



DAICEL CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES  
(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

SUBSIDIARY OF DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

IPC-USP 8th ASM 2009

# “Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study”

Ch. LAKSHMI NARAYANA  
DAICEL CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES (INDIA) PVT LTD



# Overview

- Introduction: Chiral Impurity methods
- Types of Chiral Stationary Phases (CSPs) for HPLC
  - Polysaccharide-CSPs
    - Coated CSPs
    - immobilised CSPs
- Case study:
  - Oxaliplatin Chiral HPLC method
  - Lamivudine Chiral HPLC method
  - Clopidogrel Bisulphate Chiral HPLC method



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Introduction

- Chiral GC
- Chiral HPLC
- Chiral HPCE
- Chiral SFC



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Types of CSP

## Types of CSPs and their loading capacities

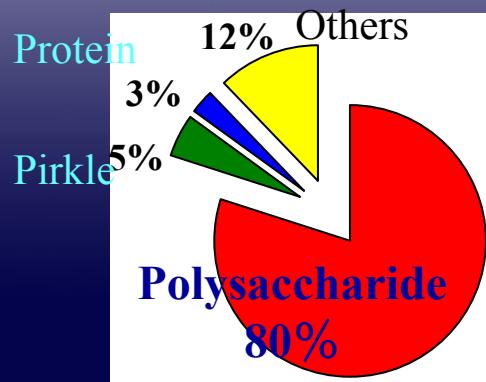
Type	CSPs	Loading capacity (mg solute / g CSP)
I	Pirkle type (Brush type)	1-50
II	Polysaccharide derivatives	<b>5-150</b>
III	Macrocyclic type	
	Cyclodextrins	0.1-5
	Glycopeptides	0.1-5
	Chiral Crown ether	0.1-5
IV	Ligand exchange	0.1-1
V	Protein type	0.1-0.2



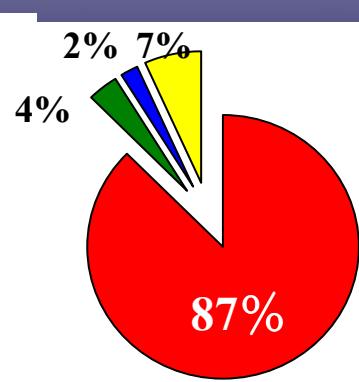
# Chiral Impurity Methods – Types of CSP

Which type of CSP ?

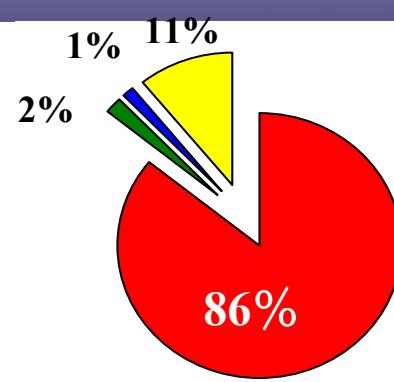
1999



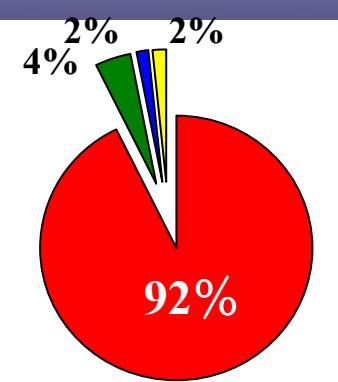
2001



2003



2005



1995–2003 : *Tetrahedron Asymmetry*

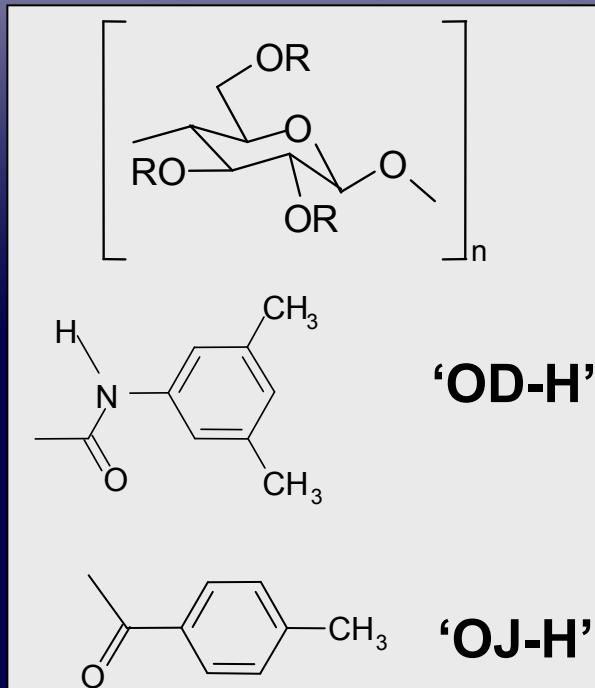
2005 : *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*



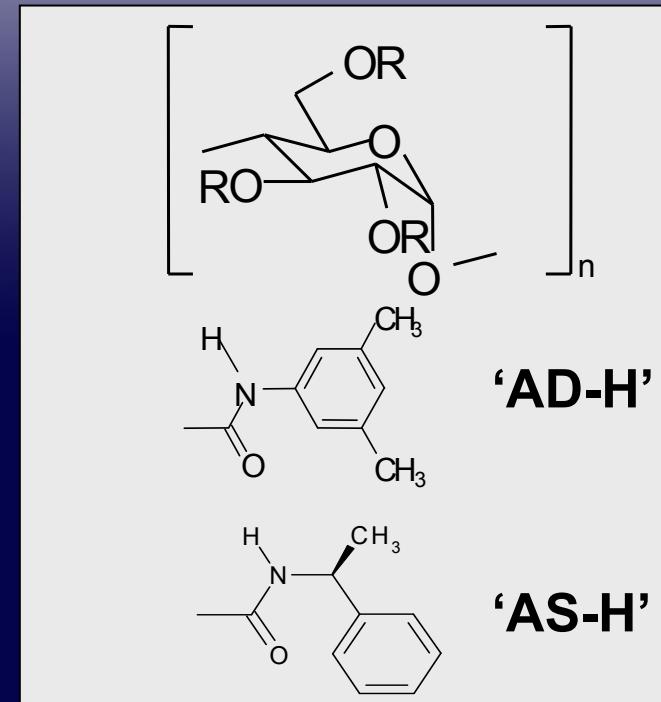
# Chiral Impurity Methods – Types of CSP

