

# Novel HPLC Method for Determination of Process Related Impurities of Dasatinib Drug Substance

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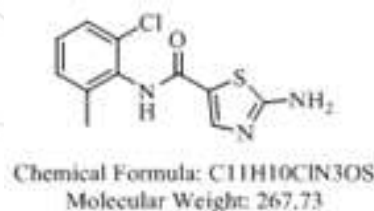
**Abstract:** A simple and sensitive reverse phase liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) method has been developed for the determination of process related impurities of Dasatinib drug substance. Separation was achieved with a Inertsil ODS 3V, (Make: GL Sciences); 150mm x 4.6mm; particle size 5µm column and buffer was prepared by dissolving 1.36g of potassium dihydrogen phosphate and 1.0g of sodium-1-octane sulphonic acid into 1000ml water, dissolve and adjust pH 6.0 with dilute potassium hydroxide solution. The flow rate was set 1ml/minute and the column temperature was 50°C. UV detection was performed at 315nm and injection volume 20µL with ambient sample temperature. The method is simple, rapid, and specific. The method is suitable for the determination of almost all process related impurities of Dasatinib drug substance. The method is useful for the determination of following impurities. A) KSM-01 (Key starting material: 2-Amino-N-(2-chloro-6-methylphenyl)thiazole-5-carboxamide) b) DAS-01 (N-(2-Chloro-6-methylphenyl)-2-[(6-chloro-2-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]-5-thiazole carboxamide) c) Dimer of DAS-01 d) N-Oxide dasatinib e) N-Deshydroxyethyl dasatinib f) Dimer of dasatinib drug substance

**Keywords:** RP-HPLC, KSM (key starting material) and DAS-01 (Dasatinib intermediate)

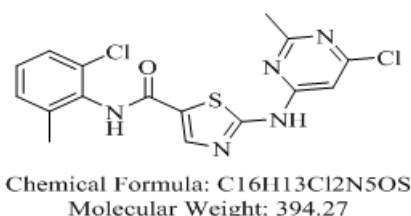
## 1. Introduction

Dasatinib is an inhibitor of multiple tyrosine kinases. Dasatinib inhibited the growth of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) cell lines overexpressing BCR-ABL. The chemical name for Dasatinib is N-(2-Chloro-6-methylphenyl)-2-[[6-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-2-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]-5-thiazolecarboxamide. The molecular formula is C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>26</sub>ClN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S.H<sub>2</sub>O, which corresponds to a formula weight of 506.02 (monohydrate). The anhydrous free base has a molecular weight of 488.01. Dasatinib is a white to off-white powder. The drug substance is soluble in dimethylsulphoxide and practically insoluble in water and slightly soluble in ethanol and methanol. Dasatinib is available in market with different strengths like 20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg, and 140 mg.

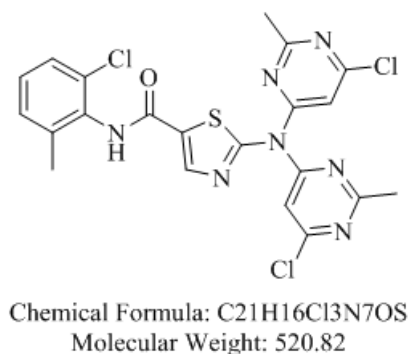
Literature survey reveals that lot of analytical methods such as HPLC<sup>[1-2]</sup>, LC-MS<sup>[3-4]</sup> and UPLC<sup>[5]</sup> methods have been reported for the determination of dasatinib drug product and drug substance, there are very few methods reported for the determination of related substances of Dasatinib drug substance by high-performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC)<sup>[6, 7, 9 & 10]</sup> but these methods are not suitable for the evaluation all process impurities<sup>[a-f]</sup>. Therefore, the present study aims to develop a novel, simple, sensitive, RP-HPLC method for determination of process related impurities in Dasatinib drug substance. In this paper, we describe method development for six process related impurities of Dasatinib drug substance as per International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) recommendations. The method can be used for routine analysis and stability evaluation of Dasatinib drug substance stored in different packing and under different storage conditions and to quantify the process related impurities (Impurities a - f) at low concentrations<sup>[8]</sup>.



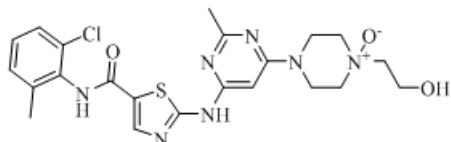
**Figure 1:** 2-Amino-N-(2-chloro-6-methyl phenyl) thiazole-5-carboxamide (KSM-01)



**Figure 2:** N-(2-Chloro-6-methylphenyl)-2-[(6-chloro-2-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) amino]- 5-thiazolecarboxamide (DAS-01)

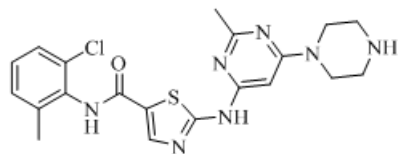


**Figure 3:** Dimer of DAS-01



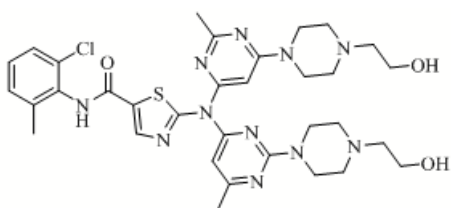
Chemical Formula: C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>26</sub>ClN<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S  
 Molecular Weight: 504.01

Figure 4: Dasatinib N-Oxide



Chemical Formula: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>ClN<sub>7</sub>OS  
 Molecular Weight: 443.95

Figure 5: N-Deshydroxyethyl Dasatinib



Chemical Formula: C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>42</sub>ClN<sub>11</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S  
 Molecular Weight: 708.28

Figure 6: Dimer of Dasatinib drug substance

#### Description of Brief Synthetic process of Dasatinib

The dasatinib has been synthesized by using key raw material 2-Amino-N-(2-chloro-6-methyl phenyl) thiazole-5-carboxamide (Carboxamide); it reacts with 4, 6-dichloro-2-methyl-pyrimidine followed by the addition of 2-piperazine-1-yl-ethanol forms Dasatinib and upon purification yield pure Dasatinib.

