

p-Aminobenzoic Acid as a New Reagent in Spectrophotometric Determination of Salbutamol Sulphate Via Oxidative Coupling Reaction

Nabeel S. Othman Ali M. Asaad

Department of Chem., College of Science, Mosul University, Mosul, Iraq

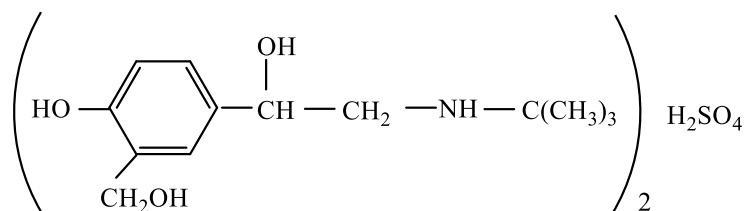
Abstract: A simple spectrophotometric method for the determination of salbutamol sulphate (SBS) in aqueous solution has been suggested. The method is based on the oxidative coupling reaction of SBS with p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) in an alkaline medium (pH=11.96) in presence of N-chlorosuccinimide (NCS) as oxidizing agent to produce an intense blue colored, water soluble and stable product, which showed maximum absorption at 622 nm. Beer's law is obeyed over the range 2.0- 25.0 $\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$ of SBS and limit of detection (LOD) of 0.460 $\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$, limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 1.536 $\mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$, a molar absorptivity of $1.828 \times 10^4 \text{ l.mol}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-1}$. and Sandell's sensitivity index of 0.0315 $\mu\text{g.cm}^{-2}$. The method has been successfully applied to the determination of SBS in pharmaceutical preparations.

Keywords: spectrophotometry, salbutamol sulphate, p-aminobenzoic acid, oxidative coupling reaction, N-chlorosuccinimide

1. Introduction

SBS is almost white crystalline powder, freely soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether, very slightly

soluble in methylene chloride and has the following structure and chemical name [1].



Bis[(1RS)-2-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]-1-[4-hydroxy-3-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]ethanol] sulphate
M.wt. = 576.7 g/mol

SBS is a β_2 adrenergic receptor agonist, primarily used in the treatment of bronchial asthma and other forms of allergic airways disease. The drug is also used in obstetrics for the prevention of premature labour and as a nasal decongestant[2,3]. The standard method of SBS determination is non-aqueous titration[1]. Other methods have been mentioned in the literature for the determination of salbutamol such as titrimetric [4], fluorescence probe[5], HPLC[6-8] LC-tandem mass[9], GC-Mass[10], SPE-UPLC[11], fluorospectrophotometry[12], votametric[13-15] and spectrophotometric methods[16-25].

The objective of the investigation reported in this paper is to evaluate simple spectrophotometric method for the determination of SBS. The method is based on the oxidative coupling reaction of SBS with PABA reagent in alkaline medium in the presence of NCS as oxidizing agent to produce an a stable and soluble blue product.

2. Experimental

2.1 Apparatus

The spectrophotometric measurements were carried out on JASCO V-630 and SHIMADZU UV-1650 PC using 1cm glass cells, the pH measurements were performed on HANNA pH 211 pH meter and the heating operations were carried out by using MEMMERT water-bath.

2.2 Reagents

All chemical used are of the highest purity available. Working SBS solution($200 \mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$), PABA solution(0.02M), NCS solution (0.01M), sodium hydroxide solution (0.2M) were prepared by dissolving an a appropriate weight in distilled water in a volumetric flask.

2.3 Pharmaceutical preparations

Butadin syrup solution, $200 \mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$

This solution was prepared by diluting 50 ml of butadin syrup (2mg SBS per 5ml) to 100 ml with distilled water in a volumetric flask.

