Chloride, previously dried, and dissolve in 100 mL of a mixture of acetic anhydride and acetic acid (100) (7:3). Titrate with 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS (potentiometric titration). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS
= 20.170 mg of $C_{10}H_{16}ClNO$

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.
Storage—Light-resistant.

Edrophonium Chloride Injection

塩化エドロホニウム注射液

Edrophonium Chloride Injection is an aqueous solution for injection. It contains not less than 95% and not more than 105% of the labeled amount of edrophonium chloride ($C_{10}H_{16}ClNO$: 201.69).

Method of preparation Prepare as directed under Injections, with Edrophonium Chloride.

Description Edrophonium Chloride Injection is a clear and colorless liquid.

Identification **(1)** To a volume of Edrophonium Chloride Injection, equivalent to 0.04 g of Edrophonium Chloride according to the labeled amount, add 4 mL of barium nitrate TS, shake, and filter. Proceed with the filtrate as directed in the Identification (1) under Edrophonium Chloride.

(2) Determine the absorption spectrum of the sample solution obtained in the Assay as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry: it exhibits a maximum between 272 nm and 276 nm.

pH 6.5 - 8.0

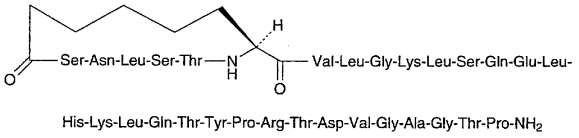
Assay Conduct this procedure without exposure to daylight, using light-resistant containers. Measure exactly a volume of Edrophonium Chloride Injection, equivalent to about 0.05 g of edrophonium chloride ($C_{10}H_{16}ClNO$), place in a chromatographic column prepared by pouring 10 mL of weakly basic DEAE-bridged dextran anion exchanger (Cl type) (50 to 150 μm in particle diameter) into a chromatographic tube about 2 cm in inside diameter and about 10 cm in length, add 25 mL of water, and elute at the flow rate of 1 to 2 mL per minute. Wash the column with two 25-mL portions of water at the flow rate of 1 to 2 mL per minute. Combine the washings with above effluent solutions, and add water to make exactly 100 mL. Measure exactly 10 mL of this solution, and add 10 mL of phosphate buffer solution, pH 8.0, and 5 g of sodium chloride. Wash this solution with four 20-mL portions of a mixture of diethyl ether and hexane (1:1), collect the water layer, add 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid TS to make exactly 100 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, weigh accurately about 0.05 g of Edrophonium Chloride Reference Standard, previously dried in a desiccator (in vacuum, phosphorus (V) oxide) for 3 hours, and dissolve in water to make exactly 100 mL. Measure exactly 10 mL of this solution, and prepare the standard solution in the same manner as the sample solution. Determine the absorbances, A_T and A_S, of the sample solution and the standard solution at 273 nm as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry.

Amount (mg) of edrophonium chloride ($C_{10}H_{16}ClNO$)
= amount (mg) of Edrophonium Chloride Reference Standard
$\times \frac{A_T}{A_S}$

Containers and storage Containers—Hermetic containers, and colored containers may be used.
Storage—Light-resistant.

Elcatonin

エルカトニン



His-Lys-Leu-Gln-Thr-Tyr-Pro-Arg-Thr-Asp-Val-Gly-Ala-Gly-Thr-Pro-NH_2

$C_{148}H_{244}N_{42}O_{47}$: 3363.77
[60731-46-6]

Elcatonin contains not less than 5000 Elcatonin Units and not more than 7000 Elcatonin Units per 1 mg of peptide, calculated on the dehydrated and deacetic acid basis.

Description Elcatonin is a white powder.
It is very soluble in water, freely soluble in ethanol (95), and practically insoluble in acetonitrile.
It is hygroscopic.
The pH of its solution (1 in 500) is between 4.5 and 7.0.

Identification Dissolve 5 mg of Elcatonin in 5 mL of water. Determine the absorption spectrum of the solution as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wavelengths.

Constituent amino acids Put about 1 mg of Elcatonin in a test tube for hydrolysis, add phenol-hydrochloric acid TS to dissolve, replace the air inside with Nitrogen, seal the tube under reduced pressure, and heat at 110 ± 2°C for 24 hours. After cooling, open the tube, evaporate the hydrolyzate to dryness under reduced pressure, dissolve the residue in 1 mL of 0.02 mol/L hydrochloric acid TS, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, weigh exactly 1.33 mg of L-aspartic acid, 1.19 mg of L-threonine, 1.05 mg of L-serine, 1.47 mg of L-glutamic acid, 1.15 mg of L-proline, 0.75 mg of glycine, 0.89 mg of L-alanine, 1.17 mg of L-valine, 1.89 mg of L-2-aminosuberic acid, 1.31 mg of L-leucine, 1.81 mg of L-tyrosine, 1.83 mg of L-lysine hydrochloride, 2.10 mg of L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate and 2.11 mg of L-arginine hydrochloride, dissolve them in 0.02 mol/L hydrochloric acid TS to make exactly 50 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with 10 μL each of the sample solution and the standard solution as directed under the Liquid Chro-