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Study of impurity carryover and impurity profile in Febuxostat drug substance by LC–MS/MS technique

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ABSTRACT

Febuxostat is used in the treatment of hyperuricemia and gout. Several impurities were detected in Febuxostat drug substance. Impurities were identified with the help of LC–MS/MS and were characterized after synthesis by IR and NMR. Reverse phase gradient system was used with Kromasil C18, 150 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm particle size column for the separation of impurities. Q-TOF mass spectrometer with electrospray ionization (ESI) source was used and operated in ESI positive mode, which gives exact mass up to four decimal places and fragmentation with mass accuracy, it is useful for the identification of impurities. Four impurities were identified as amide, sec-butyl, des-cyano and des-acid in Febuxostat drug analog. These impurities were further confirmed by NMR and FT-IR spectral data.

1. Introduction

Febuxostat (2-(3-cyano-4-isobutoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid) is an orally administered nonpurine selective inhibitor of xanthine oxidase (XO) that is indicated for use in the treatment of hyperuricemia and gout [1]. The enzyme that catalyzes the synthesis of uric acid from hypoxanthine and xanthine. In vitro studies have shown that Febuxostat is a potent ligand and inhibitor of both the oxidized and reduced forms of XO. Treatment with Febuxostat resulted in a significant reduction of sUA (serum urate) levels at all dosage. Febuxostat therapy is safe and well tolerated [2–5]. Regulatory agencies have heightened their scrutiny of the safety profile. As a result increased emphasis has been placed on the identification, formation, fate and process control of impurities in starting materials, raw materials, isolated intermediates and the active pharmaceutical ingredients (API). Impurity profiling (i.e., the identity as well as the quantity of impurity in the pharmaceuticals), is now gaining critical attention from regulatory authorities [6,7].

Febuxostat is not yet official in any of the pharmacopeia. Since impurities in pharmaceuticals can cause undesirable side effects in patients, guidelines on impurities in new drug substance and the identification and quantification of impurities have been issued by International conference on harmonisation [8,9].

Febuxostat received marketing approval by the European Medicines Agency on April 21, 2008 and was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration on February 16, 2009.

The present studies have been conducted for the impurity profile of Febuxostat API and carryover impurity from the intermediate stage and raw materials using LC–MS Q-TOF instrument. The Q-TOF instrument has been used for the impurity profile which gives automated exact mass measurement. The high quality data delivered by the Q-TOF can provide information on elemental composition and structural characteristics providing excellent specificity for identifying compounds in complex matrices. The structure of impurities has been further confirmed by IR, NMR and mass after isolation.

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials

Febuxostat and key starting materials used in this study were synthesized by Unimark Remedies Ltd. (Ahmedabad, India). Ammonium acetate, acetonitrile and acetic acid were purchased from Merck Specialities Private Limited (India). Purified water was used using Millipore Milli-Q Gradient A10 system (Milford, MA, USA) purification system.

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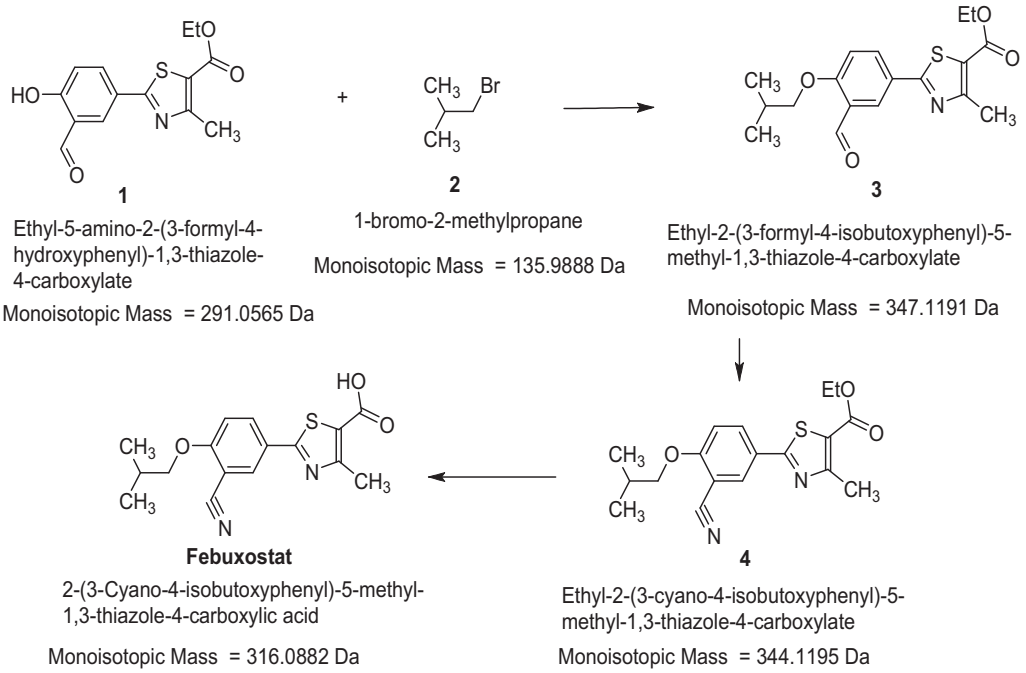

Fig. 1. Synthesis of Febuxostat.

