

Application News

No. G325B

Gas Chromatography

Analysis of Residual Solvents in Pharmaceuticals by Water-Soluble Samples Using N₂ Carrier (JP18, USP 467)

The Japanese Pharmacopoeia 18th Edition (JP18) and the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) General Chapter <467> Residual Solvents provide test methods for residual solvents in pharmaceuticals mainly using headspace gas chromatography (GC). Residual solvents in pharmaceuticals are classified from Class 1 to 3 based on their potential human health risk. Since these compounds are strictly controlled, highly sensitive analysis is required. Helium (He) is generally used as the carrier gas, but as He supply shortages have become an issue recently, analysis using an alternative carrier gas such as N₂ has also been in demand lately. Any method changes, such as substituting He with an alternate carrier gas, must be validated according to USP General Chapter <1467> Residual Solvents—Verification of Compendial Procedures and Validation of Alternative Procedures.

This article introduces a JP18- compliant analysis of watersoluble samples for Class 1 and 2 residual solvents using N2 as the carrier gas.

N. Iwasa, T. Wada

Instrument Configuration and Analysis Conditions

Class 1 and 2 standard solutions were prepared and measured in accordance with Procedure A and B of JP18, using Shimadzu HS-20 headspace gas sampler connected to Nexis™ GC-2030 gas chromatograph. The two procedures differ in the type of column, the column temperature and the split ratio. Table 1 lists the GC and HS-20 analysis conditions used in this experiment.

Table 1 Water-Soluble Sample Analysis Conditions

Table 1 Water-Soluble Sample Analysis Conditions						
GC analysis conditions (Procedure A and B)						
Model	Nexis™GC-2030					
Detector	: FID-2030 flame ionization detector					
Column	A) SH-I-624Sil MS					
	$(0.32 \text{ mm l.D.} \times 30 \text{ m, d.f.} = 1.8 \mu\text{m})^{*1}$					
	B) SH-PolarWax					
	$(0.32 \text{ mm I.D.} \times 30 \text{ m, d.f.} = 0.25 \mu\text{m})^{*2}$					
Column temp.	: A) 40 °C (20 min) - 10 °C /min - 240 °C (20 min) Total 60 mins					
	B) 50 °C (20 min) - 6 °C /min - 165 °C (20 min Total 59.17 mins	1)				
Injection mode	: A) Split 1:5 B) Split 1:10					
Carrier gas controller	: Linear velocity (N ₂)					
Linear velocity	: 35 cm/sec					
Detector temp.	: 250 °C					
FID H₂ flow rate	: 32 mL/min					
FID make up flow rate	: 24 mL/min (N ₂)					
FID air flow rate	: 200 mL/min					
Injection volume	: 1 mL					
HS-20 analysis conditions (same for Procedure A and B)						
Oven temp.	: 80 ℃					
Sample line temp.	: 110 °C					
Transfer line temp.	: 120 °C					
Vial shaking level	: Off					
Vial volume	: 20 mL					
Vial equilibrating time	: 60 min					
Vial pressurizing time	: 1 min					
Vial pressure	: 75 kPa					
Loading time	: 0.5 min					
Needle flush time	: 5 min					

^{*1} P/N: 227-36077-01

Analysis of Class 1 Standard Solution (Water-Soluble Sample)

The analysis results for Procedure A and B are shown in Fig. 1 and 2 respectively. Table 2 and 3 summarize the S/N ratios and the repeatability of Procedure A and B respectively.

The results obtained with Procedure A satisfied the requirements of JP18 which states that "the S/N ratio for 1,1,1-trichloroethane in the Class 1 standard solution is not less than 5 and the relative standard deviation of each peak area is not more than 15 %." Satisfactory results were also obtained with Procedure B, as "the S/N ratio for benzene in the Class 1 standard solution is not less than 5 and the relative standard deviation of each peak area is not more than 15 %."

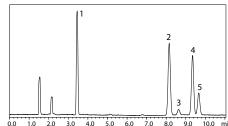


Fig. 1 Chromatogram of Class 1 Standard Solution by Procedure A (Water-Soluble Sample)

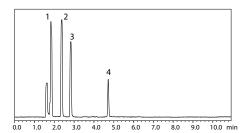


Fig. 2 Chromatogram of Class 1 Standard Solution by Procedure B (Water-Soluble Sample)

Table 2 S/N Ratio and Repeatability of Class 1 Standard Solution (Procedure A)

	-	-	
Peak No.	Compound	S/N ratio *1	%RSD (n=6) *1
1	1,1-Dichloroethane	263	1.81
2	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	242	1.74
3	Carbon tetrachloride	18	2.72
4	Benzene	204	2.08
5	1,2-Dichloroethane	69	1.56

^{*1} The S/N ratios and relative standard deviation (%RSD) are reference values and not intended to be guaranteed values.

