

Exemples d'application de la CCM



Laboratoire de développement analytique,
Bayer Santé Familiale.

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Sommaire



- 1 ➤ Bayer Santé Familiale
- 2 ➤ Le laboratoire de développement analytique
- 3 ➤ Méthode quantitative
- 4 ➤ Méthodes d'identification / qualitative



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Bayer Health Care
Bayer Consumer Care
Bayer Santé Familiale



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Bayer Consumer Care Du point de vue industriel et R & D



● Pharma

● Consumer Care

R & D



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Bayer Santé Familiale

Segments de marché/principales marques France



Vitamines et Multivitamines

Supradyn(e)[®], Berocca[®], Laroscorbine[®] ...



Dermatologie & Soins Gynécologiques

Bepanthen[®], Biseptine[®], Hydralin[®] ...



Médicaments à visée gastro-intestinale

Rennie[®], Transipeg[®] ...



Analgésiques

Aspirine du Rhône[®]
Aspro[®]

Phytothérapie

Euphytose[®]



Antimoustiques

Cinq sur cinq[®]



Localisation géographique



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



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Le laboratoire de développement analytique



1 responsable de service, 2 chefs de projets, 1 responsable
Matières premières , 14 techniciens, 1 agent de laboratoire



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Le laboratoire de développement analytique



- Missions principales :

- Développer & valider des méthodes d'analyse de produits finis qui seront transférées sur les différents sites Bayer Consumer Care
- Analyser les produits pour essai clinique/consommateur
- Suivre les échantillons en stabilités

- Principales méthodes analytiques :

HPLC ✧ ICP - Absorption Atomique ✧ Potentiométrie ✧ Etude de Dissolution ✧ TLC ✧ GC

⇒ 16 systèmes HPLC pour 1 équipement CCM ! ☹



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Le laboratoire de développement analytique



- Produits analysés :

↪ Comprimé : * multi-vitamines + minéraux (+extrait de plante ou autre actif)

* anti-acide

Effervescent, filmé, dragéifié, à croquer

↪ Crème, pommade, gel, lotion (*cométique ou dermatologique*)

↪ Matière première (excipient ou PA)

- Nos contraintes:

➤ Adapter nos méthodes aux équipements du futur site de production

➤ Matrices importantes (excipients + nombreux PA)

➤ Convaincre nos interlocuteurs que la CCM peut être performante !



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- 3 ➤ **Méthode quantitative**
- 4 ➤ Méthodes d'identification / qualitative





Why a HPTLC method ?

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

↳ 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



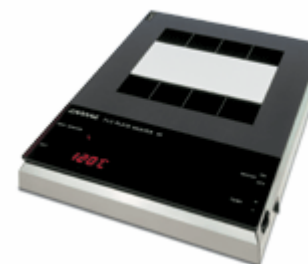


Chromatographic conditions

- 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)





↪ Quantification :

CAMAG SCANNER III

- Wavelength : ↪ 486 nm
- Calculation : ↪ peak area
- Calibration method : ↪ Michaelis Menten regression (2nd degree)



Plate example :



