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METHOD VALIDATION AND STABILITY STUDY OF QUERCETIN IN TOPICAL EMULSIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) including free radicals such as superoxide anion radicals (O^-2), hydroxyl radical species ('OH), and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) are active oxygen compounds often generated by biological oxidative reactions, and induced by exogenous factors such as excessive sun exposure and increased air pollution.

In this context, antioxidants from natural products provide novel perspectives for the treatment and prevention of oxidative stress-mediated skin diseases by inhibiting or scavenging free radicals. 2, 3 Researches have been focused on the potential use of these drugs as free radical scavengers, especially for topical application to prevent oxidative skin damages. 4, 5 Quercetin is one of the major flavonoids found in foods like onions, apples, and teas. Its use in topical emulsion reduces UVB-induced oxidative and inflammatory skin damages. 6

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is a useful tool to analyze samples of complex nature like ointments and creams, because it provides not only the separation and determination, but also eliminates most interference problems. 7 The first demonstration of the applicability of HPLC to determine flavonoids was in 1976, 8 and since then, several studies have described the validation of HPLC methods for quantifying flavonoids. However, most of them focused on their separation in food, medicinal plants or biological fluids. For instance, a validated HPLC method was used to separate and quantify flavonoids aglycones from typical foods, as well as, to detect flavonoids in orange juice. 9

The aim of the present study was to validate an isocratic HPLC method for the determination of quercetin in topical emulsions as well as to evaluate physico-chemical stability of two proposed formulations, a nonionic one and another anionic.

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials

Quercetin was obtained from Acros (New Jersey, USA) and used as standard. Raw materials for formulations were obtained from Galena (Campinas, SP, Brazil). All other reagents used were pharmaceutical or chromatographic grade.

Formulations

A non-ionic emulsion (formulation 1) was prepared with commercially available self-emulsifying wax (10%, Polawax® – cetostearyl alcohol and polyoxyethylene derived of a fatty acid ester of sorbitan 20E); and an anionic emulsion (formulation 2) was prepared with Polawax® (2%), an anionic hydrophilic colloid (0.18%, carbopol® – cetostearyl hydroxethyl cellulose, Carbopol® 940) served as a stabilizing agent and triethanolamine (0.2%) as neutralizant. Macadamia nut oil (2.5%) and squalene (1%) were added as emollients, and propylene glycol (6%) as a moisturizer and solubilizer. The preservative used was a mixture of phenoxethanol and parabens (0.4%, Phenova®). Deionized water was used to complete 100% (w/w) in the preparation of all formulations. Quercetin (0.05%) was solubilized in propylene glycol and then added to the formulations at room temperature. Control formulations did not contain the flavonoid. All formulations were allowed to equilibrate for 24 h prior to use.

Chromatographic conditions

The chromatographic system consisted of a Shimadzu LC-10AT equipped with a 20 µL loop and SPD-10A UV/Vis detector. Integration of the chromatographic peaks was achieved with C-R6A Chromatopac integrator (Shimadzu Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). Chromatography was performed on a Hypersil® BDS-CPS C_18 column (5 µm; 250 x 4.6 mm i.d.; Thermo Quest – Hypersil Division, Runcorn, UK) with a mobile phase of acetonitrile:BDS-CPS C_18:water (80:15:5, v/v/v). Quercetin was detected at 350 nm with a mobile phase flow rate of 1.2 mL/min and an injection volume of 20 µL.
phase of methanol: water (35:65; v/v) containing 2% acetic acid and flow rate of 1 mL/min. Each sample was prepared in triplicate. The volume injected was 20 µL with detection at 254 nm.\(^{11}\)

**Preparation of standard solutions**

Standard quercetin was dissolved in methanol obtaining a solution of 1000 µg of quercetin per mL of methanol. Then, this methanolic quercetin solution was diluted with mobile phase to yield the following concentrations: 0.05, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 200 µg/mL.

**Preparation of formulation samples**

Accurately weighed 0.5 g of formulations 1 and 2 containing the equivalent to 0.25 mg of quercetin were transferred to 10 mL volumetric flasks which were completed with methanol. These solutions were 25-fold diluted in mobile phase yielding solutions at the quercetin concentration of 1 µg/mL. The same procedure was performed for control formulations 1 and 2.

**Method validation**

The validation was performed based on the ICH Guidance,\(^{12}\) taking into account the parameters required for assaying dosage forms.

