EVALUATION OF BIOMARKERS IN HEALTHY SUBJECTS TREATED WITH GENERIC AND REFERENCE SODIUM FERRIC GLUCONATE

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Introduction

- Normally, >95% of iron in the body is protein bound and the major form of non-heme iron in plasma is transferrin-bound iron (TBI).
- When the normal occupancy of serum transferrin is exceeded iron overload can occur.
- The resulting "free" pool of iron that is bound to ligands other than transferrin (non-transferrin bound iron, NTBI) is increased.
- Excess labile iron can lead to the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and oxidative stress, lipid peroxidation, DNA damage, and inflammation.



FDA grant proposal- Michel, Polli and Kane

Lipid Peroxidation

- The main targets of free radicals are lipids where free radical attack results in lipid peroxidation.
- Malondialdehyde (MDA) is one of the final products of polyunsaturated fatty acid peroxidation in cells.
- An increase in free radicals causes overproduction of MDA.
- MDA will be quantified in patient plasma after RLD or generic sodium ferric gluconate product treatment at time 0, 6h, 24h, and 36h after dose.
- An elevation in MDA will indicate greater oxidative stress.

Methodology

- MDA will be quantified by LC-MS/MS and monitored by MRM
- MDA standard will be obtained by acid hydrolysis
- MeMDA will be used as internal standard



MDA-100uM_MS2 #3-29 RT: 0.04-0.48 AV: 27 NL: 4.39E4 T: - p ESI Full ms2 71.054 [35.070-100.000]



41.2

42.6

40.4

52.7





MRM Chromatogram for MDA and MeMDA (internal standard)



Conclusion

- Quantification of MDA will determine if generic sodium ferric gluconate can cause lipid peroxidation
- By doing so, we can assess any concern of iron impurities in generic formulations