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## THE COMPLETE REVIEW ON ANALYTICAL AND FORMULATION TECHNIQUES OF GLIPIZIDE

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### Keywords:

Glipizide, Pharmacokinetic parameters, Pharmacodynamic parameters, UV Spectrophotometer, HPLC method

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**ABSTRACT:** Glipizide is second generation Short acting sulfonylurea prescribed for treatment of type II diabetes Mellitus. It is with short biological half-life of  $3.4 \pm 0.7$  hrs and metabolized in the liver and excreted in the urine largely as inactive metabolites. The clinical and pharmaceutical analysis of drug requires analytical procedures along with pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic data with stability study for any analysis of drug. In the present review we have compiled different published analytical methods for determination of glipizide in pharmaceutical methods. The table no 1 indicate Analytical method development and validation of single Glipizide drug by HPLC method; while table no 2 indicates Analytical method development and validation of glipizide with combination of other drugs by HPLC method. In the literature review table no 3 and 4 indicates Analytical method development and validation of glipizide as well as other drugs in combined forms by UV spectrophotometer. This literature review also involved tabulated information about various formulations available of glipizide along with their method of formulation and polymers used in the formulations.

**INTRODUCTION:** Chemically, Glipizide (GLP) is a substituted aryl-sulphonylurea. Its empirical formula is  $C_{21}H_{27}N_5O_4S$ , molecular weight is 445.55 gm and IUPAC name is 1-cyclohexyl-3-[[p-[2-(5 methylpyrazinecarboxamido) ethyl] phenyl] sulfonylurea]<sup>1</sup>. GLP is a medium to long acting anti-diabetic drug and commonly used to lower blood glucose level in patients with type two diabetes mellitus<sup>2</sup>.

As GLP is second generation sulfonylurea, which means it undergoes entero-hepatic circulation and act by stimulating the release of insulin from the pancreases and hence reducing blood glucose level in human beings<sup>3</sup>. GLP bind to  $K_{ATP}$  channels on the cell membrane of pancreatic  $\beta$  cells of the islets of Langerhans. This leads to increased fusion of insulin granulae with the cell membrane, and therefore increased secretion of insulin<sup>4</sup>.

It is a weak acid ( $pK_a = 5.9$ ) practically insoluble in acid solution but as per biopharmaceutical Classification System (BCS) it is highly permeable<sup>5</sup>. GLP is poor water soluble drug and is practically water-insoluble but, its absolute bioavailability is close to 1 and its dissolution is considered to be rate limiting step (*i.e.*, an effective factor) in its

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absorption from gastrointestinal tract<sup>6,7</sup>. GLP face problem of low bioavailability. Various approaches have been suggested for designing dissolution tests for poorly water-soluble drugs. These include (a) use of large volumes of dissolution medium, (b) removal of dissolved drug, (c) mixed organic aqueous solvents, (d) two phase dissolution media with an upper organic layer, (e) the inclusion of surfactants, (f) pH changes<sup>8</sup>.

It is reported to have short biological half-life (3.4±0.7 hr) make it a suitable candidate to be formulated for the sustained delivery system<sup>9</sup>. GLP requires to be administered in 2 to 3 doses of 2.5 to 10 mg per day<sup>10,11</sup>. It exerts side effects such as severe overdose symptoms include low blood sugar, hypoglycemia and gastric trouble, Sweating

Shakiness, Extreme hunger, Dizziness, Cold sweats, Blurry vision etc<sup>12</sup>.

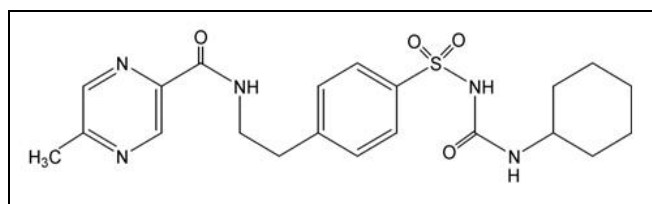


FIG. 1: STRUCTURE OF GLIPIZIDE

This **Table 1** of literature review shows a rapid, simple and sensitive RP-HPLC method for development and validation of single Glipizide drug along with the information like stationary phase and mobile phase used along with their retention time and flow rate with UV detection.

