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Simple Analytical Method Development and Validation for Estimation of Amlodipine in Bulk and Pharmaceutical Formulation

Ms. Hina. U. Momin

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry[1,2]Department of Pharmacology[3]
Lokneteshridadapatil Pharate College of Pharmacy, Mandavgan Pharata[1,2,3]

Mr. Santosh Waghmare, Dr. H. V. Kamble

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Abstract: -The present study deals with development and confirmation of a simple, accurate, sensitive and profitable UV Spectrophotometric system for contemporaneous estimation of Amlodipine in bulk and Capsule expression. A rapid-fire, sensitive, robust, rugged and direct HPLC system is developed using QbD approach and validated as per ICH for the estimation of amlodipine contaminations in tablet lozenge form. Different attention of mobile phase was used to get the satisfactory results, The mobile phase Buffer Methanol CAN (303535) at pH to 4 is used as the mobile phase and 3µ flyspeck size C18 column of 150 mm length and4.6 mm internal periphery is used and it gives the extremely satisfactory results. Using print diode array (PDA) sensor, the composites are covered at 340 nm. The Design of Experiment Central Composite designs by Design expert 8 Software was used. HPLC styles were validated as linearity, perfection, delicacy, particularity, system felicity, and robustness exceeded the limit. When compared to the preliminarily reported system, the HPLC system is more sensitive, accurate, and precise. There was no excipient hindrance in the recovery study. The low percent RSD and molar extermination measure (L spook- 1 cm- 1) values indicated that the developed styles were sensitive. The proposed high-performance liquid chromatographic system was also estimated for delicacy, perfection, and robustness, and it was set up to be accessible and effective for Amlodipine quality control. The advanced system was set up to be simple and cost effective for the quail.
likewise, the reduced detergent consumption results in a further cost-effective and environmentally friendly spectroscopic procedure. As a result, the proposed methodology is quick and picky, requires only a simple sample medication procedure, and is suitable for Amlodipine.

Keywords - Amlodipine,HPLC,LOQ, QbD,linearity,precision,accuracy,specificity,systems uitabilityetc.

I. INTRODUCTION: -

Chromatography is the backbone of separation wisdom and is being used in all exploration laboratories and medicinal diligence widely. The term 'Chromatography' covers those processes aimed at the separation of the colorful species of a admixture on the base of their distribution characteristics between a stationary and a mobile phase. MikhailS. Tswett. a Russian botanist in 1930 chased the name chromatography from the Greek word's hue meaning color, and graphein meaning to write. moment, liquid chromatography, in its colorful forms, has come one of the most important tools in logical chemistry [1]. Classical liquid chromatography has been around for quite a long time, and has been used in one form or another. In the original system an adsorbent, for case alumina or silica, is packed into a column and is eluted with a suitable mobile phase combination. An admixture to be separated is introduced at the top of the column and is passed through the column by the eluting liquid. If a element of the admixture (a solute) is adsorbed weakly onto the face of the solid stationary phase it'll travel down the column briskly than another solute that's further explosively adsorbed. therefore, separation of the solutes is possible if there are differences in their adsorption by the solid adsorbents. This system is called adsorption chromatography or liquid solid chromatography column chromatography, thin

subcaste chromatography, HPLC. Liquid- liquid chromatography uses a liquid stationary phase carpeted onto a finely divided inert solid support. Separation then's due to differences in the partition portions of solutes between the stationary liquid and the liquid mobile phaseeg. paper partition chromatography, column partition chromatography. A important separation system must be suitable to resolve fusions with a large number of analogous analytes.[2] High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is one of such a system, which is substantially used logical fashion. It's also known as high pressure liquid chromatography. The fashion of high- performance liquid chromatography is so called because of its bettered performance when compared to classical column chromatography. The acronym HPLC, chased by the lateProf. Csaba Horváth for his 1970 Pittcon paper, firstly indicated the fact that high pressure was used to induce the inflow needed for liquid chromatography in packed columns. In the morning, pumps only had a pressure capability of 500 psi (35 bar) were used. This was called high pressure liquid chromatography, or HPLC. The early 1970s saw a tremendous vault in technology. These new HPLC instruments could develop up to,000 psi (400 bar) of pressure, and incorporated bettered injectors, sensors, and columns. HPLC really began to take hold in themid-to late- 1970s with uninterrupted advances in performance during this time (lower patches, indeed advanced pressure), the acronym HPLC remained the same, but the name was changed to high performance liquid chromatography. Modes of chromatography are defined basically according to the nature of the relations between the solute and the stationary phase, which may arise from hydrogen cling, Vander walls forces, electrostatic forces or hydrophobic forces or grounding on the size of the patches (e.g. Size rejection chromatography). Different modes of chromatography are as follows [3]

1. Normal Phase Chromatography2. Reversed Phase Chromatography3. Reversed Phase – ion brace Chromatography4. Ion Chromatography5. Ion-Exchange Chromatography6. Affinity Chromatography7. Size Rejection Chromatography

Principle: Chromatography involves the separation of the factors of a admixture by virtue of differences in the equilibrium distribution(K) of the factors between two phases the mobile phase and the stationary phase. The principle of HPLC separation is the affinity between non polar stationary phase and polar mobile phase. When a admixture of emulsion is introduced into the HPLC column, they travel according to their relative affections towards the stationary phase. The emulsion which has lower affinity towards the stationary phase peregrination briskly. The emulsion which has further affinity towards the spongy peregrination pokily and by this system, veritably lower patches are used for column medication which gives a much lesser face area for commerce between stationary phase and motes flowing past it. This allows a much lesser separation of factors of admixture.[4]

