

(4) Determine the infrared absorption spectrum of Triamcinolone, previously dried, as directed in the potassium bromide disk method under the Infrared Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum or the spectrum of previously dried Triamcinolone Reference Standard: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wave numbers. If any difference appears between the spectra, dissolve 0.1 g each of Triamcinolone and Triamcinolone Reference Standard in 7 mL of a mixture of 2-propanol and water (2:1), respectively, by warming. Allow the solutions to cool in ice to effect crystals, filter, then wash the formed crystals with two 10-mL portions of water, and repeat the test on the dried crystals.

Optical rotation $[\alpha]_D^{20}$: +65 – +71° (after drying, 0.1 g, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, 10 mL, 100 mm).

Purity Heavy metals—Proceed with 0.5 g of Triamcinolone according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 1.5 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 30 ppm).

Loss on drying Not more than 2.0% (0.5 g, in vacuum, phosphorus (V) oxide, 60°C, 3 hours).

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.3% (0.5 g, platinum crucible).

Assay Dissolve about 0.02 g each of Triamcinolone and Triamcinolone Reference Standard, previously dried and accurately weighed, in a solution of L-ascorbic acid in methanol (1 in 1000) to make exactly 50 mL. Pipet 5 mL each of these solutions, add exactly 5 mL each of the internal standard solution, add a solution of L-ascorbic acid in methanol (1 in 1000) to make 20 mL, and use these solutions as the sample solution and the standard solution. Perform the test with 10 μ L each of these solutions as directed under the Liquid Chromatography according to the following conditions, and calculate the ratios, Q_T and Q_S , of the peak height of triamcinolone to that of the internal standard, respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amount (mg) of } C_{21}H_{27}FO_6 \\ = \text{amount (mg) of Triamcinolone Reference Standard} \\ \times \frac{Q_T}{Q_S} \end{aligned}$$

Internal standard solution—Dissolve 0.015 g of methyl parahydroxybenzoate in a solution of L-ascorbic acid in methanol (1 in 1000) to make 100 mL.

Operating conditions—

Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 254 nm).

Column: A stainless steel column about 4 mm in inside diameter and 15 to 30 cm in length, packed with octadecylsilanized silica gel (5 to 10 μ m in particle diameter).

Column temperature: Room temperature.

Mobile phase: A mixture of water and acetonitrile (3:1).

Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of triamcinolone is about 10 minutes.

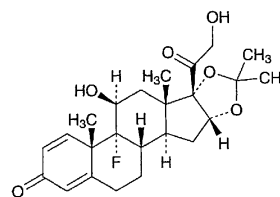
Selection of column: Proceed with 10 μ L of the standard solution under the above operating conditions, and calculate the resolution. Use a column giving elution of triamcinolone and the internal standard in this order with the resolution between these peaks being not less than 2.0.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Storage—Light-resistant.

Triamcinolone Acetonide

トリアムシノロンアセトニド



$C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$: 434.50

9-Fluoro-11 β ,21-dihydroxy-16 α ,17-isopropylidenedioxypregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione [76-25-5]

Triamcinolone Acetonide, when dried, contains not less than 97.0% and not more than 103.0% of $C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$.

Description Triamcinolone Acetonide occurs as a white, crystalline powder. It is odorless.

It is sparingly soluble in ethanol (99.5), in acetone, and in 1,4-dioxane, slightly soluble in methanol and in ethanol (95), and practically insoluble in water and in diethyl ether.

Melting point: about 290°C (with decomposition).

Identification (1) Dissolve 2 mg of Triamcinolone Acetonide in 40 mL of ethanol (95), add 5 mL of 2,6-di-*tert*-butylcresol TS and 5 mL of sodium hydroxide TS, and heat on a water bath under a reflux condenser for 20 minutes: a green color develops.

(2) Add 5 mL of water and 1 mL of Fehling's TS to 0.01 g of Triamcinolone Acetonide, and heat: a red precipitate is produced.

(3) Proceed with 0.01 g of Triamcinolone Acetonide as directed under Oxygen Flask Combustion Method, using a mixture of 0.5 mL of 0.01 mol/L sodium hydroxide TS and 20 mL of water as the absorbing liquid. When combustion is completed, shake vigorously so as to absorb the gas evolved: the solution responds to the Qualitative Tests for fluoride.

(4) Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of Triamcinolone Acetonide in ethanol (95) (1 in 100,000) as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum or the spectrum of a solution of Triamcinolone Acetonide Reference Standard prepared in the same manner as the sample solution: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wavelengths.

