

APPLICATIONS OF HIGH-PERFORMANCE THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPTLC) IN STANDARDIZATION OF HERBAL FORMULATIONS

Sandeep Yadav, Jyoti Verma, *Sanjay Kushwaha

Bhavdiya Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, Sibar, Sohawal, Ayodhya UP- 224126.

Article Received on 15 July 2026,
Article Revised on 05 August 2026,
Article Published on 16 August 2026,

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21912450>

*Corresponding Author

Sanjay Kushwaha

Bhavdiya Institute of Pharmaceutical
Sciences and Research, Sibar,
Sohawal, Ayodhya UP- 224126.



How to cite this Article: Sandeep Yadav, Jyoti Verma, *Sanjay Kushwaha. (2026). Applications Of High-Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography (Hptlc) In Standardization Of Herbal Formulations. World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 15(16), 28–33.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

ABSTRACT

In the herbal formulations qualitative and qualitative research work most commonly High-Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography (HPTLC) used in traditional and modern technology, but still the developed herbal products need to validate the therapeutic efficacy which are depends on proper standardization and quality control. HPTLC technology is used as a powerful analytical tool especially for the identification, quantification, and fingerprint of key chemical constituents. In this review article covered the applications of HPTLC in the standardization of herbal formulations, ensuring quality, safety, and reproducibility of herbal products.

KEYWORDS: High-Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography, standardization and quality control, identification, quantification.

1. INTRODUCTION

HPTLC technology is emerging trends to use for the validation and standardization of herbal products due to growing global demand. Standardized herbal products are globally acceptable for herbal medicines necessitate stringent quality control measures. In modern times it has been seen that synthetic drugs, herbal dosage formulations having complex mixtures of bioactive compounds, making their standardization challenging. HPTLC technology used to

provides consistent, quick, and low cost methods for determination of herbal drug quality.^[1-3]
An HPTLC used in herbal products is shown in Fig 1.

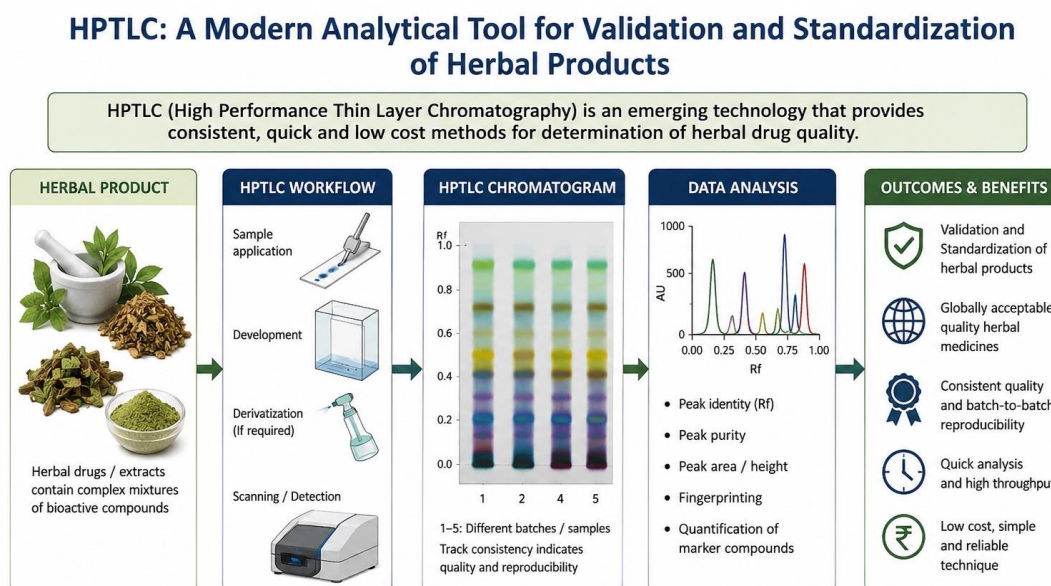


Fig. 1: HPTLC used in herbal products.

2. Principle of HPTLC

HPTLC technology is a sophisticated form of Thin-Layer Chromatography (TLC). It offers better resolution, excellent sensitivity, and reproducibility properties. It consists:

1. In first step develop in a suitable solvent system for test sample analysis
2. In second step apply the test samples on precoated plates
3. In third step detect the applied sample through the UV/visible light
4. Finally densitometric scanning technique used in HPTLC for quantification.^[4-6]

3. Role of HPTLC in Herbal Standardization

3.1 Fingerprint Profiling

HPTLC chromatogram provides characteristic fingerprints of respective test components that represented that

- 3.1.1 Identify and validated the plant species and their bioactive components
- 3.1.2 Detect the presence of adulteration and substitution in test sample
- 3.1.3 HPTLC chromatogram results validated the quality and assurance batch-to-batch consistency.^[7-9]

3.2 Quantitative Estimation of Marker Compounds^[10-13]

HPTLC used to quantify of bioactive markers components such as

3.2.1 Alkaloids

3.2.2 Flavonoids

3.2.3 Glycosides

3.2.4 Terpenoids

Results of HPTLC represented that the therapeutic efficacy of formulations.

