

MODIFIED QUANTIFICATION THROUGH HIGH-PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY ANALYSIS FOR CANAGLIFLOZIN AND METFORMIN HYDROCHLORIDE IN BULK AND TABLETS USING ECOFRIENDLY GREEN SOLVENTS

ADITYA TRIVEDI^{*1} NOOPUR DIXIT², D. N. JHADE³

^{1,3}Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences, Opposite Sehore (M. P.) India, ²Siddhi Vinayaka Institute of Technology and Sciences Bilaspur C. G.

Email: aditrivedi99@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

Objective: An accurate, precise, specific modified High-Performance Liquid Chromatography method was developed for the simultaneous quantification of canagliflozin and metformin in bulk and dosage forms.

Methods: A C18 column (250 x 4.6 mm; 5 µm Phenomenex) was used with mobile phase containing 0.05% v/v triethylamine (pH 6.5): acetonitrile (45:55% v/v) at 20 °C and isocratic pump was used for elution. The flow rate was maintained at 1.2 ml/min and eluents were monitored at 215 nm which is evaluated by sharp peak.

Results: The retention times of canagliflozin and metformin were 3.4 min and 12.7 min respectively and showed a good linearity in the concentration range of 40-200 µg/ml of Canagliflozin have found a correlation coefficient of 0.999 and 10-50 µg/ml of Metformin with a correlation coefficient of 0.998. The average percent recoveries were found to be 98.60% and 98.90% respectively for Canagliflozin and Metformin. The developed method follows all the validation parameters like accuracy, precision, linearity, limit of detection, limit of quantitation and solution stability.

Conclusion: The proposed method was found to provide faster retention time with sharp resolution with linearity at a lowest concentration as compared to previous methods and this method is validated as per International Conference on Harmonization guidelines and successfully applied to the simultaneous estimation of Canagliflozin and metformin in bulk and dosage forms. There was no such novel method for simultaneous estimation of Canagliflozin and metformin. Hence the developed method is suitable for industrial analysis of Canagliflozin and metformin with eco-friendly, green and less expensive solvents

Keywords: Canagliflozin, Metformin, Simultaneous estimation, Phenomenex C18 column, RP-HPLC, PDA detection, Validation

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INTRODUCTION

Canagliflozin inhibit SGLT2 by binding more potently (250-times) than SGLT1. The 50% inhibitory concentrations (IC₅₀) are 2.2-4.4 nmol/l and 684-910 nmol/l for SGLT2 and SGLT1 respectively. Chemically Canagliflozin is 2S,3R,4R,5S,6R-2-{3-[5-[4-Fluorophenyl]-thiophen-2-ylmethyl]-4-methyl-phenyl}-6-hydroxymethyl-tetrahydro-pyran-3,4,5-triol. Metformin is an oral antihyperglycemic agent that improves glucose tolerance in patients with NIDDM, lowering both basal and postprandial plasma glucose [1]. Metformin is not chemically or pharmacologically related to any other class of oral anti hyperglycemic agents [2]. Chemically it is N, N-Dimethylimidodicarbonimidicdiamide they are used for management of diabetes [3] UPLC method of metformin HCl and empagliflozin was reported earlier [4]. Literature survey reveals that few methods have been reported on an analysis of canagliflozin and metformin individually in pharmaceutical dosage forms. Also, the validated HPLC methods reported till date for the simultaneous estimation of canagliflozin and metformin does not use mobile phase 0.05% v/v triethylamine (pH6.5): acetonitrile (45:55% v/v) at 20 °C. For elution, the flow rate was maintained at 1.2 ml/min with precise retention time and a good linearity in the small concentration range of 40-200 µg/ml. Hence, the main objective of the present work was to develop a new method for the simultaneous analysis of canagliflozin and metformin in bulk and dosage forms [5] by using HPLC with more eco-compatible and greener solvents [6][6a].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reagents and chemicals

Canagliflozin and metformin were gift samples from Sun Pharma, India. Acetonitrile, water and triethylamine were purchased from E. Merck, Mumbai, India. All the solvents and reagents used were green and HPLC grade. Invokamet contains canagliflozin 50 mg and

metformin 500 mg tablets manufactured by Janssan Pharmaceuticals were locally purchased.

