

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cationic Eudragit® Polymers as Excipients for Microparticles Prepared by Solvent Evaporation Method

Kationtové eudragitové polymery jako pomocné látky pro přípravu mikročástic metodou odpaření rozpouštědla

Jakub Vysloužil • Jana Bavořáková • Martina Kejdušová • David Vetchý • Kateřina Dvořáčková

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Summary

Three cationic acrylic polymers, i. e. Eudragit® RL, Eudragit® RS and Eudragit® E 100, were evaluated for the purpose of microparticles preparation by the solvent evaporation method. The practically insoluble drug mirtazapine and the freely soluble drug tramadol hydrochloride were selected for encapsulation as extreme limits of drug solubility. The prepared microspheres were analyzed by optical microscopy, drug content analysis and dissolution test. It was observed that Eudragit® RL did not provide microparticles while Eudragit® RS and Eudragit® E 100 yielded spherical microparticles. Samples prepared with mirtazapine showed sustained drug release whereas tramadol hydrochloride samples released the drug in a pattern similar to the immediate release profile. Eudragit® RS was found to be superior to Eudragit® E 100 in its encapsulation efficiency, drug loading and smaller mean size of microparticles.

Keywords: microparticles • solvent evaporation • sustained drug release • Eudragit®

Souhrn

Jako potencionální polymery pro přípravu mikročástic metodou odpaření rozpouštědla se hodnotily tři kationtové akrylátové deriváty Eudragit® RL, Eudragit® RS a Eudragit® E 100. Prakticky nerozpustné léčivo mirtazapin a snadno rozpustné léčivo tramadol-hydrochlorid byly vybrány pro enkapsulaci jako modelová léčiva

s extrémně rozdílnou rozpustností. Připravené mikrosféry byly podrobeny optické mikroskopii, analýze obsahu léčiva a disoluční zkoušce. Při použití Eudragitu® RL se nepodařilo vytvořit jakostní mikročástice, zatímco z Eudragitu® RS a Eudragitu® E 100 byly připraveny mikročástice optimálního tvaru. Vzorky s enkapsulovaným mirtazapinem vykazovaly prodloužené uvolňování léčiva, disoluční profily vzorků s obsahem tramadolu se blížily okamžitému uvolňování léčiva. Eudragit® RS poskytoval mikročástice s vyšší enkapsulační účinností, vyšším procentuálním obsahem léčiva v lékové formě a střední velikostí částic byla menší. **Klíčová slova:** mikročástice • odpaření rozpouštědla • prodloužené uvolňování léčiva • Eudragit®

Introduction

Controlled drug delivery systems represent an effort of pharmaceutical technology to provide health care utilizing the most advanced therapeutic systems to achieve maximal compliance, convenience and treatment efficiency¹⁾. These systems are used for the drug release rate control or drug targeting to a specific site²⁾. One of the integral branches of the drug delivery systems are microparticulate dosage forms. These highly developed delivery systems may possess several significant benefits, e.g. drug protection, dosage decrease and lower adverse effects or drug targeting^{3, 4)}. The most promising is the possibility of various release profiles, including sustained⁵⁾ and pulsatile drug release⁶⁾.

Several methods for microparticle preparation exist, including the solvent evaporation method⁷⁾. Several modifications of this method were developed to enable encapsulation of a vast range of drugs^{8–10)}. The basic modification for drugs insoluble in water is their o/w (oil in water) modification¹¹⁾, consisting of several steps: 1. polymer dissolution and drug dissolution or dispersion in an organic solvent; 2. emulsification of the internal organic phase in a second, so called continuous (frequently aqueous) phase immiscible with the internal one; 3. solvent evaporation leading to the solid

