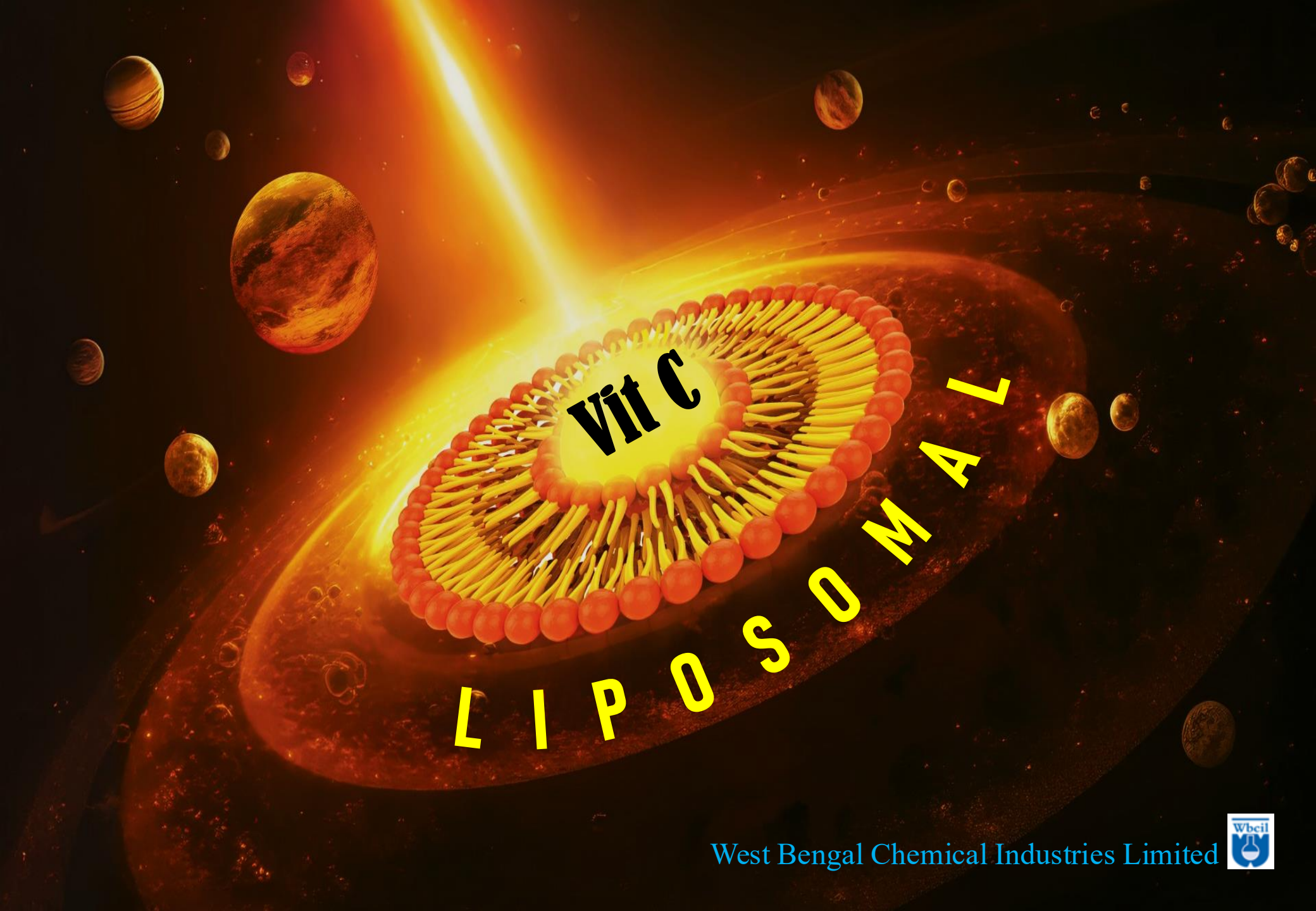




vit c
LIPOSOMAL

West Bengal Chemical Industries Limited



A USA FDA-Aligned Framework for Quality & Stability Determination

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Challenges with Standard Vitamin C



Rapid Clearance

Standard Vitamin C leaves the body quickly. Excess amounts are rapidly filtered out by the kidneys before your cells can absorb them.



Digestive Distress

High doses of standard, unencapsulated Vitamin C are highly acidic, often causing stomach irritation, bloating, and cramps.



