of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Spray evenly a solution of ninhydrin in acetone (1 in 50) on the plate, and heat at 90°C 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, 105°C, 3 hours).

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

Assay Weigh accurately about 0.2 g of Dopamine Hydrochloride, previously dried, dissolve in 5 mL of formic acid, add exactly 15 mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS, and heat on a water bath for 15 minutes. After cooling, add 50 mL of acetic acid (100), and titrate the excess perchloric acid with 0.1 mol/L sodium acetate VS (potentiometric titration). Perform a blank determination.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS
= 18.964 mg of $C_8H_{11}NO_2.HCl$

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Dopamine Hydrochloride Injection

塩酸ドパミン注射液

Dopamine Hydrochloride Injection is an aqueous solution for injection. It contains not less than 97% and not more than 103% of the labeled amount of dopamine hydrochloride ($C_8H_{11}NO_2.HCl$: 189.64).

Method of preparation Prepare as directed under Injections, with Dopamine Hydrochloride.

Description Dopamine Hydrochloride Injection occurs as a clear, colorless liquid.

Identification To a volume of Dopamine Hydrochloride Injection, equivalent to 0.04 g of Dopamine Hydrochloride according to the labeled amount, add 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid TS to make 100 mL. To 5 mL of this solution add 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid TS to make 50 mL. Determine the absorption spectrum of this solution as directed under the Ultraviolet-visible Spectrophotometry: it exhibits a maximum between 278 nm and 282 nm.

pH 3.0 – 5.0

Bacterial endotoxins Less than 4.2 EU/mg.

Assay To an exact volume of Dopamine Hydrochloride Injection, equivalent to about 0.04 g of dopamine hydrochloride ($C_8H_{11}NO_2.HCl$), add the mobile phase to make exactly 20 mL. Pipet 2.5 mL of this solution, add exactly 2.5 mL of the internal standard solution and the mobile phase to make 50 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, weigh accurately about 0.04 g of dopamine hydrochloride for assay, previously dried at 105°C for 3 hours, dissolve in the mobile phase to make exactly 20 mL. Pipet 2.5 mL of this solution, add exactly 2.5 mL of the internal standard solution and the mobile phase to make 50 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with 10 μL 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 dopamine to that of the internal standard.

Amount (mg) of dopamine hydrochloride ($C_8H_{11}NO_2.HCl$)
= amount (mg) of dopamine hydrochloride for assay
$\times \frac{Q_T}{Q_S}$

Internal standard solution—A solution of uracil in the mobile phase (1 in 1000).

Operating conditions—

Detector: An ultraviolet absorption photometer (wavelength: 280 nm).

Column: A stainless steel column 4.6 mm in inside diameter and 25 cm in length, packed with octadecylsilanized silica gel for liquid chromatography (5 μm in particle diameter).

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

Mobile phase: Disodium hydrogenphosphate-citric acid buffer solution, pH 3.0

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

System suitability—

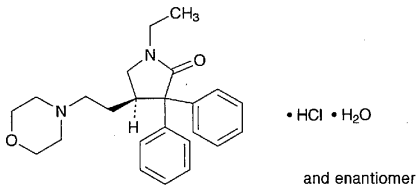
System performance: When the procedure is run with 10 μL of the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the internal standard and dopamine are eluted in this order with the resolution between these peaks being not less than 10.

System repeatability: When the test is repeated 6 times with 10 μL of the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the relative standard deviation of the ratios of peak area of dopamine to that of the internal standard is not more than 1.0%.

Containers and storage Containers—Hermetic containers.

Doxapram Hydrochloride

塩酸ドキサプラム



$C_{24}H_{30}N_2O_2.HCl.H_2O$: 432.98
(*RS*)-1-Ethyl-4-[2-(morpholin-4-yl)ethyl]-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidin-2-one monohydrochloride monohydrate [*7081-53-0*]

Doxapram Hydrochloride contains not less than 98.0% of $C_{24}H_{30}N_2O_2.HCl$ (mol. wt.: 414.97), calculated on the anhydrous basis.

Description Doxapram Hydrochloride occurs as white crystals or crystalline powder.

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

Identification (1) Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of Doxapram Hydrochloride (1 in 2500) 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.

(2) Determine the infrared absorption spectrum of Doxapram Hydrochloride 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.

(3) A solution of Doxapram Hydrochloride (1 in 50) responds to the Qualitative Tests for chloride.

pH Dissolve 1.0 g of Doxapram Hydrochloride in 50 mL of water: the pH of this solution is between 3.5 and 5.0.

Melting point 218 - 222°C

Purity (1) Clarity and color of solution—Dissolve 1.0 g of Doxapram Hydrochloride in 50 mL of water: the solution is clear and colorless.

(2) Sulfate—Perform the test with 1.0 g of Doxapram Hydrochloride. Prepare the control solution with 0.50 mL of 0.005 mol/L sulfuric acid VS (not more than 0.024%).

(3) Heavy metals—Proceed with 2.0 g of Doxapram Hydrochloride 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).

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

(5) Related substances—Dissolve 0.5 g of Doxapram Hydrochloride in 10 mL of methanol, and use this solution as the sample solution. Pipet 3 mL of the sample solution, and add methanol to make exactly 100 mL. Pipet 5 mL of this solution, add methanol to make exactly 50 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 6 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 chloroform, formic acid, ethyl formate and methanol (8:3:3:2) 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.

Water 3.5 - 4.5% (0.5 g, direct titration).

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.30% (1 g).

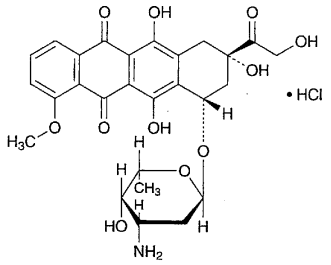
Assay Weigh accurately about 0.8 g of Doxapram Hydrochloride, dissolve in 50 mL of a mixture of acetic anhydride and acetic acid (100) (7:3), and titrate with 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS (potentiometric titration). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS
= 41.50 mg of $C_{24}H_{30}N_2O_2$.HCl

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Doxorubicin Hydrochloride

塩酸ドキソルビシン



$C_{27}H_{29}NO_{11}$.HCl: 579.98
(2*S*,4*S*)-4-(3-Amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-L-*lyxo*-hexopyranosyloxy)-2-hydroxyacetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,5,12-trihydroxy-7-methoxynaphthacene-6,11-dione monohydrochloride [*25316-40-9*]

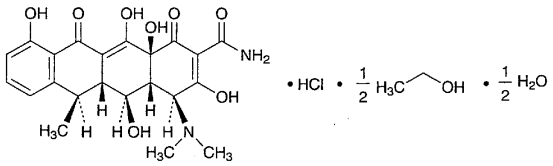
Doxorubicin Hydrochloride conforms to the requirements of Doxorubicin Hydrochloride in the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan.

Description Doxorubicin Hydrochloride occurs as a red-orange powder.

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

Doxycycline Hydrochloride

塩酸ドキシサイクリン



$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8$.HCl.½C_2H_5OH.½H_2O: 512.94
(4*S*,4a*R*,5*S*,5a*R*,6*R*,12a*S*)-4-Dimethylamino-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,10,12,12a-pentahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxonaphthacene-2-carboxamide monohydrochloride hemiethanolate hemihydrate [*564-25-0*, Doxycycline]

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

Description Doxycycline Hydrochloride occurs as a yellow to dark yellow crystals or crystalline powder. It has a bitter taste.

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