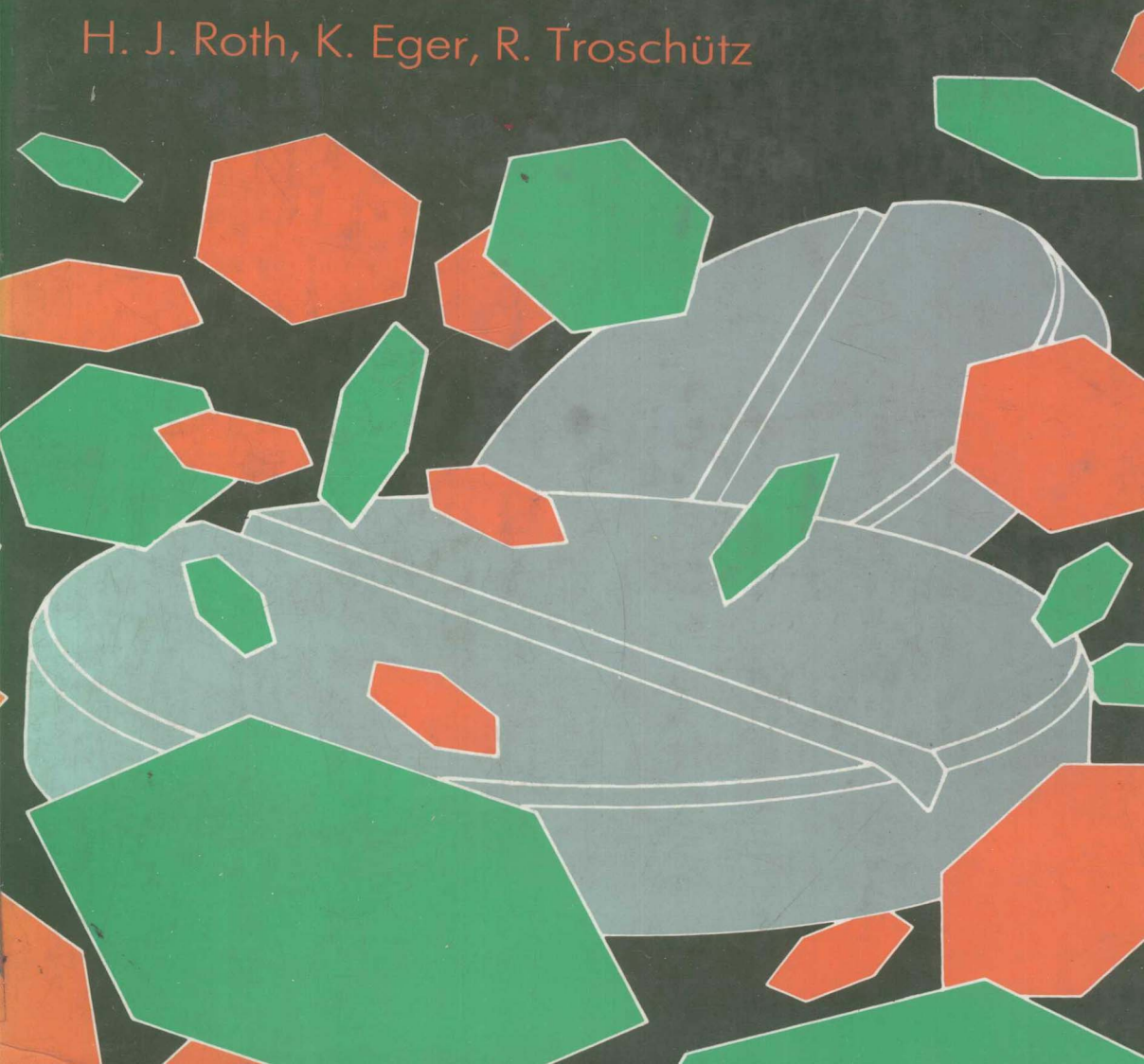


ELLIS HORWOOD SERIES IN PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

Volume 2 drug analysis

H. J. Roth, K. Eger, R. Troschütz



PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

Volume 2: Drug Analysis



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Volume 2: Drug Analysis

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Table of contents

Foreword to the third (German) edition	13
Foreword to the first edition	15
Abbreviations for pharmacopoeias	17
Introduction	19
1 Hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons	27
1. Hydrocarbons	27
Azulene	
2. Halogenated hydrocarbons	32
Chloroform, Dichloromethane, Halothane	
2 Hydroxylated hydrocarbons	42
1. Monohydric alcohols	47
Ethanol, Methanol, Isopropanol, Chlorobutanol, Cetyl alcohol, Cetylstearyl alcohol, Menthol, Benzyl alcohol, Retinol	
2. Polyhydric alcohols	62
Propyleneglycol, Glycerol, Sorbitol, Mannitol	
3. Monohydric phenols	69
Phenol, Butylhydroxytoluene, Thymol, Phenolsulfonephthalein, Chlorocresol, Chlorothymol, Chloroxyleneol	
4. Polyhydric phenols	83
Resorcinol, Diethylstilbestrol, Dienestrol, Dithranol, Dantron	
5. Ethers	95
5.1 Aliphatic ethers,	96
Diethyl ether	

5.2 Phenol ethers	99
6. Esters (derived from alcohols)	99
Bisacodyl, α -Tocopherol acetate	
3 Carbonyl compounds	104
1. Quinones	104
Menadione	
2. Aldehydes and Ketones	119
2.1 Aldehydes	119
Formaldehyde, Paraldehyde, Chloral hydrate, Vanillin	
2.2 Ketones	131
Acetone, Haloperidol, Trifluoperidol, Camphor	
3. Carbohydrates (polyhydroxy carbonyl compounds)	136
3.1 Monosaccharides	141
Fructose, Glucose	
3.2 Disaccharides	147
Lactose, Sucrose	
3.3 Aminosugars and derivatives	148
Lincomycin	
4 Carboxylic acids	151
1. Aliphatic carboxylic acids	156
Acetic acid, Chlorambucil, Maleic acid, Lactic acid, Malic acid, Tartaric acid, Citric acid, Sorbic acid, Ethacrynic acid, Pantothenic acid, Calcium gluconate, Undecylenic acid	
2. Esters of aliphatic carboxylic acids	177
2.1 Esters of aliphatic and aryl-aliphatic carboxylic acids	177
Benzyl mandelate, Butetamate, Cetyl palmitate, Clofibrate	
2.2 Basic substituted esters of aliphatic (and aromatic) carboxylic acids	181
Atropine, Methylatropinium bromide, Methylatropinium nitrate, Scopolamine, Butylscopolaminium bromide, Homatropine, Cocaine	