TABLE 1: ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF GLIPIZIDE BY HPLC METHOD

| S. no. | Research work  | Stationary Phase  | Mobile Phase   | Detection    | Flow Rate (ml/min) | Retention Time (min) | Ref. no. |
|--------|--|---|--|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1      | Development and Validation of RP-HPLC Method for Estimation of Glipizide in Bulk Drug and Pharmaceutical Formulation | C18 (ODS 150 mm × 4.6 mm × 3 μm)                        | Acetonitrile: Water (60:40)  | UV at 276 nm | 1                  | 2.4                  | 13       |
| 2      | Development and validation of RP-HPLC-UV method for the determination of Glipizide in human plasma                   | C18 (ZORBAX ODS, 150 mm × 4.6 mm × 5 μm)                | 0.01 M Phosphate buffer (pH 4.25 adjusted by glacial acetic acid): Acetonitrile (65:35)    | UV at 275 nm | 1.5                | 10.5                 | 14       |
| 3      | Development And Validation Of HPLC Method for the Estimation of Glipizide In Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms             | C18(Symmetry 150 mm × 4.6 mm × 3.5 μm)                  | Phosphate buffer (pH 3.5): Acetonitrile (40:60)  | UV at 233 nm | 1.0                | 2.82                 | 15       |
| 4      | Estimation Of Glipizide In Commercial Drugs By RP-HPLC   | C18 (Kromosil 250 mm × 46mm × 5 μm)                     | Methanol: Acetonitrile: Water (40:40:20)   | UV at 256 nm | 1                  | 3.62                 | 12       |
| 5      | Glipizide Pharmacokinetics in Healthy and Diabetic Volunteers  | C 18 ODS  | Acetonitrile: 0.01M KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> buffer(pH 3.5) (35 : 65)               | UV at 275 nm | 1.5                | 5.24 ± 0.31          | 16       |
| 6      | High Performance Liquid Chromatographic Analysis of Glipizide: Application to In Vitro and In Vivo Studies           | C18 (Waters Spherisorb S5 ODS2 (4.6 mm × 250 mm × 5 μm) | Acetonitrile: 0.05M KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (pH 3.5 with o-Phosphoric acid (50:50) | UV at 275 nm | 1.5                | 7.87                 | 17       |
| 7      | Development and Validation of LC Method for the Estimation of Glipizide in Pharmaceutical Dosage Form and Serum      | C18(Inertsil ODS, 45 mm × 15mm × 5 μm)                  | Methanol: Water: 0.01M, KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) (70:25:5)                        | UV at 270 nm | 1.5                |                      | 18       |

|    |  |   |   |              |     |       |    |
|----|--|---|---|--------------|-----|-------|----|
| 8  | Reverse phase High Performance Liquid chromatography method for analysis of Glipizide in Pharmaceutical dosage forms                     | C18 (Inertsil ODS 250mm × 4.6mm × 1µm)      | Methanol: 0.05 M KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (pH 7, adjusted by 1% Triethylamine (85:15))             | UV at 225 nm | 1   | 3.21  | 19 |
| 9  | Development And Validation of LC Method for the Estimation of Glipizide In Pharmaceutical Dosage Form And Serum                          | C-18 (Inertsil ODS 250 mm x4.6mm × 5µm)     | Methanol: Water: 0.01M KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (70:25:5)  | UV at 270 nm | 1.5 | 3.211 | 4  |
| 10 | Development and Validation of RP-HPLC Method for Analysis of Glipizide in Guinea Pig Plasma and its Application to Pharmacokinetic Study | PC-Micra NPS RP18 (33 mm × 4.6 mm × 1.5 µm) | Phosphate Buffer (pH 3.5): Acetonitril (ACN): THF (80:15:5)   | UV at 275 nm | 0.4 | 2.01  | 20 |
| 11 | Glipizide matrix transdermal systems for diabetes mellitus: Preparation, in vitro and preclinical studies                                | C 18  | 20 M KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> in water (pH 3.5 adjusted by Phosphoric acid): Acetonitrile (65:35 ) | UV at 275 nm | 1   | 6.67  | 21 |
| 12 | Development and Evaluation of Swellable Elementary Osmotic Pump Tablet of Glipizide  | C18 (ODS250 mm × 4.8 mm × 5µm)              | Acetonitrile (ACN): 0.01M Phosphate buffer (pH 3.5) (35:65)   | UV at 274 nm | 1   | 8.1   | 7  |
| 13 | Development and validation of RP-HPLC method for quantification of glipizide in biological macromolecules                                | C 18 (Hypersil ODS)                         | 10 mM Phosphate buffer (pH 3.5): Methanol (25:75).  | UV at 230 nm | 1   | 7.32  | 22 |

This **Table 2** of literature survey reveals that, the spectrophotometric HPLC methods are available for individual Glipizide, with other combined drug like Metformin, Repaglinide and other similar

drugs in pharmaceutical preparations and biological formulations along with information like stationary phase and mobile phase used along with their retention time and flow rate with UV detection.

