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Research Article

## Area Under Curve by UV Spectrophotometric Method for Determination Albendazole in Bulk

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of present investigation is to establish simple, precise, and rapid Spectrophotometric method for the quantification of Albendazole in Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient. In this, work is carried out for estimation of Albendazole bulk by utilizing an Area under Curve (AUC) method using UV – Visible Spectrophotometry. The study is designed to validate the developed methods as per ICH guidelines. For this purpose the wavelength range between 200-400 nm was selected. Methanolic distilled water (50 ml methanol used for stock solution and serial dilution in 25 ml distilled water) was used as a solvent throughout the work. Linearity was obtained in concentration range 2 to 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  ( $r^2 = 0.992$ ) for the method. The developed method was found to be simple, linear, accurate, precise and highly sensitive and which can be used for routine quality control analysis for Spectrophotometric estimation of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient.

**Keywords:** Albendazole, linearity, AUC, spectrophotometer, methanol, distilled water.

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### INTRODUCTION:

A benzimidazole derivatives is broad-spectrum anthelmintic, Albendazole is structurally related to mebendazole that is effective against many diseases. It is also called as (5-(propylthio)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)carbamic acid methyl ester. Pharmacologically Albendazole is a broad-spectrum anthelmintic. The principal mechanism of action of Albendazole is by its inhibitory effect on tubulin polymerization which results in the loss of cytoplasmic microtubules.<sup>[1]</sup> Albendazole predominantly used in treatment of such parasite that is echinococcosis, a parasitic worm that causes cysts in liver and lung. Albendazole is practically insoluble in water and sparingly soluble in methanol. Hence the analysis of Albendazole is carried out in mixture of water and methanol. The aim of this present work is to develop simple, precise and accurate Spectrophotometric method for the routine determination of Albendazole in bulk.<sup>[2]</sup>

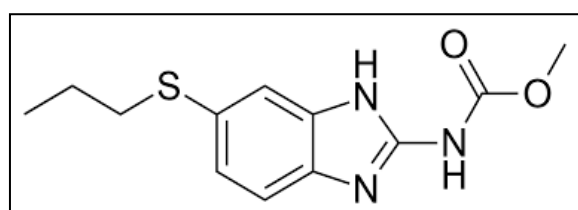


Fig no 1 structure of Albendazole

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

#### Chemicals:

Albendazole was obtained at collage sample of Vishal institute pharmaceuticals education and research ale, pune. Methanol, and Distilled water was used as solvent throughout the experimentation.

#### Instrumentation:

A Shimadzu (Kyoto, Japan) model UV- 1800 double beam UV-Visible spectrophotometer attached with computer operated by software with UV probe 2.33. Spectral width of 2 nm, wavelength accuracy of 0.5 nm and pair of 1 cm matched quartz cells was used to measure absorbance of the resulting solutions. Digital Analytical balance, Mettler Toledo (Model JL 1503-C) was used for weighing purpose.

#### Experimental Work:

##### A) To check the solubility of Albendazole:

Qualitative solubility analyses of drugs were done by dissolving 5 mg of Albendazole in 5 ml solvent such as distilled water, methanol and ethanol.<sup>[3]</sup>

##### B) To identify the $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ of Ascorbic acid:

Weigh 10 mg of the pure drug (Albendazole) and dissolve it in small portion of methanol and make up the volume up to 100 ml using methanol to obtained a standard stock solution

of 100µm/ml this solution is sonicate for 5 min to obtained clear solution. From above solution withdraw 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 ml and dilute with distilled water to get standard

solutions of concentrations: 2,4,6,8 and 10 µm/ml.<sup>[4, 5]</sup> Spectrum peak details are shown in Figure No 2.

