DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR
ESTIMATION OF ANAGLIPTIN IN TABLET DOSAGE FORM BY
U.V. SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD

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Received on 16-03-2015 Accepted on 08-04-2015

Abstract

A simple and cost effective spectrophotometric method is described for the determination of anagliptin in pharmaceutical formulations. Anagliptin shows absorption maximum at 246 nm and obeys beer’s law in the concentration range 3-15㎍/ml. Calibration curves shows a linear relationship between the absorbance and concentration with coefficient of correlation 0.999. The validation was performed as per ICH guidelines for linearity, accuracy, precision, LOD and LOQ. The percentage recovery was found to be 98.18-99.98% ± SD. The optimized method showed good reproducibility and recovery with standard deviation < 1 % and percent relative standard deviation less than 2 %. The proposed method will be suitable for analysis of anagliptin in pharmaceutical formulations in quality control purpose.

Keywords: Anagliptin, Validation, U.V. Spectroscopy, Method development.

Introduction


Anagliptin is a dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitor. It used in Non-insulin dependent type-2 diabetes mellitus. It is available as white or pale yellow, crystalline powder or which is very soluble in water, freely soluble in methanol.

Anagliptin significantly inhibited the plasma DPP-4 activity and increased the plasma active GLP-1 levels in both the type diabetes. Anagliptin works to competitively inhibit the enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4). This enzyme breaks down the GLP-1, gastrointestinal hormones released in response to a meal. By preventing GLP-1 inactivation, they are able to increase the secretion of insulin and suppress the release of glucagon by the alpha cells of the
pancreas. This drives blood glucose levels towards normal level.

![Figure 1: Structure of Anagliptin.](image)

**Material and Methods**

**Instrumentation**

Spectrophotometric measurements were performed on Shimadzu UV–visible double beam spectrophotometer (Model-1800). All weighing were done on electronic analytical balance (Wensar Dab220).

**Chemicals and Reagents**

The bulk drug Anagliptin obtained from Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad. Analytical grade methanol was procured from Merck Fine chemicals (Mumbai).

**Selection of a Solvent**

Methanol was selected as solvent for studying spectral characteristic of drugs.

**Preparation of Standard Solution**

(A) **Preparation of Standard Solution of Anagliptin**

**Preparation of Standard Stock Solution of Anagliptin (100μg/ml)**

Accurately weighed quantity of ANA 10 mg was transferred to 100 ml volumetric flask, dissolved in 10 ml of Methanol and diluted up to mark with Methanol to give a stock solution having strength of 100μg/ml.

**Preparation of Working Standard Solution of Anagliptin**

From the 100μg/ml stock solution 0.3 ml, 0.6ml, 0.9ml, 1.2ml, and 1.5ml of solution were taken and transferred to 10 ml volumetric flask and make up the volume up to 10 ml with methanol to produce concentration 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 μg/ml respectively.

**Selection of Analytical Wavelength**

The absorbance of solutions containing 3μg/ml was determined in UV range 200-800 nm using methanol as a blank. The λmax was found to be 246 nm.
Preparation of Calibration Curve

Calibration Curve for Anagliptin

Various aliquots of different concentrations of standard ANA solution ranging from 3-15 μg/ml. The absorbance of the solutions was measured at 246 nm against Methanol as a blank. Calibration curve was plotted at wavelength and equation was formed using the absorbance.

Validation

Linearity and Range

The linearity response was determined by analyzing 5 independent levels of calibration curve in the range of 3-15 μg/ml for ANA. (n = 5).

The calibration curve of absorbance against concentration was plotted and correlation coefficient and regression equations for ANA was calculated.

Precision

(A) Repeatability

Aliquots of 0.9 ml of working standard solution of ANA (100 μg/ml) were transferred to a 10 ml volumetric flask. The volume was adjusted up to mark with methanol to get 9μg/ml solution of ANA. The absorbance of solution was measured six times and % RSD was calculated.

(B) Intraday precision

Aliquots of 0.6, 0.9, and 1.2 ml of working standard solution of ANA (100 μg/ml) were transferred to a series of 10 ml volumetric flask. The volume was adjusted up to mark with methanol to get 6, 9 and 12μg/ml solution of ANA. Solution was analyzed 3 times on the same day and % RSD was calculated.

(C) Interday Precision

Aliquots of 0.6, 0.9, and 1.2 ml of working standard solution of ANA (100 μg/ml) were transferred to a series of 10 ml volumetric flask. The volume was adjusted up to mark with methanol to get 6, 9 and 12μg/ml solution of ANA. Solution was analyzed 3 times on the 3 different days and % RSD was calculated.