Oxidative Degradation

Standard Vitamin C crystals are highly sensitive to light, heat, and moisture, losing their potency before you even swallow them.

WBCIL Liposome: The Guarantee of Purity

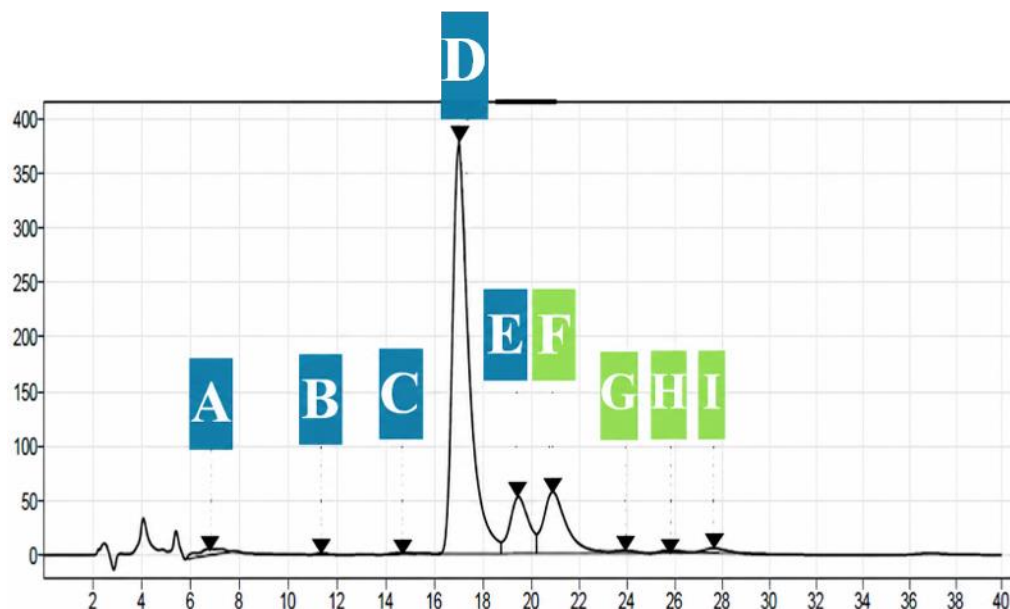


Figure 1 –The chromatogram of a phospholipid constituting a liposome

Phosphatidylcholine (PC-Peak A-E) : 90.07%

Phosphatidylethanolamine (PE-Peak F-I) : 4.39%



Stronger Shells & Cleaner Product

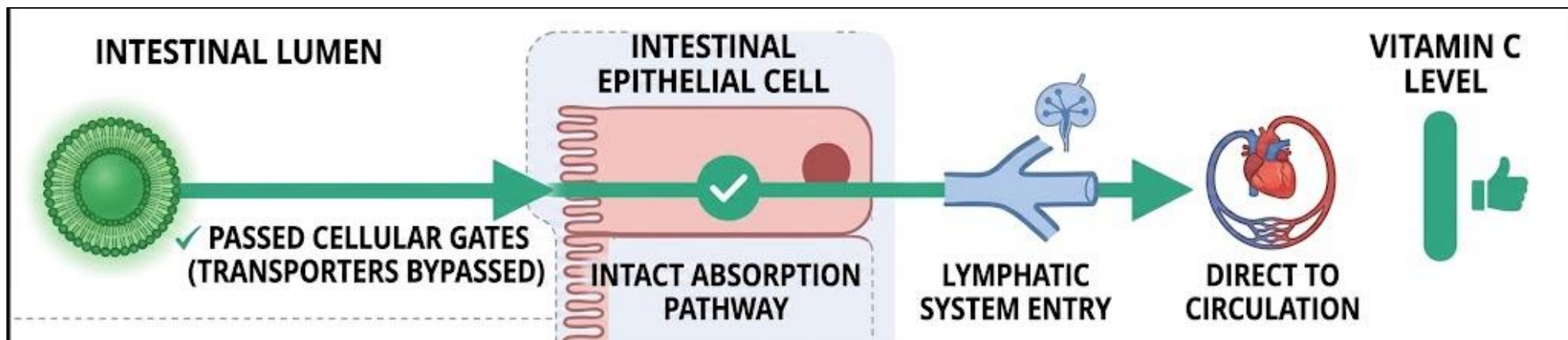
>90% purity ensures liposomal stability
and patient safety by minimising
unwanted lipids



WBCIL Achieved

> 94% phospholipid purity with > 90%
PC content

Bypassing Natural Barriers



Bypassing Transporters

Instead of struggling through standard cellular gates, intact liposomes enter directly into the lymphatic system



Direct Entry to Systemic Circulation

Liposomal vitamin C avoids first-pass hepatic metabolism, thereby safely and efficiently elevating serum vitamin C levels.

