

Supplementary Material

Magnetic molecularly imprinted conducting polymer for determination of praziquantel enantiomers in milk

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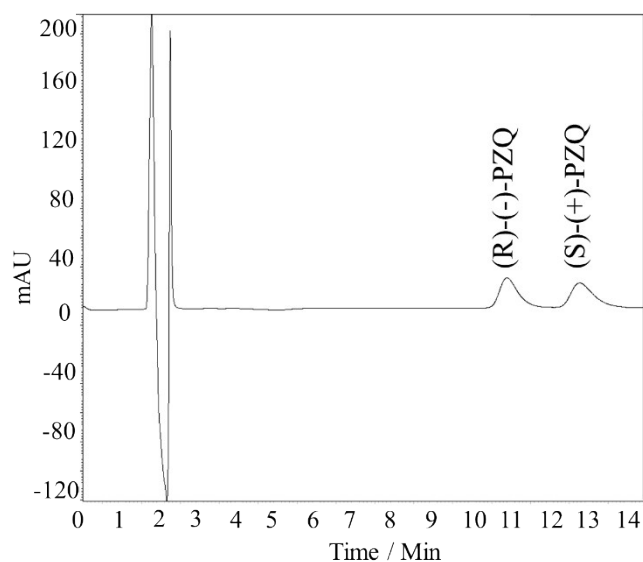


Figure S1. Chromatogram of the enantioseparation of PZQ at the concentration of $10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, at 25°C , mobile phase consisting of ultrapure water: tetrahydrofuran: diethylamine (65: 35: 0.05, v/v/v), flow rate of 1.0 mL min^{-1} , injection volume of $20 \mu\text{L}$, Chiralpak[®] IB column ($150 \text{ mm} \times 4.6 \text{ mm}$, $5 \mu\text{m}$) and $\lambda = 270 \text{ nm}$.

Table S1. Chromatographic parameters obtained for the enantioseparation of PZQ.

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>(R)-(-)-PZQ</i>	<i>(S)-(+)-PZQ</i>
<i>Tr (min)</i>	10.89	12.76
<i>k</i>	5.41	6.51
<i>α</i>	-	1.20
<i>Area (RSD %)</i>	5.45	3.66
<i>N</i>	2754	2424
<i>Rs</i>	-	2.00
<i>Fa</i>	1.25	1.39

Tr, retention time; *k*, retention factor (where $t_m = 1.72$ min is defined as the first significant disturbance of the baseline, corresponds to the retention time of a non-retained analyte); *α*, separation factor; *Area (RSD,%)* relative standard deviation for the retention time of analytes expressed as a percentage; *N*, theoretical plates; *Rs*, resolution; *Fa*, asymmetry factor.

Table S2.Optimized conditions for MSPE.

Parameters	Optimized conditions
Washing solvent	no washing
Elution solvent	acetonitrile
Amount of MMIPPy	75 mg
Sample volume	1000 μ L
Eluent volume	500 μ L
pH of sample	6.5
Reuse	2 $\times$

Table S3. Precision and accuracy of the analytical method developed for determination of PZQ enantiomers in sheep milk samples.

	(R)-(-)-PZQ			(S)-(+)-PZQ		
Nominal concentration ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	1.70	5.00	8.40	1.70	5.00	8.40
Intra-day ($n^a = 6$)						
Analyzed concentration ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	1.63	5.23	8.23	1.86	4.51	8.33
Precision (RSD, %)^b	3.33	3.39	2.27	10.21	1.28	4.54
Relative error (RE, %)^c	-3.71	4.61	-2.02	9.72	-9.74	-0.86
Inter-day ($n^a = 3$)						
Analyzed concentration ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	1.59	5.28	8.71	1.91	4.40	8.52
Precision (RSD, %)^b	2.06	0.66	6.69	1.90	2.65	2.81
Relative error (RE, %)^c	-6.35	5.24	3.72	12.3	-11.80	1.46

^a n, number of repetitions; ^b RSD (%), relative standard deviation; ^c RE (%), relative error.

Table S4. Chromatographic separation conditions and variations during robustness test for PZQ enantiomers analysis.

Variable	Variation	(R)-(-)-PZQ				(S)-(+)-PZQ			
		Conc. ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	RE ^a (%)	RSD ^b (%)	p- value ^c	Conc. ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	RE ^a (%)	RSD ^b (%)	p- value ^c
Flow rate (mL min^{-1})	0.95	44.26	10.65	14.90	0.854	37.86	-5.35	3.60	0.164
	1.00	44.14	10.34	4.43		38.34	-4.15	1.19	
	1.05	45.24	13.11	8.05		34.26	-14.35	11.19	
Mobile phase composition (%)	63/37	44.39	10.98	10.64	0.847	35.98	-10.05	8.76	0.332
	65/35	44.14	10.34	4.43		38.34	-4.15	1.19	
	67/33	42.57	6.42	11.01		39.81	-0.48	10.35	
Volume of injection (μL)	20	40.69	1.73	5.75	0.101	34.94	-12.66	11.06	0.154
	30	44.74	11.85	2.33		41.14	2.84	4.74	
	40	44.14	10.34	4.43		38.34	-4.15	1.19	
HPLC model	1260	44.14	10.34	4.43	0.945	38.34	-4.15	1.19	0.571
	1290	43.93	9.81	10.09		38.15	-4.62	0.59	

^a RE (%), mean relative error of six replicates; ^bRSD (%), mean relative standard deviation of six replicates;

^c Level of significance of $p < 0.05$.

Table S5. Stability test of the methods of analysis of PZQ enantiomers in sheep milk samples.

Test	<i>(R)</i> -(-)-PZQ		<i>(S)</i> -(+)-PZQ	
	RSD (%)	<i>p</i> -value	RSD (%)	<i>p</i> -value
12 h room temperature(n = 6)				
1.7 µg mL ⁻¹	8.52	0.3113	5.45	0.0957
8.4 µg mL ⁻¹	5.37	0.0820	6.24	0.3180
Freeze-thaw cycle(n = 6)				
1.7 µg mL ⁻¹	7.87	0.1622	8.83	0.8893
8.4 µg mL ⁻¹	3.06	0.3805	3.58	0.6975