



Assay of Amino-propanol in dermatological products.

HPTLC Method.

International Symposium for HPTLC – Berlin – October 2006

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Bayer HealthCare
Consumer Care



I – Bayer Group and Bayer Santé Familiale : quick overview

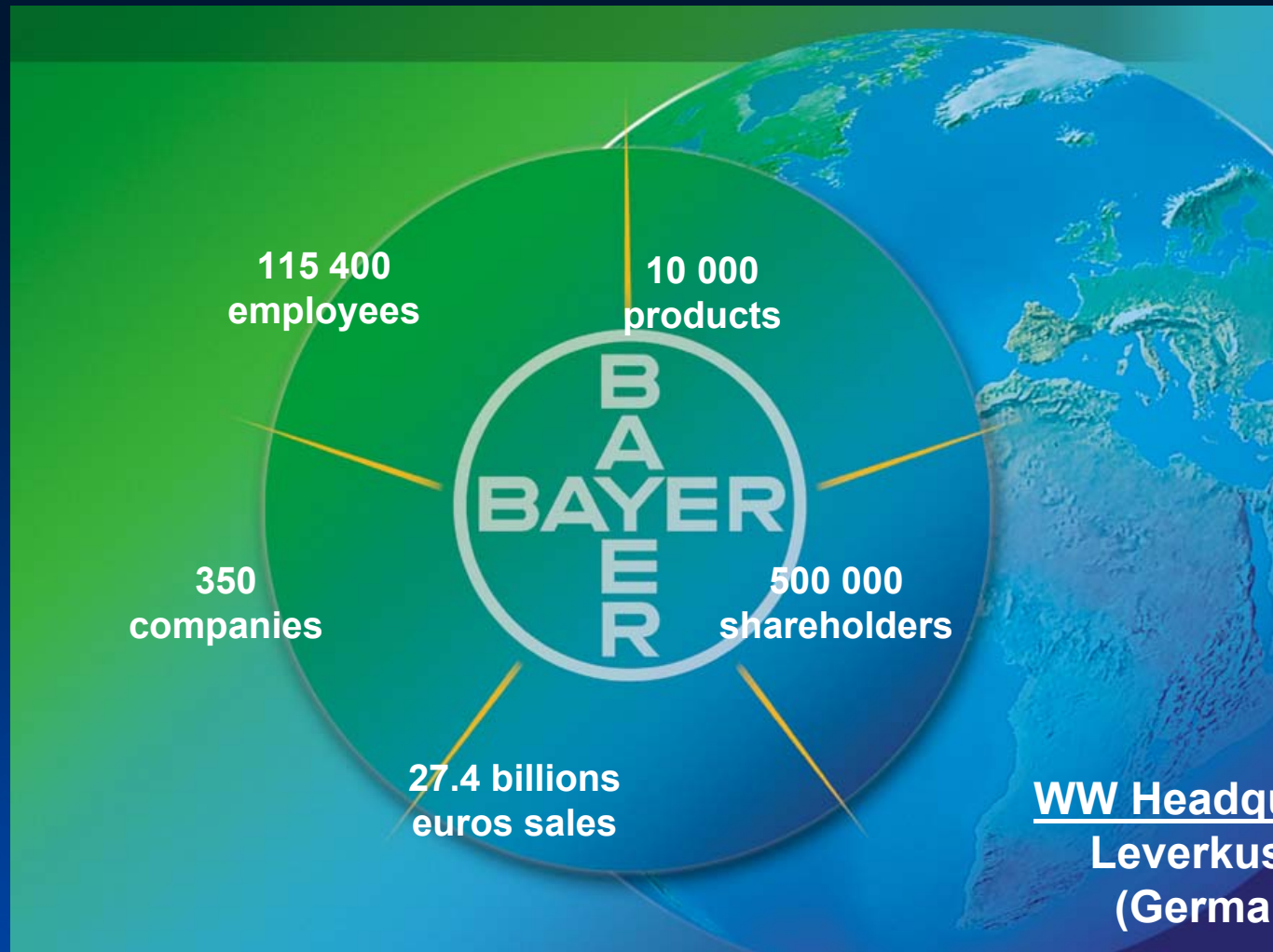
II - Aminopropanol HPTLC Method

III - Validation of the method

IV - Method comparisons

V - Occurred problems

BAYER GROUP

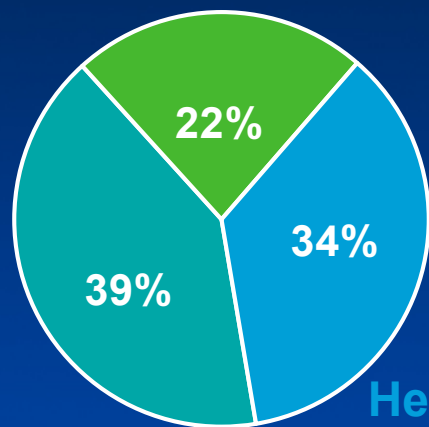


WW Headquarters
Leverkussen
(Germany)



BAYER GROUP

CropScience



HealthCare

MaterialScience



HealthCare

9,4 billions €
33 800 employees



CropScience

5,9 billions €
18 800 employees



MaterialScience

10,7 billions €
18 800 employees



Bayer Health Care

Consumer Care

Bayer Santé Familiale

Geographic location :



Bayer Santé Familiale

↪ Bayer Health Care – Consumer Care (2005)

↪ Approx. 700 employees

↪ Gaillard : General Administration, Production unit ,
International Technical Center (ITC)

- formulation, scale-up
- packaging development
- regulatory affairs group
- analytical development



Our OTC Products

.Analgesic / cough and cold:

Bayer Aspirine® , Aleve®, Aspro®, Alka Seltzer®, Actron®, Claradol®



.Multivitamins and dietary supplement:

Supradyn®, Berocca®, One-a-day®, Elevit®, Redoxon®, CalDVita®, Vital 50 plus®



.Dermatological & topical products :

Bepanthen®, Canesten®, Dermaspray®, Biseptine®, Bepanthol®, Gyn Hydralin®



.Gastro-intestinal products :

Rennie®, Talcid®, Transipeg®



.Phytotherapy : Euphytose®





I – Bayer Group and Bayer Santé Familiale presentation

II - Aminopropanol HPTLC Method

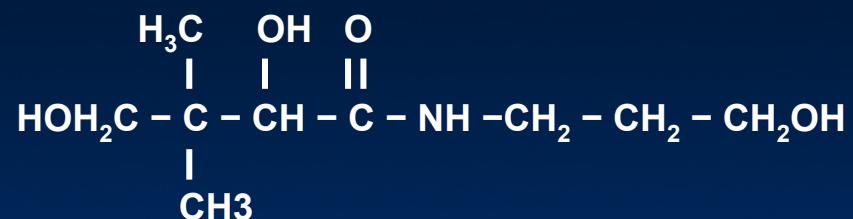
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II. AMINO-PROPANOL ASSAY

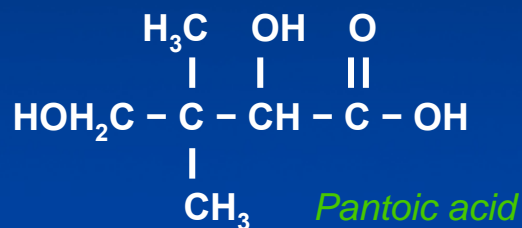
Amino-3-propan-1-ol is the degradation product of dextranthenol (pro-vitamin B5, active ingredient)



Dextranthenol



Hydrolysis



Amino-3-propan-1-ol



II. Aminopropanol dosage - Method

Why a HPTLC method ?

- ↪ Existing method : HPLC
- ↪ Sample preparation, mobile phase preparation :
long and “boring” (included internal standard,
fluorimetric detection...)
- ⇒ Wining time by HPTLC



II. Aminopropanol dosage - Method

↳ SAMPLE PREPARATION

- Sample (2g) dissolved into 20,0 ml of ethanol.

