

TELMISARTAN AND AZELNIDIPINE QUANTIFICATION EMPLOYING HPLC STRATAGEM; STABILITY INVESTIGATION ON TELMISARTAN AND AZELNIDIPINE

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The focus of our research was to create a fairly sensitive HPLC stratagem for determining telmisartan (TLM) and azelnidipine (AEL) in bulk and tablet types.

Methods: Analysis of TLM and AEL was performed on a "C18 Kromasil stationary column (5 μ m, 250 mm \times 4.6 mm)". The mobile phase was made of 0.1M NaH₂PO₄ solution (pH 3.5) and methanol at a comparative volume ratio of 50% each. The analysis of TLM and AEL was isocratic, with the flow velocity adjusted at 1.0 ml/min and indeed, the TLM and AEL analysis was done at 256 nm using a PDA device sensor. TLM and AEL were stressed with acid, peroxide, dry heat, alkali, and sunlight-induced settings.

Results: The retention/elution periods for the TLM and AEL were observed at 2.225 min and 3.178 min, respectively. The HPLC stratagem developed have a straight-line relation with relative concentrations in the ranges of 20-60 μ g/ml for TLM and 4-12 μ g/ml for AEL. The LOQ's for TLM and AEL were 0.2516 μ g/ml and 0.0871 μ g/ml, respectively. The validation investigational findings done for TLM and AEL with the established sensitive HPLC stratagem were passed out in conformity with the ICH standards.

Conclusion: The established sensitive HPLC stratagem was shown as competent for the quality check of bulk samples of TLM and AEL throughout batch release as well as in the course of TLM and AEL stability investigations.

Keywords: Telmisartan, Azelnidipine, Hypertension, Stability investigation, HPLC

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INTRODUCTION

Telmisartan (TLM), fig. 1, is a blocker for angiotensin II receptor with remarkable pharmacologic qualities, including that of the greatest half-life of all blockers of angiotensin II receptors. This results in a considerable and long-lasting decrease in blood pressure of up to 24 h [1-3]. TLM possesses antihypertensive characteristics, although there exists excellent clinical proof that it decreases the stiffness of arteries, left ventricular hypertrophy, and atrial fibrillation recurrence, as well as imparting renoprotection.

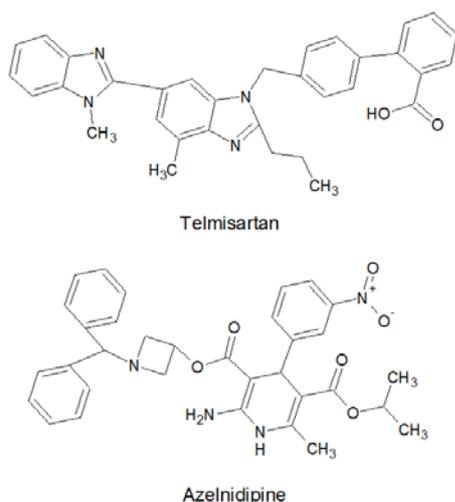


Fig. 1: TLM and AEL structures

Azelnidipine (AEL) is a lengthy-acting dihydropyridine antagonist for the calcium channel of the 3rd generation. AEL has been shown to

have a beneficial antihypertensive impact on individuals having essential hypertension in a number of studies [4]. AEL induces nitric oxide generation and improves histologic procedures that are important for proper wound healing in diabetic wounds [5]. AEL acts as renoprotective, in hypertension individuals with milder chronic renal disease, and this benefit is attributed, at least partly, to its anti-oxidant properties [6].

Hypertension sufferers are prescribed with the mix of TLM plus AEL. The combo of TLM and AEL regulates blood pressure among hypertension individuals while simultaneously enhancing oxygen circulation in the body, barring the risk of heart-related chest discomfort [7]. TLM with AEL are accessible in tablet formulations with strength of 80 mg and 8 mg of TLM as well as AEL also TLM-40 mg with AEL-8 mg, respectively.

