

## SPECTROSCOPIC DETERMINATION OF GLIPIZIDE BY USING HYDROTROPIC SOLUBILISING AGENT

Chetana D.Patil<sup>1\*</sup>, Balaji W.Matore<sup>2</sup> and Pallavi S.Dhekale<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,3</sup>Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, GIPER, Limb, Satara: 415015, India.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry GIPER, Limb, Satara: 415015, India.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

Received 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2017

Received in revised form 3<sup>rd</sup>

July, 2017 Accepted 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

Published online 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2017

#### Key words:

Glipizide, Hydrotropic Solubilizing Agents and Validation.

### ABSTRACT

Analysis of drug utilized the organic solvent which are costlier, toxic, and causing environment pollution. Hydrotropic solution may be a proper choice to preclude the use of organic solvents so that an attempt has been made to develop simple, accurate, novel, safe and precise spectrophotometric method for estimation of poorly-water soluble drug Glipizide. Solubility of Glipizide is increased by using tri-sodium citrate and urea solution as hydrotropic agent. There was more than 28 fold solubility enhanced in hydrotropic solution as compare with distilled water. The Glipizide shows the maximum absorbance at 274.5 nm. At this wavelength hydrotropic agent and other tablet excipients do not shows any significant interference in the spectrophotometric assay. The developed method was found to be linear in the range of 5-40 µg/ml with correlation coefficient (r<sup>2</sup>) of 0.999. The mean percent label claims of tablets of Glipizide in marketed formulation estimated by the proposed method were found to be 99.73±0.004 respectively. The developed methods were validated according to ICH guidelines and values of accuracy, precision and other statistical analysis were found to be in good accordance with the prescribed values. As hydrotropic agent used in the proposed method so this method is eco-friendly and it can be used in routine quantitative analysis of drug in bulk drug and dosage form in industries

Copyright©2017 Ms. Chetana d.patil et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

### INTRODUCTION

Glipizide is a second-generation sulfonylurea, is used with diet to lower blood glucose in patients with diabetes mellitus type II, acts by partially blocking potassium channels among beta cells of pancreatic islets of Langerhans. The molecular formula is C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S. The chemical name is N-[2-(4-((cyclohexylcarbamoyl)amino)sulfonyl)phenyl)ethyl]-5-methylpyrazine-2-carboxamide. It is slightly soluble in water, whereas freely soluble in ethanol, methanol and dilute acids and alkali.<sup>[1,10]</sup>

Increasing the aqueous solubility of insoluble and slightly soluble drugs is of major importance. Various techniques have been employed to enhance the aqueous solubility of poorly water-soluble drugs.<sup>[3,4]</sup> Hydrotropic solubilization is one of them. The term hydrotropy has been used to designate the increase in solubility of various substances in water due to the presence of large amounts of additives. Drawbacks of organic solvents include higher cost, toxicity, pollution, and error, in analysis due to volatility. Hydrotropic solubilization process involves cooperative intermolecular interaction with several balancing molecular forces, rather than either a

specific complexation event or a process dominated by a medium effect, such as co-solvency or salting-in. hydrotropic agents have been observed to enhance the aqueous solubility of poorly water soluble drugs.<sup>[5,6,7]</sup> Hydrotropy can be considered to be a potentially and industrially attractive technique since the observed increase in solubility is much higher than that affected by other solubilization methods. Solvents such as tri-sodium citrate, and urea have been employed to enhance the aqueous solubility of poorly water-soluble drugs.<sup>[1, 2, 5, 6,10]</sup> Various organic solvents like methanol, chloroform, alcohol, dimethyl formamide, and benzene have been employed for the solubilization of poor water soluble drugs for their analysis.

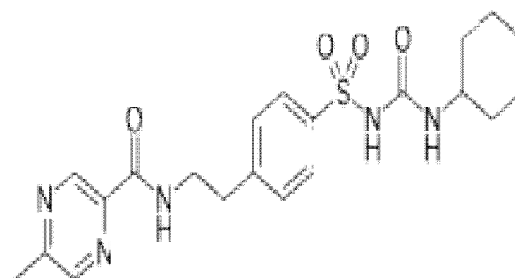


Fig. 1 Chemical structure of Glipizide

\*Corresponding author: Ms. Chetana d.patil

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, GIPER, Limb, Satara: 415015, India.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Glipizide bulk drug was a gift sample from Remidex Pharmaceuticals, Bangalore. Urea and tri-sodium acetate was purchased from Rankem, New Delhi. Tablets of Glipizide were purchased from local market. Shimadzu UV/Visible recording spectrophotometer (model-UV-1601) with 1cm matched silica cells was employed. All other chemicals and solvents used were of analytical grade.