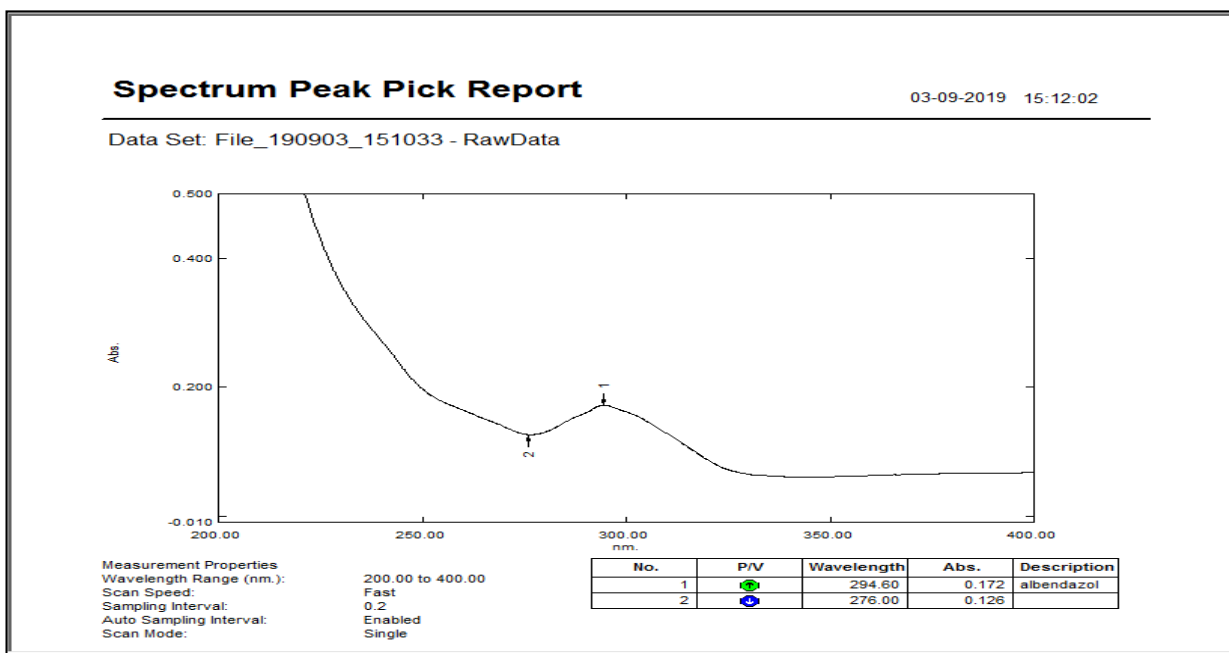


Fig no 2: λ max of Albendazole, Spectrum peak pick.

**C) Analytical Method Development and Validation:**

**Linearity / calibration curve:**

The linearity of an analytical procedure is the interval between the upper and lower concentration of Analyte in the sample. For which demonstrated that the analytical procedure is of linearity. The standard solution of Albendazole (2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 µm/ml) 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, and 2.5 ml solution was pipette out in a separated series of 25 ml volumetric flask. Make up the volume with distilled water and mixed well. The absorbance maxima and area under curve for the solutions was measured at 294.6 nm and range

of nm for two methods respectively against distilled water as blank. Calibration Curve table of Albendazole is shown in table no 1. Calibration curve of Albendazole.<sup>[6]</sup>

**Table no 1 Calibration curve of Albendazole.**

| Conc. µg/ml | Absorbance |
|-------------|------------|
| 2           | 0.122      |
| 4           | 0.132      |
| 6           | 0.139      |
| 8           | 0.149      |
| 10          | 0.161      |

