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Deadline for Comment	31 st December 2018
Target Publication Date (subject to change)	BP2020
Notes: Revised monograph. ID A: Calibration method and EPCRS amended Related Substances: impurity limit corrected	

Tinzaparin Sodium Injection

Action and use

Low molecular weight heparin.

DEFINITION

Tinzaparin Sodium Injection is a sterile solution of Tinzaparin Sodium in Water for Injections.

PRODUCTION

The final product is produced by methods of manufacturing designed to ensure that substances lowering blood pressure are not introduced and to ensure freedom from contamination by over-sulfated glycosaminoglycans. The production method is validated to demonstrate that the product if tested, would comply with the test for Related substances given below.

The injection complies with the requirements stated under Parenteral Preparations and with the following requirements.

Activity

The estimated activity for anti-factor Xa is not less than 90% and not more than 110% of the stated activity.

The ratio of anti-factor Xa to anti-factor IIa is not less than 1.5 and not more than 2.5.

IDENTIFICATION

A. Carry out the method for *size-exclusion chromatography*, Appendix III C, using the following solutions in the mobile phase.

- (1) Dilute the injection to contain 950 units of anti-factor Xa per mL.
- (2) 1% w/v of *heparin low-molecular-mass for calibration EPCRS*.

CHROMATOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

- (a) Use a column (30 cm × 7.5 mm) packed with appropriate porous silica beads (5 μm) with a fractionation range for proteins of approximately 15 000 to 100 000 (Tosoh Bioscience TSK-GEL G2000SWXL or TSK-GEL G3000SWXL are suitable).
- (b) Use isocratic elution and the mobile phase described below.
- (c) Use a flow rate of 0.5 mL per minute.
- (d) Use an ambient column temperature.

(e) For detection use a differential refractometer (RI)

(f) Inject 25 μL of each solution.

The normalisation factor used to calculate the relative. To calibrate, inject 25 μL of the reference solution and record the chromatogram for a period of time, ensuring complete elution of sample, salt and solvent peaks. Calculate the total area under the RI curve (Σ RI) by numerical integration over the range of interest (i.e. excluding salt and solvent peaks at the end of the chromatogram as well as the artefact peak (*), that if present elutes at the same retention time as the peak that would be obtained after injection of sodium sulfate) as shown in Figure 0828.-1.

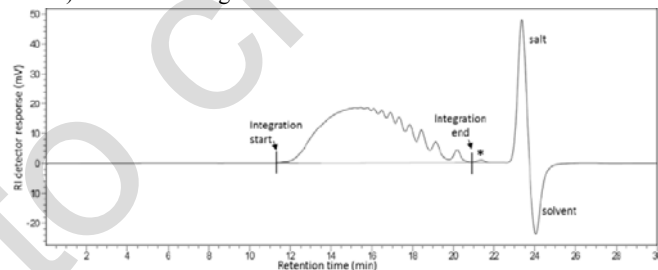


Figure 0828-1 – Example chromatogram of a low-molecular-mass heparin sample analysed using the method described in identification test C indicating peak integration

Calculate the area under the curve up to each point as a percentage of the total area.

Using the Broad Standard Table provided in the leaflet supplied with heparin low-molecular-mass for calibration CRS, identify those points in the chromatogram for which the percentage of the total area under the curve is closest to the percentage mass fractions listed in the Broad Standard Table, and assign the molecular mass in the table to the corresponding retention time in the chromatogram. A calibration curve for the chromatographic system is derived by fitting a suitable mathematical relationship to the set of retention times and logarithms of the molecular masses. A polynomial of the 3rd degree is recommended.

Inject 25 μL of the test solution and record the chromatogram for a period of time, ensuring complete elution of sample, salt and solvent peaks.

The mass-average relative molecular mass is defined by the following expression:

$$\frac{\sum(RI_i M_i)}{\sum RI_i}$$

where:

RI_i = Refractive index of substance eluting in the fraction (proportional to the mass of the substance);

M_i = relative molecular mass corresponding to fraction i .

MOBILE PHASE

0.77 % w/v ammonium acetate.

SYSTEM SUITABILITY

The test is not valid unless, in the chromatogram obtained with solution (2), the *column efficiency* is not less than 20 000 *theoretical plates* per metre.

CONFIRMATION

The mass-average relative molecular mass ranges between 5500 and 7500. The mass percentage of chains lower than 2000 is not more than 10.0%. The mass percentage of chains between 2000 and 8000 ranges between 60.0% and 72.0%. The mass percentage of chains above 8000 ranges between 22.0% and 36.0%.

B. The ratio of anti-factor Xa activity to anti-factor IIa activity, determined as described under Assay, is not less than 1.5 and not more than 2.5.

