





Characterizing the stability of surfactant-preservative mixtures for pharmaceutical use

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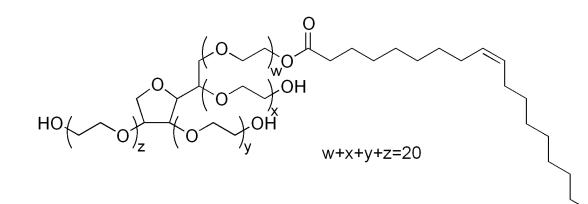
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Background

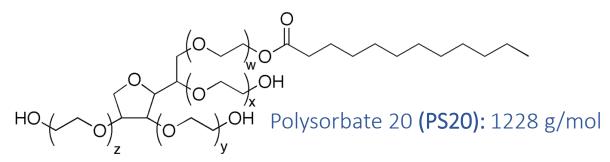
- Protein drug formulations include many excipients
- Surfactants keep the protein dispersed evenly in solution
- Preservatives prevent microbial growth
- Ideally, formulations maximize antimicrobial strength while maintaining excipients evenly dispersed in solution

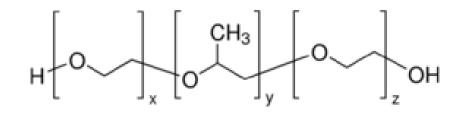
Excipients used in drug formulations

Surfactants Polysorbate 20 Poloxamer 188 Polysorbate 80



Polysorbate 80 (PS80): 1310 g/mol





Poloxamer 188 (P188): 8780 g/mol

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Surfactants Polysorbate 20 Poloxamer 188

