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# Development and Validation of UV Spectroscopic Method for the Estimation of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride in Bulk and Tablet Dosage Form.

Pavithra V. *1, Jose Gnana Babu C. *2, Sowmya H. G.*3

**1(2nd year M pharma, Student of Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis Bharathi College of Pharmacy, Mandya, Karnataka, India-571422)*

**2(Professor and HOD of Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis Bharathi College of Pharmacy, Mandya, Karnataka, India-571422)*

**3(Assistant Professor of Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis Bharathi College of Pharmacy, Mandya, Karnataka, India-571422)*

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**ABSTRACT:** Simple, precise and accurate zero order derivative spectroscopic method has been developed and validated for the estimation of Daclatasvir dihydrochloride in bulk and Pharmaceutical dosage form. The drug shows maximum absorption ($\lambda_{max}$) at 302nm in 0.1N HCl solution and obeys Beer's law in the concentration range of 3-15 µg/ml. The linearity study carried and regression coefficient was found to be 0.9991 and it has showed good linearity, precision in this concentration range. The % recovery was found to be 100.27-101.25. The LOD and LOQ were found to be 0.020 and 0.060 µg/ml respectively. The % relative standard deviation were found less than 2. According to ICH guidelines, the method is validated for linearity, precision, accuracy, robustness, ruggedness, LOD and LOQ. The developed and validated method can be successfully applied for reliable quantification of Daclatasvir dihydrochloride in bulk form and pharmaceutical dosage form.

**KEYWORDS:** Daclatasvir dihydrochloride, Zero order derivative spectroscopy, Validation, Pharmaceutical formulations.

## I. INTRODUCTION:

Daclatasvir is an inhibitor of hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5A protein. It is a new, oral, direct-acting antiviral with potent pangenotypic activity. It is a first in class direct acting antiviral agent which binds to and inhibits the function of the HCV protein NS5A[1]. Chemically Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride is methyl(1S)-1- (2S)-2-(5-(4'- (2-(2S)-1- (2S)-2-(methoxycarbonyl) amino)-3-methylbutanoyl)-2-pyrrolidinyl)- 1H-imidazol-5-yl)-4-biphenylyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-pyrrolidinyl)carbonyl)-2-methylpropyl) carbamatedidi hydrochloride (Fig.1).The synthesis involves an alkylation and formation of the imidazole ring, a coupling reaction and the formation of the dihydrochloride salt. Daclatasvir is a white to yellow crystalline nonhygroscopic powder[2].

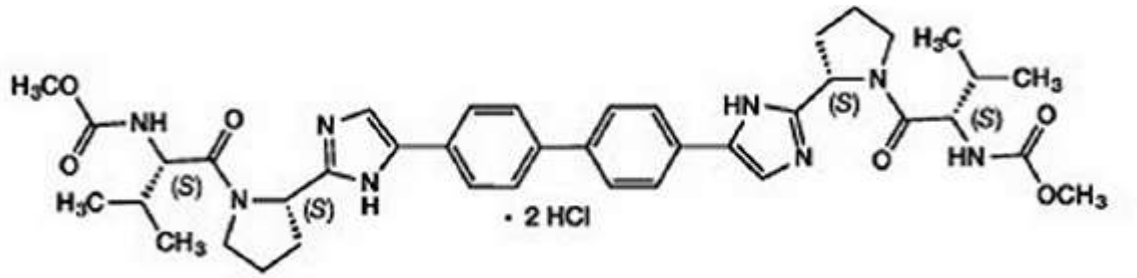


**Fig.1: Chemical structure of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride.**

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Literature survey revealed that there were few analytical methods have been reported for the determination of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride in pure drug and pharmaceutical dosage forms by using UV spectrophotometric[1-5], HPLC [4-13] and HPTLC [14-15] so far.

The aim of present work is to develop and validate a novel, rapid, simple, precise and specific Zero order derivative Spectrophotometric method for estimation of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride in bulk and tablet dosage form.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

**Instrument:**

UV-Visible double beam spectrophotometer, SHIMADZU (model UV-1800) with UV probe software. All weights were taken on analytical balance.