**Specificity**

The specificity of the method was evaluated by analyzing solutions of the control formulations 1 and 2. The samples were prepared as described in the preparation of formulation samples section, and analyzed as described in the chromatographic conditions. All analyses were performed in triplicate. The system response was examined through the presence of interference or overlaps with the quercetin formulations responses.

**Linearity**

For linearity experiments, solutions of quercetin were prepared at ten concentrations within the range of 0.05–200 µg/mL in 3 different days as described in the preparation of standard solutions section. The solutions were prepared in triplicate. The linearity was evaluated by linear regression analysis, which was calculated by the least square regression method.

**Limit of detection and limit of quantitation**

The limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantitation (LOQ) parameters were determined on the basis of peak height and the slope of the regression equation. Analysis was performed in triplicate.

**Precision**

The precision of the assay was determined by repeatability (intra-assay) and intermediate precision (inter-assay). Repeatability was evaluated by analysis of three determinations at different concentrations (0.5, 1 and 2 µg/mL, in triplicate), in the same day under the same experimental conditions. The intermediate precision was studied by assaying freshly prepared solutions of quercetin on three different days.

**Accuracy**

The accuracy experiments were performed applying the method to quantify quercetin in the presence of excipients of formulations. The control formulations were prepared as described in the preparation of formulation samples section, then, a known amount of quercetin (10 µg/mL) was added. Afterwards, samples were 10 fold diluted in mobile phase (1 µg/mL), filtered and analyzed. The results represent the mean of recovery for three independent samples.

**Physico-chemical stability evaluation**

Physico-chemical stability was evaluated by submitting the formulations to storage at 4 °C, controlled room temperature (RT, 25 °C), 37 °C, and 45 °C during 365 days.\(^{13}\) Samples were collected at pre-determined time intervals for pH, centrifugation, optical microscopic analyses and evaluation of quercetin concentration.

To determine the pH, formulations were diluted 1:10 in deionized water and the analysis was performed in a Digmed pH meter apparatus. For the centrifugation assay, samples of the formulations were centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 30 min at room temperature. Phase separation was visually analyzed, and globule size was evaluated using a Leica DMLB microscope equipped with a Leica DC 300 camera.\(^{14}\)

To determine the quercetin concentration, the raw material was dissolved in methanol (1000 µg/mL) and diluted 1000 fold in the mobile phase to obtain a concentration of 1 µg of quercetin per mL. The same dilution procedure was performed for the formulations with quercetin and control formulations, i.e. first dilution in methanol and thereafter in mobile phase, obtaining the same concentration of quercetin (1 µg/mL) used in the analysis of raw material. All measurements were performed in triplicate.

**Statistical analysis**

Data were statistically analyzed by one-way ANOVA, followed by Bonferroni’s multiple comparisons t-test for evaluation of storage conditions influence in the globule size of formulations 1 and 2. Results were presented as mean ± SEM (standard error of the mean) and considered significantly different when \(P < 0.05\) was obtained.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Topical administration of antioxidants is an efficient way to enrich the endogenous cutaneous system of protection, and thus, a successful strategy to decrease oxidative damage of the skin by ultraviolet irradiation.\(^{15}\) Quercetin is a promising compound to combat free radical diseases such as cancer and inflammatory conditions. Furthermore, its topical effectiveness to protect the skin from oxidative stress has been recently demonstrated,\(^{5,13,16}\) which reinforces the importance of quality control of topical formulation containing quercetin. In this sense, this work demonstrates one of the most valuable tools in the pharmaceutical analysis of quality control,\(^{11}\) which is a HPLC assay for the analysis of quercetin in topical formulations.

Firstly, analytical experiments addressed whether the excipients of formulations would interfere over quercetin quantification since emulsions are made of lipidic and aqueous components. The specificity was carried out through the comparison of the peak retention time of the formulations with quercetin and control formulations. No interference of the emulsion excipients was detected since no peak was detected in the same retention time of quercetin (Figures 1 A, B, C and D). In the employed chromatographic conditions, quercetin presented a retention time of approximately 8.9 minutes for formulations 1 and 2, thus, allowing a rapid determination of the drug that is essential for routine analysis.\(^{17}\) Further confirming no interference of emulsion excipients, Figure 1 E shows the chromatogram of standard quercetin presenting the same retention time as detected in Figures 1 B and D.
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Analytical curves for quercetin were fitted by plotting concentration versus the corresponding mean peak height. Satisfactory linearity was detected in the 0.05 – 200 µg/mL range. The representative linear equation was $y = 4022.5x - 265.43$, with a highly significant correlation coefficient ($r = 0.9997$) for the method. The detection and quantitation limits were calculated based on the standard deviation of the peak height and the slopes of the calibration curves. The values were found to be $18 \pm 0.53$ and $29 \pm 0.97$ ng/mL, respectively, indicating the high sensitivity of the method.

