



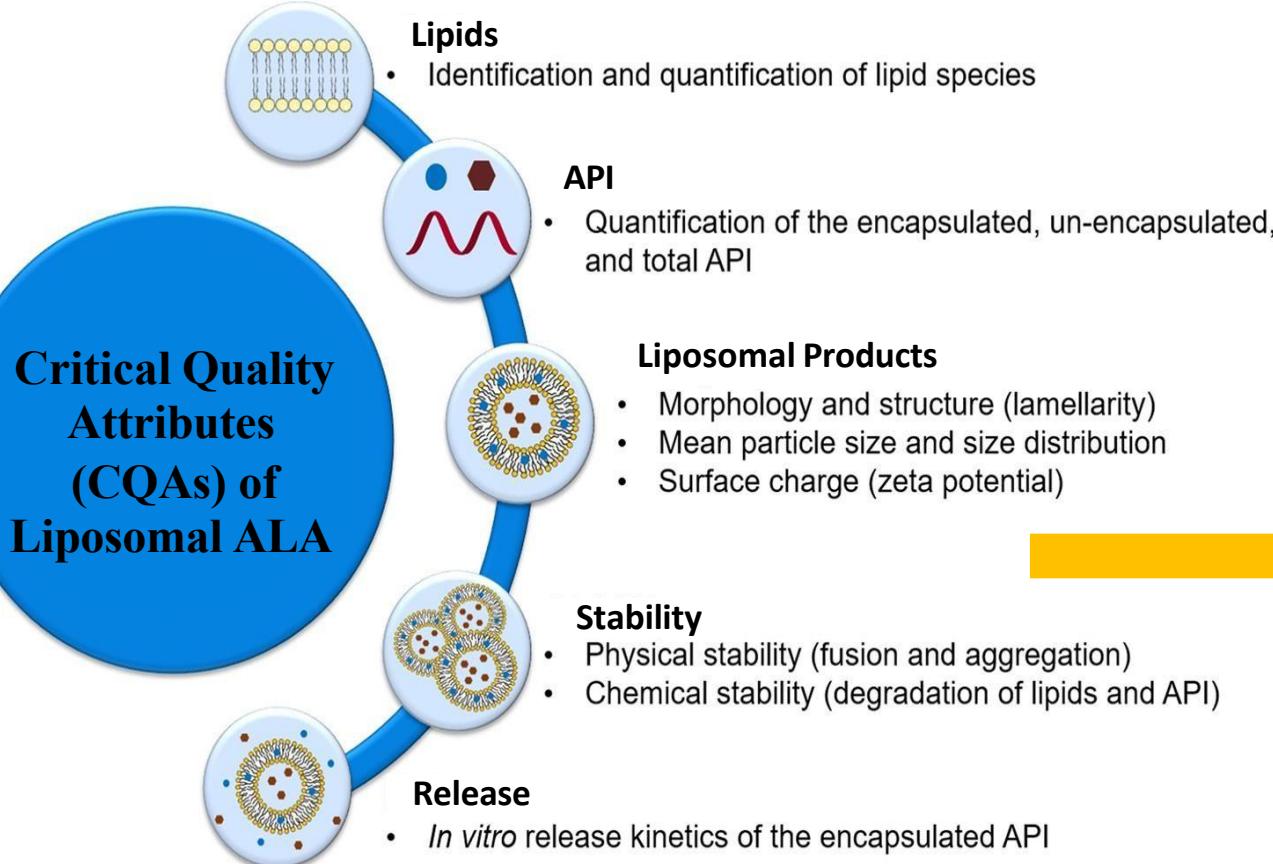
ALA

LIPOSOMAL

West Bengal Chemical Industries Limited

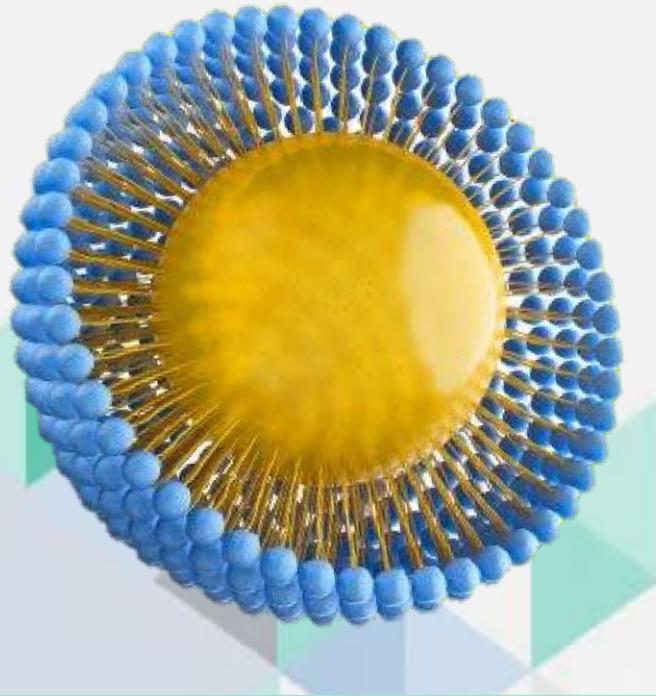


# Summary of Characterizations Performed on Liposomal ALA

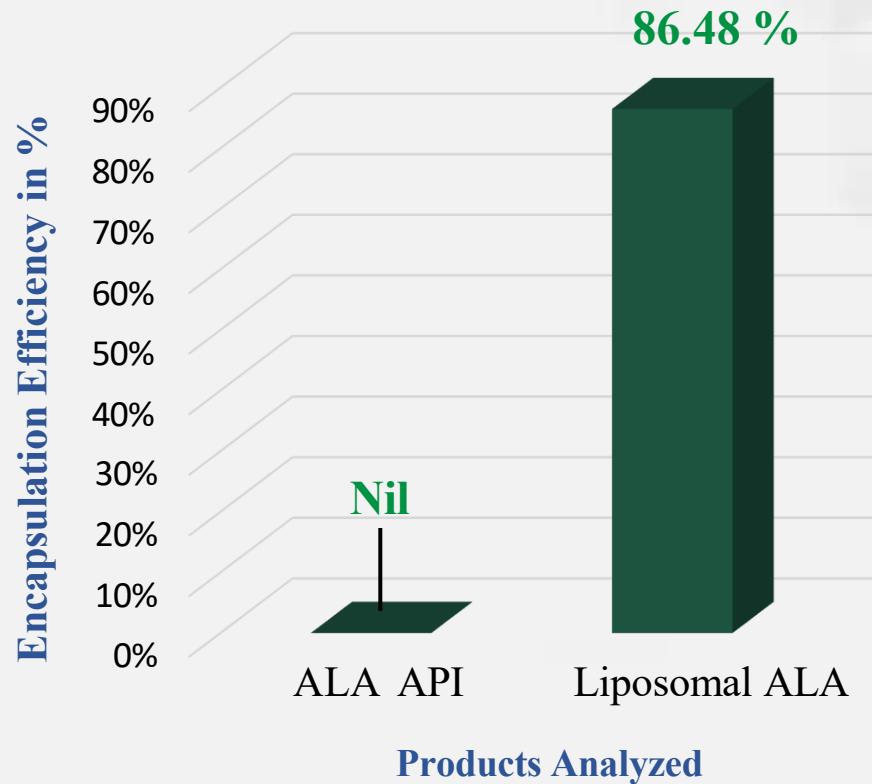


- 1. Encapsulation efficiency of Liposomal ALA*
- 2. Analysis of particle size and uniformity of Liposomal ALA using DLS*
- 3. Behavior of Liposomal ALA particles in liquid medium using DLS Zeta-sizer*
- 4. FTIR analysis of Liposomal ALA composition*
- 5. Elemental analysis of Liposomal ALA*
- 6. Morphology analysis of ALA Liposomes using SEM*
- 7. Analysis of ALA leakage from Liposomes*
- 8. Stability analysis of Liposomes at 105° C temperatures*
- 9. Endothermic study of Liposomal ALA using DSC analysis*
- 10. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA) of Liposomal Iron*
- 11. Correlation between DSC & TGA*