Volume 7 Issue 8, August 2018

www.ijsr.net

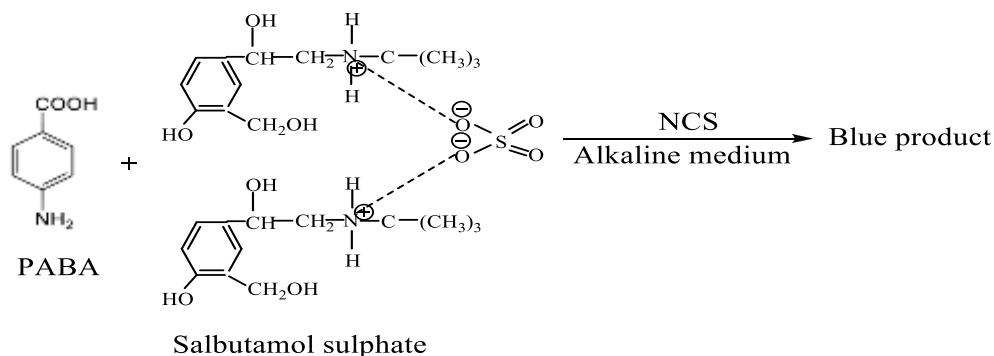
Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

Butadin tablets solution, 200 µg.ml⁻¹

Dissolve finally powdered 10 tablets of butadin drug (each tablet contains 2 mg SBS) in 80 ml distilled water, shake and warm the solution. Filter the solution into a 100 ml volumetric flask, wash the residue with distilled water and dilute to volume with distilled water to obtain 200 µg.ml⁻¹ SBS.

Salbutamol vent. 200 µg.ml⁻¹. Salbu. Vent. solution, 200 µg.ml⁻¹.

A 4 ml of salbu. vent. (5mg SBS per 1ml) diluted to 100 ml with distilled water in a volumetric flask to obtain 200 µg.ml⁻¹ SBS solution.



3.2 Study of the optimum reaction conditions

The various parameters related to the colored product formation have been studied and optimum conditions have been selected.

3.2.1 Selection of reagent

Several aromatic reagents (1ml of 0.02M) have been tested for optimum conditions. The results in Table 1 display that PABA give the highest intensity; therefore, it has been selected for this work.

Table 1: Selection of coupling reagent

Reagent	λ_{max} (nm)	Absorbance
p-Aminobenzoic acid	618.5	0.3042
3,4-Diaminobenzoic acid	430	0.1154
3,5-Diaminobenzoic acid	No colour contrast *	
1,5-Diaminonaphthaline	Turbid	

*color contrast: $\Delta\lambda_{\text{max}} = \lambda_{\text{maxS}} - \lambda_{\text{maxB}}$ when S=The colored product, B=Blank

3.2.2 Selection of oxidizing agent

The effect of different oxidizing agents (1ml of 0.01M) on the absorbance of the colored product was studied. The obtained results indicated that the best oxidizing agent can be used for colored product formation with high intensity was NCS, therefore it has been selected for the subsequent experiments.

3.2.3 The optimum amount of PABA

The effect of the amount of the PABA on the absorbance of the colored product formed, has been investigated, the results showed that 2.5ml of PABA gave the highest intensity, thus it fixed in the subsequent experiments.

3. Results and discussion

For the subsequent experiments, 200 µg of SBS was taken and the final volumes were diluted to 10 ml with distilled water.

3.1 Principle of the method

When addition of PABA to SBS and then NCS was added in alkaline medium, an a blue product formation which showed maximum absorption at 622 nm.

3.2.4 The optimum amount of NCS

The experimental results showed that 2ml of NCS gives highest intensity of absorbance, so th that this volume selected for the subsequent experiments.

3.2.5 Effect of base

Various bases (strong and weak) have been tested (1 ml of 0.2M of each base was added) and their results in Table 2 indicated that NaOH gave the highest intensity of the colored product, this meaning that the colored product needed a strong alkaline medium.

Table 2: The effect of base on absorbance

Base (1ml of 0.2M) soln.	λ_{max}^S (nm)	Absorbance	
		Sample VS. blank	Blank VS. D.W.*
NaOH	619.5	0.4017	0.0540
KOH	614.5	0.4008	0.0634
Na ₂ CO ₃	628	0.3880	0.0524
NaHCO ₃	634	0.1868	0.0511
Without	No color contrast		

Also the amount of NaOH has been studied, the results indicated that 0.5 mL of NaOH was the optimum volume due to the highest intensity for the colored product ,therefore it has been recommended for the subsequent experiments.

3.2.6 Effect of time and temperature on the stability of the colored product

The effect of time and temperature [20(R.T.) to 65C° , with 20 minute heating in water-bath] on stability of the colored product has been studied, the results indicated that 45C° considered as a suitable temperature because it showed high intensity and stability of the colored product, also the time of heating has been studied ,20 minutes was sufficient time to produced the colored product with high intensity, therefore 45C° and 20 minutes have been fixed in the subsequent experiments.