## 2. Materials and Method

#### Materials and Reagents

HPLC grade acetonitrile and methanol were procured from Merck (Malaysia). AR grade of potassium dihydrogen phosphate, sodium-1-octane sulphonic acid, potassium hydroxide, dimethylformamide and hydrogen peroxide were procured from Merck, (Malaysia). HPLC grade water obtained from Millipore system (Millipore Inc., USA) was used for the analysis. The investigated sample of Dasatinib drug substance and its potential process related impurities (Impurities a-f, Figure 1- 6) were synthesized and received from synthetic laboratory of Oncogen Pharma (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd.

#### Instrumentation and Operating Conditions

Waters HPLC (USA) equipped with Alliance 2695 separations module and 2996 photodiode array detector was used. Inertsil ODS 3V, (150mm×4.6 mm, 5 μm) column thermostated at 50°C was used for the separation. Solvent-A

was prepared a solution of 1.36 g of Potassium dihydrogen phosphate and 1.0g of sodium-1-octane sulphonic acid into 1000 ml water, dissolved and adjusted pH 6.0 with dilute potassium hydroxide solution, and acetonitrile was used as solvent B. The flowrate and injection volume was 1.0 mL min<sup>-1</sup> and 20 μL, respectively. The analysis was carried out under gradient conditions as in table -1

Table 1: Gradient time program

Time (min)	Solvent-A (%)	Solvent-B (%)
0	80	20
25	60	40
30	60	40
35	25	75
40	25	75
45	80	20
50	80	20

#### Preparation of Solutions

HPLC grade methanol used as diluent. The sample solution concentration of 500 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> was prepared for the determination of process related impurities. Standard Stock solution: mixture of all six impurities (KSM-01, DAS-01, dimer of DAS-01, N-oxide Dasatinib, N- deshydroxyethyl Dasatinib, dimer of dasatinib and dasatinib drug substance) at concentration about 100 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> prepared in diluent (methanol). The resultant solution was prepared at concentration about 0.5 μg mL<sup>-1</sup> (0.1 % w.r.to sample concentration as per ICH guideline) by standard stock solution in diluent.

#### Analytical Procedure

20.0 μL of blank (diluent), six replicate injections of standard solution and test sample solution were separately chromatographed. A resolution of not less than 2 between Dasatinib and dimer of Dasatinib was set as a system suitability requirement. The relative standard deviation (RSD) of not more than 5.0% for all six process related impurities and Dasatinib peak areas obtained from six replicate injections of standard solution was used to verify the system precision. All the known process related impurities in test sample were determined against mean area of respective impurities obtained from replicate injections of standard solution. The peak elution order was shown in table-02; relative retention time (RRT) was calculated of each impurity against peak retention time (RT) of Dasatinib drug substance.

Table 2: Peak elution order

Components	RT (min)	(~) RRT
Dasatinib KSM-01	9.48	0.43
N-Oxide Dasatinib	14.12	0.64
N-Deshydroxyethyl Dasatinib	20.27	0.91
Dasatinib	22.18	1.00
Dimer of Dasatinib	23.70	1.07
DAS-01	29.22	1.32
Dimer of DAS-01	38.72	1.75

