Solution enhanced dispersion by supercritical fluids (SEDS): an approach in particle engineering to modify aqueous solubility of andrographolide from Andrographis paniculata extract

ABSTRACT

The objective of study is to improve aqueous solubility of andrographolide through particle engineering using Solution Enhanced Dispersion by Supercritical Fluids (SEDS) approach. The precipitation pattern of sticky crude Andrographis paniculata extract from CO2-acetone system and CO2-acetone:ethanol (v/v) 1:1 system as well as the aqueous solubility of andrographolide precipitated were first studied at different pressure (100, 150 bar) and temperature (40, 50 °C) combination (full factorial design). The modification of aqueous solubility of andrographolide was then attempted by manipulating its precipitation process from CO2-solvent systems consisting of single solvent and solvent mixture at different proportions (v/v) at the appropriate pressure-temperature combination. A. paniculata powder precipitated from CO2-acetone system at 150 bar, 40 °C was found to be large, irregularly shaped, less crystalline with the highest andrographolide aqueous solubility (twofold increment compared to crude extract) and recovery compared to those precipitated from CO2-ethanol system and other CO2-solvent mixture systems. Complete dissolution of andrographolide from A. paniculata powder precipitated from CO2-acetone system had been achieved within 90 min. For SEDS precipitation under solvent mixture system, with increment of proportion of ethanol from 25% to 75%, larger particles and change of powder morphology from stripes into plates were resulted. Based on the higher aqueous solubility and dissolution of andrographolide, recovery as well as a different morphology observed from the less crystalline A. paniculata powder precipitated from CO2-acetone system, less impurities could have co-precipitated with andrographolide.

Keyword: SCFs; SEDS; sc-CO2; Andrographolide; Aqueous solubility; SEDS precipitated Andrographis paniculata powder