3.3 Detection of Adulterants and Contaminants

HPTLC is successful used for identifying of synthetic drug adulteration, heavy metal-associated compounds and pesticide residues (Hyphenated technology at very low quantity)

3.4 Stability Studies

HPTLC is successful used for Degradation of bioactive compounds and their shelf-life analysis of herbal formulations.

3.5 Standardization of Polyherbal Formulations

HPTLC is successful used for polyherbal formulations and their complexity study through the simultaneous analysis of multiple constituents and development of multi-component fingerprints.

4. Advantages of HPTLC^[15-16]

It is very simple, cost-effective and globally acceptable

It requires least sample preparation

HPTLC having ability to check multiple samples simultaneously

HPTLC having high throughput screening

HPTLC having visual documentation and digital data storage

5. Limitations^[17]

HPTLC having lower sensitivity compared than HPLC in some cases

HPTLC not handle by simple person, it requires skilled technician

HPTLC limited automation compared to advanced chromatographic techniques

6. Recent Advances

Modern HPTLC systems integrate with

6.1 Auto sampler

6.2 Densitometric scanners

6.3 Hyphenation with spectroscopic techniques (HPTLC-MS)

These advancements Hyphenation techniques enhance accuracy and increase its applications in herbal drug analysis.^[18] Applications of HPTLC in standardization of herbal formulations are shown in diagrammatic presentation in Fig 1.

Fig 1: Applications of HPTLC in standardization of herbal formulations.

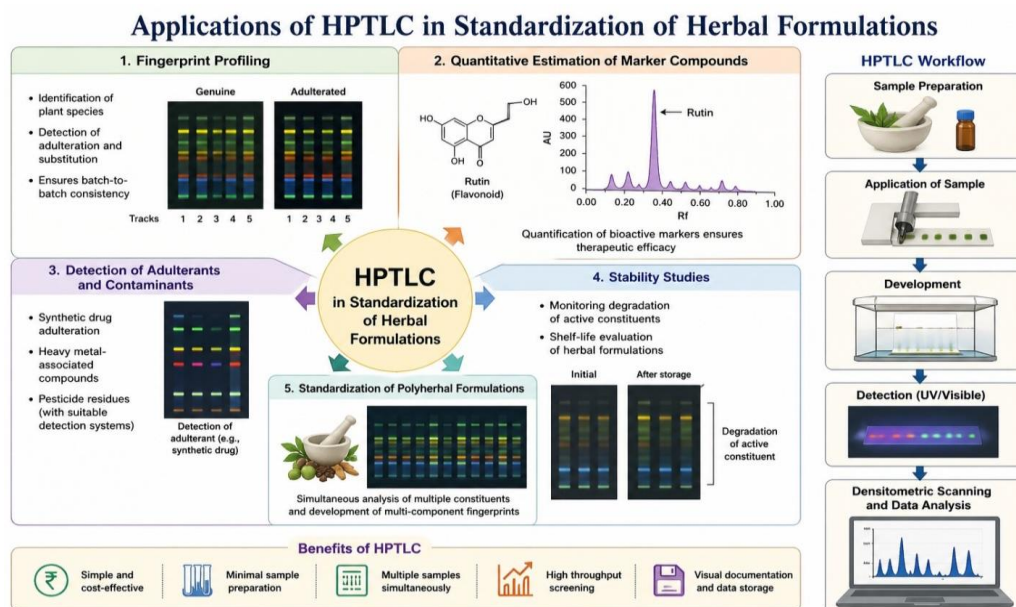


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of applications and workflow of HPTLC in standardization of herbal formulations.

Fig 2: Applications of HPTLC in standardization of herbal formulations.

7. CONCLUSION

HPTLC is a versatile and indispensable tool for the standardization of herbal formulations. Its ability to provide qualitative and quantitative analysis, along with fingerprint profiling, makes it highly suitable for ensuring the quality, safety, and efficacy of herbal medicines. With ongoing technological advancements, HPTLC will continue to play a crucial role in herbal drug research and regulatory compliance.

REFERENCES

- Wasiullah M, Yadav P, Yadav S, Yadav S. Application of HPTLC in the standardization of herbal medicinal products. *Int J Pharm Res Appl.*, 2023 May-Jun; 8(3): 792-801.
- Mahto BK, Patel R, Bapna R, Shukla AK. Development and standardization of polyherbal formulation. *Scientific Temper*, 2022; 13(2): 118-25. doi: 10.58414/SCIENTIFICTEMPER.2022.13.2.16.