**TABLE 2: ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF GLIPIZIDE AND OTHER DRUGS BY HPLC METHOD**

| S. no. | Research work  | Stationary Phase                   | Mobile Phase   | Detection    | Flow Rate (ml/min) | Retention Time (min) | Ref. no. |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1      | Novel RP-HPLC Method For Metformin HCl, Glipizide And Repaglinide Pharmaceutical Drug Products   | C18 (Zodiac 150mm x 4.6mm × 3.5µm) | Phosphate buffer(pH 3): Acetonitrile (45:45)                 | UV at 210 nm | 1                  | 3.71                 | 23       |
| 2      | Development and Validation of RP-HPLC Method for Simultaneous Determination of Glipizide, Rosiglitazone, Pioglitazone, Glibenclamide and Glimepiride in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Human Plasma | C18 (ODS150m m × 4.6 mm × 5 µm)    | Phosphate buffer (pH 3.5): Acetonitrile: Methanol (55:15:30) | UV at 248 nm | 1                  | 4.51                 | 24       |
| 3      | Development of a RP-HPLC Method for Simultaneous Determination of Some Antidiabetic Sulfonylurea Drugs in Bulk and Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms   | C18 (ODS 150 mm × 4.6 mm × 5 µm)   | Methanol: Acetonitrile: Phosphate buffer (pH 3.5) (60:10:30) | UV at 230 nm | 1.5                | 8.0                  | 25       |

|    |   |  |  |              |     |       |    |
|----|---|--|--|--------------|-----|-------|----|
| 4  | Formulation Development and Assessment of Controlled Release Bilayered Osmotic Tablet Carrying Sulfonylurea Class Anti Diabetic Agent & Imperative Factors Imparting Significant Impact on Drug Release | C18 (ODS 15cm × 3.9mm × 4µm)                   | Phosphate buffer (pH 7.5): Acetonitrile (60:40)                                    | UV at 225nm  | 1   | 6.21  | 26 |
| 5  | Formulation and evaluation of bilayered gastro retentive floating tablets containing metformin HCl and glipizide  | C18 (Symmetry 150 mm × 4.6 mm x 5µm)           | Methanol: Phosphate buffer ( pH 1.2) (50:50)                                       | UV at 225 nm | 0.8 | 10.0  | 27 |
| 6  | Glipizide and Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets   | C 18 (ODS 25 cm ×4.6 mm ×5 µm)                 | Methanol : phosphate buffer (pH 6.0) (1:1)   | UV at 260 nm | 1   | 3.0   | 28 |
| 7  | Development and Validation of Reverse phase High Performance Liquid chromatography method for Simultaneous Estimation of Glipizide and Metformine in Tablet Dosage Forms                                | C 18 (ODS 250 mm x 4.5 mm × 5µm)               | 0.2 M Phosphate buffer ( pH 5.8): Acetonitrile (60: 40)                            | UV at 218 nm | 1   | 7.9   | 29 |
| 8  | Simultaneous Determination of Glipizide and Glimepride by RP-HPLC In Dosage Formulations and In Human Serum   | C18 (Nucleosil 10 cm × 25 mm × 0.46 µm)        | Methanol: Water (80:20 )   | UV at 230 nm | 1   | 3.13  | 30 |
| 9  | Simultaneous Estimation of Metformin and Glipizide By RP-HPLC and its Validation  | C 18 (Intersil 250 mm x 4.6 mm × 5 µm)         | Phosphate buffer ( pH 8.0): ACN (50:50)  | UV at 257 nm | 2   | 4.21  | 31 |
| 10 | Single and high resolution RP-HPLC method for the determination of six anti diabetic drug products  | C18 (ODS 150mm× 4.6mm × 3µm)                   | Phosphate buffer (pH 3) by H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> acid: Acetonitrile (1:1) | UV at 229 nm | 0.6 | 11.43 | 32 |
| 11 | Stress degradation study of two oral antidiabetics, gliclazide and glipizide and chemical analysis by LC and LC/MS methods  | C18 (Poroshell 120SB 100 mm × 3.0 mm × 2.7 µm) | Phosphate buffer ( pH 4.3): Acetonitrile (60:40)                                   | UV at 230 nm | 1   | 3.7   | 33 |
| 12 | Separation and Quantification of Eight Antidiabetic Drugs on A High-Performance Liquid Chromatography: Its Application to Human Plasma Assay  | C18 (100 mm × 4.6 mm × 5 µm)                   | 0.05 % Formic acid: Methanol (42 : 58)   | UV at 234 nm | 0.5 | 7.46  | 34 |
| 13 | Development of stability indicating assay method for the simultaneous estimation of metformin hydrochloride and glipizide by RP-HPLC method   | C18 (ODS 250 mm × 4.6 mm× 5 µm)                | Acetonitrile: Water (70:30)  | UV at 222 nm | 1.0 | 4.44  | 35 |
| 14 | Validated Stability-Indicating HPLC-UV Method for Simultaneous Determination of Glipizide and Four Impurities   | C18 (250 mm × 4.5 mm × 5 µm)                   | Phosphate buffer (pH 3): Methanol (60 : 40)  | UV at 230 nm | 0.5 | 8.0   | 36 |
| 15 | Simultaneous Chromatographic Determination of a Critical Combination of Itraconazole, Clonazepam, and Glipizide   | C-18 (Hypersil BDS,150 mm x4.6 mm x5 µm)       | Methanol: Water (75:25 )   | UV at 254 nm | 1   | 2.50  | 37 |

