Supporting Material

Free-Radical-Induced Oxidative and Reductive Degradation of Fibrate Pharmaceuticals: Kinetic Studies and Degradation Mechanisms

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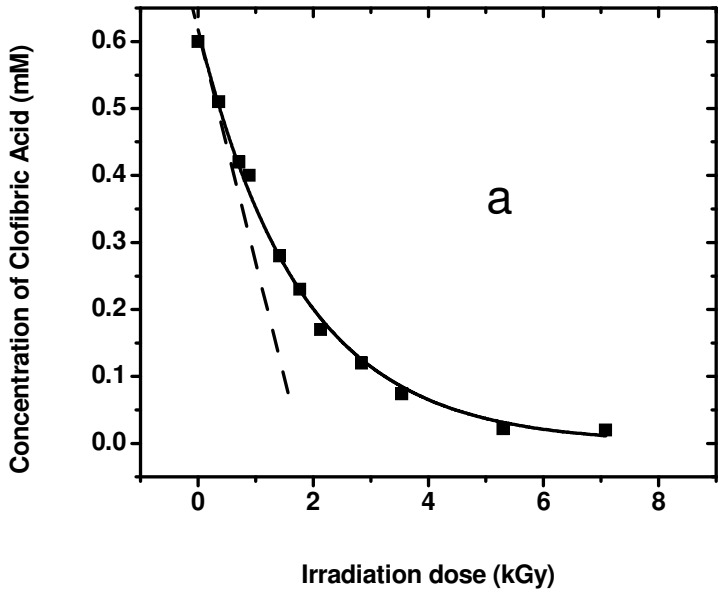
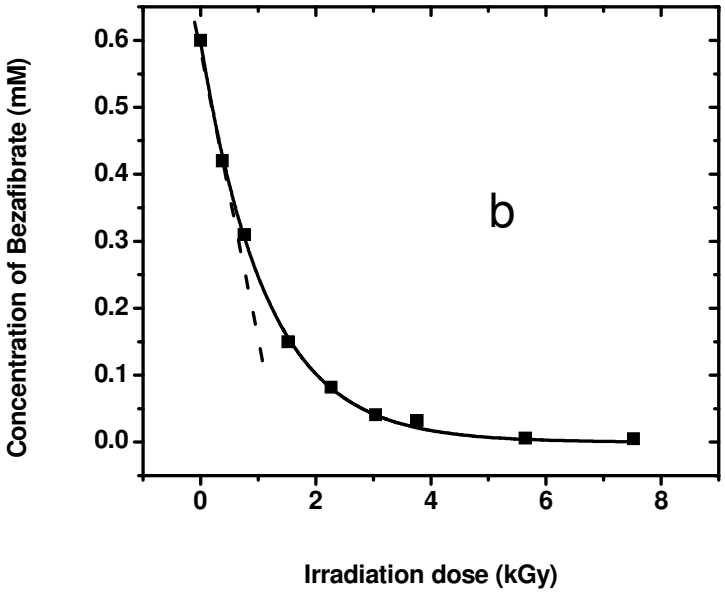
Reaction Efficiency. Steady-state experiments were performed using ^{137}Cs radiolysis to determine the efficiency of hydroxyl radical and hydrated electron degradation of the fibrate pharmaceuticals. Steady-state irradiation of these three compounds in aerated aqueous solution resulted in decreasing concentrations as the dose was increased. The results are shown below in Figure S1





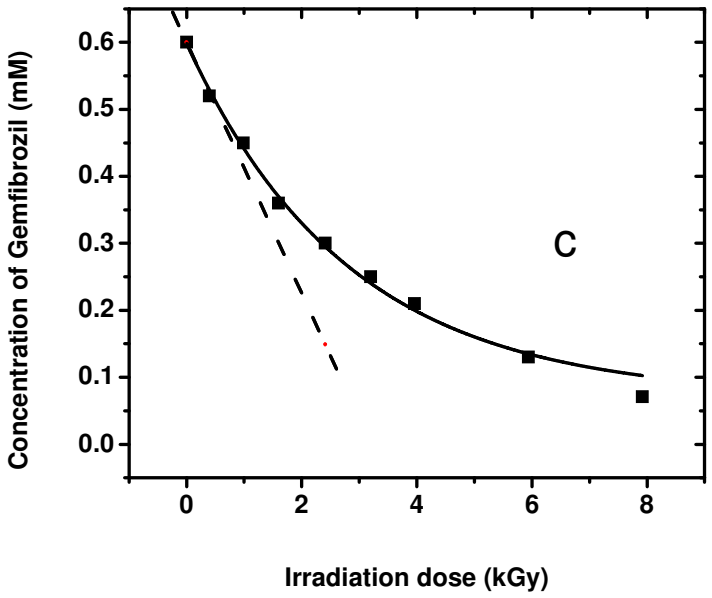


Figure S1. Measured loss of clofibric acid (a), bezafibrate (b) and gemfibrozil (c) in aerated aqueous solution using ^{137}Cs γ-irradiation. Curves correspond to fitted exponential loss, while dashed straight lines are the estimated initial slopes with values of m = -2.95 x 10^{-4} M kGy^{-1}, -4.29 x 10^{-4} M kGy^{-1}, -1.87 x 10^{-4} M kGy^{-1} for clofibric acid, bezafibrate and gemfibrozil respectively.