✓ **CLINICAL ADVANTAGE:** *This mimics the efficacy of an IV infusion through a simple, safe oral dose.*

Encapsulation Efficiency

Encapsulation Efficiency: The percentage of the active ingredient successfully encapsulated within the protective liposome core.

>70%

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

85% Achieved

WBCIL PROPRIETARY PROCESS

KEY ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Improves Bioavailability
- ✓ Prevents Gastric Irritation
- ✓ Protects Vitamin C from Oxidation
- ✓ Boosts Patient Compliance

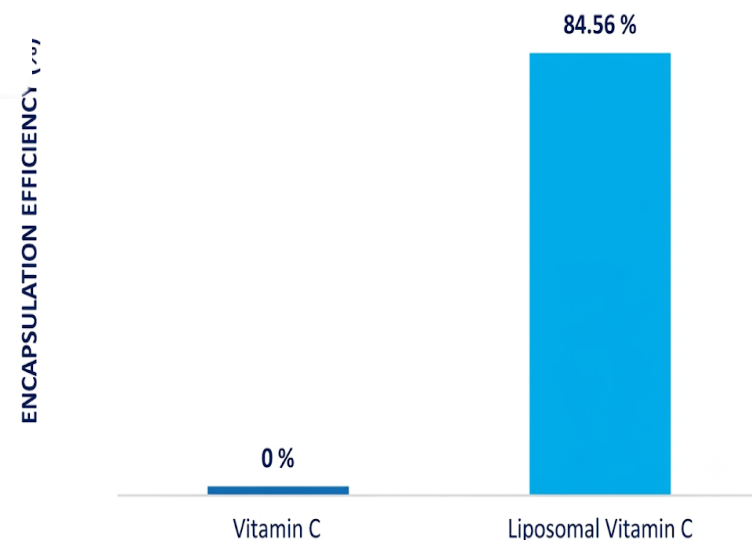


Figure 2: Encapsulation efficiency of Liposomal Vitamin C

Dynamic Light Scattering Analysis of Liposomal Vitamin C

A. Zeta Potential: An indicator of the Liposome's surface charge

<- 25 mV
ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

-36 mV
WBCIL ACHIEVED ZP

KEY ADVANTAGES

- ✓ High Zeta Potential creates a strong repulsion between particles, preventing agglomeration and ensuring stability.

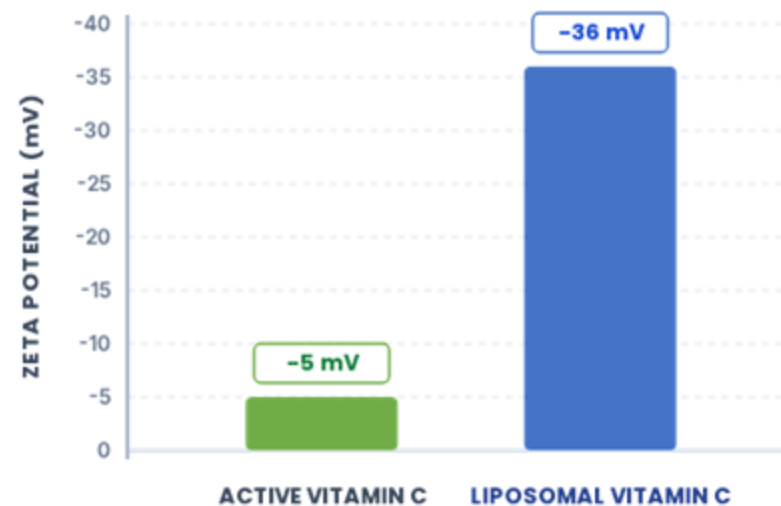
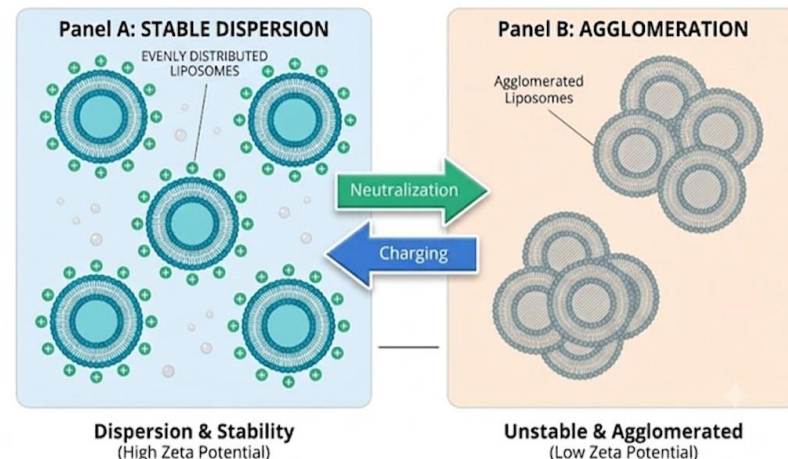


