

tion standard solution, respectively.

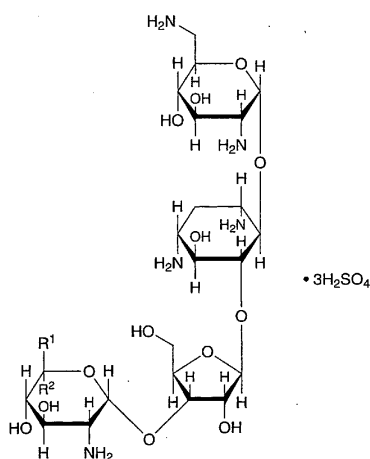
(5) Sample solution—Weigh accurately an amount of Fosfomycin Sodium equivalent to about 0.02 g (potency), and dissolve in 0.05 mol/L Tris buffer solution, pH 7.0 to make exactly 50 mL. To exactly a suitable amount of this solution add 0.05 mol/L Tris buffer solution, pH 7.0 to make solutions so that each mL contains 10 μ g (potency) and 5 μ g (potency), and use these solutions as the high concentration sample solution and the low concentration sample solution, respectively.

Containers and storage Containers—Hermetic containers.

Fradiomycin Sulfate

Neomycin Sulfate

硫酸フラジオマイシン



Fradiomycin B: R¹=H R²=CH₂NH₂

Fradiomycin C: R¹=CH₂NH₂ R²=H

C₂₃H₄₆N₆O₁₃·3H₂SO₄: 908.88

Fradiomycin Sulfate B

O-2,6-Diamino-2,6-dideoxy- α -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-*O*-[*O*-2,6-diamino-2,6-dideoxy- α -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-ribofuranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 5)]-2-deoxy-D-streptamine trisulfate [119-04-0]

Fradiomycin Sulfate C

O-2,6-Diamino-2,6-dideoxy- α -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-*O*-[*O*-2,6-diamino-2,6-dideoxy- β -L-idopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-ribofuranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 5)]-2-deoxy-D-streptamine trisulfate [66-86-4] [1405-10-3, Neomycin Sulfate]

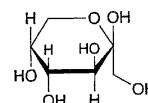
Fradiomycin Sulfate conforms to the requirements of Fradiomycin Sulfate in the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan.

Description Fradiomycin Sulfate occurs as a white to light yellow powder.

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

Fructose

果糖



C₆H₁₂O₆: 180.16

β -D-Fructopyranose [57-48-7]

Fructose, when dried, contains not less than 98.0% of C₆H₁₂O₆.

Description Fructose occurs as colorless to white crystals or crystalline powder. It is odorless and has a sweet taste.

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

It is hygroscopic.

Identification (1) Add 2 to 3 drops of a solution of Fructose (1 in 20) to 5 mL of boiling Fehling's TS: a red precipitate is produced.

(2) Determine the infrared absorption spectrum of Fructose as directed in the paste 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.

pH Dissolve 4.0 g of Fructose in 20 mL of water: the pH of the solution is between 4.0 and 6.5.

Purity (1) Clarity and color of solution—Dissolve 25.0 g of Fructose in 50 mL of water: the solution is clear and has no more color than the following control solution.

Control solution: To a mixture of 1.0 mL of Cobaltous Chloride Stock CS, 3.0 mL of Ferric Chloride Stock CS and 2.0 mL of Cupric Sulfate Stock CS, and add water to make 10.0 mL. To 3.0 mL of the solution add water to make 50 mL.

(2) Acid—Dissolve 5.0 g of Fructose in 50 mL of freshly boiled and cooled water, and add 3 drops of phenolphthalein TS and 0.60 mL of 0.01 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS: a red color develops.

(3) Chloride—Perform the test with 2.0 g of Fructose. Prepare the control solution with 1.0 mL of 0.01 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS (not more than 0.018%).

(4) Sulfate—Perform the test with 2.0 g of Fructose. Prepare the control solution with 1.0 mL of 0.005 mol/L sulfuric acid VS (not more than 0.024%).

(5) Sulfite—Dissolve 0.5 g of Fructose in 5 mL of water, and add 0.25 mL of 0.02 mol/L iodine: the color of the solution is yellow.

(6) Heavy metals—Proceed with 5.0 g of Fructose according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 4 ppm).

(7) Calcium—Dissolve 0.5 g of Fructose in 5 mL of water, add 2 to 3 drops of ammonia TS and 1 mL of ammonium oxalate TS, and allow to stand for 1 minute: the solution is clear.

(8) Arsenic—Dissolve 1.5 g of Fructose in 5 mL of water, heat with 5 mL of dilute sulfuric acid and 1 mL of