Equipment

A Shimadzu Prominence HPLC system provided with DGU-20A3 degasser was used. The HPLC system consisted of a model LC-20A (Prominence) Shimadzu, Japan. Data acquisition was carried out using LC solutions software. The chromatographic analysis was performed on Phenomenex C-18 column (250 × 4.6 mm; 5 µm).

Chromatographic conditions

Mobile phase consisting of 0.05% v/v triethylamine of pH 6.5 (orthophosphoric acid used to maintain the pH): acetonitrile (45:55% v/v). The mobile phase was filtered through Millipore nylon disc filter of 0.45 µm followed by ultrasonication for 3 min. The flow rate was maintained at 1.2 ml/min with an injection volume of 20 µl. Eluents were monitored at 215 nm and the separation was found.

Preparation of stock and standard solutions

The stock solutions of canagliflozin and metformin of concentration 1 mg/ml were prepared in 10 ml volumetric flask using methanol as a solvent. The working standard solutions in the concentration ranging from 40-200 µg/ml of canagliflozin and 10-50 µg/ml of metformin were prepared by appropriately diluting the stock solutions with acetonitrile as diluents and kept at 20 °C.

Method validation

The method was validated according to the ICH guidelines [10].

Specificity

Canagliflozin and Metformin in pure form were evaluated by comparing the standard and sample solutions with a blank.

Specificity is a measure of the degree of interference in the analysis of the sample mixtures into which known impurities were added. Specificity of the method was carried out by comparing chromatogram to check interference peaks.

Linearity

The aliquots of five different concentrations were evaluated across the range of the analytical procedure. A series of standard dilutions of canagliflozin and metformin were prepared over a concentration range of 40-200 μ g/ml (40, 80, 120, 160 and 200 μ g/ml) and 10-50 μ g/ml (10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 μ g/ml) respectively from stock solutions. Peak area was determined with correspondence to the analyte concentration and the test results were evaluated by appropriate statistical methods where by slope, intercept and regression (R^2) and correlation coefficients (r^2) were calculated.

Precision

Precision was measured in the same analytical condition in terms of repeatability of procedure, application and measurement. Repeatability of the standard application was carried out using six replicates of the standard concentration of canagliflozin (80 μ g/ml) and metformin (20 μ g/ml). Peak area is indicated less than 2% RSD which indicates the precision of the method.

Accuracy

The accuracy of this method was found in the whole analytical procedure. Accuracy (recovery) of the method was tested by spiking 80, 100 and 120% of canagliflozin (80 μ g/ml) and metformin (20 μ g/ml) standard concentrations. These solutions were analyzed by a developed method in triplicate. The calculation of %RSD and % recovery was done throughout the addition level.

Robustness

In this method by changing the flow rate and wave length the result withstand rigorous testing. The HPLC parameters like capacity factor, tailing factor, theoretical plate number and % assay were observed. The flow rate of the mobile phase was maintained at 1.2 ml/min. To prove the robustness of this method, the flow rate was changed by $\pm 20\%$ and wavelength by ± 5 nm.

Limit of detection and quantification

Calibration curve method was used to determine LOD and LOQ. Standard solutions of canagliflozin and metformin were prepared in the range of 40-200 μ g/ml and 10-50 μ g/ml injected (20 μ l) in triplicate. The average peak area of two drugs was plotted against concentration. LOD and LOQ were calculated by using following equations:

$$\text{LOD} = (3.3 \times \sigma) / m; \text{LOQ} = (10.0 \times \sigma) / m$$

System suitability

System suitability was carried out by injecting a standard concentration (40 μ g/ml of canagliflozin and 10 μ g/ml of metformin)

at different injection volumes in the range of 10-50 μ l and % RSD was calculated.

