

Operating conditions—

Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 275 nm).

Column: A stainless steel column about 4 mm in inside diameter and about 30 cm in length, packed with cyanopropyl-silicized silica gel for liquid chromatography (5 to 10 μ m in particle diameter).

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

Mobile phase: A mixture of hexane, 2-propanol and acetic acid (100) (1970:30:1).

Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of clofibrate is about 2 minutes.

Selection of column: Dissolve 10.0 g of clofibrate, 6 mg of 4-chlorophenol and 6 mg of 4-ethoxyphenol in 1000 mL of hexane. Proceed with 20 μ L of this solution under the above operating conditions, and calculate the resolution. Use a column giving elution of clofibrate, 4-chlorophenol and 4-ethoxyphenol in this order, with the resolution between the peaks of clofibrate and 4-chlorophenol is not less than 5, and with the resolution between the peaks of 4-chlorophenol and 4-ethoxyphenol is not less than 2.0.

Water Not more than 0.2% (1 g, direct titration).

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

Assay Weigh accurately about 0.5 g of Clofibrate, add exactly 50 mL of 0.1 mol/L potassium hydroxide-ethanol VS, and heat in a water bath under a reflux condenser with a carbon dioxide absorbing tube (soda-lime) for 2 hours with frequent shaking. Cool, and titrate immediately the excess potassium hydroxide with 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS (indicator: 3 drops of phenolphthalein TS). Perform a blank determination.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L potassium hydroxide-ethanol VS = 24.270 mg of C₁₂H₁₅ClO₃

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Storage—Light-resistant.

Clofibrate Capsules

クロフィブラートカプセル

Clofibrate Capsules contain not less than 93% and not more than 107% of the labeled amount of clofibrate (C₁₂H₁₅ClO₃: 242.70).

Method of preparation Prepare as directed under Capsules, with Clofibrate.

Identification Cut and open Clofibrate Capsules, and use the contents as the sample. Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of the sample in ethanol (99.5) (1 in 10,000) as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry: it exhibits a maximum between 278 nm and 282 nm, and it exhibits a maximum between 224 nm and 228 nm after diluting this solution 10 times with ethanol (99.5)

Purity *p*-Chlorophenol—Cut and open not less than 20 Clofibrate Capsules, and proceed with 1.0 g of the well-mixed contents as directed in the Purity (4) under Clofibrate.

Assay Weigh accurately not less than 20 Clofibrate Capsules, cut and open the capsules, rinse the inside of the capsules with a small amount of diethyl ether after taking out the contents, evaporate the diethyl ether by allowing the capsules to stand at room temperature, and weigh the capsules accurately. Weigh accurately an amount of the contents, equivalent to about 0.1 g of clofibrate (C₁₂H₁₅ClO₃), dissolve in acetonitrile to make exactly 100 mL. Pipet 5 mL of this solution, add exactly 5 mL of the internal standard solution, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, weigh accurately about 0.1 g of Clofibrate Reference Standard, proceed in the same manner as directed for the sample solution, and use the solution so obtained as the standard solution. Perform the test with 10 μ L each of the sample solution and the standard solution as directed under the Liquid Chromatography according to the following conditions, and calculate the ratios, Q_T and Q_S , of the peak area of clofibrate to that of the internal standard.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Amount (mg) of clofibrate (C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClO}_3) \\ &= \text{amount (mg) of Clofibrate Reference Standard,} \\ & \quad \text{calculated on the anhydrous basis} \\ & \quad \times \frac{Q_T}{Q_S} \end{aligned}$$

Internal standard solution—A solution of ibuprofen in the mobile phase (1 in 100).

Operating conditions—

Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 275 nm).

Column: A stainless steel column about 4 mm in inside diameter and about 30 cm in length, packed with octadecyl-silicized silica gel for liquid chromatography (5 to 10 μ m in particle diameter).

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

Mobile phase: A mixture of acetonitrile and diluted phosphoric acid (1 in 1000) (3:2).

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

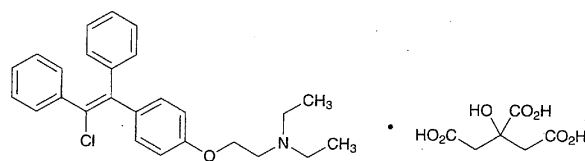
Selection of column: Dissolve 0.05 g of clofibrate and 0.3 g of ibuprofen in 50 mL of acetonitrile. Proceed with 10 μ L of this solution under the above operating conditions, and calculate the resolution. Use a column giving elution of ibuprofen and clofibrate in this order with the resolution between these peaks being not less than 6.

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Storage—Light-resistant.