Fig. HPLC Instrument

Liquid Chromatographic Separation Modes:Normal-Phase Chromatography:The principle of normal- phase chromatography) is known from classical column and thin- subcaste chromatography. A fairly polar material with a high specific face area is used as the stationary phase, silica being the most popular, but alumina and magnesium oxide are also frequently used. The mobile phase is fairly nonpolar (heptane to tetrahydrofuran). The different extents to which the colorful types of motes in the admixture are adsorbed on the stationary phase give the separation effect. In this fashion, non-polar composites travel briskly and are eluted first. This is because of the lower affinity between nonpolar composites and the stationary phase. Polar composites are retained for longer times because of their advanced affinity with the stationary phase. These composites, thus take further time to elute. Normal phase of separation is thus, not generally used for medicinal operations because utmost of the medicines is in polar nature therefore bear longer time to elute.

2. Reversed- Phase Chromatography - It's the most popular mode of logical and preliminary separation of interest in medicinal, natural and other fields. Reversed phase HPLC (RP- HPLC or RPC)

has anon-polar stationary phase and an waterless, relatively polar mobile phase. RPC operates on the principle of hydrophobic relations, which affect from repulsive forces between a polar eluent, the fairlynon-polar analyte, and thenon-polar stationary phase. The list of the analyte to the stationary phase is commensurable to the contact face area around thenon-polar member of the analyte patch upon association with the ligand in the waterless eluent. Then the polar detergents get eluted first and nonpolar detergents are retained for longer time. As utmost of the medicines and medicinals are polar in nature, they aren't retained for longer ages and get eluted briskly. The different columns used are Octa Decyl Silane (ODS) or C18, C8, C4(in the adding order of opposition of stationary phase).

Grounded on principle of separation

1. Adsorption chromatography 2. Ion exchange chromatography 3. Ion brace chromatography 4. Size rejection or Gel saturation chromatography 5. Affinity chromatography 6. Chiral phase chromatography 7. Waterless normal- phase chromatography

1. Adsorption chromatography

The principle of separation is adsorption. Separation of factors takes place due to difference in the affinity between nonpolar stationary phase and polar mobile phase. This principle is seen in both normal phase and rear phase mode, where adsorption takes place.

2. Ion exchange chromatography

The principle of separation is ion exchange, which is reversible exchange of functional groups. In ion exchange chromatography, an ion exchange resin is used to separate a admixture of analogous charged ions. The retention is grounded on the magnet between solute ions and charged ions bound to the stationary phase. Cationic and anionic exchange resins are used where analogous ions are barred and contrary charge ions are retained. therefore, this is used for separation of charged patch only. pH and ionic strength are used to control elution time.

3. Ion brace chromatography

This fashion is also called as RP Ion Pair Chromatography or Soap Chromatography. A rear phase column is converted temporarily into a ion exchange column by using ion pairing agents like pentane or hexane or heptanes or octane sulphonic acid sodium swab, tetra methyl or tetraethyl ammonium hydroxide, etc. Strong acidic and introductory composites can be separated by this system by forming ion dyads with suitable counter ions.

4. Size rejection chromatography

Size rejection chromatography (SEC), also called as gel saturation chromatography or gel filtration chromatography substantially separates patches on the base of size using gels. The column is filled with material having precisely controlled severance sizes, and the patches are separated according to its their molecular size. Larger motes are fleetly washed through the column; lower motes access inside the pervious of the quilting patches and elute latterly. Soft gels like dextrose, agarose or polyacrylamide are used. Semi rigid gels like polystyrene, alkyl dextran in waterless medium are also used. The medium of separation is by stearic and prolixity goods. It's also useful for determining the tertiary structure and quaternary structure of proteins and amino acids.

5. Affinity chromatography

Affinity chromatography uses the affinity of sample with specific stationary phases involving largely specific biochemical commerce for separation. This fashion is substantially used in the field of Biotechnology, microbiology, Biochemistry, etc. It can be used to insulate proteins, enzymes, indeed antibodies from complex fusions. Bio-affinity chromatography This chromatographic process relies on the property of biologically active substances to form stable, specific, and reversible complexes. The separation is grounded on specific reversible commerce of proteins with ligands, which are covalently attached to solid support on abio-affinity matrix. It retains proteins by the commerce to the column- bound ligands. The conformation of these complexes involves the participation of common molecular forces similar as the Van der Waals commerce, electrostatic commerce, dipoledipole commerce, hydrophobic commerce, and the hydrogen bond.[5,6,7,8]

• Grounded on elution fashion

1. Isocratic elution

A separation in which the mobile phase composition remains constant throughout the process is nominated isocratic(meaning constant composition). In isocratic elution, peak range increases with retention time, linearly so peaks get veritably flat and broad. The same opposition or elution strength is used throughout the process.

2. grade elution

A separation in which the mobile phase composition is changed during the separation process is described as a grade elution. grade elution decreases the retention of the latterly- eluting factors so that they elute briskly, giving narrower(and high) peaks for utmost factors. In this fashion a mobile phase

combination of lower opposition or elution strength are used followed by gradationally adding the opposition or elution strength.