The precision of the method was determined by repeatability (intra-assay) and intermediate precision (inter-assay), and shown as the relative standard deviation (R.S.D) in Table 1. The intra- and inter-assay precisions presented R.S.D. values lower than 2%, which were satisfactory for the purpose of the analysis.\textsuperscript{11} The accuracy of the method was determined and the mean recoveries were 93 and 94% for formulations 1 and 2, respectively.

The stability evaluation of formulation’s active principle stored at different climatic conditions for given times constitutes an important step for the development of novel products. It provides information concerning to the shelf-life of pharmaceutical products and conditions for their storage.\textsuperscript{13,18} Emulsions must be tested at widely varying temperatures in order to ensure that the product will remain stable throughout all possible conditions. For accelerated temperature testing, it is important to remember that temperature stability protocols depend on product category. Studies may range from freezing to very high temperatures and/or cycling between various temperatures. Generally, emulsions are stored at −10 °C or 4 °C, RT, 37 °C, and 45 °C or 50 °C.\textsuperscript{13,18}

Table 2 shows the initial observations obtained for pH values, centrifugation and globule size for formulations containing or not quercetin. It is necessary to control the pH of formulations since it must remain compatible with the components of formulation and with the application site, thus, avoiding irritation.\textsuperscript{14} During the one year-period of study, the formulations 1 and 2 showed a pH range of 5.10-5.40 and 6.84–7.16, respectively, which are compatible with topical use (Table 2).

The centrifugation test is of major interest since it provides fast information about comparable stability properties of different emulsions. It is consensus that physical stability of emulsions under normal storage conditions is rapidly predictable by observing the separation of the dispersed phase due to either creaming or coalescence when the emulsion is centrifuged. This test is specially employed to evaluate emulsions stability during pre-formulation stage, thus, can be useful to detect alterations during storage.\textsuperscript{14} Formulations 1 and 2 were stable since there was no separation of phases (Table 2).

### Table 1. Intra-assay and inter-assay precision for HPLC determination of quercetin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conc. (µg/mL)</th>
<th>Intra-assay RSD (%)</th>
<th>Inter-assay RSD (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.56 – 1.23</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.042 – 1.47</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.79 – 1.51</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a}RSD, Relative standard deviation in 3 days of validation

### Table 2. Influence of 1 year of storage at 45 °C on the physico-chemical stability of topical formulations containing or not quercetin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Centrifugation</th>
<th>Globule size (µm²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Initial 1 year</td>
<td>Initial 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control formulation 1</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulation 1 + quercetin</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>5.32</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control formulation 2</td>
<td>7.01</td>
<td>6.84</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulation 2 + quercetin</td>
<td>7.08</td>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS: no separation. No statistical significant differences were detected in the globule size.
The measurement of the globules size initially and during storage also provides an indication of the stability of the system, because the globules size increase indicates instability of the system. Several methods can be employed to measure globule size, being optical microscopy a common way of measuring the size of emulsion globules.\textsuperscript{14} Table 2 shows, as an example, the initial globule size and after one year of storage at 45 °C. Other storage conditions are not shown since there were no statistical differences between initial and one year-period storage at all temperatures tested. Smaller globules size were detected in formulation 1 compared to formulation 2 (Table 2). This is probably due to the higher content of surfactants in formulation 1. However, it seems that the globules size was not a major determinant and/or did not influence the quercetin stability since there was no modification in the globule size during the storage period.

The determination of quercetin content was used to evaluate the stability of the raw material and formulations over different conditions as shown in Figure 2. The raw material remained stable in all conditions during one year of storage. The major loss of initial quercetin content after one year was 48% for formulation 1 and 8% for formulation 2 at 45 °C. Therefore, in order to guarantee stability during shelf-life of formulation 1, it is recommended to avoid excessive heat (45 °C) or refrigeration exposure for prolonged periods. A safer action is to predict 50% less time for stability in case formulation 1 is not properly stored, thus, a 180 day-shelf-life period.

Concluding, the present work reports a fast and reliable HPLC technique useful for routine quality control for quercetin determination in topical formulations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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REFERENCES