

**SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, IDENTIFICATION AND QUANTIFICATION OF
SERTRALINE HYDROCHLORIDE RELATED IMPURITIES****Dr. Ajit Anerao*, Dr. Vihar Telange, Nitin Bondre, Satish John, Vikram Dighe, Rajendra Jagushte, Dr. Nitin Pradhan**

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ABSTRACT

Sertraline hydrochloride is an antidepressant of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) class, is synthesized for commercial use as a drug substance in highly pure form. During the synthetic process development studies of Sertraline hydrochloride, an impurity was detected in the final product at levels ranging from 0.05% to 0.15% in gas chromatography (GC) method and its molecular weight was determined by LC-MS analysis. The impurity was identified as 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-ol impurity, synthesized and characterized, the process of its formation was discussed in detail. After qualification of impurity standard, it was used as a reference standard for development of quantification by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Unknown impurity of sertraline hydrochloride is synthesized and isolated by preparative HPLC.
- Impurity is identified by LC-MS and NMR techniques.
- Reverse phase HPLC method is developed for quantification of specified impurity in sertraline hydrochloride.
- Chiral HPLC method is developed for further separation of the enantiomer of the impurity.

KEY WORDS: Sertraline hydrochloride, *method development, isolation, characterization, LC-MS, NMR, HPLC.***INTRODUCTION**

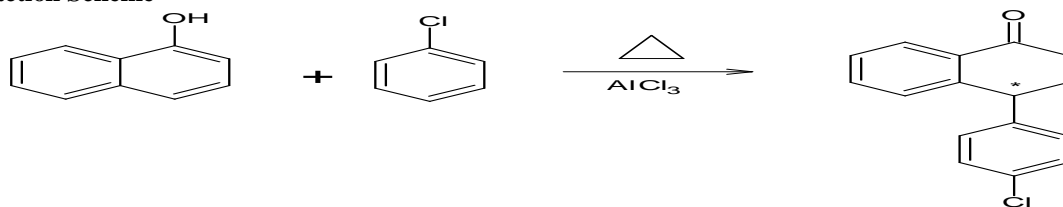
Sertraline is chemically known as (1*S*,4*S*)-4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-*N*-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-amine. Sertraline, having a chemical structure as shown in figure 1, has a molecular weight of 306.229 and its molecular formula is C₁₇H₁₇Cl₂N.

Sertraline (trade names Zoloft and others) is an antidepressant of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) class.^[1,2] It was introduced to the market by Pfizer in 1991. Sertraline is primarily prescribed for major depressive disorder in adult outpatients as well as obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, and social anxiety disorder, in both adults and children.^[3, 4, 5] In 2013, it was the most prescribed antidepressant and second most prescribed psychiatric medication (after alprazolam) on the U.S. retail market, with over 41 million prescriptions.^[6]

Sertraline hydrochloride drug substance is official in United State pharmacopoeia (USP)^[7] as well as European Pharmacopoeia (EP).^[8] The listed organic impurities and method of analysis by gas chromatography is same in both pharmacopoeias. In most of the commercial batches one unknown impurity is observed at relative retention time (RRT) 0.66 is about 0.05% to 0.15% (figure 2). Here in this research article attempts were made to synthesize, isolate, characterize, identify and quantify the unknown impurity of RRT 0.66.

MATERIAL AND METHOD**1.0 Manufacturing Process of Sertraline Unknown Impurity at RRT 0.66****1.1 Stage- I: Preparation of 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one**

1.1.1 Reaction Scheme



α -Naphthol Chlorobenzene 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one

1.1.2 Raw Materials

Sr. No.	Raw Material	Qty.	Unit	Mol. Wt.	Moles	Molar Ratio
1	α -Naphthol	50	gm	144.17	0.346	1
2	Chlorobenzene	275	ml	112.56	-	5.5 T
3	Aluminium chloride	100	gm	133.34	0.74	2.2
4	Water	500	ml	18	-	10 T

1.1.3 Process

- In a 500 ml four neck RBF in oil bath with reflux condenser, charge α -Naphthol (50 gm).
- Add Chlorobenzene (175 ml) and start stirring.
- Charge Aluminium chloride (100 gm) lot wise at 25-30°C in 30 min.
- After complete addition of aluminium chloride, start heating to raise the temperature of reaction mass to 60-65°C.
- Maintain the temperature of the reaction mass to 60-65°C and check the progress of the reaction on TLC till complete conversion of α -Naphthol (Limit: 1.0%). If not, then maintain further the reaction mass to 60-65°C till α -Naphthol is in limit.
- After completion of reaction, cool the reaction mass to 30-35°C.
- Add the reaction mass slowly into ice-cold water (500 ml) with maintain temperature to 10-15°C.
- Separate out the organic and aqueous layer; wash aqueous layer with chlorobenzene (50 ml x 2 times) and send aqueous layer to ETP as waste.