Mgr. Jakub Vysloužil (✉) • J. Bavořáková • M. Kejdušová • K. Dvořáčková • D. Vetchý
Department of Pharmaceutics, Faculty of Pharmacy
University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences Brno
Palackého 1/3, 612 42 Brno, Czech Republic
e-mail: jakub.vyslouzil@gmail.com

microspheres transformation; 4. microparticles collection and drying of the microspheres¹²). For water soluble drugs, a double emulsion method w/o/w is usually employed. The internal organic phase from the previous modification is here replaced with the primary emulsion w/o. The drug is dissolved in a small amount of water, while the polymer is dissolved in an organic solvent. The prepared primary emulsion is consequently mixed with the external water phase to form a double emulsion w/o/w (water in oil in water). The oil phase serves as a barrier against drug leakage¹³). The rest of the process remains identical to o/w modifications. A wide range of polymeric materials have been used for microparticle preparation, for example polylactic acid¹⁴), poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid)¹⁵), and poly(3-hydroxybutyrate)¹⁶).

Polyacrylate derivatives Eudragit® were predominantly developed as polymer coating materials with several benefits, including pH dependent drug release¹⁷). Nowadays, polyacrylate polymers products are tested as drug carriers forming matrix dosage forms^{18,19}). Presently, polyacrylate derivatives soluble in organic solvents represent potential polymers for microparticle preparation by the solvent evaporation method²⁰). Eudragit® RL is a copolymer of ethyl acrylate, methyl acrylate and methacrylic acid ester. The polymer is insoluble in water and possess pH independent swelling. Quaternary ammonium groups of methacrylic acid ester in the form of salts give the polymer high water permeability. Eudragit® RS has a very similar composition with a lower frequency of quaternary ammonium groups. Eudragit® RS has thus a significantly lower permeability²¹). Eudragit® E 100 is composed of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate and methyl methacrylate. Designed as a protective polymer, Eudragit® E 100 is soluble up to pH 5.0²²).

The main objective of the preformulation experiment was to evaluate Eudragit® RL, Eudragit® RS and Eudragit® E 100 polyacrylate derivatives as potential polymers for microparticle preparation by the solvent evaporation method and to observe the effect of the polymer choice on microparticle properties.

Experimental section

Materials

Mirtazapine – (Zentiva, Prague, Czech Republic) was used as a poorly soluble model drug, tramadol hydrochloride (Zentiva, Prague, Czech Republic), Eudragit® RL, Eudragit® RS and Eudragit® E 100 (Evonik Industries AG, Essen, Germany) were used as materials for the polymer matrix formation. Dichloromethane – DM

(Penta, Prague, Czech Republic) was used as an organic solvent and polyvinyl alcohol – PVA (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, USA) as an emulsifier. Buffer of pH 7.2 (sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, dodecahydrate sodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate – all by Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany) and phosphate buffer of pH 6.8 (dodecahydrate sodium hydrogen phosphate, Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany) were applied as dissolution media. All materials were of Ph. Eur. quality.

Microparticle preparation

Microparticles containing mirtazapine were prepared by the o/w modification. To form the internal phase of emulsion, 200 mg of the drug and 800 mg of a polymer were dissolved in 5 ml of dichloromethane. The mixture was stirred by a homogenizer Ultra-Turrax (T25 basic, IKA-Werke, Staufen, Germany) at 20 000 rpm for one minute to ensure complete polymer dissolution.

Microparticles containing tramadol hydrochloride were prepared by the w/o/w modification. To form the primary emulsion, 200 mg of the drug were dissolved in 2 ml of water and 800 mg of the polymer were dissolved in 5 ml of dichloromethane. Solutions were mixed together and the dispersion stirred by Ultra-Turrax (T25 basic, IKA-Werke, Staufen, Germany) at 20 000 rpm for one minute to form a fine emulsion.

All at once, the oil phase or the primary emulsion was emulsified into 800 ml of aqueous continuous phase, which contained 0.1% (w/w) PVA. The formed emulsion was stirred by a mechanical stirrer (Heidolph RZR 2021, Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, USA) at 600 rpm for 1 hour to ensure a complete evaporation of the organic solvent. The prepared microparticles were collected on a fine mesh sieve (opening size 80 µm), washed three times with purified water and dried at 25 °C in a cabinet drier (HORO – 048B, Dr. Hofmann GmbH, Ostfildern, Germany). The prepared samples were named in accordance with the polymer and drug type used. Characteristics of samples are shown in Table 1.