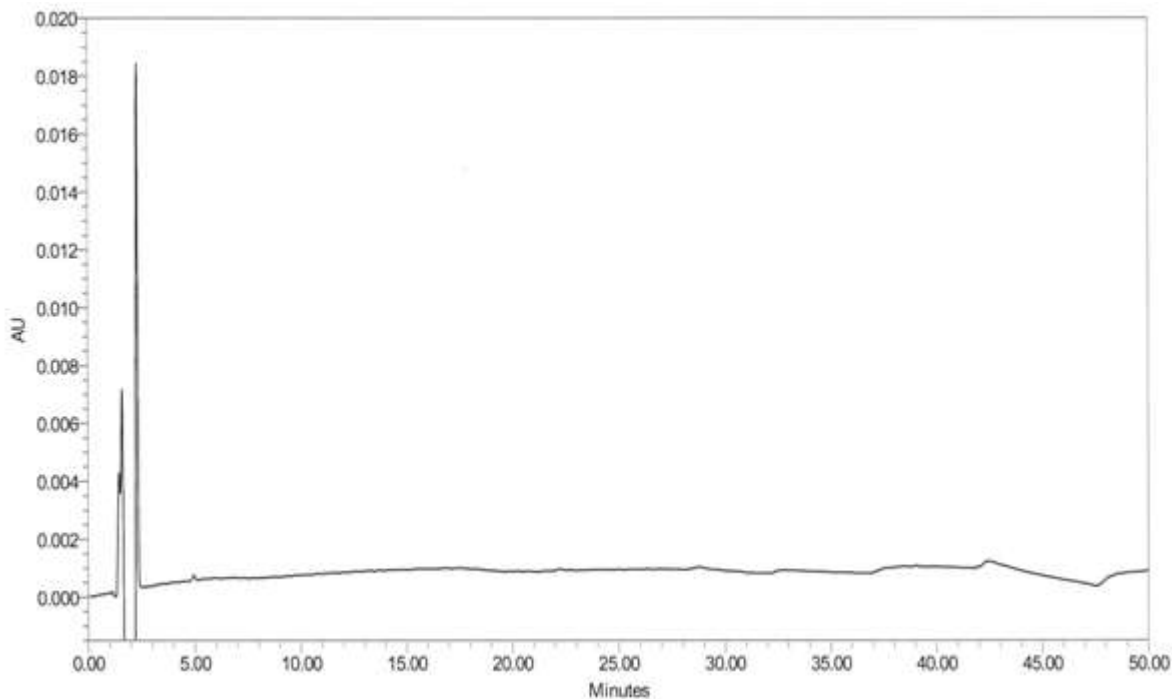


Figure 7: HPLC Chromatogram of blank (Diluent)

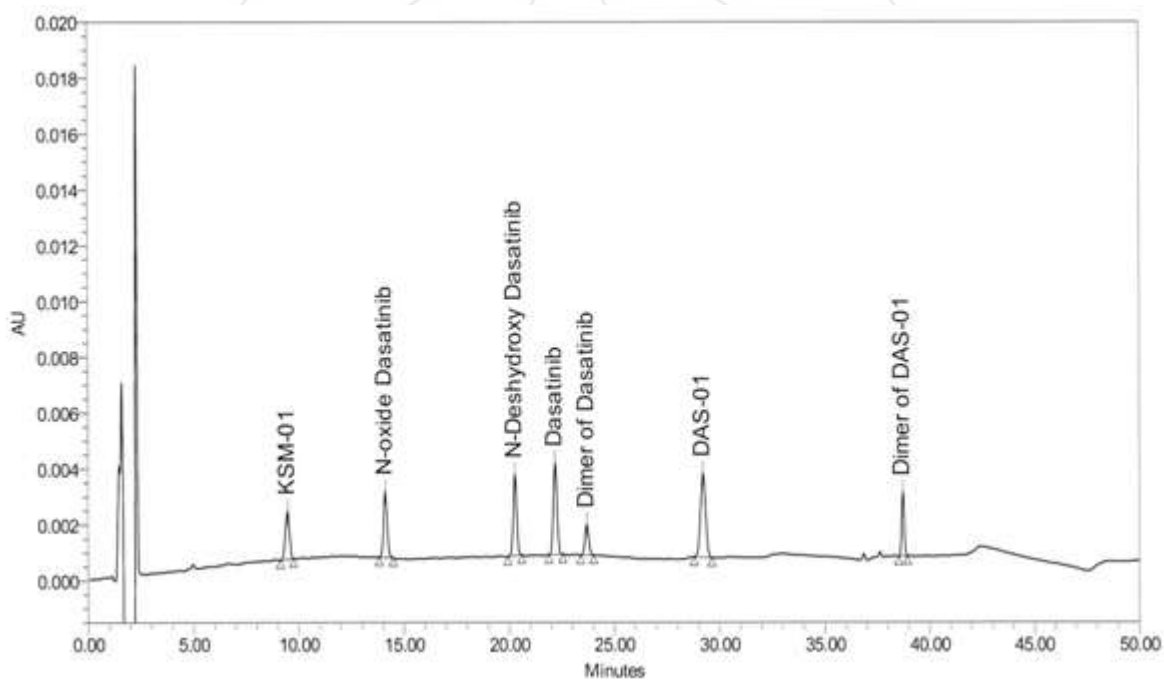


Figure 8: HPLC Chromatogram of Standard solution (Mixture of impurities)