- Collect all organic layers and distill out chlorobenzene under vacuum at 70-75°C completely to get oily product. This product is mixture of 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one and 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one

Observed Yield = 58 gm

Theoretical Yield = 88.75 gm

Percentage Yield = 65.35 %

- This two products are separated by column chromatography [Silica bed (60-120 mesh) and mobile phase used is Ethylacetate : Hexane = 2 : 8]

A = 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one and

B = 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one

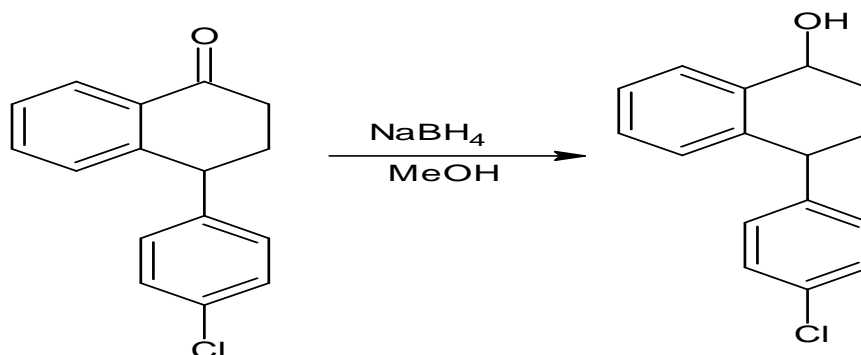
- Separate out 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one with requisite amount and proceed further for next reduction step.

The experimental data is as follows:

Sr. No	Batch Number	Input	Output	Reaction condition	Result
1	SET/40/I/270/45-B	17 gm	2.5 gm	Column purification	Desired Unknown = 99.39%
2	SET/40/I/270/48	15 gm	3 gm	Column purification	Desired Unknown = 98.19%

1.2 Stage-II: Preparation of 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-ol

1.2.1 Reaction Scheme



4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one

4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-ol

1.2.2 Raw Materials

Sr. No.	Raw Material	Qty.	Unit	Mol. Wt.	Moles	Molar Ratio
1	4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one	3	gm	256.72	0.0116	1
2	Methanol	50	ml	--	--	--
3	NaBH ₄	0.5	gm	37.83	0.0132	1.14
4	MDC	150	ml	--	--	--

1.2.3 Process

1. Arrange 250 ml four neck RBF in water bath and take methanol (50 ml) into it.
2. Add 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one (3.0 gm) and start stirring.
3. Cool the reaction mass to 10-15°C.
4. Add NaBH₄ (0.5 gm) to the reaction mass under stirring with maintaining temperature of the reaction mass at 10-15°C.
5. Maintain the reaction mass 2 hr at 10-15°C and check for the complete conversion of 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one on TLC (Limit: NMT1.0%). If not, then add NaBH₄ (0.1 gm) and check for completion.

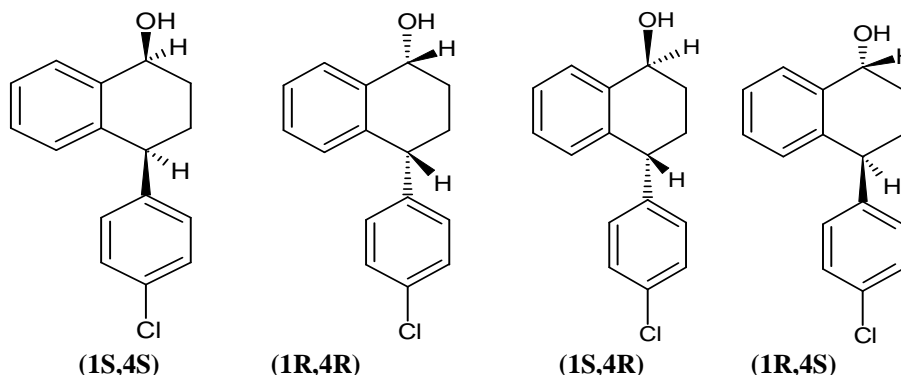
6. After completion of reaction, distill out methanol from the reaction mass completely.
7. Add water (50 ml) and stir the reaction mass at 30-35°C.
8. Extract the compound with MDC (50 ml x 3 Times) and separate the organic MDC layer.
9. Collect all organic MDC layer and wash with water (25 ml). Separate out the organic layer and distill out MDC completely at 40-45°C.
10. Apply vacuum to remove MDC completely to get oil as 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-ol.

