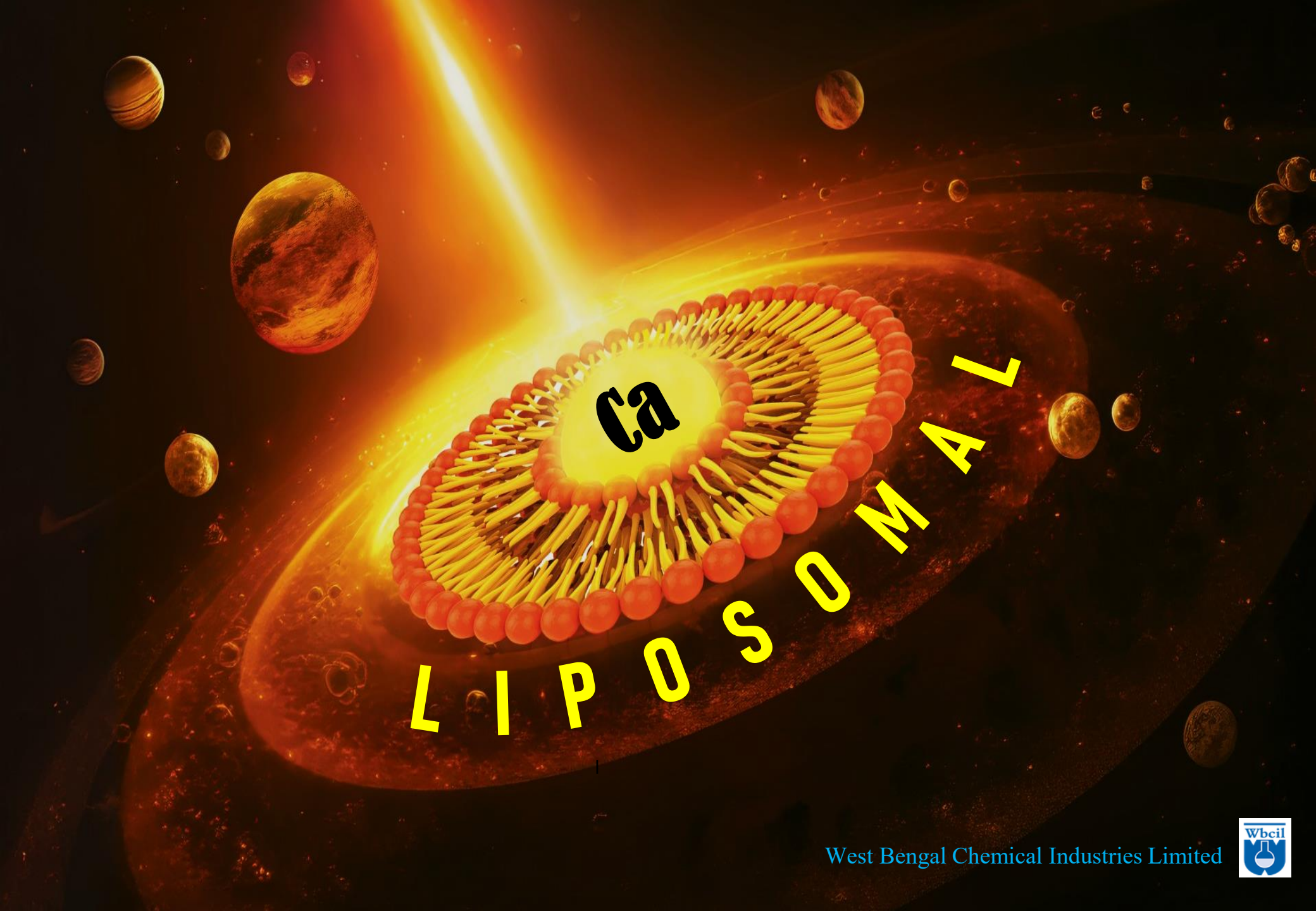
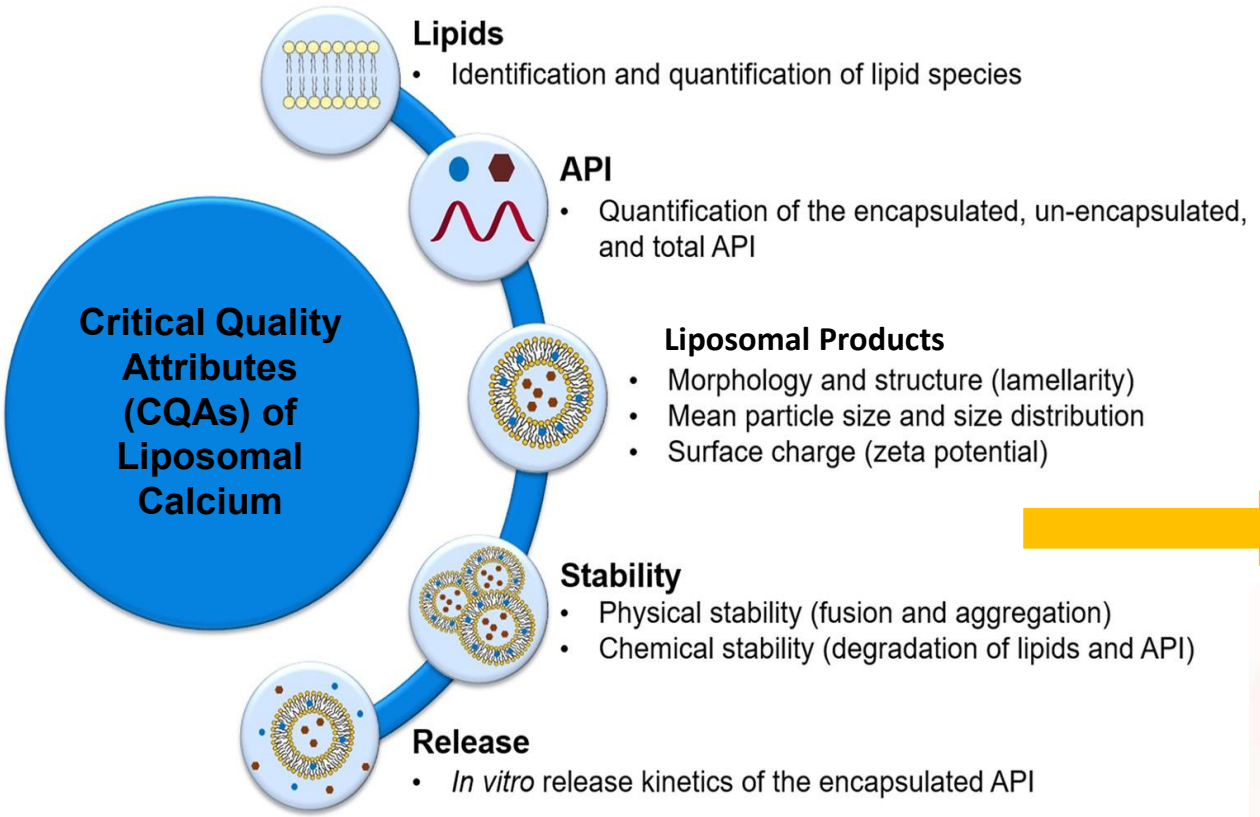


