
ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF DOLUTEGRAVIR BY USING RP-HPLC METHOD

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ABSTRACT

A simple, precision and accuracy HPLC method was developed for the estimation of Dolutegravir analysis of uncoated formulation, consisting of a Methanol: water (60: 40 % v/v). The chromatographic condition was set at a flow rate of 1 mL/min with the UV detector at 240 nm. The above method was optimized with a view to develop an assay method for Dolutegravir.

Several mobile phase compositions were tried to resolve the peaks of Dolutegravir. The optimum mobile phase containing methanol: water (60: 40 % v/v) was selected because it was found ideal to resolve the analyte peaks of the drug. Quantification was achieved with UV detection at 240 nm based on peak area and absorbance. As per USP requirements system suitability studies were carried out and freshly prepared standard solutions of Dolutegravir. Various parameters obtained with 20 µL of injection volume are summarized.

KEYWORDS: Method development, Validation, Dolutegravir.

INTRODUCTION

Dolutegravir belongs to class of medications called integrase inhibitors. It works by blocking the action of HIV integrase, an enzyme that the virus needs to multiply. Specifically, dolutegravir prevents the viral DNA from inserting itself into the genetic material of the host immune cells. This stops the HIV virus from producing new copies of itself, which decreases

the amount of HIV in the blood and increases the number of immune cells (CD4 cells) that fight infection.

METHOD DEVELOPMENT:

ASSAY OF PROPOSED METHOD:

Preparation Mobile Phase

Mix a mixture of above methanol (60%), 400 mL of HPLC water (40%) and degas in ultrasonic water bath for 5 minutes. Filter through 0.45 µm filter under vacuum filtration.

Standard Solution Preparation

Accurately weigh and transfer 10 mg of Doxycycline working standard into a 10 mL clean dry volumetric flask add about 7 mL of diluent and sonicate to dissolve it completely and make volume up to the mark with the same solvent. (Stock solution)

Further pipette 0.3 mL of the above stock solution into a 10 mL volumetric flask and dilute up to the mark with diluent.

Sample Solution Preparation:

Accurately weigh and transfer equivalent to 368.0 mg of Doxycycline sample into a 10 mL clean dry volumetric flask add about 7 mL of diluent and sonicate to dissolve it completely and make volume up to the mark with the same solvent. (Stock solution)

Further pipette 0.3 mL of Doxycycline of the above stock solution into a 10 mL volumetric flask and dilute up to the mark with diluent.

Optimized Chromatographic conditions

Column	: Symmetry C18 (4.6 X 150 mm; 5µm Waters).
Column temperature	: 250C
Flow rate	: 1 mL/min
Injection volume	: 20 µL
Wavelength	: 240nm
Run time	: 10 min
Diluent	: mobile phase
Mobile phase composition	: methanol water (60:40% v/v).
Injector	: Rheodyne.

Stationary phase : C18 (4.6 X 150 mm; 5µm VVaters)

Operating temperature : Room temperature

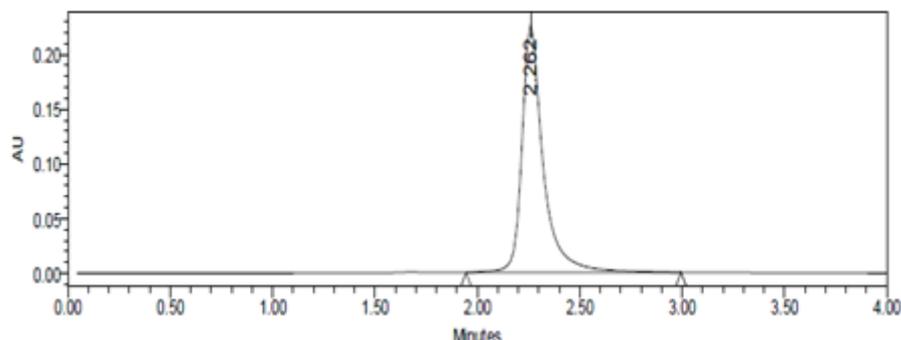


Fig. 1

Observation: Peak shape was good and retention time was good , so it is used as an optimized method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validation parameters

SUITABILITY PARAMETERS

TABLE 1:

S.No	Change in Organic Composition in the Mobile Phase	System Suitability Results	
		USP Plate Count	USP Tailing
1	10% less	2396.0	1.3
2	*Actual	2804.8	1.5
3	10% more	2218.0	1.4

Results for actual Mobile phase composition (60:40 methanol: water) have been considered from Accuracy standard.

ACCURACY

Sample preparation

The accuracy shall be carried out using samples prepared for assay accuracy studies was conducted using triplicate determination as per the test method.

Linearity and Range

Standard preparation

DoItugranavir working standard solutions were prepared across the range of the analytical method with a minimum of 5 concentrations that are within the specified range (10-50 µg/ml) low level (10 µg/ml) and higher level (50 µg/ml) for 5 replicating injections were taken and calculated the %RSD.