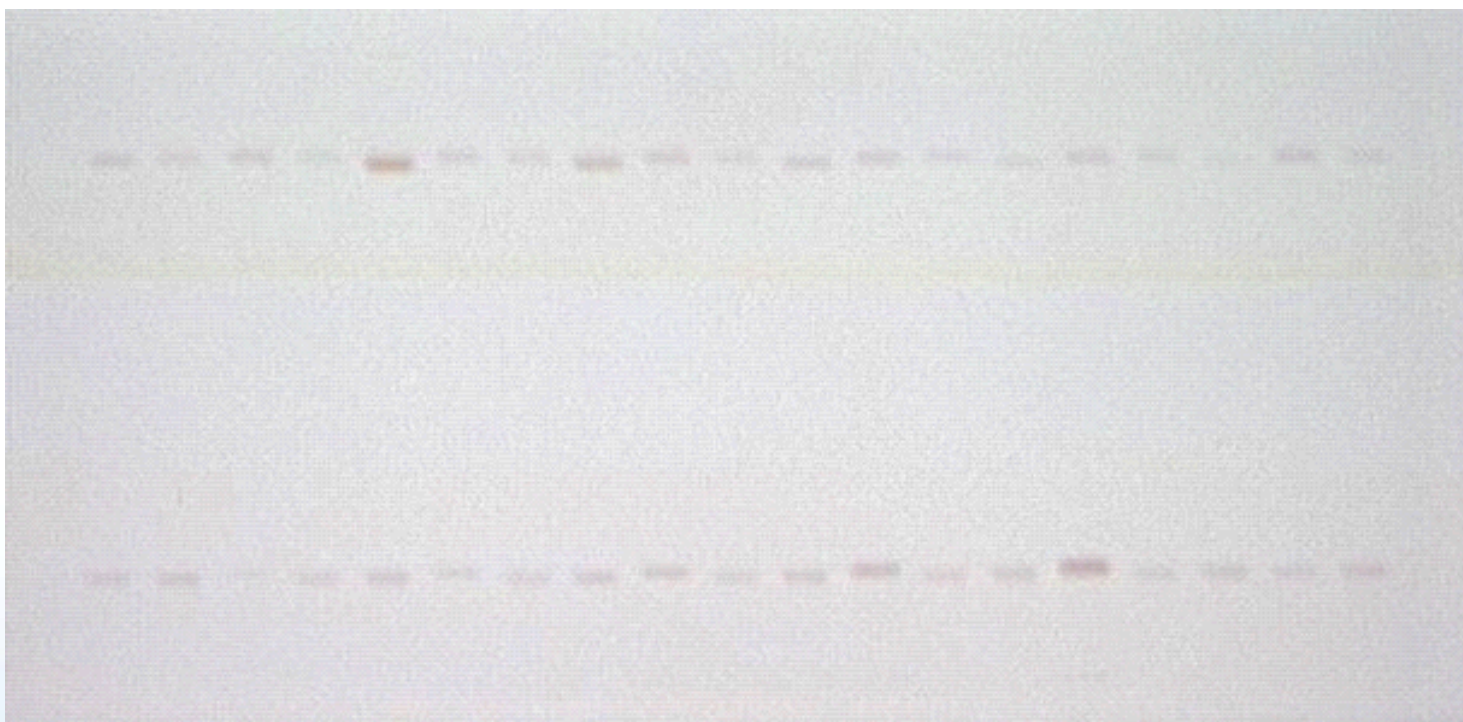
Std 12.5 µg/ml

Std 25 µg/ml

Std 50 µg/ml

Std 100 µg/ml

Std 200 µg/ml



Std 200 µg/ml

Std 100 µg/ml

Std 50 µg/ml

Std 25 µg/ml

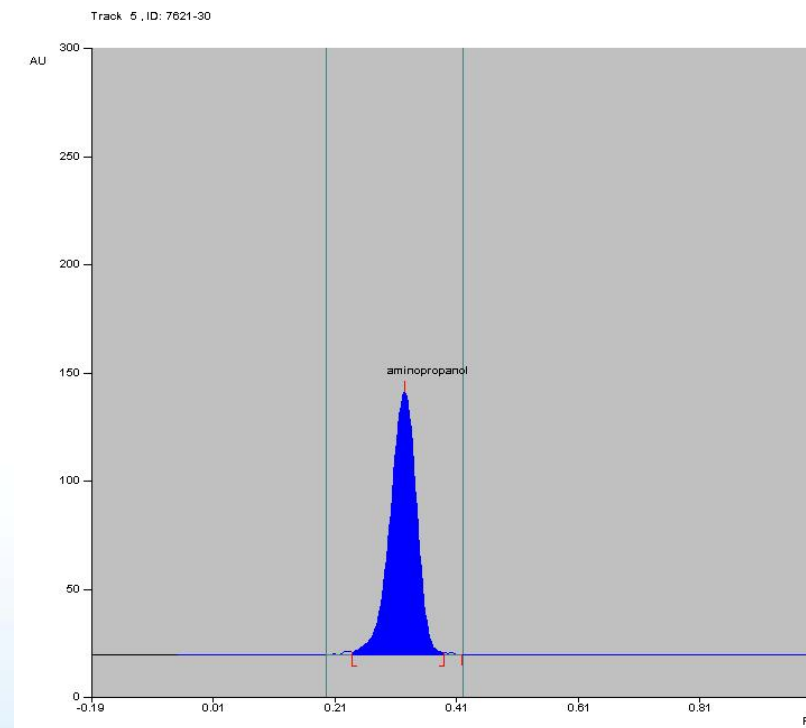
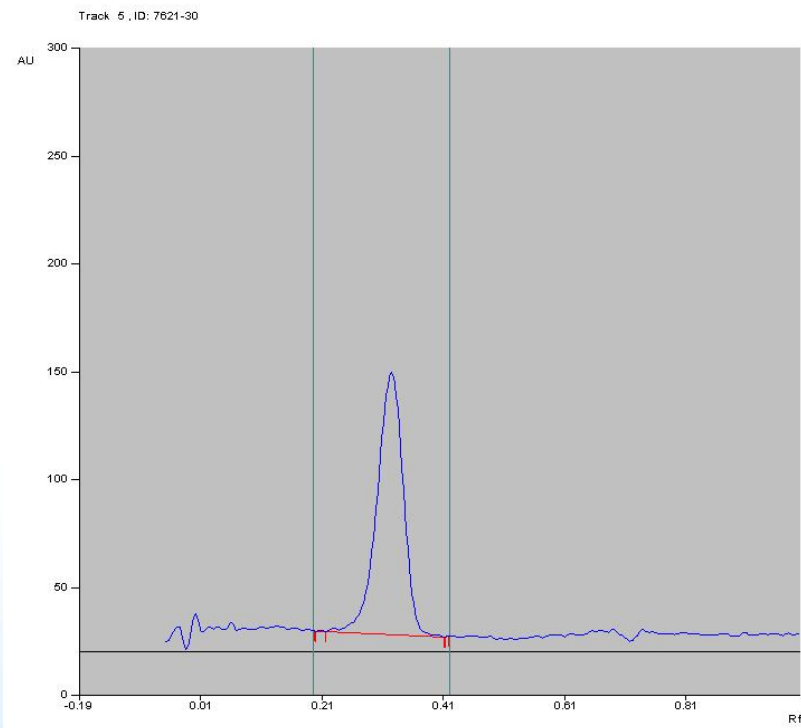
Std 12.5 µg/ml