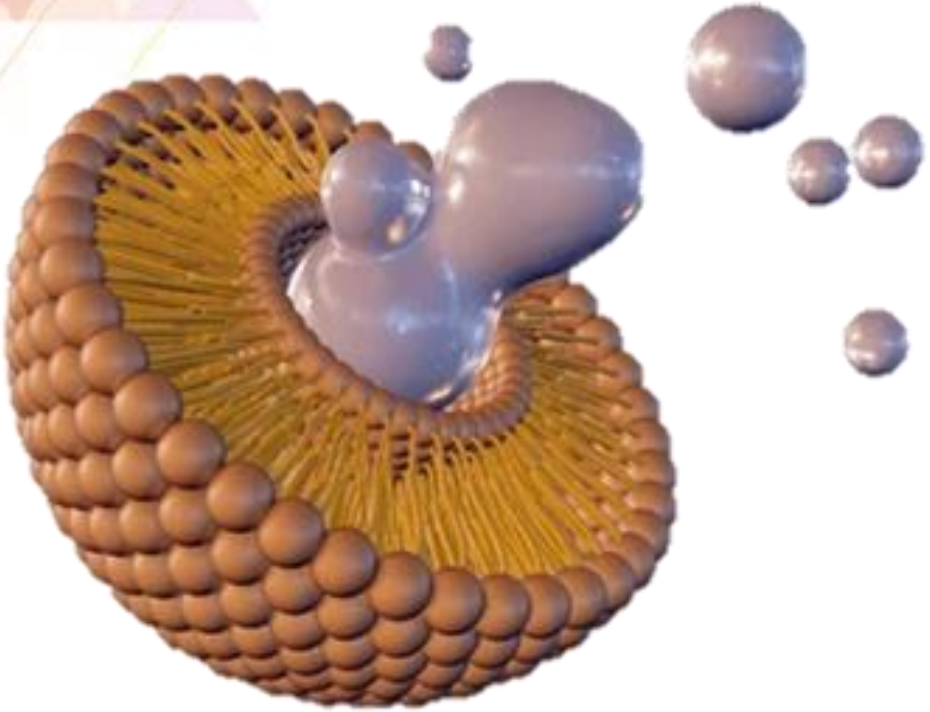
West Bengal Chemical Industries Limited

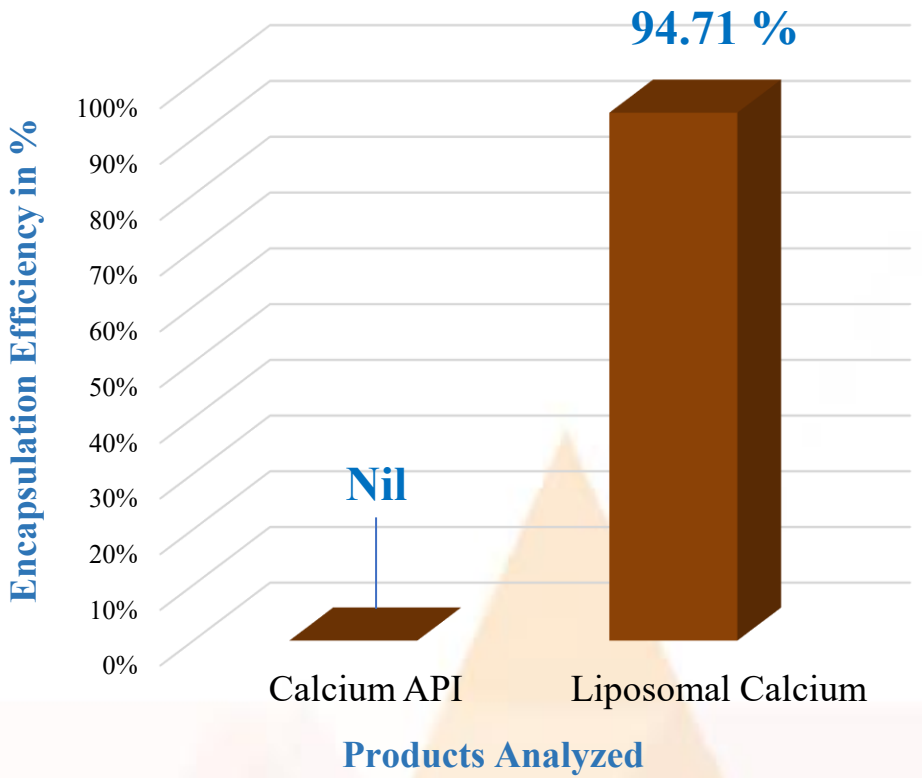
Summary of Characterizations Performed on Liposomal Calcium



1. ***Encapsulation efficiency of Liposomal Calcium***
2. ***Analysis of particle size and uniformity of Liposomal Calcium using DLS***
3. ***Behavior of Liposomal Calcium particles in liquid medium using DLS Zeta-sizer***
4. ***FTIR analysis of Liposomal Calcium composition***
5. ***Elemental Analysis of Liposomal Calcium***
6. ***Morphology analysis of Calcium Liposomes using SEM***
7. ***Analysis of Calcium leakage from Liposomes***
8. ***Stability analysis of Liposomes at 105° C temperatures***
9. ***Endothermic study of Liposomal Calcium using DSC analysis***
10. ***Mineral Loading Capacity***
11. ***Particle specifications***

1. Encapsulation Efficiency of 29.02% Liposomal Calcium





- **Acceptance criteria:**
  - **Assay : 30 - 34%**
  - **Encapsulation efficiency : NLT 70%**

Encapsulation Efficiency measured by validated titrimetric analytical data

- Liposomal encapsulation ensures **94.71% 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 calcium forms.

2. Dynamic Light Scattering Analysis of Liposomal Calcium

PARTICLE SIZE (nm)