-*For ointment :*

Heat in a water bath (70°C) until dissolution (5min)

-Centrifuge 10 min at 10 000 rpm

↳ STANDARDS PREPARATION

5 points range calibration :

1 concentrated solution , 5 dilutions : 12.5, 25, 50, 100, 200 µg/ml



II. Aminopropanol dosage - Method

↳ Chromatographic conditions

- HPTLC plate Silica Gel 60F254
- Application volume : 2 μ L
- Mobile Phase : (80 V of ethanol / 15 V H₂O / 5 V CH₃COOH) + 0.5% ninhydrine
- Development : 4 cm (approx. 30 minutes)

↳ Detection : Heat the plate at 105°C

- R_f value 0.5 (pink)



II. Aminopropanol dosage - Method

↳ Quantification :

CAMAG SCANNER III

Wavelength :

↳ 486 nm

Calculation :

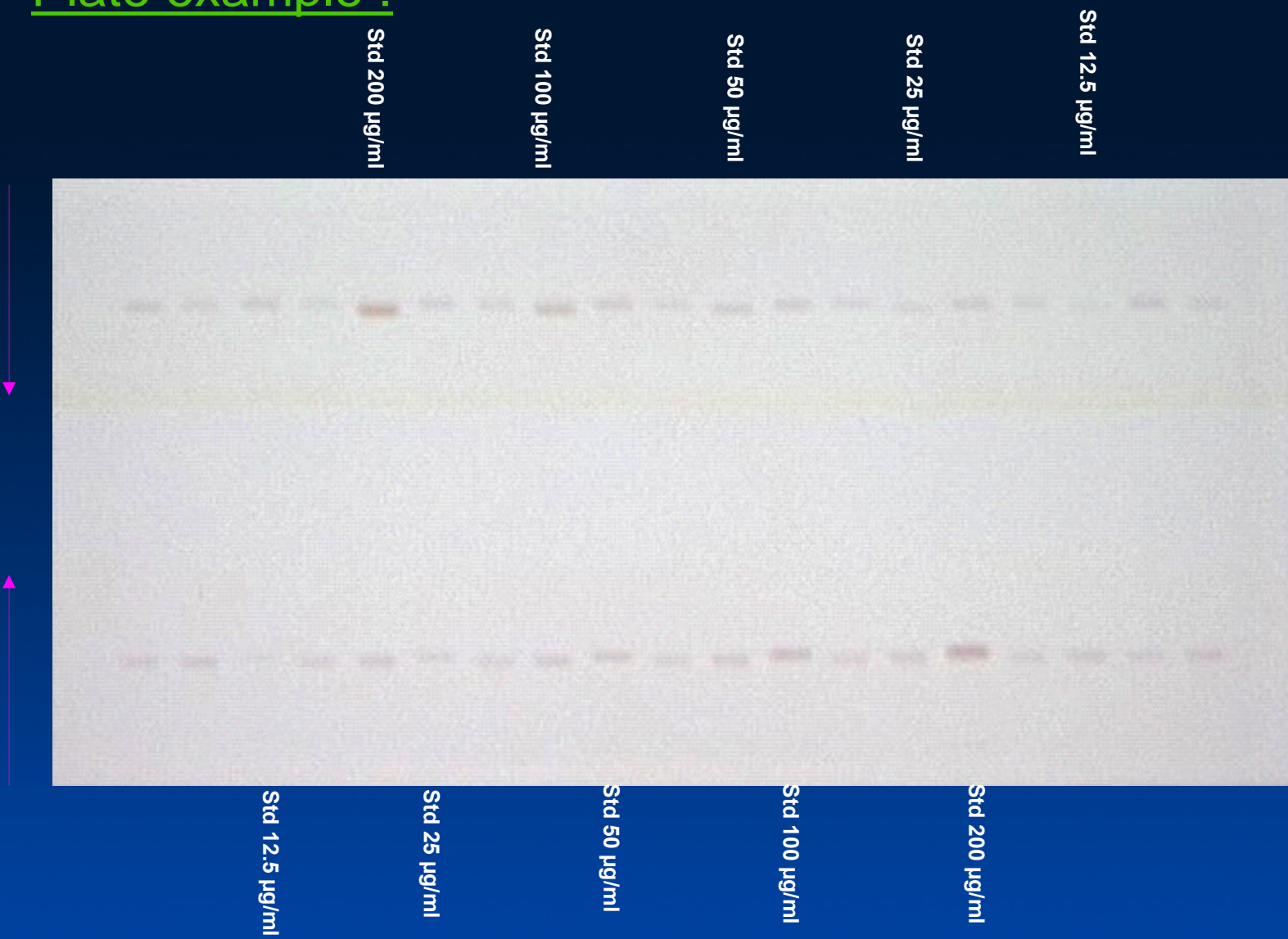
↳ peak area

Calibration method :