Components:

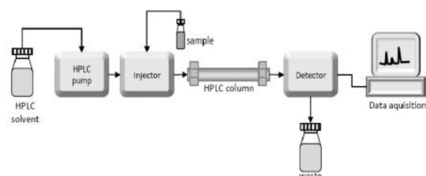

Fig.Parts of HPLC system

Solvent delivery 2. System Pump 3. Solvent degassing system 4. Sample injector

Solvent delivery system- The mobile phase is pumped under pressure at a high pressure at about 1000 to 3000 psi; from one or several budgets and flows through the column at a constant rate. With micro particulate quilting, there's a high pressure drop across a chromatography column. Eluting power of the mobile phase is determined by its overall opposition, the opposition of the stationary phase and the nature of the sample factors. For normal phase separations eluting power increases with adding opposition of the detergent but for reversed phase separations, eluting power decreases with adding solvent opposition. Some other parcels of the detergents, which need to be considered for a successful separation, are boiling point, density, sensor comity, flammability and toxin. Optimum separating conditions can be achieved by making use of admixture of two detergents.

Pump -The most important element of HPLC in solvent delivery system is the pump, because its performance directly goods the retention time, reproducibility and sensor perceptivity. The flyspeck size of the stationary phase is 5- 10 µm. So resistance to inflow is observed. This is the reason that high pressure is needed and this is handed by using pumps. The different types of pumps include Constant pressure pump which uses a constant pressure to the mobile phase; the inflow rate through the column is determined by the inflow resistance of the column and any other restrictions between the pump and the sensor outlet. Constant inflow pump generates a given inflow of liquid, so that the pressure developed depends on the inflow resistance.

Constant pressure pumps - The simplest type of constant pressure pump is the pressurized coil pump or gas relegation pump. conforming of some form of curvaceous device for the direct pressurization of the mobile phase with an inert gas, give a dependable palpitation-free inflow and have the advantage of low cost and simplicity. They're still not as accurate as constant volume pumps but can be used where inflow delicacy and reproducibility are less critical. But this is now only of literal interest.

Solvent degassing system - The ingredients of the mobile phase should be degassed and filtered before use because several feasts are answerable in organic detergents. When detergents are pumped at high pressure, gas bubbles are formed which will intrude with the separation process. multitudinous styles are employed to remove the dissolved feasts in the mobile phase. They include heating and shifting, vacuum degassing with an aspirator, filtration through0.45 pollutants, vacuum degassing with an air-answerable membrane, helium purging,ultra-sonication or purging or combination of these styles. HPLC systems are also handed an online degassing system, which continuously removes the dissolved feasts from the mobile phase.

Sample injector - Two means for analyte preface on the column are injection in to a flowing sluice and a stop inflow injection. Several bias are available either for homemade or bus injection.a. Septum injectors for edging in the sample through a rubber septum.b. Stop inflow- in which the inflow of the mobile phase is stopped for a while and the sample is fitted through a stopcock device.c. Rheodyneinjector(circle stopcock type)- it's the most popular type. This has a fixed volume circle like 20- 50 µl or further. The injector has two modes, i.e., cargo position when the sample is loaded in the circle and the fit mode, when the sample is fitted . The injector can be a solitary infusion or a motorized infusion frame. An injector for a HPLC frame should give infusion of the fluid instance inside the compass of0.1 mL to 100 mL of volume with high reproducibility and under high pressure(up to 4000 psi). Automatic injector is a microprocessor- controlled interpretation of the homemade universal injector. generally, up to 100 samples is able of being loaded on to the bus injector charger. The system parameters similar as inflow rates, volume to be fitted , grade, run time,etc. are named, stored in memory and successionally executed on successive injections.

Guard column - Guard column has veritably small volume of adsorbent and improves the life of the logical column. It also acts as a prefilter to remove particulate matter, if any, and other material. Guard column has the same material as that of logical column. It doesn't contribute to any separation but is inescapably used before the logical column to cover & increase continuance of column. Operator generally slurry or dry packs short guard column regularly with same or analogous quilting used in logical column(old column material) are

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used for guard columns. still, the flyspeck size of the quilting material is bigger in size than logical column in order to avoid the pressure drop in the HPLC system.

o Analytical column

Columns are generally made of polished pristine sword, glass, and polyethylene or poly ether etherketone(rearmost). Column length is around 50 mm to 300 mm and has an internal periphery across of nearly around 2 mm to5 mm. They're generally loaded with a stationary phase with a flyspeck size of 3 µm to 10 µm. 1gm of stationary phase provides face area ranging from 100- 860sq.m. with an normal of 400sq.m. Columns with inner compasses of< 2 mm are regularly typically suggested to as microbore parts. Rather the temperature of mobile phase and the column should be kept harmonious during disquisition. The functional group present in stationary phase depends on the type of chromatographic separation. In normal phase mode it contains the silanol groups (hydroxyl group). In the rear phase mode C18(Octa Decyl Silane), C8, C4, CN, NH2 columns are used.

Fig. column

- Detector:

Several ways of detecting are used when a substance has passed through the column. A detector used depends upon the property of the compound to be separated.

UV detector*:*

This is the most commonly used type of detector as it can be rather sensitive, has a wide linear range, is relatively unaffected by temperature fluctuations and is also suitable for gradient elution. It records compounds that absorb ultraviolet or visible light. Many organic compounds absorb UV light of various wavelengths. The amount of light absorbed will depend on the amount of a particular compound that is passing through the beam at the time. Absorption takes place at a wavelength above 200nm, provided that the molecule has at least: (a) A double bond adjacent to an atom with a lone electron pair (b) Bromine, iodine or sulfur; (c) A carbonyl group or a nitro group (d) Two conjugated double bonds (e) An aromatic ring; The mobile phase we use, on the other hand, should absorb little or no radiation. Absorption of radiation by solutes as a function of concentration, c, is described by the Beer-Lambert law: A=Ect Where A = absorbance=path length of the cell and E= molar absorptivity, which is a constant for a given solute and wavelength.