Microparticle characteristics

Drug content analysis

UV/Vis spectroscopy was employed for the drug content determination. An appropriate amount of dried microparticles was dissolved in 25 ml of dichloromethane. Absorbance of the samples was measured at 295 nm (mirtazapine) and 271 nm (tramadol hydrochloride) using a UV/Vis spectrometer (Lambda 25,

Table 1. Preparation characteristics of microparticle samples

Sample	Eudragit® type	Drug	Method modification
RL-M	Eudragit® RL	Mirtazapine	o/w
RS-M	Eudragit® RS	Mirtazapine	o/w
E100-M	Eudragit® E 100	Mirtazapine	o/w
RL-T	Eudragit® RL	Tramadol hydrochloride	w/o/w
RS-T	Eudragit® RS	Tramadol hydrochloride	w/o/w
E100-T	Eudragit® E 100	Tramadol hydrochloride	w/o/w

Perkin Elmer, Waltham, USA). Encapsulation efficiency (EE) and drug load (DL) were calculated from the obtained values using the following equations^{23, 24}:

$$EE = \frac{c_s}{c_t} \cdot 100 [\%] \quad [1]$$

where c_s corresponds to the actual drug content and c_t represents the theoretical drug load. The assay was carried out in triplicate. The results are expressed as mean values and standard deviations.

$$DL = \frac{w_l}{w_2} \cdot 100 [\%] \quad [2]$$

where w_l is the weight of a drug in microparticles and w_2 is the gross weight of microparticles. The assay was carried out in triplicate and the results are stated as mean values and standard deviations.

Effectiveness of the process was also evaluated by the yield, calculated by the following equation²⁵:

$$Yield = \frac{w_2}{w_t} \cdot 100 [\%] \quad [3]$$

where w_2 is the gross weight of microparticles and w_t is the total weight of the drug and polymer used for microparticle preparation. Experiments were carried in triplicate.

Optical microscope analysis

200 microparticles of each sample were analyzed by a NIKON SMZ 1500 stereo microscope (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) and a 72AUC02 USB camera (The Imaging Source, Bremen, Germany) in connection with the computer software NIS-Elements AR 4.0 (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan). Sphericity factor and mean size data were obtained. A photograph of every sample was taken.

In vitro release studies

In vitro drug release tests of drug-loaded microspheres were carried out using the Apparatus 1 method²⁶ in an automatic dissolution device (SOTAX AT 7 On-Line System, Donau Lab, Zürich, Switzerland) at 75 rpm, kept at 37.0 ± 0.5 °C. Mirtazapine samples were tested in pH value of 7.2. Mirtazapine is practically insoluble in water and for this reason more than 24 hours sustained release was expected. Therefore, pH value of 7.2 was selected to simulate conditions for parenteral administration. On the other hand, tramadol hydrochloride is freely soluble in water which indicates much faster drug release. It is usually administered orally and therefore the conventional pH 6.8 dissolution test was performed with tramadol samples.

The samples for the dissolution test were weighted with respect to their encapsulation efficiency. An equivalent quantity of microparticles was weighted to achieve a 15 mg amount of mirtazapine. 1000 ml of pH 7.2 buffer was used as the dissolution medium. Samples were analyzed using an UV spectrophotometer (Lambda 25, Perkin Elmer, St. Louis, USA) at 295 nm.

A relevant quantity of tramadol hydrochloride samples was weighted to obtain a 20 mg amount of the drug. 500 ml of pH 6.8 buffer served as the dissolution medium. Samples were measured at 271 nm. *In vitro* drug release was observed. The results were expressed as mean values and standard deviations.

The similarity factor f_2 was originally designed for comparison of originals and generics dissolution profiles²⁷. It can be also used for the determination of possible dependence. The similarity factor f_2 value ranged between 0 and 100. If $f_2 \geq 50$, drug release profiles were more than 90 % similar. If $f_2 < 50$, release profiles are not similar and the observed influence of formulation or process variables is considered as significant.

$$f_2 = 50 \times \log \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |R_i - T_i|^2 \right]^{-0.5} \times 100 \right\} \quad [4]$$

R_i – drug amount (%) released at time interval i ; reference sample, T_i – drug amount (%) released at time interval i ; tested sample, n – total number of samplings.