Observed Yield = 2.6 gm

Theoretical Yield = 3.02 gm

Percentage Yield = 86.09 %

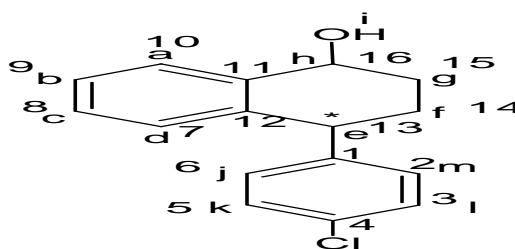
11. This product is a mixture of following isomers



The experimental data is as follows

Sr. No	Batch Number	Input	Output	Reaction condition	Result
1	SET/40/II/270/46	1.2 gm	0.8 gm	Reduction in NaBH ₄	RT-11.98 = 51.15 % , RT-12.33 = 47.58 %
2	SET/40/II/270/49	3 gm	3 gm	Reduction in NaBH ₄	RT-11.99 = 50.59 % , RT-12.33 = 49.23 %

1.3 Characterization Data



1.3.1 ¹H-NMR Spectra

Instrument: Bruker NMR with 400 MHz

Solvent: DMSO-d₆

Interpretation Data

Chemical Shift Observed (ppm)	Details	Protons
δ 1.7078 - δ 1.8670	Multiplet, 2H	-CH ₂ - group protons (f)*
δ 1.9724 - δ 2.0898	Multiplet, 2H	-CH ₂ - group protons (g)*
δ 4.4735 - δ 4.5746	Triplet, 1H	>CH- group proton (e)*
δ 4.6395 - δ 4.7354	Multiplet, 1H	>CH- group proton (h)*
δ 5.2692 - δ 5.2887	Singlet, 1H	-OH group proton (i) (D ₂ O-Exchangeable)*
δ 6.6400 - δ 7.5387	Multiplet, 8H	Aromatic proton (a, b, c, d, j, k, l, m)*
Total	15 Protons	

*Note: All the Protons counts are observed in double due to the presence of distereomers.

1.3.2 ¹³C-NMR Spectra

Instrument: Bruker NMR with 400 MHz

Solvent: DMSO-d₆

Interpretation Data

Chemical Shift Observed (ppm)	Carbons
26.51-27.46	C-14*
29.78-31.03	C-15*
41.47-42.07	C-13*
66.69-66.95	C-16*
126.59-126.70	C-7*
127.37-127.71	C-10*
128.30-128.35	C-8*
128.43	C-9
129.10-129.31	C-5 and C-3
129.63-129.85	C-2
131.06-131.32	C-6
133.33	C-4
138.24-138.36	C-11
141.32-141.88	C-1
144.09-144.34	C-12
Total	16 Carbons

*Note: The presence of two Carbon Signals for each of the carbon indicates the presence of distereomers.

1.3.3 IR Spectra

Instrument: Perkin Elmer

Functional group	Characteristic absorption(s) cm ⁻¹
-C-OH stretch	3377.74 cm ⁻¹
Ar-Cl stretch	738.93 cm ⁻¹

1.3.4 Mass Spectra

Instrument

Molecular ion peak observed as (M+H) = **258.0, 259.1, 260.1**

The above characterization (¹H and ¹³C NMR) and GC purity study was carried out using crude material batch No. SET/40/II/270/49. On basis of above study, it can be concluded that the unknown impurity at RRT=0.66 may be a mixture of four isomers [(R,R), (S,S), (R,S) and (S,R)] of 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-ol.