Fig. Schimadzu SPD20 UV-Detector

Refractive indicator (RI) sensors - Refractive indicator(RI) sensors are unselective and frequently used to condense UV models. These sensors smell the difference in refractive indicator between the column eluent and a reference sluice of pure mobile phase. They're the closest bones in HPLC to a universal sensor, as any solute can be detected as long as there's a difference in RI between the solute and the mobile phase. They record all eluting zones which have are RI different to that of the pure mobile phase. The signal is the more violent the lesser is the difference between the refractive indicators of the sample and eluent. In critical cases, the discovery limit can be bettered by a suitable choice of detergent.

luminescence sensors - composites that have luminescence or of with fluorescing derivations can be attained are picked up with high perceptivity and particularity by this sensor. The perceptivity may be over to 1000 times lesser than with UV discovery. Light of a suitable wavelength is passed through the cell and the advanced wavelength radiation emitted is detected in a right-angled direction. The light intensity and hence the perceptivity are increased by using a fairly large cell (20 ml or lesser). Simple units have afixed excitation wavelength for which band range mustn't be too narrow and a fixed wavelength range for fluorescent light discovery. The excitation wavelength can be named in the more precious models and the most advanced outfit has a monochromator for excitation and fluorescent light, furnishing a largely specific (but less sensitive) position of discovery.

Electrochemical (Amperometric) sensors - Electrochemistry provides a useful means of detecting traces of readily oxidizable or reducible organic composites with great selectivity. The discovery limit can be extraordinarily low and the sensors are both simple and affordable. The eventuality between the working and reference electrodes may be named. The working electrode is made up of glassy carbon, carbon paste or composite gold. constantly a tableware/ tableware chloride electrode is used as the reference. The prolixity current recorded is commensurable to the attention of the emulsion eluted. This is applicable only when composites have functional group which can be either oxidized or reduced.

Conductivity sensors- This is the classical ion chromatography sensor and measures the eluate conductivity, which is commensurable to ionic sample attention (handed that the cell is suitably constructed). Its perceptivity decreases as the specific conductivity of the mobile phase increases. The active cell volume of 2 ml is veritably small. Good conductivity sensors have automatic temperature compensation (conductivity is largely temperature-dependent) and electronic background conductivity repression.

Photo diode array sensors(PDA) sensors - A photodiode array sensor is a lined array of separate photodiodes on an intertwined circuit(IC) chip for spectroscopy. It's placed at the image aeroplane of a spectrometer to allow a range of surge length to be tasted concomitantly. PDA can be programmed for any wavelength range and all the composites that absorb at this range can be linked in a single range. It can also dissect peak chastity by matching gamuts within a peak. The performing gamuts are 3- D plot of Response Vs Time Vs Wavelength.

Advantages

HPLC has numerous advantages over other styles of chromatography. It has made significant donation to the growth of logical wisdom and its different operation in medicinals, environmental, forensics, foods, polymers and plastics, clinical fields etc.

HPLC provides a largely specific, nicely precise, and fairly rapid-fire logical system for a plethora of complicated samples.

HPLC is able of diving macromolecules It's profoundly suitable for utmost ‘ pharmaceutical medicine substances ’. It offers an effective means of analysis pertaining to ‘ labile natural products ’.

HPLC allows the reliable analysis of a good number of products including biochemical, metabolic products, nonvolatile substance, polar composites etc. Preparation and preface of sample is easy and simple in HPLC.

Resolution of composites and speed of separation is high.

HPLC software is able of reporting precise and accurate results.

perceptivity of sensors used is high.

A large number of stationary phases and columns can be used to suit different ranges of operation.

Recording and storehouse of information is easy.

The columns operated precisely under controlled conditions without overfilling can be resed for significant period of time.

HPLC coupled with mass spectrophotometers and FT- IR system have bettered efficacity.

Along with hyphenated ways HPLC have been used to assay contaminations in pharmaceutical phrasings.[9]

Disadvantages

HPLC is considered one of the most important ways of the last decade of the 20th century. Despite of the several advantages there are certain limitations also. Limitations include price of columns, detergents and a lack of long term reproducibility due to personal nature of column quilting. Others include.

Complexity of separation of certain antibodies specific to the protein.

The cost of developing an HPLC outfit for assay or system of separation of individual factors is tremendous.

Due to the speed of the HPLC and its reliance on the different oppositeness; two composites with analogous structure and oppositeness can exit the chromatographic outfit at the same time(co-elution). This is delicate in detecting composites.

Low Perceptivity of some composites towards the stationary phase in the columns is delicate.

Certain composites get absorbed or reply with the chemicals present in the quilting accoutrements of the column.

occasionally the pressure may get too high or low that the column can not repel or separation may not takes place.

Qualitative analysis may be limited unless HPLC is connived with mass spectrometry. Resolution is limited with veritably complex samples.

Newer trends with better efficacity have been established.