# 1. Encapsulation Efficiency of 35.86% Liposomal ALA



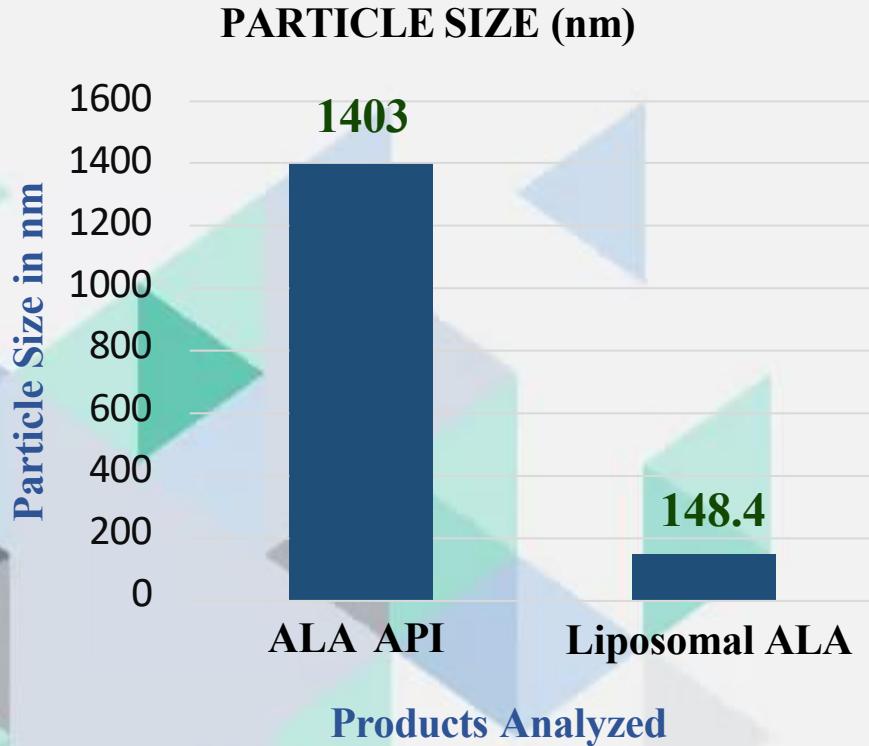
- ❖ Acceptance criteria:
  - Assay : **NLT 30%**
  - Encapsulation efficiency : **NLT 70%**



Encapsulation Efficiency measured via validated HPLC data

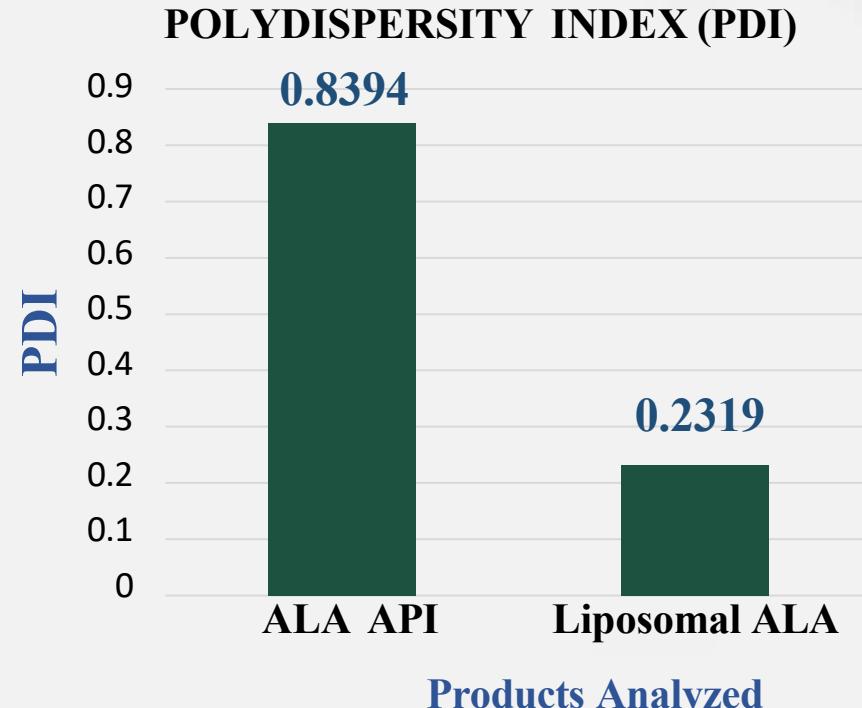
- Liposomal encapsulation ensures **86.48% efficiency**, significantly surpassing the **minimum requirement of 70%**.
- Efficient encapsulation minimizes **mineral loss**, improving **bioavailability** and **therapeutic efficacy**.
- Offers **protection against oxidation and gastrointestinal irritation**, common with conventional ALA forms.

## 2. Dynamic Light Scattering Analysis of Liposomal ALA



**Figure 1 – Chart showing the particle size of ALA API with Liposomal ALA**

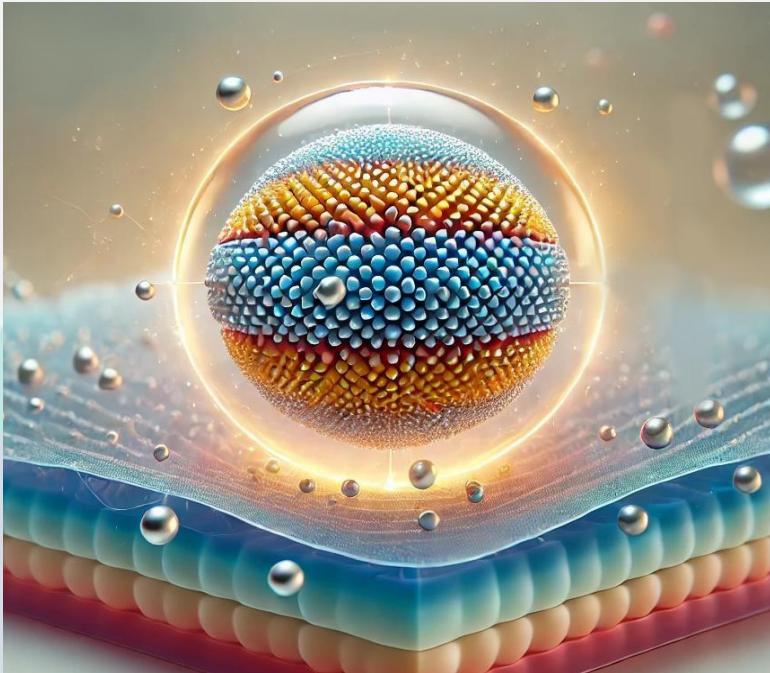
- Nanosized, uniform particles offer greater colloidal stability and improved shelf life.
- Smaller particles (**Particle size: 148.4 and PDI 0.2319**) support **increased mucosal permeability** and cellular uptake.
- DLS characterization confirms high formulation control and **batch-to-batch reproducibility**.