4. Final Absorption Spectra

When SBS in aqueous solution was treated with PABA solution according to the recommended procedure, an

absorption peak was obtained showing an intense absorption at 622nm, characteristic of the blue product which was used in all subsequent studies in this investigation (Fig. 1).

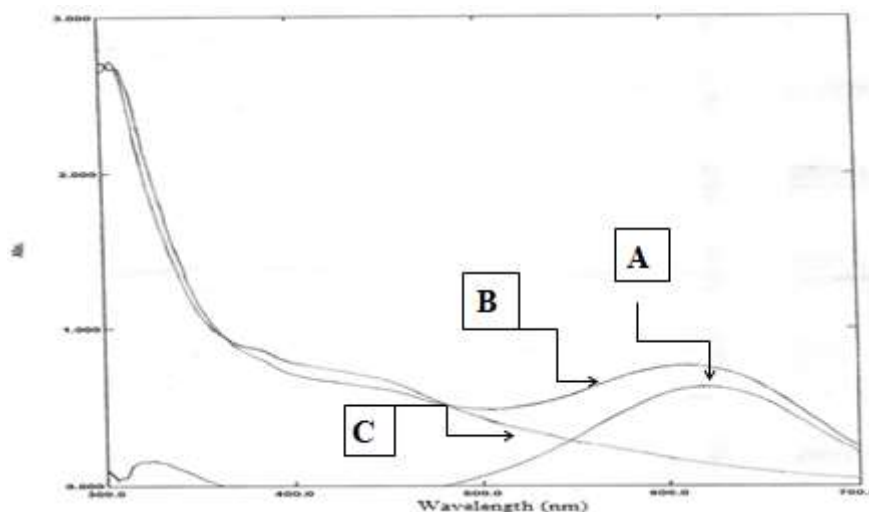


Figure 1: Absorption spectra of 200µg SBS/10 ml treated according to the recommended procedure and measured against: blank(A), distilled water(B) and (C) blank measured against distilled water

General procedure and calibration graph

To a series of 10 ml volumetric flasks transferred 20 - 250 µg of SBS, then 2.5 ml of PABA (0.02 M), 2.0 ml of NCS (0.01 M) and 0.5 ml of sodium hydroxide solution (0.2 M) have been added. The volumes were completed to the mark with distilled water. The reaction mixtures were heated in water bath (20 minute) at 45 C°. The absorbance was measured at 622nm against the reagent blank. The calibration graph as shown in Fig. 2 was linear over the range of 2 - 25 µg of SBS.ml⁻¹.

The characteristic and the results of statistical analysis of the experimental data were summarized in Table 3

Table 3: Optical and regression characteristics of the suggest method.

Parameter	Value
Beer's law limite(µg.ml ⁻¹)	2-25
λ _{max} (nm)	622
Molar absorptivity (l.mol ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹)	1.828×10 ⁴
Linear regression equation	Y = ax* +b
Slope (a)	0.0317
Intercept (b)	-0.0041
Determination coefficient (R ²)	0.9966
Limit of Detection (LOD)	0.460
Limit of Quantitative (LOQ)	1.536
Relative Standard Deviation(RSD)	not more than ±3.34%

* = concentration

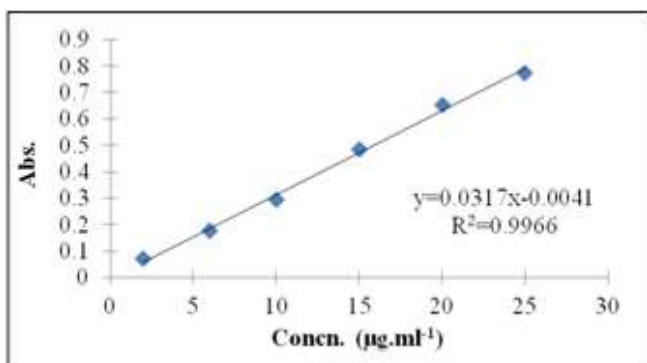


Figure 2: Calibration graph for SBS determination using the proposed method

5. Nature of the dye

The result of applying Job's and Mole-ratio methods [26] indicate that the colored product has a composition of 1:1SBS to PABA. (Fig.3 and 4).

