In silico Evaluation of Impurities Found in Some Generic Drugs of Piperacillin/Tazobactam

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Abstract

Characterization of impurities present in generic antimicrobial agents is not required according to the approval criteria for their sale worldwide. To assess the safety of generics, we conducted a structural estimation of impurities in six piperacillin/tazobactam generics and carried out an in silico analysis. Namely, these generics were compared with the brand name drug by HPLC and LC-MS. The mutagen that in silico analysis showed alert was detected in five of six generic products. It was estimated that this mutagen was an azido group of the precursor used in the synthesis process of tazobactam whose patent has expired. With regards to this mutagenic substance, pharmaceutical companies marketing a generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam product will have to check presence or absence of this mutagen before introducing the product to the market.

Keywords: Piperacillin/Tazobactam; Generic drug; Mutagen; In silico; Antibiotics

Background

Piperacillin/Tazobactam is a combination antibiotic containing piperacillin with strong antibacterial activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa and the β-lactamase inhibitor tazobactam. Their blending ratio used to be 4:1 but was changed to 8:1 in Japan in 2008 for its use mainly in severe infections as drugs that may be given at a high dose in accordance with the Pharmacokinetics-Pharmacodynamics (PK-PD) hypothesis. Generic products of this combination became commercially available in Japan in 2015. Most of bulk powders of generic antibiotics used so far in Japan are manufactured abroad, mainly in China and India, and then imported by Japan. Some problems have been reported with these generic antibiotics [1,2]. We demonstrated that in many generic vancomycin injections the amount of bulk powder per vial is about 15% less than in the original drug [1]. Similarly, the content of teicoplanin was found to be lower than that in the brand drug [2]. Problems with generic products of meropenem have also been pointed out. Agudelo et al. reported the therapeutic nonequivalence of generic products with the original drug in animal models of infection [3]. In addition, since the grain size of bulk powder of all generic meropenem products is larger than that of the brand drug, this was identified as the cause of being less likely to dissolve. Furthermore, it was reported that generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam was pharmacutically different and therapeutically nonequivalence [5,6]. A generic product is approved as a drug as long as its main ingredient is the same as that of the original drug. Therefore, excipients and impurities contained in the generic product are not necessarily the same as those in the original drug. The purpose of this study is to study the safety of impurities contained in the bulk powder of the generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam products used in Japan. Both piperacillin and tazobactam were developed by Japanese pharmaceutical companies and are used throughout the world. However, the bulk powder of those generic products is produced abroad, including China, India, Colombia and Slovenia.

Methods

The Piperacillin/Tazobactam used in this study was the 2.25 gm/vial from six companies chosen randomly from among the generic products marketed in Japan and the original drug, seven products in total. HPLC was performed in accordance with the 16th edition of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia [7]. In summary, when a peak different from the original drug was detected, the peak area of that substance was measured with the standard solutions of piperacillin and tazobactam using the automatic integration method. This analysis was performed three times to confirm the repeatability. For the operating condition the measurement wavelength was set at 220 nm and the column used was Inertsil ODS-3, 3 m, 3.9 mm × 100 mm. Concentration of injection test solution is 1 mg/ml as Piperacillin potency. Mobile phases A and B were dibasic potassium phosphate and acetonitrile, respectively. The liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC/MS) is equipped with a 210 nm detector, 4.6 mm × 50 mm ODS column that contains 1.8 μm packing, 0.25 ml/min flow rate, 40°C column temperature to measure relative substances with high sensitivity. Concentration of injection test solution is 2 mg/ml as piperacillin potency. 0.1% formic acid medium/acetonitrile (92:8) are used as mobile phase, and flow rate is controlled by gradient method.