|    |  |   |   |              |     |      |    |
|----|--|---|---|--------------|-----|------|----|
| 16 | Simultaneous Method Development and Validation for the Estimation of Metformin HCl and Glipizide in Bulk and Tablet dosage form by RP-HPLC | C18 (Inertsil ODS 250 mm × 4.6 mm × 5 μm) | Phosphate buffer (pH 3.5): Methanol (30:70)     | UV at 240 nm | 1.0 | 5.76 | 38 |
| 17 | RP-HPLC Method for the Quantification and <i>In-vitro</i> Studies of Low Dose Oral Hypoglycemic Tablets                                    | C18 (Knauer 250 mm × 4.6 mm × 5 μm)       | Phosphate buffer (pH 2.8): Acetonitrile (40:60) | UV at 230 nm | 1.0 | 3.8  | 39 |

This **Table 3** of literature survey reveals that a simple, accurate, validated and reproducible UV-Spectrophotometric method has been developed for the simultaneous estimation of Glipizide in different pharmaceutical formulations.

**TABLE 3: ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF GLIPIZIDE BY UV METHOD**

| S. no. | Experimental Work   | $\lambda_{Max}$ | Reference |
|--------|---|-----------------|-----------|
| 1      | Spectrophotometric determination of glipizide in bulk and tablet dosage form by absorption maxima, first order derivative spectroscopy and area under the curve | 255 to 295 nm   | 40        |
| 2      | A validated new stability indicating densitometric method for quantitative analysis of glipizide in tablets   | 230 nm          | 41        |
| 3      | Ultraviolet spectrophotometric method for determination of glipizide in bulk and tablet dosage formulation  | 227 nm          | 42        |

This **Table 4** of literature survey reveals that a simple, accurate, validated and reproducible UV-Spectrophotometric method has been developed for the simultaneous estimation of glipizide and other drugs in combinations.

**TABLE 4: ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF GLIPIZIDE AND OTHER DRUGS BY UV METHOD**

| S. no. | Experimental Work   | $\lambda_{Max}$ | Reference |
|--------|---|-----------------|-----------|
| 1      | Simultaneous UV-Spectrophotometric Estimation of Glipizide and Metformin in Bulk and Its Dosage Form  | 276 nm          | 43        |
| 2      | Simultaneous Estimation Glipizide and Metformin In Bulk and Tablet Dosage Form By Uv-Spectrophotometry  | 224 nm          | 44        |
| 3      | development and validation of UV-visible spectrophotometric method for simultaneous determination of pioglitazone hydrochloride metformin hydrochloride and glipizide in its bulk and pharmaceutical dosage form (Tablet) | 226.4 nm        | 45        |
| 4      | Simultaneous spectrophotometric estimation of metformin hydrochloride and glipizide in tablet dosage forms  | 275 nm          | 46        |

