Selection of column: Proceed with 1 μL of the standard solution under the above operating conditions. Use a column clearly separating each peak.

System repeatability: Repeat the test 6 times with the standard solution under the above operating conditions: the relative standard deviation of the peak area is not more than 10% for any objective compound.

Total ash Not more than 12.0%.

Acid-insoluble ash Not more than 2.0%.

Loss on drying Not more than 12.0% (6 hours).

Component determination Weigh accurately about 0.5 g of Powdered Senna Leaf in a glass-stoppered centrifuge tube, add 25 mL of diluted methanol (7 in 10), shake for 30 minutes, centrifuge, and separate the supernatant liquid. To the residue add 10 mL of diluted methanol (7 in 10) twice, shake for 10 minutes, centrifuge, and separate the supernatant liquid, respectively. Combine all the extracts, add diluted methanol (7 in 10) to make exactly 50 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, weigh accurately about 0.01 g of sennoside A for component determination, previously dried in a desiccator (in vacuum at a pressure not exceeding 0.67 kPa, phosphorus (V) oxide) for not less than 12 hours, dissolve in a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate (1 in 100) to make exactly 20 mL, and use this solution as standard stock solution A. Weigh accurately about 0.01 g of sennoside B for component determination, previously dried in a desiccator (in vacuum at a pressure not exceeding 0.67 kPa, phosphorus (V) oxide) for not less than 12 hours, dissolve in a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate (1 in 100) to make exactly 20 mL, and use this solution as standard stock solution B. Pipet 5 mL of the standard stock solution A and 10 mL of the standard stock solution B, add methanol to make exactly 50 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Pipet 10 μL of the sample solution and the standard solution, and perform the test as directed under the Liquid Chromatography according to the following conditions. Determine the peak areas, A_{TA} and A_{SA}, of sennoside A, and the peak areas, A_{TB} and A_{SB}, of sennoside B in each solution, calculate the amounts of sennoside A and sennoside B by the following equation, and designate the total as the amount of total sennosides.

Amount (mg) of sennoside A
= amount (mg) of sennoside A for component determination
$\times \frac{A_{TA}}{A_{SA}} \times \frac{1}{4}$

Amount (mg) of sennoside B
= amount (mg) of sennoside B for component determination
$\times \frac{A_{TB}}{A_{SB}} \times \frac{1}{2}$

Operating conditions—

Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 340 nm).

Column: A stainless steel column 4 to 6 mm in inside diameter and 15 to 25 cm in length, packed with octadecylsilanized silica gel for liquid chromatography (5 to 10 μm in particle diameter).

Column temperature: A constant temperature of about 50°C.

Mobile phase: Dissolve 2.45 g of tetra-*n*-heptylammonium bromide in 1000 mL of a mixture of diluted 1 mol/L acetic acid-sodium acetate buffer solution, pH 5.0 (1 in 10) and acetonitrile (17:8).

Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of sennoside A is about 26 minutes.

Selection of column: Perform the test with 10 μL of the standard solution under the above operating conditions. Use a column giving elution of sennoside B and sennoside A in this order with well separation of these peaks, and the number of theoretical plates of the peak of sennoside A being not less than 8000.

System repeatability: When the test is repeated 6 times with the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the relative standard deviation of the peak areas of sennoside A is not more than 1.5%.

Sesame Oil

Oleum Sesami

ゴマ油

Sesame Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum* Linné (*Pedaliaceae*).

Description Sesame Oil is a clear, pale yellow oil. It is odorless or has a faint, characteristic odor, and has a bland taste.

It is miscible with diethyl ether and with petroleum ether.

It is slightly soluble in ethanol (95).

It congeals between 0°C and −5°C.

Congealing point of the fatty acids: 20 - 25°C

Identification To 1 mL of Sesame Oil add 0.1 g of sucrose and 10 mL of hydrochloric acid, and shake for 30 seconds: the acid layer becomes light red and changes to red on standing.

Specific gravity d_{20}^{20}: 0.914 - 0.921

Acid value Not more than 0.2.

Saponification value 187 - 194

Unsaponifiable matters Not more than 2.0%.

Iodine value 103 - 118

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Purified Shellac

精製セラック

Purified Shellac is a resin-like substance obtained from a purified secretion of *Laccifer lacca* Kerr (*Coccidae*).

Description Purified Shellac occurs as light yellow-brown to brown, lustrous, hard, brittle scutella. It has no odor or has a faint, characteristic odor.

It is freely soluble in ethanol (95) and in ethanol (99.5),