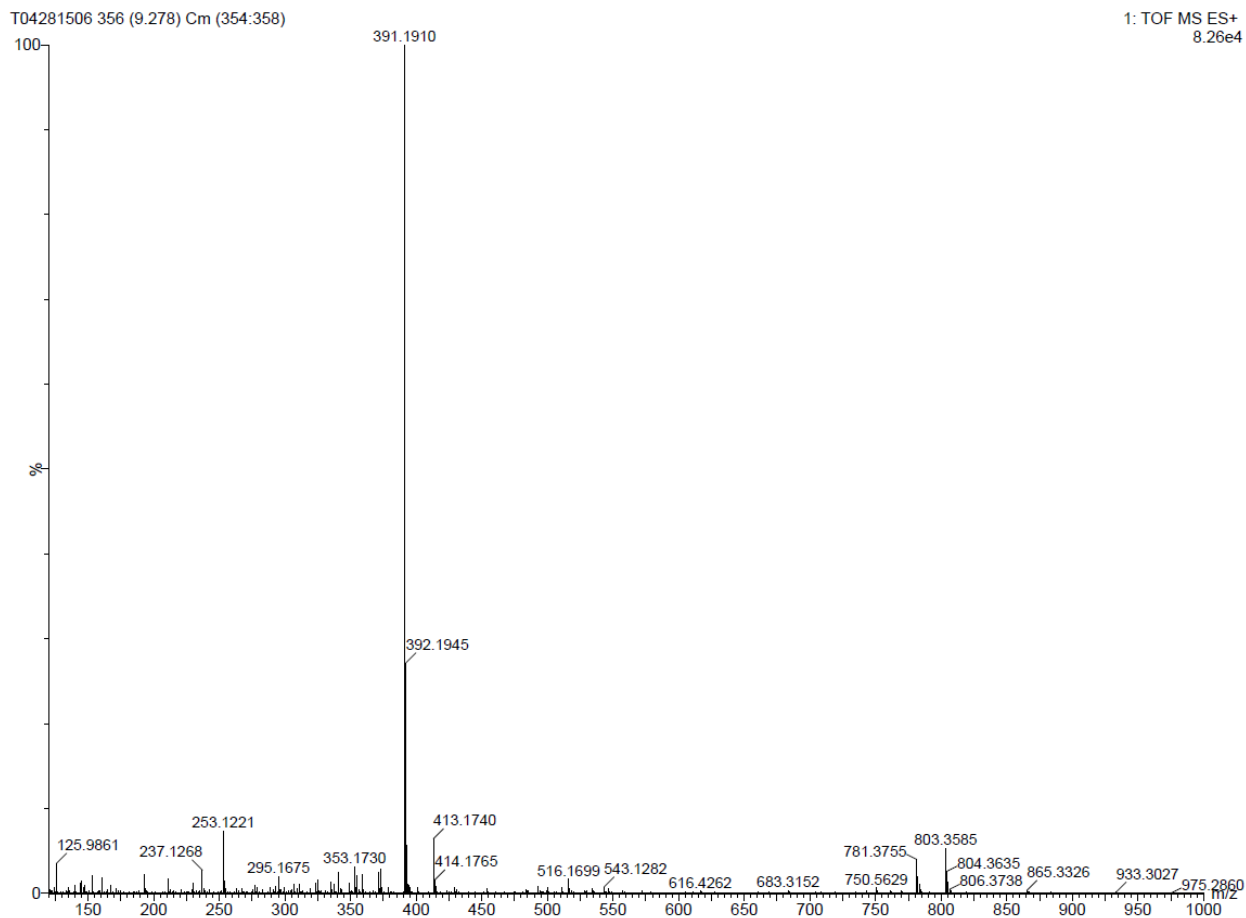
**Figure S29:** HRESITOFMS of chlorinated prednisolone product resulting from the reaction of cortisol with free chlorine.

T04281506 341 (8.891) Cm (337:346)

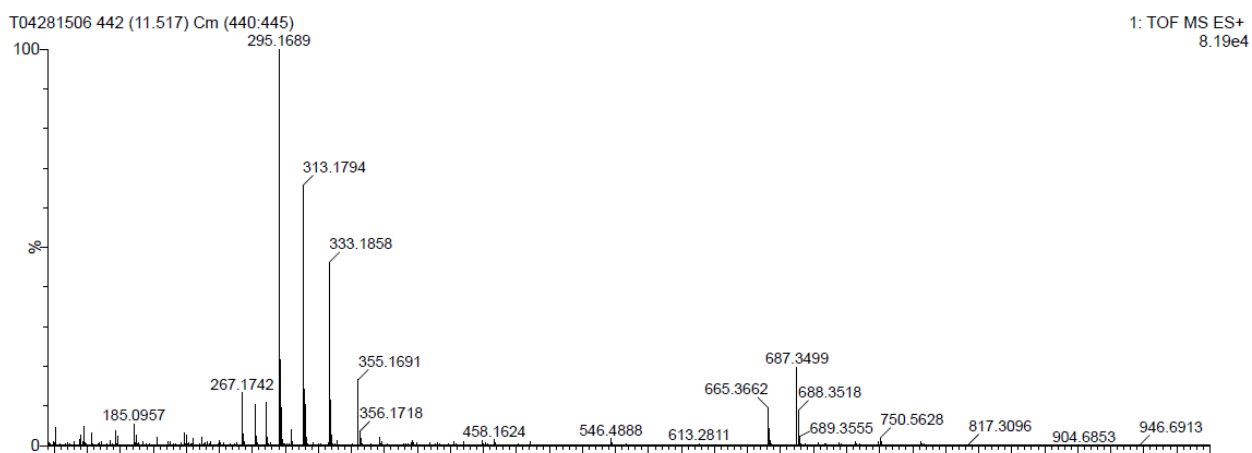


**Figure S30:** HRESITOFMS of dexamethasone standard.





**Figure S31:** HRESITOFMS of 11-keto-dexamethasone product resulting from the reaction of dexamethasone with free chlorine.



**Figure S32:** HRESITOFMS of 17-oxo-dexamethasone product resulting from the reaction of dexamethasone with free chlorine.