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RP – HPLC method development and validation for the determination of escitalopram oxalate and clonazepam in tablet dosage form

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Abstract

A simple, specific, precise and accurate revere phase liquid chromatography method has been developed for estimation of Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam in solid dosage forms. The chromatographic separation was achieved on a 5 – micron C 18 column (250x 4.6mm) using a mobile phase consisting of a mixture of ORTHO PHOSPHORIC ACID pH 6: Acetonitrile: Methanol (55:20:25 % v/v) was used pH 6.0 The flow rate was maintained at 1.0 ml / min. The detection of the constituents was done using UV detector at 220 nm for Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam. The retention time of Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam found is eluted 4.06 and 6.34minutes min respectively. The developed method was validated for accuracy, linearity, precision, limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ) and robustness as per the ICH guidelines.

Keywords: development and new validation, escitalopram oxalate and clonazepam tablet form and RP

Introduction

Most of the pharmaceutical industries are manufacturing new drug formulations to meet the market demand based on the literature survey Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam and their pharmaceutical dosage form. The Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam is used for the Depression, Anxiety, and Treatment of panic disorder.

Standard analytical procedure for newer drugs of formulation may not be available in pharmacopoeias; hence it is essential to develop newer analytical methods which are simple, accurate, precise, specific, economic, linear and rapid.

The survey reveals that there are only few methods reported for quantitative analysis of, Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam and their pharmaceutical dosage form by High performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC). Estimation of Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam and their pharmaceutical dosage forms until now made it a worthwhile project. Plan was aimed to presume the present research work by selecting Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam as drug.

Therefore in the proposed project, a successful attempt has been made to develop simple, accurate, economic and rapid methods for the estimation of Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam in bulk and various capsule formulations and to validate the methods, as a result for simple, economic, precise and accurate methods were developed and validated as follow Today modern Pharmaceutical analysis has more emphasis to satisfy our query for better understanding of Pharmaceutical compounds, by the use of advanced instrumental methods. It also plays an important tool for quality assurance of Pharmaceutical product throughout the self-life.

Standard analytical procedure for newer drugs or formulation may not be available in pharmacopoeia; hence, it is essential to develop newer analytical methods, which are accurate, precise, and specific, linear, simple and rapid.

RP-HPLC Method

An effort has been made to indentify simple, precise, specific and accurate methods for the estimation of aspirin and Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam in bulk and in formulation by using RP-HPLC.

The solution of $10\mu g/$ ml and 25 mg of Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam in mobile phase a mixture of ortho phosphoric acid pH 6: Acetonitrile: Methanol (55:20:25 % v/v) was used pH 6.0 was prepared and the solution was scanned in the range of 200-400 nm. At 220 nm, the drug showed maximum absorbance with 2 hours stability. Hence in this was selected as a detection wavelength. Quantification of Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam was done by external standard calibration method.

Materials and Methods

Materials

Drug Samples

Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam was purchased from Tristar Pharma Pudhucherry

Formulation used

Desilam plus (Msn Laboratories Pvt. Limited) containing Metaprolol Tartrate equivalent to 10MG AND 75MGmg was purchased from a Local Pharmacy.

Chemicals and solvents used

Distilled water (RP-HPLC GRADE), Methanol (RP-HPLC grade), Water for RP-HPLC, Acetonitrile (RP-HPLC grade) was purchased from Qualigens India Pvt. Limited and Loba Chemicals India Limited.

Instruments used

1. Shimadzu AUX- 220 Digital balance

- 2. Shimadzu RP-HPLC system
- 3. Sonicator Sonica ultrasonic cleaner

4. Micropipette.

Specifications of instruments

a) Shimadzu AUX- 220 Digital balance (Shimadzu Instruction Manual)

Table 1

Specifications							
Weighing capacity	200 gms						
Minimum display	0.1 mg						
Standard deviation	≤ 0.1 mg						
Operation temperature range	5 to 40° C						

Model: Shimadzu, UV- 1700; Cuvetts: 1 cm quartz cells.