In GC purity of crude material batch No. SET/40/II/270/49 split peak was observed at RRT 0.66 so further study is carried out for separation and isolation of two peaks by HPLC. After few trials both peaks were

separated by HPLC in batch No. SET/40/II/270/49. The first peak is eluting at retention time 27.7 minutes of purity 45.69% and second peak at 32.9 minutes of purity 54.19%. The method was developed suitable for liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LCMS) study and mass of both peaks are determined. The mass of both peaks is observed same.

2.0 LCMS Spectra

Instrument: LCMSD_ALS

LCMS chromatogram and spectrum is attached in figure 3.

Molecular ion peak observed in LCMS at RT=13.02 min is 257.92.

Molecular ion peak observed in LCMS at RT=14.3 min is 257.76.

Further for isolation of both peaks of batch No. SET/40/II/270/49 preparative HPLC Technique was used.

After isolating both peaks HPLC purity of individual isomer was checked and found Isomer-I eluting at retention time 24.5 minutes purity is 98.29% and peak purity on PDA detector is passing. Second isomer eluting at retention time 28.9 minutes purity is 99.18% and peak purity on PDA detector is passing.

Isomer-I and Isomer-II both are separately spiked in the sertraline hydrochloride sample and injected in GC purity method. It is found that the area of unknown impurity at RRT 0.66 has been increased in the sample spiked with Isomer-II. Isomer-II is exactly matching with the unknown impurity of RRT 0.66. While Isomer-I is eluting closely after Isomer-II i.e. at RRT 0.67. For further confirmation GCMS was carried out and found that fragmentation pattern of unknown impurity at RRT 0.66 and Isomer-II is same.

From the above study it can be concluded that the unknown impurity at RRT 0.66 in GC purity is Isomer-II.

For quantification of unknown impurity at RRT 0.66 that is Isomer-II by GC the low load of Isomer-II i.e. 0.1% with respect to test concentration was injected in GC but it was found that the pure Isomer-II is thermally unstable and after degradation one degradant peak is eluting at retention time 7.1 minutes.

From above study it is decided that unknown impurity in GC of RRT 0.66 to be disregarded in GC purity method and it has to be quantified by following HPLC method.

3.0 REVERSE PHASE HPLC METHOD OF ANALYSIS FOR QUANTIFICATION OF ISOMER I AND ISOMER II OF 4-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-3,4-DIHYDRONAPHTHALEN-1(2H)-OL

3.1 Instrumentation and liquid chromatographic conditions: HPLC method was performed using a Shimadzu-2010_{CHT} HPLC system with UV detector and Lab Solution software. Separation was achieved with the mixture of Mobile Phase-A: Water:Acetonitrile:Methanol (500:450:50 v/v/v) and mobile phase-B: acetonitrile in gradient elution with timed programme $T_{min}/A:B$: $T_0/100:00$; $T_{20}/100:00$; $T_{40}/10:90$; $T_{60}/10:90$; $T_{61}/100:00$ and $T_{70}/100:00$ with flow rate 1.0 mL/min. The column temperature was maintained at 30°C. Ultraviolet detection was performed at 210 nm. Injection volume is 10 µL and run time is 70.0 minutes. HPLC column is Cosmosil C18, 250 mm length, 4.6 mm internal diameter and 5µm particle size.

3.2 Preparation of standard and sample solutions

Diluent: Acetonitrile : Water (50:50 v/v)

3.2.1 Blank preparation: Same as diluent.

3.2.2 Standard stock solution: Weigh and transfer accurately about 3.0 mg each of Isomer-I and Isomer-2 Reference Standard in to 20 mL volumetric flask, add diluent, sonicate to dissolve and make up to the mark with diluent.

3.2.3 Standard solution: Transfer 1.0 mL Standard stock solution to 100 mL volumetric flask and diluted up to mark with diluent.

3.2.4 Test solution: Weigh and transfer accurately about 5.0 mg of sample in to 5mL volumetric flask, add diluent, sonicate to dissolve and make up to the mark with diluent

3.3 Procedure: Inject blank (diluent), Standard solution and Test solution in the chromatograph. The retention time of Isomer-I is about 24.5 minutes and Isomer-II is about 28.9 (figure 4 to 6).

3.3.1 System Suitability Criteria

The system is suitable for analysis, *if and only if*,

- Resolution between Isomer-I and Isomer-II peak should be Not less than 3.0
- % RSD for areas of Isomer-I and Isomer-II in six replicate injections of standard solution should be not more than 5.0.

