

Dry heat stress stability of model peptide: busserelin

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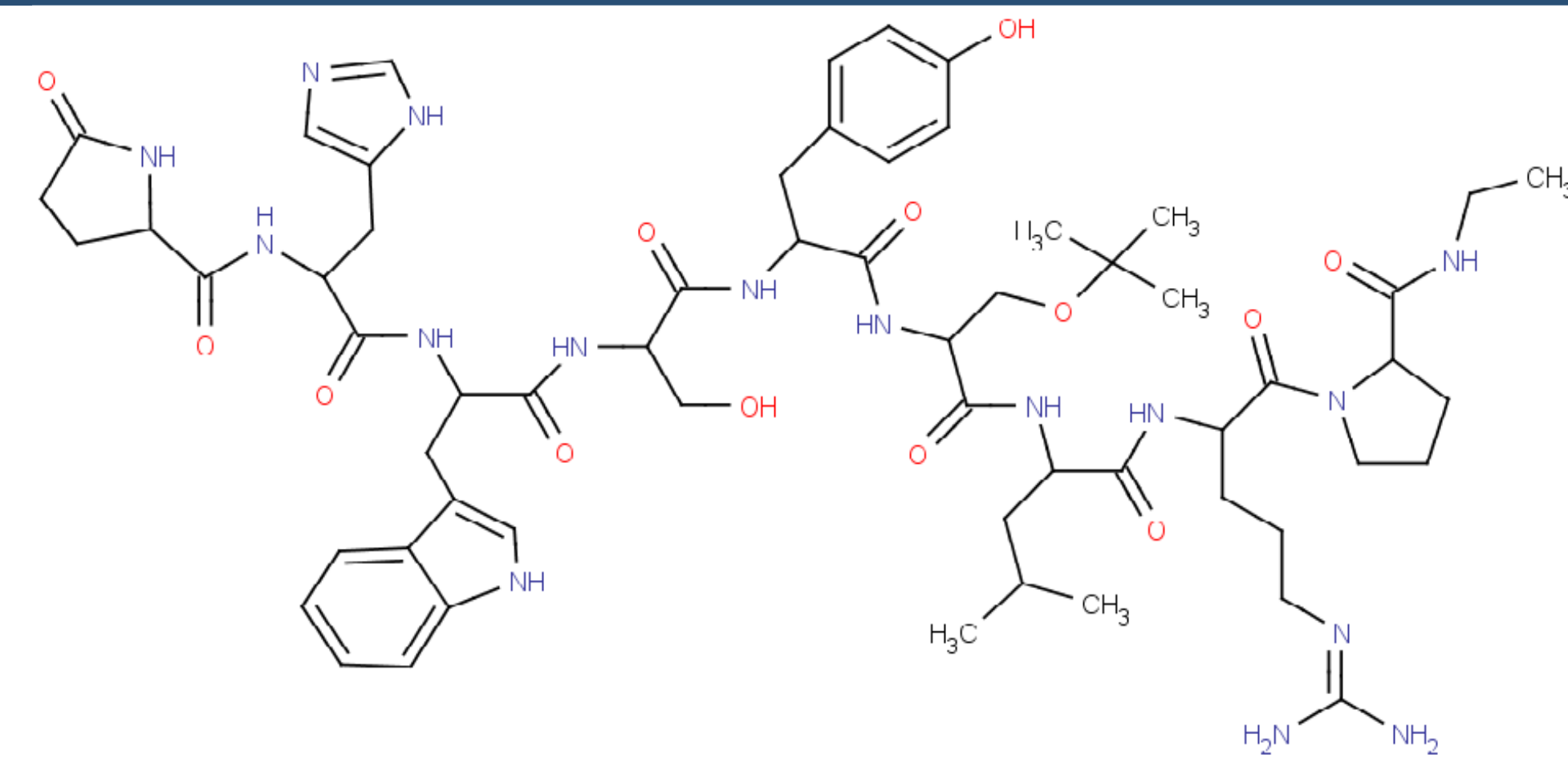
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INTRODUCTION

Recently, the pharmaceutical industry showed a renewed interest in therapeutic peptides. Depending on the therapeutic application, processing of therapeutic peptides into controlled release implants would result in a patient friendly, long-term treatment. Hot melt extrusion (HME) is a fast and cost-efficient processing technique with 3 critical aspects: high temperature exposure during short time periods, mechanical shear stress influence and polymer/matrix influence.