↳ Michaelis Menten regression (2nd degree)

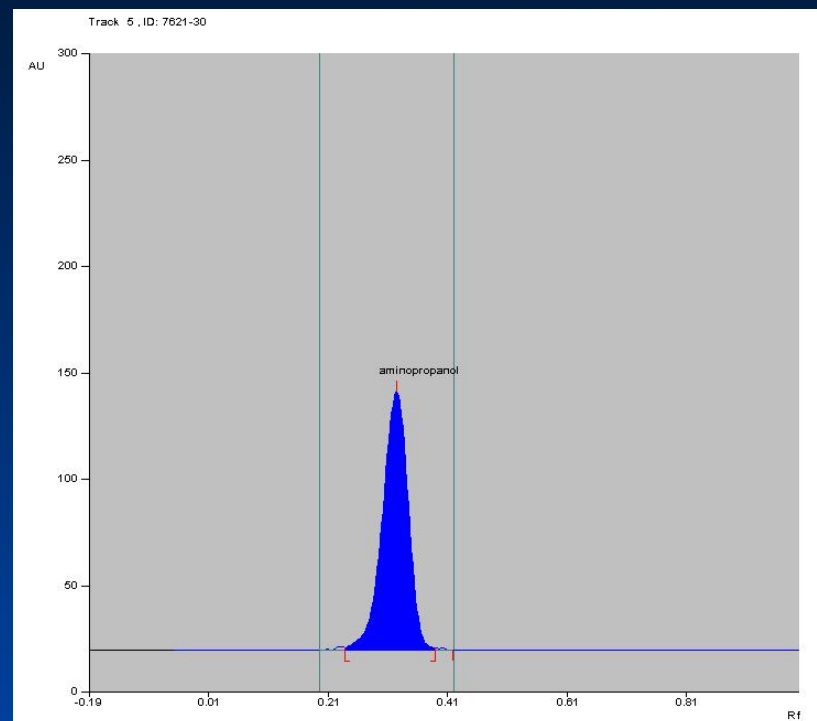
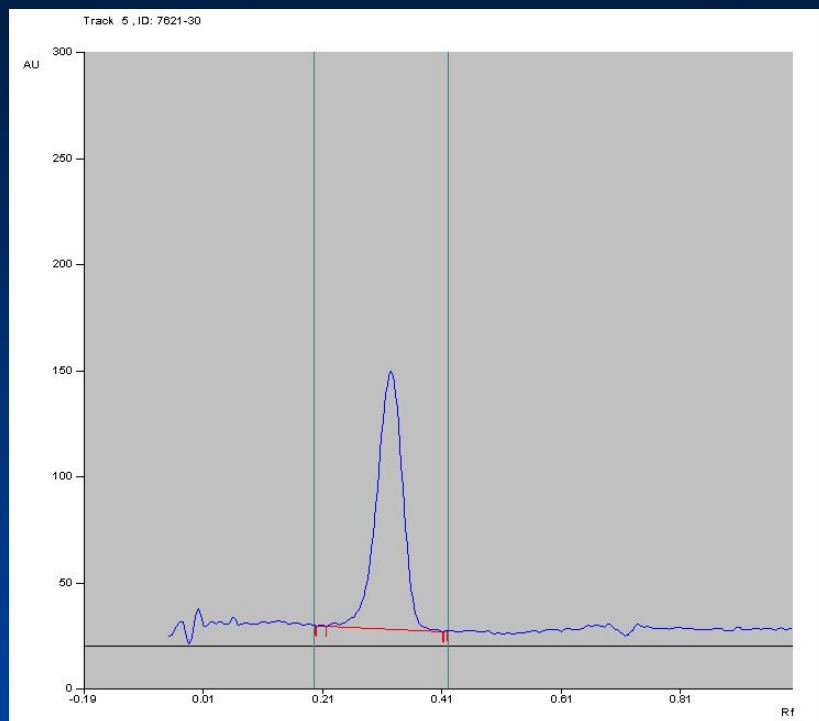


