

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, in vacuum, silica gel, 60°C, 3 hours).

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

Assay Weigh accurately about 0.2 g of Tolazamide, previously dried, dissolve in 50 mL of acetic acid (100), and titrate with 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS (potentiometric titration). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

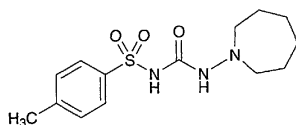
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Each mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS} \\ = 38.246 \text{ mg of } C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_3S \end{aligned}$$

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Storage—Light-resistant.

Tolazamide

トラザミド



$C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_3S$: 311.40

4-Methyl-*N*-(azepan-1-yl)carbamoylbenzenesulfonamide
[1156-19-0]

Tolazamide, when dried, contains not less than 97.5% and not more than 102.0% of $C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_3S$.

Description Tolazamide occurs as a white to pale yellow, crystalline powder. It is odorless.

It is freely soluble in chloroform, soluble in acetone, slightly soluble in ethanol (95) and in *n*-butylamine, and practically insoluble in water and in diethyl ether.

Melting point: about 168°C (with decomposition).

Identification (1) Dissolve 0.02 g of Tolazamide in 5 mL of water and 1 mL of *n*-butylamine, add 2 to 3 drops of copper (II) sulfate TS, and shake well. Shake well this solution with 5 mL of chloroform, and allow to stand: a green color develops in the chloroform layer.

(2) Determine the absorption spectrum of a solution of Tolazamide 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 Tolazamide Reference Standard prepared in the same manner as the sample solution: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wavelengths.

(3) Determine the infrared absorption spectrum of Tolazamide, 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 Tolazamide Reference Standard: both spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wave numbers.

Purity (1) Heavy metals—Proceed with 1.0 g of Tolazamide 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 Tolazamide according to Method 3, and perform the test using Apparatus B (not more than 2 ppm).

(3) Related substances—Dissolve 0.20 g of Tolazamide in acetone to make exactly 10 mL, and use this solution as the sample solution. Pipet 1 mL of the sample solution, add acetone to make exactly 200 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution (1). Separately, dissolve 0.020 g of *p*-toluenesulfonamide in acetone to make exactly 200 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution (2). Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 10 μ L each of the sample solution and the standard solutions (1) and (2) on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of chloroform, methanol, cyclohexane and diluted ammonia solution (28) (10 in 11) (200:100:60:23) to a distance of about 12 cm, and air-dry the plate. Heat the plate at 110°C for 10 minutes, and immediately expose to chlorine for 2 minutes. Expose the plate to cold wind until a very pale blue color develops when 1 drop of potassium iodide-starch TS is placed on a site below the starting line on the plate. Spray evenly potassium iodide-starch TS on the plate: the spot from the sample solution corresponding to the spot from the standard solution (2) is not more intense than the spot from the standard solution (2), and the spots other than the principal and above spots from the sample solution are not more intense than the spot from the standard solution (1).

(4) *N*-Amino-hexamethyleneimine—To 0.50 g of Tolazamide add 2.0 mL of acetone, stopper the flask tightly, shake vigorously for 15 minutes. Add 8.0 mL of disodium hydrogenphosphate-citric acid buffer solution, pH 5.4, shake, allow to stand for 15 minutes, and filter. To the filtrate add 1.0 mL of trisodium ferrous pentacyanoamine TS, and shake: the color developing within 30 minutes is not deeper than that of the following control solution.

Control solution: Dissolve 0.125 g of *N*-amino-hexamethyleneimine in acetone to make exactly 100 mL. Pipet 1 mL of this solution, and add acetone to make exactly 100 mL. To 2.0 mL of this solution add 8.0 mL of disodium hydrogenphosphate-citric acid buffer solution, pH 5.4, shake, and proceed in the same manner.

Loss on drying Not more 0.5% (1 g, in vacuum, 60°C, 3 hours).

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

Assay Weigh accurately about 0.03 g each of Tolazamide and Tolazamide Reference Standard, previously dried, dissolve each in 10 mL of the internal standard solution, and use these solutions as the sample solution and the standard solution, respectively. 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 tolazamide to that of the internal standard, respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amount (mg) of } C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_3S \\ = \text{amount (mg) of Tolazamide Reference Standard} \\ \times \frac{Q_T}{Q_S} \end{aligned}$$

Internal standard solution—A solution of tolbutamide in ethanol-free chloroform (3 in 2000).

