JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A STUDY ON DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR ANTIVIRAL DRUGS

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ABSTRACT

The developed technique's analytical approach validation document is produced. Method development, optimization of mass parameters, optimization of chromatographic parameters, optimization of extraction methods, selection of a regression version, optimization of sensitivity, recovery, and balance parameters, and so on. In the system of technique validation, selectivity, specificity, sensitivity, intra-inter assay precision and accuracy, recuperation, and stability parameters consisting of vehicle sampler stability, room temperature stability, freeze-thaw balance, and reinjection balance should be confirmed. There is a demand to illustrate the utility of pharmaceutical formulations in organic samples following the improvement and validation of selected capsules' methods. Tenofovir is one of the newer, more tolerable, nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors on the market; is a mainstay of many antiretroviral therapy combinations; and is now available in 2 different formulations, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) and, the more recent, tenofovir This manuscript provides insight into the history of TDF development, their unique pharmacokinetics and pharmacology, clinically important adverse effects, monitoring, interactions, resistance, review of clinical studies, and guideline recommendations and clinical applications for tenofovir's various indications.

KEYWORDS: Method development, Validation, Antiviral, drugs, RP-HPLC,

INTRODUCTION

Bio analytical techniques, mainly the ones used to support pharmacokinetic research, are many of the maximum difficult to increase and validate for analytical chemists. The principal factor of this examine turned into to foster extra powerful and authorised novel HPLC-MS/MS strategy for the warranty of chosen enemy of disease **Lamivudine,Tenofovir)** specialists in human natural plasma one after the other for example what is extra, the population pharmacokinetic boundaries and pharmacological parameters and pharmacological effects of risperidone enrolling healthy human

The number one dreams of this study have been

- To whole a huge writing review for selected enemy of disease specialists.
- To upgrade mass boundaries and chromatographic limitations, extraction strategies connected with chosen drugs for the duration of development stage.
- To effectively follow the advanced and demonstrated methods to evaluate the pharmacokinetic parameters so as to explore the applicability of HPLC.
- To expand and validate novel, easy, sensitive, selective, fast, rugged, reproducible, excessive recovery, and pharmacokinetically applicable awareness strategies for the quantitative dedication of decided on drugs in biological matrices (plasma) with less pattern volume.

The management of hepatitis B virus (HBV) has also evolved with the progression of antiviral therapy. Significant improvements in controlling HBV and reduction of the incidence of cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma due to HBV occurred over the past 2 decades. Currently, 8 medications are approved for HBV treatment.[4] Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate received FDA approval for HBV in 2008 and is currently considered a preferred treatment option by the HBV guidelines.[3,5]

In 2015, a new formulation of tenofovir, tenofovir alafenamide (TAF), received FDA approval.[6] Approval of TAF further transformed management of HIV and HBV, allowing for more potent nucleotide transcriptase inhibitor with a different adverse effect profile to be utilized as a mainstay of therapy.[7]

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Chemicals and reagents

The pure samples of axitinib and crizotinibe were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. HPLC grade Acetonitrile, HPLC grade Methanol and all other chemicals were obtained from Merck chemical division, Mumbai. HPLC grade water obtained from a Milli-Q water purification system was used throughout the study. Rabbit plasma was purchased from albino labs, Miyapur, Hyderabad.

Instrumentation

Chromatography was performed with the waters 2695 HPLC system provided with a high speed autosampler, column oven, degasser and 2996 PDA detector to provide a compact process and with class Empower-2 software.

Chromatographic method

The separation was carried on a Kromosil C18 analytical column (150 mm×4.6 mm×5 µm) using the mobile phase containing buffer and acetonitrile in the ratio of 65:35%v/v; this was
delivered isocratically at a flow rate of 1 mL/min. The injection volume was 10 µL and the run time was 10 min. The temperatures of the column and autosampler were maintained at 30 °C and 5 °C, respectively. The detection was performed at a wavelength of 320 nm.

