

A Validated High-performance Liquid Chromatography Method for Estimation of Ferulic Acid in Asafoetida and Polyherbal Preparation

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Kareparamban, *et al.*: Estimation of Ferulic Acid in Asafoetida by HPLC

A high-performance liquid chromatography method was developed for the estimation of ferulic acid from asafoetida and a polyherbal preparation. The separation was carried out on HiQSil ODS C-18 column with a mobile phase of acetonitrile: 10% acetic acid (20:80 v/v). The developed method was validated as per International Conference of Harmonization guidelines for various parameters such as accuracy, precision, linearity, limit of detection, limit of quantification and specificity; and found to be reliable. Linear regression analysis showed a good correlation between peak area and concentration with a correlation coefficient $r^2=0.996$ in the range 200-7000 ng/ml. The developed method can be utilized for standardization of herbal formulation comprising asafoetida.

Key words: High-performance liquid chromatography, asafoetida, ferulic acid, polyherbal formulations

Ferula asafoetida belonging to family Umbelliferae is a tall perennial plant which grows upto 2 m and requires dry moist soil. The dried latex, an oleo-gum-resin, known as asafoetida is obtained by making deep incision in the roots and rhizomes; and is widely preferred for culinary purpose as well as for medicinal use^[1]. Asafoetida chiefly comprises resin (40-65%), gum (20-25%), and volatile oil (4-20%). The asafoetida comprises a number of

sesquiterpenes of which assaresinotannol is the chief sesquiterpene present in either free form or in combined form with ferulic acid or galbanic acid, also free ferulic acid is reported to be present in asafoetida^[2]. Studies have revealed that asafoetida exhibits numerous pharmacological activities such as the antispasmodic^[3,4], antifungal^[5], antioxidant^[6,7], antidiabetic^[8], antimicrobial^[9], antiulcer^[10], antihemolytic^[7], chemopreventive^[11,12] and antiviral^[13].

Ferulic acid is a phenolic acid present in asafoetida which exhibits numerous activities such as an

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anticancer, antioxidant and others^[14,15]. Therefore, a reverse phase high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method has been developed to quantitatively estimate the ferulic acid content in asafoetida. The developed method can be employed as a quality control tool for numerous herbal preparations containing asafoetida.

The solvents methanol, acetonitrile, and acetic acid used for study were all of HPLC grade and obtained from S. D. Fine Chemicals, Mumbai. Ferulic acid was purchased from P. C. Chem, Mumbai. The drug asafoetida was purchased from Yucca Enterprises, Mumbai. The marketed polyherbal preparation hinguvachadi tablet was purchased from Kotaikkal Arya Vaidya Sala, Mumbai.

HPLC studies were carried out on Agilent 1200 series operated by software EZ-Chrome Elite and separations were achieved on a reversed-phase HiQSil C-18 column with a dimension of 250×4.6 mm and a particle size of 5 μ . The mobile phase used for analysis comprised acetonitrile and 10% acetic acid (20:80 v/v). The pH of the mobile phase was found to be 2.25 and the flow rate was kept at 1.0 ml/min. The analysis was carried out at the column oven temperature of 30° and 20 μ l of samples were injected into the column. The wavelength used for detection purpose was 319 nm.

The standard solution of ferulic acid were prepared at concentrations of 200, 600, 1800, 2600, 4000, 5000, 6000, and 7000 ng/ml using methanol as a solvent and were injected in triplicate, the detector response were measured for constructing the calibration curve. Accurately weighed 25 g of asafoetida powder was extracted with 25 ml methanol. The extraction cycle was repeated for three times. The filtrates were combined, concentrated and dried to get an extract, which was used for further analysis. The yield of the extract was 5% w/w. A 0.04% w/v methanol solution of extract was prepared. The extract solution was filtered through a 0.45 μ filter and assayed in triplicate, the peak area corresponding to ferulic acid was compared with the calibration curve and the amount of ferulic acid was determined.

The developed method was validated for parameters such as linearity, accuracy, precision, limit of

detection (LOD), limit of quantification (LOQ), and specificity. For accuracy studies about 50, 100, and 150% of standard ferulic acid was added to the prequantified samples and subjected to analysis. The precision of system was determined by measuring the repeatability of six samples injected and measuring their corresponding peak areas. In order to evaluate the intraday precision six samples at three different concentrations were analyzed on the same day and interday precision, was evaluated by analyzing the samples on three different days. The specificity of a compound was determined by analyzing and comparing the R_t of the compound of interest, ferulic acid from the sample to that of the standard.