(5) Determine the infrared absorption spectrum of Triamcinolone Acetonide, previously dried, as directed in the potassium bromide disk method under the Infrared Spectrophotometry, and compare the spectrum with the Reference Spectrum or the spectrum of previously dried Triamcinolone Acetonide Reference Standard: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wave numbers. If any difference appears between the spectra, dissolve 0.1 g each of Triamcinolone Acetonide and Triamcinolone Acetonide Reference Standard in 20 mL of ethanol (95), respectively, then evaporate the ethanol to dryness, and repeat the test on the dried residue.

Optical rotation $[\alpha]_D^{20}$: +100 – +107° (after drying, 0.1 g, 1,4-dioxane, 10 mL, 100 mm).

Purity (1) Heavy metals—Proceed with 0.5 g of Triamcinolone Acetonide according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 1.5 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 30 ppm).

(2) Other steroids—Dissolve 0.040 g of Triamcinolone Acetonide in 4 mL of acetone, and use this solution as the sample solution. Pipet 1 mL of the sample solution, add acetone to make exactly 100 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 20 μ L each of the sample solution and the standard solution on a plate of silica gel with fluorescent indicator for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of chloroform and methanol (93:7) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Examine under ultraviolet light (main wavelength: 254 nm): 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 2.0% (0.5 g, in vacuum, phosphorus (V) oxide, 60°C, 3 hours).

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.2% (0.5 g, platinum crucible).

Assay Dissolve about 0.02 g each of Triamcinolone Acetonide and Triamcinolone Acetonide Reference Standard, previously dried and accurately weighed, in methanol to make exactly 50 mL. Pipet 10 mL each of these solutions, add exactly 10 mL each of the internal standard solution, then add the mobile phase to make 50 mL, and use these solutions as the sample solution and the standard solution. Perform the test with 20 μ L each of these solutions as directed under the Liquid Chromatography according to the following conditions, and calculate the ratios, Q_T and Q_S , of the peak height of triamcinolone acetonide to that of the internal standard, respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Amount (mg) of } C_{24}H_{31}FO_6 \\ &= \text{amount (mg) of Triamcinolone Acetonide} \\ & \quad \text{Reference Standard} \\ & \quad \times \frac{Q_T}{Q_S} \end{aligned}$$

Internal standard solution—A solution of prednisolone in methanol (1 in 50,000).

Operating conditions—

Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 240 nm).

Column: A stainless steel column 4.6 mm in inside diameter and 30 cm in length, packed with octadecylsilanized silica gel (10 μ m in particle diameter).

Column temperature: A constant temperature of about 25°C.

Mobile phase: A mixture of water and acetonitrile (3:1).

Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of triamcinolone acetonide is about 13 minutes.

System suitability—

System performance: When the procedure is run with 10 μ L of the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the internal standard and triamcinolone acetonide are eluted in this order with the resolution between these peaks being not less than 6.

System repeatability: When the test is repeated 6 times with 10 μ L of the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the relative standard deviation of the ratios

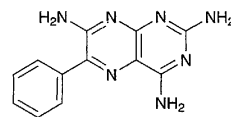
of the peak height of triamcinolone acetonide to that of the internal standard is not more than 1.0%.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Storage—Light-resistant.

Triamterene

トリアムテレン



$C_{12}H_{11}N_7$: 253.26

2,4,7-Triamino-6-phenylpteridine [396-01-0]

Triamterene, when dried, contains not less than 98.5% of $C_{12}H_{11}N_7$.

Description Triamterene occurs as a yellow, crystalline powder. It is odorless, and tasteless.

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

It dissolves in nitric acid and in sulfuric acid, but does not dissolve in dilute nitric acid, in dilute sulfuric acid and in dilute hydrochloric acid.

Identification (1) To 0.01 g of Triamterene add 10 mL of water, heat, and filter after cooling: the filtrate shows a purple fluorescence. To 2 mL of the filtrate add 0.5 mL of hydrochloric acid: the fluorescence disappears.

(2) The filtrate obtained in (1) responds to the Qualitative Tests for primary aromatic amines.

(3) Dissolve 0.01 g of Triamterene in 100 mL of acetic acid (100), and to 10 mL of the solution add water to make 100 mL. 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.

Purity (1) Heavy metals—Proceed with 1.0 g of Triamterene according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 20 ppm).

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

(3) Related substances—Dissolve 0.10 g of Triamterene in 20 mL of dimethylsulfoxide. To 2 mL of this solution add methanol to make 50 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Pipet 1 mL of the sample solution, add methanol 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 5 μ L 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 ethyl acetate, ammonia solution (28) and methanol (9:1:1) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Examine the plate under ultraviolet