For the assessment of TLM and AEL combo in tablets, just few techniques focused on UV spectrophotometer (provided by Yuvasri *et al.*) [8] and HPLC (provided by Kumar *et al.*, Kishore *et al.*, and Parikh *et al.*) [9-11] have been disclosed. The method of UV spectrophotometry provided by Yuvasri *et al.*, [8] quantified TLM and AEL combo with a quantification limit of 6.018 μ g/ml (TLM) and 0.594 μ g/ml (AEL). In HPLC method of Kumar *et al.*, [9] for the TLM and AEL combo determination, the quantification limit was 33.96 μ g/ml (TLM) and 8.35 μ g/ml (AEL). Kishore *et al.*, [10] HPLC method did not disclosed about quantification limit. Quantification limit of Parikh *et al.*, [11] HPLC process was reported with a quantification limit of 6.742 μ g/ml (TLM) and 1.305 μ g/ml (AEL). The focus of this research was to create a relatively sensitive HPLC strategy for determining TLM and AEL in bulk and tablet types with a quantification limit measure of just under 0.5 μ g/ml.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals

"Rainbow Pharma Training Labs", India gifted TLM and AEL drugs. Telma AZ tablets ("Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd", India), having the strength of 40 mg TLM and 8 mg AEL was used. NaH₂PO₄,

peroxide, HCl and NaOH were got from "SD Fine Chemicals Ltd", India. Methanol was got from "Merck India Ltd", India.

HPLC system

Analysis of TLM and AEL was implemented by deploying "Waters" 2995 model HPLC apparatus, coupled with "Waters" 2998 model detector equipment. All information about TLM and AEL chromatography was acquired employing "Waters" 2nd version EMPOWER quantifiable investigation data managing software.

Conditions for TLM and AEL evaluation

The partition and evaluation of TLM and AEL was implemented on "C18 Kromasil stationary column (5 μ m, 250 mm \times 4.6 mm)" regulated at 25 °C. The mobile phase exploited for TLM and AEL partition and evaluation was a mix of 0.1M NaH₂PO₄ solution (pH 3.5) and methanol (ratio-50% volume each), which was driven into "C18 Kromasil stationary column" at 1.0 ml of flow per minute. The detection was set off in UV mode at 256 nm.

TLM and AEL solutions

Stock TLM and AEL solutions (TLM-400 μ g/ml; AEL-80 μ g/ml) were produced through dissolving exactly 40 mg of TLM and 8 mg of AEL in 100 ml of mobile phase. Working TLM and AEL solutions (TLM-40 μ g/ml; AEL-8 μ g/ml) were produced through dissolving exact stock TLM and AEL solution (TLM-400 μ g/ml; AEL-80 μ g/ml) volume in mobile phase.

TLM and AEL calibration curves

Proper volume sizes of stock TLM and AEL solution (TLM-400 μ g/ml; AEL-80 μ g/ml) were blended with mobile solvent phase to achieve the TLM and AEL calibration ranges of 20-60 and 4-12 μ g/ml, respectively. The peak response of TLM and AEL were measured over at 256 nm using the projected HPLC evaluation conditions. The peak response of TLM and AEL at 256 nm was directly relative to TLM and AEL concentrations, respectively. TLM and AEL calibration graphs were generated, and the linear regression equation for each was computed.

Content evaluation of TLM and AEL in the Telma AZ tablets

Ten Telma AZ pills were precisely balanced and pulverized. A quantity of pulverized material equal to 40 mg TLM and 8 mg AEL was properly balanced and placed into a 100 ml flask. The sample was then sonicated for 20 min after 30 ml volume-sized mobile phase was put in. The volume (100 ml) was accomplished with mobile phase and then filtered into 100 ml flask. This stock Telma AZ sample has quantity of 400 μ g/ml TLM and 80 μ g/ml AEL. The working Telma AZ solution (TLM-40 μ g/ml; AEL-8 μ g/ml) were produced through dissolving exact stock Telma AZ sample (TLM-400 μ g/ml; AEL-80 μ g/ml) volume in mobile phase. Using the projected HPLC evaluation conditions, the peak responses of TLM and AEL in

working Telma AZ solution were determined over at 256 nm. The contents of TLM and AEL in Telma AZ tablets were quantified employing generated TLM and AEL calibration graphs or their computed regression linear equations.