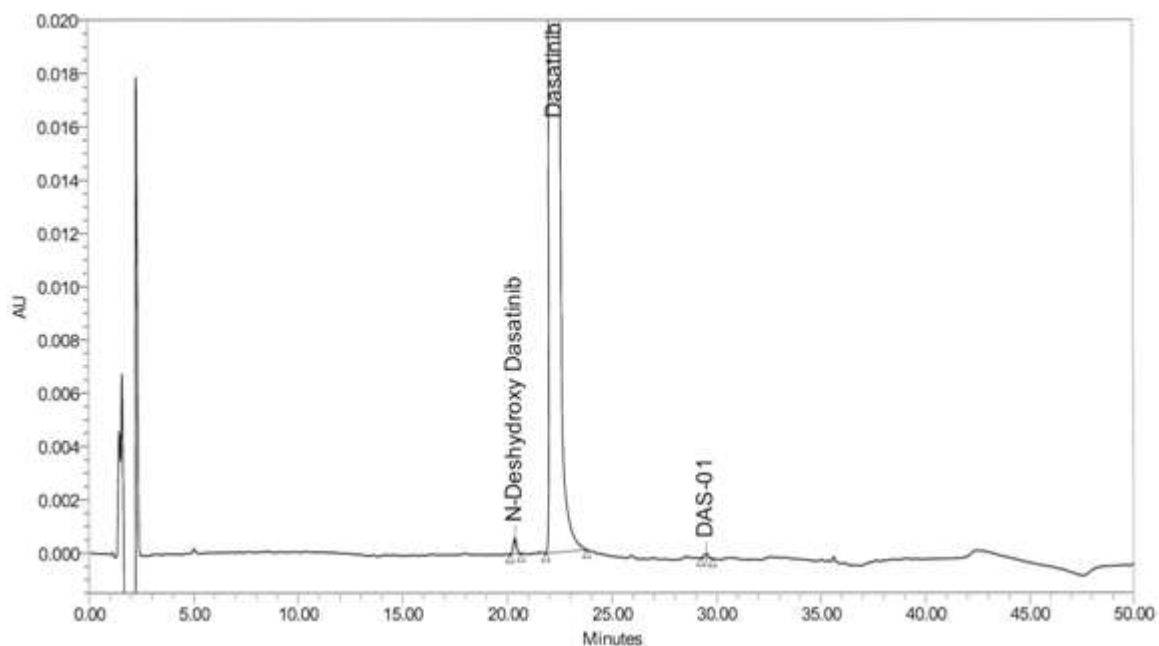


Figure 9: HPLC Chromatogram of Dasatinib drug substance

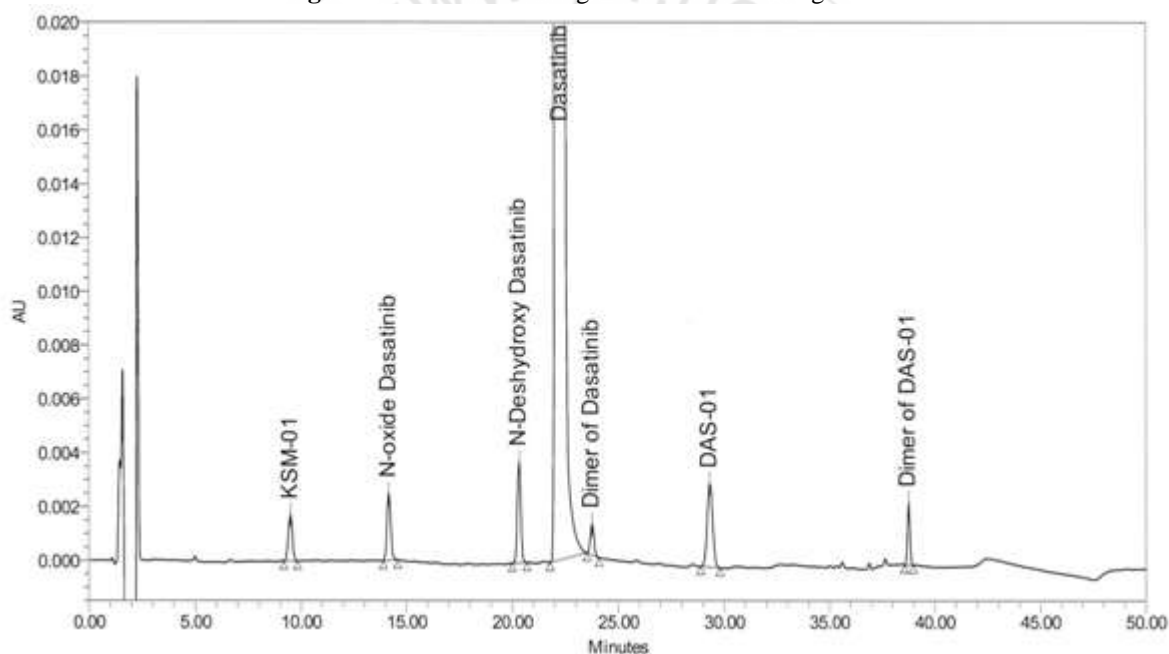


Figure 10: HPLC Chromatogram of Dasatinib drug substance with Spiked impurity mixture

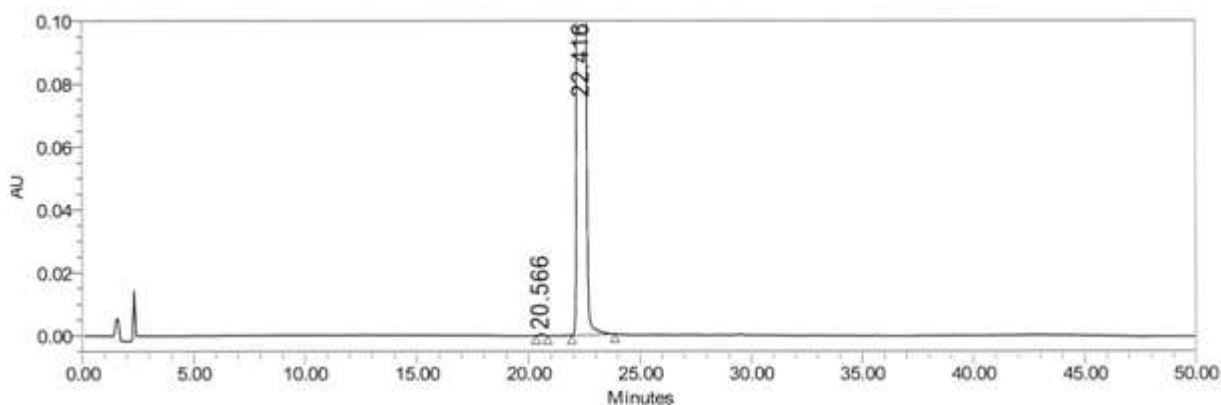
### Procedure for Forced Degradation Study

Forced degradation study was conducted on bulk drug substance to prove the stability-indicating property and selectivity of the method. Forced degradation of Dasatinib drug substance was carried out under acid/base hydrolytic, oxidative, thermolytic, and photolytic stress conditions. Solutions of drug substances were prepared in diluent and then treated with concentrated 2N hydrochloric acid (heated at 90°C for 24h), aqueous 2N sodium hydroxide (heated at 90°C for 24h), and aqueous 3% hydrogen peroxide (3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> / kept for 1h at RT). After the degradation, these solutions were diluted with diluent and analyzed by the proposed method. For thermal stress, sample of drug substance was placed in oven with controlled temperature of 105°C for 48h.