## Coated polysaccharide-derived CSPs

### Cellulose derivatives

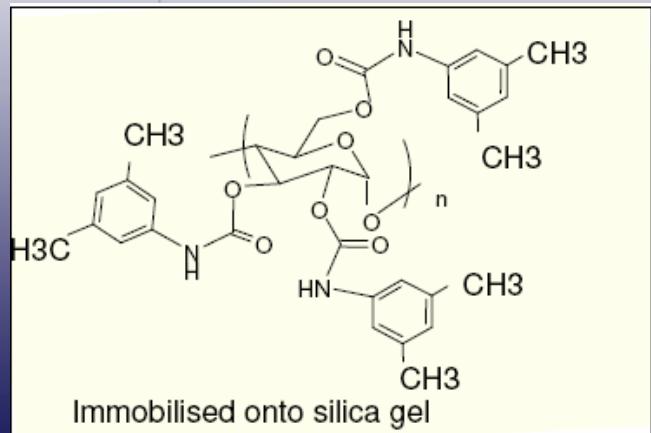


### Amylose derivatives

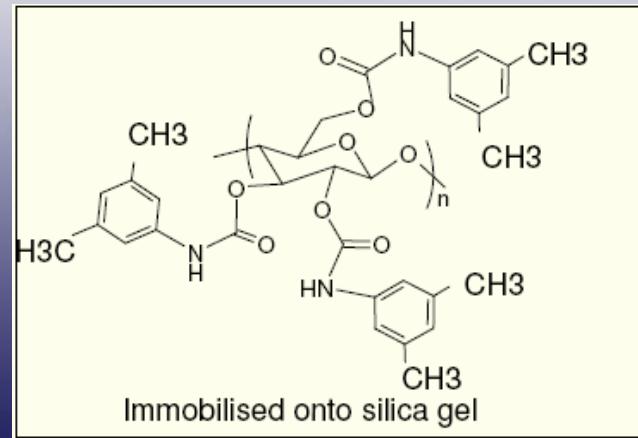


# Chiral Impurity Methods – Types of CSPs

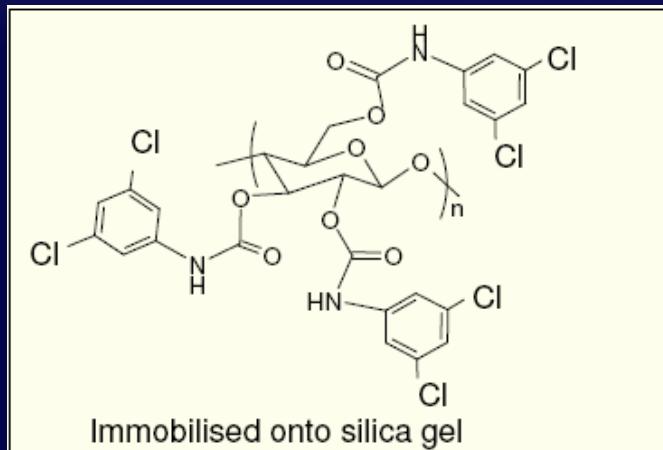
## Immobilised polysaccharide-derived CSPs



CHIRALPAK IA



CHIRALPAK IB

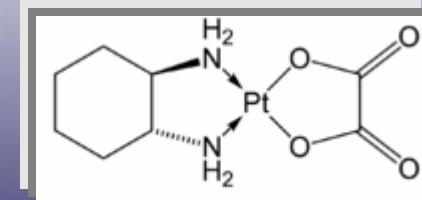


CHIRALPAK IC

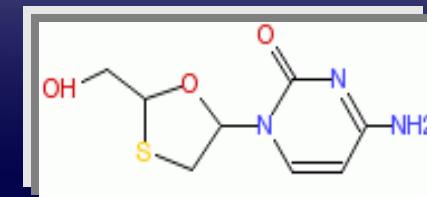


## Chiral Impurity Methods-Case Study

- Case study-1:  
Oxaliplatin, Chemotherapy drug



- Case study-2:  
Lamivudine, Anti retroviral drug



- Case study-3:  
Clopidogrel Bisulphate, Anti platelet drug



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 1

## Oxaliplatin

Pharmacopeial method conditions:

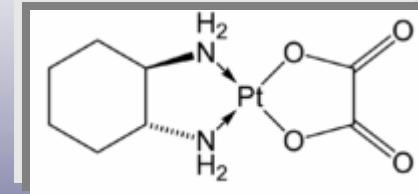
Column: CHIRALCEL OC 4.6 x 250mm

Mobile Phase: Ethanol / MeOH (30/70)

