Design and *in vivo* Evaluation of Manidipine by Self-Nanoemulsifying Drug Delivery Systems

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**ABSTRACT**

The current research is aimed at developing liquid self-nanoemulsifying drug delivery system (liquid-SNEDDS) of Manidipine for enhanced solubility and oral bioavailability. The Manidipine SNEDDS are formulated with excipients comprising of Capmul MCM (oil phase), Transcutol P (surfactant) Lutrol L 300 as co-surfactant. The prepared fifteen formulations of Manidipine SNEDDS analysed for emulsification time, percentage transmittance, particle size, *in vitro* drug release, and stability studies. In *in vivo* pharmacokinetic studies of the optimized formulation were carried out in Wistar rats in comparison with control (pure drug). The morphology of Manidipine SNEDDS indicates spherical shape with uniform particle distribution. The percentage drug release from optimized formulation F14 is 98.24 ± 5.14%. The particle size F14 formulation was 22.4 nm and Z-Average 23.3 nm. The PDI and zeta potential of Manidipine SNEDDS optimized formulation (F14) were 0.313 and -5.1mV respectively. From *in vivo* bioavailability data the optimized formulation exhibited a significantly greater C_{max} and T_{max} of the SNEDDS was found to be 3.42 ± 0.46ng/ml & 2.00 ± 0.05 h respectively. AUC_{0-∞} for formulation was significantly higher (11.25 ± 3.45 ng.h/ml) than pure drug (7.45 ± 2.24ng.h/ml). Hence a potential SNEDDS formulation of Manidipine developed with enhanced solubility and bioavailability.

**Keywords:** Manidipine, Hypertension, SNEDDS, Solubility studies, Pharmacokinetic studies.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The Class II to class IV drugs of Biopharmaceutical Classification System (BCS) suffering with poor water solubility lead to lower intestinal absorption, lower bioavailability. Solubilising poor water soluble drugs is a major challenge in pharmaceutical research. Lipid based drug formulations increase the relative solubility of drugs in GI track by enhancing absorption. Self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SNEDDS) lipid based formulations are most promising technology in drug delivery. [1-3] SNEDDS are defined as pre-concentre containing a mixture of drug, surfactants, oil and co-surfactant. The smaller size of SNEDDS improves drug dissolution by increasing area for drug release, absorption and by promoting lymphatic transport of the drug. SNEDDS formulation is used for...
increasing the solubility, oral bioavailability and permeability of drug. It also protects the drug from hostile environment in GI track and is used for selective GI targeting drug delivery. [4-8] They exhibit particle size ranging from nano meters to few microns. Based on particle size they are further classified into SMEDDS and SNEDDS. SNEDDS form micro emulsions consisting of oil droplets size ranging 100 and 200 nm size. SNEDDS contain the droplets whose size is less than 100 nm.

Manidipine is used as an antihypertensive that binds to voltage dependent calcium channels and dissociates them, thus blocking extracellular calcium from entering into cell. [9-10] This produces vasodilation hence decreasing the blood pressure. The objective of present research is to design and evaluate the liquid-SNEDDS of Manidipine. The ability of SNEDDS to improve dissolution rate, solubility and bioavailability is evaluated.

### Table 1: Formulation trials of liquid Manidipine SNEDDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smax (Surfactant: Cosurfactant)</th>
<th>Oil:Smax</th>
<th>Formulation Code</th>
<th>Manidipine (mg)</th>
<th>Oil (Capmul MCM)(ml)</th>
<th>Smax (Transcutol P: Lutrol L 300) (ml)</th>
<th>Water</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>F3</td>
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<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>F4</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.55</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>F6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>0.15</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.15</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>F10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>F11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>F12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>F13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>F14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>F15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Materials

Manidipine is gifted by Aurobindo Pharma limited, Hyderabad. Caproyl P GMC and Acrysol K-150 Oleic acid, Lauroglycol, Transcutol HP are procured from Gattifosse, Mumbai. Labrosol, Tween 20, Acconon, Lutrol L 300, Capmul MCM, Labrosol, Acconon and Lutrol L 300 generous samples from BASF, Mumbai.