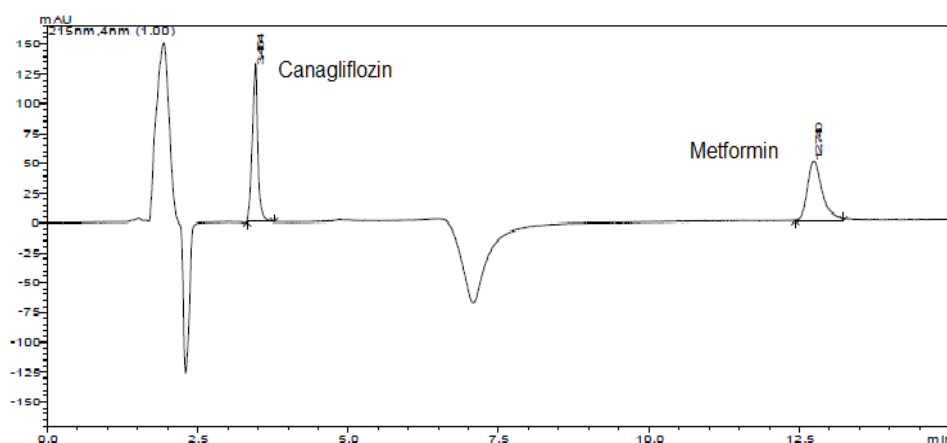
Assay

Of the combined dosage forms presently available in the market, canagliflozin (containing 50 mg) and metformin (containing 500 mg) were used in these studies. Powder blend (10 tablets of each brand) equivalent to 10 mg of Canagliflozin and Metformin were separately weighed and transferred to a 10 ml volumetric flask. 5 ml of methanol was added followed by sonication for 5 min and volume was made up to the mark with methanol. The solutions were centrifuged and the supernatant were filtered using syringe filter (13 mm, 0.45 μ m). Aliquots of the drugs of concentration 80 μ g/ml and 20 μ g/ml of Canagliflozin and Metformin were prepared and analyzed in triplicates. The amount present in each tablet was calculated by comparing the areas of standard Canagliflozin and Metformin with that of the sample.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validation of the chromatographic conditions

The present work was carried out with a view for development of ecofriendly green HPLC method for the simultaneous estimation of canagliflozin and metformin in bulk and dosage forms. Initial trials were carried out with Phenomenex C-18 column (250 x 4.6 mm; 5 μ m) using mobile phase 0.05% v/v formic acid and methanol (60:40% v/v) at a flow rate of 1.2 ml/min and acetonitrile as the diluents. The quantification was carried out at 215 nm. Under these conditions, canagliflozin was eluted at 3.16 min and metformin at 4.88 min. The canagliflozin was almost eluted with the solvent front. In the other modification trial, methanol was replaced with acetonitrile and mobile phase combination of 80:20 % v/v was used and kept at 20 $^{\circ}$ C. At a flow rate of 1.2 ml/min the elution time for canagliflozin was 3.61 min and metformin was 6.70 min. However, the resolution between the solvent front and the canagliflozin peak was not prominent. Then, 0.05% v/v triethylamine was taken (adjusted to pH 6.5 with orthophosphoric acid) with acetonitrile in the ratio of 50:50 % v/v and the flow rate was 1.2 ml/min. Under these conditions, the canagliflozin was eluted at 5.14 min and Metformin at a longer retention of 20.23 min. Finally, the ratio of the mobile phase changed to 45:55% v/v of 0.05% v/v triethylamine and acetonitrile. The flow rate of 1.2 ml/min is maintained in order to achieve a proper resolution of both canagliflozin and metformin peaks respectively. Under these conditions, the canagliflozin and metformin peaks were eluted at 3.47 min and 12.34 min respectively. Symmetrical peaks were found and the tailing factor was within the limits. For quantitative analytical purpose wavelength was set at 215 nm, which provided better reproducibility without interference. The peak purity was found to be greater than 0.9999 for both the drugs, canagliflozin and metformin used in the analysis. A sample chromatogram of canagliflozin and metformin were given in fig. 1 along with UV spectra.