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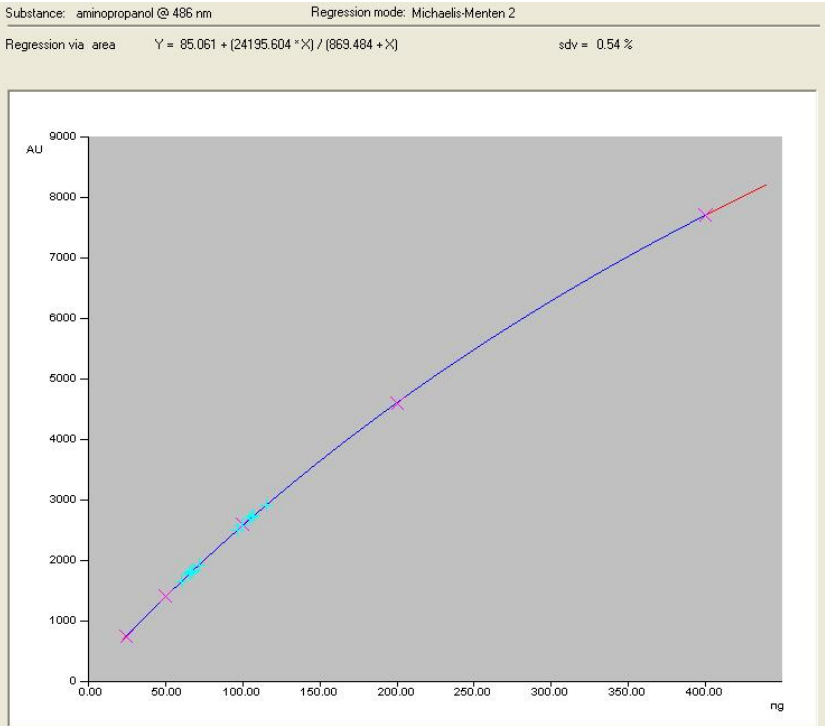
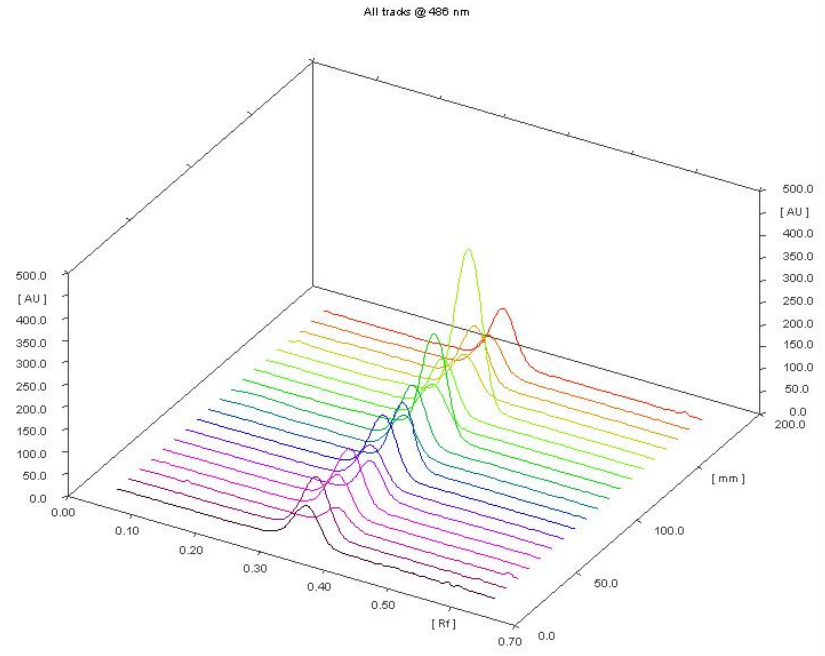
Peak example :