#### Solubility data

The solubility of Manidipine in various oils, co-surfactants and surfactants were examined by adding Manidipine (approximately 10 mg) to 2 ml each. The samples were further centrifuged 8,000 rpm for 20-30 min at 4°C. The supernatant removed and the drug concentration determined by UV at 228 nm. [11]

#### Construction of ternary phase diagrams

The phase diagram constructed base on the solubility of drug in various excipients. Various combinations of oil, surfactant and co-surfactant were considered for construction of the same. Various weight ratios of oil and Smax ranging from 1:9 to 9:1 (1:9, 2:8, 3:7, 4:6, 5:5, 6:4, 7:3, 8:2, 9:1) were taking glass vials. The exact ratio excipients in the SNEDDS formulation was analysed followed by construction of Pseudo ternary plots using Chemix software. [12-13]

#### Measurement of percentage Transmittance

The Manidipine SNEDDS reconstituted with distilled water. The resulting emulsion was visually examined for any turbidity. The percentage transmittance measured using UV spectrophotometer at 228 nm. [14]

#### Emulsification Time

By applying virtual test method, about 0.2 ml of mixture was diluted with 300 ml of water at a temperature of 37°C using a magnetic stirrer. The tendency of emulsion formation observed. [15]

#### Development of Manidipine SNEDDS formulations

The Manidipine SNEDDS formulations prepared using Capmul MCM was used as oil phase and Transcutol P and Lutrol L 300 used as surfactant and co-surfactant (Table 1). Manidipine (10 mg) was added to oil into glass vial and heated to 40°C. The oily mixture mixed thoroughly with surfactant and co-surfactant. The mixture sonicated for 15 min.

#### Thermodynamic stability studies and drug content

The stable samples centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 300 sec and examined for any phase separation. The concentration of drug in 0.2 ml of formulation was determined by UV spectrophotometric method. [16]

#### In vitro dissolution studies of Manidipine SNEDDS formulations

10 mg of liquid SNEDDS Manidipine formulation was filled into gelatin capsules and dissolution studies were undertaken, samples were withdrawn were analysed at 228 nm by UV. [4-17]

#### Characterization of Manidipine SEDDS Formulation

The droplet size of Manidipine SNEDDS formulations were determined using Malvern Instrument Photon correlation spectroscopy (UK) that measures the size range of 10 to 5000 nm. [18]

#### Zeta potential Determination

The zeta potential of the diluted Manidipine SNEDDS formulation was determined by Zetasizer. [19]

#### Stability studies

The Manidipine SNEDDS formulations pilled in gelatin capsules. Stability studies conducted at 25°C temperature/60% RH and 40°C temperature/75% RH in Thermolab stability chambers (Mumbai, India). [20]

#### Pharmacokinetic study of Manidipine SNEDDS

#### Animals

Healthy Wistar rats were (Weighing 150-180 g) selected for this study, all the animals were healthy during the period of the experiment. All efforts were made to maintain the animals under controlled environmental conditions (Temperature 25°C, Relative Humidity 45% and 12 h alternate light and dark cycle) with 100% fresh air exchange in animal rooms, uninterrupted power and water supply. Rats were fed with standard diet and water ad libitum. The protocol was approved by institutional ethical committee with no 1292/ac/09/CPCSEA/24/A.
Study Design
The rats were categorised into two groups randomly and fasted for about 24 hours prior to the experiments. After 4 hours of dosing, foods were reoffered. Group 1 was administered with pure Manidipine (as such) methanol suspension and group 2 was orally administered with Manidipine SNEDDS diluted methanol (0.5%) a dose of 10 mg/kg. Then, 500µL blood samples were collected from the femoral artery at certain times 0, 0.50, 1, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 h post dose and transferred into Eppendorf tubes containing heparin. Plasma was separated by centrifugation of the blood at 5000 rpm in cooling centrifuge for 5 min to 10 minutes and stored frozen at −20°C until analysis. [21]

HPLC determination of Manidipine in rat plasma
Manidipine and internal standard (felodipine) were extracted with n-hexane. The HPLC separation carried out over a Hypersil ODS2 column with a mobile phase comprising of methanol–5 mM ammonium acetate solution containing 0.1% CH₃COOH (85:15, v/v). The flow rate maintained at 1 ml/min with a detection wavelength of 304 nm. The retention times about 5.8 min for Manidipine and 5.6 min for IS. [22]

Pharmacokinetic analysis
The pharmacokinetic parameters employed to evaluate were maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}), time to attain C_{max} i.e., T_{max} and t_{1/2} values, area under plasma concentration-time curve from zero to the final sampling time (AUC_{0-t}), area under plasma concentration-time curve from zero to infinity (AUC_{0-∞}). AUC_{0-∞} was calculated using the formula

\[ \text{AUC}_{0-\infty} = \text{AUC}_{0-t} + \frac{C_t}{K_E} \]