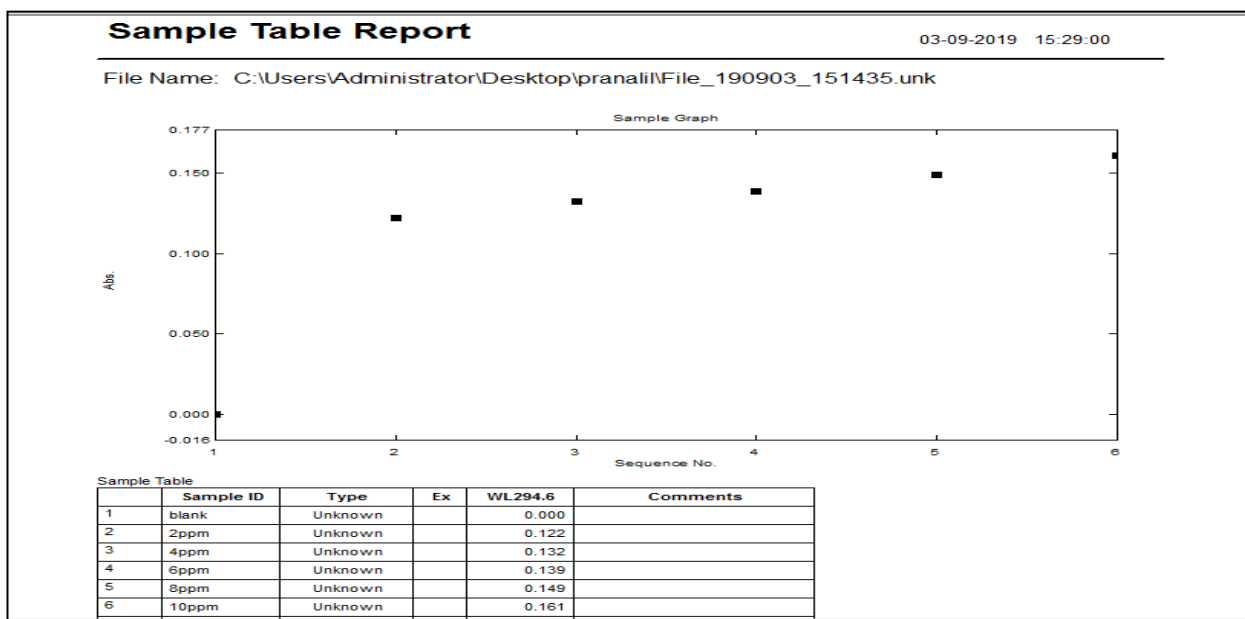


Fig No 3: linearity of Albendazole

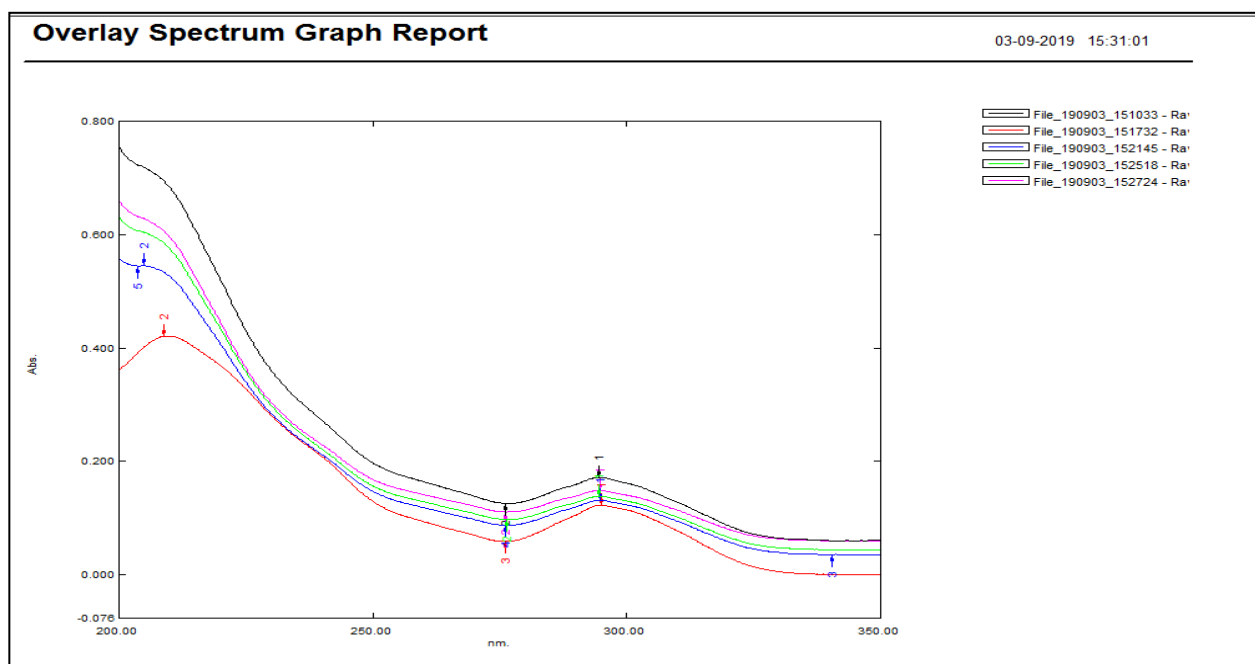


Fig no :4 overlay spectrum of Albendazole 2 to 10 µg/ml solution.

**D) Area Under Curve Method:**

In case of AUC (Area under Curve) method is applicable for there is sharp peak or broad spectra are got. It involves the calculation of integrated value of absorbance with respect to the wavelength between the two selected wavelengths  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ . Area calculation processing item calculates the area bound by the curve and the horizontal axis. The horizontal axis is selected by the putting the wavelength ranges over which area has to be calculated. This wavelength range is selected on the basis of repeated observation so as to get the linearity between area under curve and concentration. The above mentioned spectrums were used to calculate AUC. Thus, the calibration curve can be constructed by plotting concentration Vs AUC.[7]

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

The AUC (Area under Curve) spectra for Albendazole were recorded at the wavelength of 294.6 nm.

**A] Calibration Curve for Drug:**

**Absorbance maxima method:**

The absorbance maxima of Albendazole were found to 294.60 nm in methanol + distilled water. Under the Experimental conditions described, the graph obtained for the absorbance maxima for pure drug showed linear relationship (Figure 5). Regression analysis was made for the slope, intercept and correlation coefficient values. The regression equations of calibration curve were  $y = 0.004x + \text{intercept } 0.112$   $R^2 = 0.992$  at 294.60 nm for absorption maxima the range was found to be 2 to 10µm/ml by the UV Spectrophotometric analysis. Calibration Curve is shown in Table. 1. Calibration Curve of Albendazole. Calibration curve of Albendazole is shown in Figure. 4. Calibration Curve of Albendazole.