Preparation of standard solutions

The standard stock solution of axitinib was prepared at 0.1mg/mL with the diluent composition of water:acetonitrile 50:50%v/v. Axitinib spiking solutions (0.46 µg/mL to 46 µg/mL) were prepared from stock solution. Calibration standards were prepared by spiking stock solution into blank plasma to obtain 0.002, 0.004, 0.02, 0.04, 0.08, 0.1, 0.15 and 0.2 µg/mL.

Sample preparation

To 250 µLof drug free plasma, 50 µL of internal standard and 10 µL of axitinib was spiked and 2 mL of acetonitrile was added. The above mixture was subjected to the cyclometer for 15 s, vortexed for 2 min and finally centrifuged for 3 min at 3200 rpm. After centrifugation, the organic layer was collected and 10 µL was directly injected into HPLC.

Bioanalytical Method validation

The method was validate in selective, sensitive, linearity, accuracy and precise, matrix condition, recovery study, re-injection reproducibility and stability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A) Chemicals and Reagents: On a dried foundation, a working widespread of, an operating standard of Lamivudine with a purity of 99.8% and a working fashionable of Tenofovir with a purity of 99.6% were utilized. Water this is easy comes from the Millipore device. Merck provided the ACN. Hydrochloric acid, ortho-phosphoric acid, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, sodium hydroxide, and all other chemical substances used within the evaluation were of AR grade.

B) Conditions for the devices and the evaluation: The test was carried out using the waters version 2998, which came prepared with a PDA detecting unit and a software-powered car sampler. BDS (250 mm x 4.6 mm, five) become the column. At 240 nm, UV detection was achieved. The sample turned into injected in a quantity of 10 l. An isocratic portable degree with cradle (zero.01N) and acetonitrile with a percentage of 45.55(v/v) was accomplished with the pace of circulation 1ml/min. Section was stored up with 30ºC.

C) Support Arrangement: (0.01N Potassium dihydrogen phospate): Break up 1.36g of Potassium dihydrogen phosphate in 1000 ml of water

D) Arrangement of portable level: Combine ACN and buffer in a 45:55 ratio.

E) Readiness of Diluent: F) Standard Preparation: (Mix H2O and CAN in same elements at 50 and 50 ratios (v/v) respectively.Lamivudine (60 milligrams), and Tenofovir (10 milligrams)

The spectrum found out that it has a suitable wavelength of 240 nm.

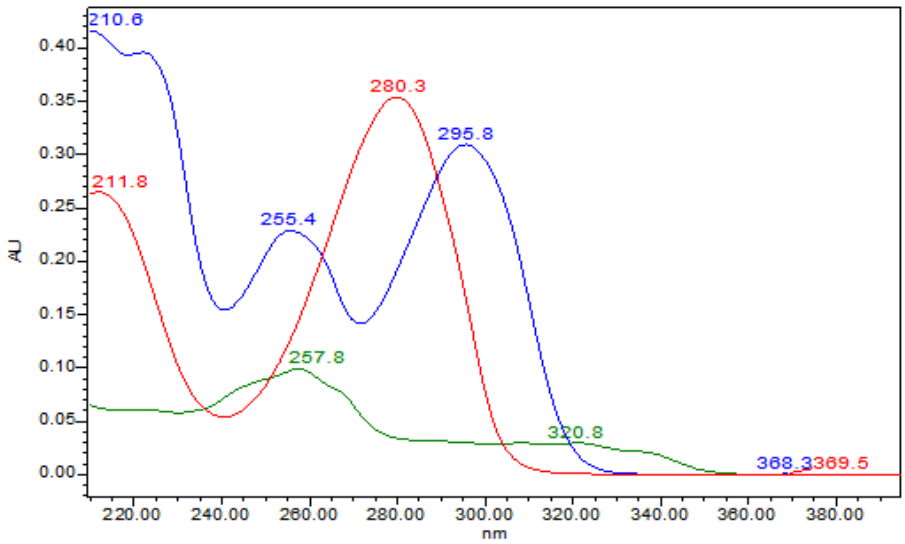

Fig ***Overlain UV Spectrum for Lamivudine & Tenofovir***

Trial:

Column	: bds (250mm x 4.6 mm, 5□)
Mobile segment	: h2o: acn (fifty: fifty)
Diluent	: h2o: acn (fifty: fifty)
Mode	: isocratic
Waft charge	: 1.0ml/min
Column temperature	: 30ºc
Injection quantity	: 10µl
Wave period	: 240nm
Plate matter of usp	: 5314 (abacavir), 13735 (lamivudine)
Usp tailing	: 1.2 (abacavir), 1.2 (lamivudine)
Usp decision	: 11.4

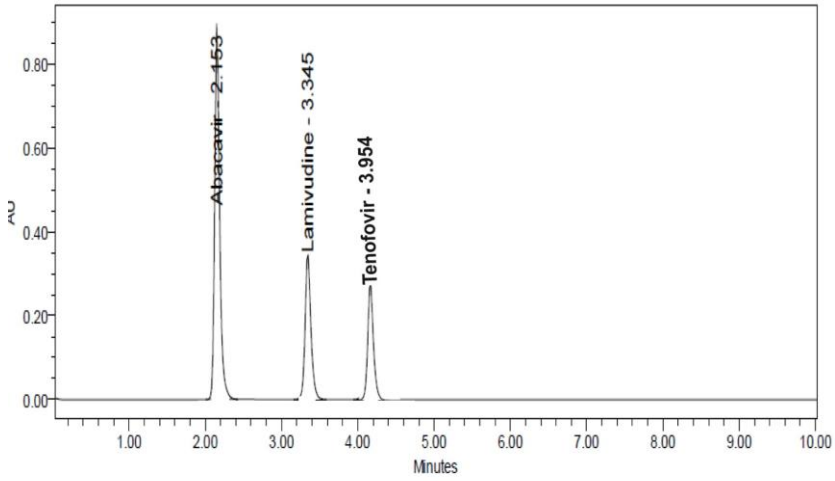

Fig :*HPLC trail 3 chromatogram of Abacavir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir*

Observation: Three peaks were eluted, but peaks shape was not good, so preceded to next trail.

Trial:

Column	: bds (250mm x 4.6 mm, 5□)
Cellular segment	: per chloric acid (zero.01n): acetonitrile (60:40)
Diluent : water	: acetonitrile (50:50)
Mode	: isocratic
Go with the glide rate	: 1.0ml/min
Column temperature	: 30°c
Injection quantity	: 10µl
Wave duration	: 240nm
Plate rely of usp	9413 (lamivudine) & 11792 (tenofovir)
Usp tailing	1.2 (lamivudine) & 1.3 (tenofovir)
Usp resolution	: 7.6 & 2.0

System Suitability

Table *System suitability results of Lamivudine and Tenofovir*

S.No.	System Suitability Paramete	Observed value		Acceptance criteria
		Lamivudine	Tenofovir	
1	% RSD	0.6	0.6	< 2
2	USP factor for tailing	1.20	1.12	< 2
3	Plate Count of USP	8154	9106	NLT 2000
4	USP Resolution	6.8	3.9	NLT 2

Specificity

Table *Specificity results for Lamivudine and Tenofovir*

Chromatogram	Peak found
1	No
2	No

Criteria for acceptance: The Chromatogrphic should not show any interference for placebo at the RT of Lamivudine and Tenofovir.