Plate example :

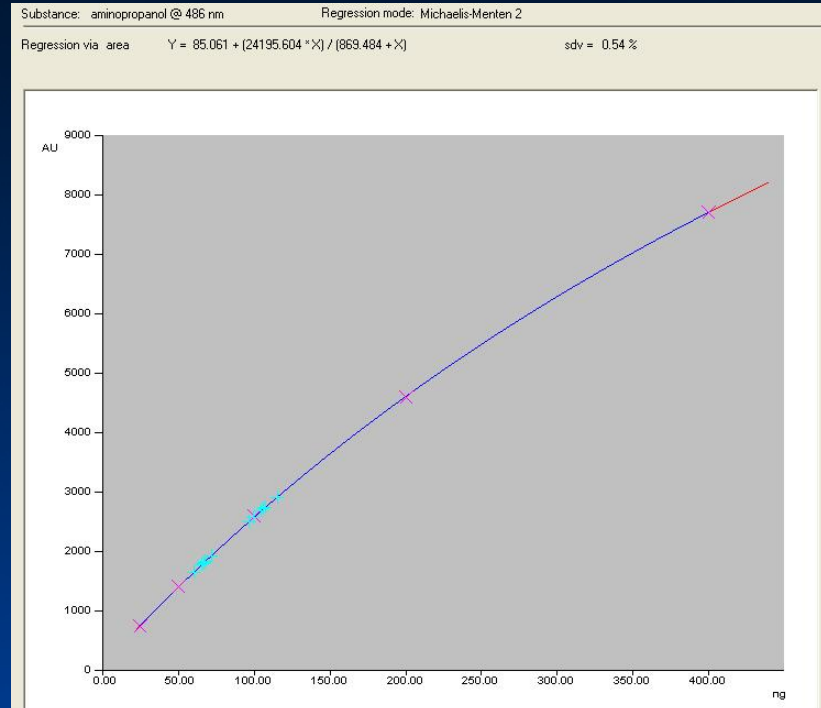
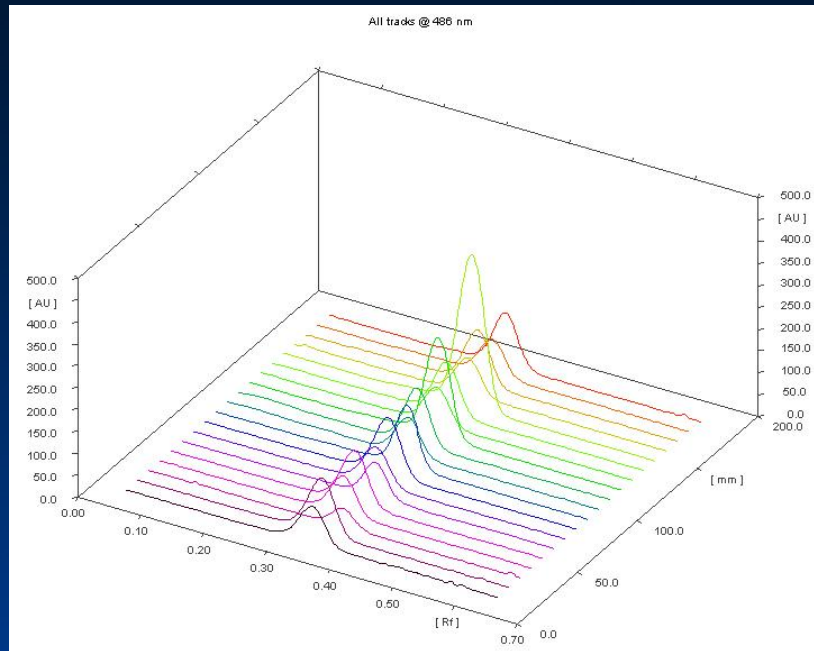