sample solution : ~50 μ g/ml (= 0.05% m/m ointment)



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3D and calibration curve :



Validation of the method :



- 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



Validation of the method :



- 2) Specificity
- According to the method described, prepare and apply a free amino-propanol reconstituted sample.
- → No spot appears
- 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



VALIDATION OF ANALYTICAL METHOD

PRODUCT: Bepanthen Ointment

Date: 15/09/2005

METHOD: Amino-3-propan-1-ol by HPTLC

Test product content: 3

Units: %

Specification: ± 10% (Impurity)



LINEARITY - ACCURACY - REPEATABILITY

Input data

Index i	Spiked Xi	Data		Predicted Fit <Y>i	Residuals		Recovery	
		Found Yi	Found Yim		Yi-<Y>i	100(Yi-<Y>i) <Y>i	Yi-Xi	100.Yi Xi
1		3,300E-01		2,910E-01	3,897E-02	1,339E+01	3,000E-02	110,0%
2	3,000E-01	3,400E-01	3,200E-01	2,910E-01	4,897E-02	1,683E+01	4,000E-02	113,3%
3		2,900E-01		2,910E-01	-1,025E-03	-3,522E-01	-1,000E-02	96,7%
4		9,000E-01		8,844E-01	1,558E-02	1,762E+00	2,000E-02	102,3%
5	8,800E-01	9,300E-01	8,767E-01	8,844E-01	4,558E-02	5,154E+00	5,000E-02	105,7%
6		8,000E-01		8,844E-01	-8,442E-02	-9,545E+00	-8,000E-02	90,9%
7		1,760E+00		1,775E+00	-1,450E-02	-8,174E-01	1,000E-02	100,6%
8	1,750E+00	1,810E+00	1,763E+00	1,775E+00	3,550E-02	2,000E+00	6,000E-02	103,4%
9		1,720E+00		1,775E+00	-5,450E-02	-3,072E+00	-3,000E-02	98,3%
10		2,970E+00		3,084E+00	-1,141E-01	-3,698E+00	-6,000E-02	98,0%
11	3,030E+00	3,110E+00	3,023E+00	3,084E+00	2,594E-02	8,411E-01	8,000E-02	102,6%
12		2,990E+00		3,084E+00	-9,406E-02	-3,050E+00	-4,000E-02	98,7%
13		3,960E+00		4,056E+00	-9,599E-02	-2,367E+00	-2,000E-02	99,5%
14	3,980E+00	4,320E+00	4,107E+00	4,056E+00	2,640E-01	6,509E+00	3,400E-01	108,5%
15		4,040E+00		4,056E+00	-1,599E-02	-3,943E-01	6,000E-02	101,5%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

5 points

% recovery

Coefficient of correlation :
0.9979

Range: 10 % to 133 % of product content

Linearity Summary

Coefficient of correlation: 0,9979
Regression line: $y=1,02E+00 \ x - 1,59E-02$
Residual sum of squares: $rss = 1,20E-01$
Residual standard error: 9,59E-02
Confidence interval of the Y-intercept: - 9,37E-02 +6,19E-02 (p=0.05)
Confidence interval of the slope: +9,91E-01 +1,06E+00 (p=0.05)
Error Probability for Lack of Fit in %: 55%



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Linearity assessment

The coefficient of correlation corresponds to the acceptance limit (≥ 0.9900)
 There is no significant deviation from linearity ($P = 95\%$).