Specifications						
Light govern	20 W halogen lamp, Deuterium lamp.					
Light source	Light source position automatic adjustment mechanism					
Monochromator	Aberration- correcting concave holographic grating					
Detector	Silicon Photodiode					
Stray Light	0.04% or less (220 nm: NaI 10g/l) 0.04% or less (340 nm: NaNO ₂ 50g/l)					
Measurement wavelength range	190~ 1100 nm					
Spectral Band Width	1 nm or less (190 to 900 nm)					
Wavelength Accuracy	± 0.5 nm automatic wavelength calibration mechanism					
Recording range	Absorbance: -3.99 ~ 3.99 Abs Transmittance: -399 ~ 399%					
Photometric accuracy	± 0.004 Abs (at 1.0 Abs), ± 0.002 Abs (at 0.5 Abs)					
O	Temperature range: 15 to 35° C Humidity range: 35 to 80% (15 to below 30° C)35 to					
Operating Temperature/ Humidity	70% (30 to below 35° C)					

b) Shimadzu HPLC (Shimadzu Instruction Manual)

Table 2

Detector Specifications						
Light source	Deuterium arc lamp					
Wavelength range	190 to 700 nm					
Spectral Band Width	5 nm					
Wavelength Accuracy	± 1 nm					
Cell path length	10 nm					
Cell volume	20 μl					
Operating temperature range	4 to 40°C (39 to 104°F)					
Recording range	0.0001 to 4.000 AUFS					
Operating Temperature/ Humidity	4 to 35°C/75 %					

Pump Specifications				
Pump type	Double reciprocating plunger pump			
Pumping methods	Constant flow delivery and constant pressure delivery			
Suction filter	45 μm			
Line filter	5 μm mesh			
Operating temperature	4 to 40°C			

Methods

Selection of Chromatographic Method

Proper selection of the method depends upon the nature of the sample, molecular weight, and solubility. The drug selected for the present study was polar. Polar compounds can be separated by reverse phase chromatography, as regularly practiced, reverse phase chromatography utilizes a hydrophobic bonded phase packing, usually processing a C₁₈ or C₈ functional group and polar mobile phase, usually a practically or fully aqueous mobile phase. From the above

considerations for this Reverse phase chromatographic technique, C_{18} column was chosen as stationary phase, different ratios of mobile phases were performed from that a mixture of ORTHO PHOSPHORIC ACID pH 6: Acetonitrile :Methanol (55:20:25 % v/v) was selected as mobile phase.

Selection of Detection wavelength

A solution of Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam (10 µg/ml) was scanned in the UV region using ORTHO PHOSPHORIC ACID pH 6: Acetonitrile: Methanol (55:20:25 % v/v). The λ_{max} was found at 220nm. Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam have marked absorbance in all the different ionic strength of and ratios of mobile phase. There was no significant change in λ_{max} . Hence, 220nm was selected as detection wavelength for the estimation of Desilam plus by RP-HPLC method.

Initial Separation Conditions

The following chromatographic conditions were fixed initially to improve the separation of Ecosprin-av

Mode of operation: GRADIENT

Stationary phase: C_{18} Column (150 mm × 4.6 mm i.d., 5 μ)

Mobile phase: OPA PH6: Acetonitrile: Methanol

Ratio: 55:20:25 % v/v. Detection wavelength: 220nm Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min

Temperature: Ambient
Sample volume: 20 µl
Operating pressure: 210 kgf

Quantification method: External Standard Calibration Method His mobile phase was allowed to run for 60 minutes to record a steady baseline. Desilam plus drug solution was injected and chromatogram was recorded. It was observed that the drug was eluted Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam at 4.06 and 6.34minutes. Hence the different ratios of mobile phase were tried to get the good peak shape, short retention time and acceptable system suitability parameters.

Effect of Ratio of mobile phase

The mobile phase concentration of buffer was changed in different proportions like 50:25:25 % v/v, 55:25:20 % v/v and 55:20:25 % v/v of ORTHO PHOSPHORIC ACID pH 4: Acetonitrile 55:20:25 % v/v. The chromatograms were recorded for the above ratios. In this ORTHO PHOSPHORIC ACID pH 6: Acetonitrile: Methanol (55:20:25 % v/v), the drug was eluted Escitalopram oxalate and Clonazepam at 4.06 and 6.34minutes. In the ratio of (ORTHO PHOSPHORIC ACID pH 6: Acetonitrile: Methanol (55:20:25 % v/v) the peak shape and system suitability parameters were good. Hence, the ratio was selected for further analysis.