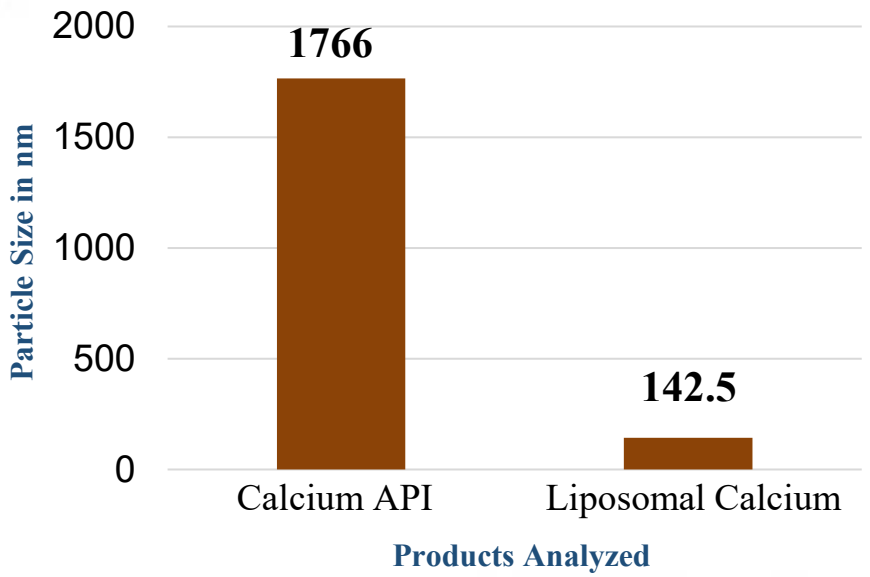


Figure 1 – Chart showing the particle size of Calcium API with Liposomal Calcium

POLYDISPERSITY INDEX

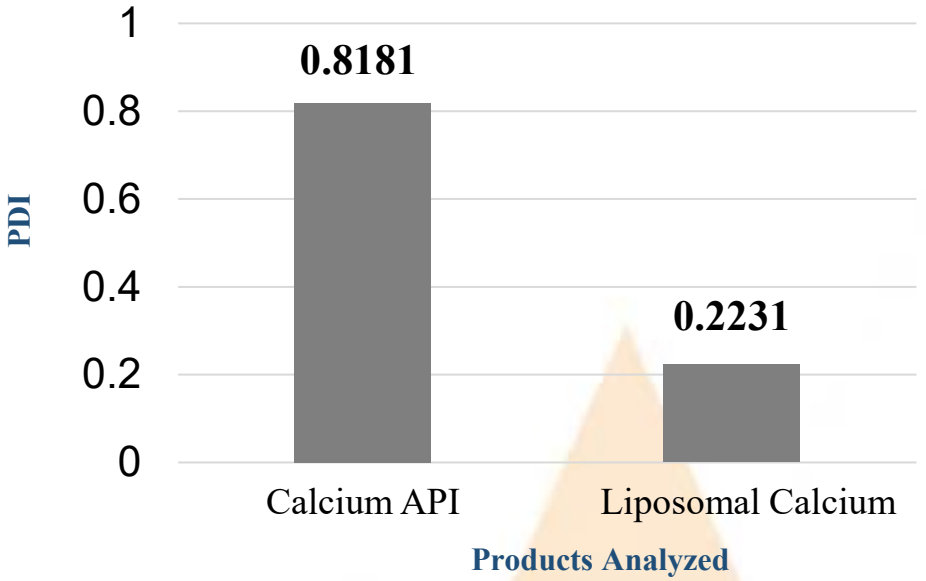


Figure 2 – Polydispersity Index (PDI) of Liposomal Calcium in solution

- Nanosized, uniform particles offer greater colloidal stability and improved shelf life.
- Smaller particles (particle size: 142.5 and PDI 0.2231 support **increased mucosal permeability** and cellular uptake.
- DLS characterization confirms high formulation control and **batch-to-batch reproducibility**.

❖ **Acceptance criteria:**

- **Particle Size : < 220 nm**
- **Polydispersity Index : <1**

3a. Behavior of Liposomal Calcium

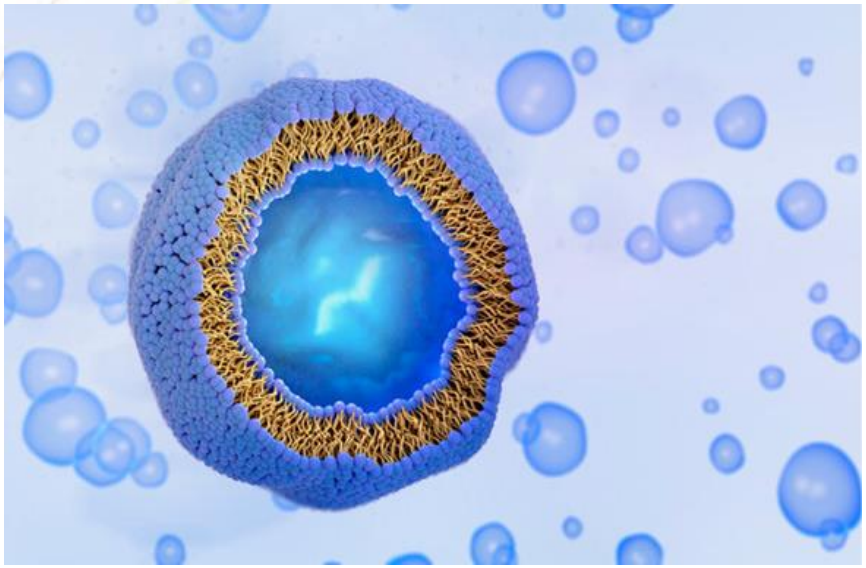


Figure 1 – A figure showing the balance of attractive and repelling forces which determine how particles behave in a medium.

