Simultaneous Quantification of Voglibose and Metformin by Validated Analytical Method in Tablet Dosage Form

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Abstract: A simple, accurate, economical and reproducible UV spectrophotometric method for simultaneous estimation of Voglibose and Metformin in combined tablet dosage form has been developed. The developed method employs multi component spectroscopy using 325nm, 285nm, 245nm and 205nm as wavelengths for estimation. Results of analysis were validated statistically in accordance with ICH guidelines.

Keywords: Voglibose, Metformin, Multi component spectroscopy.

INTRODUCTION
Voglibose (VOG) [5-(1,3-dihydroxypropan-2-ylamino)-1-(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane-1,2,3,4-tetrol], an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor, is prescribed for lowering post-prandial blood glucose levels in people with diabetes mellitus. It delays the absorption of glucose at the intestine level thereby prevent sudden surge of glucose after a meal and also reduces the risk of macrovascular complications. It is also indicated for the management of postprandial hyperglycemia (PPHG) which is primarily due to first phase insulin secretion.

Chemically Metformin (MET) is 3-(diaminomethylidene)-1, 1-dimethylguanidine, an oral anti-diabetic drug, used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, particularly in overweight and obese people; also used in the treatment of polycystic ovary syndrome and has been investigated for other diseases where insulin resistance may be an important factor.

Potentiometry, spectrofluorimetry, UV-Visible spectrophotometry [1] and stability indicating capillary electrophoresis [2] methods for estimation of MET and spectrofluorimetry [3], UV-Visible spectrophotometry methods for estimation of VOG[4] have been reported. Many analytical methods like RPHPLC[5], supercritical fluid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry, capillaryzone electrophoresis were available for estimation of MET individually or in combination with glicaside [6], pioglitazone [7,8], glimepiride[8], repaglinide[9], rosiglitazone [10] and its related compound (1-Cyanoguanidine) [11] are available in the literature. As there is no analytical method reported for quantitative estimation of VOG and MET in combination, the present study was aimed at the simultaneous estimation of Voglibose and Metformin by using multi component mode of analysis without prior separation in pharmaceutical dosage form.

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Figure 1: Structures of Voglibose and Metformin
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reagents and Materials
Voglilose and Metformin in the form of gift samples were kindly supplied by BioPlus Life Sciences, Micro Labs Ltd, Bangalore respectively. Double distilled water was used as solvent throughout the study. A combination of Voglibose (0.2 mg) and Metformin (500 mg) in tablet formulation was procured from local pharmacy (Zuvog-M 0.2, Zuventus Healthcare Ltd.).

Instrument
A Shimadzu UV/Visible double beam spectrophotometer (Model 1700) with 1cm matched quartz cells was used in present study for multi component analysis.

Method
Five mixed standards of two drugs were prepared so as to contain 2-10 µg/ml of MET and 0.0008-0.0040 µg/ml of VOG in double distilled water. All mixed standard solutions were scanned over the range of 325nm to 190nm in multi component mode of spectrophotometer at medium scanning speed where measuring wavelength interval of 40nm was selected. An overlain spectrum of mixed standard solutions is as shown in (Fig. 2). The spectral data of these scans were stored in the instrument and used to determine the concentration of two drugs in the solution.

Analysis of Commercial Formulation
Twenty tablets were accurately weighed and crushed to fine powder. The tablet powder equivalent to 100mg of MET was accurately weighed, transferred to 100ml volumetric flask, dissolved in small quantity of double distilled water and finally make up to mark with double distilled water. This solution was filtered through whatman filter paper No. 41. The filtrate was further diluted with double distilled water to get concentration of 6 µg/ml of MET.

The sample solution was scanned over the range of 325nm to 190nm in multi component mode and concentration of each component was estimated by analysis of spectral data of sample solution with respect to that of mixed standards by the instrument. The spectrum of sample solution is given in (Fig. 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Assay of Marketed Formulation (Zuvog-M tablets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analyte per  tablet Amount</td>
<td>Mean found in tablet Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOG 0.2 0.196 98.00%</td>
<td>2.182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET 500 500.59 100.12%</td>
<td>1.593</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Validation of Method
Developed analytical method has been validated in accordance with ICH guidelines (Q2A). Recovery studies were carried out by addition of pure drug to previously analyzed tablet sample at three different concentration levels (80%, 100% and 120%). The results of recovery studies are reported in (Table 2). While precision of the method was determined by repeatability (intra-day) and intermediate precision (inter-day) and expressed as relative standard deviation (RSD).
Intra-day precision was evaluated by analyzing concentration of VOG (0.0024µg/ml) and MET (6µg/ml) of standard and sample solutions at three different time intervals under the same experimental conditions on the same day. Intermediate precision (inter-day precision) was determined by analyzing above mentioned concentrations of solutions on three consecutive days. (Table 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>80% (±RSD)</th>
<th>100% (±RSD)</th>
<th>120% (±RSD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOG</td>
<td>95.46 ±1.36</td>
<td>101.25 ±1.19</td>
<td>95.83% ±1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>97.77 ±0.31</td>
<td>99.99 ±0.54</td>
<td>100.37% ±0.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Considering the common solubility of drugs, the stock solution was prepared in water while further dilutions were made in different solvents like methanol and glacial acetic acid. Results obtained were found to be satisfactory in water. Hence water was used as solvent.

As the proposed method is specific to instrument having software for provision of such determination, selection of proper sampling wavelength and concentration of mixed standard are critical. Hence overlay spectra of analytes were studied carefully. Voglibose was found to be absorbing prominently at 190nm with smaller peak in the range of 325nm to 245nm while Metformin absorbed at 232nm (ëmax) and scanning range of 325nm to 190nm was selected for the multicomponent analysis.

The content of analytes in the marketed formulation were found in the range of 98-100.12% while recovery was found in the range of 95.5-101.3%. The values of relative standard deviations of inter–intraday studies were found to be less than 2%. The assay and validation results confirmed that the contents of VOG and MET estimated in the tablet dosage form were free from the interference of excipients.

**CONCLUSION**

Hence it can be concluded that the developed multi component spectroscopy method for simultaneous estimation of Voglibose and Metformin in combined tablet dosage form is simple, economical, accurate and reproducible and will be conveniently adopted for the routine quality control analysis from its pharmaceutical formulations and bulk drug.

**REFERENCES**