Degradation studies

The degradation studies on TLM and AEL were accomplished ensuing the guiding principles in ICH [12].

Acid induced TLM and AEL degradation

Properly measured volume size (10 ml) of stock Telma AZ sample (TLM-400 μ g/ml; AEL-80 μ g/ml) was combined with 0.1 N HCl (10 ml), sonicated (30 min) at room temperature and then filtered.

Alkali induced TLM and AEL degradation

Properly measured volume size (10 ml) of stock Telma AZ sample (TLM-400 μ g/ml; AEL-80 μ g/ml) was blended with 0.1 N NaOH (10 ml), sonicated (30 min) at room temperature and then filtered.

Peroxide induced TLM and AEL oxidation

Stock Telma AZ sample having concentrations of 400 μ g/ml TLM and 80 μ g/ml AEL was prepared, then 10 ml of that was merged with 30% peroxide (10 ml), sonicated (30 min) at room temperature and then filtered.

Dry heat-induced TLM and AEL degradation

Stock Telma AZ sample (10 ml) having concentrations of 400 μ g/ml TLM and 80 μ g/ml AEL was positioned over an oven (thermostatically managed) at 60 °C temperature for 30 min and then filtered.

Sun light-induced TLM and AEL degradation

Stock Telma AZ sample (10 ml) having concentrations of 400 μ g/ml TLM and 80 μ g/ml AEL was positioned in sunlight for 6 hr and then filtered.

The filtered acid, peroxide, dry heat, alkali, and sunlight-induced Telma AZ degraded samples were completed to volume size 100 ml with the mobile phase. The surviving content of TLM and AEL was then ascertained using projected HPLC evaluation conditions.

RESULTS

A superior separation of TLM and AEL and balanced peak shapes for TLM and AEL were achieved on "C18 Kromasil stationary column (5 μ m, 250 mm \times 4.6 mm)" regulated at 25 °C, mobile phase exploited was a mix of 0.1M NaH₂PO₄ solution (pH 3.5) and methanol (ratio-50% volume each), which was driven into "C18 Kromasil stationary column" at 1.0 ml of flow per minute. The detection was set off in UV mode at 256 nm. Under the projected HPLC evaluation conditions, the Rt's for TLM and AEL were observed at 2.225 min and 3.178 min, respectively, as made known in fig. 2.

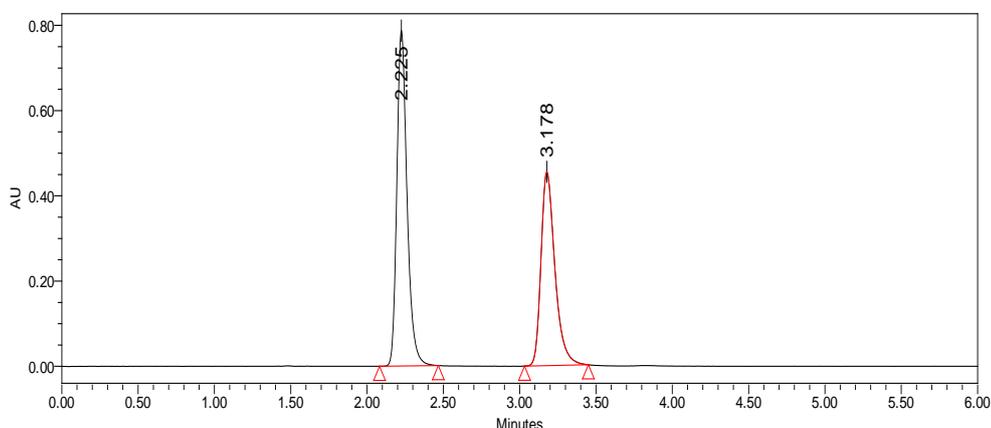


Fig. 2: TLM and AEL chromatogram projected HPLC evaluation conditions

The validation studies for projected HPLC evaluation conditions were accomplished ensuing the guiding principles in ICH [13].

