

# Olanzapine

### **USP Method Olanzapine Assay**

Original Manufacturer: Eli Lilly (patent expired October 23, 2011)

Brand Name: Zyprexa, Zalasta, Zolafren, Olzapin, Oferta, Zypadhera

**Combination Drug:** Symbyax (Olanzapine and Fluoxetine)

Olanzapine is an atypical antipsychotic, approved for the treatment of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.

Sales of Zyprexa in 2010 was \$5.7 Billion in total.

US federal health officials approved the first generic versions of the blockbuster drug Zyprexa, October 25, 2011. The new low-cost versions of the drug will be marketed by Indian generic drug maker Dr. Reddy's Laboratories and by Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, based in Israel.



# Olanzapine

USP34 - NF29 S1

#### **USP Columns:**

ZORBAX RX-C8: Assay 4.6 mm x 15 cm, Related Compounds 4.6 mm x 25 cm, both 5 μm.

#### **Equivalent Column:**

Purospher®STAR RP-8 endcapped (5 μm) 250x4.6 mm (1.51454.0001)

#### **Recommended Solvents and Reagents:**

**Acetonitrile** isocratic grade for liquid chromatography LiChrosolv® (1.14291)

Water Water for chromatography LiChrosolv® (1.15333)

or freshly purified water from Milli-Q water purification system

**Sodium dodecyl sulfate** for ion pair chromatography LiChropur® (1.18309)

Phosphoric AcidUse ACS reagent gradeSodium di-hydrogen phosphateUse ACS reagent grade

#### **USP Standards**

Olanzapine (200 mg)
USP Product Number:1478301
Olanzapine Related Compound A (25 mg)
USP Product Number:1478312
Olanzapine Related Compound B (25 mg)
USP Product Number: 1478323



### **USP Method Olanzapine Assay**

#### Mobile phase

Dissolve 6.9 g of monobasic sodium phosphate in 1 L water, adjust the pH to 2.5 with phosphoric acid, then add 12 g of sodium dodecyl sulfate per L, and mix. Prepare a filtered and degassed mixture of this buffer and acetonitrile (53:47). Make adjustments if necessary (see System Suitability under Chromatography 621).

#### System suitability solution

Dissolve suitable quantities of USP Olanzapine RS and USP Olanzapine Related Compound A RS in Mobile phase to obtain a final solution having a concentration of about 0.1 mg of Olanzapine and 0.01 mg per mL of Olanzapine related compound A, respectively.

#### Standard preparation

Dissolve an accurately weighed quantity of USP Olanzapine RS in Mobile phase, and dilute quantitatively with Mobile phase to obtain a solution having a known concentration of about 0.1 mg per mL.

#### **Assay preparation**

Dissolve an accurately weighed quantity of Olanzapine in Mobile phase, to obtain a solution having a nominal concentration of about 0.1 mg per mL.

#### Chromatographic system (see Chromatography 621)

The liquid chromatograph is equipped with a 260-nm detector and a 4.6-mm  $\times$  15-cm column that contains 5- $\mu$ m L7 packing. The flow rate is about 1.5 mL per minute. Chromatograph the System suitability solution, and record the peak responses as directed for Procedure:

- •the resolution, R, between Olanzapine related compound A and Olanzapine is not less than 2.0
- •the tailing factor for Olanzapine peak is between 0.8 and 1.5;
- •the relative standard deviation for replicate injections for the Olanzapine peak is not more than 1.0%.

#### **Procedure**

Separately inject equal volumes (about 20  $\mu$ L) of the Standard preparation and the Assay preparation into the chromatograph, record the chromatograms, and measure the responses for the major peaks. Calculate the percentage of  $C_{17}H_{20}N_4S$  in the portion of Olanzapine taken by the formula:

 $100(C_5/C_{IJ})(r_{IJ}/r_5)$ 

in which  $C_S$  and  $C_U$  are the concentrations, in mg per mL, of Olanzapine in the Standard preparation and the Assay preparation, respectively; and  $r_U$  and  $r_S$  are the peak responses obtained from the Assay preparation and the Standard preparation, respectively.



### **USP Method Olanzapine RS**

#### **Buffer solution**

Dissolve 13 g of sodium dodecyl sulfate in 1500 mL of water, add 5 mL of phosphoric acid, and adjust the pH to 2.5 with a sodium hydroxide solution.

**Solution A:**Mix the Buffer solution and acetonitrile (52:48). Filter and degas.

Solution B:Mix acetonitrile and the Buffer solution (70:30). Filter and degas.

#### Mobile phase

Use variable mixtures of Solution A and Solution B. Make adjustments if necessary (see System Suitability under Chromatography 621).

#### Diluent

Dissolve about 55 mg of edetate disodium in 1500 mL of Buffer solution. Prepare a mixture of the resulting solution and acetonitrile (3:2).

#### System suitability solution

Dissolve suitable quantities of USP Olanzapine RS, USP Olanzapine Related Compound A RS, and USP Olanzapine Related Compound B RS in Diluent to obtain a solution having a concentration of about 20  $\mu$ g per mL of Olanzapine and 2  $\mu$ g per mL each of Olanzapine related compound A and Olanzapine related compound B, respectively.

