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ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF MARAVIROC IN BULK AND PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION BY UV SPECTROSCOPY

Sellappan Velmurugan*^{1,2} and Mohamed Ashraf Ali^{1,3}

Department of Pharmaceutics, Sunrise University¹, Alwar, Rajasthan, India

Department of Pharmaceutics, KLR Pharmacy College², Palvoncha, Andhra Pradesh, India

Institute for Research in Molecular Medicine, Universiti Sains Malaysia³, Penang, Malaysia

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Correspondence to Author:

Sellappan Velmurugan

Department of Pharmaceutics,
Sunrise University, Alwar,
Rajasthan, India

E-mail: willard_cbe@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT: The aim of present work is to develop and validate simple, sensitive, economical and accurate Spectrophotometric method has been developed for determination of Maraviroc in pure form and in pharmaceutical formulations. Maraviroc in Phosphate buffer pH 7.4 shows maximum absorbance at 210 nm. Beer's law was obeyed in the concentration range of 5-25 µg/mL, The LOD and LOQ were found to be 0.10428 µg/ml and 0.315 µg/ml respectively. A recovery of Maraviroc in tablet formulation was observed in the range of 100.70-103.90%. Percentages assay of Maraviroc in tablet was more than 99.73%. The proposed method is precise simple, accurate, precise, economical and robust and can be used for routine analysis of Maraviroc in bulk and pharmaceutical formulations.

INTRODUCTION: Maraviroc is one of a new class of antiretroviral drug known as CCR5 antagonists and only oral entry inhibitor approved for the treatment of HIV-1 infection. These acts as a human immune deficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) co receptor. Maraviroc binds to the human chemokine receptor CCR5 preventing the interaction of HIV-1 gp 120 and CCR5 necessary for CCR5 tropic HIV 1 to enter cells^{1,2}.

Maraviroc has the chemical name 4,4 difluoro N {(1S) 3[exo 3(3 isopropyl 5 methyl 4H 1,2,4 triazol 4 yl) 8 azabicyclo [3.2.1] oct 8 yl] 1 phenyl propyl } cyclohexane carboxamid (**fig. 1**)³. Maraviroc is a white to yellowish or brownish powder with a molecular formula of C₂₉H₄₁F₂N₅O.

Maraviroc is practically insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ethanol, Soluble in Methanol, Dimethyl sulfoxide and PEG 400⁴.

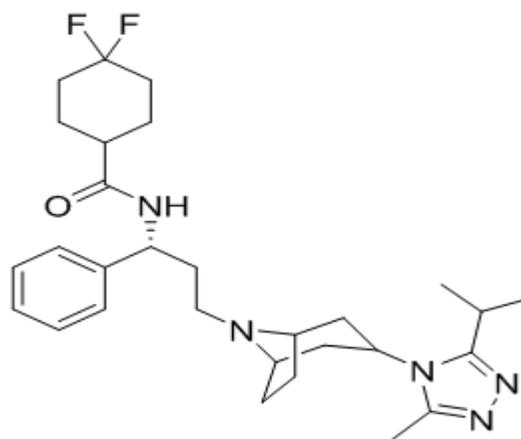


FIG. 1: MARAVIROC CHEMICAL STRUCTURE

Maraviroc belongs to BCS class III drug. Along with its poor water solubility it also have only slight solubility in most of organic solvents, but it have good solubility in Phosphate buffer pH 7.4⁵.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS: Literature survey reveals that several analytical methods have been reported for the estimation of Maraviroc by HPLC method^{6,7}. Apart from above no other work in the literature reported about the UV Spectrophotometric method for the analysis of Maraviroc in pharmaceutical formulations. Thus there is need to develop simple and economical method for routine analysis of Maraviroc. The objective of present study was to develop and validate simple, accurate, precise, robust and economical method for estimation of Maraviroc in bulk and pharmaceutical formulations as per ICH Guidelines⁸.

Instruments and reagents: Reference standard of Maraviroc was kind gift from Hetro Laboratory, Hyderabad. All other ingredients used were of analytical grade. Double distilled water was used to prepare Solution. UV Visible Spectrophotometer (LABINDIA UV 3092 PC and UV3000+), spectral band width 1 nm and 1 cm matched quartz cells, Electric balance (Shimadzu).

Selection of Wavelength: Maraviroc is very soluble in Phosphate buffer pH7.4. The wavelength of maximum absorbance (λ_{max}) of Maraviroc in Phosphate buffer (pH7.4) was found 210nm by scanning them over the UV range of 2000nm to 400nm (**Figure 2**).

Preparation of working standard drug solution: Standard drug solution of Maraviroc was prepared by dissolving 100mg pure Maraviroc in phosphate buffer 7.4 and transferred into 100ml volumetric flask to obtain 1000 μ g/ml of stock solution and the resulting Maraviroc Solution was used as working standard solution from which desired concentrations of solution were prepared.