### Preliminary Solubility Studies

Solubility of HCT was determined at  $28 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ . An excess amount of drug was added to screw capped 30 ml glass vials containing different aqueous systems viz. distilled water, 4M urea and 2M trisodium citrate solution. There was more than 30 and 48 fold solubility enhanced in sodium acetate as compared with distilled water. This enhancement of solubility is due to the hydrophilic solubilization phenomenon.

### Preparation of calibration curve

Accurately weighed 100mg of ACV drug sample were transferred in to 100 ml volumetric flask containing 10 ml of 2 M trisodium citrate solution and 4 M urea diluted up to 100 ml with distilled water. The standard solution 1000  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  was further diluted with distilled water to obtain 5,10,20,30,40  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . detection wavelength was selected for HCT was 274.5 nm. Absorbance was noted against distilled water as between concentration versus wavelength

### Analysis of tablet formulation

Twenty tablets of Glipizide (GLYNASE) were weighed and finely powdered. Powder equivalent to 50 mg of hydrochlorothiazide was taken in a 100 ml volumetric flask 10 ml of mixed hydrotropic solution of 2 M tri-sodium citrate and 4 M urea was added and the flask was shaken properly for 10 min. to solubilize the drug and the volume was made up to the mark with distilled water. After filtration through a Whatmann filter paper no. 41, the filtrate was appropriately diluted with distilled water for spectrophotometric estimation against reagent blank to calculate the drug content.

### Validation method

#### Linearity

Appropriate concentration of stock solution was assayed as per developed methods. Beer-Lambert's concentration range was found to be 5-40  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . The linearity data for both methods are presented in Table No.1.

#### Accuracy

To check the degree of accuracy of the method, recovery studies were performed in triplicate by standard addition method at 80%, 100% and 120%. In pre-analyzed tablet solution, a definite amount of drug was added and then its recovery was studied. These studies were performed in by adding fixed amount of pure drug solution to the final dilution while varying the concentration of tablet sample solution in the final dilution

#### Precision

Precision of the methods was studied at three level as at repeatability, intermediate precision (Day to Day and analyst to analyst) and reproducibility. Repeatability was performed by analyzing same 5 concentrations of drug for 5 times. Day

to Day was performed by analyzing 5 different concentration of the drug for three days in a week. Reproducibility was performed by analyzing same concentration of drugs for five times in different lab.

### Statistical validation

To check the degree of precision of the method, suitable statistical evaluation was carried out. Six samples of the each tablet formulation were analyzed as per the procedure given above. The standard deviation (S.D.), Percent Relative Standard Deviation (%R.S.D.), Percent Recovery, Amount found, L.O.D., L.O.Q.,

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Linearity, range and calibration curve

Based on the solubility, stability and spectral characteristics of the drug, mixture of 2 M tri-sodium citrate and 4 M urea solution was selected as hydrotropic agent. There was more than 28 fold solubility enhanced in mixed hydrotropic solution as compared with distilled water. After solubilizing the Glipizide in selected hydrotropic agent, it was scanned in spectrum mode and the working wavelength for the estimation, considering the reproducibility and variability was found to be 274.5 nm. The developed method was found to be linear in the range of 5-40  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  with linear equation was  $Y=0.0254X + 0.0838$  and correlation coefficient ( $r^2$ ) of 0.999. Calibration curve was plotted between concentrations versus absorbance Figure 3. Observation of linearity data has been reported in the Table 1. The Result of their optical characteristics has shown in Table 2.



Figure 2 Spectra of MCM in Mixed Hydrotropic Agent

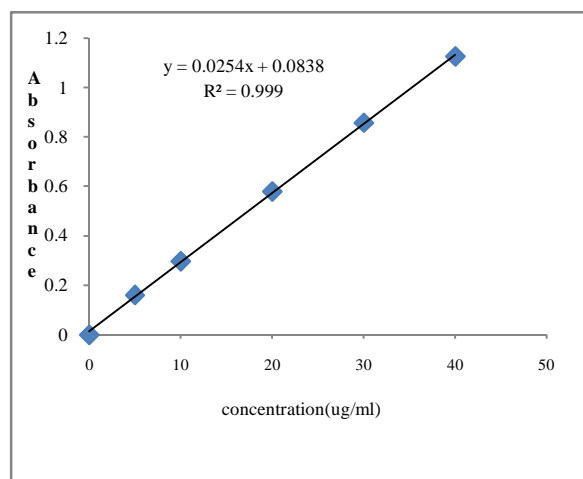


Fig no.3 Calibration curve of pure Glipizide

**Table 1** Optical Characteristic and Linearity Data of Glipizide in Mixed Hydrotropic Agent

Sr.No.	Parameter	Mixed hydrotropic agent
1	Working $\lambda$	274.5 nm
2	Beer's law limit ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	5-40
3	Correlation coefficient ( $r^2$ )	0.999
4	Slope (m)	0.0254
5	Intercept (c)	0.0838
6	Number of sample (n)	5
7	L.O.D	0.1795
8	L.O.Q	0.5984

### Accuracy

The mean percent label claims of tablets of ACV in formulation GLYNASE estimated by the proposed method were found to be  $99.73 \pm 0.004$  respectively. These values are close to 100, indicating the accuracy of the proposed analytical method. The statistical evaluation of tablet analysis is reported in Table 2.