**Chemicals:**

Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride pure drug was obtained from MSN laboratories, Hyderabad and its pharmaceutical dosage form Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride 28 tablet labelled claim 60mg from local pharmacy manufactured by Zydus Heptiza Pharma India Ltd.

**Solvent:**

0.1N HCl is used as a solvent.

**Selection of analytical wavelength:**

Appropriate dilutions of Daclatasvir dihydrochloride were prepared from standard stock solution and using spectrophotometer solution was scanned in the wavelength range 200-400nm. The absorption spectra obtained and show maximum absorbance at 302 nm. Which was selected as the wavelength for detection (Fig-2).

**Preparation of standard stock solution:**

100mg of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride was weighed accurately and transferred in to 100ml volumetric flask and dilute in 0.1N HCl up to mark. From this, the solution was further diluted into 100µg/ml and pipette out 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2 and 1.5ml into 10ml individual volumetric flask and dilute in 0.1N HCl up to mark, this gives 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15µg/ml concentration.

**Preparation of sample solution:**

20 tablets of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride marketed formulations were weighed and powdered. A quantity of tablet powder equivalent to 100mg of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride was transferred into a 100ml of volumetric flask then it was diluted with 0.1N HCl and made up to the mark.

**METHOD AND VALIDATION:**

The method was validated according to ICH guidelines.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

**Method: Zero Order Derivative Spectroscopy.**

**Linearity:**

The linearity of an analytical method is its capacity to show the test results that are directly proportional to the concentration of the analyte in the sample within the range. The linearity was established in the range of 3-15µg/ml and was measured at 302 nm and absorbance values are shown in table-1. The calibration curve was prepared by plotting graph against the concentration and absorbance and therefore the graph shown in (Fig-3). Statistical parameter like slope, intercept, regression equation, correlation coefficient and Sandell's sensitivity were determined. (table-2).

**Precision:**

The precision of an analytical method expresses the closeness of a series of individual analyte measurements obtained from multiple sampling of the equivalent sample. Precision was determined by intra-day and inter-day study. Intra-day precision was determined by analysing the same concentration for six times in a same day. Inter-day precision was determined by analysing the same concentration daily for six days. (table-3).

**Accuracy:**

The accuracy of an analytical method says that closeness of test results obtained by that method to the true value. To assess the accuracy of the developed method, recovery studies were carried out at three different levels as 80%, 100% and 120%. In which the formulation concentration kept constant and varied pure drug concentration. (table-4).

**Ruggedness:**

The ruggedness is defined as the reproducibility of results when the method is performed under the variation in conditions. This includes different analyst, laboratories, instruments, temperature etc. Ruggedness was determined between different analyst, the value of %RSD was found to be less than 2. (table-5).

**LOD and LOQ:**

The limit of detection is an individual analytical method is the smallest amount of analyte in a sample which can be reliably detected by the analytical method. The limit of quantitation is an individual analytical procedure is the smallest amount of analyte in a sample which can be quantitatively determined. LOD and LOQ were calculated using formula.

LOD = 3.3(SD)/S and LOQ = 3(LOD)

LOD and LOQ value of were found Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride be 0.02002 and 0.06006µg/ml respectively.

## IV. CONCLUSION:

As per ICH guidelines, the present analytical was carried and met the acceptance criteria. It was concluded that the developed analytical method was simple, specific, accurate, economical and sensitive and can be used for routine analysis of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride in bulk drug and in pharmaceutical dosage forms.

## V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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**TABLES:**

**Table 1: Results of calibration curve at 302nm by Zero Order method.**

| SL NO | Concentration in µg/ml | Absorbance ±Standard deviation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 0.227±0.000816 |
| 3 | 6 | 0.421±0.000894 |
| 4 | 9 | 0.611±0.000753 |
| 5 | 12 | 0.803±0.001049 |
| 6 | 15 | 0.994±0.001414 |

*Average of six determination.