Preparation of calibration curve: The standard solutions were prepared by the proper dilution of the primary stock solution with phosphate buffer pH 7.4. From this primary solution, pipette out 1ml in 100 ml volumetric flask and make up the volume with the buffer. From this, Transfer accurately 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0 and 4.5 to 10 ml volumetric flasks and make up the volume with Phosphate buffer pH7.4. Such that the final concentration of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,35,40,45 μ g/ml and absorbances were taken at λ_{max} 210 nm using an appropriate blank.

All the measurements were performed at room temperature. Averages of such 9 sets of values were taken for standard calibration curve, and the calibration curve was plotted.

Precision: Precision of the method was studied as intraday and Interday variations. Intraday precision was determined by analysing the 15 μ g/ml of Maraviroc solution for 3 times in the same day. The interday precision of the method was also evaluated using two different analysts, day and different systems in the same laboratory. Precision was expressed as percentage relative standard deviation (**Table 2**).

Accuracy: To the preanalyzed sample solution, a known amount of standard stock solution was added at different levels, i.e. 50%, 100% and 150%.The solution was reanalyzed by proposed method.

Ruggedness: Ruggedness of the proposed method is determined for 15 μ g/ml concentration of Maraviroc by analysis of aliquots from a homogeneous slot by two different analysts using same operational and environmental conditions.

Repeatability: Repeatability was determined by analysing 15 μ g/ml concentration of Maraviroc solution for six times.

LOQ and LOD: The limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ) of proposed method were determined by using calibration curve. Maraviroc LOD and LOQ were calculated as $3.3\sigma/S$ and $10\sigma/S$, respectively, where σ is the standard deviation of Y intercept (ICH guidelines) and S is the slope of the Maraviroc calibration curve.

Analysis of Marketed Formulations: Twenty tablets of marketed brand of Maraviroc were weighed; average weight was determined and triturate to fine powder. An accurately weighed quantity of tablet powder equivalent to 150mg of Maraviroc was taken and extracted with 50 ml of Phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) solution under sonication for 30 min. The Volume was made up to 100 ml with Phosphate buffer and mixed; above solution was filtered through Whatman filter paper No. 41. A 1 ml portion of the filtrate was further diluted with phosphate buffer pH 7.4 in a 10 ml

volumetric flask up to mark (10 μ g/ml) on label claim basis. The absorbance of the resulting solution was measured at 210 nm against solvent blank. The results of analysis are shown in (Table 7).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION: In the start of the method development for Maraviroc, different solvents were tested such as ethanol, water, Phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) and 0.1N NaOH. Due to greater solubility and reproducible readings of

maximum absorbance, Phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) was selected for further work. The absorption spectrum of Maraviroc was measured in the range 200 to 400nm, against the blank solution Phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) similarly prepared. From the drug scan it was found that the maximum Maraviroc UV absorbance occurs at 210nm (Figure 2) which was used as λ_{\max} for the method development and the method was validated by studying the following parameters.

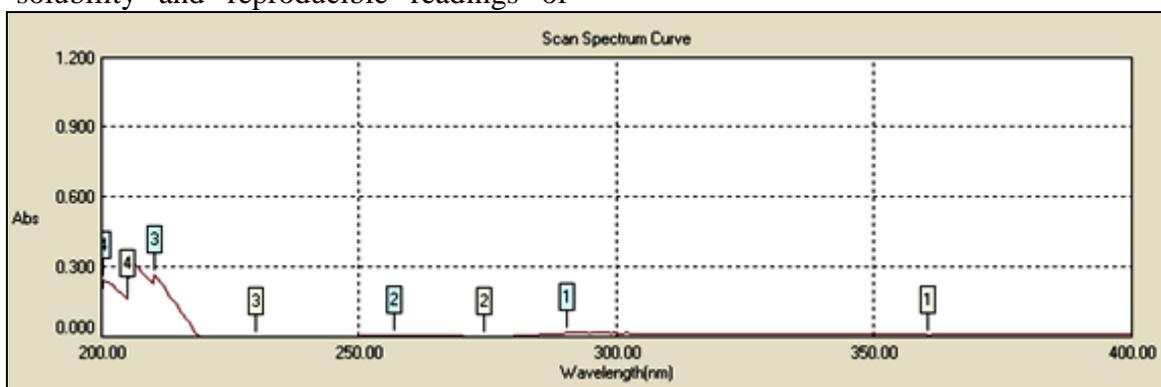


FIG. 2: UV SPECTRUM OF THE STANDARD MARAVIROC

Linearity: A linear relationship was found between the absorbance and the concentration of Maraviroc in the range of 5 to 45 μ g mL⁻¹. The calibration graphs were obtained by plotting the absorbance versus the concentration data and were treated by linear regression analysis.

The correlation coefficient was 0.999 indicating excellent linearity ($r_2 > 0.999$). The representative linear equation was $y = 0.020x + 0.118$, calculated by the least squares method. The stock solutions and working standards were made in Phosphate buffer (pH 7.4). Linearity range and calibration curve is presented in Figure 3.

Precision: The precision of the method was expressed in terms of % relative standard deviation (%RSD).

The % RSD values found to be less than 1 for intraday and interday precision, the precision data showed a good reproducibility. The result is expressed in Table 1.