Figure 3: Determination of Zeta Potential

B. Particle Size determination

≤ 300 nm
ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

257 nm
WBCIL ACHIEVED

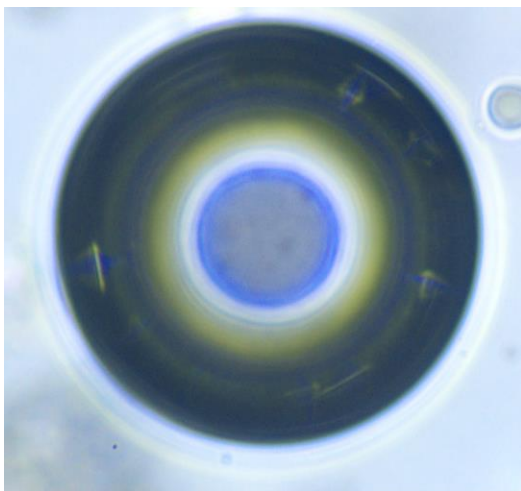


Figure 4A: Microscopic image of a liposomal Vitamin C

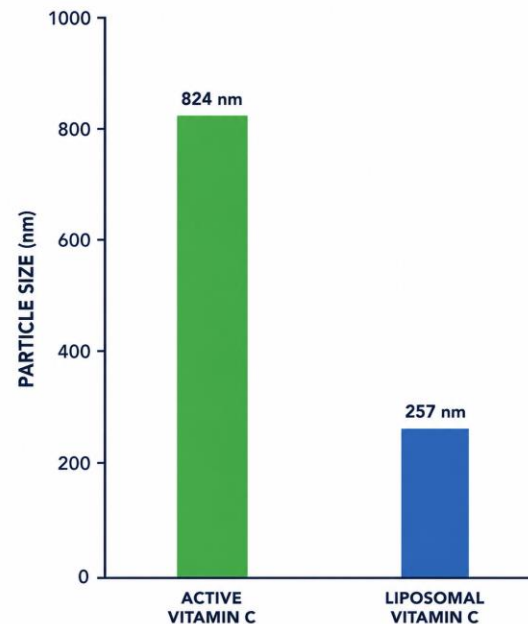


Figure 4B: Particle size of Vitamin C as active ingredient vs Liposomal Vitamin C in solution

KEY ADVANTAGES

✓ Increased Cellular Uptake

C. Polydispersity Index (PDI): Uniformity in size distribution of Liposomes

< 0.50

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

0.25

WBCIL ACHIEVED PDI

KEY ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Yields superior colloidal stability in the formulation
- ✓ Directly contributes to an improved and stable shelf life

