

**Identification (1)** To 1.0 g of pulverized Gardenia Fruit, previously dried in a desiccator (silica gel) for 24 hours, add 100 mL of hot water, warm the mixture between 60°C and 70°C for 30 minutes with frequent shaking, and filter after cooling. To 1.0 mL of the filtrate add water to make 10 mL: the color of the resulting solution is yellow and is not lighter than that of the following control solution.

Control solution: Dissolve 2.0 mg of potassium dichromate in water to make exactly 10 mL.

**(2)** To 1.0 g of pulverized Gardenia Fruit add 20 mL of methanol, warm for 3 minutes on a water bath, cool, filter, and use the filtrate as the sample solution. Separately, dissolve 1 mg of geniposide for thin-layer chromatography in 1 mL of methanol, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 5  $\mu$ L each of the sample solution and the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of ethyl acetate and methanol (3:1) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Spray evenly 4-methoxybenzaldehyde-sulfuric acid TS on the plate, and heat at 105°C for 10 minutes: one spot among the spots from the sample solution and a dark purple spot from the standard solution show the same color tone and the same R<sub>f</sub> value.

**Total ash** Not more than 6.0%.

## Powdered Gardenia Fruit

### *Gardeniae Fructus Pulveratus*

サンシシ末

Powdered Gardenia Fruit is the powder of Gardenia Fruit.

**Description** Powdered Gardenia Fruit occurs as a yellow-brown powder, and has a slight odor and a bitter taste.

Under a microscope, Powdered Gardenia Fruit reveals fragments of yellow-brown epidermis consisting of polygonal epidermal cells in surface view; unicellular hairs, spiral and ring vessels, stone cells often containing crystals of calcium oxalate; fragments of thin-walled parenchyma containing yellow pigments, oil drops and rosette aggregates of calcium oxalate (the above elements from fruit receptacle and pericarp); fragments of large and thick-walled epidermis of seed coat, containing a red-brown substance; fragments of endosperm filled with aleuron grains (the above elements from seed).

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## Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, Equine

ガスエソウマ抗毒素

Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, Equine, is a liquid for injection containing *Clostridium perfringens* (*C. welchii*) Type A antitoxin, *Clostridium septicum* (*Vibrion septique*) antitoxin and *Clostridium oedematiens* (*C. novyi*) antitoxin in immunoglobulin of horse origin.

It may contain also *Clostridium histolyticum* antitoxin.

It conforms to the requirements of Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, Equine, in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

**Description** Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, Equine, is a colorless to light yellow-brown, clear liquid or a slightly whitish turbid liquid.

## Gelatin

ゼラチン

Gelatin is a product prepared from aqueous extract of raw collagen by heating. The raw collagen is obtained by acid or alkali treatment of the bone, skin, ligament or tendon of animals.

**Description** Gelatin occurs as colorless or white to light yellow-brown sheets, shreds, granules or powder. It is odorless and tasteless.

Gelatin is very soluble in hot water, and practically insoluble in ethanol (95) and in diethyl ether.

Gelatin does not dissolve in water, but slowly swells and softens when immersed in it, gradually absorbing water 5 to 10 times its own mass.

Gelatin derived from an acid-treated collagen exhibits an isoelectric point between pH 7.0 and 9.0, and Gelatin derived from an alkali-treated collagen exhibits an isoelectric point between pH 4.5 and 5.0.

**Identification (1)** To 5 mL of a solution of Gelatin (1 in 100) add chromium (VI) oxide TS or 2,4,6-trinitrophenol TS dropwise: a precipitate is formed.