3.4 CALCULATION

Integrate the peaks of Isomer I and Isomer II in standard and test solution and calculate both isomers by following formula.

% specified impurity=

Area of isomer I or isomer II peak in Test solution x
Conc of specified isomer in std.solution (mg/mL) x P x
100

Avg. area of isomer I or isomer II peak in std. solution x
Conc of test solution (mg/mL) x 100

Where, P=Potency of specified isomer I or isomer II reference standard.

4.0 CHIRAL HPLC METHOD OF SEPARATION OF ENANTIOMERS OF ISOMER I AND ISOMER II OF 4-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-3,4-DIHYDRONAPHTHALEN-1(2H)-OL

4.1 Instrumentation and liquid chromatographic conditions

HPLC method was performed using a Shimadzu-2010_{CHT} HPLC system with UV detector and Lab Solution software. Separation was achieved with the mixture of Mobile Phase- n-Hexane:Isopropyl alcohol:1-Propanol:Diethylamine(490:0.5:2.5:0.5 v/v/v/v) in isocratic elution. The column temperature was maintained at 25°C. Ultraviolet detection was performed at 275 nm. Injection volume is 20 µL and run time is

60.0 minutes. HPLC column is Chiralpak AD-H, 250mm length, 4.6 mm internal diameter and 5µm particle size.

4.2 Preparation of standard and sample solutions

Diluent : Same as mobile phase.

4.2.1 Blank preparation

Same as diluent.

4.2.2 System suitability solution

Weigh and transfer accurately about 2.0 mg each of Isomer-I and Isomer-2 Reference Standard in to 20 mL volumetric flask, add diluent , sonicate to dissolve and make up to the mark with diluent.

4.2.3 Test solution

Weigh and transfer accurately about 5.0 mg of sample in to 5mL volumetric flask, add diluent, sonicate to dissolve and make up to the mark with diluent.

4.3 Procedure

Inject blank (diluent), system suitability solution and Test solution in the chromatograph. The retention time of Isomer-I peak-I is about 26.83 minutes, Isomer-II peak-I is about 31.24 min, Isomer-II peak-II is about 34.75 min and Isomer-I peak-2 is about 41.94 min (figure 7 to 9).

4.3.1 System Suitability Criteria

The system is suitable for analysis, *if and only if*,
 a) Resolution between closely eluting Isomer-II peak-1 and Isomer-II peak-2 should be Not less than 1.5 in system suitability solution.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

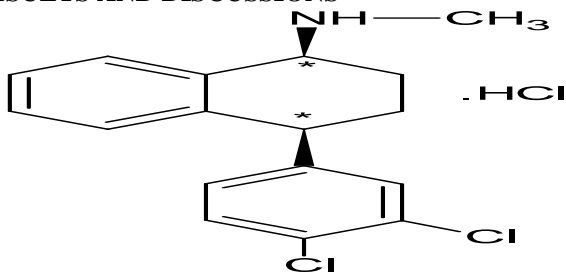


Figure-1-Sertraline hydrochloride structure

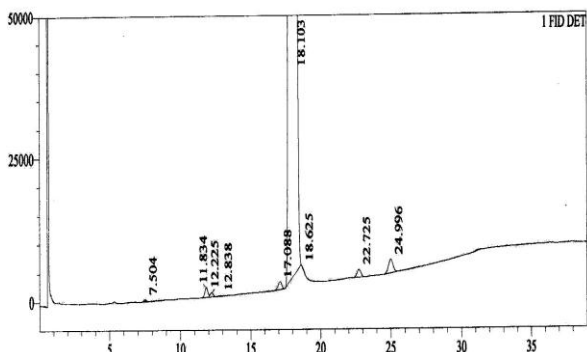


Figure-2-Sertraline hydrochloride commercial batch GC purity test solution chromatogram with unknown impurity at RRT 0.66 (retention time 11.834 minutes)