**Figure 2 – Polydispersity Index (PDI) of Liposomal ALA in solution**

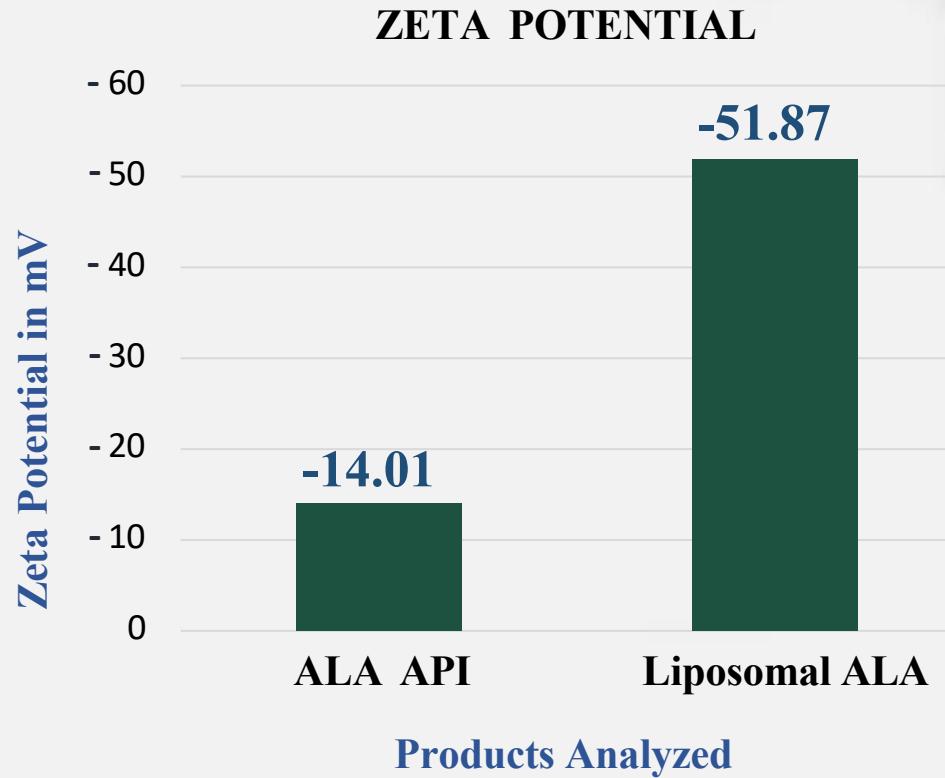
- ❖ **Acceptance criteria:**
  - **Particle Size : < 220 nm**
  - **Polydispersity Index : < 1**

## 3a. Behavior of Liposomal ALA



**Figure 1 – Illustration of zeta potential, showing the electrostatic interactions of particles in suspension**

- Liposomal ALA shows **high zeta potential (-51.87 mV)** → excellent colloidal stability.
- Prevents particle aggregation → ensures **uniform suspension**.
- Enhances **product shelf life** and **bioavailability** in liquid form.

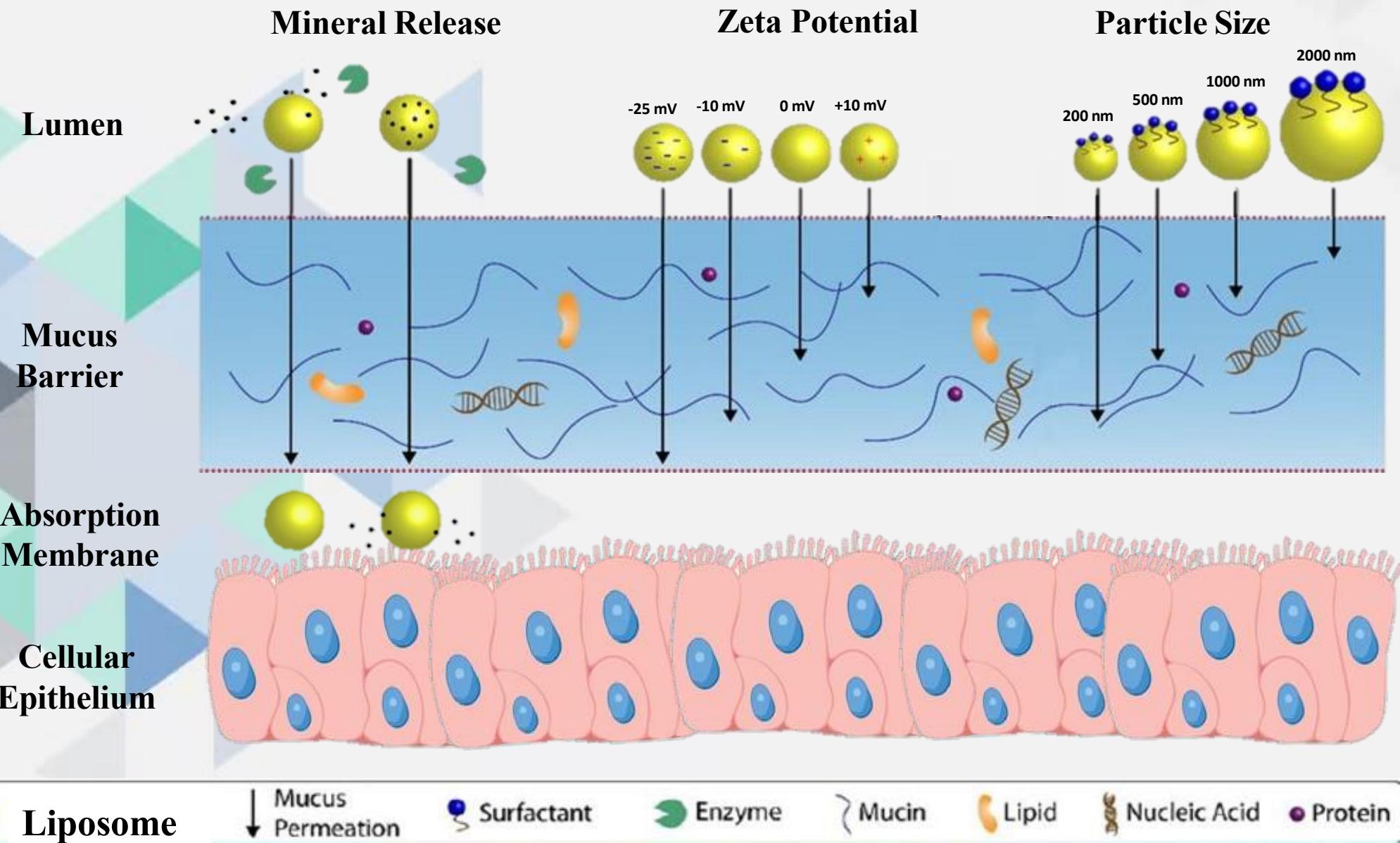


**Figure 2 – Chart comparing the zeta potential of ALA API and Liposomal ALA showing ALA in Liposomal form is stable and unlikely to agglomerate in solution.**