2.2. Instrumentation

An LC–MS system equipped with the HPLC system of Waters Alliance (Waters, Milford, MA, USA) consisting of a 2695 quaternary pump and auto sampler, and a 2996 photodiode array detector. A hybrid quadrupole-time-of-flight mass spectrometer Q-TOF micro (Waters, Milford, MA, USA) equipped with electrospray ionization (ESI) source and operated in positive ESI mode. MassLynx V4.1 software (Waters) was used. Nitrogen was used for cone gas flow and desolvation gas flow with flow rates of 50 l/h and 500 l/h respectively. The source and desolvation temperatures were 120 and 230 °C, respectively. The capillary voltage was 3500 V and the sample cone voltage was 15 V. The collision energy was set to 6 V. Mass spectra were acquired over an m/z range of 100–1000 with a resolution of approximately 5000 at full-width half-maximum. For the MS/MS operation, argon was used as a collision gas. Accurate masses were measured by comparison to a reference compound, leucine enkephalin (m/z of the protonated molecule 556.2771) infused into the lock spray reference channel.

2.3. Analytical methods

HPLC method used for Febuxostat API: the buffer solution used for the preparation of Mobile phase A consists of 0.01 M aqueous ammonium acetate and its pH was adjusted to 3.5 with Trifluoro acetic acid. Acetonitrile was used as Mobile phase B.

Kromasil C18, 150 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm particle size column was used with a time gradient program of T (min)/% of Mobile phase B (v/v). Initial gradient of Mobile phase B starts with 32% and at 15 min it was 48%, and changed to 54% at 32 min and reached 85% at 40 min. The ratio being continued up to 50 min and at 53 min it was brought back to initial composition (32%), which was continued up to 60 min with a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min and column eluent, was monitored by UV detector at 315 nm. Column oven temperature was 30 °C. The injection volume was 10 μl. Diluent was the mixture of water and acetonitrile in the ratio of (20:80) and sample concentration was 1 mg/ml.

3. Result and discussion

The synthetic route of Febuxostat is shown in Fig. 1. Analysis of Febuxostat active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) by HPLC indicated the presence of new impurities. Further these impurities were not getting easily purged out from the Febuxostat API. The study of LC–MS/MS of starting materials intermediates and API indicates that impurities were carried over from the starting materials, intermediates and generated in the process. This was identified with the use of accurate mass measurement and fragment patterns. The HPLC chromatograms of Febuxostat and intermediates are shown in Fig. 2, the retention rime (RT) and relative retention time (RRT) of impurities are given in Table 1 with LC–MS/MS information.

3.1. Impurity-1

The mass (M+H) of Febuxostat observed in LC–MS was 317.0962 Da, from the structure of Febuxostat the index of hydrogen deficiency [10] of protonated Febuxostat is 9.5 due to two rings, six double bonds and one triple bond (2 + 6 + 2 − 0.5) (0.5 due to protonated molecule) and the LC–MS analysis is matching with this value.

Impurity-1 eluted at 0.46 RRT (Fig. 2a) which was identified with the help of LC–MS/MS analysis. Mass (M+H) of the compound was found 335.1046 Da. In MS/MS impurity lost NH_2 group, then $CONH_2$ and then isobutyl group. Index of hydrogen deficiency of the impurity was found to be 8.5, which is one less than Febuxostat and molecular weight of impurity found 18 Da higher than Febuxostat which means change in only either double bond or triple bond. From the LC–MS/MS analysis, the proposed molecule is 2-(3-carbamoyl-4-isobutoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1, 3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid and the proposed molecule has two rings and seven double bonds i.e. 2 + 7 − 0.5 (0.5 due to protonated molecule) = 8.5 Index of hydrogen deficiency, which is matching with the value found. Impurity-1 could have originated from the synthesis of 3 to **4** (Fig. 3). In **4** (intermediate stage) impurity eluted at RRT 0.37 (Fig. 2b) with m/z 363.1399 Da (M+H). Molecular weight and