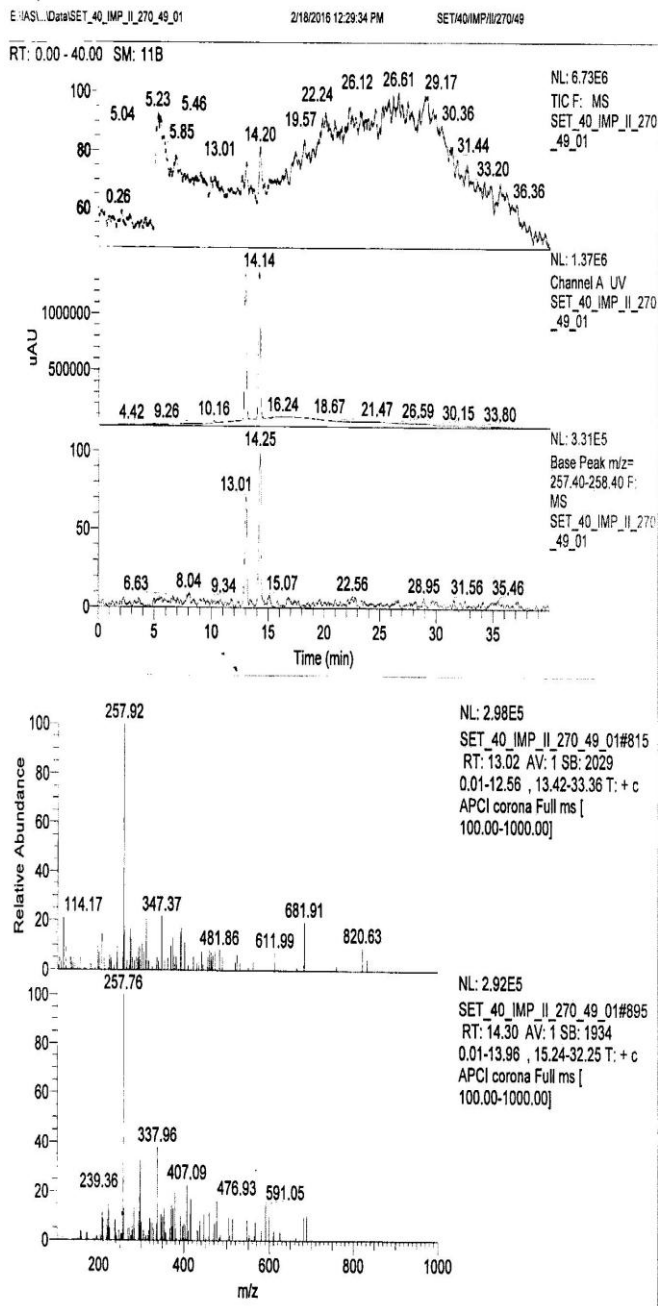


Figure-3-LCMS chromatogram and spectrum-isomer I at RT 13.02minutes mass is 257.92 and isomer II at RT 14.30minutes mass is 257.76

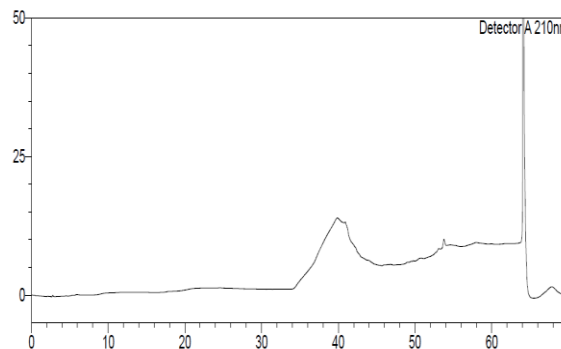


Figure-4-Blank chromatogram of RP-HPLC method for quantification of isomer I and isomer II

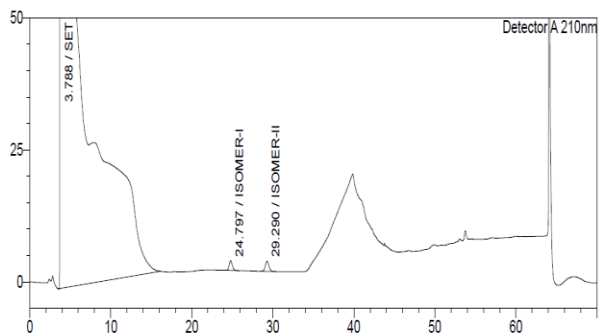


Figure-5-Chromatogram of RP-HPLC method for quantification of isomer I and isomer II standards spiked in sertraline hydrochloride sample.