Amlodipine:

Amlodipine is a calcium channel blocker medication used to treat high blood pressure and coronary artery disease. While not typically recommended in heart failure, amlodipine may be used if other medications

are not sufficient for treating high blood pressure or heart-related chest pain. It is taken by mouth and has an effect that lasts for at least a day. [10]

Structure:

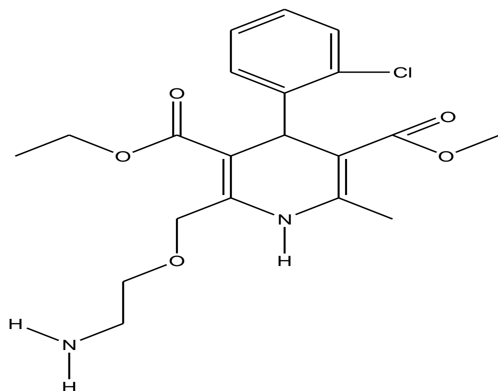


Fig 2.1: Structure of Amlodipine

IUPAC Name: 3- Ethyl 5- methyl -2 -[(2-aminoethoxy) methyl]-4-(2-chlorophenyl) -6-methyl -1,4- dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate benzenesulfonate.

Molecular formula : $C_{26}H_{31}ClN_2O_8S$

MolecularWeight : Average: 567.05 g/mol

Monoisotopic: 567.17

Pka: 19.12 (Strongest Acidic)

9.45 (Strongest Basic)

Categories: Treating high blood pressure or heart-related chest pain.

Medium of Action Amlodipine is considered a supplemental arterial vasodilator that exerts its action directly on vascular smooth muscle to lead to a reduction in supplemental vascular resistance, causing a drop in blood pressure. Amlodipine is a dihydropyridine calcium antagonist(calcium ion antagonist or slow- channel blocker) that inhibits the affluence of calcium ions into both vascular smooth muscle and cardiac muscle. Experimental studies indicate that amlodipine binds to both dihydropyridine and nondihydropyridine list spots, located on cell membranes. The compression of cardiac muscle and vascular smooth muscle are dependent on the movement of extracellular calcium ions into these cells by specific ion channels. Amlodipine blocks calcium ion affluence across cell membranes with selectivity. A stronger effect of amlodipine is wielded on vascular smooth muscle cells than on cardiac muscle cells Marker. Direct conduct of amlodipine on vascular smooth muscle result in reduced blood pressure.

Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics - Pharmacokinetics General pharmacodynamic goods Amlodipine has a strong affinity for cell membranes, modulating calcium affluence by inhibiting named membrane calcium channels. This medicine's unique list parcels allow for its long-acting action and lower frequent dosing authority.

Relations –

Several medicines interact with amlodipine to increase its situations in the body. CYP3A impediments, by nature of inhibiting the enzyme that metabolizes amlodipine, CYP3A4, are one similar class of medicines. Others include the calcium- channel blocker diltiazem, the antibiotic clarithromycin, and conceivably some antifungals. Amlodipine causes several medicines to increase in situations, including cyclosporine, simvastatin, and tacrolimus.

immersion Food increases immersion.Protein list99.7 boundHalf Life 30 – 50 hours.

Side Effect - Side goods swelling of the hands, bases, ankles, or lower legs. headache. worried stomach. nausea. stomach pain. dizziness or flightiness. doziness. inordinate frazzle.[11]

Plan of Work -

1. Selection of medicines - Online Journals, chemical and logical objectifications were studied to find out medicines for which reported styles or the reported styles were observe, numerous styles were got expensive and time consuming. request check was carried to check the vacuity of these medicines.[12]

The criteria for selection of medicines are explained in individual medicine profile.

2. medicine Amlodipine

3. Selection of logical waysRP- HPLC system

4. system development and confirmationDevelopment and confirmation of logical styles are

A. HPLC Method

- Selection of different mobile phase.
- Selection of range ofpH.
- Selection of range of proportion of mobile phase with applicable retention time.
- Design of trial Method.
- Selection of suitable discovery wavelength.
- Optimization by Using Software.
- To develop estimation wind of optimized result for Amlodipine medicine.
- marketable expression analysis.
- system confirmation as per ICH guidelines.

II. Material And Method:-

Materials:

Table No 6.1. Active Pharmaceutical Drug

Sr. No.	Name	Description
1.	Amlodipine	White powder, used to treat high blood pressure and coronary artery disease.
2.	Amidine 5	5.0 mg drug contain each tablet, Manufactured by Mylan Laboratories Limited, Marketed by Mylan Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.

Table No.6.2 List of Chemicals use inResearch work

Sr No.	Name of Chemical	Molecular Formula	Properties	Manufacturer
1.	Acetonitrile	C_2H_3N	Solvent, BP 76-81.6°C	Merck Life science
2.	Methanol	CH_3OH	Flammable Solvent	Merck Life science
3.	Distilled Water	H_2O	Universal Solvent, BP 100°C	

Table No. 6.3 List of instruments

Sr. No.	Name of Equipment's/ Instruments	Model /Specification	Manufacturer
1	HPLC	Utlimate3000	Thermo
	Pump	PU2080	
	Sample Injection Port	Rheodyne Injector	
	UV/Vis Detector	UV 2075 plus	
	Software	LabSoltuion	
2	pH Meter	101	Chemiline
3	Balance	AY-120	Shimadzu
4	Sonicator	UCB-40	Rolex
5	Deep Freezer	-	Blue Star
6	Refrigerator	-	Godrej