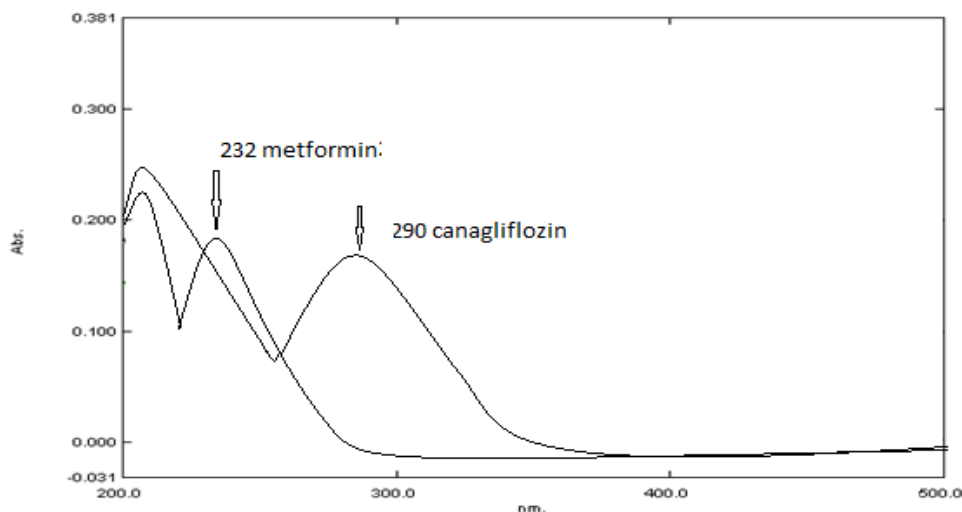


Fig. 1: Standard chromatogram of canagliflozin (40 μ g/ml) and metformin (20 μ g/ml) mixture (A); and (B) overlay UV spectra of canagliflozin and metformin

Method validation

Specificity

The specificity of this modified eco-friendly green method was established by using solutions of diluents, placebo, standard and test sample (Tablets). The inference from the 3D plots of placebo and

test samples, shown in fig. 2, proves that there were no co-eluting peaks at the retention time of canagliflozin and metformin. The results showed that peak of drug candidate was pure and the excipients in the formulation did not interfere with the analysis. The purity of peak for sample and standard were found to be greater than 0.9999, hence the method confirms specificity.

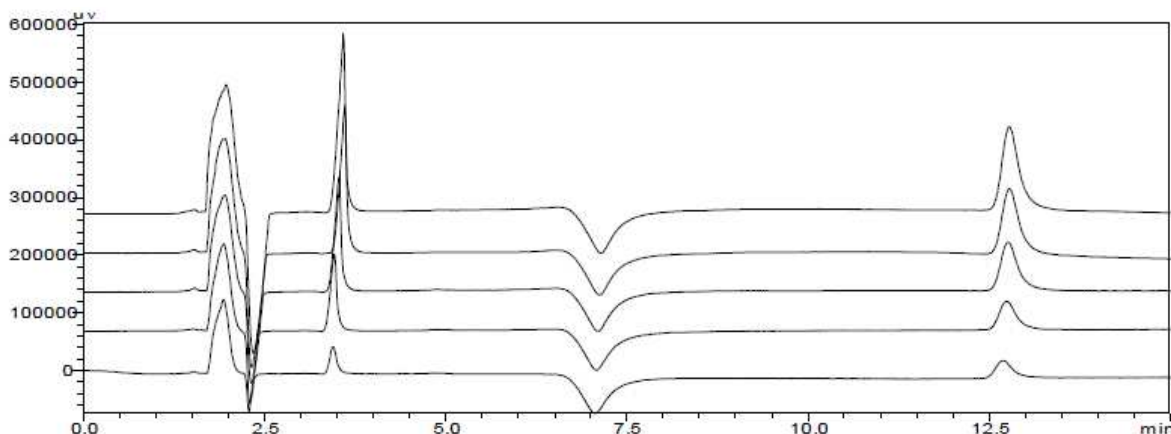


Fig. 2: Overlaid canagliflozin (40-200 μ g/ml) and metformin (10-50 μ g/ml) standard chromatograms

Linearity

A linear relationship evaluated across a concentration range 40-200 μ g/ml of canagliflozin and 10-50 μ g/ml of metformin in triplicates ($n = 3$). The concentration range was selected based on 80, 100 and 120% of the test concentration for assay.

Peak area and concentration data were subjected to least square regression analysis. The correlation coefficients (R) were found to be 0.999 and 0.998 respectively for canagliflozin and metformin and indicate a good linearity within the concentration range selected. The data of the calibration curve was given in table 1 and chromatograms were shown in fig 2.