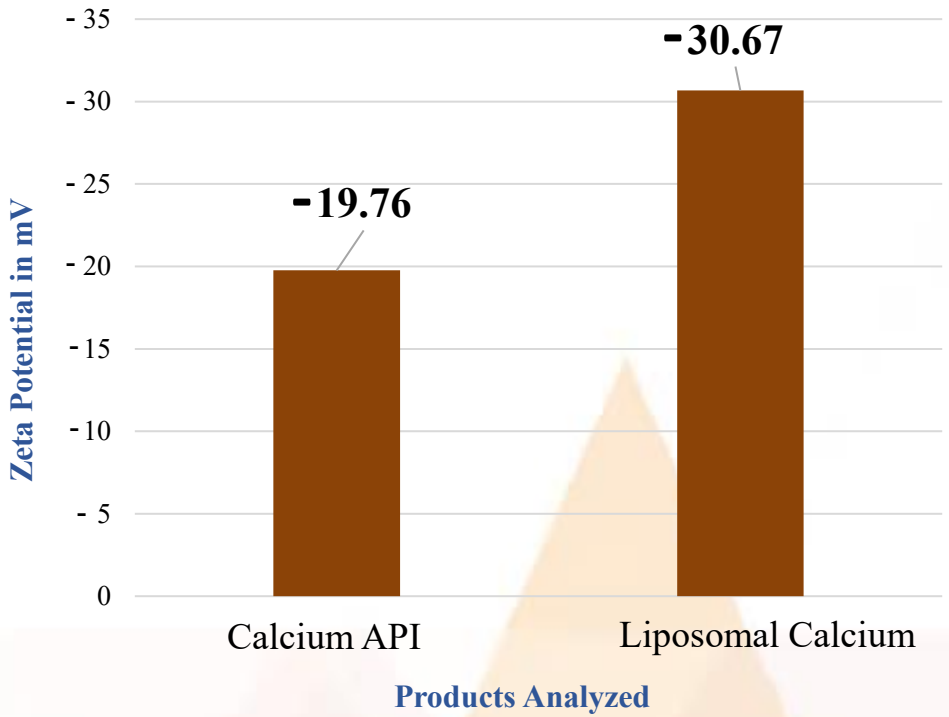


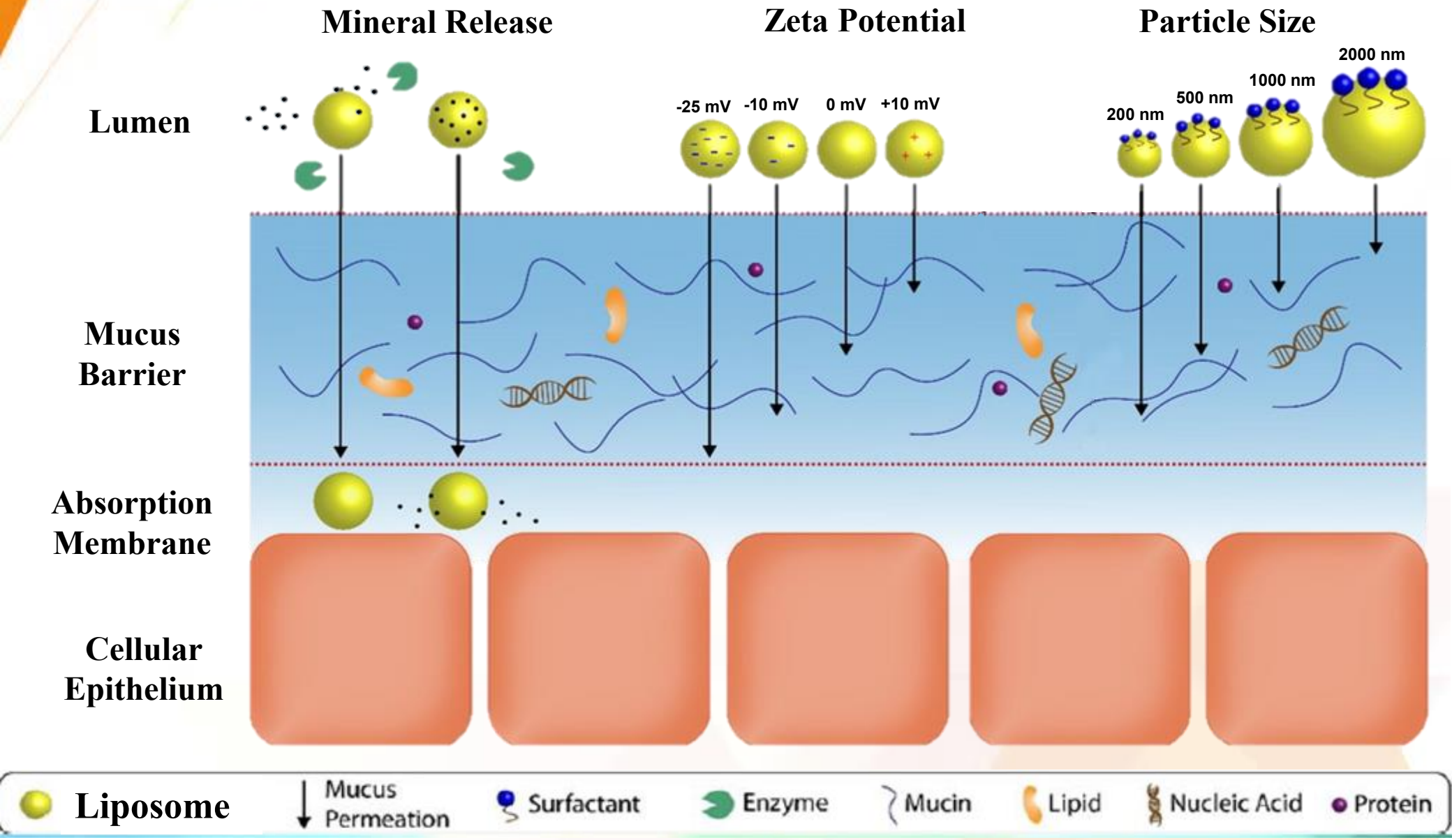
Figure 2 – Chart comparing the Zeta potential of Calcium API and Liposomal Calcium showing Calcium in Liposomal form is stable and unlikely to agglomerate in solution.

- Liposomal Calcium shows **high zeta potential (-30.67 mV)** → excellent colloidal stability.
- Prevents particle aggregation → ensures **uniform suspension**.
- Enhances **product shelf life** and **bioavailability** in liquid form.

❖ **Acceptance criteria:**

➢ **Zeta Potential : < -30 mV**

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



4a. FTIR Spectra of Calcium, Liposome & Liposomal Calcium

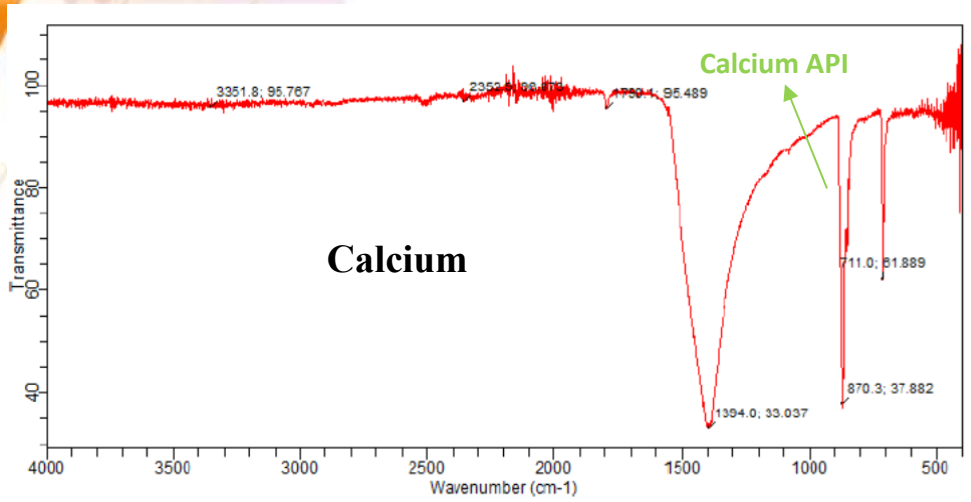


Figure 1: IR Transmission spectrum showing bands at different wavelengths of Calcium Carbonate API

