pare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wave numbers.

(3) A solution of Pentoxyverine Citrate (1 in 10) responds to the Qualitative Tests (1) and (2) for citrate.

Melting point 92 - 95°C

Purity **(1)** Clarity and color of solution—Dissolve 1.0 g of Pentoxyverine Citrate in 10 mL of water: the solution is clear and colorless.

(2) Heavy metals—Proceed with 2.0 g of Pentoxyverine Citrate according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 10 ppm).

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

(4) Related substances—Dissolve 0.20 g of Pentoxyverine Citrate in 10 mL of ethanol (95), and use this solution as the sample solution. Pipet 1 mL of the sample solution, add ethanol (95) 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 15 μL each of the sample solution and the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Immediately after air-drying, develop the plate with a mixture of chloroform, methanol, ethyl acetate and ammonia solution (28) (25:10:10:1) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Allow to stand in iodine vapor for 10 minutes: the spots other than the principal spot from the sample solution are not more intense than the spot from the standard solution.

Loss on drying Not more than 0.5% (1 g, in vacuum, phosphorus (V) oxide, 60°C, 4 hours).

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

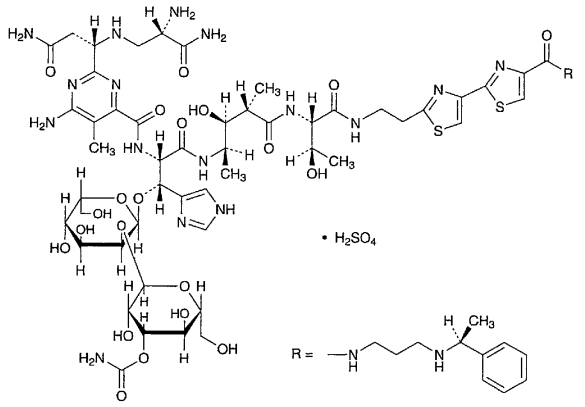
Assay Weigh accurately about 0.5 g of Pentoxyverine Citrate, previously dried, dissolve in 30 mL of acetic acid (100), add 30 mL of acetic anhydride, and titrate with 0.1 mol/L of perchloric acid VS until the color of the solution changes from purple through blue-green to green (indicator: 3 drops of crystal violet TS). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS
= 52.56 mg of $C_{20}H_{31}NO_3.C_6H_8O_7$

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Peplomycin Sulfate

硫酸ペプロマイシン



$C_{61}H_{88}N_{18}O_{21}S_2.H_2SO_4$: 1571.67
N^1-{3-[(1*S*)-(1-Phenylethyl)amino]propyl}bleomycinamide monosulfate [*70384-29-1*]

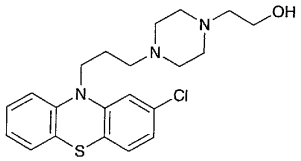
Peplomycin Sulfate conforms to the requirements of Peplomycin Sulfate in the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan.

Description Peplomycin Sulfate occurs as a white to light yellowish white powder.

It is freely soluble in water, and practically insoluble in ethanol (95) and in diethyl ether.

Perphenazine

ペルフェナジン



$C_{21}H_{26}ClN_3OS$: 403.97
2-{4-[3-(2-Chlorophenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]piperazin-1-yl}ethanol [*58-39-9*]

Perphenazine, when dried, contains not less than 98.5% of $C_{21}H_{26}ClN_3OS$.

Description Perphenazine occurs as white to light yellow crystals or crystalline powder. It is odorless, and has a bitter taste.

It is freely soluble in methanol and in ethanol (95), soluble in acetic acid (100), sparingly soluble in diethyl ether, and practically insoluble in water.

It dissolves in dilute hydrochloric acid.

It is gradually colored by light.

Identification **(1)** Dissolve 5 mg of Perphenazine in 5 mL of sulfuric acid: a red color, changing to deep red-purple upon warming, is produced.