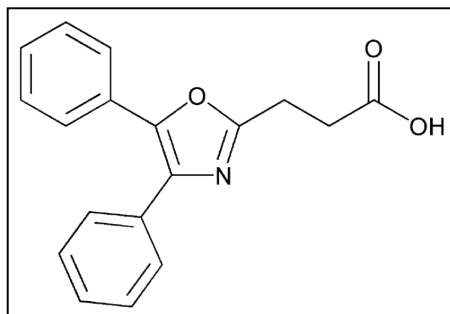


Oxaprozin
600 mg Tablet

Structure:



Molecular Formula and Mass: C₁₈H₁₅NO₃ – 293.322

Category: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)

Sample:

Grind one tablet and dissolve in 100 mL ethanol. Shake at least 10 min. Concentration of solution = 600 mg/100 mL = 6.00 mg/mL. Solution is then filtered and 1.00 mL is further diluted with an additional 14.0 mL ethanol. Concentration of solution = 6.00 mg/15.0 mL = 0.400 mg/mL. 1.00 mL of 0.400 mg/mL solution is then diluted with an additional 9.00 mL ethanol. Final concentration of sample solution = 0.400 mg/10.0 mL = 0.0400 mg/mL, which is the required concentration representing 100%.

Standards:

High Standard:

The high limit is 115%; therefore the concentration of the high standard = (0.0400 mg/mL X 1.15 = 0.0460 mg/mL. Weigh approximately 4.60 mg of standard. If you weighed 4.70 mg of standard, dissolve it in: (4.70 mg)/(0.0460 mg/mL) = 102 mL of methanol. This makes the high standard solution concentration equal to 0.0460 mg/mL.

Low Standard:

The low limit is 85%; therefore the concentration of the low standard = (0.0400 mg/mL X 0.85 = 0.0340 mg/mL. Dilute 1.00 mL of high standard to 1.35 mL by adding 0.350 mL of ethanol (1.15/0.85 = 1.35).

Spotting:

Spot on the 5 X 10 cm silica gel TLC aluminium plate with 3 µL aliquots as follows:

Left spot	low standard (85%) = 0.102 µg
Center Spot	100% sample = 0.120 µg
Right Spot	high standard (115%) = 0.138 µg

Development:

Mix 38.0 mL of ethyl acetate and 2.00 mL of glacial acetic acid. Develop the plate in a small glass chamber with approximately 20.0 mL of this solution until the solvent front reaches within 1 cm of the top of the TLC plate.

(R_f = 0.63)

Detection:

UV:

Dry the plate and observe under ultraviolet light at 254 nm. Observe the intensities and the sizes of the spots.

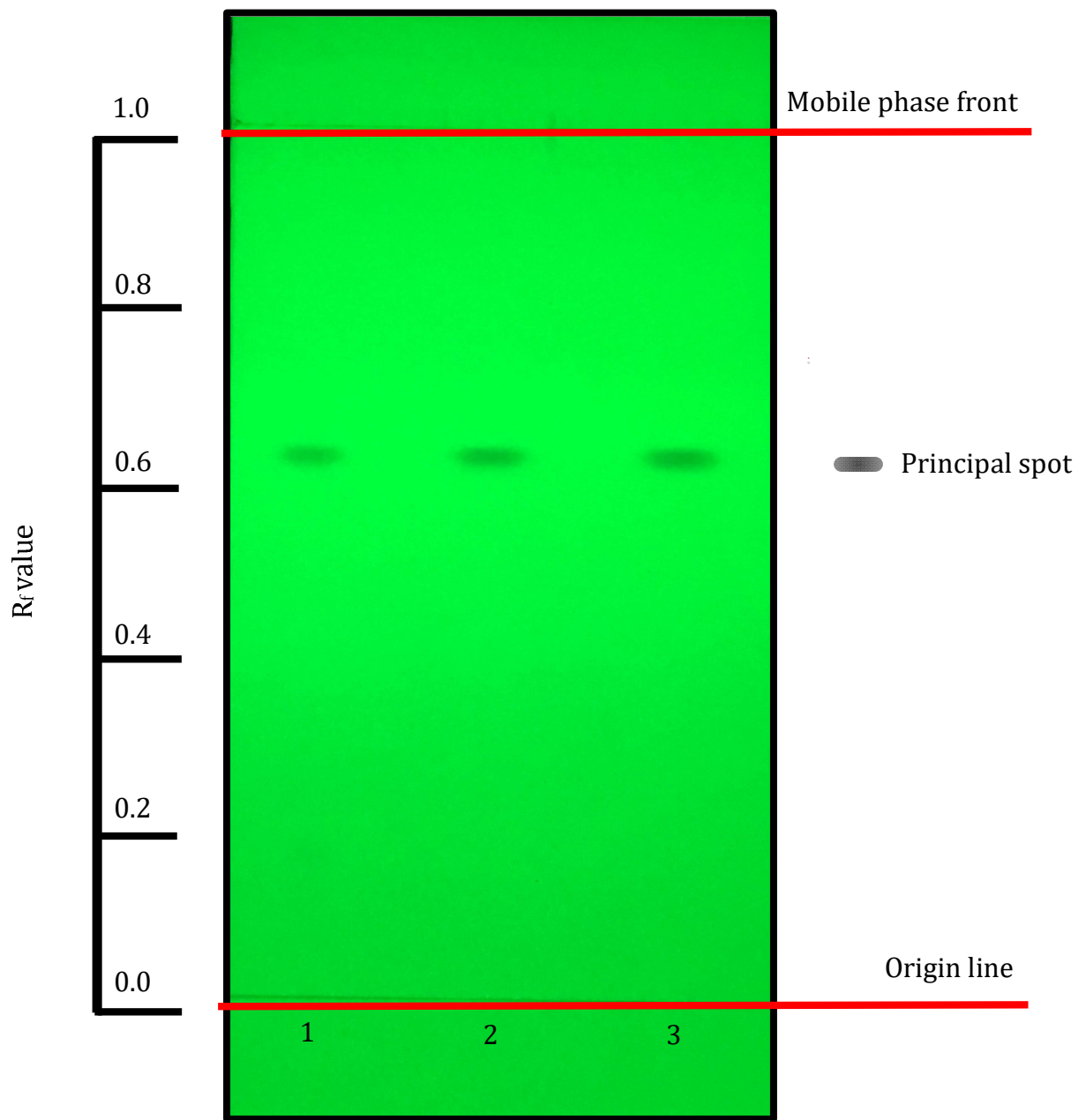


Plate observed under ultraviolet light at 254 nm

Lane 1: Low standard (85%) = 0.102 μg

Lane 2: 100% sample = 0.120 μg

Lane 3: High standard (115%) = 0.138 μg