Linearity

Peak areas of TLM and AEL at 225 nm were showcased to have a straight-line relation with relative concentrations in the ranges of 20-60 µg/ml (TLM) and 4-12 µg/ml (AEL).

The equation that represents lined regression is as follows:

Peak area of TLM = 36467.17 (concentration of TLM)-17768; $R^2 = 0.9999$

Peak area of AEL = 29054.03 (concentration of AEL)-13368.2; $R^2 = 0.9998$

Sensitivity

Sensitivity was evaluated based on 3 (for LOD) and 10 (for LOQ) standard deviations of peak area divided by the slope values in calibration curve. The LOD's for TLM and AEL were 0.0755 µg/ml and 0.0261 µg/ml, respectively. While LOQ's for TLM and AEL were 0.2516 µg/ml and 0.0871 µg/ml, respectively.

Precision

The repeatability of projected HPLC evaluation conditions was represented as a percent RSD from six replica investigates of working TLM and AEL solutions (40 µg/ml TLM and 8 µg/ml AEL) to characterize precision (table 1).

Table 1: TLM and AEL HPLC evaluation conditions precision

Sample injection no.	TLM % assay	AEL % assay
1	99.67	99.38
2	99.68	99.51
3	99.62	99.41
4	100.10	99.66
5	99.77	99.54
6	100.06	99.84
Mean* measured	99.82	99.56
SD measured	0.2103	0.1718
RSD measured	0.211	0.173

*Mean of 6 gauges; SD value-standard deviation for 6 gauges; RSD values-percentile standard deviation for 6 gauges

Table 2: TLM and AEL combination HPLC evaluation conditions accuracy

TLM added (µg/ml)	TLM measured (µg/ml)	TLM recovered (%)	Mean* measured (%)	SD measured	RSD measured (%)
20.000	19.85	99.26	99.28	0.2406	0.2424
20.000	19.91	99.53			
20.000	19.81	99.05			
40.000	39.94	99.85	99.85	0.1050	0.1052
40.000	39.98	99.95			
40.000	39.89	99.74			
60.000	59.85	99.76	99.82	0.1217	0.1219
60.000	59.98	99.96			
60.000	59.85	99.74			
AEL added (µg/ml)	AEL measured (µg/ml)	AEL recovered (%)	Mean* measured (%)	SD measured	RSD measured (%)
4.000	3.96	98.93	99.01	0.5101	0.5152
4.000	3.98	99.56			
4.000	3.94	98.55			
8.000	7.95	99.35	99.48	0.1353	0.1360
8.000	7.96	99.47			
8.000	7.97	99.62			
12.000	11.96	99.67	99.82	0.1873	0.1877
12.000	11.97	99.76			
12.000	12.00	100.03			

*Mean of 3 gauges; SD value-standard deviation for 3 gauges; RSD values-percentile standard deviation for 3 gauges

Accuracy

Investigated the accuracy with working Telma AZ sample (TLM-40 µg/ml; AEL-8 µg/ml) that was blended with pure TLM (20 µg/ml, 40 µg/ml and 60 µg/ml) and pure AEL (4 µg/ml, 8 µg/ml and 12 µg/ml) at different level concentrations. The accuracy was characterized as a percentage of TLM and AEL recovery, which was set on by comparing the added TLM and AEL concentrations to the predefined calibration curves (table 2).