C. Yields reaction A characteristic of *sodium salts*, Appendix VI.

TESTS

Clarity and colour of solution

The solution is *clear*, Appendix IV A, and not more intensely coloured than *reference solution Y₅* or *BY₅*, Appendix IV B, Method II.

Acidity or alkalinity

pH, 5.5 to 8.0, Appendix V L.

Related substances

Carry out the method for *liquid chromatography*, Appendix III D using the following solutions.

Solutions (3) to (6) are stable at room temperature for 24 hours.

(1) Dilute the injection with *water for chromatography* to give 5000 IU per mL. Mix using a vortex mixer until dissolution is complete.

(2) Mix 500 μ L of solution (1) and 250 μ L of 1M *hydrochloric acid*, then add 50 μ L of a 25% w/v solution of *sodium nitrite*. Mix gently and allow to stand at room temperature for 40 minutes before adding 200 μ L of 1M *sodium hydroxide* to stop the reaction.

(3) Dissolve 0.25 g of *heparin for physico-chemical analysis EPCRS* in *water for chromatography* and dilute to 2.0 mL with the same solvent. Mix using a vortex mixer until dissolution is complete.

(4) Add 1200 μ L of solution (3) to 300 μ L of *dermatan sulfate and over-sulfated chondroitin*

sulfate EPCRS. Mix using a vortex mixer to homogenise.

(5) Add 400 μ L of solution (3) to 100 μ L of *water for chromatography* and mix using a vortex mixer. Add 250 μ L of 1M *hydrochloric acid*, then add 50 μ L of a 25% w/v solution of *sodium nitrite*. Mix gently and allow to stand at room temperature for 40 minutes before adding 200 μ L of 1M *sodium hydroxide* to stop the reaction.

(6) To 500 μ L of solution (4), add 250 μ L of 1M *hydrochloric acid*, then add 50 μ L of a 25% w/v solution of *sodium nitrite*. Mix gently and allow to stand at room temperature for 40 minutes before adding 200 μ L of 1M *sodium hydroxide* to stop the reaction.

CHROMATOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

(a) Use a stainless steel column (25 cm \times 2 mm) packed with *anion-exchange resin* (9 μ m) (Dionex Ionpac AS11-HC is suitable) and a stainless steel pre-column (5 cm \times 2 mm) packed with *anion-exchange resin R* (13 μ m) (Dionex Ionpac AS11-HC is suitable).

(b) Use gradient elution and the mobile phase described below.

(c) Use a flow rate of 0.22 mL per minute.

(d) Use a column temperature of 40°.

(e) Use a detection wavelength of 202 nm.

(f) Inject 20 μ L of solutions (2), (5) and (6).

MOBILE PHASE

Mobile phase A

0.040% w/v of *sodium dihydrogen orthophosphate* in *water for chromatography* adjusted to pH 3.0 with *dilute orthophosphoric acid*.

Mobile phase B

0.040% w/v of *sodium dihydrogen orthophosphate* and 14% w/v of *sodium perchlorate* in *water for chromatography*, adjusted to pH 3.0 with *dilute orthophosphoric acid*, filtered and degassed.

Equilibrate the column with the mobile phase in the initial gradient ratio for at least 15 minutes.

Time (Minutes)	Mobile phase A (% v/v)	Mobile phase B (% v/v)	Comment
0-10	75	25	isocratic
10-35	75→0	25→100	linear gradient
35-40	0	100	isocratic
40-55	75	25	re-equilibration

When the chromatograms are recorded under the prescribed conditions the retention times relative to heparin (retention time about 26 minutes) are: dermatan sulfate and chondroitin sulfate, about 0.9; over-sulfated chondroitin sulfate, 1.3.

SYSTEM SUITABILITY

The test is not valid unless:

in the chromatogram obtained with solution (5), no peak is present at the retention time of heparin; in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (6), the *resolution* between the peaks due to dermatan sulfate/chondroitin sulfate and over-sulfated chondroitin sulfate is at least 3.0.

LIMITS

In the chromatogram obtained with solution (2): the area of the peak due to dermatan sulfate/chondroitin sulfate is not greater than 0.4 times the area of the corresponding peak in the chromatogram obtained with solution (6) (2.0%); no peaks other than the peak due to dermatan sulfate and chondroitin sulfate are detected.

Bacterial endotoxins

Carry out the *test for bacterial endotoxins*, Appendix XIV C. The endotoxin limit concentration is less than 0.01 IU per International Unit of anti-Xa activity.

ASSAY

The anticoagulant activity of low-molecular-mass heparins is determined *in vitro* by two assays which determine its ability to accelerate the inhibition of factor Xa (anti-Xa assay) and thrombin, factor IIa (anti-IIa assay), by antithrombin III.