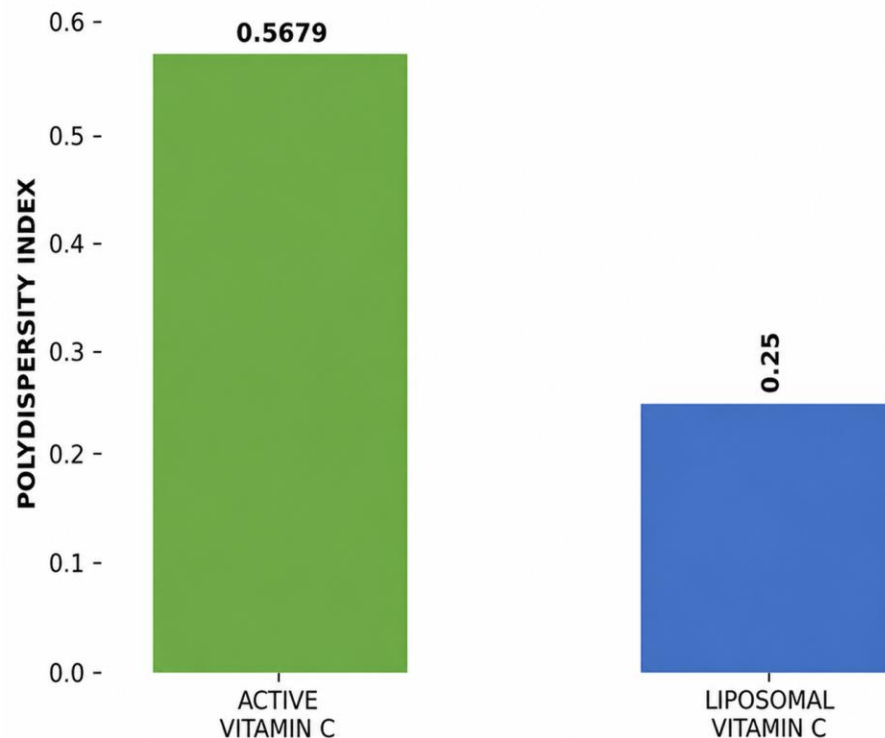
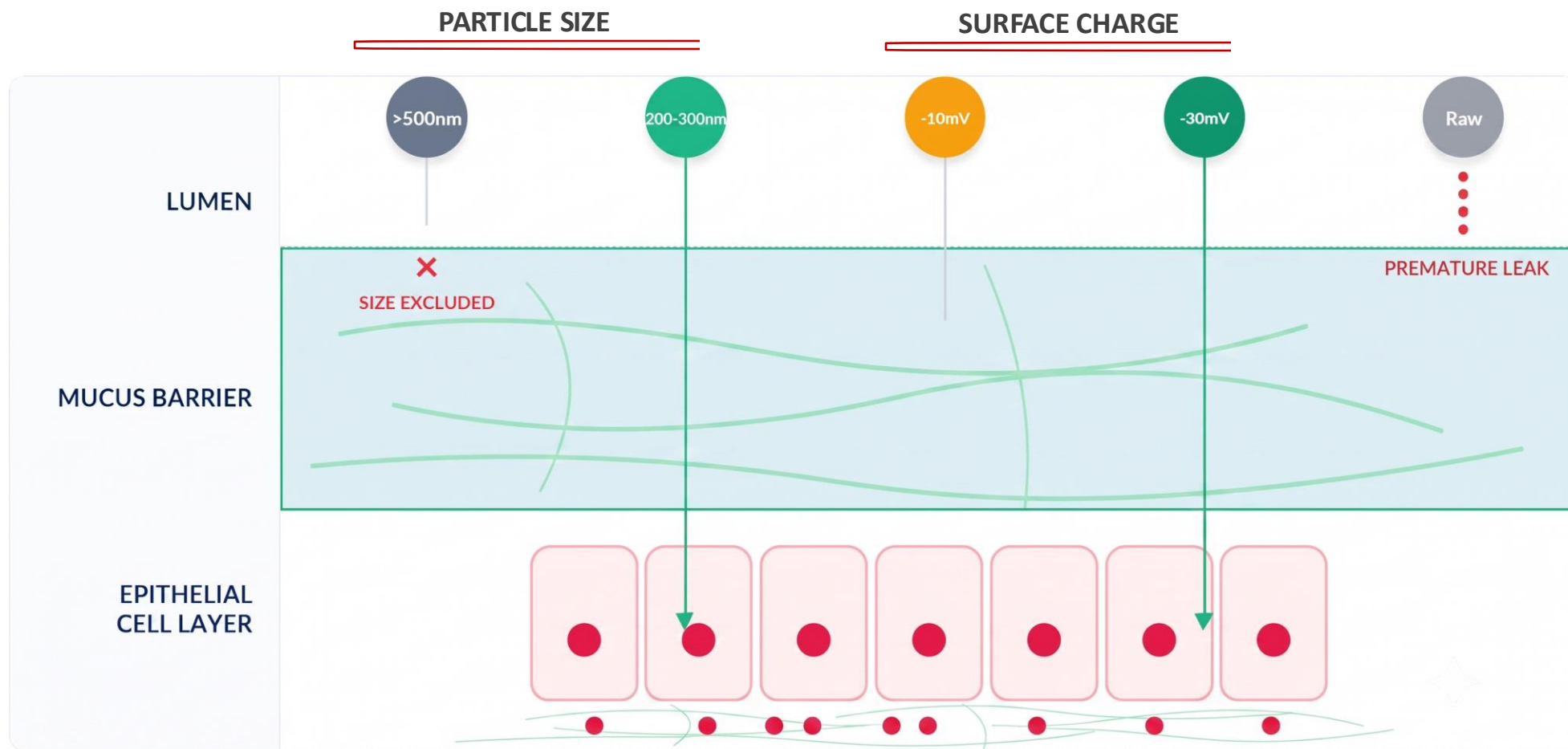