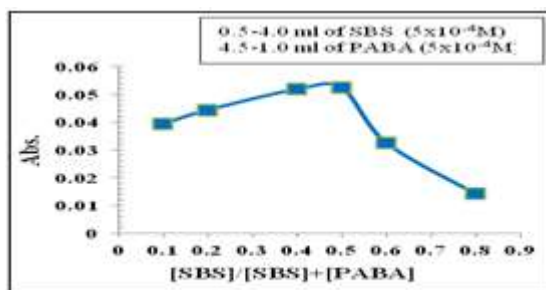


Figure 3: Job's method plot

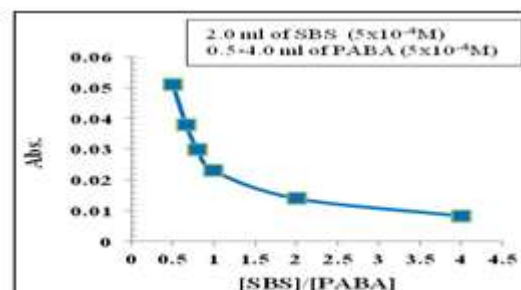
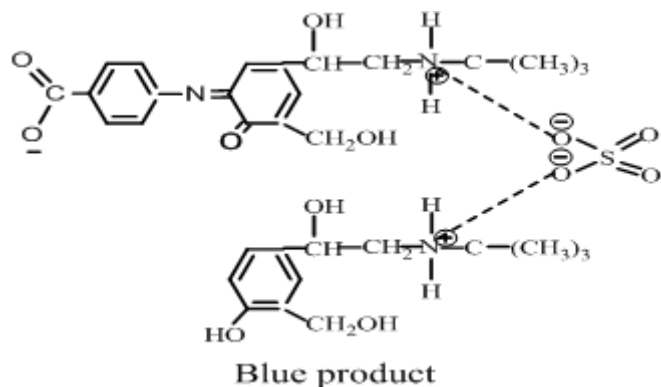


Figure 4: Mole-ratio method plot

Hence the color product may have the following suggested structure:



6. Application of the method

The proposed method was applied to determine SBS in its pharmaceutical preparations (Butadin syrup, tablet and Salbu. Vent.). The results in Table 4 indicated that a good recovery and the RSD% not more than $\pm 3.34\%$ were obtained.

Table 4: Analytical applications of the proposed method

Pharmaceutical preparations	Amount taken (μg)	Recovery (%*)	RSD (%*)
Butadin syrup, 2 mg SBS/5 ml (S.D.I Iraq)	100	103.32	1.77 \pm
	200	100.6	0.89 \pm
Butadin tablet, 2 mg SBS/tablet (S.D.I Iraq)	100	100.90	1.68 \pm
	200	97.04	0.87 \pm
Salbu. Vent., 5 mg SBS/1 ml (Diamond pharma-Syria)	100	101.47	2.15 \pm
	200	102.14	3.34 \pm

* Average of five determinations.

7. Conclusion

The proposed method is simple, sensitive and has a wide application for the determination of SBS in various pharmaceutical preparations.

References

- [1] British Pharmacopoeia on CD-ROM, 2007, Copyright by System Simulation Ltd, The Stationery Office Ltd., London.
- [2] Gilman A, Goodman L., Rall T. W., Murad F (1985) Goodman and Gilman's the Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics. 7th Edn., MacMillan Publishing Company, New York. 172-173.
- [3] Reynolds E, Martindale E (2013) The Extra Pharmacopoeia 30th Edn. The Pharmaceutical Press London. 1255.
- [4] Anees P (2013) Simple titrimetric method for the estimation of salbutamol sulphate (SBS) in pharmaceutical formulations Res. J. Pharm. Sci. 2 (1): 11-14.
- [5] Tang J, Liu Z, Kang J, Zhang Y (2010) Determination of salbutamol using R-phycoerythrin immobilized on egg