Accuracy Summary

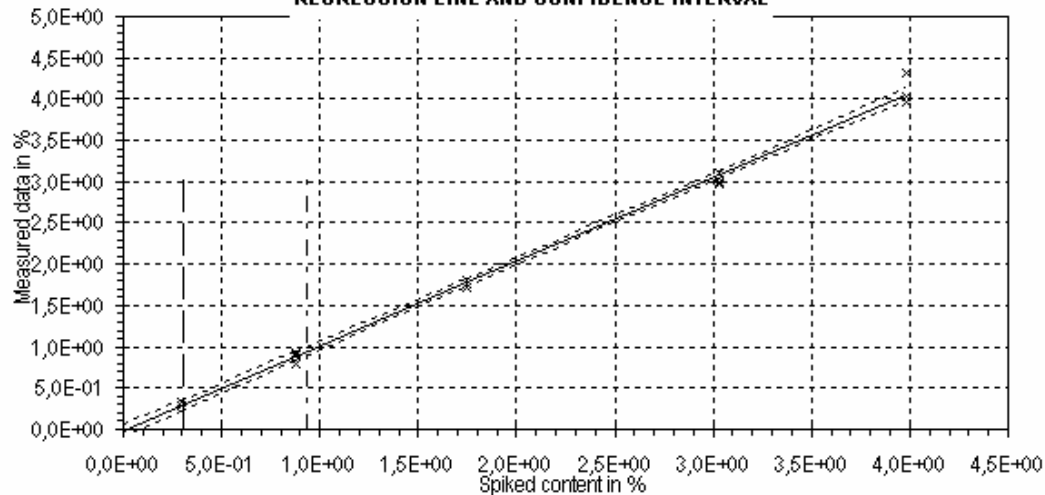
Mean recovery (%):	102,00	
Standard deviation of recovery (%):	5,68	
Confidence interval of the mean recovery (%):	92,04 to 111,96	($p=0.05$)

Accuracy assessment

The mean recovery corresponds to the acceptance limits (90 to 110 %).

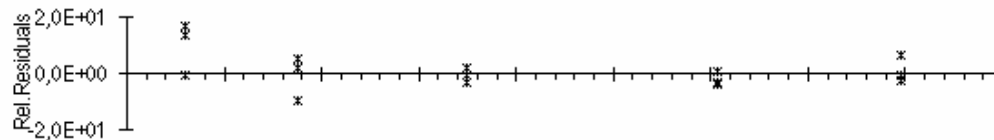
*Mean Recovery :
102%*

REGRESSION LINE AND CONFIDENCE INTERVAL



Crosses = Measured Data, Straight Line = Fit, Dotted lines = Confidence Limits
 The vertical dashed and dash-dotted lines mark the LOD and LOQ respectively.

*Repeatability :
4.9 % < 10 %*



Repeatability Summary

Mean:	2,018E+00 %
Repeatability standard deviation:	9,883E-02 %
Repeatability relative standard deviation:	4,9%
Confidence interval of the mean ($p=0.05$):	1,97E+00 to 2,07E+00 %

Repeatability Assessment

The Repeatability relative standard deviation corresponds to the acceptance limit ($\leq 10\%$).

Validation of the method :



- 4) Intermediate precision
- ↪ 3 chemists 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)





INTERMEDIATE PRECISION

3 operators

Input data

Operator 1			Operator 2			Operator 3		
apparatus	day	result	apparatus	day	result	apparatus	day	result
1	1	1,900E+00	1	1	1,810E+00	1	1	2,120E+00
1	2	1,980E+00	1	2	1,920E+00	1	2	1,820E+00
1	3	1,820E+00	1	3	1,830E+00	1	3	2,030E+00
Mean:		1,900E+00			1,853E+00			1,990E+00
Rel. standard deviation:		4,21%			3,16%			7,74%

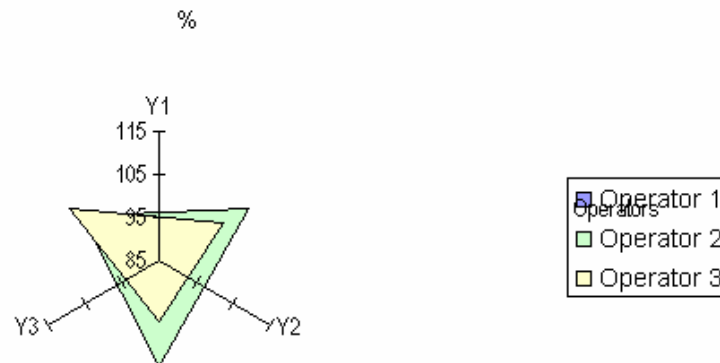
Intermediate Precision Summary

Mean:	1,914E+00	%
Intermediate precision standard deviation:	1,096E-01	%
Intermediate precision relative standard deviation:	5,72%	
Confidence interval of the mean (p=0.05):	1,84E+00 to 1,99E+00	%

Intermediate precision relative standard deviation = 5.7% < 10 %

Intermediate Precision Assessment

The Intermediate Precision relative standard deviation corresponds to the acceptance limit ($\leq 10\%$).