Buserelin, an gonadotropin hormone releasing agonist peptide implemented in the treatment of prostate cancer, was subjected in its dry powder state to short-term heat exposure to evaluate the first critical HME aspect [1].



pGlu-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-D-Ser(tBu)-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt
(mono acetate form)

EXPERIMENTAL

Stability indicating UPLC method:

Acquity BEH300 C18 1.7 μ m (2.1 100 mm)
MF A: 95/5 H₂O/ACN + formic acid
MF B: 5/95 H₂O/ACN + formic acid
Linear gradient from 0 to 21% Bin 9.5 min.;
1.5 min, 7 min isocratic hold in begin and
end of gradient, resp.

Dry heat conditions

Temp (°C)	150	157.5	165	172.5	180
Time (min)	40	25	15	10	10
	80	50	30	20	20
	120	75	45	30	30
	160	100	60	40	40

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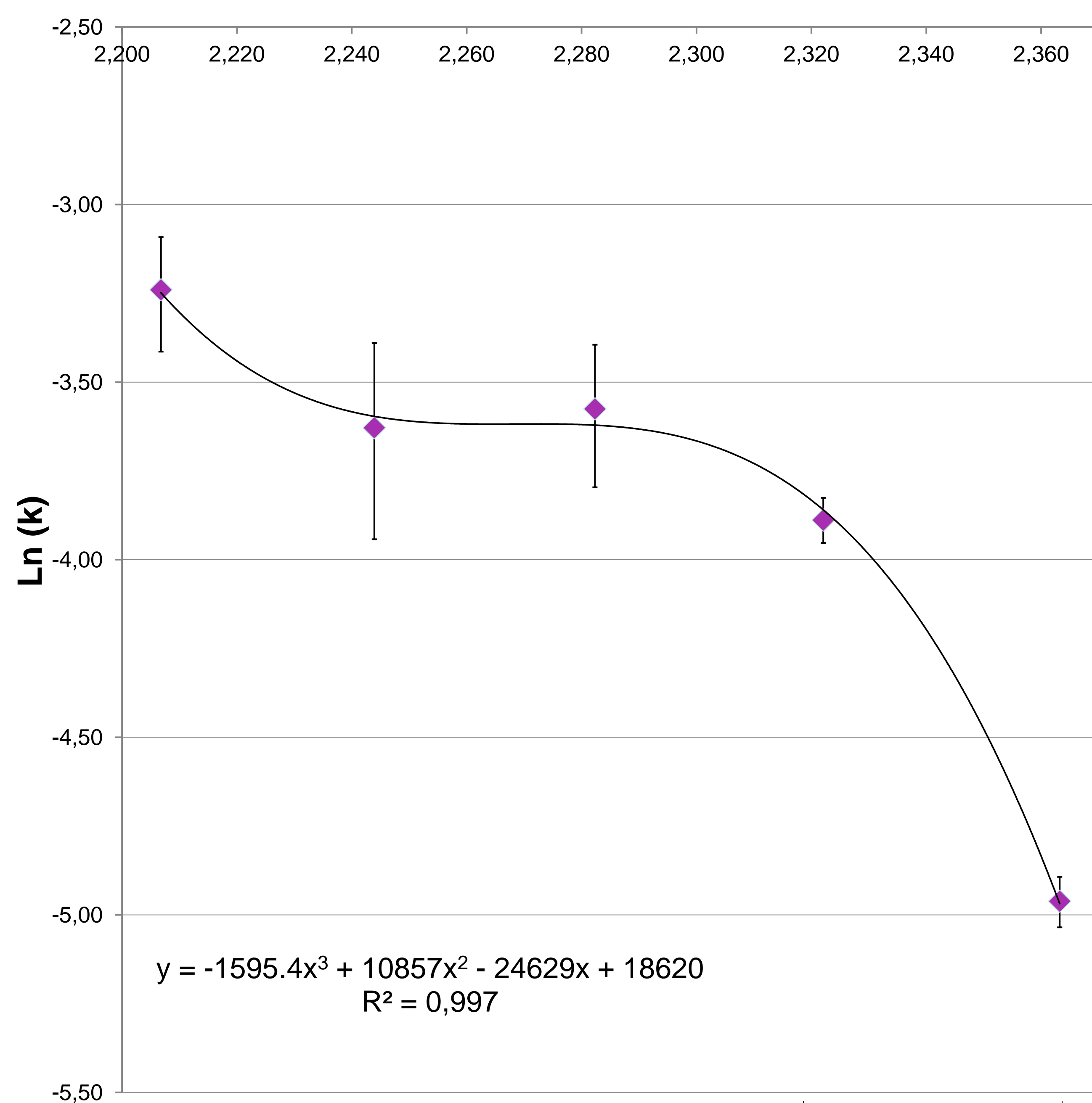
Data evaluation