Methods: -

1. Preliminary Analysis of Drug

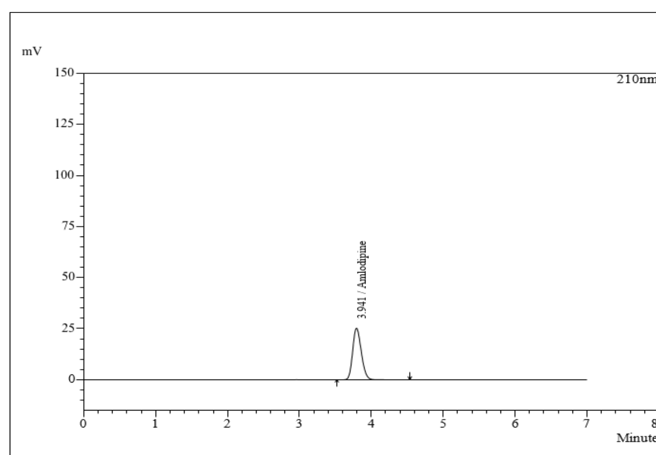
a) Description - Color and texture of Amlodipine Besylate was compared with reported characters mentioned in medicine bank.

b) Solubility - Solubility of Amlodipine Besylate was determined in colorful detergents like water, methanol, ethanol, Acetonitrile and dimethyl formamide or chloroform.

c) UV Analysis -UV analysis was carried out by surveying the result of Amlodipine Besylate at 200-400 nm.

The HPLC confirmation of Optimized result of Amlodipine is at Mobile Phase of Methanol Acetonitrile Water (404020 v/ v/ v) at Maximum Wavelength 210 nm.

The proposed HPLC system was validated in terms of system felicity, particularity, perfection, delicacy and robustness as per the International Conference on Adjustment (ICH) guidelines (7).[13]



A. **Validation** - The proposed HPLC system was validated in terms of system felicity, particularity, perfection, delicacy and robustness as per the International Conference on Adjustment(ICH) guidelines(7).[14]

B. Linearity -The linearity of peak area response for Amlodipine was determined from 10 to 30**.** Position of working attention of Amlodipine. The stock results of standard Amlodipine was adulterated to six different known attention. Linearity graph of attention(asx-value) versus area(as y- value) were colluded and correlation measure, y- intercept and pitch of the retrogression were calculated.[15]

TableNo.7.1Linearity ResultofAmlodipine

Sr. No	Concentration (µg/ml)	PeakArea
1	5	113872
2	10	217852
3	15	332800
4	20	431358
5	25	550023

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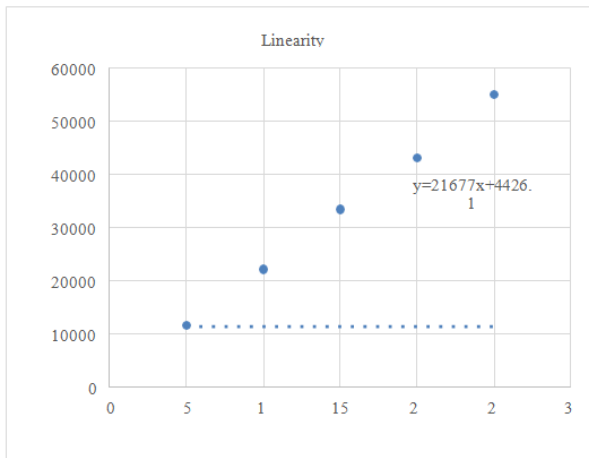
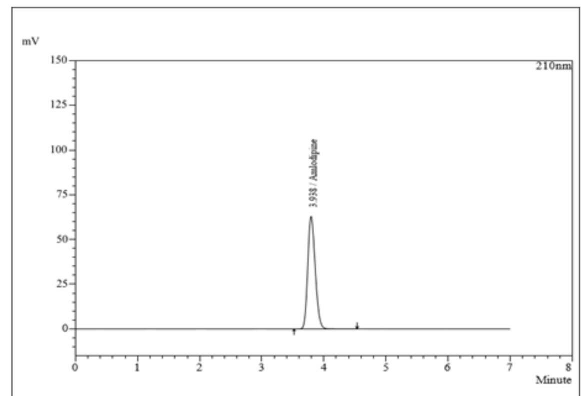
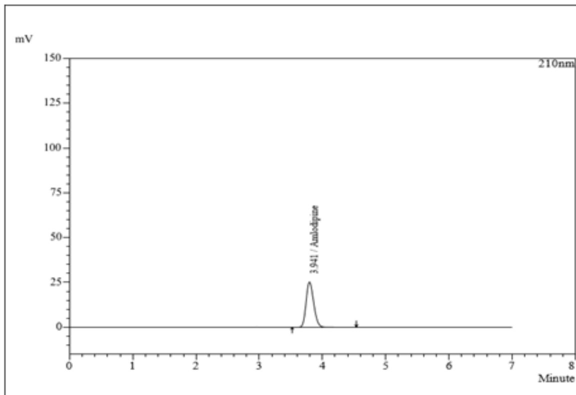


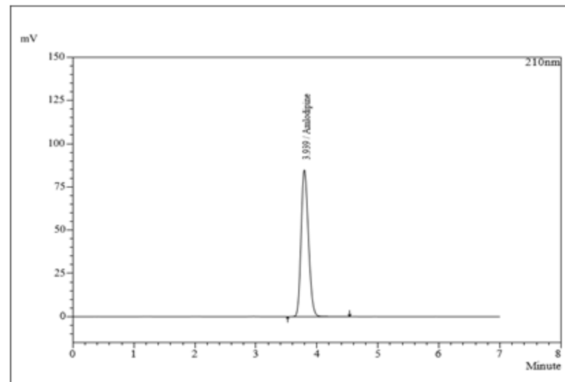
FigNo.7.1 Calibration Curve of Amlodipine