The summits of the coloured triangles correspond to the results obtained by each operator.
 A triangle centered on the graph indicates that the results are apparently independent from Y (apparatus, day).
 An off-centre triangle points toward a possible interaction Y (apparatus, day).
 Equal triangles indicate that the result is apparently independent from the operators.



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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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Identification du Guarana dans un comprimé (multi-vitamines + minéraux + guarana)



- Standard solution : Catechin standard in ethyl acetate.
- Sample solution : Into a 250 ml erlen flask, introduce 24 g of sample.
Extract with ethyl acetate
- Analytical and chromatographic conditions :
 - ↪ Plate material silica gel 60 F254
 - ↪ Application volume 2 µl of each solution (spray, 6mm band)
 - ↪ Solvent anhydrous formic acid R / Toluene / Acetone (1 / 3 / 3)
 - ↪ Development mode vertical in a saturated chamber / 5cm
 - ↪ Operate in 4 times (to avoid matrix elution problem) :
 - 1st develop on 3.5 cm, dry 2min
 - 2nd develop on 4 cm, dry 2 min
 - 3rd develop on 4.5 cm, dry 2 min
 - 4th develop on 5 cm, dry 2 min



Derivatization :

Spray a solution of sulphuric anisaldehyde.

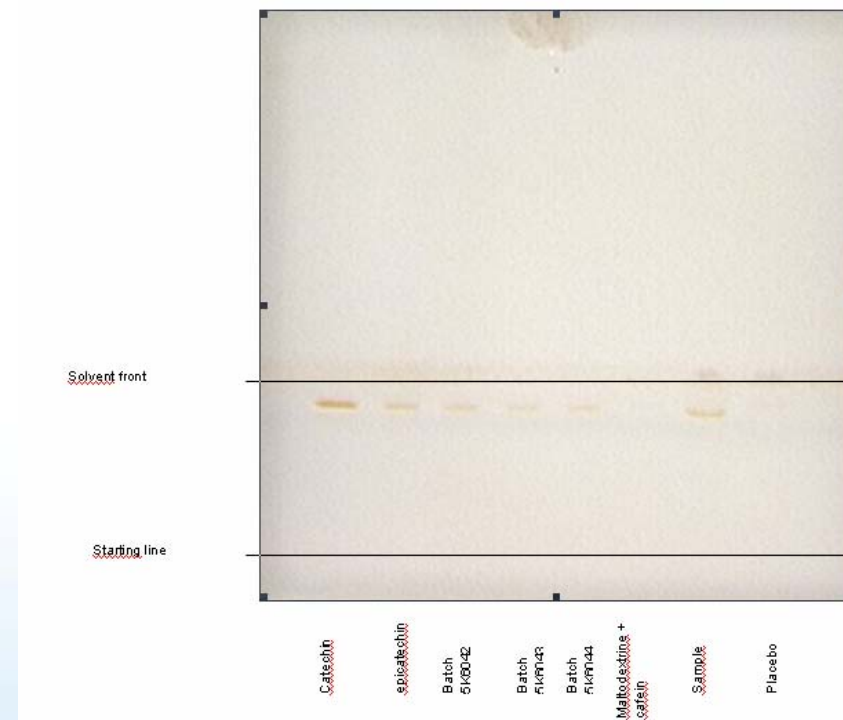
Dry the plate at 100-105 °C during 5 min.

Examine under day light

- Result :

Observe the presence of a brown-orange band with a Rf of approx.0.8

TYPE CHROMATOGRAM



Identification de plantes dans un comprimé Euphytose® (aubépine & passiflore)



- Standard solutions :
- ➤ Hyperoside and vitexin solution
- ➤ Hawthorn extract solution
- ➤ Passion Flower extract solution.
- Analytical and chromatographic conditions :

	Ancienne méthode	Nouvelle Méthode optimisée
Plate material	TLC Si 60 F254	HPTLC Licrospher Si 60 F254
Preconditionning	X	10 min in NH3 vapors (10% NH3 in MeOH)
Application volume	20µl (spray band 10mm band)	4 µl of each solution (spray 6mm band)
Development mode	in a saturated chamber / 17cm	in a saturated chamber / 8cm