Operating conditions—

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

Column: A stainless steel column 4.6 mm in inside diameter and 30 cm in length, packed with silica gel for liquid chromatography (5 μ m in particle diameter).

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

Mobile phase: A mixture of hexane, water-saturated hexane, tetrahydrofuran, ethanol (95) and acetic acid (100) (475:475:20:15:9).

Flow rate: Adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of tolbutamide is about 12 minutes.

System suitability—

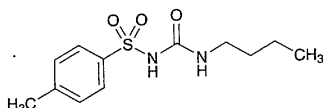
System performance: When the procedure is run with 10 μ L of the standard solution under the above operating conditions, the internal standard and tolbutamide are eluted in this order with the resolution between these peaks being not less than 5.

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 area of tolbutamide to that of the internal standard is not more than 1.0%.

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Tolbutamide

トルブタミド



$C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3S$: 270.35

N-(Butylcarbamoyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide
[64-77-7]

Tolbutamide, when dried, contains not less than 99.0% of $C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3S$.

Description Tolbutamide occurs as white crystals or crystalline powder. It is odorless or has a slight, characteristic odor. It is tasteless.

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

Identification (1) Boil 0.2 g of Tolbutamide with 8 mL of diluted sulfuric acid (1 in 3) under a reflux condenser for 30 minutes. Cool the solution in ice water, collect the precipitated crystals, recrystallize from water, and dry at 105°C for 3 hours: the crystals melt between 135°C and 139°C.

(2) Render the filtrate obtained in (1) alkaline with about 20 mL of a solution of sodium hydroxide (1 in 5), and heat: an ammonia-like odor is perceptible.

Melting point 126 – 132°C

Purity (1) Acid—Warm 3.0 g of Tolbutamide with 150 mL of water at 70°C for 5 minutes, allow to stand for 1 hour in ice water, and filter. To 25 mL of the filtrate add 2 drops of methyl red TS and 0.20 mL of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS: a yellow color develops.

(2) Chloride—To 40 mL of the filtrate obtained in (1) add 6 mL of dilute nitric acid and water to make 50 mL. Perform the test using this solution as the test solution. Prepare the control solution with 0.25 mL of 0.01 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS (not more than 0.011%).

(3) Sulfate—To 40 mL of the filtrate obtained in (1) add 1 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid and water to make 50 mL. Perform the test using this solution as the test solution. Prepare the control solution with 0.35 mL of 0.005 mol/L sulfuric acid VS (not more than 0.021%).

(4) Heavy metals—Proceed with 2.0 g of Tolbutamide 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 0.5% (1 g, 105°C, 3 hours).

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

Assay Weigh accurately about 0.5 g of Tolbutamide, previously dried, and dissolve in 30 mL of neutralized ethanol. Add 20 mL of water, and titrate with 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS (indicator: 3 drops of phenolphthalein TS).

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS
= 27.035 mg of $C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3S$

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Tolbutamide Tablets

トルブタミド錠

Tolbutamide Tablets contain not less than 95% and not more than 105% of the labeled amount of tolbutamide ($C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3S$: 270.35).

Method of preparation Prepare as directed under Tablets, with Tolbutamide.

Identification Shake a quantity of powdered Tolbutamide Tablets, equivalent to 0.5 g of Tolbutamide according to the labeled amount, with 50 mL of chloroform, filter, and evaporate the filtrate to dryness. Proceed with the residue as directed in the Identification under Tolbutamide.

Dissolution test Take 1 tablet of Tolbutamide Tablets at 100 revolutions per minute according to the Method 2 under the Dissolution Test, using 900 mL of phosphate buffer solution, pH 7.4, as the test solution. Take 20 mL or more of the dissolved solution 30 minutes after the start of the test, and filter through a membrane filter (less than 0.8 μ m in pore size). Discard the first 10 mL of the filtrate, pipet the subsequent V mL, add water to make exactly V' mL of a solution containing about 10 μ g of tolbutamide ($C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3S$) per mL according to the labeled amount, and use this solution as the sample solution. Separately, weigh accurately about 0.050 g of Tolbutamide Reference Standard, previously