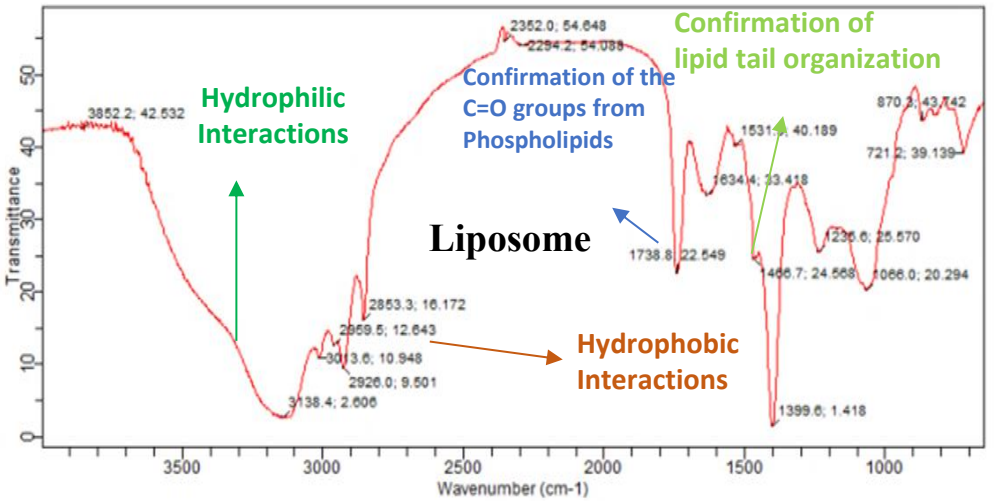


Figure 2: Hydrophobic and Hydrophilic interactions within Empty Liposome

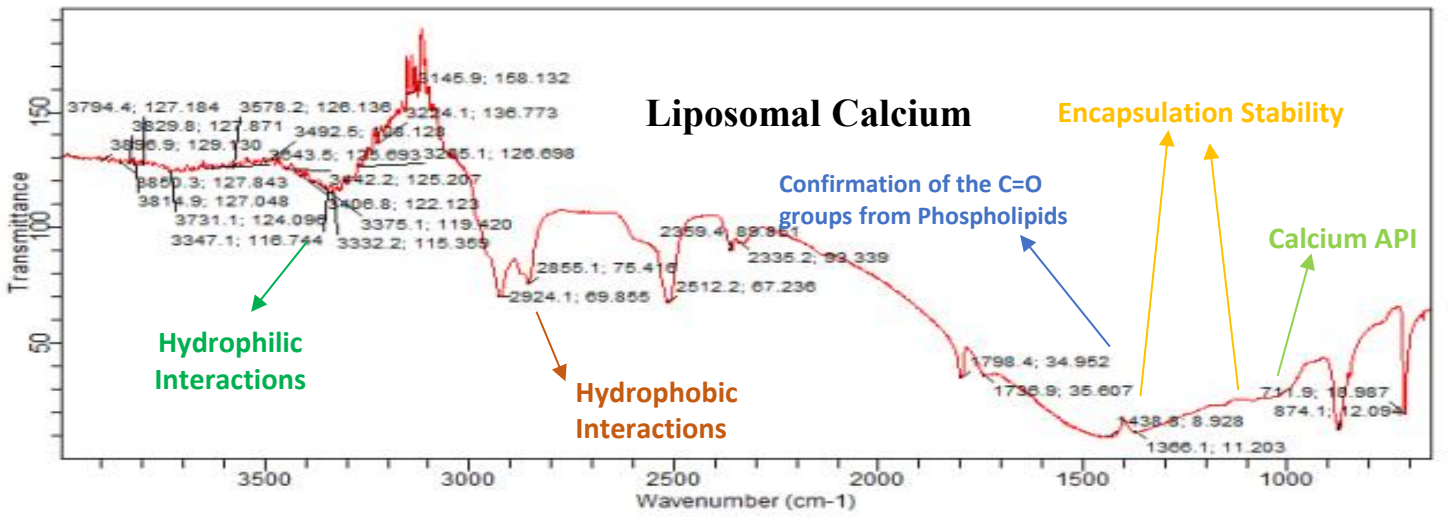


Figure 3: IR Transmission spectrum of Liposomal Calcium is shown

4b. Summary of FTIR Analysis of Liposomal Calcium

1. Confirmation of the C=O and OH groups - Broad **-OH peaks (~3400 cm^{-1})** and **C=O shifts (1399.6 cm^{-1})** indicate controlled release.

2. Hydrophobic Interactions - Distinct CH_2 peaks at **2924 cm^{-1} and 2855 cm^{-1}** confirm ordered lipid tail packing with Calcium carbonate.

3. Hydrophilic Interactions - Broad -OH peaks (~3400 cm^{-1}) and **CO_3^{2-} peaks (711.9 cm^{-1})** confirm strong hydrophilic interactions.

4. API - Shifts in **C=O stretching (~1366.1 cm^{-1})**, consistent **CH_2 bands (~2924, 2855 cm^{-1})** and **CO_3^{2-} peaks (~711.9 cm^{-1})** confirm the integration of Calcium carbonate within the phospholipid bilayer.

5. Encapsulation Stability - Peaks at **1366.1 cm^{-1} (C=O stretching)** and **711.9 cm^{-1} (CO_3^{2-} bending)** confirm successful interaction between API and lipid bilayer.

5. Elemental Analysis of Liposomal Calcium

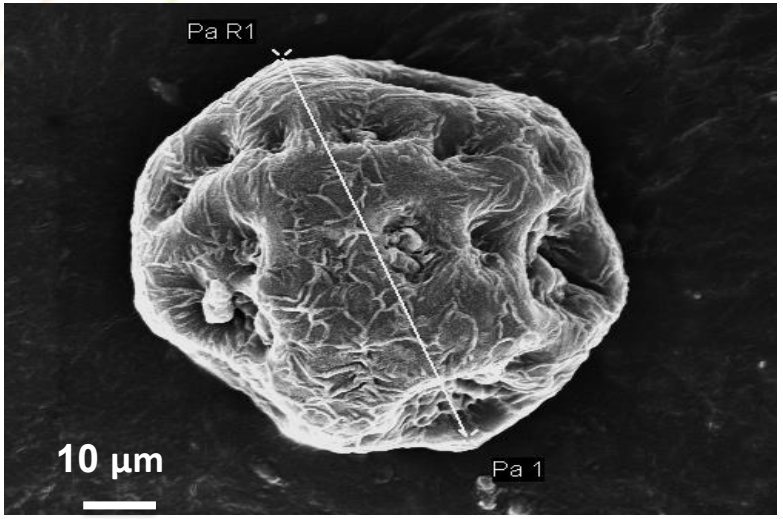


Figure 1 – SEM imaging showing the area scanned using Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy (EDAX)

- **No surface calcium detected** in the liposomal calcium spectrum, confirming that calcium is fully enclosed and not exposed on the surface.
- **EDAX scan** shows that only the liposomal shell elements are detected, proving that the calcium core is completely encapsulated within the liposome.

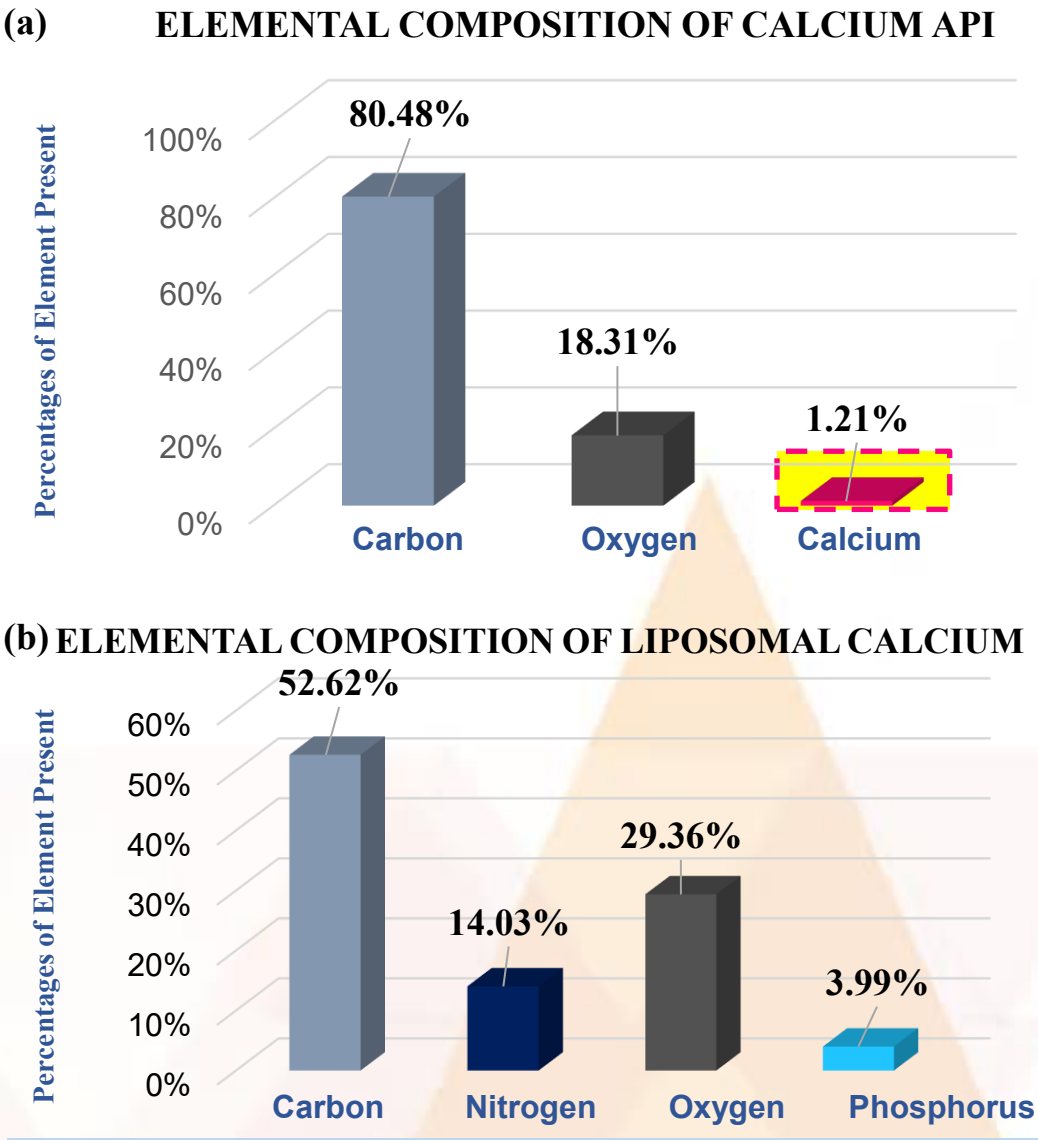


Figure 2 – A graphical representation of the percentages of elements composing (a) Calcium API and (b) Liposomal Calcium

