

IVERMECTIN ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR AT GLASSY CARBON ELECTRODE

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Ivermectin (IVM) is a drug from the group of anthelmintics used in veterinary and human medicine. Recently, it has been used in the treatment of some malignant diseases, as well as viral infections caused by Zika virus, HIV-1, SARS-CoV-2, which has increased the interest in this medicine (1). Electrochemical characterization of IVM was done with the aim of better understanding the redox behavior of the molecule, as well as to predict potential transformations during interactions with other electroactive biomolecules. Electrochemical behavior was examined by cyclic (CV), differential pulse (DPV) and square wave voltammetry (SWV) using a glassy carbon electrode (GCE). The effect of pH was examined in the pH range 2–10. The results confirmed that IVM is electroactive in the entire study area. IVM shows the main oxidation peak at a potential of about 1.0 V, which is most intense in a neutral environment, and an additional (weakly expressed) peak, due to oxidation of the reduced drug form. In voltammograms, there is also a peak of low intensity, which originates from the reduction of the previously oxidized form of the drug. Based on the shape of the voltammogram, it is concluded that all these processes are irreversible. The analysis of the influence of the rate of change of potential (pH 4.6 and 7.0) is also responsible for the adsorption of the active component on the electrode. The presented results indicate the advantage of applying electrochemical methods in drug analysis due to low cost, high speed and ease of execution.

References

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ELEKTROHEMIJSKO PONAŠANJE IVERMEKTINA NA ELEKTRODI OD STAKLASTOG UGLJENIKA

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Ivermektin (IVM) je lek iz grupe antihelmintik koji se primenjuje u veterinarskoj i humanoj medicini. U novije vreme našao je primenu i kao lek u terapiji nekih malignih oboljenja, kao i virusnih infekcija prouzrokovanih virusom Zika, HIV-1, SARS-CoV-2, čime je ponovo poraslo interesovanje za ovaj lek (1). Elektrohemiska karakterizacija IVM je rađena sa ciljem boljeg razumevanja redoks ponašanja samog molekula, kao i za predviđanje potencijalnih transformacija tokom interakcija sa drugim elektroaktivnim lekovima ili biomolekulima. Elektrohemisko ponašanje IVM-a ispitivano je cikličnom (CV), diferencijalnom pulsnom (DPV) i voltametrijom pravougaonih talasa (SWV) korišćenjem elektrode od staklastog ugljenika (GCE). Uticaj pH na oksidaciju i redukciju IVM ispitana je u opsegu pH 2–10. Rezultati su potvrdili da je IVM elektroaktivan u celoj ispitivanoj oblasti. IVM pokazuje glavni oksidacioni pik na potencijalu oko 1,0 V koji je najintenzivniji u neutralnoj sredini i dodatni (slabo izražen) pik koji je posledica oksidacije redukovanih oblika leka. U voltamogramima IVM-a javlja se i pik slabog intenziteta koji potiče od redukcije prethodno oksidovane forme leka. Na osnovu oblika voltamograma zaključuje se da su svi navedeni procesi ireverzibilni. Analizom uticaja brzine promene potencijala (pH 4,6 i 7,0) određena je priroda redoks procesa: oksidacija IVM-a je difuziono kontrolisan proces, dok je pored difuzije za redukciju IVM-a odgovorna i adsorpcija aktivne komponente na elektrodi. Pored svog fundamentalnog značaja, prikazani rezultati ukazuju na prednost primene elektrohemiskih metoda u analizi lekova zbog niske cene, velike brzine i jednostavnosti izvođenja.

Literatura

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