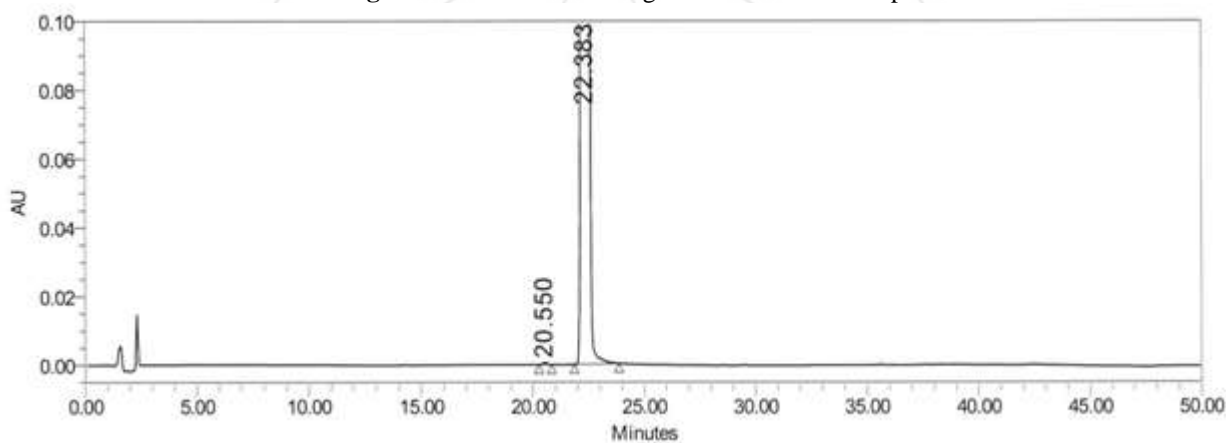
For photolytic stress, the sample was exposed under UV light in photo stability chamber of wavelength 365 nm to produce 200-watt hours /square meter exposure into 100 ml volumetric flask and exposed in fluorescent tube light in photo stability chamber to provide illumination and produce visible light measured in LUX for 1.2 million LUX hours exposure into 50 ml volumetric flask. After the exposure to the above stress conditions, solutions of these samples were prepared by dissolving respective samples in diluent and diluted to the desired concentration and further subjected to analysis using the proposed method and chromatograms are given in figures 11 – 17. Photodiode array detector was employed to check and ensure the homogeneity and purity of Dasatinib peak in all the stressed sample solutions. Peak purity data as shown in table-3

**Table 3: Peak purity data**

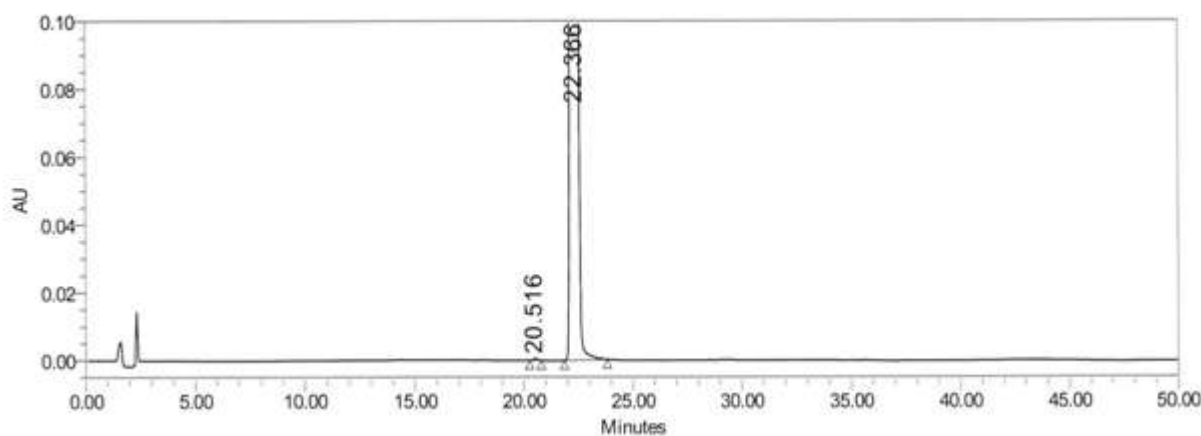
Degradation Mechanism	Dasatinib (% area)	% Degradation	Peak Purity		Chromatogram
			Purity Angle	Threshold	
Controlled Sample	99.98	NA	2.88	3.49	Fig-11
Thermal stress	99.98	0.0	2.65	3.26	Fig-12
UV radiation	99.98	0.0	2.78	3.38	Fig-13
Fluorescent lamp	99.98	0.0	2.90	3.48	Fig-14
Peroxide treated	83.26	16.7	1.67	2.62	Fig-15
Base treated	99.63	0.36	2.18	3.19	Fig-16
Acid treated	98.81	1.17	2.07	3.03	Fig-17