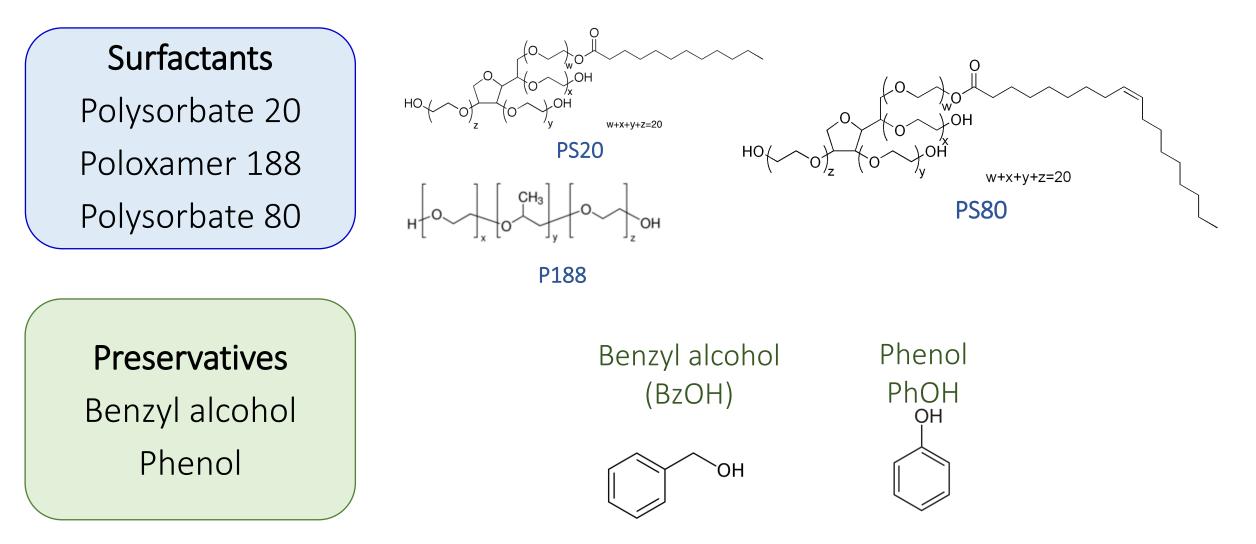
Polysorbate 80





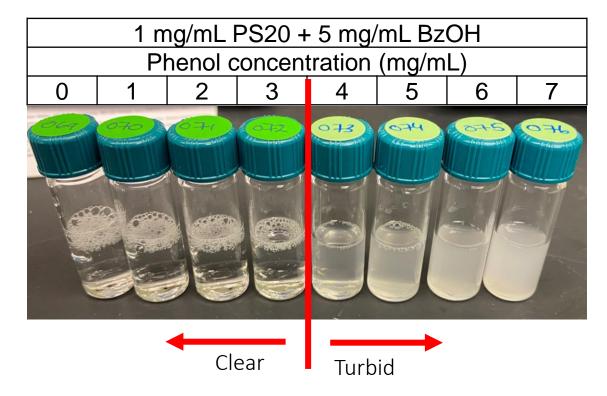
Poloxamer 188 (P188): 8780 g/mol

Excipients used in drug formulations



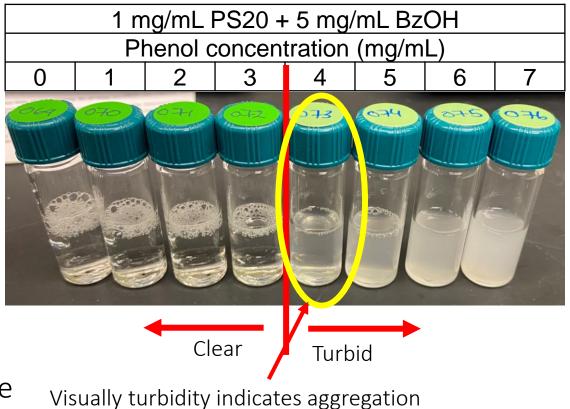
Turbidity Indicates Unstable Aggregates

- What is turbidity?
- Polysorbate 20 solubility: 100 mg/mL
- Benzyl Alcohol solubility: 40 mg/mL
- Phenol solubility: 80 mg/mL
- Aggregation indicates instability
 - 1) by observation, we've learned that turbidity in this system always precedes large-scale phase separation
 - 2) in injectable pharmaceutical formulations, turbid aggregates can induce an immune response.



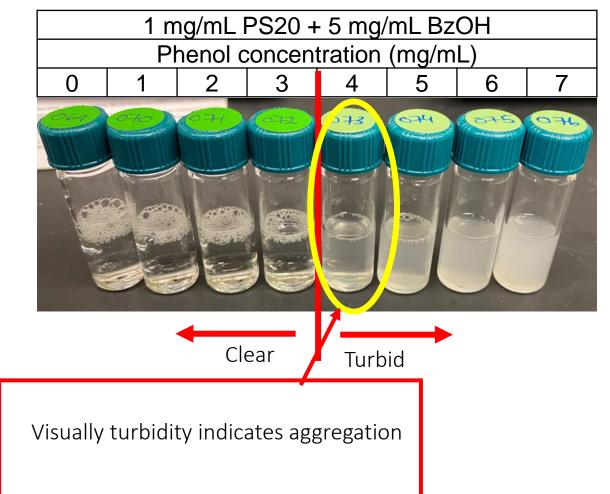
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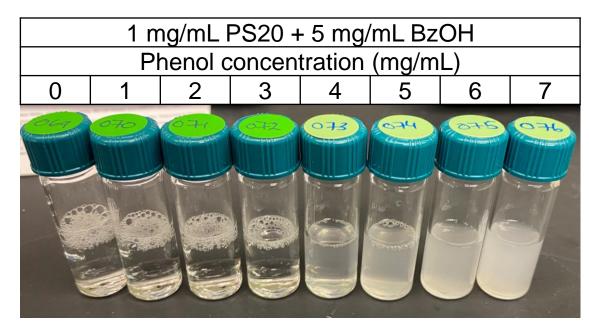
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Experimental Design

- Turbidity response to
 - Record phase (T/C) at varying temperatures
 - Phase diagrams created at varying conditions (clear/turbid)
- Dynamic light scattering (DLS) used to gather information on aggregation at smaller length scales
 - DLS measurement of PS20 kinetics



Effect of Temperature

- Phenol and benzyl alcohol solubility increase with temperature
- P188, PS20, PS80 solubility decrease with temperature
- Which component dominates the mixture's response to temperature?