Precision

Precision studies were carried out in terms of repeatability. Repeatability of standard application was assessed by using six replicates of concentration at 80 μ g/ml of canagliflozin and 20 μ g/ml

of metformin and the data was given in Table-2. The % RSD was found to be less than 2 for peak areas; this shows the closeness of the data values to each other, indicating the method was precise.

Accuracy

Accuracy of the proposed method was ascertained by performing recovery studies using the standard addition method by spiking the known quantities of standards at 80, 100, and 120 % to the test solution of 80 μ g/ml of canagliflozin and 20 μ g/ml of metformin. The analyte peak is evaluated by 3D plots of the chromatogram in order to confirm the existence of components at 3.4 min and 12.7 min elution time of canagliflozin and metformin respectively and shown in fig. 3. The recoveries were found to be 99.15-101.73%, 99.04-100.04%, and 98.24-99.50% at 80, 100 and 120% respectively for canagliflozin and metformin. These results indicate a good accuracy of the method to that of the labelled claim. The obtained recovery results were given in table 1.

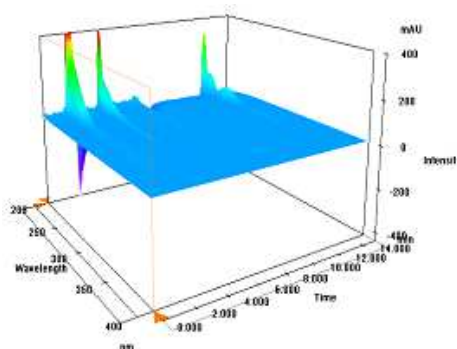
Table 1: Linearity, accuracy and precision data

Validation parameters	Parameters	Canagliflozin	Metformin
Linearity (n=3)	Range	40-200 µg/ml	10-50µg/ml
	Regression equation	Y=11632x-1152	Y=53152x-7026
	Regression coefficient(R ²)	0.999	0.998
	Correlation coefficient(r ²)	0.998	0.997
Accuracy(n=3)	% Level of addition	Mean%±recovery(RSD)	Mean%±recovery(RSD)
	80	99.59±(1.95)	100.03±(1.08)
	100	99.12±(0.89)	101.07±(1.02)
	120	99.82±(0.64)	100.09±(0.86)
Precision (n=6)			
System precision	Average peak area of the standard sample (RSD)	839193±(1.94)	9404±(1.13)
Method precision	Average peak area of the Assay sample (RSD)	855010±(0.81)	8891±(0.16)

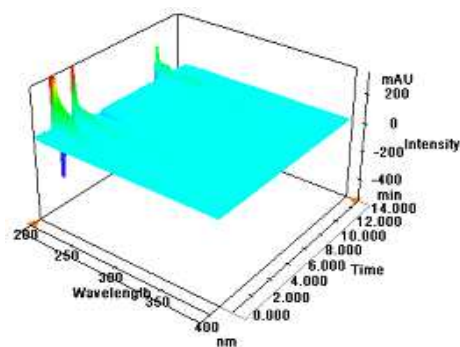
For Linearity and Accuracy n = 3 Mean %±recovery (RSD) and for Precision n=6 Mean %±recovery (RSD)

Robustness

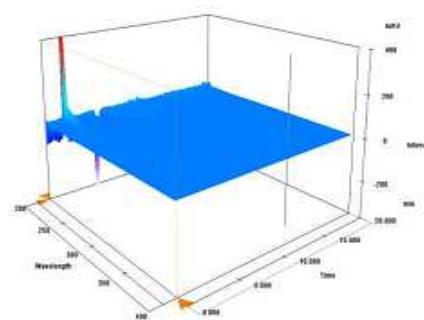
As part of the robustness, a deliberate change in the flow rate and wavelength was made to evaluate the impact on the method. Significant change in retention time was found with flow rate and showed no change with wavelength. Moreover % assay values were within limits and these results indicated minor changes in the flow rate but wavelength didn't affected the assay results. The results were given in table 2.



