Identification (1) Heat 0.1 g of Amidotrizoic Acid over a flame: a purple gas is evolved.

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

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

(2) Heavy metals—Proceed with 1.0 g of Ambenonium Chloride according to Method 4, and perform the test. Use a solution of magnesium nitrate in ethanol (95) (1 in 5). Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 20 ppm).

(3) Related substances—Dissolve 0.10 g of Ambenonium Chloride in 10 mL of methanol, and use this solution as the sample solution. Pipet 1 mL of the sample solution, and add methanol to make exactly 20 mL. Pipet 1 mL of this solution, add methanol to make exactly 10 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 5 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 1-butanol, formic acid and water (12:6:5) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Allow the plate to stand in iodine vapor: 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 11.5% (1 g, 105–110°C, 4 hours).

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.20% (1 g).

Assay Weigh accurately about 0.3 g of Ambenonium Chloride, and dissolve in 50 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 = 30.424 mg of C\textsubscript{27}H\textsubscript{35}Cl\textsubscript{2}N\textsubscript{3}O\textsubscript{2}.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Amidotrizoic Acid

アミドトリゾ酸

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{8}\text{J}_{3}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{4} & : 613.91 \\
3,5-\text{Bis(acylamino)-2,4,6-triodobenzoic acid} & [117-96-4]
\end{align*}
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Amidotrizoic Acid, calculated on the dried basis, contains not less than 98.0% of C\textsubscript{11}H\textsubscript{8}J\textsubscript{3}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4}.

Description Amidotrizoic Acid occurs as a white, crystalline powder. It is odorless.

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

It dissolves in sodium hydroxide TS.