Peak example :

sample solution : $\sim 50\mu\text{g/ml}$ (= 0.05% m/m ointment)



3D and calibration curve :





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III. Validation of the method :

III . 1) LOD / LOQ Determination

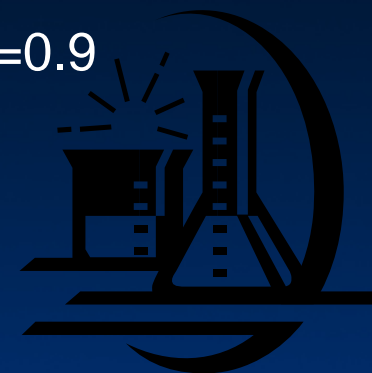
↪ Noise calculation : integrate all peaks from $R_f=0.1$ to $R_f=0.9$

↪ $LOD = 3 \times \text{noise}$

↪ $LOQ = 10 \times \text{noise}$

↪ Result : $LOD = 4.5\mu\text{g/ml}$ (applied solution)
corresponding to a 0.0045% (m/m) product

$LOQ = 15\mu\text{g/ml}$ (applied solution)
corresponding to a 0.015% (m/m) product



III. Validation of the method :

III . 2) Specificity

↪ According to the method described, prepare and apply an amino-propanol free reconstituted sample.

→ No spot appears



III. Validation of the method :

III . 3) Linearity / exactitude

- ↪ linearity range : 10 to 130 % of maximal authorized value in product.
- ↪ Preparation of a range in 5 points : placebo + added solutions
 - ↪ Each point : 3 preparations

Results :

Coefficient of correlation : 0.9979

Mean recovery : 102 %

Repetability : 4.9%



III. Validation of the method :

III - 4) Intermediate precision

- ↪ 3 Technicians analyze the same batch, for 3 days in succession, each preparing one sample and one calibration range each day
- ↪ Reagents are different, tanks are different (horizontal tank, vertical tank and ADC)



Result :

Intermediate precision relative standard deviation : 5.7%



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IV. Method Comparisons

IV- 1 Comparison with immersion

① *Mobile phase* : 80v Et-OH / 15v H₂O / 5v CH₃COOH

Reagent : Ninhydrine : 0.5%(m/v) in Et-OH

↪ *Immersion* : speed : 5 – time : 0

② *Mobile phase* : [80v Et-OH / 15v H₂O / 5v CH₃COOH]
+ 0.5% Ninhydrine



Results :

1



Calibration : Sdv : 1.4%

Results : Sample1 : 18 µg/ml

Sample 2 : 20 µg/ml

Sample 3 : 46 µg/ml

Sample 4 : 17 µg/ml

2



Calibration : Sdv : 0.2%

Results : Sample1 : 18 µg/ml

Sample 2 : 21.5 µg/ml

Sample 3 : 52.5 µg/ml

Sample 4 : 18 µg/ml



IV. Method Comparisons

IV – 2 HPLC /HPTLC Comparison

HPLC Method :

↻ Internal standard solution : aminocaproic acid solution

↻ Fluorescence solution : fluorescamine in Acetonitrile

↻ Mobile phase : Borate buffer (70v) / Methanol (30v)pH 8.0

↻ Standard solution : aminopropanol in ethanol.

Final solution (in mobile phase) : aminopropanol solution containing fluorescamine and internal standard



IV. Method Comparisons

↪ Sample preparation :

Approx. 1g of cream into 50.0 ml of ethanol.

Final solution : 10mg/ml + IStd and fluo reagent.

↪ Chromatographic conditions :

