

Contents

Preface to the Second Edition

xv

Abbreviations

xvii

Symbols and Units

xxi

1 Introduction to Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry	4
1.2.1 A Brief Definition	4
1.2.2 Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals	4
1.2.3 Development of New Drugs	6
1.2.4 Use of Pharmaceuticals	6
1.3 This Textbook	7
2 Marketing Authorizations, Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, and International Pharmacopoeias	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Marketing Authorization and Industrial Production	10
2.3 Pharmacopoeias	13
2.4 Life Time of Pharmaceutical Preparations and Ingredients	14
3 Fundamentals of Bases, Acids, Solubility, Polarity, Partition, and Stereochemistry	17
3.1 Acids, Bases, pH, and pK_a	17
3.2 Buffers	19
3.3 Acid and Base Properties of Drug Substances	20
3.4 Distribution Between Phases	21
3.5 Stereoisomers	26
3.6 Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients – A Few Examples	28
3.6.1 Fluoxetine – A Basic and Lipophilic Drug	28
3.6.2 Atenolol – A More Polar Basic Drug	29
3.6.3 Morphine – A Zwitterionic Drug (Base and Acid)	30
3.6.4 Ibuprofen – An Acidic Drug	31
3.6.5 Paracetamol – A Weak Acid	33
3.6.6 Hydrocortisone – A Neutral Drug	34
3.7 Stability of Drug Substances	34

4	Fundamentals of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry	37
4.1	Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry	37
4.2	How to Specify Quantities, Concentrations, and Compositions of Mixtures	39
4.3	Laboratory Equipment	43
4.3.1	The Analytical Balance	43
4.3.2	Pipettes	47
4.3.3	Volumetric Flasks	50
4.3.4	Burettes	51
4.4	How to Make Solutions and Dilutions	52
4.5	Errors, Accuracy, and Precision	54
4.5.1	Systematic and Random Errors	54
4.5.2	Accuracy and Precision	55
4.6	Statistical Tests	56
4.6.1	Mean Value and Standard Deviation	56
4.6.2	Confidence Intervals	58
4.6.3	Comparison of Standard Deviations with the <i>F</i> -Test	58
4.6.4	Comparison of Means with a <i>t</i> -Test	60
4.6.5	<i>Q</i> -Test to Reject Outliers	64
4.7	Linear Regression Analysis	65
4.8	How to Present an Analytical Result	68
4.9	Additional Words and Terms	70
5	Titration	73
5.1	Introduction	73
5.2	Potentiometric Titration and Electrodes	79
5.3	Aqueous Acid–Base Titrations	82
5.4	Titration in Non-aqueous Solvents	88
5.5	Redox Titrations	91
5.6	Alternative Principles of Titration	95
6	Introduction to Spectroscopic Methods	97
6.1	Electromagnetic Radiation	97
6.2	Molecules and Absorption of Electromagnetic Radiation	99
6.3	Absorbing Structures – Chromophores	101
6.4	Fluorescence	101
6.5	Atoms and Electromagnetic Radiation	102
7	UV-Vis Spectrophotometry	105
7.1	Areas of Use	105
7.2	Quantitation	106
7.3	Absorbance Dependence on Measurement Conditions	108
7.4	Identification	110

7.5	Instrumentation	111
7.5.1	Radiation Sources	112
7.5.2	Monochromator	112
7.5.3	Sample Containers	113
7.5.4	Detectors	114
7.5.5	Single-Beam and Double-Beam Instruments	114
7.6	Practical Work and Method Development	115
7.7	Test of Spectrophotometers	116
7.7.1	Control of Wavelengths	117
7.7.2	Control of Absorbance	117
7.7.3	Limit of Stray Light	118
7.7.4	Resolution (for Qualitative Analysis)	119
7.7.5	Spectral Slit-Width (for Quantitative Analysis)	119
7.8	Fluorimetry	119
8	IR Spectrophotometry	121
8.1	IR Spectrophotometry	121
8.2	Instrumentation	125
8.3	Recording by Transmission, Diffuse Reflectance, and Attenuated Total Reflection	125
8.4	Instrument Calibration	128
8.5	NIR Spectrophotometry	129
9	Atomic Spectrometry	131
9.1	Applications of Atomic Spectrometry	131
9.2	Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS)	132
9.3	AAS Instrumentation	132
9.3.1	Radiation Sources	133
9.3.2	Sample Introduction System	133
9.3.3	Sample Atomizer	134
9.3.4	Monochromator	135
9.3.5	Electrothermal Atomizer	135
9.3.6	Interferences	136
9.3.7	Background Correction	137
9.4	AAS Practical Work and Method Development	137
9.5	Atomic Emission Spectrometry (AES)	138
9.6	Flame Photometry	139
9.7	Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrometry	140
9.8	Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry	141
10	Introduction to Chromatography	143
10.1	Introduction	143
10.2	General Principles	144