- Calculate degradation constant k at each temperature, assuming first order kinetics
- Derive E_a from Arrhenius equation
- Identify degradants using LCQ IonTrap MS

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Arrhenius

$1/T$ ($10^3 \times K^{-1}$ 1st orde)

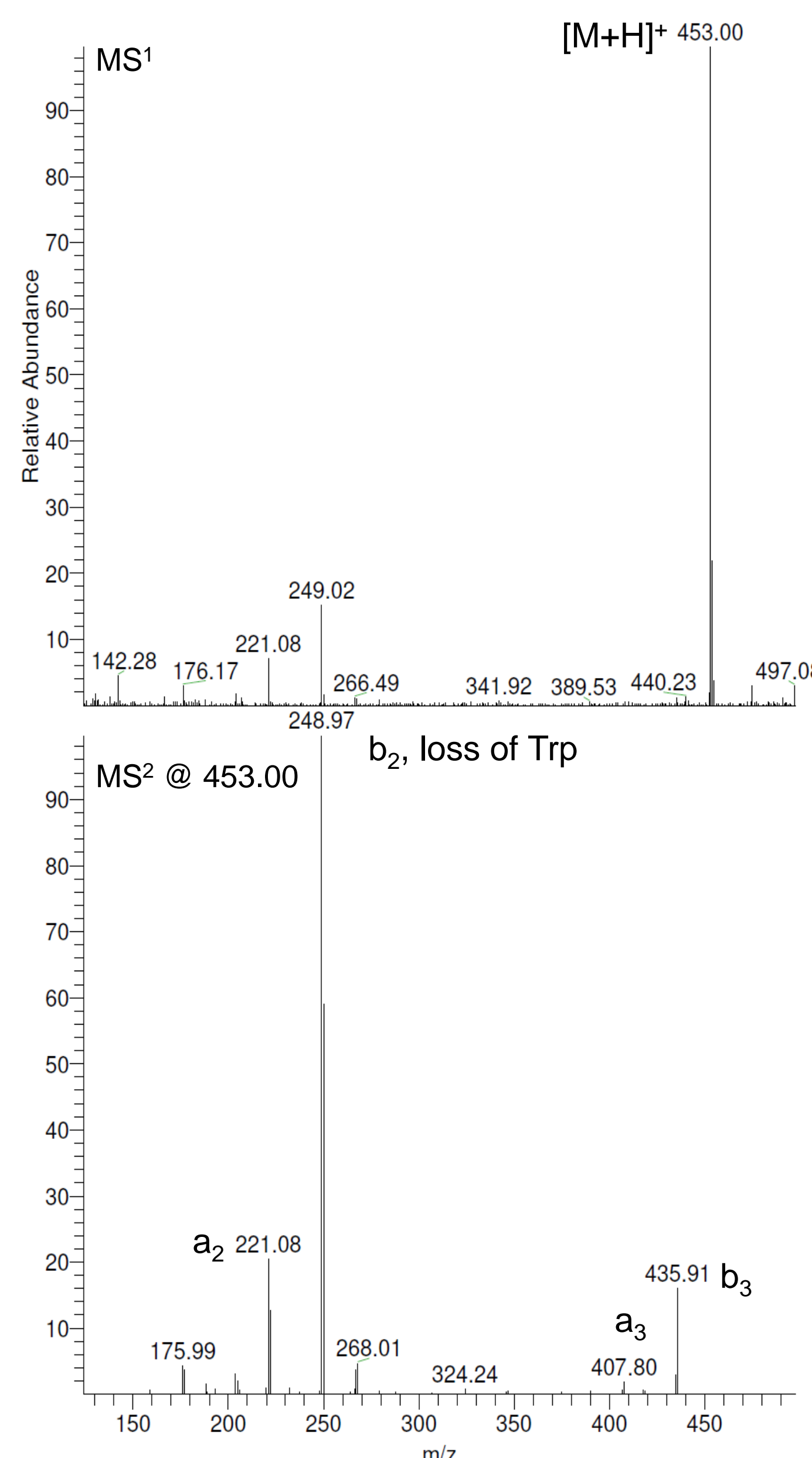


Molten state:
 E_a : 87.0 kJ/mol

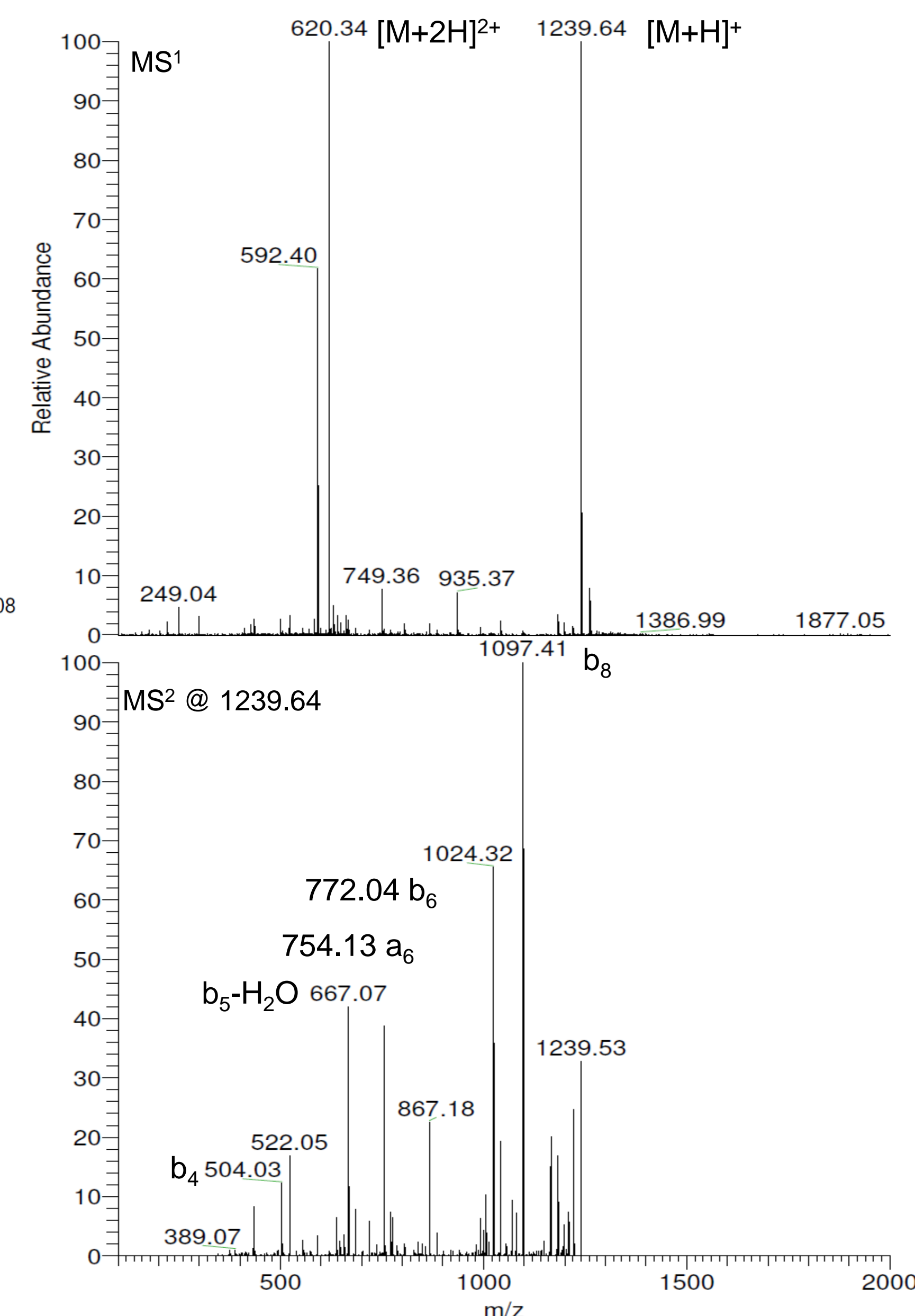
Solid state:
 E_a : 216.8 kJ/mol

Degradant identification:

•pGlu-His-Trp



•Buserelin isomers



•Other, e.g. Tyr-D-Ser(tBu)-Leu-Arg-ProNH₂

CONCLUSIONS

The activation energy of busserelin was estimated to be 216.8 and 87.0 kJ/mol in dry and molten state, resp. Therefore, busserelin is a valid candidate for hot melt extrusion processing. Moreover, new low melting polymers, *i.e.* <100 C, and short HME exposure time, *i.e.* 5 minutes, should limit the thermal stress on the peptide API.

The structures of a number of busserelin degradants were identified using mass spectrometry.

REFERENCES