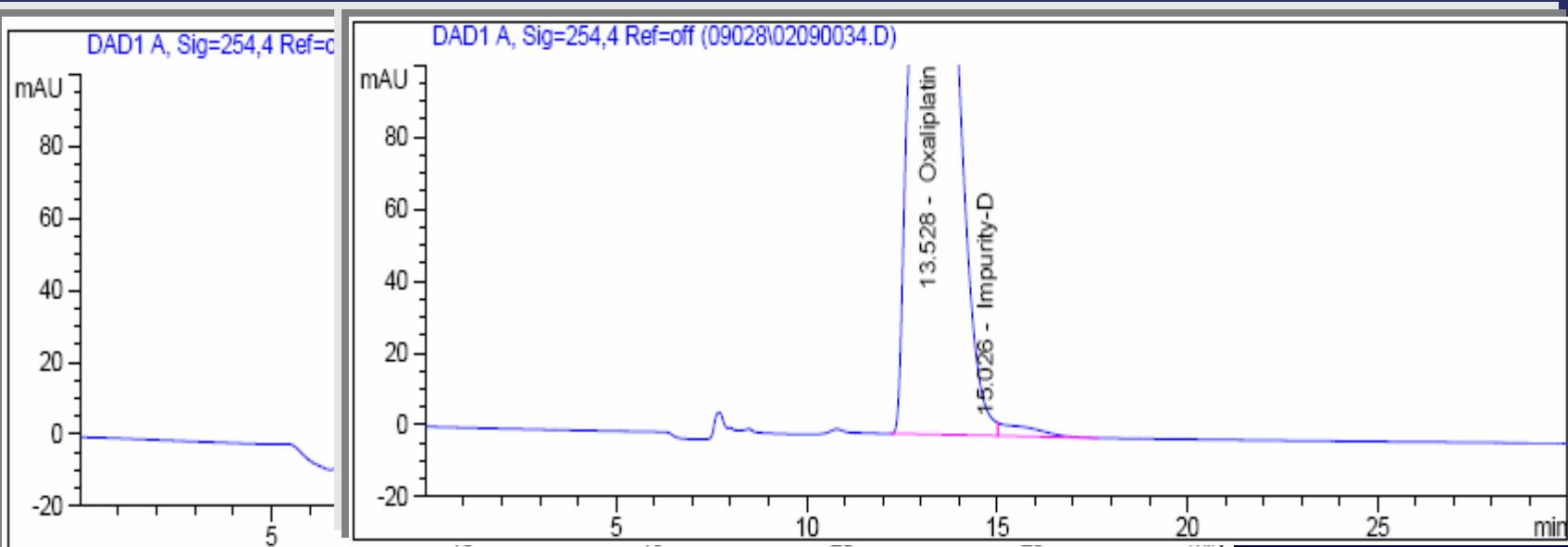
Flow Rate: 0.3 mL/min; Injection Volume: 20  $\mu$ L

Detection : 254 nm by UV; Temp: 40° C

Concentration: 0.6 mg/mL



Rs is NLT 1.5  
Limit: 0.1%





DAICEL CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES  
(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED  
SUBSIDIARY OF DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 1

## Oxaliplatin

Cost-effective method conditions:

Column: CHIRALPAK IC 4.6 x 250mm

Mobile Phase: Ethanol / MeOH (30/70)

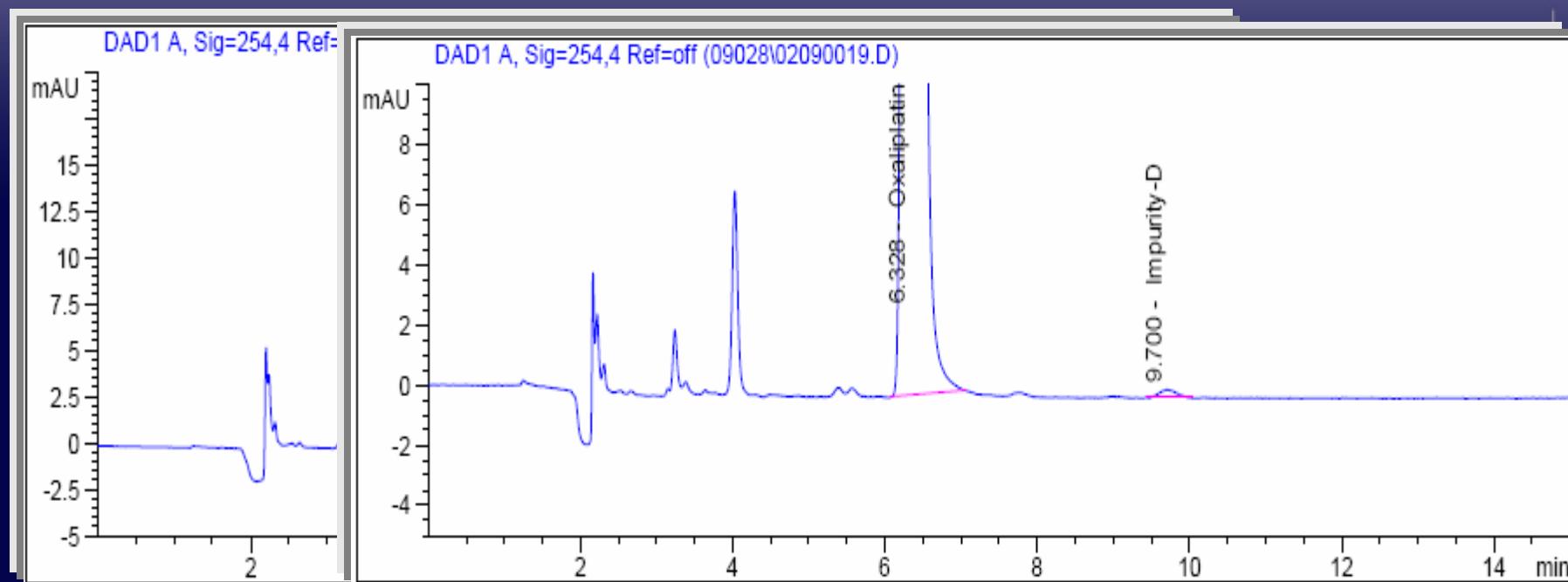
Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min; Injection Volume: 20  $\mu$ L

Rs > 9.0

Detection : 254 nm by UV; Temp: 40° C

LOQ: 0.03%

Concentration: 0.6 mg/mL



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 1

## Oxaliplatin

Cost-effective method conditions:

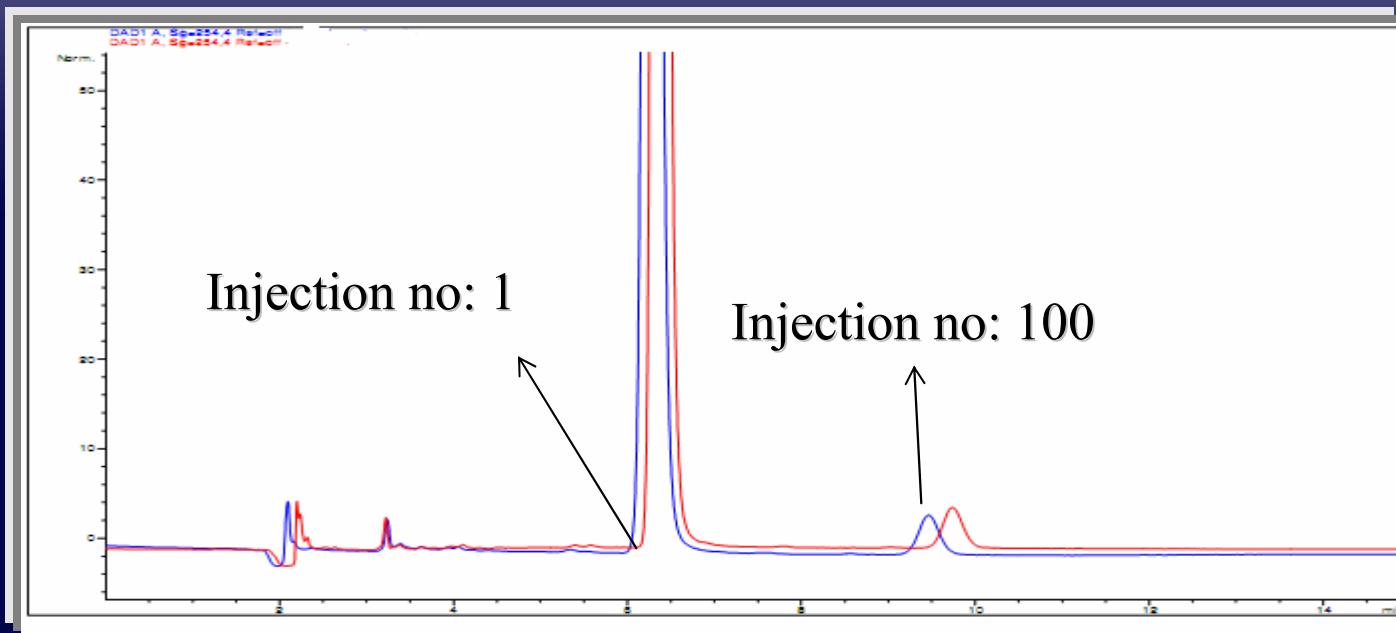
Column: CHIRALPAK IC 4.6 x 250mm

Mobile Phase: Ethanol / MeOH (30/70)

Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min; Injection Volume: 20  $\mu$ L

Detection : 254 nm by UV; Temp: 40° C

Concentration: 0.6 mg/mL



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 2

## Lamivudine

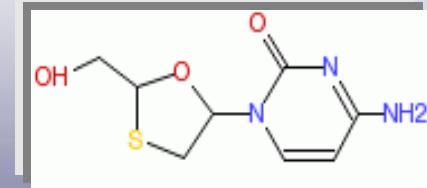
Pharmacopeial method conditions:

Column: L45 (Cyclobond I 2000 SP, 4.6 x 250mm, 5 $\mu$ )

Mobile Phase: 0.1M Ammonium acetate/MeOH (95/05)

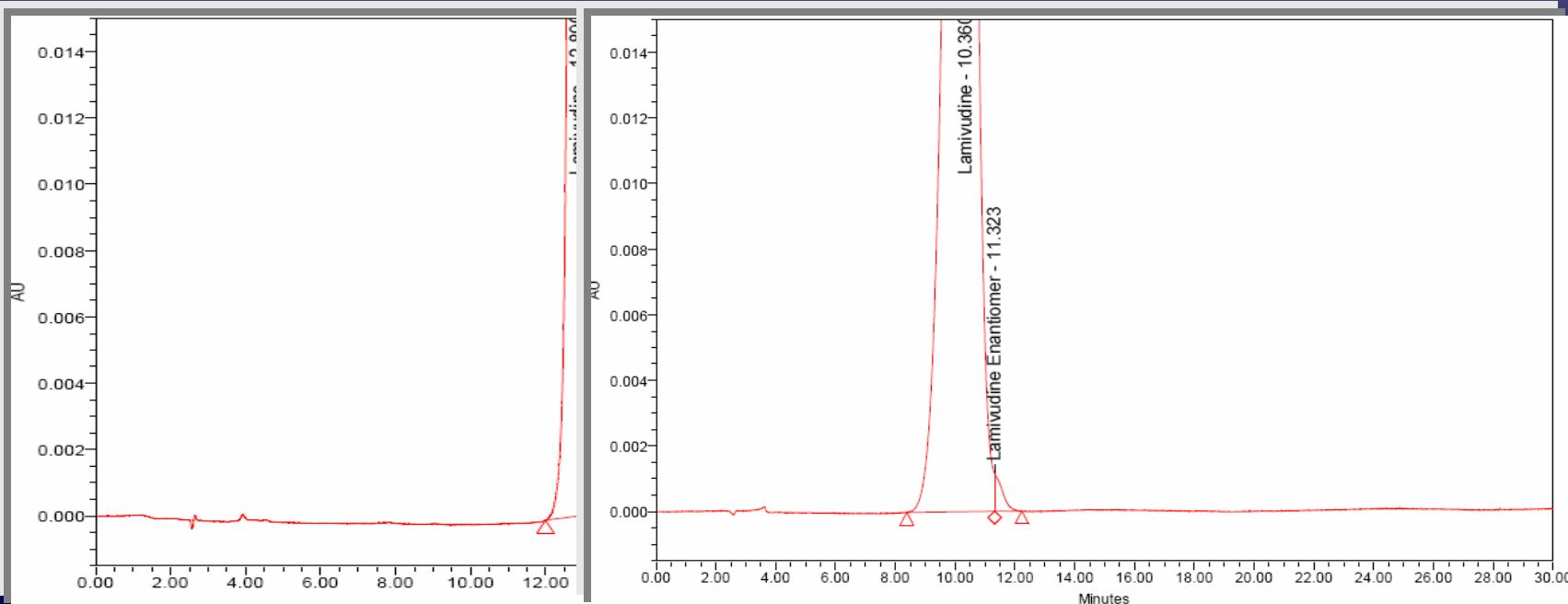
Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min; Conc: 0.25 mg / mL; Inj Vol: 10 $\mu$ L

Detection : 270 nm by UV; Temperature: 25 ° C



Rs is NLT 1.5

Impurity limit: 0.3%





DAICEL CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES  
(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED  
SUBSIDIARY OF DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 2