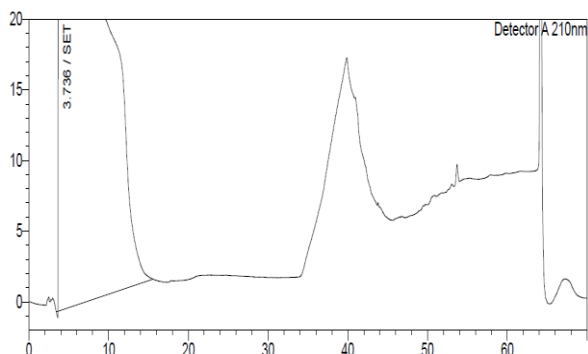


Figure-6-Test solution chromatogram of RP-HPLC method for quantification of isomer I and isomer II

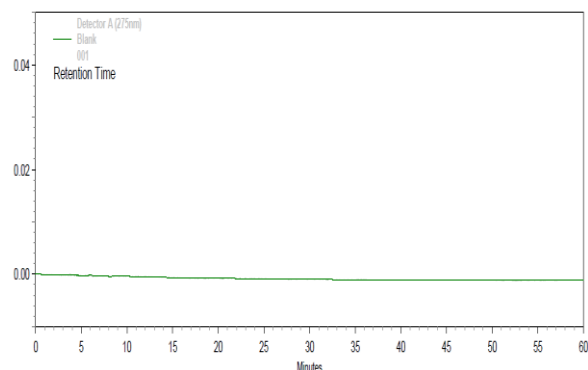


Figure-7-Blank chromatogram of chiral separation of enantiomers of isomer I and isomer II

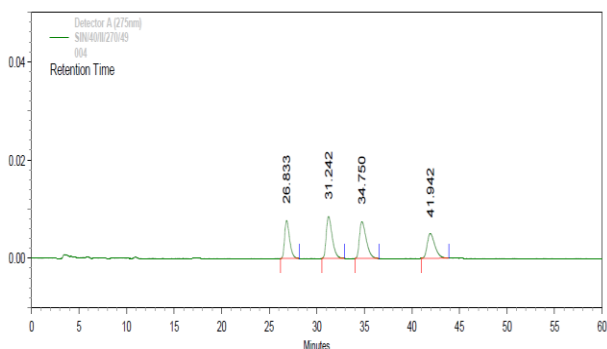


Figure-8-Standard solution chromatogram of chiral separation of enantiomers of isomer I and isomer II-The retention time of Isomer-I peak-I is about 26.83 minutes, Isomer-II peak-I is about 31.24 min, Isomer-

II peak-II is about 34.75 min and Isomer-I peak-2 is about 41.94 minutes.

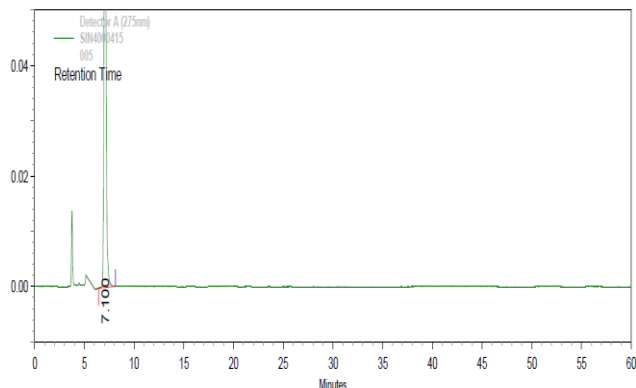


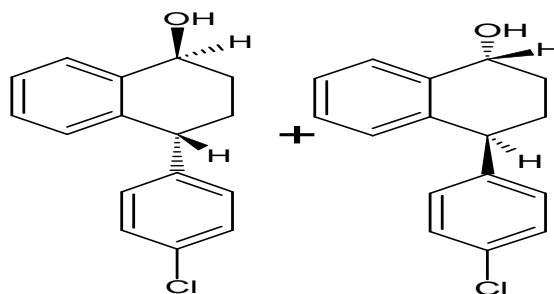
Figure-9-Test solution chromatogram of chiral separation of enantiomers of isomer I and isomer II

Organic impurities of Sertraline hydrochloride is determined by gas chromatography method as per USP and EP monograph. In most of the commercial batches one major unknown impurity was observed at RRT 0.66 consistently about 0.15%. This impurity is synthesized with help of chemical synthesis, by thin layer chromatography and by preparative HPLC.