2.3 Lactones	191
Erythromycin, Spiramycin, Nystatin, Amphotericin B, Natamycin	
3. Amides and imides of aliphatic carboxylic acids	198
3.1 Amides	198
Primidone	
3.2 Imides of aliphatic carboxylic acids	200
Ethosuximide, Glutethimide	
4. Amino acids	204
4.1 Aliphatic aminocarboxylic acids	204
Alanine to Valine (grouped together) Acetylcysteine, Acetyltyrosine, Racemic acetyltryptophane, Betaine hydrochloride, Racemic methylmethionium chloride, Citolone, Levodopa, Methylidopa, Biotin	
4.2 Peptides	230
4.2.1 Chemical methods of structure determination (analysis) of peptides (choice)	232
4.2.2 Polypeptides	238
Polymyxines, Bacitracin, Calcitonin	

5. β -Lactam derivatives	244
5.1 Penicillins	244
Benzylpenicillin, Phenoxymethylpenicillin, Amoxicillin, Ampicillin	
5.2 Cephalosporins	256
Cefaloridine	
6. Aromatic carboxylic acids.	261
Salicylic acid, Acetylsalicylic acid, Flufenamic acid, Aminomethylbenzoic acid	
7. Esters of aromatic carboxylic acids	271
Methyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, Ethyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, Propyl-4-hydroxy- benzoate, Methyl salicylate, Hydroxyethyl salicylate, Butoxycaine, Benzocaine, Procaine, Tetracaine	
8. Amides of aromatic carboxylic acids	278
Procainamide, Salicylamide	
9. Vinylogous carboxylic acids	280
Ascorbic acid, Palmitoylascorbic acid	
10. Vinylogous carboxylic acid esters	289
Griseofulvin	
5 Carbonic acid derivatives	293
1. Urethanes, and Thiourethanes	293
Meprobamate	
2. Urea and its derivatives (ureides).	294
Urea, Tolnafthate, Ureides, Bromisoval, Carbromal	
3. Guanidine derivatives	300
Guanethidine, Betanidine	
4. Hydantoins	302
Phenytoin	
5. Barbituric acids	306
5.1 Barbituric acid derivatives.	306
Barbital, Pentobarbital, Phenobarbital, Cyclobarbital, Hexobarbital	
5.2 Thiobarbituric acid derivatives.	318
Thiopental sodium	
6 Nitro-compounds	320
1. Aromatic nitro compounds	320
Chloramphenicol, Chloramphenicol palmitate, Thiamphenicol, Niclosamide	
2. Heteroaromatic nitro-compounds.	327
Nitrofural, Metronidazol	
7 Amines.	332
1. Aliphatic amines	336
Amantadine, Amitriptyline, Chlorphenamine, Cinnazirine Dextromoramide, Diphenhydramine, Ethambutol, Ethylenediamine, Fomocaine, Hexetidine, Methadone, Methenamine, Pethidine, Piperazine, Propranolol, Timolol, Verapamil	