The degree of linearity was estimated by calculating the correlation coefficient, Y-intercept, slope of the regression line and residue some of squares a plot of data for analyte response Vs its concentration was established.

Linearity Data for DoItugranavir

Table 2

S.No	Linearity Level	Concentration	Area
1	I	10ppm	682741
2	II	20ppm	1201305
3	III	30ppm	1627183
4	IV	40ppm	2180552
5	V	50ppm	2716958
Correlation Coefficient			0.999

Parameters	DoItugranavir
Linearity Range	10-50 µg/ml
Correlation Coefficient	0.999
Slope (m)	

Linearity curve for DoItugranavir:

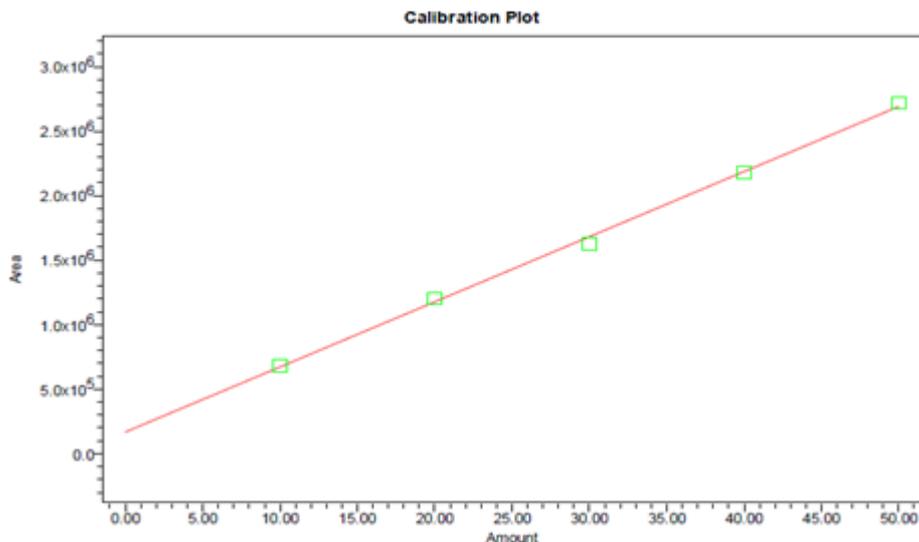


Fig. 2 : linearity curve.

Precision

The system precision of the test method was performed by injecting 5 replicate determination of standard preparation injections were injected and the % RSD was calculated.

For DoItugranavir

Table 3

Injection	Area
Injection-1	1631295
Injection-2	1630511
Injection-3	1636464
Injection-4	1628557
Injection-5	1635684
Average	1632502.2
Standard Deviation	3420.4
%RSD	0.2

Intermediate Precision/Ruggedness

To evaluate the intermediate precision (also known as Ruggedness) of the method, Precision was performed on different days by using different make columns of same dimensions.

Intermediate Precision

The system precision of the test method was performed by injecting 5 replicate determinations of standard preparation injections were injected and the % RSD was calculated

Table 4

Injection	Area
Injection-1	1639701
Injection-2	1645897
Injection-3	1640705
Injection-4	1637036
Injection-5	1638609
Average	1640389.4
Standard Deviation	3365.9
% RSD	0.2

ROBUSTNESS

Effect of flow rate

Robustness of assay method was carried out with variation of flow rate. Standard preparation was prepared and performed analysis as per test method and evaluated the system suitability parameters.

Effect of Organic Solvent

Robustness of assay method was carried out with variation of Organic Solvent. Standard preparation was prepared and performed analysis as per test method and evaluated the system suitability parameters.

Table 5

S.No	Change in Organic Composition in the Mobile Phase	System Suitability Results	
		USP Plate Count	USP Tailing
1	10% less	2396.0	1.3
2	*Actual	2804.8	1.5
3	10% more	2218.0	1.4

LIMIT OF DETECTION (LOD)

The lowest amount of analyte in sample that can be detected, but not necessarily quantified was determined by comparison of measured signal with 0.02 µg/ml of DoItugranavir standard solutions with those of blank (mobile phase).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Table 6: Validation and system suitability parameters

S.NO	PARAMETERS	LIMIT	OBSERVATION
1	System suitability (%RSD of tailing factor)	suitable	1.0
2	Precision: A) Precision B). Intermediate Precision	RSD NMT 2.0%	0.2 0.2
3	Linearity	Correlation coefficient NIT 0.999	0.998
4	Accuracy	% Recovery range 98- 102 %	99.5%
5	Robustness	RSD NMT 2%	Robust
6	LOD	S:N Ratio should be more than 3:1	2.92
7	LOQ	S:N ratio should be more than 10:1	9.95

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