

Supplementary Information

Detection of Counterfeit Durateston[®] Using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy and Partial Least Squares - Discriminant Analysis

*Diana B. J. Neves,^a Márcio Talhavini,^a Jez Willian B. Braga,^b Jorge J. Zacca^a
and Eloisa D. Caldas^{*c}*

^a*Instituto Nacional de Criminalística, Polícia Federal, 70610-200 Brasilia-DF, Brazil*

^b*Instituto de Química and ^cLaboratório de Toxicologia, Departamento de Farmácia,
Universidade de Brasília, 70910-900 Brasilia-DF, Brazil*

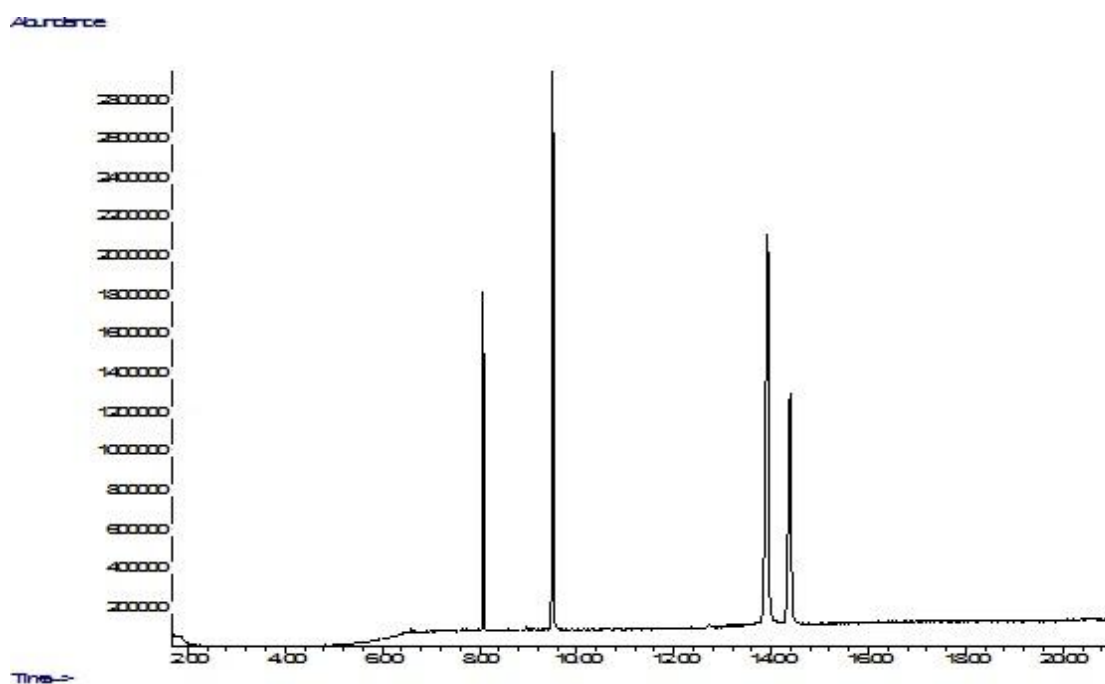


Figure S1. Representative total ion chromatogram of an original Durateston sample. The four peaks refer to testosterone propionate, isocaproate, decanoate and phenpropionate (in elution order).

