

**Chlorides** (2.4.4): maximum 200 ppm.

To 0.5 g add a mixture of 0.2 mL of *nitric acid R* and 30 mL of *water R* and shake for 5 min. Allow to stand for 15 min and filter.

**Sulfates** (2.4.13): maximum 300 ppm.

To 1.0 g add a mixture of 0.2 mL of *acetic acid R* and 30 mL of *distilled water R* and shake for 5 min. Allow to stand for 15 min and filter.

**Heavy metals** (2.4.8): maximum 20 ppm.

1.0 g complies with test C. Prepare the reference solution using 2 mL of *lead standard solution (10 ppm Pb) R*.

**Loss on drying** (2.2.32): maximum 0.5 per cent, determined on 1.000 g by drying in an oven at 105 °C.

**Sulfated ash** (2.4.14): maximum 0.1 per cent, determined on 1.0 g.

#### ASSAY

Dissolve 0.250 g in 20 mL of *dimethylformamide R*. Titrate with 0.1 M *sodium hydroxide* using 0.2 mL of *bromothymol blue solution R2*. Carry out a blank titration.

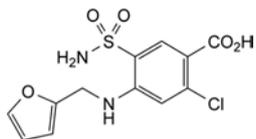
1 mL of 0.1 M *sodium hydroxide* is equivalent to 33.07 mg of C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S.

#### STORAGE

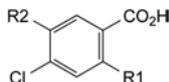
Protected from light.

#### IMPURITIES

*Specified impurities: A, B, C, D, E.*



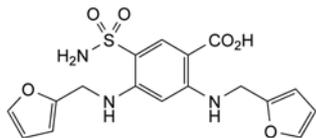
A. 2-chloro-4-((furan-2-ylmethyl)amino)-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid,



B. R<sub>1</sub> = Cl, R<sub>2</sub> = SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>: 2,4-dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid,

C. R<sub>1</sub> = NH<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>: 2-amino-4-chloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid,

E. R<sub>1</sub> = Cl, R<sub>2</sub> = H: 2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid,

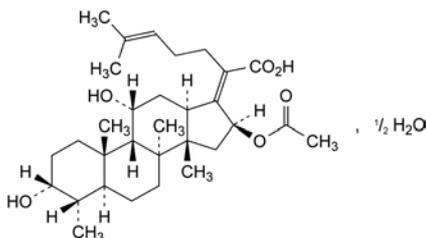


D. 2,4-bis((furan-2-ylmethyl)amino)-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid.

01/2008:0798

## FUSIDIC ACID

### Acidum fusidicum



C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>6</sub> · 1/2 H<sub>2</sub>O

*M*<sub>r</sub> 525.7

#### DEFINITION

*ent*-(17*Z*)-16α-(Acetyloxy)-3β,11β-dihydroxy-4β,8,14-trimethyl-18-nor-5β,10α-cholesta-17(20),24-dien-21-oic acid hemihydrate.

Antimicrobial substance produced by the growth of certain strains of *Fusidium coccineum* or by any other means.

*Content*: 97.5 per cent to 101.0 per cent (anhydrous substance).

#### CHARACTERS

*Appearance*: white or almost white, crystalline powder.

*Solubility*: practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in ethanol (96 per cent).

#### IDENTIFICATION

A. Infrared absorption spectrophotometry (2.2.24).

*Comparison*: *Ph. Eur. reference spectrum of fusidic acid*.

B. Thin-layer chromatography (2.2.27).

*Test solution*. Dissolve 20 mg of the substance to be examined in *methanol R* and dilute to 10 mL with the same solvent.

*Reference solution*. Dissolve 24 mg of *diethanolamine fusidate CRS* in *methanol R* and dilute to 10 mL with the same solvent.

*Plate*: *TLC silica gel F<sub>254</sub> plate R*.

*Mobile phase*: *methanol R, cyclohexane R, glacial acetic acid R, chloroform R* (2.5:10:10:80 V/V/V/V).

*Application*: 10 µL.

*Development*: over a path of 15 cm.

*Drying*: in a current of warm air.

*Detection*: examine in ultraviolet light at 254 nm.

*Results*: the principal spot in the chromatogram obtained with the test solution is similar in position and size to the principal spot in the chromatogram obtained with the reference solution.

#### TESTS

**Related substances.** Liquid chromatography (2.2.29).

*Test solution*. Dissolve 50 mg of the substance to be examined in the mobile phase and dilute to 10.0 mL with the mobile phase.

*Reference solution (a)*. Dissolve 5 mg of *3-ketofusidic acid CRS* in 5 mL of the mobile phase. To 1.0 mL of this solution add 0.20 mL of the test solution and dilute to 20.0 mL with the mobile phase.

*Reference solution (b)*. Dilute 20 µL of the test solution to 100.0 mL with the mobile phase.

*Column*:

– *size*: *l* = 0.125–0.15 m, Ø = 4–5 mm;

– *stationary phase*: *octadecylsilyl silica gel for chromatography R* (5 µm).

*Mobile phase*: *methanol R*, 10 g/L solution of *phosphoric acid R, water R, acetonitrile R* (10:20:20:50 V/V/V/V).

*Flow rate*: 2 mL/min.

*Detection*: spectrophotometer at 235 nm.

*Injection*: 20 µL.

*Run time*: 3.5 times the retention time of fusidic acid.

*System suitability*:

– *resolution*: minimum 2.5 between the peaks due to 3-ketofusidic acid and fusidic acid in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (a);

– *signal-to-noise ratio*: minimum 3 for the principal peak in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (b).

*Limits*:

– *total*: not more than twice the area of the peak due to fusidic acid in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (a) (2.0 per cent);

– *disregard limit*: the area of the principal peak in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (b) (0.02 per cent).

**Water** (2.5.12): 1.4 per cent to 2.0 per cent, determined on 0.50 g.

**Sulfated ash** (2.4.14): maximum 0.2 per cent, determined on 1.0 g.

**ASSAY**

Dissolve 0.500 g in 10 mL of *ethanol (96 per cent) R*. Add 0.5 mL of *phenolphthalein solution R*. Titrate with 0.1 M *sodium hydroxide* until a pink colour is obtained.

1 mL of 0.1 M *sodium hydroxide* is equivalent to 51.67 mg of  $C_{31}H_{48}O_6$ .

**STORAGE**

Protected from light, at a temperature of 2 °C to 8 °C.