Results and discussion

During the drying phase, Eudragit® RS and Eudragit® E 100 was observed to yield spherical particles. On the other hand, Eudragit® RL did not form microparticles under the determined conditions. The RL-M sample resulted only in a formless gel substance and the RL-T sample formed irregular microparticle deformities. Eudragit® RL microparticles were previously prepared only in non-aqueous systems^{28–30}. In aqueous systems, Eudragit® RL was used just as a component of polymer blends³¹. With respect to a higher permeability of Eudragit® RL and the use of the aqueous PVA solution as the external phase of the system, the microparticle preparation could be heavily disrupted. Because of poor results, Eudragit® RL samples were not included in further evaluations.

Encapsulation process

Table 2 shows the drug content analysis results. Overall, Eudragit® RS as a drug carrier provided better results than Eudragit® E 100. Insoluble mirtazapine loaded with RS-M microparticles had a higher

Table 2. Encapsulation efficiency, drug loading, yield, mean size and sphericity

Sample	EE (%)	DL (%)	Yield (%)	Mean size (µm)	Sphericity factor
RL-M	–	–	–	–	–
RS-M	49.1 ± 4.27	14.5 ± 1.26	67.9	198.75	0.94
E100-M	33.3 ± 0.29	15.2 ± 0.14	43.7	237.89	0.86
RL-T	–	–	–	–	–
RS-T	27.8 ± 0.8	8.3 ± 0.21	67.1	345.28	0.96
E100-T	1.58 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.17	29.8	484.66	0.92

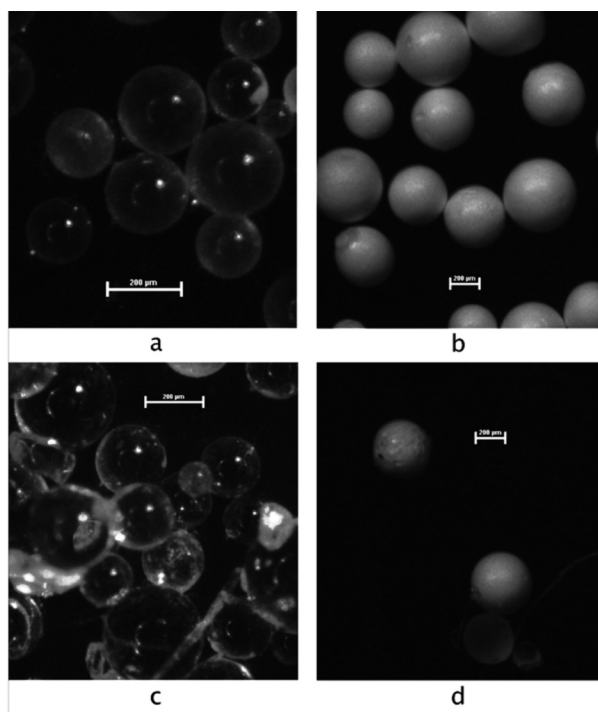


Fig. 1. Optical microscope photographs of Eudragit microparticles: a – RS-M, b – RS-T, c – E100-M, d – E100-T

encapsulation efficiency ($49.1 \pm 4.27\%$), greater drug loading ($14.5 \pm 1.26\%$) and yield (67.9%) than its relevant Eudragit® E 100 counterpart ($EE\ 33.3 \pm 0.29\%$, $DL\ 15.2 \pm 0.14\%$, $yield\ 43.7\%$). Similar results were also obtained for the tramadol hydrochloride samples. The sample RS-T was characterized by significantly higher values of the observed parameters ($EE\ 27.8 \pm 0.8\%$, $DL\ 8.3 \pm 0.21\%$, $yield\ 67.1\%$) than the E100-T sample ($EE\ 1.58 \pm 0.1\%$, $DL\ 1.4 \pm 0.17\%$, $yield\ 29.8\%$). While Eudragit® RS was designed as a polymer for controlled drug release³²⁾, Eudragit® E 100 was primarily developed as a protective coating polymer³³⁾ which can serve as a drug carrier under certain conditions (generally pH higher than 5, for oral administration protection against low stomach pH is necessary)³⁴⁾. However, it is not suggested as a matrix forming material for sustained drug release. Having a different chemical structure from Eudragit® RS resulting in higher permeability and swellability, and under the conditions connected with the usage of conventional o/w