*e-mail: eloisa@unb.br

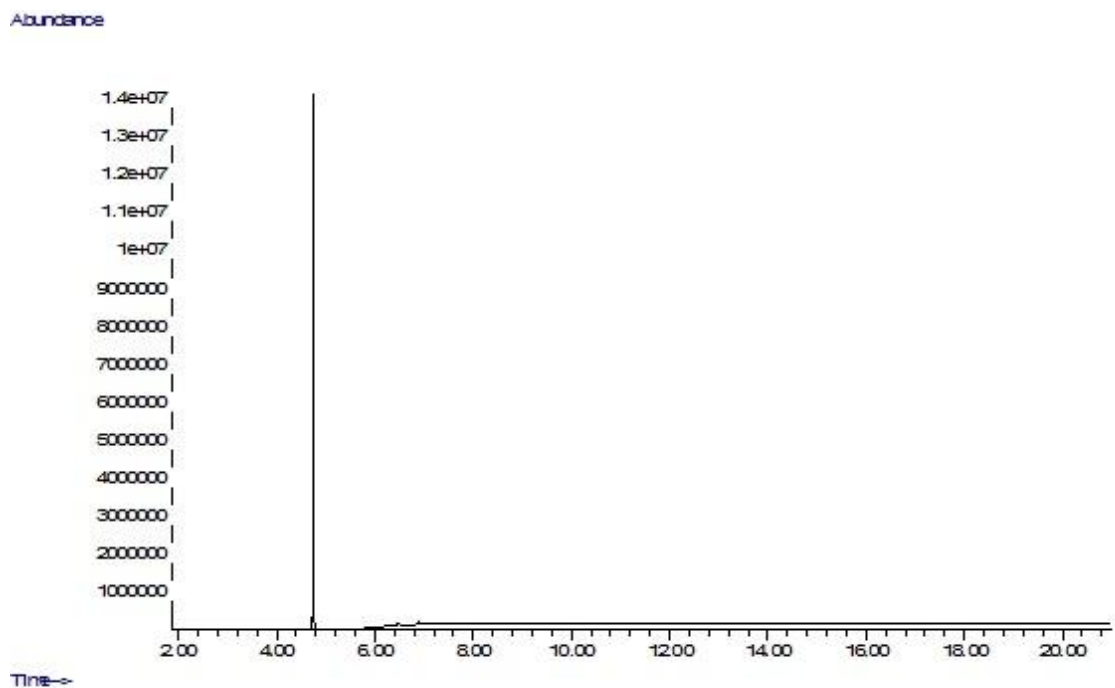


Figure S2. Representative total ion chromatogram of a BB counterfeit. The large peak at approximately 5 minutes refers to benzyl benzoate.

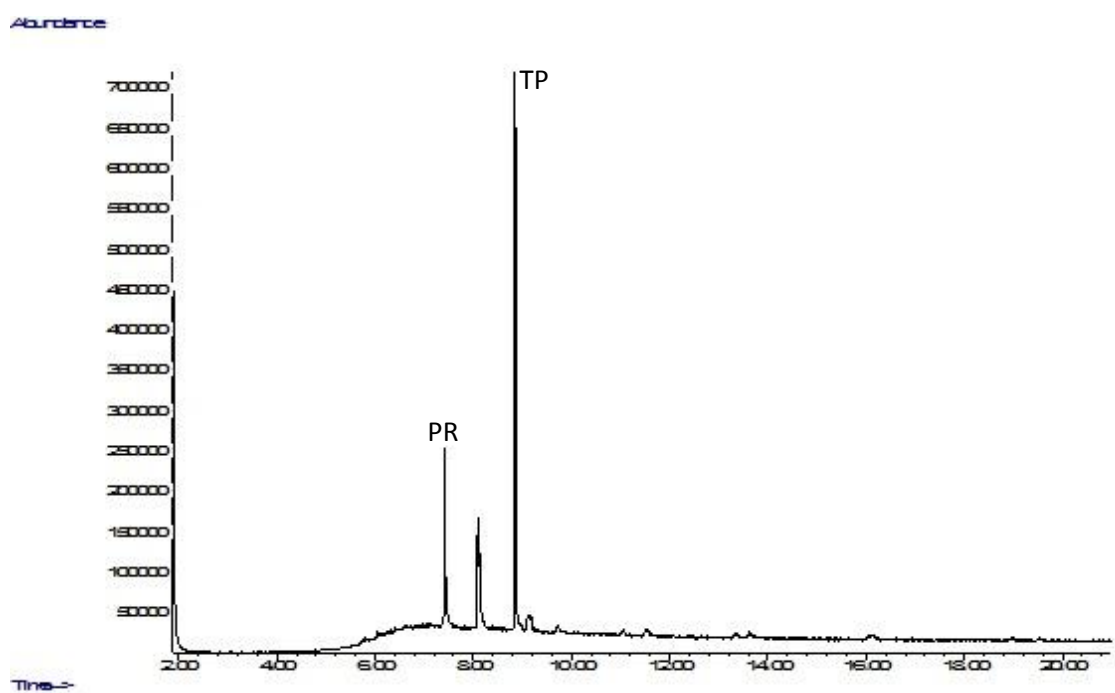


Figure S3. Representative total ion chromatogram of a TP_PR counterfeit. PR indicates the prasterone peak and TP the testosterone propionate peak. The visible peak between them could not be identified, but seems to be another steroidal molecule.