**TABLE 5: VARIOUS FORMULATIONS OF GLIPIZIDE DRUG AVAILABLE**

| S. no. | Formulation Type                        | Polymers  | Method Used                  | Reference |
|--------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1      | Buccal Tablets                          | Methocel K4M, Methocel K15M) and Carbopol 974, Magnesium stearate   | Direct Compression           | 47        |
| 2      | Controlled Release Drug Delivery System | Spray dried Lactose, PEO (4,000,000) Microcrystalline cellulose, Magnesium stearate, HPMC K100M, HPMC K 4M, HPMC K15M | Direct Compression           | 48        |
| 3      | Fast dissolving tablets                 | MCC, DCP, Crospovidone, Croscarmellose PVP K-30, Pregelatinized Starch, Magnesium stearate, Starch, Aerosil.          | Direct Compression           | 49        |
| 4      | Floating microspheres                   | Poloxamer 188, PVP K30, $\beta$ -cyclodextrin, Gelucire, PEO, HPMC, Magnesium stearate, crospovidone, and lactose     | Emulsion solvent evaporation | 50        |
| 5      | Floating Microspheres                   | Ethylcellulose, HPMC K4M, HPMC K15M, Ethanol, Dichloromethane and Tween80   | Emulsion solvent evaporation | 51        |
| 6      | Floating-Bioadhesive Tablets            | Chitosan, Hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, Carbopol P 934, Polymethacrylic acid, Citric acid and Sodium bicarbonate     | Direct compression           | 52        |

|    |                                  |   |                            |    |
|----|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----|
| 7  | Gastroretentive Floating Tablets | HPMC K100M, Sodium Alginate, Carbopol 940, Poly Vinyl Pyrrolidone K 30, Sodium Bicarbonate, Citric Acid, Magnesium stearate, Starch, Aerosil. | Direct Compression         | 53 |
| 8  | Microcrystalliation              | PVA, Tween 80, PEG 200  | Emulsion solvent diffusion | 54 |
| 9  | Microemulsion                    | Glipizide, Capmul , MCM (6.5%), Cremophor, EL (25%), Transcutol P (7.5%), Distilled water,  | water titration            | 55 |
| 10 | Mouth dissolving Tablet          | Sodium starch glycolate, Crospovidone, Pregelatinized starch  | Direct Compression         | 56 |
| 11 | Mucoadhesive Buccal Tablets      | HPMC K15M, Sodium alginate, Carbopol 940, Talc, MCC, MG sterate   | Direct Compression         | 57 |
| 12 | Mucoadhesive microspheres        | Carbapol, HPMC K100, Xanthum gum, Guar gum, Calcium Chloride, water, Sodium Alginate  | Ionotropic gelation        | 58 |
| 13 | Nanoemulsion                     | Capryol 90 31, Tween 20, Transcutol P, Water  | Aqueous Phase Titration    | 59 |
| 14 | osmotic tablet                   | Sucrose, Mannitol, MCC, PVP, Starch, Magnesium stearate, Cellulose acetate, methanol.   | Wet granulation            | 60 |
| 15 | polymeric nanoparticles          | Dichloromethane (DCM), Acetone, PVA, Eudragit RL100   | solvent evaporation        | 61 |
| 16 | Proniosomes                      | Maltodextrin, Sorbitol, Mannitol, Span-60   | slurry method              | 62 |
| 17 | Sustained Release Matrix         | Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC), Carboxy methyl cellulose sodium, Microcrystalline cellulose  | Direct Compression         | 63 |
| 18 | Sustained Release Matrix tab     | Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, Ethyl cellulose, Guar gum, Eudragit RS 100 and Xanthan gum.   | Direct Compression         | 64 |
| 19 | Sustained Release Matrix Tab     | HPMC K4M, K15M, K100M, E15, Sodium CMC  | Direct compression         | 65 |

**CONCLUSION:** This article includes review of literature for Glipizide, especially it bears analytical and formulation related information, which is cited in **Table 1 - 5**. This tabulated information will be definitely helpful for all researchers who are currently working on research projects with Glipizide.

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