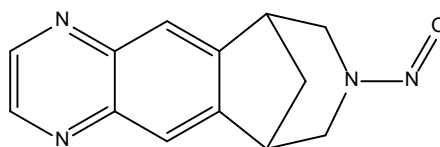


**Liquid Chromatography-High Resolution Mass Spectrometry (LC-ESI-HRMS) Method for the Determination of Varenicline Nitrosamine Drug Substance-Related Impurity (NDSRI) in Varenicline Drug Product and Drug Substance**

This guidance represents the current thinking of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) on this topic. It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations.

**Background:**

Varenicline tartrate is the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) in varenicline drug products. The potential for the presence or formation of *N*-nitroso-varenicline has been identified in the drug product. To help ensure the safety and quality of varenicline tartrate drug products and drug substance, the agency has developed and validated a method to determine the presence or absence of varenicline Nitrosamine Drug Substance-Related Impurity (NDSRI). The structure for varenicline NDSRI is shown in Figure 1 below.



**Figure 1:** Varenicline NDSRI

**Conclusions:**

A reverse phase LC method with HRMS detection was developed and validated for the determination of varenicline NDSRI in varenicline tartrate drug product and drug substance. The method was validated according to ICH Q2 (R1). Method verification and/or re-validation is recommended prior to use to demonstrate that the method is suitable for its intended purpose. The limit of detection (LOD), limit of quantitation (LOQ) and range of the method are summarized below:

	<b>Varenicline NDSRI</b>
Limit of Detection (LOD)	0.2 ppm
Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)	1.0 ppm
Range	1.0 – 200 ppm

## LC-ESI-HRMS Method for the Determination of Nitrosamine Drug Substance-Related Impurity (NDSRI) in Varenicline Tartrate Drug Product and Drug Substance

### Purpose

This method was developed and validated to quantitate varenicline NDSRI in varenicline tartrate drug product and drug substance.

### Principle

Varenicline NDSRI was separated from varenicline tartrate by reverse phase chromatography and was detected by a high-resolution and high-mass accuracy (HRAM) mass spectrometer. High sensitivity detection was achieved by monitoring the accurate  $m/z$  value of the protonated impurity ion. Quantitation was performed by comparing the peak area of the varenicline NDSRI in extracted ion chromatogram (with  $m/z$  tolerance of  $\pm 15$  ppm) of the samples, to the peak area of the varenicline NDSRI reference standard in an external standard calibration.

### Reagents

- *N*-Nitroso-Varenicline Reference Standard
- Methanol, LC/MS grade
- Water, LC/MS grade or equivalent
- Formic Acid, LC/MS grade

### Equipment/Instrument

- HPLC or UHPLC system equipped with temperature-controlled autosampler and column compartment
- Q Exactive™ hybrid quadrupole-orbitrap mass spectrometer (Thermo-Fisher Scientific) or equivalent
- HPLC column: XSelect CSH Phenyl-Hexyl XP, 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  130 Å, 150 x 4.6 mm (Waters Part No. 186006735 or equivalent)
- Analytical Balance
- Vortex Mixer
- 15 mL glass centrifuge tubes
- Wrist action shaker
- 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  PVDF syringe filters
- Centrifuge
- HPLC vials

**Mobile Phase A:** Water, 0.1% Formic Acid

**Mobile Phase B:** Methanol, 0.1% Formic Acid

**Diluent and Blank:** Methanol

### Stock Standard Preparation

Accurately weigh  $10 \pm 3$  mg of varenicline NDSRI reference standard and transfer into a 100 mL volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with methanol and mix using a stir bar and plate until

dissolved. Prepare in duplicate. Label as Stock Std #1 and Stock Std #2.

#### **Intermediate Stock Standard A**

Transfer the appropriate aliquot volume of each of the stock standards into separate volumetric flasks to get a target concentration of 1000 ng/mL. Dilute to volume with methanol.

#### **Intermediate Stock Standard B (100 ng/mL)**

Transfer 5.0 mL aliquot volume of each of the intermediate stock standard A into separate 50 mL volumetric flasks and dilute to volume with methanol.

#### **Working Standard and QC Standard Preparation (1 ng/mL)**

Transfer 1.0 mL aliquot volume of each of the intermediate stock standard B into separate 100 mL volumetric flasks and dilute to volume with methanol. Designate one standard as the working standard and the other as the QC standard. Prepare fresh daily.

#### **Drug substance sample preparation**

Accurately weigh  $43 \pm 4$  mg of varenicline tartrate drug substance and quantitatively transfer into a 50 mL volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with methanol and mix the solution using a stir bar and plate until fully dissolved. Filter the solution using a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  PVDF syringe filter and transfer the filtered sample into an hplc vial for LC/MS analysis.

#### **Drug product sample preparation**

Crush the appropriate number of tablet(s) to obtain a target concentration of 0.5 mg/mL as varenicline in methanol, and transfer into a 15 mL glass centrifuge tube. Add the appropriate volume of methanol and mix for about a minute using a vortex mixer. Shake the sample for 40 minutes using a mechanical wrist action shaker.