**Figure 11: HPLC chromatogram of controlled sample**



**Figure 12: HPLC Chromatogram of Thermal stress sample**



**Figure 13: HPLC Chromatogram of UV radiation exposed Sample**



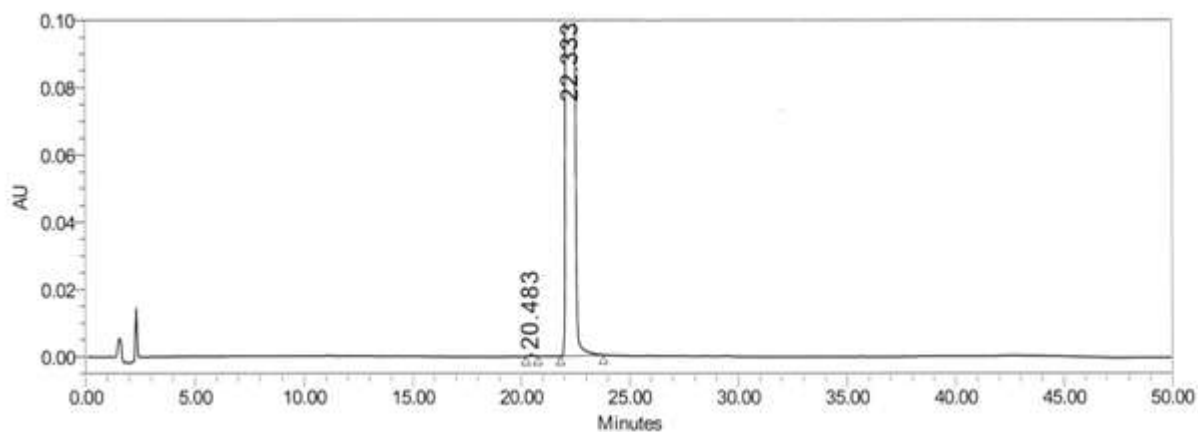


Figure 14: HPLC Chromatogram of Fluorescent lamp exposed Sample

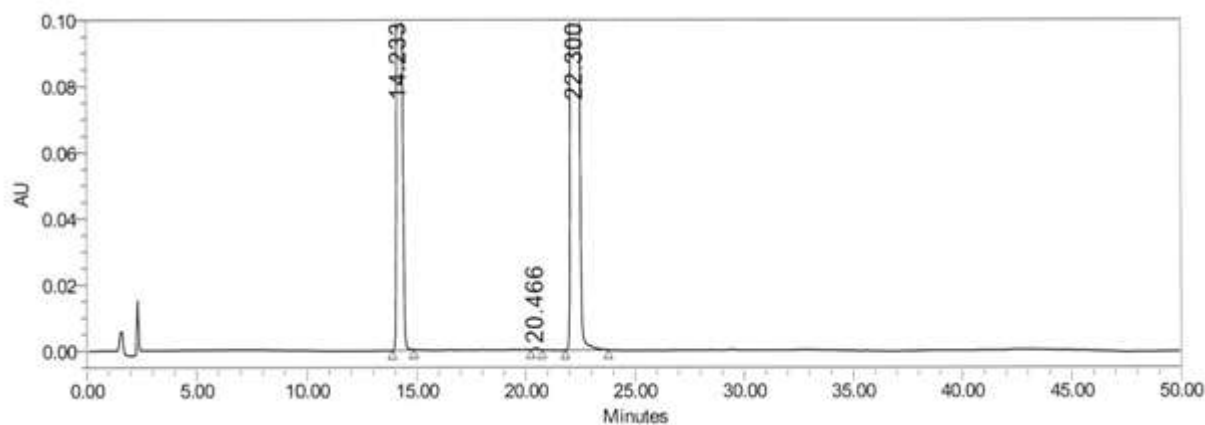


Figure 15: HPLC Chromatogram of Peroxide treated Sample

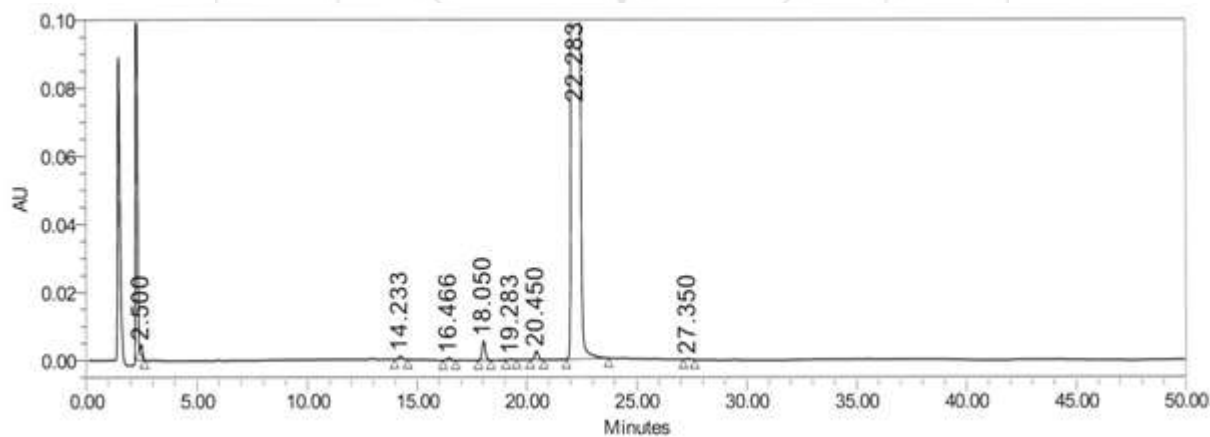


Figure 16: HPLC Chromatogram of base treated Sample

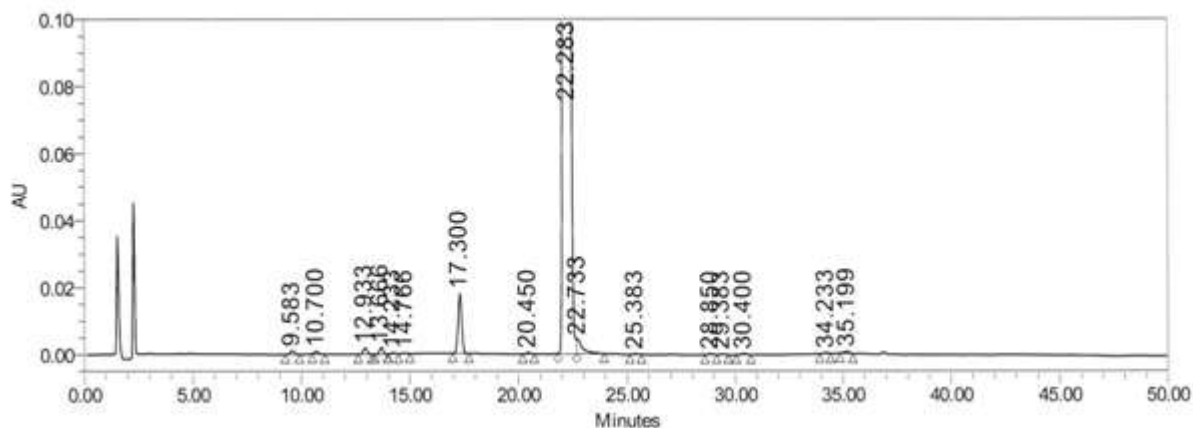
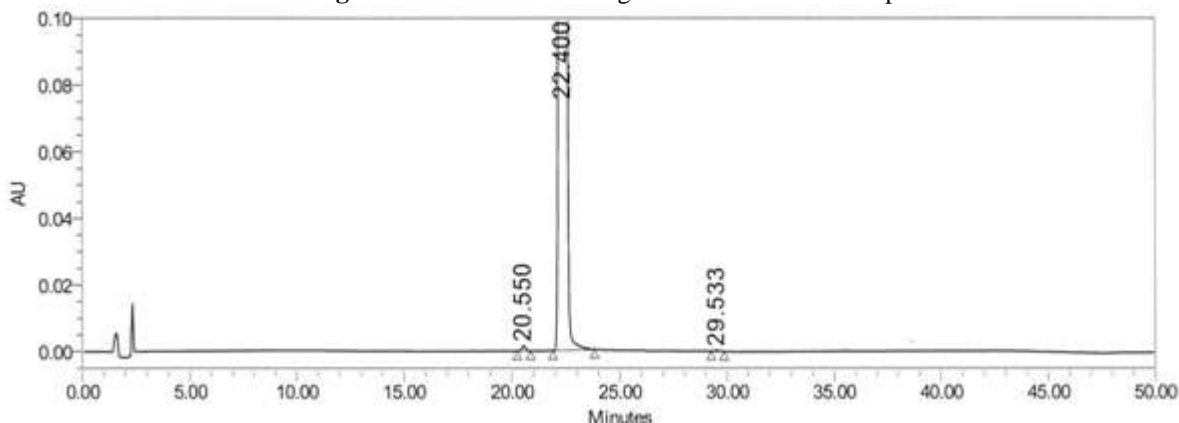


Figure 17: HPLC Chromatogram of acid treated Sample



PDA Result Table

Peak Name	RT	RT Ratio	Area (μV*sec)	% Area	Purity1 Angle	Purity1 Threshold	PurityCriteria
1 N-Deshydroxyethyl Dasatinib	20.550	0.92	16901	0.05	0.70	0.93	Pass
2 Dasatinib	22.400	1.00	36543079	99.94	2.88	3.49	Pass
3 DAS-01	29.533	1.32	4670	0.01	1.96	3.13	Pass

Figure 18: HPLC Chromatogram of Dasatinib drug substance

### 3. Results and Discussion

**Detection of Impurities.** Laboratory batches of Dasatinib drug substance were analyzed for their related substances identification using the developed RP-LC method. Two related substances were detected in the Dasatinib drug substance batch sample (Figure-18). The developed method is capable to identify six impurities [a-f]. The impurities [a-f] were synthesized and co-injected with Dasatinib drug substance to confirm the retention times. All the related

substances were well resolved from each other and the representative chromatogram of spiked test preparation is shown in Figure 4. Among the identified impurities, KSM-01 is the key starting material and DAS-01 is intermediate in the process; others are process related impurity.