2. Aminoglycosides	355
Streptomycin, Dihydrostreptomycin, Kanamycin A, Gentamicin, Neomycin, Framycetin sulphate	
3. Phenylalkylamines	367
3.1 Ephedrine derivatives	372
Ephedrine	
3.2 Hydroxyphenylethanolamines	377
Oxedrin, Bamethane, Etilefrine	
3.3 Adrenaline derivatives	380
Epinephrine, Norepinephrine, Isoprenaline, Salbutamol	
3.4 Amphetamine derivatives	391
Amphetamine, Methamphetamine	
4. Aromatic amines and derivatives	394
Bupivacaine, Lidocaine, Paracetamol, Phenacetin	
5. Quaternary ammonium compounds	402
Cetrimide, Benzalkonium chloride, Choline chloride, Choline hydrogentartrate, Suxamethonium chloride, Gallamine triethiodide, Neostigmine bromide and Neostigmine methylsulphate, Pyridostigmine bromide, Cetylpyridinium chloride, Dequalinium chloride	
8 Sulphur-containing compounds	415
1. Thiols and disulfanes (mercaptans and disulfides)	415
Dimercaprol, Disulfiram	
2. Sulfones	420
Dapsone	
3. Sulfonic acid derivatives	420
3.1 Sulfonic acid esters	420
Busulfan	
3.2 Sulfonic acid amides	421
Sulfanilamide, Sulfacetamide, Sulfaguanidine, Sulfamethoxazole, Phthalylsulphathiazole, Succinylsulfathiazole, Sulfadiazine, Sulfisomidine, Tolbutamide, Tosylchloramide sodium, Saccharin sodium, Furosemide, Probenecide, Acetazolamide, Chlortalidone	
9 Polycarbocyclics	450
1. Tetracyclines	450
Tetracycline hydrochloride	
2. Steroids	457
2.1 Steroids with aromatic ring A	458
Estradiol, Ethinylestradiol, Mestranol	
2.2 Steroids with an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl function in ring A	459
Ethisterone, Norethisterone, Lynestrenol, Testosterone propionate, Methyltestosterone	
2.3 Steroids with an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl function and α -ketol group or methylketo group at C17	460
Progesterone, Deoxycortone acetate, Cortisone acetate, Hydrocortisone, Hydrocortisone acetate, Prednisone,	