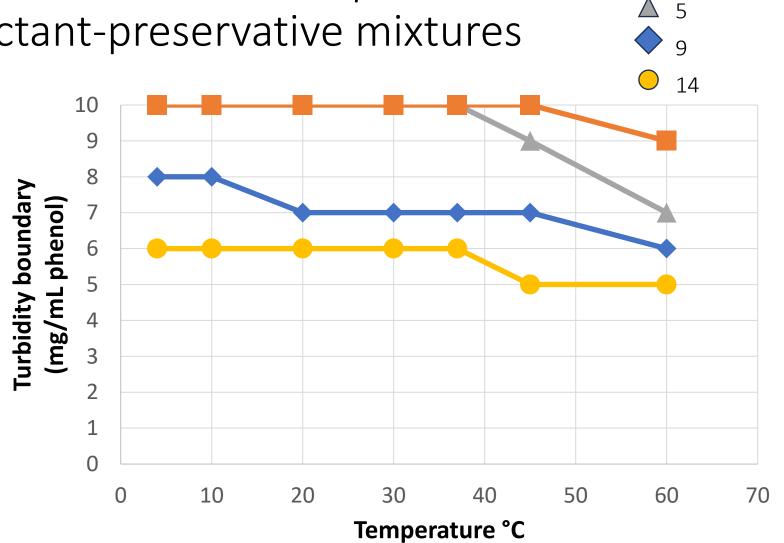


Increasing Temperature



Turbidity boundary decreases as temperature increases for surfactant-preservative mixtures

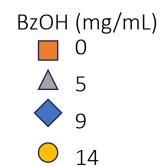
- 1 mg/mL **P188**
- P188 dominates turbidity boundary
- Consistent across BzOH concentrations



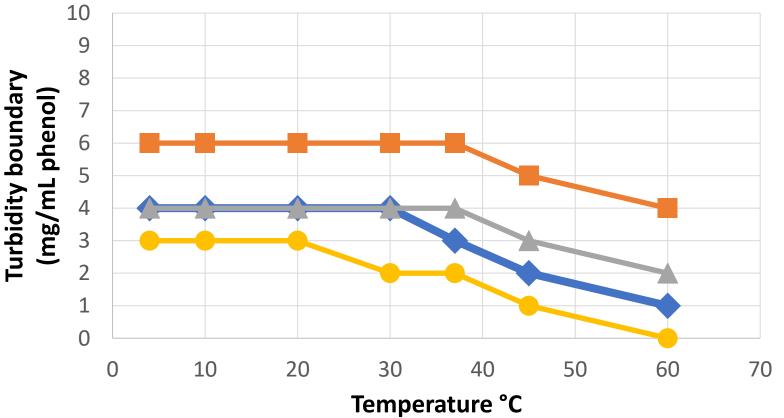
BzOH (mg/mL)

0

Turbidity boundary decreases as temperature increases for surfactant-preservative mixtures



- 1 mg/ml PS80
- 3 mg/mL turbidity shift
- Increased temperature response
- Consistent across
 BzOH concentrations

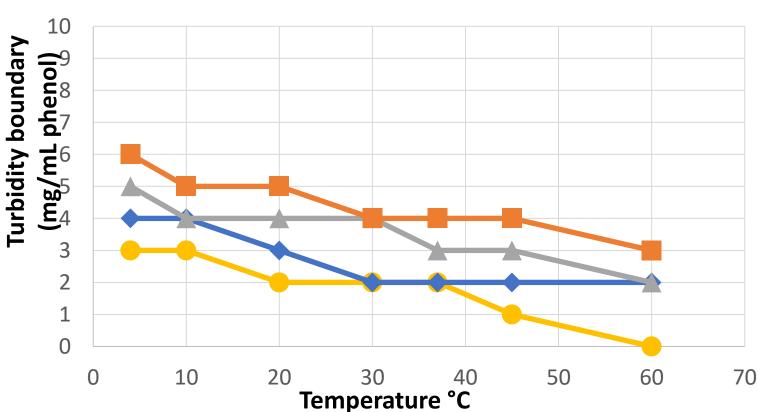


Turbidity boundary decreases as temperature increases for surfactant-preservative mixtures

BzOH (mg/mL)



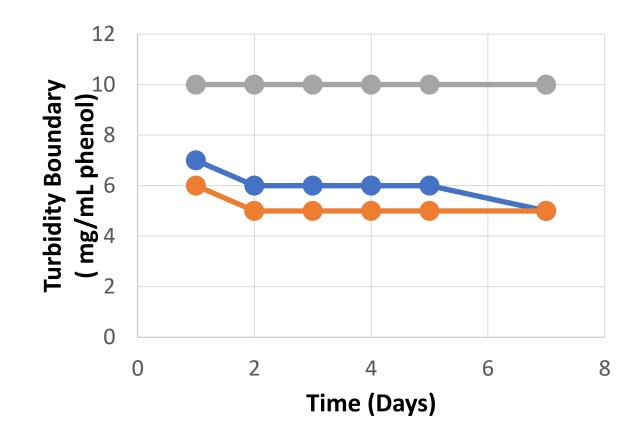
- 1 mg/ml **PS20** Turbidity shift of 4 mg/mL
- Substantial shift as temperature increases
- Consistent across BzOH concentrations



