

(c) *Preparation of the spotting solutions.* Prepare a solution of the sample containing 25 milligrams per milliliter of cephalexin hydrochloride in water. Prepare a solution of cephalexin monohydrate reference material at a concentration of 25 milligrams per milliliter. Add water and 0.1*N* hydrochloric acid in a dropwise mode until the material is completely dissolved.

(d) *Procedure.* Pour the developing solvent into the glass trough at the bottom of the chromatography tank. Cover and seal the tank. Allow it to equilibrate for 1 hour. Prepare a plate as follows: On a line 2 centimeters from the base of the plate, and at intervals of 2 centimeters, spot approximately 5 microliters of the standard solution to points 1 and 3 and approximately 5 microliters of the sample solution to point 2. After all spots are thoroughly dry, place the plate directly into the glass trough of the chromatography tank. Cover and seal the tank. Allow the solvent front to travel approximately 15 centimeters from the starting line. Remove the plate from the tank and allow it to air dry.

(e) *Evaluation.* View the dry plate under ultraviolet light (254 nanometers). Measure the distance the solvent front traveled from the starting line and the distance the spots are from the starting line. Calculate the R_f value by dividing the latter by the former. The sample and standard should have spots of corresponding R_f values of approximately 0.35.

[54 FR 48860, Nov. 28, 1989; 54 FR 51816, Dec. 18, 1989]

§ 436.368 Thin layer chromatographic identity test for cefprozil.

(a) *Equipment*—(1) *Chromatography tank.* Use a glass rectangular tank approximately 23 x 23 x 9 centimeters lined with filter paper and equipped with a tight-fitting cover.

(2) *Plates.* Use 20 x 20 centimeter thin layer chromatography plates coated with silica gel GF to a thickness of 250 microns.

(b) *Reagents*—(1) *Diluent.* Mix 0.1*N* HCl and acetone in volumetric proportions of 1:4.

(2) *Developing solvent.* Mix n-butanol, glacial acetic acid and water in volumetric proportions of 60:20:20.

(3) *Detection reagent.* Iodine vapor.

(c) *Assay solutions*—(1) *Reference standard solution.* Dissolve 50 milligrams of cefprozil (Z) reference standard in 10 milliliters of diluent.

(2) *Sample solution.* Place an amount of sample containing approximately 50 milligrams of cefprozil in a 20-milliliter glass stoppered vial. Add 10 milliliters of diluent. Shake for 5 minutes and allow the solids to settle.

(d) *Procedure.* Pour a suitable quantity of the developing solvent into a glass, chromatographic tank lined with filter paper and allow to equilibrate for 1 hour. On a line 2 centimeters from the bottom edge of the plate, spot 10 microliters each of the reference solution and sample solution. Draw a line indicating the distance to which the developing solvent must travel at a point 12 centimeters from the bottom edge of the plate. Place the plate in the tank and allow the solvent to migrate to the finishing line. Remove the plate and air dry in a fume hood. Place the dried plate in a chamber containing iodine vapors.

(e) *Evaluation.* Measure the distance the solvent front traveled from the starting line, and the distance the spots are from the starting line. Divide the latter by the former to calculate the R_f value. The identity test is positive if the sample solution produces a yellow spot at the same R_f value and has the same appearance as the spot obtained for the reference solution. The R_f value for cefprozil (Z) is approximately 0.45. Cefprozil (E), has an R_f value of approximately 0.47. Cefprozil (Z) is "absent" if the above test is performed and no spots, which correspond to those from the reference solution, are obtained for the sample.

[58 FR 26660, May 4, 1993]

§ 436.369 Thin layer chromatography test for free *N*-isobutylpiperidone content in rifabutin.

(a) *Equipment*—(1) *Chromatography tank.* A rectangular tank, approximately 23 X 23 X 9 centimeters, with a glass solvent trough on the bottom and a tight-fitting cover.

(2) *Iodine vapor chamber.* A rectangular tank, approximately 23 X 23 X 9 centimeters, with a suitable cover, containing iodine crystals.