- shell membrane surface as a fluorescence probe. Anal. Bioanal. Chem. 397 (7): 3015-3022.
- [6] Muralidharan S, Kumar J (2012) High performance liquid chromatographic method development and its validation for salbutamol. British J. Pharm. Res. 2 (4): 228-237.
- [7] Jyothi N, Gopal K V Rao J S (2012) Development and validation of an HPLC method for the simultaneous estimation of the salbutamol sulphate and ipratropium in inhalation dosage forms Int. J. Pharm. Sci. 2 (4): 79-83.
- [8] Yan K, Zhang H, Hui W, Zhu H, Li X, Zhong F, Tong X Chen C (2016) Rapid screening of toxic salbutamol, ractopamine, and clenbuterol in pork sample by high performance liquid chromatography-UV method J of Food and Drug Analysis. 24: 77-283.
- [9] Chun Chang K, Ting Chang Y, Tsai C E (2017) Determination of ractopamine and salbutamol in pig hair by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry, J. of Food and Drug Analysis, Available online 12 November, xxx, 2017; 1-6 (Article in press).
- [10] Lian W, Qian L, Ke Z, Yuan Y (2010) Determination of four β 2-agonists in meat, liver by GC-MS with dual internal standards. Chromatographia 71 (7): 737-739.
- [11] Hua Q, Liang L, Lei Z and [12] Hong B, Yao Z, Wei L, Xi C (2011). Detection the residues of salbutamol in pork liver by fluorospectrophotometry. 5th International Conference on Bio. Informatics and Biomed. Eng. : 1-4.
- [12] Yilmaz N, Ozkan S, Vslu B, Senturk Z, Biryol I (1998) Voltammetric determination of salbutamol based on electro-chemical oxidation at platinum and glassy carbon electrodes. Turk. J. Chem. 1; 22: 175-182.
- [13] Mohammad A, Mehran J, Fatemeh F, Morteza E (2012) Determination of salbutamol in pharmaceutical and serum samples by adsorptive stripping voltammetry on a carbon paste electrode modified by iron titanate nanoparticles Electroanalysis. 24 (10): 2013-2020.
- [14] Ganjali M R, Norouzi P Fourier transform cyclic voltammetric technique for monitoring ultra trace amounts of salbutamol at gold ultra microelectrode in flowing solutions Talanta. 66 : 1225-1233.
- [15] Panda S, Kumar B, Mohanta G, (2012) Difference UV spectrophotometric method for estimation of levosalbutamol sulphate in tablet dosage form J. Pharm. Educ. Res. 3(1) 17-21.
- [16] Nagaraja P, Shrestha A K, (2010) Spectrophotometric method for the determination of drugs containing phenol group by using 2,4- dinitrophenylhydrazine. E-J. Chem. 7: 395-402.
- [17] Hadi H, (2008) Developed spectrophotometric determination of salbutamol sulphate in pharmaceutical samples by coupling with o-nitroaniline. Iraqi J. Sci. 49 (1): 12-17.
- [18] Al-Sabha T (2007). Development of spectrophotometric methods for assay of salbutamol in pharmaceutical formulation. J. Edu. Sci. 19: 25-35.
- [19] Al-Abachi M Q, Hadi H and Hammza R A. Developed spectrophotometric determination of salbutamol sulphate in pharmaceutical samples by coupling with diazotized 4-amino acetophenone. J. Al-Nahrain Univ. 2008; 11(2), 62-67.

- [20] Al-Enizzi M. S. (2008) Spectrophotometric method for assay of salbutamol in pharmaceutical formulations. Tikrit J. Pure Sci.; 13, 219- 224.
- [21] Reddy M. Sankar D. Rao G. and Sreedhar K(1991) Spectro-photometric determination of salbutamol and terbutaline. East Pharm. 34,127-128.
- [22] Mohammed G. Khalil S. Zayed M. and El-Shall M.(2002) 2,6 Dichloroquinone chlorimide and 7,7,8,8-tetracyano quinodim-ethane reagents for the spectrophotometric determination of salbutamol in pure and dosage forms. J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal., 28,1127 - 1133.
- [23] Basavaiah K. and Prameela H. (2003) Spectrophotometric determination of salbutamol sulfate (SBS) and pyrantel pamoate (PRP) in bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals. Chem. Anal.; 48, 327-334.
- [24] Habib I., Hassouna M. and Zaki G.(2005) Simultaneous spectrophotometric determination of salbutamol and bromhexine in tablets. Farmaco.; 60, 249-254.
- [25] Othman N S, Asaad A. M . (2014) Spectrophotometric determination of salbutamol sulphate by coupling with diazotized 5-Amino-2-chlorobenzotrifluoride-application to pharmaceutical preparations. Raf. J. Sci. 25(3), 38- 49.
- [26] L.G. Hargis(1988) Analytical chemistry, principle and techniques. Prentic-Hall Inc. ,New Jersey, p.424- 427.