10.3	Retention	146
10.4	Efficiency	149
10.5	Selectivity	151
10.6	Resolution	152
10.7	Peak Symmetry	154
10.8	The Dynamics of Chromatography	155
11	Separation Principles in Liquid Chromatography	159
11.1	Introduction	159
11.2	Reversed-Phase Chromatography	160
11.2.1	Stationary Phases	160
11.2.2	Retention Mechanisms	162
11.2.3	Mobile Phases	164
11.3	Ion-Pair Chromatography	168
11.4	Normal-Phase Chromatography	170
11.4.1	Silica and Related Stationary Phases	171
11.4.2	Molecular Interactions and Retention	172
11.4.3	Mobile Phases	173
11.5	Thin-Layer Chromatography	173
11.6	Hydrophilic Interaction Chromatography	175
11.7	Ion Exchange Chromatography	177
11.8	Size Exclusion Chromatography	178
11.9	Chiral Separations	180
11.10	Supercritical Fluid Chromatography	182
12	High Performance Liquid Chromatography	185
12.1	Introduction	185
12.2	The Column	186
12.3	Scaling Between Columns	188
12.4	Pumps	189
12.5	Injectors	191
12.6	Detectors	192
12.6.1	UV Detectors	193
12.6.2	Fluorescence Detectors	195
12.6.3	Electrochemical Detectors	196
12.6.4	Refractive Index, Evaporative Light Scattering, and Charged Aerosol Detectors	197
12.7	Mobile Phases	197
12.8	Solvents for Sample Preparation	198
13	Gas Chromatography	199
13.1	Introduction	199
13.2	Basic Principle	200

13.3	Instrumentation	201
13.4	Carrier Gas	203
13.5	Stationary Phases	205
13.6	Retention	207
13.7	Columns	208
13.8	Injection	209
13.9	Detectors	211
13.10	Derivatization	213
14	Electrophoretic Methods	215
14.1	Introduction	215
14.2	Principle and Theory	216
14.3	Gel Electrophoresis	218
14.4	SDS-PAGE	220
14.5	Western Blotting	221
14.6	Isoelectric Focusing	223
14.7	Capillary Electrophoresis	223
14.7.1	Principle and Instrumentation	223
14.7.2	Electro-osmotic Flow and Mobility	224
14.7.3	Dispersion	226
14.7.4	Capillaries	228
14.7.5	Sample Introduction	228
14.7.6	Detection	229
14.7.7	Applications	229
15	Mass Spectrometry	231
15.1	Introduction	231
15.2	Basic Theory of Mass Spectrometry	233
15.3	Ionization	235
15.4	The Mass Spectrometer as a Chromatographic Detector – Data Acquisition	236
15.5	Quantitation by MS	238
15.6	Identification by MS	238
15.6.1	GC-MS and LC-MS	238
15.6.2	Structural Information from Isotopes	240
15.6.3	Structural Information from Fragmentation	242
15.6.4	Structural Information from Accurate Masses (High Resolution MS)	247
15.6.5	Structural Information for Peptides and Proteins	249
15.7	Instrumentation	251
15.7.1	Ion Sources for GC-MS	251
15.7.2	Ion Sources for LC-MS	252
15.7.3	Single Quadrupole Analysers	254

15.7.4	Triple Quadrupole Analysers	255
15.7.5	Ion Trap Analysers	256
15.7.6	Time-of-Flight Analysers	257
15.7.7	High Resolution Instruments	258
15.7.8	Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Mass Spectrometry	258
16	Sample Preparation	259
16.1	When is Sample Preparation Required?	259
16.2	Main Strategies	260
16.3	Recovery and Enrichment	261
16.4	Liquid-Liquid Extraction	263
16.4.1	Procedure	263
16.4.2	Theory	264
16.4.3	Extraction Solvents	265
16.4.4	Parameters Affecting Extraction Recovery	267
16.4.5	Liquid-Liquid Extraction with Back-Extraction	269
16.5	Solid-Liquid Extraction	269
16.6	Solid Phase Extraction	270
16.6.1	Fundamentals	270
16.6.2	The Solid Phase Extraction Column	271
16.6.3	Conditioning	272
16.6.4	Equipment	272
16.6.5	Reversed-Phase Solid Phase Extraction	273
16.6.6	Secondary Interactions	275
16.6.7	Ion Exchange Solid Phase Extraction	275
16.6.8	Mixed-Mode Solid Phase Extraction	278
16.6.9	Normal-Phase Solid Phase Extraction	279
17	Quality of Analytical Data and Validation	281
17.1	Instrumental Signals	281
17.2	Calibration Methods	282
17.2.1	External Standard	283
17.2.2	One Point Calibration	284
17.2.3	Internal Standard	285
17.2.4	Standard Addition	288
17.2.5	Normalization	289
17.3	Analytical Procedures	290
17.4	Validation	291
17.4.1	Specificity	292
17.4.2	Accuracy	293
17.4.3	Precision	294
17.4.4	Detection Limit	295
17.4.5	Quantitation Limit	297
17.4.6	Linearity and Range	298