#### **Standard solution**

Dissolve an accurately weighed quantity of USP Olanzapine RS in Diluent to obtain a solution having a known concentration of about 0.002 mg per mL.

#### **Test solution**

Transfer about 10 mg of Olanzapine, accurately weighed, to a 25-mL volumetric flask. Dissolve in and dilute with Diluent to volume, and mix.

#### **Chromatographic system** (see Chromatography 621)

The liquid chromatograph is equipped with a 220-nm detector, and a 4.6-mm  $\times$  25-cm column that contains 5- $\mu$ m L7 packing, is maintained at a constant temperature of about 35, and is programmed to provide a Mobile phase consisting of variable mixtures of Solution A and Solution B. The flow rate is about 1.5 mL per minute. The chromatograph is programmed as follows.

| Time (min) | Solution A (%) | Solution B (%) | Elution         |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0-10       | 100            | 0              | Isocratic       |
| 10-20      | 100→0          | 0→100          | Linear gradient |
| 20-25      | 0              | 100            | Isocratic       |
| 25-27      | 0→100          | 100→0          | Linear gradient |
| 27-35      | 100            | 0              | Isocratic       |



### **USP Method Olanzapine RS**

Chromatograph the System suitability solution, and record the peak responses as directed for Procedure. Identify the peaks using the approximate RRT values given in Table 1;

- •the resolution, R, between Olanzapine related compound A and Olanzapine is not less than 3.0;
- •the tailing factor for the Olanzapine peak is not more than 1.5;
- •the relative standard deviation for four replicate injections for the Olanzapine peak is NMT 2.0%.

| Peak Identification   | Rel. Ret. Time (RRT) | Rel. Resp. Factor (RRF) | Limit (%) |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Olanzapine RS B   | 0.3                  | 2.3                     | 0.1       |  |  |  |
| Olanzapine RS A   | 0.8                  | 1.0                     | 0.1       |  |  |  |
| Olanzapine  | 1.0                  | -                       | -         |  |  |  |
| Any individual unspecific impurity  | -                    | -                       | 0.1       |  |  |  |
| Total   | -                    | -                       | 0.4       |  |  |  |
| Olanzapine RS A = 5-Methyl-2-((2-nitrophenyl)amino)-3-thiophenecarbonitrile |                      |                         |           |  |  |  |
| Olanzapine RS B = 2-Methyl-10H-thieno-[2,3-b][1,5] benzodiazepin-4[5H]-one  |                      |                         |           |  |  |  |

#### **Procedure**

Separately inject equal volumes (about  $20 \mu L$ ) of the Standard solution and the Test solution, maintained at a temperature of about 5 degrees Celsius, into the chromatograph, record the peaks, and measure the responses for the peaks. Calculate the percentage of each impurity in the portion of Olanzapine taken by the formula:

 $100(1/F)(C_S / C_T)(r_i / r_S)$ 

in which F is the relative response factor for each impurity from Table 1;  $C_S$  is the concentration, in mg per mL, of USP Olanzapine RS in the Standard solution;  $C_T$  is the concentration, in mg per mL, of Olanzapine in the Test solution;  $r_i$  is the response for each impurity in the Test solution; and  $r_S$  is the response of the Olanzapine peak in the Standard solution. The impurity limits are given in Table 1.



# **USP Method for Olanzapine RS**

# Purospher®STAR RP-18 endcapped

#### **Chromatographic Conditions**

Column: Purospher®STAR RP-8 endcapped (5 μm) 250x4.6 mm 1.51454.0001

Injection: 20 μL

**Detection:** Shimadzu Prominence 2010, UV@220 nm

Cell: 10 μL Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/min

Buffer: Dissolve 13 g of sodium dodecyl sulfate in 1500 mL of water,

Mobile Phase (v/v): add 5 mL of phosphoric acid, and adjust the pH to 2.5 with a sodium hydroxide solution.

Solution A: Buffer solution and acetonitrile (52:48)

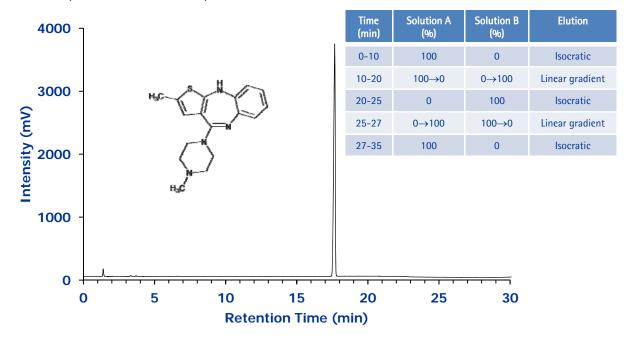
Solution B: acetonitrile and the Buffer solution (70:30)

**Gradient:** See Table: Temperature: 30° Celsius

Diluent 55 mg of disodium EDTA in 1500 ml buffer. Mix resulting solution & acetonitrile (3:2)

Sample: Test solution - 400 ppm (0.4 mg/mL) of Olanzapine

Pressure Drop: 146 Bar (2117 psi)



#### **Chromatographic Data**

| No. | Compound   | Time<br>(min) | Tailing Factor<br>(TUSP) | Relative Retention Time (RRT) | Resolution<br>(Rs) |
|-----|------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1   | Olanzapine | 17.7          | 0.74                     | 1.0                           |                    |