3. Mehta S, Garg A, Garg S, Kumar M, Shukla A. Concise report on standardization of herbal drugs and its products. *Adv Pharm J.*, 2018; 3(3): 83-9.
4. Rasheed NM, Gupta VC. Standardization of a compound Unani herbal formulation “Qurs-e-Luk” with modern techniques. *Pharmacogn Res.*, 2010; 2(4): 237-41. doi: 10.4103/0974-8490.69115.
5. Foudah AI, Shakeel F, Alqarni MH, Ross SA, Salkini MA, Alam P. Simultaneous estimation of cinnamaldehyde and eugenol in essential oils and traditional and ultrasound-assisted extracts of different species of cinnamon using a sustainable green HPTLC technique. *Molecules*, 2021; 26(7): 2054. doi: 10.3390/molecules26072054
6. Pundarikakshudu K, Sharma AK, Bhatt CJ, Kanaki NS. Development and validation of a high-performance thin-layer chromatographic (HPTLC) method for simultaneous quantification of reserpine, atropine, and piperine in Sarpagandha Ghanvati, a classical Ayurvedic preparation. *J AOAC Int.*, 2019 Jul 1; 102(4): 1021-1026. doi: 10.5740/jaoacint.18-0382.
7. Ravishankara MN, Shrivastava N, Padh H, Rajani M. HPTLC method for the estimation of alkaloids of *Cinchona officinalis* stem bark and its marketed formulations. *Planta Med.* 2001 Apr; 67(3): 294-296. doi: 10.1055/s-2001-11995.
8. Mazhar M, Agrawal SS. Standardization of *Berberis aristata* DC and *Nigella sativa* L. using HPTLC and GC-MS and their antineoplasia activity in 7, 12-dimethylbenz [a]anthracene-induced mouse models. *Front Pharmacol.*, 2021; 12: 642067. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2021.642067.
9. Frolova LN, Kovaleva EL, Shelestova VV, Kuteynikov VY, Flisyuk EV, Pozharitskaya ON, et al. Comparison of analytical methods used for standardization of triterpenoid saponins in herbal monographs included in the Russian and other pharmacopoeias. *Phytochem Anal.*, 2025; 36(8): 2401-16. doi: 10.1002/pca.3516.
10. Joshi SS, Jadhav A, Charegaonkar A, Ghildiyal S, Nesari TM. Utilization of HPTLC in standardization and quality control of *Sphaeranthus indicus* Linn. using complementary solvent systems. *Ann Pharm Fr.*, 2026; 84(3): 434-41. doi: 10.1016/j.pharma.2025.11.009.
11. Dinakaran SK, Chelle S, Avasarala H. Profiling and determination of phenolic compounds in poly herbal formulations and their comparative evaluation. *J Tradit Complement Med.*, 2019; 9(4): 319-27. doi: 10.1016/j.jtcme.2017.12.001.
12. Siddiqui NA, Alam P, Parvez MK, Basudan OA, Al-Dosari MS, Al-Rehaily AJ, et al. Quantification of glycyrrhizin in anti-stress herbal formulations by validated HPTLC

- method: a rational paradigm towards quality control of herbals. *Pak J Pharm Sci.*, 2015; 28(1 Suppl): 353-7.
13. Balkrishna A, Joshi M, Tomer M, Verma S, Gujral S, Mulay VP, et al. Identification, validation and standardization of bioactive molecules using UPLC/MS-QToF, UHPLC and HPTLC in Divya-Denguenil-Vati: a penta-herbal formulation for dengue fever. *Chromatographia*, 2022; 85(9): 831-50. doi: 10.1007/s10337-022-04183-7.
14. Pandey P, Garg A, Shukla A. Preliminary phytochemical and physicochemical investigation and thin layer chromatography of *Butea monosperma* flower extract. *J Med Pharm Allied Sci.*, 2015; 4(1): 255-8. doi: 10.55522/jmpas.V4I1.0067.
15. Bishnoi RS, Kumar M, Shukla AK, Jain CP. Development and validation of a novel HPLC method for the estimation of rutin in crude hydromethanolic leaf extract of *Prosopis cineraria*. *J Drug Deliv Ther.*, 2018; 8(6): 68-73. doi: 10.22270/jddt.v8i6.2016.
16. Bishnoi RS, Kumar M, Shukla AK, Jain CP. Comparative fingerprint and extraction yield of *Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce leaves with phenolic compounds (gallic acid) and flavonoids (rutin). *J Drug Deliv Ther.*, 2019; 9(3-s): 560-8. doi: 10.22270/jddt.v9i3-s.3097.
17. Tetali SD, Acharya S, Ankari AB, Nanakram V, Raghavendra AS. Metabolomics of *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal: Advances and applications. *J Ethnopharmacol.*, 2021 Mar 1; 267: 113469. doi: 10.1016/j.jep.2020.113469.
18. Sharma A, Katiyar CK, Banerjee S, Chanda J, Kar A, Biswas S, Mukherjee PK. RP-HPLC and HPTLC methods for analysis of selected herbs used as complexion promoters in Ayurveda and Unani systems of medicine. *J AOAC Int.*, 2020 Jun 1; 103(3): 692-698. doi: 10.5740/jaoacint.19-0290.