Degradation study

Unknown degradation peaks (fig. 3) are examined at Rt's of 1.577, 1.857, 4.041 and 4.289 min, and showed 9.61% degradation of TLM and 8.55% degradation of AEL in 10ml 0.1N HCl after the stress of 30 min. Significant degradation was (6.72% of TLM and 8.89% of AEL) observed in 10 ml 0.1N NaOH after the stress of 30 min. Unidentified degradation peaks are (fig. 3) examined at Rt's of 1.106, 1.499 and 4.953 min. TLM and AEL was liable to degradation of 5.3% and 6.07%,

respectively in 10ml 30% peroxide after stress of 30 min with unidentified degradation peaks (fig. 3) at Rt's of 1.083, 1.587, 2.758, and 5.088 min. Observed 9.37% degradation of TLM and 9.61% degradation of AEL in thermal-induced conditions after stress of 30 min. Rt's of degradation peaks (fig. 3) were 1.225, 1.587, 1.877, 2.818 and 4.375 min in thermal-induced conditions. Significant degradation (7.15% of TLM and 7.53% of AEL) is also observed in sunlight after stress of 6hr. Unidentified degradation peaks (fig. 3) were examined at Rt's of 1.050, 1.765 and 5.171 min in sunlight stress of 6 h.

Robustness

Investigated the robustness with the working TLM and AEL sample (TLM-40 µg/ml; AEL-8 µg/ml) by analysis at divergent temperatures (23 °C, 25 °C and 27 °C), at divergent methanol percentages (45%, 50% and 55%), at divergent flow rates (0.9 ml, 1.0 ml and 1.1 ml per a min) and at divergent pH units (3.3, 3.5 and 3.7). The estimates of system suitability parameters and their RSD's were done in all divergent conditions.