❖ **Acceptance criteria:**

- **Zeta Potential : < -30 mV**

### 3b. Absorption of Liposomal ALA Represented Schematically on a Cellular Cross-Section



# 4a. FTIR Spectra of ALA, Liposome & Liposomal ALA

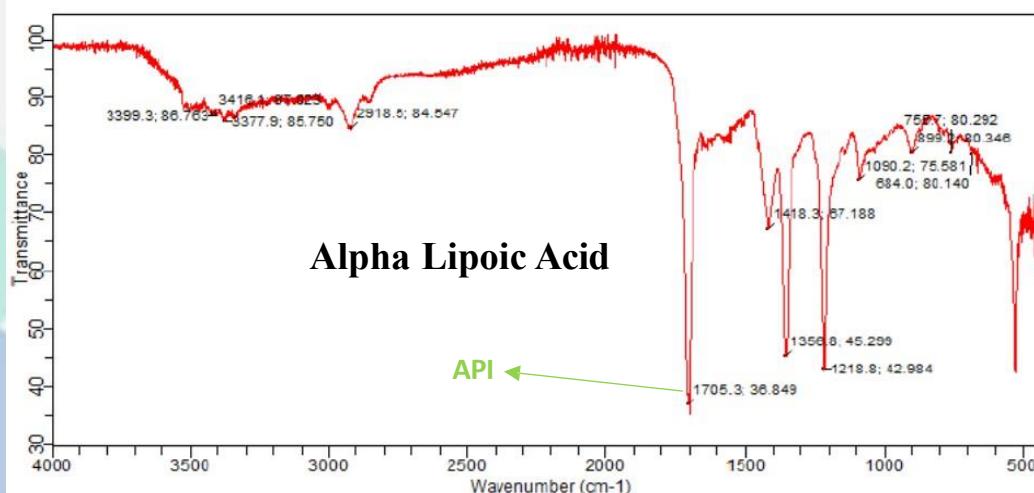


Figure 1: IR Transmission spectrum showing bands at different wavelengths of Alpha Lipoic Acid API

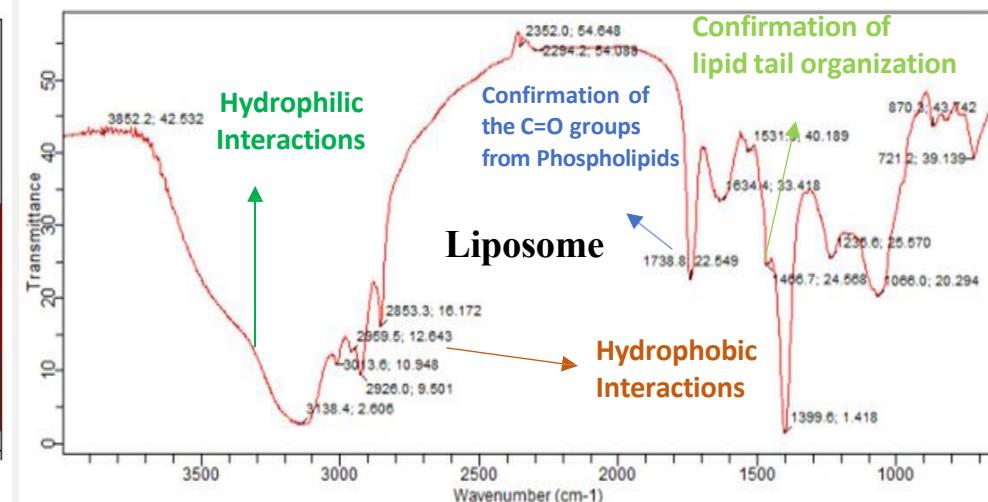


Figure 2: Hydrophobic and Hydrophilic interactions within Empty Liposome

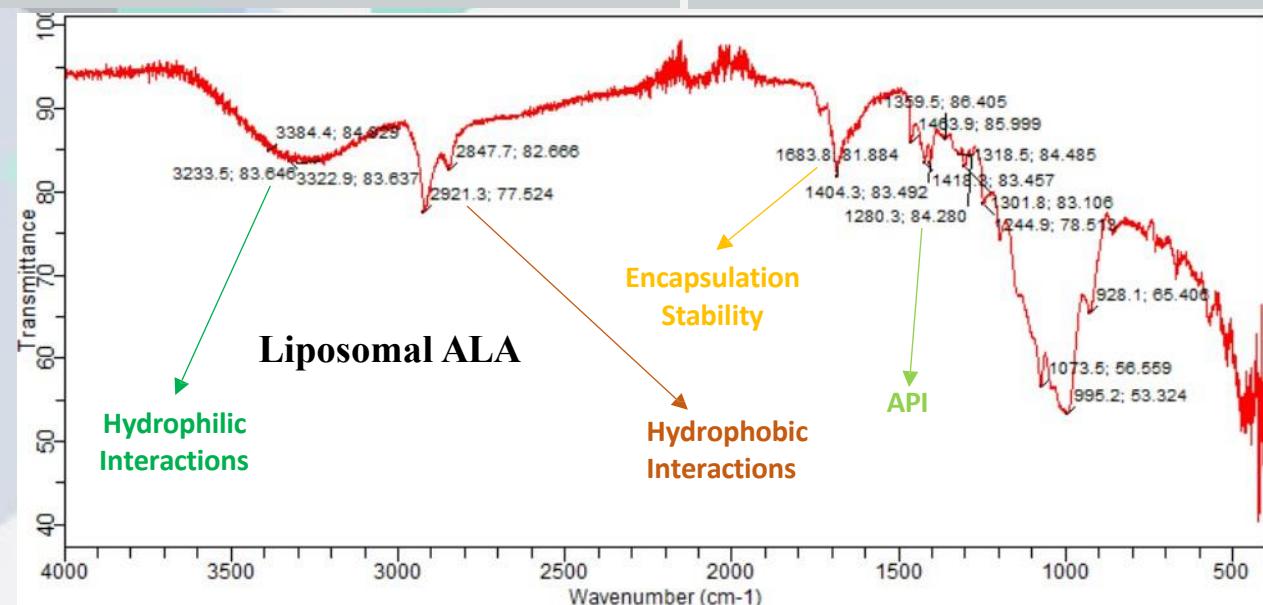
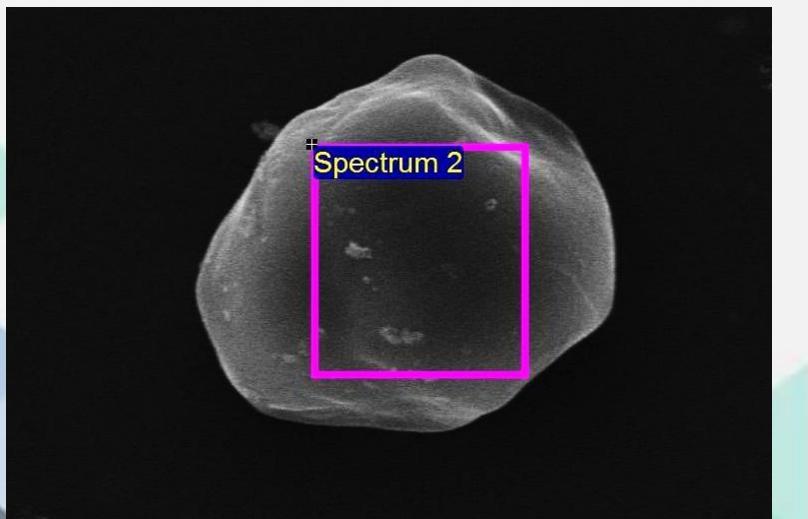


