Furosemide 40 mg Tablet

Structure:

Molecular Formula and Mass: C₁₂H₁₁ClN₂O₅S – 330.74

Category: Diuretic

Sample:

Grind one tablet and dissolve in 100 mL acetone. Shake at least 15 min and filter. Concentration of stock sample solution = 40.0 mg/100 mL = 0.400 mg/mL. Further dilute 1.00 mL with 0.500 mL of acetone for a total volume of 1.50 mL and a final theoretical concentration of 0.267 mg/mL, which is the required concentration representing 100%.

Standards:

High Standard:

The high limit is 115%; therefore the concentration of the high standard = (0.267 mg/mL X 1.15 = 0.307 mg/mL. Weigh approximately 15.3 mg of standard. If you weighed 15.4 mg of standard, dissolve it in: (15.4 mg)/(0.307 mg/mL) = 50.2 mL of acetone. This makes the high standard solution concentration equal to 0.307 mg/mL.

Low Standard:

The low limit is 85%; therefore the concentration of the low standard = (0.267 mg/mL X 0.85 = 0.227 mg/mL. Dilute 1.00 mL of high standard to 1.35 mL by adding 0.35 mL of acetone (1.15/0.85 = 1.35).

Spotting:

Spot on the 5 X 10 cm silica gel TLC aluminium plate with 3.00 μL aliquots as follows:

Left spot low standard (85%) = $0.680 \mu g$

Center Spot 100% sample = $0.800 \mu g$

Right Spot high standard (115%) = $0.920 \mu g$

Development:

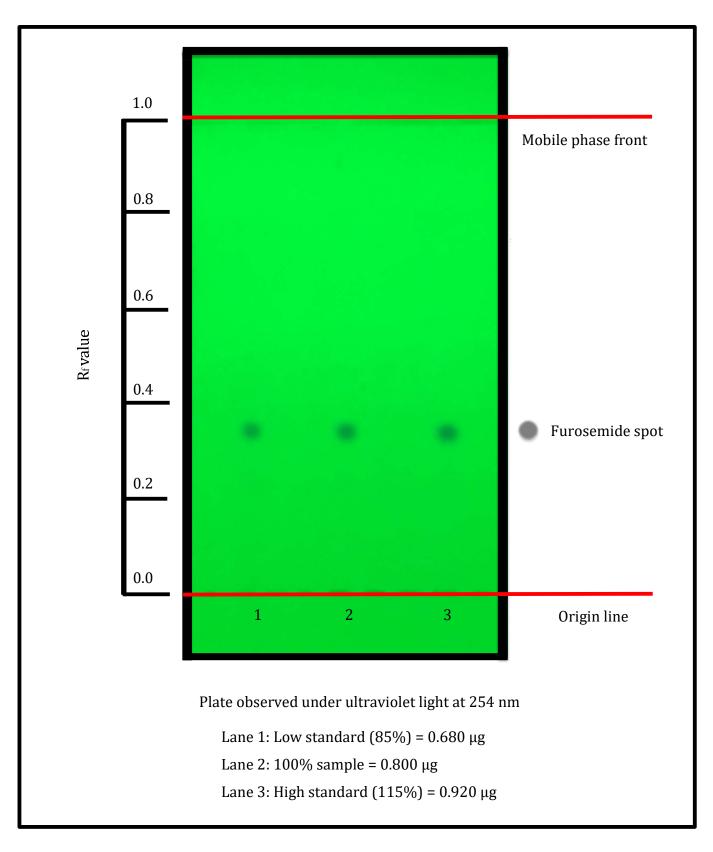
Mix 17.0 mL of toluene, 13.0 mL of ethyl acetate, and 1.00 mL of glacial acetic acid. Develop the plate in a small glass chamber with approximately 20.0 mL of this solution until the solvent front reaches within 1 cm of the top of the TLC plate.

 $(R_f = 0.35)$

Detection:

UV:

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



Developed and tested by Kaitlin Nguyen and Joseph Sherma Department of Chemistry, Lafayette College, Easton, PA, USA June 2017

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