Clomifene Citrate

クエン酸クロミフェン



C₂₆H₂₈ClNO · C₆H₈O₇: 598.08

N-{2-[4-(2-Chloro-1,2-diphenylvinyl)phenoxy]ethyl}-*N,N*-diethylamine monocitrate [50-41-9]

Clomifene Citrate, when dried, contains not less than 98.0% of $C_{26}H_{28}ClNO \cdot C_6H_8O_7$.

Description Clomifene Citrate occurs as a white to pale yellowish white powder. It is odorless.

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

It gradually changes in color by light.

Melting point: about 115°C

Identification (1) To 2 mL of a solution of Clomifene Citrate in methanol (1 in 200) add 2 mL of Reinecke salt TS: a light red precipitate is produced.

(2) Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of Clomifene Citrate in 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid TS (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 Clomifene Citrate Reference Standard prepared in the same manner as the sample solution: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wavelengths.

(3) A solution of Clomifene Citrate in methanol (1 in 200) responds to the Qualitative Tests (1) and (2) for citrate salt.

Purity (1) Clarity and color of solution—A solution of 1.0 g of Clomifene Citrate in 30 mL of methanol is clear and colorless.

(2) Heavy metals—Proceed with 2.0 g of Clomifene 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).

Loss on drying Not more than 1.0% (1 g, in vacuum, phosphorus (V) oxide, 3 hours).

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

Isomer ratio To 0.10 g of Clomifene Citrate add 10 mL of water and 1 mL of sodium hydroxide TS, and extract with three 15-mL portions of diethyl ether. Wash the combined diethyl ether extracts with 20 mL of water, add 10 g of anhydrous sodium sulfate to the combined diethyl ether extracts, shake for 1 minute, filter, and evaporate diethyl ether of the filtrate. Dissolve the residue in 10 mL of chloroform, and use this solution as the sample solution. Perform the test with 2 μ L of the sample solution as directed under the Gas Chromatography according to the following conditions. Determine the areas of two adjacent peaks, A_a and A_b , having retention times of about 20 minutes, where A_a is the peak area of shorter retention time and A_b is the peak area of longer retention time: $A_b/(A_a + A_b)$ is between 0.3 and 0.5.

Operating conditions—

Detector: A hydrogen flame-ionization detector.

Column: A column 3 mm in inside diameter and 1 m in length, having methylsilicone polymer coated at the ratio of 1% on siliceous earth for gas chromatography (125 to 150 μ m in particle diameter).

Column temperature: A constant temperature of about 195°C.

Carrier gas: Nitrogen.

Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time

of the peak for the first elution of clomifene citrate is about 20 minutes.

Selection of column: Proceed with 2 μ L of the sample solution under the above operating conditions. Use a column giving the resolution between the two peaks being not less than 1.3.

Assay Weigh accurately about 1 g of Clomifene Citrate, previously dried, dissolve in 50 mL of acetic acid (100), and titrate with 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS (indicator: 2 drops of crystal violet TS). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS
= 59.81 mg of $C_{26}H_{28}ClNO \cdot C_6H_8O_7$

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

Clomifene Citrate Tablets

クエン酸クロミフェン錠

Clomifene Citrate Tablets contain not less than 93% and not more than 107% of the labeled amount of the clomifene citrate ($C_{26}H_{28}ClNO \cdot C_6H_8O_7$; 598.08).

Method of preparation Prepare as directed under Tablets, with Clomifene Citrate.

Identification (1) Weigh a portion of powdered Clomifene Citrate Tablets, equivalent to 1 g of Clomifene Citrate according to the labeled amount, shake vigorously with 100 mL of chloroform, and filter. Concentrate the filtrate on a water bath, allow to stand at room temperature, collect the crystals formed by filtration, and wash with a small quantity of chloroform. Proceed with the crystals as directed in the Identification (1) and (3) under Clomifene Citrate.

(2) Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of the crystals obtained in (1) in 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid TS (1 in 50,000) as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry: it exhibits maxima between 233 nm and 237 nm, and between 290 nm and 294 nm.

Assay Weigh accurately, and powder not less than 20 Clomifene Citrate Tablets. Weigh accurately a portion of the powder, equivalent to about 0.05 g of clomifene citrate ($C_{26}H_{28}ClNO \cdot C_6H_8O_7$), add 50 mL of methanol, shake for 10 minutes, and add methanol to make exactly 100 mL. Centrifuge a portion of this solution, pipet 4 mL of the supernatant liquid, add methanol to make exactly 100 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, weigh accurately about 0.05 g of Clomifene Citrate Reference Standard, previously dried in a desiccator (in vacuum, phosphorus (V) oxide) for 3 hours, and dissolve in methanol to make exactly 100 mL. Pipet 4 mL of this solution, and dilute with methanol to make exactly 100 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Determine the absorbances, A_T and A_S , of the sample solution and the standard solution, respectively, at 295 nm.