Results

Impurity A was detected at 0.04-0.05% in all generic products (Nos. 3-7), except generic No. 2 and the brand drug No. 1 (Figure 1). Impurity B was detected at 0.03-0.04% in all generic products. The molecular weight of impurities A and B was determined using LC-
MS/MS (Shimadzu: Tokyo). The mass range was measured from m/z 50-1200 and the molecular weights of impurities A and B were 274 and 562, respectively. Based on these molecular weights, the chemical structure was estimated according to SciFinder (American Chemical Society) and the Patent Publication Information, and *in silico* analysis was performed according to Derek Nexus (CTC Life Science: Tokyo) to predict the toxicity of each substance. The chemical structures of impurities A and B and their origin are shown in Table 1. Among them impurity A was recognized as a mutagenic substance due to the organic azide group it contained [8]. In this study we demonstrated that the mutagenic substance was contained in most generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam products excluding one company’s product. According to the *in silico* analysis, the alerted substance was in the azide group contained in impurity A and was estimated to be 4-Thia-1-azabicycloheptane-2-carboxylic acid, 3-(azidomethyl)-3-methyl-7-oxo-4,4-dioxide used in the synthetic process of tazobactam (Figure 1).

### Table 1: Chemical structure estimate of impurities by *in silico* analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impurities</th>
<th>Analyzed compound</th>
<th>Estimated formula</th>
<th>structural Derivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>CF*: C_{25}H_{34}N_{2}O_{5}S</td>
<td></td>
<td>lazobactam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MW*: 274</td>
<td>Content: 0.04-0.05%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>CF*: C_{26}H_{35}N_{2}O_{5}S</td>
<td></td>
<td>piperacillin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MW*: 563</td>
<td>Content: 0.03-0.04%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CF: Chemical formula; MW: Molecular weight*

Since the international patent for the synthetic method used to produce the brand drug has not expired, companies producing generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam products are considered to have no alternative but to use the synthetic method using this mutagenic substance A. The aforementioned galactomannan antigen and mutagenic substance A are not detected in all generic products. Piperacillin/Tazobactam from the company from which the mutagenic substance A was not detected in this study was found to be negative to galactomannan antigen as well. As galactomannan antigen is derived from penicillin used in the biosynthetic process of piperacillin, a procedure to remove it is newly required. The brand drug manufacturer and some manufacturers of generic products carry out some processing to remove impurities. We infer that one of them probably succeeded in removing mutagenic substance A through a purification treatment of Piperacillin/Tazobactam. Generic products have the same main ingredient as the brand drug but are known to have potential carcinogenic risk as DNA reactive (mutagenic) impurities in pharmaceuticals to limit the presence of such impurities in the final drug product [10,11].

### Discussion

Currently, generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam products from 11 companies are commercialized in Japan. Most generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam products had false positive galactomannan antigen values [9]. Since this trend was not common to all generic products, this indicates that there is at least one generic pharmaceutical company that purifies the imported bulk powder to remove impurities. In other words, this substance is used in the synthesis tazobactam suggesting that it is an unreacted product that failed to perform a perfect tazobactam synthetic reaction. On the other hand, the synthetic method for the brand tazobactam is different and mutagenic substance (mutagenic group) including the organic azide group is not used in the synthetic process [10,11].
to marketing of generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam containing mutagenic elements. However, the calculation of the acceptable intake of a mutagenic impurity depending on the treatment period and dose were shown to the ICH-M7, 7.3 [17]. Because the period of treatment with Piperacillin/Tazobactam is usually one month or less, the daily acceptable intake thus amounts to 120 gm. When the value is divided at 2 gm that is daily maximum dose of tazobactam, allowable limit of the mutagen are 60 ppm or less. However, the content of the mutagenic substance A detected by HPLC was 0.04-0.05% as calculated from the peak ratio, significantly exceeding the allowable limit of 60 ppm. With regards to this mutagenic substance, pharmaceutical companies marketing a generic Piperacillin/Tazobactam product must check it for the presence or absence of this mutagenic substance and perform Ames testing to confirm its safety before introducing the product to the market. The key to dissemination of generic drugs lies in the assurance of drug safety and steady supply by each generic pharmaceutical company.

Conflicts of Interest

References