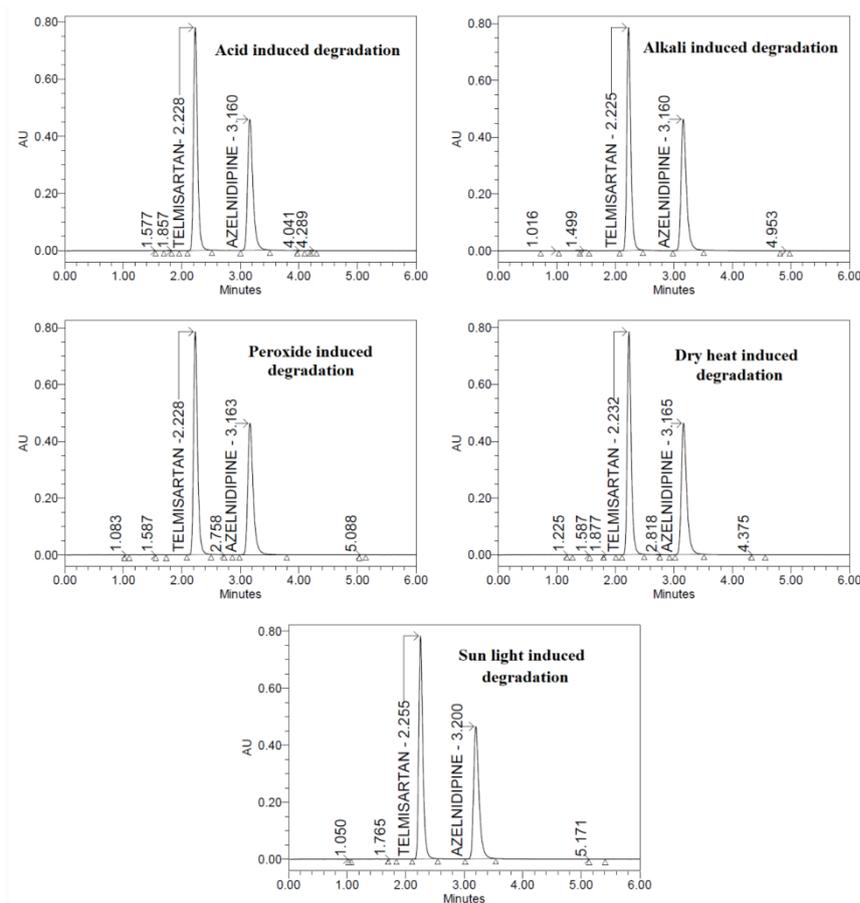


Fig. 3: Chromatograms corresponding to TLM and AEL degradation

Table 3: TLM and AEL combination HPLC evaluation conditions robustness

Condition	TLM				AEL			
	Peak response	Mean* assess	SD assess	RSD assess	Peak response	Mean* assess	SD assess	RSD assess
Methanol ratio								
Optimized 50% vol	3599678	3651851	62905	1.7	2797827	2834739	49611	1.8
Modified 45% vol.	3634172				2891135			
Modified 55% vol.	3721705				2815255			
Column rate of flow								
Optimized 1 ml/min	3709678	3645351	59530	1.6	2827827	2874978	41502	1.4
Modified 0.9 ml/min	3592203				2905972			
Modified 1.1 ml/min	3634172				2891135			
pH								
Optimized 3.5 unit	3661916	3652866	16192	0.4	2906328	2915819	30556	1.0
Modified 3.3 unit	3662512				2949996			
Modified 3.7 unit	3634172				2891135			
Column temperature								
Optimized 25 °C	3634172	3644265	58266	1.6	2891135	2880960	41563	1.4
Modified 23 °C	3591705				2835255			
Modified 27 °C	3706919				2916492			

*Mean of 3 gauges; SD value-standard deviation for 3 gauges; RSD values-percentile standard deviation for 3 gauges

DISCUSSION

The increasing usage of TLM and AEL for hypertension treatment has attracted our interest in developing a sensitive HPLC tool for evaluating TLM and AEL in bulk and tablet varieties. A series of trials of the current technique were worked out in consideration of the physical and chemical qualities of TLM and AEL, as well as information gathered thoroughly through the literature. During trials, the conditions considered were: different solvent

compositions for mobile phase, detecting wavelength value, different columns, with diverse buffer agents and pH units [14].

Regarding linearity, projected HPLC evaluation conditions obtained upright R^2 values of > 0.999 . Sensitivity was evidenced with low LOQ scores for TLM and AEL. The projected HPLC evaluation conditions were evidenced as precise since the RSD in repeatability is much less below 2.00%. The projected HPLC evaluation conditions were evidenced as accurate since the percentage of TLM and AEL recovery

is nearer to 100%. The accuracy experiment findings of projected HPLC evaluation conditions also evidenced as selectivity since we found deprived of an interference with excipients. This projected HPLC evaluation conditions did well in determining the TLM and AEL deprived of any interference with degradants generated in acid, peroxide, dry heat, alkali, and sun light induced circumstances; thus, stability indicating feature evidenced [15-17]. No substantial disparity could be detected in the fallouts found out while analysing the working TLM and AEL sample at divergent temperatures (23 °C, 25 °C and 27 °C), at divergent methanol percentages (45%, 50% and 55%), at divergent flow rates (0.9 ml, 1.0 ml and 1.1 ml per a min) and at divergent pH units (3.3, 3.5 and 3.7), thus evidenced robust.

CONCLUSION

The methodological functionalities of the proposed HPLC assessment settings (linearity, precision, as well as accuracy) were verified to be suitable for evaluating TLM and AEL mix. Finally, the suggested HPLC assessment settings are good in aspects of specificity, speed, simplicity, environmental impact, and cost efficiency and have optimal technical features for systematic analysis of TLM and AEL mix in bulk and tablet varieties.

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AUTHORS CONTRIBUTIONS

All the authors have contributed equally.

CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

Declared none

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