6. Morphology of Liposomal Calcium as Viewed Under a Scanning Electron Microscope

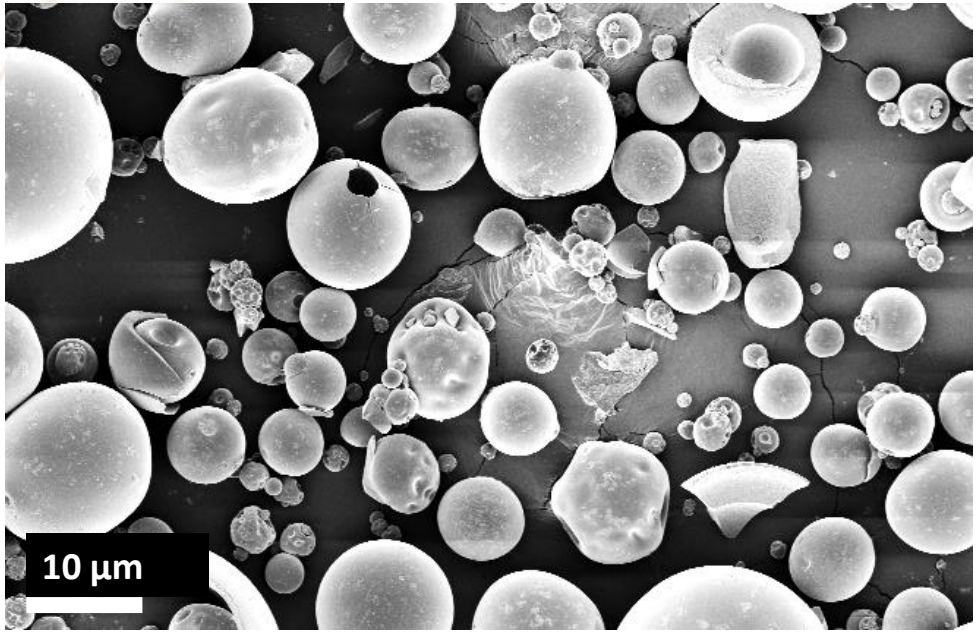


Figure 1 – SEM image of few Calcium Liposomes scattered within the field of view under observation

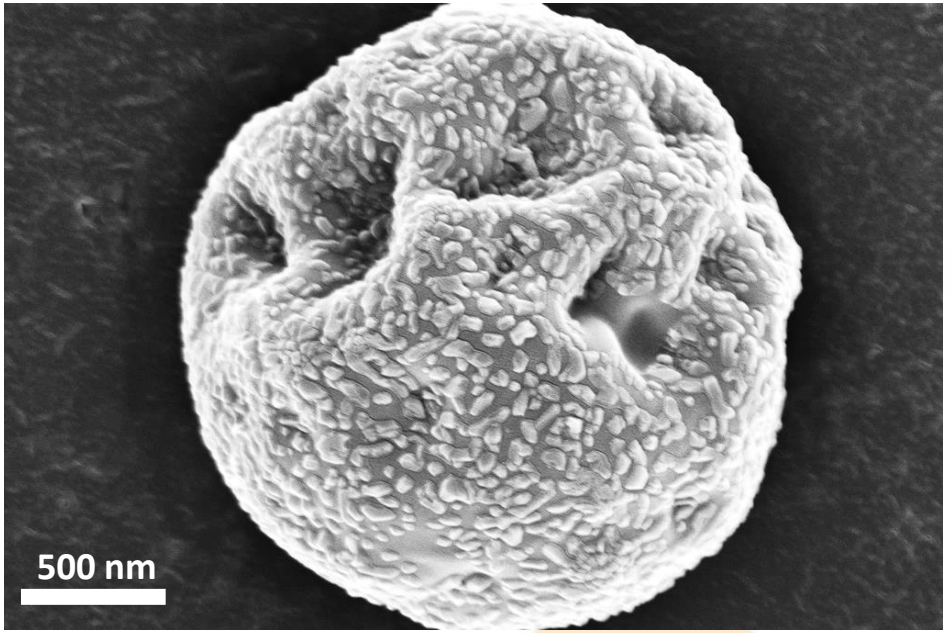


Figure 2 – Zoomed-in view of a Liposomal Calcium

- Spherical morphology observed in liposomal calcium 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.

