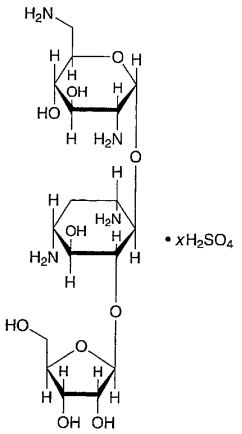
Ribostamycin Sulfate

硫酸リボスタマイシン



$C_{17}H_{34}N_4O_{10}.xH_2SO_4$
O-2,6-Diamino-2,6-dideoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-*O*-[β-D-ribofuranosyl-(1→5)]-2-deoxy-D-streptamine sulfate [*53797-35-6*]

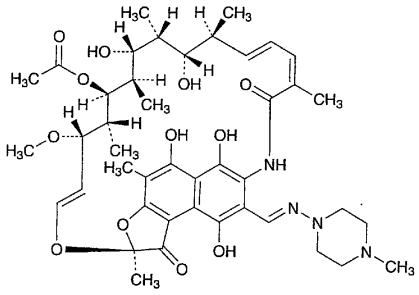
Ribostamycin Sulfate conforms to the requirements of Ribostamycin Sulfate in the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan.

Description Ribostamycin Sulfate occurs as a white to yellowish white powder.

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

Rifampicin

リファンピシン



$C_{43}H_{58}N_4O_{12}$: 822.94
(2*S*,12*Z*,14*E*,16*S*,17*S*,18*R*,19*R*,20*R*,21*S*,22*R*,23*S*,24*E*)-1,2-Dihydro-5,6,9,17,19-pentahydroxy-23-methoxy-2,4,12,16,18,20,22-heptamethyl-8-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yliminomethyl)-1,11-dioxo-2,7-(epoxypentadeca[1,11,13]-trienimino)naphtho[2,1-*b*]furan-21-yl acetate [*13292-46-1*]

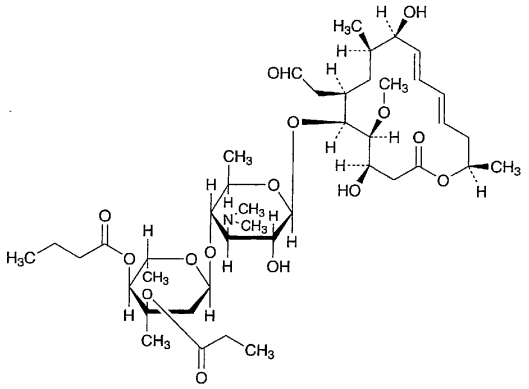
Rifampicin conforms to the requirements of Rifampicin in the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan.

Description Rifampicin occurs as an orange-red to red-brown crystals or crystalline powder.

It is soluble in methanol, slightly soluble in diethyl ether, and very slightly soluble in water and ethanol (95).

Rokitamycin

ロキタマイシン



$C_{42}H_{69}NO_{15}$: 827.99
(3*R*,4*S*,5*S*,6*R*,8*R*,9*R*,10*E*,12*E*,15*R*)-5-[*O*-(4-*O*-Butyryl-2,6-dideoxy-3-*C*-methyl-3-*O*-propionyl-α-L-*ribo*-hexopyranosyl)-(1→4)-3,6-dideoxy-3-dimethylamino-β-D-glucopyranosyloxy]-6-formylmethyl-3,9-dihydroxy-4-methoxy-8-methylhexadeca-10,12-dien-15-olide [*74014-51-0*]

Rokitamycin contains not less than 900 μg (potency) per mg, calculated on the anhydrous basis. The potency of Rokitamycin is expressed as mass (potency) of rokitamycin ($C_{42}H_{69}NO_{15}$).

Description Rokitamycin occurs as a white to yellowish white powder. It has a bitter taste.

It is very soluble in methanol and in chloroform, freely soluble in ethanol (95), and practically insoluble in water.

Identification **(1)** Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of Rokitamycin in methanol (1 in 50,000), as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum or the spectrum of a solution of Rokitamycin Reference Standard prepared in the same manner as the sample solution: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wavelength.

(2) Determine the infrared absorption spectrum of Rokitamycin as directed in the potassium bromide disk method under the Infrared Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum or the spectrum of Rokitamycin Reference Standard: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wave numbers.

(3) Determine the spectrum of a solution of Rokitamycin in deuterated chloroform for nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1 in 20), using tetramethylsilane for nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy as an internal reference compound, as directed under the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (^1H): it exhibits single signals A,