Effect of ratio of mobile phase

In the ratio of ORTHO PHOSPHORIC ACID pH 6: Acetonitrile: Methanol (55:20:25 % v/v) the peak shape and system suitability parameters were good. Hence, the ratio was selected for further analysis.

Buffer; Water previously adjusted to pH6.0 with orthophosphoric acid filter and degas before use.

Preparation of standard solution

A. Preparation of standard solution

Weigh accurately about 100mg of Escitalopram oxalate working standard in a 100 ml volumetric flask. Add about 20 ml of mobilephase, sonicate to dissolve, and make up to the mark with mobile phase.

B. Preparation of standard solution

Weigh accurately about 50 mg of Clonazepam working standard into a 100 ml volumetric flask. Add about 20 ml of mobilephase, sonicate to dissolve, and make up to the mark with mobile phase.

Mixed standard preparation

Take 10ml of standard solution A and 1ml of standard solution B to 100 ml with mobile phase.

Sample Preparation

Weigh and remove capsule and crush the content of 20 tablets,

weigh accurately powder sample (10 mg equivalent of Escitalopram oxalate) and 05mg equivalent Clonazepam 118 mg into a 100 ml volumetric flask, add 20 ml of mobilephase. Sonicate for 10 minutes and dilute to the volume with mobile phase sonicate to dissolve too completely. Filter with 0.45 μ membrane filter and inject.

Preparation of calibration curve

In this method, the aliquots of stock solution of Escitalopram oxalate (6.0- 14.0ml) and Clonazepam (1-5ml) were transferred into a 100 ml of volumetric flask and made up to the mark with mobile phase. A solution contains 10, 20, 30, 40, $50\mu g$ / ml of Escitalopram oxalate and 1, 2, 3, 4, $5\mu g$ /ml of Clonazepam in mobile phase were injected and the chromatograms were recorded at 220nm. It was found that the above concentration range was linear. The procedure was repeated for three times. The peak areas were plotted against concentration and the calibration curve was constructed.

Estimation of escitalopram oxalate and clonazepam in tablet formulation

Weigh remove the Tablest and crush the content of 20 tablets, the average weight was found and powdered 10 mg equivalent of escitalopram oxalateand 75mg equivalent Clonazepam 188 mg into a 100 ml volumetric flask, add 20 ml of Mobile phase. Sonicate for 10 minutes and dilute to the volume with mobile phase sonicate to dissolve completely. Filter with 0.45 μ membrane filter and inject. Inject the solution and recorded the chromatogram. The concentration of each test solution was determined by using slope and intercept values from calibration graph.

Recovery Studies

To ensure the reliability of the methods, recovery studies were carried out by mixing a known quantity of standard drug solution with the pre – analyzed sample formulation and the content were mixed and made to the volume with mobile phase and re- analyzed by the proposed method, the percentage recovery was calculated.

Limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ) $\label{eq:logo}$

Calibration of standard was repeated for three times. The limit of detection and limit of quantification was calculated by using the average value of slope and standard deviation of intercept.