After extraction, centrifuge the sample for 15 minutes at 4500 rpm. Filter the supernate using a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  PVDF syringe filter into an HPLC vial for LC/MS analysis.

#### **Chromatographic Conditions**

<b>HPLC Column</b>	XSelect CSH Phenyl-Hexyl XP, 2.5 $\mu\text{m}$ 130 $\text{\AA}$ , 150 x 4.6 mm (Waters Part # 186006735 or equivalent)		
<b>Column Temp.</b>	30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$		
<b>Flow Rate</b>	0.5 mL/min		
<b>Mobile Phase A</b>	Water, 0.1% Formic Acid		
<b>Mobile Phase B</b>	Methanol, 0.1% Formic Acid		
<b>Gradient</b>	<b>Time (min)</b>	<b>A%</b>	<b>B%</b>
	0	70	30
	1.0	70	30
	6.0	20	80
	9.5	20	80
	10.0	0	100
	11.0	0	100
	11.1	70	30
	15.0	70	30

<b>Injection Volume</b>	5 $\mu$ L
<b>Autosampler Temp.</b>	4 - 8 $^{\circ}$ C
<b>Needle Wash</b>	Methanol

### Mass spectrometer conditions

- Instrument  
Q Exactive<sup>TM</sup> mass spectrometer (Thermo-Fisher)
- ESI Ion Source Settings

<b>Sheath Gas Flow Rate</b>	50 arbitrary units
<b>Aux Gas Flow Rate</b>	15 arbitrary units
<b>Sweep Gas Flow Rate</b>	0 units
<b>Spray Voltage</b>	3.5 kV
<b>Capillary Temp.</b>	350 $^{\circ}$ C
<b>Aux Gas Heater Temp.</b>	350 $^{\circ}$ C

- Scan Settings

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Varenicline NDSRI</b>
<b>Scan Type</b>	PRM
<b>Polarity</b>	Positive
<b>Scan Start -End (min)</b>	0 – 15
<b>Isolation Window</b>	1.0 <i>m/z</i>
<b>Microscans</b>	1
<b>Resolution</b>	70,000
<b>AGC target</b>	1e6
<b>Maximum IT</b>	100 ms

### Inclusion List

<b>Mass (<i>m/z</i>)</b>	<b>Polarity</b>	<b>Start (min)</b>	<b>End (min)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
241.1084	Positive	8.1	9.2	Varenicline NDSRI

### Injection Sequence

- Inject Blank (use diluent) at least once at the beginning of a sequence
- Inject the Working Standard for six consecutive times
- Inject the QC Standard before injecting any samples
- Inject the QC Standard once every six injections of the samples and at the end of a sequence.

Example:

Order	Solution	No. of Injections
1	Blank	2
2	Working Standard	6
3	QC Standard	1
4	Blank	1
5	Sample 1	1
6	Sample 2	1
7	Sample 3	1
8	Sample 4	1
9	Sample 5	1
10	Sample 6	1
11	QC Standard	1
...	...	...

### System Suitability

- The % RSD (n = 6) of the varenicline NDSRI peak areas for the first six injections of the working standard solution should not be more than 10%.
- The % recovery of the QC Standard should be between 85 – 115%.

### Data Processing

- Varenicline NDSRI peak areas from the extracted ion chromatograms (EIC) with a  $m/z$  tolerance of  $\pm 15$  ppm are used for quantitation. The varenicline NDSRI  $m/z$  values to be extracted are listed below:

Varenicline NDSRI	
$m/z$ to be extracted	211.1105 169.0762

- The retention time difference of the varenicline NDSRI peak in the analyzed samples should not be more than 2% of the retention time of the corresponding varenicline NDSRI peak in the reference standard solution.

### Calculation

#### Drug Substance:

$$\text{Varenicline NDSRI (ppm)} = \frac{A_{\text{spl}}}{A_{\text{s}}} \times C_{\text{s}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mg}}{1 \times 10^6 \text{ ng}} \times \frac{V}{W} \times 10^6$$

- where:
- $A_{\text{spl}}$  = Area of the varenicline NDSRI peak in the sample solution
  - $A_{\text{s}}$  = Average area (n = 6) of the varenicline NDSRI peak from the first six consecutive injections of the working standard
  - $C_{\text{s}}$  = Concentration of the varenicline NDSRI in the working standard (ng/mL)
  - $W$  = Weight of drug substance (mg) as varenicline

Varenicline Tartrate MW = 361.3 g/mol  
Varenicline MW = 211.26 g/mol  
V = Volume of the diluent in the sample solution (mL)

***Drug Product:***

$$\text{Varenicline NDSRI (ppm)} = \frac{A_{\text{spl}}}{A_{\text{s}}} \times C_{\text{s}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mg}}{1 \times 10^6 \text{ ng}} \times \frac{1}{0.5 \text{ mg/mL}} \times 10^6$$

where:  $A_{\text{spl}}$  = Area of the varenicline NDSRI peak in the sample solution  
 $A_{\text{s}}$  = Average area (n = 6) of the varenicline NDSRI peak from the first six consecutive injections of the working standard  
 $C_{\text{s}}$  = Concentration of the varenicline NDSRI in the standard solution (ng/mL)