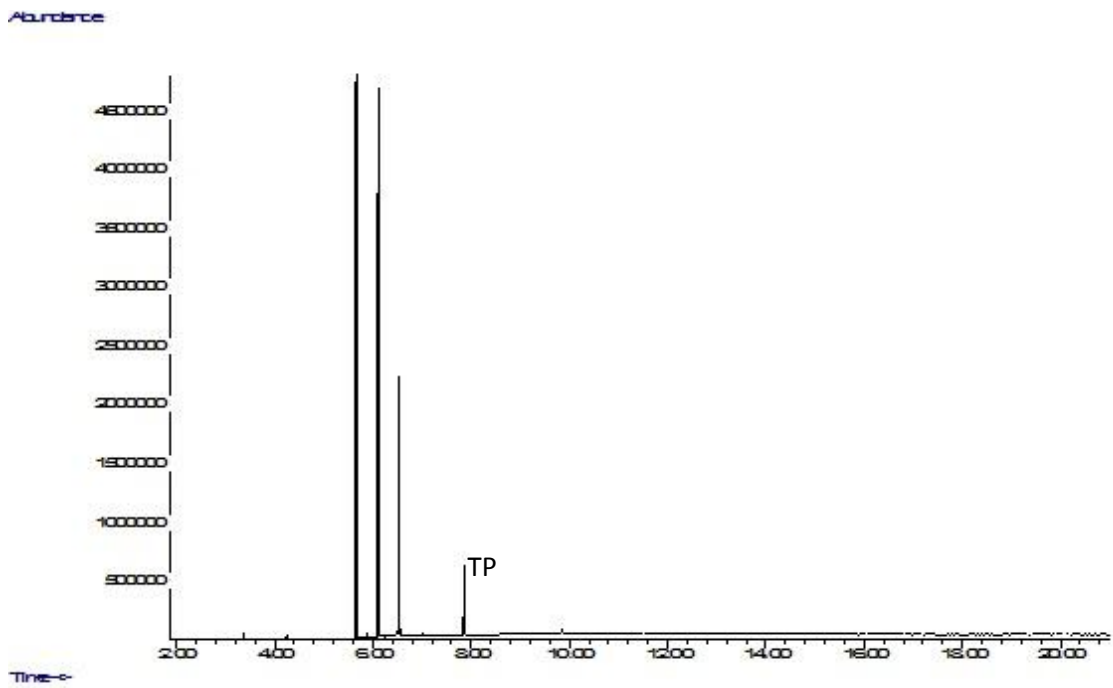


Figure S4. Representative total ion chromatogram of a TP counterfeit. TP indicates the testosterone propionate peak. The three large peaks around 6 minutes refer to long chain esters such as allyl caprylate.