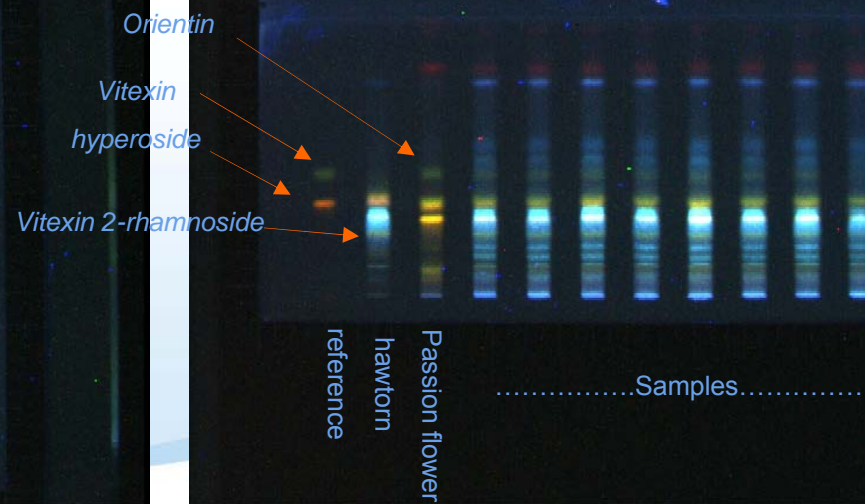
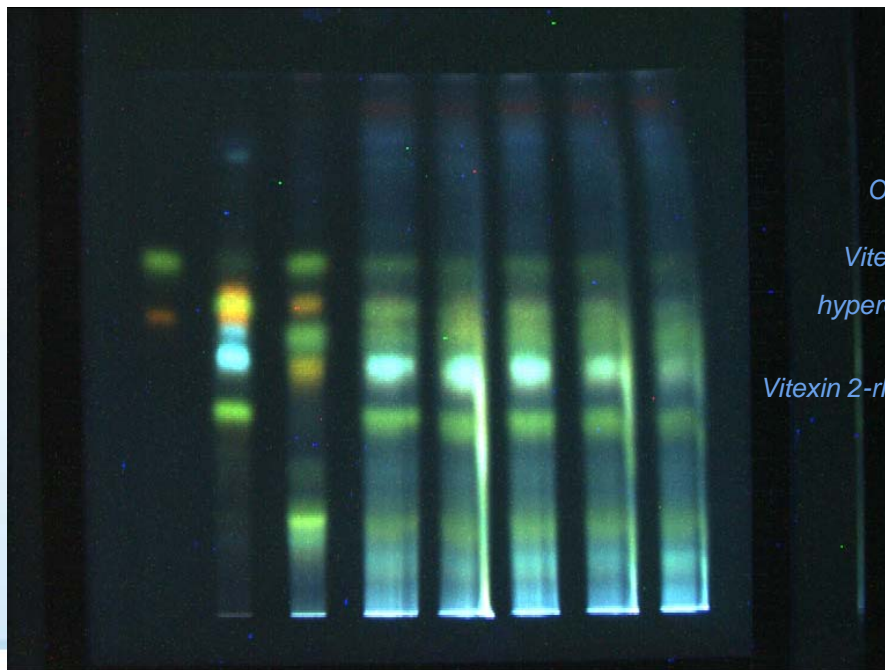
- ↻ Solvent : Water R / anhydrous formic acid R / methylethylcetone R / ethyl acetate R
- ↻ Dry the plate at 100-105 °C during 5 min.
- ↻ Derivatization : Spray profusely a solution of diphenylboric acid aminoethyl ester R and 50 g/l macrogol 400 R in methanol R.
- ↻ Allow to dry in the air then examine under UV light at 366 nm.



Results :



- ↪ Typical bands of each plant extract should be present in the chromatogram of the sample :
- ↪ Vitexin as a green fluorescent band (Passion Flower)
- ↪ Orientin as a greenish yellow fluorescent band (Passion Flower)
- ↪ Hyperoside* as a yellowish orange fluorescent band (Hawthorn)
- ↪ Vitexin 2-rhamnoside as a greenish yellow fluorescent band (Hawthorn)
- ↪ *Hyperoside band may sometimes be hidden by other fluorescent bands.