Figure 5: Polydispersity Index (PDI) of Vitamin C as Active Ingredient vs Liposomal Vitamin C in solution

Absorption of Liposomal Vitamin C Represented Schematically on a Cellular Cross-Section



The Surface Proof: EDAX

A surface scan using Energy-Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDAX) examines the particle's surface.

Element Detected	Standard Vitamin C	WBCIL Liposomal Vitamin C
Carbon & Oxygen	Present	Present (Lipid Bilayer)
Nitrogen & Phosphorous (Present in lipid)	Absent	Present (Lipid Bilayer)



CONCLUSION: The difference in percentage of carbon and oxygen in both the samples clearly shows that vitamin C is successfully encapsulated



Figure 7A: EDAX of Standard Vitamin C

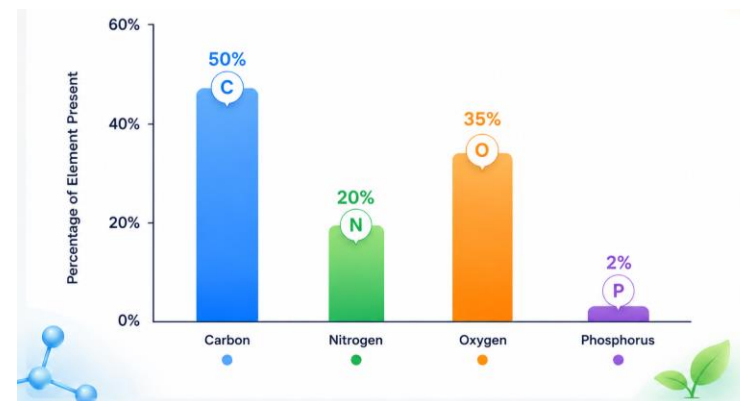


Figure 7B: EDAX of Liposomal Vitamin C

Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) Image of Liposomal Vitamin C