**Table 2: Regression parameter for Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride by zero order spectroscopy**

| Regression parameter | Results |
|---|---|
| Range(µg/ml) | 3-15 |
| $\lambda_{max}$(nm) | 302 |
| Regression Equation | Y= 0.0656x+0.0173 |
| Slope(b) | 0.0656 |
| Intercept(a) | 0.01746 |
| Correlation coefficient($r^2$) | 0.9991 |
| Sandell's equation | 0.01472 |
| Limit of detection(µg/ml) | 0.02002 |
| Limit of quantitation(µg/ml) | 0.06006 |

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**Table 3: Determination of precision results for Daclatasvir Dihydrochhloride at 302nm by zero order spectroscopy.**

| Concentration (µg/ml) | Intra-day Absorbance ±Standard deviation* | %RSD ** | Inter-day Absorbance ±Standard deviation* | %RSD** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 0.227±0.000577 | 0.253 | 0.227±0.001 | 0.440 |
| 6 | 0.421±0.001 | 0.237 | 0.421±0.001 | 0.237 |
| 9 | 0.611±0.001 | 0.263 | 0.611±0.00057 | 0.094 |
| 12 | 0.803±0.001155 | 0.143 | 0.803±0.00115 | 0.143 |
| 15 | 0.993±0.001528 | 0.153 | 0.994±0.00152 | 0.153 |

*Average of six determinations, **percentage relative standard deviation.

**Table 4: Determination of Accuracy results for Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride at 302nm by Zero order spectroscopy.**

| Spiked Levels | Amount of Sample (µg/ml) | Amount of Standard (µg/ml) | Amount Recovered | % Recovery ±Standard deviation* | %RSD** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | 6 | 4.8 | 10.84 | 100.4 ±0.595 | 0.592 |
| 100 | 6 | 6 | 12.03 | 100.27 ±0.361 | 0.360 |
| 120 | 6 | 7.2 | 13.22 | 101.25 ±1.123 | 1.109 |

*Average of three determinations, **percentage relative standard deviation.

**Table 5: Determination of Ruggedness results for Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride at 209nm by Zero order spectroscopy.**

| Analysts | Analyst 1 | Analyst 2 |
|---|---|---|
| **Mean absorbance** | 0.611 | 0.611 |
| **±Standard deviation*** | 0.001 | 0.00057 |
| **%RSD** | 0.1638 | 0.0943 |

*Average of six determinations, **percentage relative standard deviation.