## Lamivudine

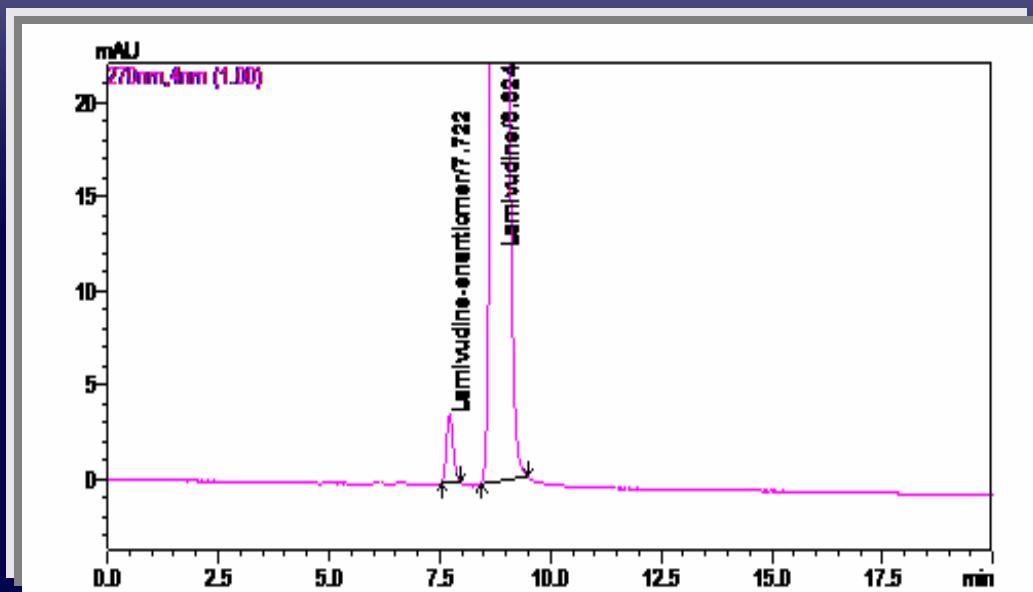
Cost-effective method conditions:

Column: CHIRALPAK IC (4.6 x 250) mm, 5 micron

Mobile Phase: Ethanol/2-Propanol/DEA (90/10/0.1, v/v/v)

Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/min; Conc: 0.25 mg/mL; Inj Vol: 10 $\mu$ L

Detection : 270 nm by UV; Temperature: 25 ° C; Diluent : MP



$R_s > 3.0$   
LOQ: 0.1%



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 2

## Lamivudine

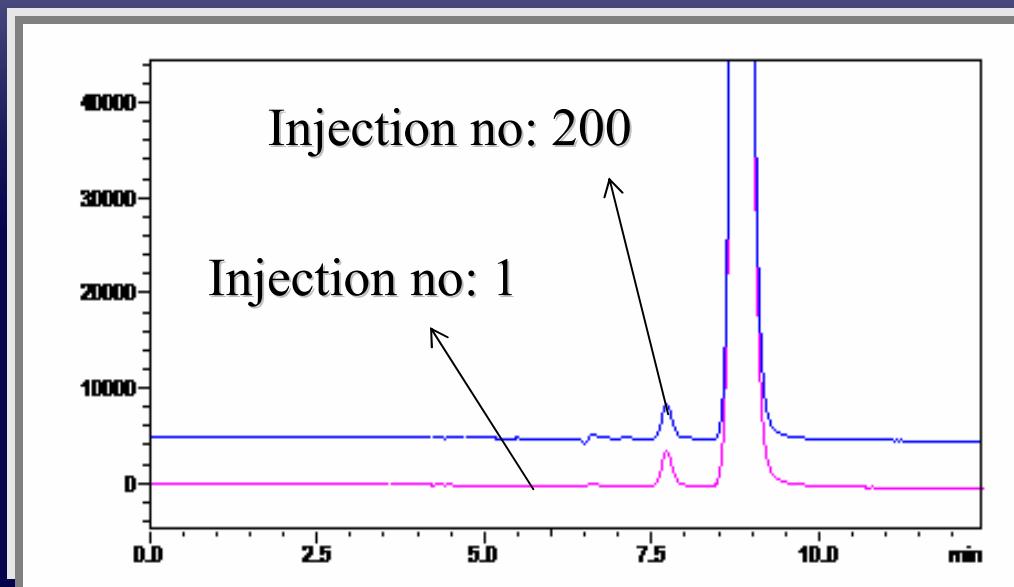
Cost-effective method conditions:

Column: CHIRALPAK IC ( 4.6 x 250) mm, 5 micron

Mobile Phase: Ethanol/2-Propanol/DEA (90/10/0.1, v/v/v)

Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/min

Detection : 270 nm by UV; Temperature: 25 ° C



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 3

## Clopidogrel bisulphate

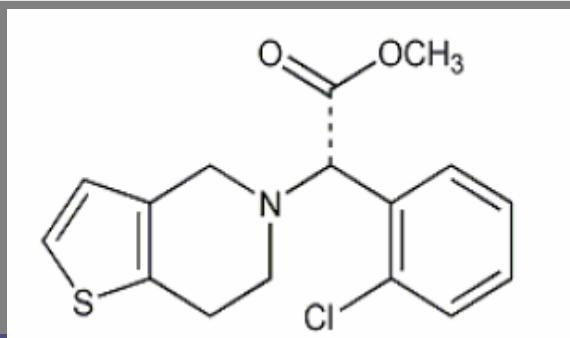
**Pharmacopeial method conditions:**

**Column: L 57 (Ultron ES-OVM (4.6 x 150) mm)**

**Mobile Phase: 10mM Phosphate buffer/ACN (75/25)**

**Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min; Conc: 0.5 mg/mL**

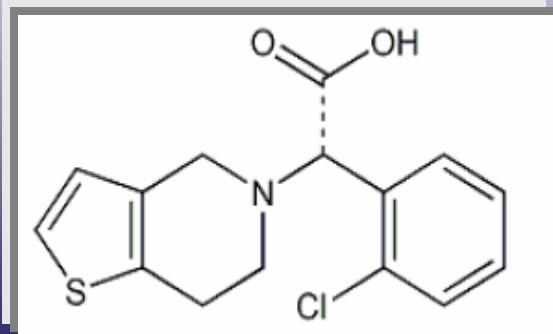
**Detection : 220 nm by UV**



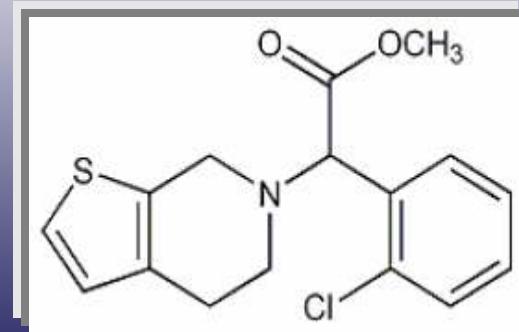
- Method objective:
  1. Clopidogrel bisulphate related substances quantification including chiral impurity
  2. Clopidogrel bisulphate assay determination

# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 3

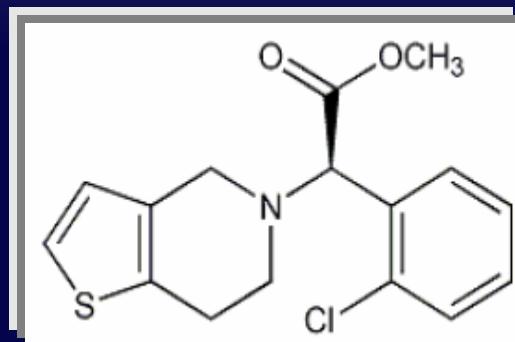
## Clopidogrel and its related compounds