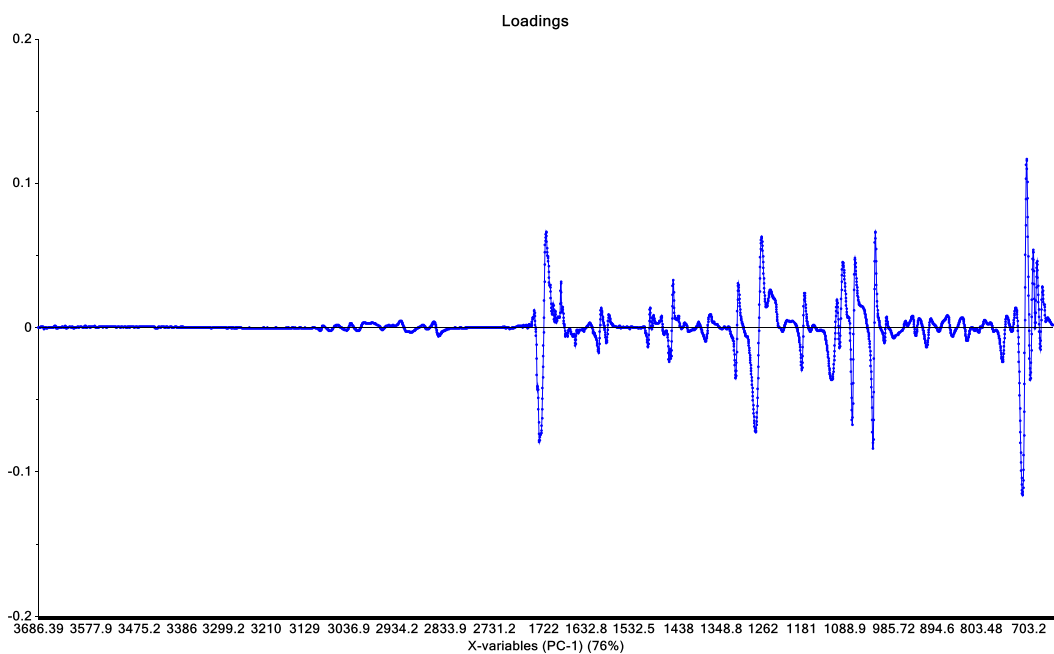


Figure S5. Loadings plot of the first principal component.

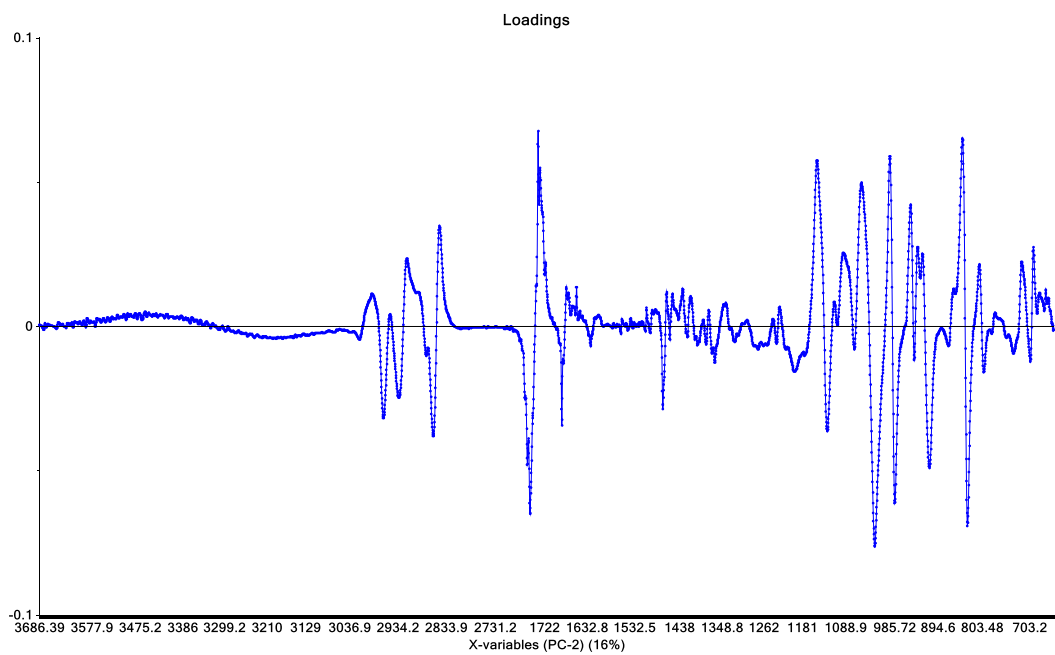


Figure S6. Loadings plot of the second principal component.