The International Units for anti-Xa and anti-IIa activity are the activities contained in a stated amount of the International Standard for low-molecular-mass heparin.

Heparin low-molecular-mass for assay EPBRP, calibrated in International Units by comparison with the International Standard using the two assays given below, is used as the reference preparation.

For anti-factor Xa activity

Test solutions (1) to (4) Prepare a series of 4 dilutions of the injection being examined in *tris-chloride buffer pH 7.4*; the concentration range of the solutions should be within 0.025 IU to 0.2 IU of anti-factor Xa activity per mL and the dilutions chosen should give a linear response when results are plotted as absorbance against log concentration.

Reference solutions (1) to (4) Prepare a series of 4 dilutions of the reference preparation of low-molecular-mass heparin in *tris-chloride buffer pH 7.4*; the concentration range of the solutions should be within 0.025 IU to 0.2 IU of anti-factor Xa activity per mL and the dilutions chosen should give a linear response when results are plotted as absorbance against log concentration.

Label 16 tubes in duplicate: T1, T2, T3, T4 for the dilutions of the injection being examined and R1, R2, R3, R4 for the dilutions of the reference preparation. To each tube add 50 μL of *antithrombin III solution R1* and 50 μL of the appropriate dilution of the injection being examined, or the reference preparation. After each addition, mix but do not allow bubbles to form. Treating the tubes in the order R1, R2, R3, R4, T1, T2, T3, T4, T1, T2, T3, T4, R1, R2, R3, R4, allow to equilibrate at 37° (in a water-bath or heating block) for 1 minute and add to each tube 100 μL of *bovine factor Xa solution*. Incubate for

exactly 1 minute and add 250 μL of *chromophore substrate R1*. Stop the reaction after exactly 4 minutes by adding 375 μL of *acetic acid*. Transfer the mixtures to semi-micro cuvettes and measure the *absorbance* at 405 nm, Appendix II B, using a suitable reading device. Determine the blank amidolytic activity at the beginning and at the end of the procedure in a similar manner, using *tris-chloride buffer pH 7.4* instead of the reference and test solutions; the 2 blank values do not differ significantly. Calculate the regression of the absorbance on log concentrations of the solutions of the injection being examined and of the reference preparation of low-molecular-mass heparins and calculate the potency of the substance being examined in International Units of anti-factor Xa activity per mL using the usual statistical methods for parallel-line assays.

For anti-factor IIa activity

Test solutions (1) to (4) Prepare a series of 4 independent dilutions of the injection being examined in *tris-chloride buffer pH 7.4*; the concentration range should be within 0.015 IU to 0.075 IU of anti-factor IIa activity per mL and the dilutions chosen should give a linear response when results are plotted as absorbance against log concentration.

Reference solutions (1) to (4) Prepare a series of 4 independent dilutions of the reference preparation of low-molecular-mass heparin in *tris-chloride buffer pH 7.4*; the concentration range should be within 0.015 IU to 0.075 IU of anti-factor IIa activity per mL and the dilutions chosen should give a linear response when results are plotted as absorbance against log concentration.

Label 16 tubes in duplicate: T1, T2, T3, T4 for the dilutions of the injection being examined and R1, R2, R3, R4 for the dilutions of the reference preparation. To each tube add 50 μL of *antithrombin III solution R2* and 50 μL of the appropriate dilution of the injection being examined or the reference preparation. After each addition, mix but do not allow bubbles to form. Treating the tubes in the order R1, R2, R3, R4, T1, T2, T3, T4, T1, T2, T3, T4, R1, R2, R3, R4, allow to equilibrate at 37° (in a water-bath or heating block) for 1 minute and add to each tube 100 μL of *human thrombin solution*. Incubate for exactly 1 minute and add 250 μL of *chromophore substrate R2*. Stop the reaction after exactly 4 minutes by adding 375 μL of *acetic acid*. Transfer the mixtures to semi-micro cuvettes and measure the *absorbance* at 405 nm, Appendix II B, using a suitable reading device. Determine the blank amidolytic activity at the beginning and at the end of the procedure in a similar manner, using *tris-chloride buffer pH 7.4* instead of the reference and test solutions; the 2 blank values do not differ significantly. Calculate the regression of the absorbance on log concentrations of the solutions of the substance to be examined and of the reference preparation of low-molecular-mass heparins, and calculate the potency of the substance being examined in International Units of anti-factor IIa activity per mL using the usual statistical methods for parallel-line assays.

LABELLING

The label states the number of IU (Units) of anti-factor Xa and anti-factor IIa per unit volume.

Draft monograph
Subject to change