Figure 3: IR Transmission spectrum of Liposomal ALA is shown

## 4b. Summary of FTIR Analysis of Liposomal ALA

1. **Confirmation of the C=O and O-H Groups** - The C=O stretching at  $1740.7\text{ cm}^{-1}$  confirms the ester bond.
2. **Hydrophobic Interactions** - The C-H stretching at  $2921.3\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $2847.7\text{ cm}^{-1}$  reflect the hydrophobic interactions.
3. **Hydrophilic Interactions** - O-H stretching at  $3233.5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $3322.9\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and  $3384.4\text{ cm}^{-1}$  suggest hydrogen bonding interactions between water or hydrophilic groups.
4. **Encapsulation Stability** - Peaks at  $1683.8\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1593.5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , corresponding to **C=O stretching** and amide bonds show complete encapsulation.
5. **API** - This peak corresponds to the **C-H bending** at  $1418.9\text{ cm}^{-1}$  confirms presence of ALA.

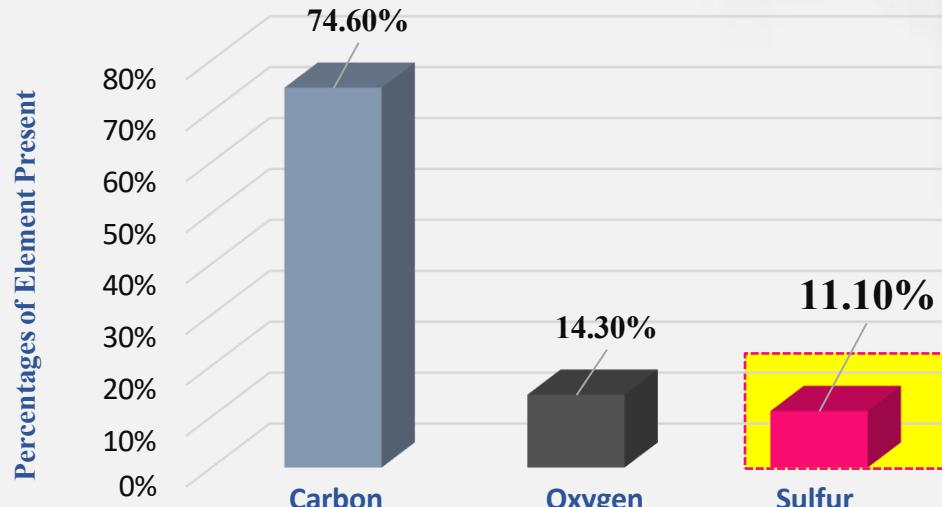
## 5. Elemental Analysis of Liposomal ALA



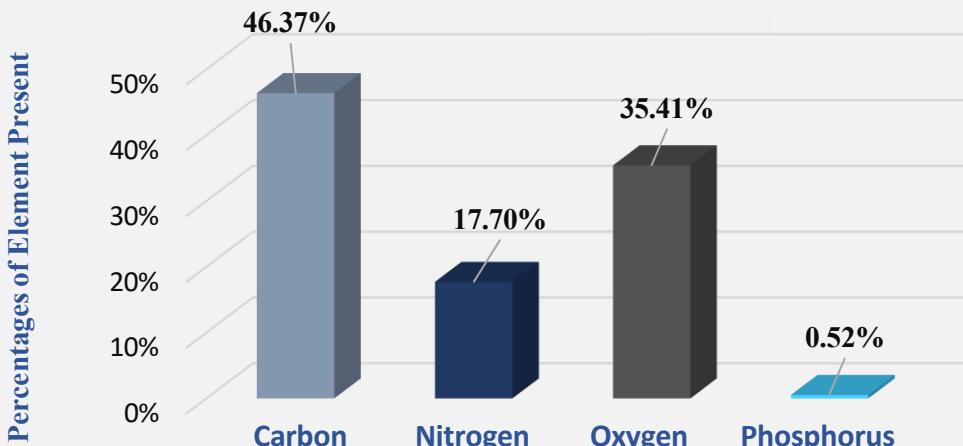
**Figure 1 – SEM image of Liposomal ALA showing the area scanned using Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy (EDAX)**

- ALA API shows high carbon (74.60%) and notable sulfur content (11.10%), consistent with its thiol structure; sulfur is absent in liposomal ALA, indicating encapsulation.
- In liposomal ALA, increased oxygen (35.41%), nitrogen (17.70%), and phosphorus (0.52%) confirm the presence of phospholipids and successful encapsulation.