7. Leakage of Calcium from Liposomes

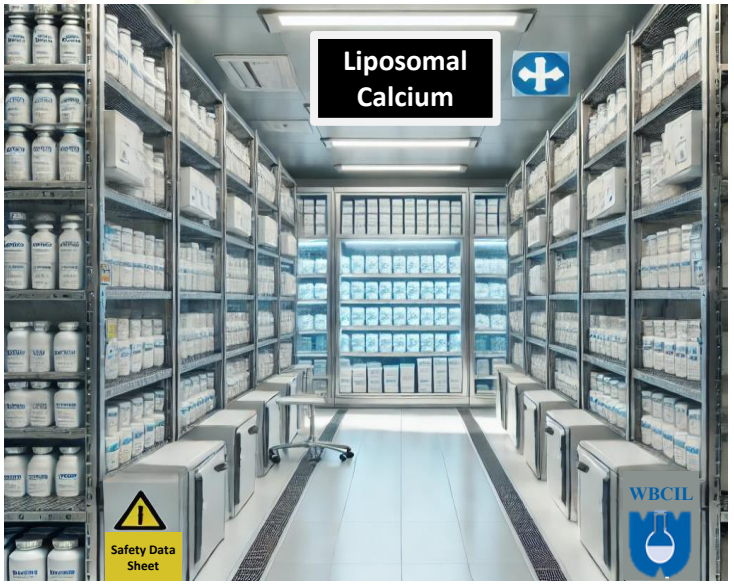


Figure 1 – An image representing the storage of formulations stored on shelves

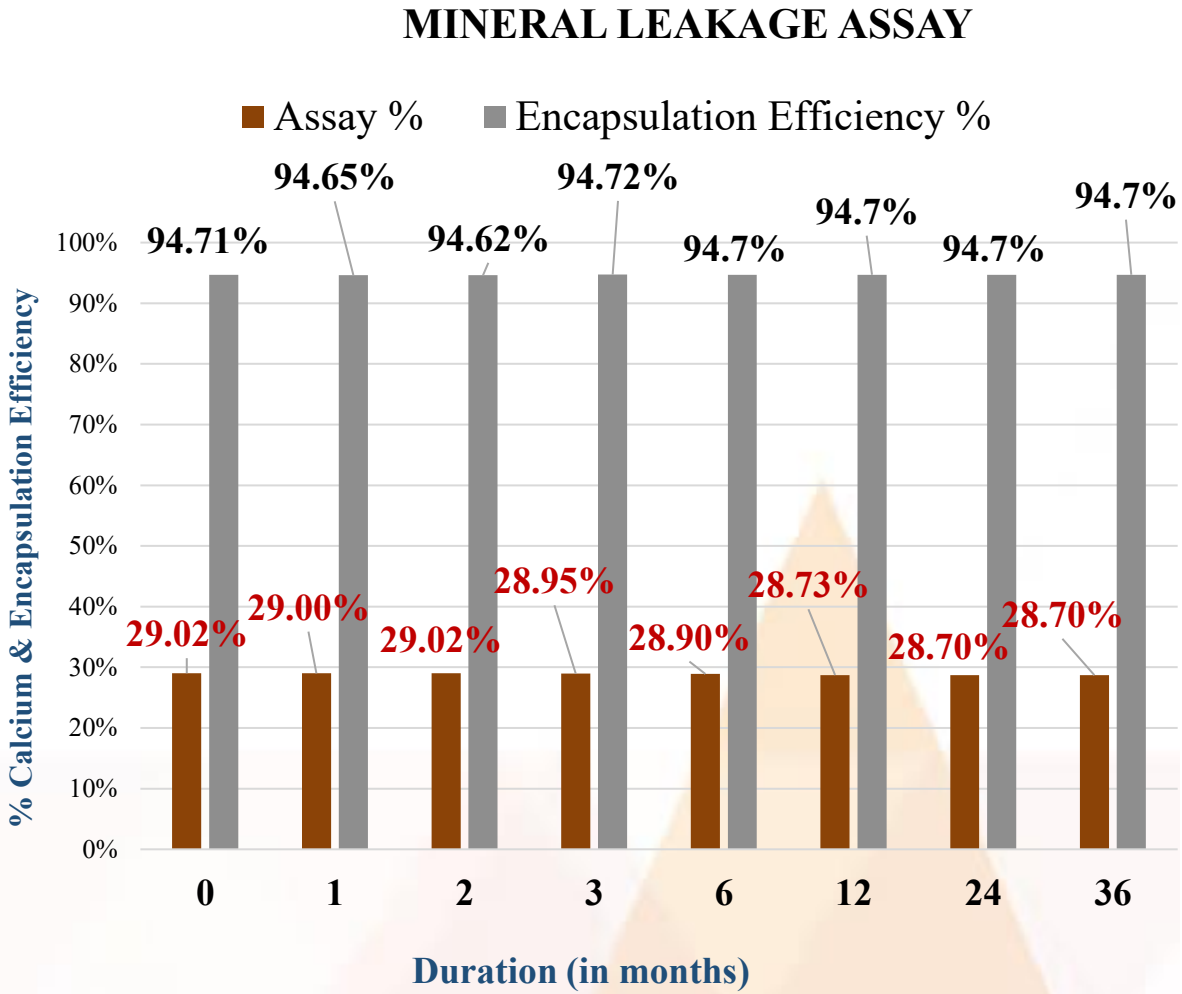


Figure 2 – Chart comparing the stability of Liposomal Calcium stored over a period of 6 months at 40°C ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of 75% ± 5%.

- **Encapsulation efficiency remains high (~94)** throughout 6 months of storage, indicating stable liposome structure.
- **Assay values for free calcium remain low (~29%)**, showing minimal leakage over time.
- The formulation shows **excellent retention of calcium**, confirming its suitability for long-term shelf storage.

8. Stability of Liposomal Calcium at Elevated Temperatures

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

- **Encapsulation efficiency remains high (~94.7%)** even after exposure to 105°C for 4 hours.
- **Assay values (29.02% at RT vs. 28.74% at 105°C)** show minimal variation, indicating **negligible calcium leakage**.
- Demonstrates **thermal robustness**, making the formulation suitable for transport and storage in hot climates.

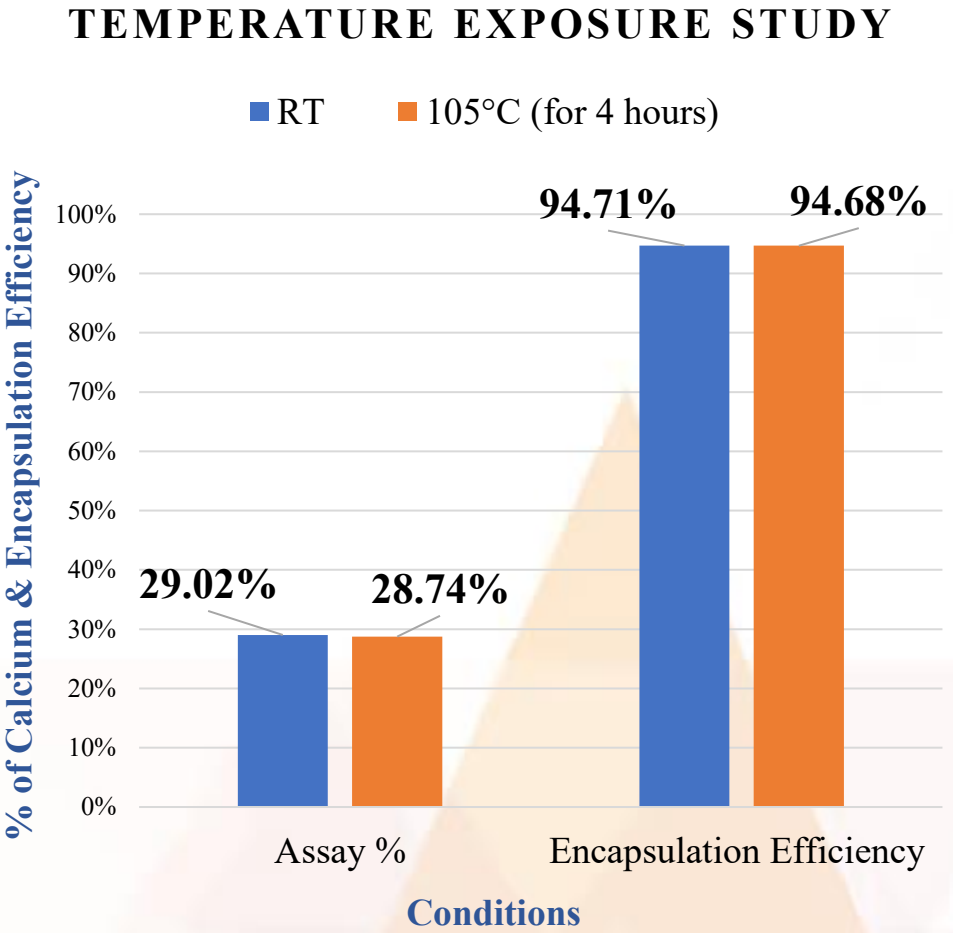
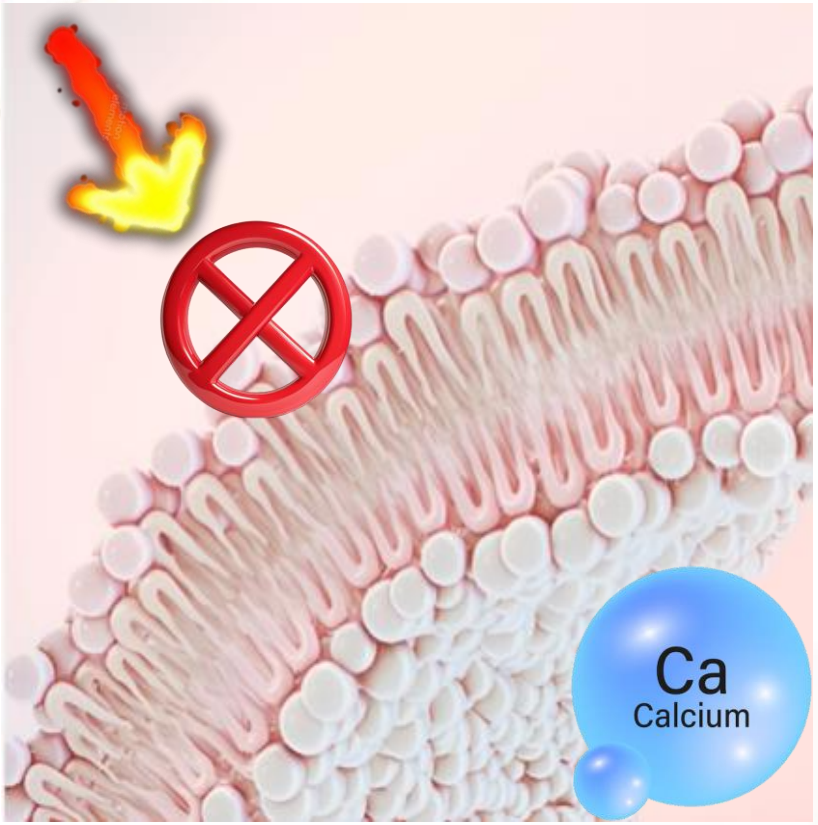


Figure 2 – Chart comparing the stability of Liposomal Calcium both at room temperature (RT) and at 105°C (exposure for 4 hours).