	Prednisolone, Methylprednisolone, Dexamethasone, Betamethasone, Triamcinolonacetone, Fluocinolonacetone	
2.4	Steroids with a butenolide ring at C17	475
	Digitoxin, Digoxin, Lanatoside C, Deslanoside, Ouabain	
2.5	Steroids with a pentadienolide ring at C17	484
	Proscillaridine	
2.6	Secosteroids	486
	Ergocalciferol (vitamin D ₂), Colecalciferol (vitamin D ₃)	
10	O-containing heterocyclics	491
1.	Chroman derivatives	491
	Coumarin, Aesculin, Cromoglycic acid	
11	N-containing heterocyclics	497
1.	Monocyclic N-containing heterocyclics	497
1.1	Pyrazole derivatives	497
1.1.1	1,2-Dihydro-3H-pyrazol-3-ones (pyrazolinones)	497
	Phenazone, Propyphenazone, Metamizol sodium	
1.1.2	Pyrazolidine-3,5-diones (pyrazolidinediones)	510
	Phenylbutazone, Oxyphenbutazone, Sulfinpyrazone	
1.2	Imidazole derivatives	518
	Histamine, Miconazole, Pilocarpine, Naphazoline, Clonidine	
1.3	Pyridine derivatives	526
	Pyridoxine, Nicotinic acid, Nicotinamide, Nicethamide Isoniazide, Ethionamide	
1.4	Pyrimidine derivatives	546
	Thiamine, Pyrimethamine, Trimethoprim, Orotic acid, Uracil derivatives, Methylthiouracil and Propylthiouracil	
2.	Bicyclic N-containing heterocyclics	558
2.1	Indole derivatives	558
	Indomethacin	
2.1.1	Lysergic acid derivatives	561
	Ergotamine, Dihydroergotamine, Ergometrine	
2.1.2	Yohimbane derivatives	573
	Reserpine	
2.1.3	Pyrroloindole derivatives	578
	Physostigmine (eserine)	
2.2	Purines and purine isomers	581
2.2.1	Purine derivatives	581
	Adenine, Adenosine, Adenosine monophosphate, Adenosine triphosphate, Mercaptopurine, Azathioprine, Allopurinol	
2.2.2	Xanthine derivatives	587
	Caffeine, Theophylline, Theophylline-ethylenediamine, Chlorotheophylline, Theobromine, Etophylline, Proxyphylline, Diprophylline	

2.3	Quinoline derivatives	606
2.3.1	8-Hydroxyquinoline derivatives	606
	Hydroxyquinoline, Quinolinol sulphate-potassium sulphate, Cloxiquin, Clioquinol, Chloroquinaldol	
2.3.2	Aminohydroxyalkylated quinolines	610
	Quinine, Quinidine	
2.3.3	Aminoquinolines	616
	Chloroquine phosphate	
2.4	Isoquinoline derivatives	617
	Papaverine, Morphine, Codeine, Ethylmorphine, Pholcodine, Dihydrocodeine, Hydromorphone, Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, Apomorphine, Dextromethorphan, Noscapine, Emetine, Tubocurarine	
2.5	Quinazoline derivatives	640
	Methaqualone	
2.6	Benzopyridazine derivatives	643
	Dihydralazine	
2.7	Pteridine derivatives	646
	Triamterene, Folic acid, Methotrexate, Riboflavin	
2.8	Benzodiazepine derivatives	659
	Chlordiazepoxide, Medazepam, Diazepam, Nitrazepam, Oxazepam	
3.	Tricyclic <i>N</i> -containing heterocyclics	674
3.1	Acridine derivatives	674
	Acriflavinium chloride, Ethacridine	
3.2	Dibenzazepine derivatives	678
	Carbamazepine, Desipramine, Imipramine, Trimipramine	
12	<i>S</i>-containing heterocyclics	685
1.	Thioxanthene derivatives	685
	Chlorprothixene	
13	<i>N,O</i>- and <i>N,S</i>-containing heterocyclics	687
1.	Monocyclic <i>N,O</i> -containing heterocyclics	687
	Trimethadione	
2.	Monocyclic <i>N,S</i> -containing heterocyclics	689
2.1	Thiadiazine derivatives	689
	Sulbentine	
3.	Bicyclic <i>N,S</i> -containing heterocyclics	690
3.1	Benzothiadiazine derivatives	690
	Bendroflumethazide, Chlorothiazide, Diazoxide, Hydrochlorothiazide	
4.	Tricyclic <i>N,S</i> -containing heterocyclics	694
4.1	Phenothiazine derivatives	694
	Chlorpromazine, Promazine, Fluphenazine, Trifluoperazine, Thioridazine, Levomepromazine	

14	<i>O,N,P</i>-containing heterocyclics	703
	Cyclophosphamide	
	Literature	706
	Index	749

Foreword to the third (German) edition

There is a valid correlation in time between the need for a third edition (of this book) and DAB 9 coming into force. It was not possible for us to produce this book a year earlier, for which the reader must thank the inclusion of the first supplement to DAB 9[†] by which from January 1990 the pharmacopoeia is greatly expanded. DAB 9 and the supplement have also led us to include new products, delete former products, and to introduce new chapters. Following suggestions from many quarters we have included a chapter on carbohydrates, even though these do not represent any drugs in the strictest sense. There is also a new treatment of peptides and all important amino acids. The previous chapters and monographs have updated and aligned on the current literature.