### (a) ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF ALA API

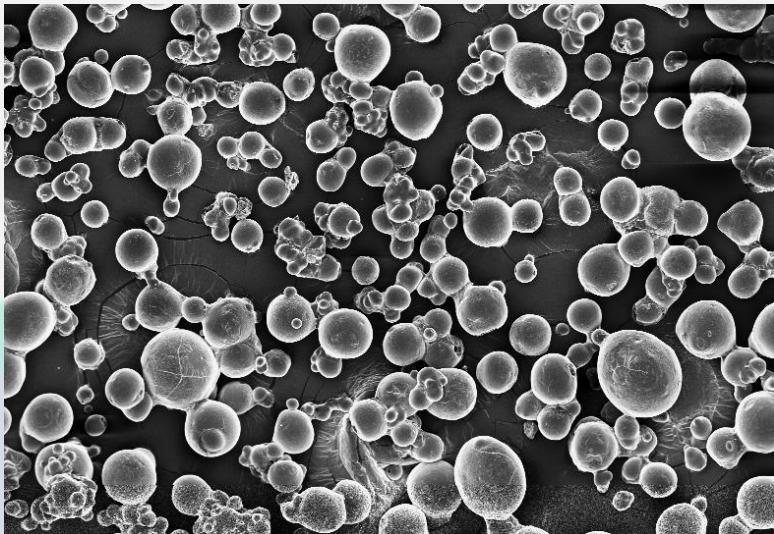


### (b) ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF LIPOSOMAL ALA



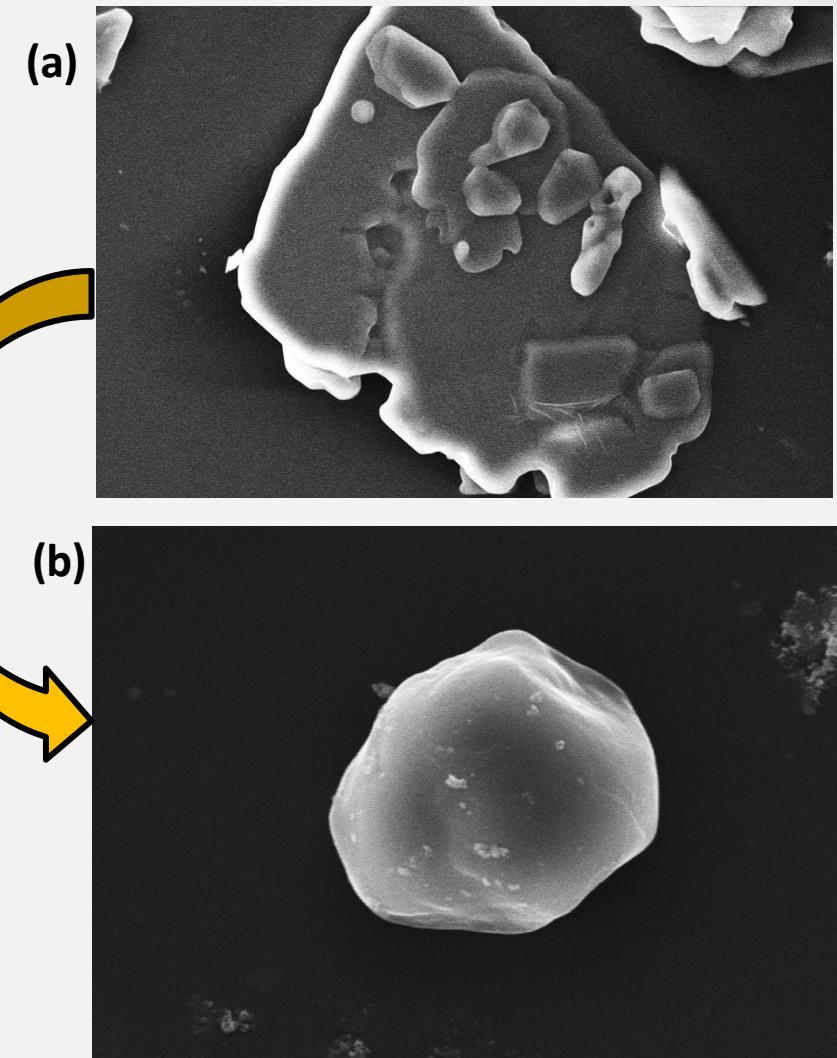
**Figure 2 – A graphical representation of the percentages of elements composing (a) ALA API (b) Liposomal ALA**

# 6. Morphology of Liposomal ALA As Viewed Under a Scanning Electron Microscope



**Figure 1 – SEM image of few Liposomal ALA scattered within the field of view under observation**

- Spherical morphology observed in liposomal ALA particles.
- Uniform size distribution seen across the field (Figure 1).
- Particles appear smooth-surfaced at low magnification.
- Spherical and uniform morphology enhances **stability, encapsulation efficiency, and cellular uptake**, making it ideal for liposomal drug delivery.



**Figure 2 – SEM panels showing transformation from (a) ALA API to (b) Liposomal ALA after encapsulation.**

## 7. Leakage of Liposomal ALA



Figure 1 – An image representing the storage of formulations in shelves

- **Encapsulation efficiency remains high (~86%) throughout 3 years of storage, indicating stable liposome structure.**
- **Assay values for free ALA remain in a range (~38%), showing minimal leakage over time.**
- The formulation shows **excellent retention of ALA**, confirming its suitability for long-term shelf storage.

### MINERAL LEAKAGE ASSAY

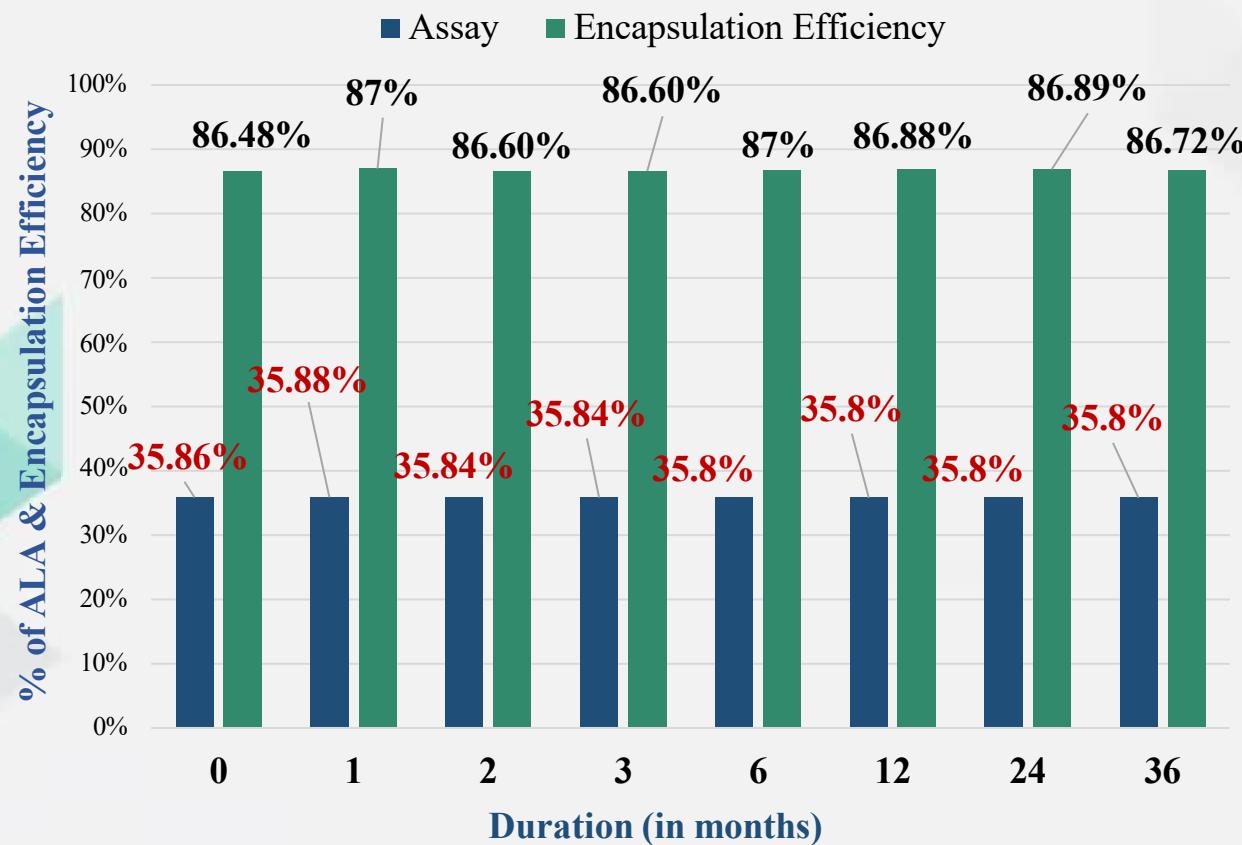


Figure 2 – Chart comparing the stability of Liposomal ALA stored over a period of 3 years at  $40^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $75\% \pm 5\%$ .

# 8. Stability of Liposomal ALA at Elevated Temperatures



Figure 1 – An image representing the transport of formulations at elevated temperature.

- **Encapsulation efficiency remains high ( $\approx 86\%$ ) even after exposure to  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours.**
- **Assay values (38% at RT vs. 37.79% at  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) show minimal variation, indicating negligible ALA leakage.**
- Demonstrates **thermal robustness**, making the formulation suitable for transport and storage in hot climates.