Limit of Detection (LOD)

The LOD is estimated from the set of 5 calibration curves used to determine method linearity.

The LOD may be calculated as,

\[ LOD = 3.3 \times SD/Slope \]
Where, SD = the standard deviation of Y-intercept of 5 calibration curves.
Slope = the mean slope of the 5 calibration curves.

**Limit of Quantification (LOQ)**

The LOQ is estimated from the set of 5 calibration curves used to determine method linearity.

The LOD may be calculated as,

\[ LOQ = 10 \times \frac{SD}{Slope} \]

Where, SD = the standard deviation of Y-intercept of 5 calibration curves.
Slope = the mean slope of the 5 calibration curves.

**Accuracy:** The accuracy of the method was determined by calculating recovery of ANA by the standard addition method. Aliquots of 0.48, 0.6, and 0.72 ml of working standard solution of ANA (100 μg/ml) were added at 80, 100 and 120 % level to pre-analyzed 0.6 ml sample solutions of ANA (100 μg/ml) transferred to a series of 10 ml volumetric flask. The volume was adjusted up to mark with methanol to get 10.8, 12 and 13.2μg/ml solution of ANA. Absorbance of solution was measured at selected wavelength for ANA. The amount of ANA was calculated at each level and % recoveries were calculated by measuring the absorbance and fitting the values in equation. Accuracy was assessed using three concentrations and three replicates of each.

**Results and Discussion:** A reliable method was developed for estimation of Anagliptin by UV Spectrophotometer. Beer’s law was obeyed in concentration range of 3-15 μg/ml for Anagliptin at 246 nm wavelength. The correlation coefficient of Anagliptin was found to be \( R^2 = 0.999 \). The mean % recoveries were found to be in the range of 98.18-99.98% for Anagliptin. The LOD and LOQ were 0.273μg/ml and 0.816μg/ml of Anagliptin respectively. The proposed method was precise, accurate and reproducible and acceptable recovery of the analyte, which can be applied for the analysis of Anagliptin in tablet form.
Figure 4: Overlay spectra of Anagliptin (3-15 µg/ml) at 246nm.

Table-1: Linearity data of Anagliptin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AT 246 nm</th>
<th>Mean absorbance ±SD(n=5)</th>
<th>%RSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Con (µg/ml)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.368±0.0018</td>
<td>0.508377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.663±0.0027</td>
<td>0.407273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.010±0.0100</td>
<td>0.990099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.363±0.0022</td>
<td>0.167279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.690±0.0068</td>
<td>0.406856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-2: Repeatability data of Anagliptin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AT 246 nm</th>
<th>Mean absorbance ±SD(n=6)</th>
<th>%RSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Con (µg/ml)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.0106±0.01078</td>
<td>1.060985</td>
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</table>

Table-3: Intraday Precision data of Anagliptin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AT 246 nm</th>
<th>Mean absorbance ±SD(n=3)</th>
<th>%RSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Con (µg/ml)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.663±0.001225</td>
<td>0.184728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.0198±0.000837</td>
<td>0.082042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.3626±0.00114</td>
<td>0.083676</td>
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Table-4: Interday Precision data of Anagliptin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Con (µg/ml)</th>
<th>AT 246 nm Mean absorbance ±SD</th>
<th>%RSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.6642±0.0025</td>
<td>0.376381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.021±0.00103</td>
<td>0.100881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.3698±0.002315</td>
<td>0.169003</td>
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Table-5: Accuracy data of Anagliptin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of sample</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Amount taken (µg/mL)</th>
<th>Amount added (µg/mL)</th>
<th>Recovered Concentration (µg/mL)</th>
<th>% Recovery ± SD (n=3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>98.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>98.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>99.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Assay Study Parameter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anagliptin</th>
<th>Concentration mg</th>
<th>Amount found mg</th>
<th>% Assay ± SD (n=3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99.98</td>
<td>99.8933±0.090185</td>
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Conclusion

The proposed Spectrophotometric method was found to be simple, sensitive, accurate and precise for determination of ANA in tablet dosage form. The method utilizes easily available and cheap solvent for analysis of ANA hence; the method is economic for estimation of ANA in tablet dosage form. Hence it can be conveniently adopted for routine quality control analysis of the drug.

Acknowledgements

The authors are highly thankful to Dr. K. Pundarikakshudu, Director of L. J. Institute of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad, India for providing all the facilities to carry out the research work. The authors are thankful to Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad, for providing gift sample of Anaglptin for research.

References


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