The marketed preparation Hinguvachadi tablet was analyzed by the aforesaid chromatographic conditions for the presence of ferulic acid in it. Accurately weighed 10 g of the powdered tablet was extracted

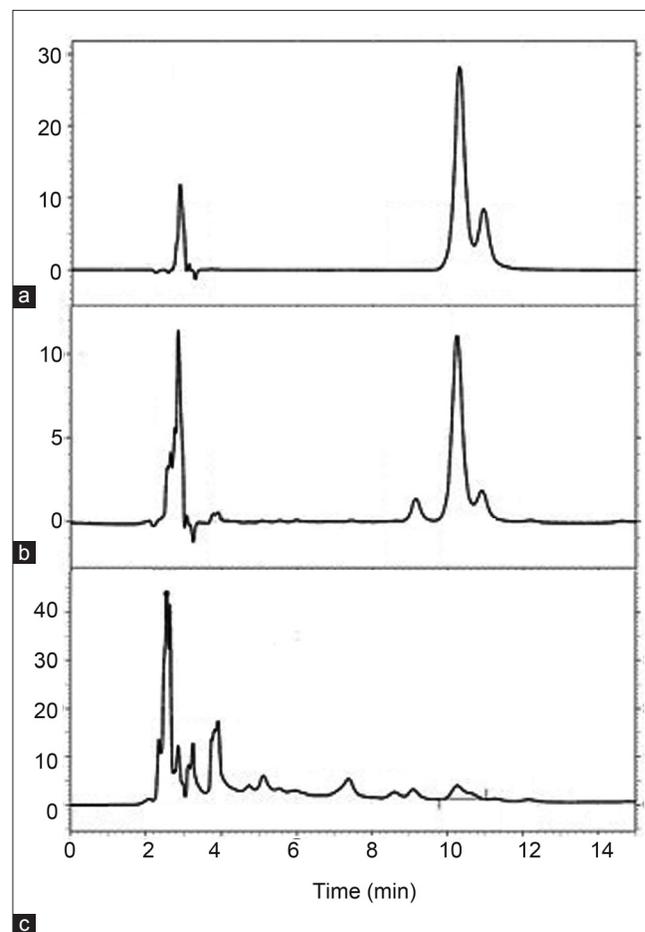


Fig. 1: HPLC chromatograms of standard, asafoetida methanol extract, and polyherbal preparation. Chromatograms showing. (a) ferulic acid (b) methanol extract of asafoetida and (c) polyherbal preparation.

with methanol similar to asafoetida powder and concentrated to get an extract. A 0.4% w/v methanol solution of extract was prepared and subjected for analysis.

A number of mobile phases were tried in order to get the pH of the mobile phase within the range of 2-2.5 for better separation of phenolic compounds^[16]. The mobile phase comprising acetonitrile and 10% acetic acid in the ratio 20:80 was selected. The mobile phase yielded a peak of ferulic acid at R_t of 10.24 (fig. 1).

A good linear relationship was obtained when a graph was plotted for concentration v/s ferulic acid peak area with a correlation coefficient $r^2=0.996$ in the concentration range of 200 to 7000 ng/ml. The equation of linear regression equation was $y=91.97x+8021$. The recovery of ferulic acid was in the range of 103.13-104.14% with % RSD less than 2% (Tables 1 and 2). The LOD and LOQ of the method were found to be 105 and 353 ng/ml, respectively. The % RSD for repeatability of sample application was found to be 0.638% and 0.535%. The % RSD for interday and intraday precision was found out to be less than 2% (Table 3). There were no other interfering spots by other constituents of the extract at the R_t value of the standard

TABLE 1: ACCURACY AS RECOVERY

Amount of marker added %	Amount of marker added µg/ml	Amount of marker found µg	Recovery %	Average recovery %
50	1.7	1.753	103.13	
100	3.4	3.517	103.44	103.55
150	5.1	5.314	104.1	

TABLE 2: STATISTICAL VALIDATION OF RECOVERY DATA

Level of recovery %	Mean recovery %	SD	% RSD
50	103.13	0.611	0.5922
100	103.46	0.3511	0.3394
150	104.3	0.3	0.2873

SD=Standard deviation, RSD=relative standard deviation

TABLE 3: INTRADAY AND INTERDAY PRECISION OF HPLC METHOD

Amount ng/ml	Intraday precision		Interday precision	
	Mean area	% RSD	Mean area	% RSD
200	22249.5	0.9794	20476	1.034
4000	353769.5	0.9652	352733.2	1.028
7000	617930.8	0.8858	611538	0.834

RSD=Relative standard deviation, HPLC=high-performance liquid chromatography

ferulic acid which indicated the specificity of the developed method. The concentration of ferulic acid in asafoetida and hinguvachadi tablet was found to be 0.043 and 0.004% w/w.

The developed HPLC method was found to be sensitive, precise, specific, and reliable for the determination of ferulic acid in asafoetida and can be widely employed as a quality control tool for asafoetida, its extracts and formulations containing asafoetida.

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