The Austrian and Swiss pharmacopoeia are integrated with the European Pharmacopoeia and thus also with DAB. Many of the monographs of the DDR Pharmacopoeia are taken up by DAB and covered through incorporation in DAC, so that it was no longer necessary and, on grounds of space, was also no longer possible to include these pharmacopoeia again.

Where formulae seem to have been turned around compared to how they appeared in the second edition, this is due to adherence to the IUPAC rules.

The suggestion will surely be made that so many of the colour reactions have diminished in importance compared to instrumental analytical procedures. Against this may we note at this point that colour and fluorescence reactions are frequently employed for detection in thin-layer chromatography. The increasing significance of thin-layer chromatography will not let colour reactions 'fade away'.

Thanks are again due to several colleagues and students and we nominate Frau Ulrike Barts, Regensburg, to represent them all, who gave so much effort. Further we have to thank Frau Dr Jutta Troschütz and Frau Sigrid Roth for the proof reading, who also produced the index by EDP.

We offer our gratitude for suggestions and constructive criticism.

*Tübingen and Erlangen
November 1989*

H. J. Roth
K. Eger
R. Troschütz

[†]Deutsche.

Foreword to the first edition

The following book is one of the trilogy:

Pharmaceutical chemistry I — Drug synthesis

Pharmaceutical chemistry II — Drug analysis

Pharmaceutical chemistry III — Drug bioreactivity

Pharmaceutical chemistry was formerly taken to be a conglomerate of drug synthesis, drug analysis, pharmacopoeia data, data on pharmaceutical chemistry or physico-chemical properties, some pharmacodynamics and aspects of biotransformation, the whole arranged, as far as possible, according to pharmacological viewpoints, whereby the different compound types were pressed into a system which did not follow a rational chemical-principles-based structure.

The steady growth in pharmaceutical products forces authors of relevant textbooks to get ever more information into the same space at a reasonable price. This inevitably leads to a restricted presentation of the facts. The user, chiefly the student, is thereby tempted to simply cram in this material without understanding it, since whole reaction sequences, important intermediate stages or details of the principles involved are lacking.

It is timely to attempt a better differentiation of the whole field of pharmaceutical chemistry, without encouraging the production of a new catalogue of individual subjects thereby.

Drug synthesis is to that end arranged and presented on a basis of the types of organic compounds.

Drug analysis, which was understood more as the analysis of individual organic products, is here extensively directed towards functional groups.

Drug bioreactivity, deals with the correlation between pharmaceutical chemical properties and pharmacokinetic behaviour and pharmacodynamic effects and is arranged according to a pharmacological standpoint.

In this book examples are so selected as to illustrate and clarify to the student that he can understand and follow the reaction sequence however complex and see it as self explanatory.

The illustration of the chemical properties is particularly valuable, since knowing these is a prerequisite for the understanding of the *in vitro* and *in vivo* reactive behaviour.

Drug analysis, which we would wish to be understood as the presentation of the reactivity and stability of organic pharmaceuticals and meaningful analysis derived from both those aspects, is an essential field of activity of the drug expert. In the textbooks and handbooks of the scientific *fundamental principles* little or no specific details are given unless in individual cases.

This book also presents in a certain sense a *theoretical pharmaceutical chemistry* and ought to suggest the reflection on the reactive behaviour of the products, which can be seen as the prerequisite for the evaluation of pharmacokinetics, partly also of pharmacodynamics, chemical incompatibility which may arise, stability and the technological formulation.

In brief:

Pharmaceutical chemistry II is the inherent field of the drug specialist, which describes the drug properly in the narrow and also wider senses, whereby the greater compass of parts I and III can be explained.

We thank Dr R. Jäger of Frankfurt am Main, Professor R. Matusch and Professor K. Rehse of Berlin, and also Professor W. Ried of Frankfurt am Main for valuable contributions through discussions.

We owe special thanks to Professor H. J. Kallmayer of Saarbrücken for critical inspection of the manuscript, and likewise to Frau Dr J. Troschütz, Dr G. Folkers, and Dr W. Zimmermann of Bonn, who also undertook to read the proofs.

The index was produced with the aid of EDP concepts, for which we are greatly indebted to Professor F. Müller and Dr G. Folkers of Bonn.

We confirm the publication to be an understanding and gratifying collaboration.

Bonn, July 1981

H. J. Roth
K. Eger
R. Troschütz