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**FIGURES:**

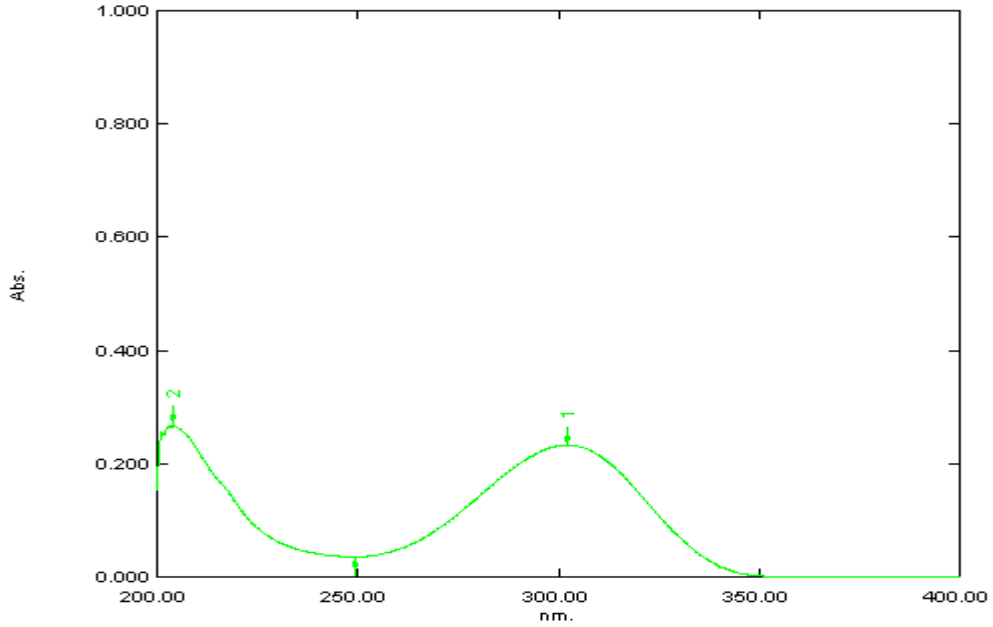


**Fig.2: Zero order spectrum of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride at 302nm.**

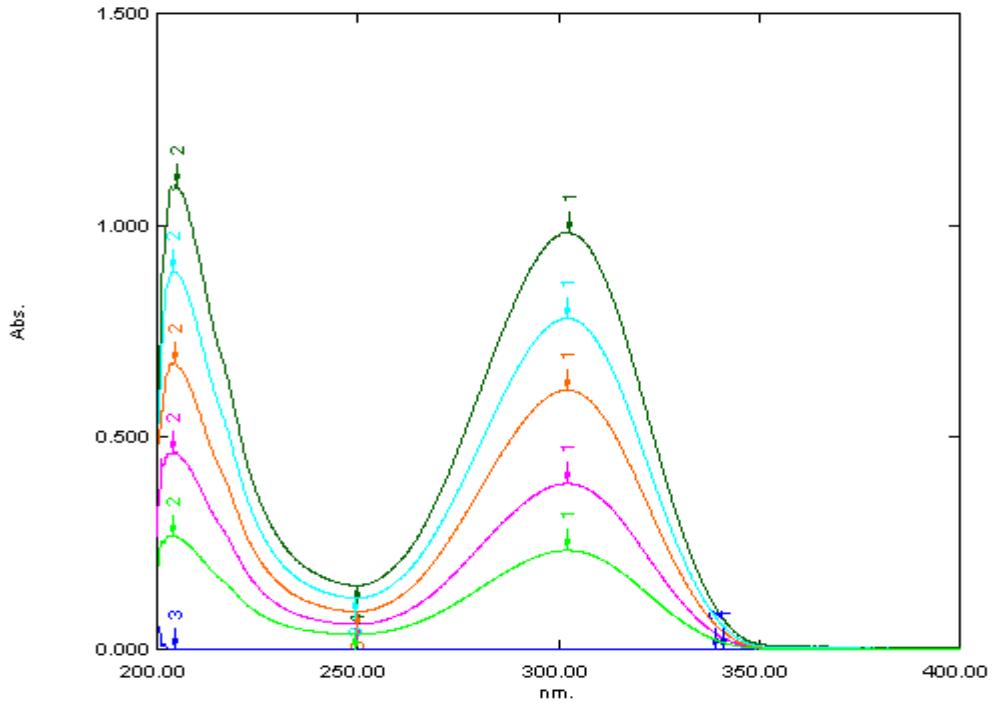


**Fig.3: Zero order overlain spectra of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride showing absorbance at 302nm.**

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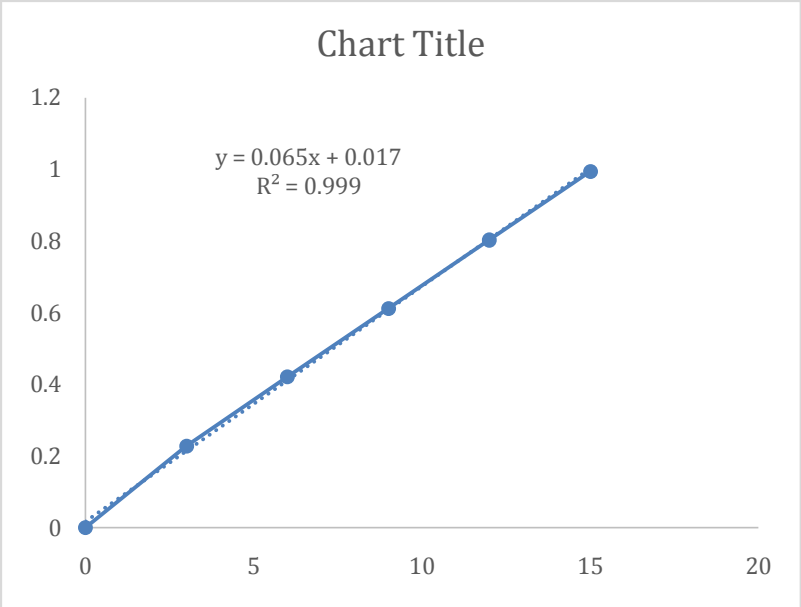


**Fig.4: Calibration curve of Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride by zero order spectroscopy**

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