Table 3 S/N Ratio and Repeatability of Class 1 Standard Solution (Procedure B)

Ī	Peak No.	Compound	S/N ratio *1	%RSD (n=6) *1
	1	1,1-Dichloroethane	174	1.77
	2	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	181	2.18
		+Carbon tetrachloride		
	3	Benzene	142	1.12
	4	1,2-Dichloroethane	105	1.02

^{*1} The S/N ratios and relative standard deviation (%RSD) are reference values and not intended to be guaranteed values.

^{*2} P/N: 221-75972-30

Analysis of Class 2 Standard Solution (Water-Soluble Sample)

Fig. 3 and 4 below show the analysis results for Procedure A and B (Black: Class 2 mixture A standard solution (Class 2A), Pink: Class 2 mixture B standard solution (Class 2B), Blue: MIBK).

For system suitability, JP18 specifies that "the resolution between acetonitrile and methylene chloride in the Class 2 mixture A standard solution is not less than 1.0" when using Procedure A, and "the resolution between acetonitrile and cis-1,2-dichloroethene in the Class 2 mixture A standard solution is not less than 1.0" when using Procedure B. Satisfactory results were obtained with both procedures.

* The resolutions shown in the Fig. 3 and 4 are reference values and not guaranteed.

Conclusion

Using a N_2 carrier gas, the analysis achieved the accuracy levels required by Japanese Pharmacopoeia 18^{th} Edition and USP General Chapters <467> and <1467>. In the analysis of residual solvents in water-soluble pharmaceuticals using the headspace GC method, satisfactory results comparable to those with He carrier gas were obtained with N_2 as the carrier gas.

For information about using a H₂ carrier for analysis of residual solvents in pharmaceuticals using water-soluble samples, refer to Application News 01-00176-EN.

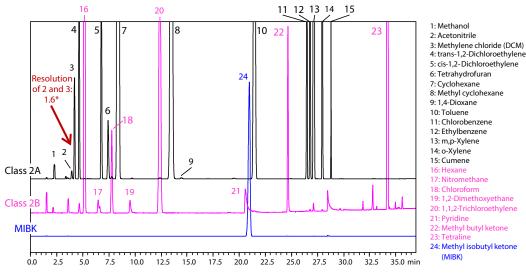


Fig. 3 Chromatogram of Class 2 Standard Solution by Procedure A (Water-Soluble Sample)

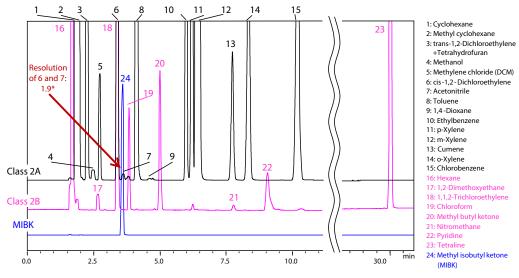


Fig. 4 Chromatogram of Class 2 Standard Solution by Procedure B (Water-Soluble Sample)

Nexis is a trademark of Shimadzu Corporation or its affiliated companies in Japan and/or other countries.



Shimadzu Corporation www.shimadzu.com/an/

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

This publication may contain references to products that are not available in your country. Please contact us to check the availability of these products in your country.

Revision A: Jul. 2021 Revision B: Mar. 2023

First Edition: Jun. 2020

The content of this publication shall not be reproduced, altered or sold for any commercial purpose without the written approval of Shimadzu. See https://www.shimadzu.com/about/trademarks/index.html for details.

Third party trademarks and trade names may be used in this publication to refer to either the entities or their products/services, whether or not they are used with trademark symbol "TM" or "®".

Shimadzu disclaims any proprietary interest in trademarks and trade names other than its own.

The information contained herein is provided to you "as is" without warranty of any kind including without limitation warranties as to its accuracy or completeness. Shimadzu does not assume any responsibility or liability for any damage, whether direct or indirect, relating to the use of this publication. This publication is based upon the information available to Shimadzu on or before the date of publication, and subject to change without notice.

> Please fill out the survey

Related Products Some products may be updated to newer models.



Related Solutions



- > Price Inquiry
- > Product Inquiry
- Technical Service /
 Support Inquiry
- > Other Inquiry