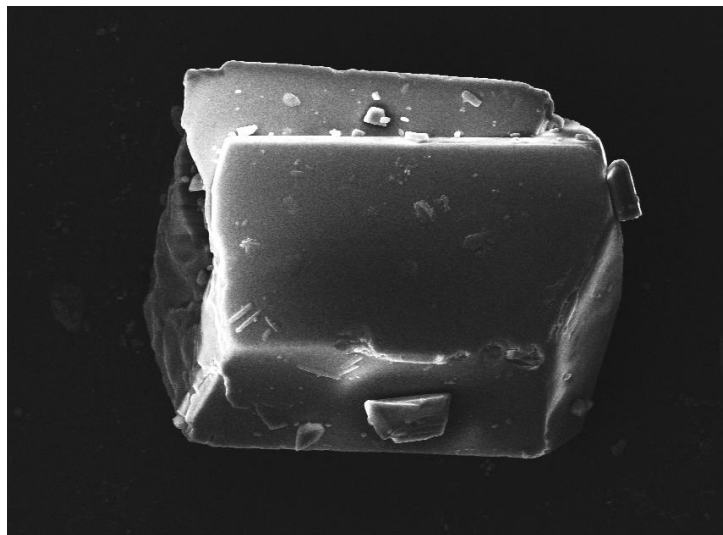


Figure 8A: SEM image of Vitamin C Active Ingredient

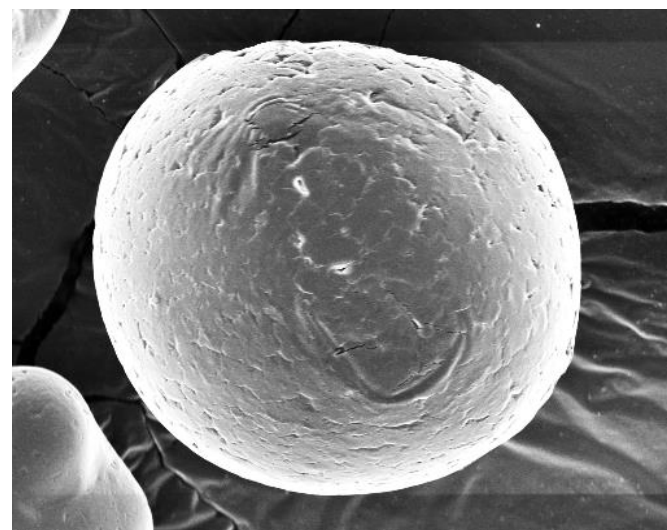


Figure 8B: SEM image of Liposomal Vitamin C

WBCIL Liposomes are perfectly smooth spheres. This morphology:

- Enhances overall stability
- Ideal for efficient drug delivery

The Accelerated Stability Test

We tested our **liposomal Vitamin C** under Extreme Conditions ($40^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $75\% \pm 5\%$ Humidity) for 6 months to see if it would leak or lose power, resulting in a decrease in vitamin C content

98.43%

ACTIVE RETENTION

1.5%

TOTAL ASSAY LOSS



OUTCOME: Complete structural preservation ensures longer shelf-life

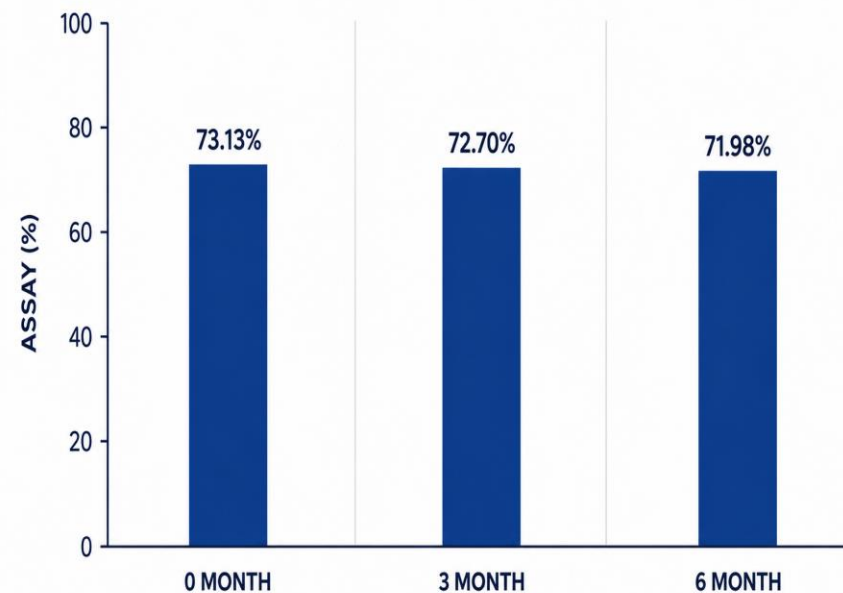


Figure 9: Determination of the Assay% of Liposomal Vitamin C observed under accelerated condition ($40^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $75\% \pm 5\%$ Humidity) for 6 months

Summary

1. Encapsulation Efficiency & Capacity

a. Encapsulation Efficiency:

85%

Minimal loss & taste masking

2. Particle Characteristics & Stability

a. Zeta Potential:

-36 mV

Liposomal stability

b. Particle Size:

257 nm

Improved cellular uptake

c. PDI:

0.25

Uniform, stable liposomes

3. Structural & Chemical Confirmation

a. FTIR:

Spectral shift

Vitamin integrated, not physically mixed

b. EDAX:

No surface Vitamin C

Vitamin encapsulated within a liposome

c. SEM:

Smoother, spherical particle

Successful encapsulation

4. Thermal Stability & Integrity

a. Leakage & Stability:

< 3% leakage

Long-term product stability

THANK YOU

THANK YOU