and w/o/w methods, the leakage of freely soluble drug is too high to obtain respectable results. Therefore, the observed superiority of Eudragit® RS for this purpose is not surprising. Mirtazapine and tramadol hydrochloride samples are not comparable as different modifications of a solvent evaporation method were used for the microparticles preparation.

Optical microscope analysis

Microparticle mean size and sphericity factor values are presented in Table 2. The photographs of the prepared microparticles are shown in Figure 1. In general, every prepared sample consisted of spherical particles (Fig. 1); the sphericity factor ranged between 0.86–0.96. The RS-T sample was characterized by the highest sphericity (0.96), the lowest value of the observed parameter was found in the sample E100-M (0.86), which could be attributed to the presence of deformed polymer filaments and sticks (Fig. 1c), which formed along with the particles. Eudragit® RS samples provided particles with a smaller mean size (RS-M – $198.75\ \mu\text{m}$; RS-T – $345.28\ \mu\text{m}$) in comparison with their equivalent Eudragit® E 100 counterparts (E100-M – $237.89\ \mu\text{m}$; E100-T – $484.66\ \mu\text{m}$). The larger mean size of tramadol hydrochloride samples was probably reflection of their different preparation modification.

Drug release behavior

Drug dissolution profiles of mirtazapine samples are shown in Figure 2. The E100-M sample showed sustained release of the drug²⁶⁾ and during 72 hours of the dissolution time 99 % of the drug was released. The RS-M sample was characterized by a remarkably slower drug release with only 12 % of the drug released within 72 hours. A significant difference between the release profiles was confirmed by similarity factor analysis. The similarity factor f_2 between the samples RS-M and E100-M totalled 14.34, which meant that the release curves were not similar. Both samples offered sustained drug release in days, which could predetermine the dosage forms based on this Eudragit® polymer type for parenteral administration of new drug molecules with varying solubility. In view of their non-biodegradability³⁵⁾ and non-absorbability³⁶⁾, the Eudragit® dosage forms would have to be surgically removed upon its exhaustion³⁷⁾ from a patient's body.

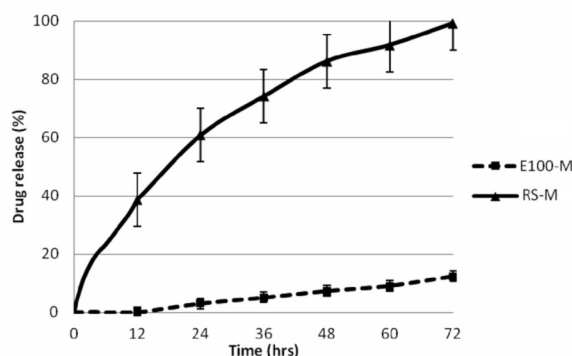


Fig. 2. In vitro dissolution profiles of mirtazapine from RS-M and E100-M samples (pH 7.2)

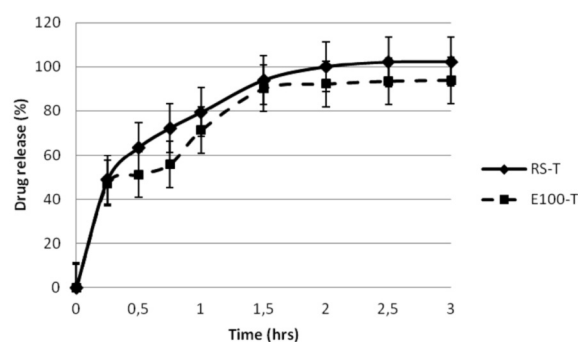


Fig. 3. In vitro dissolution profiles of tramadol hydrochloride from RS-T and E100-T samples (pH 6.8)

Figure 3 depicts dissolution profiles of tramadol hydrochloride microparticle samples. The E100-T sample released 94 % of tramadol hydrochloride within three hours, while the RS-T sample released 102 % during the same time. Both samples, i.e. RS-T and E100-T, released slightly less than 80 % of the drug in 45 minutes and therefore did not meet the conditions for dosage forms with immediate drug release²⁶. The similarity factor f_2 totalled 51.14 and both profiles could be described as similar.