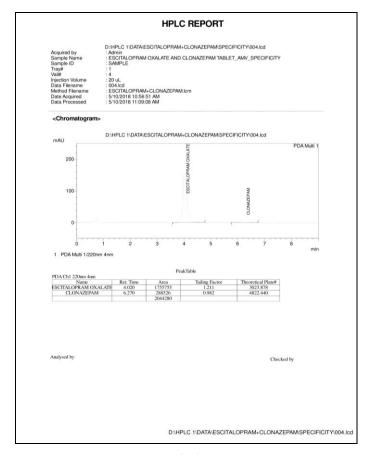


Fig 1

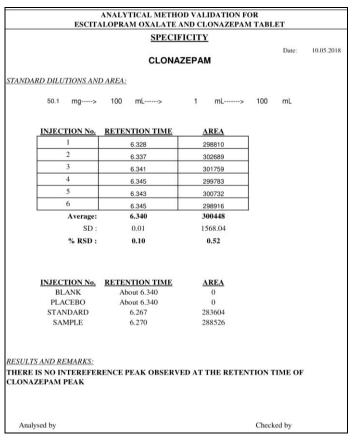


Fig 2

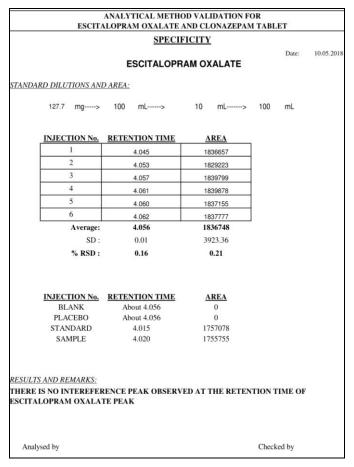


Fig 3

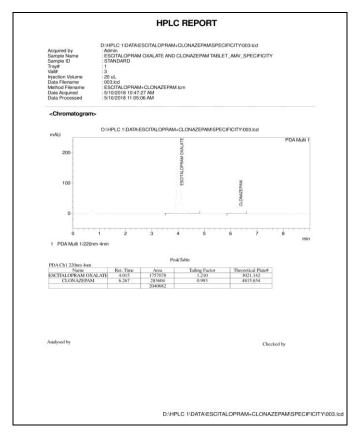


Fig 4

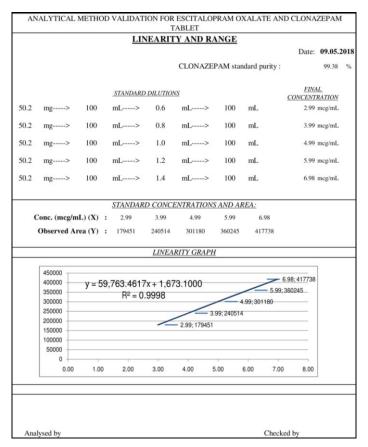


Fig 5

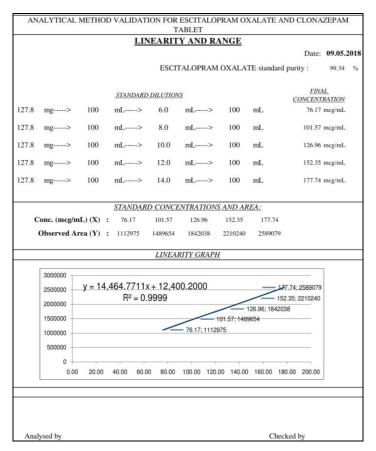


Fig 6

						TABI	ETS					
				ACCI	RACY AND	METHO D PR	ECISION FO	R CLONAZI	PAM			
	Label clai	m of the formulation :									DATE	09.05,201
			C	LONAZEP	AM 0.5		mg		Average weight:		weight: 118	L4 mg
									Standard Purity :		Purity: 99.	38 %
										Conversio	n factor : 1	
			ASSESS	MENT OF	ISSAY USING	NINE DETER	MINATION (OVERING TH	E ENTIRE RANG	E		
	STAN	DARD DILUTIONS :	50.2	mg>	100	ml>	1	mL>	100	mL.		
		STANDARD AREAS	300821	308051	305749	298215	300103	AVG	302588	SD	4130.89 R	SD: 1.37
		94.8	94.8 mg>		ml>	1	mL>	1	mL.	SPL 01 AREA	A: 237347	
		119.5	mg>	100	mi>	1	mL>	1	mt.	SPL 04 ARE	A : 305946	
HIGH LE	VEL DILU	TIONS-01;	142.1	mg>	100	ml>	1	ml>	1	mL.	SPL 07 ARE	A : 355849
RESULTS												
							ACCU	RACY		PRECISION		
	S no.	Sample ID	Standard Area		Sample Area		mg / tab	Assay percentage	Average at individual concentration levels	SD at individual concentration levels	% CV at individual concentration Levels	
	1	Low level - 01	3025	88	237347		0.489	97.75	97.75	1.27	1.30	
	2	Middle level - 01	3025	88	305946		0.500	99.96	99.96	1.27	1.27	
	3	High level - 01	3025	88	355849		0.489	97.77	97.77	1.27	1.30	
			Overall Average: Overall SD:		0.492	98.49						
					0.006	1.269	98.49	1.27	1.29			
					Overall % (CV:	1.29	1.29				

