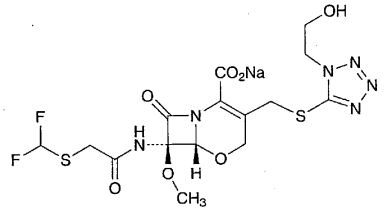
Each mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS
= 40.64 mg of $C_{20}H_{17}F_3N_2O_4$

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Flomoxef Sodium

フロモキセフナトリウム



$C_{15}H_{17}F_2N_6NaO_7S_2$: 518.45
Monosodium (6*R*,7*R*)-7-(2-difluoromethylsulfanylacetylamino)-3-[1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1*H*-tetrazol-5-ylsulfanylmethyl]-7-methoxy-8-oxo-5-oxa-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylate [*92823-03-5*]

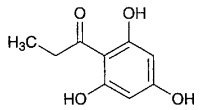
Flomoxef Sodium conforms to the requirements of Flomoxef Sodium in the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan.

Description Flomoxef Sodium occurs as a white to light yellowish white powder or mass.

It is very soluble in water and in methanol, sparingly soluble in ethanol (99.5), and practically insoluble in diethyl ether.

Flopropione

フロプロピオン



$C_9H_{10}O_4$: 182.17
1-(2,4,6-Trihydroxyphenyl)propan-1-one [*2295-58-1*]

Flopropione contains not less than 98.0% of $C_9H_{10}O_4$, calculated on the anhydrous basis.

Description Flopropione occurs as a white to pale yellow-brown, crystalline powder. It is odorless, and has a bitter taste.

It is very soluble in *N,N*-dimethylformamide, freely soluble in methanol, in ethanol (99.5) and in diethyl ether, and practically insoluble in water.

Identification (1) To 1 mL of a solution of Flopropione in ethanol (99.5) (1 in 200) add 4 mL of water and 1 mL of iron (III) nitrate TS: a red-purple color develops.

(2) Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of Flopropione in ethanol (99.5) (1 in 200,000) 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.

Melting point 177 - 181°C

Purity (1) Clarity and color of solution—Dissolve 1.0 g of Flopropione in 10 mL of ethanol (99.5): the solution is clear, and has no more color than Matching Fluid H.

(2) Heavy metals—Proceed with 1.0 g of Flopropione according to Method 4, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 20 ppm).

(3) Arsenic—Prepare the test solution with 1.0 g of Flopropione according to Method 3, and perform the test using Apparatus B (not more than 2 ppm).

(4) Related substances—Dissolve 0.10 g of Flopropione in 10 mL of ethanol (99.5), and use this solution as the sample solution. Pipet 1 mL of the sample solution, add ethanol (99.5) to make exactly 200 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 10 μL 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 hexane, ethanol (99.5) and acetic acid (100) (40:20:1) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Spray evenly *p*-nitrobenzenediazonium TS for spraying on the plate, and dry in cold wind for about 5 minutes: the spots other than the principal spot from the sample solution are not more intense than the spot from the standard solution.

Water Not more than 4.0% (0.5 g, direct titration).

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.10% (1 g).

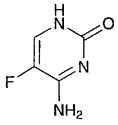
Assay Weigh accurately about 0.3 g of Flopropione, dissolve in 30 mL of *N,N*-dimethylformamide, and titrate with 0.1 mol/L tetramethylammonium hydroxide VS (potentiometric titration). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L tetramethylammonium hydroxide VS
= 18.218 mg of $C_9H_{10}O_4$

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

Flucytosine

フルシトシン



$C_4H_4FN_3O$: 129.09
4-Amino-5-fluoropyrimidin-2(1*H*)-one [*2022-85-7*]

Flucytosine, when dried, contains not less than 98.5% of $C_4H_4FN_3O$, and not less than 14.0% and not more than 15.5% of fluorine (F: 19.00).