Conclusion

Eudragit® RS and Eudragit® E 100 microparticles were successfully prepared, while Eudragit® RL did not provide microparticles at all. Microparticles prepared from Eudragit® RS had a greater encapsulation efficiency, higher drug loading and a smaller mean size in comparison with Eudragit® E 100. With respect to a wide range of dissolution profiles, drug solubility seems to be one of the main factors affecting the dissolution behavior of Eudragit® RS microparticles. The selection of a suitable drug candidate for encapsulation is based on its solubility and the required dissolution profile. Eudragit® E 100 microparticles, intended for administration under conditions characterized by pH higher than 5, showed such a low encapsulation efficiency of tramadol hydrochloride that this polymer would be appropriate only for encapsulation of poorly soluble drugs. The next choice for preparation of Eudragit® RL microparticles could be the use of it in a polymer blend or selection of a different modification of the solvent evaporation method.

Conflict of interest: none.

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Približne od roku 1982 sa vo farmácii a v medicíne začal používať termín-biologické liečivá, pod ktorým sa rozumejú hormóny, enzýmy, monoklonálne protilátky, regulačné molekuly ovplyvňujúce receptory alebo signálne kaskády, ktoré sa pripravujú biotechnologickým postupom a sú využívané v liečbe.

I keď niektoré z týchto liečiv boli samozrejme podávané pacientom už dávno pred týmto dátumom, dnes možno konštatovať, že na základe ich významu má ich toto označenie a klasifikácia v súčasnosti osobitné postavenie, ktoré treba v klasifikovaní liečiv rešpektovať.

Je potešiteľné, že množstvo informácií, s ktorými o tomto type liečiv dnes už disponujeme, sa kolektív 19 renomovaných a kvalifikovaných autorov podujal spracovať do monografie. Touto cestou takto vzniklo v českom jazyku toto recenzované dielo.

Autori v ňom po úvodných informáciách o biotechnológii a farmaceutickom priemysle vymedzujú pojem a definíciu biologických liečiv s nimi súvisiacej bio-

technologii orphan drugs sa venujú základom ich názvoslovia.

V ďalšej časti sa potom venujú klinickému využitiu biologických liečiv zo skupiny hormónov, krvných derivátov, imunitných a autoimunitných chorôb, liečbe roztrúsenej sklerózy, v onkológii, analyzujú moderné prístupy k vakcinácii, zneužívanie biologických liečiv a ich prognózu včítane vízie génovej terapie a liečbe na báze DNA a výrobu týchto liečiv.

Už z tohto tézovitého výpočtu obsahu diela je vidieť, že sa jedná o komplexné dielo, ktoré o týchto liečivách podáva v súčasnosti prakticky všetky najdôležitejšie informácie.

Analýza jeho obsahu ďalej ukazuje, že autorom sa podarilo udržať potrebnú rovnováhu medzi teoretickými a praktickými poznatkami, čím sa dielo dá využiť vo výchovno-vzdelávacom procese v pre a postgraduálnom štúdiu farmácie a v medicíne, ale aj vo vedecko-výskumnej činnosti.

Veľmi dôkladne je realizovaný výber použitej literatúry, ktorý je až k dátumu vydania diela, ktorý ocenia najmä vedeckí pracovníci v tejto oblasti.

Záverom možno konštatovať, že v klasifikácii liečiv k syntetickým, prírodným, sa v praxi pričlenili aj biologické liečivá a toto je potrebné dôsledne aplikovať a rešpektovať aj vo výchovno-vzdelávacej činnosti.

J. Čižmárik