Imp-A  
Limit: 0.2%



Imp-B  
Limit: 0.3%



Imp-C  
Limit: 1.0%

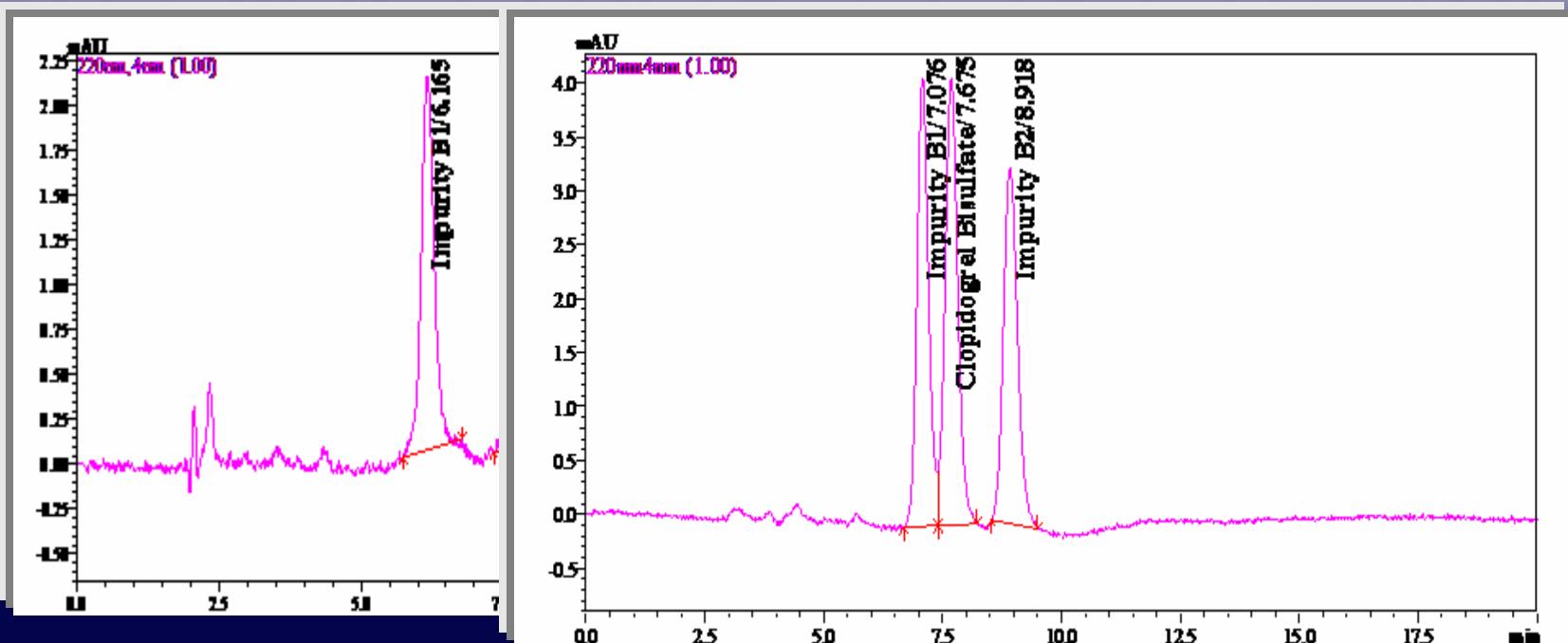


# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 3

## Clopidogrel bisulphate

### Pharmacopeial method

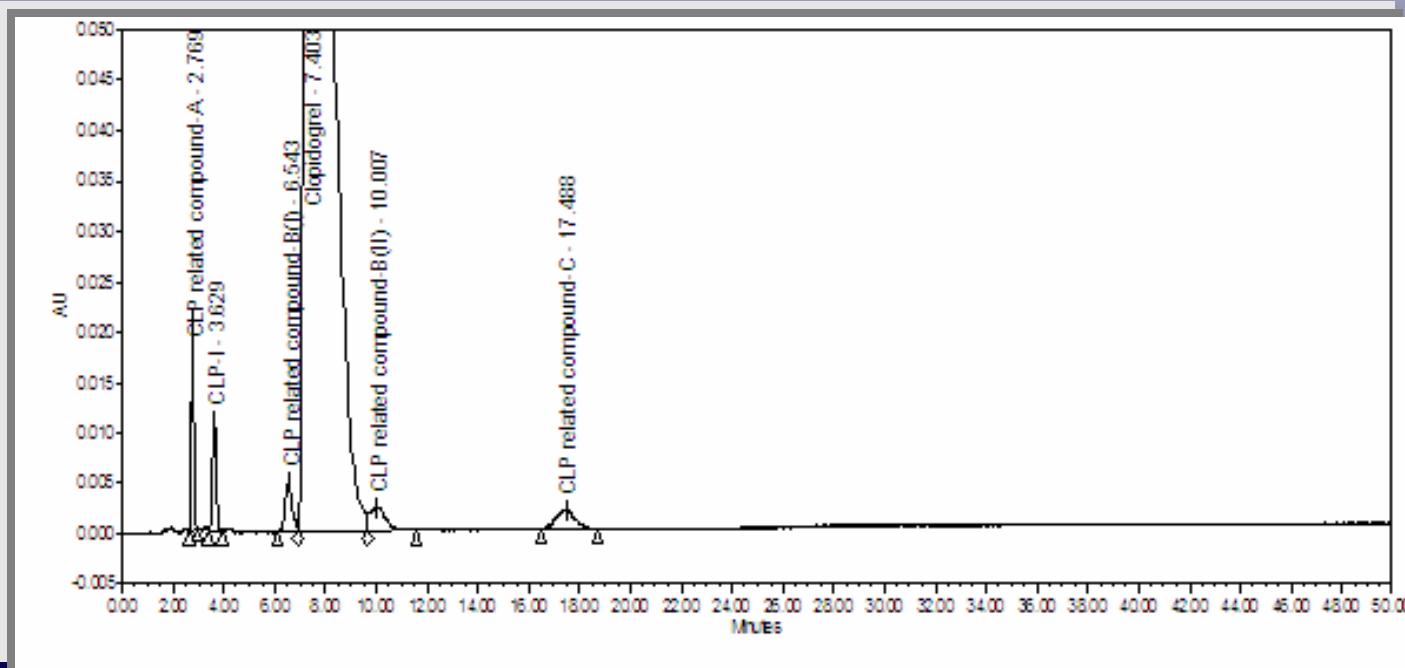
SS criteria: Rs between Imp B1 and Clopidogrel NLT 2.5



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 3

## Clopidogrel bisulphate

### Pharmacopeial method



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 3

## Clopidogrel bisulphate

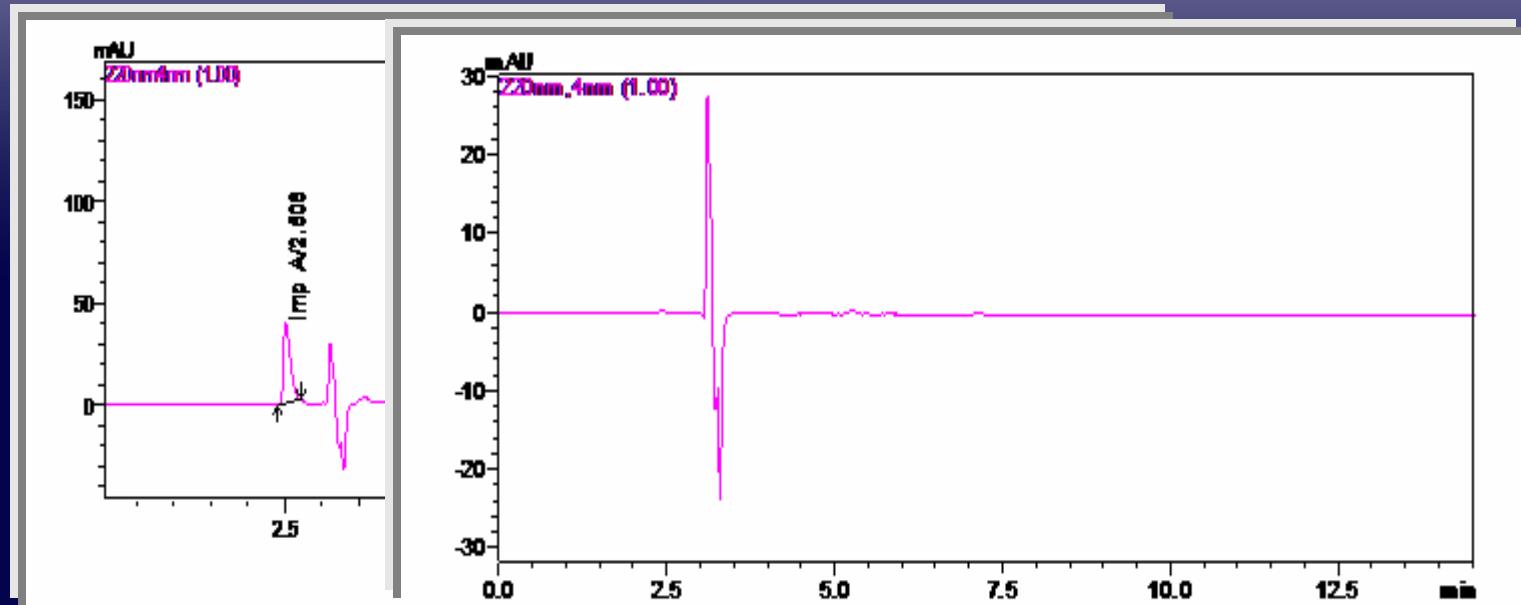
Cost effective method conditions:

Column: CHIRALCEL OJ-H (4.6 x 250) mm, 5 micron

Mobile Phase: Methanol/DEA (100/0.1, v/v)

Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min; Conc: 0.5 mg/mL; Diluent : Ethanol