## TEMPERATURE EXPOSURE STUDY

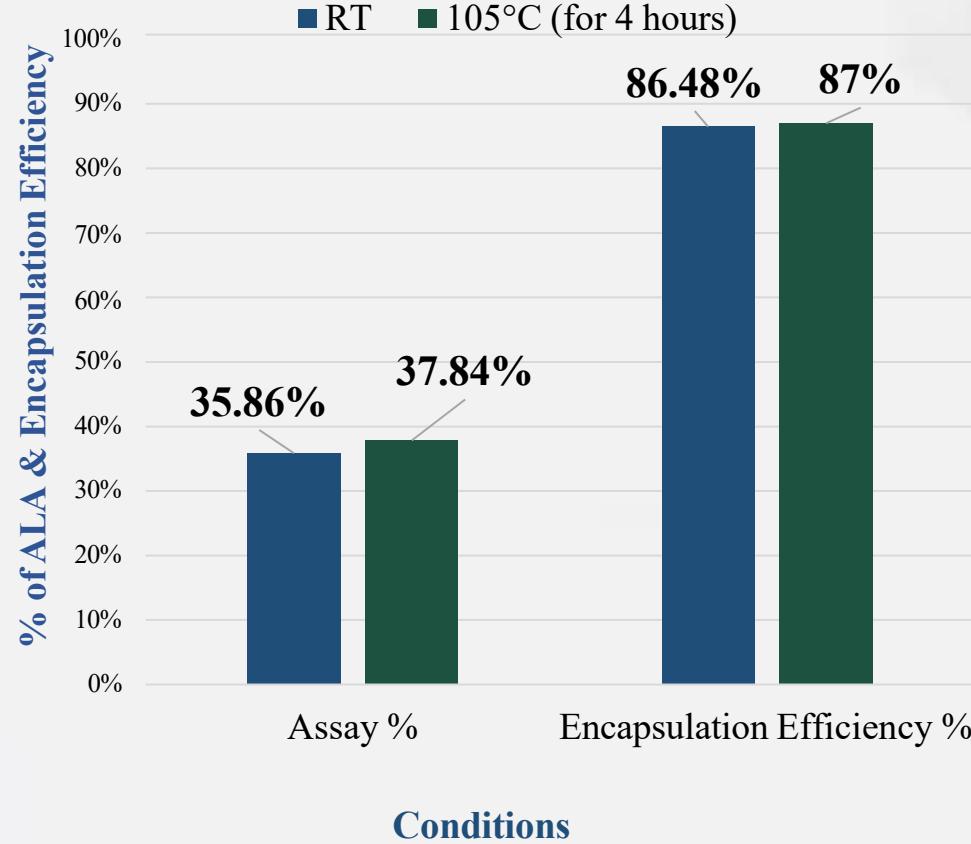


Figure 2 – Chart comparing the stability of Liposomal ALA both at room temperature (RT) and at  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours of exposure.