9. Endothermic study of Liposomal Calcium Using Differential Scanning Calorimetry Analysis



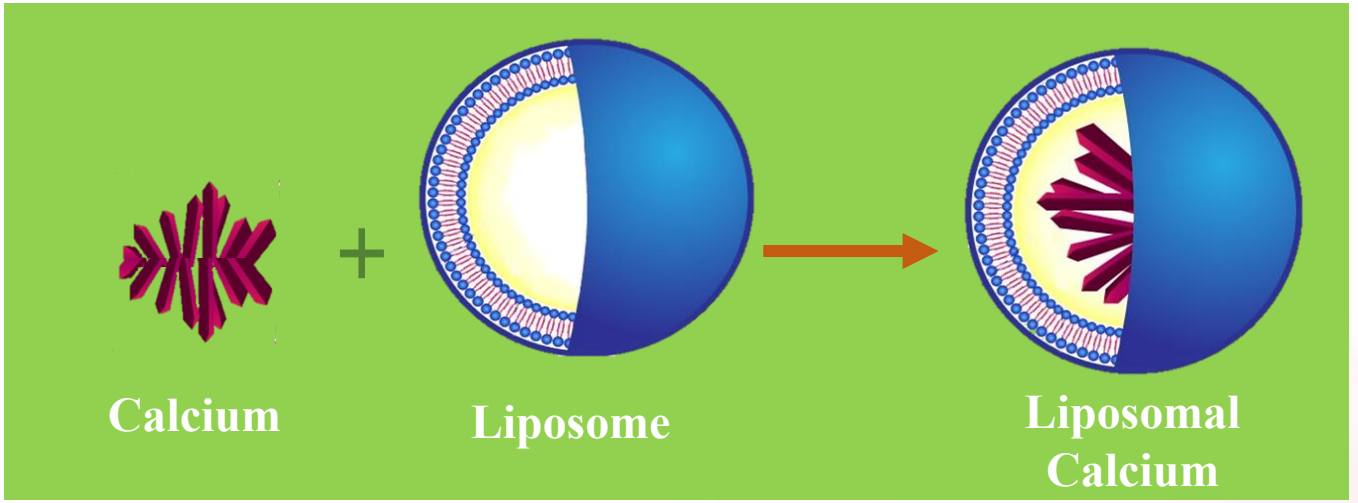
An illustration showing how the phospholipid bilayer is preventing the heat to Calcium API from getting disintegrated due to the applied heat.

Sample	Thermal Events (°C)	Inference
Calcium Carbonate API	410.83	Distinct thermal transitions indicate phase changes or melting points associated with Calcium carbonate*.
Liposome	136.85, 212.78, 278.42	Exhibits multiple transitions related to phospholipid structural changes and thermal stability*.
Liposomal Calcium	293.47, 453.18	Reduced enthalpy changes indicate successful encapsulation and stabilization within the lipid matrix. Enhanced thermal stability indicates strong molecular interaction between the lipid bilayer and calcium carbonate*.

**Thermograms available for reference*

10. Mineral Loading Capacity

Calcium Loading **0.76 mg per mg of Liposomal Product**



Formulation of Calcium in Liposomes

- Calcium loading capacity in Liposomes refers to the amount of Calcium encapsulated within the Liposome relative to the total weight of the Liposomal formulation.
- A higher Calcium loading capacity in Liposomes ensures more efficient mineral delivery, reduces the amount of Liposome required, and improves therapeutic outcomes.

$$\textit{Calcium loading capacity} = \frac{\textit{Mass of calcium in Liposomal Calcium}}{\textit{Total mass of Calcium and Liposome}}$$

11. Particle Specifications

Figure 1 - A representative image of Liposomal Calcium powder.

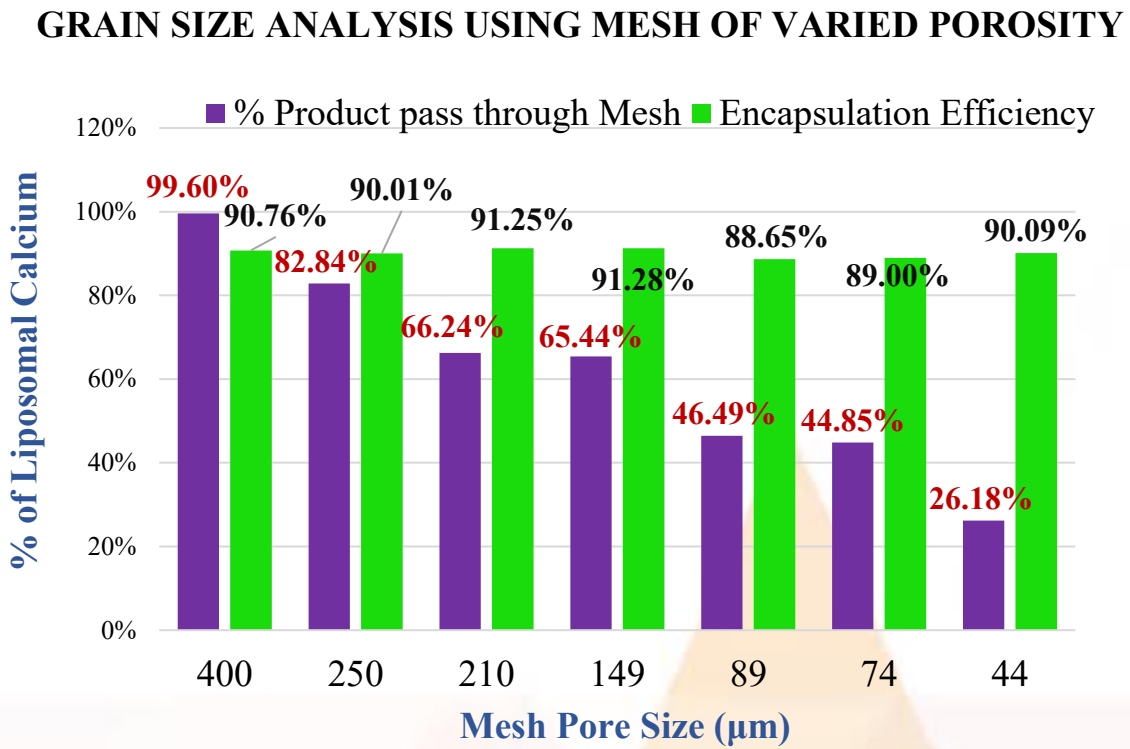


Figure 2 – Chart comparing the % of Liposomal Calcium that can pass through mesh of varied porosity with their respective encapsulation efficiency percentages.

- As mesh size decreased, **particle passage dropped sharply**—only **26.18%** passed through the finest 44 µm mesh.
- **Encapsulation efficiency remained stable (90-99%)** across all mesh sizes, regardless of particle retention.
- This indicates that **calcium is effectively entrapped** within liposomes of all sizes, confirming **formulation integrity and uniform encapsulation**.

Thank You!!!