Delayed Turbidity Onset for Polysorbate Mixtures

- PS20, and PS80 show time dependent turbidity, indicates a kinetic component to phase separation
- P188 does not show time dependent turbidity

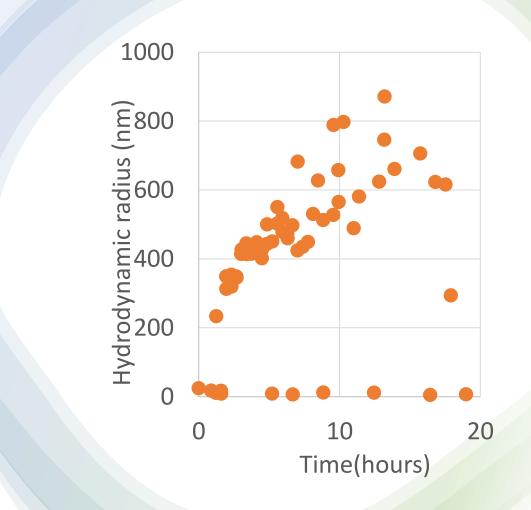




DLS Shows Aggregate Growth Over Time

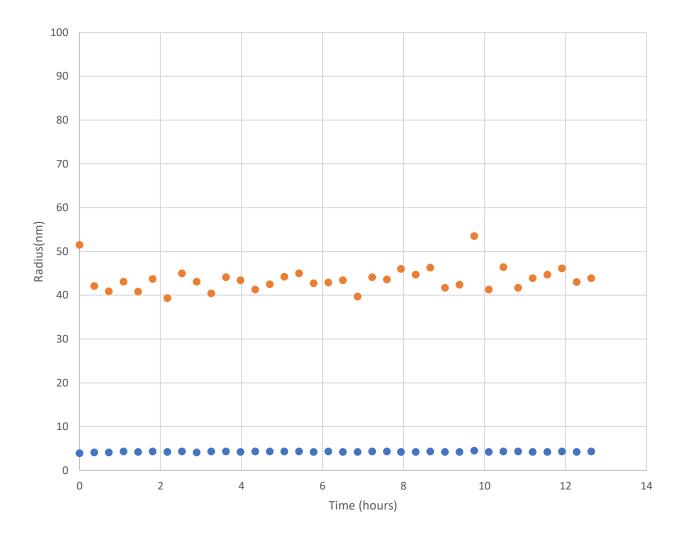
1 mg/mL Polysorbate 20
4 mg/mL Phenol
0 mg/mL Benzyl Alcohol

- Initially clear, became turbid
- Temperature was fixed at 37° C



DLS Shows Aggregate Growth Over Time

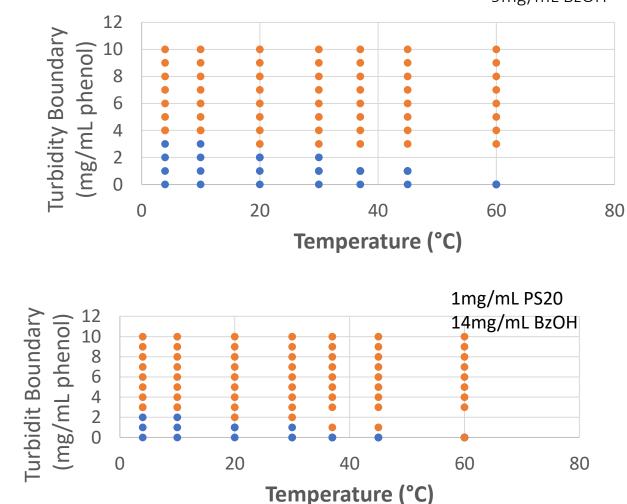
- 1 mg/mL Polysorbate 20 1 mg/mL Phenol 9 mg/mL Benzyl Alcohol
- Initially clear, became turbid
- Temperature was fixed at 37° C



1mg/mL Ps20 9mg/mL BzOH

Conclusion

- Identify stable concentrations for pharmaceutical use
- PS20 is more sensitive to BzOH than PS80 and P188
 - PS20 is not a suitable surfactant to be used with {BzOH + Phenol}
- Kinetics of phase separation are slower than P188
 - PS20 requires a more sophisticated characterization of stability



Acknowledgements

- Center for High Resolution Neutron Scattering, funding the SURF program at the NCNR
- Dr. Rachel Ford, amazing mentor
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