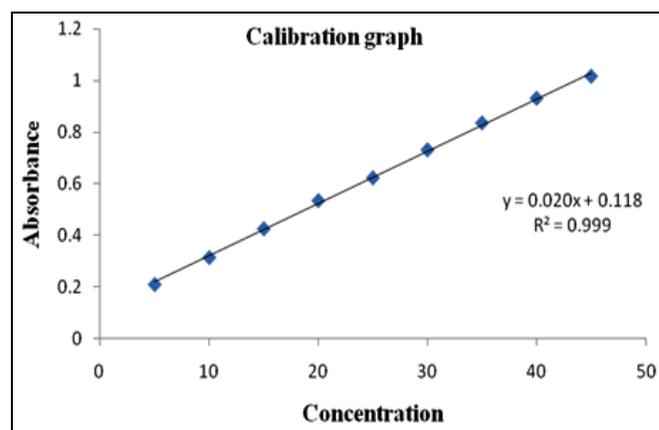


FIG. 3: CALIBRATION GRAPH

TABLE 1: INTERMEDIATE & INTERDAY PRECISION

Concentration (μ g/ml)	%RSD		Average %RSD	%RSD			Average %RSD
	Instrument I	Instrument II		Day1	Day2	Day3	
15	0.425333	0.425167	0.3425	0.333	0.43	0.493	0.418667

Repeatability: Repeatability was determined by analyzing 15 μ g/ml concentration of Maraviroc solution for six times and %RSD was found to be

0.00148, which is less than 2. The result is expressed in Table 2.

TABLE 2: DATA FOR REPEATABILITY

Sample concentration (µg/ml)	No. of Measurement	Absorbance	Statistical Analysis
15µg/ml	1	0.426	Mean- 0.426 SD- 0.000632 %RSD- 0.00148
	2	0.425	
	3	0.427	
	4	0.426	
	5	0.426	
	6	0.426	

Limit of Detection (LOD) and Limit of Quantification (LOQ): The LOD and LOQ of Maraviroc were determined by using standard deviation of the response and slope approach as defined in International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) guidelines. The LOD and LOQ were found 0.10428 µg/ml and 0.315 µg/ml respectively.

Accuracy (Recovery Test): As an additional check on the accuracy of the method was studied by recovery experiments. The recovery assay values for Maraviroc ranged from 100.7 to 103.9 with SD value not more than 1.5 which indicates good recovery at 50 % to 150% estimation of Maraviroc (Table 3). No organic solvent is required for the extraction of Maraviroc from formulation which reduces the cost of estimation.

TABLE 3: DATA FOR ACCURACY TEST

Concentration level	Sample No.	Amount added (µg/ml)	Amount Recovered (µg/ml)	% Recovery	Statistical Analysis
50%	1	15	15.4	102.6	Mean -103.2 SD-.966 %RSD-0.645
	2	15	15.59	103.9	
	3	15	15.44	102.9	
100%	1	30	30.89	102.9	Mean - 101.55 SD-1.24 %RSD-1.22
	2	30	30.27	100.9	
	3	30	30.22	100.7	
150%	1	45	45.58	101.2	Mean -101.07 SD-0.28 %RSD-0.279
	2	45	45.5	101.1	
	3	45	45.3	101.07	

Ruggedness: Ruggedness of this method was determined by analyzing the Maraviroc by two different analysts and the respective absorbance

was noted and the results were indicated as percentage RSD (Table 4).

TABLE 4: RESULTS SHOWING RUGGEDNESS

Analyst 1		
Concentration (µg/ml)	Absorbance	Statistical analysis
15	0.424	Mean -0.4245 SD-0.195 %RSD-0.197
15	0.424	
15	0.424	
15	0.425	
15	0.424	
15	0.426	
Analyst 2		
15	0.425	Mean -0.4126 SD-0.499 %RSD-0.50
15	0.425	
15	0.427	
15	0.424	
15	0.428	
15	0.422	

Robustness: Robustness of this method was determined by analyzing the Maraviroc in two different temperatures, room temperature and at

29°C. From the below mentioned data (**Table 5**), it was observed that the method is robust enough to analyze Maraviroc Tablet.

TABLE 5: RESULTS SHOWING ROBUSTNESS

Room temperature		
Concentration (µg/ml)	Absorbance	Statistical analysis
Temperature 29°C	15	Mean -0.425
	15	SD-0.001
	15	%RSD-0.241
	15	Mean -0.424
	15	SD-0.518
	15	%RSD-0.110
	15	

Determination of Maraviroc in Tablets: The validated method was applied to the determination of Maraviroc in Tablets. Six tablets were assayed

and the results are shown in **Table 6** indicating that the amount of drug in tablet samples meet with requirements (99–102% of the label claim).

TABLE 6: RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF FORMULATIONS

Drug	Labeled amount (mg/tab)	Amount present	% Amount Present	SD	%RSD
Maraviroc	150	0.426333	99.73	0.505	0.506

CONCLUSIONS: A spectrophotometric method for quantifying Maraviroc in formulation samples has been developed and validated. The proposed method is simple, accurate, precise, economical, robust and can be used for routine analysis of Maraviroc in bulk and Pharmaceutical formulation.

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