# 9a. Differential Scanning Calorimetry Analysis

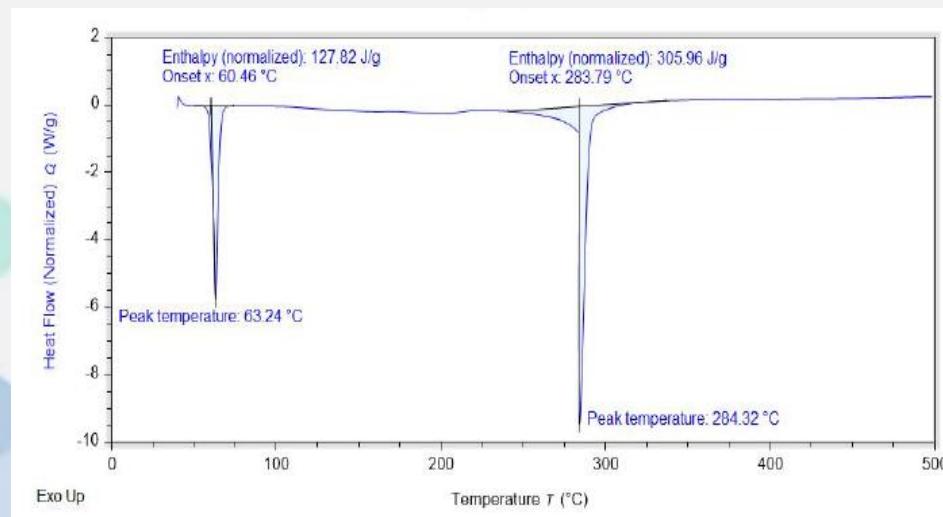


Figure 1: DSC Thermogram of ALA API

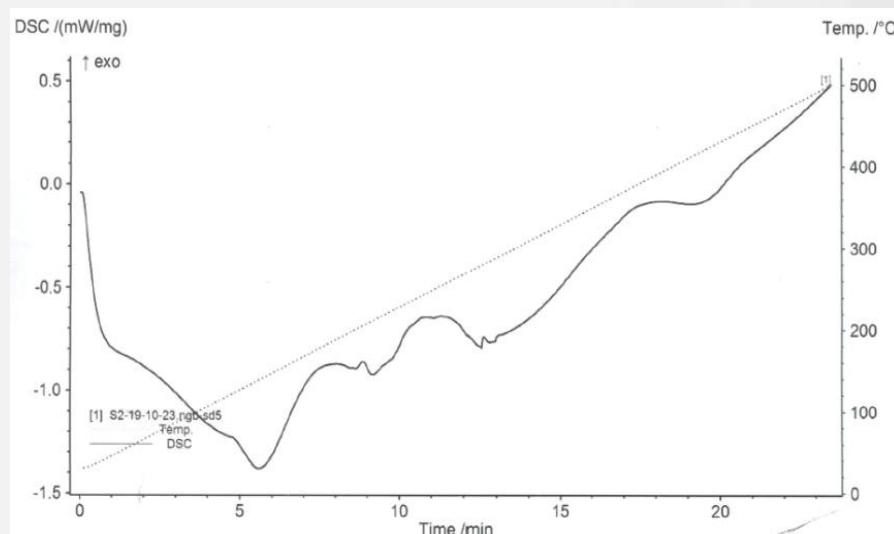


Figure 2: DSC Thermogram of Empty Liposome

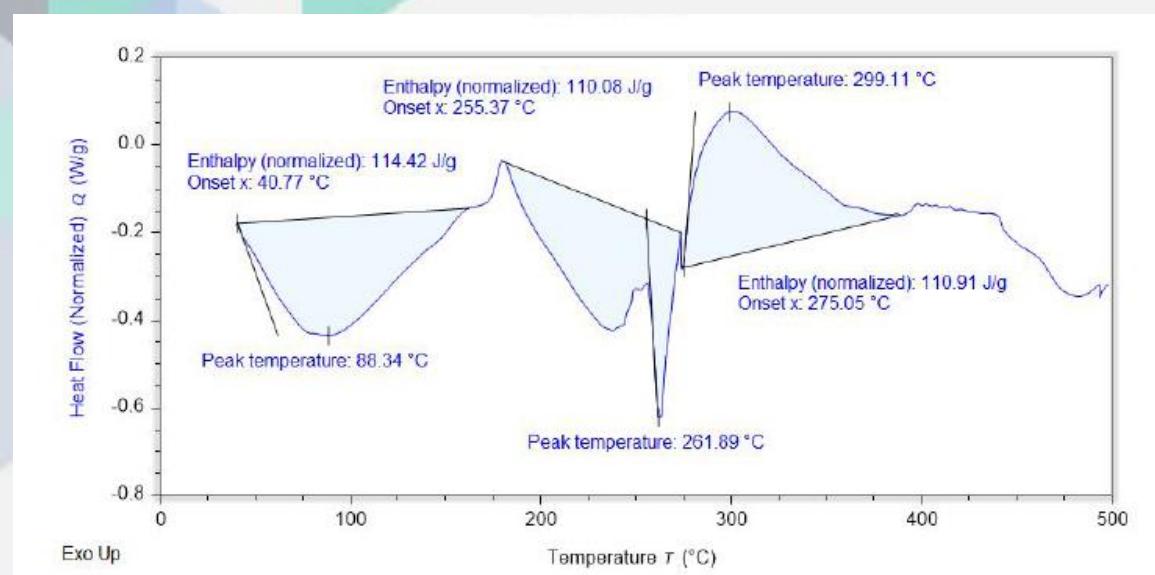


Figure 3: DSC Thermogram of Liposomal ALA

## 9b. Endothermic study of Liposomal ALA using Differential Scanning Calorimetry Analysis

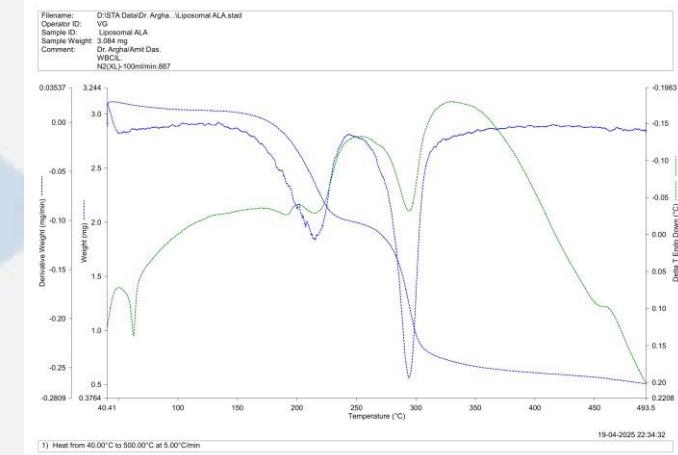
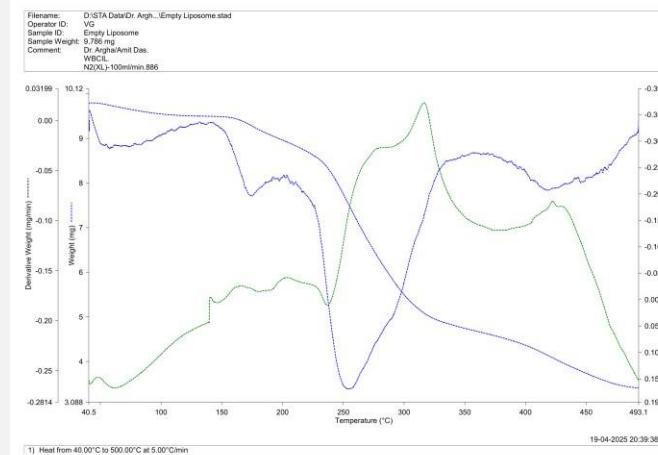
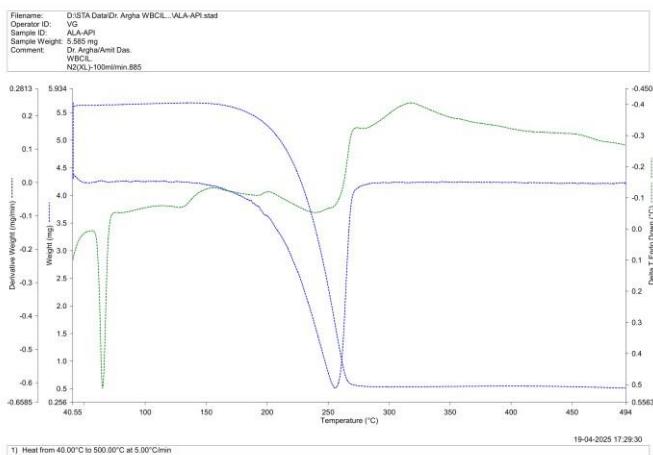


An illustration showing how the phospholipid bilayer is preventing the heat to ALA API from getting disintegrated due to the applied heat.

Sample	Thermal Events (°C)	Inference
ALA API	63.24, 284.32	Distinct thermal transitions indicate phase changes or melting points associated with ALA*.
Liposome	136.85, 212.78, 278.42	Exhibits multiple transitions related to phospholipid structural changes and thermal stability*.
Liposomal ALA	88.34, 275.05, 299.11	Thermal stability of ALA is increased due to encapsulation within liposome to 299.11°C, indicating a high stability of the formulation before degradation*.

\*Thermograms available for reference

# 10. Thermogravimetric Analysis of Liposomal ALA



Sample	Total Weight Loss (%)	Major Degradation Temperature (°C)
ALA API	90-95 (near-complete decomposition)	150-200 (sharp initial loss due to instability)
Liposome	70-80 (gradual organic loss)	200-250 (slow lipid bilayer breakdown)
Liposomal ALA	80-85 (controlled and efficient loss)	200-250 (with delayed ALA phase, offering protective stability)

The total weight loss of Liposomal ALA (80-85%) is more controlled and efficient compared to ALA API (90-95%) and Liposome (70-80%), indicating better stability.

The major degradation temperature of Liposomal ALA (200-250°C with a delayed ALA contribution) is optimized for a protective effect, surpassing the lower threshold of ALA API (150-200°C) and the gradual loss of Liposome (200-250°C), highlighting its superior thermal resilience.

# 11. Correlating DSC and TGA of Liposomal ALA

Parameter	Analysis purpose	Analogy
DSC (Differential Scanning Calorimetry)	Measuring how much heat a material absorbs or releases as it's heated	Burning a log and seeing how much ash is left.
TGA (Thermogravimetric Analysis)	Checking if the material is losing weight as it's heated — from things like evaporation or breakdown.	Melting chocolate and measuring how much heat is needed.

## Why Correlation Matters:

If both DSC and TGA respond at the same temperature, it means a real change is happening — both inside the material (DSC) and on the outside (TGA).

The material is **physically changing** (e.g., losing water or breaking down)

And it's also **thermally active** (taking in or releasing energy)

## Correlation Summary

Temp (°C)	DSC Observation	TGA Observation	Correlation Interpretation	
63.24	Clear DSC Peak	No significant mass loss	◆ Phase transition associated with ALA (e.g., polymorphic or melting transition)	ALA API
284.32	Yes	Yes (~200–330°C, 8.28% mass loss)	✓ Strong correlation — main decomposition of ALA	Empty Liposome
136.85	Yes	Not clearly observable	◆ Lipid phase transition or structural rearrangement	
212.78	Yes	Minor weight change (~200°C)	✓ Partial correlation — initial thermal degradation onset	
275.05	Yes	Yes (~150–300°C, 8.34% mass loss)	✓ Correlates with multi-stage decomposition	
299.11	Yes	Yes (~300°C tail of decomposition)	✓ Final decomposition phase; enhanced thermal stability via encapsulation	Liposomal ALA
88.34	Yes	Possibly minor loss (~80–100°C)	✓ Likely moisture or loosely bound water loss	

# Thank You !

