

Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0022-3549(17)30629-9

DOI: [10.1016/j.xphs.2017.09.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xphs.2017.09.006)

Reference: XPHS 922

To appear in: *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*

Received Date: 26 July 2017

Revised Date: 11 September 2017

Accepted Date: 11 September 2017

Please cite this article as: Dorn C, Kratzer A, Liebchen U, Schleibinger M, Murschhauser A, Schlossmann J, Kees F, Simon P, Kees MG, Impact of experimental variables on the protein binding of tigecycline in human plasma as determined by ultrafiltration, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.xphs.2017.09.006.

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Impact of experimental variables on the protein binding of tigecycline in human plasma as determined by ultrafiltration

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Abstract

Tigecycline, a tetracycline derivative, shows atypical plasma-protein-binding behavior. The unbound fraction decreases with increasing concentration at therapeutic concentrations. Moreover, uncertainty exists about the magnitude of tigecycline's protein binding in man. Unbound fractions between 2.5 and 35% have been reported in plasma from healthy volunteers, and between 25 and 100 % in patients, respectively. In the present study, the protein binding of tigecycline has been investigated by ultrafiltration using different experimental conditions. Whereas temperature had only a marginal influence, the unbound fraction at 0.3/3.0 mg/L was low at pH 8.2 (9.4/1.9%) or in unbuffered pooled plasma (6.3/1.2%), compared with plasma buffered with HEPES to pH 7.4 (65.9/39.7%). In experiments with phosphate buffer and/or EDTA, the concentration dependency was markedly attenuated or abolished, which is compatible with a cooperative binding mechanism involving divalent cations such as calcium. The unbound fraction in clinical plasma samples from

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