17.4.7	Robustness	300
17.4.8	Test Methods in Ph. Eur. and USP	300
17.5	System Suitability	301
17.5.1	Adjustment of Chromatographic Conditions	301
18	Chemical Analysis of Pharmaceutical Ingredients	305
18.1	Pharmaceutical Ingredients, Production, and Control	306
18.2	Pharmacopoeia Monographs	308
18.3	Impurities in Pharmaceutical Ingredients	321
18.3.1	Impurities in Pure Chemical Ingredients	321
18.3.2	Impurities in Organic Multi-Chemical Ingredients	324
18.4	Identification of Pharmaceutical Ingredients	324
18.4.1	IR Spectrophotometry	324
18.4.2	UV-Vis Spectrophotometry	330
18.4.3	Thin-Layer Chromatography	333
18.4.4	Melting Point	334
18.4.5	Optical Rotation	335
18.4.6	Liquid Chromatography	340
18.4.7	Chloride and Sulfate Identification	341
18.5	Impurity Testing of Pharmaceutical Ingredients (Pure Chemical Ingredients)	344
18.5.1	Appearance of Solution	345
18.5.2	Absorbance	347
18.5.3	pH and Acidity or Alkalinity	347
18.5.4	Related Substances	351
18.5.5	Residual Solvents	355
18.5.6	Foreign Anions	359
18.5.7	Sulfated Ash	361
18.5.8	Elemental Impurities	363
18.5.9	Loss on Drying	366
18.5.10	Water	367
18.6	Identification and Impurity Testing of Organic Multi-Chemical Ingredients	368
18.6.1	Oxidizing Substances	369
18.6.2	Acid Value	369
18.6.3	Hydroxyl Value	369
18.6.4	Iodine Value	370
18.6.5	Peroxide Value	371
18.6.6	Saponification Value	371
18.6.7	Unsaponifiable Matter	372
18.6.8	Other Tests	372
18.7	Assay of Pharmaceutical Ingredients	375
18.7.1	Aqueous Acid-Base Titration	375
18.7.2	Non-Aqueous Acid-Base Titration	380
18.7.3	Redox Titrations	383

18.7.4	Liquid Chromatography	385
18.7.5	UV-Vis Spectrophotometry	387
18.8	Chemical Analysis of Pharmaceutical Ingredients Not Included in Pharmacopoeias	388
19	Chemical Analysis of Pharmaceutical Preparations	389
19.1	Chemical Analysis of Pharmaceutical Preparations	389
19.2	Monographs and Chemical Analysis	390
19.3	Identification of the API	395
19.3.1	Identification by IR Spectrophotometry	396
19.3.2	Identification by Liquid Chromatography	401
19.3.3	Identification by UV-Vis Spectrophotometry	406
19.4	Assay of the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient	410
19.4.1	Assays Based on Liquid Chromatography	411
19.4.2	Assays Based on UV Spectrophotometry	419
19.4.3	Assays Based on Titration	423
19.5	Chemical Tests for Pharmaceutical Preparations	427
19.5.1	Test for Related Substances	427
19.5.2	Uniformity of Content	430
19.5.3	Dissolution	432
20	Bioanalysis Chemical Analysis of Pharmaceuticals in Biological Fluids	433
20.1	Bioanalysis	433
20.1.1	Drug Development	434
20.1.2	Therapeutic Drug Monitoring	435
20.1.3	Forensic and Toxicological Analysis	436
20.1.4	Doping Control Analysis	436
20.2	Biological Fluids	438
20.3	Bioanalytical Methods – An Overview	440
20.4	Sampling	440
20.5	Sample Preparation	441
20.5.1	Protein Precipitation	441
20.5.2	Liquid-Liquid Extraction	443
20.5.3	Solid-Phase Extraction	446
20.6	Separation and Detection	446
20.7	Quantitation	447
20.8	Screening	453
21	Chemical Analysis of Biopharmaceuticals	459
21.1	Biopharmaceuticals	459
21.1.1	Amino Acids, the Building Blocks of Biopharmaceuticals	460
21.1.2	Structure of Proteins	460
21.1.3	Glycosylation of Proteins and Peptides	463
21.2	Biopharmaceuticals versus Small Molecule APIs	463
21.3	Biopharmaceuticals and Pharmacopoeias	464

21.4	Production of Biopharmaceuticals	465
21.5	Identification Procedures for Biopharmaceuticals (Active Substance)	467
21.5.1	Peptide Mapping – Information About Primary Structure	468
21.5.2	Separation Techniques	476
21.5.3	Glycan Analysis	482
21.5.4	Other Techniques	488
21.6	Impurity Tests for Biopharmaceuticals (Active Substances)	488
21.6.1	Impurities with Differing Molecular Masses	489
21.6.2	Impurities with Different Charges/Charge Variants	491
21.6.3	Total Protein/Protein Content	495
21.6.4	Glycan Analysis	497
21.7	Assay of Biopharmaceuticals (Active Substance)	498
21.8	Monoclonal Antibodies	500
21.9	Analysis of Biopharmaceutical Products	502
21.10	Bioanalysis of Biopharmaceuticals Using LC-MS/MS	503

Index**505**