During chemical synthesis it had been observed that two impurities are formed which are eluting very closely in GC purity method at RRT 0.66 and 0.67. This chemically synthesized crude material with mixture of two impurities was applied on preparative HPLC and two separate pure impurities are isolated. The purity of isomer I is 98.29% and isomer II is 99.18%. Characterization of Isomer I and isomer II is done for structure elucidation with infra-red spectrometry (IR), NMR and mass.

CHARACTERIZATION OF ISOLATED ISOMER I

Accordingly a first aspect of the present invention provides a compound Isomer I having chemical name (1*S*,4*S*)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol and (1*R*,4*R*)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol



ISOMER I: MS (ESI positive ion) m/z 258.0 (M + 1)

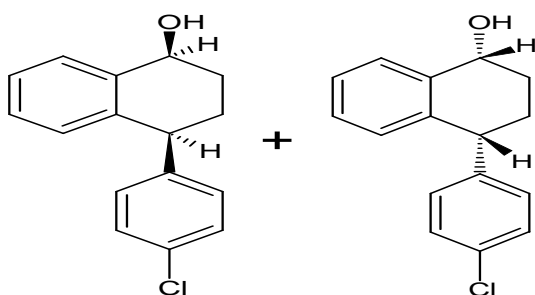
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO, 400 MHz): δ 1.68-1.89 (m, 4H), 1.99-2.51 (m, 4H), 4.47-4.57 (t, 2H), 4.64-4.65 (m, 2H), 5.27 and 6.54 (broad singlets, D_2O Exchangeable, 2H),

6.64-6.68 (dd, 2H), 6.81-6.90 (dd, 2H), 7.08-7.13 (dd, 2H), 7.19-7.46 (m, 6H), 7.47-7.54 (m, 4H)

¹³C-NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz): 26.50, 27.45, 29.77, 31.03, 41.46, 42.06, 66.69, 66.94, 126.59, 126.70, 127.38, 127.58, 127.72, 128.31, 128.37, 128.43, 129.10, 129.23, 129.32, 129.64, 129.86, 131.07, 131.32, 133.33, 138.24, 138.36, 141.33, 141.88, 144.09, 144.33.

CHARACTERIZATION OF ISOLATED ISOMER II

Accordingly a second aspect of the present invention provides a compound Isomer II having chemical name (1S,4R)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol and (1R,4S)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol.



ISOMER II: MS (ESI positive ion) m/z 258.0 (M + 1)

¹H-NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz): δ 1.74-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.99 (m, 2H), 4.47-4.50 (t, 1H), 4.63-4.66 (t, 1H), 5.28 and 6.54 (broad singlets, D₂O Exchangeable, 1H), 6.66-6.72 (dd, 1H), 6.88-6.90 (m, 1H), 7.09-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.49 (m, 2H)

¹³C-NMR (DMSO, 400 MHz): 26.51, 29.77, 41.45, 66.69, 126.70, 127.57, 128.31, 129.23, 129.31, 129.64, 131.32, 133.33, 138.36, 141.32, 144.33

Both isolated impurities isomer I and isomer II were separately spiked in to GC purity method and found that isomer II is exactly eluting at the retention time of the unknown impurity at RRT 0.66.

In further studies it was observed that the isolated impurities in their pure form are getting degraded in GC purity method because both are thermally unstable. So for quantification of both impurities i.e. isomer I and isomer II of 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-ol HPLC method is developed.

Further for separation of enantiomers of both isomers chiral purity method was developed. In chiral purity method isomer I eluted as two enantiomers with the retention time of Isomer-I peak-I is about 26.83 minutes and Isomer-I peak-2 is about 41.94 min while Isomer-II peak-I is about 31.24 min, Isomer-II peak-II is about 34.75 min.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a process related impurity of sertraline hydrochloride produced according to the synthetic route explained above. Two impurities were identified, synthesized and characterized. Structural elucidations of both synthesized compounds were done by using proton NMR, IR and MS spectral data. Thus, the regulatory requirement was fulfilled by characterizing this impurity and the prepared impurity standard was used during analytical method development studies. Hence, the reported route of synthesis can be used for isolation of impurity and the analytical methods can be used for routine determination of both impurities in sertraline hydrochloride in quality control laboratories in the pharmaceutical industry.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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