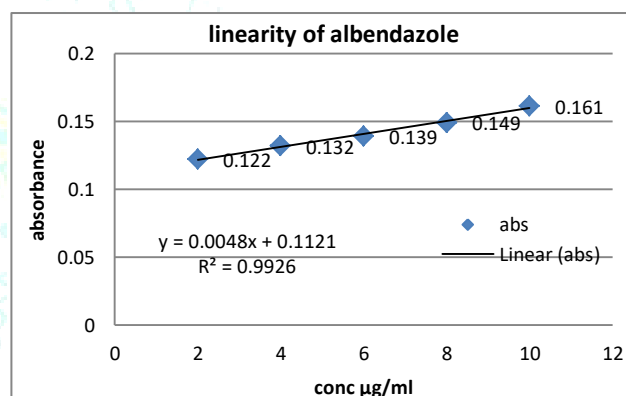


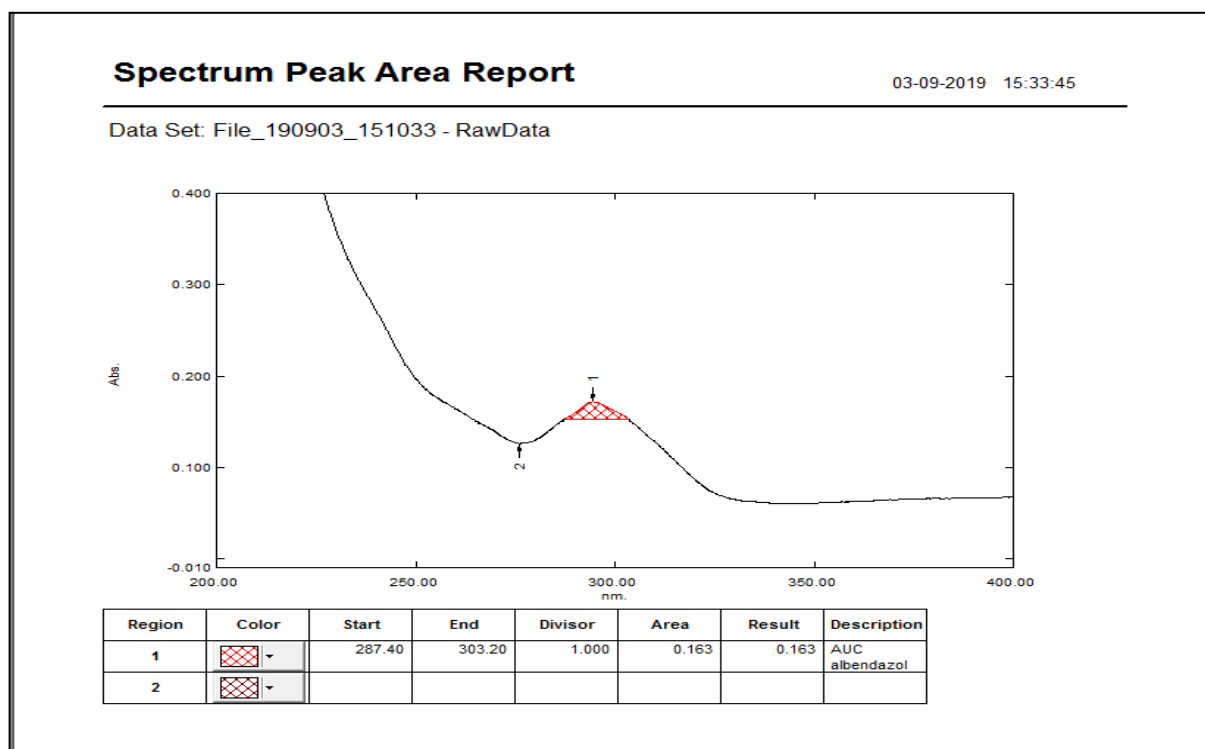
Fig No 5: Calibration curve of Albendazole

**B] Area Under Curve Method:**

In the Experimental conditions described, the graph obtained of the Area Under Curve (AUC) spectra shows linear relationship (Figure 6). Regression analysis was made of the slope, intercept and  $R^2$  values. The equation is  $Y = 0.004x + \text{intercept } 0.112$   $R^2 = 0.992$  at 294.60 nm in between range 200 - 400 nm for Area Under Curve Spectrophotometry analysis. The range was found to be 2 to 10µm/ml for the Area Under Curve UV Spectrophotometric analysis.

**Table 2: Area Under curve of Albendazole:**

| Parameter                    | AUC       |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Wavelength Range (nm)        | 200 - 400 |
| Concentration Range (µm/ml)  | 2 -10     |
| Slope (m)                    | 0.004     |
| Intercept (c)                | 0.112     |
| Correlation Coefficient (r2) | 0.992     |



**Fig no 6: Area Under Curve of Albendazole**

#### CONCLUSION:

There is no any Spectrophotometric methods have been described for AUC determination of Albendazole. Therefore simple, fast and precise method for area under curve was developed by UV spectrophotometrically for the routine analysis of Albendazole. The developed

Method can be concluded as simple, accurate, sensitive and precise and can be easily applicable in the pharmaceutical formulation.

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