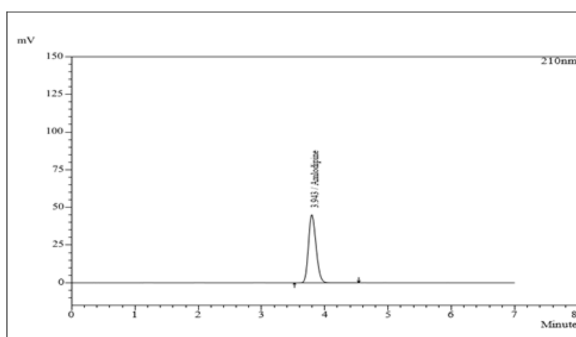
AtypicalchromatogramofAmlodipineStandard[Concentration 15µg/ml]



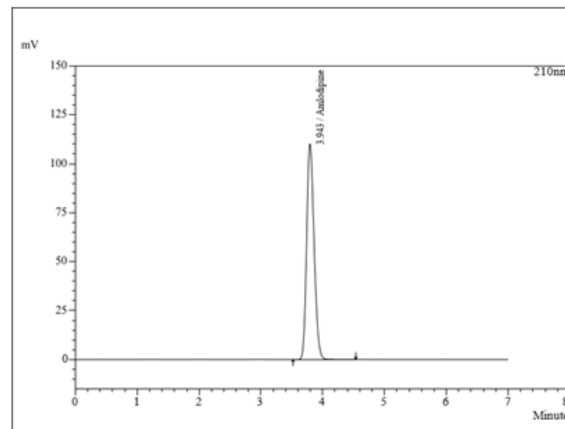
AtypicalchromatogramofAmlodipineStandard[Concentration5µg/ml]



AtypicalchromatogramofAmlodipineStandard[Concentration20µg/ml]



AtypicalchromatogramofAmlodipineStandard[Concentration10µg/ml]



AtypicalchromatogramofAmlodipineStandard[Concentration25µg/ml

Table 7.2 Characteristic parameters of Amlodipine for the proposed HPLCmethod.

Parameter	Result
	Amlodipine
Calibrationrange(µg/ml)	5-25
Detectionwavelength(nm)	210
Mobilephase	Methanol:Acetonitrile: Water(35:35:30v/v/v)
Regressionequation(y*)	y=21677x+4426.1
Slope(b)	21677
Intercept(a)	4426.1
Correlationcoefficient(r2)	0.7774

SystemSuitability:

System- felicity tests are an integral part of system development and are used to insure acceptable performance of the chromatographic system. Retention time(Rt), number of theoretical plates(N) and trailing factor(T) were estimated for six replicate injections of the medicine at a attention of 20 µg/ ml. The results which are given in Table were within respectable limits.[16]

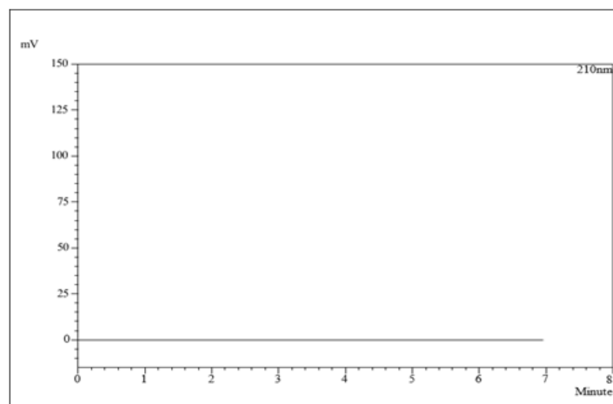


Fig.No.7.3Atypicalchromatogramof Blank

TableNo7.3.SystemsuitabilitystudiesofAmlodipinebyHPLCmethod.

Specificity: chromatogram of blank was taken as shown in FigNo.6.25. Chromatogram of Amlodipine showed peak at a retention time of3.743 min. The mobile phase designed for the system resolved the medicine veritably efficiently. The Retention time of Amlodipine was3.742 ±0.0078 min. The wavelength 210 nm was named for discovery because; it redounded in better discovery perceptivity for the medicine. The peak for Amlodipine from the tablet expression was Amlodipine.[17,18]

TableNo 7.4Specificityof AmlodipinebyHPLC method

Concentration	APIArea	TabletArea
10	217855	217784
10	217771	217710
10	214238	214168
10	218773	218776
10	216153	216054
10	216841	216174
Mean	217672	217514
SD	2303.64	2371.77
RSD	1.06	1.10

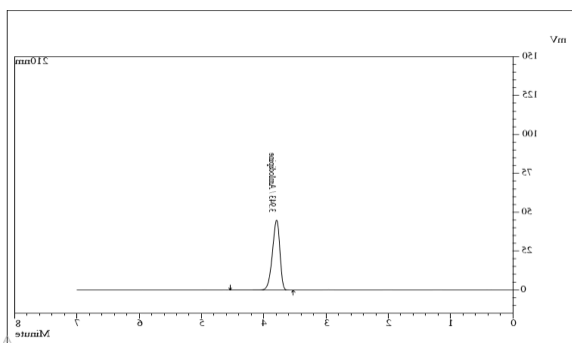


Fig. No. 7.4 A typical chromatogram of Amlodipine Standard [Concentratio10µg/ml]