Identification de plantes dans un comprimé Euphytose® (ballote)



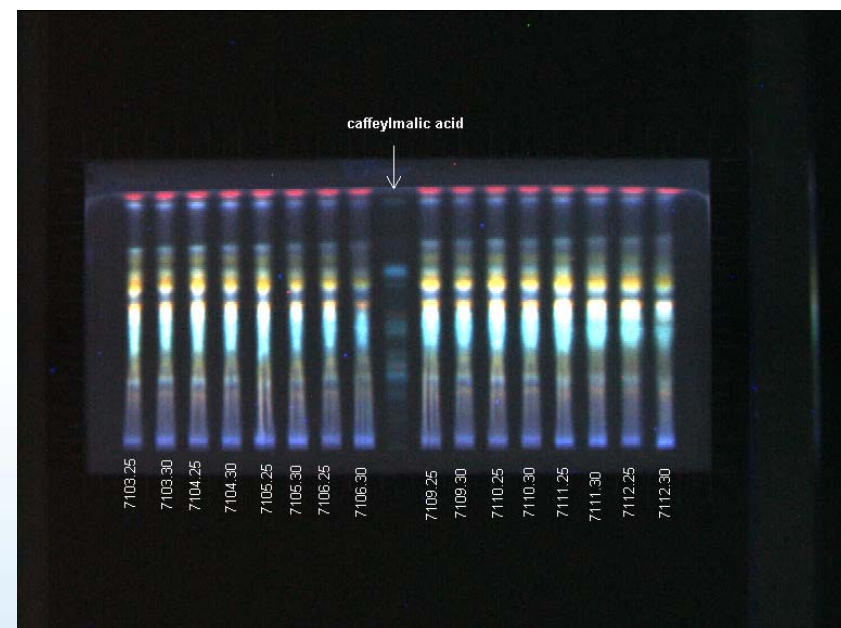
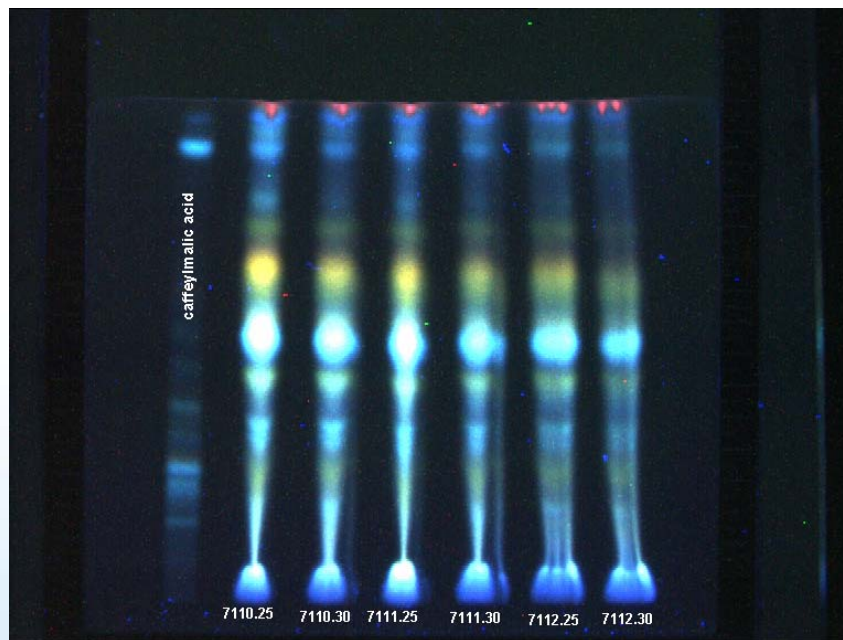
- Standard solutions :
- ➤ horehound solution
- Analytical and chromatographic conditions :

	Ancienne méthode	Nouvelle Méthode optimisée
Plate material	TLC Si 60 F254	HPTLC Licrospher Si 60 F254
Preconditionning	X	15 min in NH3 vapors (10% NH3 in MeOH)
Application volume	20µl (spary band 10mm band)	4 µl of each solution (spray 6mm band)
Development mode	in a saturated chamber / 15cm	in a saturated chamber / 8cm

- ↻ Solvent : Water R / anhydrous formic acid R / anhydrous acetic acid R / ethyl acetate R
- ↻ Dry the plate at 100-105 °C during 5 min.
- ↻ Derivatization : Spray profusely a solution of diphenylboric acid aminoethyl ester R and 50 g/l macrogol 400 R in methanol R.
- ↻ Allow to dry in the air then examine under UV light at 366 nm.



- **Result** : observe on both plates a blue fluorescent band with a Rf of approx. 0,75 (caffeylmalic acid)



Merci pour votre attention.



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