ION CHROMATOGRAPHY METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF ISOPROPYLAMINE CONTENT IN METOPROLOL SUCCINATE

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ABSTRACT:
A simple, sensitive, specific, linear and effective Ion chromatography method has been developed and validated for the determination of Isopropylamine content in Metoprolol Succinate. Isopropylamine is possible impurity that may be present in Metoprolol succinate samples. The method was validated as per International Council for Harmonisation (ICH) guidelines, for which limit of detection and limit of quantitation obtained were 29 ppm and 87 ppm respectively. % RSD for System precision observed was 1.38. The regression coefficient found for the linearity study was 0.9997. The % recovery of the spiked Isopropylamine in drug substance obtained was in the range of 83.2 to 100.7 from 50 % to 150 % level ensured the accuracy of the method. The method can be adapted to determine Isopropylamine content in Metoprolol Succinate drug substance (API).

Keywords: Ion chromatography (IC), Metoprolol Succinate, Isopropylamine, development, validation.

INTRODUCTION
Metoprolol succinate is chemically (±) 1-(isopropylamino)-3-[p-(2-methoxyethyl) phenoxy]-2-propanol succinate (2:1) salt (Fig 1). It is a white crystalline powder with formula C₃₄H₅₆N₂O₁₀ and molecular mass 652.8 g/mol [1]. It is used as a selective β1 receptor blocker used as an antihypertensive i.e., used in high blood pressure. It can also be used in the treatment of congestive heart failure (CHF) Post myocardial infarction [2]. In the manufacturing process of Metoprolol succinate, Isopropylamine is used as a starting material. As amines are derivatives of ammonia in which one or more hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an alkyl or aryl group. In Isopropylamine, it is replaced with the isopropyl group (Fig 1). Several amines and their acetylated derivatives are involved in normal and neoplastic cell growth, in transcription and translation of RNA and in protein synthesis, therefore they need to be controlled in drug substances [3]. Hence the method is developed and validated by Ion chromatography for the determination of Isopropyl amine.

Literature survey reveals many analytical methods are reported by various techniques such as UV Spectrophotometer, Gas chromatography (GC), High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and other derivatization techniques for the determination of amines in food and pharmaceutical drug samples [4-6]. The present developed method by Ion chromatography (IC) was validated according to ICH guidelines to prove its suitability and reliability of the method for the determination of Isopropylamine in pharmaceutical drug substances during routine analysis.

STRUCTURE

Figure 1: Structure of a) Isopropylamine and b) Metoprolol Succinate
EXPERIMENTAL

Material
Metoprolol Succinate drug substance sample and Isopropylamine standard were obtained from Analytical Research and Development (ARD) Department of Indoco Remedies Limited, Rabale.

Chemicals and Reagents
AR grade Methanesulfonic acid was purchased from Merck. Water used for the preparation of the solution was from Milli-Q water purification system (Merck).

Instrumentation
Ion chromatograph Model-ICS-5000+ Make: Thermo Fisher Scientific (Dionex) is equipped with a quaternary gradient pump, degasser, AS-AP automated sampler and a column oven. This IC system is hyphenated with conductivity detector along with Chromeleon software version 6.80. Analytical balance used was of Sartorius make with model ME 235 P.

Chromatographic conditions
IC column used for the analysis was IonPac CG 17 (Guard column) having a 50mm length, 4.0 mm internal diameter and 5 µm particle size (Thermo make) and IonPac CS 17 (Analytical column) having 250mm length, 4.0 mm internal diameter and 5 µm particle size (Thermo make). The mobile phase used for elution was Methanesulfonic acid of concentration 2mM with an isocratic run. The Suppresser current was set to 50 mA and recycle mode used for suppression to maintain a stable baseline. Chromatographic run time kept was 50 minutes.

Method Validation
The analytical method validation work was conducted according to the ICH (International Conference on Harmonization) guidelines [8-11]. The parameter with which analytical method is validated is Specificity, Precision, Limit of detection, Limit of quantitation, Linearity and Accuracy.

Specificity:
Specificity is the ability to assess unequivocally the analyte in the presence of components which may be expected to be present. Typically these might include impurities, degradants, matrix, etc.

The specificity of the method was established by observing the interference from Blank at the retention time of Isopropylamine analyte peak observed in Standard solution. The method was found to be highly specific for detection of Isopropylamine as there is no interference in the blank. The retention time of Isopropylamine is about 14.0 minutes (Fig. 3). Hence, the method has been demonstrated for specificity.
System precision was established by injecting six replicated injections of standard solution where percent Relative standard deviation (%RSD) for Isopropylamine peak area was 1.38.

**Limit of detection and Limit of quantitation:**

The detection limit of an individual analytical procedure is the lowest amount of analyte in a sample which can be detected but not necessarily quantitated as an exact value.

The quantitation limit of an individual analytical procedure is the lowest amount of analyte in a sample which can be quantitatively determined with suitable precision and accuracy.

Series of standard solutions of Isopropylamine was prepared in a concentration ranging from 50% to 150% of target concentration (1000 ppm w.r.t. sample). Limit of detection (LOD) and Limit of quantitation (LOQ) was calculated based on a residual standard deviation of the regression line and slope method. Limit of detection obtained for Isopropylamine was 29 ppm and Limit of quantitation 87 ppm.

**Linearity:**

The linearity of an analytical procedure is its ability (within a given range) to obtain test results which are directly proportional to the concentration (amount) of analyte in the sample.

Series of linearity solution of Isopropylamine were prepared from 50 to 150% of target concentration (1000 ppm w.r.t sample). Linearity curves were drawn by plotting the peak area of Isopropylamine against its corresponding concentration of linearity solution (Graph-1). The observed regression coefficient for linearity curve was 0.9997.
Accuracy

The accuracy of an analytical procedure expresses the closeness of agreement between the value which is accepted either as a conventional true value or an accepted reference value and the value found.

The accuracy of the method was determined in terms of recovery by spiking of known amounts of Isopropylamine in drug substances at levels 50%, 100% and 150% of the specified limit. The method was highly accurate for which recovery of Isopropylamine in the drug substances with the range of 83.2 to 100.7 % at all level.

CONCLUSION

A simple, rapid, highly sensitive, selective and reproducible IC method for the determination of Isopropylamine content in Metoprolol Succinate is developed and validated. The method proved to be Specific, Precise, Linear and Accurate. From the results of all the data produced, we can conclude that the present method can be useful for determination of Isopropylamine content with desired precision and accuracy along with high throughput. Ion chromatography is the most suitable technique for the determination of ionic component like Isopropylamine. Hence, this method can be used in the quality control department for routine Isopropylamine analysis for pharmaceutical substances.

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REFERENCES

7. Product Manual for Thermo Scientific Dionex IonPac™ CS17 Column