Detection : 220 nm by UV; Temperature: 25 ° C



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 3

## Clopidogrel bisulphate

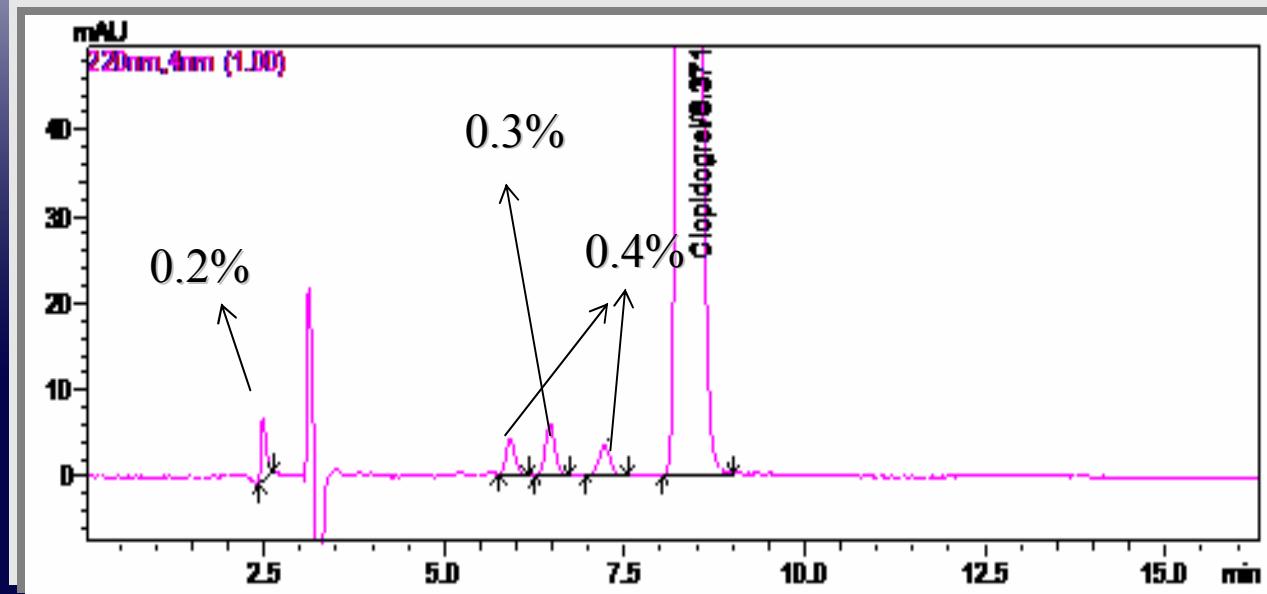
Cost-effective method conditions:

Column: CHIRALCEL OJ-H ( 4.6 x 250) mm, 5 micron

Mobile Phase: Methanol/DEA (100/0.1, v/v)

Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min; Diluent : Ethanol

Detection : 220 nm by UV; Temperature: 25 ° C



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 3

## Clopidogrel bisulphate

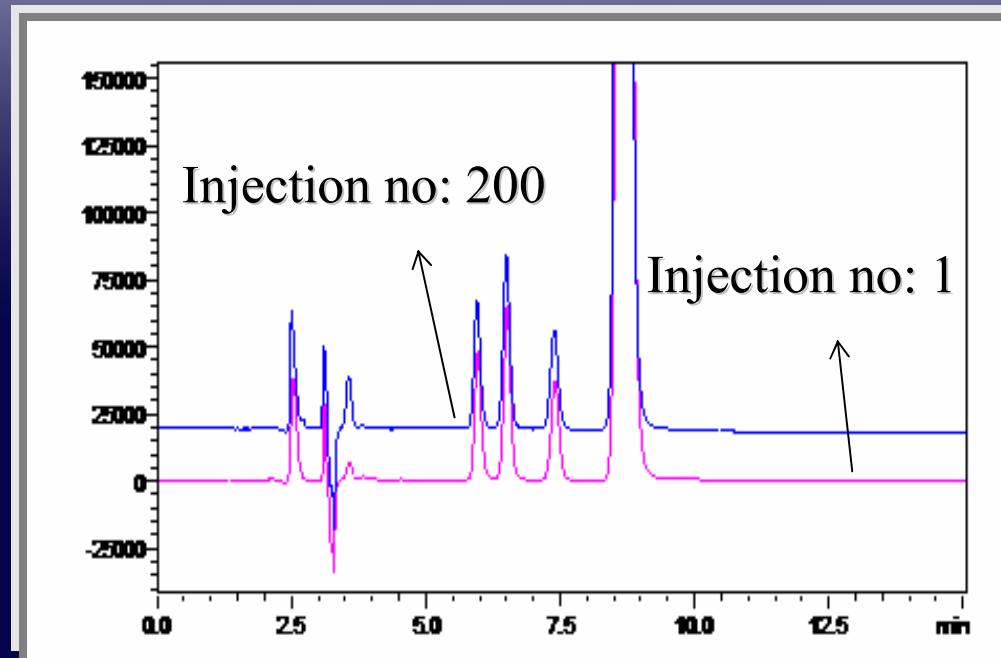
Cost-effective method conditions:

Column: CHIRALCEL OJ-H ( 4.6 x 250) mm, 5 micron

Mobile Phase: Methanol/DEA (100/0.1, v/v)

Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min; Diluent : Ethanol

Detection : 220 nm by UV; Temperature: 25 ° C



# Chiral Impurity Methods – Case Study 3

## Clopidogrel bisulphate

### Chromatographic Characteristics

Compound peak	Rs	N	T
Imp A	-	3907	1.4
Imp B1	17.4	11520	1.3
Imp C	2.3	11554	1.1
Imp B2	2.9	11063	1.1
Clopidogrel	3.6	10235	1.3

**Note: Column memory effects may influence the elution of Imp A, hence recommended to dedicate the column for this application.**



## Conclusions

- Chiral HPLC using polysaccharide derived CSPs is a versatile tool to estimate chiral impurities in drug substances .
- Perhaps, the chiral impurity methods described in Pharmacopeia for Oxaliplatin, Lamivudine & Clopidogrel bisulphate are utilising the columns, which are not so durable and hence results into high analytical cost.
- It would be beneficial to adapt new generation chiral column chemistry available today to develop an efficient & cost effective chiral impurity methods.





## Acknowledgments

- Mr. Raghuram, General Manager, Hetero Drugs Ltd for his continuous co-operation during Lamivudine method development
- My Colleagues Mr. Thirupathi & Mr. Srinivasu for their significant contribution during method development
- USP India for the lecture opportunity





DAICEL CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES  
(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

SUBSIDIARY OF DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

# THANK YOU ALL