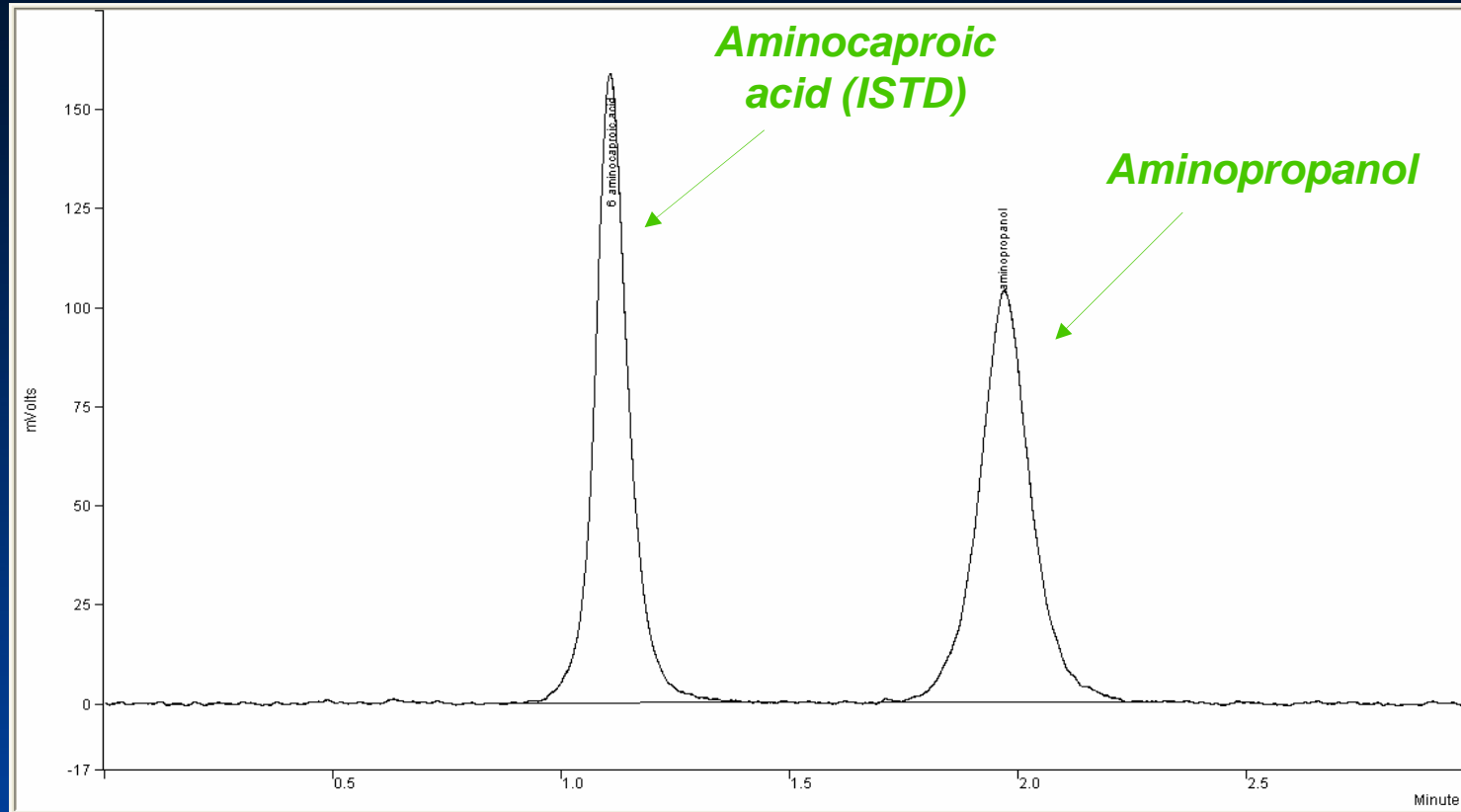
Octadecylsilyl phase bonded to silica gel 5 μ

Wavelength : λ excitation : 390 nm - λ emission : 480 nm

Run time : 3 min.



Chromatogram example :



Results comparison :

9 samples : each method

↪ Comparison of variances pass the acceptance limit



IV. Method Comparisons

Time Comparison

↪ Time to analyse 10 samples :

HPTLC	HPLC
5 hours	8 hours (1 day)

↪ Time to analyse 30 samples :

HPTLC	HPLC
1 day	3 days





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V - Some problems

- ↪ Optimization of sample preparation : filtration problems
- ↪ Optimization of sample application parameters (“fat” solutions)



Conclusions

- ↪ alternative HPTLC Method / existing HPLC method.
- ↪ Method is fast : possibility to analyze 36 samples at once (anti-parallel)
- ↪ Method which save us plate immersion. We don't need lot of reagent