**Spectroscopic data** All impurities were characterized using MS, FT-IR, and NMR spectroscopic techniques. The mass, FT-IR spectral data, and <sup>1</sup>H NMR chemical shift values of these impurities are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Spectroscopic data

Name of Impurities	FT-IR bands (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> H NMR, δ in ppm,	m/z(ES <sup>+</sup> )
KSM-01 (Fig.-1)	771,1219,1577,1477, 1384,1539, 1608, 3113, 3375	9.61 (s,1H),7.85(s,1H), 7.59(s,1H), 7.35-7.36(d, 1H), 7.22-7.25(m,2H), 2.20(s, 3H)	268.03
DAS-01(Fig.-2)	767, 1122, 1573,1504,1454, 1384, 1635, 2789, 3236	12.24 (br s,1H) 10.02(s,1H), 7.41(dd, 1H), 8.31(s,1H), 7.23-7.31 (m,2H), 6.94(t,1H)	394.03
Dimer of DAS-01(Fig.-3)	725, 1122, 1558,1527,1415, 1381, 1627,1651, 2854,2924	12.44(s,1H), 7.24 (s,1H),8.78 (s,1H) 8.33-7.92 (m,4H), 2.94(s,1H), 3.16(s,3H), 3.40(s,3H),	519.8
N-Oxide Dasatinib(Fig.-4)	775, 1192, 1319, 1573,1496,1454, 1388, 1608, 3012, 3197, 956	9.92(s,1H), 4.13(bs,1H), 7.39(dd,1H), 8.22(s,1H), 7.28-7.21(dd,2H), 6.14(s,1H), 4.10(bd,2H), 3.92(m,2H), 3.62(t,2H), 3.40(m,6H), 2.42(s,3H), 2.22(s,3H)	504.16
N-Deshydroxyethyl Dasatinib (Fig.-5)	767, 1570, 1504, 1408, 1392,1620,2831, 3194	9.91 (s,1H), 7.37(s,1H), 8.23(s,1H), 7.26-7.24(m,1H), 6.03(s,1H), 2.47(t,4H), 3.45(m,1H), 2.76(br s,1H), 2.38(s,3H), 2.22(s,3H)	444.13
Dimer of Dasatinib (Fig.-6)	771, 1404, 1612, 1573, 1176, 1195, 1323,1261, 2850,2924, 3255	11.76(br,1H), 7.82-7.42(m,4H), 7.36(s,1H), 6.32(s,1H), 4.81(br,2H), 3.90-3.84(m,12H), 3.68(s,12H), 2.84(s,6H), 2.68(s,3H)	708.10

## Development of Chromatographic Conditions

Preliminary experiments for separation of Dasatinib and all the related substances using RP-LC method under isocratic (Buffer: Solvent Mixture: 50:50(v/v)) conditions using Symmetry C-18, 150 x 4.6, 5 $\mu$  and employing different eluents were unsuccessful. Further method development trials were performed on gradient mode of separation. The parameters assessed include the type and quantity of organic modifier, the column, the salt concentration, the pH of mobile phase (3 to 7), and column temperature. Dasatinib drug substance showed UV-absorption maxima at about 323nm, but based on study of other process impurities and Dasatinib responses, was found equal response on 315nm, which was selected for further method development. Based on the pKa value of Dasatinib method development was carried out at mobile phase with pH 6.0. The selection of proper stationary phase plays a major role in method development to achieve reproducible results. Initial method development trials conducted using Sunfire C-18 250mm x 4.6mm, 5 $\mu$ m, and X-Select C-18 250mm x 4.6mm, 5 $\mu$  but run time was more. Further trials were performed using short length nonpolar column, such as, Symmetry C-18, 150mm x 4.6mm, 5 $\mu$  and Inertsil ODS 3V, 150mm x 4.6mm, 5 $\mu$ . All process impurities and Dasatinib well separated and aim of method development achieved by using Inertsil ODS 3V, 150mm x 4.6mm, 5 $\mu$  which was successful as it provides exceptional stability and maximize lifetime and reproducibility. The different gradient RP-LC trials were performed on Inertsil ODS 3V, 150mm x 4.6mm, 5 $\mu$  using phosphate buffer with ion pair and without ion pair reagent and organic modifier (acetonitrile and methanol) to achieve optimum separation. The good separation between all process impurities is achieved only when Inertsil ODS 3V, 150mm x 4.6mm, 5 $\mu$  is used, with potassium dihydrogen phosphate buffer and sodium-1-octane sulphonic acid in mixture at pH 6.0. Finally, satisfactory peak shape and resolution was achieved on Inertsil ODS 3V, 150mm x 4.6mm, 5 $\mu$  mobile phase-A (buffer) and mobile phase-B (acetonitrile). The flow rate of the mobile phase was 1.0mLmin<sup>-1</sup>. The HPLC gradient program was optimized as shown in table-1. The column oven temperature was maintained at 50°C with PDA detector set at 315nm. It was observed that Dasatinib and its process impurities [a-f] were well separated under the optimized conditions with a resolution greater than 2.0 (Figure-8) and they indicated the specificity of the developed HPLC method for Dasatinib drug substance and its impurities (process and degradation-related impurities) as shown in Figure-10. Thus, the proposed method is simple and could be suitable for the determination of process related impurities of Dasatinib drug substance.

## 4. Conclusion

This paper presents a novel, simple, precise, robust, accurate and selective gradient RP-LC method that separates the related substances and degradation products of Dasatinib drug substance with good resolution. The process and degradation related impurities present in Dasatinib drug substance sample were identified by LC-MS and characterized by using MS, FT-IR, and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral data (table-4). Hence, this method can be used for routine

testing and stability analysis of Dasatinib drug substance. This method is suitable for evaluation of the quality of Dasatinib drug substance.

## 5. Acknowledgments

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