**Table 2** results and statistical parameters for glynnase tablet analysis using mixed hydrotropic agent

Drug	Label claim(mg)	Amount found	% mean	SD( $\pm$ )
Glynnase	5	4.95	99.00	0.013
Glynnase	5	5.04	100.8	0.021
Glynnase	5	4.97	99.40	0.015
mean		4.99	99.73	0.004

\*Average of five in 3 replicates determination

### Percentage recovery

The percentage recovery and percentage relative standard deviation of the recovery were calculated and reported in Table 3. The values of mean percent recoveries were also found to show variability in ranging from  $98.59 \pm 0.42$  to  $99.65 \pm 0.21\%$ . Low values of standard deviation, percent coefficient of variation and standard error further validated the proposed method.

**Table 3** Result of Recovery Studies of Tablet Formulation with Statically Evaluation

Drug	Qc Concentration ( $\square\text{g/ml}$ )	Recovery Level % (Amount Drug Added)	Amount Of Drug Found (Mean $\pm$ Sd)	%RSD
glynnase	10	80	98.59 $\pm$ 0.42	0.15
		100	99.05 $\pm$ 0.48	0.14
		120	99.42 $\pm$ 0.37	0.19
glynnase	12	80	98.63 $\pm$ 0.51	0.09
		100	99.03 $\pm$ 0.46	0.11
		120	99.65 $\pm$ 0.21	0.20

### Precision

Result of precision at different level were found be within acceptable limits ( $\text{RSD} < 2$ ). The results have been reported in Table 4. Presence of hydrotropic agent do not shows any significant interference in the spectrophotometric assay thus further confirming the applicability and reproducibility of the developed method.

**Table 4** Result of Precision of Acivir-5

	Validation parameter	Percentage mean $\pm$ SD	% RSD
Mixed hydrotropic agent	Repeatability	98.58 $\pm$ 0.35	0.1
	Intermediate Precision day to day	99.13 $\pm$ 0.48	0.15
	Reproducibility	99.46 $\pm$ 0.53	0.20

## CONCLUSION

It was thus concluded that hydrotropic solubilization is an effective technique in the enhancement of solubility of various poorly water soluble drugs. Hence the proposed method is new, simple, accurate, non-toxic and precise method. This method can be successfully employed for estimation of drugs in routine analysis of tablets.

## References

- Gurumurthy Venkatesh *et al.*, Spectrophotometric estimation of acyclovir using hydrotropic solubilisation phenomenon, *Journal of Pharmacy Research*, 2012,5(2),849-851.
- K R Sreejith *et al.*, A review on analytical methods based on hydrotropic phenomenon, *European Journal Of Pharmaceutical And Medical Research*, 2015,2(5), 1293-1319.
- Ajit. K. Nangare *et al.*, Development And Validation Of Uv Spectrophotometric Methods For Estimation Of Efavirenz In Bulk And Tablet Dosage Form, *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis and Medicinal Chemistry*. 2(3), 2014, 134 - 144.
- K. P. R. Chowdary *et al.*, Recent Research On Formulation Development Of BCS Class II Drugs – A Review, *International Research Journal of Pharmaceutical and Applied Sciences (IRJPAS)*, 2013, 3(1): 173-181.
- V.Gurumurthy *et al.*, Application of mixed cosolvency concept in spectrophotometric estimation of acyclovir tablets, *Pelagia Research Library, Der Chemica Sinica*, 2011, 2(6):198-203.
- R. K. Maheshwari *et al.*, (Novel Spectrophotometric Estimation of Some Poorly Water Soluble Drugs Using Hydrotropic Solubilizing Agents, *Indian Journal Of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2006, 195-198.
- Siladityabehera *et al.*, Uv-Visible Spectrophotometric Method Development And Validation Of Assay Of Paracetamol Tablet Formulation, *J Anal Bioanal Techniques* 2012, 3(6):1-6
- Kapadiyanidhi *et al.*, Hydrotrophy: A Promising Tool For Solubility Enhancement: A Review 2011, 3(2): 26- 33
- Ruchi Jain *et al.*, Quantitative Estimation Of Meloxicam : A Novel Approach Using Hydrotropic Solubilization Technique, *Asian J Pharm Clin Res*, 2013, 330-334
- Umesh S. Dongare *et al.*, Spectrophotometric Determination And Validation Of Acyclovir In Tablet Dosage Form, *International Journal of PharmTech Research*, 2012, 1840-1845.

\*\*\*\*\*