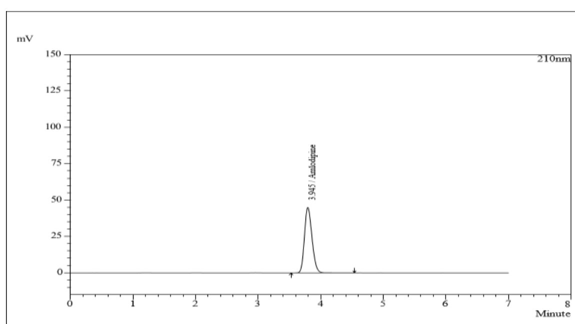


Fig. No. 7.5 A typical chromatogram of Amlodipine Sample [Concentration10µg/m

The perceptivity of dimension of Amlodipine by use of the proposed system was estimated in terms of the limit of discovery (LOD) and the limit of quantification (LOQ). The LOD and LOQ were calculated by the use of signal to noise rate. In order to estimate the LOD and LOQ values, the blank sample was fitted six times and the peak area of this blank was calculated as noise position. The LOD was calculated as three times the noise position, while ten times the noise value gave the LOQ. LOD and LOQ were set up to be0.002347 and0.01856 independently. [19,20]

Precision - Demonstration of perfection was done under two orders. The injection repetition (System Precision) was assessed by using six injections of the standard result of Amlodipine and the RSD of the replicate injections was calculated. In addition, to demonstrate the perfection of system (Method Precision), six samples from the same batch of expression were analysed collectively and the assay content of each sample was estimated.[21] The normal for the six determinations was calculated along with the RSD for the replicate determinations. Both the system perfection and system perfection were subordinated forinter-day andintra-day variations as reported in Table No6.17 and6.18 independently.[22]

Sensitivity:

TableNo.7.5Intraday PrecisionofAmlodipineat210nm

Concentration	PeakArea		
	0 Hrs	2 Hrs	3 Hrs
10	217855	217125	217772
10	217771	217845	220014
10	214238	216512	217674
10	218773	213785	213746
10	216153	215846	216473
10	216841	214777	215783
Mean	217672	216682	217314
SD	2303.64	2366.15	2407.74
RSD	1.06	1.07	1.11

TableNo. 7.6 Interday Precision ofAmlodipineat210nm

Concentration	PeakArea		
	1day	2day	3day
10	217855	221432	224157
10	217771	220084	220173
10	214238	217788	226153

10	218773	222384	220473
10	216153	216134	220377
10	216841	216847	217782
Mean	217672	217477	221873
SD	2303.64	2487.35	2610.81
RSD	1.06	1.13	1.18

Accuracy:

Recovery studies by the standard addition system were performed with a view to justify the delicacy of the proposed system. preliminarily analysed samples of Amlodipine(20 µg/ ml) were spiked with 80, 100, and 120 redundant Amlodipine standard and the fusions were analysed by the proposed system.Standard deviation of the % recovery and % RSD were calculated and reported inTableNo. 6.17.[23,24]

TableNo.7.7Accuracyof Amlodipineat210nm.

Sr.No.	Concentration	PeakArea	recovery %
1	16	175712	100.16
2	16	175884	100.07
3	16	175778	100.21
4	20	217621	77.21
5	20	217774	77.75
6	20	217886	100.12
7	24	267826	77.78

Robustness: Robustness is a measure of capacity of a system to remain innocent by small, but deliberate variations in the system conditions, and is suggestions of the trustability of the system. A system is robust, if it's innocent by small changes in operating conditions.[25] To determine the robustness of this system, the experimental conditions were designedly altered at three different situations and retention time and chromatographic response were estimated. One factor at a time was changed to study the effect. Variation of wavelength and mobile phase inflow rate by0.7 ml/ min(1.0 and1.1 ml/ min) had no significant effect on the retention time and chromatographic response of the 20 µg/ ml result, indicating that the system was robust. The results are shown in TableNo.6.20. [26,27,28]

TableNo.7.8Robustness ofAmlodipineat210nmand215nm

Conc.(µg/ml)	Area	
	210nm	215nm
10	217855	177284
10	217771	174682
10	214238	173541
10	218773	172773
10	216153	175546
10	216841	176487
Mean	217672	175417
SD	2303.64	2286.83
RSD	1.06	1.17

TableNo.7.8RobustnessofAmlodipineat1.0and1.1ml/min flowrate

Conc.(µg/ml)	Area	
	1.0 ml/min	1.1 ml/min
10	217855	187126

III. Conclusion

A veritably many logical styles appeared in the literature for the determination of Amlodipine includes HPLC, HPTLC and UV-Visible spectrophotometric styles. In view of the below fact, some simple logical styles were planned to develop with perceptivity, delicacy, perfection and provident. In the present disquisition HPLC system for the quantitative estimation of Amlodipine in bulk medicine and per ICH guidelines pharmaceutical phrasings has been developed. HPLC styles were validated as and results of linearity, perfection, delicacy, particularity, System felicity and robustness pass the limit. The HPLC system is more sensitive, accurate and precise compared to the preliminarily reported system. There was no any hindrance of excipients in the recovery study. The low value of RSD, molar extermination z4measure (L spook- 1 cm- 1) suggested that the developed styles are sensitive. The proposed high- performance liquid chromatographic system has also been estimated over the delicacy, perfection and robustness and proved to be accessible and effective for the quality control of Amlodipine. Developed system was set up simple and cost effective for the quality control of Amlodipine.also, the lower detergent consumption leads to a cost effective and environmentally friendly Spectroscopic procedure. therefore, the proposed methodology is rapid-fire, picky, requires a simple sample medication procedure, and represents a good procedure for Amlodipine.

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