Table 2: Pharmacokinetic Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Manidipine Pure drug</th>
<th>Manidipine SNEDDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{max} (ng/ml)</td>
<td>2.19 ± 0.32</td>
<td>3.42 ± 0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC_{0-t} (ng.h/ml)</td>
<td>4.75 ± 1.98</td>
<td>7.82 ± 2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC_{0-∞} (ng.h/ml)</td>
<td>7.45 ± 2.24</td>
<td>11.25 ± 3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T_{max} (h)</td>
<td>2.00 ± 0.05</td>
<td>1.00 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{1/2} (h)</td>
<td>4.02 ± 0.01</td>
<td>2.52 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESULTS
Solubility of Manidipine
The solubility of Manidipine tested in oils phases (Acrysol K-150, Oleic acid, Capryol PGMC, Capmul MCM and Labrafil), surfactants (Kolliphor ELP, Labrasol, Cremophor EL, Labroglycol, Transcutol HP and Tween 20) and co-surfactants Propylene glycol, PEG 400, Acconon, Lutrol L300 and Span 20. The maximum solubility was observed in Capmul MCM 61.84 mg/ml, 41.22 mg/ml of Transcutol HP and 133.24 mg/ml of Lutrol L300 (Figure 1-3).

Pseudo ternary phase diagram
From the solubility data Capmul MCM was chosen as oil, Transcutol P as surfactant and Lutrol L300 as co-surfactant for SNEDDS formulation. A ternary phase diagram plotted indicating that increase in concentration of surfactant and co-surfactant with oil further increases the self-emulsifying region (Figure 4-6).
Thermodynamic stability studies of Manidipine SNEDDS
The stability studies conducted indicated no significant phase separation or effect of temperature variation on physical appearance of the formulations. No significant change observed visually even after centrifugation freeze-thaw cycles.

% transmission measurement and Drug content of Manidipine SEDDS
The transmittance (%T) measures the clarity and transparency of emulsions. Formulation F14 exhibited % transmittance value > 99%. The drug content in formulated Manidipine SNEDDS is within the range of 91.19-98.96%. A maximum of 98.96% drug was observed in the formulation F14.

In-vitro dissolution studies of Manidipine SNEDDS
The drug dissolution studies indicate that the drug release from F14 is higher than that of other fourteen formulations and the pure drug (Figure 7-9).

Characterization of Manidipine SEDDS
Particle size determination of Manidipine SNEDDS
The droplet size and polydispersity values of Manidipine are analysed. The particle size of the optimized Manidipine SNEDDS formulation (F14) was found to be 22.4 nm and Z-Average 23.3 nm. The results demonstrate that all the particles were in the nanometre range. The Polydispersity index of Manidipine SNEDDS optimized formulation (F14) was 0.313. PDI determines the uniformity of particle diameter and hence it is useful to know the size distribution of nanoemulsion, which enhances good particle size distribution (Figure 10).
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SNEDDS formulation was higher (p<0.05) than pure drug suspension. Higher amount of drug concentration in blood indicated better systemic absorption of Manidipine from SNEDDS formulation as compared to the pure drug suspension formulation.

The present research is aimed at formulation and characterization of Manidipine SNEDDS. The solubility studies indicated maximum solubility of drug in Capmul MCM (oil), Transcutol HP (Surfactant) and Lutrol L300 (co surfactant). A tertiary phase diagram plotted in accordance with solubility studies indicate enhancement of self-emulsifying region was with increase in concentration of surfactant and co surfactant with oil. Base on the results fifteen Manidipine liquid SNEDDS formulations F1-F15 were prepared and analysed. The thermodynamic stability studies of all formulation indicate no change in visual description of samples. The % transmittance study indicates Manidipine liquid SNEDDS formulation F14 has a value > 99% indicating high clarity of emulsion. Among all F14 was chosen as optimized formulation of Manidipine based on the drug content and dissolution studies. The particle size of F14 is 22.4nm, PI 0.313 and Zeta potential -5.1 mv. The SEM studies of optimized formulation F14 indicated spherical shape with uniform particle distribution. The formulation F14 subjected to stability studies for six months indicated no significant variation in drug content, drug release, emulsifying properties and appearance. From in vivo bioavailability studies the optimized formulation was exhibited a significantly greater C<sub>∞</sub> when compared to pure drug suspension. AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> of SNEDDS formulation was higher than the pure drug suspension formulation. Statistically, AUC<sub>0-1</sub> of the SNEDDS formulation was significantly higher (p<0.05) as compared to pure drug suspension formulation. Hence a potential liquid SNEDDS formulation of Manidipine developed with enhanced solubility, dissolution rate and bioavailability.

**REFERENCES**


