

Accelerated Solvent Extraction (ASE[®]) of Extractables from Polymeric Components Used in Precision Drug Delivery Devices

INTRODUCTION

Many regulatory authorities require the routine monitoring of extractables from polymeric drug delivery device components. Extractables are defined as compounds that can be extracted from polymeric drug delivery device components using a strong solvent. Routine extractables testing is performed on device components to control leachables within the final product. Leachables are compounds extracted from polymeric drug delivery device components by and into the drug product during the shelf life of the device. Leachables can present safety concerns and may influence the effectiveness of the drug product.

Traditionally, routine extractables testing has been performed using Soxhlet and reflux extraction. These techniques have disadvantages associated with the handling and disposal of significant volumes of potentially flammable and hazardous organic solvents. Extractions usually proceed for 24 h and therefore must be left unattended. Arrays of extraction apparatus consume valuable bench space.

Accelerated Solvent Extraction (ASE) is an improvement over these traditional extraction techniques. ASE is a powerful technique to reliably extract compounds from polymer materials. ASE uses organic solvents at temperatures above their atmospheric pressure boiling points to deliver extractions equivalent to traditional techniques, but in a shorter amount of time, with reduced solvent use, and with automation of the extraction process.

This application note outlines the use of ASE in the routine extractables analysis of a typical elastomeric device component.

EQUIPMENT

ASE 200 Accelerated Solvent Extractor equipped with 11-mL cells
ASE Solvent Controller (optional)
AutoASE™ software (optional)
Analytical balance
Cellulose filter disks (P/N 49458)
SE 400 or SE 500 Dionex Solvent Evaporator
Agilent 6890 GC with 5973 EI quadrupole MS
Phenomenex Zebron™ ZB5 30-m × 0.25-mm × 0.25 μm capillary column
Cellulose extraction thimbles (P/N 055708)

SOLVENTS

Acetone (glass-distilled grade)

EXTRACTION PROCEDURE

The following procedure provides high extraction efficiencies for a number of elastomer extractables such as cross-linking agent residues and by-products of the cross-linking process. However, each elastomer formulation is unique, so the procedure may need modifications to optimize extraction speed and efficiency. Exercise caution to ensure that artifacts are not created by extreme extraction conditions that may destabilize the elastomer.

Cell Preparation

Insert a cellulose filter disk into the cell.

Sample Preparation

Cut up the elastomeric components to increase the surface area for extraction. Weigh approximately 1.0 g of sample and mix it with enough sand to fill the extraction thimble. Some materials can be extracted more reproducibly without the addition of Ottawa Sand (Fisher Scientific); this attribute should be evaluated in method development. Quantitatively transfer the elastomer/sand mixture to the extraction thimble in the cell and place a cell cap on the inlet end of the cell. Place the cell in the upper carousel of the ASE 200 Accelerated Solvent Extractor and place the appropriate number of vials in the lower carousel.

Extraction Conditions

Enter the following conditions on the ASE 200 Accelerated Solvent Extractor and initiate the run.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Value</i>
Pressure:	1500 psi*
Oven Temperature:	80 °C
Preheat:	0 min
Purge During Preheat:	Off
Heat Time:	5 min
Static Time:	10 min
Flush Volume:	60% of cell volume
Purge Time:	60 s
Static Cycles:	5
Solvent:	Acetone
Rinse Between Samples:	On

**Pressure studies indicate 1500 psi is the optimum extraction pressure for all ASE applications*

Postextraction

Transfer the collection vial to a Dionex SE 400 or SE 500 (or other appropriate evaporation device) and reduce the extract volume to 4 mL.

N-tetradecane is employed as an internal standard.

EXTRACTABLES ANALYSIS

Crosslinking agent residues and by-products were extracted from the elastomer using the procedure described above. These compounds were determined by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) using the following conditions:

Carrier Gas:	Helium (high purity)
Flow Rate:	1 mL/min (constant flow)
Injection Mode:	Automated cool on column in oven-track mode
Injection Volume:	1 µL
Capillary Column:	Phenomenex Zebron ZB5 30-m × 0.25-mm × 0.25-µm (or equivalent)
Initial Oven Temperature:	40 °C for 1 min
Temperature Ramp:	9.8 °C/min
Final Oven Temperature:	280 °C
Final Temperature	
Hold Time:	2.5 min
Interface Temperature:	280 °C
MSD Mode:	Full scan

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The identities of the compounds extracted are proprietary. A direct comparison with Soxhlet extraction is not possible since this ASE method was developed for a new elastomer grade. However, the data in Table 1 demonstrates precision of the analysis.

The ASE extraction method developed as part of the routine extractables method for an elastomeric device component resulted in a total extraction time of approximately 1 h per sample. A significant reduction in sample preparation time is achieved with the ASE method as compared with the typical 24-h Soxhlet extractions.

The precision of the method was acceptable, considering the low concentrations of compounds A and B.

ASE reduced organic solvent usage by ~70% compared to Soxhlet. Manual handling of solvents was reduced significantly and unattended operation overnight was considered more reliable and productive than traditional extraction techniques.

Table 1. Precision of ASE Extraction of Elastomer Extractables ($\mu\text{g/g}$ of Component)

Replicate	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean	Standard Deviation	%RSD
Compound A	25	21	25	23	27	26	25	2.2	8.8
Compound B	10	10	11	11	13	11	11	1.1	10.0
Compound C	208	209	217	202	217	215	211	6.0	2.8
Compound D	114	122	118	115	115	120	117	3.2	2.7

CONCLUSION

This application note provides a general principle for the use of ASE for extractables from elastomeric drug delivery device components.

SUPPLIERS

Agilent Technologies, 395 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, CA
94306 USA, Tel: 877-424-4536, www.agilent.com.

Fisher Scientific, 2000 Park Lane, Pittsburgh,
PA 15275-1126 USA, Tel: 800-766-7000, www.fishersci.com.

Phenomenex, 411 Madrid Avenue, Torrance,
CA 90501-1430 USA, Tel: (310) 212-0555,
www.phenomenex.com.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank John Colwell, Development Chemist, Bepak Europe Ltd for supplying the information used in this application note.

ASE is a registered trademark of Dionex Corporation.
Zebron is a trademark of Phenomenex Inc..

Passion. Power. Productivity.

Dionex Corporation

1228 Titan Way
P.O. Box 3603
Sunnyvale, CA
94088-3603
(408) 737-0700

North America

U.S./Canada (847) 295-7500

South America

Brazil (55) 11 3731 5140

Europe

Austria (43) 1 616 51 25 Benelux (31) 20 683 9768 (32) 3 353 4294
Denmark (45) 36 36 90 90 France (33) 1 39 30 01 10 Germany (49) 6126 991 0
Ireland (353) 1 644 0064 Italy (39) 02 51 62 1267 Sweden (46) 8 473 3380
Switzerland (41) 62 205 9966 United Kingdom (44) 1276 691722

Asia Pacific

Australia (61) 2 9420 5233 China (852) 2428 3282 India (91) 22 2764 2735
Japan (81) 6 6885 1213 Korea (82) 2 2653 2580 Singapore (65) 6289 1190
Taiwan (886) 2 8751 6655

www.dionex.com



LPN 1709-01 PDF 5/11
©2011 Dionex Corporation