3d chromatogram of sample



3D chromatogram of standard



3d chromatogram of diluent solution

Fig. 3: 3D plots of sample standard and diluents

Detection and quantification limits

LOD and LOQ were calculated from the average slope and standard deviation from the calibration curve. LOD for canagliflozin and metformin was found to be 0.326 and 0.436 mg/ml respectively. LOQ for canagliflozin and metformin was found to be 0.990 and 1.321 mg/ml respectively.

System suitability

System suitability studies were carried out by injecting a 40 mg/ml standard of canagliflozin and 10 µg/ml of metformin respectively at injection volumes ranging from 10-50 µL. With increment of injection volumes, the % RSD for tailing factor and theoretical plate number were calculated and were found to be within limits.

Assay

Assay of canagliflozin and metformin in tablets was performed by the proposed method and the % assay was calculated as an average of 3 determinations. These results indicate that the present HPLC method is quite eco friendly using green solvents successfully for the simultaneous assay of canagliflozin and metformin respectively in bulk and dosage forms. The assay values were found to be within the limits and the data was given in table 4.

Table 2: Robustness data for wavelength

Drug	Parameter range	Retention time in min.	Theoretical plates (N)	Tailing factor	Capacity factor (k)	% assay
Canagliflozin	210	3.5	5274.5	1.0	1.1	98.5
	215	3.54	6079.5	1.0	0.8	100.2
	220	3.5	5317.1	1.3	0.8	100.3
Metformin	210	12.7	14152.6	1.4	5.6	101.2
	215	12.7	14886.4	1.3	5.6	100.3
	220	12.7	14086.0	1.3	5.6	99.15

n=3

Table 3: Robustness data for flow rate

Drug	Parameter range	Retention time in min	Theoretical plates (N)	Tailing factor	Capacity factor (k)	% assay
Canagliflozin	1.0	4.5	5282.3	1.42	0.99	98.6
	1.2	3.7	4895.4	1.37	0.94	101.2
	1.4	3.4	4906.2	1.39	1.1	99.8
Metformin	1.0	13.8	13827.6	1.47	5.54	101.8
	1.2	12.7	13040.7	1.39	5.62	100.2
	1.4	11	13633.8	1.38	5.79	98.2

n = 3

Table 4: Assay of formulation

Formulation	Drug	Labeled claim in mg	Amount found mean±SD	% assay	% RSD
Invokamet	Canagliflozin	50 mg	47.69±0.11	98.2	1.19
	Metformin	500 mg	498.51±0.34	99.8	1.2

mean±SD and mean±% RSD

Stability of the stock solution

The stability of the stock solution was determined by analyzing the samples under refrigeration (8±1 °C) at different time intervals up to 48 h. The % variation in assay values at different time intervals were found 0.825 for canagliflozin and 0.546 for metformin from the initial zero time interval solution, thus indicating that the solutions were stable for a period of 48 h when stored at 8±1 °C.

DISCUSSION

The retention times of canagliflozin and metformin were 3.4 min and 12.7 min respectively. The correlation coefficient of Canagliflozin was found to be 0.999 and Metformin 0.998. In comparison to other published methods, this environmental friendly method shows linearity in low concentration range of 40-200 µg/ml and 10-50 µg/ml of canagliflozin and metformin respectively [8]. The average percentage recoveries were found to be 98.60% and 98.90% respectively for canagliflozin and metformin which is better than the earlier publications. The eco-compatible developed method follows all the validation parameters like accuracy, precision, linearity, limit of detection, limit of quantitation and solution stability when compared to other established works [9].

CONCLUSION

The proposed HPLC method provides increased sensitivity when compared to other published HPLC methods. It is validated as per International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) Guidelines and can be used as quality control analysis for the simultaneous estimation of canagliflozin and metformin using isocratic mode of elution. The results of linearity, precision, accuracy and specificity proved to be within the limits. The method provides selective and simultaneous quantification of canagliflozin and metformin without interferences from diluents and placebo. Overall, the proposed method is highly sensitive, reproducible, reliable, rapid specific and eco-friendly employed in quality control for simultaneous estimation of canagliflozin and metformin in bulk and in dosage forms that will be available in near future in the market.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

Declared none

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