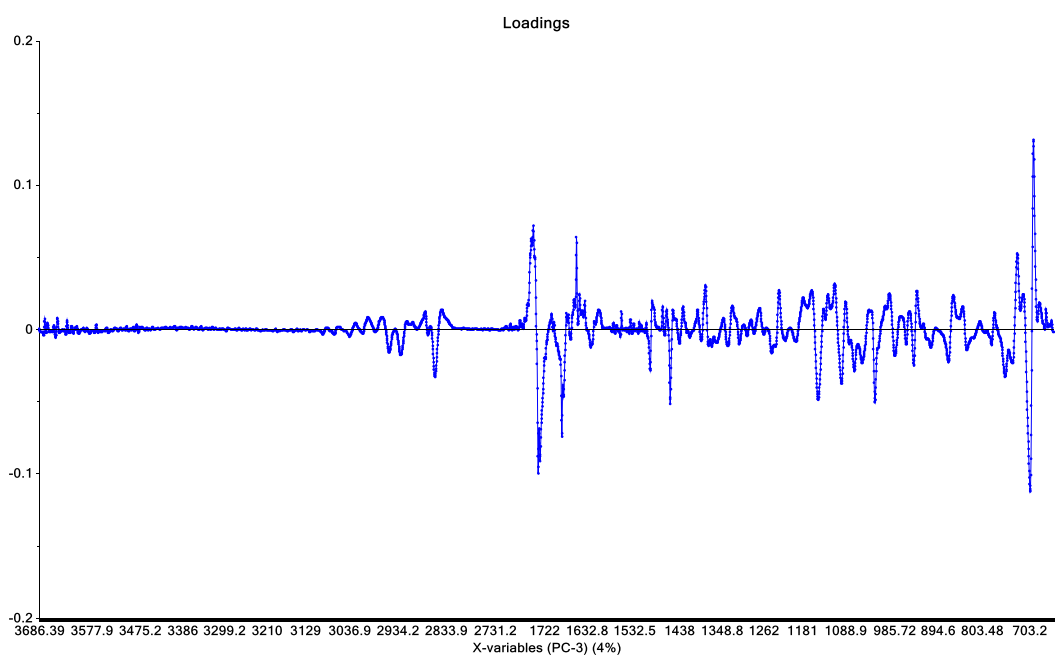


Figure S7. Loadings plot of the third principal component.

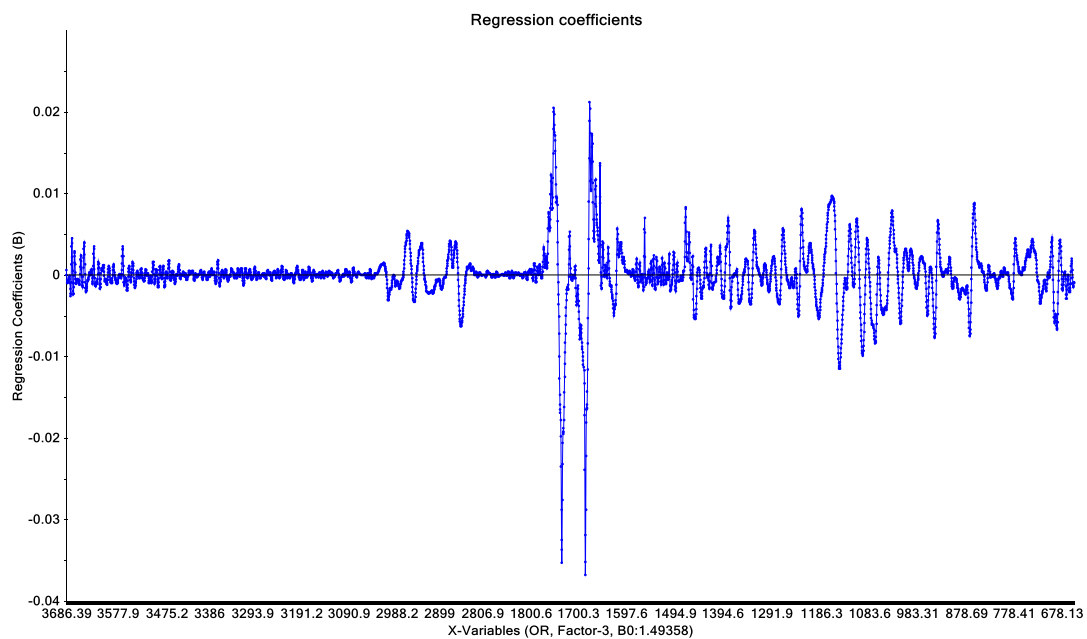


Figure S8. Regression coefficients of the X variables of the PLS-DA model.