LINEARITY

Linearity results for Lamivudine and Tenofovir

Regression coefficient (r2)	0.9999	0.9993	0.9998
Correlation coefficient (r)	0.9999	0.9996	0.9999

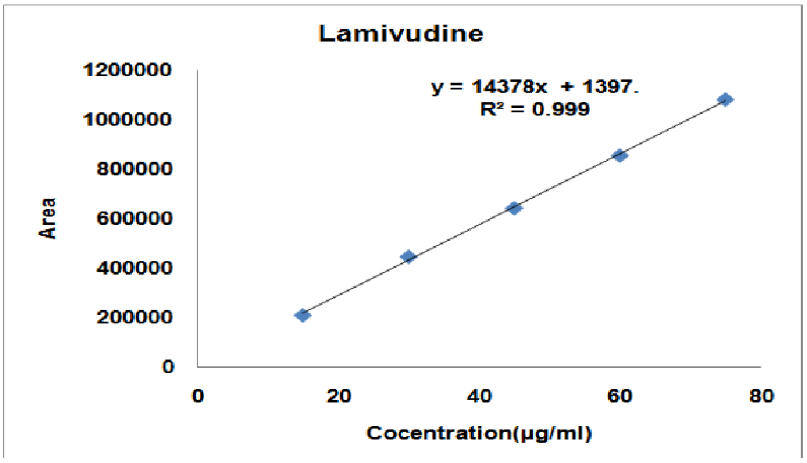

Figure : ***Linearity plot of Lamivudine***

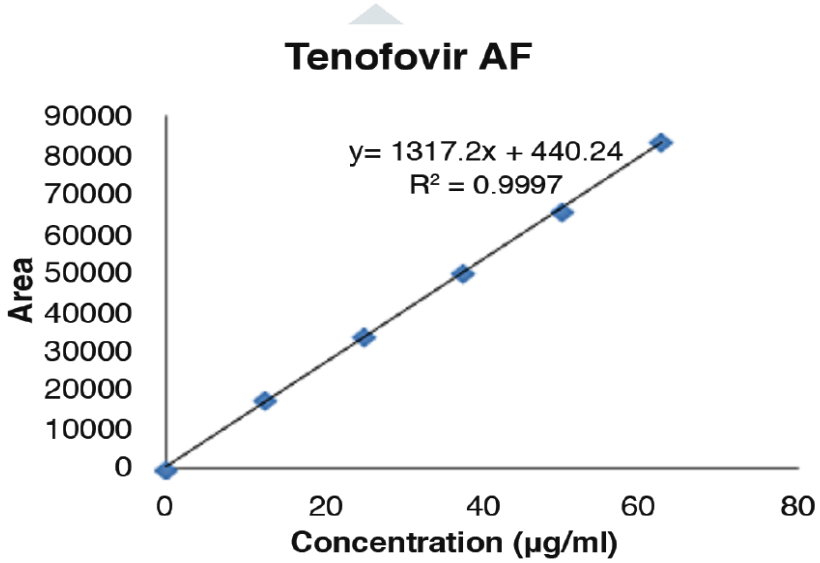

Figure : **Linearity plot of Tenofovir**

Criteria of acceptance: The Coefficient for Correlation should be > 0.999.

Detection Limit (LOD) and Quantification limit (LOQ)

Table Detection limit and Quantification limit results of Abacavir, Lamivudine and Tenofovir

Standard solution	LOD (µg/ml)	LOQ (µg/ml)
Lamivudine	1.23	3.74
Tonofovir	0.04	0.11

CONCLUTION

The strategy became located to specific, precise, specific, consistent, hard and lively. The pills remained strong below stress, in keeping with the degradation research. In ordinary and exceptional manage analyses, the proposed technique is used to estimate Lamivudine, and Tenofovir concurrently. The evolved method is as compared to the stated technique on this observe. A modest try has been made to develop verified analytical strategies for determining single or blended dosage paperwork. The drug substance's force degradation can assist perceive the possibly degradation products, which in flip can assist set up the degradation pathways, the molecule's intrinsic stability, and the analytical strategies' stability indicating power. Utilizing UV, HPLC, and different strategies, estimation of the degradants produced throughout the formulation and storage of completed items. A simple, touchy, unique, speedy, accurate, and unique stability-indicating UV, HPTLC, and HPLC analytical approach has been evolved and confirmed for the routine evaluation of diverse antiretroviral tablets like, Lamivudine, and Tenofovir, as well as dosage bureaucracy.

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