Fig 7

INALI	HCAL ME	THOD VALID	AHONI		LETS	LOPKAI	VI OXALA	TE AND	CLUNAZI	EPAM
		ACCURAC	Y AND METH	OD PRECIS	ION FOR I	SCITALOPR	AM OXALATE			
Label cl	aim of the formulation					20			DATE	09.05.201
		ESCITALOPRAM OX	ALATE EQU.	10				Average	e weight: 118.4	mg
		TO ESCITALO	PRAM		mg			Standar	d Purity: 99,34	%
								Conversio	on factor: 0.7828	
		ASSESSMENT OF A	ISSAY USING	NINE DETE	RMINATIO	N COVERING	THE ENTIRE I	RANGE		
								- 88		
STA	NDARD DILUTIONS	127.2 mg>	100	ml>	10	mL>	100	mL		
	STANDARD AREAS	1839918 1832010	1844975	1830023	1835597	AVG:	1836505	SD:	6050.52 RSD	0.33
LEVEL DII	LUTIONS - 01 :	94.8 mg	100] ml>	1	mL>	1	mL	SPL 01 AREA:	148787
DLE LEVEL	DILUTIONS - 01 :	119.5 mg2	100] ml> [1	mL>	1	mL	SPL 04 AREA:	185079
H LEVEL DI	LUTIONS-01:	142.1 mg	100	ml>	1] mL>	1]mL	SPL 07 AREA:	222188
ULTS										
				ACC	URACY		PRECISION			
S no.	Samp le ID	Standard Area	Sample	Sample Area		Assay percentage	Average at individual concentration levels	SD at individual concentration levels	% CV at individual concentration Levels	
1	Low level - 01	1836505	1487878		10.009	100.09	100.09	0.68	0.68	
2	Middle level - 01	1836505	1850	1850799		98.77	98.77	0.68	0.69	
3	High level - 01	1836505	1836505 2221888 Overall Average:		9.971	99.71	99.71	0.68	0.68	
					9.952	99.52				
		Overall SD:		0.068	0.680	99.52	0.68	0.68		
			Overall % CV:					0.68		

Fig 8

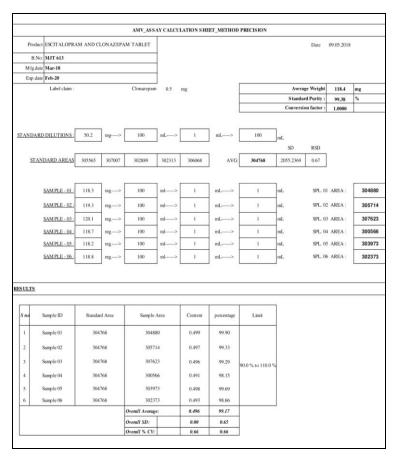


Fig 9

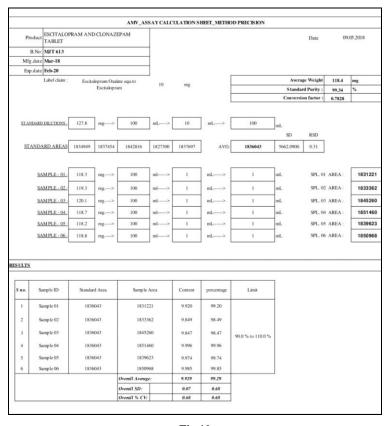


Fig 10

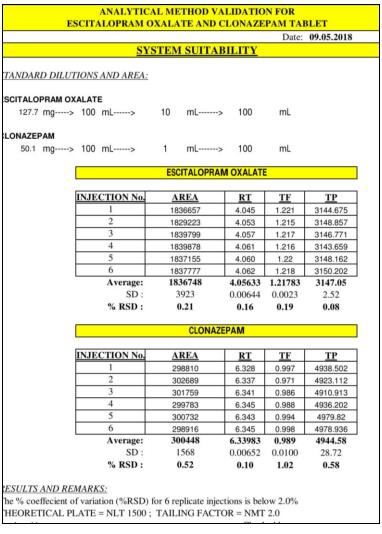


Fig 11

System suitability studies

The system suitability studies carried out as specified in ICH guidelines and USP. The parameters like tailing factor, asymmetry factor, number of theoretical plates, capacity factor were calculated.

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